The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3025 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Attack on the Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek.

The Thomas Freeborn and the Anacosta Engaged.

Two War Vessels Sent to Their Assistance.

THE RESULT OF THE ACTION NOT KNOWN.

Important Forward Movements in Virginia.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE TO BE OCCUPIED.

An Advance Towards Manassas Gap Junction.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF A PARTY OF ZOUAVES.

HARD FIGHTING EXPECTED TO-DAY.

MOVEMENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE

The Troops Advancing Towards Norfolk.

ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

It was stated in this correspondence yesterday that a number of vessels were then fitting out here for some destination not publicly disclosed. The following dispatch, received at the Navy-yard between four and five o'clock this afternoon, affords an explanation:

"The *Keystone State* reports that in passing Acquia, at noon, the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* were engaging the battery at Acquia Creek, with success. Shall I send the *Pocahontas* with her ten-inch gun to assist?"

This is signed by Capt. DAHLGREEN, the commander at the Navy-yard.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch the Navy Department ordered two men-of-war down to support Capt. WARD.

It is of interest to know that Acquia Creek is 55 miles from Washington, and is the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad. Vessels can approach within musket range of the battery.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

The report that Gen. LEE, of the rebel forces, expects to attack Baltimore, while he amuses Gen. Scott by threatening Washington, is about as amusing a *canard* as the war has produced.

There is no doubt but that Baltimore is more strongly secession to-day, than it was the day Massachusetts troops were fired upon. The merchants of Baltimore have imbibed the belief that New-York is carrying on this war for the purpose of destroying the commercial prosperity of Baltimore. They have also imbibed another belief—that Baltimore will be the commercial metropolis of a Southern Confederacy, when that Utopian dream is realized; and so they have deemed it to their interest to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

JUDGE TANEY SUBSIDED.

Judge TANEY has finally subsided, after, for the third time endeavoring to destroy the Government. If he again attempts to impede the progress of the Administration, in its efforts to sustain the Constitution and the laws, he will certainly be impeached; but if he is content to be a law-abiding citizen, he will be permitted to totter into the grave without being officially branded as a traitor.

I am told by a gentleman who visited the roughs that left Baltimore to join the rebels at Point of Rocks, that they have expressed a hearty disgust for the business in which they are engaged, and do not hesitate to declare that if they once get out of their present position, they will never be caught so again.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

I have been talking for the past hour with a gentleman just returned from a visit to Harper's Ferry. He left me a week ago, armed with a pistol, a secession badge of the Maryland stripe, money enough, as he thought, to defray his expenses to Harper's Ferry and back, and a good share of mother wit. He accomplished all the purpose of his mission, which was to see what the rebels were doing, and has has returned, minus the money and the pistol. The pistol and the money the rebels readily comprehended—the mother wit they could not comprehend; and yet that was the most valuable thing he possessed, for by that he was enabled to "fool them bad," and save his neck, which otherwise would have been the longer from the stretching they would have given it.

My friend gives the following information, which he gathered, as all knowledge is gathered, under difficulties that he does not care to repeat:

The number of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry he estimates at 8,000. This includes all within five miles of the railroad bridge. These are all equipped, with the exception of about 1,000, who are but partially provided with arms. At least 4,000 of these men have only flint-lock muskets. The bulk of these men are all encamped on the heights west of the village. They have one battery of two six-pounders and one thirty-two-pounder, all on the Maryland heights. They have four batteries overlooking the bridge, and from three-quarters of a mile to three miles distant. These command the approaches from Manassas Junction. These batteries consist in all of one sixty-four and five thirty-two-pounders.

In the rear of the main force, back of the village, is a battery of one sixty-four pounder, and twenty twelve and six pounders. These last command the approaches from the west. All these guns are behind barricades, formed of two lines of timber filled in with gravel.

From all appearances, their supply of provisions was small. Until Tuesday, salt pork and beef only were fed. On that day a drove of cattle was brought into camp, and fresh meat was distributed.

But few of the troops are uniformed. They are indifferently drilled, with the exception of the four regiments from Mississippi—about three thousand strong—who appear to be efficient men. They are very much demoralized, the complaints being loud of the inefficiency of the minor officers.

The small pox had prevailed,—to what extent my informant could not tell, but nearly all the men had been vaccinated.

Desertions were of hourly occurrence, the men running away from the abuse of the officers.

About four miles from the Ferry, at the little village of Knoxville, the American flag is kept flying, sustained by a small band of determined Unionists. My informant had occasion to test the fidelity of these men, and knows that in all things they can be relied upon.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry expect soon to have an engagement with the Federal Army. They say they will neither ask nor grant quarter. The only Northern men they express any fear to meet are the Seventh Regiment of New-York, of which they appear to have a holy horror.

My informant thinks that, unless there is an action within two weeks, this entire army will be dissipated. The under officers have no disposition to drill the men, or to exercise them in the duties of the soldier, and the men have no respect or consideration for their officers. All unite in heartily denouncing the Yankees, as they call all who come from north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The only gentleman my informant met was a Lieut. WINDHAM, of one of the Mississippi regiments, and even he expressed a strong desire to cut the throats of LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary SEWARD, and talked of the Northern troops as "LINCOLN'S hirelings." Lieut. WINDHAM assured my informant that the rebels could send fifty thousand of these hirelings to hell, and then be a match for fifty thousand more, providing that number were sent against them.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH.

The Seventh marched down the Avenue about 5 o'clock, and embarked for New-York on a special train. They made a fine appearance, and received on their departure the same warm eulogiums that greeted their arrival.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The two large columbiads, lately shipped from Pittsburgh to Fort McHenry, were spiked by the Secessionists in the streets of Baltimore, and it was not discovered until they had been mounted in the Fort.

A party of rowdies left Baltimore last night to go to Federal Hill and kill some of the picket-guard there, but in place of killing them, the guard shot three, and the rest fled.

Fifty knights of the Golden Circle and a Lieutenant, who have been stationed at Harper's Ferry, were yesterday in Baltimore, and made arrangements for a grand secret plot to again take possession of Baltimore. That city has been utterly demoralized since Gen. CADWALLADER has had possession of it, and where there were forty Union flags flying when he entered, there is not one now.

There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts camp at the Relay House, arising from the unmilitary conduct of Brig.-Gen. JONES. He was burnt in effigy last night at their camp. Brig.-Gen. PEIRCE will supersede Gen. JONES, and the latter will go to Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a visitor to Fort Monroe I have the following particulars: Four hundred slaves had fled and taken refuge in Fort Monroe and Newport News. One planter, by the name of PARRISH, offered, on condition of his being allowed to leave his plantation and go to Richmond with his family, to free his slaves, to the number of thirty-five, and actually did place the papers in the hands of the lieutenant, who was sent with a squad to afford him protection until he departed.

The inhabitants have the utmost fear of the troops, and dare not leave their homes unless by permission of the Colonel commanding.

There are numerous batteries in course of erection along the James, Elizabeth and York Rivers, but they cannot effect any damage to the vessels on the river, as the range is too long.

Several of the Old Dominion dragoons, armed, equipped and uniformed, as the law of Virginia directs, have been taken by the Vermont Regiment and made prisoners of war.

The troops have erected heavy sand batteries six feet high and eight feet wide, and mounted with eleven inch guns and twelve 32-pounders. Col. ALLEN'S and BARTLETT'S Regiments and Brigade have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. CAMERON will leave Washington with a number of Senators and Members, and some invited friends for Fortress Monroe to-morrow afternoon.

AN ADVANCE ON MANASSAS GAP.

Three sections of Flying Artillery have gone to Alexandria, to precede the "Pet Lambs" and the Michigan regiment, who march on Manassas Gap to-night.

The Zouaves seized sixty kegs of powder yesterday, and five tons of lead in a house about four and a half miles from the further outpost from Alexandria, southwest from the camp. The scouting party who seized it were at a loss to know what to do with the prize. It would not do to leave it, and yet the party was so small and far from camp that they could not separate to go back to give notice; so they took all the lead, and about half the powder, in the only conveyance they could find, and blew up the powder which they could not carry with them by a train which they fired at a safe distance. The explosion was distinctly heard in this city, and for many miles around.

The forces at Alexandria were notified this morning to hold themselves in readiness for an order to move. They expect to advance to-night, but how far they have no idea. All the men slept on their arms last night, expecting an attack.

The Zouaves have nearly completed their entrenchments to the southwest of Alexandria, about one mile and a half from that place. The Michigan Regiment are in their rear, within a stone's throw. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

I am enabled to send you a sketch of the work which will be assigned Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, on his acceptance of the position tendered him.

He will be placed in command of the Western division of the army, which is to move down the Mississippi River. The force will go down in a flotilla of gun-boats. Part of it will land, forming an attacking party in the rear of the fort or fortification, while the gun-boat will engage the same in front. His instructions will be discretionary as to details, but positive as to the repossessing and occupying of all territory now held by secession forces, all rebel cities, and places of defence, and all appearances of offense that may present themselves in his onward march.

That this will be an important branch in the grand movement contemplated by the Government is apparent, and it is also evident that to successfully carry out such a comprehensive design will require all that Executive ability and military genius which FREMONT is popularly supposed to possess. He is expected to reach this country by the steamer which left Liverpool about the 21st instant.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

Proposals are to be received at the Navy Bureau of Construction, until the 15th June, for the complete construction and equipment of the steam screw gun-boats, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits of vessels of war ready for sea service. The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and the provisions will be provided by the Government. Proposals will be received only from shipbuilders, who are actually employed in that business, and satisfactory evidences to that effect will be required from parties proposing, who are not known to the Department. Upon application to the Bureau parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and description and size of the material; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications, will be inclosed the form of the contract the successful person will be required to execute with sureties the full amount of the contract. The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded of the vessel; to be launched in in sixty, seventy-five, ninety, and in 105 days from date of the contract, the vessels in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched, the Department reserving the right to accept the propositions most to the interests of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option. Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the time specified.

A gentleman who arrived to-night at 9½ o'clock, from the camp of the Federal troops in Virginia, reports that four companies of United States dragoons, a battery of artillery, and the New-York Eighth, Twenty fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments were occupying the heights two miles beyond the Arlington House, and their pickets extend beyond Baltimore cross roads, six miles and a half from Washington. A portion of this force was ordered to advance on Fairfax Court House to-night, and if possible, to occupy it before daybreak. They expected to have an engagement, as information deemed to be reliable, had reached them that the Confederate troops, to the the number of 1,4'6, are in position at that point.

A lady who lives near Manassa Junction, and who reached Washington this afternoon, states that the Confederate troops are concentrating rapidly at the Junction. They are being thrown forward from Lynchburg in large numbers, and troops in considerable bodies are making an advance and occupying prominent positions this side of that point.

The Confederate troops expected an immediate attack from the Federal forces somewhere in that vicinity. The former were busily engaged fortifying every available position at or near the Junction, with a view to making that position as defensible as possible.

The Second Maine Regiment arrived this afternoon.

The New-York Seventh left for home in the 6 o'clock evening train.

The Ninth of the same State occupy their camp.

The preparations last night were owing to an apprehended conflict on the Virginia side a telegram having been received by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to induce such a belief, but which was afterwards contradicted.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of New-York, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized, but inasmuch as those coming from the South, where the Custom-houses are in possession of insurrectionary parties, cannot obtain the proper clearances, the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view of remedying the embarrassments and trouble, under these circumstances, has decided that in all cases where it appears that there was no fault on the part of the commanders, the latter shall not be compelled to go into Court, but, on the correct representation of the Collector, where the vessels arrive, the fines and fees which the law imposes shall be remitted.

The following named Paymasters in the Navy have just been appointed: Augustus H. Gilman, of Maine; H. H. Pangborn, Massachusetts; Gramer Burt, Minnesota; Washington Irving, New York; Joseph B. Oilphant, New-Jersey; R. C. Spaulding, Ohio; Cuthbert P. Wallach, District of Columbia.

The following named Lieutenants have been appointed in the Marine Corps: W. H. Hill, New-Hampshire; R. E. Hitchcock, Vermont; Robert W. Huntington, Connecticut; Frank Monroe, District of Columbia; John H. Grimes, Iowa; John A. Burroughs, Minnesota; W. H. Parker, Wisconsin; John Pope-Baker, Illinois.

These are all the appointments, leaving no vacancies, nor are there any vacancies for chaplain.

Post routes and Post-offices managed by loyal citizens and in loyal Districts in Virginia are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent order of the Post-office Department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order they will be restored upon the advice of the facts.

At Alexandria, a new Collector having been appointed, the port has been reopened to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels will be admitted as heretofore.

The President has appointed the following Massachusetts postmasters:

LEWIS MERRIAN, Greenfield; EDWARD ROGERS, North Adams; HENRY CHICKERING, Pittsfield; also HENRY H. STAREWEATHER at Norwich, Conn.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the proper course to be pursued with a view to paying the volunteers, who have not yet received any money from the Government apart from the provision made by the States.

Several vessels went to Fortress Monroe to-day, carrying hundreds of thousands of cartridges with other war requisites. The supply in that direction is now ample.

One-half the amount of bonds awarded on Saturday having already been prepared, will at once be issued to the successful bidders.

Several vessels improperly captured by the blockading forces, have been ordered to be released. The Government will act promptly in all future similar cases.

HON. DAVID TAGGART, formerly Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, and late candidate for Governor of that State, was to-day appointed Paymaster in the Army.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

Shortly after midnight a party of disorderly men approached the picket-guard on Federal Hill. The camp guard hailed them twice, and receiving no reply, fired. One man was wounded and the balance retreated. A party of 100 men set out and arrested six of the men, four of whom after examination this morning were discharged, while two were retained for further investigation.

A regiment of Maine troops passed through here (Baltimore) at 10 o'clock, for Washington.

FROM CHARLESTON AND MOBILE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 31.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 28th says that Gen. BEAUREGARD had issued orders in Charleston, yesterday, relinquishing command of the forces around Charleston to Col. R. H. ANDERSON, relieving D. R. JONES, who accompanies Gen. BEAUREGARD to Corinth, Miss.

T. R. RAULT left Charleston Monday, as bearer of dispatches to M. THOUVENEL.

The Mobile papers say the agent of the French Government is there collecting facts for NAPOLEON.

THE TEXAS TROOPS AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, May 31.

The troops from the Texas frontier arrived at Fort Leavenworth to-day, in good health. They left nothing at the posts valuable except forage.

Lieut.-Col. EMORY has resigned.

FLAG RAISING AT GREENPORT, L. I.

GREENPORT, Friday, May 31.

A large number of people, including the scholars of District School No. 16, assembled in front of the Suffolk *Times* office, to witness the raising of the Stars and Stripes, about 3 o'clock to-day. The exercises were opened by singing the patriotic hymn "America." The flag was then unfurled to the breeze by the editor, JOHN J. ROBBINS, amid the loud cheers of the people. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with pleasing effect, after which a few appropriate remarks were made by Hon. [illegible] WIGGINS.

A rifle company is now forming in this town.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

MAINE, Friday, May 31.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, organized to-day, W. C. BROWNE, of Waterford, was elected Colonel; S. L. POTTER, of the same place, Lieutenant-Colonel; N. B. LORD, Major. Seven of the ten companies of which the regiment is composed are from Jefferson County. This disposes of all the troops here. Two more regiments have been ordered to Washington immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

A steamer from Fortress Monroe, which left there yesterday, has arrived here.

Gen. BUTLER spent Monday at Newport News, where the greatest confusion has prevailed from want of experience on the part of the Quartermasters and Commissaries.

Provisions not having been promptly distributed, foraging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in some instances, wantonly destroyed property.

Col. PHELPS, of the Vermont Regiment, is now in command of the post.

A line of intrenchments 2,500 feet long, is nearly completed.

Col. DURYEA visited Hampton yesterday, and published a proclamation to the remaining few inhabitants, declaring that the private property of the loyal citizens should be respected.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment which arrived Wednesday, will encamp near Hampton.

BARTLETT'S Brigade arrived Thursday morning on the *Coatzacoalcos*, and will proceed at once to Newport News.

Fugitive slaves continue to flock into the camps.

The letter is dated at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Some additional items were gleaned from a passenger by the steamer from Fortress Monroe. Most extensive war preparations were in progress at the fort. Troops were being pushed forward rapidly toward the interior, and it was thought that an attack on Norfolk, by a circuitous route, was shortly to be made. Immense quantities of war material and provisions were being landed at the fort.

GEORGE B. TUCKER, of Baltimore, Sutler's Clerk at Monroe, was arrested on the charge of holding communication with the enemy. He was sent to Fort McHenry, and arrived there this morning.

MORE TROOPS FOR FORT MONROE.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

The steamer *Cambridge* left this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, having on board a large quantity of lumber, tools and provisions. She also took out a picked company of sappers and miners, under a requisition from Gen. BUTLER.

Brigadier-Gen. PIERCE and his staff go to the seat of war by this conveyance; also, Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY and Hon. W. P. DAVIS, who are authorized by Gov. ANDREW to examine and report in detail the sanitary condition of the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments.

The *Cambridge* also took a number of experienced carpenters to superintend the building of barracks for the large number of troops to be concentrated around Fort Monroe.

The First Regiment, Capt. COWDIN, will go into camp for a short time at Malden, Mass.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 31.

A private letter received here to day, from Martinsburgh, Va., dated May 28, states that one company of infantry is stationed there, commanded by Gov. LETCHER'S brother. He is described as having a head red as a beet, red flannel shirt, threadbare pantaloons, boots wanting heel taps, and his coat too small.

The secession flag was waving over the Court-house.

The Union men are anxiously desirous of arms to defend themselves, they being largely in the majority.

The secession soldiers get drunk when they please and are disorderly at Martinsburgh.

The troops have got the small-pox at Harper's Ferry violently.

Members of two secession companies, who went there from Martinsburgh, died from it and were brought home to be buried.

The diarrhœa was largely prevalent.

The Berkley County Guards, 95 men, and Wise Artillery, 84 men, who, six weeks ago, went from Martinsburgh—the former now numbers 24 men, and the latter 20, caused from desertions and disease.

The Bunker Company have all deserted.

The Rockingham Company all laid down their arms and departed disgusted. Almost all the latter voted again the secession ordinance.

This information is perfectly reliable.

Martinsburgh is 17 miles from Harper's Ferry.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 31.

Immense quantities of freight for the South are going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored that the transportation of goods South will be stopped on Monday next.

The exodus of Southerners northward is unprecedented. It is partly attributed to the stoppage of the boats on the Mississippi River.

It is rumored also that, if the Nashville road be stopped, the Tennesseeans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggressions from any quarter.

The Memphis *Bulletin* announces the arrival of Gen. BEAUREPARD there on the 29th, to take command of the Western division of the rebel army.

The army-worm is approaching Louisville in vast numbers, threatening to destroy all cereals in this vicinity.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 31.

The First Maine Regiment, Col. JACKSON, leaves for Boston at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will leave Boston at 5 o'clock for New-York, by the Fall River route. A special train and boat for their accommodation have been provided by GEORGE SHIVERICK, Esq., the gentlemanly and indefatigable Boston Agent of the Fall River route. They have been in camp near the city four weeks, and are thoroughly drilled in HARDEE'S tactics.

UNIONISTS ACTIVE IN MISSOURI.

WARSAW, Mo., Friday, May 31.

The Union men from Pettis, Henry, Benton and Morgan Counties, numbering some 700, organized seven companies near Cole Camp, in this county, on Tuesday last, and threaten death to every Secessionist in the Osage Valley. They have sent an agent to Gen. HARNEY for arms. Great excitement exists here, and had it not been for the peace arrangements between Generals HARNEY and PRICE, the military companies here would have driven those men from the county at whatever hazard.

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

CARLISLE, Penn., Friday, May 31.

The Philadelphia City troops, with 400 regular cavalry, left this morning for Shippensburgh, it is supposed, to proceed to Chambersburgh.

CALEB CUSHING ON THE CRISIS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

The Newburyport National Guard arrived in this city at noon to-day, and will leave for New-York this afternoon. Before their departure from Newburyport they were addressed by CALEB CUSHING, who said they were engaged in a glorious cause, and their country would come out of it brighter than ever.

THE CALCIUM LIGHT.

This powerful light, now on trial at Old Point Comfort, is an improvement on the old Drummond light. It is produced by the combustion of pure lime—oxyde of calcium—in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. When this combustion takes place in the focus of a reflector of parabolic form, a cylinder of intensely illuminated rays is projected along the axis of the paraboloid. A cone of rays of any required degree of divergency, is produced at pleasure, by moving the flame in either direction along the axis.

This light was officially recommended to the War Department about a month since, by Lieut. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., as an efficient method of illuminating everything within effective gun range, in our fortified channels and roadsteads. The Department promptly acted on Lieut. GILLMORE'S suggestion that a thorough trial of the light should at once be made at Fort Fess Monroe, Virginia. The Union Defence Committee furnished the means required for this purpose. The proprietor of the light is now at Fortress Monroe.

REMOVAL OF GEN. HARNEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, May 31.

When the McDonald *habeas corpus* case came up this morning, in the United States District Court, Gen. HARNEY made the return that Capt. MCDONALD had been removed to Illinois, and was now in the military command of Gen. MCCLELLAN; that he had never had the body of the prisoner under his control, consequently he was unable to produce him. Gen. HARNEY further stated that, by orders from Washington, dated 16th, but only received yesterday, he had been removed from the command of this Department.

It is understood that Gen. LYON succeeds Gen. HARNEY.

The *Democrat* denies that Col. BLAIR'S Regiment is ordered to Virginia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following is a correct statement of the troops that arrived here on Thursday and yesterday from Texas, in the schooners *Horace* and *Arbana*:

	Men.
Company A, Eighth Infantry	69
Company D, Eighth Infantry	68
Company K, First Infantry	39
Company G, First Infantry	67
Band	12
Total	255

The officers that arrived yesterday are Capt. WALLACE, Lieut. PHILLIPPS, and Surgeon LYONS. These troops, as reported by telegraph on the 2d of May, surrendered with others to a force far superior to them in numbers, and commanded by Col. VAN DORN, late of the U. S. Army. The facts of the surrender, elicited from the officers, only differs from those already published in the tone of describing them. The troops had been mustered at Indianola, to sail for New-York in the *Star of the West*. That vessel being captured, schooners, that could not brave bad weather, were chartered, but the command had to disembark from them—when, to crown the bad luck of the whole affair, rebel soldiers surrounded and captured them. They gave up their arms and their allegiance; and here they are, of no possible use to the Government for the present war. The authorities do not know what to do with them. Their arrival, as soon as communicated to the head-quarters of the Army last evening, was telegraphed to Washington, together with a requisition for instructions as to their ultimate disposition. A dispatch came over the wires about them last night, the purport of which has not transpired. The men are almost unanimous in their desire to be discharged, and keenly feel the anomalous position in which circumstances have placed them. The *Mystic*, with three companies of the Third Infantry, left the same time as the schooners reported, and are, of course, fully due.

The mounted service of the United States Army has been augmented by one regiment, (to be called the Third,) of regular Cavalry, the Colonelcy of which has been given to Paymaster DAVID HUNTER, a personal friend of the President. Col. HUNTER, on taking command of his regiment, was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the New-York regiments—the Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth—and other troops or detachments not otherwise assigned in order No. 1. The Colonel is a native of Illinois, entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, in July, 1822; resigned his commission on the 4th of July, 1836, and was again appointed in March, 1842. He is about 60 years of age, and has the reputation of being a capital field officer. CHARLES HALPIN, of the New-York *Leader*, is his Aid.

The command of the Chesapeake division of the Blockade Fleet has been transferred to Capt. WM. W. MCKEAN, of Pennsylvania, who lately returned with the steam-frigate *Niagara* from Japan. Commodore PENDERGAST is still in command of the Norfolk division. Capt. MCKEAN is a full rank flag-officer, the eight of the Blockade Fleet, entitled to fly a wide pennant. He entered the service during the last war with Great Britain, and has done nearly sixteen years sea duty. He spent some twelve years on shipboard, and about nine on the broad ocean.

Yesterday, there was a complete batch of promotions at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. The Commandant of the post, ABRAHAM A. BRYOOER, is to be Major from this date. He has been a Captain since September, 1853. Several Sergeants and Corporals were promoted from the ranks, the oldest soldiers not getting the preference, as they should have done.

Affairs at the Navy-yard were brisk, the different departments being full of work. Over forty riggers will be discharged to-day. The progress of the preparations of the several vessels will be sufficiently explained by the following table, showing the date at which they are to sail:

	Destination:	To sail.
Corvette Vandalia	Blockade fleet	June 3
Chart's steamer R. R. Cuyler	Blockade fleet	June 3
Chartered steamer Daylight	Blockade fleet	June 5
Corvette Savannah	Unknown	June 12
Steam-frigate Roanoke	Blockade fleet	June 18
Steamer Penguin	Blockade fleet	June 20
Steamer Albatross	Blockade fleet	June 20

When these vessels go away there will be only the *Potomac* and *North Carolina* at the Navy-yard.

The prize *Rainbow* was taken from Brooklyn yesterday by the United States Marshal at this port.

There was a general muster at Governor's Island yesterday, but the swearing in of the troops did not take place.

NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the regiments that has suffered on account of the hitch between the Governor, the Military Board and the Union Defence Committee, is the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. ADAMS. Three times has it been ready to go; three times have circumstances been adverse; three times, owing to the unparalleled exertions of the Colonel and his Staff, aided and abetted by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, has it been revived. Yesterday 500 men, in good trim, were reviewed by the Committee, and after the review three additional companies, of 100 men each, applied for acceptance, making in all 800 men.

It being represented that there were three companies in Massachusetts armed, equipped and burning for the fray—one in Cambridge, one in Newburyport, and one in Milford, Mr. BEECHER telegraphed to Gov. ANDREW concerning them. The Governor at once gave his consent for them to come on here, although they are regulars in the State service, and so telegraphed Mr. BEECHER. The divine, who at present seems to embody the "Church rampant," on receipt of the dispatch, determined to give the boys a hearty reception, and for that purpose called on Mr. STETSON at the Astor House, late last night. He ordered breakfast at his own expense for the 300, who are to reach this City early this morning, and who, after that meal, will be marched to Brooklyn, mustered into the Phalanx, and go into barracks.

Plymouth Church has supplied literally at its own expense 500 members of this regiment with underclothing, Havelocks, haversacks, shoes, blankets, socks, &c., while the city nor the committees have, as yet, given nothing.

It is expected that after a few days' further drilling the regiment will be ordered to Washington. The reviewing officer sympathizes heartily with its various mishaps, and such representations have been made at head-quarters as will effectually squelch any and all future interference with the speedy progress of its service.

STARVING OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP MANSFIELD, Fairfax County Va., TUESDAY, May 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take this opportunity of addressing a few lines to you, hoping you will oblige your humble correspondent and a number of others who have volunteered their services to their country in the moment of their country's peril, who are willing to shed the last drop of their heart's blood for their country's flag and honor. But we are opposed to being used yet far worse than the slaves we meet within our walks about this Southern country. We want no buncombe speeches to urge us onward; all we want is proper treatment from our officers whom we willingly obey in all their commands. What we complain of is this: We receive for breakfast *one* cup, which holds about one gill and a half of coffee, with a piece of fried pork or beef fat about one ounce weight, with fresh baked bread, about what is a man's ration for one day; for dinner we get about one-half a pint of rice or bean soup, with the same quantity of meat we have for breakfast. At supper we have about one-half a pint of coffee, if we save any bread from our breakfast, well and good, if not we go without. That is what we get for our training for fighting-men. Such training for fighters I never heard of. It is not one-quarter of what Government allows its soldiers as rations for one day. Z.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va.,
HEAD QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT,
Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

DEAR ——: Our Regiment arrived here on Sunday about 2 o'clock P. M., after a very laborious march—prolonged by our having been sent in the wrong direction and a mile beyond our destination. The morning was very hot and sultry and as the day advanced the heat became almost unbearable, but the boys endured it like old veterans, and at the end of the march they stepped as light as if they could and had twenty miles further to go. We were led to believe that a battle was inevitable, and the boys were very much disappointed at the *neglect* of the rebels to show themselves. "Ours" are anxious for business, now that it has begun, and if they are brought into action they will give a good account of themselves.

We are now the body guard of our Major-General, a position sought for by several of the New-York Regiments, but which has been given to "ours," entirely unsolicited.

Our "troop" joined us yesterday—the first time they have been with us since we left Annapolis. Our regiment is now complete, and we are satisfied.

The place on which we are now encamped is most beautiful—on the top of a hill, sloping gradually back from the Potomac to the height of about two hundred feet, overlooking Washington and Georgetown, situated on the opposite bank of the river—a most lovely position for the rebels to have obtained, and from which to have destroyed the Capital. I think that if they intended business they would have done so while it was, perhaps, in their power.

There are encamped in our immediate neighborhood the Fire Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, the Twelfth and Second of New-York City, the Twenty-fifth of Albany, First and Second of New-Jersey, and a Michigan regiment. There are others scattered about, but I do not know who they are.

Our field and staff officers occupy the residence of Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, formerly Colonel in the United States Army. This Col. LEE is the grandson of Gen. LEE, of the Army of the Revolution. He (Col. LEE) married a grand daughter, or great grand-daughter of MARTHA WASHINGTON. The relatives of WASHINGTON in Virginia appear to run to as distant a connection as do the relatives of King O'Toole; however, this is part of the Washington estate on which we are encamped, and as there is an orchard just here, it may contain a tree grown from a sprout, or even from the seed of the fruit, that grew upon the identical apple-tree that little GEORGE cut down to try the little hatchet given him by his father. If I succeed in finding the aforementioned tree, I will send you a twig.

Whenever we go to a new station, our Captain (of Company C) is made "officer of the day," even though he was so on the day previous, when, of course, it devolves upon his company to do the guard duty. This gave us extra guard duty on Sunday night until Monday morning. This is said to be an "honor," but I can't see it. However, the beauty of the night somewhat recompensed us for loss of sleep. I was posted in a thick wood on a road leading to the camp. It was moon light and breezy; the shadows of the foliage, ever moving and changing, kept me alert. Sometimes the shadows assumed the form of men, and I would imagine they were moving toward me; then I would think there was a good chance for a shot at the enemy, or a better chance of getting my throat cut—(they have done this thing, you know;) then again I would become satisfied they were but shadows. During all this time the whip-poor will was wailing mournfully. It was very romantic,—marching from and to the sentinels on either side of me, to exchange signals or whisper a few words occasionally. Then a dry twig would fall, sounding like the heavy tread of some "whiskered Pandour" or "fierce hussar;" or a ground mole would come creeping through the dry leaves, and make one imagine that the whole family of the Pavons were upon him, each armed with a large bowie and a Sharpe's rifle; then a dark and heavy cloud did quite obscure the moon; as she was bursting out from behind the black curtain, I saw the well defined forms of three men approaching me—certain of it this time. I hail them—"Who comes there?" "Grand round." "Advance officer of the grand round and give the countersign." One approaches; I keep him at bay with my bayonet; he whispers the countersign; the countersign is correct "Advance and pass grand round." With all this I managed to keep myself on the qui vive, and went off the post well satisfied that I had been a trusty sentinel.

Last night, things were not quite so monotonous. One of the sentinels on the second post be ow, where I had been stationed the night before, was fired upon. the ball striking his musket-stock about six inches below the hammer; he had his piece at a support—a rather narrow escape; nobody caught. Not a very interesting reflection when you are in the woods alone.

I forgot to tell you in my last of our regiment being sworn into the service of the United States. This ceremony took place on Friday the 24th. Seven men stepped from the ranks, refusing to take the oath. Four of them returned; the other three were drummed through the regiment and out of the camp, to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with three men at charge bayonets behind them. Not one man of "Co. Q" refused.

We have just received word that the Sixty-ninth is under arms—they have had an alarm of some kind. We are ordered to hold ourselves in readiness, for we may have occasion to go to their assistance.

I will finish this epistle to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

The alarm last night, did not amount to anything. It commenced with the New-York Second Regiment.

A picket guard is to be thrown out every night, hereafter, of sixty infantry and thirty artillerymen, with two pieces. The firing upon the guard, night before last, has caused this precautionary measure. E.

A FLAG FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Saturday, May 25, 1861.

SIR: Please accept from the undersigned the accompanying Regimental Colors, to be by you presented to your gallant command, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts.

In common with the whole country, our eyes have been upon you, and we have witnessed with admiration the alacrity with which you tore yourselves from the duties of civil life and the endearments of home, and hurried to the aid of the Government and the defence of the flag. Our gift is but a slight acknowledgment of our appreciation of your moral and soldierly deportment, your gallantry at Baltimore, and your timely rescue from danger of the Capital of our country.

We without fear commit these colors to the worthy descendants of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, confident that the Sixth will never permit dishonor to tarnish the glories of the flag.

RUFUS STORY,
JOHN H. WATSON,
HENRY PARET.

To Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, Commanding Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

CAMP NEAR RELAY HOUSE, May 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your beautiful present of regimental colors has been received, and on behalf of my command I return you warm thanks for the gift, and the flattering terms in which it is conveyed. If in the performance of our duty to our common country we have entitled ourselves to the approbation of the patriotic, we count it ample recompense for the denials and fatigues to which the volunteer soldier must submit.

Massachusetts men may well be proud of commendations from the gallant State of New-Jersey.

To you, to us, and to patriots all over the land, the National colors which you present symbolize neither devotion to creed, party nor section, but devotion to the Constitutional Government, to the Union of our fathers and to liberty, and that flag, with all its stars, we will, with Heaven's blessing, defend from insult and treason.

Lieut.-Col. Com'g Sixth Reg. Mass. Vol. Mil.

To Rufus Story, John H. Watson, Henry Paret, Bergen Point, N. J.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN DELAWARE.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: "The Ninth Pennsylvania

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

UNION FLAGS—UNION ROSETTES—UNION CLUBS AND COMPANIES—DUBIOUS EFFECT OF THE MILITARY BILL—KENTUCKY'S BADGE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 27, 1861.

The cause of the Union progresses. Union flag-raisings are the order of the day. Many of our flags were at half mast on Saturday for the loss of Col. ELLSWORTH. Union rosettes, inscribed "The Union, the Constitution and the Laws," are coming into fashion. Two Union Regiments for the city's protection against secession mobs, are forming under command of our Union Mayor, Mr. DELPH. By Saturday next 5,000 unconditional Unionists of Louisville will likely be banded together for mutual defence. Thanks to the exertions of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and others, supplies of arms and ammunition are being distributed among the Union men of the frontier and interior Counties, upon their pledging themselves to support the Constitution of the United States, to be true and loyal to the Union, and, with the arms furnished them, to resist, if necessary, all attempts to take Kentucky out of the Union, by fraud or force.

This "Northern scum" is not to be trifled with, nor ordered to "leave the State." If driving us out of the State shall ever be the open game of Gov. MAGOFFIN and his "Aids," and of "Gov.-Gen." BICKLEY and his "Knights," they will find their hands over-full. It will recoil upon them, as it soon will upon the ostracising nabobs and their underlings of Eastern Virginia.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die* for a third time, without satisfying the Secessionists. Though they had their own say and way far too much, they did not get exactly the Military Bill and Board they wanted. The highest compliment I have heard paid the body is from them,—they call it "the weakest and most worthless Legislature ever called together in Frankfort." The military law that passed won't work to please them, or perhaps to suit many Unionists. It may not work at all. The Simpson bill would have placed Kentucky in an attitude of more unquestionable loyalty. The bill enacted is generally regarded as a crude, bungling, evasive and equivocal compromise, which may not effect much or any harm, however inoperative for good. Nobody seems to like it or care much about it. It bears the likeness of a still-born production.

It was approved by MAGOFFIN as a *quasi* indorsement of his recent "neutrality" proclamation, to avail only "for protecting our soil from unlawful invasion" by the Government of the United States! But the Unionists who voted for it did so to keep away the rebel soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS; and it will have that effect, so far as operative, if a majority of the Military Board prove genuine Union men, and can borrow from our banks, under the crude provisions of the law, the specified sum ($1,000,000,) for arming the State. The Banks are to take as security for the loan of this amount for ten years the bonds of the State. The ten years' bonds would be worthless and repudiated if Kentucky should mean while secede. Our sagacious and independent bank officers, in order to take care of their State securities, will take care that the credit and honor of their State shall receive no detriment; and accordingly will, I presume, refuse State bonds for the loan of any amount to any Military Board, unless they know that the Board is decidedly Union, and will scrupulously use the money "for the sole defence of the State of Kentucky," *as a loyal and steadfast member of the United States.*

The bill has at least two good features; it provided for an equal distribution of the arms purchased between the State Guard and the Home Guards heretofore organized, and it requires all who receive arms from the Board to swear allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky as one of the United States. Support of either Constitution is support of the other, so far as concerns the Union. If the Board is decidedly Union, this oath will be taken and observed; if otherwise, it will not be taken, or else with such mental reservations and such impunity for its violation, as to make it, in many cases, worse than useless to the Union, and to Kentucky. I hope soon to see every open and secret Secessionist disarmed and dismissed from military service. Kentucky has no use for such. Despite this "armed neutrality" law, be it a dead letter or not, she will not sever her connection with the National Government.

The badge and watchword of 120,000 voters of Kentucky, at least, for the defence of their own soil, and, I trust, for the unqualified support of the Government in the ensuing Congress, is "*The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws*"

PONTIAC.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE IN LOUISVILLE—HE SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY FOR HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday Night, May 27, 1861.

This distinguished statesman and orator of Tennessee made a noble speech to night, before a very large and most enthusiastic Louisville audience. I can't, at this late hour, give you a sketch of it—only several of his points. Mr. ETHERIDGE pronounces the secession movement the most unreasonable and unjustifiable attempt at revolution that ever occurred in the annals of time. There is not a single law on the Federal statute-book with reference to the Slavery question in any of its relations, that the Southern Disunionists did not place there themselves. Poor patriots, to run away from their own work! The rebellious States, in all cases except one, (when in 1820 they asked for the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific,) have never asked anything of the General Government that they did not sooner or later get. The ringleaders' arguments, pretexts and appeals are all false. The Government cannot be dissolved on the pretexts assigned by them. This Union is not now dissolved, and will not be dissolved in the life of the youngest child now alive. This is no time for proviso Unionists or "Southern Rights" men. Such men are in the transition state to open secession. They will betray us, if they get a chance. I am an unconditional Unionist—for my country first last and forever. The country and the Government has wronged nobody; let everybody rally to its support. If Kentucky is true to herself, the Stars and Stripes will float forever over all her valleys and on all her mountain-tops. She will repel with scorn South Carolina and the broken-down political gamblers who alone demand the destruction of the Government. Kentucky's "league" with JEFF. DAVIS & Co. would be absolute and eternal ruin of all her liberties and interests. The question for Kentucky is, will she do her part to coerce disunion, while it is in its cradle, or will she permit it to become a Hercules and to coerce her? If Kentucky stands true, this Union will be preserved assuredly as the sun will rise to-morrow. If the Kentucky Legislature had not stood as firm as they did, every Kentucky Unionist would to-day be bound hand and foot, or be on the battle field contending against the Secessionists for his rights. Tennessee trembles under military tread. She will be coerced out of the Union at the point of the bayonet on the 8th of June. But she will not stay out if Kentucky will stand firm. Her Union men, encouraged by Kentuckians, will rise up and overthrow the tyrants. East Tennessee is all right. The mountains of East Tennessee are the home of liberty. East Tennessee will give a majority of thousands for the Union; and will be the rallying-point for the oppressed of West Tennessee. I would have my country's flag triumph everywhere; it will triumph everywhere. Let Kentuckians swear they will never desert it, and throw away all their liberties to gratify the poor, miserable, disappointed ambition of demagogues of the South Carolina school. Let Kentucky stand forever by the Constitution and the flag of the United States, though every other State desert.

Mr. ETHERIDGE assures us that Tennessee will soon be found side by side with steadfast Kentucky, and the flag of our Union will soon float from every pinnacle in the land.

When Mr. ETHERIDGE closed, Hon. ROBERT MALLORY arose, and assured his gallant friend that Kentucky will never secede, and that she will send thousands of her sons to stand by the Unionists of Tennessee, should they be overcome, on the 8th prox., by force or fraud.

PONTIAC.

THE LOUISIANA SOLDIERY.

The New-Orleans *Delta* sums up the forces furnished by that State as follows:

At Pensacola	2,100
In Virginia, and *en route*	2,300
In Arkansas	1,000
Sea Coast and Harbor Defence	1,760
Marines	250
Total	7,350

In addition to these we have four thousand men in camp, awaiting orders, at Tangipaho, and at least five thousand armed and equipped in the city for home protection. Thus nearly one half of our voting population have taken the field in defence of the rights and independence of the South. This number will be more than doubled whenever the emergency requires. We doubt if any State in the Old or the New Confederacy has made such a display of military resources as our gallant little State.

A SPEECH FROM MR. COBB.

HOW THE "BRAVE BOYS IN VIRGINIA" ARE TO BE SUSTAINED—WHO'S AFRAID?

On the 22d of May, HOWELL COBB, President of the Montgomery Congress, arrived at Atlanta, Geo., on his way home from Montgomery. He was called out at his hotel, and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that I cannot compensate you for the trouble you have taken to call me out. You, as citizens of Atlanta, know that there has been no instance of my being called upon by you in which I failed to respond, unless for the very good reason that I *had nothing to say*; and this evening I must offer this excuse for failing to address you at length. I presume that a curiosity to know what we have been doing in the Congress recently assembled at Montgomery, has induced you to make this call upon me.

We have made all the necessary arrangements to meet the present crisis. Last night we adjourned to meet in Richmond on the 20th of July. I will tell you why we did this. The "Old Dominion," as you know, has at last shaked off the bonds of LINCOLN, and joined her noble Southern Sisters. Her soil is to be the battle-ground, and her streams are to be died with Southern blood. We felt that her cause was our cause, and that if she fell we wanted to die by her. [Cheers.] We have sent our soldiers on to the posts of danger, and we wanted to be there to aid and counsel our brave "boys." In the progress of the war further legislation may be necessary, and we will be there, that when the hour of danger comes we may lay aside the robes of legislation, buckle on the armor of the soldier, and do battle beside the brave ones who have volunteered for the defence of our beloved South. [Loud cheers.]

The people are coming up gallantly to the work. When the call was made for twelve months' volunteers, thousands were offered; but when it was changed to the full term of the war, *the numbers increased!* The anxiety among our citizens is not to who shall *go* to the wars, but *who shall stay at home!* No man in the whole Confederate States—the gray-haired sire down to the beardless youth—in whose veins was one drop of Southern blood, feared to plant his foot upon Virginia's soil, and die fighting for our rights.

In Congress, the other day, I told them that if no other arm was raised to defend Virginia, noble old Georgia!—proud in her love of the independence—would rise up to a man, and crossing to the Southernmost bound of Abolitionism, would say to LINCOLN and his myrmidons, "Thus far, *traitor!* shalt thou come; but *no further!*" [Tremendous applause.] This good old Commonwealth—solitary and alone, if need be—will fight until she sees the last foul invader in his grave! And I know, fellow citizens, that there is no loyal son of Georgia before me, whose heart does not beat a warm response to this pledge. [Cries of, "We will! we will!"]

But we not only need soldiers, we must have treasure to carry on this war. Private contributions have been offered to a vast amount. I will mention an instance which occurred on the Mississippi a few days ago. An aged man—whose gray hairs and tottering limbs forbade his entering the ranks, and whose children of the first and second generations were in the ranks of his country's defenders—was asked how much he would give to carry on the war. The spirit of the old man rose up in him. "Tell them," he said, "that my yearly crop of 1,000 bales of cotton they may have. Only give me enough to sustain me, and let the balance go to my country!" Offers of this sort come pouring in upon the Government from all parts of the country.

But the Government does not require contributions from individuals; she has the means within herself of sustaining this war. No donations are necessary, except for the equipment of your own volunteers, and those you can and will provide for. But I tell you what you may do. *Those of you who raise large crops of cotton, when your cotton is ready for market, give it to your Government at its market value, receive its bonds, and let it sell your produce to Europe for specie to sustain our brave "boys" in Virginia. This was agreed on at Montgomery, and we promised to throw out the suggestion, that the people might think about it.*

I raise some cotton, and everything above my necessary expenses my Government shall have. When this was proposed in Congress, a gentleman from Mississippi rose up and said that he did not raise cotton; it was his misfortune not to be able to help his country in that manner. "But," said he, "I will go home and canvass my section, and every man that I meet, who raises cotton sugar and rice, I will persuade him to sell it to his Government."

But this patriotism is not confined to the men; the women, with warm hearts and busy fingers, are helping the soldiers. I will give you an instance that happened at Montgomery. A message was received on Friday evening that a thousand sand-bags were wanted, with which to build batteries to protect our men at Pensacola. What could be done? Some one suggested that the ladies be made acquainted with our wants. It was done on Saturday morning. Monday evening I received notice to attend a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock in the Methodist Church. Between the reception of the message and 5 o'clock that evening the money had been raised, the cloth purchased, and the lovely women of that city, with their own delicate hands, at their homes and in the sanctuary of the living God, were making bags; and on Tuesday I saw the sand bags start for Pensacola, to protect our brave soldiers! [Cheers.] Talk about *subjugating us!* Why, we might lay aside the men, and all Abolitiondom *couldn't run down the women even!* [Prolonged applause.]

They say at the North that we are alarmed. What cause have we to be so? When the Congress assembled at Montgomery there were only six States represented. Now there are nine, and every breeze that comes from Tennessee bears us news that her people are rising up unanimously against the usurpations of LINCOLN. North Carolina—the State of my parentage, and I love her with a love next to my native State—she, too, is aroused, and her Convention has unanimously adopted the ordinance of secession; and these states will soon shine as bright stars in our galaxy. With such aids as these, and with so many brave hearts in our land, we can *never be conquered.*

I have spoken enthusiastically, but pardon me. I can say nothing more. [Cries of "Go on!"] You will excuse me, as I have been speaking at every town on the road, and am quite hoarse.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EPISCOPALIANS.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following extracts from a letter written to Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania by an Alabamian. The letter was called forth by the circular to the Clergy of the Diocese issued by Bishop POTTER some weeks ago:

"I desire, most sincerely, to know how, or on what grounds, a churchman—especially a Bishop of the Church—and beyond all, a Bishop bearing the reputation for moderation and discretion which belongs to you—can denounce, as "in error," and "in arms against the constituted authorities of the land," those who are armed, as we are, in obedience to the only *de facto*, and, as we firmly believe, the only *de jure* authorities of our land, for the purpose of defending ourselves against an atrocious invasion.

* * * * * * *

Two clergymen, from my own immediate vicinity, have sent out their sons as privates in the ranks of volunteer companies, that have already gone forth towards the Virginia border, perhaps to meet in battle some of those who may be encouraged to level their muskets and lift their swords against them by the very language that you have put forth. Right reverend and dear sir, there is some terrible mistake here, on one side or the other. It is monstrous horrible, that such things should be. I beg you to explain how it is possible that you could, under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those who are engaged in this unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.

If you can say anything that will tend to a restoration of that charity and confidence so deeply wounded, if not entirely broken, by the language of the prayers attributed to yourself and other prominent ministers of the Church, I beg that you will do it."

These, says the *Tribune*, were the material portions of the letter. A postscript was appended by the two clergymen mentioned above, respectfully uniting in the request for an answer to the question propounded, and an explanation of the Bishop's extraordinary prayer.

To this communication Bishop POTTER replies in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You "beg me to explain how it is possible that (I) could under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those engaged in this *unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.*"

Your misconception is so radical that I almost despair of correcting it. What you regard as an 'attempt to destroy you and all that is dear to you," is considered by us as simply an attempt to defend ourselves and the Capitol of our country from a threatened invasion, our Constitution from destruction, and even our Southern brethren from that which is the surest protection of themselves and their peculiar institutions. From the secession of South Carolina to the storming of Fort Sumter, the General Government remained all but passive. It then became indispensable that we should know whether it was a Government, whether it could retain its hold of Washington and whether the whole system that WASHINGTON and his compeers inaugurated in 1789 was not a delusion and imposture. This, my dear Sir, is the whole story. Your theory not only disregards your own obligations under the Constitution, but it leaves to us no Government, except in name—opening the door for perpetual discord and for secession without end.

I do not believe that at the North one man in fifty desires an invasion of your soil or the destruction of your social system. They simply desire that you should not break up the Union by your method of leaving it, but refer all subjects of complaint to a Convention of all the States, which will be competent either to redress all grievances, or to provide a way in which you can retire from the Union without dissolving the whole fabric of our General Government.

Under the present exasperated state of the sections, it is impossible to say to what length this conflict may go. But I assure you that in the few lines above you have the whole *animus* of the loyal States and of the Union men everywhere. Only the smallest number of fanatics think or talk of Slavery. The whole question is one of self-defence, and of *Government or no Government.*

Yours, sincerely,
(Signed) ALONZO POTTER.

THE PIRATES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of May 25, has these paragraphs:

The following is a list of the prizes already taken by the privateer vessels fitted out at this port:

By the armed steamship *Calhoun*—The ship *Milan*, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt; vessel worth $20,000; the bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime; value ($20,000; schooner *Ella*, from Tampico, cargo of fruit; valued at $5,000.

By the armed steamer *V. H. Ivy*—Ship *Marathon*, from Marseilles in ballast, valued at $25,000; ship *Albino*, from Boston, cargo of ice, valued at $25,000.

By the armed steamer *Marion*—The splendid new ship *Marshall*, from Havre in ballast, valued at $40,000; ship *John H. Jarvis*, from Liverpool in ballast, valued at $30,000.

All vessels belonging to the United States, which arrived in this port after the 6th inst., were formally seized yesterday, by the Confederate States Marshal, in conformity with the act of Congress in relation to privateering, which gave thirty days for all vessels in Southern ports to leave, but made no provision for vessels arriving after its passage.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

The Old School General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia on Wednesday, continued the discussion of Dr. SPRING'S resolutions. In the course of the debate, Dr. DICKINSON read the following correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1861.

Gov. J. P. CHASE: We inclose you the resolutions by Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New-York, and now pending before the O. S General Assembly in this City. They have been warmly discussed for two days. We could their adoption in any way weaken the hands of the Government, or be acceptable to you, even though some Southern brethren might be disposed to leave us on that account?

We are informed that Judge BATES advised that we should not act, and that the Cabinet are probably like minded. He may not understand the character of the resolutions, and he may suppose that they have reference to the subject of Slavery. Some hesitate to vote for the resolutions on this account. We think that duty to the country and to God demand their passage.

Please answer by telegraph for yourself and others, if you know the minds of others in the Cabinet.

(Signed)—J. G. MONTFORT, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Th. E. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio; J. D. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; L. H. Lay, Urbana, Ohio; H. R. Price, Bloomington, Ill.

ANSWER OF SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Rev. JOHN G. MONTFORT: Cannot properly advise, but perceive no valid objection to unequivocal expressions in favor of the Constitution and Freedom!

(Signed) S. P. CHASE.

The reading of the latter paper elicited a perfect furor of applause. A great number of Misses followed, and it was with considerable difficulty that order was again restored.

After a tedious debate on points of order, &c., the previous question was called for and obtained. The yeas and nays were then called on the majority report. The result was, 84 in favor, and 125 against. The yeas and nays were then called on the minority's report (Dr. SPRING'S resolutions) and the result was as follows: For, 154; against, 66.

The following are the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of the country, the 4th of July next be set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their National sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as a nation, to seek his guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ; the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

On motion, it was agreed that all persons who desired to enter a protest, could do so on Thursday morning.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA IS DOING.

The following correspondence between the Governors of Maine and Pennsylvania, is of interest:

STATE OF MAINE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA,
May 23, 1861.

SIR: I would be obliged to you, if you would inform me whether your State is raising more regiments or companies than have been called for by the President, under the requisition and call of April and May, and if so, how many, and what you propose to do with them.

It seems to me that prudence and a wise forecast dictate that troops should be raised, and put under discipline and instruction, in all the loyal States, ready to march at a moment's notice. If you are raising troops to be kept in reserve and under discipline what are you doing in the way of uniforming and equipping them? How many of your regiments have already been accepted by the United States? An early answer will greatly oblige me. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WASHBURN, Jr.

His Excellency Gov. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, PENN., May 27, 1861.

To His Excellency, J Washburn, Jr., Governor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst.

It affords me pleasure to inclose to you a copy of an Act of Assembly approved May 15, 1861, which will in part answer your interrogatories. I have, under the provisions of that act, appointed Major-Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, late Inspector General of United States Army, to the command, who is proceeding to organize, arm and equip fifteen regiments. They are being thrown into camps as rapidly as possible after inspection, and will be drilled for three months, unless sooner required by the General Government. It is hoped that in this way a large and available force will be always in readiness, either for the defence of the State or to answer the further requisitions of the Government of the United States. They will be, so far as we are able to do so, uniformed in accordance with the Union States regulations.

Prior to the passage of this act twenty five regiments had already been accepted by the United States through me, and since that one regiment by the War Department direct together with one or two companies also by direct order.

I entirely concur with your Excellency in the wisdom and prudence of your suggestions in relation to the indispensable necessity of raising, equipping, and having thoroughly disciplined and instructed, a State force; and in pursuance of the same view, and in accordance with the same design, shall urge forward, under the command of the accomplished officer named, the necessary arrangements to place the troops in fine condition.

These men are mustered in for three years and will, if necessary, be in readiness to take the place of those who are discharged at the end of three months, and should the public exigency seem to require it, as I much fear it will, they will all be detained in camp until the Fall of the year, and thus thoroughly drilled and organized, will form a valuable and efficient force in the army for whatever decisive action may be deemed necessary at that time.

Uniting with you in commendation of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the Northern States, and in admiration of the devotion to our institutions which has so rapidly filled our armies—State and national, with the flower of the young men of our country, my fervent prayer is that after this rebellion shall have been effectually put down, we will be enabled to transmit to posterity the blessings of a free, united and powerful Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

THE SECESSIONISTS EVACUATE PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

The *Camp Register*, of Cairo, under date of May 24, says:

"The report which reached here yesterday that the Kentucky State troops had left Paducah to join Col. CHETHAM'S command, near the Tennessee line, has been confirmed. Over three hundred men left that city Tuesday evening, taking with them 1,300 stand of muskets, six pieces of artillery, with all munitions of war in the city. This action was precipitated by the belief that three thousand men were to be detailed from Cairo to secure these arms, and take possession of the town. The citizens there are said to be in the constant expectation of the arrival of Northern forces, and many of them are preparing to leave, so confident are they that this expectation will speedily be realized.

Col. CHEETAM'S command is expected to move today, to join the West Tennessee forces at Jackson, and the whole body will be kept in readiness to meet any Northern force that may attempt to penetrate the South by way of the Ohio and Mobile railroad. Pillow's division will be divided, it is thought, between Union City and Jackson for this purpose, and the detachment designed for Union City is likely the force that is now expected there.

Business of all kinds is perfectly stagnant in Paducah, and many houses are said to be closed from one week's end to another.

The editor of the Paducah *Herald*, claiming to foresee the occupation of Paducah by Government troops, has stopped the publication of his paper.

EX-GOV. STEWART OF MISSOURI.

EX-Gov. STEWART has written a letter to the St. Joseph *Journal*, contradicting the statement that he was driven from St. Joseph by Secessionists, and intimates that such a thing could not be done in a community where his sentiments "are greatly in the ascendant." He denounces severely the action of the Legislature in robbing the School Fund, and passing other laws that, if persisted in, "will bring us into open and hopeless conflict with the General Government." He intimates that the people of Missouri will never submit to the hasty legislation of the extra session.

A SWORD FOR COL. ANDERSON.

The Louisville *Journal* of May 29 says:

"An elegant and substantial dress sword, to be presented by the members of the Kentucky Legislature to Col. ROBERT ANDERSON, is at present in the hands of Mr. WM. KEDDRICK, the well known Third-street jeweler. The sword and attachments are beautifully designed, each being handsomely mounted and finished. The scabbard bears the superscription: 'Presented to the gallant soldier and true patriot, Col ROBERT ANDERSON, by the citizens of his native State. The presentation will be made upon the Colonel's arrival in this city."

WHERE THE REBELS ARE.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 25 says:

To satisfy the curiosity of our enemies, we would inform them that Gen. BEAUREGARD, whom some of them have consigned to an early grave in the terribly disastrous bombardment of Fort Sumter, and others have dispatched to various parts of the country, is now 'at home' at Norfolk, where he will be happy to receive Commodore STRINGHAM, or the redoubtable Gen. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass.

Col. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, recently Quartermaster-General of the United States—the same officer who laid the plan and commenced the conflict of the great victory at Cerro Gordo—will be equally happy to welcome CADWALLADER and MANSFIELD, and all other Lincoln Generals, at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. COOPER and BONNAR will attend to giving visitors [illegible] who may desire to [illegible] the Shenandoah region of Virginia, or to advance [illegible] Richmond by the Manassas Gap.

Lastly, President JEFF. DAVIS will to-night [illegible] hand at Richmond, Virginia, to direct in person operations in defence of the Old Dominion.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 29.

The passage of the troops who left the depôt on Monday morning has been one continued ovation, so far as they have gone. We went down on the train carrying the troops from Camp Carlisle, the Ohio Regiment coming soon after. Those who witnessed the parting scenes at the depôt will not soon forget them. Some of them were very touching. At Benwood, one mother, who had come out to exchange the parting word with her son, said, with tears standing in her eyes, as the train rolled away: "Go; you leave sore hearts behind you, but all will be well when you return." And a gray-haired sire, at the same place, hobbling on a cane, shouted after the train as it moved away: "I have three sons with you now, and I wish I could go myself." Such was the spirit manifested everywhere, and a corresponding feeling pervaded the hearts of the men.

All the way out through Marshall the utmost enthusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldiers. They had not known them to be coming, but they divined at once their mission, and the most joyful excitement was everywhere exhibited. Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that Southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the trains as they passed, with wild vehemence. At Glen Easton we found a company of twenty-five or thirty-eight riflemen, and further on passed another company of them numbering perhaps forty, all marching towards Cameron, which they heard was to be attacked and burnt by State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some three hundred, perhaps, who insisted in standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the soldiers nearly all the time they were there. The report of the advance of Southern troops had been received the night before, and a hundred riflemen had been under arms, guarding the town all night, and at this time men with rifles on their shoulders were coming in from all directions, word having been sent out the night before. It really looks just like what we read of as having taken place in the days of '76, when men left the plow standing in the furrow, dropped the uplifted hammer, and rushed to the defence of their country. At every station and every house people greeted the soldiers with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the women and girls, when they had no handkerchiefs, waved their bonnets and aprons. The men returned all the salutations, and enjoyed the demonstration immensely. At one house by the roadside an old lady, who seemed excited to the highest pitch, waved her hand till the trains were entirely past, and then gave vent to her overwrought feelings by yielding to a flood of tears. Such was the exuberant joy with which the people, alarmed but the hour before by undefined apprehension, welcomed the appearance of their defenders.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. They had heard, however, that a train was coming from the West, and, as this was unusual since the burning of the bridges, a considerable crowd was at the depôt waiting. As the trains rolled in, they displayed the American flag, and with that, and the gleaming of a thousand bayonets, the people almost went wild with enthusiasm. In a very few minutes the whole town was there, and the gladdest set of people a man ever laid eyes on. Their joy scarcely knew bounds. Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes, till they had arrested and under guard as many Secessionists, viz.: a tavern keeper named WELLS, Mr. KNOTTS, a merchant; CHARLES MATHEWS, Superintendent on that section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Dr. GRANT, defeated secession candidate for the Legislature, and one ZEKE SHOEMAKE, a constable, who tried to give leg bail, but didn't succeed quite sufficiently to save his bacon. They were arraigned before Col. KELLEY, who released WELLS, KNOTTS and GRANT, on their taking the oath of fidelity, but retained MATHEWS and SHOEMAKE.

The train soon after moved on down to the first burned bridge, where the men disembarked and paraded in a meadow. Col. KELLEY then detailed six companies and started for Farmington, a notorious secession nest, some three miles below, from which it was said, the men who burnt the bridges, had come, and where it was stated some fifty armed secession troops were stationed. Meanwhile, the remainder of the troops stacked arms, after throwing out pickets and scouts on the neighboring hills, with orders to bring in any persons they might find. In less than ten minutes after their arrival, they brought in six, some of whom, it was positively asserted by some Union men from the country around, were accessory to the destruction of the bridges. Squads of men continued to go out in different directions, and to bring in prisoners, until they must have had at least a dozen under guard at once. Several of them were released after an examination by the officers, but at least six or eight were retained until the return of Col. KELLEY. It was rather exciting to see the scouts, or "Snake Hunters," as they style themselves, on a trail. As certainly as they would spy a man anywhere in sight, a squad of them would seize their guns, and start after him on a run, and before very long, would bring him in; for they were sure of their game if they got eyes on it. The prisoners were all treated with the utmost courtesy, but nevertheless some of them looked terribly frightened.

In the evening the companies returned from Farmington, bringing with them several prisoners, and reporting that their scouts had killed one Secessionist and wounded another. When they got to Farmington they found it almost entirely deserted, the Secessionists having got wind of their approach through the offices of one JOLLIFFE, who, when the trains entered Mannington, mounted a horse and galloped off in hot haste to Farmington, to warn the Secessionists of their danger.

Finding the town deserted, Col. KELLEY ordered his men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not long till they had unearthed several of the fugitives, most of whom, they captured. The men who were shot were running from their pursuers, who called out to them to surrender. Not heeding this, they were told that they would be shot unless they did. No attention was paid to the command, and several shots were fired, killing one instantly, and wounding another.

The bridges burned were over Buffalo Creek, and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron except the sills and the cross-ties of the track, both of which were consumed. The upper one is about four miles below Mannington, and the other some quarter of a mile below it. It is feared that others are destroyed between there and Grafton. The anxiety about the splendid iron bridge over the Monongahela is especially very great.

Sunday night several bridges between Mannington and Glover's Gap were guarded by the citizens of the former place. At the same time they had need of guarding their town, for the gang at Farmington had threatened to burn it to the ground, and there were various rumors afloat about accessions to their number.

Glover's Gap is a way station several miles above Mannington, inhabited by but one or two families, but surrounded by a secession country, which polled some sixty of seventy secession votes. These men live around among the hills and are almost inaccessible. That part of the road will bear watching. As the train came west this morning, the telegraph was found cut not half a mile from this place.

The Ohio Regiment reached Mannington Monday evening, just at dark, having felt their way over the road, examining all the bridges to see that they had not been injured. The whole town assembled to receive them. They paraded in the street, while their band, a superior one, played the "Star Spangled Banner" and other airs. At the conclusion, the crowd gave three cheers for Ohio, which compliment was returned by the Ohio men, who gave three for the citizens of Mannington. The citizens then proffered their houses for quarters for the soldiers. Some were put in the church, some in the Odd Fellows' Hall, others at the hotel, others in private houses, until they were all provided for, the people all manifesting the most cordial feeling for them.

And well they merited such treatment, for besides that they came here to protect us, they are a splendid set of fellows—tall, handsome and soldier-like in appearance, and dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor. They were immensely pleased with their reception all along the road, and particularly with the substantial compliments of the good people of Cameron and Belton. The citizens of Cameron were taken by surprise by the train that conveyed the Wheeling Regiment, but learning that more were on the way, they went to work and got together all the provisions in the place, bread, pies, cakes, a barrel of crackers, meat, butter and eggs, and had them all boxed up and ready for them. By the time the Ohio men reached Cameron there had collected from the surrounding country some eight hundred or a thousand people, who received them with enthusiastic demonstrations. The men got out and mingled with them, shaking hands with all, men, women and girls. Their band performed a few pieces; their captain made a little speech, and they jumped aboard the cars and went on their way rejoicing at the load of good things that had meanwhile been piled into the provision car. At Belton they received a similar donation, and all along the way they were greeted with still stronger demonstrations of joy than were showered upon the others. During the night, owing to the breaking down of the wires at Glover's Gap, 100 men were sent up to take possession of the place, and guard the road and telegraph. This morning the Ohio men will go down to the camp at the burnt bridge. It is expected that all hands will go to work rebuilding the bridges, so that the trains will be enabled to go on in a day or two. There are now more than 2,000 men at Mannington and the camp below. There is no doubt that they will push through to Grafton as soon as practicable. An experienced telegrapher accompanies the troops to repair the lines and keep up communication with Wheeling.

At Cameron, yesterday, they hauled up some Secessionists and made them swear to support the Constitution of the United States. To-day that place was full of men, armed. Squads of them were going out to bring in some more of the same stripe, intending to make them take the same oath also.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of May 30, says:

"No regular trains came in to-day from as far west as Grafton; but from a gentleman who came in this afternoon, and who left Harper's Ferry last night, I derive the following news: Reinforcements of troops and supplies of provisions [illegible] at Harper's Ferry on Monday and T[illegible] they came on Monday from Gordonsville, [illegible] Culpepper and Manassas Junction, and [illegible] from Staunton. The latter were transpor[illegible]ns from Staunton to Harrisburgh, th[illegible], and from Strasburgh to Winchester, [illegible]es. This shows the importance of the [illegible]izure of Manassas Gap Junction.

The particulars of [illegible] of the rebels from Grafton, and the occ[illegible]at place by the Ohio troops, are interesti[illegible]ative of the courage

[illegible]

[illegible] more about the machinations of the conspirators at Richmond, than they are aware of. But besides that, the documents (your note to Colonel RUSSELL, your note to me, and the printed slip) bear internal evidence of a concerted plan, a scheme invented, not by the bold and patriotic BOTTS, but by those same conspirators, who, failing to intimidate the Government by bullying violence, have changed their tactics, and still hope to win the victory and destroy the nation, by a less hazardous but more cunning process.

1. Your note to Col. RUSSELL (which he showed me) imports that you are safe and comfortable at Richmond, while we have melancholy testimony that such men as you are neither safe nor comfortable there.

2. Your note to me of April 23 (covering the printed letter, *but not mentioning it,*) contains several phrases which I am persuaded you would not have used if left to your own free action. The note begins by stating its main object thus: "I write hurriedly *to say* that I have *consented* to the publication of my letter to you with the hope," &c. Which letter to me? I have received several letters from you, but none of the 19th of April. "Consented to the publication"—at whose instance? The phrase and the context invite the inference that the publication was made at my instance, and that inference was, I believe, generally drawn in this city, and will probably be drawn all over the country; whereas *you do know* that I had nothing to do with its publication.

The note concludes with this very suggestive line: "I am not at liberty to speak of what is going on here." I can easily comprehend that humiliating act, and I do painfully sympathize with you and with all good and faithful men in my native State, when I behold the capital of the once free and proud Virginia subjected to the tyranny of a law less mob.

3. The printed letter. Alas! that I should live to see such a letter under the hand of the gallant and gifted JOHN M. BOTTS! I shall not go into any minute criticism of the letter—to show how it contradicts all the main facts in your high and honorable political history, and countermarched the whole line of your active and useful career, onward and upward for the last thirty years. My personal regard and my great respect for your character forbid me to do that. But I cannot forbear to say that the whole scope and tendency of the letter, if not its design, is an argument in favor of dissolving the Union, and blotting from the map of the world the nation of the United States. It is a silent approval (by failing to condemn) of the violent and revolutionary proceedings of the people of the Southern States (in several of them before the late form of secession was gone through with) in plundering the money and arms and other property of the United States: in seizing upon our ungarrisoned forts; in making open war upon such as refused to surrender; in firing upon and in some instances actually degrading the flag of our country; and in schemes and projects boastfully announced in the public Press, and partially acted out in military preparations, to seize this Capital by violence, and break up the Government.

Your letter does not, in terms assert, but by necessary implication assumes, that this Administration can, if it will, restore the peace of the country by the cheap and easy expedient of issuing a proclamation, "proposing a truce of hostilities and the *immediate* assembling of a National Convention!" It seems to me, my dear Sir, that there are some serious objections to this cheap plan of peace, and first, the President has no power to call a national Convention. Second, if he did call it, there is not the remotest probability that the insurgent States would obey the call. Third, if they did obey it, there is little hope that they would agree to come in on equal terms with the other States, by recanting their recent assumption of separation and sovereignty, and by restoring all that they have taken, by violence, from the United States. In short, after all that is past, it seems to me that there are but two alternatives left to this Administration, first to submit implicitly to all the claims of the insurgent States, and quietly consent to a dismemberment of the nation; or, second, to do its best to restore peace, law and order, by

same stands, to the extent in the act specified. (See Laws of 1851, ch. 515, sec. 1 to 6.) I think the fair and reasonable interpretation of such language is that the right of lien extends to all such materials as ordinarily enter into, or are used in the construction of buildings, and which are within the express or implied terms of the building contract made between the owner and contractor. (Wood *vs.* Donaldson, 17 Wend., 550; McDermott *vs.* Palmer, 4 Selden, 383.) Here the contract imposed upon the builder the duty of removing rock from the surface of the land, preparatory to laying the foundation walls, and hence the powder and fuses were furnished because necessary for the purpose of blasting the rock, and enabling the contractor to construct the contemplated building. Such materials, when thus impliedly contracted for, and actually furnished and used, must, I think, be classed within the list of things which are denominated in the lien law as "materials in building," and for which a lien may be acquired. Judgment for plaintiff, to the amount admitted to be in the hands of defendant Byrnes, belonging to the contractor.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge ALLEN, the District-Attorney moved on the trial of John Jackson, jointly indicted with William Robinson for the murder of Stephen Goodwin. Robinson was convicted last week of manslaughter in the third degree, and Jackson was now tried on the same indictment. Messrs John T. Doyle and Edwin Grover conducted the defence.

The first witness called was *John G. Jones*, who testified that on the night of the 31st January last, as he was with Donovan was entering the bar-room of Mr. Duryea, No. 350 South-street, at about midnight, he was accosted by Jackson and Robinson, who asked him to treat; he consented, and drank with them; while at the bar, Robinson insulted Goodman, the deceased, and then knocking him down, proceeded, with Jackson, to pound and kick him; at length they dragged him outside; In a few minutes, after a scuffle on the sidewalk, Jackson and Robinson returned, and shortly afterwards the deceased came in, saying he was stabbed; neither Jones nor Donovan went out of the room before the deceased came in wounded.

Donovan next testified to the same effect as last witness.

Officer Rode then testified to having been called to take the deceased to the Station-house. While there he identified Jackson, the prisoner, as the man who stabbed him. *Coroner Schirmer* and *Dr. Bouton* then testified, preliminary to reading in evidence the *ante-mortem* deposition of the deceased, which was then read, to the effect that the deceased was attacked, beaten and stabbed by Robinson and Jackson.

The prosecution closed here, and the defence, without any opening address, called Robinson to the stand. He confessed that he had committed the deed, and that Jackson knew nothing about it till an hour afterward. When the parties went out of the store, Donovan and himself followed the prisoner down to the wharf, and Donovan first knocked him down. Witness then joined in the assault, and Donovan exclaiming "I wish I had a knife;" the witness, who was frenzied with liquor, drew his knife, and while both were holding the deceased, plunged it into him three times; Donovan then said come away and keep still, and we shall get clear of it; witness testified that he had not disclosed this state of facts to his counsel until after his conviction; he had then confessed the whole, when concealment could no longer be of avail to him, but would only serve to injure Jackson, who was innocent; witness also denied that there was any fighting inside of the bar-room, as Jones and Donovan had sworn; the deceased was not dragged out, but walked out, and was followed by Jones and Donovan, their testimony to the contrary notwithstanding.

John Frazier next testified to the affray in the bar-room; he did not see the fight outside; there was no knocking down in the bar-room; only a slap in Goodwin's face; Jones and Donovan had been among the first to follow Goodwin when he went out.

Louis McSorley testified to the same effect.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial will be concluded. There are no other cases on for the day.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court will continue in session during the month of June, to afford opportunity to counsel who are ready or who may be ready to be heard. The rule respecting time allowed counsel in argument will be strictly enforced. No cause will be reserved on the day calendar for any purpose whatever when it is reached. In case a good reason is shown for postponement, the case will go down the general calendar for the next term. Engagement of counsel elsewhere will be no excuse. No formal opinion will be written in the causes argued during the month, except where some new and important question is involved. Twenty-five cases will be put on the day calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Muller* vs. *Muller*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Robbins vs. *Dilaye*.—Two cases. Motion granted.

Bailey vs. *Hale*.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Robbins* vs. *Sutton*.—See memorandum with clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, con.	85	885 N. Y. Cen. R R.	72⅝
15,000 Ten. St. 6s, 90-910	49⅜	100 do	b10 72⅝
1 000 do	40⅜	50 do	s30 72
1 000 do	40⅝	300 do	s10 72⅜
1,000 do	s3 40⅜	650 do	72⅜
12,000 Va. St. 6s	45	200 do	s5 72⅝
10,000 do	s10 44⅛	150 Erie Railroad	22⅜
10 000 do	s10 44⅜	50 do	24⅝
6,000 do	s3 45⅜	350 do	22⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	54	100 do	22⅞
10,000 Mo. State 6s	46⅜	400 Harlem Railroad	10⅜
10,000 do	s10 46⅛	5 Panama R.	106⅜
18,000 do	s10 46⅜	675 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	70⅜
2 000 do	s15 46⅜	300 do	s30 66
10 000 do	40⅜	200 do	s30 66⅜
5,000 do	b10 40⅜	50 do	s8 66
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	90⅜	100 do	69⅛
15 Bank of New-York	78	50 do	69⅜
15 do	79⅜	200 do	69⅝
23 Bank of Commerce	79⅛	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	55
7 do	79⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	23⅛
20 Pacific M. S. Co	64	200 do	22⅞
150 do	64⅜	100 do	b60 22⅝
50 do	s30 64	200 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	34⅜
10 do	64⅛	150 do	s60 34
350 M. S. & N. I. R.	12	50 do	34⅞
100 do	11⅞	22 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	12

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 con.	85	25 Chi. & R. I. R.	34⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	79	75 Chi., B. & Q. R.	55
20 000 Tra. 12⅝c Notes.	102½	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69⅜
5,000 Tre. 10⅜ 3c. Nts.	101	50 do	s6 68
1,000 Tenn. 6s	40	100 do	69½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	41⅜	50 do	s15 67⅜
9,000 do	41⅞	15 Galena & Chi. R.	58
5,000 E. R. 3dm b ex '64	98	100 do	67⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 72⅝	50 do	b30 68
500 do	72⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	23
200 Erie Railroad	23⅜	300 do	23⅜
200 Harlem R.	10⅜	100 do	23⅞

FRIDAY, May, 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board this forenoon voted to make half a holiday on Saturday, (to-morrow,) for the reception of and in compliment to the Seventh New-York Regiment of National Guards, on their return from the Capital of the United States, whither they promptly went forty days ago, on the occasion of the threatened attack of the seat of Government by the revolutionists of the South.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day were of a firmer character in New-York Central and New-York and Erie Shares, and steady on the Railway Share list generally. The demand also continued good for the Border State Stocks, and although the daily fresh supply from the Western Free Bankers is rumored to be considerable, speculative buyers are rather on the increase, and the market in this department of business is unusually active. At the afternoon Board the offerings were not quite so free, and the transactions fell off, in consequence, while prices closed firm. The Government Stocks are steady in price, at about the figures at which the new Loan of 1881 was taken last Saturday, but the sales denote no particular speculation for or against the Stock. New-York Central Shares rose to 72⅞@¾ ₱ cent against 72@72½, sales of yesterday, and the volume of transactions in the Stock increased both at the Board and on the Street; indicating a more speculative activity in the direction of an advance in price. The telegraphic advices from London by the *America* advanced the price of Erie to 23½ ₱ cent, and held the transactions in Illinois Central at the recent advance on the cash Stock, although the disposition among the *Bear* speculators is to extend their contracts ahead 15@30 days at a difference of 2½@3½ ₱ cent. A number of the *Bull* holders have availed of these large differences, amounting, actually, to a *bonus* of 7 ₱ cent. on their cash value for the use of the certificates for a single month, and have "turned" their Stock—in other words, postponed its delivery until first July. The cash price this afternoon at the Second Board closed 69½@69¾ ₱ cent. The other Western Roads were firm, with an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday, on nearly all descriptions. In the Railway mortgages there was scarcely anything done,

Late in the afternoon the Share Market closed steady for New-York Central and the State Stocks, but dull on Illinois Central. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central	72⅛	Galena	57⅜
Erie	23¼	Rock Island	34⅜
Illinois Central	69	Virginias	45¼
Missouris	40⅜	Toledo	23¼
Tennessees	41⅜	U. S. Coupons, '81	85

The terms of Exchange on London for Saturday's mail ruled with a fair degree of steadiness to-day, though the business was not quoted large or very firm in price. We heard of sales of first-class Bankers' at 105¼@⅜, in round sums, the whole range of quotation being 105¼@106 ₱ cent. Merchant bills and transient Bank credits were done within a much wider range,—say 103½@105¼ ₱ cent. There is no change in the rates or demand for Money either on the Street or at Bank. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, May 25	$118,141,555	$91,314,879	$39,672,791	$8,793,582
Boston, May 27	60,325,003	18,556,333	6,304,025	6,280,511
Phila., May 27	25,091,776	15,410,532	5,443,229	2,409,815
N. Orleans, May 25	30,666,521	18,647,959	15,084,551	7,122,211
Total	$234,123,111	$143,979,693	$66,753,906	$24,605,719
Last week	227,552,090	146,368,603	66,354,739	25,595,647
Last year	239,937,126	134,960,147	40,082,184	30,266,651

The *Commercial* furnishes the following schedule of the subscriptions made by the Providence, R. I., Banks to the Public Loan of May 25, in the shape of Treasury Notes at par:

Banks.	Capital.	Subscribed.
American	$1,312 000	$50,000
Arcade	396 000	10 000
Bank of North America	800,000	30.000
Bank of Commerce	1,642,950	50,000
Bank of America	196,600	6,000
Blackstone Canal	500 000	20,000
City	309,750	12 000
Commercial	947,200	35,000
Continental	222,910	7,000
Eagle	500,000	15 000
Exchange	500,000	20.000
Globe	600,000	25,000
Grocers and Producers	153,800	5 000
Lime Rock	228,900	7,000
Marine	144,400	5,000
Mechanics	500,000	20,000
Merchants	822,250	80 000
National	481,000	20,000
Northern	228,000	7,000
Phenix	429,700	16,000
Providence	500,000	20,000
Roger Williams	499,950	20,000
State	154,450	6.000
Union	500,000	20,000
Weybosset	500,000	20,000
People's Savings Bank	1,406 984	20,000
City Savings Bank	158,741	5,000
Total		$500,000

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
May 30—Philadelphia	par.
May 30—Boston	par.
May 30—Baltimore	⅜@ ½
May 30—Washington	3 @ 4
May 28—Chicago	very scarce.
May 28—Milwaukee	7 @ 7½
May 27—St. Louis	14 @ 15
May 27—Louisville	2¼ @ 3
May 27—Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
May 27—Cincinnati	⅛@ ¾
May 39—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
May 20—Canada	⅝@ ⅞
May 28—Yvshante	1 @ 1½
May 28—Akron	1 @ 1½
May 24—Mobile	1 @ 5 dis.

The War Loan of the State of Ohio for $1,000,000 has been taken up within the State; so that no part of it will appear on this market. We learn that about one-third of the sum was taken at par by the State Board of Control for the Bank of the State of Ohio and Branches. The remainder goes into various institutions and to private hands at home. Of the Indiana War Loan of $2,000,000, the sum, of $1 200,000 will come on this market on the 22d of June. The stock bears 6 ₱ cent. interest. The Loan is made pursuant to one of the very few provisions of the amended Constitution of Indiana in regard to the creation of new debt, viz.: *For the public defence against threatened hostilities.* The only other consentingencies authorizing the exercise of this power are to pay the annual interest on the pre-existing debt, and to repel invasion and insurrection. The old or pre-existing Public Debt of Indiana is:

In 5 ₱ cents	$5,322,000
In 2½ ₱ cents	2 055,000
Together	$7,377,000
Involving an annual change of only	$307,925

The special provisions of the Legislature for the prompt payment of interest and gradual liquidation, within nine years, of the principal of the new War Debt, were unanimously voted, and the special tax and its collection made imperative. The taxables of the State are of the value of *four hundred and fifty millions*. Under the amended General Banking law of the State, the basis of circulation is confined to the Indiana State and Federal Stocks We again refer to the advertisement of the State Commissioners, in reference to the new loan. The offer must be made by Saturday, June 22, and if from the East, filed with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of this City.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during May:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

May 1, 1861, by balance		$5,494,866 32
Account of Customs	$761,943 20	
Account of Patent Fees	4,408 20	
Account of Post-office Department	248,195 60	
Account of Transfers	1,610,000 00	
Account of Miscellaneous	5 330 29	
Account of Loans	5,469,480 20—	$8 102 357 49
Payments		$13,597,163 81
Treasury Drafts	5 613,425 67	
Post-office Drafts	367,680 03—	$5,983,105 70
Balance, May 31, 1861		$7 614,058 11
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	5,033,726 66	
By receipts during the month	3 149,299 42—	$8 183 025 68
To Payments		5,562,886 02
Balance		$2,620 139 06
By balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$51 649 67
To Payments		1,409 10
Balance		$50,240 57
By receipts for Customs in May, 1861		$764 943 20
By receipts for Customs in May, 1860		2,480,199 46
Decrease in May, 1861		$1,715 246 26
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$86,475 60
By Coin received during the month	$5,277,234 04	
By Fine Bars, received during the month	221,456 65—	5 498 690 69
Balance		$5,585,166 29
To payments in coin	$5,209,187 57	
To paym'ts in Fine Bars	238,694 74—	5 447,882 31
Total		$137,283 98
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office	$10,284,437 74	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	738,118 74—	$11,022,555 28
By Fine Bars, ditto	34 692 58	
By unparted Bull'n, do.	202 513 00	
By Bullion at Mint for Coinage	4,375,000 00—	4,612,205 58
Total		$15,634 761 66
Less due depositors		5 124,078 95
Balance		$10 510 692 71

Statement of business at the United States Assay-office, New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$4 300 000
Foreign Bullion	100,000
United States Bullion	1,885,000—$6,285,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$187,000
Foreign Bullion	20,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold.)	27,000
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	10,500
Washoe	3,500
Fine Bars	27,000 — $275,000
Total deposits, payable in bars	$1,000
Total deposits, payable in coins	1,559,000—$6,560,000
Gold bars stamped	$3,250,932 49
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia for coinage	$7,777,640 0

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1.993.963	$972 824	$446 673
Thrown on market	1 787,075	1797,894	286,617
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	46,567,279	44,290,230	28,681 393
Thrown on market	47,192,128	45,673,939	27,401,424

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	231	$58,376	664	$188,990	193	$42,248
Mf. of Cot'n.	79	15 839	153	26,764	101	19,654
Mf. of Silk	37	80,640	94	58,585	53	38,422
Mf. of Flax	169	14,319	12	1.553	57	9,306
Miscellan's	40	11,662	1,895	39,343	340	6,117
Total	612	$180,860	2,814	$315,215	737	$115 757
		315,215				159,830
Total entered		$466 075	Total entered			$266,617

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay the following Coupons and Bonds, due June 1, 1861: Belvidere, Delaware, Coupons, Albany City Coupons, Buffalo City Coupons, $13,000 Buffalo City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, issued June 1, 1852; $11,000 do., issued June 1, 1854.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¾; Reading Railroad, 19¾; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 9,581 bbls. Flour, 483 bbls. Corn Meal, 57,898 bushels Wheat, 73 767 bushels Corn, 2,068 bushels Oats, 2,710 bushels Malt, 1,708 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 6¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been depressed, and prices have declined. Sales 10,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 90@$5; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5.10@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20 superfine Western, at $4 85@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 10@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 90
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern declining also. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 90@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at reduced prices, and sales have been made of 137,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 38; Canada Club, $1 15@$1 20; White Western, $1 40@$1 60; Red Western at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 19; Northwestern Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 14, ₱ bushel. Corn has declined. The reported sales amount to 84 000 bushels, at 43c.@47c., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 48c. for Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@68c. ₱ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

The following table will show the receipts and shipments of produce at Chicago for the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	20 602	25 715
Wheat, bush	266 249	292 930
Corn, bush	659 266	194,897
Oats, bush	35 274	38,330
Rye, bush	3,153	
Barley, bush	3 213	10 265
Seeds, lbs	4,915	5,440
Pork, bbls	29	2 514
Cut Meats, lbs	12 615	43 365
Lard, lbs	358,925	281 870
Tallow, lbs	16,637	57 560
Live Hogs, No	3,999	4 467
Dressed Hogs, No		
Beef Cattle, No	3,270	3.938

The receipts of produce from the 1st of January for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	456,740	182 597	142 633
Wheat, bushels	2,992,908	1,415 451	964 708
Corn, bushels	5,474 634	5,604,885	1,484,316
Oats, bushels	275 846	427 542	183,562
Rye, bushels	122.411	53 424	16,798
Barley, bushels	280,523	177.872	106.031
Seeds, lbs	2,424,134	2 567 492	1,277,368
Pork, bbls	30 915	12,297	11.150
Cut Meats, lbs	7,873 195	6,510 679	4 010 474
Lard, lbs	5,596 802	3,919,915	1,818 423
Tallow, lbs	255 371	87 783	151,718
Live Hogs, No	121,268	58,583	35,985
Dressed Hogs, No	145,113	45 200	26,355
Beef Cattle, No	49,193	52,970	10 818

HAY—North River has been inactive at 60c. for shipping lots and 65c.@75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., including Mess, at $16 87@$17 25; and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is more sought after. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet; Prime $12 25@$12 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $8 87@$9 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 9c.@15c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State. ₱ lb. Cheese continues heavy and lags uid, at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Sales have been light since our last, but prices have been firm. Sales, 80 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Mr. RADER notices the business of the month thus: "The political state of the country is the all-absorbing topic; trade and commerce are at a stand still, moral obligations, in a great many instances, are totally disregarded, and if this should continue for a length of time, it threatens to disorganize everything. Under such circumstances it cannot be expected that our branch of trade should form an exception; still, while we are doing but little, it is gratifying to find that our jobbers prove themselves strong and prompt in meeting their obligations. The sales of Spanish Leaf are of a clear retail character, as but few of our manufacturers continue to work, and prices, with all its scarcity, are nominal. There has been a strong movement in Kentucky Leaf. Nearly 2,000 hhds. go abroad, mostly for owners' account; about 1,200 hhds. were taken by our jobbers, and about the same quantity by our cutters. Most of the sales are now made for cash, and prices have been modified to that standard, but all desirable sorts are firm, with a tendency to advance Lugs are very scarce, at held at 4¼c @5½c.; medium, 5½c.@6½c.; good, 7c.@8½c.; fine, 9c.@11c.; selections, 11½c @12½c. The stock of heavy shipping sorts is very light, and best selections held at 13c.@14c. In Seed Leaf, there is nothing of consequence doing for consumption. Exporters are buying fillers and ordinary leaf, if moderate priced, say 4c.@4¾c. for fillers, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for binders."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New York in May:

	Havana.	Cuba	Sagua	Yara.
Stock May 1, 1861, bales	2,736	101	60	—
Received since, bales	25	—	—	30
Total	2,762	101	60	30
Sales to May 31, 1861, bales	527	—	—	—
Stock June 1, 1861, bales	2,235	101	60	30

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The business of May, Messrs BALKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the past month there has been no particular change to notice in the Wool market. The demand has continued for Domestic and Foreign Wools suitable for army and navy purposes, and considerable quantities in the aggregate, have been sold—in the future there will be probably less inquiry. Prices have remained firm for these particular grades of Wool, and would have advanced slightly if there had not been some difficulty in passing paper, and the sellers determined to make cash sales. The stock of Fleece Wool consists mostly of the finer grades, and but little of the medium and low is left. It is similar with Pulled Wool. Extra being neglected, while nearly all the super and No. 1 is sold. Fine Foreign, Mestizo and Cape Wools seem to be entirely overlooked, and we have, therefore, no transactions of any amount to report. The prices are nominally unchanged. Of both kinds there is a good stock and assortment. Medium and low medium Foreign Wools have met with a good demand, and old lots have even been sold at full rates, as the stock has become very light. For carpet manufacturers, low foreign Wools have been in less request, and in the absence of buyers prices are easier. The mills have curtailed their productions to a considerable extent. Some of the better class of low Wools, such as Cordova, fine Smyrna, etc., are being tried for army goods and consequently the prices are better sustained. We hear but little of the new clip now in progress—the indications are for much lower prices than those of last year; all the duty upon Wool and Woolens will not exercise any influence on the prices in favor of the wool grower, and especially in these times. Credit has become very limited, and the facilities for buying for cash in the interior are naturally interrupted. The number of buyers will be, during the present clip term, much smaller, and their orders for purchasing Wool more limited than heretofore, and at reduced rates. The European markets are suffering too, by our political affairs and war against rebellion, and will no doubt feel the effects much more in a month or two. At present, prices of all good-conditioned Wools have been sustained, and some of the more desirable medium kinds have improved slightly. In wasty and poor kinds there has been a decline—in some instances 10 to 15 ₱ cent."

FREIGHTS—Business was limited and rates were debressed. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 1d.@1s 10d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9¾d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3 16d.@7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter, 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d.@9¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow 27s 6d.; Tobacco, 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 28
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
North Britain	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Anagoca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Fina	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Britain	Quebec	Liverpool	June 9
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 29
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Etna* will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *Champion*, will close on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO HEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Tragedy, Comedy and Farce.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Andersen; Or, The Patriots at Sunset in '61—Charles II. Evening—Andersen—Buckle or Brilliants—Curiosities at all Hours.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Madame Anna Bishop's Drawing-room Concert.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway—Brown's "Niagara Falls by Moonlight."

GOUPIL'S, No. 769 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The batteries erected by the rebels at the mouth of Acquia Creek, the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, about fifty-five miles below Washington, on the Potomac, were yesterday attacked by the *Thomas Freeborn* and the *Anacosta*, but how the attack terminated is not yet known. The *Keystone State* passed them at noon, on her way to Washington, and reported that the steamers were engaging the batteries with success. Capt. Dahlgren, the Commander at the Navy-yard, immediately telegraphed the fact to the War Department, and received instructions to send two additional war vessels to the scene of action at once. The *Thomas Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* were among the vessels spoken of in our dispatches yesterday morning as being fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard for secret service. The capture of the batteries at Acquia Creek, which has, no doubt, been accomplished, is a stroke of the utmost importance, as it gives the Government possession of the railroad to Richmond.

Other important movements are in progress, which prove that our anticipations of an immediate demonstration against the rebels still further in Virginia were correct. A body of Federal Cavalry were last night to advance in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, and if possible to occupy the place before daylight this morning. The movement was to be supported by portions of the New-York Eighth, Twenty-fifth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and it was expected that some fighting would take place, as about fourteen hundred rebel troops were reported to be there. At the same time three sections of Flying Artillery were sent to Alexandria, to precede the Fire Zouaves and the Michigan Regiment, who were ordered to march in the direction of Manassas Gap Junction, where it was estimated about 4,000 rebel troops were concentrated. It is not yet known how far towards the Junction they were ordered to proceed.

By an arrival at Baltimore we have important intelligence from Fortress Monroe, indicating that we may expect soon to hear of a movement of our forces in the direction of Norfolk. Extensive preparations had been inaugurated by Gen Butler, evidenced by the fact that a steamer left Boston yesterday for the Fortress, having on board a large quantity of lumber, tools and provisions, and a picked company of sappers and miners—the latter under a special requisition from Gen. Butler. She also took a number of experienced carpenters, whose duty it will be to build suitable barracks for the large number of troops to be immediately concentrated there preparatory to the forward movement on Norfolk. This movement is expected to be made by a circuitous route, to avoid the heavy batteries which the rebels have been to so much pains to build; but the precise direction which it will take is, of course, unknown at present, except to those whom it is proper to inform. The rebels are under the impression that the Federal Forces will be landed at Ocean View, on the Hampton Roads, about six miles from Sewall's Point, and ten miles from Norfolk, which can thus be approached by two roads. The guns of a man-of-war could effectually cover a landing there, and approaches on Norfolk could be made by regular siege movements, unless interfered with by a considerable army. The Federal forces at Newport News are now under command of Col. Phelps, of the Vermont Regiment, who has been appointed Acting Brigadier. A line of intrenchments, twenty-five hundred feet long, has been thrown up there.

A gentleman who has recently visited Harper's Ferry has given our Washington correspondent a very interesting narrative of the condition of affairs there, which will be found in our dispatches. His account of the number, location and disposition of the Rebel troops there, with the strength of the various batteries, corresponds mainly with accounts which have previously reached us. He is of opinion, however, that if a fight at that point is long delayed, the Rebel army then will be gradually frittered away, as desertions are numerous on account of bad treatment, and the men are becoming very much dissatisfied and restless. The discipline among them is bad, there being apparently but one thing they can agree upon—their hatred of the Yankees, as they designate all who hail from above Mason and Dixon's line, and the belief in their ability to overcome any force of them with the greatest ease. They expect to be attacked immediately; and perhaps their expectations will not be disappointed.

The [illegible] of Baltimore, it seems, has not all gone to Harper's Ferry to enlist in the cause of Jeff. Davis. On Thursday night, shortly after midnight, a party of roughs approached the [illegible] guard on Federal Hill, and showing an aggressive disposition, they were fired upon, after being hailed and refusing to answer. One of the party was wounded, and the rest retreated. One hundred men were then sent in pursuit of them, who succeeded in arresting six, four of whom were subsequently discharged, and the other two were retained for further investigation. The Baltimore troops will exhibit good sense by keeping [illegible] the Federal troops.

[illegible] a hearing in the McDonald [illegible] before the United States District Court in St. Louis, yesterday, Gen Harney announced that the Government had removed him from the command of the Federal forces in Missouri. In his return to the writ he said that McDonald had been removed to Illinois, and that he was [illegible] the military command of Gen. McClellan, who said he had never had him under his control, and consequently could not produce him. Gen. (late Colonel) Lyon, it is understood, succeeds Gen. Harney in command of the Missouri, and it is not yet known where Gen. Lyon is located.

[illegible] state that F. R. Sault—who [illegible] Charleston on Monday last, [illegible] to M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is a matter of curiosity which way he went. Southern papers say an agent of the French Government, collecting facts for the information of Napoleon.

[illegible] facility with which the new [illegible] Beauregard transports himself from one [illegible] to another has received another illustration. Only a day or two ago it was announced by the Virginia Press that Beauregard was in Norfolk, or soon would be, to superintend the defences there; and now we have [illegible] from Memphis, announcing his arrival there, to take command of the western division of the rebel army.

We hear from Elmira that the remaining detached companies there were yesterday organized into the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and that W. C. Brown, of Watertown, was elected Colonel. Two more regiments yesterday received orders to proceed to Washington immediately.

The New-York Seventh Regiment left Washington yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on a special train, and will reach this City to-day. They received the same warm greeting on their departure from Washington as on their arrival there.

The illness of Senator Douglas has taken so unfavorable a turn that his physicians despair of his recovery.

The schooner *Horace*, of Boston, Capt. Buncker, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola, Texas, *via* Havana, bringing 115 men of the United States First Infantry, under the command of Capt. Wallace, Lieut. Phillips and Dr. Liggins. The troops are all well. She also brings 25 women and children, the families of those attached to the command. The *Horace* and the *Urbana*, which arrived on Thursday, both lie at Governor's Island.

The steamers *Thomas Swann*, Capt. Layfield, *Locust Point*, Capt. French, *George's Creek* and *Potomac* have been chartered by the Government, and are now loading with provisions at this port. The *Thomas Swann* will sail Saturday for Fort Pickens, with provisions, cannon and gun-carriages.

At Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge Hilton has rendered an important decision under the lien law, respecting the class of materials used in the performance of a building contract, which will entitle the furnisher to a lien upon the premises. In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of John Jackson, for murder, was begun and is still on.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday; New-York Central closed at 72¾; Missouris, 40¼. Exchange on London, Bankers, 105¼@106 ₱ cent.

Trade was quite spiritless in Flour, yesterday, and prices were lower. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, with free sales. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were restricted. Whisky declined a shade. Metals were dull, as were likewise Oils, Hemp, Hides, Fish, Fruit, Leather, and most kinds of Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tallow. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Problem of the Negro Fugitives.

The really embarrassing question growing out of the war, and which, in its novelty, and in the difficulties surrounding it, transcends all others, is just beginning to show itself. War, like every work of destruction, is a very simple matter. A fool or a madman can apply the torch to an edifice, which only one in a million can rear. It is easy to destroy life, while the most skillful are baffled in their efforts to preserve it, no matter how slight the apparent cause or distemper which threatens it. If we capture prisoners, the books are full of precedents for their disposition. But what shall we do with the slaves that may fall into our hands by the fortunes of the war, who to the South are chattels—to the North human beings? Gen. Butler's decision, approved by the Government, only serves to place them on our hands. We may find useful employment for ten or twenty thousand, but what shall we do with fifty or a hundred thousand? They must be presently fed and clothed, and though clearly contraband in reference to the rebels, we cannot treat them as other articles contraband of war, put them up at auction, and sell them to the highest bidder. In numerous instances it will be found that they can never be returned to Slavery. Their former masters may have abandoned them in their flight. When in arms against the United States, they can no more expect that their negroes, than horses, which may happen to fall into our hands, shall be returned to them. Whatever may be the final event, we may have a hundred thousand slaves on our hands before the questions raised are solved. Till they are, they must be treated as beings entitled to our sympathy, not as chattels, or property.

What shall be done with them? That we shall soon have a vast number to provide for, there cannot be a doubt. Many will be able to take care of themselves, but probably only a small proportion of the whole number. The faculty to do this must be acquired. It has been destroyed by that entire dependence which Slavery creates. Can provision be made for them in some of our unoccupied territories, where they can be placed under an adequate system of apprenticeship and training? Or can they still be kept within the State within which they are found or from which they have fled? We are engaged in a war to put down rebellion. Those found in arms against us are subject to all the penalties denounced against treason. If the rebellion be crushed they must flee for their lives, leaving their property behind them, which, by an act of Congress, may become confiscate to the United States, at least during the lifetime of the present owners. Why should not this property, where necessary, be made to bear the burden of supporting the negroes found upon it, till they are able to take care of themselves? We speak now of the property of rebels only, as we have no right to touch the slaves of loyal or peaceable citizens. But where a rebel has fled, and left behind him his slaves, or where he has, by an act of law been convicted of treason, we see no reason why his property should not, in part at least, be applied to the support of those, who with their ancestors for generations, have created it.

We shrunk a long time from hostilities, and had at last to be fairly driven into a war. We must now accept the consequences growing out of it as they arise. Slavery is a prodigious evil, with which we at the North have always flattered ourselves we should never be called to meddle. We now find ourselves involved in its results. Perhaps it is sufficient for us that we act up to the lights of the day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. But the small cloud now in the horizon may soon darken the whole sky. In such an event, a little forecast may prove of great value. The crisis is full of responsibilities. The manner in which we meet them is to prove whether, as a people, we are capable of a great destiny, or whether we are to sink to the barbarism and anarchy into which the South has fallen. We have no doubt that all these responsibilities will be joyfully accepted. The whole North, the soldier in the ranks as well as those highest in command, are fully conscious of the grandeur of the occasion which calls upon them to reassert the principles upon which our Government is founded, and to secure their more perfect expression in our institutions and our laws.

Science Aiding the War.—The excellent uses to which Napoleon III. put the magnetic telegraph and of the balloon during his campaign in Italy are matters of history. Both these energies, we are glad to see, are to be brought into requisition by our own War Department, besides another and most valuable auxiliary for reconnoitering the enemy at night—the calcium light, which is already in use at Fortress Monroe. A telegraph has been erected between the head-quarters of the Army at Washington and Arlington Heights, so that there is likely to be no repetition of the causeless alarm and its consequent confusion which occurred in the army on the night following the occupation of Alexandria. As the efficiency of the army depends in great measure upon giving it rest when not actually in motion, every precaution which will guard against suprise must be of great advantage in conducting the war. The soldier should never lie down to his rest under apprehension that he may be suddenly called to arms by "the enemy driving in the pickets." A telegraph strung upon poles in the ordinary way is well enough where permanent communication is to be maintained, but for the use of the Army while actually in the field, this will be found wholly impracticable on account of the time and large force required for putting it in operation. Modern invention has supplied a perfectly insulated telegraphic wire, which is not larger than an ordinary bed cord, and equally as ductile, and weighing only from one hundred to two hundred pounds to the mile. Five or ten miles of such a cord can be reeled upon an ordinary hose carriage, or, divided into coils of a few pounds each for conveyance upon men's shoulders, can be promptly laid along a roadway, or through a field or wood, across brooks or swampy ground, without in the least affecting its insulation. Operators accompanying the pickets with small local batteries, will thus establish instantaneous communication between any required number of the outposts and the head-quarters of the army. As soon as the wires have served their purpose, they can be again coiled up for future use. A system of simple signals like that in use by the police telegraphs is quite sufficient for ordinary purposes; or where more detailed information is required, telegraphing and reading by sound—a method in common use—may be adopted. Such an organization, wholly distinct from existing telegraph companies, and organized under the direction of well-known scientific men, as Messrs. Henry or Bache, will be an indispensable means of giving success to the campaign.

England and the Cotton Supply.

The inaction of Great Britain in relation to the production of cotton by free labor in various tropical regions, has been not only absurd, but almost criminal. While her Abolition Presses and orators have denounced, in the bitterest terms, the slaveowners of the South, and have even sent agents over to stir up the minds of our people, or have supported "British Mission" Churches as citadels from whence to discharge red-hot shot at their antagonists, the nation at large has been steadily increasing its pecuniary support of Slavery, by doubling its consumption of Southern cotton every ten years. England now must suffer, and it should suffer without petulant querulousness, the consequences of its own folly and want of foresight. Two years ago an American went to England to alarm the cotton manufacturers, and induce them to aid in the work of emancipation by increasing their supplies from other quarters, but they continued apathetic even to his warnings of a crisis, then impending. "The demand will create the supply," was their answer to most of the earnest appeals made to their consciences as to the guilt of their complicity with slaveholders. A number of their philanthropists, wiser than the commercial men, did, however, perceive the importance of the subject, and formed an Association to provide against the time of need. The nature of the peril is threatening England may be seen by examining a few of the statistics relative to the cotton trade and manufactures.

Without reference to the steady increase of the production and use of cotton during the last sixty years, which has placed this staple foremost among the great articles of commerce, let us refer to its position in reference to Great Britain for the year 1860 alone. We shall then the better understand the perplexity of Lord John Russell, and the British Government, and the fearful apprehension now pervading the British public in relation to the apprehended scarcity of the staple which is, to millions of them, their daily bread.

From the official returns of the Board of Trade, lately issued, it appears that the actual imports of cotton into Great Britain for the year 1860 have been in cwts. as follows:

	Cwts
From the United States	9,963,309
From British East Indies	1,822,689
From Egypt	392,447
From Brazil	154,347
From other sources	86,304
Total	12,419,096

Reducing this to pounds, we have the enormous amount of thirteen hundred and ninety millions nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-two pounds weight of cotton, imported into Great Britain in 1860. Of this, the United States supplied 1,115,890,608 pounds, or about five-sixths of the whole. At the average of six cents per pound the value of the American cotton thus imported is nearly twenty-eight millions of pounds sterling (£27,897,265,) or about $140,000,000. This immense sum merely represents the value of the raw material as laid down in Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. It is but the basis upon which the additional value of the manufactured article is reared. After the various processes to which the raw material is subjected have been completed, the value is increased to seventy-five or eighty millions of pounds sterling—$400,000,000. From this brief glance the relation which cotton holds to the commercial stability of England, is clearly seen. It furnishes the basis of our exchanges, and is equivalent to something more than one-third of the total value of the exports of the United Kingdom.

In 1860, the total exports of Great Britain were to the value of £135,843,817, of which £52,013,482 ($260,000,000), were of the one article of cotton, in the shape of calicos and yarns. Several millions sterling worth of textile fabrics are also exported, of which cotton forms a part. In addition to these, it is computed that over one hundred millions of pounds sterling are now invested as the fixed capital employed in the manufacture of cotton. To all these must be added the value of ships and other vessels, and means of transport required for this traffic. Cotton has been well defined by the African Aid Society of London, to be "bread for its laboring classes." Nearly one million of operatives are employed in the manufacture of cotton in Great Britain, upon whom, at least five or six millions more depend for their daily subsistence. It is no exaggeration to say, that one-quarter of the inhabitants of England are directly dependent upon the supply of cotton for their living.

It is this fact that gives such point to the declaration of a blockade of the Southern ports. England has no *sympathy* whatever with the South, but she is in a tight place in regard to cotton. Give her the cotton through New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and she will not care how long the South is blockaded. She is now making strenuous exertions to stone for her complicity with Slavery by stimulating cotton growth elsewhere; and if the supply be a little shortened this year, it will only urge her to redoubled exertions for the future. The United States Government holds in its hands the key which shall unlock the dungeons of the South, and break the chains of the slave in a peaceful and gradual emancipation, necessitated through a change in the sources of the cotton supply, forced upon England by the folly of the Cotton States themselves.

Southern Literature.

As an exposition of its life, the literature of the South is a study. For even in our Slave States the thoughts of scholarly men, who have the leisure and inclination for reflection, are, in due process of time, translated into the prose of every-day conduct. The vagaries of Calhoun, and the Utopian speculations of *De Bow's Review*, are to-day crystalizing in the edicts of the Confederate Congress and the proclamations of Jefferson Davis. We have watched with interest the progress Northward, to and through the Border States, of the Gulf-State political doctrines. Evidently the Border States have been a delicate subject with the Confederates. Virginia has been dealt with as a weakling who might be wholly alienated by the slightest whisper of the foreign Slave-trade, and she therefore required some skillful preparatory training to fit her for her new associates. If we may judge from recent indications, Louisiana and Virginia are upon this question now quite accordant, and the twin slave markets, Richmond and New-Orleans, are shaking hands over the settlement of the question of labor supply. Jefferson Davis' laudation of the Confederate States as "homogeneous," may be safely said to-day to include the Virginia Secessionists, and "Hail Homoginia" takes the place—in secession circles, at least—of "Hail Columbia," from Richmond to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The *Southern Literary Messenger*, for years published at Richmond, and formerly a magazine of some pretensions, contains in its May number its full assent to the new dogma—the revival of the foreign Slave-trade. This is progress; it is more, it is patriotism. It is some sacrifice, for the *sake* of the new Confederacy to yield the claims of Virginia to those of Dahomey. Virginia, as the gauge of her fealty, accepts the brunt of the war and free trade in negroes. Could self-consecration further go? We quote:

"It is in vain to separate in a moral point of view, and as a question of right and wrong, the slave-trade from the holding of slaves. The savors rather too strongly of those jesuitical distinctions which are held in such ill repute. If one had a divine sanction, so had the other. The same sentence that establishes one, establishes both in Holy Writ. If it is proposed, in the course of time, to abolish Slavery, or allow it to die out, this might have been done in the Union, and to have dissolved that Union, with such an object in view, was an act of very doubtful expediency. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to hold slaves as a possession forever, the slave-trade should be reopened at once, otherwise materials will be stored up for an explosion that will put an end to the new Confederacy at no very distant period."

This tender point disposed of, the question of secession, *as against the North*, can be satisfactorily argued. It is well for us to understand the reasons which our neighbors have to give for their conduct, especially when it is extraordinary and inexplicable. There are, according to this literary light, social and moral, as well as political grounds, for the separation of North and South. One of these is "the demoralization of Northern society." We quote again:

"The rapidity with which Northern society has been demoralized is almost incredible. All the domestic relations are affected by it; husband and wife, parent and child, live together there, or rather apart, in a manner which is an outrage in the sight of Heaven, and of the great Eye of humanity. We do truly hold that it is perhaps from utter despair at a state of things of which they seem at once the unavoidable occasion, if not cause, and the victims, that so many of the better sex have singly, or in bands, perpetrated of late years so many extravagancies in that region. They deserve pity rather than condemnation."

Still another social disease from the contact with which the South wishes to escape, is the morbid condition of the Northern brain. This disease is contagious, and therefore the South should instantly secede. If mental activity is catching, we can safely acquit Virginia of the suspicion of having contracted its slightest symptoms. In this regard, we can give her a clean bill of health. That Northerner only spoke the truth, who said "that there were more ideas in the head of Thomas Jefferson alone, than in all Virginia at this moment." But to return to our oracle again:

"It is very evident," says the *Messenger*, "to many of those who are at all conversant with the details of life at the North, that the people of that section are, whether from the effects of climate acting upon the idiosyncrasy of race, or from some other cause, wonderfully predisposed to insanity. Legislators theologians, judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, in very respectable standing, have exhibited characteristics, and used language and performed actions, indicative of a morbid condition of the functions usually attributed to the brain. Here is a society almost wholly touched with an epidemic mental disorder of such a nature as to seem contagious. The very crimes that are committed in all that part of the Union, even not the acts of acknowledged madmen, have something about them in the details and circumstances of their development which similar crimes of other culprits never exhibit."

But, *in re Virginia* vs. *the North*, there is another count. The South should break from the hated Union, because the North is addicted to a system of general education. This, too, is a device of the enemy—*timeo Danaos!* is the cry of the *Messenger*. Under this head we are treated to the following:

"The system of education at the North, which is being introduced among us, has been much criticized, and with justice. It contains much that is bad. Indeed, contemplated in some of its aspects and relations, particularly with reference to its effects, we do not think we go further than truth warrants, when we say that it could be a curse in any country."

"When, in the course of human events," says Thomas Jefferson, "it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." We insist that Jefferson's successors have not "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," Dahomey always excepted. The plain statement of their case confutes them. If these are the principles which animate the Southern rebellion, its doom is infallibly insured. We do not imagine that the Secessionists would willfully prejudice their own cause; and yet we would have hesitated to charge these monstrous chimeras of the brain upon any sane person. They may all be surveyed with amazement. When we cross over into the borders of "Homogenia" we confess ourselves to be in a land where whatever we meet is the contrary of all previous human experiences; where white is black and black white; where fiction has become history and history fiction; where right and wrong have changed places; where men swear the Zenith is the Nadir, and the Nadir the Zenith; and reeling in a tipsy revel of the brain confound all things human and divine. Long flourish "Homogenia."

Cavalry Wanted.

Gen. Scott is not prone to precipitate great battles. He is a commander of excessive caution, avoiding general engagements to the utmost extent of his power, and seeking by slow and sure approaches to so enmesh his enemy in a gradually contracting web as to leave no loophole of escape but quick retreat; when, being master of the situation, he is able, in a few brilliant moves, to force inevitable check.

Should the rebel host, however, harassed into madness or demoralization by this irritating strategy, compel its leaders to assume the offensive, and so bring about the sanguinary test of one or more pitched battles, there will be found an element of weakness in the Northern army to which adequate attention has not yet been drawn. Foot to foot, in give-and-take encounter, few would hesitate to say that the North, with its superior weight and strength and stamina, must last longer than the South, and conquer in the end. But, should a fight between the two be prolonged up to that point where both are well-nigh spent; should victory hesitate along the lines in dubious balance; the South has one reliance in reserve of which the North is almost destitute. It has that grim resort of wavering hosts—a well-trained cavalry—to launch upon its foe. Or suppose our victorious infantry, hotly pursuing advantages that they had gained, should suddenly see the broken front of their opponents open in tempting gaps before them; ere they could rush in to seize the seemingly favorable chance they would find their own ranks plowed through and through with grape and canister from horse artillery, scarcely recovering from the recoil of which, a reserve of cavalry would be upon them. Unused to horses, completely bewildered by the novelty of the assault—what could they do? Without friendly cavalry to sustain them, and fend off the shock, they must almost certainly be beaten; for victory is a mere question of superiority or variety of resource; and the side which might in this respect surpass the other could scarcely fail to win.

Then, in conducting reconnoissances, in the establishment of outlying pickets, in the conduct of foraging excursions, or of brilliant dashes on a scattered foe, the army having the best appointed cavalry could make a hundred telling points where its opponents would have to remain ingloriously inert. Cavalry makes the General who has it at his disposal what would be called, in pugilistic phrase, a "two handed fighter." Mr. Thomas Sayers, *fisticus princeps* of his native land, won numerous contests against heavy odds of size and strength, by judicious use of his famous "dexter mauly." The hard work of his engagements was achieved with laborious punishment from his left; but to the quick, sharp dash of his terrible "auctioneer," at critical and well-timed junctures, does he owe nearly all the laurels that adorn his battered, adamantine brow. Cavalry is the right hand of active, open warfare. Without cavalry the great army of the Union, now upon the march to crush rebellion, is crippled and imperfect. So long as it merely has to hold fortresses or occupy towns, it will be satisfactorily efficient; but, once drawn into decisive combat on the field, cavalry is indispensable and must be had.

In this regard the South can boast of its superior "chivalry," as that word was originally intended to be used. Southern men are at home in the saddle. With the exception of the lowest dirt-eater amongst them, there is scarce a white man in that section who has not, from his boyhood up, rejoiced in the accomplishment of horsemanship, until he feels a very centaur. At the North not one young man in a hundred could keep his seat on a troop horse for thirty seconds. Northern men and boys can *drive* anything, from a yoke of oxen to a team of *Flora Temples*; but riding is an art little cultivated. The worst of it is, too, riding cannot be learned in a week. You may manufacture a very fair Central Park article in a reasonable time; but the men to manage fiery animals behind a roaring battery, incumbered as they have to be with sword and carbine and long regulation spurs, require at least a year or eighteen months of steady drill to get them past the point of being a positive obstruction. The Southern cavalier, who has bestridden barebacked steeds in infancy, has used himself through life to equitation, and thus acquired an easy nerve and confidence that always makes him perfect master of his horse, has comparatively little to learn to fit him for a bold dragoon or daring ranger.

To neutralize his power in the campaign just opened, it is absolutely necessary that the North send into the field ten or a dozen regiments of competent, well mounted horsemen. That number it is possible to quickly raise, if due effort be made in the right direction. Leaving the far West to pour forth its teeming troops of prairie rangers, rough and hardy men, able and willing to offset all the Texan centaurs that ever history made famous or romance invincible—let the populous cities of New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago at once proceed to organize picked regiments of heavy dragoons. An available nucleus for the purpose may be found amongst the citizens of foreign birth, those settled who have seen service, or, at any rate, had plenty of practice in the military schools of Europe. The Irishman, more especially, seems to take to the broad-sword and saddle of the heavy horseman with an instinct and alacrity scarcely found in the native of any other civilized country. From the Celtic element of New York alone more than one regiment, which, should repeat the glorious achievements of the gallant Enniskillens, could be mustered; and to this nucleus hundreds of country youth, whose early reminiscences of colt-breaking upon the farm would enable them to soon acquire a good seat and steady nerve, might be relied upon to rally as recruits. There is an attraction about cavalry service almost irresistible, when the men are handsomely uniformed and well mounted, and, wherever the two branches of the service are recruited on equal terms, there are sure to be found three candidates for the trooper's spurs to one for the bayonet of the foot soldier.

Let this matter be looked to directly. A commencement should be made without one day's loss of time. We do not want Light Brigades to "go down to the jaws of death," in compliance with a mistaken sense of military honor; we have no desire for gorgeous troops of Life-Guards and Cuirassiers; but we must have serviceable bodies of horsemen, who shall clutch laurels for us from the very talons of defeat—winning us Marengos, as Murat did for Bonaparte; who shall meet the horsemen of the South if equal shock, and save our infantry from annihilation, as did the Scot's Greys for Wellington at Waterloo.

Confederate Finances.

Money is among the absolute necessities for sustaining a war, and money in the South, is becoming a scarce article. As gold disappeared, the banks suspended payment, and their suspension was legalized by the Legislatures of the several States. For a while their bills circulated at no very material discount. But a currency based upon moonshine, came to be appreciated, and they fell to a low figure in the public estimation. They went down from ten to twenty-five per cent. discount, and have at last failed to produce gold even at that. Shinplasters issued by City and Town Corporations, for a while supplied the place of irredeemable bank paper and the smaller denominations of coin; but even these are fast falling into disrepute. A dime is now, in most of the Southern States, worth from twenty to thirty-five cents in these paper pellets, and dimes are hard to be come at. As the currency of the South runs down in value, the prices of all the various articles of food and clothing run up, and the growing scarcity of these absolute necessaries is constantly augmenting their cost.

The financial difficulties of the present find no prospect of alleviation in the future. Taxation of the people will afford small relief, for the people have neither the ability nor the disposition to bear any considerable increase of taxation. Borrowing is out of the question for repudiation in the past, and the indebtedness already incurred, together with the known bankruptcy and absence of securities on the part of the Southern States, have utterly destroyed their credit. Forced loans, that last resort of necessity and despotism, may do something, but even this can afford only temporary relief, while it will scatter exasperation and disaffection among its victims.

Thus, the armies of the South will be unpaid. Her civil officers may take care of themselves, but her soldiery will be poorly fed, and more poorly clothed. Her commissariat will grow leaner as her finances become exhausted; there may be no great lack of food throughout the South, but the lack of money to pay for it will be equivalent to a scarcity. Food and clothing for the soldiery must be had, and these can only be procured through the agency of cash. The prospect now is that weakness in respect to the sinews of war will be stronger in the battle against secession than an army with banners.

The Abolition of Privateering.—Unreasonable Impatience.—There appears to be some disappointment because the latest European steamer brings no news as to the reception of Mr. Seward's notification relative to privateering. Nothing could be more unreasonable. "It is a far cry to Loch Aive." The dispatch of the Secretary has to travel as well to Constantinople and St. Petersburgh, as to London and Paris; and as it may be doubted whether it has yet reached its remotest destination, it is quite certain no time has been left for a response.

The expectation of such promptitude, is founded on an imperfect knowledge of the subject. It is by no means certain that our adhesion to the propositions of the Parisian Congress, will be accepted, as a matter of course, or without the interposition of various diplomatic formalities, or that it will be accepted at all. Governed exclusively by very proper considerations of self-interest, which defective sympathy with American institutions will only strengthen, the Great Powers may choose to regard our tardy compliance, at a time when the question had come up in a practical shape, and privateering already existed, with distrust and dislike; and may go so far as to decline to admit our right in the circumstances to use the European declaration as a weapon in repelling the warfare of the rebellious South. Or if this extreme course be not finally adopted, the peculiar aspects of the business will be regarded as requiring ample discussion, and perhaps the reassembling of the Conference to deliberate upon it; and in that case the war may be ended before the decision has been reached. In any event, therefore, we are not not likely to have any conclusive information about it for weeks, and possibly for months to come. Our anxiety or curiosity, whichever it is, must, in the interval, be bitted and curbed with patience.

Fighting on the Potomac.—The leaders of the National army are evidently indisposed to leave foes in the rear or to tolerate them anywhere in the line of operations directed against Richmond. We accordingly hear of large masses of troops gathering around Harper's Ferry; and we also have tidings this morning of an attack, which our advices describe as thus far successful, upon the batteries erected by the rebels at Aquia Creek. This latter position is one of much importance. If properly armed and held by the enemy, it could cut off the navigation of the Potomac; while as the terminus of the Southern road it could be powerfully reinforced, and made a point from which the left wing of our army, on its march southward, might be assailed with destructive effect. It would never do to leave this hornet's nest uncared for; and should the present assailing force prove inadequate, it will be augmented until the works are wholly destroyed, and the railroad is seized by our troops. The indications, however, is that the rebels have already been dislodged.

Col. Richard Delafield.—In a notice of Gen. McClellan in the Times of yesterday, a very serious error, though one merely of inadvertence, made us to say that Col. Delafield had gone over to the rebels. No statement could be more flagrantly unjust. A veteran, whose skill and application to military service have made him an invaluable servant of the Government, Col. Delafield has exhausted his health in the zeal of his labor; and yet, at the breaking out of hostilities, he hastened to offer his services for any position where he could be most useful. In view of his extremely impaired health, and his consummate knowledge of military detail, the War Department placed him at Albany, as an assistant to Gov. Morgan, who, in requesting a correction of this unfortunate misstatement, adds:

"Col. Delafield reported to me for duty by order of Chief Engineer Gen. Totten, soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and this State and country will be largely benefitted by his valuable aid. There is not a more Union-loving and supporting citizen living."

The America at Boston.

Boston, Friday, May 31.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. News anticipated *via* Halifax. The foreign mails go forward by the morning train due in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Relations of England and the United States—The Sneers of the English Press—The Ultimate Effect of English Perfidy—Our New Military Commanders, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

It has been well said that confidence is a plant of slow growth, and for that reason it will not bear transplanting after having been uprooted by treachery. It required three-quarters of a century for Americans to forget their grudges and grounds of complaint against England; but at length a cordial understanding, and a sympathy as wide and pervading as the interests of civilization, seemed to animate the two countries. Not merely the Governments, but the people had formed treaties of amity and commerce, which, to all appearance, seemed indissoluble, because they were cemented by a common language, a common religion, a common system of laws, a common love of civil liberty, and a community of interests as close as those which bind together the several parts of the same country. If there was an exception to this general concord it arose out of the existence of Slavery in a portion of our country; and if there was chafing and irritation in the intercourse of the two countries, it sprang from the seemingly irrepressible hatred of the English mind to the peculiar institution of the South. There were, in consequence of these antipathies, occasional interchanges of hard words between the two countries, in which England was denounced for its Abolition fanaticism, and America for its inhumanity to the slaves, for the barbarism and ferocity of Southern society, and for the total disregard of the rights of white men where the demands of Slavery were involved. Northern men felt the force of these animadversions of the English Press, and apologized for, or defended Southern institutions in the best way they could. But, as between the Free States and the English nation the identity of interests and the *entente cordiale* seemed to be perfect.

But the slaveholding oligarchy, after having ruled the country immemorially, are defeated in a regular election. An honest citizen, of full age, and with every legal qualification, is elected President by a constitutional majority of the American people, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery into new Territories, but who are pledged to protect it where it exists. This is too much for the pride, ambition and arrogance of the oligarchy to bear, and they openly revolt, raise the standard of rebellion, make war upon the United States, seize forts and arsenals, expel the Federal forces, and issue letters of marque and reprisal. The whole country is astounded and incredulous, and for a while the Government seems to be paralyzed. But at length the people rally, and the Government takes courage. They go to work vigorously in the effort to crush treason and rebellion, and are cheered with the thought that the great nations of Europe would give no aid or countenance whatever to the men who rebel because they have been frustrated in their plans of Slavery propagandism.

Such was the reasonable expectation of the American people, as it regarded the probable course of England, and their disgust and indignation are as unbounded as their disappointment, at finding that their nearest friend and ally indulges in ill-concealed gratification at the supposed disruption of the American Republic. The sneers and affected sympathy of the English Press strike the American heart as the cold, ungrateful reproaches of a friend, in the hour of trial and misfortune. Generations will pass away before these manifestations of heartlessness can be forgiven or forgotten, and England will yet rue the day in which a mercenary and short-sighted commercial and manufacturing policy caused her to desert her best and most sympathizing friend, *and most profitable customer*.

Nothing is more probable than that England may become involved in war with some one of the great European powers at no remote day—possibly in a year, or it may be within ten years. All her energies may be taxed to their utmost tension to maintain her independence, and hold fast her foreign possessions. In such a contest the sympathies of the United States would be invaluable. Prior to the recent evidence of heartlessness and bad faith on her part, there was a strong and cordial feeling in this country in favor of England; a respect and reverence for her as the cradle of civil liberty and representative Government; and it is not too much to say that the American people would never have stood by quietly to witness the overthrow of English liberty. But these strong ties of paternal affection, and sympathy based on a community of interests have been rudely sundered, perhaps never to be reunited, unless it shall be ascertained that the English Government and the English Press have grossly misrepresented the people. When that country shall be assailed by foreign war, or by domestic disaffection, it will turn in vain to its Western kindred for succor. It may be set down as a settled thing that the North American Provinces are at liberty to revolt at any time henceforward, and they will receive the cordial sympathy of the American people, and the covert "aid and comfort" of the Federal Government. The independence of those Provinces, and their admission into the Union as States, is therefore only a question of time.

Another consequence of the perfidy of England will be to rivet the attachment of our Irish fellow-citizens to the Federal Government, while the English sympathy for the slaveholding rebellion will be sufficient to wean our Celtic friends from an incongruous attachment which spring from the accident of political association.

The national exigency which has called forth a large military force from the ranks of the people, illustrates the advantages of the West Point Academy. Common sense will dictate that men educated in the art of war are far more valuable and reliable as the commanders of armies than those who take up the sword without previous training, on an emergency, from an impulse of patriotism or from love of the pomp and pageantry of war. Luckily there are hundreds of gentlemen in the country, who were educated at West Point, or at other military institutions in this country, or in Europe, who are ready to serve the country in the field. As a general rule, they should be placed in command, in preference to mere civilians; and it is to be lamented that the provision for military education is not five times more extensive than we find it at the outbreak of war. A fixed and firm rule should be adopted in connection with such a system of instruction, that none should be commissioned, either in the Federal or State troops, except such as could pass a rigid examination upon the art of war. A system of military education, upon such a scale, would supercede, to a great extent, the necessity of a standing army in times of peace; and there could be no such thing as a National surprise, growing out of an emergency like the present.

There are extraordinary cases in which civilians have displayed high qualifications for commanding armies, but even in such instances, it will be found that they had given life-long attention to warlike pursuits, and been occasionally brought into active service. This was the case of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, and nearly every man in our history not regularly educated for the army, who has shown marked capacity for command.

As a general rule, the popular politicians who have owed their appointments as Major and Brigadier Generals to political influence, have become the merest drones, and their military careers can only be traced by a critical scrutiny of the Blue Book.

Of JAMES K. POLK's political favorites who received high military commands, not one showed capacity, or came out of the contest with the laurels of a hero. There was GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Tennessee, for instance, who was made a Major-General, and the fact would long since have been forgotten if he had not quarreled with Gen. Scott, and dug his intrenchment on the wrong side, by which he has acquired the *soubriquet* of the Ditcher. There was FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, whose achievement was to *faint* before he got into battle; and there was CALEB CUSHING, who sprained his ankle. There were also, BUTLER, of Kentucky, and PATTERSON and CADWALLADER, of Pennsylvania, who escaped such mishaps, and were thereby spoiled of their destiny. It may be hoped that the experience acquired by the two latter in the Mexican war, may be turned to good account in the present.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LAW.

The Powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The following opinion is from the author of *Gardner's Institutes*, and is published, by request, for the information of the public and in defence of the President and his patriotic Cabinet:

The powers of the President, *as Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the United States*, are very extensive in time of war with foreign enemies or in rebellion with traitors in arms or civil war.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the civil Government organized over conquered Mexico by the President, and administered by our naval and military officers, was legal and effectual, as well as the establishment of a tariff in the conquered ports. (9 Howard's U. S. R., 691.) (16, How. 164.) (Gardner's Institutes 601 608, 208, 194, 78.)

These authorities and the common judgment of all patriotic men show the correctness of the following principles of public law:

I. That an American army in a hostile foreign country or rebel State, which resorts to violence, to attacks on the National Army, to destruction of bridges, railroads and telegraphs, to cripple the power of the Federal Government and of its armed defenders and supporters, is vested, with full military jurisdiction, so far as the President shall order, as Commander-in-Chief, to displace the civil and enforce a military Government. Self-defence, a universal right, shows the propriety of this rule. (Gardener's Inst tutes, p. 27, 536, 595, 679, 683.)

II. That such power extends to all civil and criminal offences, to the extent of such order, including those that are capital. The President will, of course, use the power with caution and a sound discretion.—(Gardner's Inst., p. 208, 193, 195, 601, 608.)

III. That if martial law is so ordered to be proclaimed in a rebellious State or city, either in arms or ready to take arms, to attack the Federal forts, forces or Capital, or that furnishes soldiers or munitions to the rebels, the military officer in command may establish a civil military government and enforce it by arrests and trial by Court martial, and even condemn traitors to death if the sentence is approved by the President.

Of necessity no *habeas corpus* will be regarded where arrests are so made by the President's order This writ, in its legal application, must not be allowed to become an ally of rebels and traitors, a destroyer of freedom, instead of its defender.

IV. By virtue of this high martial power, in time of war and rebellion, the President and officers acting under him may destroy property, public or private, to keep it from the use of a rebel or enemy, or he may close all the rebel ports, and prevent all coasting and foreign trade; and may stop all commerce with rebel States, to destroy the resources of the rebels, and compel obedience to the National Government. (*Ib* and p. 538.)

V. By the same martial power, the President may march the United States forces into and through any State, and form camps therein, to attack the rebels and put down their forcible resistance to the Federal authority; or he may station them in any State and erect forts there, for that or any other national object, and a forcible opposition to such Government acts by any citizen of any State is treason. (Gardiner's Institutes, pp. 323, 332.)

VI. The opening and shutting of the rebel ports is a domestic matter, with which foreign nations have no right to interfere in any manner; and every vessel that trades or attempts to trade with the closed ports, in defiance of the military order of President LINCOLN may be seized and confiscated. (Gardner's Inst., 538 5 18, 19, 94

VII. That, as the traitorous conspiracy of DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, FLOYD and Co. is not a nation, and never will be, *the rebellion is wholly a domestic affair*, and any acts of any foreign Power recognizing it in any manner, either by granting validity to DAVIS' piratical letters-of-marque, or by insisting that the ordinary public law of nations shall be deemed applicable to our domestic military blockade of rebels, every such Power must be held an enemy to our Republic and treated accordingly (Ib., pp 2, 220, 225, 382, 301, 148, 152, 509, 512, 627, 633, 688, 522, 524, 528.)

VIII. This high military power will authorize the President, by his army and navy, to seize all stores belonging to rebels and traitors (as they have been, and are used to erect rebel fortifications and perform military duties in attacking our forts and armies) as contraband of war; and we may properly employ the rebel slaves in similar military duties in defence of the Federal forts, forces and Federal authority. Our able Gen. BUTLER has aptly applied this principle to a recent case. The principle is capable of extensive and useful application.

IX. The President's civil powers in peace, though great, are small, indeed, when compared with the high constitutional military and naval authority in time of war and rebellion, when the universal maxim, *popula suprema lex*, gives the rule of executive law and action.

X. Where the President has a military discretion to decide an act, no Court or Judge can review his judgment or control his constitutional action.

DANIEL GARDNER.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Commissariat—Experiences of the Crimean War.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your article on the Commissariat of the Army, in the TIMES of this morning, and I agree with you that the subject is one to which it is hardly possible to attach too great importance. I am glad that you have brought the subject prominently before the community, and before the Government. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the army will depend in a great measure upon the fidelity with which the Government shall provide for its physical wants and comforts. My especial object in sending you this communication is to correct an error into which you have fallen, with regard to the comparative sanitary condition of the English and French armies in the Crimea. You represent the French troops as having been supplied with food of the best quality, and cooked in such a manner as to excite the appetite of the soldiers. On the other hand, you state that the food of the British soldiers "was badly cooked, their provisions were in bad condition, and they were badly fed throughout." It is true that at the commencement of the Crimean War, the sanitary arrangements of the British Army were inferior to those of the French. But, at a later period, the tables were completely turned, and while the French troops were suffering from typhus, scurvy, cholera and other diseases, which committed the most fearful ravages, the British troops enjoyed comparative immunity from these destructive maladies. I have before me a volume giving a medico chirurgical report of the Crimean campaign, written by M. SCRIVE, the Chief Medical Inspector of the French Army. I give some extracts from his work, literally translated:

"It is perfectly evident that the English soldiers enjoy a much better sanitary condition than that which is observed in the French army." * * *

"It is due to the zeal which they have taken after the capture of the city, that the English have been able to place themselves in so good a condition as to reduce the number of their sick, and the severity of their diseases. They have constructed numerous barracks, where their soldiers are perfectly lodged. They have, by improving their railroad, and by constructing a wide road parallel with it, brought abundance into their camp, constantly and rapidly. To attain this end, they have not employed their soldiers, who, to continue the war, had need to be well taken care of: they have imported from England all kinds of workmen; they have also obtained workmen from Greece and Turkey, so that it may be said that at this moment there exists, by the side of the English army, a second army of laborers, charged with general labors, with the maintenance of roads, and the supply of provisions." * * *

"The hospital service of the English profits by the favorable influence of an absolute direction by the medical corps." * * * * *

"We are very poor in our hospital arrangements, compared with the luxury and comfort of the establishments of our neighbors and allies." * * *

M. SCRIVE, in various parts of his report, speaks of the great defects in the diet of the French troops, especially of the want of fresh and preserved vegetables, as a fruitful source of disease in the army.

It appears very evident, from M. SCRIVE's report, that the sanitary state of the French army was in a most deplorable condition during the last six months of their encampment in the Crimea, and that there was a great mortality among all classes of the army, and especially among the members of the medical corps.

Before closing this letter, I wish to direct your attention and that of your readers to the remarks of M. SCRIVE on the employment of laborers, as distinct from the soldiers, in the English Army. The excessive labors of the English soldiers during the earlier period of the campaign, and of the French soldiers throughout, seem to have contributed largely to the exhaustion of physical strength, and to have predisposed to attacks of fatal sickness. If a large number of laborers had been employed from the beginning in both armies, to diminish the excessive labors of the soldiers, there is reason to believe that the troops would have enjoyed more vigorous health, she would have been quite as efficient in the field. We may learn from this subject an important lesson in carrying on the war in which we are engaged. It is probable that multitudes of slaves, belonging to men who are now bearing arms against our Government, will be seized as property contraband of war. May they not be profitably employed in the construction of military roads, throwing up earthworks and other laborious offices, by which the health of our soldiery may be promoted, and their military efficiency increased? Yours respectfully,

A. C. P.

A Word for England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had ample opportunities for nearly two years, while in England, of knowing the views of many of the leading men in Great Britain, philanthropists and others, concerning American affairs, I beg permission, through your columns, to ask that a discrimination be made between the people of England and the London *Times*. I am sure that if you will allow a few weeks to the ENGLISH PUBLIC to get at the facts concerning this contest they will generally applaud the vigorous policy of our Government. I remember well the successive states of surprise and disappointment that followed each other in the British mind at the receipt of the news of the inaction and treachery that marked BUCHANAN and his Cabinet. It took some time to familiarize the English public to the apparent certainty that there would be two Confederacies or Republics formed out of the United States, and will take a little time to bring them back to a full understanding of the present status; but when that is done, a universal, hearty cheer will burst forth from the BRITISH PEOPLE at the splendid patriotism and valor of their American cousins, whose echoes will be heard in Parliament itself. The British heart and sympathies are with the Free States, not with the Slave States. At this time they are making vigorous efforts to procure cotton from Africa, India, &c., and when they perceive, as ere long they will, that the present rebellion is simply to perpetuate *Negro Slavery* and the COTTON MONOPOLY, they will cheerfully consent to the blockade. Permit me to say this in behalf of Englishmen whose sympathies I know to be with this Government. If for a while the journals have failed to express the popular feeling, it must be imputed to the terrible exigency which commercial men there have feared as to the cotton supply. Even as the Free States were not truly represented by BUCHANAN and his Cabinet or the disunion Presses, so THE ENGLISH PEOPLE are not accurately represented by the commercial Press at this moment. In a few weeks they will see clearly, and will rightly interpret to us the public mind of Great Britain. There is not a particle of sympathy for the South in England. I am, yours truly,

THEODORE BOURNE, No. 27 Bible House.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—DISPOSITION OF THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.—A report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the concurrence of the Board with the Board of Aldermen, in the purchase of all the interest of the State in the West Washington Market and other property, by paying the State the sum of $300 000, and which was made the special order of the meeting, was adopted without further debate, the vote standing Yeas 17, Nays 3. The Board then adjourned till 5 o'clock Monday evening.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—On Thursday, at this Department, bids were opened for regulating streets, which resulted in the award of two contracts; one to JOHN MCGRAW for filling sunken lots and constructing drains on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, at a cost of $591; and the other to WILLIAM BAIRD for setting stones and flagging four feet wide in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth Avenue to East River, where not already done, at a cost of $2 240 20.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Excise Commissioners yesterday, they determined to heed the suggestion recently given by the Governor, to prosecute with vigor all the suits now pending, as the expenses of the war render it absolutely necessary to enforce the revenue laws. Numerous persons have been arrested within a few days, and the number would be greater if the County Jail was large enough to accommodate them. Additional clerks have been engaged to make out new suits.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—MICHAEL CLARK, keeper of a drinking-place at No. 218 East Twenty-third-street, while very drunk on Sunday evening, fell down stairs and received fatal injuries. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. Deceased was an Irishman, 35 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A LUMBER YARD.—On Thursday evening, a colored lad named JAMES PAGRAM, aged 8 years, was instantly killed at HILLS & WOODS' lumber yard, Harlem by the falling of a pile of boards. The body was removed to the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, where yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Deceased resided in Williamsburgh, and was at Harlem visiting his relations.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.—Last evening damage by fire, to the extent of $300, was done in the premises of C. E. BRAUN, manufacturer of backgammon boards, No 60 Nassau street. How the fire was caused is not known.

Murder in Prince-street.

FATAL RESULT OF A POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

A sad occurrence happened about 5 o'clock last evening at IMMEN's lager bier saloon, No 199 Prince-street. JOHN SWAIS, a baker, occupying the upper part of the building, met one of his neighbors, a painter, named SAMUEL MERRITT, and engaged in conversation upon topics referring to the rebellion, advancing the opinion that any State had a right to secede. MERRITT took opposite ground, and the disputants finally tinctured their arguments with personalities. Unable longer to restrain his indignation at the unpatriotic sentiments of his opponent, MERRITT in some way obtained a large pistol or carbine and shot his antagonist, who instantly fell dead, the charge of slugs having entered his left breast and lodged in his heart. MERRITT hastily disappeared after the commission of the deed, but in an hour or two he called at the Station-house and surrendered himself into the custody of Sergeant WADE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, by whom he was detained

The body of SWAIN was removed to his rooms, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day. He was married, and a well-known citizen of the Ward, bearing a good character, but noted for his argumentative propensities, being careless which side of the question he defended. MERRITT has also many acquaintances, and was prominently connected with various Native American organizations. His character was considered irreproachable. The unhappy occurrence occasioned much sorrow to the friends of both persons.

New-Jersey.

RAN AWAY TO BECOME VIVIANDIERES.—A Mr. QUILE, residing in Morgan street, Jersey City, left yesterday, for Washington, to hunt up a young, truant daughter Catharine, who, it is said, ran away in company with a girl named REBECCA ELLESTEIN, residing in the same street, for the purpose of serving the soldiers as *vivandières* in the war. It has been ascertained that these girls, who worked in New-York, joined the Garibaldi Regiment, and accompanied them to Washington during the fore part of the week.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—A respectable appearing man, named JAMES GALE, was taken before Recorder MARTIN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and held to bail for exposing his person in the presence of children at Van Vorst square, and an assault upon officer BOYLE, who took him in charge.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A boy, named JAMES MILLER, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Howard Banking Company of Boston. He was committed to the cells for examination.

BURGLARY.—The shoe store of ABRAHAM VAN RIPER, in Grove street, near Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was broken open on Thursday night, and about $100 worth of boots and shoes were carried away.

UNIFORMS FOR THE POLICE.—The police force of Jersey City have been notified by Major VAN VORST that they must provide themselves with a uniform similar to that worn by the New-York Police.

ROBBED HIS FATHER.—A lad named JOHN FARREL was arrested yesterday in Jersey City, charged with picking his father's pocket of a small amount of money. He was committed to the cells.

Amusements.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.—This admirable artist leaves us to-day in the California steamer. He contemplates making a tour of the auriferous regions, and possibly of pushing across the Pacific to Australia, where actors are always in demand, and never fail to reap a rich harvest. We can ill afford to part with Mr. JEFFERSON. His style is so genial and elegant, so quiet and nervous, so excessively funny, yet free from exaggeration, that we can scarcely hope to find his equal until he returns to us—comes back richer and riper with travel, and, as we trust, stronger in health. There are some low comedians who think that they never can be low enough—who vulgarize the profession for the sake of raising a nasty laugh. Mr. JEFFERSON is not one of these. Good taste is never offended in his performances, but always satisfied. Our friends in California have a rare treat in store.

GEORGE CHRISTY.—There will be another grand morning performance at Irving Hall to-day, for the benefit of the young folk. It is the last.

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED FOR INJURIES TO A LADY ON A STEAMBOAT.—During a passage of the steamer *Acorn* from Provincetown to Boston, in the latter part of last August, Mrs. JOSEPH W. PHILLIPS, a passenger, while passing from her stateroom, where she had been suffering from a violent headache, to the stern of the steamer, fell through a skylight on the promenade deck, dislocating her shoulder, fracturing two of her ribs, and severely injuring her hand, which has ever since been useless. The skylight at the time was partially covered by a canvas and otherwise obscured. The case was left to Messrs GEORGE C. WELDS, CHARLES E. COOK and CHARLES S. KENDALL, counsel, and many witnesses and eminent surgeons were examined, including Drs WARREN, LEWIS, NAHMAN, of Lynn, TOWNSEND JONES and AYLESWORTH. The defendants claimed that Mrs. PHILLIPS was subject to fainting fits, and that she did not use ordinary caution. The referees, after a long hearing, awarded $2,666 damages, viz: $1,000 to the wife, and $220 to the husband for the loss of her services, and the award has been confirmed by the Superior Court. E. H. DERBY, for the claimants; PELEG W. CHANDLER and R. BISHOP, for defendants.—*Boston Atlas, May 29.*

SEVERE ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 31.—9.30 P. M.

Senator DOUGLAS is still gradually sinking. His physicians entertain no hopes of his recovery.

From Mexico.

JUAREZ LIKELY TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

TAMPICO, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

No news of any interest from the interior. Political affairs in the City of Mexico are very much unsettled, owing to the death of MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, which is deeply lamented by the Federal party, who considered him as the master spirit of the revolution, and the only one possessed of the practical knowledge and unceasing energy to carry out the promises contained in the Federal chart. JUAREZ now, is likely to obtain the majority of votes for the Presidency, but should this happen, it is generally anticipated that a revolution will immediately ensue. An attempt to "pronounce" was discovered at the City of Mexico, and was soon smothered. The authorities are informed that ZULOAGA had hidden himself in a reactionary house with the object of carrying on his machinations. Orders were issued to arrest him, and several houses were searched, but without his being found. However, the police were informed that Gens. TRIJO and CASANOVA were also in the city, and their investigations being carried further, those two gentlemen were detected. Gen. TRIJO was immediately shot, and CASANOVA thrown into prison, where he is to await his trial.

To-day being election day, we apprehend some trouble. SERRANO and GUERRERO are the two candidates for the Governorship of the State. The former is likely to be elected, and in fact has received the greater part of the votes in the Northern districts. In this city GUERRERO appears to have the majority, but the friends of Mr. SERRA, are going to try to defeat him at the polls, when trouble may be expected. Should GUERRERO be elected, his partisans would not acknowledge SERRA's election, in case both had have the majority through the State

Almost all the officers of this garrison have been licentiated, a circumstance which will make the electoral question rather equally. The order to licentiate them emanated from the City of Mexico.

The conducta which reached this port on the 26th ult., brought $71,240 000, the greater part of which was shipped per British steamer.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.—On Saturday night, May 18, just at the conclusion of a religious service in Wilmington Village, Ill., the people on the way home heard strange noises, as of women screaming, and on hastily repairing in the direction, reached the residence of Wm. MACE, an Englishman, where one of the most shocking spectacles presented itself. By the light of the moon, as the neighbors entered the yard, they espied a dead body, and on going further found the bodies of Mr. MACE and his wife, both mangled and bloody to a terrible extent. A pale light was first discovered, which in a few moments revealed the fact that the house had been fired from the inside, and the flames shortly bursting out, the yard door was discovered stained with blood, and the bodies of the three murdered victims presented a revolting spectacle. The young man was of the name of RICHARD MCAULEY, about 22 years of age. He was shot in different places, and his skull was cleft to pieces. The old gentleman had also been shot, and then beaten in a most horrible manner; while the old lady's hands, arms, shoulders, face and neck seemed chopped to pieces with an axe. On surveying the premises, a fragment of a gun, some pistol balls and a large club were discovered, that led to the suspicion of some young men in the neighborhood, by the name of JIM WILKINSON and JOHN ALLEN, and on pressing these inquiries, young WILKINSON hastily fled. ALLEN and a younger brother were taken and confined. A preliminary examination resulted in JOHN ALLEN being committed and WILLIAM acquitted.

The North Briton off Cape Race.

ST JOHN, N. F., Friday, May 31.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool 18th, via Londonderry 19th, passed Cape Race at 1 P. M. yesterday, bound to Quebec. Her advices were obtained by the news' yacht, but are anticipated by the *America* at Halifax.

Fire in Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Friday, May 31.

The fine new steam flouring-mill of J. J. COMPANET took fire this morning, and was partially consumed. Loss about $10,000; mostly insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 31—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Market steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull, sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 98c. CORN dull and heavy; sales 5,000 bushels at 34c. OATS steady and in fair demand; sales 30,000 bushels at 24c.; market cleaned out. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Imports 7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat. Exports: 3 000 bbls. Flour; 120,000 bushels Wheat; 46,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR unchanged; $5 25 for fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 20,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 05 CORN firm; sales 70 000 Indiana, 39½c. OATS and BARLEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Flour, 38c; Wheat 8c., and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,400 bush. Wheat; 2,400 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3 100 bbls. Flour; 18 000 bush. Wheat; 3,700 bush. Corn, and 2,100 bush. Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT in limited request, and declined 1c.; sales at 73c. in store, payable in gold. CORN dull and inactive, at 23c. @24c. OATS steady. *Receipts*—800 bbls Flour, 67,000 bush. Wheat, 148 000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bush. Wheat, 72 000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR dull. No sales of WHEAT. CORN—None here. State OATS 33c. WHISKY, 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 2 101 bbls. Flour. For New-York, 3,918 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. Whisky, 59 bbls. Beef, 210 bbls. Pork.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 31.

Spring wheat FLOUR $5 25@$5 37½. WHEAT active; Red $1 35@$1 38, White $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 56c. LARD 10c. WHISKY dull, and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR firmer—fair demand at $4 45 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 12c. More inquiry for PROVISIONS, but not much doing. Exchange steady at ¾@⅞; Gold dull at ⅛.

(Advertisement.)

THE YOUNG ZOUAVE—Col. ELLSWORTH, the young and gallant Zouave, is gone. A few days before he left New-York, he stepped into KNOX's hat-store, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and purchased one of his elegant new Summer styles for, as he playfully said, "dress" occasions. Placing it on his head, and viewing it in the mirror, he quickly remarked: "Perhaps it is the *last* I shall ever purchase!" Unfortunately, his words were prophetic.

(Advertisement.)

Those Performing Bears and Herr DRIESBACH, at BARNUM's Museum, close their engagement to-day, and every one desirous of witnessing their performances must do it to-day, for they must be removed to give place to other novelties.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened.
RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO 381 CANAL-ST.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Removal.
IRA PERREGO & SONS have removed their Furnishing store from corner of White-st. to No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st.
Patent Bosom shirts made to order.

Prices for the Times—Rare Opportunity.—CANTRELL is doing good service to the economically disposed. He is selling elegant gaiters for the ladies French calfskin and patent leather boots for gentlemen, and boots and shoes for the young, cheap. His store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Practice economy by dealing at his establishment.

Lovers of Aquatic Sports.—OUR THIRTY-third Grand Annual Boat Exhibition will positively close this week. A large number of the ordered boats are going away on Monday. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest boat and oar bazaar in the world Nos. 243 and 245 South-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grand Opening of Mme. Demorest's new and Branch, No. 17 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Paris Patterns, Prize Medal Skirts, Corsets and Artistic Dressmaking.

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged Veins.—Dr. RIGGS' office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York

Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

POWELL—HOEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 29, by Rev E Sands, CHARLES E. POWELL to JEANETTE W., youngest daughter of Capt. N. HOEY, all of that city.

LONGWORTH—HARRON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. F F Nadal Mr. JAMES S. LONGWORTH to Miss MARY M., daughter of John Harron Esq., all of that city.

MCGRATH—HAINES.—At Scarsdale, on Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Rumsey, HOWARD W. MCGRATH to EMMA C., daughter of Reuben Haines, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LAPSLEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 30, WILLIAM M. LAPSLEY, late of San Francisco, aged 44 years.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 30, passed to the higher life, CHARLES HENRY, only son of JOHN A. DRAKE, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of acquaintances, and those of the family are affectionately invited to attend service at St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., near 8th av., to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to Newtown for interment.

BROWER.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, May 28, MARIA BROWER, widow of the late Capt. Abraham T. Brower, in the 67th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

WHITE.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30, suddenly, T. B. WHITE, late of Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 30, CARL FREDERICK SCOTT of Denmark, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Private residence, in Sullivan st., between Myrtle and Willoughby aves., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STIER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, HENRY A., son of the late F. H. Stier, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, June 2, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 142½ Bowery.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 31, SARA BAKER, daughter of E. Carnell and Hannah D. White, aged 10 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, June 2 from No. 71 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

BRYANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, May 30, ALLEN BRYANT aged 31 years

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) June 1, from the Second Baptist Church, corner Grand and Leonard sts.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, May 29, ANNA, wife of Matthew Armstrong, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Armstrong Place, on Saturday afternoon, June 1, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at 1 o'clock

KETSEL.—On Thursday morning, May 30, of consumption, GEORGE KETSEL, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged 29 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of W. K. Thomas No 55 James-st., on Sunday morning June 2 at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

COPPENET.—On Friday, May 31, suddenly, SABINA HUGER, daughter of Edward B. and Mary H. Coppenet, aged 1 year and 7 months.

COMSTOCK.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, May 30, Major JAMES COMSTOCK, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the Masonic Fraternity, Typographical and Tammany Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Westchester, on Sunday, at 4 P. M., without further notice. N. B.—Conveyances will be in waiting on the Westchester side of Harlem Bridge until 2:45 P. M.

TALLMAN.—At Shrewsbury town, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, May 30, after a lingering illness, Rev. STEPHEN S. TALLMAN, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Geo. D. Tallman. ☞ Monmouth County papers please copy.

WAYLAND.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Friday, May 24, DANIEL WAYLAND.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 309—MAY 31, 1861.
47, 26, 29, 56, 53, 43, 64, 30, 35, 41, 28, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—MAY 31, 1861.
53, 66, 18, 70, 26, 72, 53, 38, 11, 1, 15, 75, 71, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge: in our own family it has proved

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good references. Call, after two days, at No. 253 East 29th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, by a Protestant woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A most reliable American Protestant young woman wishes the above situation; will go as chambermaid and nurse, or seamstress; understands each capacity thoroughly; has best City reference; will go to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing or plain sewing; best of reference from City and country; no objection to the country; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and deserts; can furnish the best City reference, five years from one place. Call at No. 196 23d st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jelly, soup and game; no objections to a first-class boarding house in the City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, gravies, pastries and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 373 1st-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 276 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young woman who thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young German woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Apply at No 338 Spring-st., corner of Washington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, by a steady respectable woman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman; first-rate reference given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG woman, who speaks the English, German and French languages is a good cook, and could take care of a large household, would like to obtain a situation with a genteel American family. For further particulars, apply at A. LORENZ'S, No. 180 7th-st., second floor, for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the best of the washing and ironing, a most excellent baker, understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; does up linen in style. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 29d st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, fully competent, and with good City references, and as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a neat, tidy girl; no objections to go a short distance in the country; both will be found obliging and obliging. Apply at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A trustworthy young woman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent laundress. Wages very moderate to a steady place. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City references from her last situation. Call at No. 83 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in Jersey City as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable widow woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to do chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 Thompson-st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NICE smart young woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is a plain cook and a neat washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or go as nurse; is willing and obliging; wages only $4 per month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th st., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation either in the City or country, for a smart, trustworthy girl as good plain cook or to do housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, particularly neat, and well recommended; will be satisfied with moderate wages, and try to please. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good dressmaker and hair-dresser; can do all kinds of fine sewing; make up laces and fine muslins; best City reference. Address, by note, J., No. 51 6th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up embroidery and French fluting. Has the best of City reference from her last employers; no objection to the country. Call for 2 days at No 45 Bank-st, between Bleecker and 4th sts., in the basement.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY Nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. LOMEY'S, No. 561 3d av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do washing or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit for children and ladies; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No 19 Jeffers-n st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; work for a lady and child; is quick with the needle; can take the charge of a baby from its birth. Wages $6. Call at No 218 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; highest reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or nursery; or can take a seamstress' place; would assist in the chamberwork; has good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 101 East 16th st., second door from University-place.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to Call-fornia and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a situation in a respectable family, as wet nurse; her baby is three weeks old; has good City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 16 West 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do the waiting and chamberwork of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 19 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS THE English, French and German languages, wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel American family; she is able to take charge of a large household, and can do lady's maid's work. Apply, for three days, to A. LORENZ, No. 180 7th-st.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation with a family going to Europe to take the care of children; she can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 20 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No. 56 Irving-place.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 106 Worth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above capacity; can give the very best of City reference. Address BUTLER, Box No. 1,419 New-York Post-office, for this week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old a situation in a counting-house; is a good penman, accurate and quick at figures, with some experience in bookkeeping by double entry. He can refer to former employers, and will engage at a low salary. Address M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation in a grocery store, as clerk, and to make himself generally useful; is able and willing to make himself useful in any situation where his services are required. Good references as regards character. Addres J. I., No. 241 West 43d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceful disposition; has good City reference. Address M. M. Box No. 2000. Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION As coachman, by a young man who has the highest City recommendations as to character, capacity, &c. Call or address O. H., at Tratner's saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has first-class recommendations. Address P. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wishes a situation in City or country; is a very careful and industrious driver; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; can milk, and is a good plain gardener; has seven years' reference. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address W. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address W., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation in a very steady, intelligent young man, as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly, and comes well recommended; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times Office

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce 7 years' recommendation from one place; would assist in the garden or keep a small place in order, if required. Address J. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY from the old country—stout and willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good driver; will go for small wages. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work. Address S. O., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an intelligent Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from his last place where he has lived many years. Address T. C. at the drug store corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., or Box No. 154 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS above by an Englishman of great experience, who has lived in some of the best families in England and New-York; is willing to go to the country; has first class reference. Inquire at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th st., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN FROM Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; prefers the country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 149 Grand st

IN A JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—SITUATION wanted, in a first class retail jewelry establishment, by a young man, who has been in the business on his own account, for the last five years Best of reference given. Address E. L. W., Box No. 137 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, as chambermaid in a private family, at Yonkers, 15 miles from the City; good reference required. Apply at No. 256 Broadway, in the store, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A MAchine shop—salary $10 per week; 3 porters for stores; 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who can give satisfactory reference, and assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good cook, who will assist in washing and ironing. None need apply without good reference. Call at No. 171 West 14th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a good cook, washer and ironer. None but Protestants with good City reference need apply Call at No. 178 West 24th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework, and go a short distance in the country for the Summer. She must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and must bring a good recommendation. Apply at No. 41 St. Marks-place, in 8th-st., near 2d-av.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISHMAN or Scotchman, with a small family or single, to do farmwork. Apply, between 1 and 3 P. M., at the feed store, No. 18 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

AGENTS WANTED.—BY O. G. BECKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State to sell A. Richard & Co.'s combined glue and cement, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $4 to $6 a day. Send stamps for return postage.

WANTED.—IN DR. LEATHE'S MEDICINE-store two unmarried men to act as assistants

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.

GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 round of cartridges per day.

SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.

The New York Knife Company, Walden Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp.
BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs. Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
For sale in any quantity, very low, by
FROST & CUSHMAN,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 59 Murray-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weights, plain and twilled,
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

CAST STEEL RIFLED CANNON.—FOR sale a six pounder, cast-steel rifled cannon, with one hundred round of shot, "James' Patent." The cannon in form is according to regulation of the United States service; has the trunnions cast on the gun from the solid; weighs about 700 pounds; is not made from semi steel or carbonized iron, but from a natural steel-iron, converted into cast-steel, and worked down from a rude cast-steel ingot weighing 3,472 pounds; was made for a foreign Government, beautifully finished and polished, and is, without doubt, the finest cast-steel cannon in the world. For price and particulars, address CANNON, Box No. 166 Times Office.

MILITARY CAMP UTENSILS.—WE SELL all things required for camp or field cooking and table service, put up singly for privates or for whole Companies, or fitted to order as are hampers for Officers' mess of required numbers, from one to twelve persons. The articles consisting of iron kettles and mess pans, tripods, canteens, camp stools, cots, iron spoons, cups, plates, knives, forks, water filters, &c., &c. are supplied at Wholesale Prices. Regiments entirely equipped at short notice. WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured on special orders. Having furnished these supplies to several of our first class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 56 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMilies and single gentlemen, or suites of rooms on first and second floor, fully furnished for housekeeping, can be had at No. 36 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in a new house in Madison-av., occupied by a private family; private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 155 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with the best of board and several very pleasant rooms, in the nice houses, No. 309 and 461 4th-st., near 4th av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 20th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL rooms, can be had in one of the finest locations in the City by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD CAN BE had in a private family residing on Myrtle-av., between Throop and Yates avs., one of the most delightful locations in the city, about 30 minutes' ride from the Fulton Ferry, via Myrtle-av. cars. The location is exceedingly pleasant for a Summer residence and commands a view of the whole city. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS MAY BE had on the second and third floors, in a delightful location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at Elliott-place, seven doors south of Fulton-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen or families can find a pleasant home at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Board full or partial. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th ave. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 168 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board—a family or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms with or without board, at the very desirable location, No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; a private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$1 25.—TO LET.—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family; also, a large front room, with closet, gas and grate, suitable for two or three gentlemen; will be let on terms to suit the times Apply No. 168 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for the Summer for himself and wife, in the country not far from the City and near the Hudson River Railroad, for $10 per week. Address S., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post-office.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times Apply at No. 83 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—TWO YOUNG MEN, OF UNEXception moral character, can obtain board and a desirable room in a private family residing at Hoboken The house commands a very desirable view of the bay &c. Apply to Dr BLAKENEY, No. 53 6th av.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 128 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman wishes a good-sized room, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, with a family residing in the vicinity of Lafayette and Carleton avs. Address Box No. 1,103 Post-office

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let, with board, to a family. Also, hall rooms, suitable for single gentlemen References exchanged. Apply at No. 134 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board; also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first-class brown-stone front house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. References exchanged.

72 SECOND AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCAtion, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in good style and within view of Union square, would let a few rooms, with or without board. Reference required. Address Box 1,214 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25.je.2)

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedule having been presented to and order made by Hon. George S. Desdinberre, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 8th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published March 30, 1861. JOHN T. GARDNER,
Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh30-law10w8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. JOHNELL,
n17 law6m* Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS is now in session at the New-York Navy yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.
By order of the Board.
S. C HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Commissioners of the Centre Building will be held thereat on MONDAY, the 3d inst., in Room No. 1, on the first floor, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

LECTURES.

AT A MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN, ARTHUR S. WOLFF, M. D., etc., late staff Surgeon in the Portuguese Army, and now attached to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was requested to deliver a public lecture on *the Duties of the Army Surgeon*. This lecture will be delivered on Monday, June 3, at 8 P. M., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 23d-st. and 4th-av.) The Union Defence Committee, all officers of the Army Navy and Volunteer corps, practitioners and students of medicine are invited to attend. The Ambulance of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be on exhibition in Union square at 12 M., on Monday.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., Chairman.
AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D. Secretary.
J. P. GARNISH, M. D.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
J. C. STONE, M. D. } Committee.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Chambers-st. by rail. A private family desire two gentlemen for the Summer and early Autumn months, to take breakfast and tea, and dinner Sundays. Pleasant rooms, in a spacious house, pleasantly situated. Terms $7 a week, and entertainment given that will be worth the money. Address K. S. B., Box No. 1,702 Post-office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st, opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 59 3d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF EIGHT or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; location healthy and pleasant; good stabling for horses, if desired. For particulars inquire of J. TOMPKINS, No. 144 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM FOUR TO SIX PERsons can be accommodated with good farmer's board, and have the comforts of a home on moderate terms, 45 miles from the City, one mile from depôt, by inquiring for one week of Mrs. WILKINGSON, No. 148 East 34th st., or address J. LOCKWOOD, Whitlockville, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY with a fine residence, near depôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; New-Yorkers can find accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMilies can be accommodated with good board in a private family, residing on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York. For particulars address V. S., Sloatsburg, Rockland County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW AND PLEASANTly located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the dépôt, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, beautifully located on the north side of Long Island, 50 miles from New-York, accessible by steamboat and railroad; well shaded, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Address A. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS COULD be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of S. C. HEWLETT, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber yard, or at Bedford Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons may obtain board at a pleasant farm house; the place is very healthy; 28 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Address A. D., Box No. 168 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT DANBURY, CONN., can be had for the Summer, for a family of three or four persons. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Danbury, Conn.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—TWO GERman gentlemen could be accommodated with partial board, airy and pleasant rooms, commanding an extended view of the bay, &c., at Stapleton, in a small German family, where no other boarders are taken; about five minutes' walk from second landing. Address Box No. 3,826 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders; could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of reference given Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAVing two unoccupied rooms, could accommodate a few persons with board; location healthy and pleasant, three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply to W. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 25 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY FARM COTTAGE-HOUSES TO LET—Furnished, near the Lower Bay Highlands and Sandy Hook, per ferry-boat and railroad and D. B. R. cars, several times per day. Fare 25 cents. Communication about 12½ cents. One house contains eight rooms and cellar; rent $30 per month The other house contains four rooms, kitchen and cellar rent $20 per month; barn, stable, and 20 acres of pasture extra. If required, will furnish in the pleasant and healthy village of New Monmouth, N. J., or No. 47 Amity-st., or No. 824 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETSON, Atty &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CONTAINING 17 acres, with fine cottage and carriage house, one mile from dépôt at White Plains, on Harlem Railroad. It will be sold for less than improvements cost. Price $5 000 cash beautiful place and cheap. Address S. DWIGHT, Box 8 White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. by HENRY B. BLAKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st, Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A VERY COMmodious house, furnished with a few acres of land, on the East River; the situation is very beautiful, perfectly healthful, excellent bathing, and about one hour's distance from the

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Right Hon. of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the House of Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Whalley, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 15, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.
Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Five cents and in 1863 another Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan. Bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Whalley, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and two hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate of the deposit must be accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 30th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.
Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.
The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or in default June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired. May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election for choice of seven Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of Sixth-av., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 30th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next. The Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several saleable pieces of unincumbered property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note of the owner of B. M. WILLIAMS, corner Broadway and White-sts.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. MANN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Bank, at the City of New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. DE WOLFE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable Missouri Land adjoining the Pacific Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 5,146, New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
The total issue authorized.....$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $166,000, has been done since May 1.
The population of Chicago is about.....175,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes.....1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes....$900,000
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled.....15,000— 885,000
City debt bonds outstanding.....484,000
Floating debt.....500,110
Total.....$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds.....202,000
Total.....$4,772,110
The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.
The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.
By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.
The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.
These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Diseases of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teethings, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.
Principal depot at Paris, in the pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 8 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gourd's, No. 32 Platt-st.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free, Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 276 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST,

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in and securely invested)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	525,000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.
THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.
By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857	33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858	50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859	60 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860	45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 30 feet in length, also, a large propelling yacht, 50 feet long. A very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Scientific Caloric Engine Factory, No. 86 Duane-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences
IN
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
BEING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM, is liberally used liberally, and its basis is merit. And depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The
PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authorities of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above disease, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchus, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
Below Chesnut,
Where all letters must be addressed,
Sold in New-York at wholesale by
SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,
And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South 10th-st. Send, call or write at once. This medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, omitting the payment to the bearer of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THIS END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following routes, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:
No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st, by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 388 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 466 3d-av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-st; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.
FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.
PROPOSAL.
The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.
Dated
GUARANTY.
The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.
This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated
CERTIFICATE.
The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of —— certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated
INSTRUCTIONS.
CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.
1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.
2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmasters of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in such time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.
3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier employed by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.
4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of sections or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.
5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.
6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.
7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862.
The wood to be best oak sapling, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.
The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2 240 lbs to the ton; to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States; and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times, and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.
Payment will be made upon the Quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to the regulations. A guaranty to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.
To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK,
Q. M. N. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 22, 1861.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY INVITES proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine-building establishments.
Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.
JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.
Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.
The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS D'ORRE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Variok-st, New-York.

**LIGHTE

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The District-Attorney of Maryland was here to-day, consulting with the President concerning the Merrimap *habeas corpus*. It is understood that the writ will be suspended, and possibly the functions of His Honor Judge TANEY.

Gen. COOPER has not yet superseded CADWALADER. The report greatly incensed the Baltimoreans, who like the easy rule of CADWALADER. The change, however, will be made.

About one hundred of the New-York Second, who declined to take the oath for three years have done so to-day. They are men who can do so as well as not.

Col. KEMP, of the New-York Regiment of Cavalry and Ambulance, accepted for the war yesterday, left for home to-day. It is understood that Col. PARKER, of Massachusetts, and Dr. GREY, Surgeon to the Zouaves, will take positions on the staff.

Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK left for home to-day. He has been incessantly engaged for the past four weeks in extending the benefits of the franking privilege to the soldiers now in this vicinity. It is the first time that the privilege has been so worthily bestowed, and Mr. VAN WYCK deserves credit for the sacrifice of time which he has made.

I am confident the Government does not entertain the purpose of attacking Sewall's Point. There is no use in having possession of it, as it is not essential to the success of the campaign that our troops should occupy that position. Neither does the Government care to possess Harper's Ferry. The philosopher of the *Tribune* was once a guest at a table where champagne was plenty. The philosopher permitted the servant to fill his glass to the brim, to the amazement of the company, who thought he was about to depart from his pledge to temperance. They were reassured, when, putting his hand on the glass, he said to the waiter: "That is right; all the wine you put in that glass, is warranted not to hurt anybody." All the troops the rebels put at Harper's Ferry or Sewall's Point, will be as harmless as sheep in a pen. LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. KELLEY, occupied Grafton at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The Sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. CRITTENDEN, fully armed and equipped, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They passed through the city to Camp Dennison, where they encamped for the night. Their probable destination is Grafton. They were enthusiastically greeted. Another Indiana Regiment passed Dayton, last night, going East.

Mr. ANSON STAGER has been appointed, Superintendent for Military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are cooperating with Mr. STAGER to render it of the utmost possible efficiency for any service.

The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minute guns in memory of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

There are said to be twenty thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Gen. LEE was expected there to-day.

Gen. BUTLER was reinforced yesterday by two thousand troops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments passed through here, this afternoon, for Washington. A secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march; a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the other.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Last night four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named WORTHINGTON, MATTHEWS, SCOTT and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with MERRIMAN in his doings, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket-guards about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with secession troops, hence the guard fired and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30.

A dispatch from CHAS. A. FULLER, in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th, says that the *Brooklyn* was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, states that several vessels, including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two or three days, by the blockading fleet.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment are ordered to be in arms to-night, ready for instant march.

The two Elmira regiments have arrived.

The military preparations to-night indicate important events.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30.

No business of importance was transacted in the Convention to-day.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowl.	$8,823	Benj. B. Sherman	100
Smith & Dimon	200	Cash	10
P. Dows & Co	100	W. H. Swan	25
Cash	10	Hastings & Co	25
F. P. G	10	Duncan, Sherman &Co.	100
Woodruff & Robinson	10	Cash, U. R	1
Sturges & Co	25	Williams & Guion	50
Darling, Allston &Rose	10	W. H. Newman & Co	25
Wright & Rawson	25	N. Chamberlin	20
Wm. A. Brown	10	G. E. Powell	10
A.	5	G. G. Williams	5
E. A. Cargill	10	H. Stuizer	25
Yours truly	10	Cash, T. E	25
Furman & Co	50	J. M. French	10
Snow & Burgess	15	W. D. Mangam	25
Wallace & Wickes	25	John W. Thorne	10
B. E Clarke & Co	15	Henry W. Smith	25
D. A. Cashman	25	Peter Moller	50
C. H. Marshall & Co	100	William Moller & Co	50
ChamberPn, Phelps &Co	25	R. L. & A. Stuart	50
Unknown, through O. B.		Benjamin H. Howell	25
Tweedy & Co., 30 pairs pantaloons, valued at	100	Mollers, Hogg & Martens	25
K	5	G. S. Stephenson & Co.	25
Ph. & Arzog	5	Bowerman Bros	25
Herckenrath, Schneider & Co	25	Pond & Sage	25
Cash	5	H. Barnesdof	25
Wells & Christie	10	L. B	25
Fox & Polhemus	50	Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co	25
L. P. Hawes	25	R. P. Buck & Co	100
Cash	3	Roswell Skeel	25
Cash	5	Samuel S. Wyckoff	25
W. M. Rogers & Co	25	Havemeyer, Townsend & Co	20
Upper Story	5	Camp, Bronson & Sherry	25
J. B. Valentine	20	Francis Skiddy	25
Jno. Gray	10	Cash	25
T. Johnson, Brooklyn	10	Chas. Burkhalter	25
Slack, Wilson & Co	25	P. Harmony's Nephews	25
A Fighting Quaker	25	Pouvert & Co	25
D. H. S. & Co	10	G. Barton	25
C. & H	25	G. A. Fallows	25
Cash	10	Mollers, Shotwell & Co.	25
Cash	10	Daniel H. Turner	25
Brocker, Wood & Co	10	Whitman Bros. & Co	25
Ostman & Reid	10	A. Gallatin Stevens	25
C. Comstock	50c.	H. Miller	25
Cash	2	M. Lazarus	25
Jno. Comstock	5	Booth & Edgar	25
Morris, Kuhn & Co	25	Philip Dater	25
J. Bonner	25	Pupke & Thurber	25
A. Huntington	10	Cash	25
D. A. McDredy	10	S. Gandy	25
Keay & Turnure	10	Thos. Owen & Son	25
Ralph Mead	10		
Cash	10		
Ford, F. Dufais	25		
Total			$11,590

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover-square.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT IT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Our telegraphic dispatches come ladened with news of momentous import. The heart beats high, for war has commenced in Virginia. Alexandria is lost. Harper's Ferry is occupied, and *the cause is won*. We would not have had it delayed for *a day*. Let the tramp of war be onward. Let the tramp resound; march of the Conqueror of his tread proclaims the eternal inferiority of the Yankee. Fling high the Cap of Liberty, and the Independence Flag of the great Conservative, Southern Slave Republic. Fling high the Cap of Liberty, and God speed the cause! Old Dominion! Regenerate and disenthralled from the political vassalage to the brutal democracy under which she has so long been held as under an opiate drug, again the old State of the cavalier blood has roused herself in her pride to shield her honor with her breast. Let the blow come; and let it cleave the Continent of America, as with a cimeter, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

War has commenced—the soil of Virginia has been invaded and occupied by a ruffian horde, and, if we mistake not the stuff of which Southern men are made, that blow has at last been struck which shall peal like the lightning of heaven, over the vast forest, through the millions of burning hearts at the South. Not so much that Virginia has been outraged; not that Alexandria has been overrun; nor that Hampton is occupied; but that one of those deeds of heroism has been performed, which paints the pages of history in light; bring back the days of noble chivalry, and spread glory over the escutheon of the mother State. The deed of patriotism, performed by JACKSON, has stained, for the first time, the "Stars and Bars" of the Confederate flag with blood—and that blood worthy of a true Southern heart—the blood of a martyr and a hero. Upon his own hearth he fell, arms in hand, dealing death to the insulter of that flag—one man against a thousand murderers. He fell, hewed to pieces by the rabble horde. But his spirit will live—will live upon the storm—and, like the hurricane of the South, will sweep from the uttermost shores of the Gulf to the rugged mountain peaks of the North. It will soar over the field of bloody battle to come, and shriek aloud for vengeance, amidst carnage. It shall rush forth in the booming of every cannon, and shall gleam in the flash of every Southern blade. And it will live, too, in time to come, when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and the memory of blood shall have almost been forgotten. The name of JACKSON shall be enshrined in the heart of Virginia, as the name of JASPER in South Carolina, and recorded upon the brightest pages of her history. His death is a victory won, and his name should be inscribed, in monumental marble, by the side of Virginia's worthiest sons.

From the New-Orleans True Delta,

We have no want of faith in the ability of Virginia to resist successfully any invasion Black Republicanism can precipitate upon her extended frontiers; no doubt of her resolution, spirit or valor, even if unassisted, to repel the scum with which the Federal Government are seeking to cover her soil and pollute her homes; but these Cotton States, however confident upon these important points, would rather their own rights, interests, aye, and lives of their people should be sacrificed, than have the world suppose they will not now be found side by side, shoulder to shoulder, heart and hand with their noble-hearted brethren of the Old Dominion, who, in a quarrel and conflict mainly ours, have placed all at risk for us. No outrage, no villainy, no act peculiar to war waged by the basest and most unprincipled of men will remain unperpetrated in Virginia if the outcasts of Boston, New-York and Pennsylvania, now upon her territory and within her frontiers, be allowed to advance; therefore, if this war in which we are involved is to be made short, decisive and successful, no time should be lost in pressing all our men in arms to the front, so that the invaders may be driven with headlong precipitation over our eastern limits, and the theatre of the war, if it be their will and purpose to prolong it, may be upon their territory and not upon ours.

THE VOTE FOR SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of May 29, says: "The interruption of the mails from Eastern Virginia prevents the reception from the counties in that section of the State of the results of the election held last Thursday on the acceptance or rejection of the ordinance of secession submitted to a vote of the people by a State Convention. No doubt is entertained, however, that so far as the people of those counties have voted, a large majority will appear for the ratification of the ordinance.

The official returns which begin to come in from the western and some other portions of the State afford the following specimen of the votes given in those sections:

Counties.	For Secession.	Against it.
Alexandria	983	106
Brooke	109	723
Berkeley	818	1,226
Clarke	3	553
Harrison	694	1,691
Hancock	23	743
Jefferson	813	365
Mason	149	1,844
Monongalia, about	100	2,200
Marshall	142	1,993
Morgan	126	533
Ohio	157	3,368
Preston	63	2,256
Pleasants	158	303
Tyler	125	880
Wood	257	1,955
Wetzel	180	790
Total	14,480	21,529

We learn that the little village of Occatink, in Fairfax County, nine miles from Alexandria, cast 76 votes for the Union and 19 for secession, being just four times more Union than secession votes. The usual vote polled is 135. The vote for members to the Virginia Convention was 125 in favor of the Union candidate, and 10 for the secession candidate. The vote last Thursday, we are informed, "would have been as large and patriotic, if there had not been a Company of Virginia Cavalry marched into the village the night preceding the election. They hung out a secession flag on one side of the street, and the Union men immediately flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from a window immediately opposite." The latter were largely in the majority.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the majority for the ratification of the secession ordinance will exceed 150,000 votes. We append returns from counties and cities as we collate from the Virginia papers:

	For.	Against.
Richmond	4,000	16
Petersburgh	1,165	—
Norfolk	1,172	6
Portsmouth	999	75
Alexandria	915	102
Chesterfield (partial)	unanimous	—
Sussex (partial)	unanimous	—
Dinwiddie	684	1
Prince Edward	unanimous	—
Southampton	unanimous	—
Henrico	1,086	—
Albemarle	unanimous	—
Staunton	3,300	6
Botetourt (partial)	unanimous	—
Lynchburgh	1,496	—
Roanoke	850	—
Fredericksburgh	77	2
Pittsylvania	unanimous	—
Goochland	unanimous	—
Charlotte	144	—
Albemarle	921	—
Orange	128	—
Augusta	3,300	6

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFENCES ON SHIP ISLAND—TEXAS PORTS BLOCKADED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 24th ult., has the following additional particulars of the destruction of the unfinished fortification on Ship Island:

"BILOXI, Miss., Wednesday, May 22.

Our village is all excitement at the supposed destruction of Fort Ship Island. The fort is located from this place distant thirteen miles. The flames are bursting from the direction of the fort, and all come to the conclusion that the quarters in the fort are being destroyed. One of the citizens, with the aid of a fine telescope, says he discerns a large ship outside of the harbor, steering direct from land.

There are one or two small vessels now in sight, steering for Biloxi, supposed to be the lighthouse boats."

An extra of the Headsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat*, dated May 22, says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye witnesses that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various houses, have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

This interesting specimen of vandalism is the work of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of course) anchored in the harbor, who, having duly accomplished their villainous work, with their usual alacrity sneaked off to parts unknown. There is no telling out they may return and destroy the towns on the coast."

A letter from Galveston, Texas, dated May 19, says:

"I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southrons are as hot as fire about it. We have got two forts on the beach, built of sand-bags and barrels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here at present, and every one out of employment."

EFFECTS OF REBELLION.

The prostration of business at Portsmouth and Norfolk is most thorough and complete. The Navy-yard, the truck trade, and naval stores, on which the business and almost existence of the two cities is based, have ceased, and were it not for the abundance of vegetables and fish, there would be much suffering among the poor. The truck gardeners are giving away their peas and strawberries to any one who will take the trouble of gathering them. A great many of the immense pea-fields have been plowed in for the purpose of planting corn. The crop of garden truck and strawberries shipped to Baltimore, New-York and Philadelphia last year, during May and June, yielded $400,000, and the yield this year was confidently expected to amount to not less than $600,000.

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star*:

"We hear that among the effects of the Alexandria *Sentinel* office, now in the custody (out wholly uninjured) of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of great importance, as showing the means by which the revolution of Virginia was accomplished; implicating the writers and others in treason and conspiracy against the United States, to such an extent as that if they fall into the hands of the Government, the law to its extreme extent can hardly fail to be brought to bear upon their cases. The letters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of denial, that the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Virginia Convention was the result of fraud, usurpation, and terrorism unsurpassed in the history of civilized government—of naked and palpable revolution, to the end of entirely sweeping away at a blow the liberties of the masses of the State, in order to place in the hands of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the entire machinery of the government of Virginia."

NO DRUGS FOR THE SOUTH.

At Washington applications for shipment of various articles, machinery, drugs, medicines, cigars, etc., are almost daily refused. The Secretary of the Treasury, in closing one of three letters of refusal, says: "I am deeply sensible of the inconvenience and injury to which the insurrection in the Southern States exposes loyal citizens of the country, and deplore to administer this Department so as to relieve rather than increase them. Any suggestion to that end will be received and respectfully considered, with a view to such modification of existing rules and regulations for the benefit of commerce as may not be inconsistent with the general security and the restoration of the supremacy of the laws."

SENDING NEWSPAPERS TO OUR SHIPS-OF-WAR AND TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some twenty-five years since the writer was a shipping merchant in this City, and, well aware how newspapers are appreciated by *all* Americans away from home, made it an invariable rule to put on board of every vessel he sent to a distant port several bundles of *exchanged papers*, purchased at 25 cents per hundred at the City newspaper offices.

Many a call did he receive from returned naval officers and others, to thank him for his remembrances of their wants and wishes. It was a mutual pleasure, cheaply purchased, and can be as freely enjoyed now, by all who will take the trouble to send these bundles of papers, addressed to any ship, or to the Quartermaster of any regiment, and marked "For distribution."

To facilitate the sending of these and other small parcels, will the Government designate some place in the City whence they will be taken and put on board the transports for the blockading squadron, for Key West, Tortugas, Pickens, &c.? Also, some place where they can be left to be forwarded to the army in the field, about Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c?

And, Mr. Editor, will you not put with your regular *standing* notices of mails, steamers to sail, &c., &c., the above information, that everybody may see it daily, and be reminded of their duty?

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Resolutions complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, were passed by the Union Defence Committee, yesterday, and the members of the Committee will turn out to receive them on their return, today. The Seventy-ninth Regiment the Ninth (Col. HAWKINS), and the Twentieth (Col. WEBBER), will probably leave to-day; the first for Washington, and the last two for Fort Monroe.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES AT SANDY HOOK.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment has now been encamped at Sandy Hook about three weeks. The members have not yet been furnished with all their arms, but they expect them soon. One thousand uniforms are to be sent to them to-day, and during the coming week they are expected to make a parade in the City. The Regiment is in good health, and greatly improved by the drilling and discipline which it has enjoyed at the Hook. The men are very anxious to be called into service.

FLAG-RAISING AT PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 11.

A beautiful National flag, of ample proportions, was raised yesterday afternoon, with pleasing ceremonies, by the pupils of Primary School No. 11, in Greenwich-street, Miss ELIZABETH B. WRIGHT, Principal. The children cheered the flag until their little throats gave out, and then reassembled in the schoolroom, where Dr. SOOFIELD, Mr. NOTT, Mr. WEBER and other gentlemen addressed them a few appropriate words. Singing closed the exercises, and the occasion will long be remembered by the children. The money for the purchase of the flag was contributed solely by the scholars, who refused all proffers of extraneous aid.

STEUBEN GUARDS, (SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.)

Quartermaster WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, of the Steuben Guards, who are quartered at Newport News, Va., will return to his regiment on or about Monday, June 3. All letters and SMALL parcels for volunteers of that regiment left at Helic's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery, corner of Bayard-street, before 9 o'clock A. M. on that day, will be taken care of and safely delivered by the Quartermaster in person.

FLAG-RAISING IN MILLER'S PLACE, L. I.

On Monday, May 27, a splendid flag was raised at the residence of J. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in Miller's place, L. I. SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., the oldest inhabitant of the town, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. O. S. BARTLES, Major FISH, of Brooklyn, and JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of Riverhead. A letter from Judge J. LAWRENCE SMITH, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was also read. The enthusiasm of the multitude present found expression in the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

THE BURIAL OF CAPT. WADDELL.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Washington Volunteers, held on the 30th inst., at the barracks foot of Forty-ninth-street, Col. CHAS. H. INNES presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The officers of this regiment having heard with profound sorrow of the sudden decease of our brother officer, Capt. SAM'L WADDELL, consequent upon the active performance of his duties in this regiment, do most deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and family; therefore

Resolved That the officers of this regiment will attend in a body the funeral of the late Capt. WADDELL, from his late residence No. 130 Leonard street.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of Major NATHANIEL FINCH, Lieut-Col. CHAS. K. WHITNEY, and Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES, Chairman.
Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, Secretary.
New-York, May 31, 1861.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

United States Marshall MURRAY has received intimations from Washington that persons appointed by the Government will soon come on from Washington to enter upon the examination of the telegraphic dispatches recently seized in this city.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD, ASTOR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with resolutions unanimously passed by the Standing Committee of the Metropolitan Home Guard, on the 21st and 27th insts., appointing the undersigned General Commanding of that body,

I hereby request all loyal citizens who are organizing Companies and Regiments under the above command for the protection of our City and the Union to move in their patriotic work as expeditiously as possible.

All necessary information and the proper rolls can be obtained at any moment on application at Room No. 41, Astor House, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. All rolls now filled up, or being filled up, in this City, Long Island, or Westchester and Staten Island, must be returned to me on or before the 6th day of June next, for commissions and organization, in conformity to the State Militia law and the orders of the Commander in-Chief.

Captains of Companies will report their respective head-quarters and their evenings of drill, that the General Commanding may visit and inspect the same. No Companies will be commissioned without such previous inspection. By order,

HENRY STORMS, General Commanding.
R. C. PERRY, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEERS—LETTERS FREE TO THE ARMY.

Mr. D. A. STEPHENS, of No. 11 Pine street, room No. 26, is authorized by Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, to receive and forward letters, free of expense, for the volunteers on duty at Washington, Alexandria, and in that vicinity. The following letter has been received from Mr. VAN WYCK by Mr. STEPHENS:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

D. A. Stephens, Esq., New-York—DEAR FRIEND: * * * All letters addressed to the soldiers, inclosed in an envelope directed to me at Washington, will come free of postage, and be promptly delivered. Put M. C. on the letter.

Each envelope should not weigh over two ounces, as I cannot receive beyond that weight, in one package, free.

Make such arrangement as will extend the benefit throughout the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. * * * Yours, &c.,

C. H. VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the goodness to state that letters from this City for the army in Washington and Alexandria will be sent FREE if addressed to my care as below.

They must be distinctly addressed, stating the regiment to which they are to go, and if sent to me through the Lamp-post Letter-boxes must have a *one-cent stamp* affixed. No other stamp is required.

Separate packages will be made up for each regiment, and forwarded daily free of expense.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-street, corner of Liberty-street, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant JAMES C. RICH has been detailed to receive all contributions, packages, and letters for this regiment. His head quarters are at No. 596 Broadway.

A CORRECTION.

Mrs. NELSON CRAWFORD and Mrs. W. B. ASTEN presented a flag to the Harlem Home Guard—not Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN and Mrs. W. B. ASTOR as we stated yesterday. Steps have been taken in Harlem toward the organization of a company for active service, and the success which the movement has met with thus far is highly encouraging. The head-quarters are at Washington Hall, Capt. CRASTO.

A CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE RAISED IN THE CITY.

The first Confederate flag taken in Virginia by the Fire Zouaves, will be hoisted, union down, under the Stars and Stripes, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, on the house of No. 14 Hook and Ladder Company, at No. 96 Charles-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets. Col. ELLSWORTH'S trumpet is in the possession of Engine Company No. 20.

ANOTHER FLAG ON THE FREE ACADEMY.

The students of the Free Academy are determined to show their patriotism. Yesterday there was raised one of the largest and handsomest flags in the City. It will be remembered that the Free Academy raised a flag on the 19th of April. The one hoisted then not answering the wants of the students, either in size or beauty, the present flag was procured by the contribution of the instructors and students exclusively. The exercises consisted in the raising of the colors by the venerable President, amidst the hearty cheers and tigers of the students, and the doping of the flag on the opposite building, followed by addresses from the Vice President, and others, with the reading of an original poem, written for the occasion by G. W. SNOW, Jr., of the Junior Class. But the patriotism of the Free Academy consists not alone in flag raising. Each class of that institution has its representatives in our army, and if our country needs the services of the rest, they will respond promptly. The students, after singing "The Star Spangled Banner," dispersed, with three cheers for the institution, its flag, and its defenders.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, Company H, Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Capt. WESTHACK, commanding, was presented with an elegant sword by the second platoon of the Fifth Ward Police. The presentation took place in front of the Station-house. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, after making a few remarks, placed the sword in the hands of the Captain, and the whole company gave nine rousing cheers and a tiger for the Police, Capt. WESTHACK, and the Union.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M. NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The foregoing special orders, No. 3, from Division Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated; Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT will conform thereto. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN, Aid de-Camp.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.M.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Pursuant to the foregoing Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will be in readiness to leave their quarters, Palace Garden, fully uniformed and equipped, on Sunday the 2d day of June, at 4 P. M., to proceed to Washington.

Captains of Companies will have their commands in readiness to fall into line by 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Lieut. Col. L. M. ELLIOTT.

DANIEL GRELAD, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

We learn with pleasure that this volunteer regiment has just completed the final medical inspection preparatory to assuming the field. The Colonel and officers of this regiment are recommended as much by their social standing as by their active participation in the wars for European constitutional rights, and it is gratifying to witness the proficiency to which their skill and experience has brought the men under their command, and the good judgment which they have displayed in their selection,—the men being of medium height,—a good physical requisite—and of more than ordinary intelligence. Attached to the brigade of Gen. ASBOTH, and made to assimilate in many respects to the Garibaldi Guard, under the same leader, there is every reason to suppose that the prominent position already assumed by the one soon will be accorded to the other.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, recognize, in the events of the hour, the pressing need of prompt provision for the spiritual, as well as the temporal, wants of our noble volunteers. In order to meet such necessity the Association has organized a system of visitation, distribution and missionary service among the soldiers quartered in and near this City. The members who perform this work earnestly desire the coöperation of those "loved ones at home," who feel disposed to partially answer their own prayers by advising us of the names, companies and regiments of such soldiers as they may wish us to call upon and befriend while in New-York, *en route* for the seat of war. We therefore solicit *communications from the friends of volunteers*, conveying such information as will be of use in directing the attention of the Committee to individual cases where Christian counsel and courtesies would be desirable or acceptable. Address any member of the following Committee, Box 1,219 Post-office, New-York City.

The Press generally are requested to copy this circular.

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Committee.
STEPHEN H. TYNG JR.,
No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment has now received positive marching orders; they are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.—Brigadier-Gen. JOHN EWEN is hereby directed to order Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, commanding the Seventy ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to assemble his regiment on Sunday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., to proceed to the City of Washington.

This regiment will take the Philadelphia cars, leaving foot of Courtlandt street, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will report to the Commander-in-Chief on their arrival. By order of WM. HALL,

Brigadier-General Commanding
First Division, N. Y. S. M.

A. P. DALRYMPLE, Aid-de Camp.
J. G. HERRIOT, Act. Div. Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CAPTURED SHIPS.

The United States District Attorney yesterday filed libels in the Court of Admiralty against the prizes captured by the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, including the *Pioneer*, *Octavia* and others which have been reported to the Prize Commissioners. Proceedings were also commenced against the sureties of H. C. GORDEES, a Postmaster in Sullivan County, who decamped with $199 of Government funds.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The friends of the members of the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers will be permitted to visit Riker's Island on Sunday, June 2. The steamboat *Thomas Hunt* will leave Peck Slip at one o'clock. No other boat will be allowed to land passengers. By order of Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. WEBER, OF THE UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

At a meeting of the German Liederkranz, on Thursday evening, Mr. MAX WEBER, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, United Turner Rifles, was presented with a splendid gulit cartouch and sword-belt. The President, Mr. FRED. KAPP, accompanied the presentation with some very appropriate remarks, saying that a twofold responsibility devolves upon the German soldier in the present campaign; for he had to enter not only for the cause of his adopted country, but also for the honor of the German name, and to show to the world and to history that the German is to be found among the first rank of the champions for liberty. He complimented the Colonel upon his past military career, alluding to the part he had taken in the strife for freedom in Baden, and hoped soon to welcome the Colonel, returning victorious in the midst of his brave "Turners." Colonel WEBER expressed his heartfelt thanks for the token of esteem thus tendered him by his fellow members, and said that while he wished that their expectations would be realized, he would endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in him. A few appropriate songs were sung by the Society. Among several toasts given in the course of the evening, Mr. HUGO WESENDONK, Vice-President of the German Patriotic Aid Society, gave one to the families that our soldiers have left behind, and said that it is the duty of every good citizen to care for their support and comfort, although there would be many who would consider it an honor to offer want in the consciousness of their supporters paying the tribute to their adopted country on the field of honor.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

The Fourth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR commanding, were, yesterday, presented with an elegant stand of colors, by Mrs. JORDAN L. MOTT. Mr. MOTT, on behalf of his lady, presented them, with an appropriate speech, which was eloquently responded to by Col. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A number of the members of this Regiment arrived in this City, Thursday. The reason they returned is on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance for three years. They understood from their Captains, when they left the City, that their services were only required for three months. The majority of the members have enlisted for the war and are still in Washington, or its vicinity. Several officers are now in New-York in order to raise recruits for this corps. The following has been issued by Col. TOMPKINS:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in U. S. Service.)

Capt. JAMES BRADY, Lieuts. CAMPBELLL, MURRAY and DIMOCK, are detailed to receive recruits for this regiment at the Regimental Armory, (Seventh-street,) to serve for the war. Good, able-bodied men (those single preferred) will apply to either of the above officers between 9 and 5 o'clock of each day, for the coming week. Per order of COL. TOMPKINS.

The oath to serve for the war was administered on Tuesday last; about six hundred men took it, and three hundred to four hundred men refused. The latter were sent back to New-York. These four hundred make all manner of statements as to their treatment, &c., but although individuals may have somewhat suffered, the regiment, as a whole, fared like all others volunteering for the war. The fact of many who have returned now wishing to go back to their companies, is proof enough of the statement

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Col. WILSON'S muskets for his regiment, were not forthcoming yesterday, to the intense disgust of the boys. The drill in the marchings was not over-comfortable in the hot sun. It would be a real charity for somebody to provide the men with Havelocks.

To the Editor of the Times:

I desire, through the medium of your journal, to tender to the undermentioned citizens of New-York and vicinity the thanks of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteer Militia under my command for the valuable presentations received at their hands:

April 24, to Wm. Herrick, for arms, amounting to $344 75; Mr. Beakman, for 50 copies Viele's Manual, May 16, to A. H. Mickle & Son, for tobacco; 20th, to J. Radway & Co., for 1 box Radway's Relief; Jno. Anderson & Co., for tobacco; Chas. H. Lilienthal, for tobacco valued at $250; 23d, Ladies' Association, for offer of services: 27th, Ladies of Albany, for 40 Havelocks; Union Defiant Committee for pants, shirts and caps, amounting to $32 54; Thurlow Weed, $200; a lady, $2 50; citizens, $60; John R. Ford, $500; Missionary Church in Mott-street, $100; Thomas Burns and Mr. Stebbins, for a set of colors, on behalf of citizens of Staten Island; J. W. CORLIES & Co., for 10 small line officers' swords, sashes and belts; W. H. CROMELIN, 15 revolvers and a field-officer's glass; merchants in Cortlandt street, for two cases caps and two cases shoes; Enfield Shirt Manufacturing Company, for 1,000 under-shirts; Bible Society, for Testaments; sundry persons, for miscellaneous articles.

It would afford me much pleasure to tender my thanks to each particular donor, but the arduous duties compel me to thank them in general, as the representatives of my fellow-citizens, for the universal sympathy and good feeling expressed by them for the cause in which I am engaged.

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This corps of independent regulars go into quarters to-day,—a very capacious and well ventilated building having been secured on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and which is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. The necessary arrangements having been made by the Quartermaster, all the cooking for the men will be done on the premises, and they will receive their rations regularly of good, wholesome food. The barracks is adjacent to Fort Green Park, which will be taken advantage of by the regiment for drills and parades. Col. GOODWIN is determined to make the best use of the time prior to leaving for the seat of war, in preparing his command for active service, which he intends shall be equal to the best. He has certainly some of the best material to work with, and which will afford him an opportunity to display his military skill. Those wishing to join the ranks can apply at any of the recruiting stations or at head-quar

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

Gov. BANKS has signified his acceptance of the Major-Generalship, but has not yet received his commission. He goes into the field at once.

Gen. BUTLER will probably supercede CADWALLADER again in the Baltimore District, and Major-Gen. BANKS will take his place at Fort Monroe, as Gen. BUTLER knows the ground of the Maryland District, and the people and the Secessionists there by this time know him. This move is most advisable. It is also understood that it will be pleasing to Gen. BUTLER, on account of his discharge from that command, and the presence of so many of the Massachusetts troops.

TROUBLE IN THE CONNECTICUT THIRD.

There is great danger that the entire staff of officers of the Third Connecticut Regiment, even the Lieutenants and Sergeants, will resign. The trouble is the appointment of a Captain of the First Connecticut to be Colonel of the Third, in place of Col. JOHN ARNOLD, who resigned. ARNOLD was Brigadier-General of the Connecticut Militia. His health was poor, and he desired a week or ten days' furlough, which Gen. TYLER refused. Owing to this and other things, which he considered unjust, he resigned. The announcement of the appointment of one of the captains of the First Regiment companies as Colonel of the Third created the most intense excitement, and expressions of disapprobation. The Third also make great complaint of partiality towards the First Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF MAINE TROOPS.

The First Maine Regiment arrived to-day. They had a fine reception, and were freely complimented by the President and Secretary of War. They expect to go into camp to-morrow.

It is understood that DIXON, the new Collector at Alexandria, will run the *Sentinel* as an Administration Union paper. It has been, previous to the occupation of Alexandria, strong secession in its sentiment.

The Federal troops have obtained at Alexandria a quantity of correspondence belonging to Capt SIMPSON, of the Werren Rifles—secession—betraying the plans of the traitors to a great extent, which he left behind in his haste to get away, and some of the letters are very amusing.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB has been to-day appointed Envoy extraordinary to Brazil. This is a full mission, being of the same grade as the Missions to Russia, Prussia, Austria, etc.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW-YORK.

Two more regiments have been to-day ordered from the dépôt at Elmira, and to report at Washington. The Cayuga Regiment, Col. JOHN S. CLARK, is one of the regiments.

The list of new appointments for the army will be perfected in a few days.

There is no truth in the statement that the Government will call out one hundred thousand more men. The readers of the TIMES know that there are now two hundred and fifty thousand men in the pay of the Government, and under arms. The Government originally called for seventy-five thousand, and then for forty thousand. In reality, it has accepted three times the number originally called for. It has no necessity for any more troops, having already in the field five or six to every one that is in the ranks of the rebels.

DAVID FAGGART, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Paymaster in the Army. He was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in that State.

The Garibaldi Guards were to-day armed with Minié muskets, instead of the rifles given them yesterday.

THE ACTION AT ACQUIA CREEK.

The steamers *Anacosta*, *Monticello* and *Yankee* left the Navy-yard to-day to make an attack on the batteries at Acquia Creek. After a sharp engagement, in which there was nobody hurt, the steamers retired without dislodging the rebels. This evening the Garibaldi Guards, the New-York Ninth and Seventy-first, and two batteries of flying artillery, were embarked on steamers, and will be landed on the shore so as to engage the rebels in the rear, while the gun boats again attack them in front.

The pickets on the Virginia side have been doubled to-night, as a precaution, though it is hardly possible that any attack will be made. The rebels "failed to connect" at Alexandria to-day, according to the time-table notice given.

We shall probably go to Manassas.

A squad of forty men from most of the Regiments this side of the river are detailed to go across the Long Bridge to-night. What they are to do is not known.

Capt. MITCHELL of the Coast Survey, arrived to-day from Texas. His vessel, the *Twilight*, was seized, and after much trouble he was permitted to come home. Capt. MITCHELL is from Nantucket, Mass., and is perfectly reliable. At Richmond he saw about ten thousand secession troops. At Charlottesville he was arrested, and requested to be allowed to go back to Richmond for a pass, which they were about to do when a person exclaimed, "Oh, that's the man who passed counterfeit money at Lynchburgh the other day. He was immediately seized by the mob and taken to the City Marshal's office, where he was examined. Nothing being found objectionable about his papers or person, they permitted him to go on to Richmond, where he obtained a pass and came on to Washington to report to the Department.

At Mannassas Gap he says there are not more than 5,000 troops. They have for several days expected an attack. On Wednesday they sent to Charlottesville for all the troops that could be mustered, declaring that an attack was certain yesterday. There being no attack, and hearing that our troops were entrenched at Alexandria, they grew bolder, and advanced with six hundred to Fairfax.

He represents the people all along the route as much frightened and greatly excited. They expected a raid of Northern troopers.

The President has recommended the acceptance of Colonel MIX's Regiment, and the Secretary of War will probably make the acceptance to-morrow.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

It was current in the camp that there would be an attack by 4,000 Confederate troops on Alexandria during the night. The Federal forces there and in the vicinity were actively engaged preparing for the expected conflict. The attack was expected to come from the direction of Dumfries, about 25 miles below.

This last report was not altogether believed, but it is certain the Federal troops are awake to any possible emergency.

Two privates of the Garibaldi Guard were accidentally shot by the careless use of arms by a comrade. One ball passed through the calf of one leg, and the other through the other's knee-pan. It is supposed the latter will have to be amputated.

There is little, if any doubt, that the New-York Seventy-first Regiment will proceed, at midnight, to Aequia Creek, arrangements having been made for their transportation thither.

Up to 11¼ o'clock to-night, the Government has received no further advices from that point, beyond what has already been mentioned.

The *Keystone State* witnessed the fight for several hours. According to the report of an officer on board that vessel, there are two batteries, the one on the new ground having been damaged.

It is supposed from the movements of the *Anacosta* that she was struck by a ball.

The President has found it necessary, owing to pressing public business, to deny himself to visitors.

The War Department is kept open all night, to be informed by telegraph or otherwise of whatever may demand prompt attention.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, May 30.

That Convention met to-day at the regular hour. The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Gov. MAGOFFIN is not ready to report.

IMPORTANT FROM ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, May 31.

The *Pawnee* steamed up late this afternoon and left at 4 o'clock. Her place will be supplied by the *Pocahontas*. The *Pawnee* went down the river.

A traveler who arrived from Richmond this afternoon asserts that he saw but few troops there in comparison with the extravagant statement made of their numbers. The balance may have been scattered throughout the State. 8,000 troops were at Manassas Gap.

The town wears an exceedingly dull aspect, like that of a Sabbath day. Many of the stores on the wharf are entirely closed, and the secession excitement among the community does not seem to have abated much.

Women and children are leaving daily for the hospitable shores of Maryland.

Freedom of speech is apparently unrestricted except when too open and violent in the presence of soldiers.

Col. STONE to day was relieved from the command his post, his place being supplied by Col. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventh Infantry of Regulars.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

Ex-Gov. PRATT was arrested this evening at Annapolis, by order of the Government, and taken to Washington Navy-yard.

It is rumored that Ex-Gov. LOWE has also been arrested.

Mr. MCLANE, late Minister to Mexico, was nominated by the Secessionists in the Fourth Congressional District to-night.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 31.

The Nashville and Louisville Railroad agent is obliged to refuse all freight till next week, on account of an impossibility to obtain a sufficient number of cars to take it Southward.

"Parquet Camp" will soon be removed to Muldrough's Hill, 45 miles south of here, on the line of the Nashville Railroad.

It is understood that several companies are now formed in Louisville who will form part of Col. ANDERSON's Brigade.

THE VOTE FOR SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of May 29, says: "The interruption of the mails from Eastern Virginia prevents the reception from the counties in that section of the State of the results of the election held last Thursday on the acceptance or rejection of the ordinance of secession submitted to a vote of the people by a State Convention. No doubt is entertained, however, that so far as the people of those counties have voted, a large majority will appear for the ratification of the ordinance.

The official returns which begin to come in from the western and some other portions of the State afford the following specimen of the votes given in these sections:

Counties.	For Secession.	Against it.
Alexandria	983	106
Brooke	109	743
Berkeley	818	1,226
Clarke	3	553
Harrison	694	1,691
Hancock	23	743
Jefferson	813	365
Mason	149	1,844
Morongalia, about	100	2 200
Marshall	142	1,993
Morgan	126	533
Ohio	157	3 368
Preston	62	2 256
Pleasants	158	303
Tyler	126	880
Wood	257	1,955
Wetzel	180	790
Total	4 480	21,529

We learn that the little village of Occotick, in Fairfax County, nine miles from Alexandria, cast 76 votes for the Union and 19 for secession, being just four times more Union than secession votes. The usual vote polled is 135. The vote for members to the Virginia Convention was 125 in favor of the Union candidate, and 10 for the secession candidate. The vote last Thursday, we are informed, "would have been as large and patriotic, if there had not been a Company of Virginia Cavalry marched into the village the night preceding the election. They hung out a secession flag on one side of the street, and the Union men immediately flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from a window immediately opposite." The latter were largely in the majority.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the majority for the ratification of the secession ordinance will exceed 150,000 votes. We append returns from counties and cities as we collate from the Virginia papers:

	For.	Against.
Richmond	4,000	16
Petersburgh	1,165	—
Norfolk	1,174	6
Portsmouth	998	75
Alexandria	915	502
Chesterfield (partial)	unanimous	—
Sussex (partial)	unanimous	—
Dinwiddie	686	1
Prince Edward	unanimous	—
Southampton	unanimous	—
Henrico	1,086	—
Albemarle	unanimous	—
Staunton	3,300	6
Botetourt (partial)	unanimous	—
Lynchburgh	1,496	—
Roanoke	850	—
Fredericksburgh	77	2
Pittsylvania	unanimous	—
Goochland	unanimous	—
Charlotte	141	—
Albemarle	921	—
Orange	128	—
Augusta	3,300	6

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowl.	$8 821	Benj. B. Sherman	100
Smith & Dimon	200	Cash	10
D. Lows & Co	10	W. H Swan	25
Cash	10	Hastings & Co	25
P. P. G	10	Duncan Sherman & Co.	100
Woodruff & Robinson	10	Cash, U. R	1
Sturges & Co	25	Williams & Guion	50
Darling Allyson & Rose	10	W. H. Newman & Co	25
Wright & Dawson	25	N. Chamberlin	20
Wm. A. Brown	10	G. B. Powell	10
Cash	5	G. Williams	5
H. A. Cargill	10	H. Stuzer	25
Yours truly	10	Cash, T. R	25
Furman & Co	50	J. M French	10
Snow & Burgess	15	W. D. Mangam	25
Wallace & Wickes	25	John W. Thorne	10
B. F. Clarke & Co	15	Gidepry W. Smith	20
D. A. Cushman	25	Peter Moller	50
C. A. Marshall & Co	100	William Moller & Co	50
Chamberlin, Phelps & Co	25	R. L. & A. Stuart	100
Unknown, through O. B. Tweedy & Co., 30 pairs pantaloons, valued at	300	Benjamin H. Howell	25
E	5	Mollers, Hogg & Marions	25
Ph. & Arzig	5	G. S. Stephenson & Co	25
Herckenrath, Schneider & Co	25	Bowerman Bros	25
Cash	5	Stone & Nagle	25
Wells & Chrimle	10	H. Barnet of	25
Fox & Pohemus	50	L. R	25
L. P. Hawes	25	Burgies, Ockerman & Co	25
Cash	3	P. P Buck & Co	100
Cash	10	Roswell Sweet	25
Cash	5	Samuel S. Wykoff	25
W. M. Rogers & Co	25	Haxmeyer, Townsend & Co	50
Upper Story	5	Camp, Bronson & Sherman	25
J. S. Valentine	25	Cash	25
Jno. Gray	10	Francis Skiddy	25
T. Johnson, Brooklyn	15	Cash	25
Clark, Wilcox & Co	25	Chas. Burkhalter	25
A Fighting Quaker	25	P. Harmony's Nephews	25
D. H. S. & Co	10	Convert & Co	25
C. & H	25	G. Bartel	25
Cash	10	C. A. Fellows	25
Cash	10	Mollers, Shotwell & Co.	25
Crocker, Wood & Co	10	Daniel S. Turner	25
Oatman & Reid	100	Whitman Bros. & Co	25
G. Comstock	50c	A. Gallatin Stevens	25
Cash	2	Miller	25
Jno. Comstock	25	H. Barrel	25
Harris, Kuhn & Co	25	Booth & Edgar	25
F. Benner	25	Philip Dater	25
G. Huntington	10	Pinkie & Thurber	25
D. A. Moriedy	10	Cash	25
Edey & Turnure	10	S. Candy	25
Ralph Mead	10	Thos. Owen & Son	25
Cash	10		
Ferd. F. Dufais	25		
Total			$11,590

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover-square.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, No. 68 Nassau-st.
G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFENCES ON SHIP ISLAND—TEXAS PORTS BLOCKADED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 24th ult., has the following additional particulars of the destruction of the unfinished fortification on Ship Island:

"BILOXI, Miss., Wednesday, May 22.

Our village is all excitement at the supposed destruction of Fort Ship Island. The fort is located from this place distant thirteen miles. The flames are bursting from the direction of the fort, and all come to the conclusion that the quarters in the fort are being destroyed. One of the citizens, with the aid of a fine telescope, says he discerns a large ship outside of the harbor, steering direct from land.

There are one or two small vessels now in sight, steering for Biloxi, supposed to be the lighthouse boats."

An extra of the Hardsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat*, dated May 22, says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye witnesses that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground and completely destroyed. The buildings comprising a large dwelling and various houses, have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

This interesting specimen of vandalism is the work of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of course) anchored in the harbor, who, having duly accomplished their villainous work, with their usual alacrity sneaked off to parts unknown. There is no telling but they may return and destroy the towns on the coast."

A letter from Galveston, Texas, dated May 19, says:

"I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southrons are as hot as fire about it. We have got two forts on the beach, built of sand-bags and barrels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here at present, and every one out of employment."

SENDING NEWSPAPERS TO OUR SHIPS-OF-WAR AND TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some twenty-five years since the writer was a shipping merchant in this City, and, well aware how newspapers are appreciated by *all* Americans away from home, made it an invariable rule to put on board of every vessel he sent to a distant port several bundles of *exchanged papers*, purchased at 25 cents per hundred at the City newspaper offices.

Many a call did he receive from returned naval officers and others, to thank him for his remembrances of their wants and wishes. It was a mutual pleasure, cheaply purchased, and can be as freely enjoyed now, by all who will take the trouble to send these bundles of papers, addressed to any ship, or to the Quartermaster of any regiment, and marked "For distribution."

To facilitate the sending of these and other small parcels, will the Government designate some place in the City whence they will be taken and put on board the transports for the blockading squadron, for Key West, Tortugas, Pickens, &c? Also, some place where they can be left to be forwarded to the army in the field, about Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c?

And, Mr. Editor, will you not put with your regular *standing* notices of mails, steamers to sail, &c., &c., the above information, that everybody may see it daily, and be reminded of their duty?

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Resolutions complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, were passed by the Union Defence Committee, yesterday, and the members of the Committee will turn out to receive them on their return, to-day. The Seventy-ninth Regiment the Ninth (Col. HAWKINS), and the Twentieth (Col. WEBBER), will probably leave to-day; the first for Washington, and the last two for Fort Monroe.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES AT SANDY HOOK.

Col. MCCHESNEY's Regiment has now been encamped at Sandy Hook about three weeks. The members have not yet been furnished with all their arms, but they expect them soon. One thousand uniforms are to be sent to them to-day, and during the coming week they are expected to make a parade in the City. The Regiment is in good health, and greatly improved by the drilling and discipline which it has enjoyed at the Hook. The men are very anxious to be called into service.

FLAG-RAISING AT PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 11.

A beautiful National flag, of ample proportions, was raised yesterday afternoon, with pleasing ceremonies, by the pupils of Primary School No. 11, in Greenwich-street, Miss ELIZABETH B. WRIGHT, Principal. The children cheered the flag until their little throats gave out, and then reassembled in the schoolroom, where Dr. SCOFIELD, Mr. NOTT, Mr. WISNER and other gentlemen addressed them a few appropriate words. Singing closed the exercises, and the occasion will long be remembered by the children. The money for the purchase of the flag was contributed solely by the scholars, who refused all proffers of extraneous aid.

STEUBEN GUARDS, (SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.)

Quartermaster WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, of the Steuben Guards, who are quartered at Newport News, Va., will return to his regiment on or about Monday, June 3. All letters and SMALL parcels for volunteers of that regiment left at Heid's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery, corner of Bayard-street, before 9 o'clock A. M. on that day will be taken care of and safely delivered by the Quartermaster in person.

FLAG-RAISING IN MILLER'S PLACE, L. I.

On Monday, May 27, a splendid flag was raised at the residence of J. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in Miller's place, L. I. SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., the oldest inhabitant of the town, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. O. S. BARTLES, Major FISH, of Brooklyn, and JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of Riverhead. A letter from Judge J. LAWRENCE SMITH, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was also read. The enthusiasm of the multitude present found expression in the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

THE BURIAL OF CAPT WADDELL.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Washington Volunteers, held on the 30th inst., at the barracks foot of Forty-ninth-street, Col. CHAS H. INNES presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The officers of this regiment having heard with profound sorrow of the sudden decease of our brother officer, Capt SAM'L WADDELL consequent upon the active performance of his duties in this regiment, do most deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and family, therefore

Resolved That the officers of this regiment will attend in a body the funeral of the late Capt. WADDELL, from his late residence No. 130 Leonard street.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of Major NATHANIEL FISCH, Lieut-Col. CHAS. K. WEHRUM, and Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Col. CHAS H. INNES, Chairman.
Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, Secretary.
New-York, May 31, 1861.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

United States Marshall MURRAY has received intimations from Washington that persons appointed by the Government will soon come on from Washington to enter upon the examination of the telegraphic dispatches recently seized in this city.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD, ASTOR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

ORDER NO. 2—In compliance with resolutions unanimously passed by the Standing Committee of the Metropolitan Home Guard, on the 21st and 27th insts., appointing the undersigned General Commanding of that body,

I hereby request all loyal citizens who are organizing Companies and Regiments under the above command for the protection of our City and the Union to move in their patriotic work as expeditiously as possible.

All necessary information and the proper rolls can be obtained at any moment on application at Room No. 41, Astor House, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. All rolls now filled up, or being filled up, in this City, Long Island, or Westchester and Staten Island, must be returned to me on or before the 8th day of June next, for commissions and organization, in conformity to the State Militia law and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captains of Companies will report their respective head quarters and their evenings of drill, that the General Commanding may visit and inspect the same. No Companies will be commissioned without such previous inspection. By order,

HENRY STORMS, General Commanding.
E. C. PERRY, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEERS—LETTERS FREE TO THE ARMY.

Mr. D. A. STEPHENS, of No. 11 Pine street, room No. 26, is authorized by Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, to receive and forward letters, free of expense, for the volunteers on duty at Washington, Alexandria, and in that vicinity. The following letter has been received from Mr. VAN WYCK by Mr. STEPHENS:

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1861.

D. A. Stephens, Esq., New-York—DEAR FRIEND: * * * All letters addressed to the soldiers inclosed in an envelope directed to me at Washington, will come free of postage, and be promptly delivered. Put M. C. on the letter.

Each envelope should not weigh over two ounces, as I cannot receive beyond that weight, in one package, free.

Make such arrangement as will extend the benefit throughout the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. * * * Yours, &c.

C. H. VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the goodness to state that letters from this City for the army in Washington and Alexandria will be sent FREE if addressed to my care as below.

They must be distinctly addressed, stating the regiment to which they are to go, and if sent to me through the Lamp-post Letter boxes must have a *one-cent stamp* affixed. No other stamp is required.

Separate packages will be made up for each regiment, and forwarded daily free of expense.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau street, corner of Liberty-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant JAMES C. RICH has been detailed to receive all contributions, packages, and letters for this regiment. His head quarters are at No. 596 Broadway.

A CORRECTION.

Mrs. NELSON CRAWFORD and Mrs. W. B. ASTOR presented a flag to the Harlem Home Guard—not Mrs. W. ATTS SHERMAN and Mrs. W. B. ASTOR as we stated yesterday. Steps have been taken in Harlem toward the organization of a company for active service, and the success which the movement has met with thus far is highly encouraging. The head-quarters are at Washington Hall, Capt. CRASTO.

A CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE RAISED IN THE CITY.

The first Confederate flag taken in Virginia by the Fire Zouaves, will be hoisted, union down, under the Stars and Stripes, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, on the house of No. 14 Hook and Ladder Company, at No. 96 Charles-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets. Col. ELLSWORTH's trumpet is in the possession of Engine Company No. 20.

ANOTHER FLAG ON THE FREE ACADEMY.

The students of the Free Academy are determined to show their patriotism. Yesterday there was raised one of the largest and handsomest flags in the City. It will be remembered that the Free Academy raised a flag on the 19th of April. The one hoisted then not answering the wants of the students, either in size or beauty, the present flag was procured by the contribution of the instructors and students exclusively. The exercises consisted in the raising of the colors by the venerable President, amidst the hearty cheers and tigers of the students and the dipping of the flag on the opposite building, followed by addresses from the Vice President and others, with the reading of an original poem, written for the occasion by G. W. SNOW, Jr., of the Junior Class. But the patriotism of the Free Academy consists not alone in flag raising. Each class of that institution has its representatives in our army, and if our country needs the services of the rest, they will respond promptly. The students, after singing "The Star Spangled Banner" dispersed, with three cheers for the institution, its flag, and its defenders.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, Company H, Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Capt. WESTBACK, commanding, was presented with an elegant sword by the second platoon of the Fifth Ward Police. The presentation took place in front of the Station-house. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, after making a few remarks, placed the sword in the hands of the Captain, and the whole company gave nine rousing cheers and a tiger for the Police, Capt. WESTBACK, and the Union.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6—The foregoing special orders No. 3 from Division Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated; Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT will conform thereto. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN, Aid de Camp.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY NINTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.M.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4—Pursuant to the foregoing Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will be in readiness to leave their quarters, Palace Garden, fully uniformed and equipped, on Sunday the 23 day of June at 4 P. M., to proceed to Washington.

Captains of Companies will have their commands in readiness to fall into line by 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Lieut. Col. L. M. ELLIOTT.

DANIEL GERLAD, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

We learn with pleasure that this volunteer regiment has just completed the final medical inspection preparatory to assuming the field. The Colonel and officers of this regiment are recommended as much by their social standing as by their active participation in the wars for European constitutional rights, and it is gratifying to witness the proficiency to which their skill and experience has brought the men under their command, and the good judgment which they have displayed in their selection,—the men being of medium height,—a good physical requisite—and of more than ordinary intelligence. Attached to the brigade of Gen. ASBOTH, and made to assimilate in many respects to the Garibaldi Guard, under the same leader, there is every reason to suppose that the prominent position already assumed by the one soon will be accorded to the other.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, recognize, in the events of the hour, the pressing need of prompt provision for the spiritual, as well as the temporal, wants of our noble volunteers. In order to meet such necessity the Association has organized a system of visitation, distribution and missionary service among the soldiers quartered in and near this City. The members who perform this work earnestly desire the cooperation of those "loved ones at home," who feel disposed to partially answer their own prayers by advising us of the names, companies and regiments of such soldiers as they may wish us to call upon and befriend while in New-York, en route for the seat of war. We therefore solicit *communications from the friends of volunteers*, conveying such information as will be of use in directing the attention of the Committee to individual cases where Christian counsel and courtesies would be desirable or acceptable. Address any member of the following Committee, Box 1,219 Post-office, New York City.

The Press generally are requested to copy this circular.

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG Jr.,
Committee.
No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment has now received positive marching orders; they are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW YORK, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3—Brigadier-Gen. JOHN EWEN is hereby directed to order Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, commanding the Seventy ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to assemble his regiment on Sunday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., to proceed to the City of Washington.

This regiment will take the Philadelphia cars, leaving foot of Courtlandt street, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will report to the Commander-in-Chief on their arrival. By order of WM. HALL,

Brigadier General Commanding
First Division, N. Y. S. M.

A. P. DALRYMPLE, Aid-de Camp.
J. G. HERBERT, Act. Div Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CAPTURED SHIPS.

The United States District Attorney yesterday filed libels in the Court of Admiralty against the prizes captured by the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, including the *Pioneer*, *Ontavia* and others which have been reported to the Prize Commissioners. Proceedings were also commenced against the sureties of H C GORDEES, a Postmaster in Sullivan County, who decamped with $199 of Government funds.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The friends of the members of the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers will be permitted to visit Riker's Island on Sunday, June 2. The steamboat *Thomas Hunt* will leave Peck Slip at one o'clock. No other boat will be allowed to land passengers. By order of Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. WEBER, OF THE UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

At a meeting of the German Liederkranz, on Thursday evening, Mr. MAX WEBER, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment United Turner Rifles, was presented with a splendid gilt cartouch and sword belt. The President, Mr. FRED. KAPP, accompanied the presentation with some very appropriate remarks, saying that a twofold responsibility devolves upon the German soldier in the present campaign; for he had to enter not only for the cause of his adopted country, but also for the honor of the German name, and to show to the world and to history that the German is to be found among the first rank of the champions for liberty. He complimented the Colonel upon his past military career, alluding to the part he had taken in the strife for freedom in Baden, and hoped soon to welcome the Colonel, returning victorious in the midst of his brave "Turners." Colonel WEBER expressed his heartfelt thanks for the token of esteem thus tendered him by his fellow members, and said that while he wished that their expectations would be realized, he would endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in him. A few appropriate songs were sung by the Society. Among several toasts given in the course of the evening, Mr. HUGO WESSENBONK, Vice-President of the German Patriotic Aid Society, gave one to the families that our soldiers have left behind, and said that it is the duty of every good citizen to care for their support and comfort, although there would be many who would consider it an honor to suffer want in the consciousness of their supporters paying the tribute to their adopted country on the field of honor.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

The Fourth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR commanding, were, yesterday, presented with an elegant stand of colors, by Mrs. JORDAN L. MOTT. Mr. MOTT, on behalf of his lady, presented them, with an appropriate speech, which was eloquently responded to by Col. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A number of the members of this Regiment arrived in this City, Thursday. The reason they returned is on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance for three years. They understood from their Captains, when they left the City, that their services were only required for three months. The majority of the members have enlisted for the war and are still in Washington, or its vicinity. Several officers have now in New-York in order to raise recruits for this corps. The following has been issued by Col. TOMPKINS:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in U. S. Service.)

Capt. JAMES BRADY, Lieuts. CAMPBELL, MURRAY and DIMOCK, are detailed to receive recruits for this regiment at the Regimental Armory, (Seventh-street,) to serve for the war. Good, able-bodied men (those single preferred) will apply to either of the above officers between 9 and 5 o'clock of each day, for the coming week. Per order of

COL. TOMPKINS.

The oath to serve for the war was administered on Tuesday last; about six hundred men took it and three hundred to four hundred men refused. The latter were sent back to New-York. These four hundred make all manner of statements as to their treatment, &c., but although individuals may have somewhat suffered, the regiment, as a whole, fared like all others volunteering for the war. The fact of many who have returned now wishing to go back to their companies, is proof enough of the statement

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Col. WILSON'S muskets for his regiment, were not forthcoming yesterday, to the intense disgust of the boys. The drill in the marchings was not over-comfortable in the hot sun. It would be a real charity for somebody to provide the men with Havelocks.

To the Editor of the Times:

I desire, through the medium of your journal, to tender to the undermentioned citizens of New-York and vicinity the thanks of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteer Militia under my command for the valuable presentations received at their hands:

April 24, to WM. Herrick, for arms, amounting to $344 75; Mr. BECKWAN, for 50 copies Viele's Manual, May 16, to A. H. Mickle & Son, for tobacco; 20th, to J. Radway & Co., for 1 box Radway's Relief; Jno. Anderson & Co., for tobacco; Chas. H Lilienthal, for tobacco valued at $2 50; 23d, Ladies' Association for offer of services; 27th, Ladies of Albany, for 40 Havelocks; Union Defence Committee for pants, shirts and caps, amounting to $32 54; Thurlow Weed, $300; a lady, $2 50; citizens, $80; John K. Ford, $500; Missionary Church in Mott-street, $100; Thomas Burns and Mr. Stebbins, for a set of colors, on behalf of citizens of Staten Island; J. W. COBLES & Co., for 10 small line officers' swords, sashes and belts; W. H. CHAPMAN, 15 revolvers and a field officer's glass; Merchants in Cortlandt street, for two cases caps and two cases shoes; Enfield Shirt Manufacturing Company, for 1,000 under-shirts; Bible Society, for Testaments; sundry persons, for miscellaneous articles.

It would afford me much pleasure to tender my thanks to each particular donor, but the arduous duties compel me to thank them in general, as the representatives of my fellow-citizens, for the universal sympathy and good feeling expressed by them for the cause in which I am engaged.

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This corps of independent regulars go into quarters to-day,—a very capacious and well ventilated building having been secured on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and which is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. The necessary arrangements having been made by the Quartermaster, all the cooking for the men will be done on the premises, and they will receive their rations regularly of good, wholesome food. The barracks is adjacent to Fort Green Park, which will be taken advantage of by the regiment for drills and parades. Col. GOODWIN is determined to make the best use of the time prior to leaving for the seat of war, in preparing his command for active service, which he intends shall be equal to the best. He has certainly some of the best material to work with, and which will afford him an opportunity to display his military skill. Those wishing to join the ranks can apply at any of the recruiting stations or at headquarters, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Now that the business of the war has fallen into its proper channels, and is no longer marred by patriotic efforts at impossibilities, the transactions at the Quartermaster-General's Department are conducted with quiet celerity, under the able direction of Gen. ARTHUR and Col. SHEPARD. There is at present a scarcity of uniforms and accoutrements, but a delivery of these articles will be made on Tuesday next, under the new contract. By the end of next week several regiments will receive their outfits, and be ready for starting, or going into encampment to complete their drill. Under the first contract, twelve thousand uniforms and equipments were contracted for; under the new one, fifteen thousand, making in all twenty-seven thousand. The State contingent, it will be remembered, was for thirty thousand men. Thus three thousand are still unprovided for by the Military Board at Albany. We were unable to discover why these unfortunates were left out in the cold, or why a separate contract should be necessary for clothing and equipping them. Beyond preparing for forthcoming deliveries, and perfecting the routine of the Department, there is but little stirring in Walker street.

FLAG-RAISING ON THE EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A large flag, 18 by 24 feet, was raised upon the church tower of the Eighty-sixth street Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. A few ladies of the congregation purchased the material, manufactured it with their own hands, and presented it for the occasion. It was hoisted by two young girls, dressed in white, while the large audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Enthusiastic speeches were made by Rev. A. P. BOTSFORD, the Pastor of the Church, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, and Mr. JONES.

THANKS TO COL SHEPARD.

Col SHEPARD, aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State, has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. HENRY P. MARTIN, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, now quartered at the Navy-yard, Washington. Col. SHEPARD is made to receive the thanks of the whole regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding states that every kindness shown by Col. S. is fully appreciated, and will be remembered by every officer and member of the Seventy-first.

THE ONEIDA REGIMENT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of New York from Oneida County, was held

The New-York Times.

VOL. I....NO. 3025 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek Struck by Federal Lightning.

Batteries Silenced and Rebels Reported Killed.

"NOBODY HURT" ON OUR SIDE.

Brilliant Dash of Federal Cavalry at Fairfax.

A Single Company Charge Among Fifteen Hundred of the Enemy.

Between Twenty and Thirty Rebels Reported Killed.

Several Taken Prisoners.

Skirmishing with Rebel Scouts at Alexandria.

TRIFLING LOSS OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

A Party of Virginians Repulsed at Williamsport.

Important Movements to be Made To-day.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

The steamer *Gipsey*, from Farlington *via* Fort Washington at 10 o'clock this morning, brings the following information, which had been received at the latter place:

The engagement at Aquia Creek resulted in the retirement of the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta*, after a severe fight, in which a number were killed on both sides. The two steamers retired to await the *Pawnee*.

The *Pawnee* stopped at Fort Washington, to await the arrival of the transport *Baltimore*, with troops, supposed to be the New-York Seventy-first Regiment. The *Pawnee* and the *Baltimore* proceeded in company.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

The official report of the affair at Acquia Creek represents the conduct of the naval officers as daring and efficient, and deals with particularly the contest of yesterday. The enemies' batteries within range were silenced, but a gun at a distance could not be harmed. A seaman on board one of the Federal vessels was wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the rebels, but it is certain that the shells burst over or near those who were serving the guns.

A lady who arrived here this evening, says that the vessel on which she was a passenger passed within sight of Aquia Creek, this afternoon, and she distinctly saw the engagement then taking place.

Reports continue to represent the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York as having gone to Aquia Creek, but this is incorrect. Although last night orders for them to be in readiness to depart at a moment's warning were issued, they were subsequently revoked.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—3 P. M.

By the arrival at the Navy-yard of the steamer *Resolute*, Lieut. BUDD, commanding, we have full particulars of the attack on the batteries at Aquia Creek yesterday. Yesterday morning, the *Freeborn*, Capt. WARD, opened fire on the ferry-boat *Page*, lying at the right of the dépôt. The second round was fired at the dépôt building; the third across the bow of the *Page*. By this time these batteries had opened on the *Freeborn*, supported by the gun-boats *Anacosta*, *Resolute*, and schooner-tender *Taylor*.

As soon as the vessels had fixed their range, they commenced firing shell with marked effect, several of them falling into the batteries. In a few minutes their small batteries were completely silenced. The main battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with ten rifled cannon, now opened a terrific fire upon the flotilla, to which the *Freeborn* and *Anacostia* replied with considerable effect. The *Anacostia* took up a position and played upon the dépôt with rapidity, firing thirteen shells, three of them taking effect and causing much consternation among the rebels. The *Resolute* did not use her guns, owing to the fact that their calibre was too small to do effective service. Only one shot struck the flotilla. It was a ricochet shot, striking the *Freeborn* on the gunwale, and passing over one of the sailor's arms, doing him no harm; then striking a gun carriage, it fell upon the deck.

No one was killed or wounded on our side. On the rebel side the damage was considerable, as men were seen conveying the dead and wounded to places of safety. We have no means of knowing the exact loss on the rebel side.

At ten minutes of 12 o'clock, the firing ceased, and the flotilla hauled off.

The *Resolute* arrived here at noon, having in tow a coal boat, to obtain fuel for the squadron.

The *Pawnee* was passed last night *en route* for the late scene of action. The flotilla is at anchor, within five miles of Acquia Creek. It is believed impossible to silence the third battery, as it is of rifled cannon, without a landing force.

FIRST CAVALRY SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Saturday, June 1.

Subjoined is a dispatch from Lieut. THOMAS, of the Second United States Cavalry, to Col. DAVID HUNTER, of the Third United States Cavalry, now commanding the First Brigade in the Department of Eastern Virginia.

From letters found on the prisoners, we learn that six hundred Indians, now enlisted in the rebel army, were expected to pass through Warrenton on May 16, but were suddenly ordered to report at Harper's Ferry, and took a different road.

Another letter alludes sympathetically to the bad food and commissariat of the Confederate army.

A third is a memorial to exculpate JAMES BENNETT, arrested by the rebels in Alexandria, from the charge of having shod horses for the Federal forces. The memorial is signed by many prominent citizens, whose names are duly noted, professing devotion to the rebel cause.

Col. HUNTER, acting Brigadier General, is Colonel of the Third U. S. Cavalry, a new regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico. H.

CAMP UPTON, Va., Saturday, June 1, 1861.

Col. D. Hunter, Third Cavalry, Commanding First Brigade, Department Eastern Virginia.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that pursuant to verbal instructions received from the Colonel Commanding, I left this camp on the evening of the 31st of May, in command of B, Company, Second Cavalry, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Upon approaching the town, the enemy's picket guard was surprised and captured. Several documents were found on their persons, which I herewith inclose.

On entering the town of Fairfax my command was fired upon by rebel troops from the windows and house-tops. I charged with my company on the mounted rifles, and succeeded in driving them from the town. Immediately two or three additional companies came up to their relief, who immediately commenced firing upon us, which fire I again returned.

Perceiving that I was largely outnumbered, I deemed it advisable to retreat, which I did in good order, taking five prisoners, fully armed and equipped, and two horses.

My loss during the engagement is as follows: Three men missing, three slightly wounded, and six horses lost.

Loss on the rebel side, twenty to twenty-five men killed and wounded.

From observations made during the engagement, I should judge that the rebel force at that point numbers fully fifteen hundred men.

Capts. CAREY, FEARING, and Adjutant FRANK, of the Fifth, New-York State Militia, accompanied my command as volunteers, and I regret to state that Capt. CAREY was wounded in the foot.

Lieut. D. S. GORDON, of the Second Dragoons, temporarily attached to Company B, accompanied me, and rendered valuable services.

The prisoners, horses, arms and equipments taken have been this day sent in to Gen. MANSFIELD.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.
First Lieut. Comd'g, Co. B, Third Cavalry.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, June 1.

It was reported at daybreak this morning that Company B, of the United States Dragoons, Lieut. TOMPKINS, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, twelve miles from Alexandria, were fired into by Confederate troops. The dragoons charged four times through the village, and were fired upon by the Confederates concealed in houses. Lieuts. TOMPKINS and GORDON, both had horses shot under them. Three other horses were also wounded. Two men are missing and three are wounded. The dragoons estimate that they killed fifteen to twenty of the Confederates. They brought to the camp of the New-York Twenty eighth Regiment five prisoners, and are now in camp there. The report was brought by a gentleman just from the camp.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Alexandria to-day.

A cartman brought in three wounded soldiers this morning from the neighborhood of the Fairfax Court-house.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

This afternoon's *Star* gives the following full account of the affair at Fairfax Court-house: Last night Company B, of the Second Cavalry, 47 privates, under Lieut. TOMPKINS and Second Lieut. GORDON, and three members of the New-York Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster FEARING, Assistant-Quartermaster CAREY, and Adjutant FRANK, reconnoitering within 300 yards of Fairfax Court house, by the Winchester road, were fired on by two of a picket of the Virginia troops. They took one of the two a prisoner, and the other escaped, though fired at. The Cavalry Company then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union Hotel, formerly kept by JAS. JACKSON, who killed Col. ELLSWORTH. The man firing on them was instantly shot down. The cavalry then charged down through the principal street of the village, and were fired upon from many houses, and from platoons behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments, with a field piece. Turning, they cut through a third detachment in the rear, and left the village bringing with them five prisoners, and killing throughout the engagement twenty seven men. Two of the United States cavalry are missing, two are killed, and Assistant Quartermaster CAREY, of the New-York Fifth Regiment, is wounded in the foot. Lieut. TOMPKINS had two horses shot under him, the last one falling on its leg, injuring it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. HASSE and ROSA, of the New-York Fifth.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

LOYAL WILLIAMS, of Washington, who has been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy for four days, chanced to be at Fairfax Court house last night. From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the rebel camp was Capt. JOHN Q. MARR, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the troops coming up and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. POWELL'S Cavalry Company. Capt. MARR then ordered his men to arms, when the United States Dragoons fired a volley, killing Capt MARR. Instantly the rebels rushed out in undress, and in a disordered condition, and fired on the cavalry at random. The cavalry then made a charge, and having fired three volleys, retired. The rebels pursued them for some distance, and subsequently a young rebel returned to the camp, with two dragoons as prisoners, and their horses. Mr. WILLIAMS is certain that the reports in the Washington papers of the number killed are greatly exaggerated. The roll was called this morning, and fifteen of the rebels did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of their being on picket and other duty. During the skirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville, where there are 2,000 South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advance of the Federal grand army. Extra Billy SMITH figured in the fight, and the Colonel in command was wounded. A heavy rain commenced falling this evening. There is no anticipation of any attack here, the campaign for the present being confined to guerilla warfare.

A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills between Capt. BROWN'S company of Zouaves and Capt. ROTH'S Company E, of the Michigan Regiment, and a scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and had posted sentinels when the Virginians attacked them. The Federals drove them away. One Zouave was killed and another wounded. It is supposed that one rebel was killed or wounded, as in the retreat he was carried off. The rebels retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took a hand car and left for parts unknown. The Federals endeavored to pursue them. An employe of the mills named MORTIMER was shot early in the morning by the same scouting party.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

A sentinel at Cloud's Mills, on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot dead during last night, and another wounded, probably by the rebel scouts.

A river craftsman, who arrived late last night, has reported that while passing Aquia Creek he heard a continuous firing in the direction of the creek.

The dispatch from Capt. DAHLGREN, in this morning's papers, gives confirmation, awaited by your correspondent, before mentioning the rumor.

The earnest hope entertained by many in the North that secession would dwindle away before the United States forces, and loyalty raise its head, is not reassured by an interview with prominent citizens of Alexandria, who express their grievances in the strongest language. The officers in command exert themselves to their utmost to create a better feeling, with partial success.

The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to a great discrimination in the future selection of troops for this purpose.

Col. STONE, while in command here, gained great favor among the citizens for his efforts to subdue some unruly spirits among the military, whose conduct has a very injurious effect on successful dissemination of Union principles.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors afloat with reference to the movements of Gen. LEE.

The present unprotected situation of Alexandria reassures many, as it is not believed that the movements of the Virginia forces will be so conducted as unnecessarily to hazard the lives of Southern woman and children, or the property of Southern citizens.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

I made a circuit of the entire encampment on the Virginia side, this afternoon. The troops were all hard at work on the entrenchments. They work night and day. Col. CORCORAN'S regiment, the Sixty-ninth, have done nobly. In one week more they will have completed the fort, on the heights opposite Georgetown. Two sides are nearly complete, and faced with sods twelve feet high. The trench around the walls is nine feet deep and eight wide. It commands the valleys around in all directions.

THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS TO MOVE.

The Connecticut regiments were ordered across the river to night. They will march probably about 12 o'clock, unless the order is countermanded. The men are pleased at the prospect of active work.

The Mexican correspondence of some of your New-York cotemporaries, representing difficulty in the reception of Mr. CORWIN as the representative of the United States, is in error. I have this from the most undoubted authority, such as cannot be disputed. It is based upon official advices just received here. The article quoted from *l'Union*, of Vera Cruz, of May 12, was written by a Frenchman, not in the confidence of the Mexican Government, and who knows nothing of its purposes. His friends are in the South, and all his sympathies are with the Rebel Confederacy—therefore it gives no true idea of our relations with Mexico, which I am authorized to say are of the most friendly character, with no prospect whatever of a recognition of the Bowie-knife aristocracy Government. The news, or what purports to be news from there, in the same correspondence is pronounced utterly false, and manufactured to create confidence and strength for the South. The Mexican Minister received his dispatches last night, which had been delayed several days on the passage, as they were sent in a sailing transport. Señor M. DOBLADO, of that Legation, has fully recovered from his severe attack of fever.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. RUNION yesterday hoisted the New-Jersey State flag in the centre of the camp, and christened it Camp Princeton. There was considerable excitement this morning in all the camps along the line, when the news of the Fairfax Court-house affair reached them. The prisoners were taken up to Gen McDOWELL'S head-quarters, at the Arlington House They were treated very kindly and courteously by the troops.

The newly-appointed Lieutenants and Paymasters, both in the army and navy, are to be ordered to immediate service.

THE AFFAIR AT FAIRFAX.

Just before daylight, this morning, as Company B, numbering sixty men, United States Dragoons, who have been stationed in Texas, were reconnoitering in the town of Fairfax, they were fired upon by the secession forces, who numbered five companies of eighty each. The Federal troops were passing through a deep gully, when the rebels opened fire upon them. Their forces were stationed on both sides, and at the head of the gully. The United States troops then made three charges through the streets, shooting all the Secessionists that could be seen. The enemy were in houses, and fired from the windows. They were armed with artillery, but their cannon were unloaded.

The Federal forces, after killing and wounding forty of the rebels, then made a gallant charge through the lower entrance of the gully, capturing seven prisoners. The Federal forces fought nobly, against seven times their number, and the order for retreat was not given until the Artillery was brought to bear on them. While returning, one of their prisoners attempted to escape, and he was shot, dying instantly.

Lieuts. TOMPKINS and GORDON had their horses shot under them, and narrowly escaped. Two of our soldiers were killed, and three of them were lost.

The prisoners were brought to the city to-day, in covered wagons, and after examination they were sent to the Navy Yard, under an escort of a file of soldiers, to be kept with the other prisoners. Seven horses were also captured, and a number of rifles.

THE AFFAIR AT AQUIA CREEK.

The steamers *Yankee* and *Pawnee* were, to day, sent down to the aid of the steamers attacking the batteries at Aquia Creek. By the latest accounts from there, I learn that they have dislodged and silenced all the guns except one thirty-two pounder, which is planted on a high hill, and cannot be reached except by a land force.

ANOTHER BIG SCARE.

There was another scare in Washington this afternoon, caused by the noise of guns fired on the other side of the river. It took some time for the crowd to comprehend that the troops were closing up the week with a little practice.

It is about settled that Gen. BANKS will be detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, and that he will certainly accept the duty. The Department needs pruning and systematizing, and Gen. BANKS has the capacity to bring order out of chaos

Gen. CAMERON did not visit Fort Monroe to-day, as it was anticipated he would do. The business of his Department is so great that it prevents his visiting the works even in this immediate vicinity. He is night and day at his office, and works incessantly.

The music in the President's grounds, this afternoon, was from the Marine Band. The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, and their elder son, ROBERT, occupied their usual places on the balcony. The firing on the opposite side of the river commenced while the band was playing, and for awhile created much excitement among the citizens present. So positive were some that an engagement had taken place, that they assured me they could see the uniforms of the Virginians.

ANOTHER ADVANCE TO BE MADE.

It is probable another advance of our troops will be made to-morrow night, if not in the morning. By taking possession of the dépôt at Aquia Creek, the Federal Government threatens the connections of the rebels with Richmond and the South, involving the necessity of their evacuating their position at Harper's Ferry. In a few days, probably not exceeding a week, the Federal Government will have possession of all of Virginia, except perhaps the city of Richmond, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The rebels must fall back, and probably the advance of two rebel regiments to within 15 miles of this city, was a feint to cover the retreat of the main body in camp at Manassas and Harper's Ferry. It was the only military movement that Gen. LEE, the Rebel Commander, could make, unless he is so rash as to precipitate a fight with a largely superior, better disciplined, better armed force. Such a blunder Gen. LEE is not likely to make. He knows the power he has to contend against, and though the privates of the Southern forces may think they can whip double their number, Gen. LEE knows quite to the contrary, and certainly will not willingly enter upon such a conflict.

The report of the death of Judge DOUGLAS created much feeling. It was promptly contradicted, and this afternoon the father of Mrs DOUGLAS received a dispatch which gives hopes of his ultimate recovery. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

All orders for the movement of troops are guardedly concealed from inquirers, for reasons eminently proper. What is known of them can therefore be gathered only from public observation. That frequent alarms startle the respective camps and excite, if possible, increased watchfulness, is a fact beyond a doubt. The programmes are constantly changed, according to circumstances, the Department being kept constantly advised, day and night, of all important incidents receiving attention. This will account for the non execution of prearranged plans. It not unfrequently appears that accounts are greatly, though unintentionally, exaggerated by those who are most to be trusted for reliability, while events of minor importance are magnified, owing to the excitement occasionally prevalent in the camps. It is a reasonable presumption in military circles that the Federal authorities know at least as much of the Confederate movements as the enemy does of those of the former.

An official report made by Gen. DODOWALL to the War Department, gives the loss of the Union troops at Fairfax Court-house at four, and that of the Confederates at 27.

The military head-quarters here are informed that one Fire Zouave was killed and another wounded off Alexandria last night.

FALSE ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

This afternoon, the firing of heavy guns on the Virginia side of the Potomac, occasioned much excitement, and rumors rapidly spread throughout the city of a fight in progress. The crowd at the concert in the President's grounds were soon thinned of auditors, and of frightened women and children especially under that mistaken idea. The highest portions of buildings were soon occupied by anxious spectators, some with spy-glasses, to see the conflict, but the military on the Virginia side were merely trying the range of their guns.

A SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, June 1.

A slight skirmish occurred to day at Williamsport, between Capt. KENNEDY'S Company of Home Guards, and some Virginians. Three of the Virginians were wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

A terrible fracas occurred in the negro quarter of the town this evening. FRANK JONES, the negro proprietor of a barber-shop, shot and wounded two soldiers. JONES then fled, but was pursued by the companions of the soldiers and instantly killed. The two soldiers are seriously if not fatally wounded.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Regiments are encamped at Camp McClure, adjoining the town.

The Second, Third and Twenty-fourth Regiments, and the Scott Legion, are at Camp Miles, four miles south of here.

Three hundred and fifty regular dragoons, under Col. THOMAS, and the Philadelphia City Troop, ninety horses, are encamped in the woods adjoining Camp McClure.

The regulars of Col. THOMAS are considered the crack regiment in the service.

A large number of army wagons and horses reached here last night. Gen PATTERSON and staff are expected to-morrow.

Several additional regiments are expected by Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 1.

A scout who left Harper's Ferry last night, reports, after a stay of two days, the average desertions per day at twenty-five. The character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities for desertion.

Quantities of provisions were taken to Harper's Ferry from the Maryland side, which ought to be stopped by the Government immediately.

Army officers believe that unless the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry retreat, they will be surrounded within a week.

Gen. PATTERSON passes, upon a special train to-morrow for Chambersburgh. He will have charge of an expedition. Three regular officers are serving on his staff.

The numbers of the forces on the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, is less than a thousand. These have four guns in a battery.

The clothing of the Virginia soldiers is worn out so that they are obliged to wear blankets during the hottest part of the day, to conceal their deficiency. The Kentucky and the Southern Confederate State troops are well clad. The troops speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but declare they will fight hard

No troops have yet been moved from Chambersburgh southward.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 1.

Three regiments pass through here to-morrow, *en route* for Chambersburgh, one from Philadelphia, and two from Lancaster. Capt. CAMPBELL'S Artillery are now here, with their guns in fine condition.

Three thousand men are lying in Camp Curtin, and will be organized into regiments this week.

Advices from Chambersburgh, received here this evening, say that the Philadelphia regiments are in high spirits, and are eager for an advance. No movement South ward will be made from Chambersburgh before Wednesday.

There is a positive certainty that the rebels of Virginia have a full knowledge of all the movements of the Pennsylvania troops.

THE DEFENCES OF ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

The Michiganders and Zouaves are busily employed throwing up breast works, and will soon have finished very strong fortifications, which in case of an advance movement of the Federal troops, will serve as an important protection in retreat. An advance from this point at present does not seem feasible, as the occupying of more interior points would only serve to weaken the position of the Federal forces. The strengthening of this point as a protection to any movement that may be made *via* Harper's Ferry, seems more the purpose of the Government. The numerous skirmishes that occur are each magnified into battles, and an examination into their truthfulness seems to be the most generous course of a reporter for the public, in their present state of agitation. There is but one telegraph instrument in this city, which is mostly occupied with Government business.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 1.

There is much anxiety here to learn the details of the conflicts on the Virginia shore.

Many reports are circulating of hostilities in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry or Williamsport, but there is nothing reliable.

To-night a detachment of the Regiment of Colonel LEWIS paid a visit to the Police Marshal's office, to inquire about certain guns which were delivered to-day by the Marshal into the hands of the agent of the State, acting under the authority of the Governor. The result of the inquiry appeared to be satisfactory, and the soldiers soon marched back to their camp.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS AND THE SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 1,

Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered in Keokuk, and a third is expected daily.

The Legislature of Iowa has voted an appropriation of $800,000 for war purposes.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 27th ult., announces the arrival at that port of the privateer *Calhoun*, having in tow the schooner *John Adams*, of Boston; the brig *Panama* and the schooner *Mermaid*, of Princeton, Mass., all whalers, having 160 barrels of oil aboard.

A Montgomery dispatch, dated the 24th ult., to the Mobile *Advertiser*, says that an order has been issued to the clerks of the Departments to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday.

Col. MCARTHUR'S Regiment of Illinois has not yet moved southward, but is under orders to march at a moment's notice.

Gen. DONIPHAN has declined the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him by Gov. JACKSON.

JEFF. DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY AND RECEPTION.

A SPEECH FROM THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday.

President DAVIS, accompanied by his Aid, Col. WIGFALL, and lady, and by Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. They made no special stoppage on the route, and owing to previous severe indisposition of the President, it was desirable that his trip to Richmond should be as private as practicable.

At each station, his friends endeavored to convey this information to the citizens, but it was really to no purpose. No matter where the cars stopped, even though it was only for wood or for water, throngs of men, women, and children, would gather around the cars, asking, in loud shouts, "Where is President DAVIS?" "JEFF. DAVIS, the old hero!" and he was forced to make his appearance, and frequently to address them. Even we could see handkerchiefs waving and gay flags and bouquets.

When the flute-like voice of DAVIS arose upon the air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which gave vent in a tornado of voices; these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered seemed to well up from his heart, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. When he concluded, three hearty cheers were sent up from the multitude.

The crowd then shouted for WIGFALL, and no excuse was tolerated. In vain he would seek some remote part of the cars; the crowd hunted him up, and the welkin rang with rejoicings, as he addressed them in his emphatic and fervent style of oratory. Next would be heard a cry for "TOOMBS!" He, too, sought to avoid the call. "TOOMBS!" "TOOMBS!" and the sturdy Georgian statesman had to respond. His frank and open manner came home to the hearts of all. Whether in his own State, in South Carolina, in Alabama, or North Carolina, "Bob TOOMBS," as they familiarly call him in Georgia, was always welcome when he addressed the people.

In Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Goldsborough the crowds assembled were very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded.

At Goldsborough, while partaking of his supper in the hall of the hotel, the table was thronged with beautiful girls, and many were bedecking him with garlands of flowers, while others fanned him. It was a most interesting occasion. The military had formed into squares to receive him from the cars; guns were fired, and the band struck up inspiriting martial airs during the interval of supper.

The whole country is a camp. On every hand we see soldiers—and every day the cars were crowded with them. From appearances, they are the flower of the South. The journey of President DAVIS from Montgomery to the capital, was one continuous ovation. The whole soul of the South is in this war; and the confidence manifested in our President, in the many scenes which transpired on this trip, shows that the mantel of WASHINGTON falls gracefully upon his shoulders.

Never were a people more enraptured with their Chief Magistrate than ours are with President DAVIS, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond will ever be remembered with delight by all who witnessed it. The eagerness of young and old of all classes to catch a glimpse of him, or take him by the hand, is beyond description. The trip has infused a martial feeling in our people that knows no bounds.

While, however, there is a rush to the battle field in our older States, which threatens to fill up all the ranks in our army, we must have a thought for the far distant West, and give our young sister States an opportunity to unite their names in the history of our war on the borders of Virginia.

The President and suite were welcomed to Virginia by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Richmond. These gentlemen reached the party at Petersburg, and accompanied them to the city.

AT THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

At about 5½ o'clock President DAVIS, accompanied by a *cortége* on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, whom he indulged to a hand shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestations. I look upon you as the last, best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing, as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

"It may be that you have not long been trained, that you have much to learn of the act of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President DAVIS then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator WIGFALL, Gov. LETCHER and Mayor MAYO followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade-ground, where a review of the troops took place.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 1.

A steamer from Old Point brings intelligence from Fortress Monroe, up to 5 o'clock on Friday evening.

The New-York Naval Brigade had landed, and encamped near Hampton. Great complaint was made of their want of arms, uniforms and camp equipage. When will the authorities of New-York learn that it is the height of folly and cruelty to send troops to the seat of war in such a condition?

Col. BARTLETT has nearly 500 men in full view of the enemy's batteries, without arms to defend themselves.

Two more regiments from New-York were hourly expected at Fortress Monroe.

A battery of heavy cannon is being erected at Newport News.

The Federal transports constantly pass Sewall's Point, just beyond the range of the rebel battery, whose sentinels are visible.

There is no recent intelligence from Norfolk.

Commodore PENDERGAST will not allow a boat to go up with a flag of truce, although parties here are anxious to bring away relatives.

The *Quaker City* yesterday brought up the prize schooner *Lynchburg*, of Richmond, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 3,000 bags of coffee.

The fugitives now in Fortress Monroe and the Camp are mustered and provided with rations like the soldiers.

Gen. BUTLER has issued a stringent order against plundering in the neighborhood.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The United States transport *State of Georgia*, Capt. GARVIN, 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *State of Georgia* brings as passengers, Major TURNER, bearer of dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, and Lieut. BUSH, First Regiment New-York National Guards. The following passengers were taken from on board United States frigate *Cumberland*, being fugitives from Norfolk: Mrs. Gleeson and child, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Richardson and two children. Miss Barry and three children, Miss N. Bland, Mrs. Butler and three children, Randolph Miller and family, W. T. B. Van Orden, G. W. Ross, M. G. Etouse, H. W. King, J. N. King, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Carnody and two children, Mrs. McDonough and two children, Mrs. Miskey and child, J. McCabe and family, Mrs. Neagle, P. King and family, A. McDonough and four children, P. O'Connor, M. Connelly and family, P. Connelly, M. Casey. Total, 70.

May 29.—The steamship *Coatzacoalcos* arrived with the New-York Naval Brigade.

May 30.—The United States ship *Quaker City* brought in the schooner *Lynchburg*, of Richmond, from Rio, laden with coffee, as a prize. The steamship *Keystone State* arrived at Fort Monroe, landed stores and left same day. The gun-boat *Dawn* brought in a prize schooner.

May 31.—The schooner *Lynchburgh* left for New York with prize crew on board.

The *Georgia* left at anchor, in the Roads, ship *Benjamin Morgan* and a number of schooners, all prizes.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Fortress Monroe on May 26, gives these interesting particulars of recent events at that point:

The "everlasting nigger" hath heretofore lain *perdu* in the wood pile of this Ballywick, and the appearance of General BUTLER at the post was the signal for his becoming uproarious. Yesterday morning three negroes came to the picket-guard and gave themselves up. Upon a separate examination of these men it satisfactorily appeared that they were field hands, owned by one Colonel MALLORY, a resident of this neighborhood, heretofore a lawyer, and now engaged in the defence of the soil of Virginia—that's what they call it—as the commandant of the active militia of this immediate district; that MALLORY proposed to take them to Carolina, to be employed in military operations there; that one of them had a wife—a free woman—and several children in the neighborhood; and that they all objected to having anything to do with fighting. Under these circumstances, General BUTLER concluded that the property was contraband of war, seized upon it, and turned it over to the Quartermaster's Department, where labor is much wanted. He proposed to receipt to Colonel MALLORY for the men, if desired, as he would for the same number of beeves coming into this inclosure under like circumstances.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Major FAY and Capt. HAGGERTY of the Staff, went out on the Hampton road to meet one Major CARY, who represents himself to be an officer of the "active Virginia Volunteers," who requested an interview for the purpose of discussing sundry topics. This Maj. CARY, be it remembered, was a member of the Charleston-Baltimore Convention, and in his company Gen. BUTLER seceded from the Front street Theatre changes and went over to the Hard Shells at the Maryland Institute. So this meeting was but a renewal of an old acquaintanceship. CARY first asked if a passage through the blockading fleet would be allowed to the families of citizens desiring to go North or South to a place of safety. To this the General replied that the presence of the families of belligerents was always the best hostage for the good behavior of citizens; that one of the objects of the blockade was to prevent the admission of supplies of provisions into Virginia while she continued in an attitude hostile to the Government; and that the reduction of the number of consumers would manifestly tend to the postponement of the object in view; and that, moreover, the passage of vessels through the blockade would involve an amount of labor, in the way of a surveillance, to prevent abuse, which it would be impossible to perform. The request must therefore be refused. The Major then desired to know whether or not the passage of persons and families wishing to go North by land, from Virginia, would be permitted. To this the General replied that, with the exception of an intersection at Baltimore, which had now been disposed of, the travel of peaceable citizens through the North had not been hindered; that of the internal line of travel through Virginia his friends had, for the present, entire control; and that, finally, the authorities at Washington could judge better than himself upon this subject, and travelers might well pass that way in going North.

The Major then wanted to know what the General proposed to do about his friend MALLORY'S "niggers," and in reply Gen. BUTLER stated the circumstances and his reasons for detaining them, as above recited. Maj. CARY asked if the General wasn't mindful of his constitutional obligations to return fugitives, in accordance with the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act? To this query, answer was made that the slave act was not of force, as to a foreign country, which Virginia claimed to be, and she must count it among the infelicities of her position, that so far, at least, she was taken at her word. But that notwithstanding his great need of just such labor as had thus providentially fallen into his hands, if Col. MALLORY would come into the fortress and take the oath of allegiance to the Government, his negroes should be returned, or hired of him, as he chose. The General further suggested, that in Maryland, a loyal State, fugitives from service had been returned. To all this Maj. CARY had no reply to make, other than that Col. MALLORY was absent. So closed the first meeting for the discussion of the Slavery question in this camp.

Under date of May 27, the same correspondent writes:

Yesterday, eight negroes, belonging to various planters in this neighborhood, came into this camp, one of whom had been employed in the erection of the enemy's sand batteries. They all told the story that they had left their masters because they believed they were to be sent South; one objected that he didn't care to be employed in fighting on the secession side, as he had been heretofore; and one stated very frankly that he supposed that the gentlemen in Fortress Monroe were the friends of the colored population. "We had heard it," said he, in the genuine field-hand dialect, "since last Fall, that if LINCOLN was elected, you would come down and set us free. And the white-folks used to say so, but they don't talk so now; the colored people have talked it all over; we heard that if we could get in here we should be free, or, at any rate, we should be among friends." This morning forty seven came in one squad, embracing all ages from three months to 85 years. Most are owned in this neighborhood, but a few came from beyond—one from well up toward Richmond, and one, a woman, came from the other side of Hampton Roads. There were in this lot half a dozen entire families. Another lot of a dozen good field-hands, many from points far in the interior, also came and expressed their willingness to enroll in the new corps of "Virginia Union Volunteers," and they were forthwith accepted.

There is now $60,000 worth of this sort of property in camp, and the stock is hourly increasing. The subject is becoming one of very great moment. As long as only property contraband of war—that is to say, negroes adapted for, and about to be employed in military movement—come into our possession, the question was comparatively simple; it was simply military. But when women and children come, as they have by the score, it becomes a humanitarian question. And some in Massachusetts, who have been afflicted by the "ANDREW and BUTLER correspondence," will find solace in the fact that the Massachusetts stores have—by order of the General in command—been taken to feed these panting fugitives. For the present, and until better advised by Gen. SCOTT or President LINCOLN, or somebody else, I understand that the General has decided to retain all the negroes who have come. An officer has been appointed to take a general charge of them, taking receipts from all parties who select servants from his gang, and opening an account with the reputed owner of each negro, charging the expense of caring for and supporting the non-laborers, and crediting the services of the men and women employed. So much for the negro question in its present aspect.

To-day, a Prof. RAYMOND, who is the head of a Seminary in Hampton, called upon the General, and they two had a long confabulation. The Professor, it appears, has a son 15 years of age. The youth has been, unfortunately, impressed into the service of the rebels at Norfolk. The anxious parent first desired to know whether there was any law by which he could regain the custody of his son; and for answer he was told that traitors who are in armed rebellion against the Government would not be likely to hearken to its laws in this case. In the United States the laws would protect him in his parental rights. Then he wanted to go over to Norfolk to attempt to reclaim his son, but this could not be permitted. He took occasion to make some general observations on politics, and expressed a belief that Republicanism is a failure, and that the only way to govern men is through a limited monarchy. "That is just where we differ," replied the Colonel, "and we have come down here to teach you the Republic is a success!" Whether or not, in the enforced service of his son in the Rebel army, he found any reason for losing his faith in the Republic, the Professor was unable to say. The people of Hampton have nearly all left; indeed the country around is panic-stricken. Virginia is but just beginning to learn that the path of rebellion is not a pleasant one.

The latest news from

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Under this head there is so very little to chronicle, that we seat ourself in the accustomed chair more from the force of habit than from any actual necessity which exists for "making mention" of books. Several new military publications have been sent in, but some foraging party of Zouaves or an advanced guard of cadets must have captured them, for it is certain they are gone before either titles or authors' names were registered. May they benefit the hands into which they have fallen; if their lines have fallen among the lines of "raw recruits," may they speedily perfect them in drill; if they are in civilians pockets, may the abstractors become good soldiers in the same degree that they have proven themselves bad citizens.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have introduced a novelty in the way of "Photographic Albums" and "Cartes de Visite," eminently worthy of mention. They are especially pertinent to the present time, when every one has friends going to the war, about whose return they are not exactly certain. At the "farewell call," the *carte de visite* can be left; this will be stowed away carefully in the "Photographic Album," and then the soldier, though physically absent will be photographically present until his lineaments fade from paper. In relation, to these eminently useful and orsamental articles the fastidious London *Saturday Review* thus discourses:

"No drawing-room table of the day can be considered furnished without its 'Photographic Album'; and among the pretty toys of the season few can proffer so many substantial merits. Our domestic and political associations, our tastes and prejudices, our party and our piety, find ample scope within the catholic range of the favorite morocco volume which suits a necessity and a characteristic of human nature. It is at once a mild form of hero-worship and an illustrated book of genealogy. It does duty for a living hagiology, and it will supersede the first leaf of the family Bible. If we happen to be as liberal or as lax in our sympathies as was Alexander Severus, our *lararium* may contain, besides the effigies of our own Royal Family—which in the British Album do duty as grace before meat—Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cumming on opposite pages, Cavour *vis-à vis* with the Tualestris of Naples, and a popular preacher in dangerous proximity to a Pet of the Ballet. There is one practical use of a selection of *cartes de visite* which ought to be attended to—it helps visitors wonderfully as a key to the tastes or prejudices of the house. Especially in the embarrassing half hour before dinner it is as well to be possessed of the party adopted by the Amphictryon. Here a photograph of the Bishop of Oxford—or perhaps of Cobden and Bright—may act as lessons to the incautious sailor in the main seas of small talk; while, in the way of suggestions and hints for that same dreary time of blankness of mind alike and stomach, there is nothing better than to fall back upon the Pictorial Grove of Blarney on the table, which is sure to offer some opportunity of showing one's knowledge or one's ignorance of things in general, or of men of the time. If there is not a Buckstone there may be a Bellew in the long series of cotemporaneous biography; and when the ballet and the pulpit, the Senate and the prize-ring, the *haut monde* and the *demi monde* are alike laid under contribution for portraits, when we are admitted to equal familiarity into the premier's cabinet and the *prima donna's* dressing-room, even the dullest mind in the dullest half hour of the day may find something to talk about. Not but that a series of the *cartes de visite* has higher recommendations. It is something that a gallery of cotemporaneous portraits of unimpeachable fidelity may be purchased for as many shillings as guineas used to be expended on Houbaken's heads or on Lodge; and it is a higher feeling than any prompted by the caprice of fashion or by a vulgar curiosity which interests us all in the living form and features of men of renown."

The importance of bayonet drill has never been rightly estimated by our troops. Beyond a doubt, however, the bayonet is one of the most effective arms, when its use is properly understood, known in war. It is a well known fact, that a body of infantry, by its aid, can repel a charge of cavalry, and when bayonets and swords are crossed, the advantage is infinitely in favor of the former. In view of this weapon's efficacy, a *New Manual of the Bayonet*, by Lieut. J. C. Kelton, published by D. Van Nostrand, merits a favorable reception at the hands of all military men. It contains all the instruction necessary to enable an officer to drill his men in the use of this weapon, or to perfect the careful student who wishes to make himself master of all the means of offence and defence furnished by the soldier's equipment. The transition from bayonet exercise to sword play is so easy and natural, that, versed in the one, it is eminently easy to become master of the other. The introduction of the sabre bayonet in our army, renders a knowledge of the exercise more imperative, and will probably pave the way for a popular recognition of Lieut. Kelton's very useful Manual.

The *New American Cyclopædia*, for which the public are indebted to the combined efforts of Dana, Ripley, and the Appletons, has reached the twelfth volume; and its back is lettered MOZ—PAR. The public will infer from this that the subjects treated of in the present volume embrace the wide range involved in the above alphabetical interregnum.

From W. A. Townsend & Co, we also have *Miles Wallingford*, one of the poorest novels, by the way, that Cooper ever wrote. To the vignettes, by Darley, which grace this series, too much praise cannot be extended; they are also published in a separate series, and a word relative to their individual merit will be found in another part of this column.

The *Ethics of American Slavery*, by an American citizen, is published by Ross & Tousey. Presidents Lincoln and Davis are just at present discussing this question on the broad grounds of American citizenship. We won't read the book until these two eminent professors profess themselves unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

—*Morning*, is the title of a little book published by Robt. Carter & Bro's. It is a sweet Alpine flower for young mothers and all who appreciate the beauty and sanctity of a mother's love. The author has herself been transplanted from a Swiss to an American home; yet no eye detects in her elegant style a single foreign idiom. We welcome this accomplished pen to a certain success.

The Dial and Daily Indicator of Passing Events, published weekly by James P. Bonner, merits the support of all who are ever puzzled to know the day of the week, the month of the year, the time at which a steamboat or train of cars is to start, or the exact hour at which the mail will close. All this information and much more, is given by this very convenient little sheet, which is published in such form that it may be tacked over the desk or nailed to the wall at the business-man's elbow. It would seem impossible to compress more useful facts into a smaller compass or a more convenient form than Mr. Bonner has achieved in the publication of his *Daily Dial*.

The *Rebellion Record* pretends to be a diary of American events for the years of grace 1860-'61. It is edited by Frank Moore, and published by G. P. Putnam. If it is the aim of the editor to collect all the pointless items, and specimens of the worst poetry which newspapers can be prevailed upon to publish, it is but justice to say that he seems in a fair way for achieving an eminent success.

Of Darley's *Cooper Vignettes*, W. A. Townsend & Co. publish the fifth and sixth folios. We may be wrong in making the assertion, but we decline to think that Darley never did anything bad, that he could not do anything discreditable—in the line of art, we mean—even if he seriously tried. If he ever has done anything bad, in this way, he has scrupulously concealed it from the public. These *Vignettes* are in Darley's best vein. There is a spirit, and at the same time a delicacy, in every touch of the pencil which makes us proud of being enabled to call the artist countryman, as well as of claiming citizenship with the author of the subjects.

Virtue & Co. publish a most capital portrait of that heroic old hero, Gen. Scott—surely, in speaking of the merits of such a man, we may double language a little. We cannot look at the old hero's face without thinking of Washington and its danger, and the thought of Washington and its danger, brings forcibly to mind a cartoon, which recently appeared in *Vanity Fair*, and which struck us at the time as being inimitably funny, as well as inimitably good. The picture referred to, is "thus": An immense dog with a military hat, and collar round his neck marked "Scott," stands guard over a piece of meat, which is labeled "Washington." Near by stands a villainous cur, with famine-stricken flanks, and a collar marked "Davis," looking wistfully at the prize. The stately old mastiff looks contemptuously at his mangy neighbor, and asks, "*Why don't you take it?*" The latter, with tail between his legs, hesitates between fear and hunger, but seems rather to incline to regard discretion as the better part of valor, and be off.

The *Historical Sketches of Europe*, compiled from several centuries and adorned with original drawings, by Jos. De Bulow, are very fine specimens of art, and will prove an addition to any collection of engravings. They are published in monthly parts, each part containing eight pages of print and four drawings, an engraved title-page and a list of contents.

MAGAZINES, MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

The *Eclectic* for June is before the public with its accustomed promptitude. In making up the present number the careful Mr. Bidwell seems to have gone his usual round among foreign periodicals—choosing the choicest of the exotics and transplanting them within the pale of his own green garden with quite as much *nonchalance* as though he bought and paid for them. This much, however, must be allowed in Mr. Bidwell's favor—if he perils his soul in these periodical prowlings, he does it for the benefit of the public.

Glancing over the pages of the June *Eclectic*, we are surprised to find nothing therein relating to the war. While the popular sympathies are all tending in one direction, discretion would seem to urge that they should be cared for. There is certainly food for them in the many mangers among which Mr. Bidwell forages. Iron vessels-of-war, mailed ships, rifled cannon, improved projectiles, and the concoction of explosive compounds, are treated of ably and at length in many of the foreign magazines.

Who said that *Vanity Fair* would perish with peace? that it would "out" like a "brief candle" at the first blast of war? Whoever ventured upon such an assertion miscalculated entirely the length and breadth of *Vanity Fair's* resources. The lively little sheet stands up to the rack bravely, and deals out trenchant blows for the right, right vigorously. Harlequin can be earnest at will, or he can scar secession with a comic "cut," and let off a volley of serious truths in a squib.

The publication of "Artemas Ward's" letters in this meridian and through this medium is a good idea, though we regret, for the sake of the "showman," that another time had not been chosen—a time when people have more leisure to admire "wax figgers" and inimitable fun. It will be noticed that *Vanity-Fair* comes out on heavier paper of late—regular cartridge-stuff—and that there is an outside cartoon each week as well as an inside one. The long, lean, lank genius has disappeared from the cover, and in his stead we have the cartoon alluded to—and "every week brings something new."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Governor Cummings Preparing to Return—The Indians Troublesome—Mercantile News—An Indian Funeral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, May 10, 1861.

Governor Cummings has this week sold his household furniture, "goods and chattels," preparatory to his approaching return to the States. No doubt his Excellency would be pleased, before his departure, to see here his successor to the Gubernatorial Chair. But the "Pony," as yet, reveals no intelligence of any such official. Our present portly incumbent, hailing from Georgia, naturally sympathizes with the future position and feels an interest in the present destiny of that State, and of the "Confederacy" of which she forms an integral portion, and of course wishes to appear on that stage, if not to take an active part in the exciting events now transpiring. During the greater part of Governor Cummings residence in this city he has rented and occupied the convenient house built and formerly owned by the late Almon W. Babbitt, one of the most political of all Mormon politicians.

The appointment of Mr. Bell, of the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co, to the Postmastership of this city, of course does not suit the Mormon population so well as if the appointee had been chosen from their ranks. The "Gentiles" are no doubt well satisfied, and the "Saints" will most likely conclude that among "outsiders" there was very little chance of a more suitable party being selected, for Mr. Bell is an old resident of the Territory, and the firm to which he is attached have long had the reputation of being the first of our merchants for fair dealing. They are certainly extending their operations, for they are now general merchants, sutlers to the United States troops at Fort Crittenden, Pony Express and Mail Agents, and one of them is to be Postmaster.

There has been a great amount of talk lately about prospective Indian outbreaks on the Mail Stations between this and Carson. The mail employes on the line are constantly writing to their friends in this city, of the suspicious movements and saucy talk of the Indians. Indian Agent Davis is blamed without stint, the gist of complaints against him being that he promised good things to the red men, but does not fulfill the promises, a course not calculated to soothe the excitable Indian. Mr. Davis takes it all philosophically, stays at home, and says nothing. Gov. Cumming, however, on the strength of representations made to him, has made a requisition on the commander at Fort Crittenden, for a detachment of troops to proceed on the route for the protection of the Mail, Express, and emigrants, and, if need be, for the chastisement of the Indians.

Eleven wagons, with mule-teams, and carrying merchandise for the firm of J. Calisher & Co., of this city, arrived from Pike's Peak on Tuesday.

A train of emigrants, with forty-five wagons, started for Cedar Valley last week, for the new Territory of Nevada. A company of dragoons, under Lieut. Murray, with forty days' rations, are escorting them on the way.

Cargoes of flour are being exported from this Territory, much to the chagrin of the Mormons, who remember the famine of '55, and wish to keep a seven years' supply of the staff of life at home, as a preventive against future scanty harvests. Messrs. Dyer & Co. have dispatched fifteen wagon-loads to Pike's Peak. Provisions being low at that place, no profit is expected on this transaction. But the wheat or flour is bought here low for merchandise, and, it is calculated, can be sold there for cash, thus bringing the needful into the merchants' pockets, though certainly by a round-about road.

Messrs. Perry & Co. have sent twenty-five wagon loads of flour to Carson Valley, and Messrs. Walker Brothers have forwarded a like quantity to the same destination.

Last Saturday an Indian funeral party passed through this city on their way to a burial place some twenty miles north. The deceased was a young squaw, daughter of the minor Chief Little Soldier. She died about twenty-five miles south of this city. The corpse was enveloped in a blanket and tied on a pony, with some provisions which it was supposed she would need in the next world. That she might not be destitute of a nag on her arrival in the hunting grounds where she is believed to have gone, a fine-looking young pony was taken along by the party, and was to be strangled to death at the grave.

Last Friday night and Saturday morning was a thoroughly soaking time. A weather prophet, in the *Mountaineer*, says that the first week in May is the annual time for the last soaking shower of the season. I have a faint recollection of several heavy rains throughout the whole of May, and extending into June last year, to say nothing of two snow-storms, of nine to fifteen inches, several days later than the present date. Sunday morning seemed the coldest time since the break up of Winter. We have had several sharp nights since, and many declare that a large proportion of peach, apricot, strawberry and other blossoms, especially apricot, have suffered therefrom. But if one-tenth of the peach blossoms bear fruit, the trees will break down.

KANSAS.

The Republican State Convention—M. F. Conway Nominated for Congress—Military Movements—Capt. Montgomery—The Crops Promising.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

During the past week our State Convention has nominated Hon. M. F. Conway as a Republican candidate for Congress from this State. Mr. Parrott, who was his principal competitor, has been actively at work of late to secure the nomination, and if the politicians of Kansas had been left alone to fix the programme, he would doubtless have been successful. Mr. Conway believed in a more democratic way of dispensing such high favors, and placed his reliance upon the people, and when their delegates assembled in Convention he had more than two to one in his favor.

This result was gratifying not only to Mr. Conway but to the friends of genuine Republican sm everywhere; for while Mr. Conway stood boldly by the doctrines of the Chicago platform, Mr. Parrott was bidding high for all kinds of mongrel votes, by declaring that he was neither a Republican or a Democrat. On that issue the people acted, and Mr. Parrott was informed that his present sphere was at home.

Kansas is alive to the military movements of the hour. On the 22d the organized companies were severally ordered into quarters at Leavenworth and Lawrence. Six full companies reported themselves at Leavenworth on that day, and up to the present time about the same number are in our city. Three or four distant companies are not arrived, but all will be complete during the present week. Then we will have three regiments ready for action, awaiting the arrival of the mustering officers.

I regret to say, that General and Senator Lane is employing every means to prevent the successful response of our people to the requisition of the President. That is, both he and his immediate friends try in every way to influence volunteers against going into the service under the general order; but they advise them to stand outside, and thereby make up an *independent regiment*. This unusual proceeding is accounted for only on the ground that Lane and Robinson cannot possibly inhabit the same planet. The law makes it the duty of Gov. Robinson to grant certain commissions for regimental officers, which, under the State statute, are elective; but Lane having long ago applied for a patent on all military titles, is unwilling that Robinson should exercise this legal prerogative. It is further said, that an emissary has already started for Washington, to tender to the War Department this independent regiment, claiming that such a one is already organized and awaiting orders, which is not true. Lane also says he wants to be Brigadier-General; but the higher authorities have tendered that position to Ex Governor Stanton for the three years' service; so Lane wants to be General over the Independents. Perhaps he will.

This "hull-gull" quarrel has already grown to State proportions, and assumes a form that has caused many to wish the instigators banished forever from our borders. The same faction charge that Robinson has been partial in accepting military companies for the service, but I have followed his course thus far, and have been unable to find any ground for these charges. If they are true, then both together should suffer the execration of our Union-loving people.

In spite of all this, our city is fast assuming the appearance of a military camp, and we are daily greeted with the rolling drum, the bugle call, and riders in epaulettes galloping to and fro.

Besides three companies formed in our own city, we have others from Shawnee, Breckenridge, Osage, Franklin, Linn and Johnson Counties. A company from Fort Scott, Capt. Blair, is expected soon; also, the Mound City Zouaves, Capt. Jennison, will soon be on hand.

As soon as they are mustered into service, they will probably be stationed on the Missouri border, and on our Southern frontier adjacent to the Cherokee country. The late treaty between Generals Harney and Price would indicate that we shall suffer no harm from Missouri while we remain passive. That is correct in part. We now fear no aggression from the State authorities; but all along the border south of the Missouri River the public feeling is aroused to such a pitch that no diplomacy can check it. Hundreds of Union men are driven into our State, leaving more or less property behind, and they all feel like going back *in arms* to their former homes. Many of them have joined our companies, and I shall attempt no description of their determination to stand with the North.

Pro-Slavery men driven from Kansas in years gone by are also at the head of companies in Missouri, and they swear that no Governor or Legislature can keep them out of Kansas. Several of these companies are in camp along the line, and a general terror pervades the whole border. On our side the line the people are equally alarmed, and for home protection Capt. Jennison ordered his companies near the line last week. It is said they are unable to come to Lawrence to join the regular service, until they are relieved at that post from some other source. We can but hope that the St. Louis armistice will be perpetual, but there is no guarantee for "coming events."

Yesterday a messenger visited the Governor, from the Marmiton, near the Cherokee lands, who represents that there is a new alarm from that quarter. An old Virginian named Jones had recently been among the tribe, and learned what he believed to be important secrets. He reports that the Indians are preparing for an attack, and that they are to be led on by some of the Missouri gang who were engaged in the *Marias des cygnes* murders in 1858, who will be disguised as red men. This statement seems to be believed where Mr. Jones is known, and a public meeting was immediately called on the Marmiton to consider measures for safety, and the result was, that Mr. Cobb, the County Clerk, was dispatched to the Governor, to ask for military protection. The Governor replied, that as the State militia was now nearly merged into the regular service, he advised the citizens to protect themselves as far as possible for a few days, when the recruits would be full. Then, it was believed, that upon proper representations, the Government would immediately establish a post in that county, which seems so exposed on two sides. Thus matters stand at present.

There is great unanimity in favor of the Union among our people. I can remember of seeing but one Kansas Secessionist, and he remains unmolested by suffrance so long as he keeps closed lips. Kansas will be heard from if the war goes on. Already has the ghost of Capt. Montgomery haunted every lurking Belshazzar from Washington to New-Orleans. He is omnipresent to evil-doers throughout the cotton kingdom. With such forebodings, what will be the history when he leaves his plow and hoe for his sword and spear? It is but justice to him, however, to say that under no circumstances will he be found acting in violation of the declared will of the Government. He is already appointed one of the Governor's aids, and is much talked of for another high military position.

In regard to the crops, Kansas was never more prosperous. We have had rain in abundance the last two months, and no drouth can now overtake us this year. New hay is already in our market, as well as green peas and other garden luxuries. Potatoes are in blossom, and wheat has been heading out over a week. If the weather continues favorable, some fields will be fit for harvesting by the 15th of June. Then we will eat our own bread once more, to our great joy. Corn is mostly planted, but there is general complaint of poor seed. Whole loads of that furnished at the East for seed-corn has proved worthless, to the great detriment of our people.

Our Legislature will adjourn this week, after a session of about sixty days. All will be gratified when they return again to private life, and cease their drafts upon an empty treasury. But little good has been accomplished by them, unless it can be counted good for them to levy large sums of blackmail money when votes are wanting. Our State officials find it an onerous duty to provide the means for sustaining our infant State. Without a dollar in the Treasury, our Government has already cost us some $50,000, and the Committee on Ways and Means have not yet told us how it could be supplied. It will be no ordinary burden upon our people to take care of themselves, now that sovereignty is granted them. Give them a year of prosperity, without war, pestilence and famine, and the tables will be turned.

Randolph.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character, and the Supremacy of Our National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

NO. II.

The concluding paragraph of the first General Association of the Colonies (the Articles of Non-importation and Non-consumption, of October, 1774) was a significant recognition of the necessity of a General Union, as well as a pledge of allegiance to the Continental Congress as a general governing Power. It reads: "The foregoing Association *being determined upon by the Congress*, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof, and therefore we" (the members, or delegates, from the Colonies) "have hereunto set our respective names accordingly."

In this Association we have the germ of our national unity, as well as the origin of supremacy in our National Government. This was the initial revolutionary movement—revolutionary I mean, in fact, though not in intention, which preceded and eventually produced the necessity of a more substantial organization. Its fruits, the subsequent martial manifesto, (July 6, 1775,) and the suppression of the exercise of all authority under the British Crown in America, by the Congress, were as complete an exercise of the preregative of sovereignty as can well be imagined. It placed the whole continent in arms, and subjected the people, as it were, to imperial martial law. The important fact to be observed, however, is, that after all this warlike preparation and this assumption of power, the Congress, in their address to the people of Great Britain, (July 8, 1775,) still disclaim all intention of aiming at independence. They say:

"We are accused of aiming at independence, but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, *not by our actions*. Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne: we have applied to your justice for relief: we have retrenched our luxuries, and withheld our trade. * * * What has been the success of our endeavors? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults; our application *to you* remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting the will or power to assist us. Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken *that betray a desire for independence?* Have we called in the aid of those foreign Powers who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, *did we take advantage* of their distress and expel them from our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional strength? Let not *your enemies and ours* persuade you that in this we are influenced by fear or any unworthy motive. The lives of *Britons* are still dear to us. They are the children of our parents, and an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship. When hostilities were commenced; when, on a late occasion, we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults and returned their blows, yet *we lamented the wounds* they obliged us to give, *nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.*"

Again, we find still further evidence on this point in the examination of Gov. Richard Penn, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Lords, in November, 1775. Mr. Penn was in London as one of the bearers of the petition to the King, and other dispatches before this same Congress, and was examined with reference to their authenticity. In the course of that examination he was asked, "Do you think they [the Congress] levy and carry on this war for the purpose of establishing an independent Empire?" He answered, "*I think they do not carry on the war for independency; I never heard them breathe sentiments of that nature.*"

The fact, therefore, that the Congress thus assumed and exercised these attributes of supremacy as the general governing power, while the colonies were yet *acknowledged dependencies* of Great Britain, and that the people everywhere assented to its rule over them, is a veritable historical record, and a fact of the most significant importance, as foreshadowing and establishing the unity of their national character and the supremacy of their national Government.

Two years after, the Association of Non-Importation; one year after, the Martial Manifesto, and the proper *Colonial* Confederation, submitted by Dr. Franklin to the Congress, we have the Declaration of Independence, made and ratified by this same authority, the Congress, as representing, not the Colonies in severalty, but *the people of America*. Here, if anywhere, we might hope to find a claim of independence or sovereignty, in their separate Colonial or State capacities. But we find no such thing. The declaration is: "*By authority and in the name of the good people of these Colonies*, we, *their representatives*, do publish and declare that these *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent *States*; that *they* are absolved from all allegiance *to the British Crown*, and that all political connection *between them and Great Britain* is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, *they* have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts which free and independent States may of right do," &c.

Here, we repeat, is no recognition of independence in any one Colony separate and distinct from the rest. Here is no dissolution of their political connection with each other. They claim independence only of Great Britain. *They* are to remain still united, and by virtue of their Union, not severally, they declare themselves free and independent of the parent Power. Be it remembered that this averment, that they "were and of right ought to be free, and independent" of all Colonial allegiance to the Crown, did not make them so. It was *a declaration*, not *an achievement*. In it they still recognize their Colonial character, while at the same time, by it and under it, the Congress still claims a magistracy over them to which each of them subscribes and pledges its adhesion and allegiance. Not one of them even thought of questioning the authority, or supremacy of The Congress as the great governing Power to which they looked for protection. Not one of them claimed, by itself, a "right to levy war, or to conclude peace, or to contract alliances with Foreign Powers, or to establish commerce." All of them still felt, and conceded, that they were but dependencies of the British Crown, *and must ever remain so unless they continued united*, and succeeded in achieving a national independence of its sovereignty.

"The separate independence and individual sovereignty of the several States," says Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, some years after this date, "were never thought of by the enlightened band of patriots who framed this Declaration. The several States are not even mentioned by name in any part of it; as if *it was intended* to impress this maxim on America, *that our freedom and independence arose from our union, and that without it we could neither be free or independent.* "Let us then," he adds, "consider all attempts to weaken this Union, *by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent*, as a species of political heresy, which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses."—(*4 Elliott's Debates*, 301)

And so undoubtedly thought the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the people and colonies they represented. They had not yet felt so assured of success as to define particularly their relations with one another as States; much less did they think of assuming or claiming each for itself, or conceding each to the other, a sovereignty independent of the Congress as the governing power. Though they had their local precincts, privileges and jurisdictions, by virtue of their several charters, *they were not yet States*; and it would be time enough to inquire what should be their perogatives, characteristics and relations as such, when they saw a clearer prospect of maintaining *the position of nationality*, which they had now taken before the world, and had thus pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain.

But again, the treaties made with France two years after this period, are evidence that the Colonies made no claim to independence as several sovereignties, or as paramount to their allegiance to the National Government, the Continental Congress. In the month of September, 1776, Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, were "nominated and appointed by the Congress Commissioners with full powers to treat, agree, and conclude with His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, or with such persons as should be by him for that purpose authorized, of and upon a true and sincere friendship, and a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, for the defence, protection, and safety of the navigation and mutual commerce of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, *and the people of the United States.*" These treaties were made by the Ministers in France, January, 1778, and adopted by the Congress May 4, 1778. The first article in the treaty of "Amity and Commerce," recites, viz:

Art. I. "There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the most Christian King, *his heirs and successors*, and the *United* States of America, and *the subjects* of the most Christian King, and ("the subjects") of the said States, and between the *countries*, islands, cities and towns *situate under the jurisdiction* of the most Christian King, and ("the *countries*, cities and towns situated under the jurisdiction") of the United States, and *the people and inhabitants* of every degree, without exception of persons *or places*; and the terms hereinafter mentioned *shall be perpetual* between the most Christian King, *his heirs and successors*, and the said *United States.*"

It is apparent that this treaty was based on the theory of *a national unity* existing in the Confederacy called the United States, perpetual in its character; and of a magistracy in the Congress, supreme in its power of government, and universal in its jurisdiction, reaching over *all the people and places* within the chartered precincts of the Thirteen Colonies, wherein, till now, the jurisdiction of the Crown had been admitted to be supreme.

The Treaty of "Alliance Eventual and Defensive," was based upon the same theory. Its second article recites: "The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is, *to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited*, of the said United States, *as well in matters of government* as of commerce;" and

Art. III *The two* contracting parties shall *each*, on *its* part, and in the manner *it* may judge most proper, make all the efforts in *its* power against *their common* enemy, in order to attain the end proposed;" and

Art. VIII.—Neither *of the two* contracting parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain, without the formal consent of *the other* first obtained; and *they mutually engage* not to lay down their arms *until the independence of the United* States shall have been formally or tacitly *assured* by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war."

Here, again, we find no mention of the States severally; no recognition certainly of Thirteen Sovereignties claiming to be independent of each other, or of the Government (The Congress) whose plenipotentiaries made the treaty. There are *but two contracting parties* recognized in the negotiation; *but two* recognized in the treaty. Each one is acting in *a conceded national capacity*. One is the nation called "The United States" of America, the other is the nation called "France." His Christian Majesty the King, is the supreme head of the one—The Continental Congress, as the representative body of the whole American people, is the supreme head of the other. Each is dealing with the other as a sovereign power of capacity and authority to contract, and to bind its respective citizens, or *subjects*, as the phrase is, to obedience. France never questioned the right or power of The Congress to bind the people and colonies or States of America; the people and colonies of America did not question the sovereign power and right of The Congress to bind them by the treaty. *Before the whole world* they admitted its power to make the treaty, and thereby avowed its supremacy as the general governing power; and they lived under its treaties, and fought in its armies, and were ruled by, and submitted to, its edicts and ordinances, without staying to question its authority over them, *in all places.*

The true idea of *State* independence, therefore, it is evident, is not based on the theory of any original or inherent independence in the colonies as severalties. It is derived solely and only in virtue of their national unity, *per force of which alone* they receive any essential being, independence, recognition, or rights, *as States.* So far as the General Government of the Union was concerned, the attribute of sovereignty was never associated with them, or conceded to them, in severalty, until the articles of confederation and perpetual union proposed by the Congress, and recommended to the States for their ratification, were framed. Up to that period, and even down to the time of their final ratification by all of the States, March 1, 1781, there never had been a time, in all their history, when the colonies were not subject to the supreme power of Great Britain, or of the Continental Congress. This already appears in the citations we have given from their own State papers, as also from the phraseology of the Declaration of Independence, and from the treaties with France. It is also further evident, from the manner in which the proposed Articles of Confederation were originated, adopted, and became *the paramount charter of their perpetual union.*

Perhaps it may never have occurred to the general reader of our governmental history, that the proposition contained in the Articles of Confederation, was not to form a general Union, or to assume a national character. And I may be regarded as making a singular announcement in asserting it. But it is, nevertheless, historically true, that no such idea was entertained by The Congress or the people of the Colonies. They were not only already united, but the fact of their national unity was conceded always in all the credentials of the delegates to the Congress. In their petitions to the Crown and their addresses to the inhabitants of America and to the people of Great Britain, they had repeatedly declared "*our Union is perfect.*" And their Federal relations and dependencies were fixed by this their *existing* Union. As we have seen, they had already, and all along, submitted to the supremacy of the The Congress as the general governing power, and were even now acting under a recognition of their allegiance to it, without its having been invested with any of the attributes of sovereignty independently of that their *Continental Union.*

We say, therefore, that the proposition contained in the Articles of Confederation submitted to them by The Congress, was, simply, *to make that union perpetual.* The covenant proposed was, *a covenant for perpetuity*; and in it there was no proposition, suggestion, or intention, of a disseverance of their national character, or of a repudiation or denial of their dependence upon, or their allegiance to, *the existing National Government.* By accepting, or ratifying, these Articles, they were not *acceding to* a union of the Colonies, or, as they were now called, States; but they were thereby to agree, *that the union already existing should be made perpetual and indissoluble*, if possible, by a more formal, solemn, and *irrevocable compact.* By this act they could add nothing to the supremacy of the Congress, as the governing power, which it did not already and rightfully possess; nor did they cede to it anything over which themselves could claim, in severalty, either jurisdiction or sovereignty. For *outside of the existing league of union*, they were each and every one of them, but dependencies upon the crown of Great Britain; and had never been, and could not claim to be considered, anything else. It was *the National capacity of the Magistracy in Congress which secured to each Colony, while in the Union*, an independency of jurisdiction and privileges, within its own limits even, which it had not, and could not have, or claim, *independently of this* their National Union. The question, therefore, of accession to, or *secession from the Union*, was not even thought of in any of their deliberations on the subject, whether in or out of The Congress, whether in or out of their Provincial Assemblies, or the primary conventions of the people.

But that I may not be regarded as speaking unadvisedly, or without authority, in making these averments, let us see what they themselves say of their existing Union, under the covenant of non importation, and the Declaration of Independence, in which last they first aspire to the more dignified title of *States, independent* States.

In a circular letter, addressed by The Congress to their constituents, (while the Articles of Confederation were yet unratified, and their independence yet unachieved,) in which they indicate the unity and perpetuity of their national character, they say, (Sept. 13, 1779,)

"Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have labored to raise doubts on this head. They argue that 'the Confederation of the States *remains yet to be* perfected, that the Union may be dissolved, Congress abolished, and each State resuming its delegated powers, proceed *in future* to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent State. In such an event, *say they*,' the Continental bills of credit, *created and supported by the Union*, would die with it.' This position *being assumed*, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices,' and many other arguments equally plausible and *equally fallacious.* Examine this matter."

"For every purpose essential to the defence of these States in the progress of this war, and necessary to obtain the objects of it, *these States now are as fully, legally and absolutely confederated* as it is possible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who composed the Congress in 1774-75, and part of 1776. You will find that *they established a Union* for the express purpose of opposing the oppressions of Great Britain, and obtaining a redress of grievances. On the 4th of July, 1776, *your representatives* in Congress, perceiving that nothing less than unconditional submission would satisfy our enemies, *did, in the name of the people of the Thirteen united* Colonies, declare them to be free and independent *States*; and *for the support of that declaration*, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, *did mutually pledge to each other* their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

"Was ever confederation *more formal, more solemn* or explicit? *It has been expressly assented to, and ratified, by every State in the Union.* Accordingly, for the direct support of this declaration, that is, *for the support of the independence of these States*, armies have been raised, and bills of credit emitted, and loans made to pay and supply them. The redemption, therefore, of these bills, the payment of these debts, and the settlement of the accounts of the several States for expenditures, or services, for *the common benefit*, and in this *common cause*, are among the objects of this Confederation: and, consequently, while all or any of its objects remain unattained, *it cannot*, so far as it may respect such objects, *be dissolved, consistently with the laws of God or man.*"

Does it require anything more than this to show the then existing unity of our national character, its indissoluble unity? Is is not evident that the proposition contained in the submission of the Articles of Confederation by the Congress, to the several Colonies for ratification, was not a proposition to dissolve this unity? If anything more were wanting to prove this, it is demonstrated conclusively by the further fact, that each Colony continued to be represented in the Continental Congress, and to recognize its authority over them as a supreme governing power, notwithstanding its objections to the proposed Articles of Confederation, and its refusal or neglect to ratify them; nor was it, as I have said, an appeal to the States *to* become members of the Confederacy, or *to accede to* a general union. But we must reserve the further consideration of this point for our next number.

Henry Sherman.

Hartford, Conn., May 28, 1861.

The Prince of Wales to the Citizens of New-York.

It will be remembered by our readers that Brown's superb painting called the "City and Bay of New-York," was purchased by several citizens of this City and Brooklyn, and sent as a present to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Mr. George Ward Nichols was chosen as the bearer of the present, and some months since went with it to England. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in behalf of himself and associates, wrote a very neat and pertinent letter, requesting His Royal Highness to accept the picture, to which the following reply, from the pen of the Prince's Governor, Major-Gen. Bruce, has been received:

Madingley Hall, Cambridge, May 6, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of December last was delivered by Mr. G. W. Nichols to the Prince of Wales, on the 1st instant, who requested that gentleman to convey to you his grateful acknowledgments for your valuable gift, and for the gratifying terms in which you have offered it, for his Royal Highness' acceptance.

The Prince commands me to assure you that, while he must ever entertain a vivid recollection of your noble city and its neighborhood, and of the generous and enthusiastic welcome of its inhabitants, he highly prizes the picture which you have presented to His Royal Highness, not only on account of its excellence as a work of art, but as another and a most interesting memorial of his visit to that great country, which, as you justly observe, is bound by so many close and powerful ties to his own.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Robert Bruce,
Major General.

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others, of New-York City.

The Slave Refugees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, that you allude to the disposition of the fugitive slaves as a matter of growing perplexity, and as a dernier resort you suggest their settlement on some portion of our public lands.

While I heartily approve of your just and humanitary suggestion, I fear it would be defeated by the heavy expense it would involve. I beg leave, therefore, to offer the plan contained in the following preamble and resolutions which would be attended with comparatively no expense, so far as their future support is concerned, and which I suspect would be more acceptable to the mercantile community as well as our Democratic brethren.

This preamble and resolutions were favorably received by a meeting of Republicans some time since, but failed to receive a majority vote, because, as was said, their passage at that time would have been premature. Very respectfully, yours,

New-York, June 1, 1861. W. C. GOULD.

Whereas, The trade and commerce of the North has for many years been subject to embarrassment or prostration, thereby impoverishing and ruining the industrious and upright merchants and manufacturers of said section, and who, as is supposed, will be robbed or defrauded by their Southern dealers of two hundred millions of dollars during the present year; and,

Whereas, The South, after defrauding and robbing the North of public and private property in every conceivable way, have commenced a war and are issuing letters of-marque for the purpose of robbing our merchants on the sea as well as on land; and,

Whereas, It is self-evident that Slavery is the sole cause of all these evils; and further, that so long as the North aid in supporting this institution by the rendition of slaves, there can be no return of durable prosperity; and,

Whereas, The South,

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAMP CAMERON, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., May 29, 1861.

The morning edition of the TIMES reaches us punctually at night, daily, and is eagerly perused by every one in the camp, and from it, to our own knowledge, we receive more reliable information than we have from any other journal which we receive. Now that our excellent battery has been restored to us, we feel a greater sense of security than hitherto, as we are the advance guard upon secession soil. This highly-drilled troop, under the command of Capt. BENSON, are nightly called into requisition on picket guard duty, by detachments of two companies, with field pieces, and are stationed upon roads passing near our camp. One company of infantry belonging to the Regiment is also detailed for the same duty.

Telegraphs have been established along the Virginia shore, invested by the Northern troops, with branches diverging to the various encampments, so that instantaneous communication can at any time be held with each regiment upon the coast, as well as with all points.

Since Gen. LEE's intention, it is believed, when he suddenly and most unexpectedly resigned his position in the regular army, to raise a body of Virginian rebel troops and to plant a powerful battery upon the very grounds which we now occupy. Had this design been accomplished, he could easily have reduced Washington to ruins. But now all his traitorous aspirations in that direction are over, and he finds, too late, that he has fairly invited us to the possession of some of the most important positions surrounding the capital of our nation.

In conversation with one of the head employes in the Post Office Department, a day or two since, he assured me that there were Secessionists sufficient in all the various Government Departments and City, to seize and hold every public building in Washington, at the time the first Northern regiment entered the city. Had the troops delayed coming at that time, he had no doubt that Washington, to-day, would be in the possession of the rebels.

Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, who now commands the Northern army in Virginia, has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished officers and disciplinarians in the United States Army. He has made this camp his head quarters, consequently we still remain at the post of honor, and it is remarked in Washington that Col. LYONS has brought into the service the most efficient regiment yet presented at the Capital, and whoever sees them at the daily parade, would acknowledge that the compliment was not unmeritedly bestowed. The exposure and camp life we have had, since our departure from New-York, have hardened our cheeks and hands, and given us truly the appearance of veteran troops.

Capt. SWANN, Company B, Capt. THOS. SWANN, held an election to fill vacancies; Lieut. M. W. WALL, of Shinplaster, was promoted by a unanimous vote to the First Lieutenancy, *vice* Lieut. A. G. ENOS resigned. First Sergeant NATHANIEL R. STETSON was elected to the Second Lieutenancy, *vice* M. W. WALL promoted.

S. A. W.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

THE ARMED REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA ORDERED TO DISPERSE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of May 28, publishes the following proclamation just issued by Judge THOMPSON. Peculiar interest attaches to this document, from the fact that one of Judge THOMPSON'S sons, W. P. THOMPSON, a young lawyer, resident at Fairmont, is aid-de-camp to Gen. THOS. S. HAYMOND, commander of the Confederate forces in Western Virginia, and the leader of the first Company which marched on Grafton. Another of his sons is also a Secessionist, and a private in the same Company. Appended is the proclamation:

I, CHARLES W. THOMPSON, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, acting under the Constitution and the laws of Virginia, and under the Constitution of the United States, and by my oath of office, imposed on me by the State of Virginia, in virtue of the obligation voluntarily and solemnly assumed by the State in her ratification of the Constitution of the Union, to declare the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, the supreme law of the land, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," (Art. VI., sections 2 and 3;) and being by the laws of the State, a conservator of the peace, and desirous and intending to maintain both Constitutions, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, by the faithful discharge of my duties, I hereby, in the name of those Constitutions and the laws made in pursuance thereof, in times of peace and prosperity, and with the consent of all the good people of the Commonwealth, as necessary for the protection of life, liberty, property and the lawful pursuit of happiness, do call on all the good citizens to obey these wise and salutary laws, and to aid me in their firm and salutary enforcement by obedience themselves, and for the punishment of the lawless.

It is only in obedience to Constitutions that families are safe in life, liberty, or property; and no majorities, cabals, mobs, however numerous they may be, or by whatever motive they may be actuated, are above these exalted safeguards of human welfare and prosperity; and under these individuals and minorities are entitled to protection. If majorities, acting lawlessly, are above them, then majorities in States, regardless of the Constitutions, will rule; but this may not be until the reign of lawlessness and violence is inaugurated. And I call upon all citizens in virtue of these supreme laws of the land, to stand by the faithful and impartial administration of the laws. To those citizens of West Virginia whose large majority against secession show a firm determination to maintain and defend their constitutional obligations, I appeal to maintain the law and order which both of these instruments guarantee and enforce. If one is a matter of conscience and of law, so is the other; and, in maintaining all these obligations to the utmost extent possible, in times like the present, we show ourselves worthy of peace, and the order and the protection of those laws whose sovereignty we have vindicated by our recent vote, or become obnoxious to their just punishment.

To those citizens in Western Virginia who claim the right of secession, in like manner I appeal to lay down their arms against their brethren and fathers, and to submit to the judgment and wish of their own people, in so large a portion of the State as West Virginia. If it is right for one portion of the people in mass to violate or set aside the Constitution, so as to free themselves from political intercourse with other portions of the people of the United States, surely it should be permitted to so large a body of people as West Virginia, exercising their sovereignty in a lawful manner under the Constitution and in support of the Constitution, to choose their destinies. This, at the late election, they have done in no unequivocal manner. They should be permitted, and especially by you, their brethren, exercising with such unanimity this sovereign and constitutional right, to stand by the Constitution and the laws in peace; to maintain the solemn integrity of the institutions under which they have grown and prospered. By [illegible] solemnly said they have no cause for revolution; they are satisfied; let them remain in peace. If you are dissatisfied, go in peace; go where you will have the support and sympathy of those whose cause you espouse; and in God's name, in the name of our ancient friendships and fireside relations, in the name of that peace, the shirts of whose robe will be dabbled in blood, if you remain in arms; in the name of the holy ties of relationship and for the preservation of whatever of constitutions and the laws are left, while yet the ruin has not reached you and us; while the vengeance of civil war has not broken up all domestic ties and the sword of private revenge has not crossed your own thresholds and sprinkled it with blood, and left your homes and your households in ruin; by all the solemn memories of the past and the obligations of the present to recognize the wishes of the people of West Virginia, to seek their own happiness and welfare in a lawful and peaceful manner; in the solemn majesty of those laws, and in a higher appeal of justice and the cry, depart, depart in peace, and give not up West Virginia, which otherwise will remain in safety, if not repose, to the horrors of a terrible war. With such a large majority, neither Eastern Virginia nor the South will be disposed to coerce us to their own local and peculiar policy. With such a position as West Virginia occupies, separated by vast mountain ranges from old Virginia, accessible to the whole West and the whole North, the whole will be a unit in our defence. West Virginia never can be coerced or conquered. Her streams may run blood and her households may be desolated, and if this shall be so, it will be the work of those in West Virginia, who remain in arms to oppose and resist the wishes of the majority of her people. Retire, disband, and let us alone in peace, under the Constitution and the laws, and do not require those laws and Constitution to be maintained here at this mighty sacrifice.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, who was appointed by Gov. ANDREW to examine into the sanitary condition of the Massachusetts troops, reports that their wants are abundantly provided for, and that their health is good. He makes a number of valuable suggestions—among them that the nurses employed for the troops should be men, not women, for the former in an emergency can fight. He gives the following illustration of the Puritan spirit which still lives among the troops. One of the companies complained to the Captain that the West-Point Cadet who drilled them was a most profane swearer. "I'll stop that to-morrow," says he. The next day's drill begins, and the Cadet begins to swear at the soldiers. "Please not swear at my men, Sir," says the Captain. "What do you know about the drill," says the Cadet, "and what can you do about my swearing?" "Sir," says the Captain, sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it—swearing is forbidden by the army regulation, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone." The Cadet took the rebuke, and swore no more at that company.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following special dispatch:

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 24.

An order has been issued to Clerk in the Department to be ready to leave for Richmond by Wednesday or Thursday next. Some leave to-night to prepare quarters. It is supposed that the President takes his departure soon. All are busy packing up to move.

President DAVIS issued another proclamation announcing a ready, offensive and defensive, formed between Tennessee and the Confederate States, which was signed in the City of Nashville, May 7, 1861, by Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Commissioner of the Confederate States, and G. A. HENRY and WASHINGTON BARNEY, on the part of Tennessee.

The Commonwealth turns over to the Confederate States her whole military force and operations during the existing war.

Three Peace Commissioners from Maryland arrived to-day.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* states that, in a private letter written from London to his friends in the former city, Hon. WM. L. YANCEY says there is a strong contest going on between the Exeter Hall Abolitionists and the Ministry. The Exeter Abolitionists are as bitter against the South as the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery fanatics. The Ministry party, however, are favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but being in a small majority have to proceed cautiously to obtain the concurrence of the people. Mr. YANCEY does not doubt the success of his mission.

A telegram dated the 21st inst., received at Tallahassie, says the *Crusader*, with a large force, was on her way to Apalachicola, to attempt retaking the schooner *Atwater*, destroy the city and make forays upon the Florida coast. The troops are beginning to move.

The command of Gen. MCCULLOCH has been ordered to Arkansas.

GEN. HOUSTON'S POSITION.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes the following extract from a late speech of Gen. HOUSTON at Independence:

"The troubles which have come upon the community are neither unexpected to me, nor do I fail to realize all the terrible consequences yet to ensue. Since the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, I have had but little hope of the stability of our institutions. The advantages gained to the North by that measure, through the incentive to Anti-Slavery agitation, and the opening of a vast territory to free-soil settlement, were such that I saw that the South would soon be overslaughed and deprived of equality in the Government—a state of things which a chivalrous people like ours would not submit to. Yet I fostered the longing hope that when the North saw the dangers of disunion, and beheld the resolute spirit with which our people met the issue, they would abandon their aggressive policy, and allow Government to be preserved and administered in the same spirit with which our forefathers created it. For this reason I was conservative. So long as there was a hope of obtaining our rights, and maintaining our institutions through an appeal to the sense of justice and the brotherhood of the Northern people, I was for preserving the Union. The voice of hope was weeks since drowned by the guns of Fort Sumter. It is not now heard above the tramp of lavading armies. The mission of the Union has ceased to be one of peace and equality, and now the dire alternative of yielding tamely before hostile armies, or meeting the shock like freemen, is presented to the South. Sectional prejudices, sectional hate, sectional aggrandizement and sectional pride, cloaked in the name of government and Union, stimulate the North in prosecuting this war. Thousands are duped into its support by zeal for the Union, and reverence for its past associations, but the motives of the Administration are too plain to be misunderstood.

The time has come when a man's section is his country. I stand by mine. All my hopes, my fortunes, my affections are centered in the South. When I see the land for whose defence my blood has been split, and the people whose fortunes have been mine through more than a quarter of a century of toil, threatened with invasion, I can but cast my lot with theirs, and await the issue.

For years I have been denounced on account of my efforts to save the South from the consequences of the unhappy measures which have brought destruction upon the whole country. When, in the face of almost my entire section, and a powerful Northern strength, I opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the bitterness of language was exhausted to decry and villify me. When I pictured the consequences of that measure, and foretold its effects, I was unheeded. Now when every Northern man who supported that measure is demanding the subjugation of the South, our people can see the real feelings which actuated them in supporting it. Devoted as I was to peace and to the Union, I have struggled against the realization even of my own prophecies. Every result I foresaw has already occurred. It was to bring peace and strength to the South. It has brought war, and spread Free-Soil almost to the northern border of Texas. All we can do now is to stand firm by what we have, and be more wise in the future.

The trouble is upon us, and no matter how it came, or who brought it on, we have to meet it. Whether we have opposed this secession movement or favored it, we must alike meet the consequences. I sought calm and prudent action. I desired a united and prepared South, if we must leave the Union. Entire cooperation may not now be possible, but we have ample strength for the struggle if we husband it aright. We must fight now whether we are prepared or not.

My position was taken months since. Though I opposed secession, for the reasons mentioned, I saw that the policy of coercion could not be permitted. The attempt to stigmatize and crush out this revolution, comprehending states and millions of people, as a rebellion, would show that the Administration at Washington did not comprehend the vast issues involved, or refused to listen to the dictates of reason, justice and humanity. A stubborn resort to force when moderation was necessary, would destry every hope of peace and the reconstruction of the Union.

Now that coercion, but a vindictive war is about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem my pledge to the people. Whether the Convention acted right or wrong is not now the question. Whether I was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be considered. I put that all under my feet and there it shall stay. Let those who have stood by me do the same, and let us all show that at a time when peril environs our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and TEXANS.

Let us have no past, except the glorious past, whose heroic deeds shall stimulate us to resistance to oppression and wrong, and burying in the grave of oblivion all our past difficulties, let us go forward, determined not to yield the position which the people have assumed until our independence is acknowledged, or, if not acknowledged, wrung from our enemies by the force of our valor. It is no time to turn back now; the people have put their hands to the plow—they must go forward. To recede would be worse than ignominy. Better meet war in its deadliest shape, than cringe before an enemy whose wrath we have invoked. I make no pretensions as to myself; I have yielded up office and sought retirement to preserve peace among our people. My services, perhaps, are not important enough to be desired. Others are, perhaps more competent to lead the people through this revolution. I have been with them through the ordeal once, and I know that with prudence and discipline their courage will surmount all obstacles. Should the tocsin of war, calling forth the people to resist the invader, reach the retirement to which I shall go, I will heed neither the denunciations of my enemies nor the charms of my own fireside, but will join the ranks of my countrymen to defend TEXAS once again. Then I will ask those who have pursued me with malignity, and who have denounced me as a traitor to TEXAS and the South, to prove themselves more true when the battle shock shall come. Old and worn as I am, I shall not be laggard. Though others may lead, I shall not scorn to follow; and though I may end life in the ranks, where I commenced it, I shall feel that the post of duty is the post of honor.

I have been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the Government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesced in, an honest obedience, I feel that I shall do less than my duty, did I not prers upon others the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen."

THE REBELS ARRESTING U. S. OFFICERS.

Col. MORRIS, U. S. A., says the Memphis *Bulletin*, who was recently captured by Col. VAN DORN, near Galveston, Texas, and was released on his parole of honor, was arrested again in Atlanta (Ga.) on May 24. He claimed to be released from the obligations of his parole, and at liberty to take up arms again. He is a very old man; says his proclivities are with the South, and that he owns two negroes now in St. Louis. When asked why he did not resign like Gen. TWIGGS and others, he said he was old and infirm, and could be of but little use to anybody, and did not like to give up his salary without he was sure the new government would provide for him. He said LINCOLN was wrong—his policy suicidal; and that he had broken up the United States Army—ruined the officers in property, character and everything else. He said he "sought no advantages like HARNEY and ANDERSON, d—m 'em'"—all he wanted was to go and report to his Government. He was detained by Gov. BROWN, subject to the order of the War Department.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 26 has this paragraph:

"Mr. WM. YOUNG FENDALL arrived here yesterday morning from Vera CRUZ, per Spanish brigantine *Angela*, which port he left on the 12th inst. Information having been conveyed to Mayor MONROE that there was a passenger on board this vessel who probably was conveying important dispatches to Washington City, from the United States ship *Macedonian*, of the Gulf squadron, which was left at Vera Cruz, the Mayor dispatched special HOWARD to arrest him, with his baggage and papers.

Mr. FENDALL was brought before the Mayor, with all the packages of letters in his possession, and the Governor being informed of the fact, sent Col. FORSTALL to conduct Mr. FENDALL to his presence. On the examination, it was ascertained that Mr. FENDALL had been commissioned to carry dispatches from the Mexican Legation at Washington to the City of Mexico, and having delivered the same to President JUAREZ, was returning home as a private citizen. At Vera Cruz, while awaiting for transportation to New-Orleans, he visited the United States ship *Caledonia*, and was requested by the officers thereof to carry a number of letters to the United States. The letters were all of a private character, except two for the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, and one for the Third Auditor, which simply contained ship accounts of the crew, &c., but nothing giving any important information. Mr. FENDALL was then discharged, the Governor offering to provide him with a safe conduct.

Mr. FENDALL is the son of P. R. FENDALL, formerly United States District Attorney of Washington City, and the nephew, by marriage, of Ex-Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, and also a relative of Hon. C. M. CONRAD, of this city.

We regret that Mr. FENDALL was put to any inconvenience, but the condition of our country renders it necessary that the strictest espionage and examinations should be made for the safety of our Republic."

HOW MATTERS STAND AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Chambersburgh on May 20:

"The force here is about 7,000, all prime Pennsylvania volunteers, in the best of health and spirits.

Chambersburgh is in Franklin County, Penn., forty-three miles north from Harper's Ferry, which is a point of some interest at present.

The means of transit to the Ferry are twenty-three miles over the Franklin Railroad to Hagerstown, Md. Six miles below Hagerstown, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, lies Williamsport, opposite which are secession forces to the number of about 400 or 600, the remainder of the large force formerly there having been taken to points nearer the Ferry. Williamsport is guarded by one company of Home Guards, who are assisted by a rifle company at Sharpsburgh, three miles further down the river.

Chambersburgh is above navigable water on the Conococheague and Falling Spring streams, both branches of the Potomac.

A great deal of disaffection is reported among the secession troops, and 180 of them have deserted within the last 48 hours.

We are given to understand that, as soon as the regiments of this command can be got here, a movement will be made to some point nearer to Harper's Ferry, probably Hagerstown or Williamsport, during Saturday or Sunday."

THE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

As will be seen from the following card, Mr. H. BERDEN, who has made the best rifle shot on record, so far as can be ascertained, has consented to take command of the Regiment of Sharp-Shooters, which is now organizing:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

To the Sharp-Shooters in the Loyal States:

GENTLEMEN: Many of you are undoubtedly aware that an effort is making to get up a regiment to be composed entirely of first-class rifle-shots at long distances, and that in consequence of my having myself done something in this way of rifle-shooting, suggestions have been made in the public press that I should aid in this effort. I am, moreover, receiving almost daily applications, by letter and in person, to the same effect, and I see so clearly the great importance of the object in view, that I do not feel at liberty to refain from doing what I can to further it.

With this view I propose that all such gentlemen that have made themselves good shots at long distances, who are willing to place their skill in this way at the service of our country, in this her great struggle, should send their names to me, with an affidavit, showing the best shooting they have done at two hundred yards, or more.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made for equipment, &c., notice will be given to all these whose applications are approved.

No application will be considered in which the average of ten consecutive shots exceeds five inches from centre of target to the centre of the ball at two hundred yards.

The prodigious efficiency of detachments of such Sharp-Shooters, armed with our Northern Patent Target Rifles, needs only to be alluded to to be recognized at once by all who have any knowledge of this subject.

Need I add one word to enforce the duty of our amateur target-shots to make their peculiar skill useful to our country at this time of trial? That skill—the offspring of a manly Northern sport—can be converted into a powerful military instrument so readily, I feel confident the subject need only to be suggested to insure its being fully and promptly attended to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BERDAN.

The *Spirit of the Times*, a few days ago, published a record of forty of the best shots which have been made in this country, and it is a remarkable fact that but one of these was credited to a resident of the Slave States; thus demonstrating that in rifle shooting the North is superior to the South.

A Regiment such as is now organizing, could do immense service in the field. The main difficulty in the way of filling it immediately is the trouble and expense of gathering the best shots from the different towns and cities through the country where they reside. Money is needed, not only for the equipment of the Regiment, but for the collection of it. Those who feel disposed to aid in this patriotic movement will be able to learn all the particulars of it from Mr. BERDAN

INTERESTING TO CONTRACTORS.

The United States Grand Jury in Philadelphia expected to be able to make their final presentment on Monday, but were prevented by some informality in the paper. In consequence of the request of the jurors to be enlightened as to their power in the matter of investigating the alleged frauds committed by contractors for supplying the army with clothing, &c., Judge CADWALLADER gave them the following instructions: An act of Congress makes it criminal for any person having the charge or custody of arms, ordnance, munitions, shot, powder or ammunitions of war belonging to the United States, or of any provisions for the victualing of any soldiers, gunners, marines and pioneers, to embezzle, purloin or convey away any of the same for lucre of gain, or for the purpose of hindering or impeding the service of the United States, or, knowing of, and being privy to, such offence, to counsel, aid or abet it. Another act of Congress makes it criminal to falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any writing for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or enabling any other person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum or sums of money, or to alter or publish as true, or cause to be altered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited writing with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, or to transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented at any office, or officer, of the Government of the United States, any writing in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited. As this enactment has been judicially interpreted, a criminal offence is committed under it by a person who, knowing a genuine writing to contain a false statement, uses it for any such fraudulent purpose. The same act makes it criminal to be knowingly in possession of any false, altered, forged or counterfeited writing for the purpose of enabling any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive any money from the United States or their officers or agents, knowing the writing to be so false, altered, forged or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States. The act contains a proviso which would have been implied, if it had not been expressed, that nothing therein contained should be construed to deprive the courts of the several States of jurisdiction under their laws over such offences. Another act of Congress makes any officer of the United States who is guilty of extortion under or by color of his office punishable criminally.

A TRAIN FIRED INTO AT THE RELAY HOUSE FOR REFUSING TO STOP.

The Baltimore *Sun*, extra, of May 30, says:

"The Western express train, which left Piedmont east, at 7:20 P. M., on Wednesday evening, in charge of Conductor BRYSON, was fired into between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, at a point about one mile west of the Relay House, by a detachment of the troops stationed there, who, it is alleged, acted on the presumption that the train was carrying an attacking party of Confederate troops, such a rumor having been circulated. On the contrary, however, the train contained a number of New-York and Philadelphia through passengers, including several ladies.

It is usual when a train is called to a halt to wave a light in front of the train as a signal. The conductor and passengers assert that no such light was displayed, and the place not being the regular stopping point, the train came on, of course. Immediately about ten or eleven muskets were fired—some say at the engineer, —Mr. LEWIS—but nearly all the balls took effect in the two first passenger cars, five leaving their mark. One ball struck near the head of a lady, Mrs. MURDOCK, of New-York, taking out a large piece of the woodwork of the car, the second passed in close proximity to the head of a gentleman, a hotel-keeper at Harper's Ferry, carrying away several slats of the window, while a third ball entered the water closet, perforating four partitions.

The train, previous to the firing, had been delayed several hours beyond its regular time, caused by interruptions at Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks and elsewhere, where the railroad track is destroyed, and its approach at an unusual hour no doubt gave color to the report that a special train with a Confederate force was approaching.

The train was promptly stopped on being fired into, but was suffered to come on to Baltimore, arriving about daylight. The passengers exhibited several splinters from the cars struck, and detailed their escape with much feeling.

Col. JONES, the commander of the post at the Relay House, in view of the circumstances of the case has ordered the investigation, which will take place this afternoon at the Relay House, and the conductor and employes on the train have been sent to that point.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AGAIN.

In the Old School Assembly on Thursday, a protest against the minority report on the state of the country was read, objecting to political matters being introduced into an ecclesiastical assembly. The paper was long, and signed by Rev. Dr. A. G. HALL.

A dissent was presented by Rev. J. P. LLOYD against the action of the Assembly, in which several reasons were given for the dissent—and among others, one that the report was calculated to embarrass the political relations between the North and South.

Dr. STOCKTON, of Penn., protested. This document was also signed by Dr. ALDRICH.

Rev. Dr. HODGE read a very able protest. It was long and explanatory, but taking a States Rights and rather a Southern view of the question; that the action was contrary to all previous movements of the Church; that the action of the Association was unjust to our Southern brethren, who, from circumstances, could not be present. The above was signed by about fifty members of the Association.

Mr. WALLER proposed that a Committee be appointed to answer the protests.

The following Committee was appointed by the Moderator:

Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Lord; Judge Ewing, Elder, Jessee L. Williams, Elder.

On motion, the protests and other proceedings on the subject were admitted to record.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE spoke at Louisville, on the night of May 27. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The revolution, I assert, which now disgraces the country, is the most unnatural and damning that ever sullied the pages of history. Heretofore, the young men and the old men, proud of a common country and a common heritage, have worked together for its prosperity and its glory. To-day, throwing away the ballot box for the bullet, they seem plunging into the gulf of irretrievable ruin, and throwing away the rights gained by the Barons for the people, from Prince John at Runnymede. And why is this? There is not a single law upon the statute-book upon the subject of slavery, nor has there ever been for thirty years, that was not placed there by their own Democracy. They can not complain of them. Yet the negro, the happiness, the prosperity of thirty millions of people are now destroyed by them. Their commerce, trade and everything belonging to a great country, are sacrificed by them. The gulf between the rich man in hell, DIVES, is not greater than that between these men and those who aim to preserve the Union and our prosperity. This Union is not dissolved, nor will it be dissolved in the life-time of the youngest child now living."

And, again, in discussing the question of coercion he remarked:

"Suppose we had bought Cuba for thirty millions of dollars on Wednesday, paid for it on Thursday, and had seceded on Friday, don't you think we would feel a little like coercing on Saturday? Or suppose Kansas, upon which so much blood and treasure have been spent, was to take it into her head to walk out of the Union some fine morning, wouldn't you feel like driving her back? It is a plain question, whether we will coerce the serpent now, or wait till it is too strong to be coerced!

Alluding to the flag of the Union in an eloquent and stirring passage, he said, swear as HANNIBAL swore HANNIBAL to eternal enmity to Spain, never to allow this flag to trail in the dust, and the audience in a shout took the oath."

LAUGHING AND FASTING.

Six weeks ago the rebel Cabinet at Montgomery received President LINCOLN'S proclamation with "shouts of laughter," as they took the trouble to tell us by telegraph. The appended document, which is without date, probably because the rebels do not know where their Capital is, shows that they are coming to look at matters in a different light:

"When a people who recognize their depeadence upon God, feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous Government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessings hitherto extended to the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the Earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverental approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Montgomery correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes, under date of May 20:

"Recent information from Pensacola forces the sad conviction on our minds that the hour is not distant when the impetuosity of our army in Florida will be gratified amid the rear of battle and the wild carnage of war. It is now stated here, and by reliable persons, that Gen. BRAGG will in a few days make an effort to sink the dry-dock in a channel running between Port Pickens and Fort McRea. This attempt will be made for the purpose of causing the guns of the latter to operate successfully on any vessel that may attempt to force an entrance into the Bay of Pensacola.

The dock referred to is said to be in size almost equal to your City Hotel, and was built at the cost of one million of dollars. It is the intention of Government to use every effort to recover this valuable properiy after the battle is over, that is, provided its sinking is permitted by the Federal authorities at Fort Pickens; but here seems the difficulty, that will, in all probability, result in the opening of hostilities. Gen. BROWN, it is said, has communicated officially to Gen. BRAGG his determination to prevent any further obstruction of the channel, and will, he says, fire the moment the attempt is made. Gen. BRAGG, on the other hand, says the dock *must* and *will* be sunk, and that the channel *shall* be obstructed. This is, I am informed, the present condition of our affairs at Pensacola. Having this statement before you, your conclusions will doubtless be similar to ours—that is, that the long expected battle is close at hand.

I am informed that Judge PERKINS, delegate from your State, will to-day introduce a bill to suspend the tariff during the expected blockade, and to admit everything duty free."

A dispatch to the *Delta* dated at Montgomery on May 24, states that the Dry Dock was anchored in the channel on the night previous so that the ball may open at any time, if it has not already begun.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP ISLAND FORTIFICATION.

An extra from the office of the Handsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat* of 22d inst. says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye-witnesses, that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground, and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various outhouses have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

Ship Island is the property of the United States Government, having been ceded to it by the State of Mississippi to be used for military purposes. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of Chandeleer Islands, ninety-five miles from the North Pass of the mouth to the Mississippi, and seventy-five miles from New-Orleans. The Island is an important strategic point guarding the South Pass to New-Orleans by the Lake Pontchartrain route. Several years ago the Federal Government commenced the erection of a first class fortification on the island, and the work continued at intervals until the secession Government came into power, when the work was abandoned.

The work at the time of suspension had progressed to the raising of a portion of the casemated tier on the exterior faces. The Secessionists, after the Federal force was withdrawn, took possession of the island and the military works thereon, and improved it for defence by means of sand-bag applications, and placed a sufficient garrison therein. There were numerous wooden buildings on the island, used for blacksmith shops, stone cutter's sheds and workmen's shanties. In all probability, one of the United States vessels, of the Pensacola fleet, acting under orders from headquarters, proceeded near the island, and with a few shot and shells, have destroyed these buildings.

It will probably be recollected that the guns seized at Pittsburgh, several months ago, were intended for the fortress on Ship Island.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

SIR: Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines, from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments, which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State, by the laws of which Slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligation, resting upon itself, among these Federal obligations. However, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination of the former for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference, by persons under your command, with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted, remain under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER.

A MORMON PROPHECY.

Elder ORSON PRATT desires us to publish the following extract from "a revelation and prophecy by the prophet, seer and revelator, JOSEPH SMITH, given December 25, 1832," It will be found on page 35 of the *Pearl of Great Price*:

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States; and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations in order to defend themselves against other nations; and, thus, war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceeding angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation. And thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption, decreed, hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbath, from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord. Amen.

UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

The army regulations have been issued for the uniform adopted by the War Department of the Confederate States, and are as follows:

The coat to be of cadet gray cloth, short tunic, double-breasted, two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist, and widening towards the shoulders. Pantaloons of sky-blue cloth, made full in the leg. The different corps of the service to be distinguished by the color of their trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three-

[illegible] of the State in diameter. In the infantry corps, the letters being stamped with the letter A; and in the cavalry and artillery companies with their letter of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collars only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and a horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a First Lieutenant, two small stars; for a Second Lieutenant, one small star.

For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, ⅞ inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised E in German text. For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the button will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large-sized button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch.

No cap has yet been adopted.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO THE SEVENTH.

CAMP CAMERON, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

The following communication has just been received by Col. LEFFERTS:

BEVERLY, MASS., Monday, May 20, 1861.

To the Commander, Officers and Soldiers of the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you a copy of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted at a legal meeting of the voters of the town of Beverly, held May 15, 1861, Hon. JOHN SAFFORD, presiding:

Resolved, That we tender to the officers and soldiers of our Beverly Light Infantry, Company E, and all other soldiers from Beverly now absent in the service of the country, our warmest meed of praise, for their noble and manly self-sacrifice in so nobly responding to their nation's call, and for the skill, energy, perseverance, courage and ability, which they, in common with their associates of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, so faithfully evinced in their triumphant progress and march to the Nation's Capital.

Resolved, That we tender to the *far-famed Seventh Regiment of New-York*, our heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses to our Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and expressly for their liberality towards our wounded fellow-citizen, Lieut. MOSES S. HERRICK.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies be tendered to Lieut. HERRICK in his misfortunes, and that we pledge ourselves to him, and to all his associates in our Beverly Company, and our other Beverly soldiers, and to their respective families, to render their necessities all the material aid and comfort that we can legitimately bestow.

A true copy, attest JAMES HILL,
Town Clerk of Beverly, MASS.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Under date of May 25, the

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The events of the last forty eight hours at the seat of war have been of the most stirring character, although they are to be considered as simply the forerunners of movements of still greater magnitude. The war for the Union is now fairly inaugurated, and every day will be likely to bring us reports of startling moment. The affair with the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, reported yesterday as in progress, appears to have been quite a brisk one. Beside the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta*, the *Resolute* and a schooner tender named the *Taylor* were engaged. Three batteries were opposed to them, throwing very heavy metal, and yet, strange as it may appear, no one on board the vessels was killed, and but one wounded. The loss of the rebels is not known with certainty, though it is thought that it must have been considerable, as one account states that men were seen carrying dead and wounded to places of safety. The *Pawnee* finally went to the assistance of the vessels engaged, and two of the batteries were effectually silenced—the third being so far away as to render necessary a landing force. It was reported that the New York Seventy-first would be detailed for that service, in which case they will go down the river to-day.

A brilliant dash was made by a party of Federal cavalry into the town of Fairfax yesterday morning, which, for boldness, can hardly be surpassed. We announced, yesterday morning, that an expedition had been organized to proceed in that direction, though it now appears that it was only intended for reconnoitering purposes, and that only one company of cavalry—B, of the Second Regiment—was engaged in it. The details of the affair will be found in the official report of Lieut. THOMAS, who commanded the company, to Col. DAVID HUNTER, commanding the First Brigade in the Department of Eastern Virginia, which we publish this morning. Upon approaching the town, which they did within three hundred yards without being discovered, the cavalry surprised and captured the rebel pickets, and on entering the town they were fired upon from the windows and housetops. The cavalry then charged on a company of mounted rifles which they found ready to oppose them, and succeeded in driving them from the town; but large rebel reinforcements making their appearance, heavily outnumbering our troops, Lieut. THOMPSON thought it prudent to withdraw his command, which he did after a brisk interchange of shots, in good order, and with five prisoners, fully armed and equipped, and two horses. Our loss was three men missing, two of whom have since been ascertained to have been taken prisoners; three slightly wounded, and six horses lost. Lieut. THOMPSON estimates the loss of the rebels in killed at between twenty and thirty, though other accounts render it probable that this estimate is rather above the mark. The number of rebel troops at Fairfax was ascertained to be fully fifteen hundred men.

A skirmish also took place yesterday at Williamsport, Md., between the company of Home Guards stationed there and a party of rebel Virginians, in which three of the Virginians were wounded, and one hurt on our side.

About midnight, on Friday night, a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills, between a company of Fire Zouaves and a company of the Michigan Regiment, on duty there, and a scouting party of rebel Virginians, in which one of the Zouaves was killed and another wounded. It is supposed that one of the rebels was also killed, as he was carried away by one of his companions in their retreat. The Federal troops were attacked at the moment when the Zouaves had arrived at the Mills, to relieve the Michigan company, and they were, consequently, taken somewhat by surprise. They soon, however, compelled the rebels to beat a hasty retreat, with the results above stated. The same rebel scouting party also shot one of the employes at the Mills, but for what reason is not known, unless it was thought by them that his sympathies were on the side of the Union.

We have news from Fortress Monroe up to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, up to which time no further movement of special importance had been made. Some depredations having been made on adjacent property by the Federal troops stationed at Newport News, on account of some deficiencies in their Commissariat, Gen. BUTLER had issued a stringent order prohibiting such proceedings in the future. A battery of heavy cannon was being erected at the Point, which, together with the extensive intrenchments thrown up, would render futile any attempts on the part of the rebels to dislodge our troops. There was no recent intelligence from Norfolk, as communication had been entirely cut off—Commodore PAREDERGAST even declining to allow boats to go up with flags of truce, for the purpose of bringing away such as might be anxious to come. The *Quaker City* on Thursday towed another rich prize to Old Point—the schooner *Lynchburgh*, of Richmond, from Rio de Janeiro, with three thousand bags of coffee on board. The transport *State of Georgia*, which reached this port last evening from Fortress Monroe direct, brought a number of fugitives from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A Federal scout who left Harper's Ferry on Friday night, after staying there two days, arrived at Harrisburgh yesterday, and gives interesting information confirmatory of previous accounts of the condition of the rebel troops there. Most of the provisions which now reach that point are taken over from the Maryland side—a proceeding which the Government will no doubt soon put a stop to. The Virginia troops are represented to be in a most deplorable condition in regard to clothing, though the Kentucky and regular Confederate State troops were tolerably well clad.

We have positive information that the arch rebel and repudiator, JEFF. DAVIS, is in Richmond, or rather was there on Wednesday last. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday publishes the details of his journey from Montgomery, and a speech which he made to the troops at the Richmond fair ground the day before. He was accompanied by those fitting companions, TOOMBS and WIGFALL—the latter, probably, to take possession of the Capital, in accordance with his published programme.

There has been some doubt as to the truth of the statement that the rebel Government was to be removed to Richmond, contradictory reports having appeared in the Southern papers. This doubt seems to be set at rest, however, by a dispatch from Montgomery, which appears in the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated the 24th ult. This dispatch states that an order had been issued to the clerks of the departments to be ready to leave for Richmond on the Wednesday or Thursday following. So that not only JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL, but the whole rebel crew, may be nearer the Capital than they will find agreeable.

Up to the 27th ult., if we may believe a statement in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of that date, our blockading vessels had not arrived off the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Picayune* of that date announces the arrival at that port of the privateer *Calhoun*, having in tow as prizes the schooner *John Adams*, of Boston; the brig *Panama* and the schooner *Mermaid*, of Princeton, Mass., all whalers, and having 160 barrels of oil on board. The descriptions of these vessels, it may be as well to say, do not tally with those in the American Lloyds, in which no such vessel as the schooner *Mermaid* is put down; and it is a matter of wonder what whaling vessels would be doing in the Gulf of Mexico.

Baltimore is still evidently very uneasy, and needs considerable looking after on the part of the Federal troops. The military rule of Gen. CADWALLADER has not been so strict as that of Gen. BUTLER—who, by the way, our Washington correspondent intimates may be sent back there—and under it the sympathy for the rebels, now in hostility against the Government, will occasionally crop out. A suspicious movement of arms was yesterday discovered by Col. LEWIS, commanding the troops on Federal Hill, and last evening he paid a visit to the City Marshal's office to inquire into it. The result of the inquiry, however, is stated to have been satisfactory.

In the McDonald *habeas corpus* case, before the United States Court at St. Louis, the Judge, on Friday, decided that Gen. HARNEY'S amended return was fully sufficient, and counsel for the prosecution were allowed until yesterday to prepare rejoinders.

We learn from Albany that the resignation of Maj.-Gen. WADSWORTH has not and will not be accepted by Gov. MORGAN, who stands upon the order issued on the 15th of April by the War Department at Washington, giving the quota of officers and men to be raised by the State of New-York, which was understood to include two Major-Generals, and under which Messrs. DIX and WADSWORTH were appointed. We also learn that the State Military Board have decided to retain those men of the Second Regiment who are willing to be sworn in for the war—who constitute the largest portion of the regiment—and to raise it to the requisite standard by recruiting. There will be no difficulty in doing this, as thousands of men stand ready to take the places of those men who decline to be sworn in for a period exceeding three months.

The number of Federal troops now concentrated at Chambersburgh, Penn., is estimated in round numbers at ten thousand. These troops will doubtless soon direct their attention towards Harper's Ferry. Gen PATTERSON, it will be seen by our dispatches, is preparing for a campaign in some direction, and that of Harper's Ferry seems the most probable.

We publish, this morning, copious extracts from our files by the steamship *America*, which reached this City last evening, exhibiting very fully the tendency of the English mind in reference to our National troubles.

The murder of JOHN M. SWAIN, at a lager-beer saloon, No. 199 Prince-street, on Friday evening, was yesterday made the subject of investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER. It was shown that deceased had engaged in a warm argument with SAMUEL H. MERRITT, one of his acquaintances, upon the troubles of the country, and avowing himself a strong Secessionist, excited the anger of his opponent to such a degree that he shot him dead. A verdict against MERRITT was rendered.

The opinion in the Record Commission case, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, upon the appeal of the relators, (MCSPEDON & BAKER) is published in full in the law column. The murder trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, commenced on Friday, yesterday terminated in the conviction of the accused of manslaughter in the third degree.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reduced yesterday, and heavy sales were made, especially of Wheat and Corn, the receipts of which were also large. Rio Coffee and Sugars were in fair demand. Cotton was quiet, as were also Rice, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hides, Leather and Provisions. Free sales of Whisky were reported, but at lower rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Regeneration of Virginia.

There is no civilizer like war, because nothing so thoroughly tries the strength and exposes the weakness of a people. The consciousness of the latter is always the first step to reform. The tendency of a nation, like that of an individual, is to indulge its predominant trait or characteristics till these become a monstrous deformity or vice, overshadowing every generous and noble quality, and proving fatal in the end unless corrected by an outward pressure, or emergency, sufficient to change the whole current of a nation's habits and ideas. Such an emergency may, and often does, involve the destruction of a whole generation. But its loss is amply compensated in the advantage of those that follow. Had the Emperor NICHOLAS lived a thousand years, he could never have been diverted from the grand purpose of his life, the possession of Constantinople, and the realization of the traditions of his ancestors. The Crimean war, the first of these traditions, dispelled for a time the dream of territorial aggrandisement, disclosed the weak spot in the Empire, exhausted its means, and turned the attention of the new Emperor to the subject of internal reform, instead of foreign conquest. The enfranchisement of the serfs was the result. In its results, the advantage of the war to Russia was incalculable, and compensated fifty times for the losses and sacrifices she sustained in her great defeat. It was the beneficent event in her history. Defeat was the only instructor that could reach her rugged nature, and turn it to deeds of humanity, to the development of her real strength.

The same war was beneficial in a similar way to England. It aroused that people to the utter impotence and corruption into which its Government, in a long period of profound peace, had fallen. Although spending, annually, some $350,000,000, and the larger portion of this vast sum upon its Army and Navy, it found that, when the emergency came, it had neither, and in consequence, suffered such a series of disgraceful disasters and defeats, as to give to the ruling class, the aristocracy, a blow from which it will never recover. So far as the malign influence of this class was weakened, that of the people is enlarged and confirmed. The French revolution was a striking example of the uses of a war in the destruction of her privileged classes, who have become false to every duty for which they were created, and who retained nothing but those base passions and desires which remain in the soul long after the body has become impotent for their exercise. The extent of the destruction showed how deep was the disease preying upon the vitals of the nation. The new France, though only partially enfranchising, compensates a hundred fold the sacrifices which her redemption cost her.

In the United States the same great teacher, war, is now instructing ourselves. There is not a man in the North that does not feel it to be worth more than it can cost in the most extravagant estimate of men and money. No sacrifice could be too great to teach us that we have a Government, and that, too, the strongest that ever existed, because sustained by the united wills of the most intelligent people on earth; that this people, though long suffering, could be roused to a man when the sacred cause of humanity was defied and attacked, and in its defence gladly proffer fortune and life. The war is worth all it costs in the sublime spectacle it presents of all the nationalities of Europe marching together under the same banner which unites all upon the common ground of freedom for the proper exercise of whatever is cherished or peculiar to each. Such fraternization as we have displayed has, up to this time, been only the ideal, to be realized in a perfect state of existence.

This great vindication of war is to be still more beneficent to the South than the North. There is Eastern Virginia which, since the formation of our Government, has been an exception to, and a libel upon, the genius of our people—progress in population, and in any art that science and skill have brought to the aid of man; but the purest climate, the most fertile soil, permeated by magnificent estuaries and bays, and with every element of wealth, the eastern portion of the State has hardly an inhabitant more than it had fifty years ago. Everything has given place to the sole employment of raising and working *slaves*. Society there is entirely based upon this kind of industry, and could accept no other. Labor had come to be regarded as the badge of a degraded caste. The arrogance and conceit of the dominant class are always in ratio to its worthlessness, and to the degree of indolence in which it can indulge. Eastern Virginia had culminated more than a half century ago. She was wiser, better, stronger, and richer then, than now. Left to herself, the next fifty years would witness a similar retrogression. The current of her thoughts and life must be changed by pressure from without. This pressure is now being applied. In the next sixty days the conceit will be completely thrashed out of the most arrogant and supercilious F. F. V's. A proper degree of humility is the germ of the new life. The present year will mark the line between the New Virginia and the old. She is to have what she has always wanted, a new influx of ideas and industries, through a new population of Yankees, Germans, Irish, and of all the other nationalities of the North. The 100,000 soldiers upon her soil are so many spies to report the fatness of her soil and the extent of her resources. New-England will thread out every inch of her magnificent harbors, and her unrivaled forests, and mark the sites of future cities and towns. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will explore her soil, and her vast mineral treasures, which lie still unused. When the war is ended, a large number of the disbanded soldiers will remain behind, become citizens of the States, and teach her in the arts of peace to recognize the blessings and the value of the war. A new and glorious destiny is opening before her, which she could never have realized but for the irruption of the Northern hosts, whose habits and tastes incline them to peace, but who, from necessity alone, have been driven into this conflict.

Claims Against the Montgomery Usurpation.

One of the most interesting features of the late session of the Montgomery Congress has been the frequent presentation of "claims," on subjects too numerous to mention, all of which were duly referred to the Committee on Claims. The member selected for the service of presentation seems to have been very generally Mr. CHARLES M. CONRAD, the Secretary of War of the United States during Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, and at that time one of the most determined of Union men. After losing his Secretaryship, he continued to haunt Washington during the sessions, and figured somewhat, we believe, in behalf of the retired and disturbed officers of the navy, but he found no Federal employment at the hands of his old constituents, and became politically seedy and unhappy. He was hovering about for the terms of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN, though he never settled anywhere long enough to be counted until he turned up as a member of the Montgomery Congress.

But as an old-fashioned Whig and Conservative, Mr. CONRAD was quite out of place among his new associates. TOOMBS and STEPHENS, we presume, had some friendly associations with him, and if all of the conspirators could have been Presidents and Secretaries, would have provided for him some position corresponding to that he had formerly occupied. When an officer in the United States Army turns traitor, he is at once called to at least the same rank in the militia of Virginia or Georgia. LEE is made a General of the Virginia forces, and MAGRUDER a Colonel. A Captain of a Seventy-four, with the Stars and Stripes at its mast-head, when he deserts his flag receives his compensation in the title of Captain without pay, and is placed in command of a stolen revenue cutter. So it would have been with the civil service, but for the melancholy fact that in the whole Government there were hardly first-rate officers enough to supply the Georgia conspirators alone. When TOOMBS, and STEPHENS, and COBB, and BUTLER KING, and CLAYTON had been duly provided for with good places, and good pay as long as the stolen money of the Confederacy lasted, there was not room left for all the traitor Senators and Secretaries, and some of them had to take up with menial positions in the new Government. But of all the posts, poor CONRAD seems to have been installed in the most undesirable—that of god-father to the private claims.

There have been already some swinging claims against the Montgomery conspiracy. South Carolina would be very glad to receive, say a million three hundred thousand dollars for her military expenses. She has called on the Confederates for at least that amount to pay for the Pickens and Beauregard frolic in Charleston harbor. For the glory of that "brilliant affair," as JEFFERSON DAVIS styles it, anything less than two millions must be considered dog-cheap by any Congress, and especially by a Congress that has no money. To be the State Engineer of a claim like this might pay, in the long run, particularly if the United States should assume the debts some time of the Southern Confederacy. The debts of the revolted States will, no doubt, all be recognized as valid "claims" by the Central Government, and will all be liquidated in good time in first-class eight per cent. bonds, warranted never to be paid. If, by clubbing their poverty, half a score of bankrupt States can make themselves rich, the Montgomery usurpation will be as able to issue well-engraved promises to pay as any Government on the face of the earth, and these ought to furnish a satisfactory mode of settlement with individual States that repudiate their own obligations altogether.

But it is not this class of claims which seems to have been intrusted to Mr. CONRAD. His business is of a nature compared with which that of an undertaker in yellow fever times is jolly. It is the smaller class of miscellaneous claims that come under his jurisdiction—claims for lost horses, and burned buildings, and Indian depredations, and extra services, and moneys laid out and expended in and about the business of the Southern Confederacy. To have the handling of these matters was bad enough in the Congress of the Union. Under a Government where there was plenty of money, it was all "blank sadness and perpetual tears" with applicants of this character. If anything could make their cases worse, it would be to submit them to a Government short of funds; though even the Federal Government, we regret to say, is usually short of funds when it comes to the payment of honestly adjudicated private claims.

While on this subject, we would suggest to the Montgomery usurpation the propriety of establishing a Court, with the view of providing a place of refuge for Judge SCARBURGH, late Associate Judge of the United States Court of Claims. The Judge must be provided for according to the most approved naval and military precedents. He is a Union man; believing in the right of secession; or a Virginia Union man, holding his allegiance to the Federal Constitution in subordination to his natural right to sink the ships of the United States, burn her Navy-yards and plunder her arsenals. The very place for such a judge is a court, whose judgments have no judicial efficacy, and bear about the same relation to the judgments of other tribunals as the bonds of Mississippi or of the Southern Confederacy bear to specie or to the bonds of States that meet their obligations. We think that Judge SCARBURGH would make a first-rate judge of a Jefferson Davis Court of Claims, and that between him and ex-Secretary CONRAD all the creditors of the Montgomery usurpation would stand a capital chance of never seeing the first dollar of their "claims."

Army Organization.

The safety and honor of this country, till the present war closes, will lie in the hands of its armies. That these armies shall be thoroughly efficient is demanded of every one concerned in their organization; and the claim is paramount to those of favoritism, prejudice and nepotism. As to the privates of the sixty thousand volunteers and regulars called for by the President, let the programme be rigidly carried out, which gives them one-half of all the promotions after being mustered into service—the good effect will be incalculable.

But however good the *materiel* of our armies may be—that is not enough; it is not the half. We cannot afford to follow the path marked out by the English in the Crimea; we cannot afford to wait a year and waste tens of thousands of lives to learn what should be perfectly known at the start. Our Army *must be* efficient from the beginning, and must win, too, though opposed by a force equal to itself. The faults which covered the English army with disgrace at the beginning of the Crimean campaign arose from miserable staff organization—from the want of efficient heads.

Any one from civil life can learn, in a few weeks, to command (if he is fit for it) a company. He cannot learn the duties of the special staff corps without long study, nor of the general staff, without experience. The Government is acting wisely in taking its Quartermasters and Commissaries, and Adjutant-Generals, from the best young officers of the Army, and if the plan is carried out, the general staff will be efficient. The regiments of volunteers without experience, will not, in their hands, be allowed to suffer, and starve, and die, like lost sheep in a winter's storm.

The special staff is equally important. Their duties are for offense or defence, not for the support of the Army. The best authorities fix the proportion of Engineers alone, at about one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of the Army. All the officers of the Engineers, Topographical Engineers and Ordnance together, would not suffice to officer the body of Engineer troops, which ought to be with our armies in the Fall. The men might easily be obtained now from among our mechanics. Three months drill in throwing up earth works, and constructing bridges, would make them worth their weight in gold to an army in the Autumn, which may often need intrenchments, and may not find a bridge on one river in the Southern States.

These staff corps must also be largely represented in every staff of a general commanding in the field, especially if his force is mainly volunteers. They should be increased by promotion from the best officers, who are recent graduates of the Military Academy, now in the army.

There should be two field guns, at least, for every thousand men, and, with volunteers, three would probably be better—thus giving fifty batteries of six guns each, for 100,000 men. Are six or eight batteries to be all we are to have? If begun as soon as possible, these batteries could not be made efficient before September, for both men and horses have to learn their duties by long drill.

To recapitulate: First, fill half the vacancies in the lowest grade in the line, from the ranks. Second, continue the present system of making the general staff appointments from officers who know how to do their duty, and not from favorites. Third, raise an efficient and sufficient body of engineer troops, to act as sappers and pontoniers. Fourth, raise a proper number of efficient field batteries, in place of the inadequate number we have now; and, finally, give every General Officer in the field an able General and special Staff—large, if he is in command of volunteers who do not yet know the routine of military duties.

A Just Judgment by Lord Brougham.

Lord BROUGHAM has lately made, in the English Parliament, some observations which indicate, with entire saneness and sagacity, the true relations of English public opinion to Slavery in the United States.

"Meetings," he said, "were being held in this country (England) which he entirely deprecated—meetings which ought not to be held—meetings, at one of which, six or seven weeks ago, he had himself promised to preside; but when he found, after what had taken place in the United States, that it was called a meeting on American Slavery, he said on no account, by no means whatever, would he have anything to do with holding, presiding at, or attending a meeting of that description. He strongly recommended all whom his voice might reach, to abstain from holding such meetings. At the present moment, it could not fail to do great mischief in our relations with America, if anything like agitation took place on a question whereupon the Americans of the South, and almost all Americans, were peculiarly sensitive and jealous; it would be the worst possible calamity, and might endanger the peace of the country without serving the slave, but rather postponing indefinitely his liberation."

There is here no going back on the cause into which Lord BROUGHAM has thrown his vigorous nature during a long life-time. Sixty years of unflinching devotion to the furtherance of emancipation, leave no doubt as to where his sympathies are in the present contest. When talk was the needed thing (and no one knows better than he the resources of that tremendous moral lever, Public Opinion,) he never lacked valiant words. But what this penetrative mind clearly sees is, that the time has now come for something quite other than talk. There are times when the Fates seem to take up men's work (as the fairies were fabled to do by night the tasks of those they loved,) and anticipate the achievements of ages.

It is an interesting fact in the mental history of this illustrious statesman that the just and considerate spirit which characterizes his late utterance, is simply a reiteration of what he said above half a century ago. In 1803 HENRY BROUGHAM, in discussing the subject of Slavery in a work on the Colonial policy of the European Powers, at the time when the Slave-trade was undergoing the fiery denunciations of WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, laid down the doctrine that while our first sympathy is due to the slave, our next fellow-feeling is due to his master who was possessed of slaves by crimes not of his own committing. And those who remember his letter, written to some of the Boston people, on the John Brown raid, have another illustration of the mode in which a profound knowledge of the conditions that govern all practical changes in the life of society, can attemper and guide the warmest and noblest sympathies and aspirations.

It is perhaps in the same line of influences that the Abolitionists have this year refrained from holding their annual meeting. When the time comes rightly to estimate the forces in the great moral conflict that has for thirty years been going on in the national conscience, it may then be possible justly to place those agitators. Their spirit, one-sided and incomplete, has never met with response from the great body of the American people. But their work has been immense and inevitable. That mission—in its old form of purely negative agitation—is probably about through with. The movement which crowds these weeks and months with such pregnant history closes an era. In circumscribing Slavery, in checking its all-devouring aggression, it causes the whole question to assume an entirely new form. Already Slavery is on the threshold of presenting itself as a practical question. Its solution, let us say, will demand a quite other order of mind.

As to Exeter Hall, the American sentiment most heartily says amen to the judgment of his Lordship. We are long ago unutterably sick of that cheap and ignorant palaver.

The Habeas Corpus, and the Merriman Case.

There is a vast deal of patriotic indignation among the Southern sympathizers just now, over what they are pleased to term the unconstitutional suspension of the *habeas corpus* by Gen. CADWALLADER. They affect to see infinite danger to constitutional freedom in his refusal to surrender a military prisoner in his custody, and in the further refusal to give up his command, and yield himself a prisoner upon the attachment issued for his arrest. If these cavilers would take time to consider the nature and office of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the facts of the case which they criticise so severely, we think that, unless their sympathies are permitted to control their deliberate judgment, their convictions on this subject would be changed.

We concede fully the value and importance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We regard it as one of the most essential instrumentalities for the preservation of liberty, but it should be remembered also that it may be used to shield villiany and protect guilt against merited punishment. We will concede, too, for the sake of the argument, that the power to suspend this writ exists only in Congress, though, as a practical fact, we hold that exigencies may arise when the President or a commanding officer of a military district may lawfully suspend it for the time being. Whether we are right or wrong in this opinion is immaterial now, for the reason that there has been no suspension of the *habeas corpus*, by Gen. CADWALLADER or any one else. It is one thing to prohibit or suspend the right of issuing the writ at all, and another and very different thing to deny its authority in a particular instance. A sheriff making an illegal arrest, may rightfully be required to produce his prisoner before the magistrate issuing the writ, while a general having fought a battle and captured a regiment of the enemy, would be entirely justified in refusing to obey the mandate of a judge requiring him to parade his captives in Court. It is a great fallacy to suppose that the civil authority is at all times, and under all circumstances, superior to that of the military. In the presence of an enemy, when there is actual danger of collision, when the strong arm of physical force is necessary to save the country from imminent peril, the civil power must give way, for the time, to the military. It needs no constitutional provision, no legislative enactment, to legalize its authority. It is inherent in the nature of things, existing from necessity, growing out of, and is a part of the great law of instinct and self-preservation, which is higher than Constitutions, older and stronger than the statute book.

In the case under consideration there was no "suspension" of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge TANEY was at perfect liberty to issue his writ and enforce obedience to its mandates in all cases within its legitimate province. In every case of civil arrest under the forms of civil process or by color of the civil authority, there was no impediment in his way. But the difficulty is that this was not such a case. The country was at war. Call it a rebellion if you please, a revolt, or by any other name, still it was an organized war, with armies confronting each other with weapons and array prepared for battle. The danger of collision was imminent. The Government itself was in peril. Under such circumstances, Gen. CADWALLADER, the commander of the Government forces and of a military district, found within his jurisdiction a man holding a commission in the ranks of the enemy, aiding them by enlisting men for their service, by inciting an armed mob to attack and kill the Government troops, by burning bridges and destroying railroads to cut off communication between the Government forces, and he made him a prisoner. Call the offender a traitor, and say he is guilty of treason, still he is not the less a spy, subject to a drum-head court-martial, or a prisoner of war, and liable to be retained as such. He was taken in arms, ready to fight on the side of the enemy—was an officer, bearing their commission, and had fought for them. Now, it is true that he might have been handed over to the civil authorities and tried for treason, but he was also liable to be treated as a spy or a prisoner of war, and disposed of as such. Suppose that, instead of its having been an individual thus made prisoner, a company of the enemy had been surrounded and had surrendered—will anybody pretend that Judge TANEY, by any legitimate exercise of judicial authority, could have required Gen. CADWALLADER to parade his prisoners in Court, and demand of him by what authority he made or held them prisoners of war? Or, again, suppose that the outposts of the army should capture a scouting party of a dozen of the enemy, could Judge TANEY, by virtue of his writ of *habeas corpus*, demand their presence in Court, and sit in judgment upon the propriety of their capture? Go a step further, and suppose that in making a charge a single officer of the enemy should be captured, could Judge TANEY lawfully demand that Gen. CADWALLADER should bring him into Court, that the legality of his capture or the propriety of his discharge should be passed upon by him? We do not believe that any decently-learned lawyer or sensible man would say that Judge TANEY had any such jurisdiction, or that the writ of *habeas corpus* could be legitimately used for any such purpose, or who would not justify Gen. CADWALLADER in treating it as an usurpation, and disregarding its authority. And yet these cases would be precisely parallel in principle with the one under consideration. Marshall, we repeat, held a commission in the enemies' ranks, was an officer in their pay, was subject to their command, was actually in the service, doing all that he could do to strengthen them and forward their interests. It makes no difference whether he was taken with and at the head of his company, or at the head of a scouting party, nor yet whether he was captured alone. He was an officer in the service of, and was actually serving, the enemy. True, Gen. CADWALLADER might, in his discretion, have handed him over to the civic authorities to be tried for treason, and doubtless would have done so had it not been for the known sympathy of the Judge in the treason, and that the writ was only used for the protection of the culprit; but he had also a right to fall back on his military authority, and retain his prisoner. In our judgment, he acted wisely, and in accordance with legal and constitutional right. Any other course would have furnished at once the pretext and the precedent for the release of every prisoner taken by the army so long as Judge TANEY retained the physical ability to issue his writ.

Davis' Proclamation of Prayer and Fasting.

The Montgomery despot and his fellow-usurper, TOOMBS, not satisfied with defying the Federal power and the moral instincts of mankind, now insult Heaven by issuing a proclamation claiming that their success thus far is due to Divine aid, and invoking a continuance of that aid in behalf of their accursed conspiracy and war. Who the Deity may be whom these men suppose to be capable of winking at their crimes and forwarding their schemes it is impossible to conjecture. Certainly neither the Bible, the Koran, the Vedas, nor the Book of the Dead, neither the populous Pantheon of ancient Rome, nor the traditions of any tribe above the level of the cannibal, contain any hint of the existence of any god or demigod who could lend his aid or shed his favors upon a usurpation confessedly based on the triple iniquities of Slavery, anarchy and piracy. Perhaps, however, Pontiff DAVIS and Vice-Pontiff TOOMBS, having spurned and trampled upon justice, freedom, honor, fraternity, and all the attributes that appertain to the Universal Father, and having (as Vice-President STEPHENS avers) established a Government and society upon a new and heretofore unheard-of foundation, have further imagined that, in order to be consistent and logical, it was wise also to improvise a new faith and a new divinity, with new attributes and a new code for the government of the usurpation and the universe.

"The manifest proofs," say DAVIS and TOOMBS, "of the divine blessings hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to *maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights* and *national independence*, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore," &c., &c. These, certainly, are new and extraordinary claims to the favor of Heaven, which the devout usurpers now put forth. Liberty, individual rights, and national independence! Why, the echo of the words of these very men has hardly yet died away which bore the news to Heaven—ay, and the *other* place, too—that a Government had just been founded in God's world, not to perpetuate liberty, but to eternalize and universalize Slavery—not to maintain the individual rights of either the white or black children, of the One Father, but to erect an oligarchy whose corner-stone is caste and its cement blood—not to assert but to destroy national independence and render it forever hereafter an impossibility. DAVIS must imagine that his new divinity is possessed of at least the negative attribute which the prophet Elijah attributed to the God Baal—he must be "deaf and cannot hear" the bellowings of his worshipers—else he would never have dared in his presence to contradict himself thus.

The thaumaturgus of the new faith, however, iterates and reiterates the false assertion. He urges Heaven "to guide and direct his policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy, to strengthen his weakness, crown his arms with success, and to enable him to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace." The *policy* of DAVIS, here so devoutly referred to, may be found in his atrocious usurpation, in his plunderings, in his murders, real and constructive, in his perfidy, in his letters-of-marque, granting a premium of five dollars to the pirate who kills his man, over the more lenient and Christian buccaneer, who fetches him in alive, in the awful war now impending over the South, and in all the unnumbered woes into which he and his co-usurpers have plunged our lately happy country. The "policy" of DAVIS has already overthrown the grandest fabric of Republican empire ever reared by the genius of man, under the benignant smiles of God; while it streaks the whole horizon of America's future with lurid fire, and threatens ultimately to drown in blood whatever of religion or liberty she has heretofore enjoyed. The peace which DAVIS falsely begs from an outraged Deity is within his own grasp. It is *he* who makes war; and if he lays down the arms of his rebellion, and surrenders himself and his fellow-traitors to justice to-morrow, the sun will not set before an honorable peace shall take the place of the bloody distractions which he has conjured into existence.

This document of prayer and fasting is a fit sequel to the letters-of-marque which have just received the sign-manual of the same precious pair whose names are here attached. Taken together, they are certainly the most atrocious combination of knavery and hypocrisy that was ever flaunted in the face of Heaven or a Christian nation.

DAVIS AT RICHMOND.—The business of punishing the rebels has been much retarded by the difficulty of catching them. All who are of any importance or prominence have studiously kept out of the way. BEAUREGARD vanished immediately after the last shot had been fired into burning Sumter; DAVIS, it is inferred from the attachment of his signature to various proclamations and published acts, has remained snugly housed at Montgomery, quite beyond the reach of attack or capture. Not MURPHY himself could prosecute a successful campaign on the chess-board, if the adversaries, King and Queen, were missing; and just so in this more serious game of life and death which the Government and the insurgents are playing, we shall be more or less in the fog until we see the exact square filled by our antagonists' principal piece. The difficulty is at last removed, by the presence of Pseudo-President DAVIS at Richmond; and of BEAUREGARD at Memphis. The whole case is before us. We shall have forthwith a comparison of the military skill which the veteran Scott and the unpracticed DAVIS bring to the field; with a result all the

more conclusive, because the best military leader of the South is at the head of the insurgents, and if he be beaten, we have overcome the best material they can throw into the conflict. We may now confidently look for a determination of the question, whether the Southern Congress shall meet at Richmond, or the National Congress at Washington, next month. It is very sure both meetings will not be held.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Queen's Proclamation.

REMARKS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, the advices of which, to the 19th ult., have been received from Halifax, reached this City last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of full foreign files.

The Liverpool *Times*, of May 18, says: We regret to have to announce the return of the new screw steamship *Hibernian*, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Mail Steamship Company. She sailed from the Mersey on Thursday afternoon, under the command of Capt. WILLIAM GRANGE (one of the most experienced commanders of the service, having commanded the *North American* and *Bohemian*,) with 130 passengers, and a full cargo of Canadian merchandise. One of the managing partners, Mr. ALLAN, of the firm of Messrs. ALLAN, BROS. & Co., was on board, intending to land at Londonderry (the Irish port of calling for the Canadian steamships); and, from his telegram, we are informed that, when off Donaghadee (north coast of Ireland,) "the machinery of the *Hibernian* broke down, and she was compelled to return to Liverpool." In the Exchange-rooms and other places it was variously reported that the main shaft had broken, and that the crank pin had shared the same fate, but, until the arrival of the vessel, nothing definite can be known. If her engines are disabled, and she be compelled to come back under sail, she may be some days, but a telegram from Ireland states that "she broke down off the Copelands, and was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Sampson* for Liverpool." The *Hibernian* was the finest vessel of the Montreal line, having had introduced into her construction the latest improvements. She was of 2,500 tons burden, and built by Messrs. DENNY & Co., Dumbarton, Scotland. In order that as little delay as possible may accrue to passengers, the Company have ready the *North Briton*, screw steamship, to take them and the mails, and to sail for Quebec on Sunday morning next.

The following notices of motion now stand on the order-book of the House of Commons for the 7th of June: MR. GREGORY—To call the attention of the House to the expediency of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America; MR. WILLIAM FOSTER—To call the attention of the House to the inexpediency of interfering in behalf of those citizens of the United States who are now in insurrection against their Government, by a recognition of the Confederacy which they have formed; MR. CLIFFORD—On MR. FOSTER'S motion, to call the attention of the House to the nature and character of the secession of those States in North America, said to be in insurrection against their Government, and to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of continuing to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th ult., Lord WODEHOUSE, on behalf of the Government, said, in relation to the Dominican question, that the Spanish Government had as yet taken no final steps in the matter, but were waiting for further information from St. Domingo; but Her Majesty's Government had information to the effect that if the offer of sovereignty to Spain met with the concurrence of the people, Spain would accept the sovereignty of that part of the island. Whether that would be an advantage or not to Spain, would be entirely for herself to consider; but the House would naturally feel great interest in knowing that Slavery was not to be introduced [cheers], and he might add that if it were introduced into the eastern part of the Island of St. Domingo, it would be very difficult to retain it so long as the western part remained free. [Cheers.]

In the House of Commons, in reference to a question of Lord JOHN MANNERS, relative to the forces in Canada, Mr. T. G. BARING said the Secretary of State for War had received no official information as to the question in reference to the removal of troops from Montreal, but he had received private information that about 100 men had been removed from that place; and with respect to the question as to whether any requisition had been made of the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in Canada for a larger body of men, he had to say that a representation was made some time ago for a larger force, if not being so large as formerly. In consequence of that requisition, the Secretary for War had determined upon sending out one battalion, and that would restore the force in Canada to what it used to be a few years ago.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th ult, the Earl of Ellenborough said he wished to put a question to his noble friend the Lord President, on the subject of her Majesty's recent proclamation. It seemed to him to be of essential importance that the proclamation which instructed her Majesty's subjects how they were to conduct themselves with regard to the unfortunate war which now existed in America, should be so clear and unambiguous, that it should not be necessary for a man to consult his lawyer how it should be interpreted, or if he did consult his lawyer, that the lawyer should have the means of giving a clear answer, which, as things now stood, he did not think he had. As to the law of England, the proclamation was clear enough, but it was different with regard to that part which treated of the law of nations. A great deal of doubt existed as to the meaning of the proclamation on that point. Her Majesty's subjects were "warned not to break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by either of the belligerent parties." Now, he wanted to know in what sense they were to understand the expression lawfully and actually established. They were at present under an obligation to adhere to the Maritime law agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, which declared that "in order to be binding a blockade must be an effectual blockade"—that was to say, that it should be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the enemy's coasts. If these words were to be understood in their strict literal signification, a blockade was a thing almost physically impossible, because no nation in the world possessed a fleet large enough for this purpose. It must, therefore, be capable of receiving some explanation. Blockades were carried on by ships at sea, and by ships under sail, because no ships could carry coal enough to keep up a constant blockade by steam. During the war of the Revolution, he recollected, when their ships were blockading Toulon, they were on one occasion driven by storm across the Mediterranean to the coasts of Africa. Such an event might occur again, and, according to the strict literal meaning of the words, if it did, it would not be an effective blockade. Therefore, the words must be susceptible of some explanation, and he thought they must be understood with that qualification which commanded all the operations of man at sea—namely, wind and weather. If the words were to be taken with that qualification, then he thought it was to be regretted that Her Majesty's Government, instead of adopting words totally new, had not adopted the usual form, namely, "lawfully established and effectually maintained," because a blockade was not lawful unless it was effectual. He wished to know in what sense they were to understand the words used in the proclamation. Did they intend to convey the exact meaning of the words used in the Treaty of Paris, or, on the other hand, did they intend to qualify it? As to the second question, he could not help regretting that there was so much vagueness in the expression "contraband of war according to the law and modern usage of nations." How were plain men to find out what was considered contraband of war by the law and modern usage of nations? They must look to all the recent decisions of the Courts of Admiralty, not only in this, but in foreign countries, and it was probable that those decisions would be found conflicting. He wished to know what were the further articles, not mentioned, to which the proclamation applies, and which Her Majesty's subjects were cautioned not to convey. He apprehended that the articles contraband of war were constantly changing, and followed all the alterations made in the mode of conducting war. The time was when the armor alone would have been considered contraband of war. But he thought he had read in books of law that all these changes were controlled by one principle, which was *that contraband of war was that which in the possession of an enemy, would enable him the better to carry on the war.* That was clear, reasonable, and intelligible to every one. He regretted that Her Majesty's Government did not go back to that principle which all could understand, instead of using new words; he, therefore, wished to know what were the articles not mentioned to which the proclamation referred.

Earl GRANVILLE said the questions put by the noble Earl were very important and very difficult to answer. At the same time it was his duty to give the noble Earl all the information in his power. If, however, he fell into any mistake on the subject, he should feel grateful to any noble and learned lord on either side of the house to correct him. With regard to the first question as to the meaning of the words "lawful and actual blockade," he thought the noble Earl somewhat embarrassed the question by referring to the Declaration of the Congress of Paris. He apprehended that no change had been made by that Declaration as regarded those countries who were not parties to that agreement. The question of international law remained the same as previously, except with regard to paper blockades, which were formerly held to be good. *There was no doubt that blockade was lawfully and actually established, if maintained in a proper form and manner, and by such a force as to make it, not impossible, but difficult for vessels to enter or come out.* It was more difficult to give an answer to the second question, put by the noble Earl. But the Government pursued the same course on the present occasion as had formerly been pursued. The noble Earl had partially answered his own question, because he had admitted that the meaning of contraband of war must vary with the changes in the mode of conducting war. Certain articles were clearly contraband of war, and the character of others could only be determined by the decisions of the prize courts. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, had pursued a wise course, in his opinion in not specifying what was contraband of war. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby said the answer of the noble earl was entirely satisfactory. He did not feel inclined to complain of the terms of the proclamation as being vague and uncertain. It was impossible to introduce such a definition of a blockade, or of contraband of war, as his noble friend seemed to wish should be laid down. Nor did he complain of the proclamation as going beyond the necessity of the case—he meant as to the warning given to all British subjects with regard to their taking part in privateering expeditions. The proclamation wisely and properly informed the subjects of Her Majesty that whatever might be the result, if they engaged in these expeditions they would have no right to claim the protection of this country in case of any penal consequences arising from their own act. He did not complain of that extensive and solemn warning being given. But there were two points upon which it was absolutely necessary that Her Majesty's Government should lose no time in coming to a thorough understanding with the Government of the United States. First, with regard to this blockade, the Northern States have given notice of their intention to blockade the whole of the Southern ports. Now they knew that even if the fleet of the United States was three times as numerous as it was, it was not in their power to effectually blockade the whole coast of the Southern States; and though, no doubt, they might effectually blockade a port here and there, it was important that Her Majesty's Government should not commit themselves to the doctrine that the United States were to lay down the principle of a universal blockade, or that that universal blockade would be recognized by Her Majesty, or that all Her Majesty's subjects would be liable to penalties. Her Majesty's Government should make it clearly understood that a mere paper blockade, alleged to extend over a wide extent of coast which it was impossible to blockade, would not be recognized as valid by the British Government. But there was another more important point. Words had been used by his noble and learned friend on a previous occasion, which, coming from such high authority, might give rise to serious consequences if misconstructed. His noble and learned friend said that by the law of nations privateering was piracy, and if that were so, the Northern States would be justified in carrying out the theory and treating privateering as piracy. *He apprehended that if anything was clearer than another, it was that privateering was not piracy, and that no law could make that piracy, as regarded the subjects of one nation, which was not piracy by the law of nations.* [Hear, hear.] *Consequently the United States must not be allowed to entertain this doctrine, and to call upon Her Majesty's Government not to interfere.* They must not strain the law so as to visit with penalty of death, as for piracy, persons entitled to Her Majesty's protection. That was a question which could not be viewed with indifference, but must be seriously considered by the Government. It is quite right that the people of this country should be warned of the peril; but, on the other hand, it was essential that the United States should not be induced to deny the general interpretation of international law, and to inflict a punishment on privateering which was never inflicted by that law. He knew it was said that the United States treated the Confederate States of the South as mere rebels, and that, as rebels, these expeditions were liable to all the penalties of high treason. That was not the doctrine of this country, because we have declared that they are entitled to all the rights of belligerents. The Northern States could not claim the rights of belligerents for themselves, and, on the other hand, deal with other parties, not as belligerents, but as rebels. These were the two points on which it was most desirable that no misunderstanding should exist between the Government of Her Majesty and the United States—that we would not recognize anything but a clear and effectual blockade actually enforced, and that we would not recognize the doctrine that any declaration or law of the United States against the Southern States should have the power, as regarded others, of constituting privateering piracy, and visiting it with all the penalties attached to piracy—(hear, hear).

Lord BROUGHAM said it was clear that privateering was not piracy by the law of nations, however much it might be lamented that it was not so. But if any person or subject of this country entered into an expedition against another country with which we were at peace, that was of itself a piratical act, and they had themselves to blame who, after full warning chose to take that course, and could not expect their Government to interpose to save them from the extreme penalties attached to that course. As had been said in the previous discussion upon this subject, their blood would be upon their own heads. With regard to the articles contraband of war, it would have been much better if the Government could have introduced some invariable, certain and definite descriptions, but with the progress in naval science things become contraband of war which were not so before, and it was impossible, therefore, to lay down any fixed or invariable terms. He entirely agreed with his noble friend in holding that it was not necessary to constitute a blockade that every port of the coast should be so blockaded as to make entrance impossible, but it was enough that it should be made such as to afford a reasonable chance that no entrance could be effected.

Lord CHELMSFORD thought it might be as well to bring his noble and learned friend's opinion to a test. The Southern Confederation was admitted by the Government of this country to be a belligerent Power. Now, he wanted to know whether his noble and learned friend meant to say that if an Englishman was commissioned by the Southern Confederation—it being recognized as a belligerent Power—to fit out a privateer against the Federal Government that that person under those circumstances would be guilty of piracy. *That he ought to be, was the opinion of many judges.* [*The Lord Chancellor*: "No, no."] *Well, it was the opinion of many.* Now, undoubtedly those persons would be answerable to their own Government for an infraction of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but it was clear upon the question of international law that they would not be liable to be treated as pirates. The warning given by the proclamation was very useful and most necessary, and if persons would engage in expeditions of this kind after the notice that the Government would not interfere, they must take the consequences they had drawn upon themselves. If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent Power, he agreed with his noble and learned friend, that under those circumstances, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy. [Hear, hear.] And the question arose, after the abdication of JAMES II., when he commissioned persons to fit out enterprises against the Commerce of this country. The question arose after JAMES II. had been expelled from Ireland, and when he had not a foot of territory there, and when, therefore, he was merely claiming the right *de jure*. Now the question came before the Lords of the Privy Council, and they desired to have the opinions of learned civilians, and a report was given in a very grave and curious way by Dr. TINDAL, who was one of the counsel. Sir THOMAS PINFOLD had asserted that those persons were not pirates, and for a very strange reason—he said he argued against this being piracy, as it was impossible they could be pirates, for a pirate was *hostis humani generis*—but they were not enemies to all mankind, and therefore they were not pirates. [Laughter.] Whereupon the report said "all smiled." [Renewed laughter.] And he was asked if there was any such thing as piracy, if to be a pirate a man must be at war with all mankind? To which, as was natural, Sir THOMAS made no reply, but only repeated what he had laid down before. [Laughter.] Upon which one of the Lords of the Privy Council pressed the learned civilian with another question. He said: "Supposing any of His Majesty's subjects, by virtue of a commission of the late King, should by force seize the goods of their fellow-subjects by land—whether that would excuse them from being guilty at least of robbery, and if it would not of robbery, why should it more excuse them of piracy?" To which he made no reply. Now it was perfectly clear, under these circumstances, that those parties would be guilty of piracy, but he thought it was equally clear, that in the case assumed by his noble and learned friend, they would not be guilty of piracy. That was a matter that ought to be clearly understood, and as his noble and learned friend had, he thought, left it in some uncertainty, he had taken the liberty of trespassing upon their lordships' attention—(hear.)

The Lord Councellor said his noble friend, the President of the Council, had laid down the law upon this subject in a perfectly correct manner. There was no doubt that if an Englishman engaged in the service of the Southern States he violated the laws of the country and rendered himself liable to punishment, and that he had no right to trust to the protection of his native country to shield him from the consequences of his act. *But though that individual would be guilty of a breach of the law of his own country, he could not be treated as a pirate, and those who treated him as a pirate would be guilty of murder.* [Hear, hear.]

Lord KINGSDOWN *said as to the state of the law there could be no doubt a privateer acting under a Government was not a pirate.* No doubt the United States did not put the extravagant proclamation they had issued upon the ground that privateers were pirates, because they themselves insisted upon the right of privateering. But they put it upon this ground, that they were dealing with rebels, and that they would hang them not, properly speaking, as pirates, but as persons who were guilty of high treason against the State to which they were subject. [Hear, hear.] Of course it was a matter for their own consideration what was to be the operation of that proclamation. He believed that the enforcement of that doctrine would be an act of barbarity which would produce an outcry throughout the civilized world, but he hoped that it was a mere *brutum fulmen*, and not intended to be carried out. But that being the case with regard to their own country, the case with regard to England was quite different. We had recognized the Southern Confederacy, not as an independent State, but as a belligerent Power; and therefore, *if the Federal Government should act upon the principle they had laid down as against British subjects, he apprehended that this Government might with perfect justice interfere, and under some circumstances they might, by the influence of public opinion, be compelled to interfere.* [Hear, hear.] Yet, at the same time, the offender would not as a right, having acted in violation of the feeling of his own country, and therefore of his own Government call upon his Government to interfere. That, he apprehended, was the state of the case, and he must say he thought it impossible that the Government could have framed the proclamation more prudently than they had done with respect to articles contraband of war. For instance, provisions might become contraband of war, if sent to a port where there was an army of a State at war, and that army was in great want of provisions. Again, coals sent to a country at war, if sent for manufacturing purposes, were not contraband of war, but they would become so if sent where there were war steamers, and for the purpose of supplying those war steamers. It was, therefore, quite impossible to frame a proclamation under which there would be no difficulty of definition. With respect to the matter of blockade, the practice had been very much modified and altered by the introduction of steam, as one steamship would take the ground of a number of sailing vessels; but it had been held that a blockade could not be constituted by drawing a line which would prevent vessels from going to particular ports to which they had a right to go.

Lord BROUGHAM hoped and trusted that all persons would take notice of the warning given in the proclamation that British subjects serving in the American war must run the risk of whatever penalty they might be liable to, whether they served on the one side or the other, or at sea or on land. *A case had occurred about thirty years ago, where two British subjects were tried and hanged for piratical interference on land, and no step was taken to save their lives or avenge their death.*

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said the object of the proclamation was certainly to deter Englishmen from engaging on either side in war in America, and they were told that if they acted in this respect against the law of their country and against the law of nations, they must not expect any protection from the British Government. But he very much feared that a great deal that had passed that night would tend much to diminish the effect of the proclamation. He only hoped that it would not go so, because he was quite sure that long before diplomacy could interfere in the matter the offender would be hanged.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

From the London Times.

The answer that can be given to Lord ELLENBOROUGH is, that a blockade must be, on the one hand, a great deal more than a mere paper prohibition. A line may be induced to believe that a broad chalk-line forms a barrier which she cannot pass, but mankind have a right to require that before their natural liberty be taken from them something more substantial shall be interposed between them and the port they desire to enter. On the other hand, *it would be absurd to say that a blockade shall not be respected unless it be completely effective.* Such a rule would be to invite a perpetual breaking of blockades, since the very fact of a successful evasion would prove conclusively, according to the definition, that it was no blockade at all, on the same principle that treason never prospers because rebellion, when triumphant, ceases to be treason.

Still less reasonable was the complaint of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, that the proclamation did not enable plain men to find out what articles are contraband of war. Until some means can be devised of defining, not only all that has been, but all that will be invented by the perverse ingenuity of man, acting upon a very rapidly increasing development of physical science, for the systematic destruction of his fellow-creatures, it will be utterly impossible to point out beforehand what is to be considered contraband of war. The most harmless materials when taken alone—the ingredients of gunpowder, for instance—when associated together may produce the most deleterious compounds; and things apparently quite unconnected with war—such as food and fuel, for instance—may, with reference to the purpose with which they were shipped, assume a highly contraband character. War is a great experiment of fiction; its conduct and its rules are based upon the very sternest of all stern and practical realities. It eludes the attempt to circumscribe it by metaphysical definitions, and bases itself instead upon the laws of nature and the possibilities open to us by the discoveries of physical science. A topic far more worthy of mature consideration than the questions proposed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, was the doctrine with regard to "privateering" enunciated by Lord DERBY. The argument of Lord DERBY seems to be that the North, by declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, claims from neutral nations the respect due to its rights as a belligerent Power; and, therefore, that, whatever the North may choose to do with the citizens of the Southern States captured on board the privateers fitted out under letters-of-marque from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the North has no right to treat the belligerent rights of the South as a nullity with regard to the subjects of countries from which it claims respect for its own belligerent rights. The result would be that the North, by declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, has bound itself not to execute as pirates the subjects of neutral States serving on board such privateers. The argument is one of great subtlety and refinement, and seemed to receive confirmation from the arguments of subsequent speakers. It is clear that English subjects serving on board an American "privateer" are not pirates, though, if they choose so to act, the English Government, by the Proclamation, seems to avow its intention of leaving them to a pirate's fate. It may possibly deserve consideration whether this decision can be strictly adhered to. At any rate, we cannot doubt that the authoritative declaration of the law by so many judges of eminent authority will go very far to prevent the danger apprehended, and may possibly be the means of introducing into the very commencement of a dreadful civil war those principles of humanity and moderation the operation of which might otherwise be suspended until enforced and demonstrated by the barbarous logic of reprisals.

From the London News.

The uniform tenor of intelligence from the United States cannot be expected to please the secret sympathizers with the Secessionists, or the still more numerous class among us who, dwelling rather upon differences between the forms of administrative Government in England and America than upon their common possession of Anglican liberty, have disqualified themselves for fairly judging the acts of the Federal Administration. It is now seen how false and shallow were the estimates of the Washington Government, which, until lately, obtained currency here. Simply because people did not know what Mr. LINCOLN was doing, they were quite sure they knew he was doing nothing. The favorite argument from ignorance has never been carried further. All who had paid any attention to American affairs knew well enough what the President must be about. The slight and flimsy work for doing which JEFFERSON DAVIS got unmeasured praise was nothing to that which had to be done. At Montgomery they had simply to make a Government. Mr. LINCOLN had also to do that; but he also had to unmake one. He had to destroy the evils which Southern traitors had taken care to wind about the new President, to disperse a whole army of disaffected officers before it was safe to venture a single step. The instant that was effected the whole scene changed. The North then displayed a military energy which has astonished the South, and which has already charged the tone of the Secessionists. Instead of the cheap boast of a march to Washington, the braggarts at Montgomery are whining about their rights, and thinking how best to defend themselves from the justice which is shortly to call them to account. The force at the disposal of the Federal Government is overwhelming. So obvious has this fact become, that a new difficulty is started, and those who were lately chiding Mr. LINCOLN for not exerting himself, now insist that it is all in vain, and ask incredulously what he is going to do. And here, again, as Governments do not usually publish the plans of their campaign, the argument from ignorance appears to great advantage. For our parts, we prefer to notice from day to day the success which attends Mr. LINCOLN'S action. The progress of disintegration has been stopped with a strong hand, and in States which, like Maryland and Virginia, were falling under the tyranny of the lawless and violent enlightened and peaceable citizens are recovering their due influence. From the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico men talk more reasonably, and if the voice of patriotism gains a hearing there, it will be because Mr. LINCOLN has so ordered it. If the destinies of the Union are to be submitted to the arbitrament of war, he has acted wisely. If a peaceful separation, with all the difficulties attendant upon such questions, as tariffs, extradition treaties, division of territories, and the like, is to be attempted, we say again he has taken the only prudent course, for no settlement could be lasting if made under the menace of a Slave Power.

All the facts that come to hand only place in a stronger light the duty which lies upon neutral Powers, and above all upon England, of leaving the people of the United and Confederate States to settle this quarrel in their own way. The English Government has done its duty in issuing the Proclamation which lately appeared in our columns, and which was the subject of an important discussion on Thursday evening in the House of Lords. The manifold relations between this country and the American States, the probability that one of the parties now engaged in civil war will apply to British subjects for aid, and importance to the North of being able to close up the Southern ports, made it desirable that the law upon the various legal questions which may arise should be clearly defined. After perusing the speeches of the various eminent lawyers who delivered their opinions upon the points mooted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, it must be confessed that the unanimity of opinion is not so striking as might be desired.

It is necessary to bear in mind continually that Ministers have determined to grant to both parties in America—the North and the South—belligerent rights. The meaning of this is, that England is prepared to treat the United States and the Confederate States as two Powers—not, indeed, independent, but at war with each other, and entitled to belligerent rights. England, therefore, occupies towards each of them the position of a neutral, and is bound to conduct herself with perfect impartiality to both parties. The fact, however, that to us these parties occupy such a position as entitles them to belligerent rights, does not alter the relations of the North and South to each other. President LINCOLN may still regard himself as President of the thirty-three United States and may treat JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers as traitors and rebels. *In strict law it must be admitted that the South cannot claim to be at war with the North, for in the eyes of the Northern constitutionalists the South has no independent existence.* As Lord KINGSDOWN said, whether President LINCOLN chooses to treat the Southern secoders literally as rebels must be matter for his own consideration, but he could not help thinking that to act upon such a view would be to have recourse to a piece of barbarity which would raise an outcry throughout the whole civilized world. If, then, President LINCOLN and his Cabinet adopt the opinion of Lord KINGSDOWN, there can be no doubt that any citizen of a Southern State—although a rebel—will be entitled, if taken by the North, to all the rights of an enemy.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We need not remind our readers of the decision arrived at by the Congress of Paris—"That privateering is and remains abolished." As England had made her adhesion to the liberal provisions respecting the trade of neutrals conditional on consent to the abolition of privateering, and as the United States (as then represented in foreign affairs) refused their concurrence in that principle, international law, as regards neutral commerce, of course remains in *statu quo*, so far as they are concerned. Our readers are aware of the intention, loudly proclaimed at the North, to hang Southern privateers as pirates whenever they catch them, and the proclamation of our Government, regarding British subjects who might speculate in that line, will leave them at liberty to do as they like to these also. But as the North lately took advantage of the Southern secession to do a stroke of business for itself, or rather for some of its sections, not remarkably to its credit, by the Morrill Tariff—it would seem open to it to separate itself from the South now, in a manner more honorable, by concurrence with enlightened Europe in proscription of *all* privateering. The most characteristic representative, at the era of American Independence, of the qualities which most distinguish the North—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—had the honor of signing the first treaty abolishing privateering with FREDERICK II., of Prussia. If American policy has since been reversed in that respect, it has been reversed under the same influences, under which that other piracy—the African Slave trade—has been practically restored to illicit activity under American colors.

The same policy which has rendered it possible for swarms of slavers to issue from American ports, ship their human cargoes in Africa, and land them in Cuba, or in South American ports themselves, with impunity—that same policy is now sending forth swarms of privateers to ply their piracy. The United States flag was first prostituted to frustrate the United States law, which had stigmatized the African Slave-trade as piracy. The United States flag is now threatened with being hauled down by pirates (we beg pardon, privateers), under letters-of-marque from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. A grand disdain for the sentiments of the civilized world shines through all these proceedings. We learn from private letters that Southerners write to their creditors at New-York that they cannot remit, *as they require all their means for the war.* For fitting out privateers, amongst other things, to intercept their credit in commerce. Base is the slave who pays—or the slave-owner who does not plunder! *The calmness of disregard for means and ends, which the Southern mind seems arriving at may perhaps be traced to the central root of repudiation of man's property in himself.*

With regard to privateering, we shall be told, doubtless as those who denounce that relic of barbarism always are told—that States not possessed of adequate naval forces, must call in volunteer auxiliaries, and that privateers at sea are equivalent to volunteers on land. We shall be content to admit the justness of the parallel, if those who allege it can point out any parallel employment of volunteers by land on the predatory footing of privateers at sea. Volunteers in war are commanded by the officers of their Government, and subjected to the regular discipline and laws of war. Conceive for a moment volunteer corps let loose on an enemy's territory, to carry on hostilities on their own account, for the avowed and exclusive sake of the private plunder they can sack in the process! If the idea is utterly and totally incompatible with every rule of civilized warfare on one element, how should it become consistent with those rules on the other. If land-privateers would be hanged without mercy, why not sea ones?

The plea for water-highwaymen, that those who commission them cannot afford to make war in a regular way, would hold good for land-highwaymen, employed by Governments, whose subjects declined to pay war-taxes. It is the old principle, very convenient for buccaneer-belligerents, if the civilized world would stand it—of making war support itself. But the civilized world won't stand such practice by land—why should it by sea? If this war goes on, some practical answers will be provoked to that question.

From the London Chronicle.

We felt proud that Englishmen should be in at the death of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples, and when the time comes for Italy to make another struggle for the liberation of Venetia, no foreign enlistment acts will prevent our countrymen from assisting to chase the Austrian tyrant from the land. But no such sentiments can exist with reference to the American quarrel, and if any Englishman fought on either side, we should feel that he was out of the path of duty, and merited punishment, if he had the ill-fortune to be caught by the meshes of the law. To join the regular forces of either party would be a serious error, if not an actual crime; while to become a pirate, under the name of a privateer, would be to deserve summary suspension at the yard-arm of the ship. Thus, one portion, at least, of the manifold intentions of the voluminous and incomprehensible proclamation will be enforced by the general opinion of the country; and if any one should flagrantly contravene certain other provisions, and without "due license under the sign manual of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors," fit out any ship of war, for President LINCOLN or President DAVIS, no one would regret to see the vessel seized before she left our ports. But those who drew up the proclamation are well aware that the act it recites attempts to deal with a vast quantity of transactions, over which legislation can exercise no real control. For example, it would be impossible to enforce rigidly the clause against equipping ships for any foreign power, when our ship builders construct vessels for Russia one day and for Egypt the next. Nor can the gunmakers of Birmingham be precluded from selling weapons which they may have every reason to believe will be used in the fray. It is only a very limited number of overt acts that can be controlled, and how is made ridiculous when such a clumsy and cumbersome rigmarole as that of the Foreign Enlistment act is solemnly paraded as if one quarter of its powers were meant to be employed.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

There is no doubt that the terms of this proclamation will find a hearty response among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. English and Irish regiments as we regret to observe, are said to have been formed in New-York for the purpose of taking part in the struggle; but we venture to think that, on the whole, that there never was a quarrel in which Englishmen at home were less inclined to interfere than in this between the two sections of a kindred community. The strongest wish entertained on the subject by people in this country is to see the contest terminated with as little bloodshed as possible; and on whichever side their sympathies may incline, they have no anxiety to meddle in the purely domestic concerns of a free nation. It is not, however, merely because the recent proclamation accords with the public convictions of the day that it claims our approbation, but because it is founded on broad principles of policy and justice to which there are very few, if any, exceptions. It is very seldom that the interference of foreigners in the internal struggles of any country is morally defensible, and it is scarcely ever that such interference is politically expedient. In the Italian war of last year—a subject in which it happened that two sections of the British community took a deep and unusual interest—the Government tolerated interference in two opposite directions; but in spite of our sympathy with the motives of those who went out to join GARIBALDI, it must be confessed that neither the services of the English *Garibaldini* nor of the Irish *Papalini* were of a nature to do credit to the British nation or good to the causes which they respectively sought to benefit. As regards the American civil war, the question as to the morality and policy of any sort of interference is fortunately past all doubt. No Englishman could wish to serve under the flag of the slave-holding Southern Confederacy except for essentially piratical objects; and to side with the Northern States would only be to embitter and protract a struggle which cannot possibly lead to any result either beneficial to humanity or conducive to the interests of England.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW-ORLEANS.

From the European Times.

The liberal tariff adopted by the new Confederacy of the Southern States of America has given an additional stimulus to those commercial enterprises, the want of which has long been felt by the trading community on both sides of the Atlantic, and which secession has rendered indispensable. Among these is direct communication by steam between Liverpool and New-Orleans, to supply which a comprehensive project, long matured under most experienced judges of the requirements of the case, is in fair progress towards realization, entitled the British and American Southern Steamship Company (Limited.) Before secession had been thought of, this scheme had been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, reported upon most favorably by a committee of that body, and a sufficient support promised by the leading mercantile friends in that great American cotton depôt to enable the promoters to commence at once the preliminary arrangements. Two iron screw steamers were forthwith laid down by Messrs. PALMER & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and have since been launched; and two are fast approaching completion. The secession of the Southern States has materially improved the prospects of this undertaking, promising as they were before, by the large trade in the European manufactures, which the free trade policy of the seceding States is certain to draw to New-Orleans. The estimates of the working expenses and earnings, prepared by Mr. SAMUEL, of Liverpool, than whom no man is more competent for such purpose, and revised and approved by a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, of New-Orleans, for the promotion of the project, are as satisfactory as could be desired. The minimum earnings against the maximum expenses, show a profit of 15 per cent., after making ample provision for insurance, depreciation and repairs. This computation is based upon the earnings of six steamers (each of 1,750 tons register, and having capacity for 3,000 bales of cotton and 100 passengers), making an aggregate of 26 trips a year. Freight on Cotton is reckoned at a half-penny per pound, and on cargo from Liverpool at New-York rates. A small number of passengers each way is calculated, but the computed earnings do not include revenue from letters, Cotton supplies, or profits accruing from sailing at Havana. Offers have been made to coal the steamers at New-Orleans at the same cost as at Liverpool; and the certainty which the Southern tariff affords of a very considerable direct trade between the two ports gives a promising aspect to the enterprise.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Mr. BRIGHT, on the 17th, presented, in the House of Commons, a petition from the manufacturers, clerks and laborers in the employ of Messrs. PLATT, machine makers of Oldham, signed by 2,300 persons, stating that they viewed with alarm the serious diminution which would probably take place in the supply of cotton, in consequence of the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, and praying the House to adopt such measures as would contribute to the development of the agricultural and commercial resources of India, so as to enable that country to compete on fair terms with America. The petitioners recommended the improvement of the tenure by which land is held; the establishment of efficient Courts of law for the better protection of the ryots, and the construction of all necessary public works, including railroads, canals, water-ways, works of irrigation, and particularly the opening of the navigation of the River Godavary.

Affairs in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

Late dates from the City of Mexico have been received here. The American, English, and Belgian Ministers had arrived simultaneously. Nothing particular relating to the mission of those parties had transpired.

There were decided indications that the agents of the Southern Confederacy were bringing to bear a strong opposition to Mr. CORWIN.

The Mexican Congress was in session. JUAREZ had been declared the elected President by a large majority of the people. Señor MATA had resigned as Minister of Finance, to take his place as Deputy from Vera Cruz.

The Constitutional Government has exercised great energy and determination in hunting the robbers on the public highways, and with such success that the great road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is now considered entirely safe.

From the tenor of all the advices received, the Mexican Government appears to be verging towards stability. Mr. WELLER had been very ill. He was at Jalapa, awaiting an opportunity to leave for the United States.

Condition of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 1.

Senator DOUGLAS is a little better to-night. His friends are somewhat encouraged.

Verdict of Murder.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

In the case of George C. HERSEY, charged with causing the death of BETSEY FRANCES TIBBETT, of Weymouth, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.—We have late advices from Omaha, N. T., to the effect that the Sioux Indians had recently become enraged at the Pawnees, and were determined to exterminate them. They were able to muster about 3,000 braves, and were quite too much for the Pawnees, who are not so numerous nor so warlike. In view of this, the white traders living among the Pawnees agreed to help them. On the Sioux hearing of this, they threatened vengeance on all the white settlers of the Territory. The whites became alarmed, and in two weeks enlisted a thousand volunteers. These, added to the forces of the Pawnees, were too powerful for the Sioux, so that they deemed it inexpedient to proceed against their enemies. Thus the matter stands for the present.

Nebraska will offer this division of a thousand men to the United States Government, as a home guard, it being the business of the General Government to protect the people of the territories.—*Chicago Journal, May 30.*

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent corrugated iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

DIED.

MURPHY—In this City, on Friday, May 31, at his room, Howard Hotel, New-York, JOHN MURPHY, aged 39 years; a native of Belturbet, County Cavan, Ireland, and of the firm of McConville & Murphy, New-York.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, June 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Edward Burke, No. 163 Bridge at., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., where a solemn requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry at 8½ o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON—In this City, on Saturday, June 1, SARAH JANE, wife of Robert Patterson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 47 Christopher-st., on Monday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

YOUNGS—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 1, at 6½ o'clock, CHARLES A., adopted son of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 1.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg	98½	100	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	s30 72
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	98½	100	do	s15 72
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71, coup	99	100	do	s6 72½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, coup	99½	100	do	s10 72½
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 Nts.	103½	300	do	s3 73½
5,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	s10 41	100	do	b60 73½
4,000	do	s10 40½	50	do	s9 73½
4,000	do	c 41½	300	Erie Railroad	21¾
12,000	do	s15 40½	700	do	21¾
1,000	do	41	50	do	s6 23¼
10,000	Va. State 6s	45¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	34½
5,000	do	45¾	50	do	s60 34½
1,000	do	45¾	50	Hudson River R.	34½
10,000	N.C. State 6s	s10 82¾	300	Harlem Railroad	10½
2,000	do	83	20	Harlem R. Pref.	21½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	s3 40¾	100	Reading Railroad	31½
10,000	do	s5 40¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s10 41¾
1,000	do	b30 40¾	130	do	41
5,000	La. State 6s	84	100	do	s10 42
2,000	do	s5 84¾	50	Panama R.	s30 102
5,000	Mad. R. 3d m. bs.	80	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	c 63¾
2,000	do	79	100	do	s3 63¾
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b.	73 85	400	do	s10 63½
5,000	Mich. S. & N. I. b.	71	300	do	s30 63¾
1,000	Leh. & M. L. b.	2	100	do	s30 66
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st m.	97¾	100	do	s1 wk 68
5	Bank Commerce	79¾	50	do	s11 68
35	do	79¾	650	do	c 68¾
20	do	80	50	do	c 68¾
30	Amer. Ex. Bank	79	100	do	c 69
40	Park Bank	86	40	Clev., Col. & C. R.	94
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	64¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 57½
215	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	55	175	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾

SATURDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made half a holiday to-day, in compliment to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. The dealings were pretty much over before 2 o'clock. The transfers of Illinois Central, which reopened this forenoon, were got through with under less excitement than the recent heavy advance in the Cash Stock might have indicated. The *short* sellers appear to have taken their measures in good season, and have been turning or extending their contracts through the whole week. The price for this day's delivery was less firm than on Thursday and Friday, business ranging between 68¼@69 ₩ cent, while 30-day contracts were thrown ahead as low as 65¾ ₩ cent In New-York Central the transactions were less than yesterday, and the price closed ¼ ₩ cent easier, say 72¾ ₩ cent. In other Share descriptions the changes from yesterday were not important A very heavy business was again done in the Border State Bonds, the demand running strongest upon Missouris, which were wanted and freely supplied at 40¼ ₩ cent. Tennessees were a fraction easier than on Friday. Government Stocks in moderate request, and the rates ¼@¼ under yesterday's currency. At the close of the Street dealings at 3 o'clock, a dull feeling obtained, wi hout change in prices from the foregoing quotations.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. May 25.	LOANS. May 18.	SPECIE. May 25.	SPECIE. May 18.
Citizens' Bank	$1,800 616	$1,913 539	$3 819,607	$3 786 275
Canal Bank	848,632	819,021	1,395,938	1 436 858
Louisiana	1,576,709	1,703,711	3,292,652	3,336 364
Louis'a State	3,010,218	3,180,812	2 400,664	2,388,037
Mec. & Trad	662 380	667,3 0	905,568	940,548
Bk. of N. O	973,194	1,007 611	1,257,867	1,256 224
Southern Bk	77 356	76 985	391 376	433 914
Union Bank	925,184	962 638	2e2 540	245 240
Merchants'	416 639	434 947	386 288	226, 36
Crescent City	795 928	787,684	2C4 79	230 847
Bk. of Amer	836 301	838 502	657,412	705 398
Total	11,906,056	12,379,731	15,084,631	15,095 468
	Decrease	$473,681	Decrease	$.0 927

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 25.	CIRCULATION. May 18.	DEPOSITS. May 25.	DEPOSITS. May 18.
Citizens' Bank	$2,213 485	$2,258 985	$3,647,593	$3,749 908
Canal Bank	723,721	762 520	1,318,758	1,355,119
Louisiana	845,466	879,741	4,488 306	4,401,473
Louis'na State	1,540,690	1,511,080	3,964,383	4,140 379
Mec. & Traders	264,330	290,720	1,088 260	1,136 563
Bank of N. O	471,415	476,645	1,217 771	1,224 77
Southern Bk	39 650	41,525	384 2 5	418 322
Union Bank	468,640	477,965	776,523	834,783
Merchants' Bk	284,775	264,036	537,101	386 934
Crescent City	127,310	126,690	159,088	196,921
Bk. of America	143,205	147,640	1,055,913	1,126,428
Totals	7,122,211	7 293,896	18,647,959	18,999,681
	Decrease	$171,689	Decrease	$342,512

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 25.	EXCHANGE. May 18.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 25	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 18.
Citizens' Bank	$1,350,883	$1,431,902	$170,625	$191,500
Canal Bank	1,565,823	1,614,860	160,323	82,039
Louisiana	1,246,212	1,250,248	130,191	106 134
Louisiana St.	318,193	355,123	38,633	57 192
Mec. & Traders	307 950	324,043	22,347	16,981
Bank of N. O.	2,353	26,085	141,466	145,003
Southern Bank	832,786	832 923		
Union Bank	238 031	309 237	102,339	107 997
Merchants' Bk.	2,366	3,441	23,277	19,769
Crescent City	2,489	10,176	2 [illegible]	6,616
Bk. of America	....	....	2,135	3,780
Total	$5,668,884	$5,848,519	$739,112	$777,252
	Decrease	$287,455	Increase	$11,860

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York, for the week ending June 1st:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Dry Goods	$1 943,963	$972 824	$456,915
General Mdse	3,646 314	2,152,113	2,369,433
Total for the week	$5,640,277	$3,124,937	$2,825,508
Previously reported	99,325 273	96,247,401	68,897,214
Since Jan. 1	$104,965 550	$98,412,338	$71,732,722

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 86; Reading Railroad 15¼; Morris Canal 39½; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 39. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Saturday, June 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 14,050 bbls. Flour, 264 bbls. Cornmeal, 216,523 bushels Wheat, 157,714 bushels Corn, 6,282 bushels Oats, 816 bushels Malt, 795 pkgs Provisions, and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 797 bbls., including 668 bbls. Pots, and 129 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio been in fair request, chiefly at from 12¾c. @13¼c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Sales, 2,000 bags. Other kinds have been quiet.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, June 1:

	1860.	1861.
Java, mats	15,944	
Java, bags	1,558	860
Singapore, mats	1,522	
Singapore, bags	354	2,213
Rio, bags	14,468	101,510
Laguayra, bags	700	7 684
Maracaibo, bags	678	5 180
St. Domingo, bags		620
Jamaica, bags	250	
Ceylon, bags	1,595	
Costa Rica, bags	2,285	1,068
Bombay, bags		830
Grand total, pkgs	39,354	119,965

COTTON—Continues in limited request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day at, however, slightly reduced prices, the market closing heavily. Sales 16,100 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 85@$4 95; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 07½@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 80@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$5 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40 @$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$4 95
Extra State	$ 07½	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive, and tending downward. Sales have been made of 900 bbls., at $5 50@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 10@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 475 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite abundant, to-day, the receipts since our last having been very heavy. The demand has been active, and holders have met the requirements of buyers freely, at generally reduced prices. Sales 207,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms: Canada Club, $1 16@$1 20; White Western, $1 35@$1 65; Red Western at $1 29 @$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 18; Northwestern Club, at $1 12@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97½c.@$1 14, the inside rate for a small lot badly damaged, and White Kentucky at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn is firmly and decidedly cheaper. The inquiry is brisk at the reduced figures, sales, 170,000 bush., at 46c.@46c., closing at 40c.@44c. for very common to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 47c. @52c. for Western Yellow ₩ bush. Rye continues in demand at 66c.@68c. ₩ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31½c.@32c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@34c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues inactive at 60c.@65c. for shipping lots and 70c.@80c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather less demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@23c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Light receipts and sales have been reported, during the past week. Of the movements in the various kinds of Hides, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. write thus: "DRY HIDES.—The market during the entire week has been excessively dull, buyers and sellers generally evincing no disposition to operate, and sales of this description footing up only 5 000 Hides, Prices, of course, remain nominal. We note the arrival of the *Light Boat*, from Rio Grande, with only 400 Dry Hides; also of the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, in ballast. WET SALTED HIDES.—The export movement, which for some time past has been the only cheering feature in the market, is gradually subsiding under very unfavorable news from European markets in which there is now an accumulation of American Hides. The demand for home consumption continues very light, and the market may be quoted as languid. Prices are without change, though evidently weaker. The *Light Boat*, from Rio Grande, brings 1,013 Cow Hides. Upper Leather stock and Calcutta Hides continue neglected, with prices entirely nominal, and a large stock of each in first hands. The exportation of Hides to European markets during the last month, comprised about 35,000 Hides, including 1 000 W. S Rio Grande Cow, 3,000 W. S. Montevideo Horse, and 1 000 Dry California; 8,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, and 2,000 do, Rio Grande, were sent out to be tanned for account of importers during the same time" Week's receipts, 13,012 Hides; week's sales, 10,200 Hides, including 600 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms for Canada; 500 Dry Central American, 17@18 lbs., 13½c., less 5 ₩ cent, usual selection; 250 Dry Honduras 20 lbs., 12c, 6 mos, rejecting bad Hides; 2 200 Dry Western, 22@22 lbs, 10c.@10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,600 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 100 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs, private terms; 550 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Western Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 5½c @5c., cash, for export; 1,900 City Slaughters, 70@75 lbs., 5¾c.@6c., cash, for export; 406 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, 45 lbs, private terms; 150 Wet Salted Demerara, 40 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 466,400, (same time last year 260,550—year before, 2 9,900,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2 200 Horse, 2 00 E. I. Cow and Buffalo. The stock comprises: 141,300 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 31,100 Dry Rio Grande; 52,300 Dry Orinoco; 19,600 Dry California; 4,100 Dry Truxillo and Honduras; 22,200 Dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 11,200 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 5,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 11,700 Dry Central American and San Juan; 9 300 Dry Barcelona; 6,000 Dry West Indies, &c; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 53,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 42,500 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 19,300 Dry Sierra Leone; 1,500 Dry Salted Maranham; 1,500 Dry and Salted from Liverpool; 3 300 Wet and Salted Buenos Ayres; 8 400 Wet and Salted California; 6,000 Wet and Salted Western and Southern; 4,800 Wet and Salted Rio Grande Cow; 2,200 Wet and Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 2,000 Penang Cow and Buffalo; 9 4 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "The movements of Hemlock Sole this week have been confined principally to large receipts from the tanneries. Sales have been very meagre, though rather in excess of those of last week, but at prices that may be considered fair when compared with those now being paid for the raw material. In view of the small quantities of Hides in process of tanning, and being rent out, the trade are firmer than the laws of supply and demand would seem to justify, but their course is doubtless the only one to lay the foundation of a future remunerative business Oak tanned, under a very light demand, is less firm. Upper in the Rough continues in moderate request and prices are firm."

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Continue inactive at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 25¢, and 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 15¾c.@16c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New York, June 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	1,319	8,374
Cuba, Clayed, hhds	719	935
Porto Rico, hhds	1 703	3 606
Total hhds	3.741	12.915
Cuba and New-Orleans, bbls	6,588	3,873

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 300 obls, in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@7c. for Hams and 4¾c @5¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Lard is in request and is steady. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is selling slowly, at $11 25@$15 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87 @$6 25 for Country Mess. ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $15 50 @$18 ₩ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 9c @14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State. ₩ lb. Cheese is plenty and heavy, at 4c.@ 8¾c. ₩ lb.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, June 1.

RECAPITULATION.

PORK.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Clear	3,467	1 1,976	1 359
Mess	26 745	19,069	37,485
Thin mess	971	709	1 631
Prime mess	449	456	2,123
Prime	30	35	42
Prime	20,376	17,240	22 519
Rumps	909	900	1,337
Refuse mess	1 271	351	193
Refuse prime	148	199	191
Other refuse	1,505	1,639	1,647
Uninspected	14,688	14,451	7 684
Total	70,559	57,005	76 223

BEEF.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Repacked mess	13 368	10 682	6.755
Repacked Chicago mess	11,748	8,391	14,660
Railroad beef	178	84	602
Refuse mess	563	724	1,116
Other refuse	1,108	923	1,657
Tcs. prime mess	3,543	4,217	2 843
Country mess	2,316	2,317	4 975
Country prime	723	724	1,498
Uninspected tcs	1,634	3,444	4
Uninspected bbls	9 275	16 607	9,454
Total	44.456	47,513	43.466

RICE—Sales, 100 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, June 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	6,362	7 231
East Indian, bags		1,514

SKINS—Are in limited request. Sales, this week, include 2,500 lbs. Central American Deer, at 40c., and 2,500 Tampico Goat, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, to-day, and 1,000 hhds. have been disposed of, including Cuba at 4¾c @4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered, at reduced prices. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties for cash thus: "Best quality Loaf, 8c.; best quality Crushed, 7¾c.; Circle A— Crushed, 7¾c.; Granulated, 7½c.; Ground, 7 c.; White A, 7¼c.; Yellow C, 6¾c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, June 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	60,664	51,832	12,566
Porto Rico, hhds	9,964	8,318	8 895
St. Croix			193
New-Orleans, hhds	5,111	1 731	4,066
Eng. Island, hhds	565	375	769
Texas, hhds	150	110	30
Total hhds	76,663	62,347	68,809
Melado	1 316	6,255	6,324
Total, boxes	34,785	10 692	24,722
Total, bags	61,515	81,812	191,040

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs, at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, here, during the past month, the Messrs. MESSENGER review thus: "There has been an active demand for Kentucky Leaf the past month, on speculation, to the Trade, manufacturers and exporters. The changed aspect of our domestic commercial relations—the closing of the principal outlets for this staple, together with the probable curtailment in some sections, and the diminished production of last season, have induced the belief that a favorable future may be anticipated. Our receipts hereafter must necessarily be confined to inland channels from those States only that remain in the Union; the extent of the supplies is therefore entirely conjectural. The deliveries have been large; the major portion go to England and the Mediterranean. Receipts free. It would seem that this market must be the largest recipient of Tobacco, at least for this year, which may be rendered of permanent for the future. Holders very firm. Sales for the month, 2,900 hhds Kentucky, and 80 do. Virginia &c. In Manufactured, there has been less excitement, which may be attributed to a reduced stock and limited business generally. Transactions, about 7,000 packages, part taken for resale. The market closes quiet, but firm. In Seed Leaf there has been a fair inquiry, confined to inferior qualities, and taken mostly for export at unchanged prices. The Trade continue to purchase sparingly. The sales of Foreign continue circumscribed, owing to the light stock and general prevalence of an apathetic feeling. The imports have almost ceased.

Domestic Trade of the New-York Inspector's Warehouse, in May:

	Ky. Va & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock May 1, 1861, hhds	11 265	911	4	12,180
Received since	3 381	223	—	3,604
	14 646	1,134	4	15 784
Delivered since	2,231	69	1	2 301
Stock June 1, 1861	12 415	1,065	3	12.483
Stock June 1, 1860	9.988	875	5	10 869

Messrs. J. McJ. BANGEL & Co. report the movements at their warehouse, during the month of May, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock April 30, 1861	2,527
DELIVERED IN MAY.	
Kentucky	592
Stock June 1, 1861	2,125

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16½c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to day were more extensive at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@1s.10½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d. @7 32d ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s 9d ₩ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter, 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d ₩ bush.; Peas, 9d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. @11d., ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 40s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British barque, 360 tons, (now at Salem,) from St. John, N. B., to Grimsby, Timber, at 31s and Deals 82s. 6d.; a brig, 225 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32 50; a Bremen bark, 480 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, 770 hhds. Tobacco, 25s.; two barks, 360 and 367 tons, and a schooner, 387 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; two schooners, 315 and 350 tons, to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $18; one, 375 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayras $19; one, 343 tons, to Havana, $2,150; a British brig, 130 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,500; a brig to Matanzas, 75c. ₩ hhd. and 62½c. ₩ bbl.; ship *Keystone State*, 853 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W.; a ship, 608 tons, to Bordeaux; a British brig, 213 tons, to Rotterdam; a schooner, 180 tons, to West Coast Africa and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Opinion in the Record Commission Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Comptroller.*—This case has been often stated in the *Times*. The decision on the appeal was published a day or two since. The opinion is of public interest, and is as follows:

BY THE COURT: CLERKE, P. J.—I. The position taken by the counsel for the defendant in his seventh point, is disposed of by the act of April 17, 1860, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of New York to raise money by tax for City and County purposes. By the sixth section of the act, they are empowered to raise and collect, in addition to the ordinary taxation, the further sum, not exceeding $80,000, to meet and pay whatever sum, up to that amount, may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records.

Whether the Legislature had or had not the constitutional power originally to appoint the Commissioners of Records, under whose direction and superintendence the work was done, yet the work having been done, and the Legislature determining that the work was a service rendered to the county, they had the right to tax the inhabitants of that portion of the State to pay for it; although it cannot authorize the taking of the property of an individual for public purposes without compensation, or for private purposes with or without compensation, yet it has the absolute power to determine what sums shall be raised by taxation, and the purposes to which they shall be applied.

It can make appropriations of money whenever the public well-being requires, and of this it alone is the sole judge.

It can apportion the public burdens among all the tax-paying citizens of the State, or among those of a particular section or territorial division. (TOWN of Guildford *vs.* Supervisors of Chenango County, 3 Kernan, 143; The People *vs.* The Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 Comst., 419.)

In the present case, the Legislature has deemed it proper to determine that the work performed by the registers for the county is for the public good; and without any reference as to the mode by which they were authorized to enter upon the performance of this work, it has enacted that they shall receive compensation for it, and has taxed the inhabitants of this division of the State for that purpose.

It is no objection to this that the Legislature has not declared the precise amount of the claim, being ignorant of the exact value of the service; the act specifies a maximum amount, beyond which the relator shall receive nothing, at least in this way, for the services already rendered, and it indicates the method by which the actual amount due shall be ascertained.

This the Legislature has as much authority to do as to specify the exact sum absolutely in the first instance; and in neither case have the Courts power to supervise or review the action of that branch of the Government.

II. The only question then that remains, arises on the interpretation of the last sentence of the section to which I have referred. It authorizes the Comptroller to pay the amount, when it shall be *judicially determined*. Does this require that an ordinary action shall be commenced against the Board of Supervisors, and a judgment recovered in it, before the Comptroller shall pay any amount, or shall the amount be determined in any way which the Court may deem expedient? What the Legislature intended by this phrase can only be ascertained by considering what was the legal method of enforcing claims of this nature against the Board of Supervisors at the time the act of 1860 was passed.

If the remedy by an ordinary action could be sustained, it would be reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended that this method of judicial determination should be adopted; otherwise, if the only method by which redress could be obtained, was by the extraordinary remedy by writ of *mandamus*, it is fair to assume that the judicial determination may be provided for under the proceedings in that writ, in such a manner, as the Court entertaining the proceedings may deem most convenient and conducive to the end contemplated by the Legislature; all constitutional questions as to the appointment of the Commissioners, all questions relating to the utility of the work; in short, all questions as to the meritorious nature of the claim being disposed of by that body, in its sovereign capacity.

The only remaining subject of inquiry was the precise amount of that claim, which it left to be determined by some other tribunal.

Nothing is better established than that generally a writ of mandamus will not lie where an adequate remedy by action exists.

The writ of mandamus is a high prerogative writ, of which the remedial power is most effective and most extensive.

It was devised to supply a defect in the administration of justice. It is directed to any natural person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature requiring them to do some specific thing which the Supreme Court (which received it as their peculiar office and duty to do.

It lies to compel the admission or restoration of the party applying to any office or franchise of a public nature.

It lies for the production, inspection or delivery of public books or papers; for the surrender of the regalia of a corporation; to oblige bodies corporate to affix their common seal; to compel the holding of a Court; and for an infinite number of other purposes, which it is impossible minutely to recite. (3 Blackstone, 110.)

In some cases this writ may be issued where the injured party has another, more tedious method of redress, as in the case of admission or restitution to an office. Where, however, the party has a complete and specific redress at law, the circumstance of its being a more tedious method will not be sufficient to warrant the Court in granting a mandamus.

There must be not only a specific legal right, but generally the writ of a specific legal remedy, in order to found an application for this writ. (Lord Ellenborough, 8 East, 219.)

But it will never be granted when there is a plain and adequate remedy by action for the party aggrieved. (*Ex parte* Lynch, 2 Hill, 45.)

But in the present case had the relators a remedy by action?

The Revised Statutes very amply and specifically provide for the cases in which Supervisors, Boards of Supervisors and counties may be sued. (1 R. S., 384 m., 577 m., 2 lb., 473 lb., &c.)

According to these provisions, the counties may be sued for certain claims, or in respect of certain causes of action or controversies, but no every claim, cause of action or controversy. I agree entirely with the views pronounced by Mr. Justice Oakley, in Bowen vs. The Supervisors of New-York (2 Sand., S. C. R., 460): "That those sections of the Revised Statutes were intended to provide a remedy against a county for such causes of action (and no other) as could not be prosecuted to and recovered and allowed by the Board of Supervisors *as county charges*. But every claim which is a county charge is to be audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, who are a judicial body—constituted by law to decide all matters of account between individuals and the public to by composing the county which they represent. The statute virtually makes the Board a Court of Arbitration, to which all parties having claims against counties, except counties, other than those of the indefinite kind before referred to, must submit such claims for examination, audit and allowance."

The opinion which I have quoted shows that all the cases establish this general principle, that whenever services have been rendered, which are beneficial to a county, and no specific compensation is provided for the same by law, they shall be deemed contingent charges against the county; of the allowance of such charges, the Board of Supervisors, as we have seen, is the sole judge, unless the supreme Legislature itself should follow and provide for it, as in the present case.

The relators then had no remedy by action; and the only remedy to which they could resort for redress was the writ of *mandamus*. The Legislature could not therefore have intended by the terms "judicial determination," a determination by action, because such a remedy did not exist in favor of the relators.

The relators could have had no judicial determination except in a proceeding of this nature, and in the absence of any specific direction in the act, as to the manner of this determination it would be unreasonable to infer that any other mode was intended than that which the Court, where the proceedings by *mandamus* were pending, may deem expedient.

We are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the remedy adopted by the relators is the proper one, and that the decision of the Special Term is correct.

But as we find that the decision appealed from is not, strictly speaking, a final judgment, although it decides the merits of the controversy, we must dismiss the appeal instead of affirming the judgment.

When ever a case is referred by the Special Term, even when it settles in its order all the essential points at issue, if is nothing but an interlocutory order, and no final judgment can be entered until the coming in of the report.

There can be an appeal only from a final judgment.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MURDER TRIAL CONCLUDED—PRISONER CONVICTED.

In this Court on Saturday, before Judge ALLEN, the trial of John Jackson for murder, commenced on the previous day, was continued. Several witnesses, who were in the bar-room at the time of the fray, gave a different account of the occurrence from that given by the first two witnesses, Jones and Donovan, who were flatly contradicted in all the essential facts of the case. Several witnesses also testified to the prisoner's good character. The prisoner's counsel then proposed to put in evidence the testimony of Jones and Donovan before the Coroner's Jury, when the District-Attorney objected, saying that the authenticity of the copy offered had not been sufficiently proved.

But as the document had only been in the District-Attorney's office since it was attested by the Coroner, and as the District-Attorney was unwilling to say that he doubted personally whether the paper in question was a copy of the witnesses' testimony, the Court remarked that it could not allow the public prosecutor to convict a prisoner by *trick*, or upon mere technicality. Such a course would not be decent. The testimony would therefore be admitted. It differed in some respects from the evidence given by the same witnesses on the trial.

Mr. Doyle then summed up for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people. The Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and, after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. He persisted in his innocence to the last.

Robinson, convicted in the same degree, was then sentenced to State prison for four years.

Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury came in on Saturday with a number of indictments, and were discharged by the Court, with thanks for the industry they had evinced in the discharge of their onerous and long continued duties. The Court then adjourned *sine die*. Judge MCCUNN is now at liberty to take command of his regiment, which will be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday. Recorder HOFFMAN will open the June term of the Court this morning at ten o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Enoch* vs. *Ernst.*—Where a party has been once arrested and held to bail, and has been discharged by the Court for insufficiency in the affidavits, he should not be again arrested in the same action. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mallory vs. *Clark, et. al.*—Motion denied.

Dibbles vs. *Myers.*—The case must go back to the referee for a statement of the facts found by him.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BEFORE A FULL BENCH.—*Hayden, et al.* vs. *Nelius, et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Sackett, et al. vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Rotschild vs. *Schubert.*—Judgment reserved. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Parier, et al. vs. *Fisher.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Paige vs. *Wilson, et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniels vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The N. Y. Protestant Church vs. *Hope.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jellinghaus vs. *The N. Y. Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bells et al. vs. *Maxwell et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Duncan vs. *Gosch et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ogden vs. *The N. Y. Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment on the verdict affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Harbeck* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case resettled.

Bronner et al vs. *Farrenthal.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

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TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE LOW RENT OF $300—THE very desirable 4-story house, No. 129 East 14th-st; has a high stoop and basement, and is in excellent order, with mantels, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirror, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to E. VENARA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. T. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMily, at Bay Ridge, Long Island; pleasantly situated; rent $8 per month. For further particulars apply to Mrs. G. MANLEY, No. 476 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAPELJE, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 39 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 106 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 63 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 192 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 6 TIMES building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying only one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING five rooms with pantries, and one front room on the third floor, with all the modern improvements, at No. 80 Bank-st. Inquire on the premises.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—TO LET—THE second floor, No. 114 Fulton-st., suitable for a show-room, or broker's office, or any light business, with or without steam. Apply to E. WALKER, on the premises.

STORE AND TWO ROOMS AND GOOD CELLAR TO LET—Being occupied as a butcher-shop the last nine months; good place for any kind of business; rent low. No. 305 West 32d-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES W. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1¾ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, situated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege table garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A VERY desirable house, with all the modern improvements, and a fine garden attached, situated in Yonkers, within fifteen minutes' walk of the dépôt, upon Palisade-av., commanding a view of the Hudson for at least 25 miles. Will be rented for the Summer with the furniture. For particulars apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 252 Broadway.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in excellent order, lower part of a house, delightfully located; gas, croton, flower-garden; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in New-Jersey, containing about 25 acres, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, 16 miles from the City of Newark. Also, [illegible], carriages, harness, farming utensils, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a [illegible], this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL [illegible]-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, [illegible].

GOOD COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR [illegible], containing nine rooms, about 1½ acres of land and lawn. On the premises are a good [illegible], cistern, &c. The place is worth $300 a year [illegible] a good tenant for $180 until May, 1862 [illegible] in advance, and on no other terms. Apply [illegible] of Bowne.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST [illegible] Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and [illegible] country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully [illegible], well improved, and in every way suited [illegible] residence); terms easy. Apply to E. H. [illegible] Pine-st., or FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, [illegible] bank of N. Y. Building, No. 68 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, beautifully situated, one hour from [illegible], to let for the season or year; also, country [illegible] and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by [illegible] MACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, [illegible] A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE BRICK [illegible] several lots, in Kingston, Ulster County. [illegible] dwelling and store and lots in the country, [illegible] cash, for a cheap dwelling-house, and lots in [illegible] Harlem. Apply to S. BROMBERG or W. [illegible], No. 15 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] partly furnished, or without the furniture if [illegible] with several acres of land, a large garden and [illegible] of fruit, good shade, &c. Apply at No. 96 [illegible]-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE [illegible], on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the [illegible] being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. [illegible], No. 315 West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Apply to A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. [illegible], Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with gas fixtures, range, two water closets, bath and furnace, complete. Price $10,000; $8,000 can remain—rent, $750. Apply to H. B. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.—7½ ACRES of desirable property in Newark, N. J., will be exchanged for Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina or Virginia Stocks. Address H. C. F., Key Box No. 82, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDson River for the Summer, east side, within easy reach of the City. It must be a good-sized house, situated on high ground, well shaded, and supplied with fruit, vegetables and good water. Good stable accommodations are also indispensable. Address Box No. 856 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED, OR UNfurnished house, suitable for a family of five adults. References exchanged. Address W. E., Box No. 196 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 334 FOURTH-st.—New medical invention, which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of $1. Address, by letter, Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—10,000 COPIES ISSUED IN 12 DAYS.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular pieces: "The Star Spangled Banner" "The Flag of Our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, there is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "South Carolina's Good-bye to Yankee Doodle;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O Care for them Tenderly" "Hail Columbia;" "My Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great slaughter of traitors in the days of King Jehoshaphat," all for 25 cents, or $2 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., No. 481 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & SON, No. 215 Water-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 BOOTS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JOKLES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSIness of $12,000, strictly retail, per year; averaging 6,000 prescriptions a year; owned by the present proprietor six years. Will be sold for $4,500 cash. The only reason for selling is the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address DRUG STORE, 8th-st. Station, Fourth Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $3 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMilies and single gentlemen, or suites of rooms on first and second floor, fully furnished for housekeeping, can be had at No. 26 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 13 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL Rooms can be had in one of the finest locations in the City by applying at No. 30 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen or families can find a pleasant home at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Board full or partial. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boardinghouse-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman wishes a good-sized room, with breakfast, and dinner on Sunday, with a family residing in the vicinity of Lafayette and Carleton ave. Address Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

72 SECOND-AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCAtion, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without partial board in a private family, one block from Union-square. Address Box No. 4,636, Post office.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to let, to families or gentlemen, with or without board. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in good style and within view of Union-square, would let a few rooms, with or without board. Reference required. Address Box 1,214 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 Times Office

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders; could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of references given. Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF EIGHT or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from New-York, on Harlem Railroad; location healthy and pleasant; good stabling for horses, if desired. For particulars inquire of J. TOMPKINS, No. 144 Bowery, New-York

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City, for private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM FOUR TO SIX PERsons can be accommodated with good farmer's board, and have the comforts of a home on moderate terms, 45 miles from the City, one mile from dépôt by inquiring for one week of Mrs. WILKINGSON, No. 148 East 34th st., or address J. LOCKWOOD, Whitlockville, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Greenfield Hill, Conn., will take a few boarders for the Summer, at moderate rates, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a farm house; fine gardens; plenty of fruit. Apply to JAS. D. SAYRE & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board, at a very desirable place at Hastings, where there are no other boarders, only 20 miles from City Hall, and one mile from dépôt. Address F. L., Box No. 161 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson; very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW AND PLEASantly located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the dépôt for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS COULD be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber yard, or at Bedford Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons may obtain board at a pleasant farm house; the place is very healthy; 28 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Address A. D., Box No. 168 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT DANBURY, CONN., can be had for the Summer, for a family of three or four persons. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Danbury, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th-st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of roadsters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and fast. They may be seen at the first residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th-av. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—NEARLY new, light and handsome; made by Lawrence, in Broadway. Inquire at KETCHEM'S stable, College-place, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, AucMoneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORnamental CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 406 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, an original by Morisani; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 101 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates.
CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Each loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, being Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 27, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,
Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should fill up and forward the agreement without delay.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 245, corner of South 6th-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
R. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 3,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 180 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A BOY, A GERMAN JEW, AGED ELEVEN years, from No. 63 Mulberry-st. He had on only short black trowsers and cap; has light hair, gray eyes, light complexion. Any information leading to his recovery will be gratefully received by his father, at the above No., in the rear.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN A BROADWAY AND 42d st. stage, a small gold watch; name of the owner engraved on the inside case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN SIXTH-AVENUE OR 14th-st., A CHILD'S SMALL BLACK SILK CAPE; the finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the owner's, No. 10 9th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—A lady, pupil of and Pianiste diplomée from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, and concert teacher of piano and French language, will, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. E., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $2. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments; sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

BASE SINGER WANTED—WITH A FINE voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Apply to A. W. BERG, No. 61 East 30th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW Rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 687 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. R. Whitehead, rooms of A. S. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. O. V. SPEAR, Principal.

DR. DE CASTRO, THE CELEBRATED Professor of Languages, has arrived in this City, and will commence his conversation lessons in all modern languages. The Doctor enables any person to speak and read any language in one course, consisting of 30 lessons, and will not receive any recompense without perfect satisfaction is given. Address Dr. DE CASTRO, Box No. 136 Times Office, or No. 47 West 12th-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Bookman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

MRS. L. W. TOWNSEND'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. No long Summer vacation for those who may not desire it.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 430 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 20 East 22d-st.

TEACHERS.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation by a first-rate organist who combines all the qualities of a good music teacher; best of references given; no objection to settle in a country place. Address ORGANIST, care of Messrs. Alling & Bros., No. 173 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION Box No. 1,404 New-York Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

TO CAMP.
CAMP SCOTT,
On Staten Island.
To reach it, take
STATEN ISLAND FERRY BOATS,
Foot Whitehall st.
THEY LEAVE EVERY HALF HOUR ON SUNDAYS.
The 10½, 12½, 2½ and 4½ boats land at Clifton, near the Camp. Stages connecting.

FOR THE CAMPS! FOR THE CAMPS!!

The Sutler's boat MAJOR ANDERSON leaves to day and every day through the week, Spring-st., 9 A. M.; Peck-slip, 10 A. M.; and in the afternoon from Peck slip (only) at 2 P. M., landing passengers and freight at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Camp Tammany and Willet's Point. The Sutler's boat is the only one authorized by the Commandants at these several posts to land. We are authorized by Col Hawkins and the several Commandants to say, that the Thomas Hunt nor any other boat has no authority, nor is it under recognition by the Sutler or the Commandants at these several stations to land passengers or freight.
S. P. GARLAFF & CO., Sutlers.
JNO FARRELL, Manager. Park Barracks.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Mount, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows; Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 6 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 52 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE, AND GLEN COVE.—The favorite steamer MAYFLO

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ance of great importance. Without them the batteries could not have been erected, at least for many weeks. As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity, and deprives their master of their services.

How can this be done? As a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect I have no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit all this to your better judgment; and, as these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured—and I trust I am not wrong in so doing—to duplicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forward them to the Secretary of War.

Your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.
Lieutenant-General Scott.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 1.

Major-Gen. WADSWORTH'S resignation has not and will not be accepted by Gov. MORGAN. The Governor, it is believed, stands upon the order of 15th of April from the General War Department, which gives the quota of officers and men to be raised by the State of New-York, and in which two Major-Generals were authorized to be appointed for this State. Instructions have since been received from the War Department requesting the Governor to appoint no more than two Major-Generals, showing that the quota of the 15th of April designed the appointment of two.

So far from accepting Gen. WADSWORTH'S resignation, therefore, the Governor is understood to hold that the entire volunteer movement in this State has been grounded on and rendered efficient by the belief that the force was to be officered by men of this State, chosen by the men themselves, or appointed by the State authority.

Information received here, states that the Second Regiment of Uniformed Militia, sent on by the Union Defence Committee, has not been entirely disbanded, but that between three and four hundred refused to be sworn in for three years, having understood they were to serve only three months. The Governor was applied to for his consent to have them mustered into the United States service, and they expressed their willingness to do so, provided they could enter for the war. The men willing to remain will be sworn, and allowed to fill their ranks by recruiting.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT FOR THE WAR.

TROY, Saturday, June 1.

The Thirtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. EDWARD FROSBY, were this day sworn into the service of the United States for two years, and mustered in by Capt. WHEATON, of the United States Army. Only four men refused the oath; they were from Columbia County.

ADAMS, Saturday, June 1.

Capt. GIFFORD'S Company of 80 men, left this place for Albany, this morning, amid the cheers and congratulations of the citizens. This is the second company that has volunteered from this place.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 31.

Judge TREAT to-day decided that Gen. HARNEY'S amended return in the *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD was fully sufficient, and adjourned the Court until to-morrow, to allow counsel to prepare answers.

Eleven minute guns were fired to-day in honor of Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON.

The correspondent of the *Republican* says that a strong Union feeling exists in Western Arkansas, and that if the secession ordinance was submitted to the people it would be defeated by three to one in that section of the State.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

The First Maine Regiment left Portland at 8½ o'clock this morning. They were escorted through the city by the Fifth Regiment, and nearly the whole population. The greatest enthusiam prevailed, and the train left amidst the wildest cheering and a salute of artillery. They will arrive in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

The First Maine Regiment left this evening at 8 o'clock, for New-York, *via* the Fall River route. They will arrive in New-York early to-morrow morning.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This fine Regiment will arrive here this morning from Fall River by steamer. Natives of Maine residing in the City met at the Astor House, Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and appointed the following Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Maine troops: Dexter A. Hawking, W. P. Walker, George W. Kendall, U. L. Hitchcock, Capt. Patten and Capt. Snow; for Marshal, B. F. MUDGETT, Esq.

An elegant silk regimental flag is to be presented from the steps of the Astor House, and also a regulation camp-flag, twelve by eighteen feet, contributed by Capt. CAPEN, of South-street, but formerly of Portland, Me.

Natives of Maine residing in New-York are invited to assemble at the Astor House this morning, at 9 o'clock, and go to Pier No. 3, North River, to escort the Regiment from the boat to the Astor House, where the flag will be presented.

DISASTER TO THE TWENTY-SECOND OHIO REGIMENT.

CHILLICOTHE, Saturday, June 1.

On Thursday night, the train going east with the Twenty-Second Ohio Regiment on board, was thrown from the track in consequence of an axle breaking. GEORGE W. BALLOW, of Chillicothe, was killed. One soldier had his thigh bones fractured, another had his arm broken, and a third his jaw dislocated. A number of others were bruised and slightly injured.

TEN THOUSAND TROOPS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 1.

The appointment of Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, as Attorney-General of the State, gives great satisfaction.

Two regiments will move toward Chambersburgh from Lancaster to-day. Ten regiments are already there. These, added to 500 cavalry, make 10,000 men in round numbers at that point.

LETTERS FROM THE PARENTS OF THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The following correspondence was handed us by Mr. JAMES KELLY, Treasurer of the Fire Zouave Regiment Fund, as sent to him by Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON.

It is worthy of note that this Committee, actuated by the same spirit that manifested itself in all our citizens, promptly acted in this great crisis.

On the 20th of April, Col. ELLSWORTH called upon some of the leading representatives of the Fire Department, stating that he desired to raise a regiment exclusively of firemen. This proposition met the wishes of those consulted, and arrangements were made to have rendezvous in each fire district, to enlist such firemen as wished to join.

On the 21st of April the following gentlemen met at the house of JAMES KELLY, No. 21 Irving-place: Henry A. Burr, A. F. Ackershausen, John Decker, Wm. H. Wickham, John S. Giles, H. B. Venn, Geo. F. Nesbitt, D. Milliken, Wm. Wright, O. W. Brennan, Jas. Y. Watkins, James Kelly, John R. Platt and Zophar Mills. They organized by choosing A. F. ACKERSHAUSEN, Chairman; GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary; and JAMES KELLY, Treasurer,—as a Fund Committee, to equip and arm the regiment. This, it is well known, they successfully accomplished, as on Monday, the 30th, the regiment embarked in the *Baltic*.

The subsequent career of the regiment is well known to the nation, and will be a matter of history.

Sub-Committees from the above-named gentlemen made all the arrangements, escorted the honored remains from Washington through the different cities, to the sacred earth in which the remains are deposited, at Mechanicsville.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. STETSON, who, in addition to most hospitably entertaining the parents of Col. ELLSWORTH, while they were in this City, furnished rooms and entertainment to the Zouave Committee, to transact their business with Col. ELLSWORTH, for the formation and departure of the regiment.

MECHANICSVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Mr. Stetson:

DEAR SIR: As I have forgotten the Chairman's name, I send you the inclosed, with the request that you will hand it to him at your earliest convenience.

With special thanks for your hospitality and attentions while with you, I am, yours, &c.,
E. D. ELLSWORTH.

MECHANICSVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains of Col. Ellsworth:

DEAR SIR: We wish to present to you, and through you, to the other gentlemen of the committee, and the citizens generally, our thanks for the kindness and generous sympathy exhibited toward us during our sad visit to your city. Words can neither express our feelings, nor repay your deeds; the only reward we can offer, is the thought that you have lightened the gloom of sorrow which enshrouds our declining years.

The respect and honor shown the remains and memory of our dear son have completely overwhelmed us, and every recollection of the past few days, causes to flow the tear of gratitude mingled with that of grief.

Our earnest prayer is, that while God in his goodness has permitted the removal from us of our only surviving son, in whose existence our earthly happiness was centered, and from our country of one who loved and served it, even unto death, he will not desert us in our hours of loneliness, and will infuse the same spirit of self sacrifice and heroism into the hearts of all the brave defenders of our liberty.

Remember us as ever indebted and grateful for all you have done. Respectfully yours,
E. D. ELLSWORTH,
PHEBE ELLSWORTH.

THE ELLSWORTH MONUMENT.

MECHANICSVILLE, Friday, May 30, 1861.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mechanicsville held May 30, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means for raising a fund for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps toward erecting a suitable Monument over the grave of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH, and that said Committee be authorized to open a correspondence with persons in different parts of the country, to devise a plan for raising funds for that purpose

Resolved, That Mr. LEWIS E. SMITH, of Mechanicsville, Hon. JAMES B. MCKEAN, M. C., Saratoga Springs, and Gen. EDWARD F. BULLARD, of Waterford, be appointed such Committee.

Resolved, That we invite all persons throughout the country, who may feel interested in the matter of erecting such monument, to correspond with said Committee, making such suggestions in relation to the mode of raising funds, &c., as their judgment and benevolence may dictate.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New-York City, Albany, and County papers. REV. DAVID LYTLE, Chairman.
C. C. WETZELL, Secretary.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A correspondent of the Rockingham *Register* and Virginia *Advertiser*, writing from Harper's Ferry under date of May 29, says:

"According to the law of Virginia, recently passed by the Convention, the Fourth Regiment was mustered into service on Friday and Saturday. They agree to serve the State as volunteers for the term of twelve months, 'unless sooner discharged.' Not more than half a dozen men in the whole regiment asked for a discharge from service.

A large number of troops have arrived here during the past week. They consist of Southwestern Virginia and Valley companies. The force here and through the surrounding country has been increased to about 11,000 since my last letter. Among them are the Lexington Grays, Saugersville Guard, Alleghany Roughs, and Grayson Dare Devils.

A regiment of 1,000 Mississippians has just arrived. This increases the army here to 12 000. The men are all armed and equipped. They report five more regiments *en route* for Virginia.

Some of the regiments now stationed here will be removed from the Ferry, and stationed in the country, on the line of the railroad, so that they can be thrown here in a few minutes, in case of attack."

Another correspondent from the same place, writing on this paper, under the same date, says: "I have not very much news to write. It is a matter of care as to what should be written from this point. The utmost vigilance is necessary whilst we have to deal with a stealthy, covert enemy.

New troops arrive here every day. Yesterday, a large crowd of soldiers came here. The two days previous, about 1,100 came, and to-day, two companies—one from Augusta and one from Covington, Alleghany County.

The finest looking men here are from Southwestern Virginia. There is one company in which there is scarcely a man less than six feet, whilst a large majority are above six feet. They are not long and gaunt, but all fully developed, muscular men. The company numbers 88.

A large number of the Baltimore City Guard, in Zouave costume, are here, and attract much attention. The uniform is beautiful. They had great difficulty in getting here, and wore citizen's dress over their uniforms.

We have continued rumors of war and attack.

There is no means by which I can tell the number of soldiers here. Be assured there is no small assembly. I can safely put it down at eight thousand. The Brooks Gap Rifles are down at Point of Rocks, to support INGOLDEN'S battery. There is a large force there, of course, but I speak of them because they are from Rockingham.

Our heights are being fortified perfectly, and in a few days Harper's Ferry will be a point which all creation cannot take—not only impossible, but impregnable. Let ABRAHAM make the most of that. Ten thousand men, with the well fortified heights which surround us, can defend Harper's Ferry against ten times the number.

We have not much news here, and we are not permitted to tell all we know, therefore what I tell you you may rely upon as true."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a lady who recently returned to New-Orleans from this City:

"The Washington Artillery and Crescent Rifles No. 2 leave, Monday, the 26th of May, for Virginia. The whole country is under arms, and we saw them all the way from Louisville until we reached New-Orleans. They were well uniformed and armed. It is a mistake to suppose that they have no arms; they have an abundance, and if Kentucky will secede, she can be perfectly independent of the Federal Government, as arms will be sent there from the South. As to the idea of starving us out, that is impossible. The whole country is supplied with enough to last until another crop can be gathered. The planters are putting in grain instead of cotton and pledge themselves to keep their cotton on their plantations until the market is open for it, which those who know think will be the usual time next Fall. * * * The vessel which contained cotton has got off, after laying in the river nearly thirty days. (The vessel was waiting to run the blockade.) Nothing is doing here but preparing the army for the field. There have been but two cases of sickness of consequence at Pensacola. The troops go well provided with everything. Coming on, our trunks had to pass through the Custom-house at Holly Springs, Miss. We were charged 1.20 cents on each trunk, but they were not opened."

THE NEW-ORLEANS PIRATES.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of May 25 vouchsafes this interesting information:

We have had many inquiries from our readers for information concerning the privateers that have been fitted out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes that have been taken; and, although we do not think it proper to publish all the particulars that are in our possession, we see no objection to giving a list of the prize vessels. They are seven in number, three captured by the armed steam ship *Calhoun*, and two each by the steamers *Music* and *V. H. Ivy*, and represent a total value of about $170,000, a pretty good beginning for three privateers. The prosecution of their condemnation and sale is already pending before the Confederate States District Court of this city, and will undoubtedly come to an issue favorable to the captors in due time. The Confederate States Marshal, Mr. C. B. BENNERLY, has advertised his position in the cases of the *Milan*, *Ocean Eagle*, *Ella*, *John H. Jarvis* and *Marshall*, notifying all interested in them or their cargoes to appear before the Confederate States District Court on the third Monday following this publication, to show cause, if any they have, why these vessels should not be condemned as lawful prizes, and the proceeds of sale distributed agreeably to the prayer of the libellants. There has been some conjecture as to where prizes could be lawfully taken, and as to the legal boundary of the 'high seas.' We can state positively that the high seas extend to low water tide mark, so that all of these vessels have been properly and legally captured.

The following is a correct list of the prizes that have been brought into our port up to this time:

Prizes of the steamship *Calhoun*. The ship *Milan*, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt, vessel worth about $20,000; bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Maine, with a cargo of lime, worth about $20,000; schooner *Ella*, from Tampico for Pensacola, with a cargo worth about $5,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *V. H. Ivy*: Ship *Marathon*, from Marseilles, in ballast, worth $35,000; ship *Abalino*, from Boston, with a cargo of ice; vessel worth about $20,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *Music*: The *Marshall*, a splendid new ship from Havre, in ballast, worth at least $50,000; ship *John H. Jarvis*, from Liverpool, worth about $20 000.

A number of our prominent citizens own stock in these lucky privateers, and they have never known before such a profitable business. Their investments have been more than doubled in a week, and will probably go on in like ratio. This great success, too, will give vast encouragement to many capitalists who have not yet embarked in privateering, to do so. As the distant squadrons of the United States Navy have been generally recalled, and the North has no war vessels to spare for the protection of its ships, every sea on the globe is a fruitful field for captures, and at the end of the war the South will have a splendid commercial marine of prizes within her own ports."

SIGNALLING AN ATTACK.

The defences of Washington are complete. The telegraph is so arranged as to make an immediate report of danger and to concentrate all the forces in an instant. The following order has just been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

The Colonels of the Sixty-ninth New-York, Fifth New-York, and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment's will send a messenger, daily, to the Georgetown Telegraph Office to receive and send all telegraphic communications for their respective regiments.

The Colonels of the Eighth New-York, Twelfth New-York, and Twenty-fifth New-York Regiments will send daily to Arlington.

The Colonels of the First, Second and Fourth New-Jersey Regiments will send daily to Long Bridge.

The Colonels of the Michigan, Fifth Massachusetts, Fifth Pennsylvania, Third New-Jersey Regiments and New-York Zouaves will send daily to Alexandria.

The commanding officer of troops stationed at the Chain Bridge will communicate through the Chain Bridge office.

All the Colonels of the regiments on this side of the Potomac, with the exception of the Colonel of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, who will send to Navy yard, will send daily to the Washington office.

The night operator at the War Department will be required to call the operators at the following stations: Chain Bridge, Georgetown, Long Bridge, Arlington, Alexandria and Navy-yard, every half hour during the night, from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., and the failure of any operator to respond, after a reasonable length of time has elapsed, will be duly reported to Gen. MANSFIELD.

If there should be any message of importance which requires immediate delivery, the operator will call upon the commanding officer nearest his office, and request that a man shall be detailed for that purpose.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-Gen.

QUADROON REGIMENT.

Col. LABATUT, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of New Orleans, has organized a regiment of quadroons, which numbers 1,200 rank and file. Its members possess, in the aggregate, $21,000,000 of property, including a large number of slaves. The field officers are the only members of the regiment of pure Caucasian blood, the company officers being quadroons. This corps is destined only for the purposes of a home guard. A merchant of New-Orleans states that it is admirably instructed, and that Col. LABATUT expresses entire confidence in the gallantry and fidelity of his men.

THE BURNING OF BISHOP POLK'S RESIDENCE.

The following card appears in the Nashville papers:

To the Northern Press:

An effort has been made by the Northern papers to make it appear that the houses of Bishop ELLIOT and myself were burned by discontented negroes. In this there is no foundation whatever. On the contrary, I have satisfactory evidence that it was the work of white men, under the promptings of the spirit of Abolitionism. To show the absurdity of this invention, there are scarcely any negroes within many miles of the locality. LEONIDAS POLK.

NASHVILLE, May 28, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

The brig *Mystic*, Capt. GODFREY, arrived this morning from Indianola, Texas, *via* Key West, bringing 245 United States troops—companies A, F, and I, United States Infantry, in charge of Major SIBLY. She also brings 30 women and children attached to the command, all well. The United States frigate *Niagara* went into Havana May 18. The *Crusader* left Key West May 21, for Havana.

NO FLAG AT FORT DELAWARE.

Capt. JOHNSON, of the steamer *Delaware*, arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, reports that, when fired into on his previous trip from Fort Delaware, there was no American color, nor has there been any flying from the fort; consequently there was nothing to salute.

THE REAL DUTY OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 30 is an article headed, "Providing for the Army," intended to urge the formation of a new Department, to be called the Commissariat Department.

The general tone of the article is good. It brings forcibly to every one the great importance of feeding and clothing our men well. But does it not expect too much from the Commissariat?

The contrast between the French and English in the Crimea is well brought in, but why not follow up the real reason for that difference? Does not the article merely refer to the real source of the trouble, and then quietly saddle it upon the Commissariat?

A scarcity of food is a fault belonging truly to the Commissariat Department. But the failure in preparing it for eating certainly does not belong to them. That is the fault which originates and belongs to the recipients. And in this last part lies the great secret of the French superiority. They were more experienced as cooks, and more experienced in camp life.

Let me narrate an incident. During the Mexican War, a company from the interior, where they had been boarding at hotels, were ordered to the seaboard, *en route* for Mexico. With two days' provisions in their haversacks, they were placed on shipboard. The second day out, the commissary sergeant issued to the company their rations, viz: coffee, pork, hard bread, sugar, salt, vinegar, rice and beans—all in the natural state, and of the very best quality. The sergeant procured the mess-pans and camp kettles, and showed them the galley where they were to cook the food. Not one man of that company had ever cooked in his life. For two or three days they were all seasick, or they would have suffered very much. Where was the fault in the Commissary Department or in the company? That is the trouble now. How can you avoid it? is the question.

My answer would be, a good Commissary Department first; and secondly, at least one plain cook to every company, who would know how to make good coffee, bake good bread, and make good bean and rice soup, and do it with the means that are furnished him.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

TREATMENT OF NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

We are informed upon apparently credible authority, that the Hudson Rifles and National Guard, two Companies of Hoboken, left on the 30th, at 11 A. M., joining two more companies—one in Jersey City and one in Newark—and thence all four companies join their regiment in Trenton. Before their departure from Hoboken they were presented with a banner, which cost $300, by the ladies of Hoboken, and some ladies sang the Star Spangled Banner for them before they marched. All left in excellent spirits, and many of them left homes, families and business without compulsion, well aware of the task they are about to undertake; many of them have seen service before. They left heartily, cheering and being cheered at knowing that their families will not suffer for want in their absence. A Committee for relief has formed itself, and Mr. STRASS, we understand, has already a subscription for $800 per month. On arriving at Trenton at 3 P. M., they were marched up to the City Hall, there left standing until 8 P. M., and last night we received the following dispatch, which speaks for itself:

TRENTON, May 31, 1861.

We are not cared for—no food—no quarters. Send provisions by to-night, or we shall leave, as we cannot live on promises. ANDREW IN (illegible) Temperance Hall. CHAS. CONSMILLER,
Captain of Hudson Rifle Company.

On receipt of the above, provisions were bought immediately, and sent to them, which must have reached them last evening.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARMY.

Those of our readers having friends in the army at Old Point and Fortress Monroe, can communicate with them daily through ADAMS Express Company, who have established an Army Express to those places, as well as to Washington, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Annapolis, and other points.

Letters and newspapers are carried free. They should be plainly directed to the company and Quartermaster of each regiment, and handed in to the Express office before 4½ P. M.

Our Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire people will appreciate the move of Adams Express Company in opening an Old Point Express. Heretofore there has been no regular connection with that place except by transports.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, returned to their quarters last evening about 6½ o'clock, having left Washington at 6 o'clock on the night previous. Two or three hundred people, principally ladies, were waiting to receive them on the Jersey side, and when the train arrived at 4½ o'clock, there was a flutter of affectionate pocket-handkerchiefs, and a masculine string of "hip! hip! hip!" It was in New-York, however, that our Seventh boys received their heartiest welcome. The streets were lined with people, and every window that could command Broadway was resplendent with fashion and beauty. When the regiment left for Washington, on the 19th of April last, the political and military situations were different to what they are now. The first was in danger; the second had no existence, except as we recognized it in these our sons going forth to do battle in our behalf. Hence there was a glad overflow of generous enthusiasm, a depth of emotion at their departure, which will probably never be experienced again. Now, when things are different, our people turn out in thousands to welcome them back, and to show that they have not forgotten an act of patriotic promptness. The pageant was as grand to the eye even if the music of swelling voices was not so great. All that delirious rapture of thankfulness which could only find utterance in wild shouts when the regiment went on their way South, would, of course, have been inappropriate on the occasion of their return, and those who listened for it, did so in vain. But the reception accorded to the fine fellows was sufficiently hearty. People were evidently glad to see them, and clapped their hands, shouted, and waved their handkerchiefs with real delight.

The men presented a fine appearance, and, except in their faces, exhibited but few traces of camp life. A soldierly man always looks tidy, and this characteristic of the Seventh Regiment members was maintained yesterday, in spite of uniforms somewhat worn and faded, a decoration of smoked pipes in the gag and other eccentricities.

A deputation from the Union Defence Committee received the regiment at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and Mr. J. J. ASTOR, acting in their behalf, presented the following series of resolutions, which had been adopted at the Friday's meeting, to the regiment.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express their cordial recognition of the efficient services rendered to the cause of the country at a critical emergency of its public affairs by the Seventh Regiment of New-York State Militia, commanded by Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, and sharing fully in the general feelings of gratification which pervades this community at learning that the Commanding General of the United States Army, under the sanction of the President of the United States, has acknowledged in special general orders the important service rendered by that regiment, in an hour of dark and trying necessity, the Committee desire to unite their congratulations with those of their fellow-citizens in extending a welcome hand to cheer the return of a body of soldiers who have conferred such high honor on the City of New-York.

Resolved, That this Committee will take pleasure in attending the reception to be given to the Seventh Regiment on its arrival in this City to-morrow.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published and a copy furnished to Col. LEFFERTS.

J. J. ASTOR, Jr.,
Chairman *pro tem.* Executive Committee.
PRESPER M. WETMORE, Sec'y Executive Committee.

The reserve corps of the Seventh and several companies from Sickles' Brigade acted as an escort. At the Armory a triumphal arch was erected inscribed with the words, "Welcome Home," and at several places on Broadway appropriate inscriptions were exhibited, holding out the welcome hand to the ready man.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

It was thought that Col. WILSON'S Regiment would be on their way to Washington at this time; but, on the contrary, they are still encamped on Staten Island, for the simple reason that suitable arms have not been received. On Friday last, a lot of old muskets which had been rejected already by six regiments, because of their useless qualities, were sent down to them, but not accepted. Col. WILSON says if Government wants his men it must have liberality enough to supply them with proper means of defence, for he will not allow them to pass through Baltimore or any other Southern city with old, rusty guns that miss fire six times out of ten. They anticipate an arrival of guns to-day, and if they are of the right kind the men will be fully prepared to leave for the seat of war next Tuesday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN wishes it to be understood that those persons who contemplate visiting his regiment at Staten Island to-day for the purpose of indulging their idle curiosity, will not be admitted to the camp-ground under any pretence whatever. The large number of visitors which has heretofore frequented the grounds has been a serious detriment to the officers in the performance of their duties, which, added to the scanty clothing of the men, compelled the issuing of this order. A notice of the order is posted on the gate at the entrance, and is to be rigidly observed, not only on Sundays, but on other days. From 3½ till 6 o'clock P. M., the gate will be open for friends and relatives who are provided with a written pass from the commanding officer. The regiment is greatly in need of shoes and clothing, and if the proper authorities are not prompt in supplying them with these articles, Col. KERRIGAN will call upon the public at large to open their purses in behalf of his men.

COL. M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES AT THE HOOK.

The Zouaves, under Col. MCCHESNEY, number 700 men. Their encampment is upon the small island to the right of, and near the entrance to Shrewsbury River. They are enjoying themselves well, their food and quarters being entirely satisfactory. The excellent sea breeze and bathing add greatly to the health and comfort of the men. They have been supplied with Springfield muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, cap boxes, belts, shoes, stockings, etc. They are expecting to parade in the City before leaving, which will be within the present week.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AND THE TELEGRAPHIC CORPS.

Capt. W. H. CHESTER, of the Sickles Brigade, informs us that the telegraphic corps connected with that command is well organized, and will be put into practical operation soon, at Camp Scott. He commands a company composed exclusively of telegraph operators, line-repairers, battery-keepers, and mechanics, in different branches. The instruments consist of ten lines of insulated wire, weighing not over 40 pounds to the mile, diverging from the General's tent, and connecting at ten picket stations one and two miles distant. Each station has a small instrument, bell and key, and the central station is supplied with a ten-numbered annunciator, such as is seen in hotels. The signals will be by numbers representing concerted questions and replies, too simple to be misunderstood. Whenever there is a separation of one company, the advancing column may be accompanied by a telegraph line, and constant communication kept up, even when on the move.

ARRIVAL OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

The three companies of Massachusetts Volunteers who have consented to join the Brooklyn Legion, arrived yesterday morning and the night previous. They consist of the Newburyport National Guard, Capt. J. P. L. Westcott, First-Lieut. Wm. D. Foster, and Second-Lieut. Wm. J. Creasy. They have 80 men, armed with Colt's revolving rifle; the West Cambridge Company, Capt. A. S. Ingalls, First-Lieut James W. Kenney; Second-Lieut. Ira Keyes, has 79 men; and the Milford Company, Capt P. S. Linsey, First-Lieut. F. Johnson, Second-Lieut. A. Walcott, 81 men. All of the men are well drilled, and I am told they all join the Brooklyn Legion, as contemplated, will prove a valuable acquisition. It is rumored that one of the companies—that from Newburyport—is inclined to hold out, but it is hoped that matters will be arranged so that the original purpose of consolidation will be effected.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Seven hundred and sixty men belonging to this Regiment, Colonel J. S. COCKS commanding, left their barracks at the corner of Greene and Houston streets yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Yonkers, where they are going into encampment. Adjt. H. J. RILEY, late of the Empire City Regiment, is now connected with this corps, and will greatly benefit the regiment by his experience and zeal.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.

Brigadier General HALL has received and promulgates the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 242—Special Orders No. 49, respecting the detail of Regiments of the First Division New York State Militia for camp duty on the battery, is rescinded. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General WM. HALL,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New-York.

Journalistic Aid and Comfort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time for the Press and People to express more emphatically than they have hitherto their indignation at the course pursued by the *Journal of Commerce*, in its treatment and comments on public events? At a time when the Government should be upheld and supported earnestly, its columns teem with lugubrious whinings for the loss of trade and prosperity; and, not contented with the negative duty of keeping silent if it cannot concur in the policy of our rulers, through its own comments, and through a variety of correspondence, possibly written by its conductors, it is pouring a daily poison into the public mind, retarding the movements and impairing the energy and support which the citizens of the State are so generously extending to the Government.

However much we may differ in regard to the policy that is best for the State, we must necessarily agree that some policy was and is a necessity. That trade and manufactures have languished and commerce declined, ever since the secession of South Carolina, is known to no one better than this journal, and that it was absolutely necessary to attempt a solution is, or at least ought to be, equally clear.

After the mature deliberation, and a rare patience Government marked out a policy, and is now endeavoring to advance to stability and order by means of it; and as its policy and aims are definite and fixed, it is clear that we can only attain peace by supporting, upholding, encouraging, and that heartily, too, the Government as it is.

The injury which this print is now doing the national cause is incalculable; it is endeavoring to instil doubt, fear and uncertainty into the hearts of the merchants; and paralyzing the arm of the soldier; and, worst of all, conveying to the enemy assurances of divided councils among ourselves.

I respectfully submit that, if reason, patriotism, the cause of humanity, will not move this journal to a decent regard for known public opinion, it might be eminently proper for a Grand Jury to inquire whether it has any jurisdiction in that matter. J.

"What Shall be Done with Them?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article this morning, headed the "Problem of the Negro Fugitives," is not the solution thereof contained in the very same issue, in M. SCAYE'S Report on the Crimean Campaign, at page 5. Allow me to quote: "So that it may be said that at this moment there exists, by the side of the English army, a second army of laborers, charged with general labors, with the maintenance of roads, and the supply of provisions." You say, "what shall we do with fifty or a hundred thousand?"—draft or organize them into this supplementary or assistant army: set them to constructing roads, to assist on earthworks, utilize them into transporters of provisions, or hospital attendants. They are acclimated, and used to labor under a sun that will pour down disease and disaster on our hitherto unaccustomed Northern troops. Nor could their loyalty be a very questionable point. Whatever their previous attachment to their masters, their love for Liberty would transcend it, and they would pretty speedily recognize the fact that they were assisting in behalf of a Power destined most assuredly to work out that Liberty for them "to the full."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JACOB WREY MOULD.

No. 75 East Twenty-sixth-street, N. Y., June 1, 1861.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

I regret to see, in your issue of this day, an article headed "Civil and Martial Law," in which you say that no man knew better than Judge TANEY, "that so far as military arrests were concerned," the writ of habeas corpus "was suspended." Now, Sir, the Constitution of the United States, among the limitations of the *powers of Congress*, says that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," (Art. 1, sec. 9-2,) which is a condensation from CHARLES PINCKNEY'S draft, which said: "The Legislature shall not suspend the writ of habeas corpus, except for — months." It is nowhere asserted in the Constitution, that the President has such power, which, if possessed, would create him a dictator, and place the liberty, if not the life, of every citizen in his hands. It is well remembered that when Chancellor KENT issued a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Commodore CHAUNCEY, then commanding on the lakes, to produce the body of a person arrested by him, and that when the Commodore replied that he was held as a prisoner of war, that the Chancellor declared that to be an insufficient return, that the Supreme Court of the State of New-York would decide whether he was, and attached CHAUNCEY for contempt. Even in monarchical England, the writ of habeas corpus can alone be suspended by act of Parliament. It is not well, Mr. Editor, even in times like these, to place such powers in the hands of one man, nor in a war undertaken in behalf of the Constitution, to disregard its plain provisions. The people of the North will sustain the Government with heart and hand, but will be jealous of their liberty and personal rights. D. H.

The Murder of John M. Swain.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE ALLEGED MURDERER IMPRISONED.

The circumstances connected with the murder of JOHN M. SWAIN, a baker, residing at No. 199 Prince-street, who was shot dead on Friday evening at a lager-beer saloon in the basement of the same building, by one of his neighbors, named SAMUEL MERRITT, were yesterday made the subject of inquiry by Coroner SCHIRMER. The testimony of the persons who witnessed the occurrence fully corroborated the report published in yesterday's TIMES. Both men had permitted themselves to become excited while discussing the troubles of the country, and deceased earnestly proclaimed himself a sympathizer with the rebels. MERRITT, the prisoner, insisted that his opponent should repeat after him the words "United States or nothing," and shot him for refusing. The inquest was held at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, which was filled with friends of the deceased and the prisoner, to whom the proceedings seemed deeply interesting. MERRITT fled after he had done the mischief, but in the course of a couple of hours surrendered himself to the police, asserting his innocence of having fired the fatal shot. This assertion he has since persisted in making; but the testimony left the jury no cause for doubting his guilt, and a verdict was rendered against him. He was committed to the Tombs, pending action by the Grand Jury. Following is the substance of the testimony:

Edward C. Immen deposed—I am 23 years of age and live at No. 199 Prince street, where I attend a saloon for my father. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, Mr. Samuel Merritt, Mr. Salmon M. Swain, and myself were in the saloon: the three were setting at a table, drinking lager-bier and discussing politics; they were talking about the affairs of the country, and Mr. Swain acknowledged that he was a Secessionist, and that he would like to see two Confederacies, a Southern and a Northern; he said that in his opinion it would be best for the people; they became angry about it and high words ensued, and Mr. Merritt wanted to make Mr. Swain say "United States or Nothing," and Mr. Swain said, "United States" three or four times, but he did not say the "Nothing;" and Swain was waiting for him to say it; I do not remember any other words passing between them; I did not hear Mr. Merritt threaten the deceased; the pistol was held pointed by Mr. Merritt about a minute or so ere it was fired, and I had no idea that Mr. Merritt was going to shoot the deceased; Mr. Swain stood up a minute or so, then leaned over against the wall and then fell to the floor; he did not utter a word after he was shot; they were both very much excited; there was no offensive language passed between them; they did not call each other names; the pistol now shown, is the one I saw in the hands of Mr. Merritt; I never saw it before; Mr Merritt laid the pistol down on the table, and instantly ran out of the saloon, without saying a word; I did not see him lay the pistol down, but I saw it lying there afterwards; we have no firearms in our premises, except a shot gun belonging to us; an officer came in, in a few minutes, and took possession of the pistol, and kept watch over the place; I had called for an officer, and soon after one came; I do not know what Mr. Swain said, when the pistol went off; Merritt and Swain both arose from the table together, and both backed towards the door; I did not see the pistol in Mr. Merritt's hand, until the two were standing near the door; I did not see Mr. Merritt go back towards the table and lay the pistol on it; I cannot say the pistol belongs to Mr. Merritt.

Wm. M. Wade, one of the Sergeants of the Eighth Ward Police, deposed—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a man stopped at the Station-house and said that a man had been shot in a saloon in Prince-street; I sent officer Sullivan around to the place and followed on as soon as I could, and when entering the saloon, I made inquiries; found the pistol and the two witnesses, Immen and Salmon; Mr. Immen stated that the pistol did not belong to him; the two witnesses were brought here by my order; the bar-keeper told me that Mr. Merritt had shot the man, and that there were but four persons in the saloon at the time—himself, deceased, Salmon and Merritt; Mr. Merritt came to the Station house at 5 o'clock 45 minutes P. M., and delivered himself up to me; he said he had heard they were looking for him, and he came to give himself up.

Cornelius Calhoun deposed—I am in the tea business and reside at No. 17 Macdougal st; was in Mr. Immen's saloon yesterday, between four and five o'clock; Merritt and I were passing along there, and I said, "let us have a glass of lager," and we went in together; I had known him for about ten years; he is a friend of mine; we met in

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3026 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Fairfax Court-house Occupied by Federal Troops.

Another Brilliant Cavalry Dash on Saturday Night.

RESCUE OF THE TWO MISSING DRAGOONS.

Particulars of the Second Engagement at Aquia Creek.

Ten or Twelve Rebels Killed and Several Wounded.

ALL QUIET AT ALEXANDRIA.

Shuter's Hill Being Fortified by Our Troops.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Heavy Cannon Being Put in Position on the Rip-Raps.

The Rebels Intrenching Themselves at Yorktown.

The Skirmish at Williamsport.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

The strictures upon the Subsistence Department, in which one of your correspondents lately indulged, were so general in their character as to do gross injustice to many, without correcting abuses by specifying the guilty. It is not to be doubted that there has been some suffering among the troops on account of a want of necessary supplies. Provisions have been scarce, and sometimes parts of regiments have gone without food longer than was right; but whenever such cases have occurred, the fault has been clearly traceable to the ignorance or indifference of the Quartermasters of the regiments. In nearly all cases they have had no experience, and in many cases they prefer the ease and *éclat* of the hotels to the labors of their departments.

Since the strictures to which I have alluded, I have taken the trouble to acquaint myself with the routine of the Commissary's Department, under charge of Capt. BEEKWITH. I confess to a surprise that there was so little of red tape connected with that branch of the service. There are blanks for every kind of requisition, and forms that any man ought to comprehend. An approach to conformity with these is all that Capt. BECKWITH requires, and frequently supplies for a Regiment are given out with fewer precautions than a New-York bank would exercise in cashing a check of ten dollars. The orders from head-quarters are to deal liberally with the regiments, and they are fully obeyed. If Colonels of regiments will look after their Quartermasters, and see that they report at Capt. BECKWITH'S office, there will be no hungry men. Soldiers' rations are more than any man can eat, and a full ration is dealt out whenever the demand is made out, or the department is notified of a necessity.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE OCCUPIED.

The village of Fairfax Court-house has been occupied by three regiments of Federal troops. Two additional regiments will be stationed there in a day or two.

The regiments that arrive now are generally sent across the river to the encampment on the Virginia side.

The Twelfth New-York to-day returned from their encampment on the Virginia side, and resumed possession of their old quarters on Franklin-square Col. BUTTERFIELD, their commander, is to receive a commission as Major in the regular army.

THE SEVENTH AGAIN IN SERVICE.

The Seventh Regiment will probably soon again be mustered into the service, and detailed to the camp on Staten Island, for the purpose of instructing the new levies.

The Government has recognized the patriotism and devotion of the officers and men who were entrapped in Texas. The men will be detailed to do garrison duty, and the officers will be assigned to positions in the Quartermaster's Department, which will not require them to violate their paroles.

It is understood that the rebels will not release any more troops on parole, but will hold them as hostages for the rebels captured by the Government.

These is some feeling manifested here, or rather reflected from abroad, at the statements made that Mr. SICKLES is to be commissioned as a Brigadier-General. Strong remonstrances are being made against such a result. I think there is little need of remonstrance. It is hardly probable that Mr. SICKLES can raise a regiment, much less a brigade, and it is certain that if he should raise a dozen brigades, he will never be commissioned to command one.

GOV. ANDREW TO GEN. WALBRIDGE.

I am permitted to copy the following extract of a letter written by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to Gen. WALBRIDGE, impressing the latter gentleman to urge the General Government to a vigorous prosecution of the war, by calling out additonal forces:

There is a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts. Party names and party creeds are utterly ignored and forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the emphatic punishment and solemn extinction of traitors, are the Catholic religion of us all—a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of WASHINGTON, who, when advised that five thousand men would suffice to quell Shay's Rebellion, replied: "Then I will send fifteen thousand *men*. There can be no mistake about that."

The Connecticut First Regiment went across the river to-day. They will take up their position there with the army.

TROOPS FROM KENTUCKY.

Lieut.-Col ENYART and Capt. CAHILL, of one of the Kentucky regiments, have arrived, to make arrangements for the acceptance and care of the troops.

R. M. CORWIN is here as an agent of the State, to look after the wants and Commissary Department of the Ohio troops.

The Massachusetts Fifth moved, to day, their camp to Shuter's Hill, about half or three-fourths of a mile beyond Alexandria. The position commands the city, river and all the surrounding country. The past three days, 500 men have been engaged in erecting fortifications and digging trenches. The whole of the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, and Fire Zouaves, took possession of the hill to-day, and are all engaged upon the work. It will be a very fine fortification when finished, and is a position of much importance.

The Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment now hold the City of Alexandria. The condition of this regiment is a disgrace to the Government and the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. They suffer much for want of food and proper clothing, and the sick are in no sense properly cared for. The head-quarters at the Marshall House are too filthy for the occupation of cattle. The men will not long submit to this treatment.

The Garibaldi Guards go to the Alexandria side to-morrow morning. They will for the present encamp just to the left of the New-Jersey camp, near the Long Bridge. A company of Guards went over to-day and put up the tents.

It is reported that one of the picket guards on the bank of the Potomac, on this side the city, was shot this evening by some unknown person. He was a member of the Maine Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The President went to the Navy-yard this evening, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD. The artillery saluted them with thirty four guns.

A report was received to-night that the *Pawnee* had had an engagement with one of the Virginia shore batteries. She was twice struck, but destroyed the batteries. It needs confirmation.

Another incendiary fire took place this evening, on Eighth-street, near the general Post-office, and three doors north of the residence of Senator TRUMBULL. The fire destroyed the house in which it originated, but by the most strenuous exertions the adjoining buildings were saved. The consumed house had not been occupied for two months.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, lately appointed Consul to Odessa, has declined that position, and has been appointed Consul to St. Petersburgh.

Mr. T. H. SMITH, of Vermont, has been appointed Consul to Odessa.

The State Department has dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England. He had not had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and consequently could not communicate the views of the British Government. It is not the custom, on presentation to the Queen, to make any speeches, as is usual in this country. The next steamer will bring advices that will leave no doubt as to the position of England.

The weather has been very warm to day.

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The advices from Europe, and more especially from England, are of vital importance and very interesting. It is very evident that had our Foreign Ministers been at their posts a month earlier than they were, they might have served their country's interests most essentially, and dealt heavy blows at the attempted achievements of the Confederates.

Before the arrival of the batch of Representatives at London, a small number of Americans were in the habit of meeting at the banking-house of an eminent American firm, that they might together discuss and, if possible, thwart the schemes of the wily agents of the seceders who, with every apparent success, were prosecuting their traitorous projects. To these gentlemen affairs were assuming a very serious aspect, and one of them, writing to a gentleman of this City, says:

"I feel indignant when I see how misrepresented my country has been here, and at the long delay of the new appointees to take their places. A mischief has been done that will take the highest diplomatic energy and skill to undo, or to prevent the following of serious consequences, but I will not write of it now. It may be that wiser and better counsels will prevail in the administration here, and I assure you no stone will be left unturned to induce the Foreign Secretary to take the back track."

From another letter to the same party, I am permitted to make the following extract:

"LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

CASSIUS CLAY called upon me yesterday and spent an hour with us talking over affairs here, and also the 'treasonable and damnable rebellion,' as he calls it, at home. Mr. CLAY rejoiced and strengthened all our hearts, as he told us in detail the intentions of our Government. Mr. ADAMS has come here none too quickly to save us from the schemes of the traitors, who are as thick as bees, and as active—they ply their treason and their sophistry as a thing accomplished, and verily, I believe, had not Mr. ADAMS arrived just as he has, the Government would have given countenance, if not recognition, to the South; but now, with active coöperation on the part of ADAMS, CLAY, FREMONT, and some minor spirits, their plans will be thwarted, if not overthrown."

Col. FREMONT returned from Paris yesterday, and is now making every effort to go home by steamer of a week hence. He has received from Government an intimation that his services as a Major-General will be very acceptable, and he is prepared to go to the war with all his energies. If we only had a few such men as FREMONT, BANKS and CLAY to lead our troops, there would be no halting anywhere short of the Gulf, and this Mr. CLAY says it is the intention of the Administration to do anyhow—go from Virginia through to the Gulf by three columns, one at the east, another at the centre, and a third at the west. Mr. CLAY tells me, he is ready to go home at any moment.

FREMONT will probably take with him 10,000 rifles and a pack of artillery, say 40 12-pound guns, rifled. The *Adriatic* can be bought, and not a moment should be lost in securing her.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

Our Minister to England, Mr. ADAMS, arrived in London on the 13th of May. In expectation of his coming, an arrangement had been made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to receive him on Tuesday, and for his presentation to the Queen on Wednesday. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was, however, out of town, caused by the death of his brother, the duke of Bedford, and Mr. ADAMS was presented by Lord PALMERSTON. Everything attending to the reception is understood to have been marked by entire cordiality and friendship.

Important dispatches from the State Department here, reached Mr. ADAMS on the 17th, and he immediately arranged for an early interview. The attitude of the British Government, it is believed, has not yet been decisively ascertained to the satisfaction of the Administration at Washington. From France, or elsewhere there is nothing new.

The First Connecticut Regiment went into Virginia last night, to relieve the New-York Twelfth, which returned to Camp Anderson, in this city, to-day, at 2 P. M. The latter regiment has been encamped a Roach's Mills, on the Four Mile Run, nine miles distant from Washington, and several miles southwest of Alexandria, since they left here, where they have been actively engaged in skirmish drill and scouting. They were pleased with their trip, which they said they would not willingly have exchanged for the dull routine of barrack life.

A number of the National Rifles of this city, commanded by Capt. SHRAD, together with a party from the Twelfth New-York Regiment, and several officers of the Marine Corps, rendered efficient service to-night in the extinguishment of an incendiary fire, and saved other adjacent tenements from destruction.

THE TWO MISSING DRAGOONS RESCUED FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-house shows that during last night word came into the camp of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-house on Saturday morning, were captured by the rebels, and were to be hung this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting, rode up to the Court house, and having by some means ascertained the precise location of their comrades, made a dash through the village, and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at daybreak.

Five Confederate prisoners, from the Court-house, have been brough hither; one of them a son of the late Major WASHINGTON, of the Army. He said he did not want to fight against the United States, and made amends by taking the oath of allegiance. The other four refused to subscribe to it, and were detained.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE AQUIA CREEK BATTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

From a messenger direct this morning at 10 o'clock from Aquia Creek, by the steamer *Anacosta*, the following facts are obtained relative to the contest yesterday at Aquia Creek:

The engagement commenced on Friday, as heretofore stated, and lasted two hours.

Yesterday (Saturday) it was renewed, and continued twice that length of time. The lower, or beach battery, which had been so essentially damaged the day previous, had, in the meantime, been repaired by the Confederates, in force, it is supposed, two thousand strong.

The *Freeborn* yesterday approached to within about two miles from the shore, early in the afternoon, and fired four or five shots, when the *Pawnee* entered into the conflict, taking a position nearer to the land. For the first two hours, the fire from the shore batteries was very brisk, but was returned with more expedition by the *Pawnee*. During the engagement, she fired 160 shells, one of which was seen to explode immediately over the heads of the Confederates who were working the battery. The observer, through a telescope, saw numbers of bodies of them carried away on wagons.

During that time the shore movements were exceedingly brisk. The *Freeborn* lodged three shells in succession in the beach battery, perceptibly damaging the works, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the fire. The *Freeborn* received two shot, one of which passed through the cabin, damaging some of the crockery, but not the vessel, except making a passage through the bulwarks of slight consequence. The *Pawnee* received eight or nine shot, but all too high to inflict much damage. One struck her main topsail yard, which was thereby unslung: another grazed the mizzen masthead and passed through the hammock nettings.

It is the opinion of the officers on board, that had the rebels been provided with good gunners, the vessels might probably have been sunk. Some of the Confederates' shots passed over the masthead to the Maryland shore.

The *Anacosta* returned here this morning. The *Pawnee* and *Freeborn* hauled off beyond the range of the enemy's fire. The *Yankee*, which went down on Friday with dispatches, fired a few shots only, she not being prepared for a long contest.

The railroad depot and buildings on the shore at Aquia Creek are all destroyed. The damage to the beach battery is not considered permanent, as the Confederates can soon repair it.

It is safe to say that at least ten or twelve were killed on the part of the Confederates, but it is not known how many were wounded.

All the officers engaged in the fight concur in the opinion that the Confederates have rifled cannon, perhaps several. In all it is supposed about eight guns.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, June 2.

There is nothing authentic in relation to a movement down the river from this point, but it is certain that the force at this point is to be considerably increased. Two additional regiments are ordered here in addition to a regiment organized in this Congressional District,

Another Company of Illinois Artillery, now at Springfield, is under marching orders, and will move in a day or two. The Government has chartered the big wharf-steamer that lies here. It is capable of conveying several thousand troops and stores. It is understood, also, that the Government has chartered twenty-five river steamers at St. Louis.

MILITARY PARADE AT TAUNTON.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sunday, June 3.

Taunton has worn almost a holiday appearance to-day. This morning, about forty members of Company C, of the Fifteenth Regiment, attended mass at St. Mary's Church, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. HEARNE, in a patriotic discourse upon their National duties. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, four companies of the same regiment attended a special service of the North-street Church, and were addressed by Rev. MORTIMER BLAKE, and were presented with bibles by the Rev. Dr. VAIL, of St. Thomas' Church. After which they formed upon the green, under command of Col. COUCH, presenting a gratifying and soldierly appearance, and were briefly addressed by the commanding officer. Several thousand citizens of both sexes witnessed the display, which was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, May 2.

Gen. PATTERSON and staff reached here to-day by special train with McMullin's Rangers.

It is certain that a portion of the force here will occupy Frederick within a few days.

The military reception was very fine. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments formed an escort.

THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 2.

In the McDonald case yesterday, on motion of the counsel for petitioner, the respondent, Gen. HARNEY, was discharged from further proceedings in the case. A new petition for a writ to be directed to Capt. N. LYON and all other officers at the arsenal was then presented, and the writ was granted, returnable Monday morning.

Dr. GEO. B. ANDERSON, stabbed by Judge BUCKNER on the night of May 10, during a discussion relative to the capture of Camp Jacuson, died Friday night.

DON'T ATTACK FORT PICKENS.

The Charleston *Mercury* opposes an attack on Fort Pickens. It says:

"The batteries are a mile and a third distant—too far to breach with certainty. The barracks cannot be burned out, as in the case of Sumter. A storming party would have to advance under the fire of the fleet, and if they succeeded in passing through the breach, would have to take a large battery protected by sand-bags within the fort. The whole undertaking appears desperate and uncertain in the result, while the loss of life cannot fail to be great. These are reasons to deter from the attempt. What good reasons are there for making it? An expensive and much needed fleet of the United States is employed, and at a great expense. Fort Pickens is proverbially a very sickly place, subject to yellow fever. Santa Rosa Island is full of fresh water ponds, and pestilent of bilious fevers. No city of special interest of the Confederate States requires relief, and the camp here is an admirable place for drilling troops. In the face of the enemy, all are on their good behavior."

THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

A SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Saturday, June 1.

This morning the secession forces attempted to take possession of the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, as is conjectured, of removing into "Falling Waters," a point four miles below where there is a considerable number of secession troops stationed, who doubtless intended by means of the boat, to cross to the Maryland side on a marauding expedition.

The Union company at Williamsport, as soon as they observed the opposite party possessing themselves of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union guns opened fire upon them, which was returned, and a brisk fire was kept up on both sides for about an hour. Three or four Secessionists were wounded, one seriously. None killed or wounded on this side.

Upon the commencement of hostilities the boat was deserted by the Secessionists, and remains safely at its moorings.

It is reported that the attempt to take it will be renewed to-night. The river will be closely watched by the Union Guards, who have been reinforced by a company from Clear Spring. The Union company from Sharpsburgh is on its way up to Williamsport with one or two field pieces.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Charlestown (Va.) *Free Press*, of Thursday, says it is impossible to estimate the force now stationed at Harper's Ferry. Besides the occupancy of nearly all the houses at Harper's Ferry proper and Bolivar, acres of ground at the latter place are dotted with tents occupied by Southern men. WM. H. COOK, a sergeant in one of the companies, has been elected to the Legislature from Wythe County. He is an able lawyer. S. T. WALKER, one of the editors of the Rockingham *Register*, and who is also serving at Harper's Ferry, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Second Infantry. The Louisville *Courier* has a letter dated Harper's Ferry, May 25, from which we extract the following:

"More big guns continue to arrive, and are being rapidly planted on the mountain heights. We are expecting still other reinforcements, and in a few days will be enabled to guard the whole west bank of the Potomac, from this point up. Our policy is to be one of defence, not aggression.

GEN. JOHNSTON assumed command yesterday, and immediately set to work reconnoitering the surrounding country. Attached to his staff is Hon. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, formerly a prominent member of Congress from this State. That Gen. JOHNSTON intends to hold this place, may be inferred from the fact that he has brought his family with him. His accomplished wife is the daughter of the late Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, and a sister of Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, of Baltimore, recently Minister to Mexico.

You will see by reference to the map of Virginia, that it the reports be true concerning the seizure of the Manassas Gap Railroad by the Federal troops, that we are completely hemmed in at Harper's Ferry. We have no means of access to Richmond, nor the interior of the State, and within rifle shot of us is the frontier, while there are thousands of the enemy in a half day's march. Here, then, we must stand, and when the time comes, cut our way out of this trap. But we are not at all disheartened or appalled by these circumstances.

We are, of course, on the *qui vive*, for an attack here, as the movement upon Virginia was to be made simultaneously from Washington, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry. I hardly think that we will give up our quarters and camp grounds without some show of resistance. This will be no Alexandria victory.

Major WHITING, a very able officer, has assumed charge of the engineering branch of the service at this point.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, June 2.

The only Episcopal services performed here to-day were at Christ Church, the worshipping place of WASHINGTON. There was a scant attendance, in consequence of the absence of families from the city. Several officers and privates of the Michigan Regiment were present, and two officers of the *Pocahontas*. Service was performed by Rev. Mr. WALKER, the Pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. MYERS, Chaplain of the Michigan Regiment, and conducted throughout with excessive delicacy, suggesting the idea that friends and foes had for a moment uncovered themselves in the house of God to unite in religious devotion at the altar at which WASHINGTON had bowed. Rev. Mr. WALKER preached a judicious sermon from the appeal of Job: "Wherefore contendest thou with me?" showing the visitation of Divine judgment on the sins of man for their salvation—that war calamities were the result of man's rebellious nature, counselling self-examination to answer the interrogative of Job.

On concluding the services the auditory was much affected by the simple announcement of the pastor that Divine services might possibly be performed at some other place on next Sabbath.

The *Pocohontas* is guarding the Potomac opposite Alexandria, and is in readiness to land field artillery at a moment's notice, to coöperate against the rebels in case of an attack. Steam is kept up, ready to sail at ten minutes' notice. Almost an entire change has recently been made in her officers. At present they are as follows: Commander, BENJ. M. DONE; Executive Officer, Lieut. J. W. A. NICHOLSON; Lieutenant, SEMMES HARRISON; Acting-Paymaster, THEO. KITCHEN; Surveyor, J. S. KITCHEN.

Up to this hour—3 o'clock—we have been fortunately relieved from any startling rumors of skirmishes on the outer pickets.

One silly rumor was afloat yesterday, which it is understood has found its way into the secession camp, that Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, late commandant here, has joined the secession cause.

There was another to day, that twenty Michiganders had been taken prisoners.

A Zouave was shot last night at Cloud's Mills.

Dr. HOMER, of Michigan, who commanded the guards yesterday at Hunting Creek Bridge, reports that there are in Young's Mills, beyond Hunting Creek Bridge, 300 barrels of flour, said to be the property of Col. TUTTLE, of Richmond, and were lately ordered thence by him.

A battalion of regulars, cavalry and a battery of artillery, proceeded toward Fairfax Court-house last night.

The story of a Zouave being shot this morning is incorrect. A Zouave was killed at Cloud's Mills on Friday night, named HENRY CORNELL, of Company G. He was buried this morning at the camp, with military honors.

The 300 barrels of flour at HUNT & YOUNG'S Cameron Mills, at Hunting Creek, belonged to Col. TUTTLE, of the rebel army. They will be taken care of in the morning.

I rode outside the Federal pickets, on the Hunting Creek road, three miles south this afternoon. Everything is quiet on the road. There are alarms every night by indiscriminate firing. The Federal troops are continually on the alert.

The fortifications on Sutler's Hill are progressing rapidly. The position will soon be rendered impregnable commanding the surrounding valley. Nearly 4,000 Federal troops are established in this vicinity, including four regiments of Infantry, a Light Artillery battery, and Lieut. SWEITZ'S Second Cavalry. The Infantry is as follows:

Fire Zouaves, Michigan First, Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fifth.

Miss DIX visited the hospital yesterday and promised to send three other lady nurses to morrow.

Nothing has been heard from the Fairfax Court house expedition up to 9 o'clock this evening.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

According to the New-Orleans *Delta*, the State of Louisiana had in the field on the 25th ult., 7,350 men, besides 4,000 in camp, awaiting orders, and 5,000 armed and equipped for home protection.

Col. VAN DORN has by letter informed a committee of the citizens of Corpus Christi, that at an early day he will place troops on the Rio Grande frontier, for its ample protection.

Four steamers passed Vicksburgh on the 23d, with Confederate troops from New-Orleans for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. BEN MCCULLOCH.

The convicts in the Virginia Penitentiary are now employed in making gun carriages, wagons, axes, picks, flannel shirts, cloth for uniforms, army shoes, tents, wheelbarrows, and litters for the wounded.

The ladies of Goliad, Texas, have organized a company to practice the use of firearms.

Col. GAINES, of Brazoria, offers to be one of twenty to raise $50,000 in land, to be given to the soldiers from that county who may be engaged in any battle for the Confederate States.

It is stated that a vessel (the *Eliza Bonsall*) has safely arrived at Savannah, from Europe, with rifled cannon.

The Mobile *Tribune* is informed that an agent of the French Government is now in that city for the purpose of obtaining facts relative to the condition of the South.

The same paper announces the arrival in Montgomery on the 24th of three Peace Commissioners from Maryland.

The Government clerks at Montgomery received orders to prepare to remove to Richmond by Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

BATTERIES PLANTED ON THE RIP RAPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 1, *via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 2.

There are no military movements to-day of importance. Our troops are transporting heavy cannon to the Rip Raps, midway between Fortress Monroe and the opposite shore.

Order begins to reign in the encampment.

One-tenth of the Vermont Regiment are on the sick list, mostly with the measles.

The regiments at Newport News are to-day liberally supplied with fresh provisions, from want of which they have greatly suffered.

Notwithstanding the hard work in the trenches the Massachusetts and Vermont Regiments yesterday sent down nearly a thousand letters for their Northern friends.

A gentleman who left Yorktown at 4 P. M. yesterday says there were about 4,000 secession troops assembled there, but that none are to be seen between that point and Fortress Monroe, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

A stand is evidently to be made at Yorktown, whither the slave owners in Warwick, York and Elizabeth City counties, have been obliged to send half of their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on the entrenchments.

J. B. MAGRUDER is in command.

WM. CAREY JONES, a noted Secessionist, was arrested at Hampton, yesterday, but released this morning.

A gentleman residing half way between Hampton and Yorktown, came into Newport News at midnight for protection, leaving behind $30,000 worth of property.

Many families have fled, cruelly abandoning the slaves unfit for labor.

Two hundred free negroes have been forced across James River to work on the rebel intrenchments.

A prominent Union man told me to-day that not ten men in Elizabeth City County would now vote for secession, and a distinguished Secessionist has confessed that his party were all deluded, and that the Union men are right.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 31, 1861.

So many statements, confused and contradictory, have been made of the situation of affairs at this fort, that I will make, for the readers of the TIMES, a *resumé* that may be relied on for its general accuracy.

Gen. BUTLER'S command is now not much short of 8,000 men, divided as follows: In the fortress, where are Gen. BUTLER'S head-quarters, are the regulars, who number about 350 men, and Col. WARDROP'S Massachusetts Third Regiment. Col. DIMMICK retains the command of the fortress proper. It is the seat of, and source of all active operations, ordnance, subsistence, &c. Outside of the fortress, we have Camp Butler, which is under the command of Col. DUPTEE, who is substantially acting Brigadier-General. This camp is composed of Col. DUPTEE'S Regiment of Zouaves, Col. CARR'S Troy Regiment, to whom has been added to-day Col. BARTLETT'S Marine Brigade—making in all upwards of 2,500 men. The camp is one mile west of the fortress, just beyond the dyke and bridge, which connects the fortress on that side with the main land, and a little short of one mile of the village of Hampton, which is, or rather was, connected with the camp-ground by the bridge which the rebels burnt the day after Gen. BUTLER made his dash into the village, with Col. PHELPS' Vermont Regiment. The grounds are very favorably located, both for defence and salubrity. The officers have their quarters in several fine mansions, rather luxuriously laid out. It is the farm of Mr. SEGAR, who from his wheat, corn and potato fields, can, under the circumstances, scarcely hope to reap bountiful crops. He will, however, be well remunerated for damages. Mr. S. is a steady Union man, through thick and thin, and has suffered much at the hands of the rebels. He is a gentleman widely respected, and for many years represented his district in the Legislature of the State. He is the owner of the Hygeia Hotel, at the Point, which, I will here remark, has, with the exception of a small part, which Mr. WILLARD has reserved for hotel purposes, for the accommodation of loyal strangers, been turned into a hospital. The remainder of Gen. BUTLER'S command is at Newport News, up the James River a distance of about twelve miles, but in a direct overland route about eight miles from Hampton. It is not in sight of the fortress, and as yet the only communication with it is by water, the intermediate land route having not yet been explored. The camp at Newport's News is under the command of Col. PHELPS, and consists of Col. P.'s Vermont Regiment and Col. PACKARD'S Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. A line of intrenchments has been thrown up of about 4,000 feet, which is defended by several howitzers and field-pieces, while a formidable battery of 8-inch Columbiads has been erected on the bluff facing the river, on an elevation of about twenty feet. The camp is now in a strong condition, though for two or three days it was not so considered. It was for that time open to an effective demonstration from the enemy, had they chosen to come down with the armed steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, which are up the river, and landed a force to attack in the flank, while those steamers engaged the camp in front. The steamer *Harriet Lane* has been lying abreast, but did not, however, afford the security that true policy dictated. For a few days the camp was in a wild state, and reprehensible acts of lawlessness were committed for miles around. A proclamation by Gen. BUTLER, and the issuing of more distinct orders to the officer in immediate command, have had the effect to reduce things to a good state of order and discipline.

The policy that dictated the movement to Newport News, by which Gen. BUTLER'S command was divided, has not transpired, and does not seem to be consistent with any general plan. The camp does not bear any relation, that can be discovered, to ultimate results, or to movements looking towards Norfolk or the batteries in that region. Sewell's Point, which, confessedly, is the locality of greatest interest, is from eight to ten miles distant on the other side, and there are no other stand-points of the enemy that can be considered as at all menaced by the position, unless it is Yorktown, about twenty miles distant, and which could, of course, be much better reached by York River, on which it is situated.

Had the camp been pitched higher up the river some ten miles in the neighborhood of Warwick, Yorktown might have been reached by a march across of about eight miles; but as it is, that place cannot be reached from Newport News by a march of less than twenty miles, supposing the intervening country to be favorable, which is not understood to be the fact. I need not say that educated military minds do not a little criticise this movement. I do not, of course, presume to do so, but suppose that when Gen. BUTLER unfolds his plan by future action, he will make the significance and wisdom of the step apparent.

It is understood that the battery at Sewall's Point

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Friendly Declarations of the Imperial Government Toward the United States.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SENTIMENT.

Meeting of American Diplomats at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Since the arrival at Paris of the new Ministers to the several European Powers, we have obtained still further insight into the views of the official people of the French Government. These additional evidences only confirm what I have already written you, and that is that here we have more friends than in England. The new Ministers came out with a different impression, and they thus find themselves agreeably disappointed. On Sunday last the Emperor repeated to Mr. FAULKNER (on the occasion of the latter's formal parting interview) the language I have already given you several times, as that which His Majesty habitually utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. FAULKNER that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude; that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union; that he felt as much interest in the progress and prosperity of the American people almost as if they were a part of his own people, and terminated by making an offer of his services in any way they might be made useful to bring about a reunion and an avoidance of bloodshed. M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went further, and assured Mr. SANFORD that not only did he approve of the course of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, *but that he would be glad if he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion.* So, too, the Prince MURAT, a member of the Imperial family, begged to know of Mr. SANFORD if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid *in putting down the rebellion.*

Our new Ministers, while they are naturally gratified at these assurances of good will on the part of persons high in power, treat the subject in a light which we think every true-hearted American must approve. They seek every opportunity to give information, and to hear these gratifying assurances; they express in the warmest terms their gratefulness for all such expressions of sympathy; but they declare in the strongest manner that the American Government is a Government capable of taking care of its own rebellious subjects, and that all it demands of foreign Governments is hands off and fair play. They are gratified to receive their sympathy, but do not require their aid. By this line of policy the Government of the United States will not only acquire the respect of foreign Governments, but it will avoid at the same time placing itself under obligations.

It has been suggested in the French and English papers that Mr. COBDEN should be chosen as mediator between the North and South. Now, although such a proposition shows the ignorance of the proposers, since the time for mediation is past months ago, yet there would not be a semblance of propriety in such a selection. Mr. COBDEN believes that the present struggle in America is without an object, unless it be elevated to the magnitude of a struggle for the abolition of Slavery. He does not see that the North is struggling for a Constitution and a flag, because for him the United States is but a half-organized mob, which would be as prosperous in many pieces as in few. The fact is, Mr. COBDEN goes with the London *Times* and the Manchester school: he believes in VICTORIA, cotton, and free-trade. These three words form the horizon of his political faith, and we should be sorry to see the interests of a great country, the grandeur of whose political institutions he is unable to comprehend, trusted to his arbitration.

Mr. SANFORD is having reprinted for circulation here and in England the series of statistical articles from the NEW-YORK TIMES, lately issued in New-York in pamphlet form. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Pastor of the American Chapel here, is also having reprinted for circulation in England and France the famous speech of ALEXANDER STEPHENS at Savannah. But it has been suggested to Dr. MCCLINTOCK that, in order to obtain the full effect of the speech, he must obtain and append to it an affidavit that the document is not a forgery, for the English and French will have difficulty in believing that such monstrous doctrines could come from enlightened and Christian America.

The Count TRIGAUT, Captain of Artillery in the French Army, who has traveled in America and speaks the English language, is going to Washington to offer his services to the Government. He thinks we need in the American Army, more than anything else, an increase of light cavalry, like the mounted *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, which have acquired lately such a great extension in the French service, and he would prefer to be enrolled in that branch of the service. Hereafter there is to be no increase of the heavy accoutred cavalry in the French service, for it is found that while two hours' fast riding completely fatigues man and horse, the light accoutred *chasseurs* with their hardy little horses will travel with ease to both the whole day. The rifled cannon and Minié gun have nearly done away with the heavy cavalry charges formerly so much relied on, but cavalry is still eminently useful for reconnoitering purposes, and for all rapid movements, and for these services the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* surpass anything the service has yet seen. The horsss are all Arabian and small; they can live upon dead grass and bread, if necessary, and seem never tired. The saddle does not weigh over four pounds; the men are as lightly dressed as possible, and carry a rifle, a sword and pistols. While not irresistible in bearing down solid masses of infantry by mere weight of horse flesh, this arm is yet capable of making very effective charges, as was seen in the late Italian campaign.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

Since the arrival of the new Ministers of the United States to European Courts—Messrs. DAYTON, MARSH, BURLINGAME, SANFORD and PIKE—several meetings have taken place at Mr. SANFORD'S rooms in this city, for an interchange of opinions, to which have been invited other gentlemen, and among the rest Col. FREMONT, Mr. COBDEN and M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, French Senator. I was favored with an invitation to these meetings, and am thus enabled to give you certain general conclusions, which will, no doubt, prove interesting at the present moment.

In the first place, it appears, beyond the semblance of a doubt, that the Government of England is rejoiced at the threatened dismemberment of the American Union, and that it is and will remain a sworn enemy at heart of the *United States*. This feeling is not confined to the Government and the aristocracy; even the business community are

willing to submit to the losses that will ensue, in order to see their powerful, and not always polite, rival across the water humiliated and weakened The feeling of hostility is no stronger against one section than the other; all they ask is to see each tearing the other to pieces. But if the struggle goes further than a mere duel between the North and South, further than a mere contest for the possession of the Capital, *if it be elevated to the magnitude of a struggle on one side for the maintenance of Slavery, and on the other for its emancipation, then the sympathies of all classes in England and in Europe will be gained to the North, and to the Government of President* LINCOLN. This assertion is made by so many gentlemen of high position, with such varied sources of information, that I do not hesitate to put it on paper as an acquired fact. It is not sufficient to tell Englishmen that Slavery is the cause of the present conflict: its abolition must be the object, or they have nothing but hostility to offer us. *They* have abolished Slavery, therefore it is right, and we must do the same.

England just now is the biggest bully the world has ever seen. With seven hundred armed vessels, two hundred thousand men for foreign service, and a home volunteer force sufficient to protect the island, all the arrogance of former years has returned, especially toward the weaker Powers, and now John Bull feels like taking his revenge for the insults Americans have heaped upon him on various occasions, and he hopes perhaps to wipe out as well the disgrace of the Crimean campaign. It has been said of Lord PALMERSTON that if he should die without seeing a war between England and the United States, his bones would turn in their grave—such is his hatred of the insolent Yankees. Lord JOHN RUSSELL knew very well, when he pledged no pledged for the Southern Confederacy the right of belligerents, that he was prolonging and embittering a struggle between brothers, and rekindling with all its old fury the hatred and the souvenirs of the Revolution.

The great body of the *people* in England are considered as friendly to the North in the present struggle, and the subject was discussed of holding meetings there, in order to bring the matter before the public in the proper light. As regards the Government of England, our Ministers are prepared to declare loudly that the American Government is capable of taking care of its own quarrels, and that no European Government can interfere, under pain of contracting a debt which sooner or later will be paid with compound interest.

In France the people are emphatically with the North. The Emperor takes a deep interest in the matter, and, from all we can learn, would see a dissolution of the Union with pain. His Ministers, on the contrary, and those about him, would look upon such an event with indifference, because they know but little about the question, and regard a Republic as an impossibility at best. Nothing is to be hoped for from the aristocratic classes of France, therefore, by either North or South. From the Emperor, however, who does understand the subject, and who takes an interest in it, we have hopes of a cordial sympathy for the North at least, and perhaps an open declaration of approval. Of one thing you may rest certain; if he is drawn into any measure of hostility against the North, it will be through the influence of the English Cabinet, and not from his own inspiration. Now, however, that we have an able Minister here, who represents the Administration which is fighting for the Union, and who will take an active interest in the matter, we feel confident that the French Government is going to remain where it is ever found, —on the side of humanity and civilization.

A French paper this morning, contains the following lines: "It appears that the seceded States of America are afraid, at the present moment, of a slave revolt, and in order to escape the danger, they are trying to get rid of the troublesome commodity, at any price. The New-Orleans papers announce many sales of the human chattel. That we should have been the witnesses of such horrors in the present century, is what posterity will have difficulty in crediting. At any rate, we were not deceiving ourselves in saying lately, that in all Europe, there is but one journal (the *Pays*) which dares to take up the defence of the slaveholders, and for the shame of France, that paper is French."

For the consolation of those persons in the North—the same persons in the South are beyond hope—who have been instrumental in bringing about the present deplorable state of affairs in the United States, the following, which is a fair sample of the paragraphs daily published in the foreign Press, is from the *Independence Belge* of yesterday: "According to the last letters of M. MERCIER, the Minister of France at Washington, all hope of bringing about an understanding between the two Republics which have broken the old Federal compact of the United States is lost, and the separation between the North and South ought to be considered as final. However, M. MERCIER should have suggested that the mediation of France and England, without preventing a separation which has become inevitable, might, however, save these unfortunate provinces from a part of the catastrophes and the painful sacrifices which naturally follow a civil war. It is added that, since this information has been furnished to the French Government by the French Minister at Washington, the subject of a mediation has been broached to the English Government, but the latter should have shown but little disposition toward an intervention."

Now, although this paragraph was most probably a fabrication, it shows that, in the estimation of the world, the great Republic has fallen to the position of Syria and other prostrated Powers, deserving of the pity and the aid of the great European Governments.

Mr. FAULKNER was received on Sunday last by the Emperor, to deliver his letter of recall, and leaves for the United States the present week. Mr. DAYTON has notified the Foreign Secretary of his arrival, and of his desire to be received by His Majesty. The reception will probably take place on Sunday next.

Mr. SANFORD was presented to the King of Belgium, on Wednesday last, by Gen. FAIR, of Alabama, the retiring Minister, who, at the same time, handed in his letter of recall. Mr. SANFORD then returned to Paris, to concert with the other new Ministers who arrived by the *Fulton*.

Col. FREMONT will leave by the next screw-steamer for the United States, to place himself at the disposition of the President for a command in the Army of the Union. He leaves his Mariposa negotiations in the hands of two of his partners who remain behind, Messrs. F. BILLINGS and A. A. SELOVER. Col. FREMONT is in favor of an energetic and radical campaign; he favors the raising of a large army to strike a sudden and fatal blow to treason, and we hope to see him soon at the head of a division of fifty or a hundred thousand men. The gallant leader in the campaign of 1856 will not be found wanting in the hour of his country's trial.

In the meeting of Ministers above mentioned, the subject of buying improved arms was discussed, and all the steps are to be taken at once in the way of information, so that the contracts may be made as soon as the proper agents of the Government arrive. Col FREMONT, however, will buy on his own responsibility and take home with him as many guns as he can afford. Mr. SANFORD has also bought some rifled cannon in Belgium, on his own responsibility, which are already on their way to New York.

The agents of the Southern Confederacy are still in London, with the exception of Mr. T. BUTLER KING, who is operating at Paris. The fact is, London is the place for these gentlemen; the field of operations there promises much more than that of Paris.

The excitement among the Americans at Paris is at white heat, and they are quite as radical in their threats against the South as the people at home. There remains not a single student in the Latin quarter; all of both sections have gone home to enter the service. One young man from New-York went home at the command of his mother, who wrote to him that he must come and fight for his country. MALAKOFF.

FROM ENGLAND.

London at the Height of the Season—Reception of Mr. Adams—Efforts of the Secessionists—State of English Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 17, 1861.

The rush and roar of this great city is now at its height. Just when the country is putting on its most charming features, and the fresh green of the Spring is beginning to turn into the first rich verdure of the Summer; just when the English country lanes, and hedge-rows, and quiet village greens, with their placid old churches, are beginning to resume that exquisite beauty which is peculiar to English rural scenery; and just when Americans are beginning to pine for green trees and the sea-side, and hate brick walls and paved streets; just this season, the most charming of the whole year, the English have chosen to pass in London; breakfasting out, dining out, going to half a dozen balls every evening; riding or driving in the Park every morning; sitting in Parliament every night; hurrying, crowding, and yet lost in the confusion of this great Pandemonium. And this lasts till the end of July. Heaven have mercy upon them!

Of course at such a time there is no want of news, or at least, of matters to talk about, to write about, or perhaps even to think about, if one is in such a humor. All the world is busy about something, where at other times they are lazy and indifferent. Those who are in the great whirlpool have so much to do and to think of, that they are driven from labor to labor as though the Furies were scourging them. To begin with what to a true Englishman ranks before all else, even before his religion and his business, namely: the British Court and its august head, the Queen, there is not much to be said that would interest a Republican. Since the death of her mother, the Queen has withdrawn herself from all public appearance so far as possible, and lived in perfect quiet at Richmond. This morning's papers state that she received yesterday, our new Minister, Mr. ADAMS, while Mr. DALLAS took his leave at the same time, and it is said among the Americans here that this is intended on the part of the British Government, as a marked attention and compliment, since in the first place, the reception took place three days only after Mr. ADAMS' arrival, and in the second, because she is understood to have been quite unwilling to grant any audiences at present on account of her mother's recent death. This seems the more probable, as something was evidently needed to gild the pill which the Queen has lately given us to swallow in the shape of a proclamation on privateering.

Parliament sits and talks with all the pertinacity of an American Congress, and with not half its vivacity. Reform moves so slowly in every branch, that it is impossible not to believe that at some not very far distant day, some sudden shock will give a final impulse to popular opinion, strong enough to break down in a moment all those vexatious and unreasonable barriers which now impede free action and circulation of blood in Church and State. This has been predicted so often, that it seems mere folly to repeat it; yet I am inclined to believe, from a pretty long experience of Englishmen, that they regard some such result as a mere question of time, and like Lord PALMERSTON, content themselves with believing that the present state of things will last their day.

Possibly this train of thought may furnish some index more or less fair, supposing that the Government here really entertain it, to the course which they have seen fit to adopt with regard to the American question. By a timid half measure, calculated to alienate the United States, and yet of little practical use to the rebels, unless energetically carried out, which they declare they will not do, they have attempted to soften the blow which they feel to be coming upon their manufactures and trade, knowing as they do, how sensitive their whole system is to such blows, and yet not thoroughly alive to the fact that all their interests demand the immediate and complete victory of either our Government or the rebels. Wishing to remain on good terms with both, they have committed a folly, the only result of which is to protract and postpone a foregone conclusion. Their interests would have been infinitely better served if they had committed an extravagance in either way; if they had placed their fleets and armies and arsenals at the disposal of our Government, or if they had taken the rebels under their protection and secured the friendship of one side at whatever price.

As it is, they have lost ours without gaining theirs. No doubt they have been rather hasty in their movements. Emissaries from the rebels have been here for a long time working with great energy and with high hopes of success. They have gained members of Parliament, of whom Mr. GREGORY, an Irish member, seems to be the leader, to sustain their cause. They have warm and influential friends among the manufacturing and commercial interests, and it is even stated, though I have no very good authority for it, that a majority of those concerned in the American trade in Liverpool and Manchester only wait for some encouraging sign of success on the part of the rebels to openly take their side. Up to some ten days since, the prospects of the Southern Commissioners here were quite encouraging, and they are said to have really expected an absolute recognition by the Government. They had a strong party of allies in our representatives at the different European Courts and commercial towns, and no doubt worked in concert and with energy, for their time was short. Practically the whole Paris Embassy was on their side, and here in London Mr. DALLAS, on the point of departure as he was, seems to have offered them little active resistance, while Mr. CAMPBELL, the consul, is said to have been their friend. No doubt the same state of things has existed all over Europe, and the effect is evident. The British Government became alarmed, and began to temporize. But then news came of the change in the look of things in America, and the new ministers and consuls, who are arriving by every steamer, began at once to counteract, by every means in their power, the influence the Southerners were exerting, so that the tone of the Press, in England especially, began to change again, and you may depend that it will be steadier in the future. I am told that Mr. MORSE, our new consul in London, who arrived some time ago, was at first really in fear lest the Government should recognize the Commissioners, without waiting further advices. If this is true, matters have taken a very different face, for now no one has the least fear of this. Still, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his first statement in Parliament, recognizing the rebels as a belligerent Power, it created great surprise and alarm here, and the conspirators of Westminster Hotel seemed to think that the whole game was now in their hands, though the news from America at just that time must have made them hesitate a little. At all events, it is now generally agreed, that the British have reached the end of their tether in the way of favoring the South, and unless our Government suffers some misfortune at home, Great Britain can be kept straight, though no doubt there will always be a strong and active Southern influence here until the war is over. How could it be otherwise? Were not our own great cities trembling on the edge of the same gulf until the late tremendous wave swept them into unison with the irresistible current of national feeling, and is it strange that these English cities, with equal interests at stake, and without the same or any approximate pressure at work on them on our side, should hesitate and waver, and even resist when called upon to make war upon the land that has built them and fed their hundreds of thousands of laborers from day to day? But the great mass of Englishmen are still our friends, and if the question is brought home to them, you may be sure they will hold to us through thick and thin.

The city is meanwhile alive with agents, or supposed agents, from one side or another, and no doubt negotiations without end are going on. Mr. ADAMS arrived here on Tuesday and was presented to the Queen on Thursday, so that he is now installed and ready to go to work. Indeed, he was much needed here, as was Mr. DAYTON also at Paris, and much curiosity is felt, not to say anxiety, as to the course he will take. It is not known yet, at least I have not heard it stated, whether he has had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL or not, though as Lord JOHN'S brother, the Duke of Bedford, has just died, and the papers say that Lord PALMERSTON presented Mr. ADAMS to the Queen in Lord JOHN'S absence, it is very likely that no interview has as yet taken place. This is unfortunate, though after all, so long as the news from home continues good as now, a little delay will do no harm; perhaps even may do good, for it allows the Government here a little while to reflect that they have done a silly thing.

I left Paris a short time ago in the same state of violent excitement, among the Americans, as I find here, and as the papers describe at home, except that we, hearing less often, are more anxious. The Southerners are decidedly and rapidly losing ground there, and are being driven from the old American haunts. Here it is much harder to say how they stand, but I am convinced that the longer they stay the less they will gain; for now their main support is taken away, and they have got to work under every disadvantage. Messrs. ROST, YANCEY and DUDLEY MANN are said to be still at the Westminster Hotel, and no doubt make the most of the ambiguous debates in Parliament. There was such a one last night, which may mean something or nothing, according as you at home are whipped or whip. From what I hear every day, on all sides, of the energy with which our agents and representatives are now acting, I cannot help believing that the Southerners have to deal at last with men as active and as earnest as themselves, and of more influence and a higher class of ability.

The Summer is beginning pleasantly enough here in Europe. The English Ministry is strong, and apparently out of danger for the next year. The country is prosperous, and, no doubt, for that reason contented. Yet there has been no Spring for many years which has looked more doubtful than this. The expected explosion in Italy and Hungary may or may not take place, and if it does its effect on England is hardly to be guessed at; but it is certain that the Manchester people are very anxious about America, and with reason. Great Britain and Lord PALMERSTON will be lucky if all these storms blow over without making trouble here, for Mr. GLADSTONE'S estimates for the next year are very doubtful, and Parliament is just reducing the taxes to do away with his possible surplus, that any chance shock may reduce to a large and troublesome deficit.

The Duty of England in the American Struggle.

From the London Spectator.

A Royal proclamation published on Tuesday last defines with some care the official attitude of Great Britain in the American crisis. The Government is strictly neutral in the contest, and British subjects are ordered to be strictly neutral too They are forbidden to enlist for land or sea service on either side, to supply munitions of war, to equip vessels for privateering purposes, to engage in any transport service, or do any other act calculated to afford direct assistance to either of the great parties to the struggle. British subjects infringing any of these rules will be liable to penalties for a misdemeanor, not a very formidable threat when the composition of British juries is considered, and to any punishment a successful enemy may deem it politic to inflict.

The proclamation seems, at the first glance, just enough, and perhaps an official declaration of neutrality was all but unavoidable. *But it is nevertheless a misfortune that our first official act in connection with the struggle should be one which tends directly to the benefit of the South.* Englishmen, as subjects of a Power in alliance with the United States, had, till this declaration, a right to enter into its service, a right wholly unaffected by the fact of the service being against rebels instead of Indians or Mexicans. Nobody "proclaims" the Irishmen who rise in the Austrian army, or the Englishmen who accept the summons of GARIBALDI. By prohibiting enlistment the order deprives the United States of all the aid it might, without that order, have obtained. That aid is by no means nominal or limited to the moral force which is so serious an incentive in war. The Canadians, if let alone, might in an Anti-Slavery struggle have been ranked as Northern States, and one "British" regiment has already marched for Washington *via* Baltimore. *British sailors, too, are sure to be engaged in thousands on the Northern side, and to deprive them of the protection their nationality might have affordes, is pro tanto to assist the resources of the North.* It may be argued that the South is equally deprived of this advantage, but the remark is sound only in appearance. Nothing in the proclamation stops a ship-owner of Liverpool or the Clyde from selling ships to the South, and it is in steamers, not in men to man them, that President DAVIS is deficient. The richer treasury, too, would always attract the men, even if sailors were devoid of prejudices and indifferent to the cause for which they fought. That is not the case even with Englishmen, while the fishermen of Canada are as hostile to Slavery as the sailors of Connecticut. *That there is no intention on the part of Government to favor the South may be readily believed; but the advantage incidentally gained by the slaveholders makes it all the more imperative to decide the position we intend permanently to occupy. The policy of England is neutrality, but its bias remains to be defined.*

One party, more influential than numerous, and strangely powerful in the Press, would sway us slowly in the direction of the South, and many who sympathize heartily with freedom still believe that our interests link us strongly with the seceding States. It will not, we think, be difficult to show that their arguments are based upon a delusion, and that our direct pecuniary interests are bound up for the moment with the Government of Washington. The one thing, we admit, which really governs the pecuniary side of the question, is cotton. Northern wheat is acceptable, but we can purchase wheat over half the world. Northern customers are pleasant, but they do not purchase so much as the Australians, will soon be outbid by the Chinese, and have just imposed a tariff to check their own demand. The one necessity is cotton, and our supply of cotton depends on the friendliness of the North. *It is with Mr. LINCOLN, and not President DAVIS, that the power of stopping the supply now rests.* If the South were at war with us to-morrow, she would still be powerless to withhold her supply. She must sell cotton, or lose her slave property, and, directly or indirectly, she must sell it to us. So keenly is this felt at Montgomery, that President DAVIS has ordered all privateers to abstain from attacking ships engaged in the cotton trade, under whatever flag, and the order may be obeyed. An effective blockade will, it is true, close the sea route; but as long as the internal route is clear, we shall still get our supply. It is when the North resolves to stop the cotton in transit, that the pressure will be most severe, and it is therefore on the carriers, and not on the growers of the produce that our interests depend. The South must sell, but the North need not transmit, and it is therefore on Northern, not Southern, forbearance that we have to rely. It is true a military advance southward from Washington might imperil a whole crop, by leading to an enfranchisement of the slaves; but this movement we are in any case wholly powerless to prevent. We could not interrupt such an advance even if we would, while British feeling would, under any circumstances, prohibit the attempt. Active interference—such, for instance, as breaking the blockade of Charleston, and maintaining a fleet outside the bar to prohibit its renewal—would secure to cotton the cheapest of all routes. *But active interference is not suggested, and short of that, our interests lie in maintaining our friendly alliance with the North.*

We have confined the argument to our interests in the matter, because apart from cotton there is nothing to discuss. The war, whatever its nominal issues, whether Federal Sovereignty or State rights, free-trade or the Morrill tariff, the Republican Constitution or the birthplace of the President, is really a war for and against Slavery. The seceding States secede because their property is in danger; the conservative States march against them because they will not place that property out of danger by submitting to terms dictated in the interest of Slavery. *Punch* explains the position accurately when he makes the contending gladiators fight in the presence of a negro "Cæsar" Imperator. The victory of the South must enlarge the area over which the crimes involved in that word can be perpetrated with impunity; the victory of the North must tend to restrict it, even if Slavery, as the cause of all disunion, should not be abolished altogether. In any result, except the submission of the North—even the improbable one of a speedy compromise—Maryland, Delaware, Western Virginia, and probably Kentucky, must cease to be slave soil, and the slavery question be decided *pro tanto* on the side of freedom. *In such a contest Englishmen, however interested in cotton, can, as a nation, have but one bias and one duty to perform. Their function on earth, at all events, is not to enchain the slave.* They may not be able to offer active support to the cause they have at heart. They may deem it right that in this, as in so many other instances, the evil acknowledged to exist should be extinguished from within, that slaveholding should be ranked among the offences beyond the reach of force; *but, accepting this neutral point, they bind themselves all the more stringently to beware lest any act, however legitimate, any profession, however plausible, should really tend to the advantage of the cause which they abhor. Among such unconsciously evil professions we must, we fear, place the formal declaration of neutrality.*

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

California all for the Union and the Administration that Sustains the Flag—Great and Sudden Political Revolution—Explosion of the Late Breckinridge Party—The Douglas Democracy Out-resolve the Republicans for Union—Military Preparations—The Chabolla Ranch Flurry—Latham and Gwin—Great Union Demonstration.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

The news that reaches us from the East has thoroughly excited California. The State hastens to rate herself as with the North, for the Union, and heartily and in all extremes for the Administration that sustains the Union. I do not know of a paper in the State that has not come out boldly for sustaining the Administration that boldly defends the flag. The news that war had actually commenced, that Fort Sumter had been taken by the rebels, made all sad and many mad. The report of the President's call for troops was responded to in the cities and many villages by the formation of Union Administration clubs, which propose to hold themselves in readiness to assume a military form whenever that may seem desirable. The aspect that affairs assumed in the Border States bred here an exceeding suspicion of all cool and doubtful characters; made it necessary for every man to express his opinion; created a nervousness and general snappishness throughout all circles. Inveterate jokers grew intolerant of any jocosity; society put on a glum and savage face. Old friends took occasion to define their position as they met, to repudiate even an anxiety for peace, to assure each other that nothing but blood would satisfy them. The papers, and the men who had hazarded weeks before an opinion that California better be conservative and keep out of the fight, discovered that they had made a mistake, and hastened to assume a different tone. As the General Government asked nothing of us, it had all to be taken out in talking, of course; but the talking was all one way, and whoever held a sentiment contrary to the prevailing one has veiled it carefully.

There was, a week ago, a suspicion that, perhaps, we might have occasion to do some fighting on our own account. The refusal of the fifteen squatters on the Chabolla ranch to vacate the premises in favor of the claimants, to whom the Courts awarded possession, and the backing up of the settlers by 1,700 armed men parading the streets of San José, gave strong color of probability to the theory that the armed resistants were concerned in a deeper plot than simply to keep the Sheriff out of a two-league ranch. Gov. DOWNEY sent down a Commissioner to learn the grievance of the insurgents, but he came back no wiser than he went. Then it got wind that the Governor's back was up, and, though nothing was said, the military began to order service-uniforms and to brush up their arms. In good time, the Legislature waked up to the fact that mischief was brewing, and having appointed a Joint Committee to look up the facts of the case, all excitement about the matter has subsided, for, in the hands of the politicians, it is as good as in chancery. Meanwhile, the insurgents profess great indignation that their movement should be construed into a movement of disloyalty to the General Government; they say they are for the Union first and last, but Chabolla's claim is a fraud, and he shall never enjoy possession under it, all the Courts to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Government property hereabouts is in good, trusty hands—Gen. SUMNER has attended to that; though officers of the army here scout the idea that before his arrival it was not equally safe, and in the keeping of good loyal men. Within ten days, the Battalion of California State Militia under Col. DOANE has been increased to the number of companies necessary to compose a regiment, and orders have been issued for the election of regimental officers for the battallion of which Maj. WEST is the commanding officer, believing that in less than a week it too will be grown to regimental proportions. The money has been raised to clothe both bodies in stout, durable service uniforms, and both proffer to be ready at the shortest notice to obey any demand for their aid in the enforcement of the laws, either of the State or of the United States. Maj.-Gen. HALLECK has called upon good citizens throughout his Division to form volunteer companies, assuring them that arms will be at their service the hour they are needed; and the invitation is accepted as an order.

But the strongest token of the strength of the Union sentiment is seen in the extraordinary revolution that has been wrought in the old political organizations. The Republican Clubs of the late campaign, on a six hours' notice, sprang into existence again as Union Administration Brigades. They have been holding nightly meetings, where they are addressed by Republicans, Bell and Everett men, and some Douglas folks.

We are on the eve of a municipal election, and the Republicans, on the strength of the tide, feel strong enough to put up a clean Republican ticket for the first time in the field, thus cutting loose from the People's Party, which, as the legitimate successor of the Vigilance Committee, has embraced most of the Republican strength hitherto, and given us a city government that was a model for the world. To secure the divorce of Republicans from the People, the former resorted to a successful *coup d'état*. Petitions were circulated and largely signed, calling upon the Republican County Committee to take measures for the nomination of none but unconditional Union men. The County Committee heard the call, and proceeded at once to act as a nominating convention, ignoring the "usage" of primary elections. There was a little kicking at first, but they nominated so unexceptionable a ticket that all grumbling soon ceased. Meanwhile the Peoples' nominating convention was appointed in the usual way, and is daily in session. It will probably be a little more careful than usual to put on its ticket Administration Union men who have not been identified with the Straight Republicans, and between them will be a gallant contest on the 21st of May. If the Peoples' party is defeated this time, it is not likely ever to be heard of again;—the spell will be broken, and when the times grow quiet once more we shall have to take our chances for the city offices between two political parties. The People have never yet been defeated—I don't believe they will be now; but things do look squally with them. The strongest argment for their success is the deep-seated feeling that the hour may arrive again when the people may have to resume their rights, and that it is exceedingly handy to have at command the power that can do it at will.

But the Union sentiment has within a week revolutionized the Democracy of the State. About a month ago, the Breckenridge State Committee met in San Francisco, coquetted with the Douglas party very coyly and unsuccessfully, then ignoring the other faction altogether, appointed a State Convention for the 17th of June, making "no coercion" the test, and adjourned.

How perfectly satisfactory all this was to the party that hitherto has ruled the State, was seen in a letter of tremendous length, that Collector B. F. WASHINGTON wrote on occasion of receiving a service of plate from the employes of the Custom-house, wherein he says, only a week or so ago:

"I am with that party that sets its face adverse to war. I am against all parties that do not take peace as an initiative—*a sine qua non*—a basis for the settlement of our difficulties. The action of what is called the Breckenridge Central Committee, meets my cordial approbation. If a union can be had with any portion of what is known as the Douglas party in this State, or the Bell and Everett party, upon that basis, then I am for that union. Whoever is nominated on that platform, will receive my cordial and active support. What I mean by the peace basis is, that disunion must be looked upon as a thing accomplished, and negotiations for future adjustment be predicated upon that assumption. The North and South must come together upon the principle of independent co-equal negotiating Powers. There must be no assumption of superiority on either side."

This was the language of a man who, the day before we heard of the attack on Sumter, was the man of all in the State most likely to be our next Governor. To-day, on that platform, the undisputed heir of all the virtues of WASHINGTON would be whipped out of sight, if he could be found, and should run for constable.

The alarm was taken very suddenly. The chairman of the Breckenridge Committee was invoked to recall the committee; he did so, and they met here on Monday last, at the same hour that the Douglas Committee met. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Douglas men on a platform of union. The Douglas men courteously received the proposition, but refused to consider it, by a vote of 30 to 5. Ignominiously spurned when they hoped for a welcome, CHARLES LINDLEY, Chairman, introduced into the Breckinridge Committee three resolutions—the first accepting Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine of March 15; the second announcing the loyalty of the State to the Union; the third urging that, "in the Congress of the old Union," California should contend for peace, deploring separation, but denying the policy of subjugation. The resolutions raised a storm. Some fumed and fretted, and declared the democratic experiment a failure; others said better burst up than die taking such physic; a few approved. But while the resolutions were pending, the motion to adjourn *sine die* prevailed. The secretary gathered up his books and disappeared before the motion was carried, and when the adjournment came, all felt that the late Breckinridge Party in the State was a total wreck. After sleeping on it a night, however, some of the Old Guard thought there might be still another last day. The call for a Convention, on the 17th of June, still held as good as ever. They had passed through the fire, and it had treated them as the flames do the body on the funeral pile—"consumed the ashes, but left still the unconquerable shade."

Very different was the story of the Douglas Committee's doings. Rid forever of its impertinent suitor, it turned with a single eye to the Union It sank party out of sight, seeing the peril of the country. It resolved to sustain the constituted authorities at Washington, in all measures necessary to defend and protect the Constitution and the Government against all assailants. It finally called a Mass Convention, to be held on the 4th of July, at Sacramento, of all patriotic men who held these sentiments, to nominate candidates for the ensuing State Elections, and these resolutions, that a straight Republican might indorse, to be the only test. The basis of representation in this Mass "Union Democratic Convention," when summed up, gives a total of 648 members. The Committee adjourned in excellent spirits, a little grouty because the *Bulletin* published the ayes and noes on every proposition that was submitted, yet glowing with satisfaction that they had saved the whole State from being floated over into the Republican party.

To-day we are to have a grand Union demonstration. At this early hour the city looks from the hills as if it were one great flag. The military are mustering, the civic societies and clubs are rallying, the roads are all alive with processions, the ferry boats are loaded with suburbans, all bending toward the junction of Market and Montgomery streets, where three stands are erected for the speakers. At 10 o'clock everybody shuts up shop, and all families pour out into the street. It promises to be the marked day of many years.

The telegraph has given you the particulars of the loss of the clipper *Sea Nymph*, from New-York, when within two hours' sail of port, having gone ashore in a thick fog last Saturday, three miles north of Point Reyes, which is close adjoining the bay that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE visited when he took possession of all this coast for his royal mistress.

Senator LATHAM, who wisely declined a big dinner that was tendered him by citizens irrespective of party, goes East on the 11th of June.

We expect Senator GWIN by the next steamer, and are prepared to receive him as coolly as Gen. Jo. LANE was, who came and went, and created no more sensation than if he had been a dead man packed in ice.

A telegram from Los Angelos says that 40 mounted men on Sunday last raised the Bear flag at Elmonte, 14 miles away from Los Angelos. It was whisky, of course. GLAUCUS.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Treaty of Alliance—Secession in California and Arizona—The Return of Joe Lane—Popularity of Senator Latham—The Union Demonstration—News.

From our Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

Your other correspondent, "Glaucus," and the undersigned have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, and hereafter will fraternize and harmonize beautifully. We have arranged it that he is to write regularly, and do up all the daily items of passing events and sober, serious news; while I am to do the pathetic, moralize, do the on dits, and be Mrs. Grundy; and when he fails to write, he is to suppose I have written all the news, and when I fail to do it, I am to console myself with the idea that "Glaucus" gave you all there was worth writing about.

I had long been wondering who "Glaucus" was, how he looked, etc., and one day recently I broke in on him, and found him in his "den editorial," looking very much like any other poor, overworked mortal—up to his ears in newspapers, sitting at a table covered with "copy"—a pair of scissors in the foreground, a paste cup and brush and a battered lead paper weight completing the picture. "Glaucus" was delightfully polite and agreeable, and after a half hour spent in discussing the TIMES, I left with a conviction that "Glaucus" was a "good 'un"; and now, having settled upon a "policy," we shall both pour in our broadsides until you cry "Enough."

To attempt to describe the effect of the news from the East upon California is not an easy matter, there are so many conflicting parties, interests, and opinions. Firstly, California is as true as steel, and although there is in her composition a large element of secession and progression, the strength of the order-loving Union Party is too great to make it safe to "agitate" things. In my letter of Feb. 21, I remarked that the plans of the organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" were nipped in the bud by the timely steps of Brig.-Gen. JOHNSTON. His orders to garrison the forts in the harbor and transfer the arms and ammunition from the arsenal at Benicia to Fort Alcatras was a death blow to the plans of the "outs," for that's about the word for secession. All those who have held office so long that they think the Government belonged to them, and who now find it don't, are determined to do their best to provide themselves with a Government to fit the offices. In raising the standard for a "Pacific Republic," they would of course take care to have a mutual admiration society, and virtually restore themselves to office and the fat pickings of a Government, responsible to nobody in particular but secession. Revolution, Pacific Republic, and all that sort of thing is "did," dead and done for. It is true the people at the south end of California are trying to make a fuss and talk about their "rights." There's Arizona, that wretched, miserable country, has set up the secession flag, and I wish them joy of it. I can't give you a better idea of it than to quote from a friend, who sometimes amuses himself by scratching for a little local affair here called the *News Letter*:

"Arizona has seceded! Tell it in Gath; Arizona has seceded! Publish it in Ascalon! Let all mankind know it. Let the fugitives from justice be comforted! Just think of it; *honorable* PHIL. HERBERT and *honorable* NED MCGOWAN have gone over to the Philistines, and taken Arizona with them, bodily!

If we could get rid of that nondescript region in that *easy* way, what a happy consummation it would be; for the Lord surely intended it as an affliction to whatever nation might possess it. The malediction of the Almighty is stamped upon its every feature. It is accursed of God and cursed of men, and curst with cursed men. He is the poorest devil who owns the largest number of its acres, and an object of commiseration if he dwells thereon. The soil, (no it isn't soil, nor is it earth, nor is it ground, nor is it land,) the superficies of this vulgar fraction of the earth, is nothing but a vast spread-out of sand and alkaline ashes. It won't grow decent snakes, but does make out, in a mysterious way, to yield centipedes and tarantulas, with a small sprinkling of gaunt, slab sided covotes. It is Nature unnatural, in perfect disgust with herself. The thing is not even fit for a road; an empty wagon is a dead pull on a dead level, for a six mule team. Water is something you thirst for, but, in that villainous region, you find it not. We journeyed once over this self-same desert, packing our water and our grub, and barley for our mule. A solitary crow followed us over the whole route, camping with us *every* night. The sagacious bird doubtless made certain of a prize in our carcass and that of our long suffering animal, and cawed his disappointment, as well as astonishment, when he saw us safely over the border. The people have hitherto lived on the pickings at the Overland Stage stations and Government contracts; and, now that the stages are removed, it requires only the withdrawal of the troops, to dry up the whole concern. Arizona will be a *howling* wilderness, if anything be left to *howl*. Even now, the coyotes are so poor that they can't bark

We congratulate JEFF. DAVIS on his acquisition, not only of territory, but of population. Arizona is a country that cannot, now, be *misrepresented*; the bigger the rascal the *truer* the exponent. Ned and Phil.—*ecce signum!* They were born to be famous; they are bound to be leaders in JEFF'S Congress. Of course, in this new nation, where the circus is a civilizer, and the clown a hero, Ned and Phil must needs be distinguished. By the way, we are told that *Lieut. Mowry* says he "invented Arizona," but Ned and Phil. have robbed him of the patent *right*. The patent was granted on the ground, that neither God nor man ever before invented anything like it."

* See debates in JEFF'S Congress, on the proposition to tax circuses, where it was successfully contended that the circus was a great civilizer, and, like knowledge, ought to be free.

The best of it, or worst of it, is that the above is the real truth of the thing—malgre Lieut. MOWRY'S descriptions of its delights. Let every man, woman and child who ever dreamed of emigrating to Arizona read the above description, and if after that they want to go, they are of great faith and in temperament decidedly sanguine. The population is counted as it comes in, but the census-taker forgot to count the number going out by the other door, which is very much like filling a barrel with the bung-hole open.

Gen. JOE LANE passed through here a few weeks since, *en route* to Oregon. He came, it is said, to head the Secession and Pacific Republic Party, and there was great "talk" about what we would do when JOE came. There were rumors of torch-light processions, booming guns, great doings and a grand "reception." But, alas! Gen. JOE walked ashore from the steamer just like an ordinary mortal, and was immediately surrounded by a large circle of enthusiastic gentlemen, who fought and struggled to get at him, shouted and screamed, and were frantic with excitement. It was not exactly his views on secession they wanted, or in what light he held the Crittenden Compromise, when he thought Virginia would go, but they wanted to know if *he* wanted a cab.

I am afraid that General JOE will be disappointed in his efforts to revolutionize the Pacific Coast—the thing won't go down in this community, for the Union Party are overwhelming in their strength, and California may be set down as true and faithful to the Government as any Union man could desire.

In my last I mentioned that General JOHNSTON, then in command of this Military Department, had placed a company of the Third Artillery in the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and had taken other steps to protect the property of the Government. Still there was a strong suspicion, that as he was a Southern man and known to be a friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS, he might prove false to his duty. In this it is probable that injustice was done him, for all who knew him felt certain that he never would prove recreant to his trust. While things were in this state, the sudden and unexpected arrival of Brigadier-General SUMNER created great delight and satisfaction to all, and particularly to those who had expressed doubts of the fidelity of General JOHNSTON. General SUMNER assumed the command of the Department, and within ten hours from his assuming the command vigorous measures were taken to put the forts in the harbor in a complete state of defence, additional troops were ordered down from Oregon, and by the arrival of the steamer *Cortes* from the North, three companies of the Third Artillery were added to the strength of the garrisons. Capt. ORD'S company of Light Artillery went to Benicia. This is the once famous battery of Col. BRAXTON BRAGG, which was supposed to deal liberally in "grape." It is just as good as new, and quite as capable under Capt. ORD'S command to do the same thing, and if on your side of the continent would give its previous commander convincing proof that it had not lost any of its merits. The other two companies were sent to the Presidio temporarily—one will be sent to Fort Alcatras and the other to Fort Point. Gen. SUMNER has also ordered up the company from Fort Majave to Los Angeles, for the protection of the Government property at that point. He has also taken measures to provide the garrisons with every requisite for a long siege, should it be necessary—but the vigorous measures taken by Gen. SUMNER to put this place and the adjacent posts in a complete state of defence, has completely crushed every hope of the Secessionists. The General has superintended all of these operations personally, and also inspected both forts, the Presidio and Benicia, and everything has been put in perfect order and the highest state of discipline. The people are delighted with him, and no man ever won so many firm and staunch friends in so short a space of time. He has inspired confidence in the Government, restored its credit, and made us all feel its stability and strength As an illustration, there was required yesterday forty or fifty barrels of lime for the Quartermaster's Department. A firm, dealing in the article, were applied to, and were told that they may have to wait a little while for their pay. The reply was: It there were but forty barrels of lime in San Francisco, and ten blocks of buildings were obliged to wait ten years in consequence, ABRAHAM LINCOLN should have it pay or no pay—take four thousand barrels if you want them, and don't trouble yourself about the money. The Departments have only to say what they require—money or pay is never spoken of—and never was the Government credit better in its palmiest days.

You may rest assured California is as safe as Connecticut, and there is not the vestige of a show for the disaffected. The forts I speak of so completely command the city and the harbor that a mouse could hardly creep in without coming in short range. There was for a time great danger of a revolution, and long before it was suspected an organization was under way and the thing was progressing finely. The Secessionists were in great spirits, and thought things were going all their own way. They met on the corners and talked loudly of the strength and rights of the South; but alas! how their tone has changed. SINCE the energetic measures taken by Gen SUMNER, and the rapid reinforcement of every exposed position, they have subs

it was not best, and so it did not come off. But the desire of the people to show him their high appreciation of his zeal and fidelity to California and to the Union, was almost overwhelming.

In Sacramento the feeling was equally enthusiastic. A steamboat was chartered, and with a Committee on board came down after him, and would not take *No* for an answer, but captured and carried him "victorious" to Sacramento, where he was received and escorted by a procession of several thousands of people, to a stand erected for the occasion, where he had to make them a speech—and it was a good, old-fashioned, honest expression of feeling and attachment to the Union, and delighted everybody. He is now in the city, undergoing the penance of being the pet of the people, being dined, *feted* and honored by the men, and in great danger of being seceded by the ladies. He is a married man. I can testify to the legal claims on him of a lady, at present in New-York; but I saw, from my window yesterday, a rush of crinoline after him that was perfectly fearful. I will admit, in justice to him, that he made all reasonable and proper efforts to escape; but when I recognized the party that was after him, I knew that the game was up, and that there was no chance for him. The ladies were good looking, and I confess he bore his misfortunes with a meekness and resignation beautiful to behold.

To-day (Saturday) has been set apart for a grand Union demonstration, and the whole city has been in a state of excitement for two days preparing for it. I never saw so many flags in my life, and all of the true-blue pattern; not the ghost of anything bearing the slightest resemblance to Palmetto-pelican, piratical or secession, or any other treasonable bunting—it wouldn't do. A house floating any but the old self-same Stars and Stripes would not stand ten minutes. There is no noisy demonstration, but a deep, sincere and ardent love of the Union exhibited on all and every side. The occasion seems to have called forth all the love of the true-born American for his country; and if the Seceders would but notice the expression of sincere earnestness and fervor of the thousands crowding the streets, they would wonder that they ever dreamed of conquering such a people. The call for flags has driven nearly crazy the manufacturers of the article; fifty dollars is freely paid for these not larger than a good sized handkerchief. Money is not considered. I heard a man who had been absent and only returned this morning, offer $150 for a flag and pole for to-day, and couldn't get it.

The printing presses have been running two days and nights steadily, striking off miniature flags, and cannot supply the demand. Boys stand ready to grab them as they come from the press, and rush off with them as they would with an extra *Bulletin* with the latest Pony news. I saw, a few moments since, a splendid Newfoundland dog marching in a dignified manner through the street, with a flag on a staff in his mouth, evidently bent on setting an example of patriotism that a great many puppies have failed to do. Some amateur artist had attempted also to paint on the dog's white sides a tiara of stars, which his dogship did not apparently appreciate, for he occasionally turned his head around, smelt of the fresh paint and eyed the stars suspiciously, as though he thought they might not be of the right stripe, and that he had been made an inconsistent dog—having the true flag at one end and the traitor's emblem at the other.

I must defer until my next several items I had intended to jot down, but my letter is already too long, and besides I am interrupted by a rush of patriotic ladies, who have taken possession of my office to view the procession. One elderly female das planted herself square upon my new beaver, which I carelessly left in a chair, and it will take nearly the sum total of receipts for this epistle, to make good the damage; but who cares? it is in a glorious cause! Any true blue woman that's sound on the Union (to a man,) can take my hat at any time. A juvenile "Young America" son of the aforesaid, seems determined to break his neck, and is at the present moment contesting the point with his sister, who has him by his brief coat-tail, trying to drag him in from the window. If the coat-tail gives way, he's a gone chicken. I must to the rescue, as I reckon he is worth saving. PODGERS.

MARYLAND.

The Case of John Merryman—Writ of Habeas Corpus, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The Revolutionists in this State have not omitted to avail themselves of the military arrests here to promote dissatisfaction and discontent against the General Government; and the name of JOHN MERRYMAN, of the Hayfields, is, in all likelihood, destined to a place in history. If there is a niche of the sort to be filled there, the name of MERRYMAN is as good for the purpose as any other. It savors of green fields and the lowing of herds. It hath a less piratical sound than that of GUY FAWKES, and hath more of euphony than that of the "obscure individual" Jenks, whom, nevertheless the trumpet-tongued muse hath made immortal. Jenks was, like John Gilpin, "of famous London town;" but, unlike John, was a factious fellow, belonging in the time of CHARLES II. to the popular side. The King, in Council, had ordered his committal for a mutinous speech at Guildhall. His imprisonment, it has been popular to consider the immediate occasion of the celebrated *Habeas Corpus* act, the great key of civil liberty, as an elegant writer denominates it, "which forces the secrets of every prison to be revealed, the cause of every commitment to be declared, and the person of every accused to be produced, that he may claim his enlargement or his trial within a limited time." This circumstance has been dwelt upon with pride by the caterers to popular vanity, for the just idea it conveys of that readiness of all orders of men, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, to unite in defence of the common liberty. But Philosophy and Truth, in the person of Mr. HALLAM, less obsequious to the vulgar appetite, do not concur in the common opinion, and attribute the immediate cause of the act to the arbitrary proceedings of Lard CLARENDON. It is a mistake to suppose that the statute of CHARLES II. enlarged, in any great degree, English liberties, or forms an epoch in English history. Though a very beneficial and eminently remedial act, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any new right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. Immunity from arbitrary imprisonment was provided against in Magna Charta as early as A. D. 1215.

That famous instrument, wrung from King JOHN by the sworded Barons at Runnymede was itself only declaratory of the previously existing rights of Englishmen. "Its crowning glories," says Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, "are those essential clauses which protect the personal liberty and property of all freemen, by giving security from arbitrary imprisonment and arbitrary spoliation."

"No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or deseized, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

Whether courts of justice framed the writ of *habeas corpus*, in conformity to the spirit of this clause, or found it already in their Register, it became from that era the right of every subject to demand it. (2 His. Mid. Ages, 342)

After the lapse of 400 years, during which time the Great Charter remained not only unrepealed, but was more than thirty times solemnly ratified, and its essential principles known to the people and recognized in the courts, the power of the people to maintain them was brought to the test.

In 1727, HAMPDEN and others were committed to prison by the Privy Council for refusing obedience to the forced loans. They applied to the Court of King's Bench for the writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was granted; but the Warden of the Fleet made return that they were detained by a warrant from the Privy Council informing him of no particular cause of imprisonment, but that they were committed by special command of His Majesty. It is to be noted in this case that the writ was obeyed, and the bodies of the prisoners were brought into Court; and the question was, whether the return was sufficient in law to justify the Court in remitting the parties to custody?

The prisoners based their demand for liberty on Magna Charta; but the Court, on an obscure and ancient precedent, held that the command of the King was in itself a sufficient warrant for commitment, and remanded the prisoners to jail. (1 Hal. Cons. His. 282)

This decision was fiercely attacked in Parliament by COKE, SELDEN, GLANVILL, and other eminent lawyers of the day. The Judges were summoned to give an account of their judgments. They answered (as appears by 7 State Tr. 183,) contrary to the record, "that the prisoners were only remanded that the Court might be further advised." The Parliament passed a resolution

"That the writ of *habeas corpus cannot be denied*, but ought to be granted to every man that is committed or detained in prison, or otherwise restrained by command of the King, the Privy Council, or any other," (1 Hal. Cons. His. 390;) and subsequently was passed also the statute 16 CHARLES I, chap. 10, which provided that if any person be committed by the King or the Privy Council, or by any of the members thereof, he shall have granted to him without delay a writ of *habeas corpus* upon motion made to the Court, who shall thereupon, within three Court days after the return is made, examine and determine the legality of the commitment, and do what to justice shall appertain in determining, bailing or remanding the prisoner.

Still abuses crept into daily practice, delays of various sorts were countenanced, and vexatious shifts were practiced which tended to defeat the benefit of these fundamental privileges. To remedy these abuses, and to awaken to a livelier sense of official responsibility the celebrated *habeas corpus* act of 31 CHARLES II. was passed. By this statute heavy penalties are attached to any disobedience of the writ or refusal of the Judge to grant it when required so to do. (3 Bl. 137)

Treason and felony were exempted from the general provisions of this act, but parties charged with these crimes were guaranteed in the right to a speedy trial, or to their discharge; and in 56 Geo. III. a statute was enacted, which extends the right to the writ to all criminal cases, and enables the Judge before whom it is returned to inquire into the facts alledged therein, and either to bail, remand or discharge the party.

The remedies by *habeas corpus* are now in England so effectual "that no man can possibly endure any long imprisonment on a criminal charge, nor would any minister venture to exercise a sort of aggression so dangerous to himself. (3 Hal. Cons. His 11 and 12.)

"A birthright in the laws" has always been held to be a part of the inheritance of every Englishman; and the colonists in this country always claimed to possess "all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural-born subjects within the realm of England."

In another letter I will consider the occasions and circumstances when and under which the privilege of *habeas corpus* has been suspended.

CECIL.

The Occupation of Grafton.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, May 31.

A gentleman who left Brownsville on Wednesday evening, and reached this city after midnigut, informs us that a messenger had just reached Brownsville, from Grafton, Va., (by way of Morgantown) who stated that the Federal troops from Wheeling and Parkersburgh reached Grafton on Tuesday morning, and surprised the secession camp, numbering between fourteen and fifteen hundred men.

The appearance of the Federal troops created great consternation, and instantly the rebels were thrown into the wildest confusion. Four hundred were taken prisoners, and over one thousand fled like sheep, without offering the least resistance. This is the more remarkable, as the Federal forces were not well armed, and but indifferently skilled in the use of the musket. It is said that one thousand troops left Parkersburgh, on Monday morning, for Grafton, which place is only one hundred miles distant by the Northwestern Virginia road. The burning of bridges by the rebels, however, delayed them, as was also the Wheeling detachment, which was delayed by the destruction of a railroad bridge at Mannington.

The messenger who arrived at Brownsville from Grafton, is said to be a very reliable man, and implicit confidence is placed in his statement. The editor of the Brownsville *Times* indorses his reputation for veracity.

(A dispatch from Cincinnati confirms the occupation of Grafton, but makes no mention of prisoners having been taken.)

Our informant states that the rumors concerning the attack upon Morgantown originated in this way: On Monday last, Court was to have met at Morgantown, and a story was circulated to the effect that the Presiding Judge was a rank Secessionist, whereupon the Union men raised a great hue and cry, declaring that he should not take a seat upon the bench.

Some days previous to this two prominent lawyers in the place, Messrs. KECK and HICK, (the only men who voted for the Secession ordinance,) had been driven out of town, and they left, threatening to raise a regiment, and pay an early visit to the place. In the meantime the rebels had taken possession of Grafton, driving out the Union men in large numbers. A company of the latter, not knowing where to go for safety, took up the line of march for Morgantown, where they hoped to be hospitably entertained. As they moved along the road, they were taken for a detachment of rebels, and horsemen soon after rode into Morgantown, announcing that the rebels would be upon them in a few hours. This circumstance gave rise to the whole affair; and (as the Washington papers remarked after the Sewell's Point *canard*) if it had no other good effect, it tended to prove how promptly our men will move in case they are summoned to action. As it is, no immediate necessity exists for a demonstration against the rebels from this quarter, and the "marching orders" previously issued were countermanded as soon as the facts became known. From present indications, the Union troops now in Western Virginia are fully able to drive the rebels east of the mountains, at least such of them as are too cowardly to stand their ground.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 68, (2, 1. 3.) Preferred causes—Nos. 20, 72, 78, 85, 87, 89, 90, 63, 93, 73, 82½, 94, 96, 98, 100.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 875, 925 365, 961, 957, 1221, 1309, 1311, 1315½, 1317, 361, 671, 1229, 129, 2, 116, 128, 138, 144.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1085, 1369, 1611, 1157, 553, 1601, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 7, 1813, 1815, 1817. *Part II*—Nos. 1186, 1514, 1596 1618, 1624, 1644, 1646, 1366, 1372, 1648, 1650 1654, 1660, 1662.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 721, 1313, 373, 2988, 2994¾, 1012, 1157, 1210, 959, 1158, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1317 1318. *Part II.*—Nos. 177, 935, 891 557, 535, 1092, 1186, 1204, 1279, 1272, 1292, 1294, 3397, 3411, 3426.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 1.

$5,000	U. S 6s, '81, reg	85¾	100	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	s30 72
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	84¾	150	do	s15 72
7 000	U. S. 5s, '71, coup	72	150	do	s8 72¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup	73¾	100	do	s10 72¾
3 000	Treas 12 m s. Nov.	102¾	300	do	s3 72¾
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	s10 41	100	do	b60 73¾
5 000	do	s10 40¾	50	do	c 72¾
4,000	do	c 41¾	300	Erie Railroad	23¾
12 000	do	s15 42¾	200	do	23¾
1,000	do	41	50	do	s6 23¾
9 000	Va. State 6s	45¾	200	Ohio. & R. I. R. R.	34¾
5,000	do	45¾	50	do	s60 34¾
7,000	do	45¾	50	Hudson River R.	34¾
10,000	N.C. State 6s	s10 52¾	300	Harlem Railroad	10¾
2 000	do	53	20	Harlem R. Pref.	25¾
163,000	Mo. State 6s	s3 40¾	100	Reading Railroad	31¾
10 000	do	s5 40¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s10 41¾
5,000	do	b30 40¾	150	do	41
2 000	La. State 6s	54	100	do	s10 42
2,000	do	s5 54¾	50	Panama R.	s30 102
2,000	Fund. R. 3d mt. bs.	80	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	c 69¾
2 000	do	79	100	do	s3 68¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b's	86	400	do	s10 c 7¾
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I. b.	71	300	do	s30 65¾
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	9	200	do	s30 66
1 000	Gal. & C. 1st m. b.	97¾	100	do	s2 wk 68
5	Bank Commerce	79¾	50	do	s11 68
75	do	79¾	650	do	c 68¾
50	do	80	50	do	c 68¾
40	Amer. Ex. Bank	79	100	do	c 69
40	Park Bank	86	40	Clev., Col. & C. R.	91
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	64½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 57¾
25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	75	175	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾

MONDAY, June 3—A. M.

The English mails by the *America* at Boston to May 19, were delivered here on Saturday night. The Bank of England return shows a much larger loss of Bullion for the week than the telegraph reported (from a mistaken figure in *Wilmer & Smith,*) from Halifax. The decrease is £491,000, in place of £49,000; it grew out of the withdrawals of the week for shipment to the United States, and the fact led to the advance of the Bank's rate of interest to 6 ₱ cent. The opinions of the London financial authorities differ as to the probable extent and causes of the export of Gold to the United States. The *Shipping Gazette*, without apprehending serious mischief from the movement, argues that American Breadstuffs must continue to go forward, in large quantities, being wanted in England, which are in superabundance here, and that the exports of British fabrics to this country must continue small, while this drawback to British manufacturing trade is compensated in a good measure by increased exports to France, under the new commercial treaty with that country, just now demonstrating its practical effect. Already the scale of exports of British Goods to France shows an increase of five millions sterling or $25,000,000. The London *Times* looks for an early advance in the Exchange at New-York on London. That paper says:

"The BANK of England to-day have raised their rate of discount from 5 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 11th of April, to 6 per cent.

The movement was generally reported yesterday to be likely to take place, and it has, therefore, caused no alteration in prices. With regard to the necessity for it, no positive judgment can be formed until the weekly statement, which was in the hands of the Directors last evening, but which they withhold from the public till its practical value is almost gone, shall have made its appearance. There is reason to suppose, however, that the stock of specie will present a very heavy falling off, as, in addition to the total of nearly £600 000 sent to New-York, some of the silver lately purchased by the India Council has been delivered for exportation. It may therefore be presumed that the figures will, even according to precedent, justify the movement, which seems also to be shown to be legitimate by the fair demand that has prevailed to-day at the enhanced terms. At the same time there is every reason to believe that the American exchange quotations will soon exhibit a reaction, and that meanwhile the tendency will be favorable at all other points. Consequently apprehension is entertained of anything like permanent pressure; and it is also satisfactory to state that, so far as the general trade of Europe is concerned, there are strong evidences that a decided recovery is becoming observable."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3 261 606	Increase	£16.764
Public deposits	6 725 187	Increase	641 592
Other deposits	11 591 539	Decrease	479 372
Gov'ment securities	10,180 938	Decrease	92,000
Other securities	19 796 757	Increase	655,109
Notes unemployed	5,978 195	Decrease	337,820

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,042,790, being a decrease of £131,895; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,382,446, showing a decrease of £491,173 when compared with the preceding return.

In American Stocks in London, a better business is reported by several authorities. The Circular remarks of BARING have already been given by telegraph. Messrs. BELL say:

"There has been during the last week a brisk speculative business in American Securities, especially in Virginia 6 ₱ cent and Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, the former at prices varying from 47 to 49, the latter from 68 to 70. There has also been some activity in the market for Railroad Securities generally."

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874	72 @ 74	74
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	48 @ 50	49¾
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. 7 ₱ cent do 1875	82 @ 83	
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid dis.	39 @ 39	38¾ ¾ 38¾ ¼d
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s. con., 1869	80 @ 82	
Do. (s. fd.) 8s. '62	82 @ 84	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1866	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	80 @ 82	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. bs. 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱ c. '82	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., '83, assent.	74 @ 76	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c. '62, '71, '75, &c.	48 @ 52	
Do. shares, assented	21 @ 22	22 13¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	95 @ 97	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	80 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The general quotations of Breadstuffs were called dull in the Liverpool dispatch from Halifax, but the London report is 1s. higher for sound Foreign Wheat, and continued heavy receipts from this country were expected, either on English orders or on American account. The Cotton trade is reported dull, and the raw material lower. The anxiety of the trade in regard to the future supplies from the Southern States continued, but in less force on the market apparently; the stock in Liverpool of American descriptions being still quite large.

The California steamer arrived yesterday with the mails and treasure of May 11. The following is the Specie List for New-York:

Order	$2 500	Baker & Morrill	$5,101
Roberts, Morson & Co.	5,000	Metropolitan Bank	102 824
P. Naylor	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	121,300
J. H. Coghill	1,827	FROM ASPINWALL	
Neustadter Bro.	6,500	Jos. F. Joy, Sec'y	9 533
Order	12 870	M. Escherniak	1,070
J. G. Parker & Son	12,000	Handy & Everett	750
Russell, Bacon & Co.	4,800	Ribbon & Munos	2,300
Dubois & Vanderv't.	3 740	J. Herschfield	750
F. Baker	6,000	J. H. Ledgerwood & Co	800
Scholle Bros	6 435	J. Morrison & Co	427
J. Struss Bro. & Co.	12,432	J. Keeler	400
J. Heller & Bro.	11,102	B. Howards & Sons	900
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	13 312	Horace Ripley	600
Janson, Ford & Co	10 000	Colgate & Hoffman	400
Washb., Murine & Co.	1 660	Samuel L. Isaacs	500
A. W. Canfield	3 000		
Total			$373 211

The market advices by this arrival are, of course, anticipated by the Overland Express. We add, however, from the Circular of Messrs. COLEMAN, the following financial items:

"The market for Gold Bars has been exceedingly depressed. Soon after the departure of the last steamer, sales were made as low as 750 fine par. Large amounts have since been placed for refining or sent to the Mint for coinage, so that the amount offering is really not excessive, and will in all probability be required, should the news be favorable, at about 800 fine par. The low rate of Gold Bars has brought them into requisition for shipment to China. At 800 to 820 they are preferred to silver dollars at 8 ₱ cent. premium. Mexican Dollars are nominal at 8 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Bills have improved slightly, and may be quoted at 49¾d. Of United States Government Drafts, (alluded to in our last) about $80,000 remain in the market, and are held at 6 ₱ cent premium. The rates for Sight Exchange on the East for the steamer to-morrow are not entirely settled. In the early part of the week, 8 ₱ cent premium was demanded by some drawers, but at the present moment 5 ₱ cent. is the leading rate, though 6 ₱ cent. is required by one or two parties."

The trade of the past week was on a large scale in the receipts sales and exports of flour and grain. A large daily business continues on the Corn Exchange, and prices continue well supported, considering the immediate and prospective volume of receipts from the West. The currency at Chicago is at last assuming something like a Specie basis, and no further serious interruption to the movement of grain at and from that point, from this cause, is looked for. It is satisfactory to find that already large sums are being sent from New-York in Gold and from the best class of Banks in Ohio and Indiana, in sound and redeemable Bank Notes into Illinois, to take the place of the recent local currency, which broke down to the extent of nearly four-fifths the Free Banks of issue with the fall of Southern State Stocks, upon which the circulation was based. The liquidation of this paper is now going on rapidly, by the withdrawal and sale of the pledged securities, and it is fortunate that the present demand, at the reduced figures of 40@45 per cent. for Virginias, Tennessees, &c., is such on our Stock Exchange as to make the process a cash operation, though, of course, at a serious sacrifice to the recent holders of the paper. At the rate of daily sales of these Stocks, induced by the disposition at home and abroad to speculate in them at low figures, the amounts held at Springfield, large as they have been supposed to be, must soon be absorbed. Two months ago, the Virginias thus held were reduced to $1,100,000; Missouris, $2,025,000, and Tennessees, $3,300,000; since when, the withdrawals have been on a very considerable scale, and are now facilitated by the expiration of the notice of the Bank Commissioners to the Bankers to make good the deficiency in their pledged values. Henceforth, all holders of the discredited currency, presenting sums to the Auditor equal to $1,000, or more, of the State Bonds, can withdraw the latter, in exchange, at the scaled value of the same; that is, at such a rate as would cover the whole amount of the paper to be redeemed. The Domestic Exchanges are thus in a way to be speedily relieved of a serious incubus upon collections, and trade with, the important State of Illinois.

The Trade of the week in Imports is reported partial and generally unsatisfactory, although the movement in some description of Dry Goods, and in the leading articles in the Grocery line (at low figures for Sugar) is reported something better since the active resumption of Canal and Lake Navigation. The current Import entries are quite inconsiderable in Dry Goods, but on a fair scale in General Foreign Merchandise, some articles of which, however, come to a poorer market than they might find in Europe, and their reexportation from Bond is likely to increase as the Summer advances. The Entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,835,508, against $2 982,306 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,637,590, against $1,717,631 same week last season. No clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last season showed an Export of Specie of $1,719,000. The Import of English Gold for the week is $1,814,000 direct into New-York, and $1,300,000 by the *America* at Boston, to be delivered here to-day. The Specie paid into the Sub-Treasury in the course of the week, on account of the New Loan is about $6,000,000 drawn from the Banks, while the net decrease on the Specie average of the latter to be made up this afternoon will probably be about half this sum, leaving them, say thirty-six and a half millions against $39,622,000 on last Monday's average. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $11,486,789 against $6,886,003 at the close of the previous week. As intimated above, a liberal share of the Gold from England is likely to be infused, after recoinage, into the currency of Illinois, where it of right should go in part payment of the Flour and Grain now coming and yet to come forward from Chicago. The Exchanges on London have ruled nominally steady in Bankers' notes, say 105½@106, while Merchant bills, drawn against Produce, are much the same on actual sales, say 103 to 104¼, as before the five millions in Gold recently at hand came in to the relief of the market. Money is a little better employed at Bank on Government Securities, but otherwise dull, rating from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on choice discounts. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$32,435,000
Foreign Gold direct	28,558,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	6,824,000
Total since 1st July	$67,817,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,487,000

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the official Custom house returns of Trade for the month of May, and with them our tables for eleven months of the fiscal year, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks, of the movement in Imports and Exports.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	68@68¾
New-York Central	71¾@72¾ & 72¾
New-York and Erie	21¾@23¼
Reading	30¾@31
Rock Island	31½@35
Michigan Guaranteed	25@25¾
Michigan Southern	11¾@11¾
Michigan Central	41¼@42
Toledo	21¾@23¼
Galena	56¼@58@57¾
Illinois Central	66 ¾71@68¾
Panama	103@103½
Pacific Mail	61¾@65@64¾
Missouris	40¾@41¾@40
Virginias	47½@45
Tennessees	43½@41
Hudson River	34@34½
Harlem Preferred	25¼@25¾
Burlington and Quincy	54¼@55
Harlem, Common	10¾@10¾

The dealings on the Stock Exchange through the past week were comparatively free from excitement, the chief features being the continued demand, in settlement of maturing contracts, for Illinois Central shares, the transfers of which reopened on Saturday, and the very heavy sales from day to day of the Border State Stocks. The former, after selling early in the week at 71 ₱ cent. for the opening, closed 68¼@68¾ on Saturday, after the settlements of the day, (which embraced contracts falling due during the temporary closing of the books,) were through with. The orders to buy Missouris, Virginias and Tennessees continued quite free, and from various quarters, but were not more than equal in the aggregate to the supplies from the West, drawn from the Illinois and Wisconsin Banking Departments. Virginias and Tennessees closed at a decline of 2 ₱ cent. from the rates of Saturday week, and Missouris after rising to 41¼ ₱ cent. left off at 40 ₱ cent. In Government Stocks of the old 5 ₱ cent. issues and Treasury paper of the last January issue there was a fair inquiry at steady rates, while the Loan of 1881, a new issue of which to the amount of $7,300,000 has just been awarded, fell off 1@1¼ ₱ cent. In New-York Central and Erie the improvement is about 1 ₱ cent, and in Rock Island and Pacific Mail 3@3¼ ₱ cent. Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo also closed firmer than the previous week, but without decided speculative activity. On Saturday only one session of the Exchange was held, the members leaving the Street early in the afternoon in compliment to the Seventh Regiment National Guard, on their return from the Capital. The general market left off dull. There is considerable disposition inside the Board, and to some extent on the Street, to *Bear* the market on account of the pending Civil War and its supposed influence on general trade and Money affairs of the country; but as the practical facts in regard to Railway traffic, the receipts and exports of Domestic Produce, and the price of Money since the commencement of hostilities are, if anything, in the opposite direction, the *Bull* feeling at the Board, and the orders, (though of a moderate character,) from outside quarters, are about equal to the current offerings of most of the Stocks. One of the theories indulged by sellers against the market is, that the applications for War loans by a number of the Free States of the North and Northwest, as well as by the General Government, must make Money scarce, as they probably would if the Money were to be spent in Europe or disbursed in the enemy's country, or these new Loans were to be drawn out of the hands of private capitalists and from the Banks of the country, to be prejudice of, and in competition, with an active general trade. But nearly the whole expenditure of the war being at home, and the major part of it in our neighborhood, at or within a few hundred miles of this Money centre; and as the current demands of trade upon the Banks are much below their ability to accommodate it, it is difficult to see how the effect can be immediately serious upon the market for Money, even to the extent, by comparison, with the Mexican War of 1846'48, when Money was repeatedly below 7 ₱ cent., and Treasury paper at a premium, for conversion into the Funded 6 ₱ cent. Stock of Funded Stock of 1867.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium
31. Philadelphia	Par.	28. Louisville	2½@2
31. Boston	Par	28. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
31. Baltimore	¼@ ¾	29. Cincinnati	¾@ ¾
31. Washington	3 @ 3½	30. Pittsburgh	2½@3
29. Chicago	very scarce	30. Canada	¾@ ⅞
28. Milwaukee	⅞ @ 7½	28. Ashland, Ohio	1 @ 1½
29. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	28. Evansville, In	1 @ 1½
28. St. Louis	14 @15		

The Anthracite Coal shipments from all the regions sum up for last week, as follows:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	38,417	759 915	37 490	674 516
Schuyl Canal	45,657	349,676	33 999	299,167
L. Val. R. R.	12,239	351 142	13,673	263,733
Lehigh Canal	36,370	233,745	31,836	178 663
Scranton & W.	17,669	269 100	21,118	288,932
Do. North	5 685	45 522	6 460	86 983
Penna Coal Co.	27 026	52 362	22 689	91 463
Leh. & Hud. Co.	20 566	98,797	25,893	91 154
Wyoming Sc.	——	26,342	——	24,528
Broad Top	4,286	72,549	5,078	69 519
Shamokin	5,066	55 551	6,159	65,993
Trevorton	——	32 103	——	17 636
Sh. Mt., H. T.	——	23 621	——	23,935
Lykens Valley	——	19 233	——	24 935
Total	212,301	2,386 898	203,244	2,288,873

America and the English Money Market.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The sudden decline in the Exchange at New-York to 103¾, and the recommencement of large bullion shipments from this country—the two last packets having taken out nearly £600,000 in gold—have, we find, produced a feverish state of anxiety in monetary circles as regards the future state of the discount market. The rates for accommodation have, consequently, advanced—the lowest quotation for the best short paper in Lombard-street being now 5½ ₱ cent.—and holders of capital, almost generally, have become very cautious in making advances upon long-dated bills. It must, we imagine, be clear to every commercial man that, under our present monetary laws, so much condemned by some persons, the price of money must of necessity be regulated by the amount of gold held by the Bank of England; hence, it follows that a rapid decrease in the supply of bullion must result in a higher range in the charge for accommodation throughout the country. The question, then, for us to consider, is—are there any reasonable grounds for assuming that money will be much dearer than it now is, and that, as a consequence, our Export Trade will be crippled from want of adequate means to carry it on successfully? It is a remarkable fact that, upon these two points a great amount of ignorance prevails. The *Times* seems to regard the large exports of gold to America as a matter which must speedily come to an end, and it argues that if America declines to take our goods and produce, except on the basis of a ruinously high tariff, so shall we decline to purchase American exports. Now, we may safely state that no greater fallacy than this was ever published. America, be it observed, may do without the produce of the looms of Lancashire, and the broad cloths of Leeds, Huddersfield, &c., more especially if the producing powers in the Northern States should increase; but our direct Import trade with America is widely different from a demand for manufactured commodities. What does it consist of? The absolute necessaries of life, without which we should not only have positive scarcity, but prices at a ruinously high point. *The result of our late harvest has compelled us to import wheat, flour, maize, and various other articles almost equally necessary, and even now it is by no means clear that we are in a position, notwithstanding the opening of the navigation in the Baltic, to say that we have "enough and to spare." But the magnitude of our Import Trade with the United States appears to have been lost sight of; yet it is that very magnitude which has produced so heavy a balance against us during the last six or seven months.* How stands the matter in reference to the imports of breadstuffs alone? Since the 1st of September last to the latest dates we have purchased of America nearly 1 800,000 barrels of flour, 16 000,000 bushels of wheat, and 6 600,000 bushels of Indian corn, against very limited quantities in the previous season. This wonderful influx of food has reduced the exchanges to a low point, and compelled us to send away large quantities of gold in return. *Assuming, for the sake of argument, that our next harvest will be a most abundant one, and that we shall not be compelled to import large supplies of food, we are not justified in saying that our Export Trade to the States will improve.* Whilst the present high tariff duties are levied upon our manufactures; in point of fact, it seems to us that that Trade, once so important and profitable to all engaged in it, will, especially if the war with the Southern States should continue, dwindle down to a miserably low point. Let us see how that Trade fared in April last, and we are able to trace its decline from some valuable statistics published by a Liverpool firm. They are in the form of a comparison with several previous years, embracing April only, and run thus:

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL IN APRIL.

	Cottons.—Plain. Yards.	Dyed and printed. Yards.
1857	4,714,492	4,230,115
1858	2 217,624	4,204 731
1859	3,385 101	4,692,955
1860	2 932 615	5,450,048
1861	483 715	2,8 9,137
	Cotton Yarn. Pounds.	Linen. Yards.
1857	1,263 399	1,273,238
1858	15,000	1,371,083
1859	64,341	3,128 585
1860	50,809	1,737,327
1861	16,722	274,024
	Blankets. Woolens, and Worsted. Value	Silk and Silk Mixtures. Value.
1857	£107,683	£23 512
1858	92 935	25,654
1859	210,823	30 570
1860	155,137	23,244
1861	73,132	11 199

How far we have been correct in our condemnation of Mr. MORRILL's Tariff measure, must be evident to all who peruse these figures. In every item of our export there is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AN ENEMY'S; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reconnoisance of Company B, Second Cavalry, on Saturday morning last, which extended into the town of Fairfax Court house, was, as we surmised, preliminary to the permanent occupation of that place. Three regiments of Federal troops proceeded there yesterday, and took quiet possession—the fifteen hundred rebel troops reported as being stationed there having taken position in some other and more safe quarter. These three regiments are to be immediately followed by others—enough, of course, to insure the permanent occupation of the place, which is of considerable strategic importance. The occupation of this town by our troops was preceded by another brilliant episode of the war, which probably had something to do with the precipitancy with which the rebel troops had left, and in which Company B, of the Second Cavalry, were again the principal actors. It will be recollected that on the occasion of their first dash into the town, on Saturday morning, they lost two of their men, who were taken prisoners by the rebels R being understood that the rebels had threatened to hang these men yesterday morning, their comrades determined to attempt their rescue, and accordingly the company again proceeded to the town, and ascertaining by some means where the men were confined, they charged through the streets, rescued them, and brought them back to camp in triumph.

Details of the second attack on the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek have now reached us. The first attack, as we have before stated, was made on Friday, and lasted two hours—the *Thomas Freeborn*, the *Anacosta* and another small vessel being engaged. The second attack took place on Saturday, and the *Pawnee* took part in it. In the interval between the two engagements the rebel batteries, which were very much damaged on the first day, had been repaired, and a considerable body of rebel troops, estimated at two thousand strong, had been concentrated for their support. The action, which continued about four hours, was commenced by the *Freeborn*, but the *Pawnee* and *Anacosta* were also soon engaged. The firing from the batteries was very brisk, but the "shooting" was bad, but very few of their shots striking the vessels, and nobody on board being hurt. On shore, however, the damage was very considerable—the railroad dépôt and buildings being demolished, the batteries being badly knocked about, and quite a number of the rebels being killed—at least ten or twelve—while the wounded must have been numerous. The next demonstration against these batteries will undoubtedly be by a naval and land force combined, which will insure not only the silence, but the capture of the guns, several of which are believed to be rifled cannon.

We have this morning, also, further particulars of the skirmish at Williamsport, Md., mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It appears that the collision was occasioned by another attempt on the part of the rebels across the Potomac to get possession of the ferry-boat at Williamsport, with the intention of appropriating it to their own use, to facilitate marauding on the Maryland side. The Union company at Williamsport, however, were on the lookout, and after warning the rebels to desist in their attempt at robbery, fired upon them. The fire was returned, and the skirmish continued for about an hour—resulting in three or four of the rebels being wounded, one of them seriously, while nobody was injured on the part of the Marylanders. It was expected that another attempt to capture the boat would be made last night, but the Unionists, meantime, received considerable reinforcements, including one or two pieces of artillery, which would render the attempt "extra hazardous."

Everything was quiet, yesterday, at Alexandria, not even a rumor of a startling character being put afloat to break the Sabbath stillness. The reign of quiet being liable at any moment to be interrupted, however, the *Pocahontas* is anchored in the Potomac, opposite the city, ready at a moment's notice to land a park of heavy field artillery, and to cooperate, with her own guns, with the forces on shore. The statement is made that another Zouave was shot on Saturday night, at Cloud's Mills, but this is probably only a repetition of the story of Friday night.

An arrival at Baltimore, from Fortress Monroe, on the 1st inst., places us in possession of later advices from that point. The only movement of importance going on was the transportation of heavy cannon over the Rip-Raps, situated between the fortress and the opposite shore, and commanding the channel on the other side. Between the Rip-Raps and the shore the water is very shoal—so much so, that vessels of the lightest draft cannot pass without difficulty. The encampments were being rapidly brought into a condition of military order and discipline. The nearest point at which there was any considerable collection of rebel forces, except at Sewall's Point, was believed to be Yorktown, twenty-seven miles distant. About four thousand were collected there, and it was thought probable that a stand was to be made there, as the slave-owners in York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City Counties, had been obliged to send thither half their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on intrenchments. Outrages upon those suspected in the least degree of sympathy with the Federal Government were of daily occurrence. One gentleman residing half way between Yorktown and Hampton, had been obliged to leave behind thirty thousand dollars' worth of property, and fled to Newport News for protection.

In efficiency of weapons, and amount and quality of munitions of war, if not in the number of men, the Government is determined to be more than a match for the rebels at Fort Pickens. The steamer *Thomas Swann*, Capt. LAYFIELD, left this port for that point yesterday, having on board eight rifled cannon of heavy calibre, twenty-five hundred bombs, twenty-five hundred balls, and a quantity of other ammunition and stores, besides forty thousand feet of lumber. This last item looks as though the Government entertained the idea of making a permanent stop on Santa Rosa Island.

The Confederates have added the art of mail-robbing to their manifold other accomplishments. The Western mails, coming East on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were yesterday seized by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and the mail-car was entirely emptied of its contents. If they expected to gain any knowledge of Government movements and intentions by such an operation, they were doubtless mistaken. It is probable, however, that the act was one simply of plunder.

The schooner *Lynchburg*, of Richmond, Va., recently mentioned in our advices from Fortress Monroe as having been captured by the gun-boat *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade, arrived at this port, yesterday, in charge of Prize-master J. B. GORDON, Acting Master of the United States flag ship *Cumberland*. The *Lynchburg* left Rio Janeiro on the 23d of April for Richmond, and had on board 3,050 bags of coffee.

Government continues to strengthen its blockading force by the purchase of such steamers as may be made available for gun-boats. The steamship *Illinois*, well known to our mercantile and traveling communities as having been engaged in both the European and California trade, has now been purchased, and on Saturday evening left this port for the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where she will undergo the necessary changes to fit her for her new service.

The First Regiment of Maine, under command of Col. JACKSON, eight hundred and fifty rank and file, passed through this City yesterday, and proceeded to Washington. It was one of the finest bodies of men which have made their appearance in our streets, and their drill is pronounced, by competent military judges, to be very superior. They were suitably received by the sons of Maine resident here, and a fine flag was presented to them.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th of May, with the mails, passengers and treasure—only $373,211 in amount—from San Francisco on the 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. The California news, as usual, has been anticipated by the Pony Express, but various details of interest, relating to the condition of feeling throughout the State regarding our National troubles, will be found in the letters of our correspondents, given elsewhere. The revolution in New Granada was rapidly approaching the State of Panama, and great apprehension was felt that Gen. NIETO, at the head of a considerable body of Liberals, would invade the State. To ward off such a calamity, it was understood that the Governor of Panama had given assurances that he would recognize the cause of MOSQUERA as soon as the latter should gain possession of Bogota—an event which was expected soon to take place. This would, no doubt, insure the final success of the revolutionary cause.

The Stock Market left off dull on Saturday, after large sales of Missouris at 40½., and some further settlements in Illinois Central at 69@68½ ₱ cent. The closing price of New-York Central, 72½ ₱ cent. No alteration in Money or Foreign Exchange rates.

Foreign Friends and Foes.

Through our correspondence and the journals brought by the *America*, we are admitted to a more decisive view of the state of European sentiment. Events here had attained a consistency which had chrystalized opinions there; and in sitting down to the solution of this important problem we do so without the vexatious consciousness of the absence of any essential elements. The case is fully before us. We have only to pass upon it.

The temper of the British mind is disclosed with the utmost frankness. That the English Government, and the English aristocratic and middle classes have no cordial sympathy with our Government, and incline decidedly to the cause of the rebels, is demonstrated not only by the Royal Proclamation, but by the debates in both Houses of Parliament, and by the aggregate tone of English journalism. The declaration of neutrality is admitted by nearly every editorial comment to be a blow in favor of the insurrection. It is conceded that any declaration whatever would have this leaning; but the one actually published, enhanced its offensive quality by the eager haste with which it was issued; by its effect in closing the English market for arms to our loyal people, who had just appeared as buyers, while the rebels had been permitted to perfect their armament without molestation; by its *intended* mischievous effect in driving from our navy, all British subjects, who compose so important a proportion of the force in that arm of the service. The moral effect is also distinctly recognized as encouraging the rebellion; and as aggrieving, at a moment of presumed weakness, a Government upon which the British Queen, and Cabinet, and people had, to the last preceding moment, been lavishing professions of grateful friendship. For all these unpleasant interpretations of the act in question, we are indebted to English journals, which nevertheless commend the proclamation as a necessary measure; and one which does credit to the impartial judgment of those in power. There are very strong reasons for regarding the mass of English people, a mass the majority of whom have no share in the conduct of public affairs, owing to the freehold qualification of voters, as having perfect identity of feeling with the people of the North. But all above this stratum, having thoroughly saturated their prescriptive dislike to America with the sophistries of secession, condemn the war of self-preservation our Government is waging, as being a gratuitous and sanguinary attempt to coerce a brave people into submission to a rule they have an indefeasible right to throw off. All, in fact, that goes to the composition of a Secessionist here, enters into the material of an English aristocratic sympathizer with the rebels.

While we thus reluctantly discover reasons for resuming our traditional jealousy of the parent country, which previous events had tended to efface, we are in some degree compensated by the gratifying evidence that France is still the considerate and loyal ally she has proved herself throughout our national history. In France there is hardly sufficient dissent in the Press or in public or private declarations in regard to our contest, to destroy perfect unanimity. The Emperor has omitted no occasion of protesting his friendship for our Government and his desire for the maintenance of the Union. His Ministers and household so well understand the direction of his opinions, as to venture assurances to our representatives, that any plan by which the French Government can be made instrumental in repressing the rebellion, will cheerfully be put in practice. Nor need we be at a loss in explaining this disposition. The Government of England is oligarchic and intensely hostile to the Democratic principle of universal suffrage. Not merely the hold of the aristocracy upon power, but its very existence, is dependent upon the denial of this privilege to the people. The leaders of the old reform party realized this danger as sensibly as the conservatives; and hence, notwithstanding ten years of successive pledges solemnly given by Whig and Tory alike that the franchise should be extended, the Whig Cabinet has just postponed the subject indefinitely. And in the defence of their selfish intrenchments, the aristocracy has been maddened by the perpetual reference to America as the exemplar of the perfect working of popular suffrage; and has grown as weary and vindictive as the Athenian hater of ARISTIDES the Just. France, on the other hand, is the utmost possible realization in Europe of Democratic theories. All power is, in name at least, derived immediately from the entire people. Whatever modification the principle receives in practice, the right of the people to self-government is the foundation of the Empire. Universal suffrage is the source, directly or indirectly, of all official position. There is no privileged class standing between the people and the representative they have seated upon the throne. Granting a far larger share of power delegated to the Chief of the French Government, the analogy between the fundamental ideas of the French system and of our own is far more striking than any between America and England; and we have naturally to expect a proportionate exhibition of sympathy. And it is needless to add that no antithesis could be more thorough than that between the self-imposed Government of Montgomery, defiant of the popular will, and the Government of France, founded scrupulously upon it.

The inference to which these reflections lead us, though causing infinite regret, may as well be accepted squarely. From France we may expect the treatment due us from a faithful ally and vindicator of public law and order. From England, until the people shall, as they ultimately will, by one of those sublime and tranquil revolutions which are peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon, dethrone their aristocratic masters, we may expect covert hostility and every obstacle to a successful vindication of our Government, short of open warfare, or acts that may lead to open warfare. Until we shall have reëstablished our national unity, and demonstrated the power of our people, none of those flattering advances, founded upon an estimate of the value of an American alliance, in the event of a war with NAPOLEON III, will probably be repeated. Having satisfied herself that reconstruction is impossible, such attentions would be thrown away. But when the error shall be corrected, and we shall claim rightfully of mankind the credit due to our success in demonstrating that a popular government is not powerless, or a failure, the really inestimable value of our national friendship will be understood; and it can never again be given to England.

Will Spain be able to retain Dominica?

The comedy which General DON PEDRO DE SANTANA has just played for the benefit of Spain, is over. The Republic of San-Domingo is no more. The palaces and public monuments over which, not long since, waved the flag of independence and the emblems of freedom, have been stripped of their patriotic insignia, and replaced by the Spanish flag. The hall of the representatives of the people, in which the voice of no foreigner had been heard for over thirty years, now sounds under the measured steps of the Spanish sentinel, and its echoes repeat the clattering of his armor. To complete this work of debasement, SANTANA has declared, in an address to the people, that ties of consanguinity on one hand, the peace and prosperity of the Republic on the other, had compelled the majority to give up the constitution of the country, and to surrender to the Spanish Queen. But the hypocrisy of such a language has deceived no one. At the very moment the address of SANTANA was published, JOSE-MARIA CABRAL, the Commander of the Dominican army, the General who defeated SOULOUQUE in 1855, was issuing an appeal to the nation, in which he said: SANTANA has sold the Republic—to-morrow we we shall be slaves,—let us rise to the voice of freedom, etc. * * * Unfortunately his voice was stifled in the outcry of the Spanish troops, and by the shouts of the Spanish emigrants, brought from the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, by the care of SANTANA, who has been rewarded with the great cross of ISABELLA, for his services in this affair.

This protest of the friends of the independence of Dominica has since received the unanimous support of the Haytians, indignant as they naturally are at the conduct of SANTANA, whom they regard as a traitor, subject, in virtue of the Dominican Constitution, to the penalty of death. The *Moniteur Haitien* and *l'Opinion Nationale*, of Port-au-Prince, accuse him of having forged the vote by which he has adroitly shirked the responsibility of the cession to Spain, and urge the Dominicans to resort to arms in vindication of their sacrificed rights; promising, if they do so, the assistance of the Haytian Republic. President GEFFRARD himself speaks in the same vein. In an address to the inhabitants of Dominica he protests, in the name of the Haytian people, against the alienation of the eastern part of Hayti, and expresses the hopes that the Dominicans will soon rise and cast off the Spanish yoke.

This paper is followed by another one in which he, as President of the Republic of Hayti, complains bitterly of the Spanish Government, with which, he says, the utmost friendship had hitherto existed. By what right, upon what claim has the Government of Madrid acted in this affair? This is what President GEFFRARD carefully examines. He shows that for over twenty-five years Spain has ceased to possess any right whatever upon the eastern part of the Island; that her recognition of the Dominican Republic is recorded in the diplomatic archives of both countries; that she treated her as an independent Government, and that to admit her right upon any part of the Island is tantamount to recognizing similar rights upon Mexico, Peru and Columbia.

Such are the principal features of the little drama which has just been acted in the Island of San Domingo. To create a fictitious population by means of Spanish emigration recruited in the neighboring countries,—to discard the natives from the polls,—to bribe by promises of offices the officials of the Republic,—to frighten by the prospect of inward disturbances and financial difficulties the pliable conscience of the land-owners,—to make Spanish soldiers vote, and with their bayonets control the ballot-box,—to keep the native troops closed up in their barracks when the Spanish flag was raised,—such have been some of the acts by means of which the Spanish Government has secretly, through the agency of SANTANA, brought San Domingo under its yoke.

Will she succeed in her attempts to destroy the Republic and retain it as a colonial dependency? This is more than doubtful. England and France can have no interest in the aggrandizement of Spain in the West Indies, and as San Domingo was formerly and is still, in virtue of a treaty, a French Colony, in which the French language is spoken by the majority of the people, there is very little doubt that the French Government, in view of its former rights, will, unless amply compensated, oppose the annexation. But this reason is not the only one which will prevent the Spaniards from accomplishing their designs. Civil war is raging among the Dominicans. Gen. CABRAL has fortified himself in one of the five cities which have remained faithful to the Republic, and the ranks of his troops are daily increasing. Before long he will receive the assistance of the Haytians, and their force added to his will enable him to march against SANTANA, who has been elected Captain-General and Commander of the Spanish troops on that island. Several cities in the interior have refused to hoist the Spanish flag, and elements of civil war are rife everywhere. No doubt now exists that there is a strong party hostile to annexation, and that this party is relying upon some foreign support to take the initiative and preserve the integrity of the Republic. Shall it be left to itself and receive no encouragement from abroad? Will it be said that a slave-trading nation, who, whatever may be her present promises, is led by her colonial system to maintain and establish Slavery, shall invade a neutral Power without our protesting against such an act, or helping those who would like to drive her off? It is only necessary to mention such facts to assure ourselves that our Government will raise its voice in favor of the faithful Dominicans, and do in the matter all that is conformable to the justice of their cause and to the honor and security of the United States.

One of their Errors.

The Southern people cling with the tenacity of desperation to the idea that England is yet to exert her power in aid of secession. They imagine that cotton is an overwhelming necessity—a sort of destiny from which she cannot escape, and which will compel her, whether she will or not, to send her navy to their assistance. A leading New-Orleans paper says:

"England must have cotton. The four millions of operatives dependent upon the cotton-spindles must have bread, and to supply this, they must have work. Cotton is a necessity with England, and self-preservation will require her to keep Southern ports open. * * * * She will scatter the blockading fleet like chaff."

This reliance of the South upon the traditional selfishness of England, or upon any fancied necessity on her part for cotton strong enough to impel her into open war with the United States, is one of the vagaries of the Southern mind. If England wants cotton to supply her spindles, she also wants customers for her fabrics. If Manchester must be supplied with the raw material, Birmingham and Leeds, and Sheffield, the iron foundries of Wales, as well as Manchester itself, must have purchasers for their wares. The one is just as much a necessity as the other. If lack of supplies of cotton will create distress in Manchester, the withdrawal of purchasers from Leeds and Birmingham, and Sheffield, will create quite as much distress in those localities.

The twenty millions of the loyal States are among the best customers of England, as an examination of her commercial balance sheets will show. There is no port in the world to which England sends so large an amount of the proceeds of her industry as to New-York, no nation with whom the aggregate of her traffic is so large as with the Northern States. There is no other country from which she receives so large an amount of breadstuffs and other supplies, save cotton alone, as from the Northern States. We pay her hundreds of millions of dollars for her wares, and supply her with hundreds of millions in value of grain and other food for her people. England can better do without the usual supplies of cotton for a season than to dispense with these mutual interchanges of commerce and trade. The interests of the two countries are too closely blended, to allow of their being violently sundered now, without creating a shock that would thrill with tremendous power through all the nerves of both. Looking, therefore, to her commercial prosperity, selfishness alone, to say nothing of the sacredness of treaty obligations, or the sanctions of national law, would prevent England from any active interference in behalf of the revolted States, for such interference would at once involve her in a war with the United States.

Glimpses of Camp-Life.

A very intelligent report on the condition of the Massachusetts troops at Fortress Monroe, written by a private ("a Boston lawyer, bossed by an Irish corporal") of one of the regiments there, at the request of Gov. ANDREW, furnishes some valuable information concerning the health and comfort of the militia now at that fort. The physical well-being of soldiers—their diet, dress, rest, accommodations, etc.—is proved to be an element of such controlling influence in a campaign, as to make very welcome any glimpses into the actual *régime* of camp-life.

Rations are described as, in quantity, all that could be desired. The staple food had been coffee, baker's bread, salt pork or beef, changed at times by beans or rice soup—fish but once, and fresh meat not more than ten times up to date of report. The writer states that the men were very desirous that their rations of salt pork, which they had had so much more than other meats, should be varied by ham or, if practicable, by fresh meat. Coffee they had had twice a day a great portion of the time; and though it would be unfair to carry physiologic generalizations as to the effects of the aromatic bean into the new conditions created by camp-life, yet it may safely be said that this is too much for health, and it is very sensibly remarked in the report that "either tea or chocolate, the latter being commended by medical men for nutritious and health-promoting qualities, should be substituted in part for coffee." It is satisfactory to learn that the State authorities have met these wants in recent consignments. A quantity of dried apples which had been sent by the State and served several times, are made the subject of a very warm eulogy. No article of food had been furnished to the soldiers so agreeable to the appetite, and so conducive to the health, particularly desirable in the absence of vegetables, and where salt pork and coffee had so large a place in their rations. Potatoes, much relished, they had had but few times. The soldiers generally desired molasses to eat upon their bread, and some were in the habit of buying it at the sutler's. That desire is enforced by dietetic reasons, and had been recently answered by a large consignment. Some excellent cheese had been served a few times and was much liked; but no butter; though, in the warm season that is approaching, and particularly as molasses is to be furnished, the lack would be much less severely felt. It should be added that the cooking, except the baking of bread, is done by some member of each company, (who is thereby exempted from other duty,) selected by its members, generally, or by its officer, and is changed if proved incompetent. Of course under such an arrangement there must be various grades of excellence in cooking in the different companies.

During camp-life, conveniences were secured the longer they remained. At first they were in tent, slept only in their blankets, had their cooking done out of doors with an open fire, ate their meat with their fingers, and even without plates. Most of the soldiers were furnished with mattresses, though others extemporized them by sewing their two blankets together and filling them with straw, thus making a bed for two. As to clothing, the deficiency that attended the hasty departure of the Massachusetts troops had been remedied by an arrival of pantaloons and shoes sent by the State. They had been amply provided with woolen shirts and drawers and the State overcoats had answered their purpose well. The season for that section of the country had been unusually cold, May not differing much from the same month in more northern latitudes. It was thought that the Havelock sun cap would be of advantage in the summer time, protecting particularly the back of the neck, and especially on a march, though hitherto there had been no heat requiring their general use. It is also added that straw hats and India rubber capes and blankets had been recently forwarded by the State authorities.

The writer concludes with the gratifying observation that "although the men were taken without surgical examination, and not yet learned in the arts of camp-life, or acclimated to the new latitude, the hospital returns will not show more cases of sickness than among the same number of persons at home, and the health of the men is one of the best tests of their usage."

Let it never be forgotten that the fit physical regimen of troops during the expectant seasons which make up the greater portion of all campaigns, requires an order of mind in no wise inferior to that demanded for the gaining of battles. The achievement of this end needs a rare combination of mental and moral qualities, and there will be great satisfaction to feel that it is adequately attended to.

On the Look-out for Cotton.

The cotton manufacturers of England seem to be sorely puzzled in regard to American affairs, and the prospect of securing food for their spindles from this country. They have not fully convinced themselves that the seceding States are sincere in their rebellion, or that the loyal States are in earnest in suppressing it by physical force. They have not yet learned that negotiation is at an end, the day of compromises past. They have not realized the fact that our complications have at last narrowed down to the stern and hard arbitrament of the sword. The London *News* says:

"Manufacturers and shippers at present do not know what to be at. The American crisis is overshadowing our industry. The whole of the cotton trade is involved in uncertainty in an especial degree. We do not know whether the usual and necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and if it be grown, we do not know whether it will be permitted to reach us. We do not know yet whether there is really to be war in America. Everything, it is true, points in that direction, but in the cotton trade, in the corn trade, in the metal trade, in all branches of our manufactures, in the Money Market, and in the Stock Exchange, there is a general indisposition to do business, principally because the idea has continued to float through men's minds that the American difficulty, after all that has been said and done, may prove susceptible of arrangement by other means than that of a long and desolating civil war."

The truth is, the cotton dealers of Liverpool and the spinners of Manchester may as well make up their minds to look elsewhere than to the Southern ports of this country for their supplies for the next year or two. Rebellion is not congenial to the growth of the cotton plant, nor is the rigid blockade of the Southern coast, which the Government will certainly maintain, promotive of the export of cotton-bales. We regret as much as our Trans-Atlantic fellow-sufferers can, the condition of things in this country; but bad as it is, so far as the cotton-trade is concerned, it is likely to continue. The folly of secession has become chronic in the Southern mind, and though its cure may be regarded as entirely certain, it will require time for its accomplishment.

That folly is sufficiently illustrated in the above extract. Laboring under the delusion that they possessed a permanent monopoly of the cotton culture, and knowing how essential the proceeds of that culture were to the prosperity of the great nations of the world, they leaped to the conclusion that it was only necessary to cut loose from the Union to secure to themselves inexhaustible sources of wealth. They could, when their independence should have been established, open their ports to all nations. They could at once fix the price at which their great staple should be sold, and that at which foreign wares should be purchased. The necessities of Manchester would compel submission to any exaction, in order to procure supplies of the raw material. And the necessities of Paisley and Leeds for a market would compel submission to any reduction in the price of imports. Taxation, to meet the wants of Government, would be avoided, by a levy of duties upon exports, the burden of which they argued would fall upon the foreign purchaser. Thus the Cotton States were to prosper and grow rich at the expense of other nations, the terms of trade with whom they would have the power to dictate. Slaves, employed without pay, whose subsistence required but small outlay, would do all the labor, and if these were likely to fail, the wilds of Africa, through the revival of the Slave-trade, would furnish a supply commensurate with every want. Upon this theory the Gulf States plunged into revolt, and seduced a portion of the northern Slave States, through sympathies growing out of kindred institutions, to join in the great conspiracy. Cotton they said is king, whose sceptre rules the world, forgetting how in the changes and mutations of human affairs, the location of its throne and the centre of its power might be changed.

The demonstrations now furnished by Europe, and especially England, are giving this theory to the winds. This senseless rebellion, while it shortened the present supplies of cotton at Manchester, opened the eyes of the English people to the danger of relying upon any one source for this article, so absolutely necessary to their prosperity. They have cast about for other means of meeting this, their great want.

By a reference to our news columns, it will be seen that, in the British Parliament, numerous petitions on this subject have been presented, and among them one signed by 2,300 persons, praying, in view of the probable diminution of supplies growing out of the complications in this country, that the House adopt such measures as will contribute to the agricultural and commercial resources of India, so as to enable that country to compete, on fair terms, with America. In answer to these petitions, the Government is diverting its attention to the subject with earnestness, while individual enterprise is moving with energy in the same direction.

Before two years shall have expired, the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the South will be effectually destroyed, by these efforts, and the Southern States will find one consequence of their wickedness and folly in a limited market at reduced prices for their great staple.

The further misfortune to the Southern States will be that this result will be sure to happen, however their treason may eventuate. Their cotton monopoly is inevitably lost. Whether they shall succeed in separating from the Union or not, Asia, Africa, Australia, and other portions of the earth, will be their competitors in the markets of the world. Nor will they find any advantage in the cheapness of their labor. The cost of the slave, and the expense of his keeping, will be met by the simple diet and low rate of compensation of labor in these countries, so that the fruit they grasped after will turn to ashes in their hands.

HOW TO PERFECT THE BLOCKADE.—Our foreign advices leave no room to question the discontent with which the commercial Powers regard the blockade of the Southern ports, and the reluctance with which they submit to the requirements of international law in that particular. They propose to be to the last degree exacting and punctilious in regard to it. The blockade must be perfect, not merely formal. It must be impossible for a vessel to enter; and to ascertain whether or not it is so, we shall pretty certainly be subjected to a series of test experiments, which will demand all the vigilance of our cruisers to defeat. Foreign ships will unquestionably attempt to break through our lines, and if they succeed, neither England nor France will continue to recognize a leaguer which they have thus ascertained to be incomplete. It so happens, however, that we are not restricted to a mode of closing the Southern ports, which any foreign Government may retain the option of pronouncing legal. It is in the power of Congress so to shut them up, that the mere attempt to enter a Southern harbor, even if no cruiser be present, will incur forfeiture, and create a ground of war against the Government whose flag the offending vessel may bear. An act declaring by name every port between Norfolk and the Rio Grande no longer a port of entry, and annexing the entire Southern Confederacy to the jurisdiction of the New-York Custom-house, would render it quite immaterial whether our cruisers were numerically strong enough to exclude European ships, and would relieve us from the necessity of demonstrating the blockade to have an effective existence. Such legislation should be among the earliest acts of Congress.

THE WAR BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The absence of machinery for converting their rags into paper is causing our New-Orleans cotemporaries some trouble. They have resorted to sheets of half the ordinary size, and the necessity of condensing into a narrow space the volume of news which the rapid movement of events furnishes daily leads to some provoking and embarrassing consequences. In the *Delta*, for instance, there is an account of two severe engagements between the National and the Rebel forces, of which, as we have no intelligence here, we can only await with impatience the details which their poverty of space at present withholds. Supply a sensation-head of large proportions to the following, dated at Nashville, May 27, and the reader will have a glimpse of reverses which our armies have sustained, but which the Administration, acting perhaps upon Palmetto precedents, has carefully suppressed:

"A private dispatch to the *Daily Gazette* says, that on Saturday fighting took place at Harper's Ferry, between the Federal troops and the Confederate forces, in which the former were repulsed. No particulars as to casualties are given.

On SUNDAY, a severe fight took place at Hampton, near Fort Monroe. Six hundred of the Lincoln troops were killed, and wounded, while the Southern loss amounted to only fifty."

We are entitled to the particulars; and until we get them, it may be safe to waste a little incredulity upon these reports. Southern courage is of such rare quality, that nothing but its belittling and depreciating the enemy can keep it at the sticking point. It is quite possible the news quoted originated in this necessity.

JOURNALISM IN SECESSIONDOM.—The every-day literature of a people is said to be an index to its civilization. "Show me the leading newspapers of a nation," said DANIEL WEBSTER, "and I will tell you its status, without referring to its history." Judged by this standard, the civilization of some of the Southern States is certainly peculiar; a strange mixture of grossness and self-sufficiency—vituperative and egotistical to a ridiculous excess. Take the Memphis *Avalanche* as an example. The *Avalanche*, a leading paper of Tennessee, thus discourses of the Government at Washington:

"But what contemptible, sparsined, broken-winded Rump of a Government is this that undertakes to board the British lion? There was a time when it might talk thus—when it had Southern men to fight its battles—but that day is past."

A curious civilization looks out from every word and line of this short paragraph, and this is in keeping with that evinced by the Press throughout the South. Brave men are generally calm, always courteous in speech and modest in demeanor. It is your coward who is vituperative and egotistical. Brave men never deal in vulgar epithets. It is your coward who scolds, and blusters of his own prowess.

REBELLION AND MAIL ROBBERY.—The ingenuity of the rebels is taxed to find a crime that has the race of novelty. No sort of offence which the barrister would describe as "within the pleas of the crown," have they failed to commit so frequently that the iteration must have palled the immoral sense. They have just found another, and the only exception, perhaps, to the previous universality of their accomplishments, in the robbery of the mails. The pestilent mob of vagabonds at Harper's Ferry have stopped the mail trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and detaining the mail-car, at their leisure have cut up the bags and rifled the contents. The amount of booty they have in this way secured will soon be known; but it is probably considerable, and may prove of some service in repairing their commissariat, and meeting, to some extent, the arrears of the pay roll. In the meantime, having, as a vindictive measure, discontinued the mails in the rebel States, is it not time to abstain from trusting our own mails to lines of transportation which not only run through those States, but actually through the enemy's encampments? The Postmaster-General should give instant attention to this inconsistency.

A CONTRAST.—The Southern Press is rejoicing over what it regards as the superior gentility of its soldiers, when compared with the Northern troops. A Richmond paper says: "We have one company of Virginians, representing three or four millions of dollars. The captain is proprietor of an estate valued at $1,500,000; and the poorest man in the company is worth his $10,000 at least. What a contrast is this to the unwashed lumbermen of Maine, the bumpkins of Vermont, the thieving firemen of New-York, and the cobblers and greasy operatives of Massachusetts, who compose the mercenary hordes of the North." Flattering to Virginian pride, doubtless; but just wait till the "unwashed lumbermen of Maine," the "bumpkins of Vermont," the "thieving firemen of New-York," or the "cobblers and greasy operatives of Massachu-

setts" get sight of this company of Virginia millionaires, and we shall see. We do not desire that such a thing should occur for our special gratification; but if it is fated to happen, we should like wonderfully to be a spectator. The locomotive powers of these F. F.'s would pretty surely be put to a crucial test.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Town of Alexandria and its Present Condition—Ultimate Effects of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The town of Alexandria presents a melancholy illustration of the evils of secession and rebellion. The gloomiest Sunday afternoon conveys but a faint idea of the desolation which reigns over that once prosperous and cheerful city. Not a ship is to be seen at its wharves, not a bale of goods is piled on them, not a sailor is to be seen lounging about them. All, all are swept away, and the place, but for the presence of considerable numbers of idle, strolling soldiers, and visitors from Washington, might be taken for a realization of the petrified city of which we read in the *Arabian Nights*. Everything like commerce is suspended, and the warehouses are closed. More than half the stores or shops are closed, and such as are open have no customers, their keepers seeming to go through the formality of opening them because they have nothing else to do, and because they cannot afford, or are unwilling to leave them. Such was the outward aspect of Alexandria today. I saw nothing that indicated the suppressed fires of rebellion. Most faces seemed cheerful, or at least resigned, which I took for real or feigned satisfaction with the presence of the troops. A few appeared to be sad, but a profound quiet reigned everywhere, only disturbed by the cheerful, but not boisterous behavior of the soldiery. But even these seemed touched with the sorrowful aspect of the city, and to suppress the hilarity which is habitual to them.

On landing from the steamboat, I went directly up King-street to the Marshall House, where Col. ELLSWORTH was murdered, and where the murderer met with such speedy retribution. It is an old, but rather respectable looking house, and it is said that it had the honor of entertaining WASHINGTON. One account has it that WASHINGTON'S habitual apartment when at the hotel was the room from which JACKSON emerged when he killed Col. ELLSWORTH, but it is more probable that it was the adjoining room, which is larger and more desirable. There is no communication between them. The carpet and oil, or India-rubber cloth, on which the blood was spilled, are cut away by the lovers of relics, and to-day onslaught was made upon the balustrade, quite a number of the balusters being taken to be wrought into canes and other articles. The mast on which the secession flag was suspended, and from which now floats the Stars and Stripes, is also suffering depredation. It is about seven or eight inches thick at the base, which stands on the attic floor. It emerges through an opening in the roof, and projects some twenty-five or thirty feet. From present appearances, the flag of the Union is not destined to float a great while from this pole, unless it is put under the protection of a strict guard. It will soon be cut into fragments and sent to the remotest parts of the Republic. The building is occupied as quarters for the soldiers, and is as filthy as there is any occasion for.

I visited the slave pen, which has been converted into soldiers' quarters, and saw the iron-grated windows and iron-barred doors, in which men were wont to be confined while awaiting a purchaser. The moral atmosphere breathed into it by Irish soldiers, with a plenty of whisky, may not be the very best, but it is a vast improvement upon that which it derived from the merchants who trade in human flesh. The railroad depôt, with the numerous cars which stand about it, seemed to belong to a past age—to the living past; and their presence now only serves to convey the impression that the city is dead or deserted.

There are a number of handsome residences in Alexandria, venerable and respectable in appearance, surrounded by beautiful gardens and ornamental grounds; but they are now nearly all deserted, and add to the melancholy aspect of the city by suggesting what charming homes they might be if their owners had not permitted the demon of treason and rebellion to enter, like Satan, into the garden of Eden.

Alexandria City is situated in the southern angle of Alexandria County, which, as many of your readers will remember, formerly constituted a portion of the ten miles square of which this district is composed. It was voluntarily ceded to the United States in 1790 by Virginia, at the same time that Maryland ceded the portion of the District situated on this side of the river. The cessions in each case were pressed upon the acceptance of Congress, and it was not without a severe struggle on the part of the South that the North consented to the location of the capital at this point. In 1846 the Virginia portion of the District was retroceded to that State by the Federal Government. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, with the sagacity which always distinguished him, opposed the measure, insisted upon the importance of retaining it under the immediate control of the General Government, and expressed the decided opinion, that the act of retrocession was unconstitutional and void. Recent events have demonstrated the importance of Alexandria County to the independence and integrity of the Government, and the Administration will be direlect in duty if it fails to make its recession to the Government by Virginia one of the conditions of peace. It may not be out of place to raise the constitutional question suggested by Mr. ADAMS, that the cession on the part of Virginia being a fulfillment of a clause of the Constitution, could not be repealed without a change of that instrument. If he was right in this opinion, there will be no necessity for a new act of cession on the part of Virginia. Arlington Heights, which command every building and every foot of ground in Washington, are situated in this County of Alexandria, which has been so stupidly given back to Virginia. They are now occupied by United States troops, and the road to Alexandria is lined with entrenched camps, which have become necessary to defend the Capital. These Heights and that road should never again be surrendered by the Government under any circumstances. Even if Virginia should become a Free State, as now seems probable, some new collision between the Federal and State authorities may arise when, it would become all-important to possess the opposite side of the river.

I am assured, on the authority of a respectable Northern resident of Virginia, that a perfect panic was produced in the neighborhood where he resided (some forty miles in the interior) when the news of the capture of Alexandria reached there. From another Virginian I learn that Senator MASON is becoming apprehensive that the poisoned chalice which he prepared for the Union men will be pressed to his own lips, and that his family have packed up, ready to decamp at a moment's notice. The Union feeling around him is largely on the increase.

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The proverb which declares that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, seems to have been lost sight of by the rulers of the Confederate rebels, when it was resolved to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. No doubt, great injury may be inflicted upon Northern commerce by inviting all the pirates, buccaneers, and reckless rovers of the sea, to prey upon it, in the name of law; but it will only serve to enrage the very class of Northern men who have ever been most ready to apologize for Slavery, and to defend it against assaults. Nothing will be easier than to inflict the most terrible retaliation upon the South, by confiscating, or rather liberating slaves by way of offsetting the robbery of merchant ships at sea. The Government has already felt constrained to receive fugitives from Slavery, and set them to work in fortifying camps, because to return them to their rebellious owners is to strengthen the hands of the enemy, and to furnish that enemy with an almost indispensable aid in prosecuting the war upon the Government. This policy stands upon its own basis, as a common sense treatment of Slavery in its relations to the war. But when the pirates with their letters-of-marque begin to scour the seas in pursuit of Northern commerce, and to carry the rich cargoes into foreign ports as prizes, the sentiment of the most wealthy, conservative and influential classes of the North will imperatively demand the most thorough and radical measures. Nothing short of the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the South will satisfy the aroused vengeance of the commercial classes, while the Government cannot fail to recognize the fact that this wholesale retaliation will be the most effectual way to end the war by putting an end to the cause of it.

To this complexion it will come at last, if the rebels persist in their piratical scheme of preying upon commerce. The fact that they have no commerce of their own caused them to chuckle with the conceit that they held the North at their mercy, by this device of issuing letters of-marque. But as there can be no greater outrage upon the rights of private property, than this relic of barbarism, there is no fair offset to it, but wholesale confiscation of property by land. Of all forms of society, a nation of slaveholders should be the last to resort to privateering, since they thereby invite retaliation on their peculiar system of labor, which at best, is only tolerated by the civilization of the age.

Public sentiment in the Free States, is now aroused to the patriotic duty of preserving the Union, without particular reference to pecuniary benefits, or a desire to retaliate individual wrongs. But when the great merchants begin to receive news of the capture of their ships, laden with millions worth of property, they will feel a degree of exasperation against the authors of the outrages, which can only be appeased by the most destructive measures of retaliation. They will cast their conservatism to the winds, and will use all their wealth and influence to fan the flame of popular indignation. There is now no general desire to make war upon Slavery. The Government is disposed to let it alone, or only to use slaves as the rebels use them—in digging intrenchments, building fortifications, and driving teams. But the immediate effect of making war upon commerce, will be to invite a destructive retaliating war upon Slavery.

The immediate effects of the war are depressing to nearly all branches of business, but it is believed that Virginia and Maryland will ultimately have reason to congratulate themselves upon the visitation of so many thousands of intelligent farmers and mechanics as are now traversing them. Their invaluable resources of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, their beautiful landscapes, and delightful climates, will no more need to be advertised in order to inform the world of their attractiveness. They are now receiving an advertisement which a whole generation will transmit to their children, and multiply indefinitely during a life time among their neighbors. The effect cannot fail to be in the highest degree advantageous to these sparsely-peopled, slave-ridden regions. It was, of all things, that which was needed to inspire life into a community which has been, so far as the country is concerned, stationary in population for more than half a century. It is a singular fact that some of the finest counties in Maryland, almost surrounded as well as penetrated by navigable waters, have no greater population to-day than they had in 1790. Slavery, for fifty years, has been slowly but surely dying out, and free population has been as slowly increasing. It may be hoped that this slaveholding rebellion will shake the system to its centre, and sweep it out of existence. There is not on the continent a district of country of equal extent, so well calculated to maintain a dense population, as Virginia and Maryland. Your readers have only to refer to the maps of the seat of war to see that these States are penetrated in every direction by navigable waters, and they need not be reminded that these waters abound in the finest fish, oysters, and other shell-fish in the world. Perhaps no equal extent of land on the continent is so productive in nutritious food as these waters, which at the same time permeate with their navigable channels a beautiful and salubrious country. Clear away the incubus of Slavery, and the Capital of the Union would in twenty years be surrounded by an intelligent and patriotic white population as dense as that of Massachusetts, and with ten-fold greater natural resources of wealth and enjoyment.

OBSERVER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—GEO. KEDAR, a child 4½ years of age, whose parents reside at No. 555 Ninth-avenue, was run over on Saturday afternoon, in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by a beer-wagon driven by NICHOLAS HAMDIA, and so severely injured that death soon ensued. The driver whipped up his horses and endeavored to escape, but was pursued and arrested. An inquest upon the body of the child will be held to-day.

A LETTER-BOX deposited at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery was demolished on Saturday, by being struck by the pole of a wagon. Eighteen letters which were in it were taken in charge by a policeman and deposited in the Post office.

Police Reports.

INFAMOUS ROBBERY.

Elizabeth Thompson, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing three trunks containing a large quantity of wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., the property of a young woman named Ellen Livingston. The accused, it appears, was employed to attend Miss Livingston during a late illness, and embraced the opportunity to rob her of her trunks, which she caused to be conveyed from a room in Houston-street, near Broadway, where Miss Livingston resided, to one in Thompson-street, near Spring. Soon after the theft was committed, Miss Livingston died, and the fact of the robbery coming to the knowledge of the police, they arrested the woman Thompson and recovered the trunks and most of their contents. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed for trial.

DARING THEFT AT A BANK.

Louis Kammer, a young German in the employ of Messrs. Poppenhusen & Konig, at No. 44 Cliff-street, was counting $190, in the Broadway Bank, on Saturday afternoon, when a thief approached from behind, seized the money, and ran out of the door with it. Kammer attempted to follow him, but two men, supposed to be confederates of the thief, seized and detained him for a few moments. He, however broke from their grasp, and followed the fellow, until he came up with him, and then demanded the money. Strange to say, the fellow gave it up, and again took to his heels. Kammer chased him to the corner of William and Frankfort-streets, when he seized and held him until the arrival of a policeman. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for trial. His confederates at the bank have not been arrested.

STEALING A WATCH.

A girl named Alice Patterson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $50, from the room of Carsten Lindemann, at No. 68 Mulberry-street, and pawning the same. The watch was recovered, and the thief locked up.

FIGHT AMONGST BAKERS.—Several of the hands employed in the bakery No. 208 Greene-street got into a fight amongst themselves on Saturday afternoon, when one of their number, Frederick Schoonmaster, was terribly beaten upon the head with rolling-pins. The Police interfered and arrested John Neill and John Dier, the alleged assailants, and they were locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met for the first time this season on Saturday last. After organizing, the Board adjourned for one week, and will hereafter hold weekly meetings during the season. The Health-office will be kept open every day during the Summer from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

MORTALITY.—There were 81 deaths in this city during last week, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 12; boys, 26; girls, 25. Adults, 30; children, 51; males, 44; females, 37; colored persons, 2. Of the deaths, there were 10 by consumption, 4 by small-pox, 6 by scarlet fever and one from old age. Thirty-seven of those who died were five years of age and under.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

ONLY $373,211 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and the Isthmus.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Further Particulars of the Great Earthquake at Mendoza.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKERAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th of May, with the passengers and treasure from California, reached this port yesterday.

The news from California has been anticipated through the Pony Express, but our San Francisco correspondence will be found to contain details of interest.

The Revolution in New-Granada, it will be seen, has at last extended to Panama. It was considered certain that the cause of MOSQUERA would be recognized there as soon as he should enter Bogota.

NEW-GRANADA.

Movement of the Civil Contest—A Revolution Threatened in Panama—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

The centre of attraction is now the Isthmus. The Governor, as well as the people, are very much alarmed again at the coming of Mr. NIETO with Liberal forces from the neighboring State of Bolivar. The Governor has addressed himself to its *de facto* Government, saying that the State of Panama will recognize MOSQUERA as soon as he enters Bogota. But, doubtless, thinking that that move would not be sufficient to keep off the "pirates and robbers," he called together a popular meeting on or about the 18th inst., in order that the people might enlighten him with regard to the course he is to pursue. Far too weak himself to adopt any course whatever, he thought by so doing to sound public opinion and act accordingly. Considering the vital importance of the question, a large church was selected as the place of meeting, and there and then, at the time appointed, came together about two hundred persons, out of which, as the *Herald* says, perhaps there were *five* that had opinions of their own. In fact, only that number of the white population was present. It was a failure, but nevertheless, it was decided by those present to celebrate an armistice with the State of Bolivar, *in case that the national authority, the Intendente, acceded.* Of course this gentleman could not think of such a thing, and has decided to resist the invading forces. But, you will ask, with what forces? The patriotic gentleman, who would not be faithless to the Government by celebrating treaties with *brothers*, though pirates they be, has called upon the foreign forces for protection against *pirates and robbers.* This, it seems to me, throws more dishonor on the man and the country. But, though I understand that the American Consul has accepted his proposal, (the rest will be obliged to follow suit,) I much doubt that he will be able, conscientiously, to give more than a passive protection. Besides protecting foreign interests and thereby keeping the transit free, I think he can do no more.

Last night it was found out that there was a revolution about to break out in Panama. The commanding General, GABINO GUTIERREZ, on suspicion, has been instantly thrown into prison, and allowed to see no one. It appears that he wished to pronounce himself in favor of MOSQUERA.

Though it is rumored that a little vessel arrived yesterday in Panama, bringing news of MOSQUERA'S getting into Bogota, yet we have no advices to be relied on, except those brought by the *Valparaiso* from Guayaquil. Through Quito we have dates from Pasto, of the 4th inst. There has not been as yet any hostile meeting in Cauca. Col. PEREZ was expecting to be reinforced by troops under QUIJANO, before he lays siege to Pasto. As that has probably taken place, the town has doubtlessly been taken at this moment.

Col. ARBOLEDA had great difficulty in ascending the mountains, on account of the heavy artillery which he carried. He was unable to get to Zuquerres, on account of having the regiment Columbia, who prevented him.

Yours truly, D. A.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Congressional Elections in Chili—The Presidency—Internal Improvements—The Great Earthquake at Mendoza—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, May, 1861.

Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Pylades* has just sailed for England and Rio Janeiro.

No American men-of-war now here. We have not had one for a couple of months.

Few American merchantmen of late have arrived.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of San Francisco, merchant, has recently arrived here.

Politically we are as quiet as can be imagined. The elections of Congressmen in March, and City-Councilmen in April, have passed off, too, tranquilly. The success of the Administration party was a foregone conclusion, and in consequence the polling-tables were devoid of interest.

For this town, NOVOA, A. EDWARDS, and OSERGO were chosen Deputies.

The nomination, however, of PEREZ as candidate for the Presidency, is to be accounted as a surrender on the part of President MONTT and his immediate partisans. He has failed to carry his point, as most people think. Not that the opposition have gained the day, but his own party have controlled him. VASAS was his nomination, who no doubt is one of the first men of the country, and a man of unquestioned integrity, but has the reputation of being harsh, and very much set in his own opinions.

Of PEREZ the general question is, whether he has the requisite energy? People are rather inclined to doubt it. But nothing remains now, except to wait and see what the policy and force of the new Administration will be. Humanly speaking, his election is certain; in fact, there will hardly be any opposition. One of the opposition papers even goes the length of saying that he was one they had proposed.

The ultra conservatives are most afraid of him. His tendencies are very liberal.

In all probability, DON JERONIMO URMENETA will be called to occupy the first seat in his Cabinet. This gentleman at present is rusticating in the country, but in September may be expected to return to Santiago. If he is the controling spirit of the Administration, we may look for the inauguration of measures of more freedom than has hitherto existed.

MEIGS, of California notoriety, is now in Santiago. He is making himself extremely useful, and for energy in action stands high. He has the construction of the railroad from Santiago south on contract for about eighteen miles. He has given preëminent satisfaction to the Company. Last Winter, an extensive portion of the road was carried away by a freshet—sleepers, rails, bridges and embankment all gone for five or six miles. M. was at work lower down. He marched up at the head of 500 workmen and in seven days actually had repairs made so that the train could make trips. Of course these were only provisional repairs. I am informed Mr. M. does not receive pay in cash, but in bonds of the road, at six per cent., for $500 each, which he negotiates. He is not in want of funds. The road now owes him nearly $200,000 for work completed. It is supposed he will get the contract all the way to Talca, should the road be continued. It is told of him, that when he was in treaty with the Minister of the Interior, VARAS, for building the other road, from Santiago North, to connect with Valparaiso—a most herculean undertaking—he was quite willing to take it on the engineer's estimates for money and time; and, further, I believe, on the Minister's suggestion, would bind himself to lose a certain sum per month, say $100,000, for the time he should exceed the term specified. He added, however, that, by parity of reasoning, he ought to obtain a bonus in like ratio for the work if done before the term should be completed. The Minister would not agree to this. However, it is the most probable thing in the world that MEIGS will, in the end, obtain that contract also.

MENDOZA.

The most heart-rending details come to us of the disaster of March 20, the earthquake which befel that town. It will never be rebuilt. A confused mass of ruin is all that remains. Dead bodies are to be seen in all directions. A passenger who had lodged a few months before at the hotel, recently passing through the town sought the site of the hotel and tried to make out his old room. Looking in he saw two dead men in it. At least 6,000, some say 12,000 and 14,000, have perished. From Chili, $60,000 have been contributed for the sufferers.

FORBES, an English Geologist, is now making a careful study of the vicinity, to gather up all the facts in regard to this awful phenomenon. He has sought for some outlet, some volcano crater, but as yet in vain. He reports fissures and great upheavings among the mountains along the line of the shock.

The contributions from other sources, besides Chili, for the people of Mendoza, were as follows:

From Parana, Argentine Capital	$32,000
From San Juan, voted by Legislature	10,000
From Cordova	10,000

SOUTH PACIFIC.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Best Strategic Point in the Union—Increase of Population There—The Recent Convention at Richmond—What Government should Do, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Politics are now so completely blended with the suppression of the great rebellion we have on hand, that I will be excused for saying that Western Virginia is the best strategic point in the Union. Missouri may be overborne easily, and is at one side of effective operations. Kentucky is loyal in her people; but her leading men have acquired some strange kinks, that will be increased or reduced by the success or failure of the rebellion; but the nominal Virginia has thrown herself into the vortex. Her soil must be the battle-ground, and we have the duty resting upon us, as a loyal people, to devote our attention to that State more closely than to any other, as a father would devote his mind to the study of the character of a son who evinced, unexpectedly, moral turpitude, or a physician study a disease that he did not fully understand.

I was a resident editor in Western Virginia for more than twenty years. I believe I did my duty, and at all times sought her best interests. I have recently spent three weeks there, in energetic efforts to promote the welfare and ultimate prosperity and loyalty of the State. I claim to know the people and condition of the State, and therefore write you.

Virginia has produced great and patriotic men; but her early Constitution and laws only regarded Eastern Virginia and a few spirits as the true masters of the State. The details of county as well as State Government were for the few, and Virginia, West of the Blue Ridge, was considered as merely a colony of the State. Its fertile soil and mines, however, insured a population, and in 1840 that was found greater than that of the East. Before the next decade, the Eastern oligarchy was compelled to yield a more liberal Constitution, the election of State and county officers by the people, and universal suffrage; but they retained the *viva voce* vote, the power of taxation on one side and of expenditure on the other, together with the old F. F. V. social *status*, and thus kept the State offices and moral power, while the West was fed from the crumbs that fell from the table of Dives.

I repeat these facts to show the difficulties that the people of Western Virginia have to encounter, and that where they are loyal and true to the Government, they are so against facts which most of your readers do not realize. I do not say they are more loyal than the people of the Free States; but they have more difficulties to contend with, and, therefore, their loyalty is tried as by fire.

The Convention of the State, which was recently held, was unconstitutionally called and held, and its action was throughout in violence of the Constitution of the State; but it was held at Richmond, under popular pressure, and Western men succumbed, some to fear, but most to the belief that the men of Eastern Virginia were their rightful masters as they had been their rulers; and that they, as the representative men of that State that has been flattered as the mother of States and statesmen, had the right to control the Union. Thus passed the ordinance. The county sheriffs, clerks, judges, assessors, collectors, &c., holding their power by election, it is true, but amenable to the State regarded their loyalty to the State as paramount to that to the Union, or fearing summary ejectment from fees and salaries, became noisy rebels. The power of these, the horror of a *fieri facias*, or some other fiery paper, whose name and power they did not comprehend, induced many to submit to the rebel fever; but as a general thing the great heart of the people traced itself at the election, and in defiance of all these powers the vote of Western Virginia is two to one for the Union, and the Unionists are as true as any men living.

The Disunionists consist of three classes—those who hold power under the old Constitution and will not agree calmly to abandon it; the few young men in the towns who wear soap locks, glory in a prurient apology for a beard, and want some fun; and those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. The true citizens resisted the action of the Convention, and led by Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE and other leading spirits, called a Convention at Wheeling, for the 13th of May, nominally for the purpose of dividing the State in any way they could. Wise counsels prevailed, and resolutions denouncing the secession movement and providing a Convention on the 11th of June, to assume the State Government, abandoned by traitors, was the result. A full regiment of loyal men, commanded by Col. KELLY, who has already proved himself true and energetic, was organized at Wheeling before the vote of the 23d of May. On the 27th they went to Grafton to meet 2,000 rebels, to be followed by Ohio troops, but they had to hunt the rebels there and on the way as we hunt foxes. A band of soldiers, armed with United States arms, lent by the United States, scattered them by its very name before their actual power was felt. So can they go in triumph to any part of Western Virginia that may seem desirable, unclothed and many of them even unshod, as they are.

I repeat, there are no men in the Union more truly loyal, more proudly loyal to the Government of this Union than the people of Western Virginia as a body. They have proved it by their votes on the 23d ult.; they have proved it by forming a regiment to go to rebellion against neighbors and brother against brother. It has been a hard task for them, and tries the patriotism closely. Will you not have confidence in them when they have done thus much against all the contending influences of which I have spoken?

It is said by the rulers that Gen. MCCLELLAN has thrown 15,000 troops into Western Virginia. I do not believe it, for he could not move more than 2,000, both from Parkersburgh and Wheeling, when I left on Tuesday last, and it is certain he could it would have been unwise to do so. There is not the occasion. In the present crisis there should be 10,000 troops brought into the field of *Western Virginians, and no troops of any other State, unless it becomes absolutely necessary.*

Ten thousand men can be raised in Western Virginia at a cost, over and above the United States provisions, of $20,000. They should be immediately mustered into service, as the Second Regiment is now being mustered at Wheeling; but used to protect the Convention of the 11th of June, and to insure the obedience to the measures they may adopt to rescue the State Government.

Why do they want this money? For the little details in raising companies that cannot be covered by the United States or by the laborious Committee of Safety now acting at Wheeling. In the little interchange that I had with men who desired to volunteer, I found many who were debarred alone by the fact that their families would be destitute.

I have extended this letter further than I intended for the purpose of showing how Western Virginia is now situated, and what is her loyalty, and have only further to remark that the expenditure of the above money, placed to the credit of the Finance Committee of the City of Wheeling for the use of soldiers and their families, will save millions to the Government and a true State to the Union. Yours truly,

JAS. E. WHARTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE CHRISTY, the most renowned of all our Ethiopian delineators—and the only one who may be regarded in this special line of business as an artist—takes his benefit to night at Irving Hall. It will be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. CHRISTY in that elegant establishment—the up-town season terminating with this entertainment. The programme is unusually ample and satisfactory. After a short trip in the country, Mr. CHRISTY intends to pitch his tent at the Stuyvesant Institute.

CONCERT.—A patriotic concert, of a peculiarly interesting character, will take place at the establishment of Mrs. MARIS BURKHARDT, in Madison-avenue, to-morrow evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Volunteer Fund, and the assistants will comprise some of the best-instructed of the graduates of that popular establishment—many of whom, we may here hint, are proficient enough to be called artists. Signor BRIGNOLI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other renowned singers and players will also lend their assistance on this very interesting occasion.

A British Precedent for Slaves Contraband of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos to the question whether negroes are contraband of war, it may be interesting to know that on the 4th of Feb., 1746, "plunder taken from the Island of St. Bartholemew was condemned in a Prize Court of Antigua, viz.: *One hundred and seventy negroes and mulato slaves*, and divers other goods, wares and merchandize, seized and taken (by the British fleet) from the Island of St. Bartholemew."—(Sec. 2 Douglas' Reports, K. B., p. 618, case of Selaux *agt.* Eden.)

Query.—Should Gen. BUTLER send up the negroes now in Fortress Monroe to be libelled and condemned in our Prize Courts?

Perhaps British Courts would, if ours would not, be willing to take jurisdiction of the case, as they have precedents of that kind.

J.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

New Arrival of the Hibernia.

FASTNET POINT, Sunday, June 2—6 P.M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hibernia*, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The *Canadian* passed down at 11½ last night.

The *North Briton* passed up at 1½ to-day, with 3 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$20,000.

Summer Clothing.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Cor. of Warren-st. and cor. of Grand and Broadway, The largest and only complete Stock of stylish SUMMER CLOTHING to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace. A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

MARRIED.

THOMSON—KERR.—On Thursday, May 30, by Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., JOSEPH THOMSON and ADELAIDE E. KERR, both of this City.

CROWLEY—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. RANKIN, THOMAS CROWLEY to JENNIE MONTGOMERY, all of this City.

DIED.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday, May 31, at his room, Howard Hotel, New-York, JOHN MURPHY, aged 39 years, a native of Belcarbet, County Cavan Ireland, and of the firm of McConville & Murphy, New-York.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, June 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Edward Forbe, No. 163 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., where a solemn requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 1, SARAH JANE, wife of Robert Patterson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 47 Christopher-st., on Monday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Londonderry papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, at the residence of her son, Geo. W. Comstock, No. 92 West 34th st., Mrs. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, No. 92 West 34th st. Her remains will be taken to Otsego County for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 2, NATHAN H. JACKSON, son of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs Sarah Jackson, No. 150 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, June 2, ELIZA A. CLAPP, wife of John P. Townsend, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral from Friend's Meeting House, in 27th-st., near 6th ave., on Third Day afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Utica, Albany and Boston papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In this City, on the afternoon of Sunday 2d inst., after a short and severe illness, CATHARINE MCILVAINE, only daughter of John Edward and Mary Dumesnil Parsons, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 18th st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCPEAKE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 1, RACHEL MCPEAKE, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Wooster-st., corner of Grand.

DEAN.—On Friday, May 31, ELIZA, daughter of the late Israel Dean.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 146 East 13th st., this day, (Monday,) 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

COTTENET.—On Friday, May 31, suddenly, SABINA HAUGEA, daughter of Edward L. and Mary H. Cottenet, aged 1 year and 7 months.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, June 1, Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 2, Mrs. ANN C. DUNN, in the 71th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Holden, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

STEPHENS.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, June 1, JOHN GUY STEPHENS, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Advent, Little Clove, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday 4th inst. The friends of his family and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Vredenburg, are invited to attend without further notice.

TALMAGE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, SAMUEL MCCOSKRY TALMAGE, son of P. Stryker and Marion S. Talmage, aged 10 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 311.—June 1, 1861.
52, 72, 39, 43, 56, 36, 69, 67, 61, 47, 58, 22, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—June 1, 1861.
18, 46, 66, 38, 78, 71, 72, 58, 64, 27, 7, 76, 57, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HAIR BRUSHES, AT HALF THE USUAL COST, At No 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall, The New MEDICINE, PERFUMERY and BRUSH Dépôt.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, 50, $2, and $3 each. Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $8 to $12 each. Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, $7 to $10 each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24 &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Manufacturers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 459 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, GENERAL AGENTS For the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY. Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work, Have REMOVED TO No. 269 CANAL-ST., A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WAR GOODS!
BOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, Two doors below Washington-place. LINENS AND FLANNELS FOR HAVELOCKS, RED AND GREY FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. A variety of other goods from auction, very low.

MILITARY.

ZOUAVE DRILL.
A BOOK FOR THE YOUNG RECRUIT AND THE OLD SOLDIER, by the late COLONEL ELLSWORTH, of the Fire Zouaves. Containing the Manual of Arms, Directions for Instruction, Bayonet Exercise, Formation of Companies, General Regulations, Plan of Organization, Golden Rules, By-Laws, &c. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at all the Bookstores. Published by J. K. WALSH, Chicago. Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. Beware of unauthorized editions of "Ellsworth's Zouave Drill." This is the only GENUINE COPYRIGHTED WORK.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by At Who—, THE RU

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 Sixth-av.,
Near 11th-st.

In addition to the
GREAT BARGAINS
Now offering at our Store,
We shall exhibit on Monday
Twenty large lots
FANCY AND PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
Just received from Auction, at
EXCITING PRICES!
Also, 30 large lots
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
containing the
GREATEST SACRIFICES EVER OFFERED.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.

BAREGE ROBES.
DOUBLE SKIRT, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
Robes at $2, former price $6 and $7.
Robes at $3, former price $9 to $14.
Robes at $4, former price $15.
Robes at $5, former price $17 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS.
Superior qualities, 3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide—full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT RETAIL
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have reduced their large and attractive stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL,
including all the most fashionable styles,
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have just purchased, and will offer on MONDAY,
5,000 yards Real French Lawns, at 15c., worth 25c
6,300 yards Real French Lawns, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Fine Chintz Barege, 2s. and 3s.
Black Barege, double width, 4s.
Colored Barege, double width, 3s.
Brethe Mozambique, only 1s.
ALSO,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS.
Fashionable styles and half price.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st, near Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of more que and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT $1 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.
RICH LACES AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, JUNE 3,
at a REDUCTION unheard of till this day,
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LEGRAM, late JAMES GRAY & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL CHOICE OF
RICH GRENADINE
For sale on MONDAY, June 3, marked from
$1 50 to 65c per yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LEGRAM, late James Gray & Co.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
W. K PEYTON,
Will open at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
THIS MORNING,
A large and magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of all the latest Styles.

Black Silk Circulars at $6 $7 and $8.
Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $10.
Black Silk Basques from $7 25 upwards.

We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and note the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON,
New Store, No 274 Bowery.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, June 3, a fresh lot of Fancy Barege Shawls, in entirely new designs.
600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.
400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.
200 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.
ALSO,
100 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

500 DOZEN MEN'S GAUZE MERINO VESTS,
at 75 cents each.
1,000 dozen superfine brown cotton Half-Hose at $2 per dozen
1,000 dozen ladies' cotton and Lisle thread Hose, plain and lace, $3 per dozen.
Also,
Large additions to the Childrens', Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have just received a splendid assortment of the above desirable goods (new Paris designs), which they will offer at retail on Monday, 3d June and after, at very reasonable prices.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

PLAIN AND BROCHE MOZAMBIQUES,
NEW STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR ROBES AND MANTLES.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on Monday, June 3,
200 PIECES RICH PARIS FOULARDS,
YARD WIDE AT 56 CENTS PER YARD,
(Value, 81)

500 FLOUNCED ORGANDIE
ROBES,
RICHEST PARIS PRINTING,
FROM $3 50 TO $5 EACH
(Valued $8 to $ 5.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—The entire stock of the entire stock of the firm of J. H. Townsend & Co., (of thirty-one years' standing) consisting of Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpetings oil-cloths lace curtains and assorted dry goods will be offered at prices to command immediate sale, by the undersigned.
B. O. WANDELL, Assignee of
J. H. Townsend & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—THREE PLY AND Ingrain Carpets. Just received 100 pieces Tapestry Brussels, Crossley's make, new patterns, for sale at retail for cash only. Also a large stock of three ply and ingrain carpets of the various qualities; prices reduced.
GEO. E. C. HYATT No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 3 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

CANTON MATTING, EXTRA HEAVY, from recent cash auction sales,
At half the cost of importation,
at retail to suit the public.
50 ps. 4-4 Red Check, 1s. 6d.
50 ps. 5-4 and 6-4 do., 21c. and 25c.
White do., all widths, from 15c. to 25c.
Slightly stained do, at 1s. the square yard,
At Nos. 196 and 119 6th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
Being firmly convinced that there is no
IMMEDIATE PROSPECT
of improvement in commercial affairs, and that business will not resume its accustomed vigor
UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED,
and fearing that such a
HAPPY EVENT
is not
NEAR AT HAND,
we have come to the
DETERMINED CONCLUSION
to close out our immense stock of the articles enumerated below. An examination of the Goods AND PRICES
will satisfy all that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
The sales are
ENTIRELY FOR CASH.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$0 60
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 10
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	29 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.	6 50

ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets at
POSITIVELY LESS
Than one-half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces,	40 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	45 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets 180 pieces	50 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	60 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 200 pieces	75 00

LIKEWISE,

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quart's	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 90
Silver plated Cake Baskets each	4 50
Silver plated Cruetors, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be
ON SALE,
and that the prices are on the average
NOT ONE CENT
above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
with the prices attached in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the country must inclose the
CASH.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner. 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Child en's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., still 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DE LAINES, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOTH CLOAKS.
Silk Cloaks and Mantillas,
Lace Lace Shawls and Mantillas,
French Lace Shawls and Mantillas,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. would call special attention to the above goods, which will be sold from this date at very low prices. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

MILITARY GOODS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
Gray, Blue, and Scarlet Flannels,
Gray Flannel Skirts, Socks, Banner Silks,
Flags, &c., &c.
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FLOUNCED SILK GRENADINE
ROBES,
RICH PARIS DESIGNS,
From $6 to $15 each,
(Less than half the cost of importation)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

500 SEVEN VOLANTS
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
CONTAINING 23 AND 24 YARDS,
ONLY $4 EACH, (Value, $7,)
Will be opened Monday, June 3.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, to attend to an office. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4 540 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A COOK who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking and bread-making, and is also a good washer and ironer; City ref rence required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. She must have good City references. Apply for two days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 23 East 36th st., Madison-square.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A FRENCH dressmaker and lady's maid. A Protestant, with superior recommendations, may apply at No. 389 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A A GIRL TO do general housework. None but those who can come well recommended need apply, at No. 263 West 21st-st., for two days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN A BROADWAY AND 442d st. stage, a small gold watch; name of the owner engraved on the inside case The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers. No. 420 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices Samples by mail. Also, seals &c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor-pl. P. S.—Call and get them.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CHAMBER maid and fine washer and ironer. Wants immediately, a girl who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches: City reference required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; can set her table in good style and keep her dining-room in the best of order; would go as nurse and plain sewer; the best of reference. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 207 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the City or country, in a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young woman who thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; also baking and dairy; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 1st-av., corner 17th st., 3d floor, front.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlish woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 17th-st., first floor, rear building.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good clean cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a very good baker; has good City reference Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av, near 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young German woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Apply at No 388 Spring st., corner of Washington-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuit and plain pastry; not fond of going out much or changing about; is highly recommended; no objection to the country, and can attend to the dairy if required. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 east 12th-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 224 Mulberry st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican Protestant young woman, a situation as housemaid; has been cook, and nest washer and ironer; would no chamber work and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; is obliging and willing to please her employer; is neat about her person; good reference; will go in the country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 520 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

A LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, wishes the above situation; is a first-class laundress, understands French fluting, gets muslins very neat, and is an excellent hand in doing gentlemen's shirts in first class style; no objection to country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 520 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st, for two days

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting; is an excellent chambermaid; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, who can give good references, a situation to go to Europe in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; is accustomed to sea travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Carrol park, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, or address a line to No 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New York, for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last two years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 955 Broadway, junction of Broadway and 5th-av., and No. 185 5th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid; can take care of children from birth, and will go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a lady; best of City reference. No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for three days.

A NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young girls; one to mind children and to do plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or washing; best of City reference Call or address No. 137 30th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a most competent and trustworthy woman, either of the above situations; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children from their infancy; is kind, affectionate and reliable, as best of reference can show, will do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 14th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City, would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very respectable intelligent girl; is experienced with the care of children; naturally fond and attentive to them; will be found a person of very respectable appearance; has excellent references and would like to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 101 East 10th st., second door from University-place.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 192 Bleecker st., near 6th-av., for three days.

A GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—WANTED, A situation for a smart, industrious German girl, highly recommended; also, for a neat respectable colored servant girl. Note—The special attention of families (in the city and country) requiring servants, is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment, a very large selection every day, and are recommended from their last places; also, several very nice girls lately arrived, who will hire for $3 or $4 per month. W. B.—This establishment is conducted by American gentlemen, and the public who favor us with their patronage, will find our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor. HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation at moderate wages; can cook, bake bread, pie and cake; is an excellent laundress; can milk and make butter; is not afraid of work; has reference; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country for the Summer; would also do the washing, if required having been deprived of the small means of making a living for herself and three interesting orphans by the war-fever that now prevails in our City; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 263 Spring-st, up stairs.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of obtaining a family's or gentleman's washing; can do it in the neatest style, and can refer to some of the most respectable ladies in the City. Call for two days, at No. 373 1st-av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD PROTESTANT help, at moderate wages, will apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation with a family going to Europe to take the care of children; she can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 20 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

A WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN FROM Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; prefers the country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; can cut wood and milk cows; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of 10 k experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City Liberal wages expected. Address E M, Box N. [illegible] Office, will be promptly attended to.

A [illegible] by a respectable Protestant young man of good address and of perfectly sober habits; has five years' undeniable references; has no objections to City or country; understands fully plain gardening. Address J H, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, or 16 West 35th-st., in the coach-house.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman and an experienced groom; is willing to go to any part of the country. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 14th-st., for 2 days, for J H.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice, and highly experienced; has served in some of the first families in England; he is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle, and can instruct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment; is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has lived for some years in his last place and can give the highest City reference. Address, at Wirllard's picture-store, No. 369 Canal-st., H. N.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition. Has good City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young man; has been 8 years in the business; good City and country references given. Address B. B, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a farm by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address E. V., Box No. 219, *Times* Office for two days.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; greenhouse plants, graperies, &c; understands the laying out of ornamental grounds, approaches and serpentine walks; is an excellent grower of vegetables; compensation moderate; Cits reference for six years. Any person in want of a useful man may apply at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st. ce

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in both occupations, is also capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place, and is very good and careful driver; the best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office for two days.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man about time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work. Address B. O., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single and steady young man. Best of City reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, two days, drug store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or Mr. Neergaard's, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

A WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT Protestant man, wants a situation in the above capacity, in a private family; has excellent recommendations as to character and capability; no objection to the country, or to travel. Address F. R., No. 693 Broadway.

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, honest and industrious, wishes a situation; is a good driver; can wait on the table and make himself useful in the garden and house. Has good reference. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

IN A JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—SITUATION wanted, in a first-class retail jewelry establishment, by a young man, who has been in the business on his own account, for the last five years. Best of reference given. Address E. L. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE LOW RENT OF $900—THE very desirable 4-story house, No. 170 East 14th-st., has a high stoop and basement, all the modern improvements, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirror, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. Z. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 59 West Washington place, with all the modern improvements, gas, furniture, hot and cold water bath, laundry, heater, &c.; newly painted. Possession immediately; rent for the remainder of the year $600. For particulars call on the premises, of CYRUS W. PRICE.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMily, at Bay Ridge, Long Island; pleasantly situated; ten minutes' walk from the railroad; rent, $6 per month. For further particulars apply to Mrs. G. MANTELE, No. 508 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 257 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 108 feet deep and-several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 58 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 142 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 39 Park row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOEN Treasurer of Jersey Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UPper part of the City, principally on the west side; rents range from $160 and upwards; they will be let low. J. & W. DENHAM, 8 1-2 av., corner 16th-st. from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING five rooms, with pantries, and one front room on the third floor, with all the modern improvements, at No 52 Bank-st. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND TWO ROOMS AND GOOD CELLAR TO LET—Being occupied as a butcher-shop the last nine months; good place for any kind of business; rent low. No. 305 West 32d-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY FARM COTTAGE-HOUSES TO LET—Furnished, near the Lower Bay Highlands and Sandy Hook, per ferry-boat and railroad R. D. B. R. cars, several times per day. Fare 25 cents. Commutation about 12½ cents. One house contains eight rooms and cellar; rent $30 per month The other house contains four rooms, kitchen and cellar rent $20 per month, barn, stable, and 30 acres of pasture extra if required. Inquire in the pleasant and healthy village of New-Monmouth, N. J, or GEO P. FOX, No. 47 Amity-st., or No 424 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water on a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c The premises are within five minutes walk of the depôt and all the business part of the village For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No 16 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees; pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and large table garden these premises will be let for six months, to parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North, will find this most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. BATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—A VERY desirable house, with all the modern improvements, and a fine garden with bed, situated in Yonkers, within fifteen minutes walk of the depôt, upon Palisade-av., commanding a view of the Hudson for at least 25 miles. Will be rented for the Summer with the furniture. For particulars apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 262 Broadway.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in excellent order, lower part of a house, delightfully located; gas

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Bank of London, on agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 31, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 30th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. B. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 69 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars, being part of the Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of which there are $2,600 due.

Bonds to bear interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, at the City of New-York, where the principal is also payable in twenty years from date, the interest being from date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal thereof, a special tax of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in the year 1862, and Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in the year 1863, and thereafter of Five cents in every One Hundred dollars valuation in the State applicable to the redemption of said bonds.

Bonds, in sums to be determined by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand Dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals may be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY. JESSE J. BROWN, JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and three hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the office in the City of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 2d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Inspectors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after the 3D DAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN election of Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company, and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 11, at No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs, New-York; polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WM. S BROWN, Treasurer and Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 1,185 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices by LOUIS AMRICH, No. 72 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

FURNITURE.

A SACRIFICE SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 101 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFEN'S manufactory, No. 121 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSINESS from $10,000, strictly retail, per year; averaging 1,000 prescriptions a year; owned by the present proprietor six years. Will be sold for $4,500 cash. The only reason for selling is the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address DRUG STORE, 8th-av. Station, Fulton Ferry Post-office.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige.
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 12, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours, JNO. E. SIMON.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours, W. R. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of your "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours, WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefit that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DESPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the community a spurious imitation of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from purchasing worthless preparations, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are out of date.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE, PURE, entirely from roots, is the best remedy for the following complaints: bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (49th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, and their various frauds, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercal Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutional or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, $2 per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIEGEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free. Sold also by WALLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable to competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery $1. GUION, No. 179 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICIS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, 25 and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 15 Frankfort-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the north-westerly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my25 je29

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October 1860.

law6mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to those grades.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.

By order of the Board,

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Tontine Building will be held thereat on MONDAY, the 3d inst., in Room No. 1, on the first floor, at 12 o'clock A. M. By order,

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

RAILROADS.

DIRECT ROUTE VIA STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD TO SICKLES'S BRIGADE—OLD TOWN AND CAMP SCOTT—NEW-DORP.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing, Wall to, A. M., 1:50, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 and 11:50 A. M., 1:50, 3:50, and 5:50 P. M. Fare from Vanderbilt Landing to Old Town, 10 cents—to Camp Scott, 15 cents.

These encampments are the largest in the neighborhood, and possess great attractions to visitors.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A.M. fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Will leave South Ferry at 6:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A.M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7 45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Brussel.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Train leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:30 and 8 P. M.	7:35, 11:26 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays excluded.)
Poughkeepsie train, 9 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:20 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Hinsies and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 9 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying timber for fifty 9-inch Gun Carriages and twenty-five 11-inch Gun Carriages.

The timber to be of Jersey oak, free of knots and check-like—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.

To be delivered "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.

Commandant GUERT. GANSEVOORT, Inspector of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages

	Length, Inches.	Breadth, Inches.	Thickness, Inches.
50 Lower brackets	93	24	19
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Breast transoms	40	15	3½
25 Rear transoms	79	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	18½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	61½	16½	9
For 25 11-inch Sliders.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	9½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	8½
25 Middle transoms	55	18	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	18	9½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 3	86	15	8½
25 Front buerters	65½	14½	12½
25 Rear buerters	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower brackets	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	16½	5½
50 Breast transoms	36	14	9
50 Rear transoms	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 Sticial pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the 7th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

has been repaired, and that it is a rather formidable affair. What Gen. BUTLER's immediate purpose in regard to it is, of course nothing certain is known.

It is not perceived how he can allow such a menace thing to continue and grow, and strengthen within four miles of his stronghold—which is the distance across from the fortress to the Point. If permitted, we may one of these days expect to have bombs whizzing and bursting all around us on all points. I consider, therefore, that early attention will be made to this interesting locality. This is conjecture, yet it is based on the plainest military conception.

The sanitary state of the different camps is good, and I am happy to say that their *morale* is improving. If it were of any use to complain of the ten thousand things out of joint, the want of capacity, experience and disposition to learn, on the part of the volunteer officers, I might make an almost endless indictment. We hope for better things, and our grounds of hope, mainly, are the labors of the regular officers, and the adaptation of others to learn. And this leads me to inquire—and I do it from the depth of the spirit, and yet as a civilian—why *will* the Government continue to overslaugh the regulars with civilians, and more yet, by politicians. I make no allusion to Gen. BUTLER, who seems to have been a good selection. There are men who have been twenty and forty years in the service, who have gone through all the campaigns during this time, who are now as lieutenants and subordinates to the novices appointed over them. It is certain, that the spirit of the army has existed in former days, cannot be kept up by such a policy.

Just at present, the *Cumberland* and the *Quaker City* are pretty nearly alone in maintaining the blockade. The *Harriet Lane* is at Newport News, and the *Monticello* has gone up the Potomac to have some repairs done to her machinery. One or two of the Mosquito fleet are flying around, doing sentry duty.

Within the last few days about fifty horses and wagons have been landed, which were greatly needed.

The number of negroes who have come to the fortress for protection, up to this time, is about one hundred and fifty. Among them are fifteen or twenty women and several children. They have in nearly every case been set to work, and in no case have they been turned away. Gen. BUTLER causes to be kept a true record of the date of the entrance of each, names, nations, and the *pros* and *cons* in each case, which bids fair to become a matter of considerable labor. Throughout the territory of which we have any account in this part of Virginia, the greatest dismay imaginable exists. The people have fled as our troops have advanced, leaving fields and effects, generally including negroes, as though the Destroyers were at hand. The fields will be uncultivated, the crops will not be secured, and it is now evident that a worse than blight will rest on this region of the Old Dominion. Those who have not fled are bordering on distress. Provisions are scarce, and bear an exorbitant price. Few persons have money to buy with, if there was anything to buy. Flour, tea, sugar, coffee, butter, and pretty much everything, indeed, but bacon and potatoes, are extreme luxuries at fabulous prices.

The village of Hampton is deserted, not more than half a dozen families remaining. Formerly the village had about one thousand inhabitants. Where the people have gone, I cannot ascertain, except that they started inland towards Richmond. Those who think have become convinced that it is a hopeless contest.

Of the exact state of things in Norfolk, nothing is known, though we have reports that the force there is in the neighborhood of 5,000 men, probably it is rather under, and partly well armed. There, too, prices for everything are enormous, and the effect of the the blockade is severely felt by all classes. At the recent election one hundred votes were cast against secession in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Enough is known to render it certain, that in spite of the terrorism instituted by the rebels, there is throughout all this part of Virginia, a vital, out-spoken Union sentiment.

PROCTOR.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THEIR DEPARTURE

A gentleman who is acquainted with all the circumstances attending the departure of the Naval Brigade of Col. BARTLETT, states that the Colonel received the order of the President to report his command to Gen. BUTLER, off Fort Monroe, on the 28th of May, and, meantime, to obtain whatever he might require for the equipment of his brigade from the Quartermaster's or Naval Department. Upon applying here, there was nothing to be obtained which they wanted, both these Departments being behind in the orders for clothing and other necessary articles. Determined, however, to obey the orders from head quarters, "without putting the Government to any further trouble," the Colonel decided to depart with his command, and accordingly took some five hundred Sharp's rifles which had been hurriedly completed for them at Hartford, the James large rifled cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and rations, relying upon Gen. BUTLER to make all right, by giving the necessary requisition for the payment after he should arrive at Monroe. The delay in obtaining the proper requisition from the commander at Fort Monroe probably accounts for the report that they had been landed without arms. It is believed here that the brigade has been in no danger from this circumstance, and that the whole matter has been properly arranged before this.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the past week was tolerably brisk, both at the army and navy offices. Thirty-two men were sent over to the Island from Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets. The number of persons accepted at the Cherry-street naval rendezvous is steadily increasing. Over 290 men were put on board the *North Carolina* since Monday, which averages nearly 30 recruits per day. At Boston recruiting is dull. The officers of the Portland-street rendezvous say that the mania for volunteering in the militia regiments has materially lessened the regulars. Philadelphia sent to this City two detachments during the week, which have been added to the force at the station. The Baltimore establishment is still doing a better business than any of its competitors, notwithstanding the secessionism of that city.

There have been some fluctuations in the strength of the Federal troops here since the 23d. This morning the number of soldiers, sailors and marines here is as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	650
Fort Hamilton	240
Bedloe's Island	254
Returned Texas troops	500
Marines	125
Sailors	1,085
Total	2,842

It is understood that the soldiers who have returned from Texas, will, after some time, be detailed for duty in California and Oregon. Those of them whose terms have expired will be discharged from the service of the United States, and entered on the books as not to be reënlisted, their oaths in Texas having rendered them useless to the Government.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the establishment of a "blockade naval mail." A fast, well-armed steam man-of-war is to be employed exclusively in carrying letters, papers, parcels, &c., to the officers, sailors, and marines of the home fleet, during its service on the blockade. Head-quarter post-offices will be designated on board the division flag-ships, New York being the chief rendezvous of the new Postal Department. Pending the completion of the preparations for this enterprise, the vessels now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take out mail matter when sailing.

There is a proposition before the Government for the conversion of such men of the New-York Sixty-Ninth, as may volunteer, into a corps of sappers and miners of the regular army. The extraordinary mechanical resources displayed by this regiment, has astonished even the veteran officers in the service, who seem to think that, as an exclusively working contingent, it would be exceedingly valuable during the campaign.

The following is a correct list of officers attached to the U. S. flag-ship *Cumberland*, now at Hampton Roads:

Flag Officer, G. J. Pendergrast; Captain, John Marston; Lieutenants, Alexander Murray, (Executive Officer,) Nathaniel C. Bryant, Pierce Chosby, George U. Morris, Charles H. Greene, Thomas O. Selfridge; Acting Lieutenant, Henry D. Todd; Master, James B. Gordon; Acting Masters, John E. Rickwell, Thomas H Gifford, John McDiarmid, John W. Bentley, Henry W. Greene; Chaplain, John L Lenhart; Captain of Marines, Matthew R. Kentzing; Lieutenant of Marines, Charles Heywood; Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. M. King; Flag-Officer's Secretary, E N. Schen, Jr.; Boatswain, Edward B. Bell; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Wm. McLaighton; Sail-maker, David Bruce; Captain's Clerk, Wm. H. Eanis; Paymaster's Clerk, Hugh Nott; Master's Mates, John M. Harrington, Charles H. Brundage, John B. Van Duzer, Victor E. Tyson, Thomas Chisholm.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

MORE SUPPLIES ACKNOWLEDGED.

FIFTH BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS,
BROOKLYN, June 1, 1861.

Company A, Seventieth Regiment, (Ringgold Horse Guards.) Capt. GARDNER, have handed me $100 for the Regimental Fund of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

In behalf of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, I give the Ringgolds hearty thanks for their generous and timely donation to their friends of the Twenty-eighth, and equally so for the kind and affectionate language with which their liberality was conveyed.

The camp equipage of the Twenty-eighth is on the way for them. 1,000 Havelocks for the Thirteenth (from the ladies of Flatbush) have been received, and will be sent on to-day by Adams' Express

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade.

An alleged sympathizer with secession explains his position, as follows:

As I have been informed that certain persons have represented throughout the community that I sympathize with and justify the present act of secession, on the part of the so-called Southern Confederacy, I feel it my duty publicly to deny so false and so injurious an imputation. And while deploring, as we all do, that the misguided zeal, the false philanthropy and the unprincipled demagogueism, both North and South, have at length precipitated these dire calamities upon the country, I have felt at the same time that the President of these United States would have been recreant to his solemn oath had he not put forth every effort to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the laws, and to recover the property seized by the abettors of this gigantic rebellion.

W. A. W. MAYBIN,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Brooklyn, E. D.

Two full companies (I and K) for the Thirteenth Regiment, now at Annapolis, have been recruited in this City during the last two weeks. They will join their regiment the latter part of the present week.

The three Massachusetts companies which reached this City Saturday, to join the Brooklyn Phalanx, are composed of the finest set of men yet seen here. They were most cordially received and cared for by our citizens, and have already gained hosts of friends, by their correct deportment and soldierly bearing.

There will be a flag-raising at the Gates avenue M. E. Church, at 5 o'clock this P. M., when addresses will be made by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Ex-Mayor POWELL and Mr. NADALL, of Baltimore.

The way the people treat sympathizers with secession on Long Island, may be inferred by the following patriotic letter addressed to the editor of the Newport *Watchman*:

STEAMER MARY BENTON, May 20, 1861.

HENRY A. REEVES, Esq., Editor of *Republican Watchman*, of Greenport, L. I.—SIR: The steamer *Mary Benton* sails under the Stars and Stripes. Her officers and owners having no sympathy with the absurd and revolutionary doctrine of secession, are determined to give neither aid nor comfort to such a doctrine, nor to those who support it. You will therefore withdraw our advertisement from your columns, and send in your bill for the past. Yours, &c.,

G. W. BATES, Com. steamer *Mary Benton*.

A meeting will be held at Sag Harbor this evening, to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July "with renewed vigor."

GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

THE REASONS FOR THIS CONCLUSION AS GIVEN BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We regret that the subjoined sketch of a discourse delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER last night should be all that the crowded condition of our columns will permit us to publish. It will be remembered that day before yesterday three companies of Massachusetts State Militia were received here as component parts of what is known as the "Brooklyn Phalanx," or popularly speaking, "Beecher's Regiment." These companies having gone into the guardianship of the clergyman aforementioned, he deemed it proper to deliver to them and their brethren of the Empire State, together with a large number of laymen and ladies, words of advice, of monition, and of warning.

The Church was filled densely with soldiers and their friends long before the hour of service, and as the bell ceased tolling a company of volunteers from Cambridge was marched up the middle aisle and seated upon the stationary chairs reserved for them. After the preliminary services, Mr. BEECHER arose and preached the following

SERMON.

His text was found in 2 Kings, xiii. chapter, from 14th to 19th verses inclusive, as follows:

13. And Joash slept with his fathers; and Jeroboam sat upon his throne; and Joash was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel.

14. ¶ Now Elisha was fallen sick of his sickness whereof he died. And Joash the King of Israel came down unto him, and wept over his face, and said, O my father, my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!

15. And Elisha said unto him, Take bow and arrows. And he took unto him bow and arrows.

16. And he said to the King of Israel, Put thine hand upon the bow. And he put his hand *upon it*; and Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands.

17. And he said, Open the window eastward. And he opened *it*. And Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The arrow of the Lord's deliverance, and the arrow of deliverance from Syria: for thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek, till thou have consumed *them*.

18. And he said, Take the arrows. And he took *them*. And he said unto the King of Israel, Smite upon the ground. And he smote thrice and stayed.

19. And the man of God was wroth with him, and said, Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times; then hadst thou smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed *it*: whereas now thou shalt smite Syria *but* thrice.

I entirely understand the hesitation and reluctance which so many experience at the prospects before us, and can readily see the reasons for such feelings.

1. The sadness of civil war.

2. The entire prostration of business, and to commercial distress.

3. The fear of sectional bitterness as a fruit of civil war.

4. The love of quiet; the moral repulsions of violence and attractions of peace; the weariness of excitement and agitation.

5. The ties which connect so many families and make a rupture terrible. These make multitudes reluctant for the strife, if not, even, opposed,—in secret, at least.

1. I rejoice at the unanimity of public sentiment, which makes expression of such views imprudent.

2. Yet, I do not believe in any tyranny which makes free speech dangerous, whether it is on our side or the other—for us or against us.

3. And, it would seem better, therefore, to meet with thorough discussion and satisfying statements—the silent scruples of good men, than to put them down by enforced silence!

And, therefore, I propose to-night to address myself to the sober reason of all men, to set forth my views of the present aspect of affairs, and to convince one and all that it is for our good, for the good of the South, and for the good of the world, that we strike not "three times," but six, yes, and seven times, now that the time for striking at all has come. And I propose that we should consider for a moment the work which God has given us to do.

I. The first question is that of maintaining *the constituted Government*, which was organized in wisdom, as is proved by its results.

2. Which has been in operation for three quarters of a century, with a success which has made the world marvel.

3. Under which has grown up amazing prosperity, advancing this to a first-class nation in wealth and civilization.

4. It is to this day uncharged with default, and to this hour without allegation of mischief.

II. The maintenance of *this* Government in its original jurisdiction is demanded, because a failure to do it will be a disastrous blow to human hopes and human rights throughout the whole world.

1. Heretofore strong Governments not sprung from the people have been put on trial and condemned.

2. This Government alone, has had the opportunity to develop a *practical* refutation of the *absolute* heresy of *Governments*, namely: Whether the State power belongs *to the people* or to the *ruling class*; that heresy which has for a long time been the dividing line between Governments.

III. *A maintenance of the Government over all its territory, is demanded, because a rebellion permitted, such as that now existing, undermines, not only this Government, but all Governments for this people.* This rebellion has taken no right step. It has disdained to take one *step according to law and Constitutional agreement.*

Had division territorial been ever so wise, the METHOD of it is *anarchial*, and will put back all Governments for at least one hundred years. All that has been gained since these shares were colonized, will be sacrificed in a year!

The treading under foot of every decency and popular right by the rebels, has been consistent throughout.

Free speech—freedom of the ballot, and political management eventuating in military despotism.

They have despised not the national Government alone, but every State Government, and all the rights of their citizens.

IV. *The maintenance of this Government in its entire jurisdiction is necessary for the final settlement of the authority, dignity and power of the nation over the desperate and constituent elements of it.*

The nation is greater than the States.

1. The two elements of local and of General Government *are not in conflict* necessarily.

2. They are made to be so now as a pretence for treason.

[These points were elaborated at great length by Mr. BEECHER, who entered at detail into the formation of town, county, State and National Governments, showing how each was independent of the other, and yet how all the former were subordinate to the latter. And also how the rebels at the present time are endeavoring to foment discontent out of an apparent absolution of rule by the one over all.]

V. *This Government should be maintained as the only wise method of maintaining peace and prosperity among the people of this Continent.*

1. It is often said by mild and good men—"is not this territory large enough for two nations?" No! it is not! There is room for one, and for one alone. "Why not let the South go, set up a nation for themselves, and try the experiment of their institutions?" And here let me say, this plea for *peace* addresses always a thousand better feelings in the breasts of tens of thousands of good men.

Men are always eager for it. Now I hold that there is room between the lake and Gulf, and between the two oceans for but *one National* Government. And that the permission of more is not to ensure peace, but to render war *chronic* and standing armies inevitable.

1. Consider that the men whose passions and interests make *all this trouble* would not be got rid of *by division of Government.* They would still live, with ambition just as fierce, and selfishness just as rampant.

2. That they would be more powerful than ever for evil because they would be *organized*, and form alliances which would give them great power.

3. That *these very elements* of discord which have embroiled the nation would exist, and act *with double force!*

Slavery would still impoverish the South, and the prosperity of free industry would still be in contrast.

Slavery would still breed men, imperious, domineering and aggressive, who would demand of a neighboring nation *more* than even now. And even if we should accede to the separation, and that it could not stop, with *North and South*, then would be, in the end, an East, a West Pacific, a Grand Middle—and, so may separate contiguous nations, with separate governments, would bring into our midst the condition which has for so long embroiled Europe—(here Mr. BEECHER entered at length upon the discussion of the expense and the general botheration attending the maintenance of standing armies. Lines of fortified cities and forts, and the absolute certainty of double and quintuple expense for Governments, and navies and armies.)

Is *this* the road to *Peace?*

It is the very equinoctial line of storms. Instead of peace, it will be an infatuation and provocation of prolonged, bitter, and constantly renewing wars!

It will bring upon us that evil, which from the earliest ages, our wisest men have feared, viz: the impression upon this continent of *European politics.*

This was followed by a lengthy and vivid prophecy of

I. The design of Empire entertained by the South, which would naturally induce European nations to interfere, as the Spanish, French and English interests involved would give them the right, while the purpose to *maintain* their interference would at once be suggested. Indeed this interference once introduced so fair a field as this continent will not be easily abandoned.

VII. *This Government should be maintained in this at all hazard, because, in God's providence, it seems destined to have a great influence upon that greatest national calamity and sin, Slavery.*

The Government is not empowered directly to interfere with Slavery. It has no right so to do. I would not, and this I have often said, interfere with Slavery where it *now exists*; nor would I have the Government do so. But a Government administered in *spirit of our free Constitution* cannot but peacefully affect it. It has been doing so. This is the secret reason now avowed for this rebellion. "*Slavery cannot continue* under the Constitution of the United States."

They admit it.

We, therefore, will hold to the Constitution most rigidly.

In regard to tampering with the slaves, I say explicitly, it must not be done. Nor do I believe in insurrectionary movements. They are not well either for white or black, but I do say that the marching of these columns of armed hosts straight through the South, on a mission of liberty, cannot but have the legitimate effect. The tendency will be to spread the doctrine of freedom everywhere, to make Slavery insecure, and to set on foot measures for emancipation of the slaves.

They being free, will not massacre or burn. Why should they, who being treated like beasts, turn not—who being beaten, strike not back—who being despoiled, take no revenge—why should they, when freed, when treated as men, act like demons? I believe no such trash. Nor will they leave the South. Slave labor is necessary, and will always be necessary there. The warm climate of the South will draw the blacks from Canada, from the North, and from bleak New-England, and there they will always find employment, for the medicinal effect of freedom will so stimulate every channel of labor, that the demand will be greater than the supply.

And this leads me to remark:

1. That it is folly and unmanliness to lament and mourn when the *thing has happened*, and war is upon us. *We must accept it*—and the only question is how? and 2. That *war* is the road *to peace*. There is no denying the fact that we are in the midst of civil war, and we must deal with our brethren as if they were not our own. How shall we do it? Vigorously! Not with three strokes, but with six, aye, with seven. Let there be no half way work! Let us do this, as we have done all else since our country was begun. We have the means, we have the men, we have, thank God, the bodies. The nation is aroused, the work has begun. Let it be ended only when the whole work is completed, and the desired result has been attained. It will not cause trouble or heart-burning—time will heal what time has caused, and our children's children will yet see our restored country as our Fathers planned it—free, happy, prosperous.

ANOTHER MAINE REGIMENT ARRIVED.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—PRESENTATION OF TWO FLAGS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—THE REGIMENT DEPARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

The First Regiment of Maine Volunteers, which, it will be remembered, was detained at home owing to the breaking out of disease among the troops, arrived in this City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They left Boston at 8 o'clock, and Fall River at 12 o'clock on Saturday evening, and, though expected at 9 A. M., did not reach here until about 12 M. They are a stalwart and sturdy class of men, and look as if they could stand some of the rough usage which many of our volunteers have been obliged to undergo. There are four companies from Portland, and the balance are from Lewiston, Auburn and Norway, and that region of the State. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, Nathan P. Jackson; Lieut.-Colonel, Albion Witham; Major, George F. Bailey; Adjutant, J. L. Phillibrown; Quartermaster, Wm. S. Dodge; Chaplain, George Knox; Surgeon, W. R. Richardson; Assistant Surgeon, A. A. C. Williams; Sergeant-Major, Foster Randall; Captain Company A., G. W. Tukey; Company B., Charles Walker; Company C., M. R. Fessenden; Company D., Chas. H. Messerve; Company E., Wm. M. Shaw; Company F., J. F. Stevens; Company G., George L. Beal; Company H., Charles S. Emerson; Company J., Wm. Quimbey; Company K., S. B. Osgood; S. Cole, Band Master; Band, 18 men; Rank and File, 800 men.

The sons of Maine resident in the City of New-York, as on the occasion of the arrival of the Second Maine Regiment, met in large numbers at the Astor House, and in spite of the vexatious delay, proceeded on the arrival of the Regiment in the Bay State, to escort them to their quarters. Regimental line was formed in front of the Astor, and shortly after 1 o'clock an elegant silk flag was presented to the Regiment by HENRY DUNLAP, Esq., on behalf of the Committee.

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF HENRY DUNLAP, ESQ.

Mr. DUNLAP accompanied the presenation with the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF MAINE: It is with no ordinary pride that we, natives and former residents of your own proud State, now welcome you within our midst. We welcome you as coming from among those who have built up the civilization and commercial enterprize of our native State. We welcome you as associated with all those fond memories, which cluster around our earlier years; but above all, we welcome you as citizens of our common country, marching to the defence of our common Constitution. But seven short weeks have elapsed, since the President of the United States sent forth his appeal to the American people, to rally for the protection of the Nation's Capital. That appeal rang like a clarion note through the towns and cities of the North. The great loyal heart of the Northern People was stirred as it never was before; and behold, to day, a quarter of a million of bristling bayonets have answered to that call. From the remotest borders of our own native State, to the furthest prairies of Kansas, has gone up one united shout, "The Union must and shall be preserved." It was with pride and satisfaction that we heard your noble response to your country's call. When your Governor was asked how many of Maine's regiments were ready for the field, he responded in one short, comprehensive word, "All." That welcome answer came not unexpected to our ears. That enterprising spirit which has felled the forests of Maine, and dotted her plains with thriving cities, towns and villages—which has sent forth her ships upon the furthest seas, beneath unfamiliar constellations—that spirit, we knew, would lead you on in the foremost ranks of those who are rushing to our country's call.

The sons of Maine resident in this City, wishing to show in some degree their high appreciation of your patriotism, wishing to pay some fitting tribute to the loyalty of our native State, have instructed me to present to you, her worthy sons, this flag—our nation's flag—the same glorious old flag that was first bathed in the baptismal fires of the Revolution. For more than eighty years has it floated proudly over us, with the smile of God ever upon it, encircling as with a halo of light its radiant folds. It is the same dear old flag that we have loved to gaze upon from our earliest childhood, the emblem of all that we hold most dear and sacred on earth; and never while a true American heart throbs on American soil shall one stripe be torn from its rays of white and red, or one star be stricken from its radiant field of blue.

We intrust it to you, knowing that we have confided it to loyal hearts and sturdy hands. Bear it with you to the field where duty calls you; bear it with you, if need be, beyond the Potomac; not to invade the so called "sacred soil of Virginia," but to protect and defend the far more sacred soil of our common country. Let it be shown to the world at large, that wherever there is one blood-bought rood of American soil, there the American flag shall wave without molestation. You are about to leave us, to march, perhaps, to scenes of conflict. Our hearts' best wishes go with you. Let the memories of those who earned with their blood this heritage we now enjoy, let the recollection of those you have left behind you at your respective homes, let the heartfelt ejaculation, "God bless you," that rises from the thousands now around you, cheer you on in the path which lies before you.

In response to the above, Col. JACKSON spoke as follows:

SIR AND GENTLEMEN: I have no idea that I am expected to be guilty of too much talking at this time, when the exigencies of the occasion seem to call for men of action rather than of words. You will therefore pardon me in accepting your present with plain and simple, but heartfelt thanks, which the First Maine Regiment return you for your beautiful gift. It would be idle for me to tell you how much we value it, or how well we will defend it. You, gentlemen, are our brethren—sons of the same Pine Tree State, and I think upon these points you are well satisfied. [Applause.] I think, Sir and Gentlemen, that you, with us, will be perfectly willing to allow the history of the present campaign to speak for us. We go forward, Sir and Gentlemen, to try and do our duty—to aid our brethren who have gone before us—to aid them to maintain and defend the honor of our common country, and to defend our Constitution and laws. God grant, Sir, that we may be instrumental in placing our glorious country again upon that pathway leading to riches, greatness and glory. [Cheers for the First Regiment of Maine.]

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., then came forward, and handed the Colonel a bundle, saying: Allow me, in the name of one of the citizens of the State of Maine, H. T. CAPEN, to present to your Regiment this company flag, 12 feet by 18, and to introduce to your Regiment one of the sons of Maine, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. HITCHCOCK then addressed the men as follows:

Welcome, sons of Maine, to New-York! Welcome, brothers, for I am one of you—born beneath the same sky, baptized at one of your altars, trained in your schools, bone of your bone and flesh. We all love our State from the Aroostook to the Atlantic, and from the St. Croix to the Piscataqua—every rood of it. We love our stern mother with her granite brows, but our first allegiance is not to her—still more do we love this broad land. [Applause.] From the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the banner that we follow is no lean and meagre ribbon with one stripe and one star—but the banner that God has woven for us of thirteen stripes and four and thirty stars. [Applause.] But there is a still higher allegiance, which we owe, higher than that—our allegiance to the great God who made us all, who made and who has kept our land from the beginning until now, and you would not pardon me, I am sure, on this holy day, if I (representing the profession I do) should stand before you stalwart men going forth to stand in the terrible breach—without reminding you of that great holy allegiance which we all owe to the Great Power above us. Brethren, this is strange work for you. You have left the plow in the furrow, you have left the plane upon the bench, and you are going forth to battle. Strange work for me, meeting you on such an errand in these streets, yet new perhaps to most of you. Why, occurs the question, have you gone on this errand? No day is too good for such a purpose. [Applause.] I care not what others may say,—you go to sustain the authority of law, and to replace those shaken, staggering stars, and to put them forever in their place. [Tremendous cheering.] May God defend the honor of the nation. You go to defend the law and let me exhort you to go in the fear of God. May God go with you, and may His hand be your shield in the hour of battle, and when you return, and traverse again these streets, may it be with shouts of thanksgiving unto God that He hath redeemed our land.

Mr. HAWKINS then read the following poem that had been written for the occasion by W. C. BAKER, Esq.:

TO THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Ye sons of Freedom and of Maine!
On to the glorious fight,
When thus your country calls you forth
To battle for the right.
Go where the rebel sword is drawn,
Raise there your banner high,
And let the war-cry ever be,
"We conquer or we die."

From those snow-capp'd, stately mountains,
Down whose sides bright streamlets flow,
Gushing from their crystal fountains
High amid those mounds of snow;
From the moorland and the woodland,
Where the pine-tree forests wave,
And the noble moose and deer stand
By the rugged rock and cave;
Ye have come in true devotion,
For your country's sacred cause,
To maintain, 'mid war's commotion,
Its flag, its fame, its laws.

More potent than the statesman's word
Is your strong, willing hand,
To conquer and bring peace again
To this unhappy land.
God, Justice, Truth, your helmets are,
Fame, Heaven, your boon shall be;
Our hopes and prayers go with you now
On! let the watchword be.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, the regiment marched to the Park, stacked arms and dropped knapsacks in front of the City Hall, and took a meal at the Park Barracks. The officers dined at the Astor with the Committee. At 5 P. M. the regiment left for Washington *vid* Philadelphia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Custom hath not staled the infinite variety of the departures of the Highland Guard, for yesterday, when they bade farewell to our City, they were greeted with an ovation, such as has seldom been witnessed, even in these stirring times. From an early hour in the afternoon, the approaches to Palace Garden were crowded with eager expectants, who looked and longed for the plaid with unmurmuring persistency. According to the order issued by Brigadier Gen. SCOTT, the regiment was to have taken its departure at 2 o'clock, but it was soon known that the hour had been changed to four. By this time the streets were literally packed with a surging mass of humanity. Up Fourteenth-street and down Broadway there was not a window unoccupied; but the fair watchers lingered many an hour ere the braves came along. About 6½ o'clock the sound of the pibroch was heard, and soon after the kilted pipers were seen treading their way through the multitude, preceded by an admirably-drilled squad of our Metropolitan Police. Then came the officers, variously clad in the tartans of their clans; then the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, and various other military dignitaries; then the men, dressed in dark jackets tipped with red, and plaid pantaloons: and then the overwhelming applause of gratified thousands. The regiment numbers about 850 men, the majority of whom are extremely imposing in appearance. Scotias' fame in war, in arts, and in letters, is world-wide. Looking on these, her sons, as they went forth, yesterday, it was not difficult to believe that her fame in the first of these "fine arts" will be maintained and renewed on American soil. If an occasion should arise for the display of valor; for the exercise of tough endurance, or the exhibition of content amid scenes of hardship and trial, we may rest assured that the Highland Guard will improve it and give an example to others. The men of whom it is composed are among the thriftiest and most industrious of our community. There is scarcely one who has not sacrificed a certainty of existence to go with this regiment and place his life at the disposal of the Government. It was the pibroch of the McGREGOR's that saved the heroic defenders of Lucknow, and we may depend on it that in the moment of danger, the pipes of the Seventy-ninth will bring comfort to many a beleaguered spirit. The men are remarkably athletic; many of them have seen service in the Crimean and Indian wars, and all of them are of that tough texture which prevails in North Britain, and seems to be best calculated to resist exposure and privation. The regiment was announced to leage for Washington on almost every day of the past week. It has been impossible to procure a decent bowl of Scotch broth since Monday last, so great has been the extremity of all the lassies. Deficiencies in the equipments have led to the delay. It was determined, and wisely, that the regiment should not leave until it had obtained all the arms and equipments that it required. Hence, while the men were ready to move at a moment's notice, and the officers were burning with impatience, the hour of departure had to be postponed from day to day. These little disappointments were all forgotten yesterday, and the Seventy-ninth marched through a gathering scarcely inferior to that which assembled to bid farewell to the Seventh, on the 19th of April last. In the matter of enthusiasm there was no difference at all. The streets were crowded, and every one cheered. No occasion can produce a more genial and kindly result.

The Seventy-ninth were escorted by a deputation from the Caledonian Society and a reserve corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, and marched to the measured rhythms of their own very fine band.

The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel, S. M. ELLIOTT, commanding; Major, McLellan; Chaplain, David Ireland; Surgeon, James Norval; Quartermaster, Patrick Home; Paymaster, B. F. Sliles.

First Company, Capt. Wm. Manson; Second Company, Capt. Farish; Third Company, Capt. Barclay; Fourth Company, Capt. Brown; Fifth Company, Capt. Christie; Sixth Company, Capt. Morrison; Seventh Company, Capt. Laing; Eighth Company, Capt. Colier; Ninth Company, Capt. Shillingiaw; Tenth Company, Capt. Ellis.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Col. HAWKINS' Regiment of Zouaves were yesterday visited by large numbers at their encampment on Ryker's Island. They went through a dress parade, and made a fine appearance, eliciting warm commendation for their proficiency and military bearing. The regiment is composed of young men, averaging not over 25, and are from the intelligent class of our citizens. They have been expecting to be supplied with the Enfield rifle, and have the word of Gen. DIX that they shall be forthcoming, if possible, within a day or two, when they will immediately depart for Washington. It is needless to say that they are impatient to receive marching orders. They have had excellent quarters, and good fare during their encampment at the Island. A presentation of a stand of colors to this regiment will take place to-day, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. WM. B. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth avenue.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—COL. LE GAL REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Lafayette Guard,) held at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the Colonel of the Regiment, EUGENE LE GAL, to resign his command. The furlough taken by Col. LE GAL, at this critical juncture, when the regiment is straining every nerve to get in readiness for their departure to the seat of war, is understood to be the cause of this action of the Board of Officers.

AN ARMY CAMP COT.

One of the essential helps to maintaining the health of an army is sound rest. It has been proved that during the Crimean campaign more men were destroyed by disease than by actual warfare. To the English Commissariat may be attributed much of this suffering. The French Government provided their soldiers with an appliance which raised them from the ground while sleeping. Medical authorities state that sleeping upon the earth not only yields little rest, but produces what is known as camp diarrhœa, and is highly dangerous. A cot has been lately invented which combines great strength with lightness and portability. When folded, it can be easily carried upon the top of the knapsack, and weighs about seven pounds; when put up for use it is six feet long by about two feet wide, and can be run up in two minutes or less. If it can be furnished at a moderate price, every soldier should be supplied with it. The invention can be seen at No. 429 Broadway. The Union Defence Committee and other Societies would do well to examine the Army Camp Cot.

RAISING OF A LIBERTY POLE.

A liberty-pole, 144 feet high, was raised yesterday in front of PARKER's restaurant, No. 563 Sixth-avenue, amid the cheers of several thousand spectators. The Stars and Stripes were immediately run up to the summit, and were greeted with renewed cheers by the large assemblage, together with a salute of thirty four guns from the E. D. Morgan Artillery. National airs were discoursed by Wallace's Brass Band, and Messrs. BRADFORD, MCADAM, MUNN and PEINHAM favored the audience with appropriate remarks. At the close of the ceremony, Mr. L. W. PARKER invited a large company to a choice collation, prepared in excellent style. Alderman FERAR supervised the ceremonies and raised the flag. The pole was prepared by GEO. THORBURN & Co., and raised by Mr. MOSES DRAKE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following has been handed us for publication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
HEAD QUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 238.—1. On the return made by Brigadier-General YATES, commanding New-York Depôt, of an election held pursuant to Special Orders No. 222, for the choice of persons to fill the offices of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, the following persons having been chosen at such election, are hereby assigned to such regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel—J. H. HOBART WARD.
Lieutenant-Colonel—ADDISON FARNSWORTH.
Major—JAMES D. POTTER.

Col. WARD will immediately report for duty to Brigadier-General YATES, and the regiment will be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States.

2. The following regiment having been organized and accepted by the State authorities, as part of the volunteer troops called for in General Orders No. 17, they will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States:

New-York Depôt. J. H. HOBART WARD's (Thirty-eighth) Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjt Gen.

[A copy.] CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General commanding N. Y. Depôt.
THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The routine duties of the office occupied the Committee during the greater part of Saturday. The details of forwarding regiments are tedious enough, but require steady application. The Committee announce that they have no further means at present of forwarding and equipping other regiments than those which are now receiving their attention. The Military Board at Albany is the only point where application may be made for the admission of regiments and their proper provision for the war. The following patriotic letter was received yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—*Messrs*: Believing that the cause of our country will be largely promoted by the use of rifled ordnance, in the present contest, and feeling desirous to see the best weapons in the hands of our gallant army, I am desirous of offering a prize of five hundred dollars ($500,) for the best projectile adapted, to be used as shot or shell, with rifled cannon. I will be obliged, therefore, if you will permit me to place this amount of money in your hands, to be conferred on the successful competitor as a prize, after a public trial, on such conditions as may be prescribed.

That the labors appertaining to this trial may not be too burdensome to you, I will myself perform them, under your direction, if you desire it.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. W. SMITH,
No. 5 Tryon Row, Room No. 7.

A communication also came to hand from Mr. D. SKINNER, an aged clergyman—between sixty and seventy years of age—who, being as he says, "not exactly fitted for doing the necessary fighting for his country," volunteers to supply the army with 50,000 copies of a set of rules and regulations for volunteers, whereby they may preserve their health. Mr. SKINNER solicits the aid of the Union Defence Committee to distribute these documents to the best advantage. The Committee adjourned in time to attend the Seventh Regiment reception, at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

NEW-YORK LEGION.

The officers of this Legion are all men who have had military experience in Mexico, Italy, the Crimea, and India. Col. ADAMS' Regiment, attached to this

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3027. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Two Thousand Rebels Routed in Western Virginia.

Interesting from Washington and Vicinity.

The Official Accounts of the Fairfax Court-house Affair.

A Night Attack on the Outposts of the New-York Twenty-eighth.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Naval Brigade Ordered Back to New-York.

ACCIDENT TO COL. BARTLETT.

Important Reconnoissances Into the Country.

HOW THE REBELS SHOW THEIR HEELS.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, Disarming the Secessionists.

REBEL RECRUITS IN BALTIMORE ARRESTED,

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The official details of the action at Fairfax Court-house, on Saturday morning, you will see do not in any way justify the lengthy dispatches forwarded to some of your cotemporaries. It was a most brilliant exhibition of courage on the part of our troops, but one in which we suffered the loss of six killed and missing, to one rebel killed and five taken prisoners. Considering the disparity of forces, this was a lucky escape on our part. The manner of stating the affair as a charge at two-forty, does injustice to our men, for in reality they rode at a deliberate pace, so slow, indeed, that the prisoners on foot had no difficulty in keeping up with the troops. The deliberate coolness of our troops did more to unnerve the rebels than would a dozen such mad charges as your cotemporaries represent.

I see that one of those cotemporaries questions the accuracy of my statement that there were no rebel troops at Fairfax Court-house on Wednesday, because two regiments were found there on Saturday morning. The writer is so slow a coach himself, that he cannot comprehend how forces can be at a place to-day who were not there at the commencement of the war.

OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman who has reached here from Murfreesboro, N. C., tells a frightful story of the sufferings inflicted upon those who will not join the secession movement. Men are frequently found dead by their friends, having been caught and hung by the rebels, because they were known to be friendly to the Union. My informant was not permitted to bring away his wife, and he relates many instances of females, the wives and daughters of Union men, having been seized and held as hostages for the proper conduct of their husbands and fathers.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE COMMISSION.

There is an unmistakable delay in the assembling of the Commission for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, resulting from the Panama massacre. Señor HURTADO, the Commissioner for New Grenada, has been in this city and New-York for more than six weeks, but Señor POMBO, the Minister of New-Granada, has as yet declined to notify the Secretary of State of his readiness to enter upon the Commission, notwithstanding that Mr. SEWARD has passed several notes to him urging dispatch. I hear that Señor POMBO asks for a postponement, on the ground that the present revolutionary condition of New-Granada will render it difficult to get evidence bearing on the claims. Probably there is something behind.

This Convention has been peculiarly unfortunate throughout its whole progress, one year having been lost in reconciling differences on the seventh article; another year lost in its slow transmission to Bogota, and nearly another year in the appointment and assembling of the Commission.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

At 12 o'clock last night a squad of secession cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and fired upon them. The alarm was instantly sounded and the regiment turned out, and a scouting party dispatched in pursuit of the enemy, who retreated. The fire was returned by the outposts of the Twenty-eighth, with what effect is not known, as the night was exceedingly dark. No damage whatever was done by the enemy.

While there is no doubt that three of the six Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland, have waited on "President" DAVIS, no information can be obtained here to show their associates, as instructed, have yet officially visited President LINCOLN.

The plan of organization for the volunteer forces, designated in General Orders, May 4, is so modified as to allow one surgeon and assistant to each regiment, to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lieuts. CHAMBLISS and HORTON having tendered their resignations to avoid being called upon for active service, their names have been stricken from the rolls of the Army.

The seven steam sloops-of-war authorized by last Congress are to be named as follows:

Those to be built at Portsmouth, N. H., the *Kearsarge* and *Ossipee*; the two at Boston *Housatonic* and *Wachusett*, the one at New-York *Adirondack*, and those at Philadelphia *Juniata* and *Tuscarora*.

The Naval Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take charge of all letters for the blockading squadron.

The Navy Department has increased its working hours.

There are now 15 vessels of war in the Gulf of Mexico, 12 on the Atlantic coast, and 10 in the Chesapeake and Potomac. Every exertion is being made to add to this list with the least possible delay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. RITCHIE, of the United States steamer *Saranac*, dated Bay of Panama, May 22, in which he says, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's Proclamation in regard to pretended letters-of-marque: "Having been notified by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the supposed presence of privateers in the Pacific, I had partly anticipated the orders of the Department by directing Commander BISSELL, now at Ocapules, to cruise with the *Cyane* between that port and Manzanilla, and have also dispatched an order to Commander PORTER, at San Francisco, to expedite the repairs on the *St. Marys*, and when in readiness to repair at once to Manzanilla, and cooperate with Capt. BISSELL in affording protection to the mail steamers along the most exposed line of the coast. By the English mail steamer, sailing hence on the 24th inst., I will forward instructions to Capt. HUNT to proceed immediately with the *Narragansett* to the relief of the *Cyane*, while the latter vessel, after receiving her stores at this port, will be dispatched to Callao, and discharge the duties of the *Narragansett* at that place.

Capt. MITCHELL's last communication states that he expected to sail from San Francisco, with the *Wyoming*, for this port, about the 1st of June. Should I hear, however, of the further detention of that vessel, I will direct Capt. MITCHELL to remain with the *Wyoming* at San Francisco, and afford protection to our interests at that place. In my orders to Com. BISSELL I have directed special vigilance to be exercised on the arrival and departure of the mail steamers at the port of Acapulco, and will instruct Capt. HUNT to the same effect."

Capt. WARD has made an official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the renewal of the bombardment at Acquia Creek, commencing at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, and terminating, from the fatigue of the men—the day being warm, and the firing on his side incessant—at 4½ o'clock, making a duration of five hours.

He says: "The firing on shore was scarcely as spirited at any time as yesterday. The heights were abandoned, the guns apparently having been transferred to the earthworks at the railroad termination, to replace the battery silenced there by us on Friday. During the last hour of the engagement only two or three shots were thrown from the shore, seen stealthily now and then to emerge from concealment, and hastily load and fire a single gun.

Capt. MARR, who was killed at Fairfax Court House, was a member of the Virginia State Convention, and a member elect of the Legislature from Fauquier County.

Reliable information has reached here that the Secessionists throughout Fairfax Court House number 200; at Centreville, 1,000; at Lee's, or Fairfax Station, 300; and Manassas Gap Junction, from 4,000 to 5,000.

It is understood that Col. ROBT. ANDERSON will be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

THOS. H. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

The steamer propeller *Resolute* left the Navy-yard at 6 o'clock this afternoon for Aquia Creek, having on board a distinguished surveying officer. It is understood that that point is to be carefully surveyed with a view to further operations.

The first Maine Regiment arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, being much fatigued, and they were glad to find quarters.

The Garibaldi Guard went into camp to-day, on the Eastern bank of the Potomac, near the Navy-yard.

Accounts from individuals residing in the vicinity of Fairfax Court house, tend singly to confirm Gen. MCDONNELL's official report of the number of killed and wounded in the recent skirmish there.

At the Municipal election here to day, not much more than one-third the usual votes was polled, there being but little general interest in the result.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment have been ordered to sleep on their arms to-night, and reports are prevalent of additional troops soon to be dispatched to Virginia.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, June 3.

There was another alarm about 12 o'clock last night. It was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a sentinel, which was followed by the firing of other sentinels, who thought an attack had been made.

The Government has taken possession of two cars at the depôt of the Orange and Alexandria road, containing a quantity of musket-stocks, and two boxes of highly-finished tools for the construction of implements of war. Each box is valued at $2,000.

Capt. MEDLER has been appointed Provost Marshal vice WHITELEY, relieved at his own request.

The Orange and Alexandria road, which is made a continuation of the military line, is rapidly being repaired by the Federal forces. The work is under the charge of competent engineers. Unfortunately there are no cars on this side at present.

Another regiment is expected here to-day.

The Zouaves are picketed on the Fairfax road.

The women and children are gradually returning to town. Quiet seems to reign.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—P. M.

Everything is exceedingly quiet.

A gentleman just from Arlington reports all quiet there up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-York Sixty ninth in encampment there seemed quite contented and unalarmed.

The troops who have been quartered in the city are gradually being moved to encampments outside, much to their gratification.

Though the day has been exceedingly warm, there have been more people on the streets than since the troops occupied the town.

Those now removing to the country are only those who are in the habit of doing so during warm weather.

The Zouaves are amusing themselves in putting in order the fire-engines of the city, and trying their capacity to squirt.

FROM MARYLAND.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE—ARRESTS AND DISCHARGES—GOV. PRATT AND SENATOR BENJAMIN—SKIRMISHES IN VIRGINIA—GEN. SCOTT—CONFEDERATE FORCES—MR MCLANE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 2, 1861.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* case of JOHN MERRYMAN it is understood at Washington that the Government will not yield to the application of Chief Justice TANEY. The young men, WORTHINGTON, SCOTT and others, of Baltimore County, who were arrested a day or two ago, and committed to jail at York, Penn, were yesterday released by the Secretary of War on the application of a well known citizen of the latter place, who, knowing them, on hearing of their imprisonment interceded successfully in their behalf. Mr. CAMERON, to whom Mr. MERRYMAN is also quite intimately known, stated to the same gentleman that he had every disposition to release Mr. M. also, but that in suing out the writ of *habeas corpus* the case had been removed from his control.

The rumor in circulation on Saturday of the arrest of Ex-Gov. PRATT, of this State, was untrue. It seems that the Governor was suspected of being concerned in the destruction of the Annapolis Railroad, and of having sent for some troopers from Prince George's, his native county, to oppose the landing of Gen. BUTLER's forces. The commanding officer at the Naval School sent him a communication requesting an interview, but subsequently informed him that the charge had been investigated and dismissed. The truth is that GOV. PRATT, though a Secessionist in feeling, advised against offering any opposition to the Federal troops.

I have heard it suggested, also, as one of the causes of suspicion against him, that among the intercepted telegrams was one from himself to Mr. BENJAMIN, which, however, on further investigation turned out to be only a little remembrancer of a small arrearage at whist. Quite excusable, in view of the present non-intercourse and stoppage of mails!

The reported engagements at Fairfax Court-house and Aquia Creek are not supposed to have amounted to anything very serious. The attack on the former place will be renewed, and by to-morrow you may expect somewhat different accounts.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY returned here from Washington yesterday afternoon, and is reported to have stated, as coming from Gen. SCOTT, that the whole Confederate force in Virginia, in any way available, did not exceed 25 000 men, and that many of these were badly armed and equipped.

This cannot be so. All advices here represent a very different state of affairs, and Gen. SCOTT is not likely to make the very grave, though juvenile, error of underrating his adversary. The best accounts from Harper's Ferry represent the forces under command of Col JOSEPH JOHNSTON to be seventeen thousand at that point; and it is stated that Gen. LEE can get together 40,000 men at Manassas Gap in twelve hours' notice.

Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, who is a brother-in-law of Col. JOHNSON, and who has in the Confederate ranks four other brothers in-law, the URQUARTS, of Louisiana, will decline the nomination to Congress. He is, perhaps, reserving himself for that little scene on the borders of the Susquehanna, so graphically portrayed in his speech some months ago at the Maryland Institute, when he proposed to "incarnadine" the waters of that romantic stream. CECIL.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

Gov. HICKS this morning demanded and received the muskets of the Baltimore City Guard, 159, and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry.

Several men about to start for Harper's Ferry were arrested this morning and taken to the Fort.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Camp at Phillippa Broken Up—Rout of the Rebels—Col. Kelly, of the First Virginia Regiment, Killed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 3.

Two columns of troops from Gen. MCCLELLAN's command, one under command of Col. KELLY, of the First Virginia Volunteers, and the other under command of Col. CRITTENDEN, composed of the Indiana Volunteers, left Grafton early last night, and after marching the entire night about 20 miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels, 2,000 strong, at Phillippa, Va., and routed them, killing 15, capturing a large amount of arms, horses, amunition, provisions, camp equippage, &c. The surprise was complete, and at the last advices, the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken.

Col. KELLEY was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE OCCUPATION OF GRAFTON.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes the following letter:

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 31, 1861—9 o'clock P. M.

Editor of Chronicle—DEAR SIR: The Secessionists are routed. Our Fayette county boys, commanded by Capt. OLIPHANT—some 300 strong, with, perhaps, 500 Virginians—all armed as woodsmen generally are—pressed on for Grafton, one day in advance of the Wheeling troops, intending to capture the enemy. The first night they encamped in the vicinity of Grafton, having marched 28 miles, without tents or much baggage. They moved up next morning towards Webster, intending to give the enemy battle, but they did not stand the steel. They took to flight, and are now at Phillippi, the county seat of Barbour County, some 16 miles southwest from Grafton.

Of these facts you need have no doubt. We have several gentlemen now in Uniontown that took part in the matter—and all our boys will be at home this evening. DANIEL DAVIDSON, Esq., of Connellsville, is here; he was with them, and was in Grafton. The families were moving back when he left. The Wheeling troops are now on the ground, and will look after the traitors. The rebels are said to be two thousand strong at Phillippi and are in the midst of a secession community. When formed in a line two deep, our Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, united, measured something over a mile of rifles. This frightened them—their scouts went in, and the last batch of traitors hurried off from Webster.

Our citizen soldiers have the honor of backing out the secession troops in the offer of a fair, open field fight, where their numbers were at least two to one against us. His don't back up their boast that one Secessionist can whip five Union men. The boys say that they took several prisoners, some powder and lead two revolvers, and a gun. We did hear it reported on the street this evening that they took twelve guns and a flag. They proceeded cheerfully on the march—arresting Secessionists and putting them on trial. On one conviction they required the party to kneel down and swear allegiance and kiss the flag, fall into ranks, and they would grant him pardon. The oath was administered by the chaplain. They did not intend to fight without prayers in the camp. Some of the prisoners they let loose, others they dealt sharply with. I believe they did not punish any of them. Thus the matter stands this evening. The Wheeling troops will look after the balance. Very respectfully,

P. S. Ten o'clock P. M.—Our boys are coming from Grafton. They confirm what is above written, and they have the secession flag. Thirty two little girls, draped in white, came out from Grafton after the Secessionists had run, to cheer the citizen-troops and bid them welcome, and the women cried and shouted with joy. One of the soldiers told me that they were thieves, as before stated, pillaging and robbing the whole neighborhood.

The following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Columbus May 31, gives further particulars of this important movement:

"Lieut. SULLIVAN, who was sent by the Adjutant-General to Virginia, as messenger with stores for the Ohio troops, has just returned. He left Col. KELLY and Col. IRVINE's Regiments at the burnt bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, four miles beyond Mannington, and sixty miles from Wheeling. The rebels destroyed two bridges across the same stream, about an eighth of a mile apart.

The frame work was iron. The main screws were removed, letting the first bridge fall as soon as the woodwork was burned. The second bridge was, however, held together by the rails.

Yesterday noon these bridges were so far restored that the trains with troops crossed. Excellent mechanics were found both in the Ohio and Virginia Regiments. Capt. MOODY, Company I, of the 16th O. V. M., superintended the building of the second bridge.

A detachment of the Wheeling Regiment was fired into at Glover's Gap, by a rebel. He would have fired into a second train, but was shot by men who got out of the first train at a curve.

Lieut. G. says the troops were everywhere received by the people with enthusiasm and genuine hospitality, the country people bringing substantial rations. He thinks he is not deceived in the opinion that the people of Western Virginia will generally exhibit loyalty.

The railroad will be thoroughly guarded from Grafton to Wheeling, and communication kept open.

When SULLIVAN left, he did not think KELLY and IRVINE would so soon reach Grafton.

The front of Col. STEADMAN's Regiment, the Fourteenth, according to telegrams received to night, is now in Grafton. The troops advanced from Parkersburgh under STEADMAN's command. Between the toll-gate, 46 miles east of Parkersburgh, and Petroleum, they have constructed a bridge, 150 feet span. In 24 hours Col. S. has not lost a man. The rebels have threatened his regiment, but the Colonel warned them that if they killed any of his guards, or attacked the trains with guerilla parties, he would pursue them with fire and sword."

FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD, Friday, May 31, 1861

DEAR ——: We paid a flying visit to Alexandria last Monday morning. We heard the Fire Zouaves were "torn up," and an order came from Gen. SANDFORD for us to go immediately down there. Gen. SANDFORD asked our Major how soon we could get ready to go. "Five minutes, Sir!" was the answer, and we went. We embarked on board the *Philadelphia*, and were soon at our destination. We landed at the foot of Cameron-street, and marched through the city to the outskirts and bivouacked on a green sward near the canal. The people of the town looked at us in silence as we passed by. Some of them remarked, "Determined-looking fellows," "How *solid* they look," "There must be nearly *three thousand* there," &c., &c. Alexandria is the most God-forsaken place I ever saw. Very few people occupy it now. The houses are either entirely shut up or else the doors and windows are wide open, and the furniture is seen scattered about in all directions. We quartered in some empty houses in the town for the night, mounting a strong guard in the streets during the night.

Business is annihilated. I heard that the people talk Union, but *mean* secession—that there is no trusting them. During the day I went over to the camp of the Zouaves. They are encamped about two and a half or three miles from the city, in a beautiful situation. I also paid a visit to the Marshall House, corner of Pitt and King-streets, (my company and Company G quartered there during the night,) in which ELLSWORTH lost his life. The Michigan Boys gave us a lot of clothes left by the Secessionists, but their officers would not allow us to remove them. Anyhow, I got a piece of the door-frame that JACKSON'S *second* shot struck, and a piece of secession crape, which I wear on my left arm in commemoration of my own Colonel. Finding the Zoo-zoos all right, we returned to the Navy-yard on Wednesday afternoon last, by wing, safe and sound. Last night we held ourselves in readiness to go again at a moment's notice, but no order came.

The Seventh return to-day. Their time is up, and they have done everything expected of them.

We are steadily improving in drill, and will soon be surpassed by none. At ELLSWORTH'S funeral our *solid* tramp was much admired.

I saw the Garibaldi Guard you mention. They are a fine looking set of men. Many of them have been in active service in Europe. I also saw the Ninth. They look very handsome in their dark dress, but seem to be very young, looking like children.

Have you yet heard about that challenge of the Sixty ninth sentinel? If not I will tell you. The "Grand Rounds" are composed of officers high in rank, and a private cannot address them as the privates address each other. Well, the "Grand Rounds" approached. "Who comes there?" challenged the son of the Emerald Isle. "Grand Rounds," was the reply. The sentinel instead of saying, "Halt, Grand Rounds—advance, Sergeant, and give the countersign," said: "To h—l wid yer gran rouns—I tought it was the relafe!" I guess that man got an extra allowance of "bacon" next day.

The countersign of one of the regiments was "Richmond," the other night. A Dutchman was on guard in one place, and when a man approached the lager-bier genius said to him, after challenging: "You no kums dis way mitout Richmons!" Good for "Hans."

I did not go with the boat-guard, being detailed for special duty by the Colonel, and was much disappointed in consequence. They are now off down the river, commanded by Lieut. PRENDERGAST.

Yours, D.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE REJECTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 2, *via* Baltimore June 3.

By order of the War department, the Naval Brigade was not accepted, but returns to New-York to-night by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*. Their arms and ammunition are retained by order of Gen. BUTLER, who is placed in the most embarrassing position by the presence of the brigade.

Col. BARTLETT, in an unfortunate midnight expedition to Rip Raps, fell from the parapet, breaking his clavicle and receiving internal injuries. He is delirious to day and with his family, whose he will remain.

The brigade is not yet aware of its destination. An *emeute* is expected when the news is announced.

The unfortunate situation of Col. BARTLETT excites the deepest sympathy.

There are no military movements of importance.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

The Maine First Regiment passed through at 1 o'clock, and the Highlanders at 7 o'clock this morning. The Highlanders took breakfast in the depôt at the Washington-street wharf, provided by the citizens. They afterward marched to the corner of Broad and Prince streets, and met with a grand ovation along the route.

The Maine Regiment was also provided with refreshments. They passed to the depôt in the cars.

Writs of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Tuesday, were granted in the case of the three men arrested in Maryland, charged with bridge-burning, and removed to York. The writs were addressed to Gen. KEIM; the hearing before Judge CADWALLADER.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

Gen. LYON has appointed Col. BLAIR Commander of the Arsenal in this city.

Capt. COLE, in command of the battery on Duncan's Island, opposite the arsenal, has resumed examining all passing boats.

The 6th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, Col. PETER E. BLAND, were sworn into the United States service for the war on Saturday.

SECESSIONISTS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, June 3.

There is evidently a gang of secessionists in Pleasant Valley, in this County. A flag was raised by the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, when threats were made of destroying it. On Saturday night the church was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the Head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, to send away at once 100 of the best drilled troops available. Accordingly messengers ware dispatched to the islands, and at noon the following men were under arms ready for the road:

	Men.
Company G, First Artillery	56
Company A, First Artillery, (Fort Sumter Co.,)	52
From Governor's Island	30
From Bedloe's Island	84
Total	222

The soldiers will be accompanied by Capt. J. G. DODGE, of the Eighth Infantry, for the reinforcement of whose companies the Governor's Island detachtachment is intended. They are said to be destined for Chambersburgh.

The Texas troops were sent down to Fort Hamilton, "bag and baggage," on Sunday. They occupy the quarters and tents. Their officers are to go to Washington for departmental duty. The men number over 500. They are a rough, hardy set of fellows, just fit for war, but their oaths make them garrison guards, so far as the present conflict is concerned.

The U. S. chartered steamer *R. R. Cuyler* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She mounts nine guns, long thirty-twos, and heavy piece. Her crew consists of about 100 men and officers. She is destined for the blockade fleet but goes to sea with sealed orders. Her officers are: Flag-Officer, FRANCIS B. ELLISON, of New York; 1st Lieut. J. V. NESBITT; Lieutenant JAMES PARKER; LARKIN P. ADAMS, Midshipman; W. R. BRIDGEMAN, Mid.; F. CROCKER, Acting-Master; W. A. WATSON, Surgeon's Steward; Engineers, A. M. STEBBINS, G. H. CLARK, W. CAMPBELL, H. NORRIS. The vessel left the wharf last evening.

The *Wabash* has sailed. She has more Southern than Northern commissioned officers.

The *Savannah* took on board her armament yesterday. The *Daylight* hauled into the *Cuyler's* berth. The *Roanoke* has her guns on board. Men were employed all day on Sunday painting the *Savannah* and *Roanoke*. The *Potomac* lies in the stream, as usual.

Since we published the list of chartered vessels, the following additional ones have been hired and bought by Government: *Penguin, Albatross, Philadelphia, W. Whilden, Cahawba, Herschell* and *Alabama*. A few small transports have been employed at provincial cities, the names of which we will give in proper shape, in a few days. There are over forty now chartered.

It has been remarked in Washington by the army authorities that no resignations have been sent in since the occupation of Virginia by Federal troops. There are still over 200 Southern gentlemen attached to the army, who are determined to remain in it, no matter in what direction they may be ordered to serve. The officers who arrived at Leavenworth from the West say that there have been very few "secessions" from their number.

The War Department was engaged all Saturday in arranging for the disposition of the soldiers now at Fort Leavenworth. Companies of the Second Dragoons, Seventh and Tenth Infantry, Fourth and Fifth Infantry, compose the detachments, which are under orders to rest at the Fort until the officer who was sent to Washington returns. The men, according to the Adjutant's report, are in good health generally, there being only about 40 on the sick list. The instructions forwarded to them will be printed in a few days.

Now that the construction of new steam gun-boats for the Regular Navy has been determined on, it will be interesting to give a statement of those already in the service. There are only eight in the Navy, the dimensions and tonnage of which are as follows:

	Tonnage.	Length.	Width.	Station.
Semiramide	801	219	31	Brazil.
Pawnee	1 230	230	47	Blockade Fleet
Iroquois	1,000	225	33	Mediterranean.
Mohican	994	233	33	Africa.
Wyoming	897	222	33	Pacific.
Dacotah	1,035	227	32	East Indies,
Narragansett	800	168	31	Pacific.
Saginaw	456	163	26	East Indies.

The *Sumter, Mystic, Wyandotte, Water Witch, Crusader, Pocahontas, Pulaski* and others, were not built as gun-boats.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Colorado*, the sister ship of the *Wabash*, went into commission yesterday afternoon, at Boston, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. The *Colorado* is 3,400 tons burthen, carries 44 guns, 500 sailors, a marine guard of 50 rank and file, and a brass band. One of her guns weighs 15 000 and another 12,000 lbs. She was built in 1855, and never made a cruise but one, namely, as flag-ship of the Home Squadron. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 lbs., and her armament cost $80,240. We gave a list of her officers some days since.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Armory at Old Point Comfort—Doings of Duryee's "Devil's"—Scouting Parties—How "the Chivalry" Fly Before the Zouves—Col. Duryee Captures a Secession Flag, Etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Sunday, June 2, 1861.

The friends of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, who greeted with so much enthusiasm their first public parade in New-York, would have been gratified beyond measure had they been here yesterday to witness the battalion-drill in the morning, conducted by Lieut.-Col. WARREN, and the Brigade evolutions under the direction of Acting Brigadier-Gen. DURYEE, in the afternoon. A command composed as this is, constantly under military discipline, in camp, makes wonderful progress in the course of a single week. They are something more than holiday soldiers, who know how to make a brilliant dress parade, on State occasions, over Russ pavement. If you could see them manœuvering on rough plowed ground, covered with dust, forming in line of battle, springing into column, compressed into close column by division, deploying into hollow square, charging bayonet as one man, firing by file, by company and by wing,—performing with precision all the evolutions which make war wonderful and soldiering a science,—you would imagine that they were veterans of very long standing, rather than hewers of wood, and drawers of drafts, and drivers of quills, who have left their trades, their banking-houses, or their professions, to fight for the old flag that traitors have dared to dishonor.

We have as yet had no collision with the enemy but it has not been because no opportunity has been afforded the Secessionists for coming in daily contact with the things they loathe. On Tuesday Capt JUDSON KILPATRICK an officer educated at West Point, in command of Company H, who knows no fear,—except the fear that he shall not speedily have an opportunity of paying his compliments to the foe,—left camp with forty men, and proceeded to the bridge at Hampton, which had been burned by the enemy, designing to repair it. He found it so much injured that with the implements at hand he could not reconstruct it. He built two docks, took possession of about thirty boats, opened a safe and easy communication with the village, crossed, took possession, and, after posting a strong guard at the bridge-head, scoured the country for miles.

After leaving the village, he received information that 1,000 Secessionists were at hand. Nothing daunted, the intrepid Captain, throwing out scouts in advance, rapidly passed up the road towards Yorktown, and arrived at Newcastle Bridge just in time to see a small force of the enemy pass over, taking up the planks as they left. On his return he dispersed a body of 25 men who had fired on Mr. ISAAC CASE, agent of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, of sewing-machine celebrity, who accompanied the regiment to take care of a charger worth $600, presented to Maj. J. MANSFIELD DAVIES by that firm. He captured one horse, three mules, four drums, harness, several hundred bushels of grain, arms and military stores. Leaving these in charge of a small guard, commanded by Lieut. CARLILE BOYD,—one of those quiet, gentlemanly men, who at the post of danger generally give a better account of themselves than the blusterers,—he returned to Hampton, where he caused to be published to the assembled citizens the proclamation of Gen. DURYEE, which I have already sent you. Again crossing the stream, he raised the stars and stripes on the building but recently occupied by Col. MALLORY of the Confederate army. His men stood around him while the ceremony was performing and greeted the flag with rousing cheers. The Captain made them a stirring little speech, to which they responded heartily. And then, after a day well spent, marched back to camp, bearing many trophies with him.

The next day Capt. HIRAM DURYEE, with his company, marched far back into the country, meeting armed men who fled like deer at his approach. His men were "spilin' for a fight," and bitterly denounced "the chivalry" for the retiring manners for which they are becoming noted in these parts. He brought back large quantities of provisions and tools. The same day Lieut. JACOB DURYEE, son of the Colonel, raised the flag of our Union over Ex-President TYLER'S Summer residence, "Marguerite Villa," at Hampton. It was an offset to the performance of Mr. TYLER'S daughter, who, a short time since, it will be remembered, hoisted a secession flag at a village somewhere at the South.

On Thursday, Capt. ROBERT S. DUMONT led Company B on a scouting expedition, in the course of which he met many armed men in uniform who uniformly carried themselves back into the interior of Old Virginia at a quadruple quickstep. Lieut. DUMONT, with a few men, drove a superior force into the woods, and returned with a very large feather in his cap. Capt. DUMONT brought back information of so much importance concerning the position of the opposing forces, that it was communicated to Gen. BUTLER in a written report. Capt. DENIKE and Capt. SWARTWOUT have made similar armed excursions with equally importants results.

Col. DURYEE himself, with a small force, a few days ago returned into camp, from Hampton, bearing with him the first secession flag that has been captured and a quantity of arms, odd portions of uniforms, etc. which had belonged to the Secessionists.

This morning the men attended Divine service on the lawn, in front of the Colonel's quarters. Rev. Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, the Chaplain, conducted the exercises, and preached a very eloquent sermon. Dr. WINSLOW is a parson of the old Revolutionary school, and on the Colonel's staff—will be as serviceable in the field as he is in the pulpit. Yesterday, under his direction, a bridge was built over a little stream, which divides one of the outposts from the camp.

Thus the week has passed, not without its excitements. Rumors were constantly brought into camp, that the enemy was advancing in force, and the men have slept on their arms nightly. They evince an excellent military spirit.

The appointment of Col. DURYEE to the post of Acting-Brigadier-General leaves Lieut.-Colonel GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN in command of the Zouaves. Col. WARREN has been many years in the regular service, is an accomplished officer and an excellent disciplinarian. A few nights ago, when scouts rushed in, out of breath, reporting that the enemy was advancing in a large body to cut off the picket guard at Hampton Bridge, Col WARREN, without alarming the camp, proceeded with only three men to take command of the guard, and remained all night with it. It was not rashness on his part, by any means, for he knew well how to post his little force so that the enemy could not get the best of him.

The Adjutant of the regiment, JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, has been offered the position of Adjutant-General but has declined it. He fully deserved the compliment, and the whole regiment was pleased with it. But the whole regiment would have united in a protest against his leaving the command; and his reason for declining the promotion was that he was so much attached to the regiment that he could not endure to be detached. No man in the regiment has performed multifarious and arduous duties better, and is more respected by his brother officers and beloved by the men than Adjutant HAMBLIN.

There are now four regiments encamped here—Col. ALLEN'S, Col. CARR'S, Col. BARTLETT'S and the Zouaves. The laws protecting the property of private citizens are strictly enforced by the Brigadier, and those of the people that remain are on excellent terms with the soldiery, while families that at first fled are beginning to return. As soon as it becomes generally known that they will nowhere be safer from insult, violence and lawlessness, than within our lines, the deserted villages in this delightful neighborhood will again be populated.

We have experienced as yet but few comparatively of the hardships of a soldier's life. We are particularly fortunate in being sent to this delightful Old Point Comfort. It is one of the healthiest places in the world, and no point could have been selected at which an army may be concentrated, provisioned and kept in good sanitary condition, that is superior to this. It is a land flowing with fish, clams, oysters, strawberries, green peas—everything that at this season is delightful. The most beautiful flowers are in bloom in the gardens, the foliage is luxurious, the fields wave with verdure, and Nature's great bath-tub lies at our feet. We may go further and fare worse. G. C.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CITY HALL, Monday, June 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am instructed by Gen. SICKLES to make a brief reply to a paragraph which appeared in your Journal of this morning, dated at Washington.

The General thinks it unnecessary to make any comment on the unprovoked and ungenerous sentiments of the writer in question. They bear the impress of individual animosity, and it is a consolation to Gen. SICKLES to be assured that they do not receive the indorsement of the Editor of the New-York TIMES.

The real motive, however, of the response I am desired to make has to do with a simple question of fact. The writer of the paragraph alluded to seeks to convey the opinion that "Mr. SICKLES could not raise a regiment, much less a brigade."

For the satisfaction of your correspondent, I am authorized to say that Gen. SICKLES began only a few weeks since, by raising a regiment, but he soon found himself so embarrassed by incessant offers of men, that he was forced into organizing a brigade, which soon swelled to five regiments of 1,000 men each.

This brigade has been formally accepted by the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, who limited the brigade of Gen. SICKLES to the number already stated.

If these facts are not sufficient to convince your incredulous correspondent of the popularity of Gen. SICKLES in his new enterprise, I am permitted to say that no fewer than seventeen regiments, and one hundred and twenty additional companies, making in all twenty-nine thousand men have applied within six weeks to form part of the Excelsior Brigade, but which, of course, Gen. SICKLES has been gratefully obliged to decline. Yours, very respectfully,

THEO. LAUNER, Secretary to Gen. SICKLES.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

The old arsenal, situated on Central Park, was a scene of great excitement yesterday. Positive marching orders having been received, the Regiment formed into line about 12 o'clock, and was presented with the National colors. At about 1½ o'clock, the whole body was in motion; the line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Broadway down to the City Hall, where they placed in charge of the Corporation of of New-York city, the banner that was presented to the old members of the Scott Life Guard, shortly after their return from Mexico. After the subjugation of the rebels, and on the return of the regiment to this City, the Corporation will deliver it to their hands again the old standard. At the conclusion of the above ceremony, the regiment marched to the foot of North Moore-street, where it embarked on the steamship *Alabama*. There are eight hundred and fifteen men in this regiment, including officers. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Col. Alfred W Taylor; Lieut. Col John D McGregor; Major Wm. Jameson; Adjt. Wm. Henriques; Quartermaster James M. Bayles. Company A—Capt. Joseph Henriques, First Lieut. I Lenoske, Second Lieut. James Walker. Company B—Capt. John S. Downs. First Lieut Fogarty, Second Lieut. Thornton. Company C—Capt. James Mooney. First Lieut. Henry Rasco, Second Lieut. T. C. Sbiblee. Company D—Capt. Cruger. First Lieut. Smith. Second Lieut Schafer. Company E—Capt. Wm B Pariesen, First Lieut Moulton. Second Lieut. Wynne. Company F—Capt. J. H. H. Camp, First Lieut McDonald, Second Lieut. Bosworth. Company G—Capt. John B. Bramams, First Lieut. Sexton, Second Lieut. Parker. Company H—Capt. John Quinn, First Lieut. Metcalfe, Second Lieut. Bowers. Company J—Capt. Hountani, First Lieut. Wm. Walsh, Second Lieut. Godfrey. Company H—Capt. Constantine, First Lieut. Rodman, Second Lieut. Hepburn.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND'S command, that

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Important Movements on foot—The Union cause in danger—What Gen. Harney has done—Extraordinary Orders—Intrigues of the Secessionists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 29.

Movements of vital importance to the cause of the Union are taking place here; movements which may within a very short time, plunge Missouri into the arms of the Southern Confederacy, and the City of St. Louis into the horrors of a life and death struggle against the Secessionists of the State. Our position is getting every day more dangerous, and the prospects of the Union cause are sinking so rapidly, that it would be a crime to keep silent any longer. That you may see the extent of our danger, I need merely mention the fact, that the army of St. Louis will within a couple of weeks have been reduced to half the number of what it is at present, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment of the three months' Volunteers, scarcely one thousand troops will be left here, to protect us from an invasion of Missouri State Militia, under the command of that incarnate fiend and traitor, Gov. JACKSON. The position of Missouri seems to be completely misunderstood by our Government, whether owing to the representations of Gen. HARNEY, or to other causes, I do not know. Of course, we have our suspicions. Gen. HARNEY may be loyal; he may remain so; but it has become painfully apparent to every candid-minded citizen of our State that he is totally unfit for the position he at present occupies; that he has torn down, since his arrival in our midst, all that Capt LYON had built up; that he has crushed the Union cause throughout the whole State as completely as it was possible for him to do; and that no excuse can compensate the anguish and disappointment felt by every patriot throughout the State at his recent actions. The very fact that he is the pet and *protegé* of the *Missouri Republican*, a paper the more vile and mischievous because it supports treason underhand, makes Union men suspicious, and disheartens them when they reflect that he is to lead them in these days of peril. And though there are some of the Union men who approve his conduct, yet these are of that milk-and-water race of beings who still cling to their Douglas and Breckinridge Platforms, and talk about squatter sovereignty and the right of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, as if the Almighty had filled their veins with dishwater instead of blood, to beat warm and loud for their country, their liberties and their flag. It may be owing to the contamination, arising from the toleration of such men in his presence, that Gen. HARNEY, always a Democrat, has suddenly become a partisan again, and that he acts only as a Democratic partisan, in working in concert with Governor JACKSON. It may be worse. But either way, however much Gen. HARNEY may be blamed for the consequences likely to arise from her recent actions,—the Government at Washington will not escape its share of the terrible responsibility. The City of St. Louis has done all for that Government it could do; has raised six regiments and even gone begging to support it. The City of St. Louis will have some right to reproach that Government with a shameful neglect to provide for her protection; the State of Missouri has the right to accuse the Government with neglect, in allowing her true and loyal sons to be driven from her soil and outraged in every conceivable manner, when the Government has from the first start had the power to protect each man fully. Too rapidly the feeling of despair is taking hold of our brave Union men. Before long they may become deaf to all further entreaties to arouse themselves for the conflict that *must* come; and only when the foe is at the doors, when St. Louis herself is threatened with instant destruction, will they arise again to fight to the last drop of blood for home and life.

The orders of General HARNEY, to which I have alluded, were issued on Monday, but did not become generally known till to-day, and make the following alterations in the *status* of military matters here:

In my last letter I informed your readers that troops had been stationed around the city to guard the entrances, *and stop all boats and trains, coming or going*. The results of this vigilance was, that a great number of arms and much valuable ammunition has been captured by the United States troops, intended for the State troops (or rebels) at Jefferson City. *General Harney's order is, that all these troops be withdrawn to-day; thereafter all boats or trains shall come and go unmolested and unsearched.* Captain MILLER, commanding officer at Duncan's Island, has also been ordered to stop no boats henceforth. The effect of this order is, that the Secessionists can now import as many arms as they stand in need of, and provide themselves with ammunition to their heart's content. Whether it was General HARNEY'S intention that this should be so, I, of course, do not know.

Col. SHUTTNER'S regiment departed last evening for Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, a very important position, from which Cairo could be destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, if mounted by a battery of the enemy. This movement is an excellent one in all respects, and receives universal commendation. The men were all in high glee when they received the news that they were to embark, and will, no doubt, conduct themselves bravely whenever occasion requires. Bird's Point being in Missouri, the State does not altogether lose the services of this regiment by its departure from its quarters here. But it is reported that Col BLAIR'S regiment has been ordered to leave for Virginia next week Whether this report is true or not, I am unable to state positively; this morning the men had received no orders yet. But if it is, the departure of this regiment will be an incalculable loss to our cause in the State; not so much on account of the loss of the men, but because they carry with them Col. BLAIR, who next to Capt. N. LYON, (now Brigadier-General,) has the highest confidence of the Union men in our State. What Gen. HARNEY is, no one knows; but we do know that FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr, is true as gold—loyal, every inch of him, and that he is a man of action. If Missour was saved; if Gov. JACKSON was no longer her Governor, we could spare nearly all our soldiers; and God knows how cheerfully the men of St. Louis would send them to the place of most imminent danger. But Missouri is by no means saved. *Missouri never was in greater danger than she is now.* It is now beyond little doubt that, when Gen. HARNEY signed the infamous "truce" with the traitor STERLING PRICE, this same PRICE had authority from Gov. JACKSON to hand in his (JACKSON'S) resignation as Governor of Missouri, if Gen. HARNEY should insist upon it. But Gen. HARNEY insisted on no such thing. Gen. HARNEY was much more generous. Instead of receiving the submission of the rebels, he handed over to them the submission of the United States Government. Now mark what followed. The moment STERLING PRICE brought that infamous truce to Gov. JACKSON—to whom it was a perfect godsend—this miserable traitor caused the flag of the Confederate States to be hoisted again in front of his house. To the troops assembled in Jefferson City—some three thousand—who grumbled when they were ordered to go home, intelligence was privately conveyed, that they would soon be recalled, that the present dispersion was only a sham, that Gen. HARNEY was all right, and that they would soon have their revenge on the d—d Dutch of St. Louis. STERLING PRICE said as much publicly in a speech to some of the troops. All the troops, on leaving Jefferson City, took their arms with them, and from reliable reports, it has become certain that they did not all return home, but assembled at other places in the interior. A large force is said to be congregated at Lexington. In the mean time, arms are purchased by JACKSON'S tools, wherever they can be found, and will undoubtedly arrive in large numbers now, since boats and trains are no longer subjected to the vigilance of the U. S. officers, so generously abandoned by Gen HARNEY. Indeed, the report comes this morning from Jefferson City, that a Commissioner has been there from JEFF. DAVIS with propositions to furnish JACKSON arms and men for the purpose of carrying Missouri out of the Union. If you will read the report of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, intended to be submitted to the Legislature of Kentucky, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, of the 27th, you will perceive that JEFFERSON DAVIS adopts the same measures to take Kentucky out of the Union which he practices in Missouri. The fact is he is vigilant and active, while our Government is slow and hesitating. He helps his friends; the Government at Washington turns the cold shoulder on its friends. If Kentucky should still be lost, it will be because the Administration listened not to the true Union men, but rather to the dishwater politicians of the noble old State. The true policy of the Administration would be to raise troops enough in Kentucky to protect the Union men all over the State, as was done in Missouri; but not afterwards abandon its purpose and leave the State to the revenge-breathing fury of its enemies, as unfortunately is now being done in Missouri. As the Louisville *Journal* remarked the other day in relation to the outrages on Union men in Missouri: "If the Government will not help its friends in the Border States, then it had better stand back at once, acknowledge its impotence, and make room for JEFF. DAVIS." It will be an everlasting disgrace to the Administration, that it has not had one word of comfort and encouragement for the staunch Union men of Missouri—for those men who, at the first peal of danger, arose in all portions of the State, throwing aside their long-cherished *Democratic* principles, stood up in the strength of true patriotism to fight for their country and their flag under ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But, aside from the aid of JEFF. DAVIS, alarming reports are prevalent that Gov. JACKSON is plotting in still another direction for obtaining troops enough to quench his revenge on St. Louis. One of his Brigadier Generals, JAS. R. RAINS, while spying out material for rebels in the town of Springfield, Green County, Missouri, was seized by the Union-men of the place, when a letter was found in his possession from one A. M. PATTERSON, dated Saxonie, Missouri, stating that the Cherokee Indians, and other tribes, had been found perfectly willing to fight for the State of Missouri, and that 15,000 of them could immediately be obtained in a very short time. You will not wonder if, in the face of all this, we are uneasy and suspicious. How much more so, when we will shortly be without sufficient troops to protect the city. Col. SCHUTTNER'S regiment is gone, and Col. BLAIR'S will, most probably, leave in a week. They are now recruiting for three years' service, but without great success, for everybody is discouraged with the action of the Administration. All the volunteers for three months will soon have served out their term, and most of them are also too discouraged to enter for a second term. It is even doubtful whether Gen. HARNEY would accept them; they will most probably be discharged. So we have nothing left but our brave Home Guards, who, it is to be hoped, will not give up their muskets till the city is truly safe. And, in regard to these, many rumors are likewise current. It is talked of, that Gen. HARNEY will suspend them; and the Missouri *Republican* has called upon him to do it. Some days ago a corps of United States regulars took up their quarters in a house on Chesnut-street, with what motive no one could tell. It is suspected, from the vicinity of the locality to Turner's Hall, they have been placed there to be ready in case Gen. HARNEY should resolve on disbanding the Home Guards, and meet with resistance. I sincerely hope he will not attempt it, but remain content with the mischief he has done. Worried and harassed beyond human endurance, our best and truest citizens are gradually losing their spirits, secession feeling begins to run rampant again, and the Administration is in danger of losing all it gained through the brave conduct of Capt. LYON. Politically discouraged, business suspended, and our money matters in a hopeless state of confusion, St. Louis presents at present but a doleful appearance, and she never will lift her head again until the spirit of secession is utterly crushed out all over the State.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Feeling Along the Borders—Danger of a Collision—Why Missouri will not Secede—Treason still Alive in the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The borders of Kansas and Missouri furnish a field for observation most interesting to any one familiar with the history of the famous struggle through which the former State wrought her independence. Over the one side of the line, exists a dense population, composed of the very communities which, five years ago, sent over marauding bands to crush out freedom of speech and thought in the new Territory, on the other the exotic pioneers of freedom, who dared everything in the way of danger and privation, for a principle, and found the strength of that principle adequate to their support. Already have the conditions of power been reversed; and Kansas, though still feeble in numbers, has become the terror of Missouri. As Illinois on the East, and Iowa on the North, so does Kansas on the West, exercise over treason in Missouri a most conservative and salutary influence.

In this change, however, no alteration has taken place in the dispositions of the parties. The borderers are as barbarous, as intolerant, as in 1856, and no more cowardly, under the influence of an actual danger; the people of Kansas are as much disposed to peace, but equally ready to do battle for the right. But the latter are made stronger by the prestige of triumph, and are now backed by the unquestionable support of *the Government*, whose influence was then cast against them with terrible effect. And it so happens, to day, that the fears of invasion exist mainly in the minds of Missourians, who know that their former victims *have not forgotten*, and scarcely have forgiven, the outrages and injuries of the Past.

But the people of Kansas are, this year, mainly interested in the cultivation of the soil. Warned by the fearful lesson of 1860, and inspired with hope and courage by the charities of the East, and the abundant Spring rains of Heaven, they are straining every nerve to provide for the physical wants of the future. A cool and backward Spring has brought forward an immense wheat crop to a condition of unrivaled promise, without creating any anxiety in regard to corn, for which July never fails to furnish its indispensable proportion of heat.

Should anything like invasion be inaugurated from Missouri, however, the whole population, as of old, would fly to arms; and then, indeed, situated as the country now is, would the volunteers indemnify themselves by carrying the war into the country of the enemy, and obtaining payment at once for the spoliations of the past and the damage of the present.

A pretty accurate knowledge of this state of things, keeps the Missouri border in check. While Union men are persecuted and driven forth from that State, still it rarely happens that citizens of Kansas are in any way molested. Debts due them are sometimes prevented from being collected, and the old spirit crops out in various ways, but not reaching the point of personal violence. On the other hand, slaves more frequently find their way to a land of freedom, and once within its sacred limits, wander unquestioned in the novel enjoyment of the newly-recovered right.

On the whole, I am strengthened in the conviction which I expressed to you three weeks ago, that Missouri will not attempt any official severance of her Federal relations; and I am also satisfied that she deserves but limited credit for this course. She acts mainly under the pressure of apprehension. She fears a condition of bankruptcy that will destroy her already enfeebled finances; she fears invasion in her borders which will annihilate her system of servile labor. She is unarmed—and the taste of Federal coercion derived from the *coup de main* of Gen. LYON has inspired her chief traitors with a wholesome terror. She waits now like an enraged tiger, crouching in her jungle, the appearance of her prey; and there is scarcely anything more important to be done by the Government, than to so take its measures that that spring can never be made; or if made, that it shall be with shorn claws and toothless jaws that will render it harmless.

The vital force of treason, in Missouri, is to-day greater than that of loyalty—I doubt, even, whether the actual friends of secession are not more numerous than its enemies; certainly, they are more active and determined. For one Union flag flying in the State, so far as I have seen, there flaunt in the face of law, a dozen of the hateful emblems of treason and human bondage. As we came through Weston, where the secession flag has been taken down, a friend of mine, a Southern man, intimated, as a joke, that he was just from Montgomery and in sympathy with the organization which there has its focus. Instantly, the word quietly passed around, and he was surrounded by eager questioners, all evidently at heart anxious for the success of the rebels. Confounded by the startling result of his conceit, he retired at the earliest practicable moment.

In St. Joseph, I am glad to say that the Union sentiment is becoming bolder. JEFF. THOMPSON, the infamous ex-Mayor, and chief fuglemen of secession, *has absconded*. Ex Gov. STEWART, whose noble stand has endeared him to the Union men of the State, has purchased the *Gazette*, which will probably now assume a tone more in consonance with decency and truth. Still, the Union influence is timid and unassured.

Kansas is organizing her military, but slowly. The people, apprehending not much danger, are loth to leave their Spring plantiug. The three years' regiment called for by the President, is filling up slowly. I am sorry to say that Senator LANE is throwing obstacles in the way, by his ceaseless intrigues. He is a candidate for Brigadier-General, and determined to force the appointment.

In the meantime, Kansas is not much better armed than Missouri, and it should be one duty of the Government to remedy this deficiency. In a strategical point of view, it is of the last importance that Kansas be supplied with the means of holding in check, not only Missouri, but also the vast hordes of Indian tribes within her limits, and on her Southern and Western borders, which it is now one of the chief efforts of the rebels to instigate to hostilities.

ZOUAVE.

French Views of the American Question.

From La Presse, May 15.

PRIVATEERING.

The question of letters-of-marque has just been discussed with high authority in the English House of Lords. It is known that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, has not hesitated to employ even this desperate means to further his audacious attack on the American Union. Already several of these letters have arrived in the English ports, producing considerable excitement in the inns where the blue-jackets do congregate. More than one ship-owner, calculating the chances of profit and loss, asks himself if he ought to neglect the opportunity to put in practice the American maxim: "Make money, my boy; honestly, if you can; but make money?"

(Here follow the utterances of DERBY, GRANVILLE and others, in the debate, as given in our columns.)

The resolution of the British Government meets with general approval in England, and will do so throughout Europe. Letters-of-marque are a remnant of barbarism unworthy a civilized age. The laws of war are terrible necessities, and induce frightful calamities. They should not be carried beyond what is absolutely necessary to assure the success of military operations and compel the enemy to make peace as speedily as possible. * * * The efforts made in 1675 and in 1785 to abolish letters-of-marque were unhappily fruitless; in 1856 the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers assembled at the Congress of Paris had at least the glory of putting an end to that last vestige of barbarism in the European Codes. It was said to see the great American Republic refuse to accede to this act of civilization and humanity. She is cruelly punished to-day for her pride and perversity—she that meditated unlimited aggrandizement, without a scruple as to the legitimacy of the means employed, is now bruised and broken and a prey to all the horrors of civil war. The legitimate Head of the old Union is obliged to invoke the principles of the Congress of Paris, rejected by his predecessors; and it is asked if he is now empowered to treat as pirates bearers of letters-of-marque issued by the President of the Secession States.

NEUTRALITY.

There remains another subject of not less importance—namely, neutrality. No European Power has yet recognized the Southern Confederacy. England, always ready to accept accomplished facts, is greatly embarrassed at the idea of entering into diplomatic relations with a Power which sets itself up for the maintenance of Slavery, and which will be able to maintain Slavery only by reopening the Slave-trade. Is it not rather too fast to treat about accomplished facts when the war is but begun, with a prospective issue of extreme uncertainty for the Southerners, even in the extremely unlikely event of the passive submission of the slaves. England wishes at once to guard the production of cotton and the interests of her spinners and the doctrine of WILBERFORCE, and the principle of the abolition of the Slave-trade, which has cost her so many sacrifices. *This declaration of neutrality, between belligerent parties, is a quasi-recognition of the Southern States.* There is no neutrality towards rebels, nor do they receive the respect due to States defending their interests by arms. Nevertheless, the forces of the Secession States, which, besides the immense extent of their territory, count a numerous population and powerful resources, place them in an exceptional position, and, to a certain degree, permit of their being recognized as belligerents. There is no likelihood that either of these parties will rise against the exercise of the right of neutrals, always so energetically claimed by the United States.

The Congress of Paris sanctioned the principle that the flag of neutral Powers covers the goods of the enemy, with the exception always of munitions of war, and that the goods of neutrals could not be seized under the enemy's flag. Although the United States did not sign the treaty of 1856, the Northern States, like the Southern, will respect these laws of the new maratime code; *but without doubt they will wish to exercise the right of search for contraband of war, recognized by the Treaty of Paris.*

Now, in our opinion, it is the exercise of this right which threatens to give rise to the greatest difficulties and serious complications. We ask if it befits the dignity of France and England to expose their ships to search and surveillance by a belligerent party that has not yet acquired the right of nationality, and has been recognized by no Government?

This is a very delicate question, that so earnestly occupies the attention of our neighbors, and touching which the Counsellors of the Crown are called to give their advice. We think the French Government will not treat it with indifference, and we hope it will take such measures as are demanded by the honor of our flag, and the security of our commercial interests.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says: "The friends of Ex-President Buchanan in this city and throughout the country will be happy to learn that, though for some days recently past he was confined to his room by indisposition, he is now convalescent and rapidly recovering his usual good health and spirits."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 63, 93, 73, 82½, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 54, 33, 402, 11, 81, 101, 102, 103 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 68, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85—demurrers.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1247, 579 445, 366, 171, 174, 180, 182, 194½, 299, 330, 350, 354, 356, 355, 384, 398 401, 438.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1611, 583, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 7, 1813 1815, 873, 1819, 1825, 1827, 1829. *Part II.*—Nos. 1596 1644 1366, 1648, 1650, 238, 928, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1680, 1684.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th inst. *Part II.*—Nos 881. 517, 535, 1022, 1186, 1264, 3426, 140, 917, 1318, 482, 931, 223, 414, 1183.

Opinion in the Case of the American Hard Rubber Company.—Important to Corporators.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard Rubber Co., Wm. Judson, D. W. Ropes, H. G. Norton and Leverett Condee.* The case has been frequently stated in the TIMES. The following is the opinion in full, which is of considerable interest to corporators:

ALLEN, J.—The history of the origin, use, and progress of "The American Hard Rubber Company," and the connection of the plaintiff with it, and of his dealings with and relations to the Goodyears and his other associates in the corporation and the several patents referred to, is curious and instructive. The facts alleged are all important, as bearing upon a question of fraud in fact, involved in the case, and which will have to be met, unless the case upon a final hearing shall be disposed of upon the legal questions presented upon the undisputed facts. But upon this appeal, in the view I take of the legal rights of the parties, it will not be necessary to consider the question of actual fraud, and therefore I am relieved from the necessity of examining very critically, the various and somewhat complicated and multifarious transactions stated with great detail in the complaint and answer. A very brief statement will suffice to present the questions which I deem essential to consider upon this appeal.

1. The "American Hard Rubber Company," of Connecticut, as distinguished from the "Beacon Dam Company," to which it succeeded, was originated and established to develop and bring into use the "Hard Rubber Compound," to be manufactured under the patents of the Goodyears, in pursuance of the several arrangements and agreements with the patentees, and with a view to the pecuniary benefit of the corporators.

2. Between December, 1850, and February, 1860, mainly through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, the property and corporate franchises of the "Beacon Dam Company" were acquired, the game of the corporation changed more clearly to indicate the new purpose and objects of the corporators, its capital increased from $25 000 to $300,000, valuable and exclusive rights under the letters-patent for making the hard compound of India rubber, including the right to make and vend and sell to others the right to make and vend the compound, and to use it for the different purposes and in the manufacture of the various articles for which it is valuable, was secured to the Company, large additions were made to the real property and water privileges of the corporation, and extensive manufactories and shops for making the compound, and bringing it into use in every variety of form and for every variety of purpose, with machinery adapted to the design, were erected and put in operation.

3 The rights and franchises were acquired, the capital stock of the corporation increased, the additional real estate purchased, and the manufactories erected, and other expensive improvements made, solely for the purpose of making the interests and rights under the letters patent available and profitable to the associates by manufacturing and using the compound under the patents. Except as connected with the manufacturing and bringing into use the hard compound of India-rubber, the increased capital cannot be employed and would not have been subscribed. The real property is, so far as the case shows, comparatively valueless to the company and not essential to the carrying into execution the original purpose and objects of the "Beacon Dam Company," and the buildings and machinery erected and constructed upon the property adapted only to the manufacture of the hard rubber compound, and the making of the various articles to be made from it are, of necessity, utterly valueless for other purposes, and are worth but little more than the materials of which they are composed.

In briefer terms, the increased capital, the additional real estate acquired and the manufactories and machinery thereon are valuable with the rights under the letters patent, but of comparatively little, if of any value, without such rights. Without the rights, no prudent man would think of investing a dollar in the property and franchises, or looking after or caring for an investment already made, in the hope or expectation of getting any return from it.

4. At the time of the transactions complained of, the plaintiff was a stockholder in the company, to the amount of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, a creditor to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and under liabilities for the company to a large amount. He was also a trustee or director of the corporation, and had been from an early period in its history, if not from the commencement of the enterprise.

5 The direction of the Company was from June, 1855, committed to seven directors or trustees, of whom in February, 1860, the plaintiff and the defendants, Judson, Ropes, Norton and Henry B Goodyear were five, and by law it required four to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. On the third day of February, 1860, the four defendants last named, met as trustees at the office of Judson, in New-York, but whether a meeting of the Board of Trustees had been adjourned to, or legally called for that time and at that place, so as to give efficacy to their acts as a Board, does not very satisfactorily appear from the allegations of the answer. The four trustees then resolved to sell to the firm of Poppenhusen & Konig, composed of the defendants, Poppenhusen, Konig & Funcke, all the personal property, tools dies, machinery, fixtures, stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, all the patent rights and privileges under the letters patent belonging to the corporation, together with the benefit of all contracts made by the corporation, for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be settled for by the twelve notes of the purchasers of ten thousand dollars each, payable one in each month for twelve successive months, and to lease the factory, buildings and premises to the same parties for one year at a rent of thirty-five hundred dollars.

6. On and after the 9th day of February, 1860, the resolution was carried into effect, and the sale consummated upon the terms mentioned.

7. The resolution was passed, and the sale effected without the consent and against the wishes of the plaintiff, and against his protest and remonstrance. His objections were well known to his co-trustees, and there is reason to believe were also known to the purchasers before the consummation of the sale.

8. On the 13th day of February, 1860, the defendants, Poppenhusen, Konig, Judson, Norton and Ropes, associated themselves together, and became incorporated, under the general laws of this State, under the name of "The American Hard Rubber Company," for the manufacture of articles, compounds, goods and substances composed in whole or in part of India rubber, &c., &c., that is, for the same purpose and under the same name as the Connecticut corporation, named defendant in this action. The defendants last named were the five trustees named in the certificate of organization.

9. Poppenhusen & Konig immediately transferred to the new corporation all the property, rights and effects transferred to them in the month of February by the old corporation.

Upon the undisputed facts of the case thus fairly but imperfectly stated, the transactions complained of and the sale to Poppenhusen & Konig cannot be permitted to stand. A bare statement of the case shows as conclusively as an elaborate argument could establish it, that the transfer was without power and a violation of the trust and confidence reposed in the Trustees and Directors of the Corporation.

1. It was *ultra vires*. It would be strong evidence of fraudulent intent under the circumstances, that a bare quorum of the body should undertake by their acts so seriously and radically to affect the future of the Company and the interests of the stockholder. But waiving that question, and conceding that their acts stand as the acts of the whole Board, I am of the opinion they were invalid for want of power. By the transfer, if allowed to stand, although the corporation still remained in force, with property which might be applied to some lawful purpose, the existence of the corporation was no mineral, its substance was taken from it, and its property was valueless. As a Hard Rubber Company it had no rights, no franchises and no existence. Its very title was a misnomer and a false pretence. Its stockholders, who had invested largely for the manufacturing of the hard rubber compound under patent rights vested in the Company, have, by the acts of their agents, been deprived of these valuable rights, and of all connection with the manufacturing of rubber, and it will hardly satisfy them, or satisfy the law, to say that the name of the corporation is left to them with a water power and real property which they can, if they so agree, apply to the making of shoe pegs or calico, or any manufactured article, other than that for which, and for which only, they associated together. It needs no expert to testify that machinery and fixtures adapted to the manufacture of the hard rubber compound, cannot, to any great extent, be used for any other purpose. No matter how we may refine in argument, the fact is patent, that "the American Hard Rubber Company" was as effectually wound up, and its affairs closed as practically, as could have been done by a dissolution of the company by legal process. In the event of a legal dissolution, the associates could reunite for some other purpose; so, now if this transfer stands, they can, if they can bring their minds together, engage in some other lawful business within the general powers defined in the article of association. But to do this, all must agree; and can a Board of Trustees, at their option, thus compel their principals (the corporators) to change their business and their investments? I think not. Trustees cannot, by their vote and their act, change the business of a corporation organized for the purpose of making woolen or cotton goods, into a manufactory of combs or gun flints, although the business of the company may be named in the charter, in terms sufficiently general to include the substituted business. If the trustees in this case, chosen to carry on and prosecute the business of the Company, could, by a sale of the rights under which it was operating, disable the Company from going on as is here attempted, the same trustees could, without the assent of the stockholders, employ the corporate property in the wildest and most hopeless schemes. The immediate and necessary effect of the act was to terminate the business, and thus practically and effectually destroy the corporation. This they could not do. It is certain that the officers could not directly, and without the assent of the great body of the society, dissolve it, and a majority of the stockholders could not do it against the dissent of the minority. (Smith *vs.* Smith, 3 Deo., S. C. Ch. R. 587; Ward *vs.* The Society of Attorneys, 1 Collyer, 370.) In the case last cited the attempt was to surrender the charter with the view of obtaining a new charter for an object different from that for which the original charter had been granted, and a temporary injunction was granted. The attempt here is to do by indirection what was prohibited when attempted directly, for the answer here is: "True, we have disabled you from carrying out the original purpose of your association, but you may do some other thing." Boards of directors are agents of the corporation, to manage its affairs and carry out the purpose and object of its formation, and not to inflict upon it political death. They are only authorized to do such things as are directly or implicitly directed or authorized by the charter. A & A. on Corp. 280. The minority in a corporation are only bound by the acts of a majority, and the corporators are only bound by the acts of trustees and managers when their acts are conformable to the organic law of the corporation, its articles of association or charter. When the acts are inconsistent with the object and purpose for which the body corporate was organized, they are void. (A. & A. on Corp, § 499, 500.) An act which to all intents, terminates the corporation by taking from it its power to fulfill the purpose of its organization, is not consistent with the purpose of its constitution. That which changes the nature and business of a corporation from that for which it was created, does effectually destroy it for all the purposes for which it was formed. It is no longer the same corporation. An act which compels a corporation to change its business is no less invalid and repugnant to its charter than an act that directly makes the change. A similar act was stated by Judge Willard "an act of self-destruction, which the law cannot tolerate" (Commonwealth *vs.* Port Henry Iron Company, 12 Barb. 64.) The Chancellor held in Ward *vs.* The Sea Insurance Co., 1, page 294 that the directors of a corporation could not, even with the consent of the stockholders, discontinue the corporate business and distribute the capital stock among the stockholders, unless expressly authorized by the legislative act. It is true that this decision proceeds upon principles of public policy, but it throws light upon the question as to the power of directors and the limitations upon their power. So Nelson, Chief-Justice, in the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Cornell, 5 Hill 383, says: "The charter is the fundamental law of the association, the constitution which prescribes limits to the directors, officers and agents of the company not only, but to the action of the body corporate itself, and no radical change or alteration can be made or allowed by which new and additional objects are to be accomplished, or responsibilities incurred by the company, so as to bind the individuals composing it without their assent." Robins *vs.* Clay, 33 Maine Rep. 132. is in point, and decides that the directors of a corporation, as such, and without special authority for that purpose, have no authority to make sale of any portion of its property which is essential for the transaction of its customary business. So far as this case is authority, it is decisive of this appeal; and it is the judgment of a Court of a very high authority, and is well sustained by principle and by analogy. Kean *vs* Johnson, 1 Stockton, 401; Bagshair *vs.* Easton County Railway Company, 7 Hare, 114; Bank of Commerce *vs.* Bank of Brest, Harrington, Chy. R., (Mich.) 106, are strongly confirmatory of the decision in 33 Maine, and stand upon principles which condemn the transfer to Poppenhausen & Konig as unauthorized, and, therefore, void. The reasons of Judge Sutherland at Special Term are conclusive upon this point, and in them I fully concur.

2. The transfer was a violation of trust, and an abuse of the power vested in the directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the benefit of the corporators. As before suggested, I do not purpose to consider the question of fraudulent intent, or fraud, in fact, involved in the case.

No principle is better settled than that a person having a duty to perform for others cannot act in the same manner for his own benefit. A trustee cannot directly or indirectly, by himself or through the agency of another, become the purchaser of the trust estate. Neither can he purchase an interest in property and hold it for his own benefit when in respect to such property he has a duty to perform inconsistent with the character of a purchaser on his own account. (Van Epps *vs.* Van Epps, 9 Paige, 237 Hawle *vs.* Cramer, 4 Con. 717; Slade *vs.* Van Vechten, 11, page 31; DeCatres *vs.* Le Ray de Chaumount, 3, page 178.) It requires no authority to establish the fact that the directors of the "American Hard Rubber Company" could not have transferred the property of the corporation directly to themselves, or to a corporation in which they were stockholders and directors. That is, it is evident they could not act as buyers and sellers in the same transaction, whether they acted in their individual capacity, or as the directors of two trading corporations. (New-York Central Insurance Company *vs.* National Prot. Insurance Company, 20 Barb. 468.) This rule of restriction upon the powers of the trustee, invalidates every indirect, as it does every direct, transfer to himself, or for his benefit, and the intervention of a third person as a means or channel by and through whom the title is transferred from the *cestui que trust*, and eventually vested in the trustee, will not uphold the transaction, and sustain the title of the latter. Courts will look through the means to the end, and apply the proper remedy for the breach of trust. If the circumstances clearly show that the two transfers constitute but one transaction, they will be treated as parts of a single transaction, together perfecting a transfer from the trustee qua trustee to himself individually. When the thing transferred does not rest in the possession of the first transferrer, but is immediately by him passed over to the trustee for his benefit, or to an association represented by him, in whole or in part, the law will hold it to be a transfer in violation of the trust. The rights of *cestui que trusts*, require in such cases that the law should presume that the intermediate taker of the property was but the agent and instrument of the trustee, a means of conveyance. The contrary of the presumption ought not to be proved, or even alleged. It would be unsafe to uphold a transfer under such circumstances for the want of express proof of the actual intent of the parties from the facts or upon their oath that the re-purchase of the trustee was an afterthought. When the title remains in the intermediate grantee but for a moment or a very brief period of time, and is at once transferred to the trustee or for his benefit, the presumption that the two transfers were only intended to effect the one object of conveying the property to or for the benefit of the trustee, is as strong as is the malicious intent to kill from the deliberate use of a deadly weapon. This rule of law which makes certain cases of presumption conclusive, merely attaches itself to the circumstances when proved, it is not deduced from them. It is not a rule of inference from testimony; but a rule of expediency for the public good. (1 Greenl. Ev. 32.) Hence the transfer to Poppenhusen and Konig, in Connecticut, was at the latest on the 9th of February, and on the 13th of the same month the new Company was fully organized in New-York, and the property and rights conveyed to Poppenhusen & Konig immediately transferred to it. The transfer from the original American Hard Rubber Company, of which the plaintiff was a stockholder, to the new Company, from which he is excluded, and in which three of the four trustees add directors making the conveyance with Poppenhusen & Konig are the sole corporators, was effected without any loss of time as soon as it could well have been done, so that the transfer may be said to have been made by Poppenhusen & Konig to the new Company immediately on their receiving the title. There were only two entire days, exclusive of the Sunday intervening, for accomplishing the whole thing. It would be wrong to permit the presumption of intent attaching to these circumstances to be overcome by any amount of evidence. If it could be, stockholders would never be safe against the acts of faithless trustees. If evidence could prevail against the presumption, the affidavits of the parties implicated are entirely insufficient and unsatisfactory. But it is not necessary to comment upon them. The experiment of the acting trustees in the two Hard Rubber Companies has the merit of boldness as well as originality. Three of them marched out of the old Company laden with spoils, with which they enriched themselves as stockholders of the new, and it cannot be that their wronged and injured associates are remediless. The plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and an injunction and receiver are necessary to the preservation of the property and the protection of his interests, *pendente lite*.

The order of the Court at the Special Term should be affirmed with costs.

B. Vaughan Abbott and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; S. A. Foote and Wm. E. Curtis for defendant.

Constitutionality of the Sunday Law—Opinion of the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gustar Lindenmuller, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—The decision in this case, affirming the judgment convicting the prisoner, was published in the TIMES of May 30. The opinion, which would occupy four columns of this paper, is now at hand, and the following is the substance thereof. After reviewing at great length the history of the Sabbath, and its recognition, and the enforcement of its observance by law, the Court, per Justice ALLEN, holds thus:

In most, if not all the States of the Union, laws have been passed against Sabbath-breaking, and prohibiting the prosecution of all secular pursuits upon that day; and in none of the States, to my knowledge, except in California, have such laws been held by the Courts to be repugnant to the free exercise of religious profession and worship, or a violation of the rights of conscience, or an excess or abuse of the legislative power, while in most States the Legislature has been upheld by the Courts, and sustained by well-reasoned and able opinions. (Updegraph *vs.* Commonwealth, 11 S. & R., 394; Arkansas, Snow *vs.* State, 5 Eng., 259; Bloom *vs.* Richards, 2 Ohio, 387; Warne *vs.* Smith, 8 Conn., 14; Johnston *vs.* Cunn, 10 Hav., 102; State *vs.* Arabs, 20 Miss., 214; Story *vs.* Elliott, 8 Cow., 27.)

As the Sabbath is older than our State Government, was a part of the laws of the colony, and its observance regulated by colonial laws, State legislation upon the subject of its observance was almost coeval with the formation of the State Government. If there were any doubt about the meaning of the Constitution securing freedom in religion, the cotemporaneous and continued acts of the legislature under it would be very good evidence of the intent and understanding of its framers, and of the people who adopted it as their fundamental law. As early as 1788, traveling, work, labor and exposing of goods to sale on that day were prohibited. (2 Greenleaf, 89.) In 1792 the sale of spirituous liquors was prohibited (Andrews, 467;) and from that time statutes have been in force to prevent Sabbath desecration, and prohibiting acts upon that day which would be lawful on other days of the week. Early in the history of the State Government, the objections taken to the act under consideration were taken before the Council of Revision, to an act to amend the act entitled "an act for suppressing immorality," which undertook to regulate Sabbath observance, because the provisions, as was claimed militated against the Constitution by giving a preference to one class of Christians and oppressing others, because it in some manner prescribed the mode of keeping the Sabbath, and because it was inexpedient to impose obligations on the consciences of men in matters of opinion. The Council, consisting of Gov. JAY, Chief Justice LANSING, and Judges LEWIS and BENSON, overruled the objections, and held them not well taken. (Street's N. Y. Council of Revision, 422.) I have not access to the California case referred to (*ex parte* Newman, 9 Cal., 502,) but with all respect to the Court pronouncing the decision, as authority in this State, the opinion of the Council of Revision thus considered, and deliberately pronounced, should outweigh it. If the Court in California rest their decision upon a want of power in the Legislature to compel religious observances, I should not dissent from the position, and the only question would be whether the act did thus trench on the inviolable rights of the citizen. If it merely restrained the people from secular pursuits and from practices which the Leg

Dunlevy said, "There is no medicine for the gallows."

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Package marked B, F., containing diamonds.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation with intent to evade the payment of duties. The Government gave evidence showing that the package of diamonds was not made up in the ordinary way, but was made up of four different kinds and colors of diamonds, rendering it difficult to appraise them, but that on separating them the appraiser had raised their value some fourteen per cent. above the invoice price, and they claimed that this undervaluation was fraudulent. The claimant proved that the variation was not much more than was usual in estimating diamonds and gave evidence tending to show that the appraisal was too high, and the jury found a verdict for the claimant, releasing the goods. For the Government, Mr. Smith and Mr. Craig. For claimant, Mr. Joachimsen.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN opened the June term of this Court yesterday, and delivered the customary charge to the Grand Jury, which was impanneled with Mr. Isaac H. Bailly as foreman.

Barney McGraw, indicted for simple assault, was put to the bar, and pleading guilty was sentened to pay a fine of $10.

John Moore, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and four months.

Myer Goldsmith, *alias* Goldstein, who had already spent four years at Sing Sing, from which retreat he emerged to the enjoyment of personal freedom only a year ago, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to his old home for five years.

A black man, by the name of Baker, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

William Marsh, a pickpocket, six months out o the Penitentiary, pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Daniel Bruce, a sailor, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sen ence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

CALENDAR.

For Ticket Swindling—Michael L. Miller.
For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock, Philip G. Hadley, Robert Ramsey.
For Misdemeanor—Thomas McAuley.
For Robbery—William Robinson, John Jackson.
For Larceny—Charles King, John Johnson, Jerome Stevens, James Bennett
For False Pretences—George Spencer.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday, the Jury were discharged, and the Court adjourned for one week. It is doubtful if there be any more trials until Fall.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Cierke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Van Alstine vs. *The President, &c., of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company.* Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*George W. Costa et al.* vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—I decide, in this case, that the plaintiff Costa is entitled to a judgment against the defendant for the sum of $1,065 24, and the plaintiff John E. Anderson for the like amount.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Link* vs. *Glassiman*.—Defendant to pay $50, within ten days, or be committed.

Kieper vs. *Bowen*.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Bills vs. *Lewis*.—Motion granted without costs.

Nesbit vs. *Trafton*.—Motion granted, with $10 to abide event.

Kelly vs. *Fettretch*.—Default opened on payment of $10 cost. Case argued June term.

Carpenter vs. *Knight*.—Motion granted on payment of sheriff's fees.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	84½	
2 000	do	84½	
2,000	Tres. 12 ₱ c. Nts	102⅞	
1,000	Ind. St. 5s	80	
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	40½	
5,000	do	s10 40½	
4,000	Va. State 6s	34⅝	
2 000	do	s3 47	
10,000	do	s10 46	
3,000	do	s25 45⅛	
1 000	do	c 47⅜	
29,000	do	c 48	
3,000	Mo. State 6s	40⅜	
50,000	do	40	
8,000	do	s30 34⅜	
6,000	do	40⅛	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	52	
10 000	do	s15 50	
2,000	Cal State 7's	76¼	
2,000	Cal Large b. 7's	74	
1'000	E. Rd m. b. 7s	97½	
3,000	Erie R. c b. 7's	52	
6,000	M. C 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. Con. Bonds	93½	
2,000	do	93¾	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m	107	
5 000	Hud. R 3d m b.	70	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B's	91¾	
1,000	do	92	
10	Bank of Commerce	79	
45	Del & Hud. C. Co.	83½	
20	Hud. River R.	34½	
150	New-York Cent. R.	72⅞	
50	do	s6w 72¾	
5	do	72¾	
100	Erie Railroad	s10 21⅞	
20	Panama R.	104½	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾	
200	do	63⅞	
300	Clev & Tol. R.	23	
150	Chic. & R. I. R.	34⅜	
100	do	34½	

MONDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 1, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 25 :

Increase in Loans	$148,825
Decrease in Specie	2,120,389
Decrease in Circulation	110 102
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,137,420

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

	June 2, 1860	June 1, 1861	May 25, 1861
Capital	$69 433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	124,792 271	116,290,181	118.141.356
Specie	24,535 457	37,503 402	39,622.791
Circulation	8.774 063	8 683,780	8,793,882
Gross Deposits	104.268 785	106,672,000	107,027,425
Exchanged	22.888 107	16.474 541	15.692 546
Undrawn	81 380,678	90 197.459	91.334.879
In Sub-Treas'y.	6,621,183	11,456 789	6,886 003

According to the present return, the Banks gain but little in the active employment of money, notwithstanding the help from the purchase and advances made last week on the new Government loan. The mercantile discounts continue to run off without renewal to the extent of about two millions a week. The net gain to the loans and discounts by reason of the Government Stock is thus reduced to $148,000. The specie average loses considerably less than the transfers made to the Sub-Treasury would imply, and the whole stock of bullion held in bank and Sub-Treasury, on the present report, is $48,990,600 against $46,508,000 last Monday. The market for money is dull to day, and the want of active employment is becoming more palpable as the season advances into hot weather. The express from Boston brought over a large portion of the English gold by the *America* this morning. It adds nothing thus far to the movement in Exchange. The *Persia* carries out the next mail. She sails on Wednesday afternoon, the mail closing at 11½ A.M. The quotations on London to-day are, for bankers' bills, 105¼@106 ; merchant bills, 103¾@105 ₱ cent. The usual New-Orleans Summer supply of bills is pretty much at an end for this season, owing to the cutting off of United States mail facilities, and the complete blockade of the port, both by sea and the river above Memphis. The port of Mobile is also blockaded, though we notice that all the cotton-laden ships were permitted to clear out.

The main business at the Stock Exchange, to-day, was in the Border-State Bonds, of which $260,000 appear on the printed list of Sales. The price of Missouris, which left off at 40 ₱ cent. on Saturday, scarcely varied through the day, and closed at the same figure. On Virginias there was a temporary rise, for prompt delivery, at the early Board, of 2½ ₱ cent. over Saturday's rate, the highest being 48 ₱ cent., but the final sales in the afternoon were at 45½, the same as on Saturday. Tennessees were comparatively steady, the price ranging at present, about with Missouris. The Government new-registered Stock is now sold ex-dividend, the same as the Coupons of 1881 ; the price 84⅝ ₱ cent. The Coupon Fives of 1874 are easier in price, but in fair request at 78 ₱ cent. On the Railway Shares the lightest day's business of the season is recorded. Speculation on all descriptions was exceedingly tame, yet sellers appeared indisposed to make lower prices either for cash or on time, and with few exceptions the rates left off much the same as Saturday. Rock Island is 1 ₱ cent. and Hudson River ¼ ₱ cent. lower ; Illinois Central 68½ ; New-York Central 72⅜. Late in the afternoon there was no marked change in prices : Central closed 72½@¾ ₱ cent ; Missouris 40@40½ ₱ cent.

The receipts of Grain and Flour through the Erie Canal are on an extraordinary scale. Over two million bushels again came to tide-water last week, the increase being on Wheat alone over the same week last season.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street :

	Premium.
June 1—Philadelphia	par.
June 1—Boston	par.
June 1—Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
June 1—Washington	⅜ @ ⅝
May 31—Chicago	very scarce.
May 30—Milwaukee	⅞ @ 1⅛
May 30—Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛
May 30—St. Louis	¼ @ ⅝
May 29—Louisville	¼ @ ⅝
May 31—Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
May 30—Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
May 31—Pittsburgh	⅛@ ¼
May 31—Canada	⅛@ ¼
May 28—Mobile	Par @ 3 dis
May 31—Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1⅛
May 31—Toledo	1 @ 1⅛

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three ₱ cent., payable on the 22d inst., at the office of the Company in New-York.

Statement of deposits and coinage at the mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of May, 1861 :

Gold Bullion Deposited	$7,671,716 85
Silver Bullion Deposited, including Silver Purchases	1 275,594 17
Total Deposits	$7,947,311 02
Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange for new cents	6,795 00

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double Eagles	220,055	$4,401,100
Eagles	23 260	232,600
Half Eagles	45 744	228,720
Quarter Eagles	96,798	241.995
Total	385,857	$5,104,415
Silver.		
Half Dollars	186,000	93,000
Quarter Dollars	460,000	115,000
Dimes	212 000	21,200
Half Dimes	742 000	37,100
Three Cent Pieces	97.000	2,910
Total	1 697 000	$269,210
Copper.		
Cents	1,100,000	$11,000

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	385 857	$5,104,415
Silver Coinage	1,697 060	269,210
Copper Coinage	1,100.000	11 000
Total No of pieces	3 182,857	Value $5 384,645

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1861.
JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

Amount coined during the months of January, February, March, April and May, 1861 $31,123.206

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 2.	Loans. May 25.	Specie. June 2.	Specie. May 25.
Bk. of New-York	4,633,116	4,611,347	1 644,491	1,826,718
Manhattan Co.	5 ,27,723	4,941,718	1,974 918	2,370 301
Merchants' Bank	4,946,441	5,110,391	1,251,0 2	1,531,077
Mechanics' Bank	3 6 w 963	3,647,508	1,281 212	1,240 068
Union Bank	2 193 655	2,303,367	637,885	665 546
Bank of America	6,150,845	6,343,296	3 217,147	3 491,272
Phenix Bank	3 330,384	3,189 160	1,156 015	1,311,615
City Bank	1 500,555	1,897,398	1,328 680	1,231,494
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,623,166	1,623,745	299,511	307,693
Fulton Bank	1 238,373	1,197,865	744,164	754,608
Chemical Bank	2,241 440	2,380,409	2,2 6 811	1,767 221
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,844 3 3	1,881,820	273 096	305 994
National Bank	1 981,315	2,034 414	468 885	633 728
Butch.&Drov. Bk.	1 62,236	1,892,710	294 700	304,040
Mech.&Trad. Bk.	858,272	841,476	342,165	309,909
Greenwich Bank	566,213	571,393	303 608	326 013
Leather Man. Bk.	1 052 3 9	1,069,733	642,5 7	609,197
Seventh Ward Bk.	958,286	912 371	389 032	376,876
Bk. St. New-York	3 647,037	3,494 968	1,225 331	1,290 893
Am. Exchange Bk	7 115,720	6,953 077	1,5 0 7 5	1,344,136
Bk. of Commerce	12 606,254	2,174,372	3,218 019	3,623,088
Broadway Bank	2,801 093	2,988 023	833 755	1,027 035
Ocean Bank	1 752 883	1,699 326	414 295	423 727
Mercantile Bank	2,313 6 8	2,249,726	737,365	819,534
Pacific Bank	955,494	911,949	381,983	256 496
Bank of Republic	3,233,499	3,2 3,492	1,534 550	1,374 351
Chatham Bank	686,864	695 019	135 419	151 967
People's Bank	649 551	645,338	134,640	169 635
Bank of N. Am.	1 711,077	1,732,637	294 924	318 599
Hanover Bank	1 4 8 5 6	1,503,893	281,229	269,942
Irving Bank	736,758	736 214	146,669	147,605
Metropolitan Bk.	6,764 221	6 902,816	1,292,018	1,453,367
Citizens' Bank	766 396	744,777	182,175	212,758
Nassau Bank	1,825,679	1,853,751	586,308	540,852
Market Bank	1,518,817	1,5 9,721	335 309	336,603
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,022,091	1,037,068	166,089	176,852
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,283 117	2,286,230	380,375	394,399
Corn Exch. Bank	1 691,340	1,689,091	333,809	415,312
Continental Bank	2,895,897	2,766 722	835,107	842,015
Bk. of Commerce	945,838	949,308	208,128	245,364
Oriental Bank	512,608	499,530	102,203	115 104
Marine Bank	674,860	692,468	182,619	143 439
Atlantic Bank	497 015	494 659	71 633	52 283
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2 228,0 0	2,273 910	377,119	434 748
Park Bank	4,605 463	4,610,588	1,133 9 0	1,598 845
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	882,985	818 634	248,510	357,663
Grocers' Bank	563,101	521,354	93,052	93,520
North River Bk.	545 295	562 008	98 284	104,214
East River Bank	330 366	324,996	73,348	85,208
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	725.943	739,442	156,910	171,740
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	384,515	385,784	65,025	60,791
N. Y. Exch. Bank	309,892	311,012	23,295	24,188
Bull's Head Bank	451,974	477,990	66,305	68,845
N. Y. County Bk.	299,106	312,684	132,803	130,589
Total	118,390,181	9 ,374,879	37,502,402	8,793,842
Increase	$148,825		Decrease	$2,120,389

Banks.	Circulation. June 2	Circulation. May 25.	Deposits—Net. June 2.	Deposits—Net. May 25.
Bk. of New-York	396 390	406,810	3 597,315	3,723,916
Manhattan Co.	356,423	347,766	4 651,478	4 713,476
Merchants' Bank	187,499	180,170	3,166 517	3,499,711
Mechanics' Bank	2 2 515	288,938	2,952,785	2,922 942
Union Bank	202,194	201,463	2,761,632	2,123,956
Bk. of America	122,217	121,716	6,745,958	6,898,436
Phenix Bank	127,160	138,337	2,685,632	2,636,376
City Bank			2,117,102	2,070 806
Tradesmen's Bk.	263,208	325,532	726,845	752,468
Fulton Bank	215 014	214,397	1,344,254	1,339,067
Chemical Bank	461,047	393 906	4,077,491	3,968,879
Merch. Exch. Bk.	120,667	122,864	870 629	913,317
National Bank	138 3 5	142 506	1,1 3,493	1 244,949
Butch.&Drov. Bk.	233,461	242,056	1,094,976	1 134,718
Mech.&Trad. Bk.	160. 77	161,683	797,783	786 866
Greenwich Bank	153 499	156,972	523 974	512,859
Leather Man. Bk.	308,770	291,141	1,209 556	1,230,247
Seventh Ward Bk.	199 498	198,931	753,174	757,311
Bk. St. New-York	258,6 5	256,119	2,371,225	2 535,127
Am. Exchange Bk.	173,260	187,374	4,778,314	4 760,730
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	6,962,467	6 872,011
Broadway Bank.	293,077	278,468	2,940,335	3,112,513
Ocean Bank	90,07	89 987	1,198 5 5	1,144,136
Mercantile Bank.	26,619	125,489	1,929,043	1 967,967
Pacific Bank	148,872	149,333	540,976	798,616
Bk. of Republic	213,693	203 371	2,802,457	2,705 818
Chatham Bank	94 106	1 3,709	4 5,998	4 5,526
People's Bank	85 599	85 641	477,106	496,422
Bank of N. Am.	94 983	95 252	991,466	985,324
Hanover Bank	93 381	92,580	658,623	713,619
Irving Bank	128,110	130,994	500.991	511,149
Metropolitan Bk.	216 332	226 807	4,3 1,646	4,587 831
Citizens' Bank	163,734	166,101	647,10	641 515
Nassau Bank	137 610	138,614	1,168 020	1,138 247
Market Bank	201,407	203 782	979,807	949,353
St. Nicholas Bank	80 713	81 536	627,500	641,977
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	225 635	244,634	1,357,777	1,299 317
Corn Exch. Bank	132 760	137 374	1,0 1,737	969 736
Continental Bank	174,566	178 265	1 567,233	1,600,826
Bk. of Commerce	247,998	246,861	779,680	798,209
Oriental Bank	100 574	99,36	376,294	384,105
Marine Bank	139 853	142,242	503,384	482,496
Atlantic Bank	92,701	93,233	263 943	187,375
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	190,080	188,068	1 329,537	1,393,773
Park Bank	195,064	186,960	4 415,428	4,661,681
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	82,315	81,829	685,826	748,515
Grocers' Bank	54,688	54,561	324,09	354 339
North River Bank	69,441	70,342	337,650	372,105
East River Bank	90,071	86,778	2 8 866	252,918
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	117,665	124,057	450,145	460 442
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	134 496	136 269	161,758	166,358
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	82,507	81,518	244,821	255,853
Bull's Head Bank	121,495	119 2 9	4 4 887	4 1,2 8
N. Y. County Bk.	68 405	69 493	263 879	299 412
Total	118,14 ,536	8,793,882	90,197,459	39,082,791
Decrease	$116,102		Decrease	$1,137,420

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 76½ ; Reading Railroad 15⅜ ; Morris Canal 39½ ; Long Island Railroad 8¾ ; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been : 13,260 bbls. Flour, 363 bbls. Corn meal, 179,409 bushels Wheat 118,186 bushels Corn, 4 384 bushels Rye, 8 715 bushels Oats, 1,063 pkgs. Provisions, and 1 079 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day, 800 bags Rio, at 12c.@ 13¾c., and 50 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, to-day, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales since our last 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been very moderate to-day, and prices have been depressed. The principal inquiry has been for extra State, which is not plenty. The supply of superfine State is also very light. Low grades of Western are coming forward freely. Sales 13 450 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 85@$4 95, chiefly within the range ; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 3@$5 30, mainly at $5 12½@$5 15 ; superfine Western, at $4 80@$4 90 ; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 95@$6 05 ; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 20 ; inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 95	@ 6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 30
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern heavy and drooping. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., at $5 0@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 05@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 575 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to day, at reduced prices, yet the demand has been less active. Sales : 142 500 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 17½ ; White Western, $1 36@$1 60 ; Red Western at $1 28@$1 31 ; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 18 ; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 03@$1 17 ; Northwestern Club, at $1 10@$1 15 ; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97c.@$1 12, the inside rate for very badly damaged ; red State at $1 2 @$1 20, and White Kentucky at $1 68. Corn is heavy, lower, and declining ; sales 152,000 bush., at 40c.@45c., closing at 40c.@44c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western ; 55c.@56c. for sound old do. do., and 45c.@ 46c. for Western Yellow ₱ bush. Rye continues in demand at 66c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after, including Canadian at 31½c. @32½c. ; Western, at 30½c @32c. ; and State at 33c.@ 34c. ₱ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in May in the years 1861 and 1860 is as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	25 900.	1,074,300	933 800	17 600
1860	51.300	350,100	1,028,200	7,100
Dec.	25 400	Inc. 724,200	Dec. 414,800	Inc. 10,500

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 29th of May inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1860, is as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	80 600	3,043,100	2,060 200	84,400
1860	159.000	877,200	2,475 000	74,400
Dec.	78,400	Inc. 2,165,900	Dec. 414,800	Inc. 10,000

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 354,780 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st of May, have been as follows :

Canal Open.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	83,100	159,000	80 600
Wheat, bushels	200 600	877,200	3,043,100
Corn, bushels	386,700	2,475,000	2,060,200
Barley, bushels	111,400	74,400	89,400
Rye, bushels	57,600	28,300	25 400
Oats, bushels	1,024,800	1.294,000	647 800

HAY—North River is selling slowly at 60c.@65c for shipping and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been very dull and prices have been quite nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c. ; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand at from 65c.@70c. ₱ gallon Resin has been in fair request, including common, at $2 18¾ @$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are generally quiet, yet the principal kinds are quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of only 400 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@ $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 6c.@7c for Hams and 4¾c @5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate request, at declining rates. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9¾c ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl ; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 9c.@ 14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Beans continues plenty and heavy, at 4c.@8½c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 15 000 lbs., at 9¼c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to day have been confined to 460 bbls., including Cuba at 4½@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4½c @5c. ; also, 65 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., at 16½c. @16¾c., chiefly at 16½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported to day at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9c.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl ; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d @9½d ₱ bush. ; Corn, 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bush. ; Cotton, 3-16d.@7 32d ₱ lb. ; Resin 2s. 6d @2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs. Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl ; Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 6d ₱ tierce ; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d. ; Lard and Bacon and Butter 22s. 6d.@25s. ; Tallow, 22s 6d @25s ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl ; Grain, 4d @5½d ₱ bushel, Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 4½d. @11d. ₱ bushel ; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl. ; Bacon and Lard, 30s. ; Cheese, 35s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Persia	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zuhi	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AN ABSCOND; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator DOUGLAS, who has for some time been lying ill at Chicago, died in that city yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. We publish elsewhere this morning, a sketch of his life and public acts. His remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

We have stirring news from Western Virginia. Two columns of troops belonging to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command, one under command of Col. KELLY of the First Virginia Volunteers, and the other under Col. CRITTENDEN, and composed of the Indiana Volunteers, proceeded from Grafton to Phillippa, about twenty miles, on Sunday night, through a drenching rain, and surprised a camp of rebels there, two thousand strong. The rebels were completely routed after a brief struggle, with the loss of fifteen killed, and a large amount of arms, horses, amunition, provisions, camp equippage, &c. The surprise is reported to have been most complete, and at last accounts the Federal forces were in hot pursuit, with a prospect of capturing a large number of prisoners. Col. KELLY, the commander of the Virginia volunteers, was unfortunately wounded, and has since died. This, however, was the only life lost among the Federal troops.

The only event of moment which is reported since our last to have occurred in Eastern Virginia, was an attack made by a squad of rebel cavalry upon the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, about Sunday midnight. They did no damage, however. Their fire was returned by the outposts of the Twenty eighth, but with what effect is not known, as the night was very dark. The alarm was immediately sounded, and a detachment of the regiment was sent in pursuit of the rebels, but they showed themselves better at retreating than at fighting, and consequently could not be overtaken.

The rebels have not yet made their promised demonstration against Alexandria, though there was another alarm there at midnight on Sunday night, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a sentinel. The town is reported very quiet, and the confidence of the inhabitants is so far restored, that the women and children are gradually returning. Government yesterday took possession of two cars found at the dépôt of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, containing a quantity of musket stocks, and two boxes of tools for the construction of implements of war, each valued at $2,000. The railroad is rapidly being put in repair by the mechanics belonging to our troops, and will form a continuation of the military line into Virginia. The Fire Zouaves are now picketed on the road to Fairfax, about four miles from Alexandria.

A highly interesting account of affairs at Fortress Monroe, for the week ending on Sunday last, will be found in the letter of our correspondent. It will be seen that several expeditions have been made by parties of our troops for a considerable distance into the country—in several instances our men coming in sight of rebel troops, but in no case being able to come up with them. Important reconnoisances have been made in various directions, resulting in discoveries which will prove of great value in subsequent operations, when Gen. BUTLER shall conclude to make an advance.

The public will regret to hear of the painful accident to Col. BARTLETT, of the Naval Brigade, while he was on a visit to the unfinished fortification known as the "Rip Raps," near Fort Monroe; and of the equally unfortunate termination of his efforts to place his brigade under orders at the same place. Through some neglect or informality, the brigade appears to have been sent forward before it had been regularly mustered into service, and without the necessary arms—although it is understood that the Colonel was ordered, by the Washington authorities, to report at Fort Monroe on the 28th of May. It is stated that the regiment has received less moneyed assistance, in proportion to its numbers, than any other which has been offered and accepted by the Government. The Colonel is detained at Monroe by the accident. The regiment will return by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, now that he has got rid of the treasonable Legislature which hampered his movements while it was in session, is taking every occasion which offers to exhibit his sympathy for the Union. The Baltimore City Guard, which has all along been suspected of being too strongly tinctured with disunionism, has been compelled by him to give up the muskets in its possession, one hundred and fifty-nine in number, and they have been sent over to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. Several persons about to start for Harper's Ferry, to enlist in the rebel army there, were also arrested yesterday morning, and sent over to the Fort.

The fine steam-frigate *Colorado* was yesterday morning placed in commission at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and her marine guard of 50 men, and 500 seamen went on board. She carries an 11-inch gun forward and a 10-inch gun aft, besides 27,000 pounds of fighting metal suitably distributed. The *Preble* is also fitting out at the same yard, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, and the Tenth, Col. MCCHESNEY, have received marching orders, and are expected to reach the City from their respective encampments to day, and embark for Fortress Monroe. The Zouaves, whose encampment has been near Sandy Hook, are to receive a stand of colors at the residence of Judge WHITE, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, after which they will embark on the steamer *State of Georgia* The Ninth will probably have a parade and a present of colors for the regiment. The delay in their departure has been caused by a lack of tents, and of their promised Enfield rifles.

By the arrival of the steamship *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, N. F., we have intelligence from Europe two days later than was received by the *America*. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, with more tone. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firm. The only item of importance relative to the connection of England with our national troubles is a letter written by CASSIUS M. CLAY, our Minister to Russia, to the London *Times*. It is couched in brief but decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued, but that it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down the rebellious citizens. He indicates plainly that the interest of England is to stand by the Union, and inquires whether she can afford to offend the United States, or if she is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to warrant her now in sowing the seeds of revenge The only other news of political importance is the announcement that Queen Isabella of Spain has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to Thursday next. The Board of Councilmen met and complimented the Seventh Regiment in a series of resolutions. The death of Senator DOUGLAS was befittingly noticed, by the adoption of resolutions and the utterance of a few remarks.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the American Hard Rubber Company case, is elsewhere published, and will be found of great interest to corporators everywhere. The substance of the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Sunday Theatre (LINDEN MULLER'S) case, is elsewhere given.

The Stock Market was fairly active on State and Government Stocks yesterday, but unusually tame on the Railway shares. Missouris left off at 40@40¼; New-York Central, 72½@¾. Exchange on London steady—105¼@106 for Bankers'. The Bank return shows an increase on Loans and Discounts for the past week of $148,000, and a decrease, by transfers to the Sub-Treasury, of $2,120,000.

The business in Flour was moderate yesterday, though buyers had any exis ing advantage. Wheat and Corn were freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Sales of Cotton, Sugars, Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Turpentine, Fish, Hay, Hides and Leather were limited. Rio Coffee, Common Resin, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Probable Commercial Crisis in England.

Englishmen are puzzled beyond measure at the anomaly which the United States present, of a country convulsed by civil war, yet drawing, by virtue of its commercial strength, gold from all nations with which it deals. With one-half of our ports closed, we are still the creditor-nation of the world. Such is our intrinsic strength, that we shall suffer really less from the war than Great Britain, which bears only a commercial relation to it. Food constitutes a very large item of our exports, and this is consumed to the same extent in war as in peace; especially such as we export—flour, corn and provisions. All these are necessaries, not luxuries.

Our exports of them are not likely to be seriously diminished, at present, at least, by financial embarrassments abroad. There is hardly a family that cannot make its clothing last for a year or so, without considerable additions to it; but the table must daily be laid with about the same amount of nutritious food. In this we can undersell the world, with a large margin of profit to ourselves. England must continue to purchase from us long after she ceases to sell to us. She can turn in no other direction; while from the practice of economy alone, without pinching ourselves of hardly a comfort, we can reduce our purchases from that country to an amount nearly nominal. To such a result are matters rapidly tending. That country is trading with us almost as largely as ever, while the return ship is freighted with precious metals instead of her manufactures.

England will soon experience another embarrassment still more disastrous and perplexing. Cotton is really her *medium of exchange*. With its fabrics she pays for her importations upon nearly all the tropical countries of the world. Without an abundant supply of the raw material her manufacturing establishments must cease work, her commercial marine be without employment, and her merchants be without means of carrying on commercial operations. Every day diminishes the mass of raw Cotton on hand. For several years no considerable increase of supply can be had from sources other than the United States. It is now almost certain that the supply from this source must entirely fail for the present year. England isolated from the rest of the world would be annihilated—would literally perish from starvation. She exists only by what she draws from others. She is where a New-York merchant would be with his trade reduced to the restricted limits of his own State. Her system is adapted only to a condition of profound peace. Foreign markets take the much larger proportion of her products. These, unfortunately for her, can, in case of war, or other great disaster, be almost entirely disused, for a time at least. The United States, on the other hand, are entirely self-sustaining with any market in the world closed to them.

England, consequently, is likely to suffer more than the United States from the war. Such a conviction will soon take firm hold of the public mind of that country. We, consequently, look for a commercial panic there at an early day. It cannot long be postponed. That it has not come before this is because the condition of things in this country has not begun to be understood or appreciated in that. An Englishman is slow to learn, save from the actual pressure of events.

His methodical nature and habitual self-confidence render it almost impossible that he should anticipate events outside the circle of his own experience, But the continued shipments of gold to this country in payment of purchases made from it, and the reduction in his pile of cotton and no new supplies coming forward, is such a simple sum in arithmetic that he cannot fail to see what it proves.

A TOUCHING EPISODE.—The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 25th ult., narrates an incident of the Southern war more affecting than anything heretofore recorded in romance or fable—more inspiring than the oldest whisky that ever fired a Southern heart. It appears that two chivalric scions of a wealthy cotton planter on Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, had screwed their courage up to the point of marching forth to join BRAGG'S ten thousand now beleaguering Fort Pickens. The day of leaving the plantation of their wealthy parent had dawned, and equipped in all the bloody toggery of Mars, and burning with irrepressible fire for a chance to pit themselves, single-handed, against Old LINCOLN and SCOTT, the two Tallahasseans might have been seen striding towards a dilapidated shanty in the negro quarters of the plantation. Presently appears emerging from the hovel an African with a yellow bandanna wrapped around her head, and gifted with vast rotundity of waist. It is the black "mama" (*maw-maw* is the chivalric pronunciation) of the two Tallahassee bloods. They leaned upon their blades when they saw her, and lifted up their voices and wept—in the words of the *Crescent* chronicler, "were overwhelmed with tears"—at the thought of parting. She wept and they wept, until at last, fearing, perhaps, that their courage was oozing out preliminary to their backing out, she addressed them thus: "Now, young masters," cried she, "stop dis weeping; go, fight for your country like men; and, mind, [her eyes flashing as she spoke,] *don't disgrace me!*" Their souls were touched as with an electric shock, and they went.

And now, perchance, as the two Tallahasseans slumber, by the ditches of Pensacola, the memory of that hour in which they tore themselves away from her of whose very life they had been a part, often gilds their dreams and stirs their souls; and were it possible that a copy of the TIMES should run the blockade and meet their eyes, we would apostrophise them once again: Young masters! let the vision of that heavy old blackamoor nurse of yours, who now, perchance, wields the shovel and the hoe by the shores of Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, nerve you in the shock of battle! When the day of trial comes, and you are called upon to wield the thunders of Barrancas, or scale the frowning walls of Pickens, or to face on Santa Rosa's isle the horrid Yankees, let those parting echoes ring in your ears like the last words of Marmion—and *don't disgrace* the old mama, in whose bosom you once cuddled, and for whose enslavement you have drawn the sword against your country!

The Death of Senator Douglas.

Had we the power to choose when men should die, we might uncharitably hurry a host to their fate, while others we should earnestly grasp and retain. The present is not the time for the nation to lose Mr. DOUGLAS. At a moment when the entire fabric of our institutions is shaken to its base, and men of character, energy and executive ability, and possessed of the popular confidence, are demanded to lead the great movement for the redemption of our national unity, Mr. DOUGLAS was not to be spared; and our private reasons for lamenting the death of the individual are aggravated immeasurably by the untimely death of an invaluable popular leader. It was just at the moment that the politician was lost in the patriot, and it had become possible for the errors of a political career to be nobly atoned, that the opportunity was torn away.

The character of Mr. DOUGLAS, as the type of a class of men peculiar to this country, is deserving of careful study. Entirely self-dependent and self made, his way through the world was forced by dint of sturdy shouldering and incessant blows. His energy, directed by a mind singularly prompt and subtle, and by a courage which nothing of opposition and personal hostility could daunt, was sufficient for every emergency of his public life; indeed, its excess rather carried him beyond the limits which a prudent consultation of self-interest would have marked. Thus in his vigorous support of the Compromise Measures of 1850, he succeeded to the leadership of the Union Party, vacant through the death of WEBSTER and CLAY; and with irresistible will, urging the same movement further, he plunged the country into the half-revolution produced by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. When his party recoiled from the results of the principles involved in that measure, the momentum of Mr. DOUGLAS was too great to admit of any such reaction, and hence the origin of the Anti-Lecompton Party; and the division of the National Democratic Party last year. These political phenomena all sprung from the peculiar constitution of the mind of Mr. DOUGLAS. It is true, and no one was better advised of the fact than the deceased statesman, that he was contending throughout the Buchanan Administration not against a mere faction of his party, contending for power, but against a daring conspiracy, which contemplated the overthrow of the Government, and which pursued him with peculiar vindictiveness because he declined to lend his personal weight and popularity to the plot. But it would have been possible for a leader of different character so to have controlled the partisan elements about him by a conciliatory temper, and the maintenance of courteous relations with those whose aims and opinions varied from his own, as to have defeated the designs of the conspirators, and to have held together the Democratic Party in the North, sustained by a powerful section of the party at the South, as an effective and permanent political energy. Mr. DOUGLAS yielded to the impulse which prompted a vindictive warfare upon his late associates, and the party was sacrificed in the conflict.

It is agreeable to pass from this page of biography to a later and more honorable chapter. Mr. DOUGLAS lent invaluable aid to Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration by his prompt renunciation of party ties, and his earnest cooperation in the measures necessary for the conquest of the rebels, long before the attack on Fort Sumter had produced a corresponding change in the Democratic sentiment of the North. From that moment he labored with characteristic industry in strengthening the patriotic resolutions of the Western people; and was about to accept rank as Major-General in the army, very properly tendered him by the President, when prostrated by this mortal sickness. If, resuming our partisan uniforms, we find much to censure and object to in the political career of Mr. DOUGLAS, we can safely permit the purer light which guided his latter days, to fall upon, and mellow, and atone for the past.

In private life, and especially in social intercourse, Mr. DOUGLAS was unusually attractive. His vigorous, acute, creative intellect stimulated other minds in contact with it to abnormal activity, and his wealth of anecdote, observation and reading, rendered his conversation as amusing as it was suggestive and instructive. In his domestic relations he was peculiarly happy. A warmly affectionate nature prepared him to enjoy the society and intimacy of his children, whom he was never willing to spare from his side. The frank and confidential character of the relations between him and his amiable wife have, in the publicity of his career during the last year or two, been matters of popular remark and admiration. In every relation indeed, whether as a statesman, a citizen, a father, or a husband, the loss of Judge DOUGLAS is an incalculable one; and one the entire people will unite in deploring.

THE LOYALISTS OF VIRGINIA.—This day was fixed upon by the Northwestern Virginia Convention, which met last month at Wheeling, for the citizens of the different counties of that State, who are opposed to the ordinance of secession, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Wheeling a week hence.

It is not to be expected that the Eastern, Southeastern and Southwestern counties will act under the call, however strongly a large minority, to say the least, might desire to be represented in that body.

Probably not more than forty or fifty of the hundred and fifty counties will send delegations. But that the people of the others are intimidated from cooperating in the patriotic effort to save the Commonwealth from ruin, will not prevent the Convention from acting in behalf of loyal citizens in every part of the State, should the sentiment of its members favor action to embrace its entire Territorial limits.

The present call secures an entire equality of representation. Each county is entitled to double the number of delegates that it has members of the lower House of the Legislature; and, in addition, all members of the House of Delegates who sympathize with the call are entitled to seats as members of the Convention.

The sentiment of the body will probably be divided, one party advocating a separation of the State, following the line of the Alleghanies or the Blue Ridge, and the other favoring a reorganization of the State Government, proceeding upon the theory that the Richmond authorities, by their treasonable and extra-Constitutional action, have abdicated their powers, thus leaving the people to act at once in organizing a Provisional Government under the auspices of the Federal authorities. In any event, the action of the Convention will be of vast importance to the interests of the State.

Fortifications of the Insurgents—Ought they to be Attacked?

We found occasion, some two months since, to allude to the first great military blunder of Mr. President DAVIS, when he strengthened the army hastily collected for the investment of Fort Pickens, and undertook to reduce a work of great strength, and which was certain to lead to the rapid exhaustion of his resources, and the discouragement of his men, by the delay and exposure incident to the unnecessary enterprise. It now appears plain, even to the blind eyes of the disunionists themselves, that it requires five men to attack, for every man engaged in the defence, of that position; and, we might add for their benefit, that after they shall have succeeded in reducing Fort Pickens—admitting their ultimate success—and taken possession of Santa Rosa Island, it will have proved to be a barren victory. The Southern Confederates have no more use for Fort Pickens, or for the Navy-yard near Pensacola, than they have for the possession of Cronstadt or Gibraltar.

When JEFFERSON DAVIS engaged in his hopeless enterprise on the shores of Pensacola Bay, he surrendered, we think, the only chance he could ever again hope to have, of bringing his dangerous undertaking to a successful issue. That chance might have been found in a sudden seizure of all the Southern telegraphs and railways, and the stoppage of the mails; and a simultaneous advance from the Gulf, with all the troops the Southern railroads could carry; bringing with him all the forces there collected, and partially disciplined, at Pensacola, at Savannah, and at Charleston—passing through North Carolina and Virginia, with treason's colors flying—enlisting the Wises, the Pryors, the Mortons and Montagues to harangue the Virginia military—seizing all the Potomac steamers, and, crossing below Washington, taking the Capital in the rear with one division of his army, while another, in possession of the railroad, made a triumphal entry into Baltimore, and uniting with the roused up Secessionists there, precipitated Maryland into open rebellion. Had this been the policy, instead of wasting many weeks of precious time in the capture of two forts, without strategic value to him, but a certain source of additional expense when captured, the boast, now happily idle, that a Southern army would share the rich spoils of Philadelphia and New-York, might not then have been a vain one.

The country has cause for thankfulness that the talents required to inaugurate a wicked conspiracy, are unequal to the task of planning a great campaign.

We allude to this error of the insurgent President and commander, as an apt warning to our own military leaders, to beware how they sit down before camps skillfully intrenched, until they have made sure, by abundant reconnoissances, that they present some very vulnerable front, or that their reduction is clearly indispensable to a successful advance. The field of operations in Virginia spreads over so wide a surface, that it is wholly impossible for the rebels, with their limited resources, to block all the ways along which troops may march, by establishing fortified posts of such strength that it would be dangerous for the army of rescue to pass them by with impunity.

In this view, we trust there will be no landing made to carry the batteries at Sewall's Point, as preliminary to a march on Norfolk. The troops now collected, and the batteries established at Norfolk, and in the surrounding and widely scattered advanced works, are, just in those places, quite out of the way of doing harm. Our blockading vessels may steam past them all without being touched by their distant shot. There let them remain, then, for the present, quiet, and though threatened, undisturbed. There let the ten thousand men now in and about Norfolk, continue their martial exercises and vigilance as long as they may choose to remain. In the meantime, a concerted advance is to be made upon Richmond; and this large and costly force, while it stands idly watching and guarding the useless cannon and worthless spoils seized at Norfolk, can take no active part in resisting that advance.

Now, the force which Gen. BUTLER has very prudently landed at Newport News, and is intrenching itself there, seems to point to an approaching movement along the old road from Hampton, through Yorktown and Williamsburgh—between the York and James Rivers—towards Richmond; there, doubtless, to cooperate with the army now encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria, and destined to advance on the same centre. Doubtless, Gen. BUTLER will be in the possession of much information which we have not; yet there are facts of which we are possibly better cognizant than either he or any of his officers.

On the strength of these facts, we venture to suggest that the attention of the Virginian authorities has, for several months, been particularly addressed to the work of fortifying the peninsula which marked the progress of Lord CORNWALLIS when retreating before WASHINGTON'S command,—the peninsula lying between the deep and broad waters of the James and the York Rivers.

Before the American army could assail the hastily constructed British intrenchments at Yorktown, they and our revolutionary allies had placed about one hundred heavy guns in position, and were at last obliged to carry the outworks, with great loss, by storming parties. We have understood that the Virginia authorities, in view of the very service on which Gen. BUTLER has now entered, early this Spring engaged a civil engineer—as much characterized by the cautious slowness of his movements, as by the mature study which he gives to his plans—to prepare defensive works on this line. We do not doubt, therefore, that the advancing army, if it really moves along this peninsula, will find its own progress, as well as that of the cooperating vessels, impeded by batteries on shore, and well-garrisoned redoubts and other earthworks, with strong profiles, at every available inland site from Yorktown to Richmond.

Now, we take the liberty to suggest that to invest or assault such positions will be too slow and expensive an operation for the objects in view. We would say to the General, therefore, if we might venture to give an opinion on that point, that there are more roads leading from Hampton to Richmond than the one which passes through Yorktown and Williamsburgh; and we would call his attention, particularly, to the lines *on the south side of James River*. While securing his position at Newport News Point, a reconnoissance might be advantageously made of the best point for landing and intrenching troops on the Southern shore, in the deep bend of Burrell's Bay, so as to establish there a base for operations on Petersburgh, and the whole system of railroad connections south of Richmond.

By this move, all the forces garrisoning the intrenchments between the York and James Rivers will be left aside. By a corresponding movement to the south side of James River, *west of Richmond*, as the army from Washington advances, the intrenchments which will assuredly be thrown up to cover Richmond, may be avoided, and, what ought to be, if it is possible to obtain such a result, the great object to be attained in this campaign—the defeat of the insurgents without a general battle—accomplished

There are three bridges across James River, between Richmond and Lynchburgh, beside the two at each of those places. The river is not fordable, even in low water, but it can be promptly crossed on temporary bridges almost everywhere. The country is but sparsely peopled, excepting down in the immediate valley, on either side; and if the power now collecting at Manassas Junction should be compelled to fall back on Richmond, as we think it soon will be, no force can be collected, of which we have any knowledge, to dispute the passage of 20,000 men to the south side of James River—there to coöperate on the west, with Gen. BUTLER'S command on the east, of Richmond, in holding all the railroad lines, and guarding the passages of the James, which, for many miles above and below Richmond, would be impracticable in the face of a strong and vigilant enemy.

We believe that, by avoiding the bloody work required to take the fortified positions by which the advance on Richmond from the north will be found to be defended, two divisions of the Federal Army crossing thus to the south side of James River, will be able to hem in and speedily reduce the concentrated lines of Virginia and the further South, now living on her territory and eating out her substance. The country south of James River, opposite and above Richmond, is nowhere very productive, excepting along the river and creek bottoms. But it is generally open, and everywhere of easy access for an army. The country roads are but little improved, and quite rough, but dry, and altogether practicable for artillery and baggage trains.

By the general movements at which we venture to hint, we think that a great and bloody battle before Richmond might be avoided, and the insurgent army of mingled conspirators, inexperienced youths, and misguided, but earnest patriots, forced to capitulate and submit to the paternal and merciful authority of their forsaken and injured National Government.

While such is the humane policy which we hope soon to see our military commanders in a position to pursue, we are not without the general apprehension that a fruitless, though bloody conflict, may be precipitated at the nearer point where the Southern forces seem now to be rapidly assembling—the junction of the Manassas Gap with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—for the purpose of covering the rear of the force still occupying its isolated position in the deep ravines around Harper's Ferry.

A New Plan for Replenishing their Treasury.

The States composing the C. S. A. are poor and already burthened with debts beyond their ability to pay. The Treasury of the Confederacy is empty. The plunder of mints and sub-treasuries is quite exhausted. Forced loans, irredeemable bank issues, and equally irredeemable shinplasters, have given out. Utterly without the present means of raising the necessary millions to sustain rebellion, despairing of its credit abroad, and knowing that the people have neither the ability nor the will to bear increased taxation, the "Southern Confederacy" has hit upon a notable plan to replenish its exhausted finances and furnish itself with the sinews of war. The plan was concocted in secret session, and is being carefully promulgated through popular speeches and the Press. These, however, do not broach the subject boldly, but feel their way cautiously, noting with anxiety the effect upon the popular sense. In this, as in all other emergencies in the South, the everlasting cotton-plant is the El Dorado, the California mines, the Alladin's lamp, the philosopher's stone, that is to bring to the Confederate Treasury untold millions of solid gold. Six weeks ago a duty on exports of cotton was to supply every want, but the presence of American cruisers along the Southern coasts prevented exportation, and the slate and pencil demonstration vanished into air.

The great financial plan for the present is for the planters to sell their cotton to the Government, receiving in payment the bonds and Treasury notes of the C. S. A., the Government to dispose of it to the cotton consumers of the world for gold, and use the gold for the support of the Government, the payment of Government officials and the sustenance of the Confederate armies. The sale is to be strictly voluntary of course. The patriotism of the planter is the motive that will hurry him to the Government warehouses to exchange his bales for Government scrip, redeemable at some remote period of the future, and bearing an interest of eight per cent.

This would be all very well were it not for certain hard and unpleasant facts standing in the way—facts which even patriotism cannot change or ignore. The raising of cotton costs money. The planter, however he may be filled with patriotism, must nevertheless eat. His laborers, slaves though they be, must eat, and all must be clothed. These are absolute adjuncts to the cotton culture, necessities older and stronger with the planter than the necessity for money on the part of the Rebel Government. Now, cotton is a great thing, but it cannot be eaten. The planters' storehouse may be full of bales, but if he lacks bread and meat, he will be hungry, and his slaves will be hungry—in fact they may all starve together. Government scrip may be all well in its way, but it cannot be eaten. The planter's pocket-book may be plethoric with engraved certificates of Confederate stock, and yet he may go to bed hungry o'nights. With an empty treasury and exploded credit, Government promises are no better than broken bank-notes, or corporation shin-plasters. Eight or ten per cent. interest is comforting, provided the debtor pays promptly; but if he does not pay at all, it is no better than the east wind.

The cotton planter of the South is poor and in debt; and be it that the assessed valuation of his property is large and his debts repudiated, still the margin of profits beyond the cost of production is small, and his habits preclude the idea of his keeping beyond a small supply of cash on hand. The proceeds of his crop are used in advance, and he lives for the present on the anticipated sales of the future. Under such circumstances he cannot dispose of his cotton to the Government on the terms proposed. He must have ready pay—cash, or something convertible into cash. Government Stocks will not answer. They are too unsubstantial to eat, and of too doubtful value to be sold. Should a foreign market, by any happy chance, be opened, he may sell his cotton, if he has it, for British gold; but no market will ever open to his Confederate certificates.

And another difficulty stands in the way. When the C. S. A. shall have purchased all the cotton and paid for it in stocks, they will find no chance to dispose of it. A blockading squadron in front of every harbor will lock them out from the ocean. If a cargo steals out occasionally, it will be at a hazard that will leave small profits beyond enhanced freights, and the return will be as perilous as the outgo. Soldiers, no more than planters, can eat cotton. Government officials cannot eat it. All may starve together, in sight of millions of bales piled around them.

But if the ocean shall be free to the commerce of the South in respect to cotton, what then? The millions demanded by the war, will more than exhaust the prices received, leaving the principal and the interest of the purchase unpaid. Thus the Government will be sustained, the army clothed and fed by the ruin and starvation of the planter and his negroes. This scheme, like those which have preceded it, will have to be abandoned. The rebel Government must come down to the standard of solid coin wherewith to procure supplies for its armies, or disband them at last.

The French Press and the Government.

The favorable light in which the French Government looks at the policy adopted by the North, in the suppression of the Southern rebellion, and the offers made by M. THOUVENEL, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to aid us in putting it down, must in great part, at least, be attributed to the efforts of the French Press and of French writers. Since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the Parisian journals, served by intelligent correspondents at New-York, have taken a lively interest in our affairs, an interest which the existence of a French Republican Club in this City has contributed to increase. Though engrossed by the great question of the temporality of the Pope, and by the important privileges granted by the Emperor to the legislative body in November last, they have, from time to time, published articles on American questions as remarkable for the correctness of their statements as for the elevation of their sentiments and their abhorrence of Slavery. Many of them, and most particularly the *Journal des Débats*, hailed the election of Mr. LINCOLN as a return to the pure and noble policy of WASHINGTON, and as an era of regeneration for the United States. Prepared as public opinion was beforehand, it is no wonder that the news of the Southern rebellion has found the French Government ill-disposed towards the disturbers of our public peace and prosperity.

Another cause, which has its source in a peculiarity of the French mind, has contributed to produce this result. Right or wrong, the French nation has, since the revolution of 1789, believed itself responsible for the wrongs suffered by classes, communities or nations, and not satisfied with contending against them through the powerful agency of her literature and Press, she has more than once attempted to suppress them through the mighty interference of her army. In justice to her let it be said that, whatever her errors and mistakes be, she has seldom, if ever, been culpable of contempt or indifference towards the sacred rights of humanity and justice. There is hardly a European people to whom these rights have been denied, which has not felt the beneficent influence of her mediation, and it is only necessary to remember the reconstruction of the Kingdoms of Belgium and Italy, and to look at her actual efforts in securing the autonomy of Poland, to rest assured of the correctness of this appreciation. If to this we add the well-known proclivity of the French mind for inductive reasoning, its love of abstraction and logical conclusion, and the legitimate influence the Parisian Press has assumed in the discussion of foreign affairs since the campaign of Italy, we need not be surprised at the answer made by M. THOUVENEL to Mr. SANDFORD, that *he would be glad if he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion.* It was contained beforehand in the course public opinion had taken in relation to our national disturbances, and in their utter denunciation of the Southern rebellion.

The Habeas Corpus Case

We publish to-day the opinion of Judge TANEY in the Merryman case, thus giving him the benefit of a judicial answer to our strictures upon his course in relation to that matter. We see nothing in that opinion to induce us to change our views. *Inter arma silent leges* is an ancient maxim, familiar to every lawyer, and is in itself a sufficient reply to the ponderous learning of the Judge.

If more were necessary, we might add that the Constitution never contemplated a state of things such as now exists in these United States. It was framed for the absence of attempted revolution, of armed rebellion against the Government, and for the overthrow of the Constitution itself. It contemplated only a condition of peace, leaving the exigencies of war to the necessities of the occasion, to the higher law of instinct and self-preservation. The learning, therefore, of this opinion is thrown away, for it has no application to the circumstances under which Gen. CADWALLADER was required to act. However plausible the reasoning of the Judge, prompted by his sympathies, may be, yet practical common sense will detect the fallacy of all attempts to bend the Constitution so as to control the hard and stern necessities of war.

ANOTHER "UPRISING."—One of those singular oscillations in the Lakes, which have been observed occasionally from the time of the explorations of the Jesuit fathers, is reported as having occurred in Lake Michigan last week. Throughout the whole day the waters continued to ebb and flow at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, reaching the extreme elevation of thirty-six inches above the usual water-mark! It would have been congenial with the intellectual habits of our forefathers, (fond of seeing subtle affinities between the phenomena of nature and the fates and fortunes of men,) to look on this "uprising"

an analogue of our great patriotic uprising—the waters pulsating in sympathetic response to the profound spontaneous upsurging from the deeps of the National heart. But the recollection of a paper on this phenomenon which we heard read by one of the savans at the Scientific Congress last Summer, and which proved the existence of "a lunar tidal wave on Lake Michigan," snatches away from our modern imagination what might form the basis of a very pretty piece of mythus.

DEATH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The telegraph brings us the sad news that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is no more. He died at his residence in Chicago yesterday morning. Connected as he has been with events which for the last few years have been and still are shaping the destinies of this country, his name will have a prominent place in history. The measures which he in the main originated, and to which his earnest advocacy and support were given, may be regarded as lying at the foundation of our present complications, and it is greatly to be regretted that he could not have been spared to take part in the struggle in the origin of which he was so prominent an actor, and to the successful issue of which his energy and conceded ability might have contributed so much.

Mr. DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, in Rutland County, Vt., on the 23d of April, 1813. His father, who was a physician of some eminence, died when his son, STEPHEN A., was but two months old, leaving but a small patrimony for the support of his widow and family. At the age of fifteen, having acquired a fair common school education, he left his home with the view of earning his own living, and apprenticed himself to the trade of cabinet-making. He worked at this business for a year and a half, when he was compelled to leave it on account of ill health. He was then a student in the Brandon Academy for a year; his mother having married a gentleman residing in Canandaigua, to which place he removed with her and entered the academy at that place as a student, in which he continued until 1833. Having adopted the law as a profession, he pursued legal studies in the office of the Messrs. HUBBELL during his academic career.

In the Spring of 1833 he emigrated to the West, to carve out for himself a fortune and an honorable name. Sickness and journeying exhausted his finances, so that when he arrived at Winchester, in Illinois, the place of his destination, he found himself in possession of only a small amount of clothing, and 37½ cents in money, all told. Three days of service as clerk to an auctioneer, augmented his fortune to the extent of $6. And a school of forty scholars, at $3 per quarter, which immediately followed, was the beginning of a career which found no pause in its advancement, to the hour of his death. He was licensed to practice as an attorney and counselor, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in March, 1834. His success at the bar may be inferred from the fact, that within a year from his admission, he was elected by the Legislature to the office of Attorney-General of the State, while yet under the age of 22 years. Subsequently, and before his advent to the Congress of the United States, he was successively a member of the Legislature, Register of the Land Office, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He was nominated for Congress, in 1837, and defeated by a majority of five votes. In 1843, he was elected to that office by a majority of 400. He was reelected in 1844, by a majority of 1,900, and again in 1846, by a majority of over 3 000. He was first elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1847. Since which time to his death, he has occupied that position.

Mr. DOUGLAS' career in the Congress of the United States has been an active and conspicuous one, and sustained by great energy and very marked ability. In the House he was an active and efficient supporter of the claim of the United States, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, to the whole of Oregon up to the line of 54° 40'. He proposed to give notice to terminate the treaty with England for the joint occupancy of that territory, and to maintain possession of it if need by military force. He advocated the policy of placing the country in a state of preparation for the eventualities of a war that might follow, and it was on this occasion that he uttered the celebrated speech which concluded with the memorable words: "If to maintain our just rights we must have war, let us be prepared to drive Great Britain with the last vestiges of royal authority from the continent of North America, and make the United States a ocean-bound Republic." He denied the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a system of internal improvements, and opposed all appropriations for that purpose. He reported and secured the passage of the law extending the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction over the great chain of Northern lakes. He was an earnest advocate for the annexation of Texas. As Chairman of the House Committee on Territories in 1846, and after the treaty for that object had failed, he reported the joint resolutions declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, which were subsequently adopted. He supported with great vigor the administration of President POLK in the war with Mexico. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee of the House, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and carried through the bills to organize the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New-Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska and Washington, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of Iowa, Minnesota, Califoraia, Wisconsin and Oregon.

His opinions on the subject of Slavery were promulgated at an early period of his Congressional career. In most of the questions affecting the interest of that institution, he stood with the South, and for a long time was the peculiar champion and favorite of the Southern Democracy. He opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" in 1847, while a member of the House, mainly on the ground that the people, and not Congress, had the constitutional right to determine for themselves the *status* of Slavery in the Territories; and he afterwards opposed it in the Senate for the same reason, when it was offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In 1848, he proposed, as an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line west to the Pacific, with the like effect of its original passage in 1820, excluding Slavery from all territory north of parallel 36° 30', and by implication surrendering to it all south of that line. The discussions on the subject of this amendment, in which Mr. DOUGLAS took a prominent part, were earnest, and often bitter and personal, the Southern Senators being unanimous in its favor, and it was carried in the Senate by the vote of every Senator from south of Mason and Dixon's line, aided by a few from the Free States. The "Wilmot Proviso" was defeated in the Senate by the solidarity of the South; and "Missouri Compromise extension" was defeated in the House by an almost equal solidarity on the part of the North. From the discussions upon these questions and the peculiarity of the votes upon them, grew the tremendous agitation of '49-'50, on the subject of Slavery. The compromise measures of the latter year, in the passage of which, Mr. DOUGLAS took a prominent part, quieted in a great measure that agitation, and the excitement to a great extent subsided. The support of these measures created a bitter opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS in his own State. On his return to Chicago in 1850, he addressed an immense gathering of the people, in defence of his course, in one of the ablest speeches he ever made. In 1852 he was a candidate for nomination to the Presidency before the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, but was defeated by Gen. PIERCE.

During the session of 1853-'54, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he reported the celebrated "Kansas Nebraska bill," which practically annihilated existing parties, and organized them anew upon issues which have since shaken the Republic to its centre. The repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," which opened all the national domain to Slavery, roused the Anti-Slavery sentiment through all the North, and arrayed the two sections of the Union in bitter hostility against each other. The lines were drawn as distinctly in Congress as out of it. The Democrats from the Free States, who voted in favor of the bill, went down before the Anti-Slavery sentiment of their constituents, and the few Southern men who voted against it were crushed by the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South.

Whether right or wrong in his opinions on the subject of "popular sovereignty," Mr. DOUGLAS, from the time that he made up his mind to adopt them as a fundamental axiom of his political creed, is entitled to the credit of consistency in their support. Though his report in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise, and his advocacy of that measure seemed to be, and in fact was, for the time, an abandonment of his favorite theory; yet he soon returned to it again, and ever after maintained it at whatever hazard of position or influence. In 1857-8, when Mr. BUCHANAN, supported by the Democratic party, sought to compel the people of Kansas to accept a constitution against their wishes, and to force Slavery upon them under their solemn protest, he swung boldly into opposition, and planting himself upon what he regarded as a great principle, defied the power of the Administration, and jeoparded his political fortunes by denouncing and voting against that constitution, because it was not the deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will.

In 1856, Mr. DOUGLAS was again a candidate before the Democratic National Convention, for the nomination to the Presidency, but was defeated by Mr. BUCHANAN.

His course in relation to the measures referred to, had seriously damaged his popularity at home, and as his Senatorial term drew towards its close, the opposition in his own State grew so formidable as to endanger his reelection. In view of this, he returned to Illinois to canvass the State in one of the most memorable political campaigns known to the history of the country. In this canvass he encountered the power and influence of the Federal Administration combined with the strength of the Republican Party. His opponent, able and eloquent as himself, was ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. It was this campaign which placed the latter so prominently before the American people, and made him the candidate of the Republican Party of 1860, and the President of the United States. The personal popularity of Mr. DOUGLAS, and the skill and energy with which he conducted the canvass, saved him, though the popular vote was in the aggregate against him; yet a sufficient number of members of the Legislature were elected to return him to his seat in the Senate at the following sessions. During all the discussion of that celebrated canvass, Mr. DOUGLAS steadily defended his favorite theory of popular sovereignty, and subsequently in Congress in 1859, when assailed by some of the ablest Democratic Senators, he made the most powerful argument on that side of the question ever made in the Senate.

His opposition to the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration on the Kansas question cost him the support of the Southern and of a large portion of the Northern Democracy, who were quite as bitter in their opposition to him as were the Republicans themselves. This opposition, together with the firmness of his Northern friends in his favor, broke up the Charleston Convention of 1860, before which he was a candidate, without affecting a nomination, and hopelessly divided the Democratic Party. He was subsequently nominated for the Presidency at Baltimore, but the disruption of the Democracy and the overwhelming strength of the Republican Party, rendered his defeat inevitable. He carried but one State and a fraction of another in the election which followed.

When our present complications commenced, Mr. DOUGLAS took his stand frankly and firmly on the side of the Union, and has been among its consistent and able defenders. Secession met with no favor at his hands. His position has been for the Union, and the whole Union—to be maintained at every hazard and whatever cost.

Mr. DOUGLAS was one of the peculiar men of the times; a remarkable illustration of what self-reliance and a faith in his ability to shape and control his own destiny will enable a man to accomplish. Of strong, vigorous intellect; of indomitable will and unflinching courage, he pursued his purposes with an energy that never faltered. He was not remarkable for elegance of taste or refinement of style in his oratory, but he was ready, prompt, clear, and especially straightforward and direct in his manner of discussion, with a boldness and grasp of thought that made him always master of his subject. He never spared an opponent, out of courtesy, to the hazard of the purpose he sought to accomplish, and never paused in the use of a weapon that would insure success. He was open, frank and generous in his friendships, though somewhat bitter and vindictive in his enmities.

His death, at this time, may be regarded as a national calamity;—for whatever his political faults, or his errors as a statesman may have been, (and we are among those who believe they were great,) his peculiar relations and exalted position, his firm and manly support of the Union, would have made his name a tower of strength. His services in the Senate and his influence in favor of the right, can, in these perilous times, be ill spared by the nation.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

His Remains to be taken to Washington.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

Senator DOUGLAS died at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. DOUGLAS, Dr. MILLER, Mrs. CUTTS; J. MADISON CUTTS, Jr., of Washington; D. P. RHODES of Cleveland; Dr. MCVICKAR, SPENCER C. BENHAM, and Dr. HAY, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday, to Washington.

THE NEWS IN CANANDAGUA.

CANANDAGUA, Monday, June 3

Tidings of the death of Judge DOUGLAS fills the hearts of our citizens with sorrow. Our bells are tolling and the flags at half-mast, draped in mourning.

A splendid flagstaff was raised in front of the Town House amid the cheers of the people, to day, and it now bears a flag in mourning, at half mast, out of respect to Judge DOUGLAS. He (DOUGLAS) was educated here, and is remembered by many of our citizens. A fine portrait of him occupies a prominent position in our County Court room.

Mrs. J. N. GRANGER, the only sister of Judge DOUGLAS, while on her way to the depot at Clifton Springs, to take the train for Chicago on Saturday last, was thrown from her carriage, and was injured, and barely escaped with her life.

The mother of Judge DOUGLAS, who resides at Clifton Springs, is overwhelmed with grief at the death of her only son.

THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

The intelligence of the death of Senator DOUGLAS causes deep grief here. Flags are flying from the Capitol and other places, at half mast, as a mark of respect to his memory.

THE NEWS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 3.

On the publication of the news of the death of Senator DOUGLAS most of the flags throughout the city were lowered to half mast and the bells tolled.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held in their hall last evening.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS being announced by the presiding officer, Mr PURDY, with appropriate remarks, a Committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. After a protracted session, and eloquent addresses by Messrs. CLINTON, KENNEDY and others, a series of resolutions was reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Destructive Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 3.

A fire, yesterday, P. M., nearly destroyed the Oswego Cotton Mills. Loss estimated, $30,000 on the building, machinery and stock. There is the following insurance: Northwestern, of Oswego, $75,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Phœnix Hartford, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Western, of Massachusetts, and Atlantic, of Providence, $2,000.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Disposition of Traitors and their Estates—Provisions of the Constitution—No Law of Attainder—The Power of Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

There has been a good deal of loose speculation indulged by the Press as to the disposition which it will be proper to make of the traitors and their estates when the Southern country shall be reduced to obedience to the laws. Leading journals have not hesitated to suggest that the estates of the secession leaders be confiscated, and while some favor a general partition of them among the soldiers employed to suppress the rebellion, on the old feudal principle, others insist that the forfeited property should be taken possession of by the Government, in order to indemnify the Treasury for its heavy outlays in carrying on the war.

These rather radical propositions all proceed upon entirely mistaken ideas of the penalties affixed to treason by the Constitutions of the Federal and State Governments. No such sweeping clauses are to be found in any of them; and, on the contrary the English common law and statutory definitions of the crime and its penalties are expressly limited by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The third section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States defines treason, and the second clause of the same section declares that

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

A clause in the sixth section of the first article declares that

"No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

In conformity with these provisions of the Constitution Congress in 1790 passed a law punishing the crime of treason, as defined in that instrument, with death, but says nothing about forfeiture of estate. For misprision of treason, that is to say, for concealing or failing to reveal a treasonable plot immediately, the penalty is imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars. (See Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 112.)

It will be observed that Congress is empowered to declare the punishment of treason, and that the statute only extends to the taking the life of the offender, but not to the forfeiture of his estate. Forfeiture might have been but was not, annexed to the office for the life-time of the criminal, when his estate would go back to his heirs. Attainder, according to old English law, worked "corruption of blood," and the legal effect of conviction was to deprive the party attainted of the power to transmit his property to his children. So severe was this rule that the children could not inherit from a grandparent or other relative because the relationship must be traced through the corrupted blood of the parent. But this harsh law has been relaxed, and by an act passed in WILLIAM IV.'s time, the forfeiture is limited to the life-time of the guilty party.

The State Constitutions have, doubtless, all followed the spirit of the Federal, in ameliorating the rigors of the English laws for the punishment of treason, as they existed when the American Colonies became independent States. Judge TUCKER, of Virginia, in his notes upon *Blackstone*, says—page 388:

"Confiscations and forfeitures, in case of conviction for treason or felony, may be regarded as abolished in this country so far as relates to the recompense to be made to the State, or the United States."

And, again:

"But so far as they may relate to the offender himself, the loss of estate seems to be an immediate consequence of the attainder; but, instead of the forfeiture going, as heretofore, to the Common wealth the estate is to vest, as if the offender died intestate."

In a note at the end of the same chapter, page 389, he says:

"Whenever any person shall happen to be attainted, convicted or outlawed, of any treason, misprision of treason, murder, or felony whatsoever, there shall in no case be a forfeiture to the Commonwealth, of dower, or of lands, slaves, or personal estate, but the same shall descend and pass in like manner, as is by law directed in case of persons dying intestate; nor shall any attainder work a corruption of blood, any law or usage to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding."

Some severe laws against treason have recently been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, while in the act of plotting treason against the United States. These laws may be turned against their authors by the loyal and patriotic inhabitants, when they shall inaugurate a Government subordinate to that of the Union. But even these new laws against treason cannot exceed the limits of constitutional authority, which forbids acts of attainder.

It is therefore clear that no such sweeping confiscations can take place as seems to be contemplated, and in fact, no confiscation whatever, either under Federal or State laws. Traitors may be hanged, but their estates will descend unimpaired to their heirs. Parties convicted of the minor offence of *misprision* of treason, or concealing treasonable plots, may be imprisoned and fined $1,000, but this is the extent of the forfeiture. No fine can, by law, be inflicted on a man condemned to be hanged. This thing would be absurd in itself, and there is no provision for it.

Notwithstanding these constitutional and legal obstacles to the confiscation of estates, there can be little doubt that the effects of the rebellion will be to banish a large portion of the most wealthy people of the South, and to cause their estates to go into other hands, unless they manage to make terms with the Government, on condition of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. This is the general result of unsuccessful rebellions, and it may be hoped that, so far as the great mass are concerned, such will be the end of this. Any different supposition must assume that the American people in the latter half of the Nineteenth century are more bloodthirsty than their English ancestors were in the Seventeenth. The distinguished conspirators who have fomented rebellion and revolution, in order to gratify their ambitious schemes, must be held to a rigid accountability, and they should only be permitted to escape the gallows by betaking themselves to flight beyond the borders of the Union. The masses of the Southern people whom they have deluded into rebellion are to be pitied. They are not traitors in any just sense of the word, but citizens in rebellion from a mistaken idea of what patriotism and duty demand of them as freemen. No statesman or philosopher will hold the mass of those in rebellion to the high moral responsibility which attaches to their leaders, or inflict upon them the extreme penalty of the violated law.

It is highly probable that the overthrow of the Secessionists will cause a general stampede of those who have been most active in heading the rebellion; and that the great slaveholders of Virginia, in particular, will feel constrained by a regard for their personal safety, and for the preservation of their slave property, to get a good deal further South. In this way Virginia is in a fair way to get rid of a large portion of her slave population, even if the Government may not be driven by the necessities of State, to abolish the whole system. Such a measure, I need not say, would stand on a footing entirely different from that of confiscations under the law of treason.

OBSERVER

Amusements.

The patriotic concert at Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT'S, No. 222 Madison-avenue, to which we made reference in yesterday's paper, will take place on Thursday evening, instead of Tuesday, as erroneously stated. Some of our best families have interested themselves in this affair, which promises to be one of the most fashionable and agreeable of the season.

Accident to E. C. Delavan.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

E. C DELAVAN, while passing along Broadway this afternoon, was knocked down by a platform which fell suddenly. He was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay to the London Times.

SAN DOMINGO ANNEXED TO SPAIN.

Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 1-2@91 5-8.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Friday, May 31, *Via* Sackville, N. B., Sunday, June 2.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on Tuesday, the 21st of May, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *America* at Halifax.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th of May.

The political news by the *Prince Albert* is unimportant.

The decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain has been signed by Queen ISABELLA.

It had been announced that the French troops would leave Syria.

The Belgian Chambers had voted for the treaty of commerce with France.

An amendment to the Budget will be moved on the 23d, to the effect that the Committee be instructed to divide the Customs and Revenue bill, that each may be separately treated.

The Postmaster-General has published a notice that the Galway contract has terminated.

Mr. CLAY, the American Minister to Russia, writes to the London *Times* on the American struggle in brief and decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down the rebel citizens. England's interest is to stand by the Union. He inquires whether England can afford to offend the United States, and if England is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to venture to sow seeds of revenge? He concludes that England is the natural ally of the United States.

The *Independence Belge* states that Lord COWLEY has protested against the right of isolated intervention in Syria, claimed by the French Ministry. A fleet is expected to sail on the 22d for Beyrout, to bring the French army home.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies veto unanimously the new treaty of commerce with France.

The Spanish Government has resolved to accept the cession of San Domingo.

One hundred thousand ducats, destined to pay the rescitionary bonds, and a large depôt of plunder, had been seized in the Neapolitan Provinces.

Negotiations were still pending respecting the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, and Denmark, though preparing for war, retained hopes of a peaceful arrangement.

The Empress of Austria has arrived at Trieste.

The Bombay mail of the 27th ult., and from Calcutta 19th, have been received. The news is unimportant. There was much activity in the cotton interest. Common cotton was advancing. The import market was dull, and freights less firm.

India was quiet. The native troops were destined to gradually become irregular.

Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the two days, including Monday, were 14,000 bales, 9,000 of which were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady, and with more tone.

CONSOLS, 91¼@91¾, for Money, and 91¼@91⅞ for Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest quotations were for Illinois Central Shares, at 38¾@38 discount. Erie Shares at 21¾@22¼.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report WHEAT quiet but steady; Red 12s.@12s 10d.; White Western 13s.@13s. 6d. White Baltimore 13s. 9d.@14s. 6d. FLOUR quiet but steady; Ohio 29s.@31s. CORN dull; Mixed 34s.@34s. 3d.; White 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK firm; no stock of American; Sambro, 55s. 6d@57s 6d. LARD heavy at 52s.@56s. for common to prime.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 50s. RESIN steady; common, 6s. 6d@6s 9d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet at 30s. for Pots and Pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.

COFFEE firm. SUGAR dull and slightly lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 50s.

Other articles unchanged and quiet in both markets, owing to the holidays; no sales of importance to report.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NOTICE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish Engine Company No. 39 with a fire alarm telegraph, was referred to the Fire Department.

Councilman LENT offered the following complimentary resolution, referring to the Seventh Regiment:

Whereas, The officers and men of the gallant Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., noted for the alacrity with which they always respond to the calls of duty, after having nobly and successfully aided in accomplishing the task of opening the way to, and protecting the Capital of the nation, whilst in imminent danger of armed traitors who beleaguered it on every side, have just returned to our City, of which, both as a military organization and as distinguished and patriotic citizens, they have enjoyed a wide-spread reputation, which their soldierly demeanor, united vigilance and unflagging energy in discharging the arduous duties from which they have just returned, prove them to have so well merited; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the City of New-York welcome them back, with feelings of joy and gratitude, to our City, which feels a just pride in them, both as citizens and soldiers.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council have a copy of the foregoing resolutions suitably engrossed, and forward the same to the Regiment.

Adopted.

Councilman ORTON offered the following resolutions relating to the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence has been received in this city of the death of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois; and whereas, this Common Council fully appreciating the loss which the country has sustained by the death of one whose voice has for twenty years been heard in our National Legislature, and whose demise causes a void not easy to be filled; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council tender their earnest sympathies to the afflicted family of the distinguished statesman.

Resolved, That the flag of the City Hall be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Councilman ORTON said that the loss, at this critical juncture in the Nation's affairs, of the Hon. STEPHEN A DOUGLAS, was more than the mere loss of a politician or a statesman—the whole country would deeply feel the want of his support and counsel.

Councilman BARNEY thought that it might be truly said that upon the late Senator, among all the men of the nation at the present time, all eyes were turned. Every ear had been listening for words of counsel from his giant mind.

Councilman LENT briefly referred to the political life of the deceased, and spoke of his noble action in sustaining the Government, after failing in his aspirations.

The Board then adjourned to meet Thursday.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board held a meeting yesterday, and granted three inn-keepers' licenses, also passed a resolution to the effect that all licenses granted shall be at the uniform rate of $30 each.

Jersey City.

RUNAWAY VIVANDIERES BROUGHT BACK.—A few days since two young girls ran away from their parents in Jersey City and accompanied the Garibaldi Guards to Washington as vivandieres to the regiment. The father of one of the girls followed on after, and on Saturday last returned with the two truants. It is stated that one of the fathers Mr EBERSTEIN, has locked his daughter up, and intends to keep her in durance until her romantic ideas have vanished.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF EGGS.—A man named PETER FRITS was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having broken into the canal boat *Collier*, and stolen therefrom twelve dozen eggs. The evidence not being sufficient, he was discharged.

CRIMINALS.—Recorder MARTIN, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of May last 125 persons were brought before him on criminal charges. Of these, 48 were discharged, and the remainder were fined, imprisoned, &c.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—The triennial Ecclesiastical Convention of the Bishops inclued within the Provincial Council of New-York began its services, Archbishop HUGHES presiding, at the Cathedral in Mott-street, yesterday morning. The members of the Convention are the Bishops, McCloskey, of Albany; Timon of Buffalo; Bailey, of Newburgh; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bacon, of New-Hampshire; Fitzpatick, of Boston; and McFarland, of Hartford. There were also present Bishops Barrajas, of San Luis Potosi; Esuinosa, of Guadalajara, and two expelled prelates from Mexico. The prelates marched from the house of the Archbishop in full canonicals, escorted by the members of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. After high mass had been performed, the Council went into secret conclave, and will sit till Wednesday.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Mrs. ISABELLA ROBINSON, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, lost her pocket book on Saturday while riding in a stage, and THOMAS MCCARTY, of No. 138 Mott-street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen it. A woman named SOPHIA LEARY attempted to pick the pocket of Miss JANE CADENS, of No 128 Lexington-avenue, who was shopping at STEWART'S. She was detected and given into custody. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed both prisoners for trial.

UNWORTHY OF HIS TRUST.—Justice STEERS yesterday imprisoned a young man named THOMAS DEERING, on a charge of having embezzled various small sums of money from his employer, Mr. DAVID JONES, of No. 154 Sixth street. The accused had been intrusted with the delivery of casks of beer to Mr. JONES' customers, and latterly it transpired that he had in two or three instances collected the money therefor and appropriated it to his own purposes.

A CHILD KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JAMES H. QUANEY, a boy three years of age, who fell from the second story window of his parents' residence, No. 354 Ninth-avenue, on Saturday evening, and suffered fatal injuries. The occurrence was accidental.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN HOSPITAL PATIENT.—On Saturday evening, EDWARD COLEMAN, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, under treatment for pulmonary consumption, fell from one of the verandahs to the ground, and receive injuries which he did not long survive. No person witnessed the accident. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

AN EXPLOSION OF CHEMICALS.—An explosion occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chemical laboratory of Mr. HELVER ALVERSON, No 54 Chatham-street, by which the building was set on fire, and an aggregate damage of $250 was done. The Fire Marshal intends to investigate the matter.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the month of May the cargoes of 210 vessels were discharged at the docks in this City, viz.: Sugar and molasses, 156; naval stores, 25; dye woods, 2; iron, 4; coal, 2; guano, 4; hides and skins, 8; salt, 2, ballast, 3; fruit linseed, bone dust, coffee and cork, 4. There are now in the Atlantic Basin 19 ships, 40 barks, 20 brigs, and 10 schooners—total, 89. Of the ships 3 are loading with grain, 3 discharging cargoes, and 13 are laid up.

Of barks, 1 is loading with guano, 1 with molasses, 3 with grain, 4 discharging sugar, 39 laid up. Of brigs 1 is loading with grain, 3 with sugar, and 16 laid up. Of schooners, 4 are discharging sugar and 6 are laid up. At the Union Stores there is one ship light, 6 barks, 1 discharging sugar, 1 loading with grain, and 4 laid up. Of brigs, there are 2, both discharging sugar. Of schooners there are 2, both light. Of the above there are 4 prize vessels, brought into port by United States officers, namely: The bark *Hiawatha* and bark *Pioneer*; the schooners *Greenshaw* and *Hazard*—all loaded with cotton and tobacco. At Johnson's Dock, foot of Baltic-street, there are 2 ships, both light. At the Phœnix Yard there are 1 ship, 2 barks and 1 schooner, all light. At Woodruff & Robinson's Docks, foot of Congress-street, there are 4 ships, 2 discharging sugar; 2 barks, 1 discharging sugar; 2 brigs, 1 discharging sugar; 4 schooners, all light. The above district, extending from Atlantic-street to Red Hook Point, is under charge of Health-Officer LOTT. The upper district, extending from Atlantic-street to the Navy-yard, is under the supervision of Health Officer MCCANN. At the docks of the upper district there are 86 vessels; in the lower district 116 vessels. Total, 202.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL PREACHER.—WILLIAM BURNETT, a well-known local preacher in this city, where he has been on active duty for the last forty years, died on Sunday last of dropsy, at the advanced age of 77 years. His funeral took place yesterday from the Washington-street M. E. Church, and was largely attended. A son of deceased, belonging to the 13th Regiment at Annapolis, reached home a few hours before his death. Mr BURNETT for many years has had charge of the Bethel in Main-street, and rendered valuable service among seamen—particularly those in the Navy.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—MARY CLORE, residing on Classon, near Greene avenue, was fatally burned, Sunday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she had just lighted.

MURDER.—The Jury called to hold an inquest on the body of MICHAEL O'HALLORAN, yesterday rendered a verdict that he was killed by blows inflicted by JOHN MAHER. Coroner HORTON committed MAHER to answer.

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SOLDIERS SICK IN THE CAMP AT CAIRO.—Soldiers be warned in time! Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to keep you in perfect health. Enormous quantities are used in the British army.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVEN OLD VIRGINIA is turning out curiosities for the amusement of New Yorkers. See BARNUM'S advertisement for the latest importation from that foreign land.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair, the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.

Dr. FIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use, No 495 Broadway, New-York.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!

At JOHN N. STEARNS, No. 60 Cedar-st., Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.

DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace.

A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

MARRIED.

LORILLARD—UHLHORN.—In this City, on Monday, June 3, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., JACOB LORILLARD to FRANCES AUGUSTA, second daughter of C. F. Uhlhorn, Esq.

BERTHOLF—MERCER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., W. H. BERTHOLF to SUSAN M. MERCER, both of this City.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

HALEY—DONOVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, at St Paul's Church by Rev J. A. Schneller, JOHN HALEY, of New-York, to JULIA, second daughter of Timothy Donovan, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, June 2, ELIZA A. CLAPP wife of John P. Townsend, in the 36th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting House, in 22d-st., near 6th-av.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 2, NATHAN M. JACKSON, son of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs Sarah Jackson, No. 150 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PARSONS.—In this City, on the afternoon of Sunday 2d inst., after a short and severe illness, CATHARINE MOLVAINE, only daughter of John Edward and Mary Dumont Parsons, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 34th-st., on Tuesday 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREGORY.—On Sabbath, June 2, at the residence of her son, J. W. Benedict, Mrs. HULDAH GREGORY, aged 77 years.

The body will be taken to Bridgeport for burial.

STEPHENS.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, June 1, JOHN VAN STEPHENS, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Advent, Little Clove, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 4th inst. The friends of his family and those of his mother in law, Mrs Maria Vredenburg, are invited to attend without further notice.

STATEN.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 2, CLARA EDGERTON, wife of Joshua Staten, Esq., of Boston, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Church, of this City, aged 32 years.

SHARP.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday June 2, at his late residence, Mr. ROBERT SHARP, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. SHARP was a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this place.

☞ His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock.

DUBLOP.—In Bloomington, Ill., on Sabbath morning, May 26, MARGARET, second daughter of the late Dr. Robert Dunlop of Pushmills, County of Antrim, Ireland.

☞ Belfast and Coleraine papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 313.—June 3, 1861.

34, 69, 9, 42, 76, 1, 28, 73, 70, 66, 72, 30, 58.

KENTUCKY. CLASS 314.—June 3, 1861.

67, 55, 47, 18, 27, 32, 26, 25, 30, 57, 40, 46, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins, and can flute; understands taking care of milk and butter; has thorough knowledge of housekeeping; no objection to country; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 258 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist at washing and ironing, or will go as waitress. is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good chambermaid; is also a first-rate waitress; good disposition, and willing and obliging; her employer can be seen; no objections to country; good City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended for character and capacity; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years; call for two days at No. 322 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by a Protestant, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and fine washer and ironer. Wants immediately, a girl who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City reference required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 1st av., corner of 26th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, houseworkers, seamstresses, &c. Free of charge. Twelve girls having lived over two years in their last places, with good references; also many other nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious and capable girls want situations at moderate wages, in City or country. No fee required of employers who bring this advertisement. First class Agency, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

D ELMORE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundresser to do the housework of a small private family with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; could act as waitress or would travel with a family; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Can be seen this day at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing or as laundress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1st 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamoermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references from her last place; call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for 2 days at room No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 44 West 17th st., her former employer's, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A most respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse child's nurse, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 219 east 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; has three years' best reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable, American Protestant young woman desires a situation with a nice family in the above capacity. Would take a place as nurse and child's nurse; has no objections to travel as lady's maid; any of those places she can fill with satisfaction to her employer. Apply at No. 318 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber work and washing, or waiting, or as handress, or take care of children; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. No objections to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children and do plain sewing and embroidery; City reference given. Apply at No. 266 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objection to travel; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1203 8th-st, St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the City last 15 years in most respectable families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 244 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs; best City reference. Can be seen for a week.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she is an excellent baker, and can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 525 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as competent cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 8th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, a situation as first class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 225 10th st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook (understands all kinds of desserts and sweetmeats and dairy work,) in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 216 46th st., in the rear, near 8th av. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTAD, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the City or country, in a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 5th st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and would not object to assist in washing; has unexceptionable references for both capacities. Call at No. 119 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 26d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the City last 15 years in most respectable families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 244 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs; best City reference. Can be seen for a week.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she is an excellent baker, and can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 525 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as competent cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 8th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, a situation as first class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 225 10th st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. B. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000.

TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars the value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the following succeeding day, the 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES S. GRAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,
} Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 24, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan. 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized was	$500,000
To be the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $100,000, has been done since May 1.	
The population of Chicago is about	115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:	
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes	$900,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	200,000
Less purchased by sinking fund and cancelled	15,000— 885,000
City debt bonds outstanding	484,000
Floating debt	5 0,110
Total	$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds	202,000
Total	$4,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE sixteenth semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs.

WM. S. BOWN,
Sec. and Treas.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entire y vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and address, Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRISEMIR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free, Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st, New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st. where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

A CARD.—MRS. M. C. PRICE, PHYSICIAN, CAN be consulted medically at No 69 Amity st., corner of Amity-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. Be sure to ask for poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and ninety feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my 25 je 20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWALL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIRON M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

To RICHARD REED, Defendant. myl4-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. ROSMER, EMILY S. GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—FREDERICK HUMPHREYS against CHESTER M. FOSTER and CHARLES H. LEE. NOTICE.—In pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having demands against the firm or copartnership of F. Humphries & Co., of the City of New-York, to exhibit and present their said demands to the undersigned, the referee herein, at the office of William C. Russell, the receiver herein, No. 24 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of July 1861.

Dated, New-York, May 25, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Referee.
m38-law3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBARTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.

ap3-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. CUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin frrm disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children from sires to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT EXANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY

NON RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

ABUSE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing

IN YOUNG OR OLD,

MALE OR FEMALE,

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, Initial, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchue, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,

BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,

Below Chesnut,

Where all letters must be addressed.

Sold in New-York at wholesale by

SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.

WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,

HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,

B. A. FARNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,

And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE FOR COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."

TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. The medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END

SO MUCH DESIRED: OR NO PAY

All communications confidential.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5 20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:38, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York.]

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Nyack, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, inst, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying Timber for fifty 9-inch Gun Carriages and twenty five 11-inch Gun Carriages.

The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.

Commandant GUERT. GANSEVOORT,
In charge of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages.

	Length. Inches.	Breadth. Inches.	Thickness. Inches.
50 Lower brackets	90	24	10
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Breast transoms	90	15	9½
25 Transoms	78	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	16½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	67½	16½	9
For 25 11-inch Slides.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	8½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	8½
25 Middle transoms	86	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 3	86	16	8½
25 Front bue-ters	53½	14½	12½
25 Rear buerters	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower brackets	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	16½	7½
50 Breast tranoms	36	14	9
50 Rear transoms	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 Friction pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c.,
JUNE 4, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gunboats, including spars rigging, sails, awnings boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

EXHIBITION OF THE WHITWORTH GUN.

A specimen of the famous Whitworth rifled cannon was exhibited in front of the City Hall yesterday, and attracted much attention from military men and citizens generally. It is one of the four that arrived in the *Persia* the other day, as a present to the Government from Americans residing in England. Two more of the same kind are on their way, and it is said that loyal Americans in England have secured the monopoly for the present of all the cannon that are turned out of Mr. WHITWORTH'S manufactory. The gun exhibited yesterday is a 12 pounder, made of cast steel, nine feet in length, and weighs 1,000 pounds. After being examined by thousands of persons yesterday, it was placed in charge of Capt. WHITELY, of Governor's Island, and taken thence, where its capability will be tested to day by competent officers.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, numbering 900 men, under the command of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, are encamped at East New-York, on grounds near the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The men are all well, and the regiment have lost but one member, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay.

HOME GUARD—PALACE GARDEN.

The Home Guard will meet at Palace Garden, for the purpose of drill, and in order to receive fresh recruits for the organization.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

The excellent body of soldiers, stationed at Yorkville-park, have reached an admirable standard of drill, and are awaiting anxiously for marching orders, which they anticipate receiving during the present week. The regiment is full, and no more recruits can be taken at present.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bellevue Garden is still occupied by this regiment. They received a few cases of equipments yesterday, and will be fully supplied in a few days, when they will be prepared to receive marching orders.

THE TURNERS AT TURTLE BAY.

The commander of this regiment, Col. WEBER, is confident that they will soon depart for actual service. The men were provided with muskets yesterday, but were somewhat disappointed in not receiving rifles.

THE CAMP AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which has been encamped for several days at Throgg's Neck, yesterday occupied Fort Schuyler, Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S regiment crossing over to the Long Island shore and taking possession of the encampment at Willett's Point just vacated by the Second Maine Regiment. The condition of both regiments will be greatly benefited by the change. Col. BAKER'S men will have shelter and the conveniences of the camp, which they have been without since Friday, while the Sappers and Miners have one of the most beautiful and healthful posts on Long Island Sound. Some twenty persons belonging to the Maine Regiment, who were too ill to move when the camp broke up, have recovered, and will follow their comrades soon.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for arming and equipping the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. DONNELLY, and the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. THOMAS A. DAVIS, have been received at the above Department.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Four companies belonging to this regiment are quartered at Snedikers, Long Island; the remaining six companies are in barracks at the Newark Bay Hotel, N J. Great activity prevails and the men are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. Mr. A. V. MEEKES, of the Seventh Regiment, has accepted a Captaincy in this corps; a number of his former comrades, unwilling to remain inactive, have placed themselves under his command. Col. RIKER states that his men are all ready, and are anxiously waiting marching orders.

DISTINGUISAED ROGUES.

The photographic portraits of "JEFFERSON DAVIS, the traitor," and "JOHN B. FLOYD, the robber," were yesterday labeled and added to the collection in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Head-quarters. The compliment is well deserved.

BURNHAM'S BREECH LOADING RIFLED CANNON.

One of the "Burnham" six pounder breech loading Rifled Cannon will be exhibited in the Park, front of the City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 5th inst, from 10 to 4 o'clock. This piece of ordnance was invented by O. R. BURNHAM, Esq., of this City. It has been thoroughly tested, and its principles are now submitted to the public.

SHOT WHILE RUNNING GUARD.

Late on Sunday night, one JAMES PERNEY attempted to enter the camp of the Third Regiment stationed at the Battery. He was challenged by the sentinel, but failing to answer, was fired upon. The ball entered his leg, causing a bad wound.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Lynchburgh*, which was captured by the *Quaker City* off the Cape and sent to this port from Hampton Roads by flag-officer PRENDERGAST, arrived at Quarantine late on Sunday night, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She is from Rio Janeiro, and was bound to Richmond with a cargo of coffee.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

COLUMBIA MILLS, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.,
CAMP MANSFIELD, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

DEAR ——: At last I have the pleasure of writing to you from the enemy's soil, or at least where the enemy were quartered on the day of our evening's advance. On Friday morning at ten minutes past 1, we started on our silent march from Camp Anderson. On the Thursday evening previous, at about 9 o'clock, we received orders to unpack our knapsacks, take out all our clothing except our blankets, make them up into a bundle, and put them in one corner of our houses, to put nothing in our knapsacks but our blankets, take with us in our haversacks the rations previously dealt out to us, and each man to have his canteen filled with water. At half-past 10 came the order for every man to turn in and sleep, with all his accoutrements and musket at his side, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. Every one was in the highest glee, although none in the ranks had the remotest idea of where we were going. Various were the surmises, but most of them centered upon an attack upon Alexandria. We all turned in, and at about 1 o'clock the call came, and every man sprang up, buckled on his accoutrements, and shouldering his musket, was in line and ready to march in ten minutes. Many were the glances cast at our howitzers, still untouched and standing upon the parade-ground; many the hopes that they were to accompany us; but we were doomed to disappointment, for at ten minutes past 1 the Colonel gave the order to march, and away we started for the Long Bridge, to await further orders. The Twelfth were the first on the ground, and there we waited for about three quarters of an hour. At last, looking towards the Virginia shore, we saw a fire suddenly blaze up, about half-way down to Alexandria. At that moment the order "Forward, march" was given, and away we went, filing between two columns of the Michigan Regiments, passing the chief officers in command of the expedition, and also the detachment stationed at this end of the bridge, with their brass pieces pointing towards the Virginia end, commanding the whole length, and giving the boys a hint of what they might expect to receive from an enemy at the other end. But away we went, laughing, talking, joking softly, among ourselves, in full good humor. At last we reached the Virginia end, and still Uncle Sam's pickets stationed at intervals, and after reaching the opposite shore we found small detachments of Federal troops stationed all along for nearly a mile. Thus we marched about four miles, and finally turned into the woods on the side of the railroad track, just as a part of Sherman's Battery, with a detachment of cavalry, swept past. Here, for the first time, the boys began to grumble, as they wanted to go right on to Alexandria without stopping. But in obedience to orders, we encamped at the base of Arlington Heights as advance guard in this direction. From our position at day break we could see the Stars and Stripes floating from the flag staff at Alexandria, with only one thing to mar our joy, and that, the reception at noon of the sad intelligence of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH. It was a dearly bought joy, but the report of his death kindled in our troops an eagerness for a conflict, clearly discernible in every feature. And swiftly and softly was heard whispered from mouth to mouth, "Is ELLSWORTH dead?" The answer, "Yes," bringing to the face of the hearer the fixed look of sorrow and determination, told out too plainly that the spirit of revenge waited but for an opportunity to utter itself. At 6 P. M. we broke up our camp and marched about 1¼ miles to the Columbia Mills, where the Twelfth still remains, waiting further orders. Part of the regiment is quartered in the old cotton factory, which has not been running for 20 years, and in such a tumble-down condition that a New-York Sanitary Committee would have it razed immediately. Part are quartered in the present mills, and the rest in two or three houses in close proximity, while the Colonel has established his head-quarters at the house of the overseer. Our picket-guards are stationed for miles around, and every little while bring in somebody who is not the happy possessor of a pass. Last night I was stationed at the outer post, on the New Bridge road, and while on relief had quite a long conversation with Mr. FRASIER, a gentlemen owning property just beyond our outpost. He inquired very eagerly if we knew how long we were to remain here. I assured him I did not, at the same time asking his reason for inquiring. He said: "Because I want you to stay here until these troubles are through. When I get hold of a good thing I want to keep it. I would like that my wife and family should remain here. While your regiment is stationed here I feel perfectly safe, as you have all behaved like gentlemen; but as soon as your regiment leaves I shall send my family all to Washington. I like your Colonel very much." Some of the New-Jersey regiment have been down to the house of a man named ADDISON, and because he would not sell provisions, they took the man, demanded the keys of the house, broke some of his furniture, and because he threatened to shoot them, (after appealing to their Colonel for protection and receiving none,) they have arrested him. They next threatened to burn his house, and Mrs. ADDISON fearing violence, removed her family to the house of Mr. FRASIER, and appealed to Col BUTTERFIELD for protection. It was immediately granted. A guard of eight picked men and a Sergeant sent down and woe to the one who is found prowling about—their orders are to fire, and fire they will. It is pleasant to know that we have a Colonel who is determined to suppress all disorder, and always ready to give succor in time of need; and he may rest assured he will find plenty in the ranks of the Twelfth ready and glad to help him in his humane desire, even it may be against Northern troops. With sorrow we learn that one of the New-York Seventh's pet lambs was seen the other day frolicking about in Mr ADDISON'S strawberry bed. We see in the New-York *Herald*, the *special organ* of the New-York Seventh, that they appeared more joyful than any of the other regiments on the night of the advance. We cautiously explain it to the *Herald*, that most probably the pet lambs were full of frolic at the prospect of good *grazing*.

The Colonel paid a visit to our post yesterday, as usual, and finding an outpost a mile from the picket guard, the following conversation ensued: "Who placed you here?" "The Corporal of the guard by order of the Officer of the day, Sir." "Why do you not get in the shade—why do you get in the sun?" "Because from my position here, I command a view of the road for one mile on both sides, and the surrounding country also." "Very well," said the Colonel, "keep out of the sun and in the shade as much as possible, and remember you must take good care of yourself."

Thus you see, he is watchful of our interests, ever thinking of us. New-York need have no fear of sickness among the members of the Twelfth, for, with the fatherly care of Col BUTTERFIELD, and the services of our kind and competent surgeon, Dr. THURSTON, ably assisted by his second, Dr. WEIR, I assure you the boys will be well taken care of. Every one at present is in good health. Although the Twelfth has performed the hardest work, endured the greatest hardships, yet the regiment is the most healthy yet sent out here. The *first* to plant her foot upon Virginia soil, the Twelfth will be the last to leave it while her services are here required.

I remain, yours as ever, J. T. R.

FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., CAMP SANFORD,
HEAD QUARTERS EIGHTH REG'T N. Y. S. T.,
Thursday, May 30, 1861.

DEAR ——: Last night thirty of our company, myself included, were on picket guard, in company with twenty of our troop, with two pieces of artillery; we were picketed about a mile from the camp, at the junction of two roads, through a dense wood—one road leading to Harper's Ferry, the other somewhere into the interior of Virginia. When we got to our station, we planted our pieces and grouped ourselves around them, every man on the alert, ready for immediate action. Before settling ourselves in our station we posted ten men, five on each road as a lookout. With the exception of these ten men, we were clustered around the pieces, talking to each other in whispers; we must have been a queer looking crowd—the horses for the pieces were "laretted" back of us in the woods; the pieces commanded both roads, and our orders were, if we were attacked, to keep up a running fire towards our camp, (in case we could not hold our position,) and a worse road than the one we would have had to travel, you have never seen. There was no occasion for retreating, however. An incident occurred during the night which stirred us up a little, and brought us to our feet quite briskly. There is a company of regulars stationed somewhere in our neighborhood, who are detailed as a scouting party, and well do they fulfil the duty assigned them. They have but just returned from duty in Texas, where they have been in active service for two years. They are a splendid set of fellows—most beautifully mounted on spirited horses, and are nearly all Irish. We were all at our stations, seated quietly on the ground, when suddenly we heard the tramp of horses approaching us—at the same time we heard the hail of our sentinel—then it would have done you good to have seen our boys. They were all on their nerve and "eager for the fray," ready at their stations, as were the artillerymen at theirs. It looked as though there was work on hand, but we were again doomed to disappointment. It was a scouting party of the aforementioned "Texan Rangers," as our boys will insist on calling them, who were out on duty. Their Sergeant rode into our quarters and satisfied us that things were all right, when they all came up, and we had quite a nice time. Such little incidents as this make picket duty very pleasant.

We are now under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. The Eighth Regiment are His special body guard. All the troops here are under this command, and are known as the "Division of Eastern Virginia," whose orders are, we understand, to retake Harper's Ferry, and to occupy and hold Richmond. If that is so, (I only know it as a rumor) there is hot work in store for the boys.

There is also another rumor in camp to-day, that Gov. LATCHER has notified us to be off in ten hours, to date from 9 o'clock this morning. It is now 5 o'clock P. M., and there does not appear to be any preparation for a hasty departing. The boys are now busy cooking their supper. Our Captain has just told me that the notice to leave is true. I think that if Jeff. Davis wants us to leave here, he will have to come and show us how to do it.

CAMP MCDOWELL Friday, May 31, 1861.

You will see by the heading that the name of our camp has been changed in compliment to Gen. MCDOWELL. Nothing of any sudden movement as yet. I went over to the Sixty-ninth Regiment quarters this morning. They are busy throwing up embankments, and work very hard, and willingly. They are also engaged cutting a military road through the woods 25 feet wide, which is to lead directly from the Potomac to the different encampments. There is not another regiment in the country that have done as much hard work—or are doing as much—as the Sixty-ninth of New-York City. There are a great many joining them. A lot of men who came out with the Second Regiment, and refused to take the oath for three years, have joined them. The Thomas Francis Meagher Zouaves have also been added to their ranks. They could recruit any number of Irishmen here, but they will not have them.

This has been a splendid day, very cool, and just the kind of a day to walk around. I walked about 10 miles—go back to camp about 6 o'clock P. M. Went down the Potomac River as far as the Chain Bridge, where there are a lot of Secessionists encamped. They are well watched. While we, (myself and another of my company,) were on the tramp, we met some of the "Texan Rangers." The more I see of these men the more I become satisfied that they are uncommon good men. They are each armed with a breech loading rifle, and one of the largest sized Colt's navy revolvers. They swear, that if the opportunity offers, they will make them selves feel it. They pray for a fight with the "yellow ears," as they call them, and say they will show them what it is to fight.

We went over to Georgetown after we came from the chain bridge and had a fine time. We were called into a house by a lady who used to live in Syracuse, New-York. We staid nearly an hour, which was spent very pleasantly, and when we took our departure she presented each of us with a splendid bouquet of very choice flowers, with an invitation, if we are again in Georgetown, to call upon her with any of our New-York friends. She wears a breastpin with a likeness of Col. ELLSWORTH. These ornaments, by the way, are very extensively worn by the ladies here. It is now 9 o'clock, and tattoo is beating; I will have to close for the night.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, 1861.

Hurrah! My opinion of the courage and ability of the "Texan Rangers" has been confirmed. "Nobly did they fight and gloriously win the day." *Seventy-one of them met the Secessionists, one thousand strong,* and put them to flight. They charged through them three times, killing about 40 of them, and capturing 12 of them: 5 they brought it to our camp, and hard-looking cusses they were. The other seven, as near as I can hear, the "Rangers" were compelled to shoot. They also captured a lot of corn which was brought to our camp, this being the Head-quarters. There has been a great time in camp to-day.

ARLINGTON, June 1, 1861.

We have just been informed that some of the Fire Zouaves' sentinels were fired upon and killed last night, but that thing is getting to be quite common—so common that the first inquiry of the men when they turn out in the morning is, as to the safety of the guard of the previous night. This is a great injury to the people living around us, for it makes the boys suspicious of everybody. It is very amusing to see the boys buying bread, milk, cakes, and the like stuff from the venders who are allowed to trade in the encampment. They make those who have articles to sell, eat and drink of everything they have, before any of them will buy. The boys will not be satisfied at being told that they have eaten of everything they have; no, they must see them eat of whatever they get; and as each individual purchaser claims this right, you can well imagine that the digestive organs of each vender are in great danger of being damaged, more particularly so when they have a great many home cakes, hard-boiled eggs, sweet potatoe pies, "*hard scrabble*," *ponhase*, and such like dry stuffs for sale. The efforts they make to swallow dose after dose are very droll; that which makes it more ludicrous is that the victim and his persecutor are both in good faith. Dick and I enjoy the thing amazingly.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 2, 1861.

I see by the papers of yesterday that you are kept well advised of all our movements. We get the New-York morning papers here every evening.

There has nothing occurred through the night around our neighborhood, we have heard of as yet. The Texas troops in their engagements with the Secessionists lost three men, two missing and one they know to have been killed. One of the prisoners brought into our camp yesterday had eight charges in his musket—a bully charge that.

It is nearly 8 o'clock, at which time the mail leaves the camp, and as I wish to send this note to-day I will have to close. EUGENE.

THE IRON STEAMER PEERLESS.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 3.

The iron steamer *Peerless*, which is supposed to have been bought for the Confederate States, has been seized at Quebec, at the instance of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, United States Consul-General.

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

Decision of Chief Justice Taney.

Ex parte. JOHN MERRYMAN.—Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the City of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw Gen. Cadwalader, who had him in charge from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore County. While peaceably in his own house, with his family, he was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, arrested by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The Commander of the fort, Gen. George Cadwalader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody, to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant or order under which the prisoner was arrested was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States has been charged against him upon oath, but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this: A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order, his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in his return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it, but communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it expressly confers; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted; and it was deemed best that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers; and even in these cases the power is confined, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens, now claimed, was intended to be conferred on the President, it would, undoubtedly, be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him, and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the Army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war, was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article in the Amendments to the Constitution, immediately following the one above referred to—that is the 6th article—provides that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses, where the "life, liberty or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the third section of the second article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers, civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution, as they are expounded and adjudged by the coordinate branch of the Government to which that duty is assigned by the Constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority, if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the Executive arm. But in exercising this power he acts in subordination to judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government, for self defence in times of tumult and danger. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendments to the Constitution in express terms provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries (1st vol, 137), states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison. And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England has proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer Government than the one which they had thrown off by the Revolution. For from the earliest history of the common law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offence was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if any offence was charged which was bailable in its character, the Court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the unremitting contests between the Crown and the people of England from the time of Magna Charta were to relieve to the privilege of this writ, and they culminated with the passage of the statute of 31st Charles II, commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the Executive branch of the Government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not be legally denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violations. Until the statute of the 13th of William III, the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the King, and the influences which he exercised over them, in some cases, and partisan Judges, often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party, although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed the decision from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the King for political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles II, is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges, and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in *Blackstone's Commentaries* strikingly illustrating the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practised through the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History*, stating the circumstances which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explains concisely, but fully, all that is material to this subject.

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries* on the laws of England (3d vol, 133, 134,) says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liberty by rendering it useless. But the glory of the English law consists in clearly defining the times, the causes, and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful. This is what induces the absolute necessity of expressing upon every commitment the reason for which it is made; that the Court upon a *habeas corpus* may examine into the validity, and according to the circumstances of the case may discharge, admit to bail, or remand the prisoner.

"And yet early in the reign of Charles I the Court of King's Bench relying on some arbitrary precedents, (as I hope perhaps misunderstood,) determined that they would not, upon a *habeas corpus*, either bail or discharge a prisoner, though committed without any cause alleged, in case he was committed by the special command of the King or by the Lords of the Privy Council. This drew on a Parliamentary inquiry, and produced the Petition of Right 3 Charles I, which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman in any such manner as therein mentioned should be imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year Mr. Selden and others were committed by the Lords of the Council by order of His Majesty's special command, under a general charge of 'notable contempts, and stirring up sedition against the King and the Government,' the Judge delayed for two terms (including also a long vacation) to deliver an opinion, how or whether such a charge was bailable. And when at length they agreed that it was, they, however, annexed the condition of finding sureties for their good behaviour, which still protracted their imprisonment. The Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the same time declaring that 'if they were again remanded for that cause, perhaps the Court would not afterward grant a *habeas corpus*, being already made acquainted with the cause of the imprisonment.' But this was loudly with indignation and astonishment by every lawyer present, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whose resentment was not cooled at the distance of four and twenty years."

It is worthy of remark that the offences charged against the prisoner in this case, and relied on as a justification for his arrest and imprisonment, in their nature and character, and in the loose and vague manner in which they are stated, bear a striking resemblance to those assigned in the warrants for the arrest of Mr Selden. And yet, even at this day, the warrant was regarded as such a flagrant violation of the rights of the subject that the delay of the two terms rather to release after liberty upon the *habeas corpus* issued in his behalf excited universal indignation at the Bar. The extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History* is equally impressive and equally in point. It is in vol. 4, p. 15:

"It is a very common mistake, and not only among foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected, to suppose that this statute of Charles II. enlarged in general degree our liberties, and forms a sort of epoch in their history. But though a very beneficial enactment, and quickly remedial in many cases of illegal imprisonment, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law, no freeman could be detained in prison except upon a criminal charge or conviction, or for a civil debt. In the former case it was always in his power to demand of the Court of King's Bench a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* directed to the person detaining him in custody, by which he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner with the warrant of commitment, that the Court might judge of its sufficiency and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. It was not to be known as an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment which had indefinitely provided for in Magna Charta, (if, indeed, it were not more ancient,) that the statute of Charles II. was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the Government's lust of power, and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers, had impaired so fundamental a privilege."

While the value set upon this writ in England has been so great that the removal of the abuses which embarrassed its enjoyments have been looked upon as almost a new grant of liberty to the subject, it is not to be wondered at that the continuance of the writ thus made effective should have been the object of the most jealous care. Accordingly, no power in England short of Parliament can suspend it, or authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I quote again from Blackstone (1 Comm., 136:) "But the happiness of our Constitution is that it is not left in the Executive power to determine when the danger of the state is so great as to render this measure expedient. It is the Parliament only or legislative power that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown by suspending the *habeas corpus* for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing." And if the President of the United States may suspend the writ, then the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon him more regal and absolute power over the liberty of the citizen than the people of England have thought it safe to intrust to the Crown—a power which the Queen of England cannot exercise at this day, and which could not have been lawfully exercised by the sovereign even in the reign of Charles the First.

But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded and received as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion, I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Mr. Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of the Court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principles I have above stated.

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his Commentaries of the *habeas corpus* clause in the Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body. (3 Story's Com. on the Constitution, section 1,336.)

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive language in 4 Cranch, 95: It may be worthy of remark that this act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under a Constitution which had declared 'that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it.' Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension could be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give to all the Courts the power of awarding writs of *habeas corpus*.

And again, in page 101:

"If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislature will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty, and must obey the laws."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessor.

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this case has gone beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the Constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military Government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers, for at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland, the Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, the District Attorney and the Marshal, all resided in the city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner. Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the United States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military offic

POST SCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The great want of the Government now is rifled cannon. For the want of this efficient weapon the vessels that attacked the batteries at Aquia Creek were twice repulsed, and finally forced virtually to give up the capture of the position. In this respect the rebels have us at an advantage, and until the Government remedies this defect it cannot cope even handed with the rebel batteries.

It is ascertained that the rebel leaders have caused it to be understood by their troops that for the next two months they will carry on a guerilla warfare, themselves avoiding a general combat. Their latest date fixed for driving the Northern hordes from the soil of Virginia, and the capturing of Washington, is the 1st of August. This time is chosen because at that date the term of service of the three-months levies will expire, and the rebels calculate that at that time the Government will be without troops. These are the representations by which the rebel leaders explain to their followers the retrograde movements they are compelled to make every day.

JOHN A. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

There is hardly an hour in the night but that an alarm is sounded among the regiments on the Virginia side of the river. As a general thing these alarms are without cause, but they manifest the alacrity of the men, and also their courage. Last night the Sixty-ninth were called to arms twice, and almost every regimsnt is turned out at least once a night.

The Zouaves killed a rebel scout last night.

The Twenty-eighth New-York is ordered back to Washington.

The First Maine Regiment reached Washington this afternoon.

The announcement of the death of Senator DOUGLAS caused a profound sensation in Washington. Out of respect to his memory, the State Department will be draped in mourning.

The New-York appointments will probably be arranged to-morrow. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The following order on the death of Senator DOUGLAS, will be issued to-morrow from the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which they are engaged; a man who nobly discharged party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the public; a statesman who lately received for the chief magistracy of the United States, a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor; a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois as one man around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scenes of life and the field of his labors. This department recognizing in his decease a loss in common with the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead. (Signed,)

SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE AT PHILLIPPA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

Lieut-Gen. SCOTT to-night received a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, stating that the command under Gen. MORRIS, last night marched on Grafton.

It was raining at the time. They surprised a party of Secessionists, near Phillippa, about 200 strong, and effectually put them to the route and killed some of them. A large quantity of arms, munitions, and a number of horses, which the Secessionists left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the Federals. The rebels retreated further into Virginia. Col. KELLY was mortally wounded.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—10 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to the camp at Shuter's Hill, and all is quiet.

In some quarters, an opinion prevails that a movement of some kind is afloat, but it seems to arise from a mere conjecture.

An advance of the rebels is probable, but it is not in this immediate direction.

There are now 3,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and the rebel force is much underrated.

THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

In the habeas corpus case this morning, the following return was made by Gen. LYON to the new writ served on him and other officers of the arsenal, Saturday. The witness named EMMET MCDONALD is not imprisoned or detained by me, nor is he in my custody, possession, power, or control, and has not been since this writ was issued. I have not, therefore, power or authority to produce, or cause to be produced, his body before this court.

Col. BLAIR also makes a return, denying that he has now, or ever had, any power over, or custody of, the said MCDONALD.

The Court then adjourned, to enable other parties included in the writ, Cols. BOWENSTEIN, BROWN and MCCRAW, to make answer.

The funeral of Capt. DERBY ("John Phœnix") took place at St. George's Church this afternoon. Capt. TURNER'S batallion of regulars were in attendance, and rendered military honors to the deceased.

REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

A report prevailed this evening, that a riot was going on in Baltimore, growing out of the fact that no train was sent over the Baltimore road.

It has since been ascertained that the Susquehanna ferry boat has been taken for Government service, preventing the company from sending the train.

THE IRON STEAMER PEERLESS.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 3.

The iron steamer *Peerless*, which is supposed to have been bought for the Confederate States, has been seized at Quebec, at the instance of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, United States Consul-General.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT—COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT ORDERED AWAY.

Col. HAWKINS, on Monday, received the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Head-Quarters, New-York, June 5, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 4.

Col. HAWKINS of the Ninth Regimeat, will embark with his command for Fortress Monroe forthwith, and on his arrival will report to the officer in command. By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

Under this order, the Regiment having received their arms, and made all the necessary arrangements to break up their camp, will leave Riker's Island this afternoon and come to the City, where they will have a parade and receive the present of a stand of colors. Their destination is understood to be Fortress Monroe. The barracks vacated by the Zouaves will be taken possession of by Col. PRATT'S Thirty-first Regiment. The position is one of the most desirable on the East River, the island affording a fine promenade and excellent opportunity for bathing.

The following is a list of the officers of the Ninth Regiment: Colonel, R. C. Hawkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, George F. Betts; Major, E. A. Kimball; Adjutant, James W. Evans; Quartermaster, Henry B. Elliott, Jr.; Surgeon, J. H. Humphreys; Assistant Surgeon, J. P. White; Chaplain, T. W. Conway; Quartermaster, S. R. C. Cooper; Captains—A. S. Wright, A. Lefferts, W. B. Maxwell, J. Jardine, James C. Rathbone, H. W. Coppott, Jas. W. Sohier; Lieutenants—C. Childs, Geo. A. C. Barnett, W. H. Eanis, John G. Harrison, John H. Bartlett, Henry C. Pearly, A. P. Webster, L. Leake, Francis Silva; Ensigns—V. Chiocchio, Thomas L. Bartholomew, John D. Mitchell, John R. Pearly, W. A. Bartlett, Charles W. Prescott, T. P. McElrath, V. Phelon, James H. Fleming, George F. Doughty.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, numbering 900 men, under the command of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, are encamped at East New-York, on grounds near the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The men are all well, and the regiment have lost but one member, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay.

HOME GUARD—PALACE GARDEN.

The Home Guard will meet at Palace Garden, for the purpose of drill, and in order to receive fresh recruits for the organization.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

This excellent body of soldiers, stationed at Yorkville-park, have reached an admirable standard of drill, and are awaiting anxiously for marching orders, which they anticipate receiving during the present week. The regiment is full, and no more recruits can be taken at present.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bellevue Garden is still occupied by this regiment. They received a few cases of equipments yesterday, and will be fully supplied in a few days, when they will be prepared to receive marching orders.

THE TURNERS AT TURTLE BAY.

The commander of this regiment, Col. WEBER, is confident that they will soon depart for actual service. The men were provided with muskets yesterday, but were somewhat disappointed in not receiving rifles.

THE CAMP AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which has been encamped for several days at Throgg's Neck, yesterday occupied Fort Schyler, Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S regiment crossing over to the Long Island shore and taking possession of the encampment at Willett's Point just vacated by the Second Maine Regiment. The condition of both regiments will be greatly benefited by the change. Col. BAKER'S men will have shelter and the conveniences of the camp, which they have been without since Friday, while the Sappers and Miners have one of the most beautiful and healthful posts on Long Island Sound. Some twenty persons belonging to the Maine Regiment, who were too ill to move when the camp broke up, have recovered, and will follow their comrades soon.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for arming and equipping the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. DONNELLY, and the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. THOMAS A. DAVIS, have been received at the above Department.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Four companies belonging to this regiment are quartered at Snedikers, Long Island; the remaining six companies are in barracks at the Newark Bay Hotel, N. J. Great activity prevails, and the men are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. Mr. A. V. MEEKES, of the Seventh Regiment, has accepted a Captaincy in this corps; a number of his former comrades, unwilling to remain inactive, have placed themselves under his command. Col. RIKER states that his men are all ready, and are anxiously waiting marching orders.

DISTINGUISHED ROGUES.

The photographic portraits of "JEFFERSON DAVIS, the traitor," and "JOHN B. FLOYD, the robber," were yesterday labeled and added to the collection in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Head-quarters. The compliment is well deserved.

BURNHAM'S BREECH LOADING RIFLED CANNON.

One of the "Burnham" six-pounder breech loading Rifled Cannon will be exhibited in the Park, front of the City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 5th inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock. This piece of ordnance was invented by O. R. BURNHAM, Esq., of this City. It has been thoroughly tested, and its principles are now submitted to the public.

SHOT WHILE RUNNING GUARD.

Late on Sunday night, one JAMES PERNEY attempted to enter the camp of the Third Regiment stationed at the Battery. He was challenged by the sentinel, but failing so answer, was fired upon. The ball entered his leg, causing a bad wound.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Lynchburgh*, which was captured by the *Quaker City* off the Cape and sent to this port from Hampton Roads by flag-officer PRENDERGAST, arrived at Quarantine late on Sunday night, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She is from Rio Janeiro, and was bound to Richmond with a cargo of coffee.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The three Massachusetts Companies which were invited here to join the Brooklyn Phalanx have declined to do so, and will probably return to their native State and join some regiment there. When they came on, it was with the expectation that they would be immediately mustered into the service, and sent to the seat of war. They came here because they thought they might get a chance at the enemies of the Union at an earlier day than by joining a home regiment. Having been disappointed, they have not yet determined what course to pursue, but will decide to-day upon the return of the officers from Boston. The men of these companies are the right sort for a tramp in Virginia—being intelligent, hardy, and take up arms in obedience to a conviction that it is a duty to do so, which they have no right to disregard. A majority of the men are shoemakers, and they say their chances for getting off in Massachusetts are better than here, because their business being dull. GOV. ANDREWS gives men thus situated a preference over farmers and mechanics who have employment.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is still recruiting at Musical Hall, and have about 600 men, all told. It was understood last night they were to be sent to Staten Island this week, for camp duty.

A portion of the Regiment known as the President's Life Guard, Col. GOODWIN, have been quartered in two houses at the junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues. Recruits are still received corner Beekman and Nassau streets, New-York. The Second Regiment Scott Life Guard are yet quartered at SNEDIKER'S, near the Union race course.

A beautiful flag will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock from the Universalist church corner of Clark-street and Munroe-place, of which Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD is pastor.

THE COMMON COUNCIL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee was called for last evening, but as there was no quorum present, no business was transacted. The Secretary, WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., had prepared the following statement to present:

Total amount paid from Relief Fund, up to and including June 1st, 1861, $12,506 00.

Apportioned among the different wards as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	$96 00	XII	$541 00
II	422 00	XIII	552 50
III	163 00	XIV	1,733 00
IV	451 50	XV	334 00
V	1,064 50	XVI	2,596 50
VI	650 00	XVII	112 09
VII	468 00	XVIII	193 00
VIII	159 00	XIX	316 50
IX	457 00	Flatlands	37 00
X	770 50	New-Lots	213 50
XI	1,122 00	New-Utrecht	3 00
Total			$12,506 00

Apportioned by regiments thus: Thirteenth Regiment, $1,794; Fourteenth Regiment, $1,574; Twenty-eighth Regiment, $3,264; miscellaneous or New-York City Regiment, $5,854. Total, $12,506.

The annual expense of supporting the families of soldiers now in service will be about $800 each, or $292,000, a tax of about three mills on the dollar of valuation of the property of the City.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, Ald. VAN BRUNT presented a report of the Commissioners to equip and support the Volunteers, by which it appears that they borrowed $100,000, and expended $77,795 23—$65,289 for clothing and equipments, and $12,506 for relief of families. The report was referred to the War Committee, and ordered it to be printed.

The Committee appointed to go to Albany reported that they had not been able to obtain any means of clothing the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments as yet, and a resolution that the Committee make further effort to procure aid from the State, was passed.

The sale of property for taxes was indefinitely postponed, and the Board adjourned for one week.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, June 2.

The Pony Express passed here yesterday, with San Francisco dates to May 22.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamer *St. Louis* from Panama with 180 passengers and $6,900 in treasure, has arrived.

The steamer *St. Louis* and Pony Express with news to the 13th, slightly encouraged a disposition to ship treasure. Exchange was rated at 6 ⅜ cent. premium on steamer day, but some of the leading bankers were not selling.

The municipal election at San Francisco on the 21st, resulted in the triumph of the People's Union ticket by an average majority of 1,600. The contest was very exciting, business being generally suspended to give everybody an opportunity to participate.

Five hundred picked men have been enrolled for Col. LIPPITT'S Volunteer Regiment, including one company of light artillery and four companies of infantry. When the regiment is full its services will be tendered to the General Government.

A Lieutenant of the army has been detailed by Gen. SUMNER to act as adjutant, and he is now superintending the army drill.

The Legislature adjourned on the 16th; after an extra session of 133 days.

Advices from Oregon to the 12th of May say that Union meetings are being held throughout the State.

The Dallas Mountaineers rejects the proposition to call a Democratic State Convention by Oregon, and favors one without distinction of party.

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

Decision of Chief Justice Taney.

Ex parte. JOHN MERRYMAN.—Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the City of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw Gen. Cadwalader, who had him in charge from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore County. While peaceably in his own house, with his family, he was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, arrested by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The Commander of the fort, Gen. George Cadwalader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwalladers) custody, to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant or order under which the prisoner was arrested was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him upon oath, but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this: A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order, his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in his return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it. He communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted, and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers; and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens, now claimed, was intended to be conferred on the President, it would, undoubtedly, be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him, and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the Army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war, was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article of the amendments to the Constitution which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries (1st vol., 137), states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England has proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer Government than the one which they had thrown off by the Revolution. For from the earliest history of the common law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if he supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it. He communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted, and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers; and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens, now claimed, was intended to be conferred on the President, it would, undoubtedly, be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him, and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the Army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war, was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article of the amendments to the Constitution which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

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With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government, for self-defence in times of tumult and danger. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendment to the Constitution in express terms provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence,

The New-York Times.

VOL. I...NO. 3038 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Official Account of the Battle at Philippi.

Complete Rout of Two Thousand Rebels.

COL. KELLY NOT KILLED.

An Advance of the Federal Troops To-day Towards Manassas Gap.

Night Alarms Along the Entrenchments.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTRESS MONROE.

The Yankee Gone to Norfolk with a Flag of Truce.

Gen. Butler Preparing for an Advance.

FATE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Rumored Withdrawal of the Insurgents from Harper's Ferry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Señor HURTADO, the New-Granadian Commissioner for the settlement of the Panama claims, was presented to the President to day. By agreement, a delay of eighty days is to occur, before the Commissioners enter upon the discharge of their duties. The condition of the Government of New-Granada, threatened to be overthrown by a revolution, is the reason assigned by the Minister for asking the delay, and our excuse for granting it. By the way, it is probable that Gen. HERRAN will again be sent as Minister to this country, in the event of the success of Gen MOSQUERA.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Col. BARTLETT, who arrived in Washington, to-day, denies that his brigade has been ordered back to New-York. Indeed, he represents it as standing high in the estimation of Gen. BUTLER.

Parson BEECHER left for New-York this P. M., having succeeded in securing the acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Preparations for repelling an attack, were made at Fort Corcoran, last night. Information of the probable attack of a rebel column, had been officially communicated to Col. CORCORAN, with instructions to hold his force in readiness to repel it. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the Fifth New-York fell back to a position abreast of the Sixty-ninth, and the Twenty-eighth, New-York, was placed as a reserve in position from the *tête-de-pont* of the Sixty-ninth to the Aqueduct Bridge. The Thirteenth, New-York, crossed the river, and was divided into two battalions, one of which was held in reserve at the foot of Corcoran Hill, with orders to support the right of the Sixty-ninth in case of a general attack. The other battalion of the Thirteenth took position in the rear of the Fifth, to support that regiment and to skirmish from the foot of Corcoran Hill to the *tête-de-pont*.

In the afternoon the Sixty-ninth had constructed an abattis extending three quarters of a mile, from the foot of the bastion to a ravine through which the rebels would have to advance to make an attack. The men slept behind this work on their blankets, each in the place he was to occupy in case of an attack.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS.

About 3 o'clock, this morning, the outposts of the Second Company of United States Dragoons galloped in with a report that the rebels in force, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, were advancing, and not more than three miles distant, with the evident purpose of attacking.

Col. CORCORAN ordered large bonfires to be lighted three hundred yards in front of his lines, for the double purpose of deceiving the enemy and enabling his men to see the rebels as they advanced. Two companies of United States Dragoons, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, made a short excursion from the outposts, and reported having heard firing. One scout represented that he had seen a column of infantry drawing field-pieces or carts. Another scout represented having seen cavalry in force on Cross Road.

Notwithstanding these statements, however, nothing more was heard of the rebels, nor were any to be seen at daylight within range of the field-glasses. With the mist of the morning, infantry and cavalry and artillery had melted away, like the baseless fabric of a dream, and the Sixty-ninth, stacking their muskets, with pickaxes and spades resumed work in the trenches.

The Seventy-ninth have gone into quarters at Georgetown College, lately occupied by the Sixty-ninth.

A company of recruits for the Twelfth were sworn in to-day.

JOSEPH A. NUNEZ, of California, declines the appointment of Commission to La Paz. He will be appointed a Paymaster in the Army.

I am reliably informed that Mr. LITTLEJOHN has written a letter declining the appointment of Consul to Liverpool, and asking the appointment of Mr. WRIGHT, of Oswego, as his successor. It is doubtful if Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S declination will be accepted.

BIDS FOR THE FIFTH QUARTERS.

The bids for the purchase of the hides, tallow, horns and hoofs of the cattle killed by the United States within the military district of Washington were opened to-day. The highest bid was that of JOHN CRAIG & Co. at $10 52 per head. The lowest bid was JACOB SHARP at $3. The price heretofore paid was $6 63. It is doubtful if the highest bidder will give the security required, as his price is higher than the same articles would command in New-York.

THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPPA.

A special Cabinet meeting was called to-day.

Important dispatches have just reached Gen. Sprye, giving details of the fight at Phillippa, last night, twenty miles from Grafton. The enemy was some 2,000 strong, and was surprised in camp. Fifteen to twenty were killed in the conflict, several prisoners were taken, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, tents, &c., fell into the hands of the Federal forces, commanded by Cols. KELLEY and CARPENTER. Col. KELLEY, of the First Virginia Union Volunteers, is reported killed. The enemy was completely routed, and retreated into the interior of Virginia.

The Department Buildings are being draped in mourning to-day, on account of the death of Judge DOUGLAS, whose remains are expected here on Thursday or Friday for interment in the Congressional Burial Ground.

THE WASHINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The City election for Collector, Surveyor, Register, Aldermen and Council occurred here yesterday. The vote was small, and little interest was manifested in it. The unconditional Union ticket is believed to have prevailed by slight majorities, though the vote is close.

The Scotch Highlanders, Seventy-ninth Regiment, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. They make a fine show, and are greatly admired. The novelty of their costume is striking, and the Highlanders are just now the lions of the hour.

I learn that the Second Brigade in New-Jersey, under the original levy of the President, has been mustered into service, and numbers about 3,000 men. They are encamped near Trenton, and now await orders. The Brigade is made up of three regiments of stalwart men, who have enlisted for the war.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Within the past twenty-four hours no movements have been made among the troops at Alexandria of material consequence. I passed a few hours in camp over the river to day, and found about five or six hundred of the men busily engaged in squads at the trenches The weather continues intensely hot, but no serious illness prevails.

The number of secession troops, in and around Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas Gap, is now set down at not exceeding four thousand six hundred in all.

A forward movement of a portion of our forces is ordered to-day, and an advance of some three or four miles will be made by the van in the next twelve hours.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Major MYERS, United States Army, arrived in Washington to-day from New-Mexico, over the Plains. The Major was stopped by secession troops en *route* hither at Osage River Bridge, 100 miles from St. Louis. The rebels examined him cautiously, and demanded his arms, but afterwards suffered him to proceed. He thinks that serious trouble may be anticipated in New-Mexico from the State of affairs east ward, and fears are entertained that some recent political movements, in behalf of the Territory, may not prove so advantageous to the people there as was at first hoped for by those most deeply concerned in the welfare of that region of country.

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS remains at Willard's yet. I am able to state that, although up to yesterday hopes were entertained by certain prominent members of the Government that Gen. BANKS would accept the Quartermaster General's Department, it has now been definitely decided that he goes into the field, though no location has as yet been fixed on for his assignment. I learn that he will await instructions here, and that he will lose no time by returning even to Chicago, where his family still remain, but will go to duty immediately upon receiving orders.

D. T. MOORE, British Despatch Agent, so well known from New-York to Washington, has been in the service forty-five years, having been appointed to this post May, 1816, during the reign of George III. Yesterday he filed with the British Minister the necessary evidence and documents, and asks to be placed upon the Civil Pension list.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A messenger arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning. The troops there continue to enjoy good health. Some half-dozen members of the Troy (N. Y.) Regiment were on trial for the alleged robbery of a man and woman at Hampton. The Judge-Advocate on this occasion is N. ST. JOHN GREEN, a prominent Boston lawyer, and brother to DURELL GREEN, lately appointed Colonel in the United States Army. The citizens of Hampton and the residents in the immediate neighborhood of the Fortress, have conceived some alarm at the heavy augmentation of troops there, and appeared more especially concerned at the presence of Col. DURYEA'S Zouave Regiment, whom they stand in fear of. Most of the inhabitants are getting away from the vicinity and from Hampton as fast as it is practicable.

The value of negroes there is now rendered but nominal, and Cuffee is moving off also with an alacrity which is surpassed only by the locomotion of Massa, though in a different direction. Fugitives still flee to the fort. Gen. BUTLER has now about 115 negroes, not 350 as reported, employed in and about the fortress. Many families have departed in the direction of York One man, a Mr. JONES, had twenty slaves, all but one of whom left him, and sought refuge in the fort. This last chattel was devoted affectionately to ole massa, and declared he loved him. "I'll nebber leab yer, massa—nebber!" swore this chattel, a very promising sable, "I'll stick to my ole massa 'longs I libs!" and master and man left together for the interior. Next morning, when massa rose to proceed on his journey, his devoted property had decamped for the North, taking with him massa's horse, and neither Cuffee nor horse have since been heard from.

Judge THOS. RUSSELL, Hon. W. T. DAVIES and Hon. J. MORRISSEY, a Commission from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to look after her troops, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, in the steamer *Cambridge*, from Boston. As the steamer entered the mouth of the Bay in the night, a false light decoyed her, and she ran ashore on the sand beach, whence she got off after considerable trouble. Brig.-Gen. PEIRCE, of Massachusets, was on board, with some fifty sappers and miners, and the cargo comprised provisions, tents and munitions for the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments at the fort.

There are between eight and nine thousand troops now there, and accessions are constantly arriving. Gen BUTLER'S plans are not known, of course, but it is understood that he is preparing for a decisive and important movement.

The Massachusetts quota of the regular Army appointments was decided upon to-day. The old Bay State gets one Lieutenant Colonel. six Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, and six Second Lieutenants, as her portion of the officers in the new levy. The names of the fortunate appointees have not as yet been made public.

Sixty members of the Seventy-first Regiment came in this morning with the Scotch Regiment, and about thirty recruits for the Ninth New-York Regiment also accompanied them.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

A large number of guns of heavy calibre have lately been taken down to the wharf here, in readiness for shipment away.

The *Freeborn* steamer is repairing damages at the Navy-yard.

The Rhode Island steamer *Sea Gull* left for Providence to-day, after discharging stores for the troops now here from that State.

A party of marines arrived to-day from the ship *Alleghany*, at Annapolis, to be placed on Board the boats running up and down the river here.

The New-York Fifth returned to this side the river to-day.

All the troops in Washington to-night are ordered to sleep on their arms.

Gen. WOOL is in Washington. He will to-morrow morning formally signify his acceptance of the Brazil mission.

The President had to-day a diplomatic dinner, at which all the heads of the Departments were present.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR HARRIS.

A serious accident occurred to Senator HARRIS to-day. He was crossing a street near the Treasury Department, and attempted to avoid a passing carriage. In doing so he ruptured the muscles of the lower part of the leg. He was in great pain for some time, but is suffering less this evening. He will be confined to his room for some days.

An attempt was made to-day to close up the New-York appointments, but the attempt failed. The stick appears to be on the Surveyor Negotiations are going on to-night, but without much chance of agreement.

Paymaster PANGBORN has been ordered to report for duty on board the *Vincennes*, at Boston.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Lieutenant WEST, formerly in command of the steamer *Philadelphia*, has been ordered to join the *St. Lawrence* at Philadelphia.

The *Keystone State* left here last night, probably for New-York.

The vessels at the Washington Navy-yard, for immediate service, are the *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *Anacosta* and *Freeborn*. They are well supplied with ammunition and stores, and are awaiting orders.

The secession prisoners, about forty in number, are still on board the *Pocahatan*. They are exceedingly well treated.

Several of the regiments here have for some nights past been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a minute's warning. There is much anxiety on their part for forward movements.

The New-York Highlanders did not arrive until 2 o'clock this morning. They are quartered for the present at Georgetown College.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Service in Virginia—A Night Alarm Along the Intrenchments—Promptness of our Troops —Threatenings of the Rebels— Want of Artillery, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Monday, June 3, 1861.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, the advanced pickets of the rebel army fired on the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, who returned the compliment, and forthwith a general alarm was sounded. The Fifth New-York had fallen back early during the day to a position abreast of the Sixty-ninth, on the left-hand side of the road leading to Fairfax Court-house; and immense progress had also been made in constructing a *tête-de pont* to protect the Aqueduct Bridge, in the rear of, and below Fort Corcoran, the main work of defence at this end of the line.

In an instant after the firing, the bugles of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth sounded the officers' call and the drums beat to arms. Being in Fort Corcoran, and confining my correspondence to things personally seen or heard, I must speak mainly of the conduct of the Sixty-ninth, though I learn that all the regiments along the line from here to Alexandria did their duty equally well—one continuous roll of drums and ringing of bugle-calls running down the whole range of hills from this point.

In three minutes from the call to arms, the Sixty-ninth were mustered in full equipments along the ramparts—Col. CORCORAN commanding, under the orders of Acting Brig.-Gen. HUNTER, who has command of the three New-York regiments forming the Brigade at this point. Silence was ordered, and the strictest silence preserved, with only occasional whispered jokes amongst the men, and the sound of falling tents outside the lines, as they were struck in order to leave clear fronts of fire from the parapets. There was none, or but very little, "skulking" that I could see—even the new recruits, some of whom are still unprovided with firearms, picking up shovels and spades and falling into line on the banquette along with their more lucky brethren carrying muskets.

On the ramparts, too, stood Judge DALY and RICHARD O'GORMAN, armed with revolvers, and eager to discharge any duty that might be assigned to them. Also JOHN SAVAGE, who volunteered into the ranks and carried a musket. JOHN O'MAHONY, also a visitor to the Camp, volunteered as Col. CORCORAN'S aid, and was in the saddle for action. Father MOONEY, too, had his place, and did much to encourage the men. But the alarm was not followed by a general attack, as expected—two Orderly Dragoons attached to Col. HUNTER, soon returning from the camp of the Twenty-eighth with intelligence that all was quiet—the men who had fired on the Twenty-eighth's pickets having immediately disappeared into the trees out of which they had emerged. On this, by orders of Col. HUNTER, the men were dismissed to sleep on their arms, with the exception of about 100 stationed in the bastions, and half a company, under Capt. HAGGERTY, sent forward to reconnoitre towards the Twenty-eighth, on the road to Fairfax Court house. Early in the evening, I should have commenced by stating, scouting parties had been sent forward from the Sixty-ninth about three miles in advance of the Twenty-eighth, and there had been whispered information from high sources that the attack (now positively set down for to-night) was to have been made last night.

Scarcely had the men lain down after the first alarm, the staff officers being still assembled in the Colonel's tent, before another roll of musketry, with a spattering fire, came from the same direction, and again the bugles soundad and the drums rolled amongst the woody hills from Fort Corcoran to Alexandria. It was a pitch black night; no moon, and but a single star to be seen; the very night of all others favorable to an attack, and this second alarm, (about 2 o'clock this morning) made us sure that the first skirmishers were now being followed up by the main force.

Again the ramparts were manned as before, unbroken silence prevailing that we might hear what was being done in advance of us. But all was still. At length Col. HUNTER, Col. CORCORAN and staff, accompanied by Quartermaster TULLY as a volunteer, rode up the road to ascertain what was this second alarm, but returned in less than an hour with the news that it was only a repetition of the former bush-fighting, and that, as the Twenty-eighth and Company B of the Second Dragoons were now thoroughly on the alert,—the latter under command of Lieut. TOMPKINS,—we might again retire to sleep, if sleep we could, until aroused by another alarm.

And we did sleep, all of us; for we were thoroughly tired, both officers and men. A dress parade had been held during the day, and the Sixty-ninth reviewed by Col HUNTER. In the afternoon, the men had been hard at work in the trenches; and finally, these two alarms had kept them awake and on foot in the pitch-black, sultry, suffocating air—the only lively sights to be seen, being enormous lightning-bugs, flitting over the surrounding woods and hills, and strangely taking the appearance of rockets or pyrotechnic signals of some kind, thrown up by the rebel army.

But this morning we have gained intelligence from high sources, which leaves no doubt, apparently, that the "smoke" of last night had real "fire" behind it. On high authority it is rumored that an attack in force is to take place to-night—the main weight of it falling, probably, on this end of the line, as the position commanding (to a certain extent) all the others in succession. In consequence of this, the Thirteenth New-York has been sent to reinforce us; and our men have already constructed—since the news came, about four hours—an *abattis* or breastwork of felled trees, from the reëntering angle of the bastion on the extreme right, away past the hospital, and so on down to the river. Intense activity also prevails in the earthworks, the men having received double rations, and working as cheerfully and incessantly as so many beavers.

The Fifth New-York, I regret to say, has not been treated well, and have not behaved well, to use the mildest phrase. The men are suffering from sickness, and some of its officers appear to be at loggerheads. For this reason it received orders to report at Washington this afternoon, leaving its place here to be filled by the Thirteenth New-York, whose tramp I hear coming up the hill (4½ P. M.) as I write. The Sixty-ninth are cheering and hurrahing for their arrival; but the Fifth who have been ordered peremptorily to remain on the field until to morrow morning, observe for the most part an unfortunate silence. The Thirteenth look well, appear in high condition, and will be put to work immediately to assist in carrying out the *abattis* in the line from the left bastion down to the woods which lie between this hill and Arlington House, where the Eighth New-York is stationed.

Will you believe it that we are still without artillery, although two bastions are completed, with banquette and sodded parapet,—the whole work being in an advanced condition, and capable, with guns, of a powerfull defence. Of course, they can send us, if they have them to spare, a couple of guns from Sherman's Battery; and the Eighth New-York have five or six pieces, well served, they say, and ready for service. The Eighth, however, are stationed in a thick wood, where artillery could be of no possible service; while we front an open plain, varied with undulations of greater and less depth, but with full a clear mile in front of us to be raked by artillery. On the other hand, the Eighth are in a central position, where Gen. McDOWELL has his Head-quarters, and I doubt not that it is all right as it is, and that my speculations and all other non-professional criticisms on military movements are utter bosh and tomfoolery.

Gen. McDOWELL, I may say, has the look of a soldier every inch. He is tall, burly, bluff, in the very prime of life, with features indicating remarkable animal and physical strength. He is constantly in the saddle, and has the full confidence and respect of the men, especially the Irish element, on whom physical stature and strength never fail to make an impression. Col. HUNTER, commanding the Brigade at this position, is an officer of middle age, with remarkable gentleness of manner, courtesy and firmness. His deliberate and calm course of action acts as a sedative of the most powerful kind on those apt to be excited, while his vigilance is all the more effective from the fact that he never allows his cool judgment to be moved for an instant from its balance. He served with distinction through the Mexican War, and has since held various positions of importance. He is now Colonel of the Third Cavalry, a regiment in process of being raised.

I know not whether I can have this letter posted this evening or not. The bridges are guarded, with orders to let none pass either way, except with orders from head-quarters to general head-quarters; but possibly Col. HUNTER may be sending in dispatches to the War Department by one of his dragoon orderlies,—of whom he has now four in constant attendance. There are about 68 dragoons of Company B, Second Cavalry, now in advance of us, with the Twenty-eighth, their orders being to fall back slowly on our position if the enemy appears in force to-night. A more busy or intensely exciting scene than the camp now presents I have never seen. All the Sixty-ninth are at work in the trenches, and to night each man will lie down in his blanket on the banquette, on the very spot he is to fight upon, should the attack be made.

It is curious for one who has often speculated on what must be a soldier's feeling on entering battle for the first time, to note the calmness and absolute carelessness with which the boys are making their preparations,—examining the caps of their guns, wadding, counting their cartridges, burnishing up their arms, oiling the stock of their bayonets, so that they may come off and again be put on easily, and going through all the other routine necessary to be done. Then they leap into the trenches with a shout, having stacked their arms above them on the banquette, seize pick and shovel, and dig and pick, and throw up earth and trundle their wheelbarrows, as if they were preparing for some immense merry-making to come off to night. Of course, the attack may be postponed until to-morrow night; but it is not probable, from the positiveness of the information. At any rate, it has to come soon, if ever; and I find it a relief from thought to write during the interval of two hours allotted for dinner and rest.

Will you beg the Defence Committee to send on to us light suits of flannel and straw hats for the men? The Havelocks sent by Mrs. Judge DALY, and the many patriotic ladies who assisted her, have been of great—infinite—service; but we want straw hats, for the regulation caps under the Havelocks are too heavy. The weather is intensely hot and bright, a light shower to day having only laid the dust, without cooling it. In haste I must now conclude, being requested to give the thanks of the Regiment to the many friends who have forwarded articles for their comfort. Very obediently yours, H.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

A person from Sharpsburgh, Md, states that the rebels have sent over five hundred sick back to Winchester. The prevailing diseases are small pox and diarrhœa.

There are about 200 men at Sheppardstown on the Virginia side.

It is the general belief that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the secession troops, the evidence being the loading of cars.

COL KELLY NOT DEAD.

HOPES ENTERTAINED FOR HIS RECOVERY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. KELLY, wounded at the Philippi action, is not dead, as reported last night. He was seriously wounded in the breast. The ball has been extracted, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 3;
via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

Only some fifty of the men belonging to the Naval Brigade will return to New-York in the steamer *Coatzacoalcos* to-day. The others will remain for one week, as citizens, laboring for their rations, and not as a military organization.

Col. BARTLETT is much better, and goes to Washington to-night with several of his officers. This is the best Gen. BUTLER can do for them.

It is believed that the Brigade was ordered back to New-York, partially on account of a misunderstanding between the President and Secretary of War, Mr. LINCOLN having accepted the Brigade without consulting Mr. CAMERON.

The steam tug *Yankee* left for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce. Heavy firing from Sewall's Point was heard as she passed.

The *Cambridge* arrived this morning from Boston.

THE MARYLAND BRIDGE-BURNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

The *habeas corpus* case of the bridge-burners, who were taken to York, Penn., came up before Judge CADWALLADER this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, was counsel in the case, but he did not appear, but Mr. WHARTON, who is associated with him, announced that the prisoners had been discharged by order of the War Department.

Mr. WHARTON stated that Mr. WILLIAMS had left the city for fear of violence, but his fears were evidently unfounded. The people took no interest in the matter, as fifty persons were not at the hearing.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The Border State Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after adopting the National and State address.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES IN RICHMOND, VA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The Richmond *Whig* says there are 5,000 unemployed negroes there. Manual labor is stagnant.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

Union flags are constantly raising amid great enthusiasm. They are flying at half mast to day, in consequence of the decease of Senator DOUGLAS.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN consents to run for Congress in the Lexington District.

Mr. MALLORY was renominated for the Seventh District by acclamation, at Lagrange, yesterday.

Immense quantities of provisions day and night are going by way of Sheperdsville, 18 miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; thence to be sent by rail South, if the transmission thereto shall not be interdicted.

The *Journal* is informed that there are 2,000 soldiers at Camp Ironsides, near Richmond, two miles from the Kentucky line; the same number at Camp Cheatham, near Springfield, Tenn.; that the measles was very prevalent among them; also, that well-attended Union meetings had been held privately at Nashville Saturday, notwithstanding the suppression of that Union sentiment there by the Secessionists.

The *Journal* editorially says that Gen. ANDERSON will take no military command here, but goes to the mountains of Pennsylvania on account of his failing health.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE SUPERSEDING OF GEN. HARNEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The news that Gen. HARNEY had been recalled, so anxiously expected since the duplicity of his conduct became fully apparent, when he went down on his knees before STERLING PRICE, produced a feeling of sincerest joy throughout the city yesterday morning. Spreading like wildfire from one end of the city to the other, you could read it in the smiling and cheerful faces of all true Union men; hope dawned once more, and a new energy seemed to have pervaded the whole community. The down-crushing feeling of distrust at once gave way to hopeful views of the future, and the people of St. Louis felt sure again, that with HARNEY out of harm's way, and Col. BLAIR and the brave Capt. LYON as their leaders, they would be a match for the whole gang of Secessionists throughout the State.

For some time past rumors have been current here that Gen. HARNEY would soon be recalled and superseded by Gen FREMONT. Little faith, however, was put in this statement, as such a step would necessarily involve a complete change in the ruinous policy the Administration has heretofore pursued towards the Border States.

It was, on the contrary, feared that Missouri and Kentucky would be sacrificed as Virginia has been sacrificed, for there can be little doubt now that Virginia might have been saved to the Union by the same means employed towards Maryland. Gen. HARNEY did all he could to make such a sacrifice possible. During the short time of his command here, he has done more to strengthen secession and crush the Union cause in the State, than the most sanguine of CLAIB. FOX JACKSON'S party could have anticipated. In fact his recall did not come a day too soon, and coming as it did, it has in all human probability saved Missouri from the horrors of a civil war, and a foretaste of the pleasures of JEFF. DAVIS' Southern Elysium. For I am fully convinced that there *is* a deep-laid plot, as I have repeatedly informed your readers, to tear Missouri and Kentucky out of the Union at any sacrifice, and that in this scheme of the rebel chief at Montgomery, his main coadjutors are CLAIB. FOX JACKSON, Gov. of Missouri, and Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. The plan by which Missouri would have been carried for the cause of the Southern rebellion can easily be traced out. Gen. HARNEY had withdrawn all the troops from the surroundings of St. Louis. One of the regiments had been sent away to Bird's Point. It was hoped that Col. BLAIR'S would leave next; in fact, the telegrapher stated it; but the moment we heard this piece of news confirmed by the telegraph, we at once knew it must be a lie. Col. BLAIR having gone, representations would have been sent to Washington that Missouri was quiet and out of all danger, and that Capt. LYON might be very conveniently spared. Then we should have had but a few companies left, and the Home Guards would undoubtedly have been immediately disbanded. Perhaps the State of Missouri, being now considered loyal, beyond a doubt, might even have been generously supplied with some of the arms now in possession of the Home Guards. For who can tell how far a generosity might have gone, which did not blush to place the United States in the position of a criminal in order to spare the feelings of a traitor, like Gov. JACKSON? And *then?* could a few companies of United States Volunteers have protected St. Louis against a sudden attack of several thousand well-armed secession troops, thirsting to take revenge for the disgrace inflicted upon their party by the taking of Camp Jackson? Well, Gen. HARNEY has been recalled! *Te deum laudamus!* We breathe freer. But, we also should like an investigation. The people of Missouri would be glad to know what policy the Administration really does intend to pursue in regard to their particular case. Shall the Union men in the interior be protected? Will the Government at Washington furnish the Union men of our State with arms, to form themselves into Home Guards, as was done in the case of our city? The people of Missouri would like to know why it took a paper, containing Gen. HARNEY'S dismissal, two weeks to reach St. Louis, on its way from Washington—just time enough to allow him to do so much more mischief to the Union cause? In fact, why was it made out at so early a date? Did the War Department keep it in readiness, *expecting* to make an early use of it? And, did the Government send a man here, as Chief Commander, whose dismissal it was thought proper to have handy for any emergency? The whole affair is enveloped in mystery, and needs some explanation.

The *Missouri Republican* of this morning contains Gen. HARNEY'S answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of McDONALD, wherein Gen. HARNEY has given the first official notification of his withdrawal from the Western command. Perhaps you have heard of this McDONALD He is another of these Merrymen, of whom Gen. CADWALADER, in Baltimore, has caught a specimen, by the name of JOHN, and who are more trouble than they are worth, and who ought all to be hung, after which ceremony the officers could have no objection to the serving of ever so many writs of *habeas corpus*. This McDONALD gains very cheap notoriety and excellent grub and lodgings over in Illinois by refusing to swear allegiance to the Government; and his ambition and appetite being thus gratified at public expense, he leads a very comfortable life, as in duty he is bound to. The case is just the counterpart of the Baltimore MERRYMAN'S, so why inflict your readers with a recital of it? Major URIEL WRIGHT, one of our political orators, half fish and half fowl, who regards everything from a legal point of view—and would have made a capital lawyer in the trial about the shadow of an ass, which excited the ancient city of Abdera to such an unusual degree some few centuries ago—finds the case a splendid opportunity to deliver himself of his opinions on all political questions that disturb the country, and of the large drops of perspiration that break out all over his body, and tremble aghast at the orator's terrible power of speech. And so, he being happy, and his client being happy, and the jury pocketing their fees, and the Judge listening dreamingly to the Major's soporific ebullitions; why should then a fuss be made about the matter? Gen. HARNEY, however, in his answer, seems terribly excited about the supremacy of the law, which should be upheld; having evidently forgotten all that he once said about the "military" law. He concludes, however, with the gratifying assurance that he has no power over the body of the said McDONALD, as he has just received an order for his recall from the Western command, dated Washington, May 16.

Gen. LYON is, of course, his immediate successor, and will probably remain so until Gen. FREMONT arrives, to take charge of the Western Department. In Gen. LYON the people of St. Louis have unlimited confidence; in fact, he is the idol of their hearts. No man is more beloved than he, among the troops as well as the citizens. There is no doubt that he will shortly repair all the injuries Gen HARNEY has done to our cause. He has the power, and I am sure he has the will, to do so. Immediate action is necessary. In every district of the State, Gov. JACKSON causes his subordinates to enroll men under the infamous military bill, in some places secretly, in others openly. The Secessionists are hard at work in every corner of the State, and it is apparent that they are collecting their troops at some unknown point in the the Southern parts of Missouri for some bold stroke against an exposed point of the United States forces. Large quantities of lead are purchased with army scrip, and transported over the border to the rebels in Arkansas. It is absolutely necessary that something be done immediately to stop these proceedings. For the purpose of protecting the interior, we can spare a large number of troops. Let them immediately take possession of the most important places in the State, organize the Union men of these places as Home Guards, and keep a strict watch on all suspicious movements of the enemy. All boats entering or leaving this port ought to be strictly searched, and no railroad train be allowed to leave without inspection. Capt. LYON yesterday made an arrangement with the North Missouri Railroad, to have all the trains searched by an inspector, appointed for that purpose by the United States, and paid by the Company. This is a very judicious movement, and it is to be hoped that a similar arrangement will be entered into with the other railroads. It would also be advisable to notify the Banks that they must not attempt any money to the Western or for the purpose of buying arms, which ought to go towards paying the interest on the State bonds, due July 1 on penalty of an indictment for treason.

A few words in conclusion, in regard to the conduct of the Press in this city. Not one of the journals published here has had the courage, openly, to condemn Gen. HARNEY'S conduct, which every loyal citizen regarded with suspicion. From the German papers kept a sullen silence. The *New-York Times* has been, I believe, the first journal to which the treaty with PRICE, was boldly criticised, and his conduct put in a true light. Now, that he has been recalled, we can, of course, feel safe again; but if he had remained, to do more mischief, a great responsibility would have rested upon the journals that saw the impending danger, and did not dare to raise a voice of warning.

MORE SEIZURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri *Democrat*, of June 1, says:

"Having received information that a large quantity of munitions of war was expected to arrive by rail Thursday night or early Friday morning, Gen. LYON authorized Gen. SHERMAN, of the reserve corps brigade, to dispatch troops to each of the depots in the city. Two companies attended the arrival of each of the trains, but nothing contraband was found. The troops were kept at the North Missouri depot during most of the forenoon. An arrangement was at last made by which the Government is to select, and the Railroad Company to pay an Inspector, whose business shall be to see that no goods contraband of war pass over the lines without the appropriation of the Government, and that such goods attempting to pass be seized. A similar arrangement will doubtless be made with each of the Railroad Companies.

From the above incident rumor projected the absurd story that the United States troops had taken possession of the various lines of railroad leading out of St. Louis.

On the previous day, seizure was made of five kegs of powder and a quantity of bar lead, shipped on the North Missouri Road, by order of Messrs. D. A. JANUARY, THOS E TUTT & Co. and R. P. OWEN & Co., to parties in the townships of Allen and Monroe. The shipper was Mr. LARKIN, powder merchant, to whom Gen. LYON ordered the goods to be returned—this gentleman pledging himself to ship no more contraband articles without the consent of the United States military authority here, obtained in each instance.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The attention of general officers of the army belonging to the staff and regiments, has been called to the order of the War Department, permitting them to appear on horseback during service in the field, comparisoned as their comrades of the regular mounted troops. They may wear over the saddle, housing of dark blue cloth, with the usual adornments of lace, a blue web surcingle, black leather bridle, yellow collar, black leather holsters, with gilt mountings, yellow metal or gilt stirrups. Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, have the same privilege.

The following horse regiments, for mounted soldiers, are published for the information of officers raising dragoon and cavalry regiments. Although put down for the regular army, volunteers are to be provided with them. The things needed are, one bridle, one watering bridle, one halter, one saddle, one pair of saddlebags, one saddle-blanket, one surcingle, one pair spurs, one currycomb, one horse-brush, one picket pin, one link, one lariat, one nose-bag. The "uniform bridle" must have a double rein. The amount of provender mentioned in the regulation list, will be made known to the men when they join their respective companies. In buying steeds for the service, stallions should get first preference, geldings next. Mares, heavy or light in foal, should not be taken to the field.

A detachment of United States Marines left Washington on Saturday for Portsmouth, N. H., where they are to constitute a guard for the United States sailing frigate *Santee*, which is to go in commission next week. This vessel was 37 years on the stocks, being launched in 1855. She about to commence her first cruise, on which she will carry 500 sailors, 50 marines and 60 guns. Like all our frigates, she is 1,726 tons burthen. The liner *Alabama*, which was put on the stocks at the same time, has not yet been launched. The Naval Board recommended her for conversion to a steamer. The old *Dale* and the *Marion*, late of the African Squadron, are also fitting out. There are 1,100 men working in the Yard. Officers in the United States service at Portsmouth were all sworn in anew last week. Commodore PEARSON, of New-Hampshire commands the Yard; Lieut. COLOCOCRESSES, a native of Greece, being executive officer.

New-York, which has turned out the real successful steamers in the Navy, is to construct only one of the new vessels, while Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia are to build two each. The *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois* are, without exception, the best ships of their respective classes in the service. They never broke down, unlike all all the others lately built, except the *Mohican* and *Hartford*. It now appears that New-York is to do all the "jobbing," and the other cities the building, for the service. The keel of the *Adirondack* is now on the blocks in the Western Shiphouse, and Mr. DELANO feels confident that she shall be a second *Iroquois*.

One year ago Lieut. TOMPKINS, of the Second United States Cavalry, was a private in the regiment of which Capt. EWELL was First Lieutenant. At the skirmish near Fairfax a few days ago, they met as enemies—the former as a Lieutenant, leading his old comrades, the latter still only a Captain—but of the Secessionists. One, by his patriotism, won a commission and a victory; the other, by resigning, lost both.

The usual routine movements only went on yesterday at Fort Hamilton, Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. The troops from Texas have made their camp at "the fortified village" as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances. Detachments of recruits from various offices were sent over to Fort Columbus last evening.

The United States frigate *Potomac* was taken in hands at the Navy-yard, to be hauled alongside, but being fast in the mud she could not be moved. Some "digging" will be tried at her bed to-day. This morning the chartered steamer *Daylight* will go in commission. The *Savannah's* entire armament is now on board. The *Vandalia* is still in the stream.

The orders for the *Roanoke* and *Colorado* are being made out at the Navy Department. Those for the latter will be sent to Boston to-morrow.

THE WRECKING STEAMER DIRIGO.

This remarkable and highly useful invention now lies off the Battery, for the inspection of the board of Underwriters and others interested. It has recently arrived from Bangor, where she was built some three years ago, and has been employed until last Spring on the St. Lawrence River, when she was dispatched to the wreck of the steamship *Hungarian*, lost in February, 1860, off Cape Sable, U. S. She was of the greatest service in saving cargo, the machinery of the steamer and her boilers, carrying them while in the slings to Yarmouth, N. S., a distance of 60 miles.

She has two purchases and is capable of lifting 100 tons weight and steaming off with it.

She is square-rigged forward, and has two separate engines, four of which constitute her propelling power, of 50 horse. Two are attached to the purchases, and the remaining four work her pumps, of which also but two—one capable of discharging 100 tons of water per minute, and the other 50 tons.

It is the intention of her owner, Capt. S. B. PAGE, to offer the use of the steamer to the Government for raising and pumping out any vessels sunk in channels or otherwise obstructing navigation.

SAILING OF THE S

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,
Monday, June 3, 1861.

This has been the hottest day we have encountered since leaving New-York. As it is Sunday the camp has remained inactive, no drill or parade having been ordered. It is probable we shall remain in our present quarters several days yet, at least. The Fifth Regiment, of New-York, received orders to move, during the day, for a destination unknown. The Twelfth Regiment has, I understand, retired to the capital again.

In conversation with a gentleman, yesterday, from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, he stated that the rebel troops stationed there were committing all manner of depredations and cruelties upon the Union men in that vicinity, nor did they stop after having robbed them. They were levying upon every farmer in that region for provisions, regardless of personal sentiments, boldly entering their houses and fields, and taking therefrom whatever they pleased. My informant states that a strong reactionary feeling was coming over the victims of their rapacity, who had before been Secessionists, and all who had the means were leaving with their valuables, and seeking safer quarters in Washington and vicinity. My informant was himself in Washington making arrangements to that end. Many who were rank Secessionists two weeks since, would now hail, as angels of mercy, any Union force which would dislodge these disturbers of their peace and security.

As instances of the depredations of the rebel troops, the following facts were related: A Mr. JOSIAH MILLER, who resided about four miles from the Court-house, and who was a strong Union man, possessed of large property, was, a few days since, with his wife and another female friend, riding out, about sunset, when he was suddenly arrested by a squad of rebel troops stationed at the Court-house. The carriage was entered, Mr. MILLER's wife and friend were rudely thrust out and he was hurried violently from his seat. The carriage, with the horses, were appropriated by the troops. The two ladies were left, half speechless, in the road; two miles from their residence, also Mr. MILLER was subsequently forwarded to Richmond, Va., as a prisoner of war. A short time afterwards the same men went to the residence of Mr. MILLER and demanded the surrender of all the provisions in the house. They were met at the door by the aged father of Mr. MILLER, who resisted their demand. He was immediately shot; it is supposed fatally; and the renegades then rushed over his prostrate body and helped all the provisions upon which they could lay their hands.

CHARLES SUTTON, Esq., formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Mr. THOMAS ARMY, formerly of the town of Milton, N. J., left their estates but a day or two since, having received intelligence that they were to be seized as hostages by the rebels, and only escaped by running on foot across the fields into the woods, closely pursued by the enemy.

The rebels have threatened to massacre all the Union men, women and children in Fairfax County, should they be attacked by our Northern army.

At Mr. BARTON'S, Mr. CUMMINGS, proprietor of an extensive iron foundry, Mr. GEORGE HALL and Dr. LORD, formerly of Washington, residents of Vienna, six miles from Fairfax Court-house, are now in Washington, having been obliged to flee on account of their Union sentiments, leaving their families behind them.

Nine prisoners, taken in the skirmish at Fairfax yesterday, were brought into our camp and reported to Gen. MCDOWELL, thence they were conveyed to Washington.

Yesterday, also, a train of wagons were sent from our camp, by order of Gen. MCDOWELL, to seize upon a quantity of grain stored in a mill about two miles distant, belonging to Gen. LEE, the present proprietor of this estate. They returned with about seventy bushels of corn, with which the horses, forty in number, belonging to the train, are now fed.

The health of the entire camp is remarkably good, not a man being in the Hospital. Our beds are the bare ground, with a blanket to cover us. The nights here, thus far, been quite chilly, and the days comparatively hot. But, thanks to the dense shade of the beautiful oak grove in which the encampment is located, the heat of the sun is not very oppressive.

That grand old "American Anthem,"

"My country 'tis of thee,"

is now ringing out upon the still night air from a hundred voices in the camp. S. A. W.

THE SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT—ITS SPIRIT AND GALLANTRY.

The following letter from a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been handed to us by Capt. PHAELEN, of the Phœnix Brigade, to whom it was addressed:

CAMP SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861.

DEAR CAPTAIN: The extremely pressing duties that we have latterly been obliged to fulfill are the only excuse I can offer you for neglecting so long to answer your very friendly letter, as well as to acknowledge the welcome gift you were so kind as to send, and for which I offer you my heartfelt thanks; and my brother members desired me to tender you the same on their behalf. You will be good enough to convey to Madame —— our gratitude for the thoughtful kindness with which she remembered the absent Mahoney Guards. Express, also, the same feelings on our behalf to Lieut. ——. I can only say, further, that we made a most excellent supper on the materials, with nothing to *mar* its enjoyment but the grief of the boys over a broken bottle of Jamieson's, the contents of which were unfortunately spilled.

I need scarcely mention that the uppermost thought in the heart of every Fenian burst spontaneously from our lips, and the future of the "*Dear old Land*" was pledged with a fervor and enthusiasm that showed no other cause, and no other obligation, can ever efface the memory of her claims upon the love and loyalty of her exiled sons; and this reminds me of your anxiety for the honor of the "green banner" we bear. Rest assured, dear Sir, that whatever the fortunes of the war may be, whether the glorious Stars and Stripes flutter in the pride of victory, or droop in defeat, the "*Sunburst*" shall return untarnished and undimmed, or no "*Fenian*" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will ever return alive to the Empire City.

This is their especial charge, and a sacred charge they hold it to be. No one, I trust, will accuse me of making any invidious distinction between the two flags. It is *not* because we love America *less*, but because we love Ireland *more*.

I trust you are not serious in alluding to the possibility of our desertion, under the pressure of hardships and privations we have to undergo, because if you are, I would feel deeply hurt, to say the least of it. I trust I need scarcely say that we would prefer a thousand times the unknown and unmarked grave of the soldiers of honor, even though it were an exile's, to the base brand that marks the traitor and deserter.

And with regard to those privations of which you have been told, I desire to say, that they have been in many respects greatly exaggerated, while perhaps in others much of the truth remains to be told. That we have had considerable fasting, watching and other penitential exercises, is undoubtedly true; that a Commissariat, the officers of which are summoned from the indolence of peace to the daily requirements, and hourly exigencies of a campaign at a moment's notice should bungle some, is not strange; on the contrary, it would be much stranger if they did not bungle; but I am very loth to attribute, and, I think it would be unfair to attribute any willful neglect or malpractice to any officer on that head.

I have also heard it stated (*vid* New-York) that the officers treat us with arrogance and severity; this I affirm to be *false* and calumnious in toto. I have never witnessed, and still less experienced it in any shape. I think our officers would compare favorably with those of any militia regiment in the United States. The calm steady bearing and faultless judgment of CODRINGTON, the chivalrous and somewhat imperious air of NAPIER is characteristic of his race, who is to my mind the *beau ideal* of a soldier, and whose ubiquitous movements and eagle eyes are on us everywhere—the veteran and marshal air of HAGGERTY, with the enthusiastic energy which pervades every subaltern, are points which strike the most casual observer.

We gained possession of this most important position by a night march, and are busily engaged in throwing up formidable earth-works, which it will take a very powerful force to dislodge us from. They finished and command the capital at all points. When they are finished I will give you more particulars. I hear that a rumor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment being defeated, which has caused numbers of New-York women to go into black. Let me advise all of the widows to marry, and the girls to remain single, as both lovers and husbands may return.

Yours, &c., JAMES M. ROHTY.

AN OFFICER OF DOUBTFUL LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to inform you that the United States cutter *Caleb Cushing*, fitting out at this place, is nearly completed, and will be ready for her guns and small arms about the 10th of the present month. Lieut. JOSEPH ANDERSON has been detached from the command of the above vessel, which leaves the next officer in rank Lieutenant Commanding. His name is C. A. ANDERSON, of Maryland, who, I think, is inclined to favor the South, as he has made on several occasions remarks unbecoming a United States officer. I do not think it would be safe to have him attached to the vessel in any capacity whatever, as he is, I understand, from the enemy of her commander, I therefore ask you to make the Government acquainted with the above facts through the medium of your widely-circulated paper. Lieut. R. C. ANDERSON, brother of mine, and has done me many favors, which is the reason I do not wish to report him myself, or sign my name to this. The other officers of the *Caleb Cushing* are as follows: Lieut. THOMAS H. STEVENSON, of New-York City, and Lieut. CHARLES EMMS, of the same place. Z. J.

Wilmington, June 1, 1861.

MR. BETHERIDGE IN DANGER.

The Louisville *Journal* of May 13th says: "We do not know where Mr. BETHERIDGE is at this time; but, wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts which would [illegible] his return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by Gen. PILLOW that he shall be hung, or shot, or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been already watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line.

"These things are true, and their truth could be easily proved."

ITEMS FROM VIRGINIA.

Late Virginia papers contain a number of interesting items:

Hon. A. H. H STUART addressed the people of Augusta on May 27, urging them to make every sacrifice towards defending their rights. He said the interests of France and England would compel them to take sides with the South within sixty days.

Hon. WALTER LENDOX, Ex Mayor of Washington City, has arrived in Richmond. The papers of that place state that he was in the Marshall House at Alexandria at the time that JACKSON was killed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS had a public reception on Friday last, at the Governor's Mansion at Richmond. Ladies were received in the morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, and gentlemen from 12 to 1¾ o'clock.

The Virginia papers state that MRS. JACKSON, the widow of the man killed at Alexandria, and her sister, drew revolvers, defied the Zouaves, and tore the flag into shreds, determined that it should not pass into the hands of "LINCOLN'S Ruffians."

Col. WM. M. PRYTON, who for some time past has been residing in New-York, has returned to Virginia, "determined to share her fate in whatever position he may be assigned."

Capt. AVIS, JOHN BROWN'S jailor, is the commander of a company in charge of the hospital near Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of Superintendents of the different railroads in Virginia, was held at Richmond. Nine roads were represented; and a new time-table for the running of passenger trains between Richmond and Manassas Junction was agreed upon. A resolution was adopted requiring the different Companies to erect lines of telegraph along their respective roads.

A Winchester correspondent of the *Dispatch* says, in speaking of the Pennsylvania troops, that "the same spirit in the troops from that State from which the Virginians suffered a hundred years ago in BRADDOCK'S expedition, will operate to our advantage now. We were then as unfortunate in their alliance as we are now fortunate in their enmity."

Among the arrivals at the Spottswood House, Richmond, on the 30th ult., were Ex-Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS and lady; Judge HOPKINS and lady, of Mobile, and S. R. TODD, brother-in-law to Mr. LINCOLN.

The brother of JACKSON is announced to be near Alexandria, with his wife, picking off from two to five Northern soldiers daily. Gov. LETCHER has sent for the family of the slayer of ELLSWORTH, who will hereafter be provided for by the State, and a monument will be erected to the memory of "the first martyr," as the murderer is termed.

Recruits for the Confederate Army are becoming scarce, and $2 is now offered for each one brought to the recruiting officers.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of beef were purchased a few days since, at Louisville, for the Confederate Army.

There are three South Carolina regiments at the Manassas Junction.

Mr. CRENSHAW has tendered to JEFF. DAVIS the gratuitous use of his house, furniture and negroes for a term of three months, or longer if desired, for the "Presidential Mansion."

Soon after the arrival of the bogus President at Richmond, he visited the camp of the Tennessee Regiment. They were much dissatisfied at not receiving the arms they wanted, and Mr. DAVIS expressed his sympathy for them, but said he knew they would do their duty when called upon.

The Third Georgia Regiment is encamped at Camp Gwynn, outside and at the southwestern extremity of the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Col. PRYOR addressed them a few days since, and informed them that in all human probability, some of them would fall in battle, but that it would be an honorable and a glorious death; that the daughters of Virginia would chant their praises, place the choicest garlands upon their graves, and transmit their deeds in grateful remembrance to their children.

The *Despatch* of the 31st reports that it has received information that a son of the law partner of the President of the London and Hampshire Railway, had been arrested by the South Carolina Volunteers, and hung as a spy. Upon his person, concealed in his coat collar, when arrested, were a map of Harper's Ferry, and a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of the troops at the Ferry, and the best mode for the Federal forces to pursue to insure success.

Twelve companies have been raised in Albemarle county. Six of them are at Manassas Junction and the others are without arms.

Five counties in Virginia have given $118,000 in aid of the rebellion.

A percussion cap factory in Richmond is turning out thirty thousand caps a day.

The Charlottsville *Review* is greatly exercised in regard to the lack of defences at that place, which is considered one of the first points an invading army would attack. It is much afraid of "BILLY WILSON'S crowd," and of "evil disposed persons in our own community."

Col EARLY, commanding the forces at Lynchburgh, publishes a card, giving notice that eight volunteers who had refused, when they heard that Alexandria was in possession of the Federal troops, to march, and had laid down their arms, had been discharged without pay or transportation to their homes. Also, one notifying troops that they must take such arms as might be given to them.

T. J. MCKAY and COLEMAN YELLOTT, Commissioners from Maryland, had arrived at Richmond.

Col. T. J FAUBELEOY, late of the United States Army, has been assigned to the command of the Richmond Department.

The fortifications at and around Richmond are progressing rapidly, but great difficulty is experienced in procuring a sufficient force. Five hundred negroes are called to assist.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 31st ult., speaking of the Federal troops, says: "Take them all in all, their forces are as precious a set of rascals as could be scraped together with a fine tooth comb from the pot-houses and hell-holes of the North. They have been fertilized by filth and grown up, fresh and unmitigatedly wretched from the mire of municipal corruption."

Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has been empowered to raise a Southern Legion to comprise 600 riflemen, 300 cavalry, and one company of flying artillery.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH has been appointed Major of the Richmond Howitzer Battalion, and his brother, Dr. W. E. RANDOLPH, the surgeon. They are great grandsons of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A lady contributor of a Richmond paper recommends the donation, by the ladies, of all their silver plate to the State.

Ex-Gov. WISE'S Partisan Legion is to comprise cavalry and infantry, and they are to be armed with all kinds of weapons.

The Alabama Rangers, at Richmond, are armed with Mississippi rifles and bowie knives.

In the Richmond *Dispatch* of May 29th appears the following advertisement:

"PROTECTING THE CITY.—All free men of color who will willingly volunteer their services, will call at the Mayor's Office, at the City Hall, and give in their names. Their services will be required near Richmond."

THE REBELS MAKING CANNON.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* of May 28, has this paragraph:

"The Messrs. LEEDS, whose foundry is one of the most extensive and complete establishments of the kind in the Southern Confederacy, have recently cast several pieces of ordnance, Columbiads and field pieces, which will bear favorable comparison with those manufactured at the United States Government workshops. We have seen a breech-loading rifled cannon made by them, which is a most beautiful and effective weapon. This gun is of bronze, about four feet long, is mounted by a loop below the axis, in order to reduce the recoil, and is supported by a light carriage and wheels of wrought iron. The bore of the gun is octagonal, its greatest diameter is two inches; its twist is one turn in 76 39 inches. The breech arrangement is the invention of Mr. FREDERIC SAUNDERS, a distinguished engineer in this city, in whose honor the gun has been named the "SAUNDERS." The breech is somewhat difficult to describe without the aid of drawings, but is remarkable for the ingenuity of its arrangements, and the simplicity of its manipulation. It consists of a light steel breech piece, (which effectually covers the rear of the bore,) and of a hollow screw of wrought iron, and about five inches diameter exteriorly and one half inch pitch. The steel breech is passed through four recesses, in the hollow screw, corresponding with four projections upon the steel breech; after which by turning the hollow screw the projections of the screw close over the projections on the steel breech, and force the steel breech to a firm bearing against the rear portion of the bore.

The form of the bore is nearly that adopted and used so successfully by WHITWORTH, of England. WHITWORTH prefers a hexagonal bore, while the bore of this gun has been made octagonal, which is the form to which a well-worn old Kentucky rifle is brought by continued use. The rifling of this gun was effected by octagonal steel cutters, which were forced through the gun by hydrostatic pressure.

The projectiles are made of the same form as the interior of the gun; all are elongated, and with cannon head. They can be effectually used in this gun of various lengths and different materials. It is intended to use a shot varying in weight from three to nine pounds—the charge of powder to be, of course, proportioned to the weight of shot, distance, etc.

No regular firing has yet taken place, but a few shots fired, with from two to five ounces of powder, and with three pound shot, gave great assurance of the efficiency of the piece, and the great range which may be expected.

TERRORISM IN TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 1, makes these statements:

"We saw, yesterday, seven Union men of Tennessee, all fleeing from that State for the protection of life and limb. Such of them as are the owners of property have left nearly the whole of it behind, and some of them, with scarcely a dollar in their pockets, know not where to go, or how to obtain for themselves and families the means of subsistence.

Besides these fugitives, we saw yesterday two gentlemen, who, being known to contemplate a visit to Tennessee, have been warned that it would be at the peril of their lives. Yet one of these gentlemen is a native of Tennessee, where his ancestors have lived for sixty or seventy years, and the step-son of a distinguished Tennessee statesman, who recently betrayed the Union party; and he knows of no better ground of complaint against himself than that he once entertained at his house a Freesoil United States Senator.

Dr. MCCLEAN, a highly respectable citizen of Scott, who came up the river a few days ago, says that a considerable lot of guns and ammunition was put off at Memphis, and placed in the hands of Gen. PILLOW. The munitions were packed in *sugar and tobacco hogsheads*, and intended to come to Louisville, for the use of the Secessionists [illegible], but it was thought safest to stop them at Memphis. There was, of course, an apprehension at first what might occur at Cairo.

We presume that Gen. PILLOW will keep the guns to operate at Cairo, or else at Columbus, and in other portions of the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of June 2:

"From passengers in yesterday evening's train from Harper's Ferry, I gather some additional items of news. There was no indication, up to Saturday morning, the time they left, of any intention on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON to abandon his position. The defences on all points were completed, and the troops were being exercised daily at the guns, and in various skirmishing manœuvres. The drills in the bayonet exercise, which had been suspended for some days, while the troops were working at the roads and fortifications, had been resumed. The report that Gen. JOHNSTON's family are there is confirmed by a Baltimorean, who saw Mrs. JOHNSTON. She is a Baltimore lady, the daughter of the late Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, and sister of Hon. ROBT. M. MCLANE, the Southern Rights nominee for Congress in this city.

Gen. JOHNSTON, I am informed, is perfectly aware of the efforts that are being made to hem in and surround his forces, and especially to cut off his communication with Richmond and Lynchburg. But he believes the assurances that have been sent to him from Richmond that Gen. LEE will certainly hold that communication open. If he is deceived on this point, it requires no prophet to tell his fate. It is barely possible that, if driven to extremity, he could, under cover of his heavy batteries, effect a retreat southward by cutting his way through his assailants. The carnage that would attend such a retreat would be fearful on both sides. But it cannot be denied that Gen. JOHNSTON possesses the highest military qualities, and it is doubtful if he will allow himself to be caught in a trap. A few days will decide."

The Chambersburgh correspondent of the same paper, writing on June 1, says:

"All things are now prepared to make a move, and await only the arrival of Gen. PATTERSON, to give the order. Capt. EDDY has taken quarters for the General and Staff at the Seminary at Chambersburgh, a building admirably suited.

It is understood that the march will commence from here, though a large portion of the baggage and provisions will be sent to Hagerstown by the Franklin Railroad.

Hagerstown is not by any means in the hands of the Secessionists. The Union sentiment is greatly predominant, and will give the troops a cordial welcome on their arrival. The Secession pickets commence six miles below Hagerstown, on the opposite side of the Potomac, from Williamsport. If the Federal forces cross the Potomac here, they have a good road to Martinsburgh, nineteen miles, and thence down back of the mountains eighteen miles to Halltown. Halltown is on the Virginia side, three miles back of the Ferry. From that point the ascent to Bolivar Heights is easy. Bolivar is the location of the large Virginia Battery, and is merely a suburb of Harper's Ferry, separated from it only by a short bluff.

There is another road by which the vicinity of the Ferry can be reached at two points, that is, on the Maryland side, by leaving the Potomac to the right at Dr. KENNEDY'S farm, below Sharpsburgh, and going up a road upon the ridge of the mountain to the 'Pinnacle,' a point commanding the whole Ferry, and distant from it only about half a mile. On the Pinnacle the Secessionists are said to have erected a blockhouse of lumber and stone, and are busily engaged in fortifying it. Without going up the mountains, Sandy Hook, within one and a half miles of the Ferry, can be reached by crossing the mountain ridge, below Sharpsburgh, into Frederick County, and keeping down Pleasant Valley. Citizens still go down that way from Rockrsville and other points.

It is generally understood that there are a large number of heavy guns at the Ferry, but many of them are not mounted. One deserter said in Williamsport that they had one piece sixteen feet long, but so unwieldy that a whole company was required to move it in any direction. It was brought from Richmond."

A letter dated Berkeley County, (Va.,) May 21, says:

"I can give you some account of Harper's Ferry which you may rely on. They certainly have the small-pox there; for, on Friday last they took the body of a young man to Martinsburgh, who had died with it at the Ferry. They endeavored to keep it quiet. The men there are also very much afflicted with diarrhœa.

Two companies that went from Martinsburgh, the Berkley Border Guard, numbering 95 men when they left, are reduced to 24, and Wise's Artillery, 84 men when they left, now number only 20—all the rest having deserted. The Bunker Hill Company have all left, and the Rockingham Company have laid down their arms, and left in disgust. There are, however, a large number of troops still at the Ferry, but they are under no discipline.

I have been told by some of the soldiers themselves that they are waiting for the arrival of the Federal troops, when they will take sides with them. I think there will be some fighting there, and considerable running, too, for there are many Union men at that point who will be glad to escape to their Northern friends.

We have a regiment quartered on the line between Virginia and Maryland, about fifteen miles below Martinsburgh. A great many of them are sick, and they are so poorly fed that provisions have to be sent to them from here, although they are scarce and prices are high.

There is an awful tide of emigration from this section all the time, and I cannot see where all the people go to. Many of those who are left, however, will be glad to greet the Federal troops. Tell them we will keep the kettle boiling and the latch-string out until they arrive."

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

AMENDED RETURN OF GEN. HARNEY.

The following is the amended return of Gen. HARNEY to the *habeas corpus* served upon him to produce one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson:

To the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri:

Leave having been granted to the undersigned to amend his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* heretofore granted in behalf of EMMET MCDONALD, I deem it proper in making my amended return, to submit the following preliminary and explanatory remarks:

With no feelings or interests in this matter to swerve me from the plain path of duty, I should, under ordinary circumstances, submit my return in a few words. But in the discussion had upon the question as to the sufficiency of my original return, a very wide and extraordinary range has been included, involving, as I conceive, if not in terms, at least by implication, my good faith and frankness in making it.

Proper respect for the authority of this Court, as well as simple justice to myself, render it fit that I should be allowed a word in explanation and justification of my course.

In making my original return, I intended and undertook to state, that at the time of the imprisonment of the writ, at any time since, I had not the body of the petitioner in my custody, power or control, and that I had not the power to produce his body before this Court.

By some process of construction of language, incomprehensible to me, my return has been held insufficient, and my plain intention in making it was not accomplished.

To the decision of the Court I cheerfully submit. Subordinate on to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of my country, and prompt obedience to the Judiciary, as well as to the commands of my superiors, are a part of my military education, and in accordance with my principles and convictions of duty. The constitutional and legal duties resting on executive or military officers are as imperative and unyielding in their requirements as those resting on the judicial officers of the Government. In the discharge of their duties, executive or military, not less than judicial officers, must "grasp at nothing—shrink from nothing."

In the discharge of the delicate and highly responsible duties devolved upon me in this military department, I have endeavored to conform my action strictly to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of my country, and faithfully to uphold them—with a scrupulous regard to personal liberty and the rights of property within my jurisdiction. I shall continue to act, while I hold authority here, regardless of external clamor.

I now proceed to state all the knowledge and information I have touching this matter, and make my amended return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case.

Of my own knowledge I can state nothing touching the capture and subsequent holding of the petitioner, or of his subsequent transfer to another jurisdiction. I have been informed, however, that the petitioner, before and at the time of his alleged capture, owed allegiance to the Government of the United States; that at the time of his capture he and others, with arms in their hands, were engaged in the State of Missouri in levying war against the United States; that he was adhering to the enemies of the United States giving them aid and comfort; and that, while thus engaged, the petitioner was captured and taken and held as a prisoner of war by the officers and men under the command of my predecessor.

I am further informed that my predecessor subsequently (as he had the undoubted right to do) transferred the petitioner for safe keeping into the State of Illinois, and placed him in charge of officers in command of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who then had and now has command of the military department of the Government which embraces the State of Illinois; and the petitioner from the time of his capture to the time of his transfer to the State of Illinois, as aforesaid, was, as I am informed, under the proper custody, control, authority and command of my predecessor.

With the capture and transfer of the petitioner, as aforesaid, to another jurisdiction, I had no concern; neither was it done by my order or command, and all the foregoing occurred before I had any knowledge of the application for or the granting of this writ.

In making this statement, I desire to be distinctly understood that I do not shrink from any just responsibility that attaches to me since my assumption of the command of this Department. On the contrary, I "*grasp at nothing, shrink from nothing.*" But a proper regard for the public service, and a high sense of duty, require that I should carefully abstain from any course of action that might, by implication or otherwise, embarrass or throw doubt upon the official conduct of my predecessor.

As to matters within my own knowledge, I state that, at the time this writ was issued, I had not, nor have I at any time since had the person of the petitioner, EMMET MCDONALD, in my custody, possession, power or control. My jurisdiction and authority does not extend beyond the limits of this Military Department and I have never had, and have not now, any jurisdiction whatever in the case of Illinois. Thus matters stood up to the time the decision of this Court was pronounced as to the sufficiency of my original return.

Since then I have received orders, dated May 16, 1861, from the War Department, relieving me from the command of this military department, and I have, therefore, no longer any power or authority within this jurisdiction.

Therefore, by reason of the facts aforesaid, I state that I have never had the custody or authority to control any one in produce the body of the petitioner before this Court, nor have I any such power or authority now, nor have I the power now to produce the body of the petitioner before this Court in obedience to the mandate of this writ, nor have I had the power to do so at any time since it was issued.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that immediately after making my original return to the writ, I communicated the fact, together with all other facts within my knowledge, to the proper Department of the Government, but up to this time I have no reply to my communications.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1861. J. WEST THOMPSON,
Notary Public, St. Louis, Mo.

THE K. G. C'S UNMASKED.

Gen. BICKLEY has at last thrown off the mask In a letter to the Louisville *Courier* he answers some questions asked in resolutions offered in the Legislature by Mr. WOLFE, and says:

"There are now nearly 8,000 in the State, distributed through every county, and the organization is growing daily in size and importance; and the work will be urged with the utmost vigor, until the tri-colored flag of the Confederate States floats in triumph from the dome of the capitol at Frankfort, and if, perchance, Kentucky should be tied to a Northern Confederacy, cursed and blighted with the fanaticism of Abolitionism, the organization will invite and carry from the State 10,000 families of Kentucky's best citizens, and plant them on the broad and fertile prairies of the noble State of Texas, where the K. G. C., in that State, will meet them with open arms and warm hearts, and welcome them to a State where every man's constitutional rights are respected.

As an organization, the K. G. C. has no connection with the Government of the Confederate States, though its membership sympathizes deeply with the struggling people of the South, and hold themselves in readiness in most cases to lend the helping hand in the critical hour.

One regiment has been sent from this State and others will follow soon; yet when Mr. LINCOLN sends his BUTLER to arm our slaves, burn our dwellings, murder our wives and children, and lay waste and devastate our country, the 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' not of Kentucky alone, but of every Southern State, will meet him and his followers face to face, and test by the sword the justice of the cause we uphold."

The following is the oath which candidates for the second degree are required to take:

"OBLIGATION. (Administered by Captain.) In the presence of these witnesses, with an earnest desire to benefit myself and my country, and with a steady determination to do no unlawful act knowingly, I sincerely pledge my honor as a man, to faithfully serve the K. G. C. so long as I can do so without violating the laws of this State of ——, or any obligation taken in a former degree. I promise to resist the introduction into this or any other chamber where I may be entitled to vote, any negro, Abolitionist, professional gambler, confirmed drunkard, felon, or low, vicious character, and I promise to keep secret the signs, name, words, grip, figures, and unwritten work of this degree, except as hereafter directed for the lawful purpose of the order. Whatever I may get for the K. G. C. shall be duly reported and delivered to the treasurer of my city or county, or to the captain of my castle. I promise, further, never to injure a member of this degree, to the value of one cent, nor suffer others to wrong him, if I can prevent it. But I will benefit all brothers of this degree, if it is in my power so to do without injury to some one else, and should I resign I will still keep secret the real work of this degree; to the faithful performance of all of which, I pledge my sacred honor, so help me God." [Kiss the Bible.]

At a meeting held in Russellville, Ky., a few days ago, Gen. BICKLEY spoke: He said that he was here subject to the order of the Governor of Kentucky or any other Southern Governor that desired to have the Southern flag planted upon the northern side of the Ohio River. He exhibited a letter that he said he intended to send to the Governor of Tennessee by Judge MALONE, and that if the Governor would accede to the proposition contained in it, he would at once plant his flag or cannon upon the Ohio; that Kentucky's interest was with the South, and that she must be secured to the South; that he believed, that if she were permitted to speak her sentiments at the polls, she would be for secession by a large majority, but if it could be made to appear that there was a *respectable minority he would raise men in Tennessee and come to their assistance.*

THE ARMING OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of May 31, makes this interesting *exposé* of movements in Tennessee, "on the highest authority." It says:

"There is now established on the Mississippi River five or six batteries of heavy guns, including mortars, columbiads, and thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, commanding the river from Memphis to the Kentucky line. These batteries are commanded by Col J. P. MCGOWN, formerly of the United States Artillery, now Colonel of a corps of ten companies of Tennessee Artillery.

In addition to this, various field defences have been established in West and Middle Tennessee, at the proper points, under the direction of experienced officers.

About 15,000 troops are already concentrated in West Tennessee under Maj.-Gen. G. J. PILLOW, as Commander-in Chief, with Brig. Gens. CHEATHAM and SMITH.

A gentleman just from Memphis, tells us that about 8,000 troops of all arms, from Mississippi, were passing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Corinth, and at Grand Junction, on Mississippi Central Railroad, on their way to a rendezvous near the Kentucky line, to act under Maj. Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, in concert with Maj.-Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee.

With these troops are some Cavalry, and two Light Batteries.

We have just learned that Major Gen THOS. H. BRADLEY, of Arkansas, has posted a considerable force of the Arkansas troops on the west shore of the Mississippi River, to act in concert with the Tennessee troops. He has established a heavy battery, and is assembling a large force.

Gen. BRADLEY was the Colonel of the Tennessee Cavalry, in ARMSTRONG'S Brigade, and we learn the Arkansas boys are all well armed.

We have learned from a reliable source that a large supply of muskets and rifles, and also of heavy and light artillery, have been received in Tennessee, and have been partly placed in the hands of our troops.

At least 75 or 100 heavy guns have been placed in battery, and other large guns are now in Tennessee ready for use.

A *corps d'armée*, under command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, is now assembled at Camp Cheatham. Another *corps d'armée* is established under Brig. Gen ZOLLICOFFER, at Camp Trousdale.

A corps of artillery, under Capt. A. M. RUTLEDGE, near this city, is under course of instruction, assisted by Capts. WILSON and ROSS. The artillery forces in West Tennessee are commanded by Col. J. P. MCGOWN, formerly of the United States Artillery, and Col. MILTON A. HAYNES, formerly of the Third United States Artillery, and Major A. P. STEWART, of the Third United States Artillery.

There are also five or six captains and a corps of engineers and lieutenants of artillery on duty at River Batteries, and with Field Batteries in West Tennessee.

Capt. A. W. RUTLEDGE is now establishing a battery of heavy guns, near the Kentucky line, on Cumberland River, supported by a large infantry force.

We learn that Brigadier-General WM. R. CASWELL has now assembled, and armed and equipped, a *corps d'armée*, of several thousand men in East Tennessee, ready to repel any invasion in that division of the State.

It is expected that a very large force will be soon assembled under Gen. CASWELL.

The head quarters of Major-Gen. PILLOW are at Memphis, and any communications should be addressed to him at that point.

The present head quarters of Major-Gen ANDERSON are at Nashville, where communications will reach him.

It would be improper to close this article without assuring the public that the Quartermaster's Department is under the direction of the man for the place, Col. V. K STEVENSON, who is doing everything in the power of man, and everything needful to equip the army in the speediest possible time. The Commissary General, Col FAIN, is also pushing forward his department with the utmost vigor, efficiency and integrity."

AFFAIRS AT FORT MCHENRY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Baltimore, says:

"Fort McHenry has never been in such a formidable condition as it is at present. The number of guns mounted and in position has never been so great, or the efficiency of the garrison so perfect as now. An additional furnace for heating red hot shot has just been completed. There are three thousand troops within the walls. Six enormous columbiads were ordered at Pittsburgh for the fort, some months ago. The carriages for the whole six have arrived. Two of the guns were brought to the fort a few days ago, but are found to be spiked, so as to be unserviceable at present. The spikes are found to be made in the most approved army style, of the hardest chilled steel, and with prongs which are curved within the chamber of the guns. A vast amount of ingenuity was exhausted upon them yesterday, but it is found impossible to budge them. They will have to be sent back, and new touch holes made. The other four guns, of the same size, are now on the way here, and will soon arrive. Besides the troops in the fort the following are the other bodies stationed at different points in Baltimore County: At Federal Hill, 1,000 men; at Patterson's Park, 1,000; at Locust Point, 1,000; at Catonsville, 1,000; at Cockeysville, 1,500; at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1,500; at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railroad, 1,000; small bodies at Millville, Phœnix, Monkton and Parkton—in all 10,400 men. Six small field-pieces were seized here last evening, and taken to Fort McHenry."

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of May 29, says: "The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. POORE, having notified the authorities at the Balize that a strict blockade of the mouth of the river had been ordered, and that he was on hand to render the blockade effective, was boarded yesterday, under a flag of truce, by the Captains of several British and French vessels now on the bar, and Capt. POORE was asked if he intended to prevent the departure of the vessels then on the bar belonging to English and French owners, and loaded with freights to foreign ports. POORE declared that he should certainly prevent their departure, or seize them if they attempted to run the blockade. As their ships are all heavily loaded with valuable cargoes, including two thousand hogsheads of tobacco shipped by the French Consul on account of the French Government, and several hundred on account of Rothschilds and other foreign houses, such a decision naturally produced considerable excitement in this City. The British and French Consuls took the matter in hand, and by telegraph caused Capt. POORE to understand that they would not permit such a course, and that the British and French squadrons would be here in a few days to protect the interests of their Governments. The last news from the Balize was that POORE had backed down, and the ships are all going out. The British and French merchants in this city, who are largely engaged in our trade, will demand the protection of their Governments, and it is hoped by both them and our own citizens, as all the trade we have or intend to have is with their ports, that their fleets will speedily appear in the Gulf.

REPORTED INVASION OF ARKANSAS.

We find the following in a Memphis paper of May 29:

"Reports have been circulated of the advance of JIM LANE and his men into Arkansas from the State of Kansas, but little attention was paid to them until yesterday, when some fifty women, many of them with children, entirely without protectors of the other sex, arrived in this city by way of the Little Rock Railroad and ferry-boat. They were generally from Madison and adjoining parts of St. Francis County. One of the gentlemen on the same train stated that information had been received of the presence of LANE on Black River, between Pocahontas and Jacksonport. He said he was one of a Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Madison to request Gen. BRADLEY, and also Gen. PILLOW, to send troops and arms to their defence. He also stated that Gov. RECTOR had telegraphed Gen. BRADLEY to hasten with what troops could be spared from his command, and meet the invading enemy.

JOHN D. ADAMS, of the steamboat *Notrebe*, yesterday received a dispatch from GEORGE MORRISON, of Little Rock, informing him that great excitement existed there in consequence of the report of the same tenor as given above. We were informed that dispatches had been received from Mr. MORRILL, Editor of the *Des Arc Citizen*, which stated that the steamboat *Mary Patterson* had arrived at that place, and her people informed them that the story of LANE and his men being on Black River was false; also that a thousand Arkansas troops were on the watch on the Missouri line to prevent invasion. This dispatch came in last evening."

THE INDIANS OF KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of May 29 says:

"We are informed by Mr. ROSS, the Agent of the Pottawotomies, that they

to abide event, without prejudice to defendant moving to put off trial because of absence of defendant.
Rogers vs. Thompson.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.
Collis vs. Collis.—Judgment of divorce granted.
Owen vs. Hanson.—Motion granted, with costs.
Sands vs. Adriance.—Motion granted for reference, with $10 costs.
Thurston vs. Meade.—Judgment ordered.
Tucker vs. Sanders.—Motion granted, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg. ex int.	94½	15 D. & H. C. Co. ex div 80
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	99	50 Pacific M. S. Co. 64
1,000	Ky. stock 6s	70	150 N. Y. Cen. R. 72½
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	80	250 Erie Railroad 22½
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90-'95	40	100 Harlem R. Pref 25½
20,000	do s10	40	24 Mil. & Pr. Du C. let P. 51
5,000	do s5	40	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk. 26
2,000	Va. State 6s	47	50 do 25¾
1,000	do 44¾		20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 69
10,000	do s15	45	300 do s30 66
1,000	do s3	44¾	100 do s15 67
11,000	N. C. State 6s s10	50	100 do tw 68¼
9,000	do s5	50	100 do tw 68
13,000	do c	51	25 do 68¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	39½	25 do 68¾
26,000	do 40		50 do 68
5,000	do b w 5	40	150 do 21 68
5,000	do s8	40	100 do 68¼
20,000	do 40½		5 Cleve. Col. & C. R. 94
2,000	Cal. State 7's	7½	300 Gal. & Chi. R. 57½
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b. '83	83	400 do 57½
3,000	Bud. R. 2d m. b.	79	100 do s30 57¾
3,000	Harlem 1st m. B.	97	100 do opg 58
2,000	Fort Wayne 2d m. B.	85	100 do b10 58
2,000	Mich S. & N. I. B.	72	100 do b30 58
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	91¾	50 do c 57½
2,000	do	91¾	100 do s10 57¾
2,000	do	91	200 Clev. & Tol. R. s10 21
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m	35	100 do s3 22
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m	96	400 do 22½
20	American Ex. B'k	78	150 do 21¾
30	Metropolitan Bank	83	150 Chic. & R. I. R. 33½
5	Park Bank	86	50 do opg 33½

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	94½	10 Corn Ex. Bank 75
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	77¾	200 Pacific M. S. Co. 64
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '90-'10 s10	40	100 N. Y. Cen. R. s10 72¼
6,000	do s10	40	50 do 72½
3,000	do s10	39½	20 Erie Railroad 22¾
5,000	Va. St. 6s s10	44¾	50 do 21
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	40	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 11
5,000	do 40½		250 Galena & Chi. R. 58½
10,000	do 40¾		50 do 58¾
2,000	do 40¾		200 Chi. & R. I. R. 33½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs 91		100 do s30 33¾
2,000	Bud. Riv. & F. bs	99½	100 do 33¾
10	Continental Bank	85	50 Chi., B. & Q. R. 55
10	Nassau Bank	80	

TUESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The chief activity of the Stock Exchange continues to be found in the Border State Stocks, which come forward rapidly, and to a free market, from the Banking Department of Illinois, in liquidation of the recently discredited currency, for which these Stocks were in pledge. The sales to-day are about $250,000 in amount; the prices, compared with those at the close yesterday, being firmer on Missouris, and steady on Tennessees and Virginias. The last named, for prompt delivery, were higher at the early Board than the last price of yesterday. The Federal Stocks are ¼ lower on the registered Six ₱ cents. (new) of 1881, and ¼ off on the Five ₱ cents. of 1874. In Railway Mortgages a partial business was done at previous prices. Illinois Centrals are 91₱ cent. The Railway Shares manifest more activity than on Monday. The May return of traffic on the New-York Central, made public this afternoon, advanced the price to 72½ ₱ cent, and there was more done in Galena and Chicago at a rise of ¼@½ ₱ cent. Other Western descriptions and New-York and Erie were also partially better. The speculative movement of the Street is kept within moderate limits on both sides of the market by the course and daily events of the Civil War. The effect of this influence, however, is being daily weakened by the practical results of the business West on the great Railways and Canals, and the exhibit of continued heavy Exports of Domestic Produce, chiefly from that source, from the port of New-York.

Late in the afternoon there was increased firmness in New-York Central and Galena. The former, 72½@72¾; Galena, 58¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central rather weaker, 67½@68 ₱ cent. Missouris closed 40¼@40⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exchange market for the *Persia's* mail closes this afternoon at the same steady quotation on London for Bankers' bills which obtained for the last two or three steamers, 105¼@106 ₱ cent. Some of the Importers of Gold by the Boston steamer made returns at 103⅝@103¾ for the best class signatures. Merchant bills against shipments of Domestic Produce find rather better currency than last week, at the range of 103¾@105 ₱ cent. The market left off very quiet this afternoon, after a fair business for the present mail. In the absence of the usual supply of bills from New-Orleans and Mobile, and in the presence of about $5,000,000 English Gold received in the last ten or twelve days, the rates should go up and would under the ordinary course of demand from the importers of Foreign Merchandise. But this demand of late has become exceedingly moderate, as well as irregular, which fact puts at fault all the calculations of our best Exchange authorities. The market for money keeps dull, and the Bank return published this morning is sufficiently significant of the absence of approved mercantile paper. At call, Money is placed to a moderate extent on Stock collateral at 5@6 ₱ cent. But with all the increased offering of State Stocks in liquidation of the broken-down Free Bank Currency of Illinois, the employment of Money among the Stock Brokers is light. The Stocks in question appear to be absorbed by cash orders at the Exchange Board, which are attracted thitherto by the recent heavy fall of 25@30 ₱ cent.

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May, 1861, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

May, 1861	$678,595 24
May, 1860	551,699 52
Increase	$126,895 72

This is the largest May business of the line, with a single exception, in the nine years' history of its consolidation. The road has the advantage, at present, of the heavy receipts at Buffalo of Flour and other produce from the Northwest, and of the interruption of freight and travel from the Southwest over the Baltimore and Ohio line. The following are the comparative May earnings for nine years:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC IN MAY.

May.		May.	
1853	$419,287	1858	$510,197
1854	510 820	1859	409 627
1855	643,381	1860	551,699
1856	710,554	1861	678,595
1857	655,256		

The May increase over last season places the earnings of the line for eight months of its current fiscal year, at $619,864, as follows:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC SINCE OCT. 1.

	1860-61.	1859-60.
October	$810 863	$709 071
November	730,591	637 792
December	522,918	529,396
January	489,665	387,128
February	420,790	472,530
March	631 290	541,078
April	690,846	585,140
May	678 595	551,699
To'al eight months	$4,975,298	$4,355,434
Increase this season		$619 864

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

May, 1860			$156 281 09
May, 1861			150 807 63
Decrease			$5,473 46

The earnings in the month of May last four years are:

1858	$128,132 27	1860	$156 281 09
1859	141,268 92	1861	1.0,807 63

The Illinois Central Railroad Company earned in May, 1860 and 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Traffic	$219,589 83	$217,547 76
Land sales	44 790 03	238 695 28
Cash collected	56,066 21	54,780 81

The Galena and Chicago shows a very large gain in the fourth week of May, as follows:

Fourth week, 1861	$51,547
Fourth week, 1860	32 254
Increase	$19,293

The whole month of May foots up:

May, 1861	$160,091
May, 1860	115 505
Increase in May	$45,186

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

June 3—Philadelphia	par.	
June 3—Boston	par.	
		Premium.
June 3—Baltimore	⅛ @	¼
June 3—Washington	¾ @	1
June 1—Chicago	Unsettled.	
June 1—Milwaukee	7 @	8
June 1—Cleveland	1 @	1½
May 31—St. Louis	¾ @	1¼

May 31—Louisville		2 @	2½
June 1—Detroit		1 @	1¼
June 1—Cincinnati		½ @	¾
June 1—Pittsburgh		2½ @	2¾
June 1—Canada		½ @	¾

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 3.	LOANS. May 27.	SPECIE. June 3	SPECIE. May 27.
Philadelphia	$3,205 000	$3 200,000	$711,000	$723 000
N. America	2,865 193	2,853 861	681,040	681 610
Farm. & Mech.	4,181,394	4,204,745	1,185,178	1,189 236
Commercial	1,465,000	1,454 000	270,000	282,000
Mechanics'	1,552,055	1,555,739	275,048	275 625
N. Liberties	1,344,000	1,352 000	366 000	350.0 0
Southwark	949,687	962,078	237,918	249 711
Kensington	657,562	656 596	164,645	164,913
Penn Township	660-886	676 357	155,314	157,275
Western	1,388,514	1,390 425	372 830	367 799
Man. & Mech.	995 585	993 950	161,200	154,994
Commerce	706 373	688,141	201 533	182,896
Girard	2,039,23.	2,066,668	394,415	349 126
Tradesmen's	505 990	520 450	124,584	125 415
Consolidation	449,941	464,124	99,356	92,521
City	661 865	684,598	113,974	118,491
Commonwealth	430,144	414,043	61 645	68,800
Corn Exchange	342,000	373,000	82 000	97,000
Union	298,530	336,390	62,730	65,056
Total	24 671,294	25,091 726	5,718 820	5 743,720

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 3.	DEPOSITS. May 27.	CIRCULATION. June 3.	CIRCULATION. May 27.
Philadelphia	$1,635,000	$1,703,000	$274 000	$277 000
North American	1,875 749	1,852,101	271,837	280,730
Farm. & Mech.	3,083,508	3,031,001	376,880	4.0,775
Commercial	749,000	790,000	136,000	136 000
Mechanics'	1,355,385	757,535	120 275	127,465
N. Liberties	1,586,000	1,531,000	94,000	105,000
Southwark	691 574	676,304	79,205	89,865
Kensington	438 079	461,000	114 955	113,945
Penn. Township	480,121	488,126	58,540	67,565
Western	988,557	954 671	112 340	109,440
Man. & Mech.	478,430	469 38.	89,865	83 800
Commerce	568,655	554,258	54 685	63,910
Girard	1 095 684	1,126,642	171 896	176,809
Tradesmen's	350,432	348 66.	69 650	68,988
Consolidation	243 098	246 63.	66,870	71,9.0
City	325 538	342,.0	56 965	60,350
Commonwealth	176,763	161,19.	77 306	85 335
Corn Exchange	202,000	238,00	64,000	79,000
Union	167,650	181,56.	35 800	38,660
Total	15 306,666	15 410 52.	2 317,067	2 403 518

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous week as follows:

	May 27.	June 3.	
Capital Stock	$11 810,345	$11,810,345..	
Loans	$25 191,228	$24,671 2.4..	Dec. $419,932
Specie	5,43,220	5,718,.06..	Inc. 75,6.6
Due from other Bks.	1,317,166	1,269'558..	Dec. 51,711
Due to other Banks.	2,554 185	2,491,/24..	Dec. 63,351
Deposits	15 410 522	15,318 866..	Dec. 136 816
Circulation	2,408,518	2,317,057..	Dec. 9',451

Foreign Markets by the Borussia.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, May 20.

The funds have been steady to-day at the quotations of Saturday, with an occasional tendency to improvement. The American news by the *Asia* produced no adverse effect, since, although it indicates that the belligerent attitude of the two sections of the Union is daily becoming more defined, an improvement has occurred in the rate of exchange. On the Stock Exchange, loans were in fair demand at 4@4½ ₱ cent. In American securities Illinois Central shares are higher.

After June 1st, Consols will be quoted ex-dividend, so that their present price is really only a fraction above 90. The Bar Silver brought by the West India steamer was sold at 60⅞d. per oz., showing an advance of ⅛d.

The *Copenhagen* had arrived from Australia, with £205 000.

The demand for money at the Bank of England on Monday was quiet. In Lombard-street the rates for the best bills was 6@6½ ₱ cent. About £3,000 was taken to the Bank. £40,000 had arrived from Constantinople.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 21.

There is not the slightest symptom of revival, and consols are still at the price at which they have stood, almost exactly for a month past, viz.: 91⅛@⅜ for money, and 91¾@⅞ for the account.

Loans on Government Securities continue to be offered at 4@4½ ₱ cent.

The demand in the Discount market has been moderate, and 6 ₱ cent. is the usual rate. At the Bank applications are limited. The last price from Paris on Tuesday evening was 69f.50c., showing an advance of ½.

Foreign Exchanges are firm.

American Railway Securities were dull and Illinois Central shares declined ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 20 and 21.—There has been an extensive demand for COTTON, and the sales for the two days exceed 25,000 bales, 13 000 on speculation and for export; prices against the buyer.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MAY 20.—The market showed a tendency to flatness.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

MAY 21.—Both WHEAT and FLOUR met with a very limited trade at the rates of last week. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN quiet. Mixed American 33s. 9d.@34s.; yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; white, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

MAY 21.—The market was closed for the holidays.

TALLOW MARKET.

MAY 21.—The market is quiet at 58s. on the spot.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 39½; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 18,966 bbls. Flour, 247 bbls Corn meal, 258,874 bushels Wheat 170,316 bushels Corn, 312 bushels Rye, 31,363 bushels Oats, 1,186 pkgs. Provisions, and 724 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, having been confined to 60 bags Government Java, at 17c; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c., and 300 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13c.₱ lb, usual terms. The receipts of Rio Coffee, during the week, have been 10,465 bags, and the sales, 7 162 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 136,737 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 98,483 bags Rio and Santos, 5 583 bags Laguayra, 5,080 bags Maracaibo, 2 213 mats Sinkapore, 1,068 bags Costa Rica, 860 bags Java, 830 bags Bombay, and 620 bags St. Domingo. The closing quotations are as follows: Java 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Maracaibo, 13¼c.@14¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb, usual terms. *Stock of Rio.*

	Bags.
June 1—New Orleans	8 000
June 1—Baltimore	19 009
June 1—Philadelphia	2,000
June 4—New York	98 483
Grand Total	127,484

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, including Middling Upland (nominally), at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled, to-day. Desirable lots of State are not plenty, and being in good request are held firmly. Other kinds are abundant and depressed, the inquiry for such being moderate. Sales 16 300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 90@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, mainly at $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$6 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; interior extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 35, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Interior Extra Ohio	5 30	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 30
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive and declining. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 00@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 720 obls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Caloric Dried, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Unusually heavy receipts have tended to depress the market for Wheat, and prices have favored buyers, decidedly. The demand has been active, chiefly for export. Sales: 207 000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 15@$1 18, White Western, $1 36@$1 65; Red Western at $1 29@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 02½@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97@$1 10; red State at $1 25 and White Kentucky at $1 65@@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 160,000 bush., at 46c.@46c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do do., and 46c.@47c. for Western Yellow ₱ bush. Rye is salable at 67c.@66c. ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c @32c.; and State at 32½c @33½c., ₱ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The receipts of all descriptions of Breadstuffs from the West continue on a liberal scale, without being excessive, and the interval of another fortnight shows no material change in value, the most important feature being the extent of the export clearances, amounting to 39,835 bbls. Flour, 871,025 bushels Wheat, 309 638 bushels Indian Corn, and 5 865 bushels Peas to Great Britain and Ireland; 113,119 bushels Wheat, and 17,058 bushels Oats to France; 6 535 bushels Wheat, and 13,724 bushels Rye to Antwerp. For Flour there is a fair trade for City and local use, but the shipping demand has been light until yesterday, when there was more inquiry; the market closed, however, quiet and inactive. The better grades of Wheat in good condition are inquired for, and bring full prices, but the inferior kinds are more plenty and sell at irregular rates; all descriptions are a few cents lower at the close. Indian Corn is in full supply, and considerably lower on the fortnight. Rye is steady."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	May 31,	'61.	1,332,274	13,908,497	5,823,927
New-Orleans	May 21,	'61.	170,427	66,247	1,464,367
Philadelphia	May 27,	'61.	130,455	1,825,233	1,562,737
Baltimore	May 23,	'61.	196,513	997,078	221,002
Boston	May 24,	'61.	76 033	13,462	14,159
Other ports	May 17,	'61.	117,336	4 622,681	15,481
Total			1,923,058	20,333,198	9,111,633

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 23
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Persia	Galway	New York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Sangoon	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the Post Office this morning at 11½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

NEW MANUAL FOR THE BAYONET, FOR THE ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES. By Capt. J. C. KELTON, U. S. Army.

This manual was prepared for the use of the corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS —Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 300,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 45 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Bicod, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. B. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION OF A CHAPLAIN.—THE Fourth Presbytery of New-York will, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 8 o'clock, ordain Rev GEORGE E. POST, M. D., as Chaplain of the 15th Regiment New-York Volunteers. Sermon, by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D. Charge, by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D. The services will be held in the Church at the corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PUBLIC will please to take notice that the power of attorney granted to E. W. Sargent, No. 35 Broadway, relating to my patent for the construction of Iron Railroad Cars, has been annulled. Application for the supplying of cars may be made to me personally, at the Howard Hotel, or to J. B. SOND, Agent, No. 89 Beaver st.

18. J. LA MOTHE.

E. L. SNOW'S SOCIAL UNION NO. 1.—THE funeral obsequies of our late brother, WILLIAM E. WHITE, will take place at their Union Room, No. 195 Bowery, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members and friends of the Order in general, also the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. G. W. CHESEBROUGH, G. S.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and all the stationery trade generally. JAMES G. KEITH.

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MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS. Superior qualities, 3 4, 4 4 and 8-4 wide—full assortment. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Have reduced their large and attractive stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS, and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL, including all the most fashionable styles. BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT. Being firmly convinced that there is no IMMEDIATE PROSPECT of improvement in commercial affairs, and that business will not resume its accustomed vigor UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED, and fearing that such a HAPPY EVENT is not NEAR AT HAND, we have come to the DETERMINED CONCLUSION to close out our immense stock of the articles enumerated below. An examination of the Goods AND PRICES will satisfy all that WE ARE IN EARNEST. The sales are ENTIRELY FOR CASH. READ! READ!! READ!!! White French China Covered Dishes, each ..... $3 00 White French China High Fruit Baskets, each ..... 0 68 White French China Soup Tureens, each ..... 1 75 White French China Dinner Plates the dozen ..... 1 65 White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen .. 1 25 White French China Tea Plates, the dozen ..... 0 90 White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen ..... 1 10 White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces ..... 3 75 White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces ..... 29 00 Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces ..... 5 00 Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces. 6 50

ALSO, ONE HUNDRED Fancy French China Dinner Sets at POSITIVELY LESS Than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces,	46 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	45 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 180 pieces	50 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	60 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 200 pieces	75 00

LIKEWISE, Cut glass Goblets, the dozen ..... 1 65 Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints ..... 1 50 Cut glass Decanters the pair, pints ..... 1 25 Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.. 1 80 Silver plated Cake Baskets each ..... 4 50 Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles ..... 4 25 Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each ..... 6 00 Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 4 pieces ..... 16 00 Silver plated Table Spoons the dozen ..... 3 75 Silver plated Table Forks the dozen ..... 3 75 Silver plated Tea Spoons the dozen ..... 1 25 Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen ..... 4 50 Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00

BESIDES a complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be ON SALE, and that the prices are on the average NOT ONE CENT above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our FRONT WINDOWS, with the prices attached in PLAIN FIGURES. Orders from the country must inclose the CASH W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

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LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S, 6th-av. and 14th st A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price. PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

5,000 FIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN KIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AN ENEMY; OR, THE PASSAGE AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; or, HOPE, LOVE'S HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

BOUFFLE, No. 723 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have no important movements to report as having occurred across the Potomac within the last twenty-four hours. To-day, however, an advance will be made by a portion of our forces, some four miles further into Virginia. The Federal troops were yesterday engaged in perfecting their entrenchments, and worked with a will, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. The number of the rebel troops in and around Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas Gap, is now set down at not exceeding forty-six hundred in all, but it is of course impossible to ascertain the number with positive certainty. Their strength and disposition to resist the advance of the Federal troops will probably soon be tested. From the nature of our advices from Fortress Monroe, also, there can hardly be a doubt that an important movement will soon be made there. The number of our troops now there approaches ten thousand, and transports are daily arriving with accessions.

The dispatches which have reached Gen. SCOTT, giving the details of the brilliant affair at Philippi, twenty miles from Grafton, in Western Virginia, confirm in all particulars the first dispatch which reached us from Cincinnati. The enemy was two thousand strong, and the rout was total.

It appears that the announcement that Col. KELLY, commander of the First Virginia Volunteers, died of the wound which he received in the action at Philippi, was premature. He was severely wounded in the breast, but the ball has since been extracted, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Col. KELLY is a native of New-Hampshire, and about 58 years of age.

Advices have been received from Fortress Monroe, *via* Baltimore, to Monday. On the morning of that day the steam-tug *Yankee* left the fortress for Norfolk, under a flag of truce, on some mission, the exact nature of which is not known. It is probable, however, that she was sent there to bring away such persons as desired to leave, of which it was understood there were numbers. As she passed Sewall's Point, heavy cannonading was heard in that direction; but whether it was the rebels firing upon the flag of truce cannot be known until the *Yankee's* return. All but about fifty of the Naval Brigade had made arrangements with Gen. BUTLER to remain a week longer, instead of returning to New-York in the *Coatzacoalcos*. They would remain as citizens, and labor for their rations. Meantime Col. BARTLETT, whose condition had much improved, will go to Washington, with several of his officers, and may succeed in making some arrangement by which the Brigade may be retained.

Notwithstanding the immense preparations for defence made by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and their loud-mouthed boastings that they would be able to hold that position against any force which should try to dislodge them, it appears probable that they are about to leave all the advantages set forth by them in such glowing terms, if they have not already done so. A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Penn., states that it is the general belief that an evacuation has actually taken place. If so, no doubt the likelihood that the Federal troops below would soon be in a position to cut off their retreat, and to cut off the transmission of all supplies to them, has hastened their movements. In addition to this, the camp there was becoming extremely sickly, small-pox and diarrhœa prevailing to an alarming extent, and five hundred men having already been conveyed to Winchester on the sick list.

In spite of the secession of Tennessee, or rather of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of that State, and in spite of the attempted suppression of the Union sentiment by the Secessionists, Union meetings are still held, even in Nashville, the Capital. The Louisville *Journal* states that one was held on Saturday evening last, which was very well attended.

The Border State Convention, which has for several days been in session at Frankfort, Ky., and the proceedings of which have attracted very little attention, adjourned *sine die* on Monday, after adopting National and State addresses.

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, mounting ten guns, and with a complement of three hundred and fifteen officers and men, arrived off the bar yesterday, about noon, but she received orders through the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb* to proceed to Charlestown Navy-yard, and immediately put to sea again. She will probably be put in commission for the blockading service. She left Cadiz, Spain, fifteen days ago.

The Union Defence Committee yesterday received, by the hands of Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS, from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe, the secession flag which was captured by Col. DURYEA at Hampton, when his regiment occupied that town. A letter complimenting to Col DURYEA accompanied the trophy.

By the *Borussia* we receive European advices to May 22. The additional news, which is only one day later, is of secondary interest. Our files, however, furnish a highly interesting continuation of the discussion of American affairs among the English journals; two American interlocuters, Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, having contributed some light on a subject which the English find so difficult to comprehend. The extracts will be read with profound interest. It is stated at Liverpool that a large number of vessels have been fitted out there as privateers, and are only awaiting the letters of-marque from Richmond to sail. The subject is greatly agitating commercial circles in Liverpool. At Paris, a very large meeting of Americans had been held, at which a handsome fund for the purchase of Whitworth guns had been raised. A rumor from Turin states that two members of the American Congress were there endeavoring to enlist an Italian legion for the war. From Madrid we have the official statement that Spain has formally accepted the sovereignty of Dominica; accompanying the acceptance with a declaration that Slavery shall never be restored in the island. We also have news by the *Hibernian*, which passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday—two days later. The political news by her is of no importance. A slight advance has taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, while Breadstuffs are reported dull and Provisions steady.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and received a resolution relating to the progress of work on the new Harlem Bridge, and a communication from the Commissioners of that structure, showing reductions made in the officers' salaries, and the abolishing of some of the offices.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the ticket-swindling case (Ex-Justice's) is published in the law column.

The Stock Market closed firmer in prices yesterday afternoon, after another large business in Border State Stocks and moderate sales of Railway shares. Missouris left off 40¼@40⅜; New-York Central, 72⅛@72⅜. Exchange on London steady at 109¾@110 for Bankers' bills; 109¼@109 for the various grades of Merchant bills.

The receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive. State Flour was not abundant and was held with firmness. Other brands of Flour, as well as all kinds of Wheat, were cheaper. Corn was quoted buoyant. Light transactions were reported in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hay and Hops. Whisky was in moderate request. Tallow was freely sought after. Freights were unsettled.

The Cattle Markets are again overstocked. Near 4,000 head were on sale at Forty-fourth street yesterday, and the total for the week at all the City markets will fall little short of 5,000. Prices declined rear ½c. ₩ lb. from our last report, which told heavily on those who went to Albany and Buffalo and bought droves under the impression that the supply would be short. Trade was pretty brisk, several graziers picking up a stock for their rich pastures. Full two-thirds were sold, mainly at 7¼c.@8¼c ₩ lb., a few of the best at 9c. The decline was greater on medium grades than on first-class cattle.

The British Press on the Mend.

In following the English journals in their treatment of the American Question, the double duty is imposed on the reader of noting at once the change in its *opinions* and in its *sentiments*—the state both of the head and of the heart. There is no evidence, from the latest advices, which we give elsewhere, that they have been touched with any effectual saving grace; their spirit is just as contemptible, their morality just as low as ever, but their *insight* improves; and as there are now many influences conspiring to clarify their vision—a conspicuous instance of which is the letter which Mr. CLAY, our new Minister to Russia, addresses to the London *Times*—we shall be prepared to see the leading journal and its followers visited with a successive series of revelations, which to a mind not blinded with prejudice, are no revelations at all, but very obvious facts.

Of the indications of this desirable improvement two are conspicuous. At the outset of our struggle for the Union, the London Press sent up a wail of lamentation that the glorious fabric of the American Republic was forever fallen, and the democratic experiment had been demonstrated a hopeless failure. The Federal Government, with the loyalty of four-fifths of its subjects to sustain it, was represented as one severed half of the former Government, while the remaining fifth was described as another moiety of the State. This error is at last rectified. It is now admitted that the Federal Government may effect the object of the war, and that the Union may be reëstablished in all its integrity; but doubts are thrown upon the likelihood of such results, and hypocritical tears are shed over the war necessary to secure them. Imperfect and exceptionable as this latter position is, it is certainly an important improvement upon the other.

Another very essential gain, is in the recognition that a high principle, and not mere passion, is the powerful motive of our Government. A month ago the whole of these British commentators united in asserting that the contest was without reason; that if the seceding States desired to go, every consideration of prudence and policy dictated that they should be permitted to do so; and that the resistance offered by the North was the offspring of angry, excited and resentful feelings, which the return of a calmer temper might correct, and the war still be avoided. This shallow misconception, though not yet entirely corrected, is materially qualified. It is now admitted that we are not acting simply from inconsiderate impulse, but in pursuit of a political idea—an idea which has unquestionably its foundation in the organic law of our Government. It is discovered that, by the strict letter of the Constitution, the South has no right to secede, and that the Federal authorities are bound by the same letter to compel its return. And if we decline the subsequent counsel that we tear our paper Constitution to atoms, rather than enforce it upon those who dislike its provisions, we still see in the progress made in reaching this point hopeful evidence of further movement in the right direction. England will yet see the absurdity of the doctrine that it is sufficient for any portion of a community to dislike its laws, to authorize a demand for territorial separation and an independent Government. And with regard to the possibility of peace where such separation has been effected, she will also learn that if peace under the Constitution, with all its ample guarantees and compromises was impracticable, how wholly impossible it must be between two independent States, whose principles, institutions and interests are in mortal conflict. There is no degree of illumination indeed which we are not in these developments encouraged to hope for.

There is nothing which history teaches with more emphasis than that we are always in danger of overrating the value of mere "feelings" and sympathies; there are certain magisterial conditions—an inexorable logic of facts—which determine the issue of events. And though it would, no doubt, have been happier had a nation to which we are allied by ties so numerous and so close, been guided by more generous sympathies and a more exalted morality—and if, discerning that material interests and moral principles were here identical, had cast themselves on the side of Justice, yet the American people is content coldly to await that they arrive—which they are certain to do—at this position by a less direct and less noble way. They will have the poor consolation of having been guilty of what worldly wisdom regards as worse than a crime—a blunder—and of having been not only heartless but stupid.

THE RELAPSE OF BALTIMORE.—The first step in war, as in everything else, costs. The earliest and most sensible cost is money. The second the result of assigning untried men to wrong places. Of the latter error we are reaping the fruit in Maryland, and we have been in Missouri. When Gen. BUTLER resigned to Gen. CADWALLADER his command at Baltimore, that city had been brought back from anarchy and revolt to order and the semblance of loyalty. The Union men were enabled to assert themselves. They had the immense moral backing of a friendly military power, directed by an officer who had demonstrated his steady and relentless hostility to traitors and treason. The secession flag at once disappeared; and that of the Union was spread from every square in the city. The leaders of the secession movement slunk into obscurity, or hastened to join their fellows-in-arms at Harper's Ferry. The whole atmosphere was cleared and purified. Business promised to revive with the restoration of order; Baltimore, in short, had entered upon a new life.

With the departure of Gen. BUTLER, the whole of this brilliant promise was dashed. Gen. CADWALLADER took pains to show that his antipathy to treason was less decided than that of his predecessor. The petty managers of the mob once more came to light, and were even received in friendly companionship by the commander; and the result is that Baltimore has elapsed into a condition little less desperate than that of a month ago. The Union men grow timid; the Secessionists insolent; and this new relation of the factions will unquestionably act disastrously upon the approaching Congressional election. In Missouri, discovering that Gen. HARNEY was proceeding in the same direction with like results, the Government very promptly ordered his removal. A similar step might yet save Baltimore.

Preparations for a Fall Campaign.

Should the rebels longer defy the visible power of this Government, and insist on calling down a blow from the strong arm that rose when Sumter fell, some four months, at least, must elapse before the war can be carried rapidly and irresistibly "into Africa." This interval, in a country so full as are the Northern States of mechanical facilities—of materials, foundries, tools, skillful operatives, and ingenious and daring engineers, is quite time enough to prepare for a short and decisive campaign, especially since the events of the last two months have called universal attention to the specific wants of a great modern army.

The subjects of first importance, of course, are the Commissariat and the drill and organization of troops. So much has been suffered in a few short weeks by defects in the former department, that its demands are not likely to be forgotten; and we may safely conclude that the latter department will be ably and efficiently conducted. These results, however, will occur naturally, after the old routine, without the newly applied aids of modern science. The *engineering* preparations for this campaign are alone able to make it grand and successful. Of these, the first in order is *rifled artillery*. This arm of the service, as recent history shows, has already changed the theory and practice of warfare; and an abundance—considerably beyond the ordinary armament—of light and heavy rifled cannon, for throwing modern explosive missiles at long range, cannot fail to revolutionize the whole system of field, sea-coast and marine fighting. What can we do in this direction? In the first place, the present armament of the rebels is nearly all they can muster till the war is over. The Tredegar works at Richmond can turn out a few guns till they are captured, but the whole North is full of gun-making machinery and the tools for producing it. Beside iron and copper, we have the best gun-steel in the world, and furnaces for puddling it in any quantity. That both wrought-iron and steel *light* artillery can be produced, is no longer a matter of conjecture, as it was a very few years ago. Such guns, tested and approved, are now making in this City, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. It may indeed be true that *heavy* guns cannot yet be made sound by any hammering or rolling process, but when we get above a convenient weight for light artillery, we can very well afford to increase the weight still more—enough to make rifled cannon from cast-iron and bronze; for this class of armament, unlike flying artillery, is to a great extent a fixture, to be used behind barricades and afloat, and however heavy, it can be transported with an army. What the rebels have already done at Charleston, and at Aquia Creek, they will continue to do at every one of their numerous batteries. Even one rifled cannon in an action has appeared to do more decisive work than all the old-fashioned armament of both sides combined. Shall we continue to give them this advantage? "But," we are told, "look at the elaborate Whitworth cannon that have just come over to us, and contemplate the time and the enormous cost necessary to produce any quantity of them." This is just the blunder into which we have stumbled—supposing that these elegant embodiments of mechanical skill are an essential feature of rifled artillery. They may indeed be an essential feature of *flying* artillery, for rapid field service, but the clumsiest mass of cast iron ever poured will make just as good a rifled cannon for ships and batteries. It is a question of *projectile* and not of gun metal, so far as long and accurate range is concerned; the structure of the gun itself, is to meet an entirely different end, viz., lightness combined with strength, an essential feature of field guns, but only a convenience which may be altogether dispensed with in other circumstances. Now, since we have the best projectiles known, and can produce them in any quantity, there is no excuse for not having a plenty of guns to fire them with, even though the most of them have to be made of bronze and cast iron.

Another powerful auxiliary in modern warfare, is the *traction engine*,—a locomotive adapted to common roads, or to any overland service, and capable of drawing three to five times its weight of artillery, stores, and *materiel* generally, at four to six miles per hour, wherever an army can march. We venture to say that there is quite as much outside talent and experiment devoted to this end, as to the perfection of cannon, and the results are quite as promising. The great fact that a five-ton engine can and does draw from ten to twenty tons on any road or grade where the same power exerted by animals can be utilized,—this primary fact is just as certain as sunshine, notwithstanding the refusal of most men to believe it till they have seen it. The great defect in the traction engine in service, here and in England, is their liability to break down. This is no fault of the steam power, but simply an imperfection in *the vehicle*—an imperfection which is much more easily remedied than many defects in other steam machinery which were at first deemed remediless. We know it to be a fact that several of our most successful steam engineers are at this time perfecting the traction engine. Now it may be said that the subject should be suffered to rest until that ultimate perfection is attained. On the contrary, the machines now in use, faulty as they may be, are very much better than horses for the purposes required. They are only liable to break down when driven at high speeds. As a day's march in a hot climate is but 20 miles, it would, indeed, be a defective engine that broke down at a rate of a mile an hour, for at this snail's pace it could distance the regiment, since it does not have to halt for feeding, sleeping, or resting in the shade. Steam does its best work by the day, rather than by the hour, and the hotter the weather, the more favorable is its performance. Suppose now that the 204 horses employed in drawing a full field battery of 12 guns, and the complement of *caissons*, forges, &c., were to simply carry themselves, and let four traction engines haul this *materiel* on the march, the horses would then be fresh and effective for field-service, rather than jaded and sore from the heavy work of the preceding day or night. But the more important business of the traction engine would be hauling baggage-wagons and stores. The cost of *their* fuel is not above half that required by horses, and they consume nothing when not actually at work, while horses feed about the same every day, and may not pull a pound in six months. Herein is the great economy of steam for military purposes. And if baggage trains are attacked by scouting parties, boiler plate is thicker than horse-hide, and likely to stand musket-shot considerably better.

Among the other important engineering preparations for the campaign, we may again mention the apparatus already suggested at length in the TIMES, and since approved by military and engineering authorities, for distilling *fresh water for soldiers*. A light boiler and surface condenser, arranged with a fan-blower and a pump, driven by a small engine attached—the whole machine to be drawn by one horse, or, among other vehicles, by a traction engine—would distill and aerate with air and carbonic acid gas an abundance of pure, delicious drinking water for an entire regiment, drawing its impure supply from swamps or ponds along the road, or from the salt sea. All this is perfectly practicable, and does not even involve a new process or device, but a simple rearrangement of known contrivances.

A fourth novelty would be a *traveling kitchen* for making soup, baking bread and preparing rations for soldiers while in motion. This was suggested by the celebrated CAVALLI, and will be further elaborated in Col. SCOTT's valuable dictionary, now in press. The idea is to have well-prepared (because not hastily-prepared) food, all ready for soldiers, immediately after the halt, instead of keeping them waiting, tired and hungry, while their provisions are being hastily cooked, and thus largely promoting health and saving time. The Papin's digester, a sort of boiler for making soup under steam pressure, would be a part of the apparatus. It was originally invented to make soup out of bones, and its value is in its thoroughly extracting the nutricious principle of the materials used. From this the heat of the fire would be turned under an oven or a range, as required. The top of the oven would form a table for cooks to work upon, and the whole would be surrounded by a platform, covered with a light roof with curtains, and be mounted on two wheels, with elastic springs, so as to be drawn by two horses, and to do the cooking, whether moving or standing, for 250 men.

In order to insure a successful campaign, our engineers and machinists should turn their immediate attention to these subjects. They can better serve their country by originating and perfecting improvements in their own line of business, than by wasting their energies on matters outside the limits of their immediate practice.

Hatred to the South.

Among the falsehoods industriously circulated by the rebel leaders and the rebel Press, to delude and stimulate their followers, is what they are pleased to term the "hatred of the South" on the part of the people of the loyal States, as if the war was being prosecuted to satisfy popular malignity against brethren of the same nationality and kindred of the same race. There never was a greater fallacy, a more wicked perversion, than this. That the people of the Northern States hate the treason of the South, and would not hesitate to punish the unprincipled leaders who have fomented it into rebellion, is entirely true. This is inevitable, growing out of, and is the converse of, their love for the Union against which that treason is in revolt; but there is not, and never has been, in the Northern minds, any such passion as hatred to the South. The history of the past proves this, and the instincts of every true heart attests it. The North has always been in the majority, and yet the honors and emoluments of official place have been enjoyed by the South to an extent greatly beyond their numerical proportion. From the Executive chair down to the lowest place in the Federal Government, the offices have, in a large majority, been held by Southern men. In the Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, the Secretaryships, the Foreign Missions, the Consulates, the clerkships in the Departments, the South has always had a majority. The course of the Government, the policy of the country, have been shaped to meet the pleasure and promote the interests of the South. The North has sometimes protested against this favoritism; but the South has been importunate, and the North has yielded. If there was "hatred to the South" in the Northern heart, would this have been so?

The forbearance of the people of the loyal States, their patient endurance of wrong and outrage before making an exhibition of their power, prove that they cherished no "hatred to the South." They saw the Federal property plundered, the forts, arsenals, sub-treasuries and mints seized by the Southern States. They saw treason arming itself, defying the power of the Government, and ready to strike down the Constitution. Against all this they contented themselves with remonstrating, in the hope that the South itself would see the madness and folly of its course, and return to its allegiance. To this passive endurance of wrong they were constrained by the love, and not the "hatred," they bore towards their brethren of the South. It was not until the booming of cannon came rolling up from Charleston, until treason grew into organized rebellion, menacing the Capital and essaying revolution, that they sprang to arms. Even then they were actuated by no "hatred to the South," unless to hate treason be to hate the South. They armed themselves to defend the Constitution, to protect the Union, and save the Republic from a rebellion at the wickedness of which the impartial historian will stand aghast. Though they have organized a mighty army, to be doubled, if need be, and its face is towards the Gulf, whither it will surely march, yet there is no "hatred of the South" stimulating its movements. It will march to the Gulf, not in hatred towards, not for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South, but, in the hunt after treason, to overthrow rebellion and subdue revolt, just as it would move East, or West, or North, if treason, rebellion or revolt lay in that direction.

The people of the South are regarded as our brethren, deluded, deceived, betrayed, plundered of their freedom of inquiry, of speech and of action; forced into opposition to the Constitution and treason to the Union against their instincts, their sober judgment and free volition, by bold, bad men. What is asked of them is to break away from their wicked and fatal leaderships and return to their allegiance to the Constitution; to take their place again among the States of the Union, place back the now veiled stars in their brightness in the banner of the Republic, and they will find a warm place in the Northern heart. They will encounter no animosities, be harmed by no malice. They will find this "hatred of the South" an idle phantom. They will discover that kindness and not hatred, fraternal feeling and not malignity towards them will pervade, as they always have the Northern heart. But the loyal army will march to the Gulf, if that be necessary to save the Union. It will march there not in hatred of the South, but to save the South even from itself. Its progress may be slow, and reverses may be encountered, but when a soldier falls two will take his place, and it will march to the Gulf.

The Old Dominion and her New Masters.

The treason of LETCHER and of the Commissioners who made the disgraceful surrender of Virginia to JEFFERSON DAVIS, has reduced the Old Dominion to a condition utterly contemptible. It was bad enough to have Gov. PICKENS announcing in his bombastic proclamation that a regiment from South Carolina was on the march to protect the tomb of Washington from the Northern Goths and Vandals, after South Carolina had commenced active hostilities for the very purpose of dragging Virginia into a movement which it was well known a large majority of her citizens condemned. But a lower deep was to be reached, when President COBB, of the Montgomery Congress, proclaimed to the citizens of Atlanta that, as Virginia had "*at last shaken off the bonds of Lincoln*," her soil was to be made the battle-ground; and added, as if apprehensive that the laggard sons of the Old Dominion would not come up to the mark, that Georgia, "solitary and alone, if need be, would fight until she sees the last foul invader in his grave." Still more pitiable was the exhibition at Richmond on the occasion of JEFFERSON DAVIS' triumphant entry. When on his visit to the new Fair Grounds, he was greeted on leaving his saddle by an "enraptured" crowd of "soldiers and civilians" whom we are told by the enthusiastic *Enquirer* this august magistrate "*indulged to a hand-shaking performance!*" It is hardly conceivable that the natives of the same soil which produced WASHINGTON and PATRICK HENRY should have so degenerated as to brag of the "indulgence" of shaking hands with a man whose name is a byword for dishonesty in two hemispheres. He is not at all proud, say the Virginia gentlemen; he "indulged" us by condescending to shake hands, notwithstanding he is our military dictator. What are the Virginia chivalry coming to when they stoop to being patronized by PICKENS, COBB, and JEFFERSON DAVIS!

We imagine that it must be a sense of humiliation and degradation that keeps HENRY A. WISE so quiet in this extraordinary state of things in the Old Dominion. He is very apt to be about in such times, and to make himself heard, but he has disappeared from the public view for the last ninety days. It would have been impossible for him, with all his violence, to acquiesce in any such infernal policy as was set forth by the scoundrel MASON in his letter, just previous to the late mock appeal to the ballot on the question of secession. The whole game was one at which professional thimble-riggers would have revolted, and it leaves us no reason to doubt that many thousands of loyal men in Eastern Virginia were silenced by the terrorism of the conspirators, and that the result of an honest appeal to the State, legally and constitutionally made, would have been very different from that by which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his co-usurpers have been transferred, "without knowing how," from Montgomery to Richmond.

We are aware that the Georgia conspirators are men of more than ordinary audacity, and that their Mississippi Chief is not a whit behind them in this regard, but we think that all the hand-shaking at Richmond could not have made them blind and deaf to the earnest and indignant protest which reached them from Western Virginia, against their abominable usurpation. The proclamation of Judge THOMPSON, and the admirable address of the Central Committee to the people of Northwestern Virginia, might well enough have been before JEFFERSON DAVIS when he was excogitating the somewhat lugubrious address with which he inaugurated his advent to the Capital of the Old Dominion. In those documents he would have read irrefragable proof that the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February were not clothed with the powers they have assumed to exercise; that the ordinances of that Convention intended to withdraw Virginia from the United States and annex her to the so called Southern Confederacy, were unconstitutional and void; and that all the acts of LETCHER and his subordinates, in pursuance of those ordinances, and intended to execute them, were bare usurpations of power, unwarranted by the laws and the Constitution of the State. At the moment when the traitor usurper was proclaiming to the sycophants whom he had "indulged" with the liberty of crossing palms with him, that he looked to them as the last best hope of liberty, he knew that a large and powerful section of the State he had invaded were denouncing him with emphatic unanimity as a foreign usurper, who had obtained control of a large portion of the Commonwealth in direct violation of its fundamental law, without the authority and without the knowledge of her people, whose degradation he had made complete by the introduction of Confederate troops to substitute military compulsion for the free expression of opinion at the ballot-box. With this thunder-cloud from the West darkening his horizon, we do not wonder that the arch rebel was so much less jubilant in transferring his quarters to Richmond, than in originally taking them at Montgomery. Then it was Southern steel and Southern gunpowder for the Yankees—glory and conquest for the Southern arms; and now it has all dwindled down into the heroic expression of a resolve never to surrender;—a simple parody of the bold affirmation of Bob Acres: "We won't run!"

THE WAR AND THE INSTITUTION.—The military ardor of the Southern people in defence of what, by a singular perversion of language, they are pleased to call their "liberty," has formed the theme of unnumbered panegyrics which have very nearly exhausted the rhetoric of Southern writers. They have not limited the war spirit to the whites, but, in view of the suggestion that there was danger of slave insurrections, they have endowed their chattels with enough of the attributes of men to make them share in the general enthusiasm, and to take up arms to maintain the integrity of Southern institutions.

Undoubtedly, when a war follows quite upon the heels of a long and bitter disputation as to what shall be the status of Slavery, and in which slaveowners have boldly announced that the purpose of the Republican Party was to free the slaves, they will naturally fear the results of their own incendiary words; and the slaves, knowing themselves to be objects of suspicion, to avert being sent to the slave-pen or perhaps to death, will not hesitate to join in the HUZZAS of rebellion. Even white men in the South find it easier to pay a hypocritical homage to treason and be permitted to remain at home and prevent an entire destruction of their material interests, in the hope of a returning loyalty of their State, than to seek poverty in exile, with a certainty of a practical confiscation of all the convertible property they are compelled to abandon. A no less practical prudence governs the conduct of the negro.

But this show of servile patriotism is found to be ill supported by the facts. If the *coup* course of slaves to the Federal encampments do not afford adequate proof of a terrible hatred of Slavery, if not of slaveholders, the altered tone of the Southern Press; the fears now expressed of servile insurrections; the words of caution used; and the calls made for the exercise of the greatest vigilance to promptly repress any threatened outbreak, must satisfy the most incredulous that the Southern people are not sleeping on a bed of roses. The apparently serious but absurd announcement of the Mobile *Register*, that the North is carrying on the present war to settle the Slavery question, by killing all the slaves, can have but one purpose—to convince the slaves that their lives are in danger from the North, and that their only safety is in remaining quiet and obedient. But the blacks can hardly be deceived by the trick. They have heard Southern orators pronounce Mr. LINCOLN an Abolitionist, and the cutting off of the Southern mails will not keep from the knowledge of the slaves the fact that hundreds of their class who have fled to the Northern troops have not been returned to their masters. They are keenly alive to all the current incidents bearing upon their own condition, and the paralysis of industry attendant upon war, leaves them abundant time to meet and discuss events, and draw their own conclusions.

A Meeting on the Mountain.

They had a great gathering the other day at Nashville. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to a company of rangers, and "the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. WASHINGTON BARROWS for Senator from Davidson, and Col. IRA P. JONES for Representative." Patriotism and politics having combined, it was their own fault, of course, if they failed to have a good time generally. Among the orators who "thrilled the people with their eloquence" was one "A. L. DEMOSS, Esquire." We have not the slightest idea who A. L. DEMOSS, Esq., is. Perhaps not to know him "argues ourselves unknown." Still it is our misfortune to be wholly ignorant of his origin, his dwelling-place, and his history. But for all that, A. L. DEMOSS, Esquire, is immense in oratory, magnificent in tropes and figures, wonderful in grandeur of conception, daring in imagery. Here is one of the diamonds with which among a thousand others his speech, as reported in the Nashville *Union*, was gemmed:

"On the morning of the 9th of June, when the light of dawn shall greet the Alleghanies with its smile, a messenger from the grave of JACKSON will meet a messenger from the grave of WASHINGTON, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, and there reciprocate the warm grasp of congratulation over the glorious fact that the soil that contains the ashes of these two great sages and warriors have been reunited by the sacrament of a second resistance to tyranny."

Why the "9th of June" should be selected as the day, and the "summit of the Blue Ridge" as the place of the meeting of these messengers, we must not be required to explain. Why they should meet so early in the day, while the chill mists gather on the mountains, and the cold winds sweep over their lofty ranges; why they should not be permitted to wait till the sun got up into the sky, to cheer by his genial warmth the weary travelers, we can in no wise elucidate. Not having ordered the meeting, we are not to be held responsible for any real or fancied imprudence in respect to these matters.

As the orator omitted to appoint his messengers, let us, by way of hypothesis, name them. Let ANDREW J. DONELSON be the messenger from the "grave of JACKSON," and let him carry with him as his certificate of authority, the sword left him as a legacy by the noble Old Hero, and a copy of that portion of his will bequeathing it to him. Let the messenger from the "grave of WASHINGTON," be the grandson of the glorious HARRY LEE, of the Revolution, now fighting against the Union, to establish which his noble grandsire and the great WASHINGTON perilled and sacrificed so much.

Let the messenger from the Hermitage, while "reciprocating the warm grasp of congratulation," read to him from Mount Vernon, the solemn injunction of the dying patriot, who stood to him in the place of a father:

"I bequeath to my well-beloved nephew, ANDREW J. DONELSON, son of SAMUEL DONELSON, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with this injunction*, that he fail not to use it, when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the Constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or *domestic traitors*;" and pointing the sword thus bequeathed to him, let him say, "Look upon this sword. It is red with the life-blood of 'our glorious Union.' Feel how sharp its point is, and how keen its edge! It is whetted for the destruction of the Constitution and its defenders. 'Domestic traitors' are hewing against the Constitutional rights of our beloved country,' and I am of them. I am fighting against the institutions I was so solemnly enjoined to defend, and this is my weapon of attack."

And let the messenger from the grave of WASHINGTON answer—"I, too, the descendant of a hero whose memory is green in the hearts of his countrymen, who encountered the perils of many a battle-field in laying the foundations of 'our glorious Union,' and who poured out his blood like water in its defence; whose genius assisted in framing and his influence was exerted for the adoption of the Constitution which gave progress and greatness and glory to 'our beloved country.' I, too, am among the 'domestic traitors'—a leader and chief of those who would batter down that Union and trample on that Constitution!"

How the ghouls and genii of the mountains will shout in derision, and the bones of WASHINGTON and JACKSON rattle in their coffins, when these messengers from their respective graves shall meet to exchange congratulations on the "summit of the Blue Ridge!"

HON. JOHN J CRITTENDEN has accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, Kentucky.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Borussia and the Hibernian.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Letter of Cassius M. Clay in Defence of the Union.

London Journals on the Great Question.

The British Squadron on the North American Station.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMANN, from Southampton on May 22, arrived here yesterday. Her advices are one day later.

The *Borussia* brings on her specie list £20,000, 20,000 francs, and 100,000 thalers; making an aggregate of $170,000.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Monday night, May 20.

This arrival brings no political or parliamentary intelligence in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament during Whitsuntide.

The steamer *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 23d, and Londonderry the evening of the 24th, arrived off Father Point at 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamer *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 23d

Parliament would resume its labors the evening the *Hibernian* left Liverpool.

The Kossuth Hungarian note case was again being argued in the Court of Chancery.

The London Underwriters have fixed the war rates on American vessels at 6 to 8 guineas.

The London *Post*, the Ministerial organ, says if the Ministers are defeated on Mr. NEWDIGATE'S proposition, they will dissolve Parliament.

The *Times* publishes the first part of a lengthy communication on the causes of the American war, and has a strong editorial on Mr. SEWARD'S letter to the American Ambassador to France, which it says sounds very much like an insult, and ridicules his prophetical ideas.

The French Ambassador to London had returned from Paris, and it was reported with instructions of a conciliatory character.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Opposition propose a material deduction in the Budget.

The Council of the State refuse a modification.

A warm discussion is expected to ensue.

CARIGNAN has reached Turin.

MANIN, the new Governor of Naples, has issued a proclamation expressing an intention to govern with energy promising an improvement in the public service, and calling on the country for support

A petition, signed by 10,000 Romans, to NAPOLEON, praying the withdrawal of the French troops sent to Rome, had been sent to Paris, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop it.

Some rioting had occurred at Milan, proceeding from religious discussions. Order was finally restored.

From Austria we learn that nineteen Venitian Deputies were named as members of the Reichsbath, but refused to sit. The Venitians, therefore, are unrepresented.

We are informed from Spain that SANTANA is to continue in command of the military forces of San Domingo.

The collection of taxes in Hungary by military execution had been suspended, the Diet guaranteeing the amount due till the question of taxes is settled.

PRINCE ORLOFF, President of the Council of Ministers, of Russia, is dead.

The International Turkish Ministers had held their first meeting at the French Embassy on the 21st.

The India and China mails reached Malta on the 21st, but particulars were not telegraphed.

At an Extraordinary Congregation of the University of Cambridge, on the 21st, the Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY and GEORGE GROTE, the Historians, and upon the Earl of Elgin. The prize poem, "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," was read by the author Mr. MYER.

A dispatch from Toulon, of May 21, says:

The whole squadron left yesterday for Syria.

Six vessels will remain in the port of Marmoritza.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says commercial men for the present no longer occupy themselves with foreign politics. They are now directing their attention to the financial difficulties apprehended from the vast demands which are about to be made on the money market. On Monday the Bank of France opened a subscription for the railway companies, who want to raise a sum of 230 000,000f.

The next demand on the public will be for 104,000,000f. as a Government loan for 30 years. The next demand is a loan for 500 000,000f. for the new Kingdom of Italy. Some doubts are entertained as to whether the Kingdom of Italy will be recognized so long as the French troops remain at Rome. A slight decline took place in the Paris flour market last week. Wheat was firm.

The Bourse was very dull.

The *Nationalities* of May 18 says: "Gen. KLAPKA has taken his departure for Caprera, to pay a visit to GARIBALDI. He will return to Turin to meet KOSSUTH."

The Turin journals announce the arrival of KOSSUTH in Turin.

In the sitting of the Turin Chamber of Deputies of May 21, Signor TECCHIO said: "The people of Venice do not desire the domination of Austria." He recommended Venetia to the attention of the King and the Italian Parliament. Count CAVOUR thanked Signor TECCHIO, and said: "I do not doubt the present liberal intentions of the Austrian Ministers; they will always meet with insurmountable obstacles in Venetia." This fact is principally important from its influence on public opinion in Germany.

The following order of the day was then adopted: "The Chamber having heard with extreme interest the recital of the sufferings of Venetia, passed to the order of the day."

A portion of the troops have been withdrawn from the public square at Warsaw.

The Queen has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

A denial has been given to the statement of the *Commercio*, of Cadiz, that warlike preparations are being made at Tangier.

An official declaration has been made that Spain will not re-establish Slavery at San Domingo.

The Emperor has granted a full amnesty to all those persons who had been condemned for political crimes by the military authorities of Trieste.

The King opened the Cortes on the 20th of May. The speech from the Throne was not of political importance. His Majesty stated that a loan would be contracted for by Portuguese capitalists. He said, also, that the financial state of the country was satisfactory, and that the colonies required the attention of the Cortes.

Although the Neva has been already open for navigation, it was, on May 20, suddenly and thickly covered with ice coming from Lake Ladoga.

Many vessels have been damaged, and many barges, laden with grain, sunk.

The losses caused are very considerable.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* says: "The majority of the soldiers who were lately called in will be allowed to go on furlough at the end of the present month. Three-fourths of the army will then be placed on a peace footing."

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

ACTIVITY OF AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

Galignani says a large meeting of Americans was held, May 18, at the rooms of Hon. Mr. SANDFORD, U. S. Minister to Belgium, for the purpose of sustaining the Federal Government. A large amount of money was subscribed, which will secure all the Whitworth guns that can be supplied for a long time.

The *Nationalities* of Turin announces that four members of the American Congress have arrived at Turin, for the purpose of forming a foreign legion.

LETTER FROM HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which, I am surprised to find, are so little understood this side of the Atlantic.

1. "*What are we fighting for?*" "We the people of the United States of America" (to use the language of our Constitution,) are fighting to maintain our nationality, and the *principle of liberty* upon which it was founded,—that nationality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty, to respect; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press; that "without *law* there is no liberty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which, having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perpetuate for ourselves and the future of all other nations. The so-called "Confederate States of America" *rebel* against us—against our nationality, and against all the principles of its structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one Government (not of Confederated States, as they would have the world believe—but of "us the people,") they propose, not by common legal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into separate independencies. Claiming to "be let alone," they conspire against us; seize by force our forts, stores, and arms; appropriate to themselves our mints, moneys, and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capital at Washington!

The word "secession" is used to cover up treason and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people," the idea of "State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such complications as have now occurred. The States are by our Constitution deprived of all the rights of independent sovereigns, and the National Government acts not through State organizations, but directly upon the citizens of the States themselves—to that highest of power, the right of *life* and *death*. The States cannot keep an army, or navy, or even repel invasion, except when necessity will not allow time for national action; can make no treaty, nor coin money, nor exercise any of the first great essential powers of "sovereignty." In a word, they can no more "secede" from the Union than Scotland or Ireland can secede from England.

The professed friends of the independence of nations and popular rights, they have not only overturned the Constitution of the United States but the Constitutions of the "Confederate States" themselves, refusing in *every case* to refer their new usurpations to the votes of the people, thus making themselves doubly traitors to both the States and the nation. The despotic rulers over 4,000,000 of enslaved Africans, they presume to ex end over us, the white races of all nations, the same despotism, by ignoring the political rights of all but their own class, by restrictions upon the popular franchise by the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, by the terrorism of "Lynch law," or by radical enactments, backed by standing armies, to crush out the independence of thought, the ineradicable instincts of our world-wide humanity,—with the atrocious dogma that negro Slavery is the only basis of real conservatism and progressive civilization, and that the true solution of the contest of all time be tween labor and capital is that capital should own the *laborer*, whether *white or black*.

The success of such demands would send the tide of barbarism not only over the millions of the New World and the isles of the Western ocean, but roll it back over England and emancipated Europe, and blot out from history this, the greatest glory of our times.

2. "*But can you subdue the revolted States?*" Of course we can. The whole seven revolted States (2,173,000) have not as much white population as the single State of New York (3 851 563) by 1,509 009 people. If all the Slave States were to make common cause, they have only 8 947,894 whites, with 4 000 000 slaves while the Union has about 20 000 000 of homogeneous people, as powerful in peace and war as the world has ever seen. Its ingenuity, hands, and "many sided," then late apparent lethargy and weakness was the self-possession of conscious strength. When they had made up their minds that *force* was necessary, they moved upon Washington with such speed, numbers, and steadiness as is not surpassed in history. We have the money at a lower rate of interest than ever before), the men, and the command of the seas and the internal waters. We can blockade them by sea, and invade them by land, and close up the rebellion in a single year, if we are "*let alone*." For the population of the Slave States is divided perhaps equally for and against the Union, the loyal citizens being for the time, overawed by the organized conspiracy of the traitors, while the North is united to a man, the late allies of the South, the Democratic party, being now more earnest for the subjugation of the rebels than the Republicans

3. "*But can you govern a 'subjugated' people and reconstruct the Union?*" We do not propose to "subjugate" the revolted States—we propose to put down simply the *rebel* citizens. We go to the rescue of the loyal Unionists of all the States. We carry safety, and peace, and liberty to the Union loving people of the South, who will of themselves (the tyranny overthrown) send back their representatives to Congress, and the Union will be "reconstructed" without a change of a letter in the Constitution of the United States. Did England subjugate Ireland and Scotland? Are the united kingdoms less homogeneous than of old, before the wars against rebellion? So will the United States rise from the smoke of battle with renewed stability and power. In turn, now let us ask the British public some questions.

1. *Where should British honor place her in this contest?* We overthrow that political element in America which has all through our history been the studied denouncer and real hater of the British nation, while we have been always from the beginning the friends of England. Because, though under different *forms of Government*, we had common sympathies, and a common cause, and therefore a common interest. England was the conservator of liberty in Europe—the old world; we in the new. If "the Confederate States" are right, then is England *wrong*. If Slavery must be extended in America then must England restore it in the West Indies, blot out the most glorious page of her history, and call back her freed men into chains! Let her say to the martyrs of freedom from all the nations who have sought refuge and a magnanimous defence on her shores, Return to your scaffolds and your prison-house; England is no more England! Let the *Times* cease to appeal longer to the enlightened opinion of the world; nay, let the statues of the great dead through which I passed in reverence yesterday to the Houses of her political intelligence be thrown from their pedestals, when England shall forget the utterances of her Chathams, her Wilberforces, and her Broughams,—that natural justice is the only safe diplomacy and lasting foundation of the independence of nations.

2. *What is the interest of England now?* If we may recede to such inferior appeals, it is clearly the interest of England to stand by the Union of the States. We are her best customer; no tariff will materially affect that fact. We are the best customer of England, not because we are cotton-growers or cotton-spinners, agriculturists or manufacturers, but because we are *producers and manufacturers*, and have *money to spend*. It is not the south, as is urged, but the North who are the best consumers of English commerce. The free white laborer and capitalist does now, and always will, consume more than the white master and the slave. The Union and the expansion of the States and Republican policy, make us the best market for England and Europe. What has the world to gain—England, France, or any of the Powers to gain by reducing the United States to a Mexican civilization?

3. *Can England afford to offend the great nation which will be "The United States of America," even should we lose part of the South?* Twenty millions of people to-day, with or without the Slave States, in twenty years we will be forty millions! In another half century we will be *one hundred millions!* We will rest upon the Potomac, and on the west banks of the Mississippi River, upon the Gulf of Mexico. Our railroads will run 4,000 miles upon a single parallel binding our empire, which must master the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans! Is England to secure in the future against home revolt or foreign ambition as to venture, now in our need, to plant the seeds of revenge in all our future?

If Ireland, or Scotland, or Wales shall attempt to secede from that beneficent Government of the United Kingdom, which now lightens their taxation and gives them security and respect at home and abroad, shall we enter into a piratical war with our race and ally, and capture and sell in our ports the property and encanger the lives of peaceable citizens of the British Empire all over the world? I enter not into the discussion of details. England, then, is our *natural ally*. Will she ignore our aspirations? If she is just, she ought not. If she is honorable and magnanimous, she cannot. *If she is wise, she will not.*

Your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY, United States Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to St. Petersburgh.
MORLEY'S, LONDON, May 17.

THE REPLY OF THE TIMES.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. CLAY, Minister from the United States to St. Petersburg. This lively letter-writer proposes six questions,—three relating to his own country, three relating to England. The first question he is more successful in asking than answering,—"What are we fighting for?" "We are fighting," says Mr. CLAY, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but *a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma; nor can we better understand how a people, fighting to put down rebellion, to force their fellow-citizens to remain in a Confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty.* If the South seriously threatened to conquer the North, to put down trial by jury, freedom of the press, and representative government, the contest might be for liberty; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. "Can you subdue the revolted States?" "Of course we can,"—says Mr. CLAY. So on that point there is no more to be said. "Can you reconstruct the Union when one-half of it has conquered the other?" "Nothing easier," says Mr. CLAY. The victim of to-day will become the confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever—witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again, and always repeated in vain.

Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. CLAY becomes the questioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in this contest. Clearly by the side of the Union, because, he says, if Slavery be extended in America, it must be restored in the West Indies. If any one doubts the force of this demonstration we are sorry for it, for Mr. CLAY has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our interest. Clearly, he says, it is to stand by the Union, because they are our best customers, and because, though they have done all they can, since the separation of the South gave them the power, to ruin their trade with us, they will, in spite of their own hostile tariff, remain our best customers.

Last'y comes the momentous question. "Can England afford to offend the United States?" "Certainly not," says Mr CLAY, "for in half a century they will amount to a hundred millions of people, and will have railways four thousand miles long." *But is Mr. Clay quite sure that, even if we should offend them now, the people of America will bear malice for half a century; and, if they do, is he quite certain that his hundred millions will all be members of one Confederacy, and that we may not then, as we might now, secure either half of the Union as our ally in a war against the other?* Mr. CLAY must really allow us to give our own version of the honor and interest of England. Our honor and interest is to stand aloof from contests which in no way concern us, to be content with our own laws and liberties, without seeking to impose them upon others, "to seek peace and insure it," and to leave those who take to the sword to fall by the sword. *In war we will be strictly neutral; in peace we will be the friends of whatever Power may emerge out of the frightful chaos through which Mr. Clay sees his way so clearly.* And that neutrality which is recommended alike by our interest and our honor, we will not violate through fear—no, not of a hundred millions of unborn men. *Let Mr. Clay and his countrymen look well to the present, and they will find enough to occupy their attention without troubling themselves with long visions of humiliation and retribution, which no man now alive will ever see accomplished.*

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PATTON, OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: The candor and intelligence with which your paper has discussed the present American difficulties have greatly interested me. Will you kindly allow an American citizen to state, through your columns, some views in relation to the position taken by Lord JOHN RUSSELL? It appears to me, as well as to many others whom I have consulted, that coming events will show that his lordship has been precipitate, and has manifested undue haste in recognising the Southern movement as a "belligent power." Too most serious fears are entertained that his position covers and means much more than the public at present imagine. It necessarily recognizes them as a power, and as a power distinct from that of the United States—a nation with whom England is on terms of the strictest amity, having the most solemn treaties, and the exchange of ambassadors. Suddenly, without the setting forth of any bill of grievances, without any attempt by constitutional measures to have their grievances remedied, and without, in a single instance, submitting the question of separation to the calm vote of the people of the respective seceding States, there springs up an armed resistance to the laws and the authority of the United States. Forts, arms, ammunition, &c., together with the Mint, containing more than a million of treasure, the property of the General Government, are seized and appropriated for the purposes of war. Threats are given forth of their intention to march their armies Northward, seizing Washington, the capital, and onwards through Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, to Boston. All this whilst the pusillanimous, if not traitorous, Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN is dragging out its existence. Now, before this Power has measured swords with the forces gathered by President LINCOLN to sustain the Government and preserve the Union—before they have shown ability to maintain the position they have taken, and before any time has been allowed to see whether a reactionary movement would not take place, (or there is a strong Union party in every Southern State now kept down by military despotism,) Lord JOHN RUSSELL hurries to recognize them as a "belligerent Power." The immediate effect of this recognition is to take their privateers out from the category of pirates, and to place them in the attitude of a lawful agency.

Must not this position be regarded, whether so intended or not, as prematurely interfering with the American question, and, so far as it has influence, affording encouragement to the so called "Confederated States," and therefore calculated to embitter the United States? This act of his Lordship, it is feared, is only the inserting of the small end of the wedge, and that coming events may so mould this wedge as to drive it in, and cause a split between the United States and England. This fear is most honestly entertained by many of the most calm and intelligent Americans whom I have consulted, all of whom most devoutly deprecate such a result. This hasty and seemingly uncalled for recognition may be but the sprinkling of the first grains of powder along the train to the magazine, for at the present time the American mind is intensely excited and sensitive.

To justify this act reference is made to the precedent established in the case of Greece. But is this an analogous case? Greece was then at war with the Turks for their liberty. The Greeks were resisting oppressions long continued and grinding, and appealed to arms to free themselves from oppressive rulers. Do the seceders plead oppression, and that rulers are unconstitutionally forced upon them? Do they plead that liberty is the blessing for which they would fight? Alas! no; it is to perpetuate the enslavement of four millions of human beings and to extend the area of Slavery. Is this a good reason for so hurried a recognition of them as a belligerent Power?

But England, if memory serves me well, did no act recognize Greece until she had fought hard battles—had freely shed her blood, and demonstrated her ability to maintain her contest for liberty. Have the seceding States fought hard battles?—have they poured forth their blood, and had time to show their ability to maintain, not liberty, but Slavery? No, without a battle, and without the lapse of time, they are recognised as a belligerent Power, and the case of Greece, with its hallowed associations of liberty, is cited as a precedent.

Bear with me, sir, when I inquire, has England always acted on the principle claimed to be settled in the case of Greece? It is in the memory of us all, that Hungary drew the sword for liberty and fought hard battles to free themselves from the tyranny of Austria. They drove out the Austrian armies, and had well nigh achieved their independence, and but for the one hundred thousand soldiers sent by Russia to crush out liberty, Hungary would have triumphed. Did England then hasten to recognize Hungary as a belligerent Power? Did she ever do it? Did she even protest against the interference of Russia? This was a case where liberty was the great stake, and where the principle claimed to have been established in relation to Greece might be fully and consistently applied.

Another instance rises into view, for we all remember when Rome asserted her independence of the Pope as a temporal ruler, when she expelled that power from the eternal city, when she established a government and maintained it against all the papal arms, and when she was a government *de facto*. Did England then hasten to recognize her as a belligerent Power? Far from it, notwithstanding it was liberty for which she fought and conquered. When France sent her army to batter down the walls of Rome, to restore the Pope as a temporal ruler, with all the oppressions of his government, and to crush out all liberty there, did England even then recognize that republic as a belligerent Power—did she protest against the movement on the part of France? Why is liberty, sacred, blessed liberty was trodden down and destroyed by armies of a third Power interfering in the cases of Hungary and Rome, England was as dumb as the marble statues that adorn her metropolis. But now when seven of the United States confederate, avowedly to perpetuate the enslavement of four millions of human beings, and to extend the area of slavery, and for this end endeavor to break up the American Union, precisely at this moment Lord JOHN RUSSELL hastens to recognize them as a belligerent Power, and cites as a justification the conduct of the illustrious GEORGE CANNING in the case of Greece, nobly fighting for liberty against the despotic tyranny of the Turks

With the motives of England for her silence when Hungary and Rome were struggling for their liberty, I have nothing to do. The fact of her silence is historical, and proves that she does not always avail herself of the precedent settled by CANNING when Greece fought for liberty. Nor would I impugn the motives of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in now calling up that precedent and applying it where Slavery is the great stake. His Lordship undoubtedly has his reasons for the move he has made; but was not that move prematurely made, and may it not compel a series of other moves which may imperil interests of the most sacred character? At present the most friendly relations exist between the United States and England, and it is the prayer of my heart that these may long continue. Against the excited state in which the mind of every citizen of the United States is at present should lead a Government so wise and powerful as that of England to act with the greatest caution. There is great danger that the position taken by his lordship will be so interpreted as to interrupt that generous hearty affection for England, which so magnificently manifested itself in the treatment which the Prince of Wales received on his recent visit to the United States. I am, &c.,

WM. PATTON.

No. 44 Mecklenburg-square, W. C., May 20.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. DAYTON.

From the London Daily News.

"The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity." Such is the declaration of Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch to the American Minister at Paris. The Secretary of the United States Government must have pondered well those words before he consigned them in a document to be laid before the first Power of Continental Europe. But they express a fact, one which has not received sufficient attention in England. It is often lightly asked here why the two sections of the American Union cannot separate, and live peaceably side by side. Those who thus speak have bestowed but a slight and superficial attention upon the nature of the causes of disagreement. The question may be met by another—if nothing hinders them living peaceably side by side, why should they separate and sacrifice the Union, which is their common strength and glory? The statesmen of the North know full well that, however quietly they might acquiesce in the separation of the South, there could be no peace between Governments founded on principles so radically antagonistic as those embodied in the respective Constitutions of the Confederacy and of the United States. The promise, if seriously given would not and could not be kept. We have heard a good deal of the Monroe doctrine, and the determination of the citizens of the United States never to allow any European Government to transfer its institutions to a fresh portion of the American Continent; but the United States Government might with much less danger to its tranquillity allow this than permit the formation of a great Slave Power stretching from the Ohio to the Gulf. There is nothing in the forms of European Governments more inimical to the peace and freedom of the non-slaveholding States than the political doctrines openly proclaimed by the secession leaders. If the Confederacy could establish itself it would manifest itself, to the world on the very morrow as a propagandist, aggressive, freebooting State, perpetually menacing its neighbors and embroiling them in hostilities. Its large idle population of poor and turbulent whites form the appropriate material of filibustering forces, and would be ever annexing somebody. The extinction of the area of Slavery, it should be remembered, was the very question on which the present rupture has taken place. Severed from the Union, the South would send out its bands in all directions, and carry Slavery far and wide. The acquisition of Mexico is one of the commonest promises made to their adherents by the Secession leaders. In the [illegible] of the American Constitution [illegible]. Certainly it could not; it is therefore better to meet the mischief in its early stage. The only object the South have in seperating is that Slavery afterwards limited by counteracting principles, may henceforth become sovereign, expanding itself, and pervading and moulding every institution of Government. And experience proves that the growth of negro slavery is the measure of the decadence of the white man's freedom. Where the black man is held in bondage the white man is deprived of the commonest like ties, and must neither speak his mind nor exercise his industry.

If President Lincoln prevents the execution of the Southern programme, or serving the abundant constitutional rights of the Southern States as members of the Union, we shall say that he has defended the cause of liberty and not await the last because the dominant party in the South has its own projects for rearing an empire of tyranny and oppression. If it becomes necessary for that purpose to draw the sword, we shall say that until the millennial day come when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook war can be waged for no higher object than to maintain the Constitution of the United States over the length and breadth of the Union. From the first Mr LINCOLN has uniformly declared that he will do this. Every new declaration he has made has illustrated this consistency and steadfastness. *It seems to be maintained in some quarters that because the Government of the United States is so free, its Head ought not to defend it. We do not see why a good Government should have denied to it rights of self defence which are conceded as a matter of course to a bad one.* The general common Government of the United States was created for this purpose—to maintain and defend the Union. The notion that a minority of a nation is to be allowed to secede when it cannot have its way, although its rights have been respected, is destructive of every principle of Government, and has never been recognized by any statesman. The States that now pretend a right to go out of the Union have severally relinquished their claim to independent existence, in order to share the sovereignty of their own territories and of those of the Union with the other States compacted in one collective body under the General Government. They cannot resume their full sovereignty as of right. If any of them could do it, it would be not States which, like Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, occupy territory acquired by the diplomacy of the Union, without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, but States like Virginia, for instance, which helped to form the Union. Yet Virginia, in the articles by which she ratified the Union, used language which implicitly disclaimed the right of secession. Her words are, that 'the powers granted under the Constitution are derived from the people of the United States." It is this sovereign body, the people of the United States, and not the Governors or Legislatures of the separate States, who have to decide on the question of union or disunion. And with them also rests the question of peace or war. *If the vast majority of the people decide that the Union and its full Constitution shall be maintained—and the population of the Free States is to that of the Slave States as 20 to 9—they have the means of carrying out that decision without trenching upon any rights in so doing; and they will save this generation from a shame, and bequeath their children a blessing instead of a curse.*

THE WAR MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Times, May 22

Every one will look with some interest at the Message of the President of the Confederate States. The political documents which come to us from the other side of the Atlantic are often prolix and dull, dwelling on endless details, and troubling themselves about many things which in other countries are left to less important channels of communication; but an apology for secession will command the attention of all who are watching the conflict in America with fear, or sympathy, or curiosity. It need hardly be said that Mr. DAVIS gives an historical retrospect of the relations between the States which formed the late Union, and endeavors to prove from it that the Southerners, in seceding, have only availed themselves of a right which was inherent in their respective States, and was by no means annulled by the Federal compact. Foreigners have always been struck by the legal tone which pervades the discussions of American statesmen. While the Judges of the new Republic are forever resorting to first principles than their brethren in the old country, the politicians, on the other hand, discuss questions of public policy in the spirit of lawyers interpreting an act of Parliament. The two tendencies doubtless arise from the nature of a Confederation which, while it brings into the closest private relations men living under different and conflicting laws, yet unites their public interests only through the medium of a formal document called a Constitution. This Constitution, every sentence of which bristles with the decisions of Federal Judges and State Judges during 70 years, has now received another and most important gloss from the pen of Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President, and in every way the master spirit, of the new Confederation.

As this lengthy document will be found in another place, we shall do no more than point out that the question, so far as public law is concerned depends on this: Did the individual States which resisted Great Britain 80 years ago impliedly reserve the right of secession when they entered into the Federation known as the United States, and framed the Constitution of 1787? Certain points are tolerably clear. In the first place they were, previous to 1787—that is, for four years after Great Britain had acknowledged their independence—absolutely sovereign, and independent of each other. During the Revolutionary War they were, in fact united only as England, Spain and Portugal were united in the Peninsular war, when an English General was Commander-in-Chief of the army of all three kingdoms, without any prejudice to the independence of our allies. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that secession was never contemplated by the parties to the Union of 1787. The States which were unwilling to ratify based their opposition on the grounds that care had not been taken to place beyond a doubt the absolute independence of the individual States in all matters not expressly made over to Congress. Amendments were made in the Constitution expressly affirming the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers not expressly relegated to the United States by the Constitution. Thus the right of making laws, of contracting States debts, of altering State Constitutions, and, in short, of doing all that is necessary for the maintenance of civil society, without the interference of the Federation, was settled before entering into the compact. But it does not follow from this that the individual States has the right to withdraw those powers which it had ceded to the Federation. Because it retained some sovereign powers, that is no reason why it may not have effectually and permanently parted with others. South Carolina, for instance, gave to the United States the right of maintaining an army and navy, and of taxing her for their maintenance, as solemnly as she reserved the right of regulating her own banks or her own criminal courts. The right of coining money and the right of establishing a Post-office were as legally alienated by the State as the right of dealing with Slavery within her limits was reserved. In the Constitution there is no provision for a dissolution of the Union, or a resumption of the powers granted to the Federal Government; and this is at least an argument in favor of the opinion that the Constitution, when ratified, must be taken as binding forever, and that when each State adopted it, it ceased to be a nation as completely as England or Scotland in 1707.

The question, therefore, it seems to us, can hardly be settled merely by an interpretation of the Constitution of 1787. The point really is whether the States of the American Union were in 1860 States in a fair and reasonable sense of the words "Sovereign States," such as would, according to the laws of morality and of nations, have a right to dispose of their own destiny, and to be the supreme judges of their own welfare. A written Constitution, like any other document, must be construed with a proper regard to the circumstances of the parties, and their probable intentions in adopting it. Mr. DAVIS, therefore, evidently feeling that a mere verbal criticism of the Constitution proves little either way, enters into a history of the dissensions which have long embittered the two sections of the Republic against each other, and thus labors to prove that secession was a necessary remedy for intolerable evils. We have been lately so thoroughly informed of the peculiar grievances of the Southerners that we are not surprised to hear that the Anti-tariff Associations, and the opposition to the Fugitive Slave law were sufficient injuries to justify the Slave States in withdrawing from political association with the North, and that it was a piece of knavery in the people of the Northern States to attack the "institution" after they had made money by selling their own negroes to the cotton-growers when Slavery was no longer profitable at the North. The slaveholders, says Mr. DAVIS, bought the negroes "without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves." There are apologies for a violent political act will be estimated at what they are worth. Mr. DAVIS, however, approaches nearer to the true cause of secession when he speaks of the conflicting interests of the two sections—the one being purely agricultural and desirous of free trade, as producing the most valuable staple in the world, while the Northerners "have endeavored to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests." It is, indeed, plain that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was the occasion more than the cause of secession. For many years, all that has kept the two sections of the Republic together has been a feeling of patriotism and the consciousness of common historical traditions. *The best apology for secession is, in truth, the fact that it has taken place.* Most people in America thought that the reverence for the Union would counterbalance the diversities of interest and feeling, but they were wrong. A slaveholding community, under an almost tropical sun, has separated itself, perhaps unjustifiably, but still quite naturally, from the traders and shippers, and mechanicians and farmers, of a Northern land. Mr. DAVIS' *view of the question is at least supported by the "inexorable logic of facts."* He contends for the sovereign rights of States, and the utility of a double Confederacy on the Continent. *Now it is plain that the principle of State sovereignty is practically assumed by every State in both Federations, and the newspapers chronicle the alliance or the neutrality of this or that community just as if they were speaking of independent nations.* Finally, it seems likely that the States will divide themselves according as they are Freesoil or Slaveholding, and thus show that the new Confederacy is at least founded on a principle which has a reality for the American people.

However, the time when this kind of argument could avail has gone by. Mr. DAVIS, while making a studious display of moderation, and endeavoring to conciliate the good will of European nations, is perfectly aware that his theories do not for acceptance on the rifles of his fellow-citizens. The tribunal which decides questions of international law is usually a stern one. If the North prevails, it will prove that the Union was a nationality; if the South makes good its independence, it will prove that the Union was a piece of sheer cheap pleasure. This is what has to be decided, and we must wait the event.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA AND LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

Correspondence of the London News.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21.

We are credibly informed that there are at present in the port of Liverpool several vessels undergoing repairs and being fitted up for the purpose of privateering. These vessels are now awaiting the return from America, of parties interested in this buccaneering business, with the necessary "diploma," from Montgomery, the seat of the rebel Government in the South. In the Liverpool Underwriters' rooms, yesterday, the following significant notice was posted up:

NEW YORK, Friday, May 3.

The Montgomery Congress on last day passed an act re gulating war with the United States, and authorizing the granting of letters of marque and reprisal, for which applications are very numerous. A proviso announces that fresh prizes free goods, and 30 days are allowed to Federal vessels in the ports of the Confederate States to return home.

The general opinion in Liverpool is that this last act of the Southern Government will be the means of investing the seas with a horde of unprincipled adventurers from all parts of the globe, who will have no respect for the flag of either the Palmetto State or the Federal Union, but who will attack friend and foe indiscriminately, and cause a revival of those bloody privateering incidents so common towards the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. In the Prince's Dock, yesterday, for the first time since the civil discord in the United States, an american vessel hoisted the flag of the Confederate States in an English port.

THE LATEST BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON, Thursday.

The funds continued stagnant. Fluctuations were slight in the Discount Market. The supply of Money had somewhat improved, but nothing had been done below 6 ₱ cent.

The regular Court of the Bank Directors broke up on Thursday without altering the Bank minimum.

In England the American question is paramount.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S letter to the *Times* explaining the cause of the war, and pointing out England's interest towards the United States, attracts considerable attention.

The rumor is repeated of vessels going out of Liverpool for privateering.

FRANCE.

Prince NAPOLEON has been elected Grand Marshal of the Free Masons of France, vice Prince MURAT.

The Bourse, on the 22d, was flat.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

GALWAY, Friday Morning.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York 14th, and St. Johns, N. F., 18th, has arrived, making the voyage from the latter port in five days and twelve hours.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

The weather is brilliant, and owing to this and heavy arrivals off the coast, trade for every article is depressed. To make progress a smart decline is submitted to, especially in Wheat.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales for three days, including Wednesday, were 45,000 bales, including 25 000 to speculators and exporters. JAMES HEWITT & Co. quote the market buoyant and upward, the advices per steamers *Asia* and *Bohemian* causing a slight advance on all qualities. The sales on Thursday were 14,000 bales, 5,000 of which are to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, with a good demand.

Manchester advices are unfavorable, the market being dull for cotton goods and yarns, partially caused by the holidays, and quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is very dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report FLOUR very dull, and declined 6d.@1s.; sales at 28s.@37s. WHEAT quiet, and declined 1d @2d. per cental; red Western, 11s 3d.@12s. 9d.; white, 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. CORN dull and declined 6d @1s ₱ quarter; mixed, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d.; white, 35s.@ 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for Provisions is steady. Various circulars report BEEF firm, PORK steady, BACON dull, and quota ions scarcely maintained. LARD dull at 52s. @55s. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES are quiet; Pots 35s.6d.@36s; Pearls 38s. RESIN active at a slight decline; common 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. on a etand to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 47s. 6d.@50s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs in little demand, with a declining tendency and prices weak. Sugars quiet. Coffee buoyant. Tea steady. Rice heavy. Tallow steady at 58s. Linseed Oil 29s 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 50s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is generally unchanged. Consols 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday were: Illinois Central shares, at 41@40 disc.; Erie shares, 20½@21; New York Central, 67.

A PENITENT GAMBLER—ARREST OF FARO DEALERS.—ISAAC A. CAGWIN, of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., a few days since came to this City for business purposes, and was enticed by a "decoy" into an alleged gambling house at No. 537 Broadway, kept by a man named HENRY JUDD, where he lost $575 at the game of faro. In the hope of retrieving his fortune he again called at the same house on Saturday evening last, and participated in other games of chance, rething with the loss of an additional $700. This last ill luck threw him into a fit of virtuous indignation, and determining that the public good required the extermination of the gamblers, he went before Justice CONNOLLY and made an affidavit of the facts. A warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Sergeants WILSON and WADE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, who executed it late on Monday night. They surprised the happy "sports," and captured eight who were engaged in their exciting pursuit, and seized as well an extensive assortment of expensive paraphernalia, in bulk about a cart-load. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who detained them for examination. They gave fictitious names, but the "dealer," "decoy" and two or three others of the party, have been identified by CAGWI

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Dutch woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins. and can take charge of milk and butter; has had the thorough knowledge of housekeeping; no objection to country; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 254 7th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended for character and capacity; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived quite years; call for two days at No. 332 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a Protestant, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in washing and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 1st av., corner of 26th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, housework ers, seamstresses, &c. Free of charge. Twenty girls having lived over two years in their last places, with good references; also many other nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious and capable girls want situations at moderate wages, in City or country. Who the required of employers who bring this advertisement. First-class Agency, No. 294 6th-av., near 23d-st.

D. ELMORE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress or to do the housework of a small private family with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, and understands French fluting; the best of city reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; could act as waitress or would travel with a family; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Can be seen this day at No. 113 West 15th st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as laundress; has the best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at 253 West 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or to do sewing, by a respectable young girl. Apply at No. 650 Washington-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman, with two years' City references from her last place, desires either of the above situations; is fully competent for either capacity as the above references can show; is obliging and of kind disposition; a steady place in a private family where wages; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, rear 12th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a very efficient girl in the above capacity; thoroughly understands dining-room duties, and a girl of very genteel appearance; has lived 3½ years in her last place and 2½ in the former; both gentlemen's families in Brooklyn; would like to go in the country. Apply for ROSA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for 2 days at room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 43 West 17th st., her former employer's, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A most respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 219 east 23d st., between 1st and 2d ave.; has three years' best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. No objections to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 18 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent hand with children's hair; has nine years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with good references, desires a situation in City or country, will be found a thorough chambermaid and good waitress; no objection to general housework; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages, $5 to $6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children and do plain sewing and embroidering; City reference given. Apply at No. 366 31st-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and thorough waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 6th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the City last 15 years in most respectable families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 234 16th st., between 6th and 8th ave; best City reference. Can be seen for a week.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she is an excellent baker, and can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as competent cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 65 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th-ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived 9 years. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, desserts, and an experienced baker; also, is a good laundress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook game, soups and pastries of allkinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 235 16th st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands all its branches, and would not object to assist in washing; has unexceptionable references for the last month. Call at No. 119 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GERman woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give best of references. Call at No. 23 East 26th-st., between 4th and 5th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; the latter branches of business in all the branches, soups, meats, pastry and all kinds of desserts; best City references. Call for two days at 209 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; is an excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing, and has fifty-five recommendation. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands all its branches, and would not object to assist in washing; has unexceptionable references for the last month. Call at No. 119 20th-st, between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GERman woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give best of references. Call at No. 23 East 26th-st., between 4th and 5th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOMAN, a situation as first class cook. May be seen for two days at 60 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understand her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 12th st., between 4th and 5th ave. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; a family going to the country for the Summer or permanently residing there, preferred; the best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant woman. She has good City reference from her last place, where she has lives several years. Apply at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Bond-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable young woman. Best of City references given. Call at No. 297 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as plain cook, and make herself useful; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, oupes, jellies, game; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 2.5 East 23d st., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK AND EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS.—A woman with superior reference wishes the above situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands washing and ironing to suit their branches; can do up gentleman's linen and ladies' finery in style; can make butter. Call at No. 424 Broadway, rear Canal up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as cook, washe and ironer, or has no objection to do general housework in a family, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 12th st., between 4th and 5th ave. for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; a family going to the country for the Summer or permanently residing there, preferred; the best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant woman. She has good City reference from her last place, where she has lives several years. Apply at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Bond-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable young woman. Best of City references given. Call at No. 297 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as plain cook, and make herself useful; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, oupes, jellies, game; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 2.5 East 23d st., for two days.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as cook, washe and ironer, or has no objection to do general housework in a family, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 12th st., between 4th and 5th ave. for two days.

AS COOK, &c

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
SECOND GREAT SALE OF
THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
BY R. & P. H. SCHENCK,
On FRIDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock,
At the Pasture and Fair Grounds,
St. Anne's av.,
Westchester County,
128th-st. on the right-hand side of the road, leads to St. Anne's av., and the grounds are in the rear of the Church. The Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 o'clock, stops at Mott Haven, 138th st. and access can be had to Harlem Bridge by steamboat and 2d and 3d av. cars.
THE ENTRIES ARE CLOSED.
And include many valuable thorough-bred and trotting pairs and single horses; also, some of the celebrated ALDERNAY CATTLE.
The following CELEBRATED horses will be on the grounds for exhibition:
The celebrated 4 mile horse NICHOLAS I.
The celebrated thoroughbred horse LOGAN. Thoroughbred mare GOLD LEAF 2d
Hon. Wm. H. Seward's two ARABIAN HORSES.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S favorite Colts NEW JERSEY and MAJOR LOW.
BLACK SQUAW, the dam of LANCET.
LADY FULTON,
who trotted her 20 miles in an hour.
GEO. M PATCHEN'S DAM.
Also, several of
LOGAN'S FINEST COLTS.
All the Horses will be on the ground early, and the sale will commence punctually at
12 O'CLOCK M.
Full and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY MORNING.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By R. & P. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, first-class second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood etageres, centre tables, curtain and cornices, mirrors, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus washstands and commodes, sofas, lounges, rockers and chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c.
Also,
Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, matting, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE GREAT HORSE SALE.
Conveyances will be in waiting at the terminus of the 3d-av. railroad and at the Mott Haven station on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 26th st., to take gentlemen to the grounds.
Ample refreshments will be furnished on the grounds by one of our best caterers.

A. H. POSTER & Co., Auctioneers.
POSITIVE SALE.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.
This day, Wednesday, June 5th at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant seven octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence 218 14th-st., near 8th av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining table, oak buffet chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT MANSION, SIX HANDSOME COTTAGES AND 23 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR DOBBS' FERRY, KNOWN AS THE HOWLAND ESTATE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Dobbs' Ferry—The above property is 2 miles from Dobbs' Ferry and 20 miles from New-York. The mansion is frame, filled in with brick, 50 by 56 feet; hot and cold water, gas throughout, large grapery, choicest kinds of fruit; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Six handsome cottages. Also, a splendid site to take near the mansion; cold water fall, saw and grist mills all in perfect order; 6 barns, large stable and coach-house and coachman's rooms; a large green-house, filled with choice plants; orange and lemon trees in full bearing, fine garden, beautiful drives in the vicinity. The above is under a high state of cultivation, and is in a perfect village and must be seen to be appreciated.
Full particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. MARVIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MARVIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 534 and 535 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock.
Modern oil paintings, a choice collection, comprising the works of Van Beest, Hosking, Innes, Frere, Gifford, Beich, Lancelot, Manzoni, Bertini, Berghius and others. Also drawings in water colors, pastel, sepia, &c., including many fine originals. Nearly all are in rich gilt frames. Now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will have a most attractive sale of first-class household furniture, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 248 14th-st., near 8th av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors lace and brocaded curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining table, oak buffet chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT MANSION, SIX HANDSOME COTTAGES AND 23 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR DOBBS' FERRY, KNOWN AS THE HOWLAND ESTATE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Dobbs' Ferry—The above property is 2 miles from Dobbs' Ferry and 20 miles from New-York. The mansion is frame, filled in with brick, 50 by 56 feet; hot and cold water, gas throughout, large grapery, choicest kinds of fruit; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Six handsome cottages. Also, a splendid site to take near the mansion; cold water fall, saw and grist mills all in perfect order; 6 barns, large stable and coach-house and coachman's rooms; a large green-house, filled with choice plants; orange and lemon trees in full bearing, fine garden, beautiful drives in the vicinity. The above is under a high state of cultivation, and is in a perfect village and must be seen to be appreciated.
Full particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JUNE 6—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A.M., at No. 108 Jane-st., corner of Clinton-st.—Furniture in good order—Handsome rosewood parlor suite, seven pieces in reps, rosewood marble top centre table; etagere, mirror back; library desk, arm chairs, lounge, bedstead, sofa chairs, rosewood marble top dressing bureau; do. washstand; rosewood bedstead, hair mattresses, feather beds, painted chamber set, 8 pieces; toilet crockery, handsome walnut marble-top buffet walnut pillar extension table, walnut cane seat chairs, white china dinner set, white and gilt tea set, glassware, English Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.
SAME DAY.
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 208 Schermerhorn, between Bond and Nevius sts., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, walnut extension table, marble-top painted chamber set, mattresses, library table, oval mirror, carpets, oil cloths, parlor heater, with 53 feet of pipe; china, glass and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL Hat auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 248 Nassau-st., a handsome bay pony, 15 hands high, eight years old, good under the saddle in single or double harness; sound, kind and gentle as a lamb; no tricks; has been used by a lady, and is sold for want of use. Also, a set of single harness; cost $45 three months since.

Geo. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, 21 and 23 Mercer-st.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, June 7 at 6½ o'clock P. M., a large and valuable collection of English and American books—History, Poetry, Theology, Arts, &c., handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction. THIS DAY, (Wednesday.) at No. 59 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture. Also, basement and kitchen furniture, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.

J. P. SHUMWAY, Auctioneer.
550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at sloop-st., foot of Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, by Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods; adapted to city and country trade.

A. J. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THE ADJOURNED sale of horses and harness property will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over George Market.

FULTON'S PATENT GAS-LIGHTED REFLECTOR.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store. Liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 168 West-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for issuing to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.
Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents on each and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan; the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the loan of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, with out reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit, must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed.
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861" Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., NEW-YORK, June 3 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 2d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, The Poll will remain open from 11 A.M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.
A. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP Co., No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Bawley Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$80,000 TO LEND ON IMPROVED CITY property, in sums to suit borrowers. R. F. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune-st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.
S. J. VAN SAUN,
J. R. VOORHIS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by
J. R. VOORHIS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THE FLAME, SMOKE, HEAT, SOOT, &c., of BITUMINOUS COAL and COKE BURNT IN THE PLAIN, CHARCOAL and COKE STOVE—Also, Parlor, Bedroom, Furnaces, KING, COFFEE, WALTER BLOCK-TIN WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 218 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR LETTING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following routes, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:
No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st.; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 44th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8 h-av.; Station G, No. 1,049 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 468 3d-av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-st.; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st at 8 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.
FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.
PROPOSAL.
The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425 between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars
Dated
GUARANTY.
The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.
This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated
CERTIFICATE.
The undersigned, Post-master at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated
INSTRUCTIONS.
CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.
1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each or such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.
2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificate of Postmaster at New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.
3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.
4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.
5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.
6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.
7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying timber for fifty 8-inch Gun Carriages and twenty-five 11-inch Gun Carriages.
The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.
To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.
Commandant GUERT. GANSEVOORT, Inspector of Ordnance.
DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages.

	Length, Inches.	Breadth, Inches.	Thickness, Inches.
50 Lower brackets	93	24	10
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Rear transoms	80	15	5½
25 Rear transoms	79	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	18½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	67½	15½	9
For 25 11-inch Slides.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	8½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	6½
25 Middle transoms	84	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	16	6½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	16	6½
25 Rear transoms No. 3	86	15	6½
25 Front bed-piece	51½	11½	12½
25 Rear bed-pieces	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower cheeks	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	16½	7½
50 Breast transoms	86	14	9
10 Rear trends	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 Friction pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c., JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Sloops, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.
The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions will be provided by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing whom are not known to the Department.
Upon application to the Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers and ships Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.
Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 2 in Bayard-st in said Ward.
Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.
The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'GORMEE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be converted by the powerful effect of "THE REMEDY." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. ORTHRINGTON, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEbility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
GODFREY, Bookseller, No 831 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price $1. BURNTON, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 19 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give special attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

ONE TO THREE DOSES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, however aggravated. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 88 John-st., New-York.

A CARD.—MRS. M. C. PRICE, PHYSICIAN, can be consulted medically at No. 60 Amity-st., corner of Amity-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE EXclusively from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 157 6th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 140th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Abortives, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of REDFIELD, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. B. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercal Review, &c.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.
PRICE 35 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX
Prepared by PROUT & HARNAST, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARNANT, 53d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. REGNARD No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y. and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. B. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Beaver-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Davidson-st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years devoted his attention to the treatment of a certain class to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The great want of the Government now is rifled cannon. For the want of this efficient weapon the vessels that attacked the batteries at Aquia Creek were twice repulsed, and finally forced virtually to give up the capture of the position. In this respect the rebels have us at an advantage, and until the Government remedies this defect it cannot cope even handed with the rebel batteries.

It is ascertained that the rebel leaders have caused it to be understood by their troops that for the next two months they will carry on a guerilla warfare, themselves avoiding a general combat. Their latest date fixed for driving the Northern hordes from the soil of Virginia, and the capturing of Washington, is the 1st of August. This time is chosen because at that date the term of service of the three-months levies will expire, and the rebels calculate that at that time the Government will be without troops. These are the representations by which the rebel leaders explain to their followers the retrograde movements they are compelled to make every day.

JOHN A. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

There is hardly an hour in the night but that an alarm is sounded among the regiments on the Virginia side of the river. As a general thing these alarms are without cause, but they manifest the alacrity of the men, and also their courage. Last night the Sixty-ninth were called to arms twice, and almost every regiment is turned out at least once a night.

The Zouaves killed a rebel scout last night.

The Twenty-eighth New-York is ordered back to Washington.

The First Maine Regiment reached Washington this afternoon.

The announcement of the death of Senator DOUGLAS caused a profound sensation in Washington. Out of respect to his memory, the State Department will be draped in mourning.

The New-York appointments will probably be arranged to-morrow. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The following order on the death of Senator DOUGLAS, will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which they are engaged; a man who nobly discarded party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the public; a statesman who lately received for the chief magistracy of the United States, a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor; a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois to one man around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scenes of life and the field of his labors. This department recognizing in his decease a loss in common with the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead (Signed,)

SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—10 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to the camp at Shuter's Hill, and all is quiet.

In some quarters, an opinion prevails that a movement of some kind is afloat, but it seems to arise from a mere conjecture.

An advance of the rebels is probable, but it is not in this immediate direction.

There are now 3,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and the rebel force is much underrated.

THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

In the *habeas corpus* case this morning, the following return was made by Gen. LYON to the new writ served on him and other officers of the arsenal, Saturday. The witness named EMMET MCDONALD is not imprisoned or detained by me, nor is he in my custody, possession, power, or control, and has not been since this writ was issued. I have not, therefore, power or authority to produce, or cause to be produced, his body before this court.

Col. BLAIR also makes a return, denying that he has now, or ever had, any power over, or custody of, the said MCDONALD.

The Court then adjourned, to enable other parties included in the writ, Cols. BOWERSTEIN, BROWN and MCKEEW, to make answer.

The funeral of Capt. DERBY ("John Phœnix") took place at St. George's Church this afternoon. Capt. TOTTEN'S battalion of regulars were in attendance and rendered military honors to the deceased.

REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

A report prevailed this evening, that a riot was going on in Baltimore, growing out of the fact that no train was sent over the Baltimore road.

It has since been ascertained that the Susquehanna ferry boat has been taken for Government service, preventing the company from sending the train.

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

Lieut Gen. SCOTT to-night received a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, stating that the command under Gen. MORRIS, last night marched on Grafton.

It was raining at the time. They surprised a party of Secessionists, near Philippi, about 200 strong, and effectually put them to the route and killed some of them. A large quantity of arms, munitions, and a number of horses, which the Secessionists left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the Federals. The rebels retreated further into Virginia. Col. KELLY was mortally wounded.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment, that has been quartered at Sandy Hook, arrived in this City yesterday *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Upon landing at Twenty-first-street, N. R., they passed up Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third, thence to Seventh-avenue up to Thirty-ninth-street, then to Fifth-avenue, where Company A was presented a handsome American flag. The presentation took place at Judge WHEYR'S house, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets. Miss NETTIE WARNE, in handing the standard to the Company, said:

GALLANT SOLDIERS: I feel highly honored in having been chosen by the patriotic donor, Mrs. BENSON, to present you with the colors which you have so nobly volunteered to defend. I hope that the Stars and Stripes will ever be as fondly cherished by you as now. When on the field of battle let your watchword be "Union"—better die than yield. But let valor and humanity be united. And in the victory which awaits you, be just but merciful—let your sentiments be those of piety, not revenge.

Though the present clouds seem dark, remember the motto "*Nil Desperandum*" for right is might, and the "Star of our Union" shall wave.

Be assured, if you stand true to God and your country, he will guide and protect you. Hoping that you may ever proudly and valiantly support it, I will entrust to your care our "Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. WEBB, Company A, on accepting the banner, made a suitable response, and then presented the flag to the regiment, who received it with every demonstration of enthusiasm. After marching to Sixty-second-street, where another presentation took place, the regiment marched down Broadway to the foot of Thirty-second-street, and embarked on board the steamship *State of Georgia*. They will not, however, sail till this morning, as they have to be supplied with the remainder of their tents. The uniform is of blue, trimmed and faced with yellow leggings and white gaiters. The list of officers has already been published in this paper.

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE—A SECESSION FLAG RECEIVED FROM FORT MONROE.

The Union Defence Committee have disposed of all the regiments whose outfit and dispatch to the seat of hostilities devolved upon them, excepting the Fifth, viz.: The "De Kalb," "Tammany," and Sickles's regiments. Arrangements for equipping and sending these forward are progressing.

Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, bringing the secession flag which

[illegible] employed by Col. BAKER's "Red Rovers," the Zouaves, at Hampton. The trophy was sent by Major-General BENJAMIN HUGER, Quartermaster thereof to the Union Defence Committee, with a letter highly complimenting Col. DURYEE and his command, also acknowledging the prompt and substantial aid and comfort which he had received from the Committee, and expressing the hope that their able cooperation would continue to be afforded in the prosecution of the war. The flag is made of a coarse red and white flannel, with a blue field of the same material, the stars, eight in number, being made of white cloth; the ends are somewhat whipped out by the wind. It is at the Rooms of the Committee.

THE TURNER RIFLES AT TURTLE BAY—THEIR SACRIFICES AND WANTS.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER'S German Turner Rifles, have consented, temporarily, to receive the muskets offered to them, under a stipulation that rifles will be sent to them as soon as they can be obtained. This is a very excellent regiment, composed of young men from 19 to 25, and having experienced and capable officers. They were organized in three days after the President's proclamation; on the 1st of May they were mustered into the State service, and on the 6th, into that of the Government. The day following, they went into quarters at Turtle Bay Brewery, where they have been living mainly at their own expense, receiving only their rations from the State. During these five weeks, while only expecting to be called into service, they have expended all their private means, and most of them are now without money enough to buy a glass of lager. This is particularly hard for the men to bear, many of whom, and particularly the officers, having resigned a lucrative business to serve their adopted country. They are greatly in need of many things, such as India-rubber covers, trunks, thread and needles, and above all, some ready money—say from $1,000 to $2,000, to purchase little necessary articles before departing for the war. They expect to go away on Friday or Saturday. Who will aid these worthy men?

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The contemplated departure of this regiment did not take place yesterday, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary camp equipments. Col. HAWKINS persists in his praiseworthy determination to have his men thoroughly armed and equipped before leaving for the scene of action. He expects to be able to leave to-day, unless he is disappointed, (of which there is no probability.) The regiment will leave the quarters this morning, and reach the City, at the foot of Fortieth street, at 11 o'clock. They will march down Fifth avenue, to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where they will be presented with a splendid American flag, elegantly mounted. The regiment will then march to the residence of W. B MOFFATT, Esq., No. 124 Fifth-avenue, where they will draw up in regimental line about 1 o'clock. They will then be presented with a regimental banner, the gift of Mrs. WM. B. MOFFATT, who has succeeded in procuring one of the most splendid articles of the kind yet presented to any of the New-York Regiments. It measures six feet by eight, and is made of double scarlet silk, elegant as well as heavy. The fringe is of gold, and the massive tassels are gold bullion. On the face of the banner are the words, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers;" and on the solid silver spear head with which the lance is tipped, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col R C HAWKINS." The staffs of lance-wood, of exquisitely fine grain and color, and, though flexible, strong as a reed of steel. The entire finish is at the same time compatible with service, and reflects great credit upon the taste of the fair donor, whose name is inscribed on a silver plate which adorns the staff. The regiment will leave for Fort Monroe this afternoon on the steamer *Marion*.

STEAMER R. R. CUYLER AND HER OFFICERS.

The following has been handed to us as a correct list of the officers of the blockading steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which is now completed, and ready to leave this port for some Southern station: Francis B. Ellison, Commander; J. Van Ness Phillips, First Lieutenant; James Parker, Second Lieutenant; —— Holt, Paymaster; W. Argyle Watson, Acting Surgeon; Frederick Crocker, Sailing Master; Jas. P. Adams, Midshipman; W. Ross Bridgeman, Midshipman; Ellis a M. Staats, First Engineer; G. H. Clark, Second Engineer; Wm. Campbell, Third Engineer.

The Surgeon, Dr. W. A. WATSON, was presented, before the departure of the vessel, with a splendid set of instruments the gift of several wealthy citizens of New-York.

The *R. R. Cuyler* is in excellent order, and will doubtless do efficient service in the Gulf, whither she is bound.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The camp of Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade at Fort Tompkins, S. I., opposite the Narrows, is located in just about the pleasantest spot which the vicinity of the City offers. During the ten days since the formation of the encampment, about 2,400 men have been sent down from the City, and under direction of Col. TAYLOR the entire force is receiving instruction in marching and facing, in both of which movements they already exhibit considerable proficiency. The average daily increase to the force is about 200, and it has already become necessary to extend the campfires and select tents, as the space within the Fort is too limited to accommodate any more. As yet, only 700 of the brigade are uniformed and equipped for service, but in the course of a few weeks it is hoped the entire ten thousand will be ready to march.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES—SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick, and although, as everybody knows, Col. WILSON and his command repeatedly have had their wishes disregarded and their expectations unrealized, with reference to entering active service, the old adage in their case has not been fully verified. They have borne themselves bravely under disappointment; but yesterday the Regiment was made joyous and glad by the receipt of the long expected overcoats furnished by the State. Arms have also been provided for the entire command, and, notwithstanding the fact that the muskets are not of the most improved pattern, such as the corps had expected to receive, they were willingly accepted, and every man in the Regiment is now eager and ready to leave for the scene of action. All the officers and privates absent on furlough were yesterday ordered to report for duty in anticipation of the departure of the Regiment either to-day or to-morrow. Those who failed to obey the order are to be branded as deserters and treated accordingly.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, an officer in the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, writes, saying that he has tendered his resignation as an officer of the regiment, and giving his view of the cause of the trouble among its members. He says the regiment left here not only without orders, but in disobedience of orders. The men experienced but little, if any real suffering. In that respect they were more fortunate than many others. In consequence of having gone without orders, they were in Washington several days before they were recognized, there was a want of discipline, and he says there were complaints that the money that had been contributed for the benefit of the regiment was not accounted for. These, he states, were among the most prominent causes which led to the refusal of so many to take the oath. Most of those who refused to take the oath have since joined other regiments for the war, so that the number here now who are not enlisted is small.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

The DeKalb Regiment, quartered at Yorkville, is full and with the exception of some light articles, are ready to go when called. They expect to be ordered away by Saturday, and all are anxious to be on the move. They are in an excellent state of discipline, and will give a good account of themselves.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

Second Lieut. JAS. B. SINCLAIR, Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., late Captain of the Talmage Musketeers, was the recipient of a very handsome Starr's Self cocking Revolver, presented by his friends and shopmates, on Friday, the 31st inst., at Palace Garden.

THANKS TO THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The Ladies Army Association tender their thanks to the Pupils of the Blind Asylum for the boxes of lint, bandages, &c., presented to Mrs. OSCAR COLES for the Society.

ASTOR LIBRARY. E. E. CHESTER, Sec.

THE NEED OF CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Saturday's issue, "Cavalry Wanted," deserves a deep consideration by all interested in the present critical state of affairs. It is the opinion of many European officers of the highest military experience, with whom I conferred, that there is a lamentable deficiency in this important *arm* of the service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that every encouragement will be given to those who are willing, and, from experience, are able to organize cavalry and light artillery corps.

I am informed that an experienced and distinguished officer, late of the East India service, with others of military education and practical knowledge, are now organizing a "*Free Corps*" of mounted rifles, styled the "Lincoln Greens," comprising a detachment of mounted rifled artillery, calculated for the effective use of the Hotchkiss shot and shell—and I understand that an appeal will, in a few days, be made to the *patriotism* of the citizens of New York to aid this corps in procuring the necessary equipments for immediate service.

Upwards of three hundred are already enrolled, and numerous offers have been received from others who are anxious to join the corps, and in many instances to furnish their own horses.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit that has actuated the formation and organization of the many fine regiments of *foot* that have left this City; but if ever there was a move in the right direction, this is the one. HOUR OF NEED.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Now at Union Camp, Va., sent this morning, per Adams' Express: 40 Havelocks, donated by ladies of Rev. Mr. MUN's church, in East New-York; Rev. Mr. FARMER's, Rev. Mr. WELSH's churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, (who also furnished 30 gloves, in pairs, 30 socks and 1 dozen of his cherubim, so it said of socks and 1 dozen of his cherubim, so it said together with the above number of Havelocks,) and some personal friends of the subscriber. Ladies who have not yet sent in their number of Havelocks, will please do so to-morrow, as another parcel will be dispatched on Wednesday morning.

EDW. WIBBE,
Monday, June 3, 1861. Hunter-st., near Gates-av.

FLAG-RAISING AT BROOKVILLE.

A large number of people assembled in front of District School No. 21, town of Oyster Bay, on Saturday evening, June 1 at 6½ o'clock, to witness the raising of the national flag. The exercises commenced with singing the "Red, White and Blue." The Stars and Stripes were then unfurled to the breeze by three school Misses, amid repeated cheers. An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. LEWIS, Pastor of Brookville Church; after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the ladies. The flag was obtained through the combined efforts of the children of the District.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$11,580	Cash	5
D T. Jourge	10	Edward Rorke	5
Rice Lockwood & Son	25	J. Bagnell & Co	21
Meinrath, Lachermann & Co	26	Lawson, Goodnow & Co	26
Gustave Voight	25	James M. Shaw	26
Jacob Harten	25	H. P. S & Co	5
J. H. Cocks	25	Furnald & Weed	10
Welsh, Coulter & Co.	25	Saml Wilde & Sons	10
Brown Brothers & Co.	25	J. S S & Co	5
Ely, Buck & Co	25	Fellows, Hoffman & Co	10
W. Bryans & Bro	20	A. Dougherty	10
Melvin & Brother	5	Cash	10
Cash	3	S & E	20
J. M. Fike	25	Old Stockbridge, Mass	30
John Caswell & Co	100	J. R. B	10
D. & A. Kingsland	50	C. K	5
Cash	5	M. Lipman & Co	25
Eaviland Bros. & Co	50	Friends of the gallant Union Men of Missouri, by the hands of James McKaye	1,000
J. V. & Co	50	Cash	15
Kittell & Ehingenberg	25	J. W. Kendall	25
Davis, Collamore & Co	50	One of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	Another of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	W. & Clerke	50
Wilson & Brainerd	25	Jacob T Gilford, M. D.	50
B. S.	10	Thos Buchanan Gilford	25
Samuel & Fitzpatrick	10	N. Ludlam	25
Robert Haydock	25	Robt. Carter & Bro.	10
C. & Co	5	Spofford, Tileston & Co	50
W. & K	5	Cash	10
Lewis & White	25	Cash	25
John G. A. Vogt	10	Russell & Ewen Manufacturing Co	25
Chas. C. Colgate	25		
Wm Churchill, Jr.	12	Total	$14,235
White & Co	10		
Chas Zinn & Co	10		
C. H	25		
Z. & I	10		
Daniel Titus	5		
I F Tyson	5		
H G Ayres	5		

The Committee appointed to raise money for the Missouri Volunteers having succeeded, through the prompt response of a generous public, in raising a liberal amount, beg leave to return their thanks to the donors, and to say that a statement will be published this week of the distribution made of the funds received. Further contributions of money or clothing can be made to us, or direct to Messrs. FILLEY, FOX & COSTIE (St. Louis Aid Committee,) No. 193 Main-street, St. Louis, Mo

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, 1 Hanover-sq.
S GUSMUND KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.
NEW-YORK June 3, 1861.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of the Volunteer Regiments complete, with the date of their acceptance, and of their muster into the United States, so far as yet received:

No of Regt.	Commanded by	Accepted by State.	Mustered into U. S. service
1st	Col. W. H. Allen	April 23	April 23
2d	Col J. B Carr	April 24	May 14
3d	Col. Fred'k Townsend	May 7	
4th	Col A. W. Taylor	April 25	May 2
5th	Col. A. Duryea	April 25	May 14
6th	Col Wm. Wilson	April 25	May 25
7th	Col. John R. Bendix	April 25	April 23
8th	Col. Hiram Walker	May 13	April 23
9th	Col Rush C. Hawkins	May 13	May 4
10th	Col. W. W. McCleskey	May 15	May 7
11th	Col. E. E. Ellsworth	April 20	May 2
12th	Col. L. C. Walrath	May 8	May 13
13th	Col. Isaac F. Quinby	May 8	May 14
14th	Col. James McQuade	May 8	May 17
15th	Col. J McL. Murphy	May 9	
16th	Col. Chas. A. Davies	May 9	May 15
17th	Col. H. S. Lansing	May 13	
18th	Col. Wm. A. Jackson	May 13	May 17
19th	Col. J. S Clark	May 17	May 22
20th	Col Max Weber	May 11	May 8
21st	Col. Wm. F. Rogers	May 13	May 29
22d	Col Walter Phelps, Jr.	May 14	
23d	Col. A C Hillman	May 16	
24th	Col. Timothy Sullivan	May 17	
25th	Col James A. Kerrigan	May 11	
26th	Col Wm. H. Christian	May 17	May 21
27th	Col Henry W. Slocum	May 21	
28th	Col. Dudley Donnelly	May 18	May 22
29th	Col. S. Von Steinwehr	May 11	
30th	Col. Edward Frisby	May 22	
31st	Col. Calvin E. Pratt	May 21	
32d	Col R M Matheson	May 22	
33d	Col R. F Taylor	May 22	
34th	Col Wm. Le Duc	May 4	
35th	Col. Wm C Brown	May 26	
36th	Col Charles H Dunis	May 25	
37th	Col John H. Wilson	May 25	
38th	Col J. H. Hibbert Ward	May 25	

FROM CAIRO

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Bulletin* writes under date of May 29:

"There has been some little excitement and interest in the levee to-day, occasioned by the arrival, by the *Cheney* at an early hour this morning, of some four hundred German emigrants from New-Orleans. They are a part of the large number reported coming up on the *Ford, Kennett*, and as the boat was stopped at Memphis, they were obliged to take the cars from that city. As they are going north they were somewhat puzzled after reaching this place as to the mode of further prosecuting their journey. They were soon relieved from this dilemma, however, by the proposition of our energetic fellow-townsman, J. P MAGUIRE, to the effect that he would charter a steamer for the purpose of taking them to St Louis. Consequently the steamboat *Evansville* was brought down to the wharf boat, and the Teutonic group are now busily engaged in getting themselves and effects aboard. The boat leaves in about an hour.

You have undoubtedly heard ere this of the seizure of the steamer *Louisville*, at Memphis, on Saturday night last. From a passenger who arrived here yesterday I learned the following particulars: Immediately upon the arrival of the boat, the freight, of which she had a large quantity, was seized and carried off the boat, and the Captain told to tie up the boat. He protested violently against the proceedings, and showed a determination to take his boat off, whereupon a company of artillery were ordered to the levee, and ordered to fire if the attempt to leave was made.

The tow boats *Grampus* and *Mohawk*, returning to Pittsburgh from New-Orleans were also seized about the same time. The captain of the former showed signs of resistance, but, as a matter of course, was of no avail.

The Tennessee troops are concentrating in large numbers at Union City, ten miles below the State line in Tennessee. There are now from two to three thousand men in camp there. The larger portion of those stationed at Jackson have been sent to Union City."

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

In the Border State Convention, now in session at Frankfort, Ky., on May 31, Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that in examining the act under which the Convention was authorized, there were two or three subjects which had suggested to themselves as worthy of consideration, and he therefore moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to inquire into and report upon the following questions:

1. Has the Administration of the United States Government the right and power under the Constitution to acknowledge the separate independence of the seceded States?

2. Has the Administration of said Government, without the consent of Congress, the right to cede and surrender the military forts and naval stations of the United States to any State or States, whether such States have seceded or remain in the Union under the obligations of the Constitution of the United States?

3. If such powers do not, in the opinion of the Committee, exist, then to report in what manner, in their opinion, it may be practicable peacefully to settle the controversy and issues now existing between the United States and the seceded States.

4. Would a National Convention, elected by the people of all the States under the authority of Congress for that purpose, be competent to settle the controversy and acknowledge the independence of such seceded States?

These were received and submitted to the Committee on Resolutions under the rules, without debate. At the request of Mr. CRITTENDEN, his place on the Committee was filled by the substitution of Mr. BRISTOW.

ANOTHER WOUNDED SOLDIER.

The Boston *Journal*, of June 3, says: "WILLIAM G. BUTTERFIELD, of Stoneham, a private in Company L of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell was commanded by Capt DYER, arrived in the city this morning. Mr. BUTTERFIELD was wounded by a ball through the leg in the memorable passage through Baltimore. He managed, with the aid of his comrades, to go with his company to Washington, and is now able to walk about, though the wound has not healed. He was ordered home by the Surgeon of the regiment.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD states that when Col. JONES gave him his discharge, he asked him if he had any money, to which a negative reply was returned. Col. JONES coolly dismissed him, with the remark that "that would be apt to be a hindrance to his getting home!" Subsequently some of the officers of the regiment applied to Col. JONES for means to send BUTTERFIELD home but he said he "would have nothing to do about it—he had business of more importance on his mind." It was for this and other causes of complaint (to which allusion was made in Dr. HOWE's report) that Col. Jones was burnt in effigy at the Relay Station, as has already been stated.

Fortunately young BUTTERFIELD found friends among the noble Seventh Regiment of New-York, with which regiment he returned to that City. They made up a purse to pay his fare from New-York to Boston, but the President of the New-Haven Railroad, on being informed of the facts, declined to take the money, and gave him a free pass to Boston. He feels very grateful for these kindnesses, and desires us to express his heartfelt thanks to the President of the road and to Company No. 6 of the New-York Seventh Regiment."

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consideration of the great lack of arms here [illegible] would respectfully offer the following suggestion: Let every man who owns a rifle, shotgun or pistol, [illegible] loan it to some one of our gallant regiments who, unfortunately, will be sent to battle unarmed.

SUBSCRIBER.

THE FLAG-STAFF OF SUMTER.

The New-Orleans papers publish the following note from Gen. BEAUREGARD, which accompanied a piece of the flag-staff of Fort Sumter, which he presents as a memorial of the capture of that fortress to the battalion of Orleans Guards, of which Gen. BEAUREGARD is a member:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY C. S.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22, 1861.

DEAR MAJOR: I send you, through Mr. T. K. WHARTON, a piece of the flag staff of Fort Sumter, which was struck nine times by the balls and shells of our batteries and finally came down with the flag attached to it. The piece sent you is intended as the staff of your battalion colors, and I have no doubt that when thus honored, and under the protection of our gallant comrades, it will meet with better success.

With the assurances of my high consideration, I remain, dear Major, yours very truly.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Major NUMA AUGUSTIN, Commanding Orleans Battalion, New Orleans.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALSE FRIENDS—AN UNFORTUNATE COUNTRYMAN.—On Thursday night last, Mr. PETER ODELL, of Westchester County, chanced to enter a billiard-saloon in Second-avenue, where he played and drank a while with two youths named JOHN MONROE and CHARLES W. BANCROFT, both of whom were strangers to him. At 2 o'clock A. M., he departed for his lodgings, accompanied by the young men, who volunteered their escort, although ODELL had seen enough to induce a desire to rid himself of them. At the corner of the avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, they turned upon the countryman, beat him, wrenched away his watch, took his money and fled. As soon as possible, ODELL made his way to the Police-station and gave a description of the robbers, who were arrested on Monday night. Having been fully identified by the complainant, Justice CONNOLLY held them for trial.

SUICIDE OF A POOR GERMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 4 Extra-place, First street, upon the body of WILLIAM REXES, a German, 56 years of age, who poisoned himself with laudanum. Deceased lived alone, and for a week or two past had been sadly depressed in consequence of his inability to obtain work at his trade of cutlery, and his poverty-stricken circumstances. For some days his acquaintances saw nothing of him, and finally apprehending misfortune had befallen him, his house was visited. The door was locked from the inside, and a policeman was prevailed upon to force an entrance. The poor man was then found dead upon the floor, and his body was shockingly decomposed. Dr. BOUTON examined the remains, and discovered abundant traces of arsenic in the stomach. The wife and family of deceased reside in Germany.

SWINDLED BY MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—Mr. ROYAL S. JORDAN, a novitiate in City ways, purchased a bass watch for $20, a day or two since, at the swindling establishment, No. 1 Park-row. After the bargain had been consummated, Mr. JORDAN was accosted by two of the professional "bidders," who informed him that he made a poor speculation, advised him to "put up" his watch and come with them to get a better on easier terms. He consented, and having been conducted to various other mock-auction places, finally purchased one her brass watch, and discovered that his day's experience had cost him $63. Failing to get his money from the harpies he charged them with conspiracy to defraud, laying his complaint before Justice KELLY. Yesterday Officer ELY, of the Tombs Police Court, arrested HENRY CURTIS, the auctioneer, who was held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. The other men are not yet in custody.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. JACOB ETTING, of No. 4 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named HENRY GOLDSMITH, on a charge of having defrauded him last August of two rosewood bedsteads, by means of an untrue story. It seems that the brother of the accused had been looking at the bedsteads, with a view of purchasing, and a day or two afterwards the prisoner appeared, stating that he had been sent for them. His brother, however, had not authorized him to receive them. GOLDSMITH then left the City, and returned only a short time ago. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

THEFT OF SPECIE—A DARING RASCAL.—Yesterday morning, Mr. LINUS STEVENS, a mason, residing at No. 23 Perry-street, obtained $230 in specie at the Bull's Head Bank for the purpose of paying his employes, and placing it in his wagon, stepped into an adjoining store. He had scarcely turned his back, when a young Irishman named JOHN KENOR stole the money and ran. He was pursued, and during his flight the money was thrown away, but Mr. STEVENS recovered the whole of it. KENOR was arrested by a citizen, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for the larceny.

Board of Supervisors.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S CLERKS ASK FOR AN INCREASE OF SALARY — THE COMPTROLLER NOT TO PAY THE CITY JUDGE'S RENT BILL—REDUCTION OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE EXPENSES.

This board held a regular meeting yesterday.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution that the Commissioners for building the new Harlem Bridge, be instructed to report how far the work is progressed, the cost of the work, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the amount paid for salaries since the officers were appointed, the kind of materials used for the work, and whether all the materials used or to be used, for which certificates have been given, have been delivered. Accepted.

A communication was received from the District-Attorney asking for the increase of the salaries of two clerks employed in his office—one from $1,000 to $1,200 and the other from $700 to $1,200. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

A *mandamus* was received from the Supreme Court commanding the Board to give reason why action should not be taken against them to recover the sum of $700 for advertisements inserted in the *Daily News*. Referred to the Committee on Printing, with power.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller not to pay, after the 1st of July, 1861, any sum of money for the rent of offices for the use of the City Judge, was referred, with power.

A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that certain changes and reductions had been made, and exhibiting the following table:

One Superintendent, whose annual salary was	$2,000
One Assistant Engineer, whose annual salary was	1,200
One Master-Sigger, whose annual salary was	1 092
Total	$4,292

In addition to the reduction made by abolishing the above named offices, the following reductions have been made in the salaries of those now employed:

The salary of the Chief-Engineer has been reduced	$4,500
The salary of the First-Assistant Engineer has been reduced	1 000
The salary of the Second-Assistant Engineer has been reduced	1,200
The salary of the Superintendent has been reduced	500
The salaries of the Receiver and Property Clerk have been reduced	300
Total	$5 500

The number employed on the work, exclusive of laborers, are as follows:

Chief Engineer, at a salary of	$3,500
First Assistant-Engineer at a salary of	2 000
Second Assistant Engineer at a salary of	1,200
Superintendent at a salary of	1 500
Receiving and Property Clerk at a salary of	1 200

This force of officers, with one to keep the accounts, it is believed, will be sufficient to prosecute the work, and as soon as it can be put in a state to dispense with others, it will be done. At present the work consists chiefly of sinking cylinders—a portion of the work not included in the contracts. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

The Death of Senator Douglas.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

In token of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, the Boards of Trade and Courts adjourned at an early hour. All the flags in the city were at half-mast, and prominent buildings were draped in mourning. The remains of the illustrious Senator will lay in state at Bryan Hall from to-morrow noon until Wednesday evening, when, if the present arrangements are carried out, they will be taken to Washington for interment.

At a meeting held in Springfield this afternoon, attended by the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Municipal dignitaries, a Committee was appointed to go to Chicago for the purpose of protesting against the removal of Senator DOUGLAS' remains from the State. The Committee will arrive to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

At a meeting of various Committees, consisting of the State and Municipal authorities and others, held this morning, a Committee was appointed to present to the family of Judge DOUGLAS the unanimous request of the people of Illinois that his remains should be permitted to remain in this State for interment.

Col. RICHARDSON, as the organ of this Committee, performed the delicate duty of communicating to the family the wishes of the Committee; and at a general meeting here, J. D. CATON, Esq., reported that an affecting interview had taken place between Col. RICHARDSON and Mrs. DOUGLAS, the result of which was, that in due appreciation of the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the people of Illinois that the remains of the illustrious dead should be interred in this State, that she yielded with pain, but not with reluctance.

It is the desire of Mrs. DOUGLAS that his remains be interred at Cottage Grove, near the Lake Shore, so that she may be enabled to reside in the immediate vicinity. No more appropriate spot could be select ed. There is already a monument there, erected by himself, of enduring honor, in the magnificent institution of learning built by his liberality.

The report of Mr. CASS was accepted, and a meeting was immediately held to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which will probably take place on Friday.

IN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning to-day, in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

At Erie, Penn., minute guns were fired, with other demonstrations of respect for the deceased.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS causes a profound feeling of sorrow throughout New-England. In many cities and towns the flags are at half-mast, and other demonstrations of respect to his memory exhibited.

IN CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS was received in this city with the deepest grief. The bells of all the churches were tolled and flags displayed at half mast.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

The steamer *General Armstrong*, from Havana on the 28th of May, was permitted to enter Mobile harbor.

Business at Havana was very dull.

United States vessels were at a discount in the freight market.

The Spanish troops were beginning to return from San Domingo.

Some old Spanish houses had suspended payment.

Exchange on London was 4¼@5 per cent premium, and on New-York 2¼@4 per cent. discount.

Fire near Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 4

A fire last night destroyed the dwelling of L. A. COLE, near the City; loss, $4,000. The house and furniture are insured for $3,500, in the Northwestern office.

Markets by Teleg aph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday June 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 2 Spring; 96c. for No. 1 do.; and 97c. for Sheboygan Spring. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels out of condition, at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull; 11¾c. on Corn. 12¾c on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—10 000 bbls. Four, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 30 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*, 300 bbls. Flour, 101,000 b

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Gen. BISSEL, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship *Cyane*, Acapulco, May 12, after referring to the treason which has been so rife in the Navy, says:

"I deem it but just to those I have the honor to command, to remark that they are loyal and true to their oath and duty, and deeply sympathize with the Government. As an evidence of the deep-seated love of our common country in the hearts of all Americans abroad, it may interest you to know that among the thousands now passing to and from California in the mail steamers, no sooner does one of these steamers enter this port, and her crowd of passengers catch a full view of the Stars and Stripes which float at the *Cyane's* peak, than cheer after cheer simultaneously bursts forth from the lips of every soul on board, with an earnest enthusiasm which tells how firmly seated is the love of country."

The Fifth New-York regiment, which since the advance on Virginia has been stationed two miles beyond Arlington Heights, returned to the city to-day.

They were relieved by some other rdgiment.

Flags are at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS, and the State Department building draped in mourning.

The report that the troops near Cincinnati are ordered to Louisville as a Kentucky Brigade, is without foundation.

Mr. HURTADO, the new Granandian Commissioner, to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

Gen. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, Commissioner on the part of this Government, is now here. These gentlemen will soon open the business of the commission.

Col. LEW. TOWERS' battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers, left here to-day with provisions for ten days. They took route up the canal towards the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown. Major LOVELL'S battalion of District Volunteers were similarly provisioned. More troops move to-night in another direction.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Affairs are exceedingly dull to-day.

The shooting of the picket-guard at Hunting Creek Mills furnishes all the food for an item.

A visit to the camp this evening indicates no prospect of an immediate move, though the troops are in readiness for it, if required, at a moment's notice.

The important fortifications on Sutler Hill have progressed so far as to show the impregnable character intended by the designer, Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, late of Fort Sumter. The bastion is almost completed, as also is the western side. Two hundred and fifty laborers are constantly at work, assisted by detachments of soldiers. About a week's more work will be required to finish it.

The Zouaves' Camp, which has been located within the inclosure, was removed to-day to a beautiful grove about 100 yards to the northeast, and near the reservoir.

The mail was seized by the Secessionists at Martinsburgh, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday.

The Commander of the Secessionists, opposite Williamsport, has ordered the company of Home Guards to withdraw the pickets on both sides of the river, from the river edges, and pledging his honor that no attempt would be made by his command to carry off the ferry-boat. The proposition was accepted.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Williamsport, says that it is ascertained that one Virginian was killed, and one badly wounded, during the fight on Saturday.

Thirty-two Union men, from Berkley County, fled to Williamsport to-day, to avoid being pressed into the rebel army, leaving their wives, children and property.

A number also arrived at Hancock, Md., from Martinsburgh.

The excitement against the Virginians is intense, and the people are arming in anticipation of a regular border fight.

The Confederate pickets are stationed all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkley County, charged with being a spy, was shot on Saturday last.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 31 says that the *Brooklyn* has captured the bark *H. J. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro to New-Orleans, with $120,000 worth of coffee. It was sent to Key West.

The New-Orleans authorities are perplexed respecting the disposal of free negroes captured aboard prizes.

The *Picayune* of the 1st instant says that the steamers *Bremen* and *Everhard*, from Bremen, and *Gen. Miramon*, from Havana, were ordered away from Pass à l'Outre by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Powhatan* captured the *Mary Clinton*, from Charleston to New-Orleans, off the Pass on the 31st, with a full cargo of rice, peas, &c.

Gen. TWIGGS has been put in command of the Military Department of Louisiana.

The Montgomery *Post* of the 31st ult., says a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensacola. Little apprehensions of a fight exists there at present.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Cairo says that the Secessionists have 5,000 troops at Union City, Tenn., another regiment having arrived Friday. Ten thousand are between Memphis and Cairo.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected at Union City Sunday.

The Chicago *Tribune* of this morning declares in favor of a Douglas Democrat for the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Judge DOUGLAS, and urges Gov. YATES to make such a selection. It says, "it becomes the Republicans now to prove their faith in the unanimity of the North, by this recognition of patriotism and fidelity to the Union of a former antagonist."

J. D. PULLY, a member of the Legislature from Williamson County, has been arrested at Carbondale, for treason, by order of Gen. PRENTICE, and will be sent to Springfield for trial. It is believed that ample evidence exists that he is a leading traitor.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. SCHELY was nominated by the Secessionists of Alleghany, Frederick and Washington Counties, of Maryland, yesterday, for Congress. He says the time is too short to stump the District, which is considered equivalent to to an acknowledgment of defeat by the Union candidate.

Ex-Gov. LOWE speaks at Hagerstown to day.

If the grand army should be moved, a formidable force is expected to meet them at Manassas Railway Junction, as its preservation is the only means the rebels have of connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond, except, perhaps, a difficult one *via* Staunton, Augusta County.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL PRICE OF MISSOURI.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MISSOURI GUARDS,
JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

To the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the several Military Districts in Missouri:

To correct misrepresentation, and to prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Government of Missouri, I desire to state to you and the people generally, that my past and present position, as a private citizen, as a member of our State Convention, and as a military commander, and my influence have been excited to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State. Having taken no steps toward dissolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reasons whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Maryland. I have therefore desired, and such I am authorized has been, and still is, the desire of the Chief Executive under whose orders I acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unaided by any military force whatever. Their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of their State cannot be questioned, secured as it is, by both the Constitution of the United States and of this State. For the purpose of ensuring to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between Gen. HARNEY and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and governments represented.

The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove Gen. HARNEY from the command of the Department of the West, but as the successor of Gen. HARNEY will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out the agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal should give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security of their liberties and property. I intend on my part to adhere both in its spirit and to the letter. The rumors in circulation that it is the intention of the officers now in command of this dépôt to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion with the Administration at Washington, and put arms in the hands of those who in some localities in this State are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government, are, I trust, unfounded. The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood, and it would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of the State, which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is, that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course, and so far as my ability can affect this object it shall be accomplished.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced under the terrors of a military invasion into a position not of their free choice.

A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated, and if attempted, let no apprehensions be entertained of the result.

I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens, of whatever opinion in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property. (Signed,)

STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen. Comm'g.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, June 4.

The second regiment of Vermont volunteers will be mustered at Burlington this week.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 4.

The third regiment of Maine volunteers, numbering 1,000 men, will leave at 5 o'clock A. M., tomorrow. They will reach Boston at 2 o'clock P. M.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was appropriately noticed in General Order from the Commander-in-Chief, which was read before the regiment at 3 o'clock to-day, and tolling of bells and suspension of flags at half mast.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
Saturday, June 1, 1861.

At noon to-day the *Pawnee* and *Thomas Freeborn* stood in towards the steamboat lauding at Aquia Creek. When about two miles off, a battery opened upon the *Pawnee* with two rifled cannon and a heavy gun, supposed to be a 68-pounder. The two steamers stood as near as the shoal water would permit and opened upon the battery. The *Pawnee* with her Dahlgren guns, and the *Freeborn* with two heavy 32-pounders.

The distance at first was 2,000 yards; but Capt. ROWAN, finding that his shells did little harm at that distance, pushed the *Pawnee* in till she touched in the mud at 1,700 yards, and showered the shells upon the battery. As soon as the fight commenced, the enemy set fire to the railroad bridge, which has been consumed.

We knocked the dépôt to pieces, and dashed the earth about the ears of the men in the battery, but the rifled guns were too well protected to be injured at such a distance, and we have not men enough for a boat attack.

The *Pawnee* was struck several times by rifled shot, but only four shots struck her hull. Commander ROWAN and one of the men were slightly wounded by splinters. The *Freeborn* was struck three times, and had the port wheelhouse a little injured. No one was hurt on board.

The enemy paid their compliments particularly to the *Pawnee*, firing almost all their shots at us.

The rifled guns were well served by the enemy, nearly every shot was a good line shot, but they generally flew high, missing the hull and cutting us up aloft.

The fight continued with intermissions until 4½ P. M., when the falling tide compelled us to haul off, after expending all our shell, *fused for long ranges.*

The practice was excellent; the men are well drilled and seemed to regard the action as a frolic, laughing at the sharp whistling of the rifled shot that flew about us, and abusing the "Secessors" heartily for getting into such an inaccessible place.

They can only be dislodged by landing a party of men and attacking the battery in the rear.

We cannot tell what injury was done to the enemy, but they must have suffered if not well protected by their earthworks.

We could see them running from the guns when our fire was hottest, to the great satisfaction of our men.

The *Pawnee* will remain for a few days to guard the Potomac, while the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* return to Washington.

The latter vessel had one 32-pounder, and fired a few shots for the sake of having a hand in the fight. The Seventy-firsts on board are always ready for work. Yours, truly, NAVY.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment, that has been quartered at Sandy Hook, arrived in this City yesterday *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Upon landing at Twenty-first-street, N. R., they passed up Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third, thence to Seventh-avenue up to Thirty-sixth-street, then to Fifth-avenue, where Company A was presented a handsome American flag. The presentation took place at Judge WHITE'S house, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty fifth-streets. Miss NETTIE WHITE, in handing the standard to the Company, said:

GALLANT SOLDIERS: I feel highly honored in having been chosen by the patriotic donor, Mrs. BENSON, to present you with the colors which you have so nobly volunteered to defend. I hope that the Stars and Stripes will ever be as fondly cherished by you as now. When on the field of battle let your watch-word be "Union"—better die than yield. But let valor and humanity be united. And in the victory which awaits you, be just but merciful—let your sentiments be those of pity, not revenge.

If at times the clouds seem dark, remember the motto "*Nil Desperandum*," for right is might, and the "Flag of our Union" shall wave.

Be assured, if you stand true to God and your country, he will guide and protect you. Hoping that you may ever proudly and valiantly support it, I will consign to your care our "Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. WHITE, Company A, on accepting the banner, made a suitable response, and then presented the flag to the regiment, who received it with every demonstration of enthusiasm. After marching to Sixty-second-street, where another presentation took place, the regiment marched down Broadway to the foot of Robinson-street, and embarked on board the steamship *State of Georgia*. They will not, however, sail till this morning, as they have to be supplied with the remainder of their tents. The uniform is of blue, faced with red, with yellow leggings and white gaiters. The list of officers has already been published in this paper.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—A SECESSION FLAG RECEIVED FROM FORT MONROE.

The Union Defence Committee have disposed of all the regiments whose outfit and dispatch to the seat of operations devolved upon them, excepting three, viz.: The "De Kalb," "Tammany," and "Mozart" regiments. Arrangements for equipping and sending these forward are progressing.

Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, bringing the secession flag which was captured by Col. DURYEE'S "Red Devils," the Zouaves, at Hampton. The trophy was sent by Major-General BUTLER through Quartermaster MYERS to the Union Defence Committee, with a letter highly complimenting Col. DURYEE and his command, also acknowledging the prompt and substantial aid and comfort which he had received from the Committee, and expressing the hope that their able cooperation would continue to be afforded in the prosecution of the war. The flag is made of a coarse red and white flannel, with a blue field of the same material, the stars, eight in number, being made of white cloth; the ends are somewhat whipped out by the wind. It is at the Rooms of the Committee.

THE TURNER RIFLES AT TURTLE BAY—THEIR SACRIFICES AND WANTS.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER'S German Turner Rifles, have consented, temporarily, to receive the muskets offered to them, under a stipulation that rifles will be sent to them as soon as they can be obtained. This is a very excellent regiment, composed of young men from 19 to 25, and having experienced and capable officers. They were organized in three days after the President's proclamation; on the 1st of May they were mustered into the State service, and on the 6th, into that of the Government. The day following, they went into quarters at Turtle Bay Brewery, where they have been living mostly at their own expense, receiving only their rations from the State. During these five weeks, while daily expecting to be called into service, they have expended all their private means, and most of them are now without money enough to buy a glass of lager. This is particularly hard for the men to bear, many of whom, and particularly the officers, having resigned a lucrative business to serve their adopted country. They are greatly in need of many things, such as India-rubber covers, trunks, thread and needles, and above all, some ready money—say from $1,000 to $2,000, to purchase little necessary articles before departing for the war. They expect to go away on Friday or Saturday. Who will aid these worthy men?

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The contemplated departure of this regiment did not take place yesterday, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary camp equipments. Col. HAWKINS persists in his praiseworthy determination to have his men thoroughly armed and equipped before leaving for the scene of action. He expects to be able to [illegible] to-day, unless he is disappointed, (of which there is no probability.) The regiment will leave the quarters this morning, and reach the City, at the foot of Fortieth-street, at 11 o'clock. They will march down Fifth-avenue, to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where they will be presented with a splendid American flag, elegantly mounted. The regiment will then march to the residence of W. B MOFFATT, Esq., No. 124 Fifth-avenue, where they will draw up in regimental line about 1 o'clock. They will then be presented with a regimental banner, the gift of Mrs. WM. B. MOFFATT, who has succeeded in procuring one of the most splendid articles of the kind yet presented to any of the New-York Regiments. It measures six feet by eight, and is made of double scarlet silk, elegant as well as heavy. The fringe is of gold, and the massive tassels are gold bullion. On the face of the banner are the words, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers;" and on the solid silver spear-head with which the lance is tipped, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. R. C. HAWKINS." The staffs of lance-wood, of exquisitely fine grain and color, and, though flexible, strong as a rod of steel. The entire finish is at the same time compatible with service, and reflects great credit upon the taste of the fair donor, whose name is inscribed on a silver plate which adorns the staff. The regiment will leave for Fort Monroe this afternoon on the steamer *Marion*.

STEAMER R. R. CUYLER AND HER OFFICERS.

The following has been handed to us as a corrected list of the officers of the blockading steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which is now completed, and ready to leave this port for some Southern station: Francis B. Ellison, Commander; J. Van Ness Phillips, First Lieutenant; James Parker, Second Lieutenant; —— Holt, Paymaster; W. Argyle Watson, Acting Surgeon; Frederick Crocker, Sailing Master; Jas. P. Adams, Midshipman; W. Ross Bridgeman, Midshipman; Elisha M. Staats, First Engineer; G. H. Clark, Second Engineer; Wm. Campbell, Third Engineer.

The Surgeon, Dr. W. A. WATSON, was presented, before the departure of the vessel, with a splendid set of instruments, the gift of several wealthy citizens of New-York.

The *R. R. Cuyler* is in excellent order, and will doubtless do efficient service in the Gulf, whither she is bound.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The camp of Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade at Fort Tompkins, S. I., opposite the Narrows, is located in just about the pleasantest spot which the vicinity of the City offers. During the ten days since the formation of the encampment, about 2,400 men have been sent down from the City, and under direction of Col. TAYLOR the entire force is receiving instruction in marching and facing, in both of which movements they already exhibit considerable proficiency. The average daily increase to the force is about 200, and it has already become necessary to extend the camp lines and erect tents, as the space within the Fort is too limited to accommodate any more. As yet, only 700 of the brigade are uniformed and equipped for service, but in the course of a few weeks it is hoped the entire ten thousand will be ready to march.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES—SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick, and although, as everybody knows, Col. WILSON and his command repeatedly have had their wishes disregarded and their expectations unrealized, with reference to entering active service, the old adage in their case has not been fully verified. They have borne themselves bravely under disappointment; but yesterday the Regiment was made joyous and glad by the receipt of the long-expected overcoats furnished by the State. Arms have also been provided for the entire command, and, notwithstanding the fact that the muskets are not of the most improved pattern, such as the corps had expected to receive, they were willingly accepted, and every man in the Regiment is now eager and ready to leave for the scene of action. All the officers and privates absent on furlough were yesterday ordered to report for duty in anticipation of the departure of the Regiment either to-day or to-morrow. Those who failed to obey the order are to be branded as deserters and treated accordingly.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, an officer in the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, writes, saying that he has tendered his resignation as an officer of the regiment, and giving his view of the cause of the trouble among its members. He says the regiment left here not only without orders, but in disobedience of orders. The men experienced but little, if any real suffering. In that respect they were more fortunate than many others. In consequence of having gone without orders, they were in Washington several days before they were recognized, there was a want of discipline, and he says there were complaints that the money that had been contributed for the benefit of the regiment was not accounted for. These, he states, were among the most prominent causes which led to the refusal of so many to take the oath. Most of those who refused to take the oath have since joined other regiments for the war, so that the number here now who are not enlisted is small.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

The DeKalb Regiment, quartered at Yorkville, is full and with the exception of some light articles, are ready to go when called. They expect to be ordered away by Saturday, and all are anxious to be on the move. They are in an excellent state of discipline, and will give a good account of themselves.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

Second Lieut. JAS. B. SINCLAIR, Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., late Captain of the Talmage Musketeers, was the recipient of a very handsome Starr's Self-cocking Revolver, presented by his friends and shopmates, on Friday, the 31st inst., at Palace Garden.

THANKS TO THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The Ladies Army Association tender their thanks to the Pupils of the Blind Asylum for the boxes of lint, bandages, &c., presented to Mrs. OSCAR COLES for the Society.

ASTOR LIBRARY. E. E. CHESTER, Sec.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

About forty or fifty men left this regiment on Monday, without receiving permission to do so. It is not supposed that the men wished to desert, and it is believed that the subjoined will cause them all to return to their duty:

CAMP HAWKINS, June 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 12.—All the absentees of the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, are hereby ordered to report themselves on board the steamer *Marion*, at Pier No. 4 North River, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of sailing for Fortress Monroe. By order of

RUSH C. HAWKINS, Colonel Commanding.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. V. ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, June 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5.—Col. MAX WEBER, of the Twentieth Regiment, will have his command in readiness to embark on Friday, the 7th inst., for Fortress Monroe. On his arrival, he will report to the commanding officer. By order of

Major-Gen. DIX.

CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

THE NEED OF CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Saturday's issue, "Cavalry Wanted," deserves a deep consideration by all interested in the present critical state of affairs. It is the opinion of many European officers of the highest military experience, with whom I conferred, that there is a lamentable deficiency in this important arm of the service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that every encouragement will be given to those who are willing, and, from experience, are able to organize cavalry and light artillery corps.

I am informed that an experienced and distinguished officer, late of the East India service, with others of military education and practical knowledge, are now organizing a "*Free Corps*" of mounted rifles, styled the "Lincoln Greens," comprising a detachment of mounted rifled artillery, calculated for the effective use of the Hotchkiss shot and shell—and I understand that an appeal will, in a few days, be made to the *patriotism* of the citizens of New-York to aid this corps in procuring the necessary equipments for immediate service.

Upwards of three hundred are already enrolled, and numerous offers have been received from others who are anxious to join the corps, and in many instances to furnish their own horses.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit that has actuated the formation and organization of the many fine regiments of *foot* that have left this City; but if ever there was a move in the right direction, this is the one. HOUR OF NEED.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Now at Union Camp, Va., sent this morning, per Adams' Express: 410 Havelocks, donated by ladies of Rev. Mr. MUM'S church, in East New-York; Rev. Mr. FRENCH'S, Rev. Mr. WELSH'S churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, (who also furnished 33 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks,) and some personal friends of the subscriber. Ladies who have not yet sent in their number of Havelocks, will please do so to-morrow, as another parcel will be dispatched on Wednesday morning. EDW. WIEBE,

MONDAY, June 3, 1861. Hunter-st., near Gates-av.

FLAG-RAISING AT BROOKVILLE.

A large number of people assembled in front of District School No. 25, town of Oyster Bay, on Saturday evening, June 1, at 6½ o'clock, to witness the raising of the national flag. The exercises commenced with singing the "Red, White and Blue." The Stars and Stripes were then unfurled to the breeze by three school Misses, amid repeated cheers. An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. LOWE, Pastor of Brookville Church; after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the ladies. The flag was obtained through the combined efforts of the children of the District.

The three Massachusetts Companies which came to this city with a view to joining a regiment forming here, were dissatisfied with the appearance of things, and returned to Boston yesterday by the Stonington route.

Recruits for the Brooklyn Phalanx are still received at the City Armory and also at Musical Hall.

There was a flag-raising at the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, yesterday, accompanied by interesting proceedings. A prayer was offered by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD; after prayer, made a few remarks, and introduced Mrs. SAWYER, who read DRAKE'S "American Flag;" after which B. F. SAWYER, Esq., delivered an address, closing with WEBSTER'S peroration in reply to HAYNE. The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN then delivered a patriotic address, arousing the large audience in attendance to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The banner was raised to its place, three hearty cheers greeted it, and the "Star Spangled Banner," was sung by the Sunday School, the whole audience joining in the chorus.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$11,580	Cash	5
D. T. Youngs	10	Edward Rorke	5
Roe Lockwood & Son	25	J. Russell & Co.	25
Meissner, Ackerman & Co.	25	Lawson, Goodnow & Co.	25
Gustave Voight	25	James M. Shaw	25
Jacob Harsen	25	H., P. S & Co	5
J. H. Cocks	25	Furnald & Weed	10
Wash, Genter & Co.	25	Saml. Wilde & Sons	10
Brown Brothers & Co.	250	J. S. & Co	5
Bail, Buck & Co.	25	Fellows, Hoffman & Co.	10
W. J. Syams & Bro.	20	A. Dougherty	10
Melvin & Brothers	5	Cash, M. M.	10
Cash	5	E. & E.	20
J. M. Fiske	25	Old Stockbridge, Mass.	30
John Caswell & Co.	100	J. M. B	10
D. & A. Kingsland	50	E. K.	5
Cash	1	M. Lienau & Co.	25
Haviland Bros. & Co	50	Friends of the gallant Union Men of Missouri, by the hands of James McKaye	1,000
J. V. & Co.	5	Cash	15
Kittell & Klingenberg	25	G. W. Kendall	25
Davis, Collamore & Co.	50	One of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	Another of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	W. B. Clerke	50
Wilson & Brainerd	20	Jac'b T. Gilford, M.D.	50
B. & G.	10	Thos Buchanan Gilford	25
Campbell & Fitzpatrick	25	N. Ludlam	25
Robert Haydock	20	Robt. Carter & Bro.	10
C., G. & S.	6	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	50
W. & E.	5	Cash	10
Lewton & White	20	Cash	25
John G. A. Vagt	10	Russell & Ewen Manufacturing Co.	25
Chas. G. Colgate	25	Total	$14,235
Wm. Churchill, Jr.	12		
Windle & Co.	10		
Chas. Zinn & Co.	10		
C. H.	25		
Z. & L.	10		
Daniel Pitts	5		
I. F. Tyson	5		
H. G. Evans	5		

The Committee appointed to raise money for the Missouri Volunteers having succeeded, through the prompt response of a generous public, in raising a liberal amount, beg leave to return their thanks to the donors, and to say that a statement will be published this week of the distribution made of the funds received. Further contributions of money or clothing can be made to us, or direct to Messrs. FILLEY, FOX & COSTIE, (St. Louis Aid Committee,) No. 133 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, 1 Hanover-sq.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of the Volunteer Regiments complete, with the date of their acceptance, and of their muster into the United States, so far as yet received:

No. of Regt.	Commanded by	Accepted by State.	Mustered into U. S. service.
1st	Col. W. B. Allen	April 23	April 23
2d	Col. J. B Carr	April 24	May 14
3d	Col. Fred'k Townsend	May 7	
4th	Col. A. W. Taylor	April 25	May 2
5th	Col. A. Duryea	April 25	May 14
6th	Col. Wm. Wilson	April 25	May 25
7th	Col. John E. Bendix	April 26	April 23
8th	Col. Louis Blenker	May 13	April 23
9th	Col. Rush C. Hawkins	May 13	May 4
11th	Col. W. W McObeaney	May 15	May 7
11th	Col. E. E. Ellsworth	April 20	May 2
12th	Col. E. L. Walrath	May 8	May 13
12th	Col. Isaac F. Quimby	May 8	May 14
14th	Col. James McQuade	May 8	May 17
15th	Col. J. McL. Murphy	May 9	
16th	Col. Thos. A. Davies	May 9	May 15
17th	Col. H. S. Lansing	May 14	
18th	Col. Wm. A. Jackson	May 13	May 17
19th	Col. J. Clark	May 13	May 22
20th	Col. Max Weber	May 11	May 8
21st	Col. Wm. F. Rogers	May 13	May 20
22d	Col. Walter Phelps, Jr.	May 14	
23d	Col. A. C. Hoffman	May 16	
24th	Col. Timothy Sullivan	May 17	
25th	Col. James S. Kerrigan	May 11	
26th	Col. Wm. H. Christian	May 17	May 21
27th	Col. Lewis Grim	May 21	
28th	Col. Dudley Donnelly	May 18	May 22
29th	Col. A. Von Steinwehr	May 11	
30th	Col. Edward Friedman	May 22	
31st	Col. Calvin E. Pratt	May 21	
32d	Col. R. Matheson	May 22	
33d	Col. R. F. Taylor	May 22	
34th	Col. Wm. La Duc	May 24	
35th	Col. Wm C. Brewer	May 25	
36th	Col. Charles H. Tunis	May 25	
37th	Col. John H. McCunn	May 25	
38th	Col. J. H. Hobart Ward	May 25	

The Death of Senator Douglas.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

In token of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, the Boards of Trade and Courts adjourned at an early hour. All the flags in the city were at half-mast, and prominent buildings were draped in mourning. The remains of the illustrious Senator will lay in state at Bryan Hall from to-morrow noon until Wednesday evening, when, if the present arrangements are carried out, they will be taken to Washington for interment.

At a meeting held in Springfield this afternoon, attended by the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Municipal dignitaries, a Committee was appointed to go to Chicago for the purpose of protesting against the removal of Senator DOUGLAS' remains from the State. The Committee will arrive to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

At a meeting of various Committees, consisting of the State and Municipal authorities and others, held this morning, a Committee was appointed to present to the family of Judge DOUGLAS the unanimous request of the people of Illinois that his remains should be permitted to remain in this State for interment.

Col. RICHARDSON, as the organ of this Committee, performed the delicate duty of communicating to the family the wishes of the Committee; and at a general meeting here, J. D. CATON, Esq., reported that an affecting interview had taken place between Col. RICHARDSON and Mrs. DOUGLAS, the result of which was, that in due appreciation of the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the people of Illinois that the remains of the illustrious dead should be interred in this State, that she yielded with pain, but not with reluctance.

It is the desire of Mrs. DOUGLAS that his remains be interred at Cottage Grove, near the Lake Shore, so that she may be enabled to reside in the immediate vicinity. No more appropriate place could be selected. There is already a monument there, erected by himself, of enduring honor, in the magnificent institution of learning built by his liberality.

The report of Mr. CATON was accepted, and a meeting was immediately held to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which will probably take place on Friday.

IN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning to-day, in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

At Erie, Penn., minute guns were fired, with other demonstrations of respect for the deceased.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS causes a profound feeling of sorrow throughout New-England. In many cities and towns the flags are at half-mast, and other demonstrations of respect to his memory exhibited.

IN CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS was received in this city with the deepest grief. The bells of all the churches were tolled and flags displayed at half mast.

The Funeral of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The funeral of Senator DOUGLAS takes place at 10 o'clock Friday next.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

The steamer *General Miramon*, from Havana on the 28th of May, was permitted to enter Mobile harbor.

Business at Havana was very dull.

United States vessels were at a discount in the freight market.

The Spanish troops were beginning to return from San Domingo.

Some old Spanish houses had suspended payment.

Exchange on London was 4½@5 per cent. premium, and on New-York 2½@4 per cent. discount.

Fire near Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 4.

A fire last night destroyed the dwelling of L. A. COLE, near the City; loss, $4,000. The house and furniture are insured for $3,500, in the Northwestern office.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday June 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 2 Spring; 96c. for No. 1 do.; and 97c. for Sheboygan Spring. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels out of condition, at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull; 11¾c. on Corn, 12¾c on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—10 000 bbls. Four, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 30 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*, 300 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull; sales at 55c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator FOOTE, of Vermont; Attorney-General MEYERS, of New-York; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; P. V. KELLOGG, of Utica; and Capt. J. W. ARMITAGE, of Fortress Monroe, are at the Astor House.

Hon. W. [illegible] Kelly, of Rhinebeck; W. G. Boardman, of Albany; [illegible] Downey and lady, of Texas; F. F. Candinglin, of Oswego; B. Buffum, of Providence; N. B. S. Eldred, of Canada; J. M. Moore, of New-Jersey; and J. T. Lockwood, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Boston; Hons. J. Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, and G. T. Hoar, of Massachusetts; John A. Alston, of England; C. Morgan, of Italy; A. K. Haight, of Connecticut; N. W. Graham, of New-Orleans; and T. K. Patten, of Bath, Me., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. S. J. Crooks, of Rochester; W. P. Chase, of Portland, Me.; R. H. Alexander, H. B. M. Vice-Consul to Zacatacas, Mexico; and J. J. Butler and H. Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Cecil Johnson, H. B. M. Messenger to Washington; Col. Swan, M. Muir and Mr. Swan, of England, are at the Everett House.

Dr. Ramsdell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Winthrop and family, of Boston; and C. G. Franklyn and Mr. Cunard, of Halifax, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron Osten Sacken, of Washington, and G. Glover, of New-York, are at the Claredon Hotel.

Prof. Alexander C. Twining, of New-Haven, and J. A. Cabett and lady, of New-Orleans, are at the Union-place Hotel.

FIRE IN A HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTORY.—Shortly before 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire originated from some unknown cause in the hoop-skirt manufactory of Mr. M. PLATH, on the fourth floor of building No. 80 Cliff-street. By extraordinary and well directed efforts the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises where they broke out. The loss of Mr. PLATH is estimated at $2,000; insured for $4 000 in various City Companies. Messrs. BUMBACHER & DEPEW, occupants of the adjoining building, No. 78, suffered a loss by water upon machinery of about $200—insured. No. 80 was owned by Mr. COOLIDGE. It was damaged to the extent of $500.

MARRIED.

SOUTHARD—WELLS.—In this City,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3029. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Federal Troops Toward Manassas Junction.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Twenty Thousand of Them at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court-house.

FORMIDABLE BATTERIES IN POSITION.

Advance of Gen. Patterson Towards Harper's Ferry.

PROBABLE RETREAT OF THE REBEL FORCES

Further Particulars of the Conflict at Philippa.

Concentration of Troops at Cairo, Ill.

Report of the New-York Union Defence Committee.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

Mr. SANDERSON, late steward of the New-York Hotel, is in Washington, for the purpose of making manifest the importance of attaching to the army persons qualified to prepare the food for the men. There is no department in which so much can be done for the comfort and good being of the men as in the kitchen. Experienced cooks, attached to each regiment, would more than save their wages, besides serving the men much better than they can serve themselves. It is to be hoped that the Government will give heed to the suggestions made by Mr. SANDERSON, and afford him or some other competent person an opportunity to carry into practice the great improvements of which the culinary branch of the service is susceptible.

THE DUTY OF GEN. BANKS.

The President has finally determined to assign Gen. BANKS to duty in the field.

Efforts are being made to create DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of your City, a Major General in the regular service.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, ASTOR, McCURDY and RICHARDS arrived in Washington this morning. They came as a Sub-Committee of the Union Defence Committee, to report to the Commander-in-Chief the final discharge of the trusts imposed by the Government upon the Committee, of sending forward regiments of troops and munitions of war. It will be recollected that originally the President charged the Committee with the duty of sending fourteen regiments to the field. By an after arrangement, five of these regiments were transferred to the State. The remaining nine regiments have been sent forward according to the instructions of the Department, or are now awaiting orders, prepared to move at short notice. In announcing these results to the President, the Committee begged leave at the same time to offer these suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

First—The troops require additional clothing. This should be furnished by the State or by the National Government.

Second—For the support of their families there should be some public assurance from the Government that the pay of obligations to officers and men may be relied upon, at stated periods, naming also the points and periods of payment.

Third—Provisions should be made for the free and prompt transportation of articles of clothing, equipments, &c., from New-York to the camps.

Fourth—Letters should be forwarded under the frank of an appointed officer of each regiment.

Fifth—Tents, wagons, ambulances, etc., for each regiment should be furnished either by the State or the National Government.

Sixth—Great deficiencies exist in the medical and surgical departments of nearly all the New-York regiments, and some definite arrangements should be made to complete the necessary supply.

Seventh—Arms, now in the arsenals, should be placed subject to the orders of the Governor, to supply, in case of need, volunteers suddenly demanded for the field.

Eighth—Arrangements should be made for supplying each regiment with experienced cooks, as instructors.

Ninth—In order to keep up the quota of volunteers, it is essential that all proper provision should be made for the comfort and convenience of the men now in service for three months, for on their reports, when returned from the field, will depend the ability to enlist new recruits.

The President listened attentively to these suggestions, and to the details of the labors of the Committee. He was pleased to express a high appreciation of the services of the Committee to the Union, and solicited that written copies of the suggestions they had submitted should be filed in the different Departments of the Government.

The Committee will visit the camps of the several New-York regiments now in the field, and look after the wants of the troops.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS MANASSAS JUNCTION.

As hinted in my dispatchee of yesterday, a movement of our troops towards Manassas Junction was inaugurated last night, and the design of the Government is now plainly to push forward a competent force, with a view to securing that point as a basis for future operations southward.

Manassas Junction is formed at the meeting of the Gap Road, and the Orange and Alexandria Road by way of Alexandria. The distance to the Junction is thirty-five miles from Washington. To the Gap the distance is forty-three miles further nearly northwest.

The Federal troops now occupy Alexandria and and the Heights on the Leesburgh (Va.) Turnpike, in a line southwest from Alexandria, which latter point is most readily approached by water from Washington, and from whence the principal movements into the enemy's country are made from this District by the Long Bridge.

Due south, our forces occupy Arlington Heights, and the outposts extend to the westward of Columbia Turnpike and Ball's Road to the Chain Bridge. The right of the column resting on Arlington and its left on Alexandria, along a distance of seven or eight miles.

Orders were issued last night for a sudden secret movement of the troops, and simultaneous with the notice to the camps a battalion of the District Militia, comprising three companies of the City Militia under command of Major JEWELL, were also ordered to be in readiness.

At Manassas Junction it is now known that the Confederate forces have established five batteries of heavy calibre, well in position; also, a lighter battery of field pieces, and a third of heavy cannon planted upon the higher grounds commanding the approaches to that point. The noted leader and deserter MAGRUDER is in command of the artillery, and Col. ABERSHAM's North Carolina troops are encamped there. In addition to these, there are at present three or four other regiments from Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky. The number of troops from our side who will now move upon this position is not less than 12,000, if so many are needed.

The repairs upon the Orange and Alexandria Road have been going on rapidly within the past week.

A very considerable number of the troops ordered out last night went to the Navy-yard steamers, ready to get off before midnight. The *Anacosta*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and one or two others were occupied with soldiers, and it was intimated that their destination was Aquia Creek, but the moving of the cavalry by this means of transport, indicate another design, and there is no doubt that the expedition was intended to concentrate with the other forces *en route* for Manassas Junction.

The Rhode Island Flying Artillery, a portion of the Rhode Island Regiments, the Seventy first, New-York, and some others, went on board these boats. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The belief extensively prevails that a new levy is to be called for through the War Department, and various offers have therefore been made of regiments additional to those already accepted, but it is certainly ascertained that no such levy is contemplated.

Ex Secretary of State BLACK, who to-day returned from Wheatland, says that Ex-President BUCHANAN is slowly recovering from his severe sickness.

Information has just been received that Minister COSWIN passed through Jalapa, on the 4th of May, on his way to the City of Mexico, having had a pleasant and important interview at the former city with the Mexican Minister to France, who recently arrived at New-York to take the steamer for Europe.

Gen. URAGA, who was recently appointed Minister to Washington, has been assigned to other duty by the Mexican Government.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, is now in Washington. As soon as his instructions are prepared he will proceed to the Capital of that country.

Mr. KING, Minister to Rome, having obtained leave of absence in order to command the Wisconsin troops, is also in Washington on business connected with military affairs.

Mr. NICOLAY, Private Secretary of the President, left this afternoon for Springfield, Ill.

SELBY LILLISTON has been appointed Postmaster at Paris, Ky.

Written arguments have been submitted in the McCormick Patent Extension case, but the Commissioner will not finally decide it for several weeks.

Current reports and the newspapers have sent a fleet with troops down the Potomac last night, but this is news to the Navy Department.

Secretary SEWARD will give the fourth of his brilliant series of receptions to-morrow night, and among the guests will be several of the recently appointed officers to the army, and a larger proportion of naval officers than heretofore.

JOHN P. SANDERSON, an ex-chief Clerk of the War Department, has recently been appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and will be second in command to Col. ANDERSON.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. DALE, is now in this city.

The Star of this afternoon says: "We have information from two gentlemen of character, whose sympathies are with the cause of the Union we know to be such, one the nephew of whom is just from Manassas Junction, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Leesburgh. The former assures us that on Monday last Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived certainly at the Junction. It is now taken for granted that he has assumed command of the disunion troops in that quarter.

This gentleman further says that there is an aggregate force of 20,000 troops at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court house.

This information, though differing widely from that received by the Government here, comes to us under circumstances that entitle it to some reliance in it.

Our informant from Leesburgh informs us that on Sunday morning last, during the service, an officer rode up to the Quaker meeting house at Waterford, Loudon County, where he left in Leesburgh, and ordered the people assembled to go at once to Harper's Ferry on the next Monday morning that with all their wagons or teams, to move the munitions of the troops then there. On that day we believe two thousand of those troops crossed into the Peninsula to a point opposite Williamsport.

The troops at Harper's Ferry are now believed most entirely left the town, only small parties having arrived there in the vicinity since Sunday by railroad, and having but such ferry or other transportation to carry baggage of small parties over the 12 miles of wagon-road to the other terminus of the Manassas Railroad and Winchester, the western terminus of the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad. We have further to add that Leesburgh is 22 miles from Harper's Ferry."

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PHILIPPI

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 5.

The engagement at Philippi took place at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The rebels were well fed for the surprise but the impetuosity of a few troops gave the rebels warning. They fled in haste, leaving their baggage, forty horses, four wagons loaded with provisions, and five hundred muskets.

Col. KELLEY, in charging in advance of his men, was shot with a revolver by a rebel, who had charge of a provision wagon.

The Secessionists numbered about 1,500, and were well armed and equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE MISSISSIPPI

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 4.

The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. MCARTHUR, from Caseyville, embarked in two steamers at East St. Louis last night for Cairo.

Col. CRAIG'S Regiment also left Alton last night for the same destination.

It is understood that four regiments from Iowa and others from Wisconsin, and still others from Chicago are leaving, bound for Cairo.

The *Republican* learns that application was made yesterday to Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, at Springfield, Ill., for a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding Col. MCARTHUR, of the Illinois Regiment, stationed at Caseyville, to produce the body of Capt. MCDONALD before the said Judge at Springfield. Col. MCARTHUR declined to obey the writ, alleging that he had no instructions from Gen. MCCLELLAN to deliver up the prisoner. Capt. MCDONALD accompanied Col. MCARTHUR's regiment to Cairo.

LATER.—In the McDonald case, this morning, returns to the writ of *habeas corpus* were made by Cols. BOERNSTEIN, BROWN and MCNEILL, substantially the same as those of Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. An attachment against Gen. LYON was then applied for by petitioner's council, which Judge TREAT declined to issue, on the ground of insufficient proof that such step ought to be taken.

The case here rests for the present.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 5.

On Monday night twelve volunteers for Camp Lincoln, headed by Sergeant DECUAIN, of the Elwood Guards, armed with Minié rifles and revolvers, marched to Jatan, Mo., 14 miles above this city, crossing in skiffs, the purpose being the capture of a secession flag. On being asked their purpose, DECUAIN demanded the flag by the authority of the United States. The flag was hauled down, and the party started on their return, when they were fired at by the Secessionists, and the fire was returned. Three of the volunteers were wounded, one severely. The affair has caused much talk in the city.

ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GEN. PATTERSON.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 5.

Only 100 out of 200 baggage wagons necessary for transportation purposes have as yet arrived.

Two regiments of Volunteers and five companies of Cavalry will advance as far South as Hagerstown to-night or to-morrow.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments will leave Camp Slifer as soon as the rain abates. They will encamp ten miles below near Greencastle.

Perfect plans of all the cross and leading country roads in Virginia and Maryland are in possession of Gen. PATTERSON. Copies are being rapidly made for distribution among the field officers.

The troops are very impatient to move forward.

A scout reports this morning that the Secessionists succeeded in passing a wagon-load of powder through the "Home Guards" at Sharpsburgh, Maryland. They got it safe into Harper's Ferry.

Col. ROWLEY's Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived from York last night, and the Sixteenth is expected from the same point to-day.

Two men off Company E, Second Cavalry, yesterday left their camp with a pass and came to town, when they threw off their uniforms, put on citizens dress and started Southward. They were arrested by the picket guard of the Scott Legion, 19 miles south, and brought back this morning. They were imprisoned in jail. Each had three pistols.

A thorough scout, who was sent to the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, returned to-day and reports that there are fewer troops on the Heights than one week ago, and says positively there are only two guns in a battery.

The scout reports that it can be stormed with little expense to life, and the guns turned upon Harper's Ferry; and he also explored three routes by which troops can approach within 300 yards of the battery, then rush with bayonets and carry the guns.

The impression of the residents in the neighborhood is, that the troops are preparing for retreat as an eventuality.

Great disorder, caused by drunkenness, prevails among the regiments around here within three days. Troops are permitted to leave the new camps too freely. When they get into town they drink to excess.

A forward movement is evidently contemplated to-morrow. The advance will consist of Col. THOMAS' Cavalry, which will march overland. Other corps and regiments will be thrown forward rapidly.

The Sixteenth Regiment will probably arrive to-night.

Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS' Second Cavalry, comprises five companies of the Second Cavalry, including the First City troops, two companies of artillery, acting as infantry, commanded by Capt. DOUBLEDAY; one company of regular infantry, also under Capt. DOUBLEDAY; the Sixth Regiment, Col. JAMES NAGLE; the Twenty first, Col. VALLIANT, and the Twenty-third, Col. DARR. These regiments compose the First Brigade, Col. THOMAS commanding. The Second Brigade, Gen. WYNKOOP commanding, consists of the First Pennsylvania, Col. YOHER; Second, Col. STARKWEATHER; Third, Col. MAGEE, and the Twenty fourth, Col. OWENS. The Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. WILLIAMS, consists of the Seventh, Col. ABERCROMBIE; Eighth, Col. FARLEY; Tenth, Col. MEREDITH; Twelfth Regiment, and the Scott Legion, Col. GRAY. The Fourth Brigade, Brig-Gen. NAGLE, consists of the Thirteenth, Col. ROWLEY; Fourteenth, Col. JOHNSTON; Fifteenth, Col. OAKFORD; Seventeenth, Col. ZIEGLER; and the Ninth, Col. LONGENECKER.

They will be brought here and attached to the First Brigade, all under the immediate command of Major-Gen. SAMUEL CAMERON, senior officer commanding.

Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade will move first.

Gen. FRANZ SCHNEIDER is now acting as Adjutant-General.

GEN. PATTERSON PREPARING TO MOVE FORWARD.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives details of the demonstration which Gen. PATTERSON is soon to make on Harper's Ferry, from Chambersburgh. He now has about twenty thousand men under his command. The *North American* says:

"When we learn that McCLELLAN is in Western Virginia, with a force of 20,000 men, and that Gen. PATTERSON is soon to march on Harper's Ferry, supported by the Scott Legion, we feel inclined to believe that the movements are progressing successfully. The Brigade of General THOMAS who is spoken of as having been first upon to command, the advance brigade, is a brave and skilful officer, and its cavalry Colonel of the cavalry regiment is well known in Philadelphia. The latter force is expected to be under the special orders from Fort Leavenworth, for which reason it will have seen service elsewhere on the organization of the cavalry will be complete. The infantry force, reading effective, is very large, and will be composed entirely of regulars. There are hints of their entire force being shown to the enemy's pickets, and of their marching on Tuesday, to move the main body

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Necessity of Creating a Military Spirit among our People—Of the Military Art among the Ancients—Of Modern Armies—Of the Formation and Use of Infantry—Of the Use of Cavalry—Of the Use of Artillery.

The war into which we are now entering makes general notions on military matters a want which our people of citizen-soldiers cannot fail to appreciate. The readiness with which they have adapted themselves to the present emergency, the intelligence they have displayed in the husbanding of our hitherto unknown military resources, the order they have preserved in the confusion of the hour, the ardor and enthusiasm manifested in every quarter, are significant symptoms of our qualities as a military people. All that remains for us to do is to add to our native genius that which knowledge alone can give. The art of war, which ancient and modern military nations always strove to make popular among the masses, in interesting the country in the operations of the army, and in availing themselves of the general informations resulting from such a system has, in the present circumstances, become as necessary to us as it was to them. Not that we deem necessary for our people to possess the science of a FREDERICK or a of NAPOLEON, but because had not this science been popular among the Prussians and the French at that time, neither FREDERICK nor NAPOLEON would have appeared. It is the military spirit of the people which makes great generals, and not great generals who make military nations. To create such spirit must then be the duty of those into whose hands the direction of public opinion has been intrusted. Enough has been done of late to show that a nation truly great cannot rest on justice, unless justice, like its Roman emblem, rests on a sword. Let us, then, arm public opinion with the offensive and defensive weapons with which the art of war has supplied us; that is to say, let us have summary and popular review of the manner in which armies are formed, organized and set in motion. In that way, everybody will be able to acquire some slight notions on military topics, and our taste gradually increasing with our knowledge, we will finally be as great in the art of war as we are in the art of peace.

OF THE MILITARY ART AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

The military art among ancient people, filling up nine-tenths of their history, to relate its growth and successive developments would necessitate a special treatise, which, though very useful, would be out of place in the columns of a newspaper. Also have we no other pretension here than to point out a few of its general features, so as to indicate its progress and the essential differences existing between the old methods of fighting and the new ones.

The power of Greek and Roman armies did not lie, as with ours, in number, but in their energy, exercise and discipline. They trusted more in physical strength and in the perfection of their manœuvre than we. Gunpowder being not invented, their fight looked more like bloody pugilistic exercise than like a modern batile. The number of their dead was smaller and their victories more decisive. This explains the rapidity of their conquest and the ease with which the Greeks and the Romans subjugated whole countries and planted colonies everywhere, to which they left their own institutions as an inheritance, together with a certain degree of local freedom. As an example of the small number of troops used in ancient time, we will quote the battle of Pharsales, one of the great battles of antiquity, in which CÆSAR had only 20,000 troops of infantry and 2,000 of cavalry, against POMPEY, who had twice that number of men But the genius of CÆSAR, and the severe discipline in which his troops had been brought up, made up for the inequality of his force, and he was victorious.

An essential difference between ancient and modern warfare consists in the fact that the success of armies depended much more upon the ability of the commander than it does in our days. Manœuvre and evolutions were calculated beforehand, and it was on their superiority that hung the success of the battle. GUISCHARDT, a military writer, says that among the Romans it was the General who decided the fate of the war. Also, their conquest of the world was mainly due to the learning, bravery and experience of their generals. There is no wonder, then, to find in their history a long sequel of illustrious commanders, among whom three names tower above all others—SCIPIO EMILIUS, MARIUS and CÆSAR.

One of the most remarkable features of the Roman armies was their readiness to receive from their enemies the system of warfare, and the military armament they deemed to be superior to theirs. Thus we see them adopt successively the Samnite shield, the Spanish sword and the Greek lance, and borrow from the Africans, Macedonians and Parthes, all their improvements in tactics and strategy. How, then, to wonder at victories won, the most part of the time against a people half-naked and trusting themselves wholly to physical strength! Also, when Livy speaks of the battles won by the Romans, he attributes them to the superiority of their arms upon those of the enemy. The success of Pizzaro and Cortez in Mexico is to be attributed to the same cause, that is to say, to the superiority of the arms of the Spaniards upon those of the Incas. Without going so far, no doubt is entertained to-day that the Minié rifle contributed much to the success of the Allied armies at Alma and Inkermann, and to that of the French at Magenta and Solferino. Let it be remembered that during these two campaigns the Russians and Austrians could only oppose to their deadly weapon the old musket, far inferior in accuracy and range to the former, and that in many instances, especially at Inkermann, they were obliged to cease their fire, which could not compete with that of the English and French, and resorted to the bayonet's charge. It seems, then, that the same reasons which two thousand years ago gave to the Romans so many great and magnificent victories—the superiority of their arms—have as much weight in our days as they had then. It would be well for us to remember it.

Finally, the transformation of heavy batallions, such as the Greek Phalanx, whose success depended entirely upon its heaviness, and upon the horizontal position of the ground, into the legion, a light, movable, and easily apportioned body of troops, is another motive of the success which attended Roman armies. They were the first to practice this axiom, that in military operations, troops divided into small bodies, and adapting themselves to all sorts of grounds, are preferable to large masses, such as those the Greeks used in this battle. We have adopted their ideas, and our division in companies, batallions, regiments, brigades and divisions, belongs to them.

OF MODERN ARMIES.

In our days the military power of a people rests on three things; on the moral character of the war; on the degree of science displayed in the organization of the army; on the intelligence of the soldier.

A war is moral when upholding or defending some great principle of justice and humanity; a soldier is intelligent when he has been brought up in a free country, and recruited in a free community; an army is scientifically organized when possessing number, discipline, mobility, quickness and an acquaintance with the last discoveries made in the military art.

An army will have strength if provided with a sufficient number of men trained according to the most modern system of warfare, and provided with the last improved arm; it will have mobility, if the different parts composing it are well arranged and organized in view of the country in which the war takes place; it will have quickness, if the soldier is experienced, the officers able, and the material light.

An army presents all desirable qualities when to the above requisites it adds the possession of an able commander, and shows an entire submission to discipline.

The elements entering into the composition of an army are the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the corps of engineers, and the administration or commissariat. Each of these elements have special attributions equally useful, and without which an army would be either unsuccessful or paralyzed in her operations. Properly speaking, then, there is no superiority of an arm upon another, and the man who builds a bridge or manages a horse is of as much service as he who points a cannon or handles a bayonet.

OF THE USE OF INFANTRY.

What are the duties of infantry in its relations with the other arms? Can it, composing as she does the four-fifths of the army, produce, left to itself, a complete result and obtain a thorough victory? Until now, this question has been answered in the negative. The experiences made with the Minié rifle, and the importance infantry has acquired by its adoption, tend, it is true, to increase the sphere of its usefulness; not, however, to such a degree as to supersede the use of artillery, as some persons are inclined to think, but enough to render its services more precious than before. The infantry can act on the offensive and on the defensive, close by, with the bayonet, or at a distance with the bullet; attack, defend or occupy a position, fight in the most unfavorable condition, and travel by night and day. It is, besides, easy to educate and less expensive than any other troops. It has two ways of fighting; one by firing, the other by collision with the bullet and with the bayonet, what the French call charges à *l'arme blanche*. Its utility has been increased by the introduction of *tirailleurs*—a body of skirmishing soldiers, destined to protect the wings, front and rear, of the infantry of line.

Infantry is the only arm which can act alone. Sustained by artillery it is capable of producing the greatest results. It can protect the artillery which would easily be taken without its assistance, and be protected in return against cavalry charges by the firing of cannon. The two arms are somewhat inseparable.

Infantry is nothing without order, because order alone permits to direct towards a common end all individual efforts. This order cannot always be preserved, as in changes of front and other manœuvres; but it is indispensable for it to take it at a proper time and soon enough, so as not to be cut or disturbed by the enemy. These remarks have, during the last war of Crimea and Italy, caused the allied armies to increase the bodies of sharp-shooters and *tirailleurs*, so as to render the movement of the columns less perilous and the fire of the infantry more valuable.

The necessities of war claim, then, two sorts of infantry: one, the heavy infantry, to support by its union the shock of the enemy and break its efforts: the other, the light infantry, to reconnoitre, harrass and follow the enemy into thickets. The proportion of the first to the second is of three to one.

OF THE USE OF CAVALRY.

The utility of cavalry consists in heading the army, in securing its front and wings, and in achieving the victory begun by the infantry. It will make prisoners, run to the pursuit of the enemy, bring assistance upon a threatened point, reinforce staggering columns, and cover the retreat of the infantry and artillery. The action of cavalry is of short duration and simply offensive. It cannot act alone, and is obliged to be supported by infantry. Besides, it is costly and of difficult maintenance.

The necessity of war requires two sorts of cavalry: one to achieve, to break and to crush under its weight harassed troops, thrown into disorder by a long fight; the other to search the country, clear up the track to advancing columns, set up ambushes, fall upon convoys, and chase the fugitives in the fields.

Cavalry is now the object of profound studies, of which we may speak hereafter. The question in France now is, to reorganize it thoroughly, and to arm it with a new improved system of weapons. Let us say, in conclusion, that an army cannot obtain a complete success without the concourse of cavalry indispensable for the breaking of columns and the pursuit of the enemy. There is not a single battle given, in which its want has not been sensibly felt. Not five years since, Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, who commanded at the beginning of the Crimean war, wrote to LOUIS NAPOLEON: "Sire, if at the battle of Alma I had had cavalry, I would have obtained immense success, and the army of MENSCHIKOFF would now be annihilated."

OF THE USE OF ARTILLERY.

Artillery is the shooting instrument *par excellence*. It may be used both in the offensive and the defensive, and is especially powerful against the material obstacles which the enemy is wont to use in order to intrench and cover himself. *Its utility is commensurate with its mobility.* A large battery can crush the line of the enemy or defend a weak position with advantage against an adversary superior in numbers. The quantity of artillery must be in an inverse ratio to the efficiency of the infantry. It requires about two parks to a thousand men of good troops. To produce the greatest possible effect, artillery must fire in the shortest possible extent of space and time.

Speaking of artillery, LOUIS NAPOLEON says: "Artillery is the soul of an army—the army the guarantee of our country's independence, the support of its honor, the guardian of the sacred fire."

It remains for us to speak on another occasion of the engineers' corps and of the commissariat.

Not Fighting for Shadows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If I were permitted to address the Editor of the London *Times* on the American question, I think I would use the following language:

"In your journal of the 9th of May, you hold the following language, while speaking of the civil war in the United States: "We only reason upon what we see and know, and we are driven to the conclusion that thus far these thirty millions of our own flesh and blood, *are fighting for a shadow.*"

In view of the above expression of opinion, we wish to call your attention to a few facts, and propound to you a few queries, that you may "know" more, "see" more clearly, and thus be able to arrive at a more sensible conclusion.

The Government of the United States, unanimously and heartily supported by the whole Northern, Eastern and Western States, have three distinct objects in view in the prosecution of the war.

1. To preserve the geographical integrity of the United States.

2. The maintenance of the principle that an Administration, constitutionally placed in power, cannot with impunity be repudiated, by any portion of the United States.

3. That whether one State, ten, or more, put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Government, feloniously seizing upon public property, appropriating the United States revenue, and resisting by armed force the Federal authority, it is the duty of the Government to suppress such hostile combination, to recover its property and authority.

Are these things "shadows?"

Neither is the South "fighting for a shadow."

The rebellious States have heretofore, through the complaisance of the North, been permitted to hold a disproportionate share of the lucrative offices in the Army and Navy for the sake of peace, and because the North could afford it, slave property has been privileged outside of its natural limits; but the elections of 1860 plainly showed that the end of this status of political parties had come. Southern politicians, foreseeing that they could no longer control the action of the General Government for their own exclusive benefit, wish to sever the connection, for the better accomplishment of the following objects:

1. They hope by raising the cry of "Cotton!" "Cotton!" to induce the unprincipled, mammon-serving class in England to countenance and aid them in their rebellion, covertly, if not openly: but when once established, they would make the export of cotton their principal source of revenue—for they have nothing else to depend on: and they have always believed that England would sacrifice her Anti-Slavery professions to the necessity for cotton. Their "Free-trade programme is a temporary bait for present help

2. That they must be at liberty to restore the foreign Slave-trade.

3. That they may, without obstruction from their own Government, prosecute the fillibustering schemes they have always entertained against Mexico, Central America, and southward indefinitely; as well as against Cuba and other convenient West India islands.

Are these things "shadows?"

No! the parties to this civil strife have as definite objects at issue as ever any combatants had on the face of the earth; and let the common sense of any Englishman, cognizant of the facts, decide on which side is the right.

The geographical integrity of this nation is to be preserved—the irresistible North have decided that—whether it takes three months, three years or thirty years to fight it out with the rebels, or with their allies. The United States may expand, but they can permit no mutilation. If England will keep her hands off, and simply avoid assisting the South, (the Government needs no assistance,) the question will be settled before Christmas, and you can have your precious cotton without aiding traitors for the sake of getting it. But the Government is not to be intimidated by any foreign interference; it has committed no wrong on the rebels; they have been deprived of no constitutional right; but they have failed to use the Constitutional power they possessed for the redress of any supposed grievances; but preferred rushing into armed rebellion; they have no claim, either on the ground of cause given, or for their own objects, upon the sympathy of any civilized people; and if any European Power see fit to espouse the cause of the most unjustifiable treason the world has ever witnessed, the United States Government *is ready for them also.* But, should a foreign war be added to our domestic insurrection, the world will have to wait a little longer for the much coveted cotton; for if it becomes necessary, through foreign intermeddling, our armies will not hesitate to cut off the entire supply, *by releasing the laborers on the plantations.*

Nor does the assumption of the right of self-preservation by the Government of the United States militate against the doctrine of self-government, as here established. The governed throughout the revolted States, as well as in the loyal, have solemnly acceded to the Government against which they are now fighting. Since their admission as States, no constitutional change has been made to which they have not agreed. To admit the precedent of secession would be to place it in the power of any one State, to coerce or disturb the relations of all the remaining States! That is not the American interpretation of the noble doctrine of self-government. We shall not, even to please our trans-Atlantic ill-wishers, imitate the folly of Democratic Poland, where one member of the Diet could veto the action of all the rest.

Self-government with us means *the rule of the majority, attained through established constitutional processes, and exercised under a written Constitution; to which all the parties have previously given in their adhesion, and which amply provides for the protection of minorities.* This kind of self government we are determined to maintain.

In view of the attitude assumed by England, as evinced in the Queen's Proclamation, and the debate on the 16th of May in the House of Lords, we should like to ask whether, if Ireland, Wales and the Counties of Cornwall and Sussex, should revolt against the law of succession as now established in Great Britain, and should choose Her Majesty's younger son, ALFRED, or any other than the lawful occupant or heir to the throne for their sovereign—*considering the amicable relations existing between Her Majesty's Government and the United States,*—would this country be justified in looking with an equal eye of favor upon the Revolutionists, as upon the loyal supporters of the Government? Ought we to permit the rebels to fit out privateers in New-York and Boston, to prey upon Her Majesty's commerce? Ought we, by men, money, shipping or sympathy, to give them aid or comfort? As you answer these questions, so we infer England's duty to the United States Government. And yet there might be many grounds of justification, for such a revolt, particularly in Ireland, such as never can exist in a Government like ours, which provides the amplest constitutional remedies for the progressive needs of all the governed.

With the issues thus clearly set before you, Mr. Editor, we trust that the "shadows" will vanish from your mind, and that you will be able to perceive that whatever of influence is left to the journal which once dictated opinions to England, ought to be thrown into the scale of right, justice and freedom, and not be given to bolster up a man stealing, slave-breeding, fillibustering Confederacy, through the fear that there may be some little delay in getting your supply of cotton! Respectfully yours, E. VALE SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., June 3, 1861.

SURGERY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Directions to Army Surgeons on the Field of Battle.

The following extracts from a pamphlet by G. J. GUTHRIE, Surgeon-General of the British forces during the Crimean War, are reproduced in the American edition of the London *Lancet*, and are at once timely and serviceable:

1. Water being of the utmost importance to wounded men, care should be taken when before the enemy, not only that the barrels attached to the conveyance carts are properly filled with good water, but that skins for holding water, or such other means as are commonly used in the country for carrying it, should be procured and duly filled.

2. Bandages or rollers, applied on the field of battle are, in general, so many things wasted, as they become dirty and stiff, and are usually cut away and destroyed, without having been really useful; they are therefore not forthcoming when required, and would be of no use.

3. A simple gun shot wounds require nothing more, for the first two or three days, than the application of a piece of wet or oiled linen, fastened on with a strip of sticking plaster, or, if possible, kept constantly wet and cold with water. When cold disagrees, warm water should be substituted.

4. Wounds made by swords, sabres, or other sharp-cutting instruments, are to be treated principally by position. Thus, a cut down to the bone, across the thick part of the arm, immediately below the shoulder is to be treated by raising the arm to or above right angle with the body, in which position it is to be retained, however inconvenient it may be. Ligatures may be inserted, but through the skin only. If the throat be cut across in front, any great vessels should be tied, and the oozing stopped by a sponge. After a few hours, when the oozing is arrested, the sponge should be removed, and the head brought down towards the chest, and retained in that position without ligatures; if this is done too soon, the sufferer may possibly be suffocated by the infiltration of blood into the areolar tissues of the parts adjacent.

5. If the cavity of the chest is opened into by a sword or lance, it is of the utmost importance that the wound in the skin should be effectively closed, and this can only be done by sewing it up as a tailor or a lady would sew up a seam, skin only being included; a compress or lint should be applied over the stitches, fastened on by sticking plaster. The patient is then to be placed on the wounded side, that the lung may fall down, if it can, upon, or apply itself to the wounded part, and adhere to it, by which happy and hoped for accident life will in all probability be preserved. If the lung should be seen protruding in the wound, it should not be returned beyond the level of the ribs, but be covered over by the external parts.

6. It is advisable to encourage previously the discharge of blood from the cavity of the chest if any have fallen into it; but if the bleeding from within should continue, so as to place the life of the sufferer in danger, the external wound should be closed, and events awaited.

7. When it is doubtful whether the bleeding proceeds from the cavity of the chest, or from the intercostal artery, (a surgical bug-bear) an incision through the skin and the external intercostal muscle will expose the artery close to the edge of the rib, leaving the internal intercostal muscle behind it. The vessel thus exposed may be tied, or the end pinched by the forceps, until it ceases to bleed. Tying a string round the ribs is a destructive piece of cruelty, and the plugs, &c., formerly recommended, may be considered as surgical incongruities.

8. A gun-shot wound in the chest cannot close by adhesion, and must remain open. The position of the sufferer should therefore be that which is most comfortable to him. A small hole penetrating the cavity is more dangerous than a large one, and the wound is less dangerous if the ball goes through the body. The wounds should be examined, and enlarged if necessary, in order to remove all extraneous substances, even if they should be seen to stick on the surface of the lungs; the opening should be covered with soft oiled or wet lint—a bandage when agreeable. The ear of the surgeon and the stethoscope are invaluable aids, and ought always to be in use; indeed, no injury of the chest can be scientifically treated without them.

9. Incised and gun-shot wounds of the abdomen are to be treated in *nearly* a similar manner; the position to be both being that which is most agreeable to the patient, the parts being relaxed.

10. In wounds of the bladder, an elastic catheter is generally necessary. If it cannot be passed, an opening should be made in the perinæum for the evacuation of the urine, with as little delay as possible.

11. In gun-shot fractures of the skull, the loose broken pieces of bone, and all extraneous substances are to be removed as soon as possible, and depressed fractures of bone are to be raised. A deep cut made by a heavy sword through the bone into the brain, generally causes a considerable depression of the inner table of the bone, whilst the outer may appear to be merely divided.

12. An arm is rarely to be amputated, except from the effects of a cannon shot. The head of the bone is to be sawn off, if necessary. The elbow-joint is to be cut out, if destroyed, and the sufferer, in either case, may have a very useful arm.

13. In a case of gun shot fracture of the upper arm, in which the bone is much splintered, incisions are to be made, for the removal of all the broken pieces which it is feasible to take away. The elbow is to be supported. The forearm is to be treated in a similar manner; the splints used should be solid.

14. The hand is never to be amputated, unless all or nearly all its parts are destroyed. Different bones of it and of the wrist are to be removed when irrecoverably injured, with or without the metacarpal bones and fingers or the thumb; but a thumb and one finger should always be preserved when possible.

15. The head of the thigh bone should be sawn off when broken by a musket-ball. Amputation at the hip-joint should only be done when the fracture extends some distance into the shaft, or the limb is destroyed by cannon-shot.

16. The knee-joint should be cut out when irrecoverably injured; but the limb is not to be amputated until it cannot be avoided.

17. A gun-shot fracture of the middle of the thigh, attended by great splintering, is a case for amputation. In less difficult cases, the splinters should be removed by incisions, particularly when they can be made on the upper and outer side of the thigh. The limb should be placed on a straight, firm splint. A broken thigh does not admit of much, and sometimes of no extension, without an unadvisable increase of suffering. An inch or two of shortening in the thigh does not so materially interfere with progression as to make the sufferer regret having escaped amputation.

18. A leg injured below the knee should rarely be amputated in the first instance, unless from the effects of a cannon shot. The splinters of bone are all to be immediately removed, by saw or pincers, after due incisions. The limb should be placed in free splints and hung on a permanent frame, as affording the greatest comfort and probable chance of ultimate success.

19. An ankle-joint is to be cut out, unless the tendons around are too much injured, and so are the tarsal and metatarsal bones and toes. Incisions have hitherto been too little employed in the early treatment of these injuries of the foot for the removal of extraneous substances.

20. A wound of the principal artery of the thigh, in addition to a gun-shot fracture, renders immediate amputation necessary. In no *other part* of the body is amputation to be done in the first instance for such injury. Ligatures are to be placed on the wounded artery, one above, the other below the wound, and events awaited.

21. The occurrence of mortification in any of these cases will be known by the change of color in the skin. It will rarely occur in the upper extremity, but will frequently do so in the lower. When about to take place, the color of the skin of the foot changes from the natural flesh color to a tallowy or mottled white. Amputation should be performed immediately above the fractured part. The mortification is yet local

22. When this discoloration has not been observed, and the part shrinks, or gangrene has set in with more marked appearance, but yet seems to have *stopped* at the ankle, delay is, perhaps, admissible; but if it should again spread, or its cessation be doubtful, amputation should take place forthwith, although under less favorable circumstances. The mortification is becoming or has become constitutional.

23. Bleeding, to the loss of life, is not a common occurrence in gun-shot wounds, although many do bleed considerably, seldom, however, requiring the application of a tourniquet as a matter of necessity, although frequently as one of precaution.

24. When the great artery of the thigh is wounded, (not torn across,) the bone being *uninjured*, the sufferer will probably bleed to death, unless aid be afforded, by making compression above and on the bleeding part. A long, but not broad stone, tied sharply on with a handkerchief, will often suffice until assistance can be obtained, when both ends of the divided or wounded artery are to be secured by ligatures.

25. The upper end of the great artery of the thigh bleeds scarlet blood, the lower end dark venous-colored blood; and this is not departed from in a case of accidental injury, unless there have been previous disease in the limb. A knowledge of this fact or circumstance, which continues for several days, will prevent a mistake at the moment of injury, and at a subsequent period, if secondary hemorrhage should occur. In the upper extremity both ends of the principal artery bleed scarlet blood, from the free collateral circulation and from the anastomoses in the hand.

26. From this cause, mortification rarely takes place after a wound of the principal artery of the arm, or even of the arm-pit. It *frequently* follows a wound of the principal artery in the upper, middle, or even lower parts of the thigh, rendering amputation necessary.

27. It is a great question, when the bone is *uninjured*, where, and at what part, the amputation should be performed. Mortification of the foot and leg from such a wound, is disposed to stop a little below the knee, if it should not destroy the sufferer; and the operation, if done in the first instance, as soon as the tallowy or mottled appearance of the foot is observed, should be done at that part; the wound of the artery, and the operation for securing the vessel above and below the wound, being left unheeded. By this proceeding when successful, the knee-joint is saved, whilst an amputation above the middle of the thigh is always very doubtful in its result.

28. When mortification has taken place from any cause, and has been arrested below the knee, and the dead parts show some sign of separation, it is usual to amputate above the knee. By not doing it, but by gradually separating and removing the dead parts, under the use of disinfecting medicaments and fresh air, a good stump may be ultimately made, the knee-joint and life being preserved, which latter is frequently lost after amputation under such circumstances.

29 Hospital gangrene, when it unfortunately occurs, should be considered to be contagious and infectious, and is to be treated locally by destructive remedies, such as nitric acid, and the bivouacking or encamping of the remainder of the wounded, if it can be effected, or their removal to the open air.

30. Poultices have been very often applied in gun-shot wounds, from laziness, or to cover neglect, and should be used as seldom as possible.

31. Chloroform may be administered in all cases of amputation of the upper extremity and below the knee, and in all minor operations; which cases may also be deferred, without disadvantage, until the more serious operations are performed.

32. Amputation of the upper and middle parts of the thigh are to be done as soon as possible after the receipt of the injury The administration of chloroform in them, when there is much prostration, is doubtful, and must be attended to, and observed with great care. The question whether it should or should not be administered in such cases being undecided.

33. If the young surgeon should not feel quite equal to the ready performance of the various operations recommended, many of them requiring great anatomical knowledge and manual dexterity, (and it is not to be expected that he should) he should avail himself of every opportunity which may offer of perfecting his knowledge.

The surgery of the British army should be at the height of the surgery of the metropolis; and the medical officers of that service should recollect, that the elevation at which it has arrived has been on many points principally due to the labors of their predecessors, during the war in the Peninsula. It is expected, then, that they will not only correct any errors into which their predecessors may have fallen, but excel them by the additions their opportunities will permit them to make in the improvement of the great art and science of surgery.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 104 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 41, 85, on Demurrer, 161, 300, 328 333 334, 115, 250, 270, 263, 280, 21, 22, 128, 140, 142½.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 352, 439, 134, 438, 526, 533, 537, 545, 569, 576, 578, 597, 610, 614, 621, 624, 636, 638, 654, 661.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 873, 1611, 583, 1827, 1829, 1815, 1613, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1861. *Part II.*—Nos. 1596, 1388, 1648, 238, 1070, 1672 1660, 1624, 716, 1690, 1696, 1698, 1702

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Adjourned to Monday. *Part II*—Nos. 1156, 1264, 3426, 931, 444, 1183, 890, 1328, 1333, 1338, 1339, 1340, 406, 1308.

Opinion in Morrissett's Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham, Justices.

Charles D. Morrissett, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People, &c., Defendants in Error*—By the Court: SUTHERLAND, J.—The prisoner was jointly indicted with one Antoine Le Compte and one Corne A. Morrissett, for the murder of one Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, on the 9th day of April, 1860.

The indictment contained three counts; the first charges the murder to have been committed felониously, &c., by casting, pushing and throwing the deceased into a building on fire, which had been wilfully and felониously set on fire by the prisoner and his associates; the second and third counts severally charge the arson, and then charge that the deceased was mortally burned and killed by the prisoner and his associates, while engaged in the commission of said felony and arson.

The prisoner plead not guilty, and was tried separately at the Oyer and Terminer in the City of New-York. The jury found the prisoner "not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter in the first degree."

I see no errors during the trial, either in the admission or rejection of testimony, or in the charge of the court.

The dying declaration of La Rochelle was clearly admissible in evidence. It was shown to have been duly made, and to have been reduced to writing in the presence of the Hospital Surgeon, Police Justice, Fire Marshal, and others, and that at the time it was so made, La Rochelle considered himself in a dying condition, and that he had been before making the same advised by his attending physicians that he was in a dying condition. Besides, it appears to have been made and sworn to in the presence of the prisoner, and that the prisoner had an opportunity to ask the deceased any questions.

The grounds upon which the prisoner's counsel insists that this dying declaration was not admissible appear to me to point rather to its weight or effect as evidence than to its admissibility as evidence.

It is not necessary to refer to the other testimony given on the trial, either on the part of the people or on the part of the prisoner, except to state that it appears from the testimony that the fire was on the 20th of March, 1860, and that La Rochelle died on the 8th of April, 1860.

Nor is it necessary to notice the several requests of the prisoner's counsel to charge or instruct the jury. They were all, I think, properly refused by the Court. They all appear to have assumed, or to have been made on the idea, that the prisoner could not be convicted in consequence of the passage of the act of April 14, 1860, entitled, "An act in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder"

In answer to the sixth request to charge, and perhaps it may be said in answer to all the requests to charge, the Court declined to instruct the jury "that if any offence was committed by the prisoner, which is now punishable, it was murder in the first degree, and no other," except that the Court did charge the jury that the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree.

This charge of the Court was, I think, right.

By the act of April 14, 1860, the crime of murder is divided or classified into two degrees. By section 2, "All murders which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, &c., or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, &c, shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."

The prisoner was not and could not have been indicted under the act of April 14, 1860, for the crime if committed was committed before the passage of that act; but by sec. 9 of the act, the punishment of murder in the second degree as prescribed in the act, "shall apply to all crimes now punishable with death, except," &c.

The punishment prescribed by the act of 1860, for murder in the second degree, is imprisonment in State Prison for life.

The charge of the Court, that the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree, had reference merely to the form of the verdict, and the form of the verdict to the punishment merely under the act, for a crime committed before the act, the act not having pardoned or affected the crime, but having altered the punishment.

I think, then, the charge of the Court was correct; that the jury could not convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, but that they might have convicted him of murder in the second degree.

But the jury did not convict him of murder, or of murder in either the first or second degree, but of manslaughter in the first degree.

Under the indictment against the prisoner, could the jury convict him of manslaughter in the first degree?

This is really the material question presented by the writ of error in this case, although raised obscurely, if at all, by the prisoner's counsel. But we cannot avoiding seeing that the record presents this question; and it must be disposed of.

It is plain to me that the prisoner could not be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree under the indictment, for the reason that manslaughter in the first degree was not and could not have been included in the charge or accusation, or in either of the charges or accusations contained in the indictment. (See opinion in Hennessey *vs.* The People, decided at this term, and the cases there cited.)

Manslaughter in the first degree is defined by the Revised Statutes to be "the killing of a human being, without a design to effect death by the act, &c., of any other, while such other is engaged.

1. In the commission of a crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony; or,

2. In an attempt to perpetrate any such crime or misdemeanor."

The Revised Statutes also declare "every person deliberately assisting another in the commission of self murder," and "the willful killing of an unborn quick child," by any injury to the mother of such child," &c., shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

It is clear, if the crime of manslaughter in the first degree, as defined by the Revised Statutes, was included in the charge or accusation against the prisoner, it must be the crime as defined by the first provision, the killing of another without design in the perpetration of a crime or misdemeanor, or in attempt to commit a crime or misdemeanor, not amounting to felony. The two last counts of the indictment, and perhaps all of them, charge the killing, or the injuries of which La Rochelle died, to have been perpetrated while the prisoner and his associates were engaged in the commission of arson. Arson is a felony—every degree of arson is a felony—a person convicted of arson in the fourth and lowest degree is liable to punishment by imprisonment in State Prison, and, therefore, arson even in the fourth degree is a felony. How then can it be said, that the crime of killing another in the perpetration of a misdemeanor, or in an attempt to commit a misdemeanor, was or could be included in the charge in the indictment? A misdemeanor may certainly be included in a felony; but a misdemeanor cannot be included in arson; for the lowest degree of arson is a felony by statutory definition, and the jury could not, by rejecting or disregarding any circumstance or circumstances which constitute or enter into the definition of arson, reduce the crime of arson to a misdemeanor. Under the first count in the indictment, perhaps the jury might have convicted the prisoner of an assault and battery merely, for that offence is included in the charge in that count, but no other misdemeanor, or attempt to commit a misdemeanor, I charged or included in the charge or accusation in that count. If the prisoner and his associates did wilfully burn the house, as charged in that count and in the other counts, it was arson, and no other or less offence.

My conclusion is, that the prisoner could not be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, under the indictment, and that there should be a new trial.

William H. Bowne for plaintiff in error; N. J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for defendants in error.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

NO MORE TRIALS AT PRESENT.

In this Court, yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, all the indictments at present untried, (except that of Hackley, the disposition of which pends the decision of the Court of Appeals,) were removed to the General Sessions, where they will be tried. There will, therefore, be no more trials in the present term of the Oyer and Terminer, which has not, however, finally adjourned, but will sit at intervals, until the decision of the Hackley case.

Court of General Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Daniel Bruce, indicted for felonious assault with a knife, pleaded guilty and was sent to Sing Sing for three years and ten months.

A THIEF DISPOSED OF.

John Johnson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

A DOWN-EASTER FLECKED.

John Hays, indicted for larceny from the person, was next tried. The complainant was an old man from Maine, who had been compelled to enter a barroom and share dice with the prisoner, who, in the meantime, fingered a few shillings from his pocket. He was followed and arrested, but on trial found friends who swore him a good character and an *alibi*, and the jury acquitted.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN BREAKS AN OLD LADY'S ARM.

Edward Daly, indicted for a severe felonious assault upon an old lady, breaking her arm, pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250.

SECRET WARFARE.

Thos. McAuley, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty, and was sent a year to the Penitentiary.

BRIGHT ENOUGH FOR MISCHIEF.

William P. Walsh, a half-witted boy, indicted for arson, in setting fire to one of the buildings on Randall's Island, pleaded guilty to a minor degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

A LITTLE GIRL TRIED FOR ARSON.

Mary Nally, a good looking little girl, 13 years of age, was next tried for arson, in firing the dwelling-house of Mr. Bowman, at No. 28 West Forty-seventh-street, in which she was a servant. From the testimony it appeared that the little girl had always been a faithful servant, and was a general favorite in the house; but on being sent up stairs on an errand, took the unaccountable freak into her head of applying a lighted candle to the bed-clothing. The fire was extinguished before it had done any material damage. The jury acquitted, and the little girl went on her way rejoicing.

CHARGED WITH SHOP-LIFTING.

Maria Walters was next tried for shop-lifting. She was charged with stealing a dress-pattern worth $15. The jury acquitted, and the woman was discharged

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up;

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Joseph George, William Skinner.
For Robbery—Joseph Glesson.
For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock.
For Larceny—Jerome Stevens, Patrick McGrogan.
For Felonious Assault—Henry Tromkler, Peter Ulll.

Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sedgwick.

Logan vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury were unable to agree and were now discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Hahn* vs. *Salter.*—Motion denied, with costs. It is a proper case for a referee.

Cocks vs. *Radford.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Watson vs. *Fielding.*—Motion denied, with costs.

ALLEN, J.—*Drake* vs. *Palmer.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs.

Turner et al. vs. *Williams.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Genet vs *Sayre.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Trierley* vs. *Trierley.*—Divorce granted.

Richter vs. *Marks.*—Case settled.

PERSONAL.

Dr. WM. J. WALKER, of Boston, who is one of the most opulent surgeons in the country, has given property estimated to be worth $90,000, to establish Professorships of Mathematics in three of the colleges of Massachusetts These institutions are Williams, Amherst and Tufts Colleges, each of which will receive $30,000 for the purpose above named. Dr. WALKER is a graduate of Harvard College, and a Unitarian.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"President LINCOLN has this week taken a pew in the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. GURLEY is the pastor, and is of the Old School denomination. Mr. LINCOLN has attended various churches in the city, and has at length settled here. The house is new and elegant. It was the church of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the pew now taken is the one occupied by Gen. CASS. The church is quite a distinguished one. Secretary CAMERON, Attorney General BATES, Prof. HENRY, Gen. MANSFIELD, Maj. MAGRUDER, and most of the prominent men of the new Government have sittings here. The lot on which this church stands has quite a history. It held the Old Second Presbyterian Church. It was Gen. JACKSON'S old church, and one he shook to pieces

motive of his illness, and his demise was somewhat unexpected. He was over sixty years of age.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of May, 1861, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

May, 1861	$54,717 03
May, 1860	46 005 25
Increase	$8,711 78

The Banks of Illinois.

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, under date of the 1st of June, writes:

"The long-protracted depreciation of Illinois currency has at last impressed the idea upon the Bank Commissioners that something ought to be done. Accordingly they act, and as it is a step that should have been taken some time since, it will be a matter of greater rejoicing now, as the need is more urgent. They have found by an examination in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, what every man, who has been handling currency, knew a long time ago, that the circulation of several of our wild cat banks exceeds the present value of their securities deposited with the State Treasurer. Therefore, they notify the officers of the said banks, that they are respectively required to deposit with the Auditor, by the 20th of August next, other securities to cover this deficiency, or surrender to that officer to be burned, such an amount of their bills as will reduce the circulation to the proportion of the present value of their securities, or, the aforesaid banks will be put in liquidation, and their securities sold for whatever they will bring.

The following is a correct list of the banks so called upon, together with the amount of their circulation and deficit, May 24, 1861:

Banks.	Circulation.	Deficit.
Agricultural Bank	$144,208	$45,841
Alisana Bank	95 580	40,580
Bank of Ashland	55,180	22 340
Bank of Aledo	54 255	16,415
Bank of Albion	137,661	37,790
Bank of Benton	74 613	40,113
Bank of Carmi	111,656	50 930
Bank of Elgin	55 326	20,726
Bank of the Federal Union	76,670	25,270
Bank of Galena	45 658	9,643
Bank of Geneseo	64 870	12,990
Bank of Metropolis	168 810	58 270
Bank of Naperville	58 675	19,675
Bank of the Republic	229 203	101,454
Bank of Southern Illinois	247,209	92 999
Belvidere Bank	7 776	3 976
Bull's Head Bank	212,925	47,395
Canal Bank	72 520	30 180
Central Bank	77,162	13,712
Commercial Bank, Palestine	122,457	46 657
Commercial Bank New Haven	65 805	27 365
Continental Bank	107 535	44,395
Corn Planter's Bank	74 799	32,279
Douglas Bank	50 300	21,810
Earle Bank of Illinois	63 085	15 045
Edgar County Bank	55 368	23 568
Farmers' Bank, New Canton	52 760	17,280
Farmers' Bank of Illinois	77,210	31,770
Franklin Bank	91 696	19 976
Frontier Bank	415 160	181,090
Gorham & Sale Bank	106 033	55 031
Hampden Bank	49 733	20 533
Hamilton Bank	133 552	53 492
Illinois State Bank	48 895	14,905
Jersey County Bank	42 871	17 311
Kaskaskia Bank	62 540	21,716
Lafayette Bank	52.7.6	23,936
Lancaster Bank	99,969	41 440
Mississippi River Bank	109 335	44 2 5
Morrisonet Bank	64 660	23,860
New-Market Bank	108,430	48 150
Prairie State Bank	54 611	21 411
Plowman's Bank	94 903	41 273
Reno's Bank	18 364	8 361
Rock Island Bank	1 721	939
Shawneetown Bank	87,000	29 700
Tallon Bank	50 104	12 044
Upper Canada Bank	90 210	21 770
Warren County Bank	93.570	21 670
Total	$4 551 179	$1 669,850

By the quarterly statement of the Auditor it appears that the aggregate circulation of the above banks on the 1st of April last was $4 688,561. But on the 24th of May, as the above table shows, the circulation of the same banks was but $4 551 179. Between these two dates, therefore, $137 382 was retired from circulation. What the bankers paid for this nobody knows—it may be twenty cents on the dollar, or less or more; it was used at the Auditor's office to proclaim bonds at the rate received at which those bonds were deposited. And while the Bank Commissioners have been more than a month ascertaining that there was anything wrong with the securities of these banks, all this while the people of the state have been suffering their depreciation.

The road is now made clear by this call, and all bill-holders may exchange their rags for bonds. The consequence will be that, in a few days at furthest, this worthless stuff which we have been accustomed to call money, will disappear from among us. There are now in all *sixty seven* banks under call, with a circulation of $6 242,437. More than half of the twelve millions which was in circulation on the first of January is now discredited, and will soon be among the things that were.

Perhaps it will be matter of interest to state the banks upon which no call of any kind has been made. Here is the list from the Auditor's books, May 24, 1861:

Banks	Circulation.
Alton Bank	$23 170
Bank of America, Chicago	1,162
Bank of America, Mt. Carmel	273 954
Bank of Bloomington	50 000
Bank of Brooklyn	59,7 8
Bank of Commerce	137,170
Bank of Independence	152,700
Bank of Dunois	199,579
Bank of Jackson County	89 550
Bank of Northern Illinois	12 953
Bank of Sparta	145,941
Bond County Bank	70 990
Chicago Bank	4,903
City Bank, Ottawa	19 434
Columbian Bank	159 060
Cumberland County Bank	50,778
E. I. Tillman & Co's Bank	108,770
Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co	403
Fulton Bank	78 032
Highland Bank	107 800
Illinois Central Bank	175 695
Illinois River Bank	100 957
Illinois State Security Bank, Equality	191 430
International Bank	129,155
Kane County Bank	15 308
Kaskaskia Bank	48 787
Lake Michigan Bank	151,420
Mahaiwe Bank	53,211
Marine Bank	59 000
Marshall County Bank	50,433
McLean County Bank	50,4 8
Mechanics' Bank	63 921
Merchants' Bank	265,420
Ohio River Bank	136 655
Olympic Bank	64,040
Pamet Bank	57,570
Patriotic Bank	110 119
Pittsfield Bank	56,612
Reapers' Bank	110 905
Union Bank	92 472
United States Stock Bank	89,565
Wheat Growers' Bank	86 022
Western Bank	50 866
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin	63,921

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 77; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 30¾; Long Island Railroad 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 9 306 bbls. Flour, 203 bbls Corn Meal, 91,726 bushels Wheat, 133,892 bushels Corn, 11,600 bushels Oats, 500 bs ashs Malt, 1 075 pkgs. Provisions, and 256 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 764 bbls., including 549 bbls. Pots and 139 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to day 75 bags Government Java, at 17c; 300 mats Java, at 16½c; 300 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c @ 14c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 12¾c @ 13¾c ₱ lb., by auction.

COTTON—is in limited demand, including Middling Upland at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The principal holders do not appear to be eager to sell at present. The following is a statement of the movements in Cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous four years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT 1.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts	3,421,000	4 383,000	3,697,000	2 923,000	2,850,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,078,000	2,866,000	1,780,000	1 486,000	1,291,000
Ex. to France	557,000	556,000	288,000	350,000	356,000
Ex. other F.P.	358,000	456,000	504,000	350,000	375,000
Total Export.	3,001,000	3 817,000	2,474,000	2 156,000	2, 22,000
St'k on hand	120,000	385,000	361,000	456,000	480,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	4,000	25,000	18,000	21,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	15,000	39,000	45,000	44,000	32,000
Ex. to France	1,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Ex. other F.P.	1,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Total Exports.	22,000	53,000	62,000	51,000	21,000

Reviewing the movements of the past week in Cotton, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co remark: "Business in Cotton is almost suspended, and prices nominal, except in this City. The market in this City has been quiet during the past week; prices are without change, though it is more difficult to find buyers at the quotations. Holders, however, show no desire to sell, patiently waiting the course of events, feeling satisfied that Cotton must enhance in value considerably before another crop can be marketed. The sales for the week have been 4,500 bales. The clearances have been—for Liverpool, 4,433; Glasgow, 250; Havre, 173. Total, 4,755. *Transit Cotton*—There has been little done; the offering stock has been reduced to a few thousand bales, either held above the market value, or on board vessels not known to be at sea. Exports for the week, 22,000 bales, of which 10 000 are for Great Britain; 1,000 for France; and 2,000 for other foreign ports. The stock on hand is reduced to a low point. Crop—We have nothing new in this regard. Accounts differ in estimating the present condition of the growing crop.

FISH.—Dry Cod have been in very moderate demand, at $2 37½@$3 25 per cwt. Other kinds have been neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially State, prices of which latter are quoted steady, while the market for other descriptions, influenced by the eagerness of holders to dispose of their supplies, favors buyers. Sales, 30,850 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 30, mainly at $5 12½@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$5; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$5 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 50

Southern continues inactive, at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been quite limited in all descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $1 90@$1 95; Bunch do. at $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have declined, especially for unsound and inferior lots, which are quite plenty. Sales 185,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 40; Canada Club, part at $1 15; White Western, at $1 38@$1 57½; Red Western, (which is scarce,) part at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 07@$1 11; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 95@$1 10; and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at buoyant prices; sales 190,000 bushels at 42c.@46c., for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 55c. for sound old do. do., and 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow ₱ bush. Rye is in request at 67c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are are moderately inquired for, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c @33½c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues very quiet, at 60c. for shipping and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LATHS—Eastern are in request at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—A limited business has been transacted in domestic Pig at $4 87½@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 22c.@26c; 30 hhds do. do., (by auction,) at 12½c. @20c.; and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 16½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A very moderate demand prevails for all kinds here, including Crude Whale at 38c.@40c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 28; Linseed at 55c.@56c., and Lard at 73c.@87½c. per gallon.

New Bedford Market for week ending June 3.

Sperm remains without change. The sales for the week foot up 750 bbls. as follows: To the trade 95 bbls. at $1 28; 260 do. at $1 27½; 175 bbls. at a price not unemployed. And for export, 280 bbls. at $1 25 per gallon.

WHALE—The transactions since our last include sales of 4 150 bbls., in parcels, which may not be considered as strictly prime—2 390 bbls., at 38c. ₱ gal on, and the balance at prices not made public. There is considerable disposition on the part of purchasers to operate, but at prices tending downward.

WHALEBONE—No transactions since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone
From Jan. 1 to June 3, '61	25 615	25,780	757,100
Same time last year	27,241	92,509	863 900

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, particularly prime, which is quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 875 obls, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 37½ ₱ bbl. Beef remains quiet, at 8c.@9c. for country and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at better rates. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls, at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in a dull request, at $11 25@$14 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 c@$9 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $10 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 9c.@14c. for Western and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4c @8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT.—Liverpool fine has been in moderate request at from $1 20@$1 60 ₱ sack. Nothing new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker to-day, as is having been made of 1 100 hhds, including Cuba, at 3¾c @4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c @4¾c.; also, 55 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@6¼c., and 51 boxes Havana (at auction) at 4¾c.@5¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—The business in this line during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has undergone no change since our last, and the stock continues light, though there is rather more disposition to realize, and transactions have been large. We note sale of New York Butcher's Association for this month, at 9¼c. To-day the market remains steady at 9¼c. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 9¼c."

TEAS—Have been in slack demand, at previous prices.

TIN—Holders ask 26c. for Banca, and 23c. for Straits ₱ lb., but the market is inactive, generally.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., chiefly at 19½c., ₱ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate; rates were declining. For Liverpool—Flour is 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d @7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3 11d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin 2s. 6d @2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d @9½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@6s. 6d ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl., Grain, 8½d. @9¾d.; ₱ bushel; Resin 2s. 6d.@3c. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 30s. Cheese, 35s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s ₱ bbl. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List* have been: A Norwegian bark, 450 tons, 22,000 bush Wheat and Corn, to Galway, at 11d. in bulk and ship's bags; a ship, 720 tons, from Cardiff to New-York, railroad iron, 12s. 6d.; a bark, 375 tons, to Cette, Staves, at a round sum; one, 238 tons, to Demerara, Staves, $12; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1 200; a brig, 250 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; one, 230 tons, to north side Cuba, a block, Sugar 38s., and Molasses $2 50; a brig, to a Windward Island, Corn Meal, $2 50 ₱ puncheon, and 5c. ₱ bbl; two British schooners, to St. John, N. B., 25c. and 30c. for dry and wet bbls.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market presents no new feature. Orange County Pails continue plenty at 16c. for the best, and the best State Tubs and Firkins range from 13c.@15c. Western Reserve of even yellow color brings more in proportion than our State.

Orange County Pails	12	@	16
Fine State half Grain Tubs—Yellow	14	@	16
Fair State half-Grain Tubs—Yellow	12	@	14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	13
Western Reserve Choice	11	@	13
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	10

CHEESE

The market remains unchanged.

Fine State Dairy	5	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pine apple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS

The market has been decidedly active the past few days, owing to moderate receipts and the old stock having been cleaned entirely out. Sale have been made to-day at 13c, but we do not think this price can be long sustained.

BEANS

Are active and in good request.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@	1 75
Medium	1 55	@	1 75
Marrow	—	@	1 75
Kidney	1 75	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Unchanged in price and dull.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@	3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Broilers Co., Spring, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Pigeons, Filbert ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Stall, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	1 75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@	4 50
Merrick	2 00	@	2 50
Peach Blows	2 00	@	2 50
Buckeyes	2 00	@	2 25
Jones	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips	50	@	63
Beets	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Carrots	—	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ bex	63	@	—

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@	3 00

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

PRINCE ALFRED AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.—A telegram from St. Johns, N. B., under date May 30th, says: "Prince ALFRED arrived here last night at midnight. He was received by the Governor and suite and civic authorities. There was a large torchlight procession by the fire companies, in uniform. The Prince has been driving about the city and outskirts to-day. He leaves to-morrow morning for Fredericton, and it is supposed he will proceed to Quebec by the river St. John and the lakes, to the River du Loup.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1861.

The meat markets have all been fully supplied with live animals during the past week. Beeves are largely in excess of last week's supply, the total footings amounting to 4,659, or 1,100 more than on the previous market. Notwithstanding this large supply, trade was quite lively, though prices declined ¼c.@½c. since our last report. The stock was all sold, graziers and wholesale butchers helping along, while the retail trade laid in an extra supply. Most of the droves were in good flesh, though several lots of Western distillery-fed cattle were included among them. Prices ranged at 8c.@8¾c. for most of the stock. For the first time in months we have a lot from Kentucky, some of whose feeders wish New-Yorkers to know that they are not going to send all their cattle to the Southern army, and they probably do not wish their Northern friends to entirely overlook them, as it is *possible* they may in time prefer this to a Southern market. One lot of 160 head were sent to Washington this week from the West. The new contract for supplying the army with cattle has not been given out, that we can learn, though a Chicago firm were the lowest bidders, offering to furnish them at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. live weight, delivered in Washington, or $3 90 in Harrisburgh and vicinity. This is exceedingly low, and we fear the parties will either break down under it or not furnish the army with *good* beef. They can buy low, however, if they carry *gold* to give out to farmers....Milch cows sell slowly, as they have done for weeks past. There is no improvement in demand or price....Veal calves sell rather quicker, and at a little advance, a few of the best bringing 5c. ₱ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs are plenty, but not so largely in excess of the demand as last week. Prices have advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ head, and trade is pretty good. They are worth 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight.....Hogs are also plenty, too much so to maintain even former low rates. A decline of ¼c.@¾c. is noted below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine
This week	4 654	127	825	6 648	6,000
Previous week	3 518	121	910	9,023	4 760
Same week last year	4,666	169	1,402	8,239	5 605
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,678
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,145

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19 142. Total number received the previous week, 18 371; being an increase of 771 head.

Of the 4 654 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4 122 were taken to the Washington Yards Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, 148 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 29 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 23 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street, and 32 went direct to butchers from the Hudson River depot.

The 4 122 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,049; Hudson River Railroad, 1 641; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 647; Harlem Railroad, 492; Hudson River boats 243; on foot, 13.

Of the 4 122 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 94 head came from New-York 3 012 from Illinois, 412 from Ohio, 205 from Indiana 336 from Iowa, 60 from Kentucky, and 13 from Michigan.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Not satisfied with sales of cattle at Bergen, on Monday, and at Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday and Wednesday, the proprietors of these yards move open them also on Monday, for selling cattle, making a three days' market. This is supposed to be in retaliation for non patronage of certain yards at Allerton's Station, over the river. We are glad to chronicle the probable demise of the Sunday traffic. The Superintendent of Police, upon being waited upon, and informed that cattle were received and sold at several places on Sunday, and afterward driven through the streets to the great annoyance of church goers, and law-abiding citizens, promptly re-engaged to the several station houses to have the prohibiting ordinances enforced, and parties have been notified to stop selling or driving cattle on Sunday. We hope to see the law rigidly enforced.

But returning to the present market, we find the cattle all in on time, and plenty of them, with a good sprinkling of fat drovers, although some were distillery fed. Some 300 had been sold at Bergen on Monday, and the market opened here quite lively Tuesday morning, but at a decline of near ½c. from last week. This was unfavorable to numbers of the brokers who had pushed on to Albany, Buffalo and Harrisburgh, and bought cattle, supposing the supply would be light. More than three fourths of the cattle were sold the first day, and as Washington Market butchers and country graziers turned out pretty strong on Wednesday, the whole were sold before night, generally at better prices than the day before. For a few of the cattle our best buyers must have paid 9c., but most of the good cattle went at 8¾c. ₱ lb. for the dressed meat, and very fair animals at 8c. About 100 were sold to graziers at near 8c.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¼c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium to good	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c @ 7¾c.	7¾c @ 7¾.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¼c.	— @ 8¼c.

Most of those coming by way of Albany arrive per Hudson River Railroad this week, at an expense of $10 ₱ car, which is the same as on the Harlem R. ad. About 1 000 head were taken from Albany on Monday car for the Eastern markets.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

H. BARNES had 53 Ohio and Kentucky steers of say 7¾ cwt., bought at the yards. They were a good lot of butchers' cattle and run out at 8¼c.

D. BARNES sold on his own account 45 head good fat Kentucky cattle at 8¾c.@9c. on 8¾ cwt. They were bought at Albany, of WARE.

S. G. WOODRUFF had 91 Illinois steers, bought at Buffalo, fair lot of 6¾ cwt., (this week) which run out at 8c.@8¾c. Also 61 Illinois steers for L. SIMMS, Fair lot of 7¼ cwt., which brought 7¾c.@9c.

S. SHUSTER sold 132 cattle, fair Illinois steers, of 8 cwt., at 8c @8¾c. They were bought at Albany, and failed to make a commission.

Capt. HUTCHINSON brought in 95 fair Illinois steers, 33 of which were of his own feeding. Home weight, 1,260 lbs. His own feed were three-year old steers, and brought $65@$66 ₱ head, and the lot would probably average $62 each, or say 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. J. C. & W. W. HOAG, salesmen. They were brought in via Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, and Allentown Road, and landed direct at Forty-fourth street from the boats of the New York Central Railroad. The Captain likes this route very well.

WHITE & SON for H. R. SMITH & Co. 111 fair Iowa cattle, some of which were rough. They run out at 8c.@9c. on 7¾ cwt. All sold on Tuesday. Also 40 State stillers at same price, but a cow of sale.

M. PHILIPS had 59 good fat Illinois steers for C. R. BORRADAILE, which he sold at 8c.@8¾c. on 7¾ cwt.

S. W. CLARK sold on his own account 49 pretty good Ohio steers and oxen, of about 8 cwt., at 7¾c.@8¾c.

MURRAY & GILVER were selling for WICKHAM, 65 commonish 6 cwt. steers at 7¾c.@8¾c. and 60 Iowa cattle, of 8¼ cwt.@8¾ cwt., at 8¾c. on an average.

T. C. EASTMAN & BROS. sold 143 of J. DALBEY'S Illinois drove. They were a prime lot, equal to any in market, of 7¾ cwt., and brought 8¾c.

I. BUDLONG, for HUNT & Co., 75 Illinois distillery cattle, a good fair lot of 7¼ cwt., at $60 each, or 8c., which Mr. BUDLONG says is ½c. less than they would have bought last week.

SHEPHERD & VAIL sold 77 good Iowa corn-fed steers and oxen, a few roughish ones, rated 7¾ cwt., and averaged 8¾c. They were owned by OSBORNE & MCINTYRE.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 103 Illinois cattle, heavy and well fed, of 7¾ cwt., which he run out at 8c.@8¾c.—few 9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 110 Illinois corn-fed steers for J. T. ALEXANDER. Fair lot of 7¼ cwt., which run out at 8¾c. dead average.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 105 Illinois stillers, a good fair lot of 6¾ cwt., at 8c., or $54 each.

MILCH COWS.

The cow trade has remained nearly stationary for several weeks. Dealers manage to dispose of most of the stock by sending the cows into the country, or over to the Long Island distilleries. Very few buyers are under the necessity of visiting the market places, so closely are all their wants anticipated and supplied by obliging dealers. A fair cow brings $35 to $40, an extra milker $45@$50, while common or poor cows sell anywhere from $22 to $30. Sales are slow.

VEAL CALVES.

These improve in quality as they grain age. Many of them are large and fat, and bring rather more this week than last, although we quote nothing above 5c., possibly a few extra nice ones might be sold at a trifling advance from that figure. Most sales range from 4c. to 4¾c. ₱ lb. live weight. There is a better feeling this week, and we think more calves sell above 4c. than brought that price one week ago. All were sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts are 2,500 less than a week ago, and, as a matter of course, prices are higher, by 25c.@50c. ₱ head, ranging from 3c.@3½c. live weight for poor sheep; 4c.@4¾c. for fair to good, and 5c. for a few extra fat sheep.

At BROWNING'S there had been yarded 2,976 sheep for the week. Trade was pretty brisk Tuesday and Wednesday. There was a great difference in quality, some being thin and poor, worth but $2 50@$3 ₱ head, while others brought $6@$7.

The finest lot of fine wooled, fat sheep, we have seen for a long time, were 177 head fed by J. M. GOODWIN, of Genesee County, N. Y., and weighed 122½ lbs. each, after driving five miles. They have had what corn, oats, beans and barley they would eat, and the result is a lot of mutton fat enough for an Esquimaux. Mr. G. was offered 5½c. for the pick, and the whole lot will doubtless bring 5c. after yielding him 6 lbs. fine wool, per head. He estimates the wool and sheep at about $9 per head.

BROWNING'S receipts for May, were 15,918, or about 2,000 more than the corresponding month, last year; while the gain for the past five months, is over 25 000. He reports the following lots for the week: From New York, 239, by D. Phelps; 177, J. M. Goodwin. From Ohio, 360, W. Myers; 396, A. Wilson; 199, J. Brasfield; 199, J. H. Robbins; 185, Downing & Wells; 191, J. Cunningham; 191, S. Kreager; 91, J. G Henshaw. From New Jersey, 44, by P. Breiver; 132, A. Robins; 161, G. B. Holcombe; 14, T. Bruttea; 5, A. L. Chamberlin; 9, J. Stillwell; E. L. Abbott: 165. L. Bellis; 20, E. Hunt; 7, J. G. Schamp; 74, W. D. Bellis; 9, D. M. Abbott; 13, R. A. Bloom; 21, J. Cornell. Total, 2,976.

So busy were the salesmen that only one or two men could spend time to make out a report, These were R. H. HUME, who quotes:

160 sheep & lambs	$539 62	22 sheep & lambs	$5 25
191 sheep & lambs	669 74	99 sheep & lambs	325 37
52 sheep & lambs	358 50	101 sheep & lambs	424 00
188 sheep & lambs	698 50	134 sheep & lambs	444 00
239 sheep & lambs	980 50		
Total	1,186		$4,526 48

Average $3 82 each, which is no advance upon the average of last week, most of the stock being sold before the rise.

WM. D. BELLIS reports the following lots:

549 head for John H. Glass, Ohio	$1,898 75
44 head for A. Cray, N. J.	183 12
16 head for J. Rice, N. J.	66 00
18 head for N. J., N. J.	45 00
36 head for P. A. Bloom, N. J.	150 62
44 head for Peter Brewer, N. J.	165 50
166 head for J. W. Wearey, Ohio	570 62
161 head for G. B. B. Holcomb, N. J.	619 50
170 head for L. Bellis, N. J.	715 75
20 head for E. Hunt, N. J.	80 00
199 head for J. Bradfield, Ohio	740 80
21 head for J. Cornell, N. J.	84 00
63 head for E. L. Abbott, N. J.	240 00
1,507	$5,553 66

Average, $3 68.

ALLERTON gives receipts of 301 head sold at 3¾@4¼c.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received 485 head brought in, 28 by P. Burns; 201 J. Carroll; 262 J. D. Willcox; 10 G. Stillwell; 12 Capt. Bishop; 5 J. Stillwell; 18 E. Allaire; 8 A. M. Allaire.

Mr. MCGRAW, quotes an advance of 25c. ₱ head. Sales were made as follows, including several lots left over last week:

201 sheep	$749 50	10 lambs	$44 00
268 sheep	920 87	12 lambs	53 00
399 s

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself or return Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AFRICANS: OR THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUTH'S, No. 721 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE HOMES"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen from our dispatches that a movement of the Federal troops was made yesterday in the direction of Manassas Gap. The exact nature of this movement, however, does not appear, though there is no doubt, now that the Government has concluded to strike a blow, that it will be an irresistible one. The intrenchments thrown up by our troops are now nearly perfected, and make the safety of the Capital sure beyond question. Reports relative to the movements of the rebel forces are somewhat conflicting. Yesterday, it was understood that, in the vicinity of Manassas Gap, they numbered not above 5,000, and now we have a report that there is an aggregate of 20,000 at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court-house. It is stated, also, on good show of authority, that the ubiquitous BEAUREGARD is positively at Manassas Gap Junction, having arrived there on Monday last. This, in the face of the equally positive statement that he, last week, arrived at Memphis to take command of the rebel forces on the Mississippi.

Although the report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebel forces, proves to have been premature, there seems to be no doubt that the number there has materially diminished, and the impression prevails among the residents in the vicinity, that they are preparing for retreat as an eventuality—probably as soon as a demonstration of Federal troops is made on the Maryland side. A scout yesterday returned to the Federal camp at Chambersburgh, from the Maryland Heights, and reports that there are fewer troops there than one week ago, and that there are positively but two guns in each battery on that side, which can easily be taken by assault, and turned upon the Ferry Gen. PATTERSON, it is stated, contemplates making a forward movement to-day, probably as far as Hagerstown, Md. The advance will consist of Col THOMAS' Second Cavalry, which will proceed by the country road, and will be followed as rapidly as possible by artillery and infantry. The famous Fort Sumter garrison, commanded by Capt. DOUBLEDAY, will form a portion of the advance. Three brigades in all will probably move to-day, and this movement is quite likely to be the signal for the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces down the valley of the Shenandoah

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that no important movement had yet been made, though preparations for an advance were constantly proceeding.

A Committee representing the Union Defence Committee of this City, are now in Washington, and yesterday reported the result of the labors of the Committee to the President. The were originally intrusted with the raising and sending forward of fourteen Regiments, but five of these were taken off their hands by the State Authorities, leaving but nine for them to provide for. These are now all at the seat of war, or ready to proceed there at short notice. In making this report to the President, the gentlemen accompanied it with a variety of sensible suggestions in reference to the clothing, cuisine and health of the volunteers, which if followed out, will insure their comfort and contentment in an eminent degree. The President acknowledged the great indebtedness of the Government to the Committee, and asked that the suggestions made by them might be written out and filed in the various Departments. The Committee, before their return, will visit the camps of the various New-York regiments in Virginia, and ascertain what they stand in need of.

A gun-factory in Baltimore, belonging to Messrs. MERRILL & THOMAS, was yesterday taken possession of by the U. S. Marshal, who seized all the breech-loading arms to be found in the establishment. An intimation was given to the proprietors, however, that ample employment would soon be given in the manufacture of arms for the Government. The seizure was simply a matter of proper precaution. It is stated, also, that a committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who recently visited Washington, received assurances from the Government that Baltimore will have a share in building gun-boats and furnishing supplies, and that the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, recently obstructed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, will soon be opened for trade and travel. Baltimore will be doubt soon find that her interests lie on the side of loyalty.

The gun-boat *Quaker City*, of the Chesapeake blockading fleet, has thus far proved herself to be one of the most vigilant and efficient of the new fleet of Government vessels. We have been called upon quite frequently to record the captures made by her; and now another one is reported—that of the bark *General Greene*, belonging to Charleston, South Carolina, and bound from that port to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The rebels were undoubtedly right when they insisted that the blockade would "cut both ways."

The abettors of Capt. MCDONALD, of Missouri disunion troops captured at Camp Jackson, appear to have no better success in Illinois than in Missouri, in their attempts to free him on writs of *habeas corpus*. An application was made on Monday, before Judge TREAT, of the U. S District Court, at Springfield, for a writ commanding Col. MCARTHUR, of the Illinois regiment stationed at Caseyville, to produce the redoubtable Captain, but the Colonel declined to obey the writ, in the absence of instructions from Gen. MCCLELLAN to do so. An attachment against Gen. LYON, commanding the Missouri forces, was also applied for, but Judge TREAT refused to issue it, on the ground of insufficient proof that such a step ought to be taken. Capt. MCDONALD, it is understood, accompanied Col. MCARTHUR'S regiment to Cairo, where he will have an opportunity to ascertain what measures the Government is taking there for the reception of the traitors under Gen. PILLOW.

One hundred and eighty persons, constituting a portion of Lieut. BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, which conveyed them thither. Irregularity in the embarking of the men, and their unfitness for active service, on account of a lack of arms, caused the disbandment of the force, with orders from the Secretary of War to send them back. A large portion of the men, however, were offered employment and pay by Gen. BUTLER, and remained at Old Point. The returning portion presented a statement of grievances to the Union Defence Committee.

Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves, the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers, left their quarters at Riker's Island yesterday, and after two presentations of flags in the City, proceeded to the steamship *Marion*, Pier No. 4, where they were shipped for Fortress Monroe. The men presented a fine appearance, and were warmly welcomed on their line of march.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment National Zouaves were to have sailed, last evening, on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, but up to a late hour a portion of the command were still enjoying their "furlough" in the City, and gave out that they would be reporting themselves on board had not the officers detailed to check the mustering, Col. MCCHESNEY, however, evidently intended to leave last night, and stated that he was only awaiting the return of an officer.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 26th, reached here last evening. Her advices are three days later. Parliament had reassembled after the Whit Sunday holidays, but no matters of importance had been considered. The question of the American war continued to engage attention. The letter of Mr CASSIUS M CLAY in the *Times* had been followed by another from Mr MOTLEY, the historian, who had at great length, and with much clearness and power, set forth the correct view of the American struggle. Mr. CLAY had found an antagonist in the person of Mr. DE LEON, formerly American Consul in Egypt. Mr DE LEON writes to the *Times*, controverting the points set up by the Kentuckian. The general news by this arrival is without importance

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, and considerable routine business, of no general interest, was transacted

The opinion of the General Term in the case of CHARLES D MORRISSETT, granting a new trial, is of interest, and will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon. The chief decline was in Illinois Central, from 68 to 65 ₰ cent. The other Railways a fraction weaker than on Tuesday; New-York Central, 72¼@72¾. State Stocks steady; Missouris, 40@40¾ ₰ cent.

Flour was in fair demand yesterday, but at irregular prices. Wheat was lower, and Corn firmer; each was in active request. The principal kinds of Provisions were rather more inquired for, as were also Sugars and Coffee. Whisky was moderately dealt in. Oils Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Seeds Fish, Fruit, and Tobacco were quiet. Tallow was less sought after. The freight engagements were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage, with 663 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were well supplied with animals this week. There were 4,654 beeves, 127 cows, 825 calves, 6 648 sheep and lambs, and 6 888 hogs. The beeves were in excess of the regular demand but country feeders and wholesale butchers bought freely, so that all were sold, though at a decline of ½c@¾c. from last week. Good beef cost 8¼c@9c. Cows are dull, and sell at low prices. Veals bring a shade more than last week. All were sold—the best at 6c. Sheep are not as plenty, and an advance of 25c@50c. ₰ head is noticed in the general report. Hogs are in excess of demand, and prices rule lower, or say at 4c@4½c for corn-fed.

Our Advocates in England.

We do not think Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY has made a happy presentation of himself to the British public. He failed entirely to appreciate the traits of the people he assumed to address and instruct. His letter in the London *Times* is of a piece with those characteristics for which Mr Bull feels unmitigated disgust. If he hates anything it is an enthusiastic admirer of institutions not his own, especially when the contrast is unfavorable to his national vanity. Mr. CLAY expatiates prodigally upon those of the United States. He eagerly rushed into the venerable presence, and, with palpitating heart and flushed cheek, delivered, in no very mincing manner, a piece of his mind. He argued pretty strongly and conclusively, and entreated England to extend her sympathy to those who, on this side of the water, are seeking to save from overthrow whatever is best in her institutions and ideas. All this, under other circumstances, might have been very well, but in London it was very ill. It proves that Mr. CLAY has seen very little of the world. John Bull does not want a lecture from Brother Jonathan. Nothing could be more badly timed, and nothing so well fitted to provoke hostility where the object was to secure friendly cooperation. John Bull has a very weak side, but Mr. CLAY failed entirely to hit it. He vaunted the very institutions for which the former feels a thorough disgust. Mr. CLAY glorified America. Mr. Bull tells us that everything is going wrong in America. What we feel most proud of is to him an offence. He knows we shall never *get on* till we mend our ways and copy after him. Mr. CLAY is like most Americans who, on their first visit to London, expect to find eager listeners to their glowing accounts of our own vast country, its resources, our progress in subduing and peopling it, and the excellence of institutions that can produce such results. Their hearts are running over with the subject, but their ardor is soon chilled when it comes in contact with English indifference and conceit. The last quality is the great foible of that nation. What to others would be a deformity, is to an Englishman an ornament. It is *so English*, is something to be proud of. Nothing that other people have done is worth study or thought.

Such a people Mr. CLAY, an ardent neophyte, assumes to instruct. No wonder his effort was treated with contempt. Before an English audience he had not an inch of ground to stand upon. They recognize nothing in our institutions to engage their sympathy. They cannot see why the Union should not be dissolved. The whole contest is to them an enigma. They can see nothing to justify a war to bring a people back to a Government it detests. If, says the London *Times*, "the South sought to put down trial by jury, freedom of the Press, or representative Government, the contest might be for liberty." All these have been put down in the Southern States, though the *Times* seems to be entirely ignorant of the fact. In fine, the almost unanimous conclusion of the British Press is, that no principle is involved in the contest, nor any object worth fighting for.

Englishmen are not lovers of our Government or institutions. The sympathies of their rulers are with the South, because society there is copied somewhat after their own. Those of the people are with it from the common bond of free trade. But, while the moral, and, to a certain extent, the material, influence of that country will be thrown in favor of the rebellion, we do not expect such an active interference as shall lead to hostilities with ourselves. It will stand by to see which is the best man, and take the arm of the winner. Force is the Englishman's god, and success the test of merit. The abolition of African Slavery in the West Indies was commendable because it was the act of the British nation. But there is nothing commendable in our resisting the efforts of the conspirators to plant Slavery on every foot of America. The struggle in which we are engaged does not elicit one word of approbation. We cannot expect any. We must fight our way into favor, or have none. England respects no nation she does not fear. Her arrogance is just in proportion to the supposed weakness of the party against which it is directed. The only thing for Mr. CLAY to have insisted upon was our power. But as this is not believed in in England, silence was his proper course. As it is, he only attacks in an offensive manner, the National presumption. While receiving its courtesies it was impertinent to be offensive. Let him bide his time with the rest of us, assured that while we can never expect the sympathies of England, we can disarm her hostility by showing ourselves her equal in power.

But Mr. CLAY is not the only champion who appears for us in the columns of the London *Times*. Mr. J. L. MOTLEY, the well-known historian of the Dutch Republic, has also taken the field, and argues most conclusively that the Government is necessarily a unit, incapable of dismemberment by the act of a member, and only to be dissolved by the same power by which it was formed—a convention of the people. We present in another column Mr. MOTLEY'S argument. As it appears without reply, we may safely assume it to be unanswerable. It is better adapted than Mr. CLAY'S to command attention. If it does not convince, it is at least heard with respectful silence.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Slowly, yet with energy, the Government is winding its toils around the traitors of treason-ridden Virginia. Every day sees the army, with its face set Southward, growing stronger, pushing forward here or there—from Grafton and the Ohio River in the Northwest, from Fortress Monroe and the Chesapeake in the Southeast, and from Alexandria and other strategic points on the Potomac—uniting always in its advance both caution and courage, and proclaiming as it goes friendship, freedom and the perpetual unity of the Republic. Eastern Virginia is, in a military point of view, already almost entirely surrounded by the Federal forces; and as JOHNSTON must soon evacuate Harper's Ferry, if he has not by this time been driven away, and Manassas Junction be speedily taken possession of by our troops, the revolting section will be practically cut off from the West, and hemmed in between river, mountain and sea; while it may be assaulted simultaneously and with overwhelming force by columns advancing from three of the cardinal points of the compass. The Eastern coast-line of the State, its bays and its rivers, are commanded by Federal men-of-war and their aids; Union troops hover along the whole Southern line of the Potomac, from the Shenandoah to Hampton Roads, daily moving their pickets southward; Richmond, which is both the military and political centre of Eastern Virginia, is immediately menaced; Gen. MCCLELLAN marches swiftly from the West, scattering the traitors as he goes, and will doubtless soon effect a junction with PATTERSON and the Pennsylvania troops—if, indeed, that is the programme,—while the forces at Alexandria, at Monroe, at and near Washington, and the immense reserves at Columbus, Chambersburgh, New-York, and at other points in the East and West, (an army greater than the whole white population of Eastern Virginia and all the Southern mercenaries now on her soil,) but await the signal from the great commander to precipitate themselves with resistless fury upon whatever opposes their southward march. Whatever may be Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the Virginia campaign, the country is assured that, with the resources at his command, there will be no backward step from its soil until the local and Confederate usurpers are driven beyond its borders.

To oppose these formidable forces, threatening Virginia at the heart and the head, and at all her extremities and members, the Confederates, with all their boasting, can offer no adequate means. That half of the State which contains the most numerous and warlike part of the population has sent but few men eastward, and it is now impossible, even if so inclined, for it to do so in the future. The few traitors in the western section are now, or soon will be, completely outflanked, while the loyalists, who are now being armed, will give them more than enough to do if they should attempt any serious diversion. The eastern section, by reason of its immense servile element, cannot furnish anything like the ratio of its white population, even for defensive war, that its leaders pretend it can. Even if it had had a year's preparation for the present contest, and the people were unanimous in treason, it is probable that from thirty to forty thousand would overtop all that Eastern Virginia could muster into the field for any service; and we have already had convincing proof that, with an enemy on her soil, even these would soon all be required to keep the negroes from running away, although there should be no slave insurrection. Of the number of troops sent from other States, no accurate estimate can be formed from the newspaper accounts. We know that great efforts have been made to rush forward, in hot haste, every man that could be obtained from the contiguous States, and even from Texas and the States bordering on the Mississippi. But it is probable that the number has been greatly exaggerated. South Carolina, for instance, which has made such a world-rending noise about what great things she would do for Virginia when she succeded in attaching her as a tail, has not yet sent more than two, or perhaps three regiments; and we know, that only a short time ago, when four or five thousand State militia were stationed at Columbia, not a man could be got to go to Virginia, till finally, a company or two were driven to the cars and carried off by main force.

It is, of course, impolitic to underrate the enemy, and we certainly do not desire at this hour to do so; but the conspirators have been so terrific in threats, and so far, so mean in performance, that it is evident that their statements require to be seasoned, not with grains, but with bushels of salt. Only a few days before the Federal troops crossed into Alexandria, the Richmond paper warned us that there were three thousand Confederate soldiers stationed at or near the town, who would, to the last man, contest every foot of ground, inch by inch, with the invaders; and only the day previous to its occupation, the Alexandria paper threatened instant slaughter to every man the moment he crossed; yet, with the exception of the assassination of ELLSWORTH, not a mishap has occurred up to the present day. So when a Virginia journal told us, a short time ago, that there were three hundred thousand Confederate troops in the State, all burning to meet the Yankees, it is quite likely that, if the figures were divided by seven, it would be much nearer the gross number of all kinds, and from all the States, now under arms in Virginia. These troops, too, are generally poorly drilled, wretched in their *morale*, and deficient in effective force generally; and it will be impossible to concentrate them in mass at any given point of defence. Should DAVIS withdraw, for service in Virginia, the forces he has stationed at Pensacola, at Charleston, New-Orleans, and at other points up the Mississippi, and in the interior of the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States, it is probable that they may suddenly be called home to more important work even than aiding the traitors of Virginia. As for the characteristic bluster he is said to have indulged in, the other day, in Richmond, that in less than a month he would bring every man in the South to Virginia, to dispute every square foot of her soil with an armed man, it would certainly relieve our troops at Cairo and throughout the West of a great deal of disagreeable work now in anticipation, and settle the whole secession question much sooner than the most sanguine now dream of.

The Cavalry Question.

Experience has shown that Enfield rifles and long range cannon do not prevent the shock of contending armies in close conflict. Even siege operations, on a large scale and of prolonged duration, are varied by sorties in force from the garrison, precipitating regular engagements where hand-to-hand fighting is the order of the day. Incidents of the Crimean War are striking illustrations of the fact. The investment of that remarkable fortress was constantly varied by important skirmishes, in which thousands of men on either side crossed bayonets; and there were two really great battles—those of Inkermann and Balaklava—fought, some time after the beleaguered Russians were supposed to be shut safely up behind their earthworks.

The former of these was a well-planned surprise, attempted by infantry upon the British lines, and repulsed by infantry alone. Yet, to keep French attention occupied, while Muscovite and British foot were testing weight and strength in their desperate inch-by-inch struggle for supremacy, a harrassing diversion on CANROBERT'S camp was made; for which service mounted Cossacks and hussars were specially detailed. This cavalry force, by a series of rapid manœuvres, rendered the French too anxious for their own safety to allow them to spare their friends any assistance, until the early morning fog arose and showed them how an insignificant foe was merely threatening them to cover a grand assault upon the key of the Allies' combined position. But these busy swarms of horsemen accomplished the object they had been meant to effect, so far that scarce any other troops in the world could have stood the onslaught to which the British Guards had been for hours exposed.

The battle of Balaklava was a more open encounter than that of Inkermann. It was won by the brilliant dash of French Chasseurs and the solid stamina of British Guards and Highlanders. Still, the letters of Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. WOODS inform us that more than one perilous crisis of the fray was safely passed through the well-timed aid afforded by a charge of cavalry. It was the rout of Russian lancers and dragoons by the British Heavy Brigade that saved CATHCART'S division from almost certain disorder. It was the *Chasseurs à cheval* of France that compelled the Cossacks to abstain from worrying the straggling parties of light infantry thrown out for reconnoitering and sharp-shooting duty. Instances might be indefinitely multiplied where an auxiliary force of cavalry has decided the details of a long-continued battle. It is true that Zouaves, and other gymnastic varieties of infantry, have somewhat deprived the horseman of his former importance; but very few campaigns could be faithfully described in which that particular arm has not supplied invaluable assistance, and, indeed, when well officered, made itself absolutely indispensable.

The cloud under which cavalry was shadowed in NAPOLEON'S late Italian expedition, cannot reasonably be considered as detracting from the mounted soldier's reputation for usefulness. The place of cavalry was there filled by a prodigious force of flying artillery, such as no non-military power could bring into the field without several years of arduous preparation. In the United States it would be impossible to manufacture a sufficient number of rifled howitzers, and organize the corps required to serve them within the time to which we hope to limit our war on Southern treason. In the absence of such an arm we must have cavalry—cavalry, in strength enough to join issue with the bold and practical equestrian spirit of the South—well trained, thoroughly appointed cavalry that shall be able to *meet* rebellion's troopers in the saddle with something like a surety of success. We have previously indicated the proper measures to be taken for immediately forming cavalry regiments in New-York and other large cities. The German newspapers here and elsewhere, have indorsed our suggestions, and are warmly recommending their countrymen to inaugurate the movement without loss of time. The dashing exploit of United States dragoons at Fairfax Court-house last Sunday, has given additional impulse to the idea. It has shown the stuff of which Uncle Sam's cavaliers are made, proved that we already have a famous nest-egg to begin with, and that, by judicious management, we can raise a brood of centaurs formidable enough to be a great deal more than a match for all the chivalry secession can array against us. We are inevitably committed to a desperate and determined war. Having made up our minds to the terrible necessity, let us take the most effectual measure towards vigorously conducting it, by placing at the service of the Government an army perfectly equipped and complete in every part. We have responded handsomely to the call for infantry. Let us anticipate any requisition for artillery and cavalry by such exertions as will enable us to send them forward, ready and eager for action, at the first hint the Commander-in-Chief may give us of his need of them. We have paraded through our streets legions of gaily-costumed Zouave and other warriors afoot: now let our pavements echo for a while to the tramp of troopers' horses and the martial clang of troopers' spurs and sabres.

A PLAN OF DISPOSING OF CONTRABAND.—The Haytian Emigration Agent in this country has proposed to the War Department that stations be established by the Government where human contraband can be received and cared for until freed by confiscation, or otherwise disposed of. In this event, he offers in behalf of the authorities of Hayti, if they be forwarded as emigrants to that republic, to provide them with free farms on their arrival.

This suggestion assumes additional importance in view of the arbitrary act of Spain in seizing upon and annexing to herself the territory of the Dominican Republic. By this act Spain has probably given to the United States a cause of war—though our Government has very substantial reasons for postponing a conflict with that Power, at least for the present. Of the 920,000 inhabitants of the Island of San Domingo, 800,000 are embraced within the limits of the Haytian Republic, though Dominica has a greater part of the soil. If Dominica, with her sparse population, be a desirable acquisition to Spain, certainly Hayti, with its greater numbers, and fertile soil, so valuable for cotton and other products, is more so. And President GEFFRARD, of Hayti, alarmed at the possibility of yet further aggressions and annexations on the part of the Spaniards, is about to commence a war for their expulsion from the Island. The United States cannot do otherwise than strongly sympathize with a movement designed to save these two young Republics; and as our troops are all needed at home, it may be worth consideration, whether, if the negroes be set at liberty, we may not aid the Haytians, by sending the negroes who escape to our lines from the seceding States, to them, to swell the army of the Haytian Republic.

England and the Cotton Despotism.

Cotton has cursed the civilized world with the two really meanest, but apparently most terrible, individual that ever crushed sense and feeling out of the human mind. In its development of the slave-owning and spinning-jenny despotisms of the United States and England to the prodigious point of power they have within the last few years asserted over the destinies of both countries, Cotton has achieved the most infernal grandeur of imperious sway that ever held the race in fear and vassalage. Until its bloated influence collapses, we must not be surprised at any course of conduct it may force its serfs to follow. The first gun from Sumter woke us from the horrid dream in which it had been strangling out our life; but it still sits grinning on the big, broad chest of Mr. Bull, and holds him nerveless in its clutch. We must appreciate this fact, to comprehend the tone of leading British newspapers, and the position held by leading British statesmen on the great American question of the day.

We have suffered too long from the oppressions of the Cotton school of policy which the South has foisted on us, not to have some sort of charity for a people who are yet groaning beneath the yoke of the South's twin tyrant—Manchester. Cotton rules in England, after its own peculiar way, as ruthlessly as it has ruled in the United States. It cannot organize upon its special platform a regular party, honest and human enough to go direct to the people and obtain the sanction which alone gives legitimacy to power in constitutionally governed countries; but, insidiously working, plotting wickedly in club-house corners and legislative lobbies, it exercises an influence over the action of parties, already recognized and to some extent respected, that is almost irresistible—holding a balance of power that can turn the scale to any one that bids the highest for its favor.

The love of office, which seems to increase with every stretch of liberty a people gains, is almost as strong in England as with us. PALMERSTON, in the premiership, with power and fat patronage at his command, is just as tenacious of his temporary elevation as any Washington official who has fed upon and dealt around the pottage in our public caldron. DERBY, out in the cold atmosphere of neglected Toryism, is just as eager to take PAM'S place as was any Presidential candidate last Fall to be BUCHANAN'S substitute. PALMERSTON has but a bare working majority in the House of Commons; not even that reliably amongst the Lords. DERBY pushes his great rival hard on every test division that they have, and watches, lynx-like, for an opening where a thrust may put the wily bottle-holder *hors du combat*. Both are patriots, so far as England's welfare will, in their diverse opinions, be promoted; but both want office, that they may put those diverse opinions into practice.

Without patriotism, honesty, or sense of right and justice to restrain it, Cotton keeps an eye on both intently, ready to unite itself with whichever offers most to gain its mercenary aid. Through personal affiliations and the accident of habit, Cotton has hitherto remained in league with the Whig-Radical clique of which PALMERSTON has made himself the acknowledged head. With Cotton on his side, he can still present an impregnable front to all assailing foes; without it, he could barely hold his own; driving it into the opposing camp, he has nothing to hope for but immediate and condign defeat. To keep Cotton, he must make it believe he is ready to obey its requisitions—to sustain its tottering sway—no matter what great principles of moral or political rectitude are trampled on in the endeavor. To seduce Cotton from its present allegiance and secure its suffrage for himself, DERBY would "see the hand" of PALMERSTON and go as much better as Manchester, in its most cold-blooded, calculating mood could wish. So the two stand up in Parliament and strive with all the ingenuity they have to see which can, by a guarded exposition of his sentiments upon the crisis in this country, best subserve the object that each has in view. PALMERSTON, through RUSSELL, recognizes the Confederate States as belligerents, and tells his "Law Lords" to ambiguously chop bad logic on the subject of blockades. DERBY goes a little further, and insinuates that he would guarantee his Cotton friends against the prospect of disaster by not regarding the blockade at all.

The reduction of a great question—in which the future history of the United States, and the upshot of progressive freedom may be said to be involved—to the mere standard of a party weapon useful in a parliamentary war for office, is not flattering to our national pride, and does not tend to edify one's faith in human nature; but it is just as well that we should look at the matter in its undisguised deformity, and get over the shock it gives us as speedily as possible. We shall be thereby better prepared to meet and neutralize such details of its working-out as shall be dangerous to our cause. We shall know how to value such friendship, as England, under the Cotton despotism she now submits to, will be allowed to tender us; and we shall be forearmed against any hostile move into which she may be goaded at that tyranny's behest. It will enable us to come to this definite resolve: That if Great Britain, believing the United States strong enough to maintain the position they have assumed, shall selfishly continue to cultivate amicable relations towards us, we will meet her in a frank and honorable spirit of reciprocity; but if, on the other hand, she should, at Manchester dictation, seek to crush all our hopes of her beneath the wheels of the Cotton Juggernaut, be it our mission to at once and forever demolish the hideous idol, burying all its infatuated worshipers beneath the wreck and ruin it will make.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The effectiveness of the blockade may be inferred from the following announcement in the Marine List of the *Bee*: "No arrival from sea at this port yesterday." It will be so to-morrow, so next week, next month, and next year, if it shall require so long to restore Louisiana to her allegiance, and reinstate the American flag in its place at New-Orleans. It will be so at Charleston, at Savannah, at Mobile, at every port in the Seceded States so long as they shall continue in revolt against the Government. Not a bale of cotton, not a hogshead of sugar, a tierce of rice, or a pound of tobacco will go out, nor an invoice of goods come in. No foreign ship will enter their harbors, and no domestic vessel will leave them. They will be as effectually shut out from the sea as if they were in the Valley of the Salt Lake. This is the beginning of the ruin they have brought upon themselves by their madness and folly.

A SETTLEMENT WITH PRIVATEERING.—What, upon the theory of compensations, shall be the indemnity of Northern merchants for the dangers they encounter, and the injuries they may receive from piratical cruisers put afloat by the "Southern Confederacy" under the name of privateers? By the law of nations, under the statutes of the American Congress, and by the stronger law of civilization itself, the men who engage in privateering, commissioned by the South against the commerce of the United States, may, if captured, be treated as pirates and hung at the yard-arm, or convicted as traitors and executed on the gallows. This may satisfy the demands of criminal justice, but it will not compensate the merchant whose ships and goods have been plundered. The Government may do much for his protection by blockading the rebel forts; but that will not prevent the fitting out of privateers in foreign countries. The cupidity of men elsewhere than in the South, will impel them to take the hazards of furnishing ships and men for the sake of the anticipated profits of a successful cruise. Though such ships may never have been in the Gulf, or in sight of the American coast, yet their commanders will be supplied with secession bunting, will hail from New Orleans, or some other Southern port, and have a commission from JEFF. DAVIS in their pockets. In this view, blockades may seal up every Southern port, and yet the ocean swarm with these marauders of the deep to plunder the commerce of our merchants. And the question comes back again, now shall the merchant be compensated for his losses, if his ships and his commerce shall be plundered?

The army that has entered Virginia, or the other armies that are to follow, will one day march to the Gulf. This rebellion will be overthrown, and the power that sent these buccaneers out upon the ocean, boastful as it has been, will be annihilated. The Southern Confederacy will be made to vanish into air. The flag of the Union will float again over every rebel State, and every revolted city, as certainly as that the seasons will come and go. A day of reckoning will come, when a settlement will be demanded for all the wrongs perpetrated against the material interests of the country, as well as for those committed against the Constitution, the cause of free government, and against civilization. It has been suggested (and we like the suggestion,) that whatever Southern port a privateer professes to hail from, or whatever city at which her papers may be dated, shall be held to account at last for whatever captures she may make, or whatever injury she may do to American commerce. That the corporation of such port or city shall be required to make good the losses she may have occasioned, to be levied, if needs be, through the aid of the military power. When the loyal men of the Union shall have triumphed over rebellion and conquered a peace, this should be one of the penalties imposed upon treason when its power, as it surely will, shall be crushed. New-Orleans boasts of the captures her privateers have already made. Let their value be registered in the account against New-Orleans, to be reckoned in the settlement she will sooner or later be called upon to make. The revolted States are beginning to read in the signs of the times the destiny that is closing around them, and will be careful of increasing the inevitable burdens their madness and folly have heaped and are heaping upon them. The property of the revolted cities is beginning to look out for itself. Capital is weighing the probabilities of ultimate failure. When it shall be understood by these that they are one day to answer for the plundering done by these corsairs, they will count more earnestly the hazards of the game of privateering.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.—There are hundreds of vessels belonging to the merchant marine, of light draft and great speed which, with a trifling comparative outlay, would be adapted to the blockading service at the South. The gun-boats about being built by the Federal Government will require a long time for their completion and equipment, and even when finished they will be entirely unable to guard all the seceding ports. Merchant vessels might be so altered and furnished with the necessary armaments in a month or two as to be able effectually to seal up every harbor from Norfolk to Texas, answering all of the purposes for which our largest ocean steamers are now employed. This would, in fact, leave almost the entire navy free to cruise on every sea where the presence of privateers might be apprehended, and thus greatly reduce the hazards of our ocean commerce, while the Confederates would still be effectually debarred from all the benefits of foreign traffic.

REBEL SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.—From the Richmond papers we learn that the rebels at Norfolk have succeeded in raising the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, and that the sloops-of-war *Dolphin* and *Germantown* will soon be afloat. These fellows could hardly employ themselves more acceptably to the Government. The vessels can be of no service to them, the naval force in the Chesapeake rendering their seizure certain should they dare to venture into the bay; while the early repossession of them by the Government will presently add to our naval strength and render our blockade more perfect.

RETURNING REASON.—The London *Herald* has a flash of wisdom not discernible in its cotemporaries. It has discovered that NAPOLEON III. sympathizes warmly with the Union movement of this Government, and has offered to aid it; and with a sagacity absolutely marvelous in English conservatism, argues that England will have to take the same course. This is practical sense. It certainly never would do for John Bull to provoke a new Revolutionary war with America, backed by France, when the prospect of a conflict with France alone is a source of incessant perturbation.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a trifling thing, but not without meaning, that the secession flag is flying undisturbed in the harbor of Liverpool. The other day a vessel with that ornament at its peak attempted to enter the harbor of Havre, but was stopped and compelled to substitute the Stars and Stripes before she was permitted to pass. It is quite easy to discover in the incident the different leaning of the French and British masses.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

A formal meeting of the Massachusetts Relief Association was held here last evening, at which a report of the condition of the sick and wounded troops was made. A Committee was appointed to confer with the War Department in reference to procuring reliable copies of the muster-rolls of the Massachusetts soldiers, it having been ascertained that a singular remissness has occurred up to this time among those who should have attended to this important service in detail, either here or at home, and Massachusetts is not alone in this dilemma.

Judge GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, was called away suddenly last evening. His wife is sister to Judge DOUGLAS. While proceeding to the cars to visit her dying brother, her horses ran away, and she was thrown from the carriage and severely injured.

AFFAIRS AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Matters at the Relay House, and at Annapolis, remain in *statu quo*. A gentleman from the City there, last evening, reports the troops in good health. Yesterday afternoon, Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, received from Mr. CONNELL, of this city, a quantity of Havelocks for distribution among the command.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night from the South, brings information that the United States blockading steamer, *Niagara*, ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi, had not arrived when he left, and that several American vessels had recently been seized by armed tug-boats, and taken into New-Orleans as prizes.

The latest official report from the affair at Phillippi, is, that Col. KELLY was wounded, but is not dead, as was at first stated.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a gentleman, who arrived to-night from Fortress Monroe, I learn that very active preparations are going on there, and it is believed that Gen. BUTLER, who is constantly receiving large accessions to his forces, does not contemplate any decided movements along the river.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee has been in town a few days His name is being mentioned in connection with the post of Clerk of the, new House of Representatives.

The two prize schooners, *Iris* and *Catherine* brought hither, recently from North Carolina, have been discharged. They were loaded with resin, and were originally destined for Baltimore, whither they have departed with their cargoes.

The Maine First Regiment go into camp, on Meridian Hill, to-morrow.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The President has ordered all the public offices to be closed on the day of the funeral of Senator DOUGLAS. The public buildings are to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, lately commanded by Col. BARNEY, has been reorganized under Col. WHITTHORNE, late second in command, and has been accepted for the war. The materials for its equipment, and its arms, which were forwarded from New-York, will now be paid for by the Government.

Evidence is accumulating in this city of the treachery of Gen. HARNEY, and of his purpose to permit the rebels of Missouri to carry that State out of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

I have had an opportunity to see a letter received to-day, at one of the Departments, from a gentleman in East Tennessee. It says that the Union men in East Tennesse are gaining ground, and that in Middle and Western Tennessee the rebels are becoming alarmed. Senator JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, and Messrs. BAXTER, TEMPLE and NELSON are speaking daily. The Union majority in East Tennessee will be many thousands, and if the State does go secession it will be done by intimidation and cheating.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government has reliable information that the rebels at Harper's Ferry were some days ago packing up their traps, and getting ready for a movement. This confirms the rumor that the position was to be abandoned.

It will be soon a military necessity that the rebels should fall back upon Manassas Junction, and thence again back upon Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late speech, said as much, and Gen. SCOTT knows that JEFF DAVIS felt that he must fall back before the Federal troops. When WIGFALL talked of respecting their opponents, he meant running.

NO ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The State Department has no advices by the steamer which arrived yesterday, nor have any private letters yet been received.

Secretary SEWARD and Mrs. FREDERICK H. SEWARD have a reception to-morrow evening.

The Diplomatic dinner at the White House, yesterday, was attended by every member of the Diplomatic corps.

This is the first time the entire corps has been together in Washington for more than twelve months. It was a novel coincidence, too, that just thirty-four persons were present, one for each of the States.

In addition to the Diplomatic corps, Secretary SEWARD and Mr. FREDERICK H. SEWARD and lady were present. The order of precedence observed was that fixed by the Congress of Vienna,—the corps being divided into three classes, of Envoys, Ministers and Charges, and precedence being given according to senority in each class. Mr. SEWARD will give his first Cabinet dinner on Friday.

Senator HARRIS is much better to-day, and expects to leave for home in the morning.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A novel programme is talked of for the New-York appointments. It is proposed to throw overboard the two contestants for the Surveyorship, Messrs. WAKEMAN and STANTON, and to appoint Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, as the representative of the Seward wing. For the Radical wing, Mr. BARNEY is to appoint STANTON a Deputy, with the expectation that the officer of Soliciter of Customs in the New-York Custom-house will be created, and Mr. STANTON then be put in that position. This slate will probably break in pieces before it has been indorsed "correct" by all the parties who are admitted to a voice.

I have this moment learned that orders have been received at the Navy-yard to have steam up on all the transports, and they are to be held in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. If they leave, it will probably be for Aquia Creek, though I don't think they will leave. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 5.

Mayor TAYLOR, believing there was a settled determination on the part of a majority of the Board of Common Council to embarrass his action as Chief Executive of the city, tendered his resignation yesterday, which was accepted in Executive session last night.

Eighty men from Hannibal, Mo., forming a party of a battalion of Home Guards, under command of Major HUNT, reached the city yesterday. The men were sworn into the United States service, furnished with arms, and returned home. Muskets were also sent to their comrades, who will be duly sworn by Major HUNT.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 5.

The *Bulletin* says that Col. ANDERSON feels sure that no troops are coming here, no interference from Tennessee respecting railroad matters being anticipated, and that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad will obey the orders of the Federal Government.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst. says the boat owners and Captains of that city have recommended to the military authorities not to allow boats owned North, or by Northern sympathisers, to run in Southern waters.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, June 5.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, leaves to-night for Cumberland, Ind. Orders to the effect were received to-day.

THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This fine regiment, of one thousand men, commanded by Col. OLIVER O. HOWARD, of West Point, will arrive at Pier No. 3 North River, this morning, at 11 o'clock, on their way to the seat of war.

The sons of Maine, residing in New-York, held a meeting, yesterday, at the counting-room of FOGG BROTHERS, No. 32 Burling-slip, to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment.

The following Committee of Arrangements was elected:

Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; Geo. W. Kendall, Ambrose Snow, William H. Fogg, R. P. Buck, Geo. P. Putnam, Henry T. Capen.

Sons of Maine, resident in New-York, are invited to assemble at the Astor House at 11 o'clock this morning, form in procession, march to Pier No. 3, escort the regiment to the City Hall, from the steps of which a regimental standard will be presented by STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., on behalf of the Committee

Gentlemen desirous of joining in giving a dinner at the Astor House to the Commissioned Officers, are requested to leave their names at the Astor House, with DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Chairman.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A Zouave, according to WORCESTER, is a creature who wears an Arab dress, and, like an English play, is taken from the French; according to a more recent authority, he is a "red devil." Neither of these definitions convey a correct idea of Col. HAWKINS' men. They are not clad in light and airy costume, like the children of the desert, although they can "fold their tents" and "as silently pass away;" nor are they red. They stand in a firm texture of Northern manufacture, and are blue to the sight of man. Hence it may be expected that after a while we shall hear the querulous voice of the Southern Press objecting that we have now given them the blue devils—as well as the red. A man is awful according to his might in mind or muscle. Judged by this standard, the Hawkins' Zouaves will speedily become a terror to evil doers. A body more imposing in all the great requisites of warfare has seldom been seen in this City. The men are of the requisite size to combine strength with activity, and are already so far proficient in their drill as to command the attention of military men. Their progress down Broadway, yesterday, must have been as pleasing to themselves as to the public. It was a sight which, whilst it gladdened the eyes of the Colonel, gave confidence to the best hopes of the populace.

The Regiment left Riker's Island early in the day, and on arriving here proceeded at once to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where a dense crowd was in attendance to witness the ceremony of a presentation of a banner. We have already published a description of this very beautiful offering. Rev. Dr. SPRING officiated, and in a few happy remarks touched on the troubles that led to such necessary acts of patriotic gallantry. He said that secession was not a new thing in the world:—Satan had seceded from the best Government that ever existed, and like his imitators in the present day had asked to be "let alone." But ages of grief and unavailing rage had punished his transgression. Just as certain was it that the fury of the revolters in our own day would be turned to weakness, their foolish confidence to despair. The Doctor then addressed himself to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and on behalf of Mrs. GRISWOLD read the following letter:

"No. 371 FIFTH AVENUE, June 5, 1861.

COL. HAWKINS—*Sir*: I have the honor to present to you, for your gallant Regiment of Zouaves, these colors.

The Union of which this flag is the emblem, was established by our fathers. Its cost was the price of blood. To their children they have confided the trust of guarding and upholding it.

What obligation can be more sacredly binding upon them? For more than three-quarters of a century this insignia has commanded the respect of every nation and people on land and sea. While thirty millions of people under its folds were enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as no other people ever did, traitors have raised their fratricidal hands against. The Government has called upon all loyal citizens to come to its defence.

The alacrity and zeal with which you move and others have responded to that call awakens in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of gratitude. It is beyond our province to follow the standard to the field of battle, but we can and will follow with our prayers and blessings those who bear it, imploring Him who holds in His hand the destinies of nations to protect and preserve those who stand by their country's flag in the hour of peril, and that he will speedily restore reason and loyalty to that rash and misguided people who have assailed it.

Accept for yourself and fellow-officers and your noble regiment of Zouaves my kind wishes.

MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD.

Col. HAWKINS, in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the banner, and begged that the fair donor would accept his assurance that it would always be prized and cherished. If it should be lost in the coming struggle, it would be because there were none left to protect it. Otherwise it would be returned to the lady who had so considerately prepared it for their acceptance.

The regiment then proceeded to the residence of Dr. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth avenue, where, with similar ceremonies, another flag (previously described) was presented. Thence it went on its way to Pier No. 4, where the steamship *Marion* was in waiting to convey it to Fortress Monroe. The men did not immediately embark in consequence of some little misunderstanding concerning the capacity of the ship. It was said to be too small—a misconception surely, for the *Marion*, on previous trips, has conveyed no fewer than fourteen hundred men, a number far exceeding that of the Zouaves.

DEPARTURE OF COL. M'CHESNEY'S REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, under command of Col. MCCHESNEY, were to sail last evening on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, though it was still uncertain whether they would get off. The delay in their departure has been owing to an order granting a brief furlough to the men, to allow them to see and take leave of their friends. The regiment insisted upon this indulgence, and the effort of the officers to embark without this brief leave of absence, created great dissatisfaction. The regiment carred the day, however, and after they had gone on board, a large number received tickets of leave, under strict injunction to return at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The ship, meantime, remained at anchor in the stream. During the afternoon squads of soldiers continued to go on board in small boats and by other conveyances. As each party arrived Col. MCCHESNEY, with his associate officers, stood at the gangway and inspected the returning members, paying particular attention to their canteens. As each man came up the ladder the Colonel took his canteen and removing the stopple smelt of the contents, and if they contained strong liquors and the owner appeared already to have a sufficient supply laid it, the spirits immediately ran down a steep place into the sea. Some remonstrated earnestly, while others submitted with feelings, no doubt, more easily imagined than described, to the loss of their favorite beverage. Rumor states that a large number of the Zouaves did not return to the ship, and that the regiment will depart with a serious deficiency in the number originally mustered into the service. The Colonel, however, stated to our reporter, late in the afternoon, that the men had nearly all returned; that good feeling had been entirely restored, and that he was only waiting the arrival of the Lieutenant-Colonel to get under way. Per contrary, it is known that members of the regiment were prolonging their furlough in the City as late as 10 o'clock last evening, pretending to have heard, *through the Police*, that the time for reporting themselves on board had been extended to 6 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE BELMONT CAVALRY TROOP.

A cavalry corps under the command of an experienced officer is being raised in this City under the above title. The troop will positively be accepted as soon as they are properly organized and prepared for action. The officer who will command this corps has decided that none but gentlemen will be admitted. It is hoped that men of experience will make early application. None but good horsemen need apply. We are requested to state that any gentlemen desirous of joining this corps can do so by applying for the Belmont Cavalry Troop at the office of the Astor House, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., daily.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The men have not yet been armed. They expected to receive their muskets last night. To-day they assemble in the City either for embarkation for Washington or Fortress Monroe, or for quarters in Palace Garden.

The want of Havelocks has been severely felt in this regiment. The ladies of Bergen, N. J. will contribute one hundred in a few days, and Miss HOSWORTHY, a lady of this City, will kindly furnish sufficient for the whole corps. The officers of the regiment have handed us the following for publication:

The officers and men of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. V. M. tender their thanks to Brig.-Gen. YATES, commanding Department N. Y. V. M., and to Assistant-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, for their kindness and attention, both officially and non-officially. They have at all times, and under the most embarrassing circumstances, rendered us all the assistance in their power, by request of the officers and men.

M. E. BRADLEY, Quartermaster.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant RICE, with a detachment of twenty-four men, comprising the recruits and invalids of the Garibaldi Guard, left last evening, to join their regiment. Paymaster NORTON will remain a few days to finish up the accounts, and send on such donations as may be left at the head quarters, No. 594 Broadway. The Guard are now encamped at the Capitol, and with their thorough knowledge of military discipline, have at once adapted themselves to their new quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF COWELL, THE ZOUAVE.

The body of W. COWELL, the Zouave, who was shot while on sentry duty at Alexandria on Friday night last, arrived here yesterday afternoon in charge of his brother and two of his comrades. He will be buried from No. 115 Christie-street, this afternoon.

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LADIES OF TRINITY PARISH.

The Ladies' Patriotic Association of Trinity Parish, in this City, makes the following report of the result of its labors in behalf of our volunteers. The Secretary, Mrs. A. T. CLAYTON, states that since the organization of the Association, on the 26th of April last, $1,779 have been received from subscriptions, and from Trinity Church, $1,000. The Association has expended in the purchase of articles and materials, and in payment for work done by the needy, $1,471 50. There have been made or purchased 5,299 garments, of which 1,906 have been distributed through the Medical Association Dépôt at Spingler Institute, the remainder in contributions to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to Miss DIX for hospital use, to Col. LANSING'S Westchester Chasseurs, to the Garibaldi Guard, and to volunteers in the New-York Hospital, with 943 havelock caps to N. Y. S. M. Regiments.

The Committee appointed by the Association to dispense its charities consists of the following named ladies:

Mrs. F. Ogilby, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. T. Strong, Mrs. H. Farnham, Miss S. W. Thorne, Miss M. S. Jones, Mrs. J. F. Young, Miss M. L. Bleecker, Miss Ellen Kemble, Mrs. E. Y. Higbee, Mrs. J. H. Hobart, Mrs. E. M. Remsen.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Ex-Alderman JOHN A. DAYTON left for Annapolis, yesterday, carrying with him a beautiful stand of colors, prepared for the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment.

The company known as the National Volunteers, in the Eastern District, will be organized this evening, by the election of officers.

A girl named MARGARET SMITH, whose friends reside in the Fourteenth Ward, has been missing for several weeks past. Recently it was ascertained that she had enlisted as a high private, in Capt. ADEL SMITH'S Company, of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND.

A concert will be given this evening, in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the families of members of Capt. BETTS' Company, Thirteenth Regiment.

The Flatland Guard is the name of a military company, recently raised in the town of Flatland, to serve their country as long as it has a foe. JOHN BOGERT was yesterday elected Captain.

Yesterday morning, by Adams's Express, a box addressed to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Union Camp, Virginia, went South, containing 410 Havelocks, donated by the ladies of Rev. Mr. MUNN'S church, in East New-York, Rev. Mr. FRENCH'S and Rev. Mr. WELSH'S churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn also furnished 33 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks.

Lieut. Richardson of the Navy—A Serious Charge Denied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your morning's issue, headed "A Disloyal Officer," and reflecting somewhat severely upon the honor of Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*. Having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him for a long time, I have no hesitation in asserting that the paragraph in question is a malicious and cowardly slander upon the reputation of one who is well known in the service as a gallant and honorable man, and one who would scorn to stoop to such base and traitorous conduct as the aforesaid article implies. If you will be kind enough to insert this note, until Lieut. RICHARDSON has an opportunity to speak for himself, you will much oblige. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5.

News for our Absent Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to inform the "Old Merchant," in your issue of Saturday last, that it will afford me great satisfaction to aid him and all others in his laudable wish to supply the urgent desire our absent defenders will have for information? To this end, instructions have been given to Lieut. B. J. MOELLER United States Navy, agent of this office for the distribution of charts at New-York—No. 16 State-street, to dispatch by every vessel about to sail for any part of the Gulf, all packages of newspapers left with him for that purpose. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. GILLISS, Supt.

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861.

The Death of Senator Douglas in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The Common Council last night adopted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

A general order from Gov. ANDREW designates the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Infantry Regiments to go into camp of preparation for active service, when called for by the Government.

The First Boston Regiment only has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is expected to leave in a few days. It will be followed shortly by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Volunteers, who are anxiously waiting orders.

IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, June 5.

By orders of Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the flags at this depôt floated at half-mast to-day in token of respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS. By the same order minute guns were fired from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Cayuga Regiment leave for Washington at 9 A. M. to-morrow, *via* Harrisburgh.

The American Consul at Halifax.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The conduct of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., has led to a public meeting of the Americans, who adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That we feel mortified of the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, and misrepresents and vilifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The following gentlemen were, this day, elected officers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum for the ensuing year: Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President; Hon. W. C. MCCOON, First Vice-President; tion. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RANSOM, Treasurer.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met to-day. HERMAN FOSTER, of Manchestor, was chosen President of the Senate, and EDWARD A. ROLLINS, of Summersworth, Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Explosion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, June 5.

An explosion has occurred in the Allison mines, killing three men and sixteen horses. This will not affect the supply of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT lower, with fair milling inquiry; sales 37,000 bushels inferior to choice Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@95½c. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 48. COFFEE—Rio, 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Kearney, of the United States Navy; Judge Fuller, of Augusta, Me.; G. S. Stedman, of Cincinnati; W. S. Granger, of Vermont; H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven; H. Horton, of Maryland; Major Yates, from Annapolis Junction, and Capt. M'Kay, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

A. Berghman, *attaché* of the Belgian Legation, and lady; Capt. Cook, of the Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*; Capt. R. Leitch, of the *Prince Albert*, and N. Wheeling, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. L. H. Marshall and W. G. Rankin, of the United States Army; N. Newton, from Europe; W. L. O'Brien, of Baltimore; A. Munro and lady, of Syracuse; S. D. Lawrence, of New-London, and H. G. Fant, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia; W. A. Larned, of New Haven; T. Batcheller, of Boston; E. Oliver, of England; A. Sonble and H. Potter and lady, of New-Orleans; Gardner Colby, of Boston, and J. E. Blethe, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Roskell, of steamer *City of Washington*; John F. Dawes and L. W. Carter, of Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Dr D. M. Smith and lady, of London; L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia; L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, and H. Bedloe, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

B. Minonds, of Spain; Sam'l Marcy, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Tewell and daughter, and G. F. Vollmer, of Caracas, S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A HEARTLESS PERFORMANCE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Chicago, on Friday evening, by the fact becoming known that a tailor, named EDWARD ELY, had unbecomingly invaded the chamber where Senator DOUGLAS lay dying, and presented and pressed the payment of a bill of $9 50. J. S. NEWHOUSE, Esq., paid the bill, but a mob collected and threatened to break into Mr. ELY'S store and take him out by violence. The Police had to interfere before the matter was quieted.

Among the brilliant new reputations of our times is that acquired by Dr. LISTELL, who has added to the distinction our City has enjoyed in other departments of medical practice, an unrivaled reputation of the treatment of disorders and affections of the eye and ear. General report names him as not only successful in general practice in this class of diseases, but as proving constantly, his ability, in special instances, to master cases which have been given over by other physicians.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious saleerooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—S. A. Cohner, P. Harlish, Mrs S. Phinez, Mrs Oliver, Mrs. N. Poch, Mrs. D. Roamayer and 2 sons, W. Rankin, Dr Garnett, Calfalla, Capt Barstow. E. Stable, Mrs. Roderim, L. Stable, 3 Slamags. V. Hara. C. Verney. R Mendere, B. Arirsa and servant. Mr. Meyer, W. H. Post, B. L. Pastor, A. Kandan, P. S. Hara. J. Buchanan, Capt. Ellers, Miss M. Banker, A. Morrell, Master S. W. Savin, J. Ecay. V. Soler. J. Bastancher, O'Rielly, L. Doyle, A. G. Lopez, Grease, R. Meyer, J. McDermot, Jos. Smith, H. Ahimaho, M. Turnell, Geo Hacelop, J. J. Belleman. C. Senken, J. Henk, W. A. Clark, H. S. Hatch, J. Adams, J. Hughes, N. Bruton, D. Fox, E. D. Roberts J. Josen, J. Atzeinabo, Jos. Riley, Mrs K. A. Valerdi, P. W. Form, A Bass. J. Campbell W. M. Tuck J. Newby. D. Scott, E. Elford. J. McLean, W. Scales, C. Curran, L. French, Joseph Birch.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. S. Smith Miss Agnes Hayes, Mr. Hennings, French Hennings. Mr Southwick and lady, J. Bonnemoron. Dr. A. H. Gourrier Carter Minondo Robert Treat, Alfred Dewes. J. T. Davis, J. McKie Charles Barrow, George P. Davison, Wm. Price, B. W. Jones, E. Lafourcade, D. P. Smith, Mrs Glover, Mr. Welsh, Oliver Byrne.

JUNE 5—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—B. Harrison, H. J. Booker, Capt. Butmann, Mr. Ebescott, Mr Newton, Mr. Hanwell, Rev. D. Teese, S. B. Lyons, B. C. Temple, S. Butler, T. Aschwald, Mrs. Gillis and child, G. W. Smith, Miss Parkerson, R. D. Bassett, Mr and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Williams and family, F. Diaz, S. P. Lamsden, Miss B. Fuller, Miss McBride, Master McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood.

In bark Indian Belle, from Ponce, P. R.—J. W. Yates, lady, child and servant, Mrs. C. Robinson, Miss Sarah F. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 08 | Gov. Island.. 6 57 | Hell Gate... 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewell Bristol. Walsh & Co.; Prince of Wales, Morse, Havre. C. C. Duncan & Co.; Rattler, Almy, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Bogota, Kelly, Key West. Benner & Deake; Marinus, (Br., Keenan, London, H. Smith & Son; M. E. Dunworth Baker. Aspinwall Simpson & Clapp; M. G. Dyer, Pickett, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; R. H. Gamble, Powell, Cadiz, Schmidt & Woodberry; K. Barns, Coop-r, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightburn; Oraville, Crocker, Bristol, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs M. Schaffer, Conraghton, Gibraltar, Schmidt & Woodberry; Laura, Langhorne, St. Domingo, Brett, Son & Co. E. Baldwin, Trownly, Minititlan. Loomis, Smith & Co.; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork, Edmiston Bros.

Schooners Ned, McKee, Georgetown, E. S. Powell & Co.; Castilian, Bellatty, Boston. C. & E. J. Peters; Jas. Gust, Norton. St. John, D. R. De Wolf; Hunter, Brown. Newburyport, Miller & Hoxshton: New Zealand, Fernam, Pembroke, ——; W. R. Beebe, Crawford. Antwerp, ——; Nourmahal, Littlewood, St. John. A. Smithers & Co.

Sloop Gallant, King, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Fort Monroe 29 hours, with passengers to M. O. Roberts, bringing back 136 men of Col. Bartlett's Naval Brigade, sent home by Major Gen. Butler.

U. S. steam transport Stars and Stripes, Washington, D. C., 40 hours.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Off Moro Castle, passed brig Caroline E. Kelly, of New-York, bound in; 3d inst., lat. 31, lon. 79, signalize [schr. A. M. Bartlett, bound to Boston; same day, lat. 32 35, lon. 78 19, spoke Danish brig Thornwald, bound N., off S. end of the Woolands, passed a bark bound N., showing a red signal with a white letter T.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool May 25, via Queenstown 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed in the river, ships H. Shelton and Ailsa. May 27, at 3 P. M., lat 51 59, lon. 14 53, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence: June 4, 7 P. M., 260 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship James H. Shepherd, bound W.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 23d, passed ships Star of the West, Currituck, Frank Pierce, Henry Clay, bound up Channel. 26th, lat 50 28, lon. 22 33, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed brig Fort Ann, bound W.

Steamship Economist, (Br.) Glasgow May 18, in ballast, to Hoyland & Aspinwall. May 25, lat 48 10, lon. 32 48, passed ship Y. V. Moses, strg. E., lat. 45, lon. 53, several icebergs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to P. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Lee, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to D. C. Murray. Saw large quantities of ice on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Bark Gazelle, (of New Haven,) Rhodes Mayaguez, P. R. May 23, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. May 25, lat. 23 30, lon. 66 10, exchanged signals with bark Hyperion, bound N., and was in co. 4 cts.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Palermo 47 ds., passed Gibraltar May 4, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin. Has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Cedar, (Brem.) Rohlfs Bremen 45 ds., in ballast, and 248 passengers to Ruger & Bros. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Indian Belle, Fenney, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Normand, for New-York.

Bark Lolwyr, (Sweed.) Moric, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark James Churchill, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark John Logan, (Br., of Maryport) Graham, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to J. D. Phipps & Co.

Brig Guespina, (Italian,) Napoli, Palermo 46 ds., passed Gibraltar April 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Cort, Crab Island May 16 with sugar, &c., to T. B. Sanford.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa May 18, with divi divi, &c., to Donale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Two Boys, Halsey, Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. H. Pierson & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br., of Jersey,) Gruch, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to John B. Thompson.

Schr. S. Kidder, Harkson, St. Jago, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray. No date, in Crooked Island passage, saw a bark painted brown, from St. Jago for Cayenne. May 14, off Cape Macey, spoke brig Franconia, hence for St. Jago.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, (of Digbton,) Endicott, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to H. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Annegina, (Hol.,) Jorcker, Ciudad Bolivar 36 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Chief, Cropper, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to J. B. Lindsey.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. New-Zealand, Foren, Poughkeepsie, with lime, for Pembroke.

Schr. Castilian, Bellatty, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Kennebunkport, Me., 7 ds., with pine wood.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Dening, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Tariff, Morrell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank.

Schr. William H. Rowe, Harrison, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. William Penn, Hulse, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Gov. Thorp, Platt, Elizabethport, with coal, for Milford.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for North Kingston.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. C. Hallock, Small, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. E. S. Doming, Thorne, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mount Hope, Nickerson Rock, and 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Sarah L., Gibbs, Newark, for Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Lincoln, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Copia, Bearse, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Weaver, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Cheesman, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Ward, am 3 ds., with mills.

Schr. New Regules, Ball, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Sterling, Hill, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Sloop Mary Dallas, Sackett, Orient 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool, and passed the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5.—Ship E. Creighton, from Liverpool. Below—Ship North, Atlantic, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The schr. Nicaragua, with a cargo of 13,400 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee to Oswego, is ashore abt at 9 miles W. of Port Colborn. Lake Erie. She is full of water. A steamtug, with pumps and lighters, have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Empress—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, 2d inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 73.

Fortune—whaling bark, of and for New-London, from ——, June 3, lat.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following despatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Com. STEMPEL, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship *Cyane*, Acapulco, May 8, after referring to the treason which has been so rife in the Navy, says:

"I deem it but just to those I have the honor to command, to remark that they are loyal and true to their oath and duty, and deeply accentuating with the Government. As an evidence of the deep seated love of our common country in the hearts of all Americans abroad, it may interest you to know that among the thousands now passing to and from California in the mail steamers no sooner does one of these steamers enter this port and her crowd of passengers catch a full view of the Stars and Stripes which float at the Consul's peak, than cheer after cheer simultaneously bursts forth from the lips of every soul on board with an earnest enthusiasm which tells how dearly exalted is the love of country."

The Fifth New-York Regiment, which since the advance on Virginia has been stationed two miles beyond Arlington Heights, returned to the city to-day. They were relieved by some other regiment.

Flags are at half mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS, and the State Department building draped in mourning.

The report that the troops near Cincinnati are ordered to Louisville as a Kentucky Brigade, is without foundation.

Mr. HURTADO, the new Granadian Commissioner, to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

Gen. LEAVENWORTH of New-York, Commissioner on the part of this Government, is now here. These gentlemen will soon open the business of the commission.

Col. LEW. TOWERS' battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers, left here to-day with provisions for ten days. They took route up the canal towards the Chain Bridge two miles above Georgetown. Major JEWETT'S battalion of District Volunteers were similarly provisioned. More troops move to-night in another direction.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Affairs are exceedingly dull to-day.

The shooting of the picket-guard at Hunting Creek Mills furnishes all the food for an item.

A visit to the camp this evening indicates no prospect of an immediate move, though the troops are in readiness for it, if required at a moment's notice.

The important fortifications on Sutler Hill have progressed so far as to show the impregnable character intended by the designer, Lieut. G. W SNYDER, late of Fort Sumter. The bastion is almost completed, as also is the western side. Two hundred and fifty laborers are constantly at work, assisted by detachments of soldiers. About a week's more work will be required to finish it.

The Zouaves' Camp, which has been located within the inclosure, was removed to-day to a beautiful grove about 100 yards to the northeast, and near the reservoir.

The mail was seized by the Secessionists at Martinsburgh, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday.

The Commander of the Secessionists, opposite Williamsport, has ordered the company of Home Guards to withdraw the pickets on both sides of the river, from the river edge, and pledging his honor that no attempt would be made by his command to carry off the ferry boat. The proposition was accepted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Cairo says that the Secessionists have 5,600 troops at Union City, Tenn., another regiment having arrived Friday. Ten thousand are between Memphis and Cairo.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected at Union City Sunday.

The Chicago *Tribune* of this morning declares in favor of a Douglas Democrat for the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Judge DOUGLAS, and urges Gov YATES to make such a selection. It says, "it becomes the Republicans now to prove their faith in the unanimity of the North, by this recognition of patriotism and fidelity to the Union of a former antagonist."

J. D. PURLY, a member of the Legislature from Williamson County, has been arrested at Carbondale, for treason, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, and will be sent to Springfield for trial. It is believed that ample evidence exists that he is a leading traitor.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Williamsport, says that it is ascertained that one Virginian was killed, and one badly wounded, during the fight on Saturday.

Thirty-two Union men, from Berkley County, fled to Williamsport to-day, to avoid being pressed into the rebel army, leaving their wives, children and property.

A number also arrived at Hancock, Md., from Martinsburgh.

The excitement against the Virginians is intense, and the people are arming in anticipation of a regular border fight.

The Confederate pickets are stationed all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkley County, charged with being a spy, was shot on Saturday last.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE Ky., Tuesday, June 4

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 31 says that the *Brooklyn* has captured the bark *H. J. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro to New Orleans, with $120,000 worth of coffee. It was sent to Key West.

The New-Orleans authorities are perplexed respecting the disposal of free negroes captured aboard prizes.

The *Picayune* of the 1st instant says that the steamers *Bremen* and *Everhard*, from Bremen, and *Gen. Miramon*, from Havana, were ordered away from Pass à l'Outre by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Powhatan* captured the *Mary Clinton*, from Charleston to New-Orleans, off the Pass on the 31st, with a full cargo of rice, peas, &c.

Gen. TWIGGS has been put in command of the Military Department of Louisiana.

The Montgomery *Post* of the 31st ult., says a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensacola. Little apprehensions of a fight exists there at present.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, June 4.

The second regiment of Vermont volunteers will be mustered at Burlington this week.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 4.

The third regiment of Maine volunteers, numbering 1,600 men, will leave at 5 o'clock A. M., tomorrow. They will reach Boston at 2 o'clock P. M.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was appropriately noticed in General Order from the Commander-in-Chief, which was read before the regiment at 3 o'clock to-day, and tolling of bells and suspension of flags at half mast.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. SCHLEY was nominated by the Secessionists of Alleghany, Frederick and Washington Counties, of Maryland, yesterday, for Congress. He says the time is too short to stump the District, which is considered equivalent to an acknowledgment of defeat by the Union candidate.

Ex-Gov. LOWE speaks at Hagerstown to-day.

If the grand army should be moved, a formidable force is expected to meet them at Manassas Railway Junction, as its preservation is the only means the rebels have of connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond, except, perhaps, a difficult one *via* Staunton, Augusta County.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL PRICE OF MISSOURI.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MISSOURI GUARDS, JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

To the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the several Military Districts in Missouri:

To correct misrepresentation, and to prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Government of Missouri, I desire to state to you and the people generally, that my past and present position, as a private citizen, as a member of our State Convention, and as a military commander, and my influence have been exerted to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State. Having taken no steps toward dispolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reason whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Maryland. I have therefore desired, and such I am authorized has been, and still is, the desire of the Chief Executive under whose orders I acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unaided by any military force whatever. Their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of their State cannot be questioned, secured as it is, by both the Constitution of the United States and of this State. For the purpose, therefore, of securing to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their unquestioned rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between Gen. HARNEY and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and governments represented.

The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove Gen. HARNEY from the command of the Department of the West, but as the successor of Gen. HARNEY will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out this agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal should give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security of their liberties and property. I intend on my part to adhere both in its spirit and to the letter. The rumors in circulation that it is the intention of the officers now in command of this depôt to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion with the Administration at Washington, and put arms in the hands of those who in some localities in this State are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government, are, I trust, unfounded. The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood, and it would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of the State, which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is, that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course; and so far as my ability can affect this object it shall be accomplished.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced under the terrors of a military invasion into a position not of their free choice.

A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated, and if attempted let no apprehensions be entertained of the result.

I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens, of whatever opinion in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property. (signed,)

STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen. Comm'g.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

At noon to-day the *Pawnee* and *Thomas Freeborn* stood in towards the steamboat landing at Aquia Creek. When about two miles off, a battery opened upon the *Pawnee* with two rifled cannon and a heavy gun, supposed to be a 68 pounder. The two steamers stood as near as the shoal water would permit and opened upon the battery. The *Pawnee* with her Dahlgren guns, and the *Freeborn* with two heavy 32 pounders.

The distance at first was 2,000 yards, but Capt. ROWAN, finding that his shells did little harm at that distance, pushed the *Pawnee* in till she touched in the mud at 1,700 yards, and showered the shells upon the battery. As soon as the fight commenced the enemy set fire to the railroad bridge, which has been consumed.

We knocked the depôt to pieces, and dashed the earth about the ears of the men in the battery, but the rifled guns were too well protected to be injured at such a distance, and we have not men enough for a boat attack.

The *Pawnee* was struck several times by rifle shot, but only four shots struck her hull. Commander ROWAN and one of the men were slightly wounded by splinters. The *Freeborn* was struck three times, and had the port wheelhouse a little injured. No one was hurt on board.

The enemy paid their compliments particularly to the *Pawnee*, firing almost all their shots at us.

The rifled guns were well served by the enemy, nearly every shot was a good line shot, but they generally flew high, missing the hull and cutting us up aloft.

The fight continued with intermissions until 4½ P. M., when the falling tide compelled us to haul off, after expending all our shell. *Fused for long ranges.*

The practice was excellent; the men are well drilled and seemed to regard the action as a frolic, laughing at the sharp whistling of the rifled shot that flew about us, and abusing the "Secessors" heartily for getting into such an inaccessible place.

They can only be dislodged by landing a party of men and attacking the battery in the rear.

We cannot tell what injury was done to the enemy, but they must have suffered if not well protected by their earthworks.

We could see them running from the guns when our fire was hottest, to the great satisfaction of our men.

The *Pawnee* will remain for a few days to guard the Potomac, while the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* return to Washington.

The latter vessel had one 32-pounder, and fired a few shots for the sake of having a hand in the fight. The Seventy firsts on board are always ready for work. Yours, truly, NAVY.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A Zouave, according to WORCESTER, is a creature who wears an Arab dress, and, like an English play, is taken from the French, according to a more recent authority, he is a "red devil." Neither of these definitions convey a correct idea of Col. HAWKINS' men. They are not clad in light and airy costume, like the children of the desert, although they can "fold their tents" and "as silently pass away," nor are they red. They stand in a firm texture of Northern manufacture, and are blue to the sight of man. Hence, it may be expected that after a while we shall hear the querulous voice of the southern Press objecting that we have now given them the blue devils—as well as the red. A man is awful according to his might in mass of muscle. Judged by this standard, the Hawkins' Zouaves will speedily become a terror to evil-doers. A body more imposing in all the great requisites of warfare has seldom been seen in this City. The men are of the requisite size to combine strength with activity, and are already so far proficient in their drill as to command the attention of military men. Their progress down Broadway, yesterday, must have been as pleasing to themselves as to the public. It was a sight, which, whilst it gladdened the eyes of the Colonel, gave confidence to the best hopes of the populace.

The Regiment left Riker's Island early in the day, and on arriving here proceeded at once to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where a dense crowd was in attendance to witness the ceremony of a presentation of a banner. We have already published a description of this very beautiful offering. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE officiated, and in a few happy remarks touched on the troubles that led to such necessary acts of patriotic gallantry. He said that secession was not a new thing in the world;—Satan had seceded from the best Government that ever existed, and like his imitators in the present day had asked to be "let alone." But ages of grief and unavailing rage had punished his transgression. Just as certain was it that the fury of the revolters in our own day would be turned to weakness, their foolish confidence to despair. The Doctor then addressed himself to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and on behalf of Mrs. GRISWOLD read the following letter:

"No. 371 FIFTH AVENUE, June 5, 1861.

COL. HAWKINS—SIR: I have the honor to present to you, for your gallant Regiment of Zouaves, these colors.

The Union of which this flag is the emblem, was established by our fathers. Its cost was the price of blood. To their children they have confided the trust of guarding and upholding it.

What obligation can be more sacredly binding upon them? For more than three-quarters of a century this insignia has commanded the respect of every nation and people on land and sea. While thirty millions of people under its folds were enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as no other people ever did, traitors have raised their fratricidal hands against. The Government has called upon all loyal citizens to come to its defence.

The alacrity and zeal with which you move and others have responded to that call awakens in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of gratitude. It is beyond our province to follow the standard to the field of battle, but we can and will follow with our prayers and blessings those who bear it, imploring Him who holds in His hand the destinies of nations to protect and preserve in safety who stand by their country's flag in the hour of peril, and that he will speedily restore reason and loyalty to that rash and misguided people who have assailed it.

Accept for yourself and fellow-officers and your noble regiment of Zouaves my kind wishes.

MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD.

Col. HAWKINS, in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the banner, and begged that the fair donor would accept his assurance that it would always be prized and cherished. If it should be lost in the coming struggle, it would be because there were none left to protect it. Otherwise it would be returned to the lady who had so considerately prepared it for their acceptance.

The regiment then proceeded to the residence of Dr. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth avenue, where, with similar ceremonies, another flag (previously described) was presented. Thence it went on its way to Pier No. 4, where the steamship *Marion* was in waiting to convey it to Fortress Monroe. The men did not immediately embark in consequence of some little misunderstanding concerning the capacity of the ship. It was said to be too small—a misconception, surely, for the *Marion*, on previous trips, has conveyed no fewer than fourteen hundred men, a number far exceeding that of the Zouaves.

DEPARTURE OF COL M'CHESNEY'S REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, under command of Col McCHESNEY, were to sail last evening on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, though it was still uncertain whether they would get off. The delay in their departure has been owing to an order granting a brief furlough to the men, to allow them to see and take leave of their friends. The regiment insisted upon this indulgence, and the effort of the officers to embark without this brief leave of absence, created great dissatisfaction. The regiment carried the day, however, and after they had gone on board, a large number received tickets of leave, under strict injunction to return at 5 o'clock P M. yesterday. The ship, meantime, remained at anchor in the stream. During the afternoon squads of soldiers continued to go on board in small boats and by other conveyances. At each party arrived Col. McCHESNEY, with his associate officers, stood at the gangway and inspected the returning members, paying particular attention to their canteens. As each man came up the latter the Colonel took his canteen and removing the stopple smelt of the contents, and if they contained strong liquors sent the owner appeared already to have a sufficient supply into the spirits immediately rapid overboard into the sea. Some remonstrated earnestly, while others submitted with feelings, no doubt, more easily imagined than described, to the loss of their favorite beverage. Rumor states that a large number of the Zouaves did not return to the ship, and that the regiment will depart with a serious deficiency in the number originally mustered into the service. The Colonel, however, states to our reporter, late in the afternoon that the men had nearly all returned; that good feeling had been entirely restored, and that he was only waiting the arrival of the Lieutenant-Colonel to get under way. Per contrary, it is known that members of the regiment were prowling their furlough in the City as late as 10 o'clock last evening, pretending to have heard *through the Police*, that the time for reporting themselves on board had been extended to 6 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LADIES OF TRINITY PARISH.

The Ladies' Patriotic Association of Trinity Parish, in this City, makes the following report of the result of its labors in behalf of our volunteers. The Secretary, Mrs. A. T. CLAYTON, states that since the organization of the Association, on the 26th of April last, $1 779 have been received from subscriptions, and from Trinity Church, $1,000. The Association has expended in the purchase of articles and materials and in payment for work done by the needy, $1 471 50. There have been made or purchased 5 299 garments, of which 1,906 have been distributed through the Medical Association Depôt at Schuyler Institute, the remainder in contributions to the Seventy-first Regiment N Y S M, to Miss DIX for hospital use, to Col. LANSING'S Westchester Chasseurs, to the Garibaldi Guard and to volunteers in the New-York Hospital, with 943 havelock caps to N. Y. S. M. Regiments.

The Committee appointed by the Association to dispense its charities consists of the following named ladies:

Mrs. F Ogilby, Mrs J J. Astor, Mrs. G. T. Strong, Mrs H. Fairbairn Miss S. W. Thorne, Miss M S Jones, Miss J. F Young, Miss M. L. Bleecker, Miss Ellen Kemble, Mrs. E Y Higbee, Mrs. J. R. Hobart, Mrs. E. M. Richards.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Ex-Alderman JOHN A DAYTON left for Annapolis, yesterday, carrying with him a beautiful stand of colors, prepared for the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment.

The company known as the National Volunteers, in the Eastern District, will be organized this evening, by the election of officers.

A girl named MARGARET SMITH, whose friends reside in the Fourteenth Ward, has been missing for several weeks past. Recently it was ascertained that she had enlisted as a high private, in Capt. ASAHEL SMITH'S Company, of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND.

A concert will be given this evening, in the Lee avenue Church, for the benefit of the families of members of Capt BATTS' Company, Thirteenth Regiment.

The Flatland Guard is the name of a military company, recently raised in the town of Flatland, to serve their country as long as it has a foe. JOHN B GRAY was yesterday elected Captain.

Yesterday morning by Adams's Express, a box addressed to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Union Camp, Virginia, went South, containing 440 Havelocks, donated by the ladies of Rev. Mr MUNGER'S church, in East New-York, Rev. Mr. FRANCIS'S and Rev. Mr. WELLS'S churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, also furnished 33 garments 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks.

Lieut. Richardson of the Navy—A Serious Charge Denied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your morning's issue, headed "A Disloyal Officer," and reflecting somewhat severely upon the honor of Lieut C. A RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*. Having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him for a long time, I have no hesitation in asserting that the paragraph in question is a malicious and cowardly slander upon the reputation of one who is well known in the service as a gallant and honorable man, and one who would scorn to stoop to such base and traitorous conduct as the aforesaid article implies. If you will be kind enough to insert this note, until Lieut. RICHARDSON has an opportunity to speak for himself you will much oblige, H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5.

News for our Absent Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to inform the "Old Merchant," in your issue of Saturday last, that it will afford me great satisfaction to aid him and all others in his laudable wish to supply the urgent desire our absent defenders will have for information? To this end, instructions have been given to Lieut. B. J. MOSELEY, United States Navy, agent of this office for the distribution of charts at New York—No. 16 State-street, to dispatch by every vessel about to sail for any part of the Gulf, all packages of newspapers left with him for that purpose. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. GILLISS, Supt

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861.

The Death of Senator Douglas in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5

The Common Council last night adopted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

A general order from Gov. ANDREW designates the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Infantry Regiments to go into camp of preparation for active service, when called for by the Government.

The First Boston Regiment only has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is expected to leave in a few days. It will be followed shortly by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Volunteers, who are anxiously waiting orders.

IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, June 5.

By orders of Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the flags at this depôt floated at half-mast to-day in token of respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS. By the same order minute guns were fired from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Cayuga Regiment leave for Washington at 9 A. M. to-morrow, *via* Harrisburgh.

The American Consul at Halifax.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The conduct of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., has led to a public meeting of the Americans, who adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel mortified of the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, and misrepresents and vilifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The following gentlemen were, this day, elected officers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum for the ensuing year: Dr VALENTINE MOTT, President; Hon. W. T. MCCOON, First Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RAPSOM, Treasurer.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met to-day. HERMAN FOSTER, of Manchester, was chosen President of the Senate, and EDWARD A. ROLLINS, of Somersworth, Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Explosion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, June 5.

An explosion has occurred in the Allison mines, killing three men and sixteen horses. This will not affect the supply of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT lower, with fair milling inquiry; sales 37 000 bushels inferior to choice Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@95¾c. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32 000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 48. COFFEE—Rio, 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

A HEARTLESS PERFORMANCE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Chicago, on Friday evening, by the fact becoming known that a tailor, named EDWARD ELY, had unbecomingly invaded the chamber where Senator DOUGLAS lay dying, and presented and pressed the payment of a bill of $9 50. J. S. NEWHOUSE, Esq., paid the bill, but a mob collected and threatened to break into Mr. ELY'S store and take him out by violence. The Police had to interfere before the matter was quieted.

Among the brilliant new reputations of our times is that acquired by Dr. LIEBERMILL, who has added to the distinction our City has enjoyed in other departments of medical practice, an unrivaled reputation of the treatment of disorders and affections of the eye and ear. General report names him as not only successful in general practice in this class of diseases but as proving constantly his ability, in special instances, to master cases which have been given over by other physicians.—*Journal of Commerce.*

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious saleerooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No 499 Broadway. Buyers of Carpeting Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting Table and Piano Covers can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—S. A. Colomer, P Barish Mrs S Pelig, Mrs Ulmer, Mrs N Poch, Mrs D Rosmayer an 2 sons, W Rankin, Dr Garnett Calfalla, Capt Barstow E Stable Mrs Roderim, L Stable, S Semage, V Hera C Verney R Meenere R Arriusa and servant Mr. Meyer W B Post & fa Porter & Kanlan, P. S. Hara J Buchanan Capt Mrs M. Barker A Mor ey Master S W Sexton J Perry V Solig J B Stetcher yellow boy, L Doyle, A G Lopez J Grause, E Meyer J Meyerman J S Smith B Whitnabo M Tarrell Geo Hanson J. J B Leman G Seaton J Penk, W A Clark, H S Leach J Adams J Hughes, N Buton, D C Roberts J Jones, J Auerrabo, Jos. Riley, Mrs K A Vanpelt, C W Fran A Sase J Campbell W. M. Tuck J Newby D Scott E Ilford J Mclena, W. Seaton C. Curran L French, Joseph Birch.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. S S Smith Masters Hage, Mr. Jennings French Hemphes Mr S Sherwish and lady, L Bonnonge, D. A H, Gourlier Carter Mingo do H Kert Frost Alfred Davis J T Davis J. Wegie Charles Barrow George D. Vison, Wm Price B W Jones, E Lafayeeade, D P Smith, Mrs Glover Mr. Wash Oliver Byrne.

JUNE 5—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—In Saloon, H. J. Stone Capt Sutmann, Mr. Bissett Mr Norton, Mr. Hagwell Rev. D. Teese S. B Lyon, R C Temple S. Butler T. Ashwall Mrs Gillis and child G W Smith Miss Parkerson, B. B. Bassett Mr and Mrs. Moulton Mrs Williams and family, F. Tine S P Lemmon Miss B. Fuller, Miss Mc Brine, Master Mc ride, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood.

In bark Indian Belle, from Ponce P R—J W. Yates, lady, child and servant, Mrs. C Robinson, Miss Sarah F Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 08 | Gov. Island.. 6 57 | Hell Gate... 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Tweedy, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewell & Isbel Walsh & Co.; Prince of Wales, Morse, Hay & Co; Duncan & Co., Rattler, Alexander, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Sonora Kelly, Key West, Benner & Deake; Wanderer, (Br.), Keenan London, R. Smith & Son; E. Duckworth Baker Aspinwall Simpson & Gispert; M C Iyer, Fickett Mayaguez, Moore & Henry; H Gaskill, Powell, Ga. Schmidt & Wedberg; S Barns, (pr.) Fernandez, Turner & Lighborn, Oakville, (Br.), Brisbo, Mitchell & Dunham.

Brigs M Schefer, Connaughton, Gibraltar, Schmitt & Tommery; Laura, Cape Horne St Domingo, Brett, Son & Co; F. Baldwin, Townly Minatitlan Tobasco, Smith & Co; W H. Townsend, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork, Edmiston agent.

Schooners Ned McKee, Georgetown, E S Powell & Son; Castilian, Bellatty, Boston, C & J Peters; Jas. Gust, Nerpolet, St John, D. R. De Wolf; Hunter, Brown, Newburyport, Miller & Houghton; New Zealand, Forham, Pemberke, ——; W. R. Beebe, Quaker, Artwerp, ——; Nourishall, Littlewood, St. John, A. Smith & Co.

Sloop Gallant, King, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Constellation, Babcock, Fort Monroe 29 hours, with passengers to M O. Roberts, bringing back 150 men of Col Bartlett's Naval Brigade, and 1 home by Major Gen. Butler.

U. S. steam transport Stars and Stripes, Washington, Coast, for Key West.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, with mdse. and passengers. Sanford, Tileston & Co. Off Morro Castle, passed brig Crowne E Kelly, of New York, bound to Sagua; lat 31, lon 78, signalized her. A. M. Bartlett, bound to Boston; same day, lat 32 25, lon 78 19, spoke, Cuban brig Thurwald, bound No. of S. end of the Bahamas on 9 passed a dark hull No., showing a red signal with a white letter T.

Steamship Austral (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool May 25 via Queenstown 26th ult 4 P. M., with mdse and passengers to F Cunard. Passed in the river ships H. Bispham, Alsa, May 27, at 3 P M. lat 51 09, lon. 14 32, passed steam ship City of Baltimore hence; June 4, 7 P. M., 260 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship James H. Reeder, bound W.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.) Roskell, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse and passengers to J. Hand G. De 224 passed ships Star of the West outward, bark Price Henry City, bound up Bannel 26th, lat 50 28 lon. 22 30, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed brig Fortunil, bound W.

Steamship Economist (Br.,) Glasgow May 18, in ballast to Leonard & Aspinwall. May 28, lat 48 10, lon. 32 46, passed ship V. Monos, strg. E., lat. 46, lon 50, several ships.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse to Lester & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse to P. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. B. Sayer.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daskell.

Bark D Colyon Murray, Lee, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse to D C. Murray. Saw large quantities of ice on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Bark Gazelle, (of New Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez P. R. May 25, with molasses to H. Townsend's Sons of New Haven. May 25, lat. 2 30 lon. 64 10, exchanged signals with bark Hyperion, bound N., and was in company.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Palermo 47 ds., passed Gibraltar May 4, with fruit &c., to Draker & Devlin. Has been at Cadiz on the Banks.

Bark Frederick, (Swed.) Rohl's Bremen 45 ds., in ballast, and 28 passengers to Ruger & Bros. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Indian Belle, Feeney, Ponce, P. R., 76 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Norman for New-York.

Bark Lolner, (Swed.) Moric, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark James Churchill, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Remedios 17 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark John Logan, (Br., of Maryport) Graham, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to J. D. Phipps & Co.

Brig Guadalupe, (Italian,) Napoli, Palermo 46 ds., passed Gibraltar April 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig C C Billings (of Bangor) Cort, Crab Island May 16 with sugar, &c., to T. B Salford.

Brig Seaham, Basham, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mottram, Phelps & Co.

Brig Maurice, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa May 18, with dividivi &c., to Donals & Co. Left no Am vessels.

Brig Two Boys, Bailey, Nevitas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Fabens & Co.

Sylla Fiducia (Br.) Newbold, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith Jones & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br., of Jersey,) Gruch Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to J. De S. Thompson.

Schr. C. Kinzer, Garrison, St. Juan Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar &c., to D C. Murray. No date, in Crooked Island passage saw a bark painted brown from St. Jago for Nassau. May 14 off Cape Macey, spoke brig Francis, hence for St. Jago.

Schr. W. A Crocker (of Dighton,) Endicott, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M Briggs & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with laths to D R De Wolf.

Schr. Armegina, (Bol.,) Jorcker, Ciudad Bolivar 25 ds., with hides &c., to order.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Chief, Cropper, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to J. B Lindsey.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburgh.

Schr. New-Zealand, Foren, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Castillian, Bellatty, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Kennebunkport, Me., 7 ds., with pine wood.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Dening, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. O C. Aiken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Tariff, Morrell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank.

Schr. William H. Rowe, Harrison, Rondout with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. William Penn, Hulse, Elizabethport with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Gov. Throp, Platt, Elizabethport, with coal, for Milford.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for North Kingston.

Schr. Empire, Lovell Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. C Hallock, Small, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Va. Lee Boy, Racey Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. E S. Doring, Thorne, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mount Hope, Nickerson Rockland 6 ds., lime.

Schr. Sarah L. Gibbs, Newark for Boston.

Schr Henrietta Hudson, Lincoln, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Curtis, Bearse, Alcany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Weaver, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Chapman, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. martine Gurney, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. New Regules Hall, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. C R Vickery, Babbitt, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hunter, Baxter, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Sterling, Gill, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Oliver Ames French, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Sloop Mary Dillas, Secke t, Orient 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool, and passed the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—4 P.M.—Ship E. Greighton, from Liverpool. Below—Ship North Atlantic, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The schr. Nicaragua, with a cargo of 13,000 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee to Oswego, is ashore five miles W. of Port Colborne, Lake Erie. She is full of water. A steamtug, with pumps and lighters, have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Empress—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, 2d inst., lat 34 20, lon. 73.

Fortune—whaling bark, of and for New-London, from ——, June 3, lat 37 20, lon. 70 30.

New York—ship, hence for Havre, May 30, lat. 49, lon. 09 10.

E. G. W. Dodge—bark of Bluehill, hence, bound S., June 3, lat. 38 40 lon. 73 50.

By pilot boat Washington No 4—June 1, 35 miles S. S. E from the Highlands Nor. brig Jarlen, Olsen, 65 ds from Newcastle, Eng., with a cargo of coal bound to Philadelphia. The captain had been confined to his bed since the vessel had crossed the Banks or Newfoundland.

By pilot boat W. H Aspinwall No. 21—24 inst., lon. 67 20, ship Flora McDonald, from Havre for Baltimore; same day, Bremen ship Albert, from Bremen, for Baltimore; also bark Antioch, from Shields for New-Haven.

Foreign Ports.

At Benedict, May 23, barks John Carver, for Cork; Mustang, for Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 233 1st-av., 3d floor, front room Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 7th-av., first floor, up stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' muslin in the best style; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement Has good City reference

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or the general housework in a private family. Call at No. 42 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, and understands French fluting; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 43 24th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at 355 West 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or to do sewing, by a respectable young girl. Apply at No. 686 Washington-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to travel with a lady. Apply at 13 Correlia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 28 East 16th-st., first floor, 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent dresser and can wash and iron; has nine years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 331 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and thorough waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do up ladies' muslin in the best style; has good sewer; can give the best City references. Call for two days, at No. 245 east 18th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 east 12th-st., top floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has lived in the best place. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwaid and to do fine sewing, good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 347 West 33d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 191 East 43d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl, a situation to take care of children and do chamber work or plain sewing; is a good tempered and obliging; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Best of City references. Apply or address No. 137 John-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and will endeavor to give every satisfaction to her employer; cooks all kinds of cooking, baking, fancy deserts &c.; has a young woman living in the house to do work, can go and wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business in all its branches, has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City references from her last place Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, in meats soups pastry, bread and cake jelly and all kinds of cream, and understands the management of milk and butter; has no objection to go to the country Can be seen for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family, capable of all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner, the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union court, University-place, second floor, front room

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; would assist with the washing if required; has the very best of City reference from her last place than be seen for two days at No. 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 east 12th-st., top floor front room.

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AUCTION SALES.

SUNDRY FORMER, Auctioneer.
SECOND GRAND SALE OF
SECONDHAND FURNITURE HOUSE
STOCK
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
AT J. H. ROHENOR'S,
On FRIDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock,
At Anderson Corners and Fair Grounds,
61 Anderson av.

A. H. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.
METROPOLITAN POLICE.—TAX SALE OF UNDERWEAR, &c.—THIS MORNING, June 9, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the Police Station, 300 Mulberry-st., will be sold, by order of the Board of Police, a large assortment of Underwear, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Blankets, Coats, Pants, Vests, Suspenders, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Combs, Brushes, Razors, Razor-strops, Pocket-books, Pocket-knives, Pocket-combs, Pocket-mirrors, Pocket-flasks, Pocket-compasses, Pocket-rules, Pocket-tape-lines, Pocket-scissors, Pocket-pencil-cases, Pocket-pencils, Pocket-rubbers, Pocket-erasers, Pocket-penholders, Pocket-pens, Pocket-inkstands, Pocket-ink, Pocket-paper, Pocket-envelopes, Pocket-memorandum-books, Pocket-diaries, Pocket-almanacs, Pocket-maps, Pocket-guides, Pocket-books, Pocket-wallets, Pocket-purses, Pocket-combs, Pocket-brushes, Pocket-razors, Pocket-razor-straps, Pocket-knives

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian and the City of Washington.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.

Further Discussion of the American War in England.

Motley, the Historian, Defends the Cause of the Union.

TONE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, Capt MOSELEY, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 25th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 26th ult., arrived here last evening.

The news thus received is three days' later.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, May 22, stopping at Queenstown on the 23d, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Adriatic* arrived at Galway, early on the morning of the 24th ult.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown, at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th.

The news is quite meagre and unimportant.

On the 24th, the Commons could not organize for lack of a quorum.

A deputation from Galway had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, urging him to use his influence for the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway line, and a numerously-signed requisition had been presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking him to call a public meeting on the subject.

Mr. EDWIN DE LEON, formerly United States Consul-General for Egypt, writes from Paris to the London *Times*, in reply to the letter of CASSIUS M. CLAY. He replies categorically to the points of the latter, taking extreme secession grounds.

TOM SAYERS visited Galashiels on the 18th ult. with HOWES & CUSHING'S Circus. While proceeding on horseback to the place of exhibition in the evening, the horse shied at the flapping of the canvas of the circus, and he was thrown to the ground, and pretty severely injured. Medical aid was promptly given, and when he had recovered from his faint, he stated that he felt weaker and more out of order than he did after his encounter with HEENAN. No bones were, we understand, broken; nevertheless, the pugilist sustained several severe bruises, and on the 19th he was confined to his bed.

Precautions were being taken in Paris to prevent the circulation of a pamphlet by M. MIRES, giving the names of frequenters of the Tuileries whom he had bribed. M. MIRES' trial is fixed for the early part of June. His long solitary confinement is said to have seriously affected his mind as well as his health.

It was reported that a more liberal law of the Press was before the Council of State, and would probably be submitted to the *Corps Legislatif* in a few days.

The Paris Bourse on the 24th was rather flat. Rentes closed at 69.40.

The Madrid journals of the 19th ult. state that the French Ambassador had given a farewell dinner to Mr. PRESTON, the United States' Minister, who was on the point of quitting his post. Forty persons were present, including some of the Spanish Ministers and Count de STACKELBERG, the new representative of Russia at the Court of Spain. The evening passed over with great cordiality.

The *Independance Belge* states that the Cabinet of Turin had rejected the conditions upon which France consented to evacuate Rome, and that things would consequently remain for some time longer in *statu quo*. The recognition by France of the new Kingdom of Italy will not however be delayed, but will take place before the end of June.

The peasants of Poland will be finally relieved from compulsory labor on the 1st of October next.

The mails with dates from Calcutta to April 24, and Hong Kong April 25, were expected to reach England 27th of May.

A Calcutta telegram of April 29, received *via* Point de Galle, states that the duty on cotton twist and yarn had been reduced to 5 ₱ cent. The increased duty on salt and opium in India was reported to bring in £700,000.

Exchange at Shanghai was quoted 6s. 3½d., and at Hong Kong 4s. 7d.

The tea settlements were at higher prices, the stock being insignificant. Silk dull and lower.

The British Expedition had returned from the Yang-tse.

Hankow was invested by the rebels.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

An elaborate article on the "Causes of the American Civil War" appears in the London *Times* of the 23d and 24th ultimo. It is signed J. L. M., (MOTLEY, the historian,) and it argues that the whole responsibility of the war, and the deepest political guilt, attaches to the South.

The writer argues that President LINCOLN was bound to oppose the present secession movement. He was bound by oath to defend the Commonwealth, the Constitution. Secession means revolution, and must be dealt with as such. Having quoted high authorities in support of this theory, he concludes as follows:

"The Constitution is perpetual, not provisional or temporary. It is made for all time—"for ourselves and our posterity." It is absolute within its sphere. "This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding." Of what value, then, is the law of a State declaring its connection with the Union dissolved? The Constitution remains supreme, and is bound to assert its supremacy till overpowered by force. The use of force—of armies and navies of whatever strength—in order to compel obedience to the civil and constitutional authority is not "wicked war," is not civil war, is not war at all. So long as it exists, the Goverment is obliged to put forth its strength when assailed. The President, who has taken an oath before God and man to maintain the Constitution and laws, is perjured if he yields the Constitution and laws to armed rebellion without a struggle. He knows nothing of States. Within the sphere of the United States Government he deals with individuals only, citizens of the great Republic, in whatever portion of it they may happen to live. He has no choice but to enforce the laws of the Republic wherever they may be resisted. When he is overpowered the Government ceases to exist. The Union is gone, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio, are as much separated from each other as they are from Georgia or Louisiana. Anarchy has returned upon us. The dismemberment of the Commonwealth is complete. We are again in the chaos of 1785. But it is sometimes asked why the Constitution did not make a special provision against the right of secession. How could it do so? The people created a Constitution over the whole land, with certain defined, accurately enumerated powers, and among these were all the chief attributes of sovereignty. It was forbidden to a State to coin money, to keep armies and navies, to make compacts with other States, to hold intercourse with foreign nations, to oppose the authority of the Government. To do any one of these things is to secede, for it would be physically impossible to do any one of them without secession. It would have been puerile for the Constitution to say formally to each State, "Thou shalt not secede." The Constitution, being the supreme law, being perpetual, and having expressly forbidden to the States those acts without which secession is an impossibility, would have been wanting in dignity had it used such superfluous phraseology. The Constitution is supreme, whatever laws a State may enact, says the organic law. Was it necessary to add, "and no State shall enact a law of secession?" To add to a great statute, in which the sovereign authority of the land declares its will, a phrase such as "and be it further enacted that the said law shall not be violated," would scarcely seem to strengthen the statute. It was accordingly enacted that new States be admitted; but no permission was given for a State to secede. * * A peaceful revolution is conceivable in the case of the United States. The same power which established the Constitution may justly destroy it. The people of the whole land may meet, by delegates, in a great National Convention, as they did in 1787, and declare that the Constitution no longer answers the purpose for which it was ordained; that it no longer can secure the blessings of liberty for the people in present and future generations, and that it is therefore forever abolished. When that project has been submitted again to the people voting in their primary assemblies, not influenced by fraud or force, the revolution is lawfully accomplished, and the Union is no more. Such a proceeding is conceivable, although attended with innumerable difficulties and dangers. But these are not so great as those of the civil war into which the action of the seceding States has plunged the country. The division of the national domain and other property, the navigation and police of the great rivers, the arrangement and fortification of frontiers, the transit of the Isthmus, the mouth of the Mississippi, the control of the Gulf of Mexico—these are significant phrases which have an appalling sound; for there is not one of them that does not contain the seeds of war. In any separation, however accomplished, these difficulties must be dealt with; but there would seem less hope of arriving at a peaceful settlement of them, now that the action of the seceding States has been so precipitate and lawless. For a single State, one after another, to resume those functions of sovereignty which it had unconditionally abdicated when its people ratified the Constitution of 1787—to seize forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, mints, and other valuable property of the Union, paid for by the treasure of the Union—was not the exercise of a legal function, but it was rebellion, treason and plunder.

The concluding portions of Mr. MOTLEY'S communication are to able and important that we give it at length:

"It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States Government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority, which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any State, whether kingdom or republic but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The 'United States' happens to be a plural title, but the commonwealth thus designated is a unit, '*e pluribus unum*.' The Union alone is clothed with Imperial attributes; the Union alone is known and recognized in the family of nations; the Union alone holds the purse and the sword, regulates foreign intercourse, imposes taxes on foreign commerce, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia belong to the Union alone, and the President is Commander-in-Chief of all. No State can keep troops or fleets. What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual States? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our Constitution, men talk glibly about a confederacy, a compact, a copartnership, and the right of a State to secede at pleasure, not knowing that by admitting such loose phraseology and such imaginary rights we should violate the first principles of our political organization, should fly in the face of our history, should trample under foot the teachings of JAY, HAMILTON, WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, MADISON, DANE, KENT, STORY, and WEBSTER, and, accepting only the dogmas of Mr. CALHOUN as infallible, surrender for ever our national laws and our national existence.

"Englishmen themselves live in a united empire; but if the kingdom of Scotland should secede—should seize all the national property, forts, arsenals and public treasures on its soil, organize an army, send forth foreign Ministers to Louis NAPOLEON, the Emperor of Austria, and other Powers; issue invitations to all the pirates of the world to prey upon English commerce, screening their piracy from punishment by the banner of Scotland, and should announce its intention of planting that flag upon Buckingham Palace—it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national honor and the national existence, without fear that the civil war would be denounced as wicked and fratricidal. Yet it would be difficult to show that the State of Florida, for example, a Spanish province, purchased for national purposes some forty years ago by the United States Government for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy-yards for national uses at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume its original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of WILLIAM the Lion and ROBERT BRUCE.

"The terms of the treaty between England and Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution or war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment without the consent of a majority of the whole people, is an impossibility.

"But it is sometimes said that the American Republic originated in secession from the mother country, and that it is unreasonable of the Union to resist the seceding movement on the part of the new Confederacy. But it so happens that the one case suggests the other only by the association of contrast. The thirteen colonies did not intend to secede from the British Empire. They were forced into secession by a course of policy on the part of the mother country, such as no English Administration at the present day can be imagined capable of adopting. Those Englishmen in America were loyal to the Crown; but they exercised the right which cis-Atlantic or trans-Atlantic Englishmen have always exercised, of resistance to arbitrary Government. Taxed without being represented, and insulted by measures taken to enforce the odious, but not exorbitant imposts, they did not secede, nor declare their independence. On the contrary, they made every effort to avert such a conclusion. In the words of the "forest-born Demosthenes"—as Lord BYRON called the great Virginian, PATRICK HENRY—the Americans "petitioned, remonstrated, cast themselves at the foot of the Throne and implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the Ministers and Parliament. But their petitions were slighted, their remonstrances procured only additional violence and insult, and they were spurned with contempt from the foot of the Throne."

The "Boston massacre," the Boston Port bill, the Boston "tea party," the battle of Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, were events which long preceded the famous Declaration of Independence. It was not till the colonists felt that redress for grievances was impossible, that they took the irrevocable step, and renounced their allegiance to the Crown. The revolution had come at last, they had been forced into it, but they knew that it was revolution, and that they were acting at the peril of their lives. "We must be unanimous in this business," said HANCOCK; "we must all hang together." "Yes," replied FRANKLIN, "or else we shall all hang separately."

The risk incurred by the colonists was enormous, but the injury to the mother country was comparatively slight. They went out into darkness and danger themselves, but the British Empire was not thrown into anarchy and chaos by their secession.

Thus their course was the reverse of that adopted by the South. The prompt secession of seven States because of the constitutional election of a President over the candidates voted for by their people was the redress in advance of grievances which they may, reasonably or unreasonably, have expected, but which had not yet occurred. There is the high authority of the Vice-President of the Southern "Confederacy," who declared a week after the election of Mr. LINCOLN that the election was not a cause for secession, and that there was no certainty that he would have either the power or the inclination to invade the constitutional rights of the South. In the Free States it was held that the resolutions of the convention by which Mr. LINCOLN was nominated were scrupulously and conscientiously framed to protect all those constitutional rights. The question of Slavery in the territories, or the future extension of Slavery, was one which had always been an open question, and on which issue war now joined. But it was no question at all that Slavery within a State was sacred from all interference by the General Government, or by the free States, or by individuals in those States; and the Chicago Convention strenuously asserted that doctrine.

The question of free-trade, which is thrust before the English public by many journals, had no immediate connection with the secession, although doubtless the desire of *direct* trade with Europe has long been a prominent motive at the South. The Gulf States seceded under the moderate tariff of 1857, for which South Carolina voted side by side with Massachusetts. The latter State, although for political, not economical, reasons it thought itself obliged since the secession to sustain the Pennsylvania interest by voting for the absurd Morrill bill, is not in favor of protection. On the contrary, the great manufactories on the Merrimac River have long been independent of protection, and export many million dollars' worth of cotton and other fabrics to foreign countries, underselling or competing with all the world in open market. It would be impossible for any European nation to drive the American manufacturer from the markets of the American continent in the principal articles of *cheap clothing for the masses*, tariff or no tariff. This is a statistical fact which cannot be impugned.

The secession of the colonies, after years of oppression and grievances for which redress had been sought in vain, left the British Empire, 3,000 miles off, in security, with constitution and laws unimpaired, even if its colonial territory were seriously diminished. The secession of the Southern States, in contempt of any other remedy for expected grievances, is followed by the destruction of the whole body politic of which they were vital parts.

Not only is the united Republic destroyed if the revolution prove successful, but, even if the people of the free States have the enthusiasm and sagacity to reconstruct their Union, and by a new National Convention to re-ordain and reëstablish the time-honored Constitution, still an immense territory is lost. But the extent of that territory is not the principal element in the disaster. The world is wide enough for all. It is the loss of the Southern marine frontier which is fatal to the Republic. Florida and the vast Louisiana territory purchased by the Union from foreign countries, and garnished with fortresses at the expense of the Union, are fallen with all these improvements into the hands of a foreign and unfriendly Power. Should the dire misfortune of a war with a great maritime nation, with England or France for example, befall the Union, its territory, hitherto almost impregnable, might now be open to fleets and armies acting in alliance with a hostile "Confederacy," which has become possessed of an important part of the Union's maritime line of defence. Moreover, the Union has 12,000 ships, numbering more than 5,000,000 tons, the far greater part of which belongs to the Free States, and the vast commerce of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico requires and must receive protection at every hazard.

Is it strange that the Union should make a vigorous, just, and lawful effort to save itself from the chaos from which the Constitution of 1787 rescued the country? Who that has read and pondered the history of that dark period does not shudder at the prospect of its return?

But yesterday we were a State—the great Republic—prosperous and powerful, with a flag known and honored all over the world. Seventy years ago we were a helpless league of bankrupt and lawless petty sovereignties. We had a currency so degraded that a leg of mutton was cheap at $1,000. The national debt, incurred in the War of Independence, had hardly a nominal value, and was considered worthless. The absence of law, order, and security for life and property was as absolute as could be well conceived in a civilized land. Debts could not be collected, Courts could enforce no decrees, insurrections could not be suppressed. The army of the Confederacy numbered *eighty men*. From this condition the Constitution rescued us.

That great law, reported by the General Convention of 1787, was ratified by the people of all the land voting in each State for a ratifying Convention chosen expressly for that purpose. It was promulgated in the name of the people: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution." It was ratified by the people, *not by* the same men acting through their governments, legislative and executive, but by the people electing especial delegates within each State; and it is important to remember that in some of these ratifying Conventions was any reserve made of a State's right to repeal the Union or to secede.

Many criticisms were offered in the various ratifying ordinances, many amendments suggested, but the acceptance of the constitution, the submission to the perpetual law, was in all cases absolute. The language of Virginia was most explicit on this point. "The powers granted under the constitution, *being derived from the people of the United States*, may be *resumed by them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." That the people of the United States, expressing their will solemnly in national Convention, are competent to undo the work of their ancestors, and are fully justified in so doing when the constitution shall be perverted to their injury and oppression, there is no man in the land that doubts. This course has been already indicated as the only peaceful revolution possible; but such a proceeding is very different from the secession ordinance of a single State resuming its sovereignty of its own free will, and without consultation with the rest of the inhabitants of the country.

"There was no reservation (says Justice STORY) of any right on the part of any State to dissolve its connexion, or to abrogate its dissent, or to suspend the operation of the Constitution as to itself."

And thus, when the ratifications had been made, a new Commonwealth took its place among the nations of the earth. The effects of the new constitution were almost magical. Order sprang out of chaos. Law resumed its reign; debts were collected; life and property became secure; the national debt was funded and ultimately paid, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing; the articles of the treaty of peace in 1783 were fulfilled, and Great Britain, having an organized and united State to deal with, entered into a treaty of commerce and amity with us—the first and the best ever negotiated between the two nations. Not the least noble of its articles (the 21st) provided that the acceptance by the citizens or subjects of either country of foreign letters of marque should be treated and *punished as piracy*. Unfortunately, that article and several others were limited to twelve years, and were not subsequently renewed. The debts due to British subjects were collected, and the British Government at last surrendered the forts on our soil.

At last we were a nation, with a flag respected abroad, and almost idolized at home as the symbol of union and coming greatness, and we entered upon a career of prosperity and progress never surpassed in history. The autonomy of each State, according to which its domestic and interior affairs are subject to the domestic Legislature and Executive, was secured by the reservation to each State of powers not expressly granted to the Union by the Constitution. Supreme within its own orbit, which is traced from the same centre of popular power whence the wider circumference of the General Government is described, the individual State is surrounded on all sides by that all embracing circle. The reserved and unnamed powers are many and important, but the State is closely circumscribed. Thus, a State is forbidden to alter its form of Government. "Thou shalt forever remain a Republic," says the United States' Constitution to each individual State. A State is forbidden, above all, to pass any law conflicting with the United States' Constitution or laws. Moreover, every Member of Congress, every member of a State Legislature, every executive or judicial officer in the service of the Union or of a separate State is bound by solemn oath to maintain the United States Constitution. This alone would seem to settle the question of secession ordinances. So long as the Constitution endures, such an ordinance is merely the act of conspiring and combining individuals, with whom the General Government may deal. When it fails in the struggle, and becomes powerless to cope with them, the Constitution has been destroyed by violence. Peaceful acquiescence in such combinations is perjury and treason on the part of the chief magistrate of the country, for which he may be impeached and executed. Yet men speak of Mr. LINCOLN as having plunged into wicked war. They censure him for not negotiating with envoys who came, not to settle grievances, but to demand recognition of the dismemberment of the Republic which he had just sworn to maintain.

It is true that the ordinary daily and petty affairs of men come more immediately than larger matters under the cognizance of the State Governments, tending thus to foster local patriotism and loyal allegiance. At the same time, as all controversies between citizens of different States come within the sphere of the Federal Courts, and as the manifold and conflicting currents of so rapid a national life as the American can rarely be confined within narrow geographical boundaries, it follows that the Federal Courts even for domestic purposes as well as foreign, are parts of the daily, visible functions of the body politic. The Union is omnipresent. The custom-house, the court-house, the arsenal, the village post-office, the muskets of the militia, make the authority of the general Government a constant fact. Moreover, the restless, migratory character of the population, which rarely permits all the members of one family to remain denizens of any one State, has interlaced the States with each other, and all with the Union, to such an extent that a painless excision of a portion of the whole nation is an impossibility. To cut away the pound of flesh and draw no drop of blood surpasses human ingenuity.

Neither the opponents nor friends of the new Government in the first generation after its establishment held the doctrine of secession. The States Rights Party and the Federal Party disliked or cherished the Government because of the general conviction that it was a constituted and centralized authority, permanent and indivisible, like that of any other organized nation. Each party continued to favor or to oppose a strict construction of the instrument; but the doctrine of nullification and secession was a plant of later growth. It was an accepted fact that the United States was not a confederacy. That word was never used in the constitution except once by *way of prohibition*. We were a nation, not a copartnership, except indeed in the larger sense in which every nation may be considered a copartnership—a copartnership of the present with the past and with the future. To borrow the lofty language of BURKE:

"A State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico, or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked upon with other reverence, because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to gross animal existence, of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and all perfection. As a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are dead, and those who are to be born."

And this simple phrase of the preamble to our constitution is almost as pregnant.—"To secure the blessings of liberty to us and our *posterity*."

But as the innumerable modes of disunion out of which we had been rescued by the Constitution, began to fade into the past, the allegiance to the Union, in certain regions of the country, seemed rapidly to diminish. It was reserved to the subtle genius of Mr. CALHOUN, one of the most logical, brilliant and persuasive orators that ever lived, to embody once more in a set of sounding sophisms the main arguments which had been unsuccessfully used in a former generation to prevent the adoption of the Constitution, and to exhibit them now as legitimate deductions from the Constitution. The memorable tariff controversy was the occasion in which the argument of State Sovereignty was put forth in all its strength. In regard to the dispute itself there can be no doubt that the South was in the right, and the North in the wrong. The protection by an exaggerated tariff of a revenue so much over and above the wants of Government, that it was at last divided among the separate States, and foolishly squandered, was the most triumphant *reductio ad absurdum* that the South could have desired. But it is none the less true that the nullification, by a State Legislature, of a Federal law was a greater injury to the whole nation than a foolish tariff, long since repealed, had inflicted. It was a stab to the Union in its vital part. The blow was partially parried, but it may be doubted whether the wound has ever healed.

Tariffs, the protective system, free trade—although the merits of these questions must be considered as settled by sound thinkers in all civilized lands, must nevertheless still remain in some countries the subjects of honest argument and legitimate controversy. When all parts of a country are represented—and especially in the case of the United States, where the Southern portion has three-fifths of a certian kind of "property" represented, while the North has no property represented—reason should contend with error for victory, trusting to its innate strength. And until after the secession of the Gulf States the moderate tariff of 1857 was in operation, with no probability of its repeal. Moreover, the advocates of the enlightened system of free trade should reflect that should the fourteen Slave States become permanently united in a separate confederacy, the state of their internal affairs will soon show a remarkable revolution. The absence of the Fugitive law will necessarily drive all the slaves from what are called the Border States; and he must be a shallow politician who dreams here in England that free trade with all the world, and direct taxation for revenue, will be the policy of the new and expensive military empire which will arise. Manufactures of cotton and woolen will spring up on every river and mountain stream in the Northern Slave States, the vast mineral wealth of their Territories will require development, and the cry for protection to native industry in one quarter will be as surely heeded as will be that other cry from the Gulf of Mexico, now partially suppressed for obvious reasons, for the African Slave-trade. To establish a great Gulf empire, including Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and other islands, with unlimited cotton fields and unlimited negroes, this is the golden vision in pursuit of which the great Republic has been sacrificed, the beneficent Constitution subverted. And already the vision has fled, but the work of destruction remains.

The mischief caused by a tariff, however selfish or however absurd, may be temporary. In the last 19 years there have been four separate tariffs passed by the American Congress, and nothing is more probable than that the suicidal Morrill tariff will receive essential modifications even in the special session of July; but the woes caused by secession and civil war are infinite; and whatever be the result of the contest, this generation is not likely to forget the injuries already inflicted.

The great Secession, therefore, of 1860–1 is a rebellion, like any other insurrection against established authority, and has been followed by civil war, as its immediate and inevitable consequence. If successful, it is revolution; and whether successful or not, it will be judged before the tribunal of mankind and posterity according to the eternal laws of reason and justice.

Time and history will decide whether it was a good and sagacious deed to destroy a fabric of so long duration, because of the election of Mr. LINCOLN; whether it were wise and noble to substitute over a large portion of the American soil a Confederacy of which Slavery, in the words of its Vice-President, is the corner-stone, for the old Republic, of which WASHINGTON, with his own hands, laid the corner-stone.

It is conceded by the North that it has received from the Union innumerable blessings. But it would seem that the Union had also conferred benefits on the South. It has carried its mails at a large expense. It has recaptured its fugitive slaves. It has purchased vast tracts of foreign territory, out of which a whole tier of Slave States has been constructed. It has annexed Texas. It has made war with Mexico. It has made, an offer—not likely to be repeated, however—to purchase Cuba, with its multitude of slaves, at a price, according to report, as large as the sum paid by England for the emancipation of her slaves. Individuals in the Free States have expressed themselves freely on Slavery, as upon every topic of human thought, and this must ever be the case where there is freedom of the Press and of speech. The number of professed Abolitionists has hitherto been very small, while the great body of the two principal political parties in the Free States have been strongly opposed to them. The Republican Party was determined to set bounds to the extension of Slavery, while the Democratic Party favored that system, but neither had designs secret or avowed against Slavery within the States. They knew that the question could only be legally and rationally dealt with by the States themselves. But both the parties, as present events are so signally demonstrating, were imbued with a passionate attachment to the Constitution—to the established authority of Government, by which alone our laws and our liberty are secured. All parties in the Free States are now united as one man, inspired by a noble and generous emotion to vindicate the sullied honor of their flag, and to save their country from the abyss of perdition into which it seemed descending.

Of the ultimate result we have no intention of speaking. Only the presumptuous will venture to lift the veil and affect to read with accuracy coming events, the most momentous perhaps of our times. One result is, however, secured. The Montgomery Constitution with Slavery for its corner stone, is not likely to be accepted, as but lately seemed possible not only by all the Slave States, but even by the Border Free States; nor to be proclaimed from Washington as the new national law in the name of the United States. Compromises will no longer be offered by peace conventions, in which Slavery is to be made national, negroes declared property over all the land, and Slavery extended over all Territories now possessed or hereafter to be acquired. Nor is the United States Government yet driven from Washington.

Events are rapidly unrolling themselves, and it will be proved, in course of time, whether the North will remain united in its inflexible purpose, whether the South is as firmly united, or whether a counter revolution will be effected in either section, which must necessarily give the victory to its opponents. We know nothing of the schemes or plans of either Government.

The original design of the Republican Party was to put an end to the perpetual policy of Slavery extension, and acquisition of foreign territory for that purpose, and at the same time to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Republic. This at the South seemed an outrage which justified civil war; for events have amply proved what sagacious statesmen prophesied thirty years ago—that secession *is* civil war.

It all is to end in negotiation and separation, notwithstanding the almost interminable disputes concerning frontiers, the strongholds in the Gulf, and the unshackled navigation of the great rivers, throughout their whole length, which, it is probable, will never be abandoned by the North, except as the result of total defeat in the field, it is at any rate certain that both parties will negotiate more equitably with arms in their hands than if the unarmed of either section were to deal with the armed. If it comes to permanent separation, too, it is certain that in the Commonwealth which will still glory in the name of the United States, and whose people will doubtless re-establish the old Constitution with some important amendments, the word secession will be a sound of woe not to be lightly uttered. It will have been proved to designate, not a peaceful and natural function of political life, but to be only another expression for revolution, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war.

It is probable that a long course of years will be run, and many inconveniences and grievances endured, before any one of the Free States secedes from the reconstructed Union.

J. L. M.

WM. LINDSAY ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., whose visit to this country last year on a commercial errand attracted much notice from the Press, and much interest in mercantile circles, made a speech recently to his constituents at Sunderland on the results of his mission. In regard to the American war, he took occasion to say:

"It was a matter in which they in England, and especially shipowners, were deeply interested. Civil war had now broken out, and he deplored it as much as any man, but in traveling through the States he saw that separation was a mere question of time. It was clear to his mind that, however well a Republican form of government might answer with a limited number of people in a limited territory, when a nation amounting to upwards of 30,000,000 people, spread over thousands of miles, consisting of 33 States, and each State a self-governing State, with interests opposite to each other, and with feelings in many respects totally differing,—*however well a Republican Government might answer on a limited scale, it was it was impossible to guide a vast country such as the United States by that form of Government.* As he said before, to his mind it was a mere question of time when the States should separate. In this question it was their duty to act upon the principles which he was glad to see were daily gaining ground in this country—those of non-intervention. (Cheers.) As Lord JOHN RUSSELL had made one step to acknowledging the Southern Confederation as belligerents, *he felt that when the proper time arrived, it would be desirable that he should take another step in advance, and acknowledge the Southern Confederation as an independent Power.* (Hear.) *It must come to this in time, and if England and France, at the proper moment, acknowledged the Southern Confederation as an independent Power, it might stay the cry for revenge, which he was sorry to hear coming from the North against the South*—it might stay the desire to march vast armies into the Southern States for the purpose of subduing these States, and might tend to save much bloodshed. *The adoption of this course would prove of great benefit, not only to the people of England and the people of Europe, but of great advantage in time to the people of America themselves.* (Applause.) The movement for separation of the States was not the impulse of the moment. Those who suppose that this movement has arisen within the last six or twelve months were under a sad misapprehension. He had many friends—many excellent friends—in the Northern States—but he was bound to state to this meeting that he conscientiously believed that the system of taxation which they had carried out had been a system of great injustice to the Southern States. So far back as 1828, they commenced a system of high tariffs. In 1833, the tariff was increased to such an extent that South Carolina entered her protest, and even threatened to do what she has now carried into effect, viz., to secede from the Union. She said, "We are ground down with taxes which the people cannot pay." Upon that, the Northern States entered into a "compromise tariff." That tariff subsisted for ten subsequent years, the taxation or high duties upon imports being gradually reduced, until, in 1843, when protection it was agreed should cease, and the duties to be levied for revenue purposes only, should, after that date, not exceed 20 per cent. But, in 1846, Congress passed a higher tariff—higher, he believed, than in 1828; in 1846 they increased that tariff, and they had all heard of the Morrill tariff passed in the present year—passed at a time, too, when the Southern Senators were not in the House. On many articles of that tariff they imposed a duty of not less than 200 per cent, When they looked to the exports of America, and where these exports came from, they could not be surprised that the Southern States resisted what they considered to be oppression. Last year the exports amounted to $350 000,000 and if they analyzed that account, they would find that, out of this $350,000 000, $250,000,000 consisted of the produce of the Southern States, and upwards of $200 000 000 consisted of cotton; while less than $100,000,000 comprised the exports of the North. What was the consequence, speaking to men of business? With the exception of the gold which was sent across to meet the balance of trade, all those exports were paid in imports bearing high protective duties—from our own country to a large extent. The consequence was that the Southern States, being in a minority in the Federal Legislature, had practically no voice in the distribution of those taxes, though paying their proportion of these taxes as 2½ was to 1. It was not surprising, then, looking at those things, that the South should make a stand and say, "We will in future govern ourselves, as we have not the weight in the Federal Legislature which we think we are entitled to." Those gentlemen in that room, familiar with history, were aware that the Americans—the forefathers of those who were now resident in the Northern and Southern States—rebelled after they had sworn allegiance to the throne of England, whereas *they who were now seceding had sworn no allegiance to the Federal Government, but had sworn allegiance to their respective States.* They rebelled, and they would remember reading in history the words of Mr. PITT. Every man in this country, no doubt, holds the sentiments which PITT then held; and every man admitted that when a great people had arrived at the position that they were competent to govern themselves, and when they felt that they were oppressed with taxation, that they had a right to govern themselves. Now, look at the consequences of the attempt at coercion. The Southern States had a population of nearly 13,000,000; eight and a half millions of which consisted of whites. The ten States which had seceded had a population of between 8 000,000 and 9,000,000, and 5,000,000 of those were whites. He learned from high authority that the Southern States could turn out an army of close upon a million of men, well trained in arms. Their whole policy seemed to be to stand upon the defensive. *He had reason to believe that they never had, and had not now the most remote idea of attacking Washington;* but they would defend their States and their homes to the very utmost. While they would not attempt coercion, they would resist any attack on the part of the Northern States to force them into reunion.

BRITISH PORTS OPEN FOR THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATEERING PRIZES.

From the London Times.

The following communication on the subject of letters-of-marque suggests points on which all the principal merchants connected with America are anxious to obtain some definite view:

MAY 22, 1861.

SIR: The commercial community is at present in the greatest uncertainty as to the consequences resulting from the British Government having decided to concede to the Southern Confederacy of North America the rights of belligerents. A vague impression seems to prevail that Southern privateers would have to bring their prizes into a port of one of the seceded States in order to get them legally condemned, and it is generally concluded that, as the United States navy is about to establish a close blockade of all Southern ports, privateers, even if they succeeded in eluding the blockading vessels and in getting to sea, would find it next to impossible to bring their prizes into port for condemnation.

The best legal authorities on the subject seem, however, to establish clearly that Captains can bring their prizes into neutral ports and have them condemned—while lying in such neutral ports—by prize courts sitting in the captor's country.

I find the following in *Arnould on Marine Insurance and Averages*, vol. 1, p. 676:

"It was for some time supposed that a prize court, though sitting in the country of the captors, had no jurisdiction over prizes lying in a neutral port, and Lord STOWELL in one case seems to have acted on this principle. Subsequently, however, though he still admitted the correctness of the principle, yet he felt himself bound by the contrary practice which had for so long a period prevailed, and acted upon the rule which is now definitely settled and sanctioned—viz., that the condemnation by a court of captors sitting in the country of the captors upon prizes carried into a neutral port, and remaining there, is valid by the general usage of nations. There can be no doubt, and in fact it has been so decided, that a belligerent prize court sitting in its own country has lawful jurisdiction to condemn as prize captured ships brought into the ports of an ally."

Further, vol. 1, page 678, sec. 244, the proposition is:

"That the sentence of a foreign Court of Admiralty on questions of prize is conclusive evidence in our Court upon all points within its jurisdiction, and upon which the sentence on the face of it professes to decide, but upon none other."

And again, vol. 2, page 834:

"And the condemnation, in order to be legal, must be pronounced by a Prize Court of the Government of the captor, sitting either in the country of the captor or of his ally. The Prize Court of an ally cannot concern, nor can a Prize Court of the captors lawfully act as such in a neutral territory; but the Prize Court of a captor sitting in the country of his own Sovereign or of an ally, has lawful jurisdiction over prizes carried into neutral ports, and remaining there at the time of passing sentence. Smart *vs.* Wolf (3 T. Rep., 283;) schooner *Sophie* (6 Rob. Ad. Rep., 138, in notes)."

Also in Charles, Lord TENTERDEN, revised by Sergeant SHEE, *On Merchant Ships and Seamen*, page 20-21 a:

"The doctrine of the British Courts proceeds, as it is at once seen, not so much upon its supposed correctness as upon the general usage of nations, and particularly of Great Britain. The question has been argued upon principle in the Supreme Court of the United States, and after elaborate discussion it has been finally adjudged that a condemnation of prize property while lying in a neutral port, or in the port of an ally, is valid, and may be rightfully proceeded in by the Courts of the captors. Hudson *vs.* Guestier, 4 Cranch Rep 293, S. C. 6 Cranch, 281; The Arabella and Madeira, 2 Gall Rep., 368; Story, note to American edition, p. 16."

From these extracts it would seem that, as the law stands now, a privateer with letters-of-marque, issued by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, may take his prize into any British or other neutral port—say, in the West Indies, in the Pacific, or in European waters—and, while lying there, have her legally condemned by a Prize-Court, sitting in Charleston, New-Orleans, or Mobile, the sentence of such Court being virtually binding upon our Courts.

My object in claiming space for these remarks is to elicit some decided and competent opinion as to the real state of the law respecting this very important subject, and either to allay vague fears or show clearly the dangers we may have to guard against.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK LEHMANN,
(Firm of Naylor, Vickers & Co.)

THE DEFENCE OF THE CANADAS.

From the London Post.

We believe that Canada, equally with England, will stand neutral in the quarrel, and that the provinces of British America will be enabled to maintain their own without fear of aggression on the part of any assailant. But to be forearmed is true and sound policy. The battle field may extend from Washington to the south and west; but though Canada, from the loyalty of its people and its geographical position, may be exempted from all part in the contest, the policy which dictates military preparation, can neither be gainsaid nor controverted. We believe that, as a consequence of the Morrill Tariff, the stream of commerce and of emigration will be diverted from the United States to Canada. We have no apprehension that war's alarms will resound in the provinces. We find that whilst separation is an accomplished fact in the United States, British North America is clamorous for Federal Union. When we remember that Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick possess a population equal to that of the thirteen colonies which eighty years ago revolted from this country, we cannot believe that they have no weight and authority in the future destinies of the American continent. Owing to the folly, the turbulence, and the violence of the South, the balance of power has been virtually transferred from republican America to monarchical Canada. At the request of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, the regular troops in the province are about to be augmented; but the true solution of the question of self-defence depends upon the volunteers, whom the home Government, with a view to the inquiries of the Military Colonial Expenditure Committee, now sitting, wish to patronize and extend. It is fortunate that the founder of the movement is Sir ALLAN M'NAB, a gallant and honest soldier, who has equally proved his loyalty to his mother country and his devotion to the best interests of North America. But it is the duty of Canada, on public and commercial grounds, to be prepared. It is stated that thousands of British subjects are flocking, with their goods and money, into Canada, being desirous of escaping from the horrors and calamities of civil war. The course of trade will be diverted from the belligerent Powers to the only State which by its inland waters can communicate directly with the North and the West. If the balance of power should fall to the lot of British North America, Canada, by her energy, activity and preparedness, is wisely

The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY RETREATING.

Batteries Withdrawn from the Maryland Side.

The Advance Upon Western Virginia.

Seven Thousand Federal Troops at Phillippa and Grafton.

Secessionists Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Harriet Lane Shells a Rebel Battery.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE TO BE RETAINED

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

A gentleman, who has just returned from Knoxville, 4 miles from Harper's Ferry, gives me some particulars of the movements of the rebels in that vicinity.

They have withdrawn all their batteries from the Maryland side, opposite the Ferry, apparently with a view of concentrating their artillery, and having it in a position to be moved when they retreat.

At Berlin, seven miles from the Ferry, they have about a hundred and fifty infantry and a hundred cavalry guarding a bridge which crosses the river at that place.

At Point of Rocks they have about a hundred cavalry, and five hundred infantry, and four pieces of artillery—six and twelve pounders.

The main forces are at Bolivar, a place about a mile south of the Harper's Ferry Railroad bridge. They appear to be strengthening their line from Bolivar to Winchester, as if preparing for a retreat in that direction.

On Monday a squad went to Williamsport, and obtained possession of thirteen locomotive engines, which they run down to the Ferry and switched off on the Winchester Railroad. They also scoured the country, and pressed into their service about one hundred large four-horse wagons, such as are used in that section of the country for the transportation of goods.

There is much sickness among the men—the measles being a prevalent disease, with a few cases of fever and some small-pox. Most of their sick are removed to Charlestown, the County seat, eight miles from the Ferry. About one hundred and eighty were moved on last Monday and Tuesday.

The principal portion of their provisions is received through Maryland, and mainly from Baltimore. All large loads pass over into Virginia, without the power on the part of the Union men of the Border to stop them. Four wagons left Frederick City on Wednesday morning, loaded with provisions and munitions of war. These facts have been reported to Gen. CADWALLADER, but he makes no efforts to stop the transit from Baltimore.

My informant is the same person who was arrested a few days ago as a spy, by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and held for some time in their guard-house. On his last trip from Frederick City he encountered the person who searched him when he was arrested by the rebels. The man's name is TORMEY. When the train arrived at the Relay House, TORMEY was invited to stay over, and the invitation being pressed by a file of soldiers, he reluctantly consented. When under examination he avowed he was a Secessionist, but denied that he had searched my informant. He was put in the lockup, and will be kept.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

It will be recollected that some weeks ago the Government seized the dispatches on file at all the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—*for among them is found a dispatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's dispatch, was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition* Mr. HARVEY is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia *North American*. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed devotion to the Free-Soil party. *He must be recalled.* This creates vacancies in two of our missions.

THE ALEXANDRIA PRISONERS.

All the prisoners captured in arms at the taking of Alexandria, have been released, after taking the oath of allegiance. The three cavalry men taken at Fairfax Court-house, decline to take the oath, and are still held at the Navy-yard.

The Cayuga Regiment, Col. JOHN S. CLARK, will arrive from Elmira, to-morrow morning. The Colonel sends the following characteristic dispatch to a friend in this city:

ELMIRA, Thursday, June 6.

We start for Dixie's Land this morning, with camp equipage complete.

THE CASE OF COL. EMORY.

Col. EMORY, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, is in Washington, importuning the President to permit him to withdraw his resignation. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the service, that he will be denied. His is an aggravated case. He has always had easy places and extra pay. When last leaving this vicinity, he left with a relative a resignation, to be handed to the Department in a certain event. In the week when Washington was threatened, the relative assumed the time to have arrived contemplated by Col. EMORY when he left his resignation, and so it was filed. If the President expects loyal men to furnish men, money and patriots to fight the battles of the Union, he will never consent to the restoration of any man, who, like Col. EMORY, deserted the Government in its hour of need. He was a traitor at heart, and he should have a traitor's discharge of honor. There are loyal and true men enough to take his place.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Secretary SEWARD'S reception, this evening, was a jam. The entire diplomatic corps was present, and also Gen. WEBB and Mr. NELSON, the Ministers to Chili and Brazil, Gen. LEAVENWORTH and THURLOW WEED.

Among the military gentlemen were Gen. BANKS the Colonels, Staff and field-officers of the Garibaldi Guard, Highlanders, the Connecticut and Ohio Brigades, the German Rifles, New-York Eighth, the Rochester and Onondaga Regiments, the New-Hampshire and First and Second Maine Regiments.

Private MILLARD, of the Seventy-first, entertained the company with several songs, and the Band of the German Rifles furnished the dancing music. Prominent among the ladies was Mrs. BANKS, the wife of Gen. BANKS.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

It was decided by the Cabinet to-day that all the expenses of the war should be paid by the General Government, except such sums as may be expended by the States in the equipment and maintenance of men previous to their being sworn into the service.

I am informed, at Gen. MANSFIELD'S office to-night, that in consequence of the abuse of the privileges obtained through the military, passes to the camps by correspondents connected with secession sheets, and others in the enemy's interest, that all passes be revoked to-morrow, and new ones must issue on Saturday morning, under more stringent restrictions.

The statement that Mr. BURLINGAME had been rejected by the Austrian Government is at least premature. No information of such an event had been received at the State Department so late as this evening, nor is it believed that Mr. BURLINGAME has yet reached Vienna.

Though Mr. SANDERSON, at present Chief Clerk of the War Department, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Army, he will not probably resign his position in the Department until the present emergency is over, or until the labors of his office may be discharged by a less experienced man.

Mr NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, has left Washington on a visit to Springfield. In his absence, which will be probably of two weeks' duration, the entire duty of the office will devolve upon Mr. J. G. HAY, the Confidential Secretary of the President. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

Among the incidents of female patriotism, should be mentioned the fact, that at a period of great danger, a young lady succeeded in reaching Washington and furnished to high officials information of a most important character, including an accurate position of the hostile forces, which proved serviceable to the Government.

In the New-Orleans mail which reached the Washington Post-office yesterday, *via* Pittsburgh, was by mistake a letter addressed to Postmaster General REAGAN, containing an application for the contract to carry the mail in the Confederate States.

At a meeting of the "Massachusetts Relief Association," held on Tuesday evening, Z. K PARSONS was chosen President, vice BEN PERLEY POORE, elected Major of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment, and GEO. E. BURNHAM was elected first Vice-President, vice Z. K. PARSONS.

The Secretary of War has appointed the following-named Paymasters in the Army: Thomas S. Allen and Charles T. Learned, Missouri; John H. Kinsey, James W. Phinney and J. D. Webster, of Illinois: Robert P. Dodge, District of Columbia; Will Cumback and Wm. P. Gould, Indiana; Arthur W. Fletcher, Maryland; David Taylor, John H. Groesbeck, Robert C. Kirk and Dwight Bannister, Ohio; Thomas W. Yard, New-York; Samuel Townsend, Delaware; Joshua Howard, Michigan; Andrew M. Pallade, A. McD. Lyon and Robert E. Patterson, Pennsylvania; G. L. Andrews, Massachusetts; Thos. J. McKean, Iowa; E. S. Paulding, Minnesota; Jos. A. Nunes, California; Thomas H. Halsey, Vermont, and Wm. R. Gibson.

If other statements are to be believed, Col. BARTLETT'S information is incorrect as to the number of the Brigade to be mustered into service.

The Postmaster at Memphis having refused to distribute the mail matter sent to his office, the Postmaster-General has directed the following order to be issued:

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,

The Post-office at Memphis, Tenn., is discontinued. The Postmaster General orders all Postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

The above order has been issued from the Post-Office Department this day, 6th of June 1861.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The President has appointed JONAS A. CLARK District-Attorney, and JAMES O. SITTON Marshal, for the Western District of Missouri.

It having been reported that a large number of arms had been stored in Havana, under the protection of the British flag, for the Confederate States, Consul SCHUFELDT was directed to inquire into the subject. A letter has just been received from him, in which he says the matter had previously engaged his attention. He had found that all munitions of war brought there as merchandize must be immediately deposited in a Government warehouse, and are sold thence only by express permit from the Captain-General himself. It would be impossible to land the number of rifles specified, namely, 260,000, without the knowledge of the Government; and the authorities, on their own account, would be extremely unwilling to permit the illegal importation of such a large amount of arms to the Island of Cuba. Besides, he had the assurance of the Captain-General that it will not be permitted.

A Spanish house had ordered in Belgium 70 000 rifles, with a view to speculation in the present crisis. As this house has failed the Consul presumes that the order will not be filled. He is under an impression that a few of the rejected muskets of the Spanish Army have been sold there at public auction, say 10,000, and that these are the only arms which have gone from Havana to our Southern ports forts for the use of the Secessionists.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Lieut. CRAVEN, commanding the steamer *Crusader*, dated "Key West, May 27th." He says: "on the 14th, the steamer *Suwannee*, late the *Tampero*, arrived there from New-Orleans under the proclamation of the blockade, as also the order of the Secretary of the Treasury." He denies her a clearance to the ports of the Seceded States, and refused to permit her to return to New-Orleans. He offered to clear her for New-York, which offer was declined. He therefore detained her for the use of the Government, and the Captain relinquished the command.

The *Suannee* belongs to the same company who loaned their steamer *Rusk* to the parties who seized the *Star of the West*. Lieut. CRAVEN confesses to some degree of satisfaction in being thus able to inflict on that party a retaliation for using their own steamers.

Lieut. DUNCAN was placed in command, and sent to search for the bark *Mystic*, about which so much anxiety was felt. He fell in with her at sea, and conducted her into Key West on the 23d.

An order having been received from Col. BROWN for troops and stores for Fort Pickens, Lieut. DUNCAN sailed in the *Suwannee*, with 70 soldiers and a full freight of stores of various kinds for that Fort.

Notwithstanding the Southern reports to the contrary, it appears by reports from Capt. ADAMS, and a letter to the Navy Department, dated 20th May, that great preparations had been made for an attack on Fort Pickens, which, at that time, was hourly expected. He dispatched the *Wyandotte* to Key West to bring down troops, and afterwards placed her in a position where she could render the most aid. Previous to that time, Capt. ADAMS informed Gen. BRAGG that the port was strongly blockaded, and vessels would be dealt with according to the laws against violating blockade. Gen. BRAGG, in reply, said he considered this notification a virtual acknowledgment of both the existence and independence of the Confederate States. He asked Capt. ADAMS to please consider the harbor as closed against all boats and vessels of the United States, as he should not permit any to enter, except Capt. ADAMS' dispatch boat, under a white flag. To this, Col. ADAMS did not respond.

There are now remaining only four secession prisoners at the Washington Navy-yard, who are held under the order of Gen. MANSFIELD. Thirty-five of them, including the cavalry privates captured at Alexandria, were this morning discharged on their taking the oath of allegiance. They said in their statements that they wished to give up their profession, and to retire to private life.

Com. SHUFELDT, commanding the East India squadron, reports, May 29, good health on board all the vessels composing the squadron.

He says to the Secretary of the Navy, the opening of the Yangtsze to British trade will make me hasten my arrival at Shanghai. As soon after my arrival there as I can make the necessary preparation, I intend to go up the Yangtsze, as far as Nanking, in my fine ship, taking the *Dacotah* and *Saginaw* with me. At Nanking I hope to come to an arrangement with the insurgent Chiefs to permit the free navigation of the river by American ships. The insurgents have command of both branches of the river from the vicinity of Chin Kiang to the neighborhood of Han Kon, and it is very important to secure their good will, otherwise our ships could not navigate their rivers in safety.

The public departments, to-day, have been draped in mourning, and will, to-morrow, be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

The District Court met to-day for the purpose of taking action touching the several prize cases which have been brought to this jurisdiction for settlement. Those of *Gen. Knox*, from Thomaston, and *Georgeanna*, from St. George's, Me., were first considered.

Mr. CARRIGAN, United States District-Attorney, did not think there was any evidence of an intention to violate the blockade.

The Court decreed their restoration to their owners, but reserved the question of damages and costs for future consideration.

The case of the English brig *Tropic Wind*, with a cargo of tobacco valued at $25,000, was pending when the Court adjourned.

The Navy Department to-day received a notification of the resignations of Capt. HOLLINS and Lieut. Jos. U. BARNEY, both of Maryland, who had just returned from the Mediterranean.

The Post-office Department has received a copy of a circular issued by Postmaster-General REAGAN, of the Confederate States, instructing Southern Postmasters to retain in their possession, for the benefit of the rebels, all mail-bags, locks and keys, marking and rating stamps, and all other property belonging to or connected with the postal service. They are also required to report their journals or ledger accounts with the United States for service of the Post-office Department up to and including the 31st of May, exhibiting the final balance in their possession.

Military matters to-day have been directed with more than usual caution. Rumors of a contemplated movement by the Federal forces on Fairfax Court-house, Manassas Junction and Harper's Ferry are still prevalent, but reliable information is unattainable.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 6.

Capt. BALL received a pass outside the lines, in order to bring his family to Washington. It is thought his account of the good treatment he received while prisoner will have an influence on the rebels. His oath was not merely on parole, but one of allegiance. All 35 of his men took the same oath in Washington this morning.

An attack was apprehended last night in some quarters. The necessary precautions were taken, but the town was very quiet.

The northeast storm still continues. The weather is cool.

The projected publication of a newspaper by the soldiers is prevented by order of the Provost Marshal.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, June 6.

Capt. MCMULLEN'S Rangers have been attached to Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S command.

Lieut. PORTER, of the regular Army, is Acting-Quartermaster, and Lieut HALL, of Fort Sumter memory, is Acting-Commissary. Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S battalion is in the advance, and another company of regular infantry is coming to-morrow. Two New-York regiments are coming within the next two days from Elmira.

Cannon to arm Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S company are expected every hour. At least two batteries will be sent here.

All news concerning the proposed advance of troops is strictly prohibited by the commanding General.

The troops are all eager to advance and elated at the idea of meeting the enemy soon.

Cols. NAGLEY'S, BALLIER'S and BABE'S regiments were inspected to-day, prior to marching.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth regiments were inspected yesterday.

A forward movement most certainly begins to-morrow, nothing but the inclemency of the weather for the past few days has prevented the movement to-day.

MARYLANDERS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Judging from the following paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner*, the Marylanders at Harper's Ferry are in a suffering condition:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Convent on Hall Thursday night, to aid those Marylanders who had left their homes to aid in fighting our battles, and who are now at Harper's Ferry without the bare necessities of the soldier's camp.

Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of Capt. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and daughter of Judge SANDERS, of this city, was present, having encountered the danger and fatigues of travel from Harper's Ferry, where she left her husband and his comrades for her native State, to solicit aid.

Eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Gov. REID, Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, Hon. J. W. OSBORNE and Mr. WOODFIN. At the conclusion of Mr. WOODFIN'S speech he proposed that a committee of five be appointed to wait on those present and solicit their subscriptions. Adopted.

The Committee collected some $500, together with many names for large donations.

Mrs. JOHNSON will leave in the morning, having succeeded entirely in her noble mission, besides five hundred rifles, which the Governor has tendered to the husband of Mrs. JOHNSON and the men under his command."

FROM KENTUCKY AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 6.

The *Journal* this morning says that a proposition in the Mayfield Convention for the First District to secede from the State and join Tennessee was negatived by a vote of 130 to 30. The plan was then abandoned.

A dispatch to the New-Orleans *Delta*, from Knoxville, dated May 31, says that the Union Convention in session there passed resolutions recommending resistance if 70,000 votes were cast against secession, and if less, submission.

The address of the Southern Rights' men declares they are determined to hold their position, though they should be in a minority.

A circular addressed from Nashville to the Union men of Tennessee, condemns the course of the Governor; deprecates the raising of troops; deplores secession as a curse, and urges them to place Tennessee by the side of Kentucky, to keep out of any action or participation in the war.

Later information, the dispatch says, leads to the hope that the manly efforts of the Union men will succeed, and that a large vote will be polled in Middle and East Tennessee.

A special dispatch, dated the 4th inst., states that Hon. JOHN BELL spoke at Knoxville to day, urging war to the death against the North, and declaring that five millions of Northern people cannot conquer the South.

At Montgomery much dissatisfaction is expressed at the removal of the seat of Government to Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. says that a Virginian will be put in the Cabinet in place of Mr. WALKER, Secretary of War.

The Captains of the brigs *John Adams*, *Panama*, and schooner *Mermaid*, captured off the mouth of the Mississippi by privateers, passed through here bound eastward to-day. They represent that they knew nothing of the letters-of-marque, and supposed their captors to be pilots.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Montgomery on May 25, says:

"The startling intelligence of the invasion of the soil of Virginia, and the actual occupation of Alexandria by United States forces, was received here last evening. The Cabinet, I am informed, immediately went into a procrastinated session. No event since the inauguration of this revolution has ever created a sensation so profound, and so sorrowful. The mere taking of a deserted and exposed village, is in itself nothing, but when regarded as indicative of the future policy of the old Government, it at once becomes a question pregnant with great importance. Mr LINCOLN has declared in his proclamation, and at various other times reiterated the expression, that the only object his Government had in view, was the retaking and the reoccupation of what he asserted to be Government property; but now, in the face of this promise, which has gone before the world, he converts his Abolition horde into an army of invasion, and now occupies a city within the boundaries of our Republic. This Government has no longer an election. Its duty is now manifest to all. The nation must rise as a man and drive the hireling miscreants from a soil polluted by the foulness of their tramp. Virginia alone could speedily perform the work of expurgation, but her cause is now our cause, *her* battles *our* battles, and let the Government at large pour a continuous stream of men into Virginia, and preserve from dishonor that patriotic mother of States."

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE HARRIET LANE SHELLING A REBEL BATTERY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 5, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 6.

The Albany Regiment arrived to-day and goes into encampment near Hampton. The Regiment is thoroughly prepared for immediate service.

Col. BARTLETT has not yet arrived from Washington. The Naval Brigade will doubtless be entirely disbanded in a few days. Eighty of them are still on the Rip Raps.

This morning the *Harriet Lane* exchanged about 50 shots with the Pig Point Battery, nearly opposite to Newport News, on James River. She received two shots and five of her men were wounded, one of them severely.

The *Harriet Lane* was about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, the seven embrasures of which disclosed heavy pieces.

Two of the *Harriet Lane's* shells burst immediately over them.

The night before last five companies went nearly to the Half-way House, between Hampton and Yorktown.

Gen. BUTLER has spent the day at Newport News.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

Col. BARTLETT, of the Naval Brigade, will return to Old Point Comfort this afternoon. He states that Gen. BUTLER now has orders from the President and Secretary of War to accept the Brigade, with the full compliment of 1,200 men and 80 officers, exactly as ordered by the President on the 22d of May. Col. BARTLETT says that he is prepared to prove certain newspaper publications are erroneous as to matters of fact concerning himself and command.

THE NEGROES AT FORT MONROE.

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, M. C., in a letter to the *Toledo Blade*, describing his interviews with some of the fugitive slaves, says:

"This little incident tells me more plainly than ever, that what I said last Winter in the House is true, when I declare that 'the logic of events told me unmistakably that Slavery must die.'

If I had time and you the space, I would give in their own words the material portions of the answers of the most intelligent slaves There is one thing certain, every slave in the United States understands this rebellion, its causes and consequences, far better than I supposed. I asked one old man, who said he was a Methodist class leader, to tell me frankly whether this matter was well understood by all the slaves, and he answered me that it was, and that he had 'prayed for it many long years.' He said that their masters had all talked about it, and he added, 'Lor' bless you honey, we don' give it up last September dat the North's too much for us,' meaning, of course, that Mr. LINCOLN'S election was conceded even there by the slave masters, and was understood and hoped for by all the slaves. I asked the same man how many more would probably come into the fort. He said 'a good many, and if we's not sent back, you'll see 'em 'fore to-morrow night.'

I asked why so, and he said 'Dey'll understan' if we's not sent back, dat we' mong our friends, for if de slaveholder see us we gets sent right back.' And sure enough, on Monday, about forty or fifty more, of all ages, colors and sexes, came into camp, and the guard was bound to arrest them.

And thus is being developed a practical plan which I believe, under Providence, will result in universal emancipation, for the people of this nation will never consent that those slaves, who refuse to fight against us and escape to our camps and aid us all they can, shall be given up *now* to their assumed owners, or at the conclusion of the war, that they shall again be returned to Slavery. The man or party who will do this thing is already condemned to a political death, and will be execrated, as he ought to be, by posterity."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BERRY, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 6.

Gov. BERRY delivered his Message to the Legislature to-day. He called immediate attention to measures that shall aid the General Government in resisting the rebellion that is waged against our institutions, and trusts that New-Hampshire will be behind none of her sister States in the appropriation of men and money for the purpose. He recommends the organization of at least one regiment for every county in the State, to be thoroughly drilled and equipped for service at the call of the Legislature.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

A battalion or United States Regulars, from Carlisle Barracks, destined for New-Mexico, arrived yesterday, and proceeded west by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Col. BOERSTEIN has resigned command of the Second Regiment of Volunteers.

The *Republican* learns that Capt. MCDONALD will be produced before the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., this morning, under a *habeas corpus* writ issued by the Judges of that Court on Monday last.

A SECESSIONIST SHOT.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, June 6.

CLINTON REUTCH, a wealthy Secessionist, was shot last night by a Union man at Williamsport. REUTCH boasted that he could whip any Unionist living. After his death a pass was found upon him, signed by his brother, a prominent Secessionist of Maryland, accrediting him to Capt. DOYLE, an officer at Harper's Ferry.

THE SCHOONER CASTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

The schooner *Castor*, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, ordered away from that port by the *St. Louis*, arrived at the Breakwater to-day. She is going to New York.

CAPTURES AND SEIZURES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of May 28, states that three Massachusetts whalers, viz: the schooners *John Adams* and *Mermaid* of Provincetown, and brig *Panama*, had been captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, ninety miles from the Pass, as prizes, and reached New-Orleans May 27. The crews of these vessels consisted of 63 men, and the oil on board of 215 barrels of whale and sperm. On the 27th ultimo there were twenty vessels at New-Orleans under seizure or as prizes. Their names are given as follows:

SHIPS.

Name.	Master.	Hail from.
Atlelino	Smith	Boston.
Ariel	Delano	Bath, Maine.
American Union	Lincoln	Bath, Maine.
C. A Farwell	Farwell	Rockland.
Express	Frost	Portsmouth, N. H.
J. H. Jarvis	Rich	Boston.
Marathen	Tyler	New-York.
Marshall	Sprague	Providence.
Milan	Eustis	Bath, Maine.
Robert Harding	Ingraham	Boston.
State of Maine	Humphrey	Portland.
Toulon	Upshur	New-York.

BARKS.

Chester	Bearse	Boston.
Ocean Eagle	Luce	Thomaston.

BRIG.

Panama	Provincetown.

SCHOONERS

E. S. Janes	Townsend	
Henry Travers	Wyatt	Baltimore.
Ella	Howes	Philadelphia.
John Adams		Provincetown.
Mermaid		Provincetown.

The seizure of vessels made by the Confederate States, up to the last accounts, are thus enumerated:

Off the different ports	13
In port	30
Steamers captured on the Mississippi	15
Total	58

RESIGNATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 6.

The following officers of the frigate *Susquehanna*, which arrived this morning, have tendered their resignations: GEO. H. HOLLINS, Commander; J. N. BARNEY, First Lieutenant; the Purser, and three Midshipmen. The *Susquehanna* is at the Navy Yard.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.

WHAT THE VOLUNTEERS NEED THE MOST.

CAMP ANDERSON, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. T., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in daily receipt of proof that many persons have at heart the welfare of the soldier and wish to do him good. This desire runs in two channels—newspapers and Havelocks. These are good. But one Havelock to a man is sufficient—and when he needs stockings, has no shirt, and can't raise three cents to pay the postage on a letter, it is not pleasant to be made the channel of circulating newspapers from six to ten days old. We also have a quantity of good books; but men have bodies as well as souls, and when suffering physical discomforts, little can be done for their spiritual good.

Most of the men now in the field came from home at a day's notice. They knew nothing of the life before them. They expected all needful things from the Government, and many are very needy. When the men of the New-York troops are put alongside of the Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine troops—when the complete equipments of the latter are contrasted with the actual destitution of the former, the wonder is that the men submit.

Not one cent have our men drawn from Government, and none will they have till Congress meets. And if the people of New-York want to do the men good, let them supply their temporal wants.

1. We want hymn books. The American Sunday School hymn book, by the Sunday School Union, is the best. It has all the hymns nearly that all sing—local, national, moral and devotional. From three sources I have been promised a supply. But not one has come on. Men want them, not only for Sunday service, but for their mess, class, and night gatherings. I have written to the head-quarters of the Union in Philadelphia, but the institution have deigned no reply. I have applied at New-York, and have been told that I must send to Philadelphia. It is not the *Union* book we want, but the new Sunday School hymn book.

2. We want all needful things—underclothes, stockings, envelopes, pins, small bottles of ink, paper, pens, and all things of this class.

3. A little money to be given to the men in small sums and prudently. Fruit is cheap. But men have no money. Many are sick, and while the rations are well enough for strong men, those in feeble health must be aided to something different once in a while. The officers are here at great expense. They must support themselves, and all the money they can allow to the men has been expended long ago. Men cannot get their clothes washed, and some have not a shirt to wear because they cannot pay their washerwomen.

4. We want a better supply of papers. I am daily in receipt of a bundle of newspapers, marked "Evangelical Alliance." Now, our men can get, and do get, papers sent on from New York by their friends; and ADAMS & Co.—all honor to them—send them on free. Without this firm many could not send home at all. And when the paper men come into camp, as they do at 5 P. M., with New-York papers printed the same day, it is hardly worth while to circulate papers ten days old. Yesterday the Alliance bundle came on with papers of the 23d May—and the bundle contained old New-York papers, Unitarian and Catholic, water-cure, and all sorts and kinds Now, if old papers come on, they should be the weeklies—the religious journals and those that have an abiding value. Much is done, and liberally, for the moral and intellectual wants of our troops. Let some friends regard their temporal necessities. Jas. ii: 15, 16.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH,
Chaplain Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. T.

OUR TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

THE STAFF OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS IN A QUANDARY—PAY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS NOT FORTHCOMING—THE CHIVALRY LOSING THEIR MANNERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

You may expect to see among you soon the Staff of most of the New York regiments. The War Department have just informed Col. BUTTERFIELD that none of his Staff, though all sworn in and accepted by the Department, will be paid or accepted.

These men left home and business at great cost to themselves—have been here at their own expense—have done an immense amount of work—and now all to be turned out doore. Col. BUTTERFIELD has written a manly and resolute letter to the Department on the subject. Gen. SANDFORD is doing what he can, and an answer is expected to-day. If not made a part of the army, the Staff will all come home at once.

It is one month to day since the men were sworn in. To-day they expected their pay, but on application to the proper sources, our men are told that no money will be paid till Congress makes an appropriation! Poor fellows, they are in a bad fix. They cannot get money enough to pay for a stamp, and some have their clothes in pawn at the washwoman's. Our men and officers are in a sad plight and know not what to do.

The chivalry are losing their manners as well as their temper. One of the leading families of Virginia had a marriage in their family here the other day. The bridegroom is in the United States Army. The usual compliments were sent to Virginia relations,—among them are numbered the TYLERS. The cards were sent back with the indorsement on the back, "Keep your free-nigger invitations to yourself, and not insult Southern gentlemen with them."

Gov. WISE sent a letter to this city last week, that ill upbodes the honor of the Old Dominion. A lady who has kept school for many years in that State was obliged to fly at a moment's notice, for the crime of having been born North. All her clothes were left, with all her personal effects, and she sent on for them. Gov. WISE replied in person, and told her that her personal effects had all been seized by the Confederate Government, and would be used to support her son, who is now in the rebel army.

The story that the Quartermaster of the Twelfth N. Y. troops "beat a hasty retreat" on being attacked, is not true, as stated in a New-York paper. No such attack has taken place as stated, and Quartermaster ARNOLD would not run if attacked.

Lieut. SNYDER, of Fort Sumter fame, is now at work on Shooter Hill erecting a bastion of great strength. He has 300 men employed day and night. It is a splendid piece of work.

THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT OFF.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, June 6.

The Nineteenth, or Cayuga Regiment, Col. CLARK, commander, left this morning for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. An immense concourse of people witnessed the departure. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Adjutant-General of the United States Army has approved of a new stirrup, invented and patented in England, France and America, by Capt. EAGLE, United States Army, now of the Hudson street rendezvous, in this City. It is made of iron, covered with leather, weighs two pounds, eight ounces, and will probably supersede every stirrup now in use, both in the service and out of it. Among other peculiarities, it effectually prevents accidental spurring of the horse, by always keeping the feet parallel to the horses' sides, or rather, causing such constraint as to render this position more convenient to the rider than any other; in short, making the proper position of the foot the pleasantest. Volunteer Captains can probably learn more of it by seeing Capt. EAGLE.

In compliance with the decision of the authorities, Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, has been vacated by the greater portion of its garrison, which is ordered to encamp on Governor's Island. Accordingly, tents have been pitched and are to be occupied at once. Col. SMITH contemplates making Bedloe's a recruiting head-quarters, where newly enlisted soldiers will be instructed, &c.

A detachment of recruits arrived here, yesterday, from the office at Buffalo. A few men should arrive occasionally from that place, to show that there is a rendezvous there.

A batch of petty cases were concluded at the Fort Columbus Court-martial yesterday. The severest sentence did not exceed thirty days.

Affairs at the Navy-yard were exceedingly dull yesterday. The outside work on the different vessels was somewhat interfered with, in consequence of rain. The vessels now in the stream are: *North Carolina*, (84,) *Roanoke*, (44,) *Brandywine*, (50,) *Savannah*, (22,) *Potomac*, (50,) *Daylight*, *Penguin*, *Albatross*, and some small surveying craft.

It is said that all the officers and men of the steam-frigate *Susquehannah* will be sworn in next week. No sailors thus far have expressed a desire to leave.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

SEVEN THOUSAND FEDERAL TROOPS AT GRAFTON AND PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 6.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette* says that the American flag is flying along the whole route between here and Wheeling. Ohio troops are guarding the road. Major LORING, of Wheeling, was brought through to night. He was arrested on the charge of treason. A large number of the Secessionists arrested are taking the oath of allegiance. They all say they expected a war of devastation and had been deceived by their leaders. The best feeling is prevailing between the troops and the Virginians. Volunteers are being raised for the Government at Martinsburg, and through this section. Several companies went down to Wheeling this evening for drill. Col. KELLY is much better, but is not out of danger yet. He was brought over to day from Phillippa. There are twenty companies of infantry and several of artillery there as a garrison. A wonderful change of sentiment has taken place there. The Union feeling is now largely predominant. Nearly 7,000 troops are here and at Phillippa: namely, the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Indiana and First Virginia regiments, and Cols. IRVINE, ANDREWS and STRADMAN, with the Ohio and Cleveland Artillery. Gen. MORRIS, of Indianapolis, is in command. It is not known how many rebels were killed at Phillippa. They were under the command of Col. POTTERFIELD, of Eastern Virginia. Many Union men were impressed into their ranks. Col. DUMONT'S Seventh Indiana Regiment led the attacking column at Phillippa. Col. CARTENDEN'S Regiment did not get up in time to participate. The march that night was really wonderful. In looking at the ground, one is astonished they could travel the distance in the time they did. It was never exceeded in the military history of the country. The troops are moving to Phillippa to night.

THE PHILLIPPA AFFAIR.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of June 4, has the following account of the affair at Phillippa, as related by an eye witness:

"We learn from a gentleman who left Philippi at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here last night at 11, that the Secessionists were routed about daylight yesterday morning. They were not expecting an attack. They were first fired upon from a battery attached to an Indiana Regiment. They fired one shot in return and fled, leaving all their arms, horses, provisions, ammunition, &c. Col. KELLY, with his command, was on the opposite side of the town from where the fire commenced. Only two of the Secessionists were killed and not more than half a dozen taken prisoners, among whom is WILLEY, (the bridge burner,) who was captured in the woods by Capt. GEO. ROBINSON.

After the Secessionists fled, and Col. KELLY was marching into town at the head of his command, he was approached by a desperado named MART JOHNSON, of Prunytown, who shot him with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his breast. JOHNSON was immediately seized, and would have been instantly pinioned to the earth by a hundred bayonets, but that the magnanimous Colonel ordered the men to spare him. It is thought that had the Indiana Regiment delayed fifteen minutes longer in opening the fire, the whole sixteen hundred Secessionists could have been captured."

The *Intelligencer* has also the following dispatch from Grafton concerning the condition of Col. KELLY, who, it will be seen, is not dead, as reported yesterday:

"GRAFTON, Monday, June 3.—Col. KELLY is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. He was shot in the left breast. The ball has been extracted."

GOV. DENNISON AND THE MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following letters have been addressed to the Colonels commanding the columns advancing through Western Virginia

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR—It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon your successful march to Grafton. With such a soldierly command as yours, the honor of Ohio is safe. In expressing this sentiment, I am but giving utterance to the common feeling of the people of our State. Very respectfully,

W. DENNISON, Governor of Ohio.

To Col. IRVINS, Sixteenth Regiment, Grafton, Va.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have heard with great satisfaction, the occupation of Grafton by Virginia and Ohio soldiers under your command. Congratulating you upon the auspicious beginning of the movements designed for protection of the Union men of Virginia, and for the suppression of rebellion. I see in it the augury of an early restored and permanent peace.

With much respect, W. DENNISON.

To Col. KELLEY, Wheeling Regiment, Grafton, Va.

THE REBEL FORCE IN VIRGINIA—AN ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive in the letter of your Baltimore correspondent, published in the TIMES of this morning, the following:

"Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY returned here from Washington yesterday afternoon

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Position of the British Press on the American Question—Probable Overthrow of the Ministry—The Duty of the Government at Washington—Derby Day—The Essays and Reviews—Mr. Motley's Defence of the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

At least a dozen times in the course of this week Englishmen have said to me, "Why do your countrymen always think it necessary to write to the *Times* on first coming to England?" Why, indeed! as an advertisement, it is no doubt very well. But of all newspapers the *Times* is the most dangerous medium for a stranger to choose when he wishes to enforce something on the English people which is likely to create discussion and opposition. The *Times* is a sort of aristocratic New-York *Herald*. As MIRABEAU once said of a certain Duke of Brunswick, it has "*une grande reputation de fausseté*." No one expects consistency from it, nor is it uncommon to see it advocate two different sides of a question within two successive issues. Mr. CLAY'S letter was peculiarly open to the style of tactics in which the *Times* is most dangerous, and it did not fail to counteract by its quiet and apparently impartial criticism, in which the apparent candor is much more mischievous than open attack, nearly all the good effect which the letter was calculated to have upon Englishmen. The truth is, both the Press and the Government are now in a very equivocal position on the question of our American troubles, and it seems likely to become a point of serious difficulty to the present Cabinet. Of the daily Press, the *News* is almost the only paper whose editorials are sound and determined on the right side. The *Times* is against us in its sympathies and influence. The *Morning Post* is with us, but not reliable. The *Herald* is better, but not firm. The *Standard* is against us. The *Globe* is on the fence. A great Southern success would throw them all over, and they merely indicate a similar state of feeling among their readers. So far as has been shown us yet, the English people are looking on at the great struggle in which their natural allies are grappling with a powerful enemy, and modern civilization and medieval barbarism stand with their hands on each other's throats, and at the very heat of the contest, they, the bulwark of Liberalism in Europe, have no word of encouragement or hope for the one or the other, and make it their pride to stand neutral. Neutrality in a struggle like this is a disgrace to their great name.

What are the causes of the present position of the English Government and people? You knew probably on what ground the present Ministry rests. It is liberal, but its liberality has no great exponent. Lord PALMERSTON is its head, but only because no one else has shown himself strong enough to combine the malcontents. There is no homogeneity, no warm union at the bottom of it. It is supported on the one side by the manufacturing interests of the great cities, of which Mr. GLADSTONE is one representative, and on the other by the old-fashioned Liberals of the country and elsewhere, who have formed the strength of the Anti-Slavery Party in England. The difficulty in treating the American question is that the Ministry in effectively aiding the North would offend their friends in the commercial interests, especially those of the "Manchester School," with Mr. GLADSTONE at their head; while in encouraging the South they forfeit the support of their other wing, to which, in this matter, Mr. BRIGHT belongs.

If our Government forces the evil to a head by resenting the course the Ministry have taken, it will infallibly create trouble here; may even make a question on which the Ministry would divide and break up. They have no deep hold on the people, and no leader of force and position enough to hold his party together against so rude a shock, aggravated as it would be by the deep discontent among the middle and lower classes a the manner in which they have trifled with the great questions of reform. As yet parties here have taken no definite shape on the subject, but the process is going on and that rapidly, and while the Manchester people, who are liberal only on questions of trade, and are bitterly angry with our new Tariff, will no doubt use all their power to protect the South, the Anti-Slavery and Constitutional Liberals, who are very strong among the mass of the nation, will become no less earnest to force the Ministry to sustain the North.

From this glance at the political balance of power here, it becomes plain that if our Government chooses, it may make serious trouble. It is no less plain from the Queen's Proclamation and the Ministerial tone, that we have cause enough to quarrel upon, if we want to do so. Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to Mr. DAYTON, to say nothing of instructions much more positive said to have been sent to our Minister here, leave no doubt as to the intentions of our Government. From all which, putting this and that together, many shrewd heads here are waiting in great anxiety for the 1st of June. It seems plain, however, that Mr. ADAMS at least means to take no step without due care, for he has had at least one, possibly more than one, interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and as yet nothing is heard of any difficulty. Nor is it indeed likely that he would be willing to take the responsibility of a quarrel with this Government at such a time. The stroke, if it comes at all, must come from Washington and the President without circumlocution, and our Minister here has only to obey orders and keep our interests as safe as he can until the time comes when higher interests demand that they should be thrown aside. But if the Government at Washington should take this matter up with a high hand, and in the hope of uniting America against England, I am convinced that this country would be taken completely by surprise, and it might cost the Whigs their ascendency, though in the embroilment that would ensue it would need a rash man to foretell what good would result from their overthrow.

Politics aside, this is a holiday week. Next Wednesday comes the Derby Day, and all the world is taken up with the races. Those persons who know enough, or little enough, to bet, may interest themselves in the favorite, and throw away their guineas on the course, but for ordinary people it is just as pleasant and much less troublesome to go up to the Park any afternoon and watch the display of wealth and horseflesh in Rotten-row. There, more than anywhere else, one can see the magnificence of London at this season; a sight not to be matched anywhere in the world. All the ugly old dowagers in England seem to collect there in their carriages, with wigged coachmen and powdered footmen, and all the Major Pendennises of London are to be seen taking their daily exercise there on nicely-groomed hacks. The English call the season a dull one. The death of the Queen's mother has thrown a gloom on the Court, and political matters are not so agreeable to look at as to raise people's spirits to any great height, but Rotten-row is above Queens and politics, and shines as brilliantly as ever.

Parliament adjourned over this last week in anticipation of the final battle over the budget which is to take place next Monday night, on some minor question of privilege between the two Houses, and there has been little or nothing to attract attention in a public way unless I except a letter from the Bishop of Salisbury, which has appeared in the papers, in which his Grace announces his intention of instituting legal proceedings in the Court of Arches against Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, the author of one of the famous "Essays and Reviews," for certain "false teaching" which that particular Essay (the one on BUNSEN) is thought to contain, subversive of the principles of the Church of England. As one might guess from the tone of the letter, his Grace of Salisbury is not one of the brightest lights of the established Church. He has the reputation of being perhaps the weakest of all the high dignitaries of the Church, and this step of his is so foolish, as to make it fair to say that his associates, or at least several of them, do not agree with him in the expediency of the measure. The prosecution, even if successful, could result in nothing more than to make Dr. WILLIAMS famous and deprive him of his vicarage, and the idea of making a person a martyr as a punishment, is, in these days, too absurd to be thought of. Moreover, Dr. WILLIAMS' sin was too small for such a corrective. It consisted in writing a rather ordinary essay, which, if left alone, would never have been read; and which, whether read or no, contained nothing that could do any harm to the cause of truth or religion, unless truth and religion are weaker than has been the custom to suppose. The effect of a prosecution is, as a public measure, merely to increase the hostility to the established Church, and the demands for a change, which are already hard to resist. The authors of these essays are good and amiable men, who have no motive nor wish to do harm, and whose opinions are neither extravagant, nor extravagantly, nor even with great ability, urged. It is safe to say that the Church of England must sooner or later yield to the pressure for liberalism, which has already given it much trouble. No part of the English system more needs a change. Many of the high English prelates have seen and acted under this necessity, and it needs only a few mild bigots like the Bishop of Salisbury to hurry such a change into a breakneck pace.

Mr. MOTLEY has been stirred up by the tone of the English Press, to write a couple of brilliant articles for the *Times*, which have appeared within two days, and have attracted a good deal of attention. There is room enough for them to do good, and Mr. MOTLEY'S name is celebrated enough to cause them to be widely read. I think one can detect a decided improvement in the tone of the Press from day to day. Yet after all, newspaper arguments will have very little weight in this contest. The real battle will be to make the English feel on which side their interests lie. In point of fact, the contest with the Slave Power, which was won in America last fall, has got to be fought over again in England. The Southern interest here is so compact, so wealthy and of such political weight, as to make it hard to conquer, just as it was with us. Several million souls depend directly on cotton here. To this we must add the general feeling of relief that the English feel at the troubles of a dangerous rival; and against all this must be counted up all the various and scattered interests that bind England to the North, and all the sympathies that the old English reformers feel with the Anti-Slavery part of our struggle. It will take some time to make the English fairly understand that their interests lie mainly with the North, in spite of the Tariff; but that is the fight that our representatives here must gain before the Slave Power can be conquered.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Davis in Richmond—The Removal of the "Government" of the Confederates—The Facility with which it Can be Done—Very Little Work in the Departments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3, 1861.

The appearance of JEFF. DAVIS at Richmond, and the order said to be given for the removal of his "Government" to that point, illustrates the aptitude of the secession leaders for the game of "brag." Starvation and ruin awaited them if they staid at Montgomery, and in mere desperation they have thrown themselves upon the hospitality of the Old Dominion. Nashville would would have been more central and more convenient, and it is difficult to imagine a rational and proper motive for coming to the extreme northeastern corner of the proposed Confederacy, almost within sight of the enemy's camp fires, in order to establish the permanent seat of Government.

If it was merely as a matter of temporary convenience, in order to facilitate communications between their Government and the Commander of their troops, we can discover some plausibility in the movement; but the necessary inference would in that case be, that the "Government" of the Confederates is a very light, portable, modern invention, for which the inventors should take out a patent. It we considered that the country south of Richmond is entirely in the control of the Rebel Government, and that the mails and telegraphic wires are entirely at its command, it must be apparent that there could be no necessity for the head of that Government to attach it to a locomotive; and if we are to suppose the Government machinery at all complicated or cumbrous, its removal must cost a great deal more than a constant stream of telegraphic lightning, during the campaign.

I can, therefore, find no rational motive for the removal to Richmond, except on the theory that the Confederate Government is a sham and a humbug—that it has nothing for its bureaus to do and nothing to pay them with; and that the pretended removal of the seat of government is only, in fact, the transient visit of JEFF. DAVIS and half a dozen of his co-laborers to Richmond. This Northern tour of these distinguished traitors, who have nothing more feasible to do, in the straits to which they are reduced, is made to assume the aspect of an aggressive advance upon the Federal Government.

If we analyze the circumstances by which the Confederates are surrounded, we shall necessarily arrive at the conclusion that their pretended Government organization has nothing to do, and, in a word, it is a mere Government on paper. It will be remembered, in the first place, that their only resource for revenue has been cut off by the blockade of their ports. They have never passed an act for raising revenue from excises, or from direct taxes, and have depended solely upon duties on imports and exports. These the blockade completely destroys, and leaves the Confederate Government as completely dependent upon the exhausted resources and the caprices of the eleven State Governments as our old Confederation was upon the original thirteen. The States are already exhausted with taxes, and out of credit from excessive borrowing. The Secretary of the Treasury of the rebel Government has therefore literally nothing to do, and nothing to pay his corps of assistants for helping him. Our Interior Department embraces patents, public lands, and, I believe, Indian affairs. It is needless to say that the Confederate Republic has nothing to do with such matters. Patents are rarely taken out from those States, and in their present disturbed condition, not at all. Public lands they have none. The swamp lands ceded to the States by the old Confederacy have not been turned over to the new one. There are Indians in Texas, but the Confederacy has not yet adopted an Indian policy. Agriculture is also under the care of our Home Secretary, but that is a subject which will not be thought of by the rebel Government while struggling for its existence. Their Secretary of the Interior, like their Secretary of the Treasury, has therefore nothing to do. Their Secretary of State is in a like predicament. It is his vocation to attend to foreign affairs. But the Confederacy has none. They have neither ministers abroad, nor consuls, nor commercial agents; nor have Foreign Governments sent ministers to reside at the Confederate Court.

Their Secretary of the Navy also enjoys a *sinecure* as well as a *sinepay*. He has only half a dozen stolen revenue-cutters and fishing-smacks to superintend, and these are blocked up in their rivers and harbors. The Postmaster General, since the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States by the Federal Government, would have his hands full if they were not completely paralyzed by the quiescent bankruptcy of the Government. The most he can do is to issue circulars setting forth the changes that his Government proposes to make in the United States postage laws, and promising to pay railroads and other carriers of the mails in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States; and his chief business for the next three months will be to register the respectful declinations of his proposals.

The Secretary of War would seem to have his hands full, but even his duties are divided with the State authorities, to whom the troops will look for their pay. They may be mustered into the Confederate service, and may be commanded by the Confederate President, but the business of providing them arms, clothing and provisions, will devolve upon States, counties, cities and individuals. The farce of paying monthly wages in Confederate shinplasters may be gone through with, but the serious business of feeding and clothing must be done by something more real and tangible than the "Confederate" Government.

It is thus apparent that when we look closely into the matter, the Confederate Government is a mere shadowy form, a wandering Will-o-the Wisp, which only serves by its fitful light to cheat the people of the South into perilous ways, without the means of extricating them. It never had either power or resources, and has now lost its local habitation.

If the Confederate Government should be recognized by foreign States, their Ambassadors accredited to it would realize the perplexity of SEPPERNS, the American traveler, who had a roving mission as Minister to Central America. He gives an amusing narrative of the incidents by the way, but if my memory serves me, he never found the goal of his ambitious hopes. Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, found the Confederate Government at Montgomery, but when he shall return in his character of Minister Plenipotentiary, he will be lucky if he finds it there or elsewhere. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Troubles of Mr. Alcock—The French in China—The Famine in India—A Medal from President Buchanan—Life Charts—A Day in the Jungle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOMBAY, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The most important news of the past fortnight transmitted home by this mail is the attitude of affairs in China. I have had occasion more than once to remark that our telegrams from Gallé, of China news, were always in one of the two forms: "News from Japan good," or, "State of affairs in Japan alarming." But in the present case the arrival of the China mail on the 6th inst. not only fully bore out telegraphic advices, but gives us some hope of greater quiet in China and Japan. This is peculiarly the case regarding Japan, the condition of which at the last reports seemed critical. Then the Minister had taken fright and ran away; but his courage returned, and the proverb is verified—"he lives to fight another day." After leaving Yeddo, and putting himself under guard of the mercantile community at Yokahama, Mr. ALCOCK published a remonstrance and a warning which he had administered to the Japanese Government. He then made an application to the British community of Yokahama for a statement of their grievances. They simply repeated the complaints, the disregard of which had caused the unfortunate feud between them and the Minister ever since his first assuming the reins of office. It would seem as if communications of an expostulatory nature had been going on between the Japanese and the British Minister, from the time of the withdrawal of the latter from Yeddo; and there can be no doubt that the mercantile grievances formed a portion of the grounds of these communications. At all events, it is certain that the knowledge of late events in China, adding as they must naturally do to the prestige and power of Great Britain, caused the Japanese to become alarmed and to seek to induce the British Minister to return to Yeddo. This, it seems, His Excellency refused to do, until certain promises had been made and a variety of concessions accorded. On the 1st of March he issued a Notification, stating that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, and that he should return to Yeddo the day following; he did so return, and rehoisted his flag under a salute from the Japanese batteries. There are now good grounds for hoping that the irritating, vacillating policy exhibited towards the Japanese will be discontinued; that the plain meaning of the treaty may be the guide to all future communications; and that whilst the foreign community are restrained from inflicting the smallest infringement upon the customs or prejudices of the people, they may be treated with some show of reason and justice, and not with the hauteur and indignity under which they have lately suffered.

A story which is told of Mr. ALCOCK gives a good idea of his tyrannical instincts. It is stated of him that he had for a valet, or a butler, an India-born youth, known by the name of WILLIAM, who was esteemed as a valuable and trustworthy servant. He was about two years with Mr. ALCOCK, most of which time was spent at Yeddo. Becoming tired of the place, and especially of his master's fidgety nervousness, WILLIAM told Mr. ALCOCK that he wished to return to India and visit his friends. Mr. A. consequently gave him his discharge. Instead, however, of going to India, the lad entered the employ of a mercantile establishment at Yokahama, in which capacity, being honest, intelligent, and having acquired a knowledge of the language, he had greatly bettered his position in life. Immediately Mr. A. heard of this he gave orders to the Consul to deport WILLIAM. Capt. VYSE had him arrested, taken on board the ship *Atiet Rahman* as a prisoner, and conveyed to Hong Kong, whence he really did return to India. The pretext for this unjust act was, that WILLIAM had never obtained the permission of the British authorities to reside in Japan. So long as he was serving a magnate of Great Britain this was unnecessary, but being degraded to serve a merchant, deportation awaited him.

The state of affairs in Shanghai is not so bright. The French, it appears, are determined to hold fast what they have got, and to get as much more as they can. They are slyly commanding an influence by the establishment of Romish cathedrals, which is in no way pleasing to the British. Catholic churches are springing up on every side, and the tri-color flag floats from the French flag-staff, and also from the spire of the principal Cathedral. It is believed, however, that if the French ever had designs of acquiring territory in China, they are for the present abandoned, as their troops are being withdrawn thence to reinforce the army at Anuam.

The reports referring to the Taipings present most alarming features. It appears that neither of the belligerent parties pay their followers, and that rapine and plunder is the order of the day. The success of the Taipings, it is thought, will involve permanent anarchy, whilst the ascendency of the Imperialists would entail misery equally acute, but of a more temporary nature.

Though there has been a lull in the public journals on the subject of the famine throughout the northwest provinces of India, the terrible calamity has not left the country. The exertions of benevolent bodies of private individuals, with the noble aid of Government, we have reason to believe have done much to abate the disasters which were impending; but thousands are dying daily from starvation. Gangs of brutal ruffians are going about the country, plundering hackries loaded with grain, which has been supplied by the active sympathies of the benevolent, and the gharrawallas and chookedas are severely maltreated if they venture to remonstrate against it. The Velaites, who have lately been disbanded, are turned into robbers and murderers. Private letters from Cawnpore relate deeds of these miserable gangs which make the blood run cold, and which for brutality could hardly be expected even from the hordes comprising the lowest and vilest of the native population.

It is currently reported that TANTIA TOPEE is alive, and with FEROZE SHAH! Another man, bearing his name, was captured and hanged at Seppree. In confirmation of this report it is alleged that his father begged for his body when it was taken down, and on seeing it, smiled and said he did not want it! This is credited by the natives, who worshiped him. His death has been often announced and confirmed, and yet it is now bruited abroad that he is still in the land of the living.

A raid was made a few days since by the hill men, upon some villagers at work in the fields at Kohat, about seven cos from Delhi, which resulted in several of the latter being butchered on the spot, while half a dozen others were severely wounded.

A correspondent writing from Messoorie, a hill station, famous for the assemblage of invalid Generals and officers, says: "I never saw such invalids in my life! One would fancy that an invalid officer would prove to be some poor, broken-down, lantern-jawed devil upon wooden legs, or a pair of crutches, whom a grateful country delighted in rewarding by letting the candle of his existence exhaust itself peaceably in its socket. No such thing. Your invalid officer is a hale, healthy, rosy-cheeked man, generally in the prime of life, and with as much elasticity in him as a ball of india rubber, and as much bounce as a game-cock. The way in which he shoots, rides, and walks, is a caution to Nimrods. He can drink his whack, play his pyramid pool, dance a polka, whistle a jig, sing a song, eat a dinner, and sit up through a wet night with any man in the Royal Army. But, alas! he is an invalid! No more fit for duty, Sir, than a broken tumbler." So much for the Indian invalid officer.

The ex-President of the United States, Mr. BUCHANAN, forwarded, through the Secretary of State for India, a silver medal, for presentation to Capt. GILLETT, Superintendent of Customs at this port, in acknowledgment of that gentleman's humane exertions some months ago on behalf of the shipwrecked crew of the *Squantum*, an American vessel laden with ice, from Boston, the particulars of the wrecking of which I gave you at the time. The compliment paid Capt. GILLETT by this recognition of his benevolent services, has been received with very great satisfaction by his fellow townsmen, among whom he numbers many very warm friends.

Of course you have heard of a horoscope—did you ever see one? If not, the following very excellent description, gathered from an article in a native magazine just published in Calcutta, may prove interesting:

"On the birth of a son the astrologer being apprized of the exact moment of birth, frames what I should call a life chart. This chart is invariably drawn upon yellow paper. The principal figure is the representation of a parti colored lily, but drawn after such a fashion that the uninitiated might mistake it for a design of one of the flowers of an Indian carpet. Within the precincts of this lily are carefully docketed the planets and stars of destiny of the child. Almost the whole writing in these life-charts is unintelligible, except to the mystical fraternity who, if they do not 'find' in, certainly give 'tongues' to, stars. As Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON said, that the idea of the Infinite requires infinite time for its realization, so the length of a life-chart appears to be limited by the limits of the purse that dictates it. A friend of mine, the only son of a millionaire father, has a life chart capable of encircling his house. These life-charts are one of the results of the doctrine of predestination, which exercises so great an influence in the East, and which is the principal cause of the stationary character of Asiatic civilization. The people have no faith in Free Will, they know that the drama they are to enact has been fixed upon by the stars before they were born and they want to know all about it and, with singular inconsistency, to try to elude some of the sentences of Fate by ordained rituals for propitiating the heavenly bodies. Hence the universal prevalence of life-chart. In them the lives of the individuals who are the subjects, are traced out from beginning to end, with greater or less brevity, according to the length of the life-charts. That of my friend spoken of above notices the occurrences of every month, and I have heard of the life-charts of princes detailing those of every minute. Life-charts do not always, or even often, verify themselves. As a rule they can verify themselves only for evil, for men can easier imagine themselves into misery than into happiness; but one case of verification strengthens the hands of superstition more than a hundred cases of falsification weakens. The unorthodox effect which is now produced in Hindus by the study of English was formerly produced by the study of Persian and Arabic, but such incidents as the verification of a life-chart or of a Brahmin's curse serve to confirm the faith of those who sometimes doubted."

It is not a little relief to the ennui of our Indian life to pass a few days in the jungle. Sporting here can hardly be compared to that on the prairies of the West; and to tell the truth English sporting gentlemen cannot come up to the mark of your backwoods or prairie huntsmen. However, they do manage to pack off to the jungle, and occasionally bag a boar or tiger in very fine style. Not long since we had a day in the jungle. It was night when we rode down to our boat, where our beds were closely packed together, and dropped down the river to our destination. At break of day we arrived at the rendezvous. Each of us had an attendant *shikarry*, and there were about forty beaters and four *puggues*. The men in this last-named profession are endowed with a most remarkable instinct. They can interpret marks on the ground in a manner incredible to the sporting novice, and they are able to trace the fresh prints of an animal through jungle, over trodden footpaths, just as surely as though it were to scatter handbills behind it, advertising its line of route. It is one of the most interesting sights I know of to see them track a slightly-wounded animal, an almost invisible drop of blood being sufficient to convince them that it is wounded, and the position of this blood, with reference to the footprints, telling them in what part of the body the wound is.

We advanced through the jungle to the first eligible opening, where the para were likely to break, the beaters remaining behind. We here drew lots for stations, and all being in readiness, on a given signal the beaters advanced towards us, making all sorts of horrible noises, and driving everything before them. A few hares, which, a few days before I would have given a great deal to see, surveyed me carefully, so long and closely that they must have carried away with them a tolerably distinct idea of my personal appearance. A jackal or two, and a wild cat also, passed with an air of easy confidence, as if knowing they were not the objects of our pursuit. The first beat drove out nothing—that is, no para, or hog-deer, which alone we sought. During the next beat, three large wild boar burst out close to me; but, alas! my two barrels only accelerated their speed. My second attempt proved more successful, and my delight and surprise at my own skill were a trifle to the expressions of my *shikarry's* feelings. Rushing up, he cut the animal's throat, muttering at the same time a word or two of prayer or thanksgiving to the great Allah, and as the beaters gathered round the spoils, he dilated in heroic strains on my skill and prowess, and I doubt not increased both distance and difficulties with a true poetic license. I regret to say that my future success did not verify the prophecies which at that time he confidently made.

A sausage or two, a cold potatoe salad, and a glass of iced soda-water, with the very faintest soupcon of brandy, when offered to a weary man under a burning sun, are well nigh irresistible; we were then, I think, more to be pitied than blamed when we succumbed to the blandishments of a cool-looking, tempting little basket, which arrived at the very time when we were luxuriously reclining under the shade of a spreading babool tree. Here, through a break in the jungle, we had a view of the river, and of the numerous pallah fishermen, who, like sprawling ants, were lazily floating down the rapid stream. The pallah is a rich bony fish, and the mode of catching it is somewhat peculiar; the fisherman launches a huge earthenware pot on the stream, he then throws himself on this vessel face downwards, and lowering his net, which is attached to a long pole, floats down joyfully. When a fish enters the net, it is pulled up, stabbed with a knife and dropped into the vessel, the fisherman slightly raising his body for this purpose. He then lowers the net again, and waits patiently for another victim. I have never heard of accidents occurring in this pallah fishing, but I fancy it is not devoid of danger. At any rate it must be a cool and pleasant mode of locomotion, and I beg to recommend it as a novel and exciting sport to such of your American readers as have already "done" Mount Blanc, or somersaulted over the Niagara on a tight-rope. A belief exists among the natives that in eating boneless pallah, cooked and served by dark-eyed, plump, white-shouldered houris, one of the minor enjoyments of Paradise is to consist.

The natives of different castes break over the iron bonds of superstition so often by traveling through Europe, that the occurrence is hardly worth mention. The Brahmin, of whom the least can be expected in this respect, has already some representatives in England, who are reported to be making rapid progress in their studies, and whose tales of what they see delight instead of frighten their more ignorant brothers. A Mahommedan merchant of this place, who has paid two visits to England, was relating to me but yesterday the reason of his not extending his visit, on a recent tour to England, across to the western shores of the Atlantic. While in London, a gentleman with whom he was residing, knowing that he contemplated a trip over to the Western World, asked him if he was aware of the attitude of the whites toward people of color? to which, of course, he replied that he was of opinion that the sentiment of the people on the subject of Slavery would not be averse to the reception of a native gentleman from India. That very evening an English gentleman just returned from the States was introduced to the company, and although none of the conversation seemed directed to the distinguished Indian visitor, he says: "When I heard the gentleman remark to my host that I would be kidnapped in New-York City if I entered it, I felt as though I ought to keep on the safe side, and so returned in haste to Bombay." I had a hearty laugh at his expense. He assures me that this is the reason those gentlemen who travel in Europe do not visit America—the bad impression given of Americans during the residence of the gentlemen in London.

One of the Mysore Princes, KHUTOOR-OOD-DEEN, was murdered in Calcutta by his own servants on Sunday evening, the 31st inst. The deceased was highly respected by the European society of Calcutta, in which he moved.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports—Its Difference from an International Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of yesterday's issue of the *Tribune* on "President LINCOLN'S Blockade," the editor assumes that the closing of the ports of the rebel States is a measure similar in all material points to a blockade established by one independent belligerent Power against another. Regarding the question in this light, he is "not aware that any of the speakers (in the débate on the 16th ult., in Parliament,) uttered a sentiment on this subject, at variance with the well-known American doctrine."

The "American doctrine" on the subject of blockade has no application to the case; and it is lamentable to see an American journalist contributing his influence to confound two things so essentially different as an ordinary blockade under the law of nations, and a blockade instituted by a government over the ports of a revolted district, for the purpose of reducing it to submission.

The rule which requires a blockading force to be so large as to render the ingress of an unauthorized vessel almost impossible, appears to be not very unreasonable, when restricted to the case of an ordinary blockade by one foreign power against the ports of its enemy. For, all independent nations being legally equal, it may be urged that one has as much right to enter a friendly port as another has to prevent such entrance. That A chooses to go to war with B, and blockade her ports, is no reason why C should be excluded from these ports, unless A collects an armament sufficient to enforce such exclusion. Considerations of general expediency have somewhat relaxed the strict right of neutrals, by holding that the violation of a blockade is illegal, where the blockading force is so large as to render the attempt very dangerous, though ingress may be possible.

The basis of the right to seize and confiscate neutrals attempting to break a blockade, is the temporary sovereignty which the belligerent blockading power has established over the enemy's waters adjacent to the blockaded ports. The authority of the blockaded power over those waters is, for the time being, superseded and transferred to the blockading power, who controls (as the blockaded power previously did) the access of all vessels to the blockaded district. The blockading power having assumed to legislate over its enemy's territory must, of course, have at hand the means of enforcing obedience to its decrees, otherwise its prohibition of intercourse would be mere *brutum fulmen*.

But a domestic blockade stands on entirely different grounds. The Government of every country has the right to prescribe and modify, as circumstances suggest, the mode and extent of commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The Northern and the Southern States are not two Governments, but one. "The United States of America" is the only Government known to, and recognized by foreign nations, as exercising authority over the geographical district known by that name. Consequently, when the Government of the United States, through its Chief Executive, declares that all foreign intercourse with ports in the seceded States shall be illegal, and shall subject the parties transgressing to the same pains and penalties as a breach of blockade, such declaration becomes as valid and effectual for its purpose, as a revenue act or any other law for the regulation of foreign intercourse with this country. The authority of the Government over the waters that wash the Southern ports has never been displaced, and it needs no blockading force to give a sanction to the laws of a nation over its own territory.

It must be conceded by all foreign Powers that prior to the passage of any ordinance of secession, the Government of the United States rightly exercise sovereignty over the Southern ports, and their harbors and adjacent coast waters. This sovereignty, as they must also admit, (until they recognize the independence of the seceded States,) has never been lost or superseded. Then it still exists. If so, it exists equally, in the presence or the absence of a blockading squadron. Yours, &c.

BLOCUS.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

FROM HAVANA.

American Steamships in Port—Spain and San Domingo—The Consul to Hayti Recalled—Miscellaneous and Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

There are no less than three American steamships advertised to leave this for Northern United States ports to day—two of them, the *Columbia* and *De Soto*, for New-York; the third, or rather the *first* in the order of departure, the *Baltimore*, is now, as I sit down to write, at 8 o'clock A. M., steaming down this beautiful harbor, on her way to the port after which she is named. So, though as is supposed, from the pressure of your own domestic troubles, you are inclined to treat *Cuba* somewhat slightingly, yet she feels that she is of some little real importance, at least in a commercial point of view.

The Spanish merchant steamship *Pelago* sailed for St. Domingo on the 25th inst., taking four companies of infantry, $50,000 in cash, 200 quintals of biscuits, 42 packages of medicines, and a considerable quantity of the munitions of war, in charge of Señor Colonel Don MARCELIUS MENDOZA, second officer of the military administration. Señor Colonel Don ANTONIO GARCIA RIZO, an Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Captain General, and a civil employe, also went passengers in her. Col. RIZO has but recently returned to this island from Spain, whither he was sent with the first intelligence respecting St. Domingo, and his being thus at once dispatched to that country, bears, to my view of the subject, a rather sinister aspect.

The Spanish steam ship-of-war *Francisco de Asis* returned from Port au Prince, Hayti, 28th ult., bringing Don JAIME SALOMO DE ESCALANTES, late Spanish Consul at that place, and Señor Don MANUEL CRUSAT, Commissioner of the Army at St. Domingo.

Why is Spain removing her Consul from Hayti? Is she about to make war upon the blacks of that country? I had thought she was rather inclined to extend her protectorate to it as well as to St. Domingo.

There was so much sickness on board the ship *Forest Eagle*—the last arrival but one, if I mistake not, with "Asiatices free colonists" from China—that she has been sent to Mariel, there to anchor outside the Reefs, and have no communication with the shore.

A young girl, thirteen years of age—an *equestrienne*, who excited great admiration by her elegant performances at CHARLEY'S Circus last season—has been taken charge of by certain religious persons of this community, who have had her rebaptized, made a Roman Catholic of, and placed at a school at Regla. The Jesuits, of course, have had a hand in this matter; but I remember to have heard that the *love* of the scent of the tan-bark and saw-dust once imbibed, is never eradicated from the human breast, and we shall probably see, in a few months, this same young girl the pet of some circus company and the "admired of all admirers."

I perceive by a notice in the *Gaceta* that as more emancipados will be consigned *gratuitously*. The terms, however, are not stated.

The 30th ult. was the feast day of Corpus Christi. There was a very grand religious *procession* in the afternoon, in which his Excellency the Captain-General bore a distinguished position.

On the 21st ult., between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., the house of Don RAMON DE XIMENEZ, in Matanzas, was feloniously entered and a large quantity of valuable jewelry and plate carried off.

There have been the usual numbers of assassinations and robberies in and near this city since my last, but as none were attended with circumstances of more than ordinary atrocity, I will not trouble you with any of the details respecting them.

The "yellow fever," I am happy to say, is not spreading with its ordinary rapidity, though the weather continues very sultry. Small-pox, however, is still very fatal in many of the over-populated districts of this city.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 29th ult., acknowledges the receipt of a file of the *Gaceta*, of Costa Rica, to 28th April last. I extract the following from the *Diario de la Marina* as being all I observe of interest:

"The Government had entered upon the preliminaries for contracting with an Engineer in the United States to undertake the exploration of the interior of the country with the object of obtaining a knowledge of its geographical situation, aspect, climate, products, ways of transport, mineral wealth, &c., &c.

The sum of $43,653 had been appropriated for the above purpose, from prepared estimates by Lieut MORTON and Mr. JEKYL, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington. In this amount is included what may be required for fixing and determining the limits of New-Granada and Nicaragua, whose Governments are to be invited to explore the territory in their respective limits."

Mr. WOLFFRUM, Engineer, entrusted by the Government with the exploration and study of a road to the Atlantic from Carthage to Moin or Al Limon, had returned from his second expedition, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. KUNTZ, Engineer, and Director of Public Works.

The old port of Caldero, and other interesting points in the Gulf of Nicoya, had also been examined by those gentlemen.

Señor Don VICENTE AGUILAR, Secretary of War and of the Treasury, had died at the capital, San José, on the 26th April.

At San José, there were rumors of an attempt being intended to disturb the public peace. The Government was proceeding with great moderation against the discontented.

COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR—Clayed has been rather active since my last advices, full rates having been paid for all classes except Floretes and Whites. Every parcel offered, Nos. 10 to 14, has been instantly purchased. The market is very firm at the following quotations: D. S., Nos. 5 to 10, 4¾@5¼ reals; Nos. 11 to 12, 5¾@6¼ reals; Nos. 13 to 14, 6½@6¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 17, 7@7¼ reals; Nos. 18 to 20, 8@8¾ reals. Whites, according to quality, 9@10¾ reals ₱ arobe, f. o. b. The stock of Clayed here and at Matanzas is about 300,000 boxes, against 330,000 boxes at this period last year.

Muscovadoes are in some request but at low rates; 200 hhds. to be delivered at Cardenas sold here a day or since at 3¾ reals per arobe.

MOLASSES—The only transaction of which I have heard, is the purchase of a cargo of clayed, deliverable at Sierra Morena, at 1¾ reals per keg. Muscovado is held at 1½@2¾ reals per keg of 5¾ gallons.

Freights are very active and vessels under neutral flags all find employment. To British Channel &c., 40s.@47s. 6d.; United States $4@$4 50 ₱ hhd. sugar, $1 75@$2 ₱ 110 galls. molasses.

Exchanges quite dull, and only A 1 paper (sterling) can be sold at 4¾@4¾ ₱ cent. premium. Northern bills are rather in demand at 1 ₱ cent. premium. New-Orleans (short) scarce, and rates quite nominal.

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

The Proper Method of Encountering the Spanish Usurpation—Designs and Prospects of Hayti.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest you have manifested by your able article in to-day's paper, and by other editorial notices in the past, induces the writer to ask room in your columns for a few suggestions in relation to the San Domingo-Spanish imbroglio.

Much attention has been given by the American public, during the past few months, to the condition and prospects of the Republic of Hayti. This has arisen principally from the project of the Government of that Republic to secure an emigration of colored Americans thereto. President GEFFRARD has, by this wise and sagacious movement, stamped his Administration with the mark of respect. Already that project has borne fruit in the departure of four vessels from Boston, New-York and New-Haven, having in all about four hundred passengers. From the Southern States some five hundred free persons have gone direct to Hayti. The General Agent of Hayti has officers in this City, Boston, and a number of agents traveling through the Canadas and the Western States.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., instead of being, as reported, raising men to invade the South, is engaged in Canada West in organizing the vanguard of an industrial army, whose aim is to take up the power so madly flung away by the seceded States, and make of King Cotton a democratic chief, whose rule shall bless, not destroy. In other words, Mr. BROWN is organizing cotton-growing colonies among the colored people of Canada. All of the emigrants who have gone to Hayti intend to raise cotton. It is calculated that within one year Hayti would place upon the wharf of Liverpool one million bales of cotton, equal in value to the Egyptian variety, and surpassed only by the Sea Island. Thousands of emigrants have announced their intention of going, but in all probability will be deterred by this Spanish outrage.

What Hayti wants to do, is to build up a negro nationality. The TIMES has already editorially expressed its approval of the idea. To make of this country a colored man's England is the favorite ambition of its enlightened ruler. Is it not a worthy one? To secure this a fair and free development, every effort has been made to establish peaceable and equitable relations with the Dominicans, to foster industry and enterprise, and to provide for a large increase of an intelligent and industrious population. Had it not been for the treacherous conduct of SANTANA and the grasping rapacity of Spain, this would have regularly gone forward to a successful consummation.

Surely, then, the United States have an interest in this movement—first, on the ground of equity and right; secondly, on that of self interest and protection. Though the Pro-Slavery prejudices of past Administrations have hitherto caused our Government not to recognize a nation with whom our commerce is the eighth in point of importance, simply because our citizens were negroes, it is not necessary to argue the first point. For the second, if any one interested in this matter will take a map of the American Archipelago and observe the position of the Island of San Domingo, he will readily perceive why self-prot

habitants; the Haytian about 900,000. The first occupies over one-half of the island, and by far the finest portion; yet its trade is constantly decreasing, while Haytian commerce is rapidly augmenting.

To put an end to intrigue, develop the resources of the whole island, and establish a stable Government, and let the United States recognize the independence and nationality of Hayti; vigorously protest against the Spanish occupation; and in conjunction with France and England, (and Spain, if she sees fit to accept the alternative,) submit to the people of San Domingo the question of incorporation as a part of the Haytian Republic, or separate existence as heretofore. There is no doubt in the minds of those who know the condition of affairs there, of the result of such a vote. It would largely be in favor of Hayti.

The Dominican Republic owes Spain a million of dollars. Hayti might assume this debt under equitable arrangements, and in return for this, the United States, France, England, and Spain should jointly or severally guarantee her independence and national existence.

The writer has merely thrown out these suggestions. Believing that in this tropical tendency of the African people upon the American continent, and in the preservation of Haytian nationality, there is a great progressive movement going forward, having for its purpose the rehabilitation of the negro, and the securing for him a position among the potent and positive human forces on this continent, not to be passed by in scorn, and always compelling recognition in some form, he desires to impress this fully upon the American mind. The present moment is the one which offers to our statesmen the opportunity of recognizing these tropical forces. There are in North, South, Central America and the Gulf Islands, over twelve millions of persons, more or less imbued with African blood. In the Gulf Islands they largely predominate over all other races, and are growing every year. They cannot be ignored, must be recognized, and therefore thinking men will examine these tendencies and forces which operate upon them. Hayti is the nucleus around which will grow their ethnic and national existence. Is it not best therefore to recognize, to aid as the superior race the struggling race, and to crush out all such attempts as that of Spain by a determined opposition?

There is one resource left in the hands of Hayti, and that is resistance. That there will be no hesitation in taking this step, the history of the people who burned their towns and desolated their fields, that they might not shelter the invader, clearly proves. If the Dominicans have risen, Hayti will be involved, and President GEFFRARD will *not for a moment hesitate at throwing a liberating force into Cuba and Porto Rico*, raise the slaves, and wage there the same war of extermination against Slavery, that his fathers waged in Hayti against their old masters. But President GEFFRARD does not desire this. He knows that by the growth of a *free* industrial community, raising the same products as are produced by slave labor, through the energy and ability of the same race, who are elsewhere enslaved, he can, at a *less cost, abolish Slavery* in Cuba and Porto Rico, lift up his race, and make them respected before the world. Shall he not be allowed to work out this peaceful ambition and generous hope? It depends, to a great extent, upon the people and Government of the United States, whether he shall be allowed to do this or not. Will not our California and West India shipmen move in this matter by memorializing the Administration to take action therein? If the Press will add them, and thus a proper public feeling be aroused, our State Department will do its duty. Respectfully,

UN AMI DES NOIRS.

The Troubles in Newfoundland.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from Newfoundland:

"An attempt was made on Monday evening last, May 13, to fire Alvon cottage, the residence of Dr. FIELD, the Protestant Bishop of the island, which was fortunately discovered before the fire had obtained any headway, or the destruction of the cottage, and possibly the whole of Fort William, in close proximity to which the cottage is situate, would have been the result. The Bishop himself was quietly walking through the street, at the same time—which was the evening of the day the Assembly met, and an hour or two before the firing of the troops upon the mob, mentioned above—and was pelted with stones! Protestant members of the House and Council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police to protect them from the like usage. About an hour after the attempt to burn the Bishop's house, Judge ROBINSON's stable, was burned to the ground, with horses, cows, carriages, hay, &c.; his residence being with difficulty preserved from the same fate. Judge ROBINSON is a Protestant. Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, the country residence of the Hon. the Attorney-General was totally destroyed, with cattle and everything on the premises, the only thing saved being a solitary cow. Persons who endeavored to save articles were assailed with a shower of stones. The young trees planted in the grounds were destroyed, and agricultural implements removed to a distance were thrown into the burning ruins and consumed. The loss is from $5,000 to $6 0.0, and the insurance but $1,500. Attempts have been made since to fire the residences of other gentlemen connected with the Government.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, the steam tug *Blue Jacket* was dispatched, with a detachment of troops, to Harbor Main, the scene of the first bloodshed at the late election, a mob having destroyed the returning officer's house and cattle. This gentleman, at the close of the polls on elecuon day, declared the nominees of the R. C. Bishop (or *liberal* party) duly elected, but hastened, the next morning, to the nearest stipendiary magistrate, and made oath that the return so made was compulsory, having reason to fear that if he acted otherwise, both he and his family would be murdered. And this is the first result—his house and cattle were burned. Providentially, he and his family escaped with their lives.

I have just heard that the premises of Mr. MOORE, in Harbor Grace, have been fired. Mr. MOORE was one of the gentlemen who had the hardihood to oppose the R. C. Bishop's nominees—and again, this is the result!

The telegraph lines near St. Johns have been cut almost daily for three weeks past, and Mr. MCKAY, the active manager of the lines, has his hands full to keep communication open."

Reception of the Minister from Granada.

Señor Don MARCELLINO HURTADO presented his credentials to the President on June 4, and was received as Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Granadian Confederacy. In his address to President LINCOLN he said:

"The settlement of the claims of American citizens, in the manner provided for in the Convention, is an evident proof of the desire of both Governments to foster and cultivate the friendly relations which exist between them; and I assure your Excellency that I shall neglect no opportunity conducive to this end."

The letter which I am the bearer contains assurances to your Excellency of the friendly dispositions of the Government and People of New Granada towards the Government and People of the United States; and I have been specially enjoined to make these sentiments manifest to your Excellency. The present disturbed condition of this country, will, therefore, awaken the deepest sympathies through the whole of New-Granada; and in those distant shores many a heart will echo the fervent hope which I now express, that Providence may guide you in fulfilling your duties as the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and enable you soon to restore peace, order and union throughout this land.

To which the President made the following reply:

Mr. HURTADO: I receive with pleasure a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the Granadian Confederacy. Your country contains one of the principal highways of commerce and intercourse between the Atlantic and the Pacific States of this Union. The people of the two countries cannot, therefore, be strangers to each other; they must be friends, and in some measure allies. It shall be no fault of mine if they ever cease to be such.

The Republican system of Government, which has been adopted so generally on this continent, has proved its adaptation to what is the first purpose of Government everywhere—the maintenance of national independence. It is my confident hope and belief that this system will be found, after sufficient trials, to be better adapted eve ywhere than any other to other great interests of humaa society—namely, the preservation of peace, order and national prosperity. I sincerely hope that this may be the happy result of the experiment of the system in your country.

I bid you welcome, Sir, to the society of the capital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 131, 132, 133. 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 300. 330, 331, 214. 236 240, 264, 266, 273, 282, 284, 289, 290, 277, 335, 339, 341, 342, 344, 345.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3166, 4015, 4077, 3850, 1931, 3138, 3260, 3266, 3310. 3598. 3819, 3956¾, 4005, 4009, 4014; 4161. 958. 1360. 1508, 2101, 2164, 2278, 2331, 2735, 2801, 2896, 2963, 3110, 3258, 3338, 3752, 3795, 3838, 3839, 3844, 3879, 3945, 3955, 3994, 4113, 4017, 4024, 4044, 4058, 4063, 4069, 4062, 4100, 4121, 4131, 4173, 4260, 4264, 4305, 4311, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4330, 4332, 4339½, 4341, 4345, 4347, 4350, 4357, 4361, 4364, 4369, 4392, 4397, 4405, 4416, 4417, 4419, 4431.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1611, 583. 1613, 1513½, 1685, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1873, 1875, 1817, 1833, 1855. 1687, 1859. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648. 1624, 1513½, 1608, 1764 1706. 1708, 1710. 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. *Part II.*—Nos 931, 1183. 866, 1338. 1348, 1333, 1389, 1040, 406, 1308, 1341, 1342, 1343, 390, 557.

The Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Will of Mrs. Jane A. Blankman.—The propenent, Edmon Blankman, Esq., by his counsel, examined as witnesses, to substantiate and prove the will in question, in addition to the witnesses already examined in his behalf,

Mr. William Hollister, Freight Agent of the Central Railroad Company, who testified that he knew Mr. Maillard, the subscribing witness to the will, for about fifteen years prior to his death, and had lived and traveled with him, and had seen him write and sign his name from two hundred and fifty to a thousand times, and that he was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature and writing of Mr. Maillard to the will now presented for probate was genuine; and that the first time he saw the will was when it was shown him by the contestants and their counsel, E. T. Wood, in the Surrogate's office last Fall, or in the early part of Winter, and that he then and there expressed to them the same opinion and belief as he did now; that he had only seen Mr. Blankman for the first time to speak to him about one week ago.

Henry Brink was next sworn as a witness, and he testified that he had known Mr. Maillard for eight years prior to his death; that he had in that time seen him write very often; that witness was bookkeeper in Libby's Hotel, and had seen Mr. Maillard write and make his signature very frequently; that he was first called on to examine the signature to this will by Mr. Funk and another man by the name of Wood, one of the contestants' Counsel, sometime last November or in December, or perhaps it might be in January; and that he, the witness, had a thorough knowledge of Maillard's handwriting, and that in his opinion the signature and address of Mr. Maillard to the will now produced, was genuine, and in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard; witness further testified that the address of Mr. Maillard written on the will had been altered and defaced since the first time he saw it in the Surrogate's Office; that the opinion which he now entertained and expressed regarding the genuineness of the writing was the same which he expressed to the contestants' counsel last Fall or Winter, when shown the will for the first time.

William R Cason was also sworn as a witness His is the agent of the United States Dispatch Express Company; that he knew Maillard during his lifetime, and for one year just prior to his death had seen him write every day; that he knew his handwriting well, and that for a year prior to his death, he, Maillard, varied and changed his style of writing in consequence of continued illness, caused by a tumor which he had on the left side of his neck, and that at times he was exceedingly nervous; that the name and signature of Mr. Maillard, and the address following it on the will now produced was in the proper and genuine handwriting of Mr. Maillard. This witness further testified that he distinctly remembered the time and the day when Mr Maillard went to the house of Mrs. Blankman to witness the will in question; that it was the 13th day of August, 1859; and that he (Maillard) told him (the witness) that very day, where he was going. Mr. Brady then offered to prove by this witness that on the Monday following the execution of the will, he (Maillard) stated to the witness that he had witnessed Mrs Blankman's will. To this proposition the contestants' counsel objected. Mr. Brady then remarked that it was not strictly according to the rules of evidence, but still he felt it his duty to make the offer; and as the other side had objected to its being received, he would not press the offer. The witness further testified that he first saw the will in the Surrogate's office, in November or December last, and that since that time the writing in Maillard's name and address had been altered; that he had been brought over to look at the will once by Mr. Wood, on behalf of the contestants.

Langstaff N. Crow was also sworn as a witness. He testified that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Blankman; that he had seen Mrs. Blankman (whose will was now produced) write, and that he knew her signature and her handwriting; and that the signature to the will now shown him was in the proper handwriting of the deceased Jane A. Blankman. The witness further testified that he sold the house in Thirty-fourth street, where Mr. and Mrs. Blankman resided, to Mr. Edmon Blankman; and that he, Edmon Blankman, paid him for the same, and that the deed was made out in his wife's name; and that Mr. and Mrs. Blankman lived upon the most affectionate and amicable terms.

F. A. Firman, Professor of the French language, was also sworn as a witness. He testified that he knew Mrs. Blankman since September, 1859, to the time of her death; that during all that time, except two months, he had visited her house three, and sometimes four times a week, to give lessons in the French language; that he had seen her write nearly every time he so visited her, and that he knew her handwriting and her signature, and that the signature to the will now produced was in the proper handwriting of Jane A Blankman, the deceased; that he had frequently met visitors at Mrs. Blankman's house, and that he had met and seen Mr. Henry Bolton there; and that Mr. and Mrs. Blankman lived upon the most affectionate and amicable terms together.

Edward C. Matthews was next sworn as a witness. He testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Maillard as clerk a year before his death; that he had seen him write every day; that he knew his signature and handwriting; that the signature of Mr. Maillard and the address following after it on the will now produced was in the handwriting of Mr. Maillard. The witness further testified that he first saw the will in December last, and that the writing in Maillard's name and address had been altered and tampered with since he first saw it. The witness also stated that Mr. Maillard's writing and signature used to vary very much during the last year of his life, in consequence of his sickness, and that at times he was very nervous.

Jacob Gouche was the next witness produced and sworn. He stated that he knew Mrs. Blankman during her life time; that in March, 1860, he had occasion with her to look over her papers relative to the sale of some articles of furniture at her house; that during this interview Mrs. Blankman showed him among other papers the will now offered for probate, and requested witness to read the same, which he did, and that this was one and the same will now produced which he had so read at Mrs. Blankman's request; that Mrs. Blankman remarked at the time when handing the will to the witness, "There, read that and see how much I love Edmon," meaning her husband.

This witness was subjected to a very lengthy cross-examination, but nothing was brought out which in any manner or in the slightest degree contradicted his statement made in his examination in chief.

Mr Parsons, Paying Teller of the Chemical Bank, was next sworn as a witness.—He testified that Mrs. Jane A. Blankman, the deceased, had been a depositor in their Bank for six or seven years past as J. Augusta Bennett, and afterwards as and in the name of Jane A. Blankman; that he knew her signature very well, and that the signature to the will now produced was in her, Jane A. Blankman's own proper handwriting; that he had been shown the will by Mr. Funk, and another on the part of the contestants, for the first time in November last, and that he had never been shown the will by Mr. Blankman, or by any person in his behalf.

Hannah Hossenger was also examined and sworn as a witness: She testified that she was a servant in Mrs. Blankman's family for nearly three years; that she remembered Mr. Maillard and Mr. Bolton coming to the house of Mrs. Blankman in the month of August, 1859, and going up stairs in the front room, second story; and that after they left, she saw paper, pens and ink-stands on the table; that both Mr. Bolton and Mr. Maillard used to visit Mrs. Blankman often before and after her marriage; that she also recollected Mr. Bolton coming to the house a few days after Mrs. Blankman had returned from Niagara in August, 1859, and going in the front room, second story, and doing some writing; she also testified that on many occasions she heard Mrs. Blankman call Mr. Bolton "Harry." This witness was subjected to a very long cross-examination—and at one time she said or exclaimed to the cross examining counsel, "Why, a person ought to have a head as long as from here to you (some sixteen feet) to answer all your questions." She also testified that she deposited the tin box wherein the will was found in the cedar closet herself, by the directions of Mrs. Blankman.

Walker was next examined—He stated that he was a carman, and that in April, a year ago, he moved Mr. and Mrs. Blankman's furniture from the Twelfth-street house to the house in Thirty-fourth street; that he distinctly remembered Mrs. Blankman giving him the tin box wherein she kept her valuable papers, and told him to deliver that to Hannah, and tell her to put it in the cedar closet, and that he did as she directed him to do, and that he saw Hannah place the said tin box in the cedar closet.

Joseph B. Nones was next called as a witness. He testified that he was a Notary and Commissioner, and that he knew Mr. Maillard for six or seven years before his death; that he had seen him write very often, and many times seen him sign his name, and that he knew his signature and handwriting, and that the signature and address of Mr. Maillard to the will now produced, was the proper and genuine handwriting of said Maillard.

Liability of Ship-owners for Supplies Furnished to the Master.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Wm. H. Kentzel, respondent, vs. *Edwin R. Kirk et al., appellants.*—This was an action to make the owners of a vessel responsible for supplies furnished upon the request of the master.

The respondent on the 1st of September, 1856, was a store-keeper in Jersey City, dealing with vessels. On that day the master of the schooner *Moonlight* came into his store and bought an outfit in provisions for the schooner, for a round voyage he was about making to the West Indies and other ports. The amount of the bill was $296 88. The bill was purchased in the name of the vessel, on a credit of three months, and nothing was said to respondent at the time of the purchase by the master, that he was running the vessel on shares, nor did he have any knowledge of the fact, but supposed he was dealing with the master of a vessel in need of supplies, and of course to that extent the accredited agent of the owners. At the time of the purchase, the master told plaintiff she needed such stores, and what voyage she was going on. The vessel lay at Elizabethport, at the time of the purchase, and the good were shipped by the plaintiff to, and were received on the schooner, and enabled her to make her voyage. It appeared further, in proof, that the schooner had originally been built for the captain to command her, under an understanding that he was to do her business; notwithstanding he had run the vessel on shares, yet he had been in the habit of buying supplies for the vessel in ports where the owners did not reside, for which they paid, and also in having repairs made on her, for which the owners paid, and of doing with the vessel as other captains did, and the owners never objected to his ordering repairs to be done. It also appeared in evidence, that after this bill was contracted, all the owners except one, who owned one-eighth of the vessel, were willing to pay this bill. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff.

From an order denying a new trial, and judgment thereon, the owners appealed to the General Term.

By the Court: CLERKE, P. J.—it will not be disputed, I presume, if the owner charters his vessel to the master for a certain period, he covenanting to victual and man her at his own cost, is to be deemed the owner *pro hac vice* (Hallett v. Col. Ins. Co., 8 J. R., 252), and he, like any other charterer under similar circumstances, is alone responsible for supplies furnished for the intended voyage. But it is contended on behalf of the plaintiff, where the transaction is not a positive chartering, but a letting of the vessel on shares, although the master engaged with the owners to provide the supplies at his own cost, that the owners are still liable unless the person from whom they are purchased is aware of the arrangement.

The distinction taken by elementary writers seems to be very frequently, though not invariably, recognized. It is laid down by them, that, in the absence of any notice to the plaintiff that the vessel was let on shares, or of an opportunity by reasonable care and caution to ascertain the fact, the case would appear to be the ordinary one of the master of a vessel buying necessary supplies for the voyage

The charge of the Judge was in conformity with this rule, which I think is tenable on principle, and the weight of authority. Indeed, the evidence would have authorized him to charge still more favorably for the plaintiff. The master in his deposition testifies that he ran the vessel on shares; that he was to receive one-half the earnings and to pay one-half the disbursements. This seemed to have made it a joint concern; the owners, even as between them and the master, were to be liable for one-half of the disbursements incurred, it is to be presumed, either for repairing or manning or for furnishing supplies

To be sure, he says in answer to the question, "Who was to provision the vessel?" that he was; yet as provisioning was certainly a part of the disbursements, and as he expressly says one half of the disbursements were to be defrayed by the owners, I cannot believe that he meant to say that he was to provision the vessel exclusively out of his share of his own expense, but that it was to be done through his agency and personal attention.

It also appears from his testimony that the owners dismissed the master at Key West, and that they took possession of the vessel and of the stores purchased of the plaintiff, which remained unconsumed

When, in addition to this, we consider that the credit was expressly given to the vessel—that there was nothing in the transaction to induce the plaintiff to suppose that there was any special arrangement between the owners and master—that he had ordered repairs which were paid for without objection by the owners, and that seven-eighths of them in value had ratified the master's authority, by expressing their willingness to pay this demand—I think if the Judge erred at all it was in not telling the Jury that there was no testimony in the case to exempt the owners from their general liability.

With regard to the objection that the stores were purchased in Jersey City instead of Newark, I am not aware that the master is restricted in his purchases to the port where the vessel lies. He has a discretion to purchase in a neighboring port, if it is more convenient for him to do so, and if he can deal more advantageously for the owners. Of this he is the judge. The other objections are equally untenable.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

C. Donohue for appellant; D. McMahon for respondents.

A Partnership Trouble, and What Came of It.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Thomas Brien vs. *Denis Snow.*—This action was brought to recover for alleged slanderous words spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleges that on the 25th of September, 1860, the defendant, in the presence of quite a number of other persons, called him a damned thief, and that he, the defendant, could prove it. The plaintiff claims to have been much injured in his character by reason of there slanderous words spoken, and claims damages to the extent of $1,000. The defendant alleges that at the time the words were spoken the plaintiff and defendant were partners in business in this City, and that the plaintiff, before these words were spoken, appropriated a large amount of the proceeds of the partnership property, which he refused to account for, and the defendant, therefore, becoming somewhat irritated, made use of the language of which plaintiff complains. Verdict for plaintiff for $75

John Townsend for plaintiff; Stewart and Van Loon, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

A ROBBER.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Gleason, a boy seventeen years of age, was tried for robbery of a German by the name of Euck, who was sure that somebody knocked him down and took his money; but he was not so clear as to the identification of the prisoner. For the defence, an *alibi* was attempted to be proved. The jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of assault and battery, recommending the prisoner to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

BAD MONEY.

Herman Miller, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

No further trials were had, and after the arraignment of several prisoners, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock to take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Gambling—John A. Westfor.
For Felonious Assault—Patrick Houston. Peter Ulll, John Drake, Henry Trowkler, Henry Walters.
For Burglary—Morris Flynn.
For Forgery—William O'Neil.
For Larceny—James Johnson, Patrick McGrogan, Jerome Stevens, James Cornell, Sophia Leary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

White and Sheffield vs. *Munroe et al.*—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

McReady et al. vs *Woodhull et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD *—Agnew* vs. *O'Donell.*—Motion granted unless parties consent to a reference. $10 costs to abide event.

McKay vs. *Beecher*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

In the matter of the Petition of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, for leave to mortgage Real Estate—Reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to take proof of the matters set forth in the petition, and report the same with his opinion, as to whether the same should be granted.

The People's Bank vs. *Horn*—Motion denied.

Skinner vs. *Ottinger*—Motion denied.

Robertson vs. *McReuen*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 6.

$11 000	U. S. 6s, '81 con.	84½	
6 000	do	84½	
8 000	do	84⅝	
5.000	U. S 5s, '74 con	78	
11 000	Treas. 12 p'c. Notes	102⅛	
9,000	do	102½	
600	do	102⅜	
2 000	N. Y. St 6s, '65	101	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	90	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	40	
5,000	do	s10 40	
5 000	do	s5 39¾	
1,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	44¾	
5 000	N. C. State 6s	51	
2,000	Cal. Large Bonds	74	
3,500	Erie R. Bds '75	52¾	
1,000	Har. 1st mt. Bds.	96	
1 000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bds.	71¾	
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	80¾	
1,000	do	90¼	
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. b.	74	
10	Metropolitan Bank	83	
11	Bank Commerce	79½	
21	do	79¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	62¾	
50	do	62¼	
50	do	s10 62	
25	do	62	
1,200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72	
100	do	s.w.n 71¾	
450	do	s5 72	
10	do	72¾	
150	Erie Railroad	21¾	
75	do	21⅝	
730	Del. & H. Can. Co.	80	
10	Hudson River R.R.	33	
50	do	32¼	
20	do	31	
100	Harlem R. R. Pref	25½	
25	do	25	
200	Reading Railroad	34	
300	do	30¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	10¾	
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24½	
50	do	24½	
150	do	24	
35	Panama Railroad	106	
100	do	c 107	
100	Ill. C. R. scrip	s10 64	
100	do	c 64¾	
100	do	s15 64	
600	do	s30 63	
450	do	c 65	
25	do	s12 64	
50	do	c 64¾	
50	do	64¾	
50	do	c 64½	
150	do	s60 60	
100	do	s3 64¼	
135	Gal. & Chic. R.	57½	
200	do	s30 57	
65	do	57½	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	21¾	
150	do	21	
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	31	
50	do	s10 32	
90	do	32¾	
20	do	33⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 con.	84¾	
2,000	do	c 84¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	84¾	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74 con.	78	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 con.	77¾	
5 000	Treas. 12 p'c N.	102½	
11 000	Virginia State 6s	45¾	
2,000	do	45¾	
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	44	
7,000	do	39½	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	44¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	
1.000	M. So. & N. I. bds.	71	
25	Corn Ex. Bank	75	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	61½	
110	do	61	
50	do	60¾	
50	do	s30 60½	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	
100	do	s68 70¾	
100	do	s3 71¾	
20	Bank of America	96	
15	Bank of New York	79½	
200	Erie Railroad	21¾	
250	do	21⅞	
25	Hud. Riv. R.	32	
25	do	34¾	
10	Chic. & Ia. R.	33	
53	Harlem R.	10¾	
50	do	10⅝	
200	Reading R.	34½	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	46½	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	24¾	
10	Panama R.	106	
50	do	106¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s60 60	
200	do	60	
350	Galena & Chi. R.	84¾	
100	do	b30 84¾	
100	do	b3 84¾	
25	do	57	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	21	

THURSDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat weaker to-day than on Wednesday. The decline is not important on either the Railway Share or State Stock list, taking New-York Central and Missouri as the standards. But the feeling was generally heavy, and in some instances, as on Hudson River and Illinois Central, the fall is equal to 1 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Shares fell off 2@2½ ₱ cent., while Panama, with which they generally sympathize, was stiff at 106½@107 ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were steady and Treasury paper firm for the January issues. There was no marked feature in either the Share or Board dealings of the day. The turn of the market in the former is against Illinois Central, and now that the pressure for cash Stock is over for the time being, the *Bears* in the Stock are encouraged to sell it down, and with the more confidence because the New-York rates are still in advance of the latest London quotations. Late in the afternoon, the general market was dull, but prices about steady; New-York Central, 72 ₱ cent. bid; Missouri, 39⅞@40; Illinois Central, 63½@64.

We learn that the Congress of the so-called Confederate States, before adjourning from Montgomery, passed an act to suspend the payment of all debts to the North during the present hostilities. Our information is, that the act amounts to even more than a suspension—it prohibits the payment or transmission of moneys to citizens of the North pending the War, but under what penalties against the debtor, if inclined to pay, is not stated. The fact that such a measure was passed is understood to be received through a letter from a member of the Davis Cabinet; although no official publication of the act has yet been made, even at Montgomery, so far as the public of the North are advised. The confiscation, for the time, of Northern claims, by several of the separate States, through the proclamations of their Governors, or the general orders of their military authorities, is sufficiently scandalous, without this general act of seizure; but the presumption is that this favorite policy of punishing the loyal States of the Union would not have been complete, if not indorsed by the whole Confederate Congress.

The deliveries of English and French Gold, this morning, from the steamers *City of Washington* and *Australasian*, amount altogether to the equivalent of about $2,492,000. The consignees by the first-named vessel have already been reported. The manifest of the Cunarder is as follows:

FROM ENGLAND.

Chas. Luling	£2,000	Dallett & Bliss	£800
F. Skinner & Co	1,150	Adr'm Bell's Sons	2,000
W. B. & C. H. Thomson & Co	1,500	J. B. Brower & Co	2,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	1,500	T. & H. Messenger	4 100
Dobber, Potter & Co.	1,500	Christ. Jay & Bros.	7,500
D. H. Arrold	1,550	F. L. Brauns & Co., Baltimore	2,000
Herbon D. Walker, Portsmouth, N. H.	4,200	Laumann & Kemp	1,122
McCready Mott & Co.	1,000	Austin, Baldwin & Co.	1,160
Louis Iazigli, Boston.	1,500	Rothschild, Bernheimer & Co	2 000
Cammann & Co	3,000	Fie ce & Bacon	5,000
Bank of Commerce	50,000	F. Butterfield & Co	10,000
Wm Whitlock Jr.	1,500	Wakeman, Dimon & Co	2 300
Marcuze & Baltzer	10,000	Tapscott & Co	1,800
Wm. Sebail & Co	10,000	C. M Connolly & Co.	353
Mo rgan & Sons	20 000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	35,700
Chemical Bank	10,000	Order	6,500
Hart & Co	5 855		
Howland & Aspinwall	3,000		
Total			£121.300

FROM HAVRE.

Wm. Schall & Co	$27,774	J. H. Brewer & Co	3,000
Belin & Sander	59,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	55 000
Leopold & Huffer	50 000		
Perrier & Co	40,000	Grand Total	$224,774
Geo C. Lord & Co	8,000		

These large arrivals of Gold make no difference to-day in the rates of Exchange. A large portion of the Gold comes to parties who had issued their paper 30@60 days in payment of the bills sent out for the purchase of Gold late in April and early in May. To this extent no returns have to be made for it. The Bankers' rates on London continue to rule 105½@106 ₱ cent.

The Loan Commissioners of Indiana, who present, for public bidding in this City, $1,200,000 of the War Loan of that State, make the following statement:

The Loan Commissioners of the State of Indiana desire to state, in presenting proposals for a loan of $1,200,000 under a law of the State, approved May 13, 1861, for obtaining money for repelling invasion and proviciug for the public defence, that the funded debt of the State on this date is as follows:

5 per cent	$5 322,500 00
5% per cent	2,054 773 50
Total	$7,377,273 50

For the interest on which, and the reduction of the principal, ample provis on is made by taxation.

The above-named law authorizes a loan for war purposes in aid of the Government. of $2,000,000, of which it is not deemed needful to offer here more than $1,200,000, and $300 000 in Indiana, in all $1,500,000, the payments of which can be received in nine monthly instalments, the first tenth being required on the acceptance of bids. Under the law a special tax of 5 cents on each $100 in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which is to be *collected annually until this issue of Bonds is paid or redeemed.* In addition to which, a regular tax of 2 cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of 5 cents, is levied for reducing the State debt. Making in all, for the years 1861 and 1862, 7 cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter 10 cents on each $100 in value of taxables in the State; all of which, and also all annual surplus of the general revenue above expenditures, is made by law *specially applicable to the reduction of this loan.*

The assessment of real and personal property in the State for 1861 is estimated by the present Auditor of State at $450.000,000.

The seven cent taxation upon which for the year 1861 is	$315,000
Deducting for collections and delinquencies, say 20 ₱ cent	63,000
Leaves net	$252,000
The interest on the whole two millions, if borrowed, is	120,000
Leaving excess for reducing principal of the debt from revenue of 1861	$132 000
And same for 1862	132,009
The ten cent taxation provided for the years 1863 and thereafter each year, net, would be $240,000, which would amount in seven years to	$1.680,000
Making, without referring to increase of taxables or excess of general revenues above expenditures, the sum of	$1,944,000

Being, with such additions, in nine years, provision equal to the whole principal of the debt.

The $300,000 of the loan reserved for Indiana is offered for sale at Indianapolis on the 22d inst., the same date as bids are receivable here. We learn, however, that $125 000 of this part of the loan has been taken at *par* by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

By the late general banking law of Indiana, no securities can hereafter be received by the Auditor as a basis for circulation, excepting Indiana or United States bonds or stocks, and all banks in the State having deposited bonds or stocks of other States for the issue of bank notes, are required within a fixed period to substitute Indiana or United States Stocks in their place.

It is provided by a law of the General Assembly of the State, recently passed, that whatever provision is made by the General Government for the reimbursement of this proposed debt to be incurred by the State in furnishing soldiers in its behalf, shall be applicable to the discharge of this loan.

No new debt can be created by the State under its Constitution, except for the purposes contemplated by the law for this loan, and providing for deficits of State revenue for interest and expenses, as will be seen by the following Section 5 of Article 10:

"SEC. 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted, on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defence."

We therefore submit whether any State, thus unexpectedly called upon to incur obligations to sustain the General Government in war, more amply and certainly provides for the discharge of such obligations, in addition to the assumption or reimbursement thereof by the General Government, than Indiana.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

June.	Premium.	June.	Premium.
5..Philadelphia	Par.	1..Louisville	1 @ 1¾
5..Boston	Par	1..Detroit	1 @ 1¾
5..Baltimore	¾ @ ⅞	3..Cincinnati	⅛ @ ¼
5..Washington	3 @ 3½	3..Pittsburgh	2½ @ 2¾
3..Chicago	unsettled	4..Canada	⅛ @ ¾
3..Milwaukee	7 @ 7½	1..Sandusky, O.	1 @ 1¾
3..Cleveland	1 @ 1¾	1..Lecompton, K.	12 @13
St. Louis	unsettled		

The overdue coupons on the fourth and fifth Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company are marketable with Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street. They will also purchase the part due coupons on the unsound Bonds of the Company. See advertisement.

It is reported that a quiet, but somewhat extensive movement is on foot among certain houses representing heavy English capitalists to obtain control of a prospective supply of Cotton for English consumption. The plan is to dispatch agents of English houses to the Southern market with large awards of 90-day Exchange Bills on England, with which to *buy and store* cotton, against the return of more settled and certain means of transportation to England *via New-York.* The scheme, of course, proceeds upon the presumptiou that Southern Planters will prefer to sell what Cotton they may have for good English Exchange, to letting it go for the Bonds of the Confeder

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Nassau-st., Spruce and Printing-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, and delivered to subscribers at Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Advertisements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—Clari; or, Home, Sweet Home—Curiosities at all Hours.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 768 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In consequence of the heavy Northeast storm which prevailed yesterday, no further demonstrations in the direction of the Manassas Gap Junction were made by the Federal troops. They were held in readiness, however, to move at a moment's warning, or to repel an attack had one been attempted. The rebels still threaten to move on Alexandria, but they probably have as much as they can attend to in other directions.

Intelligence has reached Washington from Harper's Ferry, which fully corroborates that which has reached us from other soures, relative to an intended retrograde movement on the part of the rebels. They have already withdrawn all their batteries from the Maryland side, apparently with a view of concentrating the artillery, to facilitate its rapid removal. At Berlin they have established a guard of infantry and cavalry, to keep possession of the bridge at that point, and they still maintain their position at Point of Rocks, but the main body is at Bolivar, about a mile South of the railroad bridge at the Ferry, and they appear to be strengthening their line from that point to Winchester, probably with a view to retreat in that direction. This intention is still further indicated by the fact that they have seized all the locomotives at Williamsport, thirteen in number, run them down to the Ferry, and placed them upon the Winchester road, ready for immediate service, besides taking possession of all the large wagons for transportation purposes which could be found in the country for miles around. It appears to be extremely probable that by the time Gen. Patterson's command reaches the Ferry, they will find no enemy there with which to contend.

Another rebel battery in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe has been shelled by one of our vessels—the *Harriet Lane*. On Wednesday morning she exchanged about fifty shots with the Pig Point Battery, nearly opposite to Newport News, on the James River. The battery showed seven embrasures, with heavy ordnance, and the *Harriet Lane* took her position only about three-quarters of a mile distant from it. She received two shots during the action, and five of her men were wounded, one of them severely—probably from splinters. The damage done among the rebels is not known, though the shells from the *Harriet Lane* were seen to burst immediately over the works. Reconnoisances up the Peninsula, between the James and York Rivers were made daily—one, in which five companies were engaged, having extended nearly to the half-way House between Hampton and Yorktown. The Naval Brigade, it is now decided, will remain at Fortress Monroe, in accordance with the first order of the President, and orders have gone forward to Gen. Butler to that effect. It will be recruited to twelve hundred strong, with eighty officers. The Albany Regiment arrived on Wednesday, and encamped at Hampton.

Our advices from Western Virginia are of the most cheering character, and put at rest all doubts as to the feeling of the people in favor of the Union, whenever they can find an opportunity to give expression to their feelings without the fear of being instantly assassinated. The American flag is now flying along the whole route from Wheeling to Grafton and Phillippa, and Ohio troops are guarding the road. Numbers of those who have been arrested as Secessionists are taking the oath of allegiance to the Government, declaring that they had been deceived by their leaders, and that they expected a war of devastation. Indeed, a wonderful change in sentiment is observable throughout the whole vicinity, and companies of volunteers for the service of the Government are now being raised with the greatest facility. The night march of the Federal forces from Grafton to Phillippa, where the surprise of the rebels took place on Monday morning, is reported to have been a wonderful performance, considering the nature of the ground. Col. Kelly is reported as much better, though not yet entirely out of danger.

A curious development reaches us from Washington, and will be found in our dispatches this morning. It is to the effect that among the telegrams recently seized by order of the Government has been found incontestible proof that Mr. James E. Harvey, lately appointed Minister to Portugal, and well known as the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *North American*, was the first person who telegraphed to Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, information relative to the Fort Sumter expedition and its strength. He is a native of South Carolina, but has been for years professedly devoted to the Free-Soil Party. He will of course be immediately recalled.

The steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, which recently arrived off this port, and received orders to proceed to the Charlestown Navy-yard, reached there yesterday morning, when George N. Hollins, the commander; J. N. Barney, the First Lieutenant, the Purser, and three midshipmen, all of course hailing from the South, tendered their resignations. Hollins, it will be recollected, commanded the sloop-of-war *Cyane* at the time of the bombardment of Greytown. He is a native of Maryland, but is at present a resident of Florida.

The Third Regiment, from the State of Maine, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and departed at 5 P. M. *via* the Camden and Amboy route. This regiment is not only fully armed and equipped, but has ambulances, transportation wagons, and every necessity for camp life.

The steamer *State of Georgia*, with Col. McChesney's Regiment of Zouaves, which had been detained by the unwarranted absence of some of the men, sailed last evening, under a peremptory order from Gen. Dix. A notice has been issued for stray members to report themselves at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, when they will be sent forward.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered and discussed a resolution to refer to a Committee of the Chamber to inquire and report as to the progress made in chemical, mechanical, or other processes for substituting the fiber of flax for that of cotton. The subject was finally laid over until the next meeting.

A very large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of advancing the religious interests of the volunteers. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and others, and steps taken which will result in providing the troops with religious reading and instruction amply sufficient for their wants.

The Sanitary Association of this City met last evening, and listened to a very interesting verbal report from Dr. Elisha Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Military Hygiene, which has recently been investigating the condition of the troops at the seat of war.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a petition was received, asking an appropriation of $5,000 for fitting up an armory to be used as a school for artillery, to serve in the defence of the harbor of New-York. The Union Defence Committee were requested to uniform and equip Col. Kerrigan's Regiment of Volunteers, and to appropriate $10,000 to Col. Wilson's Regiment. An angry and highly personal debate occurred between Alderman Genet and Dayton, on a resolution offered by Alderman Froment, requesting the Corporation Counsel to stop all proceedings in opening streets, where practicable, on account of the prospective burdens to tax payers, growing out of the war. The Board of Councilmen voted an appropriation of $8,000, for the purpose of properly celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. Johnston, arrived on the 6th from Havana, which port she left on the 2d. The health of Havana was good. Very little rain had fallen for this time of year. The markets had been more active. Sugars closed on the 1st—Nos 11 and 12, at 2¾ to 3⅛ per 100 pounds. Stock 310,000 boxes in Havana and Matanzas. Shipped last week over 39,000 boxes and 2,900 hogsheads from Matanzas and Havana, of which the United States only received 1,100 boxes and 2,000 hogsheads. Freights for American vessels have not improved. The ship *Kate Hooper* had sailed on the 1st for New-York in ballast. A few American ships had been taken up for Europe at £2. Exchange on London, 60 days, 4½ to 5 per cent. premium; New-York and other Northern cities, par to 1 per cent.; New-Orleans, nothing doing.

An opinion of the General Term, in a case of considerable importance, respecting the liability of shipowners for supplies furnished upon the order of the master, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday, and prices were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on the general list. New-York Central closed 72; Missouris, 39¾@40 ₱ cent. Notwithstanding the arrival of $2,500,000 in English and French Gold, there was no improvement in Exchange. London, 106½@106 ₱ cent.

The boisterous weather, yesterday, checked business operations. A limited demand prevailed for Flour, within the previous range. Wheat was in lively request, at somewhat firmer prices. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, Hay, Hops, Metals, Tar, Turpentine, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was more sought after, at rising rates. Resin was in request. The freight engagements were very moderate.

An Act of Justice to France.

Each arrival from Europe indicates more unmistakably the indifference with which England views the moral aspects of the American struggle; and its imperfect appreciation of the material considerations which should attach it to one party, in preference to another. In addressing ourselves to foreign Governments, we have ceased to found our appeals upon anything higher than self-interest. We only desire a just measurement of the advantage to be secured in conciliating the American people by abstinence from openly avowed partiality for the South: and this secured, we care not how perfect may be the neutrality of the friendly Powers. But we must insist on this self-interest being enlightened. We have a right to demand an acknowledgment that justice and expediency both sustain this Government in its defensive efforts; and it must always be impossible to restore amicable feelings towards any European Power, which persistently disputes the righteousness and wisdom of our cause.

The disposition of the British Government thus to cavil is not to be mistaken. It is discernible in the Queen's Proclamation, in every speech in Parliament, in nearly all the disquisitions of the daily Press. Efforts to correct the radical perversions of the subject in which all parties indulge, have uniformly failed; and in their failure have demonstrated that covert hostility, not imperfect knowledge, underlies their incurable logic. Occasionally some modification of tone is perceptible; but the change is momentary, and we are again treated to vulgar declamation about the rights of the "South," and the passion and folly which impel the coercive measures of the "North." We turn, therefore, from the perversity and indifference of our cousins, and seek a better state of sentiment in countries where professions of universal philanthropy, of admiration for free institutions and detestation of Slavery have been less demonstrative, and we meet with no disappointment. France, with a higher moral sense, and a more mature consultation of self-interest, has no hesitation in siding with the American Government. Its Ministers, so far from making undignified haste to recognize the rebels as belligerents, have, as yet, made no direct declarations on the subject; but they have sought every occasion to manifest their desire for the maintenance of the Union, and their readiness to afford material aid in suspressing the rebellion. The German prints, also, as far as heard from, has taken a just and well-instructed view of the issue; recognizing that the hopes humanity has rested upon the success of the American experiment perish with a dissolution of the Union. From the entire Continental Press, indeed, we have practically a unanimous expression of sympathy with the cause of our Government—an expression which attains immeasurable value when contrasted with the indifference and nonchalance of the people, from whom it might have been supposed we had peculiar reasons for expecting the warmest support and alliance.

The obviousness of this difference has escaped no one in this country. It is noted with regret and indignation by all classes. It is impossible that this Government can pass it by without some indication of disgust; and from Congress, at its approaching extra session, we have reason to anticipate decisive action, expressive of the feeling of resentment universal among the people. The form this action should take is, we conceive, palpable. The heavy restrictions placed by the Morrill Tariff upon imports from States which have not faltered in their generous fidelity to us in this period of trial, should be at once modified, so that the apparent unfriendliness of our tariff legislation may no longer continue to qualify even imperceptibly the amicable relations those Governments have persevered in maintaining.

War in this country must, in any circumstances, inflict a serious blow upon the material interests of France. Its industries must be, to a very serious extent, suspended and curtailed. If a monetary convulsion overtake England, as it can hardly fail to, in consequence of the destruction of her American markets, the effect must reach France, and there act hardly less injuriously. There is no longer a motive why we should endeavor to avert the storm from Great Britain. All obligations in that quarter may be regarded as canceled. But if any interposition of ours can moderate the weight of the stroke upon the prosperity of France, there should be no hesitation in exerting it; and the only means in our power is to enlarge, by a more liberal scale of duties, the market for her products and manufactures, which the tariff of last session aids so materially in reducing. If need be, and as a more emphatic evidence of reciprocal good-will, those duties may very properly be brought down to the usual revenue standard at a period of peace, affording thus a most important strength to French producers, in their encounter with the financial tempest we cannot hope to divert from their heads. So long as France refuses to imitate England in closing the doors to the exportation of arms and munitions needed for the defence of the Union against the most shameless rebellion on the leaves of history, she has the strongest claim upon our liberality, and fully earns a release from the excessive and injudicious imposts of our commercial system.

Cobb's Cotton Financiering.

The policy of the Confederate Government, as announced by Mr. Cobb in his recent speech, is unique, if regarded in a purely commercial and financial point of view; but it would seem, after all, to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things for a Government which has been founded with reference to a particular class interest, to look to that interest for the means of subsistence. The rebellion has been gotten up by cotton planters, and it is but proper that cotton should pay the cost of the war which has resulted from it.

The plan of Mr. Cobb is briefly this: He proposes to the planters that, instead of keeping their cotton in their own private storehouses, (there being no means of selling it to their European customers,) they sell it to the Confederate Government, and take pay in its bonds.

The "Government," Mr. Cobb promises, will sell the cotton to Europe for specie to pay "our brave boys" who are fighting the North. He fails to explain the method by which the cotton is to be sent to Europe, while every port of the "Confederacy" is rigidly blockaded; and suppose the blockade is to be raised by the English navy, he omits to tell the planters why they could not sell their cotton to the English merchants themselves, or through their commission merchants in New-Orleans, Charleston and Mobile, just as if no war existed. It will not do to say that the "Government" would be more ready to open the ports, or to urge the matter upon the attention of England for the purpose of speculating in cotton, than for the sake of benefiting its citizens. In either case, its motives to exertion would be sufficiently strong; and it is therefore difficult to understand why the Confederate Government should propose a measure so novel, so extraordinary, and we were on the verge of saying, unparalleled, as that of becoming the general factor and merchant of the nation which it rules. But there seems to be one very ancient precedent for this proposition.

When a seven years' famine impended over Egypt, that arbitrary and absolute monarchy was justifiable, probably, in the extraordinary measures which it took to save the life of the race, by a high-handed decree of confiscation. Being warned in a dream, which a slave was so fortunate as to interpret, the monarch at once called the interpreter of the dream to the chief place in his Government, and this slave went to work on a grand plan of confiscating all the grain and the soil which produced it, in order to save the nation from perishing with famine. The event fully warranted the necessity of his thorough though arbitrary measures. The famine came, and the people were saved from perishing at the price of their liberty and property. They lost their lands and were enslaved, but they saved their lives. In this age of the world we say, "Give us liberty, or give us death," but the Egyptians acted on the opposite idea, and were willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of life.

The rulers of the Cotton Confederacy may plead this example of the Pharaonic era for purchasing up the whole product of their people; and it is not improbable that Cobb, or Davis, or Floyd, or the trio, may have had a dream, which has been thus happily interpreted for them. On that point it is not for us to descant. If the loyal subjects of the Cotton Kingdom are satisfied, we have no reason to complain. In modern times, whenever Governments have attempted to take upon them the legitimate business of the people, the experiment has invariably demonstrated by the clumsy, expensive, corrupt, and inefficient character of the performance, that the work had better be left to individual hands. There are some things which it is necessary and proper for Governments to do; as for instance, to provide a fund for education; but even in such cases there is danger of governing too much. Even in the performance of indispensable functions, such as buying supplies for the army and navy, and in erecting public buildings, all experience proves that Governments are prodigal, bad at a bargain, and easily, if not invariably, imposed upon. All who deal with the Government get rich, and that speedily—a sure indication that somebody has made an indifferent bargain; and it is certain that the party which has accumulated a sudden fortune has not.

It is in the face of this universal experience that the Government of the Confederate States have come forward with the proposition to buy all the cotton produced in the South, in order to sell it to the people of Europe! The existing French Government has a monopoly of purchasing tobacco, and similar monopolies have doubtless existed in the European monarchies; but never since the days of Pharaoh and Joseph has there been such a proposition of wholesale monopoly as that made by the Confederate Government. It is of the essence of absolutism to assume that the people are incapable of attending to their own affairs. It is a characteristic feature of Asiatic despotism, and we must go to ancient Egypt, China or India, for exemplifications of this principle which Mr. Cobb has enunciated!

In the actual circumstances by which the Confederates are surrounded, their ports being blockaded, and shortly to be abolished, it is difficult to imagine what they would do with the cotton if the planters were green enough to fall into their trap. It would necessarily be collected together in large quantities for shipment, but how the ships would reach it we are not informed. But the Government of the Confederate States would at any rate, accomplish their main object, which is to get their bonds out, and thus make out to live on for a while. They would, at the same time, enlist the bondholders more deeply than ever in the cause of upholding their Government; and in addition to all this, their hungry officials, whose business it would be to manipulate the Cotton, could feather their nests to the extent of sales.

The whole scheme is almost too absurd for criticism, but if it were put in practice, it would become the most fruitful source of fraud that ever cursed any country. There can be no doubt that the officials, high and low, would grow rich. Every one of the thousands of inspectors, appraisers, storekeepers, and purchasers, would accumulate fortunes; and the high officials would have to be paid a large per cent. for winking at these systematic peculations of their subordinates; and the effect would be to defraud the planter of his products, and the Government of its profits on the sale of the Cotton.

There is one view of this grand financial policy of the Confederate States, which will cause it to be regarded with favor by all loyal Americans. It will be so easy, and so nice, for the Federal forces to pounce down upon the Cotton stores which their enemies will collect for them. American manufactures will not suffer for want of the raw material under this system, at any rate.

The Military and Political Importance of Western Virginia.

The loyalty of Western Virginia, properly seconded by the Administration at Washington, affords the surest means of rescuing that ancient and respected State from the ruthless hands of the conspirators who have obtained a temporary control, and from the despotism which they have inaugurated there. To this end a Convention has been called, to assemble at Wheeling early in the approaching week; and it is in the wish to further a prompt and energetic coöperation with that Convention by the Government and the Federal troops now in Virginia, upon a well-matured and consistent plan, that we venture to discuss that subject.

The State of Virginia is now in a condition of utter anarchy. Its Government is administered by no lawful authority. Conspirators and revolutionists have usurped the high functions of a Convention of the people, and the rights which belong exclusively to the people. Armed bands of soldiers drawn from the State and four other States, have overawed the popular voice, and set aside the known popular will; seized upon the national and public property, attempted to make a violent and bloody revolution; quartered soldiery in the State Capital, and possessed themselves of the Treasury, and all the financial resources of the Commonwealth.

To resist this usurpation and put down a high-handed and wicked rebellion, *the sovereign people of Virginia* are about to assemble from the free mountains of the West, in general convention, and establish a Provisional Government, and endeavor to recast the disorganized elements of society in a legal and constitutional mold.

When this Convention assembles, we trust, and can scarcely doubt, that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Auditors and Attorney-General, and all military appointments, will be declared vacant, and subject to be temporarily filled by such loyal and honorable citizens as the Convention may decide to appoint, to administer those high and responsible trusts.

The Provisional Governor, thus appointed, will doubtless proceed resolutely to discharge the functions of his office, and, under the authority of the Convention, to organize the militia of the State, to be armed and mustered into the service of the National Government, in obedience to the formal and constitutional requisition of the President.

To facilitate this military organization of the loyal forces of the State, the Secretary of War, recognizing the authority of the Provisional Government, will, of course, address a copy of his requisition for the State's quota of militia, to the new Governor.

The strength of the Union sentiment in the Western Counties of Virginia, and the promptness with which the people have turned out with their rifles to defend and guard their railroads, and welcome the advancing columns of loyal troops from Wheeling and Parkersburgh on Grafton, have already demonstrated the facility with which a gallant army of Western Virginians can be enrolled to march across the mountains and enforce the measures of their Provisional Government, and restore order in Eastern Virginia.

We trust, therefore, that no effort will be spared to organize and equip such an army, by commencing not only at Wheeling, but also at Parkersburgh and at Point Pleasant, the mouth of the Great Kanawha—where an overwhelming Union vote was cast at the recent election—and also at Guyandotte, near the extreme western angle of the State.

From these towns, besides the well-known railroads and Kanawha River, there are excellent Macadamized roads leading from the Ohio, across the Alleghany Mountains, into the fertile Valley of Virginia.

The turnpike from Guyandotte unites with a pretty good road from Point Pleasant, at Charlestown, and proceeds thence by the Valley of the Kanawha, Lewisburgh and the famous White Sulphur Springs, to Lynchburgh—the Southern interior base of the military operations in Virginia.

The turnpike-road from Parkersburgh occupies middle ground between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the turnpike from Point Pleasant and Guyandotte.

These roads are all now abundantly supplied with large teams, drawn by three and four horses, in all respects adapted to immediate military uses.

A few companies organized at Guysandotte, Point Pleasant and Parkersburgh, and commencing a simultaneous march along these turnpikes, would be strengthened by recruits at every village and cross-road, drawn from mountain ranges and valleys to the defence of their national rights. Their means of transportation could be increased, indefinitely, by the way, and their discipline greatly perfected before they reached the hostile region east of the Alleghany Mountains.

The several columns would unite, by open roads, in the Valley of Virginia, near the town of Lexington—the home of Gov. Letcher—whence they could move southwards, without serious opposition, and in one day's march cut off the communications of the rebel army by canal, with the West, at Buchanan, and the second day, with the South, by railroad, at Buford's Gap.

This movement, independent of the one which is now advancing successfully along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad upon Cumberland and Harper's Ferry, will enable the Provisional Government of Virginia to coöperate with the Federal troops, not only by seizing the communications, but also in threatening the rear of the rebel army.

The distance from the Ohio River to the valley of Virginia, by either of these routes, is a little over 200 miles. The roads are excellent, the climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and the masses of the people loyal.

Yet, to guard against any formidable gathering of secessionists on either line, the movement might be well supported by a regiment or two of Ohio troops on each route—care being taken, always, to recollect that the post of honor—the advance guard—in! these columns, intended for the rescue of Virginia from a despotic and bloody revolution, should be reserved exclusively for Virginians.

We do not object to the policy of an early advance south of Washington; but we cannot withhold the expression of our conviction that *Eastern Virginia south of James River* should be occupied by strong and well-appointed armies, and all the southern and southwestern communications completely commanded, before a decisive blow is struck this side of Richmond.

The routes indicated by the topography of the country, and the geographical distribution of the rebellion, by which, with the least military hazard, that region—south of James River—can be reached for military occupation, are, first, that of which Gen. Butler's command now has control; next in order the routes we have just laid down; and, finally, the valley, or Piedmont route, which may be taken by a deflection to the southward of the column now advancing from Grafton upon Cumberland.

It should be the aim, not merely *to disperse*, but *to extirpate* utterly this damnable conspiracy, by which the loyal people of Virginia are subjected to the unrestrained control of a military dictatorship.

It is now well understood that the traitor Government is to be established, with all its paraphernalia of dishonor, at Richmond—the actual seat of the present revolutionary State Government, its officers and archives.

By throwing a force south of James River, east of Richmond, and bringing another in from the Ohio, to cut off the southwestern communications with Lynchburgh, and coöperate with a detachment of the army, under Gen. McDowell, which might cross James River at Cartersville or Scottsville, before a general action is brought on—this double nest of traitors may be surrounded, and then, pressed in on all sides, *finally captured*.

It is in the power of the Administration, supported as it happily is by the strength of the loyal and gallant men of Western Virginia—where, it seems, the free air of the Alleghany Mountains refuses to nourish treason—effectually to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

Thus, to capture simultaneously the rebel Government of the South and the revolutionary State officers of Virginia, and to place the Provisional Government, which we hope to see organized next week, safely and firmly in its seat of power at the State Capital—there to dispense proper punishment to their own domestic usurpers, while the Federal army deals appropriately with the national traitors—we regard as the first great duty of the Administration.

The Advance on Harper's Ferry.

A forward movement towards Harper's Ferry by the Pennsylvania troops was made from Chambersburgh yesterday, a strong advance having probably reached Hagerstown, six miles beyond the Maryland line, last night. From Hagerstown the troops are to follow the direct road a distance of about twenty miles, to near the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, when the movements of the rebels will determine the course to be pursued by our men.

The force under Gen Patterson consists of three brigades. Scouts from the Federal camp at Chambersburgh have already made observations of the position held by the rebels on the Maryland Heights, and a detachment of our troops can easily take it should Gen. Johnston attempt to hold it. But the news of this morning indicates that he entertains no such purpose. The rebels are aware that, with the Heights in our possession, the forces under Gen. Patterson are sufficient in numbers to seriously menace them at Harper's Ferry, if not to cross the river and capture the place and its garrison; for if by desperate valor and engineering skill in fortifying the bluffs on either side of the Shenandoah, they should be able to hold their position against the Federal forces, it would be but for a few days. The successful movement upon Winchester, the southern terminus of the railroad from Harper's Ferry, now making from Grafton by the Western troops, would render Harper's Ferry untenable by them, as they will presently be cut off from supplies and reinforcements, and be compelled either to cut their way through a superior force, to suffer their soldiers to disperse over the mountains, seeking safety as best they may, or to surrender to the National Army.

The rebel troops at Manassas Junction will be in no condition to aid those at Harper's Ferry, either by reinforcement or by an attack upon the Federal troops at Winchester to keep open the means of retreat, as to do so would be to hasten an attack upon Manassas Junction by a superior force from Washington, and this important point lost, would involve the certain loss to the rebels not only of the troops at Harper's Ferry, but of those who should have gone to their succor. We may expect, therefore, that not awaiting the enemy, Gen. Johnston will at once abandon Harper's Ferry, and passing through Winchester before the arrival of the Western army, hasten to join the division at the Manassas Junction.

A Forgotten Hero.—While there is a curious identity of name between the John Merriman, in bonds at Fort McHenry, and the John Merriman, imprisoned at Georgetown, S. C., there is as striking a contrast between the charges for which they are confined. The former was incarcerated by the Government of the United States, on an allegation of conspiring for its overthrow; the latter for a fidelity wholly unexpected in a community which had boldly plunged into treason. Faithful among the faithless, it is proper that the facts in regard to this South Carolina victim should not be permitted to pass from the public mind.

John Merriman was the Federal Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., at the time of the passage of the Secession Ordinance. As a true man, he refused to violate his official oath, or become a party to the general treason. He declined to pay over to the State Treasury the funds received and held by him in his capacity as a United States officer, or to make returns to the rebel Government. On the contrary, he continued to report regularly to the Washington Treasury. He stood upon his faith and duty as an officer, and his rights as a citizen of this Republic, and for this he was, in last February, seized by a Vigilance Committee, and without trial thrown into prison in Georgetown. And this respectable gentleman, accustomed to the conveniences and elegancies of life, remains a prisoner in the common jail. The hot season and the sickly climate of Georgetown will probably shorten the term of his confinement, and save the authorities of the State from solving the difficulties of his case.

The situation of this faithful officer, though notorious for three months past, seems not to have commanded the attention of the Government. If human agencies can restore him to liberty, those agencies should be used to the utmost. His devotion to official duty and loyalty to the Constitution should not be permitted to be the occasion of his perishing alone and forgotten in prison.

A Bankruptcy Law.

Individual business capacity, energy and enterprise are as much a source of National wealth, as are rich agricultural districts, vast cotton fields, mines of the grosser metals, mountains of coal, gold placers or waterfalls, those natural motors for propelling machinery. The nation that is possessed of these, will flourish, while the people who lack them will run to decay, whatever the natural resources of their country may be. But business capacity, individual energy and enterprise may be overborne by those sudden changes and mutations to which the commercial world has always been more or less subject. These mutations are often such as no forecast can anticipate, and against which human prudence cannot guard. They make their advent without one note of warning, scattering the wisest calculations of business men, like a whirlwind. Fortunes, apparently the most stable, are hurled down, and plans that promise the most certain success, turn out to be the instrumentalities of ruin the most hopeless. We need not go beyond the history of the last five years, to illustrate our position. In 1857, at a time of the greatest apparent prosperity, when our storehouses were full, when there was abundant demand for our staples all over the world, when our factories and forges were in full career, and all the branches of industry flourished, a sudden storm arose—a commercial and financial tempest swept in mad fury from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bearing down everything that was not founded on granite and iron-bound, in the resistless rush. Banks suspended; thousands of houses of established credit and reputed wealth were swept away, and bankruptcy overwhelmed hundreds of thousands who had entered upon a career that held out promise of success. City and country suffered alike. Inland trade and ocean commerce, the manufacturing the mining, the mechanical and agricultural interests, were all involved in the common calamity. That storm passed away; but the ruin it had wrought was seen and felt all over the Republic. Men of the highest business qualifications, by tens of thousands, were overwhelmed in hopeless bankruptcy, crushed beneath mountains of debt that palsied all their energies and shut them out from every field of enterprise. We do not speak now of mere adventurers, speculators in fortune, who stake everything upon a single cast, but of men earnestly engaged in legitimate pursuits, whose capital was invested in the practical business of the country, and whose labors aided in the forward movement of the world. Capitalists whose fortunes were invested in solid securities, who hazarded nothing in the ventures of commerce or upon the exigencies of trade, and who were disconnected with the productive interests of the country, weathered the storm. It was the active, energetic, practical business men of the country who were shipwrecked and who are still drifting among the breakers, or fast on the shoals of bankruptcy.

Again, within the last six months, a new tempest is sweeping the land. To the melancholy derangements and upheavals in business, inevitable in a state of war, is added the repudiation of two hundred millions of indebtedness on the part of the South, an indebtedness scattered all over the East, and North, and West, the non-payment of which reaches in the sequence of its villany, not only our own great centres of commerce and manufacturers, but crosses even the Atlantic, adding other hundreds of thousands to the numbers already so great, of those whose fortunes have been prostrated by the sudden revulsions of the times.

For these there should be relief, not only as a measure of justice to them, but as a wise and beneficent measure of public policy. With them, a vast amount of business aptitude and enterprise that would contribute largely to the national prosperity, lie buried beneath a mountain of debts, the liquidation of which is impossible, but which effectually shut out the debtors from any participation in the active pursuits of industry. The relief demanded will be found in a well-considered and judicious Bankruptcy Law. To pass such a law is, by the Constitution, within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and in the coming session it will not be overlooked. When the necessities of the nation in regard to the war which rebellion has forced upon it, shall be amply provided for, the Federal Legislature should turn its attention to those whose fortunes and hopes have been wrecked by that undertow of treason, repudiation. A system of Bankruptcy Laws of some sort, is among the institutions of almost every commercial nation, except our own. It is regarded as essential alike to the interests of buyer and seller, as promotive of healthy traffic, a regulator of commerce, by checking a proclivity towards overtrading, and reckless adventure. It seizes upon the property of the dishonest debtor, and appropriates it to the use of his creditors, and it releases the honest debtor, after he has surrendered all his estates, from liabilities which he can never meet. Thus recognizing the claims of humanity, by refusing to regard misfortune as a crime.

We are quite aware of the objections uniformly produced to combat the enactment of such a measure; and it is to be admitted that in none but extraordinary circumstances, should the power with which Congress is invested in this particular be exercised. The validity of contracts should not lightly be impaired. But this unfortunate war must sweep away nearly all business credits, and unsettle trade to its very foundations, so that insolvency will be the rule rather than the exception in every State of the Union. Bankruptcy will be practically universal. Society returning to its industrial elements must begin its pursuit of wealth anew from the very start. A general bankrupt law does not create insolvency; but it merely reduces to harmony the conflicting legislation of the several States; and in the present case it will avail only to the loyal States, since no court or commission can enforce its provisions in the territory of the insurgents. It must be confessed, therefore, that the measure is more strongly recommended than at any previous epoch of its enactment, and may properly attract the mature consideration of Congress.

Turned Up Again.—The Washington *Star* of the 5th says:

"We have information from two gentlemen of character, whose sympathies with the cause of the Union we know to be entirely reliable, one of whom is just from Manassas Junction, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Leesburgh. The former assures us that on Monday last Gen. Beauregard arrived certainly at the Junction."

Gen. Beauregard is surely a myth, appearing and disappearing, dancing about like a veritable Will-o'-the-Wisp. Yesterday he was at Memphis, the day before at Montgomery, last week at Charleston, and at various intervening times at Richmond. Now he is at Manas-

sas Gap, and to-morrow he may be—the Lord knows where. The mystery about the matter is that he seems to have no possible object, accomplishes nothing by being any where. He comes and goes without any apparent purpose. Troops neither advance nor retreat, and no demonstrations accompany his movements. He seems to be a spirit, rapping about wherever a circle may be formed to receive his manipulations, without, however, having anything to communicate beyond the manifestation of his presence. This is a very harmless amusement, so long as nobody is hurt, and nobody cares whether he comes or goes. If he follows our advice, however, he will leave Manassas Gap by the first train. The loyal Volunteers are on their way to that post, and Gen. BEAUREGARD is a gentleman with whom they will be very earnest to become acquainted.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF COTTON.—A debate of unusual interest arose in the Chamber of Commerce, at its session of yesterday, in relation to the supply of Cotton, a report of which appears in another column.

It arose on a motion of Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, for a committee to ascertain the progress already made, either by chemical, mechanical, or other processes, in substituting the fibre of *flax* for that of Cotton. His remarks in support of the motion, embody many interesting facts and considerations bearing on the subject, and can hardly fail to arrest attention.

We concur especially and cordially in his view of the high political importance of sparing no proper effort to disarm, at least to some extent, the moral dominion, virtually sought to be exercised by the present possessors of the cotton regions of this Republic, over all the civilized portions of the earth, and of providing either a substitute or a further supply, which shall put an end to their insolent attempt, in virtue of their supposed monopoly, "to dictate law and government, morals and manners to all mankind."

ANOTHER VEIN OPENED.—The secession leaders have discovered another mine from which to replenish their Treasury with the necessary millions, and enable them to snap their fingers at the "Northern hordes." "One hundred thousand people," say they, "go North every Summer a pleasuring, who spend $500 each on an average. This will amount to $50,000,000, which, as our pleasure-seekers will remain at home, will be saved and made available for the public defence."

This is very well in theory, but not quite substantial as a matter of fact. In the first place, there were no 100,000 pleasure-seekers visiting the North; and in the next, they did not spend $500 each. What they did spend was borrowed from the North on the credit of their incoming crops before starting. Their treason and repudiation have ended that game, so that they will have to do without the pleasure of Northern travel, if for no other reason than their lack of ability to borrow Northern gold. The pleasure-seekers of the South will therefore stay at home, and so will the Northern money, and the melancholy sequence to the Southern financiers will be, that they must look elsewhere for the necessary millions.

PATRIOTIC ARDOR NORTH AND SOUTH.—If any proof were needed of the heavy discount in "Southern patriotism and valor," it is afforded in the significant fact that the Confederate Government is offering for each recruit a premium of two dollars. The most favorable estimate which the rebels can present of their enrolled forces will not make their number over 100,000 men, and of these not more than 50,000 are now in the State of Virginia. Of this number 15,000 are necessarily separated from the main bodies of the forces, and of the 35,000 remaining at the important positions now held by the rebels, it may be safely estimated that at least 10,000 are poorly armed and equipped, or would gladly embrace the opportunity to desert or be taken prisoner either from a dislike of the service, or a feeling of loyalty to our Government.

Contrasted with this, we find in the North great dissatisfaction that a score or two of regiments organized, are not accepted, and a most earnest hope expressed that opportunity will be given to show the enormous resources of men and means which the Government possesses.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Virginia Soil Scarred—The Zouaves and their Camp—Disposition and Condition of the Troops—A Contraband Article from North Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The pending war for the suppression of rebellion, is making its marks, deep and lasting, upon the soil as well as upon the history of Virginia. All the camps around Alexandria, and in the vicinity of Arlington, are being strongly fortified with earthworks, surrounded by a deep fosse or trench, which the enemy must pass before the troops can be dislodged. The sides of the fortifications are enfiladed in regular military architectural style, by bastions, which will enable its defenders to rake the enemy, from angle to angle, with cannon. These numerous fortified camps will leave their traces upon the surface of the Old Dominion for centuries, and will serve to recall the events that are now passing, to generations unborn.

The position occupied by the Zouaves at the present time is one of the most noble and interesting that can be imagined. It is about a mile west of Alexandria, on what is called Sutter's Hill, with a view of the river, hedged in, apparently, on all sides by high walls of verdure. On the west and south beautiful vallies are spread out to view, terminated in the distance by hills crowned with forests. But with these fine prospects, the Zouaves, like most of their fellow-soldiers, are exposed to the full power of the sun's rays during the day, except so far as they are protected by their picturesque pavillion-shaped tents. Within a hundred yards of them, and on the same eminence, a Michigan regiment occupies a grove, which pertains to a neat cottage, the latter being occupied by the Colonel as his quarters. Two Pennsylvania regiments are located in the valley which lies between this hill and that on which Alexandria is situated. I was gratified to learn from the officers attached to one of these, that the utmost care is taken to prevent the men under their command from committing depredations upon the inhabitants. Volunteers, however respectable as individuals, are prone, in a spirit of mere wantonness, to commit trespasses upon private property, which nothing short of the rigid discipline of the regular service can prevent. It was in this spirit that some soldiers belonging to one of these regiments had made rather free with the vegetables or fruit on a neighboring farm. Complaint being made by the proprietor, the Colonel ordered a special guard to protect it, and the farmer was told to defend his property by shooting the first trespasser. The men were at the same time warned of the danger they would incur, and the effect has been to secure complete immunity from depredation.

Three or four of the New-Jersey regiments occupy the high grounds beyond "Jackson City," which also are being fortified. This famous city consists of one house of entertainment, and the necessary appendages, viz: stables, a barn, etc.; is situated at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and was founded by Gen. JACKSON, while he occupied the Presidential Chair. It was then expected to become a city in fact, as well as in name, in a very short time. It is located on a Potomac flat, bounded by the river on one side, and a morass on the other, and is only four or five feet above high tide.

A good road leads from the end of this bridge to Alexandria, and keeps all the way within a few hundred yards of the river banks. It is the most delightful drive anywhere about Washington, and presents, at every elevation, or turn, a fine panoramic view of the river, the opposite hills and the city. Parallel to the common road is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on one side, and a dilapidated railroad on the other. The fortified camps, near the Washington end of the road, are at the point where a road, running up into Fairfax County, turns off. The other fortified camps, first referred to above, where the Zouaves are stationed, guard the approaches to Alexandria from the West.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment occupies the eminence which overlooks Georgetown from the south side of the river, and guards the approach to Washington by a good common road, which crosses the hill from the interior, and terminates at the ferry, near the Georgetown Acqueduct

I observed at the Zouave camp a large number of common laborers, who, I believe, were employed in this city to work upon the fortifications. They are probably those who have for some years been employed upon the Aqueduct, which work is for the present suspended One contraband article, which had made its way from North Carolina, has found employment in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. This article, which is of a very black color, and biped, is said to have been recently sold from this vicinity to some one in North Carolina, where it was put to work upon fortifications. Not liking the accommodations, or the climate, or the exile, it turned its head northward, and by caution and good luck, found its way to the Pennsylvania camp aforesaid, where it was at once seized as contraband.

An officer in one of the Michigan Regiments, who came here with prepossessions in favor of the Secessionists—probably from former political associations—and who thought it a little hard to arrest them and turn them out of their houses, has lost all his sympathies, he informs me, in consequence of discovering the reckless lying propensities of the unfortunates. They have lied themselves out of house and home, or, at any rate, forfeited them in the estimation of this officer, who was evidently not disposed to judge them harshly.

It is said that the desolate exterior of Alexandria does less than justice to the life that is concealed within it; and that, in many instances, the "first families" have shut themselves up in sullen disdain of the outer world, in order to spend time as best they can at cards and other household amusements. So long as they refrain from treasonable utterances in the streets, they would be in no danger in going about their ordinary vocations; but so hateful is the sight of Federal troops and the American flag, that they submit to a self-imposed incarceration. OBSERVER.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS—STREET PAVING, &C

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a petition, signed by a large number of merchants, was received, asking for an appropriation of $5 000 to fit up a suitable Armory, to be used as a school of practice for an Artillery battalion for the coast defence of New-York harbor. Referred to Committee on National Affairs. A petition, on behalf of the Third Regiment Artillery, for the use of Reservoir-square, was similarly referred.

Mr. TOOMEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Union Defence Committee to equip Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment (Twenty-fifth) which is anxious to proceed to the seat of war.

A communication was received from Col. WILSON, of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, asking for an appropriation by the Union Defence Committee of $10,000 to equip and uniform his regiment, and pay liabilities already incurred. A resolution, recommending the appropriation, was adopted.

Alderman FROMENT offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to stop proceedings in the matter of opening streets, on account of the probable future burdens of taxation growing out of the war. An angry and somewhat personal debate sprung up on this resolution between Alerman GENET and Alderman DAYTON, the former opposing the resolution, and the latter sustaining it. Mr. GENET claimed that the resolution was intended and would operate to "starved out" the laboring men and Democrats of the City, and that such a design was in perfect accordance with the Republican Party, whose "damnable doctrines had brought all this trouble upon the country," and who "wished to establish a despotism not only over the South, but over the laboring man of the North." He asserted that the ranks of the army were filled almost exclusively with Democrats, while the Republicans stayed at home and hounded them on under a hypocritical profession of love for the Stars and Stripes. The insinuation of Alderman DEAYTON that he (GENET) was leagued with Secessionists, and sympathized with their rebellion, he "hurled back in the teeth of the gentleman as a damnable lie."

Mr. DAYTON, in reply, denied *in toto* the stale assertion that the army which had gone out to fight the battles of the Constitution and sustain the flag of the country, was made up entirely or mainly of Democrats, instancing the regiments from Massachusetts, which were the first to respond to the call of their country; also of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c—all strongly Republican in the last election. He did not, however, wish to be understood as drawing any distinctions of party in this great uprising of the people in defence of their liberties, and he never had been guilty unless forced into it as in the present instance, of making any allusion to party politics in the present crisis. He was glad to see the Democrats of New-York and elsewhere respond like true patriots to the defence of our common country; but they were a different kind of Democrats from the gentleman of the Fifteenth, (Alderman GENET,) otherwise he would have small hope of success in the cause for which they buckled on their armor. It was fortunate for the country, and fortunate for the Democratic Party that the gentleman from the Fifteenth did not lead them to battle, and that he did not control the public opinion under whose inspiration they went forth. As to the resolution, he supported it on grounds of economy, and because he believed its passage would be for the best interests of the City, at the same time he had no wish to do anything that would work to the injury of the laboring man, for whom, as well as for the cause of the country in which all were alike interested, he ventured to say he had already done as much, and would continue to do as much as any volunteer champion of their rights, not excepting the gentleman from the Fifteenth.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Roads, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, during which the *Day-Book* was stricken from the list of Corporation papers, and the *Metropolitan Record* put on in its place.

By resolution, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the purpose of properly celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

The sum of $508 was voted to the Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, for services rendered during the past year; and then, after passing upon some routine business, not of special interest, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon. The report of the Committee of the Whole states that the number of persons transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants, was 510; of whom 320 were females. The resignations of A. RIVERS as House Surgeon, First Medical Division Bellevou Hospital, and J. H. BAXTER, House Physician, Island Hospital, were accepted. The resignation of THOMAS J. GUPPER, Engineer at Island Hospital, was also accepted, he having received an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy. Dr. BAXTER has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER. At the various institutions the surplus labor continues to be employed in making clothing for volunteers to the United States Army.

The number of inmates remaining in the institutions at the close of last week was 8,655 During the week 2,163 were admitted; 1,609 were discharged, 38 died, 398 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 6 to State Prison. There were 73 in the Small Pox Hospital, and 2,000 were in other hospitals.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 1 o'clock, F. PEIRCE, President, in the Chair,

FLAX AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of — members of the Chamber of Commere, of New-York, to inquire and report as to the progress made in chemical, mechanical, or other processes for substituting the fibre of flax for that of cotton.

Mr. SAMUEL B RUGGLES, in moving the resoulution, said that the subject of inquiry which it proposed was of impertance not only in an industrial and commercial point of view, but had recently acquired a vastly increased interest in its national and high political bearings. It is not merely a question, large as that might be, of the employment of millions of acres of our lands, and hundreds of thousands of our rural population, in a new branch of prosperous industry, nor yet of the increased stimulus to manufactures and commerce, in the fabrication and transportation of a material, as yet nearly unknown. The great question really is, to discover, if possible, the means of commercial and political emancipation from the dominion of that virtual monopoly in the production of cotton, by a comparatively small section of our Republic, which has not only involved it in civil war, but is now greatly endangering the peace of the civilized world. It is to determine whether we shall, or shall not submit, without a struggle, to a giant monopoly which emboldens its possessor to dictate not only law and Government, but morals and manners to all mankind. We need not dwell on the dangerous and galling character of this pretension. It is already sufficiently manifest both in commerce and politics, leading at once to the most energetic efforts by Great Britain and its subjects to penetrate every region of the globe, to discover and develop such new sources of supply as shall free them from their present dependence on the cotton regions of our North American continent. These efforts have been so far successful as to indicate the belief that within a moderate period adequate supplies will be forthcoming for the use of the world. It need hardly be urged that this great effort for the commercial emancipation of the civilized nations of the earth would be materially aided by the discovery and cheap production of any material which could take the place of cotton to any considerable extent. It is, therefore, to this subject that the attention of the Chamber of Commerce is now respectfully requested, as a proper subject of attention and thorough inquiry. Without pretending in any way to prejudge the results of such an examination, it may safely be asserted that the facts already ascertained, in respect to the progress made in this country, to substitute the fiber of flax for that of cotton, will entitle the subject to a full examination by a Committee of this body.

The idea of substituting the fibre of flax for that of cotton is by no means a new one. It was proposed in England as early as the year 1775, and with partial success, and repeatedly afterward in Germany, Bohemia and other parts of Europe, by various processes suggested in the years 1780, 1803 and 1816. It was in the year 1850 that the Chevalier CLAUSSEN obtained his patent in England for extricating the fibre of flax by means of chemical agencies, in lieu of the former tedious, wasteful, and unhealthy process of rotting by dew or standing water. The importance of the suggestion excited at once the attention of our highly intelligent and patriotic fellow-countryman, Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, then in London as American Minister, and, at his instance the subject was carefully examined in the year 1851 by a Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The chemical process of CLAUSSEN, improved, as is said, by subsequent discoveries, after the delays incident to all new inventions, has proved so far successful that the flax fiber thus extracted and prepared is now successfully manufactured in considerable quantities, in various parts of New England. The precise details, and the character, value, and cost of the fabric will necessarily form the subject of the careful scrutiny of the Committee.

In addition to these chemical agencies for extricating the fibre, mainly by solutions of acids and alkalies, another very interesting process of a mechanical character has lately been proposed, and proven to be very successful, by employing condensed steam as a disintegrating agent. It deserves the most attentive examination it being claimed by the inventors that the flax fibre may be thereby prepared with great expetion and economy, so that it can be afforded in large quantities for a price not exceeding eight cents per pound. It is further stated, that an acre of flax land will yield a sufficient quantity to afford the material for a bale of fibre of about 400 pounds. It should be distinctly understood, that the fiber of flax is not identical with that of cotton, in a botanical or physiological sense, but that they are greatly alike in color, weight, and durability. It is by no means expected that it will wholly take the place of cotton, in all its varieties of fabric, but according to present indications, it is claimed that it fairly promises to prove as a substitute, for at least a portion of the coarser fabrics. Should it prove to be a substitute to any considerable extent, it must materially influence or hasten the solution of that great problem of the supply of cotton, which is now agitating the various Governments of the civilized world.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS hoped the resolution would not be seconded. He was strongly opposed, at this time especially, to any discrimination being made between the industrial productions of the North and South, as calculated to put an argument in the hands of Secessionists, that the North meant to be inimical to their interests, and to discourage and turn from them the Union sentiment of the South, which, though now small, was as leaven in the land, and would, in support of the Government, rally strongly for the Constitution. He did not think the reasoning of the gentleman who offered the resolution happy, in stating that our present troubles were in any way owing to the culture of cotton. Cotton was harmless as any other product. It was the party demagogues who took hold of that, as they would of any other question, who had caused discension. He had spent much time lately in the South, and he could say that the cultivation of cotton, as of any national product, made a law abiding people. He found that those who were attentive to the production of their crops, and those who handled it, were in favor of the Union: and though now they had to yield to the storm of popular fury passing over them, they would be found to love the Union when the opportunity came. Should this Chamber, then, go out of the way of its legitimate business to set these men against us? Surely not. The object of our Government, we should show them, was not to oppress the industrial resources of any part of the Union but to give them peace and protection against the lawless who had usurped power over them, that we were one and all against revolt, and not against the productions or wealth of any section. The production of cotton did not tend to weaken the hands of Government. On the contrary, its tendency was to hold the people together. While the South produced it, we of the North, by greater quickness and intelligence, were able to handle it for them. It was for this reason that the country never could be destroyed; but the most effectual way to do it was to make discrimination in respect to industrial products. Let the battle be fought on one issue—that we have a Government, and that that Government shall be maintained; and let us not be carried away to do anything which would be used as a weapon to destroy the Union feeling of the South. If there was a monopoly in Cotton, he rejoiced in it; it was not a monopoly of the South; it would belong to the common country; for we had no idea of looking to a separation. But this resolution, and the remarks of the gentleman who moved it, did look to a separation.

Mr. GEORGE BLUNT seconded the resolution. He saw nothing objectionable in looking to the substitution of flax for cotton, where it could be done. It had been long enough boasted of that Cotton was King, and for one, he was for putting down "King Cotton."

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS wished sincerely that the resolution would be laid on the table, and no further discussion had upon it. It seemed to him, as he listened, that he was in a foreign country. However proper such a discussion might be in England, this was not the atmosphere for it. We were all one people, and the interests of one portion were the interests of all.

Mr. DENNING DUER called for another reading of the resolution, and said he could not see where the harm lay. To state that cotton had nothing to do with our present troubles was a great mistake; it was the very foundation of these difficulties. It was the boast of the South that Cotton was King, and that through King Cotton they would conquer us, and he considered it very proper to resist King Cotton by King Flax.

Mr. RUGGLES said nothing could be further from his thoughts than to introduce any resolution which could be considered disloyal to the Union. He had always strenuously contended that this very product of cotton created a necessity for the union of North and South. But now this very product, and the necessity for it, was being perverted to enlist the powers of Europe in a war to break down this country, and the question was now under consideration by their diplomatists whether, cotton being so necessary to them, they should not interfere in favor of the South What objection could there be to considering this question? What offence could it give the South? Were we indeed so far enslaved that we could not inquire into and improve our own resources?

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE said that some months ago he had occasion to look at the merits of this discovery, and he was led, from the information he received, to believe that the thing was feasible—that flax could be made to yield a fiber similar to cotton, and more valuable. Believing that to be the case, he thought it proper that inquiry should be made into it by proper authority; and, although the Chamber do not usually take cognizance of such subjects, he believed at the present time it was appropriate. We are now at war with the States where cotton was produced, and the people of those States had resolved to prevent its coming through Northern hands. If there was merit in the invention spoken of, it would enrich the Northern section of the country; and he saw nothing invidious in looking to the interests of commerce and of the country.

Mr. PHELPS regretted the disposition he saw to press the subject. It seemed to him that it would cause great irritation. The idea going over to England that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York was looking out for something to take the place of cotton would lead them to suppose we doubted the result of the present contest, and the getting of cotton. He moved that it be laid on the table for the present, to be discussed before a fuller meeting.

Mr. RUGGLES said he desired to have the subject freely discussed, and would cheerfully consent to lay it on the table until the next meeting.

Accident to a Freight Train on the Long Island Railroad.

About 6½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a collision occurred between a gravel train finishing up the road, and an extra freight train, some three miles from Hunter's Point. The gravel train had been waiting on a siding, the freight train being delayed; the gravel train went out on the track, pushing the cars ahead loaded with gravel, when the freight train was seen approaching. Before the trains could be entirely stopped, a collision occurred, three of the gravel cars being thrown from the track and considerably broken, by coming in contact with the engine of the freight train. There were about fifty men upon the gravel train, all of whom jumped from the train just before the collision. Nine or ten of them were more or less bruised, but no lives were lost or limbs broken.

Loyalty of Jersey Baptists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The East New-Jersey Baptist Association, which is composed of fifty churches in the Eastern part of that State, has just held its annual meeting at Middletown, in Monmouth County.

The letters brought by the Delegates from the Churches in most cases spoke of spiritual prosperity and progress, and a large number referred to the State of the country, and the fact that some of their members had volunteered for the defence of our Government and laws.

The usual Committee on Resolutions reported among others, the following:

Resolved, That the distracted condition of our country calls for earnest and persevering prayer on the part of Christians, that God will avert the horrors of a protracted civil war, and that, baffling the designs of treason, he will restore permanent unity, peace and prosperity to the land; and also that the present chastisement of our nation may result in removing the "sin," which "is a reproach to any people," and in promoting the "righteousness that exalteth a nation."

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pride and pleasure the lofty patriotism displayed in the support given by men of all parties among us to the Government in its efforts to suppress the causeless rebellion now assailing it, and that we hold it to be a Christian duty to sustain the authorities in their eminently righteous endeavors to enforce the laws, holding with Paul that "whoso resisteth the powers, resisteth the ordinance of God."

A few brief, patriotic addresses followed, when the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the whole assembled multitude gave utterance to their feelings, in singing

"My country 'tis of thee."

a hymn written by a Baptist Minister, Rev. Dr. SMITH.

It is the custom of the Association to address a circular letter to the churches on some topic adapted to the times. The letter this year was written by Rev. E. M. LEVY, of Newark, the subject being "The duty of Christian citizens." The drift of this patriotic letter will be seen from the following summing up of the points discussed. We are bound to contribute, as far as lies in our power, to the public weal. This we may do by being loyal citizens, by showing respect to those in authority, by cheerfully placing ourselves and our possessions at the service of the Government, and above all, by earnest, continuous prayer for those to whom have been intrusted the affairs of State. The duty of every Christian is to identify himself in heart and interest with his country.

The Government has no citizens more loyal than the Baptists, whose denomination has been so shamefully scandalized by that Reverend Secessionist, R. FULLER D. D., of the "Plug-Ugly" city. We feel a special interest in a Government which is framed on those Democratic principles that characterize our church polity, and are determined to uphold it, and, if need be, die for it. J. S.

Obituary.

Died at the New-York Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., after a protracted illness, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN GARLAND, in the 69th year of his age. Few officers of the United States Army have seen as much service as Gen. GARLAND. Entering the army from Virginia in the War of 1812, he served on the Indian frontier, afterwards in Florida, and led his command, the Fourth Infantry, in every battle fought in Mexico, save that of Buena Vista. With how much of judgment and bravery this long service has been discharged, the recorded history of those wars and his rapid promotion bear ample testimony.

Conflagration in Glarus, Switzerland.

During the night of the 10th May last a conflagration laid about two-thirds of the City of Glarus, in Switzerland, in ashes, causing the ruin of nearly 3,000 persons who are actually without shelter.

The Government of the Canton of Glarus invites me, by letter of 16th May last, to solicit help in favor of these unfortunate people from citizens of Switzerland and other nations, who may be disposed to take part in this act of charity.

For this purpose subscription lists are opened in the offices of the Swiss Consulate, No. 43 New-street, and of Messrs. ADRIAN ISELIN & Co., in New-York, No. 46 Barclay-street, of which notice is hereby respectfully given by L. P. DE LUZE,

Consul of Switzerland in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Trotting over Fashion Course.

Wednesday, under the auspices of the Fashion Course Pleasure Ground Association, there was a trotting match between three year olds for a purse and stake of $700, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. H. WOODRUFF named s. s. *Shepard Nap*, S. MCLOUGHLIN named s. m. *Jessie*. The grey gelding by owner, b. r. b. *Kibbo* by H. JONES, and b. *Shepard Nap* the last three; the others paid forfeit. The time made was 2:46, 2:49, 2:41, 2:47 and 2:43½. The race was the most exciting one of the season, and the betting was very heavy. The mare was the favorite; one hundred dollars to thirty previous to starting, and after having won the first two heats, she was the favorite at one hundred to ten. On the third heat the horses both got away well together, the mare leading, but the stallion passed her on the back stretch and kept the lead to the stand, winning the heat easily. The backers of the stallion now became wild with excitement, and one hundred to ten was freely offered on him without takers. The stallion, in the opinion of many old turf men, bids fair to rank among the best trotters in the country. On the same day there was a trot over the same course for a purse of $250, the horses to trot nearest to three minutes, mile heats, between r. r. g. *Tycoon*: b. g. *Horace*: b-g. *Conway*, and s. m. *Lady Greeley*, with the following result:

Tycoon	4	2	1	Time	3:00
Horace	2	4	2	Time	3:02
Conway	1	3	4	Time	3:00
Lady Greeley	3	1	3	Time	3:00

CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HALIFAX.—A meeting of American citizens was held in the city of Halifax, N. S., last Friday evening, in reference to the conduct of our Consul there, which is said to have been of a character not calculated to reflect much honor upon his country. It was stated that on the two last national days Feb. 22 and March 4, he neglected to raise the American flag, and that his language generally is in denunciation of the present Administration. One of the Halifax papers, the *Journal*, edited by the son of the Consul, it is stated, has taken very unkind views of American affairs. If these charges are true it is certainly time that the attention of our authorities was called to the matter, and a change effected. The following extracts from the resolutions are from the Halifax *Reporter*, a paper that has been uniformly impartial and generous in its discussion of American affairs:

"*Resolved* That we feel mortified in the fact, that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, but misrepresents and villifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

Resolved, That while we are pleased, with the tone and spirit of the Press and public sentiment of this city generally in reference to the state of our country, we sincerely regret that one journal has prostituted itself to the base purpose of attempting to prejudice the people against the Republican Party by misstatements, caricature, and falsehood."

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO BELIEVE.—Change of weather, from chilly to sultry, or from sultry to chilly, invariably occasions more or less sickness. The robust are more often stricken down at these times than the weakly, by sudden colds, pains, colics, and inflammation of the bowels, lungs, kidneys, or other organs.

To these how important are

BEANDRETH'S PILLS!

five or six of which, swallowed at once, and repeated in a few hours if necessary, will save days, perhaps months, of sickness—often life.

BEANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-STREET, and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, at 25 cents per box, or

SIX BOXES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Also by J. S. GREEN, No. 337 Fulton-street, and GUSTAVUS RICHTER, No. 56 Fulton-street, BROOKLYN, L. I.

(Advertisement.)

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
MAISON DORÉE,
By F. MARTINEZ.

Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,

I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be THROWN OPEN FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 8th and 10th insts.

(Advertisement.)

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SALT RHEUM OR SCROFULA.—Two dollars' worth of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT completely cured Miss ELLEN LANE, Cherry-street, New-York. She had the disease all over her hands and lips for more than seven years.

(Advertisement.)

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of HUZAR ANDERSEN, No 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

(Advertisement.)

Chemical
EDWARDS'S PATENT CHARCOAL FIRE-PROOF
Safes and Bank Locks, Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Latches, Bolts, Bars, Rivets, &c., manufactured by Edward Edwards, No. 192 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

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The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
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Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
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LOW PRICES.
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Flagstuff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Cantrell's is at No. 813 Broadway.—Everybody knows that at CANTRELL'S the very finest quality of ladies' and gents' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, of the neatest make, may be had at the very lo west rates. All orders which he takes are promptly fulfilled, and he gives universal satisfaction.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no scalding the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture, and his improved Instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay st.

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DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

MARRIED.

MORROW—KELBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James P. Kelby, by Rev. Samuel King, of Brooklyn, GEORGE F. MORROW to Miss JULIA KELBY.

RUSSELL—DYER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D D., WM. EDWARDS RUSSELL, Jr., Esq., of Boston, to Miss LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of Major B. B. Dyer, of the New-York Legion Brigade.

TOMPSON—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., THOMAS TIMPSON and MARY HAMILTON, daughter of Jas. L. Morris, Esq.

SABRISKIE—GARVIN.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, June 6, at the R. D. Church, by Rev. Robert G. Strong, JOHN L. SABRISKIE, M. D., to ELIZA B. GARVIN, both of Flatbush.

SEAMAN—DE WINT.—At Fishkill Landing, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, GEORGE A. SEAMAN to MARY C., daughter of J. P. De Wint, Esq., all of Fishkill Landing.

HOOK—MITCHELL.—In Albany, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., WILLIAM B. HOOK, of this City, to VIRGINIA, daughter of Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of the Dudley Observatory.

CODMAN—BELKNAP.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 5, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Howe, Rector, ARTHUR CODMAN, of Boston, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Edward Belknap, and grand-daughter of Thomas Haven, Esq., of Philadelphia.

JONES—SHARPE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., FREDERICK W. JONES, of New-York, to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia.

TAYLOR—LOXLEY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, JAMES M. TAYLOR, of New-York, to LIZZIE J. MOORE, of the former city, and daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

EVANS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, CYRUS MEAD, infant son of Wilson and Anne E. Evans, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 55 Clinton st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mill Spring, Putnam County, for interment on Saturday morning.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE EMMA, wife of Daniel R. Butts, and only daughter of Lewis S. Dod, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Greenwich av, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, V. COLEMAN HART son of E. S. Hart, of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his uncle, Dr. Edward B. Dixon, No. 42 5th-av., at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Westchester County.

JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, WILLIAM E., infant son of John J. and Rachel A. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 42 McDougal st.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, Rev. JOHN MADDEN, of Rondout.

His funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Rondout, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaving Chambers st. at 7 A. M. will arrive in time for the funeral.

BERRIEN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, June 6, Mr. RICHARD BERRIEN, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 8 at 2 o'clock.

BONNETT.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, June 6, MRS. NANCY BONNETT, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church of the village of New-Rochelle, this day, (Friday,) June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUSHELL.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday morning, May 31, ELIZABETH AMANDA, infant daughter of William and the late Elizabeth D. Bushell, of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

LANMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 5, MRS. ABIGAIL T. LANMAN, relict of the late Peter Lanman, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

LEWIS.—In New Albany, Ind., on Monday, June 3, EDWARD DONALDSON, youngest son of Wm. M. and A. E. Lewis, aged 3 weeks.

GRAHAM.—At Burnswark, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on Monday, May 27, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, aged 77 years.

BLISS.—At Allahabad, India, on Wednesday, April 10, of cholera, CHARLES F. BLISS, son of R

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 233 1st-av., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av., first floor, up stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has the very best of City reference for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' muslin in the best style; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or the general housework in a private family. Call at No. 62 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for both. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 22d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—Or laundress alone. A trustworthy young woman, with five years City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, wishes either of the above situations; is a very good chambermaid and an excellent laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist at waiting; good disposition and obliging; will go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to travel or go in the country for the Summer; can give 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can cut and fit children's clothes; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 190 Varick-st., in the paper store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to travel with a lady. Apply at 13 Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 93 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a very good sewer; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 225 East 18th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her present place. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 31st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork or plain sewing, she is good tempered and obliging; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation; best of City reference. Apply or address No. 137 50th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give every satisfaction as to her capability; can do all kinds of cooking, fancy deserts, &c.; has a young woman to do light chamberwork; is a good seamstress and waitress; both can give over two years' references. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, in meats, soups, pastry, bread and cake, jelly and all kinds of cream; also understands the management of milk and butter; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best of City reference; has lived five years in one place. Apply in the drug-store, corner 17th-st and 4th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do all kinds of plain cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 13th st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a quiet private family; understands baking bread and all kinds of desserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 212 East 13th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation; is willing to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A RE-spectable private family as first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is capable to take entire charge of a respectable kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook and understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 134 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 108 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as cook; makes excellent bread. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 43 East 24th-st. Good references given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family; no objection to country in summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress. Call or address 128 East 13th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two young women, situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and fine washing; both fully understand their business; best of City reference can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A most willing and obliging young woman wishes either of the above situations; is also a nice chambermaid and waitress; makes good bread, cake and pies, and is an excellent laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in good style; best City reference; country preferred. Wishes a steady place; a girl wants a place. wages $3 per month Call at No. 220 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a competent young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; can get the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 18 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron very well; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 Bond-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to obtain a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—French, English and American; is a first-rate pastry cook and bread baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN AMERIcan Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can cook, bake bread, pie and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; can also sew and do chamberwork. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A WIDOW LADY, OF GOOD address, aged 32 years, would accept a situation in any capacity in the next steamer; understands housekeeping in every department; an experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; could render her services valuable; the highest testimonials as regards character and capability. Address Mrs. E. G., Box No. 150 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a middle-aged woman to assist in general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 661 8th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a smart, intelligent girl, to do general housework. Can be seen until engaged at No. 180 West 25th-st., upper floor, west of 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable Protestant girl desires a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at or address No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the grocery-store

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call, all the week, at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands maggling and fluting; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to a short distance in the country. References from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; no objection to do chamberwork if required; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; can work well with her needle, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; the best City reference from her present employer's, No. 16 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 279 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY THE SUBscriber, a promising girl from 12 to 14 years old, on the terms that girls are usually apprenticed, to take care of a small child, and do such other work as may be required. She will be well cared for, well brought up, and find a very good and comfortable home address Box No. 4 637, Post-office, New-York.

AS NURSE &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman desires a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Charles-st.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed by two young women, situations; one as nurse and seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to mind children; the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 109 East 13th st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of an infant, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her last place of employment No 230 Pearl st., (Mr C. Johnston's,) between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most competent English Protestant woman wishes either of the above situations, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands each capacity and is fully competent to take the entire charge of children, as best reference can show; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, near 14th st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by an experienced and competent nurse; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City; would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman; good references given; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 118 East 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman wants a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 203 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day, to sew, for two or three weeks, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a respectable young woman who understands her business, and can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chambermaid. Inquire at their present residence, No. 20 Union-square, corner East 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 86 East 15th st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO SEWING in a small family and to make herself generally useful; situation permanent if the party suits. American preferred. Apply to SIDNEY FANNING, No. 26 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E M, Box No. 261 Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good and careful driver; understands his business perfectly; can produce the very best of references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 159 West 36th-st., for two days. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 217 Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriage, and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging and of a peaceable disposition; has the best of City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or to work in a garden, by a young man that understands the care of horses well; good reference given from last place. Can be seen at the Cottage, on 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., for two days. None need apply except Protestants.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman either in the City or country. A note addressed to A. B. M., Box No. 219 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in the country; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th st., or address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation with a doctor or in a private family to take care of horse and drive, in the City or country; willing to make himself useful in any way of the best of reference. Call or address Mr. LANDES, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is fully understands his business. Address COACHMAN, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; understands the management of greenhouse flowers and all kinds of vegetables; also, understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; good references can be given. Address J. K., Box No. 176 Times Office, or can be seen from 10 until 12 at No. 15 Ann-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, with the best of City references, either in the City or country; is thoroughly acquainted with driving in the City, and general farm work. Address J. MASSON, Box No. 294 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a steady man, who understands his business in both branches; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can be recommended by his last employer, where he has lived three years. Address a note to T. M., Box No. 210 Times Office, until engaged.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer's; has 14 years' experience in the country; will make himself generally useful can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box 310 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, as situation as gardener and farmer; understands his business thoroughly in both departments, and has lived in respectable places, and can give satisfactory reference for ability and conduct. Address J. N., farmer, Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, INdustrious young married man, a situation as janitor to take care of a building, offices, &c., who understands his business truly; can give the best of City reference from his employer. Address JANITOR, Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable private waiter (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; can be highly recommended for sobriety and integrity of character by his present employer. Address No. 177 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY faithful man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at the Society Library, basement door, University place, between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH TEN YEARS' BUSIness experience in this City, wishes a situation at a moderate salary, in some established house. After a few months, everything being mutually satisfactory, he will purchase an interest to the amount of $5 000 would not object to going West. Address T. WALLACE, Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

A MANUENSIS OR PRIVATE TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College wishes temporary employment as above, or in connection with some journal. References in New-York City. Address N E. B., Box No. 84, Flushing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A STEADY, ACTIVE and intelligent man, of undoubted character, who can devote four or five hours a day to the work required to be done, will hear of employment which his attention may render permanent, by applying in his own writing, with name, address and references, to Box No. 2,249 Post-office, New-York.

A CLERK WANTED.—A CLERK EXPERIENced in both wholesale and retail drug business, call at No 42 West 20th-st. for one day between 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office, 3 porters for wholesale stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE coachman to take care of pair of horses and carriage; none need apply except they can bring good recommendation. Apply at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, after 10 o'clock A M.

A CARPENTER—WANTED, TO GO INTO THE country. Address J. B, Box No. 103 Times Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A RELIABLE, sober, industrious printer; must be thoroughly acquainted with book and job work; to such a person steady employment will be given; reference required. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 179 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.

The prorrietor of this well known, first class fashionable Summer house would inform its former patrons, and the public generally, that he built on three hundred feet last Spring, making seventy four new bedrooms, new dining-room, forty by one hundred; repair or, forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with new carpets and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables; two new ten pin alleys, at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht, of forty five tons and several small sail boats, will be constantly on hand ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 11 A. M. and 6 P M.—time 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depot will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibuses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, was built last Spring, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company on the 25th day of June next, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. Board, $2 per day.

N. B.—Mosquitoes are never seen at the Head.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible from three to four hours from all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.

GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Courtlandt-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. We refer to William Torrey, E. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6 h-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.

JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at W. S. Cozzens, No. 13 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; price of board in accordance with the times. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7½, 11·20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:21; from Dey-st. at 10¾ and 4¾ o'clock; only 35 minutes from New-York. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 600 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first class hotel last Spring, remodeled the old dining-room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head, three times a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE Undersigned respectfully announce to their friends patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHECK OF R. H. BERDELL, DATED 8TH inst., on Bank of Commerce, for $3 021 21, to order of R. BENSON, Jr. Payment at the Bank has been stopped. The public are cautioned from negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to R. BENSON, Jr., No. 7 State st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and WIRE, PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 478 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. REYE.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. BERNARDY, No. 120 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles of fair paper. Monogram in gold. Also, paste, fine gold pens.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 14th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, O. P., Q., Box No. 171 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. HANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 5½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 56 West 28th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board, 236 28th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a bank parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Battle-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in a good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 263 Hicks-st, or No. 86 John st., New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realized and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding another gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 166 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO, 26 CLINTON ST.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board; house contains the modern improvements and convenient to Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

FRENCH BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR partial board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private) two well furnished rooms, with modern conveniences; fine location, near Gramercy park, on which the house has a key. Apply at No. 118 East 21st st., after 2 o'clock.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen. House first class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 46 Leonard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

THOSE WISHING THE COMFORTS OF a home in a private New England family, in a new house with modern conveniences, within walking distance of South and Wallis' ferries, Brooklyn, furnished rooms with board—can be accommodated by addressing W. HODGES, Brooklyn Post-office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board, in a first-class house, in a most delightful summer location in view of Union-square, at moderate prices will please apply at the house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$10 A WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can find good board and every convenience, by applying at No. 61 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.; only forty minutes from St. Paul's Church. A large front room and bedroom adjoining, with dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen together or separately, with breakfast if desired; family very small; house contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 57 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; double and single rooms, neatly furnished, with water and gas; situation very pleasant; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, with partial board if needed, with gas and bath, and in a private family, within five minutes' walk of either ferry. Call for three days at No. 234 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 83 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD, AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A NUMber of handsomely furnished rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, having every improvement, can be had, with unexceptionable board, by calling at No. 26 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or separately, with private table or without meals, may be had at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN an English family, where the French language is spoken. Apply at No 66 West 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pitts

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, &c.
Tuesday Morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock,
at the Warerooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Broadway,
SECOND GRAND SALE OF
HANDSOMELY-FINISHED PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
Elegant Parlor Suits, Hair-Cloth and Brocatelle;
Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Mirrors, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, &c.
Sale Positive.

Gideon Cook, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, &c.—SPRING WAGONS, MOCKAWAYS, CANDIANAS, BUGGIES, &c.—At Auction.—By GIDEON COOK, Auctioneer, at the Warerooms of Messrs. Brewster & Co., No. 7 Broadway, On Wednesday, June 12, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, without reserve, a large assortment of the above-named Carriages, made of the best seasoned stock, and finished in the most elegant manner. Also, a few second-hand Carriages, in good order.
Sale Positive.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Office No. 56 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 3, 1861.
Dividend No. 57.
A DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the Office, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 15th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
EDWIN H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
Discount and Exchange Coupons past due, also Coupons payable at Banks, Bankers, &c., bought and sold by
JESSE H. DIX & Co.,
No. 48 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR DIRECTOR'S SON, 16 years old, in a Banking House or Broker's Office, by a gentleman of responsibility. Address "DIRECTOR," Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, by a young man who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business. Address "CLERK

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The men on the Virginia side are still steadily occupied in extending the works, notwithstanding the dreary weather. There are very few upon the sick list, and all are cheerful and full of zeal, though their present occupation to most of them is entirely novel, as well as arduous.

A portion of the regiments which enlisted originally for the three months term have been recalled from their positions on the other side of the River, and three years' troops have been substituted in their stead. As a general rule, those who enlisted for the first term are decidedly the best equipped and most promising regiments, and a majority of the men are not averse to reenlisting for the war.

THE NEW REGULARS.

The officers of the ten new regiments, now being formed, to be added permanently to the regular army of the United States, have been nearly made up, and the subordinate officers have all been decided on. They have been selected in due proportions from the several loyal States, and among the large number of applicants, over six hundred were filed for Lieutenancies from the State of New-York. Several of the latter are appointed from the ranks of the New-York Seventh Regiment. I learn from the Department this morning that the commissions are made up, and only await the signature of the Secretary. It is probable that the list will be promulgated during next week.

GIDEON HAYNES, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, who has been in town since Sunday, left Washington to-day, after making arrangements for large orders for canteens, haversacks, &c., for the use of Government troops.

Great numbers of letters from the North are received here daily, addressed to Southern parties. It seems not yet to be generally known that the mails ceased to be transmitted south of Washington, after June 1st. All letters so received here go to the Dead Letter Office in this City, where an immense quantity is now accumulating.

The Department buildings are ordered by the President to be closed to-morrow during the funeral of Judge DOUGLAS at Chicago.

OLIVER D. BARTLETT, of New-York, is appointed Clerk in the Pension Bureau, and R. H. STEEL Clerk in the Treasury Department to-day.

GEORGE F. MILES, of Maryland, is appointed Consul at Rottendam, and H. BABCOCK, to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

At noon, to-day, a train of cars brought from New-York about fifty wagons and ambulances for the use of the New-York troops here. They were forwarded from the Union Defence Committeee. There were received some two hundred and fifty fine cavalry horses at the same time, with a portion of Sherman's Battery also.

MRS. N. P. BANKS arrived here this morning from Chicago, to join her husband, Gen. BANKS. Major A. T. BRADLEY has commissioned Adjutant-General of the Distrlct Militia to-day, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* C. L. F. JONES resigned.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, is gone to Baltimore to address a Union Meeting there to-night.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH'S OFFICERS.

In the war steamer *Susquehannah*, which arrived home a day or two since, there came Capt. HOLLINS, of Greytown memory; Lieut. J. N. BARNEY, three midshipmen, gunner S. LOVETT and sailmaker MAHONEY, all of whom have to-day resigned their commissions. The Navy Department does not accept their resignations, but strikes their names from the Navy list.

The National Capital is at present occupied by two companies of the District Militia, under Capts. MORGAN and RUTHERFORD. The building will soon be vacated, and is but little injured, except in the destruction of the carpets, since the troops took possession there. Laborers are busily occupied in clearing up the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives.

THE REBEL LOSS AT AQUIA CREEK.

Reliable information puts the loss of the enemy in the affair at Aquia Creek at twenty killed. At the Navy-yard here the steamer *Monticello* is now nearly ready for service, having been repaired. She will probably sail for Hampton Roads on Saturday. During the process of repairing fifteen shots were found in her hull and bulwarks. The repairs on the *Freeborn* are rapidly progressing. She will be ready for sea in a few days. The steamer *Anacosta* sailed from the Navy-yard to-day, for Fortress Monroe.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following official order has been issued in reference to the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment in the recent action at Aquia Creek:

SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD, June 5, 1861.

The commandant having received a note from Capt. JOHN A. DAHLGREEN, inclosing a copy of the report of the part performed by a detachment of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment in the engagement at Aquia Creek on the 1st and 2d inst., the same is hereby published for the information of the troops:

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTIA, Sunday, June 2.

Henry P. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Seventy first Reg't:

SIR:—I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent character and conduct of the detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Company C, serving on board this vessel, under Lieut. T. B. FRENDERGAST. They have my warmest thanks for their assistance in working the guns at Aquia Creek. As gentlemen, soldiers, or boatmen, they do honor to their immediate commanding officer, and to the Seventy-first. Enclosed is a muster roll of the detachment.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
N. COLLINS, Lieut. Com.

To J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The hospital at the Capital now contains only a few patients, mostly convalescent, and will be discontinued as soon as private BLACK, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, who was accidentally shot recently, is able to bear removal. Although not out of danger, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POST-OFFICE AT MEMPHIS DISCONTINUED.

The principal distributing Post-office for the Southwest is at Memphis, Tenn. The mails thither have this day been discontinued by order of the Postmaster-General, and all letters received here for that point hereafter will go to the dead-letter office. I learn that the Postmaster at Memphis recently made a requisition for ten thousand dollar's worth of stamps, while he had eight thousand dollar's worth on hand—sufficient for ordinary purposes for three months.

The Post-office Department has also to-day ordered postal service once a week on the new route from Fort Wise, on the route from Independence to Sante Fe, Colorado Territory, to Cannon City, which will better serve the residents at Pike's Peak, than has hitherto been done.

THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that at the late fight at Fairfax Court-house, ten of the enemy were actually killed, and probably two or three more. An eye-witness of the conflict saw the bodies thrown into a hole, near the Court-house, and hurriedly buried, immediately after the retreat of the Cavalry.

HON. E. JOY MORRIS is in Washington, looking after the mission to Constantinople.

The officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment to-day tendered the Colonelcy of their Regiment to Col. JAMES CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. Col. CAMERON is an elder brother of the Secretary of War, and was born in Scotland. He is the Chief of the clan Cameron in this country, and it will be recollected that the Regiment wears the plaid of that clan. Col. CAMERON has not yet determined to accept the position so warmly tendered to him. If he does, you may depend that the Regiment will have an opportunity to honor Old Scotland, and that it will be most gallantly led.

LEO.

THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. TYNG, WM. E. DODGE, DR. HITCHCOCK, AND S. B. CHITTENDEN—SINGING AND RESOLUTIONS.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, with a view to secure the coöperation of all good citizens in an effort to meet the spiritual wants of the volunteers. Wm. E. DODGE, Esq., presided, and the exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

Mr. DODGE, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said they had been called together by the Young Men's Christian Association, who desired to extend their beneficent care to the volunteers engaged in the war, bringing to bear all the energies of the Association upon the subject. The plan decided upon embraced the following objects:

First—The preparation and publication of a comprehensive collection of hymns, prayers, scripture texts, &c., in a book of 135 pages, to be given to every soldier.

Second—The organization of devotional meetings on week evenings and Sundays, wherever and in whatever numbers the men may be found. A committee of three is already in charge of this subject.

Third—The visitation of strangers and soldiers during their stay in this City, in furtherance of which object a circular has already been published widely.

Fourth.—The organization as a working force of the campaign of such religious elements as can be found in the various regiments.

Mr. DODGE said the young men desired a loud indorsement of their efforts.

The children of the Institution of the Blind, under the direction of Mr. LASAR, then sang several national airs, for which they were loudly applauded, as they were throughout the evening for other efforts.

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG then addressed the meeting, commencing with a glowing panegyric of the national song, "the Star Spangled Banner," and the national flag, the Stars and Stripes. He had been shown a secession flag which he would like to have brought out.

The flag was brought out, amid hisses and Dr. TYNG threw it down and trampled on it, amid loud cheers. He said the secession flag reminded him of a certain definition of man as "a monkey with his tail robbed out." [Laughter.] He denounced Judge TANEY as trying to throttle the President with the writ of *habeas corpus*. If he had the power he would put Judge TANEY where he had put that flag. [Applause and hisses.] He was indifferent to any manifestation of disapprobation of that sentiment.

A VOICE—The hisses were for TANEY. [Applause.]

Dr. TYNG further said that the Southerners seemed to want to worship BARNUM'S "What is It," [laughter] and he thought they would soon be ashamed of that flag—the bastard monster they had produced. [Applause.] He disapproved of any hollow compromise or patch-work peace, and heartily approved of war for the maintenance of freedom and principle. He was willing, if necessary, to sacrifice his own sons. If thousands would not do, let millions go, [applause] and when they did go, let them be attended by those who had some regard for their spiritual welfare.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK commenced by saying that they knew the London *Times*. [Hisses.] They would like its articles better a month hence than they did now. [Applause.] John Bull had a good heart, but a very thick hide, [laughter,] but he hoped we would get through it. [Applause.] The London *Times'* correspondent thought meanly of our Constitution, because it was sold for three cents, but the Bible—the Constitution of the world—was sold for six cents. He thought the proportion was very good. [Applause.]

Dr. HITCHCOCK reviewed in terse but eloquent sentences the providential character of this struggle. He would say to them as he had said to a friend who was not so buoyant as himself in hopes of the result, "If God wills, I ask not for light, until we have had a little lightning." [Applause.] He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. SCOTT, which elicited three rousing cheers for the Head of the Army. He thought we had but one thing to ask of the God of Battles, "to keep our chieftain and tell the boys how to do it." [Applause.]

The children then sang a spirited national air to the tune of "Dixie," the words of which—and most poetic and patriotic words they were—were composed by the blind poetess, Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY. The reading by Mr. LASAR, and above all, the singing of the children was productive of the most unbounded enthusiasm. The following is the first verse:

UNION SONG.

Oh! ye patriots, to the battle,
Hear Fort Moultrie's cannon rattle;
Away, away, away to the fight,
Go meet those Southern traitors
With iron will;
And should your courage falter, boys,
Remember Bunker Hill.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
The Stars and Stripes forever;
Hurrah, hurrah,
The Union shall not sever.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the project of the Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the religious wants of the Volunteers, is worthy of public confidence and coöperation, and that we commend the same to the support of the churches and the community.

Resolved, That Messrs. William E. Dodge, Wilson G. Hunt, Benj. F. Manierre, Benj. W. Bonney, and Alexander W. Bradford be appointed a Committee to receive donations in furtherance of the proposed object, to be expended under the supervision of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., supported the resolutions, defending the merchants of New-York from the charge of being mercenary and subservient to King Cotton. He heard a friend say that day, that he would rather trust his wife and family to the negroes of the South than to the whites, because they had better hearts, and better consciences, and were less barbarous and more human. [Applause.] He did not want to see this contest ended until Slavery had received its death blow. [Applause.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen should volunteer sums in aid of the object.

WM. E. DODGE subscribed $100, and W. C. NOYES, $50. It was suggested to "pass round the hat," and the Chairman announced that the young men would stand at the door to receive contributions.

The children sang:

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HYGIENE—A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The ordinary business having been transacted, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee which had visited the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, on the subject military hygiene, made a verbal report as to what had been accomplished. He stated that himself and coadjutors had been kindly received by the President and members of the Cabinet, as well as by Gen. SCOTT. Every facility was afforded the Committee for prosecuting inquiries, and they were assured that every practicable suggestion which they offered would be considered by the proper authorities. Their recommendations, especially with regard to the regimental *cuising*, received particular attention, and impressed Gen. SCOTT and Brigadier-Gen. MANSFIELD so deeply, that the committee were informed that immediate steps should be taken with a view of attaching a competent professional cook to each company, who should be placed on the footing of a non-combattant.

The investigations of the Committee led them to the conclusion, which is endorsed by the medical staff of all the regiments in the vicinity of Washington, that the health of the soldiers would be best preserved by wearing flannel next the skin. The doctor urged that this fact could not be too prominently kept in view by the friends of the soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops had been subjected to much exposure and considerable hardships since their sojourn in the vicinity of Washington very little sickness prevailed in the encampments, the principal disease being a mild form of typhoid fever.

The Doctor further announced that a Sanitary Commission had been agreed upon, and that it will soon be in perpetual session, acting in harmony with the medical and other military authorities in actual service. The Commission will consist of nine members, disinterested gentlemen, having the good of the soldier at heart, and at its head will be Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The other members will be Prof. Bache, Dr. Van Buren and Prof. Gibbes, of this City; Major Shira, of Washington; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; and Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge.

The Commission is to be represented at Washington by a resident Secretary, who will be furnished with suitable rooms for conducting business, at or near the War Department building. The Committee will soon present a written report, giving full details of their proceedings.

PATRIOTIC LADIES IN WESTCHESTER.

The ladies at White Plains, Westchester County, have formed a Society for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for our soldiers. At a meeting on Monday last, pursuant to a notice given at the churches in the village, a large number of ladies were present full of enthusiasm and determination to do all they can to help our soldiers and contribute to their comfort. At this meeting, large contributions were received from different parties, of material to be manufactured into clothing and Havelocks, all of which was distributed among the members at once. This organization is only one of many that are now in full operation in the county, where the ladies are not to be excelled in patriotism or liberality.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of State Officers passed June 4, 1861, paragraph II. of General Orders, No. 41, respecting the duties, &c., of Regimental Paymasters, is modified as follows:

When regiments have been mustered into the United States service, previously to the appointment of their Paymasters, they shall nevertheless perform all such duties as may be necessary to pay those regiments for their services under the State, and shall be entitled to not less than one month's pay and allowance (as Lieutenant of Infantry) and mileage, at the rate of ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled, in the performance of their duties; provided the conveyance has not been furnished by the United States or State Government, or the number of miles be not less than ten. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, composed of the stalwart sons of Maine, and commanded by Col. O. O. HOWARD, reached this City, yesterday, *via* Fall River, *en route* for Washington, whither they have been ordered by the War Department. The rain came down in torrents at the time of their landing, and continued throughout the march up Broadway. They marched to the old Arsenal, on the corner of White and Elm streets, which had been tendered by Gen. ARTHUR for their accommodation. A bountiful dinner was provided for the men at the Park barracks, while the officers enjoyed the hospitality of the Astor-house. The Regiment is officered as follows:

Field—Col. Oliver O. Howard.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Isaac A. Tucker.
Major—Henry G. Staples.
Commissioned Staff—Adjt. C. E. Burt.
Quartermaster—Wm. D. Haley.
Chaplain—A. J. Church.
Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. G. S. Palmer.
Non Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph S. Smith.
Commissary-Sergeant— —— Grafton.
Sergeant-Major—S. S. Plaisted.
Line—Company A, Capt. Reuben Sawyer, of Bath; Company B, Capt. E. M. Batchelor, of Augusta; Company C, Capt. W. E. Jarvis, of Gardiner; Company D, Capt. C. A. D. Lampson, of Bath; Company E, Capt. John M. Noah, of Hallowell; Company F Capt. E. G. Savage, of Skowhegan; Company G, Capt. F. S. Heselatine, of Waterville; Company H, Capt. W. S. Heath, of Waterville; Company J, Capt. W. B. Lakeman, of Augusta; Company K, Capt. Strout, of Winthrop.

The regiment have also forty-five transportation houses, and are provided with full camp and garrison equipage, and presents as fine an appearance as any body of men that have left for the seat of war. At the Arsenal the Regiment was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the presentation being made by STEWARD L. WOODFORD, Esq., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney. It was received by Col. HOWARD with a few pertinent remarks. The remarks of Mr. WOODFORD were as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE: After your long and wearisome journey, it is only a decent regard to your comfort that these exercises should be short, and my words of welcome very few. Besides, all words, save those of Godspeed, are useless now. The time for discussion has gone by. Open rebellion has trampled upon our Constitution, and seeks with violence to break up our Union. The issue has been met, and to-day men's minds are one. We must destroy treason, or treason will destroy us. [Cheers.] The olive branch has, with sad heart, been put aside. The sword has, with slow hand, at last been drawn. Not in hate, not in haste, but in the solemn earnestness of a nation struggling for its very life, we have risen, put by our partisan strifes, and have sworn that treason shall be crushed, though Carolina be turned into a forest of gibbets. [Great cheers.] The speech of to-day should be the roll-call, and the beat of the muster drum. That eloquence most touches our hearts which breathes in the rifle's crack and flashes in the bayonet's gleam, as with avenging finger it points through Baltimore to Sumter. [Great cheers.] The men of Maine, now resident in this City, meet you to-day to bid you welcome, and in the same breath farewell. With these words of greeting and parting, they wish to offer you some pledge of their brotherhood. Each mother has given to her son among your ranks the Bible, fittest token of a mother's love. Each dear one has given some keepsake of affection. So, too, these brethren of yours, would give you in this time of battle the patriot's gift, your country's flag. [Cheers.] It shall go with you as a guardian. Its starry eyes shall look upon you in watchful love. Its stripes shall stream above you, turning and flashing like the angel's sword that guarded Eden's gate. [Loud Applause.]

In every fold and thread this silken standard speaks to you. It is a flag of history. Those thirteen blended stripes forever tell the story of the old Colonial struggles, and the days of '76; the story of the savage and the wilderness, of Independence Hall and Valley Forge and Yorktown; the story of that Union, which our fathers made, and which, *so help us God*, we their children will maintain. [Cheers.] Those stars upon its azure tell, each in its golden word, the record of our national existence; how from weakness we have come to strength, from thirteen States to thirty-four, until this day our flag flashes with the sunrise as it waves over the pines of Maine, and crimsons with the sunset, where it guards the land of gold. As you are patriots, read aright the history written on that flag. As you are men, let not that history be folded now, and closed forever. Into your hands we give it. Guard it as woman guards her honor, as children keep their father's grave. To you in perfect faith we give this flag, for we know in what cradling your childhood was nurtured, and of what blood you come. We know how you have wrestled with the storms upon your rugged coast, and how your manhood has toughened and grown strong amid your giant forests. We know, too, that the village church has risen where the ax has rung, and that the schoolhouse has crept beside the footsteps of the fisherman and pioneer. And thus, clear heads, true hearts, and sinewy arms have had their training for the duty of to day. I remember, too, that Maine is the child of Massachusetts, and thus you came of a blood that knows no fear. The memories of the Puritans mingle with the inspiration of Plymouth Rock, and of the men who fought at Lexington were fitly born those martyrs who fell out yesterday at Baltimore. Soldiers! I know your eager hearts found a full utterance in the last words of that dying Massachusetts man, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" [Tremendous cheers.] Our blessings go with you, but not ours alone. At each morning and evening hour, when the home circle gathers, the gray-haired father and mother shall speak your names in prayer. Half widowed hearts shall keep the loved one cherished, and infant lips be fondly taught to prattle of the absent one. They will pray for your return; they will ask also that your honor may be kept unbroken, and your courage kept undimmed. With bleeding hearts, but in stern fidelity to duty, they have bidden you, as we now bid you:

"Go in the name of your country, liberty and God!"

Take, then, this flag. It shall float in triumph over your avenging march. It shall fold itself, with all a mother's loving care, above your dead. Through all the shock of battle may it pass unharmed, and under it, in unbroken ranks, may you come back to us. God bless you, one and all. Farewell.

Mr. WOODFORD handed the flag to Col. OLIVER, amid enthusiastic cheers.

Col. HOWARD responded on behalf of the regiment. He felt proud to receive the flag to be carried in front of the brave men under his command. [Cheers.] He felt satisfied they would do their duty. [Cheers.] He was brought up in the East, but was educated by his country, which he alone knew, without regard to party or section. [Cheers.] They were going to battle for right, righteousness and liberty, both civil and religious. They were growing strong in heart, because they knew they were right—[cheers]—and he was proud to feel that under his command there was as brave a body of men as could be found in the United States. [Great applause.] He wanted his men to give three cheers for New-York, [they were given,] and three more for the Constitution, [they were given.] In conclusion, he thanked the donors for their present, and hoped the flag would be unsullied.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was introduced as a son of Maine, and denounced the revolution, saying CATALINE'S conspiracy was white in comparison. But there was a CICERO to defeat the ancient traitor, as there was a people to defeat those of our own country. [Cheers.]

The regiment departed at 5 P. M. *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad, their destination being Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Easton.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

The valuable aid afforded by this Society of experienced medical men and their willing assistants is daily realized by our troops. Their plans are so admirably adjusted that at a moment's notice a Committee of instruction will be sent with models and patterns to aid the efforts of coöperative societies. Articles which have been found to be most useful and of the proper material are constantly on exhibition and open to inspection.

A generous countryman who had seen a notice not long since in the TIMES, that the order of their operations was so complete, made it his business to represent his neighborhood in a visit to the rooms. He declared that now he would do something to interest the wealthy in his vicinity; and that it was only because they did not know where to send, or what was most needed, that there had been a holding back of donations. For the information of others who may be similarly situated, we will suggest that a donation of money will meet with a careful distribution, and a thankful recognition from responsible parties.

During the past two weeks twelve boxes of lint have been dispatched; also eight hundred and thirty-six shirts; three hundred and seventy-two drawers; eighteen bandages; eleven field-stretchers or litters ninety-nine India-rubber sheets; one hundred and fifty-eight cotton sheets; four boxes of old linen; (two boxes were also sent to Annapolis from Ulster county;) ninety pillow-slips, besides one hundred and twenty pillow-ticks, and sixty-four bed-ticks; one hundred and fifty-four dressing gowns; five hundred and fifty towels; fifteen hospital knapsacks; twelve lanterns; eleven hundred and four pairs of socks; flannel by the piece and yard; eighty-five pairs of slippers; four hundred and sixty-eight havelocks; fifty-six belly-bands; ten bed-gowns; one hundred and fifteen jackets, and one hundred and eighty-six handkerchiefs. Each kind of donation is packed separately, and marked to whatever regiment has made requisitions for it. Many smaller items, such as sponges, ligatures, scissors and the like have not been mentioned, but satisfactory accounts of *all* contributions, *however small*, can be had at the rooms from ten in the morning till five. We were told by one of the distributing committee that an earnest demand is made upon them for the following articles: three thousand flannel shirts and drawers, three thousand pairs of woolen socks, ten thousand havelock cap covers, three thousand pairs of slippers, fifty pieces of oiled muslin, five hundred sheets of binders' boards, fifty rolls of adhesive plaster.

It is to be hoped, and believed, that those who are working for the same cause, will not lose sight of the advantage of coöperating with this association of physicians, who, by means of direct correspondence with the seat of war, are enabled to carry out the most complete plans in expressing, &c., to the regiments most in need of assistance.

The Association has received a letter from the Surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, acknowledging the receipt of valuable and timely contributions from the Association.

This regiment has also had sent them, upon requisition, a band of the trained nurses, under the auspices of the Women's Central Association, at Cooper Institute, and the Medical Association. The vacancies at the training hospitals are filled with others, who will be ready when necessity demands.

CONSOLIDATION OF EFFORT TO EQUIP THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The circle of patriotic women who meet daily at Astor Library, have won to their ranks and to their utterly unsectarian movement, no less than six churches. The Anderson Zouaves have expressed a willingness to accept their especial patronage, and they will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to their fair guardians. The ladies would suggest to their aids or to any liberally-disposed parties, that a need will exist for donations of unbleached muslin for hospital use; also 1,000 pairs of drawers and 1,000 pairs of socks. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a woolen sock ribbed in the leg, is the best for marching; yet for very hot weather a different sort is proposed, made with woolen goot and cotton leg; its advantage consists in softness to the foot, while the leg is left cool. We have observed also a curious and excellent marching shoe. The upper is of canvass finished with a soft, fair leather toe moderately thick sole, and very broad heel. Old linen is much needed by the Association, in order to complete their hospital department. Those who are in the habit of tossing aside their linen garments as only fit for the rag-bag, will confer a favor by remembering that it is more valuable than new, for new can be had for money, while old cannot at all times. Where so much wealth and influence is concentrated, we shall expect an equipment worthy of the flag under which the chosen company march. It is the same that floated over Fort Sumter during the fearful cannonading that preceded its evacuation by our gallant soldiers under the brave ANDERSON.

A CHRISTIAN PHALANX.

We have good authority for stating that a project is on foot to recruit a regiment from among the members of the various City churches. The idea of the projectors of the movement, as we understand it, is to enroll a body of men who will enter into the combat under a deep conviction that the battle is one of principle—men who will fight for conscience sake, and to prove themselves as irresistible and as strong as did their prototypes, CROMWELL'S sturdy Roundheads, when opposed to the effeminate army of CHARLES I. The membership is not to be narrowed by sect or creed, but *all* Christian men may join the regiment. In furtherance of this design, a notice of the plan and objects of the organization will be read from the desks of most of the City churches on Sabbath morning next at which time the head-quarters of the command will be announced. The leaders of the enterprise, we are permitted to state, are HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., of the Free Academy, a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer in the United States Army, and EDWARD BAYARD, M. D., an eminent physician, also of this City, who has had considerable military experience, at one time holding a Colonel's commission in the State militia. These gentlemen will probably be the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Already a goodly number of names are on the muster-roll and drilling has been engaged in to some extent.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE AT CAMP SCOTT.

The storm interrupted active drilling, yesterday, at Camp Scott, where the men are now comfortably quartered and well supplied. Two companies joined the Brgade yesterday; one from Oxford, in this State, and one from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are all good men, the latter company being completely uniforme, and having their own music with them. They made a very creditable appearance. One thousand blankets and one thousand pairs of shoes were distributed, yesterday, by the Quartermaster, Major WILEY, who has his hands full in giving out supplies. The Government has notified Gen. SICKLES that new arms will be supplied as fast as the regiments are organized and mustered into service. The Brigade Commissary is gaining the favor of the volunteers by his careful attention to their comforts. There are now about 2,700 men enrol ed, and the ranks are fast filling up.

The Brigade will have attached to it an efficient telegraphic corps, under the command of Mr. H. CHESTAN. The corps will be under the especial patronage of President LINCOLN and Secretary CAMERON. Telegraphers who operate by sound and battery keepers are wanted for this corps. Their pay will be much larger than that of the regular troops.

FUNERAL OF HENRY C. CORNELL.

The funeral of HENRY C. CORNELL, a member of Company G, New-York Fire Zouaves, who was shot while on sentry duty at Alexandria, took place yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 115 Christie-street. The funeral *cortège* was preceded by Shelton's Brass Band, and the members of the Donovan Guard formed the hollow square in which the hearse moved.

The deceased was placed in in a coffin of oak, which had been captured by the Zouaves from the secession forces of Virginia.

On the head of the coffin was a beautiful American Flag, which had been presented to the deceased by the late Col. ELLSWORTH, for his efficiency in camp.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT AT THE BATTERY.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, which has been encamped at Ninty-fifth-street, North River, on Wednesday, came down and occupied the Battery encampment. They consist of eight hundred men, about one-half of whom were inspected and mustered into the United States service, yesterday, for two years. The storm prevented the completion of the work. The encampment, yesterday, was very disagreeable—the heavy rain had thoroughly flooded most of the tents, demonstrating the unsuitableness of the location for a military encampment. The men have now been four weeks in Camp, and are still without uniforms, and many are destitute of coats and comfortable clothes. They also need blankets to pregerve their health.

Fho following are the officers of the regimedt:

Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, D. C. Mintum; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quarlertermaster, Charles W. Hoyt; Paymaster, Charles O. Storrs. Company A—Captain, —— Rierdon; First-Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, Authy J. Deyneur. Company B—Captain, Janer T. Maguire; First-Lieutenant, Wm. D. Lucey; Second-Lieutenant, James L. Dougan. Company C—Captain, Michael Doram; First-Lieutenant, —— Lawler; Ensign, —— Willett. Company D—Captain, D. O'Connor; First-Lieutenant, John Long; Ensign, Chas. G Vosburg. Company E—Captain, John Kavanagh; First-Lieutenant, —— McConnell; Ensign, —— Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis M. Hagh; First-Lieutenant, James G. Clark; Ensign, —— Haye. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Keenan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First-Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First-Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevell. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnson; First-Lieutenant, S. A. McCarthy; Ensign, Chas. Dunlevy.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

Some progress was made yesterday in completing the equipment of the Zouaves of Col. WILSON. The Regiment will not, however, we learn, leave until Tuesday next. The men have their patience well exercised by delay, and the officers prefer that everything should be in order before they move.

THE NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. E. K. MILLER, Company C, Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, is now in this City, and purposes returning to camp on Saturday. Any members now on furlough, who will report to him at No. 654 Broadway, will be taken to Washington free of charge. It will gratify those having friends in the Ninth to know that but four of its members are on the sick list.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The gentlemen in this Department, under the control of Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELLS, Jr., and Assistant-Commissary-General WILLIAM G. WELLS, have been working night and day, Sundays inclusive, for some time past. To give some idea of the work got through by the Commissary-General and his Assistant, it is only necessary to state, that for some time past five and six regiments have been equipped from this Department weekly, and that each one has been furnished with the following articles: 720 muskets, 20 musicians' swords, 20 do. shoulder-belts and plates, 720 cartridge-boxes, belts and plates, 64 non-commissioned officers' sword-belts add plates, 680 waist-belts and plates, 720 cap-pouches and picks, 720 bayonet-scabbards and frogs, 744 knapsacks, 744 haversacks, 744 canteens, 720 gun slings, 22 camp-hatchets, 22 axes and helves, 22 spades, 104 camp-kettles, 208 mess pans, 10 drums complete, 10 pairs drum-sticks, 10 drum-slings, 10 drum-stick carriages, 10 fifes, 18 wall tents, 100 common tents, 1,500 rounds of ammunition, 8,000 blank cartridges, 20,000 percussion caps.

Before any article furnished by this Department is received by the contractor, it is carefully examined by Inspector JOHN W. RIVES, and if not found equal in point of quality as the sample sent in when the contract was made, it is thrown upon the contractor's hands. Hence everything furnished to our troops by Commissary-General WELLS, will be of the best description.

A requisition to equip the Eighteenth Regiment, Albany, Col. WM. A. JAMESON, has been received, and is being speedily executed.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered at the foot of Forty-ninth-street for some time past, went into quarters yesterday at the old Arsenal, Central Park.

THE BELMONT CAVALRY TROOP—A CORRECTION.

Upon inquiry we find that there is no such troop known as the Belmont Cavalry being organized at the Astor House.

NEEDLES FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in your issue of yesterday that some of the regiments about departing for the Seat of War are much in want for various necessary articles, among which are *needles*, and being a manufacturer and dealer in the same, take much pleasure in being able to respond to all such, that, by calling upon or sending to me through their respecive commands, they will be *promptly, amply* and *gratuitously* provided with a supply of our best burnished Helix-eyed needles.

Respectfully yours, J. W. BARTLETT.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The steamship *Marion*, with the Ninth Regiment N. Y. V. on board, after being anchored off Quarantine during Wednesday night, on account of the storm, left yesterday for Fortress Monroe. Col. HAWKINS contended that the *Marion* was not large enough to carry his men, and that in order to afford comfort to his command a larger vessel must be allowed him, or a smaller one detailed to accompany the *Marion*, carrying a portion of his regiment. The latter course was adopted by the authorities.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The steamer *State of Georgia*, with the Tenth Regiment Zouaves on board, went to sea last night. Her detention was in part owing to the prevalence of the heavy easterly storm, and in part to the continued absence of several members of the regiment who put too liberal a construction upon the "furlough" granted them, and continued to enjoy the society of their friends regardless of the order to report themselves on board. Several arrests were made by the Police of these stragglers, who were sent on board. Gen. DIX yesterday morning gave a peremptory order for the departure of the steamer. Some of Col. HAWKINS' men were also on board. The following notice has been issued for the benefit of the delinquents:

The members of this Regiment that are left behind will report themselves as early as possible at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, as they will be forwarded immediately to join the Regiment, at Fortress Monroe. Also a few good men wanted.

Lieut. AARON SEELEY, Paymaster Tenth Regt.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please acknowledge through the columns of your paper, a package containing havelocks, bandages, lint, &c., received from the ladies of Conway Franklin Co., Mass., by Adjt. FRED M. PATRICK.

Yours for the Union,
OFFICERS TENTH REG'T., N. Y. V.
(National Zouaves.)

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. VON GILSA, was mustered into the United States service yesterday.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Considerable excitement was created in Hicks, near Pineapple-street, yesterday afternoon, caused by the unfurling of a secession flag under the Stars and Stripes. An excited crowd gathered in front of the house, and compelled the proprietor to haul in the rebel banner.

JOHN TIMMIS, a Captain in the Seventieth Regiment New-York State Militia, was put under arrest yesterday, by order of Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE, for uttering the following treasonable language, viz.: "So help him God, if his company were sent to Washington to fight for LINCOLN, he would take the first opportunity to go with as many of his men as he could get to join him, to the Southern army, and fight against the Northern Abolitionists." It is also alleged that he threatened to shoot CARL SCHURZ. This language was used in the presence of several gentlemen on the 29th of May, at East New-York.

A concert was given last evening in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the Victory Guard, Thirteenth Regiment. The concert was a success.

Lieut. CHARLES B. MORRON, of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, was yesterday presented, by his friends in the Eastern District, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. Mr. MORRON was formerly a Sergeant of Police in the Fifth Precinct.

Col. WOOD of the Fourteenth Regiment, writes that only three men in his regiment refused to take the oath after their arrival in Washington.

The Brooklyn Phalanx will probably go into camp to-day or to-morrow. The officers say that there is no foundation whatever for the numerous prejudicial reports in circulation against them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS IN MISFORTUNE—PROMPT ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning Mr. B. F. HARDY, dry goods dealer, at No. 332 Bowery, discovered that his store had been broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and laces. The Det

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

A formal meeting of the Massachusetts Relief Association was held here last evening, at which a report of the condition of the sick and wounded troops was made. A Committee was appointed to confer with the War Department in reference to procuring reliable copies of the muster-rolls of the Massachusetts soldiers, it having been ascertained that a singular remissness has occurred up to this time among those who should have attended to this important service in detail, either here or at home, and Massachusetts is not alone in this dilemma.

Judge GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, was called away suddenly last evening. His wife is sister to Judge DOUGLAS. While proceeding to the cars to visit her dying brother, her horses ran away, and she was thrown from the carriage and severely injured.

AFFAIRS AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Matters at the Relay House, and at Annapolis, remain in *statu quo*. A gentleman from the Camp there, last evening, reports the troops in good health. Yesterday afternoon, Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, received from Mr. CONNELLY, of this city, a quantity of Havelocks for distribution among the command.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night from the South, brings information that the United States blockading steamer, *Niagara*, ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi, had not arrived when he left, and that several American vessels had recently been seized by armed tug-boats, and taken into New-Orleans as prizes.

The latest official report from the affair at Phillipps, is, that Col. KELLY was wounded, but is not dead, as was at first stated.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a gentleman, who arrived to-night from Fortress Monroe, I learn that very active preparations are going on there, and it is believed that Gen. BUTLER, who is constantly receiving large accessions to his forces, does not contemplate any decided movements along the river.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, has been in town a few days. His name is being mentioned in connection with the post of Clerk of the, new House of Representatives,

The two prize schooners, *Iris* and *Catherine* brought hither, recently from North Carolina, have been discharged. They were loaded with resin, and were originally destined for Baltimore, whither they have departed with their cargoes.

The Maine First Regiment go into camp, on Meridian Hill, to-morrow.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The President has ordered all the public offices to be closed on the day of the funeral of Senator DOUGLAS. The public buildings are to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, lately commanded by Col. BARTLETT, has been reorganized under Col. WHITTEMORE, late second in command, and has been accepted for the war. The materials for its equipment, and its arms, which were forwarded from New-York, will now be paid for by the Government.

Evidence is accumulating in this city of the treachery of Gen. HARNEY, and of his purpose to permit the rebels of Missouri to carry that State out of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

I have had an opportunity to see a letter received to-day, at one of the Departments, from a gentleman in East Tennessee. It says that the Union men in East Tennessee are gaining ground, and that in Middle and Western Tennessee the rebels are becoming alarmed. Senator JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, and Messrs. BAXTER, TEMPLE and NELSON are speaking daily. The Union majority in East Tennessee will be many thousands, and if the State does go secession it will be done by intimidation and cheating.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government has reliable information that the rebels at Harper's Ferry were some days ago packing up their traps, and getting ready for a movement. This confirms the rumor that the position was to be abandoned.

It will soon be a military necessity that the rebels should fall back upon Manassas Junction, and thence again back upon Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late speech, said as much, and Gen. SCOTT knows that JEFF. DAVIS felt that he must fall back before the Federal troops. When WIGFALL talked of respecting their opponents, he meant running.

NO ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The State Department has no advices by the steamer which arrived yesterday, nor have any private letters yet been received.

Secretary SEWARD and Mrs. FREDERICK H. SEWARD have a reception to-morrow evening.

The Diplomatic dinner at the White House, yesterday, was attended by every member of the Diplomatic corps.

This is the first time the entire corps has been together in Washington for more than twelve months. It was a novel coincidence, too, that just thirty-four persons were present, one for each of the States.

In addition to the Diplomatic corps, Secretary SEWARD and Mr. FREDERICK H. SEWARD and lady were present. The order of precedence observed was that fixed by the Congress of Vienna,—the corps being divided into three classes, of Envoys, Ministers and Charges, and precedence being given according to senority in each class. Mr. SEWARD will give his first Cabinet dinner on Friday.

Senator HARRIS is much better to-day, and expects to leave for home in the morning.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A novel programme is talked of for the New-York appointments. It is proposed to throw overboard the two contestants for the Surveyorship, Messrs. WAKEMAN and STANTON, and to appoint Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, as the representative of the Seward wing. For the Radical wing, Mr. BARNEY is to appoint STANTON a Deputy, with the expectation that the officer of Solicitor of Customs in the New-York Custom-house will be created, and Mr. STANTON then be put in that position. This slate will probably break in pieces before it has been indorsed "correct" by all the parties who are admitted to a voice.

I have this moment learned that orders have been received at the Navy-yard to have steam up on all the transports, and they are to be held in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. If they leave, it will probably be for Aquia Creek, though I don't think they will leave. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 5.

Mayor TAYLOR, believing there was a settled determination on the part of a majority of the Board of Common Council to embarrass his action as Chief Executive of the city, tendered his resignation yesterday, which was accepted in Executive session last night.

Eighty men from Hannibal, Mo, forming a party of a battalion of Home Guards, under command of Major HUNT reached the city yesterday. The men were sworn into the United States service, furnished with arms, and returned home. Muskets were also sent to their comrades, who will be duly sworn by Major HUNT.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 5.

The *Bulletin* says that Col. ANDERSON feels sure that no troops are coming here, no interference from Tennessee respecting railroad matters being anticipated, and that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad will obey the orders of the Federal Government.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst. says the boat owners and Captains of that city have recommended to the military authorities not to allow boats owned North, or by Northern sympathizers, to run in Southern waters.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, June 5.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, leaves to-night for Cumberland, Ind. Orders to that effect were received to-day.

THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. TYNG, WM. E. DODGE, DR. HITCHCOCK, AND S. B. CHITTENDEN—SINGING AND RESOLUTIONS.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, with a view to secure the coöperation of all good citizens in an effort to meet the spiritual wants of the volunteers. Wm. E. DODGE, Esq., presided, and the exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

Mr. DODGE, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said they had been called together by the Young Men's Christian Association, who desired to extend their beneficent care to the volunteers engaged in the war, bringing to bear all the energies of the Association upon the subject. The plan decided upon embraced the following objects:

First—The preparation and publication of a comprehensive collection of hymns, prayers, scripture texts, &c., in a book of 135 pages, to be given to every soldier.

Second—The organization of devotional meetings on week evenings and Sundays, wherever and in whatever numbers the men may be found. A committee of three is ready in charge of this subject.

Third—The visitation of strangers and soldiers during their stay in this City, in furtherance of which object a circular has already been published widely.

Fourth.—The organization as a working force of the campaign of such religious elements as can be found in the various regiments.

Mr. DODGE said the young men desired a loud indorsement of their efforts.

The children of the Institution of the Blind, under the direction of Mr. LASAR, then sang several national airs, for which they were loudly applauded, as they were throughout the evening for other efforts.

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG then addressed the meeting, commencing with a glowing panegyric of the national song, "the Star Spangled Banner," and the national flag, the Stars and Stripes. He had been shown a secession flag which he would like to have brought out.

The flag was brought out, amid hisses and Dr. TYNG threw it down and trampled on it, amid loud cheers. He said the secession flag reminded him of a certain definition of man as "a monkey with his tail robbed out." [Laughter.] He denounced Judge TANEY as trying to throttle the President with the writ of *habeas corpus*. If he had the power he would put Judge TANEY where he had put that flag. [Applause and hisses.] He was indifferent to any manifestation of disapprobation of that sentiment.

A VOICE—The hisses were for TANEY. [Applause.]

Dr. TYNG further said that the Southerners seemed to want to worship BARNUM'S "What is it," [laughter] and he thought they would soon be ashamed of that flag—the bastard monster they had produced. [Applause.] He disapproved of any hollow compromise or patch-work peace, and heartily approved of war for the maintenance of freedom and principle. He was willing, if necessary, to sacrifice his own sons. If thousands would not do, let millions go, [applause] and when they did go, let them be attended by those who had some regard for their spiritual welfare.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK commenced by saying that they knew the London *Times*. [Hisses.] They would like its articles better a month hence than they did now. [Applause.] John Bull had a good heart, but a very thick hide, [laughter.] but he hoped we would get through it. [Applause.] The London *Times'* correspondent thought meanly of our Constitution, because it was sold for three cents, but the Bible—the Constitution of the world—was sold for six cents. He thought the proportion was very good. [Applause.]

Dr HITCHCOCK reviewed in terse but eloquent sentences the provident ial character of this struggle. He would say to them as he had said to a friend who was not so buoyant as himself in hopes of the result, "If God wills, I ask not for light until we have had a little lightning." [Applause.] He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. SCOTT, which elicited three rousing cheers for the Head of the Army. He thought we had but one thing to ask of the God of Battles, "to keep our chieftain and tell the boys how to do it." [Applause.]

The children then sang a spirited national air to the tune of "Dixie," the words of which—and most poetic and patriotic words they were—were composed by the blind poetess, Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY. The reading by Mr. LASAR, and above all, the singing of the children was productive of the most unbounded enthusiasm. The following is the first verse.

UNION SONG.

On! ye patriots, to the battle,
Hear fort Moultrie's cannon rattle,
Away, away, away to the fight,
Go meet those Southern traitors
With iron will;
And should your courage falter, boys,
Remember Bunker Hill.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
The stars and stripes forever;
Hurrah, hurrah,
The Union shall not sever.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the project of the Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the religious wants of the Volunteers, is worthy of public confidence and coöperation, and that we commend the same to the support of the churches and the community.

Resolved, That Messrs. William E. Dodge, Wilson G. Hunt, Benj. F. Manierre, Benj. W. Bonnes, and Alexander W. Bradford be appointed a Committee to receive donations in furtherance of the proposed object, to be expended under the supervision of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., supported the resolutions, defending the merchants of New-York from the charge of being mercenary and subservient to King Cotton. He heard a friend say that day, that he would rather trust his wife and family to the negroes of the South than to the whites, because they had better hearts, and better consciences, and were less barbarous and more human. [Applause.] He did not want to see this contest ended until Slavery had received its death blow. [Applause.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen should volunteer sums in aid of the object.

WM. E. DODGE subscribed $100, and W. C. NOYES, $50. It was suggested to "pass round the hat," and the Chairman announced that the young men would stand at the door to receive contributions.

The children sang:

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HYGIENE—A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The ordinary business having been transacted, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee which had visited the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, on the subject military hygiene, made a verbal report as to what had been accomplished. He stated that himself and coadjutors had been kindly received by the President and members of the Cabinet, as well as by Gen. SCOTT. Every facility was afforded the Committee for prosecuting inquiries, and they were assured that every practicable suggestion which they offered would be considered by the proper authorities. Their recommendations, especially with regard to the regimental *cuisine*, received particular attention, and impressed Gen. SCOTT and Brigadier-Gen. MANSFIELD so deeply, that the committee were informed that immediate steps should be taken with a view of attaching a competent professional cook to each company, who should be placed on the footing of a non-combattant.

The investigations of the Committee led them to the conclusion, which is endorsed by the medical staff of all the regiments in the vicinity of Washington, that the health of the soldiers would be best preserved by wearing flannel next the skin. The doctor urged that this fact could not be too prominently kept in view by the friends of the soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops had been subjected to much exposure and considerable hardships since their sojourn in the vicinity of Washington very little sickness prevailed in the encampments, the principal disease being a mild form of typhoid fever.

The Doctor further announced that a Sanitary Commission had been agreed upon, and that it will soon be in perpetual session, acting in harmony with the medical and other military authorities in actual service. The Commission will consist of nine members, disinterested gentlemen, having the good of the soldier at heart, and at its head will be Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The other members will be Prof. Bache, Dr. Van Buren and Prof. Gibbes, of this City; Major Shiras, of Washington; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; and Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge.

The Commission is to be represented at Washington by a resident Secretary, who will be furnished with suitable rooms for conducting business, at or near the War Department building. The Committee will soon present a written report, giving full details of their proceedings.

PATRIOTIC LADIES IN WESTCHESTER

The ladies at White Plains, Westchester County, have formed a Society for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for our soldiers. At a meeting on Monday last, pursuant to a notice given at the churches in the village, a large number of ladies were present full of enthusiasm and determination to do all they can to help our soldiers and contribute to their comfort. At this meeting, large contributions were received from different parties, of material to be manufactured into clothing and Havelocks, all of which was distributed among the members at once. This organization is only one of many that are now in full operation in the county, where the ladies are not to be excelled in patriotism or liberality.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of State Officers passed June 4, 1861, paragraph II. of General Orders, No. 41, respecting the duties, &c., of Regimental Paymasters, is modified as follows:

When regiments have been mustered into the United States service, previously to the appointment of their Paymasters, they shall nevertheless perform all such duties as may be necessary to pay those regiments for their services under the State, and shall be entitled to not less than one month's pay and allowance (as Lieutenant of Infantry) and mile age, at the rate of ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled, in the performance of their duties; provided the conveyance has not been furnished by the United States or State Government, or the number of miles be not less than ten. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, composed of the stalwart sons of Maine, and commanded by Col. O. O. HOWARD, reached this City, yesterday, *via* Fall River, *en route* for Washington, whither they have been ordered by the War Department. The rain came down in torrents at the time of their landing, and continued throughout the march up Broadway. They marched to the old Arsenal, on the corner of White and Elm streets, which had been tendered by Gen. ARTHUR for their accommodation. A bountiful dinner was provided for the men at the Park barracks, while the officers enjoyed the hospitality of the Astor House. The Regiment is officered as follows:

Field—Col. Oliver O. Heward.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Isaac A. Tucker.
Major—Henry G. Staples.
Commissioned Staff—Adjt. C. E. Burt.
Quartermaster—Wm. D. Haley.
Chaplain—A. J. Church.
Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. G. S. Palmer.
Non Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph S. Smith.
Commissary-Sergeant— —— Grafton.
Sergeant-Major—S. S. Plaisted.
Line—Company A, Capt. Reuben Sawyer, of Bath; Company B, Capt. E. M. Batchelor, of Augusta; Company C, Capt. W. E. Jarvis, of Gardiner; Company D, Capt. C. A. D. Limpson, of Bath, Company E, Capt. John M. Noah, of Hallowell; Company F Capt. E. G. Savage, of Skowhegan; Company G, Capt. F. S. Hesseltine, of Waterville; Company H, Capt. W. S. Heath, of Waterville; Company I, Capt. W. B. Lakeman, of Augusta; Company K, Capt. Strout, of Winthrop.

The regiment have also forty-five transportation houses, and are provided with full camp and garrison equipage, and presents as fine an appearance as any body of men that have left for the seat of war. At the Arsenal the Regiment was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the presentation being made by STEWARD L. WOODFORD, Esq., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney. It was received by Col. HOWARD with a few pertinent remarks. The remarks of Mr. WOODFORD were as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE: After your long and wearisome journey it is only a decent regard to your comfort that these exercises should be short, and my words of welcome very few. Besides, all words, save those of Godspeed, are useless now. The time for discussion has gone by. Open rebellion has trampled upon our Constitution, and seeks with violence to break up our Union. The issue has been met, and to-day men's minds are one. We must destroy treason, or treason will destroy us. [Cheers.] The olive branch has, with sad heart, been put aside. The sword has, with slow hand, at last been drawn. Not in hate, not in haste, but in the solemn earnestness of a nation struggling for its very life, we have risen, put by our partisan strifes, and have sworn that treason shall be crushed, though Carolina be turned into a forest of gibbets. [Great cheers.] The speech of to-day should be the roll-call, and the beat of the muster drum. That eloquence most touches our hearts which breathes in the rifle's crack and flashes in the bayonet's gleam, as with avenging finger it points through Baltimore to Sumter. [Great cheers.] The men of Maine, now resident in this City, meet you to-day to bid you welcome, and in the same breath farewell. With these words of greeting and parting, they wish to offer you some pledge of their brotherhood. Each mother has given to her son among your ranks the Bible, fittest token of a mother's love. Each dear one has given some keepsake of affection. So, too, these brethren of yours, would give you in this time of battle the patriot's gift, your country's flag. [Cheers.] It shall go with you as a guardian. Its starry eyes shall look upon you in watchful love. Its stripes shall stream above you, turning and flashing like the angel's sword that guarded Eden's gate [Loud Applause.]

In every fold and thread this silken standard speaks to you. It is a flag of history. Those thirteen blended stripes forever tell the story of the old Colonial struggles, and the days of '76; the story of the savage and the wilderness, of independence Hall and Valley Forge and Yorktown; the story of that Union, which our fathers made, and which, *so help us God*, we their children will maintain. [Cheers.] Those stars upon its azure tell, each in its golden word, the record of our national existence; how from weakness we have come to strength, from thirteen States to thirty-four, until this day our flag flashes with the sunrise as it waves over the pines of Maine, and crimsons with the sunset, where it guards the land of gold. As you are patriots, read aright the history written on that flag. As you are men, let not that history be folded now, and closed forever. Into your hands we give it. Guard it as woman guards her honor, as children keep their father's grave. To you in perfect faith we give this flag for we know in what cradling your childhood was nurtured and of what blood you come. We know how you have wrestled with the storms upon your rugged coast, and how your manhood has toughened and grown strong amid your giant forests. We know, too, that the village church has risen where the ax has rung, and that the schoolhouse has crept beside the footsteps of the fisherman and pioneer. And thus, clear heads, true hearts, and sinewy arms have had their training for the duty of to day. I remember, too, that Maine is the child of Massachusetts, and thus you came of a blood that knows no fear. The memories of the Puritans mingle with the inspiration of Plymouth Rock, and of the men who fought at Lexington were fitly born those martyrs who fell but yesterday at Baltimore. Soldiers! I know your eager hearts found a full utterance in the last words of that dying Massachusetts man, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" [Tremendous cheers.] Our blessings go with you, but not ours alone. At each morning and evening hour, when the home circle gathers, the gray-haired father and mother shall speak your names in prayer. Half widowed hearts shall keep the loved one cherished, and infant lips be fondly taught to prattle of the absent one. They will pray for your return; they will ask also that your honor may be kept unbroken, and your courage kept undimmed. With bleeding hearts, but in stern fidelity to duty, they have bidden you, as we now bid you:

"Go in the name of your country, liberty and God!"

Take, then, this flag. It shall float in triumph over your avenging march. It shall fold itself, with all a mother's loving care, above your dead. Through all the shock of battle may it pass unharmed, and under it, in unbroken ranks, may you come back to us. God bless you, one and all. Farewell.

Mr. WOODFORD handed the flag to Col. OLIVER, amid enthusiastic cheers.

Col. HOWARD responded on behalf of the regiment. He felt proud to receive the flag to be carried in front of the brave men under his command. [Cheers.] He felt satisfied they would do their duty. [Cheers.] He was brought up in the East, but was educated by his country, which he alone knew, without regard to party or section. [Cheers.] They were going to battle for right, righteousness and liberty, both civil and religious. They were growing strong in heart, because they knew they were right—[cheers]—and he was proud to feel that under his command there was as brave a body of men as could be found in the United States. [Great applause.] He wanted his men to give three cheers for New-York, [they were given,] and three more for the Constitution, [they were given.] In conclusion, he thanked the donors for their present, and hoped the flag would be unsullied.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was introduced as a son of Maine, and denounced the revolution, saying CATALINE'S conspiracy was white in comparison. But there was a CICERO to defeat the ancient traitor, as there was a people to defeat those of our own country. [Cheers.]

The regiment departed at 5 P. M. *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad, their destination being Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Easton.

THE SICKLES'S BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

The Sickles Brigade encampment is located at Staten Island, about 15 minutes' ride from the lower or Vanderbilt's landing. It may be reached by the Staten Island boats to the landing, and thence by stage or railroad or private conveyance—in either case a delightful ride. "Camp Scott," as the encampment is named, is situated on a nearly level plateau, in full view of the ocean, from which a delicious and bracing breeze constantly furnishes food for healthy lungs. The grounds occupy a space of 850 acres, calculated to accommodate the Brigade of 5,000 men when the men are forthcoming. Already there are nearly 300 tents erected, and a further supply was received yesterday. There will be in all 600 tents, arranged in five regimental groups. The Headquarters and Hospital are at present located in a convenient farm-house adjacent, to which wooden temporary buildings are erected for the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments, cooking, &c. A huge cooking-range, said to be capacious enough for cooking for 4,000 men, will, it is said, soon be erected. There are also erected a number of wooden shanties for various purposes, beside a huge tent, which at present serves to shelter several hundred of the troops. The following are the

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CAMP.

CAMP SCOTT, Staten Island.

The following routine will be observed at this camp:

Reveille, 5 o'clock A. M.
Breakfast, Peas on Trencher, 7 o'clock A. M.
Surgeon's Call, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The sick able to go out will be conducted to the hospital by the 1st sergeant. No soldier will be permitted to hang around or come in hospital, unless he has business with the officer in charge.

Dinner, Roast Beef.
Evening Parade, 6 o'clock P. M.

Captains shall act as officers of the day, and the camp must not be left without an officer of that rank.

Privates must not leave the camp without permission of the Colonel in command of this post.

The men are forbidden to trespass on the property of the residents, and will confine their walks to the public roads. Offences against the public or property of residents, will be most rigidly punished.

The following Colonels have been appointed by Brigadier-General SICKLES:

First Regiment, Col. WILLIAMSON.
Second Regiment, Col. HALL.
Third Regiment, Col. TAYLOR.
Fourth Regiment, Col. LAWRENCE.

Col. LAWRENCE, however, resigned, and was succeeded by Col. OGDEN. The fifth Colonel has not yet been appointed.

The field remaining officers of the First Regiment are Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, Major FARNHAM, Adjutant EDWARD GILBERT, and Quartermaster WILEY, acting Brigade Quartermaster.

The Surgeons are, First Regiment, Dr. BROWN, (son of the commander of Fort Pickens;) Second Regiment, Dr. IRWIN; Third Regiment, Dr. MCGOWAN; Acting Brigade Surgeon, Dr. FINGLEY. There are on the average about 20 patients in the hospital—a very small number for the body of men on the ground. There has already been a visible improvement in the health of the men. In a few days the Surgeons will endeavor to procure a plan of regular bathing by company.

There are at present in camp (according to the statement of Col WILLIAMSON, the very efficient and courteous Commandant of the post, 3,119, officers and men, to whom daily rations are served; and men, the Col. says, are pouring in as rapidly as they can be supplied with tents. Col. WILLIAMSON yesterday gave orders to have at least three hundred rations constantly on hand for the accommodation of companies arriving. Yesterday there arrived a company of one hundred and eighteen men, under Capt JOHNSON, from Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y. Only one company is yet fully uniformed, that of Capt. BARRETT, of Dunkirk, although several hundred uniforms of the brigade have been distributed. The uniform is the regulation blue. No arms have yet been received. Among the various companies present are two from Dunkirk, two from Paterson, N. J.; one from Newark, N. J.; one from Port Jervis, one from Rochester, one from Jamestown, one from Peekskill and one regiment of British volunteers, besides the Excelsior recruits of New York; in all, as already stated, 3,117 men, according to the statement of Col. WILLIAMSON. Gen. SICKLES seems confident of having his full quota of men—5,000, besides an artillery corps, for whom twelve guns have been ordered, four twelve-pounders and eight six-pounders.

Col WILLIAMSON has made arrangements to erect an armory to contain 5,000 stand of arms.

Strict discipline will be maintained. One man has already been drummed out for drunkenness. The following was the order of the day yesterday:

CAMP SCOTT Staten Island.

Commandants of regiments will cause the different companies under their orders to meet in the streets of their camps, with all their officers connected with their regiments at 12 o'clock M., for inspection.

Company drills will take place to-day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Brigade parade at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No men connected with this command will be permitted to go to the beach to bathe without an officer accompanying them, or without a pass signed by the Commandant of the post.

No person will be permitted to take any lumber for the use of the camp without permission of the officer in command of the post.

A roster of each company roll must be presented to headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M., daily.

The storm interrupted active drilling, yesterday, at Camp Scott, where the men are now comfortably quartered and well supplied. Two companies joined the Brgade yesterday; one from Oxford, in this State, and one from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are all good men, the latter company being completely uniforme, and having their own music with them. They made a very creditable appearance. One thousand blankets and one thousand pairs of shoes were distributed, yesterday, by the Quartermaster, Major WILEY, who has his hands full in giving out supplies. The Government has notified Gen. SICKLES that new arms will be supplied as fast as the regiments are organized and mustered into service. The Brigade Commissary is gaining the favor of the volunteers by his careful attention to their comforts. There are now about 2,700 men enrolled, and the ranks are fast filling up.

The Brigade will have attached to it an efficient telegraphic corps, under the command of Mr. H. CHESTER. The corps will be under the especial patronage of President LINCOLN and Secretary CAMERON. Telegraphers who operate by sound and battery keepers are wanted for this corps. Their pay will be much larger than that of the regular troops.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

The valuable aid afforded by this Society of experienced medical men and their willing assistants is daily realized by our troops. Their plans are so admirably adjusted that at a moment's notice a Committee of instruction will be sent with models and patterns to aid the efforts of coöperative societies. Articles which have been found to be most useful and of the proper material are constantly on exhibition and open to inspection.

A generous countryman who had seen a police not long since in the TIMES, that the order of their operations was so complete, made it his business to represent his neighborhood in a visit to the rooms. He declared that now he would do something to interest the wealthy in his vicinity; and that it was only because they did not know where to send, or what was most needed, that there had been a holding back of donations. For the information of others who may be similarly situated, we will suggest that a donation of money will meet with a careful distribution, and a thankful recognition from responsible parties.

During the past two weeks twelve boxes of lint have been dispatched; also eight hundred and thirty-six shirts; three hundred and seventy-two drawers; eighteen bandages; eleven field-stretchers or litters ninety-nine India rubber sheets; one hundred and fifty-eight cotton sheets; four boxes of old linen; (two boxes were also sent to Annapolis from Ulster county;) ninety pillow-slips, besides one hundred and twenty pillow-ticks, and sixty-four bed-ticks; one hundred and fifty-four dressing gowns; five hundred and fifty towels; fifteen hospital knapsacks; twelve lanterns; eleven hundred and four pairs of socks; flannel by the piece and yard; eighty-five pairs of slippers; four hundred and sixty-eight havelocks; fifty-six belly-bands; ten bed-gowns; one hundred and fifteen jackets, and one hundred and eighty-six handkerchiefs. Each kind of donation is packed separately, and marked to whatever regiment has made requisitions for it. Many smaller items, such as sponges, ligatures, scissors and the like have not been mentioned, but satisfactory accounts of *all* contributions, *however small*, can be had at the rooms from ten in the morning till five. We were told by one of the distributing committee that an earnest demand is made upon them for the following articles: three thousand flannel shirts and drawers, three thousand pairs of woolen socks, ten thousand havelock cap covers, three thousand pairs of slippers, fifty pieces of oiled silk five yards in length, fifty pieces of oiled muslin, five hundred sheets of binders' boards, fifty rolls of adhesive plaster.

It is to be hoped, and believed, that those who are working for the same cause, will not lose sight of the advantage of coöperating with this association of physicians, who, by means of direct correspondence with the seat of war, are enabled to carry out the most complete plans in expressing, &c., to the regiments most in need of assistance.

The Association has received a letter from the Surgeon of the Thirty second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, acknowledging the receipt of valuable and timely contributions from the Association.

This regiment has also had sent them, upon requisition, a band of the trained nurses, under the auspices of the Women's Central Association, at Cooper Institute, and the Medical Association. The vacancies at the training hospitals are filled with others, who will be ready when necessity demands.

CONSOLIDATION OF EFFORT TO EQUIP THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The circle of patriotic women who meet daily at Astor Library, have won to their ranks and to their utterly unsectarian movement, no less than six churches. The Anderson Zouaves have expressed a willingness to accept their especial patronage, and they will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to their fair guardians. The ladies would suggest to their aids or to any liberally-disposed parties, that a need will exist for donations of unbleached muslin for hospital use; also 1,000 pairs of drawers and 1,000 pairs of socks. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a woolen sock ribbed in the leg, is the best for marching; yet for very hot weather a different sort is proposed, made with woolen foot and cotton leg; its advantage consists in softness to the foot, while the leg is left cool. We have observed also a curious and excellent marching shoe. The upper is of canvass finished with a soft, fair leather toe moderately thick sole, and very broad heel. Old linen is much needed by the Association, in order to complete their hospital department. Those who are in the habit of tossing aside their linen garments as only fit for the rag bag, will confer a favor by remembering that it is more valuable than new, for new can be had for money, while old cannot at all times. Where so much wealth and influence is concentrated, we shall expect an equipment worthy of the flag under which the chosen company march. It is the same that floated over Fort Sumter during the fearful cannonading that preceded its evacuation by our gallant soldiers under the brave ANDERSON.

A CHRISTIAN PHALANX,

We have good authority for stating that a project is on foot to recruit a regiment from among the members of the various City churches. The idea of the projectors of the movement, as we understand it, is to enroll a body of men who will enter into the combat under a deep conviction that the battle is one of principle—men who will fight for conscience sake, and to prove themselves as irresistible and as strong as did their prototypes, CROMWELL'S sturdy Roundheads, when opposed to the effeminate army of CHARLES I. The membership is not to be narrowed by sect or creed, but *all* Christian men may join the regiment. In furtherance of this design, a notice of the plan and objects of the organization will be read from the desks of most of the City churches on Sabbath morning next, at which time the head-quarters of the command will be announced. The leaders of the enterprise, we are permitted to state, are HORACE WINSLOW, LL. D., of the Free Academy, a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer in the United States Army, and EDWARD HAVARD, M. D., an eminent physician, also of this City, who has had considerable military experience, at one time holding a Colonel's commission in the State militia. These gentlemen will probably be the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Already a goodly number of names are on the muster-roll and drilling has been engaged in to some extent.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Considerable excitement was created in Hicks, near Pineapple-street, yesterday afternoon, caused by the unfurling of a secession flag under the Stars and Stripes. An excited crowd gathered in front of the house, and compelled the proprietor to haul in the rebel banner.

JOHN TIMMIS, a Captain in the Seventieth Regiment New-York State Militia, was put under arrest yesterday, by order of Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE, for uttering the following treasonable language, viz.: "So help him God, if his company were sent to Washington to fight for LINCOLN, he would take the first opportunity to go with as many of his men as he could get to join him, to the Southern army, and fight against the Northern Abolitionists." It is also alleged that he threatened to shoot CARL SCHURZ. This language was used in the presence of several gentlemen on the 29th of May, at East New-York.

A concert was given last evening in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the Victory Guard, Thirteenth Regiment. The concert was a success.

Lieut. CHARLES B. MORTON, of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, was yesterday presented, by his friends in the Eastern District, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. Mr MORTON was formerly a Sergeant of Police in the Fifth Precinct.

Col. WOOD of the Fourteenth Regiment, writes that only three men in his regiment refused, to take the oath after their arrival in Washington.

The Brooklyn Phalanx will probably go into camp to-day or to-morrow. The officers say that there is no foundation whatever for the numerous prejudicial reports in circulation against them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS IN MISFORTUNE—PROMPT ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning Mr. B. F. HARDY, dry goods dealer, at No. 332 Bowery, discovered that his store had been broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and laces. The Detective Police were notified, and officers FARLEY and EUSTACE examined the premises, finding that the side window and front door had been forced. From the manner in which the burglary had been effected, the Detectives felt confident that the delinquents were DAVID BARTLETT and JOHN WATSON, both noted rogues, and having visited the boarding-house, No. 222 Thompson-street, where the burglars had been living since last December, the officers were fortunate enough to find them. At the time the Detectives entered the room, BARTLETT, WATSON, and a man named JOHN WILLIAMS, were engaged in overhauling, assorting and preparing for sale to a receiver of stolen goods the entire proceeds of the burglary, and the two were taken in custody, after a futile attempt on their part to escape by leaping from the window. The officers also found in the apartment a number of skeleton keys and other implements of rogue-craft, which doubtless had been used in the burglary. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination. Their arrest was a source of intense surprise to the lady with whom they had been boarding, as their appearance and behavior during the few months they had lived with her was very gentlemanly. The officers deserve much commendation for the arrest of these rogues and the recovery of the property, all of which was effected within a few hours after they had been advised of the matter.

VISIT OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.—Mayor WHITMAN, and Aldermen HAYS, HANOVER and others of the Common Council of Boston, arrived in the City yesterday, and after visiting some of the military encampments, called at the Head-quarters of the Police Department, and were escorted by Inspector CARPENTER through two or three of the new station-houses. They expressed their approbation of the convenience afforded the troops, and also of the admirable arrangements of the police stations. They leave this morning for TROY, where they intend calling upon Gen. WOOL.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday the body of a man was found in the water at Pier No 30, East River. He was about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and had brown hair, whiskers and moustache. His clothes were new, and his outside garments consisted of a black cloth coat, black silk vest and gray pants. Coroner JACCMAN held an inquest on the body, but the identity of the deceased was not established.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MAYOR'S ESTIMATE FOR 1862.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting on Monday, when the Mayor submitted the following amounts as necessary to be raised by tax:

Amount of interest to be raised	$83 713 35
Total amount of taxation	138,097 61
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Upon the whole City	91,527 02
Upon Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards	22,570 59
Several Wards, in proportion to balance charged	24,000 00
Amount to be raised for interest on certificates	10,575 36
Amount to be raised for salaries	109,130 00
Amount to be raised for Police purpose	218,300 00
The increase of police force and new Station-house in the Ninth Ward, recommended by Commissioner BERGEN, requires additionally	11,900 00
For general purposes, including Board of Health, contingencies, printing and stationery, advertising, election expenses, repairing streets, expenses of truant school, offal contract, and contingent expenses	122,200 00
Amount to be raised in the several Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	45 200

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3031. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

Work on the Entrenchments Beyond Arlington House.

The Federal and the Rebel Pickets Nearing Each Other.

Jefferson Davis Expected to Visit Harper's Ferry.

Desperate Condition of the Rebel Forces There.

Full Details of the Conflict at Phillippa.

Col. Lander in Command of a Division of the Federal Forces.

Federal Troops in Kentucky by Order of Gen. Prentiss.

LOYAL CITIZENS TO BE PROTECTED

More Prizes Captured at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

Through a private letter, received by the last steamer, I learn that travelers from the Southern Confederacy are presenting passports signed by "ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State." My informant had not yet been able to ascertain if any such passports had been *visèd*. An acknowledgment of them would be virtually an acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, will sail from New-York about the first of July.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.

The developments that are likely to follow the seizure of the dispatches filed in the telegraph offices will astound the country. They will show a system of treachery extending through all grades of official business and social circles. Almost everybody appears to have been engaged in giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and to have furnished means and information for securing a triumph of the rebellion. Members of Congress from Free States figure frequently among these flashes of intelligence. I think your City Representatives, some of whom are now seeking commissions in the Federal army, did their full share in giving information and telegraphic encouragement to the rebel leaders then engaged in rushing their States into the vortex of secession. Reporters for Northern Free-Soil papers handed in to the telegraph office the knowledge they had obtained through their Free-Soil professions. Even the members of the Peace Congress, and some from Free States, held out words of encouragement to the rebel leaders, that if they would keep up the fire they would break the Free-Sollers down. Several of the members of that Convention from the Border States gave regular reports of its proceedings to the rebels, while at the same time they were insisting that the proceedings should be kept from the Northern Press and public.

PASSES REVOKED.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the passes heretofore given to persons enabling them to visit the Federal camps were revoked, and all persons wishing to go over were required to get new passes. Upon the backs of the new passes is a printed form, which the bearer of the pass was to sign, accepting it upon condition that if found giving aid and comfort to the rebels he was to be shot as a traitor. More than a dozen who applied for passes to-day were refused the privilege of visiting the camp.

CAPTURE BY COL. CORCORAN.

From information received this morning, Colonel CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with a detachment of one hundred men, proceeded this afternoon to Ball's Corner, five miles out, where he arrested a party of five Secessionists, one wearing the uniform of a secession Sergeant; one, named RICHARD MEITCH, an employe at the capital as watchman, and one named BALL, a rich farmer, on whom was found a muster roll of a rebel company, and in whose house were found arms, bedding and cooking utensils for a company of at least fifty men. Nine hundred dollars in gold were also found, but returned by the mistaken generosity of the Sergeant to Ball's wife, without the Colonel's knowledge until after their return to the camp. Three fine horses were also seized. The papers captured are oddly mixed—Breckinridge electoral tickets, secession speeches, vouchers for Government money, and obscene books forming the staple. The prisoners are now in Fort Corcoron.

The Eighth New-York also captured a secession spy. One GEO. C. JACKSON, cousin to ELLSWORTH'S murderer, was also arrested yesterday afternoon, by order of Col. HUNTER, and is now in Fort Corcoran Guard-house. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

The rumors since Saturday last of the march of Federal troops upon Fairfax Court-house were without foundation. No changes have been made, excepting in the position of regiments on the defensive works in course of construction. The troops labor hard during the day and sleep soundly at night, disturbed only by an occasional exchange of shots between their guards and the Virginia scouts. Furthest in advance is a force of several companies of the Second Cavalry, the senior officer of which is the gallant Capt. BRACKETT, who has seen much service and established a high character for vigilance.

The President has recognized MIGUEL SARAGOZA as Consul for Mexico at San Antonio, Texas; thus continuing the policy of treating secession as a nullity. THOMAS B. ARDEN, of New-York, has been appointed additional Paymaster of the Army, also ADAM D. STEARN, to fill a vacancy.

Five companies of the Third United States Infantry, namely: Company B, Capt. SHEPHERD; Company D, Lieut. BELL commanding; Company G, Lieut. WILLIAMS commanding; Company H, Capt. SHERIDAN; and Company K, Capt. STARR, accompanied by a band numbering twenty pieces, with eleven heavily loaded baggage-wagons, left the barracks in the Fourth Ward at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and marched to the railroad station, where they took passage, so the men said, for Chambersburgh.

This movement, in connection with the concentration of troops at that point, is regarded as indicative of immediate designs by the Government with reference to the stronghold of the enemy at Harper's Ferry.

Company F, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, left this afternoon by rail for Carlisle Barracks, and their place at the Arsenal was relieved by Company D, Second Artillery, which Company arrived here a few weeks ago, from North Carolina.

The works beyond Arlington House, near Arover's-place, opposite Georgetown, are being rapidly and effectually strengthened by the United States forces there. Thirty-six guns have been mounted on the embankment. The troops are in expectation of an attack upon their line by the Confederates from Manassas Junction very shortly.

The New-York Nineteenth Regiment arrived this afternoon. They are quartered in the city.

The Third Maine Regiment arrived this evening.

The President has received no visitors to-day, and not only the Government Departments but the Municipal offices and public schools were closed in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

Lieuts. SIMMS, JONES and CASH, have been promoted to captaincies in the Marine Corps.

IMPORTANT FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, May 7.

The United States steamer *Reliance* arrived off the harbor about noon to-day and transferred the Lieut. Commanding to the Washington steamboat. She brings news from Fort Washington that four slaves sought refuge there from Virginia, who state that the rebels at Aquia Creek have so far only used rifled field pieces, which they have used at various points, changing them to fire according to the fire of the United States vessels. They have not yet used their battery of four 32 pounders, which is masked behind the Old Fish-house, outside of the range of vessels' guns.

A yawl boat, which has been carrying letters between Maryland and Virginia, has been captured.

The escaped negroes had been engaged throwing up the parapet.

From confidence expressed by the inhabitants, there is not much fear of an attack from the rebels at present.

There is not much doubt about Gen. BEAUREGARD being at Manassas Gap.

A private meeting of Union men, about 35 in number, was held last night at the Marshall House, and was addressed by W. C. PARSONS, of Washington. To-day 48 met at the same place, and nominated HY. P. MARTIN and JAS. T. CROSS delegates to the Wheeling Convention. The leaders in this movement expect to receive 95 signatures to an address to the Convention.

The Michigan Regimental Band is now serenading Col. HEINTZELMAN.

The flag brought from Texas by the Third Infantry will be to-morrow hoisted over the Quartermaster's depôt, and great jollification is expected.

Provost-Marshal Capt. MEDLER has recalled his prohibition newspaper publication. The first number will appear Monday.

It is reported that the Union and rebel pickets are gradually approaching each other on Fairfax road.

TRIP TO VIRGINIA.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING—WHAT THEIR AIM IS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6, 1861.

A trip to the interior of the Old Dominion is not unattended with some peril. But it can be made, and safely too, as this letter will show. The whole country, from Richmond to Manassas Junction, is one vast camp. All the trains into Richmond arrive ful of soldiers. A moderate computation would place them as large as 1 500 per day. They are well drilled and well armed, resolute and defiant. In all the depots from Richmond, troops are to be seen. They are at all the stations, and all the cross roads.

It is quite difficult to get an estimate of the men at the Junction. Great secrecy is observed. An eye sharp and unsparing is kept on all men who are looking about and are not known; and any inquiries are attended with personal danger. The leaders keep their own counsel, and the men know very little of the proposed movements.

BEAUREGARD is at the Junction and leads the movements. Most of the troops work in the night, and it is done with silence. But all things indicate concentration and an immediate and vigorous attack.

The troops are not without the elements of religious enthusiasm. Most of the commanders are ministers. One company is commanded by a clergyman, who some months ago was Moderator of the Presbytery that met in this place—who preached while he was here, and assisted at the communion. He has under his command 30 men who are members of his church. Nor is this a solitary case.

Men can be found in the tents reading the Bible, and the voice of prayer and praise goes up frequently from the tents.

In one of the cities through which all the troops pass on their way to Richmond, a daily Union prayer meeting is held. It is conducted not unlike the Fulton-street daily meeting. The conversion of souls is the theme of prayer. Men pray to be guided in the right way, if they are wrong in the present contest. Requests are made for prayer—and the conversion of the impenitent announced.

The Old School Presbyterian Church could as well have taken open and decided Union ground as the time policy adopted. The South will meet with the body no more. So the men say. The Church South will follow the State, and the men south of Mason's line regard the thing as done.

All things indicate an immediate movement. Delay will ruin the South. They will not wait to be attacked, but will hasten on the conflict. They believe it will be short, but decisive. Our Government must be prepared for a sudden and terrible blow. It will come as the whirlwind. It will beat as the tempest. But our troops are ready.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POINT OF ROCKS, N. J., Friday, June 7, 1861.

I have been conversing, this morning, with a highly intelligent lady, who left Apalachicola May 31. She came by way of Nashville and Louisville, this being considered the only safe route at present. She was advised, when she left, to remove the brass plate from her trunk, with "Florida" on it, as it might subject her to suspicion, and perhaps detention, in the "Abolitionized North," but she found that her route was a very easy one after leaving Louisville. Previous to that, she was subjected to various petty annoyances. She states that Apalachicola is kept in constant terror by a mob of poor whites, who openly boast that when provisions become scarce, they know where to supply themselves. This same mob have recently driven away a very respectable schoolmaster from Michigan, not giving him any time to collect bills, or attend to anything whatever. The more respectable portion of the inhabitants were coerced by the threats of this mob, to sign the paper ordering him to leave at once. At the time of the seizure of the schooner recently by this same mob, troops were sent from Montgomery for the protection of the people, but as provisions are somewhat scarce, with the prospect of speedily becoming more so, the citizens have to request the officer in command to go back with his men. Their supplies now come from Kentucky, with chance arrivals of small coasters from New-Orleans, who run the blockade, owing to their light draught. Mrs. G. thinks that if the Federal forces at Pensacola knew what fine water there is at Apalachicola, they would send a water ship there, instead of going to Havana. She believes that the presence of a few men there with the Union banner, would send a thrill of joy into the hearts of the people of Apalachicola, most of whom are of Northern birth, and have been coerced into this movement through the persistent lying of the Southern sheets, that the North intended this movement solely and purely on "Abolition grounds." The sole defence of Apalachicola, consists in a sand fort on the "Promenade," constructed of Palmetto logs, and sand bags, with two thirty-two pounders, *en barbette*, which were sent from Montgomery. Mrs. G. informs me that the ladies, as well as the children, talk fight, and have been engaged assiduously in the construction of short gunny-bags, from the mistaken idea that their city might be shelled by the Federal forces. On her way North, the cars were filled with secession troops, bound to Virginia. Among them were a company of New-Orleans Zouaves, recently from Pensacola. She describes their condition as beastly in the extreme. At every station they rushed out to drink, and were entirely beyond the control of their officers. Mrs. G. says that "the entire South will resist to the death," but she also led me to infer that they were laboring under extraordinary delusions about the intentions of the North, and if misinformed, she thought there would be a speedy reaction. As she is a Northern woman, and of excellent common sense, her statements are entitled to absolute credence. JASPER.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES AT NEWPORT NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Fortress Monroe, brings advices to last evening.

The steamer *Alabama* had arrived with Col. HAWKINS' regiment, who proceeded at once to Newport News. Another regiment was hourly expected.

The Naval Brigade is fast diminishing. Two hundred had returned to New-York, and nearly as many more have enlisted in other regiments. Those who refused to labor had been sent to the Rip Raps. Capt. MERRILL, of one of the companies of the Brigade, came up and proceeded to Washington to represent the forlorn condition of his men.

The *Quaker City* had captured another valuable prize, and the *Harriet Lane* also secured a small sloop.

On Wednesday night a steamer from Norfolk, with a flag of truce, brought to Old Point 150 ladies and children, refugees. They say that many more are coming.

The residence of Ex-President TYLER is occupied with troops.

An important military movement was understood to be on the point of execution when the steamer left.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER—CONDEMNED CLOTHING RETURNED.

The steamship *James Adger*, that arrived yesterday morning from Fort Monroe, brought twenty-nine cases condemned clothing, consisting of caps, coats and pants, which were not according to contract.

Capt. PHILLIPS favors us with the following report of affairs at the Fortress:

STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, June 7, 1861.

Having just returned from Fortress Monroe, at which place I landed the Second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, of Albany, transported on my vessel from this City, I herewith give you a brief account of affairs at that place.

The Troy Regiment are still stationed at Hampton, in full view of the fortress. Col. ALLEN'S regiment is a little below them, while Col. DURYEE'S Advance Guard was stationed some two miles still further. As for the last named regiment, while in conversation Wednesday evening with one of the officers, he stated that they were to start the next day for Yorktown, thence to Norfolk, and from there direct to Richmond. He says: "The Secessionists aver that they are not afraid of the Troy, Albany, Col. ALLEN'S, or the Vermont regiments, but they would rather keep clear of the 'red-legged devils,' as they call DURYEE'S Zouave Regiment." This same officer remarked, that one day he took about two hundred and fifty of his regiment to capture a party of Secessionists, numbering over nine hundred men, and armed with cannon. Upon approaching them, they (the secession soldiers) retreated in great haste.

The United States steamer, *Harriet Lane*, had an engagement on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, with the battery at Newport News. The firing was kept up warmly on both sides for 45 minutes, when a ball from the battery struck the *Harriet Lane*, and the firing immediately ceased. Capt. FAUNCE, of the *Harriet Lane*, stated that the battery was armed with seven heavy guns, which were worked by excellent marksmen. The shot that took effect in the steamer, passed in through her water-way, grazed her foremast, and, passing through her bulwarks, went overboard. One of the crew was injured in the leg by splinters, but upon examination, it proved to be merely a flesh wound. He was taken to the hospital at the fortress. At 5½ o'clock P. M., the *Harriet Lane* sailed again for Newport News, but for what purpose I could not learn.

Upon the arrival of the Albany Regiment at the fortress, they expected to be placed in advance of all the other regiments, but whether their anticipations were realized or not, I am unable to state.

Before closing, I wish to say a few words in regard to the regiment transported by me on my steamer.

Having had considerable experience in the transportation of troops, I have never yet met with a better behaved or better disciplined body of men, while on shipboard, than the Albany Regiment. Although they numbered 900 men, and were very much crowded on shipboard, besides experiencing very disagreeable weather during the passage, not a murmur was heard, but, on the contrary, the men seemed determined to look only on the brightest side.

Their commander, Col. TOWNSEND, has proved to be a very efficient officer by the manner in which he has disciplined his Regiment, and the men, judging by their strict obedience to orders, and the prompt manner in which they discharge their duties as soldiers, will, ere long, win golden laurels for themselves and officers.

CAPT. JAMES D. PHILLIPS,
Steamship *James Adger*.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE IMPREGNABILITY OF THE POSITION—FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED—MASSACHUSETTS CARING FOR HER TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, June 5, 1061.

It is by no means surprising that Ex-Gov. WISE should have expressed himself in very strong terms as to the importance to the State of Virginia of attacking Fortress Monroe. The work is truly one of immense strength. It would be impossible for 50,000 Secessionists to take it from Gen. BUTLER. As long as ships can bring him men, provisions, and munitions of war, he will be impregnable.

Fortress Monroe is situated very differently from Forts Sumpter and Pickens. It cannot be surrounded while a competent garrison is within its walls. It cannot be reduced by a fleet while a sufficient naval force is off this coast. It cannot be injured by flotillas from the interior rivers as long as its guns are all well manned and its magazines supplied. Its water battery is able to demolish any flotilla of that description which could pass before its guns. Along the beach it commands a range of miles, where the columbiads and rifled-cannon would soon prevent any approach in that direction. It will be impossible for assailants to set the garrison buildings on fire; and if they should do so, the area is so great their burning would not smoke out the combatants. The casemates are so large and well ventilated that they will allow the most constant firing without danger of suffocation.

These facts established, the work of completely arming this garrison is going steadily forward. The guns are all being placed, and men drilled in their use. As fast as troops arrive, they are put under active drill. The strictest discipline prevails in every department. Not the slightest disorder is occurring. The rights of private citizens are everywhere, and at all times, respected. Much has been said and written on this point, but it has been greatly distorted and exaggerated. Errors, as is usual, have been committed on both sides. The raw recruits, just arriving from a camp experience not the most agreeable, from a sea voyage of numerous trials, have plunged into the quarters assigned them, as they would into the country of a conquered enemy. They have read and thought much of the course of Virginia toward the Union, until they have become more and more incensed against her, and brought themselves to believe that her forsaken and deserted property is lawful plunder—almost as much so as prizes taken on the high seas would be.

We had an exciting scene this morning. Guns were heard in the direction of Craney Island, nearly opposite Newport News Point. The Secessionists had erected a battery on the Island, partially masked. It has for some time been considered desirable to learn the exact *status* of the works, and the precise number and calibre of their guns. The steamer *Harriet Lane* has repeatedly passed by the battery and taken a view of the premises from the river. This morning she opened fire on them to get a little more definite information. The fire was returned, and was kept up on both sides for nearly an hour. Several gentlemen watched the conflict with their glasses from the top of Fortress Monroe and adjacent buildings. The *Lane* steamed in close to the shore, but was not materially damaged. A few shot struck her upper works, severely wounding one man and slightly wounding four others. After satisfying himself respecting the battery, Capt. FAUNCE steered away toward Newport News Point, and then to Hampton Roads, where his ship is now lying. No lives were lost on our side, nor do we know certainly of any having been lost on theirs. Their works were hit and damaged. But it is now more and more evident that the great want is rifled cannon, of the largest calibre and longest range. With these in abundance, on board well managed ships, we can silence and then destroy every secession shore battery in Virginia.

The *James Adger* arrived in Hampton Roads this morning, from New-York, with the Third Albany Regiment on board, 950 strong. They came in handsome style, with colors flying and the band playing national airs. They are to land immediately, and proceed to quarters.

Massachusetts has shown a creditable care of her troops in a variety of ways. She has sent an extra supply of clothing adapted to the Virginia climate; furnished such arms as I have not seen among any other troops, and completely furnished the medicine and sanitary departments. She has now sent out a State Commission, consisting of Hon. Mr. MORRISSEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Hon. Judge RUSSELL, of the Police Court, Boston, and Hon. Mr. DAVIS, State Senator. These gentlemen are making the most minute and careful inquiries as to the condition of the Massachusetts forces. The Commissioners devoted a part of to-day to the examination of the Medical Department of the Third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. WARDROP. Dr. HOLMES, of New-Bedford, who has charge of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, passed through with the Commissioners, giving them much valuable information.

The suggestions in your editorial, of the 4th inst., with regard to the plan of the campaign for Virginia, especially respecting the region of the James and York rivers, strike me with a great deal of force. Being in the field, and constantly in communication with reliable authorities, I take pleasure in commending your positions. I will make more minute examinations of the whole ground, and report particulars. A practical illustration of your views occurred just before daylight this morning, in the departure of an armed steamer on a secret expedition to one of the points you named. The next time it goes I shall go with it. There is music ahead. NEPTUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, June 6.

Gen. PRENTISS having learned that some Kentucky Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, Ky., ten miles from this place, sent two companies to that place. When they arrived, the enemy had fled.

Col. WICKLIFFE, who represents Kentucky in a semi-official character, visited Gen. PRENTISS to-day, for the purpose of protesting against the invasion of Kentucky soil.

Gen. PRENTISS showed several letters from the western part of the State, asking protection from ruffianism, and declared it his intention to send troops in whatever direction, and upon such soil as his Government ordered.

ISRAEL BLANCHARD, another secession sympathizer, living at Carbondale, has been arrested, and sent to Springfield for trial for treason.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American*, who has shown himself to be a most careful and faithful man, writes this morning that a number of Virginia companies at Harper's Ferry have been disbanded, and most of the soldiers that went from Berkely have returned home. A deserter, who this morning arrived here, assures me that desertions have reduced some companies to about half the original number.

Two boys of this place (Williamsport,) about 17 years old, were this morning induced to cross the river by two men, representing themselves as Unionists desiring to escape. The moment they crossed the boat was seized by hidden soldiers and broken to pieces, and the boys carried off to the camp.

JEFF. DAVIS TO VISIT HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 7.

An intelligent gentleman, just from Harper's Ferry, reports that JEFF. DAVIS was expected there to-morrow. There was a complete state of preparation for an attack, which is eagerly expected.

He represents the indications not at all favoring the rumored evacuation. New troops are constantly arriving; 1,500 reached there last night from the interior of Virginia. Provisions were abundant, and the men were cheerful. The strictest discipline is maintained. Our informant was not allowed to speak to the soldiers except in the presence of the officers.

Six or eight deserters from Chambersburgh reached there to-day and several yesterday.

He represents that there are 17,000 troops there.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 7.

The *Journal* says that a large quantity of arms were secretly brought from Tennessee to Kentucky, on Wednesday, by the Secessionists.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th, states that the Mexican schooner *Brilliante* had been ordered off the Pass by the *Brooklyn*.

The brig *Creole* had been seized, and sent North.

The British, French, Spanish and Bremen Consuls at New-Orleans, and Mr. BAROUCH, the French Agent, had had an interview with the Commander of the *Brooklyn* respecting the blockade.

A crevasse had occurred on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi near Natchez, 250 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

A Norfolk dispatch to the *Atlanta Confederacy* says the *Merrimac* has been raised, her machinery being uninjured, and will be ready for sea on Friday.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 4th says the *Minnesota* is the only vessel off that port.

The Memphis papers are calling the attention of the Vigilance Committee to the high prices of provisions charged by dealers there.

The Mobile *Register* says that the *Baltic* towed the British ships *Perthshire* and *Bramley Moor* to sea, June 1, from Mobile Bay. The port is now clear.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans *Delta* of May 31, we glean the following items of interest:

The *Brooklyn*, Capt. POORE, entered the river, day before yesterday, and sent out a number of boats, strongly manned with armed men, to board the ships lying on the bar, to acquaint them of the terms of the blockade. After some discussion, it was agreed that the ships on the bar should have fourteen days to go out. Whether they will be able to get off in that time or not, is very doubtful. POORE also made a full survey and soundings of the river, and intimated his purpose to bring the *Brooklyn* up as far as the Passes, and there anchor her. At present she is lying about a mile outside.

This being the last day of the month, and Friday besides, we venture to predict that the levee will be more than usually dull.

We had four departures yesterday, and the following arrivals: *Golden Age*, Coast; *Iberville*, Coast; *Roberts*, Onachita; *Osceola*, Red River; *W. Burton*, Red River.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Our latest advices from Pensacola and vicinity are to Tuesday, 28th. From a letter of that date to the Mobile *Advertiser* we extract the following paragraphs:

"There is now neither bark nor ship in port. The last, a Norwegian ship, spread her sails yesterday, and bade adieu to Pensacola and the 'big wars.' It is said Messrs. MERRITT & Co., of this place, made arrangements with her captain to return with a cargo of ice from Norway. Good for Pensacola enterprise.

Military rigor is now in full force. Soldiers find it difficult to navigate the new bayonet-obstructed ways but yesterday free to all. They don't much like the joke, but submit with a seeming good grace.

The steam frigate, no doubt the *Niagara*, which arrived last Saturday, sailed this morning. She has probably gone to the blockade of either New-Orleans or Mobile. The *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* are still absent.

The Orleans Cadets, Capt. DESUX, have christened their quarters 'Camp Jackson,' in honor of the brave spirit that fell at Alexandria in defending the honor of his flag. The Georgia Regiment, Col. JACKSON, styled their camp 'Camp Stephens,' in compliment to Georgia's distinguished statesman. Camp designations are a great convenience to visitors and friends from abroad.

Gen. MOREAU, member of Congress from this State, met in council last night the Pensacola Guards, and gave them a fatherly talk in entering on the 'war-path.' The Guards, I understand, pitch their tents to-morrow. They are a fine-looking set of young men, and ambitious of a place in history.

I am glad to say the health of the army is most excellent."

Mr. SOSSMAN, of the *Tribune*, writing from Pensacola the same day, represents the troops in good health, high spirits, and "eager for the fray." He says:

"Through the courtesy of Col. JACKSON I was permitted to visit Warrington and the Navy-yard, as well as to go down the shore as far as I wished. It being a very warm day, I went no further than Fort Barrancas. This was a special favor to me—all owing to the vegetables.

For the benefit of all anxious inquirers, I will inform them that Gen. BRAGG has erected some batteries along that shore. How many, is none of my business, or 'Old Abe's' either.

The fight, I am satisfied from what I saw, will come off just as soon as that skillful commander, Gen. BRAGG, chooses, and no sooner.

Gen. BRAGG is a man that does not let his 'left hand know what his right hand doeth,' all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have given you all the news I intend to, and if you 'call that treason, make the most of it.'"

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 7.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial* says that Col. KELLY is much better to-night, and is much encouraged. His recovery is probable.

Three companies of the Fifteenth, three of the Sixteenth, Ohio, and three of the Sixth, Indiana, Regiments, and two pieces of Artillery, advanced on Phillippa last night, making a force of 3,000 there. The rebels are probably in force at Beverly, at which point they fell back from Phillippa. Over 500 stand of arms, and 50 horses with wagons, were taken at Phillippa. It has just been reliably ascertained that fifteen bodies were found in a thicket near Phillippa. After the fight, the rebels hid there, and the Indianians, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minié rifles into the bushes to clear them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the attacking party on the rebel camp at Phillippa consisted of four regiments, in two divisions, one consisting of the First Virginia Regiment, part of the Sixteenth Ohio and Seventh Indiana, under the command of Col. KELLY; the other consisting of the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio, under Col. LANDER, of Wagon Road, and Potter and Pryor duel notoriety. Col. KELLY'S Division moved East by railroad to Thorntown, from thence he marched to Phillippa, twenty-two miles. The Indiana Regiment moved by railroad to Webster, where they were joined by the Fourteenth Ohio, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippa, twelve miles distant. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain and mud. It was a terrible undertaking; but they all went bravely through it unshrinkingly, and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, till the gray dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy. Col. LANDER reports that he arrived on the hill across the river from below Phillippa, and commanding the town before daylight. He at once prepared to open on the rebels at the appointed time. 4 o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. KELLY was to attack them in the rear and cut off retreat, while Col. LANDER would assail them in front; but Col. KELLY'S Division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of the forced march and being misled by guides.

When day began to dawn upon Col. LANDER'S impatient forces, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm and preparing for fight. The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but still Col. KELLY'S division had not arrived.

Impatient to begin the attack, and fearful that the rascals, almost within his grasp, would escape without smelling powder, Col. LANDER ordered his artillery to begin the attack; and at a quarter past four the guns were unlimbered, and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. KELLY, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river, below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, he rushed forward in the direction of the camp. Meanwhile, the battery, having got accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through the tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the chivalry could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn, after firing at random a volley which did no damage.

Col. KELLY'S command was close after them, and at the same time Col. LANDER'S force came rushing down the hill, yelling like Indians. After chasing them a few miles, the already exhausted men returned to the evacuated camp, to learn the painful fact, that their victory, though complete, was too dearly bought. Col. KELLY, who, with bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a concealed foe. The assassin was an assistant Quartermaster in the Confederate force, named SIMS. He was immediately seized. In the gray, uncertain light of the morning, it was impossible to tell anything about the loss of the enemy, as they carried off their killed and wounded. A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood on the ground and all along the road in the direction of their flight. Hats blankets, coats, and every description of luggage scattered along the road for more than a mile. The rebels left behind forty horses, all their provisions, baggage, and camp equipage, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with 440 muskets. Not a man on our side, as far as heard from, except Col. KELLY, was hurt.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following, says the Ohio *State Journal*, is taken from the report of Lieut. STARLING SULLIVANT to Adj.-Gen. CARRINGTON:

"The expedition was composed of eight companies of Col. KELLY'S Regiment, eight companies Ninth Indiana Regiment, and six companies of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, the whole commanded by Col. KELLY, numbering about 2,500 men. The Secessionists numbered from 1,200 to 1,500. Report says they were well armed, and furnished with horses impressed into the service.

Late on Sunday night, Col. KELLY started with his troops, marching all night, reaching Phillippa and having each regiment assigned to a particular position, except the Ninth Indiana, which had not quite reached their point by daylight next morning, before the rebels discovered that they were surrounded on all points, except the one the Ninth was to assume. Many threw away their arms, leaving their baggage, also 40 horses and 4 wagons loaded with provisions, taking to precipitate flight.

Col. KELLY, while pressing on at the head and considerably in advance of his regiment, was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by a rebel driving a provision wagon. The ball entered the right breast, near the lungs, lodging in his shoulder. The surgeon thinks it very doubtful whether he will recover. In ten minutes more time the rebels would have been completely surrounded. The news of the engagement was brought to Grafton by a person who guided them to the rebels' camp, and was sent back by Col. KELLY for his two sons. This was the only information brought to Grafton when Lieut. SULLIVANT left at six o'clock Monday evening.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE WEST.

A letter from Cairo says: "I have been to some pains to ascertain carefully the number of Union troops now under arms in the West. It is as follows:

Camp at Cairo and Village Ridge	6,000
The Congressional District Encampments in the State	8,350
The Arsenal at St. Louis, under Gen. LEE	5,875
St. Louis, at the Six Regimental Head-quarters	6,390
Three Regiments in Iowa	2,886
Three Regiments in Wisconsin	2,845
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, (Infantry)	1,050
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, (Cavalry)	445
Indiana troops now under arms	5,000
Total within twenty-four hours of Cairo	38,611

Of these about 800 are cavalry, 17,000 rifles, 35 heavy cannons, with 1,500 artillerymen, and the rest infantry. These figures do not vary materially from the actual facts."

A BANKRUPT CITY.

New-Orleans, as we learn from late New-Orleans papers, is a bankrupt city. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 15th inst., the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated to the Board that "the city was dead broke, and that he could not see financial daylight." Another Alderman, of large property, resigned his seat, and the Finance Committee reported in favor of suspending all new works, to relieve the finances of the city in that quarter. The *Delta*, commenting on the city's admitted bankruptcy, exposes another source of anxiety. A large number of tax-payers, it says, are at the present time "utterly destitute of the means necessary to pay taxes on their small property," and should the time for payment not be extended, many will be compelled "to allow their homesteads to pass under the hammer of the Sheriff."

The *Delta* alleges that the bankruptcy of the city, though "little over four months of this year have passed," is largely owing to expenditures in furthering the military movements set on foot since the secession of the State; but it is evident that the utter destruction of her credit and business, as the inevitable result of secession, is the real cause of the bankruptcy of the Crescent City, and the destitution to which a large portion of her people are now exposed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States steam corvette *Pensacola* is progressing towards completion at the Washington Navy-yard. She is a new vessel, and has never been to sea. Before the insurrection of the South she was very fortunately removed from Pensacola to Norfolk, and subsequently from the latter place. Having been for some months on the stocks, the *Pensacola* was launched at the Warrington Navy-yard on the 13th of August, 1858. She was designed by Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, to whom has been given the designing of the new craft just ordered. Her draught of water is 17 feet, when loaded; her tonnage, 2,158. She will carry 18 nine-inch broadside guns. The cut-water and quarter galleries of the vessel are admirable specimens of naval ornamental architecture; but her distinguishing peculiarity is her capstan, in which a part of the mahogany used by Gen. JACKSON during the defence of New-Orleans is conspicuously placed. This mahogany was part of an old frame or bed on which a Spanish mortar was mounted by "Old Hickory," in 1814, and which, after the declaration of peace, was brought to Pensacola, where it remained for years. The *Pensacola* cost $82,917 42, while the *Richmond*, built at Norfolk, and about the same size, cost $126,816 08. The machinery of the former is being constructed by Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKLES. "Naval presentiments" being generally verified, it is right to say that the *Pensacola* has been termed, in advance, "the worst steamer ever built in the navy." Professional men think she will be a great failure.

Chief Engineer ISHERWOOD has begun the work of designing the machinery of the new steam vessels of war. He intends to have them supplied with the latest and most approved engines, which, it is said, will be practically tested before being put on board, thereby evading the necessity of ripping up the ships should they not prove successful. Mr. LENTHALL has decided, we believe, that the vessels will not be built of iron or plated with it.

There is a probability that the decision of the Naval Board, relative to the conversion of line-of-battle ships into steamers, will be carried out immediately. The vessels which passed inspection were the *Ohio*, 84, now at Boston; the *Vermont*, 84, at Boston; the *Alabama*, 84, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Virginia*, 84, at Boston; the *North Carolina*, 84, at New-York. It would cost some three millions of dollars to effect the necessary change in these vessels. The *Pennsylvania* and *New-York*, at Norfolk, were recommended, but they will never float again.

A detachment of United States soldiers, recently enlisted at Boston, arrived here yesterday, and were transferred to the head-quarters of the New-York recruiting station, at Fort Columbus. The total arrivals from offices out of town this week, amount to 42, all from Boston and Buffalo. Philadelphia and Rochester have not sent any on since last week. The City rendezvous are not doing much.

The short companies of the Federal troops, now at the National Capital, are being filled up. Recruits from Baltimore have already augmented several companies. The Second Cavalry, and the Infantry regiments that came here from Texas, will be all filled up, and muster their full force before the expiration of the present month.

A detachment of United States Cavalry left town, on Wednesday, for the barracks, Carlisle, Penn., where they are to be provided with horses, uniforms and drilled. The horse-buying officers for the Army have been ordered to extend their tour, and increase purchases. Several additional riding-masters are to be appointed, men of practical horse knowledge being certain to get good wages, &c. The New-York detachments will mount next week.

A crew of 402 seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, left the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, yesterday morning, for Portsmouth, N. H., where they will constitute a ship's company for the United States sailing frigate *Santee*, which, after lying in various positions at the Navy-yard for half a century, will be put in commission, for blockade service, next week. The report of the *Santee's* readiness states that she is in every respect a first-class vessel. Mr. BRADY, the Master of the Brooklyn Yard, takes the men to Portsmouth. The marines, as already reported, were drawn from Head-quarters, Washington.

The chartered steamer *Daylight* hoisted her ensign yesterday, at 11 A. M., and received through Capt. FOOTE her commission from the Navy Department. She is provided with all the necessaries that a craft of her class can stow away, and has her bunkers fairly crammed with coal. She carries an armament of five guns of calibre proportionate to her size, and a crew of 52 seamen, &c. The scarcity of Marines has rendered it impossible to give every ship a guard, and the *

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

MARTIAL LAW.

Some Points Suggested for the Consideration of Chief Justice Taney.

The President is "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." The Constitution declares his duty to be, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." "The Executive power" is vested in him.

The Constitution in terms (Art. 1, § 9) recognizes that civil process may be suspended "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and, (amend. Art. 5) that persons may be held to answer for infamous and even capital crimes, without common law procedure, "in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Congress has power "to declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.'

Now, it is to be noted that whilst the people jealously guard their rights by reserving to Congress the power to organize certain forces and declare the state of war, they likewise provide for an efficient government.

Perhaps the best proof of the extent to which they meant to confer power upon the Executive is to be found in the fact that they conferred it, as befits a post of such dignity, in general terms. They meant to create an efficient Executive; bound in peace to see to the faithful execution of the laws—Commander-in-Chief.

Now, it is too plain for argument that they did contemplate martial law. In terms they name the contingency of its existence, or rather of those things which it creates. They contemplate it, not merely in time of war, but of public danger; in cases of rebellion or invasion.

So much for the constitutionality of martial law. The general considerations on which this was adopted, and is to be sustained, are many of them obvious, and need not be urged.

But if the letter of the Charter, or these reasons left the question an open one at first, it has been settled, and is no longer to be debated. It is a dozen years since the Supreme Court, (Chief-Justice TANEY pronouncing the opinion,) declared that, whilst "a military Government established as the permanent Government of a State would not be a Republican Government, and it would be the duty of Congress to overthrow it," yet "unquestionably, a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection, too strong to be controlled by the civil authority. The power is essential to the existence of every Government, essential to the preservation of order and free institutions, and is as necessary to the States of this Union as to any other Government. If the Government deemed the armed opposition so formidable, and so ramified throughout the State, as to require the use of its military force and the declaration of martial law, we see no ground upon which this court can question its authority. It was a state of war; and the established Government resorted to the rights and usages of war to maintain itself, and to overcome the unlawful opposition. And in that state of things the officers engaged in its military service might lawfully arrest any one, who, from the information before them, they had reasonable grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched, when there were reasonable grounds for supposing he might be there concealed. Without the power to do this, martial law and the military array of the Government would be mere parade, and rather encourage attack than repel it."

Such power could be exercised under the old Charter of Rhode Island. But the reasons on which it rests act with multiplied force in the case of the national sovereignty, to which war rights are confided.

Without entering on the discussion of this subject, it may be remarked that the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly recognized rights appertaining to military command which, though not granted in terms, necessarily belong to it.

Thus, in 1847, a Col. MITCHELL seized the goods of a citizen engaged in lawful trade, and pressed his men into the military service, and the Court, by Chief Justice TANEY, held that, "without doubt, there were occasions in which private property might lawfully be taken or destroyed," and, also, "where a military officer may impress private property." In general terms, he recognized this right "where the action of the civil power would be too late in providing the means which the occasion calls for." (Mitchell *vs.* Harmony.)

And afterwards, in 1853, the same tribunal recognized the lawfulness of the War-tariff of California. "The President," they said, "as constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, authorized the military and naval commander of our forces in California to exercise the belligerent rights of a conqueror, and to impose duties on imports and tonnage, as military contributions for the support of the Government, and of the Army which had the conquest in possession." And they added, "No one can doubt that these orders of the President, and the action of our Army and Navy commander in California, in conformity with them, was according to the law of arms and the right of conquest." (Cross *vs.* Harrison.)

Martial law rests on like reasons, and is to be exercised for similar ends. The rights and powers referred to are incident to military command. So, too, is this, which springs from a paramount and overwhelming necessity. The power to declare martial law is conferred with the military command. It is to be used in case of exigency.

This power has been exercised in former times. Gen. JACKSON was obliged to resort to it, and was sustained.

The occasions for its use have happily been few. But it seems idle, if not criminal, to call in question now, for the safety of the State and preservation of the people, the principles well recognized in lesser exigences and applicable in all analogous agencies.

Yet there is little need to ask for precedent, or to seek to fortify the right with reasons. In the present rebellion and war the military command must be established not only in localities in which the people consist of both loyalists and traitors, and the allegiance of the local governments and authorities is not utterly renounced; but in others, in which both people and local authorities are so arrayed as enemies that no friend of the National Government can resist them unless protected.

If the incidents of this power were not named in the Constitution, as they are, still it must go with the military command. Else there would be no command. It is necessity which calls for and measures the exercise of this power. The army is governed by military law. Suppose Richmond is taken. Is there to be no law there save for the army? Or before its capture, suppose the civil laws are exercised only to impede military operations. If the Judges turn traitors, will the laws protect them? No. Martial law is an incident to military power—well recognized by general public law—well established in our own jurisprudence—contemplated by the Constitution—a necessity created by circumstances—and as it has been exercised, commending the sanction of all loyal citizens.

Necessity answers the only question that could be made—viz.: Who may declare martial law? But as the people love the sanction of law, it is worth while to remark again that it is not limited to time of war. It may be in time of invasion, rebellion or public danger. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy at all times.

As an act of our own Government, the power to declare war is given to Congress. But war may be begun by others, by the attack, invasion, or declaration of foreign foes, or by intestine treason. It is well settled by long series of judicial decisions, that many acts may amount to levying of war on the Government. Is the Executive power useless? Can the Commander-in-Chief do nothing till he shall have called Congress together and had its formal vote?

But in case of mere insurrections Congress has (Stat. 1795) conferred on the President the power to judge of the exigency requiring a call of the militia, and the court in the same case already cited (Luther *vs.* Borden) have declared that he is lawfully clothed with the power of deciding when the contingency exists, and where several bodies claim to have legitimate authority of recognizing the sovereign States of the Union; and that the Judiciary has no right to revise his decision.

It would be well were the words of Chief Justice TANEY on this subject remembered: "It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. It would be difficult to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and at the same time equally effectual. When citizens of the same State are in arms against each other, and the constituted authorities unable to execute the laws, the interposition of the United States must be prompt, or it is of little value. The ordinary course of proceedings in Courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the crisis. And the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against a willful abuse of power as human foresight and prudence could well provide."

It is right to hold the Chief Justice to the authority of Gen. JACASON and the words of his own adjudications. It is quite certain that this martial law power is well grounded in public law, in the Constitution, laws and judicial decisions of the country. It is quite as certain that the people will sustain the most efficient as well as careful exercise of power. Let the President call for men and money at his will. Let him exercise the extremest of military power when he thinks the public good requires.

C. M. E.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

PROGRESS IN DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS—NUMBER OF TROOPS IN CAMPS—RUMORS FROM BELOW—THE SABBATH—THE REBELS FRIGHTENED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

I returned here night before last, and find that much progress has been made in completing the defences. The old brewery on the Point has been demolished, with a view to the erection of a fortification in its place. Half a dozen twenty four and thirty-two pounders have been added to the artillery. The quarters of the soldiers have been materially improved, and the dress and drill of the men give assurance of a decided advance in military efficiency.

Bird Point, on the Missouri shore, has been occupied by Col. SHUTNER'S St. Louis Regiment, and no steamboats are now going down the river.

The Missouri Regiment is composed of Germans, who are hard at work fortifying their position. They are under the command of Gen. PRENTISS, and constitute, practically, a portion of his force. The whole number of troops now in camp, is between four and five thousand—nearly five.

We hear very little from below. Rumors reach us of bodies of men congregating in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, but the details are indefinite. It is generally supposed, however, among the officers here, that there is to be a fight soon.

A gentleman just up from New-Orleans informs us that it is confidently believed *there*, that Capt. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, is on the Arkansas border with a large force, and that troops have been sent up to Fort Smith, to aid in the defence of that State. My informant saw two of the companies who were shipped by steamboat up the Arkansas river. They intended to capture MONTGOMERY—a feat which Gen. HARNEY and Gen. FROST were both unable to do, though backed by the State of Missouri.

There is some sickness among the troops, but not more than should be expected.

ZOUAVE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 2, 1861.

That war, *pro tempore*, abolishes the Sabbath, I suppose is generally understood, though the strong tendency of the American people toward its sacred observance partially survives the rude shock of military preparation. Here in Cairo the custom shares the same fate as at other points of armed occupation. While the necessities of our warlike condition occupy the first thought in public estimation, still the religious feeling crops out unmistakably whenever an opportunity is presented. During this whole day the observant eye sees no departure from military regulation, no cessation of essential labor. The *reveille* wakes the drowsy soldiers as usual in the morning, and the *tattoo*, as on other evenings, reminds him of the stern discipline of the camp. All day long teams have been occupied in hauling lumber and stores, as usual; and I saw a cavalry company go through the daily drill under the eye of the General in command. Yet amidst scenes like these have occurred intervals occupied in a manner very different; and the whole day has been pervaded by a comparative repose and sentiment of reverence that attests the ineffaceable imprint which the institutions of the Pilgrims have stamped upon the character of the North. Not only do the army chaplains discharge the sacred functions which are provided for in all the separate organizations, but the services are honored on the part of the soldiers with an attention which similar rites do not always receive from congregations of a more fashionable and frivolous character. So, too, do the local churches concentrate the usual share of attention and attendance; and the general deportment of all persons, civilians and soldiers, attests something more than an enforced compliance with custom. The music which reechoes from sweet voices through the halls of the St. Charles, is such as we find written in *Bradbury and Mason*; and in the streets, if "Old Hundred" has not superseded "Dixie" and "Nellie Gray," the musical genius of New Dahomey is, at least, in the repetitious rhetoric of the great Magyar, "silent, voiceless, mute."

These things remind me to say that Cairo is fast becoming, for the local society of Illinois, a place of fashionable resort. The concentration here of the State troops, has naturally brought some of the best elements of masculine society; and as they are perforce separated thus from their feminine complements, the latter, in obedience to a natural law, follow in their wake. Not only do wives come to spend what hours are possible with their husbands before the stern conflict tears them, perhaps forever from their arms, but we also have a fair sprinkling of younger ladies who have at least no conjugal ties to draw them hither. I like this, for it all tends to elevate the soldier's character and intensifies his patriotism. War, always dreadful, is so new, so startling an experience for the American citizen, that we need to encourage all influences that will guard him against demoralization of every kind.

The travel is still lively, and the current sets strongly and steadily towards the North. The packets continue to run to Columbus and Paducah—thus making railroad connections which supply to those who would seek safety from persecution and danger a substitute for the steamboats which the *embargo* has chained to the levees. Only the movement southward of freight is interdicted; even heavy baggage being subjected to examination, as I had myself occasion to witness. In fact, in this respect, as well as in the general discharge of his duties, it is only just to say that Gen. PRENTISS is giving great satisfaction to everybody but the rebels. Though quiet and undemonstrative in manner, he is vigilant and energetic in the extreme; and those who know him best, give him credit for military skill and undaunted courage.

It seems to be generally understood now, that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been detailed to the command of the Western Department of the rebel army, and is in Tennessee, superintending, in person, its organization and arming. Some apprehend that he contemplates an offensive movement against this point. I hardly think this can be so; for, aside from the necessity of his pursuing a defensive policy for the present, in order to retain the sympatny of Tennessee and Kentucky—or that much which now exists—I do not believe him to have force at command which would justify a movement on Cairo. I believe he will rather organize, arm and drill his forces, and fortify the most important points on the river, awaiting the attack which he knows *will be made* before long.

Some are talking of a descent immediately on Columbus, by the troops now here. This is impossible, as there is not a man more here at present than is needed to hold the position. Before we can assume the offensive, we must be largely reinforced by men and ordnance, and supplied with steamers for purposes of transportation. It may be possible that Government can give us these by the 8th instant, so as to move immediately after the election in Tennessee; but I rather believe that its energies will be employed in strengthening the defences of this point, and providing against the possibility of its loss, in order to retain the complete command it gives of the river, and keep the rebels in check until events are ripe for a blow that will be decisive when struck.

ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Monday, June 3, 1861.

The Memphis rebels are taking the alarm about the 50,000 men which the veracious telegraph has uttered (prophetically) at Cairo, to make a descent on that devoted town. "We may, at any hour," says the Memphis *Avalanche*, look for news that will be both *startling* and *true*. Memphis will soon be the cynosure of all eyes, as it is now certain that she is to be invaded by the *hoard* [your correspondent responsible for the italics—the *Avalanche* for the spelling] of thieves, robbers and assassins in the pay." In his alarm, the editor forgets to say in whose pay this immoral *hoard* is to be. There, with a slight exercise of the Southern fancy, he adds twenty per cent. to the figures of the telegraph, and proceeds to repel them in true Southern style. "*Let the scoundrels come!*" he exclaims, with an affluence of bravado that may reassure some of his readers, if not himself; "our brave volunteers are panting to meet them. Tennessee alone is perfectly able to turn back the tide of invasion. * * * Woe! unto the poor creatures who shall be dragged into our State for such unholy purposes!" With which rhetorical and Cassandra-like climax, the article grandly closes.

Another little paragraph from the same paper illustrates the spirit in which the election is to be conducted—"Vote with an open ticket," says the editor of the *Avalanche*, "every man that votes with a folded ticket will be SPOTTED."

Whatever the plans of Government may be in regard to descending the Mississippi, we have no additional evidence of any such intentions here. The regular business of strengthening the defences is going on, and we hear of reinforcements expected—not, however, in large numbers. But that the Tennesseans expect such a movement, is clear. Gen. PILLOW is keeping up a regular fire of general and special orders upon the heads of his co-rebels, which resound with great resonance and effect. The discharge of June 1 orders all *absentees from their camps without leave* to return by the 6th inst., under penalty of being treated as DESERTERS—whose fate is death. He also prohibits the passage of *cotton* northward through the State, and orders the public not to visit the defensive works being thrown up at Randolph, as they interrupt their progress. On the 2d he tells the staff officers not to quarrel for precedence; and not having probably learned the late judicial dogma pronounced by his old friend, Gen. BUTLER, he pathetically appeals to the planters to send in their able-bodied negroes to Randolph to complete the defences. "If a good force of laborers can be had," says the General, "they will not be wanted for more than ten days. If we do not arrest the invading forces of the enemy, planters will have nothing to work." He does not specify how the ditches are to be dug.

Randolph, you will observe, is on the Mississippi, some thirty or forty miles above Memphis; and it is apparent that every effort is being made to so fortify the point as to arrest the course of our troops before they arrive in the neighborhood of their chief city.

Two men were shot here to-day by accident—one of them, it is thought, will not recover. The stories circulated about sickness in the camp are exaggerations. There are not over fifty men in all the hospitals—some from sun-stroke—a few very light cases of typhoid fever. The medical attendance is good, and I believe the character of the hospitals will compare favorably with any.

You may depend that there will be no fight in this region immediately, unless the Government shall make a movement South.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

JONESVILLE, Mich., Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

I read your article on "Cavalry Wanted," in the DAILY TIMES of the 1st inst., with a good deal of pleasure and interest. Just what we now require is a good number of Cavalry companies for Virginia, and yet it has been very difficult to get the Government to accept any horse companies. We have a horse Artillery company now on its way to the war, with six brass pieces, and, we doubt not, it will be needed. It is a fine company, and was sent from Coldwater, in this State, and has been drilling for over a month past. Several volunteer horse companies have been got up throughout the State, but we think have been disbanded, as it is reported they are not wanted. This may be State policy and not United States orders. Some of these Cavalry companies propose to give their horses to the Government, if they will accept their company. One was got up at Niles of 100, but has been disbanded, and a Capt. STOODDY of this company is getting up a company of Rangers, and hopes, on account of being an acquaintance of Secretary CAMERON, to get it accepted. The Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers went into encampment at Adrian, at Camp Williams, last week. This camp is named after Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Detroit lately appointed Major-General, and a distinguished officer in the Mexican War. The companies are not yet filled up to the maximum number of 101. All boys under 21 years are sent home to get the written consent of their parents before being received, and the sending home of quite a number reduced the companies considerably. Col. D. A. WOODBURY is in command of the regiment. It is expected they will be ordered off soon to the war. The Colonels thus far appointed are Col. MCCONNELL, at Grand Rapids, Col. O. B. WILCOX, now at Alexandria, and a West Point Cadet, who was lieutenant in the Mexican war, and very capable; Col. RICHARDSON, now at Fort Wayne, Detroit, with a regiment, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was breveted several times for bravery.

Gov. BLAIR has directed the formation of three "skeleton" regiments to encamp soon, probably, at Jackson. These are to rendezvous at Jackson and be drilled and when wanted the companies will be called out. Col. J. R. GROSVENER, of Monroe, and Gen. CURTENNIS, of Kalamazoo, both excellent officers, have been tendered the appointments for two regiments, and the third has not been determined upon. Gov. BLAIR is doing his duty nobly, and receives the commendation of all military men. He, a strong Republican, has appointed most of the colonels from the Democratic ranks. Party is not taken into consideration at all. The best and most worthy men are selected. The military spirit in this State is very high. We are going to try and save what money is needed to carry on the war, without sending our bonds to be sold in New York. There is ability enough in the State to take all we require to fit out these seven regiments, and it is thought our citizens will take $250,000 of the loan at home. We are having it very wet, but the crops all look good.

Yours truly, W.

EXPERIENCES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated at the head-quarters of the Seventy-first Regiment, Washington Navy-yard, Wednesday, June 5:

I have just received your two papers, for which many thanks. The TIMES is looked upon with great favor here, on account, more especially of its reliability in all matters of moment having reference to the movements of troops. I am not aware of the extent of its circulation in the City of Washington, but I have reason to believe that it is not inferior to any other daily.

I was on guard, last night, at the Eastern Branch Bridge. The first part of the evening was well enough, but towards morning the rain came down hard and fast, and as it is still pouring fiercely, I came to the conclusion that we had better take one of our steamers and convert it into an ark for the occasion. There are plenty of "Arabs" across the Branch, I assure you. When it does rain in this locality it comes with a vengeance, the rain seeming to go right through you. We mount a guard of eighty men at this bridge, (exclusive of the non-commissioned and commissioned officers,) every night. We also have there a boat-howitzer, well manned by a body of Uncle Sam's sailors—a fine looking set of men. I am inclined to think the enemy would meet with rather a warm reception, even from this small force. We occupy a small house, partly over the water, and have erected a plank guard house just opposite. Our boys sometimes go foraging across the Branch, and, for a quite reasonable sum, can secure a very good meal. I had some most excellent coffee over there this very morning, first rate bread and butter, ham and eggs, cheese, strawberries, &c., &c., all for a trifle.

Our Company I has arrived. Yesterday afternoon they had a "target-shoot." The target was a pine log, about four inches thick, and was placed at a distance of about eighty yards out in the Branch. Their weapons are the celebrated Minié rifle. The men, owing to a very strong wind and driving rain, which happened at the time, did not shoot well, but when a ball did strike the target it went clean through, and did not seem to vary much from a straight line afterwards. Those Minié rifles are terrible weapons. I have known a ball from one of them to go clean through a young green tree fully five inches thick, and that, too, at a distance of over one hundred yards. Green wood will stop a ball quicker than any other. Company I is a rifle company from the Nineteenth Regiment of Newburgh, New-York, and are fine looking, evenly-sized men. They have a frock coat for a fatigue jacket, caps like ours, and the pants like ours too, in color, but they have a single, dark-green cord, instead of the black stripe, edged with gold cord.

The young man, named PURDY, men tioned in the New-York papers as having been taken in Gen. BUTLER'S camp as a spy, is a member of Company C, Seventy-first. He is now in the room. He went down South to see his sister, I understand. I believe him to be an honorable young fellow.

The regiment is in good health, notwithstanding the fickleness of the weather. Last Sunday was a very hot day, even for me, though I was brought up in Washington, and can stand a great deal of heat. But even the great heat has no effect upon the patriotism of the men of the North now here. I do firmly believe that Northern men can very soon bring themselves to stand a Southern sun fully as well as those who have been born and bred there. Our determination to do our duty as far as we can is "irrepressible." This regiment, I tell you, *want to get a chance*. To be cooped up in barracks is exceedingly unpleasant. We are young, ambitious men, unaccustomed to restraint, with the fiery, impetuous blood of youth coursing through our veins. Col. VOSBURGH was told by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT that we "should be called to the first active service that might offer." Gen. SCOTT promised this; but "I don't see it," as our boys sometimes say. We do pretty heavy duty as we are now situated. Besides the eighty men at the Eastern Branch Bridge, which I previously alluded to, we post sixty-four men in the Yard, a large number on board the *Powhatan*, to guard the Secessionists who were brought up here, a guard on the *Mount Vernon*, now in the ship-house for repairs, a guard on the *Philadelphia*, now down the river, another guard on the *Baltimore*, and still another on the *Anacosta*, the latter a body of twenty-two men from Company D, and who were lately engaged in the bombardment of Aquia Creek. So you see we do some work.

We rise every morning at 5 o'clock. From 6 to 6:45 there is a company drill. The regiment then goes to prayer in front of the Colonel's quarters, standing, with uncovered heads. At 9, and from that time till 1, the various companies practice target shooting. Then between 3 and 5 in the afternoon, the companies drill separately again. At 6 o'clock we have a grand dress parade, the band in their handsome New-York uniform, led by the unsurpassed HARVEY, and the drum-corps. We go through the manual of arms, and then, facing to the right, proceed to the lower end of the Yard, and execute such battalion movements as our Colonel commands. This same HENRY P. MARTIN (our beloved Colonel) is a splendid drill-officer, exceedingly quick, and he never makes a mistake. What he doesn't know about manœuvring a regiment is not worth knowing. He is familiar with the men, very affable to every one, and would do anything to gratify even a whim of the least of those under him; but when he speaks in a tone of command he is implicitly obeyed, and that, too, on the instant. I will give you an instance. When the hearse containing the body of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH had passed us for the second and last time, on its way to the depôt, the Colonel brought the men to a "shoulder arms," then to an "order," and then to "in place, rest." The day being exceedingly oppressive, and the men having waited about ten minutes, and not thinking they were going to "fall in" very soon, threw themselves down upon the grass for a few minutes' rest. When men receive the command "in place, rest," it means that they are not to leave the ranks. The Colonel noticed what was going on, and when he wished the regiment to proceed, he did not order the drums to call them together, but simply gave the command: "Attention! Battalion, shoulder arms—right face—forward, march!" Many of the men being, out of the ranks, sprang up and immediately rushed to their places. The rebuke will never need again to be administered. The fact was, no man had any business to leave the ranks, and the Colonel took the most efficient way of guarding against a repetition of the error. Any regiment would have acted just as we did, but the Colonel didn't like it, and acted accordingly. The men shook their heads doubtfully when we marched along, and I guess more than one was puzzled in his brain about it. When I say the men "left the ranks," I mean they sat down on the grass which was only four or five feet behind them—they did not go away.

First-Lieut. MAYNARD, of Company C, is now in command of the "boat squad" of the *Anacosta*. Lieut. PRENDERGAST having left to attend to other duties. I understand the "boys" handled the big 32 pounders like old artillerists.

J. M. D.

A REQUISITION FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY CONTEMPLATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest the TIMES has taken recently in Cavalry and Artillery service in our army, prompts me to lay before it a plan which has been submitted to the authorities at Washington, and which has met with unanimous approbation wherever it has been explained.

It is well settled that an efficient Cavalry and Artillery are indispensable auxiliaries to the Infantry, particularly in a campaign, where it becomes necessary to penetrate the enemy's country.

The rebels at the South, while they are inferior to us in infantry, and perhaps artillery, are superior to us in cavalry.

The use of saddle horses at the South is universal, and all accounts concur in the fact that a large body of cavalry has been incorporated into their army.

Cavalry is particularly useful for scouts, attacks, covering retreats, making advance movements and protecting the ranks of the advancing army, &c., &c.

It is proposed that we raise a cavalry of 20,000—10,000 for Eastern service and 10,000 for Western service.

A majority of our soldiers now enlisted in the infantry are from the cities and manufacturing towns, and are mechanics, laborers, &c., and while they are first-rate for that purpose, they would not be good for cavalry.

That service requires young active men accustomed to the use of horses, and who know how to handle, feed, and take care of them. In every town in the loyal States there are a number of just such young men; full of fire and eager for the contest—who own horses, and would gladly enlist if an opportunity was offered.

In order to meet the want in question, and furnish the opportunity named, it is proposed to make a requisition for 20,000 volunteers for the war, with horses (or any other number required,) proportionally distributed among the loyal States; with a recommend to the Governors of the several States to accept volunteers in the proportion of from 1 to 10 from each town.

That a military department be specially organized to take charge of the enlistments, and muster the volunteers into service.

It is believed that before the 4th of July, the whole number could be enlisted. The particular merits of the plan are, among others—

1. That a better class of volunteers and horses would be brought into service; as there would spring up a laudable rivalry between towns and cities and States, and each would see to it that they were represented by their best men and horses.

2. The country would feel it less, by having the requisitions in effect from every town.

3. There would be an immense saving to the Government, probably not less than $3,000,000 in cavalry horses alone.

There can be no doubt but that the people of all the loyal States except in portions of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, would eagerly and enthusiastically respond, and that in a very brief period we should have the finest cavalry ever mustered into service.

It is proposed to raise the artillery by either making a requisition of one or more full companies from each of the loyal States, or let notice be given that one each or more would be accepted from each of the loyal cities. It is desirable in enlisting artillery volunteers to get those who have seen service, and they are more apt to be found in the cities than in the country.

It is suggested also that the Government indemnify volunteers against the loss of their horses in the service.

Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of our own State, has been mentioned in connection with the Military Department to be charged with the duty of mustering the force into service, if the plan is adopted.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

THE REAL HAVELOCK CAP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your paper of yesterday's date, stating that the Havelock caps worn by the troops here were not the same as those used by the people of India, allow me to state that you are quite correct.

The proper Havelock cap is a hat made of any light fabric, (cheap straw would do as well,) and covered with light cotton cloth, from six to seven yards long, wound round the hat, so as the thickness of its folds will keep out the sun and prevent sun-stroke. When there is no sun, this cloth can be taken off and tied around the waist. This head-dress is, in all probability, the best adapted for a hot climate, and I assure you that it is only the fear of the little *bugs* that prevents men from using it here during the Summer months' war.

Should any of your military friends wish to see the hat, pants and jacket, such as are worn by people in Oriental lands, I will feel great pleasure in sending them a suit. Yours, &c.,

HINDOSTAN.

THE SECESSION OF ARKANSAS.

Appended is the secession ordinance which the Arkansas State Convention adopted on May 6, Hon. ISAAC MURPHY, of Madison County, alone voting in the negative:

AN ORDINANCE *to dissolve the Union now existing between the State of Arkansas and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."*

Whereas, In addition to the well-founded causes of complaint set forth by this Convention in resolutions adopted on the 11th of March, A. D. 1861, against the sectional party now in power at Washington City, headed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he has, in the face of resolutions passed by this Convention, pledging the State of Arkansas to resist to the last extremity any attempt on the part of such power to coerce any State that seceded from the old Union, proclaimed to the world that war should be waged against such States, until they should be compelled to submit to their rule, and large forces to accomplish this have by this same power been called out, and are now being marshalled to carry out this inhuman design, and to longer submit to such rule or remain in the old Union of the United States would be disgraceful and ruinous to the State of Arkansas.

Therefore, we the People of the State of Arkansas in convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the "ordinance and acceptance of compact," passed and approved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1836, whereby it was by said General Assembly ordained that, by virtue of the authority vested in said General Assembly, by the provisions of the ordinance adopted by the convention of delegates assembled at Little Rock, for the purpose of forming a constitution and system of government for said State, the propositions set forth in "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes were freely accepted, ratified and irrevocably confirmed articles of compact and union between the State of Arkansas and the United States," and all other laws and every other law and ordinance, whereby the State of Arkansas became a member of the Federal Union be and the same are hereby in all respects and for every purpose herewith consistent repealed, abrogated, and fully set aside; and the union now subsisting between the State of Arkansas and the other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby forever dissolved.

And we do hereby further declare and ordain, that the State of Arkansas hereby resumes to herself all rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America—that her citizens are absolved from all allegiance to said Government of the United States, and that she is in full possession and exercise of all the rights and sovereignty which appertain to a free and independent State.

We do further ordain and declare, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States of America, or of any act or acts of Congress, or treaty, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect, and no writ abated or impaired, and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

HOW A MAN WILL FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

We find in the *Southern Confederacy*, (Atlanta, Ga.,) of the 28th ult., the following advertisement:

$250 REWARD

Will be given for the arrest of GEORGE MARTIN, dead or alive, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments against the Southern Confederacy, and admitted by him—and for an attempt to take the life of Lieut. CARUTHERS, when under arrest.

BROWN & LAIDLER,
S. M. MANNING,
T. J. MCGRIFF,
H. H. WHITEHEAD,
And others.

All papers in the South please copy.

Accompanying the above the *Confederacy* makes the following statement:

"We clip the foregoing from the Pulaski *Times*, published at Hawkinsville, in this State. MARTIN resided some eight miles east of that place. It appears that he said that "if LINCOLN would march his forces through the Southern States, that he would link his destiny with him, and that if the war continued five years he would be as rich as he wanted to be; that there were tories who got rich in the Revolutionary War, and that he would do so in this."

Lieut. CARUTHERS was dispatched to arrest him, and he gave himself up, acknowledging that he had used the language with which he was charged. Lieut. CARUTHERS took him in a buggy to carry him to Hawkinsville for trial. He was uneasy for fear he would be hung, but was assured that he would only have to leave the country. When within two miles of town he was permitted to get out of the buggy. On getting back into it, he threw up his hand and frightened Lieut. CARUTHERS' horse, which was a spirited and restless animal, causing him to spring very suddenly, compelling Lieut. CARUTHERS to release his hold on his musket and grasp the reins. MARTIN immediately seized the gun and with it aimed a well directed blow at CARUTHERS' head, who dodged and received it across his back or shoulders; CARUTHERS then jumped from the buggy, and as he did so, MARTIN stepped back and cocked the gun. CARUTHERS sprang behind the horse, and being followed by MARTIN, ran around the opposite side. MARTIN then presented the musket. CARUTHERS told him to "crack his whip," and at the same time fired on MARTIN with a revolver, at the discharge of which MARTIN dropped his head, from which CARUTHERS thinks his ball took effect. MARTIN then wheeled as if to pass around the buggy, and as he did so another shot was fired by CARUTHERS, but without effect. As MARTIN reached the rear of the buggy CARUTHERS fired a third time, and thinks that this shot took effect also. MARTIN was by this time on the same side with CARUTHERS, and CARUTHERS again sprang to the opposite side. MARTIN instantly fired upon him with the musket, the muzzle of which was not exceeding five feet from the horse, and the whole charge passing into the shoulder of the horse. Finding that the shot had not taken effect, MARTIN clubbed his musket, and Lieut. CARUTHERS fired upon him again, and thinking his pistol exhausted, threw it into his face, inflicting a severe wound. MARTIN then wheeled and ran. The alarm was given by Lieut. CARUTHERS as soon as possible, and some of the guards who were behind at the time the affray took place, upon finding out the condition of affairs, immediately started for dogs to follow the trail. Lieut. CARUTHERS hurried to town as rapidly as the condition of his horse would permit, and gave notice to the members of the company of what had transpired, and in half an hour Capt. RYAN had forty or fifty men in pursuit. MARTIN was followed until daybreak the next morning, but escaped. It seems that he obtained a horse from a negro of WILLIAM ALLEN, and thus evaded his pursuers. The negro states that he was bleeding freely when he saw him, and that he was evidently severely wounded.

HON. R. M. McLANE.

The following card appears in the Baltimore papers.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3, 1861.

SIR: I beg to return through you my sincere thanks to the Southern Rights Convention for the honor of the nomination to Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland.

I have no hesitation in declaring my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Convention in opposition to the present war, and in favor of the restoration of peace by the recognition of the Confederate States, and I feel a lively conviction that no other policy can avert the ruin and disaster that now menaces the whole country.

If I felt that it was in my power to consolidate an opinion on these issues in the Fourth Congressional District, I would gladly consent to become a candidate for Congress. Such results, however, require unanimity of action and resolution among all those who concur in such sentiments, and it is for the reason that I do not feel assured that these exist that I decline the nomination.

Regretting that I should disappoint the wishes of the Convention, and consulting only my sense of duty,

I remain, very respectfully your obt. servant,

ROBT. M. MCLANE.

To Dr. A. C. ROBINSON, President of the Southern Rights Convention.

THE TELEGRAPH SEIZURES.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The dispatches seized in the telegraph offices are all being collected and brought on here. Mr. SANFORD, of Philadelphia, President of the American Telegraph Company, has been appointed to superintend the examination, and will forthwith appoint a necessary force to carry through the examination."

Mr. Cassius Clay and his Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader this morning on "Our Advocates in England," is (at least to *one* of your readers) exceedingly enigmatical. I confess myself unable to strike the key to its interpretation. There is humor, but whether of ridicule or irony, or both, and whether aimed at our respectable, pains-taking, money-making Brother across the water, or at our valiant and enthusiastic representative at the Court of St. Petersburgh, (and General Advocate at all the other courts,) the writer hereof is in terrible doubt; he has a vague suspicion that your strictures are purposely—what they are!

But seriously, is not this conduct of Mr. CLAY such an outrage upon all the proprieties, as deserves from the Press a notice that will serve to remind our foreign ministers of their obligations to the courtesies and decencies of life? What infatuation could have possessed Mr. CLAY, while on his way to his special and only post of duty, to address through the London *Times* an appeal to the people and Government of England, over his *official* signature as Minister to another Court? Is it possible that a gentleman who has never been accused of vanity, one who has a national reputation for courage, wished to divide with Mr. ADAMS the honors of St James? It is more probable that he was over zealous—a trait too common among our foreign agents heretofore.

Not only in the circumstances attending the publication of Mr. CLAY'S plea for his Government, but in its matter and style, has he been singularly unfortunate. Such crudity, such confusion and such exaggeration of statement, such dashing pertness of style—did England ever see the like?

This was *not* very well in London, and it would be very ill anywhere. It proves not only that Mr. C. has seen very little of the world, but that he knows very little of any part of it, except that which he has seen.

But I fear my feelings have betrayed me into a too harsh judgment of a noble man, who, for his sacrifices and his sufferings in a cause he believes just, deserves well of his country. Let us hope, and not without good reason, that he will perform his mission with credit to himself, and honor to his nation. S. A. G.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Northern Slaves Sold to the South—A Few Figures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would give an emphatic denial to the false accusation contained in the article copied from the London *Times*, wherein that paper states, "that it was a piece of knavery in the Northern people to attack the 'institution,' after they had made money by selling their own negroes to the cotton-growers, when Slavery was no longer profitable at the North."

The statistics from the census give the best answer to all such slanderous statements:

In 1790 there were in the New-England States, 7,746 free blacks and 9 349 slaves. In 1800 after the acts for emancipation had been passed, we find there were 17 317 free blacks, and 1 332 slaves. Allowing one per cent. per annum for the natural increase of the free black population, the total number would have been, in the year 1800, only 8 520; whereas we find the number 17.317, proving beyond dispute that the emancipated slaves became a part of the free black population.

The same is true of New-York. In 1820 there were 29 980 free blacks and 10,088 slaves. In 1830 there were 44,870 free blacks and 75 slaves.

Respectfully yours, J. R. W.

Lieut. Richardson Not an Officer of Doubtful Loyalty.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER CALEB CUSHING, EAST BOSTON, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in your paper of June 5, an article headed "An Officer of Doubtful Loyalty." I can truly say that

circumstances: Mr. OTTLEY stated that he got into the Royal Artillery School at Woolwich, by the influence of the late Duke of York, and, after passing the usual examinations, obtained his commission, and served as an officer of Artillery for twenty-one years. Government offered at that time, about twenty years back, what was called a "boon" to officers who had served for a certain number of years. The so-called "boon" was the permission to sell their commissions and the grant of a piece of land in Canada. He accepted the offer, and when he went out to Canada he found that his property was fifteen miles from any human habitation; that the road to it lay for the greater part of the year under three or four feet of snow; and that the land itself was perfectly useless to him, being so covered with timber that it would require an enormous capital to clear it. The only benefit he ever got from it was, that he cut down a quantity of the timber, which he made into two rafts, floated them down the river and sold them. No doubt the property might have been made valuable if he had had capital to improve it. He then became manager and editor of the Ottawa *Advertiser* newspaper, after which he removed to Stratton Island, and became professor of mathematics and military tactics at Stratton Island College. Subsequently he edited the New-York *Picayune* for four years, and more recently he became editor of a newspaper in New-Orleans. But when the recent disturbances broke out he was required to take an oath of allegiance to the new Southern (Secession) Confederacy, and to abjure his own country. This he refused to do; but finding that several persons who had so refused had been hanged on suspicion of being Abolitionists, and that others were ignominiously expelled, he was obliged to make his escape and return to England. After an absence of forty years from London, he could find none of his old friends, and could get no employment. Mr. CORRIE regretted that he could do no more than give him some temporary assistance from the poor-box, and hoped that he might get some employment shortly.

LAW REPORTS.

Bank Agency for the Payment of Notes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Abram B. Wetmore vs. *John W. L. Mattock.*—The plaintiff and Wm. H. Wetmore, since deceased, were merchants in the City of New-York, and sold goods to the defendant, who resided at Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana. The defendant on March 13, 1857, made his note, payable to the order of A. B. & W. H. Wetmore, for $246 09, payable six months after date, at the Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis, with current exchange on New-York, and therefore fell due Sept. 16, 1857.

On the 19th of August, 1857, A. B. & W. H. Wetmore inclosed the note to the cashier of the Bank of the Capital, with directions *to give it attention.*

On the 13th of August, 1857, defendant inclosed $300 to the Bank of the Capital, with which he kept an account.

The money was accompanied by a letter of the defendant to the bank. This letter was not produced on the trial, although shown to be in the possession of Coffin & Fitzgibbon, assignees of the bank. Parol evidence was offered as to its contents, but ruled out by the referee.

The money was received at the Bank of the Capital, on 14th August, 1857.

The Bank of the Capital did not pay said note, but placed the money to the defendant's credit, and failed on the 15th September, 1857, and passed the note, with other notes, to Thomas H. Sharp, Cashier of the Indianapolis Branch Banking Company, by whom it was held on the 16th September, 1857, and caused to be protested and returned to A. B. & W. H. Wetmore.

The referee, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., found for the plaintiff, for the amount of the note, interest, exchange, and protest fees, $286 96.

The defendant excepts to the report of the referee,

1st. To the decision of the referee as matter of law, that the Bank of the Capital was not the agent of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff not bound by his acts, and that payment to the bank would not operate as a payment of the note in suit, until the same should have been credited by the bank. A number of other exceptions were taken to findings of fact. The above is the only exception to conclusion of law. Case argued, and decision reserved.

C. C. NOTT, for appellant; H. D. Van Orden, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

PETTY CASES—PLEAS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Patrick Houston was tried for felonious assault upon a police officer, who had been called into the house by prisoner's wife, and then stabbed by the prisoner himself. The jury convicted, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Johnson next pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Cornell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

William O'Neil pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Ubl was next tried for felonious assault with a twelve foot pole, which was wielded over the complainant's head to the detriment of the integrity of his scalp. Provocation was proved, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Morange vs. *Morris.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lounsbury et al vs. *Devlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Eckford et al vs. *Norney.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Anable vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jerwin vs. *Gray.*—Judgment reversed, and case sent back to referee.

Colgate vs. *Russell.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Skinner vs. *Tinker.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

Swineburn et al. vs. *Mitchell et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Linden, Jr., vs. *Graham.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Holdane et al. vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Stroud vs. *Pillor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cook vs. *Miller.*—Judgment on plaintiff's remitting interest prior to the 19th Sept., 1856, without costs of appeals.

Till vs. *Berger.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Johnson vs. *Jackson.*—Order reversed, with costs, on the demurrer for defendant, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days, and pay the costs of appeal and costs below.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Xenia Bank.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Priest vs. *Price.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Seekamp* vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied with costs.

Bancker vs. *Bancker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Hastings vs. *Lawson.*—Findings and decree settled.

Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied with costs.

Thomas vs. *Hunt.*—Two cases. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ALLEN, J.—*Newhouse* vs. *Jackson.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Beele vs. *Lawrence, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale. Amount due, $12 373 74.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Spolean* vs. *Newman.*—Cases and amendments settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5.

$3 000	U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	84¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, Con.	84¾	
6.000	do	84¾	
16,000	do	84	
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874, Cou	77¾	
5 000	Treas 12 p. c. n.	102¾	
5,000	do	102⅜	
17,000	Tenn. State 6s	50	
5 000	do	50⅜	
4,000	do	50⅜	
1 000	do	50¾	
6 000	Va. State 6s	45	
5,000	do	44½	
14,000	do	44	
5 000	do	10s 43	
5 000	do	50s. 40	
1 000	N. Car. State 6s	52	
4,000	Missouri State 6s	39	
27 000	do	39⅜	
11,000	do	39⅜	
10,000	do	b30 39⅜	
1.000	California St. 7s	76¾	
1.000	Bud R.R. 1st m.	106	
3 000	Bud R. 3d M. Bds	78	
3.000	M. C. 8 p. c. bds. '61	88	
2 000	do	87½	
1,000	do	87	
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M.		
	B. F. Conv't Bds.	93	
1 000	Illinois C. R. Bds	90	
20	American Ex. Stk	77	
50	Corn Ex. Bank	75	
10	Park Bank	86	
100	Canton Co.	8¾	
100	D & H. C. Co.	80	
50	Panama R.	s10 106	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, con.	77¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con.	84	
2,000	do	83¾	
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83¾	
11,000	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	102	
1 000	N. Y. S. 7s, '64	102	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	51½	
11,000	Va. St. 6s	44	
5,000	do	s10 42¾	
1.000	Lou. P'state 6s	55	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	38¾	
2 000	do	38¾	
20,000	do	b30 38¾	
2.000	do	38¾	
30.000	do	s10 38¾	
18,000	do	38¾	
6 000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	39	
1,000	Erie 2d m. Ex	79 95	
100	N. Y. C. R.	c 71¾	
150	do	s3 71½	
250	do	b30 71¾	
100	do	s10 71¾	
250	do	c 71¾	
7	do	74	
50	Erie Railroad	21	
50	do	21⅛	
50	do	s10 21⅜	
50	do	21⅜	
200	Harlem Railroad	10½	
50	do	10¾	
26	Hud. Riv. R. R.	31½	
50	Harlem & R. Pref.	24	
100	Reading Railroad	37½	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49	
100	do	49¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. L. R. S.	23½	
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s4 62½	
300	do	62	
100	do	s10 62	
100	do	62½	
100	do	s10 62½	
100	do	s30 60¾	
100	do	c 62¾	
250	Gal. & Chi. R.	56¾	
150	do	b30 56½	
13	do	56	
70	Clev. & Tol R.	21	
150	do	20⅝	
750	do	20¾	
100	Chi. & R. Island R.	32½	
650	do	32¾	
150	do	s7 32¾	
100	do	s10 32½	
10	do	33	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	60¾	
150	do	b3 60¾	
50	do	s30 60	
10	do	60	
40	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	58	
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	71¾	
100	do	s30 71¾	
100	do	s3 71¾	
150	do	71¾	
100	Erie Railroad	21⅝	
75	Ind. River R. R.	21⅜	
10	Mich. Cent. R. R.	49	
50	Panama R.	s7 106	
450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾	
100	do	s10 62	
50	do	s30 62½	
200	do	63	

FRIDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Stock Market fell one ℔ cent. on the Border State Stocks, and ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Government Stocks, to-day, and the temper of the dealings, generally, was in the direction of lower prices. There was an additional fall of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Shares, influencing the other Western roads to about the same extent, and the same feeling extended also to Hudson River and Erie Shares, while New-York Central yielded ¼@½ ℔ cent. from yesterday's sales. The price for Pacific Mail fell to 60 ℔ cent., about the lowest point reached of late, and a decline of 5 ℔ cent. from the rally, some ten days ago, when 65 ℔ cent. was paid, ex-dividend. Panama fell back to 105 ℔ cent. The general decline in prices created a fair amount of business in State Stocks, at the reduced figures for Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias; the last being sold down to 42½, seller 10 days, and 40 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, while the cash Stock brought 44 ℔ cent. The registered Stock of the United States of 1881, sold after the Second Board, at 83½ ℔ cent., ex-dividend, which is the lowest figure yet made on any of the 6 ℔ cents. of the Government since the War set in. Treasury paper, at the same time, was in some demand at 102@102½ for the January issues, which bear 12 ℔ cent. The pressure for cash Stock of Illinois Central having passed over, speculative sellers seem more eager to put out fresh contracts at 62@63 ℔ cent., than they were at 66@68 ℔ cent. some days ago. The Stock has a somewhat controlling influence over the general Share list, and the present turn being in favor of the *Bear* account, it induces freer sales of other Railways for the decline. The business in New-York Central is comparatively moderate today. The early sales were at 71½@71¾ ℔ cent., but on the Street 72 ℔ cent. was paid for immediate delivery, and at the Second Board 71¾@⅞ again accepted. The disposition to press speculative sales of this, in common with other Stocks, appear to be ahead of the supply on the Street, and the depression below 72 ℔ cent is not very decided. At the close of the market late in the afternoon, there was a somewhat steadier demand, although it was plain to be seen that the weight of opinion and movement on the Street is against anything like a decided recovery in prices. New-York Central was done at 71⅞; Missouris, 38½ bid; Galena, 56½; Illinois Central, 63 ℔ cent.

In reference to the doubtful question of the payment of the July interest on the Missouri State debt, the information to-day is no more conclusive than it was last week, notwithstanding the lower figure made for the Bonds at the Exchange Board to-day. The recent purchases of the Stock at 38@40 ℔ cent have not been so decidedly influenced by the question of July interest, as by the conviction that both the material prosperity and geographical position of Missouri forbid the idea of her revolutionizing against the Federal Government and going out of the Union. Adhering to the old Government, her productive resources, as a young and vigorous agricultural Commonwealth, after the Civil War in the other Southern States is over, are believed to be equal to the maintenance of her present debt.

The Exchange on London has not been improved by the heavy arrivals of English gold this week, although the total reaches nearly three million dollars. The terms made for Saturday's mail are 105⅛@105¾ for Bankers' bills and 103½ to 104¾ for merchant bills. The demand on the Bankers holds on so very moderate that further orders will go forward by the present mail for the return of balances on the other side in Gold. The Money market is duller this week than last, and call Loans are placed as low as 4@5 ℔ cent. to-day with some of the private lenders on the Stock Exchange, although 5@6 ℔ cent. is the Bank and Trust office quotation.

The last mail from England (by the *Australasian* to May 25.) has increased the anxiety here in reference to privateering, not alone because of the mere recognition by the British Government of the belligerent right of Mr. DAVIS to issue letters-of-marque, but because of the intimations in the London Press that such letters were then in England, backed by credit to fit out privateers, and actually looking to the enlistment of British seamen in the work. Our marine Underwriters—some of them, at least—have therefore felt it their duty to demand the extra premium of 5 ℔ cent. for including all war and privateering risks.

The May earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,927 40	$6 326 87
Freight	10,720 58	8,128 27
Sundries	855 83	983 34
Total	$17,503 81	$15 438 48
Increase in 1861	2,064 33	
Total this month	77.366 04	36,210 77
Total since January 1	$376,562 23	$335,753 01

Annexed is a statement of the shipments of Flour and Wheat from Milwaukee from Jan. 1 to June 1, in each of the past two years:

	Shipments from Jan. 2 to May 25.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1861	224 056	3,201,817
1860	174,826	1,225 997
Increase	49,229	1,975 820

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from the first of January for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	481,857	193 532	157,78
Wheat, bu	3 431 913	1,495 483	1,067 57
Corn, bu	6 194 549	6 186,465	1,766 06
Oats bu	206 047	499,600	272,56
Rye, bu	132.075	58,707	21,11
Barley, bu	284 451	182 268	110,46

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad line in May, were:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$159 712 58	$123 632 00	Dec.	$36 080 58
Passengers	51,003 00	34,546 82	Dec.	16,456 18
Mails and Mis.	9 817 04	2,724 60	Dec.	7,092 44
Total	$220.532 62	$160,903 42	Dec.	$59,629 20

The proprietary of the Bank of Montreal held their annual meeting on Saturday last, when the business of the year was laid before them by the managers, showing a net income of eight per cent, or $480,000 on the capital, with an available surplus of $39,000, carried to contingent fund.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

June	Premium.	June	Premium.
6..Philadelphia	Par.	3..Louisville	1 @ 1½
6..Boston	Par.	3..Detroit	1 @ 1½
6..Baltimore	⅛@ ¼	4..Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
6..Washington	3 @	4..Pittsburgh	2½@ 2¾
4..Chicago	unsettled	6..Canada	⅛@ ¾
3..Milwaukee	6 @ 7	3..Madison, Wis.	6½@ 7
4..Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	3..Davenport, Ia.	1½@ 2
3..St. Louis	12 @13	4..Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1½

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1 292,637	$8,80 193	$151 957
Thrown on market	1 184 332	786,090	169,300
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	47.788,856	45 120 432	28,833 937
Thrown on market	48.316,460	45,379,020	27,570,724

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	75	$24,817	129	$36 221	189	$43,418
Mf. of Cott'n	28	5,208	138	17,499	81	13,834
Mf. of Silk	7	8,903	64	49,347	60	58 413
Mf. of Flax	12	2 211	59	5,537	42	8 377
Miscellan's	15	2,194	21	5,020	226	2,095
Total	147	$43,333	403	$ 08,594	598	$125 97
		108,594				43,363

Total entered....$151,957 Total marketed....$169 300

The great competition for the passenger and carrying trade of the West and South-west, is likely to be increased. A new candidate has appeared. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has made arrangements to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces in a card in another column, that they will commence on Monday next to run their through Express train from New-York at 8 o'clock P.M., arriving (without change of cars,) at Pittsburgh next day, at noon, and at Cincinnati and Chicago an hour ahead of all the other lines for the West—which would be equal to a gain of four hours, as it is proposed to dispatch the Express train from this City three hours later than any of the other lines.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Co.

Earnings for May, 1861	$113,961 63
Earnings for May, 1860	59,082 39
Increase for month of May, 1861	$54 879 24
Earnings of the road for the first five months of 1861	$298,194 60
Earnings of the road for the first five months of 1860	211,215 01
Increase in 1861	$83,979 59

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 7.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, —. Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 37; Long Island Railroad 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 57. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 106 bbls. Ashes, 4,648 bbls. Flour, 663 bbls. Corn Meal, 147,211 bushels Wheat, 98 750 bushels Corn, 6,365 bushels Rye, 1 000 bushels Barley, 23,726 bushels Oats, 543 pkgs. Provisions, and 607 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been reported at 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—are generally inactive including Adamantine, which are quoted at 16¾c.@17¾c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,350 bags, at 10¾@13¾c, according to quality, ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, at 14c.; and 200 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been somewhat brisker, to-day, and prices have been quoted firmer, though not really higher. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

DYE-WOODS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 570 tons Maracaibo Fustic, chiefly at $15; and 350 tons Laguayra and St. Domingo Logwood, on private terms ℔ ton.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Are attracting more attention; 6,000 boxes have been reported sold, within a day or two, on private terms.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, though prices have favored buyers. Low grades have been most sought after, and chiefly by shippers. The claim of a 5 ℔ cent. war premium by the Insurance companies very unfavorably affects the export trade. The finer qualities of Flour having been partially neglected, have been quite heavy, and quotations have been unsettled. The total sales add up only 12,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern continues in moderate request at previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,050 bbls., at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite limited for all descriptions, including Layer Raisins, which are down to $1 82½@$1 85, and Bunch, to $1 30@$1 35 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been in less demand at irregular prices, the market for inferior and common lots exhibiting a decidedly downward tendency. The reported sales add up 157,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 41; Canada Club, part at $1 17, White Western, at $1 30@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 14; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago spring, unsound to prime, at 90c.@$1 08; red State at $1 25; and White Kentucky at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales 168,000 bushels at 40c. @46c., chiefly at 41c.@44c., for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do., and 46c.@47½c. for Western Yellow; and 47c.@48½c. for new do. White ℔ bush. Rye is salable and steady at 68c.@69c ℔ bush. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c @32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c., ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 5, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	26,101	25 197
Wheat, bushels	339.005	425 380
Corn, bushels	719 916	550 910
Oats, bushels	21,201	121,009
Rye, bushels	9 665	14 000
Barley, bushels	3,929	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 5:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	418,857	193.532	157.788
Wheat, bushels	3,431,913	1,495 483	1.067.576
Corn, bushels	6,194 549	6,186,465	1,766.065
Oats, Bushels	206,047	499,600	272 561
Rye, bushels	132 076	58,797	21,143
Barley, bushels	284,452	182,268	110,461

"Reducing the flour to wheat, the amount of grain of all kinds received in this city," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, during the past three years, is as follows:

Year.	Bushels.
1861	12,748,322
1860	9,390,273
1859	4,026,746

Business during the past week has been conducted entirely on a specie basis. Produce is sold only for gold or currency which will command it whenever presented for redemption. This change in the monetary affairs of the city and country has not been brought about without considerable loss to the community at large; but notwithstanding this, there is a general satisfaction among all classes that the "wild cats" have been driven out. If Wisconsin only follows the lead of Illinois in this respect, the entire Northwest will be rid of the stuff, and have *money* instead."

HAY—North River continues in limited demand at 55c @60c. for shipping and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very moderately inquired for, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality ℔ lb.

METALS—Are very quiet; prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c., and 22 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 17c @18c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly purchased at 70c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been in request, including Common, at $2 18¾@$2 25 ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have declined to $15 87½@$16 25 for mess, and $12@$12 25 for prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is quiet at old rates. Sales 250 tcs. and bbls, at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet and depressed at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess. ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$17 ℔ tierce. Sales of the latter, 1,200 tcs. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive in demand, at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 85 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c. @4¾c., ℔ lb.; and 950 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales; 75,000 lbs. at 9¾c @9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., at 16¾c @16¾c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements restricted, and rates depressed. The war premium of 5 ℔ cent., claimed by the Insurance Companies, exercises a very depressing influence. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl., Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel, Cotton, 3-10d@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s 6d @2s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@6s ℔ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and in steamer at 55s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s., and in steamer at 45s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton., For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 17c., and in ship's bags at 21c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Sangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	June 8
North Britton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the Post-office this (Saturday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Delamater Caloric Engine Agency, No. 161 Double-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 29 New-Bowery, in the building formerly occupied by Orville Gardiner, Fourth Ward, New-York. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Rev. R. G. TELLS, Principal. Teachers, Misses Lewis, Thompson, Fanshaw and Dunn. Physicians A. B. M. Purdy, M. D.; S. M. Purdy, M. D., Consulting Physician. The object of this mission is to do good to the souls and bodies of all who come under its influence. Homes for the homeless—Bread for the hungry. It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to announce that we will open our large, convenient, new and beautiful Home, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 9. There will be a children's meeting at 9 o'clock that morning, and Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN HOPE.—WHAT IS IT? Is it going to Heaven at death? or something future? Preaching on the above subject by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Franklin Institute known as the Academy, in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, on *The Second Coming of Christ.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. SAMUEL OSLER, of Providence, R. I., preaches TO-MORROW. Subjects: A. M.—*The Dangers and Duties of the Christian Church*; P. M.—*The Great Contest and its Final Issue.* Evening, by H. B. HYDE, on *The Importance of Faith in God's Promises.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. In the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., WILL SPEAK in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. There will be a Sunday School meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Speaking by M. T. HEWETT, Esq., and others, and singing by the Pearsall Family. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. SAML. OSCOTT, of New York.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening sermon, the second in the series on the Millenium. Subject, *The Second Coming of Christ and the Conflagration of the Heavens and the Earth.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 6th av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, at 10¾ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and in the EVENING Rev. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach. Seats free.

BOATSWAIN SMITH, OF PENZANCE, ENGLAND.—Rev. GEORGE CHARLES SMITH, the venerable Seamen's Minister, of London, (usually known as Boatswain SMITH,) will preach in the Mariner's Church, corner of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUTH'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The relative position of the belligerent forces across the Potomac has not changed materially within the last twenty-four hours, though the impression prevails everywhere that a serious collision cannot much longer be delayed. The Federal intrenchments beyond Arlington House, opposite Georgetown, are being rapidly strengthened—thirty-six cannon having already been mounted on the embankment. Our troops there look for an attack from the direction of Manasses Junction at any moment. The Federal and the Rebel pickets are also gradually approaching each other on the Fairfax road.

Unless Gen. PATTERSON is more expeditious in his movements towards Harper's Ferry than he appears to have been thus far, there will soon be no enemy left there against whom to show his prowess. A number of the Virginia companies there have already been disbanded, and most of the soldiers furnished by Berkeley County, contiguous to Harper's Ferry, have returned home. The desertions in other corps have reduced some of the companies to half their original numbers. Meantime, the Government is determined that the blow, should it be necessary to strike one there, shall be effectual. Five companies of the Third (regular) Infantry yesterday left Washington for Chambersburgh, with a view to operations under Gen PATTERSON. One of our dispatches states that JEFF. DAVIS is expected at Harper's Ferry, to-day. He will hardly go there at present.

Gen. PRENTISS, the commander of the Federal forces at Cairo, is determined that appeals to him from Union men in Kentucky, for protection from the outrages of the Secessionists, shall not be made in vain. Having learned that a party of Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, only ten miles below Cairo, he immediately sent two companies of troops there to break it up; but when they arrived the enemy had, as usual, fled. Gen. PRENTISS was subsequently visited by Col. WICKLIFFE, in a semi-official capacity, who protested against the invasion of the soil of Kentucky; whereupon he was shown by Gen. PRENTISS a number of letters from the western part of that State, asking protection from ruffianism, and was politely informed that Federal troops would be sent in whatever direction and upon such soil as the Government ordered. What Col. WICKLIFFE has decided to do in the premises has not yet transpired.

By way of Baltimore, we have advices from Fortress Monroe to Thursday evening, at which time an important military movement was understood to be about to be executed, but its character, or the direction it would take, was not known. A steamer loaded with refugees from Norfolk, one hundred and fifty in number—ladies and children—arrived at Old Point on Wednesday under a flag of truce. It was reported that many more were awaiting an opportunity to get away. Another valuable prize had been captured by the *Quaker City*, and one had also been secured by the *Harriet Lane*. Col. HAWKINS' regiment of Zouaves, which left this port on Wednesday last, had arrived, and had been landed at Newport News. We have also received advices direct from the fortress by the *James Adger*, which conveyed the Second Regiment of Albany to that point. Capt. PHILLIPS, her Commander, has furnished us with an interesting account of the situation of affairs there, more in detail than has previously been given in our dispatches.

Two meetings of Union men have been held in Alexandria, to take measures for the nomination of two delegates to attend the Union Convention called to meet at Wheeling. H. P. MARTIN and JAMES F. CLOSE will be the delegates. The leaders in this movement expect to obtain about ninety signatures to an address to the Convention.

Two fugitive slaves who have reached Fort Washington, on the Potomac, from the Virginia side, and who worked on the batteries at Aquia Creek, report that the rebels there used only rifled cannon in their engagements with the United States vessels on Friday and Saturday last, and that their principal battery, consisting of four thirty-two pounders, masked behind an old building, out of the range of the ships' guns, was not brought into use.

Col. KELLEY, wounded at the brilliant affair at Phillippa, we are glad to state is reported much better, and there is now a strong probability of his recovery. The position at Phillippa is being rapidly strengthened by the Federal troops, some three thousand having been concentrated there since the rout of the rebels, who are now supposed to be in force at Beverly, the Capital of Randolph County, about twenty-four miles southeast of Phillippa. It has been reliably ascertained that the loss of life on the part of the rebels was considerably greater than at first supposed—some fifteen of their dead bodies having been found in a thicket. Our dispatches this morning contain a highly interesting account of the night march of the Federal troops from Grafton, which, under the circumstances, must be regarded a wonderful performance.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is now engaged in enforcing a strict blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi, and we hear very little more of prizes captured by privateers out of that port. The *Picayune* of the 4th inst. states that the *Brooklyn* had ordered away several vessels, and had made a prize of one, the brig *Creole*, which had been sent North in charge of a prize crew. The various foreign Consuls had paid a visit to the *Brooklyn*, and had an interview with Capt. POORE, her commander, respecting the blockade. It is not stated whether all the vessels on the bar at the time the fifteen days' notice was given had succeeded in getting away. Capt. POORE had made a full survey of the river and sounded it in every direction, a proceeding which indicated his intention to remain at that post for some time to come.

The obsequies attending the removal of Judge DOUGLAS' remains from Chicago, where he died, to Washington, took place yesterday, and were attended with every demonstration of respect, not only in Chicago, but in several other places. In Chicago business was generally suspended, and the streets on the line of the procession were densely packed with sorrowing citizens. The progress of the procession was marked by the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns.

The Stock market was depressed, yesterday, on the general list, about 1 ₩ cent, closing dull; Missouris 38½ ₩ cent, and Illinois Central, 62½@63 ₩ cent. Exchange on London dull, at 105¾@106¼ ₩ cent.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted. The war premium of five per cent. claimed by some of the Marine Insurance Companies, on produce shipped in American vessels, tended decidedly to check export movements. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers. Cotton was more active, and somewhat firmer. Business in Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Turpentine, Tobacco, Metals, Fish, Seeds and Spices, was spiritless. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Whisky, Tallow and Fire Crackers, were more inquired for. The Freight market was unsettled, the bulk of the engagements having been made by the agents of foreign vessels.

The National Army in Kentucky.

The advance of a detachment of the Western troops, into Kentucky, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, marks a new and highly important stage in the progress of the war. Kentucky has chosen to occupy a position of neutrality in an issue which is to decide whether the supreme Government of the land is to perish at the hands of traitors in arms, or to be perpetuated indefinitely. It has discarded, as thoroughly as South Carolina, its obligations to Federal authority. It had no hesitation about nullifying the call of the President for troops to aid in repressing the rebellion, and no shame in leaving the task of restoring and vindicating the National Government to other States, while it assumed an attitude of practical hostility toward the loyal States.

The obvious duty of the National Government was to punish nullification and disobedience to law in Kentucky, as it is punishing secession and resistance to law in Virginia. But peculiar reasons for tenderness interposed. The Union men of Kentucky, though they sicklied over their loyalty with the thought of becoming open traitors in case the Government chose to reach the rebellious South through their State, still professed their willingness to repress the tendency of the minority to secession, even to the extreme, if necessary, of taking arms for the punishment of Gov. MAGOFFIN and his associates. They pledged themselves, also, to prevent the mustering of rebel forces in the State, the arming of expeditions for assailing the loyal communities at the north of the Ohio, and the lending of aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union. Had these engagements been fulfilled, the Federal Government might have found absolution for thus conniving at disloyalty. But they have been disregarded. Kentucky troops throng the armies of the rebellion. Camps of Secessionists have been formed at various points in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, with the unquestionable intention of assisting in the contemplated movement from Tennessee upon Cairo. And what is of the utmost consequence, as it neutralizes the vigilance of the blockade upon the coast and upon the Mississippi, provisions and supplies of all descriptions are forwarded into the Confederate States through Kentucky, in quantities sufficient to feed the entire rebel population. As Kentucky is almost wholly without arms, an open identification with the insurgents would be simple insanity. In thus affording them every other description of aid, the State is doing all that is within its power to assist them; and, if it is permitted to maintain its deceptive neutrality, and stand a barrier of inviolable territory between the national forces and the traitors they desire to reach, the service of Kentucky to the cause of disunion will be incalculable. For it is clear, that either Cairo or Memphis must change hands, before the war in the Mississippi Valley can be inaugurated. It is simply a question of time, as to whether the army at one point, or that at the other, shall make the attack. But Cairo in midsummer is extremely unwholesome, and indeed, untenable for troops from the more northerly portions of the Western States; and if held by the very large force concentrated there, would prostrate thousands with malarious fevers and ague. It is necessary, therefore, to abandon the post, or to secure it by an advance. It is also important to disperse the army gathered by the rebels at and above Memphis, an achievement much more readily effected by a land attack than by encountering in those floating tinder-boxes, the Mississippi steamboats, the formidable batteries which line the bluffs and banks of the river quite up to the Kentucky line. The present movement of Gen. PRENTISS is undoubtedly the prelude of a more general advance, dictated by the aggregate of these considerations; and if it be supported by an adequate force, President DAVIS will find such powerful diversion in his rear as to confuse, and perhaps defeat the plan of his operations in Virginia.

It will remain to be seen what course the Union Party in Kentucky will now adopt. If there be any sincerity in its ostentatious devotion to the Union and the Constitution, it will certainly hail the approach of the Northern troops with satisfaction, as affording them additional securities against treason and conspiracy, and as determining finally the adhesion of the Commonwealth to its Federal obligations. If, however, it disputes the right of the Federal Government to march its armies over every foot of the national territory, and throws itself into an attitude of resistance, we must repeat the experiment thus far successful in Maryland, of holding the State passive by armed force.

Our European Relations.

Our correspondent at Paris furnishes, in his letter printed elsewhere, a gratifying report of the reception accorded by the Emperor to Mr. DAYTON, our new Minister. In a conversation which followed the customary formality of recognizing a new Envoy, the Emperor entered warmly into the discussion of American affairs, expressing his approval of the energetic course adopted by the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and his hope that it would be successful. Sensible—no one more so—that diplomatic phrases usually conceal the truth, the Emperor gave a practical proof of his sincerity by offering any aid the Government at Washington might suggest for the reduction of the rebels. The position of France thus well assured, guarantees that of Spain. Through the rest of the Continent there has never been any sympathy with the rebels, or any desire but for the early triumph of the Unionists; so that, with the exception of England, mankind may be said to unite in acknowledging the justice and entire expediency of our action.

The exception we discovered with pain, but will presently learn to accept with equanimity. A more thorough contemplation of its interests, if it does not bring the English Government and people to agree in the judgment of the world, will certainly restrain them from any measures offensive to the united North. It is impossible not to observe the attempts of certain of our journals, now secretly, as before openly, devoted to the interests of the rebels, to work up the popular feeling to a state of Anglophobia, and precipitate, as a sure means of saving the rebels, a war with England. The truth is, there is nothing in the present attitude of England to invite hostilities on the part of the United States; unless we are prepared to make war on the ground that a royal proclamation, designed to control the actions of British subjects, fails to discriminate between the relative claims of the two parties to our contest. That no more positive *casus belli* is likely to arise, we have various reasons, connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the British people, and the exigencies of party policy, for believing; and a still more urgent reason in the loyal and friendly posture which NAPOLEON III. has assumed towards our cause. All thought therefore of an English war may be dismissed; and those who urge it may safely be classed as among the most seditious and dangerous enemies of the Republic.

Perfidious Albion—A Plea for the British People.

It may be a very good joke of *Mr. Punch* to reply to France's exclamation of *Perfide Albion!* by portraying a broad and jolly-faced John Bull, projecting plum-puddings, instead of cannon-balls, across the Straits of Dover, and, as it might be, asking the spectator if it were possible that such a frank, good-humored, whole-souled-looking old fellow could be false and treacherous and scheming.

Punch's ideal John Bull may do well enough to symbolize the traditional farmer of some inland agricultural district, where newspapers are unknown and politics are simply a heedless, humble compliance with the wishes of the great man of the neighborhood, who goes himself, or sends somebody else, to Parliament, and does all the thinking on national affairs for a constituency of a few hundred bumpkins. But the Bull that is known and feared and hated in most foreign countries, and mistrusted by all, must be depicted in a very different guise. He is the monstrous incarnation of a political system, which, for unscrupulous selfishness and cunning, has never been surpassed in the history of the world. He is the embodiment of all the cold-blooded calculating theories that speculative statesmen—from CECIL and WALSINGHAM to PITT and PALMERSTON—have developed for the aggrandizement of British commerce—for the overshadowing expansion of British power. In the struggle for ascendency, this real Bull has tossed aside every principle of probity, of piety, and pity. From the sacrifice of MARY STUART and the betrayal of the Palatine, to the annihilation of NAPOLEON, the opium war and the suppression of her Indian revolt, Great Britain (to drop the bovine metaphor) has crushed through every obstacle that morality, religion, or the commonest sentiments of humanity have ever interposed to stay her insatiable grasp at domination. The people of Great Britain are not responsible for anything of this. If their rulers had pleased to inaugurate and carry through a line of policy founded on the noblest impulses of our nature and elaborated from the most beneficent precepts of Holy Writ, the people would have followed in the path marked out for them, and, in the course of a few centuries, (as like as not,) have become a great community of righteous, honorable folk, fervent indeed in business, but fearing the Lord more than covetous of gain, and rather desirous of the world's good opinion than of reducing that world into subjection to the Union Jack.

But the rulers of Great Britain, in the manufacture of their country's political creed, have preferred following the dictates of man's unregenerate, deceitful, arrogant heart, to the benign teachings of Christianity, and have so skillfully concocted a grand and fascinating scheme to daze the national perceptive faculties withal, that unreflectively—spontaneously—the people's implicit faith is placed in them; the people's instinct, schooled for generations in the doctrine of aggregate ambition and irresponsibility, is bred in warped obedience to all they wish. When, therefore, we appeal from the rulers to the people of Great Britain for due appreciation of the right of any question, we but appeal from the motor power to the inert mass. It is like calling on the engine to redress a grievance suffered from the engineer. True, when the engine itself is aggrieved, it will break somewhere, or explode, and smash or blow the engineer into immortal atoms. So the British people, outraged on some delicate point of private feeling, would burst forth in terrible frenzy and sweep their rulers and the fabric of government into utter, overwhelming ruin. But, however touchy they may be, and apt to show their spirit on points of domestic government, they have the fullest, blindest confidence in the foreign policy mapped out for them by the party that may chance to be in office. One, here or there, fancying he knows more or sees further than his fellows, may take a sort of pride in finding fault and grumbling. Mr. URQUHART, for instance, and *The Morning Chronicle*, may deprecate the war with Russia; Mr. BRIGHT and *The Morning Star* may object to the raid on China; Mr. Somebody-else, and others of the Press, may denounce the firing of Sepoys from gun-muzzles. What does it all amount to? PALMERSTON and *The Times* and *Punch* flout them, and the people laugh. PAM., and the Thunderer, and its jocose cotemporary, abuse them, and the people call them traitors.

Thus will it be, in respect to this American question. Yesterday, individual Britons, to a total of importance, sympathized with our struggle for unity, and cheered us on in the crusade of freedom. They thought their Government would, as a matter of course, be upon the side that, in profession, it had always advocated; and their applause of us was honest. To-day they find their Government is paltering with treason; they will think their Government knows the merits of the matter best; they will waver in opinion and turn round, and still be honest in the change. Their seeming inconsistency is but the consistent product of their education—the involuntary effect of habitual reliance on a guide which they regard infallible. The people, too, being accustomed to believe that the oracular expressions of their leading men, mean an indefinite deal more than appears upon the surface, always rush into the worst extreme of prejudice—favorable or unfavorable, as the case may be—to which those expressions lend a color. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL talks of recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, the people immediately imagine that the nationality of the South is an accomplished fact; that it is Great Britain's interest to be on good terms with her; and that any one who says the contrary,—be it the United States or France, or whoever else,—says it in a spirit of enmity against their own country and Administration, and must be treated as a foe accordingly. Should Lord PALMERSTON intimate that an intended friendly demonstration towards the South might bring Great Britain into a position of hostility against the United States, the people might deplore a quarrel with their so-called kinsmen; but, with a firm confidence in the patriotic astuteness of their Minister, would think a fight an absolute necessity, and go in for it with more than bull-dog eagerness.

This is no exaggeration of an actual fact. The history of Great Britain will show how little her people have had to do with the inception of her countless wars, and yet with what alacrity and resolution they have sustained their rulers in either throwing down or taking up a gage of battle. Crushing, grinding taxation, such as no other people ever have endured, has not been able to alter or ameliorate this phase of British character. They have become thoroughly inoculated with the idea that every guinea spent in maintaining the prestige of British arms abroad returns to them a hundred fold through channels which those arms shall open. The leverage of this idea is tremendous. Judiciously applied, it can raise the whole British people as one man to the approval and enforcement of any scheme, beneficent or iniquitous, that the Government for the time being may see fit to put in operation. This blind, stolid upheaving of irrational power could be inflamed into bitter enmity toward us by a speech or two in Parliament from PALMERSTON and half a dozen leaders in the *Times*. The relations of most countries to each other turn on just such a precarious pivot; but in no country is the working of the machinery so plainly to be seen as in Great Britain.

In judging the attitude that Great Britain may assume towards us, we must take these circumstances into careful consideration. We must perfectly understand that it is with the British Government alone that we have to do; that that Government, however tortuous its policy may seem to be, is but carrying out the principles and traditions bequeathed it by generations of predecessors; that we have nothing to hope from its sympathies or moral impulses, and, to secure its neutrality or favor, we must prove that we are strong enough to be to it a more valuable ally or a more dangerous enemy than the inchoate Confederacy, which it seems to see an established power in the imaginary future, can ever be. It will be time enough for us to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the great mass of the British people, when we have, by commanding the respect and admiration of the rulers of that mass, made it advisable for them to keep themselves and the Albion they govern free from any taint of perfidy in their dealings with this country during the crisis through which it is now passing.

Our Financial Resources.

According to the verbal statement of Gen. SCOTT last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the Government of the United States 220,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require $1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or $220,000,000 a year. The Navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the Government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rate of $365,000,000 a year, or $1,000,000 a day.

Large as is this probable sum, the loyal people of the United States are quite able to meet it, and will no more hesitate to incur the charge than an affectionate father would cavil at the cost of a ladder required to effect the escape of his child from the roof of a burning dwelling. The Union, offspring of the Revolution, and the child of the Constitution, must be preserved, and any sacrifice of treasure or of life will be cheerfully made to achieve this object.

The cost of this war must be in the main met by loans, but the means for their repayment must be provided by a war tariff. The ordinary revenue will not, under the present tariff, exceed probably $50,000,000. But, by imposing a tax on tea, coffee, and other articles of luxury now admitted free of duty, it may be raised to three or four times that sum. The rate of taxation by the United States has heretofore been so trifling that our people have scarcely felt it as a burden. The people of other countries pay a tax on tea, coffee and other luxuries without embarrassment or complaint. The British Government raises annually five times the amount collected by the United States. The revenue of the United Kingdom for the last eleven years has been as follows:

1849	£52,951,748	1855	£63,364,605
1850	52,800,880	1856	72,218,988
1851	52,233,006	1857	70,390,342
1852	53,320,071	1858	66,286,995
1853	54,430,344	1859	68,090,053
1854	56,737,132		

The chief sources of income of the British Exchequer are custom duties on a few leading articles of luxury, excise duties on spirits, property tax and the stamp duty. These sources during the last decade yielded revenue as follows:

	Customs.	Excise.	Property Tax.	Stamps.
1849	£20,636,921	£13 985,363	£5,408 129	£5,867,648
1850	20 444,170	14,316 683	5,363 036	6,558,552
1851	20 615,320	14 442,681	5 304,923	6,386 682
1852	20,851 541	14 516 073	5,509,837	6 764,634
1853	20,904,734	15,337,724	5,598,171	6,975 416
1854	20,777,714	16,129,843	7 656 028	7,078,604
1855	20,987,752	16,389 486	13,718,185	6 8 5,604
1856	23,618,374	18 073,777	16,028 421	7,264,271
1857	22,464,353	17,472 000	15 137,996	7 643,992
858	24,091,999	18 480,572	7,591,187	7,976 342
1859	24,824 578	20,823,727	6,077,105	7,976,981

The subjoined table shows the sources of the English excise duty, in 1858–1859:

	1858.	1859.
Spirits	£9,188,842	£10 000,191
Malt	5.292,642	6,852,458
Hops	416,478	462,851
Paper	1,281 023	1,451.254
Hackney Carriages	82,129	86,203
Stage Carriages	125,016	127 673
Railways	339.596	359.212
Licenses	1,436 892	1,464,575
Game certificates	12.228	13.047
Race Courses	5,771	6,233
Total	£18,480.572	£20,823.727

The subjoined table gives the leading items on which Custom duties are collected in the British Islands:

	1858. Duty Collected.	1859. Duty Collected.
Tea	£5,186,171	£5,408.924
Sugar	6.223,433	6 271,103
Tobacco	5,331.521	5 433.463
Spirits	2,245,607	2,462.112
Wine	1,827,987	1,928,302
Coffee	442,120	431,361

An inspection of these tables show how many sources of income are available in England, of which we here neglect the use. Tea, which in England is exposed to a duty of 34 cents a pound, here enters free. The consumption of tea in the United States in 1860, was 25,223,377 lbs.; which, if taxed at the British rate would have yielded the treasury about $8,000,000. In the same year we consumed 180,903,555 lbs. of coffee, which, if taxed at the rate of 6 cents a pound, would have afforded some five and a half millions of dollars. The principal of which these yearly sums would be the interest, very nearly represents the probable direct cost of the war. It would also be perfectly just and expedient to impose a decidedly advanced duty upon foreign sugars and molasses, of which, in 1860, we imported 7,000,000 lbs., and 31,000,000 of gallons. These are developments of our own revenue system, as to the utility of which there can be no question.

But in the English revenue system, there are other elements which we shall do well to study carefully. We have no excise or stamp duty, or income tax. It may be found expedient to impose an excise upon spirits, wine, tobacco, and sugars of home production. A stamp duty of ten cents upon every bank bill, would not only produce a vast addition to the revenue, but discourage the circulation of notes of small denominations. A very slight tax upon incomes, divided among the 22,000,000 inhabitants of the non-seceding States, by which we mean, the Free States, with the addition of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, would also prove extremely productive. It may never be necessary or advisable to resort to any of these exotic methods of raising money; but the fact that they are always within reach, and available, is a most satisfactory demonstration of the material power which the Free States are bringing to the war. If all employed, as in England, they would unquestionably produce a total annual result falling very little short of $250,000,000. And we must remember that taxation for the expense of a domestic war, does not exhaust the country, as in case of a foreign conflict, where there is a steady and enormous outgo of funds.

Large, therefore, as is the nominal cost of the war, its effect in stimulating home industry, and developing the resources of the country, will be worth more in the end than all the losses, sacrifices and trials which the country, in consequence of it, is compelled to endure. The wealth of the nation is fully equal to the necessities of the occasion, and the United States will finally emerge from the contest greatly invigorated by the exercise and experience through which it has been reluctantly compelled to pass.

The Best Gun-Boats.

We understand that the specifications for the new gun-boats do not embody various improvements deemed essential by "outside" engineers, whose success entitles their opinions and practice to consideration; and we know that these improvements are expressly omitted in four such vessels now building in this City to Government order. It is not too late to provide against these defects in some of the vessels, and, in discussing them, we crave the kind indulgence of those of our cotemporaries who, having no good advice to offer on these subjects, cannot refrain from expressions of pious horror at our "attempts to dictate to the authorities at Washington."

Experts will admit that the following features are indispensable to the highest success of gun-boats: *First*, the ability to run for short distances at a higher speed than ordinary steamers—to run away from a large enemy in an emergency, as well as to manœuvre rapidly in action, and to pass from point to point with unusual dispatch. Of course a speed of fifteen or sixteen knots cannot be mantained with a 150 feet keel, nor could a gun-boat carry fuel for long trips, at such rates. But this speed *can be* attained by small vessels, simply by giving them capacity for an excess of power, to be used only in emergencies, the ordinary speed and its attendant economy of fuel being retained while cruising, or in ordinary circumstances. *Second*—Light draft, enabling them to run in shallow water and across banks and flats, which larger craft have to go around. This feature is in some measure an element of a small boat, but to secure the best result, the boilers and engines should be very light, since the weight of armament and stores cannot be reduced. *Third*—The boilers and machinery should be entirely below the water-line, or they are liable to be disabled by shot. A single missile is enough to destroy the power of locomotion, and to leave the drifting hulk at the mercy of the enemy. Now, the draft being light, there is very little room between the kelson and the water-line for such machinery, and it can only be got in at all by being very small.

We believe that these necessities—great speed, light draft, and the power below water—will be admitted on all hands. Therefore, as a necessary condition, as we have shown, the machinery must have the capacity for excessive power; it must be light, and it must be small. Now, how have these results been attained—for we do not propose to speculate on the ultimate refinements of steam machinery, but to adhere to successful and authentic practice. *First*, the capacity for excessive and unusual power. Power is derived from the boiler, and may be increased in two ways; first, by increasing the size of the cylinder, that is to say, the quantity of steam generated. This involves an increase in the weight and size of both engine and boiler, and of the water carried in the boiler. Machinery large enough to double the power in this way, therefore, would involve features exactly contrary to those demanded. Its bulk and weight would be nearly twice that employed in commercial vessels—machinery already too heavy and large for war purposes; and it is, therefore, totally impracticable. Second, power may be augmented by increasing the *pressure* instead of the quantity of steam. Locomotive boilers (of which we mean any standard form of small, multiflue, high-pressure boilers,) carry 150 lbs. of steam quite as safely as "low-pressure," standard steamboat boilers carry 35 lbs. To double the power of the former by doubling their pressure, is safely practiced, but it would be quite unsafe to double the pressure on the common steamboat boiler, ordinarily working at 30 pounds. The smaller the boiler, the greater the safe range of pressure. Therefore, to make a gun-boat capable of excessive speed in emergencies, it is necessary to have a small boiler. It may be said that the large boilers *can be* made to sustain 500 pounds pressure. Certainly, but then they would be so enormously heavy that the boat could not carry them; besides, what is the use of increasing the bulk and the weight *four-fold*, to produce a given power, for this is about the proportion between locomotive and ordinary steamboat boilers. Now supposing it granted that we must have small boilers, we shall be informed that sea water would deposit so much salt in them as to render them completely useless in a week. Very true; and since the ship could not hold fresh water enough to run her two days, we must distill it on board; we must use the same water over and over again. Steam, after its use in the engine, is condensed by cold—ordinarily by injecting a quantity of sea water into it, a portion of which salt water is pumped into the boiler; therefore, this plan of condensation, for the reasons stated, cannot be used with small boilers. The water into which any steam is condensed by cold, is always fresh and pure, and, if the cold can be applied to the steam without mixing any salt with it, the resulting water may be pumped back, and over and over again, into *small* boilers, and of course make steam without leaving a deposit of salt or any other impurity. To accomplish this purpose, the surface condenser was devised. It is a vessel full of tubes, into which the steam is exhausted from the engine, and around which cold water from the sea being circulated, takes up the heat of the steam without coming into actual contact with it, so that the steam is condensed into pure water, to be used over and over again. But surface condensers, for the most part, are found to deteriorate rapidly, to admit salt water to the feed, and to let in air, thus vitiating the vacuum, from strain by expansion, and from galvanic or other destructive action not definitely determined. Any risk of failure in the instrument must be provided for by making a large boiler that can work salt feed; and we should like to inquire if this want of confidence in the surface-condensers ordered by the Government for its gun-boats, is the reason why large boilers and low-pressure are also ordered, and, if so, why the Government specifies an investment in which it has no confidence, when the desired result can be produced by other and reliable means, viz: the fresh water apparatus used for two years with perfect success, by Mr. LIGHTHALL, a well-known engineer of this City, about which the public would naturally expect Government Engineers to be posted. This plan is to condense the steam in the ordinary and simple way, by injecting cold fresh water into it, and then to cool this injection water in an instrument similar to the surface-condenser, and to use this same fresh water over and over again. The feed water is thus not only fresh and pure, but the cooling vessel is not liable to derangement, as it sustains no pressure, and only a maximum temperature of 110° to 120°, while the temperature of the surface condenser, with 100 lbs. pressure of steam, is some 350°. Again, the surface condenser employed by the Corliss Steam Engine Company in the *Curlew* and other small vessels, although subject, probably, to the galvanic action that destroys other condensers, is not subject to any strain whatever from expansion, since the tubes are set in a single tube sheet. New tubes may be put in without stopping the engine, as the steam may be temporarily exhausted into the atmosphere. This condenser, while returning perfectly pure water to the boiler makes no vacuum (which is of diminished importance when high steam is used)—the tubes being open to the atmosphere. The absence of a vacuum, however, has this threefold advantage: simplicity, as no air-pump is required; the absence of pressure in the condenser; and no diminution of the normal power by the leakage of air into the condenser. The plan is eminently adapted to small gun-boat service.

To return to the other features required: *Second*, the machinery must be light. Hence a locomotive boiler, carrying a high pressure, and therefore requiring a small engine—the whole weighing one-half to one-quarter of what the ordinary steamboat engine and boilers would weigh—is imperatively necessary. *Third*, the engines and boilers must be situated below the water line—out of shot range. And for this reason, also, they must be small, and to be small, they must make up in pressure what they lack in size, in order to produce the required power. Thus all these features demand one and the same condition—*small boilers and high pressure*—and the primary condition of them all is *pure water*. The Government engineers, indeed, specify surface condensers for gun-boats, but why do they not also specify high pressure and small boilers, which, with reliable surface condensers, are perfectly feasible? If it is because they do not *want* high steam and small boilers, we take the liberty of asking, on behalf of the public, which pays the bills, the basis or the theory or the practice or the circumstances on which they found this conclusion. If there is any good reason for departing from the best commercial-marine practice, in the construction of Government ships, or if there is any excuse for putting heavy machinery into light draft boats when light machinery will answer equally well, or for placing any machinery within shot range when it can just as well be put below, the public will be respectfully thankful for the information.

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.—The people of Tennessee are to determine to-day whether they adhere to the Union, or plunge into rebellion. There is great difficulty in conjecturing the result. Since the Legislature, without authority, passed the ordinance, there have been several marked fluctuations of sentiment in the State; at one moment the balance inclining to the side of loyalty, and at the next descending to the verge of treason. The defection of JOHN BELL and ANDREW EWING did much to injure the Union cause; and but for the courageous and incessant labors of JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and BROWNLOW, the popular vote for secession would have been decisive. As it is, the daring and better concerted action of the Secessionists has had its influence in Eastern Tennessee, to an extent, we fear, discouraging a hope of a loyal success; for, with the west end of the State almost unanimous for withdrawal, and the middle pretty nearly balanced, the only question has been whether the East would be sufficiently near unanimity in the right to counterbalance the West. The doubts overhanging the question will not, in all probability, be solved for several days, if indeed we ever obtain a correct return of the polling.

DOES IT PAY.—The engagements with the batteries at Aquia Creek, and the other recently at Pig Point, have had no other practical effect than disabling numbers of our sailors, and the injury to a greater or less extent, of two of our war steamers. The enemy still occupies both the positions apparently uninjured. It is said that the attack on the latter place was for the purpose of "feeling the position of the enemy." It was, to say the least of it, an expensive manipulation. We cannot help believing that this unequal skirmishing neither adds to our prestige, nor pays in results the hazards encountered.

The Rioting in Newfoundland.

ST JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 6.

The telegraph wires were again cut Monday evening in a number of places. Large bodies of police have been dispatched to the various points of difficulty, and every energy is being strained to capture the miscreants, who are engaged in a regularly organized body for the destruction of the lines. The impossibility of guarding our property will be perceived when it is stated that people cannot even protect their own dwellings from robbery and arson.

The steamship *Vigo*, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at midnight of Wednesday, but no dispatches were put aboard of her. It is useless to send messages for Europe this way until the local affairs of the province are improved.

Destructive Fire in Illinois.

LANE, Ill., Friday, June 7.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the warehouse of BOICE & BUMP, and the adjoining warehouses of SPAULDING & Co., MURPHY & SON, and LAKE & BLACKMAN. Loss on grain $15,000, and on the buildings, $8,000; partly insured.

The Frigate Colorado.

BOSTON, Friday, June 7.

The frigate *Colorado* sailed this afternoon for Southern waters.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Reception of Mr. Dayton at the Tuileries—The Emperor Reiterates the Expression of his Friendship for this Government—Active Movements of American Residents at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Mr. DAYTON, the new American Minister to France, delivered his credentials to the Emperor, at the Palace of the Tuileries, on Sunday last. Mr. D. was accompanied to the palace by the Introducer of Ambassadors, M. FEUILLES DE CONCHES, in one of the State carriages of His Majesty. The Minister was received in the Throne-room, where His Majesty was surrounded by the officers of his Court in official costume. Short speeches were made, which contained only the usual phrases of introductory ceremonies; but a lengthy conversation took place afterwards, in which the Emperor again spoke in a feeling manner of the troubles in the United States, and not only expressed a desire that there should be no disruption of the Union, but offered his services in whatever way they might be useful. Mr. DAYTON explained to His Majesty, at length, the present condition of things in the United States, and gave him the outlines of the policy of the Government of Washington. The American Minister was highly gratified with the manner of his reception and with the sentiments expressed by His Majesty.

At a meeting of Americans, called on short notice at the rooms of Mr. SANFORD, in this city on Friday afternoon last, the sum of four thousand dollars was subscribed to buy rifled cannon of the French model, to be used in putting down rebellion against the American Union. The subscription has been circulating since, and now reaches the figure of nearly ten thousand dollars. Men of all parties unite in this patriotic movement. It is now understood that the French Government, which controls all the arms manufactories of the Empire, will not offer any opposition to the purchase of these arms; it will neither authorize nor prohibit such sales, which is all we require. It is anticipated, however, that in view of the sympathy which is felt here for the Government of Washington, that an official contract for arms may be made. Under any circumstances, plenty of arms may be had, for in Belgium and Prussia, where the most extensive manufactories exist, the feeling is entirely for the North, and these manufactories, which, unlike the American establishments, mix a little politics with their iron, can be engaged to work for the North, to the exclusion of the South. For example, I have just learned that KRUPP, the largest, and perhaps best, manufacturer of arms in Europe, located at Essen, on the Rhine, Prussia, will make such an engagement for the asking, and he manufactures rifled cannon of the most approved models. The sympathy of Prussia, and the whole German nation, is thoroughly aroused on the subject of the American contest, and scarcely a friend of the South is to be found in all Germany. The institution of Slavery is regarded there as a remnant of barbarism, and if foreign soldiers were needed to extirpate the hideous system, plenty of regiments could be recruited among the intelligent and military classes of Germany.

We learn that frequent interviews have taken place between Mr. DAYTON and others of the new American Ministers, and M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the commercial intercourse between France and the United States under the new state of things, has been the principal subject of conversation. Most of the trade, as every one knows, is carried on by American vessels, which are now subject to privateering attacks, and the French Government, alive to the interests of its subjects, is naturally anxious to fix the line of action it is to follow. Moreover, no war of the Second Empire has so seriously disturbed the commercial interests of France as this American civil war, for America took the most of the costly articles manufactured in France, in the way of silks, cloths, and other articles of luxury, and this trade has now nearly ceased.

Judge ROST, one of the representatives of the Southern Confederacy, has arrived in Paris. Mr. YANCEY and DUDLEY MANN remain in London for the present. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Mr. HALDERMAN are also in Paris.

A melancholy circumstance has just occurred here in connection with the exciting news from America. A Mr. PETERS, a wealthy gentleman from Philadelphia, who has been living in Paris some time with his family, showed an extraordinary degree of excitement about the unfortunate state of affairs at home, and a fortnight or more ago, while sitting at the banking-house of JOHN MUNROE, and while reading the telegraphic dispatch which announced the surrender of Fort Sumter, and President LINCOLN'S first call for troops, he fell over in an apoplectic fit. From this first attack, Mr. PETERS appeared to have recovered, but he was visited with another two days ago, which terminated his life. MALAKOFF.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 6th inst, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the chair. The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board reported resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Managers on the character and services of the late Hon. JOHN M'LEAN, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of this Society, which were adopted. Rev. PASTOR FISCHE, of Paris, was present, and addressed a few words to the Board in regard to the operations of the French and Foreign Bible Society, especially in the employment of Bible readers. Grants of books were made to the American and Foreign Christian Union; books in Spanish, German, and Italian, for distribution in Callao and Lima, and also books in Spanish for Panama; Bibles for Japan; and six volumes in raised letters for the Blind. Numerous grants were made for the supply of the army, including one thousand volumes for this purpose to the Washington City Bible Society. Several grants were made to poor Sunday schools.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The frame edifice in East Fiftieth-street, near Third-avenue, formerly occupied by the Methodists, has been leased (with the privilege of purchasing) to some parties who came forward, for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal Church there under the title of Church of the Intercessor; and it will soon be open for Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., under the charge of Rev. CHARLES PUNDIANCH, formerly of Philadelphia. A meeting will be held next Monday evening, in the Church, for the purpose of organizing, and electing a Vestry and Wardens. It is designed to make this a free church, as it is presumed that will better suit the views of families who reside in the vicinity. It was opened for the first time on Sunday, May 26, and the number who attended the first service gives ample assurance of the necessity of such a work in their midst.

NOT SO HANDY AS HE APPEARED.—Mr. JOHN C. HALL, agent for Messrs. HENDRICK, gas-fitters, at No. 211 Centre-street, about a week since, employed, in a spirit of charity, a lad named PATRICK HANDY, who had appealed to him for work. No sooner, however, had the youth entered upon his duties than he began to filch fixtures and fittings, and when found out, at least $70 worth of property had been carried away. He was arrested yesterday, when he confessed his delinquency, and stated that he had disposed of the fixtures to Mrs. HANNAH MCGEE, keeper of a junk shop in Baxter-street. A portion of the property was found on the premises of Mrs. MCGEE, but she denied any criminal intent in purchasing it. She was, however, held to bail to answer, and HANDY was committed for trial.

STEALING FROM A COBBLER.—PATRICK KEENAN, a shiftless fellow, was tempted on Thursday morning, to make free with a quantity of lasts and other goods, which were in the shoe-store of PATRICK J. DOWNEY, No. 31 West Twelfth-street. He obtained them by forcing open the store door, but a neighbor detected him ere he got away with the property. Officer REID, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested KEENAN, and he was held for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

FATAL RESULT OF JUMPING.—Coroner JACKMAN Thursday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of THOMAS FOOT, an Irishman 35 years of age, who died in consequence of severe internal injuries received on the 11th ult. It appears that deceased on the evening in question, had been making a call on his friend ROGER RYAN, No. 49 Mott-street, and both were engaged in gymnastic exercises. In attempting to jump over three chairs which had been placed in line, he overturned one of them, falling heavily upon it. He languished until Wednesday night, when he died.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of FRANCIS DARBY, a boy three years old, who was fatally scalded at the residence of his parents, No. 43 Grand-street, on Thursday morning, and died soon afterwards. The child was playing and stumbled into a pail of boiling water which had been placed on the kitchen floor.

FIRE IN A DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.—About 5 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire broke out in Messrs. HOVEY & BARKER'S daguerrian gallery, on the third floor of No. 711 Broadway, and damage to the extent of $400 resulted; insured for $1,200 in the New-York Insurance Company. The millinery store of Mrs. ELISABETH BARNETT, on the second floor, was injured by water, and the loss is estimated at $500; covered by insurance of $1,200 in the Park Company. The dry goods stock of Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, on the first floor and basement, was soaked. The loss, however, is covered. Damage to the building amounts to $700; insured for $6,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

THEFT OF A COW.—A fine cow, valued at $60 was stolen a few nights since from the farm of Mr. JOHN R. HALLADAY, near Jersey City, and sold by JOHN HOLTZING, a Staten Islander, to Mr. GEORGE GRAY, of No. 467 Fourth-street. In payment, Mr. GRAY gave HOLTZING a check for $40 on the East River Bank, and having got the check certified, HOLTZING offered it at the Bull's Head Bank for $17. These facts coming to Mr. HALLADAY'S knowledge, he caused HOLTZING'S arrest on a charge of having stolen the animal, and the accused was committed for trial by Justice STERNS.

FLAG RAISING.—A new and handsome flag will be raised by the lady members of Dr. WILEY'S congregation, Christ Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign Committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for their work; and are accordingly forced to the conclusion that, unless the Church should awake to a new sense of duty, its missionary operations must suffer the most serious embarrassment and disaster. It is the estimate of the Treasurer, (see statement below) that $25,000 will be needed before the first of October, in order that the Committee may end its financial year without debt. The Committee cannot but claim that their financial affairs have been conducted with forethought and discretion, and that they are in no way responsible for any embarrassment that may occur. Their operations are carried on at great distances, and cannot be adapted at once to diminished resources at home. In anticipation, however, of our present difficulties, the Committee, some time since, directed all their operations to be reduced to the lowest possible scale, and everything at the stations is now placed upon the most economical footing. *No further reduction can be made without sad injury to the work, and grievous sacrifice of advantages already gained.* The Committee cannot believe they will be driven to this. They know that the amount necessary for their entire relief might be raised without the slightest inconvenience to any; and at this time, when we are called even to painful self denial and sacrifice, they cannot but trust that a work so full of love to man, and so dear to the heart of Christ, will be sustained. But if this is to be done, and our operations are to be continued, even on the present reduced scale, a prompt and effective effort is imperatively required. That this effort may, by God's blessing, be successful, the Committee would suggest:

1. That this statement should be read in all our churches.

2. That all by whom this statement is heard should contribute something; and that those who contributed last year, and are at all able to do so, should at least equal the contribution then made.

3. And, inasmuch as even with this effort the receipts will probably be greatly diminished, that those whom God has prospered should contribute more liberally than before, and thus supply the necessary deficiencies of those whom he has visited with financial adversity.

4 And, finally, that this great cause and this special effort should be constantly remembered in the earnest and faithful prayers of the followers of Christ.

The Committee humbly trust that this effort will not be suffered to fall through any indifference, selfishness or neglect; for they know that this work is but an endeavor to obey the command of Him who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and are confident in His precious assurance: "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,
No. 19 Bible House, New-York, May 21, 1861.
Horatio Potter, S. H. Turner Wm. Bacon Stevens, John Cotton Smith, A. H. Vinton, S D. Denison, Stewart Brown, Lewis Curtis, James F. Depeyster, Frederick S. Winston, James S. Aspinwall.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Wanted to 1st October, for China	$9 000
Wanted to 1st October, for Africa	12,000
Wanted to 1st October, for Greece	1,200
Wanted to 1st October, for Japan	2,400
Wanted to 1st October, for Central Expenses	1,500
Total	$26,100
$25,000 will, probably, carry us to 1st October, without requiring further reduction of missionary force, and without dismissing *Boarding* Schools.	
Amount expended since 1st October, 1860	$40 000
Add as above	25,000
Total	$65,000
Will make an expenditure of $55,000 or $66,000 for the current year.	
Expenditure for the year ending 1st October, 1860	$56,800

The New-York Baptist Association on National Affairs.

During Thursday evening session of the New-York Baptist Association, the Committee on National Affairs presented a report, in which the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions was recommended:

Whereas, The Southern Baptists have shown to the world their vows of allegiance to the traitorous plans of conspirators against the life of our nation and the glorious Government under which God has wondrously blessed our land; therefore,

Resolved, That while we believe many causes have, in part, combined to produce the present crisis in our history, we can hear, above the clang of war around the Federal Capital, the voice of the God of Israel, saying, "I have seen, I have seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt; I have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver."

Resolved, That, as the descendants of the Apostle of Soul-Liberty (ROGER WILLIAMS), we believe it to be the bounden duty of all true Baptists to uphold and strengthen the hands of our Government by their prayers, their fortunes, and, if need be, their lives.

Resolved, That we cannot hold sympathy in this hour of National peril with any who while not openly espousing the cause of rebellion, are yet unwilling to declare themselves on the side of *justice, social and religious liberty.*

Resolved, That it is our duty as Christians, while praying for the blessings of Almighty God to crown the efforts of our noble defenders with success, also to seek and desire that they all may by grace be enabled to enroll themselves Soldiers of the Cross.

ARTHUR DAY,
D W. SHERWOOD,
HIRAM HUTCHINS, } Committee.
SAMUEL J KNAPP,
WM. D. WRIGHT,

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The discussion on the report of the Missionary Committee was continued, pending which, Mr. GEORGE H. HANEELL offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as a means of supplying the lack of religious instruction and regular preaching of the word known to exist in various parts of the field which we, as Christians and Baptists, are called upon to cultivate, and in view of the present inability of our Association, or the people within such destitute parts, whom it seeks to evangelize, to sustain a regular ministry, we deem it expedient and desirable to revive and encourage lay preaching within our associational limits.

Resolved, That Pastors and Church be and hereby are requested to seek out from among their numbers brethren possessing suitable gifts, and invite and encourage them to devote a part of their time to this work, without abandoning their respective secular callings.

The New-York Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the month of May, 1861:

	New York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Demilt Dispensary	W. Western Dispensary	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients	2,109	905	2611	1,449	533	7,603
No. of Female Patients	2,706	1,469	2,694	1,848	744	9,461
Totals	4,815	2,375	5,305	3,297	1,277	17,089
Treated at Dwellings	927	414	596	636	333	2,904
Treated at Dispensaries	3,888	1,96	4,709	2,659	1,044	14,261
Primary Vaccinations	874	54[illegible]	2,977	767	280	5,443
Revaccinations	62	70	34	24	29	219
Whole No. Vaccinated	936	61[illegible]	3,011	791	309	5,662
Number of Adults	2,944	1,17[illegible]	1,338	1,819	713	7,485
Number of Children	1,871	1,20[illegible]	3,967	1,978	565	9,584
No. of Native Patients	1,901	1,24[illegible]	4,134	1,975	432	9,691
No. of Foreign Patients	1,714	1,13	1,171	1,321	844	7,378
No. sent to Hospital	497	2[illegible]	100	29	18	576
Number of Deaths	25	[illegible]	19	37	[illegible]	99
Prescriptions dispen'd	4,968	2,54[illegible]	5,180	5,099	2,708	24,087

During the month of May, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 17,069 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption, small-pox and measles. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system Among the most important were measles, small pox, scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs.

Business at the Custom-House.

The imports continue very light, while the number of foreign arrivals has never been so large, a great many vessels arriving with very light cargoes or in ballast. The deposits thus far for June, as compared with the same month last year, are as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 1	$27.000	$128 000
June 3	16,000	67.000
June 4	11,000	113,000
June 5	20,000	114,000
June 6	27,000	102,000

During the month of May the number of arrivals from foreign ports was 562, being 119 more than during the same month of 1860.

The British ship *Alliance*, already reported, with a cargo of railroad iron and coal, bound to Charleston, from Newport, Wales, and ordered away by the blockading fleet, arrived here, and received orders to return with her cargo to Queenstown, Ireland, for which port she cleared, and sailed after giving the required bonds not to deliver her cargo within the United States. The high rate of tariff on the iron dictated the recall of the cargo, rather than to have it go into storehouse on this side.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The cars of the City Railroad Company will commence running to Fort Hamilton, *via* Court-street and Third-avenue, to-day.

The loss by fires in this city during the month of May amounted to $10.000.

TERRENCE CULLEN had both of his legs crushed yesterday by a cask of sugar falling upon him at the Atlantic Basin. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The Stars and Stripes were raised yesterday at the Graham House, on Washington-avenue, with exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The secession flag raised under the Stars and Stripes at a house in Hicks-street, Thursday, was the flag taken from the Marshall House, at Alexandria, the day before the Federal troops entered that city.

A FLAG WANTED.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, will speak to-morrow evening in the State-street Congregational Church. A collection will be made in order to procure a flag for the Church, which is at present without one.

Agricultural Prospects in Iowa.

From a proof-sheet of an estimate of the Agricultural products of Iowa, for the current year, 1861, prepared by Mr. WM. D. WILSON, Secretary Agricultural College, Des Moines, we glean some interesting information. Mr. WILSON availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the presence at the Capital of Iowa of the members of the Legislature of that State, during the week preceding May 22, and succeeded in eliciting a number of important facts. He first presents a tabular statement of the average increase of the crops, this year, over 1860, the harvest prospects, and the proportion of last year's crops of Wheat and Corn remaining on hand, in each county of the State. On these statistics, he comments thus:

It appears from the foregoing the breadth of wheat sown in the State is about one-fourth more; of corn nearly one-fifth more, and of pork for market there will be at least one-third more than 1860. And of the crop of corn of 1860, there appears to be over one-third, and of wheat over one-fourth on hand. That the indications for a good crop of wheat were never better, and that the yield would fully equal that of last year, sixteen bushels per acre as the average of the State; and that about one-half of the corn was planted by the 11th of May. In addition to the above, I learn that all the cereal crops indicate an excellent yield; that preparations are making for a greater breadth of Sorghum and Imphee than in any previous year; that much of the land has been seeded with clover and timothy, probably double that of any previous year. In short, that our farmers are working and seeding as much land, and perhaps more, than they may find force enough to secure the yield therefrom. As published last year, the yield of wheat was upwards of 19,000,000 bushels, or an average of sixteen bushels to the acre; add for the additional breadth of land sown last Fall and this Spring, at the same average per acre, at least 4,000 000 bushels, and we have the probable amount of 23,000,000 bushels for 1861—all of which can be spared out of the State, as we have about 5,000 000 bushels on hand for home consumption for a year. This, if sold at 50 cents per bushel, will give us $11 500,000. The Corn goes in to Beef and Pork. The published estimate of last year from this office was $7,000.000 worth for both these items. This sum is nearly equally divided between them. From the data obtained we have a pretty sure prospective increase of one third for Pork over 1860, and from extensive inquiry and the known average increase, one-fourth may be safely put down as the probable increased product of Beef Cattle. This will give the aggregate value of $9 375 000 for 1861, for Beef and Pork, beyond our own consumption—but as the prices may range lower, it would be altogether safe to place the amount at *eight millions of dollars.* The result of all the above is, that the present prospective product of this State for the year 1861, beyond our home consumption for Wheat, Hogs and Beef, will be worth $19,500,000.

Trotting.

TROT BETWEEN WIDOW MACCREE, FRANK TEMPLE AND PUTNAM, AT UNION COURSE, L. I.

Yesterday, a trot came off at Union Course, L. I., between s. m. *Widow McCree*, S. MCLAUGHLIN; s. g. *Frank Temple*, HIRAM WOODRUFF, and b g. *Putnam*, H. JONAS, for a purse and stake of $550, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, which resulted as follows:

Widow McCree	1	1	1
Frank Temple	2	2	2
B. g. Putnam	0	0	0

Time—2:29; 2:31; 2:33½.

The *Widow* was the favorite against the field at $100 to $50; she won the race in three straight heats without a struggle. A great number of people were present and the trot caused considerable interest.

SECESSION INSOLENCE AT PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "A specimen of overbearing intolerance has occurred here. On Saturday, the new Ambassador, accredited by President LINCOLN to Belgium, (Hon. Mr. SANFORD,) passed through Paris, and the residents here, belonging to the Union, having assembled to welcome him, made speeches and subscribed liberally for the maintenance of the Star Spangled Banner, the money being intended to supply the upholders of Congress, at Washington, with Whitworth guns. *Galignani*, of course, gave a short abstract of the proceedings, without a syllable of even constructive partiality for North or South. Some Southern slaveholders have chosen to take offence at any mention of such a meeting at all, and had the presumption to insist on a scurrilous and libellous recrimination being inserted in that strictly neutral newspaper. The drift of this document was that Northerners might meet at Paris, being too craven to be on the field of danger, while no Southern gathering is held there, because the repealers are gone home, and are now at their post, that of honor."

DESERTION OF A SHIPMASTER.—A Bristol (R. I) correspondent of the Providence *Journal* states that Capt. CAMM, of the brig *California* just arrived, reports that on left at Saugus brig *John Pearce*, Capt. S. S. MELVILLE, of Newport, loaded for Boston, that about the 10th of May Capt. MELVILLE, after having put in his boat a quantity of water and provisions, left the *John Pearce* in his boat alone, saying he was going to see his consignee about some mistake in his cargo but instead steered out to sea, and although afterward followed by the mate in another boat could not be found, and had not again been seen. The Captain left on the table, in the cabin of his vessel, a note which read as follows:

God bless you all. I have done the best I can. You need not trouble yourself about me.
BENJAMIN S. MELVILLE.

Mr. CARRINGHAM: You will find the papers and everything all correct. B. S. M.

STATE CANAL TOLLS.—The amount of tolls received on all the Canals of this State, from the opening of navigation in 1860 and 1861 to the 1st of June in each year is as follows:

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State during the 1st week in May, 1861	$104,606-28
Second week in May, 1861	129 954 22
Third week in May, 1861	148,803 22
Fourth week in May, 1861	140,435 77
Total	$523,801 39
Amount of tolls received on all the Canals in April, 1860	$49 763 14
In May, 1860	359,806 19—$409.569 33
Increase in 1861 over 1860	$114,235 06

CENSUS OF CANADA.—The Census of Canada has just been completed, and shows the following totals:

Total—Lower Canada	1,103 911
Total—Upper Canada	2,369,733
Total, all Canada	3,473 644
Difference between Upper and Lower Canada	1,265,822

FROM COLORADO TERRITORY.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Denver City, (C. T) on May 29, announces the arrival there of W. H RUSSELL, who has been prospecting as far west as the Summit Range, near Hamilton. He is fully convinced of the practicability of building the Pacific Railroad by that route. Gov GRIPIN arrived at Denver on May 27, and made a patriotic speech, predicting a glorious future for the Territory.

RURAL LIFE ON TAPPAN ZEE.—Messrs MANSFIELD, of Rockland Female Institute, at Nyack, on the west side of the Hudson River, open their extensive establishment in Summer as a boarding-house, for which use it is admirably adapted. They have all the means and appliances for comfort and recreation in doors and out, with neither musquitoes nor fever and ague. It communicates daily with the City by five steamboats, four trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and all the regular trains of the Hudson River Railroad, having a steam ferry between Tarrytown and Nyack.—*Independent.*

[Advertisement.]

WAR HATS.—For a Summer Campaign, light flexible Hats are far the best; and many a soldier has fainted on the field for want of such an appropriate covering. KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is our best manufacturer of Spring Hats, for all of his make have not only the peculiar, graceful and stylish set, that imparts a distinguished air to the wearer, but are so flexible cool, light and lasting, as to be the ne plus ultra of comfort and economical elegance.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MAISON DORÉE,
By F. MARTINEZ.
Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,
I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up, at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be THROWN OPEN FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 8th and 10th inst.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Cantrell's is at No. 813 Broadway.—Everybody knows that at CANTRELL'S the very finest quality of ladies' and gents' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, of the neatest make, may be had at the very lowest rates. All orders which he takes are promptly fulfilled, and he gives universal satisfaction.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.
Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Infallible cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

REED—MABIE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev W. Morgan, D. D., Mr. PHILANDER REED to Miss E. LOUISE MABIE.

DUESBURY—NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6 by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. C. COLES DUESBURY, to Miss AMELIA W., daughter of Hon. O. Newcomb, deceased, all of this City.

SKILMORE—WETMORE.—In this City, at St. George's Church, on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JOHN D. SKILMORE to ELIZABETH NEWTON, daughter of Prosper M. Wetmore Esq.

BEADY—PIERIS.—In this City, by Rev. P. McNulty, ARNE S. BEADY to Miss REBECCA PIERIS, daughter of Geo. Pieris of this City.

DRIGGS—HOPE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS, Jr., to Miss AMELIA A. HOPE, third daughter of Edwin Hope, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

UPHAM—JANEWAY.—At Kingston, N. J., on Wednesday, June 5 by Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, D. D., at his residence, Rev. NATHANIEL L. UPHAM, of Manchester, Vt., to Miss ANNIE H. JANEWAY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

TOWNSEND—DEVEREUX.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, June 6, in Christ Church, by Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Rev. JOHN TOWNSEND, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Wallingford, with GEORGINA POLLOCK, daughter of the late George P. Devereux, of North Carolina.

DUNHAM—PIRNIE.—At "Sunny Brae," on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D, EDGAR A. DUNHAM to MARY H., daughter of Peter Pirnie, Esq., all of Eastchester, Westchester County.

DIED.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE EMMA, wife of Daniel R. Butts, and only daughter of Lewis S. Dod, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Greenwich av, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, WILLIAM E., infant son of John J. and Rachel A. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 42 McDougal st.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, Rev. JOHN MADDEN, of Rondout.

His funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Rondout, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaving Chambers st. at 7 A. M. will arrive in time for the funeral.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CATHARINE E ROBERTS, daughter of Robert Roberts, in the 25th year of her age

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 84 1st st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The interment will take place on Sunday.

KISSNER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, DAVID KISSNER, aged 42 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Tammany Society and Amity Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLET.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CHARLES THOMAS, youngest son of C. B. and Emma E. Millet, aged 2 years 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 185 West 23d-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, ANNIE, widow of the late George Kellock, Sr.

Her friends, and those of her sons, George, John, William and James, and of her sons-in-law, Robert Hamilton, David Lapsley and Joseph Lapsley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 Charles st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs MARGARET F. SMITH widow of the late Samuel Blair Smith, M. D., U. S. Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of J. F. Mitchell, No. 252 Greenwich st., corner of Warren, to-day, (Saturday) at 2 P M without further invitation.

MALANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 6, of injuries received from the Hudson River Railroad cars, JOHN L. MALANEY, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, William Lake No. 66 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, June 6, Mr. RICHARD BARNES aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 162 Lindagh-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 8 at 2 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sixth Day morning June 7, HANNAH C., wife of Walter Lockwood, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on First Day, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P M., from the house of Robert C. Ravil, corner of Gibson av. and Hickory-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

HAPPY.—On Friday, June 7, FRANCIS GERARD, son of George D. and Thirza E. Happy, aged 1 month and 29 days.

CONWAY.—At Hudson City, N. J., June 7, WILLIAM, only son of John M. and Elizabeth M. Conway, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. from the residence of his parents, Palisade-av., near Luxton's Land Office.

ACKLEY.—On Wednesday June 5, drowned from on board the schooner *Yankee Bird*, in the Hudson River, near Tuthy Hook, Capt. ZEBEDIAH ACKLEY, of West Farms, in the 47th year of his age.

KISSNER.—At Mouxey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday June 6 at 10 o'clock, M. DAVID KISSNER, of this City, aged 42 years, 3 months and 2 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 186 Grand-st on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS, 321.—June 7, 1861.
71, 36, 31, 49, 37, 60, 66, 41, 11, 23, 68, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 322.—June 7, 1861.
25, 37, 65, 3, 22, 57, 40, 45, 24, 51, 32, 75, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THOSE PLATED TEA-SETS.
They are beautiful, very beautiful—and cheap, very cheap—especially the HOLIDAY PATTERNS for 1860. A general assortment of fine plated ware at retail as well as wholesale, at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, SUNday School Excursions, Pic-Nics, Church Fairs, Gardens, Saloons, Steamboats, Parties, &c., &c., supplied in any quantity, from 1 to 100 gallons, at $1 50 per gallon; parties taking 5 gallons or over, at $1 25 per gallon; at the Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 188 Chatham-square. ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per United States steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY,

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by exeruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify ave used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neu pound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has the very best of City reference for several years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for both. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 55 West 23d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to travel or go in the country for the Summer; can give 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can cut and fit children's clothes; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 150 Varick-st., in the paper store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house, or to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depot.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Good City reference for each capacity; wants her boy, five years old, with her; wages $4 per month; will go in the country. Call at 820 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK DESIRES a situation as cook, or for general housework; is honest, faithful and industrious. Can be seen at her present place, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 163 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as cook; makes excellent bread. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 42 East 24th-st. Good references given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family; no objection to country in summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress. Call or address 128 East 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl desires a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at or address No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and first-class laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 315 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call, all the week, at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands mangling and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. References from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; no objection to do chamberwork if required; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 661 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; can work well with her needle, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; the best City reference from her present employer's, No. 16 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 379 6th av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 13 Union court, University-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to take care of children, or to do light housework; has worked the sewing machine; wages not so much an object as to obtain a good home, either in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No 217 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day, to sew, for two or three weeks, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City references. Apply at No 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first door front room, rear building.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work; best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY HAVING NO further use for a faithful girl, who is capable and good-tempered, desires to procure her a situation. Inquire for two days, at No. 116 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework, in a plain family; has the best reference; a good home preferred before high wages. Call at No. 58 Spring-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A hard-working young woman, a situation as general houseworker; makes good bread, cake and pies and is a good laundress; will milk cows and make butter; wages $4 per month; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a smart, intelligent girl, to do general housework. Can be seen until engaged at No. 180 West 25th-st., upper floor, west of 8th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS LIVED IN the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, for five shillings per dozen, done up in the neatest manner; can give the best of reference. Call at No 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a respectable young woman who understands her business, and can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chambermaid. Inquire at their present residence, No. 20 Union-square, corner East 15th-st.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERvants, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female Servants, corner of 6th-av. and 11th st. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required. A note addressed to A B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or to work in a garden, by a young man that understands the care of horses well; good reference given from last place. Can be seen at the Cottage, on 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., for two days. None need apply except Protestants.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address E. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, A MEMBER of the Seventh Regiment, recently returned from Washington, is desirous of obtaining a situation; he is a good salesman, and a first-rate penman; can give the best of reference; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address UNION, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH TEN YEARS' BUSIness experience in this City, wishes a situation at a moderate salary, in some established house. After a few months, everything being mutually satisfactory, he will purchase an interest to the amount of $5,000 would not object to going West. Address T. WALLACE, Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—WANTED, A situation, on a gentleman's place, by an able-bodied Scotchman, who understands farming, and particularly the management of horses. The best of references given. Address HOPE, Box No. 292 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE business man, a situation. Is a good accountant and will make himself generally useful. Good references. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—A young man of good education and active habits, a printer by trade, and who has been employed as a reader for the Press, wishes for a situation as assistant in the editorial department of a respectable newspaper office, or as superintendent in the country. Address M., Box No. 3,001, Post-office, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, with the best of City references, either in the City or country; is thoroughly acquainted with driving in the City, and general farm work. Address J. MANSON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY THE SUBscriber, a promising girl from 12 to 14 years old, on the terms that girls are usually apprenticed, to take care of a small child, and do such other work as may be required. She will be well cared for, well brought up, and find a very good and comfortable home. Address Box No. 4 637, Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 158 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Rossecils, Tannuer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

DANL. A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,

Being the entire stock of one of the best manufacturers in the City to be sold at auction, by order of Assignee, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at our sale room No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; walnut and mahogany do., in hair-cloth; elegant centre-tables, etageres ladies' secretaries, superb carved rosewood and mahogany round cornered French bedsteads, fine hair mattresses wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, crios, secretary and library bookcases, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, sofa bedsteads, Turkish easy chairs; also, oak, walnut and mahogany office desks, tables, &c., together with numerous other articles of elegant furniture, all of which was made for first-class City trade. Sale peremptory. By order

A. C. YOUNG, Assignee.

Also, several fine oil-paintings, gas chandeliers, silver-plated tea sets and castors, table cutlery, superb mantel clocks &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will have a magnificent sale of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, marble statuary, bronzes, plated ware, China, dinner and tea sets, fancy articles, &c. Most of the furniture has been removed from private residences for convenience of sale, and made by Roux, Dessoir, Marcotte Hutchings, Meeks, Belter, Stoney, and others. For the purpose of this sale they have secured the spacious and elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, 55 by 200 feet. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, 6th, FRIDAY, 7th, and SATURDAY, 8th June, at 10½ o'clock each day, in addition to the general assortment of furniture will be found elegant carved oak buffets, chairs, &c.; carved French walnut library and dining-room do.; marquetry and ormolu cabinets do; raised and bronze figures, several horizontal and grand action piano-fortes made by Chickering, Dubois, and others; rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered figured satin do., brocatel reps, tapestry, &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads and mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, vases, plated ware, bronze figures, fitted cases, and almost every description of furnishing articles, clocks, mantel ornaments &c

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, TO DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, several elegant parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush reps, and hair-cloth; superb rosewood amoire-a-glace; do. etagere, with mirror doors and top; rosewood wardrobe; do. sideboard; oak and black walnut buffets; corner stands, music racks, library suites in various coverings; dining room suites; extension tables of mahogany, oak, and black walnut; rosewood book cases, centre-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands commodes; rosewood, black walnut, and oak chamber suites complete, hall stands and chairs, &c. The above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, is of fine quality, and worthy the notice of buyers, as it will be positively sold for cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS.—THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.—Horse, rockaway, and harness, without reserve. A fine horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness. Also, a four-seat rockaway, built to order by a City maker; full door, shifting seat, leather trimmed, and lined in fine order. Also, a silver-plated mounted single harness, City made, and nearly new. All of which will positively be sold without to reserve to close an advance.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Pony, about 14 hands high and about 9 years old, kind and gentle under the saddle or in single or double harness, believed to be perfectly sound; also, a light wagon, in good running order; a set of single harness, and saddle and bridle. Sold for want of use

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, table linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. E., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway New York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,
Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with no pole attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTRENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
2,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice.
BANFORD & BROWNING, No. 226 Broadway.
N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINGERHOFF, No. 89 William-st.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; sample in every store. Every discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 100 Worth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 126 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 14th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, O. P. Q., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO. 108 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Two or three rooms, with board, may be obtained. The house and situation is one of the finest in the street, and peculiarly desirable as a Summer residence, being open through from street to street, cool and airy.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. HANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th-st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 53 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-St. Two very pleasant rooms to let, with board or without, in a strictly private family; location delightful and cool; terms very reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 21th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to receive any other boarder, and residing in their own house, in some fine locality, between 4th and 35th sts., west of Lexington-av. Any family that, after a careful examination of the above expressed conditions, may find it correspond to them, and that may be disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box No. 171 *Times* office. N. B.—No objection to plain living, large family or children. The family of a highly respectable American gentleman would be preferred.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realized and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding another gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two bal rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 262 Hicks-st., or No. 86 John st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 26 CLINTON-ST.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board; house contains the modern improvements and convenient to Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMily having a full suite of furniture, and wishing permanent board in the Fall, desire to make arrangements respecting their furniture to that end. Address Box No. 470 Brooklyn.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board, in a first-class house, in a most delightful summer location in view of Union square, at moderate prices, will please apply at the house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN an English family, where the French language is spoken. Apply at No. 66 West 13th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ICE. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st. and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT. We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS A. MILLER'S, No 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for their work; and are accordingly forced to the conclusion that, unless the Church should awake to a new sense of duty, its missionary operations must suffer the most serious embarrassment and disaster.

It is the estimate of the Treasurer, (see statement on page 179,) that over $25,000 will be needed before the 1st of Oct., in order that the committee may end its financial year without debt.

The Committee cannot but claim that their financial affairs have been conducted with forethought and discretion, and that they are in no way responsible for any embarrassment that may occur. Their operations are carried on at great distances and cannot be adapted at once to diminished resources at home. In anticipation, however, of our present difficulties, the Committee, some time since, directed all their operations to be reduced to the lowest possible scale, and everything at the stations is now placed upon the most economical footing.

No further reduction can be made without sad injury to the work, and grievous sacrifice of advantages already gained.

The Committee cannot believe that they will be driven to this. They know that the amount necessary for their entire relief might be raised without the slightest inconvenience to any; and at this time, when we are called even to painful self-denial and sacrifice, they cannot but trust that a work so full of love to man, and so dear to the heart of Christ, will be sustained. But if this is to be done, and our operations are to be continued, even on the present reduced scale, a prompt and effective effort is imperatively required.

That this effort may, by God's blessing, be successful, the Committee would suggest:

1st. That this Statement should be read in all our Churches.

2d. That all by whom this Statement is heard should contribute something; and that those who contributed last year, and are at all able to do so, should at least equal the contribution then made.

3d. And inasmuch as even with this effort the receipts will probably be greatly diminished, that those whom God has prospered should contribute more liberally than before, and thus supply the necessary deficiencies of those whom he has visited with financial adversity.

4th. And, finally, that this great cause and this special effort should be constantly remembered in the earnest and faithful prayers of the followers of Christ.

The Committee humbly trust that this effort will not be suffered to fail through any indifference, selfishness, or neglect; for they know that this work is but an endeavor to obey the command of Him who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and are confident in his precious assurance: "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,
No. 19 Bible House, New-York, May 21, 1861.
HORATIO POTTER, STEWART BROWN,
S. H. TURNER, LEWIS CURTIS,
WM. B. OGDEN STEVENS, JAMES F. DEPEYSTER,
JOHN COTTON SMITH, FRED S. WINSTON,
A. H. VINTON, JAMES S. ASPINWALL,
S. D. BENISON,

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Wanted to Oct. 1, for China	$2,000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Africa	12,000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Greece	1,200
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Japan	2 400
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Central Expenses	1 500
Total	$23,100
$25,000 will probably carry us to Oct. 1, without requiring further reduction of missionary force, and without dismissing Boarding Schools	
Amount expended since Oct. 1, 1860	$40,000
Add as above	25,000
Total	$65,000
Will make an expenditure of $5,000 or $66,000 for the current year.	
Expenditure for the year ending Oct. 1, 1860	$66,000

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house, near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the depot; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing taken a commodious house at Castleton, Staten Island, opposite Bergen Point, can accommodate a few first-class boarders if applied for immediately. For healthfulness of situation, beauty of scenery, &c., it is unsurpassed. Mrs WM. CLEVELAND.
For particulars, apply to A. L. Sayre, Esq., No. 212 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 28 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie: good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 12 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 151 and 108 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 59 2d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only, and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Families wishing board for the summer will find pleasant rooms at the Cornwall House. The House is large and commodious, ground shady, and the scenery very fine, and reached by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, daily. Apply to G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find boarding during summer on Bergen Hill; is a pleasant, healthy situation; fine view of the ocean, good fishing, etc; house has bathing-room, water, garden, stable, plenty of fresh milk, and is 25 minutes from Jersey City ferry; terms very low. Address B. H., Box No 298 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DIVIDEND.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,500.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 BY THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300 000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Three cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for redeeming the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 53 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 20, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861; and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be accompanied without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer. } Auditor.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, deeds or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip not duly issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered. The directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, corner of Pearl st. and Barling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT D. BUNKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Fourth and Fifth mortgage Coupons past due, also Unregistered Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 29 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized	$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $106,000, has been done since May 1.	
The population of Chicago is about	115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:	
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes	$900,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	205,000
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled	15,000— 885,000
City debt bonds outstanding	484,000
Floating debt	570,110
Total	$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds	202,000
Total	$1,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-street, New-York.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-st., distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. may 25 Jn 21

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, MATTS SHERMAN, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, CHARLES H. DELANEY and DAVID DUNCAN, against ISAAC H. BURCH, VALENTINE and JOHN G.—Summons for money demanded on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the above-named defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Seven thousand and seventy-six dollars with interest from the 3th day of May, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated, June 6, 1861.

VAN BUREN & BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attys.
je8-law6wS No. 9 Nassau st., New-York City.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burnham, Surrogate of the county of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8 law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17 law6mS* Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A SORRELL HORSE, EIGHT years old, nearly thoroughbred, trots a mile in about three minutes, also, a long tail bay, a superior family horse; about 15¾ hands each; sound and kind; also two wagons and harness, in good order. Apply at DILKS stables No. 191 Mercer st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A Lady's horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $400; also, one at $200. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No 398 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT Lorten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old, light bay, long tail, and a good traveler. Apply at No. 82 South-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jumpsticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember he No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual sizes, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 277 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HILBARD, Alde man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia.

Where all letters must be addressed.

NECESSARY CAUTION.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless,—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the most sure for cash,—ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other,

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c., also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affection of Skin Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetter, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade, and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 33 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. It neither creates nausea or pain in the pelvis, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DE-bility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
GODFREY, Bookseller. No 831 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERGH'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Leight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CON-TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LEIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when mercurial treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LACROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price $1. BURNTON, No 45 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY—DR. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the infallible friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 13 Leight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

HUNDREDS ARE DISAPPOINTED TILL finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 13 Leight st., and giving his great remedies a trial. They are instantly cured. Cure guaranteed. Advice free. The Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Early application to Dr. WARD is the only security.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 16th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 120 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 456 3d-av.; Station D, No 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st; back to the Post office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 9 A. M.) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing in ——, State of —— undertake jointly, that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of —— certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACT TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department so to do; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal responsible in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The men on the Virginia side are still steadily occupied in extending the works, notwithstanding the dreary weather. There are very few upon the sick list, and all are cheerful and full of zeal, though their present occupation to most of them is entirely novel, as well as arduous.

A portion of the regiments which enlisted originally for the three months term have been recalled from their positions on the other side of the River, and three years' troops have been substituted in their stead. As a general rule, those who enlisted for the first term are decidedly the best equipped and most promising regiments, and a majority of the men are not averse to reenlisting for the war.

THE NEW REGULARS.

The officers of the ten new regiments, now being formed, to be added permanently to the regular army of the United States, have been nearly made up, and the subordinate officers have all been decided on. They have been selected in due proportions from the several loyal States, and among the large number of applicants, over six hundred were filed for Lieutenancies from the State of New-York. Several of the latter are appointed from the ranks of the New-York Seventh Regiment. I learn from the Department this morning that the commissions are made up, and only await the signature of the Secretary. It is probable that the list will be promulgated during next week.

GIDEON HAYNES, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, who has been in town since Sunday, left Washington to-day, after making arrangements for large orders for canteens, haversacks, &c., for the use of Government troops.

Great numbers of letters from the North are received here daily, addressed to Southern parties. It seems not yet to be generally known that the mails ceased to be transmitted south of Washington, after June 1st. All letters so received here go to the Dead Letter Office in this City, where an immense quantity is now accumulating.

The Department buildings are ordered by the President to be closed to-morrow during the funeral of Judge DOUGLAS at Chicago.

OLIVER D. BARTLETT, of New-York, is appointed Clerk in the Pension Bureau, and R. H. STEEL Clerk in the Treasury Department to-day.

GEORGE. F. MILES, of Maryland, is appointed Consul at Rottendam, and A. BABCOCK, to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

At noon, to-day, a train of cars brought from New-York about fifty wagons and ambulances for the use of the New-York troops here. They were forwarded from the Union Defence Committee. There were received some two hundred and fifty fine cavalry horses at the same time, with a portion of Sherman's Battery also.

Mrs. N. P. BANKS arrived here this morning from Chicago, to join her husband, Gen. BANKS. Major A. T. BRADLEY was commissioned Adjutant-General of the District Militia to-day, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* C. L. F. JONES resigned.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, is gone to Baltimore to address a Union Meeting there to-night.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH'S OFFICERS.

In the war steamer *Susquehannah*, which arrived home a day or two since, there came Capt. HOLLINS, of Greytown memory; Lieut. J. N. BARNEY, three midshipmen, gunner S. LOVETT and sailmaker MAHONEY, all of whom have to-day resigned their commissions. The Navy Department does not accept their resignations, but strikes their names from the Navy list.

The National Capital is at present occupied by two companies of the District Militia, under Capts. MORGAN and RUTHERFORD. The building will soon be vacated, and is but little injured, except in the destruction of the carpets, since the troops took possession there. Laborers are busily occupied in clearing up the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives.

THE REBEL LOSS AT AQUIA CREEK.

Reliable information puts the loss of the enemy in the affair at Aquia Creek at twenty killed. At the Navy-yard here the steamer *Montecello* is now nearly ready for service, having been repaired. She will probably sail for Hampton Roads on Saturday. During the process of repairing fifteen shots were found in her hull and bulwarks. The repairs on the *Freeborn* are rapidly progressing. She will be ready for sea in a few days. The steamer *Anacosta* sailed from the Navy-yard today, for Fortress Monroe.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following official order has been issued in reference to the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment in the recent action at Aquia Creek:

SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, June 5, 1861.

The commandant having received a note from Capt. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, inclosing a copy of the report of the part performed by a detachment of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment in the engagement at Aquia Creek on the 1st and 2d inst., the same is hereby published for the information of the troops:

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTA, Sunday, June 2.

Henry P. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Seventy first Reg't:

SIR:—I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent character and conduct of the detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Company C, serving on board this vessel, under Lieut. T. B. PARKERGARR. They have my warmest thanks for their assistance in working the guns at Aquia Creek. As gentlemen, soldiers, or boatmen, they do honor to their immediate commanding officer, and to the Seventy-first. Enclosed is a muster roll of the detachment.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
N. COLLINS, Lieut. Com.

To J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The hospital at the Capital now contains only a few patients, mostly convalescent, and will be discontinued as soon as private BLACK, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, who was accidentally shot recently, is able to bear removal. Although not out of danger, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POST-OFFICE AT MEMPHIS DISCONTINUED.

The principal distributing Post-office for the Southwest is at Memphis, Tenn. The mails thither have this day been discontinued by order of the Postmaster-General, and all letters received here for that point hereafter will go to the dead-letter office. I learn that the Postmaster at Memphis recently made a requisition for ten thousand dollars' worth of stamps, while he had eight thousand dollars' worth on hand—sufficient for ordinary purposes for three months.

The Post-office Department has also to-day ordered postal service once a week on the new route from Fort Wise, on the route from Independence to Sante Fé, Colorado Territory, to Cannon City, which will better serve the residents at Pike's Peak, than has hitherto been done.

THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that at the late fight at Fairfax Court-house, ten of the enemy were actually killed, and probably two or three more. An eye-witness of the conflict saw the bodies thrown into a hole, near the Court-house, and hurriedly buried, immediately after the retreat of the cavalry.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS is in Washington, looking after the mission to Constantinople.

The officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment to-day tendered the Colonelcy of their Regiment to Col. JAMES CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. Col. CAMERON is an elder brother of the Secretary of War, and was born in Scotland. He is the Chief of the clan Cameron in this country, and it will be recollected that the Regiment wears the plaid of that clan. Col. CAMERON has not yet determined to accept the position so warmly tendered to him. If he does, you may depend that the Regiment will have an opportunity to honor Old Scotland, and that it will be most gallantly led.

LEO.

JOHN BELL AGAIN.

The Franklin Tennessee *Review* contains an account of a meeting held there on May 25, in which ANDREW EWING, JOHN BELL and other former Union leaders of the State took part. EWING declared that "the old Union" was disabled *forever*, and urged the people to arm against the Administration. Mr. BELL'S speech, the *Review* says, was "able, statesmanlike, and conclusive." He laid up before the gaze of the people the glaring duplicity of the Lincoln Administration, and denounced, in unmeasured terms, the war policy of Mr. SEWARD. Mr. BELL took substantially the same ground with Mr. EWING on the reconstruction question, and urged immediate and united armed resistance to the forces of the North that are being poured down upon us for our destruction and subjugation."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS casts a profound gloom over this community. His numerous ardent Kentucky admirers and friends feel, and all of us Union men feel, that the death of a statesman and patriot of his extraordinary force of character, and his great personal and political influence and experience, who would have exerted all his energies on the side of the Government and the Administration, is a severe loss to our Nation, especially at this most critical conjuncture in our public affairs. Flags are at half-mast to-day, and other public marks of great respect are and will be paid in this city and State to the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Private letters from Gen. ANDERSON, received here yesterday, indicate that ill-health will prevent his taking active command, this Summer, of the Military Department of Kentucky. If so, Gen. LOVELL ROUSSEAU, of Louisville, may be suggested to the Administration as Gen. ANDERSON'S suitable Kentucky Lieutenant during his absence.

HON. ROBERT MALLORY was yesterday nominated by acclaim to again represent the Seventh Congressional District in the National Congress. Gov. CRITTENDEN is nominated to represent the Eighth District, and will be elected by a majority of thousands over JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S candidate, WM. E. SIMMS. Mr. MALLORY, when nominated, delivered an unconditional Union speech, and, with the enthusiastic plaudits of the Nominating Convention, avowed himself for sustaining and carrying on the Government of the United States throughout the crisis. He averred, amidst the wildest applause, that the Union is not dissolved, will not be dissolved, cannot be dissolved. The farmers and planters of every county in the District reecho with the citizens of Louisville his noble motto: "The Union must and shall be preserved." His majority over his pretended and obscure competitor—H. W. BRUCE, Esq.—will not be under 6,000, and quite likely will exceed 8,000, or even 10,000. Mr. BRUCE, seeing no chance for a respectable vote, may within two weeks trump up some pretext for leaving the field to Mr. MALLORY.

BRUCE'S platform is essentially secession. It is in effect this: The Union is dissolved. It can never be restored by forcible or peaceable means. The Federal troops have no right to tread the sacred soil of any Slaveholding State. They are LINCOLN'S troops, Abolition invaders and subjugators of the South. They must forthwith be withdrawn north of Mason and Dixon's, or be expelled by all the military power of a united South. The Confederate States must and shall be recognized. It is Kentucky's, Missouri's and Maryland's manifest destiny to form a part of the mighty Southern Confederacy. They have a right to secede, and should at once secede and cooperate with JEFFERSON DAVIS for establishing his beneficent rule over every foot of slave soil. LINCOLN has subverted the Government and trampled on the Constitution. We must rescue the Constitution and the Government from the Abolition usurper, hurl the Abolition military despot from power, drive him and his myrmidons, mercenaries, allies and spies from Southern soil, and install in Washington the saviour of Southern Rights, States' Rights and Constitutional Liberty, JEFFERSON DAVIS!

Such is the real platform of Mr BRUCE, and of every secession leader in Kentucky. Of course, they disguise it and raise false issues to hoodwink the unsuspecting and catch the unwary. In the First District, about "the Purchase," they "make a clean breast" of what they are after. Here they have to be more reserved and guarded—but it will not avail them. Their platform, however presented, cannot stand here an instant.

Secessionists are all at once turning profound constitutional lawyers. Conspirators and would be traitors to the whole Constitution of the United States are now professing deep devotion to that instrument. Partisans, employes and organs of JEFF. DAVIS, very gravely quote and indorse before Kentuckians the United States Constitution and DANIEL WEBSTER, while they are constantly conspiring to overthrow forever the very Government based upon that Constitution, the very Government to which Kentuckians owe and vow paramount allegiance, the very Government for the maintenance of which, against such South Carolina Secessionists, Mr. WEBSTER always exerted his ablest and grandest powers. They might as well "dry up."

PONTIAC.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—LETTER FROM COL. TOMPKINS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., now in the service of the United States,
CAMP DRAPER, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Mr. JOS. BYRNE, which appeared in the columns of your paper of to-day, is false in every particular. The following are the facts, and every officer connected with the Regiment at the time we left New-York can vouch for the same. At the earnest solicitation of two ex-officers of the regiment, I appointed Mr. BYRNE Captain of Company C. Subsequently, at an election held by the members of said Company, he was repudiated by a vote of 65 to 5. Capt. STEAD was afterwards elected by the unanimous vote of the Company. In consequence of this disappointment to Mr. BYRNE, I appointed him as Special Aid to me, as a matter of courtesy. The regiment left New-York under orders received from the Union Defence Committee, who had their authority from the President and Secretary of War. Before leaving for Washington, every officer (except one or two) in the regiment signed for the war. Mr. BYRNE not being a commissioned officer, was not asked to sign. Mr. BYRNE gave me $947, which was a part of $1,200 collected for the regiment, and I am fully able to account for the same. Recently he has borrowed the sum of $300 from a member of Company I, of this regiment, which he has failed to account for. Mr. BYRNE came to Washington a few days since, and because the position of Special Aid was not recognized by the United States Government, and I not being able to get him a commission, he returned home, declaring, when he left that he would have his revenge through the press. He is not an officer of this regiment, and he has no right to wear the uniform, and the public are cautioned not to trust him on account of the regiment. I shall take no further notice of his newspaper articles, as Mr. DRAPER and the Union Defence Committee are now here, and they *know* how the money has been expended, as almost all our bills have passed through their hands, and in almost every case they have paid the bills and charged the money to the regiment.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The following intelligence is copied from the Washington *Star*:

This forenoon we have further information from Harper's Ferry up to Tuesday morning last, the day before yesterday. It conveys to us news of the desertion of some three hundred of the regiment of seven hundred Disunionists recently encamped opposite Williamsport, and confirmation of the statement in yesterday's *Star* that the desertions from JOHNSON'S command in Harper's Ferry and around that point are as numerous as forty-five a day.

On Sunday morning last the Disunionists burned the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge two miles below Martinsburgh, and on the following day the bridge twelve miles above Martinsburgh."

JOHNSON'S forces have cleaned out every hog within five miles of Harper's Ferry, and are alarmingly short of provisions. Throughout all the counties of Virginia, within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry, a levy of militia is being now made by draft. All the men between 18 and 50 years of age, not physically incapable of doing military duty, are enlisted, and three-tenths of the whole are to be mustered into the field. The names are placed in one box, and as many numbers—from one to ten (repeated)—are placed in another box. When a name is drawn forth, a number is also drawn: and if it be either No. 1, 2 or 3, the person is "elected" a soldier into the Disunion army. Otherwise, he escapes immediate service.

Large numbers of the Union men in that quarter are fleeing, to avoid being thus conscripted into military service against their country: while numbers of Secessionists who have no taste for playing common soldiers, are also making themselves scarce. Between the unpopularity of this heavy draft, the fact that no disunion troops receive pay, or have reasonable hope of getting any, and the additional fact that every man's property is taken for the use of their military service, and paid for at the pleasure of those levying upon it, in scrip that all now know will never be redeemed; and again, the still further fact that the speedy occupation of Harper's Ferry by United States forces is regarded by all the inhabitants of the surrounding country as a matter of certainty—the popular discontent with the presence of JOHNSON'S force in that region has entirely demoralized his command, resulting in the heavy desertions mentioned above. On Monday last it was said among his troops that they were soon to evacuate Harper's Ferry, falling back on Leesburgh, with the intention of operating in conjunction with the force at Manassas Junction, and between that point and Fairfax Court-house.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

The loan of the Confederate States appears to be still in the market. The Jackson *Mississippian* has the following fresh appeal from the Commissioners in its behalf:

"We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate Loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. 'Come one, come all.' JAMES D. STEWART, M. D. HAYNES, E. R. BURT, Central Commissioners."

The Jackson *Mississippian* makes an editorial appeal to the people of the South, as follows:

"If you have not money you have its equivalent in the productions of your planting fields. Let every planter subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce and the producers of grain in the cotton region furnish their quotas of corn, flour, and other provisions for our armies. The time has come for men to use the money they have been laying up against a rainy day.

Planters of the South, we entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of pecuniary aid to defend your liberties. Better, far better, were it to sacrifice your whole property and leave your children *poor, but free*, than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money."

THE SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening publishes the following:

"We have absolute confirmation, from the lips of a reliable citizen, who was at Fairfax Court-house on Thursday night last, when Lieut. TOMPKINS' command entered that village, of the account of the killed brought by his command to this city. Our informant himself saw ten dead Disunionists, and also saw a trooper in the course of the engagement ride up into a low porch and cut down two Disunionists, whom he did not count among the ten dead seen by himself, not knowing whether they were killed outright. The dead bodies were hurried into a hole dug near the Court-house building, as soon on the following day as the terror of the people there enabled them to attend to the matter. It was freely said, directly after the fight, in the hearing of our informant, by persons in the village, that their dead numbered about thirty. And ere leaving the place he heard dire threats made against any citizen who should report the fact that more than one man was killed on their side. We have been assured of this last fact by no less than three distinct persons who visited Fairfax Court house in the course of Saturday and Sunday last.

The disunion troops engaged in the affair firmly believed themselves a match for five times their number of United States troops. The result proved that engaging one-third their own number of United States troops, and having the advantage of fighting from behind walls and fences, against cavalry only, too, they lost ten for every one they killed. We fancy they must now comprehend that any one of them is not equal in the field to five of those who now fight for the Stars and Stripes."

The following is from the *National Republican* of yesterday morning:

"The fight at Fairfax Court-house has not yet been half told. We were informed, and all the secession papers, the *Sun* included, confirmed the story, that only two of the enemy were killed. But we are assured by a cold-blooded trooper, one of the United States regulars, who is as truthful as he is cool, that he himself saw ten secession dead men. Three were killed separately, but seven others lay in one spot, whom he counted as the cavalry rode over and among them in their evolutions. 'It is of no consequence,' as Mr. Toots would say, how many of our misguided enemies fell, but, nevertheless, for the truth of history we record this fact, since our secession journalists are seeking to underrate the bravery of the United States cavalry, (regulars) who were engaged in the skirmish. From one of the Secessionists who was in the fight, we learn that Lieut. TOMPKINS, who was in command of the cavalry company, wheeled his horse in and about the enemy, right and left, and cracked away at them every time he wheeled. They gave him a wide berth as soon as they understood, which they speedily did, the nature of his tactics.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, formerly of the United States Navy, not the Senator, but a brother of that personage, was partly in the fight. He was one of the killed. He ran early. Sir ROGER DE COVERLY, as recorded by ADDISON, mentioned a battle on the Continent, in which he said "he should have infallibly have been slain, had he not prudently left the field the night before the action."

DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, one of the deserting officers in our navy, was also a participant in this battle, on the secession side. The only achievement he performed was to lose his horse, which Lieut. TOMPKINS took away from him after his own was shot. We wait to see the Mason and Forrest report of this engagement in the Richmond papers."

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATORS.

In the House of Delegates in session at Frederick, on Thursday, the following communications were received from Gov. HICKS, in reply to interrogatories of that body:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to furnish you without delay with copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between myself and any officer or officers of the General Government, since the 4th of March last, I have to say that I have already furnished your Honorable Body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government which I deem it necessary to lay before you.

(Signed) THOS. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to inform you "what action I have taken, if any, to protect citizens of the State in their persons and property," which request is prefaced by indefinite allegations that "citizens of Maryland have been arrested without color of, and in opposition to, the established laws of the United States and of this State, and have been carried by force into a neighboring State by troops in arms, acting entirely under the military and in disregard to all civil authority," &c., &c., I have to say that I have received no official information of the arrests spoken of in your order, nor has any complaint or demand for my interference been made to me by any person claiming to have been arrested in the manner alleged in your order. As a matter of course, therefore, I have taken no action in the premises.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN CHARLESTON.

A letter to the Mobile *Register*, dated at Charleston on May 25, says:

"The Confederate States Court commenced its first session on Wednesday last—Judge MAGRATH presiding. The following compose the present officers of the Court: Hon. A. G MAGRATH, Presiding Judge; JAMES CONNER, District-Attorney; HENRY Y. GRAY, Clerk; G. W. EGLESTON and ROBERT C. GILCHRIST, Commissioners. The Judge stated that the Court had been opened earlier than was originally contemplated for the adjudication of cases relating to prize and capture. He then informed the Court that, by its rules, captured property must go first into the custody of the Commissioners, and so remain until the libel is filed, when it becomes transferred from them to the Marshal. He also expounded clearly, the principles which should govern the Court in relation to all captures, rights of privateers, and rights of neutrals.

The anniversary exercises of Palmetto Lyceum were celebrated at Hibernian Hall on the evening of the 22d.

On the same evening the Institute Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation of a flag by several ladies to the Marion Artillery, one of the popular companies which has seen a good deal of hard service at the forts.

Gov. PICKENS and Staff visited Sullivan's Island on Thursday to review the Fifth Regiment Confederate States Volunteers, under Col. M. JENKINS. This fine body of men, eleven hundred strong, has been highly complimented by distinguished officers of the army, who pronounce them superior to any exhibition of volunteers they have yet seen. The Governor delivered them an animated address.

Col. HAGOOD'S Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers have left Morris Island for their new encampment at Orangeburgh, S. C. Passing the Charleston Hotel, they halted and saluted the Governor, and listened to a speech from him. A handsome regimental banner is to be presented to them next week by the Orangeburgh ladies.

The banks here have responded to the invitation from Tennessee to meet in Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday in June, to adopt a currency of uniform value throughout the South.

Our papers are advertising sugar, hams, corn and hay from Tennessee, corn from North Carolina, butter from Kentucky; osnaburgs, paper, crockery and flour from various portions of this State, and fancy goods of direct importation from France and England. We get nothing from Yankee land except one or two pictorial papers, and in a few weeks these will also be driven out from among us. There is scarcely a necessary article of consumption or even of luxury which some one of the Confederate States cannot furnish us.

The British ship *Sir Allen McNab* sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, with 2 273 bales cotton, valued at $150 000. The freight on this cargo amounts to about $30,000. After leaving the wharf she fired eleven guns in honor of the eleven Confederate States, and run up the Confederate flag. The salute was returned from Forts Sumter and Moultrie in fine style, while the noble ship proceeded on her way out of the harbor. All signs of the blockade have disappeared.

FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Chambersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 6:

"Another affray occurred at Williamsport yesterday. A Baltimorean, named DEWITT C. REED, came there, swore he could lick the whole Union force, and that he had killed at least one man in the attack upon the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore. His friends tried to get him away and put him on a horse, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at individuals and three into the crowd. Three shots were returned, all taking effect, killing him instantly.

The troops will commence moving from here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, (late Col. THOMAS,) of the Artillery, is to have the advance, with the following troops: Four companies of the regular cavalry from Carlisle, the Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. JAMES; Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S Artillery, Col. DARR'S Twenty third Regiment, Philadelphia City Guards, and Sixth Schuylkill County Regiment, Col. NAGLE. They will make the first halt at Greencastle, ten miles; thence proceed to Hagerstown, and from there to Williamsport, against Col. ALLEN'S insurgent pickets, on the opposite side of the river and at Falling Waters.

Every day the conviction increases here that there will be but little, if any, fighting at Harper's Ferry. The insurgents there, are, in point of discipline and stores, unprepared to sustain either a siege or protracted storm. The only property of value they have is their ordnance and ammunition, and they have two hundred wagons now standing in the switch-yard, between the wagon-house and Winchester Junction, to take that away with.

The desertions from the Ferry are not near so numerous as have been represented, because there is a most vigilant watch kept over those suspected of being disaffected to Southern interests."

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

The Episcopalians in the Diocese of Ohio are now holding their forty-first Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Bishop MCILVAINE, in his annual address, made this reference to the crisis:

"We do not look upon the present unhappy contest as one chosen by the Government. We believe it has been forced upon the Government. Nor do we consider that the peculiar institution of the South has any prominent place in the struggle, so far as our side is concerned. While, on one side, the cause of Slavery and secession for its sake, accounts for all their movements; and though until some seven weeks ago, the main question with us was, what can conscientiously be done to satisfy the Slave States in regard to Slavery; *that* subject has now been driven out of sight, to come back only when a greater and more fundamental interest is settled. The question that takes precedence now of all others is, shall we preserve the Government as now established? But not *that*, shall we have any social compact to which the name of Government can with propriety be given; or shall we submit to principles and measures which, in their logical results and practical tendencies are essentially lawless and anarchical?

A more momentous crisis never came upon a nation's counsels. Questions of mere policy are unspeakably inferior. The greatest, deepest, most conscientious and sacred interests of the social state are involved. Most reasonably have all party jealousies and divisions retired. It is very far from anything like enmity to our brethren of the seceding States, or a desire to interfere with the protection which the Constitution has thrown around their peculiar institution, which they united in enacting, and with which they have professed to be satisfied; it is not under any angry excitement, or spirit of violence, or desire to visit any part of the land with the calamities of war, that this mighty uprising all over the North, and East, and West, in every town and village, and on every farm, has occurred; but it is simply out of loyalty to that Constitution and the Union under it, and all its rights and securities, *for all*; it is out of a conscientious determination to stand by that Constitution as our dearest earthly heritage, under which all sections of the country have prospered, and which has been faithfully observed for all. It is that same spirit which a little while ago, out of the love of peace, was bearing in such singular patience and calmness with provocations of the most exasperating nature, till to the authors of them and to foreign nations, it seemed a spirit of submissive timidity, preferring the selfish wages of uninterrupted trade, to the costly assertion of great principles and right. It is a spirit which, in accepting the necessity of war, will endeavor as much as possible to limit its evils, and instead of encouraging depredations on private property, or the security of peaceful inhabitants, will visit no enemy with such penalty as the man, on his own side, who dares make aggression on persons or interests which the humanity of civilized warfare protects.

Bishop BEDELL, in making a statement of the condition of the parishes which he had visited, said:

"MY BRETHREN: We have met amidst circumstances which the wisest cannot interpret. The majestic uprising of our people to affirm and defend their nationality has reassured us. But let us not be tempted to trust in human might. Our confidence is that the Lord reigneth, and that Jesus is exalted Head over all things to the Church. In this confidence, whilst we continue in our work for Him with unflagging zeal, let us possess our souls in peace. To His grace, which is able and which is pledged to carry His Church through all troubles, and to present it faultless before His presence in eternal glory, faithfully, hopefully and affectionately I commend you."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, perhaps more, the North Presbyterian Church in this city extended a call to the Rev. Dr. REED, of Richmond, Virginia, to become its pastor. A committee from the church visited Richmond, to personally confer with the reverend gentleman. It was then understood that Dr. REED'S sympathies were decidedly with the Union, and that a northern residence would be congenial to his feelings in view of the probable secession of the Old Dominion State.

We understand that information has just been received to the effect that Dr. REED has proved himself bogus, having declared his adherence to the cause of the rebels. To relieve any distress that this might occasion in the Church that invited him to become its shepherd, it is also understood that a letter from the reverend rebel is on its way hither, declining the call. The Church has most fortunately escaped the introduction of a wolf in sheep's clothing into its fold."

LINT AND BANDAGES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
For the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army,
Corner Broadway and Astor place.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

The undersigned, on behalf of the New-York Medical Association for supplying lint, bandages, &c., to the Army, desire to acknowledge with gratitude the important aid received in their work from the different societies, churches, schools, and individuals in the City and vicinity. Without such aid it would have been impossible to have given their Association its proper efficiency. The extremely liberal manner in which its wants have been met has of itself precluded the possibility of acknowledging in detail the contributions it has received. To have done so would have involved an expense of at least $600 per month for advertising—an expense which the existing state of their finances would hardly have justified them in incurring. They trust that this will be received as a sufficient apology for an apparent neglect, and that the societies will continue their contributions as heretofore.

A main object of this organization has been to systematize the beneficence of societies and individuals, and to secure the public and the army, as far as possible, against delay and loss. They have reason to believe that they have thus far been successful in their efforts, scarcely a regiment having gone to the field from New-York, scarcely one passed through New-York, which has not received supplies from their stock.

At the close of their labors it is proposed to publish a full statement of their operations in pamphlet form.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D.,
Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. BETMOLD, M. D.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING'S Regiment still remains at the Park Barracks, and yesterday received a large portion of their uniforms. The remainder will probably be supplied to-day. The regiment will go into quarters at Staten Island, as soon as Col. WILSON'S Regiment, whose place they intend to occupy, shall leave—probably on Monday or Tuesday next. A malicious and characteristic libel was issued from the *Daily News* office yesterday, respecting the Park Barracks, to the effect that the small-pox had broken out there, and that the barracks were a pest-house and a nuisance, which should be avoided by our citizens. To show how little confidence is placed in the statements emanating from that paper, an unusually large number of ladies visited the barracks yesterday, and requested as a particular favor, that Capt. GREENE would conduct them to the quarters where the small-pox was raging most fiercely. The Captain escorted them through the barracks, but was obliged to acknowledge his inability to gratify them with the sight of a small-pox patient. It is only necessary to state, which we do on the authority of Capt. GREENE, who has had immediate supervision of the Park Barracks, from the day they were built, that not a single case of small-pox, *or any other disease*, has occurred in the barracks since they were established.

FLUSHING TROOPS GONE INTO CAMP.

One Company of Flushing soldiers from the Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under command Capt. QUARTERMAN, yesterday went to Staten Island to unite with the Sickles Brigade. Four more companies from the same regiment will soon follow. They made a fine appearance.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment, still encamped at Yorkville, is patiently awaiting orders to leave, drilling meanwhile in the marchings, company and battalion movements. The delightful locality secures them a constant rush of visitors, as was evinced during the fine weather yesterday afternoon. The Colonel is using superhuman exertions to arm and equip his men, and have them ready for any emergency. Like their comrades, however, they are daily anticipating marching orders. They expect to leave next week certainly.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany, ordering the equipment of Col. LANSING'S Regiment, known as the Westchester Chasseurs, now quartered at the barracks in the Park.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment will not be quartered, at present, at Old Arsenal, Central Park, but will remain at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River.

AN AUXILIARY TO COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT

One hundred and seventy men arrived in this City yesterday, from the interior of the State. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they proceeded to Camp Yates, New Dorp, Staten Island, in order to join Col. MATHEWSON'S Regiment.

IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH.

A very beautiful National flag, made of the best bunting, its dimensions being 13 by 21 feet, has been purchased by the ladies of Mechanicsville, and raised over the grave of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, in the village burial-ground. This testimony of respect is plainly visible to the passengers in the railroad cars which pass within a few rods of the grave.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—THE BALTIMORE PIKES.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, RICHARDS, ASTOR, and MCCURDY, of the Union Defence Committee, are still absent in Washington. Meantime there is little doing by the Committee here, except the closing up of their accounts. Among the curiosities which have been left at the Committee's room, is a secession flag, from Hampton, a Palmetto musket, of the manufactory of 1852, and one of the heavy pikes which were taken from a certain machine shop in Baltimore. It is a heavy diamond-shaped blade, six inches long by three and a half in the widest part, sharp as a razor, and inserted in a closely fitting iron ferrule, the handle being about three feet long. It is a terrible weapon, evidently intended to be used in a hand to hand fight. A blow or thrust from such an instrument would sever a person's head from his body, or cleave him to the chine.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The regiment under the command of City Judge JOHN R. MCCUNN, which has been encamped on the Battery for two days past, were yesterday mustered into the United States service. The regiment is now full, and anxiously waiting for their uniforms and equipments, so that they can proceed to the seat of war. The battalion drill, yesterday afternoon, showed the men to be *au fait* in marching, countermarching, wheeling into column, etc., and when they get their uniforms and arms, they will present as fine an appearance as any regiment in the service. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, John R. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, Dennis C. Minton; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quartermaster, Charles H. Hoyt; Assistant Quartermaster, John Phelan; Paymaster, Charles O. Storrs; Surgeon, McNulty; Surgeon's Mate, O'Meara. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, J. Dignan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; First Lieutenant, Wm. Delucy; Ensign, James L. Duncan. Company C—Captain, Michael Doran; First Lieutenant, Martin Edward Lawler; Ensign, Willett. Company D—Captain, Dominick Honor; First Lieutenant, John Long; Ensign, Charles G. Vosberg. Company E—Captain, Jno. Kavanagh; First Lieutenant Jno. F. McConnin; Ensign, Jas. P. Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis McHugh; First Lieutenant, Francis D. Clark; Ensign, Patrick Henry Hayes. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Sheelan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevett. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnston; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Demboy; Ensign, Jas. D. Kavanagh.

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of shoes; many of them are almost barefooted. Now that this corps is mustered into the United States service, it is hoped that this want will soon be remedied.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Dr. GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, Surgeon to this regiment, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a number of very useful articles, presented through him to the regiment, by various patriotic ladies and gentlemen.

A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

The Vermonters residing in the City of New-York propose to present to the Second Regiment of Vermont volunteers, on their arrival here, *en route* to the seat of war, a handsome stand of colors. Contributions for this purpose, not exceeding one dollar, may be sent to Mr. BYRON MURRAY, Jr., Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, No. 128 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

The steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. STILWAGON, will leave Sunday, June 9, from Peck-slip, East River, at 1 30 P. M., landing passengers, with the permission of Col. PRATT, Col. O. A. BAKER, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and Col. KENNEDY, at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck.

THE TURNER REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER, was under orders to leave for Fort Monroe yesterday, but owing to the non-reception of equipments, postponed their departure until Monday or Tuesday. The regiment will march from their quarters at Turtle Bay, down Third-avenue to Union-square, where the New-York Sharpshooters, the Singing societies, and the exempt members of the Turner Society and other old Turners will await them, and escort them down Broadway to the place of departure.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The men who have volunteered to join Company C, Second Regiment, now at Washington, are hereby ordered to appear at the recruiting office, No. 168 Fulton-street, at 9 o'clock this, Saturday, morning, as they leave for Washington this day. By order,

Capt. E. B. STEAD.

P. S.—A few more men wanted.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, will be held at No. 272 Greenwich-street, at half past 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening, June 8, to join in the parade for inspection. By order.

Capt. M. D. PURTELL.

P. S.—Recruiting office of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, No. 14 Enginehouse, corner of Vesey and Church-streets.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, } Recruiting Officers.
JOHN KIRKPATRICK, }

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. HOGAN, attached to the Excelsior Brigade, wishes "the tongue of rumor" to be silent until he is prepared to "place the saddle on the right horse."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 7.

Business was generally suspended to-day, the

POST-SCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

J. D. SIMMS, J. C. CASH and JAS. H. JONES, are appointed Captains in the Marine Corps; G. P. TURNER, PHILIP FENDEL, A. RAMSAY, C. J. WEBB, JAMES LEWIS, J. S. WILSON, and P. H. W. FONTAINE, First-Lieutenants, and R. W. HUNTINGTON and FRANK MUNROE, Second-Lieutenants.

The Third Maine Regiment, one thousand and forty strong, admirably armed and equipped, arrived here at two o'clock, to-day, and marched to the White House.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman who left Richmond night before last, and who comes here by way of Fortress Monroe, to-day, I gather the following facts: A copy of the *Norfolk Day Book*, of Wednesday last, which this person brought with him, contains a long and abusive article upon Gen. BUTLER and his course; stigmatizes him as the hero of Annapolis, and indulges in a tirade of personal reviling worthy of its secession author. The editor calls upon Southern merchants to forward certain delicacies to Norfolk, which the people want, and among other things says: "Send us some lemons. Our sick need them, and not one to be had here."

The steamer *West Point* came to Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, bearing a flag of truce, and bringing to the fort some thirty passengers—several women, and the crew of a foreign vessel wrecked near Cape Henry recently.

There are now at Norfolk nine to ten thousand Southern troops.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond, and Senator WIGFALL made a speech there, in which he informed his auditory that "the President of the Southern Confederacy had arrived, to lead in person his forces to battle, and that he would not disguise himself in a Scotch cap and military cloak, as another had done on a certain occasion." He added that "the South were contending for their rights, and they were bound to fight, if necessary, until the last man died in the ditches."

Craney Island Battery, near Norfolk, is the most formidably battery on the coast. The enemy has erected a long line of barracks near this point, similar to those in New-York City Park, which are occupied by the troops. There are posted there over thirty cannon, of heavy calibre, mostly rifled, and every precaution is being taken in the way of preparation to receive an anticipated visit from Gen. BUTLER.

At Norfolk the steamer *Merrimac* is raised, and is in the dry-dock and undergoing repairs. The *Pennsylvania* and another steamer saved by the enemy, since the sinking at the Navy-yard, are also raised, and are being put into condition to serve as barracks and batteries, hereafter.

The number of troops st Richmond he estimates at over 20,000.

Gen. BEAUREGARD accompanied my informant from Richmond to Norfolk. The General talks most confidently of prospective success.

The *Florida* arrived at Fortress Monroe last night, with a regiment of troops from New-York.

Gen. BUTLER sent four sixty-four-pounders to the camp at Newport News day before yesterday. They were mounted, and placed in position yesterday, to intercept the two steamers expected, and which are fitting out at Richmond with the design of attacking Newport News Point. The Massachusetts Fourth is stationed there, with the Vermont First and the Troy Germans, under command of Col. PHELPS. The *Florida's* reinforcements joined the latter to-day.

A thorough and extended reconnoisance was made day before yesterday by Gen. BUTLER and Aides up the James River. The party penetrated further into the enemy's country than has yet been attempted and the object of the expedition was to examine the country, with a view to the establishment of defences along the river similar to that now completed at Newport Newr.

During this trip twenty-six negroes rushed to the boat, and were taken down to the fort.

My informant slept upon the floor in an ordinary public house at Strasburgh, at a charge of one dollar and a half for the night, and as an evidence of the present state of traveling expenses on the route, he states that for what ordinarily cost him $10 he paid $71 this week.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

No trains now run Northwest beyond Frederick, Md. The bridge over the Occoquan, a few miles below Martinsburg, and another bridge about a dozen miles further up, were destroyed by the rebels a few nights ago.

At Alexandria, last evening, orders were given for the sentinels to exercise extra vigilance, as an attack was anticipated from the Disunionists.

Some concern is evinced for the reason that a sulky disposition is exhibited in certain quarters towards the army of occupation there, and this feeling crops out in various ways, at any convenient opportunity. The belligerents do not express open threats, but it is true there are a great many residents who no not fancy the presence of the troops. There was no disturbance, last night, however.

The boys from Massachusetts and New-York, who proposed to publish a newspaper at Alexandria, have been induced to give up the project at the suggestion of the military authorities.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

I have just conversed with a family of refugees, who escaped from Fairfax, Virginta, and arrived in town this morning. They assert, in positive terms, that as they passed through Fairfax Court-house, they saw the rebel troops actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments there. These earthworks were being superintended by a Northern man, whose name they could not learn. There were a considerable body of troops in the immediate vicinity, who were most bitter in their denunciations of our army.

DR. KIMBALL, Surgeon of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, arrived in Washington this morning from Fortress Monroe. He states that fugitive slaves are rushing to the fort in such numbers as to occasion the the commander great inconvenience and uneasiness. He thinks that Slavery in the Old Dominion is at an end.

Other parties who came up in the *Adelaide* report that Gen. BUTLER'S arrangements are well nigh completed for an extensive movement, which will very shortly take place in that vicinity.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Col. MIX'S Brigade of Mounted Riflemen, from New-York, is in a state of active forwardness.

Col. E. G. PARKER, late of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff has been tendered a Major's commission in this corps, and has interested himself in getting it accepted by the Government. He has to-day received the personal assurance of the Secretary of War that it will be accepted within the next ninety days. Gen. CAMERON is of opinion that a considerable augmentation of our cavalry force will be necessary in the Fall.

The White House and department buildings are closed to-day. Flags hang at half-mast.

It is stated that Maj.-Gen. BANKS will most likely be assigned to the Department of Annapolis next week, with his head-quarters at Baltimore probably. This movement is made with a view to Gen. B.'s coöperation with Gen. BUTLER, who retains the command of the Department of Eastern Virginia, head-quarters at Fortress Monroe.

Col. WILSON'S Zouaves are to be stationed at the Relay House.

The statement that Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS has been appointed a Brigadier-General, is at least premature. Mr. CUMMINGS already holds three or four Government appointments, and may receive the Brigadiership if he pushes for it, and probably he will be appointed. I think it is on foot to put him in the army, and at the head of the Quartermaster's Department. If this suggestion does not give the public a cold shoulder, the scheme may be carried out.

AN EX-GOVERNOR FLED.

EX-GOV. ROSS, of Delaware, has fled the country. He sailed for Europe in the steamer of Saturday. He has been engaged in sending arms and munitions to the rebels of the South, and flies now from the expected wrath of the citizens of Delaware.

Three of the West Point Cadets, and who lately graduated, and were employed here to drill the troops, have deserted and gone South. I have not heard their names.

FREDERICK BROWN, of Buffalo, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Army. Hon. GORDON S. ABELL, of Kentucky, was to-day appointed a Captain in the Army. He represented Mercy County in the last Legislature of Kentucky, and is a strong Union man. He is a native of New-York, and a brother of Hon. D. H. ABELL, Representative from the Livingston District in the Senate of New-York. LEO.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 7.

The Advance Brigade of Federal troops, under Col. THOMAS, reached Greencastle, thirteen miles south of Chambersburgh, to-day. This column is expected to reach here to-morrow night. Four brigades are to be pushed forward rapidly.

The first column will probably encamp at the Fair grounds one mile from here on Williamsport road. That another column will be pushed South, is confirmed. Everything looks like decisive action within a short time on the Maryland side of the Potomac toward Harper's Ferry.

The rebel pickets still occupy the position opposite Williamsport ferry, to-day.

It is reported that the rebels have the Shepherdstown bridge mined, ready to blow up.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

A Baltimore deserter from Harper's Ferry, arrived here, represents a deplorable state of affairs there. He says there is no discipline; the men are only half armed, and the food is obtained by scramble, fight or foraging. Half of the force is watching the opportunity to desert, and he ridicules the idea of their being in a condition to repel a force approaching from Chambersburgh. He thinks that Secession is played out in that part of Virginia, and that the place will be evacuated.

REBELS APPROACHING CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, June 7.

Scouting parties of PILLOW'S army, reported at No. 1 Island, four miles below here, to-day. Southern troops are coming up on both sides of the river. An attack upon Cairo is momentarily expected. We are ready.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—LETTER FROM COL. TOMPKINS.

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in the service of the United States,) CAMP DRAPER, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Mr. JOS. BYRNE, which appeared in the columns of your paper of to-day, is false in every particular. The following are the facts, and every officer connected with the Regiment at the time we left New-York can vouch for the same. At the earnest solicitation of two ex-officers of the regiment, I appointed Mr. BYRNE Captain of Company C. Subsequently, at an election held by the members of said Company, he was repudiated by a vote of 65 to 5. Capt. STEAD was afterwards elected by the unanimous vote of the Company. In consequence of this disappointment to Mr. BYRNE, I appointed him as Special Aid to me, as a matter of courtesy. The regiment left New-York under orders received from the Union Defence Committee, who had their authority from the President and Secretary of War. Before leaving for Washington, every officer (except one or two) in the regiment signed for the war. Mr. BYRNE not being a commissioned officer, was not asked to sign. Mr. BYRNE gave me $947, which was a part of $1,200 collected for the regiment, and I am fully able to account for the same. Recently he has borrowed the sum of $500 from a member of Company I, of th's regiment, which he has failed to account for. Mr. BYRNE came to Washington, a few days since, and because the position of Special Aid was not recognized by the United States Government, and I not being able to get him a commission, he returned home, declaring, when he left that he would have his revenge through the press. He is not an officer of this regiment, and he has no right to wear the uniform, and the public are cautioned not to trust him on account of the regiment. I shall take no further notice of his newspaper articles, as Mr. DRAPER and the Union Defence Committee are now here, and they *know* how the money has been expended, as almost all our bills have passed through their hands, and in almost every case they have paid the bills and charged the money to the regiment.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The following intelligence is copied from the Washington *Star*:

This forenoon we have further information from Harper's Ferry up to Tuesday morning last, the day before yesterday. It conveys to us news of the desertion of some three hundred of the regiment of seven hundred Disunionists recently encamped opposite Williamsport, and confirmation of the statement in yesterday's *Star* that the desertions from JOHNSON'S command in Harper's Ferry and around that point are as numerous as forty-five a day.

On Sunday morning last the Disunionists burned the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge two miles below Martinsburgh, and on the following day the bridge twelve miles above Martinsburgh."

JOHNSON'S forces have cleaned out every hog within five miles of Harper's Ferry, and are alarmingly short of provisions. Throughout all the counties of Virginia, within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry, a levy of militia is being now made by draft. All the men between 18 and 50 years of age, not physically incapable of doing military duty, are enlisted, and three-tenths of the whole are to be mustered into the field. The names are placed in one box, and as many numbers—from one to ten (repeated)—are placed in another box. When a name is drawn forth, a number is also drawn; and if it be either No. 1, 2 or 3, the person is "elected" a soldier into the Disunion army. Otherwise, he escapes immediate service.

Large numbers of the Union men in that quarter are fleeing, to avoid being thus conscripted into military service against their country; while numbers of Secessionists who have no taste for playing common soldiers, are also making themselves scarce. Between the unpopularity of this heavy draft, the fact that no disunion troops receive pay, or have reasonable hope of getting any, and the additional fact that every man's property is taken for the use of their military service, and paid for at the pleasure of those levying upon it, in scrip that all now know will never be redeemed; and, again, the still further fact that the speedy occupation of Harper's Ferry by United States forces is regarded by all the inhabitants of the surrounding country as a matter of certainty—the popular discontent with the presence of JOHNSON'S force in that region has entirely demoralized his command, resulting in the heavy desertions mentioned above. On Monday last it was said among his troops that they were soon to evacuate Harper's Ferry, falling back on Leesburgh, with the intention of operating in conjunction with the force at Manassas Junction, and between that point and Fairfax Court-house.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

The loan of the Confederate States appears to be still in the market. The Jackson *Mississippian* has the following fresh appeal from the Commissioners in its behalf:

"We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate Loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. 'Come one, come all.' JAMES D. STEWART, M. D. HAYNES, E. R. BURT, Central Commissioners."

The Jackson *Mississippian* makes an editorial appeal to the people of the South, as follows:

"If you have not money you have its equivalent in the productions of your teeming fields. Let every planter subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce and the producers of grain in the cotton region furnish their quotas of corn, flour, and other provisions for our armies. The time has come for men to use the money they have been laying up against a rainy day.

Planters of the South, we entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of pecuniary aid to defend your liberties. Better, far better, were it to sacrifice your whole property and leave your children *poor, but free*, than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money."

THE SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening publishes the following:

"We have absolute confirmation, from the lips of a reliable citizen, who was at Fairfax Court-house on Thursday night last, when Lieut. TOMPKINS' command entered that village, of the account of the killed brought by his command to this city. Our informant himself saw ten dead Disunionists, and also saw a trooper in the course of the engagement ride up into a low porch and cut down two Disunionists, whom he did not count among the ten dead seen by himself, not knowing whether they were killed outright. The dead bodies were hurried into a hole dug near the Court-house building, as soon on the following day as the terror of the people there enabled them to attend to the matter. It was freely said, directly after the fight, in the hearing of our informant, by persons in the village, that their dead numbered about thirty. And ere leaving the place he heard fire threats made against any citizen who should report the fact that more than one man was killed on their side. We have been assured of this last fact by no less than three distinct persons who visited Fairfax Court-house in the course of Saturday and Sunday last.

The disunion troops engaged in the affair firmly believed themselves a match for five times their number of United States troops. The result proved that engaging one-third their own number of United States troops, and having the advantage of fighting from behind walls and fences, against cavalry only, too, they lost ten for every one they killed. We fancy they must now comprehend that any one of them is not equal in the field to five of those who now fight for the Stars and Stripes."

The following is from the *National Republican* of yesterday morning:

"The fight at Fairfax Court-house has not yet been half told. We were informed, and all the secession papers, the *Sun* included, confirmed the story, that only two of the enemy were killed. But we are assured by a cold-blooded trooper, one of the United States regulars, who is as truthful as he is cool, that he himself saw ten secession dead men. Three were killed separately, but seven others lay in one spot, whom he counted as the cavalry rode over and among them in their evolutions. 'It is of no consequence,' as Mr. Toots would say, how many of our misguided enemies fell, but, nevertheless, for the truth of history we record this fact, since our secession journalists are seeking to underrate the bravery of the United States cavalry, (regulars,) who were engaged in the skirmish. From one of the Secessionists who was in the fight, we learn that Lieut. TOMPKINS, who was in command of the cavalry company, wheeled his horse in and about the enemy, right and left, and cracked away at them every time he wheeled. They gave him a wide berth as soon as they understood, which they speedily did, the nature of his tactics.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, formerly of the United States Navy, not the Senator, but a brother of that personage, was partly in the fight. He was one of the killed. He ran early. Sir ROGER DE COVERLY, as recorded by ADDISON, mentioned a battle on the Continent, in which he said "he should have infallibly have been slain, had he not prudently left the field the night before the action."

DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, one of the deserting officers in our navy, was also a participant in this battle, on the secession side. The only achievement he performed was to lose his horse, which Lieut. TOMPKINS took away from him after his own was shot. We wait to see the Mason and Forrest report of this engagement in the Richmond papers."

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATORS.

In the House of Delegates in session at Frederick, on Thursday, the following communications were received from Gov. HICKS, in reply to interrogatories of that body:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to furnish you without delay with copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between myself and any officer or officers of the General Government, since the 4th of March last, I have to say that I have already furnished your Honorable Body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government which I deem it necessary to lay before you.

(Signed,) THOS. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to inform you "what action I have taken, if any, to protect citizens of the State in their persons and property," which request is prefaced by indefinite allegations that "citizens of Maryland have been arrested without color of, and in opposition to, the established laws of the United States and of this State, and have been carried by force into a neighboring State by troops in arms, acting entirely under the military and in disregard to all civil authority," &c., &c., I have to say that I have received no official information of the arrests spoken of in your order, nor has any complaint or demand for my interference been made to me by any person claiming to have been arrested in the manner alleged in your order. As a matter of course, therefore, I have taken no action in the premises.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Chambersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 6:

"Another affray occurred at Williamsport yesterday. A Baltimorean, named DEWITT C. RENCH, came there, swore he could lick the whole Union force, and that he had killed at least one man in the attack upon the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore. His friends tried to get him away and put him on a horse, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at individuals and three into the crowd. Three shots were returned, all taking effect, killing him instantly.

The troops will commence moving from here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, (late Col. THOMAS,) of the Artillery, is to have the advance, with the following troops: Four companies of the regular cavalry from Carlisle, the Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. JAMES; Capt. DORBLEDAY'S Artillery, Col. DARR'S Twenty third Regiment, Philadelphia City Guards, and Sixth Schuylkill County Regiment, Col. Nagle. They will make the first halt at Greencastle, ten miles; thence proceed to Hagerstown, and from there to Williamsport, against Col. ALLEN'S insurgent pickets, on the opposite side of the river and at Falling Waters.

Every day the conviction increases here that there will be but little, if any, fighting at Harper's Ferry. The insurgents there, are, in point of discipline and stores, unprepared to sustain either a siege or protracted storm. The only property of value they have is their ordnance and ammunition, and they have two hundred wagons now standing in the switch-yard, between the wagon-house and Winchester Junction, to take that away with.

The desertions from the Ferry are not near so numerous as have been represented, because there is a most vigilant watch kept over those suspected of being disaffected to Southern interests."

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

The Episcopalians in the Diocese of Ohio are now holding their forty-first Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Bishop MCILVAINE, in his annual address, made this reference to the crisis:

"We do not look upon the present unhappy contest as one chosen by the Government. We believe it has been forced upon the Government. Nor do we consider that the peculiar institution of the South has any prominent place in the struggle, so far as our side is concerned. While, on one side, the cause of Slavery and secession for its sake, accounts for all their movements; and though until some seven weeks ago, the main question with us was, what can conscientiously be done to satisfy the Slave States in regard to Slavery; *that* subject has now been driven out of sight, to come back only when a greater and more fundamental interest is settled. The question that takes precedence now of all others is, shall we preserve the Government as now established? But not *that*, shall we have any social compact to which the name of Government can with propriety be given; or shall we submit to principles and measures which, in their logical results and practical tendencies are essentially lawless and anarchical?

A more momentous crisis never came upon a nation's counsels. Questions of mere policy are unspeakably inferior. The greatest, deepest, most conscientious and sacred interests of the social state are involved. Most reasonably have all party jealousies and divisions retired. It is very far from anything like enmity to our brethren of the seceding States, or a desire to interfere with the protection which the Constitution has thrown around their peculiar institution, which they united in enacting, and with which they have professed to be satisfied; it is not under any angry excitement, or spirit of violence, or desire to visit any part of the land with the calamities of war, that this mighty uprising all over the North, and East, and West, in every town and village, and on every farm, has occurred; but it is simply out of loyalty to that Constitution and the Union under it, and all its rights and securities, *for all*; it is out of a conscientious determination to stand by that Constitution as our dearest earthly heritage, under which all sections of the country have prospered, and which has been faithfully observed for all. It is that same spirit which a little while ago, out of the love of peace, was bearing in such singular patience and calmness with provocations of the most exasperating nature, till to the authors of them and to foreign nations, it seemed a spirit of submissive timidity, preferring the selfish wages of uninterrupted trade, to the costly assertion of great principles and right. It is a spirit which, in accepting the necessity of war, will endeavor as much as possible to limit its evils, and instead of encouraging depredations on private property, or the security of peaceful inhabitants, will visit no enemy with such penalty as the man, on his own side, who dares make aggression on persons or interests which the humanity of civilized warfare protects.

Bishop BEDELL, in making a statement of the condition of the parishes which he had visited, said:

"MY BRETHREN: We have met amidst circumstances which the wisest cannot interpret. The majestic uprising of our people to affirm and defend their nationality has reassured us. But let us not be tempted to trust in human might. Our confidence is that the Lord reigneth, and that Jesus is exalted Head over all things to the Church. In this confidence, whilst we continue in our work for Him with unflagging zeal, let us possess our souls in peace. To His grace, which is able and which is pledged to carry His Church through all troubles, and to present it faultless before His presence in eternal glory, faithfully, hopefully and affectionately I commend you."

JOHN BELL AGAIN.

The Franklin Tennessee *Review* contains an account of a meeting held there on May 25, in which ANDREW EWING, JOHN BELL and other former Union leaders of the State took part. EWING declared that 'the old Union" was disabled forever, and urged the people to arm against the Administration. Mr. BELL'S speech, the *Review* says, was "able, statesmanlike, and conclusive. He held up before the gaze of the people the glaring duplicity of the Lincoln Administration, and denounced, in unmeasured terms, the war policy of Mr. SEWARD. Mr. BELL took substantially the same ground with Mr. EWING on the reconstruction question, and urged immediate and united armed resistance to the forces of the North that are being poured down upon us for our destruction and subjugation."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, perhaps more, the North Presbyterian Church in this city extended a call to the Rev. Dr. REED, of Richmond, Virginia, to become its pastor. A committee from the church visited Richmond, to personally confer with the reverend gentleman. It was then understood that Dr. REED'S sympathies were decidedly with the Union, and that a northern residence would be congenial to his feelings in view of the probable secession of the Old Dominion State.

We understand that information has just been received to the effect that Dr. REED has proved himself a bogus, having declared his adherence to the cause of the rebels. To relieve any distress that this might occasion in the Church that invited him to become its shepherd, it is also understood that a letter from the reverend rebel is on its way hither, declining the call. The Church has most fortunately escaped the introduction of a wolf in sheep's clothing into its fold."

LINT AND BANDAGES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, For the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, Corner Broadway and Astor place. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

The undersigned, on behalf of the New-York Medical Association for supplying lint, bandages, &c., to the Army, desire to acknowledge with gratitude the important aid received in their work from the different societies, churches, schools, and individuals in the City and vicinty. Without such aid it would have been impossible to have given their Association its proper efficiency. The extremely liberal manner in which its wants have been met has of itself precluded the possibility of acknowledging in detail the contributions it has received. To have done so would have involved an expense of at least $600 per month for advertising—an expense which the existing state of their finances would hardly have justified them in incurring. They trust that this will be received as a sufficient apology for an apparent neglect, and that the societies will continue their contributions as heretofore.

A main object of this organization has been to systematize the beneficence of societies and individuals, and to secure the public and the army, as far as possible, against delay and loss. They have reason to believe that they have thus far been successful in their efforts, scarcely a regiment having gone to the field from New-York, scarcely one passed through New-York, which has not received supplies from their stock.

At the close of their labors it is proposed to publish a full statement of their operations in pamphlet form.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. DETMOLD, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, Inspectors of the Uniforms manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS for the New-York Volunteers, having noticed in the public Press numerous complaints in relation to said uniforms, together with charges of negligence on their part, beg leave to submit the followidg statement of facts:

The undersigned had no connection with the contract between the Military Board and Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, nor indeed any knowledge of its existence, until after the articles of agreement had been executed, and the uniforms which it called for partly made up.

They were then invited by Gen. ARTHUR, on behalf of the Military Board, to serve as Inspectors, to which they assented, and the contract and samples of the goods stipulated for were placed in their hands. The contract called for 12,000 uniforms, to be made in given proportions of army cloths, petershams, satinets, mixed cloth, &c., samples of each style and quality being furnished the Inspectors. They had no authority to go behind the contract, and inquire whether the fabrics selected and mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties were suitable materials for military clothing. That was the province of the Military Board, and they had always decided the question. The Inspectors' powers and duties were strictly limited to the examination and comparison of the samples agreed upon, and the uniforms furnished under the contract.

If they found the latter equal in quality to the former, and made up in a workmanlike manner, they were bound to pass them, because they conformed to the stipulations of the contract. This duty the Inspectors performed faithfully, and with as much particularity as the magnitude of the contract and the shortness of the time would permit. They passed only such garments as appeared to be well made, and of cloth equal to the samples annexed to the contract. And in justice to Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, they feel it their duty to say that the average quality of the goods was better than the sample agreed upon, and that the average workmanship was remarkably good, considering the shortness of the time allowed them.

It has seemed to the undersigned that this statement is due to the public, and demanded by justice to all the parties concerned. If any wrong has been committed on the Volunteers, it is to be found in the improper selection of the materials contracted for. On that point they have no opinion to express at present, not having been consulted in their selection nor called upon to pass judgment on them.

WILSON G. HUNT.
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN GRAY.
C. BUCKINGHAM.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING'S Regiment still remains at the Park Barracks, and yesterday received a large portion of their uniforms. The remainder will probably be supplied to-day. The regiment will go into quarters at Staten Island, as soon as Col. WILSON'S Regiment, whose place they intend to occupy, shall leave—probably on Monday or Tuesday next. A malicious and characteristic libel was issued from the *Daily News* office yesterday, respecting the Park Barracks, to the effect that the small-pox had broken out there, and that the barracks were a pest-house and a nuisance, which should be avoided by our citizens. To show how little confidence is placed in the statements emanating from that paper, an unusually large number of ladies visited the barracks yesterday, and requested as a particular favor, that Capt. GREENE would conduct them to the quarters where the small-pox was raging most fiercely. The Captain escorted them through the barracks, but was obliged to acknowledge his inability to gratify them with the sight of a small-pox patient. It is only necessary to state, which we do on the authority of Capt. GREENE, who has had immediate supervision of the Park Barracks, from the day they were built, that not a single case of small-pox, *or any other disease*, has occurred in the barracks since they were established.

FLUSHING TROOPS GONE INTO CAMP.

One Company of Flushing soldiers from the Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under command Capt. QUARTERMAN, yesterday went to Staten Island to unite with the Sickles Brigade. Four more companies from the same regiment will soon follow. They made a fine appearance.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment, still encamped at Yorkville, is patiently awaiting orders to leave, drilling meanwhile in the marchings, company and battalion movements. The delightful locality secures them a constant rush of visitors, as was evinced during the fine weather yesterday afternoon. The Colonel is using superhuman exertions to arm and equip his men, and have them ready for any emergency. Like their comrades, however, they are daily anticipating marching orders. They expect to leave next week certainly.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany, ordering the equipment of Col. LANSING'S Regiment, known as the Westchester Chasseurs, now quartered at the barracks in the Park.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment will not be quartered, at present, at Old Arsenal, Central Park, but will remain at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River.

AN AUXILIARY TO COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT

One hundred and seventy men arrived in this City yesterday, from the interior of the State. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they proceeded to Camp Yates, New Dorp, Staten Island, in order to join Col. MATHEWSON'S Regiment.

IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH.

A very beautiful National flag, made of the best bunting, its dimensions being 13 by 21 feet, has been purchased by the ladies of Mechanicaville, and raised over the grave of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, in the village burial-ground. This testimony of respect is plainly visible to the passengers in the railroad cars which pass within a few rods of the grave.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—THE BALTIMORE PIKES.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, RICHARDS, ASTOR, and MCCURDY, of the Union Defence Committee, are still absent in Washington. Meantime there is little doing by the Committee here, except the closing up of their accounts. Among the curiosities which have been left at the Committee's room, is a secession flag, from Hampton, a Palmetto musket, of the manufactory of 1852, and one of the heavy pikes which were taken from a certain machine shop in Baltimore. It is a heavy diamond-shaped blade, six inches long by three and a half in the widest part, sharp as a razor, and inserted in a closely fitting iron ferrule, the handle being about three feet long. It is a terrible weapon, evidently intended to be used in a hand to hand fight. A blow or thrust from such an instrument would sever a person's head from his body, or cleave him to the chine.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The regiment under the command of City Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN, which has been encamped on the Battery for two days past, were yesterday mustered into the United States service. The regiment is now full, and anxiously waiting for their uniforms and equipments, so that they can proceed to the seat of war. The battalion drill, yesterday afternoon, showed the men to be *au fait* in marching, countermarching, wheeling into column, etc., and when they get their uniforms and arms, they will present as fine an appearance as any regiment in the service. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, Dennis C. Minton; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quartermaster, Charles H. Hoyt; Assistant-Quartermaster, John Phelan; Paymaster, Charles O. Storrs; Surgeon, McNulty; Surgeon's Mate, O'Meara. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, J. Dignan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; First Lieutenant, Wm. Delacy; Ensign, James L. Duncan. Company C—Captain, Michael Doran; First Lieutenant, Joseph Howard Lawlor; Ensign, Willett. Company D—Captain, Dominick Honor; First Lieutenant, John Long; Ensign, Charles G. Vosburg. Company E—Captain, Jas. Kavanagh; First Lieutenant, Jno. F. McConnin; Ensign, Jas. F. Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis McHugh; First Lieutenant, Francis D. Clark; Ensign, Patrick Henry Hayes. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Sheelan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevett. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnston; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Demboy; Ensign, Jas. D. Kavanagh.

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of shoes; many of them are almost barefooted. Now that this corps is mustered into the United States service, it is hoped that this want will soon be remedied.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

DR. GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, Surgeon to this regiment, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a number of very useful articles, presented through him to the regiment, by various patriotic ladies and gentlemen.

A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

The Vermonters residing in the City of New-York propose to present to the Second Regiment of Vermont volunteers, on their arrival here, *en route* to the seat of war, a handsome stand of colors. Contributions for this purpose, not exceeding one dollar, may be sent to Mr. BYRON MURRAY, Jr., Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, No. 128 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

The steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. STILWAGON, will leave Sunday, June 9, from Peck-slip, East River, at 1.30 P. M., landing passengers, with the permission of Col. PRATT, Col. O. A. BAKER, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and Col. KENNEDY, at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck.

THE TURNER REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER, was under orders to leave for Fort Monroe yesterday, but owing to the non-reception of equipments, postponed their departure until Monday or Tuesday. The regiment will march from their quarters at Turtle Bay, down Third-avenue to Union-square, where the New-York Sharpshooters, the Singing societies, and the exempt members of the Turner Society and other old Turners will await them, and escort them down Broadway to the place of departure.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The men who have volunteered to join Company C, Second Regiment, now at Washington, are hereby ordered to appear at the recruiting office, No. 168 Fulton-street, at 9 o'clock this, Saturday, morning, as they leave for Washington this day. By order,

Capt. E. B. STEAD.

P. S.—A few more men wanted.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, will be held at No. 272 Greenwich-street, at half past 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening, June 8, to join in the parade for inspection. By order.

Capt. M. D. PURTELL.

P. S.—Recruiting office of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, No. 14 Enginehouse, corner of Vesey and Church-streets.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, JOHN KIRKPATRICK, } Recruiting Officers.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. HOGAN, attached to the Excelsior Brigade, wishes "the tongue of rumor" to be silent until he is prepared to "place the saddle on the right horse."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 7.

Business was generally suspended to-day, the Board of Trade having adjourned, yesterday, until Saturday. The banks, jobbing houses and dry goods stores were all closed, and the streets at an early hour, on the line of march of the procession, were densely thronged with people, large numbers of whom arrived from the country by the morning trains. At 11 o'clock, amid the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns, the procession moved from Bryan's Hill, where, since Tuesday, Senator DOUGLAS' remains have lain in state, through Clark and Lake streets to Michigan avenue, thence to Cottage Grove. The procession was about two miles in length, and occupied an hour in passing a given point. At a lin estimate there were 10,000 persons in the procession, composed of the Military, Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Medical and Legal professions, Masonic Fraternity, Mercantile Association, Fire Department, Typographical Union, all the Benevolent Societies, to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead.

At Cottage Grove the services were conducted by Bishop DUGGAN, who delivered a brief but eloquent oration on the character of the deceased.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 7.

Solemn and impressive services were held in the Court-house yard, at 11 o'clock to-day, in honor to the late Senator DOUGLAS. Addresses were delivered by Mayor NASH, Rev. Profs. ROBINSON and ANDERSON, Rev. Dr. COX, and J. D. HUSBANDS, Esq. A large concourse of people was out; the banks, Post-office, stores, and other business places were closed, and the city completely draped in black.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, June 7.

Respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS is universal. Impressive funeral services were performed and business entirely suspended. The bells in town have been tolling and flags are at half-mast and draped in mourning.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Friday, June 7.

The news of Senator DOUGLAS' death has caused great mourning here. Flags were lowered at half-mast and draped in mourning. To-day all business is suspended. At 10 o'clock funeral services were held in the Methodist Church. The venerable mother of Judge DOUGLAS and the family of Judge GRANGER were present. Judge DOUGLAS' sister, although improving, is unable to be out to-day.

At 4 P. M., a large liberty-poll was raised, and a flag draped in mourning placed at half-mast upon it. Speeches were made in the presence of a large crowd.

AUBURN, Friday, June 7.

Appropriate funeral services took place in this city to-day as a token of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS. All the flags were at half-mast, and most of the public buildings and stores were draped in mourning, and the bells of the churches were tolled. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the Second Presbyterian Church, where a sermon was delivered by Prof. CONDIT.

The State Editorial Association.

UTICA, Saturday, June 7.

The annual meeting of the State Editorial Association, appointed to be held here next Thursday, has been postponed till next year, owing to the national difficulties.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Buckingham and H. B. Norton

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3031. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News From the Seat of War.

No Movement to be Made on Manassas Junction.

The Rebels to be First Driven out of Harper's Ferry.

Advance of the First Division of Gen. Patterson's Command.

The Plans of Lieutenant-General Scott.

THE VETERAN SURE OF SUCCESS.

A Reconnoissance Along the Potomac.

Forces of the Rebels at Aquia Creek.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

A Skirmish With a Considerable Force of Rebels at Hampton.

Duryea's Zouaves Put Them to Flight.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8.

There are indications this afternoon of a movement of troops. Several camps have moved to the other side. The First Rhode Island Regiment are under marching orders, probably destined to Chambersburgh. They will be replaced by the Second Regiment from Rhode Island, which is about ready to come, and which is sworn in for three years.

PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

I differ with your cotemporaries about the probabilities of a fight on the Alexandria line, at or near Manassas Junction. This line is strong enough to keep the rebels in check at the Junction, while Gen. PATTERSON, from Pennsylvania, and the column from Ohio, are pushing in and through the rebels at Harper's Ferry. In this way they are to be cut in pieces in detachments, and so annihilated. If they retreat from Harper's Ferry back upon Manassas Junction, they will not there have force enough to attack our intrenched camps in front of Washington, and they cannot wait at the Junction without being threatened by the Ohio and Pennsylvania columns, following up the retreating forces from Harper's Ferry. For the reasons above stated, I do not think the rebels will be attacked from this direction. Look at the map, and see if this is not likely to be the end. Bear in mind that all statements representing seventeen thousand rebels at Manassas and fifteen thousand at the Ferry are sheer fabrications.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF TRAITORS.

There is a new source of information, suddenly opened, as if by accident, by which the Government is obtaining a knowledge of traitors at the North who are giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The order of the Postmaster-General, closing the mail service in the rebel States, also ordered all letters addressed to residents of those States to be forwarded to the Dead-letter Office. Many letters so addressed were mailed after this order was promulgated. Among these letters is being found as much treason as the telegraph dispatches disclosed.

It is astounding, the depth of depravity which this correspondence is developing. It exposes many who are professing to be devoted to the Union, and some even who are anxious to obtain commands in the Army of the Federal Government.

THE SYMPATHIES OF FRANCE.

I have knowledge of the receipt in this country of a letter from an American in Paris, who holds a professional relation to the Emperor of France, and who enjoys his entire confidence. This gentleman gives assurances of the entire friendship of the Emperor for the Federal Government, and he quotes the exact words of the Emperor, which show an enthusiasm surpassing the highest enthusiasm of an American for the maintenance of the Union and the triumph of the National Government. This letter is now in Washington, but I am not permitted to give the name of the gentleman who has it in his possession.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS-MONROE.

The flags at Fortress Monroe and Hampton were displayed at half-mast, in memory of Judge DOUGLAS, yesterday.

Serious trouble has been experienced of late, at Fort Monroe, with the commissariat. The General in command is introducing salutary reforms in the department, and a messenger is now in town conferring with the War Department. The hospital is now established at, and occupies nearly the entire Hygeia Hotel, near the fortress.

Dr. KIMBALL, Surgeon attached to Gen. BUTLER'S staff, left for Fort Monroe this afternoon.

The Band of the First Ohio Regiment serenaded Secretaries CHASE, SEWARD, SMITH and Gen MANSFIELD, last night. At Gov. CHASE'S a quantity of Havelocks, made by his daughters for some of the troops, were exhibited in the parlor.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Desertions and disaffection among the troops at Harper's Ferry continue. A person from that vicinity reached the War Department to-day, who reported that the companies of two of the regiments posted between the bridge and Knoxville are constantly being reduced in numbers—the men fleeing in small squads at every opportunity. He reports the information already to hand of the demoralization of the troops there, and confirms previous reports of their lack of food and discipline. This messenger left town again to-day upon another tour of observation.

The Third Maine Regiment, under Col. HOWARD, come splendidly equipped, with ample tents, camp equipage, &c.

The funeral of Gen. GARLAND took place here to-day, and was very largely attended.

Capt. PALMER has returned from his reconnoissance on the Potomac River. He made several landings during the trip.

T. B. ORDEN, of New-York, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army.

Messrs. MORRISSEY and DAVIS, Massachusetts Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon in a special steamer from Fort Monroe. They report a skirmish last night at Hampton. The pickets were driven in, when Gen. BUTLER ordered out Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, who pursued the rebels. One hundred muskets were captured by our troops. The enemy fled, after firing a few shots, which did no damage.

A special messenger to Gen. SCOTT—a Lieutenant at Carlisle Barracks—arrived to-day with dispatches.

The Union men in Southern Pennsylvania along the line of operations are greatly excited and are burning for the opportunity to march on Harper's Ferry, and remove the obnoxious rebe forces who now occupy that position. He states that the excitement among the people there is very earnest.

Six companies of the Third Infantry left town last evening for Baltimore by rail, their destination said to be Carlisle barracks.

Four fugitives applied for shelter yesterday at Fort Washington, below Alexandria.

The missing party of scouts sent out from Fort Monroe have returned safely, having captured a quantity of beeves, which they drove into Gen. BUTLER'S camp.

THE CASE OF THE TROPIC WIND.

The case of the British vessel *Tropic Wind*, which was brought in here as a prize, continues to occupy the attention of the United States Distric Court. Her cargo is tobacco, valued at $22,000.t She was bound to Halifax. There are nice questions of maritime law involved in this cause, and a decision is watched for with interest.

There are 40,000 men from New-York now in the field, and under marching orders.

It is an error to suppose that the Government does not want more troops here, or that the Government is holding back regiments. As fast as the New-York regiments are ready to leave the State, they will be ordered to duty. If regiments do not receive orders, it is because they are not in a condition to come.

Capt. WHITING'S appointment as Consul to Nassau, is expected to give great satisfaction to the Board of Underwriters of New-York, at whose instance it was made.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., COL. SCHWARZWAELDER.

I am authorized by Major Gen. SANDFORD to correct a statement made respecting the Fifth Regiment, in THE TIMES of the 5th of June. The Fifth Regiment has behaved as well as any regiment in the service, and have performed as much severe duty. They were relieved by orders of Gen. SANDFORD, because they had been eleven days on Arlington Heights, and nine days on the road between Annapolis and the Junction, under constant duty, *without tents*. They bore this exposure and hard service without a murmur, and were relieved by Gen. SANDFORD as soon as he could send a regiment to their relief which was provided with tents. The Fifth is much in need of shoes and pants. They have now received tents, and went into camp on Friday.

A SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The music in the President's grounds, this afternoon, attracted a large audience. About 6 o'clock there came up a terrific shower, from which it was impossible to escape. The basement of the White House was opened to give shelter to the dripping spectators, and thence they were admitted to the celebrated East Room. Of course, there was no more music.

The President and Secretary SEWARD this P. M. visited the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, and reviewed the regiment. The enthusiasm of the Garibaldians exceeded anything I have ever witnessed.

The President and his party had just started on his return, when the shower came up, and he had to drive two miles through he rain. He was six feet two of the wettest humanity that ever came across the threshold of the White House. On his way out to the camp of the Garibaldians, the President passed the camp of the Twelfth Regiment. He stated to the Regiment, which was then parading, that if they would remain under arms until his return he would review the Regiment. This order the Twelfth strictly obeyed, and so stood out through the heavy shower. They were wet through, and deserved the hearty encomiums which the President bestowed upon them. Like true soldiers, they obeyed orders.

The effects of the shower upon the streets has been disastrous. Vast quantities of mud were washed down the cross streets, and deposited on the avenue. Between Seventh and Eighth and Twelfth and Fourteenth streets there is a deposit of mud four inches deep, on the sidewalks of the avenue. A sewer in Fourteenth-streets, near E, broke through and inundated many of the cellars.

LEO.

REVIEW OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

The Garribaldi Guard was this afternoon reviewed by President LINCOLN, Gov. SEWARD, and Maj-Gen. SANFORD at the Guards encampment, Camp Grinnell. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and received the highest terms of praise from the President, Gov. SEWARD, and Gen. SANFORD.

Gen. A. ASBOTH.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8.

There is military authority for saying that the First Regiment of Cavalry and Second Regiment of Dragoons of the United States Army, have been ordered from the Department of the West to this neighborhood.

Capt. PALMER'S Corps of Topographical Engineers has returned from a reconnoissance of several points on the Potomac. He landed at several places on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and was attended by two officers and twenty marines, and proceeded a considerable distance. At White House Point he saw about sixty Secessionists, who made their appearance there a few days ago. At Aquia Creek two small batteries, with some five or six hundred men, were distinctly seen by the party.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE'S name having been mentioned in connection with the Clerkship of the House, that gentleman recently called on Col. FORNEY to assure him that he was not a candidate, believing that Col. FORNEY'S claims to reelection demanded every influence he (ETHERIDGE) could exert in his favor.

PHILIP M. DALLAS, son of Ex-Minister DALLAS, and who was his Secretary of Legation, arrived here today. He had a long interview with Secretary SEWARD, during which the latter expressed himself highly gratified with the course of Mr. DALLAS.

The *Mount Vernon's* news is all anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltimore*.

Gen. CADWALDER and a portion of his staff were in Washington to-day.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Saturday, June 8.

There is good reason to believe that there has been a recent change in the movements of the rebel troops, large forces having concentrated at Manassas Junction within a few days. An advance of the Federal troops from Alexandria and this point would certainly have been made during the past week but for this. On Monday last, orders to that effect were received, and the troops have been momentarily in expectation and readiness to march since then. The skirmish which took place at Fairfax Court-house, between the United States Dragoons and the rebels was unfortunate, it having the effect to direct the attention of the rebels to that point, and since then large accessions have been made to their forces in that vicinity, and Gen. BEAUREGARD has arrived to assume the command. This change in the position of affairs will cause some delay in any active operations of the Federal troops in that direction. As to the purposes of the rebels of course all is conjecture, yet the apparent security manifested by the people remaining at Alexandria, four thousand out of elven thousand, gives assurance that no immediate attack is in contemplation. Communication with Alexandria and the rebel camp is, without doubt, carried on secretly and the inhabitants will be able to receive warning before any attack from the rebels takes place.

ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENT OF THE FIRST DIVISION FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 7.

The First Division, consisting as reported in Thursday's papers, marched this morning, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons. The wagons were insufficient in number, it requiring eighteen to each regiment.

A LETTER FROM AN ARMY OFFICER.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from an old and distinguished officer of the United States Army to a friend in this city:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 5.

We are here now with fifteen regiments, not yet fully equipped, but all eager for a conflict. Our destination is Harper's Ferry, and in a few days we shall advance to that neighborhood, where either a retreat or a sharp conflict awaits the rebels. Gen. SCOTT'S plan of campaign, which all good men admire, is to move slowly but surely forward to ultimate victory, without leaving much to chance; and to spare all unnecessary effusion of blood. He is playing this great game of war as he would play a game of chess; and if his life is spared, and the editors and politicians will let him alone, he will finish it in about one year. If, however, he is interfered with by the popular voice alluded to, it is impossible to say when the war will end. Confident in its superior strength, the North can afford to wait the judicious arrangements of our great war chief, and I hope it will conclude to do so. Our success depends upon it."

THE ADVANCE FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The following general orders look very much like work:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25—Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies will give their attention to the following requirements, and will be held responsible to a strict compliance with them:

I. The allowance of transportation to troops on the march shall not exceed the following; and this, as soon as practicable, will be reduced under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster:

A general officer and his staff, 1 wagon.
Field and staff and band of a regiment, 1 wagon.
Cavalry or horse artillery company, 1½ wagons.
Infantry company, 1 wagon.

The baggage will be limited to musket cartridges, camp and garrison equipage and officers' baggage, (mess chest and all personal effects included,) not to exceed the regulation allowance, viz.:

For general officers, 125 pounds.
Field officers, 100 pounds.
Captains, 80 pounds.
Subalterns, 60 pounds.

II. The regimental and battalion Quartermasters will each be responsible for the baggage train of his command, and will fill all requisitions for transportation made upon him by the chief of the Quartermaster's department.

III. The commands to march from this point will take in their wagons four days' provision, and in their haversacks one ration. Troops will always have in their haversacks, and carry on the march, one ration, cooked.

The medical officers will take only those articles which the Medical Director shall designate.

IV. A depôt or depôts for supplies will be established on the line of operations at one or more convenient points, and different commands will be directed to send their requisitions, properly approved, to specified places, always sending in time to be supplied before their provisions are expended, and yet not have on hand enough to trammel a movement.

Extra supplies and surplus baggage will be sent with an invoice to the Quartermaster, to be forwarded from this point, on favorable opportunities, after the necessary provisions, medical stores, &c., are in position.

V. On the march and in camp purchases of authorized supplies will be made by the proper quartermasters and commissaries only on the orders of their commanders, and, if they have not funds, certificates of the purchases will be given, to be presented for payment to the chief of the proper department at these Head-quarters.

VI. Nothing whatever is to be taken for public purposes without due compensation, and by authorized agents, and if depredations are committed upon persons or property, the offenders, if recognized, must be promptly punished, and, when in the power of the United States, compensation rendered.

VII. Every opportunity to drill must be employed to instruct the men and discipline them. Officers must not act under the delusion that troops are perfect in their exercises, or that the time will ever come, while they remain in the field, when relaxation in duty or drill will not impair efficiency, and render them unworthy of the confidence of the Government and the country.

By order of Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Chambersburgh, June 7:

"The tents at Camp McClure were struck at six o'clock, and the line of march taken up as soon as possible afterwards.

First came the Texan Cavalry, 4 companies, then the Philadelphia City Troop, and the two companies of Artillerists, commanded by Captains DOUBLEDAY and SEYMOUR. McMULLIN'S Independent Rangers, the Twenty-Third Regiment, Col DARE, the Twenty-First Regiment, Col BALLIER, and the Sixth Regiment, Col NAGLE. This force constitutes Brigadier-Gen. THOMAS' command, and was headed by him in person. The cortege was near two miles long, and was over one hour passing the Franklin House. The men all had their knapsacks closely slung, to prevent jolting, and had evidently prepared themselves, so far as their knowledge taught them, for a long march. They appeared very exhuberant, and took a gay leave of such chance acquaintances as the had made here, and many an audible "God bless you, boys!" greeted them from the loyal citizens of Chambersburgh, with whom their intercourse has been of the most pleasant character.

Their destination is a point, known as Brown's Mill, two miles this side of Greencastle, and eight miles from here. It is generally understood they will resume their march to Hagerstown to-morrow. Each regiment is supplied with its full compliment of wagons and horses, which necessary appendages helped to extend the procession not a little.

Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade, consisting of the Seventh Regiment, Col. IRVIN, Eighth, Col. EMLEY, Tenth, Col. MEREDITH, and Twentieth (Scott Legion,) Col. GRAY, it is believed will be moved forward to-morrow; and the Second and Fourth Brigades, Brig.-Gen. WYNKOOP, and Brig.-Gen. NEELEY will follow so soon as the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments of the latter brigade reach here.

The Ninth Regiment, Col LONGACRE, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning from New-Castle, Delaware, where they have been encamped about a week.

Persons in Philadelphia, having friends in the City Guards, (Twenty third Regiment,) or City Troop, or McMullin's Rangers, had better send their letters to Hagerstown, Md., after to-day. The same direction will also apply to the Sixth Regiment and Twenty-first.

The shooting of DEWITT C. REUCH, at Williamsport, has added new fuel to the excitement already existing there, and a great deal of feeling is manifested. Mr. REUCH was very well known, and quite popular through the country. A number of the Union men think he should not have been shot, and are not slow in saying so, claiming that the crowd was quite as aggressive as the man they shot.

Gen. PATTERSON will not move from here until the army is down nearly as far as it is going, and will then take up his quarters at Hagerstown.

Mr. HENRY FRICKER, a laborer on the coal-trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and belonging to Bunwood, Virginia, made his escape from Harper's Ferry on Wednesday, and was here last night on his way home. He was not allowed to go about any, scarcely, and particularly not upon the batteries. He indorses the estimate that there are from 8,000 to 9,000 troops in and around the Ferry, and says they are as busy as bees, drilling. The rifle factory has been repaired, and they are making from twenty to forty new rifles, daily, and repairing a great number of old and damaged ones.

On Tuesday night an affray occurred in the Wager House, at the Ferry, between a man named SWEENY, from Parkersburgh, Va., and a soldier in liquor. Blows passed, and a number of others were drawn into the row, when knives and pistols were quite freely used. No one was killed, but five were very seriously wounded, and one fatally. His name was DOYLE.

Supplies of provisions are beginning to reach the Ferry from Staunton and Richmond. They are nearly all fresh, and have to be distributed as fast as they arrive.

A number of the soldiers and officers speak openly of a proposed desertion of all defences on the Maryland side so soon as the Government troops appear, and that the bridge will be blown up to prevent their crossing, and the resistance made altogether on the Virginia side.

Mr. F. thinks, however, that it is the intention to blow up the bridge and fortifications as soon as there is a danger of their retreat being cut off, and fall back on Staunton and Richmond. They will, he thinks, make a considerable battle, unless an attempt is made to surround them.

There had not for the last three or four days been nearly so many deaths reported as formerly, and the Arkansas Regiment was recovering from the small-pox.

They have a large number of guns mounted on field carriages, and sheltered in the railroad sheds. With them it is presumed they intend to cover their retreat.

Chambersburgh, in the streets, is singularly quiet to-day, in comparison with its usual style, but there is the utmost activity in all the departments.

Col. CROSSMAN is here acting as Chief Quartermaster for the United States, and during the illness of Capt. EDDY, a great portion of the Quartermaster's Department has fallen upon Mr. WELCH, his able assistant. Mr. W. is a son of Mayor WELCH, of New-Haven, and a very prompt and reliable officer.

Capt. EDDY has nearly recovered, and will likely proceed to Hagerstown to-morrow.

Gen. THOMAS' Brigade started off this morning without so much as a field piece; and their siege guns, said to be on their way from Carlisle, have not thus far made their appearance."

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 8.

Five members of the Wise Artillery Company, which went from Martinsburgh, escaped across the Potomac yesterday, at Opecan Ferry. The company started 74 strong, and is now reeuced to 20 men. The company is stationed at Point of Rocks.

At Martinsburgh three companies of the Berkley Border Guards, commanded by Capt. MADENBURN, originally numbering one hundred and five, had only 50 when they returned on Thursday last to impress the deserters into service. They caught about twenty of their men in bed. Three of them got over to Frederick on Wednesday and escaped by swimming the Potomac between Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Gov. LETCHER'S brother, who left Martinsburgh with his company on Friday of last week, and was ordered to burn the Opecan Bridge, did not do it, but returned on Saturday under strict orders. Gen. JOHNSON burnt the bridge on Sunday last, and tried to seize the ferry-boat and destroy it, but failed, up to dark last night, to find it.

It is evident that the plan of the Secessionists is to destroy all the ferries and guard all the fords against any passage along the whole line of the Potomac River. The river is very full, and cannot easily be crossed at present.

OPINIONS AND PLANS OF GEN. SCOTT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Gen. SCOTT has declared to Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. S. COLFAX and others, within a week, that the rebellion would be crushed inside of eleven months from the day the rebel flag was hoisted over Fort Sumter. He expects to have the rebels whipped into obedience to the Constitution and the laws, before the first year of LINCOLN'S term expires. What Gen. SCOTT promises he rarely fails to perform.

The Western army is expected to be in possession of Memphis in July—perhaps in time to celebrate the glorious Fourth. The Eastern army will be in Richmond by the 4th of July. The rebellion in Virginia and Tennessee will have its back broken, and, perhaps, brains knocked out before 'dog days.' The work of pacification in these States will be completed before the first frosts of Autumn, at which time the two grand armies will commence moving southward, driving the insurgents before them.

Gen. SCOTT has hinted that the 8th of January would be celebrated in New-Orleans by the grand army of the United States, but gives himself six weeks leeway—fixing the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S birthday, as the period set for flinging the Stars and Stripes to the breeze in that city."

The Boston *Journal* has the following paragraph:

"A letter received by a prominent gentleman in this city from a friend in Washington, states the substance of a speech made by Gen. SCOTT at a recent private dinner in that city. He said that our soldiers were fighting against their brothers as he was against many friends of his own in the South, and it was his desire that as little blood should be shed as possible. In a few days he should have under his direct control over eighty thousand men, and the divided forces of the rebels would be so hemmed in that surrender would be a necessity. In ninety days the active contest would be ended, and that without a general battle between armies, though there would probably be skirmishes between different regiments and commands. The back of the rebellion thus broken, nothing more would be necessary on the part of the Government than to retain armed possession of the positions thus gained until the Union sentiment, which he believed existed in the South, should be able to show and sustain itself.

We learn from another source that Gen. SCOTT expects to finish the war within one year; and unless there is some unforeseen complication he will do it."

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 8.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th inst. says that the American bark *Algonquin*, from Calcutta, and the Bremen ship *Vongagen*, from Liverpool, have been ordered off the bar by the *Brooklyn*.

The Secretary of the Navy (Mr. MALLORY) left Pensacola on the 30th ult. for Richmond.

At an interview between the Foreign Consuls and Capt. POORE, of the *Brooklyn*, the latter said no impediment would be offered to vessels outward bound, but he had no authority to extend the time for the departure of vessels. Tow-boats towing vessels out would be allowed to reënter.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 7.

The Louisville Battery is disbanded, because a majority of the members believed that the field-officers of the battalion to which it was attached have secession proclivities. The guns are in charge of Col. HUNT, at Muldray's Hill encampment. There is no corroboration of the statement that United States troops have crossed from Cairo to the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, nor is the report believed there. Letters reaching here, directed to points in the seceded States and Memphis, will be detained and probably sent to the dead letter office. The national flag was raised over the custom house and post-office buildings this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 8.

The City Council, yesterday, reconsidered its action accepting the resignation of Mayor TAYLOR, and allowed that gentleman to withdraw his resignation.

Col. SMITH'S American Zouave Corps has been accepted by the War Department. This is the thirteenth regiment furnished by Missouri.

The correspondent of the *Democrat* says all the State officers have left Jefferson City.

About $200 000 in counterfeit tens, well engraved, and eleven unfinished bogus plates, were seized by the police, yesterday, in the house of NELSON DRIGGS, and its occupants lodged in jail.

THE NEW-YORK SIXTY-NINTH, ETC.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Saturday, June 8.

The Engineer Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, with Company B of the Second Cavalry, yesterday took five prisoners and three horses. They also captured a drove of cattle, fifty in number, which were on their way to the Secession forces. The field works of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have recently been extended, and new breastworks thrown up, and cannon mounted.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 8.

The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. STARKWEATHER, has received marching orders. They will start at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, for Harrisburgh. This regiment is composed of some of the best citizens. They are well equipped and admirably disciplined.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVE CADETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 8.

The Zouave Cadets from Pittsburgh leave for New-York at 2 o'clock, to join Baker's California Regiment.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 8.

The vote in this place for separation and representation in the Congress of the Confederate States is 561, against 1.

The vote for separation is unanimous in three precincts.

UNION NOMINATION IN KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, Ky, Saturday, June 8.

The Union Convention of the Fifth District has nominated Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE for Congress.

OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 8.

The *North American*, referring to the allegations against JAS. E. HARVEY, asserts that when an opportunity for vindication is offered, the accused will be found as free from any criminal intent as any loyal citizen. Though across the Atlantic, he has friends here who will not suffer him to be sacrificed, and those who have given currency to the calumnies will be held to the sternest proof.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday Evening, June 7, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 8.

The *State of Georgia* has arrived with the Tenth Regiment of New-York. The *Harriet Lane* has gone up the James River.

One Zouave was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own musket in a tent.

Lieut. H. W. KINGSBURY, of the United States Army, has arrived here, bearer of dispatches from Washington.

No movement of importance has transpired yet.

NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS IN DETAIL.

From the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday.

By the arrival, yesterday, of a passenger from Norfolk, we glean the following intelligence, by which it will be seen that matters and things are approaching a crisis in that vicinity. As the attaches of the Bay line have been sworn to secresy concerning the movements of the Federal troops at Old Point, we have to catch our information on the wing from passengers.

The fight between the *Harriet Lane* and the Confederate forces, at Pig Point, is represented to have been more serious than was at first supposed. The *Harriet Lane* had five men wounded, two mortally. One of the wounded had his left leg amputated on Thursday.

We have been informed by undoubted authority that the injuries to the cutter *Harriet Lane* are not so serious as to disable her, and that she is now cruising and will continue to cruise in the Bay.

During the engagement between the cutter and the Secessionists, the former threw with great accuracy a large number of shells, two of which fell inside of the battery, killing three of the rebels and wounding seven others, including an officer. The battery was supplied with four 32-pounders and one 34-pounder, of the rifle stamp. To this gun all the damage which the *Harriet Lane* suffered may be attributed. A large force was engaged in strengthening the battery on Thursday.

Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter, speaks in the highest terms of his men for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the engagement. As an evidence of their eagerness to take an active part in the fray, we illustrate the following: One of the Union men was wounded by receiving a large splinter in his left side, and was ordered to be taken below. In a few minutes he regained his reason and scrambled on deck, with the terrible splinter still sticking in his side, and once more assumed an active part in the engagement.

The steamer *West Point* arrived at Old Point Thursday, under a flag of truce, having on board several families fleeing from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A lady informed us that the Confederate forces in Norfolk number about 12,000, and were in possession of provisions sufficient to last them for a three months' siege. Along the entire river from the city to Sewall's Point, both sides are dotted with batteries, and no fear was anticipated from a sea invasion.

The Norfolk and Petersburgh and Weldon Rail roads are heavily guarded by the Confederate troops. Reinforcements and provisions arrive daily, and on Monday last there arrived from the South two monster Columbiads, intended for the battery at Sewall's Point. The rebels have now at this point three rifled cannon of long range.

At Craney Island they have thirty-eight cannon of heavy cal bre, and thirteen columbiads mounted.

The Secessionists have also erected a battery a short distance up the James River, at the mouth of a small stream. It is the intention of the enemy to fortify the shore at points where the Federal forces may make a lodgment, fearing it may be Gen. BUTLER'S intention to land a force on that side of James River, with the view of holding on to a point that will command the rear of Norfolk and cut off their railway connection with the South and Richmond.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived at Old Point Thursday from New-York, having on board nearly one thousand soldiers. They encamped within a short distance from Fortress Monroe. Two additional Regiments will arrive to-day, making the force at Old Point about 11,000.

The report that a company of the Troy Regiment was surrounded and made prisoners by the secessionists is not true. They returned soon after the first party started to their rescue. The first party was composed of three companies of the Fifth New-York Regiment, Col. Duryea's Zouaves. These not returning, more trouble was feared, and on Tuesday morning four more companies of the Zouaves, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, left Fortress Monroe. These had started but a short time when the three companies returned. On Wednesday morning the missing companies made their appearance in camp, driving before them twelve head of beef. While out scouting, the soldiers put to flight several detachments of secessionists, and from one detachment captured the beef above alluded to.

The following order has been issued by Secretary CAMERON relative to the Naval Brigade at Old Point:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 5, 1861.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler:

DEAR SIR: HENRY D. WHITTEMORE and JAS. MILLWARD, Jr., have called at this department, and represent that there are now between 700 and 800 men at Fortress Monroe, desirous to form a regiment, and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, and if approved by you, the services of these men may be accepted by you, and so be mustered into the service.

This you will, however, understand only as a willingness on the part of this department that they shall be so accepted if it is in accordance with your wishes and judgment. If it be, you are authorized to accept the regiment proposed to be formed by them, and have them properly mustered into service, in which case you are further authorized to make requisition for the necessary arms, equipments, etc., to do service. Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL AND ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST REGIMENT (N. G.)—THE BOMBARDMENT OF PIG'S POINT BATTERY BY THE HARRIET LANE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DIX, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The First Regiment (N. G.) left New-York on the steamship *State of Georgia*, Capt GARVIN, about 4 o'clock on the morning of May 28. A more pleasant trip could hardly have been expected. The men were quiet and good-natured, although they were closely packed and had to sleep in the open air on deck.

We reached Hampton Roads on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock A. M., and in consequence of Gen. BUTLER'S absence from the fortress, had to remain on board in the stream until the next day about 11, when a steam propeller came alongside and took us all on board, with camp utensils, &c. A company had been sent on shore early in the morning to select the camp ground, so that when we landed the line was formed and we marched in regular order to the spot, where the line halted, grounded arms, and set about pitching the tents. The first thing done was the planting in the centre of the camp-ground the staff, bearing the Stars and Stripes, at the sight of which the chaplain came forward and made a neat little speech of about five minutes in length.

When the sun went down, our tents were all pitched, and a line of picket guards, extending to the northward about seven miles, was established; and before the next day's sun declined, we had several of the rebels prisoners of war, and had seized a number of oxen, cows, horses, &c. Our scouts are out daily and nightly, and are fully posted as to all the points occupied by the enemy for a distance of twenty miles around. The slaves, who have mostly fled from their masters, to avoid being sent down into South Carolina, are doing us good service, by giving us the most important information and by serving as guides in our *reconnoissances*.

You would be surprised at the activity, zeal, patience and endurance of our men. On Sunday last a scout was sent out with orders to return and report on Monday at 12 o'clock noon; but they did not return. On Tuesday a messenger was dispatched to bring them back, and up to 5 o'clock P. M. he had not been heard from. There came a report that a company of secessionists, on York River, had surrounded the whole company, and taken them prisoners. The camp was astir in a moment. The Colonel sent to Gen. BUTLER for directions, and received orders to follow in pursuit with the whole regiment at once. But a few moments elapsed before the canteens and haversacks were filled, and the whole body was off to rescue their comrades. They made a march of two miles on double quick time, before darkness come on, and by 9 o'clock had reached the outpost, where they found the report to be untrue, and had the pleasure of surprising and taking prisoners all their comrades, whom they feared had fallen into the hands of the enemy. After a few moments rest and refreshment, the line was formed to return, in the midst of a very violent storm. The night was pitch dark, and the route lay through a road lined with thick woods on both sides; but the men pushed on, led by their Colonel, and marched into the camp in perfect silence at the hour of midnight, wet to the skin, in which condition officers and men crawled into their tents and resigned themselves to sleep. In the morning it was found that thirty pairs of shoes were needed to make good the losses of the night before, the men having lost their shoes off in the mud, and marched in barefoot.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Pig's Nick, a point at the mouth of the James River, where the rebels have a battery and about a thousand men stationed. I immediately procured a good glass, and ascended to the cupola of the Hospital building, when I discovered that the *Harriet Lane* was engaging the battery at that point. I watched the engagement with the most intense anxiety for about three-fourths of an hour, when I saw the *Harriet Lane* retreating, and making for Fortress Monroe. When she came in it was found that she was sent there to reconnoitre, and threw a shell into the battery, which drew forth a response, and the work began in good earnest. About forty shots were fired by the *Harriet Lane*, when it was found that her guns were not sufficient to carry the fort, and she hauled off, having five of her men wounded, and a shot through her bows. Only one of the men was thought to be dangerously wounded.

I understand Capt. FAUNCE does not mean to give it up so, and that to-morrow morning he will take the *Cumberland* up with him, and shell the rebels out. We shall undoubtedly have some land fighting in this quarter before many days, and we are quite ready, and quite impatient for the work.

THE WAY GEN. BUTLER WORKS.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post*, at Fortress Monroe, writes as follows:

"I have been with Gen. BUTLER to day, and as I think him a somewhat marvelous man, I will describe a common morning's work. If his brain were not of the temper of steel it would certainly give way under the pressure. Yet he maintains an admirable coolness, despatching business in a very wonderful way. He rises, perhaps, at 7½ o'clock. He comes down into the office before breakfast to learn if there is any pressing emergency, and then in his own peculiar, slouchy way, lounges out of the house and is heard of no more for half an hour. Then he reappears, and business commences in earnest. A full dozen men on errands foolish and wise are eager to claim his attention. When the first man makes known his mission the General listens as though he had no interest whatever in the subject, and as soon as the plaintiff has finished, he receives his answer or his orders at once. No sooner is No. 1 hurried away than No. 2 commences. Perhaps the General in the meantime has received a dispatch. He reads on apparently entirely absorbed by what is before him, and yet no sooner has No. 2 uttered his last word than he gets his answer, and it is useless for him to appear a second time. No. 3 steps forward, and while he is speaking some messenger arrives who calls the General out of the room and detains him perhaps fifteen minutes. He goes back to No. 3 at last, tells him to finish his story, and disposes of him immediately. Now, besides all this business in a given time, the General has probably given a dozen orders without interrupting the speaker, to the clerk or the orderly, shaken hands with half a dozen friends, spoken a few words to each, and yet catches every word that falls from the lips of the plaintiff.

The head quarters are a very busy place. One does not know how much can be done until he visits some such man. BUTLER—I hope he wont catch me—is not exactly a beauty. No one would ever mistake him for an Apollo. Indeed, there are certain very decided defects in his "make up" which render him anything but prepossessing. I have seen the poor rascal of an offender actually tremble as he stood before him. You can't tell whether or not he is looking at you, for his eyes seem capable of looking in every direction at once—and certainly do look in more ways than one. But aside from personal beauty, to which, so far as my knowledge extends, he never laid any claim, Gen. BUTLER has the right elements of character for the position he holds. He is a severe disciplinarian, demanding immediate and implicit obedience, but he has brain enough to fill his station, and, if I am not mistaken, he will, before many days, show the Secessionists that Federal soldiers, fighting for Republican principles, are witty enough and strong enough to purge the whole country, from Mexico to the Lakes, of traitors—though they may have been years in laying their unholy plots.

FROM THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

On Monday, the 26th of May, Capt. CHURCH, of our engineer corps, rode out alone to make a reconnoissance of the country. He wore his uniform, and rode into the rebellious district for five miles, and then ten miles at right angles to his previous course. He took numerous notes of the country in order to draft a topographical map of that region. He received little hindrance the first day, but on Tuesday he followed the Little River turnpike, and on his return, as he drew near some mills, he saw a party of horsemen blocking up the road. As they saw him approach they quietly closed up the passage, stopped him and asked him his business. He boldly replied that he was reconnoitering. They looked around for his party, and their whole manner showed that they had no idea he was without an escort. Still they held his bridle, and in a few moments he would have been irrecoverably a prisoner, had not his ready wit come to his rescue. He commenced to talk about the topics of the day, behaved as if he expected his party in a few minutes, and asked where a Mr. STEWART lived, whose name he luckily remembered. "STEWART," said the one who held the bridle, dropping it as he spoke, "which STEWART?" "Why OGDEN STEWART," replied the ready engineer. "

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Several gentlemen of rhyming proclivities, have, on different occasions, attempted to say something about Niagara, but we are not aware that any one of them has ever succeeded in saying anything very striking, or particularly worthy of being remembered. It is obvious enough, that the man who attempts to span the tide with a sonnet, or send himself and the torrent down to posterity through the elongated pipe of an epic, has considerably more water on hand than he can well dispose of. In addition to this first and very obvious difficulty, there are a variety of minor obstacles to be overcome. It was never intended that Niagara should be played upon, as "a harp of a thousand strings"—the name doesn't rhyme well. Two ingenious gentlemen, however, have overcome this latter difficulty. One, if remembrance serves us rightly, commences his address with: "O, Niaggerer, you're a staggerer;" the other, and more dulcet-voiced poet of the two, says:

Come hear my lay, Ni-ag-a-ra.

And it is from the dulcet-voiced poet, we fancy, that the author of a book before us entitled *Niagara, and other Poems*, borrowed when he wrote:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
He saw thy form, he heard thy lay,
Then, spake the word, "Niagara."

A peculiarity of aboriginal accentuation, on the part of the wild man, by the way, which we can only pardon by remembering that he was "unlettered," and considered himself at home among these "deep and wild grandeurs," and possessed of a right to do and say what he pleased.

On the whole, though inclined to admire Niagara the water-fall, we must confess that we have no admiration for *Niagara* the Poem. One is a cataract of water, the other of words, and our preferences much incline to the former. The water can turn a mill, or quench thirst, or wash clothes, or subserve a variety of other useful purposes, while "these here" words have not even force enough to tell what the author means. But if the author has failed, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has failed in what some very eminent poets have never dared attempt. It is not an easy matter to get up an imitation of the spray and thunder of the mighty cataract. And of all who have written on Niagara, if any one of them ever again penetrates its misty veil, and does not get drenched to the skin if not drowned outright, it will only be because waterfalls are not revengeful—that's all.

—Of all the many books published for the amusement of "little folks," there are few superior to the *Rainbow and Lucky Stories*, written by JACOB ABBOT, and published by the HARPERS. Good sensible books they are, portraying real life, and teaching lessons of practical morality which would not be wholly lost on "children of a larger growth" than those for whom the volumes were originally written. Lucky is a house, and Rainbow is a colored boy; both, at the South, therefore, would be considered as chattels, but we order things differently at the North. The adventures of the black boy are most pleasantly told, and run through several volumes, in the following order: "Handie," "Rainbow's Journey," "The Three Pines," "Selling Lucky," and "Up the River." We commend the series to the especial attention of fathers and uncles, at all seasons of the year, as well as at Christmas times.

—BROWN & TAGGARD add to their edition of BACON the sixth volume in the order of publication, but the first volume of the series, and also the first volume of the Philosophical works. With volume XI, the first one issued, was given a portrait of FRANCIS BACON in his youth; the present number very properly contains a portrait of him at that period of his life when these works were chiefly composed. It is gratifying to know that in despite of "these parlous times," the subscription list of the enterprising publishers shows a steady increase.

—From the press of G. P. PUTNAM we have volume 5th of IRVING'S *Washington* and the *Crayon Miscellany*. The public are already familiar with the merits of this beautiful edition of IRVING, now in course of publication by Mr. PUTNAM, and any further mention would be superfluous.

—From the hands of RUDD & CARLETON we have the advance sheets of the second volume of that remarkable book, *The Partisan Leader*—not the life and history of JEFF. DAVIS, though the title would so indicate. As an indicator of the secret agencies which for years have been at work, now to culminate in secession, the book is curious indeed; and so accurately is the plan adopted by the arch agitators of this rebellion, mapped out, that we would accord to the author the gift of prophecy were it not very plainly evident that the book was written to indicate the path which Secessionists should follow. It is certainly a most remarkable book.

—The sea of Swedenborgianism is threaded by ENOCH POND, D. D., in a book entitled *Swedenborgianism Examined*, published by the American Tract Society. We had thought the ghost of SWEDENBORG long since laid, but as it is quite likely to receive a resurrection with secession, we are glad that Mr. POND brings out a revised edition of his book, and proposes to drown it. The American Tract Society keep up their publication of army tracts. We hope they'll be extensively circulated among our soldiers, for the men that fight and pray are ever the most dangerous to overcome.

—*The Soldier's Health Companion* is a sanitary tract published by R. M. DE WITT, and, as the title indicates, treats of the soldier's health, its derivation, its various modifications, and the most effectual way of contributing to its preservation.

—If we have not before alluded to VALENTINE'S *Common Council Manual* for the current year, it is certainly not because its magnificence of typography and binding do not entitle it to notice. Many of the annuals and centre-table books, in all their glory, are not attired like one of these. The paper is of the best, and the engravings are of the finest, and the maps are of the completest description, and the colors of the covers are of the brightest. And we would swing our hats and send up a loud huzza in behalf of this evidence of good taste on the part of the Common Council, did not the thought suggest itself, "Who pays for this fine bibliothecal whistle?" A Common Council Manual should be a book—it is not necessary that it should be as fine a specimen of the typographic art as our presentation annuals. We are not aware that the mothers and daughters of our land are peculiarly interested in the things which relate exclusively to the Common Council of this Corporation, nor do we know that we ourselves would select a book so titled from among a multitude of others, for miscellaneous reading. It seems to us that what the public demand in a work of this kind is a simple record of facts—a "blue book," to all intents and purposes. It is very pleasant to look at pictures of swans in the Central Park ponds, and portraits of Aldermen illustrious in the City's annals, but we fancy that in protesting against the lavish waste of money evinced in this costly publication, we evince an appreciation of the economy which should characterize a virtuous Common Council, and this is even better than to manifest an appreciation of art.

Mr. VALENTINE deserves unmitigated praise for the patience and perseverance with which he digs out facts and exhumes buried reminiscences. He gives nothing which is uninteresting, and the *manual* department of his task is done in such a way as to leave nothing to be complained of. But the two departments should be separated and separately published. The *Common Council* attachment drowns the historical accompaniment. Give the former to the public in such form as its ephemeral nature demands, and we will gladly hail the latter in a more ornamental and permanent binding.

—The *Battles of America by Sea and Land*, published in serial form by VIRTUE & Co., are drawing nigh to a close on paper, at least, however untrue the assertion may seem in a literal sense. Three more numbers and the series is completed. Perhaps the publishers will add a supplement, in order to include the battles yet unfought, but evidently very near at hand.

MAPS OF THE WAR AND MILITARY PICTURES.

—Maps of the war multiply, and protraits and photographs of Generals and Colonels increase Mr. SCHAUS emulates Mr. RUMPF'S "Bird's-eye view of the Seat of War," by a map to which we must accord the palm as yet. It contains all the points of interest South, at and near which our armies are now stationed, and to which they will soon be advancing. A scale of distances is appended, and the map to all appearence, is as complete and accurate as the most enthusiastic campaign tracer could desire. Mr. SCHAUS also publishes an admirable bird's-eye view of Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and the Hygeia Hotel, at that Point. A more cruel misnomer for a point destined to prove so excessively uncomfortable to the Virginians, and indeed to all "secessionists," could not well be devised. That Gen. BUTLER and his command, however, will make themselves comfortable there, we have not a doubt.

—Mr. RUMPF, determined not to be outdone in enterprise, favors us with another Bird's Eye View, a panoramic map, entitled the Seat of War at the West, showing the Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, Cairo, and a part of the Southern States. The map will be found most interesting by those desirous of tracing the windings of the Mississippi, Ohio, and the Federal Army at the West.

—And yet another map of the Southern States is published by J. H. COLTON. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 inches, it is colored in counties, and the price is remarkably cheap. The question suggests itself: How can so much paper, and so many colors, be given for so little money. The paper alone, if unprinted, would command a small fortune in those Southern States where the leading dailies are now printed on half-sheets, owing to the scarcity of this very useful article.

—LEWIS & Co. publish a very good engraving of the late Col. ELLSWORTH. It is accompanied by a *fac simile* of his last letter to his parents Poor ELLSWORTH! many an eye, albeit unused to tears, will moisten as they read the conclusion of his letter. "He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me."

OUR DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLAND.

The Historian Motley on the Issue.

In the issue of this paper, on Thursday, we gave at length the concluding portion of Mr. MOTLEY'S very able statement of the American question, as printed in the London *Times*. We have since been placed in possession of the earlier half, which is too valuable to be withheld from publication:

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The *de facto* question in America has been referred at last to the dread arbitrament of civil war. Time and events must determine whether the "great Republic" is to disappear from the roll of nations, or whether it is destined to survive the storm which has gathered over its head. There is, perhaps, a readiness in England to prejudge the case; a disposition not to exult in our downfall, but to accept the fact; for nations, as well as individuals, may often be addressed in the pathetic language of the poet:

"Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos,
Tempora cum fuerint nubila, nullus erit."

Yet the trial by the ordeal of battle has hardly commenced, and it would be presumptuous to affect to penetrate the veil of even the immediate future. But the question *de jure* is a different one. The right and the wrong belong to the past, are hidden by no veil, and may easily be read by all who are not wilfully blind. Yet it is often asked why have the Americans taken up arms? Why has the United States' Government plunged into what is sometimes called "this wicked war?" Especially it is thought amazing in England that the President should have recently called for a great army of volunteers and regulars, and that the inhabitants of the Free States should have sprung forward as one man at his call, like men suddenly relieved from a spell. It would have been amazing had the call been longer delayed. The national flag, insulted and defied for many months, had at last been lowered, after the most astonishing kind of siege recorded in history, to an armed and organized rebellion; and a prominent personage in the Government of the Southern "Confederacy" is reported to have proclaimed, amid the exultations of victory, that before the 1st of May the same cherished emblem of our nationality should be struck from the Capitol at Washington. An advance of the "Confederate troops" upon that city; the flight or captivity of the President and his Cabinet; the seizure of the national archives, the national title deeds, and the whole national machinery of foreign intercourse and internal administration, by the Confederates; and the proclamation from the American palladium itself of the Montgomery Constitution in place of the one devised by WASHINGTON, MADISON, HAMILTON and JAY—a Constitution in which Slavery should be the universal law of the land, the corner-stone of the political edifice—were events which seemed, for a few days of intense anxiety, almost probable.

Had this really been the result, without a blow struck in defence of the National Government and the old Constitution, it is certain that the contumely poured forth upon the Free States by their domestic enemies, and by the world at large, would have been as richly deserved as it would have been amply bestowed. At present such a catastrophe seems to have been averted. But the levy in mass of such a vast number of armed men in the Free States, in swift response to the call of the President, shows how deep and pervading is the attachment to the Constitution and to the flag of Union in the hearts of the nineteen millions who inhabit those States. It is confidently believed, too, that the sentiment is not wholly extinguished in the nine millions of white men who dwell in the Slave States, and that, on the contrary, there exists a large party throughout that country who believe that the Union furnishes a better protection for life, property, law, civilization and liberty than even the indefinite extension of African Slavery can do.

At any rate, the loyalty of the Free States has proved more intense and passionate than it had ever been supposed to be before. It is recognized throughout their whole people that the Constitution of 1787 had made us a *nation*. The efforts of a certain class of politicians for a long period had been to reduce our Commonwealth to a Confederacy. So long as their efforts had been confined to argument, it was considered sufficient to answer the argument; but, now that secession, instead of remaining a topic of vehement and subtle discussion, has expanded into armed and fierce rebellion and revolution, civil war is the inevitable result. It is a result foretold by sagacious statesmen almost a generation ago, in the days of the tariff "nullification." "To begin with nullification," said DANIEL WEBSTER in 1833 "with the avowed intention, nevertheless, not to proceed to secession, dismemberment, and general revolution, is as if one were to take the plunge of Niagara, and cry out that he would stop half-way down." And now the plunge of secession has been taken, and we are all struggling in the vortex of general revolution.

The body politic, known for seventy years as the United States of America, is not a Confederacy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a copartnership; it is a Commonwealth, of which the Constitution drawn up at Philadelphia, by the Convention of 1787, over which WASHINGTON presided, is the organic, fundamental law. We had already had enough of a Confederacy. The thirteen rebel provinces, afterwards the thirteen original independent States of America, had been united to each other during the revolutionary war by articles of confederacy. "*The said States* hereby enter into a firm *league* of friendship *with each other*." Such was the language of 1781, and the league or treaty thus drawn up was ratified, not by the *people* of the States, but by the State Governments—the legislative and executive bodies, namely, in their corporate capacity.

The Continental Congress, which was the central administrative Board during this epoch, was a diet of envoys from sovereign States. It had *no power* to act *on individuals*. It could not *command* the States. It could move only by requisitions and recommendations. Its functions were essentially diplomatic, like those of the States-General of the old Dutch Republic, like those of the modern Germanic Confederation.

We were a league of petty sovereignties. When the war had ceased, when our independence had been acknowledged in 1783, we sank rapidly into a condition of utter impotence, imbecility, anarchy. We had achieved our independence, but we had not constructed a nation. We were not a body politic. No laws could be enforced, no insurrections suppressed, no debts collected. Neither property nor life were secure. Great Britain had made a treaty of peace with us, but she scornfully declined a treaty of commerce and amity; not because we had been rebels, but because we were not a State—because we were a mere dissolving league of jarring provinces, incapable of guaranteeing the stipulations of any commercial treaty. We were unable even to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of peace and enforce the stipulated collection of debts due to British subjects; and Great Britain refused in consequence to give up the military posts which she held within our frontiers. For twelve years after the acknowledgement of our *independence*, we were mortified by the spectacle of foreign soldiers occupying a long chain of fortresses south of the great lakes and upon our own soil. We were a Confederacy. We were sovereign States. And these were the fruits of such a Confederacy and of such sovereignty. It was, until the immediate present, the darkest hour of our history. But there were patriotic and sagacious men in those days, and their efforts at last rescued us from the condition of a Confederacy. The "Constitution of the United States" was an organic law, enacted by the sovereign people of that whole Territory, which is commonly called in geographies and histories, the United States of America. It was empowered to act directly, by its own legislative, judicial, and executive machinery upon every individual in the country. It could seize his property, it could take his life, for causes of which itself was the judge. The States were distinctly prohibited from opposing its decrees, or from exercising any of the great functions of sovereignty. The Union alone was supreme, "anything in the constitution and laws of the States to the contrary, notwithstanding." Of what significance, then, was the title of "sovereign" States, arrogated in later days by communities which had voluntarily abdicated the most vital attributes of sovereignty? But, indeed, the words "sovereign" and "sovereignty" are purely inapplicable to the American system. In the Declaration of Independence the Provinces declare themselves "free and independent States," but the men of those days knew that the word "sovereign" was a term of feudal origin. When their connection with a time honored feudal monarchy was abruptly severed, the word "Sovereign" had no meaning for us. A Sovereign is one who acknowledges no superior, who possessed the highest authority without control, who is supreme in power. How could any one State of the United States claim such characteristics at all, least of all after their inhabitants, at their primary assemblies, had voted to submit themselves, without limitation of time, to a Constitution which was declared supreme? The only intelligible source of power in a country beginning its history *de novo* after a revolution, in a land never subjected to military or feudal conquest, is the will of the people of the whole land as expressed by a majority. At the present moment, unless the Southern revolution shall prove successful, the United States Government is a fact, an established authority. In the period between 1783 and 1787 we were in chaos. In May of 1787 the Convention met in Philadelphia, and, after some months' deliberation, adopted with unprecedented unanimity the project of the great law, which, so soon as it should be accepted by the people, was to be known as the Constitution of the United States.

It was not a compact. Who ever heard of a compact to which there were no parties, or who ever heard of a compact made by a single party with himself? Yet the name of no State is mentioned in the whole document; the States themselves are only mentioned to receive commands or prohibitions, and the "people of the United States" is the single party by whom alone the instrument is executed.

The Constitution was not drawn up by the States, it was not promulgated in the name of the States, it was not ratified by the States. The States never acceded to it, and possess no power to secede from it. It "was ordained and established" over the States by a power superior to the States—by the people of the whole land in their aggregate capacity, acting through Conventions of delegates expressly chosen for the purpose within each State, independently of the State Governments, after the project had been framed.

There had always been two parties in the country during the brief but pregnant period between the abjuration of British authority and the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. There was a party advocating State rights and local self-government in its largest sense, and a party favoring a more consolidated and national Government. The National or Federal Party triumphed in the adoption of the new Government. It was strenuously supported and bitterly opposed on exactly the same grounds. Its friends and foes both agreed that it had put an end to the system of confederacy. Whether it were an advantageous or a noxious change, all agreed that the thing had been done.

"In all our deliberations (says the letter accompanying and recommending the constitution to the people) we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the *consolidation of our Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps *our national existence*."—*Journal of the Convention*, 1 Story, 368.

And an eloquent opponent denounced the project for this very same reason,—

"That this is a consolidated Government (said HENRY,) is demonstrably clear. The language is 'we the people,' instead of 'we the States.' It must be one great, consolidated national Government of the people of all the States."

And the Supreme Court of the United States, after the Government had been established, held this language in an important case, "GIBBONS *vs.* OGDEN:"

"It has has been said that the States *were* sovereign, were completely independent, and were connected with each other by a league. This is true. But when these allied sovereignties converted their league into a Government, when they converted their Congress of Ambassadors into a Legislature, empowered to enact laws, the whole character in which the States appear underwent a change."

There was never a disposition in any quarter in the early days of our constitutional history to deny this great fundamental principle of our Republic.

"In the most elaborate expositions of the Constitution by its friends (says Justice STORY), its character *as a permanent form* of government, as a fundamental law, as a supreme rule, which no State was at liberty to disregard, to suspend, or to annul, was constantly admitted and insisted upon."—1 *Story*, 325.

The fears of its opponents, then, were that the new system would lead to a too strong, to an over-centralized Government. The fears of its friends were that the central power of theory would prove inefficient to cope with the local or State forces in practice. The experience of the last thirty years, and the catastrophe of the present year, have shown which class of fears were the more reasonable.

Had the Union thus established in 1787 been a Confederacy, it might have been argued, with more or less plausibility, that the States which peaceably acceded to it might at pleasure peaceably secede from it. It is none the less true that such a proceeding would have stamped the members of the Convention—WASHINGTON, MADISON, JAY, HAMILTON, and their colleagues—with utter incompetence; for nothing can be historically more certain than that their object was to extricate us from the anarchy to which that principle had brought us.

"*However gross a heresy it may be* (says the *Federalist*, recommending the new constitution) to maintain that a party to a compact has a right to revoke that compact, the doctrine has had respectable advocates. The *possibility* of such a question shows the necessity of laying the foundation of our national Government deeper than in the sanction of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people."

Certainly, the most venerated expounders of the Constitution—JAY, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, STORY, WEBSTER—were of opinion that the intention of the Convention to establish a permanent, consolidated Government, a single Commonwealth, had been completely successful.

"The great and fundamental defect of the Confederation of 1671, (says Chancellor KENT,) which led to its eventual overthrow, was that, in imitation of all former confederacies, it carried the decrees of the Federal Council to the States in their sovereign capacity. The great and incurable defect of all former Federal Governments, such as the Amphictyonic, Achæan, and Lycian Confederacies, and the Germanic, Helvetic, Hanseatic, and Dutch Republics, is that they were *sovereignties over sovereignties*. The first effort to relieve the people of the country from this state of national degradation and ruin came from Virginia. The general Convention afterwards met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. The plan was submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen by the people at large in each State for assent and ratification. Such a measure was laying the foundations of the fabric of our national polity where alone they ought to be laid,—on the broad consent of the people."—1 Kent, 225.

It is true that the consent of the people was given by the inhabitants voting *in* each State; but in what other conceivable way could the people of the whole country have voted? "They assembled in the several States," says STORY; "but where else could they assemble?"

Secession is, in brief, the return to chaos from which we emerged three-quarters of a century since. No logical sequence can be more perfect. If one State has a right to secede to-day, asserting what it calls its sovereignty, another may, and probably will, do the same to-morrow, a third on the next day, and so on until there is none left to secede from. Granted the premises that each State may peaceably secede from the Union, it follows that a county may peaceably secede from a State, and a town from a county, until there is nothing left but a horde of individuals seceding from each other. The theory that the people of a whole country, in their aggregate capacity, are supreme is intelligible; and it has been a fact, also, in America for seventy years. But it is impossible to show, if the people of a State be sovereign, that the people of a county, or of a village, are not equally sovereign, and justified in "resuming their sovereignty" when their interest or their caprice seems to impel them. The process of disintegration brings back the community to barbarism, precisely as its converse has built up commonwealths—whether empires, kingdoms, or republics—out of original barbarism. Established authority, whatever the theory of its origin, is a fact. It should never be lightly or capriciously overturned. They who venture on the attempt should weigh well the responsibility that is upon them. Above all, they must expect to be arraigned for their deeds before the tribunal of the civilized world and of future ages—a court of last appeal, the code of which is based on the divine principles of right and reason, which are dispassionate and eternal. No man, on either side of the Atlantic, with Anglo Saxon blood in his veins, will dispute the right of a people or of any portion of a people to rise against oppression, to demand redress of grievances, and in case of denial of justice to take up arms to vindicate the sacred principle of liberty. Few Englishmen or Americans will deny that the source of Government is the consent of the governed, or that every nation has the right to govern itself according to its will. When the silent consent is changed to *fierce* remonstrance, the revolution is impending. The right of revolution is indisputable. It is written on the whole record of our race. British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. Many of the crowned kings were rebels or usurpers; HAMPDEN, PYM, and OLIVER CROMWELL; WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and JEFFERSON, all were rebels. It is no word of reproach; but these men all knew the work they had set themselves to do. They never called their rebellion "peaceable secession." They were sustained by the consciousness of right when they overthrew established authority, but they meant to overthrow it. They meant rebellion, civil war, bloodshed, infinite suffering for themselves and their whole generation, for they accounted them welcome substitutes for insulted liberty and violated right. There can be nothing plainer, then, than the American right of revolution. But then it should be called revolution. "Secession, as a revolutionary right," said DANIEL WEBSTER in the Senate, nearly 30 years ago, in words that now sound prophetic—

"Is intelligible. As a right to be proclaimed in *the midst of civil commotions*, and *asserted at the head of armies*, I can understand it. But as a practical right, existing under the Constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to be nothing but an absurdity—for it supposes resistance to Government under authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment without violating the principles of Union; it supposes opposition to law without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government without revolution."

The men who had conducted the American people through a long and fearful revolution were the founders of the new commonwealth which permanently superseded the subverted authority of the Crown. They placed the foundations on the unbiased, untrammelled, consent of the people. They were sick of leagues, of petty sovereignties, of Governments which could not govern a single individual. The framers of the Constitution, which has now endured three-quarters of a century, and under which the nation has made a material and intellectual progress never surpassed in history, were not such triflers as to be ignorant of the consequences of their own acts. The Constitution which they offered, and which the people adopted as its own, talked not of Sovereign States—spoke not the word confederacy. In the very preamble to the instrument are inserted the vital words which show its character, "We, *the people* of the United States, to insure a more perfect union, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, *do ordain and establish this Constitution*." *Sic volo, sic jubeo*. It is the language of a Sovereign solemnly speaking to the world. It is the promulgation of a great law, the *norma agendi* of a new commonwealth. It is no compact.

"A compact (says BLACKSTONE) is a promise proceeding from us. Law is a command directed to us. The language of a compact is, We will or will not do this; that of a law is, Thou shalt or shalt not do it." (1 B. 38, 44, 45)

And this is throughout the language of the Constitution. Congress shall do this; the President shall do that; the States shall not exercise this or that power. Witness, for example, the important clauses by which the "Sovereign States are shorn of all the great attributes of sovereignty—no State shall coin money, nor emit bills of credit, nor pass *ex post facto* laws, nor laws impairing the obligations of contracts, nor maintain armies and navies, nor grant letters of marque, nor make compacts with other States, nor hold intercourse with foreign Powers, nor grant titles of nobility;" and that most significant phrase, "this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, *shall be the supreme law of the land*."

Could language be more imperial? Could the claim to State "sovereignty" be more completely disposed of at a word? How can that be sovereign, acknowledging no superior, supreme, which has voluntarily accepted a supreme law from something which it acknowledges as superior?

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

Addresses to the People of the United States and to the Citizens of Kentucky.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Border State Convention, which has been in session at Frankfort, has adopted two addresses, one to the people of the United States, and another to the people of Kentucky. The following is the address

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Delegates to a Convention of the Border Slave States, assembled in the City of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry to arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshaling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has seized almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce impulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms, and rushes towards the field of carnage and of death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an invading enemy, our hearts would exult in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen; but, alas! the combatants are descendants of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the independence of our country, and in the approaching conflict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope, in this day of fierce passion, that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war, that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing on to destroy each other? We fear not. States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the potency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have some influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and the desolation that their madness has produced.

All the Slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the General Government, and are demanding that the Confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate sovereign nation. The process by which they have attempted to form themselves into a distinct nation has been, for each State by itself, to declare all connection with the General Government terminated, and then unite in forming a Confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propriety of the acts of these States, yet it may be proper for us to say, that they find no warrant in any known principle of our Government, and no justification in the facts existing when they seceded.

While these States claim that their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their claim, the Government of the United States insists that the ordinances of secession are utterly void, and that the Constitution and laws of the United States are still in force within the seceded States just as they are within any of the other States, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the seceded States.

If there could be any intervention by which the shedding of blood and the desolation of civil war could be avoided, the practical good sense of the American people might discover some mode of adjusting the difficulties which would be alike honorable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty, and the other insists that such recognition is a constitutional impossibility, it is manifest that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, State and National, shall interpose, arrest the strife, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms of adjustment would be satisfactory to both parties, which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States, and still satisfy them, and short of the obedience of the seceded States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfactory, so that an attempt at adjustment might be made.

But we repeat, if the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States continue a *sine qua non*, and if the Government continue to disclaim the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful solution of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people themselves may, by their action, produce.

It is proper for us to say, that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.

It has been suggested, in quarters entitled to the highest respect, that the independence of the States which have seceded might be acknowledged by a national convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the seceded States. But we leave that for the decision of the people and their representatives, when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement.

We now turn to the consideration of what ought to be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension within the few Slave States which still adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as Slave States. The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the free States is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the minds of the Free States may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of minorities.

In the Constitution there are general grants of power to the Congress of the United States, which might be perverted to our injury contrary to the spirit of the instrument, and still the letter of the grant be claimed to authorize the injurious legislation. Such are the power "to regulate commerce between the States," and the power of "exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia" and over "forts, dock-yards and arsenals in the several States." It would not now be claimed by Congress that these grants authorized an interference in the sale of slaves between the people of different States, nor would it be claimed that they authorized the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, while Maryland and Virginia remained Slave States, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within Slave States. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So also, in relation to the Territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no prohibition of Slavery, and while we know that this was the action of a Congress in which the Free States had the control at the time the acts were passed, still these are but acts of Congress, subject to repeal or alteration as public feeling may change under temporary excitement.

It is but just that the rights of the Slave States, now in a small minority of the whole States, should be guarded in the particulars mentioned by such constitutional guarantees as shall render them secure against future legislation in times of excitement. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guarantees rights already possessed, presented to Congress certain propositions to amend the Constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfactory to us and to our people, and those propositions, as originally offered, or any that are equivalent, would be now satisfactory, and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the Union and of the people. Whether any such constitutional guarantees would have the effect of reconciling any of the seceded States to the Government from which they have torn themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the masses in those States will, in time, learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the calls of interest and of patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guarantees, certainly, will be to prove to the world by the frank recognition of the rights of the few Slave States adhering to the Union, that the States which have seceded have abandoned the best government in the world, without any good or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient number of States acting in the Union to ratify any such Constitutional amendments as will furnish the guarantees we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the Constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the Free States, then at the end of the present civil war, terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, or in the establishment of their separate national existence, there will be the number of States required for the ratification.

Fellow-citizens of the United States, you are about to be engaged in a war, in which the horrors that ordinarily attend that state are likely to be aggravated by the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitterness, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convinced that you are right. It is no longer a question of party politics, no longer a question about the right to hold Slaves in Territories, or to reclaim them when they escape; the question now to be settled is, whether we shall live in the same Union as formerly, or whether our fathers formed a government upon such principles that any one State may, at her own pleasure, without the consent of the others, and without responsibility to any human power, withdraw from her connection with the Government and claim to be sovereign as a separate nation. It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of States that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war; but it may be that nothing but a divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasperation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime, let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age strip this war of the horrors that generally attend such civil strife.

Our States desire, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe, that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interests of our common country. It is impossible that we should be inofferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrievably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strongest sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn into a war in which other States, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our safety and our dignity as among the most powerful of the Slave States demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most earnest and strenuous efforts shall not be wanted to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And now, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your Government—its preservation is your preservation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

We hope you will take the subject of this address into your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you and you alone, we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form, that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measures of pacification which your wisdom may devise, can be calmly considered by your constitutional authorities.

We venture to suggest for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments, as will secure to slaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow-citizens of the North, we desire to say, discard that sectional and unfriendly spirit, manifested by teaching and action, which has contributed so much to inflame the feelings of the Southern people, and justly create apprehension on their part of injury to them.

To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say: though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now reproach you as the cause of that injury, but we entreat you to re-examine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and that the evils you apprehended from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so unavoidable as you supposed, or that Congress is willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great, powerful and prosperous nation.

Indications have already been afforded that a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from slaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Sumter continued, no life was lost. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strife, several lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power to preserve our fellow-citizens, on both sides, from slaughter, and we would commit the interests of our distracted country to His hands, who can bring forth peace and order out of strife and confusion, when man's wisdom utterly fails.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, President.
JAS. GUTHRIE.
H. R. GAMBLE,
WM. A. HALL,
WM. G. POMEROY,
J. B. HENDERSON,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
ARCHIBALD DIXON,
F. M. BRISTOW.
JOSHUA F. BELL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
G. W. DUNLAP.
J. F. ROBINSON.
JOHN B HUSTON.
ROBERT RICHARDSON.
JNO. CALDWELL, of Tennessee.
} Of Missouri.

In the address to the people of Kentucky, the same Committee say:

In declining to respond to a call made by the present Administration of the Government, and one that we have reason to believe would not have been made if the Administration had been fully advised of the circumstances by which we were surrounded, Kentucky did not put herself in factious opposition to her legitimate obligations; she did not choose to throw herself in hostile collision with the Slave States of Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, which have not seceded on the one hand, nor the Slave States which have and are in process of secession on the other, and shed the blood of brethren and kindred at the very moment when she was striving to be an apostle of peace. Nature herself revolted at the thought, and her conduct in this matter had so much of love to God, and love to man, in it, that it will meet the sanction of an approving world. So far from being denounced for this action, it is everywhere looked upon as an act of purest patriotism, resulting from imperious necessity, and the highest instincts of self-preservation—respected by the very Administration that alone could have complained of it, and will, we doubt not, be ratified by it; if not in terms, at least by its future action. That act did not take her out of the Union.

Kentucky, in so grave a matter as this, passes by mere legal technicalities, and a discussion of theoretical difficulties of Government, poises herself upon her right to do what the necessities of her condition imperatively demanded of her, and relies upon the good sense and magnanimity of her sister States, seeing that there is no parallel in her condition and theirs to do her justice.

In all things she is as loyal as ever to the Constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the Stars and Stripes to the utmost regions of the earth, and defend it from foreign insult. She refuses alliance with any who would destroy the Union. All she asks is permission to keep out of this unnatural strife. When called to take part in it, she believes that there is more honor in the breach than in the observance of any supposed duty to perform it.

Feeling that she is clearly right in this, and has announced her intention to refrain from aggression upon others, she must protest against her soil being made the theatre of military operations by any belligerent. The war must not be transferred, by the warring s

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

A GOOD SIGN FROM TEXAS.

LOVE FOR THE UNION OVERWHELMED BUT NOT EXTINGUISHED.

An extra of the Alamo (Texas) *Express*, of May 13, J. P. Newcomb, editor, comes to us with this indorsement in lead pencil:

"MAY 14.—Office burnt; press and type destroyed by a mob."

Through the whole of the secession excitement the *Express* has battled manfully for the Union, at all times telling the truth in the plainest possible language. The last issue, and the one which provoked the attack upon the establishment, contained a sarcastic account of the exploits of the rebel Col. VAN DORN, and his capture, with an overwhelming force, Col. of RANGERS' command. Then followed this emphatic condemnation of the violation of the compact which the traitor TWIGGS had made with the Texas Commissioners:

"It was the duty of TEXAS, as a sovereign State, to have interfered in behalf of her plighted faith, and warned off the Confederate Government from interfering in a matter she had transacted in her sovereign capacity; and instead of allowing and assisting the Confederate or any other Government to disturb that treaty and to disarm and humiliate those whom we had published to the world as 'our friends,' every Texan should have gathered around them and seen them safely and unmolested beyond our borders, and by our actions told them, as a people grateful for past services, 'go as you came, in peace.' Then the fair name and fame of Texas would not have suffered so severely as it has; and instead of being branded ingrates, if not fools, we would have shown the world that TEXAS, at least, did not fear to allow a few men who had spent the best portion of their lives in our defence, to quit our borders, with their arms in their hands. No matter in what light the Confederate authorities held the United States troops, TEXAS had compromised herself, and if the act annexing Texas to the Southern Confederacy, was at all valid, then the covenant with the United States troops was equally as valid. Thank God, the last indignity is over, that can be offered these gallant officers and brave men, who in the language of T. J. DEVINE, P. N. LUCKEY, and S. A. MAVERICK, Commissioners, &c., "are our friends," who "have herestofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration;"—we are thankful it is over, and no blood spilt—had our soil drank the blood of these men, at our hands, the deed would have been a curse to us and our generations after us, hardly fit to be recorded along side of Fannin's Massacre. The more we look at this matter, the more we deplore it; it will stink in history for all time to come. The heroic character of Texans, proverbial for never turning their backs to their foes, or breaking treaty with an enemy, have now recorded against them that they dealt treacherously with their friends.

Some excuses have been put forth to palliate this perfidious transaction, they have no foundation in truth or honor, and therefore are not worthy of notice."

SENATOR BRIGHT IN DISGRACE.

The following resolutions passed the Indiana Senate June 1, but failed in the House for want of a quorum:

In the Senate, Mr. MARCH, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a resolution concerning the position now occupied by the Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Under the Federal Constitution, no person is eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, who is not an inhabitant of the State he claims to represent; *And whereas*, At an early day of the session of the General Assembly, a resolution was introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, directing them to inquire "whether JESSE D. BRIGHT is a citizen of the State of Indiana; whether he can, in the present crisis, truly represent the people of this State in the Senate of the United States; and whether his position on the questions now engrossing public attention does not render his further continuation in that body inconsistent with the public interest and safety; and whereas, a copy of said resolution was, by the President of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, immediately transmitted to Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, with a letter calling his attention thereto; and whereas, no response whatever has been made to said resolution or letter, and the said JESSE D. BRIGHT no longer takes any interest in the public affairs of the State, and his position on the questions now engrossing public attention is wholly unknown to the people; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That JESSE D. BRIGHT has forfeited all the claim that he may have heretofore had to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, and that honorable body is most earnestly requested to permit him no longer to occupy a seat therein as the Representative of the State of Indiana, but to declare the same vacant.

Be it further Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States.

THE FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

At a meeting held in Mendota, Ill., June 1, J. H. HARRIS presiding, resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to pass a law providing that the President shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office immediately after election. The meeting also resolved that the utterance of secession sentiments on the floor of Congress or elsewhere ought to be made sedition by law, and to attempt to effect secession in Congress or elsewhere ought to be made high treason; that any member of Congress guilty of such sedition or treason should be expelled from Congress and be forever ineligible to be again elected. That the President of the United States ought to arrest and bring to trial all persons accused of such sedition or treason, and every person convicted ought to be ineligible to Congress or to hold any commission or office under the United States. And that we ought to use the military and naval forces of the United States to suppress any attempt at secession; and on failure thereof be guilty of treason. The proceedings of the meeting are to be presented to the United States Senate by Judge TRUMBULL and to the House of Representatives by Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY.

TENNESSEE REPUDIATES.

The following bill has received the sanction of the Tennessee Legislature:

An act to prevent the collection of debts owing by citizens of Tennessee to citizens of the non slaveholding States during hostilities:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That no person in any non-slaveholding State, their agents or attorneys in this State, shall have power to sue or collect any moneys owing to, or any property claimed by, the citizens of any such State, in Tennessee during hostilities between Tennessee and the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the Treasury of the State, which sums shall be receipted for by the Treasurer, and shall be refunded with interest upon the cessation of hostilities.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. STOVAL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed May 8, 1861.
A true copy. J. E. RAY, Secretary.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

A CONDEMNED NEGRO EXHORTS THE SECESSIONISTS FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

Two negroes were hung in Memphis (Tenn.) on Friday, May 31. One, called ISAAC, had been sentenced for the murder of an overseer on his master's plantation two years ago, and the other, known as MOSES, had been convicted of killing an Italian organ grinder a few months ago. Before the drop fell, ISAAC addressed the multitude present in a speech which occupied an hour in its delivery.

He said, among other things, that the people had come out to see two murderers, but he hoped two Christians, die. He had lived a wicked life until recently, but since he had been in jail, his attention had been called to religion, and he had found that, though denied the privileges of the Church, the Bible was sufficient, even in a prisoner's cell. God had spoken to him and told him to speak to the people, and admonish them to take warning by his fate, and improve their opportunities for religious improvement. If anything he could say could induce any one to think seriously upon their latter end, he should be gratified. He appealed to the audience to pay less attention to worldly matters, and study the laws of God, and they would be all the laws needed for a peaceable and final settlement of existing difficulties; *he said take up the "sword of God" to fight our battles, instead of that which does human destruction; then we would have a victory of peace achieved in a peaceable way, and the lives of thousands of kindred saved from the ravages of the sword.* He closed by asking his friends to shake hands with him, telling them that he would pray for them, if praying be allowed beyond the grave.

MOSES, a black boy, small in stature, and rather youthful, then appeared before the crowd. He was evidently much agitated, and unlike the other criminal, affected to tears. His speech was choked with deep emotion, and a model of brevity, as follows: "I hope God will forgive me. I know I have done wrong. I hope to meet all that are here in heaven. I have no more to say in this world. Farewell, farewell, forever." The utterance of those few words, under the circumstances, and with such intense emotion, produced a profound sensation. Mr. MERRIMAN then said that by request of the prisoners, they would sing the hymn, "When I can read my title clear, to mansions in the sky," in which ISAAC joined heartily. MOSES tried to participate in the singing, but could not continue. After singing, Mr. MERRIMAN led in a most feeling and appropriate prayer. Then a parting was taken of all friends, and all, except the Sheriff and jailor, retired. The ankles and knees were then tied together, the hood on the dresses was drawn over their faces, the rope adjusted about their necks, the platform was removed, and the bodies fell about three feet. Both died very easily, without more than a slight twitching of the muscles. They hung for thirty minutes, when they were cut down and buried.

THE MILITARY BOARD OF KENTUCKY.

The Board of Commissioners, created by the late act of the Kentucky Legislature, for arming the State and organizing Home Guards, as we have already noticed, met in Frankfort, on May 31, Dr. PEYTON absent. After electing Gov. MAGOFFIN President of the Board, and some consultation of a general nature, they adjourned, to meet again at Frankfort, on the 11th instant, first ordering the publication of the following resolution:

On motion of Col. WOOD:

Resolved, That the President make a publication, stating that, for the present, none of the arms now in possession of the Commissioners will be distributed; and that a form of requisition, certificate of organization, and bonds, be proposed, which will be required to be conformed to in all applications for arms; and that due notification may be given through the public prints when the forms are ready.

B. MAGOFFIN,
President of the Board.

SHARP.

The Louisville *Democrat* of June 1 tells of this sharp practice:

"We learned yesterday that a traveling agent, or collector, for a wholesale house in New-York, was in the city on a collecting tour. He had bills on firms in Memphis, but was fearful of going there. By chance, in the morning, he met a member of one of the firms whom he had a claim against in Memphis, and named the matter to him. But the Memphisan remonstrated, and said he would pay nothing until the war was over, and probably not then; that he could not be compelled to pay it, and he would not pay until he was ready. The New-Yorker went on his way, but subsequently learned that this same Memphis man was buying a bill of goods from a house in this city, which he paid for in cash. The New-York man called the services of the Marshal into requisition, who levied on the goods. The merchant acknowledged the corn, and made arrangements for the money to be forthcoming."

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The following General Orders appear in the Charleston *Mercury*:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES, C. S. A.,
CHARLESTON, May 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.—1. Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD hereby relinquishes the command of the Provisional Forces and Regular Troops in and around Charleston harbor, to Col. R. H. ANDERSON, Provisional Army.

The General takes t is opportunity of thanking the forces, which he has had the honor of commanding for the last three months, for the zeal and fidelity in the performance of their duties, and for the prompt manner in which they have obeyed his orders; also, to congratulate them upon their brilliant success in the reduction of Fort Sumter, due to that gallantry, bravery and cool determination which characterizes the true soldier.

He is confident that, whenever the exigencies of the country shall require their services on the field of battle, like success will crown their efforts.

2. Major D. R. JONES, Assistant-Adjutant-General, C. S. A., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will accompany the Brigadier-General-Commanding to Corinth, Mississippi.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Beauregard.
(Signed) D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A SWORD FOR GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The ladies recently gave a Military Fair in New-Orleans for the benefit of the volunteers, and they could think of no better way of spending the money which they raised than in purchasing a sword for Gen. BEAUREGARD; from which we may infer that this ubiquitous individual was sadly in want of this implement, or that the ladies lacked common sense. The General acknowledged the gift in the following terms:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROV. ARMY, CONFEDERATE ARMY,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 25, 1861.

MADAM: I accept, with emotions of gratitude and pride, the beautiful sword presented to me, through you, by the ladies of the Military Fair, held in New-Orleans on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th ult., for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers. I tender to them and to you my warm acknowledgment for the very kind and flattering terms in which their precious gift has been conveyed. To receive the commendation of his countrymen would be the soldier's highest reward, were it not still surpassed by the approval of his countrywomen. May the victory, which is due them as the fairest and noblest among the interests we are contending for, ever be upon the banners of the friends they bless. I remain, with the highest regard, your very obedient servant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Mrs. BARLOW J. PHELPS,
Secretary Ladies' Military Fair, New Orleans, La.

THE REBELS ARREST BEAUREGARD AS A SPY.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"A gentleman from Memphis informs us that Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived there a few days since, and used great endeavors to keep his movements secret. Being a stranger, and somewhat observant, he attracted the attention of the Vigilance Committee, who arrested him as a spy and suspected person. The generalissimo of the Confederate forces had to send for Gen. PILLOW to identify him, and the hero of Camargo soon convinced the Vigilants that they had dug their ditch on the wrong side of the rampant of Memphian defence, whereupon BEAUREGARD was discharged with apologies."

BEAUREGARD AS A LETTER WRITER.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD to Gen. W. E. MARTIN, of Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 27.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consider it as my second home. I had hoped that when relieved from here it would have been to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Carolinians, whose courage, patience and zeal I had learned to appreciate and admire. But it seems my services are required elsewhere, and thither I shall go, not with joy, but with the firm determination to do more than my duty, if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our beloved country, should they pollute its soil with their dastardly feet.

But rest assured, my dear Sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last, even if we had for arms only pitchforks and flint-lock muskets, for every bush and hay-stack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for their independence and firesides, are invincible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per month. What, then, must be the result when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretence, and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head? None but the demented can doubt the issue.

I remain, dear General, yours sincerely,
P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND REBELS.

The following is the order of Gov. HICKS, under which the recent seizures of arms were made in Baltimore:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, Md., May 30, 1861.

To Col. E. R. PETHERBRIDGE: You are hereby directed to collect the arms and the accoutrements loaned by the State of Maryland to the Maryland Guards, of Baltimore City, for a temporary purpose, and hold the same in safe keeping, subject to my order. (Signed) THOS. H. HICKS.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of June 5 says:

"The Ellicott's Mills train, due at 8½ o'clock this morning, did not get in till after one, in consequence of being detained at the Relay by the train going west undergoing a very strict search. Several persons were arrested and held by the military, and we learn that a large number of trunks were taken from the train, and some $50,000 in gold and silver. It was not ascertained where the coin was destined. There was a good deal of excitement and much speculation indulged in by the passengers.

One of the persons arrested had dispatches in his boots, but our informant, who was on the down train, could not learn the purport of them. The matter will be investigated. The impression was that the coin was intended for Harper's Ferry.

One of the persons arrested was WINFIELD SCOTT ANDERSON, a member of the Maryland Guard, and son of Gen. JAMES M. ANDERSON, of this city."

THE SPIKED COLUMBIADS.

Mr. W. MCCLEERY, who was sent by the proprietors of the "Fort Pitt" Works in Pittsburgh, to Baltimore, to remove the spikes from the columbiads recently spiked by some secessionists there, has returned. He states that the files used in spiking the guns were of the rat tail kind, fastened at the point with a soft nail. Before Mr. MCCLEERY arrived, an effort was made, but without success, to remove them by blowing them out. The spikes were allowed to remain, and new vents were bored to the guns by Mr. MCCLEERY. The guns are now as good as ever, and are at present at Fort McHenry. The great "Union" gun was at the depot in Baltimore on Monday, with a heavy guard over it. Hereafter guns will be shipped from Pittsburgh, vent down, which will preclude their being interfered with.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated at New-Orleans on June 4, says:

"The blockade of this port is as yet only partial, and vessels that it was feared would be detained have been enabled to proceed to sea. It is understood now that all foreign vessels will be permitted to leave between this and the 8th inst., and that after that date they will run the risk of capture should they endeavor to run the blockade.

There have been some further captures of Northern vessels by the Southern privateers, and the prizes have been brought safely into this port. Some of the vessels and cargoes are valuable, and will prove of vast benefit to the Confederacy.

If the Northern President does not inflict a more severe blockade upon our river than the one now established, we shall be highly gratified.

There is very little doing in either freights or sterling, and the quotations for both are nominal.

THE PIRATES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of May 28th gives the following additional particulars of the capture of three Massachusetts whalers by the armed privateer *Calhoun*. The schooners *John Adams* and *Mermaid*, of Provincetown, and brig *Panama*, all whalers, captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, ninety miles from the Pass, as prizes, reached that city May 27. The crews of these vessels consisted of sixty-three men; and the oil on board, of two hundred and fifteen barrels of whale and sperm. On the day they arrived the United States brig-of-war *Brooklyn* was off Pass L'Outre. It is supposed that bark *Egypt*, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, succeeded in getting to sea before the seizure of Northern vessels commenced.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of May 28, learns that there are now quite a number of privateers in the service of the Confederate Government, cruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coast, all well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received in that city showing that hundreds of others are fitting out at various points for the same purpose.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

Under this caption the New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"On the 26th inst., Capt. G. W. GREGOR, of the privateer *Calhoun*, brought to the station of this District about ten negro sailors, claiming to be free, found on board of the brigs *Panama*, *John Adams* and *Mermaid*.

The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said negroes were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them; whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

'Though I have no authority to act in this case, I think it is my duty, as a magistrate and good citizen, to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of keeping the prisoners in custody, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but a dangerous one, to let them loose upon the community.'

The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder to Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29, 1861.

To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond:

SIR: Ten free negroes, taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Boston, from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. The Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them? Respectfully, A. BLACHE.
Recorder Second District."

SHIP ISLAND.

The following paragraph from the Mobile *Advertiser*, of May 30, may give a clue to the parties who recently destroyed the rebel fortifications on Ship Island:

"We have reliable intelligence that the United States steamship *Niagara* arrived off our bar yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and that shortly after the *Powhatan* steamed off to the westward. It is apprehended that she may have gone into Mississippi Sound, near Ship Island, to intercept our communication with New-Orleans. If so, certain movements of our Government, in relation to that *locale*, are just a day or two too late. We hope the apprehensions expressed may prove groundless."

THE MARTYR.

DR. GEO. W. CARTER writes to the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"I knew MR. JACKSON personally, and was a guest at his hotel only a few days since. In killing ELLSWORTH he only executed a purpose previously formed, to wit: to defend with his life the flag which floated over his house.

When I expressed a fear lest his flag might be taken down by the Federal forces who soon proposed to occupy Alexandria, he very quietly replied that it should never come down while he lived; and that he would kill the man who attempted it, though he was backed by all the Black Republicans in Washington.

JACKSON was a generous, *fearless* man, and deserves a monument. His widow and four children are in necessitous circumstances, and the fund proposed will not only be timely, but worthily bestowed. I hope the citizens of New-Orleans will come forward with their accustomed liberality. It may be well to add that MR. MOORE, who was originally from the neighborhood of Alexandria, and knew MR. JACKSON and his friends, is in all respects the person to undertake the matter."

The *Delta* adds:

"We learn that the subscriptions for the family of JACKSON, the slayer of ELLSWORTH, proceeds very briskly. One gentleman yesterday collected $150 from a few friends. Those liberal and generous gentlemen, MOISE & MOORE, of the City Hotel, have opened lists at their hotels, the City and St. James' Hotel. It is hoped that all who can spare a dime or a dollar will contribute to this noble object.

We heard yesterday that a wealthy and liberal merchant of this city, who left for Virginia in the same train with the Washington Artillery, stated that one of his objects was to take charge of the family of JACKSON, and see that they were comfortably provided for, and in case they consented, to bring them to Louisiana, and secure them in comfort for the rest of their lives.

MOVEMENTS OF SOUTHERN TROOPS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* is not quite so reticent as other Southern journals. In its issue of May 3, it says:

"We learn from a gentleman who reached this city on yesterday, that the Regiment of Mississippi volunteers, commanded by Col. GRIFFITH, were at Union City on Wednesday morning.

Union City is a small village on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and about thirty miles south of Columbus, Ky., It is in Tennessee, near the Kentucky line.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, on Tuesday evening dispatched three thousand volunteers from the neighborhood of Nashville to Union City and Jackson, the latter place being the terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

At Corinth there were several regiments of volunteers from Alabama and Mississippi—all in good health and spirits.

Gen. PILLOW is in command at Union City.

Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD has been assigned to the command of operations in that quarter, and established his head-quarters at Corinth.

The Clinton Rifles, composed of the students from the University at Clinton, the Yallobusha Rifles, the Satartia Rifles, and several other companies passed over the Central Road on Tuesday to encamp at Corinth.

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge ALISON, at the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, on June 3, read to the Grand Jury the act defining treason recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and commented as follows on it:

"The passage of this act was deemed necessary and proper by the loyal Legislature of our State, but recently adjourned, to prevent any person within this Commonwealth, in the manner therein indicated, giving aid, comfort or support to the unnatural, wicked and causeless rebellion of a number of the States of the South, against the rightful authority of the Government of these United States of America. I characterize this rebellion as unnatural, because it is war waged by those who are of our own kindred and blood, and who are now by force of arms attempting the overthrow of a Government the most kind and beneficent upon earth—a Government founded by a common parentage, in whose toil and struggle and sufferings we, with them, have a common inheritance.

This rebellion is wicked, because it is waged to gratify the unholy ambition of men whose motto is and has been, 'rule or ruin,' and who refuse to obey the requirements of the Constitution, when called to surrender the power of the Government into the hands of the elect of the people. It is causeless, for the reason, that under the Constitution and the laws there was and is ample redress for grievances, if any exist; and in no one instance has the power of the General Government been invoked in vain to enforce the duties and protect the rights of the citizens. This defiance of the power of the Federal authority—this trampling upon the flag of our country—this waging of war with fratricidal hands, is an attack upon the individual and confederate rights of every citizen of this land, and is therefore to be put down by the strong arm of what we shall yet prove to the world is the strongest Government that exists. It must be gentlemen, but a question of time; for, whether the war be long or short, it can only end when treason shall have been crushed out, never, I trust, to know another resurrection, and when over, people purified by their trials, a Government reëstablished in the hearts and affections of its loyal citizens, the flag of our country shall everywhere float as a terror to evil doers and an encouragement to them that do well.

To the accomplishment of this end every one in his sphere owes his best services, and you, gentlemen, inquiring for the City and County of Philadelphia, are by law charged with the duty of seeing that treason shall not be allowed to find upon Pennsylvania soil even an indirect countenance or support.

You will notice, gentlemen, that the mere expression of opinions, spoken or written, adverse to the Government and the war waged by it in defence of the integrity and unity of the States composing it, unless such written declarations assume the form of a traitorous correspondence with the enemies at war with this State or the United States, however ill advised such conduct may be at the present juncture of affairs, it is not an offence punishable under the act of Assembly, though it may reasonably be regarded as subjecting the person thus acting to a well-grounded suspicion of disloyalty, of being at heart a traitor, wanting but the opportunity to consummate his treason, though not liable to indictment. The law punishes only the overt act, and if it comes to your knowledge as Grand Jurors, that any one belonging to or residing within this jurisdiction, has offended against the law to which I have called your attention, let such an one be presented without fear, favor, or affection, that the law may be vindicated, the hands of the Government strengthened, and the guilty brought to speedy and condign punishment."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 31st ult. says:

"It is announced, we believe, correctly, that the last of the expected big guns is not far from Pensacola—indeed, may be in position by this time. It is also stated that Fort Pickens and the Island were again reinforced a day or two ago by some troops and marines from a large side-wheel steamer—one of those, doubtless, which recently sailed from the North for that purpose.

The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa. The troops are severely disciplined and are evidently expecting warm work before long. They have nine companies of artillery; and a pilot taking a vessel over the bar recently, reports seeing them dashing in parade, unlimbering their pieces, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the Island frequently, which can be seen from the boats in the bay."

The costly Dry Dock at Pensacola has been sunk, the Mobile *Tribune* says, in the channel between the Navy-yard and Fort Pickens. The object in sinking it, that paper says, was to preserve it from the fire of the enemy. The harbor was already protected from the ingress of the fleet. The object, according to other Southern papers, was to prevent war vessels entering the harbor. The dock cost the United States Government a million of dollars, and it was nearly as large as a first-class hotel. If such an obstruction as that has been allowed quietly to be sunk under the guns of Pickens and the shore batteries, it does not indicate a great deal of vigilance at Pickens, either in the army or the fleet. The report of its successful sinking, though unqualifiedly stated, may however not be true, for Major Brown, by previous accounts, appeared to have his attention specially directed to this design, and to be operating to thwart it.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIPS BY WAR.

The latest Charleston *Courier* publishes the following:

"The following legal opinion, from two of our most distinguished lawyers, involving questions of copartnership between citizens of the Confederate States and citizens of the United States, will be found of the highest importance to our mercantile community, and will be read with interest. We withhold the names of the parties concerned in the case for which the opinion was sought:

To ——: We have considered the question propounded by you as to the effect of the existing state of things upon your copartnership with the house of ——, New-York. You are a citizen of the Confederate States, and they citizens of the United States. Our Congress at Montgomery has lately passed an act recognizing a state of war as existing between the United States and the Confederate States.

A state of war imposes restraints and disabilities and duties which are inconsistent with the relations of copartnership between the citizens of belligerent governments. It interrupts and renders unlawful all trade and commercial intercourse between them, and it has accordingly been held that such a state works a dissolution of copartnership. If, as we understand you to say, your New-York partners considered it 'treason to their Government' that they should manufacture goods according to the terms of copartnership, to be sold and used in this city, there can be no better illustration of your mutual inability, consistently with your public duties, to carry out the objects of the copartnership, and, therefore, the law holds, after the breaking out of war, a commercial copartnership existing between the citizens of two countries at war is dissolved by the very act of war. This doctrine is well expounded by the Court of Errors of New-York in the case of GRISWOLD *vs.* Waddington. (16 Jones' Reports, 443)

We are of the opinion that your copartnership with the citizens of New-York is dissolved by the act of war, and that it is your duty to give notice to that effect, and to conduct your business hereafter without the use of their names, and for your account and benefit."

THE SEIZURE OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

If any further proof were needed of the existence of a deliberate plot on the part of the Secessionists to break up the Union, the Richmond *Examiner* gives it in these comments on the recent seizure of the telegraphic dispatches:

"The grand place, the central point, where the treasonable Southern secession, rebellious telegraphic dispatches were written, sent and filed last Winter and Spring, was the Washington City Telegraph Office. There was work enough done there last Winter to have hung any quantity of rebels now figuring in the Confederated armies and Congress, prepared now to do a little hanging of their own when occasion shall justify or a Yankee deserve it. From Washington, accounts were sent giving early accounts of all the hostile steps of the Buchanan and Lincoln Government, of their projects of invasion, reinforcement, supplies, trickery, fraud and rascality of every description. They did not spare money, or time, of trouble. They kept the authorities and people of the South constantly on the alert. They advised hostile steps whenever those steps were needed to protect our people. They counseled prudence and delay, when to act might have jeopardized a great cause. They took responsibility freely, and fought the good fight of the South in the enemy's camp with halters around their necks.

When it became necessary for the South Carolina Commissioners to send their first dispatch announcing the perfidy of BUCHANAN and HOLT, his intention to reinforce Fort Sumter, and their advice to their State to resist it by force, a messenger came to this city to send it with certainty and secrecy. This was done about the 1st of January. But soon after it was found that there was one man in the Washington office who could be trusted implicitly by our people, and we are glad to record that it was a young Virginian, WILLIAM COLWELL by name. This young man, by private arrangement, received the Southern dispatches, sent them himself, and filed them away in a private safe. No one saw them but himself, and the parties to whom they were addressed. All through January, February, March and part of April, this gentleman acted for our friends. Through him the dispatches were sent, giving the movements of the *Star of the West*, and also dispatches revealing the real object and destination of the expedition to relieve Fort Sumter—so carefully sought to be concealed by the enemy.

MR. COLWELL one day in April got word privately that the Black Republicans were coming to seize the office. He quietly took all these treasonable dispatches and burnt them. They have thus resolved themselves in their original elements. Divine power can alone restore the character and signs by which the Secessionists at Washington fought the enemy, incurred treason, defied the halter, and saved their country. The dispatches being burnt, COLWELL remained at his post with philosophic composure Next night the Yankee troops came into the office with musket and bayonet, and he politely informed them that he surrendered at discretion, and that *all* he had in the telegraphic dispatch line was at their disposition."

GEN. LANE INVADING ARKANSAS.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of June 1, says:

"We had supposed that the reported invasion of the town of Pocahontas, Arkansas, was exaggerated. If not unfounded, but the arrival of the steamers *Little Rock* and *Mary Patterson*, from Arkansas and White rivers, yesterday afternoon, has placed us in possession of facts which induce the belief that it is far from being a trivial affair. From Mr. HARBIN, the popular and intelligent clerk of the *Little Rock*, we learn that a messenger had been dispatched from Pocahontas to Searcy, and a courier from Searcy to Gov. RECTOR, at Little Rock, announcing that JIM LANE, with eight thousand men, was in the neighborhood of Pocahontas. The news reached Gov. RECTOR before day on Monday morning, and soon the greatest excitement prevailed. The Governor took immediate steps to send troops to Pocahontas. Accordingly he ordered that two companies, composed of 156 men, then on board the *Little Rock*, and destined for Gen. BRADLEY'S command, on the Missouri, should change their destination, and go to Pocahontas. The regiment from Louisiana, composing a portion of Mr. MCCULLOCH'S command, was also ordered to Pocahontas, together with 356 cavalry, a part of CHURCHILL'S command. Gov. RECTOR also dispatched a messenger to Fort Smith for Gen McCULLOCH. The *Little Rock* left on Tuesday night, and the whole force for Pocahontas was appointed to leave on Wednesday.

Since the above was written, we learn from a passenger on the steamer *Mary Patterson*, that the same report reached Jacksonport on Monday morning at 3 o'clock—that a large portion of the men at Jacksonport volunteered, took the *Admiral* and went up to Pocahontas. Some of LANE'S soldiers were seen by the Jacksonport people. LANE is encamped about eight miles from Pocahontas, on Black River and his desperadoes are committing all sorts of depradations in that vicinity. Some of them tried to take the *Admiral*, but they did not have sufficient force; so the boat was taken back with as little delay as possible. No encounter had occurred between LANE'S troops at Pocahontas and the force from Jacksonport, when the *Admiral* left.

While the citizens of Jacksonport were going to Pocahontas, fifteen of the prisoners in jail escaped, and immediately turned their attention to poisoning all the wells around the country. Last Monday night, after a portion of the volunteers returned, an aged man, named CARLILE, and his son, the leaders in the poisoning business, were captured and hung. The remainder threatened to burn the town down, but the return of the citizens from Pocahontas prevented it. The last words of CARLILE were, that he intended "to fight for the North."

HOW A MAN WAS TREATED IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

MR. H. C. STRUNK, formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last four or five years a resident at Millborough Springs, Bath County, Va., reached Philadelphia on June 5, having been forced to leave his home on the 23d of May, under threats of personal violence. Mr. STRUNK was the owner of a farm of 175 acres, which was tolerably well stocked. He had made no secret of his Union sentiments, and prior to the election of delegates to the State Convention, there was not any necessity for it, as was shown by the election of the Union candidate in Bath County by a large majority. On the 23d of May the secession ordinance was submitted to a vote of the people, and Mr. STRUNK, supposing that he would be permitted to vote as he pleased, when he gave his name at the election poll, and was asked how he intended to vote, replied for the Union. Squire MCCLUNG, who was one of the commissioners to receive the votes, remarked that it was the first Union vote polled that day. As he said this, WM. HOWARD, a violent Secessionist, seized Mr. STRUNK by the throat, dragged him some distance to a bank six feet high, over which he was thrown. With the assistance of others, HOWARD then dragged him to a pond, into which they threw him. He crawled out, and was pushed back two or three times. HOWARD drew a pistol from his pocket, and would have shot Mr. STRUNK, but for the interference of a person in the crowd. It was finally proposed that he should have three hours to leave the place, and he did leave with in the specified time, abandoning all his property but such small articles as he was able to sell to the neighbors, who sympathized with him. One of them loaned him money, to enable him to reach Washington, which he did by the way of the Manassas Gap and Fairfax Court-house.

THE RESPONSE FROM MINNESOTA.

On May 18, Gov. ALVIN SANDERS, of Minnesota, issued his proclamation calling out one regiment of three years' volunteers. In closing the document he says:

"Efforts are being made to trample the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our liberties, in the dust. Traitors are in the land busily engaged in trying to overthrow the Government of the United States, and information has been received that the same traitors are endeavoring to incite an invasion of our frontier by a savage foe. In view of these facts, I invoke the aid of every lover of his country and his home, to come promptly forward to sustain and protect the same."

HON. CAVE JOHNSON SUCCUMBS.

The following letter appears in the Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian*:

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., May 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your note of this morning, I have to state that, in my judgment, under the circumstances that now surround us, it is the best for the country that we should vote for *separation and representation* at the approaching election.

The conduct of the Administration, in making war upon the States, is such a subversion of the Constitution, that makes it the duty of each State to exercise, at once, all the rights reserved in the Constitution to secure their independence and future prosperity.

I should have preferred not voting for representation, at present, in the Southern Confederacy, and that our State should have stood independent, under the agreement to act with our sister Southern States, offensively and defensively during the war, and after peace, then to have acted in concert with the other Slaveholding States in the formation of a new Confederacy.

But as the question is now to be voted on, a vote against representation would probably be construed at the North as a vote favoring the policy of the Administration, and might induce the belief that there was a much greater division among us than really exists. I have concluded to give my vote for Representation, under the belief and hope that a united front would best protect the interests of the State, and trust to making a proper Confederation when we shall have secured peace.

I am, very respectfully, your friend.
C. JOHNSON.

ALFRED ROSS, Esq., Clarksville.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes under date of Harper's Ferry, May 27:

"There is a large body of troops here, and movements are taking place and changes going on with such secrecy that it is impossible to define with accuracy their locations, numbers or destinations.

The head quarters of Col. JACKSON, commandant of the Virginia forces, have been removed from their former position to the town of Bolivar. His old quarters here are occupied by Gen. JOHNSTON and staff.

Several new batteries have been erected and prominent points fortified by additional batteries and men, and it is impossible to walk in any direction thirty yards after crossing the bridges, without encountering bayonets in the hands of the guards.

Great vigilance is observed on the arrival and departure of cars, with reference to suspicious individuals and merchandise. As many as 15 or 20 persons are arrested in a day."

The Louisville *Courier* has a letter dated at Harper's Ferry on May 20. The writer says:

"We still remain here in a very passive state, quietly awaiting the approach of the enemy. From all indications the Northern Vandal is coming upon us by several different approaches, hoping to surround us and prevent our being reinforced. This place is accessible from the North and South by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, both ends of which are in possession of LINCOLN. The railroad from Washington to Loudoun County comes within twenty miles of us, from the Southwest, and that is held by the enemy. From Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, Hagerstown, and Frederick, Maryland, we are but a short distance, and at each of these points the Northern troops are concentrated in large numbers. Our only route of communication with the outside world is in a western direction, through Winchester and the Manassas Junction, and towards the latter place the Federal troops are rapidly advancing. Should they succeed in obtaining possession of that important point, we shall be completely hemmed in, but I know no better place to re-enact Thermopylæ than Harper's Ferry. Let the Abolition mercenaries beware lest they meet the direful fate of the haughty Persian.

Despite the rapid approach of a momentous crisis in our destinies, we continue to enjoy ourselves. Our chief recreation in the few hours allotted to rest is fishing. Almost every man in camp has become an admirer of IZAAK WALTON, and the piscatorial art of the gentle old angler is, next to *Hardee's Tactics*, our chief study and delight.

Judge BROCKENBROUGH arrived here yesterday from Montgomery, where he has been in attendance upon the sittings of the Confederate Congress as one of the delegates from Virginia. He brought us good news, to the effect that President DAVIS would visit us in a few days. You may well suppose that there will be a grand time when the glorious hero and statesman arrives.

Major WHITING, the engineer in charge of the fortif

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Although troops are moved almost daily across the river from Washington into Virginia—several camps having been changed to the other side yesterday—it is believed that the probabilities of an engagement at Manassas Gap Junction are diminishing, although the rebel forces there evidently expect to be attacked by the Federal troops, and are continually strengthening their position. That they will attack our line of intrenchments is now regarded as extremely improbable, as they cannot hope to bring against it any force which would insure success. This line, therefore, is sufficient to hold them in check while Gen. PATTERSON'S command from Chambersburgh and the column of troops from Ohio are driving the rebels from Harper's Ferry. Even should the latter retreat upon Manassas Junction, the combined forces of the rebels could hardly venture an attack upon our intrenchments, as they would in that event be threatened by the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops following in pursuit.

In this state of affairs we must direct our attention to Harper's Ferry as the point at which the first important demonstration will be made,—and appearances indicate that we shall not have long to wait. The movement of Federal troops from Chambersburgh towards the Ferry, which has been delayed for two or three days by the lack of heavy wagons for transportation, and by bad weather, was commenced yesterday morning, in accordance with the programme already published. In the course of a day or two,—unless the rebels shall conclude to beat an ignoble retreat, which must in the end prove more disastrous to them than an engagement,—we may expect to hear of the "clash of contending arms."

No movement of importance is yet reported from Fortress Monroe, from which point we have intelligence to Friday evening. The transport *State of Georgia* arrived on that day, with the Tenth Regiment of New-York. The *Harriet Lane* had again proceeded up James River, but whether with the intention of making another attack upon Pig Point battery was not known. This battery was ascertained to be supplied with four thirty-two pounders and one rifled thirty-four pounder—all the damage suffered by the *Harriet Lane* being inflicted by the latter. Another battery has been erected by the rebels a short distance further up the James River, at the mouth of a small stream, and it was believed to be their intention to fortify other points where the Federal troops might make a lodgment, fearing that Gen. BUTLER may land a force on that side of the river, with a view of commanding the rear of Norfolk, and cutting off railroad connection with Richmond and the South. The number of rebel troops now at Norfolk is estimated from the best data at about twelve thousand.

We hear from Fortress Monroe, by way of Washington, that a skirmish took place at Hampton, on Friday night. A party of rebels in considerable force, drove in the Federal pickets, when the Zouaves under Col. DURYEE were ordered out and sent in pursuit of them. The rebels fled precipitately after firing a few shots, which did no damage, leaving behind them one hundred muskets, which they threw away in their flight, and which were captured by the Zouaves.

A reconnoissance of the principal points on the Potomac, between Washington and Aquia Creek, has been made by the corps of Topographical Engineers under command of Capt. PALMER, accompanied by two officers and twenty marines. A landing was effected at various points on the Virginia side, and the movements of the rebels were thoroughly noted. At White-House Point, a body of about sixty was discovered, and at Aquia Creek two batteries, with some five or six hundred men, were distinctly seen. This reconnoissance will undoubtedly soon be followed by a demonstration in force.

A letter has been received in Washington from an American gentleman who has professional relations with the French Emperor, which gives the most confident assurances that the sympathies of the Emperor are entirely with the Government of the United States in its struggle with the wicked rebellion which seeks its overthrow.

From a variety of apparently reliable sources we receive assurances that the plans of Gen. SCOTT contemplate the entire crushing of the great rebellion inside of a year,—or, more definitely, within eleven months after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. A letter written by a distinguished Army officer stationed at Chambersburgh, to a friend in Boston, says the veteran is playing the great game against JEFF. DAVIS as he would play a game of chess, in which he will move slowly but surely forward to ultimate victory, without leaving much to chance, and with no unnecessary effusion of blood.

According to the dispatch of our Washington correspondent, a new mine of information has been opened up to the Government through the late order from the Post-office Department discontinuing the mail service in the rebel States. Many letters addressed to persons in these States were mailed, it appears, after the order went into effect, and have consequently reached the Dead-letter office; and among these letters is being found as much treason as was disclosed by the seized telegrams. Many, our correspondent states, who are professing devotion to the Union, and some even who are anxious to obtain commands in the Federal army, are seriously implicated.

There being at present more necessity for mounted troops in the East than in the West, the War Department has determined to order the First Regiment of Cavalry and the Second Regiment of Dragoons from the Department of the West, where they have been engaged in chasing hostile Indians, to the vicinity of Washington, where they will doubtless soon be engaged in chasing Secessionists. A specimen of the work to be assigned them was executed a few days ago at Fairfax Court-house, by Company B, of the Second Cavalry.

An artillery company in Louisville, known as the Louisville Battery, has been disbanded—a majority of the members believing that the field officers of the battalion to which it was attached are Secessionists. The Custom-house and the Post-office there were on Friday afternoon decorated with the national flag

The United States Zouave Cadets, of Pittsburg, 100 men, under command of Lieuts. STEWART and TYLER, arrived here at 6 P. M. yesterday, by the South Amboy Road, and proceeded by the 7 o'clock boat to Camp Scott, Staten Island, to join Gen. Sandford's Brigade.

The Stock Market opened heavily, with a pretty general reduction in prices, but subsequently rallied, and closed with an upward tendency. New-York Central, 71¾.

The sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in very moderate demand at former rates. Provisions were heavy, and hog products were cheaper. Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Whisky, were salable and steady. The transactions in other kinds of Produce were restricted. Several Underwriters held an informal meeting, early in the forenoon, and agreed to a provisional reduction of the extra war premium on American marine risks to 2½ per cent. The result of the meeting was reported by Mr. RICHARD LAMBERTON, of the Great Western Company, at the Produce Exchange, during business hours.

Congress and the Country.

As the time for the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session approaches, the expectation of the people, heretofore fixed upon the Executive, is transferred to the National Legislature. It is not to be denied, that much which sacrificing patriotism conceived itself authorized to demand of the Administration, has not been conceded; and indications, too numerous and too various in character to be mistaken, prove that the intense earnestness of purpose, and the fixed resolve of the masses, that the war should be at once fierce and rapid, are not shared by those whose business it is to execute the popular will. That an increased energy has been infused into mere military movements, and that sound judgment has been displayed in the selection of a few military leaders, is not to be questioned. The scope and character of the campaign, as dictated by the comprehensive mind and thorough experience of Gen. SCOTT, also merit the perfect public confidence awarded them. But in all matters of detail, in the choice of incompetent civilians for positions of the largest importance; in providing for the shelter, the food and the comfort of troops; in the treatment of the enemy, and of traitors captured arms in hand; in its indecision in regard to the slaves of fugitive masters, as also with regard to the property of rebels generally, there is too much evidence that the Administration does not realize the strength of the impulse which has carried the North into the war, and is disposed to divest the struggle of those essential terrors, without which warfare, a barbarism at best, becomes a protracted and exhaustive enemy of order and civilization.

It is only just to attribute much of this hesitation to a very natural aversion from venturing upon untried and unauthorized measures, which find no express warrant in the Constitution, or in the laws enacted to enforce it. But the Administration has not hesitated at measures of far grander proportions, and equally without warrant of Constitutional forms; and the fact that the people have, with entire unanimity, approved such disregard of inapplicable or insufficient legislation, should have strengthened it to throw the utmost possible vigor into its action in minor as well as in the more extended details.

These lacunes it will be the business of Congress to fill. Wherever the Government lacks power to subdue and punish rebellion, it must have it without stint. All doubts as to its plenary functions must be removed. Questions of doubtful construction must be solved. It will be for Congress to prescribe what disposition shall be made of the self-emancipated negroes. It will have to substitute some more sensible disposition of rebel prisoners, than the dismissal of them after the exaction of an oath they are sure to disregard. It will have to prevent the interposition of Supreme Court Justices, and Cabinet officers, in behalf of persons charged with treason, and about to be brought to trial. It will have to prescribe some more cogent treatment of officers resigning their commissions, with a view of joining the rebel service on land or sea, than merely striking their names from the rolls. It will have to create a navy to repeople the sea with our sailors, and make privateering too hazardous to be profitable. Its business will be, in short, to carry into the conduct of the war the true idea that we are dealing with a malignant and implacable enemy, whom no tenderness will conciliate, no oaths or paroles bind, and who will surely take advantage of clemency to inflict more certain damage, and to prolong the struggle. We must have it proved to the people who are sacrificing millions of money, and legions of men, suspending the pursuit of profit, and submitting to the destruction of business, simply to punish treason, that traitors are not to go unpunished. The North, which assumes the cost of the war; the South, which years of indulgence have taught to distrust the energy and courage of the North; and the World, which stands waiting upon the result, must be taught that we are *in earnest*, a belief which there have been too many reasons hitherto for doubting.

Coming directly from the people, Congress will understand what is demanded of the Government. It will be for the President merely to submit his past action for the approval it is quite sure to receive, and to leave the future wholly to the discretion of the Legislature. Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument. For the Constitution, constructed upon the assumption of a perpetuated internal peace, provided only for such local displays of insubordination as a handfull of militia and a single campaign would readily suppress. It is safe to say that the framers never contemplated the possibility of a State, or a group of States, not merely resisting an obnoxious law, but making open war upon the Constitution and all National authority. The Constitution contains no provision for such a contingency—confers no adequate power for the repression of a general insurrectionary movement—and it must perish, unless we consent to act rather upon its spirit than its letter. The solemn instrument upon which the rebellion makes war must not be used to weaken and disarm its defenders. On these grounds Congress will rest its authority to act. And so authorized, it will have no difficulty in disposing of all the questions which the Executive leaves undecided, and need have no doubt of securing the same loyal support which the people have accorded to the measures of the Administration.

INTERESTING TO PRIVATEERSMEN.—The Board of Underwriters must be supposed to understand their business better than vulgar laity; for it certainly puzzles the outside observer to discover what decline in the prospects of privateering justifies a sudden reduction of the war rate of insurance from 5 to 2½ per cent. Not only have the rovers already captured a fleet of merchantmen, but they have been met on the highways of South American trade; and a number of their villainous craft are known to be ready for sea at Liverpool. It is but now they have found it will no longer be necessary to run the blockade in order to have their prizes condemned, but that if they enter any West India port, certainly any port belonging to Great Britain, they are safe from pursuit until a court at home can go through the necessary forms. With these cheering and satisfactory prospects before them, added to the potent fact that in completing the blockade, the high seas have been cleared of our cruisers, the pirates may be supposed to be in the highest spirits, and on the verge of inflicting upon our commerce the most serious mischief. It may, perhaps, dampen their ardor, when they learn how differently our underwriters regard the matter.

Privateering.

Some centuries ago, when victories were won by the mere power of endurance and physical strength of combatants, when the battle-axe and the sword, wielded by stalwart arms, held the place of cannon and the rifle of the present times, the soldier was valued in proportion to his strength and his ability to deal or ward heavy blows in his encounters with the enemy. In those times, men of gigantic strength and inured to military service, called around them followers as strong and skilled in the use of arms as themselves, and offered their services to engage in the wars of whatever Prince chose to employ them. All they asked was a commission to save them from the penalties attached to mere robbery, taking their chances of pay out of the plunder they might be able to gather from the enemy against whom they stipulated to fight, looking to their commissions to secure to themselves the immunities of prisoners of war in case of their capture. These marauding bands sallied out against the enemy for their own personal emolument. They plundered cities and sacked towns, without reference to the sacredness of private property, and the robbery of peaceful citizens was regarded as a source of legitimate spoil. Mere adventurers, engaging in national strifes on private account, they had small regard for the amenities even of war. Humanity had no place in their creed. Whatever brought gain to their treasury was legitimate capture. Whoever could pay ransom was made prisoner, and if those who could not, were spared, it was through caprice rather than principle. The lust of gain stimulated their activity, while it obliterated all the softer qualities of their nature. Thus in the mediæval wars of Europe, the belligerent nations swarmed with these land privateers, who had small regard for the rights of neutrals, and who did not always respect the rights even of those whose commission they held. Border towns suffered from their raids, and when plunder of the enemy failed them, they levied military contributions on their friends.

The advancement of civilization made war, at last, purely the business of Government, to be prosecuted only by the Government itself, and upon principles of national law recognized by all Christian countries. Armies were in the pay directly of the Government, and commanded exclusively by Government officers. The system of private warfare was placed under the ban of humanity and civilization. The "Free Companions" ceased to find a place in the service of belligerent nations, and the hanging them on the first tree after their capture, with their commissions about their necks, effectually completed the reform.

It is difficult to draw a distinction between the "Free Companions" of the earlier times, and the privateers of the present—each engaged in war on private account, fighting for their individual gain. No sentiment of patriotism, no love of honorable fame, no emulation to noble deeds, moved the *condottieri* to the warfare in which they embarked. None but adventurers, destitute of humanity, engaged in it. They looked only to their private profit as the robber does when he points his pistol at the heart of the traveler and commands him to stand and deliver. True, the one plunders on the ocean, and the other plundered on the land; and save in this respect they differ in nothing. The Government that should go back to this ancient system of warfare would be scouted from the brotherhood of nations, and its "Free Companions" regarded as simply murderers and robbers. Their commissions would not save them from a drum-head court-martial, or even from a shorter and sharper doom. Why shall not privateers on the ocean be regarded in the same light, and the remedy for one of the evils of the olden times be applied for the cure of a similar evil of our own?

It is no answer to say that precedent sanctions the system of privateering, or that the history of our own country debars us from arraying its legality. The world has taken a long stride within the last fifty years. Civilization has been busy in the great work of reform. The changes and necessities of commerce demanded long since a reform in this matter. The popular sentiment of the world calls for the abolition of a system bearing all the distinctive characteristics of piracy—a system which no national exigency will sanction, and which humanity reprobates. The late Conference of the great Powers of Europe, held at Paris, placed it under the ban of international law. To the principle of its abolition our Government, supported by every Southern statesman, gave its assent at the time, asking, however, that coupled with it should be the further and humane modification of public law, that private property should be respected on the ocean as on the land, during the existence of war. That this proposition was not accepted by the European Powers, was no fault of ours, in no way affected our appreciation of the great principle enunciated at Paris, and to the propriety of which American statesmen unanimously assented. In addition to this, the present Administration, among its first acts, notified the European Powers of its adherence to the principle without insisting upon the condition, making our own Government a party to the treaty of Paris, establishing and recognizing as an element of national law, that privateering is contrary to the civilization and genius of the age and should be abolished.

Thus privateering has been placed outlawed by the leading nations of Europe and by our own Government, as it was long since condemned by a world-wide popular sentiment. Is it asked what follows or what the practical sequence as respects these privateers which the South is sending out upon the ocean, to capture our merchant ships and plunder our commerce? The answer is simple. Every man connected with this scheme of ocean plunder is a marauder and pirate as well as traitor, and should be dealt with as such—should have meted out to him such swift and sharp justice as the bullet and the yard-arm afford.

A FOOLISH REMEDY FOR AN IMAGINARY EVIL.—Virginia rushed into secession under the pretence that her fugitive slaves were not returned by the North. She has lost already by the war more slaves than escaped in any two years preceding it, with the prospect of a stampede of a large portion of the remainder. Contraband property having legs to run away with, and intelligence to guide its flight, will be very like to escape, especially when a hope of liberty stimulates its locomotion. A great fact in Natural History, the existence of which has been persistently denied by Southern ethnologists, is in course of demonstration—to wit: that a negro loves freedom just as much as does a white man, and that whenever he has a chance he will run for it. By and by it may further appear that he will even fight for it. The war that is moving South may, in spite of every precaution, put ideas into the heads of the slave, and teach him a lesson that may trouble the repose of the masters, in spite of both North and South.

The French Press on American Affairs.

The part taken by the French Press in the formation of public opinion on the subject of our recent troubles, and the direction impressed, through its undisputable influence, upon the French Government, form an interesting chapter in the history of our country, which it would be unjust for us to overlook or forget. Whatever may be said of the education of the people, of their fitness for self-government, and of their action in shaping the course of events, it is nevertheless true that societies and nations are judged rather from the talent and principles of their leaders than from another standard. It is on that account that the French have exercised and still exercise on the Continent of Europe that influence which no other nation enjoys to the same degree, and it needs only a look at the copious manner in which the English Press, so jealous of English institutions and manners, records all that transpires in Paris, in science, politics and literature, to know that it is not overrated. French editors and writers are, taken as a whole, men of talent and principle, and though their journals are not so well informed in the news department and miscellaneous matters as the English, they generally exhibit a loftier tone, a higher morality, less passion, and a deeper insight of men and things. It is to such qualities and to the adoption of the French language by the educated classes of Europe, that they owe the large circulation they enjoy all over the continent.

Independently of their fifteen Parisian dailies and of their Provincial Press, the French have another mode of influencing public opinion, which, apparently not so popular, is perhaps deeper and more lasting. We allude to their recent system of political pamphlets, and especially to the publication of their Reviews, which instead of being issued quarterly as those in England, appear semi-monthly, a mode of publication which allows them to give in each number excellent summaries and comments on cotemporary events. Four Reviews, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, *La Revue Contemporaine*, *La Revue Nationale*, and *La Revue Francaise*, are semi-monthly, and stand in the first rank of periodical literature; *La Revue Germanique*, *Le Journal des Economistes*, *Le Compte Rendu de l'Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques*; are monthlies, and are equal to anything we know on the other side of the Atlantic. Whenever any of these Reviews have expressed themselves on the United States, it has been with a feeling of sympathy and respect, and it is sufficient to say that DE TOCQUEVILLE has been their contributor to be assured that our political institutions have been an object of praise, our civilization a subject of impartial criticism, and our progress an occasion of sincere congratulation to the French people.

As we do not intend to make extracts from the French reviews, but simply to point out the large sphere of influence they enjoy, we will limit our remarks to the Parisian Press. It is represented by over fifteen dailies, which, in reference to American affairs, may be divided into two classes—The Liberals and the Legitimists; the Liberals defending our Government and our institutions—the Legitimists attacking both. The Legitimist journals are greatly elated by our recent disturbances; they rejoice at the idea of a revolution which will overthrow our Republic, and give countenance to their worn-out theories of legitimate rights. They do not, however, denounce us on account of their love for Slavery, but of their hate for Democracy, which they compare to the worst kind of anarchy, and as being hostile to law, justice and right. They believe that there is but one principle of Government—Legitimate Monarchy, with a Bourbon at the head; and one principle in religion—Catholicism, with the Pope as a temporal ruler. They are influential only among the religious and aristocratic classes, and with the higher clergy. Their principal organs are: *La Gazette de France*, *l'Union*, *Le Monde* and *l'Ami de la Religion*. Every form of Republican Government, every success achieved by Democracy, is for these papers a public calamity, which cannot be too profoundly lamented. Their influence is, of course, a very limited one, and is only sensibly felt in the departments where public education is undeveloped, and where religious sentiments are strongly and deeply rooted.

The real interpreters of the France we know, of the enlightened, moral and progressive France, of the only France which will make a lasting mark in the annals of Europe, are the Liberal newspapers. These interpreters are: *Le Journal des Débats*, *l'Opinion Nationale*, *Le Siecle*, *Le Temps*, *La Presse*, *Le Constitutionnel*, *La Patrie*, *Le Moniteur*, *Le Droit*, *La Gazette des Tribuneaux* and *Le Courrier de Dimanche*. Though it would be hardly correct to say that they are unanimous in their opinion of American affairs, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that they have but one way of thinking in relation to the cause of our disturbances, and but one voice in condemning the course pursued by the Southern rebels. The *Débats*, which though limited in its circulation on account of its subscription price being higher than that of any other newspaper, is read by the *élite* of European society, and is thoroughly on the side of the North. Since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, it has published some very remarkable articles, in which the Southerners have been handled mercilessly. It goes so far in its denunciations of Slavery, that it even denounces the North for having been too lenient towards it. In another column, we translate the latest article of the *Journal*, contributed by M. BAUDRILLARD, the distinguished economist, as an answer to the British and Legitimist Press.

The *Siecle* and the *Opinion Nationale* are still more decided in their condemnation of the South. The first journal, the circulation of which reaches sixty thousand yearly, expresses itself thus:

"Events in America interest the whole civilized world. The Powers which have abolished Slavery in Europe, which have abolished letters-of-marque, which have made laws against the Slave-trade, cannot suffer all these barbarous infamies to resuscitate on the other side of the Atlantic. * * * European Powers would lose their claims to Christianity if they did not throw the weight of their influence between the combatants. They will not suffer the maintenance of Slavery to be a cause of bloody struggles and massacres. Slavery is abolished by right, and the Powers which have abolished it owe to themselves not to let it exist officially. * * * These considerations will undoubtedly have their due weight upon our Government. We hope that France shall not, in this great American question, observe a political neutrality which would be against its interests and precedents. Our glory is interested in the maintenance of the American Union, and our honor is bound up in the triumph of Freedom over Slavery."

There are in the ranks of the Liberal Press two newspapers—*La Presse* and *Le Constitutionnel*—which do not seem to comprehend all the aspects of our present troubles, and which are on that account wavering in the expressions of their opinions on American affairs. This is so much the more to be wondered at, that the editor on American questions in the former journal is M. GAILLARDET, formerly editor of the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, and many years a resident in America. It would be easy to show that his long absence from our country has entirely biased his judgment and considerably impaired his political foresight.

The Surrender of Texas.

When Gen. TWIGGS ordered the surrender of the forts and munitions of war under his command in the military department of Texas, every officer and every soldier of the Southern forces knew that he was a traitor, and that they were absolved by his treason from their duty of obedience to his orders. They knew that they would have been justified in tearing from his shoulders the epaulettes he had dishonored, and sending him home a prisoner, even in irons. There were one hundred and twenty-one officers and over three thousand Federal troops in Texas at the time, who might have concentrated, offering an amount of resistance which no force that could have been mustered by that State could have overcome. There were plenty of arms, plenty of ammunition, plenty of equipments of every kind, as well for garrison duty as for long marches, plenty of supplies, plenty of money for their maintenance, and, above all, plenty of loyalty and courage on the part of the soldiery. They were, moreover, veteran troops, accustomed to long marches and the hardships and perils incident to the border service. Had they been drawn together, as they might easily have been, they could have marched to the coast, where they could have been met by transports to convey them North, or might have hewn their way through Western Arkansas to Kansas, and home in that direction. There was no lack of officers to command them. Col. WAITE, who succeeded TWIGGS, took command the very day after the treason of TWIGGS was promulgated, and before a gun had been given up or a fort surrendered. He was clothed with ample authority to concentrate all the forces in Texas, and use them as the interests or the honor of the country might require. Instead of this, they were permitted to remain in scattered detachments, and ordered, at last, to surrender in detail to the rebel troops as prisoners of war, to be released only on condition of taking an oath not to serve against the Confederacy during the war. With this surrender, passed into the hands of the traitors about thirty-five thousand stand of arms, near thirty pieces of mounted, and more than forty pieces of heavy artillery, with munitions of war, including cavalry horses, wagons, tents, mules, ammunition, and provisions, to the estimated value of near two millions, and between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in Federal gold, provided for the maintenance and pay of the troops. In addition to this, every fort, arsenal, and military post in Texas, were handed over to embolden treason and strengthen the hands of rebellion; and the marvel of it all is, that this vast surrender was made without firing one gun or striking one blow, even on the defensive. How shall this be accounted for, consistently with the fidelity and bravery of the officers in command, after the villainy of TWIGGS became manifest? Their general officer was a traitor; but his treason was discovered, and his command superseded before an article had been actually surrendered, and no principle of official morality required loyal men to carry out his treasonable compacts. They were away from the central power of the Government; but they were a part of the Government, and a power within themselves sufficient to resist aggression and hew their way home. They were ignorant of the plans or designs of the Administration at Washington, and their means of communication were cut off—still their own sense of duty, their instincts of right remained. They knew the fact that it was treason that demanded of them to lay down their arms, and, knowing this, a soldier's duty would teach them resistance, and a soldier's courage and patriotism would have made it successful.

The loss of prestige by this inglorious surrender is quite as damaging to the Government as is the loss of the millions and the men. It has given not only great actual strength to the rebels, but it has given them courage and hope. When they descant upon the "lack of courage in a hireling soldiery," (such is the burthen of the rebel Press and of rebel oratory all over the South,) they point to Texas where the veterans of the Government were stationed, and at the immense spoil they won, and say all this was achieved without the loss of a man, or the firing of a gun.

It may be that treason did not extend among the Federal officers beyond the commanding General and his military family; but there was a lack of spirit and energy following that foul shame, that carried in their sequence all the practical evils of treason, and leaves a mystery hanging over this Texas business that a sensitive patriotism may well shrink from attempting to solve, but which the stern demands of justice require should be investigated. Why, we ask, has no Court-Martial been instituted.

A NEW PHASE.—Will not the "white trash" of the South, the men who, owning no "chattels," work with their own hands, be likely to learn in this war a fact which the pride of the slaveholders has omitted to teach them—that they are men? If they are to bear the brunt of the conflict and fight the battles of Slavery, they may presently take up the notion of fighting for themselves, or at all events, of insisting upon a social position above that of the African, and the enjoyment of various civil rights in common with the privileged class. This would be a phase of the "Revolution" at which the chivalry will turn up its lordly nose in disgust, but it is one which is pretty sure to be developed.

SENDING THEM SOUTH.—Virginia is sending her slave property South, as the loyal forces advance in that direction. When they shall have reached North Carolna, Tennessee and Arkansas, those states will do the same. When the Government armies shall come to the boundaries of the Gulf States, what then? Will the interior of the "Cotton States" be converted into a vast "pen," where all that shall have failed to secede from their masters shall be gathered, to be guarded by an army of drivers and watched by bloodhounds? Or was it the game of those States to supply their cotton and sugar plantations by locating the war in Virginia, so as to compel an exodus in their favor of the slave population, and stocking their markets with an abundant supply at immensely reduced prices? The game, whatever may be said of its honesty, would certainly be a shrewd one.

Where is John Bell?

During the Presidential campaign of last Fall, were presented to the American people, as candidates for the two highest offices in their gift, the names of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. These candidates, it was claimed, should be supported, irrespective of party organizations, as the peculiar friends and upholders of the Union as it is. Their banner was the Stars and Stripes simply, and around it were invited to rally all who loved their country, all who regarded this great Republic, reaching from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, as a solid indivisible whole, who were against the madness of Southern secession, and what they were pleased to term the sectionalism of the North; who were willing to cut loose from the corruptions of old political organizations on the hunt for spoils, and of forming anew into one great political brotherhood, of which JOHN BELL was to be the head, and whose watchword was the Union, in its integrity, against all assailants from whatever quarter. Around this standard rallied thousands of conservative citizens, and hundreds of thousands of young and ardent men, whose hearts were imbued with patriotism, and who rejected the party drill and party machinery of the times, as standing in the way of the prosperity and endangering the peace of the Union. JOHN BELL was the peculiar champion and embodiment of the Union sentiment throughout the nation. He was to strike down secession at the South and abolition at the North. He was to grasp these disturbing elements in his fist and choke them into everlasting silence. He was to repair and solidify the foundations of the Union, so that neither earthquake nor tempest could shake them. With these high professions, and this lofty political creed, he entered upon the canvass. His followers struggled valiantly, proclaiming with an earnestness that evinced the sincerity of their faith, that the loyalty and patriotism of their chief was the only cure for the evils of the times, and his election the only sure guarantee of the salvation of the Republic. The American people decided against them, and JOHN BELL was defeated.

Six months have passed—secession has culminated in treason, and treason has moved on to organized rebellion, striking at the Constitution, and fighting for the overthrow of the Union. The Stars and Stripes have been torn down and trampled upon in eleven States, and the bunting of revolution is flaunting in their place. Large armies are gathering against the Republic, defying its power and menacing its destruction. In this hour of the country's peril, where is JOHN BELL?

We know where his deceived and betrayed followers are to be found. We know the patriotic position of his associate in the canvass, and we know the position of the young and generous hearts, the conservative thousands who stood, as they supposed, between the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the South and the Anti-Slavery fanaticism of the North, sacrificing all political affinities and party associations for what they regarded as their country's good. Some are among the loyal forces with arms in their hands, defending with their lives the Union they professed to love, proving the sincerity of their devotion by the peril they are ready to encounter for its salvation. Others are aiding by their eloquence, their influence and their money the cause of their country, and all are busy in its defence; but where is JOHN BELL?

We had a right to suppose that the voice that was so loud in praise of the Union, that depicted so vividly its countless blessings, its glories in the past and the brighter glories of its future, that denounced secession as treason, would be raised in defence of the Union now; that though disloyalty might swell and surge all around him, that he at least would be true, that he would redeem his thousand pledges of fealty to the Constitution, and be found faithful among the faithless. We hear the ringing voices of JOHNSON and BROWNLOW, sounding above the din of treason, and we know that patriotism is not dead in Tennessee. But where is JOHN BELL?

A few weeks ago it was reported that he had spoken at Nashville, not, however, in the bold and straightforward language of patriotism, as became the champion of the Union, but apologetically of secession and its treason, and denouncing to some extent the loyalty that would sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the Union in all its just proportions. Such a desertion of principle, such a repudiation of faith, such a falsification of professions, was too monstrous for belief; and it was a relief to be told by him through the public Press, that what he said was the maudlin effusion of an afternoon's debauch—that he was drunk when he spoke at Nashville. Singular as this excuse was, his friends accepted it. This delusion has now been dispelled. The melancholy fact has at last become history, that JOHN BELL has taken his place on the side of secession and plunged into the current of rebellion. He has taken the infection that has spread with such malignant virulence all over the South, and, drunk or sober, has cast his fortunes with treason and become himself a traitor. Would he have been otherwise had it been the misfortune of the people to have made him their President? Who believes it?

THE BORDER CONVENTION.—We give place, this morning, to an address of the recent Border State Convention at Frankfort, to the people of the United States. The paper does no credit to the names attached to it, or to the body which issued it. With signal disregard of facts, which every development from day to day more strongly corroborates, the Convention charges the responsibility of the present troubles to Northern fanaticism, and not to the long-planned and shrewdly matured conspiracy of the very men who are now controlling the rebel Government, and leading its armies. This deliberate falsification of contemporary history, not only throws discredit upon the honest purpose of this Convention, but shows of what worthless and unreliable stuff the Unionism of Kentucky composed.

NECESSITY OF SANITARY ORGANIZATION.

A Sanitary Commission Desirable—Points Demonstrated by the Crimean Campaign—The Proper Medical Policy.

The position of our country is at this present moment the engrossing subject in all minds. Thousands of our countrymen are knit to the destinies of the South by the presence there of relatives and friends, and wait with trembling and fear the arrival of every mail and message; while hundreds of thousands who are free from such ties quiver with indignation and grief at the recollection of the barbarities committed by the traitorous scoundrels of the South—who have revolted from our sway, and demand, as with one voice, the infliction of a punishment complete and terrible. Never was the heart of our united Republic more stirred than it is at this period of its existence, and woe to those in power who disregard its promptings. With these sad events it is not our province to deal; but, bearing upon them, we have advice and a warning to give, which, if attended to, will save life, lessen sorrow, strengthen our arms, and shorten the struggle.

We ask for the immediate organization of a sanitary commission, to proceed to the South with our army.

We could, if necessary, point to a score of suggestions and warnings on the subject, in many foreign periodicals, published at the commencement of the Crimean war, a due attention to which, in the first instance, would have saved wealth, and prolonged the lives of many individuals engaged in their various duties. Recollect in one instance, if in no other, the dangers of the camp at Aldershott; the evils which threatened the Golden-square district, in a sanitary point of view; and the indefensible arrangements at Netley hospital, properly pointed out in time to have prevented the evils before they occurred; and let our Government listen to the warning here given, and act with wisdom and promptness.

A British parliamentary report, published just after the war, as to the deaths in the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, shows that the deaths in both fleets, in the years 1854 and 1855, numbered 2,029, of which 1,574 were the result of disease, 228 of suicide, drowning and other accidental causes, and only 227 of wounds in action. These figures show that in our navies, as in our armies, pestilence and disease are far more fatal than the sword or artillery and the other perils of war. The deaths by various diseases amounted to upwards of 7 to 1 of those which were caused by battle.

The report likewise states that if the Baltic fleet had not anchored in Baro Sound during the Summer of 1854, and if the fleet in the Black Sea had shunned Baljick and Varna in July, August and September of the same year, the ravages of cholera would have been very much lessened. We also learn that there is no evidence to show that the climate and soil of the steppes of the Crimea had the least effect in producing complaints approximating to cholera, but that accumulated filth and effluvia, arising from the decay of organic matter, brought their sure and deadly results. In one ship of the Baltic fleet the number of deaths by cholera amounted to more than half of the whole of the deaths which occurred from this cause in the whole fleet. It would be useful to know the position of this fatal ship at the time of the attack, the nature of its ventilation, the space, accommodation, &c. allowed to each man, and other sanitary particulars.

This latter cause of the continuance of a pestilential disease was strikingly made manifest at Norfolk in 1854, during the fatal ravages of yellow fever, where the atmosphere became so contaminated from the decomposition of the unburied bodies, that many individuals, but slightly disposed to maladies of the kind, became readily subject to the disease the moment they entered its influence.

In the Crimean armies, the number of those who died from disease was immense in comparison with those who fell in the various conflicts. This is the case in all campaigns. A competent authority has stated that a quarter of the British army engaged in the Indian wars will fall by fever, cholera, dysentery, and similar complaints. In the Crimea these were more deadly foes than the Russians.

If, then, we find that the pestilence is more terrible than the enemy, it is evidently necessary that we should have commanders and officers as capable of fighting the one as the other. During the long continental wars in Europe, some forty or fifty years since, the principles of sanitary science were but little understood; and even at the present time, we fear that the sure means of saving life by a proper attention to those laws which prevent many fatal complaints are still too little understood, or even believed in, by the leaders of our fleets and armies. Terrible as are all the horrors of war, there is no phase of it more dreadful to contemplate than the probable death of 250 out of each 1,000 streng men who form our army in the South,—not while aiding the actual object in view,—not in the excitement of battle and with the glory of success,—but helplessly and unnecessarily, in camps and hospitals, stricken down by putrescent matter,—killed by want of sufficient pure air!—and these not the aged, the delicate, or those of tender years, who form such a large per centage of the ordinary deaths in our population, but men in the prime of years and manhood.

At the present time in our larger cities, the death of 40 persons in the 1,000 per annum is considered, and rightly too, a very great excess; it is little short of murder, indeed! In some of the model buildings of London, inhabited by families, the number of deaths in the year is 16 in the 1,000. Out of the sixteen above mentioned, if the average number of infants' deaths be the same as those belonging to a similar class in the metropolis, we should have nearly half of the deaths under five years. This shows the value of mature lives, and that every care must be taken to save them; especially, says the financier, when we recollect what it costs the country to send each man to the Southern war.

Sanitary management must be greatly improved, and ere long become one of the chief arts of warfare. The time is not far distant when the commander of a fleet will rather place his ships within the range of over-powerful batteries than in positions which insure the certainty of pestilence; and that in the choice of places for encampments, the sanitary condition of sites will be held in nearly as much consideration as their military fitness.

The late Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the British commander, when in India, found large bodies of men dying with fearful rapidity of fever and cholera, and on more than one occasion immediately stopped the progress of these diseases by moving the camp to other sites. A similar kind of judgment will be required at the present time; but we fear that certain saving measures have not yet been properly studied and appreciated by the heads of either our army or navy; and, certainly measures in due proportion to our extended knowledge of the science of preserving health, have not been adopted.

At a time of great distress, a body of sanitary officers were sent from England to endeavor to stay the plagues which beset the camp before Sebastopol, and much advantage resulted from the step. This of itself, and with the clear evidence which we have here of the fact, that by knowledge and exertions thousands of valuable lives may be saved, should lead at once to what we are calling for—namely, *the appointment of a distinct and sufficiently powerful body of sanitary officers, and also of workmen to carry out their instructions, to attend our army in the South.* We believe that such a corps, properly organized, would, in a region like that constituting the field of operations in the South, be the means of adding immensely to our available force.

It is true that many of our army surgeons are quite capable of giving advice on this subject, but we have reason to know their opinions do not meet with sufficient consideration; and, moreover, the calls upon their attention during a campaign leave them little time for additional duties.

Thousands will die in the South unnecessarily, if the course we now urgently point out be not pursued. M. D.

What is England's Next Step?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date you republish, from the London *Times*, an article from the pen of Mr. FREDERICK LEHMANN, intended "to elicit some decided and competent opinion as to the real state of the law respecting this very important subject," *i. e.*, the power of a privateer to take her prizes into neutral ports and have them condemned, while lying in such neutral ports, by prize Courts sitting in the captor's country.

It would, without doubt, be satisfactory to have a competent English opinion on this subject; but there can be little doubt that Mr. LEHMANN has forestalled it in his conclusion that such condemnation (and a consequent sale of the prize property in the neutral port) can lawfully be made unless the existing laws be modified.

That they will be modified by Great Britain, the attitude that she has assumed towards us gives us little reason to hope.

If the British Government had really meant to be neutral and impartial, it would have limited its recognition of the "so styled Southern Confederacy," as a belligerent power, to the declaration that she did not hold herself bound to treat as pirates persons who should act under the authority of the letters-of-marque issued by the Montgomery Government; and, on the other hand, that she refused the use of her ports to the prizes, if not also to the privateers of the Southern Confederacy.

These two simple declarations would have embodied all that either party could reasonably have expected; and so far as our Government is concerned, would have been infinitely more satisfactory than the Queen's proclamation against intervention, which is manifestly regarded, at least in the House of Lords, as a mere *brutum fulmen*.

But it is manifest that the British Government has either meant to lend its countenance to the rebellion, or else has acted with a blindness and precipitation that are disgraceful to her Ministry.

And this will appear from the first step that her assumed attitude towards us will necessitate, as thus:

Will England now forego, in time of war—and such a war!—that right of visit which she has always been so anxious to maintain in time of peace—a right that we have denied as belonging to a time of peace, but which we and all the world must recognize as a right growing out of a state of war?

Will she let all vessels pass without examination, on the mere hoisting of the Confederate flag?

Would not this be to lay the broad seas open to indiscriminate piracy?

And if her cruisers examine the papers of armed vessels roaming the ocean, what is to authenticate the genuineness of the letters-of-marque that they may be furnished with? Why may they not be forged papers held by a common pirate?

Will they bear the certificate of a British Minister, or of a British Consul, accredited to the Government of the United States?

And so of the condemnation of prizes. Will the British Consuls authenticate the decisions of the Southern Prize Courts, despoiling of their property the citizens of the Government to which they are accredited? And if not so authenticated, will they be respected by the authorities of Jamaica, or Nassau, or Bermuda?

This last question belongs, particularly, to the point raised by Mr. LEHMANN; but all that I have ventured to lay before you is pregnant with solicitude.

And my object in inviting your attention and that of your readers to these considerations, is, first, to show one or two of the many reasons why England, having taken the step that she has, cannot stand still where she is; that she must, of necessity, either narrow or enlarge her recognition of the "belligerent rebels; and secondly, to urge upon our Government and our people the pressing importance of preparing for such issues as must inevitably grow out of the complications which the precipitate and inconsiderate action of the British Ministry has sown. These tares are not to be weeded out. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the general depression in business, and the popular but erroneous idea that no one wants amusement in these times, the theatres (there are but two or three open now, to be sure,) continue to be thronged, and this in spite of novelty-lacking bills. At LAURA KEENE'S, the "Seven Sisters" are "running" as vigorously as on the first night of their appearance. The piece bids fair to carry through the season to September, when a substitute may be expected. At the Winter Garden, Mr. GAYLER'S comic drama of "Our American Cousin at Home" seems to be in a fair way to enjoy a career of similar success. It has been materially curtailed, and is now an affair which may be enjoyed without stopping up too late o' nights. All the dialogue, which had no direct bearing on the action of the piece, has been excised, and the comic situations and scenes, in consequence, succeed each other with with great rapidity. Mr. BLAKE'S part—although still unworthy of his great talents as an actor—has been curtailed and compressed into reasonable limits. His great reputation insures for the performance an amount of consideration which otherwise it might not command. Mr. SOTHERN is admirable as the two *Dundrearys*, and his changes are as remarkable for their rapidity as they are for their separate realizations of character. The other parts are rendered with great quickness, and this, with the admirable scenery, has won a pronounced success for the piece. We notice several improvements in progress at the Winter Garden, conducted especially for the comfort of its frequenters. A wide area is in course of construction around the parquette and upper circle, by which a system of free ventilation will be established superior to anything of the kind now known in a City theatre. Mr. JACKSON has acted discreetly in thus anticipating the main objection of Summer visitors to places of amusement, and obviating it.

The patriotic drama of "Anderson" has been withdrawn from the Museum bills, after a long and successful run. It will be succeeded to-morrow night by another novelty called "The Patriot's Dream, or the Past, the Present and the Future."

Niblo's Garden is an establishment prolific of rumors at present. It is stated that Mr. NIBLO will shortly resume the responsibility of management, and that the RAVELS are on their way hither to open his Summer season. The 20th is mentioned as the night, but this must be a mistake, for the theatre is still in the hands of the carpenters, and can scarcely be completed by that time. It is certain that *when* opened, Niblo's will resume its position as one of the brightest and most comfortable establishments in the City. It has been repaired and redecorated in a superb manner, by its proprietor, Mr. A. T. STEWART. The concert room, heretofore occupied by Lloyd's Minstrels, is about to undergo a similar renovation, and will therefore remain closed until the middle of August.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY has secured a lease of Stuyvesant Hall, and will reopen that pleasant little establishment on Monday (to-morrow) evening, with a very powerful company, and with a programme unusually spiced with patriotic ditties for the times.

A military chieftain of great renown, but small stature—Gen. Tom Thumb—is giving a pleasant series of entertainments at Hope Chapel, assisted by excellent vocal artists—Miss GEARY, Mr. GEARY, Mr. TOMLIN, &c. The curious and the musical will be rewarded by a visit to the General's head quarters.

Mrs. PAGE, a lady who has already been introduced to our readers, will give a dramatic reading at Irving Hall on Thursday evening next, assisted by Mr. J. B. BROWN, the elocutionist. The programme contains several of the choicest *morceaux* from the poets and dramatists. Mrs. PAGE'S talents are said to be as remarkable as her personal attractions.

A grand patriotic concert is to be given on Tuesday evening next, June 11, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, which should commend itself to the public at large. Madame ESSERTIER DE VILLERS, a lady of distinguished musical ability, assisted by a number of talented artists, will give a concert in aid of the family of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH, by whose untimely death an aged father and mother have been deprived of an affectionate son, and chief means of support. Surely no more need be said in behalf of so commendable an object.

The American Cause in France.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

The events in North America produce, as might naturally be expected, a great sensation in Europe. They take by surprise the whole European public, who were far from expecting anything of the kind, for public opinion in Europe had been accustomed to consider as imperishable the work of those illustrious legislators who, three-quarters of a century ago, traced the Federal Constitution, and therein displayed profound sagacity.

The feeling everywhere created by these events is one of intense regret. It is deeply lamented on all sides that those beautiful regions which enjoyed so much prosperity should be suddenly given up to all the horrors of civil war. *France is, of all countries in Europe, the one from which the United States has, upon all occasions, received the most unmixed sympathy. Therefore, in France, perhaps more than anywhere else, are regrets felt at seeing the commotion in that vast Union of States*—one of the grandest works ever emanating from human genius—for it covers sixteen times the surface of France, and upon that immense superficies the population doubles every twenty years, whereas, in France, for instance, it does not double itself but in two centuries.

But, notwithstanding the prevailing regrets and sympathy, it is easy to notice, among certain classes in various parts of Europe, and even in France, a very different sentiment. These individuals—in comparatively small numbers, it is true—congratulate themselves upon the sudden check given to what they choose to call that vain nation; a nation not contented with acknowledging no superiors, but which would actually refuse to recognize any equality with itself among the most powerful and enlightened nations of Europe. Again, they urge that American Democracy stood in need of some such lesson; because she was always striving to enforce her own to the overthrow of all other forms of government. But, all of a sudden, here she is at a dead stand-still; and the political organization upon which she so vaunted herself has become, all at once, the proof of her impotence. Europe, they say, can only rejoice at the adversity which has overtaken these presumptuous republicans.

It is to these vicious sentiments and malicious joy that we would now make a few words of reply; while we call public attention to the seriousness of that counter-blow which Europe is likely to experience. North America must unquestionably suffer immensely if this war should expand over so large a surface, as there is but too much reason to fear from present appearances. Let the war continue but one year only, with the animosity which, by the last news, appears to be already infused into the two opposing sections, and it is hardly possible to doubt that to civil war will be added all the perils, complications, calamities and horrors of servile insurrection likewise. But, the greater America is affected, the greater the evils she may have to undergo, the more must all Europe, especially the two great Powers of France and England, suffer also. In the present state of civilization it is not permitted to any nation to isolate itself, and to say—rubbing its hands while a neighbor's house is burning—"What is that to me? So much the worse for him! his ruin is my prosperity!" We must, in spite of ourselves, form a community of nations; and the necessity of friendly communion with a country is felt in direct proportion to its greatness, prosperity and civilization.

But the United States are a great nation; great in population, great in riches, great in energy and intelligence. If civilization were measured—as it is actually sustained—by the degree of individual culture, purity of manners and moral strength; by the amount of activity, industry, wealth and public liberty—both local and general—we should probably be forced to confess that the people of the United States are the most civilized in the world; in that portion of the States, at least, which does not present the humiliating sight of Slavery. That is why the most powerful and civilized nations of the Old World, those which—on those very accounts—have the largest commerce and most varied industry, are bound to suffer if America suffers. America has an importing trade of nearly two thousand million francs, ($400,000,000) Surely no one can think that if North America is to be desolated by civil war, that enormous amount of importations is going to continue. It is probable that it would be very greatly reduced, perhaps to one half or even less. A country like France, which sells to America three hundred millions of its products, or England, which exports to it not less than five millions, cannot look indifferently upon such a decrease in trade. If disasters overtake America, those disasters will equally affect cities like Lyons, Burmingham, Saint Etienne, and Manchester. France and England, Switzerland and the Zollverein, will see such centres of their manufacturing industry given up to misery.

But that is not all. If this war continues for only a short time, and should degenerate (for everything in which human passions are enlisted, and even war itself, may degenerate) into a servile war, this would involve the most serious consequences for Europe. The principal source of our raw material for the most flourishing and extended of European industrial manufactures—Cotton—would then be entirely dried up! Who can imagine the calamities that would befal Europe if the cotton supply of North America should fail us at this moment? What would become of so many and prosperous cities? To what extremities would not our populations be reduced? What dangers would threaten not only private fortunes, the prosperity of our populations, and the public revenues, but perhaps even the *security of Governments*, if this resource were suddenly and entirely cut off from Europe! Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, Rouen, Mulhouse, Lille, Tarare, Barcelona, Ghent, Leipzig, Augsbourg, Bâle, Zurich, and a hundred other cities scattered over the face of Europe, would be plunged into most terrible distress. It is true that some people might then have the satisfaction of seeing American vanity receive a severe lesson; but we should like to know how that unchristian delight could give bread to millions of starving European workmen, and how it would contribute towards the restoration of public peace when destroyed.

After an elaborate argument in favor of our Democratic institutions, and proving that our form of Government is in no way responsible for the troubles through which we are passing, the *Journal des Débats* thus continues:

This crisis is, therefore, not at all attributable to Northern Democracy; on the contrary, the latter has always exhibited unparalleled forbearance. This trouble has taken place, because it was a pre determined matter with the South. It is easy to see that it was an inevitable result, ever since the formation of the Federal Government, that a collision must occur sooner or later, if the South pursued its fixed idea of enlarging and perpetuating the area of Slavery; because it was impossible to reconcile two principles so diametrically opposed to each other, as indefinite and unbounded liberty for the whites, and the most rigid Slavery—moral, physical and intellectual—for the black population. When the independence of the Colonies was established and recognized, all those Provinces then transformed into United States possessed Slavery, and all the men of influence, then in power, were unanimous in their opinions respecting that deplorable institution. WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, MADISON and ADAMS, considered it as a curse, which ought to disappear. But it was easier to abolish it in the North than in the South, because, in the North, the proportion of slaves was much less. The Northern States, therefore, abolished Slavery; but the Southern States—on the contrary—either would not or could not take a similar step. The "*particular institution*," consequently, developed itself in the South, and thus the 700,000 slaves, then existing, have increased in number to four millions. In proportion as the slaves increased in numbers it happened that, owing to the general progress of wealth in the States, the skill with which the culture of cotton was carried out, and the ever-increasing demand for that raw material in nearly all the manufacturing cities of the world, the relative value of slaves rose rapidly; so much so that any attempt to abolish Slavery by insurrection—as England did in 1833, and France in 1848—became every year more and more difficult. The average value of a slave is now estimated at 5,000 francs, ($1,000,) so that to liberate all the slaves in the United States would demand the enormous sum of twenty thousand millions of francs, ($4,000,000,000.) Americans are, unquestionably, very bold in everything; but even they could not dare to risk a financial operation upon so vast a scale—even if to the resources of those States more directly interested they should also add the credit of the entire Union. Thus the emancipation of the slaves, by pecuniary indemnity, which was already found so difficult a half or three quarters of a century ago, has now become utterly impossible to the United States—even if the prejudices of the white race in the South could be overcome, and both sections could agree upon withdrawing that constitutional law which prohibits the Federal Government from interfering with the "*peculiar institutions*" in the States that possess it.

In a word, this crisis had its origin in a radically false state of things which was, some day or other, to be settled by force. The most ordinary process of liquidation in similar cases, that is to say, when the difficulties are enormous and insurmountable by any ordinary political means,—is the application of force,—in fact war. The proceeding is not human, it is cruel; it throws back instead of advancing civilization; it ruins instead of enriching nations; and God forbid that we should approve it! Nevertheless, since war has broken out in America, let us at least refrain from unjustly attributing it to any imprudence in the Democratic spirit of the Northern States. The cause of the war is to be found in that determination which the South took, three quarters of a century ago, and in which she has ever since resolutely persisted, to extend and perpetuate Slavery, instead of applying her energies towards its decrease and ultimate extinction. Let us maintain our monarchical habits at home, because they are in harmony with our manners, traditions, necessities, and geographical position; but let us give full justice to Democracy elsewhere;—wherever we find it conducting itself with wisdom and moderation, and where it has never laid itself open to any just cause for blame.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SPLENDID FLAG FOR A CHURCH.—The Congregational Church on the corner of State-street and Hoyt, Brooklyn, will hold a patriotic meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, to raise money to purchase a new and splendid flag for the church. Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of *The Independent*, will repeat, by special request, his recent lecture at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on "The Present Crisis."

—At Mr. CARPENTER'S Church, in South Brooklyn, (Westminster Presbyterian,) this evening, Pastor FISCH, of Paris, is expected to take leave of the United States in a farewell sermon.

Mr. FISCH has the utmost confidence in the sympathy which prevails in Paris, and throughout France, with the nationality of his country, in our present struggle against rebellion. He may be expected to reassure his hearers on that point, to night.

Respect for Senator Douglas at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 8.

A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held this evening at the City Hall, in honor of the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Hon. DANIEL A. PRATT presided, assisted by twenty-five Vice-Presidents from our most prominent citizens. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by a number of our citizens of different political views, all awarding the highest honor and praise to the position of the departed statesman and patriot.

The Newfoundland Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday night, June 7.

Arrangements have been made by which it is confidently expected the mob will do no more violence to the telegraph wires.

Sailing of the North Briton.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 8.

The steamer *North Briton* sailed hence to-day at 10 o'clock for Quebec. She carries 130 passengers and 200 recruits for a Canadian regiment.

Non-sailing of the Colorado.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 8.

The *Colorado* did not proceed to sea yesterday, as reported, but is anchored in the stream, and will probably not leave before Monday.

Why not Gen. Dix for Quartermaster-General?

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are painful apprehensions lurking in the public mind that matters at Washington are not pure, and it is feared that the difficulty about the appointment of Quartermaster-General is to find a man whose appointment the country will stand, and who will, at the same time, answer the purposes of the Secretary of War or of his friends. Hence the feeler about Mr. CUMMINGS.

The remark was freely made, when Gov. BANKS' name was prominent for that place, that that would never be permitted, as "it would not suit the Secretary to have such a man as he about."

Now, why not suggest the name of Gen. DIX, whose purity of character and business capacity is undoubted?

Let the opinion once be established that the Administration is corrupt, and our cause is hopeless. At this juncture, the Government should not only be pure, but unsuspected. X.

The Famine in India.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE FED DAILY AT DELHI.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal

MELUER, INDIA, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The City of Delhi, which three and a half years ago was the focus of the great mutiny, is now suffering fearfully from famine. It is said that in the North of India three millions of people are dependent upon charity to prevent actual starvation! In the city of Delhi at least ten thousand are daily fed at three relief asylums. Sir ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Lieutenant-Governor, and an excellent Christian man, has lately visited these asylums, and an account of the sad scene is witnessed has been published. At the first, where three or four thousand assemble daily, "middle-aged women with sickly children formed the assemblage, of whom half were widows. The last pinches of want were not discernable here, as timely relief had been afforded and had begun to tell. Brigadier BROWN had formed the groups into regimental dispositions with great precision; no hurry, or noise, or confusion; all received their tickets, presented them at the door, received their meal, flour and salt, and went on their way, poor creatures, into their lonely, unfriended homes to eke out their scanty day's meal; the next morning again to congregate at the same poor-house."

In the second asylum from six to eight thousand are daily fed with one meal. "One-half the enormous area was completely covered by wasted files of human beings. In every direction and in every posture of apathy, disease, despair and prostration, the hollow-eyed, wretched victims of the dreadful visitation were lying about, almost too far gone even to care to creep among the long rows of rags, squalor and half-naked-ness. Sir ROBERT paced slowly down the lines in almost unbroken and painful silence, pausing now and then before some gaunt and wan figure to ask whence he came, to be answered only by mute gesture or exhausted effort at articulation. Out of more than six thousand, not one could be pointed out as fit for a quarter of an hour's ordinary work. It was painful enough to reflect, after viewing the remnants of human beings whom charity had reached, upon the thousands who must have been, and must be, perishing in the highways and byways daily. The distribution of chuppatties and dall to this gathering takes four hours a day. Each of the homeless beings, as they receive into their tattered shreds of garments their food, pass out through the wicket to lie about and nestle among the rocks and stones until the next morning—not a few, perhaps, to die in the interim. Each has a wooden ticket bound to his right wrist, which he is not to remove. The men's tickets are oblong, the women's square, and the children's hexagon; thus no one can present a stolen ticket, and get double food; nor can he possess more than one, as it is tied to his wrist, and by no other way of presentation, and at no other than at the appointed time can the bearer be entitled to food that day. They enter until 12 o'clock M. doors are then shut; they are mustered and inspected at 1 P. M., and food is distributed until all have received. Those fit for work are daily eliminated and sent off to work with passes."

In the *third* asylum those are brought who are far gone and who require the aid of a physician. "With their skeleton shapes, just covered by skin, hanging in thick wrinkles, the famished are brought in, some to struggle into life, most to die from the mere effort at eating. The hideous and repulsive aspect of these cases is utterly lost in the unbounded sympathy felt, as well as the regret that more cannot be done to arrest the scythe of the destroyer. Many hundred imploring beings owe their lives to the humane and disinterested exertions of Mr. GRUTHERS, who had to flee from the infuriated mob at the first mutiny, and for weeks suffered every privation and misery with his family in the jungles. Is there any sense of shame or gratitude among the Asiatics? Will the spectacle of returning good for evil in this, and many other instances, on the part of the British community and Government leave no lesson upon their minds?"

The Maid of the Mist.

HOW SHE RAN THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes from Niagara Falls, under date of June 7: "The monotony of life at Niagara Falls was broken to-day by an episode. It was rumored that the little steamer *Maid of the Mist* was about to attempt an exploit. Report said that Mr. BUCHANAN had sold her to parties on Lake Ontario, to be delivered on that tranquil sheet of water, and that at least one individual in your city had a lien on her which would be seriously invalidated in case the *Maid* should succeed in finding anchorage at a British dock. It was said, moreover, that said individual was making quick time hitherward to prevent the absquatulation of his property.

But the idea that anything made of wood could outlive a voyage down these terrific rapids, was regarded absurd. The prospect of its being tried, however, drew at least three or four hundred people to the banks of the river. All day there had been a bustle of mysterious preparation on board the steamer. Hatches were being nailed down and everything made taut, but no satisfaction could be had by inquiring minds. A little past three she cut loose from her moorings, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge, and steamed gallantly up towards the Falls. A murmur of disappointed expectation ran through the crowd, when suddenly, as she reached a point about half way up to the Falls, she turned with a graceful curve and headed downwards. There were on board, her engineer ROBINSON, famed for deeds of daring in these parts, and, I believe, three others.

The *Maid* came down with the current, and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless just opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daughter of the spray were undecided. The moments were long before she made up her mind. In an instant, before a spectator could wink, the die was cast, and she puffed a farewell to her home under the cliffs. Another second, and she swung in the sinewy grasp of the mighty river, speeding like an arrow down stream. There was a rush of excited beholders for the bridge, and looking up thence it was a brave and thrilling sight to see her coming down and dipping like a water-fowl under the spray.

Your readers know how Niagara looks just under, and just below the bridge. The giant offspring of four lakes writhes there like a chained monster. The water, where it is not a mass of angry foam, seems as hard as iron, and wears a hue of sickly green, ominous, voracious, deadly. There is the force of an angry ocean pent between these narrow prison walls, as the water tortured into foam dashes down the stair-case of rocks.

No one thought she could live through it, but after the first moment of hesitation, she leaped into the gorge as though Niagara had been her father. As she passed under the bridge, the crowd rushed to the other side and trembled for the safety of the daring crew, for the critical point was yet to be reached. Again and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again, as she all but disappeared, it was thought that the river had claimed its own. But the *Maid* was native to the cataract and bore a charmed life. With one blow of a seething breaker her smoke-stack was levelled with the deck, and then everybody gave her up.

At last she had run the terrible gauntlet, and emerged dripping and quivering upon the calm water of the whirlpool. That Charybdis was easy after the Scylla she had weathered. A wide sweep with the current, and she was lost to sight. She belongs to Ontario now, and her creditors may follow, if they dare.

The *Maid of the Mist* was built, almost in the spray of the cataract, about six years ago. The thousands who have stood with her under the sheet of Niagara, will be pleased to hear of her elopement.

DIRECTORIES.—TROW'S *New-York City Directory* for the current year, compiled by H. WILSON, is before the public with commendable promptitude. We are also in receipt of the *Brooklyn City Directory* for the present year, compiled by J. LAIN, and published by J. LAIN & Co. The work of the name-gatherers seems to have been admirably done—if there are any omissions we have failed to discover them. The Smith, Brown and Jones list is as full as usual; as usual, the Smiths lead the van numerically. It is sad to think that many names of those now gone to the war must next year be omitted from our list of citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday night the clerk in HENRY STUMER'S liquor store, No. 349 Spring-street, was awakened by a noise in the cellar, and, going down, found a man named WILLIAM BURRIDGE, with a lighted candle, overhauling the stock with the idea of stealing some of it. Officer WATSON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the burglar, who had effected an entrance by forcing the cellar door. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial. Two young men, named THOMAS MCDONALD and JAMES O'BRIEN, were caught, early yesterday morning, in the provision store of E. DEMING, No. 178 Duane-street, the front door of which they had broken in. About $20, taken from the money drawer, was found in their possession. They were held for trial by Justice KELLY.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on the second floor of 701 Broadway, occupied by two milliners named PRIOR & WILKINSON. The firemen were enabled to confine the flames to the floor where they originated, but Mr. C. BRUSING, dealer in music, on the first floor, suffered a few hundred dollars' damage to his stock by water, which, however, is fully covered by insurance in City companies. The loss of Messrs. PRIOR & WILKINSON is estimated at $600, and they were insured upon their stock, furniture and fixtures for $2,000 in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. The building, owned by DR FORREST MARTIN, is damaged about $200; insured in the Howard Insurance Company. There is no doubt in the mind of the Fire Marshal, who has made an investigation, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.—A disreputable house at No. 132 Greenwich-street, kept by MARGARET SCHIFF, a German woman, was visited by the Police late on Friday night, and the proprietress, as well as three of the abandoned females found there, were arrested. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned before Justice STEERS, who held Mrs. SCHIFF in $500 bail for trial, and detained the others as witnesses. A "descent" was also made upon a similar establishment to the above mentioned, kept by FRANCIS JONES, at No. 12 Greene-street. JONES and six women were taken into custody. He was held to answer, and Justice CONNOLLY detained the females for examination on charges of vagrancy.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—A very elegant sword was presented to Lieut. FREDERICK PROSS, of the Twentieth Regiment, Col. WEBBER, by the members of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, on Friday afternoon. Lieut. PROSS was formerly attached to that Precinct, and the gift was made in attestation of the high esteem in which his late comrades held him. Capt. PETER SQUIRES made the presentation address, which was happily responded to by the Lieutenant. Capt. CHARLES TURNBULL presided on the happy occasion.

Police Commissioners.

PATROLMEN TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR MEANS.

The following general order was yesterday promulgated in the Metropolitan Police District. If strictly carried out, as no doubt it will be, a much desired reform will have been established:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1861.

Captain ——, *of* —— *Precinct:*

Very little good, but much evil, has resulted from the facility with which the members of the force now receive credit on purchases, and obtain the loan of money. It is therefore desirable that every effort should be made to induce the men to live within their means and be free from debt, so that they may not be in any respect restrained from the faithful discharge of the duties required of them; and it being especially desirable to put an end to the systematized plan whereby members of the force are induced to borrow money at enormous rates of usance, you are prohibited from accepting from any member of your command any order for the payment of any sum of money whatever out of their monthly pay, unless such order has been sanctioned by the Commissioners; and you are required in all cases to make payment with the hands of each man for himself, in current funds, the amount allowed him by that Department, as set forth in the pay roll, unless where, from disability or other sufficient cause, the Commissioners have specially authorized some member of his family to receive it for him.

You will not recognize any power of attorney, or other instrument of writing, authorizing any other than the man himself, or such person as the Commissioners may here approve as above, to receive the pay. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

[Advertisement.]

A great opportunity now offered for buying elegant Spring carpetings; English medallion velvet, 6/4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, window shades, table and piano covers, matting, oil-cloths, at greatly reduced prices; the largest stock in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. Buyers are particularly invited to examine the stock at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shoulder-Brace. A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Gentlemen's Summer Fashion for 1861, introduced for Monday, June 10, by DUGGAN, at his salesroom, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Give him an early call. N. B.—Don't forget the No., 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

AMBLER—RAYMOND.—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, S. G. Raymond, by Rev. E. C. Ambler, S. H. AMBLER, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA RAYMOND.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CHARLES THOMAS, youngest son of J. B. and Emma E. Miller, aged 3 years 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 155 West 23d-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Nathan D. Geer, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at her late residence, No. 192 West 25th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Bank-st., on Monday, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 8, of dropsy, CATHARINE SMITH, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John D. Smith, No. 102 Greene-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CLUSSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Dr. WILLIAM H., son of the late Charles L. Clussman, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John A. and Lewis H. Clussman, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father in-law, Wm. Close, Esq., No. 79 Madison-st.

VICTORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at No. 32 Flatbush-av., MARY A. E., beloved wife of John P. Victory, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the above-mentioned residence, on Monday, the 10th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTLER.—JOHN BUTLER, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be held from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on Monday, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his sons, John, Henry L. and George Butler, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KISSENER.—At Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 8.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86¼	27
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅝	
5,000	do	93⅞	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	
5,000	Ohio 6s, '90	99	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88	
5,000	do	37⅛	
5,000	do	37⅛	
2,000	do	37½	
4,000	do	37⅛	
5	Virg. 6s	41¾	
2000	do	41⅜	
1000	do	39	
2000	do	40	
1000	do	41⅛	
23000	do	41⅜	
23000	Mo. State 6s	37⅜	
10000	do	37⅝	
1,000	La. State 6s	55	
15,000	N. Car. State 6s	51⅜	
20	do	50	
5,000	do	51	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 Pct. 1st m.	S. F. C. B.	93
20	Bank of Commerce	79	
20	Am. Exchange Bk.	76	
40	Metropolitan Bank	85	
5	Park Bank	85	
10	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	80	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	59	
20	do	59¼	
60	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	83	
3	Chev., Col. & C. R.	83½	
10	do	84	
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	86	
310	Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	93⅜	
7 000	Treas. 12 ₩ c. N.162		
1 000	Virginia State 6s	42	
2,000	do	830	41
2 000	do		42⅜
5,000	do		42⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		37¼
5,000	do	s5	37
3,000	do		37
1,000	do	s3	37⅛
5,000	do		37
5,000	Missouri St. 6s		37⅜
21,000	do		38
200	Harlem R. Pref.		23
50	Reading Railroad		39½
200	do	s10	39⅝
100	do	s15	3 ⅜
100	do	b30	39⅝
100	do		39¾
23	N. J. Central R.		108
300	Harlem R. R.		10⅝
200	do		10
250	Mich. Cen. R. R.		39¼
50	do	b30	40
25	do		40
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		14⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		23⅛
150	do		23
50	do		22⅞
15	Panama Railroad		104¾
155	do		104
100	do	s30	102
250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip		62
50	do	s15	61⅜
50	do		62½
200	Chic. Rock Is. R.	s10	32½
340	do		32⅜
50	do	b10	32⅜
15	do		32¾
100	do	b30	32⅜
100	do	b30	33¼

SATURDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Stock Market was under considerable depression to day, and great eagerness was shown to press sales of the Border State and some of the Railway Stocks at a further concession from Friday's reduced prices. There was a precipitate fall of 2¼@3 ₩ cent. on Tennessees, the lowest at the early Board being 37, seller 5 days. The additional fall on Missouris was 1@1½ ₩ cent., and Virginias were done for cash as low as 41¾ and at 39 ₩ cent., seller 60 days. North Carolinas, though offered with some freedom, were fairly supported at 51½, cash, and 51@50 on sellers' option. Nearly the whole Railway share list was heavy, but in the instances of Illinois Central, Erie and Rock Island, the cash stock yielded but little. New York Central was done as low as 71¾ at the early Board, and then rallied to 71⅞ on the street for the cash stock. The depression continued in Government Stocks, though sales are not pressed to any remarkable extent. The Second Board sales were light, but indicative of a slight improvement in prices. The rise in State Stocks was ⅞ on Virginia fives, and ¾ on Missouri. No important changes occurred in Government Securities. Illinois Central Shares advanced ⅞; New-York Central ¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, ¼. Some heavy transactions were reported in State Stocks after the printed list had been issued, and the market closed with increased firmness.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	$332 222 23
Payments on all accounts	145.517 81
Balance in all funds	10,753 608 57
For Customs	36,000 00

The War Premium on Marine Risks.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE UNDERWRITERS

An informal meeting of the Underwriters of this City was held early in the forenoon of yesterday. The remonstrances of a number of leading merchants, against the 5 ₩ cent. war premium on marine risks, were carefully considered. It was agreed to reduce the extra rate, temporarily, to 2½ ₩ cent., and to submit the question for final settlement to a formal meeting of the Board, as early as practicable. Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, President of the Great Western Company, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours, for the purpose of making known what had been agreed upon. He communicated the information to some of his personal acquaintances and a number of the members of the Commercial Association, privately. It was suggested to him that the merchants at large would be pleased to hear directly of the action of the Underwriters, and that as they were then assembled on the floor of the Exchange, an excellent opportunity of publicly reporting the news was presented. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. LATHERS, without consulting any of the officers of the Association, took his stand on the President's desk, and proceeded to explain what the Underwriters had done, and why they did so. He announced the reduction of the war rate to 2½ ₩ cent., which was received with cheers; but the expression of his opinion, as to what policy Great Britain was likely to adopt in reference to privateering, did not meet with much favor. Yet, Mr. LATHERS asserted, it was the belief of the Underwriters that the English nation would discountenance the privateers of the C. S. A., at least as far as to exclude them, and their prizes, from all British ports. Although entertaining this opinion, the Underwriters deemed it sound policy to prepare for the worst; hence, the claim of a war rate.

Capt. MARSHALL replied to some of his remarks. The Captain thought that if the Marine Offices really apprehended any danger to our commercial interests from privateers, fitted out in England, or elsewhere, neither 2½ nor 5 per cent. premium was a sufficient protection of the Underwriters; and that a 25 per cent. rate was the least they should claim; indeed, they ought not to issue another policy at any rate of premium. He, however, did not believe that Great Britain, or any other European Power, would sanction the equipment of privateers within its jurisdiction, under the spurious authority or flag of the C. S. A.; and he was satisfied that the alarm and proceedings of the Underwriters were altogether unnecessary.

Mr. LATHERS attempted to make a further explanation, but as he had spoken in the first instance without a regular introduction to the meeting, some of the merchants were reluctant to listen to him. Others thought he was interfering with business movements, and would not permit him to speak. Others again professed to regard him as a Secessionist, and deemed him most objectionable on this account. He was cheered, groaned, hissed, denounced. Yet he stood his ground, endeavoring to make himself heard, but vainly. Cries of, "He has no right to stand up there;" "We don't know you," "He's a traitor in disguise;" "He's a Secessionist;" "Put him out;" "Hang him to a lamp-post;" "Where's the floor Committee;" "Introduce him to the janitor," &c., &c., resounded on all sides. Some members of the floor Committee requested Mr. LATHERS to abandon the attempt to gain a hearing. He then held a short conversation with Col. ISAAC H. REED, and induced the latter to address the members of the Association in his behalf. The Colonel was also denied a hearing. Mr. SAGE, of the Floor Committee, next appeared on the desk. He stated that he desired the attention of the merchants for only a minute or two, and hoped they would listen to him. This call was responded to by cries of "go on," "go on," "hear him," "hear him." Mr. SAGE remarked that, although he disapproved of the manner in which the usual course of business had been disturbed, without any consultation with, or any sanction from, the Floor Committee, he was nevertheless aware of the great interest felt in the subject which had been thus irregularly brought before the meeting; and he knew that he was only serving the mercantile community by making known what Mr. LATHERS wished to explain—namely, the reasons why the Underwriters had concluded to demand an extra war rate on marine risks, and why they had agreed to a reduction of that rate to 2½ per cent. He had been requested by Mr. LATHERS to say that the Underwriters did not really dread the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and this country.

Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the firm of JESSE HOYT & Co., followed Mr. SAGE. He claimed the right as a subscriber to address the meeting, and he would exercise that right, in the present instance, simply to protest, in the plainest and boldest terms, against the very summary and discreditable way in which Mr. LATHERS had been silenced. Mr. SMITH was assured that the object of the gentleman referred to, in attempting to speak a second time, was to explain a matter as important at least to the merchants as it was to himself, and the interest which he represented. Mr. SMITH concluded thus:

"GENTLEMEN: Mr. LATHERS may have erred in speaking at all, without having been formally introduced. But he came here, as I understand it, not as a politician, to talk about politics, but as a business man, and the chief officer of a leading marine insurance company, to make known the action of the Underwriters, and the importance of the information which he has communicated ought to be received as an ample excuse for any unintentional violation of our rules. I feel assured that a majority of the members of this Association will agree with me, that under such circumstances, he is entitled to a respectful hearing. Yesterday, when the Underwriters claimed an extra 5 per cent premium, we complained that their action completely prostrated business on this floor; to-day, a leading Underwriter comes here to make known to us what measures of relief had been adopted, in response to our remonstrances. Consistency, if not self-respect, should, therefore, prompt us to calmly listen to Mr. LATHERS. Moreover, gentlemen, I am an advocate of the freedom of speech, a privilege I shall cheerfully defend on all proper occasions, and I think this is one of these. I therefore contend that Mr. LATHERS should be permitted to make a personal explanation, without interruption, and with becoming attention."

These sentiments were very well received, and Mr. LATHERS was called to the stand. He gratefully acknowledged the compliment, repeated what Mr. SAGE had already said for him, and concluded by again returning his thanks to the merchants for their courteous forbearance—adding that he should be ashamed of himself if he were denied the privilege of addressing a meeting of the commercial classes of New-York, on a subject of primary interest to them. Mr. LATHERS immediately retired, and business operations proceeded as usual.

Trade of Chicago.

The aggregate receipts of Flour and Grain last week were ten per cent. larger than in the week previous, notwithstanding the unfavorable influences of depressed prices and scarcity of money for purchases. With a better supplied and more settled money market, bringing as it will a recovery of prices, the weekly aggregate may soon be expected to run to larger figures than at any time last Fall, as the wheat surplus still in the country is by no means inconsiderable, and the corn crop can hardly be said to have commenced its movement.

The shipments by lake last week were a mere trifle less than the receipts, while considerable flour was taken away by rail. Low water freights are now ruling, and the movement eastward may be expected to keep pretty even pace with the receipts, if buyers bring themselves to the point of furnishing specie, or its equivalent, for the purpose of "moving the crop," for the leverage of "currency" has become altogether too small for such a large work.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 14 153 bbls. flour, 226,472 bushels wheat, 342,456 bushels corn, 27,378 bushels oats, 2 058 bushels barley, and 8,611 bushels rye, or a total of 677,890 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 5 509 bbls. flour, 148,460 bushels wheat, 130,834 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, or a total of 309,359 bushels.

The past week has been a trying time in the Produce market, and in financial affairs. Prices have been crowded down by the scarcity of Money, and want of confidence, and several failures of banking institutions added to the depression of feeling; but toward the close a more settled feeling prevails, in that we have probably known the worst, and have only to provide wisely and well for the existing state of things. Flour has declined 20c.@25c. on the week, and closes very flat. Wheat has declined 10c.@12c., but closes firm at that reduction, and a reaction is not unlikely. Corn has exhibited less fluctuation, but yet has submitted to a decline of 3c.@3½c. Oats have remained quite steady, and close firm. Barley and Rye have been but little dealt in, and are at irregular prices. Seeds are mostly out of market, except Hungarian, which has more than doubled in value, and is scarce at that. Fruits are in good supply and very quiet. Fish steady. Highwines steady, but not very active. Hides dull, but unchanged. Tallow more active, at previous prices. Live Stock irregular. Cattle active, but hogs dull.—*Wells' Commercial Express, June 6.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 8,156 bbls. Flour, 295 bbls. Corn Meal, 84,378 bushels Wheat, 25,906 bush. Corn, 13,253 bushels Oats, 404 pkgs. Provisions, and 930 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 626 bbls Pots, and 136 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Rio at 12c @13c; 400 bags Laguayra at 13¾c @14c.; and 85 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active to-day, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb. Sales 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour to-day was very moderate, and the market was heavy for most kinds; sales were reported only 9,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25 mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$6 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive at former prices. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, especially for shipment, at irregular prices. Sales: 112 500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 15@$1 18; White Western, at $1 38@$1 53; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 00@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 93c.@$1 07 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active to-day, parties disagreeing about prices. The receipts, since our last, have been light. The reported sales comprise 70 000 bushels, at 40c.@46c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 47c @51½c., the latter rate for very choice, for Western Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 67c. ₩ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c. @32½c.; Western at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c. @33½c. ₩ bushel.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Wednesday last, says: "The receipts, exclusive of deliveries by wagons, for last week, were 16,039 bbls. of Flour, and 568,913 bushels of Wheat, equivalent to an aggregate of 649,108 bushels. But if the receipts were large, the shipments were immense, really beyond precedent in the history of our commerce. The totals for the week were 22,660 bbls. of Flour, and 889,667 bushels of Wheat, equal to over a million bushels, including the flour. How this compares with last Spring's business, may be seen by the following statement, showing the aggregate receipts and shipments of Wheat last week and the corresponding week in 1860, together with the movement for the two seasons to date:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Week ending June 1, 1861	649,108	1,002,967
Same week in 1860	176,070	
Since Jan. 1	3,762 864	4,322,002
Same time in 1860	2,046,511	2,120,127

The deliveries of Wheat at this city by railroad, from the crop of last year to date, amount to nearly eleven millions bushels, or about four millions more than the total receipts from the previous crop."

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday, remarks: "The following is a statement of the amount of grain held in store by the Western Elevating Company, at Buffalo, also including that in the Richmond Elevator, on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., and Wednesdays the 22d and 20th ult.

	June 5.	May 29.	May 22.
Wheat, bush	1,261,326	1,304,891	1,245,284
Corn, bush	431,464	666 207	668,544
Oats, bush	102,794	100,815	118 969
Barley, bush	27 829	32,678	22 397
Rye, bush	60,914	66,530	44,746
Total	1,885,257	2.261.121	2 099,960

HAY—North River is dull and heavy, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 60c.@75c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The receipts have exceeded the sales during the week, and the stock has increased. The business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—No improvement has been manifested in the market during the week, sales continuing light and confined to small parcels of domestic and common grades of South American. Most of the trade have withdrawn entirely from the market as purchasers, being of opinion that a cessation of all tanning operations for some time to come is the only way to bring back a healthful tone to the market. Some importers, however, take a different view of the matter, and are making contracts and sending out considerable quantities to be tanned for their account. Prices continue unsettled, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. We notice the arrival of the *Annegina*, from Orinoco, with 10,200 Hides. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market during the week has been quiet, but few Hides having changed hands, and those at prices somewhat less than the rates current last week. From Europe orders not yet filled are being withdrawn, and while the depression in the markets there continues we cannot look for a revival of the export demand. A few small parcels have been taken during the week for home consumption, principally light Hides for Upper Leather, but at extreme low rates. The *Anna D. Jordon*, from Montevideo, brings 2,108 Green Hides. Other descriptions of Hides remain unchanged." The week's receipts reach 27,573 Hides, and the sales only 12,300 Hides, including 400 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 15½c. less 4 ₩ cent., usual selection; 2,500 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., 10 @10½c. less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Southern, 15@17 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Western, 21 lbs., private terms; 950 Wet Salted Mobile, 40 @50 lbs., 5c, cash; 1,800 Wet Salted Western, 50@70 lbs., 5c.@5½c., cash, for export; 1,600 Wet Salted City, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, for export; 1,100 Wet Salted City, 70 lbs., 5c.@5½c. In addition to the above, the following are being sent out to tan on owners' account: 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 2,000 California, 1,000 Orinoco. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 458,800 (same time last year 253,380—year before, 180,300,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,900 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, have been limited. Some small orders for Hemlock Sole have been filled from the [illegible] at full prices, and a fair business has been done in Oak Tanned Upper, Harness and Skirting, at steady prices. Calf and Kip Skins are in good request, and prices are firm. Sheepskins are in fair demand, and prices are steady. Patent Leather is in good request, and prices are firm. Buffalo Sole is in demand, and prices are steady. Rough Leather is in fair request, and prices are steady.

LAW REPORTS.

Action to Compel Specific Performance of a Contract—Fifth-avenue Lots.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Henry H. Morange vs *Peter Morris*.—This action was brought to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale of land. In September, 1857, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of the front lots on Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty ninth streets, in this city, for the sum of $30,000, and as appears paid ten per cent. of the purchase money. It appears that the the defendant agreed that on the 21st of September, 1857, at a certain place at 12 M., he would deliver to the plaintiff a warranty deed with full covenants, and that the property should be free of all incumbrance. It appears, however, that the lots were heavily incumbered with various liens, upon which the plaintiff refused to take the deed. Justice ALLEN at Circuit, before whom this cause came on for trial, held that plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, on the ground of defendant's inability to give a title in accordance with the terms of his contract to convey. A verdict accordingly was entered for the plaintiff. The defendant having appealed to the General Term, the judgment was affirmed with costs. H. Morange, in person, Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff; Thomas J. Glover for defendant.

The Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The proponent, Edmon Blankman, Esq., by his counsel, further examined as witness to substantiate and prove the will in question, in addition to the numerous witnesses already produced and examined in his behalf, *Jacob Fisher*, a merchant in Park-row, who testified that he was well acquainted with Mr. Maillard, now deceased, and the attesting witness to Mrs. Blankman's will; that he had seen him write very often, and was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature of Maillard, and the address following at the bottom of the will, is in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard; that a few days after the execution of Mrs. Blankman's will, Mr. Maillard had told the witness that he had witnessed Mrs. Blankman's will.

William K. O'Brien was next sworn, and testified that he keeps a looking-glass and picture-frame store at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth street; that he knew Mrs. Blankman for about four or five years previous to her death; that he had had frequent business transactions with her, and in the course of which he had seen her write, and received her checks both in the name of Bennett and as Jane A. Blankman; that he was well acquainted with her signature and writing, and that in his opinion and belief the signature to the will now produced was in her own proper handwriting. The witness further testified that Mrs. Blankman had shown to him her marriage certificate.

Edmund Buchanan sworn: Testified that he had many business transactions with Mrs. Blankman during her life time, and that he knew her for several years prior to her death; that he had frequently seen her write, and received from her checks, both in the name of Bennett and afterwards as Jane A. Blankman; that he knew her signature and writing, and that the signature to the will now produced was in Mrs. Jane A. Blankman's own proper handwriting. The witness further testified that he had been frequently at the house where Mr. and Mrs. Blankman resided, and that they lived very happily together and upon the most amicable and affectionate terms.

William D. Wadsworth, Esq., was next examined. He testified that he is the President of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company; that he had seen Mrs. Blankman write and sign her name; that he now had in his possession eight of her signatures, written by herself, and that she had written her name in the books of his company; that he knew her handwriting, and that the signature to the will now produced was in her own proper handwriting.

William F. Allen, Esq., was next called and sworn—He testified that he is a Doctor of Laws and Languages; that he knew Mrs. Blankman in her lifetime; that he was present at the time when the will was found, and in every respect corroborated Mr. Benjamin J. Blankman in his testimony on that subject; that he was well acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased, Mrs. Jane A. Blankman; that he had seen her write very often, and that the signature to the will now produced was in the proper and own handwriting of Mrs. Blankman.

Maria Hunneage was also sworn as a witness, and testified to the fact that she was in the house of Mrs. Blankman on the day when Mr. Bolton called in the month of August, 1859, and heard Mrs Blaukman call him "Harry" and that she stated to witness that she had some business, which he was going to transact for her, and they both, Mr. Bolton and Mrs. Blankman, went into the front room, second story, where they remained for over an hour, whilst witness waited in the back room, corroborating what the witness, Mr. Bolton, testified to, as to his drawing or writing the will now in dispute; and that she had frequently heard Mrs. Blankman when speaking of Mr. Bolton, call him "Harry;" that on the same day Mrs. Blankman showed her the two marriage certificates—of her marriage to Mr. Blankman.

James S. Parmelee was sworn, and testified that he knew Mr. Maillard in his life-time; that in the month of June, 1859, he sent from his store a basket of choice fruit to Mrs. Bennett, by the order of Mr. Maillard.

Isaac Hurlbut testified that he knew Mr. Maillard in his life-time, and was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature of Maillard to the will, and the address following the signature, was in Mr. Maillard's own proper handwriting.

James H. Ransom, of Tracy, Irwin, & Co., Broadway, testified that he knew Maillard in his life-time, and had seen him write his signature very often, and that the signature of Maillard to the will, now produced, was in Maillard's own and proper handwriting.

Seth M. Harris, formerly a clerk in Mr. Maillard's employ, testified that, the last year of Mr. Maillard's life he had seen him write almost daily, and that he was well acquainted with his writing, and that the signature and the address of Mr. Maillard to the will, now produced, was in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard.

George T. Williams, cashier of the Chemical Bank, testified that, on the Monday after the death of Mrs. Blankman, Hiram Funk, a brother of deceased, called at the bank and stated that his sister had made a will, and that he was favorably mentioned therein, and wanted witness to search and ascertain whether her tin box, wherein the will was, had been deposited with the Bank; that afterwards the witness informed him that no such box had been left at the Bank, and that subsequently the said Hiram Funk called and told the witness that his sister's will had been found, and that he had not been remembered so favorably by her as he had expected.

Jotham Clark testified that he hired a store from Mrs. Blankman before her marriage, and that her agent was Mr. Henry Bolton, and that all his negotiations respecting the said store were with Mr. Henry Bolton, as agent for Mrs. Bennett, and that the negotiations all took place before her marriage.

The proponent, Mr. Blankman, by his counsel, also called Messrs. George Davis, merchant, E. J. Baldwin, Hill, Senator Wadsworth, Fisler, Horatio [illegible] standing of Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick, a witness produced by Mr. Blankman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD J.—*The Slater Bank* vs. *Sturdy*.—Motion denied, with costs, to strike event, and with leave to renew on further papers. Plaintiff may have a commission without a stay.

In the matter of the award, &c., between Thomas and Larcombe.—Motion to vacate denied, with costs.

McPhelan vs. *M'Phelan*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Ritry vs. *Ritry*.—Complaint must be furnished.

Thurston vs. *Meade*.—Order granted, with $10 costs.

Harned vs. *Du Puget*.—Motion denied, without costs, without prejudice to the application for an attachment in the first instance.

Ross vs. *Hatch*.—Order granted.

Cocks vs. *Rudford et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hugo vs. *Major et al*—Motion granted. Reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and determine.

Belknap vs. *Belknap*.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, Robertson and White.

Coddington vs. *Henderson*.—Special order to be settled on notice to parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Nicholl* vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co*.—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event.

WHITE, J.—*Savage* vs. *The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Co*.—Case settled.

—C. H. O. REARDEN, one of the gallant six hundred who rode through that solid phalanx of Russians, at Balaklava, and sabred the artillerymen at their guns, has now enlisted in the Coldwater Light Artillery Corps, of Detroit.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

		Leaves.	For		
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May	29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June	1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June	4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June	5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Glasgow	Galway	New-York	June	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July	3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July	3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug.	7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept.	4

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June	20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June	15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June	19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June	22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June	22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June	25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June	26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL. P. COME HOME.

MISSING, SINCE MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 3 AGNES CHRISTIANA MILLER, 9½ years of age, light complexioned. When she left home she had on a red calico dress, purple sack and dark rigolette. Any one who can give any information in regard to her will be suitably rewarded by her father, DAVID MILLER, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AND
WHITE HOUSE JOURNAL,

Containing the most interesting incidents, such as the Movements of the Queen, of the Nobility, and the most Distinguished Personages in Europe and this country. In fact, a substantial republication of the "Court Journal" can be had by subscribing to PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 100 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. Terms, THREE DOLLARS a year in advance. For sale at all the news stands every Sunday morning.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

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BAREGE LAMA,

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HALF-PRICE.

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BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.

28 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,

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BLACK SILKS, very handsome, 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
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TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c. and 10c.
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STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is eminently healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. We refer to William Torrey, E. & D. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts.; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th av., also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at P. S. Convens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; price of board in accordance with the times. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7½, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20; from Dey-st. at 10½ and 4½ o'clock; only 35 minutes from New-York. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 600 guests. Address
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THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
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THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months can now make their selections of apartments.
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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 2 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Town, within about 1¾ miles from the City of Newark; also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

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A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown-stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT, THE THREE story brown-stone house No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with high stoop, sub cellar, range, bath, furnace, water-closets, speaking tubes and gas fixtures complete. Rent $700. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

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TO LET—THE CONCERT ROOM AT HOTEL ST. Julien, Grant-st., N. I. This room offers superior advantages for lectures, concerts or balls, being centrally located; fitted up superior to any room on the Island; will accommodate 700 persons. Apply on the premises. J. HYNES.

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TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

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COSY, TASTEFUL, CLEAN AND QUIET.—Furnished with every requisite for housekeeping, the lower part of a neat house; location central and first-class; flower-garden, gas, &c. References required. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALE, No. 338 Broadway, in music store.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Communication by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a lady of long experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess, or as teacher in a school. She teaches all the English branches, French, Drawing and Painting; can give the best of references. Inquire for ALBANY, at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $6 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 130 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 53 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-st. Two very pleasant rooms to let, with board or without, in a strictly private family; location delightful and cool; terms very reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 42 University-place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 15 East 29th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic-st.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to receive any other boarder, and residing in their own house, in some fine locality, between 4th and 35th sts., west of Lexington-av. Any family that, after a careful examination of the above expressed conditions, may find it to suit them, and that may be disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box No. 171 *Times* office. N B.—No objection to plain living, large family or children. The family of a highly respectable American gentleman would be preferred.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realized and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding a southern gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address F. O. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMily having a full suite of furniture, and wishing permanent board in the Fall, desire to make arrangements respecting their furniture to that end. Address Box No. 470 Brooklyn.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Ridge-pl., near Bridge and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, for private table of gentlemen; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 6th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room, in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT AND BACK ROOM to let, on second floor, with or without board, at No. 43 Charlton-st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the depôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad at a healthy and beautifully located farm, a short distance from the depôt. A gentleman and wife can have a pleasant retreat for the Summer, on reasonable terms; no objection to a pair of horses. Address Box No. 209 Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR LADIES DESIRING hygienic advantages for the improvement of health, may be obtained at one of the most delightful places on the Hudson, near the City. The situation for health and beauty of general scenery is unsurpassed. Apply to W. KEMER, M. D., No. 56 West 23d-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a pleasant room and good board, with a private family, not more than half or three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City, where there is plenty of fruit, shade, &c. Address, stating particulars, to C. M. CURRY, No. 349 Pearl-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen, with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family for one or two gentlemen and wives, where there will be no other boarders, on the Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from the City. Address A. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale depôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO blocks east or west of Broadway (from Waverley-place to 24th-st. preferred), the rent taken partly in board, with the privilege of boarding respectable families; the applicant (a lady) has been accustomed to managing a first-class boarding-house. Address L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SMALL COTTAGE WANTED FOR A few months, furnished or unfurnished, near the City, in a healthy location. Don't like Staten Island. Address Box No. 177 New-York Postoffice. N. B.—Would purchase if suited.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN couple, without children, wish a house to take care of. No salary expected. Address a note to Mrs. BURNS, Station F, 3d-av., where the parties can be seen. City reference can be given.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having an unoccupied house in a good location, with a view of furnishing to let, in New-York or Brooklyn. For further particulars, call at No. 41 4th-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., WILL SPEAK in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. He will repeat, by general request, his lecture on the *Present Crisis*, recently given in Dr. Cheever's Church. Preaching THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of New-York. Sunday School meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, and others, and singing by the Pearsall Family.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH THIS DAY in the University, Washington square. Subjects: Morning—*Christian Faith, a Triumph in Works.* Evening—*Christianity Progressive and Eternal.*

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,290,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of which authorized $2,000,000.
Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
New-York, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case no offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit, and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York or Brooklyn City property. Address
W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 20 Exchange-place.

BUNTING FLAGS.
Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c., JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gunboats, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.
The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from ship-builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.
Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification, showing the dimensions of the vessel, and the description and sizes of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.
Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard st., in said Ward.
Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.
The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'GORMEY,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my 25 je 20

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at DISBROW'S, 51½-av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $100; also, one at $200. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS', No. 396 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT or ten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jesticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with dev

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

towards us, but the drum beating faster, the regiment took up a double quick, and the crowd receeded before the protecting bayonets. At last we took the cars for Washington, at the Camden depôt. We arrived at Washington the following morning at 1 o'clock. Our company was quartered in Louisiana avenue, Washington Assembly Rooms; the others in the surrounding churches. The next day our regiment took its arms at the Arsenal, and for the second time the oath of allegiance (only for the war.) Yesterday the regiment arrived at Camp Grimsell, two miles from the Capitol and five minutes' walk from the Potomac. The spirit of the regiment is excellent—health and cheerfulness abound. The watch-word in the camp is "Quickly to the fight." That of the field of battle, "Conquer or die." Our camp is beautifully situated. In two hours after locating it the tents were erected, the streets traced, and here are their names:

First Company, (Italian,) Garibaldi-street.
Second Company, (Swiss,) Helvetia-street.
Third Company, (German,) Union-street.
Fourth Company, (Spanish,) Union-street.
Fifth Company, (German,) Jackson-street.
Sixth Company, (Hungarian,) Lincoln-street.
Seventh Company, (Hungarian,) Fifth avenue.
Eighth Company, (Hungarian,) Lincoln-street.
Ninth Company, (Hungarian,) Liberty-street.
Tenth Company, (French,) Revolution-street and Universal Republic-street.

As soon as we were installed our barracks were put up, and to-night our brick oven will be ready to cook our bread. Camp-life is agreeable, fine weather, a charming country—visits from ladies two or three times a day—drill morning and evening—good appetite—good health—songs—all sorts of games. Such is the general humor of the regiment, and that of your determined fellow citizens in particular. I believe that we shall see our good friends the planters within fifteen days—the sooner the better. *"We will fight like dogs."*

Good-bye. They ring for the distribution of rations. Yours, forever, L. S. G.

BEGINNING TO COMPREHEND.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 31.

Night and day, for the last two months, has the Northern Government been making herculean efforts in its Department of War. Preparation on the most gigantic scale has gone on steadily and unflagging under the intelligent and able superintendence and direction of Gen. Scott. An immense body of volunteers have been thrown into camp, and are drilling eight hours a day under competent officers of West Point training. The arms at hand have been distributed, and all who are to engage soon in battle have been thoroughly equipped with the best weapons. Factories for the manufacture of cannon, rifles, sabres, bayonets and ammunation of every description, are in full operation at the North during the whole twenty-four hours of each day.

Agents have long since been sent abroad to Europe to procure and forward, as fast as possible, cargoes of improved arms, and already they have begun to arrive. Great efforts have also been made for the health, comfort and supplies of Northern troops. Energy and promptitude have characterized their movements both in Maryland and St. Louis, and their success along the border has, so far, been complete. They have, in the West, obtained and secured the great repository of arms for that section, equipped our enemies of St. Louis, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, leaving the resistance men of Missouri poorly provided, Kentucky unarmed and overawed, and Tennessee also, with a meager provision for fighting, dependent on the Cotton States for weapons of defence. Maryland has been cowed and overpowered, Washington rendered as secure as may be, while Virginia is invaded, and Richmond threatened with capture.

In all this the military proceedings of the North, since the fall of Sumter, have been eminently wise. For the purpose of overpowering, disheartening and gaining the first advantages, which, both at home and abroad, are of immense importance, the concentration of all the forces available as promptly as possible, has been clearly the course of generalship and true economy. The first blow is said to be often half the battle. The war policy of Scott and the Northern Government has all the effect of the first blow. The final result we cannot, in the slightest degree, doubt. The immediate signal will depend, in a great measure, upon the number of troops now got ready, and the efficiency of the preparation made for them by the Confederate Government during the same period Scott has been at work. Let us not commit the mistake of underrating our enemy, or of supposing that, in modern warfare, it is only the courage of a people and the relative military talent of their field officers that decide the issues of war. Ability in combinations and bravery in executing them, may fail of success where the material is wanting or deficient. An hour's delay of a corps of reserve lost the battle of Waterloo; and Napoleon fought the battle with the best troops in the world. They were cut to pieces."

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

A late letter from Richmond, Va., to the New-Orleans *True Delta*, says:

"You have doubtless noted how the present aspect of the seat of war on the Virginia border has been produced. I am persuaded that within the six weeks past the strategy of the Confederate Government has undergone a change—or at least that it has been caused to take on the *appearance* of change. I am satisfied that it was originally designed to make a dash upon Washington. Lincoln and Gen. Scott thought so. The Secessionists of unhappy Maryland hoped so. But this policy, for several reasons, which it were better perhaps at present not to dwell on, was abandoned, or *appeared* to be abandoned.

The Confederate Government would leave to the enemy the choice of initiating by invasion the actual conflict in the field. It would respect his territory if he would respect ours. In the language of President Davis, it asked for nothing but to be let alone. *Laissez aller, laissez faire*—this was the appeal it made in word and in act to the North before an audience of the civilized world. The appeal was spurned. Our forbearance was construed into fear. The enemy determined that since we hesitated to strike, he would not. You have seen at Sewall's Point, at Hampton, at Newport News, at Alexandria, at Arlington Heights, how he has exercised the option that was given to him. He has attacked and invaded our territory at every exposed position. At Newport News he commands the mouth of the river on which is Suffolk; by that means hopes to command Suffolk; and, commanding Suffolk, could intercept direct railroad communication between Richmond and Norfolk, and, if possessed of a considerable force, would threaten in no light degree both the last-named cities.

But all eyes are turned at present towards Manassas Junction. The enemy, as the telegraph informed you last night, has massed some 20,000 or 25,000 troops at and about Alexandria, and their numbers at last accounts were increasing by constant arrivals by land river. It is apprehended that they mean to attack us at Manassas Junction, where we had yesterday about 10,000, increased perhaps to 15,000 men under Gen. Beauregard, which were being rapidly reinforced from this city. Civil and military men here differ, however, as to the designs of the enemy in that direction. Some regard the demonstration at Alexandria as a feint to make important movements elsewhere—perhaps upon Norfolk, or Yorktown, or Aquia Creek, or Harper's Ferry, or some other point.

But Gen. Lee, who is by no means a man to jump hastily to conclusions, appears to put a literal construction upon it. He proceeded in person to Manassas Junction to-day, pretty fully convinced that "by the act" of Lincoln's troops—as our Congresses word their war declarations—it was soon to be the scene of a sharp and bloody contest. But there is no telling. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may tell you that the enemy continues to pursue a policy of gradual and almost imperceptible invasion, accompanied by a succession of small losses and irritations inflicted upon the Confederate army, until, to save its prestige at home and abroad, and to save itself from utter disaster, it will be compelled somehow and somewhere, to force a trial of conclusions in a great and decisive pitched battle.

The massing of Southern troops at various important positions still goes on vigorously. Richmond is the general rendezvous for incoming volunteers, whence, as soon as inspected and properly outfitted for active duty, they are distributed where they seem most needed. According to a rough estimate, I should think that there were at this moment in active service in Virginia, about fifty thousand Confederate troops—namely: about eight thousand at or near Manassas Junction; about five thousand at Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek; about twelve thousand at Norfolk and its neighborhood; about five thousand at Yorktown and Williamsburgh; about fourteen thousand at Harper's Ferry; a fluctuating number of several thousand ready for marching orders at Richmond, and several thousand at Grafton. Of this aggregate nearly all, exclusive of the force at Harper's Ferry, are so posted that they could be concentrated by railroad at any point between Norfolk and Alexandria within twenty-fours after.

About 40,000, I should think, might be flung almost at once upon the enemy, wherever he might plant himself along that line. But to mass this number at a given point, might leave too scant a force along the seaboard and bays, constantly menaced by the enemy's ships of war and transports for landing troops. You see, then, where is the difficulty. With his ships on one side, and his numbers on the other, the enemy aims to outflank us both, and make it hazardous to attempt a combined movement upon its centre. I see nothing for it but to swell our numbers as rapidly as possible, and hold him in check on the right—that is, towards the sea—while we turn his flank on the left and overthrow him in the centre.

A PRIZE VESSEL AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of June 7, says:

"The schooner *F. W. Johnson*, E. M. Stoddard, Master, (papers calling for Jos. Baker,) was captured by the United States steamer *Union*, E. R. Goldsborough, Commander, on the evening of June 1, about twenty-five miles to southward of Cape Henry, on the coast of North Carolina, when 1½ miles from shore, where she was loading with railroad iron, having then on board 28 tons of iron, 50 fathoms chain cable, and an anchor from a wreck. The reputed Deputy Collector of the port of Norfolk, it is alleged, ordered the captain not to load his cargo under any circumstances north of Virginia. The *Johnson* was bound to New Inlet, N. C., where a battery is about being erected by the Southerners, and it is intimated by those who captured her that the iron was intended to be used in the construction of the battery. The *Union* took the vessel in tow to Hampton Roads, when Commodore Pendergrast, flag-officer of the blockading squadron, ordered her to Baltimore, placing Prizemaster Chisholm, of the ship *Cumberland*, and C. Martin, master's mate of the *Union*, on board, for that purpose. On the 2d of June the anchor was heaved, and the vessel, in charge of the prize-crew, proceeded on her voyage, which was accomplished in forty-two hours, the weather proving unfavorable. About 6 o'clock the vessel was hove to, under balance-reefed mainsail, all other sails being furled, wind blowing very fresh, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning. While laying to, she was spoken by a United States steamship, the name of which could not be distinguished, who ordered her to heave to and send her boat along, and bring her papers, which demand being complied with by Prizemaster Chisholm, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The weather during the passage from Hampton Roads has been very unfavorable, the vessel having encountered calms, squalls, rains and much head-wind."

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of June 1, the last which may reach us for some time, has this interesting information:

"We are without the usual letter from our special Pensacola correspondent this morning, but learn from good authority that about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, the camp in and near Pensacola were aroused from their quiet by the braying bugle and rolling drum, which the half awakened soldiers interpreted into an attack on Pickens, and such shouting and hurrahing was never before heard in that old-fashioned city. After the troops had formed in line, the order of the Secretary of War, transferring them to Virginia, was read, and rations for four days issued and ordered cooked for the march, which commenced at eight o'clock.

There are 2,800 men now under marching orders, viz: the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, commanded by Col. Ramsey; the Fifth Regiment of Alabama, (except the Continentals,) under Col. Rhodes; a battalion of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Darrx; and a battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, under Lieut-Col. Coppens.

Three companies of Capt. Bussy's command left at 12 M., viz: the Shreveport Grays, Capt. Beard; the Orleans Cadets and Crescent Rifles. The Louisiana Guards, and Grerot Guards, left at 2 P. M. Five hundred other troops leave during the night.

The rest of the troops will move as fast as the railroad facilities admit. All of them are eager for active service; they are well uniformed, and many of them veterans, in drill at least.

Seven hundred Federal troops, sacrifices to bullets and musquitoes, were landed on Rosa Island, Wednesday, from a large side-wheel steamer, just arrived.

The Pensacola Guards are to be mustered into service Friday morning. The Santa Rosa Beauregards —owing to a misunderstanding, amounting almost to mutiny—have disbanded, and united themselves to other companies for the war.

Gen. Bragg will not be in the least incommoded by the withdrawal of these troops, as he has ample forces for any emergency. His army is in good health, and long for battle.

Brig.-Gen. Walker is ordered to Pensacola.

The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa. The troops are severely disciplined, and are evidently expecting warm work before long. They have nine companies of artillery; and a pilot taking a vessel over the bar recently reports seeing them dashing in parade, unlimbering their pieces, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the island frequently, which can be seen from the boats in the bay."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Columbus *Times* writes from Montgomery, under date of May 19:

"Col. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas, has been here a day or two, and has been commissioned as a Colonel in the Provisional Army. He goes home in the morning to take command of his regiment, which will rendezvous at Helena, Ark., until ordered elsewhere. From him I glean a few interesting facts. Several caves filled with saltpetre have been discovered in his State within twenty miles of navigable waters. A constant supply can be obtained from them, and the Government has just concluded a contract for 1,000 pounds daily, to be delivered in Nashville, Tenn. He says the people are united in favor of the Confederate States, and that there are very few men who might be called Unionists. He says, also, it is believed that Fort Washita has been evacuated by the Federal troops stationed there, and that they have gone Northward. Some Indians made the statement, and it was generally credited.

The Hall of the House of Representatives, where Congress now meets, is decorated with a valuable and interesting ornament. Upon the wall, immediately behind the Speaker's chair, hangs the flag that floated over Fort Moultrie during the battle of Fort Sumter. It attracts great attention, and is looked upon with pride."

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION CONVENTION.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following report of the proceedings of the East Tennessee Union Convention:

"The Convention was presided over by Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, and was addressed with great effect by Senator Johnson. The resolutions adopted, which were preceded by an admirably written preamble, are as follows:

1. That the evils which now afflict our beloved country, in our opinion, are the legitimate offspring of the ruinous and heretical doctrine of *Secession*—that the people of East Tennessee have ever been and we believe still are opposed to it by a very large majority.

2. That while the country is now upon the very threshold of a most ruinous and desolating civil war, it may with truth be said, and we protest before God, that the people (so far as we can see) have done nothing to produce it.

3. That the people of Tennessee, when the question was submitted to them in February last, decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the relations of the State towards the Federal Government should not be changed—thereby expressing their preference for the Union and Constitution under which they had lived prosperously and happily, and *ignoring*, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that they had been oppressed by the General Government in any of its acts—legislative, executive, or judicial.

4. That in view of so decided an expression of the will of the people, in whom "all power is inherent and on whose authority all free Governments are founded," and in the honest conviction that nothing has transpired since that time which should change that deliberate judgment of the people, we have contemplated with peculiar emotions the pertinacity with which those in authority have labored to override the judgment of the people, and to bring about the very result which the people themselves had so overwhelmingly condemned.

5. That the Legislative Assembly is but the creature of the Constitution of the State, and has no power to pass any law or to exercise any act of sovereignty, except such as may be authorized by that instrument, and believing as we do, that in their recent legislation the General Assembly have disregarded the rights of the people, and transcended their legitimate powers, we feel constrained, and we invoke the people throughout the State, as they value their liberties, to visit that hasty, inconsiderate, and unconstitutional legislation with a decided rebuke, by voting, on the 8th day of next month, against both the act of "secession" and of union with the "Confederate States."

6. That the Legislature of the State, without having first obtained the consent of the people, had no authority to enter into a "Military League" with the "Confederate States" against the General Government, and by so doing, to put the State of Tennessee in hostile array against the Government of which it then was, and still is a member. Such legislation, in advance of the expressed will of the people to change their governmental relations, was an act of usurpation, and should be visited with the severest condemnation of the people.

7. That the forming of such "Military League," and thus practically assuming the attitude of an enemy toward the General Government, (this, too, in the absence of any hostile demonstration against this State,) has afforded the pretext for raising, arming and equipping a large military force, the expense of which must be enormous, and will have to be paid by the people. And to do this the taxes, already onerous enough, will necessarily have to be very greatly increased, and probably to an extent beyond the ability of the people to pay.

8. That the General Assembly, by passing a law authorizing the volunteers to vote wherever they may be on the day of election, whether in or out of the State—and in offering to the "Confederate States" the Capitol of Tennessee, together with other acts—have exercised powers and stretched their authority to an extent not within their constitutional limits, and not justified by the usages of the country.

9. "That Government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

10. That the position which the people of our sister State of Kentucky have assumed in this momentous crisis commands our highest admiration. Their interests are our interests—their policy is the true policy, as we believe, of Tennessee and all the Border States. And in the spirit of freemen, with an anxious desire to avoid the waste of the blood and the treasure of our State, we appeal to the people of Tennessee, while it is yet in their power, to come up in the majesty of their strength and restore Tennessee to her true position.

11. We shall await with the utmost anxiety the decision of the people of Tennessee, on the 8th day of next month, and sincerely trust that wiser counsels will pervade the great fountain of freedom (the People) than seems to have actuated their constituted agents."

FROM THE TENNESSEE REBELS.

The Chicago *Journal* says:

"A gentleman, formerly of this city, who has been residing in Memphis something more than a year, places us in possession of some important facts in and about that hot-bed of treason, from which he escaped on Friday night last. The information he brings may be fully relied upon.

There are no troops and no batteries in Memphis, except an inconsiderable 'Home Guard.' A single cannon is mounted on the bluff for the purpose of stopping boats. The defence of the city is trusted wholly to Forts Wright and Randolph, some distance above, on the left Bank of the Mississippi, and to a force of about 4,000 men at Union City, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a mile or two south of the Kentucky line. The entire force available for repelling an advance from Cairo is stated as follows, and is doubtless greatly exaggerated:

	No. men.
At Jackson, Tenn	8,000
At Union City, Tenn	4,000
At Germantown, Tenn	3,500
At Forts Wright and Randolph	2,500
At Corinth, Miss	8,000
At Camp Rector, Ark	2,000
Total	27,000

The only encampments geographically north of Memphis are those at Union City, Camp Rector, and the two fortifications on the river. The Jackson encampment, under command of Gen. Pillow, is about sixty miles northeast of Memphis, on the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad. The Corinth encampment is ninety-four miles southwest of Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the northwest corner of Mississippi. Gen. Beauregard had not been in Memphis when our informant left, but he had been at both Corinth and Jackson, and it was the general expectation that he would assume the command in Tennessee. Gen. Pillow was altogether played out.

There is no one so crazy in Memphis as seriously to *talk* of an attack on Cairo. The blockade has prostrated business and sent the prices of provisions up to exorbitant figures—beef selling at 20 cents—but no movement has been made or even talked, looking to operations against Gen. Prentiss' command. Nor, indeed, has the feasibility of occupying Bird's Point been discussed. All the forces the rebels have been taken with a view to operate against the apprehended advance of Gen. Prentiss. The works chiefly relied on for protecting Memphis are the two forts on the river, which are simply earthworks or extempore batteries erected since the Southern troops went to Cairo.

There is still a strong Union feeling at Memphis, although no one dares to utter such sentiments abroad. The expected movement of the grand army of the United States down the Mississippi is viewed with rejoicing by the oppressed and persecuted minority, and with gloomy apprehensions by the rebels. The Tennessee and Arkansas forces are generally poorly armed and equipped, and, as yet, are an undisciplined and sorry-looking crew. The Mississippians, on the other hand, are well provided and tolerably well drilled. All hands, however, stand on the common level of a good appetite for tangle-leg whisky. Their supplies of this, as well as other necessaries of life, come chiefly from Louisville, where everything has to be paid for in gold and silver or Kentucky bank notes—the latter being scarce at 15 per cent. premium over Tennessee funds. Large quantities of bacon and other provisions are dispatched southward daily over the Louisville and Memphis Railroad for the rebel army. Thus far no portion of Kentucky has been occupied by the rebel forces, and it was not expected that they would step over the line or make any movement towards Columbus or Paducah.

Our informant is of the opinion decidedly that Memphis is a much healthier place to pass the summer months than Cairo, and that the Northwestern army will find a most delightful encampment for the warm months on the bluffs around that city.

LETTER FROM MR. EVERETT.

The following private letter was written, without any thought of publication, to a correspondent in Virginia:

Boston, 15th May, 1861.

My Dear Mr. ——: Your letter of the 9th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing Constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the Conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the People. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union, as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the Slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of secession was initiated by South Carolina and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public establishments and the public property—which in the absence of any joint act of parution was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that, if they would abstain from further aggression and were determined to separate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton attack on Fort Sumter (which took place, not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company, cooped up in Charleston harbor, able to do to South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of "stirring the blood" of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States) and the subsequent proceedings at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has levied an unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the mildest and most beneficient in the world and has made it the duty of every good citizen to rally to its support.

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster, (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father,) has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends,—yourself among the most valued of them,—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When Gen. Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat his red hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecated the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the Disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken. I trust, in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union Press of the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for *overt acts*, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an Anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the present House. They "precipitated" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress, which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South that their constitutional rights were threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican Party, including the President elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New-Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which, in the light of the Constitution, is simple rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "let you alone." But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its popula ion. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; the route to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana ane Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions—the Baltimore and Onto Railroad; the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Missouri, and finally, she claims the right for any State that chooses to pass a law to that effect to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous and unheard-of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone;" and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members, (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves,) takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishments, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by ambitious and disappointed politicians, (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles,") she exclaims that the North seek "to subjugate the South."

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But I pray you believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail. I remain, my dear Mr. ——, sorrowfully and sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Maj. McKinstry, U. S. A., in a letter dated at St. Louis, May 4, thus expresses himself:

"Party questions now become light as air in the face of the great question of preserving our nationality, and disappear like vapors before the sun. Under these circumstances, the cherishing of party feelings, in this hour of our country's struggle between life and final extinction is nothing less than *treason*. Entertaining these views, I am enlisted for the war, and I shall discharge the most sacred duty I owe my country, and stand by her flag first, last and *always*!

Although reared from boyhood in the profession of arms, the study of communities in civil life has not been among the least of my pleasures; and I have invariably found the communities possessing the highest social virtues, to be the first to assume their country's quarrels, while those who have stood inactive, allowing others to fight their battles for them, are possessed of the least regard for equity and good fellowship.

Permit me again to renew the inquiry as to what your city is doing for the war? Hudson has sent forth many men who have become eminent, and I trust she will sustain her high reputation in this crisis of the nation's affairs. Although many years have elapsed since Hudson was my place of residence, and many of the ties that bound me to it have passed away on the flood of time, yet there is that inherent pride in the place of birth, that causes me to trust she will sustain her ancient honor, and that it will suffer no tarnish at the hands of those who are now her citizens. My own family vault, in your county, contains, as you know, the mouldering remains of those not unknown in the annals of our first Revolution; and to prove to you my reverence for them, and my interest in this Second Revolution, I pledge myself to you, [illegible] friendship I have enjoyed from my youth up, [illegible] if I can be of service to my native city by so doing, [illegible] to resign my commission in the regular army, [illegible] my position, rank and hopes of promotion, everything, in short, that is dear to an officer and a man who loves his profession—I [illegible] thanks for the [illegible] Regiment [illegible]

ANOTHER LOYAL MARYLANDER.

Charles B. Calvert has issued an address to the voters of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, which concludes thus:

"Maryland has sympathy with the South, but it should be extended to those oppressed and disfranchised citizens whose voice has been suppressed, and their liberty and property destroyed by political tyrants who seek their own advancement over the ruin of the people. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected in place of Mr. Lincoln, would that have justified the North in dissolving the Union? Your answer to this question will certainly be in the negative. But how can you, on any principle of justice or fairness, deny to others a right which you claim for yourselves? It is a notorious fact that the Fugitive Slave law has been more effectually and quietly enforced under this Administration than any previous one, and until some oppressive and unjust violation of the Constitution shall be attempted, it does not become us to offer any resistance to those who are sworn to support the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws; but, on the contrary, it is our imperative duty to assist in handing down those blessings unimpaired to our posterity."

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN IN ILLINOIS.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

War Department, May 28, 1861.

The six regiments of troops in Indiana and the six regiments in Illinois, all of which are now in the service of the United States, and commonly called "Three Months Men," or any one or more of said regiments may, forthwith, or as soon as practicable, report their readiness to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, and by him, or under his order, be received in and attached to the longer service, commonly called "Three Years' Men." *Provided*, That no officer or private, is held under obligation to such change; and no one of the said regiments shall be received into said longer service, in which regiments more than one-fifth of its numbers decline the change; and, in cases of regiments received, the individuals declining, being not more than one-fifth of the whole, may be discharged at once, their places to be supplied as fast as possible by volunteer recruits. Any of the said regiments, not being transferred to the longer term, according to the terms of the order, will remain in their present three months' service

By special order of the President.

FROM CAIRO.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cairo, June 5, says:

"There are now in and about Cairo 8,000 troops, including Camp Douglas at Anna. The following is a synopsis of the forces in this vicinity: Camp Defiance, Cairo, 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th Regiments. Several of the Regiments in this Camp are not yet full, but will be complete in a few days.

Bird's Point, Mo., 4th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Militia; Camp Harding, Villa Ridge, thirteen miles from Cairo, 11th Regiment I. V. M.; Camp McAllister, Cairo, Plainfield Light Artillery: Camp Smith, on the Mississippi River, three miles above Cairo, Chicago Light Artillery, and Lincoln Rifles, and detached Company of Infantry. Miscellaneous: Chicago Cavalry, 175 strong, and Ottawa Light Artillery. The two last named Companies are encamped near Camp Smith.

The above force composes at present the brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, with the exception of the regiment at Bird's Point.

More troops will probably arrive to-day, and undoubtedly for some time to come, till at an early period at least 20,000 men will be here, in readiness to march in any direction as a moment's warning.

I learn that a company was detailed yester ay, to make important arrests of treasonable characters in Jackson County. No action has yet been taken in relation those now in custody here."

THE ARREST OF SHERIFF LORING.

The Wheeling correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of Major Loring's arrest:

"It is doubtful whether the people of Wheeling have, at any time, been more aroused than by an event that transpired this morning. About 2 o'clock A. M., a detachment of 20 men from Camp Carlile, marched to the McLure House, rang the private bell, and when the door was opened, presented their bayonets to the frightened porter, and demanded to be shown to the room of Major Loring. Sheriff of Ohio County. The darkey, with chattering teeth, and doubtful whether they did not intend to spit him on their ugly toasting-forks, led the way. In the meantime, ten or more of the troops guarded the passageways of the house. The porter aroused the sleeping Major, and told him he wanted to see him, and when the door was opened the soldiers rushed in, took the Major prisoner with all his papers and other documents, hurried him off under guard, and left with him for Grafton at 6 o'clock.

Major Loring has been considered as sound a Union man as there was in Western Virginia. He was immensely popular, and his arrest has taken the community by profound surprise. He protested that he knew no reason for his arrest, and that a military display was totally unnecessary to enforce compliance with the comands of the officer, as he would have cheerfully gone at any moment to answer any charge and establish his innocence. The affair has created a very bitter feeling, and unless fully and satisfactorily explained as a 'military necessity,' will work injuriously to the Union cause. I have heard from various sources, but cannot say what truth there is in it, that he is accused of treasonable correspondence with Willey, the bridge burner, who was taken prisoner at Philippa."

SEIZURE OF POWDER AT BALTIMORE.

A schooner, the name of which was not ascertained, was overhauled by boats from Fort McHenry, on Thursday, while passing down the river on its way to Virginia. A large quantity of powder, said to be thirty-five tons, was seized and removed to the Fort. United States Marshal Bonifant had received information of the sailing of the vessel, with powder destined for Virginia, and chartered the tug *Vigilant* for the purpose of going in pursuit, but the officers of the Fort succeeded in overhauling the vessel before leaving the river.

THE CLOTHING FRAUDS.

We find in the Auburn *Advertiser* the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens to proceed to Albany for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the uniforms furnished to the Cayuga Regiment, and the action which the Military Board proposed to take in view of it. They say that the Board individually and collectively appeared as surprised and mortified at the imposition which had been practiced upon themselves and through them upon the volunteers, as did the Auburn people. That the Board submitted to the Committee the contract under which the clothes had been furnished, with specimens of the several kinds of cloth attached, each of which appeared to be a proper and suitable material. That the further precaution had been taken of submitting the inspection of clothing to a committee of prominent citizens of New-York, consisting of Geo. Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt and John A. C. Gray, in whom the Board had a right to rely, and who had consented to assume the trust of such inspection.

That previous to the arrival of the Committee, the Board had been advised from other sources that a portion of the clothing had been made from improper and unfit material, and had appointed a Committee of their own body to sift the matter thoroughly, and directed the Comptroller to withhold the payment of the balance, payable to Mr. Brooks under his contract, amounting to about $80,000.

That the Board regretted exceedingly that any of the regiments had accepted the improper clothing, and expressed a determination to reclothe, suitably and properly, and as expeditiously as possible, all regiments upon whom it had been imposed.

That in view of the expenditures made by the Board, and of the action already taken by them and proposed to be further taken, it was the unanimous opinion and report of the committee that the Military Board should be absolved from all culpability in the matter, and that the citizens of Cayuga county might rely upon them to protect, as far as possible, the State from loss by the attempted fraud, and in any event to protect her volunteers.

MR. DORSHEIMER AND THE CONTRACTORS.

The Buffalo papers publish the following card:

Albany, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The facts about the contract with Brooks & Co., as far as I am concerned, are, that I was sent by the Military Board to New-York to execute a contract with Brooks & Co. I found Inspector-Gen. Jackson at the Astor House, who informed me that the City had been searched, and that army cloth was not in market, but that goods of another description had been submitted to him and other military gentlemen in New-York, which were as near what was wanted as could be got, and quite satisfactory. A sample of the goods was furnished and a contract was drawn up by the Judge-Advocate, who also examined the goods, referring to the sample, and signed by me, subject to the approval of the Board. Before signing the contract, I personally inquired of eight or ten of the first merchant tailors in New-York, who all told me that the army cloth could not be got. The sample was sent to Albany and submitted to the Board, with the contract, and with a full explanation of all the circumstances, and the contract was confirmed.

The Governor appointed a Committee, consisting of Geo. Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt, John A. C. Gray, and another whose name I forget, to inspect the goods, and compare them with the samples and contract. A portion of the goods has been rejected, and it is alleged that some that have been accepted should have been rejected. With the acceptance or rejection I have had nothing to do. P. DORSHEIMER.

JUSTICE TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen different reports in your paper concerning the Fifty-fifth Regiment and its Colonel, allow me, in his absence from New-York, to state a few facts.

At a drill at the City Armory, on the night of the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Colonel asked his men, that if he was ordered off to Washington, would they follow? They all said, Yes; and as an earnest intention on their part, they all volunteered, *en masse*, to receive said Sixth Regiment, and remained on duty fourteen hours.

From that date, the Colonel commenced to equip [illegible] received orders to go into camp on the [illegible] of the 18th of April, said two days after, [illegible] received orders to make room for the Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins.

Col. Le Gal then went to Albany, and after great difficulty, obtaining an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, he asked to be sent again into camp. The reply was—"I cannot; I have no camp equipage." "We will," said the Colonel, "then sleep on the grass. Give us eating." The Commander-in-Chief replied: "I can do nothing for you." He (the Colonel) then said—"Will you send the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the seat of war? I and my regiment are ready on condition." The Commander-in-Chief said—"I can do nothing for you." Upon learning these things, he telegraphed to have a meeting for the 16th of May, the night he returned from Albany. At that meeting he reported what had passed. A motion was then made for one of the officers to offer themselves to the Union Defence Committee in three years. The proposer and four others were only in favor of so doing.

At the funeral of the late lamented Col. A. S. Vosburgh it was intimated that Col. Le Gal was about to resign on account of insubordination in the regiment. The officers, *en masse*, begged him not to do so. The same day they addressed him a petition signed to that effect.

We received orders to be inspected on the 25th day of May, by the Union Defence Committee, and again our Colonel said we were ready to go with the men he had.

In the name of truth I beg of you to insert these few facts, in order to render justice to a gentleman who for the last twenty-five years has been identified with the militia of New-York, and whose patriotism no one who knows him can doubt, and who has sacrificed his time and health in perfecting and bringing (unaided by a single field officer) the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the state of efficiency and popularity it now enjoys; and if the Fifty-fifth Regiment has not gone, why not put the onus where it should rest?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—COL. TOMPKINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know whether an honorable man ought, or should be expected, to notice such a tissue of misstatements as is contained in to-day's Times, over the signature of G. W. S. Tompkins. To those who are acquainted with this person, and with his career before entering into military life, I need say nothing, as few will be inclined to believe what he says. But, considering the position he at present happens to occupy, I regard it as due to my own character, to my friends, to the friends of the regiment and to the public, to give a public contradiction.

The two ex-officers, through whom I unfortunately became acquainted with Mr. T

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3032. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Movement of More Federal Troops into Virginia.

REGIMENTS MOVING UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

A Balloon in Readiness for Reconnoitering Purposes.

Strength of the Rebel Force at Manassas Junction to be Ascertained.

Entrenchments to be Thrown Up at Leesburgh.

MORE TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY

Destruction of Bridges and Dams by the Rebels.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Pickets Fired Upon at Newport's News.

BEAUREGARD HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Returns of the Tennessee Election.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

Semi-official letters from England give assurances that the British Government is gradually "clawing off" from its original partiality for the rebel States. The Government is yet anything but friendly to the Union, but it is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of MR. ADAMS. These same letters leave no room to doubt that the Ministry had once determined upon the extreme measure of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and they were endeavoring to precipitate such action before the arrival of our new Minister.

In the interview which MR. ADAMS had with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the former very distinctly expressed to the latter the belief that the British Government intended such a purpose, and charged the British Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon a vital question before affording an opportunity to the Administration of explaining the position in which the Government of this country is placed, the objects of the rebels, and the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

MR. ADAMS also, I think, took occasion to represent to the British Minister, in most emphatic language, the injustice of recognizing the rebel States, and to warn him of the fact that this Government would not permit the interference of any foreign Government to prevent the subjugation of the rebel States to the Union.

THE MINISTER TO MADRID.

It is more than probable the Spanish Government will decline to receive CARL SCHURZ as Minister from this country—at least, the representatives of Spain here at Washington do not hesitate to express such a belief.

Two regiments of Gen. RUFUS KING'S Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to report at Washington forthwith. They will come *viâ* Harrisburgh, and will probably reach this city on Wednesday. The remaining four regiments of the brigade are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to Washington on forty-eight hours' notice.

Who will succeed Judge DOUGLAS is beginning to be asked. The suggestion of the Chicago *Tribune*, that Gov. YATES should appoint a Democrat, does not meet with much favor in Washington. It is probable that Judge DAVIS or JESSE O. NORTON will be appointed. Both are competent men.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, there has been a steady movement of troops for the past twenty-four hours. Although there has been an air of quiet at the War Department, there has really more business transpired there to-day than at any time since the rebellion broke out. The Pennsylvania First, the New-Hampshire First, the Rhode Island First, the New-York Ninth, and the Flying Artillery from West Point, and a portion of the District troops, are under marching orders, and to leave during the night. Some are destined to Leesburgh, Va.; some to Frederick, Md., and some to advance into the heart of Virginia. A large quantity of shovels, and other entrenchment tools, have been sent over to the vicinity of the Sixty-ninth, indicating more entrenchment work—probably at Leesburgh.

Detachments from the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments have been engaged for some time in constructing boats for bridges, and facilities for crossing streams. Large numbers of ambulances have been provided, so that the army is abundantly prepared for an advance.

The Pennsylvania column will be rapidly advanced to Chambersburgh, and will probably reach that point in force about the same time the other troops reach Leesburgh and Frederick.

In these movements you will see the carrying out of the programme I indicated must be adopted, yesterday. It perfectly "corralls" the rebel forces, and makes it necessary they should run or surrender. The poor devils have no help but to do one of these things, or else to fight, and since Fairfax and Phillippa, they are entertaining an idea that it does not do for a Southern gentleman to put himself within reach of a greasy mechanic, of Northern extraction. If they do, they will be thrashed, but if you expect any such thing as a big fight, you are doomed to disappointment. It won't come off. It ain't down in the almanacs, even to be "looked for about these days." This is contrary to the views of my cotemporaries, but after hearing the prisoners taken at Fairfax, whine like spaniels, I have less regard for Southern stand-up fighting, than I before entertained.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

Gen. BANKS goes to Baltimore in the morning, to supersede CADWALLADER, who is giving aid and comfort to the enemy by entirely neglecting his duty as an officer, and disregarding his obligations as a loyal citizen.

On Saturday, a slave belonging to Gen. A. WASHINTON, a leader in the rebel army, escaped and entered the camp Alexandria. Mr. WASHINGTON'S agent came after him, mounted on a fine horse. Major PETRIKEN declared slave and horse contraband, and the Colonel seized and retained them both.

Major MEYER, Signal-officer of the United States Army, leaves for Fortress Monroe, by order of Government, to-morrow morning, to arrange signal communication between the camps of Gen. BUTLER'S command in the "Department of Virginia."

Capt. MEDLAR, at Alexandria, has seized a quantity of arms, uniforms, swords, &c., valued at some two thousand dollars.

BALL, the Captain of the secession cavalry lately arrested and released, says he was compelled to take the oath in Washington against his will.

Col. BLENKHART'S splendid regiment, German Rifles, went into camp on Meridian Hill yesterday afternoon.

Commissioners MORRISSEY and DAVIS, after visiting the Massachusetts camps over the river, left for home to-day, *viâ* the camps at Relay House. They report the troops in excellent condition.

Hon. JAS. BUFFINTON, of Fall River, arrived to-day. Mr. B. has accepted the captaincy of a company in Fall River, where a fine regiment has been raised. He states that Massachusetts has now eleven regiments fully organized and in readiness for immediate service.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. FREMONT.

Col. FREMONT will return to the United States in the next steamer to New-York. He has contracted for some twenty thousand Enfield rifles, for the use of our army, one-half of which he will bring over with him.

MR. DALTON, of Mass., appointed by Gov. ANDREW to superintend the receipt and distribution of the State stores, clothing, &c., sent from the Bay State to her volunteer troops in this vicinity, has been highly successful in his mission.

Col. STOUT, of Oregon, ex-member of Congress is in town to-day. He has recently received dispatches from his State, and declares that the universal feeling there is in favor of the Union.

The melancholy intelligence of the destruction, by hostile Indians, of the entire mule train from San Antonio to Utah, New-Mexico, and California, is confirmed.

VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

The weather is fine to-day, and I paid a parting visit to several of the camps, prior to their leaving. At Kalorama, the First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. MASON W. TAPPAN, were actively engaged in packing their luggage and stores, and the officers were busily engaged in the final preparations to move at daybreak to-morrow.

The clerks at the War Department were summoned for special duty to-day, and the officers of the several regiments that are to leave in the morning are required to report themselves at the War Department at six o'clock, for orders.

The first number of a new paper, entitled the *Pennsylvania Fifth*, appeared to-day. It is edited by Lieut. JOHN P. ELY, and is set up and worked off by members of the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment. It is printed at Alexandria, and is quite a creditable sheet.

THE ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

The U. S. Second Cavalry, under command of Col. MAGRUDER, received marching orders this evening, and will probably be the advance guard of the entire force now in motion. The different commands receive sealed orders, not to be opened until the respective Regiments reach certain points indicated in accompanying dispatches.

The Provost Guard are actively at work summoning the men found abroad to their different quarters, and all the indications point to a forward movement of importance to-night.

One of the balloons brought here by Gov. SPRAGUE for the use of the Rhode Island Regiment was inflated to-day, and is held in readiness for reconnoitering the enemy's camp near Manassas to-morrow.

A portion of the clothing for the Pennsylvania troops has been distributed, and the improved appearance of the dress shows the Keystone men to much better advantage. It is to be hoped that the remainder of these truly gallant regiments will soon be fittingly equipped; and the two Ohio regiments now here would not be inconvenienced by similar treatment.

The Cayuga Regiment will go into camp to-morrow on Georgetown Heights.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Arrangements have been made for paying the troops, now in the field, as soon as the necessary pay rolls can be made out. The Government has determined to do all that common sense dictates to take care of the men in its service. It is glorious to see how the meat axe of emergency is slashing through the windings of red tape. For much of this disrespect of the ancient formulas of the old fogies, we are indebted to President LINCOLN, who recognizes the law of necessity as one of the statutes, which he is under obligations to enforce.

The President to-day visited the Highlanders.

As a specimen of the ridiculous stories in circulation here, I am told to-night that flour is now selling in Richmond at $9 50. My informant did not say these are gold prices, but I presume such is the case.

A man and woman in a wagon were challenged by the sentinels of the First Connecticut Regiment near Alexandria yesterday. They produced a pass signed by the Provost Marshal of Alexandria. Led by Yankee curiosity to examine the contents of the wagon, an animal of the genus rebel was found covered up in the bottom of the wagon. He was relieved from his disagreeable situation, and escorted to the Guard tent, where he still remains. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

BEAUREGARD HEARD FROM.

I have learned from a gentleman, whose reliability is beyond a question, that, on Wednesday last, Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Charleston, S. C. There he was seen and conversed with by my informant, who, though a resident of that city, and a Union man at heart, is compelled by force of public opinion to lend countenance and material aid to the rebel movement.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was well, in fine spirits and confident of the result of this trouble being victory for the Confederacy. "It is folly," said he, "for us to scatter our forces—part here, part at Richmond, part at Pensacola and elsewhere. We should, and I am determined to, concentrate a grand army of 60,000 men at some proper point, and compel the United States to attack us. I know from reliable scouts that their army will not remain idle—the nature of its *materiel* forbids it. They are active, pushing men, and already insubordination is manifest in their ranks, and no cause is more evident than *inaction*. What if they do move forward and take possession of this or that point—they have *yet* to meet our army! I shall concentrate at Manassas Gap between 60,000 and 70,000 men. They will be so intrenched and will occupy so defensible a position as to be absolutely impregnable, and when the strength of the Federal troops is spent, or worn, I will utterly overwhelm and destroy them. It can be done, and I confess I can see no other way for us to do."

There were no troops at Charleston save three companies of "Charlesion Light Infantry," and 500 men from the interior, who were drilling, preparatory to a march towards Richmond.

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

From a clergyman long resident at that place, (Beaufort,) I learn that men and arms are plenty thereabouts, though ready cash is not to be found. The farmers and produce men grumble at receiving scrip in payment for provisions, and the self-sacrificing spirit, of which so much is written, does not obtain in the breasts of all. My informant believes that if the majority of this class of men were sure of being backed up by the Government of the United States, they would soon form Union Clubs, and defend their rights against the continued encroachments of the authorities, who demand provisions and anything they may desire for the support of the troops.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular explanatory of an act of March, 1851, relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, and of the Tariff act of March last. Two periods of time are therein indicated as dates at which values are to be ascertained. It is the opinion of the Department that the former of these periods, namely, the date of actual shipment, applies to merchandise exported from a shipping port of the country of exportation, and that the latter, namely, the date of exportation, applies to merchandise exported from an interior country having no shipping ports. The regulations heretofore established are therefore modified accordingly.

It is thought the British Government, in its recognition of the validity of letters-of-marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government was a discourtesy unprecedented in diplomacy, in view of the fact that its decision was hastily announced, without first waiting for the arrival of our new Minister, Mr. ADAMS, who was prepared properly to represent the policy of the Administration.

But for the depredations of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton, and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax County, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened. Efforts are now being made to remedy the just complaints, and to assure the inhabitants of protection.

Although the Austrian Government has not directly protested against Mr. BUALINGAME as Minister to that country, it is known that some other gentleman less objectionable than he, on account of his legislative prominence in behalf of Italy, would be acceptable.

The State of Missouri is detached from the Department of the West and incorporated in that now under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAND.

The Rhode Island Regiment will break camp at midnight, and leave per rail in the direction of Harper's Ferry early to-morrow morning. Their marine battery was brought into the city, taken to the railroad station, unlimbered and loaded on the train, together with the artillery horses and the field and staff horses, at 6 this evening.

Prof. ALLEN, of Rhode Island, this afternoon brought into the city a large balloon, which he inflated from the street gas-pipe at the corner of Massachusetts-avenue and Fourth-street, and afterward loaded it down with sand bags for more convenient transportation to the Rhode Island camp, on Caton's Farm, at which place a cord 5,000 feet long was attached to the basket, and an experimental ascension made to that height. The balloon is for immediate reconnoitering purposes, and it is said that he will start on his aerial voyage early to-morrow morning.

It is said that several other regiments are also under orders for a movement at daybreak. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Battalions of District of Columbia Volunteers are also under similar orders. They believe they are to go to Frederick, Md.

There is trouble in the New-York Ninth Regiment, growing out of the alleged incapacity of some of the officers, including Col. STILES. Yesterday, nearly 200 of the men refused to be sworn in for three years, under that commander. Two sons of a distinguished naval commander, now in the civic service, and who are privates in the regiment, are among the disaffected. Some of the men afterwards returned and were sworn in, but the greater portion of them will enlist into the Eighth and other regiments of New-York. Much regret is expressed that there should be disaffection in one of the best regiments in the service.

The Ninth have made many friends since they arrived here, while Col. STILES is deservedly esteemed.

At six o'clock this morning a full company of the New-York Second Regiment arrived, and joined their companies.

Also a large detachment for the New-York Ninth Regiment.

The explanation made by the friends of JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, in relation to an alleged complicity with secession, is as follows: Mr. MACRATH, to whom Mr. HARVEY sent the dispatches, has been his friend from boyhood, and a constant correspondent, with whom he communicated unreservedly. Being very anxious that a conflict of arms should be avoided, and believing the troops were to be removed, he telegraphed his friend to prevent an attack on Fort Sumter until it could be effected, but when he discovered his distake, he felt himself in honor bound to communicate that fact just as he had done the other, as otherwise it might have been supposed he had intentionally misrepresented the case for the purpose of leading them into trouble. It was an unpleasant situation, but not having received his information from the Government, there was no other course for him than to protect his own honor; and as it is well known that, both here and in Charleston, that he opposed secession in all its forms, he did not anticipate misconstruction on that point anywhere.

The precise military movements contemplated from this point, and soon to be executed, are of such a character as do not authorize publicity.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, June 9.

Two prisoners were captured yesterday by four privates of Company B, Michigan Regiment, one mile this side of Berks Station, and 13 miles from here, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. One of the prisoners is a corporal in a Cavalry Company, and the other a private in the Governor's Guards of Richmond, which is also a Cavalry Company.

The Michigan men, while scouting, approached near Berks' Station, where they saw a number of stacks of muskets. They put back, and were pursued by the two Cavalry, but sought refuge in ambush, and succeeded in capturing their pursuers, and brought them to town, where they are treated with exceeding kindness. They appear to be quite contented, and one of them, who is a physician, is writing a statement of his experience. The names of the prisoners are Dr. THOMAS M. FLEMMING and SAMUEL GREEN.

Seven thousand yards of cassinet and other military goods were seized at "The Adams Express Office," to-day, consigned to Point of Rocks, *viâ* Alexandria and Loudon Railroad, valued at about $10,000.

The seizure of goods in this vicinity, belonging to the rebels, will almost pay expenses.

Expedition, the first number of the soldiers newspaper, by the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment, appeared this evening. It is printed in fine style on the old Alexandria *Sentinel* press, and is full of interesting information regarding the condition of the soldiers, &c. It is edited by Lieut. ELY, of Lebanon County. Several columns are devoted to German literature.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ATTACK EXPECTED AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Night, June 8, *viâ* Baltimore, Sunday, June 9.

The *State of Georgia* arrived Friday, with the Tenth Regiment, National Zouaves, and the *George Peabody* and *Marion* on Saturday, with the Ninth Regiment. The Scott Life Guards went to Newport News on Saturday, and Col. HAWKINS' Regiment goes Sunday.

Col. BARTLETT has returned. The Naval Brigade is temporarily in charge of Col. WARDRIP, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment. The men are now being inspected. Those unfit for service will return to New-York. The remainder will choose their officers, and Col. BARTLETT will doubtless be rejected. The battalion will at once be armed and equipped.

An outpost at Newport's Newspoint was fired upon Friday, and in the alarm a private of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment was accidentally shot.

A large fleet of transports have been added to service here.

Great activity prevailed at Newspoint last night, on account of rumors that armed rebels were in the vicinity. An order was sent to fell the trees near the batteries.

The steamer *Quaker City*, whilst on a reconnoisance on Friday, near Cape Henry, threw a shell into an old frame building, when thirty armed men ran out and mounted horses, concealed in a thicket, and scampered off.

Gen. BUTLER has issued stringent orders to prevent depredations on private property. Those thus suffering at Hampton have had the amounts of damage refunded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The steamship *Alabama*, (United States transport,) Capt. GEORGE R. SCHENCK, 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived last night.

The *Alabama* landed at Newport News the Fourth Regiment, Scott's Life Guard, from New-York, all well.

The steamship *State of Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, and landed Col. MCCHESNEY'S Tenth Regiment New-York Zouaves at Hampton.

The steamship *Marion* and steamer *George Peabody* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning and proceeded immediately to Newport News, to land Col. HAWKINS' Ninth New-York Zouaves.

The following regiments were stationed at Newport News:

First Regiment Vermont Volunteers.

Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers (Germans.)

Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Scott's Life Guard.)

Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Zouaves.)

The *Alabama* brings about 180 passengers, who were brought down from Norfolk in the steamer *West Point*, under a flag of truce. One of the passengers states that the steam-frigate *Merrimac* has been raised and in the dry-dock.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

WHAT IS DOING AT CAMP DEFIANCE—TREASON IN ILLINOIS—ARRESTS BY GEN. PRENTISS—CAMP SMITH AT MOUND CITY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The two principal events of to-day in Cairo have been a Brigade drill, in which about 3,500 of the troops stationed here were reviewed by Gen. PRENTISS, and the arrival of the two regiments necessary to the completion of the Brigade, principally composing the force in this camp. The review passed off pleasantly, and was highly creditable to troops so recently organized. The two new regiments came down from Alton on the *Louisiana* and the *City of Alton*, and after their debarkation, formed on the levee, and marched to their barracks to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." I have seen no Western troops whose general appearance was more creditable; the arms, accoutrements, uniform and discipline were all good, and gave to the stalwart forms of the men a truly soldierly appearance.

SECESSION IN ILLINOIS.

Perhaps the most really important event, however, is the arrest of two more of the leading Secessionists of Marion, one of them the brother-in-law of LOGAN, the Congressman for that district. Marion is in Williamson County, and *is as treasonable in sentiment as Memphis*. As I wrote you early in May, a large proportion of the population of Egypt is not only Southern in origin, but Pro Slavery in sentiment, and Williamson County is a sort of focus for this feeling. Settled by Pro-Slavery families, it is principally controlled in political action by a dozen or two men of wealth and intense hostility to freedom, who own the bulk of the trading capital, control all the whisky shops and banking capital, hold mortgages on the farms, and, in general, constitute an autocracy which would be quite perfect if not restricted somewhat by the laws of Illinois and of the Union. The mass of the people cannot read or write, and vote and act as these men say. Last Fall, during the political campaign, they erected an immense Douglas pole; and this Spring, after the public adhesion of the Little Giant to the Union, they cut down the pole, chopped it into wood, made a confine of it, and *threw their hats into the flame*—hurrahing in the meantime for JEFF. DAVIS! Out of over two thousand voters in the county, less than two hundred went for LINCOLN and BELL; and nearly all the balance are Disunionists. It was from Marion that the secession company went—some thirty or forty men in case of the two hundred reported by the telegraph. A company was raised, too, to destroy the Illinois Central Railroad bridge over the Big Muddy, but the enterprise miscarried. So bold were the leaders of treason in Marion—so general the sentiment in favor of the Southern Confederacy, that they defied all attempts at arrest—going armed, and determined to resist all processes by force. But the Captain of a company stationed at Villa Ridge, under orders from Gen. PRENTISS, went quietly up to Marion with two or three men, met the principal traitor as he was at the depôt, preparing to go to Springfield, took him into a room, locked the door, and had him in custody and on the train before he had time to make a show of resistance. When brought before Gen. PRENTISS, he had lost the most of his bravado, and undertook to reason the case. That officer heard him awhile, and then quietly said that he was charged with treason against the Government; that the evidence would be collected and an opportunity given him for defence; that if found guilty, he would meet the fate of those who conspire against the Government of the nation. And so he sent him up to Springfield, and delivered him to the civil authorities. To-day, the telegraph brings word that two more of the gang have been arrested. So we soon look to see the "secession" of Illinois purged of the mischievous elements which have given it so unenviable a notoriety.

A TRIP TO CAMP SMITH.

A very pleasant trip to-day was made to Mound City and Camp Smith, by a small party, on invitation of Col. TAYLOR, Mayor of Cairo, on a small steamer of his own. A fair proportion of ladies added interest to the event. We first steamed up to Mound City, a very pleasant spot a few miles above Cairo, on the Ohio, on which some good improvements of a business character have been made, and which is the rival of the latter town for the future business which it is believed *must* centre at or near the confluence of these two great streams. We then returned and passed up the Mississippi, about an equal distance, to Camp Smith, where two Chicago companies, one under command of Capt. MIHALOTSKY, a gallant Hungarian, have been stationed as an outpost. The boys have cleared off the trees and made a fine camp, which, however, they are anxious to leave *on a trip to Memphis*. They have ordinance quite sufficient to sink any steamer, and practice a portion of the time in firing at a target on the opposite bank. Some of our party have friends there—among whom was one young man, the son of a prominent citizen of Chicago, who has a sister resident of Georgia—her husband, too, being a member of the Confederate army. One of the company, having a genius for natural history, has made a collection of native reptiles and insects, captured while clearing off the ground. His cabinet is already the object of great curiosity, and contains, among other things, a black snake, a young rattlesnake, a young moccassin, and a young viper—all alive.

We left the camp amidst a salvo of artillery, and with the best of good wishes for the patriotic and brave young fellows who have left comfort, safety and friends, to encounter hardship, disease and danger in the cause of their country.

PREPARATIONS OF THE REBELS.

There is no doubt that the rebels have at least 5,000 men in Union City, and that the number is increasing. They evidently seriously apprehend a *descent*, and are laboring with all their strength to meet it. It It does not appear that BEAUREGARD has assumed command there. He is reported to be in Virginia. It is immaterial to us.

The rumor of FREMONT'S appointment excites a good deal of enthusiasm. His prestige alone would add greatly to our strength.

The flags here are at half mast on account of the death of Mr. DOUGLAS. ZOUAVE.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 8.

No troops from Chambersburgh have reached either this point or Williamsport to-day.

Your correspondent saw the Confederate pickets from Williamsport Heights to-day, 53 in number, by a glass. They were on guard. Their horses were half a mile beyond the river, on the crest of the hill, and I judge the number in the neighborhood to be two hundred. The largest body is encamped at Falling water, five miles below. Every ford is strictly guarded. They have seized and broken up every skiff on the river they could get.

As soon as the river falls, there will be fifty fords easy of access to infantry and cavalry. The passage of the Potomac cannot be prevented.

Reliable intelligence from Harper's Ferry on Thursday, says that no change has taken place in the position latterly. The number of troops is put down from half a dozen sources at 12,000. I believe it is about 9,000.

News to day confirms the statement that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdtown are mined; trains of gunpowder are laid from the middle piers, in waterproof cases, with long fuses attached.

I have seen eleven deserters from Harper's Ferry, Shepherdtown and Martinsburgh, to-day, who escaped over the Potomac last night.

Fifty Virginians are at Williamsport, awaiting the advance of the Federal troops, to enable them to return home.

The Secessionists have destroyed Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, eight miles above Williamsport, to-day, to prevent the construction of boat bridges on its breast, for the passage of Federal troops. It is expected they will destroy Dam No. 4, nine miles below Williamsport, to-night.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal men are very indignant, and large numbers of them will join the Federal forces.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BRIDGES BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

The bridge at Point of Rocks and the bridge at Berlin were both destroyed by the rebel troops by fire between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning. The former is twelve and the latter six miles east of Harper's Ferry.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 9.

Partial returns indicate the nearly unanimous election of Col. J. L. CRITTENDEN as Brigadier General of the Kentucky State Guard.

In the Second Regiment thereof, J. M. MORRIS was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. SIMMS and ROBT. M. LEE, Majors.

A letter from the Manassas Junction to the Richmond *Whig* of the 6th inst., says the labors in fortifying that place by men unaccustomed to labor, has quadrupled the sick list, and it was feared that one-fifth the force would soon be sick. There was no hospital there. It was difficult to get water to drink, it being dealt out with the rations.

They demand negroes to do the labor.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th announced that after that date no passports would be issued to persons leaving the State, and no one admitted to the State, except for reasons of peculiar force; also that the Tennessee volunteers in Virginia were authorized to vote on the ordinance of secession, though stationed in Virginia.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th says the Spanish bark *Nueva Terre Cubana* had been ordered off by the *Minnesota*.

A New-Orleans special to the Montgomery Confederation says that neutral vessels will be permitted to pass to sea until the 10th, after which time the blockade will be strictly enforced.

A Bank Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th inst., recommended that all the Southern banks, railroads and tax-collectors receive the Treasury notes of the Confederacy as currency; and to the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable at New-York, to appoint the place of payment South.

The Postmaster at Nashville has resigned.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 8.

The vote of this city for Separation and Representation is 3,033; against Separation, 219.

Eleven other districts in this county give for Separation 2,358; against, 88.

Memphis gives 5 608 for Separation, 4 for no Separation, and 5 for Union.

The interior, as far as heard from, is nearly unanimous. The State is largely secession.

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 9.

The Michigan Regiment arrived at 8 o'clock to night, over the Northern Central.

About an hour since, a train of nineteen cars, containing artillery horses, munitions of war, and 100 men of the Rhode Island Regiment, passed through the city, from the Washington road to the Northern Central, *en route* for Chambersburgh and Hagerstown.

MOVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 9.

The Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, leave for Jersey City, Monday afternoon, by boat, and will reach there early Tuesday morning, where they will spend four hours, and will be visited by Connecticut men living in New-York.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING.

An Important Debate in the French Academy.

Views of MM. Michel Chevallier, Dupier, Girand Pellat, and others.

The Whole Subject Thoroughly Elucidated.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences was recently the theatre of a great debate on the subject of Privateering. It was discussed in all its relations—historical, legal, economical and moral—and the whole subject exhausted. Among those who took part in the discussion were Messieurs MICHEL CHEVALLIER, WOLOWSKI, GARNIER, PELLAT, and other distinguished publicists, economists, and jurists.

We translate from the *Compte Rendu* of the Society some of the more salient passages of the debate, as the views expressed cannot fail to be highly interesting to the public at the present time.

MICHEL CHEVALLIER—I shall venture to express a very precise opinion on privateering. I consider it a practice unworthy a civilized age like ours. The whole world, and especially the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, must applaud its abolition. I do not dispute its old standing. But I cannot admit this as a final argument. The lapse of time causes many venerable institutions to disappear. It is impossible not to take into account this great ameliorative tendency, which manifests itself from the very origin of society, and which successively replaces old institutions by better ones. In presence of this great onward movement, so vital during the present age, I feel able to condemn privateering, which after all is simply this—the right given to private persons by Governments to go and practice spoliation on the high seas. I am not of those who cherish any illusions as to war. We must look at it philosophically. Assuredly it is not a blessing—certainly it is an evil, and cannot be praised for its own sake. And yet abominable though it be, it is not on the eve of disappearing. I fear men will always practice it. It shocks the purest and sweetest sentiments of humanity. It has, none the less, deep roots in the human heart. But while admitting as a sad truth that war seems to be indestructible, we are justified in pursuing with all hope of success the two following objects: 1. To render war less frequent. 2. To take measures that the letting loose of the passions be as little brutal as possible. [Here M. CHEVALLIER traces, with lofty eloquence, the gradual development of the sentiment of humanity and the growth of respect for private property.] There is one point on which I think myself authorized to insist. Privateers are, for the most part, manned from the lowest dregs of the population. What are we to expect from such men cruising on the high seas, without control? To what lengths may they not go? What is to hinder them? The sea is so handy. Is there any one on board likely to prove troublesome on landing? Poignard him and overboard with him—the sea tells no secrets. How many infamies have thus been committed!

The idea of justifying privateering by the pretext that it may furnish useful servants to the States is a dangerous mistake, and defending it on the plea that good may come out of it, is, in my view, a grave moral error. * * * What matters it that privateering has given rise to a few men of the type of JOHN BART or DUGUAY-TROUIN, if it be in itself radically repugnant to morality? Privateersmen have been compared to guerilla bands. The comparison seems to me quite unjust—guerrilla bands do not go abroad to attack private property or take the enemy's goods. Besides, if there be things to admire in guerrilla warfare, there is also much to condemn. You have all fresh in your recollection the account of the battle of Medellin, by the historian of the *Consulate and the Empire*. The French army was exasperated, because on the day before it had found the corpses of sixty-two French chasseurs horribly mutilated. The result was that the Spaniards were shown no quarter on the day of battle. And besides, it was not the guerilla bands that saved Spain—they do not deserve the credit.

At the outset I spoke of the general harmony of earthly things. I will again invoke it to say that, in virtue of this very harmony, privateering has in our day become impossible. Whilst the moral sense of the civilized world condemns it, the perfection of instruments of naval warfare renders it impracticable. Formerly those corsairs sailed fast-sailing crafts, which defied pursuit by war vessels, and even by frigates. They had thus every chance to escape the cruisers sent out to take them. With steam navigation this is no longer possible. A privateersman, in a condition to escape our new cruisers, would certainly be a ruinous speculation. This accursed trade is thus cut up by the roots by the progress of the industrial arts. To put an end to it completely but one thing is necessary—let the two or three great Powers declare that they are resolved no longer to tolerate it, and that they will treat as pirates all found practicing it. When those who are minded to enter on this kind of business understand that they run the risk of being hung, their enthusiasm for this strange profession will no doubt quickly cool. Let us hope, then, that one of these days the institution of privateering will be looked upon as a thing of the past.

WHAT CAN BE SAID IN ITS DEFENCE?

M GIRAUD—I consider it necessary definitely to fix the turning point of the question. I agree entirely with M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER in what relates to the interests of humanity. I share his desire to see the progress of philanthrophic ideas. I have, nevertheless, taken up the defence of privateering from a historical and legal point of view.

I will not go back to the siege of Troy. The question only dates from the end of the Middle Ages. Before the time when the idea of the State, the representative and depository of the power of a political society, arose, what took place in maratime wars? The wars were waged between man and man, as between people and people. History has preserved for us the struggles which the Northmen had among themselves, as afterwards the people of Italy. The idea of the State arose and became developed; then it was the State which waged war. But, nevertheless, the belligerent participation of individuals remained for a long time. Towards the end of the Thirteenth century this participation was regulated. At Genoa and Pisa we find privateering subjected to a very severe police. Private persons are no longer allowed to undertake war against a State without a patent or commission. With this patent what does the privateer do? At the risk of his life and his person he takes part in the struggle. What will be the result of this participation? The grand result will be to the profit of the parties to which the privateer belongs. Thus a first principle is established—the necessity of being commissioned. The commission is very much like that of Captain or General. Like them the corsair makes war

but under other conditions and for material consequences.

In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries a great struggle arose between the United Provinces and the Spanish Navy. England took part. Then were seen both the advantages and the abuse of privateering. The United Provinces and England found that the best way to triumph over Spain was to ruin her commerce with her colonies. The Dutch and English dispatched a good number of armed vessels to pursue the Spanish ships, and that Colossus, the monarchy of PHILIP II., was shaken in fortune. Celebrated sailors, who afterwards figured with glory at the head of Dutch fleets, commenced by being privateers. But at the same time a new fact arose. Not only were regularly armed privateers granted the right of capture—they were also given the right of police over neutrals. In that lies all the danger of privateering, and not in depredations which it is easy to repress, and which in France always have been repressed. In their relations with neutrals, these armed vessels act as corsairs—they can annoy them; abuse the right of visit and the right of search, because they are interested in finding an enemy under a neutral flag. This right towards neutrals has been recognized by various treaties, England taking a foremost part. In fact, in time of war, the rigorous police over neutrals, though necessary, is a very difficult task. If it is mild, contraband of war, on a great scale, will be carried in neutral bottoms. If it is severe, all the abuses incident to the exercise of the right of search are then possible. * * * At the close of the Eighteenth Century, FRANKLIN thought it possible to bring about the abolition of the right of taking prizes, and the consecration of the absolute protection of private property on the sea. The United States even made a treaty to this effect with Prussia. But under the reciprocal relations of the two States, this treaty was little more than the expression of a philanthropic prompting. In 1792 our Legislative Assembly proposed to all Europe the abolition of privateering. All Europe refused. England, too, refused them to sanction the abolition; but she would not even recognize the commissions of the Republic; she shot our privateers, like pirates, and nevertheless went on privateering herself. * * * The right of privateering, outrageous in some respects, is subject to all the guarantees that human prudence can give it. M. CHEVALLIER asks what becomes of respect for private property. In the ancient wars of which M. CHEVALLIER has spoken, both liberty and property were in danger. To-day liberty is safe. As to property, we must make a distinction. Real estate is rigorously respected, moveable property is habitually respected, though not always in Continental wars. Thus, usage permits requisitions. These requisitions are sometimes paid for, and sometimes not. But as to moveable property on sea, it is common law, especially in what concerns commerce, that the enemy has the right of making prizes. It is necessary to ruin the commerce of the nation with which you are at war; this is, indeed, one of the saddest, but, at the same time, one of the most inevitable and efficacious ways of arriving at peace; and respect for property, proclaimed and applied in Continental wars, does not go so far as to shelter from the chances of war private property found on the sea. If this privilege of taking prizes was not exercised by privateers, it would be by the State. The right of taking prizes accordingly has not been abolished. *Now, if you do not obtain this, the abolition of privateering leads to nothing.* You will simply have weakened your means of action and your resources in presence of a people whose maritime commerce is their life, and whose public naval power will be able to ruin you—a course which it will not fail to take when you have imprudently renounced a legitimate advantage which compensates the inequality of your maritime forces.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

M. WOLOWSKI—I shall rapidly follow M. GIRAUD over the ground which he has chosen—namely, the historical and legal relations of this question. According to our learned *confrère*, every guarantee had been taken, at different epochs, to prevent the abuse of privateering; but I think he is mistaken as to the motive that dictated these too complacent rules. They were grounded not on the interests of the neutrals, but of the *societies* habitually formed for the armament of ships destined to privateering—that is, of capital engaged in this sorry business. These prescriptive guarantees, these securities and the prize courts that were instituted had chiefly in view to secure the profits to the outfitters.

The question of neutrals is the real seat of the difficulty. It has been said that it might be possible to organize a series of precautions that would shield neutrals from the vexations resulting from the practice of privateering: that is an illusion. We know the tortures to which neutral sailors are put in order to compel them to confess crimes which they never committed, and so justify the seizure of the vessel. Ever since the Seventeenth Century the law of privateering has been directed rather against friends than against enemies. The entire commerce naturally passed into the hands of neutrals, whose marine would, of course, rapidly develop. To put a stop to this it was necessary to push to abusive extremes the police over pacific vessels, and here England especially distinguished herself. The practice commenced by giving the lie to a more equitable theory, and cruising after an unarmed prey soon came to be regarded as perfectly natural, especially when the aim of the expedition was booty, and not the glorious fortune of combat. This greed of booty multiplied the seizures of neutrals, they becoming the chief aliment and richest encouragement of privateering. And, indeed, it is an illusion to speak of the maintenance of this odious custom, in face of a genuine protection of neutrals. Privateering must retain the cruel depredation which marks it, or else lose all vitality. Its remaining barbarous is a condition of its not becoming wholly inefficacious. Suppress prizes of neutrals, and the privateers' occupation would be gone.

France made the first efforts, not only to suppress the right of privateering, but also the right of seizure—she first wished to set the seal to the recognition of the right of private property on sea as well as on land. The decree of the Legislative Assembly of 1792 is the imperishable witness of this fact, nor less explicit is the treaty of Berlin—a treaty that is neither sufficiently known nor rightly appreciated. * * * The treaty of Paris embodies, though in a still incomplete manner, the application of these same generous ideas. Doubtless in virtue of the stipulations which the treaty sanctions, a great step in advance was made when England recognized the right of neutrals. But this is not enough—we should suppress the right of capture, which is a violation of the rights of property, as deserving of respect on sea as on land—we should fully adopt the doctrine of the decree of Berlin. Happily, the just and the expedient present no antagonism in the question of condemning privateering, and the interests of modern nations counsel precisely what equity and respect for law command. When foreign commerce was everywhere but a very small fraction of the production and the commerce of each State, other ideas might prevail, and it may be that those who, to-day, uphold them forget the very considerable transformation that has taken place, no longer permitting the use of that two-edged sword—as dangerous now for him who would use it as for the person against whom he would direct it. The rapid development of foreign commerce has introduced into the question a new element, which must be taken account of by a careful study of facts. We must not judge of the interests of great nations by by-gone conditions. [Here M. WOLOWSKI goes into a comparative view of the rapid development of commerce among the great trading nations.] It is not in presence of these formidable data that one can afford coolly to look in the face of the disasters which the practice of privateering must bring on every modern nation.

It is easy to understand how, during a ruder age, when the commercial relations between different nations were but slight, people were lax in their respect for the moral law, blinded as they were by a pretended material interest. But that is no longer be the case. Not only does justice demand the abolition of privateering and the right of seizure, but the positive interest of all nations is involved in the most direct manner in the question, and demands the same solution. With respect to neutrals, privateering is a barbarous or an inefficacious arm of war—*barbarous*, if the neutrals are sacrificed; *inefficacious*, if they are respected. Aside from the seizure of neutral vessels, there remains nothing but the odium of the thing. It is fatally doomed to admit of no modification. It will remain what it has always been, or else (as is our earnest hope) it will disappear, to the great advantage both of morality and the profit of nations.

M. PELLAT said he would simply ask leave of the Academy to present it with

A PARABLE ON PRIVATEERING,

which seemed to him to hit the present state of the question, showing the progress already accomplished and what remained to be done. I will suppose that France is at war with a Power which carries on the struggle both by sea and by land. A private individual obtains an audience of the Minister of War and makes him this proposition: "Authorize me to collect a body of armed men at my own expense. With this band I will penetrate the enemy's country, taking care to keep out of the way of the military forces that defend it. We will seize the manufactories, store-houses and means of transport. I will give you security that I will bring you all the goods we do not destroy. You will let me have one part for myself and men; the rest shall go to the State. You see, *M. le Ministre*, how useful my enterprise will be to France, besides the profit it will bring the public treasury. We will weaken the resources of the enemy, we will exasperate peaceable manufacturers and quiet merchants, who by their complaints and petitions will greatly influence their Government towards seeking to conclude a peace."

You can guess the Minister's reply: "Out with you! you are a brigand!" he would say, adding, very likely, some of those forcible epithets with which the military vocabulary is so well supplied.

Our man, somewhat disconcerted, thinks of betaking himself quietly homeward, but a thought strikes him. He crosses the Seine, and calls on the Secretary of the Navy. Admitted into the presence, he renews his proposition, simply changing the theatre of his exploits. The Minister, instead of kicking him out of doors, like his colleague, congratulates him on his patriotism, showers compliments and encouragements on him, and hastens to furnish him with letters of marque!

And now, gentlemen, I hope the time will come when the Secretary of the Navy will meet our man, or fellows like him, with the same language which they would now receive from the Minister of War, who, however, some centuries ago might have given them a very different reception. I am not candid enough to think, nor hopeful enough to say, that this day will dawn to morrow or the next day. But I think it is the duty of all those who occupy themselves with the sciences which find a sanctuary in this Academy, to contribute, both by their sayings and their writings, to form public opinion on this subject. Great progress has already been made since the Middle Ages in the mode of conducting warfare both by land and sea. In both modes many cruelties toward persons, and much destruction of private property, have been abandoned, though the morality of naval warfare is still far behind that which characterizes land warfare.

The Question of Neutral States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A neutral State in this great conflict between the National Government and the rebels who defy it and are bent upon its destruction, is an absurd supposition—an impossibility. Neutrality in such a case is practically the rejection of all positive and patriotic duties, a repudiation of its constitutional obligations, and necessarily implies that the State assuming this position no longer, in spirit or action, adheres to the National Union or abides in it as a loyal portion of it. Such neutrality is treasonable in spirit, if not in act—negative treason. If it means anything, it means rebellion—that the State assumes, not only a sovereignty in its own sphere within and subordinate to the national sovereignty, but rather an absolute sovereignty to the extent of its borders in opposition to the national authority and power, thus infringing upon the national prerogatives and resisting its legitimate action.

Still we have several States in the Union at the present time which are endeavoring to plant themselves upon this false ground of State sovereignty and State neutrality—hoping thus, it would seem, to rebel without formal secession and its perils; to pursue a course of covert treason and yet retain the standing of loyal States. They assume to dictate to the United States and warn the Government of the nation against invading their soil with its troops. This is simply insulting arrogance. And, though there may be prudential reasons for not marching troops into those States for the present, yet the question of State loyalty should not be considered as settled until the issue is tested experimentally in regard to every one of them, whether the United States can march its troops into and across its domain without opposition.

The Southern mind seems incapable of truly apprehending the harmonious relation of the Federal and State Governments to each other. They are not regarded as powers cobalancing each other, each sacred in its sphere, but as an opposition of contradictory powers, so that the one necessarily excludes and destroys the other. Loyalty to both is impossible. Thus we hear of the sacred soil of those States which even the Federal powers have no right to invade until invited by State authority—something we suppose like the sacred apartment of a child in his father's mansion, or his garden plot on his father's farm, which the parents, with all other intruders, are forbidden to enter without especial invitation. But in truth the the relation is one of perfect harmony, a balance in which one sustains the other. Loyalty to the one in every act is loyalty to the other—each of the two demanding constitutional obedience to the other, and so both existing in an inseparable Union. True loyalty to the State cannot exist without loyalty to the Union, nor loyalty to the Union without loyalty to the State—the two determined by constitutional bounds and limitations.

The simple fact is, the several States hold or own no soil, no domain at all, by an absolute ownership. Theirs is not the highest title; it is wholly subordinate to the national ownership, and founded upon it. The highest sacredness of the soil of Virginia is not as the domain of that State, but as the domain of the Union—and, so, sacred not only to the feet of Virginians, but to the feet of all American citizens, and to be defended not by Virginia forces alone, but by the whole power of the nation. Many of the States never had any separate existence; they received authority to organize within the domain of the Union and under its Constitution, and they became States, with a defined domain, simply by a granted title, resting solely and forever upon the validity of the perpetual and inalienable ownership of the United States, over all the territory to be included in their limits. And in whatever way any of the States came to be members of the Union, the true theory of their State existence is that of such a subordinate ownership of the soil which they claim. Even the original thirteen, by the very act of self-subordination to a higher and common constitutional power, in the very resolve, and consent and oath by which the Union sprung into being, full formed and empowered, and in action, surrendered the highest title to the whole national domain to the Government of the Union, in so far as its sovereignty over all its constitutional duties and responsibilities demanded. They consented that the absolute and inalienable ownership of the soil, as one domain, should be vested in the national Union, and that they would hold their several titles to the soil in subordination to that.

Individual owners of the soil have only a title to the use of it, subordinate to the higher ownership of the nation, as a condition upon their loyalty and obedience to constitutional obligations. They have no absolute ownership, by which they can transfer their landed possessions to other national powers; they must continue to be held under the Union, for the national title over all is inalienable and perpetual. The State has a subordinate ownership, superior to that of individuals, corresponding to its own sphere of limited duties—not infringing upon the rights of individuals or the nation, but in harmony with both—and so not amounting to any absolute sovereignty, releasing the individual from his obligations to and dependence upon the sovereign ownership of the United States. Nationality does not belong properly to the States: it can consist only with the highest sovereignty. Virginia is not a nation, but the highest absolute ownership of the soil, in which all other titles rest for their validity, belongs to the national power. The ownership, therefore, of individuals, and of States, rests upon the national ownership of the domain over which the nation exercises jurisdiction; and the individual or the State which pretends to absolute title, and attempts to set aside that of the nation, has destroyed the very foundation of its own claim, and the soil, by confiscation, returns at once to the National Government. A traitor, whether individual, or a State organization, cannot hold a title to any soil within the boundaries of the nation.

We deny, then, that Virginia or Kentucky, or any other State, has any soil of its own, in opposition to the ownership of the same by the Federal Government, as the domain of its constitutional authority, and for all such proper uses as its necessities, duties and responsibilities demand. It has no soil, except and because it is also the soil of the United States, which no State action can ever wrest from the national possession. The United States holds the whole national domain by an absolute title, limited only by the subordinate legal title of States and individuals. These titles it is bound to respect, and to make good all just claims where they are necessarily infringed. But these States and individuals hold the soil only for loyal uses, in subordination to the laws and constitutional authority of the nation. Without this loyality their titles are void.

The United States, therefore, in the execution of its legitimate duties, can never invade the rights of the State, and can never tread upon the soil of the State, or of individuals, except in treading upon its own soil, and maintaining its right to possess and to pass through its own domain. Three cheers, then, for the sacred soil of Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee, and the rest of them! But at the same time, and louder yet, in one great shout of harmony, three times three cheers, also, for the sacred soil of the United States!

Z.

Our Government is Permanent and Strong—What Threatens it Now?

We solemnly believe that the American Republic has had, and still has, the most subtle, strong, tranquil, virtuous, active and happy government that the world has ever known; and that it possesses greater power of indefinite expansion and of permanency, and affords greater security for the liberty, peace, prosperity and happiness of the people who live under it, and for those who are to live under it in future ages, than can be realized from any form of government now existing on earth, or than ever has invented since the world began.

This is a bold assertion to be made just as it seems about to be shattered into fragments, just as opposing armies are gathering face to face in grim array, and just as the two sections are refusing to believe aught of each other but evil—nevertheless, we assert it. Incidentally, we may remark that the formidable dimensions which the present rebellion at once assumed, came from a cause against which no Government can be secure—treason in the Administration. With a weak cowardly Executive head of low moral sensibilities, and executive members conspirators in the plot, it is not wonderful that the rebellion became at once a great power. Under any form of government, no matter how strong, if those who administer it conspire to change it, they have great facilities for accomplishing their end. That the conspirators were in power is an accident of the occasion.

The radical cause of the rebellion is the existence amongst us of an anomaly and contradiction to the pure principles of the Republic. This anomaly may be and will be eradicated, leaving pure republican principles to their full application, and it is on this ground that we announced our solemn belief in the excellence and permanency of the republic.

For, in the first place, our institutions have been established with the simple purpose of benefiting the whole mass: what is meant for one is meant for all; there is no royal family and no privileged class, demanding especial care and requiring complex reservations from simple general principles.

Next, we have, embodied in our charter, or Constitution, every provision that the experience of the whole world, from all time, has decided to be a desirable essential. In other words, if we admit that the British Constitution contains all this, it contains also a good deal more, the while spread over and scattered through the legislation of centuries; whereas we have all the good principles in precise, specific, written form, and free from the embarrassments belonging to Great Britain's peculiar situation and obligations derived from the past.

Next: all the complicated relations of persons, and those which affect property, are arranged and adjusted under the jurisdiction of the several States, so that the General Government, being relieved from the innumerable cares of minute matters, may give itself to affairs strictly national and to those affecting international relations; and this is a great element of security against disturbances affecting permanency. Next: there is ample Constitutional provision made for the peaceful remedy of all evils before they become intolerable—that is, provision for changes in the Constitution itself; but should other than these peaceful remedies be resorted to on account of real or pretended evils, the Constitution provides power to suppress the attempt. Next: as the Government is made in the simple interest of the whole people, it naturally encourages their enlightenment, and as this may suggest improvements, it is made possible to introduce great improvement without change of the fundamental law. Hence there is no necessity for revolution.

Next: there can be no fatal interference from the outside, because of our great present power, and of the certainty of its rapid increase over a vast continent, as yet only begun to be populated.

Our existence and progress for over seventy years under the Constitution, with scarcely a sign of internal commotion, and without ever having had occasion to take even one life for treason, proves the truth of all the positions above taken; for these seventy odd years have witnessed a greater conflict of ideas in the world than in any seven times seventy years before, and we have lived and prospered and progressed through all. If we had had the elements of destruction in our system, we would have been destroyed utterly before this.

"But," it may be said, "our strength has never been put to the test, and no Government can be pronounced strong until tested by trial." If this remark were made in regard to a fixed despotism it might have a meaning, but in our elastic form of Government, which yields to the first demand for reform made in constitutional shape, it has no application. We can modify to follow progress, and that without violence and without agitation. The terms of the Constitution are so general that important changes may be made without altering it, and for more radical changes, which the people deliberately and unmistakably demand, amendments may be made by means provided in the Constitution itself. But with all these arguments in favor of permanency and tranquillity, how does it happen that we are on the brink of civil war? that the authority of the Government is contemned by a whole section, and separation of one part from another demanded at the point of the sword? Our reasoning would seem to make this state of things impossible, and that no occasion could arise to justify it.

There is no doubt that the rebellion has no justification, but that it has been a thing possible comes from a sufficient cause.

It could not have occurred if the principles of good government announced above had had universal application in the country, and if their spirit as well as their form had been diffused through all parts of the Republic. But such has not been the fact. There exists in the Slave States a condition of things which is in contradiction to republican principles, and an anomaly. A limited class of slaveholders, not exceeding three hundred thousand in number, out of eight millions of white inhabitants, has succeeded in absorbing into itself all power, social and political. It was admitted by MR. CALHOUN, as is shown in the remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART, lately published, that Southern society is, in truth, an aristocracy, and this small body of slaveholders is the governing class. From this class alone, all offices are filled—legislative, executive and judicial. No member of Congress, or of any State Legislature; no Governor, or other executive officer, of high or low degree; no Judge, or Justice of the Peace, can be found in the South, unless he be a slaveholder, or in the interest of the slaveholding class. There is no such thing as a representative in any public position of the immense body of non-slaveholders in opposition to the dominant caste, and in the social organization the case is the same.

The slaveholders having thus monopolized control from generation to generation, their purpose now is and ever has been to secure it in perpetuity. To do so, the non-slaveholders must be so dealt with as to divert their minds from the reflection that their interests are adverse, and their attention absorbed by the fear of disaster from without, and a terrible phantom has been conjured up under the name of "ABOLITIONISM," which threatens them incessantly with the horrors of negro insurrection, and offends them with the idea of negro equality. That the phantom is unreal, a mere illusion, is most true, but what of that? it serves its purpose of terror and offence. Thus, their fears being excited and their passions inflamed, they are easily made the ready instruments of their own degradation. It is necessary that they should be kept in ignorance of their true condition, and, through their fears and passions, the way is readily found. Should any man attempt to discuss their case, before his first words are fairly uttered he is denounced as an "Abolition emissary," and is subjected to mal treatment, banishment or even death! If books or papers be made the medium of discussion, they are called "incendiary publications," and are suppressed with denunciation and punishment to the writers, publishers, distributors, and even the readers, wherever they may be found. Thus is ignorance maintained by ignorance, under the influence of fear and passion, subject to the direction of a designing oligarchy, and all the while an incessant cry is kept up that these discussions are addressed to the negroes and are intended to rouse them to insurrection—an absurd pretence and sometimes acknowledged to be so, as when Mr. JEFF. DAVIS said he "would as soon fear an insurrection of his cows!" It is the effect on the poor whites, and not on the negroes, that the oligarchs fear, and there are other ways besides being deprived of the light of current events in which these poor whites have been victimized. For years they have been systematically depressed by keeping every avenue of advancement closed against them. They cannot thrive as farmers, for agricultural labor, being the occupation of slaves, is degrading, and the same is the case in regard to ordinary mechanical work. Manufacturing industry is discountenanced, and when attempts were made to establish factories where whites might find employment, they were discouraged, and finally broken up, for the avowed reason that they brought the poor whites together in dangerous masses. It is the same thing in regard to common schools for the education of all classes on moderate terms. They cannot gain a footholdin the South, though private schools, academies and colleges, such as they are, for the education of the better classes, are reasonably abundant; and in many other ways the same policy of depressing the non slaveholding class has been steadily pursued.

In this way has been built up and maintained an aristocracy unpatriotic, selfish, cruel; without generosity, magnanimity or sense of justice; founded on the unjust subjugation of the negro, and maintained by the equally unjust degradation of their poor white neighbors; willing to conform to any form of government, as long as it will subserve their ends and be subject to their rule, but ready in an instant to consign it to ruin, no matter how excellent it may be, when it ceases to minister to their selfishness and heartless ambition. It is even fair to believe that the disregard for law, which has prevailed through the entire South, in the treatment of "abolition emissaries," and "incendiary publications," and other objects of popular displeasure, has been *cultivated* by the oligarchs, in order to win men to the opinion, that in a republic law has no power to restrain violence, and that, therefore, some stronger form of government is desirable, preparatory to repudiating even the form of a republic.

Such is the oligarchy existing in the midst of our republican institutions, in complete opposition to their spirit, and this is the anomaly against which we are now contending. It is not strange that the contest has come at last; it is more strange that it has been deferred so long and is a proof of the inherent strength of pure republican principles, that they have endured so long in spite of this discordant element. For years and years we have had no peace from the querelous complaints and overbearing exaction of those who, though bound in with us, were in fact outside of our republican system, and we have yielded to all their demands in a spirit of patriotism and magnanimous generosity for the sake of the Republic and the Union of the States, but all in vain. They had predetermined destruction in a spirit of fixed opposition, stimulated by ambitious desires, malignant envy, and insane hatred; and now we are driven to civil war in order that we may uphold a Government which has operated as kindly on them as on us, and which, in the view of the whole world, is a blessing to mankind.

Can there be a doubt as to the result? If government be ordained of God, then a good government must be his peculiar care, and ours has been a good Government, notwithstanding the evil which has been mixed with it, for much of which they who are now in rebellion are alone responsible. We will succeed in the struggle; with God's help we will succeed, and though much misery, may attend its progress, and though it may be protracted indefinitely, we will come out of it a pure Republic, relieved of the wretched anomaly which has hitherto been our bane and impediment, and then it will be realized that we have the most stable, stong, active, peaceful, virtuous and happy Government that the world has ever known, and the one that offers the greatest security for liberty, prosperity and permanency.

The Union not a League.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me to throw out this idea on the subject of Secession. Perhaps it is not original with me. When our war of Independence broke out, the colonies held an united allegiance to one Power, Great Britain. They enjoyed no sovereignty, either separate or confederate. They acted in concert in resisting the armies of the mother country, and formed a single Government, which took outward and executive form in the "Continental Congress," made up of Representatives from them all. Under the name of the "United States of America," as one people, they fought the war of the Revolution. They gained their independence as a single nation, and that independence was acknowledged to them as a nation, one and indivisible, by the one Power that had exercised an undivided sovereignty over them. The independence or sovereignty of each State was not acknowledged, but of all united, and by a single treaty. Moreover, during the war in 1778, Articles of Confederation were entered into by all the States, in which it was declared "the Union shall be perpetual." These Articles were in undisputed force till 1787, when "the people of the United States, in order to form a *more perfect* union," ordained and established the present "Constitution of the United States." The idea I wish to set forth is this: that no one of the States of this Government *ever did possess separate sovereignty and independence*, and that therefore it is absurd for any of them to pretend to resume or reclaim what they never possessed. South Carolina, like each of the other original States, was a dependency or vice-royalty of Great Britain, up to the very moment that she became a constituent portion of the republic of the United States; and when since has she possessed individual sovereignty? The Constitution, of course, itself, makes no one nation; but we always were one nation ever since, as colonies, we passed from under the dominion of England.

A. H. C.

Traction Engines for Military Purposes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous and varied as are the uses for which traction engines may be employed, I propose to speak at present only with reference to their value as a means of transit for men, their subsistence, and munitions of war, in times like the present. An important question is, How shall our armies be moved from loyal to rebel States, and from the seaboard inland, with the least possible fatigue to the men, and the least risk of the road behind them being rendered useless for the purpose of sending them supplies and reinforcements? The events of the past few weeks has taught us how unexpectedly we may be cut off from all the ordinary means of transit to and through States now in rebellion. Recent events at Baltimore, Annapolis, Harper's Ferry, and all along the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pennsylvania, and Washington Branch Railroads, has shown us how unreliable railroads are as a means of transit for troops in time of war, through, or bordering on, disaffected country. As to their value for such purposes in loyal States, there can of course be no question, but even then, they are more or less at the mercy of our enemies. The difference between a railroad in New-York, and one in Maryland is, that in the former State no large bodies of men, hostile to the passage of troops, can exist; and for the risks that may threaten, the ordinary force of road watchmen will suffice, while, in the latter State, when the armies have passed over a road, there must still be an army left along its line, in numbers sufficient to protect its every rail. The simple application of a friction match to the wooden bridges and trestle-work of the railroads in the vicinity of Washington had well nigh lost to the nation its Capitol, its archives, and perchance its rulers; for who does not now know that had the rebels precipitated an attack on Washington at the time the Federal troops were delayed in the streets of Baltimore by torn up rails, and all along the railroad routes in detached squads by burned bridges in front and in rear, and by disabled locomotives, that the chances are they would have made Washington what it is their highest ambition to make it—a pile of ruins. And has not the concentration of troops and supplies at that point, a distance of less than 100 miles from loyal territory, been both a slow, fatiguing, and expensive process from the necessity of the Government to collect material and rebuild expensive railroad bridges, as well as to relay track and repair locomotives, which, when finished, must still be guarded by an army of men.

To protect such a route as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and through such a country, from the numerous sources of danger to which it is exposed, (and about many of which it is not even safe to speak,) would require an army almost as large as that now in commission. A serious objection to railroads is, that the passage must unavoidably be within a *particular line or space*, and a train of cars is, to all intents, a target at which the artillery of an enemy can be trained with the utmost precision; and that, too, from unexpected and almost impregnable points. The time of such passage cannot be concealed from anyone who may have an interest in knowing of it, the darkest of nights offering it no protecting shield.

These same objections hold good against all river routes passing through or adjoining rebel States, except that the chances of passing a hostile battery or of being disabled by its shot are greatly in favor of the latter. Indeed, the same objections hold good against all prescribed routes on which it is not in the power of the commander of an army to frustrate the plans of an enemy by suddenly changing his line of advance, and attacking his foes in an unexpected quarter.

I have spoken of the unreliability of the ordinary means of transit through an enemy's country, in order to secure a more favorable consideration for an as yet untried means for such transit, namely, traction or common road engines.

It is not the purpose of this article to show how such engines may be constructed, believing—as does the writer—that when the country shall be fully awakened to the importance of the subject, and its necessities demand such an engine, the skill of her engineers and the money of her capitalists will bring it forth. From the testimony of officers high in rank in the East India service, who have tested these engines, and from the results of working engines in England, it is safe to assume, as I do, that a road engine can be constructed that will haul, say from 25 to 30 tons 300 miles per day, over good roads, and a proportional less distance over roads less favorable. Supposing there had been, at the commencement of this war, a large number of these engines scattered over the country, employed (as I may at some future time attempt to show they can be, profitably) in agriculture and in hauling produce, minerals and merchandise to and from railroads, what might have been the result, when the railroads leading to Washington were destroyed, and the Potomac (as it might have been) lined with hostile batteries? Could not a sufficient number of these engines, and their cars or carts, have been collected by means of the railways at Philadelphia and New-York, and from thence shipped by steamers to the shores of the Chesapeake, and landed either at Annapolis, or indeed at any low sandy beach adjacent to Washington, and a communication by steam at once have been opened up between steamers on the bay and the capital, easily guarded, and comparatively free from the evil designs of the enemy, and also at a saving of time and money to the country? Besides, when no longer wanted at that point, they would have been equally available for a march inland from any point, on the coast over which horses and artillery could pass. It being true that "to hold the sea is to hold the land," is it not important to have means of penetrating the country lying on the coast, and of being able to transport heavy artillery and stores without the necessity of constantly keeping on shipboard a large number of horses and their forage; beside a properly constructed engine can pass over ground in which a horse would sink down. Traction engines might also be useful in camp for the hauling about of heavy ordnance, for the drawing of water, &c.; for we must remember, that to save troops from unnecessary fatigue, is to add greatly to their efficacy. Whether the employment of steam-guns, or of plated batteries, moved about by steam-power, can be considered as a valuable adjunct to the present recognized means of warfare is simply a military question, the mechanical requirements being easily fulfilled by these engines. The value of this class of engine on the vast prairies and sandy plains of the West will, I think, be readily conceded.

Col. F. ABBOTT, of the East India service, after experimenting in various ways with the "Boydell Traction Engine," says: "An engine, so constructed and equipped with a train of carts of peculiar, though simple form, would be able to traverse *any country where an ordinary bullock-cart could travel*," and he adds, "such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will *travel in any direction, and will be safe from the designs of enemies.*" Col. P. T. CAUTLEY, after referring to the numerous desirable qualifications of these engines, says: "It would be most valuable in dragging weights over sandy and shingly beds of rivers, or where guns or heavy weights have to be dragged out of, or through heavy ground." C F. T. YOUNGS adds: "Of the utility of these engines and trains for moving troops, stores, &c., in the interior of India, there can be no doubt, especially when it is remembered that in comparatively tranquil times we generally lost *seven* men on the march in that country to one on the field of battle. Had these engines and trains been properly established in India at the time of the mutiny each of them could have taken 300 soldiers, well armed, from 60 to 80 miles in 24 hours, when they would have been fresh and fit to fight, instead of dying with fatigue on the route."

As it seems to be generally conceded that it would be impolitic in our Government to inaugurate an active movement of troops inland from the Gulf States until October or November, in this interval of time the Government might direct a committee of its engineers to investigate the various plans of Traction Engines that might be offered, and, if satisfied of the practicability of any one of them, to direct that a trial engine and train be constructed, all of which might be accomplished in time for the Fall campaign—provided, of course, the committee were not of the "Barnacle Family." The Government has, as we know, many and pressing claims for its attention, but who does not feel that, when the "grand army" shall begin its march, it ought to be with all the most modern appliances that skill and money can produce to make that march steadily onward and triumphal. Thus, with a powerful steam marine to blockade their ports, and to sweep from the seas their privateers, with long lines of fully equipped railroad with which to rapidly concentrate men and supplies on their Northern border, and with steam traction engines with which to penetrate into their country, may we not speedily see realized the often-expressed belief that to steam must barbarism and barbarians yield at last?

J. F. HOLLOWAY.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio.

Civilians for Military Command.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The absence in the South of the diversity of occupations which are characteristic of more civilized communities has from the earliest times caused men of energy and talent to look to the Army and Navy, as well as to politics, for the proper fields of ambitious aspiration. At every period of our history the South has had an undue proportion of the officers in the military departments, and for the most part the leading positions in political life. The consequence is, that in this hour of national peril the country finds itself forsaken by a large portion of those who have been educated at the public expense in the art of war. I think that, if we look the facts dispassionately in the face, we shall find that the rebels are at least as well commanded in the field as the forces of the Government—always excepting, of course, our incomparable Commander-in-Chief. In his comprehensive mind, and thorough knowledge of military science, we have an organizing principle which is of itself more formidable than an army with banners. We have also a great, brave and loyal people, who have risen up as one man in support of the Government; and to a great extent the volunteers who have come forward to fight for their country are not without the necessary drilling to fit them for service in the field. A very few months of active service will suffice to make them equal to veterans.

But the great defect in our preparations for war is the lack of experienced and thoroughly educated officers. A few months of proper training will make an active man a good soldier; but to become a good officer requires a military education, and the experience of a lifetime. To look for great achievements from a man who has not enjoyed these advantages, is to look for miracles. The masses of men are very undiscriminating in the estimate they place upon talents and capacity. They are prone to regard every popular leader as capable of accomplishing whatever human genius can bring to pass; and if the idol of the hour, who had distinguished himself as a stump orator, should have the vanity to attempt an historical painting, or an equestrian statute, the contract would be voted him by acclamation by his enthusiastic admirers. I confess that I see no reason why they should not intrust him with the execution of a work of art, with as much propriety as to confer upon him an important military command. Mediocrity may learn to paint or to chisel marble, at least with as much facility as to command armies; and, in each case, education in the art is essential to a passable success. Even the highest genius requires the same disciplinary experience to develop itself which is necessary to give ordinary skill to plain men. All great commanders have been trained to arms. History furnishes no exception to the rule. It would be as absurd to expect a great astronomer or a great mathematician to step forth from the political arena, without previous study, as a great commander without the benefit of military education.

Here, then, lies a great danger. If we intrust the command of armies, no matter how large, how well-appointed, and how well constituted to officers without military education and experience, we may look for overwhelming and shameful defeat, unless indeed, the enemy shall happen to be commanded by men as little qualified for their positions. It would be as cruel as fatuitous to send forth our gallant volunteers under such leaders. Policy may require the appointment of popular civilians to high military honors, as a means of calling forth the enthusiastic support of the people; but the game of war is too serious, and its issues too momentous, to intrust the command in any difficult or hazardous position to inexperienced hands. Demagoguism is a slow poison to the body politic, but when carried into the army, in the presence of an enemy, it must be immediately fatal.

I mean no disrespect to the respectable gentlemen who have been taken from civil life and placed in high command in the Army. But the truth should be spoken. I can only express my surprise that men of superior sense, who have honorably distinguished themselves in civil life, should delude themselves with the idea that they can distinguish themselves in a profession entirely foreign to their habits, thoughts and experience. A man in middle life, and trained to other pursuits, who should take up the trade of shoemaking or tailoring, would, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, fail to acquit himself with credit—and certainly, not until he had served a long apprenticeship. How immeasurably absurd the fancy, then, that the whole art of war can be mastered in a campaign!

We have never yet, in this country, fallen into the absurd practice of appointing civilians to the command of ships of war, but I can see no reason why a scrupulous regard to the fitness of things should rule in the naval service, when such indifference is manifested in the army. If popularity and political influence will secure a brigadier or major-generalship, why may they not entitle the possessor to the command of a man-of-war, or of a squadron? Is the command of an army a matter of such simple and common place nature, that any gentleman of respectable parts can master the art in a few weeks?

MR. RUSSELL in a letter to the London Times, written from Charleston, compliments, and with reason, the good sense displayed by the politicians of that city, in deferring in military affairs to the experience and knowledge of BEAUREGARD, an educated officer. He saw senators and distinguished political leaders acting as the aids of that officer, and implicitly obeying his commands. If a different course had been pursued, and the headstrong ignorance and presumption of the PICKENS, RHETTS, KEITTS, and ORRS had taken the command, it may safely be assumed that the American flag would never have been hauled down from Fort Sumter. As a general rule, I believe the Southern Confederates have subordinated their improvised military chieftains to such as have been regularly educated for the service. The only exception to this rule, that I have heard of, is furnished in the impudent and vapid PILLOW of Tennessee, who is no doubt weak and vain enough to precipitate his raw recruits upon their ruin. But

among the latest accounts from Tennessee, we have the statement that BEAUREGARD is at Memphis, and it is not at all improbable that he will supersede the Dictator. We could ask nothing more of our enemies than that they put themselves under the command of their noisy politicians; but there is reason to fear that they will be too smart for that. O.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

The Late Sir Robert Peel on America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In asking you, as a public journalist, from your place of international justice, to publish the subjoined matter of this letter, my prefatory remarks shall have the merit of brevity, and, in one sense, "novelty," for, "in these times," really, *anything* that may be published in New-York newspapers regarding "Great Britain and the British," which is *not* a paper-attack thereon, will be rather "a new thing" to your readers.

It is true, that you have inserted two letters, of late—one from a writer alleging himself a "British Subject," and making what he deemed or called "An Apology for England"—the other, from a gentleman who vouchsafes, in effect, that public opinion in England is unfavorable to "neutrality."

As an humble but consistent "British Subject," I repudiate "apologists" where no apology is required, and self-constituted interpreters of "British sentiments," under present circumstances.

The practical and legitimate exponent of the "public opinion" of Great Britain and Ireland as to the position assumed by the nation in reference to American affairs, is its *de facto* Government; and if any persons state to the contrary, they are virtually endeavoring to *delude* the American nation, and *that* appears to me to be rather the fashion just now amongst some "public persons," who take upon themselves to define and treat of "British affairs," and will probably, in the progress of events, be found out to be an unfriendly course towards the two nations concerned. However, even if you, Sir, were willing to afford me more space in your columns to enter into a "Britannic controversy," nothing could be further from my intention than so to do; and I consider the generality of "the matters of opinion" as given by writers in most of the other New-York newspapers, in *reference to Great Britain*, to be unworthy of practical notice or reply, because they are dully abusive, and contemptibly inconsistent.

However, although these writers may consider it is manly and judicious to slander a nation and its living statesmen (whose actions will probably furnish the refutation), in the case I refer to now the memory of a deceased statesman has been publicly attacked, and as the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—it is well known to the American public—was on several occasions and for long periods the Prime Minister of England, it is obvious (without its being necessary for me to quote the writer's nauseous comments), that the design of this slander was an endeavor to associate, in the minds of the American people, the words attributed to Sir ROBERT PEEL, with the sentiments of the British Nation—and it is on that account only that it has appeared to me desirable to notice this particular case, although it will be admitted by every rational man that in justice "the British" would not be more morally responsible for an isolated remark of one of their statesmen, than would be "Americans" for malignant libels in a reckless New-York newspaper, of which sort of libel the following appears a fair specimen.

In the New-York *Herald*, in an editorial headed "Machiavellian England," it is asserted that:

"Sir ROBERT PEEL did not hesitate to declare that a hundred millions of dollars expended to free the negroes of Jamaica, were the best possible investment in order to injure the cause of free government in America."

Now having read, I believe, all the published remarks which were ever made by the late Sir R. PEEL upon America or American affairs (and having had the opportunity to form an accurate estimate of his expressed general feelings on those important subjects), I declare that, to the best of my belief, Sir R. PEEL neither made use at any time of such words, nor of any that in substance resembled them. 'And I hereby challenge *the writer referred to, or any other person in America*, to cite or produce any work, document or authentic report of speeches or addresses of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, which, in the opinion of any rational being, will substantiate, in a *bona fide* manner, the truth of the allegation I have quoted from the New York *Herald*.

The allegation has been made—indeed repeated, in a public newspaper. I have given a deliberate opinion that it is false, and the American public will see that the *onus* lies with the publisher of that allegation to meet the test and challenge offered.

I shall only add that it is my intention to forward a plain statement of the case to the literary executor (in England,) of the late Sir R PEEL, and it will rest with him whether the regard due to the memory of a distinguished "public character," who has been wantonly charged with having entertained sentiments inimical to the American Nation, will overcome the natural feeling which, I believe, animates every honest "American citizen," and honest "British subject," namely, a dislike to any possible discussions with a slanderer, (albeit, combined with a desire to expose slanders on the departed,) and to induce him to state the facts, in his official capacity, to the American People.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, 3d June.

The Pennsylvania Frauds.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday morning the Grand Jury in the United States District Court, sitting in Philadelphia, made the following presentment:

To the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:

The Grand Inquest beg leave respectfully to present that they have carefully considered all the bills laid before them by the District Attorney; that they have reported the same with their action upon them to the Court; that for two weeks past they have been diligently and laboriously engaged in the investigation of alleged frauds against the United States Government, by persons furnishing provisions and clothing for the United States' troops; that a large number of witnesses have been examined as touching these allegations, and that while the most indubitable evidences of the perpetration of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so sedulously guarded by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury has found it impossible so to separate them as to be able to present cases which would properly bring the guilty parties under the jurisdiction of this Court.

The first and principal difficulty which presented itself was that of jurisdiction. The jury had before it no reliable data upon which to found an opinion as to precisely when their powers began and where they ended. It was known that large supplies of provisions and clothing had been furnished the troops; but in the indescribable confusion which appears to have prevailed in the several military departments, located at Philadelphia and Harrisburgh, it has been utterly impossible for the jury to ascertain what proportion of these supplies was properly chargeable to the United States Government, and what to the State of Pennsylvania.

On the part of the Grand Jury, they sought instructions from the Court in regard to the jurisdiction of the United States Grand Jury, in cases occurring through the instrumentality of the State laws and State agencies. The Court, in reply, advised the jury of its peculiar powers and privileges; and, with a view to the protection of the United States from fraud—with an anxiety for the welfare of her soldiers, and a disposition to punish men guilty of such crimes, the inquest entered upon the investigation. During its progress, which has necessarily been protracted and tedious, a mass of testimony has been heard, though in but a single case was there direct evidence that a worthless or unwholesome article of diet was supplied the troops, which case was promptly reported to the Court. There was, however, no evidence before the jury that such article of diet was consumed by the soldiers after they were mustered into the service of the United States, and without such evidence it may be that this jury has transcended its jurisdiction.

One of the last witnesses examined in this investigation was an accounting officer of the State of Pennsylvania. He testified that no accounts have yet been opened between this State and the Government of the United States, and no bills for any supplies have yet been paid by the Federal authorities. The propriety of an immediate suspension of the inquisition became apparent to the Grand Jury, and they at once suspended their labors. That a full and searching investigation should be made by some competent tribunal is manifest, but the difficulties and circumstances by which this jury are surrounded compel them to dismiss this inquiry.

The extreme vagueness of all the information in this direction brought to the notice of this inquest, has completely frustrated every attempt to present the charges in such a form as would be acceptable to the Court, and bring them within the rule of Congress referred to by the Court in its several charges to the jury. This inability to bring the offending parties to trial does not, however, relieve the inquest from the duty of specifying some of the particular causes to which, in its opinion, a large proportion of these malpractices are mainly attributable.

Admitting the fact that, to meet a sudden and extraordinary emergency, the Executive of Pennsylvania was called upon by the President of the United States to furnish provisions and equipments for a large body of troops, and that the military organization of the State was not upon such a footing as would enable the State Executive to comply with this requisite as economically as might have seemed desirable—still this inquest has failed to discover in either the suddenness or magnitude of the requisition anything to justify the palpable mismanagement which characterized the effort. When men entirely incompetent were appointed to take charge of and assist in managing the most important military departments, such a result was inevitable.

In no case which came to the knowledge of the jury, was there in the Commissariat or Quartermaster's Department anything in the form of a written contract between the Government agent and the parties furnishing supplies.

No evidence was presented to the jury to show that there was any inspector of the provisions This fact applies more particularly to that branch located at Philadelphia.

The requisitions appear to have been made simply as to quantity; quality and price were rarely referred to, and for aught that the jury could learn to the contrary, the orders were filled or not, as suited the disposition of the sellers. Beyond the mere issuing of the requisitions, the acting agents appear to have given the subject no further consideration. If the parties filling the requisitions did not avail themselves of the doors for fraud, thus freely and widely opened, the fault was not with those Government agencies.

With hundreds of men in Philadelphia entirely conversant with the business—men who (if not gratuitously) would have given their services to the Government for a fair compensation—this inquest cannot but condemn the policy of appointing to places of such immense importance men so notoriously incompetent for such duties.

In the absence of the original samples, and in the already referred to confusion in the accounts, the inquest have found it impossible to trace these gross and palpable frauds in supplies to their legitimate sources, but they have evidence of the fact that the purchases, as a general thing, were made, not from first hands, but through jobbers and middlemen, and that, in consequence, the prices paid were manifestly higher than the market rates at that time, or than they would have been had the ordinary rules of business governed the transactions.

The inquest gladly closes this detail. It would have been far more pleasant to have recorded the fact, that the soldiers of the Common wealth had been sent to the field (which they were first to enter) well and comfortably provided for; and that the very liberal appropriations of money for this purpose had been honestly and judiciously expended. Our duty has thus far been discharged as fully as the limited powers of the inquest would admit. If further special presentments have not been made, the reasons for not making them, have been given in the former part of the presentment.

The arms supplied by the United States Government to some of the troops from the Frankford Arsenal have, in many cases, been proven unfit for the soldiers, and dangerous to them in their own hands, for want of proper inspection. The attention of the authorities is directed to the mismanagement, neglect or incompetency of the United States officers there in charge, and to the remedy that is needed.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Court, attention is also again direc ed to the insufficiency and discomfort of the present accommodations provided for the Court officers and the Grand Jury. The Marshal's quarters and the Grand Jury room are both not only inconvenient, but unhealthy, and it is recommended that immediate steps be taken to remedy the evil.

The inquest most respectfully ask to be discharged.

A. E. ROBERTS, Foreman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 1861.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF JUDGE MARSHALL.

The Washington *Intelligencer* brings to light the following extract from a hitherto unpublished letter of Judge MARSHALL to Gen. WASHINGTON. It was written at a time when the Federalists and Anti-Federalists were respectively vehemently sustaining or bitterly opposing the policy of President ADAMS towards the French Government:

RICHMOND, Jan. 8 1799.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the charge of Judge ADDISON It is certainly well written, and I wish that it, as well as some other publications on the same subject, could be more generally used. I believe that no argument can moderate the leaders of the opposition, but it may be possible to make some impression on the mass of the people. For this purpose the charge of Judge ADDISON seems well calculated.

However I may regret the passage of one of the acts complained of, I am firmly persuaded that the tempest has not been raised by them. Its cause lies much deeper, and is not easily to be removed. Had they never passed, other measures would have been selected, which would have been attacked with equal virulence. The misfortune is, that an act operating on the press in any manner affords to its opposers arguments which so captivate the public ear, which so misleac the public mind, that the efforts of reason to correct false impressions will often fail of success.

Two very interesting subjects have, during the present session, particularly engaged the attendon of the Legislature. The first was a paper introduced by Col. TAYLOR, of Caroline, and which you must have seen, containing resolutions which take advantage of the irritation excited by the alien and sedition laws to criminate the whole conduct of our Administration, and charge it with the design of introducing monarchy; the other was a proposition from Mr. GEORGE K. TAYLOR, of Prince George, expressive of sentiments similer to those which have been declared by other Legislatures of the Union on our controversy with France, in the place of which was substituted, by a majority of 29, a counter proposition termed an amendment, which was offered by Col. NICHOLAS, of Albemarle, and which seems calculated to evince to France and to the world that Virginia is very far from harmonizing with the American Government or her sister States.

The debates on these subjects were long and animated. In the course of them sentiments were declared and (in my judgment) views were developed of a very serious and alarming extent. To me it seems that there are men who will hold power by any means rather than not hold it, and who would prefer a dissolution of the Union to the continuance of an Administration not of their own party. They will rise all the ills which may result from the most dangerous experiments rather than permit that happiness to be enjoyed which is dispensed by other hands than their own. It is more than ever essential to make great exertions at the next election. and I am persuaded that by making them we obtain a Legislature, if not Federal, so divided as to be moderate.

I feel with increased force the obligations of duty to make sacrifices and exertions for the preservation of American Union and Independence, as I am more convinced of the reality of the danger which threatens them.

With the most respectful attachment, I remain, Sir, your obedient, J. MARSHALL.

THE BURNING OF THE RESIDENCES OF BISHOPS POLK AND ELLIOTT

The St. Louis *Journal* publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. POLK, wife of Bishop POLK, whose residence at University Place, Tenn., was burned some time since:

MAY 7, 1861.

"I have this morning read an article from the *Cairo Journal*, containing so much that is false, that I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in suggesting, through you, its contradiction. In the first place, my dear Sir, *negroes* had no more to do with it than you had. But of course, the New York TIMES and its correspondent, whoever he was, will not believe this."

MRS POLK then proceeds to state at length who *did* fire the buildings, and the strong circumstantial proof by which it is known, and might be conclusively that it was a *white man*, (not from the Northern States, however,) and no negroes at all; but the publication of this portion of her letter might interfere with the possible course of justice, and is therefore withholden. She continues:

Besides our house and that of Bishop ELLIOTT, several others in the neighborhood were attempted. * * * So strong was the feeling against the man I have alluded to, that I was told that if I would only say the word, he would be forced to leave immediately; and as this proposition was made by an old man, backed by four stout sons, it was not idle talk. Of course I declined anything of the kind, for 'vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.'

The second error is that any improvements were going on. Everything was at a stand, and there was nothing to insure belonging to the University. I saved the papers with the help of one of the servants. God bless them. Had it been negroes who fired the house, they would have ascertained where their brother negro was slept, and it so happened that in the only room above stairs three of them slept; one a fine boy of 18 years, paralyzed by the Mississippi miasma, whom I had been nursing for some time, and who, by change of air, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about slowly. The fire was so near the room that I called those boys before calling my children and before the uniform one had descended the stairs. All bed was in flames. In my letter to Mrs DAVENAUX I expressly stated my belief that it was the work of *Black, or Red Republicans*, and I am desirous of knowing who has tampered with my language.

As for the state of things, my dear Sir, if we are not destroyed until our slaves, left to themselves, turn against us, we are very secure. Here am I, with four men of my own, and five of my brother's in the yard, and no white person within a mile, sleeping as securely as possible."

We trust that all who have given currency to the statement in the TIMES, that this incendiarism was the work of negroes—a statement incorrectly alleged in the TIMES to be made on authority of a letter from Mrs. POLK herself—will do justice to her, as well as to the negroes, by copying the above correction, which we know to be authentic.

PROVING CANNON.

On Wednesday, ten 8-inch columbiads, (64 pounders,) two 8-inch and two 10 inch mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Foundry in Pittsburg were tested at the proving ground, near Tarentum. Experiments were made with iron plates, to test the effect of cannon balls upon them. The result of which was, that the heaviest iron casting were deemed insufficient to resist the shot of columbiads, unless the force of the ball had been considerably spent. For instance, a 32-pound shot at the distance of 800 yards, was fired at an iron target, made of six plates, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and strongly bolted together, making a mass nearly five inches thick. The ball penetrated three of the six plates, and depressed the whole mass several inches. The ball was crushed to fragments, and the hemisphere coming in contact with the metal, appeared to have been partly *fused*. Other experiments were tried, with about the same result.

GEN. JIM LANE.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of May 30, gives this sketch of a speech made by Gen. JIM LANE at Topeka a few days previously:

He disavowed any ill-feeling toward any person. He alluded especially to the representation that he was in the way of the organization of the troops, and emphatically said that he would get out of the way if such was the fact, and that he was ready to cooperate heartily in any capacity where he could be useful. He referred to the action of JOE LANE in the Mexican War, saying that JOE never was supposed to have much sense, but that when President POLK gave him a commission as Brigadier-General in the Mexican War, instead of taking command, he presented himself before the brigade as a candidate avowing his determination to surrender his commission unless elected by the men. He advised the organization of the troops and the selection of officers, trusting to the honor and magnanimity of the authorities to confirm them by appointment, and assured the people that if they organized, selecting their best and bravest man for captain, and their next best for lieutenant, and so on down, they would be accepted into the United States service. If they wanted him in any capacity, from a drill-master up—and he thought all would admit that he had some capacity in that way—he was willing to serve them. He assured them that he could not take command in the United States Army without resigning his position as Senator, and that he was willing to do. The Senate had been the object of his ambition for six years, but he was willing to lay it down to serve his country in its present peril; and he thought those who opposed his election to the Senate ought not to object to his abandoning that position. He denied hostility to any man, but avowed the fact that he had assisted his friends in appointments, and expected to hereafter. His speech was very favorably received—evidencing beyond doubt, that high trust which had always been placed, in his judgment, as a military leader.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER RELIABLE GENTLEMAN.

A gentleman, resident of Trenton, has recently returned from spending the Winter at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia. We called upon him yesterday to learn just what the feeling was there with regard to the present difficulties between the North and the South—knowing as we did, that his associations and means of acquiring knowledge had been such as to entitle his statements to great weight.

He says, that prior to the issuing of the President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, there was considerable Union sentiment in and about Savannah; but immediately after that, those who had been the strongest for the Union were the strongest against it. At present he thinks there are no Union men whatever in Georgia—not even enough to fill the offices, if the State were to be conquered by the Federal Government. In illustration of the unanimity and determination of all classes to resist the Federal Government, he says that of the forty-three lawyers of Savannah, thirty-six have already joined the Southern army, and those who remain at home (in connection with persons of all classes and conditions) are drilling almost daily, and thus preparing themselves for active service when needed. Scores of wealthy gentlemen have sent off their family carriage-horses to the Southern army and freely express their determination to so reduce their family expenses as to afford to contribute largely toward the war. Mr. POTTER formerly of Princeton in this State, Maj. MELROSE, and other prominent gentlemen with whom he conversed upon the subject, ridicule the idea of ever bringing the seceded States back into the Union. While stopping at Augusta he saw Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was full of vigor and determination in the present contest He also learned, from bearing prominent officers of the Southern army converse upon the subject, that the idea of attempting to take Fort Pickens was entirely abandoned. He represents the Southerners, so far as he saw or heard them talk, as full of hope—each stimulating the other in the belief that they must eventually be successful.

In coming home, via Nashville, he witnessed an immense secession meeting in that city, numbering, as he thinks, from eight to ten thousand people. On the railroad, between Louisville and Nashville, he saw several immense trains—three of which he thought would reach a mile—loaded with cattle, and provisions of all kinds, going southward. At Louisville, the very stores from which were suspended National flags were doing a large trade in selling and sending goods to the Southerners, and he understood that upon the very day he was there over a hundred men had left Louisville, without opposition, to join the rebel camp, about six miles below the Kentucky line, in TENNESSEE. He was greatly surprised at both these facts, since it plainly indicates a great lack of vigilance on the part of the Federal authorities. The Tennesseans, he says, express their willingness and approbation that Kentucky should remain in the Union, so long as it opens to them a highway through which they can get provisions from the Northwestern States.

THE SWINDLING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following letter from Gov. CURTIN is published:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, PENN, May 23 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I received your communication this morning, and have since heard of the condition of the regiment from Acjt.-Gen. BIDDLE and Col. B BIDDLE ROBERTS, of my Staff, who inspected them in Washington, and have reported to me. I am deeply mortified at the condition of the clothing of the men, and send by the next train a gentleman who will remain in Washington until proper clothing arrives there. In the meantime, I have taken measures to purchase clothing promptly, and hope by Saturday or early next week to hear that the gallant men of that regiment and the Fifth are clothed as they deserve to be.

This emergency came upon us when we were unprepared, when our militia system was in so defective a condition that we had not a thoroughly organized and equipped regiment in the State. To arm and equip a large force on a sudden call required extraordinary effort, and in providing so large an amount of clothing, it could scarcely be expected but that some of it would be defective. We have clothed almost entirely 23 regiments; much of the clothing is very good, some of it of indifferent quality, and that of the two regiments referred to utterly unfit for use. This clothing is neither of the standard nor quality of the samples. Imposition and fraud have been practiced somewhere; and as soon as I can get a little relief from pressure now upon me, I will turn the industry and energy which, whether for good or evil, for more than a month I have given to the service of my country, to the detection and punishment of the guilty, whether it may fall on officials, agents or contractors. Yours, truly. A. G CURTIN

To WM. SCHALL, W. H. SILBCLUFF, DANIEL M. SNYDER.

In a charge delivered before the Grand Jury at Pittsburgh, on June 4, Judge MCCLURE said:

"It here becomes our duty to advert to that which is a matter of notoriety and general remark: That our volunteer soldiers from Allegheny County, now at Washington, defending the National Capital, have been made the subject of nefarious frauds, committed upon them by the cupidity of dishonest contractors. We know nothing judicially, nor who may be implicated, but the Court gives you his important subject in charge. Should you be satisfied that the conduct of any man in this matter brings him within the scope of the criminal law, the District Attorney will frame bills of indictment, and if any be found guilty by a jury of his country, he must suffer the penalty of his offence. The public exigencies demand it, and the mood of the public mind will not permit, with impunity, the comfort and the rights of the soldier to be trifled with.

Every contract to furnish troops should be fulfilled with the most scrupulous integrity and honesty. The ignoble men should never be made the victims of avarice. In the regular service the commissariat considers its honor bound to furnish faithfully and well. This is indispensable to the health cheerfulness and efficiency of troops. It is obvious to the sense, that men ill clad or provisioned, to say nothing of their comfort, are not as effective as the same men well cared for. To weaken our friends is to add a correspondig strength to our adversaries and this looks very much like affording aid and comfort to the enemy."

GOVERNOR LETCHER WRITES HIMSELF A TRAITOR.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"We are indebted to Capts. STEPHENS (of the Iron Guards) and ROBINSON (of the Lyon Guards) for the original copy of the following letter from Gov LETCHER to Col PORTERFIELD. They found it among other valuable papers, and it arrived at our office last night. Those who desire, can see the original in our possession:

RICHMOND, Va. May 25th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: When you get matters in proper condition at Grafton, take the train some night, run up to Wheeling and seize and carry away the arms recently sent to that place by CAMERON, the United States Secretary of War, and use them in arming such men as may rally to your camp. Recover the State arms also recently seized by the mail-contents at Kingwood.

It is advisable to cut off telegraphic communication between Wheeling and Washington, so that the disaffected at the former place cannot communicate with their allies at head-quarters Establish a perfect control over the telegraph, (if kept up) so that no dispatch can pass without your knowledge and inspection before it is sent.

If troops from Ohio and Pennsylvania shall be attempted to be passed on the railroad, *do not hesitate to obstruct their passage by all means in your power, even to the destruction of the road and bridges.*

Having confidence in your discretion, I am sure you will manage all things wisely and well

Yours, truly, JOHN LETCHER.

Col. PORTERFIELD, Grafton, Va

The above is considerable of a letter We have no space to comment on it now. We enjoin another one, sent us by Capt ROBINSON, one written by PORTERFIELD (in pursuance of the above instructions) to Col W. J. WILEY, whom our troops now have a prisoner at Philippi:

GRAFTON, May 25. 1861.

DEAR COLONEL: From information just received, it is essential to the safety of my command that the bridges be destroyed as far West as possible. You will please proceed on the next train and have it carried into effect without delay.

Yours, G. A. PORTERFIELD.

To Col WILEY.

ELEVEN MONTHS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"We are able to announce on unquestionable authority that Gen SCOTT has so far matured the plans for the war as to inform the President and the Cabinet that the last secession flag shall be torn down, the authority of the American Government reinstated on every foot of American soil, and JEFF. DAVIS hung or driven out of the country, *within eleven months from the day when Fort Sumter was surrendered*. About the 4th of March next, he will hand over the Union, safe and sound, to its constituted and constitutional authorities. Old Lundy's Lane takes his time to map out the campaign and put his forces in the best fighting trim, and then he always wins at the precise day when he agrees to. He has taken the contract to wind up the disunion disturbances within eleven months from the 15th of April, and he will do it.

If We understand that it is a part of Gen. SCOTT's plan to occupy Virginia and Tennessee completely on or before the 20th of July. Sixty-five thousand northwestern troops will move down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, under command of Gens FREMONT and MCCLELLAN, and remain in camp until the sickly season is past, when they will move on toward the Belize, there meeting the conquering army of the East and celebrating WASHINGTON'S birthday in New-Orleans.

CAPT. MARR.

The Nashville *Union* states that Capt. JOHN MARR, the rebel, who was killed in the skirmish at Fairfax Court-house, was a brother of one of the proprietors of that paper. It concludes a most extravagant eulogy, thus:

"Capt MARR was a member of the late Convention which dissolved the relations of Virginia to the old Federal Union. He was a gentleman of the highest position, social and political, in his native State, and rushed with the first summons to the field to drive back its invaders. We are not sufficiently posted as to his history to enter minutely into details. Suffice it that he has lived a life of honor and usefulness, and died a glorious death. Peace to his ashes—glory to his name!"

The *Patriot* says that he was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. His company is one of the finest in the service of the South, all the members being over six feet high. They have been organized and drilled by Capt. MARR for about eight years.

CONDITION OF THE REGIMENTS.

The following General Orders have just been issued:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.—I. Commanders of Dépôts will require the Colonels of Regiments under their command to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualties and of the election of officers to fill vacancies will be stated in all cases.

Major-Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the volunteer regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant-General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company-officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander-in Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ALEXANDRIA.

A large first-class locomotive and six passenger cars passed down Howard-street, Baltimore, on Thursday, on their way to Washington, being intended, it is presumed, for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They belonged to the Pennsylvania Central Road, and were yesterday brought down from Harrisburgh. Two locomotives from Philadelphia, with a number of cars, also passed to the same destination a few days since. A train of gondola cars, loaded with light Jersey wagons and ambulances for the wounded, left Locust Point the same day for Washington.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "We are glad to learn that the State is responding nobly to the proposition to organize a regiment to fill the place made vacant by the fall of ELLSWORTH. The Secretary is overwhelmed with applications, requests for information, &c Meetings have been held at various places, and large subscriptions raised. In Laurens, Otsego County, fifty dollars have been subscribed, and ELISHA A. COOK, a gentleman six feet two inches in his stockings, is chosen to represent that patriotic town. GEO. W. FOX has been selected for St. Johnsville."

MINOR ITEMS.

—The four guns belonging to the Eagle Artillery Company were this morning removed from the armory on Fell's Point and conveyed to Fort McHenry The removal was made by Col. PETHERBRIDGE, in obedience to the instructions of Gov. HICKS. Several members of the company accompanied the guns during their transit.

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of June 1, denies that the Maryland Commissioners were successful in their mission, and states that had the State moved in January, the object might have been accomplished. The *Enquirer* announces the arrival in Richmond on Friday of Gen. BEAUREGARD and a number of other officers of the Confederate Army. Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family were expected on Sunday.

—Capt. INGRAHAM, of the ship *Robert Harding*, from Calcutta, at New-Orleans, reports that his vessel had been seized by the rebels, but they did not interfere with the discharging of her cargo.

—Mr. F. W. PARK, of San Francisco, (Cal.,) has forwarded to Gov. FAIRBANKS of Vermont, a check for $1,000 towards defraying the expenses of fitting out her sons for battle, or supporting the families of those who may fall in defence of the flag of our Union.

—Gen. HUGER, according to the New-Orleans *Crescent*, is now in command at Norfolk. He was for a long time Chief of the Ordnance Department at Fortress Monroe, and was with Gen. SCOTT in Mexico.

—On account of the pressing nature of public duties, Gen. CARRINGTON, of Ohio, has resigned his place as member of the Board of Examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

—Gov. DENNISON has sent WM. A. PLATT, Esq., special agent to Washington, to learn he exact condition and necessities of the Ohio Regiments, with full authority to at once supply whatever is deficient. He will take with him not less than 500 pairs of uniform trowsers just made, and gladden the soldiers' hearts by the assurance that the State will stand by her men wherever they are.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 133, 134, 135, 136 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146 147.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 75 on demurrer calendar. Nos. 330, 266 318, 346 347 348 350 351, 352, 353, 354 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362. Preferred causes—Nos. 22, 24, 57, 29, 49, 47 8, 23, 46, 54, 12, 59, 13, 31, 15, 17. General call, No. 60.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos 339, 597, 875 728, 736½, 743, 744, 756, 764, 787, 778, 800, 804, 810, 815, 820, 832, 834, 869.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 1217. 1747, 1529. 873. 1613, 1693, 1695, 1899. 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1915, 1917. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1650 1705, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 17 8 1720 1580, 1530. 1668, 246 1542

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 721. 3313, 377, 2988, 2994½. 1157 1210. 1181. 1075. 901 1319 1321, 1322, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 406. 390. 1344 1345 1346, 1349, 1350, 177, 947, 1056, 1206, 1264, 1292, 1348, 557.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 8.

$1 000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	86¼	270	N. Y. Central R...	71⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con	83⅜	200	do...	71⅝
5 000	do.....	83⅜	300	do.....	s30 71
5,500	Treas. 12 P c. N.102		50	do.....	bn wk 71⅜
4 959	Ohio 6s, '60..	90	50	do.....	b10 71⅜
5 000	Tenn. 6s, '90..	38	50	do.....	s3 71⅜
5,000	do.....	s30 37⅜	50	do.....	s4 71⅜
5,000	do.....	s5 37⅜	50	Erie Railroad.....	21¾
9 000	do.....	37⅜	50	do.....	s10 21¾
5 000	do.....	s5 37	10	Erie R. Ass. Stock.	20
5 000	Virg. State 6s...c	42⅜	550	Harlem R. Pref....	29
2000	do.....	c 42	50	Reading Railroad..	37½
2 000	do.....	41⅜	200	do.....	s10 30⅜
5000	do.....	s30 39	100	do.....	s15 3 ⅜
10000	do.....	s30 40	100	do.....	b30 3⅜
4000	do.....	s5 41⅜	100	do.....	30⅜
2500	do.....	4 ⅜	20	N. J. Central R....	108
63000	Mo. State 6s...	37⅜	300	Harlem R. R.....	10⅝
9000	do.....	37⅝	200	do.....	10
1,000	La. State 6s.....	s5 55	250	Mich. Cen. R. R..	39¾
15,000	N. Car. State 6s.	51¾	50	do.....	b30 40
10 000	do.....	s30 50	25	do.....	40
5,000	do.....	s10 51	50	Mich. S.& N.I.R.R.	1¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	100	Mich. S.& N.I G.S.	23¾
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 P ct		150	do.....	23
	1st m S. F. C. B.	93	50	do.....	22⅝
10	Bank of Commerce	78	15	Panama Railroad..	114¾
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	76	155	do.....	104
40	Metropolitan Bank	82	100	do.....	s30 102
5	Park Bank.....	85	250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	62
18	Del. & Hud. Can Co.	80	50	do.....	s15 6⅜
275	Pacific M. S. Co....	59	50	do.....	62⅜
10	do.....	59¼	200	Chic. Rock Is. R.	s10 92½
20	do.....	59¾	350	do.....	93⅜
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	83	50	do.....	b10 92⅝
5	Olev., Col. & C. R.	83¾	15	do.....	93⅝
15	do.....	84	100	do.....	b30 93⅝
100	Cal. & Chi. R.....	86	100	do.....	b30 94⅜
300	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	83¾	5 000	Missouri St. 6s...	37⅛
7 000	Treas. 12 P c. N.102		21,000	do.....	38
1,000	Virginia State 6s	42	300	Harlem R. Pref....	29
2,000	do.....	s30 41	25	Mich. Cen. R.....	40
2 000	do.....	42⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	s3 71⅝
5 000	do.....	42⅝	250	do.....	s3 71⅝
2 000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	37⅜	50	do.....	71⅝
5 000	do.....	s5 37	100	M. S. & N.In. R....	10¾
2 000	do.....	37	40	do.....	10⅜
1,000	do.....	s3 37⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	63
5,000	do.....	s7 37	50	do.....	63¼

MONDAY, June 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and export of Domestic Produce, chiefly Grain and Flour, and light in the Import entries and sales of Foreign Merchandise. There is a partial movement in the near trade of New York State and to the Northwest, in Dry Goods, but scarcely sufficient to relieve the general dullness, and there is also a fair demand for Sugars, at the low figures to which the common qualities have recently fallen, and for Teas and Coffee, under the belief that these articles may possibly be taxed for the support of Government during the War by the approaching Congress. Money is in greatly increased supply at Bank, from the recent receipts of English Gold, but such is the dullness of the legitimate trade demand, and from the uncertainty of credits, that a large portion of this Gold is held in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, without being ever counted in the current Bank averages of Specie. The Mint at Philadelphia is making a little more heavy for recoinage the American Gold, but under continued heavy accumulations from England and France, (about $2,850,000 during the week,) the delay is still greater than comports with the convenience of the Gold Importers and Bullion Brokers. An outlet for part of the English Sovereigns is found in Canada, where they pass current at $4 86@ $4 86½, but this operation has already turned the exchange with the Canada Banks in favor of New-York 1@1½ ₱ cent., which virtually reduces the Sovereigns to New-York value, say $4 82@$4 83. Some of the Canada Banks are sending down their American Coin for the purchase of English Gold. There is continued and extraordinary dullness in Exchange on London, at points for Merchants and fair Bank bills that will give a fair profit upon the further importation of Gold. The movement to the 10th June, which was expected to amount to $5,000,000 amounts to about $8,000,000, and the present calculation is that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 more will come in by the end of the month. The Dry Goods Import of the past month was the lightest in value which has been registered for the month of May in six years, and is less than one-half the movement of May, 1860. The following is a statement of the value of Dry Goods imported at New-York, in May, for six years:

1856.....	$4 392 309	1859.....	$3,104 400
1857.....	3,234 400	1860.....	5,581,600
1858.....	3,154,980	1861.....	2 489,700

The following will shew the value of the different manufactures of Dry Goods, imported at New-York, for five months, commencing Jan. 1:

| Manufactures of | 1859. |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All movements of the Federal troops still indicate that Harper's Ferry is to be the first scene of strife,—provided the rebel forces see fit to retain their position there. At midnight last night the Rhode Island Regiment, which, during the campaign thus far has been stationed at Washington, broke up their camp, and early this morning they started by rail in the direction of the Ferry, taking with them their splendid Marine battery. In anticipation of movements from Washington and the Relay House, however, we learn that the Rebels on Saturday night destroyed the bridges at Point of Rocks and at Berlin, so as to render necessary some engineering operations on the part of our forces. Gen. PATTERSON'S advance from Chambersburgh had not, at last accounts, reached Hagerstown, though it is probable that point has been attained before this time. The rebels on that side of the Shenandoah, in order to impede the crossing of the Potomac, have seized every boat and skiff they could find on the river; but as the river is easily forded at various points by infantry and cavalry, they will not prove much of an impediment. Beside, it is probable that Gen. PATTERSON is fully prepared with all appliances to make the crossing perfectly easy.

It will be seen also by our dispatches from Washington, that other important movements are on foot across the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Capital. A number of regiments yesterday received orders to march, with sealed instructions, to be opened when on the march.

We have intelligence from Fortress Monroe to Saturday evening, by the arrival of the transport *Alabama* at this port and a steamer at Baltimore. All the regiments which have recently left this port for Fortress Monroe had arrived in safety, and had been assigned to positions by Gen. BUTLER. The men composing the Naval Brigade were being inspected, and those unfit for service would be returned to this City, while the remainder would make choice of officers. At Newport News Point, on Friday, considerable activity prevailed in anticipation of an attack of the rebels—an outpost at the Point having been fired upon during the day. Stringent orders to prevent depredations upon private property in the vicinity had been issued by Gen. BUTLER, and those citizens of Hampton who had suffered in this respect had been recompensed.

With reference to the plans of the veteran Gen. SCOTT, and the period within which he expects to finish the campaign against the rebels, the Buffalo *Express* declares that it has positive knowledge of an interview between Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Gen. SCOTT, sought by the former for the purpose of urging, as the unanimous desire of the Northwest, a more vigorous prosecution of war measures, with overwhelming forces, to render the decision of the contest quick and decisive. To assure Mr. COLFAX, and enable him from personal knowledge to pacify and content the eager and impatient people whose feelings he represented, Gen. SCOTT laid before him and fully explained the plans which he had matured for the campaign. Mr. COLFAX was astonished with the inevitable certainty of the results which the veteran campaigner demonstrated before him, confessed, with reverence, his conviction that the cause of the Union was safe beyond peradventure or possibility in the hands of Gen. SCOTT, and went from his presence assured that the people have only to wait with patience for the inevitable triumph over treason and rebellion which they are so eager to consummate.

BEAUREGARD, the Ubiquitous, has again been heard from, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches—this time at Charleston, the scene of all his glory, so far, and, as some insist, the place of his death. The General is represented to be confident that the course of the Confederates will succeed, but he does not like the idea of scattering the forces so much—at Pensacola, Memphis, Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, &c. He thinks, rather, that a large body, say 60,000, should be assembled at Manassas Gap Junction, where in the end the Federal forces would be obliged to attack, with the certainty of being defeated. This, therefore, is his programme, and this he intends shall be done. He expects thus to be able utterly to overwhelm and destroy the Federal Army. Perhaps he will!

The Administration has not yet received any official advices from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England; but, from private letters received in Washington from authoritative sources in London, it is evident that the British Government is disposed to recede from the extreme ground it occupied at one time, in reference to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There is now hardly a doubt that the Ministry had fully determined upon the extreme measure of recognizing JEFF. DAVIS' Government, and that an effort was made to precipitate this event before the arrival of our Minister. Mr. ADAMS, it is understood, in his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, expressed his belief that such an intention had existed, and charged the Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon a vital question before affording the Lincoln Administration an opportunity of explaining its position and that of the rebels. He is also understood to have warned the British Ministry, in the most emphatic language, that the United States Government could not permit any foreign interference to prevent the subjugation of the rebels. It is probable that the next European arrival will bring official dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, giving the details of his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Four scouts of the Michigan Regiment, stationed near Alexandria, made prisoners of the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, thirteen miles out on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and only one mile from Bert's Station, where a considerable body of rebels are collected. The Michigan men, on discovering their proximity to the rebels, started to return, but being discovered, were pursued by the two troopers; but by lying in ambush they succeeded in capturing both, and took them into camp.

A seizure was made yesterday, at Alexandria, of 7,000 yards of cottinet and other military goods, originally consigned to Point of Rocks, over the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad. The value of the seizure is estimated at $10,000, which, together with other seizures of rebel property in that vicinity, will do something towards defraying the expenses of the war.

The Government, in view of the divided sentiment of the State of Missouri, has very properly decided to detach it from the Department of the West, and incorporate it with that now under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The returns of the Tennessee election thus far received, are all from strong secession districts, and of course show an overwhelming vote in favor of separation from the Union. The vote in Nashville was 3,083 for separation to 249 against it, and the other districts in the county show returns of a similar character. In Memphis only 4 votes were given against separation, and 5 for the Union. It is improbable, of course, that this heavy vote for secession can be overbalanced in the Eastern counties, where the principal Union element is to be found.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* has been chartered by the United States Government, for the transport of troops and munitions of war. She has taken on board a large quantity of shot and shell for 12-pound howitzers, subsistence stores, &c., and her destination is said to be the Gulf, though that is unknown. She can easily carry 1,000 troops, being the largest steamer now in this port. She is to go into the stream to-day, and sail to-morrow.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday at noon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 29th of May. There was considerable activity in the markets, with a strong speculative feeling. Many large transactions had taken place in butter, lard, candles and sugar. Commercial-street in San Francisco was devastated by a fire on the night of the 27th. Whole rows of the Cheap John stores, on both sides of the street, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars. The State Conventions of the four political parties had been appointed to meet at Sacramento—the Breckinridge, the Union and the Republican on the 11th, the 13th and the 18th inst., respectively, and the Douglas Democrat on the 4th of July. The Breckinridge Party was conceded to be much weaker than it was last year, but the relative strength of the other parties could not be conjectured. Later advices from Oregon state that the condition of Gen. LANE, who was wounded at Rosberg, was very precarious. He was shot in the right breast, the ball passing out through the right shoulder.

We have intelligence from Utah to the 17th of May, the date of the letter of our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. There is no news of special interest. BRIGHAM YOUNG, with a party of Mormon dignitaries, had left the city on a tour to the southern part of the Territory, in accordance with the usual annual custom. A club had been established to obtain dispatches containing the latest Eastern news by each Pony Express which passed through, and the news was immediately published by them in an extra edition of one of the city papers.

The Stock market had a further fall, on Saturday, on State and Railway Stocks, at the early Board, but ultimately closed with a somewhat steadier demand: New-York Central, 72; Missouris 38 per cent.

Kentucky and the Union.

The Address of the Convention of Union men of the Border States, is not a paper to which in ordinary circumstances Messrs. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, DIXON, and WICKLIFFE, would have willingly lent their names. Drawn with noteworthy skill, and mustering such arguments as offer the best apology for the position they have determined to hold, the address is nevertheless full of inexcusable perversions and omissions of fact, and instances of the flimsiest reasoning. Of perversions of fact, the ascription of our great nation's conflict to the labors of the Abolitionist, is the most unjustifiable, because it gives a false character to the position of the Government, and shields from appropriate reprobation the men who are wholly responsible for the evils which have come upon the country. Much of the error obscuring the English view of our controversy arises from this deliberate substitution of innocent for the guilty parties; and while we may pardon much to the incurable ignorance of the Briton, we find it difficult to be equally clement to those of our own political leaders, who willfully commit the same injustice.

No solicitude to relieve GARRISON and his set from the responsibity of an act, which they would cheerfully assume, but to hold JEFF. DAVIS and his accomplices to strict accountability, requires this point to be clearly understood. It is essential to explode the notion that an entire people, whom the possession of a peculiar institution renders homogeneous, has risen in resistance to intolerable wrong, to claim independence as their only relief, even if we follow with a denial of the right they assert. Our Government is acting on the theory, sustained by the most perfect chain of circumstantial evidence ever woven, that the Southern rebellion is not a normal popular uprising, excited even by plausible causes, but the result of a conspiracy, unparalleled in criminality and perfidy, and designed for objects not desired by the mass of Southern people, but only by the ambition of their leaders. It has enough testimony to prove that the real sentiment of the South is not embodied in the men who have usurped its government. It recognizes a considerable body of people throughout the seceding States who are tenacious of their loyalty to the Constitution, and who have an indefeasible claim to protection from the Federal Government, supreme everywhere in the land, in the enjoyment of their individual rights and their property. These assumptions, we repeat, are the just and adequate motive to the war into which we have entered, and from which we can only turn back when the citizen of the United States, in every portion of its Territory, is secure in his civil rights, and those who have by the most extraordinary series of falsehoods, misrepresentations and delusions, misled the popular masses, shall have been punished with exemplary severity. When we talk, as these gentlemen persist in doing, of States seceding, and of the Federal Government proceeding to the conquest and subjugation of States, we give just that color to the contest which the leaders of secession are most eager to lend it.

Passing from fact to argument, we find little improvement. We are furnished with this language, as a premiss:

"In our opinion, the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that *the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.*"

The obligation having thus been conceded, there is no doubt, we presume, upon whom it rests. It rests upon every individual in the limits of the Union, who owes allegiance to law and order, and upon the Government which embodies and represents the popular energies. There is no dispensation for anyone. No State line drawn around some certain hundreds of thousands of the people can shelter them from the constitutional call to aid in the work of preservation; no disapproval of the mode the Goverment has adopted for the purpose, can relieve this community or that person from the duty of aiding in its realization. These inferences impress themselves upon the Northern mind as self-evident. Each man here, whatever his previous political affinities, whether a Whig with CRITTENDEN or a Democrat with GUTHRIE, yields to what he accepts as a personal "obligation to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired." Upon what special plea the Union men of the Border States exempt themselves from a duty they have so well defined, we find no very definite instruction in the Address. We can only assume, so far as the Kentucky delegates are concerned, that they place the necessity of serving and saving their own Commonwealth before their Federal obligations, and if this be their position, we are at a loss to distinguish this form of secession from the one prevalent further South. The one is active; the other is merely passive; but in being so, is strongly subsidiary to the more violent description.

In truth, much of imperfect statement and halting logic must be pardoned to these people. Their position is one of singular embarrassment. Surrounded by clamorous friends of the rebels, and confessing the inclination of their own sympathies toward the South, they desire to remain in a Union they decline to aid in sustaining, and to live under a constitution they are in the act of disobeying. Condemning the doctrine of State rights, they assert the right of their own State to suspend the fulfillment of its federal obligations. These contrarieties of will, and aim, and act, admit of no conciliation; and as we must by this time despair of that higher courage and sense of duty, which would call the national authorities to assist in settling the possibility of the secession of Kentucky, by an armed occupation of the State, we can only hope that measures will presently be resorted to, without waiting for a consent we are so unlikely to get.

Governments de Facto.

Great Britain will never recognize the Southern Confederacy so long as the Army of the Union *advances* into the territory of the States that have fallen into the toils of JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators. We do not predicate this assertion on any special announcement made to Mr. SEWARD by Lord LYONS, nor on exclusive information conveyed by Lord PALMERSTON to us in advance of official dispatches to the State Department; but we make the declaration advisedly, and venture to base its claims for prophetic reliability on precedents which the British Government itself has given us to go by.

Great Britain has always instituted a nice distinction between insurrection in progress and accomplished revolution. The most notable examples to accept in a consideration of this matter are those offered by the changes which have taken place in Greece, Hungary, France and Italy, and the way in which those changes have been treated by the ruling powers of the Islands over which VICTORIA holds sway. The hordes of the Sultan had been driven by victorious Suliotes into the fortresses of the Morea, and there was danger of Russia securing a preponderating influence over the destinies of her fellow-churchmen, before Great Britain made up her mind to take a hand in the decisive blow at Navarino; where, by assisting to annihilate the Musaulman fleet, she could lay a claim for gratitude at the door of the new Hellenic nationality, and compel her Holy Allies to listen to her voice in the general settlement of the Greek Kingdom. Turkey was no longer to be feared by Greece before Great Britain ceased to fear the loss of Turkish friendship.

So in France. Had CHARLES X. stayed upon French soil and battled for his crown, in 1830, Great Britain would not have acknowledged the Orleans monarchy so long as he rallied an army round him and was strong enough to threaten Paris. She would not have accepted the Revolution of 1848 if LOUIS PHILLIPPE had but risked a struggle for his royal citizenship and proved the possibility of his maintaining it. She would have hesitated over her indorsement of the Bonaparte succession in 1851, had not PALMERSTON, who reposed implicit faith in the Napoleonic star, promptly committed her to a position which gained her the closest *entente cordiale* she has ever held with any country. With Italy, in 1860 the same. FRANCIS, of Austria, had irreparably sacrificed Lombardy, and Francis, of Naples, was hopelessly shut up in a sea-coast fortress, when Great Britain signified acquiescence in the autonomy of VICTOR EMANUEL'S sabre-won dominion. In all these cases the revolution proved strong enough to hold its own and bid reactionary plots defiance. The new governments had become so many accomplished facts when Great Britain cunningly made capital by being first to look upon them as such.

For precisely the reason that the great risings of the Continental nationalities in 1848 (excepting that of France) never reached the successful point of probable achievement, she refused to entertain official belief in their existence. Hungary made a bold stand, and PALMERSTON (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs) had half a mind to take her by the hand; but reflection showed him the unlikelihood of her ultimate triumph over the combined bayonets of Austria and Russia, and he left her to her fate. CHARLES ALBERT of Sardinia dazzled him for a moment with the brilliant episode of Peschiera; a few more such exploits, and Austria would have been snubbed by an Ambassador to the King of Italy at Turin; but the rout of Novara came a month too soon; and, with a careless *tout est perdu*, the expedient PAM let VICTOR EMANUEL'S brave father slide.

In like manner will Great Britain deal with us. Whilst the forces of the United States Government *march onward* through insurgent territory, compelling the retreat of rebellion towards its festering centre, Great Britain will be on our side—we were going to say, heart and soul!—we should say, in policy and interest. The reduction of Virginia, the deliverance of the Mississippi, and the retention of our hold on Pickens, will put more crosses down to JEFF. DAVIS' name in PALMERSTON'S good books, than all the Free-trade proclamations of the rebel crew, and all the desperate remonstrances of Manchester can wipe out in a year. With victory hovering over our perspiring eagles in Richmond, on the glorious Fourth, now next ensuing, British respect for secession will be lowered to an extent that rebel promises and bombast will be powerless to elevate in time to give the traitors' cause a glimpse of available aid and comfort. If Gen. SCOTT'S legions bivouac in the prospective chief city of the Confederates, within a month from now, not one privateer will issue from a British port, not one British ship be suffered to defy our blockading squadron, except at its own individual risk. Rebellion fleeing from the wrath it has invoked, can look for nothing from Great Britain, but indifference and contempt. It is only rebellion on Arlington Heights, with rifled cannon overshadowing Washington, that PALMERSTON will smile upon, and think of taking to Britannia's bosom.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S late verbal investment of the Confederates with belligerent rights may be regarded from more than one point of view. There is nothing in it that can militate against our interests, if we prevent its going further. The momentary encouragement it gives the South can be made by our successful efforts only a will-o'-the-wisp to lead them to more complete and fatuous destruction. As the matter now stands, it absolutely relieves our Government of a great accumulative responsibility.

Thus, for instance: Should a British subject be maltreated in New-Orleans, we are absolved from the humiliating necessity of saying that we are unable, at present, to obtain for him redress. Great Britain will visit swift retaliation on those who wrong or injure him. When we have subdued this rebellion, we can treat the affair as settled by the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred, and not be forced to hold Great Britain liable for hostile demonstrations against the United States.

The arrangement will save us indefinite trouble and annoyance in the future, and be a Damocleian sword to keep the rebels on their best behavior towards a nation that may yet remain *our* good ally. All we have to do is to impress European Governments with the idea that we can eventually compel the submission of the South, (which an immediate advance upon and occupation of their chosen battle-ground would do,) and there will be no likelihood of the Confederates being recognised as a Government *de facto*.

Can the North and South Ever be Reconciled?

It is impossible to exclude considerations as to the ultimate adjustment of our national difficulties, from entering into public thought, and thus in some degree influencing public action. Suppose the war over, and the stern logic of Force to have done its convincing work—what then? Shall we not have the Union restored only in its outward semblance, without that spiritual union that can alone give it living cohesive power? Will the Government have achieved a moral as well as a material victory? There is, in fact, not only a *physical*, but a *metaphysical* problem presented for solution to the national mind.

If the people now in arms against the Republic cannot be brought to a hearty loyalty to the Constitution—if a change, in what appears to be the present temper of the Southern people, cannot be induced—if genuine fraternal relations cannot be restored—if, in a word, the *spirit* of this rebellion cannot be extinguished, it will be in vain that the Federal authority holds undisputed sway from the lakes to the gulf, or that the Stars and Stripes fling their shadow over every plantation.

That no such reconciliation can ever take place between the North and the South is a fallacy which the leaders of the Secession Plot have labored most strenuously to instill into the community—and not without a certain degree of success, North as well as South. JEFF. DAVIS and his followers propose to die in the last ditch, with the embankment on the wrong side, before surrendering to the forces of the Government. It must, say they, be a war of extermination before we are subdued. When the men are all killed off, the women are to take their places, and they are to be followed by the faithful niggers! There is no need to base any apprehensions on these braggart mouthings. The instances in History are rare of a people's suffering itself to be exterminated rather than submit—and the number is not likely to be increased by our friends in the land of cotton. They may fume and bluster, and threaten to allow themselves to be exterminated; but they are but human beings after all—animated by the very same impulses, and controlled by the very same motives as affect human beings in general; and nothing is more certain than that they will do no such thing. There are, indeed, in the history of society, causes which come up and up again, and mock at force; but the Southern cause resembles these in no one particular.

It might be difficult, without History, to understand how the soul as well as the body of so colossal a rebellion as this may be crushed out. But History shows us how soon even the hottest hatreds engendered by civil strife cool down and die out, and the fiery animosities of Guelfs and Ghibellines, Girondists and the Mountain, Roundhead and Cavalier, are extinguished and forgotten. Amid the paroxysm of passions that attend the breaking out of domestic strife, it seems as though the fires of hate that are enkindled must burn forever. But the psychologic laws are sure to assert themselves. Such passions are in their very nature self-limiting, self-consuming, and bear no resemblance to those rooted *personal* hatreds which make the meat they feed on. They are writ in sand during the ebb-tide of national feeling, and are swept away by the first waves of the returning flood.

If, now, we inquire what are the deeper permanent elements for those animosities and antipathies that have been the subjects of so many prophecies, we find ourselves wholly at a loss to discover any such elements. It is race and creed, and such profound antitheses, that put fiery walls between peoples. But there is no such thing here. On the contrary are all the unities of origin, language, religion, genius and destiny. There is one birth-mark of the present rebellion which must be borne in mind in any estimate of its future consequences. Unlike most civil wars, which spring from antagonisms of *feeling*, and are complicated by the action of passions hid deep down in the National instincts, the Southern Rebellion has a purely *intellectual* origin. It was the demoralization wrought in the Southern mind by false political theories (poisonous stuff pumped for years into those uninstructed brains) that gave the leaders of the secession plot their great opportunity. Aside from this schism, there were no elements which the ambitious heads of the conspiracy could have used to work their ends. Root out this fallacy, and you pluck out the heart of secession henceforth and forever.

This object is to be attained by the moral suasion of Force, which operates in many subtle ways, and has a metaphysical as well as a physical action. It is this agency alone that can dispel the terrific fallacies and delusions which haunt the Southern brain. This alone can inculcate sane views of themselves, whose moral and material *status* they so grossly overestimate—of the Northern character, which they have so wofully misunderstood—and of the Government of the Republic, which they have been taught to despise, but whose calm majesty they will learn to appreciate and respect. If there be any thought of the future in the public mind, it should be purely with reference to the need of strong measures as the means of preventing those very animosities about which we have heard so much cant. Much also has been said of the existence of a Union element in the South. But we must not deceive ourselves. This element is *in posse* not *in esse*—it remains to be created. It is impossible to be too deeply penetrated with the conviction that material subjection is the absolute condition of moral unanimity.

If, now, we ask the question with which we set out—Can the North and South ever be reconciled? we answer that we see no consideration, drawn from human history, from human nature, or from existing conditions, to hinder such a reconcillation, but everything to assure it. In disunion there are indeed the fruitful germs of endless hates, rancors and confusions; but in Union nothing that need hinder the harmonious action of our Federal compact, which, by the way, looks to no sentimental relations, but only to the general equilibrium of the social organism. In solving the *physical* problem, it will be found that the metaphysical problem has solved itself.

Civilians in Military Command.

While we certainly do not intend to underrate the value of military education, yet we by no means suppose that military talent or genius for command are confined to the graduates of our military schools. Colleges and universities are great aids to the poet and the orator, but the learning of these institutions will not stand in the place of that inspiration which gives true poetry its charm or eloquence its power. All the schools and all the teachings in the world would not have made a BURNS or BUCHANAN, nor a PATRICK HENRY or JOHN TYLER. Education develops and strengthens genius, but it cannot create it. It will not make a good financier of a natural spendthrift, any more than it will give high and chivalrous courage to a born coward.

When the conqueror of India, the immortal CLIVE, left the counting-house for the profession of arms, had a prophecy been whispered of the career that was before him, the world would doubtless have laughed at the paradox of converting a banker's clerk into a General. But he was following the instincts of his nature, the inspiration of his own genius that prompted him to the development of capabilities that made him the first commander of his times, and added an empire to the domain of England. When CROMWELL left his father's brewery to engage in the early conflicts of the English revolution, the world may have sneered at the idea of his coping with the chivalry, the experience, the military education of the leaders of the Royal armies. But brewer as he was, educated only in the arts of peace, indeed scarcely educated at all as we now regard education, he overthrew them all. With his trusty "Ironsides," whom he inspired with his own great genius, he scattered the veterans of the schools like chaff, and overthrew a dynasty defended by the valor and experience of Generals profoundly learned in the science of arms. CLIVE and CROMWELL were soldiers by nature, possessing genius and inspiration fitted for command.

It is with arms, as with every other profession in life, there must, in order to secure success, be a natural adaptation, a genius fitted for the emergencies pertaining to it. The exigencies of the revolution in England demanded just such a man as CROMWELL, and he made his appearance. The peculiarities of the times called for no display of his learning, but they brought forth his inward might. So the French Revolution demanded a NAPOLEON, and he came. True, he was a graduate of a military school; but it was his genius that gave him success. His education was a great aid to him, doubtless, but it no more made him the conqueror of Europe than did the brewery make CROMWELL Dictator of England. It was the genius and power of the man, the original capabilities and peculiar organization of mind, that made him the great commander of his age.

In our views it is far from being a source of discouragement that so many of our officers are of necessity taken from among civilians. With the experience and genius of SCOTT at the head of our armies, we have no fears that there will be a deficiency of commanders equal to any emergency. BUTLER is already gathering laurels by his energy and soldierly bearing, though his first lesson in the service was taken less than three months ago. BANKS, we have no doubt, will prove himself an able General when opportunity shall be afforded for the development of his genius; and hundreds of others, we have no doubt, will be found equal to the demands of the times.

What is needed now is that there shall be no trammels of etiquette, no forms, no routine standing in the way of the preferment of those whose genius is but fitted for the occasion. The "right man" should be made to occupy every position for which his peculiar talents qualify him, without reference to education or past profession or occupation. One great secret of NAPOLEON'S success was that every place in his armies was filled by the man best adapted to the discharge of its duties. He knew whom it would do to intrust with the power of issuing orders, and who were best fitted to execute them, and he never troubled himself to inquire whether they were graduates of the school of Brienne, or of the counting-house. It should be so with our armies, and, if we would win victories, it must be so. No jealousies, no prejudices of politics or party, should be suffered to interfere with this policy. Political services, labors to secure party triumphs, should be no passports to preferment, nor should past political differences be permitted to stand in its way. We shall thus find no difficulty on the score of able officers—men qualified to lead our armies. The times will bring the right material into relief, and it will be the fault of the Government if it shall not be used. The desertion of those who were educated at the public expense, will not embarrass us. The spirit that inspired their treason, is one that unfitted them for any command, and we are better off without, than we would have been with them.

SUPPRESSING THE PRIVATEERS.—A plan was submitted to the Board of Underwriters, last week, for creating an effective Ocean Police, with a view to the repression of privateering. Its author, M. D'EPINEUIL, formerly an officer in the French Navy, assumes that the Government has not at liberty the vessels necessary to maintain a thorough *surveillance* of the seas, and that it will gladly accept any patriotic aid which corporations, whose interest it is to render commerce as secure as possible, may think proper to lend. He suggests to the Board the propriety of at once fitting out a half-dozen fast-sailing steamers of small tonnage, well armed and manned, which shall be tendered to the Government as a volunteer naval force, equivalent in all respects to a volunteer land force, with especial reference to guarding the great trading thoroughfare between America and England. Lieut. D'EPINEUIL estimates that a half-million dollars will cover the expense of outfit, leaving to the Navy Department nothing beyond the cost of maintaining the squadron in service.

Admitting the inability of the Washington authorities to fulfill this duty, there is nothing objectionable in this scheme, except its cost. And if the rumors relative to the preparation of privateers in English ports be well founded, the cost can with no propriety be considered. The loss of two or three merchantmen, with their cargoes, will exceed the whole expense of the proposed preventive measure; and if the ocean highway referred to become infested with the pirates, they will not stop with a score of prizes. But the inability of Government to protect our shipping must first be proved; and so long as there are steamers that may be chartered and armed for the service, nothing but the conviction that no danger is imminent will probably prevent action at Washington. The rapidity with which a squadron may be manufactured from the mercantile marine has been twice demonstrated by the Administration. The process will no doubt be repeated if piratical depredations require it. It may, therefore, be wiser to leave the whole subject where it belongs, in the hands of Government.

Cavalry—The Want Partially Supplied.

Two regiments of regular cavalry have been ordered from the Department of the West to the seat of war in Virginia. We could scarcely have looked for so speedy a corroboration of our argument that this arm of the service would have to be reinforced, before the active movements of the mounted scouts, attached in such numbers to the rebel force, could be reciprocated and neutralized. Unfortunately the war establishment of the country has been kept up on so strict a peace footing as to leave very few of Uncle Sam's bold, accomplished dragoons at liberty to respond to the call of the Commander-in-Chief. The entire cavalry arm of the regular service is not more than sufficient to support a body of twenty-five thousand infantry through a single campaign. Of what there are, more than one-half must be retained upon the frontier, to keep the Indians in check; for the red man laughs at any but a mounted foe; consequently, not more than two thousand five hundred horsemen can be gathered for immediate duty where Gen. SCOTT most wants them. Measures must be taken at once to remedy this serious deficiency.

We say this with the full knowledge that it will require from one to two years to bring reasonably well-drilled and appointed volunteer cavalry into the field. For the present, the loyal equestrian element of Western Virginia and Kentucky, and the mustang-riding rangers of the far West, must be relied on to hasten to the point of danger, and scour the line of country held by the rebels, in the capacity of scouts, outposts and parties of reconnoissance. Perhaps their assistance may prove all that will be needful to sustain Gen. SCOTT'S slow but certain scheme of driving the rebels out of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and so insuring the virtual triumph of the Government over ill-digested insurrection. With the Stars and Stripes once more waving over Richmond, Raleigh and Memphis, sufficient would be gained to demonstrate the vigor of the Government to foreign Powers, and the hopeless future of their treason to the rebels themselves. But the leading traitors of this Southern conspiracy, and the blinded, crazy populace that does their bidding, have thrown in for a desperate stake, and may be expected to stand the hazard of the die to the very last extremity. We may, in a very short space of time, dispose of all the attributes of legitimate warfare which temporarily lend a certain respectability to this terrible internecine conflict. There is very little doubt but what we shall.

We fear, however, our task will not, with that, be finished. We may expect to have no inconsiderable fighting on our hands for a year or two to come; fighting, too, that cannot be done by the most active and efficient foot soldiers in existence. Cavalry will be indispensable; and more cavalry than battles, accident, desertion and disease will leave upon the field in twelve months from now. There is nothing like being prepared for every emergency that may arise. Neither time nor money is wasted in forearming where due forewarning has been given. It may be in the good pleasure of Providence to spare us the horrors of a lengthened contest; yet, under any circumstances, it is better to be ready for the worst. It is better to disband regiments that are never wanted, than to suffer reverses for the want of regiments never raised. Let us, then, delay not a moment. In all probability a large cavalry force, equipped for instant action, will be required to terminate this struggle effectually, and, to have it on hand, a movement towards raising such a corps should instantly be inaugurated. Heavy expenses will be entailed, undoubtedly; but every dollar, thus promptly and liberally laid out, it is more than likely will, in the end, be saved a thousand fold.

The Bitter Fruits.

Virginia, of all the seceded States, is reaping the earliest harvest of secession. From the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic she is trampled over by armed men—her homes disquieted, and terror gathered around their hearthstones—her people driven from peaceful industry and stripped of their property by a reckless soldiery. The rude music of the fife and drum breaks the repose of the Sabbath, and the blasphemy of rough and profane men usurps the place of prayer. Her cities are camps, and her towns garrisons. Her commerce is annihilated, her trade destroyed, and her business reduced to the standard of daily interchanges of the simplest necessaries of life. Freedom of opinion, of speech, and action, are as thoroughly extinguished in Eastern Virginia as in the most despotic monarchy in the world. The supremacy of the law has given place to the reign of the demagogues, and a constitutional judiciary is superseded by the irresponsible tyranny of vigilance committees.

Virginia has been made the dupe of more than her own folly. She is the victim of the hypocrisy, the selfishness, and the far-reaching and calculating villainy of the Gulf States. Elated by the hollow praises of Virginian chivalry, and tempted by the empty honor of possessing the Capital of a Southern Confederacy, her vanity and her pride hurried her into a struggle, in which, whoever may triumph, she must be, to an incalculable degree, the greatest sufferer. The Cotton States wanted Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, not because their interests were united with those of the South, nor because their natural *status* was with the South, but as a broad border, a debateable land between them and the North. When war should be waged, these States would be the camping-ground of armies, while their own quiet would be undisturbed, their own homes secure. The majority of the people in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, seeing the snare set for them, avoided it by remaining loyal to the Union, while Virginia, with a blind fatuity, rushed upon her fate.

More than a hundred thousand men are now in Eastern Virginia, and another hundred thousand are on the march to join them. Bloody battles must soon be fought on her soil, to be followed by others still more sanguinary. No matter who shall be at first victorious, no matter what the remote results of this rebellion may be, who doubts that Virginia is to be swept over by a loyal army, preceded by a beaten, starving, disheartened body of rebels retreating before it. Admit the boast of the South that it is "a far cry to Lee

Away," and that she will retreat, if need be, before the advancing forces of the North, leaving the final battle to be fought by the burning heats and miasmatic exhalations of a climate deadly to northern constitutions, still their first stand must be made in Virginia, and their retreat must be across Virginia. But while Virginia homes are desolated, and all her interests paralyzed by the ghastly presence of war, their own homes are peaceful, their own firesides secure. The sounds of war are too far off to excite alarm. Their people repose in quiet at night, and pursue undisturbed their avocations by day. True, their commerce is annihilated, but the industry of the interior is uninterrupted. The farmer ploughs and sows in the assurance that his fields will not be trodden by the march of armies, nor his grain be destroyed before harvest. Their cities and towns are quiet, and save the mournful news of the death of kindred and friends on distant battle-fields, borne back by fugitives, war has to them no peculiar horrors. It may be felt in the pressure of the necessities which it imposes, possibly in hunger and destitution, while its deadly blight, its blasting horrors, fall upon Virginia in all their terrible intensity. All the exhaustion of blood and treasure, all the mighty sorrows, all the agitations, the excitements of hope and fear, the demoralization, the enmities and revenges incident to war, are hers.

These are the self-imposed tortures, the retributions, which the madness of Virginia reserved for herself. Not deeper, when she shall have come to her senses, will be her humiliation and remorse, as she looks upon the bitter fruits of her folly, than will be her execration and hatred of the South, whose selfishness and duplicity betrayed her into her fatal career.

Cotton Culture in Africa.

From the unsettled condition of affairs in the Cotton States, and the fears in regard to the future cotton supply in England, it has been determined to open new sources, which shall relieve Manchester from the contingencies of a servile insurrection, and the dependence upon the Southern States for the principal staple of British manufactures. The discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Southeastern Africa induced the British Government to furnish him with ample appliances to develop the resources of that region, with an eye to its capacities for cotton growing. In the course of twenty or thirty years, no doubt, considerable quantities of cotton will be exported thence; but, as it will take years to civilize that portion of Africa, no large amount can be depended upon from the neighborhood of the Zambezi. The researches of BURTON, SPEKE, PETHERICK, BARTH, DU CHAILLU, and others, have demonstrated that the whole of inter-tropical Africa is a cotton-producing region. It was, however, the fortune of our countryman, Mr. BOWEN, to describe to the American public the remarkable country of Yoruba, the field of his missionary labors. Though a portion of the country was traversed by MUNGO PARK, and noticed by the LANDERS, yet its true condition was imperfectly known until the publication of BOWEN's account of his labors and researches. These have supplied us with a definite idea of what the native Africans are doing on their own soil, and give a higher impression of native character than we have generally received. There is no doubt, in fact, that the Valley of the Niger is destined to play an important part in the great drama of the future.

The district known as Yoruba is situated in that extensive and fertile portion of Central Africa which lies North of the Bight of Benin and West of the Niger, upon the elevated table land, commencing about fifty miles from the coast. It lies between the parallels of 7° and 10° North latitude, and 2° and 6° East longitude. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from East to West, and nearly two hundred from North to South. Owing to its elevated position and its topographical features, it is almost entirely free from the miasmatic influences which infest the lands bordering upon the sea shore. There are several tribes having a kindred relation to the Yoruba people and speaking that language, whose country extends as far as the coast. The Egba Kingdom is the principal of these kindred nations, whose chief city, Abbeokuta, is already famous as the centre of the cotton-producing region, and as the dépôt whence cotton is now exported to England. The number of people speaking the Yoruba language is estimated at from three to four millions. Many of the common arts are practiced among them. Among these are the working of iron, copper and lead, the manufacture of swords, knives, hoes, axes and adzes; silk and cotton spinning, tailoring and weaving, soap making, brewing, dyeing, manufacture of palm and grass hats, shoes and boots, sandals, saddles, bridles, and other articles. In one of the neighboring tribes in Nufe, glass is manufactured, of a quality unsurpassed in Europe. The larger part of the population is employed in agriculture, in which they display very astonishing industry and proficiency.

The chief commercial interest now attached to Yoruba, however, is the fact that it has commenced the exportation of cotton to the British market, and that with proper vigor the supply of cotton from that and other interior regions can be made to rival the supply from the Southern States. It is an ascertained fact that cotton can be sent from Lazoo, the port of shipment of Yoruba, to Liverpool, at a far less cost than it can be possibly done from Mobile or New-Orleans. Cotton of as good a quality as the Uplands of Georgia or Alabama can be placed in Liverpool at the expense to the shipper of 8 cents per lb. The staple is equal to that of the Southern States, and usually averages the same price. In fact, it is supposed that the seeds of that description of American cotton must have been carried from the region of the Niger. If so, it is singular that the Africans should have supplied to the Southern States both the labor and the plant by which that labor has been rendered so valuable as to tighten their fetters and keep them in more hopeless bondage. Cotton is a native African plant, indigenous to its soil, growing perennially and luxuriantly over nearly every portion of Africa, and yet, till recently, the possibility as well as propriety of stimulating its systematic culture there has either met with incredulity, indifference or opposition. It would be an act not only of poetic justice, but of highest wisdom, to aid that race which is so well adapted to cotton culture, to grow on their soil, by free labor and for their own profit, what in sixty years, in a distant land, and by the unpaid toil of their own children, has proved to be the dependence of England, and the means of consigning so many millions to Slavery. It would be an act of retributive justice to overthrow slave-grown cotton in America by African cotton-growers wielding the peaceful implements of agriculture. The possibility of achieving this capital result is now accepted by British cotton-spinners, and if the system established in England for the encouragement of the Yoruba cotton culture receives the impulse we may expect it to gain from events in America, the time of realization will be vastly expedited.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING IN FRANCE.—We give place this morning to an abstract of a discussion of privateering in that important body, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The immediate interest of the topic, the weight attached to such names as those of MICHEL CHEVALLIER, the Baron DUPIN, WOLOWSKI, PELLAT, GIRAUD, and the other participants in the debate, and the amount of historical and statistical erudition it evoked, render the report highly instructive and authoritative. It will be seen that the balance of logical, moral and political considerations was adverse to the right; while the argument in its favor was that which has done veteran service—that no other means is so available for equalizing the naval force of a third-rate Power, with that of a great maritime State. The sense of the Academy was evidently hostile to the system.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House—Number of the Rebels Slain—Who Were Among Them—Confiscation in Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Every day serves to confirm the accounts given by Lieut. TOMPKINS and his dragoons of the fight at Fairfax Court-house. I have just conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Fairfax, who says that the Secessionists themselves admit that the number killed was not less than twenty. I have been put in possession of a letter from Fairfax County, written by an intelligent citizen, from which I have made the following extract: "—— (a Secessionist) has come home; can't stand such fighting as they had at the Court-house. He says twenty men tried to kill TOMPKINS; that they shot two horses under him, and must have sent balls through his cap, but he wheeled continuously, and shot every time he wheeled. Also said their bravest man was FAYETTE SOMERS, and that MURRAY MASON (a brother of Senator MASON) ran. The man whom TOMPKINS ordered off his horse, and whose horse he rode here, was DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, resigned. 'Tis my opinion, after putting this and that together, that FAYETTE will strive hard for the glory of killing TOMPKINS."

Lieut. TOMPKINS, who has shown such first-rate qualities as a partisan leader, is a native of Old Point Comfort, Va. I have a confused account of his history, but believe that he is the son of a soldier or officer, and that, although he entered the service as a common soldier, he has somehow received some education at West Point. I have seen a pass given by him to a Union citizen of Fairfax to visit Washington, which is bold and masculine in outline, yet perfectly correct in orthography and syntax. We shall probably hear more of him during the progress of the war, unless, unfortunately, he be prematurely cut off by the active and personal hostility of the enemy.

The events now transpiring in Virginia bring us a forcible realization of those which characterized the English and American revolutions in which citizens and neighbors are arrayed against each other in fierce hostility. Not only neighbors, but families are divided on the momentous issues involved in the civil war. We who live here on the border have a sad experience of these melancholy effects of civil war, and the best and firmest friends of the Union and of freedom in this region find themselves separated from, and cut off from communication with their nearest and dearest friends and relatives. Without exaggeration, "these are times that try men's souls," when "Summer friends and sunshine patriots" are weighed in the balance.

I have been furnished with the following certificate of a rebel officer, of property taken from a loyal citizen, under circumstances which demonstrate the unprincipled recklessness of the enemies of the Union. It seems that Mr. JOHN H. GORGAS, of Alexandria, or Fairfax County, was charged by the Secessionists with giving information to the Government of the intended removal of flour from a mill in the neighborhood, to be used by the secession troops. He denies having given the information, but his property, nevertheless, has been taken by the rebel forces, and is to be held until he disproves the charge. It is not proposed to try and convict him on positive evidence; but he must come forward with evidence to prove a negative, and unless he can clear himself, his property is to be confiscated. The certificate is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS ALEXANDRIA DEPARTMENT,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, June 5, 1861.

Received of JOHN H. GORGAS, two wagons and an ambulance; one set double harness, valued at $300, and two horses, valued at $270, to be used in the service of the State of Virginia. The above property will be kept here until Mr. GORGAS shall appear and disprove the charges of treason brought against him. The property subject to the orders of Gen. BEAUREGARD, commander of the forces of Virginia.

B. S. EWELL, Lieut.-Col. Virginia Volunteers.

It is evident that on this principle of action the Virginia rebels may confiscate all the property of the Union men of the State without difficulty. It is only necessary to charge a man with treason, or with giving aid and comfort to the Union, to found a claim to his whole estate. The State, it seems, is not called upon to prove the charge, but the citizen must disprove it, or suffer robbery without hope of redress. We are not told either, what sort of evidence of innocence will be required; but it is not to be presumed that the statement of a Union man would be taken. The victim must find his compurgators among the Secessionists themselves, or surrender all hope of recovering his property. The State authorities are despicable enough to perpetrate any outrage; but it is probable that the rapacity of their troops will be indulged without responsibility upon the helpless friends of Union.

The concluding portion of this dispatch is interesting, inasmuch as it furnishes positive evidence of the presence of BEAUREGARD in Virginia, if, indeed, that allegation be not as false as the act it is intended to sanction is rapacious. BEAUREGARD professes, in a recent letter, to lament that circumstances will deny him the pleasure of visiting the Old Dominion, and if he be actually in command here at this time, the fact shows that he has the vanity to keep up the popular curiosity as to his whereabouts, by dodging about in a clandestine way.

It is rumored that this rebel hero has been in Washington during the present week, and that he spent two nights and a day here. The fact is not at all improbable. He might easily come here in the garb of a market-man, without running a great risk of discovery. There are few here who would recognize him, except Army officers, and they would not know him thus disguised.

OBSERVER

The Australasian—A Card from the Passengers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the Cunard line steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool to New-York, desire, on approaching our destined port, to record our united satisfaction in every respect at the voyage we have made across in her. The performance of it in such a short space of time, against continued head winds, we consider to be a maritime feat, exciting daily our admiration of the high capabilities, comfort and safety of the noble ship, and of the vigilance and management of Capt. COOK in her guidance, for which, and for his unvaried kindness and gentlemanly bearing to all, we offer him our warmest acknowledgments. We would also beg leave to offer the same acknowledgments to his most efficient officers. We part with Capt. COOK and them with hearty wishes for their future prosperity and for the success of this fine ship, the *Australasian*, which has only to be known to have her name established as a favorite ship on the line.

Off New-York, on board the Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, June 5, 1861.

(Signed.) GEO. PILSANT DAWSON,
WM. PRICE,
E. LAFOURCADE,
and the other passengers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—To say that books are neglected, in the face of the present national crisis, is merely to repeat a truism applicable to all kinds of merchandise, except to those more immediately connected with war and its attributes. One class of books only—that on military subjects—is the exception, and the demand for these far outruns the supply, although the best text books are all of home production, and the United States has been fertile in creditable productions of this nature, while the English Press (until the late volunteer excitement) could scarcely show a single work beyond the mere technical rules and regulations of the service. Gen. SCOTT's *Infantry Tactics*, Major GILHAM's *Manual of Instructions for Volunteers and Militia*, Col. HARDEE's *Tactics*, Capt. VIELE's *Hand-Book for Active Service*, GIBBON's *Artillerist's Manual*, BENTON on *Ordnance and Gunnery*, and many others that might be named, form the only stock now in demand at the book-stores, and they are works which, in their practical application to the purposes intended, do honor to the service that produces them. It is worthy of remark that one of the most useful little manuals of the kind, *The Volunteer's Hand-Book*, is prepared by JAMES K. LEE, of the *First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers*, and is published at *Richmond, Va.*

—The success of *Dr. Alexander Carlyle's Autobiography* will probably be the means of drawing from their dusty abodes many similar manuscripts. One is already announced of equal interest—*My Own Life and Times*, by Dr. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Minister of Jedburgh, whose career was also of patriarchal extent, as he died in 1830, in the *ninetieth* year of his age. He was one of GEORGE III.'s chaplains, and one of the very few people who lived through the whole of that long and eventful reign. Dr. SOMERVILLE, in his lifetime, published two important historical works on *The English Revolution* and the *Reign of Queen Anne*. The present autobiography was written for publication after a lapse of fifty years, so that it is fair to anticipate some important revelations, social or political.

—It is not without some regret that the name of Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON is seen figuring among the authors in Mr. BENTLEY's list of forthcoming books. *Martyrs to Circumstance* is the name of her work; and, though it probably has no bearing on the facts which have given so much present notoriety to her name, a severe taste would scarcely approve of the selection of the time for publication.

—The English Astronomer Royal, Prof. G. B. AIRY, has undertaken the part of Histonographer to the late Solar Eclipse, and has a work in press which will give the whole value of the physical and astronomical results that accrued from it, by means of a comparative analysis of the numerous observations that were made upon each separate phenomenon. The expedition for discovering it in North Spain was organized by Prof. AIRY; one of the gentlemen who accompanied him, Mr. GALTON, (author of the *Art of Travel*,) gives an interesting account of the trip in the lately published collection—volume of *Vacation Rambles*, just brought out by Messrs. MACMILLAN, of Cambridge. The instances of sudden absence of mind at the critical moment of observation, which always takes place on such occasions, are curious. Mr. GALTON, though a practiced hand, confesses that *his fault* was not noting the moment of totality of eclipse, and mentions the case of an eminent photographer who went with an immense paraphernalia, overland, at a great expense, on purpose to photograph the Eclipse. Everything was prepared, the day was glorious, the totality came on, and the slide of the camera was carefully inserted. When all had passed, and in due time the dark chamber was opened, it was found that the operator had *forgotten to put his plate into the slide!*

—*Essays and Reviews*, now in its *eighth* edition, is still the theme of every clerical pen in England. In addition to Mr. MURRAY's forthcoming *Aids to Faith*, by MANSEL, RAWLINSON & Co., another work, claiming to be an authoritative answer, is announced from Oxford, by Messrs. PARKER, as a volume of *Replies to the Essays and Reviews*, by the Rev. Drs. WORDSWORTH, H. J. ROSE, GOULBURN, HEARTLEY, and WM. J. JONES, (all writers of known ability,) with a Preface by Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford. Dr. CUMMING also enters the field with *Popular Answers to Essays and Reviews*, being lectures delivered in various places; and another publishing house, Messrs. SANDERS & OTLEY, have in press an answer to the *seven* fatal essays, by *seven* clergymen, in *seven* volumes, or one volume to each—surely ample space for the demolition of an adversary. One of the most telling pamphlets on the subjects shows that, instead of being novelties, nearly all the heterodox opinions of the Essays were foreshadowed in the work of a clergyman now on the Episcopal bench. The translation of *Schleiermacher's Introduction to the Gospel of St. Luke*, by Dr. CONNOP THISWALD, Bishop of St. David's, which appeared in the year 1825. One inevitable result of the controversy will be to leave the English clergy much better informed on the progress of sacred criticism and literature than it *found* them.

—Miss MANNING, who will probably go down to posterity as "*Mary Powell*," from the name of her most popular book, is not only a pleasant writer herself, but, like St. Patrick, "comes of decent people." Some glimpses of a very delightful family circle are given in her lately published *Family Pictures*. The central figure on the group is her great-uncle, *Joseph Paice*, whom CHARLES LAMB called "the most consistent living model of modern politeness," as all the readers of "ELIA" must remember; and on another occasion said indignantly, "Why JOSEPH PAICE was as *real* a person as JOSEPH HUME, and a great deal pleasanter." Mr. PAICE was one of the old school of English merchants, the friend of Sir FRANCIS BARING, I. I. ANGERSTEIN, and the merchant princes of that stamp, and it was in his counting-room that CHARLES LAMB was placed, on leaving the Blue Coat, till the interests of Mr. COVENTRY, (one of the "de Beuchens of the Temple,") who was Governor of the South Sea House, obtained him a clerkship in that establishment, which he afterwards exchanged for his desk in the India House, obtained by Mr. PAICE's interest with Sir F. BARING. The details given of Mr. PAICE's career of self-sacrificing benevolence are of the most touching character. Mr. MANNING, of Cambridge, to whom CHARLES LAMB wrote with more geniality than to any other correspondent, was one of the same family, and much remains to be told of him, which we hope will one day see the light.

—The long-promised version of MOMMSEN's *History of Rome, from its Rise to its Decline*, may at last be looked for, volumes 1 and 2, translated, with the author's concurrence, by Rev. W. P. DICKSON, with an introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ, being on the eve of publication by Mr. BENTLEY, in crown octave.

—*The History of Scottish Poetry, from the Middle Ages to the close of the Seventeenth Century*, is a posthumous work of the late learned and laborious Dr. IRVING, of the Advocates' Library, the biographer of GEORGE BUCHANAN and author of the lives of Scottish *literati* in the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. It will be published by Messrs. EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS, and is only one of a number of books—all relating to the history and literature of Scotland—announced by that enterprising house. Among them are Professor DALZIEL'S *Annals of the University of Edinburgh*; *Specimens of Ancient Gallic Poetry*, collected in 1512-'29, by DEAN MCGREGOR, edited by WM. F. SHENE; *Characteristics of old Church Architecture in the Mainland and Western Isles of Scotland*, by T. S. MUIR; Professor SAMPSON'S *Islands of the Forth*; a new volume of *West Highland Popular Tales*, by J. F. CAMPBELL, &c., &c.

—The *Life of William Pitt*, by the Earl of Stanhope, of which the first instalment is about appearing, is undoubtedly the novelty of the day in England, and affords, from the early copies given to the Press for notice, abundance of interesting extracts. Though the most characteristic portion of the Premier's papers were destroyed by Bishop TOMLINE, enough remains to impart novelty to the story, particularly PITT's letters to his mother, which indicate a warmth of feeling that the young statesman never had credit for. Lord STANHOPE's intimacy with the contemporaries and successors of PITT is a qualification which another biographer cannot hope to possess, and the information derived from them gives much "unwritten history" that would otherwise have perished for want of a narrator. On one occasion Lord STANHOPE states, that he asked Sir ROBERT PEEL whether, in ancient or modern history, he could recall any instance of a husband and son who occupied the same relative positions and could be contemplated with the like pride, that Lady CHATHAM must feel in regarding the Earl of Chatham and WILLIAM PITT. *When they next met*, Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had carefully reflected, but no parallel case occurred to him nearer than that afforded by PHILIP, of Macedon, and ALEXANDER the Great—an amusing instance of the Baronet's habitual caution in not committing himself rashly.

— After being "*out of print*" for several years, a really well-edited and elaborate edition of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S "Letters and Works" is being brought out by Mr. BOHN, in his *English Gentleman's Library*, a new series, in handsome octavo size, well printed, and with fine steel portraits. It is based on the edition by her great-grandson, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, but includes important additions from the original MSS. A new memoir and illustrated notes by the editor, Mr. MAY THOMAS, who has explored every available source for information. The character of this remarkable woman—a puzzle to her own as well as to succeeding generations—probably has now found all the elucidation it can meet with, and the present edition must continue to be the standard one. In the same series is included the first complete and collective edition, arranged in chronological order, of HORACE WALPOLE'S *Correspondence*, to form nine volumes, richly embellished, and other works of the same character are to follow, so that the series will not belie its title. Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., of New-York, are the agents for it, and all the other serial literature of Mr. BOHN'S publishing.

— *History of the Ojibway Indians*, with especial reference to their conversion to Christianity, by Rev. PETER JONES, ("Kahkenaquonaby,") Indian missionary, with a memoir of the author, is just published in London.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Saints Fond of Theatricals—Annual Tour of the Mormon Dignitaries—The News from the East—Views of an Apostle on the Pending Struggle—Business Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Theatre of this city closed on Saturday, for the season, with the performance of "Paul Pry," and "Mr. and Mrs. White." Semi-weekly the house has been filled, crammed, and, on the last night, tickets were at a considerable cash premium. These statements are somewhat modified by the fact that 500 persons are amply sufficient to raise the temperature of this little theatre almost to the "suffocation" figure. It is much talked of and hoped that next Winter's performances will inaugurate the new theatre, that is to be built. Nothing, however, is done towards it yet, apparently, nor towards the recommencement of the "Temple," also much talked about.

Sixty four head of cattle, belonging to J. M. HOCKADAY, have been siezed for sale, under a writ of execution in favor of Mr. ESPENCHEID.

BRIGHAM and a party of other Mormon dignitaries and devotees, are now out on a tour in the southern parts of the Territory, it being customary for them to make some such trip annually, the direction, however, varying. I suppose the spiritual interests of the Latter-Day Church have need of the attention of the "Prophet" occasionally, in the more remote locations of the "Faithful," as it is one of the weaknesses of poor human nature to slide off from the right way, the "broad road" being so much easier to travel in, or rather to keep in while you are traveling.

The mails from the East begin to shorten the time of travel, which no doubt they will do more and more as the time advances for the commencement of the new contract. There was a good deal of talk, a short time ago, of the possibility of the Overland Mail failing, but the very vigorous advancement of the "sinews of war" in the East, as shown by late telegraphic dispatches, seems to have dispelled all fear of the Government not finding means sufficient to uphold mail contractors, as well as to give a good account of the Secessionists. So we hear no more of the anticipated uncertainty of our mail arrivals.

We surely have more than weekly newspapers in this city now, for a "club" is established here which obtains dispatches containing the last Eastern news by each Pony; and in a few hours after, the *Mountaineer* or the *News*, mostly the latter, publishes the dispatches in an "Extra," which, of course, is most greedily caught up and devoured, and digested till the Pony brings another batch. The following extract from a recent sermon by Apostle GEORGE A. SMITH, may serve to illustrate the Mormon views of the present phase of the "irrepressible conflict" in the East:

"ABE LINCOLN, the present President of the United States, that was—at any rate he occupies the seat and claims the title, and presides over a portion of the Union at Washington, in name—this man is the representative of the religious enthusiasm of the country. For the last thirty years there has been a constant stirring up and firm exertion on the part of the North to get up a crusade against Slavery, to make the men who live in the Southern States turn over their slaves. I was raised in the State of New-York, and recollect the early movements in this matter. At that time a great many men held slaves. We drove our slaves to Virginia and sold them for the money, and got full pay. We immediately began to feel sorry for them, and began to feel that it was very wicked to keep negroes, seeing we had got the money for ours. Our State was free from Slavery, and we desired all the Virginians to turn their negroes loose. We grew more and more conscientious about it. The pulpit took the lead, the Sunday schools, and every other religious influence that could be brought to bear. Mr. LINCOLN now is put into power by that priestly influence, and the presumption is, should he not find his hands full by the secession of the Southern States, the spirit of priestcraft would force him, in spite of his good wishes and intentions, to put to death, if it was in his power, every man that believes in the divine mission of JOSEPH SMITH, or that bears testimony of the doctrines he preached. * * * * * It was this influence that brought us trouble during the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Republican organs whipped Mr. BUCHANAN into the Utah war, and they then whipped him for getting into it; and they whipped him until he got out of it the best he could, and then they whipped him awfully for getting out. They meant to keep him there until the work of destruction was done. But thank the Lord, the Latter-day-Saints yet live, and yet have an influence, and they are yet felt."

Yesterday a very heavy thunder-storm broke over this valley, soaking the earth an inch or two deep. Previously, we had experienced some rather severe night-frosts, which it is reported have killed a good deal of peach and apricot blossoms.

The stores have been buying in grain all Winter and Spring, paying out merchandise therefor. But it has been a hard matter to get any from the stores for anything short of the hard cash. The cash price for wheat all Winter was a little rising on a dollar. Now the price is advancing a little.

City Creek, the stream that waters this city, though affording ample water-power for mills, has not been used for this purpose to a great extent. Recently, however, HEBER C. KIMBALL has built a linseed oil mill on it, and, it is said, will have a pair of burr-stones in it, too, to grind wheat or chop grain. BRIGHAM YOUNG has also just opened a wool carding mill on the same stream.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of ADAM HILL, a German tailor, fifty-four years of age, was found, yesterday, in the dock, foot of Stanton-street, East River, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it. No testimony as to how the deceased got into the water could be obtained, and the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned." An unknown woman, about thirty years of age, was found in the East River, near the foot of Jackson-street. She had dark brown hair, and wore a striped basque, striped shawl and frock. Corner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of "death by drowning" was rendered.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MAISON DOREE,
By F. MASTERS.
Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,
I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be THROWN OPEN FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 8th and 10th insts.

[Advertisement.]
A great opportunity now offered for buying elegant Spring carpetings; English medallion velvet, 6¼ wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, window shades, table and piano covers, matting, oil-cloths, at greatly reduced prices; the largest stock in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. Buyers are particularly invited to examine the stock at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, 4

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—
At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARKER—NISBET.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, [illegible], by Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. DAINGERFIELD PARKER, U. S. A., and AMELIA, daughter of the late M. NISBET, of Philadelphia.

[illegible]—GREGORY.—In Greenville, Ala., on Monday, [illegible], HORACE SMITH, Jr., of New-York, to ANNA, daughter of OSSIAN GREGORY, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Nathan D. Geer, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at her late residence, No. 192 West 29th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SARPE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 8, of dropsy, CATHARINE SMITH, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John D. Smith, No. 102 Greene-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CLUSSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Dr. WILLIAM H., son of the late Charles L. Clussman, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John A. and Lewis H. Clussman, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father in-law, Wm. Close, Esq., No. 79 Madison-st.

COLEMAN.—In Florence, S. C., WILLIAM COLEMAN, of Cornwall, Penn.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Bank-st., this day, (Monday) June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 9, SEABURY KISSAM, Counselor-at-law.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 43 Concord-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, GEORGE DORMAN SON of Charles W. and Eunice R. Pomeroy, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 135 East 42d-st., this day, (Monday,) June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 9, suddenly, JOHN KELLOCK, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brothers, George, William and James, and of his brothers-in-law, Robert Hamilton, David M. Earl and James H. Orr, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Charles-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

VICTORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at No. 32 Flatbush-av., MARY A. E., beloved wife of John P. Victory, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the above-mentioned residence, this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 9, THOMAS JENKINS, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, June 10, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Sargeant, Clinton-av., between Gates and Green, without further invitation.

BUTLER.—JOHN BUTLER, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be held from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown, Westchester County, this (Monday) morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his sons, John, Henry L. and George Butler, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

FOYE.—In East New York, on Sunday, June 9, of congestion of the brain, MICHAEL EYRE FOYE, Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Howard House, East New-York. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HAMILTON.—In Elizabeth City, on Saturday, June 8, ELIZA G., wife of Alexander H. Hamilton, aged 21 years, 11 months and 6 days.

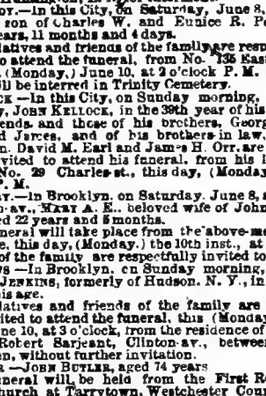
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph G. Ogden, No. 137 Water-st., Elizabeth City, N. J.

POST.—On Saturday, June 8, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW POST, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Hackensack, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock.

PETRIE.—At Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., on Monday, June 3, EMMA, only child of the late Carlos D. and Ann Eliza Petrie, in the 15th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 323.—June 8, 1861.
61, 32, 69, 17, 78, 22, 62, 75, 20, 4, 25, 70, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—June 8, 1861.
11, 13, 53, 62, 3, 27, 19, 56, 39, 73, 54, 51, 40.
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PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
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CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
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No. 90 Cedar-st.,
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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
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USEFUL AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ART AND SCIENCE OF WAR FOR THE LEISURE MOMENTS OF THE SOLDIER.
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CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

HOME GUARD WASHINGTON GREYS,
EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.
The Ex-Officers and Members of this Regiment, not attached to any of the Companies now organized, and the members of the original Company of the Home Guard, are requested to assemble at the armory, Centre Market, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.
EX-COL. JOHN W. AVERY, President.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GREEN, No. 45

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LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT

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ORGANDIES, LAWNS,

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AND

SUMMER SHAWLS,

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LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,

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FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CALICOES,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

including

900 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.

400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.

400 ORGANDIE ROBES,

from $1 50 to $6 per Robe,

Worth from $3 to $15 per Robe.

200 pieces best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 25 cents.

200 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.

350 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.

175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

50 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.

800 BAREGE ROBES,

AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

GRENADINE ROBES

From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50

100 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.

Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice Styles.

150 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard—reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard

1,500 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.

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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS

AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of

PANEL DECORATIONS,

ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,

CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,

Of moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

At 25 per cent. less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT $4 PER PAIR.

RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $8 PER PAIR.

VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.

And a large assortment of

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,

At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES.

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,

CONSISTING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES.

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,

At No 473 Broadway. (late Beckman & Co.)

For cash on delivery.

Large and valuable Stock of

SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

LACE POINTS AND LACE MANTILLAS,

SPRING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS HOSIERY,

with a full assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, &c., &c.

All of which must be sold out as soon as possible.

A. J. HODGES, Assignee.

BAREGE LAMA,

Two yards wide.

HALF-PRICE.

LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.

30 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,

No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

100 WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCED ROBES,

AT $8 AND $7 50 EACH.

30 FLOUNCED APPLIQUE LACE ROBES

AT $15 00 EACH.

Also a large lot of EMBROIDERED CAPES, ZOUAVE JACKETS AND VESTS, EMBROIDERED SPENCERS, &c., &c.,

At less than half the cost of importation.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

BLACK SILKS, very handsome 75 cts., worth $1 12½.

GRAY BAREGES, 2 yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c. and 10c.

Besides innumerable other goods at astounding low prices.

W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

DOMESTIC COTTONS.

ATLANTICS, FAIRFIELDS, PEPPERALLS, BATES, JAMES' STEAM MILLS, UTICAS, &c.

A full line of the above goods, with a general assortment of

JEANS, COLORED CAMBRICS, TICKS, &c.,

always on hand, at the lowest market prices for cash or credit.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

At an awful sacrifice, at the

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BUTTONS, GIMPS, BINDINGS, &c., at

No. 1117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

N. B.—The attention of dressmakers specially requested.

150 PIECES 5/4 SILK AND WOOL PLAID VALENCIAS,

Suitable for Street or Traveling Suits,

At 50 cents per yard—(value $1)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer, on

MONDAY, June 10,

A fresh lot of

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

In entirely new designs.

600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.

400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.

250 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.

ALSO,

150 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just received a splendid assortment of the above

Desirable Goods,

NEW PARIS DESIGNS,

Which they will offer at retail

On MONDAY, June 10,

And after, at very reasonable prices.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, June 10,

Their entire stock of

LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,

In Chantilly, Pusher and Lama Lace, at 40 per cent. less than the cost of importation.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

We offer at retail, our entire stock of

CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,

At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A full assorted stock of

Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS at $10, (value $18)

REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $15, (value $22)

REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $20, (value $30)

REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $25, (value $37)

REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $30, (value $45)

REAL THREAD and PUSHER LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

1,000 PLAIN and FANCY GRENADINE VEILS

Colors—"Marie Louise," "Vert," "Maroon," "Mode," "Noir"—ONLY 50 CENTS EACH, (value 75c.)

BROCHE BORDERED DITTO, 75c. EACH, (value $1.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK GRENADINE FLOUNCED ROBES,

In CHOICE and CAMAIEUX COLORS,

From $6 to $15 the Robe.

SEVEN VOLANTS EXTRA QUALITY do.,

RICE PARIS DESIGNS,

Only $15 to $20 each,

(About one half the cost of importation.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

50 PIECES BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGES,

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,

Will be opened on MONDAY, JUNE 10.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.

100 PIECES SATIN PLAID

BAREGE ANGLAIS,

At 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S

PATENT ARMY TRUNK

AND

PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,

Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of salt duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.

3,000 Knapsacks,

4,000 Haversacks,

1,000 Canteens, covered,

15,000 Water-proof Blankets,

For sale by

F. C. WAGNER,

No. 91 Liberty-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of maker al.

Also, TENT CLOTHS,

TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS

of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.

For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,

No. 89 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming

V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ON the City Bank of New York, Nos. 2 to 6, $200 each, drawn to the order of Charles Thienen. These five certificates were mailed March 10, 1861, at Egg Harbor, N. J., in a letter directed to C. Thienen, care of Edward J. Ring, No. 62 Broadway, New-York, which letter never came to hand. As the said certificates are unindorsed, they are of no value to any person except C. Thienen, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the said certificates to C. THIENEN, No. 62 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or would do the housework of a private family. No objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 278 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen, or address for two days, No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, AND PLAIN sewer, or chambermaid and washer.—A young woman, with nine years' City reference from her present employer, wishes either of the above situations or as chambermaid, and assist at washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 310 Broadway, near 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing if required, or would do chamber work and take care of children. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 76 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 26th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th st., near 3d av. Best of City reference can be given

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN a private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer, understands the management of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 42d st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as plain cook or to do housework in a private family. She is a first rate washer and ironer. Inquire at no. 43 Ferry st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two persons—one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a young girl, from 15 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and sew, or do chamber work and sew; good recommendations can be had. Can be seen at No. 149 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or waitress, chambermaid and waitress laundress or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references No objection to the country. Also, by a nice girl of 15 Apply at No 711 8th-st. near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family, as a first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls—one as good cook the other as laundress or chambermaid, or to do sewing or waiting. Call for two days, at No. 120 St. Mark's-place. No objections to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first class laundress, makes excellent bread, pies, &c. no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by an American woman a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the housework of a private family; has no objection to City or country; is a superior washer and ironer; is first rate baker; has four years reference. Address ELLEN, *Times* office, for two days

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in City or country at moderate wages. She is also an excellent nurse and seamstress, has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a Protestant girl, to go to the country a short distance Good reference. Call at 122 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPable young woman, a situation as fine laundress, or as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 188 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, with two years' City reference from her present employer, wishes either of the above situations; is a thorough laundress and a good chambermaid; good disposition; no objections to the country Call at 820 Broadway near 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; for one year past has done chamberwork and waiting, and taken charge of a baby; excellent City reference Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th st., in the basement, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th st., in the Fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted by two competent young women, with excellent City references situations in the City or country; one as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wishes $8; also, as chambermaid and laundress; does up linen in style; or as waitress. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A most trustworthy and competent girl to do nursing and sewing; can run and fit children's clothes; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; will be found a genteel and obliging girl, and always attentive to her employer's interest; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman desires a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No 10 Charles-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; her own baby is two months old; would like to take her baby with her the first week. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No, 124 East 30th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 13 Union court, University-place.

AS STEWARDESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in either of the above capacities on any of the steamboats running from this City; no objection to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can be highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable servant well recommended domestic either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant German young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AN OPERATOR, WITH HER OWN SEWING machine, who understands her business perfectly, can cut children's clothing, and do fine family sewing, wishes employment by the day or week. She can be seen all day Monday, June 10 or orders can be left, at No. 228 8th-av. near 22d st., in the bakery.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Sullivan Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants German and French languages spoken A lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERVants, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female Servants corner of 6th-av. and 11th st. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, BY A PRINTer, (a situation as compositor; of good steady habits; is willing to make himself useful generally. References to character given, if required. Address SMITH, Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice and highly experienced. Has served in some of the first families in England. He is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle; and can instruct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment, which will be found by inquiring from his last employer where he has served for some years, in this City. Has no incumbrance. Will go to any part of the country, if required. Address H. N., at No. 66 University-place, in Mr. Graham's harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, industrious young man, lately landed, to work on a farm, or to take care of horses, or make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations. The man understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman, groom and gardener The wife understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first rate, is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a smart, active, intelligent man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has obtained several prizes for the best grown grapes, flowers, &c., in this country; lived five years in his last place. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Address UNION, A. Reid's, Florist, &c., No. 307 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in England and this country; is not afraid of work; is very neat in person; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country. Any command left at the Drug store, corner 26th-st. and Broadway, or No 174 6th-av., for JAMES, will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years Can be seen for two days at Mr. Gillespie's, No. 713½ East 14th-st., near Union-square.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN, WITH THE best of recommendations, wants a situation as waiter. No objection to the country or to travel. Address R. M., No. 693 Broadway.

ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—WANTED, A situation, on a gentleman's place, by an able-bodied Scotchman, who understands farming and particularly the management of horses The best of reference given. Address HOPE, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A STOCK BROKERS' OFfice, a boy about 16 years of age One who resides with his parents and will be satisfied with a small compensation for the first year, and can be well recommended, may address X, Box No. 3,558 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—6 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 3 PORters 1 stewardess 2 clerks for grocery stores Apply at No. 7 Gotham-square.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 247 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE CONCERT ROOM AT HOTEL St. Julien, Grant-st., N. I. This room offers superior advantages for lectures, concerts or balls, being centrally located; fitted in superior to any room on the Island; will accommodate 700 persons. Apply on the premises. J. HYNES.

TO LET AT VERY CHEAP RENTS—TWO houses on 32d st, and 2d av., at $50; one on 33d st., 3d and 4th avs. Rent $260. They have gas and furniture, water, &c., and well adapted for respectable families Apply to JOHN TURNER, paint store, 34th st. and 3d-av Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 54th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES. *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the depôt and all the business part of the village For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No 16 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 34th-av., with ten lots of ground, all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FISHKILL LANDING—To let or the Summer with 3½ acres of ground. The house is completely furnished, commands river and mountain views, and location very healthy; has carriage-house and ample stable accommodations. The place is very desirable terms moderate. Apply to or address DR. DE LA MONTAIGNE, on the premises.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house three-story brown-stone first-class with gas baths, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—City, 75 furnished and 30 unfurnished; country, furnished, 31 some of them the finest, within 60 miles of the City, all prices and situations. Apply to C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 52 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 20x45; dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,

J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address

REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A THOroughly capable male French (native) teacher, who speaks and understands English. Such may address J. F. L., Brooklyn P. O., for three days.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, at out to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a lady of long experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess or as teacher in a school. She teaches all the English branches, French, Drawing and Painting; can give the best of references. Inquire for ALBANY, at the *Times* Office.

A MANUENSIS OR PRIVATE TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College wishes temporary employment as above, or in connection with some journal. References in New-York City. Address N. E. B., Box No. 84, Flushing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING EXPERIENCE as a teacher, desiring to remain in the vicinity of the City, will teach a portion of the day in a private family in payment for board. Address EGO, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances on cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at DISBROW'S, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $6 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 126 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 42 University place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 19th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—NO. 24 EAST TWENTY FIRST ST., near Broadway, Mrs C. A. LAWRENCE, having returned to the City, will take a few genteel boarders on reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 49 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR THE SUMMER.—A gentleman and wife or gentleman, wife and daughters, may procure large, airy and elegantly furnished parlors and board which cannot fail to please. Price to suit the times. Call at No. 37 West 30th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Chartered Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. BARINGS, MERRIAM & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their drafts on the which they will issue, free of commission, Letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, drawn at sight by those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the World. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Trustees of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 30½ per cent. for the year ending April 30th, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on and after the 3d day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent, on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN H. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

The amount to be borrowed under said Act is limited to the above amount, $2,000,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,200,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Bonds have to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is redeemable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and principal of the principal thereof, a specific and direct annual tax of Twenty-four dollars in gold of the value of the property of the State has been levied, which tax is by said Act to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the state debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds will be issued, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior date as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 inst., by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may choose to be present. Said bids will be awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 58 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 20, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE I. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock, noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861 for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, which must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the same ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Pear. st. and Barling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Inspectors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Directors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1861, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. WHERRY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—An Option for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 20th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

R. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. from the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BOWERY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Bowery.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums from $500 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM H. BURTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$50,000 LOANS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON FIRST bond and mortgage, on improved real estate at Brooklyn City property. Address W. ANTHES & LESOY, No. 36 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Seventh and Fifth mortgage Coupons past due, also Second Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN SLIDELL, No. 49 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON BUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,

FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 63 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place. E. M. HUDSON, Agent of State.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY (Monday), commencing at 1 o'clock precisely, of the entire handsome furniture contained in the five story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is new, having been recently purchased, and comprises magnificent parlor, chamber dining room and library furniture, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, among which are three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, with slip covers; and splendid rosewood piano-forte, used but two months; silk and lace curtains materials and pier mirrors, over six hundred yards of tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, rich vases and bronzes, centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, with rich rosewood chamber furniture of every description; mattresses, beds and bedding, silver-ware, cut glass, oil-cloths, chandeliers, and also two fine sofa bedsteads. Sale, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, at their salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists, among the will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNE COURT.

THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.

WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.

TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.

THE LETTER, by STACHE.

THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Recesells, Tanner, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11 and 12, At 3 o'clock P. M. and in the evening of each day, at No. 322 Fulton-st., between Pierrepont and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS,

Importation of Sig Topi, from Italy, comprising real Carara marble statuary, elegant vases of classic designs, fonts, urns, groups, card receivers, &c.

SPLENDID BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—Vases, decanters, & agere ornaments, toilet sets, caraffes and tumblers, champagnes, clarets, wines, &c.

FRENCH DECORATED CHINA.

RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods, which will be on exhibition with catalogues on Monday evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

33D-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange a valuable store piece of ground, with the frame house thereon, situate on the south side 33d-st., 476 feet west of 6th-av., being 126 feet 3 inches on the street, and 16 feet 6½ inches on the easterly side. Maps, &c., at No 35 Wall st

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday 7th inst., will take place on THURSDAY, 13th inst. at the same time and place. Special cars can be obtained at our office. Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer.

PREMISES FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT BAY RIDGE KINGS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, country seat known as Dellwood formerly occupied by John S. Kitching, Esq., possessing every advantage for a gentleman doing business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a 2½-story first-class mansion of large size, first and second furnished with all the modern improvements in the town, in perfect order, not exceeding one year old, with 2 large carriage houses, gardener's lodge, hot-houses, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance), carpenter's shop, fowl house &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruit required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads or a fine drive of 30 minutes. Location is perfectly healthy. The property could easily be altered into a first-class suburban hotel, and is well situated to command a profitable business. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars and permit to see the premises, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEPS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the restaurant of Mr. John Keefe, No. 504 Broadway, the entire contents of said saloon, consisting of rosewood billiard tables, made by Phelan; counters, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut tables, settees, mahogany sofas and chairs, hair cloth; beer pump marble slab and brackets, bowling alley cushion, ten pins and alleys, iron bedsteads, oyster counters, chess do., stools, mattresses, castors silver tea trays, tea and sugar dishes, decanters, vases, mahogany cheval glass, Brussels carpets, mahogany frame looking glasses, oil cloth, &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant. Also, a large assortment of China, crockery and glassware.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day, at 495 Broadway.

ANTICO CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—Among which is Cupid, by Fraschi, of which artistic gem is called also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings marble vases card receivers mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

4, J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY UNITS, THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property for business purposes is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. Title sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 10th inst. at 11 o'clock at their salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, elegant household furniture, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel rosewood piano forte rosewood secretary and library bookcases, rosewood bedsteads marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, centre tables, etageres, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, &c. By order of the Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 10th inst, at 12 o'clock, at their sales rooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Oak and black walnut library and hall furniture, comprising hanging hat-racks, hall chairs library and hall tables, &c. By order of L. OBEELE, Constable

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 51 Wall-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 13.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, advertised for SATURDAY, was postponed to MONDAY, (This Day,) at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, when it will be positively sold. The above is one of the most desirable, stocks offered at auction this season, and is well worthy the notice of buyers. At the same time will be sold very elegant antique arm chairs, reception chairs, library tables, &c.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT.—We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. DR. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without suffering. Gold plates or gold, $20; silver or rubber, $10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c., TIN SHEET, PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, at the lowest prices, by [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. SPALDING'S PILLS!

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills a periodical attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Dr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MADISONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 4, 1861.

Dr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them* as well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Dr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon County, Penn., Jan. 7, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMON.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and *find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to help your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours, W. B. WILKINS.

RINGGOLD, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instantly.*
Truly yours, WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. E. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, Nov. 1, 1860.

MR. SPALDING,
DEAR SIR:
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. Please send me a supply of your SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

which will meet all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

Yours, "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are counterfeiting the style of the surrounding public, the genuine of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from using [illegible] as the genuine article. [illegible] of counterfeit.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE entirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 127 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 300th edition, 288 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUREY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; EL DRESER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 26 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,294 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. 25 cents; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Chologogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 45 65th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

THE REMEDY I EMPLOYED IN SPECIFICS is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 116 Fraukin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 13 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. GUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases here to fore treated and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, stating treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The following officers sent in their resignations to the War Department on the 7th inst.: First Lieut. OLIVER O. HOWARD, of the Ordnance Department, and a native of Maine; Second Lieut. GEORGE JACKSON, of the Second Dragoons, and a native of Virginia; Capt. RICHARD C. GATLIN, of the Seventh Infantry, and a native of North Carolina; Assistant-Surgeons RODNEY GLISAN and THOMAS F. WILLIAMS, both of Maryland.

Lieut. HOWARD has resigned his position in the Ordnance Department, in order to take his place at the head of the splendid regiment from his native State, which is now marching up Pennsylvania-avenue as I am writing these lines. Col. HOWARD is a noble specimen of the sons of New-England. Born in poverty, he worked his way upward step by step by his own energies. Graduating at Bowdoin College, in his native State with the highest honors of his class, and immediately entering as a Cadet at West Point, he graduated at that institution in 1854 with like honors. Subsequently, for four years, he was employed as a teacher of Mathematics in the latter named institution. The country will watch his career with exceeding interest in the position of responsibility and peril, which in the lofty spirit of the true soldier he has now sought and assumed.

The whole number of commissioned army officers at the opening of this rebellion amounted in round numbers to eleven hundred, of which one hundred and ninety-two have turned up traitors. The two cavalry regiments organized under the supervision of President PIERCE and Jeff. DAVIS was a nest of traitors. Thirty out of the seventy officers of these regiments have gone into the rebellion. Forty good men and true are firm and loyal, however, and the common soldiery in these regiments, as in all the others, are to a man ready to fight and to die for the Star Spangled Banner. BELLUM.

THE BLOCKADE AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Mercury of June 3.

The steamship *Miramon*, Capt. GALDING, running in the trade between Havana and New-Orleans, was announced in our telegraphic dispatches to have been taken as a prize by the United States war-steamer *Brooklyn*, on Friday. Since then the *Miramon* has come into the port of Mobile, arriving late on Saturday evening. She was ordered to the *Niagara*, now blockading this port, and was then permitted to come in here for supplies. She was sailing under the British flag. Capt. GALDING does not know how long he may remain here. When he leaves here, his orders are to leave the coast entirely and to stay away. The vessel was an object of much public interest yesterday, and was visited by many of our citizens. The Captain said if he had felt inclined to follow the example of the *Great Eastern*, and exhibited his little steamer for pay, he could have made a good thing of it. The following from her log will be interesting:

"On the 31st, at eight o'clock A. M., sighted Pass l'Outre and made for the Southeast Pass. A man-of-war steamer, up and full sail, gave chase. The *Miramon* drawing more water she got aground, when the war vessel fired a shotted gun, and a few minutes after a shell burst a few rods ahead of the *Miramon*. In the meantime she got afloat and approached the man-of-war, which proved to be the *Brooklyn*. A prize crew was put on board in charge of Lieut. ADAMS, who stated that the *Powhatan* was blockading the Southwest Pass. The *Miramon*, in charge United States officers and crew, was ordered to the *Niagara*, off Mobile Point, but about midnight the *Miramon* was chased by another steamer, supposed to be a privateer. The course was altered and all lights extinguished. At 7 A. M. we hove in sight of Pensacola Light-house. The fleet in view consisted of three vessels beside the *Huntsville*, which steamed to the *Miramon*, and after communication interchanged with the United States officers, she was put about for Mobile Point. The *Miramon* had not gone fifteen miles, when another steamer hove in sight with full steam, which vessel, when within a mile, fired into the *Miramon* two shotted guns. She brought to, and was ordered by the other vessel, which proved to be the *Huntsville*, to follow in her wake for the *Niagara*, which vessel was seen coming up with a full head of steam on. The commander of the *Mount Vernon* stated that he fired into the *Miramon* because they were bothered the previous night by a privateer. After investigation made by the *Niagara*, the *Miramon* was allowed to proceed to Mobile Bay, the captain engaging to come out within a reasonable time after having got her supplies."

THE REBEL ROUT AT PHILLIPPA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

GRAFTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

Our army has not yet returned from Phillippa, where the battle was fought yesterday morning. Some prisoners have returned under escort. The number of prisoners captured was not so great as at first reported, but the forces of the rebels have been completely routed. They fired on our men as they advanced, wounding one of them severely, and several slightly. Col. KELLY was dangerously wounded by a pistol ball, while in the act of ordering the capture of some prisoners. The wound is in the right breast, the ball passing above the lungs. The physicians now announce fair hopes of his recovery. The number of arms captured is 760 stand, quite a number of horses, and all their camp equipage and provisions. The rebel camp flag was brought into head-quarters this afternoon. It consists of a blue field, with eight stars, and two brown and one white stripe. The flag is about ten feet long and five feet wide. The field is torn by a cannon ball having passed through it, from one of Col. KELLY'S 6 pounders. A gentleman just from their camp, informs me that the privates of Col. KELLY'S command are amusing themselves by strutting around with sword and small arms, cocked hat, and other paraphernalia of the secession camp. A train has just arrived with fifteen boxes of flint muskets, furnished by the Governor of Virginia to the rebels. These arms have not been used, and are in good condition. The other arms captured are not of much account. A great number of boxes of blankets were captured, which will be of much service to our men. The amount of camp goods taken is estimated at $25,000. The officers were well dressed and equipped, and were what were denominated the flower of the chivalry; but the men, except the dragoons, were badly equipped, hastily got together, and will not fight, as there are among them many good Union men, who have been pressed into service. Col. WILLY, the secession commander, is a prisoner. D. L. S.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS AT CAMP OLDEN.

THE TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS—GOV. OLDEN INNOCENT OF THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—THE THREE NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS—THEIR EQUIPMENTS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The three regiments of New-Jersey troops now stationed at Camp Olden are in excellent health and spirits, and will shortly proceed to the seat of war. Camp Olden is situated about three miles from the City of Trenton, and located in one of the healthiest places near the town. It was found necessary to have the camp removed the distance above named so that the troops might have less associations with the city, as it was discovered that when they paid Trenton a visit results of a very serious consequence, prejudicial to their health, were sure to ensue.

That the rum-shops of the city had purposely manufactured unwholesome and impure drink especially for them has been too apparent, from the dangerous illness with which many of them had been suddenly attacked; and it has been discovered that, so heartily did they indulge in the adulterated stuffs prepared for them, their lives were in great danger.

This has taken place on several occasions, and to so serious a height had the evil complained of arisen, that it became the bounden duty of the authorities to interfere and put an end to such wicked proceedings.

The matter was taken up by many of the New York and other newspapers, and false representations were made against Gov. OLDEN and the officers of the regiment. The misstatements reflected very severely on the Governor and the heads of the troops; but the false and unfounded accusations are now put at rest by the letter of your correspondent, who visited Camp Olden on Friday last, and returned on Saturday.

He states that neither Gov. OLDEN nor any of the regimental authorities were in the slightest to blame, but the hawkers of filthy and spurious drinks, which in themselves were sufficiently calculated to destroy the health of the troops, and, if indulged in to any extent, would result in death itself. The authorities and officers having obtained information on this head, have issued the most stringent orders upon the subject, and the troops of the three regiments now encamped outside Trenton are in excellent condition, the camp itself being in a most salubrious and delightful neighborhood.

Your correspondent discoursed freely with many of the men, and their own statements strongly confute the formerly published libelous misstatements. The food they receive is excellent and substantial, and in abundance. They have no complaints to make, only that they evince a strong wish to be off to the scene of hostilities, so that they may be ready to take their part in the operations which the Government have determined to take against the Southern rebels, who have brought the country to its present alarming position.

The men are kept very close to drill duty. This is the more requisite, not only that they may be kept at good exercise, so necessary to those who have been accustomed heretofore to hard work and constant employment, but also that when they reach the scene of action, they may be the more fully prepared to take their place creditably amongst the mighty phalanx who have nobly volunteered their services in behalf of supporting the honor, dignity and glory of the Union. In this parade work they have attained to a high degree of perfection, and will not be a whit behind their brother New-Jersey companions, who have gone before them.

I hope the foregoing will have the effect of exonerating Gov. OLDEN and the military authorities, as well as of doing fair and impartial justice to the men themselves, who are steady, sober and obedient in every respect. A word now in regard to their equipments.

The great obstacle to the movement of the men to the war arises from the fact that they have not yet been fully equipped, nor received their necessary arms and clothing. The clothing will be furnished during the present week, and the Government has given orders that it shall be of the best quality.

The Government has contracted for three thousand muskets under the newest alterations, and made in the most approved manner; and to render the men completely efficient, they will not be permitted, under any circumstances, to leave until they are fully clothed, equipped and armed, so that on their arrival to take their part in the glories in which they will be called upon to share, they may be ready to at once enter upon the performance of their arduous duties.

Additional drill-ground has been taken, and the men are kept close to drill every day. They attract much attention, and are highly thought of by the people with whom they commingle. They appear to well understand the responsibilities of the enterprise upon which they have entered, and will, I am gratified to believe, when they join the other hosts, be a highly creditable auxiliary.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT SET RIGHT.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the paper to which it is addressed, but he declined to publish it:

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
FORT MORGAN, June 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

Seeing an article published in your paper of Sunday, the 2d inst., dated "Fort Madison, May 17, 1861," in regard to the mustering in of this Regiment, and purporting to come from it, which is calculated to do injustice to a portion of it, at least that portion (being more than half) which is located here, we deem it but just to give a correct statement of the matter, which we hope you will be kind enough to publish.

The article referred to asserts "that it was feared that the Sixth Regiment would have been sent home in disgrace, on account of their determination not to take the oath. That Capt. SCHWARZ, of Company H, after making a patriotic speech to the men under his command, finally succeeded in getting them all to take the oath except one. That there was a great commotion in the other companies about being sworn in. That all the men were decidedly opposed to it until they learned that Company H had been sworn in, when they followed their example."

What grounds the writer of the article in question had for supposing or fearing that the Sixth Regiment would be sent home in disgrace for reasons given, is wholly unknown to us, but they were certainly without foundation so far as the companies under our command were concerned, for it required neither "patriotic speeches" from us, nor the "valuable services of any of our Lieutenants," to induce our men to take the oath; in fact, we did not deem it proper to even urge them to do so, fearing they might be under greater obligations to their families at home, whom many had left at very short notice, entirely destitute and without even the prospect of support for a single day except through charity. So far as the assertion that any of *our men* were opposed to taking the oath is concerned, we say unqualifiedly that it is not true—and in regard to the assertion that "as soon as the men learned that Company H had been sworn in they followed their example," we say that we are willing that the public should judge as to whether it had any influence upon our men or not, when we assure them that none of us were aware of the fact until after the oath had been administered to us. It is true that out of about three hundred men, ten or twelve did decline to take the oath; most of them, however, were not regular members of the regiment, but came as substitutes for those who could not well leave the City on account of engagements which they deemed of sufficient importance to detain them. It may be proper to explain that Company H is at Fort Madison, about eight miles below us, and that the balance of our regiment is at Camp Butler, about one-half mile this side of Fort Madison. We are not aware of what difficulties may have occurred with the other companies, and only speak for ours, with no other view than that of removing any unjust prejudices which the article referred to might have created; and in justice to Capt. SCHWARZ, we assert that we cannot believe that he was privy to or had anything to do with the publication of the article, but that it was probably written by some one wholly unacquainted with the facts.

E. STIEGLITZ, First Lieutenant,
Commanding Company F.
C. SCHNEIDER, Captain of Company B,
G. M. MITTNACHT, Captain of Company E,
ANDREW FAY, Captain of Company G,
T. LEOBOLDTE, Captain of Company K.

AMUSING LETTER FROM FORT MONROE

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

CAMP TROY, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE,
THURSDAY, June 6, 1861.

MY DEAR FRANCIS: Did you ever hear of Johighphus? He is the subject of my present meditations. He is a colored "pusson" of the African pursuasion—"pure and simple." Johighphus is at present in the guard-house, and I am in great grief thereat. It happened in this wise: A colored person coming into camp, mounted on a white mule, Johighphus, in an unwary moment, was persuaded to mount the beast, and show off a specimen of his equestrianship. Galloping down the broad avenue of tents in a most unmilitary manner, he passed by Col. CARR, who, not relishing this invasion of the proprieties of camp life, immediately ordered Johighphus, the aforesaid, to be taken to the guard-house, where he will be kept until he learns better than to gallop white mules through camp while companies are at their morning drill.

You will understand that Johighphus is my individual "loot." In fact, he is my "shadow." He is about twelve years old, his wool cropped close to his head, *à la militaire*, his ebony face as black as they make 'em, great, lustrous eyes, either one an island of black fire, surrounded by a sphere of liquid white, teeth regular and polished like ivory, lips moderately thick only, and a face whose whole out ine is marked with smiles and contentment. I picked up Johighphus a day or two since, at Newport News, whither I went on the steamer *Cataline*, to visit the camp at that point. He had been a "chattel." His master had fled towards the secession camp, while Johighphus, with better taste, had fled towards ours. He begged me to be his "massa," and take him "wid me," and I have accordingly accepted the high moral responsibilities of the trust. Johighphus' garments were very much dilapidated when he fell into my hands. His "secesh" cap has been replaced by a regulation cap, and all other garments, except breeches, have been put upon him. When I succeed in raising a pair of those nether coverings, Johighphus will be quite presentable. All our camps are swarming with fugitives. At least half-a-dozen officers have black "mosks" (that's the cognomen here) attached to their personal or culinary staffs. They are mostly young males, the wenches having mostly gone with their mistresses into the regions of Secessia.

Johighphus himself is vastly useful, as well as highly ornamental and amusing. "What kind of a tree is a big tree?" I asked him to-day. "Massa," he replied, with the drollest and gravest of looks, "it am a wooden tree, sah, wid leaves on him." Could any description be more graphic? His process of catching crabs is similar to that adopted by the leech fishers in the South of France. He wades into the water and lets them fasten on the calves of his legs. When he's got a "bite," he cuts for the shore with his prize.

Going up to Newport News, I had a good view of the famous Rip Raps. This is a fort now being built in the middle of that arm of the sea which fronts Fortress Monroe. Its foundations were laid by THOMAS JEFFERSON, but as they sunk several inches annually, the work had to be done over again. Immense piles of stone are scattered all over the ground where the work is going on. Passing further on we came near to Sewall's battery, at Sewall's Point. We were just out of range of their guns—so said Gen. BUTLER, who eyed the battery closely under a glass. I counted the guns, and made out 18. The battery is in crescent form. From the flag-staff floated the Palmetto flag, showing that the South Carolina reinforcements were manning the guns. There were five men at each gun. With a marine glass I was enabled to watch all their movements. It did not seem that we were two miles from shore, but I was told we were further off than that.

Further on we passed Craney Island, where there is another secession battery, which we scanned closely under a glass. On the *Catalina* I came across JAMES GRAHAM, acting as steward. He is an old Trojan, and was for a number of years on the steamer *Empire*, being on board when she sunk.

At Newport News, Gen. BUTLER and staff mounted their horses, and dashing off into the country reconnoitred the region for several miles around. We found the Vermont Regiment and two or three other regiments busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments. It is believed there is danger of attack from the enemy there. Newport News is near the mouth of the James River, and is an important point, commanding as it does the water communication between Richmond and Norfolk. I have no doubt that it is intended also, in a day or two, to seize the railroad between Norfolk and Richmond. With the road and the river in our possession, and a force thrown in between Norfolk and Richmond, cutting off the only means of communication, thus preventing the possibility of reinforcements; and Norfolk, with the large secession force there massed, would inevitably fall, perhaps without firing a gun. We are gradually creeping around the secession force at Norfolk, and shall take them unless they retreat towards Richmond. The Secessionists seem to be aware of this, for they have commenced the erection of a battery at Fig's Point, on the main land, opposite Newport News. Yesterday morning the *Harriet Lane* opened on this battery, and kept up a fire for about an hour. We could see the action from our camp. First the flash of the gun, then the rising cloud of smoke, and then in a few seconds would come the heavy boom of the cannon. The *Harriet Lane* sailed round in a marine waltz, giving the battery a broadside each time in passing. The battery returned the fire. The *Lane* was twice struck, one ball cutting away some portions of the rigging. The other shot, a ricochet, was more serious, going directly through the *Lane* just forward of the wheel. Seven men were knocked over by the splinters, five of whom were seriously injured. The Secessionists, under the *Lane's* fire, swarmed out of their battery like bees from a hive. Several must have been killed, as they were seen carrying away bodies on stretchers. I learn that the battery was finally silenced. The enemy will doubtless proceed in its erection. The only permanent way of stopping it will be to land a sufficient force to hold it. This might bring on a general engagement, for which I judge our forces are not yet prepared. When the *Minnesota* arrives, 'we shall see what we shall see.'

While at Newport News I went on board the *Harriet Lane*, by invitation of her officers, and in common with some half-dozen New-Yorkers, enjoyed the elegant hospitalities of the ship. There is no truer or braver man afloat than Capt. FAUNCE. His officers and himself reflect great credit on the naval force of the country. While on board the *Lane*, we were suddenly brought on deck by reports of cannonading from the Sewall Point battery. It turned out that a brig, carrying the Stars and Stripes, had sailed too near the enemy's shore, and the battery of the enemy was trying to sink her or bring her to. They did not succeed in the attempt. We saw the ricochet balls dancing across the waters, but falling short of their mark.

Last night our picket-guard was fired on—"nobody hurt"—and a careful reconnoissance did not reveal the enemy. The ball passed through the guard's hat—a German in Capt. ARTZ' company. Yesterday, in company with Capt. W., I visited the Chesapeake Seminary on duty, head-quarters of the Brigadier-General and his staff. From thence I went over towards Hampton, as far as the bridge. I passed the Summer residence of Ex-President JOHN TYLER. The house is a very roomy cottage, with a touch of the Elizabethian in its architecture. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which were being "desecrated" by a squad of DURYEA'S Zouaves. I believe it is now Gen. DURYEA'S head-quarters. Several officers were quietly lying off under the shad of a trellised verandah, which was fairly smothered under a wilderness of flowering vines.

There is considerable sickness in the regiment, though none of a dangerous type. Full ten per cent. of the men are taking medicine, but only twenty are in the hospital. The prevailing sickness is diarrhœa, caused principally by imprudence in eating new potatoes and unripe vegetables.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment (the Third New-York Volunteers) arrived yesterday, and have gone into camp in a wheat-field, about a mile ahead of our camp.

We have had rain for several days, and the camp has been dirty and disagreeable. In consequence of the resignation of Capt. ARMITAGE, (which has been accepted) a complete change had to be made in the tents, every company having to change its quarters, Company A taking the position in line formerly occupied by Company K, and the other companies being pushed up one number. Thus Company B obtains seniority. Capt. ARMITAGE, in consequence of indisposition, had been in the Hospital nearly all the time while here, and finally tendered his resignation. Lieut. LINK will doubtless be promoted to the Captaincy. Capt. A. was accompanied to the boat by a detachment from his Company.

By the way, I see by the New-York *Herald* that a company of the Troy regiment had been taken prisoners, and various other extraordinary stories in regard to us, some creditable and some discreditable, are floating about in the newspapers. All rumors in regard to us must be taken with large grains of allowance. Stories are not apt to get smaller in traveling a long distance.

Our moving day (changing tents) happened, unfortunately, on the most horrible day yet experienced in camp. While in the midst of the "move," a terrible hurricane swept over us, blowing down tents, and sweeping away all light articles on the wings of the wind. The rain fell in torrents, and great pools of water covered the entire surface of the field. I never saw such a picture of genuine misery.

We are now building an oven, making stables for horses, and doing various other things to make camp life more endurable. Aoj. QUINN and Surgeon BONTECOU have received their horses in good condition. One of old SEWALL'T horses strayed into camp, and, together with an unique California saddle, has been "presented" to the Quartermaster. The "hoss" has one secession (blind) eye, and is not in very good condition. He gets over the ground lively, rides as smooth as a cradle, and will "do."

Yesterday, Mr. FREEMAN and SCHUYLER CROSBY came down to our camp, and were soon surrounded by crowds of friends. They dined sumptuously in Capt WILSON'S mess. Our regiment were delighted to take them by the hand.

"Johighphus" has just been released from durance vile, and has reported himself at my tent a wiser if not a better son of Africa. He considers he has had a narrow escape, as Capt. T., who procured his release, told him he was ordered to have him shot. The poor fellow fell on his marrow-bones, and, with tears in his eyes, begged for life. He made tracks for my tent "Johighphus," said I, to the penitent darkey, "I want you to go to prayers to-night, in front of the Chaplain's tent." "What am dat, massa? Am it good to eat?" "No, Sir, it relates to your salvation." "Golly, massa, havn't seen none of dem things down whar I come from! What does 'em look like?" Havn't I a rich specimen? Say? MAESTRO.

THE "WILD CAT" REGIMENT.

The regiment of lumbermen now in camp at Harrisburgh must be "some persimmons," if one-half what is reported of them be true. Their skill with the rifle is a touch above extra. The entire lives of the men are spent in the pineries of Potter and Elk Counties, except when they are engaged in rafting, and their only pastime is with the rifle, which brings the smallest as well as the largest game to their feet. The use of small shot they consider unworthy the skill of the hunter. They bring down a squirrel from the top of a pine so lofty that the game is scarcely visible to ordinary eye-sight. The men, in their daily work of cutting timber, receive more or less ax wounds, and for this reason several of them were rejected on inspection. They grumbled immensely at their rejection, and are determined to fight, and for this purpose are seeking admission to other regiments. One man who was rejected lost his temper, and offered to bet the inspector that he would walk fifty miles without considering of weariness, and not eat or drink anything until the work was accomplished. More than this, he offered to double the first wager that he could pierce the eyes of JEFF. DAVIS, or any other traitor, with his rifle, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. The inspecting officer was so impressed by the man's remonstrance against rejection that he declined the bet and ordered him to fall back into the ranks. Five of the rejected men exhibited their skill with the rifle at Philadelphia, by knocking a five cent piece from a split stick at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards. The "Wild Cat" Regiment, if composed of such fellows, is evidently a "big thing."

DYING WORDS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the Chicago Journal.

For a long time previous to his death, Senator DOUGLAS had been in a semi-conscious condition. During the morning of his death his mind and energies rallied somewhat. Lying at apparent ease upon his bed, but with the mark of death upon his pale countenance, Mrs. DOUGLAS, who sat, soothing him gently, by his bedside, painfully aware that the moment of final separation was approaching, asked him what message he wished to send to his sons ROBERT and STEPHEN, who are now students at Georgetown. He answered not at first, and she tenderly repeated the question. "*Tell them*," he then replied, with full voice, and an emphatic tone, "*Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States.*"

Let these dying words be recorded upon the tablets of undying, unfading and undecaying history. They were the last words of a great man's advice to his beloved boys—and let those who loved him, and have been moved by the eloquent words of his lips, take the advice to their own hearts for their guidance in the hour when peril threatens the Republic, or disloyal influences are abroad in the land.

A short time after he desired to be raised, and his wish was complied with, so that he might look out from his window once more, upon that city which had loved and honored him so long. One of his friends expressed a doubt as to the ease of his position, when he simply replied "He is—comfortable." In his dying moments he faintly articulated "Death, death, death," and his great soul passed away.

HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

It will be seen from the following notice, that the Confederate troops in Virginia are not armed any better than ours, if, indeed, they are as well armed:

HEAD QUARTERS VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
LYNCHBURGH, May 27, 1861.

To prevent any misapprehension, notice is hereby given that all companies coming here to be mustered into service, whether organized as infantry, riflemen, or artillery must come with the understanding that they are to be armed with such arms as the authorities may think proper to give them. Muskets are the only arms on hand here, and the companies must take them, whether they are percussion or flint-lock. Companies not willing to take muskets will not be received. J. A. EARLY, Colonel Commanding.

SEIZURE OF THE PEERLESS.

The Toronto *Leader* makes the following statement:

"HON. Mr. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the United States in Canada, has seized the steamer *Peerless*, at Montreal, on the ground that she has been sold for the use of the Confederate Government. There must, we think, be some mistake in the apprehension on which Mr. GIDDINGS has acted. The sale of the *Peerless* was effected by Mr. RUTHERFORD, of this city, who went to New-York, and was there introduced by Mr. RIGGAY to Col. HAYES, of the Navy-yard, by whom a report on the subject of the purchase was made. The American Consul cannot have communicated with his own Government for information before he seized the *Peerless*, for if he had, we suspect he would have found that she had been purchased for the Federal, and not for the Confederate Government."

THE BOSTONIANS REFUSE TO DENY THEMSELVES

The Boston Common Council have voted to dispense with the usual 4th of July dinner this year, and to devote the sum which it would cost to the relief of the destitute families of the volunteers. But the Board of Aldermen have declined to unite in the patriotic movement, and referred the subject to the Committee on the Fourth of July, which is equivalent to instructing them to go ahead and provide the dinner as usual. There was some sharp sparring among the Aldermen in debating this question, in which intimations were thrown out that bills for suppers at four or five dollars a plate had been contracted by members of the City Government.

BRITISH SHIPS AND THE BLOCKADE.

The acting British Consul at Mobile has received the following:

UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN, May 28.

SIR: In answer to your communication of May 27, I beg leave to inform you that British ships will be permitted to use tow-boats or any other means to get to sea, and that the tow-boats will not be molested in towing British ships. I beg leave to add that the 28th is, I believe, the day fixed for rigid blockade, but as I am only here *temporarily*, and without special instructions, I will give the most liberal construction to the order. It would be better, if it can be done without injury to British interests, to get the ships to sea as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding.

THE RING, CHAIN AND BOLT.

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sundry and divers telegraphic correspondents at Washington promulgated to the world, last week, that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was waited upon at the dépôt in that city, as he was about to return to New-York, and that then and there a "ring and bolt," taken from the wrist of a suffering chattel, was presented to him. Not only did the telegraphers state that the presentation was made, but they, at a cost of 4½ cents a word, sent on the speeches as delivered on the occasion, with the *addendum* that Mr. BEECHER would reply formally on Sunday morning, before his congregation at Plymouth Church. A cotemporary even went so far as to announce editorially, that Mr. BEECHER had determined to do so, and to give the text from which he was to speak.

As a natural consequence to all this flourish of trimbrels, several thousand people, in addition to the regular thousands who throng to hear him, went early to the famous temple. Each City paper was represented by one or more reporters, who with eager eye, sharpened pencil and prepared paper, waited patiently for the promised blast. Up rose the preacher—down settled the congregation—and the reporters took down the following brief speech:

MR. BEECHER'S DENIAL.

I learn, my friends, from sundry New-York dailies, many wonderful and astounding things concerning the Heavens, the Earth, and the waters under the Earth. Some I believe, and many I do not. Those which I learn concerning myself are rarely correct, and I generally know of them for the first time through these sources. I understand that while I was at Washington a ring and bolt and chain were presented to me, that a glowing and eloquent address was made to me, and that, though I responded appropriately at the time, I also announced that a formal reply would be made this morning. There is no truth in it, with the solitary exception, that as the cars were leaving the dépôt, a friend handed me a little paper package, and told me quietly, and in a few sentences, what it contained.

I shall not preach about it, I shall not talk about it, and there is no need of your thinking about it. I say once for all, the time for the stirring up of your feelings is past—you are stirred up and feel enough already. When by legitimate means I can draw instruction from incidents or happenings, I will do so, but I trust I shall never, for the mere sake of creating a sensation, play upon your feelings, or unnecessarily appeal to your well known love of charity for the bond or the free.

This announcement was followed by an earnest and vigororous though quiet discourse upon the necessity of man's independence and self-reliance in religious as well as in worldly matters.

DEATH OF DR. FOYE.

With deep regret, we announce the death of Dr. MICHAEL EYRE FOYE, surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York volunteers, Col. WARD—a loss not only to the service, but one which will be deeply felt by a large number of our citizens, to whom he has endeared himself not only by his skill as a professional man, but by his many social and genial qualities as an associate and friend. The deceased was a man of great experience, having practiced in all parts of the world, winning golden opinions of all with whom he came in contact. His loss will be deeply felt. His companions of the Crimean war, and his associates while in the English navy, will learn with deep sorrow that he has at last fallen before the stern destroyer. His funeral will take place at East New-York, on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 P. M. All professional gentlemen and friends of the regiment are invited to attend.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING TO PROVIDE FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting, prompted by benevolent citizens, was notified to be held last evening, at Irving Hall, for the purpose of making better provision for the support and education of soldiers' children. Notwithstanding the brief notice given of the meeting, the Hall was nearly half filled at the hour mentioned. Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Free Academy, was elected to preside, and Rev. Mr. WARREN was chosen Secretary. The President briefly stated the objects of the meeting, but by some misunderstanding the speakers who had been engaged for the occasion were not present. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in a few remarks upon the benevolent and patriotic objects contemplated, and the necessity of a fuller attendance, moved an adjournment, to enable the Committee to give more general notice, and secure speakers. The meeting was adjourned accordingly. Another meeting will be called at an early day, at which it is expected Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Dr. CHAPIN and others will be present.

COL. MCCUNN'S ENCAMPMENT.

Col. MCCUNN'S Regiment is still encamped on the Battery, and although successively mustered into the State and United States service, are still without arms, uniforms or equipments. They are, however, being drilled assiduously in the marching and battalion movements, not even having room enough for regimental manœuvres. Capt. Nolan, who was officer of the day yesterday, was kept very busily engaged superintending ingress to, and egress from, the camp. There were many visitors.

CHARTER OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

This splendid vessel, which has been idly reposing at her moorings for months past, and whose capabilities entitled her to head the list of hired transports, has at length been chartered by the Government for thirty-five days. She has already shipped about fifteen hundred shot and shell for twelve-pounders, several gun carriages, and other warlike stores, beside a considerable quantity of lumber, the thickness of the greater part of which leads to the supposition that it is intended for bridging and pontooning. She will leave the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, to-day, or early to-morrow morning, and anchor off the Battery, where she is expected to receive about one thousand troops, and proceed to sea on Tuesday. Her destination is of course kept secret, but it is supposed to be Fort Pickens or vicinity. It is also probable that she may be retained by the Government after the expiration of her present engagement for blockade service, for which she is preëminently qualified.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A continuous stream of visitors poured into Camp Scott yesterday, so pleasant was the day, and so numerous were the friends of Gen. SICKLES' command. What with the rush to this and other camps on the Island, the travel was unsurpassed in the annals of the Staten Island Ferry Company. Capt. RAFFERTY was officer of the day, and the utmost facility of ingress and egress was afforded all comers, while the best of order prevailed. The afternoon parade of the Brigade was one of the finest sights yet witnessed in any of the camps in the vicinity of New York. The Brigade paraded in three divisions under the respective commands of Col. WILLIAMSON, Col. TAYLOR and Col HALL, whose regiments are now nearly complete. Col. WILLIAMSON, who, as senior officer, commands the post in the absence of Gen. SICKLES, estimates the number of recruits now in camp at 3,500, of which about 500 arrived yesterday and Saturday. Our unprofessional estimate of the number actually paraded yesterday afternoon, would place them at 2,500. A fine band of music was in attendance, and Gen. SICKLES reviewed the troops in person. Although the day was extremely sultry, the men bore the fatigues of the field movements with becoming fortitude. The air was clear, and the orders were quite audible over the vast expanse of the parade ground. Considering the brief period of drill, the regimental and division movements were executed with commendable precision—rather tardily and tediously, however, owing to the fact that the General's Aids were not mounted. It was a fine sight, and amply repaid those who braved the sandy and dusty roads of the island to reach it. A brigade order for divine service at 2 P. M., was issued, but, owing to some clashing of authorities, will not meet with much attention. The parade was ordered at 4 P. M., two hours before the usual time, in order to allow of visitors reaching their homes early. Chaplains BUCKLEY and TWITCHELL will, however, endeavor to secure divine service next Sunday.

The companies are coming in rapidly, and Gen. SICKLES claims that he will have no difficulty in securing the 5,000 men. Should he succeed, the afternoon parades at Camp Scott during the Summer, will prove a source of attraction for hundreds of thousands of visitors from New-York.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Company K, of this Regiment, has opened a recruiting office at their head-quarters, Centre Market—Seventy-first Regiment drill-room—from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. The members of the Company are requested to attend a meeting, on Monday, June 10, at No. 272 Greenwich street, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of officers. M. D. PURTELL, Capt.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This fine body of men, upwards of nine hundred in number, are still pleasantly located at East New-York, where they have a village to themselves and an ample field for battalion and every other kind of drill. They were mustered into the State service on the 4th of May, and transferred to the United States service on Tuesday last. Their pay-rolls were handed in on Saturday, and it is hoped will receive prompt attention, for the men are in a very destitute and impecunious condition. All the absolute necessaries of life, however, are supplied to them with a liberal hand, and they express themselves content. What they want at present are uniforms, arms, shoes and underclothing. Upwards of two hundred men are prevented from attending drill by the absolute lack of some or all of these requisites. It is hoped that they will be supplied at an early day. The uniforms, it is stated, are ready, and merely await an inspection by officers appointed at Albany. Since the men have been mustered into the United States service, not one has absented himself from roll-call. The officers are proud of this, and also of the admirable degree of proficiency which has been attained. The ability of the officers—most of them have seen service, and several wear the battle stripe on their arms—is only equalled by their courtesy. We were sorry to hear, yesterday, that the doctor of the Regiment, Dr. FOY, is in a critical condition. He was not expected to survive the night; disease, congestion of the brain.

Should the Guard receive their arms and uniforms they will be ready for transportation to the seat of war at a few hours' notice. Col. HOBART WARD re-echoes the sentiment of the regiment when he expresses a desire to proceed to the scene of action. We may add here that some little help is needed from the Union Defence Committee, or other sources, to enable the regiment to pay off a few debts with which it is hampered.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Phalanx went into camp at Riker's Island Saturday afternoon. The officers and men were delighted with the prospect of speedy departure to the seat of war. This regiment is now nearly full.

Lieut. BOOTH, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is now recruiting 100 men to fill up that regiment, which is now stationed at Washington.

Many times the question has been asked, why the brigade officers of the Fifth Brigade are not with their regiments at the seat of war? The answer to this is, that they stay at home in obedience to orders. Every one of these officers volunteered their services when the first requisition for troops was made.

It is said that the Governor of the State has positively refused to recognize the "Home Guard" organization in this City. The application was made for arms, which brought out the refusal.

The Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, will raise a flag on their edifice at 5 o'clock this P. M.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. DAVIS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of May 30, says: "Mrs. DAVIS, wife of President DAVIS, with three of their children, arrived in our city last evening, and left soon afterwards to join her husband at Richmond, Va. She had a brief reception in the cars of the South Carolina Railroad train, and was welcomed by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. DAVIS was accompanied also by relatives, and was escorted by Adjut.-Gen. COOPER.

"CONTENTED."

A recent letter from Mississippi, which has been received in Boston, and which can be relied on, says:

"There has been insubordination among the troops at Corinth, a place in the northeast part of the State, whither the troops all go to encamp previous to being sent north. These soldiers refused to obey the Captain's orders, and another company was obliged to take up arms to bring them to terms. It is said that seven were killed. Nothing is said about it in the papers, but it is nevertheless true."

Religious Wants of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a Chaplain for one of the regiments preparing for the seat of war, I attended the meeting, held on Thursday evening, in the Cooper Institute, to consider and provide for the religious wants of our volunteers. So far as the attendance of a crowd and fine speeches were concerned, it certainly was a splendid success; but, in view of the special object for which that meeting was convened, it was, to me, at least, a painful failure. There was, doubtless, a strong patriotic spirit manifested and deepened by the choral singing of the blind and the rhetorical utterances of Drs. TYNG and HITCHCOCK; but they seemed almost entirely to lose sight of the specific wants of the volunteers, in a religious point of view. That large and deeply sympathetic audience were not informed, to any proper extent, of the religious condition of the soldiers, of the supplies, books, and other resources needed for their enlightenment. The fact is but little known, yet nevertheless true, that men, destitute of piety, mere literary aspirants, some of whom, also, are only ambitious or mercenary, have received appointments in our volunteer army, from whom the soldiers will receive little or no instruction, and in whom they will find examples only of worldliness. Where clergymen by profession have been appointed, they, for the most part, have been those whom no worthy evangelical church would receive as their pastor, and who were not at all adapted, either by experience or

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Movement of Federal Troops up the Potomac.

A Crossing to be Made at Edwards' Ferry.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

The Progress of Gen. Patterson's Command.

Destruction of Dams on the Potomac by the Rebels.

Battle Between the Maryland Unionists and the Rebels.

A BRIGADE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT FREDERICK.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Panic Stricken.

The Loyal Citizens Summoned to the Defence of their Soil.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

A visit to the Army Hospitals to-day gives gratifying assurance of the sanitary condition of the troops. There are now within this District something over 40,000 men. For the reception of patients from all the regiments there are three Hospitals. One is the infirmary, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. In this there are about one hundred patients. In the Georgetown hospital, under the charge of Miss POWELL, there are sixty patients. At the hospital for contagious diseases, also under the charge of Miss POWELL, there are thirty patients. Here is a total of less than two hundred, all told, in a population of forty thousand adults. It is a healthy city of the same population that has not a larger sick list.

It is gratifying to know that in all three establishments the sick are most carefully tended, and afforded all the comfort and the attention that their own homes could afford. The wards were clean and suitably furnished, betokening the experience and considerate forethought of the ladies who have thesu institutions in charge.

There was a rumor in town that stones had been thrown at the Michigan Regiment as they passed through Baltimore this morning. This is not so. The officers say that they were well received in that city.

A DRAGOON SHOT.

JAMES MILLER, of Capt. BRACKETT'S Cavalry, was shot by the enemy at the outposts beyond Long Bridge, on Friday night. His horse and arms have been found at Fairfax Court-house.

TROOPS LEAVING WASHINGTON.

A second battalion of the Washington District Militia left town about 11 o'clock to-day. They were the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and were provided with spades, picks, &c., for throwing up earth works. Wagons, with stores and tents, accompanied them, and they took twelve days' rations.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment is gone also. It is stated that Rockville is the present destination of the latter troops.

Four battalions of the District Militia joined in the expedition to-day. This forenoon, the Ninth New-York Regiment, Col. STILES, received marching orders, and have left, probably for Big Falls Bridge, 18 miles from Washington, on the road to Manassas Junction.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment anticipate a general jubilee on the 17th of June, at their camp, it being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The different regiments around this camp will join in this celeberation, unless called away previously for more active duty.

CANNON OF ALEXANDRIA.

A number of cannon from the Washington Navy-yard, had just been mounted upon the breastworks at Alexandria. They occupy a good position, and form a fine battery.

At the Ordnance Department of the Navy-yard, great activity prevails. A large force of operatives are at work in casting shot and shells. Fifteen thousand Minié balls are turned out daily.

MORE ENTRENCHMENTS.

Entrenchments are commenced to be thrown up at the north-west of Arlington Heights beyond the Chain Bridge, it being deemed important to check the possible passage of Virginia troops at that point.

A stand of colors, from the ladies of Dayton, Ohio, was presented to-day to the Ohio First, by Gen. SCHENCK, at their camp in this city.

In the camp of Col. PATTERSON'S Regiment, yesterday, Col. FLETCHER presented the men a most acceptable gift, in the shape of one thousand letter envelopss, each one bearing the frank of E. JOY MORRIS. Where small change and postage stamps are scarce, this was very gratefully received. Other M. C.'s could be useful in a similar way, to the soldiers from their several States.

MORE SECESSIONISTS CAUGHT.

Two of the Michigan Regiment entrapped and secured two Secessionists at Alexandria last night, and brought them into camp.

Col. O. O. HOWARD, in command of the Michigan Third, graduated at West Point seven years since. He was for some years Professor of mathematics at West Point. Subsequently he was in command of the U. S. Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. Just before the war opened, he had resolved to take orders in the Episcopal church. He is a mild but energetic officer, and is much beloved by his men.

JOSEPH BENNETT, a blacksmith at Falls church, three miles from Columbia Cross Roads, on the Leesburg turnpike, in the course of his duties shod a Federal officer's horse, for which he was arrested and locked up in the guard-house of the rebels several days. He was released and arrived in down on Sunday. He was taken to Culpepper Court House, where they bound him with ropes and imprisoned him, feeding him scantily up to last Tuesday. Mr. BENNET states that Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Manassas Junction, where there was a large body of troops.

At Centreville he saw a battery of a dozen field-pieces as he passed. Two of the Texan Cavalry and Dr. CAUSTEN were under guard also. He could not speak to them, so closely was he watched until released at the lines. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

The non-payment of the troops, which is exciting some comment, is caused by the absence of the necessary pay-rolls. There is no lack of money or of disposition on the part of the Government to pay them. As soon as the requisite forms can be complied with, this temporary inconvenience will be remedied.

The recent general order of the War Department is as follows:

"Second Lieut. W. MCCREERY, of the Fourth Artillery, having tendered his resignation when in the face of the rebels, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army. (Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General."

The Second Michigan Regiment arrived here early this morning. Several members report that in th neighborhood of Baltimore stones were thrown at them, when shots were fired at the rioters, and at least one of whom was killed.

The Rhode Island Regiment left by rail this morning, taking with them their marine battery. Their destination is supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

About eighty cavalry to-day proceeded in an opposite direction, and were last seen in the vicinity of Georgetown. Infantry movements are contemplated in the same direction.

So far as the Government is concerned, the plans of the campaign are properly concealed.

Some of the District of Columbia Volunteers left here at about 8 o'clock this morning on foot, taking with them camp equipage and a bountiful supply of provisions and intrenching implements.

Much cheerfulness is exhibited among the troops, especially when they receive orders to hold themselves in readiness for a forward movement.

A large number of mechanics are employed at the railroad station putting together detached parts of transportation wagons and ambulances.

The large number of horses which arrived here recently are being trained this morning by the artillery men on the City Hall lot.

The preparations for an additional movement of troops from the city are visible in all directions, but produce no undue excitement among the citizens.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon-General, in which he says: "During the present war, the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, the public sentiment, and the humanity of the age, require that the services of women as nurses should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in a very humble department, they have been excluded. As many carefully selected women are in training, in the various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the Department, that women be adopted or substituted for the men now in the general hospital, whenever it can be effected, and that only such women as have received previous training for the purpose be accepted as nurses, except when these can no longer be had; and it is ordered that none be received, except those who have presented their applications to a lady appointed by the Department to preside over the volunteer women-nurses, and who shall have sole authority to select and accept nurses, who are required to be above the age of thirty, with certificates of character and capacity.

Miss DIX has been appointed superintendent of the women nurses, with the exclusive charge of accepting such as she may deem properly fitted for the service. The transportation, subsistence and wages of such nurses as may be accepted by her, to be paid from such moneys that would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual resources of hospital service.

The President to-day, made the following appointments:

CHARLES A. WASHBURNE, California, Commissioner to Paraguay.

ED. JOY MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, Minister-Resident at Constantinople.

HY. J. BLOW, Missouri, Minister-Resident at Venezuela.

CHAS. U. RIAFFE, Texas, Minister Resident at Costa Rica.

SAMUEL WHITING, New-Jersey, Consul at Nassau, New-Providence.

The Administration has resumed the diplomatic relations with Peru, suspended by Ex-President BUCHANAN, and has appointed CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that country.

A lady of undoubted veracity, who was within full view of the batteries at Aquia Creek when attacked by the *Freeborn*, communicates to her relatives in Washington, that fifteen were killed to her certain knowledge, and has no doubt as many as fifty were killed, besides a large number of wounded, and that every pains was taken to conceal the fact even from the friends of the victims, and that as fast as any casualty occurred the sufferer was removed to the woods for concealment. She says the batteries contained 400 persons, troops included. The studied concealment of the rebels in respect to their loss in the second and third attack at Aquia Creek, made more than a week ago, taken in connection with the quick circulation of the news of their escape from loss in their first attack, affords strong presumptions that the casualties in the two last engagements were serious.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, was to-day authorized by the Secretary of War to have mustered for immediate service, under the United States commission for three years, a regiment of infantry, to be raised and commanded by himself as Colonel.

The Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., having refused to obey the law and the regulations issued from this Department, and having resigned his office, it is ordered by the Postmaster-General that that office be discontinued until further order, and that all mail matter directed to that office be forwarded by all Postmasters immediately to the dead-letter office at Washington, to be disposed of according to law.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10—P. M.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS left Washington to-day to assume command of the Department of Annapolis. He has not yet selected his Staff.

Information has been received here that letters from seceded States, brought to the West, have no additional postage charged, as required by "Postmaster-General" REAGAN'S official programme; thus showing that his system is not yet in operation.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, it is said, requires persons receiving letters from the rebel States, to pay the postage, notwithstanding they bear pre-paid stamps, which are regarded as having been stolen by the seceding Postmasters, and therefore not entitled to credit, no equivalent having been received for them by the United States Government.

Three battalions of the District of Columbia volunteers passed through Georgetown to-day, and at about the same time two Connecticut, one New-Hampshire and the New-York Ninth regiments, at the Seventh-street Park, broke camp, and proceeded by Rock Creek road. The two forces were to unite at Tennably town, three miles above Georgetown. Their destination is supposed to be Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac. The latter point is about thirty miles from Georgetown, and equi-distant from Harper's Ferry and Washington.

Another battalion of District of Columbia volunteers were formed in the First Ward to day, at 10 o'clock, among them a full company of sappers and miners, with all the tools pertaining to their service, and portable bridges. This last battalion is comprised of portions of the command who were unable to join the forward movement in the morning.

Capt. OWENS proceeded with the District troops, and about 40 of the Second Texan Cavalry went in the same direction. In addition to camp equipage and intrenching tools, they were provisioned for 12 days.

A large train of wagons crossed into Virginia at the Government Ferry at Georgetown throughout the day, indicating, it is supposed, one or more regiments on that side have received orders to march.

One of the Ohio regiments it is expected will soon take up its line of march, to follow Col. STONE'S column.

The Washington Light Infantry are intrenching above Chain Bridge. They will mount four pieces of artillery.

The Second Michigan Regiment was reviewed by the President this afternoon.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment went into camp this evening, above Georgetown Heights.

The ladies of Washington are enthusiastic in making havelocks to supply all the troops as they arrive here.

Assistant-Surgeons GLISSAU and WILLIAMS, both of Maryland, have resigned.

FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

FIGHT IN PROGRESS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, June 10.

Friends of Gov. HICKS, Senator GOLDSBOROUGH and the Secretary of State of Maryland, arrived this morning from Frederick, and have visited Gen. THOMAS' Brigade, and asked troops for Frederick. Gen. PATTERSON will immediately advance a Brigade to that point, and it will march to-day. Disloyalty is very strong in Frederick among members of the Legislature.

General WILLIAMS' Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth regiments, and the Scott Legion, reached Greencastle yesterday, and a forward movement from that point will be made to-day or to-morrow.

It is evident that the First and Third Brigade form the First Division.

Positive information has been received of the destruction of Dam No. 4, on the Potomac River; it excited great indignation among the people of Southern Maryland.

All the members of the First Philadelphia City troops are well.

There is very little sickness in the Scott Legion, and none of a serious character. Good health prevails in Cols. DARR'S AND BALLIER'S regiments.

There is a report of a conflict at Dam No. 5, on the Potomac. It originated in an attempt of the Virginians to accomplish its destruction. The attempt was renewed this morning, and resisted by the Home Guard, of Clear Spring and Williamsport. An engagement is now going on, but the particulars are not known. I have sent an express to obtain full particulars to-night. The fight is fifteen miles distant.

The Virginians are escaping in great numbers. Twelve crossed at Lickings Creek Station, seven miles above Clear Spring, last night, and twenty-one are expected to night.

Every man in Virginia, between the ages of 16 and 60, is required to enter the service on or before Thursday next.

Virginians just arrived say the Secessionists claim to have fifteen thousand men at Harper's Ferry. Union men of Virginia say the number is nine thousand.

The Berkley Border Guards and Clark Rifles left Martinsburgh on Saturday for Harper's Ferry. They number 150 men. The Rifle Rangers, from Winchester, are stationed at Martinsburgh.

It is rumored that two pieces of artillery, brass 6 pounders, are close to Williamsport, on the Virginia side, concealed.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Monday, June 10.

No special movement has taken place to-day. The fortifications have already become very formidable, and it would require an immense force to take the position from the Federal forces.

Company B of the Second Cavalry, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, is here, with no trace of the severe skirmish at Fairfax Court House. They are ready to fight again at a moment's notice.

Two of the five secession prisoners captured recently by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Cavalry have been released. The others are in the guard-houses.

All the troops here are in perfect health and fine spirits.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

Diligent inquiries have been made about the reported attacks on the Michigan troops. It is news here, and the belief is that it is wholly unfounded in fact. Large numbers of them thronged the streets, from depôt to depôt, but for the whole distance not an unpleasant remark was heard, but many expressions of kindness.

There was great activity in transporting war materials, artillery, horses, troops, &c., last night, from the Washington Railroad Depôt to the Central Railroad Depôt. During the whole night, Howard-street was in a bustle with loaded cars passing up and horse teams returning to up draw the fresh loads.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON—THE CHURCH-GOERS—GEN. SCOTT—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

Sunday is a peculiar day in this city. Going to church a half a day is rather a necessity, as there does not seem to be any other place to go. Among a small number of really devout people, who would go to church come what will, there is quite a throng who go to worship to please a lady friend, and quite a company who drift round. They go to the camp of the Twelfth Regiment to see the inspection at 9 A. M., there they usually remain to attend divine service. This is held in front of the Head-quarters, and full two thousand persons are present. To-day a hymn, composed by Mrs. BROWN, of Brooklyn, was sung to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner." It was really sublime, as led by Withers' Brass Band. The next step is to run up to Dr. PYNE'S Church, and see Gen. SCOTT get out of his carriage, and go in, and also to greet Mr. SEWARD and lady. This done, the rush next is for Dr. GURLEY'S Church, to see the President and family come out of church, and to gaze on them as they go on their way home.

Mr LINCOLN was not a church to-day, nor Mr. CAMERON. Gen. MANSFIELD came in late—an indication that matters press. But Mrs. LINCOLN was in her pew; she was right tastefully dressed. She wore a white straw bonnet, trimmed with white; a bunch of purple flowers on the outside of her bonnet and red within. A black shawl, dotted with golden stars, a watered silk of ash-colored, striped, and a costly feathered fan.

Mr. GURLEY, the pastor, is one of the plainest preachers in the land. He selects subjects known as "Evangelical," and in a plain and earnest manner, presses them home. He has the most distinguished congregation in the city, and has taken no pains to cater to the popular wants. It is a great thing to have the President and family in a congregation. And at the levees held before the President selected his pew, nearly every minister of the city was present, but Dr. GURLEY was not; yet he has the honor of renting a pew, having on the door, a silver plate bearing the inscription: "President U. S."

Quite a fashionable wedding came off at this church yesterday. The daughter of the Pastor was married after the service to a Lieutenant in the Army. Miss GURLEY is quite a belle, and was elegantly dressed in a white silk hat, trimmed with a white japonica outside, and a red rose within, trimmed with blue lace; with a brown satin dress, lilac gloves, and all in elegant keeping. The crowd was great to see the ceremony.

The Rhode Island Regiment move to-night into Virginia, and more are to follow.

It is quite impossible to understand the movement of things here. Regiments are sent out in the night, and others come in in the morning. Troops are called for, and troops all ready to be mustered in are rejected. The commander of the Anderson Zouaves of New-York is here, making strenuous efforts to get accepted. He has letters from the Defence Committee, from Mrs. ANDERSON, from M. O. ROBERTS and other distinguished men. The President has even written a letter to the Secretary of War, urging the acceptance. But it is doubtful whether it can be done. "You must get the consent of the Governor of New-York," it is said, and that is not always easy.

The Rhode Island Battery was ordered off, last night, to Virginia. But at three o'clock, Sunday morning, the New-York Fifth was ordered from Virginia.

Probably the most comfortable regiment is this Rhode Island. The location of the camp is delightful. The huts are wooden, and are water proof. The Commissary Department is complete; and what Col. BURNSIDE wants is answered by a requisition on the State of Rhode Island, with a Governor worth ten millions, who makes the regiment his pet. All that is needful is to be had for the asking. The worst conditioned regiment is the Ohio. Badly located—badly equipped—with the rains of a week on them, their condition is not enviable.

It is now conceded that the men of the Naval Brigade will be accepted—but that BARTLETT will not. Much sympathy is felt for the men; none at all for the late Commander.

Brigadier-Gen. GARLAND was buried on Saturday. The Twelfth New-York was detached as a guard of honor. All the men looked finely. The day was superb. The men had on their new rigging, and with white gloves and white Havelocks commanded universal applause. The column moved on steady and soldierly. If marching up Broadway it would have elicited great favor. If the Twelfth lives to come back, New-Yorkers will hardly be able to recognize them. The improvement is marked.

Gen. SCOTT stood at the door a long time keenly observing the movement and appearance of the column. When he sits down, or rises, or walks, one sees that he is an old man. But he stood as erect as I knew him years ago. He speaks with all the vigor of earlier days. When he stretches out his hand, as he does when he commands, it is with the energy of forty years ago. All eyes are turned on him. He's the man of the Capital for the present. He has an elegant team. The horse has been chosen with the eye of a master. The carriage is one-horse coupe, with no ornament. His driver is dressed in plain drab. Yet no representative of a foreign court, with footmen and servants in livery, with dashing teams and splendid turnouts commands the notice that follows the plain equipage of the head of our Armies. All eyes are turned, all hats are raised, as the word runs along "Here comes Gen. SCOTT'S carriage."

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial*, says the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves passed through to Cumberland to-day, where they will join Gen. PATTERSON'S command.

From Cheat Mountain Pass, there are reports that the rebels are intrenched there. A few are at Beverly, and in camp at Huttonville, but they are demoralized, and companies are disbanding. They report that 10,000 Abolitionists came down upon them at Phillippa, and that they cut their way through, killing 1,000 men. They admitted, at Beverly, the loss of thirty men.

A prominent Secessionist was shot on Friday, in Randolph county, while warning Union men to obey Gov. LETCHER'S instructions.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette*, says that Gen. MORRIS has issued the following proclamation, in connection with that of Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. VOLUNTEERS, WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, June 8.

VIRGINIANS: In issuing the above proclamation of the Commanding-General, Department of Ohio, I have now the pleasure of announcing that we have routed and completely discomfited the Secessionists in arms at Phillippa. Their forces are demoralized, desertions are numerous, and the panic-stricken remnant has taken refuge in the passes of mountains. Western Virginia is free from enemies to her freedom and peace. In full confidence of your ability and desire to protect yourselves, I now call upon you to come to the support of your Constitutional Government. I am empowered to muster you into the service of the United States, to serve only in the defence of your own soil. Arms and munitions will be furnished you. Assemble at once at your various county seats, and report to me for instructions. Cavalry and infantry will be received at once.

(Signed) T. A. MORRIS, Brigadier-General commanding U. S. troops at Phillippa.

The troops are anxious to march on Huttonsville. There is nothing known of the intended movement of our troops.

INDIANA TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says:

"There are still two regiments here of the first six, and four more of the second levy, all well armed and uniformed. They will compare favorably with any troops in the field. They are all anxious to go forth to the war, and are expecting marching orders soon. The Twelfth Regiment, State troops, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE, paraded the streets yesterday. Four weeks ago these were at their homes, but are now ready for marching orders. They are fully equipped and well drilled.

Quartermaster JAGER left for New-York and Montreal last night, to close a contract for 4,000 Minié rifles.

Over 101 companies have been organized under the new Militia law, being armed and equipped in good style."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REFORMS NEEDED—THE HOSPITAL AND THOSE IN IT—NEWPORT NEWS POINT—INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 8, 1861.

It is encouraging to those of us who are stationed at this post of duty, to observe in the TIMES that increased attention is at length paid to certain indispensable wants in the large volunteer force now mustered into active service. The three things in which reform is most needed are these—food, clothing, lodging. Arms, uniforms and ordinary rations have been provided, although not so promptly, nor as fitly as they should have been; but in the matter of seasonable changes of food, changes of clothing and suitable tents, there has been and still is a lamentable deficiency. I am cautiously gathering statistics in these regards, and shall forward them in due time.

Referring to the hospital arrangements in this division, I am happy to be able to find all my first good impressions confirmed, with regard to the Volunteer Medical Department, under Surgeon-General KIMBALL. That gentleman is now absent at Annapolis and Washington, perfectin some of his judiciously laid plans. Drs. HARWOOD and CHILDS remain in charge, attending most faithfully to their duties. Mrs. SAWYER, the female Superintendent, is admirably adapted for her peculiar post. There are some fifty patients in the hospital, forty of whom are under the immediate care of these gentlemen. In the other wing there are about ten others, who are in charge of Dr. CAYLER, Surgeon of the regular army. My own location is in a private part of this hospital. Having repeatedly visited the sick in company with Dr. CHILDS I take pleasure in commending the devotion to his profession shown by that gentleman. He has been well trained in his practice in New-England, and having avowed a determination to serve during the war, I have no doubt he will be found of great service. Such men are needed, and should be retained where they can be most useful. Dr. CHILDS is a practical physician of the school of good food, clean bodies, healthy beds, airy rooms, comfortable clothing and cheerful minds. These latter things are of immense importance among soldiers. Not only doctors of medicine and law, but of divinity also, should never lose sight of them. The soldier, the marine, the navy seaman, is in as much need of a good-natured chaplain, as he is of a good-natured doctor. He needs to be constantly cheered and aroused to patriotic deeds. None of your long-faced gentry for such a field as this. A consistent example, a prayerful spirit, a reverence for holy things, a punctual observance of religious duties—these are paramount. But with them should ever be found the heart to show that "there is a silver lining to every cloud," that cheerfulness under trials is the best antidote of care, and that the duty of patriotism is duty to God.

I paid a visit yesterday to that now important post, Newport's Newspoint. It is a picturesque place. The James River opens on one side, while Hampton Roads are on the other. In front are Craney Island, Sewall's Point and the opening to the harbor of Norfolk. A short distance out in the Roads, the spires and some of the adjacent buildings of Norfolk are distinctly seen. The battery at Sewall's Point is very low and of temporary construction. It contains at least thirty heavy guns from Norfolk and Richmond. It is by no means impregnable. The right kind of a force can take it in a single night, destroy its in trenchments, and drive its occupants to the neighboring woods.

Our men have done wonders at Newport's Newspoint. The Massachusetts Fourth occupy the extreme left, under Col. PACKARD. The centre is under Col. PHELPS, a veteran soldier, who has seen hard service in two victorious campaigns. By his side is Col. BENDIX, with that hardy band of Steuben Rifles. On the left is the Scott Life Guard.

The embankment thrown up in the face of the secession troops, who are known to be hovering around in ambush, is a work of great labor. The large trees have been felled by the troops, backed or drawn down from the woods, placed in line and filled in with earth, in true military style. The trench is deep and wide, and filled thick with sharp pickets, securely planted in the earth. At least five thousand troops can be effectually shielded behind this intrenchment. The sleeping and cooking arrangements are of the most extemporaneous order, but they reflect credit on the officers in command. The tents of the Vermont troops struck me as the best I have yet seen. Singularly enough, they are the tents of the cavaliers of two hundred years ago—tall, shaped like an inverted tunnel, round at the bottom, securely fastened, with a pole in the centre.

Col. PHELPS is deservedly popular with all who know him. He has some quaint peculiarities that distinctly mark the man. One of these was exhibited as the Vermont troops were entering Hampton, the other day. A Hamptonian appeared in front, as if desirous of communicating some intelligence. Col PHELPS halted, as if before a flag of truce, when something like this colloquy ensued:

COLONEL.—What do you want?

HAMPTONIAN.—I want to tell you not to march too fast, in going over.

COLONEL.—(Looking curiously at the man, and turning to his music)—double-quick time, boys; march!

On went the Green Mountaineers, almost on a run, while the Secessionists fled as quickly before them.

Vermont is fortunate in the presence at Fortress Monroe, of Col. HATCH, the Assistant Quartermaster-General of that State. He is devoting all his energies to practical surveys of every part of the field, and supplying every want that can be supplied. A post hospital has been erected in connection with the Vermont Regiment, that will be found very useful in cases of sudden sickness or temporary fatigue. More buildings of this description, in other parts of this division, are needed.

We are expecting the honorable Secretary of War to pay us a visit in a few days. Miss DIX, the prison and hospital philanthropist is also anticipated soon to arrive.

The funeral of a private of the Whitman Rifles, Capt CLARK of Boston, took place yesterday at Newport's News Point. His name was JOHN MCCARTY, of Gooch-street, Boston. His death was accidental. He was buried with military honors, near one of the pickets, and under a magnolia tree. Col. PACKARD, of the Fourth Massachusetts, attended in person, with a detachment of his command, accompanied by a similar detachment from the Steuben rifles. In the absence of the Chaplain, the funeral service was appropriately read by Capt. CLARK.

In front of the tent of the Whitman Rifles I met with one of the brave boys of that company. When the Secessionists sent into the woods in front of our camp at Newport's News Point, a small body of troopers, they surrounded two unarmed boys who were busy with their mules and carts. The lad who was driving instantly sprang at the nearest trooper with his axe, who put spurs to his horse and fled! Thus diluted is the old Virginia chivalry.

Troops continue to arrive. The *State of Georgia* came in yesterday with the Tenth Regiment, National Zouaves, Col. MCCHESNEY. Others still are expected. They are all welcome. By their right combination, Virginia is safe for the Union So mote it be! NEPTUNE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday, the weekly report of Army recruiting was made, as usual. At this station, twenty-eight men were received since Saturday last, which shows an improvement in the number of enlistments. The wearying and inactive life of volunteers, hereabout, is beginning to create a favorable disposition towards the regulars. There were accepted for the Army and Navy, in this City, nearly 2,500 during the past eight weeks, as follows:

	Army.	Navy.
Week ending April 20	108	244
Week ending April 27	49	209
Week ending May 4	21	262
Week ending May 11	21	355
Week ending May 18	52	348
Week ending May 25	21	294
Week ending June 1	32	299
Week ending June 8	28	239
Total	332	2 230
Grand Total		2,553

Small detachments from Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Buffalo arrive every week; but these offices do not average two men per day, all round. The recruits obtained at Baltimore are sent to Washington.

There is an impression that Capt. SHEPHERD, of the Third Infantry, who left Washington on Friday with five companies of his regiment, has been intrusted with a delicate and most important mission. The Captain is a New-Yorker, entered the service as a brevet Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, in July, 1840. In six years afterwards he got a Captain's commission, and is now a Major-Brevet. He is one of our best officers. The men under him have not known the luxury of house shelter for many year, and have been selected for what military men call "a pretty tough job."

Several changes having of late been made in the officers of the recruiting service here, since they were published last, they are now as follows: Hudson-street, Capt. EAGLE, New-York Dragoons; Cedar-street, Lieut. BANKHEAD, Virginia; Cherry-street, (navy,) Capt. MUNDAY, Lieut. CRAYTON, and Surgeon MAYO; South-street, Lieuts. MCRAE, SHAW, and Dr. THORNBY.

The Federal forces in the harbor are diminishing by degrees. Some two thousand sailors have left within a short time, and a considerable force of soldiers. This morning, the strength of the United States regulars here, is as follows: Governor's Island, 840 men; Fort Hamilton, 668 men; North Carolina (receiving-ship), 441 men; total, 1,949. The troops that arrived from Texas, are still at the fort, but could leave at a moment's notice.

The *Preble* has, at last, had a commander appointed to her. His name is Capt. FRENCH, of Massachusetts. He is an officer of considerable experience, having been in the Navy since 1828, and seventeen years on the ocean. He was recently Commander of the Navy-yard at Boston, whence the *Preble* will sail for the Gulf the latter part of the week.

The clumsy manner in which correspondence has been forwarded to the Blockade fleet, and the want of a knowledge as to the divisions of the ships, on the part of persons making up mails, has resulted in great confusion, and has disappointed both officers and men. Letters and parcels for the Chesapeake flotilla have turned up in Charleston. To remedy this, a bag for every ship will be forwarded direct to the proper location of the vessels, every week, on the payment of three cents for letters and five cents for parcels. A mail for the *Cumberland*, *Pawnee*, *Freeborn*, *Harriet Lane*, and each of the craft of the Chesapeake division of the fleet, will close on Friday next. The name of the ship, besides being in the regular address, should be written on the corner of the envelope. Direct, postpaid, inclosing stamp, to "Naval Reporter, No. 19 City Hall-square."

BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

RETURN OF NINETY MEMBERS ON THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, having on board ninety more of BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade, four of whom visited the TIMES Office last evening. They presented a pitiable spectacle, and reminded one, by their appearance, more of the returned fillibusters who, some years since, marched in their rags to the City Hall. Two of the number were lads, who had enlisted as drummers, and neither had any covering for their bodies but a pair of pants, shoes and undershirt, over which one carried a woolen blanket. When they left Fortress Monroe, two hundred more would have come on the steamer, had they been permitted. Only four hundred and fifty are now remaining there. They deny that they have been organized as a coast guard, or that the men are willing to accept such a position in the service, as it implied only employment as common laborers. They had enlisted as a Naval Brigade, under pay of $20 per month, and were informed by Col. BARTLETT that arms and clothing were already provided for them.

The funds not being forthcoming to pay for the clothing ordered, they left for Fortress Monroe without any. They remained there two days before they were permitted to land, and some days after were compelled to shift for themselves, which they did by slaughtering pigs they found running in the woods, and clamming. When at last they were set to work in the Rip Raps and elsewhere for their rations, a guard conducted them to their work and brought them away and remained with them while employed. They were treated more like criminals than as volunteer soldiers. They have no complaint to make against the Government or the officers at Fortress Monroe. They inveigh loudly against BARTLETT for having so knowingly deceived them. They state that none of the officers of the Brigade are recognized by those of the different regiments there, and BARTLETT himself, by his extraordinary course up to the time the *Georgia* left, had led many to believe he was insane.

THE VANDERBILT.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, chartered by the Government, lays in the North River loading ammunition.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Fulton and the Arabia.

ADVICES ONE WEEK LATER.

RECEPTION OF $644,000 IN SPECIE

A French Squadron Departing for America.

Discussion of the Slave-trade in the House of Lords.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Interesting Meeting of American Residents in Paris.

What the Times Correspondent Tells of the South.

Probability of Hayti Seeking a French Protectorate.

Critical Condition of Affairs in Hungary.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 29th May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of Saturday, June 1, *viâ* Queenstown evening of 2d, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The news by these arrivals is a week later than previously received.

The *Bedouin*, from New-York for Galway, has been abandoned at sea.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 30th, and proceeded for Hamburgh.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, May 28.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, and Londonderry on Friday, for Quebec. She took out the announcement that the Ministry in the British Parliament had been successful in carrying the repeal of the paper duties in the House of Commons by fifteen majority, most of the Irish members voting with the Opposition. Also, that nothing had been done towards the renewal of the Galway Steamship contract.

In the House of Commons on the 30th May, Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that an Englishman had been forced into the militia service at New-Orleans, but that the British Consul there had obtained his release. Other similar circumstances of impressment he said, had occurred in the Southern States, but they appeared to have been unauthorized, and assurances had been received from the Montgomery Government they would not sanction such acts. During his speech he also deprecated the exultation with which Sir JOHN RAMSDEN had alluded to the bursting of the bubble of Democracy in America. In common with the great bulk of his countrymen, he (RUSSELL) was deeply pained at the civil war which had broken out in the United States, and which arose from the accursed poison of Slavery left them by England, and which had clung around them like a poisoned garment from e first hour of their independence.

The London *Times*, on the American blockade and England's position, urges that now, while it is yet time, the European Governments should come to a general understanding on the subject, and adopt a public law.

The *Moniteur* announces that the naval division of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, the circuit of which is now extended so as to comprehend the North American coast, is to be strengthened with three ships of war: the steam frigate *la Foudre*, detached from the squadron of evolution; the steam corvette *Catinat*, and the steam sloop-of-war *Lavoisier*. These vessels were to leave simultaneously for their station early in June. Rear-Admiral RAYNAUD, appointed to the command of this naval division in place of Rear-Admiral PENAUD, whose period of active service has expired, will for the present hoist his flag on the *Catinat*. He will proceed directly to the United States, and will visit successively New-York, Boston, Portland, and other Atlantic ports.

Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDE gave audience to Mr. DAYTON, the new American Minister, on the 23d.

The British Admiralty return shows that, in five years, 1855–59, there died 368 officers men and boys belonging to Her Majesty's ships employed in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and 999 were invalided. The complement of the ships employed on this service in the course of a year averaged 5,443. The approximate annual cost averaged £458,423.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the *Columbia*, which was undergoing some repairs (caused by her encountering icebergs on her last voyage) at Woodside, suddenly fell over on the port side against the side of the dock. The crash of the fall was heard for a considerable distance, and it is said that the *Columbia* sustained some injury.

It is rumored that a countryman and pupil of HEENAN has arrived in London from America, with the intention of challenging the conqueror in the approaching contest.

Arrangements have been made for presenting Mr. COBDEN with the freedom of the City of London.

The *Siecle* says:

"We are assured that special envoys from the Haytian Republic to the Emperor have arrived in the last packet, and are at this moment in London. It is not at all unlikely that, in the face of the dangers which the action of Spain in San Domingo may menace her with, our old colony may demand protection from France."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"A feeling of languor and even of uneasiness generally, prevails among commercial men throughout France. No improvement is expected until the effect to be produced by the various treaties of commerce concluded and under consideration is better understood. The political disputes in the United States have likewise produced a partial stagnation in French enterprize."

Accounts from Lyons state that the silk trade is becoming worse under the influence of the unfavorable news from America. Manufacturers have resigned themselves to a long suspension in the traffic between France and America. What is still worse, the silks exported from Lyons to the

United States last Winter and Spring are unsalable, and fears are entertained that the merchandise delivered will not be paid for.

The continued dry weather has had an unfavorable effect on the Paris Flour market

Wheat has risen 50c a sack of 120 kilos.

A reinforcement of 1,750 French has been sent to Cochin China.

A treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had been officially promulgated.

A decree had been issued opening all the French seaports for imports of cotton yarn of certain numbers.

The Bourse, on the 31st of May, closed heavy at 69f. 40c.

In the sitting of the Turin Chamber of Deputies, of May 24, questions were put by several members respecting the approaching celebration of the national *fête*. Sig. MINGHETTI, Minister of the Interior, replied, and stated at the same time, that disturbances at Milan had terminated.

It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated, with the object of exiting agitation among the Clergy.

Rumors are current that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontifical territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

A dispatch from Madrid of May 25, says: "The Court of Spain will maintain a representative near FRANCIS II. as long as he remains in Italy."

A telegram from Cadiz, says: "A great movement is taking place among vessels stationed at Algesiras."

It is believed that there is a probability of the fall of the Emperor of Morocco, with whom SOLIMAN ABBAS disputes the throne.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that the people of Herzegovina are demanding a separate administration.

The French ships charged to bring back the troops have arrived before Beyrout.

The Beyrout Commissioners are pursuing their labors at Constantinople.

The question of one Chief is determined in the affirmative.

It remains to be seen whether he will be a native or a foreigner.

France is in favor of the choice of a native chief.

An inquiry has been instituted by the Criminal Tribunal of the Vorarlberg with reference to the fanatical persecution of the Protestants by the people in that province.

The Hungarian Diet is to be shut up as soon as certain military preparations have been completed.

In the sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies of May 27, the Minister of Justice, replying to a question addressed to him in reference to the right of citizenship of those persons who had received the King's amnesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years abroad. He said also, that the amnesty only canceled other disqualifications which had been pronounced against refugees, the right of citizenship being a public one, and not belonging to the category of those the forfeiture of which constituted a punishment remissible by amnesty. The Government assumed that the persons who had received an amnesty were no longer to be suspected on account of the offences which had been forgiven them.

It is generally believed in Paris that the internal condition of Russia, owing to the emancipation of the serfs, is somewhat alarming, but Government does all it can to keep back intelligence of this nature.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Governor of Poland, died at Warsaw, on the 30th May.

The famine in the northwest of India shows no sign of abatement. The failure of the Indigo crop is confirmed. Discouraging advices from the up country are still received; no rains, and no ryots to sow are the main complaints.

Mr BRUCE arrived at Peking on the 26th of March.

An expedition under Commodore STRIBLING was to proceed up the Yangtze to make arrangements for the carrying on of the American trade.

Admiral HOPE and Mr. PARKES were to leave Shanghai for the north on April 9.

There is nothing very late from Saigon. The French were trying to make a treaty.

The *Saginaw* was at Hong Kong.

The *Dacotah* was at Shanghai.

MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AT PARIS.

Speeches of Col. Fremont, Cassius M. Clay, Amos Burlingame, Rev. Dr. McClintock and others.

The American citizens in Paris favorable to the Union breakfasted together in the Hotel "Du Louvre" on the 29th. About 150 attended, one-third being ladies, including the wife of Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. COWDEN presided. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to maintain the Union under any circumstances.

Mr. DAYTON said, since his arrival in Paris, he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizen would be found among the privateers. He expressed the conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

CASSIUS M CLAY spoke at some length. He was energetic on the conduct of England and the recognition of Southern belligerents' rights. He declared if ever the flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the Star Spangled Banner of the United States, and the tricolor of France would be seen against her, for France had not forgotten St. Helena.

AMOS BURLINGAME spoke on the same subject.

Col FREMONT was next called on, and was received with enthusiasm. He made quite a moderate speech. He regretted this fanatical war, but felt confident that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America, and lost no time in responding, and he was ready to give his best services to his country.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK followed. He said he did not attach any importance to the mutterings of the English Press or of the Secretary of War. The people of England had not yet spoken, and when they did, their voice would not be found on the side of piracy and Slavery.

Capt. SIMMONS, of the United States Army, on his way home at the summons of Gen. SCOTT, Mr. HALDEMAN, Minister to Sweden, and Rev. Mr. THAYER, also spoke. All the speakers evinced not the slightest doubt of the final triumph of the North.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Discussion of the Blockade in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Lord J. RUSSELL brought up copies of a correspondence with the Government of the United States of America. The noble lord said: In moving that this correspondence should lie upon the table, it may be convenient to the House, and especially so to the commercial interests in this country, that I should state the substance of the correspondence which has lately taken place with the Government of the United States of America, with regard to the blockade. On the 19th of April, the President of the United States issued a notification that it was intended to institute a blockade of the ports of the seven States which had seceded; and on the 27th of April another notification was issued, announcing that it was intended to blockade the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. When Lord LYONS applied for an official notification of the establishment and commencement of the blockade, he was told by the Secretary of State that it was not usual to make such a notification, but that it would be made by the different naval commanders, at the several ports, when the blockade was instituted. It results from the correspondence, that the blockade is to be notified in that manner, and that one blockade has already been so notified, viz.: that of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, by flag officer PENDERGAST, who has declared that he is in a situation to make an efficient blockade of those ports. There has been no notification of a similar kind with regard to the ports of the other States which it was declared were also to be blockaded. The rules, so far as Lord LYONS has been able to ascertain them, and of which he has given an account to Admiral MILNE, commanding the squadron in those waters, are, first, that the notification is in each place to be made by the naval officer commanding the squadron or the ships which institute the blockade; and, in the next place, that fifteen days are to be allowed, after the establishment of the blockade, for vessels to come out of the ports. It appears that whether they were loaded or not at the time the blockade was established, provided they come out within fifteen days, their passage is to be allowed. On the other hand it is not permitted by the United States' Government that vessels should be sent to ports which are blockaded for the purpose of bringing away the property of British subjects, or the vessels or property of other nations. An application for such permission was made, to which the Secretary of State replied that if such a facility were granted it would be used by American citizens wishing to bring away property. *Lord Lyons ends his communication to Admiral Milne very properly. He says that if the blockade is carried into effect according to the rules established by the law of nations we must of course conform to it; and that we can only see that the blockade is sufficient and regular.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE—I think that the noble lord ought to inform the House what means he has taken to give protection to British subjects and British property in the Slave States of America. I understand that the greatest outrages are being committed upon British subjects in those States. The noble lord may have no information upon the subject, but I have this morning received letters from persons upon whom I can depend, and who have requested me to ask what the Government are doing or intend to do in this matter. There is not the least complaint made against the Government of the Free States. But in the Confederated States neither life nor property is safe, and British subjects who went there with wholly different objects, and under very different circumstances, are compelled to take up arms and fight in the Pro-Slavery ranks. The noble lord took great credit to himself for having issued a proclamation and for declaring that the Foreign Enlistment Act will be put in force. But, if that be so, all persons engaged in this war under such circumstances will be treated as pirates. The mercantile marine of America, particularly of the Southern States, is chiefly manned by Irishmen and Englishmen, and others from our own colonies, who will now be compelled to remain and to enter the ranks of the belligerents, and if taken, though they may be loyal subjects of the Queen who wanted to get away, but had not the means of doing so, under the noble Lord's proclamation they will be treated as pirates. We talk of our neutrality; we boast of it. A letter which I have received from a gentleman asks: "Is it nothing that a British officer," the captain of a merchant vessel, "has been tarred and feathered?" [Laughter.] It is all very well for hon. gentlemen to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions which will involve us in difficulty before long. [Hear, hear.] "Is it nothing," this gentleman asks, "that a British subject has been tarred and feathered; nothing that free men of color, British subjects, are imprisoned; nothing that men of colonial birth are forced to sea in an open boat; others held as prisoners, and that Englishmen should be compelled to fight in Pro-Slavery ranks?" At this moment there is an advertisement in the newspapers of the Slave States offering on the part of the Confederated States twenty dollars for every person killed aboard an American vessel. What a set of savages they must be! Who would care for going to war with such people? Do you suppose the people of Canada will submit to have their fellow-subjects dragged away and compelled to fight for Slavery? They will stand no nonsense, and after a time your very neutrality will lead you into war. The question which I have been requested to ask is whether it is not intended immediately to increase the British squadron on the Southern coast, and to have every vessel examined, so that Englishmen, Irishmen, and subjects of our colonial empire, who may be serving compulsorily on board American vessels, shall have an opportunity of getting away in case they wish to do so. I have received letters from men on whom I can depend, and they all state that occurrences such as I have adverted to have already taken place, and more will undoubtedly follow unless England adopts a more decided tone. *We have no right to sit down and occupy ourselves exclusively in quarreling about the paper duties* [laughter.] *while our fellow-subjects are suffering by hundreds and thousands in the hands of these savages.*

Mr. B. OSBORNE—I must, at this early stage, protest against the language made use of and the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend the member for Finsbury. [hear, hear.] who has altogether prejudged this question. He talks of reliable information which he has received from certain friends of his; but I am also in possession of reliable information which gives the direct lie to the statements made by the honorable gentleman. [Laughter.] I am not only in a position to deny that any of those outrages have been committed in the Southern States, but, if this were the proper time, I could point to outrages committed by the militia of New-York in one of the Southern States occupied by them, *where the General commanding, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order of the day threatening to put a slave into every man's house to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by Gen. Butler.* Therefore, don't let us be led away by old wives' tales into appeals to that very powerful and very dangerous element in this House—I mean the Exeter Hall feeling [Hear, hear.] I do hope the feeling of the House will be strongly expressed against anything like a debate upon this subject at the present moment, [general cries of "Hear hear,"] and that honorable gentlemen will not be tempted to follow my honorable friend, but will rather imitate the judicious silence which the noble lord has always maintained on this point. ["Hear," and a laugh.]

Mr. BRIGHT—I think nothing could be more injudicious or more unfortunate than to read from private letters accounts of particular outrages said to be committed in America. We know, before war is terminated, there or anywhere else, there will be outrages enough; but of this I think we may be quite assured, that in the North as well as in the South, and in the South quite as much as in the North, there will be the greatest possible disposition to avoid anything which can bring about a quarrel with this country. [Hear, hear.] Nothing could be more unfortunate for the South, nothing could be more unfortunate for the North, whatever quarrels there may be between the two sections of the American Republic, than that the quarrel should extend to this country. I feel confident that we are not more anxious to remain at peace with both sections than they are to continue on good terms with us. In the policy which the noble lord has announced—that of strict neutrality—I agree as cordially as any other member of the House; and I think it would be well if that policy were not confined merely to the Government, but if individual members of the House were as far as possible to adopt the same line of action. [Hear, hear.] It is an unhappy thing that these dissensions should have arisen; but let us hope, and I hope still, that among a population more extensively educated, probably, than the population of any other country in the world it may yet be possible to surmount the vast difficulties which have arisen in that country without those extensive cruelties which almost always accompany a civil war. With that expression of opinion I wish to make a request—and the House, I am sure, will feel that I am only asking what is reasonable and prudent—that we should avoid, as much as possible, discussions on matters which I believe we cannot influence for good, [hear, hear,] but with regard to which we may create a state of feeling, either in the North or South, that will add to the difficulties of the Government in preserving the line of action which they have laid down. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. GREGORY said—I really must warn the House not to be led away by stories and by letters which one gentleman has received from another gentleman, on whom he places the most implicit reliance, but who very probably knows nothing more of the matter than the gentleman who reads the communication with such perfect faith in the accuracy of its contents. As to the nonsensical trash of $20 being offered by the Confederated States for every man put to death on board an American ship, the House knows perfectly well that neither letters, newspapers, nor accredited information of any kind can at present be received from the South, but is stopped on the borders. Anything which does see the light is cut into slips and published in the New-York papers. Very few communications of the kind have reached this country, and they are principally the State document which have been put forward by the South. I cannot better evidence the spirit by which they are animated than by referring to the late address of President DAVIS; and I will ask the house whether it breathes a single one of those bloodthirsty, wicked, terrible opinions [hear, hear] which my honorable friend is anxious to impress on the House as being the doctrine of the Southern States. I beg to take this opportunity of saying that I shall certainly bring forward my motion on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 7th of June, when I trust the matter will be fairly discussed, and in the meantime that we shall not throw imputations on one party or the other. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BOUVERIE—In the question of notification of blockade, to which reference has been made, a matter which is very important for the commercial interests of the country is involved. The rule, I believe, is this: Public notification must be given to the State of which a neutral who seeks to violate a blockade is a member, before he can be held to have subjected himself to forfeiture of his vessel and goods; or actual notice must have been given to the neutral himself. The House will see that this is a most important question, because the intent to sail to a blockaded port, as to which a neutral merchant has received a notice of blockade, is considered as a violation of neutrality, and the ship will be accordingly condemned in the prize Court of the capturing Power. He wished the noble Lord would state distinctly whether or not the mercantile interests of this country were to understand that a public notification of blockade of the ports to which he had referred would be given; or that merely an intimation of the blockade to neutral ships arriving off those ports would be given to them when they got there.

Lord J. RUSSELL, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say: I cannot give any further information to my right honorable friend with regard to the blockade; but the papers on the subject will shortly be laid on the table, and when they are submitted the House will be in possession of the exact state of the case. But my right honorable friend will understand that, whatever the form of notification of the blockade may be, there is no former precedent that applies fully to the present proceedings. Mr. SEWARD has not given a general notification of a blockade, but has left it to the naval officers commanding on each station to declare the several ports blockaded, and when that blockade has been instituted it is to be considered regular. I will not go into questions that may have to be argued and decided hereafter in the Prize Courts with regard to the regularity of the blockade. No doubt the Government of the United States have fully considered existing precedents before it took the course it has done. With respect to the question of the honorable member for Finsbury, I must say it is founded on rather a vague statement. The particular case to which he referred is one on which no proceedings can be taken. He alluded to the case of the master of a merchant ship, who was tarred and feathered. It occurred some months ago, and some weeks before any state of civil war existed, and the whole country was at peace. I am not sure there was not then some intention of seceding; but no secession had then taken place, though there were rumors of it. The master of the merchant ship was, in fact, ill-treated by a mob; but the authorities endeavored to arrest the rioters, and our Consul stated that the authorities had done everything it was possible to effect. As to the steps Her Majesty's Government have taken in consequence of the blockade, orders have been given to the Admiralty, to send out some ships of war to strengthen the squadron under the command of Admiral MILNE. With regard to the law of the United States and of the Southern Confederacy as to persons serving in the militia, such laws vary in the different states of Europe, and they vary also in the different States of America. No doubt the powers of these laws will be exercised at the discretion of the several Governments, according to the law of nations. *I still hope that this conflict will be of short duration, and while a great and free State like America, is exposed to all the evils of a civil war, I hope no language will be used with regard to it, that will tend to create exasperation, either on one side or the other.*

THE SOUTH THROUGH BRITISH SPECTACLES.

The Letters of the London Times Special Correspondent in the Slave States.

SOUTH CAROLINA, April 30, 1861.

Nothing I could say could be worth one fact which has forced itself upon my mind in reference to the sentiments which prevail among the gentlemen of this State. I have been among them for several days. I have visited their plantations, I have conversed with them freely and fully, and I have enjoyed that frank, courteous, and graceful intercourse which constitutes an irresistible charm of their society. From all quarters has come to my ears the echoes of the same voice; it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country. Shades of GEORGE III., of NORTH, of JOHNSON, of all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of MARION, SUMTER and PINCKNEY, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content." Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilization, and literature, preeminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands, whose fortunes they still follow, with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion of which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New-England and the populations of the Northern States, whom they regard as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritanism." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect. "The State of South Carolina was," I am told, "founded by gentlemen." It was not established by witch-burning Puritans, by cruel persecuting fanatics, who implanted in the north the standard of Torquemada, and breathed into the nostrils of their newly-born colonies all the ferocity, bloodthirstiness, and rabid intolerance of the Inquisition. It is absolutely astounding to a stranger who aims at the preservation of a decent neutrality to mark the violence of these opinions. "If that confounded ship had sunk with those — Pilgrim Fathers on board," says one, "we never should have been driven to these extremities!" "We could have got on with these fanatics, if they had been either Christians or gentlemen," says another, "for in the first case they would have acted with common charity, and in the second they would have fought when they insulted us; but there are neither Christians nor gentlemen among them!" "Anything on the earth!" exclaims a third, "any form of government, any tyranny or despotism you will; but"—and here is an appeal more terrible than the abjuration of all the gods—"nothing on earth shall ever induce us to submit to any union with the brutal, bigoted blackguards of the New-England States, who neither comprehend nor regard the feelings of gentlemen! Man, woman and child, we'll die first." Imagine these and an infinite variety of similar sentiments uttered by courtly, well-educated men, who set great store on a nice observance of the usages of society, and who are only moved to extreme bitterness and anger when they speak of the North, and you will fail to conceive the intensity of the dislike of the South Carolinians for the Free States. There are national antipathies on our side of the Atlantic which are tolerably strong, and have been unfortunately pertinacious and long lived. The hatred of the Italian for the Tedesco, of the Greek for the Turk, of the Turk for the Russ, is warm and fierce enough to satisfy the Prince of Darkness, not to speak of a few little pet aversions among allied Powers and the atoms of composite Empires; but they are all mere indifference and neutrality of feeling compared to the animosity evinced by the "gentry" of South Carolina for the "rabble of the North."

The contests of Cavalier and Roundhead, of Vendean and Republican, even of Orangeman and Croppy, have been elegant joustings, regulated by the finest rules of chivalry, compared with those which North and South will carry on, if their deeds support their words. "Immortal hate, the study of revenge," will actuate every blow, and never in the history of the world, perhaps, will go forth such a dreadful *væ victis* as that which may be heard before the fight has begun. There is nothing in all the dark caves of human passion so cruel and deadly as the hatred the South Carolinians profess for the Yankees. That hatred has been swelling for years, till it is the very life-blood of the State. It has set South Carolina to work steadily to organize her resources for the struggle, which she intended to provoke if it did not come in the course of time. "Incompatibility of temper" would have been sufficient ground for the divorce, and I am satisfied that there has been a deep-rooted design, conceived in some men's minds 30 years ago, and extended gradually year after year to others', to break away from the Union at the very first opportunity. The North is to South Carolina a corrupt and evil thing, to which for long years she has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. She has been bound in a Maxentian union to the object she loathes. New-England is to her the incarnation of moral and political wickedness and social corruption. It is the source of everything which South Carolina hates, and of the torrents of free thought and taxed manufactures, of Abolitionism and of Filibustering, which have flooded the land. Believe a Southern man as he believes himself, and you must regard New-England and the kindred States as the birthplace of impurity of mind among men and of unchastity in women—the home of Free Love, of Fourierism, of infidelity, of Abolitionism, of false teachings in political economy and in social life; a land saturated with the drippings of rotten philosophy, with the poisonous infections of a fanatic Press, without honor or modesty; whose wisdom is paltry cunning, whose valor and manhood have been swallowed up in a corrupt, howling demagogy, and in the marts of a dishonest commerce. It is the merchants of New-York who fit out ships for the slave-trade, and carry it on in Yankee ships. It is the capital of the North which supports, and it is Northern men who concoct and execute, the fillibustering expeditions which have brought discredit on the Slaveholding States. In the large cities, people are corrupted by itinerant and ignorant lecturers—in the towns and in the country, by an unprincipled Press. The populations, indeed, know how to read and write, but they don't know how to think, and they are the easy victims of the wretched impostors on all the 'ologies and 'isms who swarm over the region, and subsist by lecturing on subjects which the innate vices of mankind induce them to accept with eagerness, while they assume the garb of philosophical abstractions to cover their nastiness, in deference to a contemptible and universal hypocrisy.

"Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?" Assuredly the New-England demon who has been persecuting the South till its intolerable cruelty and insolence forced her, in a spasm of agony, to rend her chains asunder. The New-Englander must have something to persecute, and as he has hunted down all his Indians, burned all his witches, and persecuted all his opponents to the death, he invented Abolitionism as the sole resource left to him for the gratification of his favorite passion. Next to this motive principle is his desire to make money dishonestly, trickily, meanly and shabbily. He has acted on it in all his relations with the South, and has cheated and plundered her in all his dealings by villanous tariffs. If one objects that the South must have been a party to this, because her boast is, that her statesmen have ruled the Government of the country, you are told that the South yielded out of pure good nature. Now, however, she will have free trade, and will open the coasting trade to foreign nations, and shut out from it the hated Yankees, who so long monopolized and made their fortunes by it. Under all the varied burdens and miseries to which she was subjected, the South held fast to her sheet anchor. South Carolina was the mooring ground in which it found the surest hold. The doctrine of State Rights was her salvation, and the fiercer the storm raged against her—the more stoutly demagogy, immigrant preponderance, and the blasts of universal suffrage bore down on her, threatening to sweep away the vested interests of the South in her right to govern the States—the greater was her confidence and the more resolutely she held on her cable. The North attracted "hordes of ignorant Germans and Irish," and the scum of Europe, while the South repelled them. The industry, the capital of the North increased with enormous rapidity, under the influence of cheap labor and manufacturing ingenuity and enterprise, in the villages which swelled into towns, and the towns which became cities, under the unenvious eye of the South. She, on the contrary, toiled on slowly, clearing forests and draining swamps to find new cotton-grounds and rice-fields, for the employment of her only industry, and for the development of her only capital—"involuntary labor." The tide of immigration waxed stronger, and by degrees she saw the districts into which she claimed the right to introduce that capital closed against her, and occupied by free labor. The doctrine of squatter "sovereignty," and the force of hostile tariffs, which placed a heavy duty on the very articles which the South most required, completed the measure of injuries to which she was subjected, and the spirit of discontent found vent in fiery debate, in personal insults, and in acrimonious, speaking and writing, which increased in intensity in proportion as the Abolition movement, and the contest between the Federal principle and State Rights, became more vehement. I am desirous of showing in a few words, for the information of English readers, how it is that the Confederacy which Europe knew simply as a political entity has succeeded in dividing itself. The Slave States held the doctrine, or say they did, that each State was independent as France or as England, but that for certain purposes they chose a common agent to deal with foreign nations, and to impose taxes for the purpose of paying the expenses of the agency. We, it appears, talked of American citizens when there were no such beings at all. There were, indeed, citizens of the sovereign State of South Carolina, or of Georgia or of Florida, who permitted themselves to pass under that designation, but it was merely a matter of personal convenience. It will be difficult for Europeans to understand this doctrine, as nothing like it has been heard before, and no such Confederation of sovereign States ever existed in any country in the world. The Northern men deny that it existed here, and claim for the Federal Government powers not compatible with such assumptions. *They* have lived for the Union, they served it, they labored for and made money by it. A man as a New-York man was nothing—as an American citizen he was a great deal. A South Carolinian objected to lose his identity in any description which included him and a "Yankee clockmaker" in the same category. The Union was against him; he remembered that he came from a race of English gentlemen who had been persecuted by the representatives—for he will not call them the ancestors—of the Puritans of New-England, and he thought that they were animated by the same hostility to himself. He was proud of old names, and he felt pleasure in tracing his connection with old families in the old country. His plantations were held by old charters, or had been in the hands of his fathers for several generations; and he delighted to remember that, when the Stuarts were banished from their throne and their country, the Burgesses of South Carolina had solemnly elected the wandering CHARLES King of their State, and had offered him an asylum and a Kingdom. The philosophical historian may exercise his ingenuity in conjecturing what would have been the result if the fugitive had carried his fortunes to Charleston.

South Carolina contains 34,000 square miles, and a population of 720 000 inhabitants, of whom 385,000 are black slaves. In the old rebellion, it was distracted between revolutionary principles and the loyalist predilections, and at least one half of the planters were false thfiul to GEORGE III., nor did they yield till WASHINGTON sent an army to support their antagonists and drove them from the colony.

In my next letter I shall give a brief account of a visit to some of the planters, as far as it can be made consistent with the obligations which the rites and rights of hospitality impose on the guest as well as upon the host. These gentlemen are well-bred, courteous and hospitable. A genuine aristocracy, they have time to cultivate their minds, to apply themselves to politics and the guidance of public affairs. They travel and read, love field sports, racing, shooting, hunting, and fishing, are bold horsemen and good shots. But, after all, their State is a modern Sparta,—an aristocracy resting on helotry, and with nothing else to rest upon. Although they profess (and I believe, indeed, sincerely) to hold opinions in opposition to the opening of the Slave-trade, it is nevertheless true that the clause in the Constitution of the Confederate States which prohibited the importation of negroes was especially and energetically resisted by them, because, as they say, it seemed to be an admission that Slavery was in itself an evil and a wrong. Their whole system rests on Slavery, and as such they defend it. They entertain very exaggerated ideas of the military strength of their little community, although one may do full justice to its military spirit. Out of their whole population they cannot reckon more than 60,000 adult men by any arithmetic, and as there are nearly 30 000 plantations which must be, according to law, superintended by white men, a considerable number of these adults cannot be spared from the State for service in the open field. The planters boast that they can raise their crops without any inconvenience by the labor of their negroes, and they seem confident that the negroes will work without superintendence. But the experiment is rather dangerous, and it will only be tried in the last extremity.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

It is said that "fools build houses for wise men to live in." Be that true or not, it is certain that "Uncle Sam" has built strong places for his enemies to occupy. To-day I visited Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. It was left to take care of itself, and the Georgians quietly stepped into it, and have been busied in completing its defences, so that it is now capable of stopping a fleet very effectually. PULASKI was a Pole, who fell in the defence of Savannah against the British, and whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the fort, which is now under the Confederate flag, and garrisoned by bitter foes of the United States. Among our party were Commodore TATNALL, whose name will be familiar to English ears in connection with the attack on the Peiho forts, where the gallant American showed the world that "blood was thicker than water;" Brigadier-Gen. LAWTON, in command of the forces of Georgia, and a number of naval and military officers, of whom many had belonged to the United States' regular services. It was strange to look at such a man as the Commodore, who for 49 long years had served under the Stars and Stripes, quietly preparing to meet his old comrades and friends, if needs be, in the battle-field—his allegiance to the country and to the flag renounced, his long service flung away, his old ties and connections severed—and all this in defence of the sacred right of rebellion on the part of "his State." He is not now, nor has he been for years, a slaveowner; all his family and familiar associations connect him with the North. There are no naval stations on the Southern coasts except one at Pensacola, and he knows almost no one in the South. He has no fortune whatever, his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, "My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy." "State Rights!" To us the question is simply inexplicable or absurd. And yet thousands of Americans sacrifice all for it. The river at Savannah is broad as the Thames at Gravesend, and resembles that stream very much in the color of its waters and the level nature of its shores. Rice fields bound it on either side, as far down as the influence of the fresh water extends, and the eye wanders over a flat expanse of mud and water, and green osiers and rushes, till its search is arrested on the horizon by the unfailing line of forest. In the fields, here and there, are the whitewashed square wooden huts, in which the slaves dwell, looking very like the beginnings of the camp in the Crimea. At one point a small fort, covering a creek by which gunboats could get up behind Savannah, displayed its "garrison" on the walls, and lowered its flag to salute the small blue ensign at the fore, which proclaimed the presence of the Commodore of the Naval forces of Georgia on board our steamer. The guns on the parapet were mostly field-pieces, mounted on frameworks of wood instead of regular carriages. There is no mistake about the spirit of these people. They seize upon every spot of vantage ground and prepare it for defence. There were very few ships in the river; the yacht *Camilla*, better known as the *America*, the property of Captain DEASY, and several others of those few sailing under British colors, for most of the cotton ships are gone. After steaming down the river about twelve miles the sea opened out to the sight, and on a long, marshy, narrow island near the bar, which was marked by the yellowish surf, Fort Pulaski threw out the Confederate flag to the air of the Georgian 1st of May. The water was too shallow to permit the steamer to go up to the jetty, and the party landed at the wharf in boats. A guard was on duty at the landing—tall, stout young fellows, in various uniforms, or in rude mufti, in which the Garibaldian red shirt and felt slouched hats predominated. They were armed with smooth-bore muskets, (date 1851,) quite new, and their bayonets, barrels and locks were quite bright and clean. The officer on duty was dressed in the blue frockcoat dear to the British Linesman in days gone by, with brass buttons, emblazoned with the arms of the State, a red silk sash, and glazed kepi, and straw-colored gauntlets. Several wooden huts, with flower-gardens in front, were occupied by the officers of the garrison; others were used as hospitals, and were full of men suffering from measles of a mild type. A few minutes' walk led us to the fort, which is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inlands, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a Redan surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are gratis platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the Redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. As the Commodore entered the Redan the guns of the fort broke out into a long salute, and the band at the gate struck up almost as noisy a welcome. Inside, the parade presented a scene of life and animation very unlike the silence of the city we had left. Men were busy clearing out the casemates, rolling away stores and casks of ammunition and provisions, others were at work at the gin and shears, other building sand-bag traverses to guard the magazine doors, as though expecting an immediate attack. Many officers were strolling under the shade of the open gallery at the side of the curtain which contained their quarters in the lofty bomb-proof casemates. Some of them had seen service in Mexican or border warfare; some had traveled over Italian and Crimean battle fields; others were West Point graduates of the regular Army; others young planters, clerks, or civilians who had rushed with ardor into the First Georgian Regiment. The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the Redan or on the terreplein of the parapets. The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty, airy, and capacious as any I have ever seen, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and the gun-carriages. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which about one-fourth are mounted on the casemates. They are long 32s with a few 42s and columbiads. The armament will be exceedingly heavy when all the guns are mounted, and they are fast getting the 10-inch columbiads into position *en barbette*. Everything which could be required, except mortars, was in abundance—the platforms and gun-carriages are solid and well made, the embrasures of the casemates are admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bombproof carefully provided for. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot. Nor is discipline neglected, and the officers with whom I went round the works were as sharp in tone and manner to their men as volunteers well could be, though the lattar often, are enlisted for only three years by the State of Georgia. An excellent lunch was spread in the casemated bombproof, which served as the Colonel's quarter, and before sunset the party were steaming towards Savannah through a tideway full of leaping sturgeon and porpoises, leaving the garrison intent on the approach of a large ship, which had her sails aback off the bar and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, but which turned out to be nothing more formidable than a Liverpool cotton ship. It will take some hard blows before Georgia is driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no columbiads among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters.

MAY 2.—May day was so well kept yesterday that the exhausted editors cannot "bring out" their papers, and consequently there is no news; but there is, nevertheless, much to be said concerning "Our President's" Message, and there is a suddenness of admiration for panic tendencies which can with difficulty be accounted for, unless the news from the North, these last few days, has something to do with it. Not a word now about an instant march on Washington! no more threats to seize on Faneuil Hall! The Georgians are by no means as keen as the Carolinians on their border—nay, they are not so belligerent to-day as they were a week ago. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S Message is praised for its "moderation," and for other qualities which were by no means in such favor while the Sumter fever was at its height. Men look grave, and talk about the interference of England and France, which "cannot allow this thing to go on." But the change which has come over them is unmistakeable, and the best men begin to look grave. As far me, I must prepare to open my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

The Decree Incorporating Dominica with Spain.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 21st, publishes the following document, presented to the Queen of Spain by Marshal O'DONNELL in the name of the Council of Ministers, relating to the reincorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy:

MADAM: A happy event, eminently glorious for Spain, and of rare occurrence in the history of nations, has just taken place in one of the old possessions of the monarchy. A Spanish island, the first of which the great Columbus took possession—an island which was the object of the especial predilection of that great Queen who, in a manner, divined the existence of a new world—has just invoked, in the plenitude of its independence, the name of Spain, and has laid at the foot of the throne that same sovereignty which your Majesty deigned to recognize in it some years ago. In those days of public calamity the Dominican people implored the assistance of Spain. Descendants of that heroic nation, animated with the same spirit, speaking the same language, holding the same faith, this people has always loved Spain, from whom alone it could hope to secure that peace and prosperity which some of her children had sought, but in vain, from an imaginary and factitious independence. Spain, on her side, could not look with indifference on the fate of the Dominican people. She sympathized with their sufferings, and would fain have relieved them; but it was her bounden duty to give no ground for unjust and angry accusations. Spain is great, and has no need to extend her frontiers to occupy a distinguished rank among the first nations of the world. But if such were her desire, she would never have recourse to means which morality and sound policy equally condemn, because there is nothing durable but what is based on right and justice. The proclamation of your Majesty throughout the Dominican territory has proved the spontaneousness and unanimity which attend the expression of the national will. It has not caused a single tear or a moment's uneasiness, but was every where hailed with unfeigned joy and enthusiasm. Already the Spanish flag was flying under that sky to which the immortal COLUMBUS had borne it, with the Gospel in his hand; and where he planted that civilization, the most glorious of all then known. It was the duty of the sea and land forces of Spain to defend and protect the independence of the Dominican people, and to insure the integrity of its territory. These troops did not take possession of the territory in the name of your Majesty. Such an act, performed without the assent of your Government, would have tarnished the reputation enjoyed by that army for discipline, courage and loyalty. To reject the prayer of an unhappy people, to expose it as a prey to foreign ambitions, to turn a deaf ear to the cry for union uttered by a whole nation, which has ever loved Spain, would be abjuring the glorious traditions of our history; would be, in fact, an act of treason to our chivalrous and loyal character. No, Madame, it is impossible to reject the prayer of a whole nation imploring admission to the bosom of its mother country, from which it has been so long severed. Whatever the duties which the reincorporation of St. Domingo with Spain may impose on the monarchy, on your Majesty, and your Government, all Spain will not fail to fulfill them. Happily, there is no necessity for any change in the social state. The inhabitants are free. Slavery, the inevitable evil of the other colonies, is altogether unnecessary for the cultivation of that fertile territory, and your Majesty's Government can never think of reestablishing it there. The Dominicans, obedient to the voice of authority, will joyfully accept the administrative organization which your Majesty's Government shall think proper to establish among them. All will equally enjoy the beneficent protection of your Majesty. Before the august throne which your Majesty so gloriously fills all categories disappear, all party hatreds die away, and nothing remains but a mother jealous of assuring happiness and peace among her children. Your Majesty, ever anxious to secure those blessings for her people, and who has so greatly contributed to its glorious regeneration, will display towards St. Domingo the same interest and the same solicitude as towards the other provinces of the monarchy. The Council of Ministers has, therefore, the honor of submitting for your Majesty's approbation the following draught of a decree:

Considering the reasons which have been laid before me by my Council of Ministers, and cordially acceding to the wishes of the Dominican people, from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment and loyalty, I decree as follows:

ART. 1. The territory constituting the Dominican Republic is reincorporated with the monarchy.

ART. 2. The Captain-General, Governor of the Island of Cuba, in conformity with the instructions

cotton, and they had been submitted to persons of known skill in this country, who pronounced them to be the finest sorts they had seen, and they had fixed the price so high as to show that the cultivation of cotton would most clearly be remunerative after paying all the expenses. It was said that this cotton would in the market be worth 1s. per pound; but even if it should not be worth more than 6d. per pound, yet as they could upon one acre of land in Jamaica grow 600 pounds in weight, that would realise £15 He was assured that the planters might grow 600 pounds an acre easily, and he had been furnished with all the items relating both to the cultivation of cotton and to the expenses attending it, and he found that all the expenses would not exceed £8 an acre. There could be no doubt whatever that with due encouragement cotton might be grown to an unlimited extent in our colonial possessions, not only in Africa but in the East Indies, and he looked forward with confidence to the time when those countries would be capable of furnishing the supply necessary to this country.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE reminded the noble Lord that he had forgotten the rule which was generally followed, that when a question was to be put some notice should be given, in order that a more satisfactory and correct answer might be obtained than could be made under existing circumstances. He would not complain in the present instance, for he could at once assure the noble lord that her Majesty's Government had not neglected this most important question. The real difficulty in the matter was not so much as regarded the growth of cotton, either in a district or a colony, as the amount of labor necessary to that end, and the price of that labor. The noble lord had alluded to the Island of Jamaica, and had stated that it was capable of producing a large quantity of cotton; but he (the Duke of Newcastle) was by no means clear that Jamaica could produce so large a quantity. The noble lord asked him whether the Government was prepared to offer any encouragement for the growth of cotton. Now, if he meant encouragement of a pecuniary description, he would at once say that the Government could not do anything which would be so prejudicial to the interests of the colonies referred to. If the statement of the noble Lord, that cotton which could be grown for £8 could be sold for £15, being nearly 100 per cent. profit, was correct, he thought a great many Jamaica proprietors would be very glad to grow cotton. But he was afraid the statement could not be correct. There was at present an impediment to the introduction of coolie labor into the West India Islands, and Her Majesty's Government desired that the present restrictions, so far as they regarded Kingston should be withdrawn, and with view the matter had been brought under the attention of the Indian Government. If those objections which at present existed were removed they would be able to introduce coolie labor in Jamaica, and try the experiment of the growth of cotton there. [Hear, hear]

After a few words in reply from Lord BROUGHAM, to the effect that he should not approve of encouragement of a pecuniary nature being given to the colonies, or to the cotton-growers, the subject dropped.

John Bull not to be Bullied.

From the London Post,

The most extraordinary item of intelligence which reaches us by the last mail, is the announcement that the Federal Government has notified to foreign Powers, that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign Power which recognizes any Commissioners from the rebel States. If the Federal Government has adopted this course, it has acted most unwisely. The question of recognition of a State enjoying *de facto* independence rests upon considerations which are too well understood and appreciated to be affected by any threat of this description. England, at least, will not be deterred from acting with justice either to North or South when the subject of recognition has to be decided. It is the duty of the two belligerents to diminish as far as possible the pressure of war upon neutral commerce. We do not believe that this object can be gained by having recourse to the barbarous practice of privateering. The Americans, according to their theory, are perfectly justified in employing privateers; but when these vessels are required to enforce the highest belligerent rights—those of blockade and search—the contending parties may eventually find to their cost that they have acted not only in a manner unnecessarily injurious and oppressive to neutral commerce, but one calculated to alienate the sympathies of the people of Europe. At present it seems that the invaluable commerce of this country is to be placed at the absolute mercy of either belligerent. We trust and hope that England may be kept out of the quarrel, but to accomplish this object the British Government must take and maintain a firm and resolute attitude, and adequately protect British commerce from that system of rapine which, since the determination of the Congress, is in reality only piracy under another name. The Federal Government has, at the present time, too much upon its hands to indulge in vain and idle threats. Let it by its power reduce the rebellious States to obedience, before it attempts to dictate a course of policy to foreign Powers—those Powers who hitherto have honestly and studiously abstained from intervening in the contest.

Financial and Commercial, by the Fulton.

There was not much demand for money at the bank, in the open market the rate was 5½ ₱ cent.

About £105,000 in gold was taken to the bank to-day.

The Bank of Belgium have reduced their rate of discount from 4 ₱ cent. to 3.

American Securities were heavy on Monday.

The commercial letters from China are satisfactory, since they indicate a general belief, that even under the disastrous circumstances caused by the movements of the rebel armies there will still be a large business from the opening of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Advices from Calcutta mention, that on April 17 electric telegraphic communication was established between that port and Rangoon.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, May 27.

The English funds have exhibited increased dullness to-day, partly attributable, perhaps, to the threatened possibility of a hostile division on the Budget, on the strength of the Irish struggle for the forfeited Galway subsidy. A reduction in the Wheat market, and a rather large influx of gold to the Bank, seemed to have no effect in improving the tone of business.

There was a fractional decline in Consols from the prices of Saturday.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 28.

The market was extremely heavy, the influence of the discreditable combination against the Government on the Galway mail question having been more than sufficient to counteract the effect of a further influx of gold to the Bank, a large arrival of specie from Mexico, and the favorable reports received from most parts of the country regarding the growing crops. In Consols the only transactions have been at 91⅛@⅜ for money, and 91⅝@¾ for the account.

Loans were in request to-day in the Stock Exchange at 4½@5 ₱ cent.

The last price from Paris was 69f. 50c., showing a decline of ¼ per cent.

The *Tasmanian* has arrived from the West Indies, with £360,000.

The general tendency in American securities is unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 27 and 28.—The demand for Cotton has been fair, and sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales—6,000 on speculation and export. Prices firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MAY 28.—In the market this morning there was a decline of about 1s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

MAY 28.—In to-day's market WHEAT met with a better demand at Friday's prices, or 1d @2d. ₱ 100 lbs. under those of this day week. FLOUR continues to meet with a slow sale, although obtainable at a decline of 6d. ₱ bbl. OATS and BARLEY unchanged. BEANS 1s. ₱ quarter lower. INDIAN CORN—A considerable business was done at 31s. ₱ 480 lbs. for mixed American; 32s.@32s. 6d. for Yellow, and 33s.@34s. for White.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

MAY 28.—SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. American TURPENTINE, 49s. TALLOW quiet at 56s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON, 47s. 9d.

LATEST BY THE FULTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON—The market is steady; sales to-day will probably reach 12 000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29—12¾ P. M.

It being Derby Day there is thin attendance at the Corn Market, and scarcely any business; prices nominally the same as Monday. In the Produce Market there was no change to note; operations trifling

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29.

Consols, at the present moment, are a shade better than they opened; 91⅝@91¾ for account, and 91⅛@91⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET.

American Shares are flat. Railways are very dull, the absence of business being the principal cause—many members having gone to the Derby. Illinois, 40¾@39¾; Erie, 20½@21½; New-York Central, 85@87.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ASHTA & Co. report FLOUR dull and easier, but quotations unchanged; American, 27s @30s. WHEAT irregular, and partially 1d.@2d. lower; Red, 11s 3d @ 13s. 9d; White, 12s @14s. CORN declining; Mixed fell to 30s, but recovered, closing at 30s. 6d.@31s.; Yellow, 31s @31s. 6d.; White, 32s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF quiet and partially slightly lower. PORK quiet, but steady. BACON heavy, and quotations barely maintained. LARD dull at 53s.@54s. TALLOW very dull at 53s.@53s. 6d. for fine North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ROSIN dull at 6s. 6d @6s. 9d. for common, and 7s @9s. for medium. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. at 47s. 6d. POT ASHES dull, at 34. 9d.@35s. 6d; PEARLS dull, at 36s. 6d @38s SUGAR heavy, with little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and all quoted descriptions slightly higher; Carolina 24s.@26s. PHILADELPHIA BARK 13s. FISH (OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull, and foreign slightly lower; White American WHEAT, 62s.@ 66s.; Winter Red, 62s.@64s.; Red Spring, 58s.@60s. FLOUR, 28s. 6d.@32s. 6d. IRON dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and 6d. lower. TEA dull, at 11d@1s for Common Congou. COPPER steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW slightly declined; sales at 56s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 49s. Rough TURPENTINE nominal, at 13s @14s. LINSEED CAKES dull. LINSEED OIL firm, at 29s. 9d. COD OIL, £37 10s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 4s. 11¾d.; Dollars nominal; Eagles nominal, at 78s.

Consols closed on Friday at 91¾@91⅞ for Money, and 91⅞@92 for Account.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £172,000.

The Money market was unchanged, as regards rates, but rather more active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of cotton for the week, at 67,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market closed quiet, and plentifully supplied, and except for good staples, prices favored buyers. The sales of today were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the annexed quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅝d. | Middling Mobile...7 1-6d.
Middling Orleans	7⅝d. | Fair Uplands 8⅛d.
Fair Mobile	8⅛d. | Middling Uplands.7 11-16d

The stock in port was 1,151,000 bales, of which 960,000 were American.

The Manchester market was unchanged, but there was more doing in some articles.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING'S *Circular* reports all kinds of American Securities slightly declined, under arrivals for sale from America.

They quote U. S. Sixes of 1867–8, 80; do. Fives, of '74, 70; Massachusetts Fives, 92; Maryland Fives, 60; Ohio Sixes, of '76, 75; Virginia Sixes, of '66, 45; Illinois Central Scrip, 39¾ dis.; do. Bonds. 83@85; Erie Shares, 20¾; do. Second Mortgage Bonds, 75 @78.

More about the Maid of the Mist.

From the Rochester Union.

The passage of the *Maid of the Mist* through the Rapids of Niagara, continues to cause considerable talk, and now that the feat has been accomplished, the wonder that it was undertaken does not cease. We hear some further particulars about the matter, which are interesting.

The *Maid* was owned by Mr. BUCHANAN, of Suspension Bridge. He had lost money by running her for two or three seasons past, and resolved to lose no more in that business. He found that she could be sold for $10 000 on Lake Ontario, to be used as a tow boat, having engines of immense power. Mr. ADDINGTON of Buffalo, had a mortgage upon the boat for $1,400, and had public preparation been made to run the boat down the River, the holder of the mortgage would have probably held her for his claim. So the arrangement was made in a sort of private way to run the boat to the Lake. The matter was talked of at the Falls, but no one believed that the undertaking would be made, even at the time the boat fired up, unless it be ROBINSON and his associates.

The Engineer JONES was not a willing voyager He did not consent to make the trip, and was carried down against his will. This explains why the boat first ran up the river. The engineer supposed that she was going up to try the engine. But ROBINSON thought otherwise, and as soon as he had an opportunity he turned the steamer about and ran for the Rapids. The boat was under Suspension Bridge, and past return when the engineer discovered his situation. He then stood at his post like a man, and helped work her through. The engine was stopped in the Whirlpool, and an observation was made. The steamer was in most danger in the bend of the river, after passing the Whirlpool. It was the chimney lost her chimneys. The time in making the trip, including the stop at the Whirlpool, was fifteen minutes.

The man who was in the wheel house to assist ROBINSON, did not prove to be of any service, and left the wheel before the boat got through the Whirlpool. The *Maid* is now at Port Dalhousie undergoing repairs, to adapt her to the business in which she will engage.

SHOT THROUGH CARELESSNESS.—EDWARD WALKER, a sailor, while carelessly loading a pistol, on Saturday evening, shot himself through the thigh. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 12 274 bbls. Flour, 458 bbls. Corn Meal, 160,294 bushels Wheat, 244,063 bushels Corn. 1,958 bushels Rye; 16 500 bushels Oats, 1,471 pkgs Provisions, and 1,030 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, were very light, and prices unchanged.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was freely offered to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand was not active. Sales were made of 15,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@ $4 90, ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 90
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 50

Southern is heavy and declining. Sales have been made of 750 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40 @$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl Sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat, such as are wanted by the principal shippers, are in lively request at buoyant prices. The reported sales of all kinds, to-day, have been 192 000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 13@1 15; White Western, at $1 36@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 32; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 14, the latter being an extreme rate; and White Kentucky, at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite plenty, and is cheaper The demand is unusually brisk. The reported sales reach 204 000 bushels, at 39½@45c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do.; 47c @48c. for yellow Northern; 47c @50c., (the latter rate for very choice,) for Western Yellow, and 50c. for do. White, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 68c. ₱ bushel; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c. @32½c.; Western at 30½c @32c.; and State at 32½c. @33½c. ₱ bushel. The aggregate quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	185,520	1,008,084	2 996 744	73 013
1861	111 486	3 985 497	2,824,051	99 645
Decrease	74,034	Inc. 2,977 413	Dec. 172,693	Inc. 26 632

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a gain of 521,448 bbls of Flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of June, have been as follows:

Canal openings	1859. April 15.	1860. April 23.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	93 813	185 520	111 486
Wheat, bush	275 314	1.008 084	3,985 497
Corn, bush	441 342	2,996 744	2,824 051
Barley, bush	114 312	73 013	99 645
Oats, bush	1 266 020	1,725,198	838 840
Rye, bush	67 164	38 683	36 538
Beef, bbls	14,184	2 182	100
Pork, bbls	18,816	4,716	2,001
Bacon, lbs	551 200	402 129	106 300
Butter, lbs	174 000	48 517	53 800
Lard, lbs	1,394 040	72 385	46,990
Cheese, lbs	117.000	48 100	84 393
Wool	26,500	6 300	4 400

HAY—North River continues dull and heavy, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 60c.@75c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

METALS—Continue in slack demand, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, to-day; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs., with a very limited inquiry. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, chiefly at 70c ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied Resin has attracted less attention, including Common at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The market is generally dull, and prices somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 87½@$11 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard favors buyers. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quite dull at $11@$12 25 for Extra Mess, $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess and $5 37½ @$8 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@ $18; India Mess $29 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@ $14 50 ₱ bbl Butter is enquired for at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 4c @8c ₱ lb

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last, 1,050 hhds. including Cuba at 4c.@5c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 16¾c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are somewhat brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9¾d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Oats, 10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d @2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@6s ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d. Tobacco, 25s. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain 8½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 5s. ₱ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. and by foreign vessels, Flour 2s. 9d. and Grain 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. @3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Felton	New-York	Southampton	June 27
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 26

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the Post office this afternoon at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others

THE SOUTHERN SPY.—PERSONAL REVELations of Northern traitors, including a New-York clergyman. The volume, just out, in Baltimore Md., will be sent post-paid, into any of the Tory districts of the South, on addressing Box No 1 389, Baltimore Post-office, inclosing 25 cents in specie or stamps

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL P. come homs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLDIER-HEALTH.

By Dr. HALL, Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health." This work contains many valuable and useful hints to the Volunteer, never before published It is complete on army cookery and hospital diet.

Also, a list of the Forts in the United States, and the duties and pay of officers and privates in the army. One vol., paper, 25 cents—sent by mail free of postage. Address H. R. PRICE, Publisher, No 884 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,

Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

ENFIELD RIFLES.

300 Improved Short English Enfield Rifles, with Swords and Scabbards complete, just received and for sale by WM. H. SCOTT & SON, No. 36 Murray-st

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,

of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.

For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 89 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

WANTED—FORTY CAVALRY SWORDS FOR the Reserve Guard of the Washington Gray Troops; samples and price to be sent to the armory, Centre Market, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. ROBERT G. COOLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $5,
FOR $5,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO C. DOBSON, No. 182½ Varick-st., New-York

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

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STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke
Also, five second hand steamboat boilers in good order.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS
ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,
And Pure Ventilation very important to Health.
We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.
F. L. HELENBERG & SON, No 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

FARMER'S NOTICE.—A CHANCE TO PROcure a cheap two horse mower, Gale's patent, the best in use, price $100, selling for $75. For particulars, call at the office of the National Agricultural Works, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.
TREDWELL & PELL.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 184 Duane-st., New-York.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY PERSON having a lot or part, which they desire to dispose of on reasonable terms, may find a purchaser by addressing a note, stating the particulars, to J. HASH, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

KINDLING WOOD—OAK AND PINE, AT 25 cents for 10 or more boxes.
Address C. COLLINS,
foot of East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY RESponsible party, wishing to invest $10,000 in a mining enterprise of great merit to be developed in London will please address JAPIFAL, Box No. 101 Times Office stating where an interview can be had. No agent or broker need apply.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership, that for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. This will be cheerfully shown on application to BIGGS & BOSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS and PARIS RUFFLED MANTELETS, the latest styles out,
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer, on

MONDAY, June 10,

A fresh lot of

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

In entirely new designs.

600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.

400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.

250 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.

ALSO,

150 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just received a splendid assortment of the above

Desirable Goods,

NEW PARIS DESIGNS,

Which they will offer at retail

On MONDAY, June 10,

And after, at very reasonable prices.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, June 10,

Their entire stock of

LACE MANTLES AND POINTS.

In Chantilly, Pusher and Lama Lace, at 40 per cent. less than the cost of importation.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

361 BUY 361
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,

consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.

All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway. (late Beekman & Co.)

For cash on delivery.

Large and valuable Stock of
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND LACE MANTILLAS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, HOSIERY,
with a full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPARIES, &c, &c.

All of which must be sold out as soon as possible.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

AGNES!

The most beautiful TISSUE for FLOUNCED ROBES, just imported. 200 pieces of the EUGENIE COLOR, "dernier mode," THIS DAY, at
LEGRAIN'S,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUPER'S, No. 722 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important movement of troops took place yesterday, from Washington, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, though that is not supposed to be their ultimate destination. From the most reliable indications at hand, it is probable they were ordered to proceed to Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, about thirty miles from Washington, and equidistant between that point and Harper's Ferry, where they will cross over into Virginia, and establish another line of formidable intrenchments similar to those already erected opposite Georgetown, and outside of Alexandria. This is rendered the more probable from the fact that a company of sappers and miners, with a large quantity of intrenching tools, accompanies the command. Simultaneous with this movement up the Maryland bank of the Potomac, it is believed that a portion of the troops now in Virginia will also move up on the Virginia bank, as a large train of baggage wagons yesterday crossed over from Washington. The troops which are known to have moved are from battalions of District of Columbia Volunteers, two Connecticut regiments, the First, New-Hampshire, and the Ninth, New-York.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS, having been assigned to the Department of Annapolis, yesterday proceeded to assume the command. His staff has not yet been appointed.

Our accounts from Western Maryland are of the most important character. Gen. THOMAS' command, two brigades, the advance of Gen. PATTERSON'S army, has reached Hagerstown, and Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments and the Scott Legion, are *en route* for the same point. A deputation of Union men from Frederick reached there yesterday, and asked that troops might be immediately sent to Frederick, where the Maryland Legislature is in session—the members of that body having exhibited such strong secession proclivities as to render such a step necessary. Gen. PATTERSON, it is understood, will answer the call by sending a brigade to that city. The report which we published yesterday morning, that the rebels had destroyed dam No. 4 on the Potomac, in order to obstruct the crossing of the Federal troops, is confirmed. An attempt was also made to destroy dam No. 5, but the attempt was resisted by the Home Guard of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and at last accounts a conflict was going on there. The dam is situated about fifteen miles from Hagerstown.

The rebels who were routed the other day at Phillippa, from the best accounts which are received, seem to have reassembled at Beverley and at Huttonville, a few miles below. Their reports of the affair at Phillippa are o the most amusing character. They insist that ten thousand abolitionists came down upon them, and that they cut their way through, killing one thousand men. They have admitted, however, the loss of thirty men on their own side. The Federal troops are anxious to march on Huttonville, but whether they will be speedily gratified is not yet known. Brig.-Gen. MORRIS, the commander of the Virginia Union forces, in promulgating the proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied it with one of his own, declaring the discomfiture of the Secessionists, and calling upon loyal Virginians to come forward to their own defence from the rebels, in which service they would not be called upon to go out of the State. Cavalry and infantry will be received at once, and arms and ammunitions furnished.

From the Virginia fugitives who have fled across the Potomac into Maryland, to escape the persecutions of the rebels, the important fact has been ascertained that all males in that State between the ages of 16 and 60 have been ordered to enroll themselves for immediate service previous to Thursday next.

Our correspondent at Cairo has learned the strength of the rebel forces in West Tennessee, from a gentleman who has recently come from Memphis. His statements agree in the main with those previously received. The whole force is put down at not far from twelve thousand, of which three thousand are at Corinth, five thousand at Union City, three thousand at Randolph, and one thousand at Memphis. The principal fortifications are being erected at Randolph, twenty-five miles above Memphis. The rebels are mostly well armed, most of the arms having been taken from the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge. The statement that BEAUREGARD was at Memphis proves to have been untrue.

The number of fugitive slaves now inside the Federal lines at Fortress Monroe and vicinity is estimated at six hundred. An attempt was made at first to keep a record of the fugitives, but it was found to be impossible, their numbers increased so rapidly. Twenty-four recently arrived from a single plantation—men, women and children, and with all kinds of baggage. Half the Federal officers now have negro servants. The loss in this way to the Virginians must already form no inconsiderable item.

Members of the Second Michigan Regiment, which arrived in Washington early yesterday morning report that in the neighborhood of Baltimore stones were thrown at them, when several shots were fired at the rioters, at least one of whom was killed. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, denies the truth of the report. It is proper to direct attention to the fact that the Michigan men state that the occurrence took place *near* the city, while the denial states that it did not take place *in* the city. This may explain the discrepancy. It is clear that the time has not yet come when troops in the service of the Federal Government can pass through Baltimore without the necessity of being prepared for indignities.

Gradually we are learning the truth with reference to the losses of the rebels during the bombardment of their batteries at Aquia Creek, and it is pretty evident that they were even more severe than was conjectured by those on board the Federal vessels engaged in the bombardment. A letter has been received in Washington from a lady in Virginia, who witnessed the first day's operations, and she states positively that she knows that fifteen were killed, and she believes fifty, besides a large number wounded. Every means was taken to conceal the truth, even from the friends of the victims, and as often as any casualty occurred, the sufferer was carried to a place of concealment in the woods. The rebels in the batteries numbered about four hundred. There is little doubt that in the subsequent bombardment, in which the *Pawnee* was engaged, the loss of the rebels was proportionately great. In the affair at Fairfax Court-house, also, in which Company B of the Second Dragoons figured so conspicuously, later and reliable accounts render it likely that the rebel loss was even greater than Lieut. TOPMKINS represented it to be

The United States steam transport *State of Georgia*, Capt. GARVIN, arrived at this port yesterday from Old Point Comfort, and brings as passengers 60 men of Col. BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade, who are in a destitute condition. They were sent home by order of Major-Gen. BUTLER. About 500 of the Brigade remain at Fortress Monroe, and will be organized into a Coast Guard.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* here, and of the *Arabia* at Halifax, we are placed in possession of European advices to June 2. The news is of interest. The subject of American relations had been reopened in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the submission of the correspondence relative to the blockade; and had elicited from various speakers expressions more or less decided. Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke in terms of the profoundest regret of the state of things here; but deprecated any intervention. On a subsequent day, the Foreign Secretary introduced testimony to prove that English subjects had in a few instances been ill-treated at the South; but that prompt reparation had been made. From France we learn that additional vessels, to reinforce the Imperial squadron in American seas, were about to sail, bearing a new Flag-officer, who is to visit our principal ports before proceeding to his station. There is no intelligence of especial moment from the Continent. Rumors again circulate that Count CAVOUR has offered to guarantee to the Pope the possession of the territory now actually protected by the French troops, if those troops be withdrawn. The death of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Governor of Poland, is announced from Warsaw.

We give place this morning to one of Mr. WM. RUSSELL'S letters from the South to the London *Times*. Mr. RUSSELL is evidently proceeding rapidly in his schooling, and is impressed with various and profitable ideas, of which he had no preconception. His revelations of Southern hopes, fears, plans and purposes, are of inestimable value to the Northern reader, who is so much at a loss to ascertain the real state of Southern sentiment. It is questionable whether his disclosures will be equally palatable at the South.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the old Hermitage Hall case, involving the question of title to the premises, corner of Houston and Allen streets, was yesterday argued on appeal, and decision reserved. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of THOMAS ENNIS was admitted to probate. The will leaves a large residuary estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Blankman Will Case was continued.

The Stock Market yesterday was active for the Border State Stocks, at Saturday's reduced prices. Government Stock steady. The Railways were also generally steady; New-York Central, 71¾@72 ₱ cent. Exchange on London, 105¼@106 ₱ cent. The Bank return shows a reduction of $781,000 in Loans, $665,000 in Specie, and $2,540,000 in deposits.

The receipts of Breadstuffs were large, especially of Wheat and Corn; prices generally favored buyers. The demand was mainly from shippers. Cotton and Provisions were inactive. Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Molasses, Resin, Hops, Metals, Hay, Hides, Fish and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. Sugars were in fair request. Tallow was actively sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker, but rates were unsettled.

The Operations in Virginia.

The plan of the campaign which is to extinguish the rebellion is wisely kept by the Government from common knowledge. We can only calculate the events that are to follow from those before us. There is reason to believe that Virginia is to be at once purged of the insurgent army, and that in due time Tennessee will be occupied and New-Orleans eventually captured. From such general indications we may infer details. It is clearly not the policy and not the purpose to leave any considerable body of the rebels in the rear of our army. Wherever they are posted they must be dislodged, before the line of operations is carried further southward. For this reason, and not because the post of Harper's Ferry is of strategic importance, it has been thought indispensable to beat the rebels from that position, and to make secure the western communications along the valley of the Potomac. It has also doubtless occurred to our military authorities that the safety of Washington depends very largely upon the strength of our force along the line of that river. Of the real force at the service of the insurgent leaders, it is probable that the Government knows as little as the public. In the moderated language of their later manifestos, they apparently abandon the thought of seizing the Federal Capital; but this language may have been dictated by the policy of slackening the haste with which the defences of Washington are strengthened; and of diverting attention from the real point of attack. Let us bear in mind that all our knowledge of the numbers and plans of the rebels are obtained from those unreliable and contradictory witnesses, "gentlemen just from the seat of war," who pour their reports into the ear of confiding correspondents. Practically we know nothing of their programme; and we shall have made inadequate preparation to encounter it, if precaution against all possible variations are neglected. The breadth of the Potomac, the possession of the bridges by an imposing national force, and the impossibility of effecting a passage against opposition so formidable, must prevent a direct assault; but the feasibility of turning the flank of the Washington army by crossing at a higher point with a powerful body of troops, cutting off direct communication with the North, and surrounding the Capital by a rapid *coup de main*, has no doubt been entertained at Richmond, and we do not know that it has been relinquished. Doubts upon this subject have most probably suggested the movement of troops now in course of execution towards Leesburgh, Point of Rocks, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, with a view to guarding against a surprise of this damaging character.

The indications are that Harper's Ferry will be captured by the force under Gen. PATTERSON, without the coöperation of the troops now beyond the Alleghanies. No sensible estimate of the enemy's strength rates it higher than 9,000 men. These may be as demoralized, malcontent, and unprepared, as visitors represent them; but we may assume them to be in as perfect condition as the troops we send to the attack, and yet the superiority of numbers in a spot of such difficult topography, must decide the question. The Pennsylvania force approaches 15,000 men, with a proportionate accompaniment of artillery. As it is quite impossible that the rebels can effectually resist this strength, they will have the triple alternative of surrendering, dispersing, or retreating.

The Western army will, in all probability, pass the Alleghanies into the Valley of Virginia, perhaps in time to cut off the retreat of Gen. JOHNSTON'S force. Their more important business will be either to turn the flank of the army at Manassas Gap junction by advancing through the Gap itself, or by turning southward upon Staunton, threaten Richmond on the West, as Gen. BUTLER is threatening it from the East. The latter movement, if practicable, would appear to be most effectual. The rebel advance force in the neighborhood of Washington would so be constrained to fall back to the main body, which is understood to be at or near the State capital, and one of those bloodless victories in which Gen. SCOTT is said to glory, would be won. At Staunton, however, the enemy has concentrated a reserve of unknown numbers, bnt composed entirely of new levies, assembled by Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation. Whether this force would be a serious obstruction to the army which measured strength with the same class of troops at Phillippa, would depend upon data which we do not at present possess.

A careful survey of the ground seems to show that if Gen Scott's estimate of the enemy's strength be trustworthy, they are already in our power. The work of purifying Virginia must, in fact, be effected in another month. The policy of avoiding a direct encounter, while by a repetition of successful demonstrations, the rebels are compelled to fall back again and again, or be surrounded and cut off, can have but one result, and that a victory all the more splendid, because purchased with something beside human lives.

One Reason Why Secession is Inadmissible.

Mr. ARCHER GURNEY, an amiable Englishman, with the characteristic national ignorance of our affairs, sends from Paris an appeal to the people of the North. In another column we transmit it to its address. The writer has no doubt of his thorough mastery of the situation in all its bearings. He regards the South as a "free people," who desire to exercise the right of self-government; a right which the North exerts its undeniable superiority of strength to withhold. In doggedly insisting upon this position, we are displaying a Pharaonic obstinacy, which must visit upon us plagues, following in the train of civil war, worse than those poured upon the Egyptians. To show that we do not misapprehend Mr. GURNEY, it is sufficient to say that he holds the Union between the Northern and Southern States to be equivalent to that between England and Ireland, only that Ireland is satisfied with her English relations, and is not likely to secede.

It will be difficult to convey to such minds as this the real character of the controversy. To say that the people of the United States are a nation, by common consent at the outset of our career indivisible; that this is no partnership of States, but a commonwealth of individuals; that to surrender to force the prerogatives of a Government thus founded upon agreement and convention, is to surrender not merely so much territory and population, but all that power and faculty of self-preservation, without which Government ceases to exist; all this may be admitted; but the reply is, "You are standing upon the letter of an obsolete Constitution. The questions you are disputing admit of no settlement. Your two sections can never live together in harmony. Avoid the evils of endless quarrel, and the horrors of civil war, which must be but their beginning, by letting these rebels go. You will remain a greater and more powerful people."

The only needful rejoinder is a denial that the adoption of the proposed alteration would have any of the results anticipated. It would simply be to convert a civil into an international war. The issues to be settled with the seceding States, within the Union, would be multiplied infinitely by separation, and could never be peaceably adjusted. They would have still to be determined by force. The partition of territories, the division of the National debt, the reimbursement of losses flung upon the Government and the northern people; the rendition of fugitives; the protection of citizens of one Republic temporarily in the other; these, and a hundred other issues, would spring into life with the act of separation, and would have no arbiter to decide them but the sword; whereas the existing difficulties, (when the delusions spread over the Southern mind by the conspirators whom we pursue to punish, have been cleared away), will find easy settlement in the obvious terms of the Constitution. We enter upon this war, which we mean to make a short one, plainly justified by the law which gave us a national existence; because any other course would involve a conflict of far larger proportions, in which right would be less clearly on our side, and our enemy possessed of infinitely greater capacity for mischief. It is a misdirected humanity which, with whatever eloquence, exhorts us to avoid this contest, when to do so is to invite another, the evil effects of which must be incalculable and interminable.

Mr. GURNEY'S Irish simile would be improved by transportation to the other side of the channel. Let us assume that—misled by conspirators, acting upon a wild fanaticism—a majority of the people in the northern and western counties of England should assert their independence of the Crown, and set up a Republic—that Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, with their iron, their slate, their coal, their factories, their seaports, should participate in the act of secession, on the ground that the tariff, or taxation, or the ten-hour law, or the factory act, were unendurable, and that the denial of universal suffrage left them without redress. Would Mr. GURNEY listen patiently to our philanthropic appeals to let them go? Would Lord JOHN RUSSELL regard it as a courteous or friendly proceeding in our Government to hasten at the first tidings to recognize the insurgent counties as belligerents, with license to whiten the sea with their privateers, and to bring the opulent Indiaman, or the West India treasure ship, into our ports for condemnation? In short, would not all Englishmen be justly indignant at any language or act by which we should imply entire equality between the cause of the crown and that of the rebels?

Europe and the Right of Privateering.

Whatever the laws of nations, which had their origin in the barbarity of medieval Europe, may have established on the subject, the fact is palpable that privateering is but another name for piracy. If the privilege of preying upon the commerce of the enemy were confined to the citizens or subjects of the belligerents, there would be a semblance of reason and justice in the practice of granting letters-of-marque and reprisal. But the indiscriminate distribution of these letters to the lawless and reckless rovers of the sea, without regard to nationality, and to professional pirates, strips the practice of all claim to toleration, and fully authorizes any nation, Christian or heathen, in the forum of conscience, to treat it as piracy, and to hang those who engage in it without the ceremony of a civil trial.

The great Powers of Europe have already agreed formally to the abolition of privateering. They asked the acquiescence of the United States Government in the arrangement, and were refused by the very traitors, while having the control of the Government, who are now in open rebellion against it. It is not improbable that DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators, who controlled PIERCE'S Administration, may have anticipated the very contingency which has happened, and have refused assent to the proposed abolition of privateering from a sense of the uses to which it could be put. They had no commerce to suffer from the inroads of privateers, and were on this account in a situation to consider the matter calmly, and to profit by a resort to the practice, in the event of a rupture with the Federal Government. At any rate, whatever their motives, it was they, and not any honest representatives of American nationality, who refused to sanction the abolition of privateering. This fact is well known to the Powers of Europe, and they cannot now refuse to receive the United States into the alliance for the suppression of the piratical practice, without gross inconsistency, and a confession before the world that their desire to see the United States injured and its Government overthrown, is stronger than their solicitude for the suppression of a barbarous mode of warfare.

These Powers cannot present a show of reason for withholding their assent to the ratification of the new regulation. It was entered into at a time when no war impended between commercial nations, and was intended to liberalize and Christianize international law, for all time to come. The refusal of the United States Government at the time to sanction it would be a source of regret to sincere friends of the proposition, and the prompt announcement of a change of policy, consequent upon a change of rulers, would be hailed with delight by a Government honestly and sincerely anxious to see it become a cardinal maxim in the law of nations.

The Temper of the Northern Masses.

Among the few pleasant things which the hour presents for our contemplation, is the perfect confidence which pervades the popular mind in the ability of the Government to vindicate its authority and perpetuate itself. That confidence is not confined to any particular Department, nor any particular individual connected with the affairs of the State. When the note of war was sounded, all parties sprang to arms. Democrats, Republicans and "Union men" found themselves standing side by side, with their faces towards the enemy, without pausing to inquire how they became thus suddenly united, or what had become of their past political enmities. They stood together not only as against the common foe, but in support of an Administration constitutionally elected, and that was exerting its energies to maintain the integrity of the Union. They did not look over the record to see who voted for, or who against it. All they demanded to know was that it was exerting itself earnestly to meet, as it should be met, the impending crisis; and being satisfied of this, they sustained it in the generous spirit which true patriotism inspires. There are, of course, a few political organs, with whom the supremacy of party is of higher consideration than the preservation of the Constitution, who are delving among the embers of party prejudices, and endeavoring to fan them into life, but their voice is disregarded and their course rebuked by the contempt into which they have fallen.

The confidence of which we speak, not only pervades all hearts in the loyal States, but its faith reaches every branch of the public service. Confidence in the financial ability and credit of the Government—confidence in the numerical strength of the armies—confidence in the ability and patriotism of the officers, and the courage and conduct of the soldiers—confidence in the civil administration—confidence in the Banks, in the patriotism of the masses, and, above all, in the ultimate vindication of the Constitution and the salvation of the Union. Thus, the people of the loyal States stand in a solid phalanx, and their solidarity is secured by a patient and enduring patriotism. They do not count certainly upon a sudden termination of the war; they do not hope to triumph in every battle, or be victorious in every skirmish; they are prepared for occasional reverses, but they have an abiding faith in the ability of the loyal forces to march to the Gulf at last, unless treason shall render that march unnecessary by laying down its arms.

There is another gratifying phase observable in the popular mind in the loyal States. While fully determined to fight this conflict out to the bitter end, there is little of those inveterate hates which usually sadden the course and intensify the evils of civil war. There is no revengeful feeling which looks to the shedding of unnecessary blood. The rebel leaders are execrated as bold, bad men; ambitious adventurers, who would be guilty of the gigantic crime of involving the country in sanguinary strife and of overthrowing the best Government in the world, from no higher motive than their own personal aggrandizement; but the people of the revolted States are still regarded as brethren, bound to us by the ties of a common origin, a common ancestry, and a thousand memories clustering around the history of the past. Deluded and betrayed into the wickedness and the folly of revolt they certainly are, and being so, they must be fought against and their revolt quelled, but they are our brethren still. The idea of subjugating the people of the South, of humiliating, or reducing them to the condition of a conquered people, or their States to that of conquered provinces, has never entered the heart of a loyal man. Their place in the Union, as equal, independent States, is reserved for them, with every right pertaining to every other State fully guaranteed to them, with their institutions, customs and laws intact, and every privilege belonging to their original position undisturbed. What is asked of them is to cease fighting for the overthrow of the Union; the destruction of a Constitution the wisest and best in the world—a Constitution which their fathers as well as ours assisted in framing, and which was established through their influence as well as ours. Thus much is insisted upon, and to obtain it war will be waged by the loyal States against them, so long as the flag of secession shall wave where the Stars and Stripes should be. The loyal people will insist upon it, if a thousand battles shall be the sequence of their resolve, and long years of privation and suffering be necessary to its accomplishment. The very kindness which mingles with their determination gives them strength, and contributes to the certainty that they will not be disappointed. It adds the consciousness of right in the manner of discharging a patriotic duty, to the imperative obligations of that duty itself, leaving with every blow struck against treason the consolation that, however fatal it may be to those whom they would gladly regard as their friends, it is not guided by malice or nerved by hate.

THE CONFEDERATE MAIL IN TROUBLE.—The Confederate mail service is not performed to the satisfaction of the Vicksburg *Whig*. Confederate nature being as unregenerate as human nature in general, the Editor growls. "The mails between Vicksburg and Shreveport (he says) are badly managed;" and he asks: "Is there any reason why the mail to Monroe, with a daily train of passengers, should not be carried daily?" Certainly not, unless it may be a trifling difficulty of a lack of funds to pay for the service. And then there is a great deal of botheration owing to the stage leaving Monroe immediately after the arrival of the cars, by which the people beyond that important geographical centre are kept without intellectual provender, except that which is twenty-four hours past maturity. Postmaster-General REAGAN will have to give his attention to this matter.

Breech-Loading Cannon.

The superiority of breech-loading cannon is practically acknowledged by the numerous and costly efforts made to produce them. The Armstrong gun, with all those breech-loading imperfections that require as many machinists as artillerists to serve it, is adhered to as *the* gun of England; and WHITWORTH, CLAY, and men of that stamp, representing not only the highest mechanical experience and facilities, but unlimited means for experiment, are straining every resource to produce practicable breech-loaders. The obvious features of this system are, the protection of breech-loading gunners within shot-proof batteries on gun-boats, etc., and the greater simplicity and cheapness of the projectile, which is compressed rather than expanded into the grooves by the explosion; in addition to which we may safely grant that high military and engineering authorities would not thus persistently adhere to it if its advantages were not manifold and decided. Yet, however excellent the principle may be of putting the charge in at the breech of a gun, there have been serious practical objections, wholly of a mechanical character, the formidable cause of them all being the expansion of the metal by the heat of repeated explosions. To load at the breech, a hole of some sort, large enough to take in the charge, must be opened from without to the bore or chamber, and closed again before firing, by some arrangement tight and strong enough to resist the whole force of the explosion, and yet moveable with such facility that it can be instantly opened by hand, to put in the succeeding charge. This stopper, whether it be a wedge, a plug, or a cap, must have a perfect joint with the barrel of the gun, for the gas formed by the explosion will leak, or rather blow, with great velocity out of an aperture immeasurably small, not only wasting so much of its mechanical effect, but gradually cutting away the metal itself, and enlarging its vent in geometrical ratio. Any leakage soon destroys the apparatus. The stopper must, therefore, not only fit, surface to surface, but it must be held in contact with a resistance sufficient to hold an expansive power of 5,000 feet per second, and then it must be easily detachable, or the arm will still be useless. It would appear to be difficult enough to produce such an apparatus out of materials which, when once formed, would retain their shape and size. But when we consider that all metals expand differently in degree by heat, and that the same part may expand more and differently in one place than in another, it is evident that a loose joint may soon become immovable, or a very tight joint hopelessly loose and leaky, depending on which part of the apparatus is most exposed to heat. Even railway bars laid end to end and touching continuously, expand so much as to throw themselves from the sleepers, by the heat of the sun, while the temperature of the gases resulting from the ignition of gunpowder, is some 4,300°. It is therefore impracticable to place a revolving or movable chamber, or any stopper of large dimensions, and subject to this heat, within or between any solid parts not so exposed; and yet, whatever does stop the hole where the charge was put in, must be as strongly and rigidly connected to the barrel, as the molecules of the barrel are connected by cohesion, in order to resist the explosion and prevent leakage. To this end, the plan generally adopted, is to fasten the stopper by a screw of sufficient strength and dimensions, by which the expansion of the parts may be adjusted. In the Armstrong gun, the bore extends entirely through the breech. Into this bore, from the top, outside, a mortice is made to receive a wedge which is inserted behind the charge after the latter is put in. The wedge thus resists, or rather, transfers to the rear of the breech, the force of the explosion; and to keep it tightly against the chamber in which the explosion occurs, it is forced up from the rear by a screw passing into the bore in the breech, and is thus always held in contact, whatever may be the expansion of the parts by heat. To put in a new charge the screw is withdrawn so much that the wedge can be lifted out. In practice, however, the wedge cannot be kept tightly enough in place to prevent the leakage of gas, without it is jammed into such close contact that it cannot be unscrewed again with the necessary facility. Again, the expansion of metals by heat may be irregular; one part of the stopper may be tight while the rest is not in contact. For instance, CLAY'S gun has a large excentric, hollow breech, into which an immense plug is screwed from the rear. In this screw-plug is a continuation of the bore of the gun, through which the charge is put into the chamber from the rear. The plug is then screwed in a half turn further, so that the hole in it, through which the charge was put in, is moved away from the bore of the gun, and the solid flat end of the plug jammed tightly over the end of the bore. This goes very smoothly for a time; but since the parts of the plug and of the breech where the explosion occurs, get quite hot, while the rest is cool, only the top section of the chamber is covered by the plug, and the screw works hard after firing a few rounds. The same thing would occur with a Colt's revolver of cannon dimensions, as any one may imagine. It is evident that no mechanical adjustment can remedy the grand defect. Some new principle must be struck out.

This principle has already been perfected in the rifle-musket, by Mr. W. M. STORM, of this City. Some three years since, a test of this, among other breech-loading muskets, was made at West Point, and was so satisfactory that, in spite of much favoritism, alluded to at the time in these columns, the right was purchased by Government to alter two thousand Harper's Ferry muskets, on Mr. STORM'S plan. A few were made as patterns, but the traitor FLOYD, probably fearing to leave the machinery and the art behind, let the matter drop. Mr. STORM has, within the past year, disposed of his English patents to a large and wealthy company there. His plans are obviously excellent, and are approved by the first mechanical and military authorities. Without referring to their various details, we may mention the leading feature, with special reference to its application to cannon. Instead of attempting to fit the stopper tightly enough to resist the force and passage of the gas, he causes the explosion itself to hold the stopper in place. The bore of the gun passes entirely through it. To the breech, a movable end, containing a short bore or chamber, is attached by a hinge. This end piece is first turned around so as to lie alongside the barrel, when the charge is slipped into it; then it is shut over the end of the barrel, so as to form a continuation of it, its chamber then being the bottom or rear of the bore, in which the charge is exploded. Where it opens to the bore of the gun, this chamber is larger than the bore, and contains a short steel tube or lining, which can slip end-wise, and which, when shut up and ready to fire, projects out of the chamber, and just enters the conical end of the bore of the gun. This inner tube, then, forms the front end of the chamber in which the powder is exploded; and when the explosion occurs, it is driven violently for the hundredth or the thousandth of an inch, or whatever space there may be between it and the rear end of the gun, and is held firmly against the gun by the expanding gas itself, until the pressure is relieved by the exit of the projectile, when it may be withdrawn with perfect ease. Thus the joint is, and must be tight. Suppose now, that the barrel and the chamber expand, there is ample room for them to do so, but this movable tube is always held in place by the explosion, no matter what position and shape the other parts may have assumed. And, since no power was applied by hand to resist the force of the powder and to close the joint, while none is required to overcome any tight fits caused by expansion, the breech is at all times easily opened—the great practical difficulty is overcome. It is unnecessary to refer to the other details of the arm; they may be arranged to meet all circumstances, when this one is perfected. We would earnestly invite the attention of the Government and of our volunteer artillery companies to this subject. Rifled cannon are the grand, overwhelming enginery of modern warfare, and a single improvement in range or quickness may turn the tide of battle.

The Refugees from the South.

It would seem scarcely possible that in this age and country, and especially under institutions guaranteeing the largest liberty to the citizens, that a system of oppression and wrong, such as now prevails in the Southern States, could exist. If there were no constitutional restraints, no laws limiting the exercise of power, humanity itself would almost anywhere else on the face of the earth be a sufficient guarantee against the atrocities which have come to be the everyday occurrences of Southern life. There are now in the Free States hundreds of families and thousands of individuals driven out of the Slave States, banished from their homes without even the remotest forms of a trial, their property destroyed and themselves impoverished by the terrorism not only winked at, but sustained and applauded by the public authorities. We are informed that there are now in Washington and the neighborhood of that city, hundreds of persons who have been forced to flee from their homes, on account of some real or fancied opinions entertained by them in favor of the Union. Some of these are women, whose property has been plundered, leaving them penniless, whose sons have been seized and imprisoned, or forced to join the rebel army, to save their own lives. Some are wives, whose husbands have been suspected of opposition to the treason of secession, and been arrested, and themselves, with their children, compelled to escape for safety from the State. Some are daughters, banished, hunted out of the "Old Dominion," on account of the real or imaginary attachment of their fathers to the flag of their country, and some are sisters, whose brothers have offended against the majesty of secession. All these have been driven into banishment and destitution by the mob-spirit, guided, set on, and sustained by heartless demagogues in official place.

Such is the warfare waged even in Virginia, the most enlightened and liberal of the revolting States—a warfare that spares neither sex nor condition. The helplessness of age, the weakness of woman, the feebleness of childhood, can claim no exemption, secure neither pity nor protection from its remorseless cruelty, and yet the men engaged in it claim to be Christians, living under the full blaze of Christian civilization, recognizing the ordinary obligations of Christian duty, and, above all, pretend to be fighting for liberty!

It is difficult to conceive, the motive of this outrage upon humanity, unless it be the mere wantonness of cruelty; nor can we comprehend the dastardly spirit of a people who, whatever their opinions may be on the subject of secession, can tolerate, much less be parties to its atrocity. We do know that, in any Free State, however treason against the Government might be punished, any attempt to establish a reign of terror, approaching this in barbarism, would be struck down and trampled out at once. A despotism that seeks its victims among the helpless, and punishes age and women on account of their opinions, would be crushed by men of all parties and all shades of opinion, as they would crush some venomous and loathsome reptile. There are men among us whose sympathies are on the side of secession, who speak and write in its favor, who are against the efforts of the Government to protect itself, who would see with pleasure the Constitution overthrown and the Union shivered, but so long as they confine themselves to the mere expression of opinion they are unmolested; and above all, their wives and daughters, their sisters and mothers, are safe, and their property and homes as secure as if they were in the center of Georgia. Against these loyalty wages no warfare, and their appeals for protection, were such appeals necessary, from insult or outrage, would be answered by the whole power of the Government, and the instant aid of every loyal arm.

There is scarcely a parellel to this atrocity in the history of civilized nations. Even the darkest days of the French revolution did not in all respects come up, or rather down, to the standard of Virginia demoralization. The atrocities of that cruel era were the work of the dregs, of the *sans culotte*, of the great cities, who, in all their hideous immorality and ignorance, suddenly attained power. They were cruel from education and habit, and driven into rebellion by a heartless and licentious despotism, against which they rose with the pent-up vengeance of ages of wrong rankling in their bosoms. Not so with Virginia. This system of persecution is not the retribution meted out to hereditary wrong. It is not the offspring of ignorance, nor the result of a brutal and educated depravity. It is the work of boasted chivalry, of educated people, claiming for themselves a high standard of refinement, a high degree Christian civilization; and professing, moreover, a love for freedom in all the broad significance of the term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN—THE MODE OF PUBLISHING ITS PROCEEDINGS TO BE INVESTIGATED.—At a meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution to appoint a special Committee of Three, who should be empowered to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of investigating the present mode of publishing the proceedings of the Board, was adopted over the Mayor's veto. The special order, relating to the majority and minority reports on the communication of the Comptroller, on the subject of making additional appropriations for the present year, was taken up and discussed at some length. The minority report was defeated, and the report of the majority laid over. The Board then adjourned till Thursday evening.

DESECRATING THE SABBATH.—GEORGE A. RUTGE, keeper of a beer garden at the corner of Jay and Greenwich streets, was arrested on Sunday, with about twenty of the *habitués* of his establishment, who were found by the Fifth Ward Police in flagrant violation of the law. The place has been a pest to the neighborhood for a long time, and on Sunday a large and not very orderly crowd was standing around the doors listening to the strains of a band attached to the concern. All the prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORN, who discharged the guests with an admonition to sin no more in that way, and held RUTGE in bail to answer.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY DROWNING.—On Sunday morning, a young woman, probably 20 years of age, drowned herself at the foot of Morton-street, North River. The watchman on the steamer *Philadelphia* heard the splash caused by her jumping into the water, and immediately threw her a rope, but she refused to clutch it or make the least effort for her salvation. Her body was soon recovered. Deceased was dressed in a black velvet waist, calico skirt, kid shoes and white stockings. Her hair was black and her features comely. Her identity has not yet been established.

PEDESTRIANISM AT FASHION COURSE.—A ten-mile race, for a purse of $500, took place yesterday between four runners at the above-named race-course. Their names are ALBERT S. SMITH and LEWIS BENNETT, Seneca Indians, CHARLES MOWER and GEO. WHITE, Englishmen. After a well contested race, it resulted in WHITE being proclaimed the winner, having run the distance in 38½ seconds less than an hour. Next week a five-mile race will take place on the same course; the following week a one mile race will come off, in which a great many fast runners will contend.

A PATRIOTIC AND PRAISEWORTHY OBJECT.—Rev. F. C. EWER, late of San Francisco, Cal., is announced to deliver a lecture, on Wednesday evening, in the Lecture Room of St. Ann's church, for Deaf Mutes, on 18th-street, near 5th-avenue. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of material to be made into clothing for the destitute soldiers by the deaf mutes. The object is an eminently worthy one, and the room should, by all means, be crowded for the evening named.

A DESPERADO.—AUGUST DESTOY, an impulsive Frenchman, living at No. 5 Duane-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon with one of his neighbors named CALEB KIRBY, and drew a loaded pistol, threatening to blow out his opponent's brains. The bystanders interposed, however, before the wicked design was accomplished, and DESTOY having been arrested was committed for trial by Justice OSBORN.

A BOY DROWNED AT CENTRAL PARK.—On Sunday afternoon, WILLIAM MEALY, a lad ten years of age, was drowned, while bathing in a trench at the Central Park, which had been made for the Croton water pipes. The water in the trench was five feet deep. The body was taken out, and removed to the house of the mother of deceased, in Eighty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue.

CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park was thronged with visitors yesterday. The trees and flowers were beautiful and much enjoyed. There are about a thousand men in employ at the Park, and it is the intention of the Commissioners of the Park to continue the work through the season if the money is obtained with which to pay the men.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FERRYMASTER.—On the 29th ult., Mr. ABRAM MERRITT, a ferrymaster at Jamesslip, was fatally injured by the falling of a heavy beam upon him. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday. He was a native of Long Island, 50 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—The man who hung himself, on Sunday morning, to a post at Pier No. 12, North River, has been identified as ESMUND KUNTH, a sailor, who has of late been much addicted to intemperance. He was about 50 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of a man was found, yesterday, in the dock, foot of Burling-slip. Deceased was about 40 years of age, had sandy hair and whiskers, and wore gray-mixed pants, and muslin shirt, with fancy bosom. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

SUFFOCATED IN A VAULT.—JOSEPH MEYER, a night-scavenger, was suffocated, on Sunday night, by the noxious gases in a vault, which he was cleaning, at No. 75 ANN-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

AN HOSTLER KILLED.—An unruly horse caused the death, yesterday, of an Irishman named EDWARD DWYER, at the stable rear of No. 146 Avenue A. Deceased resided at No. 245 East Twelfth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—ANOTHER SUMMER TRAIN TO GREENPORT.—The President of the Long Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the many who seek the shores of Long Island during the Summer and Fall, for health and recreation, has decided to run the train which leaves James-slip at 3:30 P. M., through to Greenport on Saturdays, during the present month. After the 1st of July the same train will be run through to Greenport every day. This arrangement will prove of great convenience to those doing business in the City, who have their families residing on the Island. To those doing business in New-York, the change of the terminus of the road, from South Brooklyn to Hunter's Point, is of great advantage in point of time. Travelers from the lower and central part of the City, who go by James-slip Ferry, gain half an hour; and those in the upper part, who go by the Thirty-fourth street Ferry, gain an hour.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. Vetoes were submitted by Mayor KALBFLEISCH of resolutions contracting for a house for Hose No. 8, E. D., at $850; a house for Engine No. 5, E. D., at $2,800; and a house for Hose No. 7, E. D., at $2,664. Almost the entire time was devoted to a debate on the question of furnishing supplies to the Brooklyn troops at the seat of war.

The Case of the Maryland Merryman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "W. L. M.," by assuming my initials, has directed the conjectures of many of our people towards me as the author of his note relative to Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN. May I deny, through your columns, the authorship of that note? I do not know that I ever saw Mr MERRYMAN in my life. I know very little of him, and absolutely nothing of his connection with the events which have led to his arrest. My opinions are of little consequence to the public, but I am unwilling to be misunderstood, as I must be by those who may imagine me to be your correspondent "W. L. M." I have no sympathy with the political sentiments which it is evident that gentleman entertains. As to the legal question involved in Mr. MERRYMAN'S application for relief, if I may be allowed still further to explain myself, I have supposed that the right to suspend the powers of the Federal Courts, exercised through the writ of *habeas corpus*, to be vested in Congress alone, but that, under circumstances very easily to be imagined, it might be the duty of an Executive officer, whether civil or military, to disobey such writ, and when the Courts themselves might feel that they had been wisely and properly disobeyed. Very respectfully your ob'd't serv't,

W. L. MARSHALL.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Hymn-Books for the Army.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has this moment been called to an article under date of June 5, 1861, signed MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Chaplain, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S., in which this expression occurs, referring to the want of hymn-books for the soldiers, and that those published by our Society are the best adapted. He says:

"I have written to the head quarters of the Union, in Philadelphia, but the institution have deigned no reply."

I can only say, no such communication has been received from the gentleman.

This want for soldiers we can meet only as funds are given for the specific purpose. We have received several applications, and as far as we have been able to raise the money, have promptly responded. In no case, so far as my knowledge extends, have parties applying had reason to complain of the discourtesy mentioned by Rev. Mr. SMITH.

You will oblige us by giving as prominent a place in your paper as the article alluded to.

Very respectfully,
M. A. WURTS, Secretary of Missions.

A Telegraphic Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph occurred in your correspondence from Washington, to-day in reference to the scarcity of food, &c., in South Carolina, to which permit me to refer. The information purports to come from "a clergyman *long resident* in Beaufort, S. C., *now in Washington.*" As a clergyman, and a resident of Beaufort, I can state from personal knowledge, that food is most abundant, the crops exceedingly promising, and the people unanimous in their determination to defend the position which the State has taken.

R. J. WILSON.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, June 10, 1861.

Amusements.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—MR. GEORGE CHRISTY commenced a Summer season of entertainments at this cosy little hall last evening, and succeeded in attracting an excellent audience, both in point of numbers and quality. The company includes some of the best known names in the world of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, and is sufficient, in the fullest sense of the word, for the interpretation of the various departments of Mr. CHRISTY'S admirable performance. Those who would be touched with a simple melody, or moved to mirth by an exuberance of fun, should patronize Mr. CHRISTY.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Gen. TOM THUMB is performing twice a day—afternoon and evening—at Hope Chapel. Mr. GUSTAVUS GRABY, tenor, and his daughter MISS, soprano, assist at the entertainment. On Thursday evening, Miss MINA GRABY takes a benefit, when Master WILLIE BARRESMORE POPE, the accomplished young pianist, will appear, as also several other artists of acknowledged merit. Miss GRABY deserves, and no doubt will have, a bumper.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, Officer KILGAULEY, of Jersey City, while on his beat in Prospect-street, met two suspicious men, and their answers to his questions being unsatisfactory, he seized one of the men when the other ran away. An alarm rap was given when Officers JORDAN, SHOW and NUGENT gave chase for several blocks, when one of the officers coming in close proximity, the fugitive faced about and drawing a large carving-knife, threatened the life of any one that should molest him. Three or four pistol shots, rather too close to be pleasant, made the fellow succumb, and the prisoners were taken to the lock-up. During the forenoon, Mr. R. C. BUSBANK, of No. 16 Seavien-place, Hoboken, appeared before Recorder MORTONDALE, and identified the property, consisting of knives, a silver cake basket, clothing, &c. The prisoners, who gave their names as CHARLES MACK and ANDREW SMITH, were committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 164.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 73, 74, 75 on demurrer. Nos. 181, 195, 266, 318, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 362, 182, 229, 234.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 610, 875, 728, 736½, 743, 756, 764, 788, 800, 804, 815, 820, 832, 834, 839, 775, 597, 365, 411.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1817, 1893, 7, 1611, 1871, 1877, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1712, 1530, 1058, 1680, 1724, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 373, 2991½, 1075, 901, 1322, 1323, 509, 1280, 1309, 1191, 894, 859, 1316, 912, 2980. *Part II.*—Nos. 1349, 1206, 1264, 1292, 1348, 557, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1358, 1359, 1360½, 1361, 713.

Virginians Charged with Misrepresentation—Action upon a Policy of Insurance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

W. Labach et al. vs. *The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.*—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover a loss under a policy of insurance issued by the defendants to C. A. Sieg & Co., for $2,500, on a frame dwelling-house, detached from other buildings, on James River, in Henrico County, Va. The house, as appears, was at the time occupied by mill workmen. The policy was issued in August, 1858, and the building was destroyed by fire in December, 1858.

The defence is that the description of the property was not correctly given when the insurance was effected, and that the house was neither detached from other buildings, nor a dwelling-house, but a part of a mill. The case is still on. Evidence was introduced by plaintiffs tending to show that the mill was long closed before the insurance was effected.

J. Larocque for plaintiffs; G. W. Gould for defendants.

Title Under Referee's Deed—Is it Absolute?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff and White.

Thomas Reilly vs. *Charles G. Cornell et al.*—This is what has become known as the Hermitage Hall litigation. The action is brought against Alderman Cornell and others. The plaintiff claimed to be the owner of the fee of the premises at the corner of Houston and Allen streets, in this City, called Hermitage Hall. The building was used by him as a public house, and cost him, as he alleges, $15,000. Of this sum, $7,500 were raised by mortgage upon the property to the Broadway Savings Institution, and $3,500 by five mortgages to Mary Ann Dodin, and four other persons, who had been tenants in common of the premises.

Mary Ann Dodin commenced foreclosure proceedings under her mortgage, and made the other four mortgages parties. Under these proceedings, the premises were sold by Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., as referee, on the 18th of February, 1859, and bid off by George Shea, Esq., one of the attorneys in the foreclosure case, at the price of $4,000, for the benefit of the mortgagees. Prior to the sale, Reilly had procured two or three postponements of the day of sale, to enable him to raise the means to pay off the amount of the five mortgages and costs. Reilly understood that Mr. Shea had agreed to bid off the property, and to allow Reilly to pay the amount due, and have the premises transferred to John Doyle, who represented Reilly in the negotiation, for Reilly's benefit. Mr. Shea's understanding was that no such prior agreement existed, but that the agreement for a reconveyance was made after the sale. Reilly being anxious to save his property, enlisted the services of William H. Van Cott and others, in negotiating terms of payment and in raising a loan of money for that purpose.

The amount exacted by Mr. Shea was $5,400 and as Patrick Corrigan claimed $200 for services he claimed to have rendered in attempting to raise a loan for Mr. Reilly, or, as he claims, for expenses in negotiating a contract with Mr. Shea, the whole amount to be raised was $5 600. Mr. Reilly applied to his political and personal friend, Charles G. Cornell, one of the defendants, to loan him the money to enable him to get back his property. Cornell agreed to raise half of the sum required, and Frederick Johnson, another defendant, the residue.

As security for the loan, Cornell and Johnson were to take a deed from the referee

Pursuant to this arrangement, Cornell and Johnson advanced the sum of $5 600, and took an assignment from Mr. Shea of his bid on the 22d day of March, 1859. On the same day Cornell and Johnson took a deed from the referee in the usual form in such cases.

At the expiration of six months Reilly paid to the agent and attorney of Cornell and Johnson the interest due upon the loan of $5,600, and also a bonus of $250, for which a receipt was taken. At the expiration of three months afterwards another instalment of interest was paid upon such loan. But as the receipt expressed rent instead of interest, Reilly for the first time had his suspicions aroused that Cornell and Johnson intended to exercise some advantage over him.

Cornell conveyed to his father-in-law, James D. McMann, his interest in the premises, by deed, dated Dec. 14, 1859.

And being one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, he procured the passage through the Board of Aldermen of a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease the premises for the use of the Fourth Judicial District Court at a sum not to exceed $1,500 per year.

Soon afterwards Reilly tendered to the defendants the amount of the loan, and brought this action to perpetually enjoin the defendants from asserting ownership under the title derived from the referee, and to charge such title as a mortgage interest only, or for such other relief as the plaintiff is entitled to have.

The action was tried at a Special Term of this Court in November, 1860, when a judgment was awarded the defendants, and the complaint was dismissed. And from the judgment thereon entered, this appeal is taken.

The question to be determined by this appeal is, whether the Referee's deed is to be considered sufficient to give an absolute title to the defendants, or purchasers taking it, or whether it is merely a mortgage, and subject to the equity of redemption. Case argued, and decision reserved.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendants.

Appeal in the Potatoe Case—The Assignability of Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

John R. Sears vs. *Joseph Conover.*—This case has been twice before reported in the TIMES. The action was brought to recover for the alleged breach of a contract in the sale of potatoes. The defendant is a farmer in Monmouth County, N. J., the plaintiff the assignee of one Stephen B. Conover, a produce dealer in Washington Market. It appears from the facts of the case, that in April, 1857, the defendant and S. B. Conover entered into a contract by which the defendant agreed to deliver to the said S. B. Conover, all the peach blow potatoes he could raise that season, which were to be delivered in good merchantable order, at $1 50 per barrel. In October, 1857, the plaintiff purchased the contract of S. B. Conover, and claims to be entitled to all the rights under and by virtue of the same. This transfer of contract the defendant refused to acknowledge or recognize, and the plaintiff claims to have been damnified thereby to the extent of $1 000. The case was tried before Judge ALLEN, in May, 1859, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff of $500. From this the defendant now brings an appeal, on the ground the contract was not a contract of bargain and sale, but for mutual acts resting upon an agreement for the future conduct of the parties, in which the parties relied upon the personal responsibility of each other, and that the title to the potatoes was passed under the contract.

That such a contract is not assignable without the assent of both parties to it before a violation of its terms. Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Dean for appellant; G. R. & T. D. Pelton, for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Authon prosecuting for the People, Theodore Williams pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was fined $25.

Samuel Merrit, the person who shot a Secessionist, a short time since, during a political argument, next moved, through his counsel, that he be admitted to bail. The Court took the papers and reserved his decision.

George Spencer, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was discharged upon his own recognizance, the District-Attorney not deeming him of sufficient mental calibre to be responsible for his acts.

Harry Burnett, *alias* Frenchy, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and went to State Prison for three years.

Patrick McGrogran was next tried for picking the pocket of a man by the name of Polan, while drinking with him. The amount stolen was $55. The jury, after a long absence, were unable to agree.

Solomon Miller was next tried for felonious assault upon Orris Wendell with a knife. Both parties were black, a color which also prevailed extensively among the witnesses. The prisoner was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years.

James Johnson pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for three years.

Jerome Stevens was next tried for larceny of a gold watch. The prisoner was acquitted.

George Dommie, indicted for misdemeanor, violating the lottery laws, pleaded guilty, and was fined $25.

John Kehoe pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Magdalena and Philip Wolf then pleaded guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and were remanded for sentence.

Caspar Stumpf pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Surrogate's Court.

BENEFICE TO AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The will of Thomas Ennis was now admitted to probate. The testator leaves a large residuary estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and makes the Irish Society executor of his will.

A number of other wills were admitted, containing nothing of public interest.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The following are the first fifty causes on the Calendar for the June Term, 1861, of the Court of Appeals to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, June 11, 1861:

Preferred Causes, Class No. 1.—The Seneca Nation of Indians, appts. *vs.* Harris L. Knight, res.; the Seneca Nation of Indians, res., *vs.* Philomus Pattison, appt.; the People, &c., res, *vs.* Alphonzo Cross, appt., the People, &c., pffs. in error, *vs.* William Mulligan, def. in error; the People, &c., pffs. in error, *vs.* Charles D. Morrisette, def. in error.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 2.—James Buell, appt., *vs.* Duncan McGregor *et al.*, res.; Duncan McGregor, appt., *vs.* James Buell and anr., res.; Mary Van Der Werker, and anr, *vs.* James Buell and anr., res.; Talman Orser, and ors., res., *vs.* Maria Orser ex'x and appt.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 3.—Erastus Corning, appt. *vs.* S. Sherwood Day *et al.*, ex'x, res.; Robert Johnson, adm'r &c. res., *vs.* Jacob H. Jenkins, appt.; Albert Dollittle, adm'r, res, *vs.* Peter Nayier, appt.; Naomi Dibble and anr., appt., *vs.* the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co., res.; Edwin Pancost, ex'r &c., appt., *vs.* Gideon Hawley and ors., res.; Elizabeth Mackey, adm'r, appt., *vs.* the N. Y. Central R. R. Co., res.; John Lorimer Graham, appt., *vs.* S. Sherwood Day *et al.*, ex'r. res.; Martin Sipperly, adm'r, res., *vs.* Wm. J. Baneus and ors., appts.; James Harlley, ex res. *vs.* Henry Harrison and anr., appt; Sarah Forsyth and James R. Jessup, adm'r &c., *vs.* John F. Rathbone, res.; Chester Harris, ex'r, res., *vs.* Levi Ely and anr., appts., William Clauncy, appt., *vs.* Lemuel Arnold and anr., ex'r, res.; Hiram Sackett, appt, *vs.* Horatio Shumway and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class 4.—The Canastota Bank, res., *vs.* John W. Sims *et al.*, appts.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Elmore P. Rose, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res, *vs.* the Town of Genoa, appt.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Genoa, appt.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* David Akin, Supervisor, &c., *et al.*, appts.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Venice, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res., *vs.* the Town of Venice, appt.; Joseph Fulton *et al.*, appts., *vs.* Robert Denniston, Compt., &c., res.

General Calendar.—Goade, Requa and ors. appts., *vs.* Nathaniel B. Holmes, res.; Wm. T. Seymour, rec'r, res., *vs.* Benj. Wilson and anr., appts.; Stephen Clark, res, *vs.* the Mayor, Alderman, &c., N. Y., appts.; Benj. Chamberlain, appt, *vs.* Wm. P. Ayles and anr., res.; Wm. C. Boardman and anr., *vs.* David A. Sayre, res.; Wm. Stoddard, res., *vs.* Charles N. Hart, appt.; Geo. M. Sherman, appt., *vs.* Geo. Elder and ors., res.; John J. Kelly, res., *vs.* Samuel McCormick, impd. &c., appt.; Geo. H. Williams and ors., res., *vs.* James H. Carrington, appt.; Maria A. A. Bonati, res., *vs.* Chas. Welch, appt.; Warner Smith, res., *vs.* Richard A. Varrick, appt.; the Poughkeepsie & Salt Point Plank Road Co., res., *vs.* Elihu Griffin, appt.; Chester M. Foster and ors., res., *vs.* Dennis Julien, appt.; Thos. B. Coddington, res., *vs.* the Washington Ins. Co., appt; Robert Souter, Jr., appt., *vs.* Leander R. Hapgood and ors., res.; Nathan Randall and anr., *vs.* David King and ors., appts.; Lewis Fatman, res., *vs.* the Buffalo & State Line R. R. Co., appts.; Geo. Griswold and anr. res., *vs.* Jno. R. Tatem, *et al.*, appts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	83½	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83¾	
2,000	do	83¾	
6,000	do	83¾	
5,000	N. Y. St 6s, '62	100	
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	78	
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	37½	
6,000	do	37	
10,000	do	s10 37	
16,000	do	s10 37¼	
12,000	do	37	
5,000	Vir. State 6s	s3 42	
27000	do	s30 40	
3000	do	s30 40½	
5000	do	42½	
1000	do	c 42¾	
3000	do	c 42¾	
2000	do. trens	40	
2000	Ga. 6s, '86	53½	
6000	N. C. State 6s	51	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	c 38½	
5,000	do	38¼	
5,000	do	38¼	
15,000	do	b30 38¾	
50,000	do	38	
10,000	do	c 37¾	
9,000	Long Island St. 6s	87	
1,000	Bron'n C.W. Ln.	100	
3,500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	102	
1,000	E. R. C. Bonds '61	52	
1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds.	78½	
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	75	

100	Pacific M. S. Co		60½
50	do		61
50	do	s10	61½
50	do	s5	61¾
100	Hudson River R.		22
300	Harlem R. Pref		23½
50	M. S. & N. I. Gear Stk		23½
950	N. Y. Central R.		71¾
100	do	stwk	71¾
300	do	s10	71¾
13	do		72
100	do	bnwk	72
300	do	s3	72
50	do	s4	72
500	do	stw	72
100	Harlem Railroad		10½
100	do	s30	10¾
5	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63
200	do	stw	63
100	do	c	61½
300	do	c	63¾
150	do	s30	62
350	do		61½
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	stw	56¼
50	do	b30	57
120	do		57
100	do	stwk	57
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		21¾
200	do		21¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10	33
100	do		33½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '81, cou.		83½
26,000	do		83½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65		85½
6,000	Ohio State 6s	90	90
20,000	Penn. St. 6s '90		37
12,400	Virginia State 6s		42¾
3,000	do		42½
10,000	do	s3	42
12,000	do	s2	41¾
6,000	Lou. State 6s		55
12,000	Mo. State 6s		38
15,000	do		37¾
26,000	do		37½
2,000	do	s10	37½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		89
1,000	D., I. & W. R. 1st M		95

20	Park Bank		80
80	Pacific M. S. Co		62
50	do	bnwk	62
10	do		62½
50	Erie Railroad		21¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R.		71¾
100	do	bnw	71¾
100	do	stwk	71¾
100	do	s5	71¾
70	Hud. River R. R.		32
50	Harlem R. Pref		23½
100	do	b15	23¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30	62
170	Galena & Chicago R.		87½
5	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		33

MONDAY, June 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 8, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 1:

Decrease in Loans	$781,106
Decrease in Specie	665 377
Increase in Circulation	279,227
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,510,699

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 9, 1860.	June 8, 1861.	June 1, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	125,431,963	117,509 075	118,290,181
Specie	23,785,581	36,837,025	37,503 404
Circulation	8,999,948	8,963,087	8 683,780
Gross Deposits	103,386 091	103 567,695	108,672,000
Exchanged	22,776,108	15,910 935	16 474 541
Undrawn	80,609 963	87 656,760	90,197,459
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,620,622	10,753,608	11 486,789

The line of Loans and Discounts on the present Bank return reflects the extreme dullness of the Money market. With all the aid of the recent Government negotiations the movement continues to decrease, and with thirteen millions more Specie than this time last year, the Banks hold under discount eight millions less paper, including the Treasury paper and Government Stock recently taken from the Department at Washington. The last Specie average was a declining one, and the present return, consequently, shows $665,000 less than June 1, but on a rising average; the amount actually held to-day being about $38,000,000. The heaviest change is on the line of Net Deposits, which has fallen below eighty-eight millions. The circulation, as usual in the first week of each month, is temporarily higher. The market for Money, to-day, is without alteration in rates. Some recent sales of Exchange on England were made for the 30@60 day paper of the Bankers who bought it, and this has been passed at Bank at 6@7 ℘ cent. per annum. The terms for Exchange to day are nominally steady at 105½@106 ℘ cent. for Bankers, and 103½@105 Merchant bills. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, this morning delivered $231,029 in specie, as follows:

Bank of America	$100,000	H. Hennequin & Co.	$20,000
W. Schall	40,000	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	40,000
W. Tyson	10,775	Harbeck & Co	3,000
J. H. Brewer & Co.	2,699	De Rham & Co	184
Nesmith & Sons	11,421	J. Hoxie	750
Tappan & Starbuck	2,700		
Total			$231,029

The financial news by this arrival is not important. The Bank of England and the out door lenders of Money had fewer applicants, and the rates were 5½@6 ℘ cent, the outside figure being the Bank rule. The English weather was better for the growing crops, and Grain is quoted easier in price; while the French accounts come rather stiffer again.

At the reduced figures of Saturday there was a demand on the Stock Exchange to-day for the Border State Stocks, resulting in a considerable business in Tennessees at about 37¼; Missouris at 38@37½, and in Virginias at 42½@42 ℘ cent. The price of Government Stock was fairly supported under some moderate purchases for investment. There is no speculative business observable in the Stock either way. The Railway Shares were comparatively steady throughout the day; the fluctuations amounting to only ½@½ ℘ cent. on the cash sales. Galena and Illinois Central improved, and Chicago and Rock Island was partially higher. The transactions in New-York Central looked firm at one time at 72 ℘ cent., but at the Second Board sales were made at 71¾ ℘ cent. and the price closed 71¾@⅞. There was a decided recovery of 4 ℘ cent. on Pacific Mail Stock, and the bidding for Panama was firm at 105@106 ℘ cent., without bringing out the Stock.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending June 8.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	25,250	142,242
Penn. Coal Co	24 831	139,683
Total tons	50,081	281,925

For corresponding periods last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	21.106	110 946
Penn. Coal Co	28 772	116 436
Total tons	49,878	227,382

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the first week in June, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	95,873	122,553	521,708	300
1861	32,326	958 228	763 908	4,525
Inc..	6,453 Inc.	835,675 Dec.	242 200 Inc.	4,225

The statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for May is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	12 947 09	for $193,787 80
Acres interest fund lands sold	1,245 30	for 10,572 35
Acres free lands sold	1,447 50	for 23,501 05
Total sales during the month of May, 1861	15,639 89	for $227,841 20
To which add town lot sales		2 800 08
Total of all		$230,641 28
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	55,528 07	for $939,257 90
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,260 273 46	for 16,147 983 91
Total	1 316,801 53	for $17 007,241 81

Total cash receipts in May, 1861	$54,780 81
Total receipts since 1st January, 1861	290,255 00
Total cash and bonds received to May 31, 1861	4,485,653 02

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$62 366 33
Receipts from freights	116 191 45
Receipts from mails	6 958 34
Receipts from rent of road	5,833 33
Receipts from other sources	1 060 24
Total receipts in month of May, 1860	$211 799 65
Total receipts in month of May, 1861	219,889 83
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861	1 247,731 83
Total receipts in corresponding period of '60	964,824 42
Original land grant, 2,595,000 acres. Railway, 706 miles of main track, and 93 miles of sidings—116 engines—2 456 cars. Funded debt, $15,559,240.	

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Traffic	$1,976,578 73	$2 114,448 98	$2,721,590 94
Wkg. expenses	1,419 964 80	1,489 579 52	1,693,403 30
Totals	$556,623 72	$624,869 46	$1,028 187 64

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for the month of May, were as follows:

1860	$94.131 37
1861	88,801 29
Decrease	$5,330 08

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 28.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business
United States 5 ℘ cent. red. 1874	69 @ 71	
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent	45 @ 56	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. do 1875	83 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40½ @ 39½ d.	39½d.
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s. con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	81 @ 83	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund) 1892	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℘ c., '67	92 @ 94	92½
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℘ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℘ c., '83, assent.	75 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℘ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	48 @ 52	
Do. shares, assented	20½ @ 21½	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1872	94 @ 96

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, who for a long time has lived at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, as chambermaid and waitress; desires a similar situation, as the family with whom she now is, is about removing from the city. She can be seen at No. 150 Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or would do the housework of a private family. No objections to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 278 29th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as children's maid and seamstress; is capable of doing general household work; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to travel in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 7th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen, or address for two days, No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable girl to do chamber work and sewing, or as laundress; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 65 St. Marks-place, 8th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or taking care of children; best of City reference given from her last place; to be seen for two days, at No. 292 Hicks, corner of Pacific st., in the store, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter; would take care of children and travel with a lady; has good reference from her last place: can be seen for 2 days at No. 28 Barrow-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting; she is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. She may be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 44 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, GENERAL WORKERS, &c.—Situations are wanted for 200 servants, at moderate wages, in City or country. Some of all dom stic stations. This is the best-selected lot of servants in this City. They are nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging, and have good references. SILLOT AGENCY, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take care of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would be willing to do housework in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged. Call at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing if required, or would do chamber work and take care of children. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 76 East 32d st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go in the country. In leaving on account of the family going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's. Good City references. Call at No. 3 East 34th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamber work and plain sewing; no objection to either city or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist children and do plain sewing, or travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give best of City reference; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, GENERAL WORKERS, &c.—Situations are wanted for 200 servants, at moderate wages, in City or country. Some of all dom stic stations. This is the best-selected lot of servants in this City. They are nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging, and have good references. SILLOT AGENCY, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or will take care of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would be willing to do housework in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged. Call at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing if required, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 76 East 32d st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go in the country. In leaving on account of the family going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's. Good City references. Call at No. 3 East 34th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamber work and plain sewing; no objection to either city or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist children and do plain sewing, or travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give best of City reference; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and perfectly trustworthy young woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in above capacity; will assist in washing; wages moderate to a nice family. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker, and will assist with the washing if required; has no objections to go to the country for the summer, and can obtain the best of City reference from her last place. Please apply at No. 61 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman, a situation as first class cook. Has lived in some of the best families in England, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at her late employer's, No 233 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; can do all kinds of plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference for five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 East 20th st., near 3d av. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN a private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; understands the management of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 42d st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as plain cook or to do housework in a private family. She is a first-rate washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 43 Perry st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook, willing to do washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two cousins, excellent servants; the cook lived 5 years in her last situation; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; does up linens in style, makes good pastry; wages $7; the other is 19 years of age; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, and can do neat sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by two persons—one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a young girl, from 15 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and sew, or do chamberwork and sew; good recommendations can be had. Can be seen at No. 149 28th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation; as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; has lived with some of the best families in the city, and has good City references. Would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 607 6th av., between 36th and 36th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable American woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference will be given; she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 358 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family, as a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is a good baker; no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts and ice creams, and if required, has no objection to take part of the washing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the tailor store

AS COOK, &c.—A COUNTRY SERVANT DEsires a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 823d av., near 12th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG English girl wishes a situation as first class chambermaid, or would do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls—one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid, or to do sewing or washing. Call, for two days, at No. 120 St. Mark's-place No objections to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A most reliable young woman, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes either of the above situations; makes good bread, pies and cakes, and is a cook and laundress; is very willing; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 830 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days. Wages very moderate

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first-rate as laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable, Protestant servant; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; no objections to the country or to do general housework; is not afraid of work and is well recommended from her last place; understands milking if required. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; is capable of taking a laundress' place if required; no objection to the country; would prefer to go to Europe with a family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; can manage milk and butter. Any family wanting a good, reliable domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first rate washer and ironer, and first-rate baker, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to go the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 196 6th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, has the best of City references, no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 145 East 24th st., third floor, between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th st., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework and washing and ironing. Can give best City references. Apply for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave No objection to country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or laundress; no objection to country; best references from last place Call at No. 101 26th st., between 8th and 9th ave., for 2 days in rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman of industrious habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d ave., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country in the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 121 Amity-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED IN Jersey City, for an excellent girl, to do general housework. Good reference from last place. Call at No 88 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a respectable widow woman, to take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country; would also do the washing if required; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house; can give the best of City reference Can be seen at No. 202 East 34th-st., or at No. 121 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT American woman is desirous of getting employment as housekeeper, or to take charge of children, or to do general housework. Good reference. Apply at No. 102 Washington-st., Brooklyn

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages. She is also an excellent nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a Protestant girl, to go to the country a short distance Good reference. Call at 122 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A CApable young woman, a situation as fine laundress, or as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, active young woman, with five years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; is a thorough laundress; wages moderate; will go to any part of the country. Call at No 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family; can cut and make children's and ladies' under garments; can sew neatly; also understands shirt-making; has no objection to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 48 East 22d st., rear 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; would go to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; also understands waiting on a lady and hair dressing; has the best of City reference Can be seen at No. 311 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing Apply at No. 82 3d av., near 12th-st., in the store. Good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month. Call at her present employer's, No. 12 East 22d st. for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress or nurse; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or could wait on an invalid lady; references as to character and ability can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 660 Greenwich st., near Hudson st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person, as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS STEWARDESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in either of the above capacities on any of the steamboats running from this City: no objection to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can be highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do waiting and chamberwork; she thoroughly understands her business, and would be willing to go into the country, or to Newport for the Summer. Apply at No. 17 East 16th st., from the hours of 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent woman desires a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give best City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, a situation as waiting maid, or to take charge of an invalid: would have no objections to go to Europe. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 69 West 44th st., for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMPLOYers in want of honest and capable servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for the City and country) such as cooks, general housworkers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found reliable help, at modeoate wages. Also, a large number of very nice girls lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month.
HENDRICKSON & CO., 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully comsetent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; for one year past she has done chamberwork and waiting, and taken charge of a baby; excellent City reference Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable young girl; is capable of the care of children; is willing and obliging; would do light chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 126 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in the capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the Fancy store.

A NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A most trustworthy and competent girl to do nursing and sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; will be found a genteel and obliging girl, and always attentive to her employer's interest; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY desires to procure a situation for a most respectable Scotch woman, as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; she is perfectly capable, and good in every respect. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable English Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse or to do chamberwork; is of very genteel appearance; can sew nicely and embroider; is highly recommended from her present situation, and will hire for $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tulary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as child's nurse; can give good City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at the trimming-store, No. 226 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTESTant woman from many years' experience is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required. No objections to grown children; is also a good seamstress; recommended by first class families in this City. Apply at No. 269 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; would go in the country for the Summer; excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; her own baby is two months old; would like to take her baby with her the first week. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City references Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 23d st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress; operates on the machine, cuts and fits plain dresses The best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 102 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable German girl; or will do chamberwork Apply at No. 605 4th-st., between avenues B and C, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 East 30th st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by an American woman a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT No. 10 Bible House, Astor-place and 8 h-st, near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERVants, American, German, English &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female servants corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Conducted by an American lady.

TO MIND CHILDREN, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years of age, wants a situation to mind children and make herself useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 399 4th av., in the store.

MALES.

AS BUTLER AND VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—The advertiser is steady, respectable man with the best of English and New-York City reference, wants employment in the above capacity. Address BUTLER, for two days, at Henry A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a single man; the advertiser is most thoroughly groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has no objection to working in a garden; would like to make himself useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call on, or address E. L., at No. 171 Grand st., in the saddlery store, or at No 9 John st.

AS COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, 27 years of age, is single; understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; country preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Stillings', harness-maker. No 1,022 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; obliging. Call or address P. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; City reference if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is a careful driver, can work in a garden, and is very obliging; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days, for E. M., at No. 164, corner of Duane and Hudson sts., or address G. M., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, BY A PRINTer, (a situation as compositor;) of good steady habits; is willing to make himself useful generally. References as to character given, if required. Address SMITH, Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, industrious young man, lately landed; works on a farm, or to take care of horses; can make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 269 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single, active, intelligent man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has obtained several prizes for the best grown grapes, flowers, &c, in this country; lived five years in his last place. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Address UNION, A. Reid's, Florist, &c, No. 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; he understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, green house flowers, and can take care of any gentleman's place; he also understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; good references will be given. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or can be seen for two days at No. 15 Ann st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation as gardener and farmer, by a man that understands his business in every branch in the above capacity, and can raise all kinds of garden and farm produce, also the raising of stock; he would take contracts of keeping gentlemen's gardens in order if required. Address K. L. G., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, BY A FREE AND AT cepted Mason, from Scotland, a situation as light porter in a store or warehouse; not afraid of hard work, and will be contented with small pay; was for 10 years in a grocery and liquor establishment in Scotland. Should any brother observe this, and have any ideas where the advertizer might have a chance of employment, address, for two days, GEOMETRY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Gliespie's, No. 71½ East 14th-st., near Union-square.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel Seen for two days at No 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable Protestant man, with good recommendations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN, WITH THE best of recommendations, wants a situation as waiter. No objection to the country or to travel. Address E. M., No. 693 Broadway.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK, BY a nice lad, 17 years of age, of genteel parentage, a situation in a store of any kind that is respectable. Wages not the chief object, or would learn a nice trade; best of reference given and required. Address J R., care of James Wilson, 27th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn, or Box 158 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a woman as chambermaid and seamstress who can bring good City references. Apply today, (11th.) between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 37 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook, capable and experienced, with good reference. Apply at Nr. 86 South-3d st, Williamsburgh.

A STEWARD AND CHIEF WAITER.—Wanted, in the capacity of steward and chief waiter, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Apply immediately, or address TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, on the Hudson.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of influence and standing, to solicit life risks among our commercial and moneyed men; one who has energy and perseverance, can make a favorable arrangement. Address Box No. 873 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Winga Hills, opposite the residence of Richard Lathers Esq., about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle depôt, 45 minutes from the City. They contain 18 rooms, spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound.
The location is most salubrious; neighborhood select and free from any kind of nuisance; good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than profit. Apply to J. S CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let or lease for six months, one year, or a term of years. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. There are 50 acres, 18 in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c., richly stocked with all the choice fruits, including foreign grapes under glass. The house is new, large and commodious. There is a pretty brook bordering the meadow, together with a well of pure cold water, springs and cisterns. Distant from Rye depôt one-half mile; time to City by rail, one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOWES MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, or address Box No 33 Rye Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED country seat on the New-Haven Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, with about 14 acres of land, in lawn, garden, meadow and plow-land. The improvements consist of a handsome modern-built mansion, containing 15 rooms, with pantries, closets, cellars, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c; well-arranged stables carriage-house, poultry and wood-house, workshop, ice-house, filled; fish-pond, garden, planted, field crops do.; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in lawn and garden, will be disposed of, with furniture, horses, wagons, cows, poultry, &c, as may be desired. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 9 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is 51x185 feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 288 Greenwich st., N. Y., W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, N. J., Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, a beautiful Cottage, about two hundred yards from the sea and the same distance from the Mansion House and the United States Hotels, the former kept by Samuel Laird, the latter by B. Sho maker. This cottage is very neatly furnished. Will be let or sold very low. Inquire at No. 176 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ABOUT ONE HOUR distant from New York, a cottage with seven or eight rooms, partly furnished; two minutes distant from depôt; fine view of the Hudson River; plenty of shade and good garden; stores and churches convenient. A respectable party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to JNO. V. ACKER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way more desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st, Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE—A VERY desirable country seat, with or without furniture, 30 miles from the City and ½ mile from the depôt on Harlem Railroad Fruit and vegetables in abundance. Possession immediately. Address P., Box No 2,951 Post-office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the elegant country seat at Bay Ridge, to be sold at auction at 1 o'clock on the premises. Peremptory sale to close up estate; Maps, &c, at the Auctioneer's office 3 Pine s

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE D. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island: the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND TEN acres of land, on line of Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNIS

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending [illegible] 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on and after the 10th day of July next.

An additional cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,260,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, [illegible] May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of the loan authorized $2,000 000.

Said loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal will be repayable in twenty years from date, the interest from the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Five cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the redemption of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No additional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount offered bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the 1st day succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., endorsed "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE L. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861, interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Ill., or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the stock will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, "William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. 'Proposals for Loan, 1861.'" Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized..... $500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $385,000, has been done since May 1st.
The population of Chicago is about..... 115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:

Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes.....	1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes....$900,000	
Less purchased by sinking fund and cancelled.....	15,000 — 885 000
City scrip bonds outstanding.....	484 000
Floating debt.....	5 0,110
Total.....	$2 974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds.....	202,000
Total.....	$2,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Pearl st. and Barling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 17. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 BOWERY.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
CHARLES L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
Second and Fifth mortgage Coupons past due, also the Second Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN CURTIS, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK or Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
SAMUEL S. CHILDS, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, }
No. 68 Warren-st. NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DATE, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, 1861-62:

SAMUEL SLOAN,	WM. H. HAYS,
JAMES BOORMAN,	ROBERT P. GETTY,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
EDWARD JONES,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM KELLY,	E. H. MILLER,
D. THOMAS VAIL,	MOSES H. GRINNELL.
ERASTUS CORNING,	

For Inspectors of Election:

THOMAS SUFFERN,
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,
THEODORE POLHEMUS, Jr.

Subsequently, SAMUEL SLOAN was unanimously reelected President, and D. THOMAS VAIL Vice-President.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK—OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.—At the annual election for nine Trustees, to supply the places of those whose term of office expired by limitation, and for one vacancy by resignation, the following persons were unanimously elected trustees of the above company viz.:

JOHN WADSWORTH,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	M. M. FREEMAN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	MARTIN BATES.

By order,
J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, }
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place.

R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Leder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 50 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 2.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3..10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3.. 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4..11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4.. 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 5 3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6. 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7.. 7 A. M.
Friday, June 7.. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8 7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8 6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9. 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10. 3-50 P. M.	Monday, June 10.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11.. 7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt Wm. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market slip, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO Trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 6 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7 approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st. in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO cultivate the acquaintance of some lady of wealth and refinement, and matrimonially inclined. Address, "stating full particulars," which will be regarded confidential, to A. B. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 101 Worth-st.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 57 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,
No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,
At Wholesale and Retail.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pains in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

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EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut-st.,
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Where all letters must be addressed.

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Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound energy or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Those who have been duped and confidence, do not have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of each, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send it free, by mail, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jesticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

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FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
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FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Meanley.
AUSTRALASIAN Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

P. R. STETSON, son of Col. STETSON, of the Astor House, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, stationed at Annapolis, left there on Sunday in two steamers, bound on special business down the river. It is reported that they go to arrest the Secessionist KANE, brother of Marshal KANE, of Baltimore.

As stated yesterday, the five or six regiments ordered away left Washington before sunrise this morning. There were a good many visitors to take leave of the boys, who departed in the best possible spirits.

The Michigan Second RegimCnt, Col. RICHARDSON, which is the third Regiment from that State, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Several of the officers bring their wives with them.

A special train was provided on Sunday evening for the light battery of the Rhode Island Regiment.

The Garibaldi Guards, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were among those which left this morning.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. Mr. SMITH preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge DOUGLAS' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaaih:

"Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counsellor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator."

The church was crowded, and the address was a splendid effort of this fine speaker.

An Agent from Gov. CURTIN, of Penn., has arrived with new blue uniforms for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments provided by that State. They will be distributed at once, and the men need them surely.

I learn at the Post-Office Department that, on Saturday, a dispatch was received from the Postmaster at Nashville, saying that he should make no further official returns to the United States Government. To-day the Nashville Post Office has been abolished by the Department.

Information is also received from the St. Louis Postmaster that letters from the South come regularly to that office, as usual, with the United States three-cent postage-stamps affixed, and none others. These stamps are those that have been stolen by Southern Postmasters, and Mr. REAGAN'S new arrangements have not gone into operation yet. Orders have been telegraphed to St. Louis to require payment upon all letters from the South received there, when delivered, hereafter, without regard to the stamps upon them.

Intelligence was received direct from the West to-day informing the Government that Gen. McCLELLAN is moving rapidly over the Alleghany Mountains with his immense force towards Harper's Ferry, and that he had with his command facilities for throwing pontoon bridges across any rivers where bridges may be destroyed on his route in a brief space of time.

Col. CAMERON to-day visited the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and signified to them his determination to accept the command of the Regiment. He made them a thrilling speech, which seemed to remind them of the hills and heather of Old Scotland. They made hearty responses when he invoked them for the honor of the dear old land to stand by the flag and the country of their adoption. After the customary review, the full regiment gathered together, and sang in full chorus "All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border," and several other Scotch songs. The regiment is rapidly perfecting in the drill, and gives promise of good service.

The remaining four regiments of Gen. KING'S Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to march to Washington as soon as they are equipped.

The railroad track through Washington from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt to the foot of Sixth-street has been completed, and a train of eight cars from the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Roads passed over to-day. These were taken on floats to the railroad pier of the Orange and Alexandria Road in Alexandria, and placed directly upon that Road. By to-morrow night there will have been sufficient rolling stock placed upon the Alexandria Road to put it in operation. A large force is at work repairing the switches taken up by the Zouaves at Alexandria, as well as the bridges burned by the rebels in their retreat.

The Connecticut First, encamped near the London and New-Hamphire Road, in their scouting discovered a disabled locomotive engine, and at commenced putting it in repair. They expect to have it running to-morrow.

COLDWELL, the clerk in the Telegraph office, who assisted the rebels in their treason, boasted before he left of having been promised a commission in the rebel army. A gentleman, recently from Richmond, mentions having met him there in a Lieutenant's uniform, from which it is inferred that the traitors for once kept their word.

A gentleman named KELLY reached Washington to-day from Georgia. He passed through Manassas Junction, and reports Gen. BEAUREGARD and twenty-five thousand men at the Junction. He also reports the rebels at work throwing up entrenchments and planting cannon. I think he believes what he says, but I have no faith that there are over twelve thousandmen at Manassas Junction, or that Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command. LEO.

FURTHER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 10.

The rebels crossed at Mercerville, on Saturday night, and attempted to seize canal boats and 800 bbls. Flour, but failed in consequence of the Shrpsburgh Home Guards being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains LITTER and HEWITT, drove them back to Mercerville, above Sheppardstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Two bridges at Berlin and the Point of Rocks across the Potomac were burned yesterday morning.

Report says that the rebels were unable to destroy dam No. 4 on the Potomac. The Virginians have crossed the river, destroyed the guard-locks at that point, and thrown in large rocks to obstruct navigation. They destroyed all the skiffs and scows between Sheppardstown and Harper's Ferry.

Five fords were recently discovered near the mouth of the Anticam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. The water is not more than three feet deep anywhere in low water, with a perfect rock bed.

There were but 80 men at Sheppardstown, but they were reinforced by a full regiment to-day.

The rebels have torn up the planks of the bridge, and they are all turned so as to burn easily.

A preacher, named DOUGLAS, has rendered himself so prominent as a Secessionist that his passes carry any person into Virginia. He is the only man in this part of Maryland who can pass any one southward. He lives near Sheppardstown Bridge, in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, MD., OCCUPIED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, reached Cumberland, Md., this morning, and took possession of the town.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says the Twelfth Regiment of State troops, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE, will leave for the Border to-morrow evening, with a battery of artillery.

Gov. MORTON leaves to-morrow for New-York to close a contract for arms with agents who sail for Europe Friday.

Hon. J. W. GORDON, now Sergeant-Major of Col. MILROY'S Regiment in Virginia, has been appointed Major in the regular service.

Capt. C. C. SMITH, of the Morton Invincibles, has been appointed Captain in the same service.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 10.

The First Wisconsin Regiment passed through this evening for Washington. The men are fully armed and equiped, and presented a fine appearance.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS was at Fort McHenry this afternoon. He assumes command of this military district to-morrow, making the fort his head-quarters.

Gen. CADWALLADER leaves to assume important duties southward.

Gen. BANKS will cordially coöperate with the civil authorities for the preservation of order. Columbiads and 42-pounders are being brought to bear on the city from Fort McHenry. The populace are irritated by the presence of Northern troops, but the conciliatory programme enunciated by Gen. BANKS removed all apprehensions.

Gen. BANKS indorses the recommendation for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the prosecution of the war.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, June 16.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified unanimously by the Convention.

FROM CAIRO.

HOW THEY DO IN DIXIE—THE CONFEDERATES IN WEST TENNESSEE—BEAUREGARD NON EST—AN ARKANSAS GENERAL—THE EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

A SHAVELING REFUGEE.

I had an opportunity to-day to see the fruits of another of the "peculiar" customs of the South, namely, the application of Lynch law in punishment for political sentiment. A man named FRAZIER has just arrived from Mobile, bringing with him, apparently a good deal to his surprise, his head safe upon his shoulders, but very greatly to the astonishment and admiration of our Northern savages, not accustomed to the delicate refinements of Southern life, with the hair so nicely shaven from the left half of it as to suggest the idea of a monk half way into the sacred office, and irresolute whether to go through or back out. Mr. FRAZIER is a native of New-Jersey; has lived a long while in the South; is evidently a decent, hard-working man, and owns a little house in some town in Alabama, which has cost him the savings of a lifetime. His house had once been visited by a party of ruffians called a Vigilance Committee, with the design of punishing him for the utterance of Union sentiments: but, having been warned of the attack, he was not altogether unprepared, and, upon the party offering rudeness to his wife, and dragging her out of the house, severely injuring her hand in so doing, he fired upon them, killing one and seriously wounding another. After this, he was compelled to enter the Confederate army, to save his life; but, his fidelity being of so doubtful a character, he was finally seized one night, conveyed a prisoner to Mobile, and there, after a short confinement, subjected to the tonsorial process before mentioned, and allowed to depart for the North. On landing at Cairo, such had been his state of continued apprehension, that it was some time before he could realize that he was in a place of safety, and at liberty to give expression to the sentiments he entertained. His great desire is, now, to get his family from the South, and to serve his country in the way in which he can do it most effectively. The most intense indignation and disgust at the despicable character of the Southern mobocrats was excited by Mr. FRAZIER'S appearance and story.

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

From a citizen of Memphis here on business—a highly intelligent gentleman, whom treason has not been able to infect—I have obtained some information in regard to affairs in West Tennessee, which, agreeing as it does with other reliable statements, I am satisfied is in the main correct. The whole Confederate force now under arms in that section, is not far from 12,000, of which, 3,600 are at Corinth, 5,000 at Union City, under Col. BRADLEY; 3,000 at Randolph, and 1 000—Col. L. V. KELLY'S Regiment—at Memphis. The principal fortifications, as I was before advised, are being made at Randolph, which is on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Memphis. BEAUREGARD has not been in that region and is probably still in Virginia. The reports of his presence are supposed to be intended to increase the confidence of the Secessionists, who, with all their zeal and credulity, are not such simpletons as to cherish any faith in PILLOW. There is very little excitement in Memphis and less in the country, though a large majority of the people are now Disunionists and determined to make a fight. There is every disposition in Memphis to avoid the grosser outrages on Northern men; and such as are citizens are in the main left unmolested, if they do not make any expression of Union feelings.

The troops are generally well armed—some with Minie rifles, some with Sharp's, and some with the old United States' muskets, altered with percussion locks. The arms are mostly those taken from the Arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The wheat crop bids fair to be average, and corn is now worth 75 cents a bushel.

There are still many good Union men in West Tennessee, who cherish their loyalty in secret, and the number grows as you go East. *Whenever the Federal columns are advanced in force towards the Gulf, their numbers will be materially increased, and those of the rebels diminished by desertions*, and many an old Federal flag now consigned to the oblivion of the closet will float on the breeze that now bears no whisper of loyalty.

GEN. BRADLEY OF ARKANSAS.

A good story is told (and it is true) of the Arkansas "half horse and half alligator" boys, whose traditional diet is fire and brimstone, and each of whom considers himself good for a dozen pusillanimous "mercenaries" from the North. Gen. BRADLEY is the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Division of the Arkansas troops, and considered it his duty to fortify a point on the river a short distance above Randolph. So a column of the army was marched up, a camp made, and the work begun. He was cautioned against throwing his force so far from the main army; but when was the breast of an Arkansas General accessible to fear? But one day, while going up to the camp from Memphis, he was startled by the alarming report that sixty thousand of LINCOLN'S Dutch hirelings had embarked at Cairo in a flotilla of gun boats, and were descending the Father of Waters, as the historic Goths poured down upon Italy, to wipe out the institutions of Southern liberty and civilization, and leave the land a negroless desert. Gen. BRADLEY was brave—how could he be otherwise and command the Eastern Division of the Arkansas Militia? But this rumor was too much for even him. Like the jockey who paid forfeit rather than run his fast nag against his neighbor's bullock, he could whip any conceivable number of Yankees, of course; but there was no knowing what kind of customers these d—d Dutch might prove to be! and so, giving full scope to that quality of valor so lauded by Falstaff, he made a brilliant withdrawal of his division to a point of entire safety, and that with such unexampled celerity, *that he forgot to call in the picket guards* which he had established, and actually left them behind uninformed of the retreat! After the whole affair was over, and the rumor was found to be baseless, the troops were so mortified by the inglorious *finale* to their movement, that the general was placed under arrest and sent to Little Rock, where the case is now undergoing examination.

It is only necessary to add, that according to the delightful theory of journalism peculiar to *secessia*, and other highly civilized regions, incidents like this are not reported by the local Press.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

AN EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Yesterday, Gen. PRENTISS was waited on by three loyal citizens of Kentucky, who reside only a few miles from this point, across the Ohio River, with a statement that a company of Secessionists had, for some days, been encamped in their neighborhood, recruiting for the Southern army, and plundering the farmers and insulting their families, and asking for protection at the hands of the troops of the Government. Gen. PRENTISS is not a man to hear such a statement with indifference, and accordingly he sent down two companies on the ferry-boat *Cairo*, about 11 o'clock in the evening, to the nearest point on the river, where they were met by one of the informers and guided to the camp of the rebels, just in time to find the occupants *non est*. They had somehow got word of the expedition, and decamped with that celerity for which the rebels are becoming distinguished—leaving, in their haste, a portion of their provisions and a revolver, which was brought back by one of the boys as a trophy.

But the point of the joke occurred to-day, when Col. WICKLIFFE, Commander of the Kentucky Militia in this region, came over, clothed in all the dignity of outraged State pride, and demanded an explanation of the proceeding. He certainly did not apply in vain; for Gen. PRENTISS, for a mild-mannered man, is as plain and emphatic in his language as any one can desire. He informed Col. WICKLIFFE, in the most unmistakable language, though with great courtesy, that wherever loyal citizens asked protection at his hands from the persecution of traitors, he should certainly afford it; and that whenever it was necessary for United States troops to occupy or cross the soil of Kentucky in the interests of the Government, that they would do so without hesitation. In reply to the nonsense about the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, he cited the facts that treason flourishes openly at Columbus and Paducah, points within the Colonel's own military district; that the United States flag could not be kept flying there; that recruiting was going on there for the Confederate army; that the citizens of Paducah had sent off a large quantity of arms and several cannon to be used by the Secessionists, and for fear the United States troops would get them; that a company of a hundred recently left Paducah for the rebel army; and that citizens of that place had recently sent for protection to enable them to hold a Union meeting.

The argument and the facts cited were more than the gallant Colonel could well manage. In fact, he had very little to say in reply, and left, apparently, with a very large flea in each ear. A military salute honored his departure.

THE MARION REBELS.

Some more arrests have been made in Williamson County; and some of the parties arrested, on signifying a loyal spirit, have been released, and some sent up to Springfield for trial. Among the latter is Dr. BLANCHARD, a brother in-law of JOHN LOGAN, the Congressman, who is himself under suspicion. The rebellion in that region is pretty well "played out."

An occasional "Secesher" is picked up in town, and made to take the oath or go to Wheeling direct. Almost invariably, they prefer to "swear," that being, I suppose, more in accordance with both habit and instinct.

Why does not Government give us something here to do? Every day that passes, requires a greatly augmented force in order to move safely towards the Gulf. We are getting impatient for action.

ZOUAVE.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.

We adverted a few days since, to the proposed organization of a regiment of Christian soldiers, of which Dr. EDWARD BAYARD, and Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, were to be respectively the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Active measures are now in progress, with a view of carrying the matter to a successful consummation, and the enterprise in its initiatory stage, presents very encouraging features. Head-quarters of the regiment were yesterday opened in the large building, No. 350 Fourth street, the third floor of which has been leased for the present, as a drill-room, and is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., for recruiting purposes. On Sunday a notice explanatory of the aims and objects of the organization, was read from the pulpits many of the churches in this City and Brooklyn, and in response to the call, a number of names were yesterday inscribed on the muster-roll.

Our reporter called upon Col. BAYARD and requested a statement of his views relative to the regiment, in order that they might be made public. He was referred to the platform which heads the muster-roll. It reads as follows:

"FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.—We, the undersigned, hereby enroll ourselves in this Regiment as soldiers, pledged to sustain our Country in the cause of RIGHT, whenever she shall require our services. We discard all distinctions of party, sect, or creed, and unite ourselves under the One Name of CHRIST—leaving all in the freedom which his *Word* and *spirit* inspire."

"The design," said the Colonel, "is to form a regiment which shall become thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to be ready for any exigency which may make its services necessary. Until, however, that time shall arrive, the command will hold itself independent alike of State or Federal control, and will not in any case, offer its services before it is in every respect *prepared* for action."

The regiment will provide its own arms and equipment, provision being made for a general fund from which assistance can be afforded to such members as are unable to meet all the necessary expenses. No effort will be spared on the part of the officers to make this regiment equal in discipline and all that pertains to soldierly excellence, to any body of men, whether in the regular Army or elsewhere. The arms will be of the most approved and serviceable pattern, and the uniform adopted with reference to actual service, and not for show.

No one is desired to join who is not willing to dismiss all personal ambition, and to conscientiously and unselfishly devote himself to the cause of God and his country. "The right men in the right place" will be the aim in the selection of officers, and *action* at the right time, in the right manner, *and for the right alone*, the desired end.

The movement has been undertaken in the belief that there will be *need* of such a force, actuated by such motives and in the firm faith that a guiding Providence will attend and direct its progress.

PROPOSITION FOR A CRACK REGIMENT.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, June 8, 1861.

Auguste Belmont, Esq., John J. Cisco, Esq., Gardiner Howland, Esq., Wm. Harman Brown, Esq., J. W. Stratton, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: The applications I am every day receiving from persons anxious to join a corps to be formed entirely of *first-class rifle shots*, are so numerous, that it is obvious but a slight effort is needed to secure at once a most important addition to our military machinery.

I propose to form a band of twenty-six detachments, each of five men, and forward them to Washington, as soon as their proper equipments and necessary traveling expenses are provided for.

No man will be admitted who cannot, when firing "at rest," at 300 yards, put into a target ten consecutive shots; the *average* distance from the centre of the target shall not exceed five inches.

I have secured the use of a target ground at Weehawken, where the skill of all candidates will be rigidly tested, under a competent person, and will also make provision for the trial of those who reside at a distance, before any traveling expenses are incurred.

Every one of the selected marksmen may, I consider it safe to say, be relied on to hit a man of ordinary size every time, at an eighth of a mile, twice out of three times, at a quarter; twice out of five, at a half; and many would do as well as this, if not better, "off hand."

Such a corps needs only the chance to show what it can do, to insure Government's taking the matter up, and adding to its numbers as fast as possible. They will be found to be not merely an improvement, but the addition of a new and terrible arm to the service.

Contributions have been tendered to me, to meet the necessary expenses, but I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to have anything to do with the pecuniary side of the project. I think all that relates to the receipt and disbursement of moneys, should be intrusted to a committee of gentlemen whose high personal, social and business positions, are such as to command at once the full confidence of the public.

My present object, gentlemen, is to ask whether you are willing to serve as that Committee?

I would apologize for troubling you with this matter, were it not that it is to gentlemen of your character and standing we were compelled to look for such services in these times.

Most respectfully yours, H. BEADAN.

The above named gentlemen having consented to serve as a Committee for the equipment of a corps of sharp shooters, solicit subscriptions for that object. Any sum of money sent to either of them will be duly acknowledged. WM. HARMAN BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

Mr. BEADAN wishes that the country papers would advocate the equipment of such crack shots as may be sent on to join his *corps*, and suggests that as his men would not be likely to serve for the regular army pay, that subscriptions be started for their relief until Congress can give them an extra appropriation.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This excellent regiment, composed exclusively of Germans, was under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe last Friday. Owing, however, to the fact that both officers and men had run completely out of money, Col. WEBER determined not to leave till his men had received their pay from the State. Col. WEBER claims five day's pay; the Paymaster of the State has orders to pay only three days, hence the delay in their departure. It is expected that the matter will be arranged to-day or to-morrow, and the regiment will immediately after embark for the seat of war. The captains of the regiment, with one exception, have all seen active service, and many of them have been educated at the first military schools in Europe. The Sergeant Major, HENRY R. WALTER, was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Including the staff, this regiment consists of 780 men, most of whom are Turners. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Max Weber; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis Weiss; Major, Engelbert Schnepf; Surgeon, Julius Haussen; Assistant-Surgeon, Fred. Heiland; Adjutant, Rudolph Kluckhuhn; Quartermaster, George Munch.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, Lorenz Meyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. Knecht; Second Lieutenant, Herman Stockel. Co B—Captain, Anthony Brackun; First Lieutenant, Franz Munich; Second Lieutenant, Fritz Letzeiser. Co. C—Captain, Charles Hechleiter; First Lieutenant, Otto Hoym; Second Lieutenant, Gustav Lorenz Co. D—Captain, J. W. Einbügler; First Lieutenant, Phillip Drackert; Second Lieutenant, Charles Couturier. Co E—Captain, E. O. Bernet; First Lieutenant, Henry Kloeber; Second Lieutenant, Carl Völker; Co. F—Captain, Charles Semsey; First Lieutenant, Herman Benecke; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Bentzer. Co. G—Captain, William Schoen; First Lieutenant, Wm. Spring; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Pabst. Co H—Captain, Wm. Von Doehn; First Lieutenant, Wm. Scheel; Second Lieutenant, Robert Merkie. Co I—Captain, Henry Stumpf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Wilson; Second Lieutenant, George Koenig. Co. K—Captain, Joseph Hoefling; First Lieutenant, Wm. Haffner; Second Lieutenant, Louis Kroek.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

When the President first called for volunteers, it was stated that but one cavalry regiment would be accepted, and the command of that one would be given to Hon. CARL SCHURZ. That gentleman immediately proceeded to Ohio, where he raised two companies that were mounted and equiped by that State, in accordance with the earnest request of Secretary CAMERON. Mr. SCHURZ then went to Pennsylvania, where he raised three more companies; he then came to this City, and three German companies immediately responded to his call. On the departure of Mr. SCHURZ for Spain, the Regiment was left without a Colonel; the command was offered to Major ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who [illegible] accepted the position. A few days bodied men are wanted to complete this regiment. Head-quarters are at Palace Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND FORTRESS MONROE.

On the 6th inst., at 6 A. M., the *Marion* arrived off Fortress Monroe. She had on board Col. HAWKIN'S Zouaves and a quantity of *stores*. At Newport News found four regiments encamped, viz: the Massachusetts Eighth, Scott Life Guard and German Rifles of New-York, and Col. PHELP'S Vermont Regiment, all of which were under the command of Col. PHELPS The Vermont Regiment in four days had thrown up a strong breastwork 3 000 yards long, 16 feet wide on top, 12 feet deep; slope, one half to one. The bottom is guarded by a sharp *chevaux de frize*. Col. BENDIX will soon connect his works a joining with those of Col. PHELPS. Much excitement prevailed, as an engagement was expected at any moment. An alarm was given Saturday afternoon, when three prisoners were brought in. Four eight-inch columbiads had been mounted on the bank of the river. On the 9th inst., 2 P. M., 40 miles north of Cape Henry, passed a gun-boat bound south. Schooner *Herschell*, from New-York, with Government stores, arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th.

SUNDAY AT CAMP MORGAN.

Camp Morgan, the headquarters of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment, (the Fifteenth,) was yesterday the theatre of a scene of more than common interest in camp life. The day was splendid, and the location being one of the finest, if not the finest, on the Sound, —Willett's Point,—the view from all sides was to the highest degree gratifying, and enjoyed by a large concourse of visitors. Among these were Senators P. P. MURPHY and GRANT, of the Harbor-master Investigating Committee, who took this occasion to visit their brother Senator Col. MCL. MURPHY, and the famed Willett's Point, and who remained to witness the evening parade. The regiment was formed into line and reviewed by the Colonel, after which it was formed into a hollow square, and the men were addressed, first by Senator GRANT, and afterward by Senator P. P. MURPHY, each of which addresses were particularly happy and appropriate, and well received by the auditory. Each of the Senators appear to excellent advantage as field speakers, and they left the camp with a feeling of mutual gratification on both and all sides. Senators GRANT and MURPHY both speak of the Fifteenth as the finest regiment, with regard to its component material, that they have yet seen in the State.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, will be mustered into the service of the United States on Thursday. Absentees are requested to report themselves to the Colonel. Directly after the mustering the men will be uniformed. Alderman FROMENT visited the men of this regiment last Friday, and reported to the National Committee of the Board of Aldermen that the destitute condition of Col. KERRIGAN'S men was a crying shame to the authorities who allow such things to exist in an accepted regiment for a moment. Many of the men are confined to their quarters, under the care of the Surgeon, simply on account of the blisters on their feet, caused by their drilling without shoes. Others are in a dirty condition, because they are unable to obtain a change of linen.

THE FEDERAL CHASSEURS.

Amongst the other corps of youthful athletes, that the late Col. ELLSWORTH'S visit to New-York last year called into active organization, was a company of young men who rallied under the leadership of Capt. FARNHAM, (now Colonel of the Fire Zouaves,) and who have lately adopted the name of the Federal Guard. The company muster some seventy members, most of them accomplished gymnasts, and all of them belonging to the more respectable class of society. They have drill rooms on the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets, which is handsomely and conveniently fitted up, and where they go for regular practice three nights a week. They had a full dress parade in Washington square last Saturday evening, and made a very fine appearance. Their present officers are, Capt. DAVID S. BROWN; First Lieut, GEORGE MORE SMITH; and Second Lieut., A. N. FRANCIS.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

A meeting of the sons of Vermont was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment from Vermont. Mr. E. STOUGHTON was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed the reception committee: Major John A. Pullen, Geo. E. Roger, Henry F. Spaulding, William B. Hatch, Horace Green, D. A. Heild, Leslie Baxter, Warren Leland, Charles W. Prentice, Cassius P. Peck, E. H Chapin, Egbert Starr, Geo. Curtis, Wm. Chamberlain, Seth B. Hunt, James R. Spalding, Geo. Folsom and John Bradley. $250 has been subscribed in order to pay the expenses of the reception. It was also arranged to present the regiment with a handsome stand of colors on its arrival. The sons of Vermont resident in Brooklyn were requested to join this organization. The badge that will be worn on the occasion by the Sons of Vermont will be a green sprig of hemlock.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The subjoined volunteer regiments have been paid by the State for their services:

Third Regiment, Col. Townsend	$5,000
Fourth Regiment Col. Taylor	9,000
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder	3 600
Ninth Regiment, Col. Hawkins	3,000
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Lansing	7,000
Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Jackson	6 800
Total	$34,400

ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM CONNECTIUT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, left Hartford yesterday in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*. It is expected that they will arrive at Jersey City early this morning. After remaining an hour or so, they will take the cars for Washington.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES

The part of this Regiment encamped at Salter's Hotel, five miles below Jersey City, were addressed yesterday by Mr. JOHN M. DAVIS, at the request of Major DAYTON. He was listened to with marked attention by the men, who gave him three hearty cheers when he had finished.

CIVIC HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held this evening at Palace Garden, when a full attendance of the members is requested. The drill commences at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Col. COCK'S Regiment, now quartered at Yonkers, will be reviewed by a United States officer on Thursday next. Immediately afterwards it is expected that the regiment will be mustered into the service of the United States. From appearances at present, this regiment bids fair to be one of the best equipped regiments that has left this State.

LETTERS FOR THE SECEDED STATES.

On Saturday 108 were mailed for the seceded States. On Sunday the number posted was only 47. It is supposed that the failure to receive answers has something to do with the diminution of the number of letters for the Secessionists.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

These men, now they are all uniformed, present quite a martial appearance, and look composed of that stuff of which soldiers should be made. To-morrow, or Thursday, it is expected that this regiment will sail, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT.

Col. MATHEWSON'S California Regiment is now encamped at New Dorp, Staten Island. Many of the officers served during the Mexican War; they have the satisfaction of commanding a fine body of men, who promise to do excellent service.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. CALVIN E. PRATT, which has been quartered for some time past in the Park, is now encamped at Riker's Island. Out of compliment to Mr. THURLOW WEED, the encampment is called Camp Weed.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, Alderman STRONG read the following dispatch received by Brig.-Gen. CROOKS. It was loudly applauded by the Aldermen and lobby:

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, June 10.

Send on Companies J and K to join my regiment. I have just returned from an expedition, having captured six field-pieces, 1 000 muskets, with ammunition and equipments, also a sloop as a prize. One man accidentally shot. ABEL SMITH,

Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

Mr. D. L. LAMBERT, of the Engineer Corps, Thirteenth Regiment, arrived from Annapolis yesterday morning. He reports the health of the men generally good. Several are sick of diarrhœa. On Saturday, a flag was presented to the regiment by JOHN A. DAYTON, in behalf of the ladies of Brooklyn.

On Saturday, Companies A, D and F were ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Every man not on the sick-list made immediate preparations to go, although the anticipated expedition was believed to be a dangerous one. The detachment set sail down the Potomac, Sunday morning, under command of Colonel SMITH. The men were ignorant as to the object of the expedition.

Captain SCHEFFER, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, returned home sick yesterday morning. He represents that the men, being without tents, are much exposed, and suffering from diarrhœa. Their clothing is nearly all worn out.

Capt. HOGAN'S Company of Flying Artillery, has returned to Brooklyn from Staten Island. The Captain refused a connection with the Jackson Guard, Col. HALL'S regiment, as a light infantry company, his command having drilled as an artillery corps. There is some probability that the company will join the Phalanx.

The subject of supplies for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, was again introduced into the Common Council last evening. The appropriation was opposed on the ground that the State should furnish the necessary articles, and it did not yet clearly appear that the State would neglect and refuse to do so. Alderman STRONG made a strenuous effort to provide for the troops, but his resolutions which are subjoined, were lost by a vote of 8 to 8:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow upon the credit of the city, the sum of $30,000, upon certificate or certificates to be issued by the proper officers, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the money to be raised to be applied to procuring such equipments for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments from this city, as the officers thereof shall certify are actually needed by the men under their command.

Resolved, That the public faith and property of the City of Brooklyn are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the certificates issued under the foregoing resolutions, and that the same shall be paid out of the first moneys in the Treasury and applicable to that purpose.

El Paquete Maule.

"A banner with a strange device" was seen boating in our harbor yesterday. Some thought it was a revival of the Lone Star of Texas; others, that—with its beautiful combination of red, white and blue—secession had attempted to do away with the "bars." But the flag we refer to is by far the prettiest belonging to South America. It waved above the steamer *El Paquete Maule*, which was built for a Chilian Company, by GEORGE K. STEVENSON, Esq., who came from Valparaiso for the purpose of superintending the construction. We say "a Mississippi steamboat," and so the Chilians say *El Paquete Maule*, or the steamer which is to run up to Constitucion, on the river Maule, south of Valparaiso.

Mr. STEVENSON invited several gentlemen, representing various countries, as well as States, and all who participated pronounce it one of the most delightful excursons ever enjoyed. The day was exceedingly fine, and gentlemen who had traveled in many lands pronounced the scenery of New-York Harbor, for quiet beauty, unsurpassed. The staunch little steamer, of 509 tons, ploughed her way through a Summes sea, and the absence of libations to Neptune is a convincing evidence of the calmness of the waters. Pilot VANDERBILT directed the *Paquete* beyond the Light-ship, and the double engines and walking-beams from the Neptune Works sent the said *Paquete* along at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. At the excellent dinner Mr. STEVENSON expressed the most patriotic wishes for his native land in her present troubles, which were responded to by hearty cheers. Señor ALAMO, a distinguished Chilian, from Santiago, was called to his feet by a toast to his country. He raplied in beautiful terms, and in the most flowing Castilian, and concluded with the following: "The United States—may she ever be prosperous, peaceful and free; of the American Republics she was the first, and she is the bright leading star of the Western World." The Excursion was happy in every particular."

A Horrible Affair.

A FATHER SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS SON.

A horrible tragedy, resulting in the death of an old man named JOHN STEVENSON, at the hands of his son JOSEPH, took place, on Sunday night, at No. 39 Newark-street, Hoboken. The affair, as related by the family, is as follows: They allege, that on Sunday evening Mr. STEVENSON came home, very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal and cruel manner. The youngest son, JOSEPH, about twenty-four years of age, interfered to protect his mother, when the old man turned upon and made a savage attack upon him. JOSEPH alleges that he then drew a revolver and pointed it at his father with a view of frightening him, and that while it was so pointed, the piece was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the left breast some two or three inches below the heart, and passing upward, came out on the right side. The old man immediately fell to the floor, when a physician was summoned, but the wound was fatal, and death ensued a few hours afterwards.

This (Monday) morning, Coroner BOHNSTEDT hearing of the circumstances, took young STEVENSON into custody and committed him to prison, to await the result of an inquest. A jury was summoned, and after viewing the body they adjourned, the principal witness, Mrs. STEVENSON, having been so seriously injured by her husband, that the physician said she would be unable to give her evidence for several days.

Bust of the Late Col. Ellsworth.

One of the most beautiful tributes to the memory of this gallant and lamented officer, has just been issued by Mr. LAUDER, of the marble works, No. 1,430 Broadway. It is a medallion bust of the young hero, exquisitely wrought, and, as it is a perfect likeness, will, no doubt, be eagerly sought for by the admirers of the youthful hero.

Serious Casualty from Blasting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 10.

As Capt. WILKINSON'S Company, at the River, to-night, were leaving to join the Excelsior Brigade, a stone from the blast at the ferry-dock struck MARY PONTHWICK, a young lady, 16 years of age, in consequence of which she died in twenty minutes.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, June 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR—demand moderate and market steady. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand; sales, 24.000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 82c.; 26.000 bush. ordinary to fair do., at 80c. @82c.; 1 000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82½c. @83c.; 6 500 bush. No. 2 do., at 80½c. CORN steady; sales, 18,000 bush, out of condition, at 30c.; 37,000 bush., at 32½c. @34c.; 7,000 bush prime, at 35c. No sales of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 500,000 bush. Wheat, 190.000 bush. Corn, 60 000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, 108,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 4,000 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT lower, but in fair demand; sales this morning, 40,000 bush. ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at 80c @82c.; 2,000 bushels choice do. at 85c. CORN dull; sales 18,000 bushels, not prime, at 30c.; 20,000 bushels fair do. at 33c. @34c. WHISKY steady. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—14,000

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

FROM CAIRO.

HOW THEY DO IN DIXIE—THE CONFEDERATES IN WEST TENNESSEE—BEAUREGARD NOW EST—AN ARKANSAS GENERAL—THE EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

A SHAVELING REFUGEE.

I had an opportunity to-day to see the fruits of another of the "peculiar" customs of the South, namely, the application of Lynch law in punishment for political sentiment. A man named FRAZIER has just arrived from Mobile, bringing with him, apparently a good deal to his surprise, his head safe upon his shoulders, but very greatly to the astonishment and admiration of our Northern savages, not accustomed to the delicate refinements of Southern life, with the hair so nicely shaven from the left half of it as to suggest the idea of a monk half way into the sacred office, and irresolute whether to go through or back out. Mr. FRAZIER is a native of New-Jersey; has lived a long while in the South; is evidently a decent, hard-working man, and owns a little house in some town in Alabama, which has cost him the savings of a lifetime. His house had once been visited by a party of ruffians called a Vigilance Committee, with the design of punishing him for the utterance of Union sentiments: but, having been warned of the attack, he was not altogether unprepared, and, upon the party offering rudeness to his wife, and dragging her out of the house, severely injuring her hand in so doing, he fired upon them, killing one and seriously wounding another. After this, he was compelled to enter the Confederate army, to save his life; but, his fidelity being of so doubtful a character, he was finally seized one night, conveyed a prisoner to Mobile, and there, after a short confinement, subjected to the lunacrial process before mentioned, and allowed to depart for the North. On landing at Cairo, such had been his state of continued apprehension, that it was some time before he could realize that he was in a place of safety, and at liberty to give expression to the sentiments he entertained. His great desire is, now, to get his family from the South, and to serve his country in the way in which he can do it most effectively. The most intense indignation and disgust at the despicable character of the Southern mobocrats was excited by Mr. FRAZIER's appearance and story.

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

From a citizen of Memphis here on business—a highly intelligent gentleman, whom treason has not been able to infect—I have obtained some information in regard to affairs in West Tennessee, which, agreeing as it does with other reliable statements, I am satisfied is in the main correct. The whole Confederate force now under arms in that section, is not far from 12,000, of which, 3,000 are at Corinth, 5,000 at Union City, under Col. BRADLEY; 3,000 at Randolph, and 1,000—Col. L. V. KELLY's Regiment—at Memphis. The principal fortifications, as I was before advised, are being made at Randolph, which is on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Memphis. BEAUREGARD has not been in that region and is probably still in Virginia. The reports of his presence are supposed to be intended to increase the confidence of the Secessionists, who, with all their zeal and credulity, are not such simpletons as to cherish any faith in PILLOW. There is very little excitement in Memphis and less in the country, though a large majority of the people are now Disunionists and determined to make a fight. There is every disposition in Memphis to avoid the grosser outrages on Northern men; and such as are citizens are in the main left unmolested, if they do not make any expression of Union feelings.

The troops are generally well armed—some with Minie rifles, some with Sharp's, and some with the old United States' muskets, altered with percussion locks. The arms are mostly those taken from the Arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The wheat crop bids fair to be average, and corn is now worth 75 cents a bushel.

There are still many good Union men in West Tennessee, who cherish their loyalty in secret, and the number grows as you go East. *Whenever the Federal columns are advanced in force towards the Gulf, their numbers will be materially increased, and those of the rebels diminished by desertions*, and many an old Federal flag now consigned to the oblivion of the closet will float on the breeze that now bears no whisper of loyalty.

GEN. BRADLEY OF ARKANSAS.

A good story is told (and it is true) of the Arkansas "half horse and half alligator" boys, whose traditional diet is fire and brimstone, and each of whom considers himself good for a dozen pusillanimous "mercenaries" from the North. Gen. BRADLEY is the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Division of the Arkansas troops, and considered it his duty to fortify a point on the river a short distance above Randolph. So a column of the army was marched up, a camp made, and the work begun. He was cautioned against throwing his force so far from the main army; but when was the breast of an Arkansas General accessible to fear? But one day, while going up to the camp from Memphis, he was startled by the alarming report that sixty thousand of LINCOLN'S Dutch hirelings had embarked at Cairo in a flotilla of gun-boats, and were descending the Father of Waters, as the historic Goths poured down upon Italy, to wipe out the institutions of Southern liberty and civilization, and leave the land a negroless desert. Gen. BRADLEY was brave—how could he be otherwise and command the Eastern Division of the Arkansas Militia? But this rumor was too much for even him. Like the jockey who paid forfeit rather than run his fast nag against his neighbor's bullock, he could whip any conceivable number of Yankees, of course; but there was no knowing what kind of customers these d—d Dutch might prove to be! and so, giving full scope to that quality of valor so lauded by Falstaff, he made a brilliant withdrawal of his division to a point of entire safety, and that with such unexampled celerity, *that he forgot to call in the picket guards* which he had established, and actually left them behind uninformed of the retreat! After the whole affair was over, and the rumor was found to be baseless, the troops were so mortified by the inglorious *finale* to their movement, that the general was placed under arrest and sent to Little Rock, where the case is now undergoing examination.

It is only necessary to add, that according to the delightful theory of journalism peculiar to *secessia*, and other highly civilized regions, incidents like this are not reported by the local Press.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

AN EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Yesterday, Gen. PRENTISS was waited on by three loyal citizens of Kentucky, who reside only a few miles from this point, across the Ohio River, with a statement that a company of Secessionists had, for some days, been encamped in their neighborhood, recruiting for the Southern army, and plundering the farmers and insulting their families, and asking for protection at the hands of the troops of the Government. Gen. PRENTISS is not a man to hear such a statement with indifference, and accordingly he sent down two companies on the ferry-boat *Cairo*, about 11 o'clock in the evening, to the nearest point on the river, where they were met by one of the informers and guided to the camp of the rebels, just in time to find the occupants *non est*. They had somehow got word of the expedition, and decamped with that celerity for which the rebels are becoming distinguished—leaving, in their haste, a portion of their provisions and a revolver, which was brought back by one of the boys as a trophy.

But the point of the joke occurred to-day, when Col. WICKLIFFE, Commander of the Kentucky Militia in this region, came over, clothed in all the dignity of outraged State pride, and demanded an explanation of the proceeding. He certainly did not apply in vain; for Gen. PRENTISS, for a mild-mannered man, is as plain and emphatic in his language as any one can desire. He informed Col. WICKLIFFE, in the most unmistakable language, though with great courtesy, that wherever loyal citizens asked protection at his hands from the persecution of traitors, he should certainly afford it; and that whenever it was necessary for United States troops to occupy or cross the soil of Kentucky in the interests of the Government, that they would do so without hesitation. In reply to the nonsense about the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, he cited the facts that treason flourishes openly at Columbus and Paducah, points within the Colonel's own military district; that the United States flag could not be kept flying there; that recruiting was going on there for the Confederate army; that the citizens of Paducah had sent off a large quantity of arms and several cannon to be used by the Secessionists, and for fear the United States troops would get them; that a company of a hundred recently left Paducah for the rebel army; and that citizens of that place had recently sent for protection to enable them to hold a Union meeting.

The argument and the facts cited were more than the gallant Colonel could well manage. In fact, he had very little to say in reply, and left, apparently, with a very large flea in each ear. A military salute honored his departure.

THE MARION REBELS.

Some more arrests have been made in Williamson County; and some of the parties arrested, on signifying a loyal spirit, have been released, and some sent up to Springfield for trial. Among the latter is Dr. BLANCHARD, a brother-in-law of JOHN LOGAN, the Congressman, who is himself under suspicion. The rebellion in that region is pretty well "played out."

An occasional "Secesher" is picked up in town, and made to take the oath or go to Wheeling direct; Almost invariably, they prefer to "swear;" true being, I suppose, more in accordance with both head and instinct.

Why does not Government give us something here to do? Every day that passes, requires a greatly augmented force in order to move safely towards the Gulf. We are getting impatient for action.

ZOUAVE.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Grafton correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* writes under date of June 6:

"All minds here naturally turn to the inquiry, What is to be the next move? Nobody can be found to answer this interrogatory. Probably no one knows absolutely, not even the commandants here, for circumstances yet to happen, may effect important changes in whatever plans are entertained at present. The shipping of large bodies of troops to Philippa last night, along with the fact that trains have been running all day, transporting provisions, tents and camp equipage, with some artillery, to that place, would indicate that either an encampment for some time is to be established there, or a forward movement contemplated. Rumors have been going the rounds here for a day or two in regard to reinforcements the Secessionists are said to have met at Beverly, and that they are now determined to make a stand and fight. If this should prove true the force at Philippa (which numbers now between four and five thousand men) will certainly move on them at once. If not, they will probably remain some time at Philippa for the purpose of protecting that section of country. This is, of course, mere conjecture, and circumstances might at any time change the plan of operations.

Gen. MORRIS and staff went to Philippi to-day. This gives color to the conjecture that a forward movement is contemplated in the direction of Beverly. The Virginia Regiment, however, is expected to return to this point within a day or two.

A force was sent out to-night to Rowlesburg, 25 miles to the east, to reinforce the guard already there protecting the bridges over the Cheat River, in consequence of an expected attack by 500 Secessionists.

Col. KELLEY is not quite so well this evening as he has been for a day or two. He is quite feeble and greatly prostrated.

I learn that a secession fort on the Fairmont pike, about five miles below Pruntytown, has been in full blast for some time back. It is an old log house, and is garrisoned by about fifty men with rifles. It is called Jonathan's Fort, in honor of one JONATHAN T. CURRY, who owns it. They have been fortifying and preparing to defend it for some time, and have repeatedly sworn they would not surrender to the United States forces. But now that they are getting all around them in rather close proximity, they are getting alarmed. To-day they sent word up here that if the proper authorities would send down, they would surender. One or two of the brass cannon hereabouts would bring the old log fort into measure right speedily.

A company of volunteers from Morgantown, numbering 108, passed through here this evening, on their way to Clarksburgh, where they expect to receive their arms and spend some time in drilling. They style themselves the Kramar Guards. They are a brave-looking set of fellows, and full of enthusiasm. It is probable that a considerable camp will be formed at Clarksburgh. Citizens of Harrison represent secession over there as in a very wiped-out condition. Many prominent Secessionists there have sought safety and consolation in the ranks of the retreating army of JEFF. DAVIS.

It is reported that the Secessionists are doing terrible work in Upshur County; one Union man has been hung, and others are being driven out. Even if this be true, it cannot last, though it may be intensified for a short time by the desperation of the scoundrels."

The *Intelligencer* says:

We have rarely witnessed so affecting a sight as that presented, when the aids of Gen. MCCLELLAN reached him from Grafton, bearing with them the dispatches of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAND and Gen. MORRIS. It was thought then, as will be seen by the wording of the dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Col. KELLY was mortally wounded, and the aids being fearful of the same thing, did not hesitate to communicate the dispatches to the wounded soldier. When the dispatches were read to him, a faint modest smile of grateful recognition passed over his pale, wasted face, and his eyes filled with tears—but he was too weak to speak a word.

Col. BONHAM put the dispatches in his hand, and he held them there until he was removed from the litter on the floor to a comfortable ben in an adjoinins room. During the night, as we sat by his bedside, we obtained them and made the following copies of them:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

To GEN. T. A. MORRIS: Say to Col. KELLEY that I cannot yet believe it possible that one who has opened his career so brilliantly can be mortally wounded. In the name of the country, I thank him for his conduct, which has been the most brilliant episode of the war thus far. If it can cheer him in his last moments, tell him that I cannot repair his loss, and that I only regret that I cannot be by his side to thank him in person. God bless him. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MORRIS.

GRAFTON, June 3.

To Col KELLY: I am extremely pleased and greatly gratified at your gallant and soldierly conduct in the expedition which owes its success to your gallant conduct. I feel that your country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for your services on the occasion; and a grateful people cannot but render to you that honor you so richly deserve. T. A. MORRIS, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The appreciation of Col. KELLY's superior officers did not exceed that of his subordinates. The officers and privates of his command thronged the sentry outposts of the house where he lay, to hear the latest reports of his condition. The solicitude exceeded that of mere friendship—it was that of love and devotion.

The following oath of allegiance is being administered to all doubtful or suspected parties, who are arrested and brought within the lines. Numbers who voted the Secession ticket are gladly taking the oath:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Whereas, There exists at present against the United States of America, whose subject I am, an armed rebellion, and divers citizens of Virginia have espoused the same, and are engaged in active hostilities against the Federal Government; and whereas certain adherents of said rebellion, assuming to represent the State of Virginia, have issued a so-styled act of Secession, severing the political relations of said State to the United States, and declaring the allegiance of the citizens of Virginia to the United States as annulled; and whereas it behooves me as a faithful subject of my common country, devoted to its institutions, and anxious to express my fidelity to the same, and my utter repudiation of the traitorous pretensions and proceedings advanced against its Government:

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, ——, of —— County, State of Virginia, do hereby solemnly swear, before Almighty God, that I will ever bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support its Constitution; that I will at no time, and in no wise, aid or abet, by counsel or act, direct or indirect, any of the enemies of, or rebels against said Government; but that I will, at all times, conduct myself as a peaceful loyal and obedient subject of the same, and faithfully discharge my duties as its law-abiding citizen; all of which I swear of my free will and accord; so help me God.

VIRGINIA ACCOUNT OF THE PHILLIPPA AFFAIR.

The accounts that we heretofore published of the Phillippa affair, it will be remembered, came through the Republican or Administration sources. We find the following rather different version of the fight in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday:

"A Government messenger, who arrived in Staunton on Wednesday night, reported that our troops—patriotic volunteers from the neighboring counties—were attacked at the place called Phillippa, in Barbour County, on Monday morning, about daybreak, by three thousand of the enemy, whose forces consisted principelly of the execrable submission party of the Northwest, but were mingled with regular troops of the United States Army. The attack was a surprise, and our troops were thrown into momentary confusion. But they reformed in excellent order, and retired without loss to a place called Sperm's Hill, about two miles from Phillipi. Here they were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy in regular order, and here they made a determined and successful stand. After a considerable struggle, the enemy were repulsed with a loss of 70 killed on the spot, and among the mortally wounded was Col. KELLY. We had only 800 men engaged on our side in this combat. The enemy made three well organized and determined attacks on our force upon the hill. They were each time met with valor, completely repulsed, and finally compelled to retire as above stated.

The *Examiner* states that Col. PORTERFIELD and Capt. RICHARDS, of the Confederate forces, were killed, and a young man named DANGERFIELD, mortally wounded—one of his legs was shot off by a cannon ball. The accounts from Wheeling make no mention of the deaths of these two officers.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$14,235
G. & H. Mead	25
The Great Western Ins. Co., by R. Lathers	250
Jas. K. Ford	25
Thomas Davenport	10
W. S. Johnson	20
Ebenezer Cauldwell & Sons	25
The Hazard Powder Company	100
Sturges, Clearman & Co	25
John Hobbs	10
C. D. Matthews	10
Citizens of New-Milford, Conn., by J. J. Conkin	150
Total	$14,885
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.	
By Cash received, as published	$14,730
By value of contributions in clothing, as published	155
Total	$14,885
DR.—To value of clothing forwarded to F. P. Blair, as published	$155
To expenses of Committee	35
To F. P. Blair's drafts to the order of S. R. Filley, Chairman of St. Louis Aid Committee	14,000
To Cash remitted S. R. Filley, Chairman	120
To Check for balance of account remitted S. R. Filley, Chairman	575—$14,885

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Chaplain S. HERBERT LANCEY, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, writes as follows from Washington to Rev. C. C. Goss, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, in this City:

"I think the selection of papers you sent me was very good; they are suited to all classes. I carried them to the bedside of the sick soldier in our hospitals, and to him they were appropriate; and I carried them to our officers and men, and each class found some paper that suited the taste. You have done us good, my dear brother, as you have done others, no doubt, in the movement. Go on, and may God bless you and aid you. The soldier in his tent, the sick one on his hospital bed, and the guard on his lonely patrol will bless you and remember you."

DAVIS' WAR HORSE.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 30th ult., says: "President DAVIS' war horse passed through this city last night on his way to Richmond, Va. Accompanying the animal was the President's saddle, on the horn of which is a compass to be used in case the rider should lose his way."

LIEUT. BROWN.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says: "Lieut. BROWN, late of the United States Navy, who escaped from the steamship *Niagara*, while at Boston, has been in our city. He came to offer his services to the Secretary of War free of expense and cost."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HICKS.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. HICKS on Saturday morning:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK, June 7, 1861.

Whereas, Some of the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State have been placed beyond the control of the constituted authorities, as is believed, for disloyal purposes, by persons connected with some of the military companies of the City of Baltimore, in violation of their duties as soldiers and citizens; and, *whereas*, a very large number of the arms and accoutrements of the State still remain in the hands of the members of the various military companies of said city, some of whom are known to be disloyal to their country; and, *whereas*, there are just grounds for apprehending that a portion of said arms and accoutrements are about to be carried beyond the limits of this State for hostile purposes, and others are about to be destroyed or concealed:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the law of the States, do, hereby, by this, my proclamation, warn and enjoin upon all citizens of Baltimore, the loyal as well as the disloyal, having in their hands and possession any arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, to surrender and deliver up the same to Col. E. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, who is fully authorized to reclaim and take possession of such arms and accoutrements; and to take all necessary steps, on behalf of the State, to secure from those to whom said arms and accoutrements have been confided, a strict compliance with the condition of their bonds for the preservation of such arms and accoutrements, and for their re-delivery to the State whenever thereto required by my order.

Given under my hand, THOS. H. HICKS.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.

We adverted a few days since, to the proposed organization of a regiment of Christian soldiers, of which Dr. EDWARD BAYARD, and Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, were to be respectively the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Active measures are now in progress, with a view of carrying the matter to a successful consummation, and the enterprise in its initiatory stage, presents very encouraging features. Head-quarters of the regiment were yesterday opened in the large building, No. 350 Fourth-street, the third floor of which has been leased for the present, as a drill-room, and is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., for recruiting purposes. On Sunday a notice explanatory of the aims and objects of the organization, was read from the pulpits many of the churches in this City and Brooklyn, and in response to the call, a number of names were yesterday inscribed on the muster-roll.

Our reporter called upon Col. BAYARD and requested a statement of his views relative to the regiment, in order that they might be made public. He was referred to the platform which heads the muster-roll, it reads as follows:

"FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.—We, the undersigned, hereby enroll ourselves in this Regiment as soldiers, pledged to sustain our Country in the cause of RIGHT, whenever she shall require our services. We discard all distinctions of party, sect, or creed, and unite ourselves under the One Name of CHRIST—leaving all in the freedom which his *Word* and *spirit* inspire."

"The design," said the Colonel, "is to form a regiment which shall become thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to be ready for any exigency which may make its services necessary. Until, however, that time shall arrive, the command will hold itself independent alike of State or Federal control, and will not, in any case, offer its services before it is in every respect *prepared* for action."

The regiment will provide its own arms and equipment, provision being made for a general fund from which assistance can be afforded to such members as are unable to meet all the necessary expenses. No effort will be spared on the part of the officers to make this regiment equal in discipline and all that pertains to soldierly excellence, to any body of men, whether in the regular Army or elsewhere. The arms will be of the most approved and serviceable pattern, and the uniform adopted with reference to actual service, and not for show.

No one is desired to join who is not willing to dismiss all personal ambition, and to conscientiously and unselfishly devote himself to the cause of God and his country. "The right men in the right place" will be the aim in the selection of officers, and *action* at the right time, in the right manner, *and for the right alone*, the desired end.

The movement has been undertaken in the belief that there will be *need* of such a force, actuated by such motives and in the firm faith that a guiding Providence will attend and direct its progress.

PROPOSITION FOR A CRACK REGIMENT.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, June 8, 1861.

Auguste Belmont, Esq., John J. Cisco. Esq., Gardiner Howland, Esq., Wm. Harman Brown, Esq., J. W. Stratton, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: The applications I am every day receiving from persons anxious to join a corps to be formed entirely of *first-class rifle shots*, are so numerous, that it is obvious but a slight effort is needed to secure at once a most important addition to our military machinery.

I propose to form a band of twenty-six detachments, each of five men, and forward them to Washington, as soon as their proper equipments and necessary traveling expenses are provided for.

No man will be admitted who cannot, when firing "at rest," at 300 yards, put into a target ten consecutive shots; the *average* distance from the centre of the target shall not exceed five inches.

I have secured the use of a target ground at Wehawken, where the skill of all candidates will be rigidly tested, under a competent person, and will also make provision for the trial of those who reside at a distance, before any traveling expenses are incurred.

Every one of the selected marksmen may, I consider it safe to say, be relied on to hit a man of ordinary size every time, at an eighth of a mile; twice out of three times, at a quarter; twice out of five, at a half; and many would do as well as this, if not better, "off hand."

Such a corps needs only the chance to show what it can do, to insure Government's taking the matter up, and adding to its numbers as fast as possible. They will be found to be not merely an improvement, but the addition of a new and terrible arm to the service.

Contributions have been tendered to me, to meet the necessary expenses, but I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to have anything to do with the pecuniary side of the project. I think all that relates to the receipt and disbursement of moneys, should be intrusted to a committee of gentlemen whose high personal, social and business positions, are such as to command at once the full confidence of the public.

My present object, gentlemen, is to ask whether you are willing to serve as that Committee?

I would apologize for troubling you with this matter, were it not that it is to gentlemen of your character and standing we were compelled to look for such services in these times.

Most respectfully yours. H. BEADAN.

The above named gentlemen having consented to serve as a Committee for the equipment of a corps of sharp-shooters, solicit subscriptions for that object. Any sum of money sent to either of them will be duly acknowledged. WM. HARMAN BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

MR. BEADAN wishes that the country papers would advocate the equipment of such crack shots as may be sent on to join his *corps*, and suggests that as his men would not be likely to serve for the regular army pay, that subscriptions be started for their relief until Congress can give them an extra appropriation.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This excellent regiment, composed exclusively of Germans, was under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe last Friday. Owing, however, to the fact that both officers and men had run completely out of money, Col. WEBER determined not to leave till his men had received their pay from the State. Col. WEBER claims five day's pay; the Paymaster of the State has orders to pay only three days, hence the delay in their departure. It is expected that the matter will be arranged to-day or to-morrow, and the regiment will immediately after embark for the seat of war. The captains of the regiment, with one exception, have all seen active service, and many of them have been educated at the first military schools in Europe. The Sergeant-Major, HENRY R. WALTER, was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Including the staff, this regiment consists of 780 men, most of whom are TURNERS. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, MAX WEBER; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis Weiss; Major, Engelbert Schnepf; Surgeon, Julius Haussen; Assistant-Surgeon, Fred. Helland; Adjutant, Rudolph Kluckhuhn; Quartermaster, George Munch.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, Lorenz Meyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. Knecht; Second Lieutenant, Herman Stockel. Co B—Captain, Anthony Bracklin; First Lieutenant, Franz Munich; Second Lieutenant, Fritz Lezeiser. Co. C—Captain, Charles Hochleiter; First Lieutenant, Otto Hoym; Second Lieutenant, Gustav Lorenz. Co. D—Captain, J. W. Embügler; First Lieutenant, Phillip Drackert; Second Lieutenant, Charles Couturier. Co. E—Captain, E. O. Bernet; First Lieutenant, Henry Kloeber; Second Lieutenant, Carl Völker; Co. F—Captain, Charles Semsey; First Lieutenant, Herman Bennecke; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Bentier. Co. G—Captain, William Schoen; First Lieutenant, Wm. Syring; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Pabst. Co H—Captain, Wm. VON Doehn; First Lieutenant, Wm. Scheel; Second Lieutenant, Robert Merkie. Co. I—Captain, Henry Stumpf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Wilson; Second Lieutenant, George Koenig. Co. K—Captain, Joseph Hoefling; First Lieutenant, Wm. Haffner; Second Lieutenant, Louis Kroek.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

When the President first called for volunteers, it was stated that but one cavalry regiment would be accepted, and the command of that one would be given to Hon. CARL SCHURZ. That gentleman immediately proceeded to Ohio, where he raised two companies that were mounted and equiped by that State, in accordance with the earnest request of Secretary CAMERON. Mr. SCHURZ then went to Pennsylvania, where he raised three more companies; he then came to this City, and three German companies immediately responded to his call. On the departure of Mr. SCHURZ for Spain, the Regiment was left without a Colonel; the command was offered to Major ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who immediately accepted the position. A few able-bodied men are wanted to complete this regiment. Head-quarters are at Palace Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND FORTRESS MONROE.

On the 8th inst., at 6 A. M., the *Marion* arrived off Fortress Monroe. She had on board Col. HAWKIN'S Zouaves and a quantity of stores. At Newport News found four regiments encamped, viz: the Massachusetts Eighth, Scott Life Guard and German Rifles of New-York, and Col. PHELP'S Vermont Regiment, all of which were under the command of Col. PHELPS The Vermont Regiment in four days had thrown up a strong breastwork 3,000 yards long, 16 feet wide on top, 12 feet deep; slope, one-half to one. The bottom is guarded by a sharp *chevaux de frize*. Col. BENDIX will soon connect his works adjoining with those of Col. PHELPS. Much excitement prevailed, as an engagement was expected at any moment. An alarm was given Saturday afternoon, when three prisoners were brought in. Four eight-inch columbiads had been mounted on the bank of the river. On the 9th inst., 2 P. M., 40 miles north of Cape Henry, passed a gun-boat bound south. Schooner *Herschell*, from New-York, with Government stores, arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th.

SUNDAY AT CAMP MORGAN.

Camp Morgan, the headquarters of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment, (the Fifteenth,) was yesterday the theatre of a scene of more than common interest in camp life. The day was splendid, and the location being one of the finest, if not the finest, on the Sound, —Willett's Point,—the view from all sides was to the highest degree gratifying, and enjoyed by a large concourse of visitors. Among these were Senators P. P. MURPHY and GRANT, of the Harbor-master Investigating Committee, who took this occasion to visit their brother Senator Col. MCL. MURPHY, and the famed Willet's Point, and who remained to witness the evening parade. The regiment was formed into line and reviewed by the Colonel, after which it was formed into a hollow square, and the men were addressed, first by Senator GRANT, and afterward by Senator P. P. MURPHY, each of which addresses were particularly happy and appropriate, and well received by the auditory. Each of the Senators appear to excellent advantage as field speakers, and they left the camp with a feeling of mutual gratification on both and all sides. Senators GRANT and MURPHY both speak of the Fifteenth as the finest regiment, with regard to its component material, that they have yet seen in the State.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, will be mustered into the service of the United States on Thursday. Absentees are requested to report themselves to the Colonel. Directly after the mustering the men will be uniformed. Alderman FROMENT visited the men of this regiment last Friday, and reported to the National Committee of the Board of Aldermen that the destitute condition of Col. KERRIGAN'S men was a crying shame to the authorities; who allow such things to exist in an accepted regiment for a moment. Many of the men are confined to their quarters, under the care of the Surgeon, simply on account of the blisters on their feet, caused by their drilling without shoes. Others are in a dirty condition, because they are unable to obtain a change of linen.

THE FEDERAL CHASSEURS.

Amongst the other corps of youthful athletes, that the late Col. ELLSWORTH'S visit to New-York last year called into active organization, was a company of young men who rallied under the leadership of Capt. FARNHAM, (now Colonel of the Fire Zouaves,) and who have lately adopted the name of the Federal Guard. The company muster some seventy members, most of them accomplished gymnasts, and all of them belonging to the more respectable class of society. They have drill-rooms on the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets, which is handsomely and conveniently fitted up, and where they go for regular practice three nights a week. They had a full dress parade in Washington square last Saturday evening, and made a very fine appearance. Their present officers are, Capt. DAVID S. BROWN; First Lieut, GEORGE MORE SMITH; and Second Lieut., A. N. FRANCIS.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

A meeting of the sons of Vermont was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment from Vermont. Mr. E. STODDARD was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed the reception committee: Major John A. Pullen, Geo. E. Roger, Henry F. Spaulding, William B. Hatch, Horace Green, D. A. Heald, Leslie Easter, Warren Leland, Charles W. Prentice, Cassius P. Peck, E. H. Chapin, Egbert Starr, Geo. Curtis, Wm. Chamberlain, Seth B. Hunt, James R. Spalding, Geo. Folsom and John Bradley. $250 has been subscribed in order to pay the expenses of the reception. It was also arranged to present the regiment with a handsome stand of colors on its arrival. The sons of Vermont resident in Brooklyn were requested to join this organization. The badge that will be worn on the occasion by the Sons of Vermont will be a green sprig of hemlock.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The subjoined volunteer regiments have been paid by the State for their services:

Third Regiment, Col. Townsend	$5,000
Fourth Regiment, Col. Taylor	9,000
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder	3 600
Ninth Regiment, Col. Hawkins	3,000
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Lansing	7,000
Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Jackson	6 800
Total	$34,400

ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM CONNECTIUT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, left Hartford yesterday in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*. It is expected that they will arrive at Jersey City early this morning. After remaining an hour or so, they will take the cars for Washington.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES

The part of this Regiment encamped at Salter's Hotel, five miles below Jersey City, were addressed yesterday by Mr. JOHN M. JDAVIS, at the request of Major DAYTON. He was listened to with marked attention by the men, who gave him three hearty cheers when he had finished.

CIVIC HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held this evening at Palace Garden, when a full attendance of the members is requested. The drill commences at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Col. COCK'S Regiment, now quartered at Yonkers, will be reviewed by a United States officer on Thursday next. Immediately afterwards it is expected that the regiment will be mustered into the service of the United States. From appearances at present, this regiment bids fair to be one of the best equipped regiments that has left this State.

LETTERS FOR THE SECEDED STATES.

On Saturday 108 were mailed for the seceded States. On Sunday the number posted was only 47. It is supposed that the failure to receive answers has something to do with the diminution of the number of letters for the Secessionists.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

These men, now they are all uniformed, present quite a martial appearance, and look composed of that stuff of which soldiers should be made. To-morrow, or Thursday, it is expected that this regiment will sail, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT.

Col. MATHEWSON'S California Regiment is now encamped at New Dorp, Staten Island. Many of the officers served during the Mexican War; they have the satisfaction of commanding a fine body of men, who promise to do excellent service.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. CALVIN E. PRATT, which has been quartered for some time past in the Park, is now encamped at Riker's Island. Out of compliment to Mr. THURLOW WEED, the encampment is called Camp Weed.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, Alderman STRONG read the following dispatch received by Brig.-Gen. CROOKE. It was loudly applauded by the Aldermen and lobby:

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, June 10.

Send on Companies J and K to join my regiment. I have just returned from an expedition, having captured six field-pieces, 1 000 muskets, with ammunition and equipments, also a sloop as a prize. One man accidentally shot. ABEL SMITH, Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

Mr. D. L. LAMBERT, of the Engineer Corps, Thirteenth Regiment, arrived from Annapolis yesterday morning. He reports the health of the men generally good. Several are sick of diarrhœa. On Saturday, a flag was presented to the regiment by JOHN A. DAYTON, in behalf of the ladies of Brooklyn.

On Saturday, Companies A, D and F were ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Every man not on the sick-list made immediate preparations to go, although the anticipated expedition was believed to be a dangerous one. The detachment set sail down the Potomac, Sunday morning, under command of Colonel SMITH. The men were ignorant as to the object of the expedition.

Captain SCHEFFER of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, returned home sick yesterday morning. He represents that the men, being without tents, are much exposed, and suffering from diarrhœa. Their clothing is nearly all worn out.

Capt. HOGAN'S Company of Flying Artillery, has returned to Brooklyn from Staten Island. The Captain refused a connection with the Jackson Guard, Col. HALL'S regiment, as a light infantry company, his command having drilled as an artillery corps. There is some probability that the company will join the Phalanx.

The subject of supplies for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, was again introduced into the Common Council last evening. The appropriation was opposed on the ground that the State should furnish the necessary articles, and it did not yet clearly appear that the State would neglect and refuse to do so. Alderman STRONG made a strenuous effort to provide for the troops, but his resolutions which are subjoined, were lost by a vote of 8 to 8:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow upon the credit of the city, the sum of $30.000, upon certificate or certificates to be issued by the proper officers, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the money to be raised to be applied to procuring such equipments for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments from this city, as the officers thereof shall certify are actually needed by the men under their command.

Resolved, That the public faith and property of the City of Brooklyn are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the certificates issued under the foregoing resolutions, and that the same shall be paid out of the first moneys in the Treasury and applicable to that purpose.

El Paquete Maule.

"A banner with a strange device" was seen boating in our harbor yesterday. Some thought it was a revival of the Lone Star of Texas; others, that—with its beautiful combination of red, white and blue—secession had attempted to do away with the "bars." But the flag we refer to is by far the prettiest belonging to South America. It waved above the steamer *El Paquete Maule*, which was built for a Chilian Company, by GEORGE K. STEVENSON, Esq., who came from Valparaiso for the purpose of superintending the construction. We say "a Mississippi steamboat," and so the Chilians say *El Paquete Maule*, or the steamer which is to run up to Constitucion, on the river Maule, south of Valparaiso.

Mr. STEVENSON invited several gentlemen, representing various countries, as well as States, and all who participated pronounce it one of the most delightful excursons ever enjoyed. The day was exceedingly fine, and gentlemen who had traveled in many lands pronounced the scenery of New-York Harbor, for quiet beauty, unsurpassed. The staunch little steamer, of 509 tons, plonghed her way through a Summes sea, and the absence of libations to Neptune is a convincing evidence of the calmness of the waters. Pilot VANDERBILT directed the *Paquete* beyond the Light-ship, and the double engines and walking-beams from the Neptune Werks sent the said *Paquete* along at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. At the excellent dinner Mr. STEVENSON expressed the most patriotic wishes for his native land in her present troubles, which were responded to by hearty cheers. Señor ALAMO, a distinguished Chilian, from Santiago, was called to his feet by a toast to his country. He replied in beautiful terms, and in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3034. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Startling Intelligence from Fort Monroe.

A Conflict with the Rebel Forces at Great Bethel.

The Rebels Intrenched in Force, with Batteries of Rifled Cannon.

Gallant Charge of the Federal Troops.

Their Ammunition Gives Out and They Retire with Loss.

INCAPACITY OF BRIGADIER-GEN. PIERCE.

The Loyal Forces Firing on One Another.

Thirty of the Federal Troops Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

The Batteries Reported to Have Been Subsequently Carried.

Rumored Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Withdrawal of the Rebels from Point of Rocks.

THE SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, June 10.

Last night about 2 o'clock quite a large force left camp, under command of Brig.-Gen. PIERCE, with the design of breaking up marauding expeditions on the part of the enemy, for the purpose of running off the negroes and white men to work on their batteries. The forces were transported safely over Hampton Creek in barges manned by the Naval Brigade, under supervision of Lieut. CROSBY, of the frigate *Cumberland*. The force had proceeded about three miles beyond the creek when they were fired upon by the New-York Seventh Regiment, who had marched down from Newport News, for the purpose of joining in the expedition.

The Seventh was established in a copse of wood at an angle of a road, and their fire was quite destructive. Sergeant CAREY, of Company A, Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, was killed. Lieut. STONE, of the same Regiment, a sergeant and nine privates, were wounded, some seriously. The fire was returned, and the Seventh fired one charge of grape from a howitzer, which passed over the heads of the troops of the Third, doing no harm.

The precise state of matters was then mutually ascertained, and the forces uniting proceeded towards Little Bethel church, five miles from Hampton. There they came upon the advanced guard of the enemy, defeated them and drove them back taking thirty prisoners, including one lieutenant.

Advancing towards Big Bethel, in York county, they came upon the enemy in force, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which the artillery played an important part on both sides.

No details have reached us of the action, and I must await them before I can give further accounts.

Gen. BUTLER was busy keeping open communication with the post.

The conduct of the men has been most admirable under the hottest fire. The Naval Brigade received the highest compliment for their efficient conduct. In working the boats they were of the greatest service throughout the night and day.

LATER.

The contest at Great Bethel was more severe than was at first apprehended. The enemy were so strongly intrenched in and protected by batteries, that after more than two hours and a half severe fighting, our ammunition giving out, we were obliged to fall back, which we did in perfect order.

The details, as near as can be, in the confusion, ascertained, are as follows:

Brig-Gen. PIERCE, with the First, Second and Third New-York, from this post, joined with detachments from Newport News from the Fourth Massachusetts, First Vermont, and Seventh and Ninth New-York, with two light field-pieces, under Lieut. GREBLE, and a squad of regulars, drove into the enemy, numbering four thousand men, and soon came upon their position, protected by the fire of six heavy batteries, mounted with six and twelve pound howitzers and heavy rifled cannon. The engagement immediately became warm, the guns under Lieut. GREBLE returning the intensely hot fire from the enemy's batteries.

After some time Gen. PIERCE gave the order to charge on the battery, and Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves gallantly marched in quick time under a scorching fire up to near the ramparts of the battery, where a broad ditch intervened, which could not be passed, when the gallant lads fell back.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment also went near to the battery, but meeting the same obstruction were also compelled to retire.

After over two hours' hot contest the ammunition for the field pieces and the muskets gave out, and the order was given to retire, which was effected in perfect order.

Want of time prevents any details. We lament the loss of Lieut. GREBLE, of the United States artillery, one of the most brave, gallant and chivalrous officers in the service, who died bravely at his gun from a cannon shot, which struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about seventy-five, among the latter I mention:

Capt. KILPATRICK, of the Zouaves, was shot in the leg.

Lieut. DUMONT, Company B, of the same regiment, had a bayonet wound in the leg, not serious, and others slightly wounded.

I shall forward a list at the earliest possible moment. The enemy's loss was heavy. Every one on our side behaved most bravely and did their duty.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 11.

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. Gen. BUTLER having learned that the rebels were forming an intrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown Road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them; accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

About midnight, Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves and Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton, by means of six large batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time, Col. BENDIX'S regiment, and detachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regulars at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortress Monroe, at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 A.M. Col. BENDIX'S Regiment arrived next, and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German Regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. TOWNSEND'S column, marching in close order, and led by Lieut. BUTLER'S son, and aid of Gen. BUTLER, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and seriously wounding two others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment, being back of the Germans, discovered from the accoutrements left on the field, that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and a field-piece. The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired upon the Albany boys. At daybreak, Col. ALLEN'S and Col. CARR'S Regiments moved from the rear of the Fortress to support the main body; the mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent secessionists, named LIVERY and WHITING, made prisoners. The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, namely: the Zouaves, Col. BENDIX, Lieut.-Col. WASHBURNE, Col. ALLEN, and Col. CARR. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a masked secession battery. The effort was futile, our three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts thirty in number. The rebel battery was completely masked, so that no men could be seen, but only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than a thousand men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well-concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig.-Gen. PIERCE, who commanded the expedition, appears to lost his presence of mind. The Troy Regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. GREBBLE, of the United States Army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun, and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. GEO. W. WILSON, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster MCARTHUR brought it off the field, with the corps of the beloved Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening.

There are probably twenty-five killed, and one hundred of the Federal troops wounded.

Lieut. BUTLER deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the Hospital here.

I should have stated that Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment formed a reserve.

Col. HAWKINS' Regiment moved from Newport News during the day, and an armed vessel went up to Newport News, expecting the *Cumberland*.

All the regiments are now probably up at their former quarters.

Great indignation is manifested against Brig.-Gen. PIERCE.

Gen. BUTLER has been ubiquitous, doing all in his power to save our men and the honor of our cause.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 11.

The special correspondent of the *American* returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, with a full report of the battle at Great Bethel. For several days past Gen. BUTLER has been advised of movements of a considerable body of Confederate troops in the vicinity of the village called Great Bethel, which is about 12 miles from the Fortress, and near the road conducting to Yorktown. Believing from reliable reports that they had thrown up intrenchments, and generally extending their outer line of pickets, he determined, after consultation with other officers, to whip them away, and accordingly gave orders to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. At the same time, the Chief of the Ordnance Department received orders to send a battery of howitzers, which was soon under line of march, comprising four 12 pounders and a detachment of U. S. Artillery, under Lieut. GREBBLE and other officers. A party of the Naval Brigade was also quickly mustered, for the purpose of conveying troops across Hampton Creek, which was done by means of fishing boats sent down, on Saturday, from the Susquehanna River.

The detailed force of the Volunteers consisted of three regiments, the Albany Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND; the New-York Zouaves, Col. DURYEE, and the Seventh Regiment, Col. BENDIX, with companies from other regiments, comprising a force of nearly 3,000 men.

The command moved at 12½ o'clock on Sunday night with the Zouaves nearly one hour ahead, and owing to a most unfortunate mistake in relation to signals, two of the regiments got into a collision when the regiment of Col. BENDIX, mistaking that of Col. TOWNSEND for that of the enemy, fired into them, and did not discover their mistake until the dawn of day, when their supposed enemy left them masters of the field. It is not known exactly how many were killed or wounded, but the number will not be considerable.

After an explanation and a mutual understanding between the two Regiments, it was then agreed to move on to Great Bethel, and the entire force took up the line of march, which is three miles from the place where the error was committed.

As soon as the right of the column got near the place they were apprised of the presence of the foe, who were very strongly intrenched, and who opened fire upon them with a battery of rifled cannon. The Federal troops promptly responded, but the volleys of the infantry and the small park of howitzers were unavailing against such a formidable battery, and in the course of half an hour a retreat was sounded, and executed in good order.

The Regiment moved well and the men, it is acknowledged on all sides, acted with a spirit of determination. The most melancholy feature of the battle was the killing of Lieut. GREBBLE.

It was almost impossible to tell the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Federal troops, but I was told by Gen. BUTLER that his estimate was about 30 killed and 100 wounded.

It was feared that Major WINTHROP, Aid to Gen. BUTLER, had been killed, as he could not be found.

When the news of the action reached the Fortress the utmost sadness prevailed, and there was a mournful aspect visible throughout. The first wounded man that reached the Fortress was private JAS. GARRETT. He came in in an ambulance, which was very carefully driven.

As soon as Gen. BUTLER heard of the affair, which was about 7 o'clock, he mounted his horse and rode at the top of its speed to Newport News Point, for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts in the case.

Col. DIMICK also rode around the ramparts, and, inspecting the side near the land approach, ordered the howitzers and mortars to be gotten ready.

About 9 o'clock P. M. the steamer *Catalina* reached the wharf, with some of the dead and wounded. In the meantime, nearly all the armed fleet proceeded up the James River, to Newport News Point.

The hospital for the regular force and the regiments of volunteers who are stationed in the Fortress, is in first-rate order, and under the directorship of Dr. CUTLER will continue so.

It is officially announced that the health of the garrison is excellent and but few are on the sick-list.

I have endeavored to get a full list of the killed and wounded in the affair at Great Bethel, but succeeded only partially, as but few of them had reached the place up to the time of the departure of the boat, which usually leaves at 4 o'clock, but was detained for your correspondent until 9 P. M.

The following are the names of some of the wounded, all of Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment:

JOHN CONNELLY, Company A, in the knee; in no danger.

FREDERICK BACON, Company A, severely.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Company C, bayonet in the thigh; slight.

PHILIP SWEENEY, thigh-bone fractured; bad.

W. C. CODY, Company F, shot in the abdomen; mortal.

JAMES GARRETT, Company G, fractured thigh-bone by shot; not mortal.

Lieut. E. W. STONE, Company H, beyonet wound in the knee; slight.

The following are among the wounded at the Big Bethel battle:

S. F. SOUTHEM, Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment; seriously, in the lung.

JOHN DANE, Company H, DURYEE'S Regiment, shot in the arm.

JOHN CONWAY, Company H. DURYEE'S Regiment, shot in the leg; not bad.

C. GHENT, Company K, Col. BENDIX, shot in the left chest; seriously.

FRANK A. BAKER, of Company —, shot in the calf of leg; only a flesh wound.

Of these, such as are contusions are singularly cheerful.

Amongst the killed was Lieut. GREBBLE, of the U. S. Artillery. He was struck upon the right side of the forehead by a rifled cannon, the ball of which tore away the upper part of the head.

He was an efficient officer, and greatly beloved by his brother officers, who, as may be expected, are keenly grieved by the sad bereavement. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, and his remains will be deposited in a metalic coffin, specially ordered from Baltimore.

Orderly Sergeant GOODFELLOW, of Company D. of the First New-York Regiment, was struck by a cannon ball and dropped dead. Three members of the same company were badly wounded.

It appears that the Albany Regiment, under Colonel TOWNSEND, were in reserve.

It was thought that Lieut. Col. GRINNELL had been killed, as he was missing.

Capt. JUDSON KILLPATRICK, of Company H of the Zouaves, was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh by the bursting of a shell, but gallantly led his company across the field to the attack.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The unfortunate affair at Great Bethel, near Newport News, and its disastrous consequences, are the theme of conversation in every circle. The rashness of Gen. PIERCE is universally condemned, and his unfitness to command is as universally conceded. Such blunders as marching men into an enemy's country without food and without ammunition, are denounced as inexcusable crimes, and such as call for punishment.

Lieut GREBBLE, among the killed, was one of our first officers,—probably one of the best artillerymen that we have. He leaves a young wife and two children, resident in Philadelphia. His father left Washington this morning, to visit his son, expecting to find him in command of the batteries at Newport News, and, of course, alive and well. It will be a terrible blow for him to find only the mangled corpse of his brave boy.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS CARRIED.

I am told that Postmaster-General BLAIR says that Gen. BUTLER last night assaulted the enemy's works at Bethel, where PIERCE was repulsed, and carried them by storm. I hope it is true.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

It has been finally determined to detail Capt. MEIGS to the Quartermaster's Department. It is stated that he has never done a day's duty in the field, and has no practical knowledge of the details of the office. If so, of course he has no errors to unlearn. He is honest, but is understood to be one of the most extravagant of all public men.

GEN BUTLER'S CONTRABAND.

"Contrabands" are beginning to be plenty through all our camps over in Virginia. At a moderate estimate, there are five to ten chattels attached to each regiment, and "more a-coming." They are held subject to the claims of their owners, but not likely soon to be called for, as their owners just now appear to prefer straight necks to moveable goods.

TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL.

Within the limits of the capital there are now encamped or quartered seventeen regiments of volunteer troops, numbering in the aggregate fully eighteen thousand picked men, thoroughly armed, equipped and provisioned These troops are under the supervision of Gen MANSFIELD. In addition to these there are stationed upon the heights surrounding the city at Alexandria and beyond the bridges, twenty other full regiments, amounting to over twenty-two thousand soldiers, including regulars, under command of Gen. MCDOWELL. Here are forty thousand men, besides those sent forward yesterday, and those stationed at the Relay House near by and at Annapolis—an army competent for any present emergency in this quarter, ready, willing and anxious for "business."

The Garibaldi Guard is encamped on East Capitol-street, three miles from town. This regiment reports nine hundred and seventy-four men, in good condition, ready to move at the sound of the bugle.

The Second New-York Regiment are a little to the rear of the Garibaldians, and are getting very proficient in drill. They, too, are ready to move.

A private named SHANE, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, was accidentally shot in the shoulder, in camp, this morning. The wound is not dangerous.

The newly-arrived Michigan Second went into camp this forenoon, near the Aqueduct Works, above Georgetown.

The Ohio regiments and the splendid Scotch Highlanders, many of the latter in tartan plaid and buskins, paraded this afternoon, and attracted marked attention.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, is authorized by Gen. CAMERON to raise a regiment, to be commanded by himself, it is said, which will be accepted when ready. He will leave for home tomorrow.

FRANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, of the Tenth New-York District, arrived to day. He has been busy at the camps, and has been very kind to the soldiers everywhere. He has franked thousands of letters. Mr. VAN WYCK called on the City Postmaster this evening, and informed him that he should distribute amongst the troops fifty thousand franked envelopes for their use to-morrow. He will remain in town till Congress comes together, when he proposes to offer a bill for the benefit of volunteers, which shall contain provisions authorizing the Colonels of regiments to frank all letters sent to their families, and also making return letters from such friends free when addressed distinctly to any named regiment hereafter actually in the service of the United States. This is a good move in the right direction, and the originator of the proposal not only deserves the thanks of the troops, but the credit of the plan.

TWO SCHOONERS BURNT.

The propeller *Resolute* arrived at the Navy-yard last night. Capt. BUDD, during his absence, seized two schooners down the river, which had been engaged in carrying provisions to the enemy. They were old vessels, and he fired and burned them both to the water's edge. The *Resolute* leaves again to-night.

The steamer *Reliance* went down yesterday towards the mouth of the Potomac, to aid in guarding the river.

The Washington Insurance Company has ordered its outstanding policies canceled and to be returned, in consequence of the threatening state of the times.

The *Monticello* has left this port for a cruise on the river to-day.

JUDSON MILLER is appointed Collector, and HENRY THOMAS Deputy at Georgetown, D. C.

JOHN L. HAYES is appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, *vice* SHUGERT removed.

Sixty United States soldiers from Governor's Island arrived here to-day.

Mayor BERRET has vetoed the bill to reduce the city officials' salaries here.

MORE CONTRABAND.

Three slaves were taken into one of the camps yesterday. A Mr. WEBB, of Virginia, claimed to be their owner, and demanded them. The Colonel refused, deeming them contraband. They were sent over to Gen. SANDFORD'S quarters, upon his order, where WEBB again presented himself, and Gen. SANDFORD sent for a wagon at his own expense, into which the three negroes were placed and sent back to Virginia, to the entire satisfaction of their secession master. This act on Gen. SANDFORD'S part has given rise to much comment to-day, and he gets very little credit in any quarter save among the rebel slave-owners over the river.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. STANTON, of Kansas, has been commissioned as a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, and has been detailed for duty at New-Mexico, where he is to raise two regiments. One of these regiments is to be commanded by Sr. VRAIN, and is to be enlisted from the native New-Mexicans; the other regiment is to be composed of Americans, and commanded by KIT CARSON.

The Mounted Rifles and the detachment of the First Cavalry, now on duty at Mexico, are to come home. They are to be replaced by the recruits sent out under Capt. GRANGER. Gen. STANTON'S head quarters will be at Sahta Fé.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

Gov. MORGAN and Attorney-General MYERS reached Washington this afternoon. They come to make some arrangements about the troops now enlisted. It seems to be the misfortune of our State that it is always sending officials here to see about troops, but are never sending any troops. If they would send fewer high cocklelorums and more high privates, the State would appear to better advantage on the field of battle.

Speaking of sending troops, I am authorized to say that the Government wants troops, and will receive any regiments that may come to Washington. If regiments come on their own responsibility they will be received, whether they have State authority or not for their coming.

As an evidence that the Government wants troops which it cannot get, I state the fact that the Government ordered two regiments from the Elmira dépôt, one of which was to be Col. CLARK'S Cayuga Regiment. Only Col. CLARK'S Regiment came through, no other being in readiness. Six regimens ready to come were ordered from Wisconsin, because they were ready, and more would have been taken if they had offered.

The President, Secretary SEWARD, and Senator BAKER, visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and were received with the customary salute. They witnessed some splendid practice with the large Dahlgrens and James' rifled cannons, and then a practice drill of the Seventy-first.

THE POSITION OF BELGIUM.

The Government has despatches from Belgium, giving the strongest assurances that the Government of that country will not openly or covertly favor the rebel confederacy. Of course there will be no more arms sold to the rebels from that quarter. Private letters also assure the Government that the statements about the sale of arms to the rebels by the factories of Belgium are gross exaggerations.

THE CASE OF CAPT. BALL.

I am informed by a gentleman who knows Capt. BALL intimately, that the stories afloat of his return to the rebel army are all wrong. He is represented as a Christian, who will fully abide by his oath of allegiance. Previous to taking the oath, and having it administered to his men, he made a speech to his troop, explaining to them the nature of the obligation they were about to incur, and assuring them that he should himself religiously adhere to the promise he was about to make.

BALLOON SERVICE.

Prof. LOWE, the balloon man, is in Washington, and has proposed to the Government a system of reconnoitering which promises to be effective. It will be tested to morrow, if the necessary arrangements can be completed. The balloon will be sent up from the President's grounds, and will contain the Professor and an experienced telegrah operator. It will be held to the proper height by a cord. It will also be connected to the earth by insulated wires, which will be attached to the recording machine in the War Department. The operator in the balloon will thus communicate directly with the War Department. Of course, the same experiment would be practicable in the field, the operator in the balloon, above the smoke of the contest, giving information of all that was transpiring in the enemy's camp.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

There is another movement of troops to take place in the morning. Five regiments are under orders to leave, and will do so at once. They are doubtless to cross the river and go up on the Leesburgh line. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has again been in Washington seeing about the acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx, which he has maintained for the last ten days at his private expense. He has just informed me of the unconditional acceptance of the regiment. He says this time there is no mistake about it. It may be worth while to correct a malicious statement, that a son of Mr. BEECHER holds a prominent command in the Phalanx. His position is that of Lieutenant.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The active and efficient Mexican *Chargé*, Señor ROMERO, is stirring the matter of postal communication with Mexico. Consequent upon the representations of Señor ROMERO, it is said the Administration is about to place an armed dispatch steamer between New-York and Vera Cruz, or between Havana and Vera Cruz, which shall make semi-monthly trips, carrying Government dispatches and a regular mail.

At present it appears as though our Minister to Mexico, Mr. CORWIN, was entirely abandoned by his Government. The importance of having speedy and frequent communication with that Ambassador, at this time, can scarcely be overestimated.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

From the best available sources it is believed that the entire secession force of Virginia does not exceed 50,000 or 60 000.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has issued a proclamation from Manassas Junction, extravagantly picturing the deplorable consequences of the expected invasion of Federal troops.

Hon. Mr. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts, has visited the Fifth Regiment of that State at Alexandria, and will proceed to the Relay House to-night to visit the Eighth, next to Fortress Monroe, his business being connected with the interests of Massachusetts troops at these points.

The President, to-day, called on Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, for six additional regiments.

Cols. S. MEREDITH, W. L. BROWN, and MCMILLEN, are each to command a regiment.

The remaining three regiments are to organize as formerly.

Great credit is due to Senator H. S. LANE, for his untiring efforts in behalf of his State.

Cols. MCMILLEN and BROWN served in the Mexican War, the former with Col. BAKER'S Regiment, of Illinois, and the latter with Senator LANE'S Indiana Regiment. They are known as gentlemen of fine military skill, and the friends of Col. BROWN, who are now here, predict that from his good character and indomitable energy, the country will be effectually served.

Captains of companies wishing to join his regiment, will report to him at Logansport, Indiana.

The most satisfactory assurances are received from Belgium that there will be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy in any form by that Government. An entirely friendly feeling toward the United States Government is manifested.

The statements which the Confederates put forth in regard to supplies of arms imported by them from that country, are ascertained, on undoubted authority, to have been greatly exaggerated.

The reception recently of a *Chargé d'Affaires* from Chili by this Government was marked by an interchange of the kindliest sentiment, and there is no doubt the American Minister accredited to that country will be welcomed in a like amicable spirit.

The appointment of CHARLES ROBINSON as Minister to Peru, renews the diplomatic intercourse with that country, and, as a consequence, Mr. ZAGANA, who was dismissed by President BUCHANAN, simultaneously with the return of Minister CLAY to this country, will in all probability again come hither to represent Peru. It will be recollected that the latter was instructed to ask for his passports in the event of a non-compliance with the positive and unchangable demands of the late Administration, which precluded the consideration of the modified mode as proposed by Peru of settling the controversy between the two Governments. Thus friendly relations with these two South American Republics have been restored.

Capt. DRAKE DEKOY, aid to Gen. MANSFIELD by his courtesy and assiduous devotion to duty and efficient dispatch of the business connected with his position, is reported so to have won upon his official superiors, that his promotion to a Colonelcy is rumored as a mark of the high appreciation of his character.

The forces which left here yesterday under Col. STONE, have concentrated at Tennellytown, about four miles from Washington. The Advance Guard Owens' Cavalry, proceeded to Rockville, ten miles further. The main column will march in that direction to-night.

The New-York Twelfth, Syracuse First, and Second Ohio Regiments, and the New-York Seventy-ninth, paraded to-day, and were reviewed by the President, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. SANDFORD. The first-named is expected to go to Virginia very soon.

The regiment of mounted riflemen, and four companies of dragoons in New-Mexico, are ordered hence probably in this direction.

ED. N. STEBBINS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Paymaster and Storekeeper at the Washington Arsenal, in place of Mr. BENSON, who resigned.

WM. PAMEN and ED. JUDD, of New-York, have both been appointed Paymasters in the Army.

The Confederate troops for the past two days, it is reliably ascertained, have been moving from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and thence towards Manassas Junction, as fast as wagons can be procured to convey their baggage.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM POINT OF ROCKS.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 11.

From a gentleman well conversant with the localities in and around Harper's Ferry, who left Hagerstown early this morning, I learn that 10,000 United States troops are between the town of Greencastle, nine miles from the former place, and Chambersburgh, from whence they are marching.

Yesterday, the Virginians destroyed about twenty-five canal-boats in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, with the intention, it is supposed, of preventing their being used to transport Federal troops across the Potomac.

The troops recently at Point of Rocks have certainly been withdrawn, and are now with the main body at Harper's Ferry.

Much disaffection is reported to exist among the Kentuckians on Maryland Hights, and a rumor is current here that in a few days they intend displaying the Stars and Stripes, and probably deserting in a body.

THE FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 11.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American* says:

"The fight at Clear Spring continued all day yesterday between the Home Guard, of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and the Virginians, who were endeavoring to destroy Dam No. 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

No one on the Maryland side was hurt, but two horses and one man were killed on the Virginia side.

The Virginians had destroyed all the canal boats on the Maryland side, between Williamsport and the Ferry.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

THE FORCE UNDER GEN. PATTERSON—THE BRIGADES ORGANIZING—WHEN AND HOW THE ADVANCE IS TO BE MADE—STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, June 9, 1861.

The army corps at this point, under command of Major-Gen. PATTERSON, is being rapidly organized and placed on an efficient footing, and only awaits artillery, which will arrive probably in a few days, to commence active operations. It comprises among its forces one and a half regiments U. S. regulars, about half a regiment of which are cavalry. Two of the divisions will be commanded by United States officers, which will inspire confidence and give steadiness to the corps. All the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers that are to be engaged on this line are now here, with the exception of Col. JARRETT'S, which is to be here to-morrow. Col. CAMPBELL, of the Twelfth, is stationed on the North Central Road, near Melville, and may easily be brought here to cooperate, if necessary. Col. ZEIGH'S Sixteenth Regiment, arrived here from York yesterday, and went into camp about two miles and a half south of this place, on the road to Greencastle; they, together with a company of the U. S. Second infantry, which also arrived yesterday, with the band, and Col. DIXON H. MILES, U. S. A., form the nucleus of a Fifth Brigade, now organizing. Five companies, B, D, G, H and K, under command of Capt. O. S. SHIPPARD, reached here to-day from Carlisle Barracks, where they arrived from Washington yesterday. They also joined Col. MILES'S Brigade. A Michigan regiment is expected to arrive to-morrow and will be joined to Col. MILES'S command. One company of U. S. Artillery, with battery, &c, now at Carlisle from Washington, will be here to morrow or Tuesday, and join the same Brigade.

The Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. JARRETT, is expected here to morrow from Havre de Grace, and will, probably, form the nucleus for a Sixth Brigade, with a regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. BURNSIDE, with light battery, &c., which is to arrive at Harrisburgh on Monday night, from Washington, and will be immediately sent on here. Two Ohio regiments are expected here shortly, which will complete the force intended for this point.

A regiment of Indiana Volunteers, Col. LEWIS WALLACE, now at Cumberland, has been placed under command of Gen. PATTERSON.

The aggregate force under Gen. PATTERSON then may be placed at about 20,000 men, and will be supplied, about Tuesday or Wednesday, with about six field batteries (six guns each) and perhaps one or two howitzers.

I think no advance to Hagerstown, or beyond Greencastle, will be made before the arrival of the artillery—that is to say, before Wednesday or Thursday.

As soon as the other brigades are in a condition to support them, Col. THOMAS and Gen. WILLIAMS, with the First and Second Brigades, will probably be ordered to proceed to Hagerstown, and, leaving a sufficient force there, push guards beyond, and advance to Williamsport, and, as the other regiments come up, proceed to Martinsburgh. It is not probable that the enemy will make any decisive stand between this and Martinsburgh, but it is not to be presumed from this that there is to be no resistance. The position of the rebels in and around Harper's Ferry is a very strong one, and operating upon interior lines, they have a great advantage. Two courses are open to them. They may simply draw in their outposts and concentrations at Harper's Ferry and await the attack; or, if strong enough, they may (and this appears the more probable course) watch a favorable opportunity to attack any portion of the line of the invading army, destroy their communications, and attempt to beat them in detail. A glance at any map, and bearing in mind the points in occupation of the enemy, at Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, Shepherdstown, Martinsburgh and opposite Williamsport, all in a circuit of about thirty miles, and varying not more than from eight to fifteen miles apart, will show the strength of their position in a strategical point of view. Too much caution cannot be used; the consequences of a defeat now, not merely in a material, but in a political point of view, cannot be over-estimated. Gen. PATTERSON, himself an officer of experience, and with an able and experienced staff, is fully equal to the position, and, although he may dispise the rash and inexperienced, will doubtless, by his conduct of this campaign, vindicate the judgment of the General-in-Chief in assigning him to this important command, and realize the expectation of the public at large.

The present constitution, division and location of the army is as follows:

First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas, U. S. A., Commanding, at Greencastle, 12 miles in advance of the place, towards Hagerstown.

Two Companies U. S. Artillery, One Company U. S. Infantry ..Capt. Doubleday.
One Co'p'y Independent Rangers..Capt. McMullen.
Four Companies U. S. Cavalry.....Col. Thomas.
One Company Penn. Cavalry.....Capt. James.
Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania.....Col. J. Nagle.
Twenty-first Regiment, Penn.....Col. J. F. Ballier.
Twenty third Regiment, Penn.....Col. C. P. Dare.

Second Brigade, Gen. E. C. Williams, immediately in rear of First Division, near Greencastle.

Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania...Col. W. H. Irwin.
Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania....Col. A. H. Emby.
Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania.....Col S.A. Meridith.
Twentieth Regiment, Penn.....Col. A. H. Grey.

Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Geo. C. Wynkoop, Camp Chambers, 3½ miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

First Regiment, Pennsylvania.....Col. Sam. Yoke.
Second Regiment, Pennsylvania...Col. Stambaugh.
Third Regiment, Pennsylvania....Col. J. P. Miller.
Twenty-fourth Regiment, Penn....Col. J. T. Owen.

Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General James S. Negley, Camp Paterson, three miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania.....Col. Longnecker.
Thirteenth Regiment, Penn.....Col. Rowley.
Fourteenth Regiment Penn.....Col. Johnston.
Fifteenth Regiment, Penn.....Col. R.S. Oakford.

Fifth Brigade, Col. Dixon H Miles, U. S. A., Commanding, Camp Brady, 2½ miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Zeigle.

One Company United States Second Infantry, Lieut. Spencer. Other Companies expected.

Five Companies United States Taird Infantry, (Battalion) under command Major O. S. Sheppard.

One Company United States Artillery, with battery, &c., expected on Tuesday.

One Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Col. ——, expected to-morrow, from Harrisburgh.

One Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Burnside, with light battery, expected from Washington, *viâ* Harrisburgh, on Tuesday.

There will probably be some change in the constitution of the last three Brigades, and a Sixth will be formed, particularly if the two Ohio Regiments arrive.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

RAPID MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Grafton, says that the Indiana Zouaves experienced no trouble in reaching Cumberland. No Secessionists were seen on the way. The people of Cumberland were friendly.

One hundred army wagons, with a full supply of horses, are at Parkersburgh, *en route* for Grafton.

Companies of Virginia Volunteers are rapidly organizing under Gen. MORRIS' proclamation.

Arms were issued to-day to two fully organized companies from Fairmount, and others are reporting themselves from the South and East.

The railroad is clear to Cumberland, and trains are running again. Travel is reviving.

Many delegates passed through Cumberland to-day, *en route* to the Wheeling Convention.

A special dispatch from Wheeling to the *Commercial* says that delegates to the Convention are fast arriving here. Over five counties east of the Alleghanies will be represented. The feeling predominant is for a Provisional Government.

A collision occurred at Glencoe, thirteen miles from Wheeling, on the Central Ohio Railroad to-day, killing four of the employes on the road, smashing an engine and shattering one or two cars.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 11.

The Surveyor of the Customs at Evansville, Indiana, has notified steamers that the transportation of provisions to Smithland and Paducah, Kentucky, is in violation of the instructions of the Government, and will be prohibited.

The New-Orleans and Mobile mail-boats were stopped on the 6th inst.

The British ship *Independence* and the Bremen ship *Gabain*, went to sea from New-Orleans on the 6th inst. The ships *Mamaroneck* and *Parsons*, for Liverpool, were abandoned inside the bar at Pass a l'Outre at the same time.

Two small vessels of war appeared on the 6th inst. at the mouth of Bienvenue Bay, ten miles from New-Orleans, where the British landed in 1813. Gen. TWIGGS has occupied the Martello Tower at that point.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 6th inst. reports that a privateer captured off Georgetown a Portland brig valued at $40,000.

Savannah papers of the 7th inst, state that the ship *Sebasticook*, of Bath, Maine, had been seized by the Collector of the port, in consequence of remaining there longer than allowed by law.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated the 8th inst., says that Gov. PICKENS has published a notification against sending funds to the North, such being in conflict with the law on the subject.

OPERATIONS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, June 10.

Gen. PRENTISS yesterday sent two companies, under the command of Capt. JOSLYN, to Mound City, to guard that place, as it had been threatened by a band of Kentucky rebels.

Col. SHUTTER, in command at Bird's Point, to-day broke up a camp of Secessionists near Norfolk, Mo., and succeeded in capturing 18 rebels, who are being examined before Gen. PRENTISS. A number of others made their escape.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Tuesday, June 11.

Two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New-York, advanced towards Fairfax Court-house last night. Private CORNELIUS SHEEHAN was shot, while bathing, by an accidental spent ball from some muskets which had been loaded, and discharged for the purpose of cleansing them. The ball passed into his right shoulder. The wound is not considered dangerous.

THE ONONDAGA VOLUNTEERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

Postmaster SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, is here on his way to Washington to pay the Twelfth Regiment of Onondaga Volunteers the sum of $7,000, which he has secured for them from the State Military Board.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

GOSSIP FROM BOHEMIA.

Toplitz as a Watering-Place—The Baths—The Surroundings of the Town—The Currency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TOPLITZ, Bohemia, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

Of all the watering-places of Germany, Toplitz stands in the first rank. It is next to Carlsbad, the favorite resort of the Austrians; and loses nothing, in my opinion, by being so far removed from the fashionable routes of travel as to be comparatively free from English and French tourists.

It is situated in the bosom of a broad and fruitful valley, not far from the border of Saxony, and within a day's walk of that loveliest region, the Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland. The town itself is beautifully built, with gardens and parks unnumbered. The bands play at different points the whole day long, as only Austrian bands can play. The hotels are all pleasant, and prices wonderfully low, for a fashionable watering-place. Glancing upward from the page whereon I write, I can see through my open window a labyrinth of winding walks, running streams and fresh Spring foliage, while in the background stand the wild Bohemian hills, softened by the sunlight to such hues as adorn the Roman Campagna, or clothe the hills about Sorrento. To add to this Italian appearance, a gipsy goes sauntering through the street in his slouched hat and tattered cloak, for all the world like a Contadino of the South.

The baths of Toplitz are justly celebrated, and, to judge from appearances, most of the guests use them in earnest. The town is full of Austrian officers—hand-some young men, with medals or orders on their breasts, won in the last war. They seem to be enjoying a slow recovery from their wounds. It is not to be denied that a young Adonis is twice as interesting with his arm in a sling. I am inclined to think, even, that some of them limp gracefully when there is no need for it, in order to preserve the sympathy which they no longer merit.

Looking upon this pleasant lounging life, I am reminded of the inscription I saw in Ischl, another Austrian watering-place. I translate it roughly:

"'To have good health is best, say men;
I say, for one,
'Tis better fun
To lose, and find your health again."

Toplitz is also fortunate in its surroundings. It is the natural center of many delightful excursions. Even the rigorous disciple of Science (like myself, you know) can reconcile a sojourn here with his strict ideas of duty; for the richest treasures for the geologist, the mineralogist, the miner, the manufacturer, and the political economist, nestle among the hills and vales, that seem to have no voice, save for the artist and the poet. The basalt crags have burst up through the old-fogy coal formation, to be the foundations of princely castles. The hills that look across the valley at them, with such modest, conscious worth, know that they carry in their bosoms treasures of tin, which have entitled them for nigh four hundred years, to the gratitude of man.

At Bilin, a short walk from here, are the great Lignite mines, which furnish fuel for the whole country around. A little further on, at Meronitz, are found the celebrated Bohemian garnets, and, now and then a hyacinth.

Think, too, of the historic interest which binds this region to the name of WALLENSTEIN. At Dux are his genuine original skull, his armor, and a large collection of antiquities.

One gets a faint idea of the wealth and position of these old Bohemian nobles, in traveling through this part of the country, which is almost entirely owned by them. Prince CLARI, for instance, seems to be of as much importance in Toplitz as FRANZ JOSEPH himself. In his beautiful gardens the beauty and rank of the place congregate, to listen to the sweet strains of his musicians, or meditate by his quiet lakes. The Prince's colors (blue and white,) are more frequently seen here than the black and yellow of the Emperor.

As Bilin is one of the many palaces of Prince LOBKOWITZ, who is now in Vienna, a member of the Imperial Council. This palace contains part of his unrivaled Museum, whose principal charm is its magnificent mineral collection. The Museum, together with the parks and gardens, are freely thrown open to the public. I wish I could describe to you the glories of this cabinet. How paltry in comparison seems the glass case wherein are deposited the crown jewels of England, and how justly insignificant is the sad, widowly female who conducts visitors around the precious pile, and sings them her mournful accompaniament, ending with,

"The jewels are very precious *and* costly,
And the Queen's crown weighs a pound *and* a half."

One notices nothing here of the bad government which has ruled Austria so long. Indeed a despotic country is the pleasantest for "the superficial observer" to travel in. To the unlucky subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH, his Government means crushing taxes, loss of rights and property, insolent officials and starving dependents. To the pleasure-seeking tourist, it means splendid post-roads, delightful music, official courtesy everywhere, charming young Lieutenants, and a most convenient currency. In fact, I know of only two drawbacks to these advantages—the cigars are execrable, and *Galignani* is seldom or never to be found.

As to the currency, I must express my personal gratitude for the introduction, last Winter, of the small notes. When I was last in Austria there was nothing to be had between the paper florin (nominally worth fifty of our cents) and the kreuzer, of which a hundred go to a florin. A party of us traveling in Tyrol were often obliged to take a double-handful of copper coins as change. I remember that, before starting on our day's tramp, we used to divide the copper equally, since no one could carry it all. Now the thing is much more convenient. The country is flooded with notes for ten kreuzers, (five cents,) and the copper has disappeared. To be sure, this is a worthless currency, and evidence of a bankrupt Government. These new notes are not even promises to pay; they only inform the holder that the Government will accept them at par, in payment of taxes. But for us strangers, when we look at it selfishly, the paper currency is a most convenient medium, and gives us an opportunity, moreover, to profit about thirty per cent. on all we use. JOHN (who is one of us) says he thinks a man might make a living by spending money in Austria. You see my subject, if I had any, has grown under my hand to an unwieldy size. I don't know where I was, nor what I was going to say. I will cover my confusion by retiring with grace, and reserving till another time a more serious account of the present troubles and hopes of the Bohemian people, as well as a slight sketch of the interesting mines of this region.

R. W. R.

The Ease with which the Blockade may be Perfected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion in the House of Lords, whether our Government can maintain an efficient blockade, or in the indefinite language of one of the speakers, "one difficult to break," has induced an examination into the subject. The following is a list of the ports necessary to blockade, being those of over ten feet of water, and the number of vessels the United States now have of regular ships-of-war ready to enforce the blockade, some on their stations, others about leaving. The blockade is not intended as against efficient ships of war, as the rebels have none, but against privateers and merchant vessels.

The first place in order is the entrance to the Chesapeake, the closing of which is closing all of the sea-ports of Maryland and Virginia. This entrance is five miles wide. One ship-of-war with two steamers, such as the *Quaker City*, could effectually prevent any egress or ingress. Fortress Monroe effectually closes James River and all its tributaries, as the channel is a short mile in width, and a battery has been placed on the Rip Raps on the south side of the channel, so that no vessel can pass without coming within half a mile of one of the batteries.

The next place of blockade is Hatteras Inlet, 125 miles distant from Cape Henry. This is an inlet of 9 feet depth or water. Ocracoke, 15 miles from Hatteras, is also an inlet of 9 feet. One small steamer could watch both these passages.

Beaufort, 39 miles from Ocracoke, is a 15 feet harbor. One of the small steamers could watch this entrance.

Wilmington, 80 miles from Beaufort, has two entrances of 10 feet of water. Two steamers, small vessels only, would be required here.

Georgetown, S. C., 70 miles from Wilmington, has an 8 feet entrance, and requires only one small steamer. Here the reign of King Cotton begins.

Charleston, 47 miles from Georgetown, is the next port. There is a place called Bull's Bay between these ports. In Charleston there are three armed steam tugs, commanded by renegades from the United States Navy. These require watching. They are not large enough to make a cruise. One of our large steamships-of-war is off there. Two small ones, also, might be useful.

Savannah, having a 19 feet entrance, is 62 miles from Charleston. North Edisto, of 16 feet, Port Royal, of 21 feet, are between Savannah and Charleston. Another war steamer, and two of these lately purchased, would suffice for the blockade of these ports.

From Savannah to St. John's River is 104 miles; there are St. Simon's, 20 feet; Doboy of 17 feet; St. Mary's of 16 feet. None of these are places of any account. One steamer to each could watch these entrances.

From St. John's to Apalachicola, a distance of 850 miles, there are no ports to blockade, Key-West and the Tortugas being in our possession. Apalachicola would require two small steamers. Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, four war steamers.

From the entrance of the Mississippi to Galveston, 310 miles, there are no ports to blockade.

This enumerates all the ports on which it is necessary to keep up a "difficult blockade," which require in number seven regular ships-of-war, and eleven of the new class steamers. More than that number are now engaged in that service. There are now nearly at hand and ready four sailing ships-of-war, and eighteen war-steamers, beside over twenty of the new purchase, including those now cruizing. These, with the proclaimed intention of the United States Government to treat all engaged in privateering under JEFF. DAVIS' letters-of-marque as pirates, an intention which the country will uphold and defend, we think should dissipate any apprehended danger to our commerce from privateers.

The action of the Underwriters in increasing the war premium we think from the above statement premature, although the motive cannot be questioned; no danger can be apprehended from privateers from American ports. If England, forgetting the right, and not recognizing that we are fighting for law and order, chooses to "give aid and comfort" to the rebels, no increase of premium that would be paid could meet the risk; but let England remember that her interference with the right of the French people to have their own form of government in 1793 cost her millions of treasure and seas of blood, ending in 1815, on the bloody field of Waterloo, and a Bonaparte in 1850; and that she has to do with a people more numerous than the French in 1793, and quite as determined against foreign interference with their right of self-government.

G. W. B.

Since the above was written, I have seen a person who left New-Orleans on the 3d of June, who says that two or three tugs were being fitted for privateers—they could only carry coal for four days consumption; their robberies must be confined to their neighborhood. The *Star of the West*, stolen in Texas—the name changed to that of Sumter—he was on board of her—was nearly ready; her armament was to be 12 rifled 32 pound guns; she could not carry coal for more than a day's consumption.

G. W. B.

GUN-BOATS AGAIN.

Letter from a Government Engineer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday you give us the benefit of your views with regard to the machinery of the new steam gun-boats, and wind up an editorial a column and a half in length, with a request to know, on behalf of the public, why they should not be built in accordance with the views of a newspaper editor, rather than with those of the accomplished and experienced Engineer-in-Chief of the Army. Government officers do not usually consider it necessary to reply to the criticisms of the newspapers, however ably they may be written, but as the subject of steam gun-boats has received the attention of all the great Naval Powers for several years without their having produced a really successful one, and as this is our first attempt at it, I have thought it not unadvisable to respond to your invitation, and let those who pay for the vessels perceive the soundness of the course which it is proposed to pursue in the character of the steam machinery to be applied to them.

"You say Experts will admit that the following features are indispensable to the success of gun-boats:

First—The ability to run for short distances at a higher speed than ordinary steamers—to run away from a large enemy in an emergency, as well as to manœuvre rapidly in action, and to pass from point to point with unusual dispatch."

The English gun boats in the China seas have excited the admiration of our naval officers on account of their possessing, in a high degree, the above qualities. The present Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. ISHERWOOD, in a recent cruise in those waters, obtained every detail and particular with regard to their steam machinery; and I perceive by the specifications of the new gun-boats,—a copy of which now lies before me,—that they will excel those of the English in speed, by at least twenty-five per cent.

Second—Light draft, enabling them to run in shallow water and across banks and flats, which larger craft have to go around.

Recent experience has proven very decidedly that you cannot have success in other respects if you give a less draft of water to these small vessels than follows from the fact of their being small.

"*Third*—The boilers and machinery should be entirely below the water-line, or they are liable to be disabled by shot."

No one understands this better than naval engineers, and in these gun-boats everything goes below the water-line except a part of the steam chamber of the boilers, which will be easily protected from shot by having a staging in the bunkers alongside the boilers, just at the water line; the space above which will be always filled with coal.

You state that "power may be augmented by increasing the *pressure* instead of the quantity of steam. * * * Therefore, to make a gun-boat capable of excessive speed in emergencies, it is necessary to have a small boiler."

This kind of logic will strike every well-informed engineer as new. Indeed, it is so contrary to the first principles of the generation of steam power, that if your paper was read only by engineers, it would not be necessary to reply to it. For the information of the general reader, however, I will state, that, with slight modifications, it is necessary to evaporate a given amount of water in a given time to obtain a given power without regard to the pressure under which the steam is used, and to do this, it is necessary that there should be a corresponding amount of grate and heating surface as well as of calorimeter, and it is these quantities that govern the *space* which the boiler must occupy. Any increase in the pressure simply increases the *weight*, and in the case of the new gun boats I perceive that the Engineer-in-Chief has very judiciously limited the pressure to a point which will give an economy equal to anything above it, while it secures a comparatively light boiler.

Again, high pressure reduces the size and weight of no other part of the engine than the cylinder and piston, which are a very small per centum of the total weight. Bed plates, piston and connecting rods, shafts, cranks, air and feed pumps, condensers, &c., &c., must be equally large and heavy, when using 500 pounds of steam, as with the 30 pounds proposed for these gun-boats. It may be remarked here that the type of boiler adopted, occupies less cubical space, and weighs less for a given power, than any other which has ever proven successful at sea.

You do not appear to be aware that our Navy is far ahead of all the rest of the world in its adoption of the surface condenser. You say:

"Any risk of failure in the instrument must be provided for by making a large boiler that can work salt-feed; and we should like to inquire if this want of confidence in the surface condensers ordered by the Government for its gunboats, is the reason why large boilers and low-pressure are also ordered, and if so, why the Government specifies an investment in which it has no confidence, when the desired result can be produced by other and reliable means * * * about which the public would naturally expect Government engineers to be posted."

The inquiry made in the above I have already answered in the negative, in the explanation of the boilers and the steam pressure. With regard to our being posted upon the subject of the best surface condensers, we have *nine* steamers in the Navy supplied with them, in all of which they have proven entirely successful; that in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has now been in active service for *seven* years, without any material deterioration being perceptable in the tubes. The differences observed in the various kinds thus far adopted in the Navy are the convenignces for examination and the per-centum of the total water evaporated, which is returned to the boiler. The kind adopted for the new gun-boats is the one which possesses each of these excellencies in the highest degree, while the poorest one we have is far superior to those named in your article.

You dwell upon having the machinery as light as possible. Now the only way in which a steam engine of a given type and power can be made lighter, without increasing the weight of the boiler in a ten-fold ratio, is by increasing the number of revolutions per minute; and in the case of the new gun-boats, Mr. Isherwood has gone a point beyond any present successful examples, and fully as far as prudence would warrant.

The writer has given the foregoing upon his own individual responsibility, without any further indications of the views of the Government, or of the Engineer-in-Chief, than is contained in the specifications above mentioned.

I am, very respectfully,
A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1861.

A Word to the People of the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To pour out a little vessel of oil upon a raging ocean, in hope of calming the billows, how idle, how foolish! Doubtless, and yet I must deliver my soul. I have known, I have loved, I have honored too many Americans, not to make at least one earnest effort to appeal to this great nation's heart. I know the die is cast; blood must be shed; conflict cannot be avoided. The universal resolve of the North is to conquer peace; but what peace, and on what conditions? It was necessary, in your judgment, to show the South that you possessed a soul—that you were not a mere money-getting race—that you were capable of the noblest and largest self-sacrifice—that you thought fully as much of your honor as the fiery South of hers. Had you not acted boldly and decisively, the South would have derided you; nay, she would never have respected you. You would not only have parted, but that on terms of mutual scorn. Not so now. Now you have conquered at least the admiration of the South, and of the world. You have shown yourselves worthy of your forefathers, endowed with all generous, vigorous, manly instincts. Europe admires you. England in particular admires and will render the homage due to generous self-sacrifice, whatever be the issue of the first encounter. Can this be doubtful? I do not know. The Southerners also are of the mighty Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman race. They are fighting *pro aris et focis*, as they conceive the matter, for existence. But the issue of the first battle matters little, I repeat. You are the stronger. Who can doubt it? Eventual victory must be yours, as far as man can judge. But at how terrible a cost? Look this well in the face! That of extermination.

Now, I am not about to argue the cause of the South in any way. Let me at once admit that if the Union were to be dissolved, it could only *rightly* have been done CONSTITUTIONALLY. No one State had the right to make an isolated move without consulting the rest, and that as South Carolina did, before it was injured, in consequence of a party defeat. Grant all this, and more—far more—the horrors of Slavery of the one part, the great moderation of your statesmen of the other—the extreme unwillingness of the North to accept civil strife, and the necessity for some final vindication of her honor—after all this, what do you hope—what do you expect? Reunion with the South by force of arms, with a standing army holding her, or a black rising, and the extirpation of her children? God forbid you should wish for either of these solutions of the difficulty! Do you know what is the surest mark of a really great and noble people? Yes. It is the possession of that sound public sense which is able to curb the violence of its own just indignation, and say to the excited ocean of popular feeling—say to its own rising tide of honorable passion, "Thus far, and no further; here must thy proud waves be stayed." And surely here they must be stayed indeed. You have vindicated honor; you have shown the world that you cannot be insulted with impunity. But do you want the South? Is the South necessary to your greatness? Would you cease to be one of the mightiest nations of the world without the South? Is it nothing to get rid of the chief element of national weakness—nothing to get rid of the institution of domestic Slavery—nothing to be a perfectly free and thoroughly united nation henceforth and forever? You may, perhaps, retort—Does not England hold Ireland against her will? I answer you—No. Almost all the intellect and wealth of Ireland, the entire Protestant interest, and a large part of the Roman Catholic—the mind of the country—is in favor of the union. Otherwise it would have been long ago dissolved, with or without a civil war; for the mightiest cannot conquer destiny. A free people cannot hold another free people by the sword. But are the Southerners free—you may retort—with their black helots? Were not the Spartans, were not the Athenians, free? Did they not show all the virtues of freemen, such at least as manly endurance to the last, and passionate independence of spirit? Why should you rate Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans lower than these? or, rather, your own American fellow-citizens? Let the South go! Whether you have defeated her or no thus far, let her go! What will be your real loss if you act thus nobly, thus generously, thus greatly? I dare to say that it will be almost wholly imaginary. You are stronger without the South than with her; you will be more prosperous. Nay, more, you will influence her for good. Your moderation will subdue her. She has an American heart still. *Now* she dares not to say that she despises you. You have shown that it was not weakness that held you back so long. In your strength it is now possible for you to say to her: "Go! I would not hold you, if I could, against your will. We are a nation of freemen; we detest brute force and iron compulsion. Our true force is moral. It is a favor to be admitted to our Union, a favor to be suffered to remain in it. We will accept no unwilling fellow-citizens. But you had insulted, you had derided, you had even dared to charge us with selfish cowardice. We have shown, therefore, what stuff we are made of. We know, without vain boasting, and the world knows, how far stronger we are than you. Therefore, we can afford to be magnanimous. Go! and go not in wrath and scorn! Our Abolitionist outcries shall cease; but none the less will the world's eye be on you, will the world's heart demand internal reformation. The omnipotence of universal opinion must constrain this reformation. To time and to your own hearts we leave it. Meanwhile, whatever be your sins and offences, the ties of national brotherhood cannot be wholly sundered. Blood is blood. You will respect us still, and more than you have ever done. Respect may yet engender friendship. Let us part, not as enemies, but as mutual well-wishers. The blood of the brave has fallen, but it has sunk in the earth; it shall not be a river to flow between us, and forevermore. The spirits of our sons and yours, entered into the world of peace, would counsel peace, we know. We have been wronged. We have much to forgive and to forget. Again, we cannot close our eyes to all that is evil in organized Slavery. Let acknowledged abominations—the rending of the most sacred ties, the parting of husbands and wives, the reduction of man to the condition of the brute—let these things, at least, be abolished and forever. Then we may speak on equal terms again. Then we may esteem and even love you; for we know the power for good as well as evil which lies hidden in the tropical luxuriance of your natures. Then, in the course of time—who knows?—we may be wholly one again. Will not the North's great statesmen make this language theirs? Will not the great thinkers, the moral and intellectual powers of the land? Will not the Press? Will not the Churches? Will not, above all, the mighty People as a whole, to whom the voice of reason, in your country of self-government, rarely makes its strong appeal in vain? I address these words (and so wise a community may listen without shame to the voice of a solitary thinker and admirer, necessarily removed from all the influences of passion and exclusive patriotism) to the great heart and sound intellect of the North—so many of whose worthier representatives are known to me—her sense of right, her reasoning power, her essential moral greatness. The alternative will be horror, destruction, devastation, too awful to be contemplated. As a Christian, I speak to Christians; as a man, to men. Since you are strong, be generous; and win the hearty and long-enduring admiration of the world.

"*Dixi et liberavi animam meam.*"

ARCHER GURNEY.

PARIS, No. 21 Place de la Madeleine, May, 24, 1861.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE MARYLAND TREASON.

ITS SECRET HISTORY AS SKETCHED BY GOV. HICKS.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has issued the following address, in reply to the allegation of Mayor BROWN, that he consented to the destruction of the bridges in Maryland to obstruct the transit of the Federal forces:

To the People of Maryland:

I have heretofore asked a suspension of your judgment in regard to a communication, with accompanying certificates from the Mayor of Baltimore to the House of Delegates of Maryland, in which is asserted a complicity on my part in the unlawful destruction of the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central Railroads, on the night of the 19th of April.

A desire to obtain expected information from the telegraphic dispatches recently seized by the Government—but which I have not yet received—added to the pressing nature of my official duties, has prevented me from making this publication at an earlier period.

[The Governor here republishes the statement made by Mayor BROWN relative to his visit to his house, and also to the assertions of the Mayor's brother and Marshal KANE, that he had authorized the burning of the bridges.]

This is the sum of the charges brought against me by Mayor BROWN and his witnesses. It is due to the Mayor to say, unequivocally, that I do not believe he had any knowledge of the plot of which the destruction of the bridges was a part. I had little acquaintance with him at the time referred to, but I had formed a high estimate of his character as a faithful public servant, and as a high-toned gentleman; and I believe that the proceedings which he countenanced, and in which he seems to have been a participant, were inaugurated by others. His apparent complicity was only what might have attached to any other men in the trying, and delicate, and painful circumstances in which he found himself. The evil men who surrounded him, and who clouded his better judgment, had designs which could be consummated only by his official aid; and they spared no efforts to entangle him in the snares they had prepared.

It is alleged by the Mayor and his witnesses that I gave my consent *verbally*. I am sure the public will agree with me in thinking it strange, under all the circumstances, that an act of so great importance, requiring, as it is alleged, my authority to make it valid, should have been consummated under a pretended verbal assent, admitted to have been unwillingly given by a person who "expressed some doubt as to his authority to give such an order." None but bold conspirators would have proceeded to perpetrate such an unlawful act without authority *in writing* from whomsoever they believed competent to give the necessary order. According to their showing, a written order from me would have absolved the Mayor and his associates from all responsibility in the premises. But they confess they had no such authority, and attempt to justify their unlawful acts by a pretended verbal assent by me, certified by witnesses interested very materially in sustaining the position assumed by the Mayor. It seems to me that in this respect my accusers find themselves in a difficulty from which they cannot extricate themselves.

The Mayor's communication does not profess to quote the language used by me on the occasion referred to. It is admitted that I alleged want of authority to order the destruction of the bridges. The Mayor's witnesses admit that I desired time for reflection. But time for reflection would have materially damaged the plot, inasmuch as men were already on the way to do what they desired me to indorse. Accordingly they jumped to the desired conclusion that I consented, because I contended that I had no power to consent to, and no power to prevent the outrage contemplated, and which was then in process of execution. The visit of Messrs. BROWN, KANE and LOWE to my bed chamber was at a late hour of the night. The Mayor's companions were men in whom I have no confidence. Indeed, it was only on account of the official nature of the visit that, under the circumstances, I consented to any communication with such people.

No men of intelligence can fail to see that it was impossible for me to consent unequivocally to the unlawful act which was proposed to me by such men as KANE and LOWE, no matter how necessary it might have appeared to be in the emergency. Consequently, I unhesitatingly assert that I refused my consent, and gave as my reason therefor, that "I had no authority in the premises—that the bridges were private property—that the proposed act was unlawful—that I was a lover of law and order—that the Mayor could act as he pleased—and that I had no power to interfere with his designs." If this be consent to the destruction of the bridges, then I consented. If this be complicity in an unlawful act, then I was accessory.

I do not deny that the proposed act, unlawful though it was, *seemed* to be the only means of averting threatened bloodshed. But it would have little become me, as Governor of the State, to interfere with the province of the Mayor of Baltimore to prevent a riot. Still less did it become me to forget my oath of office and consent to an infraction of the laws which I had sworn to enforce. I am sure no unprejudiced man can conclude it to be within the range of probability that I could have acted in the manner ascribed to me.

As a matter of course, it is not easy to adduce proof of my position. Those who were near me throughout that trying day can bear but little accurate testimony as to what was said or done by me. Every one was full of excitement, and men whose judgment had always challenged my respect, urged me to do many things which they now regret to remember. I was, perhaps, no cooler than those who surrounded me, but it was not possible for me to forget what was due to my position and to my oath of office. I did not do either. I strenuously resisted all propositions which I deemed inconsistent with law and order, and I did nothing on that eventful day which I have any reason to regret.

My accusers seem to forget that long before nightfall I positively and persistently refused my assent to the scuttling or even removal of the steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, at Perryville, which was proposed to me by so many persons, and which, if consummated, would have prevented any necessity for the destruction of the bridges. The following letter from Col. R. S. MERCER, of Anne Arundel County, is evidence that I did refuse my assent to the proposition:

PARKHURST, May 16, 1861.

To His Excellency, Gov. Hicks:

DEAR SIR: I have just read your card in the *American*, denying the charge made by the Mayor of Baltimore, Marshal KANE, and others, that you had given your consent and approbation to the burning of the various railroad bridges leading from Baltimore to Pennsylvania.

Having, on the 19th of April, acted as your Aid-de-Camp, I was present at all your consultations and interviews with the city officials, and other prominent citizens, until the violent excitement which marked that day had subsided. I conceive it to be my duty to make the following statement, which suggests itself to me, as a simple act of justice to you.

I heard the request made you by Mr. MCLEAN, and others, in which his Honor the Mayor acquiesced, that you should order the scuttling or removal of the steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, so as to cut off all means for the transmission of troops through Baltimore over the Philadelphia Railroad. You peremptorily refused even to remove the boat, and explicitly gave as your reason for such refusal that you had no right to interfere with the passage of troops of the United States through Maryland to the National Capital; but in view of the wild excitement then prevailing, which overwhelmed and defied the restraints of civil authority, as a measure of humanity and regard for the loyal citizens of Baltimore, you agreed to unite with the Mayor in a telegraphic dispatch to the President, and to the Governors of the Northern States, invoking them to send no more troops through Baltimore while the laws were set at defiance.

It is alleged that your consent to the destruction of the bridges was given at the residence of the Mayor. Of this, of course, I cannot speak, not having accompanied you there. But if such be the fact, you have committed a most monstrous and improbable inconsistency. If you acquiesced in this work of destruction, you departed (in the Mayor's house) from a principle which, in his office, during the trying events of the day, you had consistently and manfully insisted upon—the right of the Government to pass troops through Maryland to the Capital. This sentiment you reiterated on the next day, on board of the steamer *Pioneer*, as I accompanied you to Annapolis.

You can use this statement as you deem best. I could make it more full if you wish it. I could allude to the liability of every one in Baltimore, on the 19th, confused by the excitement, to be mistaken. Indeed I remember an instance of this. Gen. EGBERTON was ordered by you to *drive back the mob* who were pressing upon the Pennsylvania troops. He *drove back the troops*. I heard you give the order to EGBERTON, and I heard him report to you. You disapproved of his act, and he pleaded misapprehension of your order. I remain, Sir, respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. S. MERCER, Col. Third Regiment, M. C.

I had not retired to my bed when the scuttling of the ferry-boat was proposed to me. It was not proposed by men in whom I had no confidence. Highly respectable gentlemen urged it as the easiest and most lawful means of effecting the desired object. Yet I unhesitatingly refused my consent to the step. But the people of Maryland are asked to believe that, after this, in the still watches of the night, when requested by ENOCH L. LOWE and GEORGE P. KANE to consent to the destruction of the bridges, I gave an "unequivocal and decised, and distinct reply in the affirmative." I leave my vindication from such an absurd charge to the good sense of the people, in the full confidence that justice will be done me.

It will readily occur to the reader that the *time* when the bridges were destroyed is a material point of this subject. The Mayor and his witnesses agree in their statement of the hour when they went to my bed-chamber to solicit my consent to the destruction of the bridges. They say it was 12 o'clock at night. The bridges destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad were at Ashland and Monkton, sixteen and eighteen miles from Baltimore. The parties who destroyed them left Baltimore in omnibuses. The bridges were fired a little after 1 o'clock. It being impossible for the men to have left Baltimore *after* it was alleged my consent was given, they must have started before my consent was asked. Thus showing that the destruction of the bridges was determined upon, and would have been consummated, no matter what might have been my opinion in the premises. As evidence of this, I offer the following letter from a highly respectable citizen, who has been kind enough to ascertain the particulars for me:

TOWSONTOWN, May 29, 1861.

His Excellency, Gov. Hicks:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of this date was handed me by our mutual friend, Mr. BRYSON, and I at once started to Cockeysville, in company with Mr. BRYSON and our friend EDWARD RIDER, Jr., and after getting such facts connected with the burning of the bridges as we could obtain, I hasten to answer your inquiries.

On the night of the 19th ult., I left Baltimore at precisely ten minutes past 10 o'clock, and in about ten minutes more reached a point about one hundred yards nearer the city than the Cemetery entrance, at which place I saw an omnibus with four horses, heads turned northward, or up the road, and about one hundred yards nearer the city, I had passed previously two groups of men, about fifteen each; and when we passed the omnibus, I remarked to a friend who was with me, "There is devilment connected with that omnibus."

Well, after I was home in bed, at about a quarter past 11 o'clock, the same omnibus, full of men, passed here, and a lady informed me that she saw it pass her house at precisely 12 o'clock, nine miles and a half from the city. The watchman at the bridge, whom I saw to-day, states positively that when they arrived at the bridge, and pinned him in his shanty, it was about 10 minutes past 1 o'clock; and that, after cutting the telegraph wires, which took but a few minutes, they fired the bridges at about 20 or 25 minutes after 1 o'clock.

As to who the party were, I cannot say; but a gentleman at Cockeysville said that a man named PHILIP FENDALL (I think of the firm of DUVALL, KEIGHLER & Co.) was one of the party, but I am not prepared to say so positively. He is a cousin to the wife of JOHN MERRYMAN, now under arrest.

Anything further that I can do for you, I will do with great pleasure. Please excuse this hurried account of the affair, as Mr. BRYSON is writing.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. LONGNECKER.

I have not the slightest doubt that the destruction of the bridges referred to was an important part of the secession programme. The necessity of such a step, in furtherance of the evident designs of the secession leaders, must be apparent to all. It little becomes me, however, except for my own vindication, and incidentally, to enter upon an exposition of that plot. Time will fully unveil the plans of the traitors. Already has sufficient been disclosed to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that all the details were matured which were designed to precipitate Maryland into rebellion against the General Government, and thus render our State the theatre of war. The following letter will show that the burning of the bridges was a foregone conclusion before my consent was asked:

FREDERICK, CITY, Md.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: We have received yours of the 23d instant, and, in reply, state that during the night of the 19th of April, ultimo, about 1 o'clock, BRADLEY T. JOHNSON sought and had an interview with us, relative to a telegraphic dispatch which he had received within an hour before from GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal of Police, of Baltimore City, and which has since appeared in the public prints. In the course of that interview, Mr. JOHNSON, in unfolding the plans of those with whom he was coöperating, stated that they were determined to resist the passage of Federal troops through Maryland; and, as one of the means to accomplish that end, that the bridges on the railroads leading into Baltimore would be burned or destroyed. Some of us are clear in our recollection that he said the bridges would be destroyed that night. Others are not so clear in our recollection on that point. Very respectfully, your ob't servants,

EDWARD T. SHRIVER,
WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,
GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
ULYSSES HOBBS.

The annexed copy of a handbill circulated throughout Western Maryland, by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, is evidence that Marshal KANE and his allies had made all the necessary provisions in anticipation of the prearranged attack upon the Massachusetts troops:

LATEST NEWS!
MARYLANDERS AROUSE!

FREDERICK, Saturday, 7 o'clock A. M., 1861.

At 12 o'clock last night, I received the following dispatch from Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, by telegraph to the Junction, and express to Frederick:

Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterwards. *Streets red with Maryland blood!* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for their riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us to-morrow, (the 20th.) We will fight them,—and who them,—or die.

GEO. P. KANE.

All men who will go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they can; double-barrelled shot guns and buckshot are efficient. They will assemble, after reporting themselves, at 10½ o'clock, so as to go down in the 11½ train.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

Add to this the undeniable fact that many of the volunteer companies in Maryland were eagerly looking for an outbreak, and the subsequent attempt of the Legislature to pass the "Public Safety bill" in secret session, and I think no one can fail to see that the conspiracy, of which an attempt has been made to make me a participant, was fully and deliberately planned, and might have accomplished its diabolical designs, had not the people frustrated it by an unmistakable expression of their determination to crush it at the point of the bayonet.

Deeply regretting the necessity which has impelled me to vindicate myself from the charge brought against me, and with the assurance that I have done so only out of regard to the honor and dignity of my official position, I leave the matter to the judgment of a people whom I have endeavored faithfully to serve, and whose interest and safety I have constantly had in view.

THOS. H. HICKS.

POSITION OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, publishes a long address in the Louisville *Courier*, telling why he cannot acquiesce in the Address of the Border State Convention. The concluding paragraph of the document explains his position sufficiently. He says:

"If it should be supposed that the South must be conquered for the want of treasure, such supposition can only arise from a want of knowledge of its true condition. While all wars are necessarily exhausting, my firm conviction is that it would be as little, if not less so, on the South than on the North. But however this may be, why ruin both sections rather than acknowledge what seems to be a decree? The objection urged by the address, is, that "the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate Confederacies." If this be true, we would have necessarily to remain forever in our present distracted condition. Though a wall of fire should forever separate the two sections, we have somehow or other bound ourselves up in such a way as to be unable to acknowledge it. But would the acknowledgment of a fact which exists without such acknowledgment, amount to the destruction of the Government? I do not perceive how any of its functions would be destroyed by the recognition of such a division. If all the seceded States were sunk by some convulsion of nature, it would impair none of the constitutional powers of the Government. If the treaty-making power could acquire Louisiana and cede away a part of the State of Maine—with its own consent, it is true—why may not the same power make a treaty with States who have thrown off the authority of their former government? If there is any disposition to settle, the way to do it can soon be found either in the form of a treaty or by a National Convention. I am firmly persuaded, if this country is ever in the providence of God to be re-united, that no step which can possibly be now taken could do more to open the way in the future for such a result than a prompt recognition. That all these difficult and perplexing questions may be speedily and honorably adjusted, is my most anxious and constant prayer.

PRIVATE PROPERTY TO BE RESPECTED.

The following order has been served upon every captain in the New-Jersey Brigade:

HEAD-QUARTERS N. J. BRIGADE,
Camp Princeton, Arlington, Va., June 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The peculiar character of the present service renders it proper that the attention of officers and men be directed to the necessity of observing, with most scrupulous exactness, the rights of private property of the people of the States in which the troops may be. Our errand and purpose are to liberate the loyal from a reign of terror, and to restore to the Government that property which, belonging to the whole people of the United States, has been wrested from them by the traitorous hand of lawless and reckless violence. We are not in an enemy's country. We are bound by every consideration to regard the rights of persons and property, here as elsewhere.

There must be no plundering, pillage, or wanton destruction. When discovered, it shall not go unpunished. Any interference with private property will be visited with speedy and exemplary severity upon the offender, and it is especially enjoined upon all officers to report with the utmost dispatch all cases of illegal interference, by persons belonging to their commands, with the property of citizens of States where the force may be located.

By command of Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, commanding New-Jersey Brigade.

JAMES B. MULLIGAN, Aid-de-Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General N. J. B.
MILLS.

SEIZURES OFF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, of June 4, has this paragraph:

"We learn by telegraph from the Balize that the blockading squadron captured, on Sunday last, the new brig *Hope*, Capt. SIMPSON, from Rustan Island, bound to this port. She was owned in this city by S. PLASSAU, and was a fine new vessel, burthen of about 300 tons. A prize crew was placed on board.

The British brig *Venus*, also from Rustan Island, was boarded and taken possession of.

The American schooner *Union*, Capt. GARRETSON, from Tampico for this port, was boarded and taken, and a prize crew was put on board. The destination of these vessels is unknown.

GEN. PILLOW AND COTTON.

Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, publishes the following order in the Memphis papers:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 13.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The law of the Confederate States of America, prohibiting the exportation of cotton, except through Southern ports, having gone into operation on this day, and this policy in the end determining the power of the Lincoln Government to shut up Southern commerce by the blockade of Southern ports, the Major-General commanding the army of Tennessee, orders and directs that no cotton shall be hereafter permitted to pass through Tenn

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 193, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 161½, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 181, 266, 318, 347, 350, 351 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 97, 220, 314, 333.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 539, 775, 365, 439, 438, 208, 146, 764, 662, 857, 1109, 579, 839½, 842, 869, 870, 871, 237, 578.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos 1877, 583, 1873, 1885, 1890, 1941, 1943 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1961. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1530, 1330 138, 1376, 1513½, 1708, 1580, 614, 1748, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1778, 1780, 1787, 1788, 1790, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1806.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2994½, 1075, 901, 1202, 1220, 509, 1309, 894, 959, 1316, 912, 2080 1210, 1157, 995. *Part II*—Nos. 1269, 1292, 1348, 537, 1352, 1264½, 1361, 713, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1366, 1367, 1368, 947.

Evidence—May Husband and Wife Testify in Behalf of Each Other in Actions in which they are not joined.

SUPERIOR COUAT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff and White.

Katharine Thompson vs. *James Lang*—This action, which was tried before Mr. Justice Moncrief and a jury on the 27th of March, 1861, and on the plaintiff's case the complaint was dismissed. The action was brought to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract for the stone-work upon four houses on Thirtieth-street in this City. The answer alleges that the contract was obtained through fraudulent representations; and that owing to other contractors for the same work being in possession of the building, under plaintiff's authority, defendant was prevented from the performance of his contract. On the trial of the cause the husband of the plaintiff was offered as a witness in her behalf and was rejected, on the ground, that he not being a party to the suit his evidence did not come witnin the purview of the act of 1860. To this the plaintiff excepted, and on this appeal is made the principal question in the case. It is contended by the appellant that it was clearly the intent of the Legislature, in the act of 1860, to allow husband and wife to be witnesses on behalf of each other. That the Legislature, by its acts giving to a married woman the right to bring an action in her own name, with respect to her separate property, without joining her husband in the action, clearly intended, by the Act of 1860, that it was her right to have the same facilities for obtaining testimony as any other suitor in a Court of justice. That so far as husband and wife are excluded from testifying to such facts as may disclose any communication between them, with reference to the subject matter of the action, it is right and proper; but their test mony in other respects should be admitted as competent. There are, as yet, no authorities bearing directly upon the point in this State; but in England, under the Statute of 27th Victoria the law is very similar to the one in this State, and there appear to be decisions bearing more directly upon the subject, which have been quoted in support of this position. Decision reserved

R. B. Undernill, for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford, for defendant.

Verdict in the Insurance Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Lobeck vs. *The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.*—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the jury rendering a verdict for the full amount claimed—$2,500. It will be remembered that the action was on a policy of insurance.

Surrogate's Court.

The Blankman Will Contest.—This case, so long pending, was at last yesterday finished, so far as the evidence is concerned. The argument will be heard by the Surrogate on the 18th inst.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr Waterbury prosecuting for the people, Lizzie Smith, a notorious pickpocket, of lady-like appearance, was tried and convicted of pursuing her trade, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles King, a dealer in counterfeit money, was next tried. The principal witness against him was one of his confederates, whose testimony laid bare many of the mysteries of the literally *money making* craft. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Humphrey* vs. *Willsker.*—Order discharged, with costs to be detached from judgment.

Bullock vs. *Baker*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event Plaintiff may amend.

Housman vs. *Wood.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Wabel vs. *Wabel*—Application denied.

Roberts vs *Pinckney*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McKeon vs. *Cox.*—Order granted.

Terrible Leap of a Somnambulist.

From the Buffalo Express, June 8.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named HUGH WATSON jumped from the third story window of a boarding-house, kept by J. H. Howe, on Ohio street, while in a somnambulistic state, and was seriously if not fatally injured. WATSON, who has been engaged in some capacity upon one of the Lake propellers, did not board at the house mentioned, but had been spending the evening with a friend who lodged there, and was invited to remain all night. During the evening he was engaged with a party of seven or eight in a conversation which turned principally upon the subject of falls and other accidents on shipboard. It is not improbable that the turn thus given to his thoughts was influential in causing the subsequent catastrophe. When he retired to the bedroom of his friend, the latter pointed to the window, and remarked that last year he had an attack of delirium tremens, when he broke that window and came very near throwing himself out. WATSON said, in reply, that he (WATSON) ought not to sleep near the window, then, for he might jump out in his sleep. It is to be inferred from this that he was subject to the somnambulistic derangement, and felt an apprehension of what actually did occur. It is stated positively that he was not under the influence of liquor, and that the act which he performed is certainly attributable to somnambulism.

The window is said to be very difficult of opening, but notwithstanding this he raised it, climbed out, and seems to have clung to the sill up to the outside while he reckoned the pain. He then dropped to the pavement, either deliberately or from exhaustion.

Mr. HOWES, the keeper of the house, who slept in the room immediately below that occupied by WATSON, was awakened by the noise which the latter made, an instant before one fell, and saw his feet hanging down before the window of his own room. He sprang from his bed, but before he reached the window the man had fallen.

When taken up, WATSON was unconscious, and remained so for nearly two hours

Dr. LATHROP was promptly sent for, and came to examine his injuries. Their nature and extent could not be immediately ascertained, but they appeared to be very serious, especially about the head. Before instituting a thorough examination, WATSON was removed to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned that WATSON's injuries have proved to be much less serious than we were led to suppose, consisting, apparently altogether of severe cuts and bruises. He has sustained no fractures, and, probably, no internal hurt of dangerous consequence. His face is badly contused, and his body generally is pretty sore from the effects of the concussion; but he has escaped serious injury in a remarkable manner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11.

$26 000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg	83½	
2 000	U S 6s '81, Cou	83½	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76	
1,000	U. S. 5s '65	85½	
800	Tres 12 P c. Ns. 1862	100	
$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	36½	
5,000	do	36	
20,000	do	36	
10,000	Va State 6s	43	
2,000	do	43½	
1,000	Ga. State 6s	85¼	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	91	
20,000	No. State 6s	37	
1,000	do	37½	
1,000	do	37½	
1,000	La. State 6s	54	
1,000	R. R. 1st M. B'ds	102	
2,000	do	101½	
7 000	R. R. 3d M. B. 1883	83½	
3,000	do	83	
1,000	Mich. C. R 1st m. S. F. C. B.	92	
4000	H R. 3d M. B'ds	78	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	76	
12	Metropolitan Bank	87	
50	Pacific M. S Co	29	
50	do	62½	
250	Harlem Railroad	10½	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '81, cou.	83¼	
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74	75	
2,000	Lou. State 6s	54	
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	35	
5,000	do	36	
5,000	do	36¾	
5,000	Virginia State 6s	41	
5,000	do	40¾	
20,000	Mo. State 6s	36	
2,000	do	36¾	
1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	5½	
500	Ill. Cer. R. Bds.	89¾	
5,000	Mich Cen. 8 P ct. 1st M. S. F. Cbds.	91	
20	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	33¾	
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	63¾	
50	do	61½	
50	do	62½	
100	do	63	
100	Canton Company	35	
400	N. Y. Cen R	72¾	
400	do	72¾	
100	Erie Railroad	21¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref	23¾	
5	Mich Central R.	40¾	
10	do	40¾	
50	do	39	
50	Panama Railroad	105	
50	Galena & Chicago R.	57½	
50	do	57½	

TUESDAY, June 11—P. M.

The supplies of the Border State Stocks from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin, brought on the Stock Exchange this week, appear to be larger than the market will take without a material concession in price, as compared with the heavy sales of last week. This is especially the case with Tennessees, which were held by the Western Free Bankers in larger proportion than the Stock of any other State. Thus, in the Illinois Auditor's Office, on the 1st of April, three millions of Tennessee stood pledged against two millions Missouri and one million Virginia. The stock before the secession of the State stood higher in the market than Missouris, and there was rather more confidence felt in the security, which primarily vested in the Railways of the State, in the proportion of $12,000,000 Bonds to 1,200 miles finished (and mostly productive) road, while Missouri has issued $24,000,000, without thus far deriving much help from her Railways in the support of the annual charge for interest. The fact that Tennessee presented the highest relative security, caused the Stock to accumulate of late years in the Banking departments of the West, while Missouris fell off from about $4,500,000 to $2,000,000. The sudden and extraordinary turn of public action in Tennessee (a deliberate change of public sentiment it cannot be called) in favor of secession, has, for the time, destroyed her credit, and the effect is seen to-day in sales of her Bonds, backed by a first and only lien upon her recently productive Railways, at 35 cents on the dollar. They must now take their place among the lowest priced fancies on the Stock Exchange, subject to sale and purchase according to the varying confidence of operators in the future political position of the State and the patience of buyers to wait the return of the time and opportunity when the ability of the Railways to earn and contribute the semi-annual interest, and the good faith of the State to pay it over, in New-York, shall assert themselves. Virginias gave way to 41 ₱ cent., and Missouris fell to 36@36½ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks fell off a fraction, sales at 83¼@83¾ ₱ cent. As far as the Railway Mortgages are offered on sale, prices are comparatively well supported. The market for State Stocks closed weak this afternoon, with bids for Tennessees at 35, and offers to sell at 35¼. Missouris, 36½@36¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share Market improved on yesterday's sales, and there was a good demand for Illinois Central at 64¾@65@66 ₱ cent. cash at the Board and on the street, the top figure being paid on a pressure for the cash Stock, for delivery to-day. At the close in the afternoon the quotations stood 65@65½ ₱ cent., for Wednesday's delivery. The advance since Saturday morning is equal to 3½ ₱ cent. The Stock appears to be held with more than the usual stubbornness, and sellers for the decline make but little progress in breaking it down by throwing their contracts ahead at an difference of 1@2 ₱ cent. for 10@20 days. The Market here is above the London quotation, but the difference has not yet changed the current of supply. New-York Central was also firm, owing mainly to the scarcity of cash Stock, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. rise on Saturday's price was paid to deliver the three-day sales of that day. The price closed 72¼@72¾ ₱ cent. There was not much done in the other Roads, but prices were generally firm; Erie, 21¾; Galena, 57½@¾, and Michigan Central 41@40¾ ₱ cent The general market closed steady, the demand continuing active for New-York and Illinois Central.

The later Foreign news by the *Arabia* and *Adriatic*, telegraphed from Cape Race, is esteemed more favorable on the privateering question, and the announcement, by the last-named steamer, that England will not permit prizes to be carried into her ports, was received with a round of applause on 'Change this afternoon. The English Funds are quoted, ex-dividend, 90¾@90½ ₱ cent The London Money market is not likely at present to go above 6 ₱ cent. at the Bank of England. The *Arabia* has $410,000 in Gold for Boston.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady at the rates current for several previous steamers, Bankers 105¼@106 ₱ cent.; Merchants 103¾@105 ₱ cent. On France, the market is quoted weak, and the range of quotations wide, say f.5.45@f.5 37½. There is no observable change in the market for Money to relieve the Summer dullness. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, June 1	$118,290,181	$90,197,469	$37,504,402	$6,663,780
Boston, June 3	60,313,527	13,536,753	6,451,776	5,130,670
Phila., June 3	24,677,294	15,366,666	5,718,936	3,317,967
N. Orleans, June 1	20,557,023	18,370,435	15,303,387	6,994,451
Total	$223,712,025	$142 411,312	$64 976,991	$24,139,368
Last week	224,122,111	143,979,493	65,753,300	24,605,719
Last year	240,195,366	136,100,180	66,489,747	30,191,045

Receipts of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, in May, 1861:

From Passengers	$21,778 11
From Freight, &c	61 065 58
Total	$83 843 69
Same month in 1860	62 127 98
Increase, 1861	$21,715 71

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 3.	LOANS. June 10	SPECIE. June 3	SPECIE. June 10.
Philadelphia	$3,295 000	$3 137,000	$711.000	$738,000
N. America	2.855 193	2,910 366	681,040	640 557
Farm. & Mech	4,161,394	4,181,658	1,186,178	1,157 300
Commercial	1,465 000	1,414.000	270,000	273,000
Mechanics'	1 552,055	1,537,835	275,548	287,910
N. Liberties	1,344,000	1,306,000	356 000	359,000
Southwark	949 687	944,693	272 918	244,098
Kensington	657 662	646 762	164 645	167 538
Penn Township	660 800	642,421	156,314	157 443
Western	1,381 614	1,348,190	372 830	376 097
Man. & Mech	995 585	1,039,200	181 200	183,128
Commerce	706 373	693.179	201 532	198,049
Girard	2,039,723	2 58,970	394,416	396,617
Tradesmen's	515 880	519,547	122,584	131,696
Consolidation	449 341	451,765	99,333	96 092
City	668,865	679,800	113,3 4	114,123
Commonwealth	130,114	131 693	61 615	66,664
Corn Exchange	3 . 000	337 000	82 000	90 000
Union	298 530	295,600	62 730	62,700
Total	24 671 294	24,585 244	5,718 936	5,767,934

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 3.	DEPOSITS. June 10.	CIRCULATION. June 3.	CIRCULATION. June 10.
Philadelphia	$1,634 000	$1,697.000	$274,000	$254,000
North American	1,575 749	1,648 976	271,807	269 471
Farm. & Mech	3,08 1,594	3,071,109	376,940	376 300
Commercial	749 000	738,400	126,000	124,000
Mechanics'	73 395	739,221	120 275	123 8 0
N. Liberties	1,056 000	1,032,000	96,000	88,000
Southwark	691 574	685 921	79,205	76,625
Kensington	438 074	444.810	114,955	113,015
Penn. Township	489,121	457,477	54,540	69,455
Western	958,557	939,169	112,340	109,935
Man. & Mech	478,430	498,365	89,885	89,027
Commerce	568,595	549,474	64 685	68,155
Girard	1,095 684	1,133,167	157 895	155,175
Tradesmen's	350,422	360 277	60 650	61,040
Consolidation	243 095	234,196	66 670	66,630
City	325 638	319 554	56 945	59 560
Commonwealth	176,963	172 165	77 305	81,915
Corn Exchange	202 000	211 000	64,000	66 000
Union	167 630	161,799	35 800	31,894
Total	15 306,666	15 267 675	2 317,667	2,294 863

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 3.	June 10.		
Capital Stock	$11,810.345	$11,810.345		
Loans	$24,671 294	$24 585.244	Dec.	$86.050
Specie	5,718,936	5,767 994	Inc.	49,163
Due from other Bks.	1,265 556	1,179 665	Dec.	87,891
Due to other Banks.	2,491,426	2 548,496	Inc.	52 382
Deposits	15 316 666	15 2a7 675	Dec.	38,991
Circulation	2,317,667	2,294,862	Dec.	12,205

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 11.

STOCKS steady Pennsylvania State 5's 77¼.; Reading Railroad 15 5-16.; Morris Canal 39.; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 82 bbls. Ashes, 19,431 bbls. Flour, 264 bbls. Corn Meal, 202,083 bushels Wheat 130,405 bushels Corn, 2,805 bushels Rye. 21,089 bushels Oats, 696 pkgs. Provisions, and 773 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 62 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio was in fair request to day, and 2,000 bags found buyers, at from 12c @14c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Nothing really new in other kinds. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee reached 22 521 bags, and the sales 6 329 bags. The stock of all kinds on hand this morning comprised 130,998 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 114,645 bags Rio and Santos, 6,600 bags Laguayra, 4,618 bags Maracaibo, 2,213 pkgs. Singapore, 806 bags Bombay, 755 bags Java, 879 bags Costa Rica and 282 bags San Domingo. The closing quotations are: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14½c; Rio, 10¾c @14c; and San Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c., ₱ lb, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 8, New Orleans	7,600
June 8, Baltimore	24,000
June 8, Philadelphia	none
June 11, New York	114 615
Grand total	145,643

COTTON—Has been very quiet, including Middling Uplands at 13¼c. @ 13¾, and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for State and Western flour; holders have generally offered their supplies freely, and buyers have had any existing advantage Sales were made of 10,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 60@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; superfine Western, at $4 70@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 90
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 5 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern continues heavy and declining. Sales have been made of 600 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 05@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $2 90@$2 95 for Jersey, $3 10 for caloric dried, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer, at $1 60, and Bunch at $1 30 ₱ box. Other kinds have been inactive at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed. The demand has been less active. Sales have been made of 165 000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 15; White Western, at $1 35@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 52; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Red State, at $1 27 and White Kentucky, part at $1 79 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. The sales reach 150,000 bushels, at 38@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do do.; 45c @48c. for Western Yellow, and 47c.@48c. for do. White ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 58c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western at 30½c @32c.; and State at 32½c @33c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet and depressed, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 66c.@70c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are generally dull and heavy, as previously represented.

LEATHER—All descriptions are in slack demand, at irregular prices.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been partially neglected to-day: quotations, unchanged.

MOLASSES—No sales of any importance transpired to day; prices steady.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, closing irregularly at from $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs Estimated stock, 14 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, though quoted chiefly at 70c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 205 bbls. (all from Philadelphia); stock at the close, 7,700 bbls. Tar opened dull and heavy, but within a day or two has been more sought after, at $2 87½@$3 25 ₱ bbl. Estimated stock 14,000 bbls Resin has been in very moderate request, including common at $2 18¾@$2 25, and No. 2 at $2 31¼@$2 75 ₱ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1 a $2 75@$7 and Virgin at $7 50@$8, ₱ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Resin at the close 114 000 bbls., including about 30,000 bbls. common, 40,000 bbls. No 2, 20,000 bbls. low medium, and 24,000 bbls of grades above, very few of which can properly be called pale Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *America*, says: "The receipts for the week include only 205 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, received from Philadelphia. There is yet one vessel having Naval Stores on the way here from the South, but beyond that it is believed there are none others; for, in addition to the blockade by the General Government, the rebel authorities have forbidden the exportation of "any goods whatever to the Free States." As the crop of Naval Stores for this year may now be regarded as nearly all lost, I annex a compari on of the receipts at this port since Jan. 1, with the total receip's during last year and in 1859:

	1861 to date.	Total, 1860.	Total, 1859.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29 020	57,503	97 418
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	40,678	156 250	153 018
Resin, bbls	169 260	621 517	686 732
Tar, bbls	47 732	49 445	48 292

Exports of Naval Stores from New-York, Jan. 1 to June 11.

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	30 313	20 447
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	34 583	16,761
Tar, bbls	15 298	21 074
Resin, bbls	236 854	132,085

OILS—Business in this line has been quite spiritless; prices have been unsettled. Small lots of Linseed were sold at 55c @56c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, at irregular prices, including Mess at $15 75, and Prime at $10 75@$11 ₱ bbl; sales, 400 bbls. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@6¾c for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 300 tcs. and bbls at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is very quiet, at $11@$13 25 for Ohio Mess, 1923@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c for State. ₱ lb Cheese is quiet, at 4c.@8c ₱ lb

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were confined to 280 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 4¾c.@5c., and 100 boxes Havana at 4¾c @4¾c ₱ lb

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 38,000 lbs common to choice at 8¾c @9¼c. ₱ lb. The week's business; Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe and rise in Freight, shippers have bought sparingly, and holders have been pressing their stock upon the market at a dec line of ¾c. @¾c. The amount offering of Country in bbls. continues large, and is slow of sale at 8¾c. To-day, the market is heavy for Prime in hhds. at 8¾c.@9c.; and prices favor the buyer at the close. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859 10¾c.; 1860, 9¾c. We annex the English quotations: London, May 27, 1861, market unchanged at 58s. Stock on hand, 41 041 casks."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d @9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Oats, 10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb. Resin 2s. 6d @2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. @6s ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Leather, 25s; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s; Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain 8½d.@10½d ₱ bushel. Beef 5s ₱ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard. 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d.; Resin 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard. 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 17c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Leaves.	For.	
United Kingdom...Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Glasgow	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	New-York	June 5
Bavaria	New-York	June 5
Bremen	New-York	June 12
Persia	New-York	June 15
Jamaica	New-York	June 15
Hibernia	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	New-York	July 3
Malacca	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

America	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	Liverpool	June 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at	8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

THE SOUTHERN SPY.—PERSONAL REVELations of Northern traitors, including a New-York clergyman. The volume, just out, in Baltimore Md., will be sent, post-paid into any of the Tory districts of the North, on addressing Box No 1 389, Baltimore Post-office, inclosing 35 cents in specie or stamps

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIVE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of of Iowa Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO, Room No. 6 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 88 East 39th-st.; 20x43; lot 20x98.9. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKY CHIMNEYS

ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,

And Pure Ventilation very important to Health. We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction. F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.—Many of our citizens are desirous of reviving his memory, by celebrating his Birth-day and will meet to organize THIS EVENING, in the Lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church, corner Broadway and 15th st. GEO. W. ROSE, Chairman of the Committee.

FOR SALE—AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 135 4th-st., Brooklyn, by E. L. TUKER, five splendid Billiard Tables, made by the best makers in the City of New York. Will be sold for $100. Call at No. 2 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT on Staten Island No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch office, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 196 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIME'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLATOR.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 108 Worth-st.

DRY GOODS.

361 BUY 361

YOUR MANTILLAS

AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,

consisting of

CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS,

All at retail, much below wholesale prices.

361 HAYT & KARR, 361

No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BAREGE LAMA,

Two yards wide.

HALF-PRICE.

LEGRAIN'S,

No. 719 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.

28 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,

No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT MACY'S.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most serious collision which has thus far taken place between the Federal forces and those of the rebels—and, as it proved, the most unfortunate for us—occurred on Monday morning at a place known as Great Bethel, about twelve miles from Fortress Monroe, and near the road conducting to Yorktown. Gen. BUTLER, having heard that the rebels were engaged there in throwing up intrenchments, determined to dislodge them, and for this purpose detailed the Albany Regiment, commanded by Col. TOWNSEND, DURYEE'S Zouaves, and the Seventh Regiment, (German,) commanded by Col. BENDIX, together with a detachment of United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. GREBBLE, with four 12-pound howitzers, the whole numbering some three thousand, under command of Brig.-Gen. PIERCE. The troops moved on the expedition about midnight on Sunday night, those from Hampton crossing Hampton Creek on batteaux manned by members of the Naval Brigade. Owing to an unfortunate mistake relative to signals, two of the regiments came in collision in the darkness while on the way, and fired into each other, under the mutual supposition that they were enemies. The casualties from this event, however, were not considerable. After the mistake was rectified, the entire force moved on Great Bethel, where the enemy was encountered in much larger force than was anticipated, strongly intrenched, and having heavy ordnance, several pieces of which were rifled cannon. Several attempts were made to carry the position, in which our troops behaved in the most gallant manner, but for lack of a sufficiency of artillery and ammunition, this enterprise had finally to be abandoned, with a loss of about 30 killed and 100 wounded. The withdrawal of our troops was executed in good order, and the enemy appears to have had no disposition to pursue them. A list of the killed and wounded, so far as they are at present known, is given elsewhere. The losses on the part of the rebels, if any, are unknown. A rumor reaches us from Washington that Gen. BUTLER on Monday night made another attack on the rebel batteries, and carried them. The rumor is quite likely to be true.

There are now within the limits of the Capital, and ready to march at a moment's warning, eighteen thousand Federal troops, and there are across the Potomac, in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, twenty two thousand more—making, in all, an army of forty thousand strong, in addition to those which left for Edwards' Ferry on Monday, and those which proceeded up the Potomac on the other side—besides the forces at Annapolis, at the Relay House, and at Baltimore, which could be made available in a very short period, in case of a demonstration in force on the part of the rebels in any direction. From the best data attainable, the rebel forces in Virginia, it is thought, cannot exceed 50,000 or 60,000. These are at present very much scattered, and it appears to be the intention of Gen. SCOTT to keep them so, by threatening diverse points. Another considerable body of Federal troops is expected to leave Washington this morning, in the direction of Leesburgh.

The skirmish between the Home Guard of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and the rebel Virginians who were endeavoring to destroy dam No. 5 on the Potomac, was continued all day Monday, and the latter seem to have been prevented from accomplishing their object. No one on the part of the Home Guard was injured, while the Virginians lost one man and two horses.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry are evidently well satisfied that they are soon to be attacked by the Federal forces if they remain in their present location, and are taking every means in their power to throw obstacles in the way of the progress of our troops, which may answer equally well to embarrass an attack or to impede the movements of a pursuing foe. On Monday they destroyed about twenty-five canal boats in the vicinity of the Ferry, to prevent their being used to cross the Potomac. Meantime the Federal forces are gradually closing in upon them. The latest accounts from the vicinity render it probable that ten thousand of Gen. PATTERSON'S command have, ere this, reached Greencastle, only nine miles distant. The rebels, it is positively ascertained, have withdrawn their outposts at Point of Rocks, and the men recently stationed there have joined the main body. Reports of disaffection among them are still received, and it is considered improbable that they will remain until the Federal troops arrive.

There is a brisk movement of Federal troops in Western Virginia, and companies of Virginia Volunteers are rapidly being organized under the proclamation issued by Gen. MORRIS. Arms have already been issued to two full companies from Fairmount, and a number of companies are coming from the South and East. The railroad is now entirely clear to Cumberland, at which point Federal troops are concentrating.

By the arrival at St Johns, N. F., of the steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 5th inst, we receive advices from Europe three days later. The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived out on the 3d. The British Government, we are gratified to learn by the *Adriatic*, has at last taken a decided stand in reference to the question of privateering. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had made the declaration in Parliament that it had been determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from taking prizes into British ports; and this declaration was coupled with the announcement that France intended to abide by its law, which prohibits privateers remaining in port over twenty-four hours, or disposing of prizes when there. He also made the important statement that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based upon the declarations of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected immediately. This, when we remember the fact that our Government has already signified its readiness to accept all the propositions of that Congress, is significant, and will give the rebel leaders small cause for congratulation. The news from the Continent by this arrival is also of considerable interest. The Emperor NAPOLEON, it is stated, had sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman Question was fully set forth, and that it was favorably received. The conditions stipulated are understood not to include on the part of Piedmont a recognition of the right of the Holy See over the patrimony of St. Peter, nor any cession of territory. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions were quiet.

The Fourth Regiment of Connecticut troops arrived in Jersey City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. After remaining some time at the dépôt, it started on board a train of cars for Philadelphia. The destination of the regiment is supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

The Republican Central Club held their meeting last evening at Cooper Institute, at which Mr. WHARTON, recently from Western Virginia, spoke at length of the affairs in that portion of the State, and made an appeal for assistance for the loyal citizens who are struggling to maintain their ground against secession.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a communication relating to the payment of the county taxes, and were informed, in a report from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, that the work on that structure was progressing rapidly.

At General Term of the Superior Court yesterday, a very important case was argued, involving the law of evidence respecting the right of husband and wife to testify on behalf of each other in actions in which they are not joined. The testimony in the Blankman will case was at last concluded yesterday. The summing up of counsel will be heard on the 18th inst.

The Stock Market was lower on State Stocks, particularly Tennessees, yesterday, and firm in price and active in demand for Illinois and New-York Centrals. Exchange closed steady, 105½@106 on London, but weak on France

The boisterous weather, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Cotton was inactive. A limited demand prevailed for Flour, which was cheaper. Wheat and Corn were less freely purchased,—the latter at reduced rates. Light sales of Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Rice, Spices, Fish and Fruit were reported. Rio Coffee was in good request. Tallow attracted less attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The news by the *Adriatic*, that the British Government had resolved to exclude the privateers of the C. S. A from all ports within its jurisdiction, gave great satisfaction to the mercantile community.

A moderate supply of cattle this week allows sellers to advance prices ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. Only 3,200 head were on sale yesterday at Forty-fourth-street, which is near 1,000 less than were offered there one week ago. Of course, there were not so many good cattle, and buyers of that class found hard work to secure their supplies. More than 9c. ℔ lb. dressed weight was paid for the best bullocks, and nothing really good went for less than 8½c. The market was pretty brisk, notwithstanding the heavy rain, and but a small portion of the stock was left for the second, or rather the *third* day, as a Monday market has already been inaugurated at ALLERTON'S, by the sale of about 100 head. We cannot learn that more cattle are expected to-day, in which case prices will doubtless continue firm, even if they do not still further advance.

The Disaster in Virginia.

The first essays at war of a people addicted to peace end, uniformly, in defeat. Our army has had its first reverse. Ordered to make a night advance upon the enemy's lines to the westward of Fortress Monroe, some three thousand of the national troops marched courageously upon the errand; and confiding in the presumed knowledge of their officers—accomplished military skill was not expected—marched into the very jaws of death. Their misadventures were not due to any heedlessness on their part, or to any deficiency in the qualities which make good soldiers. They fought both friends and foes with equal resolution; and only retired, when the exhaustion of ammunition in the presence of a powerful enemy, strongly intrenched, and with every advantage of position, rendered a further contest impossible. The fact that they retreated without panic or disorder, carrying their wounded and their guns with them, is the best proof of the calm courage and self-control which governed their movement. The loss of life, and the number injured, presents a painful catalogue; but it is a record of soldierly heroism, which must forever set at rest all doubt as to the fitness of our people for the most hazardous exposure of the battle-field, and for the encounter of danger in its most startling forms Let us do homage to the discipline and fortitude of our brave fellows, who, defenceless for two hours under the enemy's fire, only retreated when their incompetent commander gave the tardy word. Whatever of triumph the affair may afford the enemy, we are taught the gratifying lesson that we have the best possible fighting material to defend the country.

But upon the officers who planned and executed this expedition, what judgment shall be passed? The first duty of a general, when in the neighborhood of an enemy, is to acquaint himself with the numbers, the position, and the defences of the force he is likely to encounter, and to measure the strength required to defeat it by the information he has thus procured. His scouts and spies will have surveyed the whole theatre of the proposed movement; and will have reported every fact in regard to the enemy. Upon these assured data the commander will act. If detachments from another post are to cooperate, the necessary signals and communications will be previously arranged beyond all chance of confusion or error. If there be a possibility of the enemy having changed his positions, or having counter movements of his own a-foot, scouting parties will be dispatched on all sides to ascertain every particular. These are among the primary lessons in the art of war. Not one of them was observed in this unfortunate movement. Gen. BUTLER, in dispatching the expedition, was evidently uninformed as to the numbers, the position, and the means of defence employed by the rebels. The force he sent must have advanced without the usual precautions of scouting parties and videttes; for they came upon their own people without recognizing them, and only knew how the enemy was defended when they found the ditch at the very mouths of the hostile cannon impassable. An expedition thus literally and figuratively in the dark could only end in disaster. Setting aside, indeed, all dictates of military science, the plainest common sense would presuppose some knowledge of the adversary thus sought in darkness; of the ground over which the advance was to be made, and the nature of the obstacles likely to be encountered. Signals establishing the friendly character of detachments approaching each other might have been suggested by ordinary sound judgment, uninstructed in the maxims of CÆSAR, FREDERICK, and JOMINI. But our leaders seem to have had neither sense nor science. Regardless of the lives they were hazarding, they flung the *élite* of the army they commanded into the hands of the enemy, which if it had followed up its advantage might have cut the retreating force to pieces. Had Gen. BUTLER had ordinary prudence, or his subordinate, Gen. PIERCE, courage and presence of mind, the calamity would have been spared. But neither seems to have supplied the absence of military experience, with the simplest exhibition of prevision, practical judgment, and soldierly conduct; and hence this mischievous reverse.

Government, we cannot doubt, will make thorough inquiry into the affair. If the facts be as they appear upon a first presentation, the sooner this brace of Massachusetts barristers are dismissed to their special pleadings, replications, and demurrers—the petty warfare of the bar, at which they are expert—the better it will be for the country. It is possible such men might in time be schooled into generalship, but the education is too costly. The people will not consent that their best and bravest—the patriots who first hastened to the protection of the Union, and the soldiers who in their very hour of peril, proved how much too valuable they are to be thus sacrificed—shall be squandered to convert political hacks into heroes, and to balance and adjust the chances of a future Presidential campaign. We must have leaders worthy of our men, or the army will perish through needless slaughter, or melt away through disgust and demoralization. Let the Administration see to it.

France and England Decline to Sanction Privateering.

The decision of the British and French Governments, announced by the *Adriatic*, not to open their ports to Southern privateers, will be hailed with pleasure by the American people, as an evidence that England begins to see the folly of allowing her friendly relations with this country to be disturbed. It will have a very important bearing, too, upon the results of the conflict in which we are engaged. Following it, we think a like decision on the part of Spain, Denmark and the Dutch Govment may be safely counted upon, together with that of the friendly Governments of Mexico and Central and South America. This will close all the harbors of the West India Islands, and those of the continent, as well as the European ports, to which the privateers of the rebel States could hope to have access with their prizes. It will do vastly more than this, for it will prevent them from fitting out their piratical crafts. While their own ports are sealed by a blockade, through which it will be next to impossible for them to reach the ocean, they will find no friendly harbor in which to arm and prepare for sea their buccaneering expeditions.

This decision of the English Governmen will go far to reëstablish the friendly feeling which was so greatly in danger of being disturbed by the apparent course of the British Ministry for the last few weeks. The proclamation of neutrality, the declaration that the rebel States would be recognized as belligerents, and the placing upon a common level the Government that was putting forth its strength to crush rebellion and the rebellion itself, grated harshly on the American nerves. The meaning of the term belligerent was so vague that few could be found able to comprehend or explain how far the idea of nationality might attach to it. It was asked if these rebel States are to be recognized as belligerents, and treated as such, how soon will their existence as an independent Power be conceded, and what stands in the way of their fitting out privateers in the harbors and sending their prizes into the ports of those nations which thus concede to them this mysterious and undefined character of belligerents. The people of the United States, who are loyal to the Government, are more sensitive now, when treason and rebellion threaten the overthrow of the Constitution, than they are in times of peace, more ready to take offence, and to regard that as an aggressive policy, which in other circumstances might be considered entirely neutral. Our merchants, whose ships were exposed to capture by Southern rovers, felt that their interests were wantonly jeoparded by the doubtful course of a Power with which we were at peace, and to whom, as well as to ourselves, the mutual interchanges of trade were so important. They felt, too, in advance, the possible indignity of having their ships condemned and their cargoes confiscated as prizes in the very ports where their purchases were made, or their freights taken on board, while they were taxing their resources at home to quell a rebellion whose corsairs were spoiling them. This condition of things has imperiled the cordial relations between the two nations. It was the uncertainty of the future more than the actualities of the present that alarmed us. It was not so much what had been, as what might be done hereafter, and what we regarded as in some sort a logical sequence of present action that irritated and disturbed us.

Under this decision, it will be of small importance whether the rebel States are regarded as belligerents or not. If to recognize them as such is not to open the ports of the nations to their privateers, nor to allow them to fit out their vessels in European or colonial harbors, we may very well be content with the matter. We can take care that the rebel ports are so guarded that no buccaneers can go out, and no prizes go in. In addition to this, the avowed determination of England and France to respect our blockades of the Southern ports, leaves us no room for apprehension of difficulty from abroad. Our energies can be concentrated upon the business of suppressing the rebellion without anxiety growing out of a possible collision with a foreign Power. This is a great and all-important gain in our favor.

METHOD IN THE SOUTHERN MADNESS.—A traditional individual is said to have tried the experiment of feeding his horse on shavings, he deceiving the animal by means of a pair of green spectacles over the equine eyes as to the quality of the food. But, as the animal expired at the moment when he had become accustomed to the diet, the experiment was not regarded as a success.

The Confederate States are trying a financial experiment on a similar principle. They are endeavoring to determine how long the monetary operations of a people, already owing hundreds of millions, can be carried on with promises to pay, which are never to be fulfilled without the entire machinery of State and Society going to ruin.

The officers of a large number of Southern Banks recently held a meeting in Georgia. Among others of their resolutions they decided to receive Confederate Treasury notes for amounts due their banks. They recommended the railroad companies to take them in payment of fare; and they asked that the Legislature pass laws making them legal tender in payment of taxes.

But in another resolution the Southern bankers exhibit a delicacy of feeling which is a little remarkable. Nobody is so unwise as to imagine that a people who are driven to such shifts as these are in any condition to pay the interest on their public debt. Still the Southern bankers think it would be well to say, when public creditors should become clamorous, by reason of non-payment of interest, that States and cities of the South were not called upon. Hence, they resolve "that all the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in the enemy's country, be requested, during the continuance of the war, to appoint some place of payment in the Confederate States, and to give their creditors notice of the same."

And yet there is a deeper motive than the delicate sense of honor which we suggested. If by any chance a Northern holder of Southern bonds should manage to present his coupons in the South for payment, Confederate Treasury notes being made legal tender, they would be at once paid in that style of currency, and Southern commercial honor be preserved by circumlocution. There is clearly a method in their desperation.

The Campaign on the Mississippi.

We place but little faith in the telegraphic rumors which reach us almost daily to the effect that the renowned trench-digger and braggart, PILLOW—the "Major-General commanding the Army of Tennessee," as he styles himself—is about to make an immediate attack upon Cairo. Undoubtedly it is the point which, next to the political capital of the Union, is most ardently coveted by the leaders of the revolt. Its importance, in a military aspect, can hardly be overrated. Not only does it command the Upper Mississippi, and its great tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio, but also the chief internal river courses of Kentucky and Tennessee; while it also directly threatens, by land and river, Memphis and all the cities and States bordering on the Lower Mississippi.

The geography and topography of Cairo, which combine to give it so much importance as a strategic centre, expose it also, when inadequately protected, to attack from many different points. Assailant flotillas might descend or ascend the Mississippi, or, starting from the far South, might follow the current of the Tennessee River to its outlet; and, after cutting off the approaches to Cairo in the rear, could completely isolate it from all succor, while they peppered it with shot and shell from nearly its whole periphery. The town is also commanded from the high ground across the river, on the Missouri shore, known as "Bird's Point," whence it could be easily demolished by the artillery of the enemy; and about two miles above, also, on the Kentucky shore, there is an elevation where batteries might be planted, which could destroy the railroad and the levees, and whatever points could not be reached from the Missouri side. Excepting these elevations, both shores lie low, and are untraversable, being flooded most of the time, and occupied in great part by sloughs, bayous and swamps.

It is probable that to-day every one of these land and river approaches to Cairo is in the possession of, or commanded by Federal guns; and that it is now impregnable to all the forces that DAVIS, BEAUREGARD and PILLOW can bring to bear against it. The formidable batteries on the levee which almost encircles the town, absolutely command all approaches by either of the rivers from either direction. Bird's Point has now also heavy batteries, and is securely held by the loyal Missouri Volunteers who went thither from St. Louis a couple of weeks ago; and the only other point which can menace the security of the town—the elevation on the Kentucky side—has not escaped the vigilance nor the attention of Col. PRENTISS, as our telegrams this morning show.

Cairo itself being thus rendered secure from all assailants, the most active and extensive preparations are now being made for a forward movement by land and river. There are already concentrated in and near the town about twelve thousand troops, mostly from Illinois, besides heavy artillery, cavalry and field batteries; and before long these will be increased to 25,000, or a still higher figure. But this is only the advance guard of the grand army that can be brought there in a few days by the Illinois Central and other railroads, and by the thousand steamers plying on the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and their hundred tributary streams. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, there are at least 100,000 well-disciplined and highly-effective men now under arms, who are evidently being reserved mainly for operations against the rebellious River States of the Southwest. In these nine Northwestern States, according to the census of last year, there are over a million and three-quarters men capable of bearing arms; while in the whole of the seceding River States, inclusive also of Texas, there is only a gross total of about 450,000 white male adults. (We include Missouri here in the list of practically loyal States, as she has already furnished thirteen regiments to the Government—a greater ratio than most of the Free States. Kentucky is not counted at all.) The force immediately available from this vast body of free citizen-soldiers is overwhelming. We do not indeed put it at any such ratio as the blustering rebel leaders of Arkansas estimate the military ratio of that very populous State—the Governor of which was authorized by the late Sovereign Convention to raise *sixty thousand* troops for active service, while its total adult white male population is but sixty-five thousand. According to this calculation the Northwest could raise a fighting force of over a million and a half men. But a much less exaggerated estimate of military possibilities will give us an army from the Free West sufficient to sweep every traitor out of the Great Valley, from Cairo to the Gulf.

Memphis, 250 miles below Cairo, will most likely be the first point of importance to be captured and occupied. It is the largest city on the river between St. Louis and New-Orleans, and has been of late the centre of vast, or at least very noisy, military preparations. From thence up to the Kentucky line, and probably even above it, the river is represented as being guarded on both sides by batteries at all the principal strategic bends and bluffs. It is claimed that there are 10,000 Tennessee troops, well armed and equipped, in or near the city itself, and that all the approaches, by land and river, are impregnably fortified. At Fort Wright, about fifty miles above, there are said to be 10 regiments, 16 pieces of heavy cannon, and half a dozen large mortars; at Randolph, twenty miles up the river, five regiments are reported, with forty pieces of artillery; and at two other forts, or what are called forts, still nearer the city, (one in Tennessee, the other in Arkansas,) we have had figures and forces reported almost equally large. On the principal land approach to the city, also, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the road to New-Orleans, PILLOW himself is said to be stationed, with a force becoming his dignity and talents; while at scores of other points in Southwestern Tennessee and Arkansas, we have had figures furnished us by the local press and by travelers, high enough to show that the whole population, white and black, from the Tennessee River to the Indian Territory, were under arms!

These, indeed, look like formidable preparations for the defence of Memphis, even though but a fraction of the reports can be credited; and there can be little doubt that a desperate resistance will be made to the loyal army who will soon assail it by land and river, from North, West and East. But, nevertheless, and notwithstanding the fact that there are no braver fighting men in the world than the stalwart riflemen of Tennessee, the Disunionists must succumb before far superior numbers, possessed of equal courage and immeasurably greater resources, doing battle for the grandest cause, and backed up by the laws which knit forever the communities by the grand River in a geographical and political unity. The Great Valley will soon echo to the resistless tramp of these mighty legions of the Free West, who, though they will doubtless encamp for the fervid months upon the bluffs around Memphis, yet can know no backward step until, with shouts of victory, they salute the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Question of the Gun-Boats.

An armed fleet of any kind being better than no fleet at all, in this emergency, we had hoped that the hasty preparation of the plans for our new gun-boats would have afforded some excuse for their defects; but we are doomed to hopeless disappointment, for "A Government Engineer" has laid open, in another column, the ultimate knowledge and policy of the Department, by indorsing these plans *per se*. We would do ourselves the justice to hope, at the start, that we may be enabled to discuss this subject with becoming humility, when a Government officer, so extraordinarily capable that he can "perceive" the per centage of speed gained over the English boats by looking at the specifications that lie before him, waives the unapproachable dignity of his position to address us.

By way of introduction, our correspondent observes, in one sentence, that no "really successful" gun-boats have been produced, and in another, that "the English gun-boats in the China seas have *excited the admiration* of our naval officers," on account of their great speed. As the maximum speed of the fastest of these boats, according to Mr. ISHERWOOD, was 9¼ knots *in smooth water*, our admiration also would be excited, to see them catch any tolerable sailer. But this is quite comprehensible compared with the following: "You cannot have success in other respects, if you give less draft of water to these vessels, than follows from the fact of their being small." If this brilliant and perspicuous sentence means that the draft of water should be in proportion to the tonnage, the *Great Eastern* should draw about 100 feet! for she is about four times the tonnage of the *Vanderbilt*, for instance, which draws 21 feet. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL will be sorry to learn this law so late in the day. Or if it means that we must have heavy boilers and machinery to hold the boat down, (for the remark quoted is evidently aimed at our advocacy of light boilers and engines to secure light draft,) then we would respectfully suggest that guns, stores and coal would answer equally well for ballast.

Notwithstanding the substantial indorsement, by our correspondent, of the features we have advocated—high speed, light draft, and the power below water—we still adhere to them; and as an example of the fact, that "no one understands this (having the boilers below water) better than naval engineers," he proceeds to tell us that some parts of the boilers of the new gun-boats are above water! In the Martin boiler, which is to be used, "a part of the steam-chamber" is the whole top of the boiler, which is (as the drawings inform us) nine feet three inches above the bottom of the ship. Now, allowing four feet more for the thickness of the bottom and the roll of the ship, we must have at least thirteen feet draft of water for these "light draft gun-boats," in order to have the boilers protected from shot by the sea. But it seems that this exposed top is to be protected by *coal*. We have heard of steel-plated frigates, and such things, but the only experience with *coal*, as an armor for ships, that we ever heard of, was on the *Yang-Tsze* steamer in the China seas, where a 32-pound round shot went through the side of the vessel, through *eighteen feet* of solid coal, and through the bunker, into the bowels of the ship. Since the coal battery is always to remain away up on top of the boilers, whether it is wanted for fuel or not, we would suggest that a very much *cheaper*, and less friable, material be substituted, viz.: *paving stones*, which would make good projectiles, when the shot and shells give out. But it appears that the naval engineers have taken especial pains to select a particular specimen of their own low pressure kind of boiler, apparently for the express purpose of letting it stick up into shot range, so as to be protected by this coal heap; for the Novelty Works are building some of the same kind of machinery, with low pressure boilers below the water line.

"A Government Engineer" now proceeds to give us some elementary facts on the subject of steam generation "for the information of the general reader." We hope the general reader will understand them. His grand conclusions are—and we wish it to be pondered upon by the public, that it is no common man who arrives at these conclusions, but a man raised to a position of trust and emolument on account of his extraordinary learning and experience in steam engineering—his conclusions are, that "it is necessary to evaporate a given amount of water in a given time to obtain a given power," and that "it is necessary that there should be a corresponding amount of grate and heating surface, as well as of calorimeter, and it is these qualities that govern the *space* which the boiler must occupy." If all this means anything, it means that the same given space is always necessary for a given vaporization, and that a given amount of grate, heating surface and flue-contents, is the only amount that will produce a given vaporization in a given time—"with slight modifications." Now, as a mere contradiction of statements would be infringing on our correspondent's style of argument, we shall be obliged to adopt the less confident and unprofessional plan of producing the authentic facts of history and practice to the contrary. While the steam-sloop *Niagara* vaporizes about 3 pounds of water per hour per foot of heating surface, any good steam fire-engine will vaporize 12 to 20 pounds. The best locomotives vaporize 15 pounds per hour per foot of surface, while the vaporization in first-class marine boilers—taking the *Vanderbilt* as an example—does not exceed 3.8 pounds. Some of the early high-pressure boilers—CHURCH'S among others—vaporized 100 lbs., and CRANDOCK has, in an experiment, vaporized 270 lbs. The *Niagara* consumes 14 to 15 lbs. of coal per hour, per foot of grate, while the best modern locomotives consume 100 to 150 lbs. per hour, per foot of grate; and much more in some cases. The proportion of grate to heating surface, in marine practice—taking the *Vanderbilt* as an example—is 1 to 28. In the *Niagara* it is 1 to 25.3, while in locomotives it is ordinarily 1 to 60, and of en 1 to 200. Recent locomotive practice shows the economy of reducing the grate area considerably below the old standard. From one-quarter to three-quarters of the grates of the best modern locomotives are covered with dead-plates. And as to space occupied—the boilers of the *Niagara* occupy some seven and a half cubic feet per horse-power, while locomotive boilers occupy from one-half a cubic foot to two cubic feet per horse-power.

These are not opinions, but facts, with which every intelligent engineer is familiar; and in the face of them, it must require some assurance to assert—simply assert, without examples—that there must be a certain fixed amount of grate, heating-surface and boiler-space, corresponding to a given vaporization and power.

The second conclusion of "A Government Engineer" is, that "any increase in the pressure simply increases the *weight*." This is an assertion; no examples are given. Let us look at the facts. The average weight of the boilers of six modern low-pressure steamers is 250 pounds per horse-power. The *Niagara's* boilers, with water, weigh about 300 pounds per horse power. Now, the boilers, with water, of an ordinary locomotive, while making the same speed of piston that the *Niagara* makes, and carrying five times the pressure, so that the increase of power compared with the same sized boiler under low steam is wholly due to the pressure, weighs about 80 pounds per horse-power, or less than one-third as much for the same power, as the marine boiler that carries one-fifth of the pressure. This is the way, in *practice*, that increase of pressure "increases weight." The next assertion is, that the pressure to which these gun-boats are limited "will give an economy equal to anything above it, while it secures a comparatively light boiler." Here is a fact to meet this assertion, viz: While the Martin boiler (the one used in the new gun-boats) is, as we have shown, about three times heavier than a locomotive boiler, which carries from three to five times the pressure and develops the same power, it is also less economical than the high-pressure boiler; for the best result of the Martin boiler in the *Niagara* is to burn 3.54 pounds of coal per hour, per horse-power; while the *Great Britain* class of locomotives consumes but 2.51 pounds per hour, per horse power, and good locomotives generally do not exceed this consumption.

The next statement is that only a small per centum of the weight of the engine is saved by carrying high steam. *Something* is saved then. But we would like to inquire if throwing away the air-pump altogether, as CORLISS does, with high steam and a surface-condenser, would not save both weight and cost, and if increasing the speed of pistons, by increasing the length of stroke and the number of revolutions, would not lighten all parts of the engine as it does in the locomotive? There is plenty of room for more stroke, and no objection to a greater number of revolutions, by having a screw with a finer pitch, all of which is precedented. By taking the average of seven modern screw-ships carrying low pressure, we find the weight of their engines alone to be 160 pounds for each effective horse-power, while the machinery of a locomotive capable of 700 horse-power, and working at 500, allowing 12 tons for the engines and fastenings of a 25-ton locomotive, only weighs 50 pounds per horse-power; and supposing it to work at only 250 horse-power, about that anticipated in these gun-boats, it would weigh 60 pounds less per horse-power than the marine engines.

Again: "The type of boiler adopted occupies less cubical space, and weighs less for a given power, than any other which has ever proved successful at sea." Then all we can say is, that we are very sorry to hear it; for the locomotive boiler, carrying fresh water by means of a *good* surface-condenser, (and our correspondent informs us that the Government uses the best,) is vastly superior, as we have shown, and therefore should have been employed. When people cannot trust their surface-condensers, or where they use salt feed-water from any cause, they cannot use the locomotive form of boiler, and must have a pretty capacious and clumsy "type" to prove successful at sea. This attempted mystification is very transparent. But to proceed: We are prepared to admit that we "do not appear to be aware that our navy is far ahead of all the rest of the world in its adoption of the surface-condenser," and that "that (condenser) in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has now been in active service for *seven* years," &c. We are informed by another Government engineer that the condenser in the *San Jacinto* is PIRSSON'S, and not SEWELL'S, the latter being ordered for the new gun-boats; and we *do* appear to be aware that the surface-condenser, in some form, has been used in England for a period of one hundred and sixty-three years, or since the patent of Capt. SAVERY. WATT patented another form, about a century since, and HALL and NAPIER applied other forms, still in use, with slight modifications, about 25 years ago. But the origin of the apparatus is of little importance compared with the merit of particular plans. As an example of the merit of the plan used in our Navy, we are informed that the one in the *Dacotah* (the same that is ordered for the new gun-boats) was destroyed in six months, and that a Commission is now in session at the Smithsonian Institute to discover the cause. Now comes the master assertion of them all, to wit; "The poorest one (surface condenser) we have, is far superior to those named in your article." We have said that LIGHTHALL'S apparatus has been used two years without any appreciable deterioration, and we have any amount of evidence—both practice and principle—to support our position with regard to both the plans mentioned in our article; but what is the use of wading through any more facts and figures, when every position taken by our correspondent is contrary to authentic and recorded *practice*? But we must refer to one more assertion—too profound to be omitted, viz.:—"The only way in which a steam-engine, of a given type and power, can be made lighter without increasing the weight of the boiler in a ten-fold ratio" (made lighter without being made ten times heavier!) "is by increasing the number of revolutions per minute." Now in the case of any engine, with a given and fixed number of revolutions, and working at 100 horse-power, with 50 pounds pressure per square inch, if we substitute 100 pounds pressure, and one-half the area of piston, retaining, at the same time, the given number of revolutions, we wish to inquire how much less power we get. And if we get the same, do we not use a high pressure boiler, which we have already proved three times lighter, rather than ten times heavier than the Marine boiler? As as to these gun-boats, with 250 horse-power, having the highest practicable number of revolutions (100) for durability and stability, we can only say that locomotives

working at 1,000 horse-power, run at above 300 revolutions *over a railway*, and hold together well enough.

As to the economy of high steam, and light engines and boilers, to be obtained through the medium of the surface-condenser and fresh feed—a system officially recommended—we shall now proceed to quote a very distinguished authority, to wit: the report of a Board of Government Engineers, appointed to test and examine Sewell's surface-condenser. Mr. ISHERWOOD, the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was the Chairman of that Board, and the writer of the letter in another column was a member of it, and signed the report. We quote:

"But there are also other and equally valuable advantages attending the employment of a surface-condenser; for instance: expansion in the use of steam can be judiciously carried to a greater extent with it than with the jet-condenser, because the degree to which expansion can be practically carried with advantage, depends on the initial pressure of the steam; *the higher this pressure*, the greater is the measure of expansion that can be used, and *the greater will be the resulting economy of fuel*."

"If the same measure of expansion be employed with both surface and jet condensers, the engine with the latter *can be made as much smaller* than with the former, *as the pressure used with the surface, is greater than the pressure used with the jet-condenser*; equal powers being developed in both cases."

"As the consequence of the saving of twenty-five per centum of fuel, *the boiler*, for equality of power, *could be made twenty five per centum smaller*, with the surface than with the jet-condenser, and this gain would also extend to the space occupied by coal, etc.

"*If high steam and a corresponding high measure of expansion were used at the same time, these advantages would become still more strongly marked.*"

Now we wish to inquire why these Government Engineers do not adhere to these principles when all concurrent practice proves them correct?

In conclusion, we wish to prevent any possible mystification by the use of the terms *marine* and *locomotive* as applied to boilers, machinery and practice; for when *fresh water* is used, the service, principles, conditions, and circumstances of operation of the gunboat boiler and engine, are, for all practical purposes, precisely similar to those of the locomotive engine. If there is any considerable difference, it is that the locomotive gets its draft in an expensive manner, by the blast of the exhaust steam up chimney, while on shipboard, with a condenser, it would use the fan, which is more economical.

The ancient marine practice, founded on the absolute necessity of low steam *with salt feed*, has been handed down and adhered to, long after that necessity had been entirely removed, according to Mr. ISHERWOOD'S own showing, as already quoted. With fresh feed, the locomotive and the marine engine stand on common ground, and the plan, details and management of the screw engine can well be copied from the locomotive, which, in comparison, burns, on the average, one-half the fuel, is three times lighter, and twice as small, for the production of *the same power*.

It is well, for the credit of our institutions, that the writer of the above letter did not commit the Department to his views, (however it may be committed in practice,) for we have rarely met such a tissue of fallacies and assertions discordant with all practice, from the pen of any man professing to understand his business. We only wish he had the modesty and patriotism to vacate his high position in favor of some high-pressure engineer whose experience and learning are up to the standard of the age.

AN ABUSED PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.—It is always with a feeling of satisfaction the American reader sits down to a report of a debate in the British House of Commons on American affairs, the certainty of his learning several things of which he has been previously uninformed is so absolute. A happier illustration could not be had than that furnished in another column. Mr. DUNCOMBE informs the House, with much warmth, that English subjects have been grossly misused at the South; tarred, feathered, plundered, impressed, and otherwise tortured; and that so treated, hundreds and thousands are actually "in the hands of the savages." Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, the *farceur* of the House, and clearly sympathetic with our rebels, throws doubt on the statement of the honorable gentleman who preceded him, but while indisposed to believe in Southern excesses, he has a story to tell of the North, far more revolting. It is of "outrages committed by the militia of New-York, in one of the Southern States occupied by them, where the commanding general, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order of the day, threatening to put a slave in every man's house, to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by Gen. BULTEN." This is really too bad of Mr. OSBORNE, the facts are so widely different from his representation of them. It was Gen. BUTLER, not BULTEN; the troops were from Massachusetts, not from New-York; the general order referred to was not founded upon the poisoning of one man, but of a score of men; and the penalty threatened was a prohibition of future purchases of the various delicacies which unknown hawkers were vending through the camp. Only this and nothing more. It is sufficient to recall the resolute determination of Gen. BUTLER to repress, at all hazards, every attempt at a negro insurrection, to realize on what a narrow base of fact this parliamentary romancer founded his tale. What are we to expect from English justice, when we get so little of English truth?

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN MARYLAND.—The election for members of the present Congress takes place in Maryland to-morrow. The canvass has been a very active one, though, owing to the presence of the National troops, order has been perfectly preserved, even in Baltimore, where the secession tendency is most violent. There is no doubt, indeed, that the display of so strong a force on the loyal side has had its effect in preventing the institution of that reign of terror, without which the elections in the seceding States could not have obtained their appearance of unanimity. As to the result of the election there is no reason for apprehension. The unconditional Union men have nominated their best representatives, such as Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Ex.-Gov. THOMAS, and Mr. CHARLES B. CALVERT, gentlemen of great personal popularity and influence. The Secessionists have named candidates in every district, the only one deserving especial note being Mr. ROBERT MCLANE, late Minister to Mexico, who is opposed to Mr. DAVIS. In this, the Fourth District, there is unfortunately a third candidate, running in the Union interest; but it is not thought that he will cripple the strength of Mr. DAVIS sufficiently to elect McLANE.

It is worthy of remark that the secession candidates have no intention, in seeking an election, to take part in Federal legislation. Their aim is simply to defeat the Unionists, and so to leave Maryland without representation in Congress. It is the knowledge of this fact which adds greatly to the influence of the Union Party; for a large majority of the people object resolutely to being in this way deprived of all influence in National affairs.

APPOINTMENT OF A QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—The vexed question of the Quartermaster Generalship has at last been solved. The position has been offered to Capt. MEIGS, whose services upon the Washington Aqueduct, in the completion of the defences at Key West, and in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, are the best evidence of extraordinary executive talent. If Capt. MEIGS has thus far furnished no reason to expect a very rigid economy in the conduct of his bureau, his honesty is a warrant that peculation will cease to be tolerated there; and on the whole the country will profit largely by the change. Too much importance cannot be attached to this branch of the service. It was the masterly ability of Quartermaster-General JESUP that contributed as much as anything else to our successes in Mexico; it was the incapacity of the same Department in England that caused all the disasters of the war in the Crimea. Recent mismanagement in this particular has already done much to dishearten our volunteers, and to discourage the enlistment of men. We have no doubt Capt. MEIGS will at once rectify matters.

THE COMING FRENCH STEAMERS—A CHANCE TO BE IMPROVED.—In the course of next week, we shall probably witness the arrival here of the French squadron sent out to reinforce the West India fleet. Admiral RAYNAUD, the commander, comes with instructions to examine all the principal navy-yards and harbors of the coast, from Portland southward. No better opportunity could be afforded, of testifying the national appreciation of the conduct of the French Government, in renewing its declarations of warm friendship, at this critical era of our fate; and we trust the authorities of this City, and of the other places which the Admiral designs to visit, will be prepared to receive him with marked demonstrations of courtesy and respect. Something more than policy exacts such manifestations.

AIDING THE ENEMY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is one of the few Northern journals which from force of habit cannot elevate itself above partisan association. Its issue of yesterday contains a characteristic attack upon Gov. BANKS, based upon the oft-refuted falsehood, that he on one occasion declared his willingness to "let the Union slide." While Gov. BANKS has always been a steadfast friend of the Union, as a civilian and a statesman, and while he will be as a General in the field, the *Atlas and Argus* must not forget that itself was an influential ally of the Southern conspirators, and only disowned their service when the masses of the Democratic Party compelled it, most reluctantly, to wheel into the patriot ranks.

SOUTHERN ART.—The non-intercourse policy has compelled the Southern journals to fall back upon native talent to display the insignia of rebellion in their columns. Southern designers and engravers are relieved from Northern competition. Cuts symbolical of all manner of martial and patriotic topics are printed in the Southern papers, fully equalling the early attempts of ALBERT DURER, who engraved on wood over 300 years ago. Southern art and Southern civilization, we must reflect, are in their infancy. Both belong to other ages.

Verdict against the Hudson River Railroad, &c.

TROY, Tuesday, June 11.

In the case of TILLY against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the death of the plaintiff's wife in consequence of injuries received at Sing Sing in 1860, the jury rendered a verdict to-day of $4,000 for plaintiff.

Four laborers were killed on the Central Railroad, near Green Island, this morning. They were on a car loaded with frames for bridge-building, which slipped over as they moved upon it, while crossing a bridge. Two others were wounded. The accident was entirely the fault of want of forethought on the part of those who suffered by it.

Supposed Murder in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, June 11.

The body of a Mrs. CORWIN, who disappeared from Susquehanna County, in this State, on April 29, was found in the woods near Greenville Station, of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, on Sunday last, with her skull and jaw broken. Her husband is under arrest for her murder. They have been separated for about two years. Suspicion is strong against him.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The time for the submission of written arguments in the McCormick Patent Extension case will expire the 20th inst., and Commissioner HOLLOWAY will not probably give his decision until the 1st of July.

JOHN L. HAYS, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent-office, in place of S. HUGART, removed.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, June 11.

The *Bohemian* arrived at 8:30 P. M. with 32 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. News anticipated.

The Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The mails per steamship *America*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, close at the office in this city at 7 o'clock, and she sails at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New-Jersey.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN HOBOKEN.—It is stated, that after Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, of Hoboken, was shot by his son, an *ante-mortem* examination was held, at which Drs. JULIEN, CHAUBERT and members of the family were present. That the deceased did not blame his son, and regretted the difficulty which led to it. It is said that there is no ground to sustain a charge of wilful murder. The facts in the case will be developed at the inquest as soon as Mrs. STEVENSON recovers sufficiently to give her evidence.

GOLD FOR MONEY.—Every day is removing the injury inflicted upon this city by the downfall of stump-tail currency. The stuff is rapidly disappearing from circulation, and good money is taking its place.

The Express Companies are bringing on an average per day $100,000 of the solid coin, which is disbursed among the farmers in payment of grain and cattle. The wild-cat currency is passing away as fast as the coin comes in to fill the vacuum.

Business is now transacted by the specie standard in this city. Bank notes are taken at what they will bring in gold.

Wisconsin stumptail is treated as merchandise worth 90 or 93 cents on the dollar, or at whatever it can be converted into money. This rule of treating bank notes at what they will bring in gold and silver is the true principle. And by sticking to it our merchants and manufacturers will be enabled to undersell all competitors who receive Wisconsin or any other stumptail at par, in payment for their wares.

The gold standard gives our merchants some 8 per cent. the advantage of their up-Lake neighbors. The self interest of country merchants in Wisconsin and Minnesota will impel them to seek the best and cheapest market in which to make their purchases. A Milwaukee wholesaler must of necessity mark up the prices of his goods 6 or more per cent., if he takes stumptail in payment. It needs no argument or elucidation to prove that he must do so. And this one fact overturns all the fiddle-faddle uttered by the Milwaukee papers about Chicago merchants fearing a loss of trade from adopting the gold standard, while their up-Lake neighbors do business on stump-tail.—*Chicago Tribune, June 7.*

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—AARON ACKERMAN, of Allendale, Bergen County, a few days ago plowed up a dozen pewter plates, two large turkey dishes, also of pewter. All were in a good state of preservation. They were packed one within the other, so that they were only corroded around the edges. They had undoubtedly been buried during the time of the Revolution.—*Paterson Guardian, June 8.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC AT ST. JOHNS.

Privateering Discouraged by England and France.

Declarations of Lord John Russell in Parliament.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE ARABIA.

Cotton Steady---Breadstuffs Dull---Provisions Quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 10, } via SACKVILLE, Tuesday, June 11. }

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway, on the morning of Wednesday, June 5, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon. The *Adriatic* has no mails.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York, arrived off Holyhead at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and steamed up the Mersey safely on Tuesday morning, 4th, having been detained outside all night, on account of low water.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 3d.

The Canadian screw steamship, *North American*, from Quebec, for Londonderry and Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 1st, disabled, having lost a part of her screw, and would be towed to Liverpool for repairs. The steamship *Jura* is advertised to take her place, and sails from Liverpool on the 6th for Quebec.

The *Adriatic* sailed from Galway on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., and made the passage in 5 days and 8 hours. She experienced head winds all the passage.

The *Adriatic* sailed for New-York at 6 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had announced in Parliament that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports, and that France intended to abide by its law, which prohibits privateers remaining in port over twenty-four hours, or to dispose of prizes when there. He also said that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declaration of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the speeches of the American Ministers and others at the recent meeting in Paris, charging them with groundless irritability and anger against England. It also alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern Press towards England, and says that the Unionists are, in fact, enraged because Great Britain presumes to be neutral. It adds: "If this be the temper of the Northern Press now, what will it become months hence? It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man or party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the incensed belligerents."

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says that Prince NAPOLEON, after visiting Algiers, Spain and Portugal, will go to America.

The *Moniteur* has published a decree warning public writers to exercise more moderation in their discussions against the Catholic Clergy.

It is asserted that the Emperor sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman question was fully stated; that it was favorably received at Turin, and that VICTOR EMANUEL sent a reply to it on the 27th of May.

The conditions stipulated are not known, but it is said they include on the part of Piedmont neither recognition of the Holy See over the Patrimony of St. Peter, nor any cession of territory.

ITALY.

Count CAVOUR, after having improved from his first attack, was again taken ill on the 1st, and bled twice. However, no serious fear is entertained. The latest dispatches say he was recovering.

The Italian Parliament stood adjourned till the 5th.

The National *fete* was celebrated on the 2d with great splendor.

VICTOR EMANUEL had distributed new Italian colors to the army.

The Ex-King of Naples had addressed agents abroad protesting against the projected Italian loan.

HUNGARY.

The stormy discussion was continued in the Diet at Pesth on Mr. DEAK'S proposition relative to an address to the Emperor. Forty-six members, favorable to sending, tendered their resignations.

POLAND.

A procession took place at Warsaw on the 3d, which was not disturbed.

Troops are still encamped in the streets.

TURKEY.

It is said that the International Conferences have decided to establish in Lebanon a Christian Government the Chief of which shall be of the religion of a majority of the inhabitants, and directly dependent on the Porte.

INDIA.

The Bombay telegraph, of May 12, announces that the India budget and financial statement had been submitted to the Legislative Council, and was satisfactory.

No definite order for the amalgamation of the armies had been received by the Indian officers.

The Brazil mails reached Lisbon. Rio de Janeiro dates to May 9 are received. Coffee—Good firsts, 6$000 to 6$200 reis; shipments since last mail, 159,000 bags; stock in port, 140,000 bags.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 11.

The London journals have leaders upon the repeal of the paper duty, and seem generally of the opinion that the majority of the Ministers, though small, is sufficient to insure their retention of office for some time, and deter the Opposition from making another trial of strength during the present session.

In the House of Commons, Sir JOHN PACKINGTON called attention to the comparative progress made by France and England in the construction of armor-covered vessels, in which France was obtaining a marked and formidable superiority, and inquired what were the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Lord PAGET acknowleged that the French were taking steps largely to augment their Iron Navy. Most of the vessels have only been laid down, and it would take years in building them, and England would, in all probability, be found equally well prepared as it was the intention of the Government to have five more vessels constructed, to be built internally of wood, but cased with iron and shot-proof.

In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the India supply of cotton. Earl GREY pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of the staple in India.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company it was stated that the employment of the ship by the Federal Government would not be in accordance with the Queen's proclamation. The agents of the ship have therefore been instructed to procure 3,000 tons of freight at about 25s. per ton. The chairman proposed that £35,000 be realized upon debentures, leaving the ten per cent. to be secured by mortgage on the vessel. The resolution was adopted.

It appears that the Great Powers will guarantee the integrity of the Papal Territory.

The King of Sardinia has withdrawn his exequatur from the Consuls of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Mecklenburgh.

Count CAVOUR has been ill, but is recovering.

In the Italian House of Deputies a committee had been appointed on the bill for the National armament, projected by GARIBALDI. The House unanimously agreed to the organization of two hundred battalions of National Guards, to be composed of men between thirty-five and forty years of age.

There is no other news of interest by the *Arabia*.

THE DERBY RACE

The Derby race was won by the unknown horse *Kettle-Drum*, against whom the betting was sixteen to one.

Eighteen horses ran for the Derby. The favorites were *Dundee* and *Diophantus*. The horses came in, *Kettle-Drum* first, *Dundee* second, *Diophantus* third.

Kettle-Drum, a bright chestnut, won by a length.

Dundee, a black horse, came in collision and faltered, but beat *Diophantus*, a chestnut, by a head, who beat *Auvisius*, fourth, by a neck. The others were nowhere.

The following was the result of the Oaks:

Eighteen fillies ran. *Brown Duchess* was first, *Lady Rifens* second, and *Fairwater* third.

Commercial News by the Adriatic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 3.—The sales of COTTON to-day reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

TRADE REPORT.

There had been no market since the sailing of the *Arabia*, but private advices were favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

JUNE 3.—The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: FLOUR dull, and buyers demand a reduction. WHEAT is quiet, at easier, but quotably unchanged prices. CORN quiet; mixed 31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—3D.

Provisions are generally quiet. Various circulars report: BEEF and PORK steady. BACON heavy and almost unsalable. CHEESE has slightly declined. LARD dull, at 52s @53s. 6d. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—3D.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet; Pots, 39s.

LONDON MARKETS—3D, EVENING.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT has a declining tendency. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW slow of sale, but unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JUNE 3.

Consols closed to-day at 90¾@90½ for money.

LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening, June 4.

In the Cotton market to day the sales reached 15,000 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and active.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; Wheat dull, with a declining tendency; Corn dull; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Tuesday afternoon, June 4.

Consols closed at 90½@90¾, ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Sales of Erie Railroad Shares at 21; Illinois Central, 40, dis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB—WESTERN VIRGINIA REPRESENTED.—The regular weekly meeting of the Republican Central Club was held last evening at Cooper Institute—D. D. T. MARSHALL in the Chair.

Dr. GOULD introduced a resolution with a lengthy preamble, setting forth that the Republican party was unfairly deprived of its share of the one thousand offices in the gift of the Collector of this port, the same being still held by Democrats. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with appointing officials and other Republican Committees in this City, and take such action as they may deem best to correct this evil and prevent the continuance of this injustice to the Republican party.

The resolution was adopted, and after an ineffectual effort to have it re-considered, the President appointed the following gentlemen the Committee: Messrs. Gould, Griffin, Smith, Skidmore and Abbott. Mr. WHARTON was then introduced, who spoke of the history of affairs in Western Virginia, including the political causes which have led to the present divided condition of the State. He fully vindicated the loyalty of the people of that section of the State, evinced by their giving 40,000 majority against secession. The hardworking character of her population; the absence of common schools and consequent lack of education; their political system, with their *viva voce* system of voting; their unequal share of taxation; the enormous public debt, *which will never be paid*, were commented on. The final resolve of the western part of Virginia, which the speaker predicted would be taken by the Convention now in session, to divide the State, produced strong demonstrations of approval. He believed, also, that the United States Government would sustain them in their patriotic attempt to relieve themselves of the incubus so long resting upon them. Western Virginia was to be the battle-ground of this great contest. He paid a high compliment to Col. KELLY, the commander of the gallant regiment of Western Virginia, which routed the rebels at Philippa. Ten other regiments could easily be raised in the same section, to sustain the Government, if they could have the necessary assistance. He closed by making a strong appeal for aid from the citizens of New-York and the Eastern States, for the loyal men of Western Virginia. Mr. ANDERSON sung a patriotic song, "The Flag of the Union." A series of resolutions were adopted, commending the loyal citizens of Virginia to the support of the citizens of New-York.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board held a meeting yesterday, President STEWART in the Chair. A communication was received from Mr. PURDY, stating that it had been the practice of the Comptroller and County Treasurer for some years back, to pay a large portion of the State taxes before the actual collection of the same, and that no interest had been claimed or allowed for the money thus advanced. He wished to ascertain at what time the quota of the County is payable to the State, and whether this County is required to pay any amount for school or other purposes before the same had been collected by law. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Harlem Bridge Commissioners submitted a report, stating that the work is progressing speedily, and that the sinking of the cylinders for the central draw will be finished in about six weeks—that nearly all the materials for constructing a coffer dam, for the purpose of building the south abutment pier had been supplied, and that the contractor had laid the down a railway for the conveyance of the materials. One thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and the Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A number of complaints have recently been lodged with the Police Department against a shrewd German thief, known as John Morrissey, *alias* "Black Morris," whose custom has been to ingratiate himself into their good graces of boarding-house keepers, and then decamp with such booty as he could steal from the guests. Detective DUSENBERRY, and Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday caught the accused, finding in his possession four gold watches and quantities of other jewelry, all of which is most likely to have been stolen. The prisoner was subsequently identified by three of the guests of the house No. 130 Prince-street, where he a few weeks since exercised his peculating propensities and carried off a considerable amount of clothing. He scarcely attempts to deny his guilt and will most likely be quartered for a term of years at Sing Sing. His likeness has long adorned a niche in the Rogues' Gallery.

WHO WANTS A BEAUTIFUL BABY?—Last Monday, Rev. Messrs. VANMETER and TOLES entered their Home, No. 26 New Bowery, with their family of about 180 little wanderers. Seven young children (one a little girl of two years) were given to them; for these homes are earnestly sought. Yesterday their family increased to more than *two hundred*; a happier company of children was not in the City. Universal liberality has been shown in fitting up the Home under the care of these gentlemen. Food, clothes, bedding, coal, books and stationery, would be gratefully received and judiciously appropriated. Address Rev. W. C. VANMETER, Superintendent Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 26 New Bowery.

PRACTICING UPON A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, yesterday caused the arrest of THOMAS MURPHY, a carriage-maker, living at No. 163 East Twenty-fifth-street, on a charge of having defrauded him of $33. The captain alleged that he left a carriage at the shop of the accused in East Twenty-first-street for repairs, and paid the sum in question into the hands of the accused. The latter, however, refused to give a receipt for the amount, and also decided to keep possession of the carriage. In his examination MURPHY pleaded not guilty. Justice QUACKENBUSH nevertheless held him for trial.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE MERCEDITA.—The screw steamer *Mercedita* yesterday made a successful trial trip down the Bay. Some one hundred persons accompanied the steamer, including the Marine Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*. The vessel and her engines received much commendation. She is about 900 tons register, and is very strongly built.

HARBORMASTER INVESTIGATION.—The Senate Committee, yesterday, resumed their investigations of the alleged misconduct of the New-York Harbormasters. Only one witness was examined, but no material facts were elicited.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Buckingham, of Conn; Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Melrose, N. Y.; Lieut. Slemmer, of the U. S. A., (late in command of Fort Pickens,) and lady; Capt. Bartlett, of Dunkirk; J. Holbrook, of Conn.; A. Wing, of Albany; and Lieut. R. H. Jones, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Rufus King and lady, of Wis; Rev. Jas. Abercrombie, of Erie, Pa.; and Thomas Kincaid, of Glasgow, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. Schoonmaker, of Kingston; S. F. Mills, of the U. S. A.; H. Rowland and W. C. Johnson, of Philadelphia; J. Spooner, of Savannah, and J. F. McCleary, of the Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin and lady, of Syracuse; Alderman Crane, of Boston; H. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell; W. S. Hubbell, of Bath; Dr. Henry Cook, of Long Island; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; and A. Van Vechten, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Augustus Rawlings, from Fortress Monroe; Alexander Morrison, of Albany, and B. Girard, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

H. Ritchie, ald-de-camp to Gov. Andrews; T. P. J. Goddart, of Providence; J. Olmstead, of Hartford; R. M. Bradford, of Newport, and J. Ledru, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. A. Flower and Rev. J. Doherty, of Honesdale, and Mr. Nickerson, of Kansas, are at the La Farge House.

An Appeal for Aid.

A gentleman of high literary ability, well-known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The Editor of THE TIMES knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PRIZE FIGHT INTERFERED WITH BY THE POLICE.—The pugilists, WOOD and KING, whose names are familiar in connection with the Willett's Point affair a year since, made arrangements for a prize fight to take place near East New-York, yesterday morning. Capt. MULLEN, of the Sixth Precinct, received information of the affair at 2 o'clock, and, with a force of twenty men, started for the scene. He found the preparations for the fight had been made in a meadow, near the hotel of JOHN J SNEDIKER. The alarm being given, however, the parties and their friends fled, and no arrests were made. After ineffectual pursuit, the police returned to the city.

Trotting.

TROT BETWEEN LADY SUFFOLK AND BELLE BRANDON AT THE UNION COURSE.

Yesterday afternoon a trot took place over the Union Course, Long Island, between g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, HIRAM WOODRUFF, and b. m. *Belle Brandon*, D. TALMAN, for a match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following is the result:

Lady Suffolk	1 1 1
Belle Brandon	2 2 2

Time—2:40¼; 2:40½; 2:48.

During the trot, which was a remarkably fine one, the rain fell in torrents. Though the *Lady* won, *Belle* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $80. A large amount of money changed hands on the race.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the trot between *Flora Temple* and the Kentucky gelding was postponed. *Flora*, however, in the mile race, is the favorite at $100 to $30. In the two and three mile races, *John Morgan*, the Kentucky horse, has the call, as his owner is willing to back any amount of money on him, and *Flora's* backers do not know how fast he is. The first race takes place on Thursday next, June 13, over the Centreville Course, Long Island.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into th Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

VREELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, SARAH, only daughter of David and Catharine Vreeland, aged 2 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 168 West 40th-st. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

HOUGHTALIN.—In this City, on Monday, June 10, Mrs. CATHARINE HOUGHTALIN, wife of Andrew J. Hull, and daughter of the late James H. Houghtalin, in the 26th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brothers, John Francis and James, Jr., and of her brother-in-law, Marcellus N. Dunn, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Hammond-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HICKS.—In this City, on Monday, June 10, CHARLES L. HICKS, only son of the late Scott Hicks, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 42d-st., near 2d av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

HURLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, JOHN WM. HURLEY, only son of Peter and Ann Hurley, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 289 Madison-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOGLOM.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, of paralysis, Capt. ABRAHAM C. WOGLOM, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 71 3d st. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment, on Thursday morning.

BANTA.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, HARRIET C. BANTA, daughter of Peter A. and Caroline Banta, aged 17 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place from St Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 9, ANNA D., only daughter of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 188 East Warren-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 11, Rev. JOSEPH LAW, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place at the South 5th-st., M. E. Church Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 10, ALBERT T. WELLS, aged 32 years.

The body has been taken to Westhampton, L. I., for interment.

CROPSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 10, CLARA ANTOINETTA, eldest daughter of Jasper E. and Clara Cropsey.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SUTER.—In Jersey City, on Monday, June 10, after a short illness, FREDERICK SUTER, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in Barrow st.

DAYTON.—On Sunday, June 9, GREGORY, infant son of James W. and Clara C. Dayton aged 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Warren st., Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

PAYNTAR.—At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYNTAR, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Tuesday, June 11, JAMES WILLIAM PATTERSON, only son of James and Ann Patterson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIS.—In Metuchin, N. J., on Saturday, June 8, Capt. HENRY H. B. WILLIS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 327.—June 11, 1861.
25, 9, 71, 37, 18, 6, 63, 14, 55, 61, 65, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—June 11, 1861.
36, 55, 29, 23, 27, 75, 31, 10, 64, 60, 26, 54, 66, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST RECEIVED, PER
SHIP "VANGUARD,"
And will be opened on Wednesday, 12th inst.,
500 of those white FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
190 Pieces, $27.
Our numerous customers who were disappointed some time since, in consequence of our running out of these desirable sets, can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.
ALSO.
FINE BROOKLYN CUT-GLASS GOBLETS,
per dozen, $4.
CHAMPAGNES, $3 25. CLARETS, $3. WINES, $1 50.
SET OF FOUR DECANTERS, $8 75.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and other goods, at equally Low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—All persons wearing the above substitutes should get one of Selpho's Rubber-Girdles (right secured). This invaluable instrument, by its elastic, life-like feeling, gives a soft and easy bearing to the stump, and the wearer can walk twice the distance, with far greater ease and no chafing. Price $5. Sent by mail, with full directions. Address, with return stamp, to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.
RUBB

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, who for a long time has lived at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, as chambermaid and waitress; desires a similar situation, as the family with whom she now is, is about removing from the city. She can be seen at No. 150 Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as children's maid and seamstress; is capable of doing general housekeeping work; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to travel in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 7th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as laundress; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 66 St. Marks-place, 8th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or taking care of children; best of city reference given from her last place; to be seen for two days at No. 222 Hicks, corner of Pacific-st., in the store, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter; would take care of children and travel with a lady; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 28 Barrow-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 433 4 h av., between 30th and 31st sts. second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting; she is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. She may be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 44 West 11th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to cook, wash and iron; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's No 108 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Two girls, with first class City recommendations wish to obtain situations in respectable private families—one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 13th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A family who can recommend a competent and worthy young woman, wish to obtain a good situation for her. Apply at No 51 Pine-st., back office or to MISS CLARK, No. 4 4th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or will take charge of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 21st st. near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go in the country. Is leaving on account of the family going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's. Good City references. Call at No. 3 East 31th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a first class young woman to do chamberwork and washing or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to either city or country; has the best of City reference from her last place; to be seen for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No 251 East 13th st., near Avenue A. first floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, with three years' reference from her present employer, in the above situations, or as nurse and seamstress, or as general housework, will go in the country. Call at No. 548 Broadway, for two days. Wages very moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing, or travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give best of City reference; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two day, at her present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 84 Gansevoort-st., 3d floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and perfectly trustworthy young woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in above capacity; will assist in washing; wages moderate to a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th st.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, the daughter of an officer in the British Army, who has been accustomed from childhood to wealth and all its accessories, but now in reduced circumstances, wishes a position as companion to a lady of refinement and high social position; would not dislike to assist her in such duties as she performs herself; a salary not required; or would act as governess to small children, whose respective ages do not exceed 12 years. Apply at the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry sts., before 12 o'clock A. M. for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent washer and will assist in the washing if required; has no objections to go to the country for the summer, and can obtain the best of City reference from her last place. Please apply at No. 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman a situation as first class cook. Has lived in some of the best families in England, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days at her present employer's, No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 288 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts, is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 478 4th av., near 31st-st., until engaged. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at her late employer's, No 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference for five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., for two days, in the milliner's store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook, willing to do washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7 h-av.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two cousins, excellent servants; the cook lived 5 years in her last situation; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; does up lines in style; makes good pastry; wages $7; the other is 19 years of age; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, and can do neat sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at their present place. No objection to the country. Call at No 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen until Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation; as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; has lived with some of the best families in the city, and has good City references. Would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable American woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of references will be given; she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 358 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is a good baker; has no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts and ice creams, and if required, has no objection to take part of the washing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 12th-st., in the tailor's store

AS COOK, &c.—A COUNTRY SERVANT DEsires a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 66 Broadway, up stairs

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE	THOS. C. CHADAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NEWTON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June inst, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions of dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, at the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment, and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance, and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is required for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior time as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the said for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock per bar, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Illinois in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed.
William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861" Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor,
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.—At the annual election for nine Trustees, to supply the places of those whose term of office expired by limitation, and for one vacancy by resignation, the following persons were unanimously elected trustees of the above company viz.:

JOHN WADSWORTH,	WILLIAM E. STRONG,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	M. M. FREEMAN,
SERA WHEELER,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM H. FORHAM,	MARTIN BATES.

By order,
J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at this latter place.

R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Loder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 90 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box 2,231 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Preferred Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$ 80
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley
AUSTRALASIAN | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 15
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, June 29.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....$60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin $75 $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $30. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WARD commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and two feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.28 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 62 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. J VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune-st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.

S. J. VAN SAUN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861. J. R. VOORHIS.

The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by
J. R. VOORHIS.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE!—PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—Trotting match, mile and repeat, for $200, to wagons, to come off on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 3½ o'clock precisely, good day and track.

Piram Woodruff, names, b. g. *Tom Sayers.*
Edward Wright, names, b. g. *Manhasset.*

Stages will connect with the 34th st. and James slip Ferries to convey passengers to the track on that day. Judges to be appointed by the Fashion Pleasure Grounds Association. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatic Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 67 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,
No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,
At Wholesale and Retail.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861 to July 1, 1865, on the following routes, in the City of New York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 18th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No 1,069 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 468 3d-av.; Station D, No 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st; back to the Post office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

DATE.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each or such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal received in season.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S., MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to confirm in every respect with samples to be seen at this office the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps No 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLAUGHT, Q. M. M. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Albany, until 2 o'clock M. on Monday, the 17th of June, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments, (army pattern of the same quality,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the New-York state Militia, all of which must be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the contract, at such places as may from time to time, be designated by the Commissary General:

5,000 Cartridge boxes.
5,000 Cartridge-box belts and plates.
5,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
5,000 Waist belts and plates.
5,000 Cap pouches and picks.
5,000 Gun slings.
5,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
5,000 Haversacks, do.
400 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' sword belts complete.
1,200 Wedge shape tents, poles and pins, complete.
400 Wall tents and flies, poles and pins, complete.
200 Drums with slings, sticks and carriages.
100 Fifes (cocoa wood).
100 Bugles
500 Hatchets
1,500 Camp kettles.
3,000 Mess tins.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th inst., to learn to whom the contract is awarded, the successful bidder or bidders to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

All proposals to bid be addressed: "To the Military Board, Albany, N. Y.," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry accoutrements and Equipment." The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if in its judgment the public interest requires it.

BENJ'N WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary school-house now in course of erection in Thirty-pace, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward

MEDICAL.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICS is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 13 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition. pp. 300. Price, $1. BURTON, No 45 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LEMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 480 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quac

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, June 11.

No trains have arrived from Chambersburgh to-day. The Government has evidently taken possession of the Franklin County Railroad. No troops have reached this point yet.

A Secessionist's picket guard has gone to Williamsport from Col. DARR's regiment.

Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, are reinforced, according to report, by 3,000 men. It is thought the reinforcement is not over 2,000. Shepardstown has also been reinforced, and Williamsport by 400 Confederate troops.

The Virginia Unionists already at Williamsport are fearful of an attack to-night. The Confederate pickets have hollowed over the Potomac that they intend to cross the river to-night, and burn the boats and the town.

Great alarm prevails in consequence of these threats among the people here. Many are going down to Williamsport to-night.

The express from Clear Spring returned to-day. They visited the house in which the Clear Spring Home Guards are located, and found 50 or 60 men indifferently armed, but fighting bravely.

Dr. FIERDY and Lieut. STANHOPE are the leaders by consent. No Marylanders were either killed or wounded at noon yesterday. One horse was killed and wounded, and two of the secession troops hit. Both fell suddenly from their horses.

A proclamation is largely circulated signed by W. H. LAMON, Marshall of the District of Columbia, calling upon all loyal Virginians to rally and form regiments under the command of PHILLIP PENDLETON.

Sixty Virginians, who left the Confederate troops and came over to avoid the Virginia military requisition, have gone gone into camp at Williamsport, under Col. LAMON's proclamation, elected a captain, and form the nucleus of a regiment.

The Virginia pickets crossed the Potomac last night at Shepardstown. They were fired on by the Sharpsburg Home Guard, and retreated precipitately. It is not known whether any were injured or not.

KIRBY HAMMOND, Deputy Sheriff of Berkly County, Va., was shot a few days since by the Confederate troops, he being mistaken for a spy.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM was shot at the Point of Rocks, on Saturday last, by some Union men.

Thirty-four Virginians crossed yesterday into Maryland for protection, and reached Clear Spring to-day.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment, which has laid for two weeks at Williamsport, and afterwards sent to Harper's Ferry, marched westward from the latter point yesterday morning, doubtless to oppose the advance of WALLACE's Indiana Zouaves, approaching from Cumberland.

The guards along the whole line of the Potomac, at the fordes and ferries, have been trebled by the Virginians to-day. The Secessionists claim here, to-day, that there are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and within one day's march.

Union men from Virginia, just from there, say the forces cannot exceed 13,000. An escaped Assistant Quartermaster, who left there on Saturday, asserts that only 13,000 rations were drawn on Friday last. He says he saw the Quartermaster's account. He made it up personally on Friday night. This I deem perfectly reliable.

The Union men seized to-day a steamboat at Four Locks, two miles above Dam No. 5, and brought her down to the latter point. She is capable of carrying 300 men across the Potomac at each trip.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived to-night, and are encamped near the Maryland line, below Green Castle.

REPORTS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

The State Military Board are to meet this week.

Lieut.-Gen. CAMPBELL goes down to the city to-night.

The statement that Treasurer DORSHEIMER and Attorney-General MYERS have received any authority to investigate the alleged frauds is incorrect.

The Lieutenant-Governor and State Engineer RICHMOND were appointed as a Committee of Investigation. The Lieutenant-Governor says, this Committee intend to prosecute the investigation without fever and with energy, and will examine all the State officers themselves under oath, as well as other parties connected with contracts. Some statements in the Opdyke Committee card are said to be without foundation, as no samples anything like that used in portions of the clothing were accepted by the Board. State Engineer RICHMOND, who has been detained at home by sickness in his family, will be in New-York to-morrow night.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 11.

M. A. CONWAY was reelected to Congress without opposition to-day. A light vote was polled.

Four companies of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth yesterday for St. Josephs. Two companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons also went to Kansas City to-day, and will be followed by two companies of Cavalry, the object being to assist the loyal citizens of those places in forming "Home Guards." Two companies of the First Infantry left Fort Kearney yesterday for St. Josephs. The battalion will number 380 men, under the command of Major SCULLY, and will probably be stationed here for the present.

GOV. JACKSON, OF MISSOURI, A TRAITOR.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Gen. W. LYON, Col. FRANK P. BLAIR and Major H. A. CONANT, on the part of Government, and Gov. JACKSON. Gen. PRICE and THOS. L. SNEAD, on the part of State, had a four hours' interview, this afternoon, which resulted in no pacific measures being adopted, Gov. JACKSON demanding that NO U. S. forces should be quartered or marched through the State, and Gen. LYON assersing that the right of the Government to march its troops in any part of the State, and that he would so do to meet an invading foe or protect loyal citizens. The interview was had at the solicitation of Gov. JACKSON, who was assured before he came to the city, by Gen. LYON, that he would be protected from arrest until the 12th of June. The Governor returns to Jefferson City to-night, a wiser, and, we hope, a better man.

FROM CAIRO.

ANXIETY FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT—KENTUCKIANS ASKING PROTECTION—ARRIVAL OF THE NURSES—THE NUMBER ON THE SICK LIST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Friday, June 7, 1861.

We are getting impatient for action. Situated as are the troops at this point, it is natural that this feeling should be engendered. Almost surrounded by hostile sections, yet whose hostility does not impart the courage necessary to its open manifestation, we are occupying a position strategetically offensive, yet seeing no signs that warrant us in anticipating an early movement against the enemy. We know that we have a blustering but timid foe within easy reach of our arms, and one whose strength increases daily by numerical additions, fresh supplies of arms, and the progress of numerous and formidable works of defence. We now know that we could but recently have reached and occupied Memphis with four or five good regiments; and that to now do so will require 15,000 or 20,000 men; while a month hence it may need 50,000. Knowing these things, it seems to us that the Government is wasting time *here*, whatever it may be doing in Virginia. In fact, our superiors seem almost unconscious of our existence. The people at Washington do not notice us at all; while Gen. MCCLELLAND, in whose Department we are placed, seems to have his attention entirely occupied in other directions. For a point of less importance than this—for a movement of lese consequence than that down the Mississippi—this might seem less strange. We reflect, too, that the Summer heats are even now upon us; that prominent journals are already predicting a comparative cessation of hostilities till Autumn; and we sometimes are led to fear that the campaign of the Mississippi Valley is to prove an unreality for the Summer, and that, while treason flaunts her symbols almost within our sight, our operations are to be restricted to the evolutions of the parade-ground, and our sight of the enemy confined to such gray traitors as are caught sneaking within our lines, or robbing the hen-roosts of neighboring citizens.

The statement that FREMONT is to be placed in charge of a new Department, embracing this field, gives us some hope of action; and unquestionably his appointment would be potent in inspiring enthusiasm and hope among our troops. But the very rumor implies delay, and a delay so great that it may effectually extinguish our expectations of a Summer campaign; while the precise thing that our troops want most, is not an increase of hope or courage, of which they have now enough, but *action*. While they would hail Col. FREMONT as a welcome leader, still, I am satisfied they repose entire confidence in Gen. PRENTISS, and would sooner march with him to Memphis, *now*, than wait another month for any new leader whatever. If Gen. MCCLELLAND would at once give the word of command to march, with a column of 10,000 men, and start another of equal size towards Nashville, we could spend the 20th in Memphis, and give Tennessee and Mississippi other use for their volunteers than to send them to JEFF. DAVIS in Virginia.

The weather is already getting hot. The mercury now stands high every day, and the sickness in the hospitals begins to assume a fatal type. The fact that one soldier has died of typhoid fever, is not a circumstance that should excite surprise; but it is an indication of what we may expect unless the most admirable management prevails in the commissary and hospital departments. I do not think Cairo deserves the bad reputation for health that some would give it; but I am sure that we would all rather take the risks of Memphis, rebel bullets included.

PADUCAH ASKS PROTECTION.

A deputation of citizens of Paducah visited Gen. PRENTISS yesterday, with a request that he would send up a force to protect them in holding a Union meeting there last night. Gen. PRENTISS accepts the doctrine that it is the duty of a Government to protect its own loyal citizens; and he would certainly have complied with the request had it been made in season. Such requests, on the part of citizens of Kentucky, are now becoming numerous; and you will soon hear that Gen. PRENTISS affords such protection in every case where it is practicable, no matter whether the "soil" occupied be that of Illinois or Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE NURSE CORPS.

An incident of some importance to-day, is the arrival of MRS. YATES, matron of the Military Hospital here, with a corps of assistants. She holds a commission from Miss DIX, which, as a document of some interest, I have obtained the privilege of copying, and which runs as follows:

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that the services of Mrs. P. E YATES, of Chicago, Illinois, for and on behalf of the United States' Military Hospitals in the State of Illinois, are accepted.

In consideration of the excellent qualifications of MRS. YATES for the service, as set forth by eminent medical authority, by devout clergymen, and by many who have known her ability and virtues, as illustrated in social and domestic life, I hereby, under authority of the acting Surgeon-General, appoint MRS. YATES matron of the Military Hospital at Cairo, with full powers to direct and control the same for the good of all sick and wounded soldiers serving in the Illinois Division of the Army of the United States. And I request and direct all nurses, whether men or women, and all persons employed in and about the service of said Institution, to render to MRS. YATES such willing obedience and aid as shall assure the success of the humane institution in which they belong.

Given under my seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. D. L. DIX.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The following abstract does not show the whole amount of cases at three Hospitals, but it embraces the greater number.

Abstract of cases treated in the Brigade Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to June 7, inclusive.

Diarrhea and Dysintery	614
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, including Ague	113
Gun-shot wounds (accident)	3
Rheumatism	14
Pneumonia	11
Pleuro-Pneumonia	12
Scrofula	9
Coup de Soleil	3
Miscellaneous	114
Total	996
Death from gun-shot wound	1
Discharged cured	960
In Hospital June 7	35

THOMAS LINN, Surgeon.
S. R. HAVEN, Assistant Surgeon.

HENRY BIBOTTE, Steward.

Besides this, a soldier was drowned, this evening, while bathing in the river with some of his comrades.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army in this City yesterday, directing the acting Commandant of the post to prepare and equip for the road at once a force of 310 men. In compliance with these instructions 60 were sent off in a few moments, and 250 subsequently. The utmost celerity was used in getting them ready, which was done without the slightest confusion.

The vessels at the Navy Yard have not moved. The *Roman* and *Badger* are still in dock, and the frigate *Potomac* in the stream. The *Penguin* and *Albatross* are in *statu quo*. The men at the Yard will be paid off in a few days.

The last of the first-class frigates ordered for the blockade fleet, the steamer *Roanoke*, now at Brooklyn, will be finished this week and reported ready for sea. She was built here in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's unimportant service on the Home Station, she returned to Boston, and was refitted at a cost of $300,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,000, as the machinery alone incurred an outlay of $90,000; so that about three years duty have made her "wear and tear," exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000, or nearly $1,300 a week. The *Roanoke* is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burthen. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold; the shafting of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10-inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds, each; twenty-eight 9 inch guns, 63 cwt.; two 12-pound heavy howitzers, for the launches; and two 12 pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The 9-inch, 11-inch and pivots are on the spar-deck. There are also 9-inch on the gun-deck. As the *Niagara*, *Wabash* and *Colorado* are already blockading, all our largest steam craft will in a few days be in commission off the coast.

The armament of the *Savannah* is now on board. She carries 26 instead of 24 guns, two tremendous 11-inch pieces having been added to her spar-deck battery. The Navy Department is detailing officers for this vessel, but her destination has not yet transpired. The impression is that she will be detailed for squadron duty.

Capt. LARNED, of Michigan, and Lieut. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, have been detached from the army serving in Virginia, and ordered to reinforce the commissioned officers now under Col. HARVEY BROWN, at Fort Pickens, Florida. They have accordingly left for their destination, and will be able to report, it is expected, before the month expires. These gentlemen have been selected on account of their experience and superior knowledge as artillerists.

In a few days a detachment of recently enlisted dragoons for the regular Army, will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous for the drilling barracks at Carlisle, where they are to be supplied with horses and stable necessaries.

Lieut. JOHN T. GREBLE, who was killed by the Secessionists in the engagement yesterday, was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Second Artillery. He entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in that Regiment in July, 1854, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in March, 1857. He was a vigorous and fiery officer, and ranked high among his comrades as a social companion.

BARRACKS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

Land has been obtained in North Cambridge, and barracks are in process of erection for the encampment of the Massachusetts regiments designed for active service. The camp will be ready for occupancy on Thursday.

The City Government has postponed the annual Fourth of July dinner, and appropriated the funds to equip the soldiers.

COL. STEPTOE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Col. STEPTOE, of the United States Army, and family, of Virginia, have arrived at the Donegana Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The Newburyport, Milford and West Cambridge Companies left to-night, *via* Stonington, to join Col. COOKS' Regiment at Yonkers.

The steam gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Fortress Monroe 8th, arrived to-day.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$867 25
Friends, by Miss Potts	22 50
Mrs. Mortimer	5 00
Mrs. Rogers	5 00
R. W. Lowber	5 00
N. Lawrence	25 00
Total	$929 75

They have also received the following letter inclosing a check for $350, from ladies and others residing at Panama:

PANAMA, May 24, 1861.

H. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., *Treasurer Ladies' Union Relief Association:*

MY DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a draft on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for ($350,) three hundred and fifty dollars, it being the amount subscribed by a few American citizens residents here. We ladies started the subscription, but our number being so small, the gentlemen begged to be allowed to aid us in our undertaking.

The accompanying list will explain to you our purpose in collecting the above-named sum. We trust that our small contribution will assist in fitting out some of our brave countrymen, who have volunteered to fight for the upholding of our glorious Government, the best ever made by man.

Yours very truly,

MRS. D. M. CORWINE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mrs. D. M. Corwine	$50	P. W. Fisher	$5
Mrs. D. Knight	50	W. Nelson	5
Mrs. H. Schuber	20	P. Coler	5
Mrs. A. D. Bowles	20	H. M. Chase	5
Mrs. C. A. Cocke	5	J. Kratchowil	5
J. H. Sternbergh	10	A Friend of the Union	5
S. K. Holman	50	H. M Kerr	5
U. Rostrup	5	E. D. Dennis Aspinwall	25
J. S. Hermann	10	D. A. Robinson, do	25

Total.....$350

The following articles have been made by the ladies of this association from the materials purchased with the donations:

Sheets	754	Flannel bands	40
Bed-sacks	246	Jackets	13
Pillow ticks	288	Flannel shirts	60
Pillow cases	942	Blankets	8
Shirts	144	Sling pads	18
Drawers, pairs	129	Splint cushions	21
Calico gowns	150	Lint, boxes	30
Flannel gowns	56	Bandages, dos	150
Towels	288	Havelocks	250
Caps	240	Flannel drawers	15

Some of these articles have been distributed directly from the rooms, a portion sent to the Medical Association, at the Spingler Institute, a small requisition furnished to the Military Department of the New-York Hospital, and the remainder are in the store-room, subject to any demand that may be made for them.

The work is still going on, though now confined to Havelocks, flannel shirts and drawers.

They have also received from ladies of Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, in Williamsburgh, 43 flannel shirts, 12 muslin shirts, 9 hospital shirts, 18 flannel bands, 6 bed sacks, 12 pillows, 12 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 36 towels, 97 bandages, 5 boxes lint, old linen, pincushions, &c.

From ladies in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 1 box bandages

From ladies in New Berlin, N. Y, 22 sheets, 8 blankets, 4 bed-quilts, 27 shirts, 30 towels, 12 pairs woolen socks, 6 pairs cotton socks, 1 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 7 pairs pillow cases, bandages, compresses, old linen, &c., 1 small package tea.

From pupils of Ward School No. 47, pincushions, bolster and case, sheets, towels, linen and lint.

One large box from ladies in Oneida, N. Y.

S. Cardwell, 1 piece muslin.

Anonymous, 1 piece brown muslin.

Mrs. Ray, 1 piece muslin.

Mrs. S. Brown, 14 shirts.

Old linen from Astor-place Hotel, Sanderson's and Brevoort House; also from various individuals donations of linen, lint, and bandages.

Mrs. WILLARD PARKER, President.
H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

THE SERVICES OF COL. EMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Friday, 7th inst., there is, under the head of your Washington Correspondence, an attack on me, which is false from beginning to end.

The manner in which I extricated my late command from its perilous condition and brought it in good order to Fort Leavenworth, should have shielded me from the charge of being a traitor.

The manner in which my conduct in that command was viewed on the spot may be seen from the inclosed paragraph, written by some one unknown to me, but conversant with the facts.

The Government has, also, in a marked manner, shown its appreciation of the service rendered.

Very respectfully, yours, W. H. EMORY.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

The following is the letter alluded to by Col. EMORY. It appears in the St. Louis *Republican:*

LEAVENWORTH, May 31, 1861.

Col. Emory's command, consisting of six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, after a hard march of about one month from the frontiers of Arkansas and Texas, arrived this morning. The officers and men look like veterans, being bronzed and sunburnt, and are all in fine health, and in a fine state of discipline. Col. EMORY deserves great credit for bringing off his command and the Government property in safety, as he was obliged to do it in the presence of a large force of Secessionists, who had collected to capture everything after secession fashion. To the demand made by the rebel leaders "to surrender," his only reply was, "come and take us." This is the first instance where an officer has succeeded in saving his command, and too much credit cannot be awarded Col. EMORY and his officers.

The Regiment of three years Kansas volunteers are now being mustered into the service of the Government. Five companies have been received at the Fort, and the other five will be here in a few days. The men are rather a rough looking set, but good material for soldiers. They will require a good deal of drilling and dressing up before they will be very efficient.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, which left Hartford on Monday afternoon in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning, and left at 10½ o'clock for the seat of war, *via* Philadelphia, after taking a hearty breakfast and being cordially welcomed by hosts of friends. The outfit of the regiment was complete, and highly creditable to Yankee forethought. The uniform is fatigue gray, and each man has, in addition, a blouse and a light felt hat. The two flank companies are armed with Sharpe's rifles, and the rest with the regulation musket, which will probably be exchanged for Enfield rifles. Like the other three regiments from the State, the Fourth is provided with twenty-four baggage-wagons and ambulances, besides horses for most of the Line Officers. The Regiment has been encamped at Hartford three weeks, and is mustered into the United States service for three years. Their motto is the Hartford City motto, "*Post nubila Phœbus.*" They carry 60,000 ball cartridges, of which 10,000 are for Sharpe's rifles. Col. WOODHOUSE, who commands the regiment, held a Lieutenant's commission in the New-England Ninth Regiment, during the Mexican War, and was at the storming of Chapultepec. He has been several years Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, and resigned the office of City Clerk of Hartford to take this command. The following is a complete list of the Commissioned Officers:

Colonel—Levi Woodhouse, Hartford. Lieutenant-Colonel—Nelson L. White, Danbury. Major—Henry W. Jorge, Norwich. Adjutant—Thos. S. Trumbull, Hartford. Quartermaster—George A. Washburne, Hartford. Surgeon—Samuel W. Skinner, Windsor Locks. Assistant Surgeon—Edward Bentley, Norwich. Chaplain—Rev. Edward A. Walker, New-Haven. Sergeant-Major—Edward A. Gillette, Hartford. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Frank A. Pratt, Hartford. Commissary-Sergeant—Edward P. Allen, Hartford. Captains and Companies—Company A, Hartford, Capt. L. G. Hemingway; B, Derby. E. S. Kellogg; C, Suffield, R. S. Burbank; D, New-London, J. C. Dunford; E, New-Haven, O. A. Dennis (of Norwich;) F, New-Haven, N. S. Haslenbeck; G, Middletown, R. G. Williams (of Berlin;) H, Middletown, C. C. Clark (of Bridgeport;) I, Wolcottville, S. H. Perkins; K, Hartford, D. M. Siprell.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT—WILLET'S POINT.

A Summer day's excursion can afford no greater treat than a visit to the camping ground of Col. MURPHY'S Regiment at Willet's Point. The place itself, apart from its picturesque situation, is full of interest. Amongst other things it is a memento of the financiering skill of the notorious FLOYD, who succeeded in selling it to the United States at about three times its proper value. The location is certainly admirable, and makes even a patriot forgive the job which gave it to Uncle Sam. It commands a lovely prospect waterwards as well as landwards, and occupies so many elevations that the land is comparatively free from the fevers which prevail in the neighborhood. Col. MURPHY has pitched his tents on a gentle slope, back of the water line, reserving the green sweeps on the Sound for parade purposes. The regiment has only been encamped for a few days, and the regularity of a city has not in consequence been attained. But the tents are already in admirable order, and a day or two more will make these quarters the most enviable that a soldier can desire. The best of feeling exists in the regiment, and the men are elated at the prospect of receiving their arms and uniforms, both—or some—of which were expected to arrive yesterday. Col. MURPHY'S head-quarters are at a charming cottage *ornée* commanding one of the finest views that can be seen from any window in the vicinity of our City.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER'S fine body of men are comfortably domiciled at Fort Schuyler where they seem to enjoy all the luxuries of the season—thanks, in a great measure, to the energy of Quartermaster YOUNG, who seems to compel all the powers of earth, air and water, to his will—and quarters so cool, breezy and delightful, that a *millionaire* would not grudge his $3 a day for like conveniences. A poor man would probably be satisfied to pay more and receive less. There appears to be an abundance of everything edible, including an ample supply of fish, which are caught readily from the very walls of the fortification. There is scope and verge, too, for drilling purposes, and instruction in all the elements of modern warfare. The men are in uniform, and present an extremely fine appearance, being stalwart, tough-looking customers, who can give quite as much as they are ever likely to take, and perhaps a little more.

A grand parade will take place at Fort Schuyler on Saturday next, when the regiment expects to "see company." A regimental band is now in course of formation, and will make its *début* on that occasion.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—BATTERY.

On Monday, a lady of this City very kindly presented to this Regiment some five hundred Havelocks, and as the day was very hot, Col. MCCUNN immediately ordered Quartermaster HOYT to distribute them to the soldiers, that their advantage against the influence of "Old Sol" might be tested. They answered the purpose most admirably, and the men testified their delight by many exclamations of thanks. Since last Thursday the men have been kept busy in digging ditches to drain the water from the camp, and shifting the tents to a more elevated site of the Battery, so that everything is more comfortable and cheerful now, and the men in better spirits than when they first went into encampment.

A BAPTIST HOME GUARD.

The Baptist Churches of the City are about raising a regiment for the Home Guard. Stanton-street Church is the first in the field, and has already mustered a full company, which meets for drill every Thursday evening, at the Regimental Drill-Room of the Seventy-first Regiment, in Centre-street, near Broome. The Baptists claim to have demonstrated the eminent fitness of their persuasion for a soldier's life in the career of Gen. HAVELOCK, who, it will be remembered, was a Baptist Minister previous to his entrance into the English Army.

ARTILLERY CORPS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. T. B. BUNTING, of the Engineer and Artillery Corps of the Seventh Regiment, has received furlough for the war from his regiment, and accepted the captaincy of an artillery corps, now nearly organized, and to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, (City Guard.) The company has already been accepted, and will leave this week to join the regiment, which received marching orders on Sunday. A few good men, who can come well recommended, will be received on application at No. 68 Beaver-street.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Three companies from Massachusetts will arrive here to-day, in order to join Col. COOKS' regiment, now quartered at Yonkers. One company comes from Newburyport, one from West Cambridge, and one from Milford. They are commanded by Capts. WOLCOTT, INGALLS and LINDSAY.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The recruiting for this regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, now stationed at Washington, is proceeding rapidly. A few more recruits are wanted; directly volunteers have enrolled their names, they are sworn in by a United States officer, and immediately sent on to join the regiment.

COLONEL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The men of this Regiment are now in fine trim; being uniformed and armed they present a fine martial appearance. It is expected that the Regiment will leave, much to the satisfaction of both officers and men, to-morrow, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany for the complete equipment of Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment now quartered at Elm Park. The Commissary-General and his aids were employed yesterday furnishing Col. MCQUADE'S Albany Regiment with camp equipage and other equipments necessary for a regiment.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

These barracks continue to be occupied by Col. LANSING'S Regiment, which has now received most of its arms and equipments. The regiment will go into camp on Staten Island as soon as Col. WILSON'S Zouaves vacate their quarters.

THE HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard held their weekly meeting last night at Palace Garden, which was attended by organizations of several Wards, who performed drill under Col. EDMONDS, the commandant. The Guard then adjourned till next Tuesday, when all the Ward Committees will be present.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

During the recent stay of the Seventh Regiment in Washington, Gen. SCOTT, in reply to the request of Col. LEFFERTS to keep the regiment in active service, said: "Why Colonel, you do not want your regiment here—you have a regiment of officers." In this remark, Gen. SCOTT recognized the most effective service the Seventh Regiment has rendered the country in the officering of various regiments that have volunteered for the war from this and other States. It has furnished four Colonels and an Acting-Brigadier-General, (Col. DURYEE,) besides any quantity of Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers. The following list is by no means complete, but will give some idea of the wide field over which the discipline of the Seventh is to be extended through the acknowledged skill of its officers. No doubt every member of the regiment could add to the list names within his own circle of acquaintances. We should be glad to have them forwarded to us, together with corrections of any errors that may have crept into this. The Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, (National Guard,) has supplied the following officers to other regiments:

COLONELS.—Col. Abram Duryee, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers ("Red Devils," *alias* Zouaves,) Acting Brigadier-General near Fort Monroe; Col. Noah L. Farnham, First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (Eleventh of Volunteers;) Col. W. H. Allen, First Regiment New-York Volunteers; Col. Alexander Shaler, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (now organizing.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—Lieut. Col. Riblet, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

MAJORS.—George Ely, Major Clinton Voltigeurs, Geo. P. Edgar, Major Sickles' Brigade (probably.)

CAPTAINS.—E. A. Babcock, Captain New-Jersey Zouaves; Capt C. G. Bartlett, Duryee's Zouaves; J. Hull, Captain Duryea's Zouaves; Capt. Dumont, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; J. L. Waugh, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Denike, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Moriarty, Captain Fire Zouaves; Captains Powell and Jay, New-Jersey Regiment; Captains Chatfield, MacMillan, O'Brien, Felt, Bidwell, Williams and Abrams, Clinton Voltigeurs; Captains McIlvaine, Murphy, Grant, and Lewis, Clinton Rifles; Capt. T. B. Bunting, Captain Artillery Corps, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

ADJUTANTS.—Orson H. Hart, Adjutant First Regiment Sickles Brigade; Jas. Hamblin, Adjutant Duryee's Zouaves; Lynde Catlin, Adjutant President's Life Guard; W. G. Ulshoeffer, Adjutant Thirty-sixth Regiment; Wm. Hume, Adjutant Clinton Voltigeurs; George Lefort, Adjutant Clinton Rifles; Corporal Barnard.

LIEUTENANTS.—Lieuts. Bernard, Fitzgerald and McFarland, First Regiment Fire Zouaves; Lieuts. Dumont, Cambrelling, Duryea, Evans and Miller, Duryee's Zouaves; Ch. Van Duzer, Lieutenant Sickles' Brigade. Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Hudson Lawrence, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Hecksher, Philip Sbhuyler, Lieutenants Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Meeks. Lieut. Cutting, Lieut. W. P. Galbraith, Lieut. Ward, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Privates Cooper of the First Company, Healy and Savage of the Second, Evans and Young of the Sixth, and Morris of the Tenth have also obtained lieutenancies in other regiments.

Lieuts. Breck, Holbrook, McJimsey, Anniba, Slocumb, Buckley, Donaldson, Hughes, Mullen and Ford, of Clinton Voltigeurs; Lieuts. Bogert, Walsh, Ellis, Callender, Grant, Mitchel and Owens, of Clinton Rifles.

Wm. G. Shaw, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Regiment.

Besides these, Commissary PATTEN has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, Private Brown of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SANDFORD, Private RUGGLES of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HALL.

L. H. LENT, of Company G, has been appointed a drill instructor in the First Regiment—Carlisian Men-at-Arms.

Gen. SICKLES, who has reserved twenty-five Lieutancies in his regiment for his own selection, will, it is said, appoint most of those officers from the Seventh Regiment.

It will thus be perceived that "the Seventh" has served as a school for officers, and though not nominally engaged in the war, is extensively represented in other organizations.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The fund appropriated for the relief of volunteers is exhausted. About $18,000 has been paid to families of soldiers, and the balance of the sum of $100,000 has been disbursed for equipments. The $50 000 appropriated by the Supervisors will now be distributed.

A dispatch was received from HENRY WARD BEECHER at Washington, yesterday, announcing the unconditional acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

A terrible accident occurred at Green Island Railroad bridge, on the Saratoga Road to-day. A platform car, loaded with lumber for a bridge frame, was passing the bridge, when part of the load struck the side of the bridge. The following were injured: JAMES DONOVAN and JAMES MCGRATH were swept into the canal; MICHAEL FARRELL and MICHAEL CONNOLLY were crushed between the falling arch and the tie; JAMES HOGAN and PATRICK KEEFE were thrown upon ties, but caught there. MCGRATH has a bad fracture of the skull, and is severely injured internally. He spit blood freely upon being taken from the water. He cannot recover. FARRELL has internal injuries; the most serious is about the breast. The skull is badly fractured and he will die. MICAAEL CONNOLLY received a concussion of the brain, has several cuts about the head and is injured internally. He will, probably, die. JAMES DONOVAN has one leg badly broken, and is hurt about the head and breast. He will hardly recover. MICHAEL HOGAN was cut severely about the head by falling between the tracks and ties, but was able to walk off with assistance. PATRICK KEEFE was somewhat bruised and cut.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The following is the footings up of the Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	60,625,800
Specie	6,012,800
Due from other Banks	7,198 000
Due to other Banks	8,093,000
Deposits	18.204,500
Circulation	6,460,800

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Nearly a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Increased Confidence of Shippers—The New Almaden Mines, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 11.

The Pony Express passed at 6 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1.

No arrivals. Sailed, 30th ult., ship *Peruvian*, Valparaiso; bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; 31st, ship *Racer*, Mazatlan; ship *Equator*, Callao; 1st inst., steamer *Orizaba*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $1,174 000 in treasure, of which $986,000 was for New-York, and $16,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were, Wells, Fargo & Co., $250,000; Parrott, $128,000; Coleman & Co., $121,000; Straus Brothers, $103,000; Scholle Brothers, $94,000; Davidson, $75,000; Heutch, $73,000; Sather & Church, $45,000; Tallant & Nilae, $42,000; Seligman, $42,000; Baker, $36,000; also $61,000 among the cabin passengers.

The cabin passengers were:

S. P. Christy, Commerhorn and family, G. C Gardner, C. C. Gardner, Dr. H. H. Wiet, H. Cusher, Dr. Guild, U. S. A., and wife, James Rooney, F. Hudson, D. Wolderberg, H. Braham, J. J. Gray, Capt. Maloney, U. S. A., wife and child, T. Criffing and wife, M. Nornuir, Judge Campbell, R. H. Brewer, Gen. McDougal, U. S. Senator, and family, J. S. Ellis, Horace Brooks, E. W Kellogg, John Craig, Major Makall, U.S.A., and family, P Galvaine, Capataine de la Morine de Russia, S. Kosttiogoff, Consular de etat actual *attaché* U. S. Minister Minister du Finance de Russie, Marcus Kimball, Marshal Fletcher, Mr. Haight, J. Norniser, Mr. Quattlebohm and wife, Peter O. Miner, Samuel Courtner, J. H. Brown, F. F. Field, Miss Martin, Mrs. Edward Brown, Miss Margaret Meir, Mrs. Rollison and child, J. R. Franklin, Mr. Adrian, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. Alice A. Maples, Mrs. C. M. Graham, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Douglas, Robert Mott, W. Southard, Mr. Reingler, John W. Baiton, Filip Mignagno, Mr. Giovanni, Mr. Falo, A. Raymond, John Cotter, G. J. Cane, Thos. Emerson, S. Asher.

The increased shipment of treasure to day is owing to returning confidence in the safety of California steamers against privateers.

Exchange on New-York ruled at 6 per cent. premium. Most parties having large shipments to make, shipped bullion at their own risk. The money market here is very easy. Business continues active. The market is buoyant, and although transactions are beginning to partake largely of a speculative character, there is a strong demand for consumption Much of the improvement, however, is owing to the general impression that the political disturbances on the Atlantic will defer shipments in this direction. The abundance of unemployed capital adds to trading facilities and encourages speculation. Candies 23c.@24c., and stock about controlled. Coffee buoyant. Butter and lard active, and improving. Raw and refined sugar and syrup in demand, at bargaining prices. The domestic produce market is firm, and the stocks of flour and wheat are becoming light. Barley is abundant. There will probably be no more vessels chartered to carry off the cargoes of last year's grain.

The following charters were recently made: Ship Old Colony, grain, to Liverpool; bark St. Jean, grain to Sydney; ship Amy, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico; ship True Briton, spars, from Puget Sound to Europe;

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

P. R. STETSON, son of Col. STETSON, of the Astor House, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, stationed at Annapolis, left there on Sunday in two steamers, bound on special business down the river. It is reported that they go to arrest the Secessionist KANE, brother of Marshal KANE, of Baltimore.

As stated yesterday, the five or six regiments ordered away left Washington before sunrise this morning. There were a good many visitors to take leave of the boys, who departed in the best possible spirits.

The Michigan Second Regiment, Col. RICHARDSON, which is the third regiment from that State, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Several of the officers bring their wives with them.

A special train was provided on Sunday evening for the light battery of the Rhode Island Regiment.

The Garibaldi Guards, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were among those which left this morning.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. Mr. SMITH preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge DOUGLAS' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaiah:

"Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counselor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator."

The church was crowded, and the address was a splendid effort of this fine speaker.

An Agent from Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has arrived, with new blue uniforms for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments provided by that State. They will be distributed at once, and the men need them surely.

I learn at the Post-office Department that, on Saturday, a dispatch was received from the Postmaster at Nashville, saying that he should make no further official returns to the United States Government. To-day the Nashville Post-office has been abolished by the Department.

Information is also received from the St. Louis Postmaster that letters from the South come regularly to that office, as usual, with the United States three-cent postage-stamps affixed, and none others. These stamps are those that have been stolen by Southern Postmasters, and Mr. REAGAN'S new arrangements have not gone into operation yet. Orders have been telegraphed to St. Louis to require payment upon all letters from the South received there, when delivered, hereafter, without regard to the stamps upon them.

Intelligence was received direct from the West to-day, informing the Government that Gen. MCCLELLAN is moving rapidly over the Alleghany Mountains with his immense force towards Harper's Ferry, and that he had with his command facilities for throwing pontoon bridges across any rivers where bridges may be destroyed on his route in a brief space of time.

Col. CAMERON to-day visited the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and signified to them his determination to accept the command of the regiment. He made them a thrilling speech, which seemed to remind them of the hills and heather of Old Scotland. They made hearty responses when he invoked them for the honor of the dear old land to stand by the flag and the country of their adoption. After the customary review, the full regiment gathered together, and sang in full chorus "All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border," and several other Scotch songs. The regiment is rapidly perfecting in the drill, and gives promise of good service.

The remaining four regiments of Gen. KING'S Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to march to Washington as soon as they are equipped.

The railroad track through Washington from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt to the foot of Sixth-street has been completed, and a train of eight cars from the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Roads passed over to-day. These were taken on floats to the railroad pier of the Orange and Alexandria Road in Alexandria, and placed directly upon that road. By to-morrow night there will have been sufficient rolling stock placed upon the Alexandria Road to put it in operation. A large force is at work repairing the switches taken up by the Zouaves at Alexandria, as well as the bridges burned by the rebels in their retreat.

The Connecticut First, encamped near the Loudon and New-Hamphire Road, in their scouting discovered a disabled locomotive engine, and at once commenced putting it in repair. They expect to have it running to-morrow.

COLDWELL, the clerk in the Telegraph office, who assisted the rebels in their treason, boasted before he left of having been promised a commission in the rebel army. A gentleman, recently from Richmond, mentions having met him there in a Lieutenant's uniform, from which it is inferred that the traitors for once kept their word.

A gentleman named KELLY reached Washington to-day from Georgia. He passed through Manassas Junction, and reports Gen. BEAUREGARD and twenty-five thousand men at the Junction. He also reports the rebels at work throwing up intrenchments and planting cannon. I think he believes what he says, but I have no faith that there are over twelve thousand men at Manassas Junction, or that Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command. LEO.

FURTHER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 10.

The rebels crossed at Mercerville, on Saturday night, and attempted to seize canal boats and 800 bbls. Flour, but failed in consequence of the Shrpsburgh Home Guards being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains LUTZE and HEWITT, drove them back to Mercerville, above Sheppardstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Two bridges at Berlin and the Point of Rocks across the Potomac were burned yesterday morning.

Report says that the rebels were unable to destroy dam No. 4 on the Potomac. The Virginians have crossed the river, destroyed the guard-locks at that point, and thrown in large rocks to obstruct navigation. They destroyed all the skiffs and scows between Sheppardstown and Harper's Ferry.

Five fords were recently discovered near the mouth of the Auticam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. The water is not more than three feet deep anywhere in low water, with a perfect rock bed.

There were but 80 men at Sheppardstown, but they were reinforced by a full regiment to-day.

The rebels have torn up the planks of the bridge, and they are all turned so as to burn easily.

A preacher, named DOUGLAS, has rendered himself so prominent as a Secessionist that his passes carry any person into Virginia. He is the only man in this part of Maryland who can pass any one southward. He lives near Sheppardstown Bridge, in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, MD., OCCUPIED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, reached Cumberland, Md., this morning, and took possession of the town.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says the Twelfth Regiment of State troops, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE, will leave for the Border to-morrow evening, with a battery of artillery.

Gov. MORTON leaves to-morrow for New-York to close a contract for arms with agents who sail for Europe Friday.

Hon. J. W. GORDON, now Sergeant-Major of Col. MILROY'S Regiment in Virginia, has been appointed Major in the regular service.

Capt. C. C. SMITH, of the Morton Invincibles, has been appointed Captain in the same service.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 10.

The First Wisconsin Regiment passed through this evening for Washington. The men are fully armed and equipped, and presented a fine appearance.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

Maj.-Gen. BANK was at Fort McHenry this afternoon. He assumes command of this military district to-morrow morning. All the troops will report to him.

Gen. CANDY leaves to assume important duties southward.

Gen. BANKS will cordially cooperate with the civil authorities for the preservation of order. Columbiads and 42-pounders are being brought to bear on the city from Fort McHenry. The populace are irritated by the presence of Northern troops, but the conciliatory programme enunciated by Gen. BANKS removed all apprehensions.

Gen. BANKS indorses the recommendation for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the prosecution of the war.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Monday, June 10.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified unanimously by the Convention.

FROM CAIRO.

ANXIETY FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT—KENTUCKIANS ASKING PROTECTION—ARRIVAL OF THE NURSES—THE NUMBER ON THE SICK LIST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Friday, June 7, 1861.

We are getting impatient for action. Situated as are the troops at this point, it is natural that this feeling should be engendered. Almost surrounded by hostile sections, yet whose hostility does not impart the courage necessary to its open manifestation, we are occupying a position strategetically offensive, yet seeing no signs that warrant us in anticipating an early movement against the enemy. We know that we have a blustering but timid foe within easy reach of our arms, and one whose strength increases daily by numerical additions, fresh supplies of arms, and the progress, of numerous and formidable works of defence. We now know that we could but recently have reached and occupied Memphis with four or five good regiments; and that to now do so will require 15,000 or 20,000 men; while a month hence it may need 50,000. Knowing these things, it seems to us that the Government is wasting time *here*, whatever it may be doing in Virginia. In fact, our superiors seem almost unconscious of our existence. The people at Washington do not notice us at all; while Gen. MCCLELLAND, in whose Department we are placed, seems to have his attention entirely occupied in other directions. For a point of less importance than this—for a movement of less consequence than that down the Mississippi—this might seem less strange. We reflect, too, that the Summer heats are even now upon us; that prominent journals are already predicting a comparative cessation of hostilities till Autumn; and we sometimes are led to fear that the campaign of the Mississippi Valley is to prove an unreality for the Summer, and that, while treason flaunts her symbols almost within our sight, our operations are to be restricted to the evolutions of the parade-ground, and our sight of the enemy confined to such stray traitors as are caught sneaking within our lines, or robbing the hen-roosts of neighboring citizens.

The statement that FREMONT is to be placed in charge of a new Department, embracing this field, gives us some hope of action; and unquestionably his appointment would be potent in inspiring enthusiasm and hope among our troops. But the very rumor implies delay, and a delay so great that it may effectually extinguish our expectations of a Summer campaign; while the precise thing that our troops want *most*, is not an increase of hope or courage, of which they have now enough, but *action*. While they would hail Col. FREMONT as a welcome leader, still, I am satisfied they repose entire confidence in Gen. PRENTISS, and would sooner march with him to Memphis, *now*, than wait another month for any new leader whatever. If Gen. MCCLELLAND would at once give the word of command to march, with a column of 10,000 men, and start another of equal size towards Nashville, we could spend the 20th in Memphis, and give Tennessee and Mississippi other use for their volunteers than to send them to JEFF. DAVIS in Virginia.

The weather is already getting hot. The mercury now stands high every day, and the sickness in the hospitals begins to assume a fatal type. The fact that one soldier has died of typhoid fever, is not a circumstance that should excite surprise; but it is an indication of what we may expect unless the most admirable management prevails in the commissary and hospital departments. I do not think Cairo deserves the bad reputation for health that some would give it; but I am sure that we would all rather take the risks of Memphis, rebel bullets included.

PADUCAH ASKS PROTECTION.

A deputation of citizens of Paducah visited Gen. PRENTISS yesterday, with a request that he would send up a force to protect them in holding a Union meeting there last night. Gen. PRENTISS accepts the doctrine that it is the duty of a Government to protect its own loyal citizens; and he would certainly have complied with the request had it been made in season. Such requests, on the part of citizens of Kentucky, are now becoming numerous; and you will soon hear that Gen. PRENTISS affords such protection in every case where it is practicable, no matter whether the "soil" occupied be that of Illinois or Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE NURSE CORPS.

An incident of some importance to-day, is the arrival of Mrs. YATES, matron of the Military Hospital here, with a corps of assistants. She holds a commission from Miss DIX, which, as a document of some interest, I have obtained the privilege of copying, and which runs as follows:

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that the services of Mrs. P. E. YATES, of Chicago, Illinois, for and on behalf of the United States' Military Hospitals in the State of Illinois, are accepted.

In consideration of the excellent qualifications of Mrs. YATES for the service, as set forth by eminent medical authority, by devout clergymen, and by many who have known her ability and virtues, as illustrated in social and domestic life, I hereby, under authority of the acting Surgeon-General, appoint Mrs. YATES matron of the Military Hospital at Cairo, with full powers to direct and control the same for the good of all sick and wounded soldiers serving in the Illinois Division of the Army of the United States. And I request and direct all nurses, whether men or women, and all persons employed in and about the service of said Institution, to render to Mrs. YATES such willing obedience and aid as shall assure the success of the humane institution in which they belong.

Given under my seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. D. L. DIX.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The following abstract does not show the whole amount of cases at three Hospitals, but it embraces the greater number:

Abstract of cases treated in the Brigade Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to June 7, inclusive.

Diarrhea and Dysintery	614
Bilious, Remittent and Iditermittent Fevers, including Ague	113
Gun-shot wounds (accident)	3
Rheumatism	14
Pneumonia	11
Pleuro-Pneumonia	12
Scrofula	9
Coup de Soleil	3
Miscellaneous	114
Total	996
Death from gun-shot wound	1
Discharged cured	960
In Hospital June 7	35

THOMAS LINN, Surgeon.
S. R. HAVEN, Assistant Surgeon.

HENRY BIRDTH, Steward.

Besides this, a soldier was drowned, this evening, while bathing in the river with some of his comrades.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army in this City yesterday, directing the acting Commandant of the post to prepare and equip for the road at once a force of 310 men. In compliance with these instructions 60 were sent off in a few moments, and 250 subsequently. The utmost celerity was used in getting them ready, which was done without the slightest confusion.

The vessels at the Navy Yard have not moved. The *Roman* and *Badger* are still in dock, and the frigate *Potomac* in the stream. The *Penguin* and *Albatross* are in *statu quo*. The men at the Yard will be paid off in a few days.

The last of the first-class frigates ordered for the blockade fleet, the steamer *Roanoke*, now at Brooklyn, will be finished this week and reported ready for sea. She was built here in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's unimportant service on the Home Station, she returned to Boston, and was refitted at a cost of $300,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,000, as the machinery alone incurred an outlay of $90,000; so that about three years duty have made her "wear and tear," exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000, or nearly $1,300 a week. The *Roanoke* is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burthen. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold; the shafting of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10-inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds, each; twenty-eight 9-inch guns, 63 cwt.; two 12-pound heavy howitzers, for the launches; and two 12-pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The 9-inch, 11-inch and pivots are on the spar-deck. There are also 9-inch on the gun-deck. As the *Niagara*, *Wabash* and *Colorado* are already

The armament of the *Savannah* is now on board. She carries 26 instead of 24 guns, two tremendous 11-inch pieces having been added to her spar-deck battery. The Navy Department is detailing officers for this vessel, out her destination has not yet transpired. The impression is that she will be detailed for squadron duty.

Capt. LARNED, of Michigan, and Lieut. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, have been detached from the army serving in Virginia, and ordered to reinforce the commissioned officers now under Col. HARVEY BROWN, at Fort Pickens, Florida. They have accordingly left for their destination, and will be able to report, it is expected, before the month expires. These gentlemen have been selected on account of their experience and superior knowledge as artillerists.

In a few days a detachment of recently enlisted dragoons for the regular Army, will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous for the drilling barracks at Carlisle, where they are to be supplied with horses and stable necessaries.

Lieut. JOHN T. GREBLE, who was killed by the Secessionists in the engagement yesterday, was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Second Artillery. He entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in that Regiment in July, 1854, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in March, 1857. He was a vigorous and fiery officer, and ranked high among his comrades as a social companion.

BARRACKS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

Land has been obtained in North Cambridge, and barracks are in process of erection for the encampment of the Massachusetts regiments designed for active service. The camp will be ready for occupancy on Thursday.

The City Government has postponed the annual Fourth of July dinner, and appropriated the funds to equip the soldiers.

COL. STEPTOE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Col. STEPTOE, of the United States Army, and family, of Virginia, have arrived at the Donegana Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The Newburyport, Milford and West Cambridge Companies left to-night, *via* Stonington, to join Col. Cooke' Regiment at Yonkers.

The steam gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Fortress Monroe 8th, arrived to-day.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$867 25
Friends, by Miss Potts	22 50
Mrs. Mortimer	5 00
Mrs. Rogers	5 00
R. W. Lowber	5 00
N. Lawrence	25 00
Total	$929 75

They have also received the following letter inclosing a check for $350, from ladies and others residing at Panama:

PANAMA, May 24, 1861.

H. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., *Treasurer Ladies' Union Relief Association:*

MY DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a draft on the Pacific mail Steamship Company, for ($350,) three hundred and fifty dollars, it being the amount subscribed by a few American citizens residents here. We ladies started the subscription, but our number being so small, the gentlemen begged to be allowed to aid us in our undertaking.

The accompanying list will explain to you our purpose in collecting the above-named sum. We trust that our small contribution will assist in fitting out *some* of our brave countrymen, who have volunteered to fight for the upholding of our glorious Government, the best ever made by man.

Yours very truly,

MRS. D. M. CORWINE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mrs. D. M. Corwin	$50	P. W. Fisher	$5
Mrs. D. Knight	50	W. Nelson	50
Mrs. H. Schuber	20	P. Coler	5
Mrs. A. D. Bowles	20	H. M. Chase	5
Mrs. C. A. Cocke	5	J. Kratchowil	5
J. H. Sternbergh	10	A Friend of the Union	5
S. K. Holman	50	H. M. Kerr	5
U. Bostrup	5	E. D. Dennis Aspinwall	25
J. S. Hermann	10	D. A. Robinson, do	25
Total			$350

The following articles have been made by the ladies of this association from the materials purchased with the donations:

Sheets	754	Flannel bands	40
Bed-sacks	26	Jackets	13
Pillow ticks	288	Flannel shirts	60
Pillow cases	942	Blankets	8
Shirts	144	Sing pads	18
Drawers, pairs	120	Splint cushions	21
Calico gowns	159	Lint, boxes	30
Flannel gowns	56	Bandages, doz	150
Towels	288	Havelocks	250
Caps	240	Flannel drawers	15

Some of these articles have been distributed directly from the rooms, a portion sent to the Medical Association, at the Spingler Institute, a small requisition furnished to the Military Department of the New-York Hospital, and the remainder are in the store-room, subject to any demand that may be made for them.

The work is still going on, though now confined to Havelocks, flannel shirts and drawers.

They have also received from ladies of Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, in Williamsburgh, 43 flannel shirts, 12 muslin shirts, 9 hospital shirts, 18 flannel bands, 6 bed sacks, 12 pillows, 12 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 36 towels, 97 bandages, 5 boxes lint, old linen, pincushions, &c.

From ladies in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 1 box bandages

From ladies in New-Berlin, N. Y., 22 sheets, 8 blankets, 4 bed-quilts, 27 shirts, 30 towels, 12 pairs woolen socks, 6 pairs cotton socks, 1 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 7 pairs pillow cases, bandages, compresses, old linen, &c., 1 small package tea.

From pupils of Ward School No. 47, pincushions, bolster and case, sheets, towels, linen and lint.

One large box from ladies in Oneida, N. Y.

S. Cardwell, 1 piece muslin.

Anonymous, 1 piece brown muslin.

Mrs. Ray, 1 piece muslin.

Mrs. S. Brown, 14 shirts.

Old linen from Astor-place Hotel, Sanderson's and Brevoort House; also from various individuals donations of linen, lint, and bandages

Mrs. WILLARD PARKER, President.
H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

THE SERVICES OF COL. EMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Friday, 7th inst., there is, under the head of your Washington Correspondence, an attack on me, which is false from beginning to end.

The manner in which I extricated my late command from its perilous condition and brought it in good order to Fort Leavenworth, should have shielded me from the charge of being a traitor.

The manner in which my conduct in that command was viewed on the spot may be seen from the inclosed paragraph, written by some one unknown to me, but conversant with the facts.

The Government has, also, in a marked manner, shown its appreciation of the service rendered.

Very respectfully, yours, W. H. EMORY.
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

The following is the letter alluded to by Col. EMORY. It appears in the St. Louis *Republican:*

LEAVENWORTH, May 31, 1861.

Col. Emory's command, consisting of six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, after a hard march of about one month from the frontiers of Arkansas and Texas, arrived this morning. The officers and men look like veterans, being bronzed and sunburnt, and are all in fine health, and in a fine state of discipline. Col. EMORY deserves great credit for bringing off his command and the Government property in safety, as he was obliged to do it in the presence of a large force of Secessionists, who had collected to capture everything after secession fashion. To the demand made by the rebel leaders "to surrender," his only reply was, "come and take us." This is the first instance where an officer has succeeded in saving his command, and too much credit cannot be awarded Col. EMORY and his officers.

The Regiment of three years Kansas volunteers are now being mustered into the service of the Government. Five companies have been received at the Fort, and the other five will be here in a few days. The men are rather a rough looking set, but good material for soldiers. They will require a good deal of drilling and dressing up before they will be very efficient.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following extracts from a private letter:

OFF FORT PICKENS, May 13, 1861.

We came to anchor here at 4 P. M., fifty-six hours from Key West. Since we have been away from here nothing has transpired of importance. The *Supply* was relieved by the *Release*, twenty-four days from New-York. The *Philadelphia* has kept the fort and fleet supplied with fresh beef, and the rebels are still afraid to fire *that first gun*. They are even kind-hearted and generous enough to send to some of the officers Mobile papers to the 8th, but we have not heard what they were or what they contained. The case of sickness mentioned in my last is now rapidly recovering, and no other cases are appearing. Our sand-bags were all landed this morning. There is a very good wagon road from the beach to the fort, and they use it every day. The rebels cannot hinder them, if they wished to, as the fort covers the whole road, that is, it stands between the road and the rebels' forts and batteries.

We are now under the impression that there will be no fighting here until our forces undertake to retake from the rebels the forts and other property that they now have possession of. A few more men, and it could and would be done. All hands are anxious to be at it.

MAY 15.—Our case of sickness is still on the recovery, and no new case appearing. The *Philadelphia* sailed yesterday. Lieuts. SLEMMER and GILLMAN, with a part of their command from the fort, went in her to recruit their health, which has suffered much from the fatigue and privations they have been subjected to. The soldiers in the fort now have plenty of fresh provisions, and are not in any danger of disease from being confined to living on salt provisions.

A secession tug-boat, called the *Jacob J. Neafie*, came out yesterday and informed Capt. ADAMS that all vessels flying the American flag would be fired into and sunk if they attempted to enter the harbor. Well, all that fly the rebel flag are captured by the *Pembaton*, so commerce about here is, somewhat crippled. The *Pembaton* overhauled a small schooner last night from Mobile, which had the London *Times* correspondent on board. Another schooner got in through the darkness of the night.

MAY 17.—We have received the New-York papers up to the 29th ult. The news we find encouraging. Last evening we got under way in search of a schooner from New-York bound to Fort Pickens, loaded with guns, &c. The impression with us is, that the rebels have sent some of their forces away from Pensacola; at any rate, no one expects an attack from them now, while the Federal forces are doing every thing to strengthen their position.

The other day that rebel steamer put Lieut. RENSHAW on board of the *Sabine*. The moment he touched the deck the sailors hissed him, and called him some very hard names. He asked Capt. ADAMS to punish them for it, but the request was refused. The *Brooklyn* furnishes the fleet with one thousand gallons of fresh water per day from her condensing apparatus. A schooner arrived yesterday from Mobile with fruit and cabbage for sale. She could not bring anything besides these, as they were on short allowance of provisions of nearly all kinds in Mobile.

Well, we have caught the schooner we came in search of, and now have her under tow with a fair wind, and are getting along finely.

MAY 18.—Still dragging the *John L. Genin* after us. We expect to get to the fort about noon.

MAY 19.—We got into Pickens with our schooner a few minutes before noon, yesterday, and in twenty minutes the boats were alongside unloading her. She had 20 000 bombs on board, besides some heavy guns, which will be ready for action in three days.

The *Times* correspondent has visited "the works." He was at Pickens after he examined the rebel camp. He says they have seventeen batteries of thirty and forty pounders. So the *Powhatan*, *Brooklyn* and *Sabine* can stand out of harm's way and knock their works to flinders, their guns being so much heavier. It is said that the rebels are waiting for the *Governor of Alabama to come with the order and fire the first gun*. So there is now some prospect of war soon.

The *Wyandott* met with an accident to her boiler, and in all probability will be unfit for action for a short time. We will tow the *Sabine* in and stand by her to keep her in position. We are all in excellent spirits with the prospect, and feel confident that the Navy will soon clear away the tarnish received at Sumter. We will lie under the safe side of the *Sabine*, and she will afford us protection, and we contemplate piling up sand bags around the engine to protect it. When the fight begins, the fleet will take the water-battery first, next Fort McRae, and so on, wiping them out as we go. But there is no probability of an attack on Pickens, and to tell the truth, we know but little about it.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, which left Hartford on Monday afternoon in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning, and left at 10½ o'clock for the seat of war, *via* Philadelphia, after taking a hearty breakfast and being cordially welcomed by hosts of friends. The outfit of the regiment was complete, and highly creditable to Yankee foreth ought. The uniform is fatigue gray, and each man has, in addition, a blouse and a light felt hat. The two flank companies are armed with Sharpe's rifles, and the rest with the regulation musket, which will probably be exchanged for Enfield rifles. Like the other three regiments from the State, the Fourth is provided with twenty-four baggage-wagons and ambulances, besides horses for most of the Line Officers. The Regiment has been encamped at Hartford three weeks and is mustered into the United States service for three years. Their motto is the Hartford City motto, "*Post nubila Phoebus.*" They carry 60,000 ball cartridges, of which 10 000 are for Sharpe's rifles. Col WOODHOUSE, who commands the regiment, held a Lieutenant's commission in the New-England Ninth Regiment, during the Mexican War, and was at the storming of Chapultepec. He has been several years Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, and resigned the office of City Clerk of Hartford to take this command. The following is a complete list of the Commissioned Officers:

Colonel—Levi Woodhouse, Hartford. Lieutenant-Colonel—Nelson L. White, Danbury. Major—Henry W. Birge, Norwich. Adjutant—Thos. S. Trumbull, Hartford. Quartermaster—George A. Washburne, Hartford. Surgeon—Samuel W. Skinner, Windsor Locks. Assistant Surgeon—Edward Bentley, Norwich. Chaplain—Rev. Edward A. Walker, New-Haven. Sergeant-Major—Edward A. Gillette, Hartford. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Frank A. Pratt, Hartford. Commissary-Sergeant—Elward P. Allen, Hartford. Captains and Companies—Company A, Hartford, Capt. L. G. Hemingway; B, Derby E. S. Kellogg; C, Suffield. R. S. Burbank; D, New-London, J. C. Dunford; E, New-Haven, O. A. Dennis (of Norwich;) F, New-Haven, N. S. Hallenbeck; G, Middletown, R. G. Williams (of Berlin;) H, Middletown, C. C. Clark (of Bridgeport;) I, Wolcotville, S. H. Perkins; K, Hartford, D. M. Sipreil.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT—WILLET'S POINT.

A Summer day's excursion can afford no greater treat than a visit to the camping ground of Col. MURPHY'S Regiment at Willet's Point. The place itself, apart from its picturesque situation, is full of interest. Amongst other things it is a memento of the financiering skill of the notorious FLOYD, who succeeded in selling it to the United States at about three times its proper value. The location is certainly admirable, and makes even a patriot forgive the job which gave it to Uncle Sam. It commands a lovely prospect waterwards as well as landwards, and occupies so many elevations that the land is comparatively free from the fevers which prevail in the neighborhood. Col. MURPHY has pitched his tents on a gentle slope, back of the water line, reserving the green sweeps on the Sound for parade purposes. The regiment has only been encamped for a few days, and the regularity of a city has not in consequence been attained. But the tents are already in admirable order, and a day or two more will make these quarters the most enviable that a soldier can desire. The best of feeling exists in the regiment, and the men are elated at the prospect of receiving their arms and uniforms, both—or some—of which were expected to arrive yesterday. Col. MURPHY'S head-quarters are at a charming cottage *ornée* commanding one of the finest views that can be seen from any window in the vicinity of our City.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER'S fine body of men are comfortably domiciled at Fort Schuyler where they seem to enjoy all the luxuries of the season—thanks, in a great measure, to the energy of Quartermaster YOUNG, who seems to compel all the powers of earth, air and water, to his will—and quarters so cool, breezy and delightful, that a *millionaire* would not grudge his $3 a day for like conveniences. A poor man would probably be satisfied to pay more and receive less. There appears to be an abundance of everything ecible, including an ample supply of fish, which are caught readily from the very walls of the fortification. There is scope and verge, too, for drilling purposes, and instruction in all the elements of modern warfare. The men are in uniform, and present an extremely fine appearance, being stalwart, tough-looking customers, who can give quite as much as they are ever likely to take, and perhaps a little more.

A grand parade will take place at Fort Schuyler on Saturday next, when the regiment expects to "see company." A regimental band is now in course of formation, and will make its *début* on that occasion.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—BATTERY.

On Monday, a lady of this City very kindly presented to this Regiment some five hundred Havelocks, and as the day was very hot, Col. MCCUNN immediately ordered Quartermaster HOYT to distribute them to the soldiers, that their advantage against the influence of "Old Sol" might be tested. They answered the purpose most admirably, and the men testified their delight by many exclamations of thanks. Since last Thursday the men have been kept busy in digging ditches to drain the water from the camp, and shifting the tents to a more elevated site of the Battery, so that everything is more comfortable and cheerful now, and the men in better spirits than when they first went into encampment.

A BAPTIST HOME GUARD.

The Baptist Churches of the City are about raising a regiment for the Home Guard. Stanton-street Church is the first in the field, and has already mustered a full company, which meets for drill every Thursday evening, at the Regimental Drill-Room of the Seventy-first Regiment, in Centre-street, near Broome. The Baptists claim to have demonstrated the eminent fitness of their persuasion for a soldier's life in the career of Gen. HAVELOCK, who, it will be remembered, was a Baptist Minister previous to his entrance into the English Army.

ARTILLERY CORPS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. T. B. BUNTING, of the Engineer and Artillery Corps of the Seventh Regiment, has received furlough for the war from his regiment, and accepted the captaincy of an artillery corps, now nearly organized, and to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, (City Guard.) The company has already been accepted, and will leave this week to join the regiment, which received marching orders on Sunday. A few good men, who can come well recommended, will be received on application at No. 68 Beaver-street.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Three companies from Massachusetts will arrive here to-day, in order to join Col. COOKS' regiment, now quartered at Yonkers. One company comes from Newburyport, one from West Cambridge, and one from Milford. They are commanded by Capts. WOLCOTT, INGALLS and LINDSAY.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The recruiting for this regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, now stationed at Washington, is proceeding rapidly. A few more recruits are wanted; directly volunteers have enrolled their names, they are sworn in by a United States officer, and immediately sent on to join the regiment.

COLONEL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The men of this Regiment are now in fine trim; being uniformed and armed they present a fine martial appearance. It is expected that the Regiment will leave, much to the satisfaction of both officers and men, to-morrow, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany for the complete equipment of Col. VON SCHWEBER'S Regiment now quartered at Elm Park. The Commissary-General and his aids were employed yesterday furnishing Col. MCQUADE'S Albany Regiment with camp equipage and other equipments necessary for a regiment.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

These barracks continue to be occupied by Col. LANSING'S Regiment, which has now received most of its arms and equipments. The regiment will go into camp on Staten Island as soon as Col. WILSON'S Zouaves vacate their quarters.

THE HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard held their weekly meeting last night at Palace Garden, which was attended by organizations of several Wards, who performed drill under Col. EDMONDS, the commandant. The Guard then adjourned till next Tuesday, when all the Ward Committees will be present.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

During the recent stay of the Seventh Regiment in Washington, Gen. SCOTT, in reply to the request of Col. LEFFERTS to keep the regiment in active service, said: "Why Colonel, you do not want your regiment here—you have a regiment of officers." In this remark, Gen. SCOTT recognized the most effective service the Seventh Regiment has rendered the country in the officering of various regiments that have volunteered for the war from this and other States. It has furnished four Colonels and an Acting-Brigadier General, (Col. DURYEE,) besides any quantity of Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers. The following list is by no means complete, but will give some idea of the wide field over which the discipline of the Seventh is to be extended through the acknowledged skill of its officers. No doubt every member of the regiment could add to the list names within his own circle of acquaintances. We should be glad to have them forwarded to us, together with corrections of any errors that may have crept into this. The Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, (National Guard,) has supplied the following officers to other regiments:

COLONELS.—Col. Abram Duryee, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers ("Red Devils," *alias* Zouaves,) Acting Brigadier-General near Fort Monroe; Col. Noah L. Farnham, First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (Eleventh of Volunteers;) Col. W. H. Allen, First Regiment New-York Volunteers; Col. Alexander Sedder, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (now organizing.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—Lieut. Col. Riblet, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

MAJORS.—George Ely, Major Clinton Voltigeurs, Geo. P. Edgar, Major Sickles' Brigade (probably.)

CAPTAINS.—E. A. Babcock, Captain New-Jersey Zouaves; Capt C. G. Bartlett, Duryee's Zouaves; J. Hull, Captain Duryea's Zouaves; Capt. Dumont, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; J. L. Waugh, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Denike, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Moriarty, Captain Fire Zouaves; Captains Powell and Jay, New-Jersey Regiment; Captains Chatfield, MacMillan, O'Brien, Felt, Bidwell, Williams and Aorams, Clinton Voltigeurs; Captains McIlvaine, Murphy, Grant, and Lewis, Clinton Rifles; Capt T. B. Bunting, Captain Artillery Corps, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

ADJUTANTS.—Orson H. Hart, Adjutant First Regiment Sickles Brigade; Jas. Hamblin, Adjutant Duryee's Zouaves; Lynde Catlin, Adjutant President's Life Guard; W. G. Ullshoeffer, Adjutant Thirty-sixth Regiment; Wm. Hume, Adjutant Clinton Voltigeurs; George Lefort, Adjutant Clinton Rifles; Corporal Barnard.

LIEUTENANTS.—Lieuts. Bernard, Fitzgerald and McFarland, First Regiment Fire Zouaves; Lieuts. Dumont, Cambrelling, Duryea, Evans and Miller, Duryee's Zouaves; Ch Van Duzer, Lieutenant Sickles' Brigade. Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Hudson Lawrence, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Hecksher, Philip Schuyler, Lieutenants Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Meeks Lieut. Cutting Lieut. W. P. Galbraith, Lieut. Ward, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Privates Cooper of the First Company, Healy and Savage of the Second, Evans and Young of the Sixth, and Morris of the Tenth have also obtained lieutenancies in other regiments.

Lieuts. Breck, Holbrook, McJimsey, Annibe, Slocumb, Buckley, Donaldson, Hugues, Mullen and Ford, of Clinton Voltigeurs; Lieuts. Bogert, Walen, Ellis, Callender, Grant, Mitchel and Owens, of Clinton Rifles

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Further Details of the Conflict at Great Bethel.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Reports of the Disaster Greatly Exaggerated.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Desperate Nature of the Undertaking.

Probable Losses on the Part of the Rebels.

Exploit of the Federal Troops in Western Virginia.

WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Organization of a Provisional Government Probable.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Continued Preparations for an Evacuation.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The one topic of conversation is the disaster at Great Bethel. The details give a gratifying diminution of the number of killed and wounded, but that does not atone for the failure of the expedition. The blame fully rests upon Gen. PIERCE, who, it is established, became confused, and unable to comprehend the situation, and to give the necessary order. Either Col. DURYEE or Col. TOWNSEND, it is commonly remarked, would have produced a different result had they been entrusted with the command.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Lieut. J. H. BUTLER, nephew of Gen. BUTLER, has arrived here with dispatches to Gen. SCOTT. He states that the rolls were called before he left Fort Monroe, on yesterday at 6 o'clock, and there were but fourteen men killed and forty-five wounded upon our side in all. Two were killed in the unfortunate meeting of the three different Federal detachments, who before daylight came in conflict, mistaking each other for enemies. Twelve were afterwards killed during the fight before the batteries.

There were three batteries opened on our troops from the right, left, and centre of the road to Yorktown. In all, there were about thirty cannon served, many of them being rifle pieces. Our forces had only a light battery of three field-pieces 6-pounders, at first—and a fourth, which came up during the conflict.

The fight at the batteries commenced at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, and lasted incessantly till about 2 o'clock. The New-York Zouaves, Col. HAWKINS, fell aside from the road and got in range across one of the batteries, doing good execution for over half an hour, but they got out of ammunition, and were ordered to fall back with the retreat.

On the water side it was impossible to approach the battery. After the first volleys were fired upon the central battery, the column opened right and left, and entered the woods, with a view to turning the flank of the enemy, while the field pieces served by the Massachusetts boys held their position in the centre for a time. The odds were too great, however, and the retreat was finally made good, only one of the field pieces being saved.

The loss of the enemy must be very heavy. Lieut. BUTLER, who was present during the conflict, think that at least two hundred rebels must have been killed and wounded.

Major WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, Aid to Gen. BUTLER, is missing. He left his horse with a servant, at the roadside, and entered the woods to reconnoitre. He has not returned, and it is feared he is killed, or has been taken prisoner.

But four prisoners were taken by the Federal forces.

Orders were given by Gen. BUTLER, at the outset, that the different detachments should distinguish themselves by wearing a white badge on the arm. This was done, and it is inexplicable that Col. BERDIX, of the New-York German Regiment, should have fired on his own friends, when he came in sight of them, inasmuch as they might have been known by their badges.

The conduct of Brigadier-Gen. PIERCE is again severely commented on. He retired to the rear, confused and unable to give any orders that his men could comprehend. He cried, "Boston, charge!" but none could hear him, at any distance, and one man cried out, "Charge be d—d! How are you going to charge that infernal fire." The boys stood their ground as long as it was of any use.

Capt. SMITH of Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment, was wounded through the arm. He bound it up, and bravely continued in the fight up to the last moment.

Col. TOWNSEND himself behaved with great coolness and bravery throughout the action

Gen. BUTLER feels deeply the loss of the gallant Lieut. GREBLE, whom he esteemed as a most accomplished young officer.

A SPECIMEN OF CONTRABAND.

An ebony specimen of "contraband," who says he "Missed his ole massa 'bout tree weeks ago, one dark night in Virginia, an' hasn't seen him since," is employed in Fortress Monroe, and came up with Lieut. BUTLER to-day. He ran away from Virginia, and has been in the fort some weeks. He was sent out some days ago, being acquainted with the country beyond Hampton, and reported the existence of a battery at "Big Bethel,"—having eluded the pickets, and got where he could spot rebel forces. He reported several companies in and around Great Bethel, and, subsequently to his discovery, lay some twenty-four hours in the bushes, concealing himself from the foe. He at last escaped, was shot at, received a ball through the sleeve of his jacket, another shot away a pistol from his belt, yet he returned to the fort unharmed. When the late expedition went forward, this negro accompanied Lieut. BUTLER and Major WINTHROP. The Major left his horse with him, when he disappeared. This colored boy is a most intelligent sample of his race, and is said to be very useful at the fort, as scout and servant. He goes fully armed, always, and says he "can smell a rebel furderer dan he ken a skunk." He was in the thickest of the late fight, and was highly serviceable to Lieut. BUTLER throughout the conflict.

CHARLES A. ALLEGOOD, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Military Storekeeper at the Philadelphia Arsenal, in place of Lieut GIBSON. Hon. DANIEL THOMAS, also of Philadelphia, is also appointed Military Storekeeper at Washington, in place of Capt. GIBSON. Both the Captains GIBSON are to take their places in the field at the head of their command.

THE NEW-YORK CLOTHING.

MR JOHN A. C. GRAY, now in Washington, authorises me to say that he was never appointed to examine the clothing furnished to the New-York troops, and never served on any Committee for that purpose, as has been repeatedly stated in the papers.

The statement made in a cotemporary, that a young contraband from Fort Monroe had been presented to the President and taken as a servant at the White House, is an entire fabrication. There is nothing to warrant such a statement.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

It is stated positively to-night that Mr. SICKLES has been ordered by Secretary CAMERON to have his Brigade mustered into the service. The President referred the whole matter to the Secretary, who thus determines it in favor of Mr. SICKLES.

Mr. HARVEY will not be recalled from Portugal, at least not at present.

A LETTER FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Among the letters received at the Post-office here, yesterday, from the South, is one for "Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President S C., Washington, D. C." It is at the General Delivery Office, awaiting him, and if not called for will be duly advertised this week.

Six additional lieutenants were yesterday appointed in the Marine Corps.

The expedition from Annapolis, mentioned in my dispatch of Sunday, was successful. Col ABEL SMITH, of New-York, commanded it. They captured at Easton, Md, on Monday, one thousand stand of arms, a sloop, six field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition, belonging to the rebels. One of the men was accidentally shot during the trip.

The State Department gives official notice that the New-Granadian Commission on claims is duly organized, and will meet, Sept. 1, in Washington, to consider claims that may be presented for adjustment. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

MR BURLINGAME AND THE COURT OF VIENNA.

Having taken some trouble to ascertain the origin of the rumor that the Austrian Government had refused to receive Mr. BURLINGAME as our representative, I find its authorship exclusively due to a foreign Minister resident here. As soon as Mr. BURLINGAME'S name was first mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission, the aforesaid diplomat, stirred up by Senators MASON and HUNTER, his former most intimate friends, lost no time in writing to Vienna a violent dispatch concerning Mr. BURLINGAME, describing him as a fiery red Republican, and adding other slanderous absurdities, concocted in the society of his traitorous friends. This dispatch was boastingly carried all over Washington; it was even read to a distinguished Republican Senator here, with intent to frighten him, and was forwarded to Vienna previously even to Mr. BURLINGAME'S name being sent to the Senate! Some weeks after Mr. BURLINGAME'S departure to his post Count RECHBERG, misled by these false representations, transmitted instructions to enter a protest against that gentleman's nomination. Hereupon the same diplomat again boasted right and left that Mr. BURLINGAME *would* be refused at Vienna. This piece of diplomacy furnishes an additional evidence of the complicated plots and plans of the secession traitors. Like their other schemes, however, it promises to go a-glee.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SECRETARY CAMERON AND GOV. MORGAN.

The visit of His Excellency Gov. MORGAN to the Capital has created much gossip. It has been evident for some weeks that the best of feeling was not entertained by the War Department towards the managers of military matters in the Empire State, and, as was predicted by the TIMES, this feeling has resulted in the coming of the Governor to make terms with the Secretary. The trouble is this, Governor MORGAN insists that the President called for volunteers first for three months, then for two years, and then for three years or the war. On this basis the Governor has called for men from New-York, has accepted them for two years, has uniformed and equipped them, and tendered them to the Government.

Mr. CAMERON insists that no regiments shall be accepted save those willing to enlist for three years and the war, and hence the hitch. Last week Secretary CAMERON accepted a regiment from New-York, *provided* it would stay in service for the war, and be considered one of the fourteen granted to the Union Defence Committee, and so recognized by the Governor. This acceptance was taken to the Governor, who acquiesced in the acceptance, *provided* it was not to interfere with the regular quota last desired from the State, and would come under the two year call.

This, of course, was sheer bosh, and as the greatest confusion would inevitably result from such quibbling, it was deemed best to have a meeting, consult and determine what is the best course to pursue. THURLOW WEED is here, and in the settlement, whatever it may be, his finger doubtless will be apparent.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

Nothing had been heard at the War Department, up to a very late hour last night, of the defeat of the rebel forces at Great Bethel by Gen. BUTLER. There is no truth in the report.

Postal communication with Mexico, *via* New-Orleans, having been interrupted, the Department has directed the mails for that country to be made up at New-York, and sent by every steamer to Havana, in care of the American Consul, who will forward them to Vera Cruz.

Col. STONE'S column has been heard from this morning, but nothing to indicate their ultimate movements. They are still in Maryland.

The *Intelligencer* contains a letter from Key West, dated May 27, in which it is said the civil authority on the island is now fully reëstablished. The citizens there have held an election, and elected a Mayor and Aldermen. A full vote was polled, and Union men elected, with but little or no opposition. Courts are held without any opposition or trouble.

The President having accepted the five regiments of volunteers under Gen. SICKLES, an order was today issued by the Secretary of War to muster the same into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

The services of the Boston Irish Brigade, known as the Fourteenth Regiment, have been accepted, on the condition that they report at Harrisburgh within ten days.

The three months' militia and the three years' volunteers will be paid at once, to include the 31st of May. With this view, commanding officers of these troops will cause duplicate muster rolls to be made out immediately, which they will forward to the Paymaster General in this city, and upon these rolls the officers of the Pay Department will pay in full, leaving any stoppages to be deducted at a future payment.

The State of Missouri having been added to Gen. McCLELLAND'S Department, the Head-quarters of the West are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

The War Department has ordered the following-named officers to be stricken from the rolls:

Capt. TYLER, Second Dragoons, for abandoning his command and deserting his post at Fort Kearney. Lieut. RUSSELL, for continued disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and failing to render his accounts as required by law. Lieut. ANDREW JACKSON, for absenting himself from his Company without permission, and failing to make any report. Lieuts. PATTERSON, RICH and CAMPBELL, for tendering their resignations in the face of the enemy.

The improbable rumor that Gen. BUTLER had renewed the battle at Great Bethel with wonderful results has caused intense excitement throughout the city.

Lieut. BUTLER to-day brought official dispatches of the actual engagement under Col PIERCE. They do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated of the fourteen Federal troops killed, eight fell by the hands of their friends by mistake, as heretofore explained, and that the number wounded is 45.

The acting Quartermaster-General has ordered the construction of 1,000 wagons for the use of the army, to be equally divided among ten different manufacturers.

JOHN B. MURRAY, banker, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York, is authorized by the War Department, with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, to forward free letters and packages for the army at Washington, Alexandria, and all the advance posts of the army. The regiments express great obligations to Mr. MURRAY for his exertions in their behalf thus far.

Col. KEYES, there is little if any doubt, will be appointed Brigadier General in the army. He is bearer of dispatches to Gen. BUTLER, and left to-day.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. SEWARD AND THE DIPLOMATS—THE WORKS ON SHUTER HILL—ALEXANDRIA AND THE MARSHALL HOUSE—UNAVAILING CAPTURES—THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD, in a recent interview with one of the Foreign Diplomats, used some vigorous language that will be quite likely to make an impression on some of the Powers of Europe. Mr. SEWARD announced that any nation that interfered with the rebellion in this country, or gave any countenance or encouragement to the rebels, would be regarded as making war with the United States, and would be treated accordingly; that when England was at war with India and Ireland the United States Government did not interfere, and all the world must keep hands off of us and our affairs, or there would be trouble. The Diplomat undertook to intimate that the question was an intricate one, and one that demanded much consideration. To which the Secretary of State replied, that it was not so; that it was not only a plain one, but one that had been settled for years by the law of Nations, and that the Federal Government would submit to no interference, let it come from what quarter it would, and thus ended the conference.

The key to the Virginia position is Shuter Hill. It commands a wide tract of country over which the enemy must pass to reach the city. The works are under the immediate charge of Lieut. SNYDER, one of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. It is a warlike piece of work, and no one but an officer, and he with a pass, can enter. In the immediate vicinity are located the Ellsworth Zouaves and the regiment from Michigan; and broiling in the red-hot sun the men work continuously, and soon this defence will be completed. A perfect line from Shuter Hill to the Arlington House, is kept open, and a telegraph from Gen. McDOWELL'S desk, in the Arlington House, connects this whole line with Gen. SCOTT'S office, in Washington.

At Alexandria all is silent as the tomb. The stores are closed; bats sleep in the scales of large flour houses and warehouses, and armed men tramp about the streets. The Marshall House, the scene of the Ellsworth murder, is almost dismantled; the bannisters and railings have all been seized as trophies—the stairs have been wholly cut away where the Colonel fell—and the flag-staff has been hacked and hewed to pieces and carried off by his admirers. Behind the bar of the Marshall House I saw on Monday "two Secessioners," as the boys call them, a corporal and a member of the Governor's Guard, who were captured by the Michigan troops. Eight of them went out near the enemy's picket. These men rode by two of the Michigan troops, and, as they saw others before, they turned to fly, and were arrested. And on the same night a Colonel of the rebel army was arrested within his own pickets. But little encouragement is given to our men to capture troops or merchandise, as so far they are at once dismissed. One man has been arrested two or three times. A woman was arrested near Harper's Ferry with a trunk full of percussion caps for the rebels. The trunk was taken, but she was allowed to run. The wonder is that the trunk was not returned to her again. On board of a vessel supposed to be in the service of the rebels, was found two howitzers and two guns, under the forward hatchway, ready for use, with plenty of ammunition. They were at once stopped. But representations were made that no bad use was intended. The stoppage was removed on the representation of one individual, and the vessel went on her way, perhaps to make glad a rebel camp.

The troops from Alexandria took from Adams & Co.'s Express 7,000 yards of army cloth for the Confederate army. Perhaps this also will be sent on. They also found in a store contraband goods, and though the keeper has a brother in the Confederate army as Commissary, the key was given back to him and the goods not removed.

The Arlington estate—the property of Gen. LEE—is the head-quarters of Gen. McDOWELL. The New-York Eighth, with their splendid battery of 8 guns, are a guard to the General-commanding. The house—a noted but dilapidated one—is occupied. All the pictures have been taken from the frames and carried away by Mrs. LEE, but the frames remain against the wall.

But one sentiment pervades all the troops, and that is a wish to go at once into the conflict, put down this rebellion, and then go home to the usual employments of life.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The city continues quiet, the only excitement being occasioned by the news from other military districts.

There are but slight indications of a movement at present from this point. In the meantime, all efforts are making to fortify the position.

There was a slight alarm last night, one of the pickets being fired on. Nobody was hurt.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE did not come up today. It is expected to-morrow.

A Pennsylvania regiment passed through here, today, for Chambersburgh. They came by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

An election for members of Congress in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts takes place tomorrow. There are some rumors of anticipated trouble, but I believe there is no ground for such expectations.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 12.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 9th inst. says: "Two United States transports, one supposed to be the *Empire City*, said to have 1,500 men on board, arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon. Gen. TWIGGS has issued an order prohibiting all kinds of vessels from passing by Fort Jackson, without the Governor's written permission."

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

A young man, who left New-Orleans on Wednesday last, reports that steam tow-boats were preparing for privateers, and a large flotilla was getting ready to go down with the floating battery to capture the *Brooklyn*.

It was asserted at New-Orleans that 40,000 Confederate troops were encamped in the neighborhood of that city.

PURCHASE OF A FLAG FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

ALBERT C. WIDDECOMBE, of Washington, has purchased a flag to be elevated, on the Fourth of July, on the Washington National Monument. The flag is 26 by 40 feet. The flag-staff is to be procured in Baltimore. The whole elevation is 200 feet. The necessary amount has been contributed by the citizens of Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Flag of the Union Still at Hampton—Spirit of the Rebels—An Expedition Into the Interior—Two Secessionists and a Confederate Flag Captured—Important Reconnoisance of Lt.-Col. Warren—Preparations for the Bethel Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Monday, June 9, 1861.

United States troops still occupy unmolested this advanced post on "the sacred soil of Virginia." The banner which was presented to Col. DUNCAN'S Zouaves at Fort Schuyler waves within a few hours' ride of Richmond, and flaunts in the very face of the arch-traitor who boasted that long ere this the flag of "the Confederacy" should float over the National Capitol.

The "Red Devils" have in vain scoured the country for miles around in search of a Secessionist. During the week just passed, as during the preceding, scouting parties have daily sallied forth, returning only with the information that none of the forces of the enemy could be found. The inhabitants, except those who have been reassured with regard to our pacific intentions towards all except those found in arms against the Government, flee like frighted deer at the approach of each advancing party of our soldiery. Passing for miles through the depopulated country beyond Hampton, the other day, without a sign of opposition from any source, we could not but note the contrast between the conduct of these people and that of our forefathers at Lexington, who, instead of deserting their homes, rallied behind fences and trees and bushes and made a brave fight for their firesides. It is not assuredly because Virginians now are less valiant than Massachusetts men were in those days that those who are claimed to be enemies of the South are permitted to tread its soil without meeting foes in every farm-house and field and thicket. No one doubts that Hampton would be the Lexington of any foreign foe that should invade us. The truth is,—and it will become more apparent as the war progresses,—that the spirit of the American Revolution does not animate the Southern people in the present contest. They do not feel the spur of an oppression that cannot be endured as our fathers did. They feel already,—and they will feel it more,—that they who have incited them to a war against their own country have very much to answer for.

Early in the week, Capt. WINSLOW, Lieut. HOYT and Lieut. FERGUSON, with Company K of the Zouaves and a company of the Second (Troy) Regiment, made a nocturnal expedition into the interior, capturing two men, a secession flag, uniforms, and other trophies.

The most important expedition was that made by Lieut.-Col. WARREN, which started out on the afternoon of the 3d inst. to recapture 126 officers and men of Col ALLEN'S Regiment, reported to have been taken prisoners by the enemy. I send you the report of Lieut.-Col. WARREN, which is filled with valuable information concerning the country and the people:

CAMP BUTLER, June 4 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition in front of our lines on the 3d and 4th inst. About 4 P. M., on the 3d inst, I was handed a communication from Col. ALLEN, addressed to Col. DURYEE, commanding the brigade, which was as follows: CAMP DIX, June 3, 1861.

COL. DURYEE—*Sir*: I am directed by Gen. BUTLER to call upon you for a detachment of men to accompany three companies of my regiment to ascertain the correctness of the reported capture of 126 officers and men of the regiment, this morning, at FOX Hill, and if so, to recapture them, or if not, to conduct them in.

In haste, yours, W. H. ALLEN,
Colonel First Regiment.

And, at the same time, I was directed to have ready a detachment for the purpose. Orders were right away given by me to Capt. HULL, Capt. KILPATRICK, Capt. WINSLOW and Capt. BARTLETT to have their companies in readiness, with canteens, haversacks, containing one day's rations, and 15 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. This was promptly complied with, and at 5 P. M. we received the order to march, cross the river at Hampton, and interrupt any parties returning towards Yorktown or Williamsburgh from the neighborhood of Fox Hill. Owing to sickness and the number of men detailed for guard, the aggregate force of the four companies was only eight officers and 260 men.

As Captain KILPATRICK'S company were drilled in the duty of skirmishers, it was thrown in advance after crossing over to Hampton, and seized the cross-road about a mile beyond, at which point any land expedition returning from Fox Hill would be compelled to pass. The main body passed through Hampton, but being overtaken by a violent rain storm, took shelter in an abandoned house, and waited the still dawn of day. Numbers of colored persons were examined, and all agreed that no force had passed in the direction of Fox Hill, nor could any rumor of the capture of Capt. ALLEN'S men be discovered.

I determined, however, to advance in the direction of Yorktown sufficiently far to show forces at that place that they could not conduct small expeditions with impunity so near to us, and besides to assure the citizens that all our authorized expeditions would respect peaceable persons and property. With these objects I concluded to go to a place called the County Bridge, about nine miles from Hampton, where there was said to be a battery of several cannon, and capture it if practicable. About two-and-a half miles beyond Hampton we came to New-Market Bridge, which spans a branch of Bark river. This was partially destroyed by fire, but not so much so that we did not succeed in making it passable in a few minutes.

About two miles further on the scouts in advance met a wagon containing two or three men, who at once turned around and fled. Several shots were fired over them to induce them to stop, but without effect. From that time on we frequently saw men on our flanks in the woods and heard shots giving warning of our advance. At one house, where there were several women, our passing by caused great terror, and their lamentations were piteous. Their cries, "Oh, my dear father; oh my dear brother," and entreated us to go back and spare the shedding of blood, fell painfully on our ears. The presence of Rev. Dr. WINSLOW and Dr. GILBERT, however, soon quieted them. Some of my men filled their canteens at the well as we passed on. We reached the County Bridge at 9 A. M. The stream is a branch of the Bark River, and is easily forded, and the bridge is unimpaired. There is a frame building Church on the other side, in rather a dilapidated condition. No human being was in the vicinity, nor did it give evidence of having been occupied, except by a few persons, since the rain. Trees cut down near the bridge intimated that arrangements had been made to dispute its passage. There were no breastworks, other than an old pit, which had probably been a cellar, which would have effectually sheltered about 50 men. The floor of the church was strewn with corn husks, and had been, probably, occupied as a stable. We were told that horsemen to the number of 40 came here every night, and that the guns were removed last Saturday, the 1st inst. Some letters, all of a private nature, picked up in the vicinity, indicated a speedy abandonment of the place. We regretted very much to find no enemy there, as the vicinity is very favorable to infantry operations. We returned by a road about one mile to the east of the one by which we advanced, and which crosses the stream, the bridge of which we had repaired in the morning, about one and a-half miles lower down. The heat of the sun, on our return, was intense, but on reaching this stream again about 3 P. M., a violent shower came on us, and soon all were wet to the skin. The bridge, at this point, was entirely destroyed, so we concluded to ford it. Finding the water over the men's heads, the passage was accomplished by swimming. A few who could not swim were passed over on a little scow which was there. This filled once with water with three men in it who could not swim, but these were all rescued at once by those who could. It continued to rain with slight intermission till our return to our camp, about 5½ P. M. The expedition was out about 24 hours. The sleep the men got was while under arms in the house at Hampton, lying on the floor. Owing to inexperience and eagerness to set out, my directions for supplying themselves with rations were imperfectly complied with, and they suffered severely for want of something to eat. Nothing, however, was taken from the people along the road but a little corn bread and milk, which was paid for at more than twice its value. The cheerful manner in which most of the command bore their hard march under a broiling sun and crossed a deep stream by swimming, and finished the last four miles of their march in their jaded condition, with wet clothes, over a muddy road, all show what they may accomplish in the future. And the respect paid to persons and property was, in my opinion, as great a triumph for our cause as would have been a victory over armed men.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Immense fields of wheat and corn, in excellent condition, were found all along the route, and the fences were also in good condition. Fowls were abundant, and the young broods were very numerous. Of horses we saw a few only, but numbers of horned cattle; and at Mr. SAMPLE'S place there were in sight in one field between 30 and 40 head of fine animals. Around many of the houses are well planted gardens. We would have captured a large drove of cattle if we had been directed to do so; but the only thing taken was a horse, which was given to Rev. Dr. WINSLOW to ride. It was in the possession of a negro boy, who said it belonged to a man (not his master) who had joined the Secessionists. A fine pointer dog followed us in from one of the deserted houses.

DISPOSITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The poor white people seem to desire neutrality, though many of them are with the Secessionists. The wealthy and refined have mostly fled, in some cases leaving the negroes behind. The negroes we met were seemingly glad to see us—at any rate they appeared friendly. I was told that they were not allowed to pass in and out of the lines at Yorktown. Those of the whites who have fled are bitterly opposed to us. On our return we met a young gentleman with two beautiful, well-dressed ladies—one of them very young—going in a buggy towards Yorktown. I begged them to stay at home and aid us in restoring peace to their country, and told them that I would insure their being protected, and also requested the gentleman to inform others he met in the place to which he was repairing to the same effect. He said he would do so, but it would do no good; they would not believe us. He said frankly that the proclamation of Gen. BUTLER had proved but a snare to those who trusted in it; that his uncle, Mr. SINCLAIR had seen all his chickens killed before his eyes, not even the mother of a little brood being spared; houses, too, had been plundered of their furniture, and people would never return again while a northern man remained on the soil of Virginia. I told him to ask along the way how my command acted, and take that as an indication of our intentions toward them, and assured them we would as soon die in defence of the peaceful citizens and their homes as in overthrowing the enemies of the Union. To one of the ladies, at her request, I gave the letters we picked up at the County Bridge, the only proof I could give of my sincerity. It is in vain to attempt to pacify or render these people friendly, unless the greatest rigor is used, not merely toward those who are caught committing depredations which is difficult to do, but towards every one found beyond some established line without authority.

I would respectfully suggest that no more seizures of cattle or provisions should be made even when left behind by avowed Secessionists. They will otherwise carry it off or destroy it. But if it remain unmolested by us, we will find abundance of means at hand to sustain us whenever we choose to advance in force. Small scouting parties in front of our lines keep up a needless alarm, and must fail in capturing detachments of the enemy, who, being well mounted and acquainted with the country, flee at our approach. Besides, these scouting parties tend to demoralize the regiment, and prevent that attention to drill and discipline so essential in the real operations of war. Let us remain quietly within our lines, preparing for the grander struggle; let our foes even think we fear them, if thereby their temerity may place them more within our grasp; and when we do move, let it be like the bound of the lion from his covert.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The roads are excellent and well drained; the ditches on each side are such as an infantry column could use as cover from sudden flank movements. The ground is very unfavorable for cavalry and light artillery, on account of fences, marshes, ditches and forests. Batteries in position, unless sustained by a force equal to that attacking, could generally be turned; but a more admirable field for light infantry and riflemen could not be selected. There are no natural obstacles to the advancement of a transportation train, as far as we reconnoitered. Feeling that any compliment paid by me to the men under my command might be construed as an indirect one to myself, I respectfully submit this report of their march without further comment.

Very respectfully, your obedient,
G. K. WARREN,
Lieut.-Col. Com. Expedition.

To Col. A. DURYEE, Com. Fifth Reg't, N. Y. S. V. M.

On the morning of the 4th, at about one o'clock, Capt. H. DURYEE took a detachment of three companies and started for Fox Hill to rescue the men of Col. ALLEN'S regiment, who were reported to have been captured by the rebels. After a forced march of nine miles they arrived at a farm house at Fox Hill, where it was reported there was an intrenched enemy, but there was none to be found.

They halted there a short time, and procuring a guide, started for Back River, a distance of five miles further on, but on arriving there they were again doomed to disappointment, the enemy had gone. Lieut. GEORGE DURYEE took twenty men, and started up the river to secure boats.

While on this duty he stopped at a farm house owned by a Union man, who offered him and his men a bountiful breakfast, which was declined, though milk and corn cake were furnished to the men. He secured a few boats, but soon after an aid from Headquarters reported that Col. ALLEN'S regiment was safe, so the boats were not needed, and a return to camp was ordered, by a different route, however, the command passing through Hampton. While passing through the village Lieut. BURNETT, with a flanking party in advance, was struck on the right breast by a spent ball, inflicting but a slight wound, the ball falling from his shirt to the ground. It did not keep him from pursuing the march. With this single exception everybody arrived safely in camp after a march of ten hours.

On Saturday afternoon we had the sensation of another general call to arms. Two companies of the Second New-York (Troy) Regiment had been sent to Hampton, and the report came that they had been attacked by a regiment of secession troops, with artillery. The men sprang into the ranks; some companies of the Troy regiment, without waiting for a command, rushed down to Hampton; aids were galloping along the road at full speed; and Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, with fifteen rounds in their cartridge boxes, left their camping ground and halted at the main road, the men anxiously awaiting orders from the Commander-in-Chief to move immediately forward. There were a few minutes of suspense, and then word came that it was a false alarm. It would be a task beyond my powers to depict the feelings of disappointment with which this news was received. The change in the expressions and bearing of the men was magical; and one could scarcely believe that these men, sullen and downcast, straggling slowly back to camp, were the same who but a moment ago were springing forward with their peculiar long, elastic tread, their faces beaming with joy, and their eyes lit up in expectation of a skirmish. In truth, we *must* soon meet the enemy; our boys are too eager to be held much longer.

Even as I write, come orders to provide every man in the regiment with rations and cartridges, and to have them prepared to start at midnight. No hint as to where we are to go or what we are to do, but I think I may venture the prophesy that we shall *this* time really accomplish something. I will report as soon as I am able. G. C.

THE CONFLICT AT GREAT BETHEL, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer from Old Point has just arrived here.

The account yesterday of the battle at Great Bethel, embracing all the intelligence received at Head-quarters up to the departure of the steamer, is correct. But few particulars have to be added to it.

No further military movements have taken place.

The soldiers are resting from the great fatigue of yesterday, consequent upon the march of twenty miles, and an action of nearly two hours, with not a complete meal for more than twenty four hours.

On the withdrawal of the Federal troops, the rebel cavalry and infantry, in considerable force, followed as far as New-Market Bridge, this side of Little Bethel, inhumanly charging, in one instance, those bearing off the dead and wounded. The bridge was burned.

The enemy had in the action six guns behind the batteries.

There were about twenty of the Federal troops killed, and, it is said, the number of wounded is not so great as at first reported.

WOUNDED.

Third Regiment, of New-York.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, slight bayonet wound in the thigh.
W. C. CADY, mortally, in the abdomen.
JAMES GARRETTS, shot in the thigh.
E. W. STONE, slightly.
FREDERICK A. BAKER, in the leg, slightly.
GEORGE BOYCE, shot through the left axilla.
WM. HALL, shot in the wrist.

Fifth Regiment, of New-York.

JOHN DUNN, shot in right elbow, dangerously; amputated.
JOSEPH KNOWLES, shot in the fore-arm; amputated.
JOHN CONWAY, shot in the leg.
ADOLPH VINCENNES, shot in the chest.
JOSEPH YEAGER, shot under the scalpula.

Seventh Regiment, of New-York.

CONRAD GAUTS, wounded in the chest.
JOSEPH H. WAGNER, sun-stroke.

The New-York Naval Brigade.

JOSEPH REED, injured.
JOHN FOLEY, injured.

Fourth Regiment, of Massachusetts.

FRANCIS L. SOUTHER, shot through the chest, and lost both arms; since dead.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

A gentleman of respectability, who came up from Old Point this morning, and spent some time at the Fortress during yesterday and Monday, says the passengers were greatly astonished on reaching here to learn of the greatly exaggerated accounts relative to the repulse at Great Bethel. Up to the time the boat left last evening he was in conversation with both officers and privates who were in the engagement. Some mortification was expressed at the bad management of Gen. PIERCE, but none as to the extent of the loss, which was found to be less than at first supposed, or the character of the temporary advantages gained by the rebels.

One of Lieut. GREBLE'S command assured our informant that had an advance been ordered instead of a retreat, the battery would have been taken in five minutes more. Lieut. GREBLE had silenced all their guns but one rifled cannon, which was fired with great rapidity, and concentrated entirely on his command. This gun was worked well, but all the rest were badly managed, their balls cutting off the tops of limbs of trees over the heads of the soldiers. Had the battery been well supplied with experienced gunners, no doubt the loss would have been heavy.

Lieut. GREBLE spiked his gun at the moment he received orders to retreat, it is supposed, on account of his surprise at the orders, presuming Gen. PIERCE had discovered attempts to cut him off, and that if his gun should be captured in retreat he would make it harmless. He had just driven the spike home when he was killed by a ball, striking him on the back of the head.

The New-York Zouaves, under Col. BERDIX, evinced great bravery, and could with difficulty be restrained from making an assault without orders.

Five rebels are known to have been killed by the Zouaves outside the works, and it is presumed, from the effective firing of Lieut. GREBLE that considerable damage must have been done to the rebels inside the battery, which was built of sand bags, hidden from view by bushes.

The number of Zouaves killed was 5, and wounded 20. Seven are missing. They attribute their heavy loss to their bright uniforms, whilst the regulars attribute it to their superior bravery.

The whole number killed and wounded, as far as ascertained at the Fortress up to last evening, was 19 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing.

It was rumored that the loss of Major WINTHROP was unfounded.

Several of the killed were inhumanly slaughtered whilst engaged in carrying off their wounded, which caused the most bitter feeling among the troops.

Last evening, just as the boat was leaving, the Zouaves brought in three prisoners, a Captain of rebel cavalry and two privates, splendidly mounted. The elegant trappings of the Captain's horse attracted great attention.

Another attack on Great Bethel is shortly expected. The picket guards extend nearly to the battle field.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE arrived here (Baltimore) this morning, and has been taken to Philadelphia.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 11.

A party with a flag of truce went to the scene of conflict yesterday, relative to some missing men.

The casualties are not as large as at first reported.

The feeling is prevalent that the partial failure of the expedition arose more from the want of skill in Gen. PIERCE, officer in command, than from any other cause.

The following are the cases in the hospital:

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Company C, Third New-York Regiment, slight bayonet wound in thigh.

WM. C. CADY, Company F, Third New-York Regiment, shot in the abdomen—mortal.

JAMES GARRETT, Company G, Third New-York Regiment, shot in thigh.

JOHN CONNOLLY, Company A, Third New-York Regiment, shot in knee.

PHILIP SWEENEY, Company C, Third New-York Regiment, shot in thigh.

E. W. STONE, Company H, Third New-York Regiment, slightly wounded.

FREDERICK H. BAKER, Company A, Third New-York Regiment, wounded in calf of leg.

FRANCIS L. SOUTHER, Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, shot through both arms and chest, Died at 8.40 P. M. June 10, in hospital.

JOHN DUNN, Company H, Fifth New-York Regiment, compound wound of right elbow; arm amputated, doing well.

JOSEPH KNOWLES, Company E, Fifth New-York Regiment, right fore-arm amputated.

CONRAD GAUTS, Company K, Seventh New-York Regiment, wounded in the chest.

JOHN CONWAY, Company K, Fifth New-York Regiment, a shot under the skin.

JAMES H. PRESTON, Company A, Seventh New-York Regiment, sun-stroke; doing well.

ADOLPH VINCENNES, Company A, Seventh New-York Regiment, shot in the chest.

GEO. BOYCE, Company H, Third New-York Regiment, shot through the left armpit.

JOSEPH YAGER, Company I, Fifth New-York Regiment, shot through both scalpulæ.

WM. HALL, Company D, Third N. Y. Regiment, shot in the wrist.

JOHN LARKINS, Company E, Second N. Y. Regiment, shot in the arm.

LANAGAN, Company E, Second N. Y. Regiment, shot in the arm.

DODGE, Company F, Second Regiment, wounded slightly.

MOONEY, Company E, Second Regiment, dead.

TIBAULT, Fifth Regiment, dead.

It is impossible to give the list of the dead, which it is now thought will not exceed fifteen.

The casualties, as far as I have ascertained, are:

Col. DURYEE'S Regiment—4 killed, 8 wounded, 4 missing.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment—13 wounded—one mortally.

Col CARR'S Regiment—1 killed, 3 wounded.

It is reported that in Col. BERDIX'S Regiment, at Newport News, 6 were killed.

Of the Vermont and Massachusetts Regiments, it is believed that only 1 was killed and 4 or 5 wounded.

A CONFEDERATE EMISSARY ESCAPED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

Ch

A LOYAL VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Noble Letter of Ex-Postmaster-General Holt.

NEUTRALITY SUICIDAL.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN DEFENDED.

From the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31, 1861.

J. F SPEED, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. That vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither seduced by the arts nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their fixed purpose to remain faithful to a Government which, for nearly seventy years, has remained faithful to them. Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators, who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavor to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the revolted Confederacy of the South. In view of this and of the well-known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false and fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of her late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without a painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and of so much courage on their part. If true to themselves, the Stars and Stripes, which, like angels' wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be theirs; but if, chasing the dreams of men's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. *I must say, in all frankness, and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incendiary arrested in an attempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred, and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave.* If, however, from a natural horror of fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so conspicuously illustrated. Her Executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. That is in no sense a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington; and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to indorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot-box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of Executive proclamation.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather scorched than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring, as briefly as practicable, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the Administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the object it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a Confederacy in whose councils and upon whose battle-fields she has won so much fame, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity.

For more than a month after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his Administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquilizing the Border States and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. *While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a civil war, the Border States, following the natural bent of their sympathies, would array themselves against the Government.* Fort Sumter, occupied by a feeble garrison and girdled by powerful if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new Confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware—for so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subserved their aims. They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, he besieging batteries, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fires. *A more wanton or wicked war was never commenced on any Government whose history has been written.* Cotemporary with and following the fall of Sumter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and still is actively pressed; the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas, in violation of a solemn cemact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the requital which the Lone Star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with jaunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern Press, that Washington City was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of its Capitol. Soon thereafter there followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every sea—to accept letters-of-marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defence, and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the Stars and Stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of rebel bunting that might appear. *But he did none of these things, nor could he have done them without forfeiting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man.* With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal been responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government. In these States, fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found yielding to none in the zeal with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not less the friends of the South than before: but they realize that the question now presented is not one of administrative policy, or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West; but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property, and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are resonant with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the Capital, or to the other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. *If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower of her garden, nor a blade of grass of her fields in unkindness. No excesses will mark the footsteps of the armies of the Republic; no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement.* When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts Regiment at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the Press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat;" yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, I presume, it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, fortune and elevation of character, has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. *If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to rebuke the Union sentiment of the seceded States, from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked and blood-thirsty men shall unsheath the sword across their pathway.*

It is in vain for the revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law-abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we all are parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compacts of men have created we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that, in establishing the independence of the seceded States, they do those which remain in the old Confederacy no harm. The Free States, if allowed the opportunity of doing so, will undoubtedly concede every guarantee needed to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and to furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the Republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither States nor statesmen will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet me in the streets, and seek with his ax to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would not the less resist him because, as a dishonored and helpless trunk, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old Confederacy would follow should the blow now struck at its integrity ultimately triumph. We can well understand what degradation it would bring to it abroad, and what weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; what embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels encumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and, above all, what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. CICERO, in one of his orations against CATALINE, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that archtraitor, said, "If the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow, after it had grown to be mistress of the world?" So may it be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this Republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The rigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington, and the Government itself, may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war, like peace, its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the poignard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defence. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of governments. *The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close examination, that he was disloyal before.* But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap of ruins.

They have noted the course of public affairs to little advantage who suppose that the election of LINCOLN was the real ground of the revolutionary outbreak that has occurred. The roots of the revolution may be traced back for more than a quarter of a century, and an unholy lust for power is the soil out of which it sprang. A prominent member of the band of agitators declared in one of his speeches at Charleston, last November or December, that they had been occupied for thirty years in the work of severing South Carolina from the Union. When Gen. JACKSON crushed nullification, he said it would revive again under the form of the slavery agitation, and we have lived to see his prediction verified. Indeed, that agitation, during the last 15 or 20 years, has been almost the entire stock in trade of Southern politicians. The Southern people, known to be as generous in their impulses as they are chivalric, were not wrought into a frenzy of passion by the intemperate words of a few fanatical abolitionists; for these words, if left to themselves, would have fallen to the ground as pebbles into the sea, and would have been heard of no more. But it was the echo of those words, repeated with exaggerations for the thousandth time by Southern politicians, in the halls of Congress and in the deliberative and popular assemblies, and through the Press of the South, that produced the exasperation which has proved so potent a lever in the hands of the conspirators. The cloud was fully charged, and the juggling revolutionists who held the wires, and could at will direct its lightnings, appeared at Charleston, broke up the Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and thus secured the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Having thus rendered this certain, they at once set to work to bring the popular mind of the South to the point of determining in advance that the election of a Republican President would be *per se* cause for a dissolution of the Union. They were but too successful, and to this result the inaction and indecision of the Border States deplorably contributed. When the election of Mr. LINCOLN was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for reaction in the Northern mind, or for any adjustment of the Slavery issues by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members continued in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt, have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. As it was, after their retirement, and after Congress had become Republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with Slavery in the States, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus we falsified the clamor so long and so insidiously rung in the ears of the Southern people, that the abolition of Slavery in the States was the ultimate aim of the Republican Party. But even this amendment, and all others which may be needed to furnish the guarantees demanded, are now defeated by the secession of eleven States, which, claiming to be out of the Union, will refuse to vote upon, and, in effect, will vote against, any proposals to modify the Federal Constitution. There are now thirty four States in the Confederacy, three-fourths of which, being twenty-six, must concur in the adoption of any amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution; but the secession of eleven States leaves but twenty-three whose vote can possibly be secured, which is less than the constitutional number.

Thus we have the extraordinary and discreditable spectacle of a revolution made by certain States professedly on the ground that guarantees for the safety of their institutions are denied them, and at the same time, instead of cooperating with their sister States in obtaining these guarantees, they designedly assume a hostile attitude, and thereby render it constitutionally impossible to secure them. This profound dissimulation shows that it was not the safety of the South but its severance from the Confederacy, which was sought from the beginning. Cotemporary with, and in some cases preceding, these acts of secession, the greatest outrages were committed upon the Government of the United States by the States engaged in them. Its forts, arsenals, arms, barracks, custom-houses, post-offices, moneys, and, indeed, every species of its property within the limits of these States, were seized and appropriated, down to the very hospital stores for the sick soldiers. More than half a million of dollars was plundered from the mint at New-Orleans. United States vessels were received from the defiled hands of their officers in command, and, as if in the hope of consecrating official treachery as one of the public virtues of the age, the surrender of an entire military department by a General, to the keeping of whose honor it had been confided, was deemed worthy of the commendation and thanks of the Conventions of several States. All these lawless proceedings were well understood to have been prompted and directed by men occupying seats in the Capitol, some of whom were frank enough to declare that they could not and would not, though in a minority, live under a Government which they could not control. In this declaration is found the key which unlocks the whole of the complicated machinery of this revolution. The profligate ambition of public men in all ages and lands has been the rock on which republics have been split. Such men have arisen in our midst—men who, because unable permanently to grasp the helm of the ship, are willing to destroy it in the hope to command some one of the rafts that may float away from the wreck. The effect is to degrade us to a level with the military bandits of Mexico and South America, who, when beaten at an election, fly to arms, and seek to master by the sword what they have been unable to control by the ballot-box.

The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—how anxiously and how patiently the country well knows. *While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hails to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preparations were made, so that when the moment for striking at the Government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.*

As if nothing should be wanting to darken this page of history, the seceded States have already entered upon the work of confiscating the debts due from their citizens to the North and Northwest. The millions thus gained will doubtless prove a pleasant substitute for those guaranties now so scornfully rejected. To these confiscations will probably succeed soon those of lands and negroes owned by citizens of loyal States; and, indeed, the apprehension of this step is already sadly disturbing the fidelity of non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, infirmity of faith, springing from such a cause, is not likely to be contagious. *The war begun is being prosecuted by the Confederate States in a temper as fierce and unsparing as that which characterizes conflicts between the most hostile nations. Letters of marque and reprisal are being granted* to all who seek them, so that our coasts will soon swarm with these piratical cruisers, as the President has properly denounced them. Every buccaneer who desires to rob American commerce upon the ocean, can, for the asking, obtain a warrant to do so, in the name of the new republic. To crown all, large bodies of Indians have been mustered into the service of the revolutionary States, and are now conspicuous in the ranks of the Southern army. A leading North Carolina journal, noting their stalwart frames and unerring marksmanship, observes, with an exultation positively fiendish, that they are armed not only with the rifle, but also with *the scalping knife and tomahawk.*

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have resulted this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable mess of pottage which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the very dust for shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the war whoop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Raisin?

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous-lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory, or community or citizen, that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. *So far as the Slave States are concerned, their protection is the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the Government since its foundation.*

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President LINCOLN, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that, too, without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the Administration to enforce the provisions of this law has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the Free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a dissolution of the Union?

That the Slave States are not recognized as equals in the Confederacy, has for several years been the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practise of the Government, the Slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the Free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of Slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the Free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the Slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interfered with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new Territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced, or attempted to be introduced, the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore, and I state it without qualification, there is not a Territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not introduce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy there complete protection. Kentucky should consider this great and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and disunionists must disappear as a bank of fog before the wind. But were it otherwise, and did a defect exist in our organic law or in the practical administration of the Government, in reference to the rights of Southern slaveholders in the Territories, still the question would be a mere abstraction, since the laws of climate forbid the establishment of Slavery in such a latitude; and to destroy such institutions as ours for such a cause, instead of patiently trying to remove it, would be a little short of national insanity. It would be to burn the house down over our heads merely because there is a leak in the roof; to scuttle the ship in mid-ocean merely because there is a difference of opinion among the crew as to the point of the compass to which the vessel should be steered; it would be, in fact, to apply the knife to the throat instead of to the cancer of the patient.

But what remains? Though, say the Disunionists, the Fugitive Slave Law is honestly enforced, and though, under the shelter of the Supreme Court, we can take our slaves into the Territories, yet the Northern people will persist in discussing the institution of Slavery, and therefore we will break up the Government. It is true that Slavery has been very intemperately discussed in the North, and it is equally true that until we have an Asiatic despotism, crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press, this discussion will probably continue. In this age and country all institutions, human and divine, are discussed, and so they ought to be; and all that cannot bear discussion must go to the wall, where they ought to go. It is not pretended, however, that the discussion of Slavery, which has been continued in our country for more than forty years, has in any manner disturbed or weakened the foundation of the institution. On the contrary, we learn from the press of the seceded States that their slaves were never more tranquil or obedient. There are zealots—happily few in number—both North and South, whose language upon this question is alike extravagant and alike deserving our condemnation. Those who assert that Slavery should be extirpated by the sword, and those who maintain that the great mission of the white man upon earth is to enslave the black, are not far apart in the folly and atrocity of their sentiments.

Before proceeding further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once, but many times, Why do I go, and where am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry, but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end. *She would abandon a Government strong and able to protect her for one that is weak, and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced: which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them.* In 1814, the Richmond *Enquirer*, then, as now, the organ of public opinion in the South, pronounced secession to be treason, and nothing else, and such was then the doctrine of Southern statesmen. What was true then is equally true now. The prevalence of this pernicious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce called "State rights," which demagogues have been so long playing under tragic mask, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the Republic, by estranging the people from the Federal Government, as one to be distrusted and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, at all times obedient to their will, and in its ministrations the grandest relfex of the greatness and beneficence of popular power that has ever ennobled the history of our race. Said Mr. CLAY: "I owe a supreme allegiance to the General Government, and to my State a subordinate one." And this terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the States and Federal Government are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due to them; each, while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a State, throwing off all constitutional restraints, seeks to destroy the General Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the Government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts, or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of the ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own. *No wonder, therefore, that she has so cunningly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breastwork, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered.* Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy, she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection, as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of Free States, with populations exceeding, by many millions, her own. Feeble States, thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by fears as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the Government of the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with direct taxation to the amount of double, or, it may be, triple or quadruple that which she now pays into her own treasury. Superadded to this will be required from her her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom-houses along a frontier of several thousand miles, and for the maintenance of that large standing army which will be indispensable at once for her security, and for imparting to the new government that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed, the peculiar institutions of the South will inexorably demand.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave law, loyally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effective in its power of recapture, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will, virtually, have Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand, with open arms, inviting and welcoming them, and defending them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African Slave-trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. *But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded States, it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the Border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade, by a Republic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition.* Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, and to stand before the world the confessed champion of the African Slave-hunter? Is she, with her unsullied fame, ready to become a pander to the rapacity of the African Slave-trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot, believe it.

For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer in abandoning her present honored and secure position, and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing absolutely nothing. The ill-woven ambition of some of her sons may possibly reach the Presidency of the new Republic; that is all. Alas! alas! for that dream of the Presidency of a Southern Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South, and perhaps some in the West, also, and whose lurid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition!

The clamor that is insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular Government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, *not of all, but of a majority of the governed.* Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by the Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the South now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious.

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best Governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution, as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, in few months since so prosperous, so tranquil and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their soul an amount of guilt hardly equaled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundations of the world. *Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self defence, will be pursued on the part of the Government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property.* Among the most powerful instrumentalities, relied on for re-establishing the authority of the Government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated Press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the Government will enable it to rebound and look its oppressers in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from glistening bayonets. A few days since, one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not, should, or ought to—but "must leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and prescriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with his scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the language of the narrative of Gilpin's ride:

"May I be there to see."

It would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatenings and alarm which have subdued it can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public confidence and the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we well understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be in the majority in every seceded State except, perhaps, South Carolina—aided by the presence of the Government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, if need be, by scores—

"A breath can unmake them as a breath has made;"

but destroy this Republic, and—

"Where is that Prometheus heat
That can its light relume?"

Once entombed, when will the Angel of the Resurrection descend to the portals of its sepulchre? There is not a voice which comes to us from the cemetery of nations that does not answer: "Never, never!" Amid the torments of perturbed existence, we may have glimpses of rest and of freedom, as the maniac has glimpses of reason between the paroxysms of his madness, but we shall attain to neither National dignity nor National repose. We shall be a mass of jarring, warring, fragmentary States, enfeebled and demoralized, without power at home, or respectability abroad, and, like the republics of Mexico and South America, we will drift away on a shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil commotion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall finally be rescued by the iron hand of some military wrecker, who will coin the shattered elements of our greatness and of our strength in a diadem and a throne. Said M. FOULD, the great French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since: "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see. You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies." All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers, let us resolve that come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New-Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assaults of the greatest Power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our tomb? The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would no: have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the Summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country, before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these evils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. *We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky;" and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung aleak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.* Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

John Bell a Traitor.

The Knoxville *Register* of June 5 says:

"On yesterday morning some 600 soldiers, most of them Louisianians, lately from Pensacola, arrived at our depôt. Quite a number of them came into town, and seeing Gov. FOOTE on the pavement in front of the Lemar House, called on him for a speech. Gov. FOOTE complied and addressed them in a few patriotic remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered. Before Gov. FOOTE concluded, a large body of citizens, in addition to the soldiers, had joined the assemblage.

On the conclusion of Gov. FOOTE's remarks, the crowd called loudly for Hon. JOHN BELL. Mr. BELL appeared in front of the hotel and spoke at some length. He said LINCOLN's wicked administration had called for two hundred thousand troops to subjugate the South. He said he might call out three hundred thousand, yea, five hundred thousand, and then he could not subjugate the gallant people of the South. That no army, however numerous, ever would or could subdue the Southern spirit. That the South would never submit to the humiliation or degradation of being conquered by the North. That, let this war be short or long, the South would ultimately be triumphant and victorious. Mr. BELL gave a history of what he believed would be the campaign in Virginia, and exhorted all the soldiers and citizens, if necessary, to take up arms and repel LINCOLN's hordes, and drive them from Southern soil.

After Mr. BELL's speech, Col. JOHN H. CROZIER was called for, and addressed the assembly for half an hour.

When Mr. BELL retired to his room, Gov. FOOTE and Col. SEREB, who have not been on speaking terms with him for some time past, called at his room and shook hands with him cordially, and congratulated

The last quotation for Missouris, was 37½@38 ℔ cent. The demand for Federal Stocks is rather weak, and the few parcels placed on sale go at 83½ @84 ℔ cent for the New Loan of 1881. At 4½ o'clock, New-York Central Stock 72¼ ℔ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges we learn that some heavy transactions occurred at the close of yesterday's mail at 105@105¾ ℔ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, in round sums, altogether about £100,000; the buyers sending forward the bills for returns in Gold. Other purchases of Merchant and fair Bank and Bankers' bills were made for a similar speculation. Since the closing of the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, the market for bills is quiet; but if anything a fraction weaker. Merchants 103@104¾; Bankers' 105¼@105¾. The Export movement of Domestic Produce from New-York this week is as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1 000,047	$1 871,727	$2,520,013
Previously reported	27,515,455	36 028,879	55,391 477
Since Jan. 1	$28,515 497	$38,900,606	$57,911,490

The advices by the *Adriatic* in regard to the course of the English and French Governments on the privateering question, besides affording general satisfaction, have favorably influenced freights under the American flag, and will probably soon bring down the extra scale of premiums, established last week by some of the marine underwriters. It is quite certain that without the countenance of England and France, the letters-of-marque issued by the secession chief must prove comparatively harmless.

The Sub-Treasurer in this City, in the last two days, has forwarded a million in Gold to Washington, principally, of course, for the use of the War Department.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad shows a large increase in the first week in June:

First week, 1861	$46 074
First week, 1860	22,933
Increase (100 ℔ cent.)	$23,141

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the first week of June are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
From passengers	$7,332	$6,892
From freight	5,347	8 760
Total	$12,679	$31 652
Increase		$773

The Rock Island Road, we understand, reports a gain of $3,000 on the traffic of the first week in June, as compared with the same week last season.

The accounts from California by the Overland Mail and telegraph, this morning, represent an active trade at San Francisco, and the gradual return of the Specie movement in this direction to former figures. The shippers by the Pacific Mail Steamers are disposed to be their own underwriters rather than pay extra rates of insurance or exchange. The advices also represent that the Almaden Quicksilver mines are again in full operation, and the production rich beyond precedent. There is much ease and reduced rates of interest in the San Francisco Money market.

The house of BRANDT, at St. Petersburgh, announced by the *Arabia's* mail as having stopped payment, is believed to be a different BRANDT from the firm of the same name having a London connection, and upon whom bills are occasionally drawn from this country.

The steamship *Glasgow*, arrived at this port this morning from Liverpool, has £24,291 in specie on board, consigned as follows:

Hesmith & Sons	£2,000	Marcuse & Baltzer	£1 000
Barbeck & Co	3.0	Nath Sands	500
Howland & Frothingham	2 500	Trevor & Colgate	500
Wm. Fellows & Co	3,430	Daniel Torrance	2,7 3
Isaac Sherm'n & Co	2,000	Joseph Titcomoe	573
Pachin & Co	3,0 0	Brown Bros. & Co	1,50
Edward Bough	400	Abm. Bell's sons	2,000
W C. Pickersgill & Co	1,600	F. L. Brauns & C., of Baltimore	2 000
Lyles. Feltman & Co	375		
Total			£24,291

The securities pledged in the Bank Department by the Bank of Albany, to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by S. DRAPER, under direction of H. H. VAN DYCK, Bank Superintendent. There was a good attendance, and the stocks brought the following prices:

$6,000 New-York State 5s, 1875	86
$1,000 New-York State 5s, 1874	85
3 000 New-York State 5½s, 1861	99⅛
2,000 New-York State 5½s, 1865	91⅛
12,000 New-York State 6s, 1862	99½
2 000 New-York State 6s, 1864	100
15,000 United States 5s, 1865	83
10 000 United States 5s, 1871	73½
5,000 United States 5s, 1871	73

The old-established Bank at Albany, of which Mr. T. W. OLCOTT is the President, the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on and after July 1.

We have heretofore stated that $1,000,000 of the War Loan of Ohio has been taken within the State. The Auditor of the State now appeals to the people to subscribe, in sums to suit their ability, for the remainder. He says:

"The General Assembly, at their last session, authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make loans to the amount of $2,750,000 for the purchase of arms, &c., for the support of the Federal Government against rebellion, and to repel invasion, actual or threatened. Of this sum about $1,000 000 has been arranged, though not all received. The whole amount will be required. The bonds offered will be payable in seven years, at the State Treasury, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually, and are exempt from taxation.

The investment of money in these bonds is a good one, saying nothing about the patriotism that should induce the people of Ohio to take them. The Commissioners think the people of this State, who have money and property to be protected by the Government, should step forward and take the loan, especially as they can lose nothing by so doing."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

STOCKS steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 77; Reading Railroad 15 9-16; Morris Canal 30; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 8,47 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Corn Meal, 130 699 bushels Wheat, 104,853 bushels Corn, 9,300 bushels Oats, 633 pkgs. Provisions, and 428 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls. ℔ 100 lbs Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 188 bbls., including 6.5 bbls. Pots and 173 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 200 pkgs. Java at 16¾c @17c 300 bags Laguayra, 70 Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14c., and 1 200 bags Rio at 14¼c.@14¾c.; the latter an extreme rate ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues quiet, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c @13¾, and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Reviewing the business of the past week here, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & CO. remark: "The accounts from Europe fail to impart the least life in the Cotton Market in this City. The general business is of a retail character, for domestic consumption; neither speculators nor importers are disposed to operate. The only sale of note during the past week has been one of 2,000 bales Middling Upland, sold for a Government contract for docks. The purchaser has the privilege of sixty days for delivery on one-half, and four months on the other, cash, as delivered he paying all expenses of holding, with interest at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; the price was 14½c. Holders remain firm, feeling satisfied as to the future course of prices. The sales of the week have been reported at 4,000 bales, closing at the quotations annexed. The clearances for the same time have been—for Liverpool, 640; Glasgow, 286; Havre, 200; Bremen, 280. Total, 1,426 bales. The business in Cotton in all the markets grows smaller each week; indeed the transactions are so trifling in New-Orleans and Mobile as to be scarcely worth recording, while from Savannah and Charleston we are without information. The blockade of all the Southern ports is established. Cotton, however, is pretty well cleared out, and in another week trade will cease. Prices in the South are entirely nominal. Freights and exchange uncertain. *Transit Cotton*—We have no transactions to report, our market is almost bare of floating parcels. There are samples still here of cotton arrived and in warehouse at Liverpool, which may be offered and sold in this market, and bills of lading sent forward. *Crop*—The mails being suspended in the Southern States, our sources of information are necessarily curtailed. In the Atlantic States, the crop does not promise well; in many cases it has been plowed in and the land planted in corn. We have letters as late as 4th June, from several sections of Georgia, and they all agree in this particular. In addition to the unfavorable weather so far in the Atlantic States, we are informed that a number of hands have been withdrawn from the culture of cotton in all sections, and taken as servants for the army, and as laborers attached thereto. We have expressed the opinion already, and now repeat it, that cotton culture this year will not receive the attention it requires, particularly in the early stages of its growth. Receipts for the week under review, 2 000 bales, so far as heard from; but we are without our usual tables from the Atlantic and Florida ports. Exports for the week 38,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales were for Great Britain, 3,000 for France, and 6,000 for other foreign ports. The stock in hand in all the ports is reduced below 70,000 bales, of which the bulk is at the North. The business of the season is therefore closed. The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts	2,000	15,000	11,000	19,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	20,000	47,000	22,000	40,000	14,000
Ex. to France	3,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Ex. other F.P.	4,000	2,000	10,000	6,000	3,000
Total Exports	38,000	59,000	36,000	48,000	20,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, to-day, holders being generally eager to sell, while the demand is moderate. Sales were made of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 85; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@	$4 85
Extra State	4 95	@	5 20
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@	7 50

Southern is unsettled, the demand being brisker for high grades, which are firm. Sales have been made of 4,500 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 90@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ℔ bbl Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 90@$2 95 for Jersey, $3 10 for calorie dried, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Inferior and Common lots of Wheat are plenty and depressed. Prime parcels are not abundant, and are quoted steady. The demand is mainly from shippers. Sales have been made of 164,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 16; White Western, at $1 35@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukie Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime at 90c.@$1 00; Red State, at $1 26 ℔ bushel. Corn tends downward. The sales reach 153,000 bushels, at 38c.@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 55c. (nominally) for sound old do. do.; 45c @48c. for Western Yellow, and 46c.@48c. for do. White ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 68c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 31c.@32½c; Western, at 30c @32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River rules quiet, at 50c.@55c. for shipping, and 60c @65c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been reported sold at $21 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern were down to $1 37½ ℔ M. Demand moderate.

LEAD—The demand is limited, and is mainly for domestic Pig, at from $4 75@$4 90 ℔ 100 lbs

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including Common and Strained, at $2 18½@$2 25 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, mainly at 70c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continue very quiet, at essentially unchanged prices.

New-Bedford Market, week ending June 10.

SPERM—Is in moderate demand. Holders are, however, firm, and their views generally above those of purchasers. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,743 bbls. in parcels. We quote: 650 bbls. for export, at $1 20, and to the trade 500 bbls at $1 20; 563 bbls. at $1 25 ℔ gallon, and 30 bbls. dark on private terms. In Edgartown the sales embrace 600 bbls at $1 20 ℔ gallon. Stock on hand in the country 19 700 bbls.

WHALE—Is more quiet. The sales for the week embrace 110 bbls. selected, at 41c., 70 bbls prime at 41½c. ℔ gallon, and 1 300 bbls, at a price not transpired. For export, 325 bbls. at a price not made public

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week, 20,000 lbs. Arctic at 70c., and 5,000 lbs. Oshotsk at 67c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 10, '61	30,825	79 396	775,400
Same time last year	29,029	96,304	899 900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices are declining; sales, 330 bbls., including Mess at $15@$15 75, chiefly at $15 75; and Prime at $10 75@$11 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@6¾c. for hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, sales 230 tcs. and bbls, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues very quiet, at $11@$13 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $6 87@$8 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c. @15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 4c @8c ℔ lb

RICE—Sales 60 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c. @5c., with some Porto Rico, at 4¾c.@5¼c., and 430 boxes Havana within a range of from 4¾c @6c., ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The only movement is in the lower grades of Kentucky Leaf, the sales of which reached 350 hhds., at 4¾c @7¾c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to day of 500 bbls., at 16¾c @16¾c., chiefly at 16¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and rates unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6¾d @7d; Corn, 6¼d.@6¾d. ℔ bushel, Cotton ¼d. ℔ lb., Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs; Pork, 3s. 6d ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s 6d. ℔ tierce; Lard and Bacon 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 24s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 6d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 8½d @10½d ℔ bushel. Beef 5s. ℔ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d ℔ bbl. Bacon and Lard 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d and 2s 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 8d.@9½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Pork, 3s ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s 6d.@30s. Cheese, 25s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 21c. ℔ bush. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 10-0 tons, now bound to Bremen from Quebec to London. Deals at £4 10s.; an Austrian bark 356 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 4c; a brig, 200 tons, from Bangor to Madeira Lumber. $18 75; a brig 200 tons, and a schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, 6½c ℔ bbl.; two schooners, each 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c, and Molasses $3; a British brig, 169 tons, to south side Cuba and back $1,925; a ship, 1 634 tons, to Melbourne; one 645 tons, to Buenos Ayres; a brig, 347 tons, to Cape Staves; one, 298 tons, to Gibraltar, privilege Malaga or Cadiz; one, 198 tons, to Barbados, on terms not made public.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Asiatic	Galway	New York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug 7
Pangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	June 15
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Asiatic	New York	Galway	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Washington* and the *Borussia*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Incomparable and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

JAMES GUYER, OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, W. I., will hear something to his advantage by calling on Mrs. ANABLE, Gates-av., 1st house east of Washington-av., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE Undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

BOYD, BRIGHT, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday, 7th inst., will take place THIS DAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, and FRIDAY, June 14, at the spacious stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock each day, magnificent first class furniture, carpets and mirrors, valuable marble statuary, paintings bronzes, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware and fancy articles, removed from various residences, &c. The sale being very large, we have secured the elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 55x200 feet, running through to Crosby-st., one of the largest and best lighted stores in the City for a sale. Among the cabinet manufacturers are Roux, Herter, Belter, Desoir, Meeks, Pottier & Stymus, Bombe & Kimbal Hutchings, Stoney and others, comprising almost every description of elegant furniture, of first class only; also, elegant furniture received from the residences; parlor suites, richly upholstered; mirrors, fine bronzes, dinner sets, tea-sets, plated ware, superb marble statuary and oil paintings, also, valuable and elegant piano-fortes, made by Chickering and others: antique carved black-walnut furniture, library tables, bookcases, boxes, chairs, &c. Also, very costly clock, Bohemian glass-ware, plated ware, castors, work and fancy boxes, parlane, P. M. tables, morocco reclining chairs, iron and bronze settees, garden chairs, hall stands, umbrella do., Tower do. Also, oak cane-seat settees, best make, carpets, refrigerators, couches, carved oak antique furniture. Also, from a private family, about 20 very valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; glass-ware, and other house-furnishing articles, without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture gas-fixtures &c., consisting of in part as follows: Velvet Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood black walnut, and oak parlor, library, and dining-room suites in brocatel and reps; gilt frame oval mirror, black walnut and oak bedsteads and extension-table; rosewood and oak hatstands, mahogany wardrobes, sofas, chairs and bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters and pillows; oak dining-room and office chairs, oak, black walnut and mahogany office-desks, Brussels stair carpet, &c.; also, a large number of fine bronze chandeliers, pendents and brackets.

THOMAS M. CONNAUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—THE ENTIRE HOUSEhold furniture contained in house No. 9 Ludlow-place, West Houston-st., consisting of French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano, stool and cover, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood settee, lined with satin wood; rosewood etagere, glass back; rosewood suits in satin brocatel, easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany tables, fine oil paintings and engravings, heavy lace window curtains, French clocks, vases, China and glass ware, silver plated tea set and urn, French bedsteads hair and other mattresses, pure feather beds and bedding, mahogany wardrobes, washstands, sofas chairs and tables, oak extension table bookcases and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Drays if required. The sale will take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

E. B. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c. E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day at 406 Broadway:

ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—among which is Cupid, by Franchi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases and card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS.—THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. W. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the north-west corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Rosewood suites in reps, buresu, washstands, sofas, chairs, marble-top centre tables, oak and walnut extension tables, oak marble-top buffet, bedsteads, hair mattresses, glass ware, crockery, carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied assortment of first-class furniture consisting of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, and office furniture—the whole to be positively sold, by order of the assignee, and is well worthy the notice of buyers. E. K. WEBBOR, Assignee.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store of J. S. LEVUETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, sewing-machine, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,

No. 691 BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS and PARIS RUFFLED MANTELETS, the latest styles cut,

FOR $9, $10 AND $12,

Worth $12, $15 and $18.

LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES IN PROPORTION.

361 BUY 361

YOUR MANTILLAS

AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,

consisting of

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BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, have a desirable room on the second floor, which they wish to let to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife for whom they would endeavor to make a pleasant and comfortable home: dinner at 6½. Address Mrs. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Four lines of conveyance are in the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also, a front room on third floor, with bathroom, can be obtained with or without board, on very moderate terms to gentlemen very quiet and highly respectable. Apply a No. 240 Henry-st., near Clinton.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would let a neatly furnished room at $1 25 per week; also, a large front room, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Very desirable rooms, with board, can be procured in a private family, at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

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TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PARISIAN'S DARAN—OVERDOSING AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 769 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No further movements of Federal troops in the vicinity of Washington are reported to-day.

The first accounts which reaches us of the unfortunate affair at Great Bethel appear to have been singularly accurate. There are few corrections to make, except with reference to the number of killed and wounded among the Federal troops, which, happily, is much less than was reported. Nineteen killed, forty-seven wounded and five missing form the total list of casualties. Several of those killed were, it is asserted, inhumanly slaughtered while engaged in carrying off the wounded. Five of the rebels are known to have been killed by DURYEE'S Zouaves outside the works, and it is believed, from the effective firing of Lieut. GREBLE, that considerable damage must have been done inside the battery, which was constructed with sand-bags, hidden from view by bushes, and mounted with six pieces of cannon. It is asserted by persons in the engagement, that had an advance of the Federal forces been ordered, instead of a retreat, the battery would have been carried in five minutes more, as Lieut. GREBLE had already succeeded in silencing all the rebel guns but one rifled cannon—the one by which he lost his life, and which was served with much precision. It is too late now, however, to say what *might* have been done. The report received from Washington, that a subsequent charge on the battery had been successful, proves to be untrue. Another attack is expected soon to take place.

Reports from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry still indicate that the rebels intend to evacuate that position. Two reliable persons, who have reached Hagerstown, Md., from Martinsburg, Va.,—a telegraph operator and a brakesman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—report provisions scarce and desertions plenty at the Ferry. The locomotives which the rebels are reported to have seized—fifty in number—have been rendered useless to them by the burning of the Obequeon bridge, between Martinsburg and the Ferry, the locomotives being at the former place, and an attempt to rebuild the bridge having failed. In this emergency, the rebels would have to depend mainly upon common country wagons for transportation purposes.

Our advices from Western Virginia, with reference to the movements of Federal troops, are of an important character. The Union Army in the quarter is beginning to assume formidable dimensions, and will soon be in a position to defy all attempts, on the part of the rebel leaders, to dislodge them. Capt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty members of his command, executed a brilliant movement on Sunday night, which almost rivals that at Phillippa. He left Bowlesburgh, on Cheat River, marched thirty miles to St. George's, in Judson County, and entered the town before four o'clock on Monday morning. The inhabitants were taken completely by surprise, and Capt. MILLER succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners, some important correspondence, and two secession flags. Gov. LETCHER had ordered all the militia of the county to meet at St. George's on that day to proceed to Huttonville, with all the arms they could procure, but the movement of Capt. MILLER prevented this meeting, and the rebels at Huttonville did not receive the expected reinforcement. It is probable that the Federal troops will move on Huttonville before the rebels complete their intrenchments there, to put an end to the outrages on Union men in the vicinity, which are of frequent occurrence.

The Virginia Union Convention assembled at Wheeling on Tuesday, and effected a temporary organization, after which it was voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock, yesterday, when a permanent organization was effected. Delegates were present from about forty counties, including several from Eastern Virginia. It is considered probable that the Convention will determine to establish a Provisional Government for the whole State, and depose the present State authorities. A resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for sending troops into the State, and complimenting the bravery of Col. KELLEY.

The latest reports from Hagerstown, Md., render it probable that the delay in the advance of Gen. PATTERSON to that point is owing to a desire that the Congressional elections, which occur today, shall first take place. There is a strong feeling of indignation in Western Maryland against the Legislature, now in session at Frederick, and the hope is expressed that the Federal troops about to occupy the place will disperse the members. None of Gen. PATTERSON'S command had reached Cumberland at last accounts, though a portion of his troops was expected there. The skirmishing at Dam No. 5 on the Potomac was expected to be renewed yesterday.

An emissary of the Confederate Government, WILKIAM TRAPPMAN, of Charleston, S. C., left Boston yesterday in the steamer *America*, for Europe, in the face of the authorities, who were amply advised of his character through dispatches from Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police of this City. He bore dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS, and commissions for privateers. The Boston Chief of Police allowed himself to be bullied by TRAPPMAN, who exhibited to him papers purporting to be dispatches from Lord LYONS to the British Government. The Boston Chief of Police has not done himself much credit by the transaction.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City last night, and we give elsewhere such extracts from our English files as are of importance. The official correspondence between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD, on the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports was published in London on the 21st ult., and we give elsewhere those letters of the most immediate interest, together with comments from the London journals. Other intelligence by the *Arabia* was fully covered by the dispatches from Halifax.

The steamship *North Star* reached this port last evening from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the evening of the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco. The California news is, as usual, anticipated. Our advices from New Granada are important. A severe battle, of an entire day's duration, took place on the 17th of April, between a force under MOSQUERA and a considerable body of Government troops, in which the losses on both sides were very severe, and the result of which was indecisive. The battle was followed by an armistice, which, however, was broken by the Government forces, and a series of minor engagements followed, in one of which the Government forces, getting the advantage, were guilty of the grossest barbarities. The latest accounts, however, from the Pacific side, state that a final battle had been fought, which had given Mosquera the capital, Bogota, and in which President OBRIEN was wounded. There is nothing of interest from the Santa Fe trail.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the noted Cleu case, directing that the issues involved be submitted to a jury, is given in the Law column.

The Stock Market improved ¼@½ ₩ cent. yesterday, and a better financial feeling generally obtained, on account of the news from England. Exchange on London is quoted lower, to effect large sales: 108¾@109¼ ₩ cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were easier yesterday. Wheat was freely purchased, but at irregular rates. Corn was plenty, and heavy. Cotton was very sparingly sought after. Coffee was in fair demand. Sugars were brisker and firmer. Whisky was advancing. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Fish, Hemp, Seeds, Hay and Hops were inactive. Kentucky Tobacco was in good request. The freight market was unsettled. There were 668 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were generally well supplied this week. Beeves, 3,688; Milch Cows, 109; Veals, 1,087; Sheep and Lambs, 10,971; Hogs, 5,466. Cattle sold briskly, mainly at 8c@9c, or fully ½c. ₩ lb. better than last week. They were all sold, and a few additional lots could have been disposed of. Cows sold very slowly, at low rates. Veals were very plenty, and ½c. cheaper. Sheep 25c. lower, with a surplus on hand, while several lots of Hogs remained unsold, with prices a little lower than last week.

The Uses of Adversity.

Before recording anything more than an interlocutory judgment upon the disaster near Yorktown, justice requires us to await the official dispatches of Gen. BUTLER. That these had not reached Washington as promptly as the detailed accounts of newspaper correspondents is the occasion of surprise. The probability is, however, that Gen. BUTLER was indisposed to let his report of the mishap go forward without the palinode of a subsequent success; and that when he shall be heard from, he will have a tale of vindicated honor to tell. While, therefore, we retain the impression conveyed by the first rumor of the business—an impression extremely unfavorable to the military skill and good judgment of those who ordered and conducted the unfortunate expedition, it is only reasonable to suspend a final opinion until the officers have made their defence.

The event is, in the meantime, prolific of valuable lessons. We have taken occasion more than once to remark the indifference with which our military authorities regard departments of service, which are universally recognized as necessary elements of a successful campaign. Each *corps d'armée* should be absolutely complete in itself. It should have its proper proportions of cavalry and artillery, its body of engineers, sappers, miners and pontonniers. It should have its material for rapidly spanning rivers with bridges, for crossing ditches, for scaling embankments. In every point of preparation it should be without deficiencies, so that if designed to act on an independent field of operation, it should possess thorough provision for all contingencies, whether the force be three thousand or a hundred thousand strong. The smaller the number, indeed, the more perfect should be the proportions of the several arms of service.

The fact with regard to the command of Gen. BUTLER is, that no attention had been paid to these considerations. The field artillery was extremely scanty, and though commanded in the recent casualty by one of the most gallant of officers—whose loss is a deplorable calamity—it was not competent to contend with the batteries of rifled cannon, which is the reliable arm of the rebels. As to cavalry, not a company has been detailed to Fortress Monroe. It is quite probable Gen. BUTLER will rest his defence of this rash and ill-advised business upon the omission of his superiors to supply him with a description of troops, without which no reconnaissance can be thorough, and no advance into a hostile territory can be made with safety. It is singular and inexcusable, that operations, constituting so important a part of the plan for the defeat of the rebels, and their expulsion from Virginia, should be left thus unprovided. Had the Commander at Fortress Monroe had at his disposition a body of mounted troops, detachments of which could have scoured the entire peninsula, and informed their leader minutely regarding the position and strength of the enemy, he could never have exposed his troops to the destructive trap into which they were betrayed. And when in front of the enemy's intrenchments, and decimated by his fire, had our brave fellows possessed the mechanical aids for passing the ditch and escalading the embankment, the bayonets at the end of their useless muskets would have made short work of the bidden foe.

While, therefore, we cannot, on such evidence as is now public, acquit Gen. BUTLER of imprudence, and his subordinate officer of stupidity and cowardice, it is fair to say that a measure of the responsibility is to be ascribed to an improvidence for which they are not answerable. It is only to be regretted, that with a knowledge of such fatal deficiencies, the commanders should have conducted their operations as if no such deficiencies existed.

For the rest, we may all gather from the occurrence a lesson it will be well to meditate thoroughly. Inexperienced officers will learn not to risk the lives of their men upon purposeless and hazardous expeditions into localities of which they know nothing. The Government will discover the necessity of giving each distinct body of troops a rotund completeness that shall prepare it for all conceivable contingencies of the service to which it is directed; and the people will learn to reconcile themselves to momentary defeat. Defeat is the stern teacher of the soldier. The French, at the outset of their long revolutionary wars, were maturely disciplined in reverse before they learned to win. In our own English war of fifty years since, we began with hopeless disasters, from which, under the guidance of Gen SCOTT, we emerged to a succession of victories. These reflections will be the best safeguards against despondency, and the most active motives to renewed and hopeful efforts.

THE PHYSICAL LOGIC OF STATE RIGHTS.—The course of Gov. JACKSON'S true love does not run smooth. Missouri is likely, in spite of all his ardor and industry, to remain snugly wedged in that angle of the Union of which Iowa and Illinois are the sides. His financial expedients have failed him; arms are not to be had without money; soldiers cannot be had without arms; and in all his paths he meets the inevitable LYON. Having exhausted intrigue at Jefferson City, he has resorted to negotiation at St. Louis. His negotiations have had the same fate as his intrigues. Gen. LYON will concede nothing that can promote the plans of the Governor. The utmost he will do to gratify the disappointed officer is to guarantee him for a fortnight against arrest as a traitor.

If the doctrine of State sovereignty and reserved rights requires practical commentary, it has it in the history of these transactions. This representative of a sovereign State, supported by a Legislature which, by a so called military bill, conferred even revolutionary powers upon the chief, has been defeated in every independent movement, by a national officer, at the head of a handful of troops, and acting under an authority Gov. JACKSON has not dared to question. Federal law has been vindicated, in spite of him and his accomplices; and the right of the United States to rule the entire soil of the Union has been made so distinct to their perceptions, that they will, in all likelihood, abandon any further assertion of State supremacy. The real relation between the Federal Government and the States could have no better illustration.

Our Minister to Austria—A Wheel Within a Wheel.

There was one circumstance in the startling tidings, communicated the other day from Washington, that Mr. BURLINGAME was rejected as our representative to the Austrian Court, which caused the announcement to wear a wholly incomprehensible air. *Mr. Burlingame had not then reached Vienna!* This was calculated to suggest that there must be a false bottom to this diplomatic drawer; and a telegram from our Washington correspondent this morning puts us in possession of several facts which furnish the elements of a hypothesis that will account for this nice bit of diplomacy by motives much nearer home than those assigned as prompting that pretended act.

Suppose, then, as our correspondent intimates, that months ago, as soon as Mr. BURLINGAME'S name was mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission, a dispatch, inspired by Senators MASON and HUNTER, was transmitted to Vienna, describing the proposed American Minister as a violent Red Republican, and in whatever other hues might most alarm an Austrian imagination. Suppose this dispatch was forwarded to Vienna previously even to Mr. BURLINGAME'S name having been sent to the Senate. Suppose that in due time after that gentleman's definitive nomination, and after his departure for his post, though before his arrival, Count RECHBERG, abused by these slanderous representations transmitted to him, authorizes a protest to be made against Mr. BURLINGAME'S appointment! Suppose all this, and we shall have a very different theory of our Austrian Ambassador's rejection; and we shall also understand how it was possible for a certain foreign official at Washington to predict so confidently right and left that Mr. BURLINGAME *would* be rejected. It was stated the other day, on the advent of this report, that the course was prompted by the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME was the author of a bill raising Sardinia to a first-class mission. That Austria has a perfect right to object to a Minister on personal grounds no body doubts. But as the bill passed both Houses, received the President's sanction and became the law of the land, all considerations of personality were thereby removed. It has also been suggested that Austria would be only too happy to wipe off her old grudge against the American Government for the Koszta affair, and revenge her old sore for the sympathy shown by the American people towards KOSSUTH. But neither the former nor the latter has had aught to do with the matter.

Should Mr. BURLINGAME really be refused reception at the Court of Vienna, this slight will not be the indication of any policy on the part of the Austrian Government; but will have been brought about by slanderous enginery, guided by Southern traitors to further their own ends. There is a Diplomat at Washington, who, from being a mere inferior, informal Austrian agent, has climbed a very lofty ladder by his adroitness in connection with the successive troubles between our Government and that of Austria. Can it be that more complications are being created, so that he may take another round?

The Wheeling Convention.

The meeting of the Convention, now in session at Wheeling, is an event of historical importance to the State of Virginia. It promises to provide a temporary Government for the State, to perform those functions, so far as may be, which its Executive treasonably abandoned by practically giving all authority into the hands of the leaders of the Southern rebellion, who have established a military despotism over the Commonwealth. Probably not more than a fourth of the counties are represented; but this paucity of representation is due alone to the military rule which has prevented the loyal citizens of other sections of the State from uniting and selecting delegates.

A minority of the Convention would, it is understood, prefer to limit its action to the Northwestern Counties, where alone the authority of a Provisional Government will be immediately recognized. The motive of this limitation is to secure at once a practical separation of the State, in the hope that the action will ultimately be ratified by the State and Federal Governments. Such a movement, however, would be a violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State and of the United States. And though the delegates to the Convention are nearly unanimous in favor of the creation of a new State, whose eastern line shall follow the natural boundaries, traversing the State from the northeast to the southwest, when it can be legally accomplished, the great majority will be found to oppose any premature or extra-constitutional action.

Probably the true course for the Convention to pursue in the emergency, and it is the only one in which loyal Virginians in all parts of the State can unite, is to base their action upon the denial of the existence of any Government within the limits of the Commonwealth. Though one JOHN LETCHER to-day styles himself Governor of Virginia, yet, as a matter of fact, by giving his adhesion to the ordinance of secession, he has invited and established a foreign military rule over the State, and has thus vacated his office. Virginia is therefore to-day in a state of anarchy, with no power to administer justice or punish crime. The duty of the Convention of loyal and order-loving citizens at Wheeling is to provide the means at once of securing public order, so far as may be, until such times as the loyal people, by an uncontrolled vote, acting in accordance with prescribed legal modes, can elect officers to govern the State, when the machinery of government will be set in motion, we trust never to be again interrupted. Probably a fourth part of the population and territory of the State will immediately acknowledge their allegiance to the Provisional Government, and, as our army drives the armed rebels towards the Southern line, the acknowledgment of its jurisdiction will spread, until the expulsion of the traitors enables the Old Dominion once more to assume an attitude of loyalty. Not many weeks will probably be required to complete this task of expulsion, and that accomplished, measures may be taken to divide the State; and as Northwestern Virginia has shown so much ardor and strength in the present conflict, her wishes for a separate government cannot long be withstood.

Discoveries of a British Correspondent.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, in the South, presents, in his letters, some phases of Southern opinion which are not familiar to the people of the North, nor do we believe that they have any substantial existence in fact. How far he may have been deceived by his surface intercourse with the "gentlemen planters" of the seceded States, or how far their "elegant hospitality" may have influenced his calmer judgment, we have no means of knowing; but this much we think we may safely assert, that whatever the views or sentiments of the aristocratic few in some of these States may be, the idea of a "Constitutional monarchy" has no place in the thoughts of the people. Faith in republican institutions, in the democratic principle, is as much a fixed and permanent fact in the minds of the Southern masses, as in any other portion of the Union. However the fallacy of a primary allegiance to their States may have overcome their loyalty to the Republic, yet the theory of their revolt is based in no respect upon a present or remote return to monarchical rule. That idea, outside of South Carolina at all events, is entirely obsolete in the American mind. The Union may, at some remote period, but not now, be shattered into petty States; but when that time comes, and this great Republic shall be severed, each fragment, as it falls, will be a Republic—weak and feeble it may be, but still a Republic. Chaos and confusion may prevail, and the reign of demagogues be substituted in the place of legitimate authority, but whatever of gangrene and rottenness there may be in the substance, the form will still be republican. They may be cursed as a large portion of the South is to-day, with a terrorism, under a vitiated popular sentiment mightier than constitutions, more powerful than legislative enactments; a despotism that crushes freedom of speech, of opinion and action; but the pretence of its usurpations will be the maintenance of democratic liberty, the defence of republican institutions.

The longing, too, of which the *Times'* correspondent speaks, for "getting one of the Royal house of England to rule over them," is an absurdity which a confiding Englishman, on his search after the marvels of travel, only could have believed in. The confidence of "Southern chivalry" in its own superlative excellence, its egotism, and its pride, if no other reason, would entirely ignore such an idea. Is it to be supposed that any of these, with the hot blood of ambition coursing through their veins, would yield their claim to an American throne, the honor of being the founders of an American Dynasty, to "one of the Royal race of England?" Whenever South Carolina shall swing from her republican moorings, if such a thing shall ever happen, it will be in favor of no scion of European royalty. It will be long after this Union shall have been dissolved, after exhausting wars of petty States, when some leader of a subsidized soldiery, possessing the energy and power of will to wield them, shall grasp, by their aid, the powers of government, and strike down republicanism and make himself a monarch. His rule, if it shall be accepted, will be submitted to as a necessity, as the only kind of order that could be conjured out of a chaos that will have demoralized as well as discouraged and disheartened the people over whom it will have been established.

Had the *Times'* correspondent inquired a little more closely into what he terms the hatred and contempt of the "Southern aristocracy" towards New-England character and institutions, he would have learned that, with all their denunciation, they pay a just and striking tribute to New England civilization. He would have discovered that these same Southern gentlemen and their sons were educated at New-England colleges; that their professional men were graduates of New-England universities; that their schoolmasters, their private tutors and family teachers were from New-England. Though these latter may have been hunted from the South since the troubles began, the fact was a concession to, and in terror of, a mad and turbulent sentiment, that came up from a stratum of their social system away below this "Southern aristocracy"—from a class which the "gentlemen planters," in ordinary times, and always in their hearts, regard with contempt. This circumstance would have satisfied Mr. RUSSELL that "Southern gentlemen appreciate the civilization of New-England," however bitterly the folly of the hour may have made them express themselves against it.

Tantalizing.

The people of Louisiana are particularly enraged about the blockade. That "LINCOLN, SEWARD & Co.'s pigmy squadron" should flout the Star-spangled Banner right at the Balize, and almost within sight of the Crescent City, is most intolerable, and not to be endured—if, indeed, they could only help it. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 5th inst. gives vent to its feelings. It is wroth because the "Commander of the *Brooklyn* has been graciously pleased to allow" but very limited water privilege to the buccaneers of the Gulf; and is grievously mortified at the thought that "one solitary steamer can dictate terms to the Southern Confederacy; but finally consoles its readers with the cheerful thought that "there *ought to have been* a sufficient force within the Military Department of Louisiana to have blown this *Brooklyn* out of the water on her first appearance."

It is no wonder that the Orleanians are mad about it. That a city boasting of a hundred and fifty thousand souls, and a sovereign State inhabited by nearly three-quarters of a million chivalry and chattels, should be shut in, locked up and blockaded in this way, is really disgusting, tantalizing, infuriating,—in short, rather a bad thing,—especially when it is considered that that State lately rushed headlong out of the American Union, and headlong into JEFF. DAVIS' bogus concern, in order that it might the more perfectly maintain and enjoy its sovereign independence. But still, what can we, the Orleanians do about it? Why, we can howl, scowl, grimace, grin and bear it, till John Bull or John Chinaman, or the King of the Cannibals, or perhaps Honest Old ABE himself, kindly raises the blockade.

One point, however, is not very clear—why the Confederate Government should make the melancholy confession that it cannot itself relieve its citizens in duress. Has not the Honorable Confederate Secretary of War lately given to the world a semi-official manifesto of the naval forces of the Confederation—with the number of men-of-war, their power, their crew, the weight of metal they carry, and what not? Have we not all heard of the stolen United States revenue cutters *Lewis Cass, McClelland, Aiken, Washington* and *Dodge*, and how the first-named carries a 64-pounder gun, and the others 42-pounders, 32-pounders, and so on? Does not everybody know all about the *Lady Davis*, with her five big guns and crew of 100 men—of the steamers *Everglade, Fulton, James Gray*, and *Star of the West*, (now yclept *Sumter*,) with their 8-inch columbiads, and other heavy guns—of the *Bonita*, the *James*, and the innumerable brigs, barks, and scows which have been captured by the Gulf pirates, and are now impressed into the Confederate navy?

Why, we were actually afraid, when we remembered what PAUL JONES and his boys did with his old tub eighty years ago, and what the Yankee boys did with a few poor ships fifty years ago, that the Confederate fleet would sweep our commerce from the seas, that New-York and Jersey City would be bombarded, and that we should soon see the three-barred bunting floating above the floods of Hell Gate! But alas! we fear that the rhetoric which described the glorious capture of these splendid ships was far grander than the ships themselves, and far more dreadful than even their columbiads and crews. For, according to the *Crescent*, the *Brooklyn* shuts out from the world Louisiana and all its pirates, and dictates terms to the Southern Confederacy. The only hope now is that the gigantic floating battery, which the telegraph this morning announces is to be sent in pursuit of the *Brooklyn*, may achieve as brilliant a success as the floating battery at Charleston did in the immortal assault upon Fort Sumter. But even that won't raise the blockade.

SKELETON REGIMENTS.—There are in this City and its vicinity probably ten thousand men enlisted and organized into fragments of regiments, who might be mustered at once into active service, and forwarded to Washington. The men are willing to go. They are ready and anxious to take part in the stirring events which seem so near at hand. The Government wants them, is ready to receive and place them on active duty. The difficulty appears to be with the commanders of these organizations, who are unwilling to forego the prospects of service when their commands shall, as they hope perhaps they soon will be, full. We do not intend to be understood as censuring them in the slightest degree. We appreciate their honorable ambition, but we suggest whether, in the present crisis, patriotism and the public good do not require that some of them shall stand aside, and permit these imperfect regiments to be consolidated. The companies formed under different field-officers might be brought together, making as many regiments as the enlistments already made would fill, and could thus be enabled to go forward to take part in the battles which in all probability are soon to be fought. These ten thousand men would be a valuable reinforcement to Government forces now in the field, but in their present condition are entirely useless, and likely to remain so for weeks to come.

ALAS, FOR KENTUCKY!—JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, and the other delegates from Kentucky to the Border State Convention, in their address to their constituents, say:

"Kentucky has no cause to quarrel with the Constitution, and no wish to quarrel with her neighbors, but abundant reasons to love both. Of the great West she was the pioneer, and became the starting-point of emigration to all around her."

What a proud boast it would have been, had the gentlemen who signed this address been justified in adding that Kentucky was also the pioneer in sustaining the Constitution they profess to love, against the rebellion organized for its overthrow—the pioneer in defence of the Union which treason has conspired to destroy. How much nobler, had she stood firmly and frankly by the Republic, making oceans and the Gulf its boundaries, than thus to stand, as they would have her, balancing between loyalty and treason, waiting the chances of battle to be fought by others, to join the traitors and share the spoils if they shall be victors, or remain in the Union as it is, enjoying its protection and participating in its glories, if loyalty shall triumph. Time was when Kentuckians would not have stood still while traitors were hewing at the Constitution. They would have been found in the front of the conflict, breasting the battle, with stout hearts in their bosoms and the rifles so fatal to their country's foes at New-Orleans in their hands. There are thousands of brave and loyal men in Kentucky yet, but the signers of this address are not of the number.

A TRUMPET-NOTE FROM KENTUCKY.—The letter of Ex-Secretary HOLT, which is given in another column, is that expression of genuine Kentucky loyalty for which, until this moment, we have waited hopelessly. It is an echo of that ardent patriotic feeling which it was feared had expired with HENRY CLAY. A large number of the people of that State have undoubtedly yielded to the superficial but subtle logic of secession, and only desire an opportunity to make their secret treason overt. The so called Union men, with violent demonstrations of affection for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, have declared their intention to leave the work of vindicating and restoring them to other hands, with the threat of active hostility to the Government if it attempt to march to the holy war across the soil of Kentucky. From such protestations of dangerous allegiance and menacing fealty we may turn with satisfaction to the full-hearted and courageous declarations of Mr. HOLT; and we trust that, when they have reached the masses of the Kentucky population, they will rekindle a patriotic sentiment, nearly extinguished by the treason of the seditious, and the cowardice of the pretended friends of the Union.

BAD LOGIC AND WORSE LOYALTY.—The Cincinnati papers announce that an effort is being made, by merchants of that city, who have been largely engaged in shipping provisions to the South, to induce the Government to permit the trade to be reopened. They argue that by it only the surplus provisions of the Northwest will be disposed of, in return for which the North will receive large amounts of Southern specie, thus helping to deprive our enemies of the "sinews of war." By the same system of argument we might benefit the North by selling the rebels, for cash, any "surplus" muskets, artillery, powder and ball; though we are unable to perceive what advantage an army with money, but without provisions and arms, would have over an enemy well provisioned and armed, but without money. We presume that, so far from the effort succeeding, the embargo will be made more perfect.

Amusements.

Mrs. PAGE will give her first reading to-night, at Irving Hall, assisted by Mr. J. B. BROWN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Question of the Blockade of the Southern Ports

Official Correspondence Between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* reached Boston yesterday morning, and her mails being dispatched by the shore line, arrived in this City about 9 o'clock last evening.

A very full summary of her news has already been published, but we find in the London journals the official correspondence between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD on the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports, together with accompanying comments, which are of so much importance that we give them in full.

MOTLEY, the historian, was a passenger by the *Arabia*.

The great house of BRANDT & Co., St. Petersburgh, had failed.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

A correspondence with the United States Government upon the subject of blockade has been laid before Parliament. The first communication from Lord LYONS to Lord JOHN RUSSELL transmits a copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, communicating copies of the President's Proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. This Proclamation declares the letters-of-marque and authorization of the seceded States to be insufficient to protect anybody acting under them from the penalties of the laws for the prevention of piracy.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the note by which I acknowledged the receipt of Mr. SEWARD'S note of the 27th ult., announcing the intention of this Government to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports. I was careful so to word my note as to show that I accepted Mr. SEWARD'S communication as an announcement of an intention to set on foot a blockade, not as a notification of the actual commencement of one. I believe that most of my colleagues made answers in the same sense.

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of the President's proclamation, announcing the extension of the blockade to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, which have been sent to me in a blank cover from the State Department.

I have made it my business, since the entrance of the present administration into office, nearly two months ago, to endeavor to ascertain precisely their intentions with regard to the commerce of foreign nations with the States which have withdrawn from the Union. Up to the day before the blockade was announced, the Government had not itself come to any decision on the subject. Nor did I think it expedient to press it to make any declaration so long as the commercial operations of British merchants and British vessels in the seceded States were carried on without hindrance and without inconvenience. But since the blockade has been proclaimed, I have thought myself entitled to ask with persistence for definite information respecting the mode in which it is to be carried into effect. I had in particular a long conversation on the subject with Mr. SEWARD, in presence of the chief clerk of the State Department, on the 29th ultimo. I had prepared Mr. SEWARD for the interview by suggesting to him, through the Under-Secretary of State, the advisableness of diminishing the disagreeable impression which the announcement of the blockade would make abroad, by giving, as soon as possible, definite assurances that it would be carried on with a liberal consideration for the interests of foreign nations.

So far as assurances in general terms go, nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. SEWARD'S language. I did not, however, succeed in obtaining at the time as definite a declaration of the rules which would be observed as I had hoped.

The principal point to which I drew Mr. SEWARD'S attention was the extreme vagueness of the information which was given to us. I referred him to the notifications of blockades made by Great Britain during the late war with Russia, and pointed out to him the care and precision with which every particular was stated in them. I asked whether it was intended to issue similar notices for each Southern port as soon as the actual blockade of it should commence.

The reply which I received was that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship's papers. No vessel was liable to seizure which had not been individually warned. This plan had, I was assured, been found to be, in practice, the most convenient and the fairest for all parties. The fact of there being blockading ships present to give the warning was the best notice and best proof that the port was actually and effectually blockaded.

The principal objection to the plan appeared to me to be, that it might in some cases expose foreign vessels to the loss and inconvenience of making a useless voyage, which a more general and public announcement of the blockade would have prevented.

I observed to Mr. SEWARD that the limits of the blockade which it was intended to establish were not clearly stated. It was not easy to understand exactly to what extent of coast the expression "the ports within" the States mentioned was applicable. Mr. SEWARD said that it was intended to blockade the whole coast from Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande. I observed to him that the extent of the coast between these two points was, I supposed, about 3,000 miles. Surely the United States had not a naval force sufficient to establish an effective blockade of such a length of coast. Mr. SEWARD, however, maintained that the whole would be blockaded, and blockaded effectively.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to refer your lordship to a clear declaration of the principles of the United States on such matters which is contained in a note from Mr. BUCHANAN dated 29th December, 1845, and transmitted to the Foreign-office in Sir RICHARD PACKENHAM'S dispatch of the same date.

Mr. SEWARD assured me that all foreign vessels already in port when the blockade should be set on foot would be allowed to come out with their cargoes. I asked whether they would be allowed to come out with cargoes shipped after the blockade was actually established. Mr. SEWARD did not speak positively on this point; what he said seemed to imply that the time at which the cargo was shipped would not be inquired into. I said that I supposed that it was clearly understood that foreign ships coming out of blockaded ports in which there were no United States customs authorities would not be interfered with by the blockading squadron, on the plea of their being without clearances or other papers required by the revenue laws.

Mr. SEWARD said that it was the *bonâ fide* intention of Government to allow foreign vessels already in port when the blockade was established to depart without molestation.

He did not say that any particular term would be fixed after the expiration of which foreign vessels would no longer be allowed to quit blockaded ports.

He did not repeat to me the assurance he gave some time ago to one of my colleagues that vessels arriving without a knowledge of the blockade would be allowed to go into a blockaded port and come out again.

Nor did he say anything of the intention, which he expressed to another of my colleagues, of proposing to the Legislature that the United States should adhere to the Declaration of the Congress of Paris on Maritime Law.

On my pressing Mr. SEWARD to give me, either in writing, or at all events by a formal verbal announcement, some definite information for the guidance of British merchant vessels, he promised to send me a copy of the instructions issued to the officers of the blockading squadron, and said he was confident I should find them perfectly satisfactory. He was good enough to add that, if in any individual cases the rules of the blockade should bear hardly on British vessels, he should be ready to consider the equity of the matter, and to receive favorably any representations which I might make on behalf of the interests of British subjects.

Mr. SEWARD has not yet sent me the copy of the instructions. I reminded him, however, yesterday, of his promise, and I hope that he will enable me to transmit a copy to your Lordship by the British packet, which will leave New-York on the 8th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

P. S.—Since I closed this dispatch, I have seen in an unofficial newspaper of this morning's date a notice concerning the blockade of the ports of Virginia, a copy of which I have just time to inclose. I am unable to procure a second copy.

LORD LYONS TO LORD J. RUSSELL—(RECEIVED MAY 21.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

[Extract.]

In my dispatch of the 21 inst I had the honor to report to your lordship that Mr. SEWARD had promised, on the 29th ult., to send me a copy of the instructions issued to the officers of the squadron to be employed in blockading the Southern ports.

I took measures this morning, to remind Mr. SEWARD privately of his promise; in return, I received the following communication from the State Department:

"The Secretary of the Navy has furnished us with a copy of his instructions about the blockade, but as we have not been able to find a precedent for communicating them to the Ministers of Foreign Governments, you must not expect a copy at present. You may, however, be thus informally assured that the blockade will be conducted as strictly according to the recognized rules of public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals, as any blockade ever was by a belligerent."

Upon this, I caused Mr. BUCHANAN'S note to Mr. PAKENHAM of the 25th December, 1846, to be pointed out to Mr. SEWARD, as supplying a precedent for the confidential communication of instructions concerning a blockade.

The following was written to me in answer:

"I have showed Mr. SEWARD the precedent to which you refer, but he does not think it would justify him

in furnishing a copy of the instructions; for, if given to one, they must be given to all, which might lead to their inconvenient publicity. The blockade, however, will be in strict conformity to the principles mentioned by Mr. BUCHANAN. The proclamation is mere notice of an intention to carry it into effect, and the existence of the blockade will be made known in proper form by the blockading vessels."

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of the dispatch addressed by Mr. SEWARD to the Spanish Minister here; and of an article inserted in the Washington newspaper which is regarded as the organ of the administration. These documents appear to contain all the positive information which has either been elicited concerning the mode in which the blockade will be conducted.

I have been informed, but not directly or officially, that in no case will less than fifteen days from the effective establishment of the blockade at each point be allowed for merchant vessels already in port to take their departure; and that the effective blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi will not be begun until the 25th of this month.

Inclosure in No. 3.

MR. SEWARD TO SENOR TASSARA.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the blockade of the ports in several of the States, I deem it proper to state, for your further information:

1. That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon the principles recognized by the law of nations.

2. That armed vessels of neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports.

LORD LYONS TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—(RECEIVED MAY 26.)

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD—With reference to my dispatches of the 27th ult., and of the 2d and 3d inst., I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of a correspondence which I have held with some of her Majesty's consuls, and with the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch in which I have acquainted Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE of the general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted.

I have not succeeded myself, nor, as far as I know, have any of my colleagues succeeded, in obtaining a relaxation of the rigor of the blockade, either in favor of any neutral flag, or in individual cases of hardship.

I have not received intelligence of the issue of any notification announcing the actual commencement of the effective blockade of any of the ports, except the notification concerning the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, of which I transmitted to your lordship, with my dispatch of the 2d inst., a copy taken from a newspaper, and of which a copy forms also Inclosure 17 in this dispatch. I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

The documents conclude with the following note, which, in fact, contains a summary of all that has passed in the business:

LORD LYONS TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR A. MILNE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

SIR: With reference to my dispatch of the 27th ult., I have the honor to inclose copies of the following documents:

1. Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April 27, announcing his intention to blockade the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

2. Notification of the actual effective blockade of the ports of those States, issued on the 30th of April, by Flag-Officer PAREDENBRAST, of the United States Navy. I have not received intelligence of the issue of any other notification announcing the actual commencement of an effective blockade.

3. A notice, headed "Important commercial information," published in a newspaper which is the organ of the Administration, and giving some information respecting the mode in which the rules of blockade will be applied.

The general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign Ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted, appears to be,

1. That the date of the commencement of the blockade in each locality will be fixed by the issue of a notice by the commanding officer of the squadron appointed to blockade it. It does not, however, appear to be intended that such notice shall be officially communicated to the Governments of neutral nations, or to their representatives in this country.

2. That fifteen days from the beginning of the effective blockade will be allowed in every case for neutral vessels, already in port, to put to sea.

3. That until the fifteen days have expired, neutral vessels will be allowed to come out with or without cargoes, and whether their cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

4. That, except in the last-mentioned particular, the ordinary rules of blockade will be strictly enforced.

5. The armed vessels of the neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the blockaded ports.

I continue to be of opinion that, provided the blockade be effective, and be carried on in conformity with the law of nations, we have no other course in the absence of positive instructions from Her Majesty's Government, than to recognize it. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LYONS.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Mercantile Gazette.

We publish in another column the more important of the communications referred to by the Foreign Minister on Tuesday night as having been received from Lord LYONS and the Federal Government. From this correspondence it is abundantly clear that Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues, in issuing the notifications of blockade of the 19th and 27th of April, and in furnishing instructions to the commanders of the blockading squadron, are under the impression that they have done all that is required by the law of nations, and that all violators of the blockade, after this warning, must take the consequences of their own acts. The resources of the Federal Government would seem to be sufficient to institute an efficient blockade of most of the Southern ports, and we shall probably soon hear that the blockade is complete. By the last advices, we learn that, on the 14th of the present month, gunboats were stationed off the mouths of the James, Elizabeth, and York Rivers; off Fort Monroe; and at the opening of Chesapeake Bay; while it is stated that the ports of Florida have been under blockade since the 6th inst. The cruisers of the Federal Government have been as active as need be. Several seizures have been already made and reported. On the 14th, the *Argo* was captured in Chesapeake Bay, coming from Richmond with a cargo of tobacco, valued at $150,000. This prize fell to the lot of the gunboat *Quaker City*. The *Crusader* has seized the *Wanderer* off Key West, and the United States ship *Yankee* is reported as having been seen off Cape Henlopen with no less than three steamers in charge. These prizes are all, it is believed, American vessels, and we do not find that there is any disposition to molest the neutral flag anywhere, or on any pretence. It is to be observed, moreover, that all the seizures so far have been made by the cruisers of the Federal Government. The authority conveyed in President DAVIS' proclamation, and confirmed by the Southern Congress to fit out vessels under letters-of-marque and reprisal, does not seem, so far, at least, to have enabled those who have obtained such letters to protect the shipping of the South, much less to encounter anywhere the blockading squadron. This is the more strange, seeing that applications are said to have been made for letters-of-marque from the shipowners of New-England, the whalers of New-Bedford, and elsewhere in the Northern States—persons, we should say, who would be able to fit out a most effective and formidable fleet of privateers.

As regards neutral vessels, and those more especially under the British flag, we do not believe there is the smallest disposition on the part of either belligerent to molest them. The Federal Government will maintain a strict blockade of the Southern ports, and the Southern privateers may, if the struggle be prolonged, appear in sufficient numbers to harass the enemy's commerce, but it will be commerce carried on under the enemy's flag. The recognition on the part of our Government of the Southern States as having belligerent rights, however it may be regarded at Washington, will produce a good effect at Montgomery.

It is evident that the concession of belligerent rights on our part to the Confederate States has anticipated an outbreak of hostility towards this country, though we have yet to learn the effect of that concession the Federal Government. Looking, however, at the matter from every point of view, we cannot conceive that it could be the policy of either North or South to molest British commerce. Common sense and obvious propriety would dictate to both sections of the Union a very different policy. It is the object of both to make friends in Europe, and so long as the European Powers observe a strict neutrality, and abstain from violating the usages of maritime war, so long will neutral property be respected by both parties in this unhappy struggle.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The American Government carry matters with a high hand, and Mr. SEWARD puts himself forward as the instructor of Europe on the international laws of blockade, with as much confidence as a diplomatist of half a century's experience. We have at length, in the authentic form of a reprint of the correspondence of our Ambassadors and Consuls in America, and laid before Parliament, an exact and reliable source of information, but we cannot say that the perusal will be satisfactory to English shippers. On the 27th of April, President LINCOLN issued his blockade—on paper—of the ports of the then seven seceding States, and shortly afterwards carried out his threat to blockade also the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. Nothing can be more loose than the language of the two proclamations, for the expressions employed are so geographically vague, and intentionally uncertain, as to leave the reader in a delightful state of doubt as to the meaning of the documents. It is stated, "that it is advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the Law of Nations, in such provided." It happens to be entirely new to the Laws of Nations for a Power to blockade its own ports against the ships and commerce of neutral Powers, and, only a year ago, Washington was the capital which reminded Europe of that fact in International Law. The Washington Government possess the undoubted right to blockade the ports against American rebels, but so far as neutral vessels are concerned, the right can only be made clear by a resort to armed force, established at the mouth of each and every port. Lord LYONS endeavored to convince Mr. SEWARD of the vague character of the proclamation as early as the 2d instant, and he seems to have been incessant in his applications for information as to the intentions of Mr. LINCOLN, from the date of the inauguration, on the 4th of March, with respect to foreign commerce. So long as no interruptions were offered to the transactions of British merchants in the seceded States, Lord LYONS abstained from pressure; but when the blockade was actually proclaimed, it became his duty, because it was our interest, to know the exact force of the words of the proclamation.

Mr. SEWARD, however, is quite as vague in his diplomatic conversations as in his notes. According to Lord LYONS, Mr. SEWARD abounds in "assurances in general terms," than which "nothing could be more satisfactory." But when Lord LYONS pointed out the mode in which England and France proclaimed the blockade of the ports of Russia, and asked that America would as much enlighten the merchants of Europe, Mr. SEWARD fell back upon a good safe red-tape expression, that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade "individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship's papers." Every person endowed with a grain of sense, will smile at the process of permitting the vessels of Europe to be chartered for the conveyance of cargoes to the seceded States, without official notification of the wrong done to the American nation of international law, and then, on arrival in American waters, the vessels are to be warned of a blockade which has never been duly proclaimed according to the uniform practice of Europe. Lord LYONS naturally urged upon Mr. SEWARD the impossibility of blockading a coast of 3,000 miles in extent; but the American Secretary assured him the whole would be blockaded effectually. How it is to to be done, does not so clearly appear. The Americans blockaded the ports of Mexico some fifteen years ago, and then only carried out the law of nations as practised by Europe. It may be as well, however, to take for granted that the Washington Government has the power, as it undoubtedly seems to have the inclination, to harass the commerce of the world as much as possible.

Every reader of the correspondence will feel that we are hardly dealt with, and that one consequence of the action of the Washington Government will be to inflict a heavy blow on the commerce of England. Mr. SEWARD appears to forget American antecedents in international law, and repudiates all the lessons which the States once taught to Europe and that, too, sometimes successfully. Europe is largely interested in the impending civil war, and almost as heavily as the belligerent States themselves, if she is to pay the heavy penalties of an interruption to access on the coast by the North, and another on the great highways of the sea by the South. It may be necessary, sometimes, in warfare to proceed to the extent of blockading an enemy's coast; and we did hold, not many years ago, that we might send out privateers in aid of our naval power. But gradually such notions have been softened in their application. Nations are so interlaced commercially as to render it next to impossible to injure an opponent without almost destroying your friend. Specially is this the case with America. The North may succeed in preventing the shipment of cotton to Europe, and thus crush the agriculture of the Southern States, but it can only accomplish the feat by an act of injustice, perpetrated under the guise of belligerent rights, which will recoil upon the Northern States in due time. The North may talk tall upon Slavery, and sneer at the idea of superior civilization in the South, but yet the South has good reason to complain of the restrictive tariffs of the North, which seeks to extract Federal taxes out of imports encouraged by and exchanged for the products of the South. We sympathize with the cause of the poor African condemned to Slavery, but we are sure that the way to ameliorate his condition at present, and bring about his freedom in the future, is not by prohibitory tariffs on European manufactures, nor by civil war to enforce Federal over State rights.

HOW THE ENGLISH INTERESTS ARE EFFECTED.

From the London Times.

If this terrible contest between the North and the South is to go on, we must watch ourselves very narrowly, or we shall be certainly involved in it. We have two parties eagerly bidding for our aid, and jealously watching our actions. We have merchants and shipowners sharply alive to the opportunities of turning any circumstances to advantage, and ready to test every point in the law of blockade. The real business of this war is indubitably the blockade of the Southern ports—not now, perhaps, for the last cotton crop is, for the most part, stored in our European warehouses; but in a few months the question will be whether the North can hermetically seal the South, and then Lancashire will be hungering for cotton, and the Federal States will be fainting for the supplies by which it should be paid for. But even already we see the commencement of future difficulties. The American news we published yesterday pictures to us a single American war steamer cruising off the harbor of Charleston and declaring a strict blockade of "the whole Southern coast of the United States of America." The *Niagara* boards the Liverpool ships and warns them off the coast, and she is strictly within her belligerent rights in so doing. At other times she is engaged in most exciting chase of other less obedient British craft which, under the hope of a good freight, stand the risk of a raise, and sometimes make good their entrance into the blockaded port. As time wears on these chases will become much more numerous, and if Gov. SEWARD has already had occasion to utter dark threats against the French Emperor for some fancied tendencies of a Southern character, we may expect what these complications will be as soon as it becomes the direct pecuniary interest of every merchant and shipowner of Europe to break this blockade of a quarter of a continent. It will be found very difficult to keep sealed what all the world has an interest in breaking; and we cannot hope that the watchers will always maintain an unfailing good humor in dealing with the hosts of evaders. We may depend upon it that we shall soon have a revival of those old questions so familiar in our history. What the law of blockade is no one knows. True, it may be read in treaties, and may be found laid down in text-books. But these text-books have not the authority to be derived from consistency, and have never been obeyed in practice. They have, for the most part, been written by two different schools of jurists—the subjects of warring Powers and the subjects of neutral Powers. All the authorities of this country are in favor of the most generous interpretation of the rights of belligerent Powers, for we have always been belligerent; it has always been our interest to give a belligerent Power the strongest possible rights over neutral ships; and our Prize Courts have always been laying down doctrines which the rest of the world repudiated as illegal and untenable. The consequence is that we shall now find ourselves in a false position in all these questions. We shall be bound by our own decisions, which will tell against our own interests as neutrals, and we shall have to submit to rules of maritime public law, which very much increase the evils we must necessarily endure from the blockade, however inefficient, of the coast which is to us so important both for exports and imports.

We should have no right to complain of this if there were really any code of maritime law. But there is no such thing. If we were at war to-morrow, we should have no chance of enforcing against the neutral nations the rules to which we ourselves are about to submit. Pedants may look for the law of nations in the folios of text writers, but practical men will seek for it in the facts of history. When we, as belligerents, have sought to enforce our right to take an enemy's goods out of friendly vessels, we have always been met by a great league of all the maritime nations, and have been obliged to abate our pretensions. We have never found it to much purpose to quote the most revered authorities in our favor. Denmark, and Russia, and France, and Spain have always been ready to make a code for the occasion, and that code we have been compelled to accept. We have kept it up as an old principle, just as we kept up our claims to be Sovereigns of France, but it has never done us any practical good, and it is now likely to lead us into considerable practical difficulty. There can be no dispute among those who have looked into the subject that we have never read the maritime law of nations as the French have read it, and that at no period has the practice of Europe been uniform even upon the most important principles which guide us in our dealings with other nations when at war.

All this tends to future difficulties. It is at this moment the anxious desire of every political party in this country to avoid being in any way implicated in what is now going on beyond the Atlantic. Never did any people look on with calmer or more judicial mind upon any event passing outside their own land than do the British people on this American quarrel. The prevailing feeling is one of simple regret. We sympathize with the exaggerated resentment of neither party. But we have hitherto felt no immediate effects operating upon ourselves. We cannot answer that our thoughts would be as calm, or our judgment as impartial, if all Lancashire were blockaded by the fleet which blockades the Southern ports, and if the ships which keep those ports closed were at the same time keeping closed the workshops of Manchester and Sheffield. The law of blockade might then come to be discussed in a very different spirit. Now, while it is yet time, it is, we think, the duty of the Governments of Europe to come to some general understanding upon this subject, and to agree to propositions which shall form a real public law. We are, for the first time, a neutral Power; we hope to remain so; we no longer feel it to be a vital interest to assist in exaggerated pretensions in favor of belligerent Powers. We draw nearer now to those principles with which we have always been in conflict, and we might escape many difficulties which are not far ahead if we could give universal authority to some well-considered exposition of the law of blockade, the rights of neutrals, and the description of articles contraband of war.

THE MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.

A number of American citizens breakfasted together in Paris on Wednesday morning. The correspondent of the *Times* gives a brief report of the speeches, in favor of the Union, delivered on the occasion.

A resolution pledging the Americans to maintain the Union under all circumstances, was approved unanimously.

Mr. DAYTON, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States to Paris, said that so far as he could judge since his arrival in Paris, there was no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizen would be found among the privateers. Mr. DAYTON expressed his undoubted conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, the American Minister to St. Petersburg, then addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke with energy on the conduct of England, and of the "belligerent rights" recognition and the English Government. He quoted his own letter addressed to the *Times* some days back, which, in his opinion, was unanswered and unanswerable, and repeated the propositions enunciated in that communication. He declared that if ever the old flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the Star Spangled Banner of the United States and the Tricolor of Imperial France would be seen together against her, for Mr. CARTER CLAY stated, France had not forgotten St. Helena. Behind the Chairman the French flag floated from the head of the Emperor's bust, flanked on each side by the "Stars and Stripes," and to these associated emblems Mr. CLAY pointed several times.

Mr. AMOS BURLINGAME, the newly-appointed Minister to Stockholm, addressed a few words to the meeting on the same topic.

Col. FREMONT expressed his regret at the fratricidal war now waging in America, and his confidence that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America and he lost no time in responding to the call, and was ready to give his best services to his country.

Mr. HALPERNAN, the Minister to Vienna, having addressed the company, the Rev Dr. M'CLINTOCK observed he did not set any importance on the mutterings of the English Press, or on those of a Secretary of State. The people of England had not yet spoken out; the grand old voice of grand old England had not yet been heard, and when it was heard it would be found that it did not sympathize with piracy or slavery.

Several other addresses were delivered, and, on the whole, says the *Times'* correspondent, it may be said that the speakers had not the remotest doubt of the final triumph of the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Increased Shipment of Treasure from California.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Desperate Battle Between Mosquera and the Government Forces.

GREAT NUMBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., reached this port last evening. She brings 124 passengers and upwards of $600 000 in treasure from San Francisco, and the United States mails.

The news from California is not so late as has been received by the Pony Express.

The advices from New Granada are of importance, and will be found in the letter of our Aspinwall correspondent.

From the Panama Star and Herald of June 4.

Hon. S. HASSAWEEK, the newly appointed Minister from the United States to Ecuador, is at present in Panama, and intends leaving on the steamer of the 9th for Guayaquil.

The *Boletin Official* of Carthagena of the 12th May says, in substance, "the enemy, (Government forces,) after uniting all their available force, numbering 4,000 men, attempted a vigorous attack upon our camp at 6 A. M. on the 20th of April. The battle has been bloody and decisive. There have been left with us 216 of the enemy killed. At other points the mortality has been very great, because wherever the Centralist forces have presented themselves they have been destroyed and routed by the Federalists.

The enemy, defeated on every side, retired from their position at 6 P. M. having suffered a loss of upwards of 1,300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, including many officers of high grade.

The defeat and disappointment of the Centralists in the battle of the 25th, has been terrible, as they are convinced of their impotency.

Gen SANTOS GUTIERREZ, at the head of the third Federal Army, is approaching our camp, and the column which, under order of Col. JUAN ARCHINEGAO, triumphed in La Mesa on the 18th April, will unite with our forces in a few hours.

A private letter says: "I assure you that after the battle mentioned in the bulletin No 36, another took place near the gates of Bogota, in which the forces of MOSQUERA were victorious, and consequently MOSQUERA is now in the capital."

Advices from Guayaquil are to May 26.

In Tumaco everything was quiet, but reports have been brought that an engagement had taken place between Gen. PEREZ and ARBOLEDA, at Pasto. Some say the former was defeated, and others the latter. Altogether the report is very vague.

S. Buenaventura still remains in possession of MOSQUERA. The two blockading vessels of the General Government remain at some distance from the town, and are reported as being in a rather destitute condition and running out of provisions.

The following is the specie list of the *North Star*:

Order	$2 500	Metropolitan Bank	$35,511
J. B. Weir	9,700	W. F. Wild & Co	27,500
Dubois & Vanderpoort	3,870	J. H. Grant & Co	3 000
Schelle Bros	2,870	Order	19 878
Heffin & Roserstock	6,200	Richard Patrick	17 239
Wm. Heller & Co	5,800	Richard Patrick	16,514
J. Straus, Bros & Co.	20,268	Frank Baker	12 000
Schelle Bros	14 900	Wm Sellgman & Co	37,000
Schelle Bros	13,460	Ge. H. Hodgson	6,034
Kpettger & Co	8 000	J. C Noyes	3,0 0
J Heller & Bros	7 600	R. Patrick	5 000
A. W. Canfield	2,70	Wells Fargo & Co	163,000
J. W. Cogghill	4,620	Total	$617 351
P. Naylor	10,000		
Jarvis, Bond & Co.	10 000	SPECIE FROM ASPINWALL AND PANAMA.	
Jennings & Brewster	5 000		
Bobt. Morrison & Co	5 000	Wells, Fargo & Co	$388
Am. Exchange Bk	15,000	Ribon & Munos	6 935
Jas. Patrick & Co	50 110	W. H. Hussy	1,000
B. Wood	4 607	Handy & Everett	953
Colin C. Baker	10 000	Jolgati & Hoffman	2,150
Baker & Morrill	7 387	A. L. Isaacs	500
Howe & Crowell	16 00.	Horace Ripley	875
Order	5,10	S. Howard's Sons	796
J. H. Brown & Co	29,934	G. C. Kneopfel	570
Metropolitan Bank	35,273		

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Bloody Fight Between Mosquera and the Government Forces—Great Losses on Both Sides—A Day's Fighting Without a Decisive Result—Treachery of Government Officers—A Series of Encounters—Reinforcements for Mosquera, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The English steamer *Conway* arrived at her landing this morning at 11 o'clock. Dates are to the 2d inst. from Carthagena, and to the 5th of May from Honda.

The news from the seat of war is highly interesting. It is stated that MOSQUERA, wishing to join a division of his army, consisting of 400 men, for fear that an attack was to be made on them by a much larger force, in order to prevent it from joining the main army, started from his barracks on the 17th of April to accomplish his aim. This, it seems, was observed by the enemy, and a move to prevent it was made.

Accordingly, on the day of the 24th they intercepted him, and took possession of a neighboring hill, which commanded the whole of MOSQUERA'S encampment. In these positions, on the morning of the 25th, a heavy cannonading was commenced and kept up for a while, then Greek met Greek. The fight was long and desperate, but not decisive. It lasted from early in the morning to six at night. At that time the firing ceased, and MOSQUERA returned to his intrenchments. The loss in this battle has been great on both sides.

The enemy's loss amounts to 200 men killed, 300 prisoners, and 600 dispersed. Among the killed we find the names of Gens. PARAS and DIAGO and Cols. VIANA and MORENO and one other. Col. GUTIERREZ LEE was badly wounded, and thus taken to Bogota on the 27th. On the part of MOSQUERA, we have also losses of great importance—124 men killed, officers included, and 131 wounded.

There were, also, several made prisoners at the first onset on the enemy's camp. Of the noted officers lost on this side we see the names of Gen. GONZALES, Col. QUIJERES, and Commanding Col. QUINTERO and SANCHEZ. Among the wounded officers are found Gen. MENDOZA and Col. VICTORIA. They are not mortally wounded.

After such a day's work the Generals-in-Chief had a conference in order to make a short armistice till the dead were buried, and the wounded taken to the neighboring village of Subanhoquet. The place where they were in is called the Horqueta de Subachoque. To this they agreed, but on the following day, when houses were being prepared for the hospitals, they sent word saying that they had not been enabled to remove the troops from the place—that they would do so that day. At the same time they gave orders to attack, as they did on the 29th, with a force of 800 men a division of 300 under Gen. OBANDO.

Though MOSQUERA, on seeing their faithlessness, sent word to OBANDO to change the direction of his march, the aid-de-camp arrived just in time to see the attack commence. Of the 300 men, 200 of which were raw recruits, fled at the first fire, and after keeping up a fire for three-quarters of an hour with the few men left, he attempted a retreat. This was not possible. The cavalry came up with them, and after surrendering as prisoners, many of them were run through with their lances. Among these the nation laments to-day the loss of Gen. OBANDO—a cruel, cold blooded murder, perpetrated by a party which styles itself *de order*. The great excitement which this has caused will doubtless bring the war to a speedy termination.

On the 2d of May there was another small division of Government forces which made an attack on ten men. These kept them at a distance until they were enabled to join the encampment. On the 3d, again there was another encounter, where the New-Granadian Garibaldi, QUINTERO QUACONA, beat the attacking forces and took 400 prisoners. On the 5th, SANTOS GUTIERREZ joined MOSQUERA with 2,000 men.

By the *Anne*, from Buena Ventura, rumors were brought that another battle had been fought, and MOSQUERA had gained the capital. OSPINA was said to be wounded. This is very probable, as the news from Bogata always reaches the Pacific in ten or eleven days—a much shorter time than it takes to reach the Atlantic. Then, being his own State, MOSQUERA, doubtless, will feel more interest in communicating with that side than this.

Col. ARBOLEDA has had some trouble in Ipale. A company of Ecuatorians, under Gen. FLORES, deserted him, and were about to join the Liberals, when ARBOLEDA attacked them. No details. ARBOLEDA has about 800 men.

Intendente VIZSO is politically dead. On the 1st day of June ceased the term of office on the Isthmus of officers appointed at large by the President. As no new appointments had been made, the office of Intendente falls back on the Governor. How he will discharge its duties remains to be seen. So you will perceive that the Isthmus is independent, *de facto*.

D. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A REJECTED VOLUNTEER HANGS HIMSELF.—Yesterday morning a man presented himself at a Recruiting-office in Tammany Hall and wanted to enroll his name as a volunteer. As his height was only five feet four inches, which is below the standard, he could not be taken. He went away, remarking that he must do something for a living, and soon afterwards he was found hanging by the neck, in a corner of the yard, to a nail in the wall. He was not dead when taken down, but he survived only a few minuter. Deceased is supposed to have recently come from Philadelphia. He was about 25 years of age, had dark hair, and wore a dark woolen jacket, blue overalls, and black pants. A wallet containing some small change was found upon him, and a business card with the name and address—"THOMAS REDDY, horse-shoe nail shop, rear of No. 120 Spruce-street, Philadelphia." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

FORTUNATE RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. GEORGE W. THORNE, of No. 252 East Seventh street, was passing through a crowded street in the lower part of the City, a young man jostled against him, and at the same instant adroitly picked his pocket of a wallet containing $154 in cash, and a certified draft for $747. Although Mr. THORNE was not at first aware of his loss, he seized the fellow when an effort was immediately made on the part of an accomplice to effect his release. While the struggle was in progress, the thief dropped the pocket-book; and meanwhile Detectives SAMPSON and DEVOE having come up, he was passed to their custody. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for examination. His name is THOMAS CLARK, and the police call him an old acquaintance. His confederate escaped, but the pocket book was recovered with its contents untouched.

SUPPOSED DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of a man which had been found in the water, foot of Eleventh-street, E. R. He was dressed in a blue cress coat, black pants and vest, canton-flannel drawers, muslin shirt and gaiters. It is believed that the name of deceased was PATRICK MCNIERNY, an aged Irishman, lately a resident of Hammond-street, who has been missing since the 5th inst. The remains of an unknown man, so much decomposed that no hope of identifying them exists, were found on Wednesday afternoon, in the North River, near Tubby Hook. From the clothes and general appearance of deceased, he is believed to have been a laboring man, born in Ireland.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, a machinist, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a swindler and vagrant. He had for weeks past been obtaining a living by inducing children to borrow tools for him from their parents, under the pretence that he was engaged in the neighborhood putting up gas-fixtures. Having received the tool he would dispatch the lad on another errand and decamp. By this plan he is said to have obtained a number of screw-wrenches, valued at from $2 to $4 each. He was sent to Blackwell's Island by Justice BREWERTON.

ACCIDENT TO THE RICHARD STOCKTON.—The steamer *Richard Stockton*, of the Camden and Amboy line, when off Robbin's Reef, yesterday morning, broke one of her eccentrics, which disabled some part of her wheels, breaking two of her buckets. The steamer *Hunchback*, Capt. ISAAC VREELAND, went to her assistance, and brought Capt. SCHENCK and one other person to the City. The *Stockton* was afterwards towed to the City by the steamer *Kill Von Kull*.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CAMPHENE.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. MARY E. HEARNE, a married woman, living at No. 619 Ninth-avenue, attempted to hasten the kindling of a fire by pouring camphene from a can upon the coals. An explosion resulted, and she was so shockingly burned that she died soon afterwards at Bellevue Hospital, whither the police had removed her. An inquest will be held to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board did not meet yesterday for the want of a quorum. The weekly statement made up to June 12, shows the number of arrivals during the week to be 3 876; the number of inmates in the Institutions on Wards Island is 884; the receipts for the week amounted to $7,456; balance of funds in the Bank, $32 132 07.

A Defence of Gen. Butler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of yesterday, in reference to the unfortunate affair at Bethel, appears to me to reflect very undeserved censure upon Gen. BUTLER. Having accidentally some knowledge of his movements, I can assure you that Gen. BUTLER has taken every means of reconnoitering the country about his camps, and to procure the best information; but that, without cavalry, he has had to rely upon the reconnoissances of the infantry and such information as could be acquired from the country people, who hang together like bees and are as unreliable as to their facts as Virginia politicians have always been as to their promises. I would suggest that a *masked* battery can only be thoroughly reconnoitered by drawing its fire in the same way that you draw the bite of a rattle snake—by treading on its tail. It is a thing invisible until felt. That the only effectual reconnoissance in a hostile country must be made by a powerful body to avoid their being cut off by cavalry, in which they are well supplied and we deficient. That masked batteries do not expose themselves by firing on reconnoitering parties, but reserve themselves to carry havoc into a column, merely detaching force sufficient to cut off reconnoitering parties.

This masked battery was a surprise; the object of the expedition a reconnoissance, and the duty of the officer in command, after drawing its fire, was to retreat, and advance again (if he intended to take it) after procuring fascines and ladders, or bridging material, to cross the ditch. The only error, after all, seems to have been in *not retreating soon enough* on discovering the strength of the work. If Gen. PIERCE "lost his presence of mind" in this or any other military emergency, then he was not fitted to his position, which he had held but a few days, and your remarks *as to him* hold good; but as to Gen. BUTLER, I cannot conceive how he, charged with immense and pressing engagements, and overwhelmed with business day and night of the most engrossing character, should be held responsible for the omissions of the commander of an expedition, and you will admit that all the experience of CESAR, FREDERICK, JOMINI, may be rendered futile by the carelessness and precipitancy of a subordinate officer or raw recruits, without justifying the charge that "our leaders seem to have neither science nor skill." I have never known him to lose his presence of mind.

As to having flung the *élite* of the Army into the hands of the enemy, "which, if it had followed up its advantage, might have cut the retreating force to pieces," I feel sure that the retreating force would have been too happy to have received that or any other opportunity of a fair stand-up fight that the Virginians are likely to give them, and would have welcomed their appearance in front of their ramparts with "three cheers and a tiger," unless they have strangely changed within a week. You will discover that firing from windows or behind trees, building ars or fences, or intrenchments, with just enough strychnine thrown in the wells to make it exciting, will be their policy in this campaign.

As to Gen. BUTLER'S "prudence" I cannot speak. His descent upon Annapolis with one regiment with Maryland all in arms, his landing where forbidden by the Governor with the power of the country at his back, his seizure of the station a mile beyond the town, his pushing on to Annapolis Junction, his opening the road to Washington, then his seizure of the Relay House and opening the road to Baltimore, his rally from Fort Monroe and reconnoissance with a single regiment, of Hampton, occupied by a strong force, and where a Northern Union man's face had not been seen in three months, and his then pushing at once his camp to Hampton and Newport News, were all movements open to criticism as to prudence, but justified by circumstances and resulting in the trampling out of rebellion in one State, and a strong lodgment in another. The General's gallop as described in the account of the recent engagement from Fortress Monroe to Newport News, was also imprudent, but there is no braver or prompter man than the General, and few men with so small experience in military affairs, better fitted by temperament and other qualities for a high command.

Gen. BUTLER has left his home and an immensely lucrative profession for the cares and responsibilities of a high military command, and has acquitted himself successfully. It is not fair to suppose his career will be a perfect series of military triumphs. He is in a country fortified by nature and with 3 000 stolen cannon, surrounded by a community savagely exasperated, and overawed by whisky-drinking braves who mistake bluster for courage, and who are educated to the idea of hatred to the North. He cannot rely on statements furnished by these people, and cannot thoroughly reconnoitre without cavalry, and I will venture to say is not likely for months to come to have much time to give to his chances for a Presidential campaign.

In his efforts to carry out the duties of his department, I am sure that he will neither ask for praise or fear censure, but think that it would be better to reserve both until the whole story of his campaign is told. He was not within six miles of this engagement, his nephew and a Lieut. ROBT. BUTLER, Tenth United States Infantry, and his Secretary, Major WISTHROP, of this City, accompanied Gen. PIERCE, who had as yet no staff.

M.

From Boston.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday June 12.

The *America* sailed at 10 o'clock, this morning, with with 89 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She took no specie and but little freight.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 40, 45, 49, 52, 53, 14, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HAVELOCKS.—Gen. KNOX, the leader of the Hat forces in this City, issues "Havelocks" as the new Summer style of straw hats, the newest thing of the kind we have ever seen. His French soft hats, in all the fashionable shades of color, are well known; but his "Hard Time" hats, made of Swiss and oat straw, if less elegant, are of the most decided Young America stamp. They will disappear rapidly from No. 212 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Military Sewing.—Mrs. E SIMPSON, with experienced operators at No 495 Broadway, is prepared to manufacture, on the Grover & Baker sewing-machine, large or small quantities of haversacks, Havelocks, blankets, mattresses and shirts for the Federal soldiers. Work well done at reasonable terms.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Biggs' Truss, Hard Rubber, waterproof, used in the bath, cleanly, indestructible, and protects he spermatic cord from injury. Office for the radical treatment of rupture, varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

Flags!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamber work, or fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 428 4th av., 1st room 30th and last bell, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to cook, wash and iron; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 166 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Two girls, with first-class City recommendations, wish to obtain situations in respectable private families—one as chambermaid and lt dress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WHO is about leaving town wishes a good situation for a Protestant girl, who has lived with her for eight months, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call this week at No. 178 West 34th-st., where she may be seen, and will be recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German girl as chambermaid, or would do the housework of a small family. can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 Bethune-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WOULD like to find for a good girl a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; she is perfectly trustworthy. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 East 14th-st., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to do housework. Can be seen, for two days at No. 180 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family. Call for two days at No. 444 6th av. corner of 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; wants to go in the country, and has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A family who can recommend a competent and worthy young woman, wish to obtain a good situation for her. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., back office, or to Mrs. CLAIB, No. 4 4th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—THE advertiser wants a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children and chamberwork; in City or country; has 12 years reference. Call or address No. 87 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, or would do housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No 257 East 13 h st., near Avenue A, first floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist with the washing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 283 7th av., corner of 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City references, and no objection to the country. Please apply at No. 238 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1 52d-st, St. Timothy's Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; good references given. Call for two days, at No. 186 East 36th-st., 3d-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 54 Gansevoort-st., 3d floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to take care of children and sew; best of City reference. Call at No. 173 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, the daughter of an officer in the British Army, who has been accustomed from child hood to wealth and all its accessories, but now in reduced circumstances, wishes a position as companion to a lady of refinement and high social position, would not object to assist her in such duties as she performs herself; salary not required; or would act as governess to small children, whose respective ages do not exceed 12 years. Apply at the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry sts., before 12 o'clock A. M., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and pastry baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 476 4th av., near 31st-st., until engaged. The best of City reference

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived nine years in her last place; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 Rivington-st., near Essex.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would not object to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country, or to take care of a house in the City; can furnish the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country; can produce he best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, in a small private family, to do the cooking, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable reference from her last place in the City. Inquire at No. 79 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, meat, pastry, jellies &c., and is a good baker; the best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 20th st., between 9th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT cook a situation in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; wages, $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl, as cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 164 22d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who understands her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent reference. Call at No. 22 3d-av., for five days, in the milliner's store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at their present place No objection to the country. Call at No. 126 West 34th-st. between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen until Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing or do laundry word. Good city reference given. Apply for two days at No. 192 7th av., first floor, back room. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for two girls in her employ whom she can recommend; one as cook and laundress, and the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 128 7th av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country. Has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 180 East 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business; willing to assist in washing if required; can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 138 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Scotch girls, sisters, situations; one as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 16th-st., on the third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RE spectable Protestant woman wishes to obtain a situation as cook and laundress. Best of City reference as regards character and capacity, shown. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—NURSE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two respectable Protestant women, one as cook, the other nurse. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 18 8th-st., near the Bowery. Have no objection to the country.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family; would have no objections to the country for the summer; best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No 193 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A most competent cook, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; makes excellent bread, pies, cakes, pastry, meats, soups; good disposition and obliging; will go in the country; a home preferred to high wages. Inquire at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A well-disposed, hard working girl desires a situation, in City or country, in either or the above capacities; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, and can do chamberwork and fine washing. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable, tidy and capable German girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; understands her business, and is not afraid to work. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 810 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Water-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; would undertake the management of a small dairy. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Duane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—A smart, active young woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and bread baker; good reference can be had; can be seen for two days in the store No. 67 20th-st., near 6 h-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 4th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMployers in want of honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for City and country,) such as cooks, general housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found respectable, capable, and reliable help, at moderate wages; also, a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month. Conducted by American gentlemen. BENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook and wait, bake bread and pie and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl of industrious and cleanly habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would go to the country with a family for the summer, if required; has the very best City reference for honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 99 11th-st., in the store between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., top floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY recommended young woman wishes the above situation in the country; makes bread, biscuit, pies, and is an excellent laundress; does up gentleman's shirts most beautiful; will milk cows and make excellent butter; is willing and obliging; wages no object; City reference. Call at No 329 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable, well recommended German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a very good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress. Call or address MARIA, at No. 378 6th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or laundress; no objection to country; best references from last place. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days, in rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can give best of City references. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st. place, between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing, would accompany an invalid lady; is accustomed to the best of City references, which can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE middle-aged English woman, employment by the week or month; she is a first-class laundress, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in town; she would go out to wash by the day, or would take washing to do at her own house; would take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family. Call at No. 85 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS a first class Laundress; understands all kinds of ironing; has good references. Apply at No. 344 East 9th st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 339 4 h-av. between 25th and 26th sts., in the jewelry store. Would be willing to wait on a lady.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent laundress and chambermaid; she would go to the country for the summer. She can be seen at her employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and embroidery, and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, or wait on a lady, or sew by the week in private families; has good City references; wages not so much an object; has no objection to the country. Call at, or address, No. 131 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 12th st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; is capable of cutting and fitting; has no objections to traveling or the country; satisfactory reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 152 7th-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 119 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a child from its infancy, or would go to Europe with a family, for the Summer, or longer if required; is skillful and kind in case of sickness. Can furnish satisfactory City reference for the past twelve years as to character, capacity and integrity. Call at No. 293 1st-av, between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry-goods store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED AS nurse, by a competent woman. Who has been accustomed to the care of young children for a number of years; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present place of employment, No. 211 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl aged 16, a situation as child's nurse or to wait on grown children. Apply at No. 179 West 11th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse, and is a very good seamstress or would be otherwise generally useful; would be willing to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 108 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID, AND VALET.—Wanted by a respectable colored woman and her nephew, a situation to go traveling as nurse or lady's maid, and valet, in a gentleman's family; best of City reference. Call at No 262 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady for the Summer; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 62 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or as nurse and chamberwork; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 Clarke-place, between 9th and 10th sts., 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by an active young woman; is willing to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days at No. 67 Bleecker-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by an American girl

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	C. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West India, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000 TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock (M.) at Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sale in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the same at of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly pay ments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery at the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 24 day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place.

R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

HENRY DAYTON, President.
VANDERHEYDEN, Burton, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. E. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000, WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF which 50 cents each on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 870 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 1, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, held on the 11th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS H. WELLS,	WM. A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	JAMES IRWIN,
GEO. W. PLATT,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
GEO. C. PETERS,	JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
and WARREN HARRIOT.	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election:

THOMAS GARDINER,
FREDERICK TRACY,
JAS. B. BREWSTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, UZIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate, and claims of creditors not presented to said referee in writing stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee. And that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an Act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said company, to me, the subscriber the referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such referee.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my 25 je 20

BEFORE HON. D. P. INGRAHAM.—IN THE Matter of the attachment of the Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Notice is hereby given, that a warrant has been issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, and safely keep the steamer-vessel called the Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the port of New-York, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel her tackle, apparel and furniture under the provision of the 1st Article, 8th of the 4th chapter of the 3d part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to me, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, New-York within three months from the first publication of such notice, or that their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited; and that the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee, or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months. Dated the 28th day of May, 1861

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
je13 law3m Plaintiff's attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1861.

WILLIAM BUGHES, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap26-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOODED BAY mare, very stylish and fast broke to wagon or saddle 5¾ hands high six years old warranted sound, and gentle in all harness. Price $200; cost last spring $350. Inquire at the private house No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., 7 to 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Must be sold.

CARRIAGES STORED AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Lawrence; has only been run a very few times; extra light; no top. Black body, light striped wheels. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, SURGEON Dentist, for 25 years at No. 11 Chambers-st., New-York, respectfully announces that he has removed his office to No. 407 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., over G. W. Bussed's drug store, where he hopes to preserve and extend his long-established business.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS. Dentists. 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25: silver or rubber, $12.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in their hall on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Graduate members are requested to be present. By order Committee of Arrangements.

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO cultivate the acquaintance of some lady of wealth and refinement, and matrimonially inclined. Address, stating full particulars, which will be regarded confidential, to A. B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 136 4th-st., Brooklyn, by E. L. TUCKER, five splendid Billiard Tables, made by the best makers in the City of New-York. Will be sold for $100. Call at No. 20 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatic Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORSE, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 90 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 67 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,
No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,
At Wholesale and Retail.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, the Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. GIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 594 South 10th st., below Chesnut-st.,
Philadelphia.

Where all letters must be addressed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the most buy for cash,—ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to seven days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, just publishes the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

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ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
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AUSTRALASIAN Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
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VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave Pier foot of Canal st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.
RATES

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, June 11.

No trains have arrived from Chambersburgh today. The Government has evidently taken possession of the Franklin County Railroad. No troops have reached here yet.

A Secession military guard has gone to Williamsport from Col. Ashby's regiment.

Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, are reinforced, according to report, by 2,000 men. It is thought the reinforcement is not over 1,000. Shepherdstown has also been reinforced, and Williamsport by secession troops.

The Secession Unionists already at Williamsport are fearful of an attack to-night. The Confederate pickets have hallooed over the Potomac that they intend to cross the river to-night, and burn the boats and the town.

Great alarm prevails in consequence of these threats among the people here. Many are going down to Williamsport to-night.

The express from Clear Spring returned to-day. They visited the house in which the Clear Spring Home Guards are located, and found 50 or 60 men indifferently armed, but fighting bravely.

Dr. PERROT and Lieut. STAMBOUGH are the leaders by consent. No Marylanders were either killed or wounded at all on yesterday. One horse was killed and wounded, and two of the secession troops hit. Both fell suddenly from their horses.

A proclamation is largely circulated signed by W. H. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, calling upon all loyal Virginians to rally and form regiments under the command of PHILLIP PENDLETON.

Sixty Virginians, who left the Confederate troops and came over to avoid the Virginia military requisition, have gone gone into camp at Williamsport, under Col. LAMON's proclamation, elected a captain, and form the nucleus of a regiment.

The Virginia pickets crossed the Potomac last night at Shepardstown. They were fired on by the Sharpsburgh Home Guard, and retreated precipitately. It is not known whether any were injured or not.

KIRK HAMMOND Deputy Sheriff of Berkly County, Va., was shot a few days since by the Confederate troops, he being mistaken for a spy.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM was shot at the Point of Rocks, on Saturday last, by some Union men.

Thirty four Virginians crossed yesterday into Maryland for protection, and reached Clear Spring to-day.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment, which has laid for two weeks at Williamsport, and afterwards sent to Harper's Ferry, marched westward from the latter point yesterday morning, doubtless to oppose the advance of WALLACE's Indiana Zouaves, approaching from Cumberland.

The guards along the whole line of the Potomac, at the fords and ferries, have been trebled by the Virginians to-day. The Secessionists claim here, to-day, that there are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and within one day's march.

Union men from Virginia, just from there, say the force cannot exceed 13,000. An escaped Assistant Quartermaster, who left there on Saturday, asserts that only 13 000 rations were drawn on Friday last. He says he saw the Quartermaster's account. He made it up personally on Friday night. This I deem perfectly reliable.

The Union men seized to-day a stemboat at Four Locks, two miles above Dam No. 5, and brought her down to the latter point. She is capable of carrying 300 men across the Potomac at each trip.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived to-night, and are encamped near the Maryland line, below Green Castle.

GOV. JACKSON, OF MISSOURI, A TRAITOR.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Gen. W. LYON, Col FRANK P. BLAIR and Major H. A. CONANT, on the part of Government, and Gov. JACKSON, Gen. PRICE and THOS. L. SNEAD, on the part of the State, had a four hours' interview, this afternoon, which resulted in no pacific measures being adopted. Gov JACKSON demanding that no U. S. forces should be quartered or marched through the State, and Gen. LYON asserting that the right of the Government to march its troops in any part of the State, and that he would so do to meet an invading foe or protect loyal citizens. The interview was had at the solicitation of Gov. JACKSON, who was assured before he came to the city, by Gen LYON, that he would be protected from arrest until the 12th of June. The Governor returns to Jefferson City to-night, a wiser, and, we hope, a better man.

REPORTS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

The State Military Board are to meet this week.

Lieut.-Gen. CAMPBELL goes down to the city to-night.

The statement that Treasurer DORSHEIMER and Attorney-General MYERS have received any authority to investigate the alleged frauds is incorrect.

The Lieutenant-Governor and State Engineer RICHMOND were appointed as a Committee of Investigation. The Lieutenant-Governor says, this Committee intend to prosecute the investigation without favor and with energy, and will examine all the State officers themselves under oath, as well as other parties connected with contracts. Some statements in the Opdyke Committee card are said to be without foundation, as no samples anything like that used in portions of the clothing were accepted by the Board. State Engineer RICHMOND, who has been detained at home by sickness in his family, will be in New-York to-morrow night.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 11.

M. A. CONWAY was reelected to Congress without opposition to-day. A light vote was polled.

Four companies of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth yesterday for St. Josephs. Two companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons also went to Kansas City today, and will be followed by two companies of Cavalry, the object being to assist the loyal citizens of those places in forming "Home Guards." Two companies of the First Infantry left Fort Kearney yesterday for St. Josephs. The battalion will number 380 men, under the command of Major SULLEY, and will probably be stationed here for the present.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States regular Infantry, that left Washington for Chambersburgh, Penn., are now in quarters there, and muster as follows:

	Men.
Company B, Capt. Shepherd	70
Company D, Lieut. Bell	65
Company G, Lieut. Williams	69
Company H, Capt. Sheridan	71
Company K, Capt. Sykes	44
Band and teamsters	34
Total	373

These men, having just returned from active service in the field, are to take the van in the first engagement in which troops stationed with them may have to participate. They are notified and prepared for this.

The concentration of marines and artillery companies at Carlisle, Penn., is partly owing to the good accommodation of soldiers at that post, and partly to act in coöperation with the field force now in Pennsylvania, which they could do at very short notice. The detachments that left the National Capital and this city, within the past week, have arrived safely at the barracks. Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, reached quarters on Monday afternoon.

Nearly all the Navy-yards have got at least one of the new steamers "under way." The keels have been laid at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for one each, and the Portsmouth contractor will put his upon the stocks very soon. They are to be built as quickly as possible, and reports of their progress made from time to time. The Navy Department is debating the propriety of building two here, and only one in Philadelphia, as a sort of practical comment on the relative merits of the *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois*, *Lancaster* and *Pawnee*.

Capt. ROBERT HANDY, of Rhode Island, has reported for duty as Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, now preparing for sea at the Boston Navy-yard. Capt. HANDY is the 55th officer of his rank, entered the service in 1826, and has performed 24 years active duty, of which 15 were spent at sea. His "idle time" figures up 11 years 7 months. The *Vincennes* is said to be destined for the African station.

The Court-martial which convened at Governor's Island for the trial of Lieut. VANDERBILT and other delinquents, having concluded its business, the proceedings were forwarded to the War Department, and ratified by the President of the United States. The penalties were sentenced to trifling punishments. Lieut. VANDERBILT's sentence was read yesterday for the troops, who were mustered for the purpose. He is to be confined to his post for one month, because he disobeyed orders.

Steam was yesterday applied to the engines of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, by the new Chief Engineer. The recent improvements made in her machinery turned out successfully. The entire works moved admirably. A few more trials will be made at the wharf before the vessel goes out to the Buoy. The steam-ships *Rescue* and *Badger* have been floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Potomac* (50) taken in. No time will now be lost in putting this vessel in a seaworthy condition. Portholes for guns are being bored in the craft that were docked. To-day the propeller *Albatross* will take on board her armament, which the ordnance authorities have already prepared for her.

Commodore PAULDING, the Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department, was expected, and probably arrived in town last evening. His business here relates, most likely, to the construction of the new ships-of-war. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth, on a similar mission.

Advices from the *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Freeborn*, and other vessels, report scarcely any names on the sick list. Their crews ask for newspapers. The *Cumberland* is also well.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Grafton says that a company of rebel cavalry, eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverley, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

Secession cavalry have been scouring the country around Beverley every night, harassing the Union men.

The rebels at Huttonsville received reinforcements of three hundred cavalry the other day, and more were said to be coming; as also some large guns from Harper's Ferry. Our troops are eager to attack them before they complete their intrenchments.

Dispatches from Cumberland announce that the people are delighted with our troops.

Col. WALLACE left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp twenty miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. PATTERSON had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty of his company. He left Rowlesburgh, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched thirty miles to St. Georges, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 o'clock on Monday morning; took half a dozen prisoners; seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of the County had been ordered by Gov. LETCHER to meet that day to proceed to Huttonsville, with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. PORTERFIELD's command. Capt. MILLER prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowlesburgh to-day.

There have been wonderful developments and change of feelings in Tucker County since Capt. MILLER's visit.

Army wagons will arrive here to morrow.

The Eighteenth Ohio Regiment left Clarksburg today, and the Nineteenth Regiment is on their way here to-night.

The army of Western Virginia is beginning to assume a formidable position.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 12.

The Western Virginia Convention met yesterday, and after effecting a temporary organization, adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

About forty Counties were represented on the basis of their representation in the Legislature.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN, of Wood County, was chosen permanent Chairman, and delivered a patriotic address on taking his seat. He reviewed the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, and exhorted the delegates to firm, decided, and thorough action.

The Delegations were then sworn in.

The programme of the Convention seems to be the formation of a Provisional Government for the whole State, the deposition of the present State authorities, and the entire reorganization of the Municipal Government.

Mr. CARLILE offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for sending troops to Western Virginia, commending the gallant conduct of the Federal forces at Phillipoa, and complimenting the bravery of Col KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, June 12.

Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State, to be composed of the counties represented here; said preliminary arrangements, when completed, to be submitted for approval to the Legislature now convened in this city, as the only loyal and legitimate Legislature of Virginia; thence to the Congress of the United States.

This mode, he said, was preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes in equity, and the no less of repudiation.

These resolutions, at the request of several members, were withdrawn for the present.

After the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to prepare business, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock at the United States Court-room.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE SKIRMISHING AT DAM NO. 5.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 12.

Intelligent Union men here assign two reasons for the non-advance of Gen. PATTERSON's division First, that the Legislature is in session at Frederick, and that a column from Washington must come by that route. They hope that the Legislature will adjourn this week, and the Government desires to keep the troops out of Maryland until after the Congressional election to-morrow.

The action of the Maryland House of Delegates, in instructing their United States Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has excited deep resentment among the Union men in this portion of Maryland. Many say that the Federal Government ought to disperse the Legislature.

No firing took place last night, (say the expresses sent out,) either at Williamsport or Dam No. 5. There was more or less firing at the dam all day yesterday. It is thought the firing will be renewed there this noon. None of the Marylanders were hurt. One Virginian was struck yesterday evening.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN, ETC.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

The telegraphic operator stationed at Martinsburgh, and a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived here to day. They left there yesterday. The latter says the furtherest bridge burnt was over the North Branch 5 miles east of Cumberland; the next over Patterson's Creek; the next at Sleepy Creek, 17 miles west of Martinsburgh, and the next over the Obequeon, two miles east of Martinsburgh There will be no trouble in building the first, but some with the last, which is 100 feet wide, with no arch, and 60 feet above the water. Gen. JOHNSTON ordered the Obequeon bridge to be rebuilt, but it was not accomplished.

The telegraphic instruments were taken at the office at Martinsburgh for the use of Col. EDMONDSON's command of forces at Martinsburgh, which consists of three companies, the Winchester Rifles, the Mounted Guerillas and another.

Col. STEWART commands the camp at Hainesville, five miles north of Martinsburgh. He has charge of all the forces stationed at the fords and ferries on the Potomac, between Falling Springs and Hancock.

A large majority of the people of Martinsburgh are anxious for the arrival of the Federal troops. They offer to give beds, rooms, provisions, &c., to them.

Provisions are growing excessively scarce at Harper's Ferry.

The brakeman puts the number of troops at the Ferry at 14,000. He is confident about numbers.

The number of engines lying at Martinsburgh is about fifty. The rebels only succeeded in getting one to Harper's Ferry before the burning of the Obequeon bridge.

The quarters of a part of the Baltimore troops are very filthy, measles prevailing largely.

Large numbers of the soldiers are sick.

150 men escaped to Martinsburgh alone.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

Six hundred Arkansas troops from Hindman, arrived in Memphis in one day, *en route* to Virginia.

THE VERMONT TROOPS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, June 12.

The Second Vermont Regiment, Col. HENRY WHITING, is now encamped on the State Fair grounds in this place. The inspection was completed, yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. RAINS, of the United States Army, and the regiment sworn into the United States service. The men are but partially uniformed, as yet, and only one company has arms. It will not march until some time next week, probably not till the last of the week.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

☞ The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cairo on the 11th inst., says:

"A band of rebels were captured at Norfolk, Mo., on Sunday. Yesterday they were examined before Gen. PARKHURST, and finally discharged, on taking the oath of allegiance, and subscribing to an obligation to be ready at all times to defend the Stars and Stripes against all foes. Everything is quiet here."

One thousand rebel troops were added to the camp at Union City to-day. There are now about seven thousand rebels there. The town is in no way protected by batteries.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer *City of Alton*, with two companies of Col. OGLESBY's Regiment, and a squad of artillery men and two field-pieces, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky., to-day. On returning, when near Columbus, some machinery of the boat broke. The boat drifted ashore, and while the machinery was being repaired, the captain of the boat, with three of the crew, went ashore and cut down a secession flag which was flying on shore, and brought it into the city. No attempt was made to prevent their taking the flag. It is reported by passengers who have arrived from Columbus since the *City of Alton* left, that great excitement prevailed among the citizens and that a locomotive and cars were immediately dispatched to Union City, to convey rebel troops to Columbus, Ky., but no rebel troops were seen by the excursionists between here and Columbus.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 11.

Another conference between the State and Federal authorities was held in this city to-day. The State was represented by Gov. JACKSON and Major-Gen. PRICE and the General Government by Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. The State authorities demanded the removal or disbanding of the Federal troops from Missouri soil, and the State would disband the militia. Gen. LYON refused this, and the Conference, after four hours' session, broke up without coming to a pacific conclusion.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen PRICE returned to Jefferson City by special train to-night.

ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12

About 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City to the Pacific Railroad last night, and part of the Gasconade Bridge, 30 miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the operators all forbidden to make any repairs for the present.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of this morning, contains election returns from quite a number of points in Tennessee, but gives no returns from full counties. Knoxville gives 2 secession majority; Cleveland 130 Union majority; Piney District 47 Union majority; Jonesboro 95 Union majority. The Western part of the State is almost unanimously for secession. The vote cast is small.

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment arrived here last night, and was met at Camden with orders to proceed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chambersburgh, it is supposed.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* passed the breakwater this morning, with sealed orders.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY ROLL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The officers of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* who resigned after she reached this port, learned today, from Washington, that their names had been stricken from the Navy roll.

It is rumored that Capt. CHAUNCEY, who is on the retired list, has been appointed to command the *Susquehanna*. She is coaling, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The *Colorado* has received her ordnance stores, and will sail soon.

PROCLAMATION OF A REBEL LEADER.

The following proclamation was issued by Col. PORTERFIELD, prior to the attack on Philippa:

HEAD QUARTERS VIRGINIA FORCES,
PHILIPPA, Va., May 30, 1861.

To the People of Northwestern Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am in your section of Virginia in obedience to the legally-constituted authorities thereof, with the view of protecting this section of the State from invasion by foreign forces, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of their rights—civil, religious and political. In the performance of my duties, I shall endeavor to exercise every charitable forbearance, as I have hitherto done. I shall not inquire whether any citizens of Virginia voted for or against the Ordinance of Secession. My only inquiry shall and will be as to who are the enemies of our mother—the Commonwealth of Virginia. My duty impels me now to say to all that the citizens of the Commonwealth will at all times be protected by me and those under my command. Those who array themselves against the State will be treated as her enemies, according to the laws thereof.

Virginians! allow me to appeal to you, in the name of our common mother, to stand by the voice of your State, and to defend her against all enemies, and especially to repel invasion from any and every quarter. Those who reside within the State, who invite invasion, or who in any manner assist aid or abet invaders, will be treated as enemies to Virginia. I trust that no Virginian, whether native born or adopted, will refuse to defend his State and his brothers against invasion or injury. Virginians! be true, and in due time your common mother will come to your relief.

Already many of you have rallied to the support of the honor of your State and the maintenance of your liberties. Will you continue to be freemen, or will you submit to be slaves? Are you capable of governing yourselves? Will you allow the people of other States to govern you? Have you forgotten the precepts of MADISON and JEFFERSON? Remember that the price of liberty is "eternal vigilance!" Virginia has not made war! War has been made upon her and the time-honored principles. Shall she be vindicated in her efforts to maintain the liberties of her people, or shall she bow her head in submission to tyranny and oppression? It seems to me that the true friend of national liberty cannot hesitate. Strike for your State! Strike for your liberties! Rally! rally at once in defence of your mother!

G. A. PORTERFIELD,
Colonel of Volunteers Commanding.

AN IMMENSE FORTIFICATION IN PROGRESS ON SANDY HOOK.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says:

"Many of our readers know that there has been some Government money spent in the preparations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, and, like ourselves, many of them have known very little more. Now that the Hook has become quarters for troops, and that the defence of our coast has become a matter worth looking after, let us see what has been done.

Some two years since, it will be remembered that a great topic of discussion in military and civic circles was the defences of New-York Harbor. There was a prevalent opinion among the most distinguished engineers, that in order to complete the protection of the Bay and City, and prevent a descent of hostile forces on the shores of New-Jersey, it was absolutely necessary to guard the outer key of the Atlantic, by erecting a huge fort on the most favorable portion of Sandy Hook. Defences thus located, it was believed, would command the ocean access to the Empire City, and strengthen the upper forts for a renewed attack in case an enemy should pass beyond reach of their batteries.

Acting on the suggestion, the Federal Government ordered the building of an immense fort on the western portion of the beach, which, from its extent and solidity, will, no doubt, be considered one of the most formidable harbor defences of the United States. The corner-stone of the fort was laid on the 26th of March, 1859. The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point of the Atlantic. At present the northeastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones. Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons weight, were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and on the top 10 feet. The casemates are intended about 26 feet from the outer walls and commanding all points of the surrounding ocean. The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

The regiment of Col. PRATT, on Riker's Island, is making good progress in their drill, and will soon be in respectable condition for service. A large part of the regiment was recruited from this City. They have temporary uniforms for drilling, but expect their full outfit soon, including arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES OFF.

This regiment will positively leave to-day. It will start from Staten Island at 9 A. M., and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River; then march up Fifth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, where the regiment will be presented with a stand of colors, from thence down Broadway to Pier No. 1, where the corps will embark on board the *Vanderbilt* for the seat of war. Col. WILSON has addressed the following to his men:

HEAD-QUARTERS WILSON ZOUAVES,
SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12 1861.

SOLDIERS: We have orders to march to morrow morning. You will visit the City and receive a set of beautiful colors from the Ladies' Relief Committee, No 63 Clinton-place.

We leave in the morning at 9 A. M., and land foot of Fourteenth-street to march through the City, that stands unrivaled in wealth, beauty and patriotism—our own New-York.

Your countrymen will greet you with cheers of gratitude and heartfelt thanks. Let every man be ready to show by his bearing and promptitude that he is an American citizen, ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty of his country and the freedom of the world. Your comrade,

WM. WILSON,
Colonel Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CAMP WEED, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.

Col J. H. MCCUNN begs leave publicly, and in the most emphatic manner, to return his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the New-York Medical Association for their munificence towards the medical and hygienic department of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers.

He would state for the gratification of this really efficient and benevolent Association, that being keenly alive to the profound importance of sanitary science, he has appointed his medical staff solely for capacity, their familiarity with the laws of hygiene, and on no other consideration than the advantage of his men. To the Surgeon Dr. JOHN MCNULTY, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, where his exertions have always been directed towards the amelioration and general hygiene, he has given full power to put into execution whatever projects he may deem advisable to further the desired ends. He is also requested by the officers of the Regiment, represented by the following Committee, to tender their united thanks to Mrs. Dr. DITMOLD for a supply of bandlocks presented through the Medical Association to the officers of the Thirty seventh Regiment.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Colonel.

COMMITTEE—Capt Ins, James T. McGuire, John Kavanah, L. G Harmon, W. S. Clarke, Michael Murphy; Surgeon, J. McNulty.

PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS

We have been requested to give place to the following notice of a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening, at Cooper Institute: The public are respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the New-York Union Home School Society for the purpose of taking the charge of all the motherless children of officers and soldiers of the different Regiments from this City, at Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, June 13.

A preliminary meeting was held last Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, for this purpose, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER acting as President. The point are earnestly requested to be present and coöperate with the managers in this truly benevolent object. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, also, an advisory Committee of twenty five gentlemen will be chosen.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING's Regiment, which has been stationed at the Park Barracks for several weeks past, will leave there to day for Staten Island, to occupy the grounds vacated by Col. WILSON's Zouaves. The Barracks will remain unoccupied for two days during which they will undergo a thorough cleansing, by order of Quartermaster-General ARTHUR. After being renovated, and supplied with new mattresses, they will be occupied by Col ISAEL' Regiment.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Committee, yesterday, was unattended with any matters of importance to the public, and was passed mainly in completing the arrangements already in progress for the equipment of the various regiments forwarded by the Committee.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The dress parade of this Regiment referred to in yesterday's paper, will take place on Sunday instead of Saturday, as erroneously announced.

GENERAL ORDERS

Major Gen. DIX has received and promulgated the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY June 7, 1-61.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.—I. Commanders of Depots will require Colonels of Regiments, under their command, to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death, or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualities, and of the election of officers to fill vacancies, will be stated in all cases.

Major Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the Volunteer Regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No 6.—Colonels of Regiments will forthwith make to the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany the reports required by Paragraph 1, General No. 53, issued from that office on the 7th inst.

By order of
Major-Gen. DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE VOLUNTEERS, UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

The regiment having received marching orders, will start from head quarters for its destination, Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, the 13 h of June, at 3 P. M., precisely. The line of march is as follows: The regiment will form into line in Forty-first-street and Second avenue, march down Second avenue to Twentieth-street, turning into Broadway, down to City Hall, where the flags to be presented to the regiment will be received; from there to place of embarkation.

The military companies, societies and friends giving the escort of honor are respectfully requested to form into line at Union-square, in the following order: Ahead the military companies, followed by the societies and friends of the regiment, next the Turners and the Zouave Company of the Gilsa Regiment, taking the lead of the Twentieth Regiment, and one of the military companies closing the ranks.

No escort will be tolerated between the Zouaves and the last military company.

No admittance to the head-quarters on Thursday.

MAX WEBER, Colonel.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The funeral of CESAR MEISEL, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally shot on Monday last, took place yesterday. The members of the Thirteenth in the city acted as escort.

The remains of CLARENCE MCKENZIE, a drummer-boy of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed on Monday, were brought to the city yesterday.

Lieut Col. BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who returned temporarily to Brooklyn, received a complimentary dinner Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. FITZHARRIS Atlantic-street.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Nearly a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Increased Confidence of Shippers—The New Almaden Mines, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 11.

The Pony Express passed at 6 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1.

No arrivals. Sailed, 30th ult., ship *Peruvian*, Valparaiso; bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; 31st, ship *Racer*, Mazatlan; ship *Equator*, Callao; 1st inst., steamer *Orizaba*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $1,174 000 in treasure, of which $986,000 was for New-York, and $16,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were, Wells, Fargo & Co., $250 000; Parrott, $128 000; Coleman & Co, $121 000; Straus Brothers, $103 000; Schalle Brothers, $94,000; Davidson, $75 000; Heatch, $73,000; Sather & Church, $45 000; Tallant & Nisbe, $42,000; Seligman, $42,000; Baker, $36,000; also $61,000 among the cabin passengers.

The cabin passengers were:

S. P. Christy, Commerhorn and family, G. C Gardner, G. C. Gardner, Dr. H. H Wist, S. Crusher, Dr. Guild, U. S. A., and wife, James Rooney, F. Hudson, D. Wolferberg, H. Braham, J. J. Gray, Capt. Maloney, U. S. A., wife and child, T Critting and wife, M. Norman, Judge Campbell, R. H. Brewer, Gen. McDougal, U. S. Senator, and family, J. S. Ellis, Horace Brooks, E. W Kellogg, J hn Craig, Major Makall, U S.A., and family, P Galvadne, Canadine de la Morine de Russia, S Kost logoff, Consular de etat actual attaché U. S. Minister Minister de Finance de Russie, Marcus Kimball, Marshal Fletcher, Mr. Haight, J. Nordber, Mr. Quattlebohm and wife, Peter O Miller, Samuel Conner, J. H Brown, F F. Field, Miss Martin, Mrs Edward Brown, Miss Margaret Weir, Mrs. Reillon and child, J. R. Franklin, Mr. Adrian, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. Alice A. Maoles, Mrs. C. M. Graham, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Douglas, Robert Mott, W. Southard, Mr. Reingler, John W. Barton, Filip Mignagno, Mr. Giovanni, Mr. Felo, A. Raymond, John Cotter, G. J. Cane, Thos. Emerson, S. Asher.

The increased shipment of treasure to day is owing to returning confidence in the safety of California steamers against privateers.

Exchange on New-York ruled at 6 per cent. premium. Most parties having large shipments to make, shipped bullion at their own risk. The money market here is very easy. Business continues active. The market is buoyant, and although transactions are beginning to partake largely of a speculative character, there is a strong demand for consumption. Much of the improvement, however, is owing to the general impression that the political disturbances on the Atlantic will defer shipments in this direction. The abundance of unemployed capital adds to trading facilities and encourages speculation. Candles 23c.@24c., and stock about controlled. Coffee buoyant. Butter and lard active, and improving. Raw and refined sugar and syrup in demand, at bargaining prices. The domestic produce market is firm, and the stocks of flour and wheat are becoming light. Barley is abundant. There will probably be no more vessels chartered to carry off the cargoes of last year's grain.

The following charters were recently made: Ship Old Colony, grain, to Liverpool; bark St. Jean, grain to Sydney; ship Amy, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico; ship True Briton, spars, from Puget Sound to Europe; ship Reuorm and bark Early Bird, lumber, from Puget Sound to Sydney; ship Reporter, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico to England. The ship Bald Eagle has been laid on for Hong Kong. The following are on the berth for New-York: Ships Siera Nevada, Bell of the Sea, Mary Robinson and Northern Light; for Boston, ships King Fisher and Syren; for Liverpool, ship Morning Star. The unengaged vessels in port are the Annawan, Andrew Jackson, Caroline Reed, Franklin Havens, Imperial, Kutozoff, Speedwell, Willey, and bark Moonbeam.

There is no California news of moment. Every body is awaiting with intense anxiety for Eastern news, and as each Pony Express arrives, the announcement of an attack on Harper's Ferry, or Norfolk, or some other movement relating to the public property captured by the South, is expected.

Mr. LATHAM will leave for Washington on the steamer of the 15th.

The Board of Directors of State Prisons have made two contracts for prison labor: one with J. SHAW, of San Francisco, who is furnished with the labor of 100 convicts for the period of five years, 50 of whom are to be mechanics and 50 common laborers, who are to be employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements and cabinet ware; the State to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per day for the labor of the mechanics and 67½ cents for the laborers. Considerable indignation exists among the workingmen of San Francisco on account of SHAW's contract. The agricultural implement manufactory is one of the largest in the State.

The quicksilver mines of New-Almaden are in full operation. Their yield is immense. The Company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the other old one. A new lead has been discovered by sluicing off the dirt about an old furnace stand. The workmen have reached the depth of 15 feet below the surface, and the quicksilver is still found in little globules so thick that a stream almost follows the stroke of the pick.

Quicksilver is worth about 45 cents per pound, and six men are daily sluicing out between $800 and $900 worth.

The name of the brig *Floyd* has been changed to the *Gen. Jessup* by order of Brig.-Gen. SUMNER.

The Mint, last week, received about 470 000 ounces of gold and coined $560,000.

The steamer *Panama*, from Mazatlan, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th. She reports everything as being quiet in Sonora. The new government is working very prosperously.

News from Oregon to the 28th ult. represents Gen. LANE as improving.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

A terrible accident occurred at Green Island Railroad bridge, on the Saratoga Road to-day. A platform car, loaded with lumber for a bridge frame, was passing the bridge, when part of the load struck the side of the bridge. The following were injured: JAMES DONOVAN and JAMES MCGRATH were swept into the canal; MICHAEL FARRELL and MICHAEL CONNOLLY were crushed between the falling arch and the tie; JAMES HOGAN and PATRICK KEEFE were thrown upon ties, but caught there. MCGRATH has a bad fracture of the skull, and is severely injured internally. He spit blood freely upon being taken from the water. He cannot recover. FARRELL has internal injuries; the most serious is about the breast. The skull is badly fractured and he will die. MICHAEL CONNOLLY received a concussion of the brain, has several cuts about the head and is injured internally. He will, probably, die. JAMES DONOVAN has one leg badly broken, and is hurt about the head and breast. He will barely recover. MICHAEL HOGAN was cut severely about the head by falling between the tracks and ties, but was able to walk off with assistance. PATRICK KEEFE was somewhat bruised and cut.

Senator Douglas' Vacancy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, June 12.

O. H BROWNING has been appointed Senator by Gov. YATES to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator DOUGLAS.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, June 12.

At the Democratic Convention, held at Wilkesbarre yesterday, H. B. WRIGHT was nominated to represent the Twelfth District in Congress, in place of Col. G. W. SCRANTON, deceased.

Congressional Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The vote in the Third Congressional District yesterday was very light. Judge THOMAS was elected by a scattering vote.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT unchanged; sales 12 000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 82c @84c. Corn dull, and no sales. OATS without change, demand fair; sales 27 000 bushels at 23½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and a shade lower. WHEAT slightly declined; sales at 72c. for No. 1 in store. CORN 1c. lower; sales at 21c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 51 000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 26 000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS easier; 5c. on Corn, to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and prices have a downward tendency. WHEAT, in lots, $1 45 for White Canada and $1 48 for White Michigan. CORN 42c. WHISKY 16c; sales 203 bb

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Accounts from Fairfax Court-House state that three military companies of Secessionists suddenly left that place Monday. On hearing of the probable advance of our troops upon that town, the water-pipes through the village, and in the houses, have been taken out and cast into bullets, for the use of the rebel army.

It is anticipated that Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Zouaves will shortly march upon Bomney, to disperse a detachment of disunion troops encamped there.

FIRING UPON THE PICKETS.

One of the pickets of the Twentieth New-York, stationed along the road from the Junction to Annapolis, was fired upon last evening, by a party of mounted rebels, who fled upon receiving a volley in return. The camp at the Junction was ordered under arms by Maj GATES, and a skirmishing party was sent out and scoured the country for miles around, but failed to find the assailants. The country in the vicinity of the camp is of such a character as to give the mounted rebels great advantage in attacking infantry.

A SCARCITY OF LEATHER.

From a gentleman, who is well informed, I learn that the rebels are entirely out of leather, and so their movements are restricted for the want of shoes for the men, harness for the artillery, and saddle-trappings for cavalry. There are but a few small tanneries in the South, and if the Government will only enforce its embargo by land and sea, the rebels will be greatly embarrassed in their operations. The rebels are also short of material for making caps, although they have constructed a machine for making percussion caps, from a drawing in the State Library at Richmond.. They are also out of chemicals for making detonating powder, and therefore cannot employ shells for the want of fuses. One of the shots fired at the *Freeborn* from the Aquia Creek Batteries, was a shell from a rifled cannon, similar to the James projectiles, but the shell was not charged, and a fine plug was driven in the point of the projectile where the percussion cap is arranged in the James shell. This ball struck the *Freeborn* and stuck in the wood. Had it been charged, it would have made an ugly hole in that vessel.

PLENTY OF SHINPLASTERS.

I learn, also, that the rebels at Richmond have plenty of paper-money. They have made a forced loan from each of the Banks. My informant knows one bank that paid twenty-five thousand dollars, and at the same time raquired them to keep this fact from the public. This money is taken at Baltimore at fifteen per cent. discount, and large amounts are sent there from Richmond to pay for goods and provisions, and some of it has been exchanged for specie. I believe there is yet a market for Virgina money in Wall-street. If those who buy it realize that the banks of Virginia are expanding to suit the demands of the rebels, without regard to their security, they will probably stop taking it, and aiding and abetting traitors.

WHERE IS WIGFALL.

The latest bulletin from WIGFALL fixes upon the 15th of June as the day of all which he will dine in Washington. Of course WIGFALL will be as good as his word.

The Nineteenth New-York, Cayuga, Regiment to-day exchanged the muskets they brought with them for Minné rifled muskets.

A gentleman who left Rockville to-day at noon, reports the Pennsylvania First, the New-York Ninth, and other regiments at that place, but intending to move towards Edwards' Ferry at six o'clock this afternoon. Four teamsters attached to the Ninth New-York deserted last night.

THE INTRENCHMENTS.

The Sixty-ninth have nearly completed their intrenchments, and are mounting the heavy guns. The fort begins to look impregnable, with the Sixty ninth behind the big guns.

The balloon experiment in the President's grounds was postponed to-day, on account of the necessity of using the balloon elsewhere.

The bridges and track of the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudon Railroad have been repaired. The locomotive engine and two cars, deserted by the rebels when they found their retreat from Alexandria cut off by the force which crossed the Potomac above Georgetown, were, this evening, taken to Alexandria, and will be used in the equipment of the Orange and Alexandria road.

LEO.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States regular Infantry, that left Washington for Chambersburgh, Penn., are now in quarters there, and muster as follows:

	Men.
Company B, Capt. Shepherd	70
Company D, Lieut. Bell	65
Company G, Lieut. Williams	69
Company H, Capt. Sheridan	71
Company K, Capt. Sykes	64
Band and teamsters	34
Total	373

These men, having just returned from active service in the field, are to take the van in the first engagement in which troops stationed with them may have to participate. They are notified and prepared for this.

The concentration of marines and artillery companies at Carlisle, Penn., is partly owing to the good accommodation of soldiers at that post, and partly to act in coöperation with the field force now in Pennsylvania, which they could do at very short notice. The detachments that left the National Capital and this city, within the past week, have arrived safely at the barracks. Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, reached quarters on Monday afternoon.

Nearly all the Navy-yards have got at least one of the new steamers "under way." The keels have been laid at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for one each, and the Portsmouth contractor will put his upon the stocks very soon. They are to be built as quickly as possible, and reports of their progress made from time to time. The Navy Department is debating the propriety of building two here, and only one in Philadelphia, as a sort of practical comment on the relative merits of the *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois*, *Lancaster* and *Pawnee*.

Capt. ROBERT HANDY, of Rhode Island, has reported for duty as Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, now preparing for sea at the Boston Navy-yard. Capt. HANDY is the 65th officer of his rank, entered the service in 1826, and has performed 24 years active duty, of which 15 were spent at sea. His "idle time" figures up 11 years 7 months. The *Vincennes* is said to be destined for the African station.

The Court-martial which convened at Governor's Island for the trial of Lieut. VANDERBILT and other delinquents, having concluded its business, the proceedings were forwarded to the War Department, and ratified by the President of the United States. The privates were sentenced to trifling punishments. Lieut. VANDERBILT'S sentence was read yesterday for the troops, who were mustered for the purpose. He is to be confined to his post for one month, because he disobeyed orders.

Steam was yesterday applied to the engines of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, by the new Chief Engineer. The recent improvements made in her machinery turned out successfully. The entire works moved admirably. A few more trials will be made at the wharf before the vessel goes out to the Buoy. The chartered ships *Roman* and *Badger* have been floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Potomac* (58) taken in. No time will now be lost in putting this vessel in a seaworthy condition. Portholes for guns are being bored in the craft that were docked. To-day the propeller *Alabama* will take on board her armament, which the ordnance authorities have already prepared for her.

Commodore PAULDING, the Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department, was expected, and probably arrived in town last evening. His business here relates, most likely, to the construction of the new ships-of-war. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth, on a similar mission.

Advices from the *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Freeborn*, and other vessels, report scarcely any names on the sick list. Their crews ask for newspapers. The *Cumberland* is also well.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Grafton says that a company of rebel cavalry, eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverley, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

Secession cavalry have been scouting the country around Beverley every night, harassing the Union men.

The rebels at Huttonsville received reinforcements of three hundred cavalry the other day, and more were said to be coming; as also some large guns from Harper's Ferry. Our troops are eager to attack them before they complete their intrenchments.

Dispatches from Cumberland announce that the people are delighted with our troops.

Col. WALLACE left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp twenty miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. PATTERSON had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty of his company. He left Rowlesburgh, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched thirty miles to St. Georges, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 o'clock on Monday morning; took half a dozen prisoners; seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of the County had been ordered by Gov. LETCHER to meet that day to proceed to Huttonsville, with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. PORTERFIELD'S command. Capt. MILLER prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowlesburgh to-day.

There have been wonderful developments and change of feelings in Tucker County since Capt. MILLER'S visit.

Army wagons will arrive here to-morrow.

The Eighteenth Ohio Regiment left Clarksburg to-day, and the Nineteenth Regiment is on their way here to-night.

The army of Western Virginia is beginning to assume a formidable position.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 12.

The Western Virginia Convention met yesterday, and after effecting a temporary organization, adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

About forty Counties were represented on the basis of their representation in the Legislature.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN, of Wood County, was chosen permanent Chairman, and delivered a patriotic address on taking his seat. He reviewed the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, and exhorted the delegates to firm, decided, and thorough action.

The Delegations were then sworn in.

The programme of the Convention seems to be the formation of a Provisional Government for the whole State, the deposition of the present State authorities, and the entire reorganization of the Municipal Government.

Mr. CARLILE offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for sending troops to Western Virginia, commending the gallant conduct of the Federal forces at Phillippa, and complimenting the bravery of Col. KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, June 12.

Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State, to be composed of the counties represented here; said preliminary arrangements, when completed, to be submitted for approval to the Legislature now convened in this city, as the only loyal and legitimate Legislature of Virginia; thence to the Congress of the United States.

This mode, he said, was preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal, and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes in equity, or the no less disastrous consequences of repudiation.

These resolutions, at the request of several members, were withdrawn for the present.

After the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to prepare business, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock at the United States Court-room.

PROCLAMATION OF A REBEL LEADER.

The following proclamation was issued by Col. PORTERFIELD, prior to the attack on Phillippa:

HEAD-QUARTERS VIRGINIA FORCES,
PHILLIPPA, Va., May 30, 1861.

To the People of Northwestern Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am in your section of Virginia in obedience to the legally-constituted authorities thereof, with the view of protecting this section of the State from invasion by foreign forces, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of their rights—civil, religious and political. In the performance of my duties, I shall endeavor to exercise every charitable forbearance, as I have hitherto done. I shall not inquire whether any citizens of Virginia voted for or against the Ordinance of Secession. My only inquiry shall and will be as to who are the enemies of our mother—the Commonwealth of Virginia. My duty impels me now to say to all that the citizens of the Commonwealth will at all times be protected by me and those under my command. Those who array themselves against the State will be treated as her enemies, according to the laws thereof.

Virginians! allow me to appeal to you, in the name of our common mother, to stand by the voice of your State, and to defend her against all enemies, and especially to repel invasion from any and every quarter. Those who reside within the State, who invite invasion, or who in any manner assist, aid or abet invaders, will be treated as enemies to Virginia. I trust that no Virginian, whether native born or adopted, will refuse to defend his State and his brothers against invasion or injury. Virginians! be true, and in due time your common mother will come to your relief.

Already many of you have rallied to the support of the honor of your State and the maintenance of your liberties. Will you continue to be freemen, or will you submit to be slaves? Are you capable of governing yourselves? Will you allow the people of other States to govern you? Have you forgotten the precepts of MADISON and JEFFERSON? Remember that the price of liberty is "eternal vigilance." Virginia has not made war! War has been made upon her and the time-honored principles. Shall she be vindicated in her efforts to maintain the liberties of her people, or shall she bow her head in submission to tyranny and oppression? It seems to me that the true friend of national liberty cannot hesitate. Strike for your State! Strike for your liberties! Rally! rally at once in defence of your mother!

G. A. PORTERFIELD,
Colonel of Volunteers Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE SKIRMISHING AT DAM NO. 5.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 12.

Intelligent Union men here assign two reasons for the non-advance of Gen. PATTERSON'S division. First, that the Legislature is in session at Frederick, and that a column from Washington must come by that route. They hope that the Legislature will adjourn this week, and the Government desires to keep the troops out of Maryland until after the Congressional election to-morrow.

The action of the Maryland House of Delegates, in instructing their United States Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has excited deep resentment among the Union men in this portion of Maryland. Many say that the Federal Government ought to disperse the Legislature.

No firing took place last night, (say the expresses sent out,) either at Williamsport or Dam No. 5. There was more or less firing at the dam all day yesterday. It is thought the firing will be renewed there this noon. None of the Marylanders were hurt. One Virginian was struck yesterday evening.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN, ETC.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

The telegraphic operator stationed at Martinsburgh, and a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived here to day. They left there yesterday. The latter says the furtherest bridge burnt was over the North Branch, 5 miles east of Cumberland; the next over Patterson's Creek; the next at Sleepy Creek, 17 miles west of Martinsburgh, and the next over the Obequeon, two miles east of Martinsburgh There will be no trouble in building the first, but some with the last, which is 100 feet wide, with no arch, and 90 feet above the water. Gen. JOHNSTON ordered the Obequeon bridge to be rebuilt, but it was not accomplished.

The telegraphic instruments were taken at the office at Martinsburgh for the use of Col. EDMONDSON'S command of forces at Martinsburgh, which consists of three companies, the Winchester Rifles, the Mounted Guerillas and another.

Col. STEWART commands the camp at Hainesville, five miles north of Martinsburgh. He has charge of all the forces stationed at the fords and ferries on the Potomac, between Falling Springs and Hancock.

A large majority of the people of Martinsburgh are anxious for the arrival of the Federal troops. They offer to give beds, rooms, provisions, &c., to them.

Provisions are growing excessively scarce at Harper's Ferry.

The brakeman puts the number of troops at the Ferry at 14,000. He is confident about numbers.

The number of engines lying at Martinsburgh is about fifty. The rebels only succeeded in getting one to Harper's Ferry before the burning of the Obequeon bridge.

The quarters of a part of the Baltimore troops are very filthy, measles prevailing larg ly.

Large numbers of the soldiers are sick.

150 men escaped to Martinsburgh alone.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

An attack was feared from the rebel forces in Berkely County last night, and the gunrd along the Potomac at Williamsport was increased from fifteen, the usual number, to forty. Four hundred men are known to be opposite the town, who are constantly entering the farm-houses, and helping themselves to food, without making any offers of payment. The Union men have been forced to leave their families, and cross to Maryland, to escape being impressed into the rebel service. The secession pickets still extend along the river, from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. No business is doing on the canal. Col. PENNINGTON is raising a Federal regiment at Williamsport. The Rnode Island Regiment, with their battery, are encamped nine miles from that place. No advance has been made from Green Castle to-day. The reports of a retreat from Harper's Ferry are not confirmed.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cairo on the 11th inst., says:

"A band of rebels were captured at Norfolk, Mo, on Sunday. Yesterday they were examined before Gen. PRENTISS, and finally discharged, on taking the oath of allegiance, and subscribing to an obligation to be ready at all times to defend the Stars and Stripes against all foes. Everything is quiet here."

One thousand rebel troops were added to the camp at Union City to-day. There are now about seven thousand rebels there. The town is in no way protected by batteries.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer *City of Alton*, with two companies of Col. OGLESBY'S Regiment, and a squad of artillery men and two field-pieces, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky., to-day. On returning, when near Columbus, some machinery of the boat broke. The boat drifted ashore, and while the machinery was being repaired, the captain of the boat, with three of the crew, went ashore and cut down a secession flag which was flying on shore, and brought it into the city. No attempt was made to prevent their taking the flag. It is reported by passengers who have arrived from Columbus since the *City of Alton* left, that great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and that a locomotive and cars were immediately dispatched to Union City, to convey rebel troops to Columbus, Ky., but no rebel troops were seen by the excursionists between here and Columbus.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 11.

Another conference between the State and Federal authorities was held in this city to-day. The State was represented by Gov. JACKSON and Major-Gen. PRICE, and the General Government by Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. The State authorities demanded the removal or disbanding of the Federal troops from Missouri soil, and the State would disband the militia. Gen. LYON refused this, and the Conference, after four hours' session, broke up without coming to a pacific conclusion.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE returned to Jefferson City by special train to-night.

ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12.

About 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City to the Pacific Railroad last night, and part of the Gasconade Bridge, 30 miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the operators all forbidden to make any repairs for the present.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

Six hundred Arkansas troops from Hindman, arrived in Memphis in one day, *en route* to Virginia.

THE VERMONT TROOPS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, June 12.

The Second Vermont Regiment, Col. HENRY WHITING, is now encamped on the State Fair grounds in this place. The inspection was completed, yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. RAINS, of the United States Army, and the regiment sworn into the United States service. The men are but partially uniformed, as yet, and only one company has arms. It will not march until some time next week, probably not till the last of the week.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of this morning, contains election returns from quite a number of points in Tennessee, but gives no returns from full counties. Knoxville gives 2 secession majority; Cleveland 130 Union majority; Piney District 47 Union majority; Jonesboro 95 Union majority. The Western part of the State is almost unanimously for secession. The vote cast is small.

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment arrived here last night, and was met at Camden with orders to proceed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chambersburgh, it is supposed.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* passed the breakwater this morning, with sealed orders.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY ROLL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The officers of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* who resigned after she reached this port, learned today, from Washington, that their names had been stricken from the Navy roll.

It is rumored that Capt. CHAUNCEY, who is on the retired list, has been appointed to command the *Susquehanna*. She is coaling, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The *Colorado* has received her ordnance stores, and will sail soon.

AN IMMENSE FORTIFICATION IN PROGRESS ON SANDY HOOK.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says:

"Many of our readers know that there has been some Government money spent in the preparations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, and, like ourselves, many of them have known very little more. Now that the Hook has become quarters for troops, and that the defence of our coast has become a matter worth looking after, let us see what has been done.

Some two years since, it will be remembered that a great topic of discussion in military and civic circles was the defences of New-York Harbor. There was a prevalent opinion among the most distinguished engineers, that in order to complete the protection of the Bay and City, and prevent a descent of hostile forces on the shores of New-Jersey, it was absolutely necessary to guard the outer key of the Atlantic, by erecting a huge fort on the most favorable portion of Sandy Hook. Defences thus located, it was believed, would command the ocean access to the Empire City, and strengthen the upper forts for a renewed attack in case an enemy should pass beyond reach of their batteries.

Acting on the suggestion, the Federal Government ordered the building of an immense fort on the western portion of the beach, which, from its extent and solidity, will, no doubt, be considered one of the most formidable harbor defences of the United States. The corner-stone of the fort was laid on the 26th of March, 1859. The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point of the Atlantic. At present the northeastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones. Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons weight, were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and on the top 10 feet. The casemates are intented about 36 feet from the outer walls, and commanding all points of the surrounding ocean. The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-Col. VAN BUREN paid off, on behalf of the State of New-York, the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, Col. WILLIAM WILSON, yesterday. The amount was $9,230 44. In order to facilitate the departure of the regiment, Col. VAN BUREN gave the Paymaster of Wilson's Zouaves a letter to the Broadway, Park, and Manhattan Banks, and to the Union Defence Committee, asking them to cash the order on the Comptroller of the State, so as to save the Paymaster a journey to Albany. Neither of the banks, nor the Union Defence Committee, had patriotism enough to do so, though it would only have been loaning the money for eighteen, or twenty-four hours at the farthest; consequently, the poor men have to leave this City without a cent of money in their pockets.

Paymaster VAN BUREN also paid Col. FARNSLY'S (Thirtieth) Regiment, of Troy, $12,000.

RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

The regiment of Col. PRATT, on Riker's Island, is making good progress in their drill, and will soon be in respectable condition for service. A large part of the regiment was recruited from this City. They have temporary uniforms for drilling, but expect their full outfit soon, including arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES OFF.

This regiment will positively leave to-day. It will start from Staten Island at 9 A. M., and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River; then march up Fifth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, where the regiment will be presented with a stand of colors; from thence down Broadway to Pier No. 1, where the corps will embark on board the *Vanderbilt* for the seat of war. Col. WILSON has addressed the following to his men:

HEAD-QUARTERS WILSON ZOUAVES,
SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

SOLDIERS: We have orders to march to-morrow morning. You will visit the City and receive a set of beautiful colors from the Ladies' Relief Committee, No 63 Clinton-place.

We leave in the morning at 9 A. M., and land foot of Fourteenth-street to march through the City, that stands unrivaled in wealth, beauty and patriotism—our own New-York.

Your countrymen will greet you with cheers of gratitude and heartfelt thanks. Let every man be ready to show by his bearing and promptitude that he is an American citizen, ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty of his country and the freedom of the world. Your comrade, WM. WILSON,
Colonel Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CAMP WEED, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.

Col. J. H. MCCUNN begs leave publicly, and in the most emphatic manner, to return his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the New-York Medical Association for their munificence towards the medical and hygienic department of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers.

He would state for the gratification of this really efficient and benevolent Association, that being keenly alive to the profound importance of sanitary science, he has appointed his medical staff solely for capacity, their familiarity with the laws of hygiene, and on no other consideration than the advantage of his men. To the Surgeon, Dr. JOHN MCNULTY, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, where his exertions have always been directed towards the amelioration and general hygiene, he has given full power to put into execution whatever projects he may deem advisable to further the desired ends. He is also requested by the officers of the Regiment, represented by the following Committee, to tender their united thanks to Mrs. Dr. DETMOLD for a supply of havelocks presented through the Medical Association to the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Colonel.

COMMITTEE—Captains, James T. McGuire, John Kavanah, L. G. Harmon, W. S. Clarke, Michael Murphy; Surgeon, J. McNulty.

PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have been requested to give place to the following notice of a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening, at Cooper Institute: The public are respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the New-York Union Home School Society for the purpose of taking the charge of all the motherless children of officers and soldiers of the different Regiments from this City, at Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, June 13.

A preliminary meeting was held last Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, for this purpose, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER acting as President. The public are earnestly requested to be present and coöperate with the managers in this truly benevolent object. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, also, an advisory Committee of twenty-five gentlemen will be chosen.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING'S Regiment, which has been stationed at the Park Barracks for several weeks past, will leave there to-day for Staten Island, to occupy the grounds vacated by Col. WILSON'S Zouaves. The Barracks will remain unoccupied for two days during which they will undergo a thorough cleansing, by order of Quartermaster-General ARTHUR. After being renovated, and supplied with new mattresses, they will be occupied by Col. INGES' Regiment.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Committee, yesterday, was unattended with any matters of importance to the public, and was passed mainly in completing the arrangements already in progress for the equipment of the various regiments forwarded by the Committee.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The dress parade of this Regiment referred to in yesterday's paper, will take place on Sunday instead of Saturday, as erroneously announced.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major Gen. DIX has received and promulgated the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—I. Commanders of Depôts will require Colonels of Regiments, under their command, to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death, or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualities, and of the election of officers to fill vacancies, will be stated in all cases.

Major Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the Volunteer Regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander in-Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—Colonels of Regiments will forthwith make to the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany the reports required by Paragraph 1, General No. 53, issued from that office on the 7th inst.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE VOLUNTEERS, UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

The regiment having received marching orders, will start from head quarters for its destination, Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, the 13th of June, at 3 P. M., precisely. The line of march is as follows: The regiment will form into line in Forty-third-street and Second avenue, march down Second avenue to Twentieth-street, turning into Broadway, down to City Hall, where the flags to be presented to the regiment will be received; from there to place of embarkation.

The military companies, societies and friends giving the escort of honor are respectfully requested to form into line at Union-square, in the following order: Ahead, the military companies, followed by the societies and friends of the regiment, next the Turners and the Zouave Company of the Gilsa Regiment, taking the lead of the Twentieth Regiment, and one of the military companies closing the ranks.

No escort will be tolerated between the Zouaves and the last military company.

No admittance to the head-quarters on Thursday.

MAX WEBER, Colonel.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

A battalion drill of this regiment was held at their encampment on the Battery, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large number of spectators. Notwithstanding the men are without uniforms and many of them with hardly decent clothing of any kind, yet the precision of their movements, and the high proficiency displayed in drill could not but elicit admiration from the beholder. This regiment is composed of first-class able-bodied men; it has been mustered into the United States service, and, so far as the officers and men are concerned, is prepared for immediate action, but the State has not yet furnished a musket nor a uniform. If any more soldiers are needed by the Government it is time this regiment was attended to; if not, then it had better be disbanded.

A MOTHER DEDICATES A FLAG TO HER SOLDIER SONS.

Yesterday a most interesting ceremony took place at the house No. 454 Canal-street; it consisted in raising a large and very beautiful flag over the building. The standard was made by Mrs. REUBEN R. ROLLINGS, assisted in the patriotic work by LAVINA BARNEY, and dedicated to HARRY B ROLLINGS, of the Sixth Regiment, and FRANK K. ROLLINGS, of the Ninth Regiment, both of whom are sons of Mrs. ROLLINGS. Quite a large number of persons assisted at the ceremony; among them eighteen children dressed as Zouaves, commanded by Master JOHN ROLLINGS. Master WILLIAM WITBECK ROLLINGS being the drummer of the corps. Previous to the raising of the flag the young Zouaves marched to the roof of the building, and when the banner had been flung to the breeze they greeted it with nine hearty cheers, which were echoed by the spectators below. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of the "Star Sangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic songs, by the little band of Zoaves.

ARRIVAL OF A RIFLED CANNON.

A rifled cannon of the Whitworth pattern was forwarded to Governor's Island yesterday. It came from Europe in the steamship *Fulton*. Upon it is inscribed, "From loyal citizens in Europe to the United States Government."

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The medical inspection of this regiment took place yesterday, and the mustering into the service of the United States will take place to-day, according to the following orders:

STATE OF NEW-YORK DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, June, 11, 1861.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment will be mustered into the United States service on Thursday, June 13.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES, commanding said regiment in the absence of Col. KERRIGAN, will have the regiment in readiness for that purpose.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brig.-Gen. Com. N. Y. Dépôt.
THOS. ARCOCK, A. D. C.

CAMP ARTHUR,
QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 11, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The above orders are promulgated for the information of this command.

Regimental line will be formed at 10 o'clock A M., at which hour the medical inspection and enrollment will take place. By order.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Lieut.-Col. Comd'g.
FRANK WEBB, Acting Adjutant.

Three recreant members of the regiment, who have eaten the State's beef during the last three weeks, but who declined to enlist for the war, were yesterday subjected to a peculiar tonsorial operation, (consisting of shaving half the head,) and drummed out of the corps.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A company of one hundred men left Syracuse yesterday afternoon in order to join Gen. SICKLES' Brigade at Camp Scott, Staten Island. The Chaplains of the Brigade have issued the following:

The undersigned, Chaplains to the Excelsior Brigade, now at Camp Scott, Staten Island, solicit contributions of books for the soldiers. Works of a literary character, historic and poetic, as well as religious character, whether new or old, not larger than the duodecimo form, are desired. Choir and glee books will be welcomed. Send to Gen. SICKLES' Headquarters, City Hall, directed to

Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY.
Rev. JAS. H. TWITCHELL,
Chaplains.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The funeral of CESAR MEISEL, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally shot on Monday last, took place yesterday. The members of the Thirteenth in the city acted as escort.

The remains of CLARENCE MCKENZIE, a drummer-boy of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed on Monday, were brought to the city yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who returned temporarily to Brooklyn, received a complimentary dinner Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. FITZHARRIS, Atlantic-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Hons. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, and H. Morgan, of Aurora; H. P. Goocyear and lady, of Connecticut; Col. G. Hooker, of California, and R. A. Forsythe, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Beebee and lady, of Kansas; Hon E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Lieut Gov. Campbell, of Albany; Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford; G. M. Dexter, J. P. Putnam and S. B. Kindge, of Boston; R. T. Wood and lady, of the Bermudas; J. M. Ruodell, of St. Louis; W. G. Nolan and family, of Texas; H. Tilden, of the United States Army, and Mrs. J. C. Palmer and family, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Greville Smythe, Bart. England; E. Molyneaux, of the British Army; Capt. Paul and T. H. Butler, of England; Novento Oza of Guyaquil; A. Hegal and lady, of Guatemala; A. Schaehtel and family, Pedro Echogwer, Miguel Caregga, Juan Cavadez, and A. Mulla, of Mexico; W. L. Boudinot, of Paterson; and Mr. Tillotson, of Duchess County, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. P. McGuigan, of the steamship *Glasgow*; Mrs. Commodore Hull, and Miss Hart, of Philadelphia; John Powers, of Panama, N. G., and W. Laird, of Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Philip W. Thomas, L. C. Wickes, and G. R. Lyman, of California; Capt R. S. Granger, and W. B. Ramsey, of the U. S. Army, and P. S. Justice, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Constable, of Ohio; R. Gwynne and F. Gwynne, of Australia; E. Brook, of England; H. Douglas, of Nashville; C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, and G. Twichell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, June 12.

At the Democratic Convention, held at Wilkesbarre yesterday, H. B. WRIGHT was nominated to represent the Twelfth District in Congress, in place of Col. G. W. SCRANTON, deceased.

Congressional Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The vote in the Third Congressional District yesterday was very light. Judge THOMAS was elected by about ten to one.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand. Market for No. 2 Spring easier; sales 31,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 82c.@84c.; 11,800 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, 81½c.@82c.; 17,000 bushels No. 2, do., 78c. CORN steady; sales 23,000 bushels, 29c @33c. WHISKY nominal at 14c. CANAL FREIGHT steady; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat, to New York. *Imports*—12 000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. FLOUR, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR steady; $5 for fancy. WHEAT quiet. CORN nominally at 36c., without sales. OATS dull. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 28c.; WHEAT, 8c, and Corn 7c. to New York. *Lake Imports*—61 000 bushels Wheat, 22 800 bushels Corn. 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 24,300 bushels Corn, 6,700 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT unchanged; sales 12 000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 82c @84c. CORN dull, and no sales. OATS without change, demand fair; sales 27 000 bushels at 28½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and a shade lower. WHEAT slightly declined; sales at 72c. for No. 1 in store. CORN 1c. lower; sales at 21c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 26 000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS easier; 5c. on Corn, to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and prices have a downward tendency. WHEAT, in lots, $1 45 for White Canada and $1 48 for White

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3036. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Western Maryland.

Approach of the Federal Troops to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Cadwallader to Co-operate with Gen. Patterson.

The Rebel Attempts to Destroy the Dams on the Potomac.

SKIRMISHING ACROSS THE RIVER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Another Brilliant Exploit of the Federal Troops.

Five Hundred Secessionists Routed at Romney.

Letter From Jefferson Davis to the Maryland Commissioners.

The Maryland Congressional Election.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

The residents proper of Washing on have manifested considerable alarm to-day, having apparently an impression that WIGFALL was to make good his promise to dine in Washington on the 15th, and that Gen. SCOTT would be so audacious as to resist the entrance of the erratic Senator.

JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, will be commissioned as a Major General to-morrow.

WM. WILLIAMS, of Hollidaysburgh, Pa., has been appointed a Major in the Army.

Secretary SEWARD to-day reviewed the Cayuga Regiment, at their camp on Georgetown Heights.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE.

The President, and Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, to-day reviewed several regiments on the Virginia side.

Hon E. JOY MORRIS has accepted the mission to Constantinople, and will to-morrow forward to Gov. CURTIN the resignation of his seat in Congress.

CHARLES WASHBURN, Commissioner to Paraguay, and CHARLES RIOTTI, Commissioner to Venezuela, are in Washington, receiving their instructions. They will leave in the first steamer.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The election in Maryland passed off quietly, at least so far as has as yet been ascertained. The presence of our troops has had the effect, I presume, to secure a fair expression of public opinion. The only district I have heard from is Annapolis. At the previous election, the Union majority was 22 ; to day it is 170, the vote standing, for CALVERT, Union, 290 ; for HARRIS, rebel, 126.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN STATES.

Advices have been received from all the German States of a determination to do all in their power to aid the Government in crushing the Southern rebellion. The assurances from Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and Belgium, are very strong.

The failure of the Police of Boston to arrest the bearer of dispatches from the rebel leaders to their *confrères* in Europe, has caused much regret in Washington. It was important that the arrest should be made, not alone for the purpose of obtaining possession of the dispatches he carried, but also for the purpose of testing the right of the British Minister and British Consuls to protect rebels by their passports. The nature of the dispatches, the character of the man, and his relations to the rebels, could not have been unknown both to Consul BURCH and Minister LYONS, and to the extent of their official positions, they were aiding the rebels. At least, such is the prevailing public sentiment of Washington.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The position of England is not regarded in diplomatic circles as much changed for the better. I heard a gentleman intimately acquainted with our foreign relations, say to-day that England had only stopped bluestering, and gone to whimpering.

VISITORS FROM NEW-YORK

We have a number of distinguished visitors, arrived by to-day's train ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal ; HIRAM BARNEY, Collector ; JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer, and JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chief of Police, are among the officials. Among the private citizens are THURLOW WEED, HUGH J HASTINGS and AUGUST BELMONT. Messrs. BARNEY, CISCO and BELMONT have been in consultation with Mr. Secretary CHASE, expressing their views as to the financial policy of the Government. I think these involve some changes in the tariff, and especially the urging of import duty on tea, coffee and such luxuries. I shall expect this subject to be submitted to Congress for action at the coming extra session.

An order has been given out for one thousand army wagons. It will be a regret to many to know that BISHOP and SIMMONS, of Philadelphia, share largely in this patronage. This firm was largely engaged in supplying the rebels with arms, ammunition, provisions and other necessities of war. Even after the Government had attempted to stop supplies, this firm endeavored to elude the vigilance of the officials, and to forward articles from New-York that had been stopped at Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Gov. MORGAN has returned to New-York, and this time with a definite and decisive understanding as to the forwarding of troops. All the regiments now organized, making thirty-eight volunteer regiments, beside the regular militia, are to be sent forward as soon as they can be equipped and uniformed. If the "Barnacle family" of the Empire State be not too numerous, there is a prospect that she may yet achieve her true position, and be first in war as she has been first in peace.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been to the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry, to endeavor to stop the destruction of the property of his Company. He reached Dam No. Four, near Williamsport, while the fight was going on between the Marylanders and the Virginians—the latter endeavoring to destroy the Dam, and the former to defend it. He crossed the river under a flag of truce, and demanded to be taken to Harper's Ferry. The rebels furnished an escort of twelve men, five marching on each side, and one each in front and rear. In this order he entered Harper's Ferry, and was presented to Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel forces He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams, boats and other property of the Company, claiming that they were the property of Marylanders, and should be exempt from seizure and destruction. Gen. JOHNSTON replied that his orders were positive to destroy all property that could in any way be made to benefit the United States forces, and that it was all nonsense to talk of the property as belonging to Maryland, for it belonged to New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and every other Abolition State engaged in fighting for the Union. He should therefore obey his instructions, and destroy everything that he could reach.

The President says he thinks the number of troops at Harper's Ferry is quite as large as has been reported, and that they seemed to have plenty of provisions The Kentuckians, to the number of eight hundred, are encamped on the Maryland side, opposite the Ferry They were ordered to retire across the river, but refused to obey. They were then told that they were trespassing upon the soil of Maryland. To obviate this objection, they leased from the owners the ground upon which they were encamped, and so remain. The rebels at the Ferry say they don't know upon which side the Kentuckians will fight.

The Chesapeake Canal is in perfect order from Cumberland to Dam No. 4, which is about twenty miles from the Ferry. The Union forces are at Cumberland, at which place there are a hundred and fifty boats, upon which troops can be transported.

ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY.

It is reliably reported that the rebels are erecting a battery at Matthias Point, some miles below Aquia Creek. Should this prove true, it may considerably interfere with the navigation of the Potomac River, and perhaps require its immediate removal, as the channel at this place is close under the Virginia shore. The steamers *Freeborn* and *Resolute* left the Navy-yard to day with sealed orders It is possible their errand is to prevent the completion of this battery, If so, they will probably be joined by the *Patuxent*, which has remained off Aquia Creek since the last engagement there. Previous to leaving, these steamers changed their armaments, taking on long thirty two-pounders.

JOHN FRIZZEL and GEORGE SHORT, two noted Secessionists, have been arrested here, and placed under *surveillance*.

JOSEPH POLLETT, near eighty years old, the last survivor of RINGGOLD'S noted First Artillery, died here on Tuesday evening

The force at the Marine Barracks numbers three hundred men, mostly recruits, under command of Lieut J. H. HIGBEE, of New York A number of recruits arrived at the barracks, to-day, from Pittsburgh, and every day the recruiting rendezvous reports large accessions to this corps.

It is probable that Hon. JOHN F. POTTER will be commissioned as a Brigadier General. He is after PRYOR a second time. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

Information from Rockville shows that portions of the New-York Ninth, Pennsylvania First, and New Hampshire Regiments, together with the President's mounted guard, and a part of Col. MAGAUDAS's battery, yesterday made an advance movement from that town. It was expected in camp that two additional regiments from Washington would immediately join the forces under Col. STONE.

The strict rules prescribed by the officer governing correspondence, has discouraged reporters for the Press from proceeding further with the expedition.

Secretary CHASE has just addressed another circular to the collectors of customs, referring to the instructions of the 2d of May, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions or other supplies to parties in insurrection against the United States. They are further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which they have satisfactory reason to believe is for the insurgents against the United States, or for places under their control.

The circular continues : "If you are satisfied, either from the nature of the articles or otherwise, that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is in fact destined for persons or combinations against the Government of the United States, you will cause the same to be seized and proceeded against for forfeiture. If, however, you are satisfied that any merchandise transmitted for States or places under insurrectionary control is not intended for the actual insurgents, and and has been shipped or forwarded without intent to afford aid and comfort to such insurgents, or otherwise to violate the law, you will simply detain such merchandise, and notify the shippers or forwarders or their agents of such detention, and state the cause thereof. If such shipper or forwarder personally, or by agent, shall satisfy you that the merchandise so arrested will not be sent to any place under insurrectionary control, but will be either returned whence it came, or be disposed of in good faith for consumption within loyal States, you will restore possession of the same and allow such disposition thereof to be made as the parties in interest may desire. You will regard all States in which the authority of the United States is temporarily subverted, as under insurrectionary control, but any portions of such States in which the laws of the Union, and the laws of the Federal Government, are acknowledged and respected, will be considered as exempt from any interruption of commerce or intercourse, beyond such as may be necessary in order to prevent supplies going to the insurgents, or to places under their control. It is the intention of the Department to have the owners of all property perfectly free to control it in such manner as they see fit, without interference or detention by the officers of the Federal Government except for the purpose of preventing any use or disposal of such property for the aid and comfort of the insurgents, or in the commerce with the States and places controlled by the insurgents.

The Postmaster-General is engaged in determining on a new style of stamped envelope, to be ready for public use in a few days. The new stamps will not be furnished until the first of August. These changes have been rendered necessary by the large supplies retained by Postmasters in the seceded States, and now used by them without equivalent to the United States Post-office Department. About two dozen of these Postmasters have returned the balance of stamped envelopes and stamps in sums ranging from 60 cents to $50, while the Postmaster at Mobile recently and honorably accounted for $2 000 worth.

Although the Postmaster at Memphis had in possession such property, amounting to $8 000, he wrote for an additional supply of larger value, but this was refused, his dishonest intention having been detected.

Col. MEIGS, to day, accepted the President's commission as Quartermaster-General, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Major SIBLEY has been assigned to the same department, with the Brevet of Colonel.

Collector BARRET, AUGUST BELMONT and Mr. Cisco, of New York, had a long and friendly interview with the President to day.

This afternoon the President, accompanied by Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON, visited the intrenchments on the Virginia side of the Potomac. A troop of Cavalry afterwards followed in the same direction as an escort, having been nearly an hour beyond the time fixed for the departure of the Government functionaries.

The opinion prevails in the State Department, that all the foreign governments will refuse any recognition or countenance to the seceded States, and will neither shelter their privateers nor aid them with arms, money, or loans.

Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, has been assigned to the command of the two regiments from that State now in Washington, a Michigan regiment, and another soon to arrive here. He is thus attached to the military Department of Washington, the chief of which is Gen. MANSFIELD.

Conflicting statements having been made, it is proper to say, while Maj.-Gen. BANKS supersedes Gen. CADWALLADER in command of the military Department of Annapolis, the latter has been assigned to command a new division to cooperate with Gen. PATTERSON in the progressing operations against Harper's Ferry.

A number of the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS, representing various States, assembled at the National Hotel, to-night, for the purpose of concerting measures to erect a suitable monument in his honor, and make preparations for delivering an eulogy upon he deceased on the evening the 4th of July.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, Chairman, and JOHN F. ENNIS, Secretary.

After an interchange of views, J. J. ELBONE, J. F. EARLS, Thos E. Fields, Andrew M. Salad and Geo. W. McLone were appointed a Committee to arrange for a future meeting, which will probably take place next Wednesday, at the City Hall.

At the Navy-yard, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Commandant DAHLGREN practiced with a new rifled cannon, six inch bore. With a charge of powder, (four pounds) the cannon threw metal nearly two miles and a half, the ball striking the Virginia shore. The last experiment was with shell, and threw the latter almost four miles.

The cannon is an invention of Comandandant DAHLGREN, and is just finished. The experiment is highly satisfactory in all respects. All the camps on this side of the river were visited to day, but no indications of a movement were current.

The health of the troops on both sides of the Potomac is excellent. The few on the sick list are suffering from slight diseases incidental to the heat.

Large numbers of field pieces have been forwarded to Alexandria, for the Fire Zouave encampment.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Thursday, June 13.

A scouting party to Village Falls Church, about nine miles from Washington, was received with many demonstrations of joy by the residents, who expressed a strong desire to have the place permanently occupied by Federal troops.

The Secessionists have all fled at Springhill, eight miles from Alexandria. A locomotive with two cars was unable to proceed to the latter place, because the Secessionists had burned the bridges But these having been rebuilt within the last few days, a detachment from the Sixty-ninth Regiment went down with the train to Alexandria, where great enthusiasm was manifested on their arrival. The locomotive was to be placed on the Manassas Railroad for the use of the United States Government.

Scouting parties are constantly bringing in prisoners, but it is difficult to discover any within several miles of the camp.

Private SHERMAN, accidentally shot, is doing well.

A Unionman, who has been detained at Fairfax Court-house, and yesterday escaped from his captors, reports, what is confirmed by other statements, that the secession forces at that place consist of less than 700 men, infantry and cavalry. They are badly armed with fowling pieces.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 13.

Mr. BROWN, a miller of this city, just returned from the vicinity of Romney, reports that, after the rebels retreated to a distance, they marched to Romney. The small Federal force remaining there rallied, leaving a number of stacks of muck behind.

The President, in company with Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, visited the Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fifth camps this evening The Michigan Regiment was drawn up in review. They subsequently visited the New-Jersey camps at Long Bridge.

A supposed spy, named DICKINSON, was arrested last night, four miles out. Two locomotives and twelve cars arrived to-day. The Zouaves are riding the locomotives over the street rails.

An order has been issued restraining the soldiers from lounging about the streets.

A member of the Pennsylvania Fifth had a joint of his finger blown off while on guard last night. He asserts that he was fired on by some unknown person.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS APPROACHING HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 13.

Gen. CADWALLADER and staff reached Greencastle to-day. He takes command of the division which will cross the Potomac at Williamsport or at some other ford near that place.

Col. KEIM commands the division which moves through Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh on the Maryland side and directly opposite to the Ferry.

The Fourth Brigade has reached a point three miles below Greencastle.

Gen. PATTERSON will remove his head-quarters soon to this place.

Active work is rapidly approaching.

Col MILES commands the Fourth Brigade.

The Connecticut Fourth has reached Chambersburgh, in command of Col. WOODHOUSE, and is encamped six miles below Chambersburgh.

One of the Wisconsin regiments, Col. STARKWEATHER, is encamped with them.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. JARRETT, has also arrived.

The drill which is required of the soldiers lasts eight hours per day.

Dissipation is much reduced. The only disease prevalent is diarrhœa, which is occasioned by the use of lime-stone water.

A forward movement of the First Division on this point is confidently expected to morrow.

The Government will probably take possession of the telegraph office here, to morrow.

It is said by persons who escaped from Virginia yesterday that the Confederates shot a Union man, named WILT, on Tuesday, because he would not enlist. His death has aroused wonderful feeling in Berkley County. Troops from the Ferry have pressed into service all the wagons in Jefferson and Loudon Counties.

The first Southern mail from Richmond arrived at Martinsburg to-day

An intelligent officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says they haul everything they can procure in the neighborhood of Martinsburgh to Opequaron Creek, and take it thence by railroad to the Ferry. He says, also, that officers of the Confederate troops do not claim more than 15,000 men at the Ferry.

He has heard from numbers of soldiers, that the small-pox and measles were prevalent.

The Secessionists of Martinsburg are moving their slaves south in considerable numbers.

A large wagon train reached here this morning.

The Congressional election is passing off quietly.

Reliable information received here this evening by express, states that the Virginians were engaged every night, with dark lanterns, drilling hosts in the solid rock, on which Dam No. 4 rests, on the Virginia side, to blow up the same. Should they make successive heavy blasts the Dam must give way The works are superintended by REDMOND BROWN, an Irishman, who superintended its construction. He has two sons among the Confederate troops

Heavy firing is going on at Dam No. 4. A company of 45 sharp shooters has gone down from Boonsboro to assist the Sharpsburgh company. It is reported that four Virginians were badly wounded whilst boring at the rock.

An express starts immediately for that point, and returns to-morrow.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, June 13.

The following is the letter of President JEFFERSON DAVIS to the Maryland Commissioners :

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 25th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN :—I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathises with the people of the Confederate States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace.

The people of these Confederate States, notwithstanding their separation from their late sister, have not ceased to feel deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that at no distant day, that State, whose people, habits and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of this Confederacy.

The Government of the Confederate States receives with respect the suggestion of the State of Maryland, that there should be a cessation of the hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if possible, arrange for an adjustment of the existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword. But it is at a loss how to reply without a repetition of the language it has used on every possible occasion that has presented itself since the establishment of its independence. In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it again asserts in the most emphatic terms that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace ; that whilst the Government would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, the recent attempts of this Government to enter into negotiations with that of the United States, were attended with results which forbid any renewal of proposals from it to that Government.

If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe, that being formed of a Confederation of sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other sovereign State to assume self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged. Hence conquest of other States are wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles, and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people. Very respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS

To Messrs. MCKAIG, YELLOTT and HARDING, Committee of the Maryland Legislature.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS DEFEATED

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The election in the city passed off quietly. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is defeated by the following vote : HENRY MAY, 8 335 ; DAVIS 6,287. Both claim to be Union men. There was a small vote cast, 3,000 votes being polled.

In the Third District LEARY, Union, is believed to be elected. The vote in the eight Wards of the city (being part of his District) is LEARY 5 030 ; PRESTON, 5 342. Five districts of the county complete the District, one of which gives LEARY 210 majority. The balance have not been heard from, but are strong Union.

Gen. BANKS has assumed command here.

It is understood that Gen. CADWALADER will shortly go westward, but this is only a conjecture.

Frederick County gives a large vote for THOMAS, and no opposition.

WEBSTER, Union, is also elected in the Second District.

The Third District is in doubt. It is supposed that LEARY, Union, is elected by a small majority.

From the Sixth District, the few returns received are favorable to CALVERT, Union.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

TRAITOROUS PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

The following proclamation from Gov. JACKSON was received here to-day :

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 12.

To the People of Missouri :

A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted on the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the United States Government. The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified ; your volunteer soldiers have been taken prisoners ; your commerce with your sister States has been suspended ; your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been, and is, subjected to increasing control of an armed soldiery ; peaceful citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law ; unoffending and defenceless men, women and children have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unnecessarily indignities have been heaped upon your State and yourselves. To all these outrages and indignities you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still bolder and more daring usurpations.

It has been my earnest endeavor, under all these embarrassing circumstances, to maintain the peace of the State and avert, if possible, from our borders the desolating effect of civil war. With that object in view I authorized Maj. Gen PRICE, several weeks ago, to arrange with Gen. HARNEY, commanding the Federal forces in this State the terms of an agreement, by which the peace of the State might be preserved. They came, on the 21st of May, to an understanding, which was made public. The State authorities have labored faithfully to carry out the terms of that agreement The Federal Government, on the other hand, not only manifested its strong disapprobation of it by the instant dismissal of that distinguished officer, who, on its part, entered into it, but it at once began and has uninterruptingly carried out a system of hostile operations in utter contempt of that agreement and in reckless disregard of its own pledged faith The acts have latterly portended revolution and civil war so unmistakably that I resolved to make one further effort to avert these dangers from you.

I therefore solicited an interview with Brig. Gen. LYON, commanding the Federal army in Missouri. It was granted on the 11th inst., and waiving all questions of personal and official dignity, I went to St Louis, accompanied by Major-Gen. PRICE. We had an interview, on the 11th inst, with Gen. LYON and Col. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., at which I submitted to them the following proposition : That I would disband the State Guard, and break up its organization ; that I would disarm all the companies which had been ordered out by the State ; that I would pledge myself not to attempt to reorganize the militia under the military bill ; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State ; that I would protect all citizens equally in their rights, regardless of their political opinions ; that I would repress all insurrectionary movements within the State ; that I would repel all attempts made to invade it from whatever quarter and by whomsoever made, and that I would thus maintain a strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest, and preserve the peace of the State ; and I further proposed that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges. All this I propose to do upon condition that the Federal Government would undertake to disarm the Home Guards, which it has illegally organized and armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State not occupied by them at this time. Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war from our beloved State could have tempted me to propose these humiliating terms. They were rejected by the Federal officers. They demanded not only the disorganization and disarming of the State Militia, and the nullification of the Military Bill ; but they refused to disarm their own Home Guard, and insisted that the Federal Government should enjoy the unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the State whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal subjects of the Federal Government, or for repelling invasion, and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the Administration to take military occupation, under these pretexts, of the whole State, and reduce it, as avowed by Gen. LYON himself, to the exact condition of Maryland.

The acceptance by me of these degrading terms, would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen, and precipitated the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them and the conference was broken up.

Fellow-citizens, all our efforts toward conciliation have failed. We can hope nothing for the justice or moderation of the agents of the Federal Government in this State. They are energetically hastening the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of civil war in your midst ; for the military occupation of your State by an armed band of lawless invaders ; for the overthrow of your State Government and for the subversion of those liberties which the Government has always sought to protect ; and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you. If possible, to the military despotism, which has usurped the powers of the Federal Government.

[[Now, therefore I, C. F JACKSON, Governor of the State of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, issue this, my proclamation, calling the militia of the State, to the number of 50,000, into active service of the State, for the purpose of repelling such invasions, and for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of this State, and I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally to the flag of their State for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defence of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my most solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States ; that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to sunder that relation. That power has been wisely vested in the Convention which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will ; and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government. But it is equally my duty to advise you that your first allegiance is due to your own State, and that you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

(Signed) CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, June 13.

Six companies of Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment of Volunteers belonging to the brigade of Gen LYON, left here last night for the Rolla terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and four additional companies of the same Regiment left this morning for the same destination. Squads of troops will be stationed to protect the different bridges on the route, but the main body of the force is designed for active service in the South western part of the State. The Pacific Railroad and the telegraph lines are to be placed under the protection of the Federal troops. Every effort is being made to render them effective. Three steamers are now at the arsenal here taking on troops, whose destination is supposed to be Jefferson City.

The United States authorities at the Arsenal have been for weeks advised of attempts to enlist recruits for the Southern army On Monday night, the steamer *Platte Valley* was detained at Duncan's Island battery, and sixteen persons selected from two hundred passengers taken prisoners. Thirteen of them were subsequently released. Those who are still held are Col. WILLIAM J. PRESTON, EDMUND A. PIGGEE, and EDWARD BARRETT.

O. W. BARRETT, brother of Maj. BARRETT, late Congressman from this District, was arrested yesterday for high treason. It is said the proofs against him are strong, and that other prominent individuals are involved in the charge. BARRETT will be brought before the United States Commissioner, HICKMAN to-day for examination. The other prisoners will be brought from the Arsenal, and arraigned at the same time.

SECESSION TROOPS IN MISSOURI

HERMANN, Mo., Thursday, June 13.

It is reported that the State troops have a battery on Dodd's Island, just below the mouth of the Osage River, and that there are troops on the Osage Bridge.

A steamer just from Jefferson City, reports that troops are concentrating there rapidly. 1200 are reported on their way from Saline County, Gov. JACKSON'S residence, and 500 from Cooper County, both secession strongholds.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

CONDITION OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 13.

A returned Baltimorean from Harper's Ferry informs me that the number of troops there has been rather underestimated than over stated.

Additional numbers were arriving by every train, and they were so distributed that their presence could scarcely be detected fifteen minutes after their arrival. The probability is that they are forwarded to other points.

They have an abundance of artillery, which is so posted as, in his estimation, to render the place impregnable.

Two thousand troops were expected there to-day and to-morrow.

A Baltimore regiment is encamped at Bolivar, armed with Tennessee rifles.

The Kentuckians are regarded with general suspicion and dislike, and are in almost open mutiny.

Provisions were abundant, and the strictest discipline was enforced.

The destruction of the bridge at the Point of Rocks was unauthorized and the officer by whom it was ordered has been severely reprimanded.

The Baltimore City Guards are stationed at Suffolk, near Portsmouth.

The Maryland Heights are to be abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS ROUTED AT ROMNEY.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 13.

Col. LEWIS WALLACE, with a portion of the Indiana Regiment, left Cumberland, for Romney, Va., on the 11th inst, where he surprised, after a sharp conflict, and completely routed five hundred secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking some first-class camp equipage, provisions, and medical stores. Only one Indianian was slightly wounded. The victors returned to Cumberland the same day.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 13.

A special dispatch from Grafton says that eighty army wagons and one hundred and fifty horses were sent to Webster, for Philippe, to-day. Look out for onward movements. All is now quiet at Cumberland.

Trains cannot run beyond Cumberland, all the bridges being burnt. A forward movement, therefore, cannot now be made by the Cumberland troops.

Under Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation Union men are constantly being impressed, in remote counties of Western Virginia, to recruit in Col. PORTERFIELD'S command, near Huttonsville. Many are fleeing to avoid impressment.

Col. STEDMAN'S command moves to Buchanan to-morrow. He will prevent further impressment of Union men there.

Capt. CRAWFORD, of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was shot last night by a sentry, and died instantly. The stupid sentry fired his musket without calling for the countersign.

THE CONVENTION AT WHEELING

WHEELING, Thursday, June 13.

The Convention met, at 10 A. M., in the United States Court room.

A circular was received by a member, supposed to emanate from Mr. BRANNON, Senator from Louis County, addressed to the patriots of Northwestern Virginia, denouncing the Wheeling Convention as an attempt to divide the State, and attach a portion to a miserable Black Republican State, or form it into a new State. It calls upon the people opposed to being the tail-end of a Republican despotism to send delegates to a Convention, to be held at Levensbury, Greenbrier County, on the first Monday of July, to enter a solemn protest against the scheme, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, after knowing the result of the Wheeling Convention.

This circular is productive of no effect whatever here.

Mr. CARLILE was made Chairman.

The Committee on Business reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest, not a dissenting opinion expressing. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. PAXTON, of Ohio County, offered a resolution setting forth the grievances long suffered by Western Virginia, and declaratory of their intention never to submit to the ordinance of secession, but maintain rights in the Union.

Mr. FAGER, of Jackson, offered a resolution calling on all persons in rebellion, especially those in arms, to disband, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

THE LATE LIEUT. GREBLE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE arrived by the steamer this morning, from Fortress Monroe, and left for Philadelphia.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

Full and Accurate Details from Our Own Correspondents.

OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE EXPEDITION

The Troops Ordered to Retreat when Victory was in their Grasp.

Official Reports of Col. Duryee and Capt. Kilpatrick.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Retreat of the Rebels to Yorktown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, Near Hampton, Va., Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

You have already received by telegraph accounts of the action at Bethel. The full particulars of the engagement will probably give you an idea of it very different from that which you have formed.

On Sunday afternoon the orders were promulgated for an attack upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel ; the latter a sort of half-way house on the road to Yorktown, a couple of miles beyond the former.

The following were the orders :

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP HAMILTON, June 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS. No 14.—A plan of attack to-night is here with included and for warded to Col. DURYEE, commanding Fifth Regiment New York State Troops, who will act accordingly. Col. TOWNSEND commanding Third Regiment New-York State Troops, will march his command in support of Col DURYEE. Col CASS commanding Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, will detach the artillery company of his regiment, with their field pieces, caissons, and a suitable supply of ammunition, and take their position at the burnt bridge, near Hamilton. Cols. ALLEN, CASS and MCCHESNEY, will hold their entire command in readiness fully prepared to march at a moment's notice. All the troops will be supplied with one day's rations and each man with twenty rounds of ball cartridges.

That no mistake may be made, all the troops, as they charge the enemy, will shout "Boston"

Cols ALLEN, CASS, TOWNSEND DURYEE and MCCHESNEY will take notice and act accordingly.

By command of Brig-Gen. E. W. PEIRCE,

R. A. PEIRCE, Brigadier-Major.

Appended were notes, of which the following are the salient points :

A regiment or battalion to march from Newport News.

A regiment or battalion to march from Camp Hamilton—DURYEE'S

Each to be supported by sufficient reserves under arms in camp, and with advance guard out on the line of march.

DURYEE to push out two pickets at 10 P. M. ; one also 2½ miles beyond Hampton, on the County road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket, half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whomsoever to be allowed to pass through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward toward Hampton, unless it appear they intend to go around about and dodge through the front.

At 12 M. (midnight) Col. DURYEE will march his regiment, with twenty rounds of cartridges, on the County road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek March to be rapid, but not hurried.

A howitzer, with canister and rehrapnel to go, and a wagon with planks and materials to repair the New Market Bridge.

DURYEE to have the two hundred rifles. He will pick three men to whom they are entrusted. Rockets to be thrown up from Newport News.

Notify Com. PAULDING of this, to prevent general alarm Newport News movement to be made a mewhat later, as the distance is less.

If we find the enemy and surprise them, we will fire a volley if desirable, not reload, and go ahead with the bayonet

As the attack is to be made by night, or grey of morning and if two detachments, our people should have some token—say a white rag, or nearest approach to white attainable, on left arm.

Perhaps the detachments who are engaged in the expedition should be smaller than a regiment.

In accordance with this, the whole of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, except the picket and police guards, and those otherwise detailed for special duty, formed in perfect silence at 11½ P. M—740 strong—on the color line, and immediately began their march. The men were all in fine spirits at the prospect of a fight. Hampton Creek was crossed in boats, and all night they continued to advance rapidly. Three companies had been thrown out in advance as skirmishers—Capt KILPATRICK'S, Capt. BARTLETT'S and Capt. SWARTWOUT'S. Just at dawn one of the enemy's outposts was surprised, and one of their officers captured. The particulars of this affair and of the skirmishes of the van are set forth fully in Capt. KILPATRICK'S official report, which I send you. Soon after it occurred, cannonading and the report of musketry was heard far behind us, and Col. DURYEE, supposing that the enemy had attacked the regiments which were advancing to support us, immediately turned, and as quickly as possible—a portion of the time at a double quick step—led his regiment back for five miles, and met the detachments from Newport News which had been sent to take part in the expedition, consisting of detachments of Col. PHELPS' (Vermont) Regiment, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and of Col. BENDIX'S New York Seventh. The latter, with its artillery unlimbered, was stationed across the road, while beyond them were the other troops, drawn up in line of battle. Here we heard a melancholy story. Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, coming from Camp Hamilton, meeting the detachment of the command of Col. BENDIX, was mistaken by the latter for the enemy in the early gray of the morning. The error was mutual. The detachment of Col. BENDIX opened a fire with artillery, and Col. TOWNSEND'S men returned it. Ten of the latter were wounded—one, perhaps, mortally. I have not heard that any of those commanded by Col. BENDIX were injured. Gen PEIRCE, who was with Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, again ordered the Zouaves in advance, and the whole column moved rapidly forward, the men singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie's Land," as they went.

It was 10 A. M., and the soldiers, wearied with their long and rapid march and want of sleep, were marching listlessly at the route step, when the scouts brought word that the enemy, three thousand strong, were entrenched behind sand batteries, right in front, and that without waiting for an attack they were about to sally forth. It put a new spirit into the men, as the word passed down the line. They were no longer tired and sleepy. Each freshened up to his place in the ranks, and closed up in column. Each Regiment deployed into the adjoining fields, right and left, and drew up in order of battle. And here let me try to give you an idea of the place of combat.

Over a small stream, twelve miles from Hampton, a bridge called County Bridge, crosses on the road to Yorktown. On the opposite bank at the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE AMERICAN MEETING AT PARIS.

Speeches of Messrs Elliot C. Cowdin, William L. Dayton, Cassius M. Clay, Anson Burlingame, John C. Fremont and others.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 30.

A most important meeting of American citizens took place yesterday at noon, in the Great Hall of the Hotel du Louvre, very nearly two hundred persons being present. On entering the room one could have imagined that the reunion was for a purely festive purpose, as three tables loaded with plate, cut-glass, flowers and other objects recreative to the eye, ran down the whole length of the immense room. The intention was to breakfast pleasantly first, and then to express sentiments and pass resolutions on the secession which has so unfortunately arisen in the United States. At the end of the room floated the French flag over a bust of the Emperor, and on either side that of the United States, displaying its well-known "Stars and Stripes." When all the company were seated, as a great number of young and elegantly-dressed women were present, the *coup d'œil* was most striking. An excellent breakfast having been duly honored,

Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS rose and proposed that the office of President of the day should be filled by Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of New-York.

The motion having been passed by acclamation,

Mr. COWDIN took the chair, and after the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, rose and said: Fellow-countrymen, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside on this occasion. Forgetting all considerations of interest, of party, and of section, we meet as *Americans*, citizens of the *United States*, desiring no higher appellation Granting, as I must, that the time for speech-making has passed, and the time for action has come, it is well, nevertheless, that we have met together to-day to listen to words of wisdom from our illustrious countrymen, to whom, in your name, I bid a cordial welcome. [Applause.] This large and distinguished assemblage here in this great capital, far from our native land, is a happy augury of the deep interest entertained by all, in sustaining the Government in its determination to maintain the Constitution, the laws and the liberties of our common country. Our National Union—the result of the world's progress, was not formed for ourselves alone, but for the whole family of man. He, therefore, who by word or deed, does aught towards destroying that Union, is not only a traitor to his country, but an enemy to his race. [Cheers.] The Carthagenian general brought his child to the altar to take an oath of ceaseless vengeance against the enemies of his country. Be ours a higher, a nobler, a holier duty. To declare our undying attachment to the great principles of liberty and justice upon which our Government was founded, and if need be, in the spirit of our fathers, to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to uphold and defend them. [Cheers.] It was a remark of the illustrious WASHINGTON (whose very grave is consecrated,) "that the value of liberty was enhanced in our estimation by the difficulty of its attainment; and the worth of character appreciated by the trial of adversity." So will it ever be; and when this conflict is over, the Union will stand forth *purged* and *purified*, the wonder and admiration of the world. [Applause.] Nay more—the great characters which the exigencies will call forth, are destined to be recorded upon the pages of history, as among the brightest heroes of the nineteenth century. [Hear, hear.] The struggle we have entered upon is a momentous one. The rebels are bold, daring, desperate; determined to rule or ruin, seeming with Satan—

"'Tis better to reign in hell
Than serve in heaven."

But, my countrymen, be not dismayed. Relying upon the justice of our cause, the unanimity of the people, and the protection of a righteous God, we have nothing to fear. [Applause.] Traitors have inaugurated war to establish tyranny, and can we shrink from it in defence of liberty? They have sown the wind—they shall reap the whirlwind. Whatever is necessary, either of money or of men, is at our command. Twenty millions of people are aroused in behalf of this sacred cause—the protection of our common parent—our beloved country, at whose very vitals treason is aiming its deadly thrusts. Already the decree has gone forth—"Let freedom's blow, as it must be *terrible*, be therefore *quick, hard and decisive*." Let there be no cessation of war; no halting at the Capitol, nor at Richmond, nor at Charleston, nor at Montgomery, nor anywhere until Freedom's troops shall have replanted Freedom's Stars and Stripes on every arsenal, and every fort and every edifice from which a sacrilegious and infuriated mob has hauled them down. [Hear, hear.] In such a struggle there may be danger; but on the one hand there is danger accompanied with lasting honor and inevitable success; and, on the other, there is danger with indelible shame and utter destruction. It is said that Lord BYRON, when a boy, prevented his comrades from demolishing his school-room, by showing them their fathers' names on the walls. Shall we be less wise, less grateful than school-boys? Shall we hesitate to preserve and defend the Temple of Freedom, reared by our fathers, upon the walls of which are inscribed the names of Washington and Adams, Jefferson and Franklin, Madison and Gay, Henry and Otis, Pinckney and Hamilton? [Loud cheers.] Permanently dissolve our National Union! Replace the banner of freedom with the black flag of piracy! Break up our Federal Government! Trample under foot the countless blessings which our fathers purchased for us at so dear a rate, and with so much immortal honor and glory! It cannot, it must not, it shall not be. Let all loyal citizens, wherever found, join hand and heart in the solemn pledge to uphold and defend the flag of our Union *now* and *forever*. Let there be no faltering in our ranks—no swerving from duty, no compromise of principle. Thus shall we speedily resume our onward march of true glory; the glory of knowledge and wisdom; of truth and justice; of *Union* and *Liberty*. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Major SELIVER, of California, proposed that the following gentlemen should be named as Vice-Presidents:

Messrs. John J. Ridgway, Francis Warden, Woodbury Langdon, Dr. Thomas William Evans, Wm. K. Strong, James W. Tucker, George B. English, Henry Weeds, George R. Russell, F. A. Lovering, W. C. Emmett, James H. Deming, A. K. P. Cooper, B. G. Wainwright, and Edward Brooks.

Also that Messrs. T. Wallis Evans and Auguste Depeyster should be requested to act as Secretaries.

These nominations were acceded to unanimously.

Mr. TUCKER, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the year of our Lord 1787, the "people of the United States," after having secured their independence by a long and bloody war, did "ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their children; and

Whereas, The people of the several States, in adopting said Constitution, made it and the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance of it, the supreme law of the land, and thereby transferred the essential powers of sovereignty from the States to the General Government; and

Whereas, Numerous States have since been admitted into the Union by act of Congress, and have thus received all the formal State authority which they possess from the General Government; and

Whereas, For a period of nearly seventy-five years the people of all the States and the State Governments themselves have enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the much prized exercise of all personal and civil rights, at home and abroad, under the protection of the Government of the United States, which is not even charged by its enemies with ever having enacted laws in violation of the Constitution, or the rights of any State or citizen; and,

Whereas, A number of persons in several of the States have conspired to overthrow this benign Constitution, and have succeeded in exciting recollection, and plunging the said States into a revolution against the Government, without, however, submitting their so called acts of secession to the vote of the people, even of their own States; and,

Whereas, The Government of the United States, in the exercise of its rightful authority, has declared its purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to vindicate the laws, and has called upon the people to support it in so doing. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the maintenance of the Government and Union, as handed down by our fathers, one and indivisible, are involved not merely the fate of the American people, in the South as well as in the North, but also the hopes of freedom, progress and Christian civilization throughout the world;

Resolved, That the Government and people of the United States would be false to the highest political trust ever placed by Almighty God in human hands, were they to allow the "powerful and perpetual Union," which the Constitution was ordained to establish, to be degraded into a mere voluntary society of States, which would be nothing but an organized anarchy, the sure precursor of military despotism.

Resolved, That the declaration of the American Government, that it has not, does not, and will not, entertain, "the least idea of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever," deserves the cordial approval of all good citizens, and that the demands of the Government for the men and means of suppressing the rebellion will be fully met and surpassed by the devotion, the zeal, and the self-sacrifice, if need be, of the millions of freemen who have so long enjoyed the protection of the Constitution, and who, with the blessing of God will support the Government by all means in their power, until the *supremacy* of the laws is reëstablished throughout the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens abroad, as well as at home, overlooking all past differences of political opinions, to aid by their efforts, their prayers, and their money, the constituted authorities of the country in upholding the Constitution and the Union, and in carrying on vigorously the war which has been forced upon them by the lawless and unconstitutional acts of misguided men; a war, not to destroy the interests of any part of the country, but to preserve them all; not to subjugate any State, or the loyal citizens of any State, but to put down, everywhere, and, as we trust in God, forever, the authors and abettors of tumult and rebellion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, as embodying the sentiment of a large number of Americans in the city of Paris, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Loud cheering greeted the resolutions thus proposed, and they were adopted with acclamation.

Hon. W. L. DAYTON, American Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, next rose, and was received with loud applause. He spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I find myself, though far removed from my own country, surrounded by the faces of American citizens, and subject to the rules and conventionalities of American social life; among which is the necessity of a speech whenever called for. It is needless, my friends, to deny that our country has fallen upon evil times; that much of its prestige abroad is, for the present, gone; that our self-love is rebuked and our pride is humiliated, not by the actions of others, but by the misconduct of portions of our own countrymen. Nations, like individuals, are sometimes spoiled by prosperity. [Hear, hear.] It does not follow as a logical sequence that wherever there is dissension in a country, it results from the wrongs and oppressions of Government. In our case, it results from its very opposite. It seems to come from the plethora of its abundance and prosperity. It is the wanton outbreak of a restless and excitable people who complain substantially of nothing. We who know the condition of our country and the value of its institutions, though chastened in pride and rebuked in feeling, cannot forget these truths. [Hear, hear.] You have come together on this occasion to give expression to your feelings of attachment and respect for the laws and Constitution of your country. It is in good time. Your friends there are now testing the question if you have a *country*; for a country without a Government is no country. It is a habitation without a name; a *locus in quo*, for a miserable existence. The world cannot expect, and least of all can England expect, that we shall disgrace our Saxon lineage by permitting a Government which has accomplished so much for humanity within so brief a space, to go out without a struggle, and, if need be, such a struggle as the world has not seen. Our Union cost much, and it is worth all and more than it cost. [Loud cheers.] This is no time or place for labored argument. It is enough to say, though that may assume the point in dispute, that the United States is no Confederation. It ceased to be such in 1787, when its present Constitution was formed. It is no compact between States, to be broken, with cause or without cause, at the option of any, but it is a *nation*, treated with as such, recognized as such, by every civilized power on the face of the earth; and who ever heard of *secession* as applied to a *nation*? [Cheers.] We know of rebellion and of revolution, and we recognize them as a right under certain circumstances. But what publicist, what writer upon international law, has ever told us when and where the right of secession begins and ends? The word, as applied to the existing state of things in our country, is a delusion. The facts show it a wicked, causeless rebellion. Nothing more, nothing less. [Tremendous applause.] We are sometimes asked how this civil war will end. We cannot fix the times or seasons of its termination, but we think we can see the end. The relative strength of the two sections of the country foretells the future of the controversy. We have been told that "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong," but this. I think—in temporal matters, at least—is the exception, not the rule. The long delay and forbearance of the Government have led some minds to doubt its power; but this was not the quiet of weakness and timidity, but rather of a conscious strength. This delay, too, was superinduced by the fact that the masses of the people, North and West, never believed that the men of the South would bring the matter to the dreadful issue of civil war. They could not realize the fact that any considerable portion of our people could wilfully throw off their allegiance to the Federal Government, which they had only known, as we thought, by its blessings. But the cannon at Fort Sumter roused them, like the blast of a bugle. [Applause.] If they were slow to understand, slow to realize the truth of their position, they were quick to meet it. The instant terrible uprising of at least twenty millions of people, as if by a single impulse, was sublime. The history of the world, ancient or modern, has nothing more so. And I desire to say now, that from the days of our Revolution to the present hour, the country has never been stronger than at the present moment; never more able to meet any contingency which may arise from foreign or domestic war. The danger is if this rebellion continue, that the whole country roused, as one man by a common impulse, will become a military power rather than an agricultural and commercial people. But in the mean time we ask, not in the spirit of defiance, but as matter of right, that the outside world will leave us alone. We do not ignore the sympathy of men or of nations who think well of us and of our principles—and I thank God I have found such during my residence in Europe—but for those who distrust us, who doubt our powers of self-government, who look upon the present condition of things in the United States with an ill-concealed joy (if there be such) I say again, leave us alone—hands off!—Rebellion is no Revolution, and secession, as a political principle, is some hing unknown. It is to be made good only by the strong arm of that power which avows it as a political right. [Hear, hear.] It will be no matter of surprise, in view of my past professional life, that my attention should have been early called to such laws of France as may bear upon our rights. The commercial world have been much agitated by the threatened issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal by the so-called Confederate Government of the South. I have looked into the French laws as respects the right of these privateers; and it I understand them aright (and I desire to speak with great diffidence, and subject to correction, in reference to the laws of a foreign country,) [loud applause.] France will, I think, leave us alone in virtue of her own laws. Those laws hold, I think—1. That a captain who takes command of a foreign privateer is guilty of a piratical act. 2 That the French citizen who shall enlist in a foreign service, without the authority of the Emperor, loses all his rights as a French citizen. 3 That no prizes of a privateer can stay in a French port over twenty-four hours, unless detained by tempest, and that, as a consequence, 4. There can be no condemnation of prizes in a French port, by Courts of Admiralty in our Southern States. [Loud cheers.] If I am correct in these views of the laws of France, there will be little chance of trouble, and few points of conflict between the Government of France and our own. I sincerely hope that we may have trouble nowhere outside the limits of our own country. [Long continued cheering.]

Hon. C. M. CLAY, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, next addressed the meeting in the following terms: Gentlemen: I had desired to go where my Government had ordered me, without entering upon political questions. It was with no ordinary feelings that, landing at Calais, I first set foot upon this land of our ancient ally and steadfast friend, who so gallantly aided us in the achieving of our independence, and founding a great nation. [Applause.] As an agriculturist I was interested in the thorough culture of the soil—and as a lover of nature I was enchanted with the large vista over green fields, hill and dale, intercepted by occasional dense forests, which more than realized all I had imagined of "La Belle France." But what shall I say of Paris?—her spacious and elegant streets, her grand old classic structures, her beautiful parks, her galleries of arts—the fine and the useful—her monuments of drama ic history, and above all, her development of progress and civilization? For I must say, that I have not seen a beggar, a ragged man, or a drunkard in France. [Hear, hear.] A manly sympathy in the cause of liberty in '76 has not, by the Eternal laws, been lost upon her people. Does any man venture to say that the French of to-day have paid too much in treasure and blood for the liberties they now enjoy; which this great people and the great Chief of their choice equally recognize? [Loud cheers.] The political empyric only is impatient—waiting upon nature, and following upon the fading foot-prints of the ages—the world-wide statesman and philanthropist withholds the hand of rash propagandism. With hopeful aspirations for the future—with all my heart, I say, "*Vive la France, vive l'Amérique*." [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, my country shall live. She sacrifices property and life, and, kindred, to Justice. She suffers all things for the whole race—not forgetting the language of LAFAYETTE and all the martyrs of 1776, she draws her sword once more in "defence of the rights of human nature." Yes, our Union, our Constitution, and our liberties shall live. That is why I have said elsewhere, this rebellion shall go down, "Cotton is king!" No; "Grass is king:" for the United States produce more dollars' worth of grass than cotton. Let the South send $400,000 000 worth of cotton to the nations—if she pays it out—all out for clothes and food, and mules and cotton gins, and farming utensils—what does it matter? She finds herself at the end of the year indebted in advance of her income. Her banks are exhausted of their coin to pay for food, her notes are not redeemed, her currency ceases to circulate, her stocks are nothing, her credit is gone. Does the *Times* understand me? Therefore I say, of course, we can conquer her. I am accused of threatening England. I am not in the habit of casting about me to see how I may make truth most palatable. Let those who stand in the way of truth, look out. [Hear, hear.] If England, after all she has said against Slavery, shall draw her sword in its defence, then I say, great as she is, she "shall perish by the sword." For then not only France, but all the world, shall cry out, "Perfide Albion." When she mingles the red crosses of the Union Jack with the piractical black flag of the "Confederate States of America," will not just as certainly the tri color and the Stars and Stripes float once more in fraternal folds. [Hear, hear.] Can France forget who has doggedly hedged in all the fields of her glory? Can NAPOLEON forget St Helena? Will he, at her bidding, turn his back upon the East? Shall "*Partant pour la Syrie*" be heard no more in France forever? Russia strengthens herself by giving up slave labor for the omnipotent powers of nature; which by steam, and electricity, and water, and the mechanical forces share with man the creative omnipotence. Shall England cross halt the globe to check the Eastern march of her new-born civilization? I have spoken to England—not as an enemy but a friend. For her own sake, I would have her be true to herself. If England would preserve cotton for her millions of operatives, let her join in putting down the rebellion. Her interference in defence of the rebels of the South will force us to do that which would be a calamity to us as well as to them—at a blow to destroy Slavery forever. The interest of England and France lie in the same direction—in the preservation of the Union, and the making successful rebellion impossible. [Loud applause.] Especially does France find safety in our unity and prosperity—for between us there is no antagonism whatever. We want her silks, her brandies, her wines, her porcelains, her cloths, her finer cottons; her thousand articles of unequaled taste. She wants our tobacco, our meats, our grains, and all that: while she will not envy us the prosperity of our ruder manufactures, which put money in our purse, and make us able to purchase all she has to sell us. Let England, and France, and Russia, and Spain, and Mexico, and all the nations join with us: The Union—it shall be preserved. [Tremendous cheers.] Planting myself upon the broad principles of natural law, which it was the glory of Lord CHATHAM to introduce into modern diplomacy, I most heartily respond to your resolutions: I join the old Romans in the purity of my patriotism of our nationality, my undying aspiration is "*Est perpetua*;" of Slavery, "*Delenda est Carthago?*" [Long-continued cheers.]

The Hon. A. BURLINGAME, American Minister to the Court of Vienna, next rose and spoke as follows: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I respond to your call with all my heart, in the spirit of that patriotism which gleams in every eye and swells in every breast. I hold it fit that the children of the land of WASHINGTON should, in the land of LAFAYETTE, renew their vows to the great principles for which those men struggled. [Applause.] And we accordingly do here and now renew them, and swear by the ever-living God, that we will sustain that great Government which resulted from their blended efforts, and breathe the exultant hope that, like their holy memories, it will endure forever. [Applause.] It seems to me, since I have been here, that I have received the impression—I cannot tell whence or why—certainly not from anything I have read or heard—surely not from anything derived from the reticent ruler of this gallant people—that the feeling which swayed the French and our fathers, still survives. It seems to me that they do not mock at us in our supposed calamity, that they do not misrepresent us in their Press—that their statesmen do not compare us to Turks, and our enemies to Greeks [laughter;] that they do not speak of "belligerent rights" in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandise of our misfortunes, and open all their ports to the pirates' prize. [Applause.] I make not these distant allusions to deepen your regards on the one hand, or to rouse your resentment against a kindred people on the other. I accuse not the Saxon heart. (Dr. MCCLINTOCK: "That is right.") My friend says that is right; yes, I know the *heart* of old England is sound. But, as an American, I cannot be indifferent to the language of a portion of the English Press, nor to the language of a few of England's statesmen. I know, as my friend Mr. CLAY has said, that we have derived our language, literature and laws from her. No man bends lower than I to her majestic antecedents, but I must be permitted to regret the attitude in which she has been placed by those who assume to give expression to her sentiments. This I will say—ever mindful of the ties of consanguinity which others seem to have forgotten—that when a generous people has blotted from its memory the resentful recollections of two wars, it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with ten-fold rancor. [Applause.] And this I will further say—that whoever is for or against us, we will, in the language of our distinguished friend, Mr DAYTON, "settle our own affairs in our own way. We will put down rebellion on our own soil, and shall reserve a quick hand and a dauntless heart for whoever, for whatever cause shall be found in complicity with the most causeless revolt that ever lifted its audacious and against a noble Government and a generous civilization. [Continued applause.] I do not quarrel with men's opinions—I disdain to plead with those who are intentionally against us, but I would be glad to bring those whose good opinion, for my country's sake, I covet, into views touching our affairs identical with my own—those who have been and still are our friends—I have met such since I have been here—who have fallen into the fatal fallacy of CALHOUN, and believe that our Government is a compact between States, and that, as these did *accede* to it, they have, therefore, a *right* to *secede* from it. But, in our theory of Government, Wales would have as much right to secede from England and Normandy from France, as South Carolina and Alabama from the United States. [Hear.] Ours is not a compact or league in that sense—all that went down with the Confederation—but it is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and it is so declared on the very frontlets of that instrument itself; there, glittering like a star, is the language—"We, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution;" and again it is declared that this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. It is a Government thus established, a Government resting on the good will of the people—that will flowing forth into practical government through the forms of the organic law to which they have assented—a Government around which cluster so many memories, and which, to us, is the noblest that ever shed its blessings on mortal men. [Applause.] It is such a Government that a few traitors because they have been out-voted, would overthrow, and would establish in its place one born of their own caprice, resting it not on the will of the people but on Slavery as its cornerstone. This contest is not one between two parties equally divided as some suppose it to be, for political power, but it is a great struggle for principles, for the integrity of our society and Government, between the highest civilization on one hand, and the blackest barbarism on the other. [Applause.] It is not a contest between sections—on the one side, as has been stated, are twenty millions crystalized into one great fighting mass, and in sympathy with these are millions in the South who are in the thrall of a conspiracy which has taken them by surprise. And against this are a few daring men, who, struggling against the holiest feelings of the human heart, against a Government which they have never felt but in the blessings it confered, leading on the fanatical and the ignorant, made so by the bad system they would establish, men whose strength *was* in the political power they derived from Slavery as a subtle element in the Government, but *now* weak in the quality force on which they rely, without men, without money, without credit, dependent for the food they eat and the clothing they wear on those they assail, without a ship, without a sailor, who cannot make a sword or a musket, who have no flag which a Fejee Islander ought to respect; and these men hurl themselves against the prejudices and patriotism, and memories, and hopes, and numbers, and civilization of the American people. [Warm applause.] In the language of Mr. CLAY, jus used, and I repeat it with emphasis, "Of course they must fail." They shall fail, and their memories rot! [Cheers.] I am sorry for the innocent, who must suffer for their guilt. The people were merciful, and the Government forbearing. It was our glory that in our whole history no traitor's blood was on the hands of the Government. We wished no war, no shedding of fraternal blood. It was not until fortress after fortress was taken, outrage after outrage committed, hospitals sacked, and the poor and the sick turned out into a desolate world, and a fort, with its famishing garrison reduced, that the people sprang to arms for the Government they loved; and, Sir, as you (Mr. DAYTON) have said, there has not been in ancient or modern times such a rising of the people. On every hill they rose; and in every valley and in every mountain-pass forming armies, which would gladden the eye of any NAPOLEON, which are moving with irresistible force to crush the rebellion. [Applause.] And, Sir, without using the language of menace, if there is anybody who wishes well to society and the human race, let him see to it that he is not brought within the sphere of the resentment of this roused nationality and haughty patriotism. [Applause.] But I must bring these remarks to a close. I would that our struggling brothers at home could hear this day our words of lofty cheer, and know how the American heart in this far land throbs true to them, and the cause for which they struggle. We send them with our blessing over the sea; but, what is better, we send with them one known to them, known to us, known to two hemispheres, and one who, in this warlike land of his ancestors, heard the call of his mother, (for he is, indeed, a child of the Republic,) and casting from him the urgent claims of his private affairs, almost without warning and notice, determined to fly to the defence of the flag he has done so much to exalt. We say to him that he will be welcomed on the western shore by fourteen hundred thousand men, who, but yesterday, hailed his name as a symbol of their faith, and by a countless host who then defeated our hopes with, if possible, a still warmer enthusiasm—welcomed on the Atlantic slope, and on the Pacific slope, which his valor won for us, and in the Rocky Mountains, from whose loftiest summit he was the first to unfurl the beautiful banner of his country, in the beams of the setting sun. [Applause.] We breathe our benison upon him. We know what will follow, where he goes before, for "born and nursed in danger's path, he's tried her worst." We know his future will be as bright as his past, and that he will enjoy a soldier's triumph, or the sweet tranquility of an honored soldier's grave. And now, all hail, FREMONT, and farewell! [Tremendous acclamations—which were followed by three cheers for Col. FREMONT.]

Col J. C. FREMONT next rose and said: Mr President, ladies and gentlemen—I am deeply sensible to the warm and flattering expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just been honored, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself; I am conscious that I owe them to the partiality of friendship and to that sort of attachment which a soldier always feels for the banner under which he has fought. [Hear, hear.] To him [Mr. BURLINGAME] and the other friends around me who have spoken to day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who bore with you the heat of the day, and who have won their battle gloriously. And they have come among us here, with their habitual eloquence, to convey to our true-hearted countrymen at home the assurance of our unalterable devotedness to the country, and our unbounded admiration of the generous loyalty with which they rallied to its calls. [Cheers.] A few days back our honored flag was trailing in the dust at the foot of an insolent foe; at present its stars are refulgent from a thousand heights, swarming with brave hearts and strong arms in its defence. [Applause.] We drink to them today, our brave and loyal countrymen. [Renewed cheers.] Faithfully, too, have our scattered people responded to them, from Italy, from England, and from France. Well have they shown they, too, can cross the seas and change their skies, and never change their hearts. [Loud cheering.] I am glad that a happy chance has brought me to participate with you here on this occasion. Here in this splendid capital of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, I feel that I breathe a sympathetic air. (Hear, hear.) France is progress, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. (Loud applause.) From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization, and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism. We expect nowhere active cooperation, but we look for the sympathy which the world gives to a good cause. We are willing to work out our own destination, and make our own history. Before this struggle closes, the world will recognize that enlightened liberty is self-sustaining, and that a people who have once fully enjoyed its blessings will never consent to part with them. We have deprecated this war, fratricidal and abominable; most gladly would we welcome back our people if they would return to their allegiance. We would bury deep as the ocean the hasty anger which their particular conduct provoked. But they must return at once to their allegiance. We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag, and desecrate our sacred graves. [Hear, hear.] They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. [Hear, hear.] We shall maintain these in their fullest integrity, in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible—[loud acclamations]—now and forever, and so we will maintain it. We will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion. [Long-continued cheering.]

Hon. Mr. HALDEMANN, American Minister to the Court of Stockholm, was next called on; but merely spoke a few well-judged sentences, thanking the meeting for receiving him kindly, declaring at the same time that he considered it unnecessary to add anything to sentiments so well expressed by the able speakers who had preceded him.

The following gentlemen in succession spoke, and were much applauded: Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Capt SYMMES, Rev C L. THAYER, Rev. M. LAMSON, Mr. W. K. STRONG and Maj SELIVER.

The proceedings terminated about 4 o'clock, after a display of patriotic feeling unsurpassed in unanimity.

MONTGOMERY AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL,

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

MONTGOMERY Capital of the Confederate States of America, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground, the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to reopen them I must get further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on at the North, and almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are all the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well-known people here from New-York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them. The people of the South at last are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that 'they only want to be left alone,' and they declare they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and United South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of the one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events, for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of Gen. BRAGG obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the United States hold Fortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the conflict, and when they have organized their forces, they will make. I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line. They are, at present, strong enough, they suppose, in their domestic resources, and in the difficulties presented to the advance of a hostile force by the nature of the country, to bid defiance to invasion, or, at all events, to inflict a very severe chastisement on the invaders, and their excited manner of speech so acts upon their minds that they begin to think that they can defy, not merely the United States, but the world. That it is that they declare they never can be conquered, that they will die to a man, woman and child first; and that if fifty thousand, or any number of thousands, of Black Republicans get one hundred miles into Virginia, not one of them shall ever get out alive. Behind all this talk, however, there is immense energy, great resolution, and fixed principles of action. Their strategy consists in keeping quiet till they have their troops well in hand, in such numbers and discipline as shall give them fair grounds for expecting success in any campaign with the United States troops. They are preparing with vigor to render the descent of the Mississippi impossible, by erecting batteries on the commanding levees or embankments which hem in its waters for upwards of eight hundred miles of bank, and they are occupying, as far as they can, all the strategical points of attack or defence within their borders. When everything is ready, it is not improbable that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will take the command of the army, for he is reported to have a high ambition to acquire reputation as a General, and in virtue of his office he is Generalissimo of the armies of the Confederate States. It will be remarked that this plan rests upon the assumption that the United States cannot or will not make an offensive war, or obtain any success in their attempts to recover the forts and other property of the Federal Government. They firmly believe the war will not last a year, and that 1862 will behold a victorious, compact slaveholding confederate Power of fifteen States, under a strong Government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it. I now but repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irresistible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation they will interdict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their programme.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject, master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offence punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines, and even the penalty of death, are enumerated, to send cotton into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the mill owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, as I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent., and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of one eighth of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to the foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes. I make these bare statements, and I leave to political economists the discussion of the question which may and will arise out of the acts of the Government of the Confederated States. The Southerners argue that, by breaking from their unnatural alliance with the North, they will save upwards of $47,000,000 or nearly £10,000,000 sterling, annually. The estimated value of the annual cotton crop is $200,000 000. On this the North formerly made at least $10,000,000 by advances, interest, and exchanges, which in all came to fully 5 per cent. on the whole of the crop. Again, the tariff to raise revenues sufficient for the maintenance of the Government of the Southern Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the United States. The Confederate States propose to have a tariff which will be about 12½ per cent. on imports, which will yield $25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per cent., and, as the South took from the North $70,000 000 worth of manufactured goods and produce, they contributed, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent. and 12½ per cent., (17½ per cent.,) which amounts to $37,000,000, which, added to the saving on commissions, exchanges, &c, makes up the good round sum which I have put down higher up. The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have "kept the North going" by the prices they have paid for the protected articles of their manufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manchester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dudley, to Paris to Lyons, to Bordeaux, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste and luxury, the tempting bait of new and eager and hungry markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deductions on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assuming that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Lowell the 600 000 bales of cotton which she usually consumes. One great fact, however, is unquestionable—the Government has in its hands the souls, the wealth, and the hearts of the people. They will give anything—money, labor, life itself—to carry out their theories. "Sir," said an Ex-Governor of this State to me, to-day, "sooner than submit to the North, we will all become subject to Great Britain again." The same gentleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton crop every year as a free-will offering. In his instance his gift is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £50 0 per annum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patriotism and devotion." The ladies are all making sand bags, cartridges and uniforms, and, if possible, they are more fierce than the men. The time for mediation is past if it ever were at hand or present at all, and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of plebotocratization which are supposed to secure peace and repose.

MONDAY, May 6.

To day I visited the Capitol, where the Provisional Congress is sitting. My walk was up a long, wide, straight street, or more properly, an unpaved sandy road, lined with wooden houses on each side, and with trees by the side of the footpath. The lower of the two stories is generally used as a shop mostly of a miscellaneous store kind, in which all sorts of articles are to be had if there is any money to pay for them; and in the present case, if any faith is to be attached to the conspicuous notices in the windows, credit is of no credit, and the only thing to be accepted in exchange for the goods is "cash." The unfailing photographer, who may now be regarded as the pioneer of civilization and who marches, with his friendly sun, to the western desert, is of course, here; and so is the German confectioner, the French jeweler, the Irish dry goodsman or wet-goods man, as the case may be; nor is the Birmingham gun trade quite unrepresented, nor are music and books without their "emporiums." At the end of this long street, on a moderate eminence, stands a whitewashed or painted edifice, with a gaunt, lean portico supported on lofty, lanky pillars, and surmounted by a subdued and dejected-looking little cupola. Passing an unkempt lawn, through a very shabby little wooden gateway in a brick frame and we ascend a flight of steps into a hall, from which a double staircase conducts us to the vestibule of the Chamber. Anything much more offensive to the eye cannot well be imagined than the floor and stairs. They are stained deeply by tobacco juice, which has left its marks on the white stone steps and on the base of the pillars outside. In the hall which we have entered there are two tables, covered with hams, oranges, bread, and fruits, for the refreshment of members and visitors, over which two sable goddesses, in portentious crinolines, preside. The door of the Chamber is open, and we are introduced into a lofty, well-lighted and commodious apartment, in which the Congress of the Confederate States holds its deliberations. A gallery runs half round the room and is half filled with visitors—country cousins and farmers of cotton and maize, and hapless seekers of places great or small. A light and low semi-circular screen separates the body of the House where the members sit, from the space under the gallery, which is appropriated to ladies and visitors. Inside this fence are rows of seats and desks, disposed in semi-circles, and there is a similar disposition of arm-chairs close to the table, at which sit the two or three official reporters and officers of the House. The Clerk sits at a desk above this table, and on a platform behind him are the desk and chair of the presiding officer or Speaker of the Congress. Over his head hangs the unfailing portrait of WASHINGTON and a small engraving, in a black frame, of a gentleman unknown to me. So much for the brick and mortar part of the building. Of its living furniture one might have more to say than I have, if he had fuller opportunities; but as far as I could judge, an assembly of more calm

FROM MARYLAND.

Position of the State Explained—Police Department—The Union Party—Its Strength—Mr. McLane, Mr. Davis, Mr. May—Interference of the Administration in Local Elections—Gen. Cadwallader—Hon. John P. Kennedy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10, 1861.

To a stranger, unacquainted with our people and their individual opinions, it is not surprising that the position of Maryland should appear equivocal. North and South, the attack here on the Massachusetts troops the 19th April produced its impression, aggravated by the imaginations, desires or antipathies of each section. Politically, Maryland has always been ranked among the uncertain States—casting her vote in the local elections one way, but in general elections rallying in support of the more national and conservative candidate; with most frequently a democratic preponderance in her State Government and her Presidential vote cast for the opposition; with a canvass always warmly contested, and the result doubtful until accomplished. In 1832 she gave CLAY a majority of four only over JACKSON. In 1836 she gave against VAN BUREN a scattering majority of 3,685. In 1840 HARRISON'S majority was 4,875. In 1844 the vote for CLAY was 2,308 above that cast for Mr. POLK. Gen. TAYLOR was elected in 1848 by a majority of 3,000 and upwards. In 1852 she went for Mr. PIERCE by nearly 5,600 majority. In 1856 FILLMORE carried the State by upwards of 8,000. While in 1860 the popular vote stood: for LINCOLN, 2,294; Douglas, 5,966; BRECKINRIDGE, 42,482; BELL, 41,760. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE beating BELL by 722, and a Democratic (Douglas and Breckinridge) majority being given of 4,394 votes.

In 1857, Gov. HICKS was elected over Mr. GROOME by 8,445 majority. In 1859, Mr. JARRETT, Democrat, for Comptroller, beat Mr. PUSNELL, American, in the counties, 2,445; but, owing to the frauds in Baltimore, the latter was returned elected, by a majority of 12,783. In this election, Mr. DAVIS (HENRY WINTER) was returned to Congress from the Fourth District, of this city. The Baltimore elections to the State Legislature were contested, and declared by the House to be fraudulent, and the seats of the members vacant.

This was the season of mob rule, outrage and violence in Baltimore. Her name became a reproach among the cities. The long continued outrages of the Know Nothing Clubs and ruffians, raised against them an overwhelming feeling of wrath and indignation, which, guided by gentlemen of respectability and influence, assumed the name of reform. The counties having returned a Democratic majority to the Legislature, an appeal was made to it for redress. Police bills were framed, and passed into laws. The present Board of Police, with its departments, was organized; and under the excellent system Baltimore became, in the opinion of all, the best ordered city on the continent, while Mr. DAVIS, whose talents and energy had sustained and countenanced the Know-Nothing Party, sunk with it in the public estimation. Meanwhile, in the South, revolution and rebellion were at their evil work. Treachery and treason, in camp and cabinet, were insidiously active, and every State, through its citizens, was called on to deal with a great national calamity. To Maryland was presented the alternative of organizing civil war or recognizing civil ruin. Closely connected with the South by social sympathies and institutions, before the dire alternatives her people hesitated and divided, and still stand divided and in hesitation; entertaining, nevertheless, a common feeling of sympathy and affection for their Southern neighbors, a common abhorrence of civil war, and, generally, a common consciousness that her geographical position, and the fact that the National Capital was within her borders, rendered any attempt at revolution or secession futile and hopeless, or, at least, destructive and ruinous to her present and existing interests.

There are, it is true, a small class, who a month ago were ready to attempt the latter step, and who counsel it even now. But they are few in numbers, and their opinions are not in any way sustained by the masses. Others there are, and they not a few, who, disapproving of the hasty action of South Carolina, yet, urged on by political prejudices, accustomed or persuaded themselves to consider secession as a right, revolution as a fact accomplished, and the separation of the States as certain and irretrievable. Comprised among this class was much of the talent, intelligence, mercantile and planting industry of the State. Opposed to them are the mechanics, the German citizens, the farmers of the Middle and Northern counties, many of our first merchants and business men, and, in general, the great bulk of the people, constituting what is known as the Union Party of Maryland. These last have always regarded the doctrine of secession as a gross and ruinous heresy, the Southern revolution as in every way unjustifiable, and the maintenance of the Government as a primary duty. They do not sustain the Administration in what they consider unconstitutional usurpations, in its military arrests here, and its disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Because they consider that the State is, as such, loyal; that the Federal courts and civil authorities are in the full and free discharge of their functions; and they recognize no necessity for such proceedings. They have, indeed, in some degree, been dispirited and disheartened by them, but are in the main disposed to stand up to all their constitutional duties, and opposed to the recognition of all revolutionary claims.

The estimation in which this party's strength is here held, is illustrated by Hon. ROBERT MCLANE'S declining the nomination of their opponents, and by the latter's refraining from making any other nomination.

Two candidates for their suffrages are now in the field, Hon. HENRY MAY, and Hon HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The latter gentleman had announced himself some time ago "on the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union; and subsequently, he received the nomination of the Union Convention of his District. From his affiliation with the Know-Nothing clubs, and supposed countenance of their frauds and outrages, his nomination was at first very unfavorably received by the more respectable elements of the party; Mr. MAY'S name was put forward, and they are both now before the people. Mr. DAVIS is a bold, fluent and attractive speaker, and has great power over the crowd. He is "for the Union without an if," and an advocate of coercion. He has thoroughly canvassed his District, and, notwithstanding the prejudice against him, has rallied around him a strong support. Mr. MAY has not taken the stump, but has defined his position in two letters. He denounces secession and Republicanism alike, but is against war and coercive measures. He expects to get a portion of the Union and Democratic support. Honorable and upright, he is incapable of any affiliation discreditable to him as a man or a gentleman. Somewhat elaborate in style, he may be said to represent somewhat of the patrician school, while Mr. DAVIS, his opponent, is a pretty fair sample of the tribune. Which of these gentlemen is to represent us in the next Congress will be decided on Thursday.

It is asserted that the United States Marshal for this District has been instructed by the Washington authorities to appoint here some six or eight hundred additional deputies, with a view of influencing the election favorably to Mr. DAVIS, and that Gen. CADWALLADER'S removal and the concentration of troops in and about the city is in view of the same purpose. I should be sorry to think so. There will be a fair and orderly election if left solely to the control of the city police

In regard to Gen. CADWALLADER, much injustice has been done him. While here, he has discharged his duty faithfully to the Government and country. Between him and the town authorities or citizens, there has been little intercourse, certainly none which would justify the suspicion that he would favor the latter at the expense of his official obligations. CECIL.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Great Union Meeting in San Francisco—Speech of Senator Latham—Volunteers for the Union—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

My last terminated just as the grand Union demonstration, procession was getting under way—which proved to be a splendid affair. The procession included all the military companies of the city, societies, &c., and was very long, and very enthusiastic. The flags, and expressions of attachment to the Union, were endless—some of them decidedly to the point. I noticed one particularly—the "Glue makers Association"—which displayed a placard, "We stick to the Union," which a gentleman at my elbow improved upon by rendering the sentiment thus:

> "If the Union goes to *pot*,
> We'll *glue* it.
> If *cemented* you are not,
> We'll *stick* you to it."

Every store and place of business was closed, and the occasion was considered a general holiday. The speeches by Senators LATHAM, MCDOUGALL, and a host of others, were received with cheers that might be heard almost in the midst of the Southern Confederacy camp. Gen. SUMNER, having been called upon by the crowd for a speech, came forward, and was received with cheers. There were thousands who knew him through the papers, and by a knowledge of his energetic official acts since his arrival, but they did not know him personally. When he came forward on the platform, in response to the call of the multitude in front, his appearance gave such universal satisfaction that it was some time before the cheering subsided. When he spoke, he was listened to with great attention and respect. What he said was honestly spoken, to the point, and gave great satisfaction, and made him many friends; and the General may be set down as the most popular commanding officer that we have ever had.

Mr. LATHAM, the "idol," not of the kings, but of the "sovereigns," has become a necessity to the community now, and nothing in the public or political way can go on without him, and it keeps him busy enough responding to calls every where, and in all directions, to speak here and speak there. Some people may think it all very nice to be a big political gun, but they don't see both sides of the picture. No one but the individual himself can begin to imagine the annoyances and vexations of political life, to have no peace night or day, not an hour free from the intrusion of people seeking offices, and expecting him to obtain them. He can't go out in the street that he is not "button-holed" at every corner. In the morning, before he is fairly up and dressed, he is besieged by respectable females who have "seen better days," and consider that their misfortunes entitle them to a situation in the Mint—for it may not be generally known that *that* institution gives employment for a dozen or more women, who weigh and adjust the coin. They sit in a row, each with a small pair of scales before them, and weigh very carefully all the coin as it comes from the coiner's department, and are headed by some ancient and reliable strong minded female, who dons the severe dignity for the party, and calls them to order when they get discussing the little improprieties of the day, that she has heard before, and consequently don't take much interest in.

I occupied a "niche" in that benevolent Institution myself, once upon a time, when the jolly, good-natured Dr. B. was Superintendent; and I think I never saw a baker's dozen of prettier women than filed in and out of the "adjusting room" daily. The Doctor was keenly susceptible to the claims of a pretty woman, and could never withstand the appeals of such a one. An ugly woman stood no kind of a chance. No use to come talking around him about her dozen children. He always told them it was all wrong to have contributed any such number to the census report—it was overdoing the business; but if she had a very pretty daughter, and sent *her*, it generally ended in a weakening of the Doctor, and the application of the young lady—and he used to point with pride to his gallery of beauty, comprising also talent and the very highest order of refinement and respectability. Of course, these positions, paying a hundred a month, are eagerly sought after, and poor Mr. LATHAM is supposed to have the power to do what he *wills*, and they think it very hard when he says "My dear woman, I have no power or influence with the party now governing; I am the opposite side of the question altogether." But it's useless. They think he *can* do it all, if he would. And so he is beset daily, hourly, perpetually and continually. Why wouldn't be a Senator, and have no peace of his life—no time to devote to his family or his friends—all energies wasted and his ingenuity taxed to dodge this man, listening to that one, and trying to please all, and assist all. All the honor, glory, mileage, patriotism and per diem don't compensate.

Mr. LATHAM leaves here on the 11th of June, to return to Washington, to take part in the grave deliberations of the representatives of the people in this excited and strange condition of the great universal Yankee nation, in a "muss" among themselves. Speaking of that, the general opinion here is, even among the friends of the South, that the star of JEFFERSON DAVIS is no onger in the ascendency; that it is declining.—a meteor with a downward tendency, with a long tail to it; that won't read well; and maybap a *shooting* star. I was told yesterday by a reliable gentleman, that he knew of a letter being received here recently, by an officer in the Army from his old crony and companion in arms, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, dated at Pensacola, in which he appears to be a little tired of the war, as old Lucian BILLY used to tell Gen. WOOL in the Seminole days, when they held "talks" with the chiefs and BILLY interpreted. "Well, BILLY, what does he say now?" "Wal, Massa, he say just what he say afore; he tired of de war, and s'pose you give 'em plenty ration and whisky, he stick he come in." Now, I can't know that Gen. BRAXTON B. could be seduced from his allegiance to the Southern Confederacy by similar bribes, but he writes that it was all unnecessary; that the South was all wrong, and ought not to fight; and I rather think, like BILLY'S friends, "he tired of de war." I trust this exposition of the General's views won't endanger his head, if quoted to the Montgomery papers, (not that it would be universally regretted by those who call him hard names) for it's a good thing to repent the error of one's ways, and turn from wickedness and live. I think you can rely fully upon the correctness of this expression of his opinions, as it came very direct, and through a respectable channel.

A regiment of volunteers is rapidly forming here—already numbering 800 picked men and have sent forward their application for "admittance," and are trying to make arrangements with the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation; but, O Lord! what nonsense to expect any patriotism from a Steamship Company, or bowels of compassion for ardent spirits so desirous of being quenched. You couldn't get a man nor a musket shipped to New York now, by the mail line, without paying full fare, furnishing him with cheese, and giving them the privilege of shaving his tail for the fur. The regiment is commanded by FRANCIS J. LIPPITT, a lawyer of good standing, an old Californian, with a decided *penchant* for military matters, his taste for which has led him to study thoroughly the art of war. He is probably excelled by few officers of the regular army in his accomplishments as a drill officer. The Lieutenant-Colonel, JAS. N. OLDEY, is also an old Californian, formerly of Providence, R. I, where he served with distinction in the great Dorr war, and was presented with a Colt's six shooting rifle by the Legislature or Governor; is decidedly a military man, and a most excellent drill officer also, not excelled by any officer of the regular army in that branch, besides being well up in the higher branches of the science for reducing the census. The Major, JAMES F. CURTIS, I do not know personally, but hear him highly spoken of.

The regiment is composed of 8 companies of infantry, 1 light artillery battery and a flank rifle company—10 companies in all—and I venture to say the entire army could not produce a regiment superior to the First Regiment California Volunteers, and, if they ever have a chance, will give a good account of themselves. They are all the genuine California material, accustomed to hardships, and as familiar hands with weapons as a lady is with her scissors.

There is a discussion going on here just now, in regard to the sourceness of Rev. Dr. SCOTT on the secession question. The Doctor is from New-Orleans—a sensation preacher; sermons on the sledge-hammer principle; aims to be thought a "hard horse sense man;" quotes poetry, politics and scripture, &c., indiscriminately in his sermons, making a sort of boarding house hash of them; sets his congregation to laughing occasionally. Well, the Doctor prays for *all* the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and clear down to "the very Irish themselves," as the story NED BURTON tells hats it. The North end of his church take exceptions, and say that there is but one President and no Mahomet, and that his name is not JEFF. DAVIS, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They expostulated, but the Doctor said he would be —— hanged if he wouldn't pray for just whom he pleased, and, that being commanded to pray for *all* men, he couldn't conscientiously leave JEFF. DAVIS out; and so the war wages; but I think the Doctor will be obliged to give way to public opinion, and I prophesy J. DAVIS & Co. will have to have their praying done elsewhere, for no man can brave public opinion on that question *here*. There is another thing that has prejudiced a great many people against the Doctor. They say, the *Doctor said*, "that the way to stop the march of Northern troops over the line of Virginia, was to plant picayunes in the dirt, and let them scramble for them, while the Southern army pitched in and done for them." The Times here is the authority, can't say whether it is a true bill or not, but the Doctor will discover the error of his ways prosably when he sees his ten thousand a year in danger, and I expect to hear of his voice being raised an extra pitch for the powers that *be*, and that he will let those that *want* to be, go to what's-his-name.

We are running on pious balls now; raising money into the treasury of the Young men's Christian Association—fast. A regular old-fashioned ball was given just over across the street, two evenings since, to which I was invited, and awarded the felicity of contributing $3 (for the ticket) for the "good of the cause." The "*cause*" may be good, but I have my doubts about the "*effects*" of young girls and boys going to balls with hymn books under their arms and tracts in their pockets. STARR KING was there which makes it all right, I presume; don't know whether he "went in" and took a lively turn at the Highland Fling, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., or not—don't doubt he felt very much like it, and am dead sure no one would enjoy it more. A mighty jolly good fellow was spoiled when he was made a parson.

If I ever get a chance to go off on a little jollification, (conducted on principles of propriety, of course,) and want some genial spirits to help, Mr. KING and Rev. Dr. HUDDARD will be invited.

I don't know whether this is a faster country than yourabouts or not. The "young 'uns" know a "heap" here, and are considerably past being taught anything. Patriotism and the Union generally appear to be the strong point in the character of Y. A. here. It was illustrated the other day, when the boys were being marshaled to carry the banners representing the names and arms of the thirty-four States. The Northern States went off lively, but the Southern States dragged; it required a great deal of persuasion to get the boys to carry any of them, but finally, one by one, they were shouldered, until it came to the last, which was South Carolina—here the feeling broke out into open mutiny. Not a boy would carry it, or touch it—persuasions, commands and bribes were alike disregarded. Finally, an "outsider," a boy who was not "posted," was enlisted, and by a cash payment of 50 cents and large prospects ahead, was hired to carry South Carolina through, and the boy stood manfully by it all day, *malgré* the jibes and jeers of the remainder.

We, who are so far away from the noise and turmoil that is going on in your midst can hardly realize that such things can be. Things here are so quiet and serene. We do cuss the great topic of the day freely, but there is no angry excitement. Now, while I am writing, a discussion is going on between a Long Islander, with Southern proclivities, I am sorry to say, a Boston man of the Pilgrim stock, a New-Yorker, and a South Carolina man, Charleston at that, who has a brother and lots of relatives there. The Long Islander had a brother-in-law (Southern man) in Fort Moultrie, and he don't know whether he is alive or not. Boston man has a brother in the Federal army. Charleston man thinks some of his relatives were killed at taking of Sumter. And here they sit talking it over coolly, the smoke equal to a battle field rising from their meerschaums, and that's the way our battles are fought, over a cigar and in the most amicable manner. Who wouldn't come to California to get out of the fuss at the East?

A friend just popped in, and says who are you writing such a long letter to? Cold nun TIMES. Says, do just suggest that if they don't want all the servant girls in the East to go to the wars, they will send out a few. I have been three days without a cook. Won't pay but $25 a month, and the ladies who are in that line turn up their noses at that, say they won't soil their delicate hands for less than $30 and mighty independent at that. There's been a sort of strike I think, as in consequence of the war furor flounces silks and crinolines have gone up, and the ladies who condescend to officiate, semi occasionally at their own option, in your kitchen, being the consumers and buyers, feel it a duty they owe themselves and society, to put their services at an even dollar a day, with the little perquisites of five evenings a week out, a pier glass in their rooms, to dress by, and an armoire for their flounced dresses, and resolutely refusing any longer to loan their best clothes to their mistresses. Send out a fresh lot; those here are so arrogant and impudent there's no getting along with them. $25 a month and no greater (necessary) expenses than in New-York is not bad pay for ladies who never saw or dreamed of owning that much coin before coming to California.

I am afraid the Irishmen and the lager beers have got the best of us; nearly every house now building belongs to the former, and every corner is a Dutch grocery. The Germans and the Irish have certainly got all the money—getting rich fast. Even the Jews who formerly ruled, can't stand their hands with either Dutch or Irish.

If people who are expecting slight remittances from California don't receive them this steamer, they must lay the blame on J. DAVIS & Co., who have announced their intention of taking the California steamers. Consequently exchange has advanced to 6 per cent. premium, which comes rather tight on the community. Money is very plentiful, as only a fraction of the amount received is shipped, and the accumulation of bars is very great. The mint is doing a big business coining, and if this state of things continues we shall have more gold than we know what to do with. Money can be obtained already, on good bonds and mortgages, at 12 per cent per annum. On the whole, the troubles with you benefit California, everything here being as calm and placid as a pan of milk on a Summer's morn. The steamer *St. Louis* arrived Saturday evening, with 800 passengers, after a long and rough passage, and the way some of them walked into strawberries and cream at our hotel made the waiters look wild, inducing the belief that the Pacific Mail Company's cows must have "dried up," which example I will follow.

PODGERS.

Southern Bank Convention.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of this State adopted a resolution recommending a Convention of the Bankers of the Confederate States. The recommendation was accepted to some extent, and delegates assembled at Atlanta, Ga., on June 3, from two of the Tennessee Banks; nine of the Georgia Banks; one of the Alabama Banks; one of the Florida Banks, and eight of the South Carolina Banks.

The Convention was permanently organized by making G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, President, and JAMES S. GIBBS, of South Carolina, Vice President.

Communications were read from WM. H. MCFARLAND, President of the Bank of Virginia, pledging the Banks of that State to co-ope ate with the Convention, and from C. G. MEMMINGER, making some important suggestions to the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Business by the Chairman: Messrs J. WICKS, of Tennessee; DANIEL RAVENAL, South Carolina; G. A. TREZEVANT, South Carolina; R. R. CUTLER, Georgia; WM. E. JACKSON, Georgia; J. L. DONEGAN, Alabama; A. H. COLE, Florida.

A verbal communication was furnished to the effect that the Banks of Charleston had passed resolutions that each Bank had agreed to furnish $100,000 to the Government of the Confederate States, and take Treasury notes in payment.

Several other communications, propositions and suggestions were handed in, all of which were referred to the Committee.

In the afternoon the Committee reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION OF BANKS AT ATLANTA, JUNE 3, 1861.

The Committee beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully examined and considered the several matters referred to them by the Convention, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, which embody all the measures they would advise the Convention to adopt at present:

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to all the Banks in the Southern Confederacy to receive in payment of all dues to them the Treasury notes of the Government, to be issued under the act of Congress of May 16, 1860, and also to receive the same on deposit and pay them out again to customers.

Resolved, That, until the said Treasury notes can be prepared and issued, it be recommended to all the Banks to agree to advance to the Government at its current Rates such sums severally as may be agreed upon between them and the Secretary of the Treasury, the said advances to be made on the deposit with the Banks of Treasury notes of a large denomination, or State cent. stock or bonds.

Resolved, That all the Banks in the Southern Confederacy are earnestly urged to take immediate action on the foregoing resolutions, as a measure of the greatest importance to the Government and the people, and communicate the same without delay to the Secretary of the Treasury at Richmond.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Railroad Companies in the Southern Confederacy to receive Treasury notes in payment of fares and freight.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of the several States be recommended to make it lawful for the tax collectors and other officers to receive the Treasury notes in payment for taxes and all other public dues.

Resolved, That all the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable in the City of New-York or elsewhere in the enemy's country, be requested, during the continuance of the war, to appoint some place of payment in the Confederate States, and to give their creditors notice of the same.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on the 24th day of July next at Richmond, Va.

The resolutions were read *seriatim*, and each one was adopted unanimously.

Mr. ROBERTS offered the following:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be sent to each Bank within the Confederate States, with a request that they coöperate with the Convention.

Adopted unanimously.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 152, 153 154, 155, 156 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 145, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 52 on Demurrer Calendar.—Nos. 266, 318, 347, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 329, 234, 220, 314, 333, 91, 119, 309, 336, 269, 311.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2166, 2850, 2310, 1506, 2101, 2164, 1278, 2336, 2735, 2983, 2586, 3338, 3614, 3879, 3945, 4017, 4044, 4062, 4069, 4100, 4131, 4 73, 4240, 4305, 4311, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4330, 4339, 4339½, 4341, 4345, 4347, 4350, 4357, 4361, 4364, 4365, 4392, 4397, 4415, 4416, 4431, 873, 1609, 1849, 1951, 2236½, 2582, 2760, 2797, 2848, 3069, 3094, 3339, 3332, 3429 and no number, 3867, 3892, 3868, 3974, 4079, 4104, 4144, 4149, 4302, 4324, 4332, 4367, 4369, 4401, 4406½, 4413, 4415, 4425.

"UPSIDE CODE—*Part I.*—Nos. 1893, 1959, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1994, 2001. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1782, 1572, 1676, 1640, 1908, 1626, 814, 1856, 1858, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—adjourned. *Part II.*—Nos. 3474, 3513, 3415, 3407, 3371, 3365, 3423, 3524, 3340, 3425, 3118, 3464. Hour causes.

What Constitutes a Valid Levy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Wynter S. Bond vs. *James C. Willett.*—This action was brought against the defendant as Sheriff &c., of the City and County of New-York. The plaintiff seeks to recover the possession or value of a quantity of silks alleged to have been taken by the Sheriff, but which were imperfectly levied upon. The defendant denies the plaintiff's title, and claims that the silks are legally in his possession, by virtue of a levy thereon, made on the 27th of August, 1856, under an execution issued out of this Court in favor of Frederick A. Conkling and others, against Remsen & Dingee, merchants in this City, having their store at Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue. Mr. Bensel, the Deputy Sheriff, who made the levy, testified that he proceeded to the and made the levy notwithstanding Mr. Dingee's objections, he wishing to see his lawyer. Deputy Bensel told Dingee to send his lawyer to the Sheriff's office, and proceeded to make the levy, making a memorandum of the inventory, which was read in evidence. This memorandum, or inventory, the Deputy put inside of the execution; an indorsement was also made on the execution.

The next day after this, the Deputy received an order of Justice Davies, staying proceedings.

The plaintiff claimed that on the 12th of September, 1856, Silas, Briggs & Douglass, creditors of Remsen & Dingee to the extent of $11,000, had bought their entire effects, crediting their indebtedness on the purchase-money; that on the 19th of September, they sold all of the goods in the store to the plaintiff Silas, Briggs & Douglass had notice of Remsen & Dingee's pecuniary difficulties as early as August.

On the 20th of September the Deputy went to the store; he had been assured that the goods should not be removed but found the plaintiff's clerks measuring goods. At the time the Sheriff levied the plaintiff, Bliss, of the levy, he had not completed the inventory by which he made his purchase, nor had he paid for the goods to Silas, Briggs & Douglass. The deputy asserted his title and it was then agreed with plaintiff that the Sheriff should abandon all but the silks in suit, for which the plaintiff agreed to pay enough to cover the execution, and which were part of the goods Silas, Briggs & Douglass had bought of Remsen & Dingee; and therefore this action of replevin was brought.

The goods were not removed when the levy was made, and for the reason it was claimed that the Sheriff was not entitled to the property. It is further claimed that the goods should have all been in full view of the deputy, when the levy was made, to make it valid. The following is the principal argument of the defendant:

The existence established a constate levy by the Sheriff on the goods on the 27 h of August, 1856. The Sheriff did all that was necessary on his part. He exhibited his execution, told the judg ment debtor he must act under it, and must levy on the property, and did levy, declined to regard the statement of the debtor that the judgment was premature repeated he must make his levy, but would give the debtor a chance to see his lawyer before he removed the goods, and then made a memorandum of his levy.

The property was present in his view, subject to his control, and he openly asserted his authority by virtue of the execution, and an action of trespass could have been maintained against him by Remsen & Dingee, if he had not been protected by his process. It is not necessary that there should be a manual interference with the goods, to constitute a valid levy.

Decision reserved.

Gilbert Dean for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Action to Enforce a Contract.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Marshall P. Wilder et al. vs. *Wm. G. Lane et al.*—This action was brought to recover for goods sold and delivered by Parker, Wilder & Co., a Boston firm, to Lane, Boyce & Co., a New York firm, in July and August, 1860. The plaintiffs claim a special contract in each sale, by which the defendants were to give their notes at eight months for the goods purchased, at the end of each month when the purchase was made. The defendants deny any special contract as to the time of giving the notes. Two receipts were produced to show that the usual course of business between them and the plaintiffs was to give their notes, on demand of the plaintiffs, at the expiration of the business season, for goods purchased during the season. The plaintiffs, in reply, produce a receipt for a note given Sept. 24, 1860, for goods bought Aug 28 preceding, and allege no such usage between them.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $11 10.

J. M. Van Cott for plaintiffs; Jere Laroque for defendants.

An Infant Sent Home to His Mother.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Sylvester Murray.—Sylvester Murray, an interesting looking infant, with a countenance indicative of meekness and long-suffering, having aspired beyond his years to perform service for his Uncle Samuel, as a high private in the regular army was rescued by his mother on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the performance of any such rash design. His Honor thinking that his infancy afforded a sufficient plea for his liberation from any such duty, restored him to his mother's arms, and they twain departed in peace.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Waterbury pros-cuting for the people, Elizabeth Thompson, colored, was tried for larceny of three trunks of clothing, worth about $100. The property belonged to her mistress, who shortly after died. A part of the clothing was found on the prisoner when she was arrested.

The defence was that the deceased, who was a prostitute, gave her clothing to her old servant, in dying. The jury acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged. There were no other trials, and after the arraignment of several prisoners, the Court adjourned.

Verdict in the Case of Alleged Eviction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Bush vs. *Kohn.*—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $167. The action was brought to recover rent for the premises, No. 68 Broadway, and the defence was that defendant had been evicted from the use of a certain water-closet situated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	83½	50 N. Y. Central	72⅝
4,000 U. S. 5's, '62	86	1075 do	72⅝
2,000 Ohio 5s, '90	88	100 do	72¾
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	38	25 do	73
30,000 do	37½	100 do	72¾
8,000 do	37¾	100 Har. R.	10½
2,000 N. O. State 6s	41¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	21¾
1,000 Vir. State 6s	42	50 do	21¾
9,000 do	41¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	62½
4,000 do	41¾	50 do	62¾
5,000 do	41¾	10 Panama Railroad	165¾
1,000 La. State 6s	54	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	66
1,000 E. & M. R. 1883	83	100 do	now 65½
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. B	78	50 do	130 64¾
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bs	85	200 do	130 65¾
4,000 Sil. & D. 1st M.	88	100 do	64¾
15 Bank of Commerce	39	30 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	84½
25 Pac. Mail St. Co	65	150 Gal. & Chic. R	59
240 do	64¾	500 do	b10 59
50 do	60 64	100 do	b5 60
200 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	34¾	80 Clev. & Tol. R	22
200 do	b3 34¾		

SECOND BOARD.

15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	38	2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. Bs	71
4,000 do	38¾	1,000 La. C. & M. L. C. Bs	9
6,000 do	38¾	200 Imp. & Traders Bk	75
6,000 Mo. State 6s	37½	10 Metropolitan Bank	83
2,000 do	37½	100 N. Y. Cen. R	72¾
3,000 N. Carolina 6s, 6s	51¾	100 do	72¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8's, 1st Mt. S. F. Certs.	92	50 do	72¾
		25 do	73
2,000 Ga. 6s, payable in Georgia	68	100 do	73
4,000 Louisiana State 6s	54	100 Mich. Central R	42
7,000 Virginia State 6s	43	10 Galena & Chicago R.	89

THURSDAY, June 13—P. M.

There is not a large business doing at the Stock Exchange, but the temper of the dealings for a day or two past is rather more speculative in the direction of a rise, and several of the Railway Shares in quick demand at advancing prices. Included in these is New-York Central, which has risen on the lowest sales of Saturday last nearly two ⅌ cent. The demand to-day, after opening at 72¾, ultimately placed the cash price as high as 73¼@73¾ ⅌ cent., and the disposition at this advance was less eager than earlier in the week at 72@72¼ ⅌ cent., or on Saturday at 71¾@71¾ per cent. The first week's traffic in June reported from the Western roads has advanced, Galena to 59, and Michigan Central to 42 per cent, and a demand appears at the Board for Erie at an advance of 1@1¼ per cent on last week's prices, which is not met by sellers. The advance of yesterday in Pacific Mail is not fully sustained to day; sales at 65@64¼ per cent. The Border States Stocks are firmer at the close, and the supply from sellers since yesterday is scarcely equal to the demand at the reduced rates for Tennessees. They close at 35¼ per cent., and Virginias rose to 42 per cent. Other descriptions were steady.

The general market late in the afternoon was firm in prices, but the principal activity was in New-York Central, the advance in which creates some stir between the *Bear* sellers and the *Bull* speculators—the latter availing of the evidently short supply of cash stock, or stock available for immediate delivery on the Street at current prices, to turn the market in their favor. The stock closed 73¼ ⅌ cent. Missouris rose to 38@38¼, and Galena to 59¼ ⅌ cent.

The market for Exchange on England, for Saturday's mail, is about the same as for the packet of Wednesday. To make any considerable sales of Banks and Bankers' Bills, 105¼@105⅝, is accepted, while the whole range of quotation is 105¼@105⅝ ⅌ cent. Merchant Bills are done at 103½@104¼ ⅌ cent. In money affairs we hear of no movement of importance. Demand Loans are made at 5@6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and some 30@60 days, paper made by the leading Bankers, for the purchase of Exchange is placed readily at 6 ⅌ cent.

The Maine underwriters have reversed their determination of last week in regard to the War risk, and are again inserting the War clause in consideration of the extra premium of only 1 ⅌ cent. The last accounts from Europe remove all previous suspicion of the encouragement of privateering by the English Government.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in June were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$4,300 65	$3 447 70
Freight, &c	9,378 18	14,710 62
Total	$13 678 83	$ 8 15? 32
Increase		$4,279 49

Of the Michigan Southern:

1861	$35 050
1860	30,545
Increase for the week	$5,605

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The suspension of HOLLIS WHITE & Co.'s Bank of Niagara Falls, is announced. According to the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, the circulation is $14,998, protected by the deposit of $15,000 of New-York State Stocks."

MR S DRAPER will sell at auction at noon to-morrow, (Friday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of H. H. VAN DYCK, Esq., Superintendent of the Banking Department, the stocks deposited by the Bank of the Capitol as security for its circulation. These stocks consist of $7 6-000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent., and $9,000 United States coupon fives of 1865 and 1871.

The rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class Bankers) are reported by N BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, as follows, for steamers *Borussia* and *City of Washington*, sailing on Saturday, June 15; mails closing at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	£ (444 44 cts. and) 5⅛ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	£ (444 44 cts. and) 5⅜ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight	5 37½c
Paris—3 days' sight	5 33¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight	39¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight	Marc Banco 35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight	Florin 40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight	Rix Dollar 76¼c.

The following are the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the first week in June:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,774 90	$9,747 70
Freight	10,092 67	9 443 91
Sundries	815 33	1,045 83
Total	$16 582 90	$20,542 44

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of May, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1861.	1860.
From freight	$137,343 64	$96 492 22
From passengers	62,507 84	72,697 11
From express	2,700 00	2 700 00
From mails	7,825 00	7 825 00
From rent of road	7,663 33	7,663 33
From miscellaneous	307 75	33 00
Totals	$2 7,857 56	$188,830 66
Increase		$39,026 90
Earnings from Jan. 1 to May 31	$1,172,672 30	$856,500 22
Increase		$316,172 08

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from June 1 to June 8:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$14,786 64	$37,310 00	In..	$22,521 96

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE FAT BOY'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No fresh movement of troops has yet taken place at Washington. The President yesterday went over the Potomac and reviewed several of the regiments now intrenched in Virginia. A rumor prevailed in the afternoon that Gen. BEAUREGARD, at the head of the rebels, was about to make a demonstration from Manassas Gap Junction, but this, like all recent reports relative to BEAUREGARD, had no foundation in fact.

Affairs are becoming exciting in Western Maryland. The Federal troops are gradually approaching Harper's Ferry in force, and we may expect soon to hear that a collision has taken place between the advance, under Gen. PATTERSON, and the rebel pickets. Gen. PATTERSON will probably remove his head-quarters to Hagerstown to-day, and a column of the Federal troops, commanded by Col. KEIM, is expected to pass through that place and Sharpsburgh immediately. One brigade of our troops has already reached a point three miles below Greencastle. Gen. CADWALLADER and Staff, who will cooperate with Gen. PATTERSON, arrived at Greencastle yesterday. Important events are evidently near at hand, though, as the Government is likely to take possession of the telegraph at Hagerstown, we may not be advised of their progress. The skirmishing between the Union men on the Maryland side of the Potomac and the rebels, who are engaged in the attempt to destroy the dams, still continues. Heavy firing was heard at Dam No. 4 yesterday, where a company of sharp-shooters had gone from Boonsboro, to assist the Sharpsburg Home Guard. The rebels are attempting to demolish the dam by blasting it with gunpowder.

Another brilliant affair, almost rivaling in importance that of Phillippa, has occurred in Western Virginia, at a town known as Romney, the capital of Hampshire County. A portion of the Indiana Regiment, under command of Col. WALLACE, marched from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., where a body of rebel troops, five hundred strong, were surprised, and completely routed, after a sharp conflict, with a loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. The Federal troops captured their camp, equipage, provisions and medical stores, and returned to Cumberland the same day, the only casualty among them being one slight wound. From preparations in the neighborhood of Philtippa, it is probable that a movement of Federal troops will be made in the direction of Huttonville, before long. A large number of army wagons are being forwarded to Phillippa for the use of the troops.

The accounts of the battle of Great Bethel, as given by our special correspondents, and which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, will be read with the greatest interest. The facts stated do not vary materially from those already given, but the details will be found to convey impressions which could not be gathered from the first imperfect accounts. It seems to be a tolerably well-settled fact that had not the command to retreat been given, the Federal forces would in five or ten minutes more have been in possession of the intrenchments and in pursuit of a flying foe. It is stated that the enemy, fearing another attack, hastily withdrew to Yorktown after the action, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings. Major WINTHROP, the aid of Gen. BUTLER, who was reported missing, it is now ascertained was killed. The only movement on the part of the Federal troops, since the Great Bethel affair, was a reconnoissance in force from Newport News, under command of Col. TAYLOR. There is little doubt, however, judging from the tone of our correspondents' letters, that there will be hot work in the vicinity soon.

Another circular has just been addressed to the Collectors of Customs by Secretary CHASE, relative to the prohibition of the transmission of munitions of war, provisions and other supplies calculated to afford "aid and comfort" to the rebels. In addition to the instructions issued on the 2d of May, Collectors are directed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise, of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which they have reason to believe is in the seceded States. In cases, however, where there is reason to suppose that merchandise is not intended for actual rebels, it can be held subject to the order of the shipper or forwarder.

We publish this morning a letter from JEFF DAVIS, written by him on the 25th of May, in answer to a communication made to him by the Commission appointed by the Maryland Legislature. It will be seen that the arch rebel still entertains an earnest desire to be "let alone;" but in view of the position assumed by the Federal Government towards the Seceded States, he is at a loss to know how the suggestion of the Commissioners, that he should suspend all hostilities until after the meeting of the Federal Congress, can be carried out. His sincere and earnest desire, he says, is for peace, but the proposition for peace must come from the Government of the United States. So it will, probably, when it is in a position to dictate the terms.

Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation which fully exhibits his desire to precipitate that State into secession, if any doubts of that fact had previously existed. After reciting various acts of the Federal authorities nullifying the legislation of the State, such as taking State troops prisoners, and putting an embargo on Southern commerce, and reciting the agreement between Gen. HARNEY and Ex-Gov. STERLING PRICE, with the subsequent removal of HARNEY, and his own recent interview with Gen. LYON, &c., Gov. JACKSON calls for 50,000 men to be enrolled as State troops to repel the invasion of their soil by the United States troops and drive them out of the State. He admits that Missouri is still a member of the United States, and that it is not for him to disturb that relation; that a Convention would, at the proper time, express the sovereign will of the people in relation to it; that in the meantime it was the duty of the people to obey the constitutional requirements of the United States Government; but he advises them that their first allegiance is due to the State. Meantime the Federal troops are making important movements in the State, and Gov. JACKSON must be in a hurry with his fifty thousand men, or he will be too late. Gen LYON will soon be in possession of all the railroads and telegraphs in the State, measures having already been taken to effect this object. Several arrests of prominent persons identified with the secession movement have already taken place; and it will not now surprise us to hear that Gov. JACKSON himself has been placed in a position where he will be likely to do less damage to the cause of the Union.

The election for Congressmen in Maryland passed off with the utmost quietness yesterday—thanks, probably, to the proximity of Federal troops. At the time of going to press with our first edition, the only returns received are from Baltimore, which render it positive that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS has been defeated.

In the Wheeling Convention, yesterday, the committee on business reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State, setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating allegiance to the so called Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative or judicial. This declaration, which was listened to with the most profound attention, and without a voice being heard in dissent, was made the special order for to-day. Several resolutions of importance were adopted.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which left Galway June 4, arrived here last night. Her advices had been received by telegraph from St. Johns, N F. We reproduce from the London *Times* a comment upon the speeches of the Americans at their meeting in Paris, of which we give a full report on the second page of this paper.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening for want of a quorum to Monday next. The Board of Councilmen met and passed a resolution requesting the Union Defence Committee to make a return of the manner in which funds have been distributed by them and after disposing of minor papers, adjourned till the 27th June.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a very interesting case was argued, involving the question of the validity of a levy. The determination of this case will define what constitutes a valid levy.

The Stock market was firm, yesterday, both on the Share list and on the State Stocks. New-York Central closed at 73¼; Missouris, 38@38¼. Exchange on London, 105¼@105¾ ₱ cent.

The demand for Cotton, yesterday, was more active, and prices were firmer. Flour was heavy and lower. Sound lots of Wheat and Corn were in lively request at uniform rates. Provisions were very quiet, and much depressed. Sugars were actively sought after by the trade, as well as by refiners, at a further advance of ¼c. ₱ lb. Coffee was in good demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

English Misrepresentations of America.

One nation often serves as a mirror which reflects to another dispositions which, from prudential motives have long been suppressed or concealed. It is not pleasant to tell Mr. So-and-so, to his face, our opinion of him, especially so long as he is our equal in position and power. But when we believe him to have fallen, we are outspoken in proportion to our supposed immunity. In this way, the crisis in America has unmasked England as nothing else could. Her ruling classes believed that the final dissolution of the great Republic was accomplished. The eagerness with which this was proclaimed showed the wish to be father to the belief. Our institutions were denounced—"the best of them," says the London *Times*, "having gone all wrong for a long time past:" the character of our people was caricatured and vilified; and the contest in which we are engaged stigmatized as an unprincipled struggle for territorial aggrandizement. Not the slightest sympathy was expressed for us in our great strait, when it seemed for a moment that we might go down; nor for the cause for which we were fighting—the rights of humanity and a Constitutional Government. England stood by, not an indifferent spectator, but eager to witness a final dissolution that would rid her of a hated commercial rival, and stamp as utterly impracticable those institutions which for a long time have threatened to subvert her own. Thank Heaven, our Government is not dead, or dissolved. What was to have been the fatal blow has only given to it new life and power. What was valuable in its institutions is to exert a tenfold greater influence than ever. A giant stands for the fallen victim, confronting his libeler face to face. Whatever may be the result, the *entente cordiale* is completely severed, not to be restored, till a new sentiment and a new Government in England shall supplant the old. The lowest of all qualities has that country displayed—jealousy of a child, whom she would crush rather than suffer to exist as a rival. Henceforth the two countries will stand as antagonists in ideas and in aims. The peace between them will be that of an armed neutrality. Her historical relation toward us has been that of an arrogant superior. We have long tried to outgrow the sense of the insults and injuries we have received, and had hoped we had succeeded, but the last is the unkindest cut of all. It dispels our illusions of the possibility of a hearty friendship with her, and shows that we must look elsewhere for friends in fighting the battle of humanity.

England has committed a double blunder. She has shown herself to be equally without sense as without heart. In everything that relates to the politics, the geography and the commercial necessities and capabilities of this country, she has displayed a degree of ignorance which will inevitably disgrace her in the eyes of the world. Wrapped up in her conceit and indifference, she knows less of us than she did fifty years ago. "Why," says England, "should the seceding States be forced back into a Government they detest?" It is news in this country that they did detest the Government till the 6th of November last, when they made desperate efforts to retain its possession, which the leaders in rebellion had held for a quarter of a century. Up to the last election they were as loud in its praise as those now endeavoring to save it from overthrow. They never thought of destroying it, till they found they could no longer wield it to their base purposes—the extension of Slavery. Everywhere in England is the war spoken of as a contest between two ruffians, to end in wholesale slaughter. It is thought there to be raging in New-York as well as in Virginia and Florida, and we are told in the late English papers "that thousands are already fleeing from the United States, with what effects they can hastily scrape up, to Canada, for safety both to persons and property." The idea of a common country, with similar laws, extending over continuous and dependent territory, and which has no division except by political lines, never appears to have entered the head of a single English journalist. Those that think the North has been aggrieved, still think it should not resent the affront, but let the seceders go, as they cannot be coerced into obedience. Its ardor and energy, impelled by the noblest sentiment that ever actuated a people, is to Englishmen a brutal spirit of revenge. They cannot see that it is a contest between law and anarchy, between order and the destruction of all society. They speak of the war as "unholy, impious, dreadful;" our people as *holy, pious* and *humane*. We shall show it to be such, and convict England of an ignorance upon subjects upon which she so flippantly talks, and a want of sympathy in the cause of human progress and popular government, that will disgrace her intelligence and humanity in the eyes of the whole world.

Her ignorance of what concerns her true commercial advantage is still more glaring. By breaking up the Confederacy she imagines she destroys her only rival, and reigns supreme mistress of the world. She has fully adopted the Southern idea that with separation she is to have the entire trade of the South. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., who has been over here on a commercial mission, in a recent speech to his constituents, urges upon the British Government the immediate recognition of the seceding States as a means of securing their trade. He tells his people that these States were driven to desperation by the oppressive taxes levied by the North, ignorant of the facts that they were the unanimous advocates of the tariff which was in existence when they seceded! and that they pay only a nominal amount under any rate of duties, because they consume but few duty-paying goods, and that they would consume no considerable amount of English goods under perfect free-trade. As for *carrying* trade between Southern ports, it exists only in the idea of Englishmen. This Mr. LINDSAY may, we presume, be taken as a fair specimen of English intelligence in reference to this country. There is hardly a sentence in his speech that is not a piece of impertinence, or a downright misrepresentation. Even Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, the *Post*, is not any better. It tells us "that the Morrill Tariff is to divert the stream of emigration to Canada;" "that henceforth the balance of power on this continent is transferred from Republican America to *Monarchical* Canada;" and "that *the course of the trade will be diverted from the belligerent powers to the only State which, by inland waters, can communicate directly with the North and West.*" Here is wisdom from an English Premier. We suppose his lordship fancies an internecine strife to be raging about Ogdensburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Detroit. How can we reason or deal with such stuff as this? The truth is, that for folly, ignorance and gratuitous assumption upon all matters connected with the present contest, John Bull and the rebels are on a level, and have not inaptly joined hands.

We believe, on the whole, that the hostility of England toward this country will advance the cause of free institutions. In many respects she differs more widely from us than do France, Prussia, Italy, or other continental nations. With several of them the doctrine that all power springs from the people, is now fully recognized. LOUIS NAPOLEON holds his seat by popular suffrage. So does VICTOR EMANUEL. It is admitted by English writers that the people throughout the Continent of Europe have made most astonishing progress within the last thirty years, while the condition of the English laboring classes, under the institutions of that country, is clearly becoming more and more intolerable.

In France there are 4,000,000 of land-holders—one to every nine inhabitants. Land is as nearly equally well divided in the German States, and in Belgium and Holland. In those countries it is dedicated to the use of the people: in England, to pamper the pride and increase the power and influence of the ruling classes. In that country the entire territory is held in comparatively few hands, and the number of these is yearly decreasing. In no country in the world is the condition of the poor more hopeless and pitiable. They have no voice, nor are they likely to have, in the Government that oppresses them. England is resolutely bent upon preserving the abuses and oppressions of the past. She has no sympathy with political progress or reform. Whoever may, for the hour, rule in that country, they are all the sturdy supporters of privilege and caste. We have signal proof of this in their tone in reference to ourselves. We can better perform our mission by being thoroughly indifferent to a Government which is antagonistic to us, than by the maintenance of a hollow friendship. Let us cultivate the continental nations who are with us in our fundamental idea, the melioration of the condition of the people, and who have proved their identity by their earnest sympathy with us in our present contest.

Kentucky in two Parts—A New Part Proposed.

The fact that Kentucky has so long remained in the Union, despite the bad examples of Virginia and Tennessee, and despite the industrious machinations of Gov. MAGOFFIN and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE to involve her people in the treasonable Confederation of JEFF. DAVIS, is *primâ facie* evidence of a remarkable soundness of political sentiment. Every State that has "seceded" has yielded to less than a tithe of the temptation that Kentucky has successfully withstood. And it is because of these well-known facts to her credit that we have been disposed to consider with the greatest leniency the position taken by the land of HENRY CLAY, in the present emergency of the Union.

It is true, the patience of loyal men has been sometimes severely tried by the outgivings of the Union party of Kentucky. For instance, sometime since they were talking in Kentucky of an "armed neutrality" in the conflict that is prevailing between the United States Government and the revolted States; as if a State could really and truthfully profess to love and serve a Government, and yet not be willing to defend it against traitors. But an insight into the Kentucky Unionists ideas of "armed neutrality," showed that they meant by it an armed maintenance of their position *in the Union*. Armed neutrality was armed Unionism, and the arming was against traitors in their midst, headed by their Governor and chief United States Senator, who were endeavoring to precipitate them out of the Union. When it was found that a wholesome threat by the Union men of Kentucky to *hang* Gov. MAGOFFIN if he, by overt act, attempted to barter their liberties to JEFF. DAVIS; and that the determination to do this small patriotic service for their secession Governor was clearly and forcibly enough manifested to check that functionary and all his more noisy and mischievous followers in the State, the loyal party of the country were almost entirely reconciled to the so-called "armed neutrality" of Kentucky.

It is well known that the Administration had become so thoroughly satisfied of the honest purposes of the Union men of Kentucky, that they agreed not long ago to deliver to the latter five thousand stand of arms. And these were distributed among companies of Home Guards, formed in the loyal counties of Kentucky, about the first of this present month. Nothing occurred to shake public confidence in the prudence of this policy, till the address of the recent Border State Conference appeared. This body held its session at Frankfort, Kentucky. It was composed of delegates from Missouri and Kentucky only. Virginia, the State that originally called the Convention, abandoned it, and wrecked herself on the shoals of secession. Arkansas and Tennessee fell away from their loyalty, and gave up the Border State brotherhood for the rebel Confederacy.

In this way, the entire purpose of the Border State Convention was defeated before the time set for its meeting; and it had as well—in fact, a great deal better—not have been held at all. Nevertheless, the Kentucky and Missouri delegates met together and tried to perform the *rôle* originally contemplated for the entire list of Border States, to wit: that of pacificators of the Union. They were too few, and, notwithstanding such great names as CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE and WICKLIFFE, they were too weak for the purpose. They went through their parts, without confidence in their cause or in themselves, and adjourned *to take their position in the strife that they could not appease.*

Where then does Kentucky stand in the war, between the Union and rebellion? That is the question her people must now decide before the world. We are not to forget that Kentucky spoke in two characters at the Border State Conference. She spoke first as a Border State and as a mediator; striving to carry out the programme originally marked out for that Convention by Virginia, the State that called it. But the delegates of Kentucky having done the best they could in this obsolete scheme, issued an address to the world, marking out the course that Kentucky, as an individual State, will pursue, independently of all coöperation or complication with other Border States. It is this latter address that is of most importance now. It is this alone that is of present significance and value. One paragraph of this Kentucky address is as follows:

"In all things she (Kentucky) is as loyal as ever to the constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the Stars and Stripes to the utmost regions of the earth, and defend it from every insult. She refuses alliance with any who would destroy the Union."

All we can ask, is that the Unionists of Kentucky shall make good their patriotic professions. The part of pacificator is no longer possible, and Kentucky should at once dismiss the delusive dreams she has been indulging, and assume the character of *protector* to those who desire to live in the Union. East Tennessee is full of patriots, who are crushed under the heel of a despotism as ruthless as ever disgraced the earth. Kentucky, by geography and by consanguinity, is the natural friend of these loyal Unionists of Tennessee. Why should not the Union men of Kentucky raise an army of ten thousand men to join a like force of Union men in East Tennessee, and thus make sure, beyond all contingency, the protection of the Union citizens of Kentucky and East Tennessee in the enjoyment of that form of government that they prefer, and under which they have lived so long and so happily! We are assured, from the most authentic sources, that the Unionists of East Tennessee are most anxious for this league with their brethren of Kentucky; and we are equally well assured that distinguished Kentuckians in Central and Eastern Kentucky are ready and willing to undertake the raising of such force for such service, in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Americans in Paris.

It is said that earnest and serious souls among Americans have felt, these latter years, when abroad, as though they were without a country. That feeling of orphanage, thank Heaven, is now forever ended; and there is a profound and almost pathetic fervor in the voice of the heart which has come over the sea from the sons of America now sojourning in Paris. Placed at a distance—and distance has that same insulating quality possessed by Time—the issue rises before them with true historical clearness as "a wanton outbreak, aiming at the destruction of a Government that has accomplished so much for humanity;" and Col. FREMONT—in a speech through which one sees glowing a deep central flame of feeling, though a flame tempered and restrained, as it were—uttered the sentiment of the whole assemblage when he said: "We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag and desecrate our sacred graves. They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. We shall maintain these in their fullest integrity, and in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible, now and forever—and so we will maintain it; we will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion."

The value of the speeches of those two hundred loyal Americans, met in the Capital of France, is of course purely their heart-force. And it is not without an impression as of an intrusive discord entering the pure music of patriotism that we read certain injudicious expressions—injudicious coming from official lips—with reference to England, at a time when that country is making a partial though certainly insufficient confession of the error of its ways. On the other hand, the warm expressions of confidence in France are justified both by events and our anticipations. Mr. DAYTON, our new Minister, who carried over to France a dispatch which the ruler of that people will appreciate, states to have found nothing but sympathy, and sees "no chance of trouble between that Government and ours." Mr. BURLINGAME, too, whom the London *Times*, with characteristic accuracy, styles "the newly appointed Minister to Stockholm," found a sentiment of sympathy with the American Republic pervading the very atmosphere of France; and FREMONT eloquently said: "Here, in this splendid capital of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, I breathe a sympathetic air. France is progressive, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. *From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism.*" These stirring words cannot but have a good effect in Europe. They form a triumphant shout of vitality sounded into the ears of those who had begun to look on the Americans as a paralyzed and shipwrecked people. It is notable, too, that while loyal American citizens are thus blazoning forth the living vigor of the Republic, we have not a word of the gentlemen from Montgomery—those three "representatives of an oppressed people," who are supposed to be haunting some of the secondary Courts of the Continent.

COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO.—The following, among our Washington dispatches, appeared in this paper of yesterday:

"Postal communication with Mexico, *vid* New-Orleans, having been interrupted, the Department has directed the mails for that country to be made up at New-York, and sent by every steamer to Havana, in care of the American Consul, who will forward them to Vera Cruz."

This measure of the Post-Office Department, simply affords the opportunity of dispatching letters to Mexico through the American Consul at Havana, by mailing them in New-York, a facility which has not heretofore existed. But it affords no new or additional means of direct, rapid and regular communication with the Mexican Republic. The English steamers leave Havana for Vera Cruz on the 21st of each month, and if a steamer leaves New-York from the 10th to the 15th, a connection is formed which assures the transmission of mail matter, between New-York and Mexico, once a month.

There is a Spanish line of steamers purporting to make monthly trips between Havana and Vera Cruz, but the boats are of an inferior class and irregular in their movements. We have absolutely, then, no direct line of communication between this country and Mexico. From information received some days since, we were led to believe that our Government fully comprehended the importance of speedy, direct and regular communication with Mexico at this critical juncture of our affairs, and that an armed dispatch-boat was to be put on the route immediately.

We trust the Administration does not intend to rest satisfied with the simple Post-office regulation referred to. We have lost immensely by lack of attention to Mexican affairs, and that loss it is high time measures should be taken to retrieve.

Missouri and the Union.

It is a great satisfaction to find that Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is, after all, a friend of the Union and the Constitution. To set doubt at rest, he has issued a proclamation which clearly defines the opinions of himself and his immediate environment upon this point. The Union is to be preserved—the Constitution is to be obeyed—the laws of the United States are to be respected. Thus much is net gain, and we may be thankful for it.

There are, however, one or two qualifications we would cheerfully dispense with. Thus Gov. JACKSON distinctly enunciates the proposition, that in the event of a conflict between National and State authority, the allegiance of the citizen is first due to the latter. And when we instantly learn that such a conflict has already occurred, and that the United States have asserted pretensions in Missouri, which can only be repelled by the exhibition of armed force, we discover that the Unionism of this loyal officer is less decided and emphatic than could be wished. The right to govern Missouri, the Governor admits to exist in the Federal Administration. But the right to enforce the right he clearly controverts; and appeals for the decision to arms. Besides, there is no longer a legal Government at Washington, exerting itself in a legal method in Missouri. It is an unauthorized military despotism, which every law-abiding and law-defying citizen is called upon to resist. And to resist it effectually, Gov. JACKSON summons to the field a force of fifty thousand men, who are to drive Gen. LYON beyond the Mississippi.

CLAIBORNE JACKSON has had an old reputation for political idiocy, which this proceeding would of itself be sufficient to establish. Without arms for one-fourth of the force he has thus called into service, and without a dollar to pay them or provide for them, he has invited a conflict with a well-organized Federal force at St. Louis, and scattered through the State, of twenty-five thousand well-appointed men. On the Iowa and Kansas boundaries, ready to advance into the State upon the first intimation of the sort he has furnished, is an aggregate of five thousand troops, thoroughly equipped for action, and eager to repay certain outrages and atrocities which frontiersmen, whose memories run back to 1855, are not likely to forget or forgive. The selection of such conditions for a declaration of hostilities is the best evidence of lunacy. The State will now, of course, be occupied, Maryland-wise, by national troops, and, unless he save himself by flight, JACKSON will be arrested as a traitor, and placed in prison. He should rather be sent to Bedlam as a lunatic.

THE AFFAIR AT BETHEL.—There is nothing in the dispatches of Gen. BUTLER, or in the more perfect and graphic story of our own correspondent, to correct the impression produced by our earlier accounts of the affair at Bethel. We have now still more decided proof of the gallantry of our men, and of the incompetency of their leaders. Adverse as were all the odds against our troops in storming the intrenchments of the enemy, they had actually captured one, and were in the act of carrying the other, when the order to retire was given. The responsibility of this error rests directly upon Gen. PIERCE, who has been generally selected as the expiatory victim of the transaction; but the report of Col. DURYEE shows how imperfect the information of Gen. BUTLER must have been when he ordered the expedition, for the officers in charge were wholly unaware of the position of the enemy, until they stumbled upon it, and were slaughtered by his guns. It will be observed that, in speaking of these works, Gen. BUTLER mentions them as in a more or less forward state of completion; a frank confession of his imperfect knowledge.

In dealing with a case like this, no principle is more important than that partiality or tenderness for individuals shall not imperil the public service, or expose again the lives of our soldiers to unnecessary sacrifice. Whatever of ignorance or culpability there may be attributed to the commanders, let them be fairly convicted of them, and at once be placed where such qualities shall be less mischievous.

PERIL BY POISON.—Should the Federal troops capture Memphis, in addition to the venomous editorials of the Journals of that city, they are threatened with a swarm of new dangers. The *Bulletin* says that they (the Confederates,) "can furnish deserters with the yellow fever within twenty days; they might poison their cisterns and put their enemies upon river water, and in less than a week our troops would have small alligators crawling through them; cholera would furnish an elysium compared with the delights of a vertical sun, and the turbid waters of the Father of Floods."

No time should be lost in organizing a regiment of toxicologists to guard our troops from these new hazards.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Mrs. PAGE, a lady well known to the world of art and literature, although a comparative stranger to the public, gave an agreeable entertainment at this establishment last evening, reading with Mr. J. B. BROWN, a number of well-known pieces. Elocution is a thing so little studied in the present day, that we welcome with more than ordinary warmth, any aspirant to public fame who seems to regard it conscientiously as an essential part of an artistic education. Mrs. PAGE is gifted with a pleasing voice, which is yet imperfectly weeded of certain sharpnesses, but seems susceptible of a wide range of melodious inflection. She reads with intelligence, and in her action is unrestrained and graceful. The stage is evidently her proper sphere, as indeed it is her only one. We are persuaded that with proper discipline and industry, Mrs. PAGE would speedily become a leading attraction to a Metropolitan manager. As it is, she starts well, and has certainly made a good impression.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Comments of the London Times on the American Meeting in Paris.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 4th inst., arrived here at a late hour last evening.

The news was forwarded by telegraph from St. Johns, N F.

The files we receive by this arrival are only one day later than our telegrams by the *Arabia*.

The Madrid *Epoca* has a letter from St. Domingo, of the 22d of April, which says:

"The Spanish troops in this country are not in a good situation, owing to the scarcity, and consequent dearness, of provisions. The officers are obliged to spend all their pay in maintaining themselves. The soldiers complain that they are not able to occupy their idle time, as in Cuba, by making cigars. It is feared that they will have to suffer great privations for some time. The number of inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of territory, is singularly small, and a large immigration is necessary. Nearly all the houses, in some towns and villages, are built only of American palm, and, to render them habitable by Europeans, must be pulled down and reconstructed of more solid materials. Very little land is under cultivation, and Gen. SANTANA, when at the head of the government, used to give away large portions to any colonist who asked for them."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Meeting of American Citizens in Paris—A Platoon of Fighting Parsons—Movements of Col. Fremont—Cotton at Havre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1861.

For some time the question of holding a Union meeting in Paris had been discussed among Americans, but the police prohibition against all political assemblages seemed to most persons an insurmountable obstacle to such a project. However, some one hit upon a *dejeuner* as a pretext, and so the grand political demonstration we have just had at the Hotel du Louvre was to all appearance but a breakfast—a short course of meats, an orange, a small showing of strawberries, and some very ordinary wine. To these were added flags, busts and flowers, and a profusion of personal decorations which showed that the Stars and Stripes were uppermost in the thoughts of the assemblage. But the great attraction was the speakers and the speeches which were anticipated. Many of the new Ministers sent out to the European Courts were yet at Paris, and the occasion was regarded as a propitious one for bringing before the French public the views of gentlemen holding high stations, on the present troubles in the United States. The meeting had thus a double object: it served not only for an interchange of patriotic sentiments, but also as a means of furnishing information to the European Press and public. Mr. O'MAYER, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. BROWN, of the London *Morning Post*, the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, and some gentlemen connected with the Paris Press, were present. I send you the report of the proceedings, as published in *Galignani's Messenger*, which is very nearly exact, as far as it goes. The speeches of the unofficial gentlemen, some of which were remarkable, are omitted in this report, and we can only say of them, that they were all of the true ring, and were loudly applauded throughout. Three ministers of the gospel spoke, one after the other, and so decided was their tone in condemnation of the great rebellion, that we felt as if we had fallen into a platoon of fighting parsons. The eloquence of the principal speakers, and their biting sarcasms on the course of England, were received with thunders of applause. Every reference to France was also received with such demonstrations of satisfaction as to leave no doubt as to which Power the feelings of the audience were allied.

Col. FREMONT has not been able to get off to Washington as soon as he anticipated; he has been buying and shipping long-range cannon for the United States. He sails, however, immediately. French small arms are also being purchased here for the Federal Army.

The agents of the steamer *Fulton*, which has just left Havre for New-York, purchased in Belgium and put on board two hundred Minié rifles, for which the French Government furnished, from the arsenal at Vincennes, the necessary cartridges. As the *Fulton* passes into the hands of the Government on her return to New-York, these guns and ammunition will no doubt also be purchased by the Government. A report gained circulation after the sailing of the *Fulton*, that the passengers were for the most part Secessionists, who had concocted a scheme for seizing the ship in the open sea and carrying her into a Southern port. Of course this was mere conjecture, and one of those thousand rumors which the uncertainty of the times inspires.

During a running visit down to Havre to see friends off by the *Fulton*, we were struck by the immense amount of cotton everywhere to be seen. On the docks, in the warehouses, at all the stations as far along the road toward Paris as Rouen, were piled up and strewed about ragged bales of cotton—grown ragged by frequent and hurried handling. From this visible accumulation of the great staple one naturally drew the conclusion that the supply on hand in the French market must be very large, and perhaps sufficient for many months' consumption. Many of the American captains in the port of Havre, who are unable to get freight to the United States, are going into the trade between France and England. I saw one captain who said he was just going to Newcastle for coals.

MALAKOFF.

The American Meeting in Paris.

From the London Times, June 3.

No one will be surprised at the irritation which now prevails among Americans on the subject of the disruption of their Republic. It is a great calamity, and it is the first that has befallen them. In the records of fiction it is always the giant who shouts and writhes uncontrollably under pain, and in real life we find the great, the fortunate and the imperious often agitated beyond measure by the first shock of misfortune. The people of the United States have since the early days of the Republic advanced without interruption from one success to another. The laws which prescribe to nations as to men that good shall be checkered with evil—that sunshine and storm shall succeed each other in worldly affairs—seemed to be suspended in their case. By slow and painful steps, by long struggles, have countries like England or France won their prosperity, removed the obstacles to freedom and civilization, and asserted for themselves a leading place in the world. In our own land, for instance, in spite of the glories of successful war, of widespread commerce, and of great intellectual achievements, society was burdened till within the last few years by an ever-present uneasiness arising from the knowledge that the laboring classes were exposed to much suffering, and were habitually sullen and disaffected. Then we have had heavy taxes, and useless wars ended by peaces almost inglorious; we have had to deal with rivals in Europe, with rebellious millions in India; we have been checked by our own counsels; we have had, for the sake of more important matters, to bear with the petulance of the Americans themselves. The communities which grew up beyond the Atlantic have passed through none of these trials. No wonder that their preachers and moralists should assume that they were placed on the new continent to carry out a special design of Providence, for race, climate, geographical position, and the state of Europe have combined to give them a prosperity beyond the dreams of the most ardent patriot who fought with WASHINGTON. With the whole North American Continent in their hands, either actually or as soon as they choose to grasp it; with a range of territory in which every production of temperate or tropical climates could be naturalized; with the whole world coming to them for corn, cotton, and gold; with coffee and sugar, and even wine and tea, among the staples congenial to their soil, and with the hungry or restless crowds of Europe pouring into the country to do its rough work and to be fashioned in the next generation into educated and alert Republicans, the American Union seemed to be advancing to inordinate prosperity and power, without any of the trials which have hither to been deemed inseparable from the pursuit of greatness.

We are among those who think that the Americans of the North have no reason to despond as to the fu-

ture, become certain communities of slaveowners' differing from them in interests, habits and temper, have resolved to withdraw from political fellowship with them. The ill-judged assertion of a young member of Parliament, that "the Republican bubble had burst," gave an opportunity the other evening for Lord JOHN RUSSELL to express what we feel sure is the real feeling of Englishmen on what is passing in the New World. *We cannot exult in the humiliation of America, not only because it would be no subject of exultation, but because we do not believe there is any real humiliation. That western country is the result of this war, the people of the Northern states must remain among the most powerful and wealthy in the world, is sufficiently plain to every one who considers the true causes of National greatness.* Who her Southern Senators and Representatives be sent to Washington or not, New-York must be the commercial metropolis of the continent; Chicago must be the Queen of the Lakes; the tide of European immigration must flow to the temperate regions of the North. climate and better social organization must make the Northern States infinitely far more important communities than the Southern. But it is useless to expect that the Northern Americans should look so philosophically on the subject. With them the Union is a word of magic power. It has made them a grasp much and yield much, assert extravagant rights and abandon the most obvious principles. It has made them conservative politicians at home, while their irritable patriotism has been always on the point of embroiling them with foreign nations. To maintain the Union, the North has yielded to all the forwardness of the South as to a spoiled child; and, in a land where amolition and the love of gain are strong enough, men have given up honor, power, the possession and the distribution of emoluments, in order that an obstinate and turbulent section should be bribed by success into complacency. Now that all has failed, the indignation and bitterness are extreme, and we, the English people, who from this first hour of the dispute have been guarding ourselves from any act or word which could seem like partisanship, are not to be spared. The American giant at the first twinge of pain, breaks forth against those who are near him, both friends and foes. The British Government and the British Press are the objects of violent animadversion wherever the Northern Americans come. We learn by telegraph that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's recognition of the Confederate States as "belligerents," has been discussed "in a time highly hostile to England." Other rumors, though perhaps not accurate show the spirit in which the strictly legitimate and necessary course of our Government had been received at the North. It was reported from Washington that the Federal Government had resolved to declare war against any Power that should interfere in the present dispute. But the most singular instance of this groundless irritability is to be found in a meeting of American residents at Paris, held at the Louvre Hotel, and addressed by two, at least, of Mr. LINCOLN's diplomatists in language full of anger towards this country. Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, whose letter we published some time since, reiterates his opinion as to the vengeance which is in store for the rebels, and intimates that a similar chastisement may fall on sympathizing England. Where and when that sympathy has been expressed he does not show, and he would be unable to show. But he assumes it, and tells us that its punishment will come from the combined forces of the United States and France. "When England mingles the red crosses of the Union Jack with the piratical black flag of the Confederate States of America, will not just as certainly the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes float in fraternal folds? Can NAPOLEON forget St. Helena, &c.?" "Does the *Times* understand me?" he asks in another place. Mr. BURLINGAME, the Minister to Vienna, follows with less violence, but in similar language of complaint. It shows how incapable of reflection the Northerners have become through excitement that this gentleman resents it as an insult to his country that Lord JOHN RUSSELL alluded to the precedent of the Turks and Greeks, which Mr. BURLINGAME calls "comparing us to Turks," as if when a reported case is cited to support a legal decision it is intended to draw any comparison between the character of the former and the present litigants. "The French," says Mr. BURLINGAME, "do not mock at us in our supposed calamity;" they do not speak of "belligerent rights in such a way as to infer that they would make merchandize of our misfortunes and open all their ports to the pirates' prize." "England has, it appears, forgotten the ties of consanguinity." The resentments of America against her had died out; "it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with tenfold rancor." "A few traitors" who have rebelled because they were outvoted will soon be put down, and then England may regret the part she has taken.

These speeches are worthy of perusal, because they show the spirit in which the Northerners are inclined to look upon the neutral attitude of England. A strict, unvarying neutrality has been observed by the Government and by Parliament, while the only opinions warmly expressed in the Press have been those which were adverse to the Secessionists. And yet this, the only becoming course which could be taken is now imputed to us as a crime! The UNIONISTS are in fact, enraged that we presume to be neutral. While one of their own States is warring both Federal and Southern troops from its territory, we, a foreign nation, are inveighed against for presuming to exercise the same discretion; and while Servia or Montenegro would claim the laws of war in a contest with the Porte, we are to deny them to ten millions of people inhabiting a region more than ten times as large as Great Britain. If this be the temper of the Northerners now, what will it be some months hence? *It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man or party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the two incensed belligerents.*

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT EMBARKED.

THE PARADE OF THE SIXTH DOWN BROADWAY—PRESENTATION OF COLORS—SPEECH OF COL. WILSON — EMBARKATION ON THE STEAMER VANDERBILT—PROBABLE DESTINATION — ACCIDENT TO COL. WILSON—THE VESSEL DETAINED.

The Sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, commonly known as the "Wilson Zouaves," or more commonly as "BILLY WILSON's boys," left their encampment at Staten Island, yesterday; and, after the presentation of a flag in Clinton place, embarked on the steamer *Vanderbilt* destination unknown.

This was one of the first regiments accepted by the State and the United States Col. WILSON was among the first to respond to the President's proclamation, and had it not been for the rather fickle nature of some of his first recruits, he would certainly have been the senior Volunteer Colonel. As it was, his regiment was accepted by the State April 25, and by the United States on the same date, only two days after the acceptance of the First Volunteer Regiment under Col. W. H. ALLEN. The great delay in uniforming and equipping the men has been most destructive of discipline; and, together with the somewhat free and easy manner of some of the men, led to no very favorable state of public opinion with regard to the regimental morale. Col. WILSON has, however, persisted that though ready always to defend themselves, his men were not disposed to be unnecessarily turbulent, and has simply said that they would bide their time, and retrieve their reputation in the face of the enemy. During the seven weeks of their encampment on Staten Island, the men have been thoroughly drilled in the marchings. It was not until Saturday last that the muskets were received, and then they were forced by compulsion from the Sickles Brigade, who had taken them by mistake, and, it is alleged, evinced a disposition to keep them. Col. WILSON threatened to march his men down and take them, and they were sent up in double quick time.

The regiment promptly responded to the call for preparation for departure, in spite of the many disappointments that had been undergone, and, after a hurried breakfast and a slight drill, the traps were all packed, and the boys stowed away on the tug that was to convey them to the City—as jolly a crowd of 800 men as ever congregated in this City of rollicking blades. They were safely debarked at Fourteenth-street North River, where the column was formed, and the line of march taken through Fifth-avenue to Clinton-place, No. 63, where regimental line was formed. The line officers were invited inside the dwelling, where they were made acquainted with their fair donors. The ladies evinced the utmost curiosity to see Col. WILSON, and, when he uncovered his head, revealing the bald pate that would do honor to the clergyman or the senator, more than one was heard to exclaim, "How noble he looks!" "What a fine-looking man he is!" To the many compliments that were showered on him Col. WILSON responded patriotically, pledging his life to the sacred cause of his country's honor. Said he, "I'd be willing to die every day in the week for this cause, but I would die a thousand deaths for the congratulations of the ladies. I could not sacrifice enough for this cause." These patriotic sentiments were received with applause from as fair hands as ever prompted men to noble deeds.

The officers then retired, after greeting their hostess, and formed in line to receive the colors. These consisted of an elegant silk flag, bearing the stripes and stars of the United States, every one of the thirty-four. The fringes and tassels were of gold. The staff was of polished hard wood, bearing a modest inscription, naming the regiment, and stating that the colors were presented by a few ladies of New-York. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Dr. WILSON, of St. John's Church, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. The Rev. gentleman then addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. WESTON.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: I say fellow-soldiers, for we are all comrades in this holy war, I have been requested by the fair donors to address to you a few words on the presentation of this flag. I trust you appreciate this beautiful flag as thoroughly as I do being allowed the honor of participating in this interesting ceremony. Fellow-soldiers, this standard of our beloved country is confided to your care. It is a precious charge, for it is an emblem of your country's integrity and renown. See to it, then, that these stripes ever float over your heads as bright and pure as those above. Preserve its spotless whiteness as the various hearts that render you this munificent gift. As it always to the breeze of Heaven, let it unfurl you to an honorable career. Under its folds you may win imperishable glory, and write your names in the pages of history—to be proudly read by your children and a grateful posterity. Tread with sternity then, the path it points out to you. If it lead you chances to a bloody grave, it is "sweet to die for your country," and all coming time will hallow your resting-place as the bed of glory. You have seen what a burial has been already accorded to the first martyrs in this war. If you come back victorious—which God grant—a grateful people will know how to honor the brave, and hail you return with thunders of applause. DOUGLAS—and the heart of BAUDE HARRY of Navarre, on heave of a tremendous conflict, bade his soldiers look for the crisis of battle where streamed the white plume on his helmet. Select this flag wave wherever you and from the fiercest rage of war. I need not told you bring it back with you, for I am sure if you return you will bear it is stained in your midst.

The Greeks slain in battle were borne home on their shields—it was a disgrace to return without none. Remember, then, the counsel of the spartan mother to her son, when she presented him with his shield—"With it, or on this." Bring back then this stainless flag, without a stain, or let it be your winding sheet. You have the highest incentive that ever roused the energies of man. You are engaged in a right royal quarrel—never was there a juster a holier cause. "Let him be who hath his quarrel just." You will contend under this banner for Constitutional Liberty—you will help to solve the mighty problem of self-government. The eyes of the whole world will be on you. The cause of freedom in all lands will watch the strife with tearful eyes and beating hearts. This flag is the exponent of liberty—the hope of humanity. You will march under no bastard ensign with half the stars blotted out and the remainder traveling in dark eclipse. No Palmetto abomination will flaunt treason over your heads; but above you will stream the banner triumphant with a hundred battlefields, and under which your manliness has rushed to victory and renown. As fellow-soldiers around these Stars and Stripes clusters dear memories and hallowed associations. Every breath in that starry flag has a tongue eloquent of human liberty, and reminds you of the priceless legacy bequeathed to you by our fathers. Every stitch is eloquent of canonized Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. The anguish endured by the memory of your heroic sires—by their suffering, toil, and blood—not to suffer it to be dishonored. Thank God, we have such a rallying-point in this struggle. Its very presence is the first hallows the cause and is an earliest of success. Every star that blazes in those azure folds is worth a hundred thousand men. The ring of your rattling cry will be louder and clearer—your hearts firmer—your arms stronger—whence it leads you on. Its very sight must palsy the hands of the traitors, and blaspheme as they may, they hesitate to strike it down. It is like an unnatural son striking at the heart of the mother that bore him, for beneath its honored folds were they born and under its fostering care have they lived and won all they possess of prosperity and renown. This proud ensign, then, represents not only the hopes of the future, but the glories of the past. Every friend of human progress alive bids it God speed and if the spirits of the illustrious departed are permitted to visit the scenes of their early triumphs, then are the shadows of the mighty dead leaving the skies to witness this conflict—all the martyrs of Liberty, down the track of time—from Marathon and Thermopylæ to Lexington and Concord. You will fight under a cloud of witnesses—both the living and the dead. But I say to you, comrades, in the soldier do not forget the Christian and the man. War too often appeals to the worst passions of our nature, and tends to deaden the sensibilities, brutalize the heart, and make even the compassionate cruel. In the heat, then, of victory fight ever remember mercy. Be a magnanimous enemy in the hours of triumph. You may dictate to ask quarter for yourselves, but never refuse it to a suppliant or prostrate foe. Let no wanton cruelty stain the laurels you may win. War, at best is a remorseless calamity. And not to its horror—the devilish spirit of hatred and revenge. It was said of WASHINGTON: Liberty unsheathed his sword, Necessity stained it, Victory returned it. In this unnatural strife let the pleading voice of humanity be heard even over the roar of battle. Wield the sword of the Lord and Gideon when duty commands; but in the flush of conquest, remember the Divine promise: Be sure in the merciful man he shall obtain mercy. Above all, remember Him who gives the victory. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Implore the protection of the God of Battles. You may feel indifferent now. You will be serious, thoughtful, in the presence of the enemy. You will not regret then your daily prayers. If your duties are exciting you may make them brief. That was a short prayer of the publican: "God be merciful to me, a sinner." It was accepted. Imitate the Great Captain who scorned to rush into a desperate conflict. You can remember it: "Oh, my God, if I forget Thee in the day, do not Thou forget me." Pray, then, yourselves, and dear ones at home will pray for you. And now, God be with you, and bear you safely and honorably against all your foes, temporal or spiritual and return you to your homes—conquerors for humanity's sake, your country's sake—conquerors for Christ's sake. Amen.

COL. WILSON'S REPONSE.

Col. WILSON, after the flag had been presented by Mrs STORER, received it with an attitude of almost tragic reverence, bending on one knee and kissing it for several minutes, as well as with earnest prayer or overwhelming emotion. As he got to stand erect, and bearing the fine flag aloft to the enthusiasm of the whole regiment, waved it aloft amid the wildest bursts of cheering. The Colonel, on receiving the flag, said:

I can hardly speak; utterance is almost taken from me by the sight of my wife and children around the ladies of New-York who have done me so much honor. I love that flag better than I love my wife. I love that flag better than my life. I love my children. I love my country next. I love my God, by next. I will sacrifice everything on earth, liberty for that flag. I can be loved as a holy cause, and I would die fighting for it.

If I air it is because my heart is full I can hardly speak. I know not what I say. I say from my heart—and that is God bless you. I feel that this is a just war—that it is a war for freedom of men, of women and little children. I do not go to this war for the honor of being Colonel of this regiment, or for more pay. It is enthusiasm that leads me on—love of this cause. I have my wife and children, but I love that flag, and I will defend it or die for it.

The ladies of New-York—God bless them—they are not ladies, they are heavenly angels—they have honored me. They have shown their sympathies upon me, who, at one time, was an outcast among the world. They have treated me with kindness—and they have treated my men with kindness. When I was abused, my men were treated—but they bore it. They are such men as won the liberties of this country—they are such men as won the liberties of England—that made King JOHN sign the Magna Charta—they are men such as those that made it one a Republic, and fired France. I love to die, and whether I die for it upon the plains of Texas, or wherever I go, I am sure that if I go to the plains of Virginia, I go where I am told it is immaterial where. Where we are told to go, we go there. We will secure the perpetuity of that flag and the freedom of the world—of the United States, and of the beautiful City of New-York. We will carry that flag aloft. Each man will carry it, and if he falls every man will jump to take his place and grasp that flag. But I do not think the bullets intended that is to enter me, or him either. [Applause and laughter.]

Ladies of New-York, I can but express my thanks to you on behalf of the regiment. Wherever our men are they will remember this attention. We will not come back without that flag. Ladies, good bye. [Applause.]

The Brevoort House likewise presented the Regiment with pipes and tobacco, which were gratefully accepted. The column was then formed by platoons and marched down Broadway to Pier No. 2, where they embarked on a tug, and most of them were aboard on board the *Vanderbilt*.

The march down Broadway was a continued ovation. People were surprised at the excellent drill and appearance discipline and many encomiums were passed. What was peculiar was the large number of women who followed on the side-walks, and whenever a halt was ordered, flew to speak a word of cheer to some departing brother, or lover, or friend, or to stuff a cake in a pocket, or cram a knapsack with liver, or slyly pass a bottle to the capacious pocket. Even the Colonel's wife found time at Clinton-place while along the route, the facility with which, amid the densest crowds, women would find the objects of their search, was most surprising. Certainly, no regiment that left here before was followed by so many females. The inspiring music, the thronged walks, the cheering crowds in all the buildings, the lines of glistening bayonets and waving handkerchiefs, the solid tramp and the waving colors, made the scene one of the most inspiring yet witnessed.

At the pier the scene was enlivening. The utmost cramming was necessary to get all the men on the boat, and even then there were many left who stopped to take a lingering adieu. Those on board were pelted with oranges, and cheered by the God-speed of as earnest friends as ever bade good-bye to a loved one. There were the bereaved of every grade there, with tearful eyes; and though some were of untidy dress, or rough mien, or uncouth carriage, their throbbing hearts beat heavily as the hurried good-bye. Many a wife and mother and father sadly strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of an only hope in the shape of some departing husband or son.

But the boys were generally jolly and cheered their friends and officers right lustily, and as the boat moved off, sent up a chorus of "Dixie" loud enough to awaken "Old Virginny."

But the Colonel had promised the boys that, before they left, they should have their month's pay from the State; and they distinctly understood that the steamer was not to leave before the money was forthcoming. So many staid behind, and others hurried upon going on shore with the tug, which the officers in vain endeavored to prevent. It is not at all improbable that the steamer will be detained several days catching the stragglers. While some of the men were protesting against going off before having received their promised pay, Col. WILSON jumped from the position he occupied on the ship down to where they were, in order to quiet them. In doing so, he fell and cut his head badly. Subsequently, those who desired it, received a furlough until 10 o'clock this morning from the Major.

The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, WM. WILSON.
Lieutenant Colonel, JOHN CREIGHTON.
Major, —— NEWBY.
Adjutant, J. J. HEARY.
Surgeon, P. C. PEASE.
Assistant-Surgeon, EDWARD LYNCH.
Quartermaster, BRADLEY.
Chaplain, Rev. Mr. NASH.

Among the company officers are no less than three members of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. CHAS. HERBERTH, Lieut. DAILY, and Lieut. DIXLOW. A number of officers and privates have seen service in the Mexican and Nicaragua war, and Lieut. HARP was one of the Fort Sumter garrison. There can be no doubt that if the regiment gets a chance it will make its mark on the enemy—and an ugly mark too, for the boys possess an advantage over other regiments—they can fight without arms or ammunition. Their organization is probably to reinforce some of the forts on the coast.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MAX WEBER'S REGIMENT.

ADDRESS BY HON S B RUGGLES—GRAND DISPLAY OF GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Twenty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, known as the United Turner Rifles, Col. MAX WEBER commanding, took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. Brig.-Gen. BUTLER is to have the benefit of this fine body of men. Their destination is Fortress Monroe, where they will join many hundreds of their countrymen who are fighting bravely beneath the flag of the Union. The Regiment, we regret to state has been treated parsimoniously both by the State authorities and the Union Defence Committee. From the former they received common muskets instead of rifles—the Germans pet specialty; from the latter, $5 0.0. Had it not been for the patriotic contributions of German citizens, the Regiment would still be languishing in the City.

It was proper, therefore, that the day of departure should bring with it an ovation of a peculiarly German character. A pageant was in fact prepared, which, in numbers, decorum and general elegance, has seldom been excelled in this City. If the United Turner Rifles have not gone on their way rejoicing it surely is not for want of a hearty leave-taking. Nearly every German Society of prominence in our city assisted on the occasion; the streets were filled with excited multitudes, and loud and genuine cheers rent the air from every side.

The Regiment is formed mainly of members of the various Turner associations, and every man is in consequence a gymnast as well as a soldier. Those who have not forgotten their HOMER, will remember that in the second book of the "Iliad" the poet relates that when the Grecian warriors disembarked from their ships, they amused themselves with quoits and other athletic games upon the beach, and that ACHILLES himself traveled upon his muscle with a good deal of success. The Turners are experts in all that the old Greeks regarded as desirable in physical education. They can climb like cats, bound like deer, fight like men, and run a-foot like Indians. When we remember the mixed materials of which most regiments are formed, the peculiar character of the Twentieth will commend it to the highest regard of all military minds. During the stormy times of the first NAPOLEON the "Turners"—hastily called into service—proved that they were the best troops of the Vaterland. When, subsequently, they rallied to the cry of "One Germany," they excited the suspicious fears of their own rulers, and Turning was prohibited. It made men who were categorically frantic. Doubtless one doubt that it has lost its efficacy in these days?

The word Turner is much misunderstood, and, strange to say, has not been explained in any English Dictionary. It comes from the same Norman source that we derive the word tourney, and sprung into it from the necessities of chivalrous times. A popular idea prevails that every German Turner is a man who has something to do with a lathe. It will be seen how correct it is.

Punctually at 3 o'clock, the regiment formed in line on Forty-third-street and Second-avenue. A tremendous escort was in waiting at Union-square, and an hour later the procession was moving gaudily towards the Park. The escort was many thousand strong, and consisted of a company of the Schiller Rifle Guard, of representatives from the New-Yorker Sangerbund, the Social Reform Sang Verein, the Ficella the Mozart Mannerchor, the Arion, the Hermann Mannerchor, the Union Hill Fire Company, and various other singing and turning associations from the City and vicinity. Most of these carried their Society flags—elaborate productions in silk, and of great cost and beauty. There were innumerable bands of music, and the spectacle was acknowledged to be one of the most pleasing and decidedly the best arranged ever witnessed in this City. Some idea of the extent of the column may be found from the circumstance that when Capt. DUSENBERY'S Company of Zouaves (leading the regiment, (not the procession, but in marching about midway from each end of the line) was entering the Park, the rear (Yorkville Turners) was leaving the Metropolitan Hotel. At HALL, BLACK & CO.'s the regiment halted and crossed arms; at TIFFANY'S the flags were waved from the balcony, one of them a beautiful blue flag, with gold border and tassels. At the Prescott House, the head quarters of our best German citizens, there was much cheering. Data from the windows and the ranks. A gentleman standing on the balcony, fired a series of salutes from his pistol, shouting out "*Gut Auf!*" on the last rounds.

The ceremonies in front of the City Hall were conducted with great expedition, countermarching in measure through that obstructed place. Four flags were presented to the regiment, with appropriate services; one, a beautiful silk United States banner, was presented by Hon. J. B. RUGGLES, on behalf of Mrs. C. A. TRACY, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

To Col. Weber, of the Twentieth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and the Officers and Soldiers of his command:

In behalf of Mrs CHARLES EDWARD STRONG, and other patriotic ladies of the City of New-York, I present you this gift of a national flag, for your regiment, which they commit, with unbounding faith, to your brave and loyal keeping. To whom could they more properly intrust it than to you, the liberal descendants of the Germans of those former ages who, on the verdant forests and sparkling waters of the Fatherland, bravely battled for unity and freedom against the cruel domination of imperious, slavish kings and all conquering Rome? Gallant Germans! how admired and beneficent we behold you as fellow countrymen and coequal heirs of our nation's destiny. The land of poetry, song and science; the birth place of SCHILLER and MOZART, and KEPLER has given you to us to share our fortunes and our fate. Thus gladly Western Continent is not less yours than ours, upon its broad and teeming bosom we stand on fair together. Such side we now battle for our nation's life. For this very purpose it was that you sought this Western World. You came here that your of the present generation might enjoy that long deferred but dearly cherished object of every German heart—a comprehensive and united nationality. You left your native land, dismembered and disintegrated by long centuries of strife, that you might here breathe in freedom the invigorating air of one great, united, indivisible Republic. You left, without regret the rival and contending Hapsburgs and Hoherzollerns, that you and your descendants, through coming ages, might inhabit and enjoy the land of WASHINGTON, that you might lawfully invent and peacefully occupy the one great Continental nation of the globe, stretching, in unbroken expanse, from ocean to ocean. Noble Germans! Will you now permit this goodly heritage to be rudely torn from you? Will you abandon, without a struggle, this, your magnificent domain, your own chosen land of refuge, to dismemberment and ruin? With the example, fresh in memory, of the Fatherland, frittered by internal strife into dozens of petty principalities, can you now consent to dash down and demolish this majestic Republic, a dominant power among the nations of the earth, to set up in its place four and thirty rebel "sovereignties," falsely so called, all in a row? Thanks to the excellence of your German schools, you are men of education. Have you not been taught, and do you not instinctively know, that men in these modern days must live in nations, and can no longer live in tribes? But what is the present treasonable attempt, alike wicked and weak, to throw down the united, organic sovereignty of our nation, but an attempt to restore the ancient rule of chieftains and tribes—to substitute the rattlesnake for the eagle—to hold aloft, not the immortal ensign of the Republic, radiant with its united stars, but local emblems, united only for Chickasaws and Choctaws, the aboriginal and veritable invention of "State sovereignty?" Intelligent and patriotic Germans! You have so bravely forth to arrest this suicidal work of madness and ruin. Trebly armed with the justice of the cause, you march to battle, to uphold the priceless boon of national existence—vital not alone to us, the natives of the soil, but to the hundreds of thousands of loyal German hearts thickly congregated in all our cities, and already counted by millions between our two great oceans. From this, our City and State, you go forth to prevent dismemberment, not alone from the misguided South, but from all your brethren of the German race, clustered around our wide spread Western waters—to preserve the national unity, not only of this great Republic, but of your race itself. In this flag, as a symbol, you carry with you the affectionate regards, the fervent prayers of the men and women of New-York, invoking in your behalf the gracious protection of that All-wise Being, the Great Architect of nations, to uphold and reward your bravery, patriotism and public virtue.

Another of the same size, but made of bunting; a black, red and yellow flag, representing the nationality of the regiment, and a splendid guide flag, in red silk, handsomely embroidered, and inscribed with the name of the regiment, and the motto, "*Baka frei*" (clear the way.) After much cheering and speciality the regiment proceeded on its course towards the boat, through Chatham-street, the Bowery, New-Canal-street, Canal-street, and thence to North Moore-street, where the steamship *Alabama* was lying in readiness to convey the men to Fort Monroe. The embarkation was effected in admirable order.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE UNITED STATES BRIG PERRY OFF ST. HELENA BAR—THE BRITISH BARK EDWARD IN DISTRESS.

From the Charleston Courier, June 7.

The steamer *Gen. Clinch*, from Beaufort, reports as follows: While coming out of St. Helena Bar on Thursday morning, was boarded by a boat from the schooner *Howell Cobb*, Capt. BONNEAU, and informed him that the British bark *Edward*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, bound to Savannah, 63 days out, was outside of St. Helena Bar, and that she wanted assistance, having been ashore on Eastern Bank, where she knocked off part of her false keel and sprung a leak, and was out of provisions and water. Capt. B., of the *Howell Cobb*, offered to pilot the bark into port, if the *Gen. Clinch* would take her in tow, which was soon arranged, and at 2 P. M. the the steamer was alongside of the bark. While getting up anchor the windlass was carried away, and at this time saw a full-rigged brig board as English bark in the offing, and then stand in for the bark and steamer. She came in quickly, and proved to be the United States brig *Perry*. The steamer held on to the bark till the last moment, when finding the man-of-war bearing them too fast, was compelled to leave her. The *Perry* soon after boarded the bark, and stood seaward. Capt. B., of the *Howell Cobb*, had placed a boat at the entrance of St. Helena Bar for the purpose of taking the bark in, but when they had so hurriedly to leave her, the boat was run over and destroyed. The *General Clinch* run for Charleston Bar, and at 5½ P. M. passed the *Minnesota*, with what appeared to be a pilot-boat in tow. Capt. THOMAS of the *Edward*, has come up to the city in the *Clinch*, for the purpose of getting aid and provisions for his crew.

Great Trotting Match.

BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND JOHN MORGAN.

A trot took place yesterday over the Centreville Course, L. I. between b. m. *Flora Temple*, and s. g. *John Morgan*. Mr. TURNER, for $2 000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The result was as follows:

Flora Temple	1 1 1
John Morgan	2 2 2

Time—2:24½; 2:26; 2:28½.

The weather was delightful and the track in splendid condition. Nearly two thousand persons were present to witness the race. *Flora* was the favorite previous to starting, at $100 to $20; she won the race easily. The Kentucky gelding was in no condition to trot, as his backers were afraid to let outsiders see him speed in private, so they have kept him very dark; in fact some of those present are under the impression that they did not try to run the race, for fear that it would spoil the betting on their two other engagements. *John Morgan's* owner is still willing to back him heavily on the two and three mile races. However, when the trial comes, they may slip up, as *Flora* is never beaten till the race is over.

☞ A beautiful stand of colors, finished as per Army regulation, on exhibition at the manufacturers, HORAN & GRAHAM, No. 97 Duane-street. The public and those contemplating the presentation of colors to our volunteers are respectfully invited.

(Advertisement.)

STRAW HATS, PEARL, CASSIMERES AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVERS.—A Summer Hat can be purchased at KNOX's from $1 upward, according to the taste and means of the buyer. KNOX is a firm believer in the policy of keeping cool, and with characteristic generality will favor all who desire it during the Summer months with the means of so doing. Call at his store, No 212 Broadway, and purchase a Summer Hat.

(Advertisement.)

Old Sores, Ulcers, Sore Legs and every kind of Sore, no matter how long it has existed, can be quickly and safely healed by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills. In proof of which the names of many highly respectable persons in the City will be given.

(Advertisement.)

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes fitted with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Adriatic, from Galway*—G. P. Morris, lady, son and daughter, infant and nurse; E Doe Mrs. Katie Rooiban, E. L. Doe, Fortress Monroe; Mrs. Theresa Cogen, R. H. Bailey, E. F. Franklin, Rev. S. N. Hawkins, lady, 3 children and nurses, G. H. Clark, F. H. Clark, Mrs. B. Wolsey, C. Wolsey, S. E. Clark and 2 children, Dr. G. S. Weiser, Emma Wolford, Mrs. E. S. Bierne, A. E. Berle and lady, Mrs. E. C. Brown, G. S. Trott, J. G. McKay, R. Chapman and lady, 4 daughters and nurse, S. Harmony, miss Mary Love, G. D. Mitchell, Mrs. M. R. Jones, Mrs C. R. Cunningham, E. Loschitzki, H. A. Rudlington, Charles Lovejoy, E. M. Sweeney. From St. Johns—R. Green and Mr. R. McLea, Jr., G. Wyhlidge and 2 steerage.

In brig John R. Rhodes, from Matanzas—E. Vedder, R. Brodhead, John Vreeland.

In brig Rusa, from Matanzas—Mr. Armstrong and lady.

NEPTUNE'S ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.. 11 29
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook 11 58 | Gov. Island. 12 16 | Hell Gate.... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Tolten, Mayes, Carthagena, Allen.
Ship Calhoun, Trueman, Liverpool; Spofford, Tileston & Co., A. Buckle, Tomlinson, London, H. & F. W. Meyer.
Barks Nicolina (Swed.) Stenman, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hestina, Rust, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Co; Isis, Bull, Aspinwall, W. E. Bell & Co; Wilmington, Hage, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; M. Morton, Buckley, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; W. B. Dean, (Br.,) Flint, Havana, Thos James.
Brigs Greyhound, (Br.,) Putt, ——, Howland & Aspinwall; Union (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Spitzen & Co; Clio (Brem.) Roper, Porto Platt, J. & H. G. Schmidt & Co; Helen Jane, Farber, Gaudet, D. J. & N. Smith & Co; Dobroo Kostinka, (Aus.,) Rauch & Otth, H Imboe & Tetens, Godfredt, (Italian,) Antonina, Gloucester, Homboe & Tetens.
Schooner Velma, Wheeler, Aspinwall, C. & A. J. Peters.

Arrived.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Walker, Galway June 8, at 8:30 A. M., via St. Johns 10th with mdse. and 131 passengers to Bowland & Aspinwall.
Steamer Iron sides, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Str Mer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E Berger.
Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Eastern State, Nickerson, Baltimore 9 ds., in ballast, to Bertle, Son & Co.
Ship Southern Elite, (of Richmond, Me.) Harward, Baltimore 7 days and 3 ds. from the Capes, in ballast, to Neff & Merrill.
Bark Skowder, (Br., of Liverpool) Robinson, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 56 ds. with coffee to Gallup & Spence.
Bark John W. Andrews (of Boston,) French Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, to Welsh, Carver & Chase.
Brig Warren Hallett, Hallett, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Brig Vivid Light, Blanchard, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Brig John R. Rhodes, (of Baltimore,) Bennett, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. has been 9 days N. of Hatteras. may 26, off Hatteras, was spoken by a Canadian boat, crossing.
Brig Rush, Babridge, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to P. S. Spofford.
Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Denmark, Perkins, Sligo, Harbor 3 ds., in ballast.
Brig Georgia, Conant, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Louis (Preston, Mass.,) Joy, Sierra Leone May 12, with hides, &c., to master.
Schr. Free Wind, (3 masted,) Jones, Rondout, with iron, for Boston.
Schr. Velma, Treworgy, Rondout, with coal, for Aspinwall.
Schr. Texas, Chaplain, Rondout, with coal, for New-London.
Schr. Louis Spanier, (of Rockport,) Lewis, Lingan, C. H., Va., with coal to Baker & Dayton.
Schr. Sophia Ann, Woolsey, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.
Schr. Blossom, Douglas, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Franconia, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.
Schr. Marian Lawson, Lawson, Somerset, Md., 2 ds., with lime wood.
Sch'r. Henry Clay, Delano, Rondout, with coal, for New-Bedford.
Brig H. Means, Worthen, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.
Schr. Benjamin Willis, Grant, Rondout, with coal, for Frankfort, Me.
Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
WIND—During the day from N. N. W.

Sailed.

June 13—Ships Southern Chief, for Havre; Free Trade, London; Camperdown, (Br.,) Liverpool. Barks Reindeer, Barbadoes; Albertina, Havana; Sarah Pike, Bristol, Eng.; Edward Everett, Cork; Lamplighter, Cork, Liverpool. Bordeaux. Brigs E. Baldwin, Kingston, Mex; Sea Witch, St. Lucia, Delta, Havana; Sea Lark, Buenos Ayres; Santa Clara, Naguabo, P. R.; Arroyo, (Br.,) Belfast, Ireland; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Bermuda; King Brothers, (Br.,) Ponce, P. R.; Andover, (Br.,) Jamaica; Lavaca, Montevideo.
June 13—Steamship Alabama, for Fortress Monroe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. barks Mary Broughton, Surinam; Mustang, Remedios; Courier, Bangor; Judge Story, Africa; brigs Marshall and Kimball Brill, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bennett, of brig John R. Rhodes, arrived today from Matanzas, reports the light on Hatteras as not being extinguished on the nights of May 25 and 26.

Spoken, &c.

Arctic—ship, 38 ds. from Sunderland for Calcutta, May 18, lat. 9 30 N., lon. 20.

Foreign Ports.

At St Johns, N. F., June 7, Charm, Crowell, New-York; Union, Tropp, do. Cld. 11, Jennie Beal, Crocker, St. Johns; Beatrice, Drisko, Lingan.
Arroyo, P. R., June 1, brig Emma, for New-York in 3 ds.; J. Means, for do; Ashler, do.
At Sierra Leone, May 12, brig Ann Elizabeth, for Salem.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Summer Gaiters.—Ladies, the very best place in town to buy your gaiters is at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. He will furnish you with comfortable, durable and neat articles. Like qualities characterize his boots and shoes for children, and French calf skin and patent leather boots for gentlemen. Make him a visit.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for various veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WHO is about leaving town wishes a good situation for a Protestant girl 21, who has lived with her for eight months, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call at this week at No. 178 West 24th-st., where she may be seen, and will be recommended

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting-on, or would do the general housework of a small private family; wages not a object, but a nice home; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid by a respectable German girl as chamber [illegible] respectable German girl as chamber [illegible] to the housework of a small family [illegible] City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

[illegible] MAID, &c.—A LADY WOULD [illegible] good girl a situation as chamber[illegible] in washing and ironing; one is a pr[illegible] Can be seen at her present em[illegible], [illegible] East 14th-st., University-place

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to do housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family. Call for two days at No. 444 6th av. corner of 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; wants to go in the country and has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—THE advertiser wants a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children and chamberwork; in city or country; has 12 years reference. Call or address No. 187 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situat on by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 219 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING OR WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant English girl; good references. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing in a small private family, or would do housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 111 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to assist in washing, or do plain sewing; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; best of reference. Can be seen at her last situation, No 61 West 27th-st., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist with the washing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No 263 7th av., corner of 38th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good city references, and no objection to the country. Please apply at No. 238 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call for two days, at No. 152 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation in a private family; has two and a-half years recommendation. Lady can be seen where she has been employed. Call at No 2 east 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town, desirous to obtain a good situation for an excellent chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for seven years. A lady at No 10 West 22d-st., at any hour on Friday, June 14

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good references to her present lady. Good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 186 East 36th-st., 3d-floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman lately arrived from Ireland, to take care of children, and to do chamberwork and knit; make herself generally useful. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No 1 Morton-st. Room no. 1 for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to take care of children and sew; best of City references. Call at No 173 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 86 West 13th-st., on the first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a person who thoroughly understands her business; is a good pastry cook and excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young woman who understands her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call, or address for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; can be no objection to go in the country; can produce he best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do the cooking, and will take it with the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable reference from her last place in the City. Inquire at No. 79 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. New-York

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; source, game, meat, pastry, jellies &c., and is a good baker; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has 12 years reference. Call or address No. 187 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl, as cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 134 22d-st., between 2nd and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook. The best of City reference can be given. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 86 West 13th-st., on the first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who thoroughly understands her business in a good pastry cook and excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young woman who understands her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family. Can produce four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 290 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 38 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 18th st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters, situations, one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both willing to assist each other in washing and ironing. Good reference given. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook or as cook or housekeeper in a private family, in City or country. Is willing to take charge of a dairy. Can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country. Has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 100 East 12th st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in washing if required; can give best of City reference. Inquire at no. 139 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as either cook, or to do general housework in a small private family; would have no objections to the country for the Summer; has lived five years in last place. Apply at No 921 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; would undertake the management of a small dairy. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Bunker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WO man wishes a situation as experienced cook; would assist in washing. Good references. Call at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-street, second floor.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SWARthy German, English, or Scotch Protestant girl wanted, as a very good cook and excellent laundress in a small private family; best of references required. Call at No 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Water-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; would go in the city or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS A NURSE WITH THE WASHING.—A smart, active young woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and bread baker; good reference can be had; can be seen for two days in the store No. 67 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to do cook, wash and iron, or as general housework in a small private family; would go in the city or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS A NURSE WITH THE WASHING.—A smart, active young woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and bread baker; good reference can be had; can be seen for two days in the store No. 67 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to do cook, wash and iron, or as general housework in a small private family; would go in the city or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 81 4th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business; or would do general housework; best of reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—A YOUNG WOMAN and her sister wish situations to do the whole work of a family; understand the business thoroughly, and are very willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELSH Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer and can give good reference if required. Apply at No. 149 5th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook excellent laundress; best of city reference. Call at No 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No 160 Pearl st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEWORKER—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes either of the above situations, can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first rate; also a good dairywoman. Can be seen at No. 426 Broadway up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A neat, respectable young woman wishes either of the above situations; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies &c., and is a first-rate laundress; will go to any part of the country; wages very low. Best City references. Call at No 420 Broadway, near 34th st

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the city or country; is a good washer and ironer, and understands the care of horses and cows; is steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's and boys' clothing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 356 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS A first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine ironing; has good references. Apply at No. 344 East 9th st., for two days

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly; would like to go with a family to the country; has the very best of recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 235 Canal-st., between 24th and 25th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress would assist with chamberwork; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 12th st., near 5th-av

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American Protestant woman, as seamstress and to wait upon grown-up children, or to wait upon an elderly lady; has lived seven years and eight months in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and understands French fluently; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class waitress or would do chamberwork; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 181 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman, with good recommendations, wants a situation as good washer and ironer; wages (no objection, but a good home preferred, from $3 to $6 per month; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No 68 3d av.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation at service, in the country, by an excellent Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 167 Madison-av.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE FOR various household duties and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waiting-maid, or to take charge of an invalid; would have no objections to go to Europe. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 60 West 44th-st., for three days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, Irish &c., call at the best office in the City at the Institution. Also, good situations for women and girls. Conducted by an American lady, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COLORED HELP. COLORED HELP.

For hotels, boarding houses, &c, supplied at a moment's warning, of every capacity either white or colored at TITUS' No 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Charges light.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER, OF several years' experience in this City, desires situation; would be willing to assist as salesman or make himself otherwise useful, would write up books for any house who are behind hand. Best City reference given. Address BOOK KEEPER Box No. 153 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MAN WHO will be found fully competent, a situation as groom or coachman; is a steady, careful driver; also understands the care of a garden if required, and can make himself generally useful; the best of City reference, no objection to the City or country. Address M. H., No. 121 Clinton-place, 8th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS [illegible] by an English man, who can refer to his [illegible] with whom he has lived 7 years. Can be [illegible] by applying to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. The best of reference given; can be seen at Mr Champbell's, saddler, No. 80 4th-av., for three days. Call or address.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who will be found to fully understand his business; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; can produce six years' recommendations in the country, and three years in this City. Address S. W., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man who understands the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver; also, is a first-rate plain gardener; can give the very best references; has no objections to any part of the country. Address L. P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; is a careful driver, understands his business and is willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Address T. P., Box No 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a safe and careful driver; understands the treatment of all diseases in horses; also, the care of a vegetable garden; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 128 Fulton st., second floor, cork manufactory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer; has the best City reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box 137 Times Office for three days. will be attended to.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, employment on a gentleman's place, by a young, able Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and general farming; the best of City references given. Address JAMES, Box No 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom in a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended Address A. H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom in a private family by a respectable young man, with best of City references, or as waiter; has served in both in English families; will be found to fully understand his duties. Address M. M., for two days, No. 185 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

AS OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, BY A YOUTH, 15 years of age a situation in an office or at any respectable employment; has lived three years in his last situation. Address J. C., Station D., United States Mail

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN ACTIVE, sober and steady wishes a situation; can drive well in the garden and on a farm; is also an excellent hand with stock; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family. A family who is going to travel would be happy to hear of a place to their entire man; he is a Scotchman and Protestant; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 1 Washington square, for 4 days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business; the best of recommendations will certify. For further particulars, inquire for W. C., No. 188 5th-av., hotel in the grocery store, for two days; no objection to the country.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN GENTLEmen's or families' washing; has good City reference; no objection to go out. Can be seen at No. 426 6th-av., first floor, rear.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO FAMILY washing at her own house, one who understands all kinds of washing. Prices reasonable. Call at No 1363 West 15th st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED, IN A MILLINERY STORE a boy who has had some experience in a similar situation. None others need apply. No. 116 Chambers-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD CITY AGENTS, FOR THE sale of a highly finished and artistic Union Picture. Apply at No. 180 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

361 BUY 361

YOUR MANTILLAS

AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,

consisting of

CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES.

BASQUES,

HALF BASQUES,

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,

BLACK GRO DE RHINES,

COLORED SILKS,

AND DRESS GOODS.

All at retail, much below wholesale prices.

HAYT & KARE,

361 No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. 361

BAREGE LAMA,

Two yards wide.

HALF-PRICE.

LEGRAIN'S,

No. 779 Broadway, corner of Waverley place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.

36 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,

No 779 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Child en's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES

A complete assortment of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BUCHES, Tabs, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.; full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES MANILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTERS, LACE MANTILLAS and BARAGE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every descrip tion and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VERY RICH LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS LINEN HANDKER, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, &c. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT DAILEY'S.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 80
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Covered Dishes, each	50
White French China high Fruit baskets, each	87
White French China Soup Tureens each	1 75
White French China Tea sets 44 pieces	3 75
Gold Band French China Tea Sets 44 pieces	6 50
Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
FANCY COLORED AND GILT	
French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces, for	40 00
Usual price	
EIGHTY DOLLARS.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 50
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
Large size, best quality of plate, and handsomely engraved	6 00
Silver Plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver Plated Table Spoons the dozen	3 75
Also Iron Stone China Table Ostery and Gas Fixtures, at equally low prices. Samples of the goods in our front windows, marked in Plain figures.	

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

To the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

W. K. PEYTON,

Has now opened at his new store, No. 274 Bowery,

A large and attractive stock of

NEW and FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,

BASQUES, SACQUES, GORED CIRCULARS

And PALETOTS, in rich Gro de Rhine

And Taffeta Silks, and at prices

From 25 to 40 per cent. lower than

Broadway and Canal st. stores

W. K. PEYTON,

Manufacturer of Cloaks and Mantillas,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, fusticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices matches, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. W. & I. EDGE, No. 57 Maiden-lane

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. POWLDS, Jr.; remember No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane, HENRY B. TITUS Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COUNTRY brand, extra, pistol and coal size, of best quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE BROTHER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY evening, June 12 in Broadway, 14th-st. or 8th-av., a BLACK LACE VEIL. Whoever will return it to No. 802 8th-av., will receive $10 reward and the thanks of the owner.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a comfortably furnished room on second or third floors, with board, on reasonable terms, in a small private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 105 East 17th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 198 16th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home may apply at No. 93 Bank-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No 94 west 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be obtained with a private family at No 94 West 27th st.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 21 Sands st., Brooklyn near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 50 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR persons, desiring delightful rooms for the summer, may have the second floor at No. 152 West 42d-st., with good board, at a moderate price, in a private family.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find super or accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO 170 WASHington-st., a large room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a large room on the third floor. Five minutes' walk from Fulton-st. Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURnished accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk Fulton or Washington Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A modern stone front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let with board a handsomely furnished room, second floor, with hall room adjoining; also a fine front bedroom, as a physician's office. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. Inquire at No. 8 East 35th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Families of conveniences are to the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. B., Box No. 139 Times Office.

RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A Russian gentleman's family may either board or lodge in charge of a handsomely-furnished house, pleasantly situated and quite accessible with ferry at the foot of Joralemon-st. The rent will be low, as it is desirable to have a select family in board. Inquire at No. 4 Pierrepont Row No 2

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th st., between 5th-av and Broadway, a large room on second floor, and one on third floor, with bedroom off, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, a back parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Apply at house

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also a front room on third floor, with bath-room can be obtained with or without board, on very moderate terms. Location very quiet and highly respectable. Apply at No. 30 Henry st., near Clinton.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR persons, desiring delightful rooms for the summer, may have the second floor at No. 152 West 42d-st., with good board, at a moderate price, in a private family.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board room with breakfast, in a private family up town. Address D. C., Box No. 170 Times Office.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving place, corner 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 45 West 16th-st., in a quiet location.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats may be found at the office of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company No 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. HASBROUCK, D.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE NEWport will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five miles walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, boating and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson-st at 8 AM and 2 P.M. Apply to C. L. Avery & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer Keyport, or the proprietor.

H. W. ABBOTT.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $6. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first class house situated on the bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements running water cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.

GEO. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor (late of the Revere Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Cornwall and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT SACKETT'S HARbor Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated springs kept for sale, at F. S. Cossens, No. 79 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 15, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., same last season will amply accommodate 300 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF per Hudson River Railroad; stands forem st in claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, bathing &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.

W. JONES

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, &c.—Having been enlarged with a new wing room and bedrooms refurnished and painted throughout for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodation.

J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, HOBOKEN, N. J.—is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. G. & W. A. FREEMAN, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEABATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 50 feet within forty yards of Bathing ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence on the farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery enchanting, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No 1356 Times Office

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their own accommodation, wish to obtain a few gardens for the Summer months. The location is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position, on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE.
P. L. FOULKE.	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. G. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 BY THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions of Dollars authorized by an act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence. Approved May 15, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,200,000 now offered, of such authorized loan of $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear six per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 72 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Legislature "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler Treasurer Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan. 1861" Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Lader & Co.'s matured paper, for which 80 cents each on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 178 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by
COFFIN & ARNOLD,
No. 1 Maiden-lane, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.
All the kraft patterns in the city, sold in any quantity, wholesale and retail by
WM. EIDENBURGH, No. 149 Nassau-st.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE GREAT AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold by No. 2 Ledger-st., and at the stationers generally.
JERSEY & KEYS.

200 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES.—THE largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States, to be had at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Albany, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th of June, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments, (army pattern of the same quality,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the new-York State Militia, all of which must be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the contract, at such places as may from time to time, be designated by the Commissary-General:

5,000 Cartridge boxes.
5,000 Cartridge-box belts and plates.
5,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
5,000 Waist belts and plates.
5,000 Cap pouches and picks.
5,000 Gun slings.
5,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
5,000 Haversacks, do.
400 Non commissioned officers' and musicians' sword and waist belts, complete.
1,200 Wedge shape tents, poles and pins, complete.
600 Wall tents and flies, poles and pins, complete.
200 Drums, with slings, sticks and carriages.
100 Fifes (cocoa wood).
100 Bugles.
500 Hatchets.
1,500 Camp kettles.
3,000 Mess pans.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th instant, to learn to whom the contract is awarded, the successful bidder or bidders to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contracts.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Military Board, Albany, N. Y.," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if in its judgment the public interest requires it.

BENJ'N WELCH Jr., Commissary-General.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light-house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light-house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages—barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.
HIRAM BARNEY, superintendent of Lights.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a special Term of the said Court to be held at the City Hall in the City of New York on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 31, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my 25 je 20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, etc. vs. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIRON M. CRANE against RICHARD R. EDDY.—Summons for money due and on contract.—(Com. not Ser.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $121 from the 21d day of April 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116 from the 26th day of April, 1861 on $545 from the 27th day of April, 1861, on $400, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $140 from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $66 75, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861, and on $166 25, from the 4th day of May 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 4, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'y's.

To the defendant, Richard Reed.
my17-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. WING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED.
Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with no quilt or attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of salt duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above articles on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 52 William-st.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—SELPHO'S RUBBER GIRDLES give a soft and elastic life-like feeling to all who wear artificial legs. They are highly recommended. Price $5 sent by mail. Address with return stamp to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 518 Broadway, New-York.

BOWIE KNIVES.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 1,000 12-inch blade bowie knives with scabbards, arranged to be used as a sabre bayonet, on either musket or rifle. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 108 South-st.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.—HAVE IN STORE IN Large st. ck of English buntings, 9 and 18 inches, which we now sell at about old prices by piece or bale.
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, Coal TIN and TERNE; PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Russia, Russia, English, American; WIRE, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, for sale by A. A. THORNTON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 130 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Head ache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costive ness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and action to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them very well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of those are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 8, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I want you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPENCER CREEK, (Huntington County, Penn.,) Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of my Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. S. ROMIG.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 31, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to help your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKINS.

RITTERSVILLE, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send me a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

TECUMSEH, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. E. WHEELER,
Tecumseh, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his marvelous Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

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ECONOMY! ☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
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CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of the PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from making hasty purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are spurious.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 15th inst. at 10½ o'clock at their sale-rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, elegant new and second hand household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites in various coverings, elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood cylinder secretary bookcases, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, rosewood centre tables, pier and mantel glasses, cornices curtains &c; elegant carved rosewood round corner bedsteads, walnut and mahogany do.; marble-top bureaus, washestands and commodes, sofas Turkish chairs and lounges, rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding.

ALSO,

An assortment of second-hand Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, and FRIDAY, June 14, at the spacious stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock each day, magnificent first class furniture, carpets and mirrors, valuable marble statuary, paintings, bronzes, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware and fancy articles, removed from various residences, &c. The sale being very large, we have secured the elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 50x100 feet, running through to Crosby-st., one of the largest and best lighted stores in the City for a sale. Among the cabinet manufacturers are Roux, Herter, Beller, Dessoir, Meeks Pottier & Stymus, Bombe & Kimbal Hutchings, Stoney and others, comprising almost every description of elegant furniture, of first class only; also, elegant furniture removed from the residences; parlor suites, richly upholstered; mirrors, fine bronzes, dinner sets, tea-sets, plated ware superb marble statuary and oil paintings; also, valuable and elegant piano-fortes made by Chickering and others, antique carved black walnut furniture, library tables, bookcases, boxes, chairs, &c. Also, very costly clock, Bohemian glass-ware, plated ware, casters work and fancy boxes, parians, P. M. tables, morocco reclining chairs, iron and bronze settees, garden chairs, hall stands, umbrella do. flower do. Also oak cane-seat settees, best make, carpets, refrigerators, couches, carved oak antique furniture. Also, from a private family, about 20 very valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; glass-ware, and other house-furnishing articles, without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, gas-fixtures &c., consisting of in part as follows: Velvet Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood black walnut, and oak parlor, library, and dining-room suites in brocatel and reps; gilt frame oval mirror, black walnut and oak buffets and extension-table; rosewood and oak hat-stands, mahogany wardrobes sofas, chairs and bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters and pillows; oak dining-room and office chairs, oak, black walnut and mahogany office-desks, Brussels stair carpet, &c.; also, a large number of fine bronze chandeliers, pendents and brackets.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at No. 406 Broadway:

ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—Among which is Cupid, by Fraccbi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales-room No. 23 Nassau-street, a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, mahogany office desks, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, arm chairs and sofas, all in hair-cloth; also a large invoice of silver-plated ware, meerschaum pipes, &c.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 400th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Diseases of the Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Losses, Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European hospital practice, quacks (advertisers) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anti otics, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSE & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. LEE, No. 319 Broadway; CO., No. 129 Nassau-st., N. Y.; H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with the author in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Herman Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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Prepared by LEWIS, Chemist, Doctor-es-sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, is a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates heretofore known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness the green sickness loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c. And promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. Depots—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURD, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical impositions and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYF ..., Box ..., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices in No. 2 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JAFFRIES' ANODYNE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all devi-tion in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, BING'S ROSEWASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. BING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. MAUCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 13

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL

[*Continued from First Page.*]

bridge, and on the right of it, the enemy was posted behind sand-batteries. In front of their batteries was a broad, open field, and this side of that, on our right, was a wood, and in front and to the left, a corn field. Between the wood and the corn field ran a road connected with that by which we had advanced. Over the fence into the cornfield, Col DURYEE's Regiment advanced, and then down the road right in the teeth of the enemies' batteries. Two twelve-pound howitzers and one six-pounder which our troops carried with them, were posted in the open field on the left of the wood. As the Zouaves advanced, both batteries opened. Right onward, at a double quick step, the regiment ran, exposed to a murderous fire. Col. DURYEE himself led the van, and after proceeding a quarter of the distance to the enemy's batteries, he commanded the men to take to the woods. There they remained for two hours and twenty minutes, under an incessant fire, which raked the position, and finally, after a gallant charge by Capt. KILPATRICK, which drove the Secessionists from one of their batteries, after our artillerists had exhausted all their ammunition and their commandant, Lieut GREBLE, of the regular army, and many others had been killed. Gen. PIERCE ordered a retreat. Col. BENDIX with three companies of riflemen, did good service on the right of our position, and Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, on the left, performed its part well. A barn near the enemy's line was seized, and from it many of the enemy were picked off. The action commenced at 20 minutes before 10 A M., and ended at 20 minutes past 12 P. M. The following is

CAPT. KILPATRICK'S OFFICIAL REPORT:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of my command, acting as he Advance Guard, on the evening of the 9 h. and a brief account of my command during the engagement on the following day, at the New County Bridge. I left camp with my command at 10 P. M., consisting of fifty men of Company H, one lieutenant, (CAMPBELLING,) four sergeants and four corporals; Company I, Capt. BARTLETT, one lieutenant, (YORK) four sergeants and two corporals, crossed the river at Hampton 10½ P M; reached Newmarket Bridge at 1 a. M., threw out scouts in all directions and waited for the main body, which arrived at 3 A. M. According to your orders, I advanced on the road to New County Bridge, the point where the enemy was reported to have made a stand. A little before daylight, when within a mile and a quarter of the Bridge, we discovered the outlying picket guard of the enemy, and were challenged "Who comes there?" I replied, "Who stands there?" A horseman attempted to leave. Corporal ELLERSON, of Company H, sprang in advance, directing him to halt. I supposing the enemy to be in force, gave the command to fire and charge. In a moment the affair was over, twenty or thirty shots had been given and exchanged; the officer of the guard was captured and disarmed. At this time, hearing firing in the rear, and supposing that our rear guard was attacked, I returned to follow the main body under Col. DUR-YEE, who was advancing by forced march in direction of the firing, only to discover that by mistake our own forces coming in different directions, and supposing each to be the enemy, had fired several shots before the mistake was discovered. I again advanced, and at 8 A. M met with and drove in the picket guards of the enemy. I then detached a portion of my command, made an armed reconnoissance, and found the enemy with about from 3 000 to 5 000 men posted in a strong position on the opposite side of the bridge—three earthworks and a masked battery on the right and left; in advance of the stream thirty pieces of artillery and a large force of cavalry, all of which information I reported to you at once. I was ordered to advance and engage the enemy in throwing out skirmishers on the right and left of the road leading to the bridge. We rapidly advanced, supported by the Advance Guard of Col DURYEE and three pieces of artillery under Lieut. GREBLE of the First Regiment United States Artillery. The enemy soon opened fire on us from the rifled cannon in front. We answered his discharges by a cheer, and continued to advance, clearing all before us, till we reached a point just on the edge of the woods, where the fire was so hot and heavy that we were compelled to halt, and there we remained as directed by Lieut-Col. WARREN, till that gallant officer had made dispositions to turn their flanks. The enemy's fire at this time began to tell upon us with great effect. My men were falling one after another, as was the case of the rest of the command.

After remaining in this position about two hours, and our object having been accomplished, numbers of our men being killed and wounded, having received a grape shot through my thigh, which tore off a portion of the rectangle on Col DURYEE's left shoulder, passed through my leg and killed a soldier in the rear, I withdrew my men to the skirts of the wood. We managed to reach Lieut. GREBLE's battery and bring to his aid several of my men. The charge was then sounded, Lieut GREBLE opened fire with grape and canister, within two hundred yards of the enemy's lines. Capts. WINSLOW, BARTLETT and myself charged with our commands in front, Capt. DEBIKE and Lieut. DURYEE (son of Col. DURYEE,) and about two hundred of the Troy Rifles upon the right. Col. TOWNSEND with his men to the left; the enemy were forced out of the first battery, all the forces were rapidly advancing, and everything promised a speedy victory, when we were ordered to fall back. Where this order came from I do not know. We maintained our position till Col. TOWNSEND began to retire with his whole command. Being left thus alone and no prospects of receiving aid, we ordered the men to fall back, which they did, and in good order, forming their line of battle about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear. A few minutes afterwards orders came from Gen. PIERCE to cease firing and retire. It gives me great pleasure to mention the gallant conduct of Capt. BARTLETT, who came up with the reserve, reinforcing my line, and who was ever at the point of danger, encouraging his men. Lieut. YORK, in command of my left, and Lieut. CAMPBELLING, in command of my right, displayed the greatest bravery. Lieut. YORK's sword was broken by a grape-shot, and he was slightly wounded in the leg.

I shall ever be grateful to Capt WINSLOW, who rescued me after our forces had left. He came to my aid, assisted by Sergeants ONDERDONK and AGNAS, at the last moment, but in time to rescue me from the enemy.

I would also favorably mention private WOOD, who brought me valuable information, and who fired the first shot; private JOHN DUNN, whose arm was shattered by a cannon ball, and who bore himself with the greatest bravery, and who said to Surgeon GILBERT, while amputating his arm, that he could not have lost it in a nobler cause. The whole command, men and officers, did themselves the greatest credit, and I am satisfied can conquer anything except impossibilities. Respectfully submitted,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Captain Company H.

To Colonel A. DURYEE.

During the fight, a Minie musket ball, evidently aimed at Col. DURYEE, who was standing with a group of officers near the outskirts of the woods, wounded two men near him.

The following is Adjutant HAMBLIN's report of the killed and wounded:

Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Aggregate of officers and men, June 10, 850.

Killed.

GEORGE H. TIEBOUT, Company A, shot through the heart.

JAMES GRIGG, Company H, killed by round shot.

DAVID TIEFORTH, Company I, killed by grape shot.

PATRICK WHITE, Company I, killed by a cannon ball.

Wounded.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Company B, dangerously wounded in groin by a musket ball.

JOS. KNOWLES, Company E, right hand shot off.

JOHN DUNN, Company H, right arm shot off.

HENRY E. COHEN, Company H, Corporal, shoulder dislocated.

Capt. KILPATRICK, Company H, wounded in thigh by grape shot.

EDWARD G. BELL, Ordnance-Sergeant, wounded in knee by spent ball.

T. W. CARTWRIGHT, Company G, flesh wound in the thigh.

DANIEL BRINCKERHOOF, Company C, Corporal, slightly wounded by a splinter.

JOHN BROUCHER, Company D, slightly wounded by a splinter.

EDWARD MOORE, Company D, slightly wounded by a spent musket ball.

JAMES A. COCHRANE, Company H, slightly wounded in the leg.

J. H CONWAY, Company K, slightly wounded by a musket ball.

ADOLPH VINCENT, Company A, shot in the breast; dangerous.

Missing.

Sergt. BENJ. F. HOPPER, Company C, returned in reports as badly wounded.

ALLEN DODD, Company I, Third Sergeant, as absent.

The wounded are receiving excellent attention from our surgeons, Drs. GILBERT and B. ELLIS MARTIN.

Lieut. THEODORE S. DUMONT was slightly wounded in the leg by a bayonet in the hands of one of the men, against which he accidentally fell while dodging a cannon ball.

There were two killed, of Col. ALLEN's Regiment, and five wounded. Three of Col BENDIX's command were killed and several wounded. Lieut. GREBLE, in command of our Artillery, was killed.

The retreat was conducted in perfect order. Some of the enemy's cavalry hung on our rear, but they were repulsed with loss. They fired on a wagon containing some of our wounded, over which there was a flag of truce.

Rev Dr. WINSLOW, our Chaplain, narrowly escaped being captured while conducting some of the wounded back to camp. He escaped through the woods.

The expedition was undertaken originally with the object of cutting off a body of the enemy supposed to be near Newport News, and by a night march surprising the enemy's batteries. The engagement between bodies of our own men, in which artillery was used, by alarming the enemy and delaying our march, frustrated the surprise. It was against Col. DURYEE's advice that Gen PIERCE ordered the column still to advance after this untoward occurrence.

It was 4 P M yesterday when the first of our troops reached camp again. During the evening they kept pouring in, bringing with them their dead and wounded comrades.

It is to be hoped that the batteries of the enemy will now be taken at all hazards. The Zouaves are complimented on all sides for their gallant behavior under fire. They marched altogether, thirty-five miles yesterday, ten miles further than any of the other troops, besides sustaining the brunt of the battle. G. C.

If any inquire about your correspondent, tell them that he led his company, the captain being sick, and escaped without a scratch.

CAMP HAMILTON NEAR HAMPTON, VA
Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

The hurried account which I sent you yesterday, fatigued with much marching and a battle, of the affair at County Bridge, was correct, I believe, in every detail, wha ever its shortcomings in the matter of elegance of diction. The orders of the Commander of the expedition were obeyed with alacrity by those over whom he was placed, and if success did not crown our efforts, it was not the fault of those who did the fighting.

As far as my observation went, all of our troops who were exposed to the fire of the enemy, behaved themselves gallantly. Col. TOWNSEND, in front of his regiment, (the New-York Third,) rode about fearlessly, on horseback, and the question with those who saw him, was not as to the depth of his courage, but as to the propriety of his offering himself so plainly as a target for the enemy's riflemen.

The conduct of Lieut. GREBLE, of the regular service, who laid down his life at his post, is warmly commended on every side. He had charge of the three pieces of artillery which accompanied our column, and with them he did excellent service. They were placed directly opposite to the enemy's first battery, and drew the heaviest fire. The wonder is how he and the few men he had with him stood there so long. The latter one by one fell, killed or wounded, and were carried away, and their places filled by others. At each discharge from the batteries they would fall behind their guns, and then rise to load and fire again. At length, just as the ammunition was giving out, a cannon ball struck his head, shattering the back part of it to atoms, and killing him instantly. The blow let his face unmarred. His body was laid out in ice, yesterday, at the Fort, and was sent to Philadelphia to day. Lieut. GREBLE was in the First Artillery, a corps of which the Army is proud.

Of what Col DURYEE's Zouaves accomplished, Gen. BUTLER's official report will fully inform you.

Private WOOD, of Company H, probably saved the life of Col. TOWNSEND, shooting dead one of the enemy's riflemen, whose piece was aimed at the officer's breast.

In the accompanying official report by Col DURYEE to Gen. PIERCE, full credit is given to all of his officers who distinguished themselves, but he neglects to speak of his own services and those of his aid-de-camp, Lieut WILLIAM H. MALLORY.

Col. DURYEE led his command in the advance, running ahead of the front rank, and throughout the conflict he was constantly present at the post of danger. At the close of the engagement his son, Lieut DURYEE, was leading a charge against the enemy's right flank, and Col. DURYEE, advancing with him, was shouting, "Come on, boys—we've got 'em now!" when Col. TOWNSEND's regiment, marching on the extreme left, was ordered to retreat, and the Zouaves thus left without support were compelled to fall back. It seems that two companies of Col. TOWNSEND's regiment had been sent around to get a little to the rear of the batteries. Col. TOWNSEND seeing them on the enemy's right, mistook them for the enemy, and gave the order to retreat. There were only three companies of the Zouaves engaged at this point. Lieut. MALLORY repeatedly led across the open field detached companies sent to sustain those which were advancing against the batteries. He was knocked down by a splinter on the field, but arose with a slight bruise. When the final order for a retreat was given, the soldiers were formed behind the wood, and none of them dreamed that they were about to retire. All thought that their lines were formed for a fresh movement in advance, or on the flanks of the enemy, and tired though they were, their disappointment was great. Then came the most toilsome part of the march. The excitement of an impending conflict was removed, and the fatigue of the preceding night and day made itself fully felt.

Adjutant HAMBLIN to-day presented the following report of the present condition of Col. DURYEE's regiment to Gen. BUTLER:

FIFTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
CAMP HAMILTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Aggregate of officers and men present	794
Aggregate of officers and men absent	11
Aggregate of officers and men sick	43
	846

ALLAN DODD, of Company I, reported as missing, returned June 12; and BENJ. F. HOPPER, Sergeant, Company C, reported missing, is said to be dead.

Col. DURYEE's Official Report to the Brigadier-General, of the conduct of officers and men under his command at the action near County Bridge, is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, near
FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions previously received, I proceeded, on the night of the 9th of June, at 11½ o'clock P. M., on the march to Bethel.

The first two miles to Hampton Bridge we proceeded leisurely along, waiting for the howitzer, which should be placed at the head of the advancing column. Arriving at Hampton Creek, much delay was occasioned by the non arrival of the sub-boats, which were to convey the Regiment across the river, and it was 10 o'clock before the column was formed, ready to push forward upon the other side.

We now advanced rapidly, and soon came up with our two companies of skirmishers, under Captains BARTLETT and KILPATRICK, who had been dispatched ahead an hour and a half previous. Proceeding steadily on without resting a moment, we came, about 4 o'clock in the morning, to Little Bethel, a distance of about 13 miles. At this point we discovered and surprised the picket guard of the enemy, and a mounted officer, with four or five foot, were taken prisoners. While pushing forward towards Big Bethel, we suddenly heard a heavy fire of musketry and cannon in our rear, bespeaking a severe engagement. Supposing it to be an attempt of the enemy to cut off our reserve, we immediately counter-marched in quick and double quick time, when, having proceeded about five miles, we came upon two of our regiments, and learned that in the darkness of the night they had mistaken each other for enemies, and that an unfortunate engagement, accompanied with some loss, had taken place. We then, by your command, returned and advanced upon Great Bethel, being supported by the Seventh Regiment, under Col. BENDIX, and the Third, under Col. TOWNSEND.

Proceeding to within a mile of County Bridge, the column halted. Capts. KILPATRICK and BARTLETT having discovered that the enemy were holding a strong position in battery at the head of the road. We now drew up in line of battle on the right at the skirts of the woods, and the artillery, two howitzers and a brass six-pounder, was pushed some thirty rods up the road. At this point Lieut.-Col. WARREN rode into the field and assumed his position in the regiment, and, from his previous knowledge of the ground, proved of invaluable assistance.

Capts. WINSLOW, BARTLETT and KILPATRICK having been ordered to advance, under Lieut.-Col. WARREN, as skirmishers the regiment was formed on the left, from whence I led the column in person up the road towards the enemy's battery, but the fire proving very destructive, we marched in good order, till we were covered by the woods on the right where we halted for some time for rest and in order to complete the preparations for charging the batteries in flank. In the meantime, Lieut. Col. WARREN made a reconnoissance and reported a plan of attack.

I then led off the troops to the left, in the open field, and also to the right, supported on the right by the German Rifles. After several attempts to charge the batteries, being prevented by the creek, we withdrew, by your command, to the rear, and having collected our killed and wounded, such as we could find, proceeded down the main road. Lieut.-Col. WARREN however, with a small detachment remained and brought away the body of Lieut GREBLE with the field piece he was serving with such effect at the time of his death. Our Chaplain also remained to care for the wounded, but being cut off by a company of cavalry he only escaped by taking to the woods, and escaping under cover of the night. We soon found our march toward Hampton, and reached the bridge, having only four killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

The following names deserve an honorable mention; Lieut. Colonel WARREN, for his aid in forming the plan of attack, and remaining among the last to bring away a brother officer; also, Captain WINSLOW, for his many kind attentions to the wounded; also Capts. BARTLETT, KILPATRICK and WINSLOW for the effective manner in which they ski mished before the enemy's heavy fire; also, Lieut. J. DURYEE who led the charge up to the left flank of the batteries; also, Lieuts. YORK and CAMPBELLING; Sergeants ONDERDONK, OSBORNE, ALLISON, and Corporal BRUNEL.

Yet there was no flinching on the part of any officer or private, and I might mention many more with honor. In closing I cannot but speak of Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third, who, with his whole command, stood up nobly in my support, until compelled to retreat by the terrible fire.

Per order, Col A. DURYEE.
Lieut. MALLORY, Aid-de-Camp.

To Brigadier Gen. PIERCE.

Capts. BARTLETT, WINSLOW and KILPATRICK are complimented on every side for fearless and gallant conduct under fire. The Surgeon, Dr. RUFUS B GILBERT, worked like a hero on the battle-field and off it. Dr B. ELLIS MARTIN, Assistant Surgeon, has also gained Escul pian laurels.

Yesterday, one of the dead of the Fifth Regiment was buried with military honors. His name was TIEBOT, and he was attached to Company A. The Zouaves, without arms, marched in reverse order behind the baggage wagon which contained the body of the deceased, the band playing a dirge. He was buried in a field near the camp, where a grave had been dug that was large enough for two. There was a place in it for another who was still living, but whose death was expected hourly. His grave was dug and his coffin prepared for him before he was dead!

To-day the funeral ceremonies of Lieut. GREBLE take place at the fortress. The father, and other relatives of this brave young officer, were on their way to visit him, with various presents for him, when at Baltimore the shocking news reached them that he was no more.

I have it, to-day, from the highest source of information in this military district, that the Secessionists have abandoned their works at County Bridge, carrying their guns with them, and destroying everything that they could not remove. Dr MARTIN and Capt DAVIES started at 4 o'clock this morning, on horseback, with a flag of truce, on a mission to the camp of the enemy, for the purpose of endeavoring to regain possession of the wounded and dead that were left behind.

What are to be the future movements of the army, under Gen. BUTLER, of course is known to him only and to his advisers. We may march at any moment against the enemy, and we may remain as we are until our forces are increased. The soldiers are burning for an opportunity to have a fight in a fair field with the enemy, who, to-day, are—seemingly not without cause—dare not make a stand except behind intrenchments, and with every advantage on their own side.

Capt. J HOWARD WELLS, the Quartermaster of Col. DURYEE's regiment, has sold to the Government the State uniforms which were furnished to the command. It is designed to procure in their stead a second lot of Zouave uniforms; the first suits are already somewhat tarnished by the wear and tear of actual service. The uniform has given the regiment a name, and in it the men declare that they will give their enemies cause to continue to call them "Red Devils." G. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 11, 1861.

Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe and parts adjacent, have been full of all sorts of rumors since last evening, respecting the preliminary engagement between the United States troops and the secession forces which took place, yesterday, at a place called "Bethel."

The troops engaged were portions of the following regiments: DURYEE's Zouaves, Troy Regiment, Steuben Rifles, Col BENDIX; Albany Regiment; First N Y. Volunteers, Col ALLEN; and parts of the Fourth Massachusetts and First Vermont. The movement was under the direction of Brig-Gen. PIERCE, of Massachusetts.

The first part of the work was well done, between 11 o'clock at night and daylight in the morning, by a detachment of the Naval Brigade. The manner in which they handled their boats, receiving and landing the regiments committed to their care, elicited the warm personal commendation of Gen. BUTLER, who was soon on the ground. From this point of landing, the troops marched toward Yorktown, suffering some detention and annoyance from the well-directed but mistaken fire of the Steuben rifles. These German soldiers are among our best, and at the proper time and place will be found powerful in defence of the Union.

The regiments detailed were soon marched, one by one, into the open and marshy field in front of the secession works at Bethel. Here, under a raking fire, they behaved with great bravery. Many instances of valor occurred worthy of honorable mention. Among others, Col. TOWNSEND, of the Albany Regiment, dashed on horseback to within a few feet of the battery, in the midst of a shower of bullets, to ascertain the extent of the works and the best manner of assailing them. For hours together our men withstood the deadly fire of these intrenchments, behind which was a superior body of secession troops, entirely protected, wielding several large guns, among them rifled cannon, and commanded by experienced officers who had recently deserted from the United States Army. At the close of two hours' hard fighting the Union forces withdrew in good order, to recruit, reinforce, arm with large ordnance, and *renew the attack.*

In addition to the list of the killed and wounded which I sent you yesterday, are the following:

JOSEPH H. PRESTON, Company A, Seventh New-York Regiment, sun stroke—doing well.

ADOLPH VINCENNES, Company A, Fifth New York Regiment; shot in chest.

GEORGE BOICE, Company H, Third New-York Regiment; shot through left axilla.

JOSEPH GUGER, Company I Fifth New York Regiment; shot through both scapulars.

WM. HUEL, Company D, Third New-York Regiment; shot in wrist.

FRANCIS L SOUTHER, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Company H; shot through arms and chest. Died at 8:40 P. M., June 10, in Hospital.

JOHN DUNN, Fifth New York Regiment, Company H; compound wound of right elbow; arm amputated. Doing well.

JOSEPH KNOWLES, in Company E; right forearm amputated.

CONRAD GARTH, Seventh New York Regiment Company K; wound in chest.

JOHN CONWAY, Fifth New-York Regiment; shot in thigh.

One instance of personal courage is worthy of special mention. A Lieutenant of the regulars was shot down by a ball from the secession batteries, just as he was giving orders to the Union men by the side of a piece of artillery. Confusion followed, and a disposition was shown to desert the gun, when a band of our men rushed back, placed the bleeding corpse on the carriage, and bore off the piece in triumph from the well-contested field.

It will be a satisfaction to all concerned that the very best arrangements are made for the sick and wounded at the hospital in Fortress Monroe, and also at the Volunteer Hospital near the main entrance. The principal part of the large Hygeia Hotel, fronting the bay and opening on pleasant yards has been fitted up for the occasion. The best medical attendance is constantly provided, and good nursing. The chaplain of the hospital for the volunteers, Rev. C W. DENISON, lodges in the building, and is assiduously devoted to the work of administering consolation to all, from whatever section and of whatever name.

I shall have other part cular s to morrow.

NEPTUNE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A CITY FOR RIFLED MUSKETS.

The following letter gives a graphic picture of the action and explains one cause which contributed greatly to the disaster:

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE,
Monday, June 10, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER: I write to say that I am alive and well, with the exception of a slight bruise from a splinter, made by a rifled cannon ball, which went through a felled tree two feet thick, and killed a man on a dog near me. We have had an engagement with the enemy, and it proved disastrous in more ways than one.

We were aroused at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, and having had a severe drill at 4½ that afternoon, and ordered for a march. After an alarm by the firing of two detachments of our troops at each other, by mistake, and a counter march of three miles to arrive at the place, we set forward again to a place called Great Bethel, where we were received by the enemy concealed behind a marked battery. We were quietly directed out, and they being in the battery, had a manifest advantage over us, besides being much more numerous.

We occupied a wood by their right flank, and fell down to avoid the fearful fire they kept up for two and a half hours. It was horrible slaughter; the oldest soldiers were sick at the sight. Our loss, as shown by the returns, were four of our regiment killed, two missing, and twelve wounded. We have escaped surprisingly well * * I cannot say too much for our Colonel (DURYEE) * * And he is proud of the courage of his son, who was with him in the fight. We are proud of him as he is of us.

I wish I could describe our Lieutenant-Colonel (WARREN, of the Regulars,) riding about on a white jackass, for want of a horse, and afterwards on foot, brandishing a cocked sword instead of a sword, but all the while as unconcerned as if on parade. He is an admirable man. Our Chaplain, (WINSLOW) was in the thick of the battle, red breeches and all. He is a noble old gentleman; acted as cold all day, and was the last to leave the field.

We shall be at it again soon; *but for Heaven's sake, in every atom of influence possible to get us arms; our muskets are comparatively useless.* They do not carry much, be least certainty and want can we do against Minie and Sharpe's rifles.

Do not trust the reports they send about our perfect equipment. If we had had a good set of arms yesterday, the Zouaves alone would have driven out the houses from the battery. It is perfect butchery to send us unarmed against rifles that carry 400 yards with perfect accuracy. We shall be shot down like sheep with the hope I had of getting home again is narrowed down to a reasonable confidence. Yesterday I saw six killed and wounded, badly, close to me. Our men are a noble set of boys, prized by everybody. They charged up by the right flank to the enemy's batteries, and drove them out of the lower section. One of the Massachusetts men ran up on the top of the intrenchments and waved the secession flag as a Stars and Stripes fell out of the possession of the escaping, unharmed.

We have no certain report and in this do better, than a God, that some who leave their dead on the field.

It is reported that the enemy have retired, and I trust it true. * * * The work is fairly to the end, and will probably be mainly fought here in Virginia, as it ere and the according to present indications, a terrible loss of life. The loss of the enemy was incomparably greater than ours yesterday.

* * * * * * *

I believe I did not tell you I struck close to our Captain, as was my duty, when he fell, to receive a command, if necessary, to the enemy's fire, but we were not wanted, as we were ordered on without halt.

Affectionately yours, D. H.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 12.
and BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13.

The County Bridge, where the battle was fought, is near the head of a branch of Back River, and is better known as Great Bethel.

After crossing a narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to the left, along its side. Just beyond the bridge the rebels have planted their battery, consisting at least of one 12 pound rifle cannon and two field pieces. A line of intrenchments then followed the right side of the road, a ditch only being between them. Their position was excellently chosen.

There was a stream and morass on the left road, widening so as to render futile any attempt to outflank the rebels on that side. The formation of ground on the right side made a flank movement very circuitous.

The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. Other regiments then came up in the order given in my first dispatch, but for want of a good commander fell into confusion. A Council of Colonels was now held, and the order given to retreat, after the men had been exposed an hour and a half to a destructive fire. In the meantime, Lieut-Col. WASHBURN, with two hundred and fifty men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is quite evident that the Confederate troops, who it is now determined did not number six hundred men, were on the point of leaving the field. Notwithstanding the report of the pursuit, the rebels were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the rebel cavalry did not make a pursuit on the disappearance of the Federal troops. The whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their intrenchments, and hastily withdrew towards Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings. Col. TAYLOR with nearly a thousand men, yesterday, made a reconnoissance from Newport News, but returned to his camp in the evening. With this exception, no military movement occurred. A captain of the Zouaves, with their assistant-surgeon, has, to-day, gone to Great Bethel with a flag of truce and bearing a letter from Gen. BUTLER respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned.

The official returns of the lost are not yet complete.

The following is a list of Col. DURYEE's killed and wounded:

KILLED.

GEO. H TIEBOUT, Company A.
JAMES GRIGGS, Company A.
DAVID FREFERTS, Company I.
PATRICK WHITE, Company I.

WOUNDED.

ADOLPH VINCENT, Company A, dangerously.
JAMES L. TAYLOR Company B, dangerously.
Corporal BRINKERHOFF Company C, slightly.
EDWARD MOORE, Company D, slightly.
JAMES KNOWLES, Company E, lost right hand.
T. W. CARTWRIGHT, Company G, not dangerously.
Capt KILPATRICK, Company H, not dangerously.
Corporal COHEN, Company H, shoulder dislocated.
JOHN DUNN, Company H, lost right arm.
JAMES S. COCHRAN, Company H, slightly.
JOHN H. CONWAY, Company H, slightly.

MISSING.

Sergeant HOPPER, Company C.
ALLEN DODD, Company I.

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less than 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded at Hygeia Hospital died yesterday.

Col BENDIX's Regiment has three killed, 7 wounded and two missing.

The accident in the morning near Little Bethel cost Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment two lives and several wounded. At Great Bethel he had one killed and two mortally wounded.

Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieut. GREBLE, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed while on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

Major WINTHROP fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont Volunteer. He was Aid and acting Secretary to Gen. BUTLER, and author of the brilliant Seventh Regiment article in the June *Atlantic Monthly.*

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE has not yet given an official account of the unfortunate affair.

The *Monticello* has just arrived from Washington, with a large amount of ammunition.

The weather is intensely hot.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 10, 1861.

To Lieutenant General Scott:

GENERAL: Having learned that the enemy had established an outpost of some strength at a place called Little Bethel, a small church about eight miles from Newport News, and the same distance from Hampton, from whence they were accustomed nightly to advance both on Newport News and the picket guards of Hampton to annoy them, and also from whence they had come down in small squads of cavalry and taken a number of Union men, some of whom had the safeguard and protection of the troops of the United States, and forced them into the rebel ranks, and that they were also gathering up the slaves of citizens who had moved away and left their farms in charge of their negroes, carrying the slaves to work in intrenchments at Whitemesburgh and Yorktown, I had determined to send up a force to drive them back and destroy their camp, the head-quarters of which was this small church. I had also learned that at a place on the farther arm, on the road to Yorktown, was an outwork of the rebels, on the Hampton side of a place called Big Bethel, a large church near the head of the north branch of the Back River, and that there was a very considerable rendezvous, with works of more or less strength in process of erection and from this point the whole country was laid under contribution.

Accordingly I ordered Gen. PIERCE, who is in command of camp three miles at Hampton, to send DURYEE's regiment of Zouaves to be ferried over Hampton Creek and early on the morning and to march by the road up to Newmarket Bridge, then crossing the bridge, to go by a road, and join the regiment in the rear of the enemy, and to seize Big Bethel and Little Bethel, in part for the purpose of cutting them off, and then to make an attack upon Little Bethel. Directed Gen. PIERCE to send on him from Hampton with Col. TOWNSEND's regiment, with two mounted howitzers, and to march as soon an hour later. At the same time I ordered Col. PHELPS, commanding at Newport News, to send out a detachment, composed of such companies of the regiment under his command as he thought best, under command of Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, in time to make a demonstration upon Little Bethel in front, and to have him supported by Col. BENDIX's Regiment, with two field-pieces. BENDIX's and TOWNSEND's regiments should effect a junction at a farm of the road leading from Hampton to Newport News, something like a mile and a half from Little Bethel. I directed the march to be so timed that the attack should be made just at daybreak, and that, after the attack was made upon Little Bethel, DURYEE's Regiment and a regiment from Newport News should follow immediately upon the heels of the fugitives, if they were enabled to cut them off, and attack the battery on the road to Big Bethel, where covered by the fugitives; or if it was thought expedient by Gen. PIERCE, failing to surprise the camp at Little Bethel, to first short attempt to take the work near Big Bethel. To prevent the possibility of mistake in the darkness, I directed that no attempt should be made until the watchword should be received by the attacking regiment, and, in case that by any mistake in the march the regiments that were to make the junction should unexpectedly meet and be taken with each other, also directed that the members of Col TOWNSEND's Regiment should be known, if in daylight, by some white cloth on the arm. The troops were accordingly put in motion as ordered, and the march was so timed that Col DURYEE had got in the position noted up on the accompanying sketch and Lieut.-Col WASHBURN, in command of the regiment from Newport News, had got into the position located upon the sketch, and Col. BENDIX's Regiment had been posted and ordered to hold the fork of the road, with two pieces of artillery, and Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment had got to the place directed, just behind, and were about to form a junction as the day dawned.

Up to this point the plan had been vigorously accurately and successfully carried out; but there by some strange fatality and as yet unexplained blunder without any word of notice, while Col. TOWNSEND was in column en route, and when the head of the column was within one hundred yards, Col BENDIX's regiment opened fire with both artillery and musketry upon Col. TOWNSEND's column, which, in the hurry and confusion, was irregularly returned by some of Col TOWNSEND's men, who feared that they had fallen into an ambuscade. Col. TOWNSEND's column immediately retreated to the entrenchments, and were not pursued. Col BENDIX's men, by this almost unintentional blunder, ran off Col. TOWNSEND's regiment were killed, and eight more or less wounded.

Hearing the cannonading and firing in the rear, Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, not knowing but that his command might be cut off immediately reversed his march and joined Col DURYEE and marched back to form a junction with his reserves.

Gen PIERCE who was with Col TOWNSEND's Regiment, fearing that the enemy had notice of our approach, and had posted himself in force on the line of march, and not getting any communication from Col DURYEE, sent back to me for reinforcements, and I immediately ordered Col. ALLEN's Regiment to be put in motion, and they reached Hampton about 7 o'clock. In the meantime the true state of facts having been ascertained by Gen. PIERCE, the regiments effected a junction, and resumed the line of march. At the moment of the firing of Col. BENDIX, Col DURYEE had surprised a part of an outlaying guard of the enemy, consisting of thirty persons, who have been brought to me.

Of course by this firing all hopes of a surprise above the camp at Little Bethel was lost, and, upon marching upon it it was found to have been vacated, and the cavalry had passed on toward Big Bethel. Col. DURYEE, however, destroyed the camp at Little Bethel, and advanced. Gen. PIERCE then informs me, with the advice of his Colonels thought best to attempt to carry the works of the enemy at Big Bethel, and made of position to that effect. The attack commenced, as I am informed — of I have not yet received any official reports—about half past nine o'clock.

At about 10 o'clock Gen. PIERCE sent a note to me, saying that there was a sharp engagement with the enemy, and that he thought he should be able to maintain his position until reinforcements could come up. Acting upon this information, Col CASS's regiment, which had been ordered in the morning to proceed as far as Newmarket Bridge, was at once ordered to go forward. I received this information for which I had sent a special messenger, about 12 o'clock. I immediately made disposition from Newport News to have Col. PHELPS, for the four regiments there, forward also if necessary. As soon these orders could be sent forward, I repaired to Hampton, for the purpose of having proper ambulances and wagons for the sick and wounded, intending to go forward and join the command. While the wagons were going forward a messenger came, announcing that the engagement had terminated, and that the troop were returning in good order to camp. I remained upon the ground at Hampton, personally seeing the wounded put in boats and towed round to the hospital, and ordering forward Lieut. MORRIS, with two boat howitzers, to cover the rear of the returning column, in case it should be attacked. Having been informed that the ammunition of the artillery had been expended, and seeing the head of the column approach Hampton, in good order, I waited for Gen. PIERCE to come up. I am informed by him that the dead and wounded had all been brought off, and that the return had been conducted in good order, and without haste. I learned from him that the men behaved with great steadiness, with the exception of some few instances, and that the attack was made with propriety, vigor and courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated of from fifteen to twenty pieces, some of which were rifled cannon, which were very well served, and protected from being readily turned by a creek in front.

Our loss is very considerable, amounting perhaps to forty or fifty, a quarter part of which you will see was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Col. BENDIX.

I will, as soon as official returns can be got, give a fuller detail of the affair, and will only add now that we have to regret especially the death of Lieut. GREBLE, of the Second Artillery, who went with Col WASHBURN, from Newport News, and who very efficiently and gallantly fought his piece until he was struck by a cannon shot. I will endeavor to get accurate statements to forward by the next mail. I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein the organization and drill are inefficient.

While waiting for the official report, I have the honor to submit thus far the information of which I am possessed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

BENJ F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Baltimore *Republican*, which seems to have some reasonable correspondence with the enemy on all occasions, has obtained the rebel account of the battle at Great Bethel, which it cackles over and exaggerates wonderfully. We subjoin a portion of it:

"It is stated positively at Hampton that Col J. B. MAGRUDER was in command of the Confederate forces, which consisted of one artillery corps, with one hundred men and six pieces, a cavalry corps of one hundred, and three hundred riflemen and infantry, five hundred in all. All, save the cavalry, were in advance from Yorktown, and were engaged in erecting a battery where the engagement took place, to intercept the advance of BUTLER on Yorktown. About two miles from Great Bethel the forces of PIERCE discovered two of the cavalry, which was from Hampton, doing duty as pickets.

They succeeded in capturing one of them, who proved to be Capt WHITING, and who is said to have allowed himself to be taken in order to enable his comrade to escape, to reach the camp and report the approach of the enemy to Col. MAGRUDER. His comrade started at full speed to give the alarm, when the pursuers fired several shots at him, and although supposed to be wounded, as he fell upon the neck of his horse he succeeded in reaching the Confederate camp and enabled Col. MAGRUDER to hastily prepare for battle before his enemy came up.

He had previously burned the bridge, and his men were engaged in digging a trench and throwing

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated by the Rebels.

The Bridge Blown Up and the Government Buildings Destroyed.

Retreat of the Rebels Towards Winchester.

THEIR DESTINATION MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Probable Retirement of the Combined Forces to Richmond.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Open Treason of Gov. Jackson and the Other State Officers.

A Collision Expected Between the State and Federal Troops.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

A Flag of Truce Sent to Yorktown.

FORMIDABLE FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The news of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels was received at the War Department to-day about 12 o'clock. They went away with baggage down the road to Winchester, destroying all they could not carry, and, like a steam-plow, taking up the railroad track and burning the bridges as they run.

This result I telegrephed you three weeks ago must take place. They could not stay at the Ferry, and had to run. Where they have gone is the question now. Down to Winchester by rail, thence by a march of twelve miles to Strasburg or Front Royal, and then by railroad again to Manassas Junction; and doubtless to-night they are there or thereabouts, unless the Leesburgh column has taken the liberty of burning bridges and destroying a portion of the track from the Gap to the Junction.

How long will they stay at Manassas? There is a wide difference of opinion about this point. Some see in this evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and the retreat upon Manassas, an immediate attack upon Washington. Among some of the transient visitors and the oldest inhabitants, the danger of an attack on the city is very imminent—but, depend upon it, the rebels at Manassas will not move towards Washington. Their next movement will be another retreat—a retreat in the direction of Richmond. They will stay at Manassas until, like locusts, they have eaten up the country, and then they will,

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs, and as quietly steal away."

There is no help for them. They must go. They have not provisions, nor transportation, nor field artillery in such quantity as will justify a forward movement, and least of all a movement that brings them face to face with the forty-five thousand men and two or three hundred field and siege guns. Depend upon it, the wind that next fills the sails of the rebel ship must blow from, not towards, the North.

MR. BURLINGAME APPOINTED TO CHINA.

The State Department has dispatches announcing the withdrawal of Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister to Austria. Mr. BURLINGAME did not present his credentials, the Austrian Court having, in a most delicate manner, notified Mr. BURLINGAME that it would be under the necessity of declining to receive him. There is to be no ill-feeling to grow out of this affair, the Austrian Government having given the most satisfactory assurances of its good feeling, by being the first to proffer its aid to support the Government in crushing this rebellion.

It is probable that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS will be appointed to succeed Mr. BURLINGAME, and that the appointment will be made at an early day.

Mr. BURLINGAME has been appointed Minister to China, a higher and more lucrative position than he now occupies.

P. C. KANE, of New-York, has been appointed a Captain in the Army. He is a brother, I believe, to the late Dr. KANE.

The Capt. POPE, who was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General, is the same gentleman whom President BUCHANAN court-martialed for accompanying President LINCOLN to Washington.

Commissioner WOODS has appointed Major WM. B. CHASE, of Washington, Chief Clerk in his office. He is fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman, and one so well qualified to fill the position. It is probable that SAMUEL STRONG will be appointed Superintendent under Mr. WOODS.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The peace and quiet of the election in Baltimore, is said to be due to the energy of Gen. BANKS. Previous to the election he addressed a note to Mayor, stating that he had detailed a force to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining public order, and that he had instructed them to be vigilant and prompt, and to make his orders effective, "he had given each man forty rounds of ball catridge.' The Mayor and Marshal KANE appeared to understand "that last remark."

The experiments with the balloon that were to be made to-day did not come off, the Gas Company failing to supply the motive power. It will certainly go up to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received a large quantity of insulated wire for field purposes, and also a number of recording instruments.

I see about Washington several gentlemen connected with the Police Department of New-York. If they told the truth, they would say they were here to arrest several members of "the ring" who were indicted by the last Grand Jury of New-York.

We have a number of distinguished arrivals to-day, among them Major TEACKER and Senator HARCOURT, of Albany. I thought, too, I heard the laugh of Capt. SCHULTZ, somewhere in the halls of Willard's.

[MOVEMENT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.]

Gen. SCOTT, this morning, two hundred and fifty of the Sixty-ninth, under Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, accompanied by fifty of Company B, Second United States Cavalry, under Lieut. MASON, were hurriedly advanced to the two new bridges, erected on the Loudon and Hampton Railroad, between BALL'S Cross Roads and Alexandria, Gen. MCDOWELL having received positive information that an attempt in force to destroy the road would be made. The information was correct enough, but the strong force on the ground prevented any attack by the rebels, whose scouts were seen falling back as the cavalry advanced.

Two of the twenty-four-pounder columbiades were mounted yesterday on Fort Corcoran, the first being christened "Hunter," in honor of the officer commanding one brigade. The officiating Chaplain remarked that it was a promising and patriotic infant, being able to speak in thunder tones for the Union at the moment of its birth.

Great desire is felt by the men on Arlington Heights to have the Seventy-ninth sent over to join their brigade, the Highlanders now having no other employment than to kill the mesquitoes, which fasten on their bare legs just across the river, and within sight of the camp. The presence of the Seventy-ninth, abreast of the Sixty-ninth, would bring a generous emulation between Irishmen and Scotchmen, that could not fail to be of service. As Secretary CAMERON'S brother is Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, will the Secretary of War be pleased to make a not of this request?

SECRETARY SEWARD IN VIRGINIA.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited Virginia, and the intrenched camp of the Sixty-ninth. He was honored with a hearty welcome and a *revielle*, which he repaid with a characteristic speech.

Col. MEIGS has entered upon his duties as Quartermaster-General. He retains Major SIBLEY in the Department, but the Major is promoted to be a Colonel.

UNIONISTS IN VIRGINIA.

A scouting party who visited Falls Church recently, nine miles from this city, were handsomely received by the residents there, who expressed the hope unreservedly that the Federal forces would shortly occupy that place.

At Fairfax Court-house about 700 Confederate troops are reported to be encamped at latest advices.

Several excellent field pieces have just been forwarded to Alexandria, for the use of the Zouaves there. They are to be mounted on the extensive entrenchments built by that regiment at Alexandria.

A BRUSH WITH THE REBELS.

At Annapolis, Major MORGAN, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment has just returned from Queenstown, where he had a brush with his forces with the enemy. He brought one prisoner and five hundred stand of arms. He was assaulted from the bushes, but drove the rebels out and secured their arms.

Several friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS met at the National, last evening, Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS in the chair. It was voted to procure a suitable monument in his honor, and arrangements were discussed for pronouncing an eulogy upon Judge DOUGLAS' character on the 4th of July next. Another meeting will be held next week at the City Hall on this subject.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From Rockville it is reported that the regiments which left here Monday, together with a portion of MAGRUDER'S Battery, left that town on Wednesday evening, advancing Northwestward.

Several of the subordinate officers at Fortress Monroe have resigned their positions since the Bethel fight, on account of their dissatisfaction with Brig.-Gen. PIERCE, and others threaten to do so.

The British Minister here has been applied to by certain wives of Irish soldiers now in the rebel army, who have never been naturalized, to take action for their relief. The British Consul has been directed by Lord LYONS to take testimony in this matter, and then release will be demanded.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment, now a Kalorama, will be paid off at once. Paymaster WOODRUFF is here with the money.

The First and Second Ohio and the Connecticut Regiments left Washington this evening. They went across Long Bridge, down in "Ole Virginny," towards Dixie.

We have the thermometer at 97° in the shade to-day. Good, calm weather, but a little bit overhot for fighting, except at long range. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The Government finds itself seriously embarrassed in the management of the present military campaign, by the premature publication of sufficient information to disclose its purposes to the public, South, as well as North. Portions of its plans for the movements of the troops have thus been made known, and has enabled the rebels to frustrate the successful execution of them. This it is no longer disposed to allow to be done, and yet it is unwilling to exclude the Press from the advantages afforded by the telegraph, and therefore is reluctant absolutely to prohibit the transmission of dispatches for publication.

In view of this state of things, it is suggested that editors of the leading journals in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and other cities, immediately meet at Washington and come to some satisfactory understanding, which will relieve the Government from further embarrassment, and, yet, afford the Press all the facilities it can reasonably desire, under the circumstances.

FRANCIS W. RICE, a correspondent of the newspaper Press, has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has dispatched to the Postmaster at Louisville the following:

"The order requiring mail-matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage, was not intended to prevent its delivery upon the payment of the postage."

As an explanation of the above, it will be recollected that the late order of the Postmaster-General required letters from the seceded States to be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, but this is not intended to cover cases where the letter has arrived at its place of delivery and the person to whom it is addressed offers to pay to the United States for the postage due thereon. In such cases it may be delivered upon the payment of the postage.

The most extravagant and improbable rumors are from day to day circulated, which, though unentitled to belief, occasion much painful apprehension and inquiry. Trifling events are often magnified into importance, and imaginations represented as realities.

The appointment of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME as Minister to Austria was to-day changed to that of Minister to China.

STEPHEN A. HURLBURT and Captain JOHN POPE, the latter of the Army, both of Illinois, were to-day appointed Brigadier Generals of the forces of that State.

PHILLIP PENDLETON, now engaged receiving Virginia troops at Williamsport, under the proclamation of Col. LAMON of this city, was to-day appointed additional Paymaster in the Army.

The Committee appointed, yesterday, in regard to the erection of a Douglas monument, etc., met this evening, and unanimously selected Col. FORNEY to deliver the eulogy on the 3d of July. THOS. C. FIELDS was made Corresponding Secretary; GEO. W. MCLEAN, Monument Secretary, and J. J. MCELHONE, Chairman.

On the recommendation of the Colonel of Ordnance, the use of percussion caps by the troops is prohibited, except when firing with cartridges. In drilling at the manual of arms either a burnt cap will be used to protect the cone, or the man will be instructed not to pull the trigger with sufficient force to bring the hammer down.

The New-York Seventy-first, to-day, arrested a spy at the Navy yard. The letters on his cap indicate that he is a nvmuber of the Piscataway [Maryland) Rifles. There have been no arrivals or departures at the Navy-yard to-day. There are six steamers at the wharf, and there is great activity in the shops, preparing guns and ammunition.

The volunteer batialion near Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, are making fine progress with their intrenchments, and preparing to mount guns so as to command the whole Virginia shore and sweep the bridge, if necessary.

From what is known of the movements of Col. STONE'S force they are to protect the line of the Potomac.

The First and Second Ohio Regiments broke camp to-night and passed into Virginia.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 14.

A slave belonging in Maryland, and who fled here and took abode with the Zouaves, was delivered up to his owner this afternoon, on producing the proper authority.

The military railroads are being pushed forward with great rapidity.

Active military movements here are predicted, on on the news from Harper's Ferry, in order to prevent the enemy from concentrating their troops.

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS AND DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 14.

It is here reported, upon the authority of a messenger who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard, and the smoke of the burning structure seen by parties here.

The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of the troops recently there. A small force is still there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army.

It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the Federalists, who are supposed to be concentrating upon Harper's Ferry, from the directions of Greencastle and Cumberland.

The wife and family of Gen. HUGER were at the Ferry last night, and had engaged a private conveyance from the city to take them to a point further southward, but were compelled to accompany the column by its sudden flight.

The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain. Confirmatory intelligence of the fact has been received here within a few minutes. A gentleman of this city, who was at Harper's Ferry last night, saw the preparations being made for the blowing up of the structure.

The bridge at Shepardstown was also burnt last night.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 14.

A resident of this city, who has just returned from Harper's Ferry, states that the bridge has been entirely destroyed, with the exception of the piers, which are left standing. The trestle-work of the railroad within the town was also destroyed. The Government buildings were being severally burnt when he left there at 11 o'clock this morning. The armory was first fired and destroyed. The rifle works, it is supposed, will follow next. All the machinery had been transported into the interior several days ago. He estimates that there are some 4,000 troops yet in the town. The main body, it is said, has been pushed on to Charlestown and to a point near Leesburgh.

THE REBELS MOVING TO WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

A letter received at the office of the *American*, from Berlin, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, confirms the burning of the Harper's Ferry Bridge. The correspondent heard the explosion, and went up to see the conflagration.

All the troops are gone from the Maryland side, and they were hurrying out of Harper's Ferry as rapidly as possible.

The letter states that the town will be troopless by 12 o'clock to-night.

They are moving towards Winchester in great haste.

A correspondent at Williamsport writes that at 7 o'clock Thursday evening a messenger arrived at the secession post, opposite to that town, at the top of his speed, and called in all the pickets and they all left with equal speed.

From a correspondent at Sharpsburgh it is ascertained that two Virginians were shot at Dam No. 5, and that an attack was being made on a warehouse at Mercersville, which the people were preparing to resist, the purpose being to rob it.

REPORTS FROM SHARPSBURGH.

SHARPSBURGH, *via* HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 14.

Reliable escaped Virginians report that the Confederate troops left Harper's Ferry, to-day, one part retreating to Winchester and another into Loudon County. This would seem to indicate that a retreat to Manassas Junction is intended.

The railroad bridge at the Ferry was blown up one hour after sunrise this morning. The remaining Government buildings were all burnt.

The railroad bridge at Martinsburgh was burnt to-day. Also the bridge at Shepardstown.

A dark smoke is still ascending from the burning buildings at the Ferry.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Friday, June 14.

The Shepardstown Bridge was burnt last night by the rebels, the smoke and flames being distinctly seen here.

The Confederate pickets have been withdrawn from all points 20 miles above and 10 miles below here.

A rumor reached here this morning that the enemy are throwing up earthworks at Shepherd's Ford, between Dam No. 4 and Shepherdstown Bridge.

A gentleman arrived here this morning, who visited Stewart's Camp at Hainesville, four miles this side of Martinsburgh. Last evening the camp was broken up and the troops moved to Martinsburgh.

THE MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

Complete returns from the Third District elect LEARY, Union candidate, by 375 majority. This District gave BRECKINRIDGE a majority last Fall.

In the Sixth District, as far as heard from, the returns favor the election of CALVERT, Union candidate. The result is uncertain.

We have nothing from the First District yet.

CALVERT, Union, is 1,500 ahead in the Sixth District, with Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert to hear from.

The general impression is that the whole Union delegation, except H. WINTER DAVIS, is elected.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14—P. M.

Mr. CRISFIELD, (Union,) is elected in the First District. He has 124 majority in Queen Anne; 490 in Caroline; 400 in Dorchester, and Henry, (Secessionist,) has 20 in Talbot.

It is now believed that H. WINTER DAVIS is the only Union candidate defeated, and he is beaten by Hon. HENRY MAY, who claims to be an uncompromising enemy of secession and an independent Union man. He was undoubtedly supported by a large majority of Union men in his District.

THOMAS' majority in Washington County is 4,000.

The Baltimore *American* notices the Fourth District election as follows:

"In the Fourth District, Mr. MAY is elected over Mr. DAVIS by over two thousand majority. This result has not surprised and still less disappointed us. When Mr. DAVIS was nominated we declared that he was not the choice of the Union men of the District, and that he could not be elected. Mr. DAVIS and his friends, however, persisted in burthening the Union cause with the dead weight of his personal and political unpopularity, and the result has proved the truth of the declaration we then made. The whole contest has been unfortunate in its manifold cross purposes, but it is some consolation to know that Mr. MAY, the successful candidate, although not so decided in his expression of Union sentiments as could be wished, is yet one upon whom the Secessionists cannot depend for any 'precipitation' movements."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

OPEN TREASON OF THE STATE OFFICERS.

HERMANN, Mo., Friday, June 14.

A gentleman from Jefferson City, says the steamer *White Cloud* was loading at that place yesterday, with cannon and military stores. It was said that Gov. JACKSON and all the State Officers were to embark in her for Arrow Rock, a strong point about sixty miles above, on the Missouri River.

Capt. KELLY'S Guard, of one hundred men, were the only troops at the Osage Bridge, or Dodd's Island.

ST. AMBREST, (9 miles from Jefferson City), FRIDAY, June 14—8, P. M.

A special agent, who was sent down from Jefferson City with the mail, has just returned here, having left here this P. M. He says the Governor and all the State Officers left there yesterday, and that the last of the soldiers left to-day at 2 P. M., taking with them all the locomotives (of which I understand there were five,) and cars, and burning the bridge at Grey's Creek, three miles west of Jefferson City, also one above there, after they had passed over them.

It is supposed the Governor has ordered his forces to concentrate either at Boonsville or Arrow Rock, probably the latter.]

It is thought that Gen. LYON will push on after him, and should he meet with no detention, he will not be more than twenty-four hours behind him.

The Moreau bridge, forty-one miles this side of Jefferson City is unharmed, but the western span of the Osage bridge, nine miles this side, is burned.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

The steamer *Iatan*, with the Second Battalion of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, one section of Totten's Light Artillery, and two companies of regulars, under Capt. LATHROP, and the steamer *J. C. Swan*, with the First Battalion of the First Regiment, under Col. BLAIR, and another section of Totten's Battery, and a detachment of Pioneers, and Gen. LYON and Staff, numbering 1,500, all told, left here this afternoon for some point up the Missouri River, supposed to be Jefferson City. Horses, wagons, and all necessary camp equipage, ammunition and provisions for a long march, accompanied the expedition.

In the case of O. A. BURRITT, arrested for treason, before Judge TREAT, United States District Court, today, an examination was waived, and the prisoner was released in $10,000 bond for trial before the United States Circuit Court, July 8.

In the cases of Col. PRESTON, EDWARD BLEDSOE HASSETT and EDWARD O. PIGNERS, examination was postponed till to-morrow on the two former, and the latter was dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14.

Seven more companies of troops and a battery of six guns went out on the Pacific Railroad last night. The steamer *D. A. January* was bought yesterday by the Government.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14.

The steamers *January* and *Swan*, of the Missouri River expedition, passed Herman, about eighty miles above here, at 4 o'clock, and the steamer *Louisiana*, also belonging to the expedition, passed Washington, thirty miles this side, about the same time.

The Second Regiment, under Col. BOERNSTEIN, went out on the Pacific Railroad this afternoon, fully provided with camp equipage and munitions of war.

It is conjectured that this regiment will embark on the steamer *Louisiana*, at Herman, and follow the expedion under Gen. LYON.

Under guarantee of protection from the Federal Government, the Pacific Railroad Company is taking energetic measures to immediately repair the bridges on that road.

The *Evening News* learns that two regiments of Iowa volunteers are encamped at Keokuk.

Four hundred Illinois troops, from Quincy, have been concentrated at Hannibal, Mo., by order of Gen. LYON, for the purpose of holding North Missouri and checking Gov. JACKSON'S movements in that region.

It is said that a portion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. Joseph's.

The *Evening News* also, says that there are a considerable number of Confederate troops assembled in Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas, for an advance into Kansas and Missouri, to seize the Newbown lead mines and march to the assistance of Gov. JACKSON'S movement. He invites them.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. LYON AND GOV. JACKSON.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 12.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen. STERLING PRICE, having, through T. T. GANTT and Judge WM. A. HALL, solicited an interview with Gen. LYON, and agreeing to come to St. Louis for such purpose, Gen. LYON, at the request of Mr. GANTT, signed the following paper, guaranteeing them from arrest on their journey to and from the city, and during their sojourn here up to the 12th:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8, 1861.

It having been suggested that Gov. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON and Ex-Gov. STERLING PRICE are desirous of an interview with Gen. LYON, Commanding this Department, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a pacific solution of the domestic troubles of Missouri, it is hereby stipulated on the part of Brig.-Gen. N. LYON, U. S. A., Commanding this Military Department, that should Gov JACKSON and Ex-Gov PRICE, or either of them, at any time prior to, or on the 12th day of June, 1861, visit St. Louis for the purpose of such interview, they and each of them shall be free from molestation or arrest on account of any charge pending against them, or either of them, on the part of the United States, during their journey to St. Louis, their stay at St. Louis and their return from St. Louis to Jefferson City. Given under the hand of the General Commanding, the day and year above written.

N. LYON, Brig.-Gen. Com.

This being sent, or presented to the parties to whom the passport was given, they left Jefferson City by special train, and arrived as is already known. Yesterday morning Gen. LYON sent them an invitation to visit the Arsenal, which they felt unwilling to accept, notwithstanding Gen. LYON offered them an escort. They, however, sent word by THOMAS L. PRICE, Esq., that they thought as they had come all the way from Jefferson City to see Gen. LYON, he should meet them at the Planters. This the General did not hesitate to do, as he desired to treat them courteously, and meet them in a spirit of peace if they so desired it, and only invited them to the Arsenal because it was his head-quarters, and being so occupied with necessary calls upon him, felt loth to leave his important post for so long a time. He, however, as soon as was made known to him the wish of Gov. JACKSON, at once ordered his horse, and invited Col. F. B. BLAIR, Jr., and Major CONANT to accompany him.

They went at once to the Planters' House, and were soon in company with Gov. JACKSON, Ex Gov. PRICE, and THOS. L. SNEAD, the latter private Secretary to the Governor.

The conference was of some four hours' duration, and the views of the parties were very freely given. Gov. JACKSON opened the conversation by making professions of peace, but soon put Gen. PRICE forward as his mouth-piece, only now and then repeating his desire, "Not to have any troops on either side. The United States troops must leave the State, and not enter it, and he would disband his own troops, and then we should certainly have peace."

Gen. PRICE went on, at some length, to justify his course as in *perfect* harmony with his understanding with Gen. HARNEY, and that he had not violated it one iota.

When asked by Gen. LYON how his course was in concert with Gen. HARNEY'S second proclamation, in which Gen. H. denounced the military bill as treasonable and unconstitutional, and when Gen. LYON said Gen. HARNEY must have sadly changed or the agreement not being lived up to, Gen. PRICE made further remark that he had made no further agreement whatever with Gen. HARNEY about the enforcement or carrying out of the military bill.

At this moment a kind friend sent to Gen. LYON a copy of the following memorandum, which was sent from Gen. H. as the only basis upon which he would treat:

MEM. FOR GEN. PRICE.

MAY 21, 1861.

Gen. HARNEY is here as a citizen of Missouri, with all his interests at stake in the preservation of the peace of the State.

He earnestly wishes to do nothing to complicate matters, and will do everything in his power consistently with his instructions, to preserve peace and order.

He is, however, compelled to recognize the existence of a rebellion in a portion of the United States, and in view of it he stands upon the proclamation of the President, itself based upon the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

The Proclamation commands the dispersion of all armed bodies hostile to the supreme law of the land.

Gen. HARNEY sees in the Missouri Military bill features which compel him to look upon such armed bodies as may be organized under its provisions, as antagonistic to the United States within the meaning of the Proclamation, and calculated to precipitate a conflict between the State and the United States troops.

He laments this tendency of things, and most cordially and earnestly invites the coöperation of Gen. Price to avert it.

For this purpose, Gen. HARNEY respectfully asks Gen. PRICE to review the features of the bill in the spirit of law, warmed and elevated by that of humanity, and seek to discover some means by which its action may be suspended until some competent tribunal shall decide upon its character.

The most material features of the bill calculated to bring about a conflict are, first, the *oath* required to be taken by the militia and "State Guards"—(an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri, without recognizing the existence of the Government of the United States;) and secondly, the express requirement, by which troops within the State, not organized under the provisions of the military bill, are to be disarmed by the *State Guards*.

Gen. HARNEY cannot be expected to wait a summons to surrender his arms by the State troops.

From this statement of the case, the true question becomes immediately visible, and cannot be shut out of view.

Gen. PRICE is earnestly requested to consider this, and Gen. HARNEY will be happy to confer with him on the subject whenever it may suit his convenience.

N. B—Read to Gen. PRICE in the presence of Major H. S. TURNER on the evening of the 21st of May.

The confusion and mortification into which Gen. PRICE was thrown by this paper, made him an object of pity, and after a few moments of hesitation he said he did not remember hearing the paper read. He said Gen. HITCHCOCK and H. S. TURNER were to see him, but he did not see or hear of such a paper.

The conversation then became somewhat animated, Gov. JACKSON still saying little, and Gen. PRICE insisting that no armed bodies of United States troops should pass through or be stationed in the State, as such would occasion civil war—that Missouri must be neutral, and neither side should arm—Gov. JACKSON to give protection to Union men, and to disband his State troops.

On the other hand, Gen. LYON laid down his views, as a servant of the Government, somewhat to this effect: That if the Government withdrew its forces entirely, secret and subtle measures would be resorted to, to provide arms and effect organizations which, upon any pretext, could put forth a formidable opposition to the General Government, and even without arming, combinations would doubtless form in certain localities to oppress and drive out loyal citizens, to whom the Government was bound to give protection. but which it would be helpless to do, as also to repress such combinations, if its forces could not be sent into the State. A large aggressive force might be formed and advanced from the exterior into the State to assist it in carrying out the secession programme, and the Government could not, under the limitation proposed, take posts on these borders to meet and repel such force. The Government could not shrink from its duties nor abdicate its corresponding rights; and, in addition to the above, it was the duty of its civil officers to execute civil process, and, in case of resistance to receive the support of military force. The proposition of the Governor would at once overturn the Government privileges and prerogatives which he (Gen. LYON) had neither the wish nor authority to do. In his opinion, if the Governor and the State authorities would earnestly set about to maintain the peace of the State, and declare their purposes to resist outrages upon loyal citizens of the Government, and repress insurrections against it, and in case of violent combinations needing coöperation of the United States troops, they should call upon or accept such assistance, and in case of threatened invasion, the Government troops took suitable posts to meet it, the purposes of the Government would be subserved, and no infringement of the State rights or dignity committed. He would take good care in such faithful coöperation of the State authorities to this end, that no individual should be injured in person or property, and that the utmost delicacy should be observed towards all peaceable persons concerned in these relations.

Upon this basis, in Gen. LYON'S opinion, could the rights of both the General and State Governments be secured, and peace maintained. It was proposed by Gov. JACKSON that they should go into a correspondence, which Gen. LYON disapproved, as their views were widely apart, and such a course would not make matters any better; but he was willing that each one should briefly put down their views, and let them be published. To such a statement Gov. JACKSON was not disposed to agree.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE returned to Jefferson City last night, at 6 o'clock, by special train.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

LATEST ADVICES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 13, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

There have been no military movements of importance to-day.

The statement in my yesterday's dispatch that the rebels had retired from Great Bethel is true, so far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them and can be occupied by a large body at short notice.

Capt. H. E. DAVIS, son of Judge DAVIS, Lieut. CHARLES H. SEAMAN and Dr. MARTIN, of Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, yesterday entered the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They saw a formidable battery at Great Bethel, but were not allowed to examine the works, and from there to Yorktown were conducted by bridle paths. They were escorted by a Sergeant and four troopers, who met them at Newmarket Bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point the secession pickets now extend. They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. MAGRUDER, who commanded at Great Bethel. There was a large encampment of cavalry at Yorktown, and the place was being strongly fortified. There are also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown.

The Secessionists report one killed and five wounded at the engagement at Great Bethel, and express a wish that Gen. PIERCE may be retained in command.

Major WINTHROP was shot by a Louisiana rifleman, while heading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the rebels, and his heroism greatly praised. I have just brought his hat and spurs from the Zouave camp.

Two Zouaves died prisoners, viz.: BENJAMIN F. HOPPER and JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, nephew of MOSES TAYLOR.

The rebels represented that they had other prisoners, whom they were willing to exchange. Capt. PHILIPS has to-day visited the Fortress with a flag of truce in reference to the same.

There was an alarm last night, and the whole garrison turned out.

Gen. BUTLER and Quartermaster TALLMADGE have this afternoon gone to Newport News.

The mercury yesterday stood at 92° in the shade.

Reconnoissances have been made both from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

It is reported that JEFFERSON DAVIS was at Richmond last week.

DIRECT FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

The United States steamer *Quaker City*, Commander O. CARR, United States Navy, commanding, arrived yesterday morning in 21 hours from Old Point Comfort and Hampton Roads.

She was relieved on the blockade off the Capes of Virginia, by the United States gun-boat *Star*.

The *Quaker City* has been constantly under steam for 48 days, (having been among the first of the blockade fleet,) and during this time has rendered active and efficient service.

The *Quaker City* comes home by order of the Government, and will return to her station in four or five days. She brings to New-York the valuable lenses of the Cape Henry light-house, captured by the *Quaker City*, which the Secessionists had taken down, and were attempting to remove.

List of officers.—Commander, Overton Carr, U. S. N; Master, Thos. W. Wilson; Acting-Master, S. W. Mather; Surgeon, Dr. E. B. Dalton; Purser, H. J. Bulkley; Chief Engineer, Solon Farrer; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. D. Pendleton; Second Assistant Engineer, George Farrer; Third Assistant Engineer, William E. Moore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, June 14.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers now in rebellion against the United States; providing for a Provisional Government and for the election of officers; also providing that the State, county and municipal officers immediately take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday next.

In the afternoon a spirited debate ensued on the declaration reported yesterday. Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, took strong ground for an immediate division of the State.

Mr. CARLILE took the ground that Congress, at the coming session, would not be likely to recognise the division, which recognition is necessary until the rebellion in the Southern States is put down, the object of Congress being to restore every original State to the Union. This done, Congress would recognise the Provisional Legislature, and with the consent of the Legislature and Congress, separation could be effected at an early day.

Five hundred stand of arms, and a loan from Massachusetts, arrived here to-day, for distribution to the Home Guards in this and the adjoining counties. 1,500 more are expected to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

A refugee from Norfolk brings a copy of the *Transcript* of the 25th, containing the names of 111 men who voted for the Union ticket, notwithstanding the treats of assassination.

He says the *Merrimac* was just afloat when he left; and he ridicules the idea of her being used for offensive purposes. No other vessel was raised.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

"NEUTRALITY" IN KENTUCKY.

Last evening, Gen. PRENTISS was honored by a communication from another of those patriotic sons of Kentucky, who are so eager to protect her "sacred soil" from pollution by the presence of the lawful troops of the Government to which her citizens owes paramount allegiance, while they tolerate so amiably the invasion and occupancy of armed traitors, avowedly nursing disloyal sentiments and inaugurating enterprises whose fit punishment is the gallows. In this case, however, the fool so palpably predominates over the hypocrite, that the latter gravitates into the realm of the ridiculous. A doctor in Paducah, to whom Gov. MAGOFFIN once wrote a letter concerning a Mass-meeting to be held in his neighborhood, has succeeded, through a miraculous elasticity of logic, in so extending his "little brief authority," as to furnish him a warrant for controlling the movements of the army of the United States.

The letter, with Gen. PRENTISS' reply, so well illustrates the folly of those instruments employed by rebellion, and the practical good sense with which their impertinences are met, that I subjoin both.

PADUCAH, Ky., Saturday, June 8, 1861.

To Gen. Prentiss, commanding forces at Cairo, Illinois.

SIR: Inclosed please find a copy of my instructions from His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, which, among other things, required that I shall "restrain any infraction of the attitude of self-defence as assumed by the State. Especially you will restrain all movements looking to a disregard of the authority of the State in her sovereign relations. Report to me what you do in the premises. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

To Dr. JNO. M. JOHNSON.

To these State Sovereignty documents, Gen. PRENTISS returned the following pointed reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE ILL VOLUNTEERS, CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, June 8, 1861.

To Dr. J. M. Johnson:

SIR: I received your letter of this date, and have read it carefully. Permit me to say that *I hold myself responsible to my Government for my official acts.*

Trusting you will assure Union citizens of Kentucky that I am ready to render aid to them at all times when solicited, and believing that my Government will approve of my course in this, I remain,

Yours respectfully, B. M. PRENTISS, Brig.-Gen. First Brig Ill. Volunteers.

OCCUPATION OF MOUND CITY.

Last evening a deputation of citizens of Mound City, a few miles above Cairo, on the Ohio, visited Gen. PRENTISS, and stated that a plan had been revealed, by which the rebels intended to make a night raid on the town, destroying the Marine Railway there, and a foundry capable of being used, if needed, for Government purposes. To guard against any such contingency, ten companies from Col. COOK'S Regiment were sent up to-day, under command of Capt. JOSLYN, to occupy the point.

There was a dispatch received to-day, from St. Louis, to the effect that JEFF. THOMPSON would arrive here on the *Meteor* steamer. An examination was instituted, on the arrival of the *Meteor*, but the disunion ex-Mayor of St. Joseph proved to be *non est*.

Since the stoppage of the mails South, we get news from that quarter with more difficulty. Appearances indicate that all eyes are turned on Virginia, except so far as defence is undertaken against a threatened attack from Cairo. ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS.

Gen. PRENTISS receives from citizens of Missouri and Kentucky, almost daily, applications for protection from the persecution of Disunionists. On one of these applications from Missouri, he has recently acted. It became apparent to him from testimony, that companies of men, in neighborhoods not remote from this place, were perfecting military organizations for traitorous purposes, and were driving out such loyal citizens as were opposed to their proceedings. The precise settlement implicated, is one located near the Missouri River, about ten miles below Cairo, and rejoices in the euphonious appellation of Rush Ridge.

Accordingly, about 12 o'clock night before last, a hundred and fifty men from Col. SHUTTER'S German Regiment, at Bird's Point, were detailed under command of Capt. HASSFURTHER, to proceed to the suspicious locality, under guidance of one of its citizens, and make certain arrests. This duty they discharged efficiently, and returned, yesterday, about 2 o'clock P. M., having in custody eighteen *suspects*, whom they delivered over to the General for examination. The men were the ordinary class of Missouri farmers and white laborers, with the exception of one man, a Scotch schoolmaster, whom the evidence, subsequently given, proved to have acted as a sort of leader in the whole disloyal business.

The men did not appear at all pleased with the attentions of the "d——d Dutch," and were evidently glad to be brought over to Gen. PRENTISS' quarters, where they arrived about sunset, and after eating supper, which was supplied them at the St. Charles, were placed upon an examination with a view of determining their immediate destiny.

This examination proved to be more interesting than I had expected. It was conducted with mingled kindness and severity by Gen. PRENTISS, and served to expose the secret working of the secession mind in border neighborhoods. It seems that a self-defensive military company had been organized some time since; but upon the

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

A COLLISION BETWEEN THE STATE AND FEDERAL TROOPS IMMINENT—THE DESPERATE MEASURES OF GOV. JACKSON—ACTIVITY OF GEN. LYON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

An early collision between the United States troops and the Missouri State Militia is now unavoidable. Gen. PRICE's late proclamation to his Brigadier-Generals has settled the matter. At the first appearance of this haughty manifesto, I was inclined to regard it as a mere piece of braggadocio, intending to counteract the disheartening effect of Gen. HARNEY's recall on the Secessionists of the State. But the news we have received within the last few days, makes it certain that in spite of Gen. HARNEY's recall, Gov. JACKSON is resolved to fight to the bitter end, and leave no stone unturned to accomplish his one sole object of handing Missouri over to JEFF. DAVIS as another battle field, on which the chivalric sons of the Cotton States can fight without danger of melting away under the burning rays of their tropical sun. Rendered desperate by his situation, Gov. JACKSON is now resorting to the most desperate means to effect his purpose. His tools are *enforcing* the Military Bill in all parts of the State where they feel strong enough to silence resistance, and Union men are left to the only alternative of enlisting under the infamous provisions of that bill—swearing supreme allegiance to the State of Missouri and implicit obedience to the orders of the Governor—or leaving the State at once, with what little of their property they may be able to take along in the hurry of the moment. Accounts from the Southeastern part of Missouri picture scenes of deepest distress. The secession party has grown so insolent there that hundreds of peaceable citizens are compelled to leave. JACKSON's tools spy into every family, and each individual who is able to bear arms, they compel to enlist under the Military Bill. If any refuse they are ordered to leave the State, and not to show their faces again, on penalty of death. Happy they who are allowed to leave unmolested in this way! for these traitors use less ceremony with men who avow Union sentiments than they would with horse-thieves. Instances have occurred where men have been tied to trees and lashed, or cruelly ducked into streams, till they were nearly suffocated, who had committed no other crime than to refuse to swear an oath which would make them traitors to their Government. Those who enlist are formed into companies and regularly drilled. Arms are furnished them from Jefferson City, the head quarters of this infamous conspiracy to rush Missouri into ruin, and from over the Arkansas border. The energy with which these traitors carry out their object, the dogged determination and remorseless zeal they evince in its prosecution, really excites admiration, and might be a very useful example as a contrast to the halting and temporising policy of those who are intrusted with the upholding of order and law. For if it is difficult to comprehend the wisdom of the policy which left the rebels at liberty to steal and destroy millions worth of United States property in Virginia and the half of the State, before venturing upon occupying one foot of her sacred soil, it is surely natural to protest against a similar course of action being adopted in regard to our State. Every day of grace is a God-send to Gov. JACKSON, while it weakens the Union cause. Because it is one day more of discouragement to those who uphold it. Gov. JACKSON has used his time so profitably, that his forces in all parts of the State, will most probably count up some fifteen thousand. Gen. PRICE, having confessed that his agreement with Gen. HARNEY had been entered into "for the purpose of securing to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights;" and the only one of which undoubted rights, he mentions, being "their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and their State," it is to be supposed that enough of arms have been smuggled into the State during the short duration of Gen HARNEY's command, to provide these troops with all they need. Now, if this state of things is to go on in the same way much longer, the United States forces at this point will soon have a very formidable enemy to oppose them. The question, therefore, occurs: Is it not much better policy to put a stop at once to all further proceedings of this traitorous clique, disband their rebel militia, and protect the citizens of Missouri from further enlistments under their infamous Military Bill, than to allow them to pursue unpunished their evil designs, and strengthen their power to such an extent, that only a life and death struggle can decide the fate of Missouri?

I am happy to say, however, that Gen. LYON has not been altogether inactive. Since Gen. HARNEY's recall, he has reinstated a strict search of all trains and boats coming into or leaving this city. He has also sent 300 stand of arms with 12,000 rounds of ammunition up to Hannibal, to be distributed amongst the loyal citizens of that place; and authorized the formation of Home Guards in Cole Camp, Benton County, situated in the Southwestern part of Missouri. It is to be hoped that a similar course of action will be followed in regard to the other cities of the State, where Union men are willing to serve as Home Guards. In Hannibal, the Union men were jubilant, when they received the news that Government had at last consented to furnish them with arms to defend the cause of the Government. Their long disappointment had not yet discouraged them, and they now feel that they are strong enough to hold their own against all the Secessionists in their immediate neighborhood. It is doubtful, however, whether they could unaided, for the cold treatment and neglect of the General Government has caused a large accession to the rebel party; and in the immediate vicinity of Hannibal the Secessionists have perhaps nearly one thousand men under drill.

To-day the American Zouave Regiment received notice that Government had accepted their services. This is the thirteenth regiment voluntarily offered to the Government by the City of St. Louis, when the Governor of Missouri refused to furnish the four regiments required of the State. All honor to the loyal commercial capital of Missouri! Such fidelity under disheartening circumstances, is certainly worthy of all praise. The Zouave Regiment is composed of our best young men; and to the untiring exertions of Major SMITH, their admirable proficiency in their peculiar drill is mainly due. The Zouave Regiment will be the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Regular Volunteers from this State, the other six regiments being U. S. Reserves, or Home Guards. It is uncertain yet, how many of the regulars will enlist for the three years. Since HARNEY's recall the soldiers feel more encouraged, but still, the dreadful uncertainty as to what Government intends to do in regard to our home-matters, which look threatening enough in all conscience, keeps many of them from coming to a decision, which otherwise they would not for a moment hesitate to embrace. If HARNEY had remained in command, very few would have enlisted for so long a term. As it is, much depends on the officers of the regiments and their popularity. Thus, Col. SIEGEL's regiment will in all probability enlist to a man, while Col. BOERNSTEIN's troops are unanimous in declaring their intention never to enlist for three years while he holds command. The reason is that Col. SIEGEL, who has been long in active service in Europe, and is an excellent tactician, enjoys the confidence and love of his men; while Col. BOERNSTEIN, a political charlatan, who knows nothing about military affairs, is universally detested. Still if the Government were to show a disposition to arrest treason in our own State, I would not hesitate to say that there would not be found one hundred men in the seven regiments of Missouri regular Volunteers to back out from an enlistment for any length of time necessary to crush out treason in every State. But this is the great drawback. The soldiers say: "How can we enlist for so long a term, and leave our wives and children perhaps far behind—for we don't know where we may be ordered—when treason stares us boldly in the face in our own State, and threatens to punish us for our loyal uprising in defence of the Government? Government has always been talking about acknowledging the neutrality of Border States, but we do not want such neutrality to be acknowledged. We are fighting for the idea of one Government and the idea of State neutrality is in total contradiction of that idea. If Government cannot or will not help us nor even let us manage our matters ourselves, how can it claim our help in its conflict with other States?" This is the language that I hear every day from soldiers; they wish to fight, they long for action, but suspense has made them suspicious.

McDONALD, it seems, has now been set free by an order from Gen MCCLELLAN, and will hereafter, as before his arrest, have to make his own living. Poor MCDONALD!

A LOYAL VOICE FROM NEW-YORK HEARD IN IOWA—SPEECH OF WASHINGTON HUNT.

We learn by the Des Moines *Register*, that a large and highly interested audience in that city, were lately addressed by Ex Gov. HUNT, in earnest advocacy of the measures of the Administration, in crushing out the present nefarious rebellion against its Constitutional authority.

We rejoice to hear the voice of WASHINGTON HUNT in unison with that of EDWARD EVERETT, and of DIX, and of DICKINSON, and last, not least, of the lamented DOUGLAS, echoing back from the crystal waters of the Upper Mississippi, to the pure mountain streams of New-England, the one, clear, trumpet-note of "Union, now and forever, one and indivisible."

Gov. HUNT commenced his speech by indulging in a warm and glowing eulogy of Iowa. It was his first visit to this garden of the West—his first out-look on its grand perspective and fertile and beautiful prairies. Truth impelled him to state that Iowa, in the beauty of her scenery and in the immensity of her material resources, far surpassed anything that his most romantic imaginings had conceived. He had visited other Western States—had taken some pains to acquire a knowledge of their vast capabilities; but without saying a word in derogation of their just claims, he was constrained to admit that Iowa surpassed them all in the native elements of prosperity.

He proceeded to remark that all other States were represented in Iowa. Here was the New-Englander, the New-Yorker, the Orleanian, the Virginian, the Georgian, the North Carolinian. The South, the East, and the great Northwest have sent their immigrants hither who have settled down side by side on the great prairies, and rejoice in the blessings of a common heritage and a common destiny.

As he approached the city, his eyes were gladdened by a sight of the American flag floating from the Capitol. He knew that he was in the midst of a loyal people—in the midst of a people who cherished the highest regard for the fabric of government which our Revolutionary Fathers had erected. He came from a State whose citizens were animated by the same sacred sentiment. Iowa and New-York reverenced alike the Federal Constitution, and are alike vitally interested in the perpetuity of our institutions.

In adverting directly to the calamitous condition of national affairs, Gov. HUNT remarked that he was one of those who had earnestly desired to see the unhappy controversies between different sections settled by mutual forbearance and concession. He had hoped that a settlement could be effected without a resort to fratricidal strife. He had incurred the serious displeasure of his best friends by his conscientious advocacy of the doctrines of conciliation and compromise. *But all these matters are now passed. Old issues are wholly obliterated;* and we are now called, as loyal subjects of a free Constitution, to crush out a formidable rebellion against established authority.

He spoke pointedly of the precipitancy and desperation with which the South had acted. The Government had given our Southern brethren no cause of complaint. It had withheld no substantial good from them, and had dispossessed them of no vested and Constitutional rights. It had placed no heel of despotic power on their necks. If the administrators of the Government had done violence to their trust in the commission of positive wrong, the South had a just mode of redress in the Union under the Constitution. Secession redressed no wrongs, and reformed no abuses.

The Governor remarked that the late Presidential election was decided in a peaceful and constitutional manner. It was the imperative duty of the minority to submit quietly to the popular will, when that will was legally and properly expressed.

Of the dogma of secession he remarked it was the greatest fallacy and heresy ever proposed to the mind of man. The Union is not a simple partnership of States, but a sacred compact of the people. Our Fathers created the Constitution for perpetual obligation. They formed the Union for National power and durability. Secession is hostile to all their recorded views of government. Secession is revolution. If it be admitted as a sound doctrine, it annihilates our nationality. It destroys all idea of permanence. It renders the Government a prey to every capricious and aggressive faction that may carry the public sentiment of a single State. It detracts from the dignity of our position among the nations of the earth. It is anarchy, rebellion and National death.

The speaker then proceeded to define the duty of loyal Americans in this crisis. *It is our duty*, said he, *to support the Government and the American Flag under all circumstances.* Whatever may be the sacrifice of blood and treasure, resistance to the Federal authority must be subdued, and the honor of the Flag must be vindicated. The sentiments governing us in the conflict with Southern passion and fanaticism should not be alloyed with resentment and vindictiveness. The revolt *will* be subdued. The Government will come out chastened and purified, but victorious, from the fiery trial. The Constitution will be re-established on a firmer basis in the hearts of the people; and the misguided leaders of rebellion will hasten to reaffirm their allegiance to a Government whose protecting flag has been over them from the hour of their birth.

FROM KENTUCKY.

ADDRESSES OF THE FRANKFORT CONFERENCE—DESERTION OF CHAS. S. MORNEHAD—FIRMNESS OF GEO. D. PRENTICE—MANY SECESSIONISTS OF THE STATE GUARD TAKE THE OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER JEFF. DAVIS' CONSTRUCTION—UNION MEMBERS OF THE GUARD LEAVING IT IN DISGUST—IMPENDING STORM IN THE FIRST DISTRICT—AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 7.

You can infer Unionists' opinions about the Addresses of the recent Kentucky and Missouri Convention, at Frankfort, from this current remark of Secessionists:

"Incorrect in statement, reckless in assumption, inconclusive in logic, and impotent in recommendation, the Addresses make a feeble defense of the North as it is possible to conceive of, and reflect no credit on their distinguished authors."

We apprehend that CHARLES S. MORNEHAD is now as much hand and glove with Kentucky Secessionists as is JOHN BELL with Tennessee Secessionists. They have both deserted us, and gone over to the "Anti-Coercionists"! Mr. MORNEHAD's organ to-day is the Louisville *Courier*. We voted for JOHN BELL last November, because we believed that he would adhere through good and through evil report, to "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." We voted for CHARLES S. MORNEHAD on the 4th ult. because we believed that he would stand ever true to his reiterated public declarations in this city last year and this—for instance, to his speeches on the 24th of October and the 16th of March last. On the 24th of last October, Mr. MORNEHAD declared to us that *Kentucky never should and never will consent to the secession of any State in the Mississippi Valley, and that Kentucky, with all her might, should and would uphold and maintain the majesty and authority of the United States against all rebels and traitors in any State of our Union.* And the closing words of Mr. MORNEHAD's Louisville speech, the 16th of March last, were these: "My creed is: *remain where we are—stand firm, Kentuckians, by the Union, the Constitution, and the National Flag.*"

Why are not CHAS. S. MORNEHAD and JOHN BELL still by the side of GEO. D. PRENTICE, battling with him to "*preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason*"? Let them answer, and let all other deserters of the Union in this hour of its peril, answer to their posterity, to their country, to their God!

I agree with THE TIMES' St. Louis correspondent that this is no time for dish-water politicians in Missouri and Kentucky. In both these States there are secession tadpoles, *alias* "Southern Rights" or "State Rights' men, who will soon be full-blown secession frogs, and will swell as big and croak as loud as any old secession bull against "Abolition coercion of the South," and a thousand other bugbears. These humbug alarmists will be secession terrorists and tyrants, so soon as they dare, and they will dare a great deal. If we Unionists don't keep wide-awake day and night, and if the Government fails to back us with all we need, Lord knows what will become of us before this Summer is ended.

I tell you, Kentucky Secessionists are receiving arms all the while from their confederates. They are unceasingly working their mines and pitfalls, and laying their trains. They claim to control every regiment in the State Guard, excepting Col ROGER HANSON's and Col. THOS. CRITTENDEN's. Thirty thousand Kentuckians, they say, are ready for the field against the Union and Union men, and will have at their side, in three days' notice, thirty thousand Tennesseeans, now encamped along the Northern border of West and Middle Tennessee! And these thirty thousand Kentuckians have sworn, or are now swearing, to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, while they are ready and eager to overthrow and trample upon both Constitutions, so soon as JEFF. DAVIS gives the signal! All of them advisedly and readily take this two-fold oath as a meaning-less farce or a convenient mask! They add the clause or make the mental reservation, "So long as Kentucky remains in the Union." I don't wonder that hundreds of Union men are reported to be leaving the State Guard in utter disgust. Down in "the Purchase," the Secessionists, with the avowed approval of JEFF DAVIS' "accredited agents," glory in being "armed neutrals," sworn to support the Constitution of the United States according to the Jeff. Davis construction of it, until they can precipitate the State; and they glory in MAGOFFIN's "armed neutrality" proclamation as the most efficient instrument to precipitate Kentucky which could have been devised.

The "Purchase" portion of the First Congressional District is about to make trouble, and its pretended Congressional candidate, Ex Hon. HENRY C. BURNETT, is one of its chief mischief-makers. Under pretence of giving them "military instruction" in the "military schools" at Columbus, Paducah, Mayfield and Hickman, they will really invite and invoke hordes of PILLOW's "patriot army" to come to their rescue against the "unlawful invasion" of Gen. PRENTISS' "armed rabble." A big fight will be got up, Col. LLOYD TILGHMAN's Regiment of the State Guard will figure in it, and such perjured impostors as BARKSDALE, BURNETT and MAGOFFIN will be stage managers.

Mr. PRENTICE yesterday wrote: "We have full authority for saying that, the moment the Surveyor of our port orders that the shipment of provisions upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shall cease, the Railroad Company will obey the order." If, using this or something else as a pretext, a secession demonstration should be made by any companies of the Kentucky State Guard, (K. S. G.,) or "castles" of the K. G. C., (who boast of having 25,000 members in Kentucky,) the City Guard, under Mayor DELPH and Gen. ROUSSEAU, and the citizen masses, will rise up, and put down the demonstration themselves; or, if need be, invoke Government troops to their aid. We are not alarmed at secession bravado and gasconade. We know the fellows greatly exaggerate their numbers and importance, in order to bully us; but we also know that they will bear watching—and we will watch them until their leaders are for some overt act arrested and punished, and their combinations dispersed. We keep showing our colors. A magnificent National flag will be planted this evening upon the Louisville Custom-house. PONTIAC.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAPTURE OF TWO THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS AND SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY—ONE MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
ANNAPOLIS Md., TUESDAY, June 11, 1861.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, Companies A, Capt. SULLIVAN, D, Capt. BALDSON, and F, Capt. STONE, were in marching order, having been notified the evening before to hold themselves in readiness for an expedition. Two propellers—the *Planet* and *Sophie*—were in waiting at the dock to receive them. Our destination was unknown to any one save those in command, but it was evident that we were in for "service." The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the boys at the prospect before them, and, embarking on board the propellers, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from those on the wharf, we steamed gallantly down the river.

The first point made for was the town of St. Michaels, Md., on the eastern side of the Chesapeake. On our approach to the wharf hundreds of the townspeople flocked to the landing, and received us with much warmth. A large Union flag floated over St Michaels, and it was evident the Union sentiment was very strong here. From this point we proceeded up Myles' River, and, after a sail of one hour and a half, arrived at Myles' River Ferry. Here we disembarked, and formed in line immediately, and, without a moment's halt, marched towards Easton, a distance of some four miles. The inhabitants were taken by surprise at our approach, so sudden and unexpected. The road leading to Easton is lined on each side with thick woodland, from which we expected an ambuscade every moment. Col. HOLLIDAY, a noted Secessionist leader, with some other violent Secessionists, were arrested on the line of march. He was on horseback, and, as soon as he espied us approaching, was about making a quick retreat to Easton. The arrest of this person was very opportune; for, if he had succeeded in reaching Easton fifteen minutes before us—with the large military preparations there made by the Secessionists—we would evidently have had a warm reception. Capt. SULLIVAN's Company (A) was the advance guard of the expedition, and nobly they did their duty, together with the other two companies. Col. SMITH headed the expedition.

It was late in the afternoon when we marched into the town; crowds flocked at every corner, and all along the streets where we passed. The inhabitants were terror-stricken—perfectly benumbed. We were now in a hot-bed of secessionism, where an immense stock of arms and munitions of war were collected. Arriving at the town hall we halted, and Col. SMITH demanded the surrender of the armory. When asked for his security, he pointed to his men, saying "This is my security." There was very little parleying about the matter. The Colonel's argument was decisive, and Easton was struck dumb by its potency. The armory was quickly thrown open, and Capt. SULLIVAN was placed in command of it. Company A were put to work immediately in removing cannon, gun-carriages, muskets, swords, and an immense supply of ready-made cartridges. From what I can learn, the following articles were captured:

Artillery (well mounted)	6 pieces.		
Muskets	2,500	Cannon Balls	5,000
Sabres	500	Musket Cartridges	20,000
Canister Shot	1,000		

Together with the above, there was an immense stock of cartridge-boxes, cross belts, &c., which filled over fifteen wagons. It was getting late in the evening before we were ready to march with our treasures, and the men were completely exhausted. Still the boys were not lacking in enthusiasm, and seizing hold of the wagons and gun carriages, with a fourmile march before them, drew them as if going to a fire in Brooklyn, and made the still air resound with their merriment. The largest of the guns captured was named "Lacy Sullivan," in honor of the gallant Captain of Company A.

We remained at Myles' Ferry all night, it being too dark for us to place the articles on board. A strong guard was stationed round the place during the night, and morning revealed to us everything immersed in water. We immediately set to work, up to our knees in water, and succeeded in bringing everything on board in about two hours. The boys "worked like Turks" and showed themselves perfect soldiers in every point of view. A few of us managed to get hold of a few revolutionary sabres. One case of muskets was labeled as having been seized from JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. Some of the muskets were very old and dilapidated, bearing date as far back as 1722.

At 5 o'clock on Monday morning we lifted anchor and steamed toward St Michaels, where more muskets were to be searched for.

A sad accident occurred just as we were disembarking. A young man, named CESAR WEIZEL, belonging to Company D, was instantly shot dead by the accidental discharge of his own musket. The ball entered his right cheek and penetrated through his skull, and afterwards through the upper deck, within a few inches of where a group were standing. It was a sad spectacle to see a young man, who, two or three minutes before was as gay as any of his comrades, suddenly stricken down without a moment's warning. The sad calamity had a most depressing effect upon the expedition, and cooled down the enthusiasm of his brothers-in-arms.

On our return toward Annap lis a sloop was captured—she refusing to show her colors; and it was afterwards discovered tha she had been engaged in carrying arms from Baltimore to Miles' Ferry.

The body of the unfortunate WEIZEL was placed in the chapel of the Naval Academy, wrapped up in the American flag, and strewn over with evergreens and flowers. It was taken to Washington to-day, where the deceased has a brother, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Just as I am closing this letter another expedition is about starting, composed of Companies C and E, of the Thirteenth Regiment. They take three day's rations; I have not heard to what point they are bound. Yours, P. McD., Company A.

EX-MINISTER DALLAS FIRM FOR THE UNION.

Hon GEORGE M. DALLAS, who has just returned to Philadelphia from the Court of St. James, met his fellow-citizens informally on the afternoon of June 13. In reply to a complimentary address from Col. T. ROSS SNOWDEN, he said:

"It is impossible for me, just returned from an unusually prolonged residence at a foreign Court, not to feel in the highest degree gratified by the cordiality of your welcome. I thank you, my fellow-townsmen, from the bottom of my heart for this your generous proceeding; it will be remembered with pride during the few days still left to me; and be assured that the kindness and esteem which prompted it are reciprocated with warmth toward each and all of you.

The painful and portentous events which have marked the history of our country during the last six months engage, however, all your thoughts and feelings.

Let me, then, be firmly linked, as a 'band of brethern,' around this unchanged standard. For my humble self, born beneath it, having imbibed from a venerated father's inculcations a devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, and, dying in a distant field of duty, found it his noblest shroud; having spent my life contented and happy, though poor and inglorious, under its protection; having been honored far beyond my deserts by my fellow-citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrank from no personal sacrifice, I come back to you, gentlemen, filled it is true, with grief at the national calamity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or woe, powerless I confess, but unalterably, by this flag of the American Union, the whole Union and the Union forever."

LIFE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., CAMP BUTLER,
NEAR FORTRESS MONROE Va.,
Saturday, June 8, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: With a spare two hours before dark, I sit down to write you what you asked before I left the City—"a nice, good, long letter." But there is so much to tell you, and yet so little of particular moment that has not been "narrated," that I don't know where to begin, or what to say; being therein, like the Baptist or Methodist Elder, told of by Squibob, of facetious memory. This deacon, traveling in Tennessee, and unexpectedly called on to address a camp meeting, slowly arose and ejaculated: "Brutherin,"—here an idea struck him—"Brutherin," said he, "the term *Brutherin* arose from an old custom of the Apostles, who used to go up to the tabernacle and *breathe-therein*. Hence the term Brutherin. "But, my brutherin," he went on, "I'm not a goin' to take my text from any particular part of the Bible to-night. I'll tell you," said he, with a pleasant smile, as he warmed to his work, "I'll tell you all about old brother Paul, who went down to Corinth and got into an all-fired scrape, and was knocked down, and drug out, and left there for dead, all of which is written by Hellicarnassus, up the Archipelago—blessed be the Lord!" Like this pious worthy I shall take no particular text, but shall ramble on "promiscuous like."

We have now been in camp about two weeks, and are rapidly falling into the routine of camp life. For a few days we—or at least I—felt (like an unpaid bill) unsettled. But as we became hardened to our new life, ingenious in devices for making ourselves comfortable, accustomed to sleeping in the air, to the heavy dews and to the vicissitudes of the temperature, (that is, like the aforementioned note, *mature by falling dew,*) we settled down, and now thoroughly appreciate and enjoy our new life. The novelty, the absence of formality, the excitement, the danger, all combine to make it a fascinating existence. In one thing, if in nothing else, this campaign will work us good. It will teach us to lay aside our effeminacies, our petty niceties and conceits, to meet every turn of "Time's whirligig" with equanimity, content with all things as they come, fertile in expedients. And if any body of men can do this, certainly those composing the "Advans Guard" have proved themselves competent.

The regiment is almost entirely composed of Americans, who are proverbially "handy;" this fact also explains their superiority in appearance and drill. The few Germans we have, of course, add effect to the "Teuton-semble." I do not believe a more contented, ingenious, "shifty" set were ever brought together: they are full of pluck and spirits, cheerful under every burden of work, or deprivation of food.

They have stood guard for hours, put up tents; hauled (from the want of horses) the large government transportation wagons, containing provisions, from the fort to the camp, then turned out for drills and parades, all with scarcely any sleep or rest; and after hours and days of this, when you might reasonably expect them to lie down weary and sick, they have sprung into line at the tap of the alarm drum, with all the vigor and vim of fresh men, ready to march any distance, and undergo any new privation, so they but have a blow at the enemy.

They volunteer for scouting and exploring parties, and *insist* on doing something! They are known all over the country, inspiring as much wonder and—awe, shall I say? among their friends of other regiments, as they strike fear to the hearts of the enemy. They seem to be ubiquitous; and if any dare-devil act is heard of people know the "Red-Devils" were there. "But they don't mean anything by it; it's only a way they've got," as the father said when he heard his seven children had been taken with measles in one night. "Red-Devils," you know, is the flattering appellative by which we are now known; given us from the color of our unwhisperables. We are "the imminent deadly breeches" of the campaign. On their approach, the rebel troops, hovering around Hampton and the neighborhood, take unto themselves wings and flee as one the wind; and the poultry, the beeves, the pigs, and all the live stock, tremble and shudder, knowing full well the speedy fate that awaits them. No camp has been so well supplied in all delicacies for the table; fish, oysters, clams, crabs, turkeys, chickens, fresh beef and pork, new vegetables, strawberries, milk, etc., etc., instinctively seek this camp as their final destination and place of sepulchre. But you must not believe, as some have tried to make you, that these supplies are taken from the enemy—foraged, which is a military euphemism for stealing. For the first few days more or less articles were procured without that pecuniary disbursement which is considered necessary to the completion of a lawful bargain; but this, by the prompt and determined action of the "powers that be" has been almost, if not entirely suppressed. All thieves have been arrested; proclamations have been published assuring the quiet and law abiding inhabitants that their rights shall be respected and their property protected. The effect of these assurances has been manifest in the return of the people to their homes, which on our arrival were deserted, while many of them venture to visit us.

Every day "culled pussons," of both persuasions of sex, black as the driven charcoal, flock into our encampment with baskets of vegetables and "goodies," (and often, too, we are badly engulphed, which I consider a more elegant expression than 'sucked in,") which they dispose of at stupendous prices to our men. It is certainly profitable, in a worldly point of view, to be a Union man down here, and if the Southern cavalry make half as grand *charges* as do their peddlers, we shall, I fear, lose the day.

But now to be serious for a moment. Those of us who still have money left can satisfy their appetites from these peddlers; but many of the rest *must go hungry.*

I do not use too strong an expression; I know that of which I speak. Many of us, with but fault of our own, *are actually suffering from hunger; we do not get sufficient rations.* With their quality we do not complain; although salt pork, beans, crackers and coffee may be slightly monotonous fare, we should be satisfied if we had *enough.* Then, too, our food is cooked in so filthy a way by our mess cooks, (or, at least those with whom I have experience,) that it is only our "great" appetite "that hath stomach" for them at all. The water, too, is vile and unwholesome; and yet with but little effort wells could be dug affording us a full supply of good water.

I do not grumble or complain without cause. I feel that so earnest and spirited a regiment should not be decimated by disease, or be demoralized and rendered inefficient by neglect, and as expostulations in one direction have had no effect. I wish it to be known as widely as possible, in the hope that outside influence will effect what we have failed in.

I have often thought that a description of our camp, and of the daily routine therein carried on, might not be unpleasant or unprofitable for you to hear. The pen, however, can convey but an imperfect idea. Would you obtain a clear notion of matters and things, you must visit Mr. STACY, No. 691 Broadway. This gentleman—a well known photographer and stereoscopist—came on with the regiment, and has, since his arrival, been busy in "taking" us, in which he has been very successful—much more so than will be the enemy, I assure you. It will be a good thing to do to call on him and look over his collection.

Our camp is laid out in regulation style. In front are the tents of the rank and file, each company having its tents placed in two parallel rows, between which runs a street. At the head of each street, and some distance behind it, is pitched the tents of the company officers, a Captain and two Lieutenants occupying each tent. Behind this line, and parallel with it, are the tents of the Field and Staff officers, the Colonel's being in the centre, the Surgeon's and Assistant Surgeon's at each extremity, and the Lieutenant-Colonel's, the Major's the Adjutant's and the Quartermaster's disposed in the order of their rank. Behind these straggle, in picturesque confusion, the tents for the hospital, the messes, the stores and provisions, the barbers, &c.

The camp is situated in a wheat field, belonging to Mr. SEGAR; a place pleasant in some respects, but dusty beyond imagination. All things are united in a common element of dust; we are all of the earth, earthy. We intend to have inscribed over the entrance DANTE's inscription over the gates of hell, "Who enters here leaves *soap* behind."

The house of Mr. SEGAR, however, a few rods back of the encampment, and occupied by the Colonel and part of the staff, is a pleasant place.

The house is one of the old-fashioned ones, surrounded by straggling barns and out-buildings, in various stages of decay; from its front piazza a lawn stretches to the water's edge, which (the lawn, not the water) blossoms with flowers of exquisite odor, and is vocal, day and night, with sweet-throated songsters. There is also a *forest* church, and seats a large congregation on Sundays, to join in the beautiful Episcopal Church service.

As I walk my sentinel round here on the lawn, I have before me the wide expanse of the Hampton Roads, which stretches on the left to the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, and on the right to where it meets the wise mouth of the James River.

A mile to the left juts out that neck of land on which is built that massive and magnificent structure, Fortress MONROE. Directly opposite gleams the white beach of Sewell's Point, hidden in the thick wood covering of which is a powerful battery, and a large force.

To the right spreads away the curved and isleted shore which forms the northern boundary of James river. Its calm beauty woos and beckons us irresistibly on to Richmond, and the "demesnes that there adjacent lie." May it not be long before your correspondent shall date a letter from there.

If you could look in on our camp any pleasant morning at twenty-nine minutes past four, you would see eight hundred and fifty men, (minus the guard,) slumbering calmly but evidently with a stern and relentless determination to get as much sleep compressed into a short time as is possible to get out of one bed. Bed? you ask. They are made of wheat straw strewn on the ground, on which we "threw" ourselves (I believe that is the orthodox phrase.) wrapped in our blankets, with our knapsacks for pillows. This I say is the state of affairs at 4:29 o'clock; but at 4½ o'clock there is no man asleep in that camp. For at that moment (sunrise) a ferocious and insatiable drum commences to sound *réveille*, and from that time sleep is most effectually murdered. At this preposterous hour, then, we turn out; the roll is called by the Orderly Sergeant, and the men then fold their blankets, "fix" themselves, and clean and arrange their quarters.

One hour after *réveille*, "Peas on the Trencher,"—the call for breakfast—is sounded on the drums; and the mess cooks donate unto each man his rations, which consist of coffee, soft or hard bread, salt beef, or pork; though, as I before stated, those men who possess store of coin, can make unto themselves unctuous feasts, which they mightily enjoy. At six o'clock is beaten the "Surgeon's call" when the orderlies march the sick of each company to the hospital tent, where they are cared for by the Surgeons.

At 7 o'clock we have battalion drill, when the whole regiment parades, and under the direction of the Colonel, goes through various manœuvres. This is finished at 9½ or 10 o'clock.

At 1, the drum sounds "roast beef," the signal for dinner, at which sound the men "fall in" with as lightning celerity, as also soon does the food.

At 4 o'clock guard-mounting takes place, a ceremony of much importance, in which the old guard is relieved, and dismissed to its quarters, a new detail placed on duty for twenty four hours, to be replaced in its turn next day.

At 5½ o'clock the different companies form a line and are drilled by their officers, and at 7, or thereabouts (sunset) we have evening parade, occupying a few minutes.

This is followed by supper. At 8½ o'clock "tattoo"—another fiendish performance on the drum—is beaten around the camp, warning us to prepare for bed, and at 9 "taps," at which signal the lights are put out, and we resign ourselves to slumber. I am very resigned to this, and indeed find the time allowed to "Morpheus" none too long.

You know I have a "gift" for sleeping: and with *so strong a constitution as I have, I can bear* a great deal of it.

But the work we do is not all told in this regulation routine. During their leisure hours the men have much sewing, patching, washing, cleaning of guns, accoutrements, etc., to do. Scouting parties, too, are sent out almost every day, and these, with guard duty, keep us well employed.

Soon after coming here a scouting party took possession of the large seminary near by. Other parties have visited Hampton, frightened away the rebel forces and nailed the Stars and Stripes high on the house of that hoary traitor JOHN TYLER, while others have penetrated the country in every direction, terrifying traitors, capturing quantities of provisions and forage, mules, muskets, munitions and many minor materials of warfare, and carrying full high advanced our glorious (if you will allow me so uncommon an epithet) banner, its broad Stripes and emblazoned Stars "paling the ineffectual fires" of that wretched abortion, the rebel rag!

We have taken one of these flags, and when I look at its two piratical red stripes, its seven outcast stars, I do not wonder that no men, however brave naturally, can fight, or conquer, under its false folds! As for the so called Southern chivalry, that, as you already know, is exploded; has been found to be a myth and a fiction. We have sounded its vaunted metal, and found it but pinchbeck; we have pricked the brilliant bubble of the F. F. V. bravery and nobility, and it has resolved itself into its elemental suds, and very dirty suds at that.

They can shoot our picket guards, poison our provisions, steal our linen from the line, or make magnificent retreats, but the first exhibition of true manly pluck and soul it we have yet to see.

Fatigue hath possession of me, and being of a retiring disposition, I shall now retire.

Yours truly,
THE CORPORAL.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I hear it reported to-day that we shall probably march from this place to-morrow to Yorktown to attack the enemy. If so, it will probably be the last of some of us poor fellows. But God's will be done. They had a battle near Yorktown on Sunday night, and most of the day on Monday, between our troops (detachments from the Vermont, Massachusetts Fourth, Steuben and Hawkins' Zouaves,) which was quite severe on both sides. But owing to a lack of cannon, they were obliged to fall back with their wounded. We may be called upon to march any time at an hour's notice. It is very hot here, and I am just off guard duty, having been on twenty-four hours, with intervals at every four hours. I was eating my supper on Sunday night, when a Zouave rushed into our camp, and brought news that there were two or three hundred Secessionists within a mile or two of our camp. We jumped for our muskets, and were off on the run in stampede, over ditches, through the woods, never stopping until we had run over two miles, when we halted, to load, and then marched on about seven miles into the enemy's country. We took a circuitous route, passing now and then a farm-house, and nobody to be seen but slaves, who are having nice times over massa's leavings. They bring chickens, oysters, hoe-cakes, &c., into camp, and pick up a good deal of money.

My lot, I expect, will be a hard one during the two years for which I have enlisted; but if I survive this war I shall be better able to appreciate home than ever, and venerate the glorious old "Stars and Stripes." We could bear the cannonading at Bethel during the battle, and it is understood that the place *must be taken* at all hazards. Our camps, that is, all the regiments, extend about two miles. Send me letters and papers when you can. I am now sitting on the ground, using my knapsack for a table, for want of a better. The food here is good. Of that I cannot complain, or the quantity. This is also a healthy spot on "Old Virginia's shore." Our camp is composed of good fighting men. My health is fine, and spirits also, except when I think of my family.

Yours in love, ELLIS V. KIDDER.

FROM THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

MY DEAR: * * * Nothing of interest occurred on our journey from New-York, until our arrival in the City of Brotherly Love, where some of the fair daughters of the city had a repast waiting for us. I need not say what the feelings of the Highland Guard was at this token of friendship, when served by the fair hands of the beauty and *élite* of the city, some of them, in fact, holding the muskets for the soldiers. After the edibles had been disposed of, we went to the Baltimore depôt, and started for the City of Monuments. While on our way thither, and when at Havre de Grace, we heard reports that we were to be attacked in Baltimore, and each man was furnished with ten rounds of cartridge. What was our astonishment on arriving in the city to meet with nothing on our march through it but cheer after cheer for the Highland Guard. To sum up, we all arrived safe in the Capital, and after a long and weary march, we arrived here on the morning of the Tuesday following our departure, about 3 o'clock A. M. In and around Georgetown I think the in

by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, or the notes of any bond, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed; *provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds.

ALONG THE MARYLAND BORDER.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 11:

"At Williamsport everything was quiet to-day. Capt. KENNEDY's Home Guards keeping a close watch on the rebels encamped on the opposite side of the river. Marshal LAMON, formerly of Virginia, but now of Washington, D. C., was at Williamsport yesterday, and issued the following proclamation:

"The Government of the United States will accept the services of all loyal citizens of Virginia who desire to enroll themselves into its service for and during the present war. They are requested to report at once to PHILIP PENDLETON, at Head-quarters, Williamsport.'

This proclamation is issued with a view of affording the citizens of Berkley county, Va., who have been driven from their homes for refusing to enter the Confederate army, an opportunity to protect their homes. At Clear Springs, Williamsport and Hagerstown, there are some 200 citizens of Berkley county, who are anxious to be armed and equipped.

"On Sunday night, three canal boats lying at Sharpsburgh Landing, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, were seized and burned. Two of their owners, JOHN RUNN and OLIVER RALLS, were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to tow their own boats to the place where they were destroyed.

Thirty-four citizens of Berkley Co., Va., crossed the Potomac yesterday, and arrived safely at Clear Springs. They represent that hundreds of others will follow as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs.

A wealthy Union man, who resides five miles south of the Potomac, and who crossed into Williamsport for safety, states that about dark last evening, Col. ANDREW's Regiment of Confederate troops passed by his house on their way to dam No. 5. Such being the case, there is every reason to believe that the dam was destroyed to-day.

The Rhode Island Regiment, with artillery, arrived this evening, and are encamped on the railroad, three miles north of this."

THE WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says of the Wisconsin Regiment:

"A full regiment of volunteers, being the first raised under the requisition upon Wisconsin, passed through the city yesterday. They left Milwaukee at noon on Sunday, by railroad, and, passing over the Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, arrived here yesterday morning at 6½ o'clock. There were eighteen passenger, six baggage cars and two locomotives. The regiment consists of ten full companies, 101 men each, including officers, with servants, &c. Sixty laundresses will follow the regiment in a few days, twenty of whom go at their own expense. The corps is in command of Col. STACKWEATHER. The men are able-bodied and healthy, full of enthusiasm and love for the Union. They are well uniformed, in handsome gray suites, thoroughly equipped with everything a soldier requires, and armed with the improved rifled musket. They have full rations in their haversacks, and a full supply of provisions in addition. The regiment was forwarded east at 10 o'clock, by two special trains, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will be followed by three other regiments."

A BRAVE LADY.

Under this caption, the New Orleans *Crescent*, of June 5, has this incident:

"Accompanying the Rome Light Guard, from Georgia, who arrived at Lynchburgh Wednesday, was the wife of the gallant captain, who has determined to share with her husband, to whom she has been united in marriage only a few weeks, all the dangers and privations of the war. She was armed to the teeth, carrying in a belt around her waist a very formidable bowie-knife and pistol, which she declares would be used whenever occasion offered, and that she felt herself able to use them most effectively. Her husband, Capt MAGRUDER, is a native of Virginia, and is a cousin of Col. S BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, of the Virginia Artillery service."

From Hayti.

THE SPANISH OCCUPATION—OUTBREAKS PER-QUET—PROCLAMATION OF VALERIO—AN AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The latest news received by the Haytian papers up to the 25th of May, are not calculated to increase our confidence in the power of Spain to retain undisturbed her recent acquisition—the Republic of Dominica. Though MARSHALL O'DONNELL, has, in the Madrid *Gazette*, decreed that the territory constituting the Dominican Republic was, on the 19th of May, incorporated to the Spanish Monarchy, and intrusted the execution of that decree to the Governor of Cuba, it is visible that the possession of this Territory will be an inextinguishable source of troubles and annoyances for the Spanish Cabinet. The haughty arrogance of the Spanish officers and their overbearing manners, have indisposed the officers of the Dominican Army, and it is said SANTANA himself is but an instrument into the hands of the Spanish Lieutenants, before whom he trembles and humiliates himself. Meanwhile, a great fermentation prevails in several districts of the Island. Outbreaks have been heard of in many cities. At Moca an insurrection burst out among the soldiers and was suppressed, but with great difficulty. The Spanish Governor has established an inquisitorial tribunal, to exercise a strict watch upon the enlightened and wealthy citizens, and all suspected persons are arrested and put in jail. BENJAMIN ROJAS, Vice-President of the Republic of Cibao, SEBASTIAN VALVERDE, brother of EX-President VALVERDE, one Senator and one General are among the prisoners. Seven persons accused of participating in an insurrection movement at Azua have been shot.

A better idea of the opposition of the Dominicans to the Spanish, is to be found in the savage proclamation issued by a Spanish General, VALERIO, commanding one of the districts. His policy towards the natives seems inspired by the bloody reminiscences of the conquest of Mexico, in which men were skinned alive, rather than by the humane dictates of our modern civilization. It is thus that he orders all groceries and liquor stores to be closed at sunset, and bids his soldiers to fire upon all groups of more than three persons who will be met in the streets after that time. Such a proclamation is not calculated to increase the love of the Spanish yoke among the inhabitants of that Island.

The Haytian journals continue to denounce in bitter terms the occupation of San Domingo by Spain. They say that she will require over ten years, a large number of men, and an immense amount of money, before she can enjoy the peaceful possession of that portion of the Island, and that it is even doubtful whether she ever shall. They are very indignant at the idea of the Spanish Government introducing coolies in San Domingo, and express the sentiment, that the contact of these men will utterly demoralize the natives.

A great agricultural festival has been lately celebrated in the different cities of the Haytian Republic, and several patriotic speeches relating to Dominican affairs have been pronounced on that occasion. President GEFFRARD has issued an address, in which, after having stated the adaptedness of the soil to the cultivation of cotton, he recommends to his countrymen to bestow all their cares upon the growth of that plant, and says that he has sent inspectors upon the plantations, in order to watch over the crop, and increase it if possible.

Tribute to Lieut. Greble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but a few weeks since the stillness of the Sabbath was broken by the sound of the muffled drum and the tramp of soldiery; since we were called upon to mourn the loss of a brave commander, a gallant and efficient officer. The tear of sorrow was scarcely dry ere another, beloved, respected, honored, for all the noble qualities of a soldier and a man, was shot at the hands of an assassin, one of that band of traitors who would hurl this Government to destruction, and with it every man who trusts in, or upholds it. Fearfully, aye most fearfully, will the destruction which they seek to make for others be turned with terrible retribution upon their own heads.

And now, again, we have sustained a loss. The death of Lieut. GREBLE, of the Second Artillery, who fell in the action of Monday night, will be deeply and mournfully felt. The older officers of our army will read with tearful eye the announcement of the sudden termination of a young and noble life; the younger officers will sorrow as they bend over the lifeless form of one of their own number, whose career, but just begun, has been so suddenly, so sadly ended.

There are others who will feel his loss; and as one who honored the character of Lieut. GREBLE and appreciated his worth, who respected his true manliness, his honest conscientious feelings, his faith in man to duty, we feel that we are but uttering the sentiments of all who knew him, in civil or military life, when we say that we have lost a man who possessed qualities that would have rendered him a man of distinction, that would have won for him a useful and a bright career.

There are some men—and they are but few—who unite with great energy of character, a mildness and gentleness of disposition, a refinement and purity of feeling, which makes them greatly beloved and sincerely respected. Such was Lieut. GREBLE; and there is many a heart that will sorrow at the record of his death, many a friend who sympathises most deeply with those who, united to him by the closest ties, are thus deeply bereaved.

Yet, at an hour like this, when every heart throughout these Northern States is throbbing with one wild pulsation; when every soul is stirred to its inmost depths because the country's flag has been insulted; when the people have risen in one united mass, resolved to crush rebellion and preserve inviolate the heritage of their forefathers, is there not a consolation in the thought that he who has thus been summoned from earth, fell in the discharge of the highest duty allotted to man, fell in defence of his country's honor and his country's flag, maintaining the principles of Union, of Liberty, of Law and of Truth?

"Oh! Christian, it is better you should die than desert your Lord. Oh! Patriot, it is better you, too, should die than see your country's flag insulted."

B.

Don't Neglect our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An officer of great experience, specifying the things he regarded as essential to an efficient soldiery—such as good arms and plenty of ammunition, wholesome food, plenty of sleep, &c.—says it is of prime importance that they should be kept in good marching condition by being well shod. This is not the case with all our troops, as we incidentally learn from the letter of a sergeant at Camp Washington, Penn., reporting the unanimous vote of thanks of his company for the donation of a Soldiers' Library issued by the Tract Society of this City. He says: "Our boys are a brave set, but they are hard pushed for clothing. Some have no shoes. They want shoes, pantaloons and caps very much. All this they endure without a murmur for the benefit of our blessed country."

The Tract Society has been enabled by the kindness of a lady donor to provide that they may be "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace." Next to a good conscience, they need a good *understanding*: and we entreat the public to see to it that all our brave fellows are well provided, both for body and for soul.

WILBER.

Gen. Sandford and Animated Contraband.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the statements in your paper of yesterday, headed "More Contraband," your correspondent or reporter has grossly misrepresented the facts respecting the slaves released by Gen. SANDFORD.

1. The slaves were from Lisbon, in Maryland, and not from Virginia.

2. They admitted that they belonged to Mr. Wm. A. WEBB, a Union man and not a Secessionist.

3. They were not sent in a wagon to Virginia at the expense of Gen. SANDFORD, but were taken away in a carriage by their master, at his own expense, and went with him peaceably.

4. The circumstances were well known, and Gen. SANDFORD's course was fully approved by every person whom I have heard speak of it.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 1861. M.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

APPEARANCE—JURISDICTION.

The United States vs. *the Elizabethport and New York Ferry Company.*—This was a motion on the part of the defendants to have leave to withdraw their appearance entered in the action. The action was an action of debt, brought to recover certain penalities incurred by the defendants for violation of the Acts of Congress for the safety of passengers on steamboats.

On the expiration of the time to plead, the defendants obtained an extension of their time to plead, and then filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that they, being a Corporation under the laws of New Jersey could not be sued in this District, but in New-Jersey only. To this plea the plaintiffs demurred. The demurrer was overruled but leave was given to the plaintiff to file a replication to the plea, which they did, setting up that the defendants had entered an appearance in the cause and thereby waived any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. The case standing at issue thus on this plea, this motion was made.

Held by the Court—That it would be irregular in this way to anticipate the trial on the merits. That there would be no equity in permitting the defendants to screen themselves by strict rules of law after the decision of the Court on the demurrer, by allowing them to withdraw from the defence of the action after having appeared in it. Motion denied.

For the United States, Mr. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Morton.

SALVAGE—DERELICT.

Jonas Smith, et al vs. *The Manzanita and her cargo.*—This was an action of salvage. The libel was filed by the owners of the brig *Yankee Blade* for themselves and the crew. The *Yankee Blade* was on her way from Messina to New-York, with a crew of eleven persons, and, on the 29th of March, 1861, when about 320 miles from Sandy Hook, she fell in with the *Manzanita* which was on her way to City Point, Va., with a cargo of railroad iron, having a crew of sixteen persons. The bark was in distress, having several feet of water in her hold, having lost her foremast and bowsprit, her rudder split, her mainmast gone in the eyes of the rigging, one of her two pumps broken, and otherwise damaged. Her master and crew concluded to abandon her, and did so and were taken on board the *Yankee Blade*, and thereupon William Hughes, the mate of the *Yankee Blade*, with three of her crew determined to try to save her, and going on board they succeeded in bringing her in safety into New-York on the 10th of April, being much worn out by the severe toil and having nothing to eat except mouldy bread and raw codfish and little or no sleep. The vessel and cargo were abandoned to the underwriters, who appeared as claimants.

Held by the Court, That the services rendered by the salvers in saving the bark and her cargo were highly meritorious, and accompanied with great peril of person and life to some of the salvers, and exposure of property to others.

That the bark and her cargo were essentially derelict at the time, having been abandoned by her officers and crew.

That the libelants are entitled to a salvage compensation of one-half the value of the bark and her cargo, and that unless the value of the cargo be agreed upon by the parties, the bark and her cargo be sold and half the proceeds paid to them.

The rate of division among the salvers reserved for further hearing unless agreed among themselves.

For libelants, Messrs. Jennis & Watson; for claimants, Mr. Lord and Mr. Nash.

Case of Alleged Assault.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John Shephard vs. *Calvin F. Rosenbergh.* This is one of those peculiarly disagreeable cases to report, growing, as it does, out of family troubles. It appears that the plaintiff is a member of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, and that his wife is the sister of the defendant, who is a physician. Plaintiff alleges that he was assaulted by the defendant, and should be entitled to recover therefor. The defendant answers by denying plaintiff's allegations, averring that he was the party assaulted. Defendant further alleges that the plaintiff was in the habit of beating his wife, who called in the defendant, her brother, to consult with her, in reference thereto; that upon entering the house, the plaintiff seized him, tore his clothes, and attempted to strike him with a cane. Such are the allegations cross and counter allegations of the parties to the action.

The case is still on.

George C. Carpenter for plaintiff; A. L. Pinney and W. J. Huff, for defendant.

Sufficiency of a Levy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Walter B. Bond vs *Jas. C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This case, which was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was decided as follows: "The levy made by the Sheriff on the goods in the store was sufficient in the first instance to entitle him to hold the property against third persons. The stay of proceedings granted on the day after the levy, and which continued in force until the goods were replevied by the plaintiff in the action, prevented the Sheriff from taking any further steps to enforce such levy, and prevents any conclusion of abandonment of the levy by the Sheriff. The judgment must be affirmed, with costs."

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Thomas McDonald and James O'Brien pleaded guilty of burglary, and were sent to State Prison, the one for three years and two months, the other for three years and four months.

William Burnside pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

John Bergen pleaded guilty of an assault and battery, and having already been confined for six weeks, was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

John Halsey was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a cow. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Henry Myer was then tried for a felonious assault. The jury gave a verdict of simple assault, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Louis Knibel was next tried for arson. The prisoner had kept a grocery and liquor store, at No. 548 Grand-street, in company with another man, but had procured a policy of insurance, for the whole store in his own name. The store was burned in March last when as the prosecution alleged, the business was very dull, and the stock in trade not worth the amount of the insurance. Various articles, as, for instance, pecular specimens of coin, which were usually kept undisturbed in the money drawer, were removed previous to the fire, and were afterwards found upon his person. The case was not finished at the adjournment of the Court to this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be continued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Taylor vs. *Lombard.*—Judgment reversed. Costs to abide event.

Willett vs. *Richards.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Moir et al. vs. *Woolsey.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hulzapple vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Hullard vs. *Heinstein.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John R. Sears vs. *Joseph Conover.*—Judgment affirmed.

The Shalee and Hall Quarry Company vs. *George Bliss et. al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Washington S. Whitney et al. vs. *Ackerman L. Day. The Same* vs. *Jacob Dubois.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Justus E. Earle vs. *Henry R. Hoffmire et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Unable vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Anderson vs. *Austin.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Swift* vs. *Swift.*—Motion to confirm report of referee denied. Case sent back to referee for further proof.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14

$1,000	U S 6s,'81 Coup.	83½	160
10,000	do	83¼	100
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	85½	100
9,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	35½	100
3,000	do	35	150
5,000	do	35½	50
11,000	Virginia St. 6s	42½	50
2,000	Ga State 6s	88	50
1,000	do	88¾	150
1,000	do	88	50
6,000	do. Lots of 500	80	400
5,000	Misso. St 6s	37	100
15,000	do	37½	50
25,000	do	37½	50
5,000	do	37½	100
5,000	do	37½	100
15,000	do	38	50
3,000	do	38	50
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	84	50
1,000	Mich. St. 7s, '78	80	175
2,000	Erie R. C. 8s '71	55	50
8,000	Illinois R. 8s	90	100
82	Mechanics Bank	82	50
22	Park Bank	82	50
25	Metropolitan Bank	78	50
5	Corn Ex Bank	75	100
50	Del & Rari. Canal	90	250
50	Pacific M. P. Co	65	450
50	Mich. Cen. R	42	300
50	do	s15 41¾	25
50	do	s30 41¾	125
100	do	s3 41¾	50
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	11	200
100	Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	34¾	50

160	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅝	
100	do	73¾	
100	do	s3 73¾	
100	do	s15 73¾	
150	do	s30 73¾	
50	do	s7 73¾	
50	do	s5 73¾	
150	do	s30 73¾	
50	do	s30 73¾	
400	do	73¾	
100	do	s15 73	
50	do	s10 73¼	
50	do	s15 73¾	
100	do	s10 73¼	
100	do	73¾	
150	Hud. River R.	b10 32	
50	Erie Railroad	24¾	
50	do	b10 23	
175	do	23	
50	do	s10 23	
100	Harlem Railroad	10½	
50	Ill. Cen R. s'p	s9 65	
50	do	s 65¼	
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	73¾	
100	do	s30 59½	
250	do	59½	
450	do	59¾	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	24¾	
25	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	34½	
125	do	34½	
50	do	s10 34¾	
200	do	34¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U S 6s, '71 Coup	76	50
20,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Cou	83¼	50
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	83¾	100
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	53½	350
1,000	do	53½	100
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35½	50
4,000	do	35½	50
5,000	Vir. State 6s	42½	200
5,000	do	43	50
5,000	do	43¼	100
5,000	Mo. State 6s	37½	150
5,000	do	37½	500
5,000	Ohio Stock 6s, '60	93	200
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. R.	21	100
3,000	do	20	

50	Pac. Mail St. Co	69¼	
50	do	s30 69	
100	do	69	
350	N. Y. Central	93½	
100	Erie R.	33	
50	Har. R.	10½	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 41¾	
200	Mich So. & N. In. R.	11¾	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	34	
100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	66¼	
150	do	s60 66	
500	Gal. & Chic. R.	60	
200	do	s30 59¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾	

FRIDAY, June 14—P. M.

The speculative movement in New-York Central and one or two other of the Railway Stocks, and the continued free demand for the Border State Stocks at low prices, were again observable on the Exchange to day, and imparted some degree of animation to the street. The legitimate nature or reasonable propriety of such a speculation in this season of generally dull trade and Civil War, are, of course, stoutly questioned by the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers who have been operating, of late, against the market, because of the existence of the state of War, but it moves on, nevertheless, and is said to be supported, in a measure, by the circumstance that the opposing party have sold too heavily for the supply of cash stock. About 5,000 shares of Central were probably sold at the Board and on the Street, the cash price holding firm to the close at 73½@73¾, and the latest quotation after the final adjournment of the Board being 73¼@73⅝ ₩ cent. Galena advanced to 60@60½; Illinois Central 66@66½, and Erie 23 ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks were generally higher by ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. The Federal Stocks are steady in price, but show at the Exchange Board only a moderate investment demand. The New-York State securities deposited by the Bank of the Capital of Albany to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by S. DRAPER, under direction of H. H VAN DYKE, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department. The sale went off briskly at prices showing an advance upon those obtained at the sale on Wednesday, as follows:

$10,000	New-York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock, due 1865
6,000	New-York State 6 ₩ cent stock, due 1865
45,000	New-York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock, due 1872
10,000	New York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock, due 1873
5,000	New-York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock, due 1873
5,000	United States 5 ₩ cent. Stock, Coupon due 1865
2,000	United States 5 ₩ cent. Stock, Coupon due 1871
2,000	United States 5 ₩ cent. Stock Coupon due 1871

The Comptroller of this State has advertised for proposals for a loan of $700,000, on account of a deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, to bear interest at the rate of 7 ₩ cent per annum, payable quarterly, the principal reimbursable on the 1st of July, 1870. Proposals will be received until noon of the 25th inst. for the whole, or any part not less than $5,000. The payments may be made in the following certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861—Aug. 1, 5½ ₩ cent	$100,000
1861—Sept. 1, 6 ₩ cent	100,000
1861—Oct. 1, 6 ₩ cent	100,000
1862—Jan. 1, 6 ₩ cent	100,000

In the Foreign Exchange market for Saturday's mail, a considerable business has been done in bills on England, both Merchant and Bank signatures, in exchange for the 30 and 60 day paper, adding 6 ₩ cent. interest, of the buyers, who are mostly leading Banking firms. The circle of this operation is to be completed by the importation of English gold, with which the paper in question is taken up at maturity. Meanwhile the sellers of the Exchange here find little or no difficulty in turning the paper into cash at once, at the rate of 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum. The trade demand for Exchange continues very moderate. The Bankers are drawing at 105½@106 ₩ cent, and owing to the operation just referred to there is a partial degree of firmness at the close. Merchant Bills are in demand at or within the range of 103½@105 ₩ cent. The market for money moves steadily, though in the main business among lenders is reported dull. Some of the leading Banks are getting a fair supply of short paper at 6@7 ₩ cent.

Some well advised letters from London, by the *Adriatic* to-day, speak of the gradual and certain change of English sentiment against everything like the further encouragement of the Southern rebellion. The British Government already discover their mistake in recognizing the belligerent rights of DAVIS and his confederates, as the hasty and unfortunate avowal, now that the real state of the case is ascertained, virtually precludes all argument on *their* part against our blockade of the so called belligerent ports. The correction of the mistake, however, is foreshadowed in the returning sense of the English people as to the supreme constitutional power and duty of the Federal Government to suppress insurrection and to regulate *and control commerce* in all the States to the Federal compact. The acknowledgment *and practical appreciation* of this truth by the British Cabinet will do more to facilitate the future supply of American Cotton to Manchester than any attempt to question the right or propriety of the Southern blockade or the repeal of the Southern ports of entry, if such should be the will of Congress in July.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of May, 1861, were.....$567,480 37
Earnings, May, 1860.....419,991 57
Increase.....$97,488 80

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 12th inst., observes:

"Since the date of our last weekly review, the money market has not undergone any marked change, dullness—we might say extreme dullness—continuing to characterize this department. There is but little demand for money, and still less for paper. Bankers are able, without oppressing their customers, to reduce their lines; and these are now considerably less than they were a month ago. Rates of discounts, with the regular houses, are 10@12 ₩ cent., but these figures do not indicate the value of paper outside, where the latter could not be placed except at much higher figures; and there is but little demand for it at any price. The business in exchange has been light, but rates have not undergone any change, the market being steady at par@¼ prem buying, and ⅜@½ prem selling. Gold is in light demand, but rates are steady at par@¼ prem, buying, and ⅛@¼ prem. selling. There is not enough doing in time bills to enable us to give quotations. There has been an improvement in several descriptions of uncurrent money, while first-class Illinois is worse, having declined to 40 discount.

The weather for several days past has been decidedly favorable for the growing crops, and corn, though backward, is now making rapid progress. The Wheat has suffered considerably from the fly, and we also hear numerous complaints of chess; but there is still reason to anticipate a good crop in the aggregate."

The Russian House of BRANDT & Co., of St. Petersburgh, reported per *Arabia* as having failed must not be confounded with the firms of WM. BRANDT & Co, of St. Petersburgh, and WM. BRANDT'S SONS & Co., of London, the members of the latter establishments, although relatives of the members of the failed firm, being entirely separate and unquestionable.

The Chicago *Tribune*, June 12, says of the preceding day's business:

"Intense dullness has characterized financial circles for the day. The banks are doing very little beyond settling with depositors, and it is to be regretted that this moves on more slowly than is desirable. Nothing can be gained on either side be delay. Let the work, therefore, go forward as fast as circumstances will permit, and each party can determine what is exactly right in his particular case. There is not much doing in exchange. On the Board of Trade it sells at about ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. discount for coin, and par@⅛ ₩ cent. premium for approved currency. Nearly all the transactions in coin are made on the Board, for the rates are much better than the banks offer; for approved currency some of the banks approach very nearly to the rates ruling on the Board. The bankers charge par@¼ ₩ cent. premium, depending upon the character of the funds offered and their own necessities."

Of Bank movements, it also remarks:

"We are glad to hear that a few of the best of the banks of this State—those based exclusively on Northern stocks—are making efforts to add to their securities now in the Auditor's hands, and by prompt redemptions in specie at their counters, or in exchange at a moderate rate in Chicago, commend themselves to the confidence of the public. If true, this is good news; and the fact that the course suggested is that dictated alike by interest and duty, permits us to believe that the report may be well founded. The currency which half a dozen of our institutions, thus strengthened, could safely furnish, would be a great relief to the people of the State in this emergency. Convinced of the intention of their owners to do business as other men, who strive to pay their debts, do it, the people would be glad to sustain and protect them; because the worth of the system upon which they are based, adding to it the novel feature in Illinois banking—redemption in everywhere acknowledged. The abuses which have grown up under that system, and the errors of legislation, which should have improved and guarded it, are what have made it odious. At this time, when threatened with an inundation of paper of doubtful character from other States, all classes would hail the establishment of a score or more of our secured banks, in the way and for the purposes contemplated by last Winter's amendments to the Bank law, with pleasure.

We are informed that Auditor Dubois has decided that the bonds of banks under call for additional securities may be withdrawn by the holders of their notes. If the practice at the Auditor's office is in accordance with our information, may we ask of the *State Journal* to notify us and its readers of the fact. If such a decision has been made it is a wise one, and will add very materially to the value of the discredited notes; because holders who are compelled to realize may by virtue of it convert their paper into gold without being compelled to submit to the terms which the few buyers may dictate. We are not specially advised, but we assume that all the banks upon whom a call has not been made, will be notified by the Commissioners now in session at Springfield that their time has come, and that they must meet public expectation or close up. These gentlemen, we are sure, are doing in good faith what seems to them best for the protection of the people whose agents they are. They may differ in opinion from others who have made our banking system a study, but that they will not do their duties honestly and manfully none will avow."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$724,205	$1,452,261	$538,069
Thrown on market	661,135	1,137,643	270,578
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	48,524,661	46,952,683	29,371,406
Thrown on market	49,037,595	46,507,063	27,811,304

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTIRE.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE.	Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs	Value.
Mf. of Wool	172	$48,269		714	$279,947		170	$44 596
Mf. of Cot'n.	57	11,672		93	29,313		139	24,766
Mf. of Silk	60	40,259		99	95,819		69	68,777
Mf. of Flax	12	10,569		28	5,818		54	9,472
Miscellan's	38	10,167		38	12,763		142	2,964
Total	599	$129,916		972	$417,153		573	$119 661
		4 7,183						120,916
Total entered		$538 669		Total withdrawn				$270,478

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania State 5's 76½; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 38¾; Long Island Railroad 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 82 bbls. Ashes 12; 995 bbls. Flour, 279 obls. Corn Meal, 186,318 bushels Wheat, 69,380 bushels Corn, 113 bushels Rye, 14,787 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 611 pkgs. Provisions, and 866 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 36 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Autumn time at 17c @17½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales were made to-day of 150 mats Java at 17c; 1 000 bags Maracaibo, to arrive coastwise, on private account; 1 500 bags Rio at 12c @14½, and 75 bags St. Domingo at 11¾c @11¾c. ₩ lb, usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been more freely offered and purchased, at $1@$1 65, chiefly at $1 cash for No. 1 Canton, (40 packs.) ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Holders are generally very firm, but the demand is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at, in some instances, slightly reduced prices. The demand has been fair, chiefly for extra State, and shipping brands of extra Ohio, which are wanted by shippers. Superfine State is more abundant, but is not in much request, and is quoted somewhat nominal in value. The sales of all kinds, since our last, have been 17 000 bbls., part last evening, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 80@$5 10; mainly at $4 85@$4 90; superfine Western, at $4 00 @$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5; interior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 70
Extra State	4 20	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Interior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Southern is in brisk demand, at former rates. High grades are most sought after, being wanted for shipment to South America. Sales have been made of 5,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$6 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canada Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 80@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 1,050 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 06@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, chiefly for export, and prices of sound lots have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been made of 345 000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 16@1 18; White Western, at $1 35@$1 50; choice Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 35; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30, afloat, and delivered; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 19, chiefly $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 16½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 10; Red State at $1 28; White Kentucky, at $1 67½ ₩ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change. The demand is active. The sales reach 141 000 bushels, at 35c.@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do.; 45c.@56c. for Western Yellow, and 46c.@47c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 67c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian, at 30½c.@32c.; Western, at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending June 11, 1861.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	28 619	29,910
Wheat, bushels	429,967	349 142
Corn, bushels	667,906	430 096
Oats, bushels	71,391	68 126
Rye, bushels	20 582	9,520
Barley, bushels	5,986	12,719

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 11.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	509,676	291,330	170,891
Wheat, bu	2 861,900	1,587,485	1,175,283
Corn, bu	6 862 185	6,569,981	2,030,341
Oats bu	367,258	506,997	302,491
Rye, bu	152,658	58 709	22,646
Barley, bu	289 980	183

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Five Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SCUDDER, No. 763 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HOOKER"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rumor for once has been right. The various indications which have pointed to a speedy evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels have proved reliable, and that place is now ready for the occupation of Gen. PATTERSON'S troops. On Thursday evening all the outlying pickets of the rebels were called in by Gen. JOHNSON, the men were recalled from the Maryland side, and preparations were made for a speedy retirement. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning—trains having for some time been laid for that purpose—the bridge across the Potomac leading to Harper's Ferry Village was blown up and entirely destroyed, and the retreat commenced in the direction of Winchester, and was conducted with the greatest haste. Eight car loads of provisions, it is stated, were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federal troops—there being no facilities for getting them away. Notwithstanding the preparations which have been made for this movement of the rebels, it is evident that it was made in hurry and confusion—caused, probably, by reports that the Federal troops were rapidly approaching from Greencastle and Cumberland. If it is true, as reported, that the retreat of the rebels is in the direction of Winchester, the ultimate destination is, no doubt, Manassas Junction, by way of Strasburg and Front Royal, taking care to destroy the bridges over the Shenandoah at the latter point. Whether their progress to the Junction will be interfered with by the Federal column supposed to be operating in the vicinity of Leesbugh, remains to be seen.

The premature publication of information relative to the war plans of the Government has had the effect to seriously embarrass the management of the campaign—so much so, in several instances, as to render changes of plans necessary. This, we now hear from Washington, the Government is no longer disposed to allow, and measures are to be taken to obviate such difficulty hereafter. It is therefore suggested that the editors of the leading journals in the North should assemble at Washington, to adopt such measures, in cooperation with the Government, as will relieve the latter from embarrassment, and yet afford the Press all reasonable facilities.

Fifteen hundred Federal troops, on Thursday, left St. Louis, with all necessary camp equipage, ammunition and provisions for a long march, for some point higher up the river, supposed to be Jefferson City; and seven more companies, with a battery of six guns, yesterday went out on the Pacific Railroad. These movements indicate that prompt measures are being taken by the Federal authorities to anticipate any further treasonable movements on the part of Gov. JACKSON. An account of the interview between this worthy and Gen. LYON, mention of which has already been made in our telegraphic dispatches, will be found in our columns this morning, as narrated by the reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat*. A dispatch received last nigt indicates that the measures of Gen. LYON to circumvent the Governor have not been taken a moment too soon. He, together with the other State officers, has placed himself in open hostility to the Federal authority, and withdrawn from the capital, with State troops under his command, taking locomotives and burning bridges on his way. His destination is supposed to be Boonesville, on Arrow Rock.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Thursday evening, received by way of Baltimore, report no military movements of importance since the affair of Great Bethel. The main body of the rebels have retired from that point to Yorktown, but the place is still held by them, and can, it is said, be again occupied by a large body at short notice. The party who entered the rebel lines with a flag of truce, in reference to the disposal of the bodies of those killed in the action, went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They were conducted by bridle paths, under escort, but were nevertheless enabled to ascertain that Yorktown is being strongly fortified, and that there are other batteries between that point and Great Bethel. We also have intelligence direct from Old Point Comfort by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, somewhat noted for the efficiency of her services as one of the blockading fleet off the Capes of Virginia. She has been under steam constantly for forty-eight days. During her absence, her place is supplied by the *Star*, formerly known as the *Monticello*.

Mr. BURLINGAME, having withdrawn from the mission to Vienna, has been tendered the mission to China, which he will no doubt accept. It is thought that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS will be appointed to the vacant Vienna Mission.

The Western Virginia Convention spent most of the day yesterday in discussing the declaration reported from the Committee on Business, providing for the ultimate ousting of the present State officers, through the establishment of a Provisional Government. Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, took strong ground in favor of an immediate division of the State, but Mr. CARLILE opposed it, for the reason that Congress could not recognize such division. During the morning session Mr. CARLILE reported, from the Business Committee, an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers now in rebellion against the Federal Government, in accordance with the terms of the declaration before reported.

The returns of the Maryland Congressional Election indicate with tolerable certainty that the whole Union delegation, with the exception of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, is elected. Mr. DAVIS, however, is defeated by a professed Union man—Hon. HENRY MAY.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE, killed at the battle of Great Bethel, yesterday reached Philadelphia, and was interred with suitable honors.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, belonging to the Montreal Steamship Company, running between Liverpool and Quebec, on the 4th inst., while outward bound, run upon a field of sunken ice, eight miles south of Belle Isle, and sunk in about half an hour, invoking the loss of from twenty to thirty lives. There were about two hundred people on board, including the crew, and one hundred and eighty were saved in boats, and have arrived at St. Johns, N. F. Although the vessel was divided into three compartments, she struck the ice in such a manner as to open them all. She was a fine new steamer, 2,000 tons register, built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1860, of iron, with three decks, and having, besides her steam power, a full supply of canvass, being rigged as a bark. She had a direct-acting engine of 500 horse power, with two cylinders of 66 inches each, and 45 inches stroke, with tubular boilers. Her propeller was 17 feet in diameter, and had seven blades. She was a first-class packet ship, and had accommodations for five hundred passengers. She was fully insured in England.

A letter received in this City, dated Carthagena May 26, 1861, states that the only item of any consequence to commercial interests is the continuance of the civil war, which, however, is drawing to an end, and the probable result will be the triumph of the Revolutionists.

In the suit on Thursday, heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court, brought against the Sheriff, and involving the sufficiency of a levy, (which was stated in the TIMES of yesterday,) the Court have now decided that a levy is properly made when the property levied upon is inventoried on the premises, and so returned.

The Stock Market, yesterday, continued active and somewhat speculative, particularly for New-York Central, which closed at 73¼@73⅝. Sterling Exchange left off at 105½@106 for Bankers, and 103½@105 for Merchants' Bills, after considerable transactions in both descriptions.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, but at drooping prices. Wheat was in brisk request, and sound lots were quoted firmer. An active business was transacted in Corn at steady rates; and in Sugars at buoyant prices. Coffee was pretty freely sought after, as were also Firecrackers, Molasses, Resin and Whisky. Cotton was in less demand. Provisions, Rice, Fish, Candles, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, and Metals were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Advance into Virginia—Necessity of Prudence and Economy of Life.

We ventured, in our edition of the 4th inst., to suggest to Gen. BUTLER the certainty that he would find, along the old road leading from Hampton, through Yorktown and Williamsburgh, to Richmond, a well-planned and well-garrisoned redoubt, or some other earth-work, with a strong profile, at every available point on his march. We ventured further to intimate that there were more roads than one by which his division could operate upon the Capital of Virginia, and to allude to the cost, in men and time, necessary to attack and take those positions as too great to justify the expenditure.

We cannot well add to the force of what we then said on that subject, and we are unwilling to reproach a brave commander for the miscarriage of an expedition which we are willing to believe resulted rather from inexperience and undue haste than from any incurable incapacity for command. We now recur to the unfortunate incident that characterized the General's first forward movement, for the purpose only of again insisting on the inexpediency of hastily attacking strong intrenchments, until it has been ascertained, beyond all dispute, by ample and conclusive reconnoissances, that the positions can be carried by a direct assault. If they cannot, then let our officers compare, by consulting with the practical men who abound in our volunteer armies, the cost of time and blood required to pass the glacis, cross the ditch and mount the parapet of the opposing work, with the delay and labor of *opening a new road* around the position and out of the range of its guns, and protecting the new line, by adequate defences, against the hostile garrison that will be left behind.

It is precisely under cover of their intrenchments that the insurgents can best meet our brave troops; and it is precisely there, we repeat, that they should be allowed, wherever it is admissible, to remain undisturbed. The rebels are in no position to take the field with an available army; and we can much better afford to spare the men to guard our communications, and watch all their intrenchments, and cut off the supplies of all these isolated posts, than we can afford to shed the precious blood which it will always cost to carry them by assault.

And here let us say that in taking up a position in front of such earth-works as we do not doubt Gen. BUTLER will find at numerous points in his progress, experience has shown that one of the most effectual means of annoying the garrison, and impairing the efficiency of its artillery, is the formation of *rifle-pits*, where the concealed marksmen, themselves perfectly protected, are able to pick off the gunners of the intrenchment while in the act of firing.

In the loose, alluvial soil of lower Virginia, squads of riflemen can take up their positions, and dig sufficient pits to cover themselves effectually in a single dark night—whence they can keep up a steady and continual fire upon the gunners, by daylight, until they are relieved the succeeding night. If these earthworks *must be taken*, let the difficult enterprise not then be attempted hastily; but let the guns first be silenced, or partly silenced, by getting rid of the best gunners; and then, after providing suitable scaling ladders to mount the parapet, or portable bridges to cross the ditch, all prepared in advance, with duplicate supplies, in the certainty that many of them will be shot away by the flank fire of the defences—let the assault be made, not in the broad daylight, but by picked men in the gray of the morning, with darkness enough to cover the retreat in case the brave fellows are repulsed, and daylight near enough to enable them to make good their position if they succeed in mounting the parapet and entering the work.

On the route which the insurgents have selected for their line of defences, and along which Gen. BUTLER seems to have determined to force his way, he must be well prepared—as we represented emphatically ten days ago—to carry redoubt after redoubt, and one entrenched position after another, all the way from Yorktown to Richmond.

We cannot approve of the policy which has selected this route for an advance on Richmond, and would have preferred either to see the General's column take up its line of march through the Counties south of James River, or even that north of York River; yet, if there are strategical reasons for the course he has taken—which we do not presume to deny that there may be—we cannot too strongly urge that the army shall be well provided with an adequate train of artillery, to respond to the fire of the batteries; and that the fortifications, which the rebel forces have had ample time to make as strong as they wish, shall be approached with all the caution, and all those means and expediencies which experience has demonstrated to be essential to the successful assault of such positions.

We are not fault-finders. It is our wish to make every allowance for the inexperience of men who have stepped from the ranks of civil life to the command of armies, and are thus thrust suddenly into positions requiring all the resources of practical skill and science for the successful prosecution of their new and difficult duties. That skill and science is, however, to be found in great abundance in the ranks of our volunteer companies; and we do not doubt that if the officers in command will let their men know the precise duties to be performed, and give them reasonable time, they will find the skill to devise the plan, and the courage to execute it, in every regiment of Northern freemen now in arms for the preservation of the National Union.

We could almost say to Gen. BUTLER that, for the success of the operations under his generalship, he will find the spade and the shovel a more potent implement than the musket; and that if he takes the trouble to select from among his brave soldiers the young civil engineers, the railroad contractors and bosses, and the pick and shovel men, they will smooth the way into the fastest intrenchments quicker and with less sacrifice of life, than he can hope to enter by the force of the bayonet alone.

The same class of men should also be selected, in due time, from the several brigades said now to be marching on Harper's Ferry.

We have already given the reasons for our conclusion that that point will not be earnestly defended by the insurgents. The most recent advices, announcing the destruction of the nearest bridges across the Potomac, and the withdrawal of the rebels from the Point of Rocks, indicate clearly an intention to retire from that untenable position to Winchester, and thence to Manasses Gap, and finally, we imagine, towards Staunton.

The destruction of the bridges will entail the speedy necessity of providing for the passage of the Potomac at more than one point, both above the Blue Ridge, and below the Katoctin mountain.

We have no doubt that a pontoon train has been provided to meet this emergency. We will take occasion to say, however, that *the flat-bottomed scows*, which are very abundant on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—where they are used for the transportation of wood and stone—will enable the army to form as many military bridges across the Potomac as they may need, and incomparably better bridges, too, than ever an army carried with it, in the shape of portable military batteaux.

There are many inlet and outlet locks, by which the boats can be floated out from the canal into the Potomac; and if these boats are sent forward from Washington and Georgetown, with the needful stringers and planks, ropes, cordage and anchors, the practical men in the ranks of the army, properly selected for the purpose, will bridge the river at almost any point which can be selected, in a day.

We are aware that the locks and the dams near Harper's Ferry are reported to have been destroyed by the rebels. But we know, also, from the substantial character of those works, that they cannot have been even materially injured so quickly by the parties engaged in these outrages. And, therefore, we are confident that if Gen. KEIM seeks out the Canal Engineers, Superintendents and Contractors under his command—of which we dare say Schuylkill County and old Berks alone have furnished scores—and puts them at that work, they will jerk out the rocks which have been thrown into the canal, repair the locks and swing new gates—of which there is an abundant supply already framed along the line—before he can collect the boats together.

The want of adequate bridges across the Potomac, therefore, if timely provision is thus made, is not a consideration which should be suffered to impede the passage of troops, whenever and wherever needed, across that river.

The Potomac, like all the rivers which rise in the Alleghany mountains, is subject to sudden and great floods; and no prudent commander will risk the safety of his army and communications upon the precarious use of a ford, however shallow it may prove to be at extreme low water.

Congress and the Rebel States.

The approaching session of Congress should be as brief as possible, and to that end the business to be submitted for its consideration should be digested and condensed in advance. The events which have called them together are so recent and familiar, that the members can scarcely fail to comprehend at once the most important duties to be required of them, and will so be prepared for their prompt discharge. The times demand vigorous action, looking to immediate results, and not to speculation or experiment. Money in large amounts must be provided. The Navy must be increased, the Army enlarged. These are primary necessities which everybody understands, and about which no lengthened discussion will be necessary. They should be first in order, and the enactments called for in regard to them should be promptly made. After these will come a general bankruptcy law, the passage of which is suggested in many quarters as among the imperative duties of the session. A modification of the revenue laws will probably be asked for, and will have to be considered.

The most delicate and intricate questions with which Congress will have to deal are those which grow out of the hostile action of the revolted States. It must be taken for granted that their rebellion will be subdued by the Government—but what, when that shall have been accomplished, will be our action in respect to them? They have thrown off their allegiance to the Constitution, and refuse to be recognized as among the United States. In some of them—two or three at least—the people may be said to be unanimous in their disloyalty. In others there are many who are loyal, and in others still even a majority, who, if left to their own free volition, are in favor of the Union. It has been suggested that an act of Congress be passed repealing the acts by which they entered the Union; thus restoring them to the condition of Territories, to be governed as such until the people shall enact a fresh Constitution, and ask to be readmitted into the Union. It is argued that by their rebellion they forfeited their position as independent States, and that they can have no place in Congress under their present Constitutions; that their organic laws ceased to be of force when their loyalty was abandoned, and must be reenacted before they can resume their former positions. How much of sound policy, or practical wisdom there may be in these suggestions, it will be for Congress to determine. In States like Virginia and Tennessee, where there are loyal citizens in numbers sufficient to preserve their State organizations, there will be no difficulty; but in South Carolina and the other Gulf States, where treason is almost universal, it may well be that a territorial condition is the only one that will be compatible with their position, when their rebellion shall have been overcome. How long they will continue so will depend upon themselves. Their way into the Union will be plain. When they shall have loyal citizens enough to frame a Constitution and seek admission, they can come in. Until then, they may remain as territories, to be governed as such.

SOMETHING NEW.—We clip the following from the Austin (Texas) *State Gazette*:

"The positive declaration, repeated at different times, and transmitted from Washington to the Press in every section of the country, that LINCOLN has determined to hold the next session of Congress at Chicago, is significant. It is conclusive of the fact that he and his advisers believe that the march of President DAVIS at the head of the Southern army on Washington is certain; and in that contingency that its conquest is inevitable."

The honor intended for Chicago is news at the North, nor have we dreamed of any necessity of removing the "next session of Congress" to that city. We have known that the "capital of the Confederate States" was towards Washington; but we know, too, that it halted suddenly at Harper's Ferry and Manassas Gap, and that it seems now only anxious to be let alone, or be permitted to retreat in a quiet way. Neither of these favors will be granted. That "Southern army" is wanted at the Capital, and Gen. SCOTT has made up his mind that some part of it at least shall be marched there. What the General resolves upon is very apt to be carried out; and if President DAVIS desires to summer in Washington, it will only be necessary for him to remain a few days at Manassas Gap, and he will be escorted to that city in state. Gen. SCOTT is exceedingly hospitable, and his Provost Marshal will see that President DAVIS is properly accommodated.

"Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink."

The reply of JEFF. DAVIS to the Maryland Commissioners, who lately went "a journeying" to Montgomery, bears little evidence of that confidence which characterized the earlier productions of the traiter President. Its softened tone and insinuating blarney in relation to Maryland spmpathy with secession, and the earnestness with which it is reciprocated, are but introductory to the great fact which looks anxiously out from the body of that document, to with a desire for a cessation of hostilities until Congress shall meet in July. Heretofore his language has been, no negotiation, no compromise, no return to the Union, no recognition of the Constitution, but onward, right onward to Washington, there to dictate the terms of peace from the parlors of the White House, or the rotunda of the Capitol. His great idea of the age, the grand reconstruction of society, the new civilization based upon human Slavery, was to be initiated at the point of the bayonet, and was to culminate, not in the independence and advancing glories of the South alone, but by the subjugation of all the States; was to spread from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf. Successful, beyond all precedent, in the stealing of forts and arsenals, sub-treasuries and mints, he embraced the faith that Southern arms were to be as invincible in propagandism, as Southern thieving had been triumphant in its villainy.

It is evident, however, that a great change has come over "spirit of his dream." The mighty uprising of the loyal States, the solidified ranks that have sprung up as if out of the ground, for the defence of the Constitution, have opened his eyes to the astounding fact that the the tide of conquest is rolling South with a power that he cannot turn aside or resist. Not only has Washington eluded his grasp, but his own destruction is impending with a certainty against which he cannot, if he would, be blind. The total ruin of Southern finances, the destruction of Southern commerce, and utter paralization of Southern trade, have already developed the madness and folly of his treason, while the greater ruin which war will carry to the South in the future, alarms at once his conscience and his fears. Hence his intimation to the Commissioners that he deprecates war, that he desires peace—that he would "readily entertain any proposition from the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties"—and the cautiously expressed thankfulness with which he receives the "suggestion that there should be a cessation of hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, with a view to the adjustment of existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword." The simple truth is, that the great conspirator is terrified by the storm his own treason has conjured, and would gladly hide himself from its fury. He is already in the shadow of "coming events," and is looking for a refuge from the deeper darkness of the future.

There is in this letter, however, the glimpse of a policy for which those who have the management of our national affairs should be prepared. It is evidently intended to ply the Government with propositions of compromise, either earnestly conceived, or as a decoy for the timid Union-men of the Border States, and the sympathizers with secession at the North. No such propositions can now be entertained. The day for compromises has passed. The honor—the dignity—the very existence of the Government, require that no negotiation, no treaty, no compromise, shall be had, or made, with rebellion, while it stands in a menacing attitude, with arms in its hands. There are no two Governments, no two Confederacies, no two Powers, within the legitimate boundaries of these United States. If the seceded States shall dissolve their conclave of conspirators, disband their armies, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution, whatever they may have suffered of wrong, will be frankly and promptly redressed. Whatever there may be of danger to their rights and interests in the future, will be cheerfully and carefully provided against. But until they do this, there should be no cessation of hostilities, no pause in the pursuit and punishment of treason. The Government must assert its majesty by the vindication of its prerogative, and the manifestation of its power. To treat with armed traitors otherwise than for their surrender, is to acknowledge the propriety of their treason. To compromise with the leaders of rebellion, is to acknowledge that the Government is powerless to protect its citizens or enforce the laws. This should never be. Better fight this conflict out to the bitter end, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, than by an exhibition of weakness or timidity now, invite treason to renewed outbreak, and entail anarchy and civil strife upon the generations who are to come after us.

HOW LONG WILL THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BE WITH US?—Though the disposition lately manifested by the English papers is, on the whole, more favorable to the North than it was two weeks ago, it would be imprudent to place too much reliance upon this apparent improvement, or to believe that it will gradually increase, regardless of events which may modify or change its course. There is very little doubt to-day that these feelings are subordinate to our success in carrying on the war, and to her ability in supplying her manufacturers with cotton. This is the ground upon which our cause will be judged hereafter, and we must henceforth be prepared for all kinds of eventualities in our relations with England if we do not contribute our quota of victories to the bulletin of Transatlantic news, and of cotton to Manchester and Birmingham. We must also expect that a series of reverses to our arms will, in all probability, decide the British Cabinet to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, for whom it has already exhibited more than a usual share of sympathy, while a want of cotton would very likely induce England to break our blockade. The fact is that the English Government sees in the rebellion of the South but a revolution similar in its character to the several revolutions which have lately taken place in Europe—legitimate, if successful; if not, illegitimate. Hence she will be governed in her relations with us according to the turn events will take within the two ensuing months.

This is at least what must be inferred from the opinion expressed by two journals, the *Moniteur* and the *Presse*, published in Paris. The London correspondent of the *Moniteur* says nothing is more precarious than the sympathies of the British Cabinet towards the Northern States; the *Presse* declares that the neutrality of England will not outlast the duration of its supplies of cotton, and that the day when cotton shall be wanted by the English manufacturers that interest will extinguish all the influences the North can exert in England. The *Presse* concludes by advising Mr. LINCOLN to hasten and wrest from the hands of the rebels all the Federal property he is pledged to recover.

This language, coming apparently from a disinterested source, is clear, and leaves very little room for misinterpretation. It must warn us against placing too much reliance upon the disposition of European Cabinets, and induce us to exercise our utmost efforts in the prompt suppression of the Southern rebellion.

English Intervention Impossible.

Now that we Americans have given vent to our national indignation and disgust at the time-serving utterances of certain English statesmen and English Presses, in behalf of the Cotton State rebellion, we can afford to let the matter drop. We may depend on it that the self-interest, as well as the moral convictions, of all the enlightened nations of the earth, will prevent them from ultimately taking any active part with the Pro-Slavery conspiracy that now threatens to destroy our Union. That England should have seized the passing opportunity to make herself disagreeable to a people with whom she has twice been in conflict, without either honor or profit, might have been expected. But that her rulers are ready to hazard a war with the United States Government, when the result will be merely to show a sympathy with human Slavery, should never have been anticipated. It is simply absurd, and will not happen. We may go on with our blockade and with our fighting, without fear of England's intervention against us.

For why should England attempt to raise the blockade of the Southern ports? Persons who are uneasy on the subject, reply: England is bound to have Southern cotton, because four or five millions of her people are dependent on its manufacture for a living. They must have cotton or starve.

If we grant in all its force the necessity of England to have a supply of cotton, we must remember that breaking up or annoying the American blockade will not relieve the English Government of embarrassment. To do the former effectually will cost a war with the United States Government and entail a waste of treasure far greater than would result from lack of employment to that portion of the population of Great Britain that now obtain a living by American cotton. The same amount of money expended in India would aggrandize an English colony and render English manufacturers wholly independent of the world. Is not this wiser than to go to war with the United States about our blockade?

But granting that English common sense should not settle down finally in this view of the case, and that the English Government should decide that the interests of civilization require an early abandonment of the Southern blockade, and should attempt to force this decision, how long would it take the English Ministry to find out that opening the Southern ports is not tantamount to obtaining a full supply of cotton? Cotton must be grown before it is gathered. It must be gathered before it is ginned and bagged. It must be transported from ten thousand plantations before it is ready for bottoms in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston. Is it to be supposed that the Government of the United States, if assailed by an alliance of England and Southern Slavery, will leave Southern slaves and Southern plantations in the serene enjoyment of peaceful agriculture that is the pre-requisite of the annual engorgement of Southern ports with cotton? Stolid English cotton lords—if, indeed, they are stolid—would soon learn that with unlimited ways and means of invasion and disturbance of Southern agriculture, the United States will gage its policy always by the nature of opposition it is menaced with; and that the raising of our blockade is a measure that will fall far short of furnishing a cotton supply. And if there is no relief for English looms in breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports, still less would there be in the petty annoyance of trying to run the blockade. This would only irritate the United States Government, without holding out a prospect of the least substantial benefit to English manufacturers or the South.

It is impossible to find, in any view we can take of the Cotton question, how England can profit by attempting to interfere with our blockade of the Southern ports. On the other hand, it is evident enough that, under the deprivation now brought upon her, the strongest incentive will be applied to her capitalists to develop one of her own richest and greatest colonies. Is it possible that the statesmen of Great Britain could hesitate a moment which path to choose, if nothing but self-interest and national aggrandizement were involved in the choice? But when we remember that any English interference with our internal quarrel would make England at once a party to the war, and an active upholder of the right of perpetual Slavery, we know that the moral sense of the English people would revolt at the outrage, and that any Ministry leading them into such a position would go out in a twinkling.

We may, therefore, safely leave all English sympathizers with the Southern rebellion to a sterner logic than they know anything of. In scolding the United States Government, they are exhausting their remedy. They are simply "kicking against the pricks."

THEY ONLY WANT PEACE.—It is just now the cue of the organs of secession to clamor for *peace*. There is no question of loyalty involved,—no issue of law as against treason,—nothing but the alternative of *peace* or *war*. The Southern Confederates are the meek and gentle representatives of peace:—the National Government, with open and shocking ferocity, demands war. The Baltimore *Sun*, which advocates the cause of secession very much after the style of our *Journal of Commerce*, thus presents this view of the case:

The term "recognition," as applied to the seceded States, is *with some* people about equivalent to "treason," "rebellion," &c., and these epithets are dealt out flippantly enough by those who have not one word of sensible argument with which to sustain themselves. But "recognition" is at least the synonym of PEACE, and this is ten thousand times better than war. We must bear in mind that *the Southern States ask not war, they ask peace.* We—that is to say, the United States—refuse to recognize them, and deem peace and basket upon the establishment of ours. Whatever may be the principles involved, this is the fact; and the man who most zealously champs for the Constitution, the Union and the flag and declares, cannot deny the fact that *recognition is peace, and that this is what the South desires.*

This is a style of argument very well calculated to seduce old women and politicians who ought to be in petticoats, into sympathy with the Southern rebellion. There is no doubt that all the Southern States ask "recognition;" but that involves every possible surrender of national integrity, nationall honor and national existence. The South can have peace, if it will recognize and maintain the Constitution of the United States. When it repudiated the authority of that solemn covenant, it declared war upon the United States, and so long as it persists in rejecting it, it prosecutes and maintains the war. It matters not who fired the first gun, who seized the first fort, who plundered the first mint, though in each of these particulars the South is the offending party. But the act of attempted secession,—the formal rejection of the national Constitution,—the express and explicit determination to destroy the Government of the United States,—this was the act of war which that Government was required to meet, and the cry of the South for *peace*, is simply the protest of the apprehended burglar against the execution of the law which he has broken.

Have we Pirates at Home?

Notwithstanding the mistakes of fact and opinion which marked some of the earlier letters of the special correspondent of the London *Times*, we are indebted to him for very interesting and important revelations of Southern sentiment. The eagerness of the rebels for the countenance and aid of England compels them to receive Mr. RUSSELL with a degree of courtesy which is by no means characteristic of their intercourse with "outside barbarians;"—and it is but simple justice to a man placed in a position of no slight embarrassment, to say that he has, so far as we can judge, performed the delicate and difficult task intrusted to him with frank and fearless fidelity. He reports what he hears and sees in the Southern States,—what the leaders of the rebellion say, what they think, what they propose to do, and what they expect to do it with. All this is what we very much need to know, and, under the circumstances, it is precisely what we could not ascertain except through some such channel of contraband information as the special correspondence of the *Times* has opened for us.

One of the most striking, and, in one sense, interesting items thus brought to our knowledge is contained in the following paragraph from Mr. RUSSELL'S letter of May 7:

"But it may be asked, who will take these letters-of-marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that *already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-England, from the whalers of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters-of-marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees!* This statement I make on *the very highest authority*. I leave you to deal with the facts."

The "very highest authority" in this case unquestionably means *official* authority. It is a phrase by which correspondents always indicate an authority they are not permitted, or do not like, to name. We may fairly assume,—and that without much risk of mistake,—that JEFF. DAVIS told Mr. RUSSELL that these "numerous applications" had been made from the Northern States for his piratical letters-of-marque.

The first observation we have to make on the matter is, that we believe Mr. DAVIS lied. We have not the slightest hesitation in appealing to nearly every army officer who has ever been brought into close contact with him, for evidence of the fact that he is notoriously reckless of the truth or falsehood of his statements. He uses either, as will best serve his immediate purpose. In this instance his specific object was to impress upon Mr. RUSSELL, and through him upon the British public, the fact that even *Northern men* recognized the validity and legality of his letters-of-marque, and were ready and eager to adventure under them. This point established, it would be very easy for English shippers to infer that it would be much less heinous for *them* to engage in the same traffic. Having this powerful public motive for lying to Mr. RUSSELL, we have very little doubt that JEFF. DAVIS lied accordingly.

The second point is this: It will not be amiss for GOV. ANDREW, as well as President LINCOLN, to keep a very sharp lookout for such engagements on the part of men in the North. The possession of a privateer's commission, without the clearest possible proof that it was held innocently, should suffice to hang the offender without needless ceremony or delay. And if any such instance should occur without bringing the offender very speedily to the gallows, Englishmen may safely count on impunity for similar offences.

A Question Worth Answering.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Can you assign any reason why we are losing the valuable knowledge, courage and experience of the illustrious Gen. WOOL? Why not use him instead of so many bastard generals who can "blab beautifully" before an audience, but otherwise, if *they get* renown, it will be sheerly through the *counsels of subordinates!* Why not appoint military men instead of petitfogers, politicians and quacks? It will have to be done, ultimately, after we have been "licked" a few times. Why trust the lives of brave soldiers in such incompetent hands?

Our correspondent must understand that it is much easier to ask questions than answer them. We are bound to presume that the Government has some very good reason for whatever it does, and some still better reason for whatever it does not do. What that reason is, we may learn in due time, if we are duly patient and faint not.

One thing our soldiers, and the country, are learning already—namely, the utter folly and crime of giving high commands to men because they want them—because they *bore* for them—because they have rendered political services which must be rewarded—because they have been active in enlisting soldiers—because they have influence, personal or political, or pecuniary with the Heads of Departments, or for any other reason whatever than that of their *superior qualifications* for the specific posts assigned. Our troops have already experienced one heavy disaster, and the country has sustained a serious disgrace, from the incompetence of a Brigadier-General. How many times this will have to be repeated before the evil is remedied, it is difficult to say. One thing is very clear:—nothing can tend more powerfully to protract this war,—to make it expensive, bloody, and fruitless of all

results but carnage and disgrace, than the appointment of incompetent men to posts of high command.

Why Gen. WOOL is not employed, we have not the remotest idea. The signal services which he rendered in this City at the outset of the contest—the vigor, industry and faculty of labor which he then displayed,—show conclusively that other causes than his age and inclination operate to keep him aloof from the theatre of the war. Gen. WOOL has won the respect and confidence of the country by his conduct in the field, and by the prompt and unflinching patriotism which he has always brought to its service. We are sure that his presence at some point of importance would inspire fresh hope and confidence in the public mind.

Misplaced Lenity.

A correspondent informs us that during a recent visit to Washington, he was present at a party of gentlemen who offered to bet heavy sums of money that the National Government dare not hang a traitor. He declares, further, on information derived during the same visit, that shipments of arms, provisions, &c., for the South, are constantly taking place in Northern ports, and especially in New-York, mainly by way of Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis. And he expresses the opinion, moreover, that the Government is not even yet fairly awake to the fact that it is engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and that the only way to crush treason is by hanging the traitors.

We doubt not there is a great deal of truth in our correspondent's suggestions:—but we know there is much to be said in extenuation of the soft-hearted temper on the part of the Government, from which he apprehends so much mischief. The fact is, treason is something entirely new to this country. The rarity of the crime blinds the public mind, as well as the eyes of our rulers, to its enormity. A large part of our people are constantly engaged in the attempt to overthrow the existing Administration of the Government,—and this perpetual process tends, perhaps, to extenuate to the public conscience the guilt of attempting to overthrow the Government itself. At the outset of a rebellion, therefore, it is not strange that men in office, as well as men out of office, should look upon the acts of the rebels with a good deal more lenity than the nature of their conduct will justify, or the safety of the Republic will permit.

We confess that to our minds the Government is not meeting the just expectations of the country in its method of dealing with traitors. There is a degree of forbearance,—a kind of toleration practiced towards men who, under the very eye of Government, are plotting its destruction,—which does not indicate the temper required by such a crisis. A rebellion cannot be put down by rose-water. All paltering with treason,—all toleration of traitors,—all hesitation about crushing rebellion in the egg, is only cowardice, and increases infinitely the ultimate cruelty of the process. It encourages the traitors to fresh efforts. It holds out to them all the chances of brilliant success, and impunity if they fail. Nothing could be better calculated to protract the contest than such a policy.

We look to the coming session of Congress for legislation which shall remedy this state of things, and leave the Executive Department no excuse for further apparent toleration of the highest crime which the citizens of a free country can commit.

WANTED—A FAIR FIELD.—The Southern *Confederacy* says, that "on no ground, as yet has the foul invader dared to venture where their enraged and burning soldiery can meet him in fair and open fight." The experiences at Grafton, Phillippa, Romney and Harper's Ferry demonstrate that their "enraged and burning soldiery" are so much better at retreating than the Federal troops are at marching, as not to afford an opportunity for a "fair field and open fight."

The Successor of Senator Douglas.

The telegraph has announced the appointment by Gov. YATES, of Illinois, of O. H. BROWNING, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. BROWNING has been for many years a resident of the City of Quincy. He is by profession a counselor [at law, and he occupies a place in the front rank of the practioners of Illinois. His name was recently brought prominently before the country by his able defence of Mrs. BURDS, in the trial of that well-known divorce suit, he being the senior counsel of the defendant.

Mr. BROWNING, we believe, has been several times elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and is therefore not without legislative experience. He has never held a seat in Congress. In the Fall of 1852—the year of the Scott Campaign—he was nominated by the Whigs of the Quincy District as their candidate for the House of Representatives. He canvassed the district thoroughly in support of the electoral ticket, but, with the other Whig candidate in Illinois, he was defeated. His successful opponent was Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON.

Mr. BROWNING continued to be identified with the Whig Party until its dissolution. He became a warm supporter of the Republican Party soon after its organization, and has continued in its ranks to the present time. His sympathies, we believe, have been with the conservative wing of that organization. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN, and was elected by the Illinois delegation to respond in behalf of that State to the speeches of the chairmen of those delegations which had opposed Mr. LINCOLN's nomination, in which they peacefully acquiesced in the will of the Convention.

Mr. BROWNING is now about 50 years of age. He is a gentleman of pleasing personal appearance. He has been a close student of politics, in the study of which he has brought to bear a clear logical mind. He is an able, dignified and effective public speaker, and his experience at the bar has probably given him the experience necessary to be a ready debater in the Senate Chamber.

His appointment, we doubt not, will give general satisfaction to the citizens of Illinois.

News from Texas and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

Texan advices say that CORTINAS was attacked about a mile from Redmond's Ranche by a force under Capt. BENEVADES, and completely routed, killing seven of his men, wounding several, and dispersing the force. CORTINAS escaped with about ten men into Mexico.

It is understood that a revolution is inaugurated in Tamaulipas.

GUINEO, the defeated candidate for Governor, issued a pronunciamiento to remove the question who should be Governor from the ballot-box to the sword. There was an impression that the revolution would become general, and GUINEO would unite his forces with those of MARQUES and MEJICA, who have been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

Prince Alfred in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 14.

Prince ALFRED arrived at Quebec Wednesday evening. He was received by the civil and military authorities. He proceeded at once to the residence of the Governor-General. He was heartily cheered by a large concourse of spectators. He visited the citadel yesterday, and rode through the upper part of the city. There were no formal demonstrations, but he was everywhere received with the warmest tokens of loyalty and respect.

A Wagon Factory Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. BAGGE & ROWLAND, was burned after midnight. The firm was engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Battle at Bethel—Censure of Gen. Pierce—How the Rebels mean to conduct the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

The Capital is to-day filled with sorrow at the result of the attack upon the rebel batteries near Hampton, and the complaints are loud and deep that an important expedition was intrusted to the command of a raw militia General whose resources of genius and courage made no amends for his lack of experience. I have heard but one opinion expressed on this subject. Men of all grades seem to have a realizing sense of the necessity of experience in the commanders of armies. A majority of those who are now joining in this hue and cry would have maintained the opposite opinion three days ago, and have ridiculed the idea that education and training are essential to develop military talent, as the prosy suggestion of beaureaucratic and "red-tape" influences. The affair is sad and mortifying; but if it serves to inspire caution and circumspection, and to show the necessity of putting the right man in the right place, it will have answered a good purpose. That it will have this effect to a considerable extent cannot be doubted, and at the same time tend to produce the opposite consequences on the minds of our enemies by inspiring in them an overweening confidence.

I have to-day conversed with an intelligent gentleman of this city, who recently went to Norfolk, and thence to Richmond, where he was imprisoned four days and nights on suspicion that he was a spy. He conversed freely with intelligent parties at the latter place, prior to his arrest, and learned that the feeling was strong and decided in favor of intrusting the conduct of the war to the experienced hands of the resigned officers of the United States Army. The militia Generals were superseded without ceremony when it was practicable to obtain the services of experienced officers of inferior rank. He mentioned two or three cases in point, and among them that of Gen. GWINN, who has been made a Major-General by the State of North Carolina. He was placed in command of the rebel force at Norfolk and vicinity, but when the Federal Government began to concentrate its forces in that vicinity he was frankly told that the public lacked confidence in his experience. With equal frankness he replied that he would cheerfully give way to any competent and skillful Army officer. He was informed that the services of Col. HUGER, late of the United States Army, could be had—when Gen. GWINN immediately withdrew in his favor, and was assigned to other less responsible duties. The gentleman gave me another instance of the wisdom of the Secessionists in the essential matter of conducting the war, in which a General of the corn-stalk militia was constrained to yield the first place to the solid merits of a man of inferior rank, with whom the art of war is a profession.

Our people cannot too soon learn this lesson; and it may be hoped that the disaster at Great Bethel will powerfully impress it upon the minds of rulers and ruled.

There can be no doubt that in this great, free, energetic country, there exist a vast amount of military capacity, which circumstances will soon develop. The men born with the genius to command will soon show themselves; and in the nature of things, owing to the disparity of numbers, there must be vastly more of this talent in the body of the people, like the statue in the quarry, than has been eliminated by education or practical experience. But it is a great mistake to assume that men in middle life, without such training, are qualified for the chief command in war, because they have risen to the chief seats of honor in civil life. They may also be great captains in a rough undeveloped state, and their active cultivated minds, their knowledge of the world, and their aptitude for controlling men may render them exceedingly expert in the acquisition of military knowledge and experience, but they still must learn. It is not necessary for such happy geniuses to go through a long probation of study and practice in a military school. But after all there is much to be learned by study and practice, and it is safest for themselves and the country that they should acquire experience in the humbler spheres of military command before being intrusted with the control of campaigns. FRANKLIN was self-taught, but he was well taught. His vast resources of knowledge were acquired by patient study, and not by mere intuition. SHAKESPEARE was born a poet, but posterity would be none the wiser for it if he had not learned to read and write, and, by long years of study, practice and devotion to his literary pursuits, developed the hidden germ. If his mind had been occupied until middle life with politics, with law, or with commerce, his genius for poetry would never have found expression. CROMWELL, WASHINGTON, CLIVE and JACKSON were not regularly bred to arms from their youth up; but they had, nevertheless, the most valuable training. They were not immediately made Major-Generals and put in high commands; but rose gradually from humble positions in consequence of the rare merit displayed by them. It might have been safe to place them at the head of affairs in the beginning of their careers; but nobody among their cotemporaries knew them so well as to risk the experiment. We feel that they might have been trusted, because we learn from history that they were always equal to the emergency.

Great genius in any art is the rarest of gifts, and nothing is so unsafe as the attempt to predict its appearance, or to assume its existence. The most flattering promises often prove deceptive. Nothing seemed less probable than that the awkward, ungainly member from one of the rural districts, with a nasal twang and an addiction to cant, whose language was as unintelligible as his appearance was uncouth, was to become, by force of genius, the Lord Protector of England, after having sent the King to the block and his nobles into exile. There were scores of eloquent and accomplished members in the Long Parliament who would have received its honors, when it first assembled, in preference to CROMWELL; and it was not until he displayed great talents for command that the first place was conceded to him by universal consent.

In the meantime, until the man of destiny appears, it is wisest to follow the line of safe precedents. Let us adhere to common experience, in the appointment of men known to be competent for command, until genius shall exhibit itself, and assert its natural superiority. OBSERVER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NEWSPAPER CANARDS—THE AFFAIR AT GREAT BETHEL—BUSINESS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT—EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The telegraph conveys to your readers the details of the exciting news passing in this region, and your columns are fully occupied with accounts of the stirring events, in the midst of which we are now situated. The authentic reports brought to the War Department last evening of the exact state of affairs at Fortress Monroe, during the late fight at Great Bethel, happily are not so bad as the first accounts indicated.

Sensation reporters, availing themselves of every arrival here to glean from the new comer some item with which they may startle the community at home incline to magnify and distort the story they may hear, and rushing to the telegraph, they blaze away, without stint, and without the slightest care for accuracy, in order to make the most of their petty capital for the favorite journals of which they boast they are the "correspondents."

One of them, for example, tells his paper yesterday that BUTLER has taken the offensive battery at Great Bethel, with one thousand prisoners, etc. No such account reached Washington. It was either coined, or this enterprising reporter was egregiously sold. It was generally understood here that it was a sell, and little notice was taken of it, except by those who gobble down such extravagancies whenever and wherever they can find or create them!

This is a wrong towards the families and friends of the poor soldiers, who are away from their homes, fighting the battles of their country, and it should not be indulged in, at haphazard.

From the lips of Lieut. BUTLER (son of Col. BUTLER, who is attached to Gen. B.'s staff) I learned the general details of the recent collision at Great Bethel, the particulars of which, in the main, you have already received and published.

It turns out that but fourteen men in all were killed, in this fight, and forty-four wounded. Lieut. BUTLER furnished a list to the War Department, of the unfortunate dead and wounded, yesterday. Sharp criticism is exercised upon the imbecile course pursued by Brig.-Gen. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, in this fight, who seemed to have lost his self-possession, or suddenly became utterly incompetent to fulfill his duties. He is described by an eye-witness as running up and down the lines, like a crazy man, shouting to his men, without any system, or apparent knowledge of what he ought to do, for a time. Then he fell into the rear, allowed his men to stand under the belching fire of a furious battery, for over an hour, without ordering a retreat, or, in fact, ordering anything. Such a man, with no more knowledge of field duty, and no more stamina than this, ought never to have been permitted to take a command, and thus risk the lives of thousands of men, *who awaited directions*, only, to "do or die." Those who know this man best, at home, now repeat what they said when Gov ANDREW appointed him to this high command—"it's a great mistake,"—and the event has proved the force of the assertion.

Notwithstanding the large exodus of troops from this City latterly, we have still a big army around us and within the city proper. Over forty thousand men are now within "hailing distance" of Capitol Hill. Rumors have been sent forth by these same sensation gentlemen that fears were beginning to be felt that the withdrawal of the large force sent to cooperate with Gen. M'CLELLAN, at Harper's Ferry and other places, rendered Washington but illy defended. Never was there a greater mistake, though the Government are ready and desirous to accept the services of the troops who come here in "fighting" condition. All loyal regiments, well equipped and furnished, I have reason authentically to *know*, will be welcomed, and received into the service at once. Business can readily be found for them; but they are not, at present, required for the defence of the Capitol.

The Departments are busy. At the War Department the time of Gen. CAMERON is occupied most assiduously, from early to late, and an immense amount of labor is performed there at this time. In the Navy Department, Secretary WELLES is fully occupied, too. The Post-office is not so hardly driven, inasmuch as a large portion of the business of that Bureau is cut off, from the fact that there are now no postal facilities being extended to the seceded States. At the Treasury crowds are constantly in attendance, and the clerks occupy "full hours" daily, in keeping the docket clear. Secretary CHASE ordered the oath of allegiance to be administered to his employes, recently—following the example of all the other Departments, though tardily. This operation brought over a score of Secessionists to their bearings. They *refused* to comply with the Secretary's requisition, however, contending that they owed allegiance to their native States, *first*, and could not consent to swear to "support the *United* States," while their own States were not in the circle! Some twenty of these traitors thus responded, and they are not yet removed from the Treasury Department! They still cling to the fat pay which the United States Government affords its clerical operatives, and Gov. CHASE still suffers them to enjoy these emoluments. This ought not to be permitted for one hour, when there are so many good and true and competent men, ready and desirous to serve the Government, and who need the benefits of these offices.

One of our New-York Representatives, Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, of the Newburgh District, is doing a good work here. He visits the camps every few days, and supplies the soldiers with franks for letters to their friends. Some trouble at first occurred in regard to this matter, but he very quickly set all right at the Post-office, on his arrival here recently, and says he shall continue so to aid the men who are fighting the nation's battles, until further notice. Mr. VAN WYCK's example might well be emulated, in this particular, by other members of Congress, who have entirely neglected their constituents, in this respect, since the war broke out; Gen. WILSON, of Massachusetts, being the only other person whom I have known to take a similar interest in the troops, up to this time.

Yours, &c., S. W.

THE DOUGLAS FUND.

Homestead for the Senator's Family.

To the People of the United States, and more particularly to the People of Illinois:

STEPHEN A DOUGLAS is dead! He has fallen at the meridian of life. For twenty-five years he has served the public honorably and without personal profit. For nearly twenty years he devoted his time, his abilities and his labors to his State and his country. He served both State and country from a love of both, and not from a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years he gave up his time and all other interests to his country, and, to the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and at last, his life, to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and patriotic objects he has fallen in the very prime of life, but not until he had rendered incalculable benefits to the American people.

Fellow countrymen! While thus laboring for your interests and the interests of your posterity, his own means were lost. He died not only poor but has left to his wife and children a legacy of debt. The only unincumbered piece of land—a small tract, less than three acres—of which he was ever possessed, was, when he died, the property of his widow. At the request of the people of Illinois, coming up to her even in the hour of her sorrow, she surrendered his remains to the State, and with them gave that piece of land for his interment, asking of the people only that she might be allowed to reside near the grave in which he reposes. She has thus given to the people of Illinois all that was left of DOUGLAS. This lot, in which now rest his ashes, is in the centre of that beautiful grove known as his long chosen and favorite home. The surrounding portion of the tract is covered with mortgages. His children, his widow and his countrymen, to approach his grave must do so by permission of the sheriff, his creditors and strangers. Will the nation he has served forget DOUGLAS in the tomb? Will the Republic prove ungrateful? Will the American people, whom he has served so long and so faithfully, suffer his widow and his orphans to be turned from the home he loved, the soil he defended, to seek elsewhere, and from strangers, a shelter and a support? Shall they be shut out from the sight of his tomb, and denied the melancholy satisfaction of being near his grave? Shall the wife and children of DOUGLAS go forth homeless, houseless wanderers from the State of Illinois?

We propose to the American people, and particularly to the people of Illinois, to raise by voluntary contributions, a fund, to be administered by Wm. A. Richardson, Wm B Ogden, John T. Stewart, Zadoc Casey, David Davis, Thomas Drummond, and John D. Caton, for the redemption of so much of the property as will furnish his widow with a suitable home at Cottage Grove; or, if such selection should, by such trustees, hereafter be deemed inadvisable, to the purchase of a suitable home for them in the State of Illinois; and also to be invested for the support of the widow, and the education of the children of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. JOHN D. CATON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, will act as receiver of this fund, to whom all subscriptions, from States, counties, corporations, societies, committees and individuals will be remitted. His address is Ottawa, Illinois

Hon. THOMAS DRUMMOND, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, will act as Treasurer.

We commend the proposition, fellow-countrymen, to your earnest and immediate consideration.

RICHARD YATES,	J. Y. SCAMMON,
W. A. RICHARDSON,	D. A. GAGE,
WM B OGDEN,	SAMUEL S. MARSHAL,
ROBERT SMITH,	O B FICKLIN,
J. H. WOODWORTH,	JESSE K. DUBOIS,
T. H. CAMPBELL,	LEWIS D ERWIN,
J D. CATON,	R. E. GOODELL,
SAMUEL K. CASEY,	

Capt. Viele.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

We notice that our esteemed friend and citizen, Capt. VIELE, of the "New-York Seventh," is engaged in forming a brigade to go into active service. His already well-earned popularity will be sure to win him success in this movement of his, and we can sincerely say that he eminently deserves it.

He is "the right man for the right place." As a graduate from West Point, the author of *Viele's Hand-Book*, and one who has already seen active service in the field, we know of none who more deserves encouragement in his laudable and patriotic enterprise, and we feel confident that our City will take an honest pride in aiding this movement of so deserving and accomplished an officer. Yours, respectfully,

A CITIZEN.

Arrivals in the City.

Captain Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Lieut. P. R Stetson, (recently promoted from the volunteer militia,) of the U. S. Army; Capt. R. S. Babcock of Conn.; W. G. Angell, of Providence; and P. S. Shelton, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Whitney, of Boston, Col Abercrombie, of the U. S. A.; Judge Burrell, of Conn.; C. T. Pond and H. Trowbridge, of Conn.; G. Jerome and J. W. Strong, of Detroit, and J. P. Tweed, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. H Beely, of Paris, France; N. St. John and family, of Mobile. J. S Webster, of the United States Revenue Service; J Wilson, of Arastraga, and J. A. Brooks and family, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Col J D Taylor, E. F. Rogers and Dr. Tenbroek, of the United States Army; J. L. Turner, of Maine; R. W Jackson, of Rhode Island; F. M. Finch, of Ithaca; Dr. K. D. Lynde, of the U. S. Army, H. B. Leach, of Philadelphia, and D. J. Case, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henry Hitchcock, of England; G. B. Sobier, of Boston; C W. Cine, of Canton, and J. R. Ingleheart, of West Point, are at the Jayscroft House.

Lieut. J. G. Bennett, of the United States Navy; Dr. Charles Bell, of Peekskill, and J. S. Ward, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN LOST.

Collision with a Field of Sunken Ice.

TWENTY OR THIRTY LIVES LOST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 14.

The Montreal Steamship Company's screw-steamship *Canadian*, Capt. GRAHAM, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday morning, June 1, for Londonderry and Liverpool, struck on a field of sunken ice, eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th inst., and sunk in thirty-five minutes.

One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in boats and landed on Cape Bauld, from whence they were brought into this port this morning by a French bark.

From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers, but as the ship's papers went down in the sinking ship, it is as yet impossible to tell the exact number drowned.

A portion of the mails were saved. Among those drowned were the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer.

The *Canadian* struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once; whereupon she filled rapidly, and soon went down. The ice-field did not attract much attention when first discovered, as it looked small, and was scarcely above water. The steamer was going at slow speed at the time she struck.

The *Canadian* had 49 cabin and 71 steerage passengers, which, with her crew of about 60, made nearly 200 souls on board.

The following is the list of cabin passengers:

FROM QUEBEC.—Mr. Hutton, wife and daughter; Rev. Mr. Gleason, Mrs. Creser, Mr. McCaul and child, Mr. McCaul, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. Brady, Mr. McKay, of Montreal; Mr. Gault, Fred. Ashley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Norris, Mr. J. Brandon.

FROM TORONTO.—Mr. Dazley, Miss Bird, Miss Ardah, Miss Holt, Mr. Ardah and lady.

FROM HAMILTON.—J. Young, Mr. Thompson.

FROM CHICAGO.—S. H. Mayhew, G. W. Mayhew, A. Heathcote.

FROM NEW YORK.—John Herseley.

FROM PORTLAND.—T. S. Sykes and wife.

FROM CLARENCEVILLE.—Mrs. McFie, Mr. McFie.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—S. R. Scott, A. R. Harrison, Mr. Gilmour, wife and two children, and servant; Mr. R. W. Dean.

FROM CINCINNATI.—George Rathbone.

RETURNING TO ENGLAND.—Miss Plow.

Mr. SPENCER, Purser of the *Canadian*, telegraphs a list of passengers and crew saved from the steamship *Canadian*:

CABIN PASSENGERS—Messrs. Rathbone, Rev. Gleason, J. W. H. Mayhew, Brandon, Gordon, Gault, R. and J. Young, Dean Brody, McLay, Thompson, Harrison, Scott, Ashley, Norris, McCall, wife and child, Gilmour, wife, two children and servant, McFie and wife, Coates, wife and child, Sykes and wife, Ardiah and wife, Mrs. Noble and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs Deaseley, Misses Plow, Adiah, Hall, McFie, Bird and Cresen.

STEERAGE.—Capt. Bedford, Messrs. Gill, Berriman, McNemary and child, Sam. Dickfil, W. and J. Hamilton, Ward E. Patterson, Bug chole, Lowrey, Bainbridge, Montgomery, Atkinson, Mustard, Falloon, Dunlap, Smith. Morgan, Gellis, Sange, Renll, Williams, Bakewell and boy, Roe, J. and D. Carry, Dewal, Wallace, Fegarty, Lacone, Mrs. Mudfield, Misses Galloway, Hamilton, Tweed and Dale, Jamison. McCauf. Graham, Cheshire, Akewell, Webster. Clingham, Cheshire, Cleghorn, Mr. Patrick and daughter.

All the ship's company are saved except the following: Messrs. Pauton, mail clerk; Davis, second officer; Evart Frances Templeton, seaman; Prassau, Fogarty, firemen; Arbuckle and McMillan, cooks, and Finney, steward.

All the ship's papers are lost. She had only 67 steerage passengers; three entered twice on the list.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN OLIVER-STREET.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 43 Oliver-street, upon the body of CATHARINE CRAWFORD, an Irishwoman, 25 years of age, who died on Thursday forenoon under circumstances leading to a belief that she had been violently treated by JOHN CRAWFORD, her husband. Several witnesses testified, but neither was able to swear that deceased had been thrown down stairs, although such was the general impression. The jury declared that she came to her death from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs, at the house No. 43 Oliver street, June 12, 1861. From the testimony the jury is unable to say how or in what manner the fall was occasioned.

SHOCKING CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—The police, on Thursday night, found the dead body of a male infant, partially covered with rags, in Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it, without, however, obtaining evidence as to the identity of the parents. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made an examination, finding the remains to be in an advanced state of decomposition, a cord drawn tightly around the neck, and other indications of violence. A verdict was rendered of death from strangulation at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

P. T. BARNUM AND DR. CONDIT.—A meeting in behalf of the Inebriates' Reform Society will be held in the Second-st M. E. Church on Monday evening next, at which addresses will be delivered by Mr. P. T. BARNUM and Dr CONDIT. Music by the Marshall Family. A collection will be taken. As the object is every way worthy, we hope to see the house crowded.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—On the 10th inst., PATRICK DOOLEY, a young Irishman, employed on board the barge *Morris*, at Rondout, was severely injured internally by the falling of the tackle used for hoisting the cargo. He was brought to this City and placed in the Hospital; but his case was beyond medical aid, and he died yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

THE LATEST NEWS—A SPECIAL SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Railroad to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with the latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road, at 5 cents a copy.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS.

Elastic, unshrinkable and cheap! A great variety at very low prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CAP OF INVISIBILITY.—This article, so convenient for scouting parties, is not commonly for sale in New-York stores, but KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has Summer Hats still more desirable, light as a zephyr, and as cool, shading and concealing every defect, and bringing every one's graces in the most magical manner. For style and fabric they are incomparably the best in the market.

[Advertisement]

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

ALBERINO'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., and No. 214 Broadway, having made up their minds to MEET THE PUBLIC HALF WAY, in the present unprecedented SEASON OF DIFFICULTY, hereby announce that their extensive, fashionable and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, now ready, will be sold at prices to suit the most ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

The motto of the firm is PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, even if they leave NO MARGIN FOR PROFITS.

Come and see what fashionable fabrics can be sold for in a crisis like the present.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Higgs' Trass, Hard Rubber, waterproof used in the bath, cleanly, indestructible, and protects he spermatic cord from injury. Office for the radical treatment of rupture, varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace.

A superior article by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Silent Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality, and that of color, suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing their beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article, at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

A. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Flagstaff for Sale.—Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree, By F. MARTINEZ, No. 42 East 14th-st, Union-square, (The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Summer Gaiters.—Ladies, the very best place in town to buy your gaiters is at CANTRELL'S, No. 378 Broadway. He will furnish you with comfortable, durable and neat articles. Like qualities characterize his boots and shoes for children, and French calf skin and patent leather boots for gentlemen. Make him a visit.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DENMAN—BISHOP.—In this City, on Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. D'O. Crawford RICHARD N. DENMAN to MARY EMILY BISHOP, both of this City.

HILLIARD—BELL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. E. H. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. JOHN P. HILLIARD to Miss MARGARET P. BELL, all of this City.

STANTON—BRIGHTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, PHILIP V. E. STANTON and ADELAIDE BRIGHTMAN, all of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—POLHEMUS—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. A. A. Willetts, JACOB B. JOHNSON to CORNELIA V. W., daughter of Theodore Polhemus, Jr., all of the former place.

TOMPKINS—SAVAGE.—On Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, ALBERT TOMPKINS, of Bloomington Ill., to MARY H., daughter of Benjamin Crane, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

M'COMBS—SAVAGE.—At Geneva, on Thursday evening, June 13, at the residence of he bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Toucey, H. S. M'COMBS, of New York, to SARAH E., only daughter of Henry Savage, Esq.

DIED.

VOORHEES.—On Thursday, June 13, KATE SWANTON, eldest child of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhees, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Elihu Day, Esq., No. 432 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

CLARE.—In this City, on Friday, June 14, CORNELIUS H., son of the late Joseph Clare, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family and of his uncles, Wm. H. and S. S. Dunscomb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. Services will be held at Trinity Church at 5½ P. M.

GULDIN.—In this City, on Friday, June 14, Mrs. HENRIETTA C. GULDIN, wife of Rev. John C. Guldin.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the German Evangelical Mission, in Houston-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.

CROFTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 14, JOHN WESELER CROFTS, son of Thomas and Margaret Crofts, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 132 Carlton-av.

STRONG.—In Flatbush, on Friday morning, June 14, Rev. THOMAS M. STRONG, D. D., aged 64 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also of his sons, Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, together with the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The clergy are invited to meet at his residence at 1½ o'clock precisely. The Flatbush av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes. Special cars will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, and will leave punctually at 12½ o'clock P. M.

VALE.—On Friday morning, June 14, CHARLES B., youngest son of Gilbert and Jane A. Vale, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CHRISTIAN.—On Tuesday, June 11, Mrs CATHERINE T. CHRISTIAN, wife of Mr. John Christian, in the 28th year of her age.

HORTON.—At City Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12 Mrs. ELIZABETH HORTON, widow of Geo. W. Horton aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Geo. W. Horton, Jr., City Island, whence they will proceed by steamboat to Westchester Episcopal Church, where the body will be interred at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City will please take the steamboat *Edmond Griffin*, at Catharine-slip pier, east side, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

BOLTON.—In the town of Westchester, on Wednesday evening, June 12 at her residence, CATHERINE, wife of James Bolton, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will take place, from her residence, this day (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in readiness at Harlem Bridge until 12 o'clock to convey friends from the City.

COPELAND.—On Friday, June 14, MARY ANN SHERWOOD, wife of James Copeland, and eldest daughter of Daniel and Margaret Sherwood, aged 24 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 16, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, West Farms, N. Y.

ROBLEY.—At Dunoon, Scotland, on Tuesday, May 28, of malignant sore throat, ROBERT, son of Harrington and Isabel Robley, aged 3 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 333.—June 14, 1861.
70, 10, 1, 25, 54, 59, 39, 14, 49, 59, 22, 63, 45, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 334.—June 14, 1861.
36, 14, 72, 42, 41, 20, 64, 30, 70, 53, 3, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST RECEIVED, PER SHIP "VANGUARD,"

And will be opened on Wednesday, 12th inst.,
500 of those white FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 190 Pieces, $27.

Our numerous customers who were disappointed some time since, in consequence of our running out of these desirable sets, can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

ALSO,
FINE BROOK

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; wages not an object, but a nice home; best of city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 80 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, wishes a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; would take care of a child; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING OR WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant English girl; good references. Apply at No. 37 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing, or do plain sewing; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; best of reference. Can be seen at her last situation, No. 61 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town, desires to obtain a good situation for an excellent chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for two years. Apply at No. 106 West 22d-st., at any hour on Friday, June 14.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; the country preferred, can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen either in city or country. The advertiser has had many years' experience as family cook and baker; has lived with some of the first families in this country; can give the best of City references from her present employer. Call or send to No. 120 East 30th-st. Can be seen from 11 till 2 P. M. every day until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, syrups and pastry, also the laundry work, and bread and biscuit in the best manner; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 204 16th st., for one week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook, by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry. No objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook. The best of City reference can be given. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 26 West 15th-st., on the first floor, between 1st and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who thoroughly understands her business in a good pastry cook and excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 159½ West 10th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, game, fish, meat, poultry, game and desserts. Call at No. 289 6th av., corner of 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and washing with the washing and ironing of a small private family, is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 129 East 13th st., near 1st av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook, or as cook or assistant laundress, in a private family, in City or country. Is willing to take charge of a dairy. Can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH as a situation as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 7th-av., below 22d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as experienced cook; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-street, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—An active, respectable young woman wishes either of the above situations or as chambermaid and waitress; makes bread, pies, cake, &c., and is a good laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door; wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable well disposed girl, with unquestioned references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker or first-class laundress; an excellent hand over milk and butter; of obliging disposition. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or housework, in a small private family; will go to the country for the summer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 337 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; would go in the City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 14th-st between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business, or would do general housework; best of references. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELSH Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer and can give good reference if required. Apply at No. 149 9th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Call at No. 150 Pearl st., near Sands st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl for general housework; must be honest and industrious and recommended. Apply at No. 97 East 31s -st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation in the country; is a very good plain cook, baker of bread and pies and excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 636 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, wishes a situation; can go to bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first rate in the best dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 684 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 138 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly; would like to go with a family to the country; has the very best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 295 3d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; she has been child's nurse for several years past, and for the last year has done chamberwork, waiting, and taking care of a baby; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months, and do the washing for a family and baby; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a genteel girl of 20 years, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; waits on a table; does embroidery in style; wages $6; also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; does up shirts in style. Wages $6. Call or address No. 225 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a capable young woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroider, or would do chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 8th and 10th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the entire care of an infant from its birth; is a first class seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 194 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 15 years old, wishes a situation in a respectable family; thoroughly understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's Machines, and is competent of undertaking all kinds of neat family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her mother's residence, No. 94 Essex st., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by young woman who can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant woman, as seamstress and to wait upon grown-up children, or to wait upon an elderly lady; has lived seven years and eight months in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as above, in the country, by an excellent Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 147 Madison-av.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for other the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., can find them at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

COLORED GIRLS, COLORED GIRLS.

[illegible] Agency, [illegible] to supply at a moment's notice, [illegible] City or country, [illegible] Also, [illegible] Apply at No. 41 Orchard-st., [illegible] Also, [illegible] Apply at No. 41 Orchard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, to do general housework. Call at No. 110 Suffolk-st., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who will be found to fully understand his business; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; can produce six years' recommendations in the country, and three years in this City. Address S. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—A GOOD MAN wants a place as coachman; also, has sister in a private boarding house, as cook or chambermaid; both can give good reference from their last place. Call at No. 123 West 20th st., rear house, for one week, or until hired. Address a note to B. C.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—HOUSEWORKER.—An Englishman and his wife wish situations; the man is a good and careful driver, and understands the management of horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; can make butter. Apply at No. 484 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man who understands the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver; also, is a first rate plain gardener; can give the very best references; has no objections to any part of the country. Andrew L. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a safe and careful driver; understands the treatment of all diseases in horses; also, the care of a vegetable garden; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 126 Fulton st., second floor, cork manufactory.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 401 *Times* Office.

AN OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, BY A YOUTH, 18 years of age a situation in an office or at some respectable employment; has lived three years in last situation. Address J. O., Station D., United States Mail.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A waiter in a private family. A family who is going to travel would be happy to hear of a place for their waiter man; he is a Scotchman and Protestant; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 1 Washington-square, for 4 days.

A WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d'objection à voyager ou à la campagne. S'adresser à No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place. Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

LAUNDRESSES.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO FAMILY washing at her own house: one who understands all kinds of washing. Prices reasonable. Call at No. 136½ West 19th st., top floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $3 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 128 16th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home may apply at No. 58 Lamb 26th-st. between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be obtained with a private family at No. 94 West 27th st; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 50 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find super or accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 190 WASHINGton-st., a large room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a large bedroom on the third floor. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEAsant accommodations for families, or single gentleman, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A modern stone front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let with board a handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with half room adjoining. Also a front basement room, with board, if desired. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. Inquire at No. 8 East 37th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—THE OWNER of the commodious house No. 348 Broadway, near 31st-st., has fitted and furnished to let in suites, first floor, well adapted for a professional residence. The drawing-room floor, consisting of five rooms communicating, for a party of gentlemen, or small genteel family. Apply of HOUSEKEEPER on premises.

RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A Respectable genteel family may either board or take the charge of a handsomely-furnished house; elegantly situated and quite accessible with nearly all the advantages of the country and sea. The rent will be taken by a select family in board. Inquire at No. 4 Pine-st., Room No 2

TO LET WITH BOARD.—IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th st., between 5th-av and Broadway, a large room on second floor, and one on third floor, with bedroom of, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, a back parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Apply at house.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIding in 24th st., between Madison and 4th avs., having two or three more rooms than they require, would let them to gentlemen, with or without board, upon moderate terms; references exchanged. Address B. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 62 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Transients and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, whole furnished, second story, with piano, separate or together; also, a large fourth-story front room, with or without board; house, first-class; price moderate. Apply at No. 416 6th-st., (3 Abbott place.)

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 22 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 280 10th-st.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 16th st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announces to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that during the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 150 to 300 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which cash or the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-Office.

FIREWORKS.

EGGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jesticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. C. & I. EGGE.
No. 27 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. POTTLE, Jr.; Ornamental No. 1, 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. STUB, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbia, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, SNYDER & CO., No. 77 William st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 207 Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stabling, coach houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wiagra Hills opposite the residences of Richard Lathers Esq., about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle depôt, 45 minutes from the City. They contain 18 rooms, spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound.

The location is most salubrious; neighborhood select and free from any kind of nuisance; good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than profit. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 86 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED country seat on the New-Haven Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, with about 14 acres of land, in lawn, garden, meadow and plow-land. The improvements consist of a handsome modern-built mansion, containing 15 rooms, with pantries, closets, cellars, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet &c; well-arranged stables carriage-house, poultry and wood-house, workshop, ice-house, filled; fishpond, garden, planted, field crops do.; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in lawn and garden, will be disposed of, with furniture, horses, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., as may be desired. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

COTTAGE TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF July, a new and beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms beside kitchen, with stable and about one acre of ground, situated in a pleasant grove, with no objectionable surroundings, at Orienta, N. Y., commanding a view of Long Island Sound, one hour's ride from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Mamaroneck, N. Y., or HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, at a low price, consisting of good house, barn, &c., 1½ acres of land tastefully laid out, good garden, shade and fruit trees in abundance; suitable for a school, boarding-house or gentleman's residence; is furnished and in complete order. possession immediately. Address, with real name, Box No 2,981 Post office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, or to J. KIMBER, at J. B. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE mile from the depôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, cottage, and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on, or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLAKEWELL, No. 39 William-st., New York, 94e H. A. H; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDsome cottage; also, two houses, with seven rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of each, over looking the Hudson River—the best location on this island. Inquire of B. F. CARMAN, No. 1 464 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIdence, with highly improved grounds, situated in the heart of the most beautiful city in Central New-York. This property is free from incumbrance, and would be exchanged for improved property in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. W. G. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COUntages at Far-Rockaway, with nice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 107 East Broadway or HENRY C. WOOT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Maurice Canfield Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to Jas. E. MAURAN, No. 215 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNtry house, garden, &c., quite near railroad depôt, 3 miles distant from town. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND TEN acres of land on line of Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 313 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No 120 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. B. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. GRAVES, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President M. R. R. Co., New York.
Wm Lemmer, Esq., New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York
E. Squeers, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fisk, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hall, M. D., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing and sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, MASS. BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs kept for sale, at F. S. Comegys, No. 79 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 15, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlors, additional rooms &c., since last season. Will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the score of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, f out.

W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, N. J.—Having been enlarged with a new dining room, and bedrooms refurnished and painted in new upon for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations.

J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is high and healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. C. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 200 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 200 guests. Open June 15. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, will be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

$675.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT. An elegant three-story modern-built house, handsomely furnished and pleasantly located on high ground, in Brooklyn, near Fort Green and Clinton av; rent taken in board if desired. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege-table garden. Those premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. P. GARDNER, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 20th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 220 West 20th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to J. M. BENEDICT, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS to rent for the Summer; near the station; with shade and fruit trees and lawn. Inquire at ACKER, MERRALL & CO.'S store, or address E. M., Yonkers.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 66 West 24th-st., 4 stories, size, 22x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 8 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $4. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in abundance in the garden. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communication direct to New York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—BY A private family wishing to take from 12 to 15 boarders by the year or for the Summer months, with pleasant and airy rooms; location very healthy and beautiful; plenty of vegetables and fruit on the place. Terms moderate. References to H. Courson, No. 71 Macdougal-st., New-York; A. Stevens, No. 654 Broadway, New-York; A. Mead, No. 77 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Address CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—HALF an hour's sail from the City, by the steamboat Mastano, from Fulton Market slip. The house is delightfully situated on the bank of the river, (first house from the landing,) and has eligible accommodations for families and single gentlemen. The place is quiet, perfectly healthy, and desirable in every respect as a Summer residence. Access also from Greenpoint Ferry by stage.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A healthy region, by a family consisting of three grown persons, two children and nurse; rooms must be large and airy; house pleasantly situated with plenty of ground, and first-class table provided; livery accommodations near at hand. Address COUNTRY, care of Sherman & Romaine, No. 1 Hanover-square.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week. For particulars, inquire of D. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.: abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RIVER BOAT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, Cowned by Titus Mead, has recently been opened at Greenwich, Conn., having spacious grounds, a good garden, and carriage-house attached. Boarders will find a good table, plenty of milk, and all the comforts of a home. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOTT, at Greenwich depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE.—SEVeral persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms in a first class house. Abundance of fruit, shade and vegetables. Also fishing and bathing. Ten minutes' drive from depôt, stabling for horses. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ROOMS TO LET, with good board, in a farm house, two hours from New-York, by the New York and New Haven Railroad, on high ground with a grand view of the Sound. Convenient to depôt, churches and sea bathing. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address H. D. S., Box No. 64, South Norwalk, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FAMILY OCcupying a beautiful commodious house, with grounds, shade, &c., around, commanding extensive views on the Hudson, will accommodate a few select boarders for the Summer, with nice rooms. For reference and address, apply to A. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOUNTAIN AIR AND retirement; large lawn and fine shades 28 miles from New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey at Manitale Farm. Invalids are referred to Dr. WILLARD PARKER, No. 37 East 12th-st., others to Mr. WILKES, No. 124 Broadway, or address a letter to M. D., Plainfield N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet Village of Oyster Bay L. I. Good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives. Ultimate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars apply to A. BRUEN & CO., No. 4 Reade st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family, at High Bridge, Westchester County. Situation high and healthy. Access every hour in the day from Peck-slip. Address W. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with a fine residence near depôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES BOYCE No 15 William-st., Room No 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board at a farm house, 40 miles from New York City, in a high, healthy locality large shady grounds, fine fruit, &c. Address Mrs. J. S. EDWARDS, Katonah Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Families, desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Beautiful walks and drives. Address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT FAMIlies can obtain good board and pleasant rooms, with river view on the Hudson, 26 miles from the City; two railroads, five steamboats daily. Inquire of T. J. CROWER No. 699 Broadway, or E. H. BOUTON, 54th-av hotel

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Tribeca House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon fairly reasonable terms. Fishkill is accessible, and a pleasant and healthful locality. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can obtain board in a private family near Tubby Hook; access by steamboat and railroad nearly every hour; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 145 Post office, for one week

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HILLS OF Connecticut, three miles from Housatonic Railroad, and seven from Harlem Railroad. For particulars address C. P. CHAFFEE, Ellsworth, Conn. Good board

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. B. POULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reëlected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Bonds to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is to be made payable in twenty years from date, the interest to commence from the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 21 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders. If accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,
} Loan Commissioners

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 26, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

To persons whose bids are accepted, will be required a deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANRENSSELR L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Loder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 10 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 762 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 15, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.10

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next

Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8 law6m8* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
Administratrix.
ja19-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. JORNELL,
n17 law6m8* Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862.

The wood to be best oak sapling, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2 240 lbs to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States; and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times, and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payment will be made upon the Quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to the regulations. Each quarterly to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed, "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Q. M. M. C.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, inst., for supplying to the U. S Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, No. 1,230 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,230 spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary school house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX TUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
} Committee

AUCTION SALES.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM NO. 79 NASSAU ST, NEAR FULTON-ST., CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

viz., 4 carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres book-cases, secretaries, elegant rosewood hall stand and chairs, Turkish chairs and lounges, rockers, sofa bedsteads, carved black walnut buffet, extension tables dining chairs, sideboards, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillows. Also, a few choice oil-paintings. Catalogues and goods now ready

By order of A. C. YOUNG, Esq., Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

Peremptory sale of a choice collection of English Engravings Photographs, Ambrotypes, Colored French lithographs, Stereoscopic Instruments, Portfolios, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. Also a few fine MODERN OIL PAINTINGS. And also a large MAGIC LANTERN, with glass slides.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-street, a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, mahogany office desks, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, arm chairs and sofas, all in hair-cloth; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, meerschaum pipes, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—A SUPERIOR STOCK.—BY GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, being the stock of one of our largest manufacturers, removed for convenience of sale; is embraces, parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture, en suite and in parts; rosewood amour & glaces, etageres, &c.; to be positively sold for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, sewing-machines, matting, wardrobes kitchenware, &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS,"

For Sale. Each Ham is branded "C. W. EDWARDS, 1857 and 2000 Christie-st."

GARDINER'S

NEURALGIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Tic and Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. B. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. B. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 90 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES No. 285 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. G. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHARLES F. GARDINER.

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No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York,
At Wholesale and Retail.

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MEDICAL.

GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Diseases of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Whitefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ARISE,

Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South Fifth st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

I receive symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all restriction in diet or interruption to usual pursuits. Sound and healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. M. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fayer and Agnes, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Doctor's Peristaltic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 131 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No 44 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed with Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Not guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of diseases; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expelling every trace of the virus from the system.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie,
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie,
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
NOVA SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday,

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Judson, one of the citizens had the intelligence to vote, and the courage to declare at a public meeting, that their practices were leading them into treason against the Government, and great consequent danger to themselves—whereupon the organization was broken up. But after the passage of the Military law, and the rumored advance of Southern troops up the Mississippi, a certain Gen. WATKINS, in the interests of Gov. JACKSON, visited the vicinity, and demanded that the citizens should all be enrolled, according to its provisions, on pain of suffering the penalty of refusal, which is a fine of $150. A new organization was thus commenced by the direct efforts of certain of the most active Disunionists, who were loud in their denunciations of the "d——d Dutch and niggers at Cairo;" and who, it was testified by one of their own number, only lacked the strength to come over and drive them out. It was this organization that finally produced a rupture between the majority of the citizens and the few *positive* Union men there, and engendered the persecution which has led to the arrest of the ringleaders.

A few points in the testimony are worth noting. One of the chief sinners, REBER, had said that he would sooner die than take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government. Mr. LOSE, one of the witnesses, an elderly and quite intelligent man, said he was not exactly ordered to leave the neighborhood, but as the Secessionists had procured a rope with which to hang him, he thought it time to go! One witness testified that the settlers had sent to St. Louis, at one time, for help to drive out the Union men; and failing to get it, had applied to Tennessee. But it seems that the gallant PILLOW had none to spare, so they applied finally to a gang of desperate fellows on Wolf Island. Yet, in the face of all these facts, when the plotters found themselves actually in the power of Uncle Sam's troops, they protested indignantly, and declared to Capt. HASSFURTHER that they were as good Union men as he was; to which the literal Teuton replied that he "thought that a quick way to make Union men!" and brought them all along.

To such as were not deeply implicated in the treason, Gen. PRENTISS tendered the privilege of discharge, on taking the oath of allegiance. Only three unhesitatingly accepted the offer; they were young men, who worked for their daily bread, and who had been urged to join the company by the solicitations and false statements of the leaders. Another, an Irishman, named REDMOND, had only just come up from Mississippi to escape impressment into the military service; he was not a citizen, and evidently not a conspirator, but feared getting into some army before he knew it. The remainder having declined to swear, Gen. PRENTISS announced to them that he should await further evidence before deciding definitely what to do with them, and in the meantime that they would be well used, fed and protected, *and placed at work on the fortifications, wheeling dirt*, to lighten the labors of the gallant men who had voluntarily left their homes to brave hardships and danger in defence of their country. This announcement had a magical effect. Several voices at once announced that they were all good Union men *and willing to take the oath!* Gen. PRENTISS inquired if they were willing to take home the Stars and Stripes and raise them in their neighborhood, and maintain and protect them against all enemies of the Government, and they said *they were!* This sudden conversion amused, as it somewhat puzzled, the General, who therefore postponed the case till the next day.

In the morning the prisoners were again arraigned. In view of their evident penitence, and the fact that they had been the victims of misrepresentation and falsehood, the General stated that he should exact from each, with three exceptions, only a written pledge of loyalty, if they chose voluntarily to give it, and should then dismiss them to their homes. To this they joyfully and thankfully assented, and, I think, will keep faith. Two, who had indulged in seditious language, but who did not seem nevertheless, to be dangerous men, he required, in addition to signing this declaration, formally to take the oath of allegiance. But MACPHERSON, the Scotch schoolmaster, who, according to his own confession, had been a ringleader, and who, owning no allegiance to the Government, had declined, on that ground, the night before, to take the oath—this man, who was evidently a traitor at heart, and a plausible and dangerous fellow, the General condemned to work on the fortifications till he could further investigate his case, assuring him, very mildly, that he would learn, in the new science he had undertaken to study, many things not found in his books!

Two things are apparent from the facts here elicited: one, that the masses in Missouri sin more through ignorance than malice; and, another, that the best remedy for incipient secession in Missouri is—a good dose of FRANK BLAIR and Gen. LYON.

Does the Government see this?

A HAPPY NEGRO.

It was told me yesterday that Gen PRENTISS had in charge a contraband chattel—*genus* African—which had paddled itself over the Ohio in a canoe, and demanded protection at the hands of the Government. In company with some friends I visited the stranger, whom I found to be as African as possible, but whose *status*, according to his own statement, was that of a chattel whose ownership was vested in itself. In short he claimed to be a free negro, who had descended the Mississippi some weeks since in a flat-boat, in company with several white men, but whose return had been seriously delayed by the desire for his services, without his consent, which is so strong a trait in the characters of our Confederate brothers. The white men in company with him, who were politically under strong suspicion in Mississippi, he saw whipped in the most brutal manner, and one of them almost scalped. He, fearing his own fate, managed to escape, swam a river, and by adroit dodges made good his retreat to Cairo, where he is now in the service of Uncle Sam, and a genuine type of negro felicity. In answer to the question as to whether he felt a disposition to fight, he replied with a grimace that would have done no discredit to "Julius:" "Laws, no massee! dis nigger is not a fightin' nigger! he's a runnin' nigger!"

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The packet still runs between Cairo and Columbus, where it connects with another to Vicksburgh. The New-Orleans packets are not allowed to come higher up the river than Randolph.

From passengers I learn, in such way that I think it true, that Union men are hung daily in Memphis, and other river towns. It is done quietly, and nothing said about it in the papers. Several men, well known here, are among those reported to have been thus dealt with.

THE DISCIPLINE OF OUR TROOPS.

I have not mentioned a fine dress-parade which took place on Saturday, and which embraced about five thousand men—the number actually at this precise place. I should not do so now, only to say that it equaled any military display which I ever witnessed. I have heard it criticised by a number of military men, and all agree that ordinarily a year's discipline could not effect so much real progress as these raw levies now show after a few weeks of drill. The reason is manifest; the *personnel* of the troops is of the highest character, and their souls are in their work. In the ranks, amongst the farmers and mechanics, are well educated and intelligent men; we have interspersed the editors, the students, the school-teachers, the merchants' clerks, the sons of bankers and retired *millionaires*, all placed upon a common level, but each striving to excel the rest in those soldierly accomplishments which they have so lately learned to value. I have mingled freely with these men, and I believe that they can nowhere be excelled in those qualities which go to make useful citizens. Costly to-day, in company with several friends of the Press, I accomplished a tour, under the courteous pilotage of Mayor SANGLOR, of the camps lying within Cairo; and I was more than confirmed in the high estimate of the men I had before made. At the quarters of Company E, of the Chicago Sixth Artillery, we were particularly struck with the character of the men whom JEFF. DAVIS has undertaken to subdue. Not to be invidious, where all are so admirable, this company impressed us greatly by their evidences of high social, moral and physical excellence. We had before seen them manœuvre in the field; and now we were treated with a courtesy that spoke them gentlemen, and performances of a gymnastic and acrobatic nature that would leave DAN RICE little room for excelling. Not only did they sing us the "Star Spangled Banner," in a style that gave the old war piece new inspiration, but followed it with HOLMES' new hymn, in the tune of "Old Hundred," to prove that the religious and reverential had not been smothered out by the force and variety of military discipline. Surely such men, in such a cause—and it is through the cause that we find such men in the ranks—are invincible by any number of impulsive and vindictive cesperadoes which the exigences of a half-barbarous civilization can bring against them.

The weather is intensely warm; and though the general health continues good, yet I am apprehensive that we shall have a large sick list before we see Memphis. ZOUAVE.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 14.

The troops at Cairo was reviewed yesterday afternoon by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who expressed his admiration of the troops in the highest terms.

The Memphis *Appeal* of yesterday morning gives an extravagant account of the capture of a secession flag at Columbus, Kentucky, Wednesday. It says it required 5,000 Federal troops and 12 pieces of artillery.

The *Tribune* correspondent says that reliable information has reached Gen. PRENTISS that another secession company is being formed in Williamson County in this State. The parties engaged in it are known. He also has information that Island No. 6, within the sovereignty of Kentucky, has been taken possession of by Tennessee rebel troops.

Col. PITCHER, of the Regular Army, arrived in this city last night, for the purpose of mustering into the service of the United States the volunteer regiment now here.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE was brought to Independence Hall at 1 o'clock. It will lay in state till this afternoon, when the funeral takes place with military escort, mostly Home Guards. All the flags in the city are displayed at half mast. The city authorities will participate.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14—P M.

The funeral ceremonies of Lieut. GREBLE were quite imposing. Col. SMALL'S Regiment formed part of the escort. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 14.

The Southern papers advise the farmers to save everything in the shape of fodder, wheat, rye, oats and straw. They are very much in want of salt, printing paper, lead and leather.

JAMES STEPHENS, of this city, is making arrangements to build gun boats for the Government.

The Nashville *Patriot* states that a party, with the boat *Red Revenger*, on the Cumberland River, had applied for letters of marque.

The Custom-house at Atlanta, Georgia, has been abolished. One is established near the northern boundary of Tennessee.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 10th, advises the free negroes to go to work on the intrenchments at Randolph, and says they will be forced, if they don't volunteer. It adds: "Those who volunteer will be discharged as soon as the fortifications are finished, but those who are forced to enter the service will be detained during the war."

THE ELECTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 14.

The *Courier* says the majority against separation in East Tennessee is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

There is a petition in private circulation among the officers of two or three regiments of the regular army, praying that the practice of exalting uneducated military men above old officers, be discontinued. Over forty-six names are now attached to it. The signers ask whether it is right to ignore promotions, in war time, that civilians may be made distinguished. Annexed is a paragraph from the document:

"There are one hundred and sixty men known to eight subscribers of this petition, who have grown grey as Lieutenants, nine-tenths of them having averaged seven years in the field. Can the feelings of these men be still when a citizen just appointed demands from them the salute of a subordinate, which he knows not how to return?"

Nine gentlemen have resigned since the 28th of May, because they were ordered to serve under persons of no known military skill.

The First Regiment of United States Cavalry, and the Second Regiment of Dragoons, which recently arrived from Fort Leavenworth, have received the orders to move towards the National Capital that were sent from the War Department last week. The Colonel of the first-named regiment (EDWIN V. SUMNER) is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed as a civilian from this State. The Colonel of the Second Dragoons (PHILIP ST. G. COOKE) was a Virginian, connected with the "aristocracy" of the Old Dominion; but the Lieutenant Colonel, now acting Colonel, we believe, is a Maine man. The soldiers of these regiments are all well equipped with arms, but some of their steeds are in a bad state.

The continual occurrence of casualties among the horses of mounted troops is now very severely felt by the Government. The buyers have hardly been able to keep the men in the saddle, and consequently the rough riding duty has devolved to an oppressing extent on the soldiers. Common horses are with the greatest difficulty initiated into the practice of field fighting, and it is contemplated to establish riding schools, where exclusive horse drill will be carried on. Inexperienced persons can form no idea of the harassing duty of the trooper, who probably has three horses a year to put through his hands. Volunteer cavalry, in the opinion of able officers, will only confuse the division commanders. Men who cannot teach their own horses to act properly are daily wanting to become responsible for the training of others.

The ship *Powhatan*, attached to the Chesapeake flotilla, is not the "United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*." The latter is off the coast of Alabama. The friends of officers and men should bear this in mind. The *Freeborn*, *Resolute*, *Pawnee*, *Anacostia*, *Harriet Lane*; transports *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *Young America*, with others, are now belonging to the fleet of which the flag-ship *Cumberland* is the post-office.

An order has been received here for a draft of marines for the National Capital. They will be sent off as soon as recruited. The Commander-in-Chief of the corps, Col. JOHN HARRIS, has now under his immediate supervision at Washington a force of 300 marines, all sufficiently drilled for ship duty. A recruiting office has been opened in Pittsburgh, which aids materially to the augmentation of this branch of the service.

The United States storeship *Supply* one of the regular provision Naval transports, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, and came up to the Navy-yard. She reports the *Crusader*, *Water Witch* and *Wyandotte* in port, the two latter to leave soon for Fort Pickens. There was no news at Key West; but there are four days' later dates from there than those brought by the *Supply*. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, J. R M. Mullany; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. B. Caldwell; Lieutenant, Wm. H. Murdaugh; Master, J. A. Howell; Paymaster, Elisha W. Dunn; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Sandford; Captain's Clerk, John Van Dyke; Paymaster's Clerk, A. C. Bowie; Acting Boatswain, Thomas Decatur.

Major JOHNSON, of Kentucky, having tendered his resignation, has been blotted from the Army books. His baggage left Governor's Island yesterday. A detachment of recruits arrived from Rochester, and was immediately sent over to Fort Columbus.

The companies of the Third and Eighth Infantry, which arrived here from Texas, are still encamped at Fort Hamilton, no orders as to their disposition having been received from Washington. They are to be paid off next week and assigned to duty which will not conflict with their oath.

The United States steam gunboat *Quaker City* which arrived from Washington, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday. She has a crew of 23 men, too little by far, to work her guns, the commander reports. Her men will be sent to the receiving ship, pending an overhauling to the vessel.

The prize bark *General Green* was towed to the Navy-yard yesterday.

EVENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

THE ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS ATTACK A UNION MEETING.

We find in the Knoxville (Tenn) *Whig*, of Tuesday, the particulars of a wanton assault, by Southern troops, upon a meeting of Unionists at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee. The *Whig* says:

"We have never witnessed such a scene as we beheld on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at Strawberry Plains, and we hope never to see the like again. The procession of Union men on horseback, about four deep, was half a mile long, variously estimated to contain from eight to twelve hundred men. At the head of each division, the Stars and Stripes were floating to the number of six banners. Marching by the Plains, and passing the depôt, there was a train of cars, having on board some Alabama troops, who, strange to say, remained there with steam up for three hours.

After our procession had passed into the gap of Mr. MEEK'S inclosure, leading into his grove, where the stand and seats were erected, and where a much larger assemblage, among whom were several hundred ladies and children, were seated, awaiting the arrival of the procession, at the head of which were Messrs. MAYNARD, TEMPLE and FLEMMING, who were to address the meeting, the train started toward us at a very slow rate. Speaking had not yet commenced, though Col. THORNBURG was up making some preliminary remarks as the remnant of the vast crowd were coming in and crowding around the stand. At the suggestion of Mr. MEEK—an old man who had served in the war of 1812, and who owned the premises—the few scattering persons still at the gap were urged to come in, and did so quietly, disturbing no one.

But here we will let Mr. MEEK tell the tale just as it happened:

At the request of Dr. BROWNLOW and other gentlemen, I walked from the stand down to the railroad, to hurry up our Union men, and urge them not to say or do anything to the train then slowly coming by. One man came within the inclosure, quietly, and I was about twenty feet from the fence, inside of my field, the railroad and wagon road passing along close to the fence. There were two men in uniform on the top of one of the cars, each had a revolver in his hand, one of them a stone, which he threw at me with great force and precision, and I barely dodged it. This was followed up by one of them deliberately firing at me. One of them knew me, for he had previously come to the house and asked for water to fill his canteen, which I assisted him in filling, treating him as politely as I knew how. This was the commencement of the firing, and it was without any provocation whatever. A. K. MEEK, Sr.

This statement is corroborated by about a dozen gentlemen who were present at the scene. Mr. WM. M. LEWIS, of Jefferson County, said he was standing alone by when an *open knife* was thrown at him from the cars, which knife he picked up and has in his possession.

The bullets actually whistled over the heads of our crowd around the stand, cutting off leaves and sprigs, to the consternation of the ladies and men. The fire was returned by the Union men, who fired some thirty to forty rifles, besides revolvers, into the cars, but with what effect we have not learned, as the train passed on without halting.

But a wild and terrible scene occurred instantly, by the rush of one thousand men, insulted and infuriated, upon the track, with threats to tear up the track, and to burn the bridge over the Holston. Col. THORNBURG, TEMPLE, Dr. MYNATT, Mr. MEEK himself, and the editor of this paper, all repaired to the track; made short appeals to the crowd and implored them not to disturb the road. With difficulty they were quieted. We are now satisfied that the people cannot longer be held off these railroads and bridges. If they continue to bring men armed and infuriated into the country, stop them in our towns and along the line of the roads, to fire into crowds of women and children, the people will rise up in their might and demolish the roads. Indeed, we now have but little hope that civil war will be averted.

Threats are making as to what will be done with the Union leaders after the 8th of June. The people are exasperated, and they will fight to the death, and no leaders we have can restrain them, if, indeed, they ought to do so, which we think is questionable.

The following document was presented by Col. THORNBURG, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

We, a large portion of the people of the counties of Jefferson, Knox and Sevier (men, women and children,) who have assembled to-day at Strawberry Plains, to number of from 3,000 to 5,000, to consult together for our common good, having been wantonly, and without provocation, assaulted during our peaceful deliberations, by a missile thrown and a shot fired from the train of cars in very slow motion by certain troops in the service of the so-called Confederate States, do hereby unanimously declare to the world, that while we have ever been and still are ready to comply with any Constitutional obligation of the citizen, we can never be *driven* or *coerced* into abject and unmanly submission, and we hereby pledge to each other our lives, our property and our sacred honor in the common defence of ourselves, our firesides, our wives and our children from any assault, no matter from what quarter it may come.

2d. That we heartily approve of the determined spirit manifested by the East Tennessee Union Convention, held at Knoxville on the 30th and 31st May 1861; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the Union men of East Tennessee; that we will coöperate with them in whatever policy they may adopt; their course shall be our course, and their destiny our destiny."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENT AT LAST.

Last April a commission was issued to Hon. CARL SCHURZ, authorizing him to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, and a furlough of three months given him for that purpose. But our relations with Spain demanding his presence at his post at Madrid, he tendered the command of the regiment to Maj. A. E. MCREYNOLDS, of Michigan, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. We learn that the transfer has been ratified by the Secretary of War, and that the regiment will be accepted under his command. The regiment is to be composed of twelve companies—seven from New-York, three from Philadelphia, and two from Ohio. The men already enlisted are in a forward state of drill, and expect to go into camp next week. The Government only proposes to furnish the arms, leaving the horses and equipments to be furnished by the State and by private efforts. A number of gentlemen in New York, have expressed themselves willing to furnish the horses, taking as payment the Governmental allowance of fifty cents a day for their use. The head-quarters of the Regiment are at the Palace Gardens, and recruiting offices have been opened at No. 648 Broadway, and No. 43 Cortlandt-street. Those who wish to join the only Volunteer Cavalry Regiment yet ordered and accepted by the Government, had better come forward early and enroll their names.

ENCAMPMENTS ON STATEN ISLAND—WHAT IS DOING AT THEM.

Camp Scott continues to be the great attraction of all the encampments on Staten Island, and was visited yesterday by large numbers from the City, the ride to the place being through the most picturesque part of the Island, while the location of the camp itself, upon the gentle slope which overlooks the Lower Bay, and in full view of the passing ships and steamers, is very beautiful. There are now about 800 tents upon the ground, and 200 more are required for the increasing numbers of the Brigade. The present number is about 3,700. Companies from Kingston, Rochester and Buffalo arrived yesterday, and four others were expected from Massachusetts. Perfect order appears to prevail in the camp, about one-half of the force doing their own cooking, which is more satisfactory to the men, besides being more economical. Eighteen hundred rations are daily served out from the camp kitchen, from which an abundance of the best meat, soups, bread, vegetables, and other edibles, and coffee and tea, are dispensed.

Col. WILLIAMSON gives increasing attention to the comfort of the men, as they are enrolled, and is pressing forward the drill of both officers and men. Dr. COCKE, the Surgeon of the Brigade, is busy inspecting the *physique* of the recruits, getting through with an average of one company per day. Commissary FAY, and, in fact, all the officers, find very little leisure on their hands while looking after the wants of this large body of men. Six hours are occupied every day in drilling. On Sunday, there is to be a flag-raising and a Brigade review. A beautiful flag, thirty-six by twenty-eight feet, is to be hoisted for the first time on the new flag-staff, in the centre of the camp. It is 125 feet in height, surmounted by a spendid gold eagle, with a vane and pointers below. A band of music will be in attendance. An inexhaustible well of pure water is near the officers' quarters, which supplies to the camp about 5,000 gallons of water daily, with no signs of diminution. Yesterday one company from Utica, who, the officers stated, had been offered a hundred dollars and all their expenses to join JOHN COCHRANE'S Regiment, left the camp to cast in their lot with that gentleman's command. Although some feeling was expressed at this mode of recruiting a new regiment, no opposition was offered to their leaving.

At Camp Yates affairs continue to progress satisfactorily, the main difficulty being the lack of hospital accommodations for the few who have been taken sick. It is stated that some of the sick men on their way, by steamboat, to the hospital on Blackwell's Island have had their blankets taken from them by some one, under the pretext that they were infected. The soldiers are of opinion that they have been robbed by irresponsible persons. Five or six pairs of good blankets, valued at $30, were taken in this way.

Col. KERRIGAN'S men occupy the barracks formerly in possession of Col. ALLEN, and are improving the time in drilling and getting ready for active service. The regiment is in a healthy condition.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—TWO OTHER VESSELS CAPTURED—SECESSION ORDINANCE SEIZED.

At their session, yesterday, the Prize Commissioners were notified of the arrival of the bark *General Green*, which was seized off the Capes of the Chesapeake as a prize. The bark is from Charleston, S. C., and is commanded by Capt. BENJ. ATWELL. She was bound from Sagua La Grande, Cuba, to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar. She was captured by the *Quaker City*, by order of Flag-Officer PENDERGRAST, of the *Cumberland*, who sent her to the port of New-York in charge of Acting Master GIFFORD. The Prize Commissioners took charge of the bark.

A libel was filed yesterday against the schooner *Hannah M. Johnson*, seized some days since by the blockading squadron. She was taken in charge by Officer HORTON, of the Marshal's Office, who found on board of her the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession. At the head of this document are two flags of that State, with "red, white and blue" stripes, and a red field containing a single yellow star. On each side of the document are the words, in English and French: "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and other States united with her in the compact entitled, 'The Constitution of the United States.'"

Then follows the ordinance of secession in English and French, and the remaining portion of the document consists of the names of the members composing the Louisiana Convention. Many of the signers appear in signing their names, to have endeavored to imitate the free, bold hand of JOHN HANCOCK. The failure, however, is marked, and what the Bank Note Detectors would call badly executed—not well calculated to deceive.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A large portion of the three hundred men belonging to this regiment who were allowed a twelve hours' furlough previous to the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, gave evidence yesterday of having passed the previous night in a manner dictated wholly by their own inclinations. 10 o'clock A. M. was the hour appointed for them to assemble at Pier No. 2, but up to that time only a few of the number had made their appearance. In the afternoon, however, the arrivals were more numerous—the men coming in, accompanied occasionally by a policeman, and frequently escorted by two or more of their own comrades, whose timely assistance was no doubt appreciated when a few hours' repose had produced a state of mind for reflection. The *Vanderbilt* lay anchored in the stream about midway between the two shores, and a tug-boat plied between it and the pier every hour to carry the soldiers thither. Numerous visitors also availed themselves of the opportunity to bid a final adieu to friends and relatives on board. During the latter part of the day, a large crowd collected on the dock, and were afforded considerable amusement by the fantastic freaks of the over-exultant midnighters, which freaks, however, sometimes resulted in such fierce demonstrations towards themselves, that an officer was compelled to interfere, and more than once assert his authority by having recourse to violence. The crowd became so great in a short time as to impede the officers in their movements, and an order was given to clear the dock, which was speedily accomplished by a detachment of police, when the outer gate was secured and a guard placed on each side to prevent any but soldiers and privileged persons from entering. At 6 o'clock P. M., all but about one hundred of the soldiers had returned, and about one hundred of the soldiers had returned, and as several were seen in the streets below the City Hall, it is presumed that before 10 o'clock most of the number were safe on board.

It is feared Col. WILSON sustained serious injuries when he fell Thursday evening from the hurricane-deck of the tug. He was cut badly about the temple, and the physician says constant care must be exercised or congestion of the brain will ensue. At the time of the fall he was removed senseless for over an hour, and at 2 o'clock yesterday, he had not left his bed.

A large supply of hospital stores were put on board yesterday, and the steamer has orders to sail this morning. From indications, it is supposed Fort Pickens is the place of destination.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been raised under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, is quartered at Yonkers, and has been so since the second of this month. The men are armed with Enfield rifles, with a large and cruel-looking bayonet attached. Each rifle, with bayonet, weighs eleven pounds. The officers are all armed with a six-shooting, self-cocking revolver. The regiment is provided with one thousand howitzer cartridges, fifty thousand ball cartridges and two hundred thousand percussion caps. In appearance the men seem fine, athletic young fellows, likely to give a good account of themselves when once in active service. The uniform is the same as that worn by the regular army. Colonel J. S. COOKS, the commander, says that it will be fully ten or twelve days before the regiment will be in a fit condition to leave to the seat of war. Ten baggage wagons, six mules, four ambulances, two hundred canvass tents, fifty wall tents and one marquee will form a portion of the equipments.

RECEPTION OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, accepted for the war, is expected to arrive in this City on Sunday morning. A meeting of Sons of Massachusetts, resident in this City, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 203 Broadway, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the soldiers from the old Bay State. RICHARD WARREN, Esq., presided, and JOHN CALENDER, Esq., acted as Secretary. A number of highly influential gentlemen were present. After a full discussion, it was decided that Mr. FRANK E. HOWE should be deputed to proceed to Boston and confer with Governor ANDREW relative to the matter, and advise the Committee of the result of his labors by telegraph. The Committee meets at the Astor House at 10 o'clock to-day.

COL. VON GILSA'S DE KALB REGIMENT.

This regiment numbers 1 040 men. They have been located in different parts of the City; to-day they will go into quarters. About six hundred will be stationed at Hamilton Park, corner of Sixty first-street, Third-avenue, the remainder at Elm Park. Only a very few are at present uniformed, the clothing, however, is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

THE ENCAMPMENTS ALONG THE EAST RIVER—HOW TO VISIT THEM.

The following regiments are now encamped at the places named on the East River and Long Island Sound,—the Brooklyn Phalanx at Camp Pymouth, on the South Brother; Col. PRATT'S Regiment, Riker's Island; Col J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Corps of Sappers and Miners, at Willett's Point, and the Jackson Guards, at Camp Tammany, Great Neck. The steamer *General Arthur* runs daily to all these places at hours named in their advertisement, carrying sutlers' stores and other necessaries of the camp, and landing passengers at each place, giving the a opportunity to communicate with their friends, under established regulations. This steamer has very good accommodations, and is the only one allowed to land at the encampments.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S REGIMENT.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE having been empowered by the President to raise a regiment, has opened a recruiting office at No 15 Bowery, where Capt A. S. SAGE is present to enroll the names of those anxious to go to the war.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col LANSING'S Regiment yesterday received the balance of their uniforms, and is now almost fully armed and equipped. The men are now quartered in the barracks at Staten Island, lately occupied by Col. WILSON'S Zouaves, which have been thoroughly cleansed for their reception. The Park Barracks are to undergo a like renovation. After a brief stay on the Island for the purpose of manual drill and regimental movements, Col. LANSING'S Regiment will be ordered into service.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Nothing of interest transpired at the meeting of this Committee yesterday. It was reported that the Mozart, DeKalb and Tammany Regiments were nearly equipped, and would be ready to march in a few days. The Committee will prepare, as soon as practicable, a report of their expenditure, in compliance with the resolution of the Common Council.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. MATTHIESSEN'S regiment, now stationed at Niew Dorp, Staten Island, was paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $9,500.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department supplied, yesterday, the following regiments with caps, viz: The Fifteenth, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY; Twenty-ninth, Col. VON STEINWEHR; Thirty-eighth, Col. J. HOBART WARD. The two first are now fully uniformed, with the exception of under-clothing. The other has only been supplied with a part of the uniform.

COL MCCUNN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, encamped on the Battery, received one hundred muskets, yesterday, and a quantity of uniforms.

MILITARY HAND BOOK.

A very useful little book, just suitable for our volunteers, has been published by Messrs. BEADLE & Co. It contains information on almost every subject appertaining to a soldier's life. It instructs how to make a charge, post sentries, cook beans and other good things, from recipes of the late SOYER, who was Superintendent of the Commissariat Department in the Crimea, and also gives good advice on the subject of health and the use of the rifle.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

The undersigned, officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers, desire to express their satisfaction, and that of the men under their command, with the uniforms and equipments furnished by the State.

The uniforms are of regulation pattern United States Army, and are neatly and thoroughly made of excellent material and well-fitting.

The officers deem it their duty to make this statement, in view of the complaints heretofore made of alleged carelessness in clothing and equipping the Volunteers.

Colonel—A. Von Steinwehr.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Clemens Soest.
Adjutant—G. Von Zschueschen
Quartermaster—H. Livingston Rogers.
Captains—W. Warnecke, Ch. Weinhold, G. Seydel, G Meiser, H. Von Nosnitz, Ch Berne, M. Gullmann, Ch. Bookwood, A. Eckel, A. Prahl.

COL. RAMSEY'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

This Regiment is now rapidly filling up; a number of officers are in different sections of the country enrolling picked men for the regiment.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

Seventy men belonging to this Regiment leave today by railroad, to join their regiment now stationed at Washington.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York, (Scott Life Guard No. 2,) quartered at East New-York, on the confines of Brooklyn, received their clothing yesterday, and expect to obtain their tents to-day. The Regiment was mustered into the service three weeks ago, and the first of their equipments were received yesterday. Notwithstanding this apparent neglect on the part of those in power, the men do not grumble, and not a man has deserted. A majority of the officers of this Regiment served in Mexico. The names of the officers are:

Colonel—J. H. Hobart Ward.
Lieutenant Colonel—Addison Farnsworth.
Major—James D. Potter.
Surgeon's Mate—Stephen Griswold.
Adjutant—Wm. A. Herring.
Quartermaster—C J Murphy.
Paymaster—Thomas Picton.
Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Wright Banks.
Drum-Major—Michael McCarthy.
Fife-Major—Daniel E. Tylee.
Company A—Captain, Daniel E. Gavitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn.
Company B—Captain, Eugene McGrath; First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, R. S. Watson.
Company C—Captain Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk
Company D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H. Lewis.
Company E—Captain, Oliver E. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B Clarke.
Company F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Shipman.
Company G—Captain, George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamblin.
Company H—Captain, Wm. H. Baird; First Lieutenant, Byrne; Second Lieutenant, ——.
Company I—Captain, Calvin S. Dewitt; First Lieutenant Charles E. Barbour; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Terrill.
Company K—Captain Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. Hand Livingston.

The funeral of the drummer-boy MCKENZIE, of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed at Annapolis, took place, yesterday afternoon, in St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets. A large concourse of people attended the funeral, and followed the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred with military honors, a detachment of the Thirteenth acting as body guard on the occasion.

The following extracts are from a letter written by G. A. TIEBOUT—the first man killed in the action at Great Bethel, Va—the day before his death. It was addressed to a friend at Greenpoint, where the deceased formerly resided:

CAMP BUTLER near Fortress Monroe, June 9, 1861.

KIND FRIENDS—Between drilling and scouring, our time is pretty much taken up. I have been on two scouting expeditions, but saw very few of the enemy. On one of our tramps we got nothing but a good soaking, first in a rain, and then by a scouse in a creek—which we had to swim because the bridge was burned; we did it in true Zouave style. We have gay sport here catching oysters and clams, straw-berrying, &c. * * * This morning the Colonel went all through the regiment to find all the sailors, or those who could pull an oar. It was reported that we are to move soon—we think on Yorktown—part by water and part by land, so as to form a junction and surround the bridge burners. I see by the papers that there are quite a number of false reports about our food. So far we have had plenty to eat, and are well provided for. There is one thing, we have good officers, and they look out for the men, that they are as comfortable as circumstances will permit. * * * We had Divine service to-day preaching in the morning, and prayer meeting this afternoon, which was well attended. Yours, as ever, G. H. TIEBOUT.

The musket which was struck by a cannon ball at the Great Bethel fight, and twisted into the form of a letter "S," is now in this City, having been forwarded by Lieut. STEARNS, of Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment.

Company A, National Volunteers, located in the Eastern District have already 150 men enrolled—100 of whom are uniformed. The following officers have been elected, Captain, GOET; Lieutenants, FARNER, GRIFFIN; Sergeants, SNIFFEN, HARDING, BUR, CHESNFRE; Corporals, BANKS, BLOOM, CARTER, ARMFIELD.

The ladies of Greenpoint are busily engaged in the manufacture of flannel sacks. Additional subscriptions to their fund is solicited.

A new regiment is to be raised in Brooklyn for three years or the war. Two companies are already full.

The "Excelsior Guard" is the name of a Home Guard recently organized in this city, and which drills Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue. The Company numbers 130 men, one hundred of whom are uniformed. Muskets were furnished this corps by Maj Gen DIX. The officers are: Captain BRASS; Lieutenants MURRAY and MEIER.

The citizens of the 11th Ward residing in the vicinity of Fulton and Washington avenues have organized a Home Guard, and are drilling three times a week by Sergeant CARLTON of the U. S. Marine Corps. This Company has sixty members.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Parricide Case.

YOUNG STEVENSON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The inquest on the body of JOHN STEVENSON, who was shot on Sunday last by his son JOSEPH, during a family difficulty, and from which death ensued on the following morning, was held yesterday afternoon before Coroner SCHNEIDER, at the Coroner's Chamber in Hoboken. District-Attorney I. W. SCUDDER conducted the case on the part of the State.

Mrs Elizabeth Stevenson, wife of deceased, testified that on Sunday morning last her husband came into the house about eight o'clock, very much intoxicated; he commenced to use very violent threatening language; she remonstrated with him, saying that he would disturb Joseph, who had not yet risen; he became still more violent, threatening to kill her and Joseph, too; at this time Joseph came into the room; Mr. Stevenson said that he would give him a at the first would by him low and take his life, J seph attempted to get out of his way by going into the hall, when Mr. Stevenson went out also and witness followed; Mr. Stevenson was between the banister (on the second floor) and the wall, and again threatened Joseph's life, at the same time raising his fist; witness got between them, and as her husband struck she raised her arm and received the blow on her shoulder; he attempted to strike again, and while Mrs. Stevenson was trying to protect her son, she heard a report, apparently at her feet; Mr. Stevenson then exclaimed, "Joseph, it is not your fault;" witness then went into her room and lay down on the bed, and very soon after Joseph came in and stood by the bed; she then saw a pistol for the first time in his hand, and took it from him; at that time witness did not know that her husband was shot; Mrs. S testified that her husband had often threatened their lives during the past year when intoxicated; on that Sunday afternoon Mrs. Stevenson was carried into her husband's room at his request; he said that his injury was not Joseph's fault, it was his own, and that he had injured us very much."

Elizabeth Stevenson, the daughter, testified that on Sunday last she got breakfast ready about 8 o'clock; her father came in intoxicated, and when she asked him to take breakfast, he took an oath and said he would take breakfast when he pleased; the mother of witness then endeavored to quiet her husband so as not to disturb their son, deceased took an oath and said he would give him a bl w

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Ten Thousand of Gen. Patterson's Command at Hagerstown.

The Obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Removed.

TRAINS RUNNING TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Concentration of the Rebels at Manassas Junction.

Another Expedition Fitting Out at Fortress Monroe.

ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

Fifteen Thousand Additional Troops Called for by Gen. Butler.

THE TREASON IN MISSOURI.

Jefferson City Occupied by Federal Troops.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

There is no doubt that the rebels are falling back on Manassas Junction, and that they are making all haste to get away from the column approaching from the West. You may depend upon it, they cannot live long at the Junction. There is no water there except what is drawn from wells. It is no centre of provisions, and has no communication with a productive country, or with any great dépôt of supplies, except Richmond, and Richmond needs all her own resources to take care of herself. They must therefore move from Manassas, and towards the South. I repeat this, because of the reiteration of the ridiculous story that they are coming to Washington, with inferior numbers and demoralized men, to attack a thoroughly disciplined and well-equipped force.

Communications have already been opened with Harper's Ferry, and Government laborers are at work repairing the bridge over the river at that place. An attempt was made by the rebels to blow up the abutments of the old bridge, but the blast would not go off. Then the wood-work was fired. In twelve days the regular trains will be running as usual.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MORE TROOPS FOR GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has demanded fifteen thousand additional troops. He will have them in five days, the men being on hand, and anxious to be off.

Gov. MORGAN agreed with the Government to send a full regiment from New-York every three days, until the entire force was dispatched.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD, of New-York, has been appointed a Major in the regular army. He is now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Cayuga Regiment.

The list of appointments of officers for the new regiments was completed to-day. The names will be published as soon as they have gone all through circumlocution, and been duly bound round with red tape.

Gov. REEDER has declined the appointment of Brigadier-General, the Administration having decided that it could not receive his acceptance upon the only terms which circumstances permitted him to take it. His offer to exchange into the Volunteer force was necessarily declined for the reason that all those places, though not yet filled, are disposed of.

A son of ASBURY DICKENS, Clerk of the United States Senate, has been arrested as a spy. He was engaged in carrying information of Government movements to the rebels. One of Mr. DICKENS' regular clerks is an officer in the rebel army. Thus the Government aids and abets treason and rewards traitors.

The health of the troops on the other side of the river is remarkably good, considering the continued heat.

The United States Government Printing Office is fully occupied, night and day, preparing blanks for the War and Navy Departments.

The Government has contracted with Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, for a quantity of his newly invented bomb-shells. The supply is to commence forthwith.

PAYING THE DAMAGES.

A general order has been issued here to-day by Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, calling upon all persons who have incurred any damage to their houses, fields, lands, trees, etc., by reason of the entrance of the troops upon the limits of the department of Northeastern Virginia, to make such damage known to the commanders of regiments holding encampments thereon. The Government proposes to pay the owners for all such damages as soon as they can be appropriately determined.

At Fairfax Station, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, heavy guns are being mounted by our troops.

Gen. LEE recently visited Manassas Junction.

The military railroads are being pushed forward with great activity. The heavy guns from the Navy-yard, sent over the river lately, have been mounted upon the intrenchments, and now command the roads and the approaches to our camps in all directions.

THE ZOUAVE UNIFORMS.

The Zouaves declined to receive the uniforms recently sent them from New-York, and from the hard service to which that regiment has been subjected, they have come to look rather seedy on parade; they are all in capital spirits, however, and hope to have the opportunity soon to advance from their present position, the duties of which may deem too tame and monotonous.

THE TROOPS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

McGRAUREN'S Cavalry, RICKETT'S Light Artillery, and the New-York Ninth, reached Rockville on Thursday, and left for Edward's Ferry, near Leesburgh. The men are reported all in good health, though the march was a severe one, amidst the heat.

Maj. RINGGOLD'S Reading Artillery are now quartered in the dwelling portion of the Penitentiary, near the United States Arsenal, awaiting orders.

W. D. HATTON, of the Piscataway (Md.) Cavalry, was arrested at the Navy-yard, yesterday, by some of the Seventy-first Regiment, for seditious language. He was sent to jail.

A breach occurred, yesterday, on two sections of the Long Bridge. A herd of cattle were passing over it, when it gave way. Travel was suspended during the day, but it is now repaired.

TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

At Arlington Heights and south of Long Bridge, towards Alexandria, there are now fourteen full regiments. The New-York Twenty-eighth, Germans, are nearest the Government Ferry on the Arlington side of the Potomac. The Thirteenth, Col. WARATH, Syracuse; the Sixty-ninth, Irish, Col. CORCORAN, and the Eighth New-York, Col. LYONS, are near by. Beyond the Heights, at Roach's Mills, are the New-York Twenty-fifth, Col. BRYAN, the First Connecticut, Col. GEORGE S. BURNHAM, and to the westward the Fifth Massachusetts, Col. LAWRENCE, are stationed. The Fifth Pennsylvania, Col. McDOWELL, and First Michiganders, Col. WILCOX, are encamped on the opposite side, east of the Alexandria Road. The New-York Zouaves, Col. FARNHAM, occupy on Shutter's Hill, two miles from Alexandria. Nearer Long Bridge, the four New Jersey regiments are encamped, with pickets stationed regularly down the Alexandria Road to the Long Bridge. These fourteen regiments number almost fifteen thousand (15,000) men, and are all on the left bank of the river. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, the Cayuga New-York Regiment, three Maine regiments, Twelfth New-York, Col. BUTTERFIELD; the Fifth New-York, Col. SCHWARTZWALDER; Ninth New-York, Col. STILES, and one or two more, are located at Meridian Hill, Kalorama, and Georgetown Heights. Besides those enumerated, there are thirteen regiments, including Col. BLENKER'S Germans and the Garibaldi Guard, north of the city, and about four regiments of the volunteer city militia and regulars, now in and around Washington.

A BALLOON SEEN.

A signal balloon was seen at a considerable elevation over beyond the chain bridge, on the Leesburgh Road, last night, supposed to have been sent up by the rebels, for the purpose of communicating intelligence to Secessionists in this vicinity.

A mechanic from Columbia, S. C., arrived in town last night. He reports that from the hour he left Columbia till his reaching Manassas Junction, he met troops on the way, in large or small numbers At Manassas he saw Dr. BOYLE and Ex-Mayor LENNOX. The latter passed him through the enemy's lines to our outposts.

The District Volunteers are mounting some thirty-two-pounders at the further end of Chain Bridge. Others will immediately be planted on the hill beyond.

INSPECTION AT ALEXANDRIA.

There was a grand inspection at Alexandria today, of four regiments, by Gen McDOWELL and Staff—the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, New-York Zouaves and Pennsylvania Fifth; also, Lieutenant TOMPKINS' cavalry corps, and the two light batteries of this Department. The movement caused some excitement in Alexandria, but the show was a very fine one. The Secessionists were somewhat excited, thinking the Federal troops were retiring, and falling back on Washington, through Alexandria.

ELIAS HOWE presented to Col. LAWRENCE and Lieut.-Col. GREENE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, today, in camp, two splendid stallions.

The camp of the Sixty-ninth and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were under arms all night, last night, anticipating an attack from the rebels.

The Bunker Hill boys of the Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration of the Seventeenth of June on Monday next, in camp.

POLICE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The police regulations of the City of Alexandria have been put in control of the Massachusetts Fifth, and quiet is now perfectly restored there.

One hundred Government horses were purchased, yesterday, by the War Department, in Baltimore, at prices ranging from $100 to $125 per head.

The new postage stamps will be ready for distribution on the first of August next.

I learn that Mr. SANDERSON'S plan for cooking the food of the troops is likely to be adopted. It will be a wonder if it's done, a great blessing to the troops, and a saving to the country. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction. The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to effectually meet all contingencies.

The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to produce excitement.

The Second and Third Connecticut regiments, it is said, in addition to the two Ohio regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—EVERYTHING QUIET—DISGUST AT THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTORS—A LOCOMOTIVE SEIZED—A UNITED STATES OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE REBELS—A SCENE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LINCOLN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

THE FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETE.

The fortifications at this point are now in a state of completeness, dispelling all apprehensions of attack. Fort Corcoran is finished, so far as it can be finished by the soldiers, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty yards of the stockades defending our rear. Nothing is now wanting but the armament of sixteen twenty-four-pounder Columbiads for the bastions and front,—these requiring elaborate platforms before they can be erected. At present we have four twelve-pounder field pieces,—two commanding the road to Fairfax Court-house on the left, and two raking the hills to the right, over which an advance was expected. Judging from appearances, one might say that the fort was intended as a permanent defence for the Federal Capital; and also as a rallying point upon which an advancing column might fall back, if met by superior forces between here and Richmond. The fort itself is large enough to contain three regiments, while behind the lines thrown out on either hand, an army of twenty thousand men could be rallied. In consideration of the labors performed by the Sixty-ninth, and for the purpose of allowing the officers to pull up the drill, neglected of necessity during the last three weeks, this regiment, they say, is to be allowed a rest of eight or ten days after the final completion of the fort, before being sent in any other direction on active service.

RAIDS ON THE REBELS.

Of news there is little or none stirring here that you do not receive before us. For the last two nights the whole camp of the brigade—christened Camp Lincoln by Col. HUNTER, in honor of the President—has been profoundly quiet. We have had no alarms, and nothing to stir the sluggish and sultry stillness, save the occasional raids made by Col. CORCORAN towards Fairfax Court-house, and the almost daily capture of prisoners, horses and "matters contraband of war," within a circle of seven or eight miles around our camp. On last Saturday, as already telegraphed, five rebel soldiers were taken at Ball's Cross-roads, together with three horses, some loaded muskets and revolvers, about half a keg of powder, two rebel uniforms and the muster-roll of the company. On this appeared the names of several F. F. Vs., holding property in the neighborhood, who have since taken their departure for parts unknown, the list having been placed in the hands of Lieut. TOMPKINS, now in command of "Company B," Second United States Cavalry, of whom and which, the rebels seem to stand in the most lively dread. Yesterday one of the scouting parties of the Thirteenth arrested a gentleman named TERRETT, brother to a Col. TERRETT, who is in command at Manassas Junction. But as the poor fellow pleaded hard on the score of a large and suffering family, and readily subscribed the oath of allegiance to the Union, Col. HUNTER consented to his liberation. He cried very piteously while pleading his cause; as did also (a week since at the War Department) the son of Col. WASHINGTON, captured at the head of his troops by Lieut. TOMPKINS, in the affair at Fairfax Court-house. Indeed the lachrymose is the vein of about half the prisoners taken—the other half making no concealment of their joy at being released from a service which they say they were compelled to enter under peril of being regarded as "traitors to the South."

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

It is not to be concealed, however, that much disgust is expressed by those of our men who have taken prisoners, and risked their lives in doing so, at the facilities for release extended by the General Government. "If the case were changed," say the captors, "and they had taken us prisoners, who believes they would have let us off on our taking an oath not to bear arms against the Confederacy?" The release of the thirty-five rebel dragoons captured at Alexandria by the Fire Zouaves, under Capt LEVASSEUR, is the standard illustration of this complaint The Union forces feel that the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced will be met by desperate courses—the belief being all but universal that prisoners from the North on secession soil need expect no mercy, unless ample means of signal retaliation be kept constantly on hand by the Federal Government. Every rebel prisoner, therefore, it is argued, should be kept as a hostage for the due treatment of Union prisoners according to the rules of war. A few days ago we had a rumor, on apparently good authority, that the two cavalrymen of "Company B," wounded and left behind at Fairfax Court-house on last Friday week, were to be exchanged for the thirty-five secession dragoons—but nothing has since been heard of it. The men have not reported back, while the Secessionists have been undoubtedly released, after simply subscribing an oath not to bear arms against the Union in the present contest. As to the value of such an oath, every man must judge for himself, on his knowledge of the moral standard existing amongst the class of "poor whites" who form the rank and file of the secession army. Those who certainly *should* be able to judge, are of opinion that the oaths will be disregarded without compunction, on the plea that they were given under duress.

"Treason must be treated in one of two points of view," say those who argue against releasing rebel prisoners on their promise to offend no more. "It is either the highest of all crimes, embracing in its very nature murder, arson and robbery; or it is a venial misdemeanor, but under any circumstances to be punished with death, or any penalty higher than a light fine and brief imprisonment. It is for the General Government to say which construction it means to accept; but certainly, if the latter, then the three hundred thousand soldiers, now in arms for the defence of the Union, should be at once dismissed to their homes." It is not urged that any penalty higher than confinement as hostages should be inflicted on prisoners taken with arms in their hands against the Government. But for this much of punishment to them and guarantee to the Union forces, there is but one opinion to be heard.

A CAPTURE.

Last night a detail of 95 men from the Sixty-ninth, under Capt. PATRICK KELLY, advanced about a mile and a half beyond Bailey's Cross roads, and took possession of a locomotive and two cars on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, leading from Leesburgh to Alexandria. The track on either side of the train for several miles, was torn up by the rebels, on the night the Union forces crossed into Virginia;—but from the seizure made last night, and certain other indications, it is clear that Gen. McDOWELL means to have the track relaid and the broken bridges rebuilt as rapidly as possible. The detachment sent forward last night expected a skirmish, but had not been molested when relieved this morning by a similar body. There was great excitement in the neighborhood, however—men galloping off from every farm house into the woods, and whole families packing up their traps for sudden flight The alarm, however, did not last long amongst the peaceable inhabitants. Capt KELLY pledging himself that no violence of any kind should be committed against their rights, and his men paying in specie for whatever they required. When the relief detachment went out this morning, everything was quiet, and even cheerful along their line of march, none but the men who felt themselves implicated by the muster-roll seized at Ball's Cross roads continuing absent from their homes and avocations. It is now believed that most of our alarms must have come from the little nest of traitors broken up last Friday by Col. CORCORAN. According to the muster-roll, they numbered nineteen men, well mounted, and variously armed with shot-guns, muskets and revolvers. But, from reliable Union men in the neighborhood, we learn that the list found is incomplete, and that the whole troops exceeded sixty. Even with the smaller number, however, thoroughly acquainted with the woody and irregular country around them, it is easy to conceive that all the attacks made on our outposts may have been committed. This supposition is favored by the fact that, since the desertion of their head-quarters, and the capture of five of them, including their two ringleaders, DICK VEITCH and I. T. BALL, our pickets and sentinels have remained unmolested.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOUTHERNERS.

Conversing to day with an officer of high rank in the United States Army, who has served in the Southern country, and fought alongside of Southern soldiers all his life, I was astonished to find how low an estimate he placed on their capacities for a protracted struggle. He admits, of course, that the higher classes of the South are individually brave; but contends that the rank and file—the "poor whites," on whom the very negroes look down—are not only undisciplined, but incapable of discipline. They will not take care of themselves, even when supplied with all soldierly facilities—regular ablutions, clean clothing, and attention to diet being matters far too mean to claim the personal inspection and care of their "First Family" Officers? The result is, as illustrated in the Mexican war, that disease ravages the ranks of regiments from the Cotton States in about triple ratio, when compared with similar bodies hailing from the North,—the desperate "chivalry" using each fresh death in their ranks as another plea for increased licentiousness; and only drinking the harder, living the more in defiance of hygienic principles, and treating their officers with more bitter contempt, the faster their comrades are carried off by fever, delirium tremens, rheumatic ague, and the balance of campaigning maladies.

In support of this view he showed me the figures of the South Carolina and Illinois regiments at the end of the Mexican war—the Palmetto men bringing back but an average of 300 living soldiers out of each thousand sent; while the Illinois regiment, though *losing fully as many in battle*, brought back an average of 600. This officer, who has served in Florida, Mexico and on the frontier for upwards of twenty years, expresses it as the result of his experience, that Northern men will stand campaigning in the South at least twice as well as the class of natives who must form the bulk of the rebel army. In this opinion, I may add, my informant has been sustained by every experienced officer to whom the proposition has been stated—our Northern men coming down here vigorous and inured to labor, with "steady habits and sinews of steel;" while their adversaries have grown up in idleness and thriftlessness under an enervating sky, and with but little culture of their physical energies. This view is certainly borne out up to date by the hospital returns of all the regiments within my range of observation—the New-York Fifth alone excepted. In this latter case, moreover, the same causes were at work which are expected to produce, as they have always heretofore produced, disease in the Southern forces—lax discipline, to wit, an insufficient commissariat, absence of camp equipage, and serious disagreements between the officers in command. Thus left to their own devices, the Fifth (a fine body of Germans) roamed at pleasure through all neighboring gardens, and eat every green esculent they could lay hands upon. In want of wholesome beef, they were forced to still their cravings on undressed lettuce, and, failing to receive their "daily bread," green gooseberries became the substitute. As the natural result of all this, many men in each company were taken sick and reported unfit for duty; but the regiment is as a-doing finely, I am glad to learn, over in Washington, whither it was withdrawn this day week, to recuperate and reorganize under better auspices.

A CURIOUS SCENE

is now taking place on the steep slope directly in front of the Rosslyn House, the Brigade head-quarters of Camp Lincoln. In a semicircle immediately before me is a gorgeous flower-garden, filled with roses, honeysuckle, yellow and white jasamine, flowering laurels and carnations—no annuals having been planted this year for obvious reasons. The flowers are trimly set in circular and heart-shaped beds with high box borders; the walks glisten with white gravel, and the air hums with bees returning to their hives, planted in the shade of two great cherry trees at the left. This floral semicircle is inclosed with a dense hedge of sweet smelling cypress—only broken immediately in front of the house to give access to a large marble basin filled with gold fish—a central fountain scatters cool spray around as the visitor approaches. To the right and left of this fountain, and almost hidden under the shade of contending chestnuts and cherries, are two latticed Summer-houses, matted thickly with jasmine and honeysuckle, pleasantly provided with rustic seats within, and having centre-tables, suggestive of cool breakfasts, fresh country butter, honey from the hive, milk from the cow, strawberries only gathered five minutes, and cherries dropping down into expectant mouths Then, what retreats for afternoon siestas! For twilight contemplation and ice cream! Such is the immediate semi-circle in front of Rosslyn House; and worthily is it filled, as I write, with many gaily dressed and light-hearted ladies, who have come hither in carriages, attended by cavaliers on prancing steeds, from Washington—the ladies of the French, Brazilian and Russian Embassies, together with Miss SEWARD, and many other American "dames of high degree," forming the company. Just outside the cypress hedge, and in the slope overlooking Georgetown, Washington, and the glistening sweeps of the Potomac, a Presbyterian minister—Rev. Mr. STETSON, I believe—is preaching his farewell sermon to about 40 or 50 of the Sixty-ninth, who, in every style of dress and undress, sit, lie, or kneel in the thick clover-grass before their preacher. Mingling with the scriptural tone of the orator, the bugles of Company B, Second Cavalry, whose tents are immediately below us, ring out the order to "saddle and boot" for another scouting party; while on a green knoll, about half a mile to the right, and immediately in rear of Fort Corcoran, the tents of the Thirteenth New York glisten whitely, and the regimental band is rattling out "Hail Columbia" with all the unction and *eclat* that brass and drum-head can impart To these various sounds and sights add the groaning and shrieking of wheels, as the heavy sea-coast guns for our Fort are dragged up the hill by teams of eight or ten horses each; the shouts and songs of the Sixty-ninth on the ramparts behind us; the sharp strokes of axes felling trees for the stockades, and every now and again the heavy crash of some tall tree tottering to its death, and you will have a pretty good picture of the scene and surroundings under which this letter is written. In haste. H.

THE HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATION.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

FREDERICK, Friday, June 14—Midnight.

The Special Agent of the Associated Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place, only about 2,000 remaining. The route of the main body was by turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepardstown, but their precise destination was not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed.

A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone towards Winchester, while other accounts suspected that they were going to Martinsburgh, to make a stand in that vicinity.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Potomac, was fired; and soon after, a tremendous report was heard, caused by an explosion of a mine under the centre span. In one hour the entire structure was in ruins, and fell into the water. This was a noble piece of work, it being one thousand feet long, and was built by Engineer LATROBE, but ten years since, in the most scientific manner. It has six spans, and cost considerable.

The damage to property is not ended here, but the railroad company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable works. The body of the tressling on which the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the Government property, about one-half a mile in extent, is nearly all destroyed, as well as the upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the Government Canal.

The telegraph station buildings and the other railroad works are also demolished. The long range of substantial buildings formerly occupied as the Government Armory, is burned to the ground, with the exception of two at the east, and near the Shenandoah. These will probably yet be burned.

Fire has been raging all day, and when we left it was just breaking out in the rear quarters. The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired in the afternoon. None of the national property remains, except the dwellings for officers on the hills back of the town, and two out of twenty armory buildings.

The arsenal was burnt in April by the Government, when Lieut JONES abandoned the place. The loss to the Government in building must be from four to five hundred thousand dollars, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have suffered scarcely less, as it is believed some of its equipments have been embodied in this wholesale ruin. It is firmly given out by the people of the neighborhood that the Railroad Company has incurred the serious hostility of the rebel troops by a supposed want of concert it has shown towards them, and by the loyalty of its employes towards the Government.

At Martinsburgh, above Harper's Ferry, some of the extensive workshops and engine buildings of the road are located, and there, as well as at other places in the State of Virginia, the railroad men, by active Union sentiments, are said to have been greatly instrumental in fostering the spirit of loyalty along the line of the road, and the roadmen there number some 400.

There is said to be on the line nearly 4,000 men, many of whom are thrown out of service by the action of the eState and the effects of the war.

The turnpike bridge on the mouth of the Shenandoah is also be burned, according to report.

Every night some further destruction may be done, as no United States troops are in sight, or reported as being very near the place to prevent it.

ACCOUNTS FROM SHARPSBURGH.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, June 14.

A messenger by the name of JOHN F. COUTCHLEY, arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, accompanied by Mr. CHAMBERS and JOHN PITCHER, of this place. They report that the railroad bridge across the Potomac was burned at 5 o'clock this morning. The bridge was fired on the Maryland side first. At 1½ the rolling mill was fired, and an hour afterwards the whole Government works and tressling on the Winchester Railroad caught fire, and most of it went with it. Fifty men were engaged in pouring water on the tressling, half from Wager Hotel. They last fired the shops for the purpose of scattering the fire.

The messenger left at 2 o'clock. He reports that the troops are leaving rapidly, moving off at double quick time to Winchester, Va. The troops left Maryland Heights late yesterday, carrying with them two small pieces of brass cannon, the only cannon they had in their possession, unless they brought them down the night before. There are no troops on this side of Harper's Ferry.

The Shepardstown Bridge is all burnt but the abutments. There is no trace left.

Capt. DOYLE, of the Virginia Troop Cavalry, is stationed there.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15.

The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road was reopened to Harper's Ferry this morning.

An immense boulder, weighing about 100 tons, which was thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the railroad, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments.

An immense mass of rocks projects into the canal, leaving sufficient space, however, for passing boats. Obstruction can be easily removed by blasting.

The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry are stationed on the Virginia side, within sight of this point, but they are few in numbers, not more than six, it is said.

THE EVACUATION BY THE REBELS.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is, however, contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body of men are yet there, stationed at Bolivar and in the outskirts.

All the Government buildings have been destroyed, with the exception of one storehouse, a blacksmith's shop and the rifle works, all of which were spared to avoid jeoparcizing private property.

The bridge across the Shenandoah River has been spared.

American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburgh is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown says that the advance guard, Gen. PATTERSON'S division, about 10,000 strong, arrived there this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

THE FIRST PRIVATEER.

Capture of one of Jeff. Davis' Pirates by the U. S. Brig Perry.

Her Arrival at this Port—The Crew Prisoners on Board of the Minnesota—Narrative of the Pirate's Cruise and Description of the Vessel.

A real, but not very formidable specimen of a privateer, sailing under the pirate flag of the Southern Confederacy, with a letter-of-marque duly signed by JEFF. DAVIS, arrived at this port, yesterday, in charge of Midshipman McCOOK, and a prize crew from the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*. She is a "low black" schooner, but not "long," being only some fifty tons measurement, with raking masts like a pilot-boat, and, for an old-fashioned vessel, is quite sharp, and is said to be a first-rate sailer. She had no name on the stern, but the word *Savannah*, in raised letters, on the front part of her trunk cabin, is no doubt the name of the vessel. She has been a Charleston pilot-boat, and for two years past was laid up in that port, condemned.

She carries a formidable 18-pounder gun, mounted on a swivel amidships, and on each side of the mainmast are small open lockers for holding the ammunition for immediate use. In these lockers there were observed a quantity of hollow pointed shot, with grape, canister and other missiles. The gun is of old English make, having a crown on the top, with figures denoting its rate, &c. There is a magazine in the after part, under the cockpit, containing a large quantity of ammunition of every description.

She had on board, when she left Charleston, nominally provisions and water enough for a two weeks' cruise, but really sufficient for a much longer time. Her cabin is well supplied with small arms, such as cutlasses, of a rather antique pattern, hanging across each other on hooks driven up for the purpose, holsters and revolving pistols, old style, cirks, muskets, handcuffs, &c., such as might have furnished a respectable outfit for a pirate in the time of ROBERT KIDD.

The after part, or cabin, was occupied by the commander and his associate pirates who ranked as officers, while the forward part of the hold was set apart for the pirates of second grade, and also answered as a cooking-galley. There could scarcely be room for more than one-half of her crew below decks at a time

As soon as she came to anchor, Mr. McCOOK proceeded to the United States Marshal's office, to surrender the prize to his custody.

Among the officers in charge of the prize is Mr. ISAAC SEEDS, of New-Jersey. Mr. SEEDS states that he arrived at Charleston on the 12th of May, as mate of the schooner *H. & J. Neil*, of Baltimore, from Cardenas, with a cargo of molasses. This vessel was stopped by the Secessionists, and in order to escape from the place, he went on board of an English schooner, bound to Nassau. This vessel was stopped by the *Minnesota*, as she was going to sea, and compelled to return, and discharge her cargo of rice. Mr. SEEDS accordingly took refuge on board of the frigate *Minnesota*. He states that he saw the *Savannah* in the harbor of Charleston on the 30th of May, and heard the people of Charleston speaking of her as a privateer fitting out to cruise for merchant vessels. It was the intention to send her across the Gulf to Great Abace, where she was to intercept vessels near the "Hole in the Wall," which might pass that way on the voyage to Cuba. Cargoes of provisions were to be particularly looked after. The little craft was observed lying at anchor under Fort Sumter, having the Confederate flag flying, and evidently in sea trim. Twelve to fifteen men were noticed on board.

On the Sunday following, viz.: the 2d of May, the *Minnesota*, which is blockading off Charleston, had occasion to proceed to the southward in pursuit of a suspicious vessel, when the piratical craft seized the opportunity to emerge from the harbor by the north channel and sailed northward, in order to elude observation. Her movements were noticed on board the frigate, but as there were many little craft continually playing about the entrance to the port, she did not attract particular attention.

On Monday, the 3d of May, the pirate fell in with the brig *Joseph*, of Rockland, Me., with a cargo of sugar, from Cardenas, Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, and consigned to WELCH & Co. On seeing the *Joseph* she set an American ensign in her main rigging, which is understood to be a signal to speak, for latitude and longitude, or any other purpose. When the *Joseph* had come within speaking distance, the commander of the pirate ordered the Captain to lower his boat and come on board of the schooner. As soon as the Captain had come on board, he was told that his vessel was a prize under authority of the Confederate States of America, his vessel being fitted out by authority of the Confederate States to seize all American vessels. He found on the pirate schooner *twenty-two men*, including officers. Resistance was useless, and they submitted as prisoners, the Captain being detained on board of the schooner, while the crew of the *Joseph* was allowed to remain on their own vessel. A prize crew of eight armed men, with muskets, cutlasses, bowie-knives and revolvers, were put on board. The brig was sent into Georgetown, S. C.

About 5 P. M. of the same day, the brig *Perry* hove in sight, the schooner running for the *Perry*, under the belief that they had another merchant prize ahead. Their surprise can be imagined when they discovered that the vessel was one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war, and that they were already in her power. The pirate immediately hauled on a wind, and endeavored to escape by sharp sailing, believing that they could thus run away from the *Perry*. This was at 5 o'clock, P. M. The *Perry* set all sail and took chase after the little pirate, firing her guns to bring her to. The *Savannah returned four shots, which passed over the Perry*, one shot going through the rigging, but without doing her any damage. At 1 o'clock, A. M., the *Perry* had hauled close on to the pirate, and ordered her to heave to, when the schooner lowered down all her sails, *and the officers ran below*.

The *Perry* lowered away her two quarter boats and in a few minutes more, men were alongside and sprang upon the pirate's deck. The men came forward and surrendered their side-arms, and in a moment more, the leaders also came out of the cabin and gave themselves up. They were ordered into the *Perry's* boats, and in a short time were transferred to that vessel. The men were ironed, and the officers put under guard.

A prize crew was put in charge, and the captured vessel followed the *Perry* to Charleston Bar, where they met the *Minnesota* on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Here the prisoners were transferred to the *Minnesota*, and the schooner was handed over to her commander. On Friday night, Midshipman McCOOK, with a crew from the same vessel, was ordered to carry the schooner to New-York. One of the parties on board the *Savannah* is a young man hailing from New-York, who represents that he was impressed on board of the privateer while unconscious. He had been two months in the hospital in Charleston, and from appearances he is very much broken down in health, and the last man who would adopt privateering as a profession. He states that the name of the Captain of the schooner was BAKER, and that he had been in the Chilian Navy. The other officers were a Commissary, Lieutenant, Prize-Master and Navigator, whose names he did not know. He refuses to give his own name, but says he is a Northern man with Northern sentiments.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Recent Engagement—Sentiment of the Soldiers—Shall there be a Court of Inquiry?—Incidents of the Fight—A Flag of Truce and What Came of It, &c.

Special correspondence of the New-York Times

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Friday, June 14, 1861.

There is but one feeling throughout all the camp with regard to the result of the engagement at Big Bethel or County Bridge, and that is one of deep indignation that the lives of men and the early success of the cause should have been hazarded by placing in positions of responsibility civilians, whose political influence, and not their merit and ability, it is everywhere asserted, secured their appointment. It is certainly due to all concerned, that a Court of Inquiry should be ordered immediately. It is conceded by all that the officers and men of the regiments that went into action did their duty manfully—stood up under a fire which raw troops could not have been expected to withstand for two hours and forty minutes without flinching, and if those who planned and superintended the expedition were not at fault, the people must and will know who is. No second effort has been made to take the enemy's batteries, and apparently it has been resolved to await the arrival of more field pieces and soldiers, before another movement is attempted. Meantime the various regiments have returned to the routine duties of the camp, and except when two or three are gathered together in the mess tent, or around the camp fire, to "fight the battle o'er again," there is little to remind one of the occurrences of Sunday night and Monday.

It is in these casual conversations, while resting from the labors of the day, that incidents of the fight find their way to the surface. Some of these I send you:

While Capt. WINSLOW, with his company, deployed as skirmishers, was doing good service on the right, and advanced as far as the marshy ground that borders the creek, was observing the battery, his men fired one volley on the right and then rallied on the road. At the same time a 32-pound ball was fired up the road, within a foot of the line on which the company was acting. It was a narrow escape for the whole company. One of the men was struck on the shoulder by a cannon-ball. Running back he cried out to his comrades, "Company B! avenge the loss of my arm!"

In the apple-orchard, in which this company next assembled, it was observed that Capt KILPATRICK was wounded. He called on Capt. WINSLOW to assist him in rallying his men, and make a charge. Capt. WINSLOW, ably assisted by Lieuts. HOYT and FERGUSON, charged up with Capt. KILPATRICK nearly to the batteries, the Colonel in the front rank accompanying the column, when Capt. KILPATRICK was again struck by a grapnel-shot in the thigh. He was carried to the front by Private BOYD, Corporal SAYMOUR and Sergeant CHAMBERS, all of his own company, (H,) cheering his men on. Private CONWAY, of Company K, was shot down by a rifled cannon ball, and being asked whether he was hurt, replied: "I have yet one leg left, and will follow my Captain to the end of the charge!" Privates MYERS and HAUGHWOUT followed Capt. WINSLOW up to the very mouth of the enemy's cannon.

At 4 A. M., Wednesday morning, Capt H. E. DAVIES, Dr. B. ELLIS MARTIN and Lieut. CHARLES H. SEAMAN of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, started under orders from Gen. BUTLER, with a flag of truce, to visit the enemy's camp, negotiate an exchange of prisoners and endeavor to obtain possession of the dead and wounded of our army, who had fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. They swam their horses across the river at Hampton, and advancing briskly, fell in with a troop of the enemy's cavalry, about a mile this side of the battle-ground. The cavalry halted, and each man drew his revolver. For a moment Capt. DAVIES and his comrades were exceedingly curious whether they were to be permitted to inhabit this planet much longer or not. Capt. DAVIES, however, rode forward with his white flag, and addressing Capt. EASLY, in command of the troop, told him that he came on a mission to the commanding officer, and asked that he might be permitted to look for the wounded on the field of battle. Capt. EASLY replied that he was directed to take all who fell into his hands before Col McGRUDER, the commanding officer of the forces in this vicinity—the same Col. McGRUDER who was formerly in command of the fort at Newport Accordingly, escorted by a sergeant and four men, the party proceeded by a circuitous route, avoiding the main road—probably because it was not deemed desirable that our deputation should see the batteries that are supposed to be placed along the road,—to a camp of cavalry, about half a mile from Yorktown; the town was hidden from sight by an intervening rise in the ground. Here they were presented to Col. HILL, who commanded at the fort He sent immediately for Col. McGRUDER, who speedily arrived. Col. McGRUDER and his officers received the deputation politely, acceded to the request for an exchange of prisoners, and gave them a good dinner. Capt. DAVIES learned that there were probably three regiments at the batteries at County Bridge when our troops attacked them. The Secessionists blustered a good deal about what they were going to do. They threatened to poison the wells and devastate the country, rather than permit the Unionists, as they call us, to advance. There seemed to be a great many cavalry among them—each man splendidly mounted. A Captain of cavalry, whose squadron hung on the rear of our army during its retreat, said that he would have attacked our troops had it not been for the howitzer that protected our rear; he had orders not to attack if he found us protected by artillery; he, however, did not believe our howitzer was loaded. Capt. DAVIS told him that, if that was the case, he should have attacked us. The officer told another of the party that his corps was composed of men of the first families, and he did not want to expose them to the fire of artillery. At 4 P. M., one deputation, escorted by Capt. PHILLIPS and two men, started for home by a different route from that by which they had come. They were accompanied as far as New-Market Bridge. They reached camp at midnight. Yesterday, two men were drummed out of the army, before the whole brigade, drawn up in line, for pilfering private property in Hampton. Each of the culprits had a placard on his back, inscribed "Thief." Gen. BUTLER is placing the troops under rigid discipline. Such rigorous punishment as this has an excellent effect on our soldiers, whom it prevents from committing excesses upon the inhabitants hereabouts, who are taught by it that Uncle Sam is waging war only against those who are in arms against him, and will protect all peaceable citizens and their property. These two men belonged to the Second (Troy) Regi

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

IS COLUMBIA COLLEGE LOYAL—SIGNAL LIGHT FROM ITS ROOF—THE PRESIDENT—HIS VISIT TO RICHMOND—WHAT HE THINKS OF THE UNION—FACTS ABOUT THE SIGNALS—DRS. PYNE AND HALL—UNION AND SECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

Quite a sensation has been produced by the report that Columbia College has been used as a signal station for the Confederate troops. The location of the College is near the late encampment of the Seventh Regiment, New-York. It is a Baptist institution, and is presided over by Rev. Dr. SAMPSON. The institution has been a Southern one, and on the breaking out of the war, most of the students, belonging South, went home. The few that remained were from Maryland and Virginia. No American flag has graced the roof of the Columbia, and the sympathies of the President have been avowedly South till the recent outbreak, and since then he has kept silent. About two weeks since, he went to Richmond, and was gone so long that many supposed he was kept by President DAVIS. He came on through Manassas Junction, and reached the city wi hout harm; and when questioned as to what he saw, he was not free to make any communication. He knew that BEAUREGARD was at the Junction—knew the troops were many of them pious, for he visited their camp. But could say no more—was not under the parole of honor—and has not at this time given in his adhesion to the war, though a Northern man. In a sermon he preached last Sunday, he attempted to vindicate his neutrality—but, as some of his congregation thought, not well or successfully.

All this, taken in connection with the signal lights at the College, leads some to put the thing down as an agreement from some quarters to convey light and aid to the enemy. That balls of light from the College were thrown up is not denied, but it is said the students did so from mischief and not as signals to the enemy.

The attempt of Dr. SAMPSON to hold neutral—to think equally well of both sides—to adopt the heathen custom of successively crying to God and Devil, as worshipper was not certain which hands he would fall into, will not avail. He must be North or South—and he will be compelled, probably, as the New-York boys say, to "show his colors."

The Clergyman of the Methodist South Church has left the city to join the rebel army, and one of his leading men has taken the command of a company.

Quite a rivalry exists between the congregations of Rev. Dr. PYNE and Rev. Dr. HALL—both of them Episcopal clergymen. Dr. PYNE is an out-and-out Union man—the pastor of Gen. SCOTT—one who prays for the President with an unction, and preaches on loyalty and the Union with heart. The old Union men are here. But Rev. Dr. HALL is a Georgian, all his relatives are red-hot Secessionists, his mother appeals to him to come home and aid the cause of "his country," and the rumor has been prevalent that he will resign. It is not pleasant to hear men wearing the United States uniform—men high in official favor—men on whom the Government must rely when the real trial comes—praising Dr. HALL for the reason that he does not preach "politics," and running down Dr. PYNE because he does—mourning over the war—hoping there will be no bloodshed—that the whole thing will be settled—rebuking the conduct of the Thirteenth for their attack at the Court House at Fairfax.

Many complaints, doubtless, are made against the Government, for raising up civilians over the Army officers. But until many of them talk less treason, become more true and loyal, think less of position and pay, and more of the honor of maintaining the Government, and putting down rebellion, but few will get appointments. Not knowing whom to trust, is the key to the disappointment of many more who think they ought to rise.

The Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, is on trial for mutiny, rebellion, and sundry other things. At one time it was feared that the Regiment would be almost in revolt. Col. BUTTERFIELD is President of the Court.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CAPITAL.

THE WORKS THROWN UP BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THE NEW FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

A more careful inspection of the fortifications in this vicinity have brought to my notice some features of them which may prove interesting to your readers. The city is approached directly from Virginia by way of the Long Bridge, which extends across the Potomac from a point south of the President's House. It is a mile in length. The Virginia termination of the bridge is upon a low flat piece of ground some five hundred yards in width, beyond which lies a marsh, from one to two hundred yards wide and utterly impassable, except on the turnpike road which has been built through it. Beyond this marsh a hill rises, and the road divides into two, one leading down the river, though on high ground, to Alexandria; the other striking across the country westwardly, towards Fairfax county. The fortification is just at the junction of these two roads, and defends the approaches to the city by each of them, by a line of earth-works from the marsh above the upper road to the marsh below the lower or direct road. Forty-two pound guns are mounted on the fortifications, in positions to sweep the roads and the field which intervenes between them, while great wooden gates will give admission to the lines. This defensive work seems to be quite complete in its design, and will, no doubt, prove adequate to any emergency which may arise.

But the most substantial work of the kind I have yet seen is that built on the hill opposite Georgetown by the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment. It is only a few hundred yards above the southern end of the canal aqueduct, and consists, like the rest, of a fosse, with an embankment on the sides exposed to the incursions of an enemy: but in this case your Irish fellow-citizens have been more at home than their American-born co-laborers, and have done their work with a will. The fosse is wider and deeper, and the embankment seems to be broader and more compact than the others I have visited, and centuries will probably leave traces of the brief sojourn of the Sixty-ninth on the banks of the Potomac. The whole work is protected by a stockade, with loop-holes for musketry.

To the untutored mind of a civilian it was not apparent why the fortification was not made on top of the hill instead of half way down its side; but there were doubtless controlling reasons for it. I could see nothing to prevent an enemy taking possession of the summit of the hill, and throwing shot and shell into the city, without being in sight of the fortification. The latter, however, interposes an impassable barrier to the advance of an army to the Aqueduct.

The Government has established an excellent ferry across the river at this point, by stretching ropes from Marius Island to the Georgetown Wharf. It is to be understood that the island is no longer an island, being connected with the mainland by a causeway; and that the river is only one-fourth as wide here as at the Long Bridge, two miles below.

OBSERVER.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

CAMP ANDERSON,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Presuming a few lines from the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., will be agreeable to the public generally, and our friends in particular, I can assure them, through you, of our well-being in every respect. Located, as you have heard, on Franklin-square, in huts of wood, built by our own men, we enjoy, to a great extent, the comforts of a home, while undergoing the strict drill and discipline of the army; its effects has made us second to nothing in the volunteer service. We have received a proof of this, in being ordered back from Virginia, (after a ten days' trip,) by request of the citizens of Washington, made to Gen. MANSFIELD. Another proof is found in the uniform kindness with which we are treated on all sides, and in the floral presents which cover and make attractive the otherwise rough inside of our huts. While at our dress parades the *elite* of Washington assist; and, by the way, those same parades are a novelty, from the introduction of the grand charge of a thousand men at full run, each giving that yell so terrible to the Mexicans; and then the disperse and formation by bugle at the double quick, the line being formed and dressed in two and a half minutes. Our Colonel is all we can ask, in courtesy as a gentleman, ability as a soldier. We yearn for the test which will prove the effect of our drill, and the impulse which lead us to sacrifice all to sustain those laws under whose beneficent rule we live and prosper.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, assure our friends we are *ready*—in arms, drill, courage and desire, let it come when it will. Yours, truly, TOM.

Extract from a letter dated

CAMP ANDERSON, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

Our men have displayed wonderful perseverance and ability in the drill, and now form, we think, the best disciplined regiment in the service. The uniform is new and very handsome, and crowds of ladies and gentlemen of Washington visit us daily, affording us great encouragement by their praise and admiration.

When the fight comes, rest assured that the Twelfth Regiment will be as great a favorite *throughout the country* as it is now in Washington, for every man has both the *will and the way* to do the work of a soldier who fights for his country and liberty.

We are not, however, so well provided as we should be. In the regular service each company has two wagons or ambulances, or twenty to the regiment, and a well-conducted Commissary department.

The Connecticut troops came here with their tents, wagons, ambulances, cooking utensils, &c., drawn by sixty horses, all in complete order. With us, so far, it is otherwise, for when the Twelfth Regiment took the lead in crossing the Long Bridge into Virginia, expecting a fierce resistance, we were provided as follows: Number of wagons, *none*; ambulances, *none*; cooking utensils, *none*; tents, *none*; cups for drinking, one to ten men; horses, two—those of the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel.

We expect soon to march again, and yet have only one wagon, and that only the size of a New-York grocery wagon. In case of a battle or sickness, the Surgeon says he will place as many of the sick and wounded into the wagon *as it will hold!* Query—what is to become of the rest?

Our commissary department is very imperfect; the men complain of it, and justly, too.

I do not intend to return home when the three months are up, neither do most others of the regiment; but really such privations as we are called on to endure, when they can be avoided just as well as not, will do more to weaken our army than the enemy can do. Were these difficulties unavoidable, as in the days of the Revolution, *we would be proud to bear them.*

INCOMPETENT LEADERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks contained in your yesterday's article on the "Disaster in Virginia," complaining of the manifest inefficiency and ignorance of the officers who planned and are responsible for that important affair, are eminently just and well timed. The country cannot and will not suffer its brave men to be wantonly slaughtered by the blundering policy of ignorant leaders. Every officer must be held sternly accountable for that degree of military skill and knowledge implied in the command he holds. It is no excuse, either for Gen. BUTLER, or any other military officer, to say that his pursuits having hitherto been in the paths of civil life, he cannot be expected to possess the military talent of a Brigadier-General of the regular army, or of an officer of corresponding rank in the armies of Europe. If he is not fit for the office—if the title is a mere unmeaning designation—let him resign it to those whose deeds will vindicate their right to bear it. The fewer examples we have in the army of that type of soldier

"That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows,
More than a spinster,"

the better for the country and for the brave men, "the cheap defence of nations," who have rallied to its aid.

The censure of the TIMES was particularly deserved and opportune, in view of the fact that certain military men, of high nominal station, have, of late, been puffed in all sorts of dispatches and reports, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The deeds for which they have been eulogized have, however, it is sad to say, been almost entirely in the pauo past future tense. We have, for instance, been plied *ad nauseam* with daily assurances of the great things that were in progress at Fortress Monroe—the important movements that were on foot—the decisive blows that were to be struck. If all this wonderful activity in preparation is to culminate in such results as the "Disaster in Virginia," it would be well to make an example of some capital offender, *pour encourager les autres*. It is well that every soldier should have the meed of praise due to his achievements, but "let not him that putteth on his harness, boast himself as he that taketh it off." Yours, &c.,

JUNE 12, 1861. B.

HOW TO USE MINIE RIFLES AND PREVENT FOULING.

No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is currently reported by some of the Volunteers who have returned to this City, that the Minie rifles become practically unserviceable after firing six or seven rounds, by reason of the fouling or leading of the grooves, which renders it difficult to introduce and ram down the ball. This defect would be obviated, to a great extent, by greasing the cartridges with tallow, so that the ramming down of each cartridge greased the bore of the gun. The greasing of the cartridges should be accomplished before they are served out, and the tallow must not be heated too hot, or it may cause the powder to ignite. You may recollect that the cartridges used in India were greased, and that one alleged cause of the difficulty with the native troops was that the grease used was that of an animal esteemed as unclean by the Hindoos.

A still better plan would be to cover the balls with a patch of greased cloth; it being well known to hunters that a rifle in which patched balls are used can be fired many times before requiring cleaning. The patches for Minie balls might be small bags, woven in a loom upon the same plan as the loom for weaving seamless bags, except that, as the bags are small, the loom should be arranged like a ribbon-loom, to weave several pieces at once. After the bags are woven in the piece, it should be passed through melted tallow, and the surplus squeezed out by a pair of rollers; then it should be cut into bags, each of which would be like the tubular wick of an Argand lamp, closed at one end. The ball should be put into the bag before it is made up into the cartridge, and the balls must, of course, be made a little smaller in diameter than they now are to make up for the thickness of the bag. If deemed best, the bottom of each bag may be only partially closed in the process of weaving, or the balls may be entered into the bags as they are woven, and then woven in.

If you deem the above information will be of service, you may publish it in any form you see fit.

Respectfully yours, E. S. RENWICK.

PIRACY IN THE GULF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About two weeks ago I received a letter from Louisiana, written by an old friend, made up mainly of purely personal matters and unimportant gossip. Among the incidents of general interest I find, in reviewing the letter, the following paragraph:

"I was in St. Mary's Parish the other day, and found some of the fishermen's houses I visited, situated along the Gulf shore, filled with various articles not usual for such localities, viz.: calico goods, silks, sacks of coffee, ship cordage and life-preservers. I understood in Franklin, that at the time President DAVIS proposed to issue letters-of-marque, the Barratarians, descendants of Lafitte pirates, at once took to their boats and have, they say, driven a good business in the way of prizes; but the planters and merchants in Franklin say they could have made no captures, as there *has never been a prisoner brought into the town.*"

Now, the town of Franklin is a United States port of entry, and is approached through channels so obscured by floating islands of grass, shoals and dense forests, that no one can find the entrance to the river Teach, on which the town is situated, except the most practiced pilots. By necessity, all vessels going to and from New-Orleans pass very near the coast, and the emphibitous inhabitants, pirates by inheritance, (for it was here LAFITTE's men settled after the battle of New-Orleans, and here their descendants still remain,) can sally out, seize a merchant vessel at almost any time, run it into the difficult passes alluded to, and rob it of its contents with comparative impunity. Now, probably, they would be encouraged to do so by the rebels in possession of Louisiana. The reason why I trouble you with these particulars is, that the extract I have made and its meaning, were recalled to my mind by the following extract from the Washington *Republican* of Friday last, which, alluding to the pirates of the Gulf, says:

"The formalities of a condemnation by a prize Court is dispensed with in most cases, the stopping of the vessels being speedier and more certain, besides saving costs of the prize Court."

The property my friend saw in the fishermen's houses was no doubt taken from ships captured by these pirates, the crew, no doubt, murdered, and the vessels, after being stripped, were, no doubt, set on fire and burned. This is the nefarious work England acknowledges as lawful. If the secrets of the dark recesses of the Gulf could be unfolded, most likely some of England's sailors and England's ships have been destroyed, for there is no inducement to save an English crew, and dead men can tell no tales.

THE PIRATES.

CAPTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS WHALERS.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following account of the work of the New-Orleans pirates:

"The fact that three Provincetown whalemen were captured at sea by the Southern privateer *Calhoun*, and taken to New Orleans, has been briefly stated in the papers. We learn from one of the captured officers a few additional particulars. The vessels seized were the brig *Panama*, Capt. POW, and the schooners *Mermaid*, Capt. SOPER, and the *John Adams*, Capt. CATON, all of Provincetown. The three Captains named, together with Mr. CATON, first mate, Mr. FRANK JOSEPHS, second mate, and FRANK ROGERS, steward of the *Mermaid*, reached this city on Saturday evening, they having all left New-Orleans in company on the 3d inst.

Capt. ROBERT C. SOPER, of the *Mermaid*, furnishes the following particulars of his seizure. He states that on the 24th of May, when about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and while cruising for whales, he came in sight of a steamer followed by two sailing vessels. The steamer soon came within speaking distance, and he was ordered to heave his vessel to and bring his ship's papers on board. Capt. SOPER having been a few months, was entirely ignorant of the political state of the country, and was at first puzzled to make out what was wanted of him, being completely surprised to be accosted in that manner so near the shores of his own country. However, he was soon informed of the state of affairs, and took his papers and went on board the steamer. Upon reaching her decks he was told that he was a prisoner, his vessel a prize to the Confederate States, and that he must deliver up the ship's papers, which he did without further ado. The privateer proved to be the steamer *Calhoun*, and the other vessels in company were the brig *Panama* and schooner *John Adams*, previously taken as prizes.

The three prizes were then taken in tow, and started for New-Orleans, which city they reached on the 26th, two days after their departure. All hands while in charge of the steamer were treated with the utmost kindness. On their arrival at the city the vessels were placed alongside the pier, and the crews discharged. The captains were sent to a hotel, where they remained until ready to leave town. They were not disturbed by any unpleasant allusion to their position while at the hotel, and were treated with uniform kindness.

Capt. SOPER made a deposition before the Collector of New-Orleans, stating the circumstances under which his vessel was captured. The ship's papers seized on board the steamer were retained for the Confederate Government. The crews of the vessels, after being discharged, scattered, some shipping in British vessels loading for Liverpool, and a few enlisted in the Confederate Army. They numbered sixty three, all told. About two-thirds of them were American seamen.

Capt. SOPER states that his vessel and outfits were worth about $15,000, and that the value of oil on board (70 barrels) was about $3,000, making a total loss of $18,000. The *Panama* had 100 barrels of oil, and the *John Adams* 25 barrels. When the captain left, no disposition had been made of either vessel or cargo.

Capt. SOPER, in company with his comrades, left New Orleans on the 31 inst., and traveled through Tennessee and Kentucky by rail. They encountered no trouble on their way, and were kindly treated everywhere.

The privateer *Calhoun*, which has been doing such a brisk business in the piratical trade for the past month, was formerly a New-York tow-boat. Her original name, which was painted on the wheel-house, has been concealed by placing a board over it. It is stated, and we have good reason for believing the report true, that this famous craft is commanded by Capt. WILSON, formerly of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, who, it will be recollected, gained considerable applause by his gallant conduct in saving life at the burning of the Galway steamer *Connaught*, in Boston Bay, several months since.

A Mr. HOLMES, formerly of Plymouth, Mass, is also said to be one of the officers on board the *Calhoun*. The crew is made up of river boatmen and seamen. Her mischievous career, however, is about ended, for the port of New Orleans is now strictly blockaded, and she will not probably venture to sea again.

THE BLOCKADE.

Very naturally this is a subject on which our Southern friends feel quite sore, but the Charleston *Courier*, of June 7, makes this quiet reference to the subject:

"The sea-front of our harbor was quite an object of interest among our citizens yesterday, there being in sight of our port at one time no less than four armed vessels. During the day a party went down in the steamer *Charleston*, and approached them as near as prudence would dictate. Of the four vessels off the port, one of them is the *Minnesota*, which has been off this place over a week; near her was a large steam-frigate, apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off, a much more sightly vessel than the *Minnesota*—if not the *Wabash*, she is no doubt the *Roanoke* or *Colorado*. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other, and apparently expect to stay for a time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steamships of about 600 to 1,000 tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of LINCOLN's provisional forces.

Soon after mid-day one of the latter had disappeared, no doubt gone South, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the second was working in the same direction. The boat seen astern of the *Minnesota* on Thursday was not in sight yesterday, but as vessels of that class are sometimes employed as tenders to a fleet, she may be one of that kind. We are informed that the new arrivals saluted the Commodore yesterday morning, and we think it is the order at present for all vessels of the blockading fleet, as they proceed South, to come in and speak the Commodore on this station, receiving any communication he may have to make, and bringing letters, papers, &c., for the vessels off here. The brig *Perry* has not been seen off this harbor, so far as we can learn, but she is no doubt cruising in the neighborhood."

A gentleman just arrived in this City from New-Orleans reports that the blockading steamer *Brooklyn*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, went ashore before he left, and that she carried to such a degree that her guns could not be made to bear on anything. He further reports that the inhabitants were active in preparation for receiving the *Brooklyn*, and placing her under Confederate attentions.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, of the 5th, says:

"Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from Gen. BRAGG, at Pensacola, giving information to Gov. MOORE that two light-draft war-steamers had left the fleet off Pensacola, bound towards the lakes, and supposed for the purpose of intercepting the Mobile steamers. Mr. GEDGE, the agent of the line, immediately telegraphed the steamer which left here yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, to return. It is suggested that the immediate construction of a number of gunboats would obviate the danger of a suspension of intercourse between New-Orleans and Mobile. We trust that the attention of the military commander of this district and the Governor will be immediately directed to the subject."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

The following statement from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 3d must be taken with some allowance:

"ROBERT BUNCH, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, took passage in the steamer *Charleston*, on Saturday last and visited the frigate *Minnesota*. He went there to have a conference and understanding respecting the British schooner *Eliza and Catharine*, now loaded in this port for the Bahamas. This vessel came into this harbor, some days back, with a cargo of fruit, &c., when there was no blockading vessel off the place. She discharged and loaded immediately, and on Friday last proceeded to sea. When near the *Minnesota*, she was brought to by a cannon shot, the captain compelled to go on board the man-of-war, and after an examination, she was ordered back to port to discharge and leave in ballast. Considering the claim of a blockade which has a part of the time existed here, it was clearly her right to proceed with her cargo, and as this was the opinion of Her Majesty's Consul, he went to place matters right. After some conversation, conducted in good feeling on both sides, permission was given to the *Eliza and Catharine* to depart with her cargo, and she will leave here to-day.

During the interview, the condition of the country was alluded to, and the Consul observed that entire unanimity characterized the people here, when they said in reply that the North had the most money and men, and would certainly use them to the utmost to put down the present movement.

The Norwegian bark, *Admiral Tordenskjold*, now here, but which has been ordered to leave in ballast, came into port under precisely similar circumstances as the British schooner, but Sweden and Norway have not so many dollars and bayonets as the British Empire, and the vessels of the former will, perhaps, have to leave empty, and thereby miss a valuable freight."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 4 says of affairs at Pensacola:

"From gentlemen who have just arrived from Pensacola, we learn that the 2,600 troops detached from Gen. BRAGG's army for the seat of War in Virginia, got off in fine style and great spirits. They include our two splendid battalions, the volunteers from Louisiana, who have elected as their field officers, Capt. DREUX, of the Cadets, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. RICHTOR, of the Grivet Guards, as Major, and the Zouaves under Lieut. Col. COPPENS. Those two battalions make up an effective force of 1,200 men. A Georgia and Alabama regiment complete the detachment.

There will be no more efficient body of troops in the field than this force. They have been in service nearly two months, and have now all the qualities of regular troops. DREUX's volunteers are picked men, the *elite* of our State and the Zouaves are the only real Zouaves in the country. The mongrel organizations of the city rowdies sent from the North under the title of Zouaves, are burlesques upon that splendid corps. Our Zouaves are Zouaves in reality, and cannot be distinguished from the best in the French service. Among them there are about two hundred old French soldiers. Several of the commissioned and all of the non-commissioned officers have been officers in the French service, and their uniform is precisely that of the French corps; they are commanded in French, and their drill is strictly that of the French Light Infantry. We pity the Northern force which comes in contact with our Zouaves. Those who stand before them must be prepared for close work. The Zouaves prefer steel to lead.

This reduction of BRAGG's command leaves him an ample force to conduct all the operations in the reduction of Fort Pickens. The enemy have landed a reinforcement on Santa Rosa of several hundred men, and a large supply of provisions, including live cattle. Their purpose is evidently to establish an intrenched camp on the island, and to stand a long siege. We pity the poor mercenaries. We regret that they are not New England or New-York Volunteers, instead of unfortunate foreigners, who have been compelled to enlist in order to keep them from starvation and want. Their destruction, either by sickness or by BRAGG's batteries is inevitable."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on board the *Wyandotte*, off Fort Pickens, on May 23, says:

We returned to this place after paying a short visit to Key West on the 16th inst.

We were very agreeably surprised on our return, to find that Fort Pickens had not been attacked during our absence. If Gen BRAGG intends to attack Pickens, he should have done it while the Pickens' pet, (the *Wyandotte*,) was visiting Forts Jefferson and Taylor.

We are expecting the ball to open every minute. All the steamers in the fleet have steam up.

KEY WEST, May 24.

While writing you at Venezuela, on the 20th, little did I think I should close my letter at Key West. We received orders on the 20th to proceed to this port.

We got under weigh on the eve of the 20th; we experienced heavy gales from northeast all the passage; ship behaved remarkably well, considering that she never was in the water before. Found the squadron all here, and all well. Found the Navy-yard in possession of the Confederates. All the ships in our fleet off Pensacola anchored in line and took up positions for action on the 22d. We signaled the United States steam frigate *Niagara* on the morning of the 22d, off Tortugas, steaming for Pensacola.

Everything remains quiet at this place. There certainly will be a collision at Pensacola. The Stars and Stripes must float from the Navy-yard flag-staff before long. Ready to ship cable and get under weigh in one minute's time. The ships are all prepared for action; all we want is the *order to fire.*

The United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, so anxiously looked for, has not made her appearance yet. We expect her every hour.

I expect the ships will be ordered inside when Commodore STRINGHAM arrives. This port is under a strict blockade; there are no vessels permitted to go into into the harbor. I must now close. All well on board. Very respectfully, &c. K.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Detroit Tribune, June 11.

We have just had a most interesting conversation with Mr. AUGUSTUS HUSSON, who left Pensacola on the 1st of June. He was formerly a machinist at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior, and is a reliable gentleman. On the 10th of April last he was engineer on a steamer at New-Orleans, when he was waited upon by a Committee, and informed that he must go to Pensacola, to work upon guns there for the Confederate States. He refused at first, but being waited upon by a file of soldiers, consented to go, and at once set out in company with a corps of Zouaves. He was discharged from the Confederate States' employ on June 1, and furnished with the following pass:

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY YARD,
WARRINGTON, June 1, 1861.

AUGUSTUS HUSSON, machinist, working for the Confederate States, is this day discharged, on account of having no more work for him, and has permission to pass through Pensacola on his way homeward.

(Signed) Capt. BOGGS, Engineer Corps.

Thirteen machinists were discharged at the same time with Mr. HUSSON, and ten blacksmiths. They were engaged in repairing cannon and assisting in mounting them and mortars. On his discharge he went to New-Orleans, where his wife now resides, and from thence he came North by way of railroad to Cairo and Chicago, reaching Detroit yesterday. He says that none or but very few river boats are running. On the day he left Pensacola some of the chivalry stole $1,000 in Minnesota mining drafts and $100 in gold from him, which he had taken there. His pocket was picked. His wages were $5 a day, but when he was discharged he was paid off in Alabama currency, $100 of which brought just $15 in gold. He was at Pensacola in all about two months.

He encountered no difficulty coming North, having been called upon but three times to show his pass, the last time at Columbus, below Cairo. On his journey North he witnessed hostile preparations on every hand, observing batteries at various river points. On the train with him at the time were four hundred Confederate troops from Alabama and Louisiana, bound for Columbus. The largest number of troops he saw were at the latter place, being, as he thinks, seven thousand in all.

He says there were about ten thousand men at Pensacola. On the 26th of May 500 left for Virginia, but their place was supplied by fresh recruits from Louisiana, he thinks. There was no talk among the troops that any considerable number of them were to be marched to Virginia. The troops were generally in good health, but complained greatly of lack of provisions. Some missed their rations altogether for a day. None of them had yet been paid. Payment was promised at the end of each month, but the excuse was the money had not yet come. The men also complained on this score. Discipline was strictly maintained, but he says that notwithstanding this, Gen. BRAGG is not unpopular among the troops, as has been represented.

Mr. HUDSON makes a noteworthy statement as to the way supplies reach Pensacola. He says that New-Orleans vessels have been accustomed to land them at a point fifty miles above Pensacola. He saw a train of near one hundred and fifty wagons thus supplied. They talk of connecting the two points by railroad. When the blockade is strictly enforced, it seems to us that this game will be blocked.

At Pensacola everything was considered in readiness for an attack, a fact the discharge of the machinists corroborates. All the buildings at the Navy yard had been removed, and the material taken some three miles back in the woods. The batteries, of which there are thirty in all, were complete, or very nearly so. They are all masked sand batteries, constructed with stations, and thoroughly concealed, both from being located in a forest in a majority of instances, and by earth covering. They range all round the curve, beginning at a point above the Navy-yard, and extending down past Fort Barrancas to Fort McRae. There is a masked battery in the Navy-yard, and forty four to six inch guns and four batteries not masked. Mr. HUSSON could not give us the number of guns, but says there are a great number of them. The largest they have are eleven-inch Columbiads. A battery of the heaviest mortars is located at points about midway between the Navy yard and Fort Barrancas, and the latter and Fort McRae, respectively. There are ten mortars at each of these points, which are intended to meet the fire from the bastions of Fort Pickens in those directions. The batteries above the Navy-yard, on the spur of land, have been erected since the Federal troops constructed those on Santa Rosa Island, and are intended to oppose them. He says it is impossible for the inmates of Fort Pickens to know the locations of the masked batteries in the woods. He says the batteries located there *are equal to the discharge of five hunared shot or shell an hour*, and thinks. In saying this, he does not over estimate the capacity of the guns.

In the Navy-yard he says there is an observatory some two hundred feet high, from which the interior of Fort Pickens can be dimly seen, and the operations upon Santa Rosa Island distinctly seen. He says the rebels have seen our troops repeatedly cutting down trees and erecting batteries on this island. They have also been seen, industriously, working by night. The fleet lay north of Santa Rosa Island, on the ocean-ward side. At first, Mr. H. says the rebel troops knew all that was going on in the interior of Fort Pickens, but they have no late information. He says there was plenty of ammunition there to sustain a siege.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of the 9th inst. says:

Col. W. E. STARKE, who has been connected with the army at Pensacola for three months past, left that post on the 1st inst., and arrived in Richmond yesterday. He reports Gen. BRAGG in good health and fine spirits, and the army well supplied, and in admirable condition every way.

Col. STARKE speaks in the highest terms of Gen. BRAGG, the distinguished officer in command at Pensacola. Gen. BRAGG has the entire confidence of officers and men, and has overcome what was regarded as almost insurmountable difficulties. He is confident that when he attempts to take Fort Pickens the effort will be successful.

Gen. BRAGG is doubtless one of the most accomplished, skilful and efficient officers in the Confederate service. In the Mexican war his services were spoken of by Gen. TAYLOR, on more than one occasion, as invaluable. How he would be delighted to have him in the field here in Virginia, in the important campaign of this Summer! We expect to be able to make the enemy cry "hold, enough!" before many days; but we might make him succumb at a somewhat earlier day by "a little more grape" from BRAGG's batteries. But Gen. BRAGG occupies a most important military position in the Confederate States, and there he will remain, we suppose, "till the battle's fought and won."

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE, says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d, is now upon a war footing. Unquestionably, she menaces the Union men of Kentucky. In pursuance of an understanding with the Kentucky Secessionists, she stands ready to aid them at any moment in carrying the secession cause in this State by fire and steel. She has called out 65,000 men, and she has 34 000 on drill every day. These 34 000 men are armed with Maynard rifles, Minie rifles and Sharp's rifles—the Minie ball being used for all of them. A considerable number of the arms were furnished from Montgomery, and 12 000 sabres are from Georgia. Cannon are cast as rapidly as possible, at two establishments in Nashville and at one in Memphis. Five millions of dollars were appropriated by the Legislature for the arming of the State, and all the county Courts are exercising the authority given them by the Legislature, to levy whatever tax they please upon their respective counties for the support of the families of the volunteers. Twelve or fifteen thousand troops are encamped at Union City, on the immediate border of Kentucky, and seven thousand on the Nashville Railroad, almost on the Kentucky line, ready to be precipitated upon Louisville at any time, at the shortest notice.

In the meanwhile, Tennessee, having made all these formidable preparations for whatever may ensue, has commenced seizing Kentucky boats and cargoes upon the Mississippi River. Twenty or thirty Louisville steamboats, bound up from New-Orleans, have been seized at Memphis, by order of Gen. PILLOW. Every one that comes to that port is seized. If any boat attempts to pass, she is brought to by heavy batteries and compelled to remain. Our State can no longer send a boat down the Mississippi and expect her return. Our commerce upon that mighty thoroughfare is annihilated."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 12, gives the particulars of another outrage in Tennessee. It says:

"Mr. H. J. SMITH of this city called on us yesterday, and made a statement in regard to the late treatment of himself and others in Tennessee. Mr. SMITH, GEO. MYERS, and JERRY SULLIVAN, went down the river as hands upon one of LIEB. HYATT's coal boats. The boat sold out at Natchez, and they came back thence on the steamer *Falls City* to Memphis. As no boat was permitted to come from Memphis towards Louisville, and as they had not money to come home on the railroad, they of necessity undertook the journey on foot.

At Covington, in Tennessee, the three travellers, about whom there was no suspicious circumstances except that they were unknown travellers, were arrested and examined by what no doubt was a Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were told by the Chairman, H. J. MOLOY, that they might go on. Some one suggested to MOLOY that it might be well to give them a pass. He gave them one, and, as it is now before us, we give an exact copy of it:

Covington Jun the 2.

1861 H J Smith and J B Myers and Sulevan has Past thru this Place to day and Claim to be citizens of Kentucky on examination We find Nothen Rong a Bout Said Men and ar Willen to let said Men Pass on Good conduk H J MOLOY

With this pass the travelers came on to within a mile of Ripley, Tennessee, where, during a rain, they took refuge under a tree. Whilst they were standing there, thirty-five or forty mounted Tennesseeans rushed down upon them and seized them as suspicious characters. They told their story and exhibited their pass; but that wouldn't do. Some of the Tennesseeans cursed them as Abolitionists, and were clamorous that they should be hung upon the tree under which they were found. The prisoners said that they were not Abolitionists; that they were citizens of Kentucky and [illegible] that they were quiet and industrious men, [illegible] Abolitionists or Abolitionists. The cry [illegible] was, of Louisville and the whole of Kentucky are full of damned Abolitionists; people that are not for us are against us; they should all be hung, and we had better be doing the work as fast as we can." Mr. SMITH says that the fate of all three was for a time doubtful, but that at length he and JERRY SULLIVAN were allowed to continue their journey. GEO. MYERS, their comrade, having perhaps given offence by a short answer, was kept a prisoner; and SMITH and SULLIVAN learned one or two days afterwards that he either had been or was about to be hung.

Mr. SMITH informs us that between Memphis and Covington, near the railroad junction, they saw a man lying helpless and all but in a dying condition, with his head shaved and his ears and the end of his nose cut off. The poor fellow's statement was that the only charge against him was that he was of Northern birth. A humane citizen took him into his house with the intention of taking care of him.

Mr. J. H. SMITH has the appearance of being an honest man; he talks like an honest and truthful man; and we are told that there are many in this city that can testify to his integrity and veracity. The facts that he relates show what a wretched condition of things exists in Tennessee. May Kentucky never be cursed with such evils."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Nashville papers give scattering returns of the recent election in Tennessee, which show a large majority for separation. In the State, the Union claims 75 000. The *Banner* says that East Tennessee will give only a majority of 5,000 against separation.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT RANDOLPH.

The Memphis *Bulletin* gives the following description of the earthworks which the rebels have thrown up on the banks of the river at Randolph, 60 miles above that City, and named Fort Wright:

"There is one striking peculiarity about this stronghold. In ascending the heights which command the mighty river for ten or twelve miles, one is constantly surprised by encountering troops and heavy guns where these are least expected. The earthen breastworks have been sodded with grass, and on the exterior do not differ in appearance from other portions of the rugged heights. The visitor is constantly surprised by finding himself at the very cannon's mouth. The earthworks are from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and are no less defensible on the river than on the landward side. In both directions nature has made the fortifications almost inaccessible. It occurred to us, as we walked around the fortifications with Surgeon WOODWARD, that ten thousand men could hold Fort Wright against any force that might be brought against it.

An assault upon the fortress from the river side would be simply ridiculous. The paths by which the summit of the bluff is reached are narrow and precipitous, and there is no portion of the ascent which is not commanded by six and twenty-four and thirty-two-pounders. There is but one narrow defile on the landward side by which it is possible for an attacking force to reach the defences; this is defended by heavy guns which sweep the defile for more than a mile. This pass is crossed by an earthen wall thirty or forty feet in thickness, and a quarter or a half a mile east of this on the hill-side commanding the valley, is a crescent-shaped wall with the open side next the main fortifications. It seems to us that this outpost would be impregnable, supported as it is by the main batteries. We can give no more accurate description of the fortifications than we have written. The only book we ever read that treated of military matters is known as *Tristam Shandy*, and the great difference between the fortifications at Randolph and those we have visited in other portions of the country, consists in the fact that elsewhere the walls are of brick and stone; here they are made of tough, tenacious clay. A cannon ball fired against the walls at Randolph would burrow itself in the embankments, but it would be difficult to imagine what harm would be done by it."

THE TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of June 13, says:

Advices reached us yesterday that Gov. JACKSON, on his return to Jefferson City, on Tuesday night, caused the destruction of the Gasconade and Osage railroad bridges. A dispatch to this effect was received at the Arsenal yesterday morning; and by the last evening's train on the Pacific Railroad, we learn, positively, that the Gasconade bridge was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mail dispatched from the Post-Office, yesterday morning, got no further than Hermann, where the news of the disaster was first received. The cutting of the telegraph wires by the same Vandal hand leaves us without any reliable advices from points on the railroad above the Gasconade, and from Jefferson City. There was a rumor at Hermann, well credited at that place, that the Osage bridge had also been burned. It is not doubted in this city that both structures are entirely destroyed.

We learn that, just before starting from the city on Tuesday evening, on the special train, Gov. JACKSON gave his solem

ually speaking past my comprehension. Our fathers would have no such language. They formed it and recommended it to the world, not the only guarantee of an American, well regulated liberty, and made it in terms about the closing in the Convention prove they designed it to be a Union forever. It was, in the deciphered it to be a Union forever. It was, in the words of the Constitution, to secure "the blessings of liberty" not only to themselves, but to their "posterity." They appreciated it with no ifs, or ands, or buts. No qualifying phrase was connected with it, no conditions attached to it. It was evidently intended to be absolute, unconditional, and permanent as time.

The existing deplorable exigency demands that all loyal men shall hold this opinion, and adhere to and act upon it, through weal and woe, till all hope of Union is drowned in an ocean of despair. With myself, that hope is yet strong and sanguine. I believe that the clouds which now lower over us will, sooner or later, be dispelled, and our glorious institutions be sure to shine in "one unclouded blaze of living light."

With regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Wm. R. Patterson, Esq., and others of the Committee, Baltimore County.

KENTUCKY AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"A dispatch from Cairo, published here on Friday morning, stated that Gen. Prentiss, in command at Cairo, had sent troops across the Ohio into Kentucky, to break up a camp of Secessionists. We didn't believe the statement, nor do we believe it now, for we know it to be inconsistent with the orders under which Gen. Prentiss is acting. The following, which we have just received from Frankfort, will put an end to all anxiety, if any is felt, upon the subject. Although emissaries of the Southern Confederacy are raising troops in various parts of our State for hostilities against the United States, no United States troops will be sent to set foot upon our soil:

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1861.

To Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.:

The papers of this morning state that Gen. Prentiss, Commander United States forces at Cairo, has sent troops across the Ohio River into Kentucky. I have no official notice of such a movement, but I at once telegraphed Gen. Prentiss for the facts, and stated to him that, if the report was true, I disapproved his course, and ordered him to make no more such movements without my sanction previously obtained. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

BLOCKING THEIR GAME.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1861.

POSTMASTER, WHEELING, VA.: You are instructed to hold for postage all letters coming from seceded States to or through your Post office upon which the United States postage is not pre-paid by stamps; and all such letters should be immediately forwarded to the Dead-letter office at Washington. Also, all letters mailed from those States, except Western Virginia, on and after June 1, on which United States stamps appear, no Postmaster in those States having authority on or after that date for account of the United States. JOHN M. KASSON.
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 8 says:

"Postmaster Speed received instructions from the Postmaster-General yesterday morning to discontinue all further postal communication with the so-called Confederate States, the office at Memphis also having been discontinued. Correspondents will therefore take notice. It should be remembered that express companies and individuals even are permitted to carry letters and packages, when such letters and packages are inclosed in Government envelopes. By taking advantage of this provision of the United States Postal law, correspondents may send their favors to the seceding States, although at an extra cost and at considerable inconvenience."

In this announcement the Vicksburgh *Whig* will find that it is mistaken:

"Arrangements have been made with the Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., by which all mail matter from this section destined for the North and those States still in the Federal Union, will be promptly forwarded; and all matter from that section due South will come through his office. This will continue until the 8th, at which time it is probable some permanent arrangement will be made for the uninterrupted transmission of the mails as heretofore.

Within the Confederate States letter postage will be—single rates, under 500 miles, 5 cents; over 500 miles, 10 cents. Arrangements will be speedily consummated for the reception and the forwarding of foreign letters, as heretofore."

THE MORAVIANS FIRM FOR THE UNION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Northern District of the Moravian Church, which has just closed its sessions at Lancaster, Penn.:

Whereas, The Provincial Synod of the Northern District of the Moravian Church in the United States, now assembled at Litiz, Lancaster county, Penn., feel it just and proper that, in common with our brethren of other religious denominations, we should express our deep interest in the present distracted and gloomy condition of our once happy and prosperous country, inasmuch as it is a duty enjoined upon us by the Head of our Church, in the commandment to "render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's;" therefore, we do hereby

1. *Resolve*, That, while we, as citizens of the United States, and as members of the Moravian Church, deeply deplore the calamity of civil war in our land, we acknowledge the chastening hand of God, and humbly bow to the decrees of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hands.

2. That, while we acknowledge and submit to *that power*, we also acknowledge "*the powers that are ordained of God*" *over us*, and therefore declare our continued faithful and unabated allegiance to the Government and the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States of which we are citizens.

3. That, in acknowledging our constitutional Government and the liberty and blessings which we have been permitted to enjoy under it, we, as members of the Moravian Church, deem it our duty to extend to it our hearty support in its efforts and measures adopted to uphold the Constitution and maintain the integrity of these United States, and to perpetuate to ourselves and to our children the liberties and blessings of our Republican institutions, that we, as a Church, "may continue to lead under them a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty."

4. That we will continue to unite in ardent prayer that the Lord may grant unto the Government of the United States, in these times of danger, His gracious counsel, and continue to be the gracious Protector of these United States and of our national Constitution; that He may defeat every evil design against us, and continue to show His tender mercy unto these United States as in days past; that He may, in His tender mercy, stop the effusion of human blood, and make discord and war to cease; and that, to this end, He may put into the hearts of all citizens of these United States thoughts of peace, that we may see it soon established, to the glory of His name.

5. That we will, in our prayers, also remember those who, in obedience to the call of their country, have left their families and homes, and gone forth to protect our insulted flag, and in support of our Constitution and laws, that the Lord of Hosts may strengthen and uphold them, and in the hour of distress,—especially when in the arms of death,—prove to them their only trust and consolation; and that He may comfort and dry the tears of parents, brothers, sisters and friends, and protect the widows and fatherless children of those who, under His divine dispensation, sacrifice their lives in the cause of our beloved country.

J. B. TSHUDY, Chairman.
MARTIN HOUSER.
C. AUG. LUCKENBACH.

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

On June 6 the following resolutions were adopted by the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, which has been in session at Columbus:

Resolved, By the Convention of Clergy, and by Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio, now here assembled in Cleveland, That we cordially approve the sentiment and appreciate the wise counsels expressed by the Bishop and Assistant Bishop, on the present condition of our beloved country, in their several addresses yesterday delivered to the Convention, and desire hereby fully to recognize our obligations as Christian men, in this crisis, to stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution.

Resolved, That we fervently hope, and our earnest prayer to God is, that the delusion which has seized the minds of so many of our brethren in the Southern States of this Union, originating, as we are constrained to believe, in an erroneous estimate of State sovereignty, and a corresponding depreciation of the superior power of the National Government, may be dispelled; and they be brought to unite with us in a holy endeavor that the Union may be preserved, the just authority of the Government maintained, and the blessings of peace again restored to our borders.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the piety and Christian spirit of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Southern States. We can not, and we do not believe they would willingly do wrong. We earnestly invite them to retrace their steps—to reconsider their actions, and their published opinions, and to join with us in an effort to preserve the unity of the Church of Christ in the United States of America. Brethren of the South, in a question touching the existence of the Government of which we live, should not Christian brethren in all parts of the country have a voice?

Resolved, That whether these counsels be heeded or disregarded, we still hope that our Southern brethren will not fail to send their Bishops and Clerical and lay delegates to the next General Convention in 1862; that by prayer and supplication to God; by unimpassioned consultations and friendly conferences, we may yet adopt measures to prevent the sundering of those ties so dear to us, and so essential to the prosperity of the Church.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the people of that State, in which he makes the following suggestions:

"It is said our enemies exempt cotton from blockade. Why? Because they cannot do without it. I appeal to our planters, therefore, to refuse to ship a bag while the blockade lasts. This will soon remove the blockade from our ports, and the increase in price will amply reward you for the loss you may sustain while keeping your cotton on hand. I trust our people will hold public meetings and petition the Government at Montgomery to lay an embargo upon cotton, permitting not one bag to pass out of the Confederate States while the blockade is maintained. I appeal to our capitalists to go to work vigorously and prepare to manufacture such articles as we most need. I also appeal to our planters to redouble their energies for the production of all supplies of provisions necessary to support our people at home and our armies in the field. The prospect is most flattering for an abundant wheat harvest. Let each planter, as soon as his wheat is out, break and plant a few more acres of his best wheat lands in an early kind of corn. This would add hundreds of thousands of bushels to the crop. Let each also plant a large crop of peas and turnips and look diligently to the culture of everything that will sustain the life of man or beast, that we may be entirely independent of all supplies from abroad. Finally, I appeal to all, ladies and gentlemen, to practice strict economy, dispense with every unnecessary luxury, and devote all to our country till the battle is won and our independence acknowledged by the civilized nations of the earth."

GEN. PRENTISS.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND SERVICES—HIS MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, commander of the Illinois State troops stationed at Cairo, is one of those officers which the present war has found ready-made for the exigency. Manifesting from childhood a fondness for military affairs, he has all his life been connected with the militia organization of the State, and has acquired in the Mormon and Mexican wars, the knowledge and experience which fit him to discharge so well the duties of his present responsible position. As he has been placed in command of the most important point in the West, and is charged with responsibilities of the gravest nature, a sketch of his life and character will serve to show why he was selected for this position.

Gen. Prentiss is a son of the Old Dominion—having been born in Belleville, Ward County, Va., in 1819. His father, Major H. L. Prentiss, was a native of New-London, Conn.; his mother, of the State of his nativity. In 1836, Major Prentiss emigrated to Marion County, Mo., where he remained till 1840, when he made his residence permanently in Quincey, Ill. He was a man of unusual ability as a popular speaker, and took an active part in the political contests of 1840 and 1844.

Young Prentiss inherited the military and political talents of his father. On the breaking out of the Mormon war, he was First-Lieutenant of the Quincey Rifles, an independent company, which was dispatched at once to the scene of hostilities. After the death of Joe Smith, Gov. Ford retained this company in Hancock County, for the protection of the citizens, during the succeeding Winter. At the commencement of the Mexican war, the Quincey Rifles at once tendered their services to the Government, and were incorporated into the Regiment of Col. John J. Hardin. Prentiss received the appointment of Adjutant; but after a few months, accepted the office of Captain of a company from Ottawa; and Lieut. Wallace, of the same Company, now Colonel of a Regiment in Prentiss' Brigade, was appointed Adjutant in his place.

The reputation acquired by Capt Prentiss in the Mexican war was of the most enviable character. His relations with Col. Harden, the pet of Illinois, and one of the most brilliant officers in the service, were most intimate and confidential. On the death of Harden he assisted in removing his remains, and the scarf he now wears is a cherished memorial of that campaign, and is stained with Harden's blood.

On the restoration of peace, Capt. Prentiss returned to Quincey and engaged in mercantile pursuits, retaining, however, his love for military affairs. As Captain of the Quincy Blues, he acquired for that Company a reputation as wide as the State. His interest in politics was deep and conscientious. Quincy is remarkable for containing a large number of Southern men, of the most decided Anti-Slavery convictions, among whom was Capt. Prentiss; and their influence has been most happy upon the character of the place. In 1856, the noble citizens of Quincy contributed nearly $3,000 in money for the relief of Kansas, besides large donations in other ways for the same purpose. In 1860, Capt. Prentiss was put in nomination for Congress, but the Democratic majority in the District was too large to be overcome.

On the issuing of President Lincoln's Proclamation he tendered at once the services of a company, and was in Springfield in less than a week, with two hundred men. Within twenty-four hours he was sent to Cairo, with a battalion, as commandant of the post. On the organization of the —— Regiment he was elected Colonel by acclamation, and soon after was chosen General of the Brigade by a very decided vote, which rank he now holds.

The position occupied by Gen. Prentiss is one requiring a union of qualities very rarely combined in any one person. Isolated from the sources of sympathy and aid in the Free States—almost surrounded by a hostile population—remote from the seat of Government, and receiving very little attention from that quarter—with a camp and fortifications to construct, and all the details of army organization to arrange, with very little of preparation or experienced aid—it has required a union of courage, patience, industry and good temper, combined with a large degree of strategical ability and military experience. It is the best description of Gen. Prentiss' "character," to say that all his duties in this trying position have been admirably discharged, and that his course here meets the general approval of citizens and soldiers. In fact, some think that if he had been invested with the requisite authority, he would ere this have made Western Kentucky loyal, penetrated to Memphis, and put that point into a state of safety, and, by strengthening the hands of the Union men of Western Tennessee, have saved the State at the election of the 8th of June.

In person, Gen. Prentiss is of medium height, squarely built, and with a figure in which military training has not destroyed a very decided but quiet and graceful carriage. His eyes are blue, expressing equally mildness and resolution—his manners are pleasant and unostentatious in the extreme; but when necessary, express the inflexibility of an iron will. He is said to be a popular public speaker—keen, ready and cool in debate—abounding in humor, and admirably fitting his speech to the audience and to the occasion. The present condition of the troops at Cairo, fully sustains his high reputation in Illinois as a teacher of military drill, and shows the confidence he inspires in those who surround him. Those who know him best will be greatly disappointed if he does not, in the coming campaign, leave some deep marks on the rebel cause, whenever his superiors see fit to allow him to make a move.

HONOR TO COL. ELLSWORTH.

The movement recently commenced in this State to enrol and to arm and equip by volunteer supscriptions a regiment for the war, to be composed of one member from each town and ward in the State, is successfully progressing. The fund required for the purpose is $150,000, and for this the Ellsworth Association, under whose auspices the effort has been inaugurated, call for collar subscriptions from all parts of the State. Mayor Thacher, of Albany, is the President, and Hon. Erastus Corning, of the same city, is the Treasurer of the Association. Each town is to select its representative in the regiment, who is required to be not less than five feet eight inches in height, unmarried, active, able-bodied, and not to exceed thirty years of age. Already the call of the Association has been liberally responded to, and many towns have forwarded their subscriptions and designated the person who shall represent them in the corps.

DEMISE OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST PAPERS.

At the annual Conference of the Baptists of the Southern States, recently held in Georgia, that body took occasion to express its sympathies strongly in favor of the South in the present conflict between the rebellious States and the Federal Government. Sympathy with the South implies sympathy with Southern institutions, and, of course, a withdrawal of sympathy from institutions peculiarly Northern, among which may be noted the Press. As a consequence, we suppose, the following Baptist journals have recently ceased to exist. The *Southern Baptist*, Charleston; the *Virginia Baptist*, the *Baptist Messenger*, Memphis; the *Northwestern Virginia Baptist*, and the *Baptist Watchman*, St. Louis. The *Western Recorder*, (Baptist,) of Louisville, has reduced its proportions to half a sheet.

A CONFESSION AND A COMPLAINT.

Col. Thomas C. Hindman, late Member of Congress from Arkansas, has reached Memphis with a regiment of 800 Arkansas troops, on the way to Richmond. He acknowledges, in the Memphis *Avalanche* of June 10, the present of a Confederate silk flag from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, sent from New-Orleans. He also complains bitterly of the State of Arkansas for not furnishing his regiment shoes and blankets. In the course of his dispatch the following nice little confession comes out:

Military Board, Little Rock, Ark.:

I telegraphed you that the men of my regiment were without blankets and shoes, and requested you to allow me to apply to their benefit the proceeds of the sugar, now in store, *which I siezed from Cincinnati steamboats*, and turned over to civil authorities, *before Arkansas seceded.*

You reply, ignoring my request, but inviting us to become a part of the State Militia for twelve months.

We are soldiers of the Confederate States for during the war, and cannot honorably consider, much less accept your proposition. We will remain in the Confederate service while the war lasts, whether we have blankets or shoes or not. T. C. HINDMAN.

NOT ALLOWABLE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of June 7 says:

"Within the past few days there have been some transfers of bank and other stock owned by Northern parties to residents here, not in the way of actual sales, but as a cover to property which is considered jeopardized by the hostile relations existing between this Confederacy and the Abolition Government at Washington. A case in point occurred yesterday, where a party applied to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to transfer certain shares of stock to himself under a power of attorney transmitted from New-York. The President of the Bank entertaining serious doubts as to the propriety and legality of such a transfer, addressed a communication to the Attorney-General of the State, soliciting his opinion in the premises. The answer of this officer is conclusive as to the illegality of the proceeding. He pronounces every negotiation, agreement or contract between a person domiciliated within the Confederate States and an alien enemy, such as those must be deemed who are domiciled in the United States, to be absolutely null and void. [illegible] course, other than a hostile one, can be tolerated between the people of the two sections. The remittance of money for any purpose is unlawful and forbidden. So far as the latter point is concerned, Congress has provided by special enactment that all payments to the enemy are prohibited."

The closing paragraph of the opinion referred to, is as follows:

"It is clear, that the acceptance of the power of attorney by Mr. W. E. Leverich from Mr. H. S. Leverich is illegal, and he has no lawful authority to act in pursuance of its mandate. The transfer of the stock, or agreement to transfer the stock between W. E. Leverich and H. S. Leverich is illegal, and cannot be tolerated. Mr. H. S. Leverich being domiciled in New-York, is to be regarded as an alien enemy, and no person domiciled within the Confederate States can hold any intercourse or communication with him during the war; and if such intercourse result in a negotiation, agreement or contract, such negotiation, agreement or contract is illegal, and absolutely null and void. It is time that the law on this subject should be well understood, for no intercourse whatever, without special permission of the Government, can be lawfully carried on between enemies except that of a hostile character. The remittance of money for any purpose, the making of contracts, the acceptance of trusts, the creation of any civil obligation, or commercial relation whatever, is unlawful and unbidden, simply because it is inconsistent with the hostile attitude of the parties. The belligerent Governments have placed their respective citizens in an attitude of hostility towards each other, and no relation inconsistent with hostility can be lawfully created by the acts of individuals without the express permission of the Government. Respectfully,

THOMAS J. SEWMES, Attorney-General.

Walter G. Robinson, Esq., President Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New-Orleans.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

This very important topic still occupies the columns of the Southern Press, and the members of the Confederate Congress have been appointed a peripatetic Committee to push the subject:

"Hon. R. H. Smith, in a speech at Selma, Ala., on the 4th inst., exhorted the people to take as much of the loan as possible, and stated that the simple feeding and clothing of the army of the Confederate States now costs $300,000 per day, to which amount must be added the whole immense cost of the civil Administration. He informed his hearers that not a dollar could be obtained from abroad, that the necessary amount could not possibly be raised by taxation at home, and that if the people would not contribute by loan the means of meeting the tremendous and constantly-increasing expenses, the Government must perish even in its infancy.

In Mobile, and no doubt in many Southern cities, another expedient is resorted to for the replenishment of the exhausted treasury. The Mobile *Register* calls upon all the married women and widows, and maidens and little girls, to step forward for the relief of the Government. It appeals to them to give up their little pin money, their diamonds, their ear rings, their finger-rings, and all the other personal ornaments they have, to be turned into money for the carrying on of the war. And in the Richmond (Va.) papers, a Virginia matron, a worthy and excellent woman no doubt, earnestly asks all her sex to sacrifice their silver plate, their watches, their sofas, their costly furniture of all descriptions, everything, in fine, that they can spare, to aid in the payment of the half-million of dollars, more or less, per day.

A FINANCIAL SCHEME.

That inventive genius, Hon. C. G. Memminger, has devised another project which he ought to have patented at Montgomery,—or rather at Richmond, for that is the last location of the rebel capital,—under the title, "A plan for keeping a Government in motion without money." His scheme is thus explained by the Charleston *Courier*:

"He proposes to issue Treasury notes of all the usual denominations of bank notes, to be fundable whenever desired in 8 per cent. bonds, the bonds to be reconverted into Treasury notes whenever desired. As the Treasury notes are receivable for all dues of the Government besides, and will be available to pay the direct tax which Congress is to lay, they will afford a sound and available currency everywhere." The *Courier* learns that the Banks have responded to the plan by opening a credit to the Government in advance to be discharged by the notes when issued, and hopes soon to see this new currency in circulation, but does not say whether it would be willing to receive it in payment of subscriptions.

The Savannah *Republican* indorses the scheme, of course, and argues in its favor so strongly that it really convinces itself that "there is no reason why every planter in the South should not be willing to pledge his entire crop, under the provisions proposed by the agents of the Government. It is simply an agreement to receive in payment for it bankable funds, which is all he ever claimed or desired."

WILL NOT LET THEM PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Some of the "good people" of South Carolina, it seems, in their simplicity, have been trying to pay their debts. Gov. Pickens puts this extinguisher on them:

Executive Department, June 6, 1861.

I have understood that many good people have been remitting funds to creditors in Northern States. In the existing relations of the country such conduct is in conflict with public law, and all citizens are hereby warned against the consequences.

F. W. PICKENS.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th says on this subject:

"It is reported that several instances have lately occurred in this city of attempts to evade the legal consequences of a state of war, by the transfer of stocks formerly held by citizens of the North. The cases occurred, we are told, in the Telegraph, Express and Gas Companies, and there is reason to believe the same expedient has been tried in other stocks. All such cases should be promptly detected, exposed and punished.

Chancellor E. S. Dargan gives the following opinion through the Mobile *Tribune*:

"During a state of war all commercial intercourse between the subjects of the nations at war is illegal. So strict is this rule, that the mere drawing of a bill of exchange on an alien enemy, or remitting him money even in payment of a debt, is prohibited by the law of nations. Either of these acts referred to is considered not only illegal, but dangerous, hence they are prohibited.

Our merchants may now owe debts on New-York and other Northern cities, which they wish to pay, but war is now recognized as existing between the Confederate States and the Northern Free States, and they cannot remit money without a violation of law. My opinion on this subject has been asked every day for the last several days; and, therefore, I wish you would publish this. E. S. DARGAN."

A CALL.

Brigadier-Gen. J. B. Floyd is out in the Abingdon *Virginian*, with the following call. The man who has rifled more muskets and cannon than Gen. James ever did, now, it will be seen, would be glad to get enough flint locks for his brigade. For these, however, he has only "promises to pay" to offer, and the Virginians know very well how much these are worth:

Camp Jackson, Wytheville, June 4, 1861.

To the Citizens of this District:

I have this day received information that a large force of the enemy are rapidly advancing from Ohio, by way of Kanawha and Fayette Court house, with the view of taking possession of this region of country, and seizing upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to stop the movement of troops for the relief of our Eastern frontier. There is certainly great danger to our country from such a movement. We have plenty of men to defend the country if they were armed.

I call upon all patriotic citizens to come promptly forward and supply our men with such arms as they may have. Agents will be appointed to receive the arms and give a receipt for the same, stating therein the character of the gun and the value thereof. These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not will be paid for.

The safety of your country depends upon furnishing the arms to the volunteers who are willing to lay down their lives in your defence.

I hope this occasion will strongly urge upon the young men of our country to unite themselves at once into volunteer companies, and to rally to the defence of their country. *There is not a day to be lost.*

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier-General Confederate Army.

CHEATING CONTRACTORS.

The following paragraph, which we find in the "Talk on 'Change" in the *Delta* of the 5th, shows that dishonest contractors "prevail" South as well as North:

"The further talk was, that there has been some tremendous gouging going on in some contracts with the Confederate Government; that the Southern Confederacy has been paying the most enormous prices paid for transportation of troops and stores; that contracts have been given out, without being known only to such and such parties; that the most extravagant prices have been given for charters of steamboats; of the transportation of stores, munitions of war, the purchase of steamboats, and many other things too numerous to talk about in a hot day on the flags. As regards the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, there are numerous complaints; contracts have been given out without going through the usual formalities of proposals."

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Mississippi gentleman writes to his brother in Manchester, N. H., giving a gloomy view of affairs in his section. He says:

"Destruction is sure as the sun rises, yet we are helpless. Our property, that one year since would have been valued at over $100,000, could not now be sold at any price. There is no money among us. Our merchants and mechanics are doing nothing. Provisions are stopped from above, and I am truly apprehensive that starvation will be upon us. Many have enlisted for a support. Every man and boy is a soldier, and are drilling daily.

Great uneasiness and alarm is felt from our peculiar institution, but I must say I have seen no indications of uneasiness among the slaves. They seem as cheerful and dutiful as ever, and mine never seemed more devoted to us than now. Times are so very hard that mine earn me very little, and I am fearful they will earn me less. The sober, thinking part of community begin to think we are to have desperate times, and perhaps to be subjugated at last. Of one thing I feel assured, that we are gaining nothing by secession.

Our crops look fine. My corn is shooting; potatoes fully grown and plenty. What I am raising will be ample for my family, unless my negroes come home for want of employment. And the suffering people do not rob me, which I fear, provided times do not improve. We have just begun to feel the effects of the blockade. Provisions are rising, and I am now informed we are to have no more from above.

I have no means, if I had the mind to move. I cannot collect one dollar in a thousand due me.

I am raising everything of an eatable kind as far as I am able. My negroes cannot much longer find employment from home, and I must provide for their support. Where they now labor we cannot get money or pay. Nobody pays; everybody is 'broke.' No one thinks of dunning his neighbor. I do not know what we are coming to."

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas State Convention, which has been several weeks in session, has adjourned. The misunderstanding between Gen. Bradley and the troops in the Eastern section has been referred to the Military Board of the State for adjudication.

The Convention has suspended all sales under execution. Gen. McCulloch has taken command of the Western forces, and has made requisitions for six regiments upon Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory. Albert Pike goes with him as Indian Commissioner.

FREE NEGRO SAILORS IN THE REBEL STATES.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of June 5 says:

"Several days since we published the fact of eight free negro sailors, taken on the prizes *Panama* and *John Adams*, being delivered into the custody of Recorder Blache, the Confederate States Marshal, Mr. Bevan ly, declining to have anything to do with them. Our readers will recollect the telegraphic inquiry for instructions from Attorney-General Benjamin. Yesterday he received the following telegram in answer:

Richmond, June 3, 1861.

Hon. Anatole Blache, Recorder of the Second District, New-Orleans, La.:

The free negroes are not held as prisoners under the law of the Confederate States. Dispose of them according to the laws of the State.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Attorney-General, C. S. A.

We suppose that these men will be discharged from custody, with a warning to leave the South forthwith."

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL BANKS.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says:

"The reported retreat of two companies of Virginia cavalry before the advance of a single company of United States troopers, without even crossing swords with them, is almost incredible news. We do not know what to make of it. Is the thing possible? It is said, in extenuation of this apparently dastardly conduct, that one company of the Virginia cavalry were without pistols. But what a vain and empty excuse! What is the use of pistols in a sabre fight? The sabre, not the pistol, is the weapon for a charge of cavalry upon cavalry. Still further it is stated that the other company of Virginians *had* pistols. They were two to one against the United States troops, and backed, besides, by a company of riflemen. Good God! is this the sort of fighting Southern troops intend to make? Why, with their riflemen, and two sabres to one, they ought to have cut up the Lincolnites to a man, and pursued the last man into the very encampment of the enemy. Is the banner of the Old Dominion to be thus trailed in the dust? Are there men found in Virginia thus to rob her of every vestige of her ancient prestige, and, more than all, her honor, her glory in arms? Will, then, no Marmion rise to upbraid them?

'Why linger ye here, ye hearts of hare?
Where's Harry Blunt? Fitz Eustice, where?'

Oh! for an hour for old Light Horse Harry once more to yield his daring, dashing blade. Unless our meagre accounts from the Richmond papers are strangely incorrect, the epaulettes should be torn from the shoulders of the officers who have thus stained the honor of their State, and a court martial should expel them from the ranks of the Confederate Army. That there are brave men in Virginia who will maintain her integrity, the gallant conduct of the single company of rifles, unsupported and without bayonets, who drove back the enemy with their bullets, will testify. Let those, then, who have no stomach for the fight, be spurned from the ranks of the army, objects of contempt to mankind."

THE AMERICAN UNION LOST.

The authorities of New-Orleans recently seized a ship called the *American Union*. The telegraphic operators were somewhat confounded, two or three days since, when the captain (Lincoln) called on them to send a dispatch of this nature:

"W. V. O. Moses, Bath—*American Union* in the hands of the enemy.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN, Captain."

The *Crescent* says the operator would not let it go. "Why not?" says the red-haired captain. Operator replies, "The Governor must countersign it." The captain inquires, "Where is the Governor?" "On Canal-street, at his office, replies the operator. Off goes the captain and presents the dispatch to Gov. Moore, who was taken all aback, and so much amused that the *American Union*, Capt Lincoln, was in the hands of the enemy, that he permitted the dispatch to go, saying, with a smile, to the captain, that it would be so by-and-by.

THE LATE UNION VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says: "The aggregate vote for delegates to the Border State Convention, is 107 334. There are no returns from the counties of Ballard, Hickman, Marshall, Simpson and Woodford. The total vote of Kentucky, at the last Presidential election, was 146,216. Notwithstanding no Union votes are counted from five counties, and that many precincts were not opened, the Union majority is 69 452. It is safe to say that this State is for Union by 80 000 majority. That will do.

INCIDENTS IN THE PHILIPPA CONTEST.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing of the Phillippa affair says:

"The whole affair did not last over half an hour, and was as utter a rout as any enemy ever suffered. Col. Lewise, of the Ohio Sixteenth, says, at the time the first shot was fired by the battery, they were cut off by a sharp ridge from a view of Landes's division, and as the ball whistled through the air, supposed it came from a rebel battery, and was directed upon them. Keeping a sharp eye on the next shot, they knew it was from their friends, and pressed forward at a run. As he passed the rebel camp, he could hear the hissing of the bacon in the pans and see the steam from the camp-kettles over the fires. The rebels, in fact, had everything prepared for a retreat. The wagons were loaded, the horses harnessed in the stables, the pickets called in, and an hour or two later they would have been en route for Beverly. Did you ever drive a stake into an ant-hill, and watch the movements of the panic-stricken inhabitants? It was nothing to this flight. They didn't stop to put on their clothes, much less their shoes; grabbing the first thing they could reach, and dressing as they ran, each turned his face towards Beverly. One fellow had cased one leg in his unwhisperables, when the canister came whizzing about him. "Delay was death," and with his shirt-tail streaming behind, and the unfilled leg of his pants flopping and trailing after him, he presented the most comical figure possible to imagine. He has been dubbed the "Rebel Flying Artillery." Some, half naked, mounted horses, unbridled, and, grasping the mane, urged them into a sharp run by their cries and vigorous heel punches. Many took to the thickets on the hills; and it was among these unfortunates the Indianians discharged their Minié rifles, for the purpose of clearing their guns, with such fatal effect.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of June 10, says:

"The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* left the Navy-yard, yesterday, for Fort Mifflin, to get a supply of powder, after which she will leave for the Gulf to form one of the blockading ships. The following is a complete list of her officers: Commander, Charles Green; Captain's Clerk, Charles L. Green; Lieutenants, N. B. Harrison, L. Phythian; Acting Masters, Wm. Ellery, George M. Bache; Paymaster, Joseph M. Wade; Surgeon, John Rudersline; Assistant Surgeon, —— Cleborne; Second Lieutenant of Marines, G. R. Houston; Carpenter, J. B. Hoover; Boatswain, William Long; Gunner, J. Lamplugh; Sailmaker, Robert Hunter; Midshipmen, George A. Crall, Herbert Tyson; Master's Mate, —— Kimball, Purser's Clerk, Isaac T. Sharp.

The *Jamestown* was built at the Gosport Navy-yard in 1844. When recently overhauled at our Navy-yard, on her return from the coast of Africa, no labor or expense was spared to make her equal to new, and she is believed to be as good now as when she made her first cruise. Her battery is a pretty formidable one, consisting of fourteen 32-pounders and six 64-pounders. She has a crew of 200 men and boys all shipped for three years. The sloop is provisioned for one year.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* will follow the *Jamestown* in a few days. Her stores are about to be put on board, after which she will be ready to go at the shortest notice. The *St. Lawrence*, like the *Jamestown*, was built at the Gosport Navy-yard in 1847. She was last on the Mediterranean station. She is 1,726 tons, and carries 500 men and 50 guns.

A survey is being made of the United States steamer *Keystone State*, to ascertain the extent of the alterations and repairs required to fit her for the service intended. She will be got ready for sea with all possible dispatch.

AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The *Traveller* of June 14, says:

"The *Colorado* has the red flag at her mast head today, indicating that she is taking her powder on board. All fires and all lights are put out in the ship at this time, and all hands must have a cold dinner. Nothing can be cooked, even for the officers. The custom generally is to cook enough the day before the magazine is opened.

The *Colorado* will take about fifty thousand pounds of powder. It is placed in copper tanks, and each tank has from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds in it, all made up into cartridges. Each tank is marked with the size of the gun or cartridges. Each gun has three or four different sized cartridges, the largest being for the first charge.

As the gun gets warm a smaller size is used, and so on down to the smallest. Near the entrance to the magazine is what is called a light house. A large lantern is here arranged with a sort of bull's eye which throws a light into the magazine. While the powder is being carried in, a man is here stationed with a bucket of water prepared to use it in case anything should happen to the lantern. The utmost care is used to prevent accident.

The cartridges for cannon are not made, as some supposed, at the Arsenal, but in or about the Navy-yard. The shell for the *Colorado* was put on board yesterday.

The *Preble* is now entered ready to be commissioned. As soon as the Purser reports himself, so that the men can be fed, she will receive her complement of about one hundred and eighty men. She will then haul into the stream, and probably receive her shells from the same vessel that brought ordnance for the *Colorado*.

The *Ohio* is receiving about thirty recruits per day. These come from New-Bedford, Portsmouth and Portland, as well as from Boston. There are now about five hundred on board this ship.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE, ETC., AT RICHMOND

The Richmond *Whig* says, during the month of May, nearly 500,000 lbs. of Virginia bacon were brought to this city by canal and railroads, against 22,041 lbs. for the corresponding month of last year. This enormous increase ought to counterbalance the deficiency of Western bacon, which has, heretofore, been chiefly sold in this market. The receipts of flour in May, were only 4,992 barrels, against 8,000 barrels same time last year; but still prices declined. The receipts of butter were 27,707 lbs., against 7,923 lbs. same time last year, or nearly fourfold, and the consequence is, that prices are reasonable—the wholesale price of the most choice lots being 25c. ₱ lb., while very good is selling at 20c. The receipts of country lard in May, were 53.591 lbs.; same time last year 7,643 lbs. The receipts of corn, 20.070 bushels; same time last year 8,225 bushels. This is exclusive of large receipts by Richmond and York River Railroad, which are not embraced, as we have no record of the general receipts by that route of May last year, by which to compare.

A SCENE AT FORT MONROE.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* sketches a scene at Fort Monroe which is now of frequent occurrence. He writes:

"A squad of twenty-four negroes came into camp yesterday afternoon. The manner in which they are disposed of is not uninteresting. *Scene*—An office adjacent to the General's quarters—the negroes standing about outside. *Dramatis Personæ*—Urbane Youth in a gray uniform, Acting Secretary of the Department of Dahomy, Orderly detailed from one of the Massachusetts regiments. The business proceeds:

Urbane Youth—Orderly, bring in one family. (Orderly brings in the head of a family, followed by his tribe.)

U. Y.—(To contraband masculine)—Well, boy, what's yer name?

Contraband Masculine—Tom.

U. Y.—(Writing)—Tom what?

C. M.—Tom Jackson.

U. Y.—How old?

C. M.—I do'no how old I is, 'zactly.

U. Y.—Forty, I reckon.

C. M.—I reckon I is.

U. Y.—Who d'ye b'long to?

C. M.—Mr. Jack Wilson's my massa.

U. Y.—Where's he live?

C. M.—Most up to Williamsburgh, sir.

U. Y.—Been at work on any batteries?

C. M.—They's jest takin' me, sir, an' I run off. They's wanted me to fight up t' York.

U. Y.—What d'ye come here for?

C. M.—'Cause I knowed you was friend o' the cu'lud folks.

And the clerk, having discovered the ownership of the wife, and guessed at her age, and at that of each of the piccaninnies, winds up the inquest in this way:

U. Y.—You'll be sent to the Quartermaster's and get something to eat, and to-morrow you'll have to go to work. Orderly, bring in the next crowd.

There are now about one hundred and fifty negroes in the fortress, who have been disposed of in this way; and I should judge that there were nearly as many more about the camp, who have not reported themselves, but who are employed by officers and others as servants. Of these some account is to be made, and the officers will be compelled to give them up, and if they desire their services they must receipt therefor to the 'Colonel commanding Virginia Volunteers.'"

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A letter to the Lynchburgh *Republican*, dated Manassas Junction, June 6, says:

"I was told yesterday, coming from one of the parties

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and of the destruction of the bridge and Government property there, by the rebels, is fully confirmed, in the more voluminous dispatches relating to the occurrence which we publish this morning. There seems to be no doubt that the entire rebel force has withdrawn from the vicinity—though one account states that so late as Saturday noon there still remained a body of two thousand rebels at Bolivar—and has proceeded to Manassas Junction, by way of Winchester, Strasburgh and Front Royal. The immediate cause of this precipitate retreat will be found in the contiguity of Gen. PATTERSON'S advance guard, which is announced to have already reached Hagerstown, while the whole column of Federal troops is in rapid march southward. In view of this concentration of the rebels at Mannassas Junction, a question is now being agitatied in Washington as to the next probable movement. Many entertain the opinion that an advance will be made on the capital; but this, in the face of the large body of well-disciplined troops now there, strongly entrenched, with heavy cannon capable of sweeping all the approaches, is by others considered extremely improbable. It is considered certain, rather, that another retrograde movement must soon take place, from Manassas Junction to Richmond.

A movement of Federal troops down the Mississippi may soon be expected to take place from Cairo,—at least so wa infer from the tone of an address made there on the 12th by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He has apparently become tired of waiting for Gen. PILLOW to come up the Mississippi to attack him, and so has determined to "make the first call" himself.

The first privateer bearing a commission from the Government of JEFF. DAVIS which has ventured to leave a Southern port was captured on the 2d inst. by the United States brig *Perry*, and arrived at this port yesterday in charge of Midshipman MCCOOK and a prize-crew from the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*. She is a small schooner, pilot rigged, named the *Savannah*, and is said to have been owned by one MCDONALD, a pilot formerly in the employ of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.'s line. She was only 36 hours out of Charleston when she was captured, but meantime she had herself taken the brig *Joseph*, of Rockland, Me., with a cargo of molasses from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, and sent her into Georgetown, S. C. Her Captain was detained as a prisoner on board of the pirate craft, and was with her when she was captured by the *Perry*. The pirate crew consisted of twenty-two men, who, with one exception, are in irons on board of the United States frigate *Minnesota*. One of the number, who hails from New-York, and asserts that he was impressed into the service, was sent here with the vessel. She was well-armed, having an 18-pounder on a swivel stationed amidships, a large quantity of small arms, such as sabres, pistols, muskets, dirks, bayonets, &c., on board, with a full magazine, and provisions and water for a two weeks' cruise. She was surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal. She lies off the Battery, with the secession flag flying underneath the Stars and Stripes, and attracts much attention.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday morning, indicate that Gen. BUTLER was about to make some important movement, probably with a view to retrieving the disaster at Great Bethel. An expedition was expected to leave the fortress last evening, accompanied with heavy artillery. The direction it was to take was unknown outside the circle of officers in command, but we shall probably hear soon that not only Great Bethel, but other important positions on the road to Yorktown have been carried by our troops. The rebels are gradually investing the fortress, and our circle of operations is becoming too circumscribed to suit the enlarged ideas of Gen. BUTLER. The Naval Brigade, it appears, is at last in a fair way to organization, as the members were being sworn into the service at last accounts, under H. D. WHITTEMORE as Colonel, JAMES MILLWARD, Jr., as Lieutenant-Colonel, and D. H. BURTNET as Major. The Brigade was expected to muster about five hundred, and will no doubt prove an efficient body of men.

The attempt of Gov. JACKSON to precipitate the State of Missouri into secession, is made at too late a day to succeed now, whatever might have been done at an earlier date. The Union element in the State, under the encouragement afforded by the position of Gen. LYON, the commander of the Federal troops, is now too active to be overcome, and with the aid which can be afforded at short notice from various points outside the State, it will be able to make head against any secession force which Gov. JACKSON can succeed in assembling at ARROW ROCK, or any other place. Under the authorization of Gen. LYON, the Union men are rapidly organizing companies of Home Guards, and one of these companies recently captured two field-pieces and a considerable quantity of ammunition, which were intended for the use of the Secessionists. Arrests for treason still continues at St. Louis and elsewhere. JOSEPH W. TUCKER, the editor of the *State Journal*, which has for a long time been open in its advocacy of rebellion, was arrested on Friday, and held in ten thousand dollars bail for trial. Jefferson City, it will be seen from our dispatches, is now in possession of the Federal troops.

An illustration of the difference in the manner of conducting the war, as between our Government and the bogus concern of JEFF. DAVIS, may be found in the proclamation of Gen. MCDOWELL, issued yesterday. While the rebels are destroying everything as they go, stealing all they can lay their hands on, and never dreaming of remuneration for the damage they do, the Federal Government proposes to pay the owners of property in Virginia for any damages sustained by reason of the presence of our troops, on proper representations being made to the commanders of regiments, and so soon as the amount of the damage can be appropriately determined. There may be some persons who will consider this rather a rose-water way of conducting the war, in view of the total disregard of the rights of property on the part of the rebels.

Immediately upon the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebel troops, measures were taken by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair their road and remove the obstructions placed upon it, at Point of Rocks and other places. Ballman's Rock, which was thrown down upon the road, was yesterday morning removed by blasting. The mass which was thrown into the canal at that point is found not to entirely obstruct the passage of boats, and can soon be removed. Trains are already running to Harper's Ferry, and the bridge will doubtless soon be repaired sufficiently to allow of passage.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, having on board Col. WILSON'S Zouaves, and a vast quantity of ordnance, ammunition, army stores, &c., raised her anchors yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, and steamed down the river. A large number of the Zouaves were left in the City, and it was supposed that the steamer would lay to at the Hook, to await their arrival in tugs. The departure was witnessed by thousands from the shores, who cheered lustily, while the vessels in the harbor duly complimented their noble sister. The ultimate destination of the *Vanderbilt* is supposed to be Fort Pickens.

Another slaver arrived at this port yesterday, as a prize to the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. Her name is the *Nightengale*, a ship of 1,100 tons, which was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and sailed hence Sept. 13 for Liverpool with a load of grain. She sailed from that port Dec. 2, ostensibly for the East Indies, but was captured on the 23d of April off Kabenda, with 950 negroes on board. She was sent to Monrovia to land her human cargo, but 100 of the poor victims died on the passage. Her captain, named FRANCIS BOWEN, and most of the other officers, were permitted to escape on the Coast of Africa. She was sent to this port in charge of J. J. GUTHRIE, and a prize crew of 26 men. She brings some interesting news from the African fleet.

We have some additional particulars of the fearful disaster to the steamship *Canadian*, but they only serve to corroborate the first accounts received, with reference to the great loss of life. It seems that after the vessel struck the ice, the captain headed her for the shore; but she was so badly stove, that all hope of reaching it had to be abandoned. The boats were then lowered and sent away full of people, but one of them was swamped, and all on board of it perished.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 8th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 10th inst., we have later advices from those two cities, and also from Demarara, San Domingo and Mexico. There is nothing, however, of special importance from either point. Our correspondent at Havana fears that the city will be scourged with yellow fever, during the present Summer, as the disease is increasing rapidly, and is of the most virulent character.

By the arrival of the ship *Nightingale*, at this port, we have advices from Monrovia, W. C. A., to May 13. The election had taken place at Monrovia on the 8th of May, resulting in the reelection of President BENSON, by a large majority.

The demand for Flour, yesterday, was less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts of Grain were light, and the sales of Wheat and Corn were restricted; prices, however, were very firm for desirable lots. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, as also for Whisky, Pork, Rice, and Hops. Coffee and Sugars were in fair request. Molasses and Tallow attracted less attention. Tobacco was freely sought after, particularly Kentucky, which was stiffly held. Spirits Turpentine was advancing. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 607 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, to be Caught and Hung.

We shall soon be in receipt of most stirring news from Missouri. Gov. JACKSON, of that State, has, at length, committed an overt act of treason against the United States. He has issued a proclamation, calling for fifty thousand troops, to expel the Federal forces from that State. His rallying cry is, "Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the *invaders* who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." Simultaneously with the issue of this rebellious proclamation, Gov. JACKSON caused certain bridges on the Pacific Railroad to be burned, and he and his coadjutors in the State Government, all traitors alike, fled from Jefferson City, and have sought an asylum in some of the stronger Pro-Slavery counties further up the Missouri River.

But Gen. LYON is on the alert, and no sooner did JACKSON commit his flagrant act of rebellion than well-appointed regiments of the Federal Army were put upon his track. As fast as railroads and steamboats can convey them, they will close upon the fugitive traitors. The telegraph informs us that the Pacific Railroad, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, have all been rapidly occupied by the United States forces in Missouri. The entire telegraph system of the State, as well as the railroads, are now lost to the rebels. We do not see how the traitor, JACKSON, can escape. He will either be taken prisoner in a week's time, or he will have to flee from the State. But we think he will be taken prisoner, and as surely as he is taken, he will be hung.

There can be no question as to offence of treason now perpetrated by the absconding Governor of Missouri. Treason against the United States consists, in the words of the Constitution, in "levying war against them." JACKSON has levied war against the United States, for his avowed purpose in calling together an army of "fifty thousand men" is to assail and drive out from Missouri a Federal army that is legally present in the State by the order of the United States Government. This Federal army is strong enough to protect itself—it is strong enough to prevent the concentration anywhere in Missouri of one-twentieth part of the rebel army that JACKSON calls for—it is strong enough to pursue and drive "ignominiously" from the State the traitor Governor, or to capture him, if he be not exceedingly expeditious in flight, and hold him to answer his crime on the gallows. The exciting news from Missouri will not therefore be of fighting, but of chasing, and perhaps of catching a traitor, to be followed by his trial and execution.

Now that the race of this precious rascal, CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, is nearly run, it is worth while to review a little of his recent life, just to see to what extremes of impudence and infamy the principles of disunion can carry a man. Ever since the secession of the Gulf States JACKSON has been in secret correspondence with the leaders of the Confederate Government, and in open alliance with their "Commissioners" and emissaries. At least three delegates from as many of the seceded States visited the Legislature of Missouri, to lay before them reasons for infidelity and treason to their Government. Gov. JACKSON received and entertained each one of these traitors at the Executive mansion of Missouri, caused them to be honored and serenaded at his house, and made speeches at these ovations to his guests, in which he assured them of his own and his State's sympathy with the treason of the Southern leaders.

The Legislature was as rotten as the Governor, and did everything it could to "precipitate" Missouri out of the Union. A Convention was called to pass a secession ordinance, but to the amazement of JACKSON and the Legislature, the people did not return a single Secessionist to that body! A conspiracy had been formed to seize the Arsenal at St. Louis; Jefferson Barracks, some miles below; the Custom-house, and all other public property in Missouri, just as a similar robbery had been committed in other States; but the result of the election for the Convention dumbfounded the traitors and palsied their purpose, for the time being. The attack on Fort Sumter stirred anew the blood of treason. The proclamation of President LINCOLN, calling for troops to suppress the Southern rebellion, gave JACKSON an occasion for reassembling the traitorous Legislature of Missouri. And these worthies, Governor and Legislators, ignoring the State Convention that had been elected with the special view of considering the relations of Missouri to the Union, went to work to arm the State in hostility to the Federal Government. Large camps were established in different parts of Missouri, in which secession troops were collected and drilled. A military bill was framed by the Legislature, under which the entire Militia of the State was to be organized; and when called into service, the men were to take an oath *to obey the orders of the Governor of Missouri*; the Constitution of the United States being ignored.

Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, was supplied with arms by the Confederate Government of JEFF. DAVIS—arms that had been stolen from the Arsenal of the United States, at Baton Rouge. But just as the new treasonable movement of Gov. JACKSON was about to gather power and consistency, Capt. LYON, of the United States Army, pounced upon Camp Jackson, captured its stolen arms, made prisoners of its Secession troops, and thus effectually broke up the conspiracy.

Gov. JACKSON was, at the time, frightened to the last degree; his Legislature shook in the knees, like so many detected culprits, and adjourning next day, departed precipitately from Jefferson City. Gov. JACKSON sent Gen. PRICE to St. Louis, and made a treaty at once with Gen. HARNEY, promising to behave himself, and to abide by the laws of the Federal Government, to drop the proposed military bill, and to protect the Union men of the State. *Not one of these promises did he redeem.* And because he did not, and would not, the Federal Government prepared to dispose a sufficient force on the "sacred soil" of Missouri, to enforce obedience to the Federal laws and protection of the persons and property of Union men.

Hence Gov. JACKSON'S warlike proclamation, and his hasty flight. He lies in saying that Missouri has been "invaded." In no sense is this true, for all the soldiers so far that have operated under the Federal Government in Missouri are *citizens of Missouri*, who have voluntarily enrolled themselves under the Stars and Stripes to defend their rights in the Union. Thanks to the loyalty of the Union men of Missouri, there is an army of twelve thousand Missouri troops, well armed and equipped, in the field; and it is these loyal citizens of Missouri who are in pursuit of their traitor Governor, and it is they who will catch him, and hang him. If any troops from other States are now called in to aid the Missouri army in chastising a rebel Governor, it will only be to make sure that no considerable part of the rebel army of "fifty thousand men" which JACKSON calls out to protect him, shall be able to cut his predestined halter.

State Sovereignty.

One of the most surprising things to Northern men, in the contest now being waged in this country, is the remarkable *State feeling* of the Southern communities. We can easily see how State-rights might be used as a pretence for covering the aggressions of Slavery. But that petty Southern provinces should really feel—as we must allow that they do—that they are historical and independent Sovereignties, that their soil is "sacred," even from the touch of the National Government, that they have even the right to speak of neutrality towards the common Administration of them and all the States, is something almost inexplicable to the sentiment of the Free States. We venture to say that in New-York City, at least two-thirds of the population would have to reflect a moment if they were suddenly asked to what State they belonged, so thoroughly cosmopolitan and intermingled is our population. In New-England, and in the West, though in some communities the pride of province is more marked, yet in general, local feeling is mostly swallowed up in the national. State sovereignty in the Free States has come to be principally interesting as a subject for debate to college sophomores, or as an ancient historical question which deeply moved our fathers. Who thinks of the "sacred soil" of Connecticut, or the "historical glories" of Pennsylvania, or the "sovereignty" of Wisconsin? The Yankee of one year becomes the Hoosier of the next, and the proud citizen of the Empire of New-York may end his days in a remote corner of Kansas. If we were called upon to "die for our State," we should be obliged to ask for which one out of the six we had inhabited!

The very opposite is evidently true of the South and the Slave States. State-pride, State-rights and sovereignty are among the most difficult elements of this controversy, and without doubt the South Carolinian and the Virginian and the Kentuckian who shall perish in this war, will be comforted even in their last moments by the thought that they are dying each for their beloved, historical and sovereign State. What is the foundation for this? What historical basis is there for this assumption of sovereignty? What has there been in those provinces, that men should fight and suffer and die for them? The genius of all Anglo-Saxon peoples is to divide into local and, to a certain degree, independent communities. It is one of their deepest instincts, and has become one of their most cherished and most useful habits. These local organizations are the best education and foundation for national liberties, both in England and America. In this view, our States are a most valuable and even indispensable element of our Republic. But when and how were they ever "sovereign?"

Was it as *Colonies* of Great Britain? It need not be said that while in that condition, all sovereignty resided in the Crown.

Was it *previous* to the Declaration of Independence, and after they were virtually separate from the British Government? But no Colony, acting separately, dissolved its allegiance. Massachusetts did not declare herself a sovereign State; Virginia did not make a declaration of Virginian independence. On the contrary, allegiance was dissolved by the supreme authority of the PEOPLE of the Colonies, acting through a revolutionary but national Government, which they had themselves established, declaring the authority of Great Britain deposed, and recommending each Colony to erect a local Government. This Congress was composed of a union of delegates from the people of the different Colonies, and, so far from considering the separate provinces as "sovereign," proceeded at once to establish local Governments where none existed, and to advise others as to the form best adapted to their circumstances.

So, it should be ever remembered, the *Union of the people was first*, and the existence of State Governments succeeded it, in part on its recommendation.

An ingenious writer on political philosophy has numbered *three* if not four different forms of government in this country. Considering the Government resulting from the Declaration of Independence as the second, we shall certainly find that it had full sovereignty for the ends in view—namely: Union and independence. The people had vested it with undefined powers, and it proceeded to make war and peace, to raise armies and fleets, to form alliances, raise money by tax or loan, to acquire territory, appoint to and remove from office, and even *to create a Dictator*. Surely, under such a Government we do not discover sovereign States. The Government succeeding was indeed a confederation of independent States, but this declined, from want of energy, and ceased to exist when our present Government was organized.

The evidences of the character intended to be given, and really bestowed upon the present Government, are so many that they cannot all be stated within our present compass. Why was the present Union organized? It was, as every one knows, because the first Confederation was a League, not a Government. The first referred to the States—this to the People. Even the preamble of the Constitution, as at first reported by the Committee, contained the words "In the name of the People of the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire," &c., and was changed by Congress into "We, the People of the *United* States," &c, as if to express more clearly the idea of a National Government.

Let any one read the attacks made upon the Constitution at that day, such as those by LUTHER MARTIN, PATRICK HENRY, and some of the statesmen of South Carolina. He will find they are all based on the idea that the Constitution formed a sovereign, national, central Administration. So with the defences made of it in every State legislature, in Congress itself, and in the columns of the *Press* and the *Federalist*. So with the opinions of all our leading Judges—STORY, MARSHALL and others—they confirm the natural conclusion that our Fathers at that time formed a Government, not a club. Secession was scouted, even as a theory. MADISON says in his well-known letter to HAMILTON: "The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* and forever." All intelligent foreign students of our politics have formed the same conclusion. DE TOCQUEVILLE expresses it in the strongest terms.

Beside, what sort of a sovereignty is that which does not permit the State to choose its own associates; which allows its form of Government to be defined by others; which cannot determine who shall be entitled to the privileges of a citizen within its borders; which gives up the powers of making war or peace, of forming alliances, coining money, laying imposts, issuing bills of credit, or letters-of-marque, and numbers more of the highest attributes of independent power? State sovereignty, though a doctrine so powerful among its followers, as to desolate a whole continent with havoc and murder, will be pronounced by history as a baseless theory, whose only importance is in the useless evils it has inflicted.

Is the Government in Earnest?

It is needless to deny the existence throughout the North of a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at the clemency the Washington authorities are disposed to exhibit towards the rebellious and disaffected. The people who have lavished their millions and are offering their lives to punish traitors and defeat their treason, are amazed to find that the just and patriotic indignation which has prompted such sacrifices is not shared by those in charge of the Government, who apparently entertain as cordial and amicable relations with the rebels, as with those who sustain the Government. Well-known traitors are permitted to remain in Washington; they are even retained in confidential positions under Government, and even when insurgents are captured with arms in their hands, they are allowed to return to their treason, with no other warrant for their behavior, than the farcical repetition of an oath, which the very first condition of the secession movement pronounces to be of no obligation. It is indeed difficult to discover a distinct indication that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN regards treason with any stronger sentiment of reprobation than did that of Mr. BUCHANAN. So powerful is this feeling of popular discontent and anger at the apparent sympathy of the Government with those in revolt, that we understand the leading merchants and citizens of New-York, whose labors and money have given the Administration what strength it has to make war upon the insurrection, are contemplating an organized demonstration, which shall either compel the Government to reflect more truthfully the will of the people, or shall constitute the basis of a vigorous opposition, looking to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. An example, proving that we really regard treason to the Union and the Constitution as a capital crime, has been needed and demanded in vain. The offense has been treated rather as a claim to extraordinary displays of courtesy and respect.

In another column, we give the particulars of the capture of a South Carolina privateer. The vessel has been brought to this port. The crew has been detained on board the *Minnesota*, off Charleston harbor. These men have been in advance pronounced not merely traitors, but pirates, by an Executive proclamation. Not only do they deserve the prompt and unsparing administration of the doom attached to their crime as the just requital of their guilt, but, for the protection of our commerce, it is absolutely essential that proof should be furnished the South of our determination to enforce the penalty and punish all similar offenders relentlessly. One vigorous example will save hundreds of lives and millions of dollars. It remains now to be seen whether this example shall be furnished, or whether further countenance shall be given to the belief that Government is disposed to stand between the people and the execution of its will. All precedents thus far justify the apprehension that these scoundrels will be sworn, and, in all courtesy, returned to their friends in Charleston.

A REVENUE PLACER.—Federal, State and City Governments are spending millions of money for war purposes. Extraordinary sources of revenue are earnestly discussed, and must soon be resorted to, if public credit is to be maintained. It seems to be agreed upon on every side that the prime necessaries of life, like tea, coffee, sugar, etc., must be subjected to a heavy tariff, while direct taxes, more onerous than were ever borne by this country, will supplement the heaviest indirect taxation that trade will tolerate. All this, and more, the people will endure willingly, if our righteous war can be prosecuted with requisite vigor and success, and the gigantic rebellion can be crushed out.

Meanwhile, consistency, humanity and sound political economy demand the enforcement of the laws and the collection of legitimate revenues in a quarter too long overlooked. There are not less than 10,000 dram-shops in this City. The laws require that each should pay at least $30 for a license, and every sale without license is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Not less than *three hundred thousand dollars* are thus available to our City Treasury—minus the ten per cent. for the Inebriates' Asylum—if duly collected. And if the thousands of lager-bier saloons and porter-houses be included, as, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, they should be, another $100,000 would be added. Or, if the fines already incurred for a violation of law be collected, another $100,000 still would be in the Comptroller's hands. Here, then, we have a *half million of dollars due within thirty days*, and awaiting the action of the Excise and Police Commissioners.

If it is claimed that a "Liquor Dealers' Association" stands between the Treasury and the dram-shops, and prevents the enforcement of the laws, it is a sufficient answer that the laws are stronger than selfish combinations, North or South. We are fighting to enforce the laws in Dixie Land; we can't afford to have them defied in New-York. We can't longer afford to bear the burden of taxation imposed on us by the vice and crime caused by the liquor traffic, and the superadded burdens of the war, and then tax our tea, coffee and sugar, and leave the rum-trade as the only exempt interest. The laws demand of rum-sellers but one inconsiderable contribution for the privilege of making paupers and tipplers: that they must pay in war time or shut their shops. The public is in no temper to be trifled with by law-defying associations and legal quibbles.

Our Excise Commissioners must do their duty, within the remaining brief period of their sessions, or be ejected from office. Our Police Commission should coöperate with them, and let it be known seasonably that, after the list is completed of licensed dealers, every unlicensed grocery, beer-saloon and porter-house in the City will be closed, and kept closed. Such vigorous action will pour money into the Treasury, or remove one-half of the sources of temptation to drunkenness and vice from our City.

Our Brooklyn neighbors are attending to this matter. Suits for past delinquencies are discontinued, on condition of taking and paying for licenses; and some $60,000 are anticipated as the result of the action in the premises. We trust that New-York will collect her proper excise revenue, before she goes to Washington to levy a tariff on the beverages of sober men.

MORE SPEED THAN BOTTOM.—Our western correspondent, in his letter of a day or two ago, relates an anecdote of a "chattel" that had run itself away from a Southern plantation, and having swam across one river, and rowed itself across another, arrived at Cairo, where it tabernacled for a season in a condition of great bodily comfort and mental exaltation. On being asked (chattels talk as well as run away, down South) whether it felt like fighting, replied, "Laws, Massa, no! Dis nigger is not a fightin' nigger, he's a runnin' nigger!"

There is a moral to this anecdote that may about these days be applied, with a good deal of propriety, to the boasted chivalry of the South. Three months ago they were to breakfast, dine and sup in Washington on the first of May, then proximo. It was inconvenient for the Government to vacate at so early a day, and by special grace its occupancy was postponed to the fifteenth. Gen. SCOTT was too busy to leave by that time, whereupon a further postponement was granted until the 1st of June, and thereat WIGFALL—Senator WIGFALL, of Texas—pronounced an imprecation on his two fiery eyes, and swore by the empty bottle before him, the former contents of which were blooming in his rubicund nose, that the 15th day of June should be the last day allowed for the President, Gen. SCOTT, and the minor dignitaries to quit their quarters. Virginia was full of "fightin' niggers" then. There was an army of F. F.'s at Alexandria, and a detachment of F. F.'s at Arlington Heights, every officer and every man of which was an even cross of the horse and the alligator, and they would fight—Ye gods! how they would fight!

Gen. SCOTT commenced moving his regiments out of Washington, but their march was Southward. Tramp! tramp! across the Long Bridge, and up the Arlington Heights, and lo! the F. F's were not there. Tramp, tramp, again, to Alexandria; and behold! the F. F's had disappeared. Nothing was seen but their coat-tails dimly flaunting through a cloud of dust, as they rounded a sudden curve in the road leading to the interior of the "sacred soil." The "fighting niggers" had vanished, or been transformed by the sight of the "pet lambs" and "red-legged devils"—the Zouaves—into "running niggers." And so at Philippa,—not a "fightin' nigger" was found in the locality; but "runnin' niggers" were as plenty and as busy at their vocation as bees.

Again, there was an immense gathering of F. F's at Harper's Ferry; an army of ten, fifteen, twenty thousand, and how eager they were to get a sight of the presumptuous invaders of the sacred soil! A column of the presumptuous was moving down from the West, and another column from the North, and another still from the Northeast. "The fightin' niggers" were again transformed into "runnin' niggers," and they took to their heels with an earnestness and alacrity seldom equaled in modern warfare. Three months ago a single F. F. was said to be equal in a fight to half a dozen "cobblers and greasy operatives;" it is now conceded that he can distance twice that number in running away.

SONGS FOR THE SOUTH.—"Dixie's Land" has been the inspiring melody which the Southern people, by general consent, have adopted as their "national air"—a sort of cotton "Yankee Doodle." Like most articles of Southern consumption, the melody was imported from the North,—Northern men being guilty of perpetrating both words and music. Still, as a "national air," the Mobile *Mercury* objects to it. Considering that the Southern "nation" is a negro slave aristocracy, it seems paradoxical that the editor of that journal should insist that it is "absurd to imagine that Dixie, a dancing, capering, rowdyish, bacchanalian negro air, will ever be the music of such words as a nation of *free* men can sing with any respect for themselves." Hence, believing that national songs are never ground out to order, the *Mercury* is hoping that some, as yet undiscoverd, Carey, Rouget del'Isle, or Key will turn up who can reduce rebellion, repudiation, and robbery to hexameters. As the Muses have never sufficiently appreciated the attractions of Southern scenery, to recline their forms for any length of time under the shade of "persimmon trees," or to stretch their classic lengths, except for brief periods, upon the "sandy bottoms," the time is very uncertain when, to quote the choice language of the *Mercury*, "a national anthem will be born into original poetic and musical life," with "words simple and thrilling, and the music bold, swelling, speaking, majestic." Still, as the want exists, we would humbly suggest how it can be temporarily met. Let Mr. GILMORE SIMMS and Mr. PAUL HAYNE, whose genius the clouds of war have temporarily obscured, emerge from their seclusion, put their shoulder to the poetic wheel and compose some appropriate verses in which patriotism and piracy, chivalry and shin-plasters, and "neutrality" and niggers, may be appropriately blended in verse to be set to the "Rogue's March." We would also suggest that the words be dedicated to His Excellency, Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, President C. S. A., and the members of his Cabinet. Such a poetical effort will answer the requirement temporarily; and, as the "Southern Nation" seems likely to suffer a total eclipse at no very distant day, it matters not if the inspired genius, whose advent the *Mercury* so fondly awaits, should not attempt to perpetuate, as well as inaugurate, the worship of the Muses on Southern soil.

THE BARBARIANS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The rebels, we are told, have left Harper's Ferry. They signalized their departure by destroying the railroad bridge, burning the workshops, and taking various other measures for making the place inaccessible to the National forces, and untenable, should they occupy it. The destination of the retreating army is represented to be the Manassas Junction. Beyond, however, the destruction of property, the story should be received with hesitation. Harper's Ferry is not a position to hold against a powerful enemy; but it is an admirable trap into which one may be decoyed to be annihilated. It is quite possible, therefore, that the rebels may be willing to withdraw long enough to see the approaching army of the West fairly caged, and then, re-occupying the surrounding heights, have every advantage in the work of slaughter.

The deeds of these heroes, from the day they possessed themselves of the valley of the Potomac to that in which they have thus vanished in blue flames, afford a happy illustration of the two civilizations which are now contending in this New World. All products of modern ingenuity and industry, the concrete results of human progress, are objects of unsparing hostility to these people. They destroy bridges, tear up railroads, overthrow canal dams, and mark their retreat by so many wanton acts of the same character, that the idea of their being acts purely protective and defensive is inadmissible. The Northern troops, on the contrary, bring order, skill and civilization with them. It is for them to relay the displaced tracks, repair the disabled engines, rebuild the burnt bridges, erect the overthrown workshops, restore the damaged canals; in short, to replace the malicious mischief of an enraged barbarism, with the splendid resources of civilization. Reconstruction thus presses close upon the heels of destruction; and it will be fortunate if the same process do not reach the social, as well the industrial organization of the South.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—It will be seen by reference to a brief summary of news from Central America, which will be found elsewhere, that the certainty of not being hereafter bullied and invaded by the Southern fillibusters, has given so much encouragement to the authorities of Central America that a new life has been imparted to all public services as a consequence of that feeling. The imposing demonstration of the North, and the confidence in the integrity and honesty of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, has evidently contributed to spread among the population of Central America a feeling of security, the effect of which is to be seen in the efforts made by natives and foreigners in improving the soil and in working out the immense wealth it contains. According to the latest news, routes are to be opened, companies organized, immigration is to be encouraged, and the cultivation of cotton developed by means of privileges equivalent to a premium. These facts ought to be a source of gratification and praise. We must not forget that if we are bound as a civilized nation to countenance the arts of peace among others, the situation in which we are placed in consequence of our struggle with the rebels, and the events which can result from our conflict with them, have rendered the good dispositions of the Republics of Central America of consequence to us. Hence the necessity of cultivating these dispositions, by the assurance that every effort on their part to strengthen themselves will be received by the Northern States with the greatest satisfaction.

A NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The transfer of Mr. BURLINGAME from the post of Minister to Austria to that of China, makes room for an appointment of H. WINTER DAVIS to a position at once befiting his acknowledged abilities and his merits as a bold and undeviating supporter of the Union.

It is a compliment to Mr. DAVIS, of very high character, that the mention of his name in connection with the vacant Embassy to Austria meets with such general and hearty acquiescence. And there is every reason to believe that the Austrian Government, which has manifested a prompt sympathy with the Federal Government in its present unhappy embarrassments, would regard his appointment to that Court with unusual favor. As an author, Mr. DAVIS has, in times past established special claims to favorable consideration in the quarter to which it is proposed to send him; and it would be an act of distinguished grace and delicacy, as Austria declines on merely personal grounds to receive Mr. BURLINGAME, to show that we have the sincerest desire to consult the feelings of every Government with which we are on terms of amity.

FORTRESS MONROE INVESTED.—Such was the rather startling and disturbing announcement made to us by telegraph yesterday. But yet it is no more true now than it has been at any time since the abandonment and burning of Gosport Navy-yard. At that time the Federal Government withdrew all its forces in Eastern Virginia into Fortress Monroe, and, as the fort was surrounded by hostile territory, the sole communication of the Government with the post has since been by sea. If a detachment had been started by land from Fortress Monroe two months ago, it would very soon have met Confederate enemies blocking the way, and the place would have been found "invested."

It may be that the surrounding enemies have been allowed to make their approaches nearer to the fort than was judicious, and to supply them with artillery, with heavier and more dangerous guns, than ought to be there. But yet, whatever has been done by the Confederates, has been done in daylight, and, if Fortress Monroe is invested, it is only because the Government did not care for a land investment so long as it controls the seas; for it is difficult to imagine that the Confederate army will ever be able to make a successful assault on Fort Monroe till it has blown the United States blockading squadron out of Hampton Roads and the mouth of the Chesapeake.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Botts Still for the Union—The Way Union Men are Treated—Experience in Richmond Jail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

A letter from Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, to the Attorney-General, in which he urges the acceptance of secession as an accomplished fact, while he deplores it, has been misconstrued by the northern public into an abandonment of his former position of ardent devotion to the Union. I am assured by an intimate friend of his, who has visited him since the appearance of that letter, that this inference is entirely incorrect, and that "solitary and alone," as Mr. BENTON would say, the indomitable BOTTS still refuses to bow the knee to the traitorous Southern Confederacy, and weeps that he has no longer a country. It cannot be forgotten that leading Republicans at one time, in view of the appalling evils of civil war, and as a means of averting it were ready to acquiesce in the secession of the Southern States. At first blush, with the immediate and bloody consequence of an attempt to enforce obedience to the laws impending over them, they quailed—I may say we quailed, for the feeling was general—at the thought of a collision between the Government and its formidable foes. But it soon became apparent that the great heart of the people was wiser, braver, stronger than the heads of the politicians. The popular heart-strings were rudely touched by the attack on Fort Sumter, and served to awaken the latent energy and will of a great nation. Immediately all timid doubts and vacillating expedients were cast to the winds, and governments State and Federal, with the politicians and people, without distinction of party, were inspired with the common purpose of risking all for the preservation of the Union. Remembering these recent facts in our own history, we should exercise charity towards men situated as Mr. BOTTS is, in the midst of enemies, without sympathy or support from any quarter, and with no means of hearing from the loyal portions of the country. That he stands erect, like a noble stag bayed by bloodthirsty hounds, is an evidence of honor, integrity and courage, worthy of the best days of the Republic. Pious people sometimes turn up the whites of their eyes in contemplating the wickedness of Mr. BOTTS, as evinced in his addiction to horse-racing; but when bishops and clergy, politicians and people have meekly bowed their necks to receive the yoke of the usurper, and joined in a chorus of praises to the men who have established their brief authority in fraud and perjury, JOHN M. BOTTS, horse racer though he be, yields in sullen disdain to brute force, but preserves the integrity of his soul, and the unstained purity of his patriotism. Who would not rather be such a man, surrounded and watched, in his solitary home, by malignant traitors, than the mean-spirited LETCHER, who is but the tool of a party and a cause not his own; or the best of the whole convocation of sniveling clergy, who, with super-serviceable zeal, are offering up hypocritical prayers for the success of a diabolical conspiracy against civilization and freedom.

The account given by the same intelligent gentleman, who recently occupied quarters in Richmond jail, of the accommodations afforded to its inmates, can only be paralleled by the similar descriptions of the Neapolitan prison-houses under the late dynasty of the Bourbons. Decency forbids that I should relate what he and others, imprisoned for no other crime than adherence to the Union and a suspicion of being spies, were compelled to submit to. After four days of imprisonment, he was brought out, and examined in open court. The gravest charge brought against him was that a note from Mr. BOTTS, inviting him to his house, was found upon the person of the prisoner when arrested. He admitted that he had responded to the invitation, Mr B. being an old and valued friend, and that he coincided with him in his attachment to the Union. But he was able at the same time to explain the private business which had taken him to Virginia, and after a rigid scrutiny, he was permitted to leave.

Among the luxuries enjoyed by the inmates of the Richmond prison, is a beverage politely styled "coffee," made of hard crusts of corn bread pounded into a powder, and boiled in water. The sleeping accommodations consist, for the most part, in the stone floor of the cells, but my informant was so lucky as to procure a mattress two-thirds of his length. His blanket he was compelled to cram into an orifice from which exhaled odors more terrific than the "stink-pots" of Sebastopol. These delightful apartments, which are reserved, I suppose, for the especial accommodation of vagrant friends of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," are nine feet in length by five in width. My unfortunate friend spent the first night in a standing posture, there being nothing but the stone floor to sit upon, and by the "dawn's early light" he found relief from the monotony of his perpendicular position in killing the vermin on the walls with the end of his cane.

But habit is second nature, and my friend, before leaving his prison-house, found repose, as well as amusement. The latter he derived from comparing notes with his unfortunate companions, one of whom owed his delightful retreat to the reveries of a disordered mind, which happened to take the ludicrous turn of investing the lunatic with military titles not recognized as legitimate by the illegitimate government of the Confederate States. In a word, plain and simple, Mr. SMITH or JONES, of one of the back counties, in a fit of derangement, assumed to be Gen. WASHINGTON, and the traitors naturally enough were frightened at the bare thought of such an apparition. OBSERVER.

Profile of a Belated Traitor.

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri, whose devious course for many weeks back in reference to the present rebellion and war, and whose hostility to the Government, at last avowed, have given his name prominence before the country, is, we believe, a native of Missouri. He was long a resident of Howard County, a stronghold of the Pro-Slavery Democracy. A few years since he removed his residence to Saline County, which is his home at the present time. He is about fifty years of age, courteous and pleasing in manners. Though possessing only mediocre talents, he has, by the low cunning of a scheming politician and a fortunate accident, arisen in political life. Some twelve years since, Judge NAPTON, a leading Soft (Anti-Benton) Democrat, prepared a series of resolutions, to be introduced in the Legislature, the import of which was, that the State of Missouri would abide by whatever decision the Southern States should come to in defence of their institutions. To this was added another resolution, instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to assume this position for Missouri in their public acts and votes. JACKSON, who was then a member of the Legislature, was used by NAPTON as a catspaw, to introduce the resolutions before that body. After some resistance, they were passed, but Col. BENTON repudiated them, as an effort on the part of the Legislature to pledge the State for nullification. Hence arose the hue and cry of the nullifying Democrats against Col. BENTON, which resulted in the formation of a strong Anti-Benton party, and his defeat when a candidate for reëlection for the United States Senate. Pending this canvas, Col. BENTON, in his public speeches, took fre quent occasion to denounce JACKSON, and by doing so gave him an importance which he little deserved. Hearing that JACKSON had threatened to shoot him if he attempted to speak in Howard County, BENTON proceeded thither at his earliest opportunity, and made a public speech filled with scathing sarcasm directed at JACKSON and his fellow-nullifiers, and mentioning them by name. Though JACKSON was present and made some interruptions, no violence was offered.

"Colonel," said a friend, on his return to St. Louis, "how did the nullifiers treat you in Howard County?"

"Treat me, Sir?" said the Colonel; "they were as mild as a bevy of unexorcised Magdalens in the presence of a priest, Sir."

JACKSON has since followed the fortunes of the Democratic Party. He had secured the nomination for Governor before the split in the party, and for a time tried to avoid taking sides with either. To secure the influence of the *Missouri Republican* he avowed himself, at last, a Douglas man. It is said, however, that a scheme was contrived, by which the active opposition of the Breckinridge men was to cease further than was necessary to avert the suspicion of the Douglas party as to JACKSON'S being a sound Douglas man. For this favor, it was understood that Senator GREEN, whose term was about to expire, was to be supported by JACKSON for the United States Senate. As is well known, JACKSON was elected Governor over Judge ORR by a small majority.

In the present rebellion, no person has had any doubts as to where JACKSON'S sympathies were; but how small a foresight he possesses, and how little his political experience has taught him, is manifest in his equivocal attitude for so many weeks, and his avowing his treason only when the sun of the "Southern Confederacy" is on its decline.

CIVILIANS IN MILITARY COMMAND.

Views and Impressions Current in Military Circles in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

All true friends of the Union who know anything of military affairs begin to look aghast at the manner in which the forces of the Union are being trifled with,—national interests of the highest and most vital consequence being sacrificed every moment to hopes of political benefit in local struggles, or to gratify the personal desires of those vested with authority. This suppressed feeling has been brought to the surface by the disastrous folly of Gen. PIERCE'S attack on the rebel fortifications at Great Bethel, a movement not only disastrous in its immediate results, but so utterly disgraceful and demoralizing, as to shake the faith of many in our whole military preparations. It certainly is terrible to find a man placed in command of four regiments, in the Nineteenth Century, who adopts a system of attack discarded, ten centuries ago, by all nations pretending to soldiership, even when the missiles thrown were merely uncertain pieces of rock hurled from the catapult, or flights of arrows easily caught on the shields of the advancing forces.

Where is this policy of placing perfectly raw civilians, or Militia Generals, of but slim experience in command, to end? Is this a war we are engaged in, or merely an immense national militia parade, wherein all the posts of honor are to be assigned on political and personal grounds, without the slightest reference to capacity, fitness, or past military education? That civilians may make good Generals is perfectly possible, as the range of human capacity is believed to be almost infinite. But every such appointment is an experiment of the most hazardous nature; nor can the necessity for it be made apparent when the subject is fairly examined.

It is but a few days since Gen. SCOTT paid the engineer corps the compliment of saying, that he had never known a general "worth anything," who would not gladly consult the knowledge and weigh carefully the advice of "even a brevet second lieutenant of that body." They are, in fact, the master intellects of the army, their business compelling them to understand all arms of the service and their uses,—cavalry, artillery and infantry. And yet in this body, owing to some strange whim in high quarters, we find promotion dealt out with a hand niggard even to denial,—such officers as Maj. BARNARD, Captains BENHAM, WOODBURY, ALEXANDER and half a dozen others whom I might name, and whose names stand high in military circles,—the very men, too, who are now doing all the work of fortification that is in process of being done,—are still left in their old rank and without the least benefit from the increase of the United States forces,—while perfectly raw and untutored men from civil life are created brigadier-generals by one stroke of the pen! The affair at Great Bethel is but the first, I fear, of a long series of bloody and bitter lessons which will be required to make us go back to the principles of common sense on this point. Who believes that had the youngest graduate of West Point been in command of that ill-fated expedition from Fortress Monroe, the result as before us could have occurred? Who would employ a layman to plead his cause for him in a suit where millions were at stake? What wise Commodore would intrust the repairing of his ship's chronometer to a bricklayer? In these cases, common sense would tell us, let us have a first-class, regularly educated lawyer—a first-class, experienced watchmaker. But in the military profession, it would seem, all precedent, controlling in other cases, is to be discarded; and men are to arrive by intuition at perfect skill in the most complex and elaborate of human aciences and arts—that of War!

I know a case in which a young gentleman from New-Jersey applied for a second-lieutenancy in a regular infantry regiment—very modestly and wisely saying that, though he could have a colonelcy in his own State, if he chose to take it, the responsibility was too great for him, and that he would prefer learning his future business from the base of the ladder upward. This application to Gen. SCOTT was made by the young gentleman's uncle, an experienced captain in the regular service; but as the applicant's father had been of political service to a certain high party in the army, the modest applicant has been gazetted to a majority in a cavalry regiment now in *nominal* course of formation, over the head of his uncle, who made the application for him. And if this promotion *per saltum* were not enough, he has been advanced to a place of trust and power on Gen. SCOTT'S staff. I say "nominal formation," for it should be known that of the one cavalry and ten infantry regiments ordered additionally for the regular army, the names of the officers even have not yet been announced, nor are there are any steps now in progress for recruiting and organizing the rank and file.

Be it understood that President LINCOLN is not responsible for any of these errors or shortcomings, further than for tacitly permitting them. Everything is in the hands of Gen. SCOTT, and there are Presidential aspirations still unquenched, which may, to a great degree, mislead the great General's judgment. The time has come when these things *must* be said to avoid still worse consequences. I write for no faction or clique, but am expressing the universal sentiment of military circles. Things have reached a point at which all who would sustain the National Government must expose fearlessly the sunken rocks which threaten shipwreck to our cause.

The attack of the insurgent forces will be made on the Arlington and Alexandria line of defences, and nowhere else. The first plan of the rebels was undoubtedly to cross at Harper's Ferry and make Maryland their battle-ground, thus isolating Washington and taking it as an easy prey. But take Washington they must, if anywise they can,—not for its strategetical or military importance, which is but slight,—but because the possession of the National Capital would insure them recognition by foreign Governments, and at once give them help towards raising the blockade. Gen. BEAUREGARD is now at Manassas Junction, but twenty-seven miles away, and with 30,000 men, backed by an abundance of artillery, taken with him from the Norfolk Navy-yard. These forces are increasing daily, and while every feint is made towards reinforcing Harper's Ferry, we shall hear the first heavy guns of the war from the Fort Corcoran and Alexandria directions. Is this a time at which forces should be withdrawn from Washington, or left idly in the Pennsylvania and New-York camps? Washington is everything to the rebels, and all the forces of the Atlantic States should be concentrated to hold communication open with it, and garrison the line of defences opposite Georgetown to the point of impregnability.

A VOLUNTEER.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Arrival of the Karnak—The Reception of Prince Alfred at the Bahamas—Prospect of a Sickly Summer at Havana—San Domingo, &c.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived here, yesterday morning, from Havana on June 8, and Nassau, N. P., on the 10th.

The health of both places was good, but business was everywhere dull.

On Sunday, the 9th, the *Karnak* passed an American steam-frigate, bound South, supposed to be the *Minnesota*. She was in latitude 25° 41' N., and longitude 79° 22' W.

Among the passengers by the *Karnak* are His Excellency Gov. BAILEY, of Nassau, and family; Major FLETCHER, lady and servant; Lieut. DAVENPORT and Capt. A. F. CLARKE, U. S. A.; Mr. R. MULLOWNEY, Consul for Paraguay, and MONS. E. RENOUARD, French Consul at Nassau.

The St. Vincent *Journal*, of May 23, is occupied with reports of the reception of Prince ALFRED, at the Bahamas.

By the *Karnak* we have files of Nassau papers to the 8th inst., inclusive.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 4th, has the following notice of the departure of Gov. BAILEY, on a tour to the United States and England:

"Gov. BAILEY, being about to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him some time since by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it becomes us, as public journalists, to state that His Excellency will quit his Government for a time under the most pleasing auspices the beneficial effect of the various important measures inaugurated by him having already become apparent. The flourishing state of the revenue bears ample evidence as to the prosperity of the colony, the receipts for the last quarter amounting to over £9,000

The Bahamas have steadily advanced in importance during his Excellency's administration, for it is principally to the Governor's strenuous exertions that we are indebted for the establishment of steam communication with the United States, and this was the pioneer of numerous other advantages which have since accrued to the Colony.

The last census tables show, we are informed, that there has been a steady increase to the population of the Bahamas, which now exceeds 30 000 souls, and we are confident that in leaving his Government under these auspicious circumstances, His Excellency cannot be otherwise than gratified."

During the absence of Governor BAILEY, the Government will be administered by Mr. NESBITT, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

The *Guardian* of the 1st, in speaking of the present condition of the Southern States, says:

"We perceive with much pleasure that, in consequence of the present unhappy state of America, the Cotton Company of Jamaica have determined on immediately laying out several thousand acres of land in the cultivation of cotton. Would it not be desirable for Bohemian planters to turn some of the waste lands of this colony to the same account?"

The schooner *Peri*, J. R. CHURCH, left Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, for London, May 28, with 3,600 dozen pineapples, being the first cargo of the season shipped for the English market.

FROM DEMARARA.

On the 3d April the Governor announced that the applications for coolies had amounted to 7,315, or 3,315 more than, according to his own previous representations, they were likely to obtain, while, on the other hand, the applications for Chinese immigrants have been increased from 1,100 to 3,085. The Court determined to limit the applications for the former to 5,000.

The number of Chinese to be ordered at once has been fixed at three thousand one hundred, but it is understood that further applications will be received, and orders for any additional numbers sent on. The votes on the estimate for the proportion of passage money payable by the colony are, in the case of Coolies, $48,000, and in the case of Chinese, $125,000; and the entire vote for this year's expenses, on account of immigration to be borne by the colony, amounts to $.89,220. This is entirely exclusive of the provision for interest and sinking fund on the public debts due on account of immigration. That provision is set down at $181 240, making a total of $470,460, or nearly one-third of the entire estimated expenditure, for immigration purposes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

It is with an oppressed spirit I sit down to write this letter, having but two hours since returned from watching with a friend, suffering from yellow fever, and who, I fear, will never leave his room a living man. I much dread the present will be one of the most sickly Summers ever known, even in Havana, and I will give my reasons for this fear. First, because there are an unusual number of strangers, mechanics, &c., &c., who have been tempted to remain here during the Summer, and as "fuel adds to flame," so an increased number of strangers adds to the vivacity of Yellow Jack. Secondly, because the type of yellow fever that prevails is of the most virulent description,—a sort of combination of typhoid and regular yellow fever, which in many cases carries off the patient before a dose of medicine has time to operate; indeed, so malignant is the disease that only those who are "to the manor born" can consider themselves safe from its attacks. A German gentleman died last week from yellow fever who had resided a considerable period of time in this city, and who thought himself thoroughly acclimated, but who, alas, succumbed in rather more than twenty-four hours from the first symptoms of the attack of the monster. Then, again, small pox exists to an alarming extent in many parts of this city.

Three young ladies—sisters—living outside the walls, and who had, as much as possible, been kept apart, died of it a few days ago; and then, as though yellow fever and small-pox both at once were not sufficient evils, Providence has added diptheria, (*croup* it is called here,) which carries off its share of victims.

There was not any evidence adduced before the "Court of Mixed Commission," to lead to the conclusion that the Spanish brigs *Lola* and *Castilla*, towed here from Jamaica some little time since by the British war steamer *Baracenta*, were or had been in any way connected with the African Slave-trade, and they were accordingly directed by the Court to be restored to their owners.

A distressing case occurred last week at Pueblo Nuevo, a suburb of this city, which exhibits in a lamentable light the character of some of the savages introduced among us as "Asiaticos Free Celonists." Six of them kidnapped and murdered a white child, and absolutely had it cut up into a sort of salad, and were about to eat it, when, it is said, the father of the infant entered the premises and killed in his rage five out of the six Asiaticos.

Another instance of the stupid and horrible brutality of some of these Asiaticos has come to my knowledge.

In the jurisdiction of San Francisco de Paula, a short distance from this city, seven "Asiaticos" murdered the Mayoral (overseer) of the estate upon which they were employed, and upon inquiry into the circumstances of the cause of the death, the whole seven of the "Asiaticos" declared, "I killed him," as though they had done a meritorious act. It is a singular trait in the character of the "Asiaticos," whenever any crime has been committed by several of them together, they each separately have always declared "I did it."

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult., a very brilliant meteor was seen at Remedios, in this Island, which illuminated with great splendor a portion of the firmament, appearing somewhat like the moon, when setting, just before sunrise. There was a great light in the eastern portion of the sky for some time after, which many took for an Aurora Borealis.

THE LATE DUEL.

I notice a citation in the Government official paper of a recent date, signed "Bachelor Luis Rodriequez" —the Notary before whom the *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased Señor LIRA was taken, I believe —calling upon four or five persons, who, on the morning of the 6th May ult., (the morning of the duel,) were at the Potrero (breeding farm) Barreto, in the District of Quemado, to come forward and testify what they knew touching the wound which caused the death of Don ISIDRO ARANJO LIRA. The driver of the carriage which conveyed the wounded man to his residence, is also called upon in the same citation, to come forward and testify as to his knowledge of the matter, but no names being mentioned in the citation, as though they were not well known, we may, I think, safely hope that this is the last we shall hear of the unfortunate affair, in a legal point of view.

The "Banco Pemario," (Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,) of this city, has *failed*, and a committee appointed to liquidate its affairs. The failure is understood to be a *very bad one*. I have heard it stated that not five cents to the dollar would be paid the creditors. Messrs. PONS, GARCIA & Co., and A. GIGUEL & Co., of this city, have also failed, as have also the following-named planters: Don DOMINGO HERRERA, well-known in New-York, where he has a house "up town," which he has usually occupied a portion of every year; MIGUEL GASTON, CAYETANO DELMONTE and IGNACIO DE CARDENAS.

I fear these failures are but the "beginning of the end."

A patent for five years has been granted to Don FRANCISCO PIGARRO for the use and proprietorship of a "Bell indicator." In very few even of the hotels or boarding houses of this city are there any bells hung, and I would not give five dollars for this patent.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Spanish steamer (merchant) *Cardenas* arrived on the 3d inst., with dates from St. Domingo to the 28th, and from Samana to the 30th ult.

The intelligence by this arrival is of little importance. His Excellency the Captain-General of this Island, it is stated in a St. Domingo paper, would arrive shortly at St. Domingo.

SANTANA continued on his visit to the provinces of Cebao, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The *Diario de la Marina* says, "the utmost tranquility existed in all the Spanish part of the Island, despite rumors to the contrary, to which certain persons of little prudence had given circulation."

The health of the Spanish troops was excellent, as was also that of the crews of the Spanish men-of-war, the greater part of whom at Samana, when not engaged in the duties of the service, were employed ashore in making roads, cutting down forests, &c., &c. Think of "blue-jackets" turning road-makers and "hewers of wood."

The *Cardenas* brought mineral specimens of great importance, viz., gold, silver, copper and quicksilver ores, and our Spanish brethren look upon St. Domingo as a second California. There will be a rush of Spaniards there directly.

MEXICO.

The Spanish merchant-steamer *Union* arrived 3d inst., with dates from City of Mexico to 21st, and from Vera Cruz to 26th ult.

The intelligence from all parts of the Republic, as regards order and tranquillity, is absolutely distressing, and but small hopes existed that peace would be established upon the meeting of Congress, which was to have taken place 9th inst.

The new Ministry is composed of the following gentlemen:

Relations, Señor DON LEON GUZMAN; Justice, Señor DON JOAQUIN RUIZ; Treasury, Señor DON FRANCISCO VERDUGO; War, Gen. DON IGNACIO ZARAGOSA.

The Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde* arrived the afternoon of 5th inst, from Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c. Her dates from City of Mexico are to the 29th ult. She brought very few, if any newspapers, but I had the pleasure of meeting and having a conversation with a gentleman who came passenger in her. He represented all the different States to be "going it on their own hook;" there was nothing like peace or unanimity in the country.

The enormous power, lately possessed by the Church in Mexico, has gone for ever, (JUAREZ deserves thanks for this,) and though some attempts might be made to revive it, yet they would prove futile. Enemies to the Juarez Government were springing up daily, in almost every direction. Alas! poor Mexico!

COMMERCIAL.

The Sugar (clayed) market continues to exhibit considerable activity, and the numbers, 10 to 14 D. S, are held at a full quarter real ₱ arrobe higher than my last quotations, numbers 10 to 14 being quoted at from 5⅛ to 6⅝ reals ₱ arrobe. Floutes and Whites continue neglected; Stock clayed here and at Matanzas about 310,000 boxes, against 330,000 boxes at this period last year.

Grinding has already ceased upon some estates, and within a month will have stopped all over the Island, leaving no doubt that the crop will prove a short one, as compared with last year's. The long continued drought, which lasted nearly eight months, will, it is feared, have seriously injured the growing canes. Molasses continues very dull. A cargo, clayed, deliverable at Sierra Morena, was purchased recently at 1¾ reals ₱ keg. Muscavado held at 1⅞ to 2⅛ reals ₱ keg.

Freights—Considerable activity exists for neutral flags. Another American vessel, the *Margaret Ann Stevens*, late of New-Orleans, has become British property, and changed her flag. American vessels remain almost without an offer.

Exchanges—Under limited transactions, the market, within a day or two, has been rather firmer. I quote Sterling (60 day bills,) 4⅛ to 5 ₱ cent. premium. New-York 60 day bills, par to 1 ₱ cent. premium. New-Orleans (short) 3 to 4 ₱ cent. premium.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The Ship Nightingale Seized by the United Sloop-of-War Saratoga, with Nine Hundred and Fifty Negroes on Board.

The ship *Nightingale*, J. J. GUTHRIE, United States Navy, Commanding, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, which port she left May 13, and anchored at Quarantine.

The *Nightingale* was captured, April 23, off Kabenda, West Coast of Africa, by the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, having on board 950 negroes. She was taken into Monrovia, where the cargo was put on shore, and 272 men, 97 women, 340 boys and 92 girls, making a total of 801,—166 having died on the passage from Kabenda. A prize crew of 26 men were put on board the *Nightingale* from the *Saratoga*, and brought her to this port. There has been considerable sickness among the crew on board the *Nightingale* since leaving Monrovia. The following men belonging to the *Saratoga* have died: HENRY NAGLE, ordinary seaman; JOHN EDWARDS, landsman, and MICHAEL REDMOND, marine. The *Nightingale* is a clipper-ship, of 1,100 tons burden, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and intended for the Baltic and Australian trade, but as the builders did not fulfill the contract, she passed into other hands. She sailed hence Sept. 13, with a load of grain for Liverpool, and arrived there Oct. 6, where she discharged cargo, and was up for the East Indies. Sailed from Liverpool Dec. 2, and on 14th January anchored at the Island of St. Thomas, W. C. A. "So states her log." On the 22d January, she was boarded off the Congo by the English steamer *Archer*, and the United States steamer *Mystic*, when she proceeded up the Congo River and remained there until first day of April, where she was fallen in with by the *Saratoga* and boarded. Her papers being found all right, she was allowed to proceed, but on the 22d April was captured as above.

The Captain, (FRANCIS BOWEN,) the Spanish supercargo and the cabin servants made their escape from the vessel the night previous to her sailing from Kabenda. A portion of the crew having previously escaped in the boats, those that did not escape were transferred to the *Saratoga*, and shipped for the service. When the *N.* sailed the following American vessels were known to be in the Congo: The *Arcleus*, *Alcyone*, *Falmouth*, *Fairy* and *Martha Post*—the latter vessel being under bonds not to engage in the Slave-trade. The brig *John Bell*, and ship *Brutus*, (whaler,) had succeeded in getting away. All these are Northern vessels. The *Saratoga*, having but 8 days' provisions got under weigh, with the *N.*, bound to Loando, all the squadron being at that place, waiting the arrival of a store-ship, which had not arrived up to the last accounts. Their store-house was almost exhausted, and the store-keeper confined in jail, for caning a Portuguese, who had insulted him. The health of the squadron was good, that of the *Saratoga* being unusually so. Most of the squadron are anxiously looking for orders home. The third night after sailing from Kabenda was boarded by H. B. M. steamer *Wrangler*, the steamer *Clive* being under our lee, who were quite chagrined at finding the bird was caged.

Lieuts. J. J. GUTHRIE and CHAS. W. HAYS were sent home in the *Nightingale*. Lieut. TYLER, whose health had been bad during the entire cruise of the *Saratoga*, also returned in the same vessel. The three mates of the *Nightingale*, Messrs. HINDS, WINSLOW and WESTERVELT, were sent home in the ship, to be delivered up to the authorities.

Central America.

JOURNEY OF PRESIDENT RIVAS IN NICARAGUA—GRANTS OF LAND TO A GERMAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY—CURIOUS DEVICE CONCERNING THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON—REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY—DILIGENCES ESTABLISHED.

The papers published in Nicaragua give a long and brilliant account of the journey of President RIVAS through the Department of Conchales, which he had just visited. The population of the various cities of that Department received him with music and banners, torch-light processions and dinners, and his tour was all along the occasion of patriotic effusions. At Libertac, a city inhabited by miners, the French residents organized in his honor a banquet, in which toasts were drunk to the alliance of France and the Central American Republics. The President availed himself of these opportunities to speak of the fertility and wealth of the soil upon which they were living, and urged the people to do all in their power to increase and develop the benefits Nature has bestowed upon them.

In view of giving a new impulse to the cultivation of the land, the Government of Nicaragua had made a grant of land to a German association, established upon the principle of joint stock companies, with a capital of about $400,000, divided into shares of $150 each. During twenty years this association will be exempt from any contributions to the State, and from military service. Civil and religious liberty, the right of opening routes, of establishing manufactures and railroads, of having their own churches, schools, and libraries, are among the numerous concessions made to this association.

However, the most characteristic token of the desire of our neighbors in giving an energetic impulse to agriculture and commerce, is to be found in a decree concerning the cultivation of cotton in Nicaragua. The Government, desirous to encourage the growth of that precious plant, has declared that hereafter all cotton growers would be held to pay only half duties on all imports, provided the amount of these imports shall not exceed the value of their cotton crops. This value to be estimated at the rate of two cents and a half a pound for unginned cotton. According to this new law an importer who would addict himself to the culture of cotton, will hereafter pay only twenty, instead of forty per cent. upon all his goods.

A decree providing for the reorganization of the Judiciary, and a contract made by the Government for the establishment of a service of diligences between Granada and Realejo are other symptoms of the exertions made by the Nicaraguans to improve their institutions and their routes.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

List of the Passengers known to be Lost

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 15.

Immediately after the collision, the *Canadian's* head turned shorewards with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the ship were lost, the boats were lowered and sent way full of people. Boat No. Eight upset and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats the ship went down, bow first, with a heavy plunge, in forty fathoms of water and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up, one of whom afterwards died.

At the time the ship went down there was a fearful explosion aft. The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when it sunk, and was nearly swamped. Mr. DAVIS, second officer, went down with the ship; also Mr. PANTON, the mail-officer, who was endeavoring to save the mails. Only seven mail-bags were saved. The cabin passengers known to be lost are as follows: Rev. Mr. BLOUNT, lady and two children; Mr. MATHEW, of Wisconsin; and Capt. WICKMAN. Not less than twenty of the steerage passengers, six of the cabin and ten of the crew, were lost. The passengers suffered considerably from sleeping in the hold of a salt-laden French vessel. The agents here are making them comfortable. The *Hibernian* will call for the passengers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. BLOUNT and two children, Mr. MATHEW, of Wisconsin, and a Danish or Swedish captain, named WICKMAN, weo greatly distinguished himself during the trying half-hour previous to the sinking of the ship, went down with it. Mr. PANTON lost his life throgh his great anxiety to save the mails. Mr. DAVIS, the second officer, was lowering himself down from the ship when it sunk. The chief cook was on the fan of the screw, but jumped off and was sucked down. Young BAINBRIDGE, of Oshawa, went down with the ship, but floated off and was picked up insensible. He is well now. All the passengers saved are now comfortably stowed away here. Not an ounce of baggage was saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

The story of the "Seven Sisters" continues to interest the patrons of Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre; and the still tougher one of "Our American Cousin at Home" does not flag at the Winter Garden. Nothing remains to be said of either of these productions. They have passed successfully the fiery ordeal of criticism, and seem to rest prosperously on their merits. So far as we can ascertain, both pieces are likely to be played for many weeks to come.

Mr. NAZER, who for several years has been the courteous Treasurer of the Winter Garden, will take a farewell benefit on Monday, the 24th. Mr. NAZER is by profession a soldier, and now, when men of action are needed, returns to his first love with more than ordinary ardor. He has been proffered a commission in one of our crack regiments, and resigns his post at the Winter Garden, to proceed to the war.

We learn with regret that Mr. CHURCH'S great picture of the "Icebergs" will be withdrawn from the public gaze after the coming week. The proceeds arising from its exhibition, as our readers are aware, have been devoted to patriotic purposes, and this, apart from art considerations, should induce the public to pay their respects to the generous artist thus represented, and give their mite to a glorious cause. The painting is at GOUPIL'S Gallery.

HENRI DRAYTON, an artist who will be remembered with kindness by a very large circle of admirers, has gone to England to read DE CORDOVA'S humorous poem, the "Prince's Visit," in London and the Provinces. He read it twice on the voyage, before the passengers of the *City of Baltimore*, to their great delight. Mr. DRAYTON has already the ear of the English public, and we do not doubt that the humor of the poem will be as popular in England as it was here.

Miss ADELINA PATTI'S success in the English metropolis appears to be complete. She has already achieved the glory and profit of a portrait and biography in the *Illustrated London News*. The latter is a remarkable document. Its tone is generous—not to say German—to the last degree, and glorifies, not only the songstress, but the entire race from whence she sprang. Some of the facts are quite curious. Her parents, it seems, were people of fortune; an opera-house was built here expressly for them; they conducted it with great *éclat*, but lost all their money. The Signor PATTI retired with his three daughters, AMELIA, CARLOTTA and ADELINA. The first (now Mrs. STRAKOSCH) is the greatest contralto in America. ADELINA could sing before she could speak, and quite early in life, and before she had weaned her young affections from the use of a doll, had acquired a fortune of $20,000 by singing in concerts; subsequently, she "eclipsed the *souvenir* of JENNY LIND"—whatever that may be. Finally, she was paid five hundred pounds ($2,500) for singing at a single concert in Canada, during the Prince's visit. Why did not Mr. DE CORDOVA mention this "fact" in his admirable poem descriptive of the royal progress. It would have made the people laugh just as heartily as any other of the jokes.

Mr. MARK SMITH, who has three brothers in the Federal Army, and feels like making the fourth, has returned to this City. The "Cocktail Guard" business was a silly, theatrical joke, which was accepted as such in New-Orleans, but received a different interpretation here.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY'S experiment at the Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-street, has met with decided success. The hall is very neatly fitted up, and the entertainments are of the best possible character. There was a capital Matinée for the young folks, on Saturday afternoon, and there will be an entire change of programme on Monday.

Gen. Tom Thumb's military and musical receptions came to a close on Saturday. They have been successful. Miss and Mr. GEARY, the exquisite vocalists, accompany the General in his Provincial tour.

The latest novelty at Barnum's Museum—the "Patriot's Dream"—has been received with great favor, and will in consequence be performed on every possible occasion during the coming week.

Mme. LA GRANGE, an old favorite of our public, is in Spain. She has been accepted with so much enthusiasm by the natives there that she is likely to remain for several seasons.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE have secured the Academy of Music for a patriotic entertainment on the 4th of July. The combination seems impossible, but if it has been effected it will undoubtedly succeed.

The rumor that Mr. NIBLO had resumed, or was about to resume, the management of Niblo's Garden, is unfounded. The place is being handsomely redecorated, and will not be in readiness for several weeks to come. When finished it will offer rare inducements to opera managers.

Grand Jury Matters in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 14.

There is considerable of a flurry among certain of our citizens relative to proceedings pending before the Grand Jury, growing out of an investigation into an alleged payment of upwards of $20,0000 to well-known gentlemen, who were in favor with the Legislators of the last session, to secure the passage of a New-York City bill. It is understood that subpœnas have been issued to several prominent gents to appear and testify of their knowledge of this transaction.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair: the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

No. 303 Canal-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Youths' and Boys' Summer Hats, Milan, Dunstable, and other straw. Also, Felt Hats, &c., &c., at extremely low prices. Purchasers invited to call. THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

TOBY—CRANE.—On Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. M. Hobart, ALBERT TOBY, of Bloomington, Ill., to MARY E., daughter of Benjamin CRANE, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

CLARE.—In this City, on Friday, June 14, CORNELIUS E., son of the late Joseph Clare, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and of his uncles, Wm. H. and S. S. Duncomb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. Services will be held at Trinity Church at 5½ P. M.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 15, LEWIS LEWIS, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 221 West 14th st.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 15, after a short but painful illness, EMMA O., wife of Spencer Conklin, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Hester F. Berrian, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Jefferson Berrian, and her brothers-in-law, James Marriner and John W. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Marriner, No 139 West 45th-st., between

CALIFORNIA.

All for Union at any Cost—Gov. Downey's Unfortunate Letters—Dr. Scott's Double-eating Prayer—Our Municipal Election—Brisk Times and Encouraging Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

When the last steamer sailed, May 11, San Francisco was putting on record its unanimous, unequivocal voice for the preservation of the Union as it is. The procession was a general turn-out of the military and civic societies. The meeting at 11 o'clock was the greatest gathering I have ever seen in San Francisco. Men of all parties united in it, and among them were not a few noisily demonstrative for the Union, who had, up to that time, been deemed of very dubious sentiment on the question. Senators HATHAM and McDOUGALL pledged themselves to sustain the Administration until the flag should float again peacefully over all the property of the General Government, in every State and Territory. Gen. SUMNER, commander of this division, made a spicy little speech, which the people pumped out of him, for the sake of seeing the man whose timely arrival was the utter routing of the secret hopes of the Secessionists here. Gen. SHIELDS, I verily believe, meant, when he began to talk, to glorify peace, but the dead silence of his vast audience prompted the veteran to change his tone, and before he finished, his voice was loudest of all for war until peace could honorably be welcomed again. Not so fortunate was Gov. DOWNEY. He sent a letter to the managers of the meeting, which they tried to escape reading. But the meeting had faith in the Governor, and would hear it read. The President then read a single page of it, omitted the next two pages, and the Governor had his round of applause. Two hours later, when the *Bulletin* published the letter entire, there was a popular howl because they had been cheated into hurraing for a Governor, who, after quoting from his own last annual message, had used the following language;

"I believed then, as I do now, that the only means of preserving the American Union was honorable compromise and respect for the constitutional rights of every section. I believe in the Government using all its constitutional powers to preserve itself and resist aggression. I did not then believe, nor do I now, that an aggressive war should be waged upon any section of the Confederacy, nor do I believe that this Union can be preserved by a *coercive* policy."

Gov. DOWNEY is very plucky. He doubtless actually believed that a "coercive policy" was not the right one for our Government to pursue, and so believing, he was altogether too frank and honest to shy the free expression of the unpopular thought that was in his heart. But when he saw the thing in print, and observed with what a universal growl of discontent it was met, he evidently discovered that he had put his foot in a perilous place, and that all he had done for the State and the city was likely to go for nothing. He hastened to write a letter of explanation, in which after muddling the matter as much as possible, he proceeds to repudiate any sympathy with secession. He says:

"As Chief Magistrate of the State of California, a State of the United States of America, I hold myself bound to bear her true and faithful allegiance, as I have sworn to do—to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of my own State; and this obligation, at every sacrifice, and under all circumstances, will be faithfully discharged, without any evasion or mental reservation whatever. This obligation includes obedience to the laws and authority of the Federal Government. Whether that authority be exerted by those to whom I am politically opposed or not, or whether those laws be such as meet my peculiar views, it makes to me no difference, so long as they have the sanctity of law and emanate from constitutional authority. And that I may be understood, the call of the present Chief Magistrate will meet as prompt a response as if Mr. DOUGLAS, whose cause I espoused when his prospects of success were darkest, occupied the White House. * * * I acknowledge and commend the Government, and shall sustain it to the extent of my ability in defending and maintaining itself—defending the National Capital, preserving property, defending its forts and arsenals and collecting its revenues; but in an attempt to annihilate half the Union, you will allow me the privilege to dissent from any such policy, as I cannot but look upon it as insane, and its accomplishment an impossibility."

For once the little man was frightened. He is as sound a Union man as those that talk all blood, but he unfortunately looked too closely at his own record when the question was one of a continent's width.

Another man, whose back-bone has rather stood in the way of his patriotism, is Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Old School Presbyterian, who, when the Vigilance Committee had possession of the city prayed right on for "Law and Order." The Doctor is a New-Orleans man, and of course had more or less sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS from the start. Every Sunday, for months back, he has been praying for "all that are in authority throughout every land," "whether they be Governors, *Presidents*, or Vice-Presidents," &c. Now, in the Doctor's "Calvary Church," there are a great many chivs., yet the great body of his people yield to none in their firm faith that this country is not big enough for two Presidents or Vice-Presidents at a time. They saw the Doctor, reasoned with him, begged and entreated him to mind the number of his nouns, and if he could not conscientiously pray for JEFF. DAVIS that he be hanged, let him slide and be quite ignored. But the more his people entreated, the stiffer grew the Doctor in his determination to pray his old prayer, though it should fairly invoke a blessing on rampant treason. On the Sunday following the great Union demonstration, the communion was celebrated in Calvary. There were a good many angry strangers present, waiting for the obnoxious sentence, and a good many policemen unstarred in the audience. Dr. SCOTT prefaced his morning prayer with some remarks, in which occurred the following:

"And now, once for all, I desire to say, fellow-citizens and brethren, that I do not acknowledge the *right of a furious outside pressure to dictate to me what petitions I am to offer up to Almighty God* in our blessed sanctuary. I am not taught how to pray *by the clamor of the street multitude*. I alone am responsible for what I pray to our Heavenly Father for. And allow me to say, also, and once for all, that I am not to be held responsible for the misrepresentations that it seems good to some persons to make of my opinions and prayers. And perhaps I may be allowed here to say, that no living man, of as humble a character as myself, has been and is more cruelly misrepresented than I am."

So, half defiantly, half whiningly, the Doctor continued for a while, and then began his prayer, reciting it devoutly, with closed eyes and uplifted hands, so long as it concerned Church and home matters. Reaching the portion that concerned the nation and the world in general, he proceeded with open eyes and a manuscript before him. To the great relief of his friends there was no hiss, but a dead silence throughout the congregation. As the story was bruited next morning, some of the sort who need prayers most muttered some about the necessity of crushing out treason at the start; but when the Doctor's remarks, prayer and all, were printed *verbatim* in that evening's *Bulletin*, and the consideration was weighed that, where everybody else was for Union, it was quite safe to let a D. D. put on his two extra *ss-es*, if he felt so very bad about leaving them off, and moreover that he had immediately gone into the country on a fishing excursion, and would not repeat the offence for several Sundays, it was concluded that it was not best for the rowdies to make fools of themselves just yet, and nothing worse has come to Dr. SCOTT than a general slangwhanging from the Press, the platform and the street.

To-day we have a Municipal election. There are but two tickets in the field, the People's Union and the Fusion. The Fusion embraces such straight Republicans and such Douglas men as are willing to unite, not so much for the sake of the spoils as to break down the People's Party, which has held control of the city ever since Vigilance Committee days. Their ticket includes some of the best Republicans and some of the worst Douglas politicians that the city affords. The People's ticket is made of honest, well-tried, but perhaps rather slow, and certainly safe men. It would stand a poor show but for the fact that the leaders of all the parties are for it, feeling it clearly the interest of the city to ignore party politics in municipal affairs, and for the fact that to-day the banks close and the heaviest merchants shut up their stores and devote the day to election purposes. Front and Montgomery streets will be deserted. If you want to see our heavy tax-payers, our foremost citizens, our merchant princes, you can see them from 8 o'clock to sunset *only at the polls*. It is a proud spectacle and one that no other city in the Union, I suspect, can present. There is no ballot-box stuffing, no fooling about the polls, no rioting, and mighty little false swearing here. The wealthiest man in town does police duty to-day. It is an up-hill job, under such circumstances, for politicians to outwit or out-vote the people. So I will venture to prophesy, that the People's Party will win to-day its sixth successive annual triumph, and San Francisco will retain its conceded distinction of being the best governed city on the Continent.

Give us joy. Yesterday the State Legislature, our gigantic Marplot and Terror, adjourned *sine die* without doing one-tenth the mischief they had intended. Gov. DOWNEY pocketed some very bad bills, and to his doughty handling of his veto power, we are indebted for our escape from innumerable others that were ready to ravage our city. Notwithstanding his little mistake about *coercion* in that Union meeting letter, he must be spoken of always as a gubernatorial trump. He has been a pillar of fire by night and a comforting cloud by day, and is entitled to a big dinner, a vote of thanks, a statue, or a renomination, at the hands of this city and the State, as may be most agreeable to him. So much, from the heart, I can say of an Irishman and a Democrat, who did not come quite up to the scratch at the *first* call on the Union-at-the-hazard-of-war question.

Gen. SUMNER has issued orders to "all officers charged with the care of public property, to hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it at every hazard." Whether the General has any suspicion that any presumptuous body is disposed to injure the public property, we don't know. Another of his orders reads thus: "Any citizen in the employment of the Army in this Department, who is opposed to the Union, will be instantly discharged." It is thought that the service here is about weeded out of its traitors, and of all who sympathize with treason. There is a regiment of volunteers recruiting in town, and now numbering five hundred, whose daily drills are superintended by a Lieutenant of the Army, detailed by Gen. SUMNER. The State Militia have put themselves into an attitude of readiness to go whenever demanded for service by the General Government.

Real estate looks up in the city. Homesteads and building lots fetch higher prices than ever, and sell readily. There never was so much building, so much improvement about town, so entirely an aspect of brisk growing prosperity. The harvest prospects from the interior are encouraging. The new crop of barley exceeds the general expectation. It is rather early to prophesy about wheat, but a full average crop seems sure. We are having this week probably the last rain of the season, after a week of northwesterly gales. The mines report well of themselves, and from all parts of the gold and silver fields there are such equally encouraging tales that we quite miss our annual "rush" to any quarter. GLAUCUS.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF PIRATES NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—Workmen have been employed for some time, excavating a portion of Smith's Island, for the purpose of providing accommodations for loading coal vessels at the island. Yesterday, while at work, they exhumed three coffins, supposed to contain the bodies of some pirates who were hung on the island about sixty years ago. The coffins were in an excellent state of preservation, and the skeletons within them were perfect, with the exception of two of them being without the skulls. The other skull was of remarkable size and formation. The supposition that these were the remains of pirates, arises from the fact that an execution took place, in 1800, upon the island, (then known as Windmill Island,) of three individuals, for piracy on board the schooner *Eliza*, Capt. WHEELAND. Their names were JOSEPH BROUS, *alias* La Roche; PETER PETERSON, *alias* La Croix; and JOSEPH BAKER, *alias* Bouleneer. We have also heard a tradition that five pirates were hung there in 1803, but we can find no record of the fact. The fact that only three skeletons have been found, imply that the remains are those of the three persons named. The skulls of two of them were probably taken away to ornament some curiosity shop or medical museum. We did hear that a physician of this city, depending upon his memory for the fact, thought those two skulls were a part of the curiosities in the museum of the Academy of Natural Science. It would be a singular fact, if the heads and bodies should be again connected, after so long a separation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

CHAMPERTY AND MAINTENANCE—INJUNCTION.

Wm. H. Gregerson vs. *Richard Imlay.*—SHIPMAN, D. J.—This is a bill in equity, brought to restrain the respondent from violating a contract made between the parties. The facts necessary to notice in this connection are these:

Richard Imlay, the respondent, was the owner and patentee of an invention for an improvement in trucks for railway cars. This patent expired on the ——. But during the continuance of the patent, and while the exclusive right to use the invention was in the respondent, a large number of persons, and especially railway corporations, infringed the rights of the respondent, by building and using cars to which this improvement was attached, without any license from the respondent. The invention was a valuable one, and the respondent was entitled to recover of the infringers divers sums as damages for the violation of his rights, secured to him by the patent.

While these claims, or many of them, were outstanding and wholly unadjusted, the respondent entered into a contract with the complainant, by the terms of which he conferred upon the complainant the exclusive right to control these claims, and collect the same by suit or compromise, the latter to bear all the expenses of such collection out of his own pocket, except that in case he failed to recover in any legal proceedings, the respondent was alone to be liable to pay the taxable costs that might accrue against him in such defeated suit. As a compensation to the complainant, in full for his time, and for all expenses of the collection and litigation of these claims, including counsel, and all other fees, excepting only the taxable costs above referred to, the complainant was to receive and retain fifty per cent. of the gross amount he might collect. The rights which the contract purported to vest in the complainant, were to descend to his executors and administrators, in the event of his death before the completion of the business of collection, and in the event of the death of the respondent before that time, they were to be confirmed against his heirs, executors and administrators. This contract was not to be revoked or changed, except by mutual consent of both parties expressed in writing.

For the purpose of carrying out this contract, and enabling the complainant to collect these claims, which existed against persons in nearly all the States of the Union, the respondent made his power of attorney authorizing the complainant to bring suits in the respondent's name, countersign discharges, and conduct the whole business of collecting these damages, in all the States except four. The power referred to the contract and was in terms irrevocable.

The complainant proceeded in good faith to execute his part of the contract, but the respondent becoming, for some cause that does not clearly appear, dissatisfied, attempted to revoke the power, annul the contract, and assumed the entire control of the business which he had in terms, committed to the exclusive control of the complainant. The respondent claimed the right to resume the control of the claims, and denied the right of the complainant to interfere therewith.

This bill is brought to perpetually enjoin the respondent from annulling the contract or power, and from, in any way, interfering with the business of collecting or adjusting their claims. Upon this bill, and affidavits in support thereof, the complainant now moves for a preliminary injunction to restrain the respondent in the premises.

A variety of points, both in support and in opposition to this motion, have been raised, and ingeniously argued by the counsel, some of which are of an interesting character, cut in the view I take of the case, it is unnecessary to pass upon them.

This is certainly an extraordinary contract, and one which a court of equity should hesitate long before it sanctioned. It is clearly void at common law for champerty and maintenance, and although it is quite true that the doctrines of the common law touching the effect of these features upon the validity of contracts have been greatly modified in modern times, yet I think it doubtful if any court of law, much less any court of equity, has ever sustained a contract of this description. This is not the case of an assignment of an interest in an individual claim, or a sale of property *in esse* which is involved in a legal controversy, but it is an attempted transfer of an interest in indefinite litigious rights, and claims for unliquidated damages arising out of torts; indefinite in number and amount, and limited only by territorial boundaries, covering nearly the entire country.

Passing by other grave questions that suggest doubts as to the validity of such a contract, it is sufficient to say that it is one that no Court of Equity should countenance, inasmuch as it is tainted with champerty and maintenance. This view of the duty of Courts of Equity is fully supported by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the case of Prosser *vs.* Edmonds, 1 Younge & Colyers, Exchequer Rept., where he remarks that such courts should lend no countenance to agreements which partake in any manner of champerty, although they might be barely valid at law.

Without impugning the good intentions of either party to the contract before us, and even assuming that the unmolested execution of this agreement by the complainant would be highly beneficial to the respondent, still it is easy to see that such contracts are liable to great abuse.

To arm one individual with exclusive and unlimited power over the claims of another for unliquidated damages arising out of numerous torts, with power to sue and press the claims to judgment in all Courts, in the name of the injured party, not for a fixed or a reasonable compensation to be determined by the amount of labor performed, and the expense incurred, but for what might prove an enormous bounty, proportioned to the amount that might be recovered, while at the same time the other party is stripped of all power to adjust, settle or discharge those claims, of the justice of which he ought to be the better judge, would be detrimental to the peace of society and safety of individuals, and against public policy.

It may be claimed that this contract is not champertous, inasmuch as the complainant does not agree to indemnify the respondent against taxable costs. This distinction has sometimes been taken, and some of the elementary treatises seem to regard it as valid. But the doctrine was pretty effectually exploded in the case of Lothrop *vs.* The Amherst Bank. (9 Met. R., 490.) Indeed, where the power over the prosecution of the claims, as claimed in the present case, continues and irrevocable, the exception of the prosecution from liability for costs aggravates rather than relieves the mischievous character of the contract. The case of Call *vs.* Calef (in 19 Met. R., 362—was one in which a contract was involved, resembling in many features the one now before us. The facts were these: Leeds & Co. claimed to own the exclusive right to use a patent planing-machine in the town of Manchester, N. H., in which town Baldwin & Stevens were infringing upon their rights by the use of another machine. Call, the plaintiff, had an interest in the same patent in Lowell, and Leeds & Co. executed a power of attorney to him, authorizing him by suit or otherwise to restrain Baldwin & Stevens from using the machine in Manchester, and promised him one-half of what he might recover or collect, for his compensation. It was claimed, on a subsequent trial in which this agreement was drawn in question, that it was void for champerty and maintenance. The Court held it valid, upon the sole ground, however, that as the unauthorized use of the machine in Manchester would diminish the profits and value of the patent in the *adjoining* town of Lowell, where Call owned the right, the latter had a direct interest in preventing the infringement in Manchester, and that this interest supported the validity of the contract. It is needless to remark that in the present case the complainant had no interest whatever in these claims committed to his control by the respondent, except what arose out of the contract itself.

I am aware that in Sedgwick *vs.* Stanton, 4 Kern. R., Selden J., in an able opinion, maintains that the doctrines of the common law touching champerty and maintenance are pretty effectually swept away in New-York by State legislation. But although this contract was made in New-York, still the *lex loci* cannot control the determination of the present case. The contract was, by its terms, to be executed in all the States of the Union except four, and the effect of the injunction asked for would be to support this contract in many States where it is clearly void. But, as already intimated, if the contract were barely valid at law, still, by applying the salutary doctrines of the English Court of Exchequer, in Prosser *vs.* Edmonds, in which I fully concur, I should feel compelled to deny this motion.

For complainant, B. & S. D. Cozzens; for defendant, Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15

$12,000	U. S 6s,'81.Reg.	83¼	1,000 Hud. R. R 1st m 106
2,000	U. S 6s,'74,Cou.	76	1,000 Mich. C. & P. c. b. 87
1,000	do	75	1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 89¼
2 000	do	75¼	2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 35
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86	1.000 Lac. & W. 1st m. 94
500	Treas. Nts.	102	23 Union Bank	82
1,000	Treas. Nts.	100⅜	67 Metropolitan Bank. 77
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.	85¾	16 do	76
14,000	do	85⅜	100 Continental Bank. 65
3,000	do	10 85	200 Erie Railroad	23
10,000	do	10 85¼	50 do	30 22¾
2,000	do	85¼	50 Cum. Coal Pref.	47
5,000	do	15 85	600 N. Y. C. Railroad. c	73¼
10,000	do	85	750 do	30 73
2,000	do	34⅞	150 do	10 73¼
5 000	do	10 34¾	300 do	73¼
1 000	do	10 35	460 do	73½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs., '79	90	25 Hudson R. R.	32
6 000	Virginia St. 6s.	42¾	25 do	31¾
7,000	do	42	400 Harlem Railroad.	10¾
12 000	N. C. State 6s.	52	200 do	10
5,000	do	10 51	200 Reading Railroad.	32
10,000	Ga. 6s, pay'l Ga.	58¾	5 Mich. S. & N. Ia. & G. S.	23¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	37½	50 do	30 24
11,000	do	37¾	150 do	23¾
5,000	do	c 37½	25 do	24
5,000	do	10 37	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	c 68½
40,000	do	37	50 C. & C. R. R.	60
15 000	do	15 36¾	5 do	59¼
5,000	do	10 36¾	200 do	59¼
13,000	do	36¾	200 C. & T. R.	27½
20.000	do	20 36¾	100 do	30 23
5 000	Louisiana St. 6s	54	50 C. & R. I. R.	34⅞
6,000	do	5 50	450 do	35

SATURDAY, June 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board, yesterday, resolved to make half a holiday of every Saturday through the Summer season, or say to the 1st of September. Under this arrangement only one session of the Exchange was held to-day, at which a large amount of business was done in the Border State Stocks, at a decline from yesterday's prices of 1 ℔ cent. on Missouris, and ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on Tennessees. The changes in Louisianas, North Carolinas and Virginias from previous transactions were not important. The supplies, generally, however, were rather in advance of the demand, and on this point the market is observed to turn from day to day, as there is no want of orders to buy at a price, however free the Stocks may come out of the Western Banking Departments. On the Railway Shares, New-York Central opened at a further advance of ¼ ℔ cent, and sold at 73¾ ℔ cent, but subsequently the market weakened on this leading stock ⅜@½ ℔ cent., and carried the remainder of the list down in proportion. The business of the day is about 2 ℔ cent. higher than the sales of Central on Saturday of last week. Other descriptions close: Tennessee Sixes at 34¼ @35; Virginia at 41½@41¾; Missouri, 36¾@36⅞; Pacific Mail, 65@65½; Erie, 23@23½; Hudson River, 31¾@32; Harlem, old, 10@10½; Preferred, 23@24; Reading, 31¾@32; Michigan Central, 41½ @41¾; Michigan Southern, old, 11¼@11⅝, and Guaranteed, 23⅞@24; Illinois Central, 66¼@66¾; Galena, 59⅜@59½; Cleveland, 22⅝@23; Rock Island, 34⅜@35.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHER'S quotations for Currency to-day:

	Discount.
West Jersey	¾@—
Interior Pennsylvania	2½@—
Maryland	¾@ 3
Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Kentucky	4 @ 5
Indiana	1 @ 1¼
Indiana, Free	4½@ 5
Michigan	1 @—
Virginia	20 @—
North Carolina	20 @—
South Carolina	25 @30
Georgia	25 @30
Tennessee	20 @—
Alabama	30 @—
New-Orleans	20 @—
Missouri	15 @20
Illinois	50 @65
Wisconsin	15 @60
Canada	¾@—
Iowa	4 @—

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, June 13.

Business is still laboring under the after-effects of the financial revolution through which we have passed, and the novelty of the position in which operators, accustomed to an unlimited amount of currency "on bank account," find themselves, when confined to the wholesome restraints of a specie basis. Prices of produce are more or less irregular; there was a rally in grain soon after our last, but the improvement was not maintained, and the subsequent decline has brought wheat back to just about where it was a week ago to-day, only heavier, while corn has declined 1c.@2c., and oats fully 1c. Barley almost entirely neglected at low figures. Rye declined 2c @3c., and still drooping. Seeds irregular. Vegetables more plenty, and declining. Fruits steady. Highwines dull. Live stock very dull; cattle in some request, but hogs without demand, and all at a large decline. Hides without material change. Tallow firm and steady.

The receipts of flour and grain have been increasing steadily for the last eight weeks, notwithstanding all the discouraging influences of money scarcity and depressed prices, and the aggregate last week reached the very respectable neighborhood of a million and a half. The shipments do not keep pace fully with the receipts, and yet the difference is not so great as to create any alarming increase in the amount in store, the latest estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade giving an aggregate of about three millions, or a "good working balance," as they say in Washington of the public fund. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were, 15 003 bbls flour, 173.192 bush. wheat, 347,047 bush. corn, 28.842 bush. oats, 2.621 bush. barley, and 7,582 bush. rye, or a total of 634,299 bushels. The shipments of the first half of the current week, are 10,549 bbls. flour, 154,593 bush. wheat, 190 971 bush. corn, 55.346 bush. oats, 14,000 bush. rye, or a total of 467,615 bushels.

The country has had an abundance of rain, in some sections probably too much, and the season has been cold and backward, but still no damage has been done to grass and grain that a favorable June will not fully repair, and a good foundation has been laid for this 'wonder-working month,' by the extraordinary efforts of farmers to plant largely. Good seed was plenty and cheap, and every one was stimulated to his utmost. In some portions of Illinois, the army worm has been ravaging the winter wheat fields, but this calamity is not very wide spread; wheat of both kinds promises well, and in Southern Illinois cutting of early fields will commence next week. Last year we had flour and bread here from new winter wheat grown in 'Egypt,' at this date. Corn is is now making what the farmers call a fine show, and we may confidently hope for a large crop of good quality. The Northwest has no reason to complain yet, but warm, dry weather, for the next thirty days, is absolutely essential."

Commercial Prospects.

Our point then is, that our people should soon begin to think of something else besides war. Not that they should or could lose interest in it—but they should not confine their attention to it. There is something else besides war in the American horizon. Much of it, indeed, is as clear as ever. The storm has visited us, but is now passing away. The country is selling much and buying little. Gold is daily arriving at the sea-board for eventual circulation, by means of the Government, among the people, and for a larger than usual basis for future credit. All who can make or do anything for war are profitably employed, and those who produce for foreign consumption are rapidly increasing their means, whether for the payment of old debts or new purchases. Food is consumed, clothes wear out; and with the agricultural population selling to a good market, at home and abroad, people must soon begin to buy. The recent failures have been few and comparatively light, and the crops all over the North present a very favorable appearance.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, June 15.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania, State 5's 76½; Reading, Railroad, 31¾; North Penn. 23½; Lehigh Navigation, 29½; Long Island, 9½. Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 8,220 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 59,143 bushels Wheat, 25,400 bushels Corn, 22 bushels Rye, 100 bushels Oats, 1,433 pkgs. Provisions, and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 42 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 711 bbls., including 521 bbls Pots and 190 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate to-day. Prices favor sellers. The reported sales comprise 50 mats Java, at 17c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 14c.@14¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, part at 13¾c.; 1,200 bags Rio, at 12c.@13¾c.; and 60 bags St. Domingo, at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been restricted to-day, yet prices have been well supported. We quote Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts of all kinds of Flour since our last have been light. The market, however, has been very well supplied with most descriptions of State and Western Flour, and prices have been tending downwards. The demand has been moderate. The reported sales comprise 14,900 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 55@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 80@$4 99; superfine Western, at $4 50 @$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 70@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 70	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been less active, yet has been stiffly held. Sales, 2,400 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 31@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ℔ bbl Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and sound lots have been in active request, chiefly for shipment, at buoyant prices. Sales: 136,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 35@$1 53; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at chiefly $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 10; Red State at $1 25; White Kentucky on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better, being less freely offered. The sales reach 78,000 bushels, at 36½c.@45c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. (nominally) for sound old do. do.; 46c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 47c.@48c. for Northern Yellow, and 56¾c.@57c. for Southern do., by lake. Rye is saleable at 67c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, as previously represented. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian, at 30c.@32c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Small sales of North River have been reported, to day, at 50c. for shipment, and 55c.@62½c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in very moderate demand, yet are stiffly held, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Light receipts and very moderate sales have been reported during the past week. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER remark: "The transactions consummated since our last are of a miscellaneous nature—consisting of miniature operations in every style. A small parcel of Dry Salted Hides was purchased for shipment to Hamburg, and several lots of Green South American Cow Hides are also being sent forward to that market. Tanning for importers' account is being continued on a limited scale only." Week's receipts, 7,411 Hides; week's sales, 14,287 Hides, including 440 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 300 Trunillo, 23 lbs., 14c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 300 Matamoras, 21 lbs., 13½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,177 Dry Salted Matamoras, for Europe, 33 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Texas, 25 lbs., on private terms; 400 Southern, for Boston, 15 lbs., 8½c. cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Wet Salted Montevideo, for Europe, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,580 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4 100 City do., for Europe, 60@75 lbs., 5¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. In addition to the above: 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande are being shipped to Europe, for owner's account. 1 000 Californias were sent to tannery for owners' account. Stock in importers' hands: 448,000 Dry Hides, 20,300 Wet Salted Hides, 3,600 Horse Hides and 500 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movement in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues extremely dull, about the only business done being in small lots to local and near-by manufacturers. Prices are, as last reported, nominal, though for the most part firmly maintained. The stock continues to increase under fair receipts from the tanneries, (amounting to 43,000 sides of all kinds of Sole, this week,) and very light sales. Several thousand sides have, during the week, been shipped to Hamburg and Liverpool, although recent advices from those markets do not give promise of remunerative returns. Oak Tanned is also very languid, and prices are weak. Upper in rough is in but limited request, at slightly reduced rates."

METALS—Have been quite dull, and prices nominal, to-day.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been less active, to-day. Sales: 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 32c.@35c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25: @28c., and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, tar, and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important change. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request and quoted at from 72½c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately inquired for, and sales have been confined to 300 bbls., including Mess, at $15 50@$15 75 chiefly within the range, and Prime at $10 62@$10 87 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 6c.@7¼c., the latter an extreme rate, for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $11@$14 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at from 9c.@13c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 3c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been rather more sought after, during the week. Sales 50 bales Tampico and 150 bales Mexican Goat; also 6,400 lbs. Matamoras, and 2,000 lbs. Sisal Deer, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair at buoyant prices; sales, 1,230 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are improving. STUART'S present quotations for cash are as follows: Best quality loaf, 8c.; do. crushed, 7¾c.; circle A crushed, 7¾c.; granulated, 7¾c.; ground, 7¾c.; white A, 7¼c.; yellow C. 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in brisk demand during the past week, and 1,600 hhds. have been disposed of at from 4¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds have been: 95 hhds. Mason Co., 26 hhds. Maryland, and 16 hhds. Ohio on private terms, and 659 cases Seed Leaf, part at 4¾c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 570 bbls., at 16½c @16½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day and rates were somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d., and in a foreign vessel 9¾d.; Corn, 6¼d.@7d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. ℔ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according the *Shipping List*, have been: An American bark, 24,000 bush. Oats and Corn, to Dunkirk, 12d. ℔ 56 lbs., and 13d. ℔ 60 lbs., in bulk and ship's bags; a Prussian bark, 563 tons, to Antwerp, 20,000 Wheat, 10½d. in bulk; a Prussian ship, 481 tons, same voyage, general cargo, at a round sum; a Swe. bark, 600 tons merchandize, to London, 30s.; a Russian ship, 450 tons, to Cork and a market, including the Continent, Grain, 7s. ℔ quarter, shippers finding mats; an Austrian bark, 411 tons, same voyage, 25,000 Grain, 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 323 tons, 16,000 Wheat, to Bristol, E., 10d. in bulk; a brig to Southampton, Wheat, 11d. in bulk; a schooner, 199 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a brig, 353 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $14 under deck, and deck load $3,800; a bark, 316 tons, to Bahia, Flour, $1; one, 340 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 12½; a schooner, 312 tons, same voyage, $1 25; a brig, 350 tons, from an Eastern port to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16; a schooner, 320 tons, to Demerara and back, *via* a Salt Island, $250 ℔ month; one, 182 tons, to West Indies and back, $550 ℔ month; one, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $1,000 for the voyage; one,

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE MARINE PAVILION,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite and convenient Summer Hotel will be reopened on the 20th of June, and being, by the new line of railroad, within two hours of the City, will be found most convenient for business men.

Trains for Jamaica leave Jamaica-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

This establishment comprises the Hotel containing elegant suites of family rooms, nearly two hundred single rooms, five large and six small cottages, all of which are comfortably and fully furnished. The large cottages will be let either with or without board. A special dinner at 6 P. M. will be provided for New-York merchants.

Good stages running direct to and from the Hotel, will meet all the New-York and Jamaica trains by way of Jamaica-slip or 34th-st. Ferries.

Engagements may be made by calling upon
Mr. ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 48 John-st.,
or by a visit to the Hotel.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, fronting the ocean, a cottage at $300 one at $400 and one at $500 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., ew-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
F. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fisk, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is not open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Visited daily by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $2 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH STREET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, Mass. EMERY LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by steamer Island Wayconnet boat at 5 o'clock P. M., (Saturday) ; arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE STERLING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of July. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. C. Cossens, No. 78 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 15, 1861 ; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address
R. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad ; stands foremost in its claims as the lovers of the picturesque ; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 515 Broadway, third story, front.
W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. H.—Having been enlarged with a new dining-room, and bed-rooms refurnished and painted, is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations.
J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is unusually healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 200 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 300 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

ROWLTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, Rooms of A. S. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February ; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,
J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York ; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 46 East 35th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, POSsessed of highly satisfactory testimonials, seeks a position for the Summer months in a school or family, either in the City or country ; her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, and rudiments of music. Remuneration of no moment. Address immediately, with reference, GENEVIA A——, Flushing, L. I.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and all ordinary best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils ; best references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true ; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
BROKERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"C. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—WEDNESDAY, June 19, is the next regular sale by auction at DISBROW'S, 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the sale will enter them on or before TUESDAY next, to secure a place on the catalogue.

CARRIAGES STORED AND SOLD ON Commission, at No. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances made on light work. The buildings are fire-proof.
C. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. S. H. MORTON WILL PREACH IN THE St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and by particular request repeat his sermon on the *Providence of God, as illustrated in the march of the Seventh Regiment from New-York to Washington.*

REV. DR. WISE WILL PREACH IN THE Rod. st. M. E. Church, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B, THIS (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $6 per week ; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FROST ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained with a private family at No. 94 West 27th st ; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board ; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find superior accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-s., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—THE OWNER of the commodious house No. 1,348 Broadway, near 31st-st., has fitted and furnished to let in suites, first floor ; well adapted for a professional residence. The drawing-room floor, consisting of five rooms communicating, for a party of gentlemen, or small genteel family. Apply of HOUSEKEEPER on premises.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, whole furnished, second story, with piano, separate or together ; also, a large fourth-story front room, with or without board ; house, finest class ; price moderate. Apply at No. 410 4th st., (3 Albion-place.)

ELEGANT AND SELECT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished, with best attention, can be had in the modern brown-stone house, No. 23 West 9th-st , one block from the Brevoort House, and near 5th-av. Stages pass the door.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOME. LY furnished suite of rooms, on second floor of a first-class house. Also, a large room on third floor, and hall bedroom. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University place and Greene-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—TO RENT, A parlor and bedroom on the first floor, a large front room on the third floor ; also single rooms, suitable for young men. References given and required.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A FEW pleasant rooms, with full board, in a business part of the City. References given and required. For particulars, address C. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first-class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 18 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No 5 Bond-st.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Green-place two story, attic, basement and cellar ; fourteen rooms, including extension room ; painted and papered throughout this Spring ; has water, gas and gas-fixtures ; rent $480 until May next ; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

OFFICE TO LET IN BOND-ST.—EXTENsion room on first floor, with use of parlor as reception room, will be let to a physician (giving good references.) on reasonable terms. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn ; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms ; 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Arpinwall's, No. 96 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 6th-av., with bath, lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege able garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET, for the summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country ; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three-story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 329 West 50th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to
J. M. BENEDICT, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN HARTford, Conn., for three months from July 1, having a good garden pleasantly situated near the depôt ; rent moderate, to a small family. Address C. R. D., Box 3 677 Post-office.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45 ; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, and built in the very best manner ; out-buildings are ample ; 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station ; four trains daily to New-York ; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, fruit and evergreen trees. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year ; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. ; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned ; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit : All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit : Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. may 28 je 10

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 20 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed ; communication with City daily by boat ; style of living plain and abundant. Terms : adults, $5 per week ; children and servants, $4. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York direct by steamboat and railroad. Direct or apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or J. J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A healthy region, by a family consisting of three grown persons, two children and nurse ; rooms must be large and airy ; house pleasantly situated with plenty of ground, and first-class table provided ; livery accommodations near at hand. Address COUNTRY, care of Sherman & Romaine, No. 1 Hanover-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, owned by Titus Mead, has recently been opened at Greenwich, Conn., having gardens, grounds, a good garden, and carriage-house attached. Boarders will find a good table, plenty of milk, and all the comforts of a home. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOTT, at Greenwich depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE.—SEVeral persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large rooms in a first-class house. Abundance of fruit, shade and vegetables. Also, fishing and bathing. Ten minutes' drive from depôt. Stabling for horses. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ROOMS TO LET, with good board, in a farm house, two hours from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on high ground, with a grand view of the Sound. Convenient to depôt, churches and sea-bathing. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address H. D. S., Box No. 64, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation ; half an hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only, and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d st., or at No 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOUNTAIN AIR AND retirement ; large lawn and fine shades. 26 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, "Mountain Elm." Invalids are referred to Dr. WILLARD PARKER, No. 37 East 12th-st., others to Mr. MYERS, No. 124 Broadway, or address a letter to M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet village of Oyster Bay, L. I. Good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives, &c. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer, in a private family, at High Bridge, Westchester County. Situation high and healthy. Access every hour in the day from Peck-slip. Address W. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FAMILY OCcupying a beautiful commodious house, with grounds, shade, &c., around, commanding extensive views on the Hudson, will accommodate a few select boarders for the Summer, with fine rooms. For reference and address, apply to A. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Families, desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Beautiful walks and drives. Address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can obtain board in a private family near Tubby Hook ; access by steamboat and railroad nearly every hour ; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HILLS OF Connecticut, three miles from Housatonic Railroad, and seven from Harlem Railroad. For particulars address C. P. CHAFFEE, Ellsworth, Conn. Good board cheap.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO spend the Summer quietly near the City, and enjoy the best of accommodations at a moderate expense, may address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. Apply or address G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., or Bedford Station.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY in a neat cottage, well shaded and in a delightful neighborhood, two large and one small room ; terms moderate. Address JOHNSON, Box 118, *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 86 Pierrepont-st. Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family ; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, dessert of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner ; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 234 16th st., for one week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family ; understands all kinds of cooking, soups fish, meat, poultry, game and deserts. Call at No. 269 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—An active, neat young woman wishes either of the above situations, or as chambermaid and waitress ; makes bread, pies, cake, &c., and is a good laundress ; best City reference ; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door ; wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well disposed girl, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity ; will be found a good cook and baker, or first-class laundress ; an excellent hand over milk and butter ; of obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A girl for general housework ; must be honest and industrious, also come well recommended. Apply at No. 97 East 31s -st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation in the country ; is a very good plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and an excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid ; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—A GOOD MAN wants a place as coachman ; also, has sister in a private boarding house, as cook or chambermaid ; both can give good reference from their last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., rear house, for one week, or until hired. Address a note to B. C.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d'objection de voyager ou aller a la campagne. S'adresser à No. 246 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, GERMAN preferred, in a small private family up town ; she must come well recommended. Apply at No. 84 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INEBRIATES' REFORM SOCIETY.

A public meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the 2d st M. E. Church, between Avenues B and C, MONDAY EVENING, June 17.
Addresses by Dr. CONDIT, G. W. P. Sons of Temperance, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and others. Singing by the MARSHALL FAMILY.
Admission free. Collection taken. To commence 7½ o'clock.

THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS ARE requested to meet at the Astor House at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, to welcome the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers on their arrival at Jersey City, en route for Washington, as they cannot delay their progress for a reception in New-York City.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
JOHN W. CANDLER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: two solid rosewood frame parlor suites, covered with brocatel and hair-cloth ; rosewood piano-forte, marble-top centre tables, oval and pier glasses ; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets ; oil-paintings, extension dining-table, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, dining-chairs, rosewood bedsteads, richly carved dressing-bureaus to match, do washstands, best curled hair mattresses, Spring palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding, Windahip's patent refrigerator, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 87 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—ARTIFICIAL LEGS. A SELPHO'S RUBBER CUSHIONS give a soft and elastic life-like feeling to all who wear artificial legs. They are highly recommended. Price $5, sent by mail. Address, with return stamp, to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year :

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULER,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWEIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. E. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,

FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock ; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part or a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in the City of Indiana from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance ; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such laws being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date ; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M RAY,
JESSE I. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,500,000.
(OFFICIAL.)
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit :

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each ; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing officers: H. D. Wyttenberg, Colonel; Jas. Millward, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; D. H. Buehney, Major.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, June 14, } *Via* Baltimore, June 15. }

The list of the killed and wounded of the Federal forces at the fight at Great Bethel is not yet complete.

No information has reached here to-day relative to the movements of the rebel troops. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested. Ingress and egress by the sea, and a few miles in extent of the James River, are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety without double the present number of troops and means of transportation.

The camps near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space.

An exchange of prisoners is to be made to-day. Those in the Fortress will be produced, but as yet Col. Magruder has failed to respond.

Miss Dix arrived here this morning, with a number of nurses. She has spent the day in visiting the hospital and the various camps. She will return to Baltimore this evening, and visit the seat of war westward.

The affair of the New-York Naval Brigade is culminating. Some fifty of them yesterday received their naval accoutrements. Probably not three hundred of them will remain here. They complain of the army pay, they having been promised twenty dollars per month, instead of eleven.

The Union gun arrived this morning, from Baltimore, and will be mounted at once, probably near the Whyd gun, of which it is the mate.

The large rifled cannon brought by the Naval Brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few hours.

The *Cumberland*, this morning, fired one or two rounds, with a rifled gun at a tug-boat, which is seen every morning at Sewall's Point reconnoitering our movements. There are many vessels in the Roads and immense supplies are daily arriving.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

We are in receipt of several additional particulars respecting the action at Bethel.

It appears that the Secessionists were completely outflanked by the Union troops, and driven, at one point, from their ditch and embankment. A part of the Vermont regiment poured in this fire in the rear, causing a hasty *secession* on the part of several hundred of the seceders. If the march further to the rear had been continued, there is no question but the whole garrison would have been made prisoners.

A member of the Massachusetts Fourth, secreted in the woods opposite the secession works, remained unnoticed all Monday and Monday night. He states that he saw the Secessionists set fire to Bethel Church, then to the hospital and other buildings inside of their embankment, and retreat toward Yorktown. Early yesterday morning, he crept out of his place of concealment, crossed an open field in a low pasture, entered the deserted works and brought away a Sharpe's rifle, which he found in the hands of a dead negro. It is evident, from the bullets found, that the Sharpe rifle was used by the Secessionists in this engagement.

The exact number of killed and wounded on both sides is not yet ascertained. It cannot fall much short of one hundred. Additional names will be forwarded as they are ascertained in authentic quarters.

Mr. Souther, of the Massachusetts Fourth, was buried at the cemetery of Fortress Monroe, last evening. Appropriate religious services were performed, and detachments of the Massachusetts Third and Fourth accompanied their comrade to the grave. It is the same retired spot where, a few evenings before, Mr. Lyon, one of the regulars, had been interred. The grove is one of live oak and pine, near the sea shore. The solemn murmur of the ocean mingles with the sighing winds of the forest over the bodies of our buried soldiers. A correct record of the names, ages and residences of the deceased is always kept at the Fortress, to which all the friends of the deceased have free access.

W. C. Cady, 24 years of age, of Albany, N. Y., died at the Volunteer Hospital early this morning. He will probably be buried this evening. His parents reside in Albany. They and all his friends will be glad to know that he had every attention shown him in his sickness and death. He was perfectly calm, and gave minute directions as to the disposition of his remains.

The coast-guard ships now enter the Roads, and report every day. I have not had an opportunity to learn with regard to others, but the *Quaker City* is in excellent condition. Her armament, as far as it has been furnished, is complete and well-manned. She has several experienced naval gunners on board, and will render the Union, at all times, the most effective service. Her staff of officers, commander, lieutenants, surgeons, engineers, is well organized, and ready for action at a moment's notice.

One valuable house was burned day before yesterday, on the road to Yorktown, but not until the owner had furiously threatened our troops as they were passing quietly by. He began firing on the men, and was warned to desist, but in vain. His case is a salutary one—for the orders from head-quarters are strict to molest no private property. If the Secessionists lose anything under these circumstances, they have none but themselves to blame. Every officer is held personally responsible for the good conduct of his men. Not a taunt, not an insult, not an outrage is now occurring. The people of Virginia not in arms against the Union are treated as friends, and will continue to be so treated to the end of the war. As the truth dawns in on the Virginian mind, the happiest results must ultimately follow.

The 17th of June will be appropriately celebrated by all our forces.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Thursday, June 13, 1861.

An impressive scene occurred last evening at Fortress Monroe. It was the placing on board the Baltimore boat the body of the late Lieut. Greble, U. S. A. The remains were brought to the Fortress from the battle-field, on the gun which he died defending. The services at the chapel in the area of the Fort were very solemn. The attendance was large within the chapel; and without, drawn up in line, the whole garrison was assembled. The Chaplain of an adjacent regiment officiated, and a select choir performed the chants in a becoming manner. The procession, headed by the Fortress band, and accompanied by a full representation of all the officers in command, including Gen. Butler and Com. Prendergast, filed along the shore to the boat in funeral order. At the boat, a parting volley bade the remains a sad farewell—the brave soldier's requiem. The father of deceased, accompanied by other friends, went with the remains to Philadelphia, where the family of deceased have resided.

One touching circumstance occurred in connection with this sad event. The father of Lieut. Greble had just left his home for the purpose of visiting his son. On the road he met the papers giving some of the details of the engagement at Bethel, but containing no names of the killed. At Baltimore, just as the boat was leaving for Fortress Monroe, a metallic coffin came on board. He inquired who it was for, and the reply was, "It is for Lieut. Greble, who has just been killed in a fight near Yorktown!" What a message for a father at such a moment! With a sad heart, he came into the fortress, where all the particulars of the brave death of his son were made known to him. He has received sympathy on every hand, for it may truly be said of young Greble:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Another death has just occurred at the Volunteer Hospital. Mr. George Longer, of Bradford, Vt. He has been for some time sick with consumption. Every attention was paid him by the faithful physicians and nurses of the Hospital.

We have been somewhat tested by the sultry heat for a day or two past, but this morning the northwest wind comes to us laden with cooling airs. It is not unlikely that it is freighted with the shower of hail which you speak of as having visited New-York. The cooling blessing is enjoyed in all our camps. Coming with it, also, are your sharp blasts of criticism with regard to the late battle at Bethel. I have no wish, if I could, to stave off censure where it is really merited, but I think if you were on the ground, as I am, some of your strictures would be withheld, especially from Gen. Butler. It is a fact susceptible of proof, that the General gave orders to guard every point made by the Times—subsistence, surprise and ammunition. The first-named was somewhat detained by unforeseen accidents, but reached the ground in time to be of service. The second was beyond the control of mortals in this case. A white badge was provided for the advancing troops, a watchword was given to those in ambush, which they were to demand of those approaching, the precise hour for meeting was named, scouts were sent out in different directions; in short, everything was done that could be to prevent surprise. But it appears that the Steubens did not discover the white badge in time to prevent their firing, and when they spoke, they announced the wrong word! Surely, there is no blame in all this.

It is well known that our troops in the California campaign, on three occasions, fired into each other by mistake. Such things are liable to occur, especially in the night, or just before daylight in the morning. Gen. Butler had a right to presume that every precaution was taken, and is not, therefore, justly deserving of censure. His course at Baltimore, Annapolis, the Junction, and the Relay House, in Maryland, as a sufficient evidence of his forecast and skill as a commanding General. He needs but the opportunity, and he will repeat the honors he has so well won.

In making these statements it is proper that I should say that I never spoke to Gen. Butler but twice in my life. I am not in any way in his confidence, and write from a strict sense of justice. *Fiat justitia.* NEPTUNE,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MORE ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

St. Louis, Friday, June 14—Midnight.

Joseph W. Tucker, editor of the *State Journal*, was arrested by the United States Marshal to-day, charged with treason, and taken before the United States Commissioner. He was afterward brought before Judge Treat, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in $10,000 bonds to appear for examination Monday next. Edward Blanchenhagent also entered bonds to the amount of $10,000, to appear before the United States Circuit Court, July 8.

The case of Col. Preston will probably be disposed of the same way.

A dispatch from Hermann, dated 9 P. M., says the steamer *Louisiana*, the third of the Federal Fleet, is now taking on board Col. Boernstein's Regiment, which came up by railroad to-day, and will soon be ready to follow Gen. Lyon. The advance steamers have not passed St. Aubert, (11 o'clock,) being probably detained by a heavy storm which is raging in that section.

ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 15.

Two 6-pounders, and about 200 balls, manufactured at Hannibal, Mo., were captured by a company of Home Guards, under Lieut. Crandall, near the town of Linnens, on the night of the 12th, and returned to Hannibal by railroad. The cannon were *en route* to Chillicothe for the use of the Secessionists.

The *Democrat* learns that 2,500 troops are encamped there.

Two Iowa regiments under Col. Curtis, and a battalion of Illinois volunteers from Quincy, are expected from the Junction, with Gen. Lyon, at Jefferson City to-morrow.

Two companies of Col. Brown's Regiment (Reserve Corps) went out on the North Missouri Railroad, yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan addressed the troops at Cairo on the 12th, promising them they should be the leaders of the great army, and that ere long they should have an opportunity to meet the rebels.

FEDERAL TROOPS AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Jefferson City, Mo., Saturday, June 15.

The capital of Missouri was taken possession of at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer *Satan*, by five companies of Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri Volunteers under command of Lieut.-Col. Andrews, and a company of regular artillery, under Capt. Totten, all under command of Brig.-Gen. Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board of the *J. C. Swan* until further orders.

A company of regulars under Maj. Grant thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles, and found some wheels and other parts of artillery carriages. No violence was offered, but on the contrary, the boats containing the Federal troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large concourse of the citizens.

Gov. Jackson and the other leading Secessionists left here on the steamer *White Cloud*, at 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled. The officers, however, expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed of the evacuation.

The troops under Lieut.-Col. Andrew are now occupying the State House. One or two houses have been searched for secession flags, but none have been found.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOV. JACKSON AND GEN. LYON—THE PART PLAYED BY STERLING PRICE—NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Affairs in our State had come to such a crisis, as I stated in my last letter, that it was evident a collision between the Government forces and the State militia of Gov. Jackson must occur within a very few days. Notwithstanding Gen. Price's insolent proclamation to his Brigadier-Generals, in which he stated that the arming of citizens in defence of their rights and the Union would be such a "plain violation of our constitutional rights" as must be "resisted to the last extremity," Gen. Lyon had authorized the enlistment of Home Guards in several districts of Southwestern Missouri, and furnished the loyal citizens of Hannibal with arms to protect their homes from the violence of the Secessionists. Of course, these proceedings made Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price feel very uncomfortable and doubtful as to a happy result of their treacherous plans, unless they could succeed in hoodwinking Gen. Lyon in the same manner as they had practiced, with such remarkable success, upon Gen. Harney. They accordingly applied, through T. T. Gant, Esq., and Judge William A. Hall, for an interview with Gen. Lyon; but having—Heaven knows through what celestial agency—awakened all of a sudden to some conscientious scruples in regard to the loyalty of their past course of action, they thought it prudent to stipulate, as a *conditio sine qua non*, that Gen. Lyon should sign a paper exempting both of the thus self convicted criminals from arrest "during their journey to St. Louis, their stay at St. Louis, and their return from St. Louis to Jefferson City." Gen. Lyon generously agreed to furnish the conscience-striken pair of traitors with such a pass, if thereby he could procure himself the pleasure of letting them know a little of his own mind face to face. With this paper, carefully folded up in his coat pocket, his Excellency the Governor of Missouri, together with his Major-General, (or, as Gen. Lyon styles him in his pass, the Ex-Governor of Missouri,) Sterling Price, left Jefferson City on a special train on Monday evening, and arrived in this city about 12 o'clock at night, pale, agitated, and with trembling hearts. Word had been left previously with Gen. Lyon, that they would arrive that evening and be happy to see him in the morning at their quarters in the Planter's House. Gen. Lyon very politely sent them an invitation to visit the Arsenal; but the amiable traitors fell into such a violent fit of trembling at the mere mention of this last word—conjuring up in their minds, as it did, visions of tall, shady trees, stretching forth crosswise thick, majestic branches, with peculiarly small *swinging ropes* attached to them, and thousands of jolly soldiers dancing in wild frolic on the ground underneath, as it was announced that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price would now take their turn at swinging—that Gen. Lyon did not have the matter pressed, but calmly sent word that he would call on them. Having ordered his horse, Gen. Lyon at once set out for the Planters' House, accompanied by Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., and Major Conant. There was, of course, a great deal of excitement on the streets, and a large concourse of citizens had assembled at the entrance to the Planters', desirous of catching a glimpse at the military heroes.

Gov. Jackson, "Ex. Gov." Price, and Thos. L. Snead, Private Secretary of the Governor, received their guests with all due courtesy, and a conference was opened, which lasted some four hours. The conversation was opened by Gov. Jackson, who stated that he was desirous of preserving the peace of the State, give protection to all citizens, no matter what their political principles or religious convictions might be, and to disband his troops, provided *the United States forces were withdrawn from the State, and Missouri allowed to occupy a position of perfect neutrality.* After which statement the Governor subsided, and left the Ex-Governor to explain at some length how religiously he had, on his part, observed the agreement entered into between himself and Gen. Harney. Gen. Lyon, however, confessed himself unable to understand how the Ex-Governor's late actions, enforcing the military bill, could be in accordance with Gen. Harney's second proclamation denouncing that bill as unconstitutional. The Ex-Governor then coolly stated that in his agreement with Gen. Harney nothing was said about carrying out the provisions of that bill. Upon this, Gen. Lyon produced a curious memorandum, drawn up for Gen. Price by Gen. Harney at the time of their interview, which envelops the conduct of Gen. Harney in still more obscurity. This memorandum is prefaced by a statement that "Gen. Harney is here as a citizen of Missouri, *with all his interests at stake* in the preservation of the peace of the State. As if Gen. Harney had not been in the service of the *U. S. Government*, with all *his honor* at stake, in preserving that Government from the machinations of its enemies. "He is, however, compelled to recognize the existence of a rebellion in a portion of the United States, and in view of it, stands upon the proclamation of the President—which proclamation commands the dispersion of all [illegible] "The armed bodies organized under the military bill, he is compelled to regard, as coming within the scope of that proclamation." Gen. Harney then goes on, "*respectfully to ask* Gen. Price to review the features of the bill in the spirit of the law," but he nowhere insists on the non-enforcement of this bill on the part of Gen. Price. The whole memorandum is a weak and old-womanish piece of writing, of no earthly significance, and, as far as Gen. Price is concerned, it certainly imposes no obligation upon him whatever. If this memorandum is all of that *secret* treaty we heard so much about the day of the Harney-Price "truce," it is incomprehensible how those men, who *knew* of its existence, could still have approved the conduct of Gen. Harney. There has been a criminal neglect in this matter somewhere, and the public is very anxious to know at whose door the blame belongs.

Gen. Price denied, however, that such a memorandum had been read to him, and insisted, as the only means of solving the difficulty, on the withdrawal from the State of all Government troops; Gov. Jackson agreeing to protect the Union men and to disband his forces. Gen. Lyon, of course, would not listen to such propositions. He said that if the Government were to withdraw all United States forces from Missouri, secret measures would at once be adopted to arm and organize the disloyal citizens of the State, while the loyal men, to whom Government was bound to give protection, would be expelled from the State, and undergo many other sufferings. The proposition of Gov. Jackson would deprive the Government of all its rights, and was therefore altogether unacceptable. Gen. Lyon proposed that the State authorities should earnestly maintain the peace of the State; protect all citizens from outrages; when necessary, accept the assistance of United States troops for that purpose, and acknowledge the right of the Government to occupy the posts best calculated to promote the suppression of all violent combinations against the peace and quiet of the citizens of Missouri. This was again refused by Gov. Jackson, and after some more conversation, Gov. Jackson proposed to enter into correspondence with Gen. Lyon about the whole subject under consideration. But Gen. Lyon remarked that their views were evidently too opposed to render any understanding probable; and thus the conference ended. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price returned to Jefferson City last night. We shall soon hear now, whether they will submit to the recognition of Federal authority, or whether they really intend to fight it out. I have little doubt that they will fight, and desperately, too. Having been allowed to strengthen their cause as best they might, they have worked with surprising zeal and success. In every county of the State, the Secessionists are *organized*, while the Union men lack all organization, and are sadly in want of arms. The Secessionists have taken hold of many machine shops in the interior, and are manufacturing arms and cannon night and day. A large foundry in Hannibal has been engaged in this work for a long time; and our troops here are idling their time away while the enemy is thus quietly preparing himself for the coming conflict. Arms, in large quantities, are also brought over from the Arkansas border, and are forthwith distributed amongst the State guards. (In Kentucky they get them *via* Tennessee.) In return for these presents from Jeff. Davis, lead is transported in large wagons to his agents in Arkansas. Provisions, of all kinds, enter Tennessee by the same route. While thus providing for their defence, they are no less energetic in their aggressive measures. Whenever a Union man refuses to take the oath under the military law, he is either ordered to leave the State, or put under surveillance. Where the Secessionists have the power, they allow no arms to be worn by the Union men, and put down by force all attempts to form an organization.

If all these exertions, then, are not to be considered as mere pastime for His Excellency, the Governor, we will have fight; and it will thus once more become apparent, how unpardonably foolish the policy of the Government has been, in not suppressing an insurrection *promptly*. History furnishes no example of such hesitation in times of emergency; and after the bitter lesson of Virginia and Tennessee—lost by no other fault than the tender-hearted fear of the Government to plant its foot on the sacred soil of one of its States, in right, *and which it, nevertheless, was at the same time, waging a costly war to establish its claim to*—we surely might have hoped that Government had grown wiser. A month ago, our cause was at least as strong, if not stronger, than it is now, while Gov. Jackson's party was absolutely defenceless. *To-day his armed force is probably as strong as our own.* It is true, Gen. Lyon is now raising Home Guards in several parts of the State, but it may be too late. Last Saturday 450 men were enrolled as Home Guards, in Franklin County, to whom arms will be furnished by the U. S. Government; and it is proposed to increase the number, and form a regiment in that one county. If similar measures were only promptly adopted in every county, we might still hope to crush the rebellion without much bloodshed. But Uncle Sam is so very slow; not at all like the go-ahead fellow he has generally had the reputation of being.

Thus we have for a long while heard about the immense concentration of troops that was to take place at Cairo, but, as yet, we hear of no stir; and the whole number at present in possession of that delightful city—which correspondents, who have apparently never read the history of a war, pronounce impregnable—amounts to a handful of five thousand. One regiment only occupies Bird's Point, commanding Cairo; and it would not take a very numerous enemy to attack these few men in the rear, and turn their batteries on the luckless city of fever and ague notoriety. It is highly edifying to hear newspapers talk about Gen. Prentiss moving down to Tennessee. If his troops increase no faster than can be gathered from all the reports we receive from Camp Defiance, it will be a long while yet before he can attempt anything of the sort. Of course, it is necessary to take Memphis, being, as it is, the most important position from which to start an expedition early in the Fall down to New Orleans; but it cannot be taken with such a small force as is now collected at Cairo. Gen. Pillow can bring at least twenty thousand men at any moment to the defence of Memphis; and, according to all accounts, his troops are well provided with arms and artillery. If Government had supported the Union men in Tennessee at the right moment, there would be no necessity now for taking Memphis, and the Stars and Stripes would float as proudly over that city as they float over St. Louis.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE, ETC.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 15.

C. B. Cotton, the new Surveyor of this port, enters on the discharge of his duties on Monday.

The Postmaster of this city will deliver letters from the South on the payment of the Federal postage by the recipients.

A gentleman writes from Hopkinsville to the *Journal*, that an officer of the Tennessee rebels, stationed near the State line, informed him that Gov. Magoffin had, in answer to the inquiry of the officer what part of Kentucky he should occupy with his troops, advised him to keep his position near the State line, and hold himself in readiness to give assistance to Kentucky when needed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 11th inst., states that a privateer called the *Savannah* had been captured by the brig *Perry*, and calls on Jefferson Davis to retaliate if the crew should be hung. The *Mercury* also complains that traders in the harbor are in the habit of supplying provisions to the blockading fleet.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that the North Carolina volunteer force is twenty thousand.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

Wheeling, Saturday, June 15.

Nothing of importance was done in the Wheeling Convention to-day. The time was mostly spent in discussion about the qualification of membership, which was so amended as to satisfy the criticisms upon it in yesterday's debate. Thorough and decided action may be looked for next week. Members are united in their plan for the reconstruction of the State Government.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Saturday, June 15.

Orders have been received from the Government that the twelve regiments now organized in this State, shall, on the 18th, rendezvous as follows: At Quincy, Cols. Smith's, Palmer's, Goode's, Scott's; at Alton, Cols. Ross', Turner's, Marsh's, Hecker's; at Casseyville, Colonels Wyman's, Dougherty's, Mulligan's. The Commissioners for the purchase the State arms and equipments, who have been in session during the week at Springfield, have adjourned until Wednesday next. They will then make awards.

Large numbers of competitors were present, representing many of the largest manufacturers in the country.

The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent of the 14th, says that Gen. Buckner, the Kentucky Commissioner, was there on that day, and says that the State of Kentucky intends establishing a grand encampment of State troops, at Columbus. The Columbus people, he added, had no right to raise the secession flag, and he had requested them not to do so again.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th inst. says that a warrant is out for the arrest of Andrew Johnson, for treason to Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a fast-day throughout Tennessee.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN REGIMENTS.

Boston, Saturday, June 15.

The First Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Cowden, leaves to-night, *via* Providence and Stonington, direct for Jersey City, where they take the train South. The regiment goes with baggage wagons, ambulances and all equipments for active service.

The Fourth Maine Regiment will leave Rockland on Monday, and reach Boston on Tuesday afternoon, and proceed, *via* Fall River, to New-York.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Marvin, will leave Portsmouth on Thursday, proceeding by the Fall River route the same evening. Col. Boden, the agent for this route, has arranged for extra trains and boats for both regiments.

MORE TROOPS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, June 15.

The First Regiment of Massachusetts left here about 8 o'clock this evening *via* Stonington for Jersey City. The regiment marched from the camp at North Cambridge to Boston Common, where it made a half-hour's rest. Thousands were present to cheer and bid the soldiers farewell.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Elmira, Saturday, June 15.

The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers, and the Utica Regiment, Col. Christian, have received orders to report at Washington. They will probably leave on Tuesday next. The remaining five regiments will be mustered into the United States service for two years, and fully equipped. They hope to receive orders the coming week to march.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, OF NEW-YORK.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 15.

The Twelfth Regiment, of New-York, is expected to come up from Annapolis to Fort McHenry. No military movements have transpired here to-day.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Elmira, N. Y., Saturday, June 15.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment is ordered to Washington, and will leave on Monday or Tuesday.

OUTRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, June 14.

This evening as two soldiers of Col. Moorhead's Regiment were walking the streets, while near the corner of Lombard and Gough streets, some one fired a pistol at them from a house. The ball took effect in the arm of Felix McCormick, of Company K. The house was searched, but the party escaped. The wound was slight.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, for Fort Pickens, weighed anchor from off the Battery, at 11:30 yesterday morning, having Wilson's Zouaves on board. She will probably anchor in the Bay, as some of the soldiers are yet ashore.

The United States gun-boat *Quaker City* is at Pier No. 4, North River, coaling and repairing.

The steamer *Delaware*, Johnson, which arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, had on freight for ty Government wagons.

The United States gun-boat *City of New-York* was yesterday towed from foot of Vestry-street, North River, to the Navy yard, where she will receive her ordnance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ENCAMPMENTS—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. Baker's command numbers about 950 men, all of whom, with the exception of two companies, are uniformed with the State regulation of grey, which is at once neat and very serviceable. Five hundred old muskets are now in use for drilling, but the new rifled muskets, or Enfield rifles, will be given them. The regiment has acquired a good degree of perfection in drill. The health of the command is good, but there are a few persons on the sick list, whose proper care require the appointments of a hospital establishment, which they are yet without. This department should secure early attention, by those who have the care of the sanitary regulation at the camp. Col. Baker, who has been absent in Washington for several days, has not yet returned, and in consequence the grand parade and reception, announced for to-day, is postponed until Sunday next.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

This corps, under command of W. D. Kennedy, stationed at Great Neck, numbers 700 men, and are in good condition. They are doing their cooking in messes, in the open air. They have 125 wall tents, and 10 marquees. The regiment is nearly full, a good many being absent on leave. They will be inspected early this week.

WILLETT'S POINT ENCAMPMENT.

Col. Murphy's Regiment, located here, number 750 men, 500 of whom have been handsomely uniformed by the State per "regulation." The balance were to receive their clothes yesterday. They are supplied with regular army rations. They will be mustered into service on Monday. The camp is two miles from the landing at Whitestone, where conveyance can be had to and from the camp. Their blankets and uniforms are first-rate. They are to have their choice between Minie muskets and the Enfield rifles. A Catholic priest performs service in the camp, alternating with Rev. George E. Post, the regular chaplain of the regiment. There are only two in hospital, one injured by accident, and one affected by rheumatism. They are ordered to be ready on Saturday. Destination not given. An alarm was sounded at one o'clock Friday night, by the firing of shots, and the beat of the drum to arms. In five minutes all the men were turned out, and in line ready for action.

CAMP PLYMOUTH—A CALL FOR WRITING MATERIALS.

The Brooklyn Phalanx were yesterday making good use of the lumber sent down to them, in making floors to their tents. They are fast improving in drill. There is great lack of writing materials in all these encampments. Next to the luxury of seeing their friends, is that of writing to them. Any persons having a surplus of writing paper, envelopes, &c., could not perform a more humane act than sending it to the encampments. Any parcels of the kind left at the New-York Times Office, to the care of E. Smith, will be cheefully delivered at the camps, as directed.

CAMP WEED, RIKER'S ISLAND.

The Thirty-first Regiment, Col. C. E. Pratt, stationed here, now number 740 men, exclusive of officers and musicians. They are not yet uniformed, owing to some irregularity in the inspection. The Tenth Company was not inspected until Thursday, but Gen. Arthur has promised the balance of uniforms as soon as they can be obtained. The Island is rapidly improving in appearance, under the grading, ditching and sodding which is carried on by the regiment. There are only three men on the sick list, and two of those are from wounds accidentally received. The company movements in the drill are very perfect, and will compare favorably with the best regiments which have departed for the war. They have notified the Governor that they would be ready to march in 24 hours, if he would send the uniforms. They will no doubt leave during this week, with such arms as have been supplied to the other regiments, instead of those promised.

THE CARL SCHURZ CAVALRY.

The Carl Schurz Cavalry Regiment, lately accepted by the Government, promises to be a success. One of the surest signs is the number of regularly-educated Army officers which the organization is attracting to it. Prominent among these we may mention the names of A. E. McReynolds, the Colonel commanding; Major Merrill, late of the United States Army, who served with great distinction in the Mexican War; Col. Bayard Clark, Capt. Ogle, and others. The regiment is indebted to Capt. Eagle, of the Second Cavalry, who is now on the recruiting service in this City, for his advice and aid, which have been freely given, and have proved of great service. Recruiting is going on briskly. On Monday an office will be opened in Paterson, N. J.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARDS.

Officers' Headquarters, No. 8 Beekman st., } New-York, June 15, 1861. }

Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your valuable paper, to acknowledge the receipt of ten packages containing shirts, drawers, Havelocks and wrappers for my regiment, (President's Life Guard,) which has been presented by Mrs. John H. Hasen, Directress of the Ladies Aid Society for the Army, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, and for which I return a soldier's gratitude,

R. D. GOODWIN, Col. commanding.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Astor House, Room 41, New-York, June 15, 1861.

The officers of regiments and companies who have reported their respective commands to the above Association, and all others who wish to do so, are requested to meet at Room No. 41 Astor House, on Wednesday next, at 12 M., on special business.

HENRY STORMS, General Commandant.

SHIRTS, &C., FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Camp Corcoran, Va., June 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on the officers and men of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, by acknowledging through the Times the receipt of four dozen gray flannel shirts, made of the best materials, with a pocket-handkerchief, thread and needles in the pocket of each shirt, the kind gift of Mrs. Lewis Francis, of East Twenty-seventh-street.

ANDREW BIRMINGHAM, Orderly Sergeant,
Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Another detachment of men leave this City, on Monday, in order to join the regiment, now stationed at Washington. Capt. Graham Stuart and Lieut. Dimock will be in command. Thirty more men will be accepted; so all men who are anxious to see active service, and better equip to themselves efficiency, on Monday, 17 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place.

PRAYER-MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.

A Union prayer-meeting for soldiers will be held, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the church corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

This department was busy yesterday in sending off a number of equipments for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Donnelly, now stationed at Albany. A requisition was received by the Commissary-General, ordering the equipment of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Phelps, now quartered at Troy.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment was examined and mustered into the United States service, on Friday last, by Drs. Mott and Mosher and Lieut. Cogswell. There are ten full companies of 101 men each. The following are the field-officers: Colonel, John S. Cocks; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward J. Riley; Major, Richd. Halstead.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following regiments were paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. Van Buren:

Thirty-eighth, Col. J. Hobart Ward	$9,421 34
Fourteenth, Col. James McQuade	6,001 25
Twenty-eighth, Col. Donnelly	4,692 62

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Three hundred and seventy pairs of shoes were sent off yesterday to the First Regiment Volunteers, Col. Allen, now stationed at Fortress Monroe.

THE SOLDIERS' HYMN BOOK.

The friends of the soldier have very generally furnished our Army with Bibles and tracts, through the agencies of the American Bible and the American Tract Societies. We are pleased to be able to say that a movement is now on foot to put a small pocket Hymn Book into the hands of each soldier, so that the camp may be furnished with all the requisites for private and public worship. The book consists of 75 hymns, varied in character, embracing the most of our national and patriotic compositions, a few on temperance, and the remainder religious. It was carefully compiled by a few gentlemen in the City, and will be published for the Young Men's Christian Association by G. S. Scofield, No. 599 Broadway (Am. S. S. Union Depository). An edition of 25,000 will be issued early this week. The book will be gratuitously distributed among the soldiers, by the Association, as fast as funds are contributed for the purpose. It is their wish to circulate 100,000 copies. Twenty dollars will supply a regiment.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

Quartermaster Mumley, of the Thirteenth Regiment, received the following letter yesterday from the States Adjutant-General:

General Head-quarters, State of New-York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, June 13.

Dear Sir: The commanding General was instructed by letter, mailed June 3, to issue to the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., one hundred tents. His attention is called to the subject by another letter, mailed to-day. The Quartermaster-General has also been instructed to issue 1,000 pairs of shoes.

As soon as they can be procured, the trowsers, promised in the telegram to you, will be furnished if the United States Government shall not have done so. It gives me great pleasure to afford you every assistance in my power. The Governor has not yet returned from Washington. I am, very respectfully, yours, J. R. MERIDETH READ, Adjutant-General.

Considerable dissatisfaction has existed among the friends of the Thirteenth Regiment at the tardy action of the State authorities in furnishing the supplies needed by the regiment.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—On Friday night a large quantity of counterfeit bank-notes were put in circulation, the efforts of the counterfeiters having been simultaneously carried on in all parts of the City. The note counterfeited was the $5 issue of the Catskill Bank, and it is either a very accurately engraved *fac-simile* of the genuine or a photograph. There were, however, too many "green hands" employed in the matter to make it successful, as the following arrests prove: Henry Swift, who passed one at the store of M. McCormick, No. 140 Ninth-street—he had $50 of the paper in his wallet; George Ferguson and Geo. Wallack, who passed one at the store of M. K. Pendleton, No. 3 Ninth-street; Henry Dixon palmed one upon John Grannon, Third-avenue, corner of Fourteenth street; Oakley Brown swindled a woman named Louisa Montegrino with one; Louisa Howlett passed one upon H. W. Wieholdt, storekeeper, at No. 11 Catharine-slip; James Clark got rid of one at Benj. Harris' store, No. 264 Grand-street, and Chas. Morris, a tailor, defrauded S. Rosenberg, of No. 68 Chatham-street, with one. The prisoners were taken to the various Police Courts, and the improbable stories told by them leave no doubt of their guilt. All were held for trial.

Police Volunteer Relief Fund.—The members of the Police Department have contributed for the month of May, for the support of the families of such of their comrades who have resigned their positions, and volunteered in the service of the Government, the sum of $1,854, the only Precinct refusing to contribute to this fund being the Thirteenth. Out of this sum, thirty families of Ex-Policemen have been each paid $50.

Another Case.—A person named Antonio Fitzgerald was found yesterday morning by an Eighth Ward Policeman, lying upon the sidewalk, disabled by wounds on his face and neck. He stated that he had been attacked and stabbed with a knife by one Georges Moore. He was taken to the Hospital, and search will be made for the assailant.

Stabbing.—An Irish woman, named Catharine McGown, residing in Duane-street, was arrested by the Seventh Precinct Police, on Friday night, charged with having attempted to take her husband's life by stabbing him in the left breast with a carving-fork. It is expected that he will die from the injury.

Theft of Clothing.—William Mackey was committed yesterday by Justice Quackenbush, charged with stealing clothing, valued at $100, from Mary Murray, of No. 959 Laurens-street. The property was recovered from a pawnbroker in Grand-street, to whom the prisoner had pledged it.

The Result of Hard Drinking.—On Friday night Benjamin Chappell, an Englishman, whose excesses had brought on a fit of delirium, jumped from the third story of No. 393 Pearl-street, and received shocking injuries. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The Alleged Murder on Board the North Star.—The case of Geo. Chas. Seymour, Assistant-Engineer of the *North Star*, charged with murder, was called yesterday. The Commissioners being unable to hear the case yesterday, adjourned it to Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Sailing of the City of Washington.—The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, was detained some time in the lower Bay, discharging a number of stow-aways, who were sent back to the City in the tug *E. D. Morgan*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Accident at the Union Race Course.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man, named Thomas Carney, was killed on the Long Island Railroad, at the Union Course. He had been attending a trotting match there, and was standing by his horse, near the railroad track, when the animal took fright from the noise made by an approaching car, and ran off. The deceased attempted to catch his horse and fell upon the track, when the train passed over his body. He resided in Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, and leaves a wife and family.

Suicide.—A German named Chas. Mauer, residing in the eastern district, who, a few days since, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol and was subsequently removed to the City Hospital, died of his injuries on Saturday morning. Coroner Horton held an inquest, and a verdict of "death by suicide" was rendered. Domestic trouble was the cause of the act.

Weekly Mortality.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 91—the principal diseases being: Consumption, 15; scarlet fever, 9; convulsion infantile, 6; congestion of the brain, 5; dropsy of the head, 4; marasmus infantile, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 5. Men, 17; women, 13; boys, 28; girls, 23.

Arrival of the Iroquois.

The United States steam

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3038. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

More Federal Troops thrown into Virginia.

Crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport.

Arrival of Col. Stone's Advance Guard at Leesburgh.

Heavy Ordnance for the Intrenchments.

The Retreat of the Rebels from Harper's Ferry

The Main Body gone to Manassas Junction.

Ex-Gov. Wise Marching on Romney.

He Intends to Intercept Gen. McClellan.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Concentration of Secessionists at Boonville.

Projected Operations at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

The Sanitary Commission created by order of President LINCOLN, for the purpose of supervising the condition of the Volunteer forces, closed its first session in Washington on Saturday, and adjourned to meet in New-York on Thursday of next week. The work of the Commission has been confined thus far to organization and inquiry preparatory to practical efforts in behalf of the troops. The inquiries made comprehend the entire scope of sanitary measures. It is hardly necessary to say that this Commission may work great good. I am glad to believe that it will produce results in the highest degree beneficial to the army in the field.

DIVULGING GOVERNMENT PLANS.

I imagine the newspaper correspondents are making more of the alleged indignation of the Government at the premature divulgence of its plans of operations than the facts justify. The Reporter of the Associated Press is anxious that the Government should take possession of the telegraph and stop all special reports, leaving him a monopoly of the business. The specials have a natural, and perhaps commendable, desire to make the most of a few grumbles from the War Department, by way of magnifying their own importance. These two motives prompt the little tempest in the reportorial teapot, which has been noticed for the past few days. The fact is, none of the reporters enjoy any facilities for ascertaining what projects are really contemplated by those planning and conducting the campaign. Each reporter looks on, and keeps his ears open. By so doing, he can form conclusions, and it certainly needs no great cunning to tell what troops are going to Alexandria, or Harper's Ferry, or Leesburgh, or Rockville; when you see the men on the road, and know that, so long as they move at all, they must move in those directions. If there has been any trouble or loss growing out of newspaper statements of movements, it has been more because commanders were slow to execute, rather than because correspondents were quick to divulge.

MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT.

It is stated that Col. LAMON three weeks ago tendered his resignation of the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of raising and taking command of a brigade of Virginia troops. The President, I believe, declined to accept the resignation, but gave Col. LAMON permission and leave of absence for the purpose of carrying out his patriotic enterprise. Col. LAMON is a native of Virginia; is a true man, of tried courage, and admitted capacity, to whose standard the young men of Virginia are rapidly rallying. I believe he leaves Washington immediately to take command in person of the troops already raised in response to his late proclamation.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The War Department received dispatches at a late hour last night, containing further details of the fleeing of the rebels from Harper's Ferry. The order to evacuate had been given one day before it occurred. A few small arms were left behind by the fugitives, but the place is generally deserted and the dwellings are mostly closed. The rear of the Confederate column in retreat was ten miles from Harper's Ferry on Saturday noon.

The Capitol is undergoing the necessary renovation for the reception of the Senate and House members for the Summer session. Matting takes the place of the carpets, soiled and worn by the troops; the desks have been repaired and varnished, and Col. FORNEY proposes to rearrange the interior session apartments tastefully for the special meeting of Congress. Light cane-seat chairs are substituted for the cumbrous old ones—a decided improvement.

FROM PHILLIPPA TO WINCHESTER.

Gen. Brig. LANDER, the gallant Aid to Gen. McCLELLAN, was last heard from at Phillippa, at the head of two fine regiments. He left that point several days ago, and it is now supposed that he has made a forced march straight across the mountains towards Winchester, with his men, by way of Williamsport. The distance is about ninety miles, and it was probably the intention of the colonel to reach the latter point in time to aid in cutting off the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry. No dispatches have as yet been received from him since the Philippa affair. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

Additional evidence of Secretary FLOYD'S villainy appears, as the new Administration finds letters to examine his transactions. One of recent development possesses peculiar interest at this time.

On Governor's Island there were twenty large guns, some of which were of extraordinary size and weight, which the Secretary, being, it is supposed, rather "hard up," sold to a prominent New-Jersey machine-shop, as old iron, for the moderate sum of $20 per ton. So well made were the guns that it was found a physical impossibility to break them in the ordinary manner, and it was only by the use of the lathe that they were destroyed. Several of them weighed 7,000 lbs. each. Six of them remain unbroken, and the Department has ordered an examination of them, so that they may again be taken into the service of the country.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

A company of United States infantry, Capt. KING, passed over into Virginia this evening.

Col. STONE, it is said, reached Leesburgh, Virginia, with the New-York Ninth Regiment, his advance guard.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

The City Infirmary, now used as a military hospital, contains 104 patients, only three of whom are considered seriously ill.

The Third Michigan Regiment, 1,050 strong, arrived here to-day. They immediately joined the camp of the Second Michigan Regiment, near the Great Reservoir, Potomac Aqueduct, about four miles from Georgetown.

No noteworthy military movements have been announced to-day. The troops, however, are prepared for any emergency.

A secession spy was arrested to-day within four miles of Leesburgh, and brought hither and lodged in jail.

Nine rifled cannon arrived to day, six of which were immediately sent forward.

Mr. G. MOORE, of this city, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General under Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, with the rank of Captain.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 15.

Mr. DICKENS, who has been a prisoner for some days, having been arrested at his farm-house, was released this afternoon, by orders from the War Department, it having been ascertained that his arrest was entirely unwarranted, and that the informer was a youth of suspicious character, who has himself been arrested for horse-stealing and other crimes. Mr. DICKENS is a son of the venerable ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary of the Senate.

In order to guard against other errors of this character, a general order has been issued to the Government troops in regard to the treatment of citizens. The order provides that no arrests shall be made unless by a special order from an officer.

There was a dress parade of all the troops this afternoon. They were drawn up in line from Headquarters, and reviewed by Col. HEINTZELMAN.

To-day is the hottest weather the troops have yet experienced, the thermometer being 105° in the shade.

It was reported at Vienna, fifteen miles out of this, among Secessionists, that the Federal forces were at Leesburgh. The people there were in communication with the rebels, their scouts being there up to yesterday.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISANCE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 16.

A reconnoisance of the London and Hampshire Railroad was made to-day, two miles beyond Nima, which is 15 miles north of Alexandria, the train being under charge of Col. POWERS, accompanied by the First Regiment of Connecticut troops, under the command of Brig.-Gen. TYLER. It was reported that the Fourth Bridge, but recently constructed, was burnt last night, but all the bridges were found safe, and the train returned.

When two miles this side of Vienna, a man in ambush fired on the train, wounding GEORGE BUSBEE, of the Connecticut Life Guards. Gen. TYLER was standing aside of the wounded man, on an open car. The shot was evidently intended for him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the companies were divided to scour the woods, and search the neighboring farm-houses, etc., to make a circuit of a mile.

Two men were arrested, named WALKER and McMILLS, in the house of the latter. All the evidence that could be obtained, tended towards criminating WALKER, who, with the other prisoner and a negro witnesses, were brought to Alexandria.

The train was within three miles of 900 rebel troops, and six miles of Fairfax Court house, where, it is understood, there were 2,500 troops, besides recent arrivals.

On reaching Arlington Mills, the train met with a party of cavalry and infantry, who had set out to examine the truth of a rumor that the Federal troops were attacked and the bridges burned, cutting off their retreat. This was a current rumor in Alexandria during the afternoon, and was only set at rest by the arrival of the train, after an absence of half a day.

A Philadelphian, who had been within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court-House, also met the train at Arlington Mills, bringing information that troops were arriving at Fairfax Court-House from Manassas Junction. He was standing on a hill near Fairfax, and heard drums beating. He saw a number of tents, when he thought it best to return.

Another report says that three companies arrived at Fairfax this A. M.

Movements towards this point are apprehended in some quarters.

The names of the prisoners arrested are WM. TEMPLE WALKER and GEO. McMILLS.

WALKER has a bad countenance, and has been recognized by Capt. MELLAI, Provost Marshal, as one to whom he several times refused a pass. It is understood that McMILLS has stated, since his arrest, that WALKER had threatened to shoot Capt. MERLOR.

Information has been received, this evening, that a coal schooner which sailed hence on Friday, ran ashore below, and was set on fire by a United States vessel.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Saturday, June 15.

Many heavy guns and carriages arrived here yesterday, and are being rapidly p aced in position.

There were several alarms last night.

Company B, of the United States Cavalry, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, went near Fairfax Court-House last night, reconnoitering, but did not see the Secessionists in large force in the neighborhood.

The New-York Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments are all encamped near the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Col. MOORHEAD'S Regiment broke camp at Patterson's Park, and marched through Baltimore street to the Washington depôt and took the cars for Washington.

The regiment presented a fine appearance. They had a long train of wagons, with camp equipage, &c.

The Ninth Michigan Regiment also passed through here for Washington, to-day.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

Returns from the First District give CHERSFIELD (Union) 11,600 majority.

The returns from the Sixth District are not complete, but sufficient is known to render CALVERT'S election certain, by not less than 400 Union majority. The State has thus gone decidedly for the Union, by an immense vote.

PROVISIONS GOING SOUTHWARD.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16.

Considerable quantities of provisions have been received here during the past three days, mostly from Madison, Indiana, which have gone and are going South, *via* the Nashville Railroad.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE ROXBURY CITY GUARDS.

NEW-LONDON, Saturday, June 15.

DANIEL MILLER, of the Roxbury (Mass.) City Guards, was run over by the train, this evening, at Groton, opposite New-London. He is not expected to survive.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 15—Midnight.

An express messenger has just returned from Harper's Ferry, having left there to-day. This afternoon he was in the Ferry several hours. All of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges had been burned, save two spans and about three hundred yards of tressel-work. The bridge over the Shenandoah River is still standing. Persons walk up and down the canal, on the opposite side of the river, freely. The sentinels stationed there do not fire upon them. Two camps are on the heights, containing about six hundred men. The remainder of the troops vacated, to-night, to follow the main body, at Winchester. The greater part of the 14,000 troops stationed at the Ferry go southward to join Gens. BEAUREGARD and LEE'S forces. The smaller body, it is believed, will march to join Gen. HENRY A. WISE, at Romney, who is on the march to oppose the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN'S column from the West. Gen. WISE has 3 000 men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched.

A great number of small arms, said to be one thousand, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also some of their accoutrements. Boys and men are recovering them and dividing them. The place wears a desolate appearance. Some large guns only have been removed six miles up the Shenandoah.

It was reported at Harper's Ferry, that the locomotives below Opequon had also been burnt, with those at Martinsburgh, numbering in all, seventy.

The picket of the Virginians, opposite Williamsport, returned to-night, after an absence of two days.

Ex-Gov. MANNING brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The messenger saw the Scott Legion on the march to-day. They looked well. He also saw the First Philadelphia City Troop, who were in good health. Letters mailed to the Philadelphia Regiments have reached them safely.

MARCHING OF THE REAR GUARD OF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

The correspondent of the *American* writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left at noon yesterday, and that last night the Army was encamped on Shirley's Hill, near Charlestown, nine miles from the Ferry, on which JOHN BROWN was hung.

A full regiment of one thousand men crossed the Shenandoah, and proceeded towards Leesburgh, but may have taken a side road leading to Winchester.

The batteries of powerful guns, said to have been erected in the mountains, had no existence. There was but one battery of small guns, commanding the bridge on the Virginia Heights, which has been carried off.

They allege that three car loads of coffee and sugar stopped there from the West were found to contain strychnine, and were thrown into the river.

None of the piers of the bridge are damaged, and it is expected that the work will be put across, and travel resumed, in three or four days.

The reported destruction of the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is said not to be true. The Union men of Martinsburgh disabled the engineer, and the engineers run off refusing to work them.

All the inhabitants except about twenty, had abondoned the town, expecting a great battle. Those that remained were intense Union men, and declared that having been compelled to suppress their sentiments so long, that it was a positive relief to curse them, and such enmity was never heard before.

Different opinions are entertained as to the cause of the sudden evacuation.

It is said that Gen. BEAUREGARD pronounced the place indefensible, and liable to be cut off and the troops starved out.

Others say they will intrench themselves and make a stand at Charlestown, but the general belief is that they are on their way to Manassas Gap.

The officers' quarters are not destroyed, but the people expected they would be back to night to finish its devastation.

The number of Union men, including one New-Yorker, had been detained there two weeks, but were liberated after its evacuation.

CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, June 16.

Information, which is deemed reliable, has been received here that the Secessionists abandoned Leesburgh, yesterday, after burning all the cars and locomotives on the railroad terminating there.

Gov. HICKS arrived here this forenoon, to consult with Gen. PATTERSON. He visited the camps of the various brigades, and was received with cheers. He is staying at the Washington House. He appeared on the balcony, on loud calls being made for him, and declared his unwillingness to speak on Sunday. He promises to meet them to-morrow. He socially called upon many of the citizens to-day.

Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac last night, opposite Williamsport.

The first division, under Gen. CADWALLADER, crossed to-day, the troops wading the stream gallantly, up to the waist, and their crossing covered by two pieces of cannon.

The Rhode Island Regiment encamped their artillery upon the bluff at Williamsport.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE FERRY.

POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15.

Your reporter landed on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry at 2 P. M., and was the first Union man who crossed there. I found the town nearly desolate. Not a solitary soldier was visible, and only a few of the poorer classes were to be seen on the streets. The best houses were all closed. JOHN BROWN'S engine house and magazine and the armory buildings were only partially burned.

Three cars loaded with grain and coffee, for Winchester, for lack of engines to haul them, were emptied into the river on Friday, and a lot of cotton also. The cars were marked Miller Rifles, Winchester. Five trucks loaded with machinery and pipes, stand in front of the hotel, marked Richmond Armory. Fifty flint-lock muskets were thrown into the river, and a number of boys were busily engaged fishing them out.

At the camp grounds, in the rear of the town, nothing was left of any value. The town and surrounding country present the most desolate appearance ever seen.

A physician who was tending the troops says that about fifty of the Mississippi and Alabama men were down with the measles, and will probably lose their hearing. They were ordered to leave there twenty-four hours before they did, and one of Gen. JOHNSON'S staff said that the Federal troops were going to take Winchester and fortify it, to cut them off. They would now go there, and be reinforced from Richmond. Near the buildings that were burnt in April a quantity of musket-barrels were gathered in piles.

The accounts of the numbers in the camp vary from fifteen to twenty-two thousand. All were uniformed according to the fancy and means of the town they came from. No side arms were allowed in the camp, except in the case of commissioned officers. The Kentucky and Mississippi troops said they came there to fight, and were eager to go up and take Washington on their own account. I secured a lot of bayonets and pieces of muskets as mementoes, and left at 5 o'clock.

The inhabitants were rejoicing greatly over the evacuation. A piece of a Virginia flag, placed there in April, still remains on the top of a pole, as the rope is broken by which it would be hauled down. No other flag of any kind is in the town.

A Capt. YOUNG came down on the train that left the Relay House at 9 o'clock, with a sword and two trunks, which, judging from their weight, were, no doubt, filled with percussion caps. He said at the Ferry that he was going to Richmond. He had command of a company of Baltimore men, in the service of the Confederacy.

At Point of Rocks, sixty-four cavalry are still reported to be across the Potomac. The rear of the main body of troops was only ten miles from the Ferry at noon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROBABILITY OF A COLLISION INCREASING.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16.

Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hours' march of St. Louis—four at Belleville and four at Caseyville. A camp of four regiments is also to be stationed at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that there were two thousand State troops at Booneville yesterday. About half are well equipped with quite a number of cannon, and intrenchments were being thrown up.

Troops are constantly arriving and provision is being made for a determined stand.

The Secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas Border to Booneville, and indications are that they are pretty well provided for a fight.

The reports of a skirmish near Independence, in which the Federal troops were repulsed, seem to have some probability, but the telegraph in that region is under the control of the Secessionists, and reliable reports cannot be had.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONFLICT BEGUN—MOVEMENTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS—FLIGHT OF GOV. JACKSON—DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGES—ARRESTS FOR TREASON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

War has begun! The unavoidable conflict, always predicted by me, has at last broken out; and if our brave Missouri Volunteers are not the first to gather trophies in this struggle for the Government of our fathers, I shall be very much mistaken.

As I advised you in my last, Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE left this city Tuesday evening, on a special train, in a state of nervous excitement and fear, impossible to describe. With a full knowledge of their guilt, their cowardly souls trembled at the possibility that Gen. LYON might send an extra train after them, with a warrant for their arrest, at their arrival in Jefferson City, to be served upon their precious bodies, by a United States Marshal, accompanied by a sufficient posse to overcome any resistance that might be offered. Scarcely, therefore, had they stepped from the cars at the latter place, when Gov. JACKSON immediately ordered a company of men to start back on a special train and burn the Gasconade and Osage Railroad bridges, in order to delay the arrival of the United States troops, his excited imagination conceived to be in hot pursuit of himself and his cherished Major-General. At the same time he ordered telegraph wires to be cut down, thus stopping all communication between St. Louis and the Capital. The news of these outrageous proceedings, created an intense excitement in our city. When the Osage bridge was burnt down by order of the Legislature, immediately after the taking of Camp Jackson, the people were inclined to overlook the unnecessary extravagance of this act, in consideration of the real danger threatening the Legislature; but this present outrage has aroused the indignation of all citizens. Even the hottest Secessionists are forced to confess that JACKSON and PRICE behaved like miserable cowards. The act is still more unpardonable, since Gov. JACKSON promised Mr. TAYLOR, the President of the Pacific Railroad, before leaving this city, that he would neither burn the bridges nor damage the road in any way whatever.

Having thus quieted his fears, the Governor at once proceeded to issue a proclamation for fifty thousand State Militia, to drive back the invaders of the "military despotism at Washington," and protect the "homes and firesides of the citizens of Missouri." This proclamation reached our city this morning, and caused a general feeling of surprise and indignation. The shameless falsehoods with which it abounds, are only equaled by the arrogance and immoderate tone of its language. The whole bitterness of his soul is shown by the manner in which he speaks of the United States Government, and the suppressed hatred under which he has chafed for so long finds vent in fierce denunciations of Gen. LYON.

The gauntlet has thus been thrown down. The Government, if it would, can now keep inactive no longer. Inconsiderately it has allowed the enemy to fortify himself till he felt strong enough to commence the attack; but even this well armed and organized foe, the people of Missouri will be strong enough, with the help of Providence, to make harmless forever, in a very short time. At any rate, our citizens feel rejoiced that their suspense is over at last, and that the day for the punishment of the traitors is near at hand. This feeling of relief is of incalculable importance to the strength of our cause.

Immediately on receipt of the news, that the bridges on the Pacific Rai road had been destroyed by order of the Governor, all the cars on the Pacific road were ordered by Gen LYON to be held in readiness to convey troops, for the protection of the balance of the road, and to reopen communication with Jefferson City. At 11½ o'clock, last night, SIEGEL'S Third Regiment were marched to the depôt and embarked on the cars. The balance of the regiment left to-day. At the same time, the three Government steamers, *Jatan*, *City of Louisiana* and *J. C. Swan*, lying at the arsenal, were just under steam, filled with troops, and left for Jefferson City in the middle of the night.

During the whole night an intense excitement prevailed. The noise of the transport wagons and the artillery, the martial sound of the drum, and the regular march of troops, moving in all directions, kept the citizens pretty well awake. Altogether, about three thousand troops are now on their way to Jefferson City, from whence we expect to hear a good account of them in a day or two.

A very important arrest took place yesterday. It appears that O. W. BARRETT, a lawyer of this city, and brother of the Ex M. C., DICK BARRETT, has, for some time past, been suspected of being an accomplice in the treasonable conspiracy carried on against the General Government by his Excellency Gov. JACKSON. His movements were consequently carefully watched, and proofs are now said to be in the hands of the United States officials strong enough to condemn him. His case will be tried this morning, before United States Commissioner HICKMAN, when very interesting developments, implicating other prominent citizens, are expected to take place. At the same time three other prisoners will undergo an examination before the same official on the charge of treason. These gentlemen were taken from the steamer *Platte Valley* on Monday evening by the vigilant officers on Duncan's Island.

Information had been received that a company of men had taken passage on the *Platte Valley* with the intention of joining the Confederate troops at Memphis. Accordingly when the *Platte Valley* attempted to pass Duncan's Island, regardless of the first blank cartridge from the battery, erected at that point, two shells were fired at her, by which gentle persuasion she was induced to stop and land. After undergoing a rigid search, nothing contraband was found on board of her, but sixteen gentlemen of strong secession proclivities, who had been desirous of joining the ranks of the Southern chivalry. Thirteen of these were released on their oath that they would support the laws of the United States. The other three, however, it was considered best to hand over to justice, on the charge of treason, the evidence to substantiate the accusation being thought strong enough. It is only to be hoped that, if found guilty, the criminals will receive the severest punishment of the law, and not be allowed to escape the penalty of their crime through any tenderheartedness in head-quarters. Public morality must have fallen to a very low standard, when even the hideous crime of treason can go unpunished, because, forsooth, the criminals belong to our own nationality, and can consequently plead the sanctity of "fraternal blood." [illegible] enough to see murderers pardoned by Executive clemency, but traitors like ROSS WINANS!

The Home Guards, enrolled into the United States service about a week ago, in Hannibal, have already done good service in our cause. Yesterday they marched to the foundry, mentioned in my last as furnishing arms and cannon to the enemy, took possession of all warlike implements, and left word that they should call again whenever more were to be had. No resistance whatever was offered to their proceedings.

Much speculation is afloat as to the reception our troops will encounter at Jefferson city. In all probability, Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE will have absconded from the Capitol ere our soldiers arrive. The State Treasury was removed from there some time ago, likewise all surplus ammunition. A large amount of arms is said to have been received, within the last three days, from JEFF. DAVIS, and distributed among the State Guards. Gov. JACKSON will, most likely, assemble his forces in the Southern part of the State, and act entirely under the military instructions of JEFF. DAVIS. Whether these point to an attack on Birds Point, or to a junction with the Southern forces in Arkansas, or to a life-and-death struggle with the Federal troops in Missouri, we shall soon see.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE FEDERAL LINES TO BE EXTENDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, *via* BALTIMORE, 16th.

The *Alabama* arrived, this morning, with Col. MAX WEBBER'S German Regiment. They go into encampment near Hampton.

Among the fifteen additional regiments expected at Fortress Monroe are an efficient corps of artillery from Fort McHenry, and a regiment of mounted riflemen. The latter are greatly needed, to operate against the Virginia light horse.

On the arrival of these regiments, the troops now here will extend their lines several miles further from the fortress. The Peninsula will soon become an immense intrenched camp.

Telegraphic communication is being opened with the several camps.

The artesian well has been sunk 160 feet. Means are also being employed to bring a large supply of fresh water from Hampton. Mr. CAMP, of New-York, is here for that purpose.

The head-quarters of Gen. BUTLER, Quarter-master TALLMADGE, and Commissary TAYLOR, are crowded daily by an army of defunct politicians, place-seekers, importunate contractors, and modest individuals with very large axes to grind.

Every stranger must take the oath of allegiance on landing, and a sharp look out is kept for contraband of war.

A great part of the clothing furnished the New-York Volunteers is nearly worn out. Paper garments would have served almost as well.

Col. TOWNSEND, not yet three weeks in the field, has made a requisition for nearly a thousand new coats and pairs of shoes.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GEN. PIERCE.

CAMP HAMILTON, June 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Please correct the erroneous reports set afloat by my enemies. There were but seven killed of the forces that went from this camp, in the expedition to Little and Great Bethel, on the 10th of this month, and Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, offers to certify that I gave my orders properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have been managed better.

This I write that the public may not judge me before I have time to be heard.

Capt. HAGGERTY and Major WINTHROP, of Gen. BUTLER'S staff, were with me and advising me to do as I did. Gen BUTLER has not intimated to me, as yet, that he blames me at all. In haste, yours, &c.,

E. W. PIERCE.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

At a meeting of the officers of the army, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on the 11th of June, the following resolutions were adopted, relative to the lamented death of JOHN T. GREBLE, late a First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of United States Artillery, who was killed in battle at County Creek, near that post, on the 10th inst.:

Resolved, That the heroic death of this gallant officer, fills all with admiration and regret. Standing at his piece, in the open road, in front of the enemy's battery till shot down, he served it with the greatest coolness and most undaunted courage.

Resolved, That while deploring his untimely end, and feeling that his loss to his country is great, and to his family and friends irreparable, still a death so glorious, can but tend to lighten the burden of grief to all.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the army stationed at this post, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be furnished the New York and Philadelphia papers for publication.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

This morning the recruiting for the past week will be reported. Twenty-two men were enlisted for the Army, over that number for the Marine Corps, and some 195 blue jackets for the Navy. Governor's Island is now crowded with men, many of whom are obliged to live in camp, which somewhat interferes with the space necessary for drilling operations to be carried on. The following is a list of Federal forces in this neighborhood this morning:

Brooklyn Marine Barracks	188
Governor's Island	623
Sailors	759
Fort Hamilton	545
Total	2,115

The Navy Department was informed by telegraph on Saturday of the arrival at this port of the *Iroquois*, the slave ship, and the *Perry's* prize. The slaver is to be this morning turned over to the United States Marshal, and the prize and the *Iroquois* are to await orders. The *Saratoga*, which captured the slaver, is only a few months in commission, having sailed from Philadelphia a little time since. She is a second-class corvette, about 700 tons burden. There are eleven days' later news to hand from the African squadron than those brought by the *Saratoga*.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, 44, nearly ready for sea; the receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84; the old time-worn frigate *Brandywine*, 50, rotting; the corvette *Savannah*, 26, almost fit for commission; the *Potomac*, frigate, 50, in Dry Dock, fitting out; the storeship *Supply*, 1, ready for orders; the steam gunboat *Iroquois*, 6, needing only coal and provisions; the gunboat *Quaker City*, 4, repairing; the chartered vessels, *Penguin*, *Albatross*, *Roman* and *Badger*, all being operated on, are the crafts now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is not a movement to notice in connection with any of them. We have already vainly recommended a hesitancy on the part of the Government before it pays the cash for the *Roman* and *Badger*. They are utterly worthless for any sea duty, and yet some $14,180 have been paid, or are to be paid for them, and some $5,000 will be required to make them fit to take coal on board. A survey should be held on these ships at once, which would, of course, result in their rejection.

Col TIMOTHY PAIGE, a West Point graduate of 1824, and formerly Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry of the old Army of the Union, has arrived in this City from Havana, *en route* to Washington, for the purpose of tendering his services to the President of the United States. He is just from Mexico. Col. PAIGE was born in New-Hampshire, but characteristically describes himself "a native of the whole old Union." There is hardly any doubt that he will receive a good appointment very soon.

We have been favored with General Order No. 24 of the War Department, chronicling recent promotions and changes in the United States Army. As it is very imperfect and very long, we content ourselves with stating that it contains some 220 promotions, 170 appointments to the staff and good regimental positions, and 111 resignations. Three commissions are vacated under the act of June, 1846; seven under the declined head (among which is that of the lamented ELLSWORTH;) six were dropped, and one cashiered. As already stated, the list is incomplete, and erroneous in some respects, many who were stricken from the rolls being gazetted as having "resigned." Brevet-Capt. ALFRED GIBBS is to be Assistant Adjutant-General, the highest officer appointed on the staff.

As already reported, the United States steam gunboat *Iroquois* arrived here, from the Mediterranean, on Saturday. We append a brief sketch of her cruise:

CRUISE OF THE IROQUOIS.

The *Iroquois* was the first gun-boat ever built for the Navy in New-York, and the third put in commission, the *Wyoming* and *Narragansett* having preceded her. The dimensions of the *Iroquois* are: length, 225 feet; breadth, 33 feet; burden, 1,010 tons. Her armament consists of 7 guns—4 medium-sized thirty-twos, 2 eleven-inch and 1 nine-inch bore. She has two back-acting engines, with cylinders 54 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke, and a composition propeller, 12 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 19 feet pitch. She was six months on the stocks, from September, 1858, to April, 1859, on the 10th of which month she was launched.

She has one of the largest shafts in the Navy. It was manufactured by Messrs. LASELL, PERKINS & Co., Bridgewater, Mass., for the Government contractors, Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co., of this City, and is a highly-finished piece of work. It is of wrought iron, of that description denominated Swedish scrap iron, worked in open charcoal fires; length, 19 feet 7 inches; diameter of journal, 11¾ inches; length across the throw, 26 inches, and weighs 8,358 lbs.

In January last she struck upon a rock on the Southern coast of Europe, and was near being lost. The rock was but a short distance from the shore, and the night was excessively dark. The accident was the fault of the pilot, who had, from some unaccountable cause, missed the entrance of the harbor by near three miles to the right, and was taking the *overland* route to Genoa. There was deep water on each side of the rock; the ship commenced to leak some, but was easily kept down by the steam-pump.

Although the wind was strong, it fortunately blew off the shore, and there was not much swell, otherwise the ship would have suffered severely. By the aid of a steam-tug from Genoa, and a rising sea, the ship was got off the rock before morning, and was soon in the harbor of Genoa. The divers, upon first examination, decided that the damage was trifling, only a part of the false keel and a few feet of copper being started, but after three or four days' work, found it necessary to take the ship into dry dock for repairs, in order to do which it would be necessary to take out all the guns, shot, shell, stores and coal, which would be a serious and tedious job.

She went to Genoa to repair, previous to which all the stores, coal, broadside-guns and ammunition were transferred to a bark hired for the purpose. As ill-luck would have it, the engines used for pumping out the dock broke down just then; the gates could be opened only in certain conditions of the weather, and it was only after numerous delays that she was got off into harbor.

The *Iroquois* is the fastest vessel in the United States service, and was the admiration of all the naval officers of the Mediterranean squadron.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM NEW-YORK, AT THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT—SPEECHES AND A COLLATION, &C.

The First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers—the pioneers of the three years' enlistments—arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, *en route* for the seat of war.

The sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York had made every preparation for the reception of their friends. They met at the Astor House at 9 A. M., and, to the number of at least five hundred, marched to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed to await the arrival of their expected guests. They were destined to be disappointed, however, for two hours passed without a sign of the steamer *Commonwealth*, on which the volunteers were to arrive. At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received to the effect that the regiment would reach Jersey City at 1 P. M., so that the Committee and their friends were obliged to while away two more hours, and then another hour besides, until 2 P. M., before the long-looked-for boat hove in sight.

But the scene was worth almost all the delay. Almost every portion of the boat was covered with gray uniforms and glistening bayonets, while from myriad flag-staffs national ensigns fluttered gaily in the breeze. Cheer upon cheer greeted the men as they neared the dock, while hundreds of instances of individual recognition took place. Before the regiment disembarked, Mr. FRANK E HOWE, who had been deputed as a special messenger to Boston, to telegraph the probable hour of arrival, jumped ashore, and informed the Committee of the cause of delay. It appears to have been the result of a series of mishaps. First, the Lieutenant Colonel's horse jumped from the train, out of the car door; next, a private, DANIEL MILLER, of Roxbury, Company D, fell from the train, and was run over, being instantly killed. Then, when they arrived at the boat, it was found that there was no entrance large enough to admit of the huge army wagons, fifteen of which and sixty horses compose part of the regimental equipment. Yankee ingenuity was not at fault, however, for, although it necessarily occasioned several hours' delay, the teps were finally taken off, and the wagons neatly stowed. And, as if to cap the climax, just as the steamer touched the pier, a terrific shower broke out, driving soldiers under cover, and their friends to such shelter as the dilapidated sheds in the vicinity afforded.

At length the shower lulled, the boat was made fast, and the Committee of New-Yorkers, headed by Mr. RICHARD WARREN, were escorted to the upper forward saloon, where all were introduced, consecutively, to Col. COWDIN and Gen. STONE. Mr. WARREN then welcomed the regiment as follows:

WELCOMING ADDRESS OF MR. WARREN.

Col. COWDIN: A delegation of some six hundred sons of Massachusetts, resident in New-York have come here to meet you as you journey on your glorious errand to protect our country, its laws and its freedom. We meet you, Sir, here as brethren. We desired to welcome you to our own City of New-York, but you would not allow us. We would have shown you what a glorious reception New-York would have given to the sons of Massachusetts, as they passed through our City. But you have deprived us of that pleasure, and the only thing that we can do for you, is to come to you, and give you a simple cordial welcome in the place nearest to our great City. Massachusetts, Sir, needs no encomium; she has always spoken for herself. The badge that we wear, bears the inscription, "1775, Massachusetts, 1861," but that is the history of the country from its commencement down to the present time. [Applause.] If you had chanced to pass through our City to-morrow, we should have memorized the 17th of June, or on another occasion we might have put on our badges the 19th of April, 1775, and 1861. [Applause.] We welcome you, Sir, and your command to a collation—all that you would take from us. We desired to give you more, but you would not accept it. Last night, after retiring, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, giving you permission to stop in New York, but it was too late. We welcome you, Sir, and trust you will bear the escutcheon of Massachusetts high, and although there rests a little blemish upon it at present, that you will rub it out and raise that standard higher than it has ever been. [Applause.]

REPLY OF COL. COWDIN.

Col. COWDIN replied:

Mr. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Some of the faces I have been acquainted with before, and one I remember as an officer who served with me in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with credit to himself. I thank you, Sir, from the bottom of my heart for this welcome; but I am not a man of speeches, but of work. Rather than bring disgrace upon our flag, Sir, I and my command would rather meet our graves. We have volunteered for three years, or for the war, and we intend to go through and fight for freedom or death. We intend that our cause shall succeed, or our remains be left upon the battle field. [Applause.] Allow me again, Sir, to thank you for this cordial reception.

Mr. WARREN—We now desire, Sir, that your regiment should march through the line of citizen sons of Massachusetts, and partake of a collation in the depôt.

The regiment then formed by company, and marched into the depôt adjoining, where mountains of crackers and cheese and sandwiches, and barrels of coffee and ice water were disposed on the platforms. In an incredibly short space of time a large portion of the same was deposited safely beneath the uniform of the Massachusetts Volunteers.

The regiment numbers 1,050 men, and is fully provided with camp equipage—Sibley and Wall tents, army wagons, &c. The uniform is the standard gray, furnished by the State—the muskets the Springfield rifle. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Robert Cowdin; Lieutenant-Colonel, George D. Wells; Major, Charles P. Chandler; Adjutant, William H. Lawrence; Quartermaster, John R. Lee; Surgeon, R. H. Salter; Surgeon's Mate, Samuel A. Green; Cha

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Lively Times in London—The Derby—The Ministry—Mr. Gladstone's Budget—The Paper Duty—Manners in Parliament, &c.

From Our Own Correspondents.

LONDON, Friday, May 31, 1861.

This is the great week of the year to the Londoners. It is now that business is liveliest, the streets most crowded, the parks gayest, the dinners and balls thickest, the betting most furious on the turf, the debating most spirited in Parliament. The weather has been splendid, if London weather, by any stretch of imagination, can ever approach a sort of smoky and suffocating splendor. The Derby Day was as successful as possible; in other words, it did not rain, and the crowd was, if anything, even larger than usual. The racing and the horses constitute, so far as my experience goes, the smallest part of the success or failure of the Derby. One takes a carriage, or a dray, or an omnibus, or a Hansom, or a donkey-cart, or, finally, the rail; one buys a light overcoat for the dust; one ties a blue or green veil to one's hat; one orders a hamper, (if one goes with a party of friends in a sociable way,) and has it placed conspicuously by the coachman on the box; one thinks of all the funny observations and smart retorts that are likely to be called into play on the road; one starts from one's club, or the inn, or some other orthodox place, at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, with a horn, playing "Dixie Land," (if skillful enough,) on top; one is driven sixteen miles into the country, along a road swarming with vehicles of every description, whose inmates make all the personal and irritating remarks to you that they can think of, and your own great effort is to retort something still more impertinent and irritating; one arrives finally and is packed into several acres of carriages; one does not see the race, but if one has been fool enough to bet on the favorite, one is sure to lose one's money, which one can only console oneself for, by eating and drinking as much as possible. After several hours waiting for the great mass of carriages to move and let one out, one is driven back to London towards eleven o'clock at night, very tired, or fast asleep, or in any stage of inebriation, with the horn struggling in a fragmentary and gasping manner with Dixie Land on top. This is a fair Derby day, and as I said, the race itself is the smallest part of it, and I believe no small portion of the quarter million or so human beings on the Downs, would have been perfectly ignorant of it if instead of *Kettledrum*, *Dundee* and *Diophantus*, three jackasses had run a scrub race round the course. If the front rows had taken the joke and held their tongues, a good half of the great audience would have gone home perfectly satisfied. *Kettledrum* was the winning horse. Who cared for *Kettledrum*? Who knew *Kettledrum*? What business had *Kettledrum* to beat *Dundee* and *Diophantus*, whom everyone had backed? It was all an accident, and those who lost their money in betting on *Dundee*, the first and absolute favorite, have still the satisfaction of knowing that their horse is the better horse, and that they did all that human wisdom could do to win. But so it always is. The favorite always does get knocked over, or have a bad rider, or a cough, or the course is too hard, or is too heavy, or the start is bad, or something or other is sure to be the reason why some other horse comes in ahead.

But one has not fairly recovered from the exertion and fatigue, and more or less partial inebriation of the Derby Day, before there comes another excitement, quite as great and vastly more important to England and the world. In saying, a fortnight ago, that the present Ministry were safe for another year, I was in a somewhat too great hurry. Circumstances have since then induced the Opposition to make a dead set at them, with an excellent chance of turning them out; and the history of this little episode is so curious and amusing a specimen of the condition of English politics now, and their purely personal and selfish motives of action, that I cannot resist making an attempt to give it.

All the world knows that about a year ago Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the occasion of the new treaty with France to introduce a Budget, with many new and complicated features, which was much attacked from the Conservative benches, and gave rise to long debates and arguments, involving every question under the sun. The Budget was voted by the Commons, and went up to the Lords, who thought fit to change its character partially, by refusing to acquiesce in the remission of the duty on paper, which Mr. GLADSTONE had abolished. On the division the Lords voted to retain this duty on paper, a duty valued at some £1,250,000, a million and a quarter of pounds, as near as may be, and the Ministry were thus defeated. Still they determined not to resign, but to consider this question as subordinate, not implying a national want of confidence in them. The Opposition were not strong enough to press their advantage, and Lord PALMERSTON remained at the head of the Government.

The year passed away; Parliament has again come together; Mr. GLADSTONE again has brought forward his Budget for the next year. In it he has figured up a surplus of two million pounds. To reduce this surplus he has again moved to remit the paper duty and slightly reduce the income tax, still calculating to have a surplus of about four hundred thousand pounds. The opposition attacked this Budget on three grounds. 1st. The remission of the paper tax which had been rejected by the Lords when it came before them last year, in a separate bill, would be an indignity to them this year, when it came before them in the Budget, where they would be compelled to acquiesce, or reject the whole thing. 2d. The duty on paper was not the one that ought to be taken off, but rather that on tea and sugar, which was a remnant of the war duties. 3d. There was really no surplus at all, and all the duties ought to be retained. It is evident that these two last reasons contradict each other, but that did not prevent some gentlemen from urging both.

In spite of the Opposition, the Government carried its point easily, and, until a week or so ago, the Budget seemed safe, and with it the Ministry. But, by some unlucky accident, the Ministry, at just that time, chose to cut off the subsidy which Lord DERBY'S Administration had formerly given to the Galway line of steamers—it is fair, or, at least, usual to suppose, in order to secure Irish votes. These steamers have failed to fulfill the terms of the contract, and the Government, therefore, has just declared the contract null. But no sooner was this known, than Ireland began to howl with her usual clannish ferocity. Meetings were held and the threat flung out that the Irish members would desert in a body and overthrow the Ministry if that Galway subsidy were not restored. Suddenly the hopes of the conservatives rose, and Mr. DISRAELI seized the favorable moment to make a last combined and desperate attack on Mr. GLADSTONE and the Budget. With a strange combination of allies, renegade Liberals and Irish mercenaries, he came up to the battle last Monday night, sanguine of a majority, his Opposition benches cheering at every word, and full of fight, while the Treasury benches were silent and disheartened. With a sort of stealthy wild Indian tactics, they directed all their arrows and tomahawks at Mr. GLADSTONE alone. For Lord PALMERSTON they had the highest regard; on no account did they wish to deprive him of his Premiership; not against him were their patriotic arms raised. It was Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was to ruin the country by his bids for and his sympathies with the grand *bête noir* of the conservatives, JOHN BRIGHT. They wished to check his wild and visionary theories; if possible, to eject him from the Cabinet, of which he is the salt and the life. In other words, Mr DISRAELI was trying to destroy the Ministry by detail; a wing here and a leg there, till he and his friends could take their places all together. In the middle of the debate that night, one of the Ministerial members, Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, made a very telling speech amid the cheers of the Opposition, in which he broke up Mr GLADSTONE and announced his vote against his party, alluding, too, as one reason for his vote, to the state of America, where, said he, with apparent exultation, "the great Republican bubble has burst." Young Sir ROBERT PEEL, too, repudiated that night the measures of his father's most eminent scholar, and took ground by Mr. DISRAELI. The benches on the Speaker's left were loud in their cheers of these refugees from the Ministerial ranks, and it was said that if there had then been a division, the Conservatives would have carried the day by a small majority. But the House did not divide. Lord PALMERSTON postponed the decision to Thursday (last) night, and collected his forces for the struggle

So, last night the debate was closed. I was not there to see it, but I know well enough how these great battles are conducted to be able to appreciate the report as it is given in the papers. A debate in the House of Commons is a very different thing from one in Congress. Here some six hundred members are packed together on benches running the length of a hall about quarter the size of our House of Representatives. On those that rise to the right of the Speaker are the Ministerialists, and on those that rise to his left are the members of the Opposition. The Clerks sit in front of the Speaker's Chair at a long table, which wholly fills up a part of the open space which serves as a passage, some 15 feet broad, between the front benches on each side. Across this table Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr DISRAELI, the Treasury Bench and the leaders of the Opposition, glare in each other's eyes, or, as is more common, loll with their legs stretched out and their hats pulled down over their foreheads, and listen to bitter attacks with an air of the most utter imbecility. There are no desks, no arm-chairs, no newspapers. Members may listen, or may go to sleep, or may talk, but cannot work. The two parties look at each other, speak at and to each other, and can use the personal address with tremendous force. Last night the House was very full, and seems to have been very lively. Both parties mustered in strong force, and both put out their best debaters. Both seem to have been in high spirits, cheering tremendously, as they do on such occasions, when their "Hear, hear," pronounced "Yah, yah," swells into a roar. Mr. COBDEN made his first speech since his treaty with France, and was warmly received; Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. DISRAELI, BERNAL OSBORNE, Mr. T. BARING, Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and Lord PALMERSTON, all took part in the debate, and it is a matter of some significance that both Lord JOHN and Mr. GLADSTONE attacked Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, and commented severely on the language he had made use of towards America. Indeed, nothing can be more striking than the care which all sides take to avoid the discussion of American affairs and stifle all comment on them. Poor Sir JOHN RAMSDEN was baited to death. Under no circumstances can it be pleasant to have Mr. GLADSTONE, the most polished debater and the keenest mind in this country, point his long finger towards one's seat and sweep down upon one's arguments with a few of his clear and ringing periods, but it must be peculiarly disagreeable to a deserter from his own ranks to feel this process. Sir ROBERT PEEL also came in for a share of his notice, and felt no better for it, I venture to say. Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, brilliant, and even under the weight of subjects like paper, rags, bricks, and soap, always interesting and musical as he is, practically closed the debate, and towards 1 o'clock at night the House divided, both sides up to the last moment cheering their champions enthusiastically. In twenty minutes the process was concluded, and the Treasury benches for more than a minute shouted over their majority of fifteen.

So the little ruse by which the Liberals were to be turned out because the Galway steamship subsidy was refused, has failed. This is certainly for the best. On such ground the Conservatives could not have sustained themselves, and so far as our American affairs are concerned, this Cabinet is quite as good as any we could expect. Its sympathies are evidently with us, as Lord JOHN'S speech shows, and if in some respects tied down so that it cannot, or thinks it cannot, take an active part on our side, it is very clear that it does not mean to act against us. There will be no recognition of the Southern Commissioners—of that there can be no doubt; and as for Mr GREGORY'S motion, if he can make much out of it now, he must have some secret power unknown to men. My own belief is that he will be choked off.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Difficulties among the Free Masons—Prince Lucien Murat and his Proceedings—The Election of Prince Napoleon as Grand Master.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1861.

We have had a precious kick-up here among the Free Masons. Amidst the long and conflicting statements on the subject which have crowded the columns of the French newspapers for the last week, I have had considerable difficulty in making out the rights of the row, but I think I have at last succeeded, and you shall have the benefit of my investigations in a condensed form.

Prince LUCIEN MURAT, the fat pretender to the throne of Naples, was elected, in 1854, Grand Master of the French Free Masons for a term of seven years. He was chosen, not for any particular merits of his own, whether Masonic or otherwise, but because the ancient usage in France to place the government of the craft in the hands of a member of the reigning family was a matter of necessity at that time, when the despotism of the Emperor, not tempered as it has since been, (we must hope not temporarily only,) by the decree of Nov. 24, 1861, was no joke. MURAT'S seven years' reign does not expire till October next, but some little time since, when he assumed that he would be reëlected as a matter of course, he fixed the election for Whitsun week, when there is always a general meeting of the craft in Paris, and he made a merit of a decision which would relieve provincial brethren of the trouble and expense of coming to Paris at an inconvenient time of the year. But when he found that the election would be certain to go against him, he fulminated a series of decrees, couched in language ridiculously like that used by the French Government when it warns newspapers or shuts up clubs, by which decrees he suppressed Masonic journals which were hostile to him, suspended by name several leading members of the craft, and interdicted a great many Lodges. On Wednesday last, when the general election was to have come on, the traitorous Grand Master, by a decree not countersigned by the representatives of his Grand Council, and the Masonic legality of which is therefore disputed, adjourned the general meeting till Friday—at the same time recommending the brethren to go on with their work in their Committees. They resolved that no work could be so important as the election of a Grand Master, for which they had been specially summoned, and they proceeded by signed voting papers to elect Prince NAPOLEON, (Plon-Plon in person,) by an immense majority. Not content with this, they assembled on Thursday in general meeting, and confirmed the election by upwards of two-thirds of the delegates. The minority, which voted for MURAT, is composed almost entirely of his officers, whose Masonic importance depends altogether upon his continuance in office. On Friday, when the general meeting adjourned by MURAT was to be held, the Grand Lodge in the Rue Cadét was hemmed in by rows of policemen in cocked hats, (*the Sergens de ville*,) and a placard stated that, by the double authority of the Grand Master and the Prefect of Police, all Masonic meetings were adjourned till the month of October. Now, one of the great *mysteries de* present hour, is the account for the seeming—nay, perhaps more than "seeming"—accord of the Prefect of Police, and the enraged and discomfited MURAT in this matter. The reason why the Free Masons voted to throw out MURAT, was the very rational and simple one that by his vote in the Senate against Prince NAPOLEON, and in favor of the Pope's temporal power, he had showed himself to be a partisan of the Ultra-montanists, who look upon Free Masons as vermin, and would exterminate them if they had the power. The Muratists of Masonry excuse themselves by saying that politics are excluded from Masonic debates, and that MURAT is opposed avowedly from political motives. This argument is transparently fallacious. Although politics are essentially foreign to "Masonic work," it is impossible in discussing the personal qualifications of a Grand Master to eliminate the consideration of the question whether his political opinions and tendencies may not be such as to render it positively suicidal to elect him. While writing, I observe in the *Temps*, just brought to me, the following confirmation by M. NETTEMER of the views I am taking. This eminent publicist says:

"Without being a political Society, Free-Masonry had a right to be uneasy on account of the political acts of its Grand Master. The contrary position can only be maintained on the assumption that Free Masons are completely isolated from general society, which is not the fact."

To proceed; the great political question involved in the great Masonic shindy is, "What side does the Emperor take?" Till within the last few days, it was not doubted that he was altogether for Prince NAPOLEON, and against MURAT. Even when the Grand Lodge was shut up on Friday, it was thought that the Emperor, wishing to preserve harmony between the cousins, and following up his intervention to prevent the duel between them, (an affair of which you will see an account in the English papers,) had only intended to give a formal satisfaction to MURAT, by countenancing his position, (which, in strict legality, may perhaps be a good one,) that the election of Prince NAPOLEON is not valid; but with the fullest intention that Prince NAPOLEON, who, in this case, represents the freedom of Italy and universal religious toleration, against despotism and bigotry, should be ultimately installed. But only this evening Prince NAPOLEON'S Secretary, M. HUBAINE, writes to the journals, that "after the interference of the police," any discussion can only do harm to Masonry, and he desires that his name may be no longer mixed up with the painful discussion. M. GUEROULT, of the *Opinione Nationale*, a personal friend, and the principal political exponent of Prince NAPOLEON'S views, resents and regrets the intervention of the Government in the matter. It is therefore to be feared that, for the moment, at least, the French Police is on the side of Muratism and intolerance, and I am forced to attach a certain belief to a story, which, but yesterday, I regarded as fabulous, that the Emperor fears the influence of Cousin Plon-Plon in the Masonic Lodges, lest they should be converted into Red Republican Clubs.

The Government has taken an extraordinary vengeance upon the printer (M LE BEAN) and the publisher (M. DUMINERAY) of the Duke d'AUMALE'S pamphlet, by revoking their licences; in other words, it has done its utmost to superadd ruin and beggary to the judicial sentence pronounced against them.

The *Nord*, of Brussells, while announcing a projected journey of Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTHILDE to Spain and the coast of the Atlantic, adds that the Prince will very likely send his wife back to Paris and go on himself to America! An American citizen, a native of New-York, Dr. MACGOWAN, who studied medicine in Paris twenty years ago, and has since passed seventeen years of his life in China and Japan, is now giving in the literary *salon* of the Rue de la Paix, some of the most interesting lectures which I ever heard in my life, upon those remote countries, of which he has probably a greater knowledge than any other American or European in the world.

Col. Waite's Action on the Surrender of Twiggs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of Sunday last, as well as another in the *Tribune*, on the surrender of TWIGGS, show how deeply the public are mystified on that subject. In both, the facts are misunderstood, and as I was on the spot when the disaster occurred, I trust you will accept for publication a statement of what I know to be correct.

Why TWIGGS was not deposed by his own staff, before he was superseded by order, is an inquiry likely to be made by civilians who do not understand how difficult it is to prevent treason by mutiny, especially where the traitor has in his immediate vicinity a stronger armed support than the loyal conspirators. The inquiry could be answered satisfactorily and in detail, but in this article I must confine myself mainly to what concerns the successor of TWIGGS.

You assert that Col WAITE took command before a gun had been given up or a fort surrendered, when he had ample authority, which implies that he had also the power, to concentrate all the forces in Texas and use them as the interests and honor of the country might require; and you hold him responsible for not collecting the scattered troops in Texas and marching out of the State, with all the portable property of the Government. All this either literally or in spirit misrepresents his position.

The order for Col. WAITE to relieve Gen. TWIGGS' passed through San Antonio, the head-quarters of the Department, the day before BEN MCCULLOCH and his rebel force entered the town. It was then garrisoned by only two companies of Infantry, while the enemy, with their confederates in town, numbered 1,500 men. Three additional companies of Federal troops, which had been in San Antonio, were ordered away by TWIGGS when the danger of revolution became pressing. On the night of the 15th of February, the town and all the dépôts of army supplies were taken possession of by the rebels, and from that time, (observe well the date,) the Government property remained in their hands. On the afternoon of the 16th, Gen. TWIGGS made a full surrender of the Department, and the little garrison was marched out and encamped about two miles from town. The capitulation, however, was not formalized in writing till the 18th, and in the published order of that date, announcing its terms, Gen. TWIGGS provided for the formal turning over of the property, by the officers who *had* held it. Here is one great source of mystification. TWIGGS at first refused to order the formality of turning over what had already been seized; but, as the rebel Commissioners insisted on it, he yielded, and the order as it stands creates an impression that the property was still in the hands of the United States officers on the 18th, when the capitulation was signed.

Col. WAITE had been for some time in command of Camp Verde, a post sixty-five miles from San Antonio; and there he received the order referred to, about the time that TWIGGS, *made* the capitulation—that is, the day before it is *dated*. The Colonel hastened, with all possible speed, to San Antonio, which he could not reach till the 18th, and entered the place a few hours after the capitulation was signed. He did not arrive, as you assert, "before a gun had been given up," for the arsenal, with its ample supply of artillery, arms, and munitions, was then garrisoned by rebel troops, and had been for three days, as had also been all the other dépôts of army supplies, including the means of transportation. Those were the central dépôts on which all the garrisons of Texas depended; and the cannon and arms in that arsenal were afterwards turned against our own troops in the capture of Sibley and Reeve. A company of Rangers had been placed on the Camp Verde road to intercept Col. WAITE, but by taking by-paths he evaded them. Directly after he entered San Antonio, his escort of fifteen cavalry soldiers was disarmed and guarded; but as all apprehension of his arriving in time for service was past, he was not arrested. A part of McCULLOCH'S force had been withdrawn, but there were still six or eight hundred Texas troops under arms in the town.

At this juncture, of what avail to Col. WAITE was the "ample authority," which could not be enforced nor even speak out? Had he sought to repudiate the capitulation, he would have been arrested. Could he have escaped capture, his communication with the posts would have been cut off, for most of them were already watched by companies or squads of rangers.

If his orders against the capitulation could have reached them, and any garrison had moved for concentration, it would have been intercepted by an armed and organized population. The country was then controlled by a secret Association, which for months had directed the movements of treason with great astuteness and activity. It commanded the disloyal and overawed the loyal.

Your assertion that not a post had been given up when Col. WAITE took command is literally incorrect with regard to the most important one, San Antonio, and is substantially so touching the rest. TWIGGS had surrendered them, and the enemy had possession of all the means by which they could be sustained, or the garrisons be saved. They were scant of ammunition, and had not sufficient transportation to move. These garrisons were scattered over a line of frontier more than a thousand miles in length. The remotest was 600 miles from San Antonio, and the two nearest, Camp Verde and Fort Inge, were each sixty-five miles distant in different directions. The former was garrisoned by three companies, and the latter by one. All those posts were virtually in the enemy's power when Col. WAITE took command.

When he arrived at San Antonio, on the 18th of February, he had but one course left—to recognize the capitulation, and remove the troops from the country. But for the bad faith of the rebels, all of that force would now have been available for active service; in spite of that perfidy, two-thirds of it is so. But had Col. WAITE pursued any other course than he did, hardly a fraction of that division would now have been in arms under our flag.

So paralyzing were the results of TWIGGS' treason that no skill or daring in his successor could have retrieved the disaster; but as the real criminal has escaped, the Press must find another victim. And in this the command of TWIGGS is more unfortunate than was that of HULL. The latter surrendered an army which might have resisted triumphantly. It was concentrated within a fortress where the betrayer was within reach of all his subordinates; but, as *he* did not escape trial and sentence, the Press could afford to spare *them*. History does not censure them; but it has more plausible grounds for doing so than the public has now for attacking the officers of TWIGGS.

VINDICATOR.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character and the Supremacy of our National Government a Covenant Running with the Land.

NO. III.

(*Continued from the Times of June 2, 1861.*)

In our last number we proved, first, that the national unity and supremacy of our Government existed in fact before the Articles of Confederation were submitted by The Congress to the people; and, second, that the proposition contained in the submission of these Articles for ratification was not an appeal to the States *to accede to or become members of* the Union. We claimed, and shall now proceed further to show, that the simple and only material question involved was: *Shall the Union already existing be made perpetual?* The Congress propose to make it so, not by dissolving it, but by establishing it under an organism which, while it guarantees to the several colonies, within their ascertained limits, the capacities and privileges of *States* released from allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, shall also make their position as such conformable to the unity and supremacy of the general governing power, and to the relations of dependence and allegiance which they had hitherto sustained to that. In other words, the time has come when they are called upon to give to the people and to each other, to foreign Powers and to the whole civilized world, *a covenant of further assurance as to the duration* of their national character and Government. This they aim to do by the proposed Articles of Confederation.

In deliberating upon these articles, no one of them claims a right to dissolve the existing Union. Nor can it be supposed, and it was not, in fact, so, that any one of them was ready to rush upon the perilous alternative of secession—*dependence upon, and subjection to, the crown of Great Britain*. Yet this was the sole alternative. The colony which should secede, or break away from the solemn pledge of Union contained in the Declaration of Independence, must necessarily incur the scorn and contempt, the hatred and hostility of the other colonies; must consent to be "*scouted*" (in their own expressive language) "*as an enemy to American liberty*," and must also become subject, as before, to the parent State. Such colony also thereby must cease to be recognized or protected by the alliance with France, if, indeed, that treaty were not rendered utterly null and terminated by any one such act of secession. If willing thus to hazard the results of a violation of its faith with the other colonies, could it repudiate its responsibility, under those treaty stipulations, without incurring the derision of the whole civilized world?

Why then, not make the Union *perpetual?* They were certainly already most thoroughly and cordially united. And according to the testimony of their own Congress, "they had become perfectly amicable, fraternal and harmonious. Early prejudices had been quite worn away, and their several interests had become blended. A sense of *common permanent advantage*, mutual affection, the ties of consanguinity, daily intertwining and extending among them; constant reciprocity of good and kindly offices; similarity in language, in governments, in religion, and therefore, in manners; *the importance, weight, and splendor of their national character*; all these conspired and combined in forming a strong chain of connection, which must forever bind them together." Surely they need not fear to make such a fraternity *perpetual*.

On the other hand, the remonstrance of Maryland against the proposed Articles of Confederation, itself shows how utterly hopeless, vain and futile would have been the effort of any one colony or State to claim or maintain a separate independence, even with reference to the other colonies; much more so in relation to Great Britain or France; while it also discloses the insidious policy which was at work to sow discord and promote disunion sentiments among the people. Let us look at this for one moment.

The whole British nation was amazed and appalled by the alliance of France with "the *United* Colonies;" Ministers had all along been assuring Parliament and the people that it was an impossibility; and when it became known as a fact, they were utterly astounded and stupefied by the announcement (1778).

The Earl of Abingdon rose in his place in the House of Lords, and exclaimed, "I rise, my Lords, to express my utmost indignation at what I have this day heard from His Majesty's Ministers. My Lords, His Majesty is betrayed! This House is trifled with! The nation is insulted! But I hope, my Lords, this House has not lost its resentment, and that Englishmen will no longer bear the treatment they have met with. It is not more than twelve days past, that Ministers told us that no treaty was signed between France and America, and that they had every assurance of peace with France. And now, my Lords, we are told by those same Ministers, that a treaty is signed between France and America. And by a message from His Majesty, we are called upon to go to war with France. Is it possible, my Lords, that a war with France? Yes, and with Spain, too! Unable to cope with America singly, we are to have a war with France and Spain united; as if, in our very weakness consisted our strength. This is madness. It is desperation! It is folly!—no, my Lords, it is neither, it is wickedness. This country is sold to France. When suspicious men leave their duty and their office here, and unofficially take journies to Paris, there is something more than suspicion in this."

"Good God, sir," exclaimed Mr. FOX in the House of Commons, "are these the hands into which you will trust the fate of the Empire? Who can listen to such facts without indignation and contempt of such a ministry? And what man will join in an address to keep ministers in office who are capable of such mismanagement, and such plans of operation for war."

While ministers were thus losing the confidence of the Parliament and the people at home, their power was perceptibly shaken by the terrible defeat of their armies under the combined forces of France and the United Colonies of America. Parliament began seriously to talk of abandoning the contest and conceding their independence. Hence the only hope left to the King and his confidential advisers was to sever their union. So that when the proposition of the Congress to make that union perpetual, was made known in England, the emissaries and hirelings of a desperate and infuriate administration were sent over, to accomplish, if possible, the work of discord and disunion. Artful and designing men, thus instigated, began to flatter and delude the people of the several provinces with the idea of an independence which might be enjoyed in severalty. To use the language and to turn to the authority of the Congress of that day—"The enemy, aware that the strength of America lay in the union of the citizens, and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and alarm the people; to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. Hence the ridiculous tales, the insidious insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions, that have been forged and propagated by disguised emissaries and traitors in the garb of patriots."

These emissaries urged upon the people the impossibility of success under the general difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments, which were even now crippling the operations of The Congress, and throwing upon the colonies, *as members of the general Union*, obligations and responsibilities from which it would be impossible to extricate themselves. To get rid of these general obligations, to repudiate their responsibility, it was urged, could only be done *by dissolving their connection with each other*; by withdrawing from the Union, and disclaiming their allegiance to the authority of The Congress as the general governing power, or, in more modern phrase, *by secession*. It was this effort, on the part of the enemies of American liberty, to dissolve the Union, to destroy the national character of the Government, and thus impair its general credit and weaken its power, which called forth from the Congress that masterly circular letter of Sept., 1779. Let us hear what they say on this head: "We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honor of every true American were we to advance arguments to show the baseness, or bad policy, of violating our national faith; or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt, faithless Republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea. Her citizens know for what purpose these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them. They (the Continental bills of credit) are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed. They must, therefore, entertain a high opinion of American credulity who suppose the people capable of believing, upon due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honor and the interest of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support or permit so ruinous, so disgraceful a measure.

"We are convinced that the arts and efforts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this *humiliating and contemptible situation*. Impelled by malice, and the suggestions of chagrin and disappointment at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they endeavor to force or seduce us *to commit this unpardonable sin*, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be *a reproach and a by word among the nations*. Apprised of these consequences, *knowing the value of national character*, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honor, *it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.*"

Here we have a most graphic expression of the abhorrence of disunion entertained by our forefathers. This able State paper shows that the Union was regarded by them as the guarantee of the national character and credit of the Republic, even before that Union was formally made perpetual under the Articles of Confederation.

At the date of this address, but eight of the colonies had ratified those articles. And yet *they were all in the Union*. They had their representatives in the Congress, by whom the address was unanimously adopted. We hear nothing from them of *the right of secession*, or of a disruption of the Union, or of a several State sovereignty, or of State independence of the General Government. All that kind of talk was the offspring of the "malicious acts and efforts," and was in the mouths "of their enemies." It is *the value of their national unity and character* which they are most concerned about. This was everything to them; not as colonies, or as States, but *as "the American people."* And it could not be maintained, or preserved, *if the Union* to which they were already so solemnly and inextricably pledged, *were severed by "the unpardonable sin"* of disunion, dissolution, or secession.

Before the 1st of January, 1781, all of the States, except one, had ratified the Articles of Confederation. Maryland was now the only State which held out against the formal covenant of perpetuity. The friends of Ministry, and the enemies of America, were yet busy, and hopeful of persuading her to abandon the Union altogether, until at last, she herself saw and recognized the danger and disgrace of such a movement, and gave in her adhesion, by the following significant enactment. Mark the phraseology:

FEBRUARY 2 1781.

Whereas, It hath been said that the common enemy is encouraged, by this State not acceding *to the Confederation*, to hope that *the union of the sister States may be dissolved*, and therefore prosecute the war in expectation of an event, *so disgraceful to America*; and our friends *and illustrious ally* are impressed with an idea that *the common cause would be promoted* by our formally acceding *to the Confederation*; this General Assembly, conscious that his State hath, from the commencement of the war, strenuously exerted herself in the common cause; and fully satisfied, that, *if no formal Confederation was to take place*, it is the fixed determination of this State *to continue her exertions* to the utmost, *agreeably to the faith pledged in the Union*—from an earnest desire *to conciliate the affection* of the sister States; to convince *all the world* of our unalterable resolution *to support the independence* of the *United* States, *and the alliance* with his most Christian Majesty; and *to destroy forever* any apprehension of our friends, or hope in our enemies, of this State *being again united to Great Britain*: Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the delegates of this State, in Congress, or any two or three of them, shall be, and are hereby empowered and required, on behalf of this State, to subscribe *the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union* between the States of," &c., "And that the said Articles of Confederation *and perpetual Union*, so as aforesaid subscribed, shall henceforth be ratified and become conclusive as to this State, and obligatory thereon."

[Hon. JOHN HANSON, and DANIEL CARROLL, delegates from Maryland, subscribed the said articles, on behalf of that State, pursuant to the foregoing, March 1, 1781, whereupon The Congress entered the record thereof, saying, "by which act the Confederation of the United States of America was completed; each and every of the thirteen United States, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and, by their delegates in Congress, ratified the same."

In these proceedings of Maryland and The Congress, we have conclusive evidence of the fact of the national character and capacity of the Union before the Articles of Confederation were adopted; as also of the further fact that the original Colonies, or States, had no idea of secession therefrom, but regarded it as disgraceful to all America, and as throwing them back to their subjection to, and dependence upon, Great Britain. Forever to guard against the possibility of these results, they gave to the Union already existing the sacred and inviolable seal and guarantee of a perpetual, irrevocable covenant.

Thus they elevated the American Republic into rank and respectability among the empires of the world. Thus they attracted towards themselves and their National Government the consideration, the interest and the regard of foreign courts and princes; and *thus also they settled forever the question of their independency in the Cabinet Councils of Great Britain.*

We have remarked that the idea of sovereignty, or independence, was never associated with the Colonies, or States, in severalty, until the Articles of Confederation were framed and adopted: and we have shown how the strategy of Ministry had imbued the minds of the people with this idea, with a view to dissolve their Union. We are, therefore, prepared to understand how this phraseology came to be introduced into the ratified covenant of perpetual Union, and to give it its proper significance. Let us turn to the record of this change.

The "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the *Colonies* of New-Hampshire," etc., submitted by Dr. FRANKLIN to The Congress, in July, 1775, recited in its third article, viz.: "Article III. Each Colony shall retain and enjoy as much as it may think fit, of its own present laws, customs, rights, privileges, and peculiar jurisdiction, within its own limits; and may amend its own Constitution, as shall seem best to its own Assembly, or Convention."

The "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the *States* of New-Hampshire, &c.," recommended by the Congress, and ratified in 1781, recited in its second article, viz.: "Art. 2. Each *State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence*, and every power, jurisdiction and right, *which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to* the United States in Congress assembled."

Here we have the words "sovereignty and independence" for the first time associated with the States as severalties. Here we have the first intimation of a power in Congress derived from any other source than is inherent in the national capacity of the Union. Hence, originated the idea of what has been called State sovereignty; hence the idea of State rights, as things independent of the National Government. Thus were these discordant terms incorporated into the Confederation, and became the very essence of its insufficiency as an instrument of Government. They seemed to take away from the Congress, hitherto the supreme governing power, those prerogatives of sovereignty which it had all along exercised, and to distribute them to each State in severalty. In other words, in its letter, though not in its intention, the Confederation weakened the National Magistracy in the Congress, by giving it the semblance of powers derived only from the States, and not from the people of America. Yet, as we have seen, it was fully ratified, and became the Federal Constitution, which was thenceforth to limit both sovereignty and allegiance in the United States. Before it had been fairly put in operation, or experience had taught its insufficiency, it seemed so permanently to establish the unity of their national character, and the supremacy of the National Government, that the Ministry of Great Britain despaired of ever reducing them to allegiance to the Crown. Despair soon drove them to the recognition of American Independence. Now came the trial and the crisis of the Confederation. Now came the severer conflict between National and State sovereignty—a conflict long, painful, and almost destructive of our National existence. The Congress, although still recognized as the general governing power, was yet held to be dependent on the will of thirteen States, (each claiming to be in itself sovereign and independent,) to carry out its measures, and enforce them upon the people in their respective limits. There was this one great and essential feature, however, in this Confederation, which cannot be gainsayed or resisted—it bound the States to a perpetual Union. But did it in reality contain any qualification of the supremacy of the governing power in the Congress? Let us look a little more carefully into this point. Let us examine here, at its initiation, this idea of State sovereignty. The language of the Confederation is: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

We find here no claim that there is any sovereignty, or independence, delegated by the States to the United States. All of these that each State then possessed it retains, and no more. And it also retains every power, every jurisdiction, and every right, within its own limits, which is not thereby delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Of course, it could not retain, or claim, what was thereby delegated to the Congress. Now, as respects each State, what was its sovereignty and independence at this time? They were not yet independent of Great Britain, even collectively, much less severally. They had not even declared themselves severally independent, and as to sovereignty, they had already conceded that to belong to the magistracy in the Congress. How, then, could they be said to retain—how could it be the intendment that they should retain—that which they had never possessed, which they had not even openly claimed? How could they *retain in severalty* that which was only claimed in their united capacity, and even in that capacity was not yet achieved by them, or conceded by Great Britain? Or how could they be said to delegate to or withhold from the United States in Congress assembled, powers, jurisdiction or rights which they themselves never were severally invested with, independently of the United States in Congress assembled? The fact is, they did not really retain anything; they did not concede anything which made them, anywise independent of the general governing powers inherent in the Congress. When the independence of the United States was actually achieved, and conceded by Great Britain, it was so conceded to them in their national capacity, and not with any reference to the States as severally sovereign or independent either of Great Britain or of the national magistracy in the Congress. The negotiations and preliminary articles for peace, and the definitive treaty with Great Britain are conclusive on this point. It was the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Congress who negotiated the preliminary articles, and the definitive treaty on behalf of the United States, on the one part; and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, on the other. And we might as well say that the latter negotiated for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in severalty, as to say that the former negotiated for *the thirteen United* States, in severalty. The several States were as much bound in severalty by the national capacity and references of the treaty on our part, as were England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, or any other part of the *United* Kingdom of Great Britain, by its national capacity and references on her part.

The ratification, too, of the definitive treaty, on either side, was based, not on the idea of a special, subdivided, or several independence existing in the States separately, but on an independence and sovereignty inherent in the United States, in Congress assembled, in virtue of the specific and substantial idea of their national unity. Not a delegated sovereignty, revocable at the will of any State, but a supremacy of power, independent and perpetual in its duration, and extending its laws over the States and people in all places within the precincts of the United States, as settled by that treaty.

Turn we now to the proclamation of the Congress announcing the ratification of the treaty, June 14, 1781, and we find the nature of its sovereignty and

the reach of its jurisdiction certified. After citing the facts of the treaty, it proceeds: "And we, the United States, in Congress assembled, * * * have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States; hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of Magistracy—Legislative, Executive and Judiciary—all persons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or power, and all others, the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that Federal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said Definitive Articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

"*Given under the seal of the United States, &c.*"

The same great truth is in like manner verified in all their treaties with all other foreign Powers. What a perfect stultification, then, of all these historical facts and utterances, it is to say, that the unity of our national character, and the supremacy of our National Government, *is a covenant not in the bond of our independence*; to say, that the Congress, exercising the governing power by the full and free consent of the governed, the American people, could place us as a Republic upon a level with the greatest Powers on earth; negotiate and ratify with them the most important, beneficial and sacred treaties, with solemn covenants for their perpetual duration and universal observance *by the people and bodies of magistracy in all places* in America; and yet hold that each State, in severalty, may become independent of its power, disclaim its authority, and the people thereby escape the punishment and ignominy due to their lawlessness, by a simple Ordinance of Secession enacted by the State Legislature. No such thing ever was claimed; no such thing could be claimed under a true construction of the Articles of Confederation.

Thus we find the unity of our national character, and the supremacy and perpetuity of our National Government, to be "*a covenant running with our title to the land*," ceded by Great Britain to the United States under the Definitive Treaty, which assured our independence.

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, May 31, 1861.

THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Interesting Recollections of one of Gen. Ross' Aides-de-Camp.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In a recent article in the *Times* on the surrender of Fort Sumter, it is stated that, "Many of us remember, not without a tinge of shame for our own country, the wanton attack of the British army on the Capitol, and the foolish injuries done there, destined soon to be more than avenged That was but a *souvenir* of the older War of Independence. No British officer would have dared to insult the great shrine of American Union and Liberty, had it not been felt that, beside the question then at issue, there was an account still to settle for the former war."

The facts of the case are these:

In the instructions transmitted to Gen. Ross, he was told that the Admiral commanding in chief on the North American station, had it in his power to give him the most valuable information and counsel, and he was recommended to pay the greatest attention to the suggestions which the Admiral might make with reference to his knowledge of the United States, and of the war there carried on.

On our arrival in the Chesapeake, the naval Commander-in-Chief informed Gen. Ross that Sir GEORGE PREVOST, the Governor-General of Canada, had represented to him that the Americans had cruelly plundered the inhabitants of Canada, and wantonly burnt the town of Newark, on a Canadian December night, without any military object; had fired the public buildings in York, the Capital of the Upper Province, and plundered the private property of the Governor, besides committing many other acts of Vandal atrocity, for all which the Government of the United States refused to make any kind of reparation, and that Sir GEORGE PREVOST had urged upon him, Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, the indispensable necessity of retaliating, with a view of preventing the Americans from continuing to persue a system of warfare so barbarous and indefensible.

In reply, Gen. Ross observed to the naval Commander-in-Chief, that we had been accustomed to carry on war in a very different spirit in the Peninsula and France, and that he could not sanction the destruction of private or public property, with the exception of military structures and warlike stores; and it was not until he was warmly pressed, that he consented to destroy the Capitol and President's house, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the uncivilized proceedings of the troops of the United States.

The American army, after its defeat at Bladensburgh, retired on Washington, which city it immediately abandoned, crossing the Potomac and destroying the bridge on that river, thus completely leaving the Capital of the United States at the mercy of the British commander; yet, on Gen. Ross' entering it at the head of his troops, a fire was opened from the Capitol and from a private house in its neighborhood, which killed his horse under him; and that house was the only private dwelling destroyed by the British troops, notwithstanding that the resistance offered from it, subjected Washington, under the above circumstances, to all the rigors of war.

The *National Intelligencer*, which was the most bitterly hostile to Great Britain of all the American newspapers, stated, in its impression of the 31st of August, 1814, one week after we had retired from Washington, as follows:

"When we remarked, in the paper yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late invasion, we spoke from what we believed, from a hasty survey. No house was half as much plundered by the enemy, as by the havish wretches about town, who profited by the general distress. Among the private buildings destroyed was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. ROBERT SEWALL, from behind which a gun was fired at Gen. Ross, which killed the horse he rode."

There was only one instance of plunder reported to Gen. Ross, and the woman who made the complaint was told that if she could identify the culprit the most exemplary punishment would be inflicted on him; her estimated loss was between $200 and $300, and $500 were immediately given to her as an indemnification.

The following extracts from speeches made in Parliament in November, 1814, on the subject in question, as well as from JOMINI'S *Précis de l'Art de la Guerre*, show that Gen. Ross and the force under his command performed their duty in full conformity with the orders of their superior, and in a manner the most humane, brilliant, and successful.

Lord LIVERPOOL, who was then Prime Minister, said:

"No war was ever carried on with more humanity than that displayed by the British officers and troops in the war in North America. Contrasted with this, the conduct of those employed by the United States displayed a ferocity that would have disgraced the most barbarous nations. In one instance a town was, in the middle of December, committed by them to the flames, and the inhabitants thus driven from their habitations into the open country amid all the severities of a Canadian winter. On another occasion, when the town of York (now called Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, was occupied by the Americans, they burnt the public buildings, and took possession of the property of the Governor. It was in retaliation for this that the public buildings at Washington were destroyed; and by the Americans themselves, in this act of the occupation of that city by our troops, it had been acknowledged that the greatest respect had been paid to private property. He (Lord LIVERPOOL) had seen much stronger justification of the conduct of our force at Washington than had been published in this country."

Mr. VANSITTART, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:

"Gen. Ross was chosen to retaliate on the Americans for the outrages they had committed on the frontiers, and while he inflicted chastisement in a manner to convey in the fullest sense the terror of the British arms, the Americans themselves could not withhold from him meed of praise for the temper and moderation with which he executed the task assigned to him. The public buildings were alone destroyed, while private property was in every instance respected. Instructions had been sent out to the coast of America to abstain from further inflictions unless rendered necessary by fresh enormities, an order which he was satisfied Gen Ross had he lived, would have felt a sore pleasure in promulgating."

Mr. PONSONBY said that

"He did not mean to say that the Americans did not deserve punishment for the outrages of which they had been guilty, but he was sorry in one sense that the execution of that punishment should have fallen to Gen. Ross, as there never lived a man who could have felt more pain in executing such an order unless impelled by dire necessity. In another sense he (Mr. PONSONBY) was glad Gen. Ross was chosen on this occasion, because he believed there was no man in the British army who would have carried the order into execution in a manner less injurious, or attended with less mischivous consequences."

Mr. WHITBREAD said that

"He fully concurred with his honorable friend that it was happy for humanity and the credit of the empire that the extraordinary order had been intrusted to an officer of so much moderation and justice."

Mr. CHARLES GRANT passed a high eulogium on the character of Gen. Ross. He compared his conduct with that of a celebrated conqueror of antiquity, and quoted a passage from SALLUST, applicable to his great talents and humanity.

JOMINI, in his *Précis d'l'Art de la Guerre*, says:

"Les Anglais firent dans la même année, 1814, une entreprise qu peut être rangée parmi les plus extraordinaires. Nous voulons parler de celle contre la capitale des Etats Unis de l'Amerique; on vit, au grand étonnement du monde, une poignée de 7,000 à 8,000 Anglais descendre au milieu d'un état de 10,000,000 d'âmes, pénétrer assez avant pour s'emparer de la capitale, et y détruire tous les établissements publics; resultats dont on chercherait vainement un autre exemple dans l'histoire."

Instead of 7,000 or 8,000 men, as stated by JOMINI, there were only 4,500 who actually disembarked, and 500 of that number were left at different points, to keep open our communication with the fleet. Gen. Ross, in fact, with 4,000 men, no cavalry, and only three guns, defeated and routed the American Army collected for the defence of the Capital of the United States.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, who, as shown in the dispatches, preëminently distinguished himself at the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department, during the highly successful operations of the force under Gen. Ross, is equally cognizant with me of the facts here given, and had our dear comrade, Sir HARRY SMITH, been spared, he could also have vouched for their correctness, as he presided over the Adjutant General's Department, and was likewise in the confidence of our lamented chief.

The conduct of the British troops at Washington has been assailed as unauthorized. The testimonies above quoted are from the most eminent statesmen of the Government and of the Opposition of that period This evidence goes entirely to disprove and repudiate every one of these undeserved imputations.

I am not responsible for bringing this topic back into recollection after such a lapse of years, during which the relations between Great Britain and the United States have been of a friendly character, but, having been Aid-de-Camp to Gen Ross in that action, I am called upon to answer the reproaches cast on my lamented and chivalrous General, as well as on my companions in arms.

I am sure that had the facts of the case now submitted been known to the author of the article referred to, he would not have been stigmatized, as he has done, the General, officers and soldiers, who fulfilled the duty imposed on them, as well by the laws of war as by the orders of Government, in such a praiseworthy manner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MACDOUGALL.

No. 112 Eaton-square, May 18.

Northern Character and Southern Character—Well to be Mutually Understood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At last we are beginning to understand the character of our Southern brethren; pretty soon they will begin to understand our character, and before the end comes each will understand the other very thoroughly. Should the war bring no other result than this, it will have been worth all its sacrifices.

That the two sections have not formed true estimates of each other is undeniable, and a fact like this is ordinarily accounted for by a tendency in each to assume undue merit for itself; but in the present case the contrary fact is remarkable, that on one side only, the South, has this assumption been made, and the error of the North has been to admit too much of what the South has assumed, thereby accepting for its own character the *negative* of what the South claims positively.

It has long been offensively apparent that arrogant ideas of superiority have been nursed in the South, and arrogant claims for this acknowledgment have been incessantly advanced; while the North, fully imbued with the spirit of modern civilization and progress, not being willing to engage in a wordy wrangle on the question of relative merits, has declined to respond, and has even gone further, for peace sake, in admitting these claims than truth and due dignity could sanction. The spirit of conciliation which induced this deportment at last, began to degenerate into a spirit of submission; too many Northern men adopted for themselves and for their section a degraded position; self-abasement began to be the rule, and this *status* was becoming, apparently, established both at home and with foreign nations.

But, notwithstanding all this, there was a Northern character which found no exhibition in this condition. It was higher than even its own appreciation. Latent and undemonstrative, it awaited the occasion for its development. True, it had appeared in its past history, which could be safely referred to for proof, but to meet this incessant every-day clamor of the South for superiority, was wearisome and fruitless, and verbal controversy was declined, to the manifest peril of establishing permanent error. At last the occasion came, and now we know ourselves, and with the blessing of God others shall know us also.

To some minds it has long been apparent that the progress of false estimating would have to be checked; it was evidently impossible that it could go on indefinitely without protest and resistance. It could not be endured that the South should from day to day become more firmly fixed in the faith that Northerners were mean, stingy men, tricksters, temporizers, mere traffickers, with consciences as much in the market as other commodities, narrow-minded bigots, unfit to guide the State, cowards, without spirit or capacity for war; and it was absurd that the North should half adopt this belief of itself, and be so very ready to grant to the importunity of the South a superior character for "chivalry;" that is for absolute valor, honor, courtesy, generosity, humanity, magnanimity, gallantry, and concede to them the right to rule, admitting their peculiar fitness for political preeminence and military command. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that these opinions were extensively entertained and that the belief was growing—earnestly denied no doubt by many individuals and even by large classes—but in spite of the denial, crystalizing into fixed character both at home and abroad.

Fortunately, there is a sudden enlightenment now on all sides, to the manifest advantage of the party which has assumed least.

The treason in the South, extensive as it has become, is the creation of the arts of conspirators, and has been forced upon the people in spite of themselves, and often without their knowing how; the uprising of the North is the spontaneous act of the whole people, and not one individual has taken part in it excepting by his own choice, and with a just comprehension of the object. There is abundant evidence that in the South compulsory measures are resorted to, to enforce military service and to exact contributions. In the North the struggle is who shall be foremost, and all the bickerings now so rife amongst us refer constantly to an effort to be accepted. Does not this speak volumes in contradiction of previous impressions as to the warlike disposition and the self-sacrificing and patriotic spirit of the people of the two sections!

The conduct of FLOYD, COBB and THOMPSON in initiating the rebellion, and the way in which their acts were seconded and approved, and their example followed throughout the South, the absolute faithlessness and dishonesty of those who had accepted Government trusts, the ease with which officers of the army and navy threw off their obligations and transferred their services to the treason, though they had been educated to serve, and had sworn to serve, and had been maintained by the Federal Government exclusively, all indicate that they had, during all their lives previously, accepted a *lower standard of honor* than would have been tolerated in the North. Imagine for a moment that the case were reversed—that the *North* was in revolt, and that the Federal officers should thus betray their trusts, the delinquents would have been spurned by their very wives and sisters and lovers, their fellow-citizens would have spat upon them, and they would have buried themselves in caves to hide their infamy, and escape from the indignant scowls of society.

All accounts agree as to the ferocity of feeling, the utter hatred against the North and Northerners exhibited in the South, and particularly in their army. There seems to be an utter absence of the high feeling of men bearing arms in support of a great principle against those who should be credited with the same motive; but all is hatred, malice and revenge. In the North, everyone can bear witness that there is none of this feeling, nor have arms been taken up for the mere ardor of contest, but everyone seems actuated by a lofty desire to sustain a good Government, wickedly threatened with destruction. The very manner in which the war is opening is indicative of character. The North proceeds according to the modes of civilization, and thinks of no other way; the South, by poisonings, and assassinations, and repeated examples of the meanest treachery. The murder of the brave and chivalric young ELLSWORTH is a case in point, and the howl of gratified vengeance in the South at the assassination, and the praise given to his murderer, shows how general is the baseness.

Observe the intolerant persecution in the South of all who dare to avow Union sentiments, no matter how moderately, and even of those suspected of entertaining them; and witness the banishments, the confiscations, the scourgings, the slayings, not only of men, but of tender women and innocent children. What district in all the South can assume justly to be free from these atrocities? Not one; and the stain will blot the Southern character forever.

Observe, also, the ease with which the people of the South have thrown off the obligation to pay their private debts, though at the very moment of insolently proclaiming their infamous intention their backs may be warmed, their bellies filled and their pockets weighted with their plunder. What exhibitions of utter meanness have we witnessed, when, from the safe retreat of some seceding State—while probably in the very enjoyment of the luxuries or necessities obtained by swindling—they repudiate payment, not only without regret, but often in insulting and defiant language, exulting in the power to commit the felony without any fear of a felon's prison, or even the disapprobation of their equally honorable neighbors.

Mendacity is more habitual to a base people than to one of higher attributes, and in this our Southern brethren are preëminent. From press and from people, from soldier and from citizen, from those high in office or in the shades of civil life, wherever their voices can be heard, one perfect torrent of misrepresentation is poured forth incessantly. Tremendous boasting, or hateful slander, or vindictive threatening seems to be the staple of their daily discourse. Our people have had several occasions, in these latter days, to open their eyes widely at this wonderful development.

It would seem hard, in the face of all that we have quoted, for the South to maintain its claims to superiority over the North in honor, honesty, courtesy, humanity, generosity, magnanimity, or to affect that in comparison with the South, the North is laggard in answering the call to arms. We humbly submit that the contrary appears, and hope that hereafter the South will drop its arrogant claims to superiority on these several points, and that self-abasing Northerners will be too scarce to do the necessary dirty work for them. But there is one point not named in the above category—one assumption not yet denied by the test of proof. The claim of *superior valor* remains, and we are yet to "smell Southern powder and taste Southern steel." Should they fail to maintain themselves in this, how utterly vain has been their incessant vaunting. This is their *strong point*—the point on which they have never consented to endure the slightest question! And should they decline the combat when they meet us face to face, though we being double their numbers, they will prove themselves to have been the most arrant braggarts and the most contemptible cowards in the world. Up to this present writing, it is true they have made display only of that "better part of valor" called "discretion," and it is quite a question of causistry if they should not be held responsible in character for omitting so many days after promise to eat us up, for we have had a right to expect that we would now have been eaten up and even half digested. But we cannot believe all that they say, as we very well know now, and will wait patiently for the consummation.

At any rate, after this we will be pretty sure to know each other, and no doubt will get along in the future all the better for it.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Returns from Tennessee look bogus enough. Her bogus officials will figure up, say, 40,000 or 50,000 majority in Western and Central Tennessee, and, if they dare, 20,000 majority in Eastern Tennessee. The Tennessee vote is, for the most part, a farce, a fraud, an outrage, unprecedented even in Eastern Virginia A fair and free popular vote would have told a different tale. Free from terrorism and imposture, Tennesseans would have declared against "separation and representation" by a majority in the State of 30,000 to 50,000. But bayonets and bold, bad men have done the work. Thousands of imported soldiers swelled the illegal vote, and "more voters" from every adjoining State, including Kentucky, were on hand. The compliment from Southern and Western Kentucky is to be well returned in due season. I reckon nearly every county in Tennessee, however notoriously Union, is now recorded as still more notoriously secession. Such foul play is beyond endurance, but it does not end here. JOHNSON, NELSON, MAYNARD, BROWNLOW, and numerous others, will have to flee for their lives. They must forthwith take the Confederate oath and abjectly submit to the most remorseless despotism, or they will be strung up or shot down. If they can manage to escape from the clutches of the mob, they will expose to the world the infamous transactions of the 8th of June.

While I know there is a considerable seditious element, and a pretty strong secession undercurrent in some parts of Kentucky, my confidence in her people's power and desire to cling to the Union and resist secession, is still unshaken. Of course, the violent and fraudulent action and the pressure of Tennessee and Virginia Secessionists push on Kentucky Secessionists, and there is no telling what they may jointly attempt in Kentucky. What they can't effect by the Congressional election they will struggle to effect by or before the August State election. However, the popular tendency is still in the right direction. The Government's success in Virginia will strengthen and confirm this tendency. The Government's signal failure, though temporary, might seriously check it.

I don't desire to raise any false hopes in the North about Kentucky. I know we have some professors of Unionism to the North, if not to us,—loud-mouthed professors, who, on false pretences, procure from the North divers articles, which they send South, and who give the seceders every possible aid and comfort. I know men who privately boast of the quantities of goods they send to their "Southern brethren," and of their sharp practice upon the "Yankees" and "Abolitionists" in New-York and Cincinnati! And I know we have unreliable and inconsistent "Unionists," who the same hour talk Union to one and secession to another, who talk on both sides in almost the same breath, who don't seem to know or care where they stand or where they go who so fluctuate hither and thither, and are so slippery, that you can't hold them fast and still two minutes. Even influential men, who one day are unconditional Unionists and Coercionists, ready to do and to suffer anything to save their country and punish the conspirators, are another day for the Union, with so many conditions, so many "additional constitutional guarantees" to secure their "constitutional rights," and so many protests against "a Union held together by the sword," that they seem fit candidates for admission into the mysteries of "K. G. C." Such men cannot be counted on. They are on the fence, or drifting towards secession. Political weathercocks want to be on the popular side. They watch the popular breeze, and shift their sails according to its changes. They have great respect for "the will of the majority." HALDEMAN and MCKEE, of the *Courier*, will turn first-rate Unionists, so soon as they see the chances are decidedly against Kentucky's seceding Kentucky demagogues keep an eye to the contingency of her secession keep questioning the possibility of Kentucky's going with the North, and keep it before the people that they will bow to the

supreme will of the State, and if they don't they go.

When the GOVERNMENT of the United States shall have begun to demonstrate its power to maintain its supreme authority, and its ability and determination to protect every loyal Unionist in the South, then Kentucky "States Rights" demagogues will go with the General Government; feeling its power to punish and protect, they will acknowledge its existence and obey its laws; and also many people of Kentucky, who, though well meaning, are now so wavering, uncertain or "neutral," will then become most decided, loyal and reliable supporters of the Government.

The good cause continues to progress. Fully 7,000 belong to the Unconditional Union Club, of Louisville. Like Clubs are forming throughout the State. The most admirable and timely Appeal of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT—faithful among the faithless—is being printed and circulated by the one hundred thousand copies. It will have a very marked and salutary effect upon the fellow-citizens of his native State. I believe CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE, MALLORY, GRIDER, HARDING, WADSWORTH, MENZIES, DUNLAP, and JACKSON will be elected as Union men to Congress, and that at least a majority of them will vote liberally for the defence of the Government and the preservation of the Union against South Carolina and JEFF. DAVIS. MALLORY says he will vote men and money not only to protect the seat of Government, but also to carry on and carry through the war against the rebels. GRIDER, HARDING and WADSWORTH are, I learn, just as decided. I expect CRITTENDEN and WICKLIFFE will do the same, and, I presume the others will. They are all committed to this declaration, namely: "*The direct question, the grand and commanding question, is, Union or no Union, Government or no Government, Nationality or no Nationality.*"

BURNETT, if elected by "the Purchase," will hardly take his seat. Aside from pecuniary considerations (back pay, mileage, &c.), BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL have no business in Washington (unless they repent and reform), and will not stay there long, if they go at all.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, June 1, 1861.

Our Mayor having lately left his country for his country's good, and most of the City Fathers having resigned or removed, an election was last Saturday held in this city for municipal officers. Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, United States District Judge, received 160 votes, and G. W. FERGUSON 1 vote. As both gentlemen are uncompromising Union men, Mr. FERGUSON'S strength must not be credited to the Secessionists. It is guessed that Judge MARVIN himself cast the solitary ballot. No restraint was imposed. Every one voted for whom he chose, and not a single disunion or secession ballot was cast.

If I were to indulge myself in drawing inferences from the result of this election, I should say *coercion* is a very good thing, or at least, that an exhibition of the paraphernalia of coercion has a very salutary effect. Two months ago secession flags were insulting the breeze from every flagstaff in this town, and hemp was talked of for Union men as familiarly and composedly as you would talk of dissecting a canvas-back after you had thoroughly exhausted yourself with a day's sport. The United States Judge was the only civilian holding office here who was true. The Clerk of the Court resigned; the Marshal resigned; the District-Attorney resigned; and the Court was thus left powerless. It was the judgment of the unthinking crowd, including those who should have known better, that the Court had collapsed and would never be revived. Even when Major FRENCH arrived from Texas to reinforce Fort Taylor (the fortress is situated on the west end of the island), the people imagined, or seemed to, that he had only taken on himself the humiliation of a capitulation—which capitulation they supposed would occur very soon.

Senator MALLORY, (Mr. D.'s Secretary of the Navy,) formerly resided here, and many of the innocent and simple fishermen and wreckers fell into the very palpable error of considering him a man of brains. It was Senator MALLORY who deceived them into the notion the "Confederate" flag could ever wave over Fort Taylor. Whether he has ever threatened to send the entire Southern navy here or not, I am not advised; but I suppose they are keeping that back for the bombardment of New-York.

On Sunday, May 15, Capt. MEIGS dropped down into the secession camp like a bombshell. Some hints he let drop, about "removing suspected persons"—who had themselves been talking of taking summary measures to rid themselves of their Union brethren—set some folks a thinking. Before a week, a very large bushel basket full of scales had fallen from the eyes of those who ought to have seen clearly before. Capt. MEIGS brought the commission of Mr. CLAPP, the new United States Marshal. Two days afterwards, District-Attorney BOYNTON arrived in the *Illinois*. The Court was thus revived. From that day to the present, secession has been dying out—growing beautifully less—till yesterday, when, as I have said, not a single disunion vote was cast. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Maj. FRENCH, for the sagacity, firmness and judgment he has shown in discharging the delicate and responsible duties which have devolved upon him since his arrival here. He has gradually tightened the cords till he has everything and everybody under perfect control. Some who are in their own hearts conscious of being traitors, have taken the alarm, and removed themselves to other localities. Among them, our distinguished Lord Mayor, whose case is a very sad one, as he had a life appointment as Collector of this port for the "Southern Confederacy." Nevertheless, like a common man a mere undistinguished private citizen, he went off between two days, and not a soldier nor a sympathizer "discharged a farewell shot." Poor Judge MACKINTOSH, "Confederate States Admiralty Judge for the Southern District of Florida," arrived here a fortnight ago. He probably had not heard from here since before Capt. MEIGS' arrival. On learning the actual state of affairs, he gave out he had come for his health; but as he didn't find it healthy, he soon went away again, and took his District-Attorney with him. He was narrowly watched, and if he had attempted to discharge any of the functions of his office, he would have been committed for treason.

There are a number of men now in your City, connected with mercantile houses here, who were last Winter the most rampant Secessionists in town. One or two of them were the ringleaders among the traitors of the island. You will find such men in New York from all over the South, professing to be the soundest of Union men, *who couldn't stay at home on account of their sentiments.* Look out for them.

Judge MARVIN delivered an inaugural address last Monday evening, on the occasion of his installation as Mayor. His speech was a plain, unvarnished history of this island during the last six months. There is no telling what might have happened had Judge MARVIN not been here. He was born in New-York, but has resided here during the past twenty five years He was a candidate for the Convention, but the Union sentiment was not strong enough at that time to elect him. His devotion to the Union has been unwavering through good and evil report. Probably not another man in the United States passed through so severe an ordeal. While there were many indications that the Government would fall through, and that Key West would pass into the hands of the revolutionists, he stood firm. Judge MACKINTOSH, of whom I have spoken, denounced him as a traitor in the Florida Convention, and volunteered to pull the rope at his execution. Circumstances alter cases. Judge MACKINTOSH, when here the other day, was compelled to ask Judge MARVIN to use his influence with the military authorities to induce them to permit him (MACKINTOSH) to go away.

Capt. WELCH, (agent New-York underwriters,) is another of the few on the key who never despaired of the Republic. He has the intelligence and firmness you would expect to find in such a position; and, if the rebellion had succeeded, would have been among the first to walk the plank.

Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Wyandotte*, is here from Pickens, waiting to have his boiler repaired. He reports that when he left they were sinking obstructions in the channel. He thinks *they* feared an attack. Capt. B. is very anxious to get back before the collision takes place. Information received from Pickens since the arrival of the *Wyandotte*, says the major part of the fleet collected there had left—possibly for the mouth of the Mississippi. Col. BRADFORD, of New-Orleans, had quarreled with BRAGG, and his company had seceded. It is said they came to the conclusion that half allowance of raw pork was a most unromantic diet.

The Thunderer's thundering correspondent, RUSSELL, after he had been through Pensacola and Pickens remarked that he would prefer to be in Pickens at the time of the fight.

By way of Havana we have advices that a couple of privateers have been doing some mischief off the mouth of the Mississippi. This is the commencement of Mr. D.'s system of piracy. Capt. MCKEAN has blocked that game before this time, probably.

The *South Carolina* arrived here from Boston last night—only seven days out. She has recruits for the Navy, and leaves, to-morrow morning, to join the blockading squadron. She has a fine armament. The news of the advance upon Virginia is received with enthusiasm by the Union men here. Energy is what they want to see. Let the blows fall very fast and very hard. The fulness of time is now come.

ISAM.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a statement from a gentleman long a resident of Charleston, who recently left that city. Among other things he says:

"Business is entirely prostrated, of course. It is stated on good authority that one of the largest dry goods establishments, which has already had an extension, will close, for some time at least, in the course of a month. This is the establishment which first issued paper currency in the shape of small paste-board tickets, about two inches long and one wide, neatly colored, printed on one side, and indorsed on the other by the book-keeper to prevent forgery. Since they set the example, others have imitated. These "shin-plasters" are really quite a convenience in the absence of specie, and are becoming extensively used. I heard, a short time since, of a lady paying a small balance at her grocer's with these checks and ice-cream tickets. The firms will redeem them as soon as one has a dollar's worth.

Some articles it is impossible to procure in the city a ready, and people are supplying themselves with shoes and boots in anticipation of the time when there will be none left. Several dry goods dealers have bought goods for the Summer in New Orleans and Nasaville. Butter is brought now from Kentucky, and very nice butter it is, too, as it certainly ought to be at fifty and seventy-five cents per pound. There is no good butter made in South Carolina, for the very good reason that there is no grass. Coffee sells at thirty-five cents per pound, and lemons at twelve and a half cents a piece, which raises materially the price of whisky punches, and thereby does not improve tempers.

East Bay, which is one of the principal wholesale streets, by sunset is as still and deserted as on Sunday. They get no Northern papers except occasionally by private conveyance, and in consequence, the *Courier* and *Mercury* fill up their columns with clippings from the Richmond and Memphis papers; which, after all, perhaps, are more nearly what they want, because they abound in the language in which the Charleston papers most delight.

The Captain of the Richardson Guard is reported to have said, on going to Virginia, that if every man of them was killed there would be no tears shed, so we are forced to conclude that all the soldiers of South Carolina are not gentlemen, after all. The volunteers have been withdrawn from Sullivan's Island, so that martial law is no longer to be observed there, and several country companies have been sent home. Some anxiety is felt and expressed as to the comparatively defenceless condition of the coast generally; and some uneasiness is also felt that so many soldiers are permitted to leave the State. Gov. PICKENS has now, I think, declared that no more shall be allowed to leave.

The people there cannot say anything too bad of Col. ANDERSON, and are very angry now that he was permitted to carry off his flag and sword. They say that 'BEAUREGARD thought he was dealing with a gentleman and an equal, but it was not so.' They also say that events have turned out very different from what they expected; that they never thought it would come to this, and reiterate Mr DAVIS' desire for peace. 'If they will only let us have peace, it is all we ask,' they say very meekly.

Col. MEMMINGER, who, you will recollect I told you some time ago, was one of those few who would not make any pledges at the time of the Convention, but all along, you know, held a prominent place; the fact is, he is one of the shrewdest, clearest-headed men in the State or States, and they can't afford to do without him. He is now in Richmond with the rest of the rebel Government. Judge PATTERSON still holds to his love for the Union. He can afford to do so, as his high position secures him the right to his own opinion, and he is very polite and good natured to every one. It was he who first gave to the floating battery the name of "Boomerang," which has since clung to it. That far-famed battery is safely moored in the river in a retired spot, where it rests secure.

Most of the batteries on the islands in the harbor have been leveled by order of BEAUREGARD and the ocean has saved the trouble of leveling some of those at Morris Island by entirely washing away the part of the island where they were situated."

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED MUSKETS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives these particulars of experiments recently made in that city with rifled muskets:

"The trial was for the purpose of testing the powers of resistance, to the best small arms now in use, of various thicknesses of iron and steel and was held in the presence of Capt ROGERS, U. S. N., and numerous other gentlemen, iron manufacturers and others—Capt. ROGERS having been appointed by Government to superintend the arming and fitting up of the steamers lately purchased here for gun-boat service.

The arms tried on this occasion were the Enfield, Colt's and other celebrated rifles, Minié or United States rifled musket, and lastly, our Ohio arms—the last-named being the old United States regulation musket, rifled, sighted and otherwise improved at MILES GREENWOOD'S Eagle Iron Works, in this city.

The trial lasted nearly the entire day, and many experiments were had, the most interesting, however, being these:

A sheet of the best quality charcoal boiler iron was put up at 90 feet distance, and all of the arms on the ground fired at it in turn. The Minié and other of the rifles named, made quite deep impressions in it, but none succeeded in putting their balls through the metal, excepting the altered musket. The balls of this gun penetrated it in every instance, and in fact seemed to meet with little resistance in passing through it. With three-eighths inch steel plates, the result was about the same. Against all the other arms it was proof, but every shot from the altered musket passed through it with ease. The last test was with the toughest and best quality of three-eighths inch wrought boiler plates. None of the balls fully passed through this, but while it was but slightly marked by all the others, the balls from our Ohio muskets penetrated the iron to their depth, and remained sticking in it, causing it to project five-eighths of an inch on the reverse side.

Next to our muskets, in strength of shooting, appeared to be the United States rifle or Minié musket—the Enfield proving decidedly inferior to these.

We have heard, that at a private trial had since the above, balls from the altered muskets succeeded in penetrating good three eighths inch boiler iron; and that some satisfactory shots were made at a distance of over 2,400 yards, or nearly a mile and a half. The official trial, however, first named, gives a sufficiently good report of our Ohio arms, and we only hope that no time will be lost in getting them ready, and in the hands of our Buckeye boys."

FROM BALTIMORE.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated June 13, says:

"The big gun 'Union' has been successfully raised from the bottom of the river, and securely placed on the schooner *J. J. Baril*. Lashings have been placed around it to prevent all possibility of its again going overboard, in case the schooner should be caught in a storm Even this contingency, improbable as it is, has been provided for, and buoys have been attached to it, so that in case it should go to the bottom again, its resting-place may be indicated.

A lot of letters, a quantity of percussion caps and 10,000 military buttons, intended for the rebel forces, were seized at the Relay House yesterday afternoon. The contraband goods were found on a Miss JANNY SMITH, on the train for Harper's Ferry."

SECESSION OFFICERS SENDING THEIR FAMILIES NORTH.

It is stated on the best authority, that the wife and daughter of Col. MAGRUDER, who commanded the battery at Big Bethel passed through this City eastward, yesterday. They went to Boston by the steamer *Metropolis* There people appear to know very well where the safest places are.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15

$12,000 U S 6s '81, Reg.	83¾	1,000 Erie R R 1st m	106
2,000 U. S 6s, '74, Cou.	76	1,000 Mich. S & N. I. C. b.	87
1,000 do.	75	1,000 Ill. Cen. R Dft.	89¾
2 000 do.	75¼	2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m	85
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68	86	1,000 Lac. & W. 1st m.	84
500 Tres 1 90 Cts	103	30 Ohio Bank	22
1,000 Tres 11 90 Cts	100¾	67 Metropolitan Bank	77
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90-'95	36¾	16 do.	76
14,000 do.	36½	60 Continental Bank	65
3,000 do.	s10 36	200 Erie Railroad	23
12,000 do.	s10 36¼	50 do.	s30 23¾
2,000 do.	35¾	50 Cum. Coal Pre	4¾
5,000 do.	s15 35	600 N. Y. C. Railroad	73¾
10,000 do.	35	750 do.	s30 73
2,000 do.	34¾	150 do.	s10 73¼
5,000 do.	s10 34¾	300 do.	73¾
1,000 do.	s10 35	450 do.	73¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	79	25 Hudson R R.	32
5,000 Virginia 6s.	43½	30 do.	31¾
7,000 do.	42	400 Harlem Railroad	10¾
12,000 N. C 6 State 6s	52	200 do.	10
5,000 do.	s10 51	200 Reading Railroad	32
10,000 Ga. 6s, pay'l Ga.	58¾	5 Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23¾
10,000 Mo State 6s	37¾	50 do.	b30 24
11,000 do.	37¾	150 do.	24¾
5,000 do.	s 37½	25 do.	24
5,000 do.	s10 37	100 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	66¾
40,000 do.	37	50 C. & C R R	60
15,000 do.	s15 36¾	5 do.	59¾
5,000 do.	s10 36¾	200 do.	59¾
13,000 do.	36¾	2 C. & T. R.	21¾
20,000 do.	s10 36¼	60 do.	b30 23
5,000 Louisiana 6s	54	50 C. & R. I. R.	34¾
6,000 do.	s5 50	450 do.	35

MONDAY, June 17—A. M.

The most favorable feature of the Trade of the past week at this port is the continued heavy Exports of Domestic Produce and the liberal receipts of the same from the West, both by rail and canal, to supply this demand The movement has been happily relieved of the threatened extra premiums of 2¼@5 ₱ cent, which the Marine Underwriters were about to impose in consequence of the grave attitude of the privateer question in England. The latest news from London, while removing all pretext for such a policy, also gives assurances of a better appreciation on the other side of the true nature of our present war for the maintainance of the Government, and its supreme authority over the trade and commerce of the whole country. No further serious misunderstanding on the subject is immediately apprehended. In other departments of trade, the business of the week cannot be called very satisfactory, although in some lines of jobbing there is a slight improvement over the stagnation in May. There is more doing in Sugars at low prices, and the free articles of Teas and Coffee are firm, under the expectation of a War duty, on the meeting of Congress. The Import entries continue comparatively light, the most marked falling off being in Dry Goods. The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

SCOTTI'S, No. 722 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence this morning that Virginia has been entered by two additional columns of Federal troops—at Leesburgh by Col. STONE, with the New-York NINTH as his advance guard, and at a point opposite Williamsport, Md., by the advance guard of Gen. PATTERSON'S army, under Gen. CADWALADER. With regard to the movement on Leesburgh, we have not yet received the particulars; but at Williamsport, we learn, our troops waded the Potomac, waist-deep, covered by a sufficient force of artillery. Toere have been no movements of importance in the vicinity of Washington.

There appears to be no doubt that the great body of the fourteen thousand rebel troops, which recently occupied Harper's Ferry, has proceeded to reinforce Gens. BEAUREGARD and LEE at Manassas Junction; but it is stated, on the authority of a person who was at the Ferry on Saturday night, that a portion of them was expected to proceed to Romney, to join the command of HENRY A. WISE, the crazy Ex-Governor of Virginia, who is reported to be on his march from Staunton with three thousand men, to oppose the progress of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces. How much he expects to accomplish with three thousand men does not clearly appear; but, of course, according to Virginia reckoning, they will be a match for fifteen thousand Yankees. The rebels, on their retreat from the Ferry, threw a large quantity of muskets, said to number a thousand, into the river, together with some of their accoutrements, all of which have since been recovered.

The probability of a collision between the State and Federal troops in Missouri is hourly increasing. In fact, it is reported that a skirmish has already taken place near Independence, in which the Federal troops were worsted. The report, however, cannot be relied upon, as the lines of telegraph in that region are entirely in the hands of the Secessionists. All the counties on both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas border to Boonville, are reported to be under their sway, and at the latter place they are intrenching themselves. Meanwhile, troops are being assembled on the Missouri border, ready to be marched within her confines whenever their services may be required, which will probably be very soon. Eight Illinois regiments are to be stationed within two hours' march of St. Louis, four at Belleville, and four at Caseyville.

Later advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday evening, make no mention of any new movement of troops against the enemy, as announced in previous dispatches. Col. MAX WEBER'S German Regiment, which left this City on board the *Alabama*, had arrived, and had gone into camp near Hampton. The fifteen additional regiments called for by Gen. BUTLER are expected to be soon on the ground, and among them will be a corps of artillery from Fort McHenry, and a regiment of mounted rifles, which latter are needed to operate against the Virginia light cavalry. The troops will soon extend their lines further into the country, and the whole peninsula between the James and York Rivers will be made an intrenched camp, connected with the Fortress by telegraph wires. Gen. BUTLER will doubtless commence aggressive operations whenever his reinforcement shall be sufficient to warrant a forward movement with the certainty of success. Gen. PIERCE who commanded the expedition to Great Bethel, it will be seen, in a note to the editor of the Boston *Journal*, asks the public not to condemn him before he has been heard. He asserts that whatever he did was with good advice; that Col. TOWNSEND offers to certify that the orders were given properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have been managed better. All this may be entirely true, but it does not accord with the accounts we have received from other sources. Gen. PIERCE'S official report of the affair has not yet appeared.

The Sanitary Commission appointed by order of President LINCOLN, to inquire into the condition and necessities of the Federal troops, will meet in this City on Thursday of next week. A preliminary meeting has already been held in Washington, at which the Commission was fully organized and put in a condition to operate in the most immediate and practical manner. Great benefit is expected to result to our troops from its labors.

Government seems to have made no attempt yet to stop the sending of provisions to the Southern States through Kentucky, whatever may be its intentions in this respect. A telegram from Louisville informs us that considerable quantities have been received there within the last three days, mostly from the State of Indiana, which are being sent South over the Nashville Railroad. We can hardly afford to fight the rebels and feed them, too.

The little pirate schooner *Savannah* continued to attract considerable notice, as she lay moored, yesterday, opposite the Battery. A large number went off to inspect the vessel, and to satisfy their curiosity concerning the first veritable privateer. Lieut. MCCOOK has delivered the vessel, with the papers and log-book found on board, to the United States Marshal. Her letter-of-marque was indorsed No. 1; and, with the exception of the old steam-tug *Calhoun*, at New-Orleans, which is said to be under command of Capt. WILSON, late of the *Minnie Schaffer*, is probably the only vessel having a commission which has ventured out of a Southern port. The twenty-one prisoners are expected to be sent here for trial.

The announcement that the First Massachusetts Regiment was to arrive yesterday morning at Jersey City, attracted to that place a large concourse of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. At about 10 o'clock, a large delegation of Massachusetts men assembled at the Astor House and proceeded in a body to Jersey City, for the purpose of formally receiving the regiment. Contrary to general expectation, the steamer *Commonwealth*, which had been chartered to convey the troops, did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon; but the people waited with most exemplary patience, and when, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the vessel hove in sight, gayly decorated with flags, and her decks crowded with over a thousand brave men, the people waved their hats and sent up a shout of welcome that must have sunk deep into their hearts. A substantial collation had been provided in the depôt by a Committee of the sons of Massachusetts, and the men partook of it with a degree of earnestness indicative of good appetite and excellent digestion. They all appeared to be in good health and spirits. The regiment numbers 1,046 men, all fully equipped, and carrying with them baggage-wagons, ambulances, and all equipments for active service. The officers are as follows: Col. COWDIN, Lieutenant GEORGE G. WELLS, Major C. B. CHANDLER, Adjutant W. H. LAWRENCE, Quartermaster LEE, Commissary J. B. GOULD.

The steamship *Jura*, with news from Europe three days later than was received by the *Adriatic*, passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are not important.

The Mail steamship *Bienville*, from Havana on the 12th inst., at 5 P. M., with mails and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday. The Havana market has not improved since last advices; Sugar, No 12, was quoted at 6 to 6¼ rials ₩ arrobe. The stock on hand in the city of Havana was 240,000 boxes. Molasses was quiet—Clayed at 1 to 1½ rials; Muscovado, 1½ to 2½ rials. Freights as last reported—American flags, £2 to £3 ₩ ton; other flags, £3 to £4½ ₩ ton. Exchange—London, improved demand at 4½ to 5 premium; Paris, with slight inquiry, at 6 to 7 discount; New-York and other Northern cities, par to 1 ₩ cent. premium. The health of Havana still remained comparatively good.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City furnishes us with details of advices from Utah to the 24th of May. The most important item of information relates to the departure of Gov. CUMMING from the Territory, for his home in Georgia. He left on the 17th of May, in a very secret way, turning over the duties of his office to Mr. FRANCIS H. WOOTTON, Secretary of the Territory. The period of his official tenure does not expire until some time in 1862, but it is not considered likely that he will return. The motive for his retirement will probably be found in the present condition of affairs in the South There seems to be no likelihood that secession will gain a foothold in Utah. It is more probable that she may set up an opposition in the cotton business. BRIGHAM YOUNG, it is understood, in his late tour through the southern part of the Territory, made special inquiries as to the capabilities of the soil for cotton culture. In Santa Clara and Rio Virgin Counties, it is already cultivated to some extent, and recently eleven hundred pounds of the article arrived in Salt Lake City, from that region, as an earnest of what can be done.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off weaker than on Friday, on both the Railway and State list: New-York Central, 7½; Missouris, 36½ ₩ cent.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

It looks very much as if, by abandoning Harper's Ferry, the rebels had abandoned the only point where they could make any effectual resistance to the march of our troops through Virginia. While in possession of that point they held in check all the forces from the West and Pennsylvania, and left their confederates at Manassas Gap and further South to exert their full strength, whatever that may be, against the American Army. Eventually, to be sure, they would have been driven from it; but time is an element of value to them in this struggle, and every day they could have held the Ferry would have been of essential service to their main army further South.

In this operation, however, as in every other of the campaign, they have shown a very remarkable appreciation of the value of human life. To read the proclamations of their Generals, and the speeches of their orators, one would suppose that they valued their lives at less than nothing—that thousands and tens of thousands of the chivalry stood ready and eager to sacrifice themselves on the altar of rebellion and Slavery. Facts, however, do not support this impression. Instead of the rash and reckless cavaliers which their words would imply, events show them to be as careful of their lives as if they held stock in the companies where they are insured. They are undoubtedly eager to fight, but only after they have made fighting safe. They did not fire a gun upon Fort Sumter until, by three months' labor, they had sheltered themselves behind impenetrable bulwarks. They could have taken Fort Pickens at any time previous to its reinforcement; but as it would cost them two or three hundred men, they tried to bribe its officers to let them in. They might have made a fight at Phillippa and at Grafton,—not perhaps with hope of success, but certainly with a chance of reaping honor and impressing the world with their valor. They did nothing of the sort. They ran away or surrendered. And now eight or ten thousand of them have evacuated the key of Virginia, which they had taken great pains to fortify, without firing a gun, or risking the loss of a single life. In no solitary instance *as yet* have they shown the slightest confidence in their ability to stand their ground against Northern troops in the open field.

It is surmised by some that the troops who have left Harper's Ferry have done so for the purpose of strengthening the forces at Manassas Junction, for an attack on Alexandria and Washington. But they are in no condition to make such an attack, even if they had no other enemies than those in front; and their evacuation of the Ferry leaves the road clear to the Western and Northern troops to follow them up, and engage them in the rear, if they stop for offensive operations at the Junction. Indeed, it is not easy to see what can stop our troops, if they follow them up with vigor and rapid energy, from sweeping the whole rebel force from the neighborhood of Alexandria, and compelling a precipitate retreat on Richmond. The rebels can receive no reinforcements from Tennessee, for they cannot cross the Alleghanies. If the commands of Gens. PATTERSON and MCCLELLAN move rapidly forward, we shall be overwhelmingly superior to any forces the rebels can bring north of Richmond, and can either force them to an engagement with every advantage on our side, or sweep the whole State north of the James River clear of the rebel forces.

Unless we are greatly mistaken in the meaning of the movement, the retreat from Harper's Ferry is the beginning of the end. It indicates an inability on the part of the rebels to maintain themselves. We should not be at all surprised to see it followed, within a fortnight, by a similar movement from the Manassas Junction, and a general concentration of the rebel forces, under the immediate command of JEFF. DAVIS, in the vicinity of Richmond. We shall then have available for the attack three armies—one at Fort Monroe, of some 25,000, another at Washington of 35,000, and a third from Pennsylvania and Ohio, entering by Harper's Ferry, of at least 30,000. Before September, we think it not at all unlikely that Virginia will be completely in the hands of the Government of the United States.

CHEAP PATRIOTISM.—A Georgian newspaper announce, with great ostentation, that certain aristocratic dames and damsels of that State, whose names it publishes, have tendered to Gov. BROWN their diamond rings, watches, jewelry, silver-plate, &c., to aid in carrying on the disunion war; and add, also, that the Governor himself has subscribed a thousand dollars for the same purpose. Now, when we consider that about two months ago, this same Georgia Governor issued a proclamation, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, any citizen of Georgia from paying any of the debts he may have contracted to any citizen of the United States; and when it is further considered that almost every diamond ring, watch, piece of plate, and article of bijoutery in Georgia has been procured on credit from New-York or Philadelphia, it certainly becomes a legitimate subject of inquiry whether all these aristocratic gifts were duly paid for prior to the repudiating proclamation aforesaid, or whether, according to the Governor's suggestion to repudiators, this may not be another illustration of the queer dodges current in Georgia for canceling debts due in the "Abolition States." There is not the least grounds for doubt in the matter. And certainly if bejeweled damsels of Milledgeville desire that history should give proper credit, they had better file in the archives of the State, along with the evidence of their gifts, due proof also, in the shape of the manufacturer's receipt, that the articles so ostentatiously bestowed, had been previously paid for.

Confederate Honor and Confederate Arms.

The evidence accumulates that the Southern rebels are alarmingly destitute of arms and munitions of war. The traitor JOHN B. FLOYD has just issued a circular address to the people of Southwestern Virginia, in which he says that there is great danger to that portion of the State from the Federal troops advancing from Ohio, and threatening to seize the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This movement would effectually cut off all aid to the rebel army in Virginia, from the State of Tennessee and those States south and west of it. Mr. FLOYD says: "We have plenty of men to defend the country, if they were armed." He adds: "I call upon all patriotic citizens to come promptly forward, and supply our men with such arms as they may have. Agents will be appointed to receive the arms, and give a receipt for the same, *stating therein the character of the gun, and the value thereof.* These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for."

A motley array of weapons would this collection of guns be, if Mr. FLOYD were so successful as to get any response at all to his call. But this will not happen. No man who has a good gun will be fool enough to part with it, just at the time when, according to Mr. FLOYD, an armed enemy is about to invade his home. A few worthless firelocks, lacking some such essential part as lock, stock or barrel, may be brought in, under the delusion on the part of the owner that he will be able to get clear of it and obtain a consideration for it. But beyond such offerings, Mr. FLOYD'S armory will not be blessed.

But this is not the only evidence of the scarcity of valuable weapons among the rebels. Ex-Gov. WISE made a speech at Richmond on the 1st of June, (when President JEFF. DAVIS was received,) in which he said: "The man who will not go [to fight] unless he have a Minié or percussion musket, who will not be content with flint and steel, or even a gun without a lock, is worse than a coward—he is a renegade. * * * Get a spear, a lance. * * Manufacture your blades from old iron, even though it be the tires of your cart-wheels. * * Grind and burnish it in the shape of a bowie-knife, and put to it any sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ash, hickory or oak."

And this is not all. The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of a recent date, reads a severe lecture on "the reported retreat of *two* companies of Virginia cavalry before the advance of *one* company of United States troopers." The *Mercury* says it does not know what to make of this affair. "It is said," it continues, "in extenuation of this apparently *dastardly conduct*, that one company of the Virginia Cavalry *were without pistols*. But," scornfully rejoins the *Mercury*, "what a vain and empty excuse! What is the use of pistols in a sabre fight?"

It is not for us to defend the retreat of the chivalric Southerners, though outnumbering the Yankees two to one. It is enough for our present purpose to know that the Virginians consider themselves poorly armed for war; and that they are unwilling to fight even with large odds in their favor, unless they are well armed, Gov. WISE'S heroics to the contrary notwithstanding.

But now a point or two on Confederate honor. Is it not an extraordinary commentary on JOHN B. FLOYD'S career to find him signing himself "Brigadier General, Confederate Army," and advertising in an obscure district of Virginia for old guns, enough to arm his brigade! He who robbed the United States Government of nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms for the benefit of his Confederate traitors, has to borrow or beg enough old-fashioned and dilapidated firelocks to save his own home from the visit of the avenging armies of the Union! On what principle, we must ask, are the arms distributed by FLOYD to the seceding States, and by those States stolen, held by the respective States? Does each State claim and hold as its own what arms were found in the arsenals in its borders at the time of their seizure? This seems to be the fact; and while some Southern States are admirably armed, old Virginia, who gave FLOYD to the Confederates, is expected to have sons that will charge cavalry "without pistols," and rush into serried ranks of well-appointed Federal infantry, with only the rude knives that may be ground and sharpened from broken wagon tires!

The gallant Virginians have no stomach for this unfairness, and they are studying the tactics of FABIUS. They are learning to be good at a retreat. Success to their studies.

THE BLIGHT OF SECESSION.—The effects of secession are well illustrated by a comparison of the present situation of the agricultural interests of Maryland and Virginia. The preponderating sentiment of loyalty in the northern counties of Maryland gave assurance to the farmers that they had little to apprehend from violence in their own midst. Though their labors were checked for a few days after the Baltimore riot, yet the usual routine of farm-work was soon resumed, and has been continued to the present time. The accounts state that with rare exceptions the Maryland farmers are prospering, despite the hard times; and further, that except the unusual display of American flags from private houses, there is nothing in the appearance of the country to indicate the existence of any unusual feeling among the people. The scores of thousands of troops from Free States who have been and are quartered upon Maryland soil, have committed no depredations; have only brought a profitable market for farm and garden produce to the very doors of the farmers themselves, and when the troops have moved their camp the good will of the people with whom they had been staying has followed them.

But in Virginia a far different picture is presented. Early this year, the uncertainty of the political *status* of the State deranged its industrial pursuits. War seemed to threaten its people, and if it came, to plant and sow would be labor thrown away. Nobody knew better than the Virginia farmers the lawless character of the treasonable politicians who were endeavoring to barter away the rights of the Commonwealth. Hence, the statements from Virginia are, that everywhere less than the usual number of acres have been cultivated this year, and that in some districts of country, which seemed from their geographical situation likely to become the scene of conflict, not more than a third or a half of the ground has been planted or sowed that has been in previous seasons. As to the soldiery, wherever Virginia troops have been quartered in large bodies, Virginia farmers have been robbed and in many instances impoverished; and that the mockery of payment for products taken has been gone through, by giving Virginia scrip, does not lessen the reality of the wrong and the damages.

The Operations near Fort Monroe.

There is clearly a misunderstanding in regard to the part Gen. BUTLER is to play in the Summer's campaign. The impression has been current that his forces were destined to coöperate in a general movement from the North, the West and the East upon Richmond; that as soon as sufficient strength had been placed at his disposal, the advance would be made; and that in the presence of his complete preparations, the enemy would be swept from York peninsula. This is evidently an error. We now hear of Gen. BUTLER "planning expeditions"; arranging for alarums and excursions of the melo-dramatic type; projecting, in plain terms, a species of guerrilla warfare, in place of a well-conceived and matured demonstration upon the Virginia capital. It is with reluctance we abandon the idea that Gen. BUTLER'S duties had been prescribed by a sounder military experience than his own, constituting in fact a well-understood portion of the campaign as declared by Gen. SCOTT, and accept the conviction that his occupancy of Fortress Monroe is designed rather to harass than to rout the enemy.

There is another circumstance which has created a strong feeling of disappointment among those who have watched the operations on this important angle of the battle-field. We allude to the neglect of facilities which give us such decided advantage over our enemy, who is entirely without them. There is apparently no disposition to employ the steamers and smaller transports, by which troops may be landed at the rear of the enemy's formidable batteries, and those defences at once rendered worthless. A glance at the topography of the peninsula between the James and the York Rivers will indicate to the reader the existence of a very narrow neck a short distance beyond Yorktown, which, if seized by a large force sent hither in boats, and held, while the main body of the troops advanced from the fort upon Col. MAGRUDER'S positions, *would* compel that officer to capitulate. It is possible that the new expedition of which we hear, may take this character. If so, the theatre of the surrender of CORNWALLIS may be graced with the performance of quite as gratifying a scene.

The Original South Carolina Gentlemen.

The genesis of the South Carolinians, as stated by themselves to the peripatetic correspondent of the London *Times*, has the merit of conciseness—"*The State of South Carolina was founded by Gentlemen.*" Further deponent saith not. We are enlightened with no definition of what constitutes a gentleman, (theme of many a protracted Lyceum debate); but as the "gentlemen" who founded Carolina are mentioned in antithesis to the "witch-burning Puritans" who settled New England, and who are forcibly described in the alliterative trilogy, "brutal bigoted blackguards," we might infer, even if the "chivalry" had not sufficiently informed us, that the founders of that sovereignty were those dashing Cavaliers who flash through the reigns of the English Charles'. This gentle origin has long been a favorite theme of Carolinian eloquence; they have generally been listened to with the meekness befitting those who stand in presence of the scions of such lofty sires. And the only flaw *in re*, is that the whole theory is a stupendous fiction.

It is one of the advantages which we do not share with the Old World peoples, that as their origins go back to the ante-historical period, annalists were able to indulge their fancy at pleasure; and the mediæval chroniclers have left us some neat specimens of what can be done in the way of devising national beginnings under the influence of what GROTE styles the "mythopœic propensity." Oh! that Carolina's origin rounded off into those hazy, purpureal mist-morns! But then, there are the documents in that accursed State Paper Office—those musty Colonial statutes—and the accounts left by HEWATT, CHALMERS, and other inquisitive old chiels, who went round takin' notes! If one could but wipe out those miserable mementoes, what "mythopœic propensities" might one not indulge in?

When, two hundred years ago, the Lords Proprietors to whom the Province of South Carolina was given in free and common socage, set themselves to colonizing their demesne, they first succeeded in packing off, a gang whom the earliest historian of South Carolina designates as "persons of low and indigent circumstances." So far from being Cavaliers, the great majority were poor dissenters, and their first Governor, SAYLE, was a Presbyterian! Mr. RUSSEL records his typical Carolinian as remembering that "he came from a race of English gentlemen who had been persecuted by the ancestors of the Puritans of New-England." But the only "persecution" from which any of those "gentlemen" fled, was what old HEWATT calls "the rigor of unmerciful creditors." "Youth reduced to misery by passion and excess," he adds, "embarked for the new settlement where they found leisure to reform." As for the hatred which the correspondent describes them as entertaining for the Yankees, it was certainly not shared by their ancestors, for the early settlers of South Carolina used their best endeavors to promote emigration from New-England, trying "*to* make everything easy for them;" and at one time the whole colony was preserved from starvation by the generosity of the people of Massachusetts, whose assistance they implored. So much for one lie.

At a later date, towards 1690, a large Irish immigration begins to pour in. They were followed by a few arrivals from Scotland and France, and "some Dutch settlers enticed from New-York." "But of all other countries," says one of the earliest original authorities, "none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland. Indeed, so numerous were they that the lands in Ireland were in danger of lying waste." What the Irish were in those days—half slaves, half savages—may not be altogether unknown to the intelligent reader of history. The next considerable influx was of "gentlemen" from Germany, and the episode is rather a curious one. One STUMPEL, who had been an officer in the King of Prussia's army, "succeeded in enticing five or six hundred low-bred people of his native country" to emigrate to the West Indies, but on arriving in London he abandoned them, when "His Majesty, remembering that the colony of South Carolina had not its proportion of white inhabitants, signified his desire of transporting them to that province." Whither, accordingly, they went. Mr. RUSSELL reports the Carolinians as contrasting the elements which peopled their country, with those that settled New-England, adding: "The North attracted hordes of ignorant Germans and Irish, and the scum of Europe, while the South repelled them." We have seen what the facts are. So much for another lie.

One hundred years (1761) after the commencement of the colonization of South Carolina, the whole white population numbered 25,000; (negroes, 40,000!) what they were we have seen—Irish, Dutch, Germans, poverty-stricken English Dissenters; and they are the fathers of all such as do claim to be "chivalry!"

There are some episodes in the social history of South Carolina, too, which the "gentlemen" omitted in their cock-and-bull stories to the eminent correspondent of our heavy old London namesake, but which are worth bearing in mind in an estimate of their present character. Thus it was not stated that the Carolinians for many years (during the Seventeenth Century) devoted themselves zealously to piracy, Charleston being the common and welcome resort of all the pirates on the Spanish Main; that, as an old annalist has it, "the Governor of South Carolina, the proprietary deputies and the principal inhabitants, all degraded themselves to a level with the meanest of mankind, by assisting pirates," and that it required the power of JAMES II. and ANNE and WILLIAM, to put a stop to it. Moreover, many pirates purchased land from the colonists and took up their residence in the country, and became the sires of many "gentlemen." Nor was it stated that no small number of the chivalry are themselves descended from bondsmen on American soil; as the old colonial legal regulations fully prove that white servants, with or without indenture, were held in bondage and sold as chattels! Having the least democratic government, South Carolina was almost from the first distinguished as the worst governed, most insubordinate, and most licentious and immoral of all the English settlements in America; while their diabolical negro-laws, their enslavement of the Indian tribes, their public entertainment of pirates, and their legislation repudiating the payment of debts due to creditors living outside the Province, clearly show the temper of those "gentlemen," even at that early day.

This is not the whole history of South Carolina; but these are elements which it will not do to omit in estimating the formative influences that have gone to shape the temper of that people whose ridiculous cockerel-like manner of swelling, strutting, blustering and bullying is notorious throughout the world. We do not rank very high that species of logic which estimates people by reference to their progenitors centuries back; but it is needed once for all to tear away the veneer of humbug with which they attempt to cover their originally rotten timber.

Military Hygiene.

Our volunteer troops at the various military camps and forts throughout the country have thus far enjoyed a remarkable degree of general health, and an almost entire immunity from the various epidemics which so frequently follow in the wake of advancing armies. The chief local or special diseases which have appeared among them thus far have been intermittent fever and diarrhœa at Cairo, measles among the New-Englanders at Fort Monroe, scurvy among the marines at Fort Pickens, and diarrhœa to some extent among the Pennsylvania troops;—of small pox only a few isolated cases have occurred here and there, but its spread has been everywhere instantly checked by prompt attention to isolation and vaccination. As for the story to which the Southern Press some time ago gave currency, that yellow fever was raging among our men on Santa Rosa Island, that was only a melancholy instance of the wish being father to the thought; for, though we believe that that terrible epidemic has really appeared within the last fortnight at New-Orleans, it had certainly not, at latest advices, shown itself at any of our Gulf posts. It is not likely, either, that any great bodies of our troops will be exposed, during the fervid months, along those sections of the Gulf or Atlantic coasts where the yellow or other contagious malignant fevers prevail; and it were to be hoped, in a medical as well as in a military point of view, that the bulk of those now at Fort Pickens might be able to Summer on the high grounds near Montgomery, and that those in tide-water Virginia also might be removed up to healthier localities in the vicinity of Richmond or Lynchburgh.

By far the most unhealthy locality has proved to be, as might have been anticipated, Cairo. During the six weeks that the troops have been stationed there, (April 21—June 7,) there have been treated in the Brigade Hospital no less than 614 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, 113 cases of fever and ague, and cases of rheumatism, pneumonia and "miscellaneous," sufficient to make up a round thousand; and, beside these, there were many minor cases in the other two hospitals; this, too, while the whole force stationed there has been gradually growing from one regiment only to ten.

The great bulk of these cases, it is true, have been "discharged cured," as the phrase is; but still the efficiency of that division of the army has been, and is yet, seriously crippled from the effects of the miasmatic exhalations which poison the atmosphere from every direction. The men are impatient to be sent down the Mississippi to capture Memphis, that they may Summer upon its healthy bluffs, and vehemently declare that they would far rather take the risks of life there—rebel rifle-bullets included.

Beside these exceptional cases we have mentioned, we believe that the two hundred thousand volunteer soldiers now in the service of their country have enjoyed a higher average degree of health than any equal number of persons in civil life. Among the forty thousand men located at and near Washington, there have been but few cases of sickness, and these almost entirely confined to the slight maladies incidental to hot weather, and to the mild process of acclimation to which Northern constitutions are there subject. The twenty thousand lately concentrated at Chambersburgh, also, have enjoyed all along a remarkable degree of health; and the forces still encamped in this City and State, and at the numerous large camps throughout New-England and the West, have as yet suffered from naught but those common ills to which all flesh everywhere is heir.

Some of the special and permanent causes of disease among troops, are sudden changes of climate, malarial exhalations, atmospheric vicissitudes, and the exposure to which soldiers are perpetually subject by day and night. From these have sprung nearly all the maladies in our army thus far; and some of them, at least, time and movement will soon measurably remove. Among avoidable causes are imperfect commissariat, and inefficient medical and hygienic regimen generally; these we must expect will develop their effects more slowly, but with all the more terrible fatality when they do finally ripen into a harvest of death. The Medical Board of our small regular Army, though eminently efficient in ordinary routine duty, is of course utterly unable to carry out, or even to suggest, those great scientific sanitary measures imperatively required for permanently securing the health of an improvised army so vast as that which we now have in the field. It is, therefore, eminently desirable that all possible aid and encouragement be given, both by the military and civil authorities, to the corps of eminent scientific gentlemen who have volunteered their aid in advising, planning and carrying them out, and who, under the designation of the "Sanitary Commission for the Army," have just been authoritatively recognized by the powers in Washington. It is also to be hoped that Congress, at its coming session, in making provision for the Army, will see the immediate need of adding to the Army Medical Board, a permanent Advisory Hygienic Board, composed of men capable of bringing the infinite resources of modern science into practical use for conserving the health of those who offer their lives for the Republic. In this war, as in all others, disease is the enemy by far the most to be dreaded.

Wanted a Little Elementary Knowledge About Intrenchments.

The reader of the *Bigelow Papers* can hardly fail to be reminded, by the late dispatches from Great Britain, of the innocent narrative of that veteran soldier who gave his first experience of the wars in which he had taken a distinguished part, in the few brief and expressive words:

"I tell you I felt streaked
The first time ever I found out
Why bayonets was peaked."

It appears, from these dispatches, that an order was given by a commanding officer of the expedition, after his men had been long exposed to a severe fire from the breastworks, *to charge the batteries.* The men, it seems, advanced gallantly and in good order, *au pas de charge*, to the crest of the counterscarp, where their progress was *unexpectedly* impeded by a ditch, and the gallant Zouaves, under Col. DURYEE, were obliged, reluctantly, to retire.

The sadness of the heart which possesses the reader at this account, is but little relieved by the knowledge that these brave soldiers had been placed in one of the most difficult positions that troops can ever occupy, and had acquitted themselves as could scarcely have been expected from veteran and war-worn regulars.

Had their behavior been less gallant, we might have felt less sympathy for them. But they were obviously marched across the natural glacis in front of a fort or intrenchment well supplied with artillery, to assault a parapet, without an intimation that there would be a wide and deep ditch to cross, or the aid of an engineer corps to provide the means of crossing it, or a sharp supporting fire to divide the attention of the garrison.

Nothing could be much more evident than that the officers who conducted this expedition never saw an intrenchment, and were wholly unprepared with any means whatever to assail and carry one. And these are the men who propose to march from Hampton to Richmond, when, as we have distinctly admonished them, a redoubt, or an intrenched camp will be found established at every available point on the route. We take occasion to suggest, therefore, that Gen. SCOTT should send, immediately, a clever engineer officer to Fortress Monroe, to explain to the leaders of this expedition the nature and purposes of an intrenchment; in what way it is intended to strengthen a position, and the usual appliances for carrying such works. We need no better demonstration than has already been given, at this very point, by our brave troops, that we have *the men* to overcome any impediment likely to be encountered in this war, if they are only skillfully handled. The raw troops who charged up to the ditch, in face of a deadly fire of artillery and musketry, and only did not cross the moat and drive the garrison out with the bayonet because they had not been provided with planks or ladders, or light portable bridges, are capable of any gallant enterprise that brave and skillful officers may lead them in.

The path which it seems Gen. BUTLER has determined to pursue, is, we repeat, beset with just such difficulties as this against which his command has already stumbled. He must, therefore, go prepared to encounter them. Men cannot be required to stand in front of a rampart, thirty feet from the muzzles of mounted guns, loaded with grape, and canister, and musket balls, doing nothing. When they are commanded to march through fire, and reach the ditch, they must be provided with the means to cross it, or jump into it, and sticking their bayonets into the slope of the scarp, form with them ladders by means of which the more active can mount the parapet. But before men are sent into a position—recollecting that every ditch will be swept by a flank fire—they must not only be instructed in their duties, but supported by a steady fire upon the enemy. Advantage must be taken of darkness or the weather—false assaults must be made in conjunction with the true one—and so supported, too, that the false attack may, if circumstances favor it, be followed up and made the real one.

Where, as in the case before us, the garrison is composed of undisciplined troops, they might safely be allowed to surprise the camp of the assailants, and, when repulsed, followed pell-mell back into their intrenchments. This very opportunity, indeed, according to some of the accounts, was offered the other day at Great Bethel, where, it is said, the retiring regiments were pursued insultingly by the garrison; and when, if such is really the fact, there was only needed a reserve of troops and a little remnant of common sense, to have given them battle, driven them back, and followed them across their own bridge into their own work—and taken it, as hundreds of such works have been taken, in precisely that manner, before.

We are told in the dispatches, in extenuation of this mishap, that the troops were surprised by a "masked battery," so carefully concealed that the guns could not be seen at all, and that their position could only be known by the flashes visible when they were fired. This is very well as an excuse to the least experienced portion of the public. But we beg leave to say, that, according to the ac-

...country which [illegible] force was sent out from [illegible] for the express purpose of taking an [illegible] pump; and that there are two inches in which it is usual to mount guns [illegible] work. In some cases the guns are placed *en barbette*—that is, behind a parapet low enough for the gun to fire over it—in which arrangement both the guns and the gunners are partly exposed.

In other cases, the parapet is raised so high that the garrison is entirely hidden by it, and the guns are fired through embrasures. This, no doubt, was the arrangement of the intrenchment at Great Bethel; and the reports about a masked battery only go to show that the officers in command were utterly without experience, and did not recognize the presence of a battery when they stood before the ramparts, until they were surprised by the flashes from the guns as they belched through the mouths of the embrasures.

There are certain principles, which we may call the comparative anatomy of fortifications, which it may be of service to submit to our Generals. When they next take up their line of march for Richmond, and run against a bank of freshly-raised earth, which seems to have some suspicious relation to the road they follow, they may safely assume that it is a rampart, which has been studiously placed there to enable a few men, under its cover, to dispute and delay the progress of an army. The existence of the embankment indicates the almost certain presence of a ditch in front of it, from which the earth was taken to form the bank. The holes which they will see in this embankment are pretty good evidence that the place is defended by artillery, and they may be very sure that some of the guns are so arranged that they will sweep the low and level country for a mile or so around the fort.

The fact that our brave troops were able to charge up to the edge of the ditch is evidence that the works at Great Bethel were not in a finished state when Gen. PIERCE reached there. The next time he goes, if the garrison is provided with a clever military or civil engineer, he will be likely to find things greatly chaged. In all probability there will then be dditional impediments in front of the work—such as deep conical pits, called *trous de loup*, placed side by side, with their upper edge nearly touching each other, and the bottom armed with a sharpened stake driven into the earth—over and among which the troops must advance. He will find pickets finely and thickly planted in the ground, with their upper ends pointed off with a drawing-knife, and all interlaced with vines and brush, cords and wire, to trip up the advancing troops and throw their ranks into disorder, while the cannon and musketry play upon them from under cover of the parapet. They will probably find an *abattis* in front of the natural or artificial ditch; palisades and fraises, which every negro axman can make; and, indeed, all the other extempore applications for prolonging the approach, and keeping the advancing columns as long as possible under fire, before they can again hope even to reach the edge of the ditch.

We trust, therefore, that, when Gen. BUTLER sets out again to renew this attempt, he will go prepared to encounter those increased obstacles—which he will assuredly find, if not at Great Bethel, certainly at Yorktown, and probably at every other defensible point between Hampton and Richmond. If he thinks, therefore, that it is more expedient to take these works in front than to turn them, we can only hope that he will provide well the means of clearing the approaches of all artificial obstacles to his advance, before he renews the assault.

THE SECESSION VOTE OF TENNESSEE.—The recent vote of the people of Tennessee, on the question of separation or non-separation of that State from the Federal Union, is boasted of by the Press of Tennessee as a fair and uncontrolled expression of the will of the citizens. A Memphis paper, published on the morning of the election, says of those who may choose to vote against separation: "Let them so vote without let or hindrance. They will incur a fearful responsibility, because such vote will be apt to be regarded as calculated to give aid and encouragement to LINCOLN in his unholy work of subjugation. Some may, indeed, construe them as equivalent to an invitation to the Federal troops to invade the State, relying upon their coöperation in our humiliation."

Said the late WILLIAM WALKER, when his half-starved and murmuring fillibusters were drawn up in line before him, at a most critical point of their raid: "Soldiers, if there be any among you who desire to leave the service, I shall interpose no obstacles. Any such will advance two paces; but—I'll put a bullet through the head of any man who does so." Seldom was exhibited such unanimity, notwithstanding the freedom of action accorded by the fillibuster chief.

But WALKER certainly had this merit: he told his purpose, without the circumlocution resorted to by the Tennessee traitors.

THE CONFEDERATE WHAT IS IT?—The Southern newspapers are in a state of acute perplexity. They want "a pet name for the Southern Confederacy." Having "turned 'Uncle Sam' over to the Yankees as an inveterate old curmudgeon," the editor of the Mobile *Tribune*, who seems to have a fine conception of the eminent fitness of things, and he having patriotically cudgeled his poetic brains, says: "Let us make Cousin Sally our watchword and our rallying cry;" and he adds, with much feeling, "The thought would be in harmony with the chivalrous gallantry that should mark the character of the sons of the South." The concluding interrogatory—"Who would not fight for Cousin Sally?"—removes all doubt as to the complexion of the allegorical female. The South fights only for its "niggers," and Cousin Sally may prove to be contraband of war, which Uncle Sam must seize and confiscate.

A DEFECT THAT DEMANDS ATTENTION.—The Government ought to furnish the regiments which are employed on scouting or skirmishing duty with *rifled muskets* without delay. Some of those which have been thus employed in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, the Fifth Zouaves among them, have nothing but the common musket. It is impossible for them to render effective service with these weapons. Their range is very limited, and their aim by no means accurate. Unless skirmishers can pick off the gunners in intrenchments, and render similar service dependent on sharp-shooting at considerable distances, they are comparatively useless. This defect should be remedied without delay. Some of our home regiments have rifled muskets, which they do not need for any service they are likely to be called on to perform, and there would seem to be no good reason why an exchange should not be made.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Departure of Gov. Cumming for Georgia—His Return Improbable—Francis H. Wootton Governor pro tem.—Whisky Licenses—Trade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 24, 1861.

Last Friday afternoon, in a very quiet sort of a way, departed from this city His Excellency Gov. CUMMING and lady, for their Georgian home on the Savannah, he having obtained leave of absence for some seven months, though it is generally believed that he will never again cast his eyes upon the Salt Lake country.

There was no formal adieu, no ostentatious farewell, no complimenary dinner or supper, no eulogistic speechification conected with his departure. Indeed, though everybody understood he was going, very few persons knew when until he was clean gone.

In passing up Emigration Cañon, on Saturday, his provision wagon, unfortunately, upset, the contents gravitating to the bottom of the creek. Some passers-by helped to set the wagon right side up, and replace the loading, which accomplished, His Excellency handed over a golden acknowledgement, and went on his way rejoicing.

According to the Organic act, and the Governor's published notice, Secretary WOOTTON sits in the Gubernatorial Chair *pro tem.* The notice referred to reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 17, 1861.

To the Inhabitants of the Territory of Utah:

The period of my official aopointment, as Governor of this Territory, will expire in the early part of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Considerations of a personal nature demand my immediate return to the States; therefore, in accordance with the provision contained in the third section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," the Hon. FRANCIS H. WOOTTON, Secretary of the Territory, will assume and discharge all the duties of Governor during my absence. A. CUMMING.

A few months ago, the municipal authorities of this city subjected the whisky manufacturers and venders to a very heavy license, intended, indeed, to be prohibitary in effect. The very law abiding straightway closed their liquor business, being perfectly unable to long pay their way and their license too. But it is a difficult matter to obtain barrels or bottles of sufficiently excellent workmanship that they will not leak, "by hook or by crook." So it began to be evident that, notwithstanding the license and all that, the cause of teetotal abstinence did not become so honored as was anticipated. The City Council, therefore, gave Mr. N. H. FELT the privilege of keeping a whisky-store, for the convenience of all the thirsty souls who felt disposed and had the means to patronize him. Our city fathers evidently considered that the day of compromises was not forever gone, and that it might be a good thing and politic to be merciful towards the weaknesses of the flesh, and turn an honest penny at the same time.

Flour continues to be exported from this to the adjoining Territories. Messrs. PERRY & Co. have this week dispatched an ox-train, so freighted, for Pike's Peak, and Messrs. DYER & Co. are advertising for a number of teamsters to drive a similar train to Carson Valley.

The Fort Crittenden contracts for supplying that post with 2 200 cords of cedar, 2,000 cords of pine, for fuel, 1,200 tons of hay, and 200 tons of straw, have been awarded to Mr. JAMES B. WALKER, at the following rates: hay, $13, straw, $9 25 per ton; cedar, $3 50, pine, $4 65 per cord. The *Deseret News* thinks the farmers will obtain higher prices for hay from LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co., for the sustenance of the mail and express animals.

Messrs. BROOKS, MERRIAM and RATHBUN arrived in this city last Monday, with an assortment of goods from California. They came by the San Bernardino route. Spring and early Summer are our annual scarce time for merchandise, and already some of our merchants are out of some articles essential to a moderately complete assortment.

Two new stores are being built in our principal business street—one by J. B. KIMBALL & Co., and the other by WALKER BROTHERS. The first-named replaces a very inelegant coopers' board shanty, on the south-east corner of Council-house block.

There is no hope for the "South" from this Territory, for, like Great Britain, Utah is on the lookout for other than Carolina fields, where King Cotton may luxuriate. Tabernacle goers were informed last Sunday that "Brother BRIGHAM," on his present tour, would have an eye to the capabilities of the Santa Clara and Rio Virgin country for the cotton crop. Some eleven hundred pounds of this necessary article arrived in this city a short time ago from the region named, as an earnest of what that portion of the Territory may yet produce.

Boisterous and half cloudy weather has prevailed of late, with abundance of storm threatenings, but not a drop of rain to soak the thirsty earth. Grain, however, and garden truck in general, look promising, and the barren benches around us will never look greener than they do, till another Winter's snows have hid them from our sight, and other vernal showers have arrayed them in another Summer's dress.

Stephen A. Douglas' Will.

The last will and testament of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate, in Chicago, Wednesday morning. The document is in his own handwriting, and its terseness of composition is the reflection of his own mind. It will be seen that, after the payment of his debts, all his property is left to his wife and children. Mrs. DOUGLAS and Mr. DANIEL P. RHODES, of Cleveland, are named as executors of the will.

THE WILL.

Know all men by these presents, That I, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, in view of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death at such time as an all-wise Providence shall ordain, do hereby declare and subscribe the following as my will, which I desire all persons to respect after my death, to wit:

It is my will that my debts shall be paid out of any moneys which I may leave, and that so much of my property, real and personal, at the discretion of my executors, shall be sold as shall be necessary to pay all my debts.

It is also my will that after said debts shall be paid, all the residue of my property, personal and real, shall be divided by my executors into two equal parts, and that one part thereof shall belong to my children, ROBERT M. DOUGLAS and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and that the other part thereof—that is to say, one-half of all my property, real and personal and of all moneys or debts due me—shall belong to, and is hereby declared to belong to, my dear and beloved wife, ADELE CUTTS DOUGLAS.

It is also my will and positive direction that my said wife shall be, and she is hereby declared to be, the sole guardian of my said children, and that she shall have the possession, control and education of them, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years knowing her to be the best person in the world to perform this sacred trust.

It is also my will that my said wife, ADELE CUTTS DOUGLAS, and my friend and relative, DANIEL P. RHODES, of Cleveland, Ohio, be, and they are hereby declared my executors, to carry my will into effect, and to that end I do hereby waive all legal process and letters of administration, and dispense with any and all security on the part of my said executors, and direct that they may proceed and execute this will the same that I could do were I alive

Having thus provided for all my worldly affairs, I commit my soul to God, and ask the prayers of the good for His divine blessing. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of September, A. D., 1857.

S. A. DOUGLAS. [SEAL.]

In presence of
S. C. BEDHAM,
MARY G. BOYLE.

CODICIL ADDED JULY 30, 1859

Be it known that I, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, do hereby add the following supplement to the above as my last will and testament, to wit: That in event my wife shall have any child or children by me, whether born before or after my death, it is my will and direction, that in the distribution of my estate, an amount of property shall first be set apart and allotted to such child or children equal to the amount my other children will receive from their mother's estate, and that the residue of my property, after paying all just debts, shall be divided into two equal parts and one of said parts shall belong to my said wife, to her sole use and benefit, and the other to my said children, born or to be born, as aforesaid, in equal proportions, it being my wish and intention that each child should inherit an equal amount of property, without reference to the estate from which it shall be derived.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of Washington, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1859. S. A. DOUGLAS. [SEAL.]

In presence of
J. H. CLAY MUDD.
ELLEN E. CURTIS.

Frauds upon Emigrants.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the Board of Delegates of Benevolent Societies, held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday, the following semi-annual report was presented by the Secretary:

Since the last report presented to the Board there has been nothing of importance to communicate. Of actual ticket swindling there has been none, but the frauds perpetrated upon passengers by the regularly appointed Passenger Agents, we regret to say, still continue, and we must again express our surprise that the owners of the ships should permit them. We allude to the advertising of days of sailing, which the agents know to be false at the time of insertion, and by which passengers are put to very serious expense.

The *Dreadnought*, owned by DAVID ODDEN, was advertised by P. M. DEFOREST, to sail for Liverpool on the 20th of May, but did not sail until the 29th of May.

The *Ashburton*, owned by CORNELIUS GRINNELL, was advertised by THOS C ROCHE to sail on the 23d of May, but did not sail until the 4th of June.

The *Southampton*, owned by MORGAN & WILNY, was advertised by TAPSCOTT & Co, to sail on the 16th of May, but did not sail until the 23d of May.

The *Ellen Austin*, owned by STOFFORD & TILESTON, was advertised by Mr. COLLINS to sail on the 20th of May, but did not sail until the 28th of May.

The act passed at Albany last year provides that passengers shall receive provisions from the ship, and fifty cents per day compensation, if the ship be detained more than two days beyond the date advertised, but unfortunately, those for whose benefit the act was intended, are too ignorant to avail themselves of it, and there is, therefore, no other remedy but to give *publicity to the names of the offenders*.

Another description of fraud consists in the sale of sea stores to passengers, which they either do not receive or, if received, are worthless. This is done by the regularly licensed runners, but as Capt. HART and the Commissioners of Emigration (in whose power rests the granting of licenses) are quite aware of their proceedings, we hope that this abuse will shortly be abolished.

Respectfully submitted.
PHILIP PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Copy of her Letter-of-Marque, and of the Vessel's Log.

The "saucy little schooner" *Savannah*, the first privateer, and the first prize among the licensed pirates of JEFF. DAVIS, continued to attract much attention as she lay at anchor, yesterday, off the Battery, with the secession flag flying at her maintopmast-head, under the Stars and Stripes. Crowds thronged the Battery, to get a view of the vessel, while others, wishing to have a more particular inspection, hired boats and went alongside. These visitors becoming too numerous for the comfort of the officers in charge, they were at last obliged, politely, to refuse them admission on board. She was inspected, however, with the greatest curiosity, and all manner of questions were asked touching the history of the craft and of her capture. The mark of one of the *Perry's* shots, which grazed the squaresail-stay, within six inches of the foremast, attracted particular attention.

By the politeness of Lieut. McCOOK our reporter was allowed to copy the letter-of-marque and log of the vessel, which are as follows:

LETTER-OF-MARQUE.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting: KNOW ye that by virtue of the power vested in me by law, I have commissioned, and do hereby commission, have authorized, and do authorize, the schooner or vessel called the *Savannah*, (more particularly described in the schedule herewith annexed,) whereof T. HARRISON BAKER is commander, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States, on the high seas, against the United States of America, their ships, vessels, goods and effects, and those of their citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United States; this commission to continue in force until revoked by the President of the Confederate States for the time being.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1861. By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

SCHEDULE OF DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.

Name—Schooner *Savannah*.
Tonnage—53 41-95th tons.
Armament—One large pivot gun and small arms.
Number of Crew—Thirty.
Indorsed on the back,
"Letter-of-Marque, No. 1."

The following is the only record of the cruise found on board, and is a copy of the first page of the log-book:

"Journal on board schooner *Savannah*, T. H. BAKER, Commander, on a cruise; 1861, June 3. Remarks on board;"

"First part, this day—Moderate breeze from S. S. E. and clear weather, lying at anchor on the inside of the outer buoy, on Midship Channel. At 6 P. M. made all sail and proceeded to sea. At 8 P. M., Bull Island light, bore N. N. W., distance 8 miles. At 9:30 A. M. spoke brig *Josepa*, of Rockland, for Cardenas bound to Philadelphia. Put a prize crew on said brig, having a cargo of sugar. At 10:15 A. M. ship to the West, and in company with the brig. *At noon signalized the cruiser* steering East. Latter part—Light breeze and fine weather. Lat. by obs. 32° 32'."

So ends (the first lesson) in pencil."

The latter words were added by one of the captors to finish the sentence, which was evidently broken off by the approach of the "cruiser" referred to in the log. The orthography was not in all cases according to the rules laid down in WEBSTER'S Spelling-book, and the writing was difficult to make out, and evidently showing that "a *little* learning is a dangerous thing," at least in this particular case.

Lieut. McCOOK being under orders to return to the *Minnesota* as soon as he should have surrendered his prize to the United States authorities, has handed over the vessel, with her papers and the official report of her capture, to the United States Marshal. The schooner has been taken to the Navy-yard. The unknown person who came here with the vessel will be declared as a witness against the pirates, who are soon expected here for trial. The *Minnesota*, it is believed, is now at Hampton Roads. The holster pistols found in the cabin have the name of "A. WATERS, Milbury, Mass., 1842," on the lock-plate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—EDWARD BULGER, a lumber-carman, residing at No. 271 West Thirteenth street, was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with the homicide of his wife, an intemperate woman, about forty years of age. It appears, from what can be ascertained, that BULGER went home at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and found his wife drunk and very abusive. She continued to use very violent and abusive language to him until about 12 o'clock, when she attacked him with her fists. He then lost all patience, and knocked her down, she falling with the back of her head upon the stove, and fracturing her skull. Some others in the house, on hearing the noise and ascertaining what had occurred, called for the Police, and Officer BOYD, of the Ninth Ward, appeared and arrested BULGER. A physician was called in, but the woman died before daylight. BULGER was taken to Court, and locked up to await the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to day. He is represented as being a very peaceable and industrious man.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, a young woman, name unknown, fell or jumped into the dock foot of Seventy-fifth-street, North River. She was seen floating in the water by some boys, who gave the alarm, and Officer DASH, of the Twenty-third Precinct, went to her assistance, but by the time she was got ashore life was extinct. The boys state that she made no effort to save herself, either by seizing the pier or calling for help. She was about 22 years of age, had brown hair, and her face was covered with an eruption. Her clothing consisted of a black cloth cloak and hood, brown silk dress, straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbons, yellow scarf, brown gloves, &c. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

KILLED BY A FALL.—HUGH BRANNOX, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, was killed on Saturday night, by accidentally falling into the area of house No. 272 Stanton-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death by a fracture of the skull was rendered.

A ZOUAVE DROWNED.—The body of one of Col. WILSON'S Zouaves was found yesterday in the river, near the foot of Clarkson-street, and Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon it. It is stated that two others of this regiment have recently been drowned.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY POLICEMEN IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

Joseph Beyer and Charles M. Foster, Policemen of the Seventeenth Ward, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain and locket, valued at $108 and $50 in bank bills, from Francis Baaden, a druggist doing business at No. 16 Bayard-street. It appears that late on Friday night the complainant was in a disreputable lager-beer cellar, kept by Emily Marsh, at No. 265 William-street, and after imbibing sundry drinks and partaking of other refreshments, was presented with a bill of $4, by his hostess. This amount he considered exorbitant, and refused to pay, when the woman called up the two police officers, who were present at the time, and introduced them as such to Baaden. They then showed their shields, and deliberately took from him his watch, money, &c., he making no forcible resistance. The following morning the matter was made known at the head-quarters of the Police Department, and the arrest of the officers was ordered. On searching the house of Foster, No. 646 Fourth-street, the complainant's watch was found, but the chain, locket and money have not been recovered. The officer says he found the watch upon the sidewalk, and took it home for safe keeping, and subsequently told one of the Sergeants that he had it, and wished to find its owner. Both officers gave bail for their appearance to answer the charge. Of late they have been on duty at the sub station in Beekman-street.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Two men, named Elva R. Johnson and Charles Richardson, *alias* "Boston Charley," were arrested yesterday, charged with having, a few days ago, robbed John Hogan, residing at No. 6 Roosevelt-street, of $85 in bank-bills. The accused, it appears, induced Hogan to visit with them several groggeries about town, and when they deserted him he was quite intoxicated, and his money was missing. He subsequently charged the two men with the theft of it, and Justice QUACKENBUSH locked them up for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

A man about 26 years of age, calling himself Henry Smith, was arrested on Saturday night on suspicion of being connected with the gang of counterfeiters who, on the evening previous, flooded the City with spurious $5 bills on the Catskill Bank. On searching the prisoner, $100 in this bogus money, and $151 in genuine bills, were found upon his person, and he was committed to prison for examination. Smith is believed to be one of the men who furnish counterfeiters with spurious money.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A FEMALE ROBBER.—About 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the residence of Mrs. MARY SERANT, in Bergen-street, near Pearsall, was entered by some person during the temporary absence of the family, and clothing, valued at $75, was carried off. Some of the neighbors saw a woman come out of the house carrying a large bundle. Information was given at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and shortly afterwards Officers CLOONEY and JOHNSON of that Precinct, succeeded in finding the goods at the house of a man named THOMAS DAILY, who was arrested as a receiver. A woman answering the description given by the neighbors, was arrested last night as she was attempting to cross the South Ferry, and being identified was locked up for examination. She gave her name as MARY ROONEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named JOHN MCKEON attempted to commit suicide last evening, while laboring under a fit of delerium tremens, by throwing himself into the river at the foot of Twelfth-street, Gowanus. He was taken from the water by Sergeant ORDYKE, of the Eighth Precinct, and conveyed to his residence.

MILITARY NEWS.—A subscription was taken up yesterday, in Plymouth Church, (H. W. BEECHER'S,) for the benefit of the Brooklyn Phalanx, now quartered at Riker's Island. The Pastor stated that the regiment is being rapidly filled up, and will soon be dispatched to the seat of war.

New-Jersey.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The announcement that the First Massachusetts Regiment was to arrive, yesterday morning, at Jersey City, attracted to that place a large concourse of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, many of whom were there as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. At about 10 o'clock, a large delegation of Massachusetts men assembled at the Astor House and proceeded in a body to Jersey City, for the purpose of formally receiving the regiment. Contrary to general expectation, the steamer *Commonwealth*, which had been chartered to convey the troops, did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon; but the people waited with most exemplary patience, and when, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the vessel hove in sight, gayly decorated with flags, and her decks crowded with over a thousand brave men, the people waved their hats and sent up a shout of welcome that must have sunk deep into every heart.

The work of disembarkation was tedious, but was performed with perfect order, not a man leaving his place until ordered to do so, in the ranks of the company to which he belonged. Then, preceded by the band, they were marched into the Railroad depôt, being welcomed with cheers, clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs, of at least two thousand ladies and gentlemen who were stationed in the gallery of the building.

A substantial collation had been provided in the depôt by a Committee of the sons of Massachusetts, and when ordered, the men partook of it with a degree of earnestness indicative of a good appetite and excellent digestion. They all appeared to be in excellent health and capital spirits.

Their journey from Boston was marred by one sad casualty. DANIEL MILLER, of Roxbury, belonging to Company D, fell from the platform of one of the forward cars, and the whole of the train passed over his legs, severing them completely. The accident occurred near Groton, and the man only survived two hours after the occurrence.

The regiment numbers 1,046 men, all fully equipped and carrying with them baggage-wagons, ambulances, and all equipments for active service. The officers are as follows: Col. COWDIN, Lieutenant GEO. G. WELLS, Major C. B. CHANDLER, Adjutant W. H. LAWRENCE, Quartermaster LEE, Commissary J. B. GIBBS.

The regiment is accompanied by a splendid band of 26 pieces under the leadership of Mr. SPAULDING.

Just as the shades of evening were coming on, the men entered the cars, the band struck up "Should old acquaintance be forgot," and then, amidst cheers, cries of good-bye, God bless you, and one great farewell about, the cars moved away, and the Massachusetts boys were off for the seat of war.

The New-Jersey Colleges.

COMMENCEMENT AT RUTGERS.

The exercises of Commencement week will be as follows:

Sunday, June 16—Sermon before the Senior Class, in the College Chapel, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FORSYTH.

Monday, June 17, 11 o'clock A. M.—Baccalaureate address, by the President, in the College Chapel.

Three o'clock P. M.—Anniversary of Rutgers College Natural History Society.

Tuesday, June 18, 10½ o'clock A. M.—Annual meeting of the Alumni of the College.

Twelve o'clock M.—Annual address before the Alumni, in College Chapel, by J. R. WORTENDYKE, Esq.

Four o'clock P. M.—Annual address before the Literary societies, in the First Dutch Church, by JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, LL D.

Eight o'clock P. M.—Junior exhibition in First Dutch Church.

Wednesday, June 19, 10 o'clock—Annual Commencement exercises of the Graduating Class in First Dutch Church.

The Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick will hold its anniversary in the Chapel of Hertzog Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 18, at 7½ o'clock. The oration will be delivered by Rev. I. N WYCKOFF, D. D., of Albany. The Committee on Biographies will report.

Dr. BERG, of Philadelphia, has accepted the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology, vacant by the death of Dr VAN VRANKEN. The General Synod has determined to erect a monument to Dr. V., and appointed Messrs. CAMPBELL, WOODBRIDGE and FRELINGHUYSEN a Committee therefor; also, to erect a monument to Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, who died in India, at Hertzog Hall, New-Brunswick.

Two Committees were appointed with reference to the inauguration of the new Professor-elect—the one to nominate ministers who should take part in the inaugural services at New-Brunswick, and the other to attend to the removal of the Professor elect, from Philadelphia.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

The Commencement at Princeton occurs on June 26. On Tuesday morning, 25th inst., the annual address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Rev. T. W. CATTELL, a member of Whig Hall, and recently Professor in Lafayette College, Penn. Immediately after the address the Societies will hold their annual meetings, and during the afternoon the Alumni will meet in the College Chapel.

The honorary orations of the Junior Class, eight in number, will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in the evening.

The graduating class at the beginning of the year numbered 88, but owing to the national troubles, all the members from the Southern States, and a few from the North, have left College, so that now their number is reduced to 69.

CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.—The following official statement appears in the Washington *Republican*:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Convention of Sept 10, 1857, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against New-Granada, the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, respectively, met this day, and organized the Joint Commission provided for by the Convention. The Commission then adjourned, to meet on the first Monday of September next, at which time claimants are expected to be prepared with their cases. The rules adopted by the Commissioners to govern proceedings before them may be obtained by application to this Department, or to the Secretary, CHARLES W. DAVIS, at the office of the Commission, No. 220 F street, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS.

Elastic, unshrinkable and cheap! A great variety at very low prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalised iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st, Union-square,
(The Old Fenniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices: will Hem, Cloth, Gather, Stitch, Fell, Braid, Bind, Quilt, Cord, Tuck, Run, Seam, Frill, Shirr, Embroider, Feather-edge, Gauge, Cover Seams, Make Button-holes, Sew on Buttons, Darn, Mend, Rufle, Hem-stitch, Improved Lock-Stitch, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 714 Broadway, having made up their minds to
MEET THE PUBLIC HALF WAY,
in the present unprecedented
SEASON OF DIFFICULTY,
hereby announce that their extensive, fashionable and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
now ready, will be sold at prices to suit the most
ECONOMICAL BUYERS.
The motto of the firm is
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
even if they leave
NO MARGIN FOR PROFITS.
Come and see what fashionable fabrics can be sold for in a crisis like the present.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FAY—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 15 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Weston Rector of St. John's Church, LOGAN FAY to ABBIE M. THOMPSON, all of this City.

RAYMOND—DAWES.—At St. Albans, Licking County, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. H. C. Atwater, W. H. RAYMOND, of New-York City, to Miss MARY F. DAWES, of St. albans.

GARNIAC—PHALEN.—In Paris, on Wednesday, May 22, at the Legation of the United States, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, Rector of the American Episcopal Church, JOSEPH MARIE GASTAN HORACE DE CADOINE, Vicomte de GARNIAC, to FLORENCE, eldest daughter of James Phalen, Esq.

DIED.

COBELIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning June 15, after a short but painful illness, EMMA O., wife of Spencer Cobelin, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Hester F. Berrian, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Jefferson Berrian, and her brothers-in law, James Marriner and John W. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother in-law, James Marriner, No. 139 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, of consumption, ELIZA FRANCIS, daughter of John and Mary ANN Wallace, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 136 West 22d st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERESS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 15, WILLIAM G. BERESS Esq., aged 46 years

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 27 West 20th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, suddenly, JAMES A. ACKERMAN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock this day, the 17th inst., from his late residence, No. 118 East 29th st. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

WINSHIP.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, ELIZA WINSHIP aged 56 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Dr. William Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av. The remains will be taken to Hunt's Point for interment.

THURSBY.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, after a short and very severe illness, JAMES N. C. THURSBY, fourth son of the late John Thursby, aged 26 years, 5 months and 26 days.

His remains will be interred this morning at 10 o'clock, in the family plot, Cemetery of the Evergreens, where the funeral services will take place. Cars leave the Ferry, foot of South 7th-st., every ten minutes.

COOPE.—At Carmansville, Washington Heights, on Saturday, June 15, suddenly, of malignant scarlet fever, EUGENE VALENTINE, only child of Henry H. and Leonora A. Coope, aged 9 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Geo. F. Jackson, 188th st and 10th-av. Relatives and friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Chambers st depôt at 9 and 12:15; returning, leaves 133d-st. depôt at 4.27.

BLISS.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday, June 16 MINNIE, only child of Archibald M. and Maria E. Bliss, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of M. N. Bliss, Washington st., Greenpoint, this day, (Monday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HINMAN.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday morning, June 16, HERMAN HINMAN, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, W. K. Hinman, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in the village. A boat to connect with the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip ferry at 12 o'clock. Persons wishing to attend the funeral can return in the afternoon.

STRONG.—In Flatbush, on Friday morning, June 14, Rev. THOMAS M. STRONG, D. D., aged 64 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also of his sons, Rev. Thomas G. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert R. Strong, together with the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The clergy are invited to meet at his residence at 1½ o'clock precisely. The Flatbush av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes. Special cars will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, and will leave punctually at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

MERKEL.—At Yorktown, N. Y., on first day morning, June 16, after a short illness, PHEBE, wife of Isaac Merkel.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on third day the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, and at Friends' by the Harlem Railroad 8:15 A. M. train, will find car-Meeting house at Yorktown, at 1½ o'clock, Friends from New-York, in cages in readiness at Katonah.

STEWART.—At Highbridgeville, Westchester County, on Saturday, June 15, JOHN H. STEWART, aged 6 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral from his father's residence Highbridgeville, Westchester County, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

OSGOOD.—At Orange, on Friday evening, June 14, SERENA ZABRISKIE, youngest daughter of Samuel M. Osgood, and grand daughter of

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
	Leave	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Mississippi	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
	FROM AMERICA.		
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 26
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 2 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 6 A.M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOSEPH McBRIDE, school-teacher, who came from Ballevnamagny, near Newry, Ireland. He was an assistant-teacher in a school in New-Jersey, to a Mr. Hare. The latter was committed to prison. Address Rev. A. T. HOLMES, at Rev. A. Clement's, No. 247 West 22d-st., New-York City.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF Z. A. K., she will confer a favor by writing to B S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

BRADBURY'S NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL SINGING BOOK by Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, just published, price 35 cents. Send stamps for specimen copy, to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a neat and tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer, willing to work and has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 218 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children or do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country, if suited; good reference from last place. Call at No. 69 2d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children or do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country, if suited; good reference from last place. Call at No. 69 2d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, by a young woman who has been living some time with a family in Brooklyn as chamber-maid and waitress; she would be willing to serve as nurse, and is a competent seamstress. Can be seen at No. 186 Hicks-st, Brooklyn, and refers to the family with whom she lives.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would be willing to travel; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st, between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; would be willing to take care of children; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 240 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waiter, chambermaid, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference given if required. Call for one week at A. REID'S, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 36, Pierrepont-st, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, about leaving the City, desires a situation for a good servant, in the above capacity. Apply at her present employer's No. 34 West 33d-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups fish, meat, pastry, game and desserts. Call at No. 209 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies cake, and is a thorough laundress; does French fluting, crimping, and is very willing; good references; no objections to any part of the country; wages very low. Call at No. 826 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 128 East 12th-st., front room, top floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a very respectable but hard-working girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a thorough servant in her kitchen, (not scrupulous, but expects to work;) has served in good families, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman, of steady habits; would take charge of a house in town, or would go in the country with a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Washington-square, basement door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 4th-av., first floor, front

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, and sober woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy-maid; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 17 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west from Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 126 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAT ON WANTED, TO do general housework in a small family; no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av. in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general housework cook, washer and ironer, by an active, smart young woman, or as chambermaid and waiter as or to assist at washing, or nurse and seamstress; is very willing to go for either; fully competent; 3 years, City reference from her last place; will go to any part of country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL to do general housework and to assist in cleaning in a school; Dutch or English Protestant preferred. Call at No. 12 North Moore-st., School building, from 7 to 10 A. M.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good, plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would go a short distance in the country. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, in a steady place; is a Protestant; has references for never and two and a half years. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 7th av., third floor. No objection to the country

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook. is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, and does up linens in style; wages $7; or as laundress and chamber-maid, no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 218 East 26th st., for two days

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse, who understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts

AS NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse. She has had much experience, and can take charge of an infant from its birth. Best reference to her last employer. Apply at No. 345 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 45 East 30th-st., near 4th av., in the store.

EMPLOYERS CAN FIND AN EXCELLENT selection of servants, who can enter their place this day by calling and obtaining 40 respectable wages, at the Broadway Employment Institution, No. 634 Broadway. Terms moderate. Twelve years established.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or chambermaid and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from infancy; has no objections to travel with a lady for the Summer, or to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No. 218 avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts. in a Fancy store. Best of City references; can be seen for three days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in a private family, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; is civil and obliging, and kind to children; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d story, front room.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place send 8th st, near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German English, Scotch, Irish, &c., can find the best office in the City at the Institution. Also, good situations for women and girls. Conducted by an American lady, at No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he is willing to make himself useful; can give good references from his last employers. Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st, near 2d-av. for two days, top floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of plain vegetables and flower-garden, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address B. P., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom, or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful, willing and obliging to any gentleman that may require his services. Address D. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted for a very respectable young man, to take the care of a gentleman's place; is well experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c.; is a practical farmer, or plain gardener; can milk, &c., (never smokes) and has lived three years with a gentleman well known in this neighborhood, who can be seen. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, B x No 265 *Times* office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A VERY WILling, hard-working young man a situation to work on a farm; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good careful driver; will milk cows and do everything about a farm; has always lived in the country; wages $9 or $10 per month at present; will go any distance. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door for 2 days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, with no incumbrance, wish situations—the man understands farming in all its branches, curing of hay, driving of oxen, &c.; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies and wash and iron first-rate; is a good dairy-maid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a good, steady, industrious man, who understands his business; is well acquainted with the different kinds of work about a gentleman's residence, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has been in the business fifteen years, and lived five years in his last situation; satisfactory references given. Apply at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, or address B. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED by a man and wife, just arrived from the old country, to go in the country; the man can take care of horses and work on a farm; the wife can milk and make butter, and do all kinds of housework that is required. Inquire or address in the grocery store, No. 87 West 4th-st., a few doors from 6th av.

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE honest, sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; knows how to take care of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up-stairs

AS BREAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter in a private boarding-house or country Summer house, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; City or country, no objection. Address J. O. U., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in either City or country, by a single young man; is not afraid of work; is a first-class waiter; has 9 years' City and country reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; always at home; work according to the times. Address JAMES, for two days, at the drug-store corner 38th st. and Broadway, or at No. 114 6th av., corner 9th st.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE Homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d'objection de voyager ou aller à la campagne. S'adresser à No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery

TO MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—A young Englishman lately arrived from Europe, and who understands the German and French languages, wishes a situation in a merchant's or shipping office, or as clerk in a hotel or on a railway or steamer. First-class references as to character and respectability. Address, for three days, W. P. WRIGHT, No 361 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, GERMAN preferred, in a small private family up town; she must come well recommended. Apply at No. 84 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—TWO HANDS to make yellow split and sheet iron bound trunks Apply corner Broadway and Warren-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the War of 1861, the most popular work of the day. Part 2 has been reprinted, and is ready for delivery. Part 3 will be published June 23. No 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO take in washing and ironing at her own house, or would be willing to go out by the day. Good City reference. Apply at No. 112 Rivington-st., for one week.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. a Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whiteford, rooms of A. B. E. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. BOWNE A. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found near cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAS, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 13, $125; over 13, $150. Lessons in music. Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN. Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 659 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL PENMANSHIP, manufactured by B. JOSEPHS, No. 626 Broadway. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 27 East 20th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, POSsessed of highly satisfactory testimonials, seeks a position for the Summer months in a school or family, either in the City or country; her qualifications are the English branches, French which she speaks and writes, Latin, and rudiments of music. Remuneration of no moment. Address immediately, with reference, G. NEVILA——, 9 Flushing, L. I.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED SITUATIONS AS teachers by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation to teach in a family the English branches, having recently lost her father; a good home is sought rather than a salary. Address or call at No 67 West 26th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE. And Pure Ventilation very important to Health. We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction. P. L. BRIENEN & SON, No 9 Broad-st., N. Y.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CAT NAGE, TRUNK manufacturer and importer, No 56 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 109 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks dress trunks, &c., for American and European travelling. Parts made traveling and shopping bags for ladies and gentlemen's use.

KINDLING WOOD.—RIGHT OF MACHINES for manufacturing kindling wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood per day, a handler that will do from three to ten cords per day. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 97 East 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

BY RIP VAN WINKLE.

The Bowery old, the Bowery grand,
Whose pleasant walks delight the eye;
Whose boys are brave, whose girls are fair,
Whose sacred memories wake a sigh—
Of all the graces either side,
The *Crystal Palace* is its pride.

I wandered up once-famed Broadway;
Then through the Bowery strolled chate;
I saw, whatever might be said,
The ancient Bowery still was great;
And at *Two Hundred Fifty-two*,
I roamed the *Crystal Palace* through.

What piles of Cloaks did Rogers show,
In silks, and cloths, and grenadines,
Of *poults de soies*, and moires, and tulles,
Of poplins, crapes, and bombazines.
I counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set where were they?

O'erwhelming hosts of ladies came,
With the "Almighty Dollar" armed,
And proudly bore the trophies of
Which had their willing visions charmed;
But, magic-like, before my eyes,
Lo! other piles of goods arise!

W. R. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 BOWERY,
Importer of French and London styles of Cloaks, etc.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering, at
GREAT BARGAINS,
their extensive stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
ALSO,
300 Dresses of Figured Swiss Muslins,
At $3 and $3 50,
Worth $7 and $8.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now in store a
large and well selected stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season,
All of which they are now offering at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering the
following goods at retail,
at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
French Lace Points $1 75 to $18,
French Lace Mantles, $3 50 to $25,
in great variety of designs and shapes.
Canal st., corner Mercer.

BLACK MANTILLA SILKS,
HIGH LUSTRE,
At 5, 6, 7 and 8 shillings per yard.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK
SILKS and PLAIN SILKS,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

DRESS GOODS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE
AND
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Also,
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
In great variety,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10 000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4c. RIBBONS all marked down to 3c.
3c. RIBBONS all marked down to 2c.
2c. RIBBONS all marked down to 1c. 6d.
1s 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at ½ cost
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at ¾ cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.
Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES, closing at ⅓ the cost of importation
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN SHEETS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' KID GLOVES 63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	60
White French China high Fruit baskets, each	60
White French China Soup Tureens, each	$1 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Cups and Saucers, pair	2 75
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Fancy French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 00

Together with a large stock of
FANCY DINNER SETS
at one-half the cost of importation.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 25
Silver Plated Castors 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver Plated Cake Baskets	4 50
Silver Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, 5 pieces	15 00
Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25

SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
Large size, best quality of plate, and handsomely engraved, each 6 00
$6! $6!! $6!!!
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen 4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00
Samples of the goods in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
all marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 361 Broadway.

ANOTHER NEW CLOAK-ROOM
ADDED TO THE SPACIOUS WAREROOMS OF
O. & J. HOWBRAY,
Making in all FOUR FLOORS,
The fourth extending from the second story of NOS. 369 TO 387 GRAND-ST.,
Will be opened MONDAY, June 17,
Well stocked with the latest styles
and most desirable fabrics in
BASQUES FRENCH SACKS, CIRCULARS,
SHAWLETTES, MANTILLAS,
LACE CLOAKS and POINTS,
together with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
at prices in keeping with the
embarrassed state of the country.
O. & J. HOWBRAY, 369 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

BARGAINS !! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS !!!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
GRENADIE MUSLINS, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
Handsome Patterns English Lawns, 6¼ cts. and 8 cts.
Finer French Lawns, 18¾ cts., worth 44 cts.
BEAUTIFUL MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS, 5 cts., 6¼ cts., 8 cts., 10 cts., and 12½c.
Besides innumerable other goods, at astounding low prices.
A. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK LACE POINTS.
1. REAL LACE "PUSHER" AND "LAMER," of the newest designs, at a great sacrifice.
2. As an exception a few very fine FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS, and 100 pieces of narrow BLACK GUIPURE LACE for trimming
3. BLACK SILK (de Poncoe) of the greatest renown in its quality, and not to be found elsewhere in the City.
The above will be offered at prices much under cost, on MONDAY next, June 17, at
"LEGRAINS," No. 289 Broadway,
late James Gray & Co.
P. S.—The entire stock of the late firm must be all sold within a month from date. Ladies are already aware of the large sacrifice made in the goods.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
PARIS GRENADINE ROBES.
A fresh lot, the last,
Will be opened on Monday, June 17.
Price $6 to $18 each,
Less than half the cost of importation.
The above goods will be exhibited in the "Rotunda"
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 SATIN PLAID PARIS PRINTED BAREGE ROBES, (22 yards each,)
ONLY $3, (value $6.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES SATIN PLAID AND STRIPED CHALLIES,
Only 15 cents per yard,
(Formerly sold at 25 cents)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

OPERA TRIMMINGS, AT AN AWFUL sacrifice, at the assignee's sale. Buttons, gimps, bindings, &c., at No. 1,191 Broadway, corner of 25th-st. N. B.—The attention of dressmakers is especially requested.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Are offering, at retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE of THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Including
600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.
400 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.
400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
200 pieces best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 25 cents.
280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 66 and 70 cents.
325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.
175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 12½ cents per yard.
50 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.
800 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.
100 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.
100 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.
1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.
OTHER GOODS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

361 BUY 361
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of
MANTILLAS,
consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
HAYT & KARR,
361 No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. 361

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway.
STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT
IN THIRTY DAYS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
with a great variety of other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Also, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, &c.,
&c.,
Are all marked down very low,
and must be sold.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Regular prices per yard $1, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4, will be sold at $2
Regular prices per yard $5, will be sold at $2 50.
ALSO,
CENTRES MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.
P. S.—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils, just opened.
Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries
All marked down below cost of importation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts.) No. 429 Broadway.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO 140 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY,
5,000 dozen ladies' and gents' hose at SIX CENTS per pair,
and upward.
Ladies will also find
immense sacrifices in our
EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS
and
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.

RARE BARGAINS IN HAND-MADE
REAL GUIPURE LACE COLLARS.
150 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 25c. each, value 50c.
100 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 35c. each, value 70c.
100 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 45c each, value 90c.
100 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 50c. each, value $1
200 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at $1 each, value $2.
5,000 Applique Lace Capes,
From 50c. each, and upwards,
Purchased at the last Cash Auction Sale,
(At half the cost to import.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PARIS MADE GRASS CLOTH HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
ONLY $1 EACH. (COST TO IMPORT, $3,)
100 DITTO, DITTO,
AT $1 50 EACH. (COST TO IMPORT, $3 50)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES 5-4 SILK AND WOOL
CHENE VALENCIAS,
Suitable for traveling,
200 pieces 6-4 plain CHENE MOZAMBIQUES,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 35 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Green-place—two story, attic, base ment and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas fixtures; rent $400 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 257 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A full 3 story Philadelphia brick front house, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, water, gas, bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE GROUND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Hardie

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STERBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB SHEOWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
SAMUEL S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 20, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, viz:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the stock will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, "Proposals for Stock," Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Stock, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Stock, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC E. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and credits on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank. Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

FIVE DOLLARS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 VARICK-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTER, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNKER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New-York, June 14, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ATWOOD COLLINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE Nine Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. M. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANKER,
No. 122 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 191 and 193 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October 1860.
E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
law6mM*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light-house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office or at the

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.
HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
HOTEL KEEPERS AND THE TRADE
SUPERB FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Monday) commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire handsome furniture contained in the five story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is new, having been recently purchased and comprises magnificent parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, among which are two elegant full suits of solid rosewood carlor furniture in brocatel, with slip covers; splendid rosewood piano-forte used but two months; silk lace curtains, marble and pier mirrors; over 60 yards of tapestry and Wilton carpets Turkish chairs and lounges rich vases and bronzes, centre and other tables; an elegant sideboard, with rich rose wood chamber furniture of every description; mattresses, bedding, china, silver-ware, cut glass oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c.; also, two fine sofa bedsteads. Sale rain or shine.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No 341 West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th avs, the entire household furniture contained in the above residence, viz: two solid rosewood frame parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte, marble top centre tables, divan and pier glasses; velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil paintings, extension dining table, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, jewellery, dining-chairs, rosewood bedsteads, richly carved dressing-bureaus to match do washstands, best curled hair mattresses, Spring palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding, Windship's patent refrigerator, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture and cooking utensils &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No 52 William st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 20.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase household furniture, THIS DAY. (Monday,) at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEDDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., an elegant brett made by Lawrence, of 67 or 69 four sets extension tops, in fine condition, but little used; cost $450. To be sold without reserve.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, j sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember No. 9 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane,
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, GRYDER & CO., No. 17 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BALLOU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SORRELL HORSE, EIGHT years old, nearly thoroughbred, trots a mile in about three minutes, also, a long tail bay, a superior family horse; about 15¾ hands each; sound and kind; also, two wagons and harness, in good order. Apply at DILK'S stable No. 191 Mercer-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—WEDNESDAY, June 19, is the next regular sale by auction at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner of 30th-st., at 10 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the sale will enter them on or before TUESDAY, to secure a place on the catalogue.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances on each made on light work. The buildings are fitted and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 42 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opening the Ferry, New-York.
STORED AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"C. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $19 IN bills of the National Bank, and a note of C. Reed Smith & Brothers, dated 31st of March, 1861, at eight months, for about $2. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the note, payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, by A. BELLI & CO., No. 45 Barclay-st.

FOUND.—A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE, CONtaining a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 1 Park-pl.

WIFE WANTED.—WANTED, BOSTON and Salem, to exchange for eighty acres of land in Iowa. Address J. W. J., Box 199, 150 Times Office, for three days.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills a periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *action* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY G. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY G. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASSEVILLE, Geau., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them a well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STONEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 31, 1861.

H. G. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. R. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and *they them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY G. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. G. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some directions or large show bills to hang your Cephalic Pills, more particularly before my counter. If you have anything of the kind please send them to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILLIAMS.

RINGGOLD, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1861.

HENRY G. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send me a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. G. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instantly*.
Truly yours,
WM. G. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WELLMAN,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effects at remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his valuable Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefit that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DOUGHTY'S ☞ A Sheet of This Saves Hundreds. ☜ REPAIRS

An emphatic fact! Every one in use is warranted four years. It is very handy. It will mend almost any article in every family. Manufactory, Depot, Chatham, St. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

puts all such compounds, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

An article manufactured, pretended, and advertised as SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is now in the market. It is a base counterfeit, and is an old, valueless preparation. All others are spurious.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toad-stool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Verasleus Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum of Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing		25
7	Cures Coughs Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux		25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head Barber's Itch		50
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid accumulations, Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Furious Rushing or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco case and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco case and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 561 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Mahlotee Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of DICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. L. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Doshier's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICS is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by debility. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 13 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 13 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. ROMER BOSTWICK WILL CON-tinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 28 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHES-TER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIELS, No. 43 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER 25 first. The Humanitarian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Sergeant, Wm Gibbs; Hospital Steward, A. C. Dana.

Captains—Company A, Capt. Wild; Company B, Capt. Pratt; Company C, Capt. Walker; Company D, Capt. Stone; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Adams; Company G, Capt. Snow; Company H, Capt. Carruth; Company I, Capt. Pond Company K, Capt. Chamberlain.

Companies D, E and K are from Roxbury, Company H from Chelsea. The regiment hails from Boston. They have been several weeks encamped at Camp Ellsworth, West Cambridge. One company consists almost entirely of caulkers. All the men look hearty, and stalwart. The health of the regiment is excellent.

As each company marched into the dépôt, it was received with cheers, and after the process of deglutition and disgorgation had fairly commenced, crowds were admitted to welcome old relations and acquaintances.

It was understood, when our reporter left, that as soon as the regimental baggage could be transferred, the regiment would take the cars and proceed to Philadelphia, and thence according to future orders.

The officers were dined by the Committee at an adjoining restaurant.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT FROM ONEIDA COUNTY—A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. McQuade, will arrive in this City at 10 o'clock to morrow morning. A very beautiful regimental standard for this regiment was furnished by Tiffany & Co., on Saturday, to the order of gentlemen of our City. It is of the dimensions prescribed by State military regulations—six feet by six and a half, and its material a rich, dark blue silk, heavily fringed in yellow. The staff is of lancewood, mounted in fine gilt, tipped with a silver spear-head, and so constructed as to fold together when not in use. The device of the flag, elegantly embroidered, represents the military arms borne by our New-York contingent, the shield containing in one half the State arms, and in the other the bars of the Federal coat. Over the shield is the State-crest, the eagle perched upon the globe, and beneath it a graceful garter inscribed *Excelsior*. Under this motto is the Regimental designation, Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

The Fourteenth Regiment has been encamped some weeks at Albany. It is mainly composed of Oneida County men, Utica, Rome, and other towns of the neighborhood, contributing companies. One company, and one that is sure to be efficient, however, is made up entirely of stalwart Welshmen, whom the storm of war has ostracised from their farms on the hill-sides of Steuben. The regimental roll shows ten companies, of sixty-four men each, with the officers and drum corps, making up the regulation number—seven hundred and eighty. The Colonel commanding is James McQuade, of Utica, till now Captain of the well known "Citizen's Corps," of that city. The Lieut.-Colonel and Major went through the Mexican war. The above-named company, which was originated in 1836, under the patronage and instruction of the late Brevet-Major E. K. Barnum, at that time stationed in regular service, at Utica, has long held a most honorable position among the independent military organizations of the State, and now, volunteering for the war, worthily flanks a regiment, of which it has been in some manner the nucleus.

The Fourteenth is entirely made up of serviceable material, its members generally being well-to-do specimens of the farming population of Oneida. The time it has been in camp has not only availed to insure more than ordinary discipline, but likewise to provide all things essential in the way of furniture and general equipment, so that it is perhaps in better marching order than any corps as yet numbered in the Empire State quota. Two regiments from the same county have preceded it, by way of Elmira. Besides this, the same good county has already given seven commanders of regiments to the cause of the Union.

The Fourteenth Regiment will reach the city by Tuesday's morning boat from Albany. At the landing it will be received by some three hundred natives of Oneida County, now residents in New-York. Since the programme of receptions and presentations has been under way, it may be remarked that such an astonishing number of Oneida-born folk has been discovered in our midst, as to warrant the belief that more residents of this metropolis date from that county than from any other in the United States. Measures have already been taken to form a permanent association of the New-York Sons of Oneida. The Marshal on Tuesday is to be Col. W. W. Backus, the first Captain of the "Utica Citizens' Corps." The regiment will march to the Park, where it will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Dix and the Mayor, after which the colors will be presented by Charles Tracy, Esq. Among the Sons of Oneida in the escort, the City clergy will be represented by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Whedon, Rev. T. L. Harris, and others; the legal fraternity by Judges Capron and Maynard, Wm. Curtis Noyes, S. B. Blatchford, Greene C. Bronson, Luther R. Marsh, Charles P. Kirkland, etc.; the editorial by Messrs. Parker and Wilder, of the *Post*; Elon Comstock, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Rowley, of Brooklyn; C. Edwards Lester and L. N. Fowler; while the less distinguished men of miscellaneous classification are too numerous to mention.

COL. VON GILSA'S REGIMENT.

Col. Von Gilsa changed his head-quarters Saturday from Yorkville Park to Hamilton Park. Five companies of the regiment are now stationed at the latter place, while the remaining five, including the company of Zouaves, continue to occupy Yorkville Park. The regiment is under marching orders, and will leave the City this week, provided they receive their quota of arms and a few necessary equipments. Col. Von Gilsa visited Governor's Island yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting a quantity of muskets, intended for the men under his command. The hotel at Hamilton Park serves admirably for military purposes, and the grounds surrounding the building are level, and every way adapted to field movements and drill exercise. The hotel contains one room fitted up expressly for lady guests, and they may be assured that, upon visiting head-quarters, a kind welcome will be extended to them. Another room is completely filled with knapsacks, which have been stored away till the proper time shall arrive for their distribution. Several other rooms are used as sleeping apartments by the troops, and present a very neat and orderly appearance. Attached to the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, besides twenty drummers and ten buglers. The Colonel returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth-avenue, for haversacks and shoes. Also to the Ladies' Association of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for sixty seven flannel under-shirts, received by Adjutant Hasbrouck for the benefit of his regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD OFF.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

Col. J. H. H. Ward, Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers:

SIR: The following dispatch has just been received:

ALBANY, June 15, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271—*To Major Gen. Dix:*

Major-Gen. Dix will order the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers to proceed on the 18th inst. to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, and report to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjt.-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, you will prepare your command to go by the evening train from Jersey City on the 18th instant—Tuesday next.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.V.,
EAST NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

These orders are hereby promulgated.

The members of the regiment are hereby ordered to be in readiness to march at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning. A few more recruits will be received up to 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, 17th June. Uniforms will be furnished immediately after enlisting. Rations and pay will commence on signing the roll.

J. H. HOBART WARD, Colonel.

(WM. A. HERRING, Adjutant.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

Col. Von Steinwehr has at present about 600 men under his command, and continues to make Elm Park his rendezvous. It is expected they will receive orders during the week to march forward to Chambersburgh, Penn., to join the central army stationed at that point. The regiment were fully uniformed last week. Arrangements are being made by ladies and others to present the corps with beautiful and appropriate leathern trimmings previous to their departure.

WILSON ZOUAVES.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1861.

All the remaining members of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, under the command of Col. Wm. Wilson, will report themselves promptly at head quarters, Tammany Hall, at 10 o'clock, this, Monday morning, to receive instructions for the immediate embarkation to join their regiment. By order of

A. T. WHITING, Senior Captain.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Recruiting, into a single unattached company, commanded by Capt. Arnaud, have been quartered at the Park Barracks since last Friday, when the Seventeenth, Sixty-first vacated them and went down to the encampment at Staten Island, which had been occupied by the Seventy-first, Col. Wilson. It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to have all the buildings thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before they shall be again occupied. They will not be ready until Wednesday.

CONFIRMATION OF MAJOR-GEN. DIX.

Although Gen. Dix has been doing the duties of a Major-General for some time past, it was only yesterday that he received the commission appointing him to that dignity. He is now fully entitled to the rank of Major-General.

THE BATTERY ENGAGEMENT.

Col. Buchanan's Regiment—the Thirty-seventh—still holds undisputed sway of the Battery. The men carry their arms, ammunition, &c., to make them ready for the field. These, it is understood, will be furnished to day; and on Wednesday, probably, they will embark either for Washington or Fortress Monroe. The regiment had become very efficient in drill previous to the quarrel which it changed its place of abode to the Battery to settle.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, is devoting his entire time to this sphere of labor, and finds great encouragement in his work. He devotes himself at once to the spiritual and temporal interests of the regiments. Last Monday he made a second visit to the Second Scott Life Guard, at East New-York, and to a part of the Anderson Zouaves, two miles east, and presented to both regiments tracts and volumes, which were thankfully received. He also delivered to the latter an additional number of song-books, bought with the donation of the previous day. These gifts excited hearty gratitude. He visited other regiments during the week, among which were Wilson's Zouaves. He was very kindly received by the Colonel, as he had been on a previous visit. He claimed not to be very religious himself, but to be most friendly to the exertion of religious influences on his men. He sent for a pious man in his ranks, who accompanied the Chaplain from quarter to quarter. Tracts, papers and song-books were received with avidity, and prayer was made in many of the quarters; and warm expressions of gratitude returned for the interest taken in these harry, but not heartless men. Several pious men in the regiment purpose to hold stated prayer-meetings during the campaign. Two hundred song-books were on Saturday deposited with the Artillery Company of the Ninth Regiment, to be distributed among the regiment at the seat of war. Yesterday morning the Chaplain visited the Anderson Zouaves, at Camp Lafayette, Salterville, N. J. The reception of Col. Riker, on his return from Washington, was a scene long to be remembered for the blending of religion and patriotism, as will be seen in the following account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

On Saturday, the part of this regiment that has been quartered two miles from East New-York, joined the corps at Salterville. In this beautiful place, shaded by a grove and fanned by sea breezes, the regiment, numbering between 800 and 900, are very comfortably quartered. Col. Riker has shown his competency for his post by his untiring and successful exertions. He was most cordially greeted yesterday on his return from Washington. In response, he made a very able and inspiring speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. He thanked the men for the patience they had exercised, and congratulated them on a better time coming, and hoped they would prove worthy of him whose name they bore. As he spoke every eye was filled with tears and every heart throbbed with emotion. Gen. Wetmore, of the Union Defence Committee, being introduced, made a very pertinent and eloquent address, in which he stated that the hearing of the ear had not half equaled the sight of the eyes, in regard to the stalwart men and noble Colonel and associate officers of this regiment, and only expressed the regret that he was not 20 years younger, that he might share the duty and honor of fighting in so holy a cause. Rev. L. C. Lockwood, who was present, seconded the remarks of the Colonel about the better day coming, and asserted, not as a myth, but as a reality, that this was becoming a pet regiment of New-York City, and the ladies of several Churches, with whom he has had conference, are now at work making undergarments and Havelocks for the regiment. He also made a prayer, invoking God's special blessing upon the regiment. At 3½ o'clock, Mr. C. C. Leigh and the Chaplain conducted a meeting among the regiment, in which the greatest attention was given and a happy impression made. The regiment signified unanimously, by the raising of the hand, a desire for a prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Wednesday evening.

COL. LANSING'S SEVENTEENTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

This fine body of men, mustering over 900, have taken possession of the Staten Island Quarantine Barracks, lately occupied by Col. Wilson's "Zouaves." They are hugely pleased with the change, and are especially delighted with the parade and drill grounds, which, if not very level, are extensive and delightfully located. Col. Lansing has succeeded in procuring all the equipments and uniforms for his regiment. Yesterday the men made a great display of their new toggery. Some of them could not resist the temptation of wearing their great coats, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day. One would think that there was not a great need of such garments in the sunny regions where the regiment is likely to commence operations.

Col. Lansing does not expect to remain long on Staten Island, but requires a few days to get his men accustomed to field movements. Under so able a commander much may be effected in a short space of time. By the end of the week it is more than probable that the Seventeenth will receive marching orders for the seat of war.

COL. MATTHEWSON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Matthewson's First California Regiment (the thirty-second of the New-York State requisition) is quartered at New Dorp, Staten Island, where barracks on the Park plan have been hastily and somewhat imperfectly erected. The men complain of want of ventilation in the sleeping apartment, and that the roof of the shanty is not weather-tight; also that the food is inferior in quality to that which they had in this City. The grumblers, however, are in the minority; the bulk of the men seem to be content with rough fare, and thoroughly well pleased with a soldier's life. Their quarters occupy a central position, and, although distant from the steamboat-landings, are easily reached by the railroad from the Vanderbilt dock. The ride is a delightful one, and can hardly fail to attract a large number of visitors to Camp Yates, as the place is called. About 750 men are now under Col. Matthewson's command, very few having uniforms or equipments. The general health of the camp is said to be excellent, and the neighborhood perfectly salubrious. A few cases of measles, however, have occurred, and two of small-pox. The latter were removed to this City; one of the sufferers is almost convalescent, the other died yesterday. In consequence of this sad event, the flags were all the day at half-mast.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The officers of the various regiments now encamped on Staten Island complain bitterly that there is no night boat from the City. They are frequently detained here, during these busy times, and are necessarily put to great expense at hotels, all of which would be avoided if a boat were leaving at 10 or 11 o'clock. As there are two ferries now, it seems strange that the common want of the Islanders should be utterly disregarded by both.

BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

An advertisement in our columns announces a concert in aid of this fine body of men, to come off at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A new military organization, under the name of the Brooklyn Greys, is about to be organized, in the Eastern District. The uniform will be the same as the National Volunteers, and it is their intention, when the organization is completed, to volunteer for the war.

RECRUITS FOR SICKLES' BRIGADE.

One hundred and fifty volunteers, for Sickles' Brigade, arrived here, yesterday morning, by the steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, and immediately departed, in a steam tug, for Camp Scott, Staten Island.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

In announcing the taking of a collection for the aid of the regiment of volunteers, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, Rev. Mr. Bergner last night made in their behalf an earnest appeal for relief, in the shape of towels, pins, needles, shirts, handkerchiefs, shoes and such like. The ladies of Plymouth Church and of others also, meet daily for the purpose of clothing the men. Any aid which the friends of the cause desire to extend will meet a welcome, if sent to the rear entrance of Plymouth Church. The regiment is to be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday next, by Major Franklin, United States Army. It is now at "Camp Plymouth," on the Island. Recruiting goes on briskly at the Brooklyn Armory, and it is desirable that all intending to join this, the only volunteer regiment from Brooklyn, should do so at once. The uniforms for the men are made, and the only necessary prerequisite to their distribution is the taking of the oath of allegiance. Before departure, the regiment will march to Plymouth Church, occupy the body of the house, and listen to a sermon from the pastor.

RELIEF FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

"The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army" desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

For the week ending June 6, 1861:

From the *Courier and Enquirer*, $38 75; *Evening Post*, $6 96; New-York *Sun*, $15 75; *World*, $47 40; *Tribune*, $42 96: and by the hands of Mrs Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. D Mayo, $40; Mr. E. W. Howard (Providence,) $10; Mr Wm. Kemble, $5; Mr. Thorn, $20; Fernando Wood, Esq., $50; Mr. Colles, $10; Mr David Stewart, $25; Mr. W F. Coles, $30; Mr. Gibbs, $10; Mr. Henry Grinnell, $5; Mr. Gaelet, $25; Mrs. L cig. $12 50; Mrs J. L Graham, $10; Mrs. Gerry, $20; Mrs. J. G King, $20; Mrs. Bancroft Davis, $10; Mrs. E. D. Morgan, $20; Mrs. Ray, $50; Mrs. W. F. Cary, $20; Judge Vanderpool, $50; Hon. M. H. Grinnell and others, $20; Cash, (C. A O.,) $100; Mr. D. Fearing, $20; Mr Jas Lennox, $200, Mr. Benj Nathan, $50; Mr. Isaac Pell, $25; Cash, $20; Mr. J D. Wolfe, $200; Mrs C. L. Spencer, $200; Misses Hadden, $50; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, $50.

And for the week ending June 15, 1861:

Mrs. Murdock, $5; A Friend, $5; Mrs. W. H. Newmah, $20. By the hands of Mrs Hamilton Fish, more Mrs. Alexander Duncan, $100; Mrs. Bull, $25; Mrs. Coles $100; Miss E. C. Jay, $50; Mrs. Kermit, $50; Mrs. Johnson, $20; Mrs. Bancroft, $20; Mrs. Barnard, $10; Mr. W. R. Duncan, $25; Mrs. Parish, $25; Two Ladies, $20; Mrs Moran, $50; Mrs. Chas. King, $20; Mrs. Ambrose Jordan, $50; Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, $50; Cash, $10; Mrs. John Jay, $50; Miss Mary Jay, $20; Mrs. Bininger, $10; Mrs. Dash, $10; Gov. King, $20; Mrs. Remsen, $10; W. C Bryant & Co., $25; Anonymous, $100; Cash, $100; Mrs. C. Sandam, $20; Mrs John Lyne, $20; Mr. Robert J. Livingston, $20; Mrs. Edward M. Livingston, $20; Mrs. Henry J. Cleaveau, $40; Mrs. Daniel Parish, $10; Mrs. Morris and Mrs Van Horn, $20.

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

The American Question in England.

Another Declaration in Regard to Privateers.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M. 9th, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed this point at 9 o'clock for Quebec.

Steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 5th, taking £161,400 in specie.

The *Adriatic* took out news that the British Government would not permit privateers or armed vessels to take prizes into British ports. Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to carry out this intention, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he would ask the Ministers if this interdiction is not at variance with former practice and reason for a change of maritime policy.

The London *Times* editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows that it is ungrounded.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that the Government had no knowledge of the Canadian Volunteer Regiment having tendered their services to the United States Government, and of course could not say what action should be taken.

Prince Napoleon had embarked for Spain.

The *Paris Bourse* was dull; rentes 69c. 35f.

Count Cavour continued ill, but his symptoms were not alarming. He had been bled for the sixth time.

The Queen of Spain had given birth to a Princess.

The Prussian Chambers, by a decisive vote, materially reduced the credits asked by the Government for army purposes.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of May had reached England. News unimportant.

The position of the Irish members relative to the Galway subsidy was again debated, and several disclaimed any intention of tampering with the Government.

Lord Stanley had given notice of his intention to ask what steps the Government had taken to prevent the violation of neutrality in the case of regiments of volunteers from Canada, who offered their services to the United States.

Five cases, containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank of New-York, and intended for the steamer *Adriatic*, were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line having refused to let them pass.

Lord Elgin, at the banquet given him by the Grocers' Company, London, said he doubted if we could have trade with China without political relations, although he agreed it was not political relations but trade that was wanted. He believed the relations were established on a footing not likely to be disturbed in the future.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 69f. 20c., being influenced mainly by Count Cavour's illness, which caused considerable anxiety in Paris.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 16.

The pleasure-boat *Hiawatha*, with a party of 13 aboard, capsized to-day, during a squall in the harbor. Six persons were drowned, namely: Geo. Neilson, Thos. Kelly, Dennis Flynn Jas. McCarty, Thos. Wright and Dennis McCarliff. Seven were rescued by the pilot boat *Phantom*.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, passed this Point at midnight.

Trotting on Union Course.

A very exciting contest took place Saturday on the Union Course, between gentleman's road horses, for $4 000. Mile heats, best three in five. The horses were *Tartar*, driven by Horace N. Jones, and *Rattlesnake*, driven by D. Pitter, both well known as fast ones. A large number of the friends of the owners of both horses were on the Course, and much money changed hands, *Rattlesnake* being the favorite. *Tartar*, who had lost the two first heats by breaking into a gallop, won the third through the like mishap to *Rattlesnake*; but was again defeated in the fourth heat by some bad breaks, which gave the race to *Rattlesnake*.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.	4th heat
Rattlesnake	1	1	2	1
Tartar	2	2	1	2

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:44, 2.42¾.

A New Weapon in Warfare.

Under the title of "*Une nouvelle Arme de Guerre*," the Paris *Patrie* has some amusing observations on the recommendation of the Governor of Georgia to the persons placed under his administration, to repudiate any debts they may have in the Northern States, and so prevent funds arriving among the opposite party. The article is thus worded:

"Whilst in Europe officers and *savans* are laboring to improve old arms and to invent new engines of destruction; whilst in arsenals and military schools the Armstrong and the rifled cannon, and the Delvigne, Minie and Enfield rifles are being studied, the Americans, more ingenious, have, by a few dashes of the pen, found a mode heretofore unknown to combat their enemies. It is to the Governor of Georgia, Joseph Brown, that the merit of the discovery belongs. Thanks to him, the protest of bills and the declaration of bankruptcies become arms of war and political institutions. It is true, however, that he has had to make profound studies in order to arrive at these means, so simple and so practical, of combatting the Anti-Slave States. He has had to consult 'international law,' 'sound policy,' and 'justice itself,' in order to decide that the inhabitants of Georgia are not bound to pay their debts to their adversaries. But the terms which he employs are somewhat vague. 'Considering,' says he, 'that all contracts entered into with the enemy during hostilities are, according to international law, null and illegal,' and 'considering that, according to the language of international law, the purchase of securities in the enemy's country, or the sending and deposit there of funds, are illegal and dangerous acts,' etc. It may be asked, and we confess that we have put the question to ourselves, of what law and what nations Mr. Joseph Brown speaks. If he does not cite, in support of what he says, Grotius, and Puffendorf, and Burlamaqui, and Count de Gardien, it is because he does not know them, for otherwise, with the cleverness which we see displayed in his proclamation, he would have invoked their authority in prohibiting his fellow-citizens from sending money to the inhabitants of the Northern States, 'either in payment of a debt due or to become due, or on account, or for any other reason, before the termination of hostilities.' Do not suppose, however, that Mr. Brown wishes for the absolute ruin of his enemies. No; he knows that there always comes a moment at which accounts must be settled. But what he asks from his people is to pay into the Treasury of the State, to which they owe nothing, the money which is due to the inhabitants of the North. The State will allow them 7 per cent interest, and on the conclusion of peace the accounts will be settled some way or other. Thus the Georgians will not only have made a good investment, with the greatest certainty of being reimbursed, but they will have fulfilled a patriotic duty.' 'Great dangers call for great measures,' has observed M. de Salvandy, 'and in that way they almost always offer great resources.' But did M. de Salvandy think of the protest of bills?"

PERSONAL.

List of Americans in Paris up to May 31, 1861, at the office of L'derbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

George Schoedersky, Udolpho Wolfe, W. K. Strong and family, Edward May, a. D. Moyne, Jr., Geo. G. Byrne, New-York; D. H. Burke, New-Orleans; Jas. Biddle, St. Louis, Mo.; G H. Mumford and family, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Spang, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Joseph Artoni, Philadelphia, Penn.; Cte. de Montesay, Natchez, Miss.; Francis Williams, Jersey City; W. M Ward, Auburn, N. Y.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., the well-known millionaire of Cincinnati, met with a serious accident in that city, on Saturday evening last. At about six o'clock P. M., while sitting in a half sleeping state at a second-story window, he accidentally fell from his seat into the garden, a distance of fifteen feet. His right arm was broken, and his face much bruised by the fall. He had been indisposed for some time, and was slowly recovering when the sad casualty befell him.

Obituary.

Mr. Louis Dela, a prominent *literateur*, died in Philadelphia on June 14. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1822, and, when only eight years old, delivered an oration on Temperance before the Common Council of Portland, of which Neal Dow was a member. He began to write verses, too, at that time, and many of them were published in the *Portland Advertiser* and the *Temperance Journal*. His father was a [illegible] and he [illegible] till he was twenty of age. While he was a mere boy, he received nearly $6,000 for some prize compositions, offered by a Boston party. He engaged for a time in the jewelry business, clerk in the drug, and afterwards studied law with Attorney-General Clifford. In 1851, he was admitted to the Bar, but as the profession did not suit his state of health, and as he had considerable property left him by his father, he engaged in some speculations, which did not turn out well. In 1856, he went to Philadelphia, and engaged for a time in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1857, he suffered heavy losses by the financial troubles, a good deal of his money having been invested in Pennsylvania Bank stock. The closing years of his life have been spent in an insane asylum.

Gold Hunting in New-Mexico.—A letter to the Missouri *Republican*, dated at Abiquia, N. M., May 10, says: "About two weeks ago, the first wave of returning emigration reached here from the mines. On the 15th ult, Kit Carson, the old guide in Fremont's expeditions, started from Taos, with two or three Ute Indians, who were to show him some place to the north of Baker's, where there was plenty of gold. As Kit is the United States Agent for the Ute Nation, every one thought that they could and would do as they promised, and many stopped to hear the result. On the 2d inst. information was brought in by the Animos Express rider that Kit's horse had fallen, and rolled down hill with him, injuring him so seriously that he had to return to Taos. This was a damper. Many had placed their last hope on him, and now gave up. Kit's party, now under the command of Capt. Pfeiffer, (the Ute Sub-Agent,) and guided by the Indians, has not yet returned from the mountains, and may still bring good news.

Several trains, loaded with provisions, &c., have gone in, and a report has reached here that the miners, made desperate by want, helped themselves. Certain it is, that some of them passing through here, have not hesitated to eat fresh meat at the expense of some of the farmers, without asking for permission to kill it.

About two weeks ago, the following scene occurred near Baker's Park, I think: A man who was hunting a stray ox, saw a horseman approach him, mounted on a fat and sleek pony. He rode up and said, "Why, how d'ye do?" extending his hand and giving the other a hard grip and hearty shake, appearing much pleased to meet him. Ox hunter told him he did not recognize him, and asked where they had met. "Met! never saw you before; but you are the first white man I have seen for six months! I am one of Dr. Arnold's party, and we've been snowed in all Winter. But say, who's President?" Ox hunter told him Old Abe, and about the secession troubles, &c. He was astonished, as you may well suppose. The party was close behind him, and when they arrived at Animos City, were the craziest men for news papers you ever heard of.

From Newfoundland.—We have received a detailed account of the riots in St. Johns, N. F., of the 13th ult., from a gentleman on the spot, but the crowded state of our columns prevents its insertion, no new facts being adduced, and the major part of the communication being an exposition of the state of political parties in the island, and rather severe (though it may be just) reflections upon the conduct of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, whom the writer makes to bear the brunt of all the troubles. The investigation which is said to be making into the origin of the difficulties, will doubtless show who is and who is not guilty in the premises.

Our regular correspondent assures us that the few ounces of lead applied by the soldiers, however painful the dose, has had a good effect already, for no matter how loud the roughs may talk, the presence of the military, and the fears of another dose, will prevent a recurrence of similar disgraceful scenes, though individual instances of outrage may be looked for.

There had been more rioting at Harbor Grace and Carbonear, but the spirit of the order-loving portion of these communities is being aroused, and the roughs got the worst of it. In the former town, the jail, or lock-up, was attacked, and the prisoners liberated. Rev. Mr. Jones, of Harbor Grace, and Rev. Mr. Blackmore, of Bay Roberts, Episcopal clergymen, had been assaulted by rowdies, while quietly pursuing their way, in broad day. Near Harbor Grace, upon "Saddle Hill," a meeting was held one evening, at which resolutions were adopted, announcing that if the merchants did not issue supplies for the fishery, to the persons, and to the extent demanded by the rowdies, they would the next day supply themselves. But next morning found H. M. S. *Hydra* quietly lying at anchor in the harbor, which had the effect of preventing the intended outrage.—*Boston Traveller, June 13.*

The Prospect of the Crops.—We receive from almost every section of the Northwest the most encouraging accounts of the present prospect for the coming harvest. The lateness of the Spring and the continued wet weather was unfavorable for oats and corn, but contributed to the benefit of grass and wheat. Of both these crops there can now be no doubt of at least an average yield. Lately the weather has been warmer and dryer; these conditions are congenial to the corn and oats, and in no respect, thus far, detrimental to other grains.

We have recent and reliable accounts from Kansas and Nebraska of the most flattering character. Nebraska will much more than sustain her self, and Kansas promises to pay back in kind the unbounded munificence of her neighbors in her late time of need. Iowa is flourishing. Wisconsin is coming forward nobly, with great promise. Indiana will again yield in abundance, and our own Prairie State, with some small exceptions, in regions tainted with treason, is preparing to feed the nation.

Throughout the rural districts there has been a general outburst of patriotism, and one united voice for upholding, by the strong arm of force, if need be the flag of our country. This has taken off not a few volunteers from among the field hands and farmer's sons, so that labor will probably be in demand at harvest time; yet at the present time there is no special want felt in that direction.—*Chicago Journal, June 13.*

Disrespectful Act of Drunken British Midshipmen.—At Halifax, the other day, a number of midshipmen of the English man-of-war steamer *St. George* were enjoying themselves in rather a disorderly style, when they discovered upon the Victoria Building the sign of the American Consul. "It is not to be supposed," says one of the Halifax papers, "that these youngsters wished to show their contempt for the American Eagle, but true it is that their love of what they considered fun predominated over their high respect for the arms of the United States, and they removed it to one of the wharves. Six watchmen succeeded in capturing *three* of the depredators, not, however, until one of the former was pretty severely handled. They were taken to the station, and brought before his Worship the Mayor, when they were fined $20 each, and ordered to make good the damage done."

Death of Hon. George M. Keim.—The Philadelphia *North American*, of June 12, says: "A telegraphic dispatch from Reading, Pa., announces the death, in that city, at his residence, of Hon. George M. Keim, better known as Gen. Keim, and who was well known to many Philadelphians. The General was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the old Berks County stock, the family connections being quite extensive and influential. He represented the Berks County District in Congress from 1838 to 1843. Subsequently he served for a number of years as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, resident in Philadelphia. He was a gentleman of excellent character, always ranked high socially, and was universally respected.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat lower, with fair sales this morning; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at 80c.; 18 000 bushels No. 1 ditto, at 82c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 77c.; 13,000 bushels red Winter, at $1 11. Canal Freights 1c. better. *Lake Imports* to day, 16,000 bbls. Flour; 536,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour; 181,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 8 000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye; 18,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat in light supply; sales, 3,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 42, and small lots choice do., at $1 55. Corn a shade better; sales, 5 000 bushels Western Mixed, at 43c. Oats in good supply, and lower; Chicago, 30c.; State, 32c. Whisky, 16c @16½c. *Shipped by town*—7 100 bushels Corn, 11 900 bushels Barley, 81,800 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 98c. Corn quiet. Canal Freights dull, but steady; on Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,350 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 5 700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—26 000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 15.

Cotton—Sales of 29 bales; the stock in port, by actual count, is 7 400 bales, all in the presses and pickeries. Sugar, 4¼c.@4¾c. Flour declining; sales at $7 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

Flour—quiet; superfine $5@$5 25. Wheat dull; red $1 22@$1 27; white $1 30@$1 40. Corn firm at 54c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana—I. R. Recuy, R. Dew, Gutierres, F. Mariches, J. M. Artache, Y. Santos, F. Gov. Weller and son, F. Canalesso lady and servant; R. Williams, A. Deville, Mme. A. Guillard, niece and servant; Mr. De Fine and lady, Capt. F Reimer, J. E. Cabrera, Miss Amelia Forbes, F. Thompson, E. Armstrong and lady, T. Henry, J Scofield, Mr Colwell, Mr. Walters, Mr. Baker, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Pietzenius, Mr. Burreaulie, E. K. Smith, Mr. Kelvy, Mr. Patterson, G. Newil, W. Barnes, Mr. Rowlby, Mr. Donighan, Henry C. Hall, Mr. Argwelles, Mr. Pero, M. Wheat, M. Beyens, J. Burris, M. Rebello, J. Milliken, Mr. Murphy, W. Thompson, Mr. MacHugh, M Mesvieal and son, A. Diaz, N. Corombra, W. Vaughn, J. Degrey, lady and two children, P Montalvo and son, Juan Rueda, Mr. Burnham, Timothy Paige, Mrs. Deschapelles, son and daughter, Mr. Burnham, P. Fernandez, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Demon, Mrs. Bareden and servant, F. J. Martin and lady, V. Anita and servant, M. O Davidson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Shows, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Birbeck, F. Suares, Capt. Leavitt.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets...12 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 36 | Hell Gate... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E Bynner.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, New-Orleans May 31, Passe L'Outre 16th, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons. June 5, of Double-headed Shot Key, spoke Br. bark Harold, of Shields, from Havana, for Falmouth 10th, off Charleston, was boarded by U. S. steamer Flagg, 12th, lat. 33 50, lon. 78 30, saw an American bark, showing a red flag, with a black star in the centre.

Ship Milton, Prentis, Boston 9th. Will load for Liverpool.

Bark Eisenhard, (Bremen,) Wiegmeyer, Bremen April 25, via New-Orleans May 28, in ballast, and 202 [illegible] to [illegible] & Co. Passed in the Mississippi [illegible] ult., ship Harriet Pomeroy, Brooks, Liverpool March 23, via Key West May 12, and Havana 24 hours, with mdse to Frost & Pierson.

Brig R. Colcord, Colcord, Sierra Morena, 18 days, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Rockport,) Bent, Trinidad, Cuba, May 28, with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. June 12, at 9 P. M., off Hog Island, Va., 9 ds. was boarded by the U. S. brig of war Vandalia, S. Phillips, Lieut commanding, and boarding officer, Lieut. Chas. E. Fleming, who reported all well.

Brig Nocthern Light, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Robinson, Havana 13 ds., with molasses to Whitman, Bros. & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 3 ds., with nails

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Sergeant, Wm. Gibbs; Hospital Steward, A. C. Dana.

Captains—Company A, Capt. Wild; Company B, Capt. Pearl; Company C, Capt. Walker; Company D, Capt. Stone; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Adams; Company G, Capt. Snow; Company H, Capt. Carruth; Company I, Capt. Pond Company K, Capt. Chamberlain.

Companies D, E and K are from Roxbury, Company H from Chelsea. The regiment hails from Boston. They have been several weeks encamped at Camp Ellsworth, West Cambridge. One company consists almost entirely of canikers. All the men look hearty and stalwart. The health of the regiment is excellent.

As each company marched into the dépôt, it was received with cheers, and after the process of deglutition and degurgation had fairly commenced, crowds were admitted to welcome old relations and acquaintances.

It was understood, when our reporter left, that as soon as the regimental baggage could be transferred, the regiment would take the cars and proceed to Philadelphia, and thence according to future orders.

The officers were dined by the Committee at an adjoining restaurant.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT FROM ONEIDA COUNTY—A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. McQuade, will arrive in this City at 10 o'clock to morrow morning. A very beautiful regimental standard for this regiment was furnished by Tiffany & Co., on Saturday, to the order of gentlemen of our City. It is of the dimensions prescribed by State military regulations—six feet by six and a half, and its material a rich, dark blue silk, heavily fringed in yellow. The staff is of lancewood, mounted in fire-gilt, tipped with a silver spear-head, and so constructed as to fold together when not in use. The device of the flag, elegantly embroidered, represents the military arms borne by our New-York contingent, the shield containing in one half the State arms, and in the other the bars of the Federal coat. Over the shield is the State crest, the eagle perched upon the globe, and beneath it a graceful garter inscribed *Excelsior*. Under this motto is the Regimental designation, Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

The Fourteenth Regiment has been encamped some weeks at Albany. It is mainly composed of Oneida County men, Utica, Rome, and other towns of the neighborhood, contributing companies. One company, and one that is sure to be efficient, however, is made up entirely of stalwart Welshmen, whom the storm of war has seduced from their farms on the hill-sides of Steuben. The regimental roll shows ten companies, of sixty-four men each, with the officers and drum corps, making up the regulation number—seven hundred and eighty. The Colonel commanding is James McQuade, of Utica, till now Captain of the well known "Citizen's Corps," of that city. The Lieut.-Colonel and Major went through the Mexican war. The above-named company, which was originated in 1836, under the patronage and instruction of the late Brevet-Major E. K. Barnum, at that time stationed in regular service, at Utica, has long held a most honourable position among the independent military organizations of the State, and now, volunteering for the war, worthily flanks a regiment, of which it has been in some manner the nucleus.

The Fourteenth is entirely made up of serviceable material, its members generally being well-to-do specimens of the farming population of Oneida. The time it has been in camp has not only availed to insure a more than ordinary discipline, but likewise to provide all things essential in the way of furniture and general equipment, so that it is perhaps in better marching order than any corps as yet numbered in the Empire State quota. Two regiments from the same county have preceded it, by way of Elmira. Besides this, the same good county has already given seven commanders of regiments to the cause of the Union.

The Fourteenth Regiment will reach the city by Tuesday's morning boat from Albany. At the landing it will be received by some three hundred natives of Oneida County, now resident in New-York. Since the programme of receptions and presentations has been under way, it may be remarked that such an astonishing number of Oneida-born folk has been discovered in our midst, as to warrant the belief that more residents of this metropolis date from that county than from any other in the United States. Measures have already been taken to form a permanent association of the New-York Sons of Oneida. The Marshal on Tuesday is to be Col. W. W. Bagnus, the first Captain of the "Utica Citizens' Corps." The regiment will march to the Park, where it will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Dix and the Mayor, after which the colors will be presented by Charles Tracy, Esq. Among the Sons of Oneida in the escort, the City clergy will be represented by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Whedon, Rev. T. L. Harris, and others; the legal fraternity by Judges Capron and Maynard, Wm. Curtis Noyes, S. B. Blatchford, Greene C. Bronson, Luther R. Marsh, Charles P. Kirkland, etc.; the editorial by Messrs. Porter and Wilder, of the *Post*; Elon Comstock, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Rowley, of Brooklyn; C. Edwards Lester and L. N. Fowler; while the less-distinguished men of miscellaneous classification are too numerous to mention.

COL. VON GILSA'S REGIMENT.

Col. Von Gilsa changed his quarters Saturday from Yorkville Park to Hamilton Park. Five companies of the regiment are now stationed at the latter place, while the remaining five, including the company of Zouaves, continue to occupy Yorkville Park. The regiment is under marching orders, and will leave the City this week, provided they receive their quota of arms and a few necessary equipments. Col. Von Gilsa visited Governor's Island yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting a quantity of muskets, intended for the men under his command. The hotel at Hamilton Park serves admirably for military purposes, and the grounds surrounding the building are level, and every way adapted to field movements and drill exercise. The hotel contains one room fitted up expressly for lady guests, and they may be assured that, upon visiting head-quarters, a kind welcome will be extended to them. Another room is completely filled with knapsacks, which have been stored away till the proper time shall arrive for their distribution. Several other rooms are used as sleeping apartments by the troops, and present a very neat and orderly appearance. Attached to the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, besides twenty drummers and ten buglers. The Colonel returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, for haversacks and shoes. Also to the Ladies' Association of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for sixty seven flannel under-shirts, received by Adjutant Kennedy for the benefit of his regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD OFF.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

Col. J. H. Ward, Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers:

Sir: The following dispatch has just been received:

ALBANY, June 15, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271.—*To Major Gen. Dix:*

Major-Gen. Dix will order the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers to proceed on the 16th inst. to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, and report to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjt.-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, you will prepare your command to go by the evening train from Jersey City on the 18th instant—Tuesday next.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.V.,
EAST NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

These orders are hereby promulgated.

The members of the regiment are hereby ordered to be in readiness to march at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning. A few more recruits will be received up to 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, 17th June. Uniforms will be furnished immediately after enlisting. Rations and pay will commence on signing the roll.

J. H. HOBART WARD, Colonel.

Wm. A. Herring, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

Col. Von Steinwehr has at present about 800 men under his command, and continues to make Elm Park his rendezvous. It is expected they will receive orders during the week to march forward to Chambersburgh, Penn., to join the central army stationed at Mt. Upton. The regiment were fully uniformed last week. Arrangements are being made by ladies and others to present the corps with beautiful and appropriate banners previous to their departure.

WILSON ZOUAVES.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1861.

All the remaining members of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, under the command of Col. Wm. Wilson, will report themselves promptly at head-quarters, Tammany Hall, at 10 o'clock, this, Monday morning, to receive further instructions for the immediate embarkation to join the regiment. By order of

A. T. WHITING, Senior Captain.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

No troops, save a single unattached company, commanded by Capt. Atwood, have been quartered at the Park Barracks since last Friday, when the Seventeenth Regime. vacated them and went down to the encampment at Quarantine, which had been occupied by the Sixth Regiment. Colonel Wilson. It is the intention of the Quarte master's Department to have all the buildings thoroughly cleaned and fumigated before they shall be again occupied. They will not be ready until Wednesday.

COMMISSION OF MAJOR-GEN. DIX.

Although Gen. Dix has been doing the duties of a Major-General for some time past, it was only yesterday that he received the commission appointing him to that dignity. He is now fully entitled to the rank of Major-General.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. McCunn's Regiment—the Thirty-seventh—still holds undisputed sway at the Battery. The men only hold their arms, uniforms, &c., to make them ready for the field. These, it is understood, will be furnished to-day; and on Wednesday, probably, they will embark either [illegible] Fortress Monroe. The regiment had become very efficient in their manœuvering at the quarters, which is desirable before going to the battery barracks.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, is devoting his entire time to this sphere of labor, and finds great encouragement in his work. He devotes himself at once to the spiritual and temporal interests of the regiments. Last Monday he made a second visit to the Second Scott Life Guard, at East New-York, and to a part of the Anderson Zouaves, two miles east, and presented to both regiments tracts and volumes, which were thankfully received. He also delivered to the latter an additional number of song-books, bought with the donation of the previous day. These gifts excited hearty gratitude. He visited other regiments during the week, among which were Wilson's Zouaves. He was very kindly received by the Colonel, as he had been on a previous visit. He claimed not to be very religious himself, but to be most friendly to the exertion of religious influences on his men. He sent for a pious man in his ranks, who accompanied the Chaplain from quarter to quarter. Tracts, papers and song-books were received with avidity, and prayer was made in many of the quarters; and warm expressions of gratitude returned for the interest taken in these hardy, but not heartless men. Several pious men in the regiment purpose to hold stated prayer-meetings during the campaign. Two hundred song-books were on Saturday deposited with the Artillery Company of the Ninth Regiment, to be distributed among the regiment at the seat of war. Yesterday morning the Chaplain visited the Anderson Zouaves, at Camp Lafayette, Salterville, N. J. The reception of Col. Riker, on his return from Washington, was a scene long to be remembered for the blending of religion and patriotism, as will be seen in the following account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

On Saturday, the part of this regiment that has been quartered two miles from East New-York, joined the corps at Salterville. In this beautiful place, shaded by a grove and fanned by sea breezes, the regiment, numbering between 800 and 900, are very comfortably quartered. Col. Riker has shown his competency for his post by his untiring and successful exertions. He was most cordially greeted yesterday on his return from Washington. In response, he made a very able and inspiring speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. He thanked the men for the patience they had exercised, and congratulated them on a better time coming, and hoped they would prove worthy of him whose name they bore. As he spoke every eye was filled with tears and every heart throbbed with emotion. Gen. Wetmore, of the Union Defence Committee, being introduced, made a very pertinent and eloquent address, in which he stated that the hearing of the ear had not half equaled the sight of the eyes, in regard to the stalwart men and noble Colonel and associate officers of this regiment, and only expressed the regret that he was not 20 years younger, that he might share the duty and honor of fighting in so holy a cause. Rev. L. C. Lockwood, who was present, seconded the remarks of the Colonel about the better day coming, and asserted, not as a myth but as a reality, that this was becoming a pet regiment of New-York City, and the ladies of several Churches, with whom he has had conference, are now at work making undergarments and Havelocks for the regiment. He also made a prayer, invoking God's special blessing upon the regiment. At 3½ o'clock, Mr. C. C. Leigh and the Chaplain conducted a meeting among the regiment, in which the greatest attention was given and a happy impression made. The regiment signalized unanimously, by the raising of the hand, a desire for a prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Wednesday evening.

COL. LANSING'S SEVENTEENTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

This fine body of men, mustering over 900, have taken possession of the Staten Island Quarantine Barracks, lately occupied by Col. Wilson's "Zouaves." They are hugely pleased with the change, and are especially delighted with the parade and drill grounds, which, if not very level, are extensive and delightfully located. Col. Lansing has succeeded in procuring all the equipments and uniforms for his regiment. Yesterday the men made a great display of their new toggery. Some of them could not resist the temptation of wearing their great coats, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day. One would think that there was not a great need of such garments in the sunny regions where the regiment is likely to commence operations.

Col. Lansing does not expect to remain long on Staten Island, but requires a few days to get his men accustomed to field movements. Under so able a commander much may be effected in a short space of time. By the end of the week it is more than probable that the Seventeenth will receive marching orders for the seat of war.

COL. MATTHEWSON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Matthewson's First California Regiment (the thirty-second of the New-York State requisition) is quartered at New Dorp, Staten Island, where barracks on the Park plan have been hastily and somewhat imperfectly erected. The men complain of want of ventilation in the sleeping apartment, and that the roof of the shanty is not weather-tight; also that the food is inferior in quality to that which they had in this City. The grumblers, however, are in the minority; the bulk of the men seem to be content with rough fare, and thoroughly well pleased with a soldier's life. Their quarters occupy a central position, and, although distant from the steamboat-landings, are easily reached by the railroad from the Vanderbilt dock. The ride is a delightful one, and can hardly fail to attract a large number of visitors to Camp Yates, as the place is called. About 750 men are now under Col. Matthewson's command, very few having uniforms or equipments. The general health of the camp is said to be excellent, and the neighborhood perfectly salubrious. A few cases of measles, however, have occurred, and two of small-pox. The latter were removed to this City; one of the sufferers is almost convalescent, the other died yesterday. In consequence of this sad event, the flags were all the day at half-mast.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The officers of the various regiments now encamped on Staten Island complain bitterly that there is no night boat from the City. They are frequently detained here, during these busy times, and are necessarily put to great expense at hotels, all of which would be avoided if a boat were leaving at 10 or 11 o'clock. As there are two ferries now, it seems strange that the common want of the Islanders should be utterly disregarded by both.

BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

An advertisement in our columns announces a concert in aid of this fine body of men, to come off at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A new military organization, under the name of the Brooklyn Greys, is about to be organized, in the Eastern District. The uniform will be the same as the National Volunteers, and it is their intention, when the organization is completed, to volunteer for the war.

RECRUITS FOR SICKLES' BRIGADE.

One hundred and fifty volunteers, for Sickles' Brigade, arrived here, yesterday morning, by the steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, and immediately departed, in a steam-tug, for Camp Scott, Staten Island.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

In announcing the taking of a collection for the aid of the regiment of volunteers, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, Rev. Mr. Beecher last night made in their behalf an earnest appeal for relief, in the shape of towels, pins, needles, shirts, handkerchiefs, shoes and such like. The ladies of Plymouth Church and of others also, meet daily for the purpose of clothing the men. Any aid which the friends of the cause desire to extend will meet a welcome, if sent to the rear entrance of Plymouth Church. The regiment is to be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday next, by Major Franklin, United States Army. It is now at "Camp Plymouth," on the Island. Recruiting goes on briskly at the Brooklyn Armory, and it is desirable that all intending to join this, the only volunteer regiment from Brooklyn, should do so at once. The uniforms for the men are made, and the only necessary prerequisite to their distribution is the taking of the oath of allegiance. Before departure, the regiment will march to Plymouth Church, occupy the body of the house, and listen to a sermon from the pastor.

RELIEF FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

"The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army" desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

For the week ending June 8, 1861:

From the *Courier and Enquirer*, $38 75; *Evening Post*, $6 96; New-York *Sun*, $15 75; *World*, $47 46; *Tribune*, $42 96: and by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. D. Mayo, $10; Mr. E. W. Howard (Providence,) $10; Mr Wm. Kemble, $5; Mr. Thorn, $20; Fernando Wood, Esq., $50; Mr. Colles, $10; Mr David Stewart, $25; Mr. W. F. Coles, $30; Mr. Gibbes, $10; Mr. Henry Grinnell, $5; Mr. Gaelet, $25; Mrs. L. dig, $12 50; Mrs J. L. Graham, $10; Mrs. Gerry, $25; Mrs. J. G King, $20; Mrs. Bancroft Davis, $10; Mrs. E. D. Morgan, $30; Mrs. Ray, $40; Mrs. W. F. Cary, $20; Judge Vanderpool, $50; Hon. M. H. Grinnell and others, $70; Cash, (C. A. D.,) $100; Mr. D. Fearing, $20; Mr. Jas. Lenox, $200; Mr. Benj. Nathan, $50; Mr. Isaac Pell, $25; Cash, $20; Mr. J. D. Wolfe, $200; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, $200; Misses Hadden, $50; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, $50.

And for the week ending June 15, 1861:

Mrs. Murdock, $5; A Friend, $5; Mrs. W. H. Newman, $60. By the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. Alexander Duncan, $100; Mrs. Bull, $25; Mrs. Coles, $100; Miss R. C. Jay, $50; Mrs. Kermit, $50; Mrs. Johnson, $25; Mrs. Bancroft, $20; Mrs. Babcock, $10; Mr. W. K. Duncan, $25; Mrs. Parish, $25; Two Ladies, $20; Mrs. Moran, $60; Mrs. Chas. King, $20; Mrs. Ambrose Jordan, $50; Mr. R. M. Pierrepont, $60. Cash, $10; Mrs. John Jay, $50; Miss Mary Jay, $20; Mrs. Blatchger, $10; Mrs. Dash, $10; Gov. Morgan, $50; Mrs. Benson, $40; W. C. Bryant & Co., $25; Anonymous, $100; Cash, $100; Mrs. C. Suydam, $20; Mrs. John Ayres, $20; Mr. Robert J. Livingston, $100; Miss Louisa M. Livingston, $40; Mrs. Henry J. Gheasley, $50; Mrs. Daniel Parish, $100; Mrs. Berrie and Miss Van Horn, $50.

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

POSTSCRIPT

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

A letter before me, from a gentleman in England, says: "One of our largest dealers in hardware, metals, &c., states that the manufacturers at Manchester and Sheffield, as well as elsewhere in Europe, are alarmed lest there should be a revolution here among the laboring classes, should the American war continue long." He adds: "The fact is, these men now acknowledge that America has been the best customer England has had, and the prospect is that many of her largest manufactories will necessarily be closed, at any rate for a time, in view of the great falling off among purchasers in the English market.

OCCUPATION OF LEESBURGH.

At Vienna, 15 miles from Alexandria, the report is current among the rebels that the Federal forces are now in possession of Leesburgh.

Rumors are rife in town this morning from the West, that the Kentucky regiment attached to Gen. Johnson's command, recently stationed on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, have deserted in a body, in consequence of the order of evacuation, and have all returned to Kentucky.

Capt. Hollins, of Greytown memory, who recently resigned, but whose name was at once stricken from the Navy list, will not prove a serious loss. When this skillful officer bombarded Greytown, he omitted to remove the metallic caps from the fuses of his shells, and Englishmen actually secured several of them, unexploded, which they sent to Europe. By this means, the character of our fuse was made known in London.

A REBEL OUTRAGE.

Dr. Richards, a well-known physician of this city, procured a pass and went into Virginia to bring home his son from school. He was arrested by the Disunionists, and has been sent to Richmond, where he is still detained. His horse and carriage were returned to town, minus the Doctor, very greatly to the distress of his family.

A Mr. Crouse was shot by his own brother, at Georgetown, on Friday. The offender is in prison, to answer for the deed.

THE MICHIGAN THIRD ARRIVED.

The Michigan Third arrived in town this morning, about one thousand strong. They marched up the avenue and went into quarters.

The Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration in camp, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, to-morrow.

AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A gentleman residing in this city, who has a sick son in the secession army at Manassas Junction, got permission to visit him, and returned to-day. He confirms the accounts previously received, that the troops are suffering from want of good water, and that evident preparations are being made by the rebels to retire from the junction. For a supply of water now, they are compelled to send to a stream four miles distant from the camps, the wells around being insufficient. He reports that there are not so many troops there as have been stated, though he could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the real extent of the force there. The position is well fortified, however, and but for the dissatisfaction constantly apparent among the soldiers, they appeared to him in condition to make a stand. He does not believe, however, that their intention is to meet our forces there at all, but, on the contrary, that as soon as the Harper's Ferry fugitives can join them, the whole body will retreat to Richmond.

SHAKING HANDS WITH A REGIMENT.

The President and Secretary Seward to-day visited the camps of the Cayuga and Onondaga Regiments. The President shook hands with each member of the Cayuga Regiment. I have seen nearly all of our great men, from Jackson down, go through the "pump-handle movement," but there certainly never was a man who could do it with the celerity and *abandon* of President Lincoln. He goes it with both hands, and hand over hand, very much as a sailor would climb a rope. What is to the satisfaction of all is, that he gives a good honest, hearty shake, as if he meant it.

PAYING THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The State Paymaster has about concluded paying the New-York troops for the time due previous to their leaving the State. The regiments at Fort Monroe have also been paid off.

A large number of army ambulances have been received. They are of the latest pattern, and each will carry four men lying down, and eight on seats.

Samuel Ricker, Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been recalled. He was found to be laboring in the interest of the rebels. A successor, Mr. Hosmer, had been appointed, but died before reaching his Consulate.

THE SIXTY-NINTH MOVED FORWARD.

The Sixty-ninth were moved forward to-night, probably towards Fairfax Court-house. The boys were on parade when Gen. McDowell gave the order, and in fifteen minutes' time they were on the march. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth were ordered to man the entrenchments vacated by the Sixty-ninth. It is thought, as I have said, that the regiment is to go to Fairfax, but in reality I think it is a reconnoisance in force, mostly undertaken to habituate the men to that kind of work.

A gentleman who arrived from Fairfax, this evening, reports two regiments of rebels at that place. If this be true, they may find some wild Irishmen in unpleasant proximity to them, providing they don't run before the Sixty ninth catches them.

The New-York Eighth will move over the river towards Dixie early in the morning. It is probable that other regiments from this side will follow suit in a few hours.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

The prospect of a fight is thought to be a little more flattering than it was yesterday. Throwing forward troops to Fairfax would naturally indicate aggressive movements on the part of the rebels, and the Government commanding are evidently preparing for such a possibility. I'll wager a trifle, however, that such advance, if made, will be but to cover the retreat of the main body.

The train of cars captured on the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad has been put to good use in repairing the bridges and track upon that road. To-day it ran out some fifteen miles from Alexandria, to a village called Vienna, carrying a detachment of four hundred men detailed from the First Connecticut. While up the road a reconnoitering party from the telegraph corps, who were running on a hand-car, discovered two bridges which had been saturated with camphene and fired. The telegraph men succeeded in extinguishing the fires in both cases, before any material damage was done, and the train returned safely, taking up the workmen as it returned. In passing the vicinity of Springhill, three shots were fired from a grove. One ball came close to Gen. Tyler, commander of the troops, but passed him, and struck Private Bugbee, of the Hartford Light Guard, inflicting a severe wound in the breast. A squad of cavalry were signaled to surround the grove, and a body of the Infantry also surrounded a house adjoining, into which two men had been seen to run. They were secured, and in the act of reloading their guns. Of course they were brought down to Alexandria. Some females who were in the house denied all knowledge of the men who were found in the house.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The bids for the gunboats are being opened. I understand the bids range from forty-two thousand to seventy-five thousand, and that probably the average of the successful and known builders will not be above sixty-five thousand. It is probable that forty will be constructed, and that bids enough will be received to insure the construction of the whole number within the shortest time required by the Navy Department. They are to be about 500 tons measurement.

The weather has been very hot to-day. This evening it is cool, with a shower in prospect.

LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Sunday, June 16.

I learn from a messenger from St. Josephs, Mo., last evening, that Col. Curtis' Regiment of Iona Volunteers had made their head-quarters at St. Josephs, Mo. His forces have been distributed over one hundred miles of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad.

Col. Bates' First Regiment is distributed along the same road. He has taken the locomotives from the North Missouri road, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

There are no troops at Hannibal. About 100 are stationed at the bridge near Palmyra.

Fears were entertained there of an attack.

Last night, some of Col. Curtis's forces had a difficulty at the Station, 20 miles east of St. Josephs.

The Agent's son had some words with one of the soldiers. He drew a pistol, declaring that he would have no sauce from an Abolitionist soldier. The soldier immediately shot him dead.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AND VICTORY FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sunday, June 16.

Company J, Col. Browne's Regiment, which went out on the North Missouri Road Saturday, returned to-night with a secession flag and eight prisoners, captured at Wentsville.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16.

Two bridges at Sheregan and Centralia, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, were burned Friday night and Saturday morning.

Col. Solomon's regiment went out on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad last night.

Col. Brown's regiment, with four pieces of Artillery, followed this P. M.

Three companies of Col. Tallman's regiment (reserve guard) went out on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route, and to coöperate with the forces already sent out in that direction.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says, "The steamer *City of Louisiana* arrived this morning with Col. Boernstein's Regiment, a batallion of which is now stationed at the Capitol."

Judge Morrison, State Treasurer, was also aboard as a prisoner, but has been released.

Several tons of sheet lead and a large quantity of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband.

Jeff. Rogers, with $45,000 worth of Treasury warrants, designed to pay the soldiers in the southwest expedition last winter, and the steamer *McDowell*, lying opposite to here, are also in possession of the Federal forces.

PROVISIONS RETURNED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16.

The steamer *Prioress*, from Madison, Indiana, brought down to-day 700 barrels and 300 casks of Bacon, part of which she landed, but subsequently taking all aboard, she returned with her cargo to Madison.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The American Question in England.

Another Declaration in Regard to Privateers.

Cotton and Provisions Steady—Breadstuffs Dull.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M. 6th, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed this point at 9 o'clock for Quebec.

Steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 5th, taking £161,400 in specie.

The *Adriatic* took out news that the British Government would not permit privateers or armed vessels to take prizes into British ports, Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to carry out this intention, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he would ask the Ministers if this interdiction is not at variance with former practice and reason for a change of maritime policy.

The London *Times* editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows that it is ungrounded.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that the Government had no knowledge of the Canadian Volunteer Regiment having tendered their services to the United States Government, and of course could not say what action should be taken.

Prince Napoleon had embarked for Spain.

The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 69c. 35f.

Count Cavour continued ill, but his symptoms were not alarming. He had been bled for the sixth time.

The Queen of Spain had given birth to a Princess.

The Prussian Chambers, by a decisive vote, materially reduced the credits asked by the Government for army purposes.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of May had reached England. News unimportant.

The position of the Irish members relative to the Galway subsidy was again debated, and several disclaimed any intention of tampering with the Government.

Lord Stanley had given notice of his intention to ask what steps the Government had taken to prevent the violation of neutrality in the case of regiments of volunteers from Canada, who offered their services to the United States.

Five cases, containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank of New-York, and intended for the steamer *Adriatic*, were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line having refused to let them pass.

Lord Elgin, at the banquet given him by the Grocers' Company, London, said he doubted if we could have trade with China without political relations, although he agreed it was not political relations but trade that was wanted. He believed the relations were established on a footing not likely to be disturbed in the future.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 69f. 20c., being influenced mainly by Count Cavour's illness, which caused considerable anxiety in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* argues that Italian independence will be buried in Count Cavour's grave, and the Peninsulas become mere dependencies of France.

ITALY.

Count Cavour died this morning (the 6th inst.,) at 7 o'clock. The event has caused a profound sensation. On the evening preceding his death his stage became so alarming that great emotion was evinced by the people. At Turin immense crowds surrounded his residence.

Signor Minghetti has been entrusted, *ad interim*, with the portfolios of foreign affairs, and Gen. Fanti with the provisional administration of marine.

It is rumored that Garibaldi contemplates a visit to America in a month or two, if a war in Italy appears unlikely.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress is suffering ill-health.

In the Hungarian Diet, the address to the Emperor, by Mr. Deaks, was adopted by the Lower House by three majority, the vote being 155 for and 152 against.

The Prussian Chambers closed on the 8th inst., with a speech by the king. He said the results of the Session lead to confirm the Government in the [illegible] of policy adopted, and will also, [illegible] case of Prussia in Germany and Europe.

The rates of credit for the Army this year, [illegible] vital principles. The [illegible] of Prussia was opened and continued.

He said the Danish Government has not entirely yielded to the demands of the Germanic Federal Diet. The proposals made by Denmark do not afford a certain prospect of a solution of the pending questions, but the nature of the relations between Prussia and the Great Powers offers a guarantee that they will not be affected by the energetic measures which may become necessary within the frontiers of German Federal Territory. He concluded with aspirations for peace and prosperity.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

(By Telegraph to Londonderry.)

PARIS, Friday.

It is asserted that Count Arese and Marquis Dabeo have arrived in Paris.

MADRID, Friday.

The Queen is progressing favorably, and the royal infant is well.

According to news received here from Tangiers, it is almost certain that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to with Mexico on the question of indemnity.

TURIN, Thursday, June 6.

At the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the President announced the death of Count Cavour amid the expressions of profound grief on the part of the Assembly. He spoke on the great loss that Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Count Cavour.

Signor Ellis then said the Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning by suspending the sitting for three days. We are deeply afflicted by the misfortune that has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged nor quit the paths we have hitherto followed. He whom we mourn for, expressed in his last moments unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principles of unity and independence would finally triumph. We firmly hold this faith. Let us sincerely rally round the throne of a valiant and loyal Prince, and we shall be then able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near.

The Tribune of the Chamber of Commerce will be draped in mourning for twenty days. The Senate has taken the same resolution.

Signor Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

TURIN, Friday.

The *Italia*, of to-day, announces that the King has summoned Sig. Ricasoli to his palace.

ROME, Tuesday, June 4.

Prince Pombeni, having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, has been exiled by the Pope.

FRANCE.

A bill has been presented to the Legislative body for the construction of third-rate telegraph lines. Twenty-two different branches are mentioned, the total length being 828 miles, the expense of which will be about 14,000,000 francs.

It is stated that the Emperor will send an aide-de-camp to represent him at the funeral of Count Cavour, and it is also reported that Prince Napoleon will be present.

The *Lombardo*, of Milan, announces that the Police authorities of that city have discovered a vast conspiracy against the Government, with numerous ramifications.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 5.

The sales of Cotton for two days have been 20,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, under the advices per *Great Eastern*, but the supply is liberal. The sales to-day (Thursday) were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady.

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being quiet and steady, with a fair demand for Yarns for the Continent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a small demand, at weak prices. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour very dull, and quotations are almost nominal. Wheat has a declining tendency; Red Western, 11s. 3d @12s. 4d.; White, 12s @14s. Corn dull; Mixed, 30s. 6d. @30s. 9d; Yellow, 31s.; White 32s. @34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions generally are steady. Bigland, Althus & Co. report—Beef, firm; Pork, steady; Bacon, heavy; Lard, heavy, at 52s. @54s.; Tallow, dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes, quiet; Pots, 34s. 6d. @35s.; Pearls, 36s. 6d. Sugar dull. Rice, steady. Rosin, steady; common, 6s. 6d. @6s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine, dull, at 45s. @47s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow—There is little inquiry, and prices are weak, quoted 54s. 6d. Linseed Oil 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols closed Thursday at 89¾ @89¾ ex dividend for Money, and 90½ @90¾ for Account.

American Stocks—Sales of Illinois Central at 40¾ @39¾ dis.; Erie, 20¾ @21¾.

Funds continue heavy and drooping. In the Discount market the supply was rather less abundant, but good bills were readily taken at 5¾. The demand at Bank was slack.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 6th.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 78,500 bales, including 16,500 to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market opened quiet, but closed at full prices under small sales, since the advices per *Great Eastern*. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8¼d.	7 15-16d.
Mobile and Uplands	8¼d.	7 11-16d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,147,000 bales, of which 960,000 bales are of American descriptions.

The advices from Manchester continue of an unfavorable character.

Breadstuffs.—Flour very dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat dull and irregular; Chicago and Milwaukee 11s. Corn dull; mixed offered at 30s. Provisions steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Friday Noon.—Consols 89¾ @90 ex-dividend.

American Stocks.—Sales to-day were, Illinois Central 40¾ @39¾ dis., Erie 20¾.

A Propeller Burnt.

ERIE, Sunday, June 16.

The propeller *Cataract*, from Cleveland to Dunkirk, owned by Frank Perry, of Buffalo, loaded with flour, tobacco, alcohol, &c., burned, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, off this place. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Four persons are known to be drowned by the swamping of a small-boat, namely, John Horrigan, watchman; Hugh Kilpatrick, wheelman; John Pasey and C. H. Guesans, deck-hands. The survivors were brought here by a tug boat, which went to their relief.

The fire originated from Alcohol. The clerk saved the books and papers.

Large Fire at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Saturday, June 15.

A fire, this, morning, destroyed the dwelling-house of James Miller, and spread to the adjoining lumber-yard. The principal losses are: Jas. Miller, $10,000; Bennett & Harrison, lumber, $3,500; C. J. Spencer, hotel, $10,000. Other smaller losses, making a total of $35,000 to $40,000. Insurance, $22,000.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 16.

The pleasure-boat *Hiawatha*, with a party of 13 aboard, capsized to-day, during a squall in the harbor. Six persons were drowned, namely: Geo. Neilson, Thos. Kelly, Dennis Flynn, Jas. McCarty, Thos. Wright and Dennis McCarthy. Seven were rescued by the pilot-

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3039. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

The Position of Col. Stone's Column Opposite Leesburgh.

SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS AT SENECA.

A Virginia Captain and Two of his Men Killed.

Important Movements in Western Virginia.

Concentration of Federal Troops at Phillippa.

Expected Attack from the Rebel Forces.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A SKIRMISH AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

Another Attack on Great Bethel Expected.

Capture of a Leading Missouri Rebel

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17.

The statement relative to the retention of rebels in the Treasury Department are sheer fabrications, and of course do great injustice to Secretary CHASE. The oath of allegiance was as promptly administered to the employes in that Department as in either of the other Departments, and as generally subscribed by the clerks as by any of the Government employes. Nor is it true that Secretary CHASE retains men in office who are known to entertain secession sentiments. I know that any fair evidence that a man sympathizes with the rebels would insure his dismissal before the sun went down. In the case of the Sixth Auditor's office, and the stampede of Secessionists from there when the oath of allegiance was administered, and about which so much has been said, the facts were that the names of every one of those who refused to take the oath were registered for dismissal as fast as competent persons could be found to take their places. This these clerks well knew, and they did but anticipate by a few days the decision of the Secretary. Nor is it true that Mr. CHASE is not giving to the Republicans a fair share of the patronage of his Department. It is no easy thing to find persons fitted for the discharge of duties connected with the Treasury, and it is not proper to make rapid changes in the different bureaus; but Mr. CHASE is doing all in this direction that an honest regard for the interests of the Government will justify.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Sixty ninth was not long out of the intrenchments last night. As I supposed, it turned out to be a movement for practicing the men in "double quick" duty.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

ALFRED EPATES, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, assures me that the works will be in order for the passage of boats within twenty days, and that boats enough are in the possession of the Company to do the business of the season. Troops can be transported from Cumberland direct to Washington, each boat carrying two hundred and fifty men, and provisions for the trip.

The Twenty-fifth New-York to-day commenced work on the intrenched camp.

MORE MARYLAND TREASON.

It is reported that the Legislature of Maryland will attempt to pass an act releasing the State of Virginia from paying damages to the citizens of Maryland, who have sustained damage by the wanton destruction of the Railroads and canals within the State of Maryland.

The artillery corps of the Ninth Regiment were to-day furnished with two rifled cannon. As soon as they can be procured, the Government will furnish the corps with four more of the same sort.

IGNORANCE OF THE SOUTHERN TROOPS

If anything were wanting to establish the truth of the statement that the Southern troops are an ignorant mob, it would certainly be found in the last proclamation of Gen. BEAUREGARD. Such a document could only be addressed to men who know nothing of daily events, and certainly its author can but feel contempt for those to whom such declarations can be safely addressed.

P. F. WILSON leaves Washington in a few days for Nebraska. He is sent out for the purpose of overhauling the accounts of the late officials of that Territory. Somehow it happens that J. STERLING MORTON, the Secretary; ADDISON R GILMORE, Receiver of the Land Office, and WM F. WEST and B. P. RANKIN, Marshals, have all left their offices with balances against them on the Treasury books, for which they have not accounted.

ENOS LOWE, late Receiver of the Iowa Land Office, is also a defaulter. It seems that while Mr. BUCHANAN was letting the Union go to pieces, his office-holders were gathering up the fragments.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN.

The rumors which reached Washington during Sunday, in regard to Col. STONE'S command, were all manufactured. Col. STONE'S force left town and went up the left bank of the river a week since. He did not cross the Potomac. To-day authentic accounts from him show that he is in quiet possession of the Maryland terminus of the road from the town. At Edward's Ferry, on the opposite side, is a rebel guard, quite in sight, but no collision has occurred.

On Sunday afternoon, a man calling himself WM. H. CRAVEN, was arrested by a squad of Capt CARRINGTON'S Company. He resides three miles from Leesburgh, Va. He had used disloyal language, and his associats were suspected persons. His horse was taken to the Government stable, and he was handed over to Gen. MANSFIELD, who detains him.

A slave woman, belonging to JOHN LITTLE, run away, and got into one of the Ohio Regiments. She was demanded, and found dressed in male attire. Mr. LITTLE discovered her, and she was at once returned to his custody.

REBELS ABOVE NEWPORT NEWS.

From passengers who come up the river, to-day, it is gathered that troops were being landed by the rebels at a point seven miles above Newport News. An attack was looked for from that quarter. Some skirmishing had occurred at Newport News, without serious results.

The Second Connecticut Regiment, Col FERRY, crossed over into Virginia at 2 o'clock this morning, with their artillery.

About a dozen rifled cannon, cast at the West Point foundry, have been received here. Six of them have gone to Alexandria.

The steamer *Philadelphia* took down to Fortress Monroe several columbiads and a large quantity of ammunition.

Hon DELANO. T. SMITH, of Minnesota, has received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Third Auditor's Office.

HENRY DAVIS, of the Rhode Island Regiment, died of disease of the heart, on Saturday night. His remains went home under escort, on Saturday evening.

AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

There are five Georgetown companies encamped on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge. The pickets of this command stopped a suspicious wagon on Saturday, when the driver cut loose one of his horses, which he mounted and escaped. The vehicle contained a considerable amount of ammunition, which was secured.

Another spy was arrested last night, near the Chain Bridge, by Union Company K, of this City, and is now in the charge of Gen. MANSFIELD.

W. G. MOORE has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, under Col. MEIGS. He ranks as Captain Accountant.

There were two or three alarms over the river last night, around Arlington, but nothing serious occurred. The troops are kept on the *qui vive* there in consequence of occasional shots at our outposts. As our forces advance towards Fairfax these skulking rascals will be cleaned out.

Col. MAIDHOFF, of New-York, offered his new regiment to the President on Saturday, but desired to serve only six months. Secretary CAMERON declines to accept any troops except for the war.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A gentleman just in town by the steamer *Philadelphia*, from Fort Monroe, states that an attack was to be made on Great Bethel by Gen. BUTLER in force to-night.

At Aquia Creek several heavy guns on new batteries have been mounted by the rebels.

The garrison and troops at Fort Monroe and Hampton were all under arms last night. The big gun Floyd is now being mounted at the Rip Raps. Shells discharged from this monster, by way of experiment, have reached Sewell's Point, over four miles distant.

The body of Sargeant GOODFELLOW, of New-York, left Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the *Alabama*, for home.

A propeller arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, and reports that the *Josephine*, down the river, was fired into from Matthias Point, near Port Tobacco. The *Josepeine* returned the compliment with a shell, when the firing ceased. The *Reliance* is exploring the river. The *Jamestown* is at Old Point Comfort, and the *Anacosta* is at the Rip Rap.

THE NEW-YORK MAILS.

The bids for carrying the mails within your City limits were opened in the Contract-office of the Post office Department to day, namely, the supplying of the New-York City branch offices for four years, from July 1, 1861. There were fifty-three bidders for this service, at prices varying from $12,000 down to $1,790. The contract was awarded to WILLIAM WRAY, at the last-named figure. The service has heretofore been performed by D. W. MORRIS, at $3,500 per annum.

MEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts First Regiment, Col ROBERT COWDIN, with full ranks, arrived here and marched up the Avenue at 7 o'clock this evening

One DAN SIMONDS fired a pistol at a member of SHERMAN'S Battery last night. The ball passed his side, grazing the skin. There was no provocation. SIMONDS is under arrest.

WM FARRELL, of the Slemmer Guard, died last night here of typhid fever. His company is now absent with Col STONE'S command.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

At the Camp Massachusetts, to-day being the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, it was appropriately celebrated by the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, in a beautiful grove near the Camp. The hosts were Captains BOYD and HOWE, of Charlestown. Officers of the Fifth and Michigan First were guests, with a fine band from the latter. The dinner was elegantly served, and patriotic speeches were made by Cols Lawrence, Greene, Major Key, and Captains Boyd, Swan, Brastow and Prescott, and Messrs Pingborn, J. M. S. Williams, and Stone, of Massachusetts.

A grand dress parade and review of nine full regiments and a cavalry corps came off on the grounds near the camps of the New-Jersey Brigade, by Secretary CAMERON and Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, this afternoon. They numbered about ten thousand men, and the display was very grand.

Lieut. ELTIS discovered a man at Alexandria today with a load of grain on the way to the secession camp, which was seized and turned over to the use of our troops.

FOR FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is reported that the Aqueduct Brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth Volunteers, and Twenty-Eighth and the Sixty-ninth, under the command of Col HUNTER, will, in a day or two make Fairfax Court house their Head-quarters. The telegraph wires are to be extended from Georgetown over the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Corcoran. The sixteen 64-pounder Columbiads will all be in position on Fort Corcoran by to-morrow night When the Sixty-ninth marched out of their entrenchments, yesterday, it was to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," chorussed by the entire regiment. The hills of Old Virginia never before echoed the grand old song from more willing voices.

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

TROUBLES ON THE ISTHMUS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Until the arrival of the last Aspinwall steamer, the cause of the revolutionists, who are making great trouble in the New Granadian Confederacy, seemed to be in the ascendant. Great solicitude was naturally felt concerning the safety of the inter-oceanic transit, and of the property of foreign residents at either terminus thereof; and in consequence of the reports received at Washington, Mr. POMBO, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the New Granadian Republic, felt it his duty to call the attention of our Government to the facts, and ask their opinion concerning its interference in the matter. Mr. POMBO represented that a large expedition was about starting from Carthagena and Santa Marta, against the State of Panama, (an expedition formed by the revolutionary party of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar, which claim, à la South Carolina, to be sovereign and independent, and to have seceded from the Confederacy,) and that, under Gen. NIETO, a force would doubtless attack the port of Aspinwall.

So serious an aspect did the matter assume, that upon receipt of Mr. POMBO'S communication, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. WELLES, calling his attention thereto, suggesting that that Department should take such cognizance of it, as its importance seemed to demand. Upon reference to the treaty of 1846, by one article of which the Governments of the United States and Granada became allied for the preservation of the transit, and in which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus, as well as the rights of sovereignty over, and property in, that territory by the Granadian Government, it was found that Mr. POMBO'S notice was quite opportune. The proper instructions have accordingly been sent out to the United States vessels at the *termini*, and all trouble will thus be avoided.

THE CHEROKEE MATTER UP AGAIN.

The agents of this *very* fat job are here already. They are working like beavers for the success of their scheme, and state openly that they expect to get it through the next Congress. It is stated that a prominent and recently appointed diplomat has been approached on the subject, and that tempting pecuniary inducements have been set forth as reasons for his favoring the scheme.

BRITISH AID ASKED AT PANAMA.

Mr. CORWINE, the present Consul at Panama, has addressed a long document to the British Consul at that point, desiring information concerning the course which the vessels of Her British Majesty intend to pursue in case the vessels of the United States or the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are attacked by privateers or other craft bearing the flag of the Southern Confederacy. The British Consul replied that he had no information in his possession which would be satisfactory, and that he should be compelled to refer the correspondence to the Flag Officer of the British fleet. This was done, but at the last arrival no answer had been received.

WHAT NEXT?

Mr. MOLINA, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will visit your City in a few days, concerning the opening of the transit route. With whom he expects to treat is not known. VANDERBILT has had his emissaries in those Republics for some time, but whether it was for the purpose of getting a contract for himself or breaking up one which it is rumored has been given to others, is as yet mystery.

A CONTRACT MADE.

In the above connection, however, it will be interesting for many of your readers to know, that a contract has already been made by the Nicaraguan Government, with a company from New-York, the managers of which have hitherto kept it a profound secret. I send you the agreement as made by the parties, but the following synopsis tells the story:

First—The Government cedes to the company represented by Mr. PAEZ, for the term of 50 years, the exclusive right of transit through the Republic of Nicaragua, by the river San Juan, Lake Nicaragua and Virgin Bay Road, to San Juan del Sur.

Second.—The Company is compelled within the term of six months to remove all the obstacles which may exist on the river San Juan, or on other parts of the route, and shall place within the aforesaid term, the route in order for navigation. But in the event there should be *many* obstacles, and the Company therefrom not liable to meet the requirements of this article, the Government shall grant an extension of twelve months' time, making eighteen months in all. If, however, the Company shall make no attempt to remove the obstacles within the first six months, then the contract becomes null and void; or should it happen, that, having removed all obstacles, the Company has not commenced operations at the end of eighteen months, then the Government is at liberty to contract with other parties.

Third—The Company is to pay $10,000 for all articles of use that belonged to the late Transit Company.

Fourth—The Company is to pay $1,000 per annum for the use of Virgin Bay road, for the term of the contract.

Fifth—The Government is to receive $1 50 for each adult passenger, and $1 for all below the age of twelve years.

Sixth—The Government is to receive $200 000 in *shares* of the Company, which shall be considered as an equivalent for the grant.

WHO HAS GOT IT?

The contract has not yet been made public, the names of the contractors are unknown, and only a Mr. PAEZ appears upon the stage as an actor in this somewhat important drama.

ZOU ZOU.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17

A gentleman who rode down the tow-path of the Chesapeake Canal, reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Col. STONE was in quiet possession of Leesburgh.

He also confirms the report that Major EVERETT'S command at Seneca, had a brush with the Secessionists, and that Capt SHEAVE, of the Virginia forces and ten of his men were killed. Major EVERETT drew the water out of the level of the canal in front of his position, and used the tow path for a breastwork which gave him decided advantage in the position. The Secessionists were driven off.

A Government messenger, arrived this evening, represents Col. STONE'S command still in the neighborhood of Rockville, Maryland. He came down for supplies. As these forces advance, the Secessionists retreat.

The propellor *Diamond State* arrived at the Washington Navy yard this A. M., with 125 tons of pig lead. She reports having met and spoken the propellor *Josephine* down the river, the latter having been fired into with muskets at Matthias Point opposite Fort Tobacco, Maryland. She returned the compliment with a shell, when the annoyance closed.

It having been determined, as announced in general orders containing the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States, that the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one surgeon for each brigade, the Secretary has instructed Surgeon-General FINLEY immediately to convene, in this city, after due notice, an Army Medical Board, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons referred to by the Department as applicants for Brigade-Surgeon, and report the result of such examination. Appointments will be made only from among those who shall be so examined and reported by the Board as qualified.

Another order has been issued by the Secretary, that the Surgeon General institute a similar Board in consequence of various complaints having reached the Department of the incompetency of Regimental Surgeons who have been appointed either by the commanding officers or the Governors of States.

The Board is to examine surgeons of whom complaint is made, in order to secure their dismissal if found incompetent.

The East Pennsylvania Railroad has made an offer, which has been accepted, to receive Government bonds in payment of the transportation of troops and munitions of war, on the route between New York and Harrisburgh. Ed. CLIMER, the President of the Company, in his letter, says:

"Should all transportation companies unite in a like offer, it would necessarily relieve the pressure upon the National Treasury, and also tend to inspire confidence in the credit and faith of the Government."

The bids were opened at the Post-office Department, to-day, for carrying the mails on route No. 1,425, for four years, from the first of July next, that is, for supplying the Branch post offices for the General Post-office in the City of New-York. There were fifty-three bidders, in sums of from $12,000 to $1,799 per annum. The contract was awarded to WM. WRAY, at the latter sum. This service has been performed by D W. MORRIS, for $3,500 per annum.

The withdrawal of Mr. BUALINGAME from the Austrian Mission was not in consequence of any protest, but a delicate unofficial information that the appointment was not agreeable to that Government.

Maj. HENRY HILL, of Virginia, Army Paymaster at New-York, has resigned.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has issued an order to all the Assistant Quartermasters to make no purchase whatever without first advertising for proposals, even for a short time.

Col. ROBERT ANDERSON has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

A. H. REEDER has declined the tender of a similar appointment.

WM. S. ROSENCRAUS has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY is authorized by the President to raise six regiments in Cincinnati.

Lieut-Col. WEBSTER has been elected Colonel of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, and Brigade Major SMITH Lieutenant Colonel.

The owner of the three slaves restored by Gen. SANDFORD resides at Lisbon, Maryland, and is a Union man. The rendition was under the former's proclamation, which met the Executive approval.

YOUNG'S Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry is to be mustered in as fast as companies shall report. Three or four are wanting yet to complete the regiment. It will be commanded by Gen. JOSIAH HARLAN, as Colonel, and YOUNG as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The First Massachusetts Regiment arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock, this evening.

The bids for the construction of the steam gun boats, advertised by the Navy Department, were opened to-day. The largest portion of the bids are New England ship yards and manufacturers. The bids for the hulls range from $55,000 to $90,000, and for the engines from $35,000 to $48,000. There are from 100 to 150 bidders for the hulls. The time in which the bidders propose to comply with their obligations, ranges, as to the hulls, from 60 to 105 days and as to the engines, from 60 to 160 days.

The above information was obtained from one of the bidders.

It may be proper to remark that the Department, as expressed in the advertisement, reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the benefit of the Government, and to reject them all at its option.

A scouting party of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, on returning to camp at 1 o'clock to day, captured seven secession soldiers, one of whom is a Captain, on whose person was found the roll of his regiment, and a diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Heights.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 17.

There being strong reason to suspect an advance of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house last night, our military authorities were on the alert, and every preparation was made to meet an attack, but it amounted to nothing, not even an alarm.

Our position is impregnable.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 16 } via BALTIMORE, Monday June 17. }

Commissary TAYLOR, just from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies, sent out by by Col. PHELPS to gather in some cattle belonging to the Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light-horse, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped, and the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The enemy are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated. We are ready for them at Newport News, and the strong battery erected by poor GREBLE will avenge Great Bethel.

The experiment with SAWYER'S American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps, last evening, was a brilliant success. Sewell's Point is clearly within range of this tremendous projectile. Seven of eleven 48-pound shells exploded a short distance from the rebel camp, and one of them over their intrenchments. It created a sensation among the Secessionists. A house near the secession banner displayed a white flag.

There is to be a grand parade of six regiments this afternoon, near the Fortress.

There is much dissatisfaction in Col. ALLEN'S Regiment. Charges have been preferred mutually by the Colonel and Captains of the companies.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANTRY OF COL. TOWNSEND'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The honor of a soldier is his life." Having read in your issue of yesterday what purports to be an official report of Capt. KILPATRICK, and finding therein misapprehensions concerning Col. TOWNSEND and his Regiment, I deem it the duty of some one, in justice to him and his command, to correct them. Without going minutely into the details of the march to Big Bethel, and without reference to the unfortunate firing of Col. BENDIX'S men upon the Third Regiment, I will proceed with a relation of the facts of the attack at Big Bethel. After coming within a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile from the fortification of the enemy, Cols TOWNSEND and DURYEE were ordered by Brigadier Gen. PIERCE to form their respective commands in line of battle—Col TOWNSEND on the left of the main road, in an open field, and Col. DURYEE on the right, covered by a thick wood. After waiting for a short time for further orders, Col. DURYEE marched his command, by the flank, up the road, towards the battery, but receiving a sharp fire from the enemy, flanked to the right into the wood, where he was again covered by it. Col. TOWNSEND then with his command was ordered to move forward, which he did in perfect order, over fences and ditches, till he reached a line about fifty rods from the enemy, immediately in front and in full view of their main battery, where he formed his line of battle. Here he sent out two companies of his command to skirmish in the vicinity of the enemy. After getting about half way from the main portion of the regiment to the battery, the enemy sent a terrific volley of cannon and rifle shot into their midst, but which was so inaccurately aimed as to do no serious damage. Seeing this, Col TOWNSEND, mounted on his fine charger, leaped the fence and ditch in front of him and with sword in hand, galloped up to their front in the very face of the enemy, and was soon followed by his entire command. Up to this time there had been no regular advance in the open field, toward the enemy, and close upon the battery, and previously none of the Federal forces had even occupied the open field, save now and then a Zouave who sought the shelter and protection of the bulkheads and trees in the neighborhood while firing and reloading. The only charge in front and face of the battery was made by Col. TOWNSEND and his command. Capt KILPATRICK, in his report, says that "we (KILPATRICK) maintained our position till Col. TOWNSEND began to retire with his whole command. Being left thus alone, and no prospects of receiving aid, we (KILPATRICK) ordered the men to fall back, which they did, and in good order, forming their line of battle about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear."

Now, in this statement, Capt KILPATRICK is mistaken. In the first place, he had no "position" to "maintain" at this time, unless it was in the wood, on the right of Col. TOWNSEND, where he was invisible from the open field, and out of sight of the main battery. But whatever was his position, it was taken previous to the last advance of Col. TOWNSEND, and unknown to him, consequently, whatever were the movements of Col. TOWNSEND, they had no reference to Capt. KILPATRICK'S position, and could not affect it in any way. After Col. TOWNSEND had charged up to the very teeth of the enemy, the only considerable number of Zouaves visible, perhaps from fifty to seventy-five, without an officer, came running behind his regiment and retired in front of it, when the regiment withdrew to its original position, on the left of Col. DURYEE, for the purpose of supporting him, in defence of the howitzers stationed there.

Col. TOWNSEND kept his command in line in front of this battery, against a heavy fire, for at least a half hour, with the view of charging the battery. But, receiving no orders to that effect, and finding his command entirely unsupported, also learning that a creek and heavy swail intervened between him and the battery, he withdrew, as before said, to support Col. DURYEE, expecting that the attack would soon be renewed by a concerted movement of the two commands.

It is also proper to state here that when Col. TOWNSEND made his last advance from the lane towards the fortifications of the enemy, the majority, at least, of Col. DURYEE'S command were on his (TOWNSEND'S) right, in the cover of the wood, and were still there, when he returned to his original position. To show more conclusively that Capt. KILPATRICK'S statement relative to Col. TOWNSEND'S "retiring with his whole command," leaving him (KILPATRICK) alone is wrong, it is only necessary to state that Lieut.-Col. WARREN remarked to Col. TOWNSEND, in the presence of several officers, that he (WARREN) had been trying a half hour to get his command, of which Capt. KILPATRICK formed a part, together, and had not been able to do so. I do not hesitate to say that had Col. TOWNSEND been supported by Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, he would have made a charge upon those intrenched traitors, regardless of the bitter consequences to himself and command. No man ever conducted himself more bravely or gallantly on a field than did Col. TOWNSEND on that day.

Hoping you will do me the favor to insert this statement of the fight at Big Bethel, which can be abundantly verified if required, I am

Yours, &c. ISAAC S. CATLIN,
Commanding Company H, Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, June 17.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. PIERPONT, of Marion County, made a strong speech in favor of the declaration of the motion of Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia.

The declaration was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CARLISLE obtained leave to report an ordinance for reorganizing the Financial Bureau of the State, by which no Sheriff or other depositary of the public funds, be permitted, on the penalty of loss of office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities, or any but the authorities hereafter to be provided.

Mr. DORSEY moved his declaration be put upon its passage, and called for the ayes and nayes, with the following result: Ayes, 56, not a vote being cast in the negative.

Thirty members were absent on leave.

The declaration was signed by 56, the same number as signed the Declaration of Independence.

CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 17.

A special dispatch from Grafton, dated yesterday, says that there is a gradual concentration of forces in the direction of Phillippa. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment had returned there from Buchanan. There is a report of fighting at Buchanan with considerable loss to the rebels, but it is not authentic. A number of rifled cannon have arrived from Ohio with a large amount of ammunition. There is unusual activity at head-quarters and towards Cheat River. Scouts are out in every direction and constantly reporting. Col KELLY is greatly improved in health and is sitting up to day. The rebels are at the Cheat Mountain Pass under command of Gen. JACKSON, formerly a Judge at Parkersburgh. A messenger has just arrived from Phillippa and states that the Federal scouts have discovered the rebels marching towards that point. The Federal forces expect an attack from them in the morning.

Col. LEW. WALLACE telegraphs the *Gazette*, from Cumberland, that after the fight at Romney the rebels did not rally and return, but they ran sixteen miles towards Winchester before they stopped. So far from my retreating, I brought out to the camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms, and medical stores, without leaving anything behind. Their rout was total. The next day there were several funerals in the town. We killed a captain and a member of the Virginia Legislature, and took one of their Majors prisoners. I send you this to stop unwarranted slander about my retreat, started by some cowardly scoundrel in Alexandria. He adds: My boys are entitled to all honor; they won it bravely: let them have it. They have not forgotten Buena Vista."

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Evansville, says that the steamer *Samuel Kirkwood*, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis, while backing out of Owensboro', Ky., had her flag fired upon by secession rowdies and completely riddled with bullets. No other damage was done.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 17.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th inst., says that the Common Council have appropriated $200 000 for the defence of the city, and $30,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

The ships *David* and *Lind*, from Bordeaux, have been ordered off the bar and sailed for Philadelphia. The ships *Africana* and *Parsees* went to sea on the 12th inst., and the *National* on the 11th. The only ships inside the bar were the *Alhambra*, the *Vigilant*, and the *Aken*. The yacht *Gipsy*, under British colors, was taken at Pass a L'Outre, on the 12th inst., by the *Brooklyn*.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the *Delta* says that Cols. WARDROP and DURYEE, and one hundred and fifty Federal troops, were killed at Great Bethel; that six hundred of the Confederate troops participated in the fight, and that but one was killed and seven wounded.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives the Confederate loss at Great Bethel as seventeen killed.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 12th inst., says that a large number of Federal troops landed on the 11th inst. at Hilton Head. Their object was not known. Great excitement existed there.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS MOVING.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 17.

Col. EINSTEIN'S regiment broke camp this morning, and are about starting for Chambersburgh. Col. SMALL'S regiment will start on the same route this afternoon.

THE BOSTON REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

The Boston First Regiment arrived at 2 o'clock, and marched through Baltimore-street, and made a fine appearance. It was received with many demonstrations of friendship.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Monday, June 17.

The Maine Fourth Regiment, Col. BEARY, 1,100 men left for the seat of war at 11 A. M. to-day, in the steamer *Daniel Webster*. They will remain in Portland to night, and to-morrow will proceed on their way.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

BOSTON, Monday, June 17.

The Eighty sixth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is observed, to-day, with more than usual manifestations of patriotism. At the moment there was a civic and military gathering. The Stars and Stripes were raised on the flag-staff about forty feet above the shaft, making the height two hundred and sixty feet from the ground. Gov. ANDREW and others made eloquent speeches appropriate to the occasion. Salutes were fired, bells rung &c

BOSTON, Monday, June 17—P. M.

Col. CLARK'S fine regiment, 1,000 strong, Major COBB'S new Light Artillery, and Major STEVENSON'S Battalion of Infantry, Zouave uniform, were among the military features to-day, in the observance of the Bunker Hill anniversary. The military marched around the monument in the presence of an immense assemblage of citizens.

Col. CLARK'S regiment, which came up from Fort Warren, then proceeded to the barracks at North Cambridge, recently vacated by the *First*. It is understood that this regiment has been accepted for the war, and will leave shortly.

In the afternoon COBB'S Battery and STEVENSON'S Batallion were reviewed on Boston Common, the crowd of spectators being fully up to any Fourth of July demonstration. Major COBB'S Battery consists of six pieces of rifled cannon, with forges, magazines, baggage wagons, and ambulance. The excellent drill and rapid firing exhibited surprised veterans, and called forth enthusiastic plaudits from the crowd.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A COUNTER PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation has just been issued in an extra *Democrat:*

To the Citizens of Missouri:

Prior to the proclamation issued by Gov. JACKSON, of date 12th of June, it was well known to you that the Governor and Legislature sympathized with the rebellion movements now in progress in the country, and had adopted every means in their power to effect a separation of this State from the General Government. For this purpose parties of avowed Secessionists have been organized into military companies, throughout the State with the full knowledge and approval of the Governor. The establishment of encampments in the State at an unusual period of the year, and authorized for an indefinite period, could have had no other object than the concentration of a large military force, to be subjected to the provisions of the military law then in contemplation, and subsequently passed—a bill so offensive to all peaceable inhabitants, and so palpably unconstitutional, that it could be accepted by those only who were willing to conform to its extraordinary provisions, for the purpose of effecting their cherished object, the disruption of the Federal Government. That bill provides for an obligation to the State on the part of all persons enrolled under its provisions, irreadective of any obligation to the United States, when the Constitution requires all State officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

This of itself is a repudiation of all authority of the Federal Government, whose Constitution is the supreme law, on the part of the State Government, its officers, and such citizens as might choose to adopt the provisions of the bill, and coupled as it was, on the part of the Legislature and the Governor, with declarations hostile to its authority, and in sympathy with those who were arrayed in a condition of actual hostility against it, could leave no doubt of its object to carry out the provisions of this extraordinary bill, having in direct view hostilities to the Federal Government. It was so denounced by Gen. HARNEY, who characterized it as a secession ordinance, in his proclamation on the 14th of May last.

That proclamation doubtless gave rise to an interview between Gen HARNEY and Gen PRICE, that resulted in an agreement which it was hoped would lead to a restoration of tranquility and good order in your State. That a repudiation of the Military bill and all efforts of the militia of the State under its provisions was the basis of the agreement was shown as well by this proclamation of Gen. HARNEY immediately preceding it as by the following paper, submitted to Gen. PRICE, containing the preliminary conditions to an interview with him

[Here follows what was read to Gen PRICE, published in the Democrat Wednesday last.]

This agreement failed to define specifically the terms of the peace, or how far a suspension of the provisions of the Military Bill should form a part of it, though, from the express declaration of Gen. HARNEY at the time of the Conference, as well as from the foregoing paper, a suspension of any action under the bill until there could be a judicial termination of its character by some competent tribunal, must in good faith be regarded as a fundamental basis of the negotiation. Nevertheless, immediately after this arrangement, and up to the time of Gov. JACKSON'S proclamation inaugurating complaints of attempts to execute the provisions of this bill, by which most exasperating hardships have been imposed upon peaceful loyal citizens, coupled with persecutions and proscriptions of those opposed to its provisions have been made to me as commander of the United States forces here, and have been carried to the authorities at Washington with appeals of relief from the Union men of all parts of the State who have been abused, insulted, and in some instances driven from their homes.

That relief I conceive it to be the duty of a just Government to use every exertion in its power to give. Upon this point the policy of the Government is set forth in the following communication from the department at Washington:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, Commanding Department of the West, St. Louis:

SIR. The President observes with concern that, notwithstanding the pledge of the State authorities to cooperate in preserving the peace in Missouri, loyal citizens in great numbers continue to be driven from their homes. It is immaterial whether their outrages continue from inactivity or indisposition on the part of the State authorities to prevent them. It is enough that they continue, and it will devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them summarily by force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The professions of loyalty to the Union by the authorities of Missouri are not to be relied upon. They have already falsified their professions too often, and are too far committed to secession to be admitted to your confidence and you can only be sure their desisting from their wicked purposes when it is not in their power to prosecute them. You will therefore be unceasingly watchful of their movements, and not permit the clamors of their partisans, and the opponents of the wise measures already taken, to prevent you from checking any movement against the Government, however disguised under the pretended State authority. The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is apparent that a movement, whether by order of State authority or not, is hostile, you will not hesitate to put it down.

Signed, L. THOMAS, adjt.-Gen'l.

It is my design to carry out these instructions in their letter and spirit. Their justice and propriety will be appreciated by whoever takes an enlightened view of the relations of the citizens of Missouri to the General Government, nor can such policy be construed as at all disparaging to the rights or dignity of the State of Missouri, or as infringing in any sense upon the individual liberty of its citizens. The recent proclamation of Gov JACKSON, by which he has set at defiance the authorities of the United States, and urged you to make war upon them is but a consummation of his treasonable purposes long indicated by his acts and expressed opinions and now made manifest. If, in suppressing these treasonable projects, carrying out the policy of the Government and maintaining its dignity as above indicated, hostilities should unfortunately occur, and unhappy consequences should follow, I would hope that all aggravation of those events may be avoided, and that they may be diverted from the innocent and may fall only on the heads of those by whom they have been provoked.

In the discharge of these plain but onerous duties, I shall look for the countenance and active coöperation of all good citizens, and I shall expect them to discountenance all illegal combinations and support and uphold by every lawful means the Federal Government, upon the maintenance of which depend their liberties and the perfect enjoyment of all their rights. (Signed,) N. LYON,

Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

CAPTURE OF BRIG.-GEN. SLACK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 17.

Report says that Brig.-Gen SLACK, while mustering troops into the service of the State at Chillicothe, was taken prisoner by Col. CHARIS' volunteers on the way to St. Joseph. It is understood that Gen. SLACK will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was briefly referred to a few days ago:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, CAMP PICKENS, June 5, 1861.

To the good people of the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William:

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown on his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and out age too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war-cry is "beauty and booty." All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country, and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information to those head-quarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Important Announcement of Lord John Russell.

The Questions of Privateering and the Blockade.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, says the non-German Powers were engaged in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the disputes between Denmark and Germany. Denmark has always followed their advice, whilst Holstein has invariably rejected all the proposals of the Danish Government. Sweden, however, has proposed an arrangement which the German Powers are willing to accept, with some modifications.

The crisis in the United States was acting with a most injurious effect on French trade.

The *Daily News* thinks that any attempt to prevent privateering or enlistment in Canada for the Northern belligerents in America would be a failure, and therefore is not likely to be attempted.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is a copy of the letter laid before the House of Commons by Lord JOHN RUSSELL:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 1, 1861.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

MY LORDS: Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so styled Confederate States of North America; and with the view more effectually to carry out this principle, they propose to interdict the armed vessels, and also the privateers of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom or any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have accordingly to acquaint your Lordships that the Queen has been pleased to direct that orders in conformity with the principles above stated, should forthwith be addressed to all proper authorities in the United Kingdom, and to Her Majesty's naval and other authorities in all quarters beyond the United Kingdom, for their guidance in the circumstances.

I have, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Similar letters have been addressed to the Secretaries of State for India, War, and the Colonies.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government would exercise the discretion which by the law of nations they possess to prevent privateers sailing under the as yet unrecognized flag of the so-called Southern Confederacy from bringing their prizes into any port of Her Majesty's dominions? He added that he did not ask this question with regard to privateers sailing under the flag of the United States, simply because he had no expectation that any letters of marque would be issued by the United States' Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL—My answer must be rather wider in extent than the question which has been put to me. The whole matter has been considered by Her Majesty's Government, and it has been determined, after consulting the law-officers of the Crown, that orders should be given to interdict the ships of war and privateers of both parties from entering the ports and harbors of the United Kingdom, or of the colonies and dependencies of Her Majesty, with prizes. In order to make the matter more clear, the House will perhaps allow me to read an extract from the dispatch which has been sent to the India office, and to the Governors of the colonies:

"Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest between the United States and the so styled Confederate States of North America. With the view more thoroughly to carry out that principle we purpose to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers, of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad."

[Hear, hear] The orders went out to the colonies on Saturday last, and they have gone to India to-day. I may also state that we have during the past week been in communication with the French Government upon this subject. I stated to the French Ambassador the view taken by Her Majesty's Government, and asked him what course the Government of France intended to pursue with regard to this subject. The French Ambassador has informed me that the French Government propose to act in conformity with the existing law of France. That existing law is founded upon an ordinance passed in the year 1681; and the rule is that, in case of a war in which France is neutral, no privateers are allowed to bring their prizes into the ports or harbors of France and its dependencies for a longer period than twenty-four hours. They are not allowed to sell the cargoes, or in any way to dispose of the prizes which they have taken; and after the twenty four hours have expired they are obliged to leave the port. Therefore the course pursued by France is not very different from that which we intend to adopt.

Sir J. PAKINGTON subsequently said—I see that it is stated in the newspapers of to-day that the Government of the United States have expressed their intention to recognize the declaration of Paris of 1856. I wish to ask the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office whether Her Majesty's Government have received any such intimation from the Government of the United States, and, if so, what effect that will have upon the policy which Her Majesty's Government have announced that it is their intention to pursue with regard to the belligerent rights of the Southern States?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—The only answer which I can give to the right honorable gentleman is, that propositions have been sent to America founded upon the declaration of Paris. Those propositions were made in concert with the French Government, and are restricted in concert with that Government. We have not as yet received any answer to those propositions. They have been gone, I should think, a fortnight, and I expect soon to receive some reply to them. Until that answer is received I cannot pledge the Government as to the course which they will pursue.

Mr. LIDDELL wished to ask the noble lord whether the course now proposed to be adopted, of prohibiting the vessels of war and privateers of both parties from bringing prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom, was not different from that which had in former times been pursued by this country.

Mr. HEADLEY asked whether the law of France, as stated by the noble lord, applied to the vessels of States, or was confined to privateers.

Lord J. RUSSELL—I stated that that law is applicable to privateers only.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked what measures had been taken by the Government to inform British seamen who were at present at sea that it was their policy to observe a strict neutrality between the parties to this contest? Unless a notice was affixed to the mainmast of every British trader—["Order, order."]

The Speaker informed the honorable Baronet that he was not in order in entering into an argument.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a proclamation had been issued by Her Majesty, declaring her neutrality in this contest, and of that proclamation, which had appeared in the *Gazette* and in all the newspapers, the crews of vessels calling at ports would receive intelligence.

Mr. E. P BOUVERIE—Will the noble Lord lay upon the table a copy of the dispatch from which he has read an extract?

Lord J. RUSSELL—Yes, in a day or two.

HOW ENGLAND BEARS AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

From the London Times.

Surely we have some reason to expostulate with our kinsmen across the Atlantic for the truculent tone they have assumed towards this country. What have we done? How have we misbehaved ourselves? Why are we to be scolded, and threatened, and warned? Wherefore this attack? At first a few dropping shots splashed with some violence in our own columns, then a volley was suddenly discharged at us from the Louvre Hotel in Paris, and now comes a complete salvo of shotted guns from all the Northern Press. England is to be made war upon if she should but [illegible] danger. Federal America is to join [illegible] and destroy us if we should but cast a shadow of a ship upon the waters of the South. If England persists in regarding the privateers of the South as merely belligerents, it would seem that in such case the North will be inclined to consider this as "manifesting an insane disposition to give aid or comfort to the rebel States;" and in such cases they say they "are resolved not to deliberate a single moment, but to launch against England the thunderbolts of a war that would not cease till every Power in Europe was involved." What can all this mean? At other times we should laugh outright at it, but our friends are now in difficulties. At another time we should echo the observation that "It certainly is remarkable that the three most despotic European Powers, Prussia, Austria and Russia have hastened to express their sympathy with our internal troubles;" in a moment of tranquility we should have deprecated the suggestion that "Russia has evidently well remembered the American sympathies shown to her during the Crimean War;" but now, when the hand of affliction is heavy upon this great nation, which sprang from our loins and glorified us by its strength, we would rather suffer some wrong than bandy words of provocation. We would only ask, what is our offence?—what have we done to deserve this fierce invective?

So far as we can judge at present, it is we only who have causes of complaint, if we chose to urge them. All the Northern newspapers have been trumpeting forth two facts, which, if true, are certainly not creditable to our professions of neutrality. It is said that the Canadians have given a regiment to the Northern army of invasion, and that New-York has supplied a rifle corps of Englishmen to fight the battle of the Union. If the gentlemen at Washington will remember their own conduct some time since, when an injudicious attempt was made to obtain a few score recruits in the United States for a war against a despotic and encroaching Power—if they will call to mind how hardly they bore upon us in the moment of our embarrassment, and how severely they insisted upon the full punishment of the fault committed by one of our subordinates, they will then, we think, see how much more friendly and considerate has been our silence under so serious a breach of international law. We have heard of no diplomatic remonstrance on our part, nor of any proclamation to these mercenaries. *Like all men who shed blood in a cause with which they have no natural connexion, especially when they take that stronger and richer side to which extraneous aid is not of absolute necessity, these foreign legions find no favor in the eyes of their countrymen, and are likely to receive more maledictions than blessings from home;* but we have prosecuted no American Consul in the Courts of Canada, and we have threatened to send away no American Minister from London. When we were at war with Russia, America supplied our enemy with war steamers so ostentatiously, that one of them, in which the Russian Plenipotentiary lately disported himself in the China Seas, was named the "*America*." Now, if we had been inclined to follow such an example, we might very likely have got a good price for a fleet of steamers from the Southern Confederacy, and might have found such occupation for the Northern navy that there would have been no danger of a cotton famine in Lancashire. All this we might have done, and much more, and if we had done it we might have provoked some such language of menace as that now held, although we could not even then have been accused of doing more than returning evil for evil. But we, on the contrary, have done none of these things. We have returned good for evil. We have not only made formal proclamations against all interference in this melancholy conflict, but we have addressed ourselves in good faith and with hearty good will to the prevention of any privateers going forth from our dockyards. We have issued orders all over the world that no corner of the earth where the British flag flies shall give shelter to the armed vessels of either of these two belligerent parties, or shall aid them to dispose of their prizes or their plunder. We have not only done these State acts, but we have aided them with the full force of our public opinion. Nothing would be more unpopular in England at this moment than any interference with this quarrel. If we could hear it by a word, that word would be spoken with entire unanimity throughout these lands; but, as we do not hope that this is in our power, we are all fully resolved to hold strictly to our position of absolute neutrality.

A Sovereign Democracy of Federal Republics punishing and conquering a Rebel Democracy of Confederate Republics, may appear strange to the ears of students of public law; but we have it before us as a fact, and as a fact we must deal with it. The words "rebellion" and "loyalty," when used to indicate the action of independent States, joined together by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government, as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in use, just as we have in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, *Washington can have no further title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily, and Commodore Tatnall, who is the only American who ever yet came to us in a difficulty to prove to us that 'blood is thicker than water,' is, when he goes afloat, certainly not more of a pirate than was Garibaldi.* As we treated GARIBALDI so we must treat Commodore TATNALL. As we respected the blockade of the fleet of the King of Naples, so we shall respect the blockade of the Southern ports by the fleets of the North; and as we respected the belligerent rights of the conqueror of Palermo, who was really at that moment not very distinguishable from a corsair, so we must most certainly respect the belligerent rights of eleven regularly constituted States. It is quite absurd in the Northern States to expect us to take part in this quarrel, and it is rather a sign of imbecility to suppose their scolding can affect us. *When, if ever, they proclaim the abolition of Slavery throughout the Union, they will have all our sentiment on their side. But we have heard no whisper of this hitherto.* In other matters we have more reason to regret our separation from our customers of the South than from the Protectionists of Philadelphia. But they are both, and they are all our friends, and almost our countrymen; and our plain duty is to do justice to both by holding strictly to our neutral rights, and relaxing them to the detriment of neither.

THE NORTHERN SENTIMENT NOT UNREASONABLE.

From the London News.

There are crises in the history of every people which ought to claim the sympathies of every reasonable man. It is impossible to vindicate every expression which has been used by Americans in reference to this country. But considering the calamity which has fallen upon the American Republic, and the sacrifices which the Americans of the North are called upon to make, it is not surprising that they should resent the reckless language which has been used in discussing these all-important matters. Consider for a moment the effect which would have been produced in this country if, in the midst of an Indian mutiny or an Irish rebellion, some American Senator had spoken in his place in Congress of "the bursting of the great monarchical bubble," or had attempted to prove the failure of such institutions by the necessity of using force to restore the Royal authority. It is not only unjust, but grossly untrue, to say that democratic institutions have proved a failure because a gigantic conspiracy has for a time succeeded in overwhelming the Federal power. It may be that the North, with its twenty million of freemen, and its enormous wealth, may fail in reclaiming the South. But the time has not yet come for proclaiming the success of so startling an enterprise. No man who values freedom, or desires the advance of free institutions, can fail to sympathize with those Americans who are now engaged in a deadly struggle to maintain the principles of freedom. *But as the British Government has proclaimed the principle of strict neutrality, and has demonstrated by every one of its public acts its resolution to abide by that principle, it is foolish, if not something worse, to rouse the excited passions of a great democracy by ungenerous taunts and useless recrimination.* If the Press of England is still prepared to assert its superiority to that of any other country—if it intends to vindicate its claim to that position in the eyes of the world, it should observe the same dignified neutrality which distinguishes the conduct of the English Government. It is certainly unfortunate that in the eyes of many foreigners the public opinion of this country should be supposed to be represented by the opinions expressed in one or two leading journals. No doubt those eminent men who have spent some time in this metropolis are not to be misled by any such superstition. But it is of the utmost importance that *the great mass of the American people should clearly understand that, whilst England is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality, she will not abandon her sympathy for that cause of which the Northern States are now, unhappily, the unwilling champions.*

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with the complete sanction of his colleagues, has proclaimed a strict neutrality. In accordance with the law of nations, this country, in conjunction with France and the other Powers of Europe, has determined to grant the South belligerent rights. This, be it remembered, does not imply that the so-styled Confederate States are to be acknowledged as an independent Power. Under cover of the privilege granted, they can only claim the right of being treated as open enemies. And, according to the instructions of the Foreign Secretary which we publish to-day, this right will be carried to its legitimate conclusion. In the case of an ally it is usual to allow prize courts for the purpose of condemning captured ships, to sit in the territory of an ally. Had this country, in the contest which has now arisen, considered herself the ally of the Northern section of the American people, prize courts might have sat to adjudicate within British territory. But even this has been refused. Neither the North nor the South is to be permitted to take advantage of any British port for the purpose of securing the prizes which either party may capture. It is impossible to furnish more conclusive proof than this of the determination of Ministers to maintain the most complete neutrality. But, if any further proof were needed, it would be found in the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD with Lord LYONS, our Minister at Washington, and in the instructions furnished by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to his Lordship.

It is said that President LINCOLN has determined to adhere to that declaration of the Treaty of Paris which forbids the use of privateers. It is well known that when this proposal was first made to the American Government it was declined on the ground that the European Governments occupied a different position from those on the other side of the Atlantic. If, indeed, England, France, and the rest had agreed to respect private property on the high seas, the Americans were prepared to entertain the question of abolishing privateers. But, according to the Cabinet of Washington, the American navy was too small to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque. Now, it seems, the tables are turned. The North find themselves with a considerable navy, and their enemy the Confederate States, have no navy at all. The advantage which would accrue to the North by the abolition of privateering is obvious. The result must be to make a naval war with the Confederate States impossible. At the same time it is by no means clear that the consent of the North to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque would really accomplish the purpose which the North has in view. At present that privilege is consistent with the law of nations, and the South being now acknowledged to possess belligerent rights is entitled to issue such letters, and to have them respected. *It seems difficult to understand how any agreement made by the Northern States to abandon a present privilege can disentitle the South to its exercise.* And therefore it may be doubted whether the North can be seriously prepared to put an end to privateering unless a similar concession is made by their Southern opponents.

In the meantime it becomes every day clearer that the day of compromise is past, and that the dispute must be settled by the sword. The forbearance which has hitherto been exercised by the North, and the delay in coming to blows, encourage some to believe that the North will not enter upon a Southern campaign. It is difficult to adopt such a conclusion. It is true that months have now elapsed since the act of secession was consummated. But it should be remembered that the North was at first unprepared, and indeed until Fort Sumter was taken the North still hesitated to believe in the possibility of secession. However, these delusions have now passed away forever. The North has poured forth her hundreds of thousands; and although the loud notes of defiance which have preceded the attack of the North may sound too much like bravado, they are probably the genuine expression of a serious determination to put down the Southern revolution. The results already achieved by the North are by no means inconsiderable. Not only is the Capital completely secure, but the line of communication between that city and the North is in possession of the Federal Government. Whatever ground has been once occupied, has been occupied permanently. The whole Chesapeake Bay is in the hands of the Unionists. Most of the Atlantic cities are blockaded; and, according to last accounts, the Mississippi River is in the same condition. Baltimore and St. Louis, two of the most important cities in the Slave States, are garrisoned by Federal troops, and the States of Maryland, Delaware and Missouri have abandoned the idea of secession. The Union is triumphant in three of the Fifteen Southern States; and it must cost much blood and much treasure if the rest are to escape the same fate.

THE AMERICAN ADHESION TO THE PARIS DOCTRINE NOT TO AFFECT THE SOUTH.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

By the last American mail we have the comments of the leading Northern journals on the statement recently made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL respecting the issue of letters of marque by the Southern President, and the concession of belligerent rights to the seceding States implied in that statement. The attitude assumed by the present Cabinet of Washington towards the Southern Confederation is now too clearly defined to admit of any question. The States composing that Confederation are regarded by Mr LINCOLN and his colleagues as in open rebellion against the supreme authority of the Union, and as engaged in an overt act of treason to the American Constitution. The Federal Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion to put down the movement by the sword, and to coerce the revolted States back again into the Union, whatever the cost of the effort. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that the language employed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL has produced a certain amount of irritation at Washington, and it has afforded to certain loud voiced American politicians elsewhere, an opportunity for uttering those menaces against this country which have always been the stock in trade of the stump orators of the States. It may be that Lord J. RUSSELL might have withheld his announcement of the conclusion at which the Government had arrived with reference to the position of the Southern Confederation until, by the progress of events, the contending parties were more strongly pronounced; but the language of the Foreign Minister was cautious and considerate, and in no degree calculated to give offence to Mr LINCOLN and his colleagues, except upon the principle that "he that is not with us is against us." It was the declaration of a strict neutrality as the policy on which the British Government has decided, accompanied by a recognition of the Southern States as entitled to the rights of belligerents. Now, unquestionably, by the law and usage of nations, no State can claim those rights which is not either in itself foreign, or engaged in a struggle for liberty. It is, however, impossible to ignore the fact that eleven States have agreed upon a secession from the American Union, that they have deputed members to a Congress, and established a Provisional Government—a *de facto* Government—whatever may be thought of it *de jure*. The British Government had to pronounce upon this state of facts, and to say whether the armed vessels of the South, organized by license of the Southern President, should be treated as privateers or as pirates, which it would be the duty of every maritime State to assist in driving from the seas. This was really the alternative presented to our Government, and we are at a loss to understand how it could have been met otherwise than it has been on our part. This country is not bound, either by treaty, or by the law of nations, to stand by the Federal Government in settling any differences they may have with a part or parts of the Union. *Our duty is neutrality, strict and unequivocal; and it is obvious that, without conceding belligerent rights to the South, such neutrality would be impossible, for otherwise we must regard the South as engaged in a piratical movement, which we should be bound by the law of nations to aid in suppressing.* There is really, as it seems to us, no escape from this dilemma except in the course adopted so far by the British Government. Another question arises, which it is more difficult to answer—is the British Government, or the Government of any neutral Power, at liberty to carry its recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southern States to the extent of permitting the Southern cruisers to bring their prizes into its ports, there to dispose of them according to the award of prize courts in the country of the captor? This is a point on which it is not possible to pronounce a decided opinion. It may be, and it probably is, one of those points referred by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the law officers of the Crown, and on which those authorities will shortly pronounce. If it be decided in the negative, then the letters-of-marque issued by President Davis would be practically useless; for the Southern ports being blockaded, the privateers of the South would have no other ports in which to bring their prizes—a state of things which would soon render the employment of privateers a desperate undertaking, without profit or remuneration—such an undertaking as few adventurers, even in the Southern Confederacy, would be disposed to engage in.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that a month since, all the Powers represented in 1856 at the Paris Congress were formally notified by the Department of State that the Federal Government is willing to accept the Declaration of Paris in all its parts, in order to get the countenance of the European Powers for the suppression of privateering. This step has been taken, it would seem, with the impression that, under the Declaration of Paris, privateering is regarded as piracy. The Declaration in question is capable of no such construction, nor can the late adhesion of the Cabinet of Washington to that arrangement change its character, or add to the force of its provisions, in any particular. *The Declaration of Paris simply provided for the abolition of privateering on the part of the Powers subscribing it—that is to say, they agreed thenceforth to abstain from issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal.* America refused to become a party to that Declaration, except upon a condition which was refused by this country. But what would America have said if the parties to the Declaration of Paris insisted upon regarding her system of privateering as piracy, simply because she was no party to the Declaration? She would have said that she would resist such an application of the Declaration to her case so long as she had a ship or a soldier. It now suits the Federal Government, in order to put a pressure upon the South, to give in their adhesion unconditionally to the Declaration of Paris, in the belief, apparently, that they are thus placing privateering under the ban of civilization, and rendering it an offence against the law of nations, to be visited with the treatment accorded to piracy. As between the parties to the Paris Declaration, privateering may, it is true, be regarded as piracy; *but the Southern States were no parties to the Declaration, and they have conferred no authority on the Federal Government to make them parties to it.* It is difficult to understand, therefore, how the adhesion of the Federal Government at this time of day to the Paris Declaration can make privateering on the part of the Southern States piracy, or subject those who fit out vessels under the proclamation of President DAVIS, fiated by the Southern Congress, to the pains and penalties inflicted by the cruisers of all maritime States, as pirates taken in the act. Whatever may be thought of the secession movement by the European Powers, we do not think they could lend themselves to the injustice of acting on a forced construction of an instrument which the Federal Government was the first to reject, and only now adhere to in the hope of bringing the weight of the European maritime States to aid in crushing the Southern revolt.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

From the London Times.

If the American war, and blockade, and bankruptcy, and loss of slave labor, should raise the price of cotton wool as much as is feared, and if this staple is made to pay the cost of the war on both sides by an immense export duty, we shall then see the pressure which is to make India do its part in the family of nations. Dearth is the great stimulus of industry, whether in corn, wine or cotton. Dearth will soon test the value of any calculation as to the friendliness of climates and the capacity of soils. Lord BROUGHAM tells us that the British West Indies will grow any quantity of cotton. We shall see whether it be so when the American blockade has doubled the price, and left us uncertain whether to keep the mills open. Unless the "United States" settle their differences, or agree to disagree, and divide the land between them, they will see the great Indian Peninsula fretted with railways and canals, and discharging at every outlet piles of cotton worthy of Charleston or New-Orleans. As to the West Indies, the producing power of Jamaica must depend on the population, and on the inducement it may have to do regular work. It is not generally believed to be a formidable rival to the Southern States. But who shall say what changes will not take place in the course of the next few years? Here we have India reconquered, the Chinese Empire in the process of dissolution, the Old World sick at heart, and *now the United States at the end of their brief history.* All the countries of the world are newly opened, and all the currents of population set flowing here and there, where a vacuum is to be filled, an accumulation discharged, or a channel to be found. Under these circumstances, neither cotton nor any other cultivation will be tied to one spot. It will follow labor, capital and enterprise. After what we have seen of its growth in the States, in Egypt, and even in India, we will not venture to say where next it will establish itself.

THE AMERICAN MEETING AT PARIS

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The American demonstration at the Hotel Louvre, of which a full report was given in yesterday's *Galignani*, has of course been a subject of much conversation among the French as well as among the American residents here. I understand that few of the United States Ministers now at Paris wished to be present at it, and would actually have refused to attend had they not feared being attacked by the American Press for doing so, and accused of following the example of the American bankers here, who carefully abstain from saying or doing anything likely to irritate the irascible South, which might consider a hostile demonstration—no matter how slight—on their part a sufficient reason to cancel the heavy sums it owes them. The tone adopted by Mr CLAY, so far as it did not refer to Slavery, has, I understand, been altogether approved of by the majority of those who are supposed to represent most fully the opinions of the United States Government in Europe. His attack against the attitude taken by England with regard to the American quarrel should be entirely attributed to the course pursued by a section of the British Press which he and many of his countrymen are in the habit of considering to be the exponents of public opinion, and to the violent onslaught of the *Times* on America and American institutions after the publication of his letter in that journal. His remarks should not, therefore, be received in a hostile spirit. Some more cool-headed but not less honorable of his countrymen feel that Mr. CLAY has committed a grave error in speaking as he did of Great Britain; but there is no doubt that a man who could sacrifice a large amount of property for the purpose of liberating his slaves, and who could overcome the strong prejudices of a Southern education, will, in the course of time, be brought to acknowledge his mistake. The meeting at the Hotel Louvre may also be regarded as an Anti Slavery demonstration. The letter of the American Constitution, some Americans are of opinion, does not allow members of Government to pronounce in their official capacity against the "Domestic Institution." If such be the case, it is another wonderful instance of the logic of events making human compacts of no avail when they are not founded on the principles of justice which are now beginning to govern the affairs of men.

The Petroleum or Rock Oil Springs of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the recently discovered natural curiosities are the Oil Springs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Canada. Having lately visited one of these localities at a place called Tidionte, in Warren County, Pa., situated on the Alleghany River, I must confess that the reality far exceeded my imaginations, which I entertained from hearsay and descriptions read in the newspapers. This place a year ago contained but 200 inhabitants, is now populated by 2,000, all engaged in digging for oil or trafficking in the same, and there are 300 wells along the river, indicated by the derricks erected over them, kept in constant motion for the purpose of obtaining the oil. Although it is an adventure with many, as not all are successful alike, owing to circumstances which cannot be foreseen, yet the majority of companies, either by good luck or management, and with perseverance, obtain from 8 to 30 barrels of pure oil in 24 hours, and after they will get fairly started may raise from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per day, working on 300 wells.

On a little island in the Alleghany, opposite the town, not over a quarter of a mile in length there are 40 derricks erected, all boring for oil with more or less success, and although the largest number of wells are within a few rods of the river, still many wells are sunk on both sides of the river, at the foot of high mountains, which are 3 400 feet high, and even in the inland some distance from the rivers. There are other wells also on the Alleghany and on a neighboring river, called Brokenstraw, which empties in the Alleghany.

Oil wells have been dug along the Alleghany river for over 100 miles, and every day new veins are discovered. Among those wells on the Alleghany River and neighboring creeks, which have yielded, a few weeks ago (May 20, 1861,) 1,288 barrels of oil per day, may be enumerated:

Oil Creek Wells, 51 wells, yielded 507 bbls. per day.
River Wells 59 wells, yielded 696 bbls. per day.
Franklin Wells, 9 wells yielded 151 bbls per day.
French Creek Wells, 6 wells, yielded 44 bbls. per day.

The oil springs appear to have originated below the sandstone formation, and at the same period as that of the rock salt. The oil is reached after penetrating a solid white sandstone rock, at a depth of several hundred feet, while the surface of the whole region for a considerable depth, is a shale or slate, occasionally intermixed with quarry pebbles.

A singular phenomenon was pointed out to me while walking along the river, its bed being slate rock. On both sides of the river, the fissures in the slate of large dimensions, are uniformly dipping towards the shore, as if one general revulsion had divided the rocks and produced the broken bed in the river.

The petroleum or rock oil has come to the surface by boring at various depths, in different localities; and a newspaper has stated that the deepest well dug in that region was 577 feet while the average depth is in Tidonte, on the Alleghany.....125 feet
Hemlock, on the Alleghany.....275 feet
Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany.....275 feet
Lower Group of Wells, on the Alleghany.....350 feet
Borough Wells, on the Alleghany.....300 feet
French Creek, on the Alleghany.....250 feet
At the Upper Oil Creek.....125 feet
Central Oil Creek.....156 feet
Mouth Oil Creek.....350 feet

At several places the oil comes up spontaneously, in one continuous stream, without the aid of either steam or manual power. From one well (the Economite,) a voluntary stream has gushed forward since the 21st of December, 1860, of 400 barrels liquid, uninterruptedly, at a depth of 99 feet, which, when left to separate from the water, yielded 20 barrels of pure oil every 24 hours, and which is situated within 10 feet of the river.

The liquid which is pumped up with the oil, is pure salt water, one gallon of which yields, by evaporation, 14 ounces of salt. I will send you another article on the mode of boring and refining. Yours &c.

L. FEUCHTWANGER.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Foreign Ministers—General News—Message of President Juarez at the Opening of Congress—Mr. Weller's Audience of Leave.

We are in receipt of files of Mexican papers to the 16th ultimo.

From the *Extraordinary*, we derive various particulars of interest.

On the evening of the 7th ult., Hon. THOS. CORWIN, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of Mexico, arrived at the capital, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, W. H. CORWIN, Esq., and Mr. E. L. PLUMB, attaché. They are all temporarily stopping at the Hotel Iturbide.

Mr. WELLER, the retiring Minister, took leave of President JUAREZ on the 17th, and was to leave for the United States on the 19th.

The retirement of Sr. MATA from the Cabinet has not yet been followed by the resignation of Señor ZARCO.

Mr. JECKER had concluded a transaction with the Government for the recognition of his bonds.

An American, named EDWIN ROBINSON, has submitted to the Government of Yucatan a plan for the construction of a railroad from Merida to Ciudad Progreso.

Exequaturs have been granted by the Government to FREDERICK JOHNSON, Esq., to be H. B. M. Consul at Tampico, to Mr. FREDERICK BUROI, as Prussian Vice-Consul in Angangeo, and to P. N. PAILLET, Esq., to act in place of E. P. JOHNSON, Esq., United States Consul at Tabasco.

More troops have marched against the reactionists, who are robbing and burning the mails within a few leagues from Mexico. It is high time this state of affairs was ended.

MEETING OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

On Thursday, May 9, the Mexican National Congress was duly installed. President JUAREZ on the occasion delivered a message to that body, in which he reviewed at great length the prominent events of the long struggle which commenced with the suppression of the Congress on the 17th of December, 1857, and terminated with the triumphant entry of the Constitutional Army into this capital on the 25th of December, 1860. Passing from the review of the principal features of the period, previous to the final victory, he says:

From that time there commenced for the country and the Government an epoch filled with difficulties and conflict. The struggle was ended—it was necessary to commence a work of reparation and reorganization. War and oppression had disorganized everything. Complications and difficulties only remained in every branch of the public administration, from the municipal institutions to the external relations of the country. The habit of obedience had become so relaxed, and the attributes of office so confounded, during the struggle, it appeared difficult to restore national unity.

And, notwithstanding all this, I can say with satisfaction, thanks to the good sense of the States and the majority of our fellow citizens, the difficulties which threatened either have not been presented, or if so have gone on decreasing, and the Federation is now found compact, firm, united by the cords of the Constitution, and disposed to sustain the institutions and uphold the laws originated by this august assembly.

The foreign relations of the country present great complications created by the reaction, which has brought upon us bitter evils that may prove a profitable lesson in the future.

The Government has found itself compelled to expel from the country the Spanish Ambassador, the Apostolic Delegate and the Minister of Guatemala, for the part they had taken in our civil discords, and the aid they had given to the rebel faction. This measure has not been breaking with Spain and Guatemala, both nations that are bound to the Republic by the indissoluble ties of origin and race, and, it is to be hoped, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty and that of our southern neighbors, acting with justice and equity, will reestablish their diplomatic relations with Mexico, on the footing of friendship and cordial friendship, which they never should lose, arranging pending questions by the means usual amongst civilized nations. There are not causes wanting to find fault with Guatemala, which the Government opportunely will attend to.

As to the expulsion of the Apostolic Delegate there is no difficult question, in that, not attack upon religious liberty. With the temporal Government of Rome the Republic will maintain the same relations as with other powers, and the laws which guarantee liberty of conscience do not place any obstacle to the keeping up of free relations with the head of their religion by Catholic residents in the country, that is so far as relates to spiritual matters.

With the United States of America the most cordial friendly relations have been maintained since the American Government recognized the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

Diplomatic relations have been reestablished with Great Britain, France and Prussia.

Pending difficulties are in the way of arrangement, and whatever contract the Government may make to complete these arrangements, will be revised according to the Constitution, by the Congress, which, no doubt, will guard the national honor and dignity.

With all other Powers of both Continents good relations have been maintained.

Foreigners in the country enjoy every guarantee and find a fraternal reception.

The Executive has endeavored to aid the States in the establishment of their internal Constitutional Government without actually interfering. The Legislatures are already organized, and while some are occupied in the formation of their State Constitutions, others are engaged in consolidating peace and improving the administration.

Some portions of the Republic require measures of an exceptional character, which the Executive will propose to Congress.

Yucatan is the victim of anarchy. Its territory has divided into two States, and in that territory avaricious speculators have unfortunately trafficked in the aboriginals, who have been sold into to slavery in a foreign land. The Government, to clean this scum, has taken such measures as it could under its powers.

In Sonora the war of castes has caused terrible havoc, and the Government, counting on the cooperation of the neighboring States, has given all the succor it could impart.

To all the States the Government has made every possible concession for the benefit of public instruction and charity.

The situation of the Government has extended to Lower California—ordering measures for the development of its elements of prosperity.

Efforts have been made to improve the condition of the Federal District, in order that its citizens may enjoy the blessings of our institutions.

The most ample liberty that has ever been enjoyed in the Republic has been secured to the Press, giving the guarantee of trial by jury, and no obstacles have been placed upon the rights of meeting and petition.

Measures have been taken for the prompt reorganization of the national guard, to order that it may be a support to the existing institutions without causing a charge upon the Treasury.

The address further goes on to state that the establishments of beneficence have been patronized whilst the laws of reform have been carried into effect; the tribunals have been reestablished for the administration of justice, and the people now enjoy the blessings conceded by the Constitution in the abolition of judicial costs; public instruction has received the attention of the Government, and great improvements have already taken place; the Government has taken special interest in public improvements, and liberal charters have been given for the construction of the railroads from this city to Vera Cruz and to Chalco; the spirit of association and enterprise has become aroused, and other works are in contemplation; the national treasury is in a lamentable condition, notwithstanding the laws of reform and the nationalization of the properties in mortmain; strict economy, good faith, and a rigid distribution of the public funds, are recommended as indispensable to the carrying on of the Government and the payment of the public debt; the reduction of the standing army has relieved the treasury; not more than 315 military commissions were issued during the civil war, and only 20 since the taking of this capital.

The address goes on further to enumerate certain advantages which Señor JUAREZ considers secured to the nation—such as the pacification of the Canton of Tepic and the destruction of the forces of VICARIO—neither of which has yet been accomplished, according to the advices we have. He says, with great truth, that the forces of MEJIA and MARQUEZ, in the Sierra, have not been subdued, and might have added that they are not likely to be.

The message finally concludes with thanks to Providence for the aid given to the Mexican people, in conquering their liberties, and expresses the hope that the nation is safe in the hands of the representatives of the people.

Señor D. JOSE MASAIA AGUIARE, President of the Congress, delivered a brief reply to the address, which contained nothing striking or of special importance.

DEPARTUE OF MR. WELLER, THE RETIRING AMERICAN MINISTER.

On the 17th ult., Gov. WELLER, the retiring American Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of the Mexican Republic, took his leave of President JUAREZ in the following address:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency, a letter of recall from the President of the United States.

It affords me great pleasure to say, that my successor is a gentleman, who has held high and distinguished positions in the United States, and for more than thirty years been recognized as one of our ablest and most accomplished statesmen. Devoted as he has been all his life, to the maintenance of a Republican Government, I doubt not he will take a lively interest in seeing similar institutions placed upon a sure and permanent basis there.

In taking leave I am instructed by the President to convey to your Excellency the assurance of his sincere desire to strengthen the friendly intercourse now happily subsisting between the two Governments, and to secure to the people of the two Republics a continuance of the benefits resulting from that intercourse.

May I not express the hope, Mr. President, that the dark clouds which now hang over our respective Governments, may speedily be dispelled, and that the two great Republics of the American Continent may march on with steady and unfaltering steps to the high position to which they are entitled among the nations of the earth.

I sincerely hope that the efforts of your Excellency to maintain the Constitution, reëstablish law and order, and secure to the people of Mexico the blessings of civil and religious liberty may be eminently successful.

It may not be improper in taking leave to say that my official intercourse with your Government has been of the most agreeable character. The kindness and courtesies which I have received from your Excellency, through your distinguished Minister of Foreign Relations, will live long in my memory.

One word more, Mr. President, and I have done. That word will dissolve the official relations which have subsisted between us, and in all probability separate us forever in this world; it is *Farewell.*

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

MR. WELLER: I receive with real grief the letter of recall, which brings to an end the mission of your Excellency in the Republic, as your Excellency has, in its discharge, conducted yourself in a manner the most honorable to your official and private character.

With due estimation I accept the assurances, which by order of His Excellency, the President of the United States, your Excellency presents to me, of his loyal desire to draw closer the friendly relations which happily exist to-day between both Governments, and of continuing to the people of the two Republics the benefits arising from them.

*On my part I pray Your Excellency to make known to him that my constant efforts will be directed to the consolidation and extension of these relations, in the true spirit of cordiality, justice and reciprocal utility which actually governs them, to the end that they

the basis of 6¾ reals for D. S. No. 12, with a moderate demand.

MOLASSES—Nothing doing.

FREIGHTS—Very few American vessels taken up at 40s. to 60s. ₱ ton, to land at outports for British Channel. To Northern ports $1 ₱ box, $4 ₱ hhd. sugar; $3 ₱ 110 gallons molasses.

Exchanges firm; I quote sterling first-class paper, at 60 days' sight, 4 ₱ cent. premium; New-York 60 days' sight, par@1 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans nothing doing.

A Volunteer Squadron to Look After Privateers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure the article by which, in your journal of the 9th ult., you call the public attention to a plan recently submitted by me to the Board of Underwriters.

Allow me to thank you for the approbation you express, and to reply to those objections which your profound experience of the state of things and affairs in this country has suggested to you.

It is needless for me to repeat all the trite sentences so often used and misused in these times of excitement. I need not have recourse to a *catch* and say "that every heart truly *Unionist* or American (for the two words are synonymous) should come forward and assist directly or indirectly in the efforts which Government is making against the rebellion of the Sonth.

No, I intend to look at the question in its practical point of view, and it is only in a practical point of view that I shall discuss it.

The plan submittted to the Underwriters may be resumed as follows:

"To arm in a month, or six weeks *at the latest*, a *squadron* composed of five screw steamers of from five to six hundred tons each, low pressure engines of one hundred and fifty nominal horse power. Each of these steamers manned by a crew of one hundred and twenty men in all.

The men (*all sailors*) to be instructed and drilled after the system in use in the *French Navy*, where they are fitted for land as well as sea duty, and consequently taught the exercise, practical and theoretical, of the cannon, rifle and sword, as well as school of battalion.

The volunteer squadron, denominated '*Union Volunteer Squadron*,' to be rallied to the regular naval forces of the ocean, under the order of the commander-in chief of those forces."

I pass in silence over the merits of this organization; they were given in the plan sent the Underwriters, but they would, as yet, be uninteresting to the public, and it is useless to enter into them. I shall only add that on summary of the expense of each part of the projected organization the total, including everything, (excepting the pay of the crews,) would amount to from $350,000 to $360,000, (and not to $500,000, as was said in your article.)

In the rapid examination which you make, Sir, of my plan, you say that the expenditure would be nothing in comparison to the eminent services which the proposed squadron might render, and that two or three prizes would more than cover it.

I look on this question in exactly the same light, and have replied in the same manner to the objection made as to the *supposed enormity* of the law required.

It is only in case the Naval Department shou'd be proved perfectly prepared to maintain the blockade of the Southern ports, and the complete freedom of the seas for the merchant vessels of the North, by reducing Southern *pirates* to complete inactivity, that you have any serious objection to offer to my projects.

Let us, then, examine these two points, if you please, for therein lies all the question,

We all know that a blockade is only *real*, and, consequently, only respected and recognized, inasmuch as it is carried on by naval forces *present* before the harbors, rivers and coasts declared in a state of blockade.

This is a question of international right, and the Treaty of Paris, (1856) has adopted the following precise rule.

4. Blockades to be binding must be *effective*, viz.: maintained by a naval force sufficient to effectually prevent all access to the enemy's coasts.

The recognition of the blockade of Southern harbors appears to me established, for although the number of Federal men-of-war is small for the result they propose attaining, still their force appears to me sufficient to prevent, *more or less effectually*, access to the blockaded coasts.

But this is not all, for the blockade, even if *recognized* and *effective*, is not only intended to cut short the intercourse of the rebellious States with the rest of the world, to interrupt their trade, and deprive them momentarily of their resources, but it is also intended to impede the hasty captures made by Southern pirates of the merchant vessels belonging to the North.

How are the naval forces adequate to this *double and important* duty, when they must, besides, supply their different stations in all parts of the world? *I defy any one* to be able to prove them to be so.

The question of Southern pirates *is a most important one* for the trade of the North and for our trading vessels. The South has already taken fifty-one ships, valuing, on an average, cargoes and ships, $3,000,000.

The rumors (alas, too well founded) which state the corsairs of the South to be arming in English harbors, should not be disregarded—everything tend to corroborate them.

Can we do otherwise than believe that the English have every reason to favor the manning of corsairs who, by hindering the freedom of the seas to the ships of the North, will cause all freight to be sent by English vessels, and thus transfer to their harbors all the activity which ours have already *partly*, and will, eventua ly, *entirely* lose the whole, to the greater and good advamage of England, whose cautious policy has ever known how to make her own interests out of her neighbors' quarrels.

Whether or no a war which the recognition of the *would-be* Confederacy, and the consequences of that recognition, render possible between the Government of Washington and England should result, and were there only t e eventuality of corsairs being manned in the English ports, I should still say, "Arm yourselves, make use quickly of all the forces you can dispose of, and do not allow yourselves to be taken unawares"

The present Federal navy can, with difficulty, suffice for the blockade, and would be quite insufficient in the event (by no means improbable) of the corsairs keeping the high seas and infesting the coasts which are in a great measure defenceless.

It must not be imagined that I propose a squadron of privateers or of merchant vessels armed in haste, and casually for war. Certainly not. The squadron I propose would be kept and conducted as seriously as vessels of the same size belonging to the regular navy. The rules would be the same for both, and it would only be create l for the purpose of REPRESSING the illicit cruizing of the South.

The crews of these vessels, drilled as beforesaid, could do duty on board as well as on shore,—sailors and gunners on board or in a coast fort; riflemen on board or soldiers of batallion on land, their use would be most acceptable, and might, perhaps, lead to the suppression of the marines which are still embarked on board the regular vessels, but which, in France, have long since been suppressed on board of our men-of war.

You concluded by saying that it would perhaps be as well to leave creations of this nature to the hands of Government. It is also my opinion, and it is *for Government* that I propose the formation of the squadron.

I wish to bring the Board of Underwriters to offer to the Government a new and effectual means of defence; ready for use, and which it can employ by merely paying the men without the trouble of organization. A means of defence which we wish to propose after our own plans in the same way that the volunteer regiments were prepared after their own.

I will conclude by stating that the squadron which I propose to form would be a new creation *of undisputable use*. I hope that I have shown it to be so; and I cannot too earnestly call the attention of the friends of the Union to this important subject, and to an act which would combine patriotism with private interest.

In the hope, Sir, that you will be good enough to afford my letter gracious hospitality in your columns, I have the honor to remain your very obedient, humble servant,

LIONEL JOSEAT D'EPINEUIL,
Officer of Marine.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Dullness of Trade at San Juan—The Land Grants Under the Mosquito Protectorate—The United States Consul a Secessionist—The India Rubber Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

Will you excuse me, if I avail myself of the sailing of the schooner *Congdon*, to send you a few hurriedly scribbled lines?

At this port everything is extremely dull; only two vessels have loaded here during the past month,—one of them the Italian brig *Anitina*, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a full freight of Brazil hides, coffee, cochineal, etc., and the other the American schooner *Congdon*, of New-York, which is expected to sail in a day or two, having a similar cargo. Both these vessels brought out merchandize for merchants of this town and for those of the interior.

A few days since, a party of engineers (Germans) arrived here from San José, Costa Rica, and it was immediately rumored about the town that they had been sent by the Costa Rican Government to take soundings, &c., and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for extensive improvements of our harbor and of the River San Juan. They spent a couple of days in town, and then left in a commodious canoe, down the coast, as it was reported, for Salt Creek, whence they would return, *viâ* "Salt Creek trail" to San José. As nearly as I could learn, they were dispatched by Costa Rica to make and *take* observations, and report to that Government the most feasible route for transporting the mails and light merchandize between San José and the Carribbean Sea.

There is an extensive tract of land, granted by Costa Rica to a Company of foreigners, being cleared up, and made into plantations of sugar, cocoa, coffee, &c., along the San Carlos River, beginning some thirty miles above its mouth, and extending Costa Rica-ward; and some parties who have recently visited the settlement, say the work is rapidly progressing. From Chontales, in Nicaraugua, I learn that several rich quartz-gold mines have recently been discovered, some of which are already being worked very profitably. Many foreigners—Americans and others—have gone to these gold mines, and it is reported, are doing well.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, JAMES GREEN, Esq., has announced that Commissioners will arrive here on or before the 1st November next, to settle the validity of all "land grants" issued under the Mosquito Protectorate at this port, and other ports within the limits of the said Protectorate. Those, therefore, holding any of these grants, will do well to bear this in mind.

The British war-steamer *Spiteful* touched here from the Balize, Honduras, Ruatan, etc., on the 14th inst., and saluted the Nicaraguan flag at 3 P. M., same day. The salute was very handsomely returned from the Plaza, known as "Victoria Square." This is the first ship of Her Majesty that has taken any notice of the national banner of Nicaragua since it was displayed in our town, on the 1st day of January last. The *Spiteful* left again, yesterday evening, for Ruatan and the Balize, to make a formal surrender of the territory, in accordance with the late treaty. It is full time this were done.

Since the 4th of March last we have had no United States Consulate here, Mr. BELL, the occupant of the United States Consular residence declaring himself a "Secessionist," and refusing to hoist the "Stars and Stripes." The citizens of the United States residing here are very indignant at the course pursued by Mr BELL, and some of them keep continually the "Flag of our Union" displayed above their residences and places of business. The schooner *Congdon* has had her colors flying at her masthead for several days past. Natives and foreigners are, of course, making their own peculiar comments upon the course chosen by Mr. Bell, to the no small annoyance of our countrymen, who cannot reply. There are only two "Secessionists" in this town, one of whom is said to be an outlaw from New Orleans, and the other—the occupant of the United States Consular residence.

It seems strange that while large shipments of India-rubber (and some of it is of the most excellent quality) are constantly being made to England and France from this port, former shipments to New-York have turned out so disastrously to shippers By the Royal mail steamer which will leave here on the morning of the 19 h, a large quantity will be sent to London There are a great number of men employed in making forts at the side along the Serapiqui, San Juan and San Carlos Rivers. Mr. WALLIS, of Costa Rica, an Englishman, who lately bought of the Government the sole monopoly to gather India-rubber within its boundary, and who paid the handsome sum of $6,500 for the privilege, is employing all the available assistance to be had, to gather this valuable article. Of course his shipments are made to England. There is a merchant of this town also largely engaged in the business, shipping it to England and France.

The Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Will you gratify a reader by answering the following question? The Federal Constitution (Art. 1, Sec 8.) asserts that "The Congress *shall have power* to declare war, *grant letters-of-marque and reprisal*, and makes rules concerning captures on land and water." Again, Article 5 of the same instrument declares that the *consent* of three-fourths of the several States is necessary to *amend* the same.

Question—Does the Executive of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate, possess the power to declare the foregoing action inoparative?

A READER.

Certainly not. Who ever supposed he had?

The Commander of the Susquehannah.

The Boston *Traveller*, of June 15, says:

"The new Commander of the *Susquehannah*, Capt. CHAUNCEY, reported himself at the ship, this forenoon, at 10½ o'clock. He was accompanied by Commodore HUDSON, who, introducing him, made a few patriotic remarks, and spoke of Capt. CHAUNCEY in the highest terms as an officer and as a seaman.

Capt. CHAUNCEY then read his orders to his men, who had been previously called aft, and briefly addressed them. He expected them to defend the Stars and Stripes as long as there was a living man on board. He would not ask any man to go where he was not willing himself to lead. As long as he remained in the ship, and had a man to stand by him, he would never surrender to the enemy.

His remarks, though brief, were full of loyalty to the Government; and the interests of the country, so far as they may be intrusted to him, will be safe

Three rousing cheers were then given by all hands for the new commander, and the duties of the day were resumed.

Capt. CHAUNCEY is a noble looking man of about 65 years of age His hair is quite grey, but he evidently has all the necessary vigor of body and mind for the responsible station which he is to occupy. The impression he made upon the officers and crew was very favorable.

Mr MILLER, who has been boatswain's mate, having passed a satisfactory examination, has been promoted to acting boatswain.

The *Susquehannah* has taken in eight hundred tons of coal.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196¾, 196¾, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos 33 and 83 on demurrer calendar, 266, 318, 347, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 393, 61, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311, 214

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 144, 579, 839¾, 842, 237, 578, 445, 898, 610, 785, 361, 764, 820, 206, 868, 1225, 878, 862, 886, 925, 597, 692, 857, 356, 928, 1111.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to the fourth Monday of June. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1648, 1782, 1372, 1680, 1808, 1700, 1513¾, 1904, 1910, 1058, 1732, 854, 1182, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1984.

Theatrical Licenses—Volks Garten Again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The House of Refuge vs. *Kolb & Betchel.*—The plaintiff's apply for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from giving theatrical performances at their theatre ("Volks Garten") in Fourth street, without a license, as it is alleged they have none.

The matter now came up on a demurrer which was put in jointly by the defendants, they claiming that but one of them was liable, they being respectively owner and lessee. The plaintiffs replied that the demurrer should then have been put in separately. Decision reserved.

Henry A. Crow, for plaintiffs; N. T. Waring, for defendants.

Interesting to Gas Consumers—Deposit for Payment of Gas Bills.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Andres Cassard vs. *The Manhattan Gas Light Company.*—In January, 1858, the plaintiff purchased the interest in the cigar-store No. 592 Broadway, which at the time was lighted by the defendants. In February following, the plaintiff, as he avers, paid the gas bill presented, and asked the collector if it was necessary to give any other name than that of the party of whom he purchased, and whose name the company had. He also avers that the collector said "No; as long as the bills are paid it is all right." Subsequent bills were made out against the premises in the name of the former proprietor, and as alleged by plaintiff, paid by him. On the 1st of May following, plaintiff was however requested to make the usual application to be supplied with gas, and to make a deposit to secure the payment therefor. The plaintiff protested, but the Company threatened that he must either do so or have the supply of gas cut off. Plaintiff made application to have his name substituted in place of the former proprietor, but the Company refused, and sent a messenger to take away the meter. Plaintiff then made application for an injunction to restrain the Company from taking away the meter and cutting off the gas. Such an injunction was temporarily granted; but upon the trial of the cause, the Court dismissed the complaint, giving judgment for the defendants. From that judgment the plaintiff now appeals, claiming that the company had no right to stop his supply of gas for the reasons above given. The respondents urge that the plaintiff was not entitled to a supply of gas by virtue of any contract between the Company and the former proprietors. Decision reserved. Condert Brothers for plaintiff. A. Roe and B. W. Bonney for defendants.

Authority of an Infant to Institute Proceedings in Partition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Clark vs. *Clark.*—In this case the defendant, a purchaser under a decree in partition asked to be discharged from the purchase for the following irregularities:

First. Because the infant plaintiff did not first obtain from the Court authority to institute the proceedings. This was undoubtedly necessary, when the infant was the sole plaintiff; and so far as the rights of the infant were affected, it was equally necessary in this case. The Act of 1855, ch. 411, requires such a proceeding, whenever proceedings are instituted on behalf of an infant. Before this statute an infant could not maintain an action for partition.

There is nothing in the Act of 1855 which confers any authority now on an infant for such purpose, except it be obtained for him from the Court, previous to commencing the action.

Second—It was also erroneous to allow the infant to act by guardian, without security. The R. S. required the guardian for an infant defendant to give security; and the Act of 1855 requires a next friend to be appointed, who shall give like security.

Third—The purchaser alleges no service on the infant. This would be objectionable; but the plaintiff's affidavit shows that such service was made.

The Court held as follows:

INGRAHAM, J.—There are other objections, which it is not necessary now to notice. For the reason first mentioned, the sale must be set aside, and the purchaser released from the purchase.

The ten per cent paid by the purchaser must be refunded, and $100 paid for expenses of purchase and costs. Such amount to be paid out of the proceeds on a resale.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMANN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people the trial of Louis Kubel for arson, was concluded The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. There were no other trials.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Craig* vs. *Hayden et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew on new papers.

In the matter of the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church vs. *Brown.*—Costs taxed

Kron vs. *Kron.*—Divorce granted.

Drew vs. *Drew*—Divorce granted.

How et al vs. *Frear.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	83¾	1,000 Erie R. C. B '42	85
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	83¾	7 000 C. & N. W 1st m	34¾
15 000 do	83	5,000 G & C. 2d m. bds	80
2,000 U. S 6s '71 Cou.	75¾	35 Im. & Traders' Bk	70
1,000 U S 5s,'74 Cou.	75¾	10 Mechanics Bkn. Bk	77
6 000 do	75	5 Pacific M. S Co	65
2,000 Treas 12 % Cts	102	25 Erie Railroad	23
2 000 Kentucky St 6s	60	750 Harlem Railroad	10
2,000 Tenn. St 6s,'90	34½	25 do	10½
11 000 do	34½	50 N. Y. Cent. R	72½
5 000 do	34	300 do	73
1,000 do	34¼	600 do	73¼
1 000 do	34½	100 do	73½
2,000 Virg. State 6s	41	100 do	73½
28,000 do	40¾	50 do	73¾
5,000 do	40¾	400 do	73¾
11 000 N. Car. St. 6s	50	35 Second Avenue R.	50
5,000 do	50	100 Michigan Cent. R	41¾
21 000 do	50	100 do	41½
5000 do	49½	60 Ill. Cent. R Scrip	65½
3,000 do	49¾	50 do	65¾
2 000 do	49¾	250 do	66
1 000 Geo State 6s	85	10 Clev., Col. & Cin R	95
5.000 Mo. State 6s	36¾	50 Galena & Chi. R	59½
37 000 do	36½	250 do	59¾
21 000 do	37	200 do	59¾
55 000 do	37¾	100 do	59¾
5,000 do	37¾	750 Cleve & Toledo R	42¾
14 000 Louisiana St 6s	50	50 Chi. & R. I R	34¾
1,000 do	49¾	150 do	34¾
9,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.	87	10 N. J. Central R	112
5,000 Erie R. C. B. '71	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s, '71 Cou	75½	2,000 Erie R. 1st m. B	101½
2,000 Tres. 12 % c. Nts	102	4 000 Erie R. C. B '42	55
5,000 Tr 10½ % t. Nts	100¼	4,000 E. R. 2d M. B '83	53
1,500 Treas 11 % Cts	101	2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m	104
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90	34¾	68 Bank of Commerce	79
3,000 do	35	15 Metropolitan Bank	76¾
5 000 Mo St. 6s	30 37	9 Bank of America	96
2,000 do	37¼	250 N. Y. C. Railroad	73½
7,000 do	37½	50 do	73
14 000 N. C. State 6s	49¾	75 Ill. Cen R. scrip	65¾
3 000 Louisiana St 6s	50	50 do	65¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s	77	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	50½

MONDAY, June 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 15, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 8:

Decrease in Loans	$2,014,284
Increase in Specie	1,343,166
Decrease in Circulation	255 649
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	336,031

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 15, 1860.	June 15, 1861.	June 8, 1861.
Capital	$69,453,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	122 399 997	119,494,821	117,599 075
Specie	24 110,553	38,280 211	36,837 045
Circulation	8 888,780	8 707,318	8 963,067
Gross Deposits	104,031,265	102,404 320	103 567,695
Exchanged	22 492 611	14 411 529	15 910 935
Undrawn	81 538,654	87,992,791	87 656 760
In Sub-Treasury	6,426,756	9,488 884	10,753,608

The Bank return shows, as anticipated, a further large reduction in Loans and Discounts. The line is now down to one hundred and fifteen millions. Deducting from this the Government Stock and Treasury paper held by the Banks, the Merchant Discounts are probably as low as at any time during the extreme depression of trade in the Winter season of 1857–58. The volume of daily business or interexchanges through and between the Banks is also down to the scale which then obtained for several weeks. The daily clearances are less than fourteen and a half millions, against twenty-four and a half millions this time last year. The Specie average is up nearly a million and a half from last Monday, and the average is still a rising one; although considerable sums have been forwarded to the Northwest and to the seat of Government. A further sum of $805,000 English Gold is brought in this afternoon by the *City of Baltimore*. The market for Money, under these circumstances, is of course easy, and, as the daily clearances indicate, unusually dull. The Exchange market for Wednesday's steamer opens at about the same rates current for the last mail; Bankers', 105½@106 ₱ cent.; Merchant bills, 103½ to 105 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange, which closed on Saturday rather on the declining scale, reopens for the week with more firmness, and while the speculative movement cannot be termed active or even general, or very confident, the orders at the Board indicate a fair disposition to buy at the going prices. The demand for the Border State Stocks is especially strong, in the face of continued heavy supplies from the Banking Departments of the West, and the almost certain default of interest payments on the 1st July. Some heavy parcels of North Carolinas were placed on sale to-day. They were taken at 51@50@49½ ₱ cent. Virginias and Tennessees were also in large supply, and fell off at the early Board ¼@1 ₱ cent., Tennessees recovering the decline in the afternoon. The demand for Missouris was liberal, and the price improved ¼@1 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of Saturday. About $300,000 of State Stocks altogether were sold. Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady, with a moderate investment demand. The Railway Shares were stronger on New-York Central and Erie, while Illinois Central and some other of the Westerns were a fraction lower. The speculation in New-York Central, which was supposed to have been turned on Saturday, was renewed by some of the *Bull* purchasers to-day, and 73⅜@73½ ₱ cent. was reached again after the adjournment of the Second Board. The bids for Erie are higher, without eliciting sales. The general market in the afternoon was reported firm from the Board of Brokers at 3½ o'clock, and the subsequent operations on the Street left prices at or a fraction above the full figures of the printed sales.

The State of Indiana has already placed the funds in New-York necessary for the payment of the 1st July interest on her public debt.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1, at the United States Trust Company in this City.

The State Treasurer of Michigan has advertised for proposals for a war loan of $500,000, the bids for which will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, at Detroit, until the 8th of July, at noon. The Legislature has authorized $1,000,000 to be raised, but it is expected that not more than the amount now offered will be issued.

Mr. S. DRAPER will sell at auction to-morrow (Tuesday,) at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of H. H. VAN DYCK, Esq., Superintendent of the Banking Department, the stocks deposited as security for its circulating notes by the National Bank of Albany. They consist of $66,000 New-York State fives, $5,000 do. five and a halfs, and $5,000 United States sixes of 1867.

The following is the Specie list of the *City of Baltimore* steamer from England:

Brown Bros	£100,000	Lawrence & Giles	£3 000
P. Speser & Co	16 000	Snow & Burgess	2,523½
Marcuse & Baltjen	15,000	Harbeck & Co	2,000
W. Wellowes	10 000	E. N. Kellogg	1,000
Fred. Butterfield	10,000	Bank of Commerce	750
David Gildersleeve	260	W. Creighton Lee	3?5½
Girot & Francia	600	Total	£161,438

The opening rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class Bankers) are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for steamer *Australasian*, Wednesday, June 19, 1861, mails closing at 11½ A. M., as follows:

London—60 days' sight ₱ £ (444 44 100 cts. and) 6 ₱ c.
London—3 days' sight ₱ £ (444 44-100 cts. and) 7 ₱ c.
Paris—60 days' sight ₱ Dollar.....5f. 86¾c.
Paris—8 days' sight ₱ Dollar.....5f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ Guilder.....39¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ Marc Banco.....35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ Florin.....40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ Rix Dollar.....76c.

The following is the official list of the new Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad: Henry Farnam, Chicago, Ill.; John F. Tracy, Chicago, Ill.; Theodore S. Faxton, Utica, N. Y.; John B. Jervis, Rome, N. Y.; Robert A. Forsyth, Newburgh, N. Y.; Ebenezer Cook, Davenport, Ind.; Nathan Peck, New-Haven, Conn; Thos. C. Durant, New-York; David Dows, New-York; Francis H. Tows, New-York; C. W. Durant, New-York; Edward W. Dunham, New-York; Clark Durant, New-York.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line for the first week in June were, in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$28 254 60	$35 685 00
Passengers	9,939 63	8 008 78
Total	$38,194 23	$43,693 38
Increase		$5,499 15

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 15.	Loans. June 8.	Specie June 15.	Specie June 8
Bk. of New-York	4 580,746	4 611 628	1,805 790	1,648 726
Manhattan Co	4 790,223	4 989 541	1,975 543	1,812,952
Merchants' Bank	4,967,119	4,836,167	1,531,395	1,542,456
Mechanics' Bank	3 660,573	3,800,505	1,238,247	1,215 351
Union Bank	1 972,212	2,096,295	721,117	640,640
Bank of America	6,956 273	6,267,941	3,095 393	3 196 360
Phenix Bank	3 046 844	3,264 467	987,705	1 169,092
City Bank	1,994 994	2,012 787	1,196,071	1, 24 859
Tradesmen's Bk	1,792 908	1,604 844	242,638	231,654
Fulton Bank	1 211,779	1 312,429	699,951	587,257
Chemical Bank	2,173 648	2 254,143	2,359,398	2,289 755
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,749,703	1 780 674	425 420	344 467
National Bank	2 021 000	1,982 997	4 5,038	462,041
Dutch. & Drov. Bk.	1 519,36	1,529,04	312,626	311 892
Mech. & Trad. Bk	817,705	815 595	358 938	317 108
Greenwich Bank	899 089	888,240	257 665	268 5 3
Leather Man. Bk	1 933 000	1,963,941	611 155	589 706
Seventh Ward Bk	967,105	971 646	607,241	613, 91
Bk. St. New-York	3,530,070	3,717 39.	1,026 076	857 457
Am. Exchange Bk	7 147,508	7,129,197	1,612 464	1,426 164
Bk. of Commerce	11 989,751	12 316 249	4,037 947	3,290,154
Broadway Bank	3,050,014	3,078 053	693 816	896 731
Ocean Bank	1 842 913	1 806,134	394 478	400,266
Mercantile Bank	2,203 871	2,264 196	787,377	811,559
Pacific Bank	864,753	910 555	316 507	328 523
Bank of Republic	3 138 320	3 048 351	1,196,728	1,179 471
Chatham Bank	665 879	667,312	163 676	165,941
People's Bank	666,371	671,482	122 853	137 659
Bank of N. Am	1 628 104	1,679,340	356,286	246 905
Hanover Bank	1 417,568	1,456,249	260 807	261,250
Irving Bank	748 434	745,566	148,765	184,315
Metropolitan Bk	6,570 939	6,593 876	1,555,189	1,487,623
Citizens' Bank	765 591	781 792	238,359	196,274
Nassau Bank	1 821 864	1,825,328	605,057	571 240
Market Bank	1,479 452	1,453 541	378,953	359 654
St. Nicholas Bk	1,026 041	1,019,581	194 713	2 4,064
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,213 000	2,240 165	292 160	320 534
Corn Exch. Bank	1 684 259	1,705 150	316 842	346,619
Continental Bank	2,635,934	2,676 021	557 706	586,839
Bk. of Commw'lth	944 345	958 637	218 668	189,746
Oriental Bank	490,990	506,863	136 290	105 933
Marine Bank	682 017	671,801	166,866	147,819
Atlantic Bank	506 031	498 276	87,153	88,569
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,090,731	2,160 496	406 191	402 121
Park Bank	4,433 496	4,566,219	2 138,167	1,878 664
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	8 3 845	838,514	293,958	231 782
Grocers Bank	492 484	496,979	95 219	102,042
North River Bk	509,968	513,994	108 677	106 699
East River Bank	313,331	326,595	81,798	79 096
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	713,158	726,887	20 ,223	185,289
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	876 718	903,829	58,531	65 032
N. Y. Exch. Bank	299 822	308 043	22,123	21,047
Bull's Head Bank	417 818	433,876	85 458	80,841
W. Y. County Bk.	369 422	396,990	142,612	120,393
Total	115,494,821	118,290,181	38,280,211	36,837,045
	Decrease	$2,014,854	Increase	$1,343,166

BANKS.	Circulation. June 15	Circulation. June 8.	Deposits—Net. June 15.	Deposits—Net. June 8.
Bk. of New-York	411,676	414,875	3,659,418	3,554,548
Manhattan Co	321,013	336 537	4,296,847	4,322,755
Merchants' Bank	188 440	198,536	3,380 700	3 384 647
Mechanics' Bank	292,704	298,008	2,908,775	2 857 147
Union Bank	194,607	2 6,983	2 022,045	2,019,185
Bk. of America	132,224	139 866	6,491,980	6,627,608
Phenix Bank	130,625	136,201	2,416,008	2,544 167
City Bank			2 014,357	1,976,695
Tradesmen's Bk	264 389	262,490	754,418	746,150
Fulton Bank	214,804	214,602	1,292,217	1,288,319
Chemical Bank	422 062	425 685	3,9 3 493	4,112, 07
Merch. Exch. Bk.	116 945	121 168	916,636	883 437
National Bank	138 894	145 857	1,180,572	1 190,611
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	238,158	241,510	1,100 548	1,101,500
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	158,771	161 779	792 965	819,006
Greenwich Bank	147 786	154,571	515,220	516 686
Leather Man. Bk	270,077	317,389	1,17 ,098	1,134,619
Seventh Ward Bk.	192 860	197 298	713,586	709 493
Bk. St. New-York	244 ,65	257,568	2,351,382	2 426,216
Am. Exchange Bk.	18 ,320	192 854	4,609,114	4 461,550
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,265,869	6 736,050
Broadway Bank	284 510	282 078	2,851,425	2 875,268
Ocean Bank	90 178	92,643	1,256,554	1 208 773
Mercantile Bank	25 5 7	25,886	1,870,615	1 927 499
Pacific Bank	145 647	153 741	841 379	876,191
Bk. of Republic	226,318	228,299	2 466,832	2 893,135
Chatham Bank	93 426	98 695	413 916	413 187
People's Bank	98,552	98,739	469,365	4 6 034
Bank of N. Am	88,981	89,989	907,217	950,687
Hanover Bank	90,526	97 888	662 746	683,533
Irving Bank	132,739	134,732	518,66	513,419
Metropolitan Bk	248 289	241 6 4	4 398,124	4 347,111
Citizens' Bank	147 493	154,219	649 671	649 671
Nassau Bank	138 283	137 608	1,166 770	1 113 245
Market Bank	202 002	2 8 652	963 998	973,094
St. Nicholas Bank	81 111	83 751	62 677	62 ,694
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	240,481	274 285	1,749,095	1,207 682
Corn Exch. Bank	136,9 6	140 060	975,0 9	965,383
Continental Bank	168,845	176,797	1 318,608	1,234,703
Bk. of Commw'lth	249 501	256 479	699 199	668,438
Oriental Bank	94,938	100,746	401,298	385 786
Marine Bank	138,2 8	142,713	488 925	478 090
Atlantic Bank	96 661	92,970	206 465	200 229
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	194 988	195,007	1,256,674	1,208 668
Park Bank	214,700	207 984	4 617,148	4 454 342
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	81 419	84,342	700 393	657,783
Grocers' Bank	52,037	52 180	310,610	321,691
North River Bank	69,006	72,127	354,965	332 934
East River Bank	89 397	90,385	252 689	250,046
Manuf. & Mer. Bk

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Accounts differ with regard to the whereabouts of Col. STONE'S command, which left Washington nearly a week ago, and passed up the Potomac. One authority insists that it is now in quiet possession of Leesburgh, while another is just as positive that it has not yet crossed the Potomac, but still remains at Edwards' Ferry, with a rebel picket in sight across the river. We shall probably learn the exact truth in good time. The report of a skirmish between a party of Federal troops under Major EVERETT and a body of rebels at Seneca is confirmed. Capt. SHERVE, the commander of the Virginians, and two of his men were killed. Major EVERETT, it seems, drew all the water out of the canal level in front of his position, and used the tow-path as a breast work.

No new military movement of importance is reported as having occurred in Missouri. Gen. LYONS yesterday issued a proclamation, counter to that lately emanating from Gov. JACKSON, in which he controverts the positions taken by the latter, and expresses his determination in the most emphatic terms that the Federal laws shall be observed.

Advices from Fort Monroe are to Sunday evening. It is evident that the rebels are landing in considerable force at a point some seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river, and an attack from that quarter is looked for daily. A skirmish is reported as having taken place on Sunday morning, between three companies sent out from Newport News to capture some cattle belong to the rebels. The men were fired upon by a company of Virginia light horse, and three of them were wounded, but they succeeded, nevertheless, in the undertaking, and brought the cattle to camp. The most important item of intelligence, however, is in reference to the experiment with SAWYER'S American rifled cannon, mounted at the Rip Raps. The trial of this tremendous engine of destruction was attended with the most complete success, and must have slightly astonished the rebels at Sewall's Point, which was found to be clearly within range. Several shells were thrown within a short distance of the rebel camp there, and one of them exploded immediately over their intrenchments. This gun will be likely to make the position of the rebels there rather an uncomfortable one.

It is quite probable, from the nature of our advices from Western Virginia, that we shall soon hear of more fighting there—probably at Phillippa, where there seems to be a rapid concentration of Federal forces going on, in anticipation of a visitation from the rebels, who are probably anxious to retrieve their fallen fortunes at the place of their defeat. A dispatch from Grafton mentions a rumor that a collision had taken place at Buchanan, which resulted in considerable loss to the rebels, but the report was not regarded as authentic. A body of rebels were reported to be at Cheat Mountain Pass, preparing to march on Phillippa. Col. KELLY is reported to be rapidly recovering from his wound.

Important action was taken yesterday in the Wheeling Convention. The declaration recently presented by Mr. DORSEY, providing for the establishment of a Provisional Government, and, of course, deposing the traitors at Richmond and their abettors, filling the offices throughout the State, was passed to a third reading, and adopted by a unanimous vote. An ordinance was also reported by Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee on Business, which provides for a reorganization of the Financial Bureau of the State.

The Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston yesterday with more than the usual spirit. There was a civic and military gathering at the Monument, and the Stars and Stripes were raised on a staff extending about forty feet above the shaft. Gov. ANDREW and other prominent individuals made speeches. The anniversary was duly observed also by the Massachusetts Regiments at the seat of war.

The U. S. steamer *Union*, one of the blockading Squadron, stationed off the harbor of Savannah, captured, recently, the brig *Hattie Jackson*, owned in Savannah, for which port she was bound with a cargo of molasses from Matanzas. The prize was yesterday brought into this port in charge of a prize crew from the steam-frigate *Minnesota*. The brig is quite a fast sailer, and was only captured after a five hour chase, in which the speed of the *Union* was severely tried. A flag of the Southern Confederacy was found secreted on board.

The United States District Attorney has directed the Grand Jury to be kept in session with special reference to the case of the prisoners taken on board of the pirate schooner *Savannah*, who are expected here shortly for trial. Mr. SMITH intimates that he intends to prosecute the case with vigor, and the persons implicated will be proceeded against as pirates. The testimony of the young man who came in the vessel, and says he was impressed, will be sufficient, of itself, to convict the officers and crew of piracy.

The well-known steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the old Collins Line, are to be changed into gunboats, and will doubtless take their places in the blockading fleet, probably in the Gulf of Mexico. Their speed will render them valuable acquisitions to the blockading force.

The Fourteenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, under command of Col. JAMES MCQUADE, are expected to arrive in the City, from Albany, this morning. They will remain some few hours in the City. Their destination is supposed to be Fortress Monroe.

From letters received by way of Cuba by LEATCRAFT & Co., No. 8 Broadway, we learn of the loss of the British steamer *Zulu*, which left this port for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st ult. She went ashore off Point Morant on the 28th. Her passengers, crew and mails were saved.

The *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning. The telegraph had anticipated her leading advices. We furnish in addition various extracts indicating the improved tone of the British Government, Press and people toward the United States.

Details of Mexican news to the 18th ult. have reached us, embodying much information of moment. Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, the new American Minister, had reached the capital, and had been formally received by President JUAREZ. Mr. WELLER, the retiring Minister, took leave on the 17th, and was to start for the United States on the 19th. In the reply of President JUAREZ to Mr. WELLER'S farewell speech, he alluded to the pleasant relations subsisting between Mexico and the United States, and gave assurances that his constant efforts would be directed to the extension and consolidation of these relations, in the true spirit of cordiality, justice and reciprocal utility. The Mexican Congress was duly installed on the 9th of May, and the President delivered his Message, which also contained a marked allusion to the friendly relations subsisting with the United States. An abstract of the document will be found in another column.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted rescinding the resolution now in force granting a continuance of the salaries of City employes now serving in the army. The *Daily News* was dropped as a Corporation paper by a vote of 8 to 4. The Board concurred in resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS. The Law Committee presented a report mildly censuring the City Inspector and the Comptroller for certifying and paying the bills of HACKLEY, for cleaning the streets, before he had complied with the terms of his contract, and instructing the Corporation Counsel, in case such contract is not fulfilled, to take measures to have it set aside. The Street Commissioner was instructed by resolution to open Mt. Morris-square.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a case was yesterday argued of considerable interest to gas consumers, especially to sub tenants and successors in occupancy, respecting the application and deposit of security for the supply of gas. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday on the Railway Shares, and active on the Border State Stocks. New-York Central, 73⅝@73¾; Missouris, 37⅞@37½. The Bank returns show a gain of $1,343,000 in Specie, and a decrease of $2,014,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Heavier receipts and sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Flour was cheaper; while prices of prime parcels of Wheat were quoted rather firmer; and of sound lots of North River Corn and Rye were advancing. Cotton was quiet. Provisions were depressed. Whisky was more active. Sugars, Molasses and Tallow were less sought after. A good inquiry prevailed for Coffee. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

A State Government Dissolved—Political and Financial Results.

The State of Missouri is at present in a condition of chaos unprecedented in the history of this country. The Chief Executive of that State has committed treason against the Federal Government, and has fled from the Capital, closely pursued by Federal forces who will soon have him in custody and safely transferred to a prison beyond the bounds of the State that he has dishonored and betrayed. The office of Governor of Missouri is clearly vacant, and all the functions of a State administration are suspended. The Lieutenant-Governor, upon whom the duties of Chief Executive would devolve under the Constitution, in the present contingency, is also absent from Missouri, having departed some time since, from extreme caution or on a treasonable mission, to the State of Arkansas. Finding the State Government broken up, and its leading members prosecuted for treason, it is not likely that the Lieutenant-Governor (Thos. C. REYNOLDS, a South Carolinian by birth, and as great a traitor as any of them) will find it prudent to return. The President of the State Senate, the next in order of succession, has too dark a record to justify him in standing, when JACKSON and REYNOLDS have fled.

But not only have all the chief executive officers of the State abandoned the Capital and their duties, but so also have the heads of departments. The Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General—the entire body of State officials, as it appears—have shared the crime of the Governor and joined him in his flight. There is no organized State Government now in Missouri, and the people are thrown back upon their original rights, to choose such Government as they please.

Fortunately, a Sovereign Convention now exists in Missouri, and it can early be called together and a Provisional Government be formed. The State Convention that was chosen last January to decide on the matter of secession then agitated by the Disunionists of the Legislature, met and resolved that there was no occasion for changing the relations of Missouri to the Federal Union. The vote in the Convention on this question was unanimous. But the Convention did not then adjourn *sine die*. If they had done so, the body would have been *functus officio*, and the treasonable Legislature could have taken steps to call a new Convention at a more convenient season, or proceeded by some shorter and more revolutionary mode to detach Missouri from the Union. The Convention being loyal, and suspecting the vicious propensities of the Governor and Legislature, resolved to hold a rod over their heads. They adjourned, therefore, to meet on a named subsequent day, or sooner, if the public emergency required it. It was an opinion seriously held by many in the Convention at its first session, that they should then and there reorganize the State Government, so as to supersede the Governor and other known traitors in the State Administration. What was then policy would seem now to be a necessity, and if the State Convention remains loyal, as it was at first, which we have seen no reason as yet to doubt, Missouri will soon be organized again under a Provisional State Government, of decided Union sentiments and purposes. And the moment this shall be done, the evil spirit of secessionism will cease to trouble the good people of that State. In the person of SAMPLE ORR, who so nearly defeated the traitor, C. F. JACKSON, for the office of Governor in the election before the people; or in JOHN B. HENDERSON, a Douglas Democrat, but a bold and honest upholder of the Union; or even in ROBERT M. STEWART, the recent Executive, who, with all his faults, made a popular officer—the Missouri State Convention can find a worthy substitute for the traitor fugitive, whose crimes have deposed him.

This singular dissolution of a State Government, that has just occurred in Missouri, will inflict serious evils on many creditors of the State. The chartered Banks of the State, by a suspension of specie payments, had forfeited their charters. The Legislature at its recent session agreed to release the Banks from this penalty, on condition that they loaned to the State five hundred thousand dollars, the purpose of which was supposed to be the payment of the July interest on the Missouri bonds. But there have been late indications that Gov. JACKSON and his rascally coadjutors of the State Government would not devote the funds to be received from the Banks to any such purpose, but would appropriate it to the wicked schemes of Confederate rebellion. About the time that Gov. JACKSON issued his late proclamation of war against the Federal Government, his State Treasurer appeared in St. Louis, applying to the Banks for the money they had agreed to advance to the State. Gen. LYON was advised of the presence of the Treasurer in St. Louis and his object, and he at once arrested the State functionary, and kept $500,000 out of the hands of the rebel JACKSON. While it is gratifying to know that the rebel cause is deprived of this expected treasure, it is doubtful whether we can congratulate the Missouri bondholders that they will get their dues of interest in July. The Banks of Missouri are distinguished by no nice sense of honor. They had already raised the point against their State Government that the $500,000 to be paid over to the State would be properly discharged by the payment of that amount in *notes of their suspended institutions*, worth 15 to 20 per cent. less than par then at home! This would make an aggregate share of $75,000 at the lowest calculation. But the State Government was about to throw the loss upon the bondholders, by requiring them to take these unredeemable bank-bills for their coupons!

But all these calculations of grand swindling are broken up by the downfall of the Missouri State Government, and the probability is that the Banks will pay over neither gold nor paper to the State, on the ground that there is no existing power to receive it and give an acquittance, and consequently that the bondholders will get no July interest at all from Missouri.

England and the Privateers.

We publish this morning Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S notification that privateers will not be allowed to bring their prizes into any English port. Under the circumstances of the case, this is a serious and heavy blow to the Southern Confederacy, inasmuch as they alone have proposed a resort to this method of warfare. The English Government, however, has taken special pains to avoid any appearance of hostility to the States in rebellion. It bases its policy, not upon any ground of objection to privateering,—not upon any doubt as to the right of these communities to issue letters-of-marque,—but solely upon its wish to avoid the complications of the war, and hold a position of complete neutrality. Its prohibition is carefully applied to *both* belligerents. Neither party can bring its prizes into English ports.

There is something of affectation in this. The English Government knows perfectly well that the United States do not intend to issue letters-of-marque, and that, in no event will they employ privateers in their operations, for the very sufficient reasons, if there were no other, that the rebels have no commerce and we have a Navy. When England, therefore, ostentatiously excludes us from bringing prizes into her ports, she simply utters what she knows to be a needless and absurd prohibition. We are aware, of course, that she has done this to save appearances. She has a morbid fear of not being neutral. She dreads giving cause of offence to one party or the other, and is especially careful of the feelings of the rebellious States. Hence she finds it necessary to cloak her prohibition against their privateers, by a similar formality against ours.

The result to us is precisely the same. The notification is in fact an act of effective hostility against the South. It will undoubtedly be followed by a similar prohibition from France and Spain—and thus nearly all the available ports of Europe will be closed to the cruisers of JEFF. DAVIS and his Government. We confess our satisfaction at the course England has thus adopted; and it is all the more marked because the previous declarations of its Government had not led us to expect it. At the outset of this rebellion, Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared that England would recognize the South as a belligerent. This word has a definite meaning in the language of international intercourse—and the declaration implied that England would concede to the States in rebellion all the rights and privileges which belong to one independent nation waging war upon another. Conspicuous among these is the right to enter neutral ports with prizes of war—and the right of protection while in those ports. That England has not seen fit to give this logical construction of her own original pledge, is as gratifying to us as it will be surprising to the Southern States.

The American people were justly and profoundly incensed at the original action of Great Britain, in putting the American Government and the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS *on an equal footing*. It was this which aroused the indignation of our people. It was at war with the traditional policy, as well as the fundamental principles, of the British Government, thus suddenly and unceremoniously to elevate rebels to a level with the Government they were seeking to overthrow. England had never done it before, nor had she ever received such treatment at our hands. When Ireland rebelled, we never dreamed of placing her on a level with the British Government, and proclaiming our neutrality from the outset. When Canada rebelled, though she lay close upon our border, and tens of thousands of our people sympathized cordially with her struggle, we declared no neutrality,—we did not recognize her as a belligerent,—we forbid our people from aiding the rebellion. We were at peace with England and on terms of amity with her Government,—and we invoked all the power of our laws to prevent our people from aiding in its overthrow.

This is what England should have done in this instance. She owed it to the friendly Government of the United States, to say nothing of the cause of law, of civilization and humanity, to evince no sympathy with this wicked conspiracy against the American Republic. We had a right to expect that at her hands. She took a false step at the beginning,—misled, doubtless, by the attitude of our Government and the apparent indifference of our people. But she has this excuse no longer, and we are glad to see that, so far as her practical action is concerned, she seems inclined to retrace her steps.

THE BIG BETHEL EXPEDITION.—All that our correspondent in another column says of the gallantry of Col. TOWNSEND and his command in charging the batteries at Big Bethel, we believe to be perfectly true. But unless we have entirely mistaken the facts of the case, the military arrangements of this regiment were by no means such as are prescribed by the elementary rules of war. Col. BENDIX had been ordered to occupy a certain position, which he did. His men were drawn up there in proper form, without the slightest intimation that any other troops were to come near them. While standing thus they saw suddenly, in the grey of the morning, before it was light enough to distinguish uniforms or anything else, a large body of men marching rapidly upon them, with cannon at the head of their column. What could they suppose, but that they were to be attacked? And what could they do but defend themselves? The fact that in ten minutes they sent Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment to the right-about, shows how effectively they did it.

But why did Col. TOWNSEND march his regiment through an enemy's country without skirmishers, scouts, or any observers in front and on his flank? If he had met an enemy he would have been taken completely by surprise and would inevitably have been routed as he was, by Col. BENDIX. If he had conformed to these ordinary rules of marching, his scouts would have discovered Col. BENDIX and ascertained who he was, long before the main body came up. Gen. BUTLER speaks of the "inexplicable blunder" by which Col. BENDIX mistook the approaching regiment for an enemy. It is not easy to see how he could possibly have regarded them in any other light.

Our officers have evidently yet to learn that war requires something more than personal gallantry. That is a valuable and an admirable quality, but when everything else is sacrificed to it, the result cannot fail to be disastrous. We trust the experience on this Bethel expedition will not be wasted. Properly used, it will be worth a dozen batteries. Col. TOWNSEND, we trust, will learn from it never to march a regiment through an unknown country without taking some precautions against stumbling upon either friends or foes.

Southwestern Virginia.

Ex-Governor and Secretary FLOYD has issued a proclamation as "Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army," calling upon the people of his military district to arm and organize for the defence of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, against an invasion which he understands is threatened by the Valley of the Kanawha. It may serve to allay the apprehensions of the Brigadier-General, to assure him that the threatened invasion of which he has heard a rumor, is not a part of the strategical plans of head-quarters at Washington, but merely a suggestion of the TIMES—thrown out in our columns as, in our inexperienced judgment, a proper move to enable the loyal troops now forming in Western Virginia, to cut off the communications of the rebel army with the Southwest, and especially to secure the persons of the traitors who, when established in office at Washington, organized this wicked rebellion.

That Gov. FLOYD should be the first to see and fully appreciate the consequences of this movement, is not surprising—residing, as he does, on the head waters of the Tennessee River, and on the line of the Southwestern Railroad of Virginia, and cognizant, as he is, of the loyalty of many of his surrounding neighbors, who will rejoice at the advent of an opportunity to hand the great criminal over to *Justice*. Already his imagination conjures the vision of an advancing army of betrayed and injured fellow-citizens, marching from the Ohio and along the Valley of the Kanawha, "by the way of Fayette Court-house, to take possession of this region of country, and seize upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to stop the movement of troops for the relief of "our Eastern frontier." "There is certainly," he adds, in his paroxysm of apprehension, "*great danger to our cause* from such a movement."

On this occasion we concur fully with the views of this wretched man; and as our knowledge of the country is probably more precise than any in the possession of the War Department, we will point out briefly the practicability and advantageous consequences of the measure which we have urged, and which has excited so deeply the alarm of the rebel Brigadier-General of Southwestern Virginia.

We have already stated that there is one old-established and well-maintained turnpike road along the valley of the Great Kanawha, down the Ohio River to the Great Falls, and, indeed, extending over the Gauley, and across the Alleghany Mountains to Covington, with branches leading thence, to Staunton, Lexington and Buchanan. A detachment at Buchanan—a small town on the south side of James River, west of the Blue Ridge—will be within one day's march, by a good turnpike and through a most fertile country, of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad, at a station called "Bonsack," where the railroad commences its ascent of the Blue Mountains from the West.

But the attention and fears of Ex Gov. FLOYD are directed with alarm to another route of approach, to which we have not alluded with so much precision, but which we deem well deserving the serious consideration of our military authorities.

From the information which he has received, he is apprehensive that a movement is being made along the Valley of the Kanawha, and thence up the west side of New River, by the new turnpike, which has been recently opened by the State of Virginia, through that rough and sparsely peopled region, by the way of Fayette, Raleigh, Muer, and Giles Court houses, and thence to the town of Newbern, on the Tennessee Railroad, and in most dangerous proximity to the Brigadier's head-quarters at Wytheville.

We know the route and the country well; and it is certainly the most direct path by which an army can be marched over practicable roads, from the Ohio River into the Valley of Virginia, south of James River. After leaving the immediate Valley of the Great Kanawha, though the road is good, the country is very rude, and capable of offering but little for the support of an army.

The streams are small and rapid, but everywhere fordable. The sparse population has no direct interest in negroes; and while we cannot speak with any confidence of their present political tendencies, we do not doubt that they will render cheerful obedience to the lawful commands of the Provisional Government of Virginia, and facilitate the operations of an army marching to the rescue of their State from the military despotism which has been established over them by the conspirators at Richmond.

There are other views connected with this movement which has no doubt added largely to the unconcealed alarm of Ex-Secretary FLOYD. The Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad, on which the traitor lives, and where he has established his camp and head-quarters, is the direct route from the Southwest, and passing through Knoxville—where the iron-nerved and heroic Parson BROWNLOW, like a Roman patriot, still holds his manly position in East Tennessee—touching at Abingdon, the home of the Ex-Secretary himself, and Wytheville, his head-quarters, terminates at Lynchburgh, the central base of the insurgent army in Virginia.

If a column should thus be marched, in accordance with the apprehension of Brig.-Gen. FLOYD, by the valley of the Great Kanawha and Fayette and Giles Court houses, to the Virginia and Tennessee Road, at Newbern, thus confronting him at Wytheville; while the loyal citizens of East Tennessee, rising in arms, seize on the Tennessee Railroad, south of his position, and take him in the rear, he well knows that a rope and the nearest tree will be so used by his own neighbors as to spare him the *éclat* of a civil trial at Washington, or even the prompter dealings of a drum-head court martial in his own camp.

We are not surprised, therefore, that the *quondam* Secretary and present Brigadier should feel anxious for his position and safety; or that he should issue his "call upon all citizens to come promptly forward and supply his men with such arms as they may have." If he can get possession of the rifles of the surrounding free-born mountaineers—his neighbors—before the Provisional Governor issues his official proclamation, calling upon them to organize for the defence of the State, and the suppression of the rebellion, and the simultaneous rising of the people of East Tennessee, he may, if his neighbors should thus be induced to surrender their arms, make good his retreat across the Blue Mountain, to Danville, and ultimately escape into the Cotton States.

There will not be wanting many, even in the mountains of Southwestern Virginia, who will smile at the promise volunteered to their patriotism by the late financial Secretary of War, as an inducement to them to surrender their arms. "These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for." Whether payment is to be made in Indian Trust Bonds, or the Ex-Secretary's official acceptances, or Southern Confederacy notes, is not stated, nor, indeed, very important.

We again press the importance of this movement against the southwestern communications of the rebel army upon our military authorities, and especially upon the Wheeling Convention, as the easiest and quickest mode of cutting off all their supplies and reinforcements through their more available route; as affording the means of intercepting their retreat through North Carolina, and the readiest way of cooperating at once with the loyal citizens of East Tennessee, and ultimately with those of North Alabama, without the necessity of interfering with the neutral status of Kentucky by marching through that State, until the condition and application of its own loyal citizens may compel such a movement in their behalf.

LOYALTY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—In East Tennessee, as in Western Virginia, there is a large majority, estimated by the Louisville *Journal* at from ten to twelve thousand, of the people who are for the Union as it is, and against secession in all its forms. They are, however, without arms or organization, and wholly unprepared to defend themselves against the preponderating majorities in other portions of the State. These latter are armed at the public expense and organized into military bands, and are arrogant and overbearing even to brutality, towards those who are suspected of loyalty to the Constitution. In Western and Southern Tennessee, the persecution against those who entertain or venture to express sentiments favorable to the Union is entirely merciless. The men are imprisoned or hung by self constituted Vigilance Committees, their property confiscated and their families driven into banishment. Under such circumstances it is not singular that secession should meet with little opposition, when such opposition would be the sure precursor of outrageous cruelty and wrong.

It would seem that the terrorism which now reigns all over the South, which utterly annihilates freedom of opinion and of speech, must, of necessity, soon have an end. It is hardly conceivable that a brave people, accustomed to the largest liberty, reared under institutions guaranteeing freedom in all the broad significance of the term to every citizen, should long endure a despotism at once so irresponsible and so crushing, that is above and without law, and which places every man's rights at the mercy of demagogues without conscience and without remorse. One would naturally suppose that whatever their views in regard to secession might be, they would rise and trample it beneath their feet. Still, there is the despotism, rampant, remorseless, pervading all the South. It is unresisted and unassailed, and the necks of the people are beneath its iron heel.

THE CONTRACTING OF THE GREAT SERPENT.—It was an ominous expression of Gen. SCOTT—"We must draw the mighty boa constrictor around the traitors." What he thus said, he meant, and he is carrying his intention out, slowly, but surely. The folds of the great serpent are contracting about the rebel forces. It has driven them from Harper's Ferry, and is winding itself around Manassas Junction, where signs of retreat are already visible, from the tactics of the great Federal leader. The United States forces are moving with steady progress in the direction of Richmond and the South. Their movements are not those of haste, but of power—movements that are and will be forward always, and such as rebellion will be powerless to resist. Our soldiers are fast becoming veterans in drill and efficiency, while the spirit which animates them is of the most chivalrous and courageous nature. The idea of their invincibility will make them so in fact. Behind them is, and until the war shall cease, will be, an army of reserve which will more than supply the place of those who may fall in battle, or be disabled by injuries or sickness. A force of 150,000 men will be in the field, with heavier and better armaments than the enemy, and with the spirit that inspires them, they will march steadily onward to the Gulf, in spite of the boasted chivalry of the traitors.

LIGHTS GOING IN.—The treasonable newspapers of Northwestern Virginia find their occupation gone. The demise of the Wheeling *Union* is announced. The editors of the Fairmount *Virginian* and the Phillippa and Clarksburgh newspapers have betaken themselves to arms in the Confederate army, and the minds of those sheets being withdrawn, they ceased physically to exist. The Parkersburgh *News* subsided under the pressure of an attack by the Union men. The editor of the Virginia *Patriot*, finding too much interest manifested in his welfare, left for the woods, and his journal has since been *non est*; and the Weston *Herald* has gone the way of all flesh.

A NORTHERN WELCOME.—Ex-Gov. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, one of the most able and impartial men who ever filled the Executive chair of that erratic State, has been spending, with his invalid family, some time in Paris. Desiring to return to his home, he wrote to his friends in this City, requesting their aid. He was fearful that he would be subjected to a most rigid scrutiny; that, necessarily, much personal inconvenience would be entailed upon himself and family, and, in fact, that he might meet something more unpleasant than he cared to face.

He came in the *Adriatic*, and instead of being confronted by a fierce Policeman, with a search warrant, he met a smiling Collector, with tenders of unasked civilities; instead of a howling mob, anxious for his early decease, he found only willing officials from the Custom-house. Had he been a second "Tommy," fresh from Japan, his baggage could not have passed more freely, his requests been more instantly granted, or his personal comfort more continually consulted.

Whether this was right or not, is a question. For our part, we do not believe in thundering at rebels with cannon at Manassas, and treating them to honey and fine words in New-York; but as the Ex-Governor expected to be mobbed, and was treated politely, and as he has gone away filled with avowed admiration for those who are fighting his fellow-citizens on the battle-field, we think it worthy of mention, as an illustration of the difference between the intolerance of the South and the easy good-nature so prevalent at the North.

Death of Count Cavour.

The death of the Minister who in the space of nine years has carried the prostrate monarchy of Piedmont to the rank of a first class European Power, is one of those events which, even in the pressure of our own critical circumstances, commands us to pause and pay our tribute of respect. Count CAVOUR died at Turin on the 6th inst., of congestion of the brain, arising from intense occupation, want of bodily exercise, and either too strong an appetite or else excessive indulgence in the pleasures of his well-appointed table.

The news has communicated to the courts and the people of Europe much of that sentiment of uncertainty and apprehension which follows the sudden demise of one who has exercised a controlling power in the affairs of mankind, and whose absence introduces conditions into the scheme of politics, which even the most sagacious will not venture to determine in advance.

Count CAVOUR is not strictly the architect of any but his political fortunes. His family was of noble descent; and his father, in the later days of the French revolution, having lent himself to the Bonaparte interest, was enabled to accumulate a large fortune from speculations in confiscated estates. CAMILLO was born near Turin in 1809. The Napoleonism of his father placed the family in disgrace with the restored dynasty of Savoy; and it was only at the approach of the second revolution that the son emerged from obscurity by connecting himself with the cause of Young Italy. A paper, which appeared in 1847, with the title *Risorgimento*, gave expression to the opinions of CAVOUR and his associates. In the subsequent revolutionary struggle, however, the Count was identified with the aristocratic rather than the democratic party, with whom was King CARLO ALBERTO; and it was even charged that he gave open vent to his feeling of satisfaction at the defeat of NOVARA. However that may be, he participated in the elevation of the aristocratic party in the councils of King VICTOR EMANUEL, taking the portfolio of finance. His administration of this bureau gave very little evidence of the talent he subsequently exhibited in a wider field. His expedients were not only inequitable, but extremely unpopular; tending uniformly to relieve the wealthier classes from taxation, which fell with double weight upon the poor. But the events which severed the connection of CAVOUR with the Ministry of M. D'AZEGLIO constituted the true epoch of his life. The Premier of the Sardinian Ministry shared in the general distrust of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and was disposed to discontinue amicable relations with the President, whom another month was to make the Emperor of the French. CAVOUR, with the wise instincts that at the same critical moment governed Lord PALMERSTON, inclined strongly to the interest of the new French autocrat; and, carrying his views to an extreme, resigned his portfolio. A dissolution of the Ministry followed; Count CAVOUR was invited by the King to construct another.

From that hour the policy of the Sardinian Government was dictated by its new chief, who had marked out the long line of results to flow from the strict alliance he proceeded to form with France. His whole foreign policy was founded upon this cardinal principle. When, in 1854, the outbreak of the Turkish war placed England and France in the field in opposition to Russia, Sardinia, instead of assuming a neutral attitude with Austria and Prussia, was forward in seeking admission to the Anglo-Gallican alliance, and dispatched 30,000 men to the Crimea. The fruits of this generous and politic step had been well pre-calculated by the astute minister. He not only secured for his army that experience of war, which his plans assured him would presently be absolutely requisite, but it gave his master a right to representation in the Peace Conferences, which would close the conflict, and would for the first time since 1815 enable Sardinia to speak in the great European Areopagus. How effectively CAVOUR used his latter advantage is of evidence too recent to need repetition. His appeals against the outrages of Austrian and Papal despotism; his denunciations of the Bourbon tyranny at Naples, rung through Europe and America from his seat at that high council board, and more clearly than before fixed the indignant regard of mankind upon those results of a post-dated legitimacy. It was this aroused public opinion that authorized the subsequent interposition of the French Emperor in Italian affairs. The immediate effect was to excite the patriotism of Italy to an irrepressible intensity. A national subscription to remantle and rearm the neglected fortifications of Alessandria was set on foot. Volunteers from every plain and hill and promontory of the peninsula enrolled themselves in the Piedmontese Army. In the meantime, the measures for extinguishing the authority of the papacy in Sardinia, were prosecuted with relentless vigor, in spite of threatened excommunication and interdict—measures which disclosed not merely to the Pope, but to Austria, the national character which CAVOUR was giving to the contest, and the certainty that the traditional championship of the Kaisar for the successors of St. Peter was to be defied and defeated. The harvest which the indefatigable statesman had been so long sowing and cultivating ripened in 1859. The French alliance bore ample fruit. The campaign in which the adroit leader had the address to enlist in the same service the Liberals under GARIBALDI, and the legions of the French Emperor; while he held the radicals of MAZZINI in check; gave nearly all of Northern Italy to the crown of VICTOR EMANUEL; while by the terms of peace, foreign intervention that might have paralyzed the already well-matured plans of GARIBALDI and his followers, was effectually prevented.

These products of a Summer's warfare were sufficient to authorize that repose which the organization of a new empire demanded; and while the questions of Venetia and Rome remained unsolved, every element of national strength that should finally bring them also to a solution was rapidly developed. The last two years of Count CAVOUR'S life have indeed demonstrated a steady accession to the power and faculty of his statesmanship, such as there was nothing in his early career to prognosticate. His infinite ability to deal with new peoples, new situations, new factions; to hold his own against a powerful conservative opposition on the one hand, and a powerful radical hostility on the other; the dexterity with which he has treated the difficulties of diplomatic intercourse, which the anomaly of the Holy See has tended so to complicate; all these qualities have found their highest illustration in the latter years of the statesman's life. While it would exaggerate his merits to compare them with those of Cardinal RICHELIEU, it is safe to say he ranks next to that master Minister in all the qualities of statesmanship. He applied to Italian interests the principles which RICHELIEU taught to France and mankind.

During the past ten years, over which the public career of Count CAVOUR stretches, his life is marked by this internal unity of purpose, that all his energies were directed to the systematic and patient elaboration of a great national object. The defeat of Novara left the Piedmontese Kingdom humiliated and weakened, and below nearly every other State in the Peninsula, except the Roman itself. It was at this very crisis that CAVOUR began that series of sagacious yet aspiring enterprises—economical and political—the prime object of which was to introduce Sardinia as the equal of the enlightened and progressive States of Europe. Cherishing the idea of Italian unity and freedom as ardently as any of the revolutionary patriots, he clearly saw, what the revolutionists did not, how absolutely the cause of

Italian independence required to be concentrated upon a practical and existing nucleus of strength, and that such a nucleus was to be found in Piedmont alone. Accordingly he undertook to *create* a State For ten years the whole public action of Piedmont—material, political and moral—was by this consummate political head centered in the effort to prepare for that part which she was afterwards called on to perform. It was from the joint action of all these means—by diplomacy, by public opinion, by material organization, by attention to the finances, the army, the railways, the schools, and the civil service of the nation—that Count CAVOUR looked for the success of his undertaking.

The material strength of the country having been thus raised to the highest efficiency, CAVOUR was prepared to enter upon that branch of his policy which involved the active cooperation of the European Powers. The Russian war gave him an opportunity of at once introducing Piedmont into the circle of European States. Count CAVOUR accordingly offered to the Allies the vigorous cooperation of Sardinia. The alliance with England and France, by which the Sardinian Territories were actually guaranteed during the war, at once raised the little Kingdom into a European Power. The moral effect of the protest, uttered at the Congress of Paris, formed a real step in the history of Italy; nor was the language of the Minister in the Parliament other than was justified by facts: "From henceforth the Italian question has entered on the order of European questions. The cause of Italy has been maintained, not by demagogues and revolutionists, but by plenipotentiaries of France and England. From the Congress it has passed to the tribunal of public opinion. The struggle will be long and need prudence and calmness; but our cause will triumph."

But the work hitherto had been one only of preparation for the struggle. The time was come for the actual effort. The aid of France was sought and obtained. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to regard the interference of France as the result of an individual impulse of the Emperor, or any special manœuvre of the Minister. It is bound up with the whole system of Count CAVOUR'S policy, of which it forms the crown. Hazardous as the cast was, it cannot be proved to have been desperate. All those advantages which it seemed to offer, have been obtained from it, and very few of the evils which were foretold have come to pass. He cannot be said to have conjured a spirit which he was unable to contro or to resist; nor can any reasonable mind assert that the loss of Nice counterbalances the creation of Italy. It may be that the European statesman, or even the Italian patriot might deplore the intervention of France; but it would be preposterous to condemn a great practical politician for seizing the only available engine of acting on the immediate destinies of his country.

Still later events showed CAVOUR assuming a bolder attitude, and earning almost the name of a revolutionary leader. The connivance in the attempt of GARIBALDI, and the invasion and annexation of the Papal and Neapolitan territories, belong wholly to the policy of a man who had risen to a full sense of a critical situation. The manner in which he used, aided and then controlled GARIBALDI; the skill with which the Republican energy was let loose, to be at the very moment of destruction reined in and pacified; the audacity with which a startling onslaught was made upon the Head of the National Church, and a friendly monarch attacked and besieged without on the one hand calling forth revolutionary passions, or on the other the hostility of jealous foreign Powers, was a proof of political aptitude, such as makes the turning-points in the destinies of a nation. In these latter enterprises, the true force of the statesman's capacity was seen, for they exhibited him as the chief of a revolution of which he had previously appeared as the controler. Schemes such as these belong to those exceptional crises in which a statesman must act, in the full consciousness that the safety of the people is above all law.

On the whole, CAVOUR stands out as a great creative statesman. The work he accomplished belongs to that order of mind which has created nations, changed history, and consolidated new eras of social and political life. For the true parallels or rivals to him we must look not amongst the Talleyrands or Palmerstons, or even the Peels or Guizots of our day, but amongst the company of WILLIAM of Orange, of FREDERICK II, and GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Seen from a distance his career presents itself as one series of sagacious and aspiring enterprises. With every fresh success he rose in audacity and vigor, until at last the revolutionary energy of the outlaw was matched by that of the responsible Minister. He has shown, indeed, that a great revolution can be carried on without a reckless use of convulsive measures, but not without rising to a true conception of all the forces in society. He carried out the work of Italian nationality by repudiating, on the one hand, the desperate aid of mere insurrection, but, on the other, not without advancing boldly on the path of organic revolution.

It is true that the conception of Italian National unity is primarily due to those impassioned thinkers—to MANIN, MAZZINI, GIOBERTI and their compeers—who long upheld the sacred tradition of the Italian race. But what to them was only an aspiration, an enthusiasm, stood in his mind as a problem to be solved—an idea to be realized. And it is the glory of that great creative statesman to have made the idea of Italian nationality patent to the mind of all Europe, to have made it a practical and intelligible creed to all classes of Italians, forcing the principle forward under a constant shield of order and right. It is this quality of mind which distinguished CAVOUR from all those noble but ideal and impracticable spirits who, in modern times, have made Italy grlorious with lavish exhibitions of the purest patriotism and most self-sacrificing devotion.

The immediate effect of this loss upon the fate of Italy, it is impossible to conjecture. If it were not for our knowledge, that great men are as much the result, as the creators of great popular revolutions, we might well look at the prospect of the new kingdom with profound despondency. The military propensities of the king, which there is no longer a judicious hand to restrain; the chafing impatience of GARIBALDI; the intrigues of MAZZINI; the aspirations of KOSSUTH and KLAPKA; are all elements of mischief, if prematurely released from control, which must go very nearly wrecking the new monarchy. Who is to deal with the Papal question; who shall bring to the control of affairs that repute for courage and firmness which alone can prevent an Austrian demonstration upon the Romagna; who shall command, what is now of all things most essential, the confidence of the French Emperor, which CAVOUR enjoyed without limit? These are questions of incalculable moment, upon which hangs the fate of the Italian people. The world will wait with silent anxiety for their solution.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRAGNEMENT.—We understand that properly authorized representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have united in a mutually satisfactory arrangement for permanently leasing the work of the latter named company, in its present incomplete and unfinished condition, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Three millions of the Philadelphia and Erie bonds are to be indorred by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, it is estimated, will realize more than sufficient to finish, and equip the road. Existing contracts for construction, etc., made by the Erie Railroad Company, are to be carried out, but payments are to be made under authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the three millions of indorsed bonds. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has, over and above the three millions named, between three and four millions of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the company's debts. The rent under the lessee is a per centage of receipts. So far as the negotiations have progressed they are represented as entirely satisfactory to the managers of both companies, and would be consummated by them, but in a matter of so much importance it is deemed advisable to have the approval and authority of shareholders, whose sanction will no doubt be obtained as soon as meetings can be called for the purpose.—*Pittsburg's Chronicle, June 15.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

A Reconnoissance Down the Mississippi—Interesting Incident.

From Our Own Correspondent
CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Tuesday, June 12, 1861.

Again we have an event. It was not, this time, a mere police movement, for the purpose of arresting traitors, or giving to some Union family assurance of the vitality of the Government to which they desire to remain loyal; but a real military demonstration, undertaken as an initial step to something greater, and inspiring us all with the hope that the men to whose care are committed the interests of the Mississippi Valley are ready to furnish an outlet for the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses of the great Northwest.

This morning, in accordance with orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and for which Gen. PRENTISS has long been waiting with impatience, the steampacket *City of Alton* was fired up for an expedition of reconnoissance down the Mississippi. The *City of Alton* is the fastest and best boat on the river, and has been purchased by the General Government for military uses. The expedition had been kept an entire secret from all, except those immediately concerned, and when Companies E and F, of the Eighth Regiment, Capts. DENNISON and HANNA, were mustered, and marched on board, great was the excitement and curiosity concerning their destination. This feeling was not diminished by the knowledge that Col. OGLESBY, of the same Regiment, was in command—an officer noted for the qualities most sought in times of difficulty and danger. Indeed, as the troops marched on board, their fixed bayonets flashing back the sunlight, accompanied by two pieces of ordnance, in charge of Capt. HOPKINS, and every movement and look instinct with energy and fire, it did seem a little as though there might be some meaning in the drill which each day renews in our presence.

The steamer cast off about 10½ o'clock, amidst the cheers of those assembled on shore. But after running up the stream for three or four minutes, she wheeled and shot down the broad channel of the Mississippi. This was enough to carry to its height the excitement of all; for, whatever her destination, she was *headed towards Memphis*, and all saw instinctively that thither were turned the eyes of those who controlled her movements; and as she swept past the town and fired a parting salute from her guns, we were answered with renewed shouts and waving of handkerchiefs and hats from those who witnessed our departure.

The orders were to proceed quietly on a tour of inspection as far as Columbus, the noted secession town, twenty miles below Cairo, where treason has for long weeks shouted her defiance unrebuked, on the "sacred soil" soil of Kentucky, and protected by the stupendous sham of State "neutrality" from the fores. of Federal bayonets within an hour's distance. The command was strict; there was to be no attack—no demonstration that could by any possibility give umbrage to the tender sensibilities of his Excellency BRYAN MAGOFFIN, who seems to have formed with Gen. MCCLELLAN an unwritten treaty almost equal, in sentiments of Christian charity and magnanimity towards traitors, to the famous Price-Harney compact, which is arming disunion in Missouri and expelling loyal citizens from its borders. The expedition was simply to use its eyes.

As we neared Columbus, the two companies were ordered to the bow of the boat; and there, ranged on each side of the stairway, were addressed briefly by Col. OGLESBY, as follows:

"COMPANIES E AND F: You have been detailed, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, for a most important service. The details of that service it is not important for you to KNOW at present. You have not been selected because of any supposed superiority over the other companies of the regiment, but because you are equal to any in all respects. Information has reached head quarters, leading to the belief that there are rebel troops in this vicinity; and it is not impossible that we may have a skirmish. My orders are, not to make any attack; but fire may be opened upon us from concealed batteries, or by infantry, on shore; in either of which cases, we shall engage the enemy. I have confidence in you that you will not see your flag dishonored without promptly and bravely avenging such dishonor. You are soldiers, and know your duty; but I desire to learn whether, under any and all contingencies, no matter what may be the dangers or disadvantages of such, I can rely upon you to die rather than shrink from your duty. [*Unanimous shout—"You can! you can!"*]

You are under the immediate command of your captains, but of course at all times under my own. In case of danger, do you desire to follow me or go first? [*Unanimous response—"Let us go first!"*]

I have only to say that I can trust you. You are fighting for a country and a flag that has never yet been dishonored except by traitors, and I know that you will faithfully defend both."

After this short speech, delivered with military terseness and energy, and which was greeted with three cheers and a "tiger," the men again formed under their Captains, and silently awaited events.

Columbus is situated in a sort of semicircle, opening to the west, and is flanked above by the "Iron Bluffs," and below by the "Chalk Bluffs" of the vicinity. Through the high ground in her rear is an opening which gives easy passage to the Mobile and Ohio Railway, which here approaches the river. The town itself has a neat appearance for a Southern village, and contains several stores and a very pretty railroad dépôt, by far the most ornamental building in it. But the object that engaged all eyes and absorbed all attention, was a gay and gaudy "secession flag," which flaunted defiantly from a pole standing on the very edge of the levee. Two or three horsemen rode hastily up and down the street as we passed, some negroes ran to and fro, and groups of white men gathered uneasily, in seeming consultation; but Uncle Sam is so proverbially pelite, and his agents so reverential towards the "great principle" of State neutrality, that scarcely anybody in the South has faith in the old gentleman's combativeness till they feel his blow.

It is impossible to paint the excitement caused on board by the appearance of this emblem of treason. Nothing but the strictest discipline kept the soldiers within bounds. Not till we had passed, could they believe that we were not to land and haul it down, at whatever cost. We passed slowly on, however, and continued the reconnoissance for some miles further, when the boat was turned and again stood up the river. We were then about opposite the lower point of Wolf Island—an inhabited island on the Missouri side, which has been rumored to be a nursery of treason. Nothing, however, appeared to indicate disloyalty or military preparation, till we again saw the secession flag waving in Columbus. Then, indeed, it was with the utmost difficulty that the men could be restrained; Col OGLESBY'S position was difficult in the extreme; on the one hand, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S orders forbade *any* demonstration—on the other, common sense, patriotism, the unanimous demand of all on board, and even *policy*, brought upon him a combined influence that nothing but discipline could withstand.

As we neared the place some men in the woods waved their hats and cheered. They were Union men, but dared not be known as such in Columbus. "Why don't you pull down that flag?" shouted Col. OGLESBY to these men; "if you choose to do so, you shall be protected." They started and ran towards it; but presently their courage failed. As we approached, running close in shore, the Colonel hailed some men on the levee: "Are there no Union men here?" No one responded. "Will you take down that flag?" One man replied that he could not do it. The moment was one of intense interest; the boat was steaming very slowly past, and it seemed as though an invisible chord held every man's heart to the spot. "Can you shoot it down?" said Col. OGLESBY to Capt. HOPKINS, of the artillery. "No," was the reply; "I cannot range high enough; I can shoot down the pole, but the shot will hit the houses." There it flaunted still, gayly, defiantly, and we seemed to be compelled to leave it so, simply because Gen. MCCLELLAN believes in Gov. MAGOFFIN'S "neutrality." But unexpected help was at hand. *The machinery of the boat suddenly became deranged;* the current floated us on the levee; Capt. BARNES ran out a plank, and, stepping ashore, quietly hauled down the objectionable bunting, rolled it up and brought it on board!

The shouts that greeted this gallant action awoke the echoes of two States! Military discipline could chain the hands and feet of our brave boys, but it could not arrest this outburst of enthusiasm. As the boat moved off—*her machinery having recovered its efficiency*—three cheers were given for the Union—three for the Stars and Stripes—three for ABE LINCOLN, three for Gen. SCOTT, three for Capt. BARNES, three for Col OGLESBY, and three for Col. MORGAN, who, still lame from a broken leg, was with the expedition, I suppose as adviser. In fact, the boys did not seem to know how to stop cheering, and I noticed that the timid loyalty of a few of the citizens of Columbus was so much stirred by the event that they could not resist a moderate participation in our joy—evinced mainly by the waving of their hats. One woman, particularly, manifested unmistakable patriotism and courage. After we had made perhaps a quarter of a mile, a pistol or gun was discharged at us from the shore, but the act was too impotent to secure punishment.

The flag itself was a moderate one in size, and contained seven stars, each bearing a name of maidenly sound, from which we inferred that it was the free gift of some Kentucky girl in whom enthusiasm and prejudice had quite smothered loyalty and good sense. The trophy is to be cut up and distributed amongst the whole party present at the capture; and your correspondent is firm in the faith of securing a shred for his own exclusive, individual and perpetual possessorship; possibly a star with a sentimental name on it, borrowed originally from a sensation novel. For the time being, the article was run up, inverted, under the Stars and Stripes, and thus brought to Cairo.

We next stopped at Island No. 2; for the notorious poverty of our national nomenclature has reduced the unimaginative children of the valley to this numerical system of describing and distinguishing sundry islands lying below the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Island No. 2 is a part of Kentucky, from the mainland of which it is separted by a *bayou*. It lies about eight miles above Columbus, and is inhabited. There have been rumors of secession emissaries there, and it was thought best to examine the locality. So a landing was effected, and the soldiers marched ashore and allowed to take a little recreation, while scouts proceeded to the study of the local geography and politics. We landed near a house, and presently some women and boys came to us to learn what was wanted. They were loyal, and said that secession emissaries had recently been there and made threats of violence. The woman was assured that we were friends, and would not molest them. "La!" said she, "I know that; I am not afraid of any man on *that* boat."

An hour's search here revealed no signs of offensive preparations. The people were in general loyal, and spoke bitterly of the traitors at Columbus. About a mile above there was a Union flag on a pole, which we cheered heartily as we passed. We finally arrived at Cairo about 3½ o'clock P. M., and landed amidst the most extravagant demonstrations on the part of the people and troops, who had immediately detected the insignia of treason hanging, disgraced, beneath the Flag of our Union. Once ashore, the crowd could hardly be restrained from seizing the hated flag and treading it in the dirt. The two companies were marched to Gen. PRENTISS' quarters, and there he displayed it, and made a short and stirring speech to the crowd that had gathered. Unfortunately, I was able to hear but a small part of what he said; but he narrated the circumstances of the capture, appealed eloquently to their patriotism, (to which the response, almost as of one man, was *savage* in its intensity,) and gave them a vent for their impatience by promising a speedy march upon Memphis. This last assurance was greeted with the most vociferous applause.

Again have I been impressed with the *character* of our men. Full of energy and fire, they are still the very incarnation of intelligent obedience to rules. When relieved from restraint, as they were on Island No. 2, their behavior is that of *gentlemen* who have characters to maintain. We have heard a great deal about the personal wealth of men in the rebel army; a private was pointed out to me to-day who is worth $150,000, and instances of wealth, and education and refinement, are not uncommon. Every day my pride in our army increases, as does my confidence in the speedy end of this disgraceful *emeute*, if our officers in charge will but cut loose some of the ligatures of tape that now restrain us.

One word of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We do not know much of him, as he pays us no attention, except to apologize to Gov. MAGOFFIN because Gen. PRENTISS does his duty in giving protection to loyal citizens. He is doubtless a brave, accomplished and experienced officer; but nothing can save his character in this region, if he temporises with Gov. MAGOFFIN. We have a saying here, that "armed neutrality" is about "played out." And while Gen. SCOTT is choking JEFF. DAVIS with his "coils" in Virginia, we would like to prepare for the latter a good asylum for retreat in Tennessee.

ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

Another event—Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a *coup de main* and actually surprised us with a visit. Not even Gen. PRENTISS knew of his coming in season to prepare a reception; he had barely time to get up a meeting of principal officers to wait on him at the dépôt. How much significance attached to the visit I do not know; whether it betokens a speedy movement down the river, or only a desire to see what Gen. PRENTISS has done to disturb the nerves of Gov. MAGOFFIN.

The General came in at 10½ o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by the General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway, who brought him down in the Superintendent's car. From the dépôt, he walked to Gen. PRENTISS' quarters, escorted by the chief officers of the Brigade, and preceded by the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." At the quarters, he was welcomed in a neat speech by Gen. PRENTISS, to which he replied briefly, and with great taste. Gen PRENTISS described the circumstances which have surrounded the troops at this point, and earnestly requested that in any movement South, theirs should be the post of honor, in advance. This sentiment was greeted with a burst of applause by the officers. Gen. MCCLELLAND replied that he was aware of the difficulties and labors which this brigade had encountered, and of their laudable impatience to take the field; but *when* the word would be given to move, he could not say, as its utterance depended on those who were his superiors in position. As to the wish of this brigade to occupy the advanced post, he said it was their right, and they should have it. This assurance again called down thunders of applause from the audience.

The Major-General is not a man of what would be called distinguished appearance. He is of medium height, square built, and thoroughly unpretentious in manner. There must be a union of fine qualities in his character, and something exceedingly winning in his deportment to account for the great personal popularity he enjoys in the West. Once officially connected with the Illinois Central Railway, and since General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi, he always seems to win and retain the confidence and esteem of his associates. The impression he made here was decidedly favorable, and of that kind that improves with time.

In honor of the arrival of the Major-General, and to enable him to see the condition of the troops, a general review was had at 5 o'clock, at which all the forces here were paraded. The occasion did not differ essentially from others of like character which have been described. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline and general character of the men, and complimented them in terms of the warmest commendation.

It is understood that he will leave for Springfield to-morrow, at 4'clock, P. M.

I have before expressed somewhat the general impatience for action that pervades all classes. I have carefully avoided censure of those who direct the movements of the different divisions, because it seemed to me to be almost presumptuous for civilians to criticise the operations of such soldiers as are at the head of the army organizatiah. But I have observed closely the events, and studied the reasons which control them; and I am satisfied that, however well-planned the campaign probably has been in Virginia, this portion of the field has suffered injurious neglect. With Gen. SCOTT drawing to Virginia, as the stronghold of the rebels, all their available force, what is more reasonable than to have taken advantage of their occupation in that region, to march down to Memphis, and seize and hold it, as might easily have been done, before a force could be organized, or a fortification erected successfully to oppose us? Besides, every day is making the enterprise more dangerous on account of the increasing heat of the season; and after DAVIS shall once have been compelled to evacuate Virginia, he will have to command a force sufficiently formidable to require another elaborate net-work of military strategy to drive him from Tennessee. Had five thousand men taken Memphis a month ago. (and they could easily have done so,) that point would have been a nucleus to which Union men could rally, and secession would have been as helpless in that State as it is now in Missouri. With Western Tennessee occupied, and the Eastern portion loyal, the rebels could not have made that State their next stand-point; and the conflict over in Virginia, it would virtually have been ended in the Border States.

Five thousand troops would have done the work which fifty thousand may not easily accomplish under the present programme; and the South would have been inspired with a wholesome awe of the promptness and power of the Government, (and no people receive such impressions more easily), which of itself would have had the effect of a successful campaign.

As it is, I do not believe a decisive movement will be made from this point before July, or perhaps even later. I speak by no authority, and may greatly underestimate the facilities and resources at command; but I speak as it looks to me in the light of the past and the present.

Gen. BUCKNER, of Kentucky, was here to-day as a looker-on.

ZOUAVE.

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

Election in Maryland—Its Significance—The State Legislature—Sugar and Salt, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The result of our recent Congressional election has satisfactorily demonstrated that secession in Maryland is now but a dream. Union men may with more confidence believe that our good old State will not again be shaken from her propriety by any factitious panic that bold, unscrupulous men may attempt to produce.

Of all the candidates elected, there is but one who nominally stands upon a conditional basis. Mr. MAY is understood to have claimed the suffrages of his fellow-citizens on the ground that the Union must be maintained; but that no war, unnecessary to the attainment of that end, should be prosecuted, and that Southern rights should not be disregarded—an innocent truism that luckily runs no risk of being contradicted. His opponent, Mr. DAVIS, was unquestionably a Union man without conditions, and of all the six thousand, the same may with propriety be asserted: but the latter gentleman had old scores to settle, unconnected with this important question, and he rather defiantly threw down the gauntlet upon matters of great local interest.

Of course, those Secessionists who have not fully persuaded themselves that they are citizens of a conquered province, ground down under the Austrian rule of three Regiments of Pennsylvanians dressed in blue flannel of a very inferior quality, voted for Mr. MAY; hoping, possibly, to make it appear that his rather unmeaning qualifications, with their indorsement, were a secession victory; (the simon-pure Venetian victims did not vote at all,) but before the following sunset all these illusions were dispelled. With every district in the State carried for the Union, there was no probability that the sword of DAMOCLES, in the shape of a Convention, would be dropped upon our heads by the intermittent Legislature at Frederick.

That honorable body has already twice assembled for the purpose of dissolving, or reconstructing, or mending, or doing something of the kind to the Union,—not omitting to pass instructions for the guidance of our representatives in Congress. If, by the way, they were as willing to receive as to give instruction, they would take note of the late elections and go to their respective homes.

For the perverted sense or sophistry of that body, the people of Maryland ought not to be held responsible. With the exception of the eight delegates from Baltimore City, they were elected two years ago, at a time when the sole interests of humanity were supposed to turn upon the offended dignity of South Carolina, in regard to various abstractions which the Border States were humbly endeavoring to comprehend. And these Baltimore delegates, alluded to, were elected by but a half vote of the city, during a panic consequent upon the affair of the 19th April. No downright Union common-sense or common-place idea has received the slightest toleration from this erudite assemblage! VATTEL has been paraded, festooned with exotic flowers of wit and rhetoric; but the one bold, out-spoken Unionist, Mr. FISHER, has been surrounded by a chamber, cold, polished and polite, yet entirely unsympathetic, leaving him with as little possibility of taking hold of any of his surroundings, as some unfortunate roach might have, that had lucklessly fallen into a basin of not very sanitary waters.

It may not be amiss on this occasion to call your attention to the very unfortunate language which is often used by the Northern Press in reference to this State.

We see it frequently stated that Maryland is *now* quiet in consequence of the presence of Gen. BUTLER, or Gen. BANKS, or some other moderator. This tone is not necessary, and is unpleasant. It is a taunt that loyal men know to be unjust, and it is wielded by Disunionists with great advantage. Flies are not caught with vinegar! Disunionists understand that our Government is to be vindicated by exerting a vigor tempered with gentleness, and acting against those only who venture to resist its lawful authority. And Union men are in favor of standing by it, and preserving its integrity, if human powers can do it; but they feel the importance of impressing the people of the revolted States with the belief that their constitutional rights shall receive support and protection. Numbers of men now stand in arms against the Federal Government, because they believe that the war cannot fail to become sectional, and that their property, their homes and their families are in danger. They are convinced that when hostilities are seriously begun, servile insurrections, with all their train of revolting horrors, must follow. It therefore becomes a matter of some importance, in point of policy, not to give color to assertions of Maryland's being overawed by foreign bayonets. Such assertions are indulged in by the secession Press here for purposes that certainly cannot actuate Northern journals. The fact, too, is not so. Our people have never given cause to suppose that they are less wanting in spirit than those of any other Southern State; and such an imputation is but ill calculated to allay the doubt and discontent that may occasionally be met with. The *suaviter in modo* has always been recognized as a principle of no less value in good policy than in good manners; it sits gracefully on all the representatives of power, from the monarch to the bum-bailiff. In short, it is the peculiar *set* of the mantle of authority that gives it dignity in the eyes of men. Civil war is at best a rough thing! But surely it should not intentionally be made more so, when not required by the necessities of the contest. Nevertheless, here's to the Union! *Esto perpetua!* CECIL.

Prince Alfred at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 17.

Prince ALFRED arrived at Quebec from the Saguenay Wednesday afternoon, in the *Queen Victoria*, and was immediately driven to the Governor-General's residence. There was no formal reception, but he was well received by the crowds in the streets. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday he rode about the city, and visited Chaudiere Falls, and other places of interest. On Sunday morning he attended divine service at the Cathedral, and left this morning for Montreal in the *Queen Victoria*. He was heartily cheered by the people whenever he made his appearance in the city.

Cape Race Steamers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 17.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, will stop at this port, arriving on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, to take the rescued passengers of the lost steamship *Canadian*. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the enterprising merchants of New-York to forward dispatches to their European correspondents, and all such left at the Telegraphic Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, up to 5 P. M., Tuesday, will be promptly attended to.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, for Galway, sailed from this port at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *America*, from Boston *vid* Halifax for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

Violent Storm in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, June 17.

A severe hail storm, with thunder and lightning, passed over a portion of Plymouth County on Sunday afternoon, causing a great destruction of trees, growing crops and windows. At Sandwich there was a tornado, partially unroofing some buildings and demolishing chimneys.

Disasters to Grain Vessels.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 17.

The schooner *Fremont*, with 14,000 bushels of Wheat, for Buffalo, sunk in the river last night. The schooner *Ben Flint*, with a cargo of Wheat for Buffalo, is ashore west of Piers, full of water. Both are insured in Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—Our soldiers have now entered the land of fever, dysentery and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones there, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, would have returned to his family, strong and healthy. Soldiers, do not leave without a supply.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st, Union square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Make a Quiet Comparison between the elegant, highly finished Soft Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st., and those retailed by mere dealers, and see whether, in style, quality and cheapness the Espenscheid fabrics do not bear away the palm.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—at reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

PECK—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, by Rev. J. F. Booth, CHARLES B. PECK to Miss FANNIE B. HYDE, daughter of the late Wm. Hyde, all of this City.

EDGAR—CIZELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, by Rev. Mr. Osborn, FRED E. EDGAR to MARY A., daughter of David L. Cizelman Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

JACKMAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 17, BERNARD JACKMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and also those of his sons, Robert, William and John, and of his brother, Andrew R. Jackman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 168 Stanton st., corner of Ludlow st.

COOLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, after a long and painful illness, ELLEN C. COOLEY, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 721 Washington st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, at 2½ o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday night, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, NATHAN LEAVENWORTH, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely, from St. Mark's Church, 2d av.

PARISH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, SUSAN M. PARISH, relict of Henry Parish.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Francis K. Delafield, are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 17, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, W. HENRY ROCKWELL, aged 54 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 West 22d-st.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Monday, June 17, WM. CONKLIN, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the Officers and others attached to the Croton Aqueduct Department, are requested to attend the funeral services, at 8 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, from the residence of his father, John C. Conklin, No. 486 Hudson-st., without further invitation. The remains of deceased will be taken to Rockland County.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 15, after a short but painful illness, EMMA O., wife of Spencer Conklin, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Hester F. Berrian, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Jefferson Berrian, and her brothers-in-law, James Marriner and John W. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother in-law, James Marriner, No. 135 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th av., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, of consumption, ELIZA FRANCES, daughter of John and Mary Ann Wallace, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KETTLEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, Mr. JOHN KETTLEMAN, aged 41 years.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at his late residence, No. 146 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 8, I. O. of O. F., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., Empire Hose Company No. 40, and the members and exempters of the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

MASONIC—HOPE LODGE No. 244, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Regular Communication, this (Tuesday) evening. You are also summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, JOHN KETTLEMAN.

WILLARD C. BLACK, Master.

MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

WINSHIP.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, ELIZA WINSHIP, aged 56 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Dr. William Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av. The remains will be taken to Hunt's Point for interment.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, of brain fever, FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of W. S. and Susan M. Patterson, aged 11 months and 7 days.

CHURCHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, Mr. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, aged 63 years, for many years a merchant of this City.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DRAPER.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, June 15, WILLIAM C. DRAPER, of New-York.

LYON.—In Greenwich Conn., on Sunday, June 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., AUGUSTUS LYON, aged 72 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—In Moscow, Luzerne County, Penn., COURTLAND, third son of Sarah J. Lyman and Courtland P. Van Brunt aged 6 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—June 17, 1861.
75, 59, 70, 69, 21, 20, 12, 34, 67, 42, 1, 63, 72, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—June 17, 1861.
37, 50, 49, 19, 69, 59, 46, 68, 66, 77, 72, 47, 2, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WEDDING CARDS.

Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL PITCHER, put in a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton or its equivalent, and imbibe in given quantities.

N. B.—No charge for the recipe. The Pitchers for gaily LUCIUS HART, Nos. 6 and 7 Barclay-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE PATRIOTIC PUBLIC!

The DeKalb Regiment, Col. Leopold von Gilsa, is now being fitted out and equipped by the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New-York, under the special superintendence of Messrs. E. A. Stansbury and Hamilton Fish. While we are fully convinced that these gentlemen will provide in the most complete and satisfactory manner all the necessary clothing and military accoutrements, as far as circumstances will permit, there are still many articles needed by the soldiers, which are indispensable, to make him comfortable during this patriotic campaign. The articles are always to be provided by the officers and soldiers with their own means; but if it is a well known fact that our noble-hearted volunteers are not men of means, and, therefore, we make this call upon our liberal-hearted friends and benevolent societies to give to the above regiment all the aid in their power. All moneys

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good sewer, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country or the care of children; has good reference from her last place where she has lived nearly seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a neat and tidy young woman as chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer, willing to work, and has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 218 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country, if suited; good reference from last place. Call at No. 69 2d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation at chambermaid, by a young woman who has been living some time with a family in Brooklyn as chambermaid and waitress; she would be willing to serve as nurse, and is a competent seamstress. Can be seen at No. 196 Hicks st., Brooklyn, and refers to the family with whom she lives.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would be willing to travel; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st, between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION IN the country wanted, by a competent and experienced girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or general housework. Inquire of her present employer, No. 349 Adelphi st., or at No. 260 Canal-st., New-York. Her brother would like a situation as farmer, laborer, or stable man; would be willing to work for low wages.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; would be willing to take care of children; can give the best of reference. Apply at No 210 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waiter, chambermaid, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference given if required. Call for one week at A. REID'S, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 168 West 9th-st., rear, top floor. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and make herself generally useful in a small family. Can be seen at No. 103 East 11th-st., on top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City references. Apply at No. 267 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No 96 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITUAtion wanted, by an Englishwoman, (Protestant) either as chambermaid and child's nurse, or to do the light work of a private family; can take charge of a young infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No 22e 9th s., rear 21-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most active (English) Protestant young woman wishes either of the above situations, or as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for either capacity, as the best City reference from her last place can show, will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chamberwork and sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 50 Clinton place

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has got City reference, and has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 44 West 16th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse; understands her business and can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 190 East 31st st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, about leaving the City, desires a situation for a good servant, in the above capacity. Apply at her present employer's No. 34 West 33d-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; would have no objection to go in the country; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a young lady, who, owing to the death of her father, a highly respectable merchant of this City is compelled to seek her own livelihood, a situation as companion to a lady, nursery governess, &c. Apply at No 67 West 35th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable American woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 358 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts. No objections to go in the country a short distance.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent bread biscuit, pastry, meats, soups, jellies &c. Will assist at washing. Best City reference, two objection to country. Wages very moderate. Call at No. 899 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 62 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; excellent baker; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman; is a very good cook and a good baker of bread and pastry; also a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 Water st., Brooklyn, corner of Main, in clothing store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GERman cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and karned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No 109 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, with the best of City references. Call or address at No. 744 Broadway corner of Astor-place, for two days. None but private families need apply.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker, has no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer. best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies cake, and is a thorough laundress; does French fluting, curling and is very willing; good references; no objection to any part of the country; wages very low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 188 East 12th-st., front room, top floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 Stanton-st., near Norfolk. Good references from her last place.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a very respectable but hard-working girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a thorough servant in her kitchen, neat scrupulous, but expects to work; has served in good families, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a first class cook and housekeeper, accustomed to large families; understands French cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman, of steady habits; would take charge of a house in town, or would go in the country with a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 6 Washington-square, basement door.

AS COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, to do plain cooking, or as nurse. No objections to the country. Address No. 360 7th av

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—By a young woman in a respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 309 West 26th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, who understand her business, and has no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 162 27th-st., above one flight of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; can manage milk and butter. Any family wanting a good, reliable domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., over Johnson's boot and shoe store, from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SItuation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can be seen this week at her present situation, No. 18 East 22d-st. Has testimonials for several years past.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, and sober woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairymaid; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west from Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMployers in want of honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for City and country,) such as cooks, general housework ers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found respectable, capable, and reliable help, at moderate wages; also, a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month. Conducted by American gentlemen.
HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE steady girl, with City reference desires a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread. Apply at No. 107 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country; has five months' reference from her last place; can bake bread, pies, cake and biscuit; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do the general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 105 40th-st., near Lexington av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant girl, a situation to do general house work in a small private family, or do light chamber work and take care of children. Call at No 5 Mi.ietta-st, a few doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, washing and ironing or chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 25th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN AND her sister wish situations, in city or country, to do the whole work of a family; understand their business thoroughly and are very willing to make themselves useful; can enter their place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO do general housework in a small family; no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th st, near the 6th-av. in the store.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general housworker cook washer and ironer, by an active, smart young woman, or as chambermaid and waitress or to assist at washing, or nurse and seamstress; is very willing to go for either; fully competent; 2 years, City reference from her last place; will go to any part of country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good, plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, dress-making, cutting and fitting boys' and children's clothing; no objection to light chamberwork, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No 163 East 29th st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would go a short distance in the country. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who understands fine fluting and doing up gentlemen's linen in the best style; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No 235 3d-av., between 20 and 21st sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, in a steady place; is a Protestant; has references for seven and two and a half years. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 7th av., third floor. No objection to the country.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl who has lived out, a situation as laundress; is willing to take in washing from a private family or single gentlemen; the best of City references given. Call at 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., first floor, up stairs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook. is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, and does up linens in style; wages $7; or as laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 248 East 23d st., for two days

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No 13 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED English lady desires situation with a family going to Europe or any other part; can act as nurse to an invalid lady or take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will remain in the City if required; most satisfactory reference given. Address E. W., No. 60 Ryerson st., near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse, who understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference given Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse. She has had much experience, and can take charge of an infant from its birth She refers to her last employer. Apply at No. 144 5th-av.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th av., in the store.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse Can be seen, for two days at her last employer's, where she has lived this 4 years, No. 115 East 10th-st

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or chambermaid and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from infancy; has no objections to travel with a lady for the Summer, or to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No 219 Avenue A, be ween 14th and 15th sts. in a Fancy store. Best of City references; can be seen for three days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 18th st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; can do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful in the family. Call at No. 129 East 26th st

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as nurse and chambermaid has lived ten years in her last place; the other as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; with good reference. Can be seen at No 196 7th av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of children and family sewing and embroidery, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th-av., near 31st st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in a private family, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; is civil and obliging and kind to children; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No 154 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d story, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to City or country; City reference given. Call at No 126 Clinton-place, 8th st., second floor, Room No. 4, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; operates on the sewing machine; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, with reference; can take care of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A NURSE OR TRAVELING COMPANION.—A woman wants a situation as nurse or traveling companion; willing to go to Europe; references given and required. Call or address J. P., No. 49 Avenue D.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant widow as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; has a little girl, 10 years old, who would be useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 163 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) no long in this country, as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork or sew to children; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days and no longer, at her present employer's, from whom satisfactory reference will be given; the family are leaving the City. Call at No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to dressmaking, and a good cutter and fitter; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or elsewhere. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 Montague st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO cousins, smart accomplished girls, situations in Brooklyn. Staten Island or Westchester County; one is a competent seamstress; cuts fits and makes all styles of clothing; the other as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either in City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A HARD-WORKING, HONEST AND SOber woman wishes a situation in the country; can milk, bake bread and pies, and cook, wash and iron first rate; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c, at the Institute and Home conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av Good places always ready.

MALES.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a years of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. B., as above

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendation given; is willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Call, or address P. BRADY, at No. 1,214 Broadway, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to dressmaking, and a good cutter and fitter; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or elsewhere. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 Montague st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn.

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A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a years of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. B., as above

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendation given; is willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Call, or address P. BRADY, at No. 1,214 Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he is willing to make himself useful; can give good references from his last employers. Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st, near 2d-av. for two days, top floor, front room.

A COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN, A PROTEST ant, with first-class references, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to No. 124 4th av., for J. B., will be promptly attended to.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of plain vegetables and flower-garden, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address E. P., Box No. 184 *Times* Office

A COACHMAN OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted for a very respectable young man, to take the care of a gentleman's place; is well experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c., is a practical farmer, or plain gardener; can milk, &c., (never smokes) and has lived three years with a gentleman well known in this neighborhood, who can be seen. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; all his life is accustomed to live in the country; or will take a situation in the City, but country preferred; is steady, sober and quiet, and a respectable man; is just disengaged from the country, has the best of references as to capability, &c. Call, or address JAMES BYRNES, in care of J. H. Connor, with F. C. W. & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City, for three days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business in civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. JOHN, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by an Englishman, with good reference in City or country. Address C. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by an intelligent man, without incumbrance; any gentleman requiring such a man, by giving him an interview, he will satisfy him with the best of City references; can explain himself; is a useful man, either in or out doors, in a gentleman's service Can be seen, for two days, at Dr Wright's, No. 345 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts, or by addressing a note to J. C., No. 202 West 18th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom, or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful, willing and obliging to any gentleman that may require his services. Address D. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A VERY WILLing, hard-working young man a situation to work on a farm; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; will milk cows and do every thing about a farm; has always lived in the country; wages $9 or $10 per month at present; will go any distance. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door for 2 days.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, and is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business well, and has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address E. D., Box No 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

A FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man understands farming in all its branches, curing of hay, driving of oxen, &c.; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is a good dairymaid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a good, steady, industrious man, who understands his business; is well acquainted with the different kinds of work about a gentleman's residence as would be willing to make himself generally useful; has been in the business fifteen years, and lived five years in his last situation; satisfactory reference given Apply at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 8 8 Broadway, or address B. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANted, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman; he understands thoroughly the management of all kinds of vegetables and green-house flowers, can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and is a very good driver. The best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No 198 *Times* Office. or can be seen at No 15 Ann-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 A. M

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a smart, intelligent young man, who knows his business thoroughly and is not afraid of hard work; his wife is capable of taking charge of a dairy or laundry if required. Call, or address T. M. C., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John st

A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED; are Protestants without incumbrance; the man a coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; his wife as chambermaid and waiter, or is capable of taking care of children and do plain sewing; would make herself useful for City or country; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED by a man and wife, just arrived from the old country, to go in the country; the man can take care of horses and work on a farm; the wife can milk and make butter, and do all kinds of housework that is required Inquire or address in the grocery store, No. 87 West 14th-st., a few doors from 6th av.

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE honest, sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; knows how to take care of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself useful Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs

A HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter in a private boarding-house or country Summer house, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; City or country, no objection. Address J. O. U., No. 753 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in either city or country, by a single young man; is not afraid of work; is a first-class waiter; has 9 years' City and country reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; always at home; work according to the times. Address JAMES, for two days, at the drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway, or at No. 114 6th av., corner 9th st.

A WAITER.—A WELL EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 18 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English and Spanish can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations, desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe; resides in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connoissant parfait ment le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleures références seront données. Pas d'objection de voyager ou aller à la campagne. S'adresser à No. 708 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

BONDS.—UNITED STATS OR CANADAS.—A persevering Englishman, equal to any portions, with first class references in this City, requires a situation as book keeper salesman, or in any capacity where industry and integrity would succeed. Hard time, pay gladly accepted. A substantial bonus for a situation. Address JOHN GRIFFITHS, No. 221 Christie-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A STUDENT of the New-York Free Academy wishes a situation as law copyist; or in any capacity where the services of a good writer are required; moderate wages expected Address ACADEMY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS. Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 267 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. Filling or gold, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. SHOT, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THORNDIKE & CO., No. 151 Water-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres of land, situated in Clinton-town, Orange Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable country house, (newly painted and papered,) barn, ice-house, and 13 acres fine land well stocked with fruits and berries, is offered for sale or exchange. Location healthy, but 14 miles from City Hall, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address No. 2,597 New-York Post-office. Applications for exchange must state location of property for exchange, or they will remain unnoticed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, and built in the very best manner; out-buildings are ample; 30 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station; four trains daily to New York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, fruit and evergreen trees. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—ONE mile from the dépôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, cottage, and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on, or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHed, fronting the ocean a cottage at $300 one at $400 and one at $500 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, 347 East Broadway, or REMOTT & MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 78 Fort Green-place two story, attic, base ment and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $480 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME frame cottage, 200 feet from Myrtle-av. Railroad, containing, on first floor, parlors, dining-room and kitchen; nine (9) rooms on the second and third stories with back stairs, gas and water Apply on the premises, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avs., or to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDsome cottage; also, two houses, with ten rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of one—all over looking the Hudson River—the best location on this island Inquire of B. F. CARMAN, No. 1 254 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, NO. 41 West 23d-st. opposite London Terrace, with all the modern improvements, and partially furnished, if very reasonable. Inquire within, or at No. 2 9th av., corner of 22d-st., of MRS. S. GREGORY or C. BLOODGOOD.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av, adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A fine 3 story Philadelphia brick front house in superior order, containing all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company. Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO DRUGGISTS OR GROCERS.—TO LET—Store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avs. Good stand for a druggist or grocer; will be let low for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Fran

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARD & VOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1864.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

Conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 29, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 1, 1861. Said loan is issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

Or

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 12 Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13 3d-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $600, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNKER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 24th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

$35,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st

$2,000—$3 000, $4,000, $5,000. TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 1,317 New-York Post office.

AUCTION SALES.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John.

SPECIAL SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE,
ALEXANDRE ORGAN, &c.

Removed from a private residence at Bedford, L. I.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., two elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in green plush, rosewood etageres, French bedstead, oak dining-table bureau and washstand, hat rack, mattresses, spring beds, dining chairs, double oak office desk and table, and a small lot of other furniture. Also, an elegant rosewood 8 speaking stop and grand Alexandre organ, imported from France, at a cost of $250, suitable for parlor or small church. The above have been but little used, and are in excellent order. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Boessells, Tannuer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sale rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway: Household Furniture—Consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, secretary and library bookcases, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mattresses, bedding, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, &c. To be peremptorily sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No 264 4th-av., near 21st-st.

Executors' Sale—The entire furniture contained in said house, all made to order expressly for the family, and sold by order of the executors, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors and vases, cornices to match, silk damask curtains, lace do., rosewood parlor suites covered with silk brocatel, centre tables, statuary tops, chandeliers and gas fixtures, clocks and vases, French walnut bookcases, China, glass and plated ware, extension tables, &c. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, dressing bureaus, chairs, &c.; beds, mattresses, bedding, &c.; mahogany suites in hair cloth, toilet sets, and other furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve to close the estate.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, June 19 and 21, at 12 o'clock each day, at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mossic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory. Goods now on exhibition.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., mortgage sale of mahogany sofas, mahogany easy and rocking chairs parlor chairs, lace curtains, fancy clocks, silver-plated ware, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, marble-top wash-stands, etageres looking glasses, dining-room chairs, kitchen furniture, lot of billiard-room gas-fixtures, rosewood wardrobe, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., by order of J. Henderson, Navy Agent:

One Chronometer, Parkins & Frodsham,
One Chronometer (gold pocket), Reid,
One Chronometer (silver pocket), Barrands,
Fourteen silver comparing watches.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The catalogue will comprise a general assortment of prime and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, suitable for city and country trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, by GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels. The above is worthy the notice of buyers, as it is to be positively sold.

E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, four and six-seat rockaways, top wagons, park and road wagons, single and double harness.

N. B.—To let, several first class houses, in city and country.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18 and 19, at 7 o'clock each evening, at No. 322 Fulton-st., near Pierrepont st., continuation sale of rich fancy goods, marble statuary, rich Hebe, Grecian and Etruscan vases, centre pieces, mantel ornaments, Bohemian glass and silver plated ware, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, cutlery, kitchenware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my 25 je 20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McLOWS, L. FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

Dated New-York, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. ROSMER, EMILY S GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBARTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next. —Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
With the Will annexed.
ap9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.

ap9-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Common Council are hereby respectfully invited to be present at an exhibition of an improved gun, to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of 33d-st., North River. By request of the Committee on National Affairs.

ANDREW FREEMENT, Chairman.
GEO. A. BARRAT, Secretary.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills a periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *action* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them a well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave two out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 10, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of the Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMON.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to setup your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. R. WILKES.

RUTHOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm O. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. O. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably efficacious remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his Invirvable Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

HAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting, in the unsuspecting public institutions of the PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE" is on the outside wrapper. All others are spurious.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, in a manner of handling the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, &c.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable effects upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; ITS IMPORTANCE TO ALL.—We call the attention of male sufferers, especially, to an original and really important Medical Book recently published. It discloses information of vital interest, which cannot be obtained from any other source. By C. M. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is perfectly reliable. Price, $1. GOLFREY, Publisher. No 831 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

CURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

**

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

A letter before me, from a gentleman in England, says: "One of our largest dealers in hardware, metals, &c., states that the manufacturers at Manchester and Sheffield, as well as elsewhere in Europe, are alarmed lest there should be a revolution here among the laboring classes, should the American war continue long." He adds: "The fact is, these men now acknowledge that America has been the best customer England has had, and the prospect is that many of her largest manufactories will necessarily be closed, at any rate for a time, in view of the great falling off among purchasers in the English market.

OCCUPATION OF LEESBURGH.

At Vienna, 15 miles from Alexandria, the report is current among the rebels that the Federal forces are now in possession of Leesburgh.

Rumors are rife in town this morning from the West, that the Kentucky regiment attached to Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, recently stationed on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, have deserted in a body, in consequence of the order of evacuation, and have all returned to Kentucky.

Capt. HOLLINS, of Greytown memory, who recently resigned, but whose name was at once stricken from the Navy list, will not prove a serious loss. When this skillful officer bombarded Greytown, he omitted to remove the metallic caps from the fuses of his shells, and Englishmen actually secured several of them, unexploded, which they sent to Europe. By this means, the character of our fuse was made known in London.

A REBEL OUTRAGE.

Dr. RICHARDS, a well-known physician of this city, procured a pass and went into Virginia to bring home his son from school. He was arrested by the Disunionists, and has been sent to Richmond, where he is still detained. His horse and carriage were returned to town, minus the Doctor, very greatly to the distress of his family.

A Mr. CROUSE was shot by his own brother, at Georgetown, on Friday. The offender is in prison, to answer for the deed.

THE MICHIGAN THIRD ARRIVED.

The Michigan Third arrived in town this morning, about one thousand strong. They marched up the avenue and went into quarters.

The Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration in camp, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, to morrow.

AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A gentleman residing in this city, who has a sick son in the secession army at Manassas Junction, got permission to visit him, and returned to-day. He confirms the accounts previously received, that the troops are suffering from want of good water, and that evident preparations are being made by the rebels to retire from the Junction. For a supply of water now, they are compelled to send to a stream four miles distant from the camps, the wells around being insufficient. He reports that there are not so many troops there as have been stated, though he could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the real extent of the force there. The position is well fortified, however, and but for the dissatisfaction constantly apparent among the soldiers, they appeared to him in condition to make a stand. He does not believe, however, that their intention is to meet our forces there at all, but, on the contrary, that as soon as the Harper's Ferry fugitives can join them, the whole body will retreat to Richmond.

SHAKING HANDS WITH A REGIMENT.

The President and Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the camps of the Cayuga and Onondaga Regiments. The President shook hands with each member of the Cayuga Regiment. I have seen nearly all of our great men, from JACKSON down, go through the "pump-handle movement," but there certainly never was a man who could do it with the celerity and *abandon* of President LINCOLN. He goes it with both hands, and hand over hand, very much as a sailor would climb a rope. What is to the satisfaction of all is, that he gives a good honest, hearty shake, as if he meant it.

PAYING THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The State Paymaster has about concluded paying the New-York troops for the time due previous to their leaving the State. The regiments at Fort Monroe have also been paid off.

A large number of army ambulances have been received. They are of the latest pattern, and each will carry four men lying down, and eight on seats.

SAMUEL RICKER, Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been recalled. He was found to be laboring in the interest of the rebels. A successor, Mr. HOSMER, had been appointed, but died before reaching his Consulate.

THE SIXTY-NINTH MOVED FORWARD.

The Sixty-ninth were moved forward to-night, probably towards Fairfax Court-house. The boys were on parade when Gen. MCDOWELL gave the order, and in fifteen minutes' time they were on the march. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth were ordered to man the intrenchments vacated by the Sixty-ninth. It is thought, as I have said, that the regiment is to go to Fairfax, but in reality I think it is a reconnoissance in force, mostly undertaken to habituate the men to that kind of work.

A gentleman who arrived from Fairfax, this evening, reports two regiments of rebels at that place. If this be true, they may find some wild Irishmen in unpleasant proximity to them, providing they don't run before the Sixty-ninth catches them.

The New-York Eighth will move over the river towards Dixie early in the morning. It is probable that other regiments from this side will follow suit in a few hours.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

The prospect of a fight is thought to be a little more flattering than it was yesterday. Throwing forward troops to Fairfax would naturally indicate aggressive movements on the part of the rebels, and the Government commanding are evidently preparing for such a possibility. I'll wager a trifle, however, that such advance, if made, will be but to cover the retreat of the main body.

The train of cars captured on the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad has been put to good use in repairing the bridges and track upon that road. To-day it ran out some fifteen miles from Alexandria, to a village called Vienna, carrying a detachment of four hundred men detailed from the First Connecticut. While up the road a reconnoitering party from the telegraph corps, who were running on a hand-car, discovered two bridges which had been saturated with camphene and fired. The telegraph men succeeded in extinguishing the fires in both cases, before any material damage was done, and the train returned safely, taking up the workmen as it returned. In passing the vicinity of Springhill, three shots were fired from a grove. One ball came close to Gen. TYLER, commander of the troops, but passed him, and struck Private BUGBEE, of the Hartford Light Guard, inflicting a severe wound in the breast. A squad of cavalry were signaled to surround the grove, and a body of the Infantry also surrounded a house adjoining, into which two men had been seen to run. They were secured, and in the act of reloading their guns. Of course they were brought down to Alexandria. Some females who were in the house denied all knowledge of the men who were found in the house.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The bids for the gunboats are being opened. I understand the bids range from forty-two thousand to seventy-five thousand, and that probably the average of the responsible and known builders will not be above sixty-five thousand. It is probable that *forty* will be constructed, and that *bids* enough will be received to insure the construction of the whole number within the shortest time required by the Navy Department. They are to be about 500 tons measurement.

The weather has been very hot to-day. This evening it is cool, with a shower in prospect.

LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Sunday, June 16.

I learn from a messenger from St. Josephs, Mo., last evening, that Col. CURTIS' Regiment of Iowa Volunteers had made their head-quarters at St. Josephs, Mo. His forces have been distributed over one hundred miles of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad.

Col. BATES' First Regiment is distributed along the same road. He has taken the locomotives from the North Missouri road, to prevent their failing into the hands of the rebels.

There are no troops at Hannibal. About 100 are stationed at the bridge near Palmyra.

Fears were entertained there of an attack.

Last night, some of Col. CURTIS's force had a difficulty at the Station, 20 miles east of St. Josephs.

The Agent's son had some words with one of the soldiers. He drew a pistol, declaring that he would have no sauce from an Abolitionist soldier. The soldier immediately shot him dead.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AND VICTORY FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 16.

Company I, Col. BROWNE'S Regiment, which went out on the North Missouri Road Saturday, returned to-night with a secession flag and eight prisoners, captured at Wentsville.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16.

Two bridges at Sheregan and Centralia, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, were burned Friday night and Saturday morning.

Col. SOLOMON'S regiment went out on the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad last night.

Col. BROWN'S regiment, with four pieces of Artillery, followed this *P. M.*

Three companies of Col. TALIAFAN'S regiment (reserve guard) went out on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route, and to cooperate with the forces already sent out in that direction.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says, "The steamer *City of Louisiana* arrived this morning with Col. BOERNSTEIN'S Regiment, a batallion of which is now stationed at the Capitol."

Judge MORRISON, State Treasurer, was aboard as a prisoner, but has been released.

Several tons of sheet lead and a large quantity of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband.

Jeff. Rogers, with $45,000 worth of Treasury warrants, designed to pay the soldiers in the southwest expedition last winter, and the steamer *McDowell*, lying opposite to here, are also in possession of the Federal forces.

PROVISIONS RETURNED FROM LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16.

The steamer *Prioress*, from Madison, Indiana, brought down to-day 700 barrels and 300 casks of Bacon, part of which she landed, but subsequently sealing all aboard, she returned with her cargo to Madison.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Harper's Ferry has acquired additional historic interest since my last exciting visit several weeks ago, and my curiosity to revisit again its now classic scenes underwent a proportionate augmentation. It was stronger even than my appetite for the legislative "feast of reason and flow of soul"—and so forth, which it has been my professional duty to dish up for the public convenience for the past fortnight, and I went.

The train which bore me from Frederick City to Harper's Ferry this morning, was the first which had passed westward of the Point of Rocks in two weeks, and its passage to the Potomac was attended with something of the triumphal effect which marked the first appearance of the "iron horse" in the scenic region. At several of the small stations between Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook on the Maryland side of the Potomac, respectable crowds of villagers were assembled, who welcomed with vigorous waving of hats, with broad grins of delight, and with the yet more demonstrative expression of gratification—"loud and enthusiastic cheers," the welcome visitant, and the renewed pleasurable intercourse of which it was the harbinger.

ARRIVAL AT SANDY HOOK.

Debarked at Sandy Hook, within a mile of Harper's Ferry, the eager visitors—comprising several officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a "sensation" reporter, owning no kinship to myself—encountered a huge rustic, from every hue of whose broad and sun-burnt face intense gratification plowed singularly forth, and who, after severally shaking hands with the visiting party, under an apparently irrestrainable impulse of neighborly emotion, checked his exuberant laughter sufficient to inform us that he was just from over thar—it's all right—has come a spell or two days—oh! it's all right—we're alive again, isn't we? They're gone, sartin sure; I seed the last of 'em off. It's *all* right," and then, as if apparently overcome by the delightful consciousness that "all was right," relapsed into a hearty fit of laughter from which he only resurrected "off" to tender a series of elaborate but hysterical salutations to the popular Master of Transportation, who just then joined the party, accompanied by an assistant bearing a telegraphic instrument. One by one the employes of the Company, who had been detained at this point, gathered around their superior to tender their cordial congratulations at the reopening of communication with Baltimore. Then began a series of questionings touching the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry, the results of which went far to establish the vigilant shrewdness of the commandant at Harper's Ferry, and the limited reliance to be placed, in times so exciting as the present, upon intelligence originating apparently from direct evidence.

The assertion of our exuberant rustic acquaintance, that he had "seed the last of 'em off," confirmed apparently, by the testimony of an intelligent-looking person, who had crossed the ferry "only half an hour ago," and who declared that he himself had seen the Mississippi and Kentucky Regiments—the rear guard of the Confederate Army—take their departure at 10 o'clock in the morning. (It was now noon.) was most flatly contradicted by two young men residents of the town, who had but just crossed the river, and who earnestly asserted that not only was there a large force yet posted in the rear of Bolivar, but that a strong detachment was stationed upon an eminence on the Virginia shore, with two pieces of cannon, commanding the road to the bridge, and expressed their fixed belief that if the train should progress beyond the curve, within a fourth of a mile of the river, and within point blank range of this battery, it would certainly be fired upon.

Men were not wanting among the residents of the Hook to declare that they had seen the cannon this morning in the position described, and Mr. SMITH declining, from prudential reasons, to subject the train to even the slightest risk—the "sensation" reporter, and the "other man," now addressing you, first assuring themselves, upon the evidence of a tipsy Irishman, who said there was "wan soldgy there"—that the town had been entirely evacuated by the military—the tipsy Irishman, necessarily seeing double, embarked in a rickety old batteau, accompanied by a young Baltimorean, whose military appearance, and whose word which he carried in its buckskin case, were suggestive of his ultimate destination, were piled across the now swollen Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEVASTATED TOWN.

The attention of the visitors, of course first attracted to the ruins of the noble bridge which lately spanned the river, the destruction of which has been complete, with the important exception of the piers. These rear their heads firmly above the water, apparently uninjured beyond the upper layer of granite, and which appear to have crumbled beneath the intense heat of the flames. The iron or "Winchester span" of the bridge, connecting the covered portion of the structure with the town has also been left standing. The possession of the piers will render the reconstruction of the bridge of easy accomplishment though it is of doubtful whether the new structure will equal in beauty or grandeur that which was given up to the flames. The work of rebuilding will be commenced on Monday, and will be vigorously urged to a speedy completion.

The piers are supposed, by residents of the town, to have been purposely spared, as there is not the slightest indication of their having been mined or their destruction otherwise attempted. Upon the remaining iron span of the bridge is standing a large six-wheel engine, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, "No. 165," which the Kentuckians attempted to run into the river, but were prevented by Col. STUART, of Baltimore, it is said.

The Railroad Company has sustained a further serious loss, in the destruction, also, by fire and gunpowder, of the graceful iron trestelling, over which the track was laid from the bridge to the end of the Government works—a distance of about half a mile. About three hundred feet of this work, extending from the bridge to the water-station, near which Mayor BECKHAM was shot and killed by one of JOHN BROWN'S party, was left untouched, through fear of injuring the Wager House and other private property near it. The telegraph office and the railroad office were also spared through similar motives.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SPARED.

This desire to secure from destruction, or injury, all private property, was earnestly manifested during the conflagration, which commencing with the blowing up of the bridge at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the firing of the Government workshops at the upper end of the yard at 10 o'clock of the same day, raged for thirty hours. Several times, when, after the workshops within the army inclosure had been successively fired, the flames appeared to approach too near a number of dwellings bordering the doomed property, the two little hand-engines which occupied the house rendered memorable by JOHN BROWN—and which, by the way, has also been spared—were brought out, and vigorously worked by soldiers, to keep the devouring elements within the limits assigned it by military law. The orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, that the large blacksmith shop nearest the town, and the large storehouse opposite, should be spared, were thus carried out. He had ordered that the office of the Superintendent, situated just above the engine-house, and noted as the building into which JOHN BROWN was carried wounded, after the capture of his party, should also be spared, but a party of Kentuckians are said to have set fire to it, and occasioned its speedy destruction, together with a number of letters, &c., which were in the one of its rooms used as a military post-office.

The Rifle works, situated in a different part of the town than the Armory; the splendid quarters of the Master Armorer and other citizens, near Bolivar; and Magazine in the same village, were all left untouched; but it was extensively rumored and believed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, that a detachment of troops would return that night to complete the work of destruction.

The light and graceful suspension bridge across the Shenandoah had been entirely covered with tar and other combustibles, as if preliminary to its destruction, but the authorities appear to have subsequently changed their designs, for the single match alone required to consign it to the flames was not applied.

An eye witness of the conflagration describes it to have been terribly grand, presenting alternately the appearance of a vast flaming furnace, and anon, as the flames undulated, like a whirlwind of tempestuous fire.

During the closing scenes of the conflagration, and when it was feared the fire would get beyond control and destroy the town, several thousands of muskets were discharged into the flaming mass for the purpose, it is said, of scattering the embers, and thus lessening the intensity of the heat. The reports continuing with the incessant tolling of the bell in the tower of the new shop, lent to the proceedings an effect indescribably solemn and thrilling, and which awoke in the breast of my informant an emotion which he could only liken to terror.

DESTRUCTION OF CORN, &C.

Prior to the firing of the trestelling and of the Government buildings, large quantities of corn, rye and oats, which had been collected as horse feed, were emptied from several cars in which they were contained into the river, the object being to obtain the immediate use of the cars for the transportation of more important stores from the town. It was this destruction which gave rise to the report that large quantities of provisions were cast into the river, but I have the authority of an intelligent resident of the town, who witnessed the entire proceeding, for saying, that though provisions of all kinds were abundantly on hand, no portion of it, with the exception of two car-loads of sour bread, was destroyed. On the contrary, two lengthy trains of cars, the first to leave the town on Wednesday night, were entirely appropriated to the conveyance of army stores.

Another gentleman, a citizen of New York, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry for two weeks, in consequence of his inability to produce such vouchers of "soundness" as would entitle him to an exit passport, informed me that some time ago a large quantity of sugar in hogsheads, and coffee from the West, consigned to Baltimore, was seized in transit at the Ferry, with the intention of appropriating it to the use of the troops there. Something about the consignment excited the suspicions of Col. JACKSON, who caused both the coffee and sugar to be analyzed, when, to the horror and indignation of the commandant, it was discovered to be poisoned. They were consequently burnt within the armory inclosure on Tuesday last. This statement is supported by that of a resident of Sandy Hook, an employe on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who adds that on the succeeding morning, Wednesday last, twenty-seven very large sacks of coffee, weighing, he thinks, about 200 pounds each, were brought up by a freight train to Point of Rocks, and brought from thence to Harper's Ferry upon hand cars, propelled by men specially engaged for the service. He states that upon reaching the bridge, the men were requested to wheel their freight over into the town, but this they stubbornly refused to do, saying that they were afraid of being pressed into service. The poisoning story is very improbable.

Among the articles of military provender, in the destruction of which the utmost vigilance was exhibited, was whiskey and alcohol of all kinds. Stores of liquors of every description destroyed during the period of the occupancy of the town. The contents of two barrels were sampled into the Potomac as recently as Wednesday last.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of the town was begun late on Wednesday night, two entire regiments, who had received orders in the afternoon to hold themselves in readiness for immediate departure, afoot in the direction of Charlestown. Early the succeeding morning general orders were issued for the entire force to prepare for an immediate departure, and the baggage-wagons, which, to the number of about 500, had been collected from among the farmers in the surrounding country during the past few days, were heavily laden with army stores, camp equipage, &c., and left about half-past 7 o'clock. The cavalry and troops, escorted by two regiments of infantry. One hour later, and the general movements of the troops was commenced; tents were struck, and the whole force, with all the remaining stores and ammunition in a large number of cars which had been collected for the transportation, and were thus conveyed to Charlestown—as is supposed.

The rear, to the amount of 160, and a regiment of infantry, also left the town by the Winchester Railroad, the remainder pursued their journey afoot. One full regiment of Virginians, numbering, it is estimated, about 1,100 men, took the road to Leesburg, which winds around the mountain, but whether they continued on their march hither, or took the route to Charlestown at the intersection with the former, could not be ascertained. By midnight on Thursday, the main body of the army, numbering, it is variously estimated, from 14,000 to 17,000 men, had left Harper's Ferry. The rear guard, embracing one regiment of Mississippians and the Kentucky regiment, together with the detachments from several Virginia regiments, remained behind at the encampment on the heights at Bolivar, apparently at work on the gigantic job of superintending the work of destroying the Government property, as of preparing the rear of the army. About noon on Saturday these left, and Harper's Ferry was entirely free of military.

The troops are said to be very well armed, a large portion of them with Mississippi and Tennessee rifles, both of which are said to be one of the Minie bullet. Previous to leaving on Thursday night, about one hundred Hibernian marauders, belonging to a company from Charlestown, who had been supplied with Minie muskets the day previous, were thrown into the Potomac. A number of them were recovered by citizens on Saturday. Several of those which I saw, and which had been sold at the liberal rate of fifty cents each, were stamped "Harper's Ferry, 1819," and seemed to be in excellent order.

THE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The Maryland Heights were abandoned by the Kentuckians on Wednesday afternoon; a person direct from there says there is not the slightest evidence of the mountain ever having been fortified with cannon. The reports of the erection of formidable intrenchments upon those heights must, therefore, have been purposely circulated in order to mislead the General Government as to their actual strength.

THE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES, ETC.

The only one of the eminences surrounding the town, upon which seemingly entrenchments had been erected, was a projecting rock on the Virginia shore, where a battery of six field pieces had been placed. A log house was also built on the same mountain, and beside being loop-holed for musketry, was further strengthened by two light mountain howitzers. All of these cannon have been conveyed away though no one seems to know when or how their removal was commenced and conducted.

The general health of the troops was said to have been good, with the exception of the Alabamians, who suffered much from the measles. About fifty were down at one time with it. The disease rarely terminated fatally, but left behind a peculiar and shrill hoarseness, which continued for weeks after every other trace of sickness had disappeared. It is supposed from this that the disease acted upon the lungs somewhat.

THE RETIRING ARMY.

A telegraph operator, a gentleman of decided Union sentiments, who has been detained at Harper's Ferry several weeks, but had otherwise been treated with courtesy, states that the actual number of troops at this point was 25,000 men. He bases his statement upon the fact—knowledge of which he accidentally obtained—that rations to that amount were issued one day last week.

A gentleman direct from Charlestown, and who reached here a few minutes ago, having ridden the entire distance, reports that the Confederate forces are now encamped on Shirley's Hill, in the vicinity of Charlestown, on which JOHN BROWN was hung. The spot is stated by him to be an admirable one for an encampment, the surrounding country being an almost perfectly level plain, well wooded and watered. As a strategic position, it is said to be very important, being the point at which the roads from Romney, Winchester, Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, Battletown, &c., all intersect. The troops seemed to be engaged in throwing up entrenchments in the direction of Romney, and he expresses the opinion that it is their intention to hold that point until driven from it.

THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The flag of the Southern Confederacy, which at the period of my last visit floated from the flag staff at Harper's Ferry, has apparently been blown away, two tattered and undistinguishable stripes alone remaining to show that, though it "braved the battle," it had succumbed to "the breeze."

But little injury appears to have been done to the canal. The mass of rock thrown into that Point of Rocks will doubtless soon be removed, and the locks at Harper's Ferry which were cut away on Thursday morning previous to the firing of the bridge, can be restored without difficulty. Some injury was done the tow path on the Maryland shore, in the vicinity of the Ferry, but that also can be easily and speedily repaired. The piers of the bridges, Point of Rocks, and at Berlin, which were destroyed by the Confederate State troops on Sunday night last, are uninjured; a most fortunate preservation, and one which will render their reconstruction comparatively easy.

The report telegraphed from Hagerstown that Messrs. BELL, BOOSEN and SMITH were hung at this place by the military authorities for attempted desertion is very generally discredited, both by citizens here and by the acquaintances of the men named, at Sandy Hook.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of June 15, has these paragraphs:

"It cannot but be highly cheering to the friends of the Government to contemplate the result of the recent election in this State. There is certainly a clear majority of 30,000 in favor of the Federal Union, and of Maryland staying in it as she is—true and loyal as when she first joined the Confederacy. In the Districts where there was a contest—the First Third and Sixth—the triumph is complete, and if a straight out Secessionist had been the opponent instead of what are called Peace-Union men, the route would have been overwhelming. We do not consider the election of Mr. MAY, in the Fourth District, a Union defeat. Mr. MAY is a good Union man, and will so prove himself, as we have good reason to know.

"We learn, from good authority, that the Legislature intends to remain in alternate session until the 1st of January next. They will take a recess every four weeks, but intend to charge $4 a day from the 24th of April until the 1st of January, and pay all the officers of the body in the same way. This is secession diplomacy with a vengeance."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—COL. J. H. H. WARD.

Yesterday was a busy day at the encampment at East New-York, in consequence of orders having been received for the regiment to march forward to Washington to-day. The cheerful countenances of the men, and their active movements, evinced the gratification produced at the prospect of soon meeting with the enemies of the country, and at the same time exhibiting their loyalty and patriotism. Since being quartered at East New York they have been sadly neglected by the Union Defence Committee, many of them being for a long time unprovided with shoes, and a far greater number destitute of absolutely essential articles of clothing. The officers of the regiment have expended from their own private purses no less a sum than $5 000, and justly claim this amount at the hands of the Committee. It was only a few days ago that they commenced receiving their tents, the last of which did not arrive on the ground till Saturday of the preceding week. They are now in possession of one hundred small tents and fifteen large ones. All the equipments arrived yesterday, and if the arms are received this morning, as it was expected they would be, nothing will prevent them from leaving to-day. Six P. M. is the hour appointed for departure, and each man is to be supplied with ten days' rations, which will enable them to proceed beyond Washington without any unnecessary delay at that point. The whole force consists of about 800 men, all of whom are well and hearty, with the exception of Lieut. ROBBINS, of Company B, who is suffering from ill health, occasioned by exposure during the Mexican campaigns, and who, on this account will probably be furloughed for a few weeks. The Paymaster will, to-day, disburse the amounts due the soldiers, he having visited the authorities at Albany yesterday, for the purpose of securing the requisite funds. The regiment may well boast of being excellently officered, for it must be remembered that several of the officers held high positions and achieved signal honors in the Mexican war. The following is a complete list of the officers:

Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieutenant-Colonel, Addison Farnsworth; Major, Stephen Griswold; Adjutant, W. A. Herring. Quartermaster, C. J. Murphy; Paymaster, Thomas Picton. *Non commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-Major, Wright Banks; Drum-Major, Michael McCarthy; Fife-Major, Daniel E. Tyler. Co. A—Captain, Daniel E. Gavitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn. Co. B—Captain, Eugene McGrath. First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, S. Watson. Co. C—Captain, Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk. Co. D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H Lewis. Co. E—Captain, Oliver C. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Clarke. Co. F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Shipman. Co. G—Captain, George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamlin. Co. H—Captain, William H. Baird; First Lieutenant, —— Byrne; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co I—Captain, Calvin S. Dewitt; First Lieutenant, Chas. E. Bar our; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Ferrill; Co. K—Captain, Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, William H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. H. Livingston.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday afternoon, ABRAHAM WOLF, a member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, was dangerously injured in consequence of falling beneath the wheels of a Third-avenue car, from the front platform of which he had jumped. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police. A lad, 6 years of age, named CLEMENT A. JENNINGS, was shot in the neck on Sunday afternoon by CARL HOWEDE, another member of the Twenty ninth Regiment, who was firing at a mark in Ninety-sixth-street, near Broadway. The wound, fortunately, was not severe. HOWEDE was taken into custody and held by Justice BROWNELL, pending an investigation.....One of the soldiers of DeKalb Regiment, JAMES CASEY by name, while intoxicated on Sunday night, fell down stairs at No. 446 Eighth-avenue. He was badly injured and the Police took him to Bellevue Hospital.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:

Schaffenberg & Luis	$100
Munn & Co., *Scientific American*	250
Mrs. Mears Burkhardt	350
Matthew Callaghan	20
Edward N. Kent	100
Ninth Regiment, through Isaac N. Phelps	250
Joseph Durbrow	50

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine street, Room No. 8. A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

Col. BYRON'S Mounted Rifle corps is sadly in want of subscriptions, to aid in the outfit for immediate field-service of this regiment. The following gentlemen have consented to receive subscriptions: M. W. Cooper, of Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Park-place; T. H. Lamport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A. Bowen, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway; and Charles Gould, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-street.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The *Vanderbilt* has gone to sea, leaving some sixty of the regiment behind, including Capt. WHITING, who has been detailed to look after the "reserve corps," Lieut. LAUMAN, of Company A, First Lieut. Company B, and some twelve pieces of music. The Adjutant was sent ashore to look up the music, and was also left behind. All those who are still here are ordered to report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets. They will probably be sent forward on Wednesday or Thursday. About thirty or forty of the men are now on Governor's Island, waiting to be sent on to join their regiment. The subsisted orders have been promulgated:

STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, June 16, 1861.

Capt. A. T. WHITING is hereby detailed for special duty, in charge of the reserve corps of my regiment, and to report at the earliest moment to me. By order, WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.
Sixth Regiment N. Y. V.

In pursuance of the above order, all members of the above regiment remaining behind, will report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for orders of embarkation to join their regiment. By order,
A. T. WHITING, Captain Commanding.

THE PAYMASTER'S OFFICE

Yesterday was a busy day at this office, the Paymaster and his aids being engaged in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Only one regiment was paid off the Twenty-third, Col. HOFFMAN, quartered at Elmira. The amount was about $5 000.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—TWO MORE REGIMENTS TO BE EQUIPPED.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., ordering the following regiments to be equipped: Col. PEARSE' Twenty-second Regiment, now stationed at Troy, and Col. MCLEAN'S Thirty-seventh Regiment, encamped on the Battery.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, Col. CHAS H. INNES, quartered in the sugar refinery corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, are in a state of great destitution, and are really suffering for want of clean and suitable underclothing, stockings, &c. Some of the members have not had a change for six weeks. They are ordered to report for active service in a few days, and Col. INNES desires to have his men decently clad when they are mustered into the United States service. This Regiment was accepted by the State some time since, but owing to the unfortunate conflict of authority between the State and Federal Governments, which has caused so much trouble to each regiment that has been raised here, they have been detained for over two months, during which time many of the men, becoming dissatisfied at the delay, left and joined other regiments and those who remained have exhausted all their little means in their necessary expenses. The officers have been untiring in their efforts to keep their men together, and preserve the *esprit du corps* of the Regiment, and, under the many difficulties and obstacles they have had to encounter, it is truly surprising to see with what soldierly deportment they bear their trials. Contributions of shirts, drawers and stockings are earnestly solicited from our generous public and it is hoped they will respond liberally towards relieving their necessities. Any persons who have materials, garments or money to give, will oblige by sending to Mr. BENJ. A. KISSAM, No. 108 West Twelfth-street near Sixth-avenue, who is authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, several Companies of the Old Continentals paraded in honor of the day.

CITY MORTALITY.

The City Inspector reports that the number of deaths last week was 367, being an increase of 12 on the previous week, and an increase of 27 on the corresponding week of last year. Of these 159 were adults, 228 children. Those who met their death from acute disease number 206; from chronic disease 142; from external causes, &c, 39.

ARRIVAL OF TWO REGIMENTS.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, will arrive here this morning and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, at 9 A. M. After having a flag presented to them on Washington Parade Ground, they will march down Broadway and take the cars for Washington.

Col JACKSON'S Regiment from Albany will also arrive here to-day. After partaking of some refreshments, it will also start for the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. E. SMITH, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has just returned from Washington with orders from head-quarters to form the Tenth Company, to be attached to his regiment, to consist of not less than "one hundred" men. There are already on the roll "twenty-five" names, some of whom were former members of the Seventh Regiment. Lieut. SMITH proposes to return to the seat of war the last of this week, or as soon as the ranks are filled up, and will take with him fifty additional men to fill vacancies. None taken unless partially equipped and acquainted with military duties. Those desirous of joining this corps, will report at the Armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., of each day.

A NEW REGIMENT PROPOSED.

We understand a new regiment is projected, all the field officers of which are to be graduates of West Point, the whole staff and all the line officers are to be old members of the New-York Seventh. The non-commissioned officers are to be fully competent, well drilled men at the time of enrollment. Rank and file will be selected with special reference to intelligence and good physique. This material from first to last not only exists, but is ready for action if it can be properly united, for which object the plan is thus submitted, with a request that all West Point graduates, not now in the United States service, willing to act as field officers, in case the regiment should be formed on the above basis, and all old members of the Seventh, New-York, who wish positions in the staff and line, will address immediately S. M. KELLINGER, Esq., Box No. 4 750, New-York Post-office, in order that a meeting for conference may be arranged at an early period. If this project meets with a proper response from those who are proposed as its officers, it will lead to the formation of one of the best regiments in the field.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last evening, Alderman VAN BRUNT, of the Eighth Ward, offered a resolution to pay all the bills necessarily incurred by the officers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, previous to their departure for the seat of war. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee of five, to investigate and report.

Nine hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase India-rubber blankets for the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The War Commission was authorized to make the purchase and forward to the Regiment in Virginia.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is now full, and will be mustered into the service on Wednesday. The Second Regiment, Scott Life Guard, Col. WARD, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war to day.

WM. HOLT, a resident of this city, returned from Virginia on Sunday last. He went South for his health, but was compelled to agree to enlist in the rebel service. He got out of Virginia by means of a forged pass.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 27 West Thirteenth-street, upon the body of JULIA BULGER, who was murdered by her husband, EDWARD BULGER, on Saturday night. None of the witnesses were present when the violence was done, but all heard the outcry of the deceased for help. She was found upon the floor when the police entered the apartment, with her head, face and eyes badly cut and bruised, and a deep gash across her forehead. Officer BOYD was the first to reach the house, and both he and another person whom he had summoned to assist him were assaulted by BULGER when they attempted to enter the room. CHRISTOPHER SILK and GEORGE MARSHALL testified to having heard deceased call "Watch," and say to her husband, "Ed., don't strike me." Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., Deputy Coroner, was of opinion that the decease of Mrs. BULGER had resulted soon after the injuries, which were of an extraordinarily violent character, had been inflicted. A verdict was rendered that deceased "came to her death by rupture of the liver and other injuries received at the hands of her husband, EDWARD BULGER." The prisoner stated that he was an Irishman, forty years of age, and a carman by occupation. With reference to the charge, he said that deceased had struck him first, and for the past two years she had been a worthless character. He was committed.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a man named JAMES CARROLL was arrested for willfully setting fire to a bed and bedclothes in the house No. 67 Leonard-st., occupied by WILLIAM CAREL. Mr. CAREL discovered the fire before it had attained headway, and extinguished it with the help of the police. At sight of the officers, CARROLL attempted to escape by jumping out of a window, but Policeman FILES intercepted him. He was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, who held him for trial in $500 bail. The prisoner stated that he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, was employed as a waiter at the Astor House, and with reference to the charge was not guilty.

ROBBERY BY A FRIEND.—On Sunday afternoon a young man named WM. CAMPBELL, on a visit to this City from Troy, called upon one of his friends, Mr. W. J. LEE, of No. 16 Fulton-street Brooklyn. After some time had been passed in conversation, Mr. LEE announced his intention of taking a nap, leaving CAMPBELL to amuse himself with the Sunday papers. On awaking Mr. LEE found that his visitor had made a hasty exit, taking with him $47 which lay in his trunk. He pursued the young man to this City, where he was found after a long search. None of the money was recovered, and the prisoner denied having taken it. Nevertheless, he was held for examination.

HIGHWAYMEN.—Late on Sunday night, Mr JOHN ABRAM, of the steamer *Elm City*, lying at Pier-ship, was waylaid by highwaymen at the corner of Dover and Water streets, and robbed of $60 in gold coin. They immediately fled, but Mr. ABRAM pursued them, giving an alarm, which led to their arrest by Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners are both young men named JOHN TULL

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 17.

As a part of Col. KALLMAN'S Regiment (reserve corps) were returning from the North Missouri Railroad about 11 o'clock this A. M., when opposite the Recorder's Court room on Seventh-street, bstween Olive and Locust streets, a company near the rear of the column, suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol-shot was fired from a window of the house corner Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk, and in the windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Police Officer PRATT was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes.

Deputy Marshal FRANGO received three balls in his legs and will undoubted die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not ascertained. The window just behind the Recorder's desk, was riddled with bullets. The broken glass scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the Health Office, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when the particulars will be given.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of the State consists of upwards of 10,000 men, 2,500 of whom are stationed at Hermans and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rola, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, 2,500 at St Josephs and along the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this, a force of 2 500 remains in St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighborhood camps in Illinois.

These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri River; the southeast quarter, lying on the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Josephs and Bird's Point, as a basis of operations, with the river and roads as a means of transportation.

Nothing is known of the movements of the troops above Jefferson City.

The Warsaw *Democrat* says Judge JOHNSON will not take his seat in the Senate in July, and also states that Senator POLK will not take his seat.

It is impossible to arrive at any truth relative to the cause of firing upon the citizens to-day by the volunteer troops. There are score of statements of eye-witnesses. It is said that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court room, and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that there were no pistols fired from any quarter, that the first and only shot before the general firing, was an accidental discharge of a rifle in the ranks. The wound of Capt. REISCHE, however, is of such a character as to induce the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering his coat, just back of the point of the left shoulder, tearing the skin across the spine, and passing out of the right shoulder blade. Two or three members of the same company said he was wounded by a buck-shot.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when it is to be hoped the facts will be learned.

The following are additional names of those killed: JABEZ FERRIS, CURRAN TRACY, LUICI CELLA, and a man named BURNS, of Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstrations of any character having been made.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. BOERNSTEIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAPITAL,
JEFFERSON CITY, June 17, 1861.

To the citizens of Cole County and the adjoining Counties of Missouri:

CITIZENS: I have been appointed to the Commanding General Commander of this place with the view to extend my authority over Cole and the adjacent counties, in order to preserve the peace and tranquility of all citizens, and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of the Government and of the Union, the enforcement of the constitutional laws of the country.

By the precipitate flight of GOV. C. F. JACKSON and others, you have been left without State authority, and without a Government. This state of things would have produced lawlessness and anarchy, and all their consequent evils. It has then been deemed necessary to supply this lack by appointing a commander of this place, having the surveillance over the city and its vicinity.

I therefore call upon the city authorities as well as the authorities of this county, to continue the legal exercise of their official duties, and I will be always ready to lend them my assistance for the enforcement of the Constitutional laws of the country. I do not wish to interfere with their official business neither do I intend to meddle with the private business of the citizens.

YOUR personal safety will be protected and your property will be respected. Slave property will not be interfered with by any part of my command, nor will slaves be allowed to enter my lines without written authority from their masters.

And, notwithstanding we are in times of war, I shall endeavor to execute my instructions with moderation and forbearance, and at the same time shall not suffer the least attempt to destroy the Union and its Government by the performance of any unlawful act. I shall prosecute and deliver up to the proper authorities all traitors, and their accomplices, aiders and abettors. I call upon all good citizens, to form themselves in companies of Home Guards, for the protection of the Union to arm themselves and to drill.

I will be very glad to have them as far as possible instructed by my officers, and to contribute with all my power to their military education. Every citizen who has business with the commander of the place, or intends to bring some complaint before him will have free access to my Head-quarters from 10 to 12 o'clock.

All my soldiers will observe the strictest discipline, and I hope that the support of all good citizens will enable me to keep this city and vicinity in perfect peace and order, and to keep far from them the terrors and devastation of the war.

(Signed,) HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Second Reg't Mo. Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 17.

One regiment of United States Volunteers, probably the Rhode Island, is expected here at daybreak to-morrow. They left Hagerstown last night, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon were at Middletown, eight miles distant from here, where they will encamp for to-night, and resuming their march at dawn, arrive here shortly after daybreak. Their destination is unknown. It was rumored at Hagerstown yesterday that they would proceed to Cumberland, and it is thought probable that they will take the cars at Monocacy station, and proceed to Cumberland and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fact that no provision had yesterday been made for their conveyance across the Potomac, and the scarcity of boats at this point renders this supposition very doubtful. Their expected arrival creates much excitement, though not of any unfriendly character.

The regiment, I learn from high authority, were upon the point of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, yesterday, when orders were received which led to a diversion from that line of advance, and their subsequent march in this direction.

Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON'S forces are encamped at Hagerstown and Frankstown, three miles distant, and at several intervening points.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has, it is reported, led to a sudden change in the line of march of this column. A portion of it only had forded the Potomac, when the marching orders of the force were countermanded, and they returned to camp. A large number of wagons were hurriedly collected from the farmers in that vicinity during Saturday night and Sunday, and a messenger who left there this morning states that he saw indications about the camp of an early departure. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment reached there this morning.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

The correspondent at Frederick is evidently mistaken about the movement of the Rhode Island Regiment. They are to return to Washington. Cars have gone up from here for that purpose.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 17.

A report reached Cumberland yesterday that the rebel forces were marching from Romney to attack the Federal troops and burn the city, causing intense excitement.

They have not made their appearance up to this time.

A letter received at Cumberland states that the telegraph wires and rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburgh to Harper's Ferry have been carried away by the rebels.

The letter also states that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention from Berkley and Jefferson Counties, are imprisoned at Charlestown, Va.

It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point.

Recruits from the surrounding counties are largely increasing.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

GOV. HICKS sent a sharp message to the Legislature to-day, in reply to an order of the House appointing a Committee to examine the Executive records, and call for such persons and papers as they may deem proper, to enable them to ascertain and report to the House, without delay, the precise character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government since the commencement of the existing national troubles. The Governor says:

"I have heretofore had the honor to inform you, in response to an order, that I have furnished your honorable body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government, which I deemed it necessary to lay before you. In making that response officially and in good faith, it did not occur to me that my veracity would be impugned by a coördinate branch of the State Government, with which I have earnestly endeavored to maintain harmonious relations.

I have patiently forborne to remonstrate against the bitterly malignant spirit evinced against me personally, by a majority of your body.

It is a matter of no consequence whatever to me, what your opinion of me may be, but when your official acts reflect upon the dignity of the office which I hold, I feel it to be my duty to protest against them in such a case of forbearance on my part, it is not only a virtue, but it is a tacit direllection of my duty.

I have furnished you with all the correspondence I have had with the officers of the General Government. I have omitted nothing having the slightest public importance, and am thoroughly convinced that your body is fully aware of the fact that I have kept back nothing having the least bearing upon the relations between the General Government and the Executive of Maryland."

In conclusion, the Governor tenders the Committee every facility, and says:

"An official examination by my enemies of the Executive records will prove the utter falsity of many malignant charges brought against me by partisans. In thus rendering facilities to your Committee, however, I respectfully but firmly demand that that Committee shall fully and effectually discharge the duty imposed upon it, whereby the people of the State will become convinced that, although originating in partisan feeling, and in an effort to offer an indignity to me, your order could elicit nothing in the premises not already freely laid before the public."

CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 17.

The contracts for military equipments have been awarded to Messrs. SPROULS, WERNER & Co., No. 27 Chambers-streets, and PADDIE & MORRISON, No. 77 Chambers street, and others.

ANOTHER PRIZE IN PORT.

Brig *Hallie Jackson*, of Savannah, a prize to the Blockading Squadron stationed off Savannah, has just arrived at this port. She is in charge of Lieut. BRYANT with a prize crew from the *Minnesota*. Mr. GREEN, master, from the same ship, and Mr. BOWEN, Midshipman from the *Union*, also came in the brig. The H. J. sailed from Matanzas with a cargo of molasses for Savannah, where she is owned, and was captured by the United States steamer *Union* off the Coast of Georgia, after a chase of five hours, in which the speed of the steamer was severely tried. On board the brig was found a flag of the Southern Confederacy, which it is said was displayed at Matanzas. It was found secreted on board, although the Captain strenuously denied having such an article. She sailed from the anchorage off Savannah June 11, at which time the *Wyandotte* and *Union* were on that station the former to sail in a day or two for Hampton Roads. The *Wabash* and *Flag* were off Charleston. Part of the crew and Capt. JOHN BYERS are on board the *Minnesota*.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS

THE ATLANTIC AND BALTIC TO BE CHANGED INTO GUN-BOATS—ARRIVAL OF THE PEERLESS.

The steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic* lying at the foot of Canal-street, are now coaled and will, in a day or two, proceed to the Navy-yard, where they will be changed into gun-boats. The steamships *Florida* and *Augusta* are also coaled, fires banked and are ready at any moment to transport troops. The steamer *Peerless*, which arrived yesterday from Toronto was formerly a British vessel, and is now under American colors, is 500 tons burden, six years old, has a trunk engine, cylinder 57 inches, and six feet stroke, and was built on the Clyde.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, 26 hours from Old Point Comfort,—having landed at Fortress Monroe the Twentieth Regiment, Col. WEBER, all well—reached this port last evening. The *Alabama* brings home the body of WM. C. CADY, Company F, Capt. HURLBUT, Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, who was killed at Great Bethel. Sergeant J. W. HOES of the same company, has charge of the body.

Maj. BURNHAM, by order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, arrived in the *Alabama*, for the purpose of recruiting 250 men for the coast guard, late Naval Brigade. They are to be sailors of the minimum height, five feet four inches. Five hundred have already been mustered into the service. Gen. BUTLER also detailed Dr. HOLMES, of the Massachusetts Third, to inspect them. Both of the above officers are to report to Capt. T. BAILEY MYERS, who will muster the men into the service, before proceeding to Fortress Monroe.

Thirty of the Naval Brigade returned in the *Alabama*, who were rejected by the examining Surgeon.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Harper's Ferry has acquired additional historic interest since my last exciting visit several weeks ago, and my curiosity to behold again its now classic scenes underwent a proportionate augmentation. It was stronger even than my appetite for the legislative "feast of reason and flow of ——and so-forth," which it has been my professional duty to dish up for the public convenience for the past fortnight, and I went.

The train which bore me from Frederick City to Harper's Ferry this morning, was the first which had passed westward of the Point of Rocks in two weeks, and its passage to the Potomac was attended with something of the triumphal effect which marked the first appearance of the "iron horse" in the same region. At several of the small stations between Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook on the Maryland side of the Potomac, respectable crowds of villagers were assembled, who welcomed with vigorous waving of hats, with broad grins of delight, and with the yet more demonstrative expression of gratification—"loud and enthusiastic cheers" the welcome visitant and the renewed pleasurable intercourse of which it was the harbinger.

ARRIVAL AT SANDY HOOK.

Debarked at Sandy Hook, within a mile of Harper's Ferry the eager visitors—comprising several officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a "sensation" reporter, owning no kinship to myself—encountered a huge rustic, from every line of whose beard and sun-burnt face intense gratification pierced singularly forth, and who, after severally shaking hands with the visiting party, under an apparently irrestrainable impulse of neighborly emotion, checked his exuberant laughter sufficient to inform us that he was "just from over thar—it's all right—had me a pris'ner for two days—oh! it's all right—we're alive again, ain't we? They're gone, sartin sure; I seed the last of 'em off. It's *all* right!" and then, as if apparently overcome by the delightful consciousness that "all was right," relapsed into a hearty fit of laughter, from which he only "switched off" to tender a series of elaborate but hysterical salutations to the popular Master of Transportation, who just then joined the party, accompanied by an assistant bearing a telegraphic instrument. One by one the employees of the Company, who had been detained at this point, gathered around their superior to tender their cordial congratulations at the reopening of communication with Baltimore. Then began a series of questionings touching the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry, the results of which went far to establish the vigilant shrewdness of the commandant at Harper's Ferry, and the limited reliance to be placed, in times so exciting as the present, upon intelligence originating apparently from direct evidence.

The assertion of our exuberant rustic acquaintance, that he had "seed the last of 'em off," confirmed, apparently, by the testimony of an intelligent-looking person, who had crossed the ferry "only half an hour ago," and who declared that he himself had seen the Mississippi and Kentucky Regiments—the rear guard of the Confederate Army—take their departure at 10 o'clock in the morning, (it was now noon,) was most flatly contradicted by two young men, residents of the town, who had but just crossed the river, and who earnestly asserted that not only was there a large force yet posted in the rear of Bolivar, but that a strong detachment was stationed upon an eminence on the Virginia shore, with two pieces of cannon, commanding the road to the bridge, and expressed their fixed belief that if the train should progress beyond the curve, within a fourth of a mile of the river, and within point blank range of this battery, it would certainly be fired upon.

Men were not wanting among the residents of the Hook to declare that they had seen the cannon this morning in the position described, and Mr. SMITH declining, from prudential reasons, to subject the train to even the slightest risk—the "sensation" reporter, and the "other man," now addressing you, first assuring themselves, upon the evidence of a tipsy Irishman, who said there was "wan soldgy there"—that the town had been entirely evacuated by the military—the tipsy Irishman, necessarily seeing double, embarked in a ricketty old batteau, accompanied by a young Baltimorean, whose military appearance, and whose word which he carried in its buckskin case, were suggestive of his ultimate destination, were poled across the now swollen Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEVASTATED TOWN.

The attention of the visitor is, of course, first attracted to the ruins of the noble bridge which lately spanned the river, the destruction of which has been complete, with the important exception of the piers. These rear their heads firmly above the water, apparently uninjured beyond the upper layer of granite, and which appear to have crumbled beneath the intense heat of the flames. The iron or "Winchester span" of the bridge, connecting the covered portion of the structure with the town, has also been left standing. The possession of the piers will render the reconstruction of the bridge of easy accomplishment though it is doubtful whether the new structure will equal in beauty or grandeur that which was given up to the flames. The work of rebuilding will be commenced on Monday, and will be vigorous y urged to a speedy completion.

The piers are supposed, by residents of the town, to have been purposely spared, as there is not the slightest indication of their having been mined or their destruction otherwise attempted. Upon the remaining iron span of the bridge is standing a large six-wheel engine, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "No. 165," which the Kentuckians attempted to run into the river, but were prevented by Col. SEHNERT, of Baltimore, it is said.

The Railroad Company has sustained a further serious loss, in the destruction, also, by fire and gunpowder, of the graceful iron trestseling, over which the track was laid from the bridge to the end of the Government works—a distance of about half a mile. About three hundred feet of this work, extending from the bridge to the water-station, near which Mayor BECKHAM was shot and killed by one of JOHN BROWN'S party, was left untouched, through fear of injuring the Wager House and other private property near it. The telegraph office and the railroad office were also spared through similar motives.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SPARED.

This desire to secure from destruction, or injury, all private property, was earnestly manifested during the conflagration, which commencing with the blowing up of the bridge at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the firing of the Government workshops at the upper end of the yard at 10 o'clock of the same day, raged for thirty hours. Several times, when, after the workshops within the army inclosure had been successively fired, the flames appeared to approach too near a number of dwellings bordering the doomed property, the two little hand-engines which occupied the house rendered memorable by JOHN BROWN—and which, by the way, has also been spared—were brought out, and vigorously worked by soldiers to keep the devouring elements within the limits assigned it by military law. The orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, that the large blacksmith shop nearest the town, and the large storehouse opposite, should be spared, were thus carried out. He had ordered that the office of the Superintendent, situated just above the engine-house, and noted as the building into which JOHN BROWN was carried wounded, after the capture of his party, should also be spared, but a party of Kentuckians are said to have set fire to it, and consigned its speedy destruction, together with a number of letters &c., which were in the one of its rooms used as a military post-office.

The Rifle works, situated in a different part of the town than the Armory; the splendid quarters of the Master Armorer and other citizens, near Bolivar; and Magazine in the same village, were all left untouched; but it was extensively rumored and believed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, that a detachment of troops would return that night to complete the work of destruction.

The light and graceful suspension bridge across the Shenandoah had been entirely covered with tar and other combustibles, as if preliminary to its destruction but the authorities appear to have subsequently changed their designs, for the ample match alone required to consign it to the flames was not applied.

An eye witness of the conflagration describes it to have been terribly grand, presenting alternately the appearance of a vast flaming furnace, and anon, as the flames undulated, like a whirlwind of tempestuous fire.

During the closing scenes of the conflagration, and when it was feared the fire would get beyond control and destroy the town, several thousands of muskets were discharged into the flaming mass for the purpose, it is said, of scattering the sinners, and thus lessening the intensity of the heat. The reports continuing with the incessant tolling of the bell in the tower of the new shops, lent to the proceedings an effect inexpressibly solemn and thrilling, and which awoke in the breast of my informant an emotion which he could only liken to terror.

DESTRUCTION OF CORN, &C.

Prior to the firing of the tresselling and of the Government buildings, large quantities of corn, rye and oats, which had been collected as horse food, were emptied from several cars in which they were contained into the river, the object being to obtain the immediate use of the cars for the transportation of more important stores from the town. It was this destruction which gave rise to the report that large quantities of provisions were cast into the river, but I have the authority of an intelligent resident of the town, who witnessed the entire proceeding, for saying that though provisions of all kinds were abundantly on hand, no portion of it, with the exception of two car loads of sour bread, was destroyed. On the contrary, two lengthy trains of cars, the first to leave the town on Wednesday night, were entirely appropriated to the conveyance of army stores.

Another gentleman, a citizen of New York, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry for two weeks, in consequence of his inability to produce such evidence of "loyalness" as would entitle him to an exit passport, informed me that some time ago a large quantity of sugar in hogsheads, and coffee from the West consigned to Baltimore, was seized in transit at the Ferry, with the intention of appropriating it to the use of the troops there. Something about the consignment excited the suspicions of Col. JACKSON, who caused both the coffee and sugar to be analyzed, when, to the horror and imagination of the commandant, it was discovered to be poisoned. They were consequently burnt within the armory inclosure on Tuesday last. This statement is supported by that of a resident of Sandy Hook, an employe on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who adds that on the succeeding morning, Wednesday last, twenty-seven very large sacks of coffee, weighing, he thinks, about 200 pounds each, were brought up by a freight train to Point of Rocks, and brought from thence to Harper's Ferry upon hand cars, propelled by men specially engaged for the service. He states that upon reaching the bridge, the men were requested to wheel their freight over into the town, but this they sturdily refused to do, saying that they were afraid of being pressed into service. The poisoning story is very improbable.

Among the articles of military provender, in the destruction of which the utmost vigilance was exhibited, was whiskey and liquors of all kinds. Scores of barrels of the former were destroyed during the period of the occupancy of the town. The contents of two barrels were emptied into the Potomac as recently as Wednesday last.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of the town was begun late on Wednesday night, when two regiments, who had received orders in the afternoon to hold themselves in readiness, took their departure afoot in the direction of Charlestown. Early the succeeding morning general orders were issued for the entire force to prepare for an immediate departure, and the baggage-wagons, which, to the number of about 500, had been collected from among the farmers of the surrounding country during the previous fortnight, were heavily laden with army stores camp equipage, &c., and left about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, escorted by two regiments of infantry. One hour later, and the general movement of the troops was commenced; tents were struck, and were placed with all the remaining stores and ammunition in a large number of cars which had been collected for their transportation, and were thus conveyed to Charlestown—as is supposed.

The sick, to the amount of 160, and a regiment of infantry, also left the town by the Winchester Railroad; the remainder pursued their journey afoot. One full regiment of Virginians, numbering, it is estimated, about 1,000 men, took the road to Leesburg, which winds around the mountains, but whether they continued on their march thither, or took the route to Charlestown at the intersection with the former road, could not be ascertained. By midnight on Thursday, the main body of the army, numbering, it is variously estimated, from 14,000 to 17,000 men, had left Harper's Ferry. The rear guard, comprising one regiment of Mississippians and the Kentucky regiment, together with the detachments from several Virginia regiments, remained behind at the encampment on the heights at Bolivar, apparently as much for the purpose of superintending the work of destroying the Government property, as of protecting the rear of the army. About noon on Saturday, these troops, also, retired by way of the Winchester road, and Harper's Ferry was entirely free of military.

The troops are said to be very well armed, a large portion of them with Mississippi and Tennessee rifles, both of which are adapted to the use of the Minié bullet. Previous to leaving on Thursday night, about one hundred flint-lock muskets, belonging to a company from Charlestown, who had been supplied with Minié muskets the day previous, were thrown into the Potomac. A number of them were recovered by citizens on Saturday. Several of those which I saw, and which had been sold at the liberal rate of fifty cents each, were stamped "Harper's Ferry, 1819," and seemed to be in excellent order.

THE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The Maryland Heights were abandoned by the Kentuckians on Wednesday afternoon; a person direct from there, says there is not the slightest evidence of the mountain ever having been fortified with cannon. The reports of the erection of formidable intrenchments upon those heights must, therefore, have been purposely circulated in order to mislead the General Government as to their actual strength.

THE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES, ETC.

The only one of the eminences surrounding the town, upon which seemingly entrenchments had been erected, was a projecting rock on the Virginia shore, where a battery of six field pieces had been placed. A log house was also built on the same mountain, and beside being loop-holed for musketry, was further strengthened by two light mountain howitzers. All of these cannon have been conveyed away, though no one seems to know when or how their removal was commenced and conducted.

The general health of the troops was said to have been good, with the exception of the Alabamians, who suffered much from the measles. About fifty were down at one time with it. The disease rarely terminated fatally, but left behind a peculiar and shrill hoarseness, which continued for weeks after every other trace of sickness had disappeared. It is supposed from this that the disease acted upon the lungs somewhat.

THE RETIRING ARMY.

A telegraph operator, a gentleman of decided Union sentiments, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry several weeks, but had otherwise been treated with courtesy, states that the actual number of troops at this point was 25,000 men. He bases his statement upon the fact—knowledge of which he accidentally obtained—that rations to that amount were issued one day last week.

A gentleman direct from Charlestown, and who reached here a few minutes ago, having ridden the entire distance, reports that the Confederate forces are now encamped on Shirley's Hill, in the vicinity of Charlestown, on which JOHN BROWN was hung. The spot is stated by him to be an admirable one for an encampment, the surrounding country being an almost perfectly level plain, well wooded and watered. As a strategic position, it is said to be very important, being the point at which the roads from Romney, Winchester, Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, Bardletown, &c., all intersect. The troops seemed to be engaged in throwing up entrenchments in the direction of Romney, and he expresses the opinion that it is their intention to hold that point until driven from it.

THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The flag of the Southern Confederacy, which at the period of my last visit floated from the flag-staff at Harper's Ferry, has apparently been blown away, two tattered and undistinguishable stripes alone remaining to show that, though it "braved the battle," it had succumbed to "the breeze."

But little injury appears to have been done to the canal. The mass of rock thrown into it at Point of Rocks will doubtless soon be removed, and the locks at Harper's Ferry which were cut away on Thursday morning previous to the firing of the bridge, can be restored without difficulty. Some injury was done the tow path on the Maryland shore, in the vicinity of the Ferry, but that also can be easily and speedily repaired. The piers of the bridges, Point of Rocks, and at Berlin, which were destroyed by the Confederate State troops on Sunday night last, are uninjured; a most fortunate preservation, and one which will render their reconstruction comparatively easy.

The report telegraphed from Hagerstown that Messrs. BELL, BOOSEN and SMITH were hung at this place by the military authorities for attempted desertion, is very generally discredited both by citizens here and by the acquaintances of the men named, at Sandy Hook.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—COL. J. H. H. WARD.

Yesterday was a busy day at the encampment at East New-York, in consequence of orders having been received for the regiment to march forward to Washington to-day. The cheerful countenances of the men, and their active movements, evinced the gratification produced at the prospect of soon meeting with the enemies of the country, and at the same time exhibiting their loyalty and patriotism. Since being quartered at East New York they have been sadly neglected by the Union Defence Committee, many of them being for a long time unprovided with shoes, and a far greater number destitute of absolutely essential articles of clothing. The officers of the regiment have expended from their own private purses no less a sum than $5,000, and justly claim this amount at the hands of the Committee. It was only a few days ago that they commenced receiving their tents, the last of which did not arrive on the ground till Saturday of the preceding week. They are now in possession of one hundred small tents and fifteen large ones. All the equipments arrived yesterday, and if the arms are received this morning, as it was expected they would be, nothing will prevent them from leaving to day. Six P. M. is the hour appointed for departure, and each man is to be supplied with ten days' rations, which will enable them to proceed beyond Washington without any unnecessary delay at that point. The whole force consists of about 800 men, all of whom are well and hearty with the exception of Lieut ROBERTS, of Company B, who is suffering from ill health, occasioned by exposure during the Mexican campaigns, and who, on this account will probably be furloughed for a few weeks. The Paymaster will, to day, disburse the amounts due the soldiers, he having visited the authorities at Albany, yesterday, for the purpose of securing the requisite funds. The regiment may well boast of being excellently officered, for it must be remembered that several of the officers held high positions and achieved signal honors in the Mexican war. The following is a complete list of the officers:

Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieutenant Colonel, Addison Farnsworth; Major, Stephen Griswold; Adjutant, W. A. Herring, Quartermaster, C. J. Murphy; Paymaster, Thomas Picton. *Non commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-Major Wright Banks; Drum-Major, Michael McCarthy; Fife-Major, Daniel E. Tyler. Co. A—Captain, Daniel E. Gayitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn. Co. B—Captain, Eugene McGrath; First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, S. Watson. Co. C—Captain, Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk. Co. D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H. Lewis. Co. E—Captain, Oliver C. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B Clarke. Co. F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Sweenan. Co. G—Captain George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamlin. Co. H—Captain, William H. Baird. First Lieutenant, —— Byrne; Second Lieutenant ——. Co. I—Captain, Calvin S Dewitt; First Lieutenant Chas. E. Barnum; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Ferrill; Co. K—Captain, Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, William H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. H. Livingston.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday afternoon, ABRAHAM WOLF, a member of the Twenty ninth Regiment, was dangerously injured in consequence of falling beneath the wheels of a Third-avenue car, from the front platform of which he had jumped. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police. A lad, 6 years of age, named CLEMENT A. JENNINGS, was shot in the neck on Sunday afternoon by CARL HOWDE, another member of the Twenty ninth Regiment, who was firing at a mark in Ninety-sixth-street, near Broadway. The wound, fortunately, was not severe. HOWDE was taken into custody and held by Justice BROWSELL, pending an investigation... One of the soldiers of DeKalb Regiment, JAMES CASEY by name, while intoxicated on Sunday night, fell down stairs at No. 446 Eighth-avenue. He was badly injured and the Police took him to Bellevue Hospital.

UNION DEFIANCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:

Schaufenberg & Luis	$100
Munn & Co., *Scientific American*	250
Mrs. Mears Burkhardt	350
Matthew Callaghan	20
Edward N. Kent	100
Ninth Regiment, through Isaac N. Phelps	250
Joseph Durbrow	50

Subscriptions received at No 30 Pine street, Room No 8. A. A LOW, Treasurer.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

Col. BARON'S Mounted Rifle corps is sadly in want of subscriptions, to aid in the outfit for immediate field-service of this regiment. The following gentlemen have consented to receive subscriptions: M. W. Cooper, of Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Park-place; T. H. Lamport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A. Board, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway; and Charles Gould, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-street.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The *Vanderbilt* has gone to sea, leaving some sixty of the regiment behind, including Capt. WHITING, who has been detailed to look after the "reserve corps," Lieut. LATHAM, of Company A First Light Company B, and some twelve pieces of music. The Adjutant was sent ashore to look up the music, and was also left behind. All those who are still here are ordered to report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets. They will probably be sent forward on Wednesday or Thursday. About thirty or forty of the men are now on Governor's Island, waiting to be sent on to join their regiment. The subsisted orders have been promulgated:

STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, June 16, 1861.

Capt. A. T. WHITING is hereby detailed for special duty, in charge of the reserve corps of my regiment, and to report at the earliest moment to me. By order, WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding
8 xth Regiment N. Y. V.

In pursuance of the above order, all members of the above regiment remaining behind, will report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for orders of embarkation to join their regiment. By order,
A. T. WHITING Captain Commanding.

THE PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday was a busy day at this office, the Paymaster and his aids being engaged in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Only one regiment was paid off the Twenty-third, Col. HOOFMAN, quartered at Elmira. The amount was about $5 000.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—TWO MORE REGIMENTS TO BE EQUIPPED.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., ordering the following regiments to be equipped: Col. PHELPS' Twenty-second Regiment, now stationed at Troy, and Col. MCLEAN'S Thirty-seventh Regiment, encamped on the Battery.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, Col. CHAS. H. INNES, quartered in the sugar refinery corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, are in a state of great destitution, and are really suffering for want of clean and suitable underclothing, stockings, &c. Some of the members have not had a change for six weeks. They are ordered to report for active service in a few days, and Col. INNES desires to have his men decently clad when they are mustered into the United States service. This Regiment was accepted by the State some time since, but owing to the unfortunate conflict of authority between the State and Federal Governments, which has caused so much trouble to each regiment that has been raised here, they have been detained for over two months, during which time many of the men, becoming dissatisfied at the delay, left and joined other regiments, and those who remained have exhausted all their little means in their necessary expenses. The officers have been untiring in their efforts to keep their men together, and preserve the *esprit du corps* of the Regiment, and, under the many difficulties and obstacles they have had to encounter, it is truly surprising to see with what soldierly deportment they bear their trials. Contributions of shirts, drawers and stockings are earnestly solicited from our generous public, and it is hoped they will respond liberally towards relieving their necessities. Any persons who have materials, garments or money to give, will oblige by sending to Mr. BENJ. A. KISSAM, No. 108 West Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, who is authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same.

ARRIVAL OF TWO REGIMENTS.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, will arrive here this morning and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, at 9 A. M. After having a flag presented to them on Washington Parade Ground, they will march down Broadway and take the cars for Washington.

Col. JACKSON'S Regiment from Albany will also arrive here to-day. After partaking of some refreshments, it will also start for the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. E. SMITH, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has just returned from Washington with orders from head-quarters to form the Tenth Company, to be attached to his regiment, to consist of not less than "one hundred" men. There are already on the roll "twenty-five" names, some of whom were former members of the Seventh Regiment. Lieut. SMITH proposes to return to the seat of war the last of this week, or as soon as the ranks are filled up, and will take with him fifty additional men to fill vacancies. None taken unless partially equipped and acquainted with military duties. Those desirous of joining this corps, will report at the Armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., of each day.

A NEW REGIMENT PROPOSED.

We understand a new regiment is projected, all the field officers of which are to be graduates of West Point, the whole staff and all the line officers are to be old members of the New-York Seventh. The non-commissioned officers are to be fully competent, well drilled men at the time of enrollment. Rank and file will be selected with special reference to intelligence and good physique. This material from first to last not only exists, but is ready for action if it can be properly united, for which object the plan is thus submitted, with a request that all West Point graduates, not now in the United States service, willing to act as field officers, in case the regiment should be formed on the above basis, and all old members of the Seventh, New-York, who wish positions in the staff and line, will address immediately S. M KELLINGER, Esq., Box No. 4 750, New-York Post office, in order that a meeting for conference may be arranged at an early period. If this project meets with a proper response from those who are proposed as its officers, it will lead to the formation of one of the best regiments in the field.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last evening, Alderman VAN BRUNT, of the Eighth Ward, offered a resolution to pay all the bills necessarily incurred by the officers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, previous to their departure for the seat of war. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee of five, to investigate and report.

Nine hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase India-rubber blankets for the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The War Commission was authorized to make the purchase and forward to the Regiment in Virginia.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is now full, and will be mustered into the service on Wednesday. The Second Regiment, Scott Life Guard, Col. WARD, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war to day.

WM. HOLT, a resident of this city, returned from Virginia on Sunday last. He went South for his health, but was compelled to agree to enlist in the rebel service. He got out of Virginia by means of a forged pass.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 27 West Thirteenth street, upon the body of JULIA BULGER, who was murdered by her husband, EDWARD BULGER, on Saturday night. None of the witnesses were present when the violence was done, but all heard the outcry of the deceased for help. She was found upon the floor when the police entered the apartment, with her head, face and eyes badly cut and bruised, and a deep gash across her forehead. Officer BOYD was the first to reach the house, and both he and another person whom he had summoned to assist him were assaulted by BULGER

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3040. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Battle at Booneville, Missouri.

Brilliant Success of the Federal Troops.

Rebel Loss Three Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Taken Prisoners.

GENERAL PRICE MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Total Rout of the Rebel Forces.

The Federal Loss but Seventeen Killed and Wounded.

Unfortunate Occurrence at Vienna, Virginia.

The First Ohio Regiment Fired into by a Masked Battery.

Eight Federal Troops Killed and Seven Wounded.

A Skirmish Across the Potomac at Conrad's Ferry.

Reconnoitering Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

There was an attack made upon a train of cars yesterday afternoon near Vienna. For incomprehensible reasons the correspondents were not permitted to allude to the matter. The facts, I believe, we are now permitted to state.

A detachment of the First Ohio Regiment, three hundred in number, under command of Brigadier-General SCHENCK and Col. MCCOOK, went up the Alexandria and Leesburgh road. When near Vienna it encountered a battery of six pieces, supported by fifteen hundred infantry. At the first fire the train was disabled and the troops thrown into confusion. Many escaped, with a loss of seven killed and about a dozen wounded. The rebel battery also withdrew back upon the main body, near MANASSAS.

As it apparently left the road, the Commander skirmished with a locomotive, with a tender and a platoon of cars for advanced scouts, and so with a full head of steam ran full upon the rebel battery. In view of the brilliant capacity to command exhibited by our Brigadier-Generals, it is understood that PATTERSON had issued orders to his staff—shoulder straps to hit the men with epaulettes, thus reversing the usual order of fighting. The rebels had rather encounter two or three of our Brigadiers than one private.

REGULAR PROMOTIONS.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been actively engaged to-day in promoting officers in the regular army, so as to supersede, with men who know the duties of officers, those whose rank only now entitles them to command.

The Rhode Island Regiment has been ordered back to Washington.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., is in Washington. He has but lately returned from England. He represents the people of that country as entertaining the most friendly feelings for the United States, and as opposed to the hostile attitude taken by the Ministry.

THE SENECA CREEK COMMAND.

Col EVERETT commands the camp at the mouth of Seneca Creek. The troops are reported to be in good health and excellent spirits. They report no news there as yet from Gen. PATTERSON'S command.

The New-York Seventy-first, Col. MARTIN, left the Navy-yard, with wagons and supplies, and passed over into Virginia to-day. They, however, returned this afternoon.

COL. LANDER.

Letters received from Col. FRED LANDER to-day report him at Cincinnati. Gov. DENNISON has tendered him the post of Brigadier-General in the Ohio Volunteer force, which he has accepted, and he is now at Cincinnati, getting ready with his command. He served under MCCLELLAN as aid until after the affair at Phillippa, when he left for Cincinnati, to take the position tendered him as above.

Col. MCLEAY, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, has resigned. An election of officers is ordered for the 20th inst.

The Washington Light Guard yesterday voted their allowance for fuel from Government for the benefit of OGDEN, one of their members who was killed last Thursday in Prince George's County.

A grand banquet by Scotch residents is given to-night at the National, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment.

J JARBOE fired on some of the Garibaldians from his house on Sunday. A guard was sent, who arrested him, and hauled him over to Gen. MANSFIELD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS.

One of the first acts of Quartermaster-General MEIGS is highly commendable. He has given notice to his assistants to purchase no supplies hereafter for the army without first advertising for and accepting the lowest bids, even if the time afforded be short. This will save the Government a large amount of money, as compared with the present mode of doing the business.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

Fresh reports from Manassas Junction give accounts of hard work among the rebel troops, harder fare and worse pay.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico have been received up to the 25th ult.

Our minister, Mr. CORWIN, presented his credentials and was received by the Constitutional Government, with all the honors, on the 21st ult. The English Minister, Mr. NYCK, was received on the 25th.

Mr. CORWIN'S prospects for the immediate negotiation of a treaty are not very bright.

The greatest trouble with the Mexican Government at the present moment is the want of money. The treasury is bankrupt, and the only resource of the Government, the Custom-house dues, is absorbed by foreign claimants.

Señors ZANCO, RAMIREZ and ZARAGOSA resigned their positions in the Cabinet of JUAREZ. LEON GUZMAN was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, JOAQUIN RUIZ Minister of Justice, and ZARAGOZA retained as Minister of War. J. M. CASTEÑAS, a very intelligent and influential man is Minister of Finance.

The Mexican Congress has appointed what is termed a "Committee of Public Health," with extraordinary powers to act against the reactionists and all others opposed to the public good.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The following dispatch was received in this city at a late hour last night by telegraph, from the Telegraphic camp:

To Lieut.-Gen. Scott:

I left camp with 668 rank and file and 29 field and company officers, in pursuance of General MCDOWELL'S orders to go upon this expedition with the available force of one of my regiments. The regiment selected was the First Ohio Volunters. I left two companies, Company I and Company H, in the aggregate 135 men at the crossing of the road. I sent Lieut.-Col. PARROTT, with two companies of one hundred and seventeen men to Falls Church, and to patrol the woods in that direction. I stationed two companies, Company D and Company F, one hundred and thirty men, to guard the railroad and the bridge between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly to Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. PADDOCK; Company C, Lieut. WOODWARD, (afterwards joined by Capt. PEASE;) Company G, Capt. BAILEY; and Company H, Capt. HAZLETT—total, two hundred and seventy-five men. On turning the curve slowly, within one-quarter of a mile from Vienna, were fired upon by raking masked batteries, of I think three guns, with shells, round-shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped. When the train stopped the engine could not, on account of damage to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear, we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods. Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared about a regiment of infantry and cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been some fifteen hundred South Carolinians, we fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks, and this was about 7 P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point, which we reached at 10 o'clock.

The following is a list of the casualities:

Capt. HAZLETT'S Company, H—Two known to be killed, three wounded, five missing.

Capt. BAILEY'S Company, G—Three killed, two wounded, two missing.

Capt. PADDOCK'S Company, E—One officer slightly wounded.

Company C—Capt. PEASE, and two missing.

The Engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly, as I ordered, detached his engine, with one passenger car, from the rest of the disabled train, and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of conveying the wounded, who had to be carried on litters and in blankets. We wait here holding the road for reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue.

I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about four thousand.

When all the enemy's batteries opened upon us Major HUGHEY was at his station on the foremost platform car. Col. MCCOOK was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both these officers, with others of the commissioned officers, and many of the men, behaved most coolly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn, from the nature of the ground. The approach to Vienna is through a deep cut in the railway. In leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought of all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed. (Signed,) ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

Accounts from Arlington to-day say that Gen. SCHENCK is now there, and that the attack was from troops from Centreville, with, it is confidently thought, no ulterior object.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.
ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 18.

The train which went to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the First and Second Connecticut Regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnants of the Ohio troops at 4 o'clock this morning. It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds were fired, the rebels made no further demonstration, and the Ohio companies retired.

Mr. DORMAN, employed as brakesman on the road, who was the only one of the employes who started with the train, says the attack was made at 4, o'clock P. M. yesterday, and the rebels had planted their cannon immediately at the curve of the road, which is straight for some distance. It is supposed that the rebels apprehended meeting a larger force, and that the Ohio companies were only an advanced guard.

Of the military movements consequent on these proceedings, it is improper to speak.

So far as can be ascertained, on what is believed to be good authority, the following are among the killed and wounded of the Ohio troops:

KILLED.

JOHN BARNES and DAN SULLIVAN, both of Company G.

WOUNDED.

MERCER, of Company H, and in a dying condition, his arm being shot off.

VULNER and SMITH of Company G.

One of the killed and three of the wounded were brought to Alexandria this morning.

Two of the wounded were taken to the Washington Hospital to-day.

LATEST REPORTS FROM VIENNA.
ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 18.

The train from Vienna at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, represents all quiet at that point.

There were 5,000 United States troops, including Rawson's Battery, in the vicinity.

Two more of the wounded of the Ohio regiment were found in a farm house in the vicinity of Vienna, whither they had crawled. Their names are not ascertained.

Private MERCER, of Company H, who was brought here, died during the afternoon.

The number of casualities are estimated at 15—8 killed and 7 wounded.

In relation to the affair of yesterday, it appears from inquiry that Gen. SCHENCK received information of the rebels being at Vienna, when six miles this side of that station, by a man who hailed the train.

It is considered at least unfortunate that the Ohio regiment should have been distributed along the road before entering the enemy's lines, leaving but a small force to contend with what is always to be apprehended from the cause of the rebels in planting masked batteries and laying ambuscades. It was providential that the rebels themselves retired, doubtless with the impression that the small force they had attacked was but the advanced guard of the grand army, and that the engineer in putting back was after reinforcements, otherwise the small band might in reality have been cut to pieces, as was at first feared to be the case by those who returned in the disabled engine.

BRIG.-GEN. SCHENCK.

Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, who was in command of the Ohio forces in this unfortunate encounter, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on October 4, 1809. In 1827 he graduated with honor at the Miami University, and for two years afterwards acted as tutor in that institution, leaving the post to commence the study of law. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and settled down in Dayton, where he has since resided. He held a seat in the Ohio Legislature in 1840 and 1842; served as Representative in Congress four terms, from 1843 to 1851, during which time he held many prominent positions on Committees. President FILLMORE appointed him Minister to Brazil, and during his two years' residence there he negotiated several treaties. Since 1853, he has been identified with railroad interests in the West, and recently was President of a line running from Fort Wayne to the Mississippi River. He has the reputation of being a determined and brave man; but apart from these characteristics, his Brigadier-Generalship seems to be the only qualification which entitles him to lead troops to battle.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

It is proper to state, in order to avoid misapprehension, that the suggestion for a meeting of the editors of the principal cities, to consult in relation to the transmission of the war news, so as not to embarrass the operations of the Government, &c., was from an official source, and was telegraphed hence by the Washington reporter of the Associated Press, by request, and as a matter affecting both public and private interests.

The President has appointed JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, Associate-Justice of Dacotah Territory.

Capt. BUDD, commanding the *Resolute*, has arrived here, bringing as a prize the schooner *Buena Vista*, seized in the St. Mary's River.

He captured two other vessels, namely, the schooner *Bachelor* and the sloop *H. Day*. The former had disregarded a warning given several days ago, and deceived Capt. ROWAN by false statements, and was found on the Maryland side, opposite Matthias Point, at a place where it was convenient for crossing. She belonged to the same owner. Capt. BUDD has detailed it for use at Naujemoy, where just such a vessel is wanted to watch the vicinity where she was taken.

The *Resolute* is rendering efficient service as a Potomac scout.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS publicly invites proposals for constructing gun boats on the Western waters, with a view to the defence of the Mississippi.

Col. SMALL'S regiment, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning, *via* Baltimore.

Col. EINSTEIN'S regiment, of Philadelphia, arrived this afternoon, *via* Harrisburgh.

HENRY M. HERMES, of Albany, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Army, in consideration of rendering valuable services to the Government.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments arrived to-day.

Two companies of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment—I and F—the former artillery, left the Navy-yard yesterday, on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, for Port Tobacco, Md., from which point army supplies have been furnished to the Virginia Secessionists.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment broke camp and was followed by twenty-eight baggage wagons. They moved towards Virginia.

Prof. LOWE experimented with his aeronautic balloon this afternoon, on the Columbian Armory grounds. He made a number of ascensions, taking up with him a telegraphing apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the President's House. He sent from his aerial perch a dispatch to the President, and received a reply from him.

Those who ascended with him were Superintendents BURNS and ROBINSON, the latter ascending with the telegraph instrument.

It has been ascertained that there are about 23,000 troops at Manassas Junction, under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. They are in a condition bordering on starvation.

The rebels have pressed everything into service that could be useful, and persons objecting to such proceedings had their property confiscated and compelled to flee.

JEFF DAVIS was at Manassas Junction yesterday.

It is said the rebels are erecting batteries at the White House on the Potomac, and on Monday night there were 2,100 troops there; 800 of them have since joined the troops at Manassas Junction.

Capt. LEE has been ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN as Quartermaster of that division.

It is understood the commissions to the officers of the new army regiments will not be issued until after the meeting of Congress.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBEL FORCES.
GRAFTON, Va., Tuesday, June 18

A man reached here to-day from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey through the interior of the State. He reports that the general impression along his route, and it was claimed to be founded on reliable information, was that large reinforcements to the rebel army would be sent into Western Virginia immediately. They were pressing all men into the ranks.

A report was brought here to-day that ex-Congressman GARNETT had superseded PORTERFIELD in the command of the forces, and was then at Hattonville, about sixty miles from here.

It was also rumored that Gen. WISE was about strengthening his forces at that point. The truth will probably be ascertained to-morrow.

The rumored march on Cumberland *via* Romney, is ascertained to have been their first movement, their destination evidently being further west.

Col. WALLACE, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, is still at Cumberland. No movement of the Federal troops from this point is yet indicated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.
WHEELING, Virginia Tuesday, June 18.

Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance for the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war. Ordered to be printed.

Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of State officers and members of the Legislature, making it much lower than now.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Upsher, offered a resolution, that one of the leading objects of the Convention, after establishing a Provisional Government, is the separation of Western from Eastern Virginia. After a long debate this was laid on the table—ayes 57, noes 17.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, was offered by Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio County, which was unanimously ordered to be entered upon the journal.

OPERATIONS UP THE POTOMAC.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Star* has an extra out, with the following latest news from

CONRAD'S FERRY, east side of Montgomery Co., Md., June 17, 1861.

To-day the enemy have been practicing upon us, to no purpose, however, from three or four 6-pounders, planted on the other side of the river. They have fired many rounds at the portion of Col. STONE'S command stationed here. The total force of the enemy opposite to us is judged to be about 800 strong. Their fire was returned from the rifled pieces of some twenty picked marksmen, who, in the course of their firing, brought down one of their gunners. The distance across is so great, however, that even rifled muskets are of little avail, except by chance shots. Col. STONE'S Regiment are well, and anxious to get to close quarters with the enemy.

CAMP NEAR THE MOUTH OF SENECA CREEK, Montgomery Co., Md., June 18.

There are about one hundred of the enemy's cavalry in sight on the south side of the Potomac river, about a mile and three quarters from us. These are mostly visible around a defensive work they have thrown up, evidently to command the roads leading from the ferry here to Leesburg and Drainsville. Col. EVERETT commands here, and the troops under him are in fine spirits.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL LYON IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL JACKSON.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 18.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Republican*, says that Gen. LYON'S expedition left there yesterday in two steamers, destined, it is supposed, for Booneville.

Gentlemen from above report that Capt. KELLY was running trains all day on the Pacific Road, between Tipshan and Syracuse, impressing men into the service of the State, and that firing was heard for several hours in the direction of Booneville.

The telegraph line is out of order west of Jefferson, and no information of moment can be got.

REPORTED BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has a special from Jefferson City, which says that citizens of this place, who have just arrived in a skiff from six miles below Booneville, bring news that Gen. LYON attacked and completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing three hundred and taking six hundred prisoners.

Gen. PRICE was mortally wounded.

The Federal loss was only 17.

Full confidence is not placed in the news.

Col. BOERNSTEIN is continually sending scouting parties into the country surrounding Jefferson City. One company has just arrived bringing a large number of kegs of powder taken from one of GOV. JACKSON'S secret depots in the interior.

The Secessionists of Boone, Holloway and Howard Counties are fleeing, and the Union Home Guards are beginning to organize in these counties.

A desperate effort was made by the convicts to escape from the Penitentiary to-day, which was prevented by four companies of troops. Six convicts were shot and several wounded.

SKIRMISHES IN MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* learns from a gentleman just from Lexington, that yesterday evening, while an advance guard of United States Cavalry, under Capt. PRICE, were moving along the road from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of State troops stationed on the top of a hill with cannon commanding the road. The cavalry fired upon the State troops, who returned the fire, killing three Federal troops. Four horses also are reported killed, one of which was shot from beneath the command of the troops. There was no loss in the cavalry.

On Friday the State forces were concentrating at Blue Mills, taking a strong position and waiting an expected attack from the Federal troops.

Col. CURTIS' Iowa Regiment was to proceed to Marion City last night, taking the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to Renick Station, thence across the country, 30 miles to Booneville.

At last night Secessionists attacked a small number of Federal troops guarding the Darlenee Creek Bridge on the Missouri Railroad, near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two Federal soldiers were said to be mortally wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has advices from Kansas that a portion of MONTGOMERY'S men, under Capt. JANSON armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, reached Wyandotte on Thursday from Lawrence, under orders from Col. MONTGOMERY. MONTGOMERY, with several hundred mounted men, will at once take possession of the Kansas side of the Missouri line, so as to be ready to meet Gov. JACKSON'S forces whenever they make a movement from Independence towards Kansas City. The militia and volunteer companies are ready to march to the order, as soon as the orders are sent.

The *Republican* learns that on Sunday morning there were 2,000 State troops at Booneville, and another thousand at the opposite landing. Artillery had been posted upon elevated ground, commanding the river, and several pieces were mounted in the low ground opposite.

The expedition of Gen. LYON met the steamer *Iowa* and obtained all the information possible, on which he would determine whether to proceed direct to Booneville by river or disembark at Rockport, ten miles below, and attack JACKSON from the rear.

FROM THE MISSOURI BORDER.
LEAVENWORTH Ka., Tuesday, June 18.

There have been no movements of special importance on the southern borders since the retreat of the Secessionists on the 13th. The Secessionists have seized and burnt the dispatches accumulated at the Independence telegraph office, and forced the operator to accompany them in their retreat, with his instruments.

Capt. PRICE returned to Kansas with his force on the 15th, without having an engagement with the rebels.

The Kansas regiment from Lawrence are encamped at Wyandotte.

Among the Secessionists killed by their own men near Independence, on the 12th, was Capt. HOLLOWAY, recently resigned from the Federal army.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPEDITION IN PURSUIT OF GOV. JACKSON—IOWA VOLUNTEERS AT QUINCY—AID FROM KANSAS—JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

Yesterday's excitement did not leave me time to specify the details of the military movements then going on. I therefore hasten to furnish you with an exact account of the present *status* of affairs here. The Government steamers *Sabine* and *J. C. Swan* were detained, and did not leave the city till noon yesterday. They had on board Col. BLAIR'S entire regiment, two companies of United States regulars, four field pieces, one howitzer, and a company of artillery, altogether fifteen hundred men, under the personal command of Col. BLAIR and Gen. LYON. Gen. LYON with his staff was on board the *Swan*. Both steamers carried a heavy load of sand bags, as a protection in case of an attack from the shore. It is supposed that the destination of the troops is Jefferson City, but Gen LYON will most probably direct them to some point near the rendezvous of Gov. JACKSON'S militia, wherever that may be. A gentleman who arrived at Hermann to-day from Jefferson City, reports that the valiant Governor had left the Capital on the steamer *White Cloud*, with all the archives and State papers, and the little that was left in the Treasury, for Arrow Rock, a small place about forty miles above Jefferson City, on the Missouri River. If he intends to intrench his forces there, he must be conscious of far superior strength than is generally supposed. Jefferson City is left deserted, only one company, under Capt. KELLY, keeping guard there at the latest date, viz.: 1 P. M. yesterday.

Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment left, as I stated, to protect the Pacific Railroad from further damages, prevent the collection of State Guards, and perhaps to join Gen. LYON'S expedition, if the strength of the enemy should require it. Two companies of Col. BOERNSTEIN'S Regiment left last evening at 9 o'clock, per Government steamer *City of Louisiana*, and 700 more troops of the same regiment left this morning by railroad to join them at Herrmann. The steamer *D. A. Janeway*, purchased yesterday by the Government for the special purpose of conveying troops up and down the river, will probably leave to-day or to-morrow with a further reinforcement. The remaining companies of this regiment guard Jefferson Barracks; while the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments still occupy the arsenal, under the command of Col. SOLOMON.

Together with these movements of our own troops, the important news reaches us that 2,400 troops of the Iowa volunteers have landed at Quincy, and are under instructions to occupy Hannibal. It seems that the Secessionists of that place had threatened the Home Guards with revenge for their prompt seizure of the arms found in the foundry, under control of the rebels, and had only postponed the execution of their threats in order to await reinforcement from their confederates in the adjoining counties. The Union men of Hannibal, feeling themselves insecure, if they allowed any time to be wasted, applied to Gov. YATES, of Illinois, for help, which was promptly given them in the shape of 400 Illinois volunteers, under command of Col. SMITH. Still, the Secessionists are so strong in the vicinity of Hannibal, that a collision would have been dangerous. The arrival of the Iowa regiments, however, will effectually silence the rebels, who will most probably be disarmed and sent about their business, to attend to their farms.

Another aid to our Missouri troops, in this war for our holiest rights, has come from Kansas. The citizens of St. Joseph had suffered so much from the fury of the rebel mob, that it became at last a question of life and death whether they would submit or make one more effort for their liberties. They accordingly applied to the commanding officer at Leavenworth, Kansas, for assistance, which was promptly furnished them. The gallant commander ordered Major SELLY to proceed with two companies of the Second Regiment United States regulars, and two companies from Fort Kearney, amounting altogether to 480 men, to St. Joseph, and protect the loyal citizens from all violence. Arms were also sent from Fort Leavenworth, to be put into the hands of the Union men of St. Joe for their own protection. This aid has arrived very opportunely, for it will soon be seen that Gov. JACKSON has not left the time unimproved, which he owes with Gen. HARNEY so liberally extended him. The only question is whether he can collect his troops at a moment's notice. That he has a sufficient number of well armed and desperate men scattered over the State, to oppose formidable resistance to our forces, there is no doubt; but it is at least probable, that he did not risk the desperate measure of declaring war against the founders of the military despotism enthroned at Washington "without feeling sure that the time had come, and that he was fully prepared. Still, it is possible that the cowardly Union Navy became so troubled after their interview with Gen. LYON, that he took the desperate resolve to save his life, and, without considering that the moment to act had not yet arrived. His whereabouts are uncertain as yet. The report from Hermann is certainly true, in so far as the flight of Jefferson City on board, but whether his troops will rendezvous at Arrow Rock, or at some other point, is not so certain. It seems more probable that he intends to go further South, towards the Arkansas border, where the principal concentration of the Gen. RUSSELL has been for some time arranging matters with the Arkansas rebels. The enthusiasm in our city is still intense.

Exchanges on New York went up to ten per cent. yesterday, owing to the general fear prevailing that Missouri is to be plunged into a endless civil war, and parties desiring to get that account to turn their Missouri securities into gold or something available, when necessary, happened to our State.

In the session now mentioned yesterday, C. W. BARRON having waived in examination before the United States Commissioner, was brought before Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, and put under bail of $10,000, to general satisfaction and surprise.

I understand that the Washington foundry, in this city where cannon have lately been manufactured, was yesterday visited by a United States official, and the proprietors put under bail of $10,000, as a guarantee that no arms should be delivered to JACKSON'S party, it having been well known that the cannon were made for that very purpose.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad was put under guard of the Police last night, on petition of the President of the road, who had learned of a project of attack on the shop by a secession mob. As the machine shop contains all the rolling stock of the Company, now very extensively used by the United States troops, such an attack did not appear very improbable.

I just learn that the steamer *D. A. Smith* has met with another accident, running aground at the mouth of the Missouri. The *D. A. Janeway* has been sent to her relief. This detention is very unfortunate, as it will give Gov. JACKSON time to arrange his position, and collect his forces.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE TOWARDS YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 17, *via* Baltimore, June 18.

An expedition of 300 Zouaves, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel WARREN, and accompanied by Capt. SMITH, of the United States Topographicals, left this morning to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Big Bethel and up the route to Yorktown. It took artillery and two days' rations.

Gen. BUTLER has directed several guns to be rifled as soon as possible, for the Sawyer shell.

Guns have been placed on board the *Cataline*, she having been fired at by a rebel rig and from Sewall's Point.

Men can to-day be seen at work on Sewall's Point, probably constructing a water battery. The rifled gun on the Rip Raps will be brought to bear on them.

A battery of light artillery is to be got in readiness here as soon as possible.

Lieut. BUTLER and others proceeded to Big Bethel to-day with a flag of truce for the body of Major WINTHROP.

The rebels are understood to be concentrating a large force at Yorktown, two steamers on James River being engaged daily in transporting troops to the nearest point across.

There is every evidence of a forward movement. Gen. BUTLER has infused great energy into every department here.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Passengers from Fortress Monroe represent all quiet, and nothing was known of any intended movement.

It was reported that a British war-vessel was cruising off the mouth of the Chesapeake. [The *Gladiator*, now at New-York.]

The *Harriet Lane* was coming in as the steamer left, and some passengers declare that one of her wheel-houses was gone. It is presumed that she had another engagement.

Some soldiers on furlough say that Gen. BUTLER is preparing to advance on Great Bethel in force. There is said to be an immense force of rebels between Yorktown and Great Bethel.

THE TRIAL OF SAWYER'S RIFLED CANNON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, June 17, 1861.

Recent events have drawn attention, with great point, to the proper combination of the regular and volunteer forces. It is clear that a reform is needed in this important matter, and that it should be made so as to be permanent. Intelligent officers of the volunteer portions of the army are becoming more and more impressed with the fact that they need and must have the experience of the regulars. This can be secured and its results obtained without any invidious distinctions. SCOTT and TAYLOR proved this in Mexico. They always named the volunteers, both officers and men, in the same reports that made honorable mention of the regulars. The volunteer officers must, of course, be expected to have great attachments for and great confidence in their immediate commands. But in all general movements they must and will prefer general officers to take the lead. The evidence of the truth of this position is becoming clearer every day. It cannot be doubted that the result will be lastingly beneficial to the Union cause. The principal leaders of the Confederate troops—the men most active in the actual field—are those who have been successful officers of the United States Army. They have not lost their skill and efficiency. They have but transferred them from the banner of the Union to that of secession. These men must be met and conquered by others of equal experience and valor, and of a better *morale* because having a better cause.

Let the discussion of this subject begin, then, and go on vigorously. The result cannot but be good.

An exhibition of the Sawyer projectile took place yesterday at the Rip Raps. Your correspondent had the honor of being one of the party invited to witness the performance of the gun, in the presence of Major-Gen. BUTLER, Col. DE RUSSEY, of the Ordnance Department; Major MYERS, the originator of the system of signal flags; Mr. SAWYER, the inventor of the projectile; Mr. LATHROP, of Penn.; E. R. JEWETT, of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*; Col. BARTLETT, of New-York, and other gentlemen.

The gun was brought from New-York recently in the *Coatzacoalcos*, in connection with the Naval Brigade. It was placed on the unfinished fortification at the Rip Raps, known as Fort Calhoun, which commands the shore up and down in the direction of Sewell's Point. Here it was proposed to test the projectile, and learn the exact range and location of the secession batteries. The gun was fired eleven times, with the following arrangements and results. The charge was about 5½ pounds; the aim was as high as 45°, and as low as 15°. The nearest distance hit was 2,380 yards; the greatest distance hit was 4,800 yards; *this carried the shell into the water of Hampton Roads, over and beyond Sewell's Point!*

First fire—Elevation 22°, landed 4,600 yards from the gun and exploded.

Second—Elevation 23°. Shell went over the woods on the Point into the water. No explosion heard.

Third—Elevation 15°. Landed inside the beach, at 4,200 yards. Exploded.

Fourth—Elevation 21°. Went over Sewell's Point. No report.

Fifth—Elevation 20°. Went over the Point with an explosion.

Sixth—Elevation 16°. Struck a little short of the shore—perhaps 100 yards. Sent up a high jet of water.

Seventh—Elevation the same. Struck on the field a short distance below the Point. Exploded. Distance 4,300 yards.

Eighth—Elevation 16°. Struck and exploded on the beach.

Ninth—Elevation 19°. Went into the woods. No explosion.

Tenth—Elevation 25°. Went clean over the Point into the water beyond. No report heard.

Eleventh—Elevation 18°. Landed on the sand cliff of the Point, producing a great impression, and exploding fearfully. Distance 4,800 yards.

The shell weighed, charged, 48 pounds. The shot weighs 53 pounds.

During the firing three was evidently some surprise and excitement on "De Ole Varginny Shore." People about there didn't seem to understand it; couldn't tell who threw the first brick, nor where it came from. "A man on horseback," perhaps, as Mrs. Partington would say, the identical one the romancers JAMES and COOPER both saw—appeared suddenly on this side of Sewell's Point, riding violently along to where the shell struck, accompanied by a soldier with his musket. It was evident there was something in the wind besides smoke, and something else in the sand besides clams. Whizz! came another shell, and horseman and soldier withdrew at "double quick." The shot struck near where there were signs of a secession flag and a tent. The trees flew as the shell exploded, revealing the tent, or shed, or house, to considerable advantage.

A little after sundown the Union party returned to Fortress Monroe. That Sewell's Point can be hit from Fort Calhoun is now *au fait accompli*. That Sawyer's projectile can do it is now equally patent. It will undoubtedly soon be tested again, when your correspondent will be "there to see."

NEPTUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

THE POWHATAN AND BROOKLYN AT THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE NIAGARA AT MOBILE—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE FORT—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS ON SHORE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP NIAGARA,
Off Fort Pickens, Fla., May 27, 1861.

We arrived here on the 25th, *two days* from Havana, and found in this harbor the frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS; steamers *Brooklyn*, Commander POOR; *Powhatan*, Lieut.-Commanding POWER; *Mohawk*, Lieut.-Commanding WILLIAMSON; *Water-Witch*, Lieut.-Commanding ROCHENDORFF; and store-ship *Release*, Lieut.-Commanding FRALEY. The *Huntsville*, Commander PRICE, was dispatched from Havana to Tortugas, with orders for the *St. Louis*, Commander GIBSON, to proceed immediately to this place. The *Huntsville* arrived here yesterday, and the *St. Louis* is hourly expected.

Flag-officer MCKEAN has ordered the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* to the Mississippi, for the purpose of enforcing the blockade at New-Orleans. The *Niagara* will go to Mobile to-morrow, and will there be engaged in the same service—leaving the *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, *Huntsville* and *Mohawk* at this place, for the purpose of preventing a landing of the rebels in the rear of the fort, on Santa Rosa Island, and making a permanent lodgment there. Should this be effected by the enemy, the fire on every side upon the fort, from 8 and 10 inch guns, and sea-coast mortars, would be so concentrated upon the fort in such power, that its inmates could not make a suitable resistance, should any of their guns be left unmounted.

The Navy must necessarily hold the island until troops are sent in sufficient numbers to perform that duty, and for this purpose the Government ought not to delay one moment in sending at least six thousand men to this point, for the ships are needed to enforce a rigid blockade of the ports in the States of Alabama and Louisiana. Ten other steamships are needed in the Gulf, and we hope they may soon arrive. The flag-ship will make this point her head-quarters, and will return from Mobile so soon as other ships arrive.

I visited Fort Pickens, yesterday, and inspected every part of it. The officers have certainly done an immense amount of work since they have occupied it, but much more remains to be done in protecting the rear, where they expect the attack, if it is made at all. Outside of the Fort, on the Island, several companies are encamped, and a Columbiad battery has been erected, bearing on the Navy-yard, and other batteries erected by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG on the opposite shore. I cannot understand why the Government have allowed these batteries to be erected; for nearly the sweep of half a circle they have been planted, and any of them can reach the fort and do much damage. The enemy is reported to Col. BROWN, commanding the Department of Florida, at about 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

Gen. BRAGG, however, sent a message to him: "*Please do not return the fire* of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders"—evidently showing that there is a misunderstanding in their camp already.

This is the last day of grace, and the last vessels left the harbor to day, laden with lumber. By them we learned that there is a scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp, dissatisfaction among the men and officers, and that Major BRADFORD, formerly of the United States Army, had taken offence at something, resigned, and gone home. They, however, were not allowed to enter the camp, or have any communication with the people whatever, and could learn none of the particulars.

The large and expensive floating dry-dock, on Saturday last, was towed out into the harbor by a couple of tugs; but, as the current was running strong, they were not able to manage it, and it was anchored almost abreast of Fort Pickens. We supposed they intended to place it in a position where it would not be destroyed, in case of a bombardment of the Navy-yard.

Col. BROWN has sent Gen. BRAGG word that if he attempts to remove it, or place a battery upon it, he will fire upon him and destroy it. As it is made of pitch-pine, it will burn well, and hot shot are in constant readiness at the Fort for this purpose.

Capt. BARRY'S Flying Artillery, drill and manœuvre every day on Santa Rosa Island, within hailing distance of the Navy-yard. Three steamboats constantly ply up and down the bay, between the Navy-yard and Pensacola; what on earth they transport we cannot imagine. A number of rebel lookouts are stationed on the top of the shears at the yard, and others on the light-house abreast of Fort Pickens, where they watch everything going on outside, and even inside, the fort. The steamer *Water Witch* is dispatched to Key West to-morrow, for the purpose of ordering coal here immediately for the squadron, and to the Mississippi for the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. The Government should keep a vessel laden with coal at this place all the time. The steamers are now nearly entirely out. She takes out letters and will bring back the mail.

MAY 23.—The sloop *St. Louis* has not yet arrived.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Great American Union Meeting—The Privateering Question—The Emissaries of Jeff. Davis in Paris—Comments of the French Journals on American Affairs—Rumored Insanity of Queen Victoria, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The American Union Meeting last week at the Hotel du Louvre has been the subject of much conversation in political circles, and although it was feared at first that the tone of the speeches was too acrid to come from the mouths of Ministers accredited to European Courts, there is reason to believe that the effect has been good, and that one of the objects of the meeting, at least, that of giving information on the position and policy of the Administration at Washington, has been well served. The French journals, as well as French politicians, are leaning more and more to the side of the Union as the policy and the power of Mr. LINCOLN'S government become more apparent, and I think I can repeat now with more emphasis than ever, that there need not be any fear as to the course the French Government will pursue.

If, however, a quarrel should spring up with Spain on the question of St. Domingo, it would be more difficult to predict what would be the policy of the French Government; for, however much LOUIS NAPOLEON may be disposed in favor of the United States, he is still more pledged in his friendship to Spain.

The news brought by the last steamer to the effect that the American Government is willing to accept the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, on maritime law, has been received here with great satisfaction. It gives satisfaction not only because it is a humanitary measure, but because the abolition of privateering implies that the American Government has made up its mind to build up and maintain a large naval force,—a force which France will count on as a counterpoise to England. Let the American Government manage its diplomacy with France at the present moment judiciously, and immense benefit will result in the future, for the years that are to come are big with events in both continents.

The *Independence Belge* says that the language of the speakers at the Union meeting at the Hotel du Louvre, and especially that of Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, was so violent against the Secessionists that several persons got up and left the hall. This was not true. Many persons left before the proceedings were over, simply because these were prolonged, and because they had other engagements. But none but Union men received tickets of invitation, and there was no word spoken in the meeting that any Union man could not subscribe to. Even the Englishmen who were present, (journalists,) and who were obliged to hear their Government soundly abused, sat the meeting out.

The same journal, the *Independencece Belge*, makes the following singular perversion of a telegraphic dispatch. Among other things the dispatch by the last steamer contained this item: "President DAVIS has arrived at Pensacola, where he was received with great enthusiasm." The *Independence* has it: "Mr. Pensacola, just arrived from Paris, was received with great en husiasm."

We have had a flying visit from Mr. DUDLEY MANN. But neither he nor Judge ROST, (who has also been at Paris,) nor Mr. BUTLER KING, have ever seen either the Emperor or M. THOUVENEL, and they have less occasion to see them now than ever. It was reported here a few days ago that the whole batch of secession agents had gone home together; but this turns out not to be true. They are still clinging to Mr. GREGORY and his few aiders and abettors in the English Parliament, and waiting, like Mr. Micawber, to see what may turn up. They are in the meantime talking largely about buying guns, but no one on our side of the question knows whether they have much or little money for such an object, much less how they propose to obtain admission for their guns when bought. The English Government refuses to permit the sale to either party of Armstrong guns, but plenty of muskets may be had anywhere, while the Belgian and Prussian manufacturers will furnish all kinds of arms, and good ones, too.

The following interesting reflections on the American crisis and its effects in Europe, are from the London correspondence of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and may be regarded as a correct inside view of opinions in the financial world of London:

"A remarkable feature of this American conflict is the abundance of money in the large Northern cities, and the moderate discount on silver. Do the Americans count on this flow of European coin towards them? Up to the present moment they have not been deceived in their hope, for in a fortnight we have sent them five millions of dollars, and the present week another considerable amount is to go. This movement of metals may be diminished by the elevation of the rate of discount at New-York, which, from 104¾ has mounted to 106¾, thus upsetting all the anticipations made on this side of the Atlantic.

On the other hand, will not the civil war in the United States give rise to an entire new current of affairs? It is so believed, but the matter is only talked of in a whisper. There is a large number of American agents at the present moment at Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and London, part from the North and part from the South; the first charged to buy at any price arms and materials of war, the second bearers of those celebrated letters-of-marque, against which the royal proclamation will not probably prove a certain preventive.

The last news has not confirmed the report, so alarming for the manufacturers of Lancashire, of arising among the slaves of Kentucky. It is still hoped here that the military operations may be limited to Virginia, and perhaps the Border States, and that the Federal troops will not venture upon a Summer or Fall campaign on the burning and pestiferous soil of the Cotton States. The partisans in England of the Great Republic, one and indivisible, hope that the Federal Government will not commit this fault. But the partisans of a ruptured Republic, and these are the most numerous, desire to see, on the contrary, in default of a compromise, a determined and victorious resistance on the part of the South. We will thus gain, in effect, the destruction of the transatlantic nightmare which has borne down for so long a time the minds of our people, and, moreover, we should no longer fear for the supply of cotton to our manufactures."

The *Presse*, a leading journal of Paris, contains the following important article on the new relations between France and the United States, created by the secession troubles:

"The commercial relations of France with the United States, or more properly, with the dis-United States of America, are very extended, and it therefore becomes our duty to make known to our masters of vessels, shipping merchants and insurance offices, with as much accuracy as possible, the manner in which the old and the new American Governments regard and construe the maritime laws, the application of the principle of neutrality, and of the laws of blockades.

There existed formerly in the European law two totally different theories. According to the first, everything that belonged to the enemy might be taken wherever found, even under a neutral flag; but whatever belonged to a friendly Power could not be taken and held from a captured enemy's ship. This was the insular, the English theory. The second theory, which has been generally adopted by the Continental Powers, and which is sustained by a majority of the legal writers on international law, is based on the principle that the flag covers the merchandise, and that the legal presumption is that the merchandise is of the same origin as the flag; but, as the consequence of this, all merchandise embarked on board of a ship belonging to a belligerent is presumed to be the belligerent's property, and in case of capture, belongs legitimately to the other belligerent.

The Congress of Paris, (of 1856,) as already mentioned, adopted a doctrine more in conformity to equity, and more favorable to commercial interests; it is composed of principles opposed to the doctrines of former times. This new theory has two rules: the first, that the neutral flag protects the merchandize of the enemy, with the exception of contraband of war: the second, that neutral merchandize, with the exception of contrabsnd of war, is inviolable under the enemy's flag.

Unfortunately, the American Government refused to accept the doctrine of the Congress of Paris, and that Government still holds to the doctrine which declares that the goods of the enemy may be seized everywhere, and that the goods of neutrals are everywhere inviolable. It is the doctrine recognized as the law of nations by the Supreme Court of the land.

Our shipping merchants should therefore take warning; they cannot carry enemy's merchandise; but our manufacturers may feel certain that the Government of Washington will respect all French merchandise, or all merchandise belonging to a French subject, even if seized under the new American flag. Our Captains ought to know also that their ships are exposed to the right of search by any American man of war or privateer.

We have been assured that the American Government would favor certain nations with an exemption from the right of search. We have reason to believe that France will be comprised in this exception; we certainly desire it in the interest of our commerce, unless, however, the conditions are more onerous than the common law. Thus, for example, the non-recognition of the seceded States may bring to our maritime relations more restraints, and produce greater injuries than the right of search, since especially there is reason to believe that the separated States are disposed to accept the new therory of 'neutral goods under a neutral flag,' without departing from the old theory of 'the inviolability of neutral goods, even on board a belligerent.'

It remains for us to make known the law of blockades, which it is not less useful to be acquainted with.

The theory of neutrals is the rule of commerce with combatants during a maritime war; but the law of blockade is the interdiction of commerce with the blockaded party.

A blockade is a siege by sea; the besieging party wishes to reduce the besieged party with the least possible delay, and are of the most efficacious means is to cut off all exterior relations, to prevent the introduction of provisions, or the exportation or importation of all goods, even those that are neutral.

Respect of a blockade is a fixed rule of international law; but it has been always understood, and the Congress of Paris confirmed this interpretation, that, in order to be legal, the blockade should be notified in an authoritative manner to the respective Governments of the neutral Powers; and especially that it ought to be moreover effective, that is to say, that the besieged party ought to be enveloped by a sufficient naval force.

The seceded States have no navy, and unless they can manage to improvise one by buying ships, (and they will still need sailors,) they will remain incapable of blockading any of the ports of the United States. The Government of Washington, on the contrary, possesses a sufficient maritime force to completely arrest our commerce with the principal ports of the new Confederation and of the Gulf of Mexico. The penalty attached to the violation of a blockade is the confiscation of the ship and its cargo.

It should be held in mind that all captains at sea are considered as having been notified of the blockade, and cannot avail themselves of the plea of ignorance.

We need not speak of the dangers of privateering, because we are certain that no French subject is going to accept the letters-of-marque offered by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to all maritime brigands who wish to attack vessels coming out of the port of New-York; and the proof of this is, that our Government has not felt the necessity of making, on this subject, an official proclamation, as the English Government has done.

We can understand that the love of liberty and of glory should have pushed generous and gallant spirits under the flag of GARIBALDI. They did not go to Palermo, to Messina, to Reggio, to the Volturno, in order to stuff their pockets with gold; they went there to fight for the independence of Italy, with only what was strictly necessary—a musket and a bayonet, a pair of shoes, a piece of red flannel on the back, bread, when it could be had, and not a cent of pay.

We can understand also that the sons of the crusaders and of the aristocracy should enroll themselves under the cross-keys of St. Peter; they have at least the pretext of conviction and of religious credulity. But the contempt and the indignation of the public will follow, on their return, the brigands and filli-busters who may come charged with the booty from American commerce, stolen in the open sea, the pistol and boarding axe in hand, with the permission of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When the daring corsairs of Morlaix and Saint Malo took to the high seas, and returned dragging in their prizes, it was not booty they sought; they went out to combat the enemy of their country—it was the English fleets they attacked with such admirable daring.

To-day, the system of privateering authorized against the property of the United States, with which we are at peace, and for which we have always cherished a national sympathy, will only be a system of highway robbery without excuse—a miserable and ignoble speculation of brigandage, condemned by all honest nations."

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, June 4, 1861.

Extraordinary rumors, of which, so far as I know, nothing has been heard in London, are circulated in Paris to-day touching the health of the Queen of England. The *Gazette de France* says that "Dr. SCHŒLEIN has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German physicians on the state of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness."

The following mysterious paragraph appears, under the head of "latest news," in the new journal, *Le Temps*:

"We learn from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince WILLIAM, are going to pay a visit to London about the middle of July. It appears that the great object of their journey is to procure a *salutary emotion* for Queen VICTORIA—to change the current of her thoughts by their society. The rumors that circulate about Her Majesty's condition are truly alarming, and awaken the most sincere sympathy here. Her Majesty is only 42 years of age; her bodily health is perfectly good, and it may be reasonably hoped that, under proper treatment, the moral malady with which she is afflicted will soon disappear."

This paragraph contains an insinuation that Queen VICTORIA, like her grandfather, GEORGE III., is out of her mind. There was a report some time ago that the Duchess of Kent had died a Roman Catholic; and that the Queen, who felt the loss of her mother most intensely, had, in her grief, become one also. This statement, however, was thought to be a calumny, invented by an Ultramontanist French paper, and it was treated with contemptuous silence in London. The present rumors, however, will occasion much excitement when they come to be known there, and I should think there can scarcely fail to be a Parliamentary explanation about them.

The discussion of the new Press law comes on in the legislative body to-morrow. The relaxation which the Government now proposes to make in the Draconian system invented in 1852, is in itself infinitesimally small, but the Press generally inclines to accept the change with cheerfulness and gratitude, on account of the liberal tendencies which they wish to think it discloses. The journals will continue to be, as heretofore, at the absolute mercy of the Government, but as long as the spirit which dictated the decree of Nov. 24 continues to prevail in the Emperial councils, there is fair ground to hope that they will enjoy a considerable measure of liberty, which in the nature of things must go on increasing, unless the Emperor openly adopts a reactionary policy, and this it will be very difficult for him to do. The clause in the very short bill which is of the greatest practical importance, is that which abolishes the absurd enactment that two judicial condemnations, however trivial, (even if only to a nominal fine of f5,) should necessarily and *ipso facto* entail the suppression of a newspaper. The provision that the effect of warnings shall be cured by prescription after the lapse of two years, although it removes one of the monstrosities of the law, which was a good subject for declamation against the Government, is in reality no boon, because the Government can always suppress a journal when it likes, either by going through the form of warnings, or by the more summary process of a decree, signed by the Emperor, without reason assigned. A like observation may be made with regard to the other "soft sawder" clauses in the bill. The small Liberal Party in the Chamber headed by EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES FAVRE will move amendments, the effects of which, if acceded to, would be to put the Press upon a secure, (and to a great extent,) a really liberal footing, but there is not the remotest chance of their amendments being carried. They will, however, give rise to an interesting debate, and possibly may be supported by several members who habitually vote for Government. The substance of these amendments is, that any citizen shall be at liberty to found a journal on his own responsibility without asking leave of the Government; that all press offences shall be tried by a jury; that the rule that no evidence can be admitted to prove the truth of a libel, shall not apply to the case of public functionaries whose conduct in the execution of their functions may be criticised by the Press; that the Government shall no longer have the power arbitrarily to deprive a printer of his license, and that no merely working printer shall be liable to prosecution.

Plon Plon (who, by the way, is said to be going to the United States within a very few days) has got himself into trouble by publishing in his own peculiar moniteur—the *Opinion Nationale*—one of the most absurd pieces of extravagant adulation that a vile flatterer was ever found to put his pen to. You will find the article in the English papers of a few days back. The signature appended to it is that of M. E. ABOUT, a man who, from his talent, is worthy of better things. The *Patrie* to-night says that the Minister of the Interior most severely blames the production, and has given the editor of the *Opinion Nationale* notice that, if he transgresses in like manner again, very severe measures of repression will be resorted to. This intimation of the *Patrie* is very curious, and betrays serious differences between Prince NAPOLEON and his Imperial cousin. I don't like Plon Plon, but I can't help saying that his name has lately represented civil and religious liberty; and the snubbing which he now gets from authority, coupled with the part ultimately taken by the Emperor in favor of MURAT in the case of the Free Masons, is to my mind strong confirmatory evidence of rumors which I hear, that the Emperor is leaning more strongly in favor of the temporal power of the Pope and against Italian unity than he did but a very few days ago.

The serious illness of Count CAVOUR, who has been bled six times, and after being frequently reported convalescent, has, according to the latest news, had a relapse, is a matter of European anxiety.

You know, I dare say, that the appeal in the case of PATERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE, stands fixed for hearing on June 24. M. BERRYER will plead for Mrs. PATERSON, as before, and CHAIX D'EST ANGE, a most unscrupulous functionary, will represent the Government.

English Feeling Towards America.

From the London Examiner.

As the thinking and industrious people of this country wait for the first tidings of collision between Unionists and Separatists in America, one feeling predominates above all others—that of unaffected sorrow at the likelihood of kinsmen embruing their hands in one another's blood. The opposing hosts, in their mutual exasperation, repudiate, indeed, all political or social consanguinity. The *soi disant* aristocracy of Carolina are described by the *Times'* correspondent as thanking Heaven that their State was "founded by gentlemen," as lamenting that the far-famed ship which bore the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of New-England had not foundered at sea, and as sighing for some sprig of European Royalty round which they might rally for the perpetuation of their peculiar "domestic institutions." On the other hand, as the furrow of the schism deepens and lengthens, we have mild and moderate men like Mr. EVERETT, declaring that they find themselves forced by events to adopt the tone and attitude of partisans, against their original determination, and sorely against their will. "So long as it was only a question of the secession of the extreme South, I was content," says that eminent statesman and diplomatist, "to say, let them go, rather than shed blood to retain them; but when I find the Border States involved in the disruption, and members of the original Union by which the great commonwealth was established in danger of being riven from our side, I feel that there is no longer room to hesitate, and I reluctantly but zealously raise my voice in support of war." A still more significant and painful symptom of the rapid growth of internecine impulses and passions is that afforded by the recent reply of the Governor of Massachusetts to the General commanding the forces of that State in Maryland. But it is enough to note the uniform testimony which daily reaches us of the enthusiasm and zeal with which myriads of both young and old men hasten to join the ranks of civil conflict. *It is utterly impossible for any right-thinking man to look on such a spectacle with supercilious indifference or speak of it with any kind of satisfaction. Bad men and mad men there are, we are sorry to say, amongst us, who not merely do so in private, but who are not ashamed even in public to give vent to a selfish and sinister glee at what they stupidly mistake for the break down of popular government on the other side of the Atlantic.* Before a campaign has been begun or a battle fought, these birds of ill-omen raise their exultant cry, not merely over the hecatombs of civil war which they anticipate, but over the ruin of that vast home of republican liberty, which has always been to them a cause of spite and spleen. Who can tell what we and other peace-loving nations might suffer, if it were possible that a similar catastrophe should occur beyond the ocean? *America has hitherto been the only great country that for eighty years has maintained her integrity and independence, without a standing army.* What a curse to mankind generally, what a danger to us and to every other nation in Christendom having transmarine possessions, would be the transmutation of the unaggressive federalty founded by WASHINGTON into an anti-democratic and military State. Yet this, we suppose, is what our reactionary wiseacres in Parliament, like Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, and a few of our cotemporaries in the Press, unpatriotically sigh for. *For the sake of being able to count one jeweled diadem the more, and to see hereditary titles and estates founded in America, such politicians are ready to rejoice at the peril that threatens the existence of a polcy under which a multitudinous people has dwelt in peace and thriven greatly for a period of eighty years.* But let no man say that in such sentiments the English people have any sympathy or share. Content with their own traditional forms of rule, they recognize in those of America that identity of purpose in the main which similarity of feature and modification of expression forcibly denote. They cannot and do not realize the possibility of their prosperous and powerful descendants wantonly flinging away the securities they have so long enjoyed for favorable growth in greatness, opulence and freedom. They do not believe that in any event the majority of the States will cease to be united in their old Federal bond, or that the main body of the American citizens will show any wavering in their attachment to the institutions whose practical worth they have for generations "experimented and proved." Even though a Planter Confederacy of Slaveholding States should succeed in establishing itself on their Southern frontier, the States of the Union would still number twenty millions of dutiful and devoted citizens within its ample confines; would still possess the greatest commerce and mercantile marine (after ours) in the world; and would still be able to boast with truth and justice that the foundations of freedom laid by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN, had remained unshaken by the madness of a comparatively small and specifically inferior section of the community. For our own parts, we utterly distrust the vaunts and vaporings of the South; and we daily look more doubtingly upon their boasted capability of sustaining a protracted struggle. But in speculations as to the possible issue of the war, we are not disposed to indulge. *We are content to reiterate our unmingled sorrow at its occurrence, and our profound conviction that after the dark wave of adversity has swept over America, her self-reliant spirit will be found uncrushed, her love of liberty unchanged, and her fidelity to the flag of peaceful progress undiminished.*

Letter from Rev. Dr. Hamlyn, the Distinguished Missionary.

To the Editor of the London Compass:

SIR: Will you allow an American traveler, who has just arrived from the United States, to say that, on taking up the *Compass*, he reads almost the only article which he has seen in the English Press with which an American could fully agree. I refer to your article on the "American Civil War," in your last number of May 24. I am sorry to say the closing thought, that even now adjustment is possible, is not entertained by Americans, either North or South.

It is a matter of surprise and regret to American Christians that England should seem to have so much sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, the basis of which is Slavery, as a "Divine institution," and as "necessary to the highest civilization." Shall we call it an English sympathy, or a *Manchester sympathy?* Whatever may be its source, it will undoubtedly embitter the future relations of Great Britain with the 20,000,000 of freemen who constitute *the North.*

If you will allow me the space, I would call the attention of your readers to a few points of this controversy.

1. The Southern States can point to no violation of the Constitution on the part of the Northern States in order to justify this rebellion. They are very loud in denunciation, but have never pointed out one fact in support of their accusations.

2. The absurdity of any such charge will be at once apparent to every one who considers that for the last twenty years and more the *political power of the country has been wielded by the South itself.* It was Southern policy which rejected the overtures of England and France in reference to *privateering*, doubtless foreseeing, as not distant, what is now passing before us. Let Englishmen then remember that whatever accusations are brought against the past policy of the United States are brought especially against the South—the party in power.

3. The real question at issue is in danger of being lost sight of by those who survey the contest from a distance. The South demands the unlimited extension of Slavery. It demands the right to hold slaves in every State of the Union, to carry slaves into every territory, and contemplates the ultimate reopening of the Slave-trade.

President LINCOLN was elected on a platform of principles ("the Chicago Platform") in direct opposition to these doctrines. Hence secession, hence the present civil war. It is amazing that intelligent Englishmen can say that there is no question of Slavery at the bottom of this contest!!

4. What Americans demand is not any *interference* on the part of England, but only that she should judge fairly and justly of their position in reference to the rebellion, and of the question really at issue. AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The Mistake of England.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale.

The speeches delivered by Messrs. DAYTON, CLAY, and FREMONT, at the American meeting, will create a sensation in England. What they say of the disinterestedness of France and the selfishness of England must give anything but pleasure to the English Government and the London Press. The *Times*, which has never understood the American question, will employ abuse rather than logic as a reply to the unanswerable arguments of Mr. CLAY, and will doubtless cite, in refutation of the assertions of Mr. DAYTON and Mr. FREMONT, the testimony of its correspondent, Mr. RUSSELL, whose predictions have all thus far been belied by events.

England, without recognizing the independence of the Slave States, has formally declared that she will consider them "a belligerent power," and she consequently disputes the right of the Washington Government to treat the corsairs of the South as pirates. The Northern people regard this declaration as an act of weakness—as a concession made to Southern Planters. It is against this act of weakness, against this abandonment of all the liberal views of the English people, that Messrs. CLAY and FREMONT have protested with energy; and their protest acquires all the greater importance from the fact of their being regarded as the interpreters of the secret policy of the Washington Government, and of the patriotic sentiments of the American people. *What England wants is to keep in the good graces of the South, and not to wound too acutely the just susceptibilities of the North. In this game she will not succeed.* She will only embitter the Republicans without satisfying the slaveholders. It appears too evidently, from the proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN, the dispatches of Mr. SEWARD, and the speeches delivered the day before yesterday in Paris, that the Government of the United States is determined to suppress the rebellion, regardless equally of the weaknesses and the threats of England.

A TREASONABLE CORPORATION.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Complicity of its President with the Rebels—Evidences of his Guilt—Merited Retribution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The efforts of the rebels to embarass the movements of Federal troops have fallen with peculiar severity upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By their acts, the business of the road has been almost wholly suspended, and a blow given to its prosperity from which it will never recover. A more direct line of road between New-York and Western Virginia, *viâ* Sherman's Valley to Harrisburgh, Penn, will at an early day be constructed. The loyal people of Western Virginia will be brought into closer relations with the Union men of the North. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been one of the most active instigators of the rebellion against the Government. Personally, his traits of character deprive him of much influence, but as the President of one of the great national lines of railway, and his control of the servants of the Company, and his power of directing the business of the road to give aid and comfort to the rebels, have made his efforts seriously felt. Months before the North had any suspicion of the designs of the Southern traitors, GARRETT, who seems to have been cognizant of the plot, made a public speech at the opening of the Eutaw House, in which he foreshadowed a war between the North and the South, and pledged the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the services of its thousand of employes for the defence of the South and its institutions. He has endeavored to keep his word, though his efforts have recoiled most disastrously upon his road; indeed, nothing but the protection of the Federal Government has prevented its entire destruction. The rebels, with a malignity that looks like despair, have been for weeks past engaged in destroying the road, its property and machinery. The following expensive bridges along the line of the road have been destroyed: Opeguon Creek, 147 feet span; Sleepy Creek, 219 feet span; Patterson Creek, 145 feet span; North Branch River, 131 feet span; Buffalo Creek No. 2, 108 feet span; Buffalo Creek No. 3, 156 feet span; Martinsburgh, 200 feet span; Harper's Ferry 1,050; total, 2,156 feet.

This heavy destruction of property will have to be borne by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The treasonable acts of its President will preclude any claim for damages from the Federal Government, or from the State of Virginia under the new organization of the State Government. One of the first acts of GARRETT, after the riot in Baltimore, was to refuse to transport Federal troops over the road. The energetic action of the Government, in taking military possession of the Annapolis and Washington Road, defeated his traitorous purposes in this regard, though he succeeded for a time in placing his cars and machinery beyond its reach. He has continued, however, to act in collusion with the rebels—granting them every possible facility for the transportation of troops, munitions of war and provisions into the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry. Car-loads of cattle, horses, hogs and flour, manifested at the West, nominally for Baltimore, have been allowed to be stopped at Harper's Ferry, as if by compulsion, when circumstances show that it was done by design, and with the connivance of the Company. Within the last fortnight forty cars of grain were sent by SHRIVER, of Wheeling, to Brady's Mill, Md., and at that point it was re-manifested to Baltimore, as if it was legitimate Maryland trade, whilst the *cars* were marked to *Martinsburgh*, Va. Thirty-five of these cars had gone forward, and had been received by the rebels, when the Baltimore and Ohio Company had advices that the passage of their coal trains had been interrupted at Harper's Ferry. The Company instantly gave orders not to send forward the other five cars, and at the last accounts they were detained at Cumberland. This act plainly shows the complicity of the Company in furnishing supplies to the rebels. The same illicit traffic was encouraged on the eastern end of the road. Provisions were regularly sent over the road, manifested to Frederick, whence they were subsequently transferred in wagons to Harper's Ferry. Recruits for the rebel army have been constantly carried over the road in numbers of from thirty to forty at a time, from Baltimore and from Wheeling to Harper's Ferry—the parties disclosing their uniforms soon after passing the Relay House when going west, and Cumberland when coming east—the conductors on the road, who generally sympathize with the President of the Company in his secession feelings, granting them every facility. It is difficult to account for the singular infatuation of the Southern rebels in the mad career they are pursuing? With GARRETT it is especially unaccountable, as self-interest is the only principle of action that governs him. It is supposed that, in favoring secession, he has been actuated by an intense jealousy of the three great rival lines of railway at the North, deluding himself with the idea that in a Southern Confederacy the Baltimore and Ohio Road would have a monopoly of the Southwestern traffic.

He is now being made to feel the consequences of his traitorous acts. I trust the people of Maryland who have followed his lead will pause before they are placed in a similar dilemma.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Congressional Election—Who are Elected—Their Position—Affairs at the Polls—Michigan Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The election for members of Congress in this State came off on Thursday last, and resulted in the choice of Union candidates in every Congressional District. The Secessionists have no cause for rejoicing, and look chop-fallen enough. They are not at all pleased with the result, especially in the first and Sixth Districts, where they expected to elect their candidates by overwhelming majorities. In the First District Hon. JOHN W. CRISFIELD is elected over DANIEL HENRY, Disunionist, by a large majority. This District was supposed to be one of the strongholds of secession, as it is composed of the lower counties of the Eastern shore, and the inhabitants are mostly slaveholders. In the Second District, Hon. EDWIN H. WEBSTER is reëlected almost without opposition. Messrs. WEBSTER and CRISFIELD are not quite so decided in their Union sentiments as many would like, but they are both good men, and no doubt will stand by the Government in the terrible crisis through which it is passing. In the Third District, CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, Unconditional Union, is chosen over WM. P. PRESTON, Esq., "Peace States Rights candidate, by a small majority. It is difficult defining Mr. PRESTON'S position, but he is probably a Secessionist under a masked battery. Mr. LEARY is a decided Union man, and his election is satisfactory to the Republicans. Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Unconditional Union, is defeated in the Fourth District by Hon. HENRY MAY, Douglas Democrat. Mr. MAY calls himself a Union man, but many of the Disunionists voted for him. They did so for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. DAVIS, and not for any love they bore his opponent. The defeat of Mr. DAVIS is to be regretted, for he is an able and fearless man, and would be of service to the Administration just at this particular time. Like all men of boldness and decision, Mr. DAVIS has warm friends and bitter enemies. He is a little ahead of the times in this latitude, and has to give way to a man of a more conservative stamp. In some waters it is necessary to fish with a pliant rod, and to use a great deal of caution, otherwise the fish may be frightened. In the Fifth District, the people have almost unanimously elected Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, who in the palmy days of Democracy was familiarly called the "Old War-Horse." He was once Governor of this State, but for some years past has been living in retirement among the hills of "Old Frederick." And now, in the days of secession and danger, the "Old man eloquent" emerges from his obscurity, and once more is to be heard his clarion voice, ringing forth eloquent peals in behalf of his country and his country's flag.

In the Sixth District, the last stronghold of secession, the Unionists have triumphed, and elected CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., as their representative. Mr. CALVERT is an honest man and a true patriot, and when such men are sent to our halls of legislation, we may have some little hope for the safety of our country. The election of Union men in the First and Sixth Districts, takes our secessionists by surprise, and they feel very much chagrined at the result.

During the election at Spalding's Precinct, in Prince George's County, on Thursday, an altercation took place between Dr. BOSWELL and Mr. JOHN OGDEN, when pistols were drawn, and before either could fire, JUDSON JARBOE and GRAFTON SUIT fired upon Mr. OGDEN with shot guns, killing him instantly. Mr. OGDEN was a Union man. A soldier named FELIX MCCORMICK, belonging to Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment, was shot on Friday night at the corner of Broadway and Gough-street. The affair caused an intense excitement at the time, and threats were made against the house of Mr. JACOB MYERS, from which the shot was fired. On being told by Mr. MYERS that the parties who had been accused of firing should be given up in the morning, and the matter duly investigated, the crowd dispersed, and no breach of the peace was committed. Dr. BUCKLER JONES, son in-law of Mr. MYERS, was arrested on Saturday as an accessory, and held to bail in the sum of $2 000, but WM. MYERS, the son, could not be found. His family say he was in the house at the time the pistol was fired.

MCCORMICK was taken to a house near by, where he was attended by a physician, but such is his condition that he will not be fit for field duty for some time. A great many conflicting statements have been given of the affair, and in all probability the truth will not be arrived at, until an investigation takes place.

Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment at Patterson's Park, struck their tents yesterday morning and moved to Mount Clare, at the other end of the city.

The Third Michigan Regiment, numbering 1,000 strong, passed through this city about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The Thirteenth New-York Regiment, formerly stationed at Annapolis and the Junction, reached this city yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Fort McHenry. During Saturday night the powder and other munitions of war stored at Pikesville Arsenal, Baltimore County, were brought through this city and transferred to Fort McHenry. The Boston Light Artillery Company, stationed at the Relay House, has been brought in and located at the camp near Mount Clare. All these movements have probably been made with a view to transport men and munitions to the seat of war at the shortest notice.

Virginia and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having for a few weeks been daily a reader of the TIMES, I have found so much in it that expressed my views precisely as to prompt me to ask an insertion of one or two brief thoughts.

To the point: The great problem in our present struggle is, what shall be done with the negro? In my view, the present Convention at Wheeling have an opportunity to do a great and glorious act, such as never has hitherto been offered in America. They may declare all born after this date in Virginia to be free at the age of 21. If this were done in Virginia, it must soon be followed in the other Border States, and then further South. This is one way.

They may say that all slaves shall have secured to them by law the rights of the family. Husband and wife, parent and child, shall be relations held as sacred and binding among slaves as among the free, and the rights of the master shall never interfere with the duties and responsibilities arising from them. Let this be proposed on condition that such a change be made in the Constitution of the United States as to count all colored people, in States where marriage is thus legalized, as a basis of representation.

If Western Virginia can and will do something like this, then confiscate all the property of Secessionists, setting their slaves free and using their property to pay State bonds, and the State will have a future no less splendid than her past history has been.

Honors to Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the suggestions that have appeared on this subject will have their effect, because they all spring from a common desire on the part of the true men of the United States to show all proper honors to the late statesman.

I have thought that one more suggestion might be added to the programme. Let every man that voted for Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency, at the late election, send a three-cent postage stamp to the Postmaster of his town, with the request that it be sent to the Committee in Illinois as his contribution. For that purpose the sum would amount to nearly $40,000, and through the Postmasters the three-cent stamps could be sent without expense, and without violating the Postal laws. *Second*—That any person who felt inclined to send a dollar bill, or five, or ten, or twenty, could do it in the same way.

We have some instances of public appreciation of men who have rendered great services to nations in history; that of RICHARD COBDEN, of England, who, having expended many years of his life, and a large portion of his fortune in making a war against the corn laws of England, he became poor at last. After his triumph, which ended in the abolition of the corn laws, the British people agreed, by common consent, to make up to him what he had expended in their cause, and they gave him a munificent sum. It came chiefly in small contributions; and his reply to the Committee on that subject shows how much higher his appreciation was of this tribute of gratitude and respect, in consequence of its having become so universal.

As many people who will see this article may not know who the Committee are that have been duly appointed, let me suggest that each one who has any contributions to make, should send them at once (if they have any doubt about any other direction) to the Postmaster at Chicago, Illinois, or else to the President of the United States, than whom no man is better qualified to appreciate the magnanimity, the conflict, and the personal fidelity of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. C. E. L.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

The Relation of England to the United States—Facts in the Case.

THE BEECHES, ——, Ohio, June, 1861.

You, Mr. TIMES, in common with most other people, are considerably exercised in regard to the future course of England. I should be also, if I did not consider that course—as made certain by her commercial position. Great Britain is wholly a commercial country, partly from its insular position, and more from the growth of manufactures and the possession of so many colonies. Because she is so filled with the idea of commercial profit, and because long possession of power has hardened and magnified her pride, she is, as you correctly said in the TIMES, most *intensely selfish.* If we judge the duties of nations towards each, by moral laws, what example of national selfishness can equal that of forcing the opium trade on China? But perhaps she is in this following the great law of selfishness which governs all old and dominant nations. It is because of this selfishness, however, as premises, that I am thoroughly convinced she will not only *not assist the Southern rebels*, but will actually, in the end, *come round to the aid of the United States.* The declaration of Lord RUSSELL was one of those blunders which Englishmen are continually committing about this country. They are too proud to study or understand the *facts* of the American Nation, until they are fairly struck into them by events. A Frenchman always understands us—an Englishman never. The reason of this, too, is obvious. French society is democratic; English society is aristocratic. The sympathies of the French are with us, and those of the English against, by natural laws of social affinity But to the case in hand. A very short time will compel England, stupid as she is in regard to us, to see certain facts, in regard to her relations, which stare her in the face with most tremendous consequences. I assume, as *premises*, that these facts will turn all her selfishness in favor of the United States Government.

First—Whether she does or does not get cotton, (the question which most alarms her,) there is a prior question of still greater magnitude. Never did England need *bread* as much as she does today. In no year, not even that of the Irish famine, did she import so much—and that is *a want which is constantly increasing.* The condition of the South and England is, in this respect, precisely alike. While the South is devoted to cotton, and England to commerce and manufactures, both must *depend on others for bread.* It is this which makes the blockade of the South terrible. It is this which will make England dependent on the North, and especially on the Northwest, for bread. Where else is she to get it? Let her boldest statesmen answer. Take some *facts* here. The 1860 census of England, just published, shows—what every census has shown for half a century—that *the agricultural population is diminishing.* England becomes every day more dependent on foreign nations for bread. Where will she get it? France is also becoming a permanent importer of bread; and throughout Europe the same fact is apparent, that the civic or artisan population increases faster than the agricultural. Only in most bountiful years can England get bread enough from any quarter than the United States. England cannot force it from us, and to withhold it is death. Here is one great fact. Let us take another.

Secondly—How is England to get *any* cotton if the rebellion does not cease? The South heavily embargoes cotton, and the United States Government will not permit a bale to be exported. There comes the *nut* of the question. The shallow-brained part of the English ignore the bread question, and would use the navy to break the blockade. This is what the equally shallow South expects and hopes for. Without questioning now the possibility of such a scheme, let us notice another fact. The South *will not raise this year a half a crop of cotton*, for obvious reasons. The war diverting her men, and the absolute necessity of cultivating corn, and the utter ruin of finances, will together, cut off half her crop. If this half, under the protection of the British Navy, were to be embarked, it must meet all the hazards of war, and the greater part of it be captured by New-England privateers for *then* the two hundred thousand seamen of the North will come into fearful action. In no event, therefore, can England get cotton, or bread, by a war on the United States. But, let us look at another fact, of more magnitude than all the rest.

Thirdly—A war with the United States would, in all human probability, prove the downfall of England. I know it at the English Government has been growing and strengthening during 800 years; that her ports encircle the earth, and her flag has been borne to the battle and the breeze. Give all this its due weight. But, England has never yet been attacked by Powers alike powerful on the ocean and on the land. Her great enemy has been France, and against France she has constantly played off Germany, while she kept command of the ocean. Now, how will stand the forces? From Germany she can get no help, for all Germany sympathizes with the Northern States, and has a hearty natural hatred of slave institutions. Who are the enemies of England? France comes first, alone equal to Great Britain in strength. For hundreds of years, France has

FORD, it became necessary to examine the difference between the powers of Congress under the Articles of Confederation and those conferred on that body by the present Constitution, and the learned and venerable Chief-Justice who on that occasion delivered the opinion of the Court expresses himself in these words:

"But it must be remembered that, at that time, (1784,) there was no Government of the United States in existence with enumerated and limited powers; what was then called the United States, were thirteen separate sovereign, independent States, which had entered into a league or confederation for their mutual protection and advantage, and the Congress of the United States was composed of the representatives of these separate sovereignties meeting together as equals, to discuss and decide on certain measures which the States, by the articles of confederation, had agreed to submit to their decision. But this confederation had none of the attributes of sovereignty in legislative, executive or judicial power. It was little more than a Congress of Ambassadors, authorized to represent separate nations in matters in which they had a common concern." * * * * *

"They (the Confederated States) were about to dissolve this Federative Union, and to surrender a portion of their independent sovereignty to a new Government, which, for certain purposes, would make the people of the several States one people, and which was to be supreme and controlling within its sphere of action throughout the United States." * * *

"The new Government was not a mere change in a dynasty, or in a form of Government, leaving the nation or sovereignty the same, and clothed with all the rights and bound by all the obligations of the preceding one. But when the present United States came into existence under the new Government, it was a new political body, a new nation, then for the first time taking its place in the family of nations." * * * * * * * *

"The principle upon which our Governments rest, and upon which alone they continue to exist, is the Union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their internal and domestic concerns and *bound together as*, ONE PEOPLE *by a general Government* possessing certain enumerated and restricted powers, delegated to it by the people of the several States and exercising *Supreme authority* within the scope of the powers granted to it, throughout the dominion of the United States."

This opinion was delivered in 1856, and we may therefore guess in whose favor the issue would have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; let us hope that the South will not gain any advantage by the mode of trial which it has selected. Yours, &c., L.

Army Rank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, under the head of Military and Naval Movements, we notice that certain officers have taken a stand in regard to the appointment of citizens to command in the Army, uniting in a petition, stating the injustice this is to those who, through better knowledge, by long service and active experience in the field, are entitled to promotion.

Holding no commission, and aspiring to none, an outsider may be permitted to speak, to express the sentiments of many, who, by relationship with some of the most reliable officers in our service and their aid in behalf of the cause, feel themselves personally aggrieved by the gross injustice of the present state of things.

Many of the highest appointments in the Army have been made wholly without regard to previous knowledge or military experience; and can any unprejudiced mind doubt the disadvantage of this, or the advantage over the enemy of having men in command used to the service, and trained in the "science of war." If it does, let him turn to the details of this battle, of Great and Little Bethel.

We would not make invidious distinctions, and but refer to this particularly, as of recent and marked occurrence.

Who but a *citizen* soldier would have permitted his troops to rush on pell-mell and mow each other down; who, but one wholly unacquainted with the details of an intrenchment, have exposed his men to the galling fire of a *masked battery*, whose open mouth told him, probably for the first time, that such things were?—who but a citizen would under the circumstances have attempted anything but a "storm," if he had force enough, and if not, by a prudent tarry for reinforcements, scarce a Sabbath day's journey behind him, gain that *prestige* in all warfare—ancient and modern—victory on the *first* battle-fields?

Our descendants of the Pilgrims may have trusted too much to the name of Bethel—God's place, or God with us, as the end must prove He is—but blood should be spared, and it should never be forgotten that that great Christian soldier, OLIVER CROMWELL, in "trusting," bade his followers "keep their powder dry," and that this most inglorious affair shows *Le Petit Corporal* should not be altogether condemned for believing that Providence favored the best-managed and heaviest artillery. Other defeats will prove this more and more, and the course pursued by the Government will, if continued, tend still further to this end.

All officers in the army are not dependent on the little they receive in the way of pay for their support, and will military men of spirit and means be so insulted; will their professional pride endure it; will they, after braving years of toil and hard service, and becoming masters of their profession, be led like sheep to the slaughter, ashamed, in the ignominy of defeat by those who know no more of it than they of Blackstone or Coke or of the day-book and ledger?

No one doubts the *bravery* of the citizen soldier. In the instance before referred to, they were "fierce for the fray," and their disastrous defeat proves only the entire want of knowledge on the part of their commanders, unskilled in what they had undertaken, and in this battle opposed to an old artillerist of the Federal army. Many such have "seceded" to this rebel force, and to all, DAVIS has assigned high command. Opposed, on our side, are mainly men whose experience amounts to no more than the home drill of a Volunteer Regiment, or a month's encampment for a pleasure trip.

Where did NAPOLEON find his great Field Marshals, his JUNOT, his MURAT, and his LANNES? At the desk of a counting-room, or in a barrister's easy-chair? No! He picked them from the *line* of the army, and nobly, on many a glorious battle-field, they repaid him for their elevation,

That the claims of such in our service have been overlooked or set aside, it is only necessary to see the list of appointments since the war began, when it will be perceived that, with the exception of a few army officers who were at the Capital to press forward their own individual claims, every selection for the higher grades has been made from the walks of private life.

In a few instances these have had a West Point education, but resigning at an early period of their service for more lucrative employment, have not the experience of those who have spent years in the service of their country.

These can not all expect regular promotion; that must come in the end in the different corps; but the Senate has power to confer brevets for long and faithful service from any date, and the President to assign such without prejudice to the exercise of the full rank of more recent appointments when he feels that they are competent to "go forth to battle with the world alone."

That this course may be pursued, and the mischief of the present state of things in part be done away, those who ask feel that they have a right to claim. R.

The First Napoleon's Opinion of the Time Required to Train a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While we are required by stern necessity to accept of raw recruits to fight the battles of the Union, they may perhaps be stimulated to greater industry in acquiring a knowledge of their duties by hearing the opinion of the First NAPOLEON on the time it requires to make a reliable soldier. In HARPER'S edition of *Alison's History*, vol 2, page 207, he cites the language of NAPOLEON on this question.

In a discussion respecting the naval conscription, TRUGET observed: "Much longer time is required to form a sailor than a soldier. The latter may be trained in all his duties in six months." NAPOLEON replied:

"There never was so great a mistake. Nothing can be more dangerous than to propagate such opinions; if acted upon, they would speedily lead to the dissolution of the Army. At Jemappe there were 50,000 French against 9,000 Austrians. During the first four years of the war all the hostile operations were conducted in the most ridiculous manner. It was neither the volunteers nor the recruits who saved the Republic, it was the 180,000 old troops of the Monarchy and the discharged veterans, whom the Revolution impelled to the frontiers. Part of the recruits deserted, part died; a small proportion only remained, who, in process of time, formed good soldiers. Why have the Romans done such great things? Because six years' instruction were, with them, required to make a soldier. A legion composed of three thousand such men was worth thirty thousand ordinary troops. With fifteen thousand such men as the Guards, I would every where beat forty thousand. You will not find me engaging soon in war with an army of recruits."

Such was the opinion of NAPOLEON. How necessary, therefore, is it that our "army of recruits" should be officered by men of experience? If we would escape more Great Bethel affairs, the Government must furnish our recruits with commanders competent to lead them. S. J. B.

Gov. Floyd at His Old Tricks—Stealing His Poor Old Mother's Arms.

For several days the Northern papers have published—without comment, and apparently without suspicion of its characteristic thievishness—a patriotic appeal of the light-fingered Governor to the sons of Old Mother Virginia, "to come promptly forward, and supply our men *with such arms as they may have*," for which a proper receipt will be given in each instance by the agent of the State. A prompt compliance is urged, "without a day to be lost," on account of the rapid approach of Federal troops from Ohio upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Now this appears from a *Confederate* stand-point, and would read in their history, as an appeal worthy the head and heart of a patriotic Virginian. But its patriotism is only apparent. It is, in fact, like this veteran pilferer's official orders to our Northern arsenals, one of the Governor's cunningly devised meal-tubs, with the tail of the cat sticking out. Gov. FLOYD, while Secretary of War, transferred from Northern to Southern arsenals more United States arms than would equip four times the number of troops the rebels have or can maintain in the field. Why then, this call for the surrender of every old fowling-piece, King's-arm, sabre, or what-not, that may have been rusting for generations in the cabins and garrets of the mountains and valleys of Virginia, or why transfer these weapons from the hands of the present possessors to others no better able to use them. It requires but a glance at the relative position of the parties, to detect the *false pretensions* of the appeal, and but a word to show its two faces. It is a *trap* to disarm the simple-hearted and faithful mountaineers of Virginia, in anticipation of the Western army of occupation, and deprive this loyal Union population of the means of coöperating with the Federal army in putting down the rebellion. Though couched in the language of appeal, it will be enforced with all the severity of a military order, and any attempt at evasion or non-compliance in the surrender will be set to the account of abolition sentiments or submissionism, and draw down upon the defenceless citizen the cruelties and barbarisms which we know too well are the measures of "coercion" employed by these mad Secessionists even upon our own loyal people. The collections thus forced from these Union Districts are to be published abroad as the *voluntary* response of the people to FLOYD's appeal, and an evidence of the universal prevalence among them of secession sentiments. The very desperation of the secession cause is the secret of their acknowledged executive ability in employing the right men in the right places for the accomplishment of their designs. And in no case have they followed their instinct more correctly than in the use they are making of FLOYD. He is accomplished in his *specialty*, and can practice it without scruple as well at home as abroad. He is the *Artful Dodger* of the Southern Confederacy, and when he fails, it will be when the honest laws of *meum and teum* are again righteously enforced in the Old Dominion. ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

A RAILROAD COLLISION IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 13th has the following account of a Railroad collision in Ohio: The collision on the Central Ohio Railroad, on Monday night, 10th inst., some four or five miles west of Bellaire, was frightful. It occurred at a sharp curve, and the night was intensely dark. The accommodation passenger train, with a few passengers, was dashing westward at the usual rate of speed. The wood train was crashing round the curve at high speed. Three men were killed outright—horribly mangled; two were severely wounded; all except one, poor men, employes of the Railroad Company, connected with the wood and construction department of the road. The dead were JOHN MITCHELL, of Barnesville, and MCCULLOCH, helpers on the train, and a citizen of Barnesville. The wounded were Mr. SAULSBURY, conductor, Mr. PORTER, engineer of the wood train, and GEORGE ELLIS, "wood-passer." The engineer's right shoulder blade was broken and he was otherwise severely hurt. Mr. SAULSBURY's back was badly hurt, and he was miscellaneously bruised; and ELLIS had one leg broken, besides receiving several painful concussions. Our informant was not able to furnish the names of the other two who were injured. Mr. THOMPSON, conductor of the accommodation train, leaped from it the instant of the collision, and landed safely, excepting that one of his ankles were sprained. Mr. SNIVELY, agent for Adams' Express, and Mr. BROWN, baggage-master, were in the baggage car, when the tender of the engine was crushed in upon them. The former was somewhat bruised. The escape of either was almost miraculous, since the wreck of the tender was literally dovetailed into the baggage-car. Four or five wood cars were wrecked, and both locomotives were apparently destroyed. The wrecks were removed within a few hours, and the trains resumed their trips.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 33 and 83 on demurrer calendar, 286, 318, 347, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 61, 116, 309, 236, 260, 311, 214.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 925, 839½, 445, 296, 868, 778, 815, 948, 951, 954, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1119, 1145, 1147, 1199, 1207, 1249, 1289.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to the fourth Monday of June. *Part II.*—Nos. 1644, 1646, 1826, 1648, 1372, 1513½, 854, 1162, 238, 1330, 1670, 1676, 1862, 514, 1618, 1986, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2068, 2009, 2010.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

George C. Seymour, indicted for the murder of a coal-passer on board the *North Star*, was this morning arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Busteed appeared for him. His trial was set down for Thursday next.

SLAVE-TRADE.

Nathaniel Gordon was then put on trial under an indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade, being the master of the ship *Erie*, captured by the *Mohican*, with over 800 slaves on board.

Richard Crockett was the first witness called, and testified that he had till lately lived in Maine, and had known Gordon there in Portland; knew him first when he was two or three years old; don't know where he was born; knew his father and mother, his sisters and brothers; knew him till he grew up to be a man; his father was mate of a vessel out of Portland; I knew him till he died, and always supposed he was an American.

On cross-examination he said that Gordon's mother frequently accompanied his father to sea; never heard that Gordon was born anywhere but in Portland till to-day I heard he was born in the Mediterranean.

Mason Bursley testified—That he built the *Erie* at Swansea, Mass.; last time he saw her was in 1849; had an interest in this vessel until seven or eight years ago; but don't know who owned her in August, 1860.

Lieut. Henry D. Todd stated that he was now attached to the *Cumberland* frigate, and was passed midshipman on board the *Mohegan* when she was captured, about fifty miles outside of the river Congo; he gave an account of her capture, the number and position of the slaves; witness went on board her after Lieut. Dunnington came back from her, to get ready to take the *Erie* home; after that Gordon and two others were sent on the *Erie* from the *Mohegan*, whither they had been taken; witness asked Gordon about the chronometer of the *Erie*, and Gordon told him he thought it was about fifty miles out of the true reckoning; made sail for Monrovia, 1,500 miles distant; the negroes appeared to have been on board but a short time; the coppers were not up to cook for them and the first day or two they were fed on biscuits and water; neither Dunnington nor witness knew how to manage the negroes, and Gordon and another showed them how to manage about their feeding, &c.; Warren was seen tampering with the negroes, and lest they should get up a revolt he was confined in one part of the cabin in irons, and Gordon was confined in his room and kept so till they got to Monrovia; witness had talked with Gordon after they discharged the negroes at Monrovia; Gordon said he did not go to Havana with the *Erie*; had no idea of taking her until a few hours before he did; had trouble in getting a mate, and had hired Warren as second mate, and afterwards he was first mate; on the chart of the Atlantic found on board the *Erie*, there was a track laid down as far as the chart went, which Gordon spoke of as the track of the *Erie*; Gordon said all he did on board was to send a man aloft; I understood he was responsible for the ship; he spake of Portland, Maine, as being his home; he said the *Erie* got ashore at the mouth of the Congo, when he came out with her from Havana; he always spoke as if he was master of her.

The case is still on.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Processes were returned this morning in several of the prize cases. Mr. Lord, who appeared for the claimants in one case, desired to raise the question for the consideration of the Court, whether on the libels in these cases there was the case made out of a state of war which would warrant the condemnation o' these vessels as prizes.

No argument was had about it, but the point was laid over, to be brought up at a future time.

The Statute of Distribution—May the Widow of an Intestate Take as Next of Kin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Gould.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Richard H. Hinman et al.*—This action was brought to recover a deficiency on a bond and mortgage. It appears from the statement of the case, that in June, 1851, Thomas Lewis executed to the plaintiffs a bond conditioned for the payment of $20,000, which was secured by a mortgage upon five lots in Kings County. The mortgage was executed by Lewis and wife. Lewis died intestate, leaving his wife and three infant children, and a son, Joseph Lewis, who afterwards assigned his interest in the estate to one William Button; subsequently the widow of Thomas Lewis intermarried with Richard H. Hinman, one of the defendants. In August, 1854, Andrew V. Stout was appointed administrator of Thomas Lewis, and in May, 1856, the plaintiffs commenced an action to foreclose the mortgage, making the administrator a party. The premises were sold and a deficiency reported to the amount of $7 674 14, for which judgment was docketed against the administrator on the 17th of November, 1856, and execution issued thereon. The defendants appeal from the judgment on the ground that the judgment cannot be sustained against MRS. HINMAN, as she is not in the contemplation of the statute liable, she not being one of the *next of kin*. The further ground is taken that the statute of distribution directs the estate to be distributed to the widow, children or next of kin. That the right of action is given against the next of kin only, and that right being confined to them, the Court cannot, by intendment, extend it to others not expressly embraced in it. That the action cannot be maintained against MRS HINMAN, because it does not appear, nor is it charged, that she had any separate estate. The respondent's counsel takes the point that a widow is to her deceased intestate husband one of the *next of kin*, or a relative to whom assets are paid or distributed within the meaning of the statute of distribution. The same ground is taken by the guardian *ad litem*, who concludes his case by the point taken, that the plaintiff should have collected his debt out of the mortgaged premises, when he might have done so, and his neglect so to do discharges from all liability for deficiency the administrator as well as the next of kin. Decision reserved.

Hopper and Jackson, attorneys for plaintiffs and respondents; Alexander W. Bradford, of counsel. P. G. Galpin, attorney for Hinman and wife; R. S. Emmet, guardian *ad litem*.

Decision in the "Volks Garten" Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The House of Refuge vs. *Kalb & Betchel*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. Plaintiffs instituted the proceedings to compel the defendants to take out a theatrical license, or to close their theatre. The defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground of misjoinder, which was now overruled by the Court, and judgment given for the plaintiffs thereon, with leave to the defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Wm. A. Coit* vs. *Henry Holahon et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Genet, et al* vs. *Mira, et al.*—Commission denied. Case to be placed on Special Circuit Calendar.

Hulse vs. *Weed.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Robertson vs. *McKenen.*—Motion denied; costs to abide events.

Hayes vs. *Miller*—Motion denied.

Powers vs. *Cadwell.*—Allowance of five per cent. granted.

Work et al, vs. *Boig et al.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

American Screw Company vs. *Ellis et al.*—Motions granted, costs to abide event.

Tiffany vs. *Bowerman et al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Wolf vs. *Craig.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Tracy vs. *Cleu et al.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Stevens vs. *Birsbane.*—Motion granted.

Whitall vs. *Cook.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Davis vs. *Fisher.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Bowles vs. *Sargent et al.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Sylvester Brush vs. *Hezekiah Kohn.*—Motion for new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Farmington vs. *Solomon.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con	83½	
6 000	do	83	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	
1,500	Tr. 10s, 3 Ct. Nts.	100¼	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	99½	
5,600	Ohio St. 6s '75	85	
7,000	Virg. St. 6s	40	
10 000	do	41	
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	49½	
12,000	do	49	
1,000	do	48½	
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	37½	
1,000	do	37¾	
2,000	do	37½	
8,000	do	38	
20,000	do	38¼	
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	35¼	
15,000	do	35½	
1,000	E. R. 3d Bs., '83	83	
2 000	E. R. C. Bs., '62	85	
2,000	M. C. S. 7 ct. 1 m.		
	S. F. Con. bds	91¾	
1,000	M. S. S. F. bds	72	
1,000	H. & St. J. R. bds	30	
5,000	N. J. Cen 2d m.	102	
85	Am. Ex. Bank	75	
50	Metropolitan Bk.	76½	
103	Pac. Mail St. Co.	65	
50	do	s10	64¾
150	Erie Railroad		23¾
180	Hudson River R		31
200	Brooklyn City R		10⅝
150	Reading R.	b3	32⅛
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s5	73½
600	do	s10	73¾
560	do		73⅞
50	do	bnwn	73⅞
50	do	s15	74
50	do		74¼
100	do	bnwk	74⅛
600	do		74½
100	do		74
100	Mich. Cen. R.		41¾
200	do		41¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		11¾
200	do		11¾
5	do		11¾
56	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		24½
50	do		24¾
50	Panama Railroad		105
400	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip		66¼
200	do	s10	66
100	do	5d	66⅛
100	do	s30	66¼
100	do		66¾
65	Gal. & Chicago Rd		66
100	do	b10	60
200	do		60¼
50	do		60½
450	do		60¾
100	do		60¼
300	Cleve. & Tol. R.		23¾
200	do	s30	23½
100	do	opg	23¾
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		35¼
160	do		35⅛
110	do		35⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	75	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	83	
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	49	
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	55	
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35	
5'000	do	s5	34½
2,000	do	s3	34¾
1,000	do	s3	35
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	40	
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	38	
5 000	do		38¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		89
25	Pac. Mail St. Co.		65
280	Erie Railroad		23
50	Hud. River R.	s10	32
50	N. Y. C. Railroad.		73¾
100	do	s10	73¾
100	Reading R.		32¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. scrip		66
10	do		65¾
100	Galena & Chi. R.		60¾
150	Chi. & R. I R		35¾

TUESDAY, June 18—P. M.

There is a continued show of firmness of demand on the Stock Exchange, and a further advance in prices to-day, which even unfavorable advices from our army in Virginia failed to materially check or reverse. The leading Stocks on both the State and Railway lists, Missouri 6 ₩ cents. and New-York Central shares, were in good request—the former leading off 38½ ₩ cent., against 37¼ yesterday, and the latter 73¾@74 ₩ cent., against 73⅝@¾ in our previous report. These Stocks and Galena and Chicago gave firmness to nearly the whole market, and the bidding was advanced on Toledo, Rock Island, Reading and Michigan Southern, (of both classes,) from ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. The rise in Panama is 1@1½ ₩ cent., and for Erie there is a continued demand at 23½@23 ₩ cent. Illinois Central shares are less excited this week, but maintain a singular steadiness, at prices 5@6 ₩ cent. above the London quotations, without seeming to reduce the supply of the cash stock at the command of the Brokers. For the State Stocks, other than Missouris, the demand was not quite so animated as yesterday, nor the supplies pressed on sale to the same extent. Virginias close weaker, while Tennessees are comparatively steady. The General Market at 4 o'clock was dull in movement, but firm in prices. The securities deposited by the National Bank of Albany to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by Mr. S. DRAPER, under direction of H. H. VAN DYKE, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department. The prices were as follows.

$37,100 New-York State 5s, 1874	86¼
20,000 New-York State 5s, 1871	87¾
9,000 New-York State 5s, 1871	87¾
1,000 New-York State 5s, 1862	90¾
5,000 New York State 5⅞s, 1865	95⅞
5,000 United States 5s, 1867	88¼

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Australasian* to-morrow were made partially firmer on Bankers' bills on London by the considerable arrival of English Gold ₩ *City of Baltimore*. The rates remain at the range of 105½@106 ₩ cent., with less disposition on the part of the leading establishments to concede anything from their counter rate to effect large sales. Merchant bills are also a fraction firmer, and fair and choice signatures range 104@105½ ₩ cent. The impression is that a further considerable arrival of Gold will be here to-morrow or next day on the Cunarder that left England on the 9th June. The creation of Merchant bills against the shipment of Domestic Produce continues on a liberal scale, and the receipts of Grain and Flour from the West quite equal to this and the home demand. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water by the New-York Canals alone, during the second week in June, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	21,760	463,204	444,450	
1861	44,203	986,863	813,805	6,238
Increase	22,443	623,659	399,355	8,238

We have nothing new to remark in the Money market.

Among the financial suggestions made to the Government on the ways and means of defraying the cost of the present war, is one from Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall street, an old private banker and editor and founder of the well-known *Bank Note Reporter*. The plan of Mr. THOMPSON as addressed to the President and Secretary of the Treasury and published in circular form for popular distribution, is, practically or substantially, to establish an Issue Department in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-York, for Circulating Treasury Notes, of all denominations, as a National Currency, based on the pledge of 75 ₩ cent. of Government Stock and 25 ₩ cent. of Bullion, and redeemable at all times, on demand, in New-York, in Specie. Mr. THOMPSON'S proposition is to place the issue and management of this department under a Board of Currency, of which the Sub-Treasurer at New-York, shall be *ex-officio* a member, and if desired, the chief or managing director. For Army and other Government disbursements the Board to prepare and issue to the Treasury proper, such amounts of Currency as may be required on the deposit of Stocks and Bullion in the proportions named, or a larger proportion of stocks, if the public should voluntarily apply for this Currency in exchange for Specie, so that the proportion of Specie to the whole Circulation is maintained at 25 ₩ cent. It is further proposed that in addition to the ordinary circulating notes, the Commissioners to have power, by advice and consent of the President, to issue, in exchange for specie, notes bearing interest and payable only at the expiration of thirty days notice from the holder. Mr. THOMPSON concludes:

"It is my opinion that during the war, and while the Government disbursements are so enormous, and while individual and Bank credits are impaired, this measure will give the Government from 50 to 70 millions, and save forcing upon the market an equal amount of loans; but should the volume of this currency be sustained at 25 millions only, the relief will be essential, and the saving in interest very considerable. And, further, I believe the measure will be of great benefit to the people and to the army, inasmuch as it will furnish a paper currency which will be free from discount—free from risk of failures—convenient for remittances by mail, and much more desirable to carry when traveling or marching, than gold."

The attention of merchants and others having collections or exchange to make at Chicago, Illinois, is directed to the card of Messrs. E. K. WILLARD & Co., of that city, in another part of this paper, whose references are most respectable.

The loan office of the Confederate State of Louisiana having advised the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of New-Orleans not to permit the transfer of 100 Shares of the Bank from a New-York holder who had sold it to a party in New-Orleans, for value received, and the Bank having pursued this line of action, thereby defeating and damaging the New-York stockholder, in the ordinary purchase and sale of the shares of the Bank as provided in its charter and by-laws, the latter has attached the means of the Bank in this City, in the hands of Messrs. MATTHEW MORGAN SONS, to abide the issue of a New-York trial on the merits of the case; which, from its peculiar surroundings, promises to be an interesting one.

The Receiver of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad gives notice that he will pay, on presentation at his office in Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York, the Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, Eastern Division, payable 1st May, 1861; also Coupons of the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, payable 1st Sept., 1860, and 1st March, 1861. This road shows a large increase in earnings the present season. The comparative statement is as follows:

	May, 1860.	May, 1861.
Passengers	$22,782 07	$23,495 90
Freight	44,158 68	86,382 24
Miscellaneous	2 682 52	3,593 71
Total	$69,623 47	$113,471 85
Increase		$43,348 38
Earnings 5 months, 1861		$332,463 59
Earnings 5 months, 1860		233,978 20
Increase		$98,485 39

The business of the road is highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the officers complain of the great deficiency in rolling stock.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of the State Treasurer of Michigan, in another column, inviting proposals for a State loan of $500,000, for the equipment of the regiments of that State, the bids for which are to be opened on the 8th of July. The bonds will be issued of four different denominations: —$50, $100, $500 and $1,000. It is expected that the bonds of less than $500 in amount, will be taken in Michigan. The Legislature, in authorizing this issue of bonds, has limited the amount to a sum not exceeding one million dollars. Of this amount it is not expected that more than the sum now offered ($500,000) will be issued. Great care has been taken to make the loan a desirable one for capitalists, the bonds, among other things, being exempt from taxation. The rate of interest is 7 ₩ cent., to meet which, a tax has been authorized and a sinking fund provided for, for the gradual payment of this loan. The funded debt of the State is only about two and a quarter million dollars, and beyond this it cannot be increased, except in case of rebellion or war.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 17.	LOANS. June 10.	SPECIE. June 17.	SPECIE. June 10.
Philadelphia	$3,144,000	$3,147,000	$764,000	$738,000
N. America	2,854,769	2,910,356	704,539	690,587
Farm. & Mech.	4,300,667	4,181,558	1,220,128	1,157,301
Commercial	1,462,000	1,414,000	272,000	273,000
Mechanics'	1,467,247	1,537,535	294,423	291,910
N. Liberties	1,274,000	1,306,000	357,000	359,000
Southwark	942,356	944,683	250,046	244,086
Kensington	644 987	646,762	165,038	167,538
Penn Township	666 438	642,421	166,494	167,443
Western	1,343,372	1,348,180	383,742	376,097
Man. & Mech.	1,002,360	1,039,200	151,535	143,128
Commerce	675,458	693,179	186,990	198,049
Girard	2,019,895	2,058,979	424,809	395,637
Tradesmen's	498,694	513,517	134,742	131,639
Consolidation	437,564	451,765	91,282	86,002
City	682,415	679,800	119,605	117,123
Commonwealth	421,762	431 098	65,425	66,664
Corn Exchange	313,000	337,000	92 000	90,000
Union	293 619	296,600	66 888	62,700
Total	24,392,443	24,595,244	5,927,466	5,767,994

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 17.	DEPOSITS. June 10.	CIRCULATION. June 17.	CIRCULATION. June 10.
Philadelphia	$1,753,000	$1,697,000	$249,000	$254,000
North American	1 814 568	1,828,976	259,457	268,470
Farm. & Mech.	3,192 422	3,071,109	380,545	376,309
Commercial	794,000	736,000	123,000	134,000
Mechanics'	731,359	739,221	118,505	123,818
N. Liberties	996,000	1,022,000	92,000	88,000
Southwark	769,682	695,921	72,838	76,625
Kensington	422 351	444,810	105,395	113,695
Penn. Township	470,783	457,477	57,220	60,405
Western	981,294	939,169	102,180	101,935
Man. & Mech.	482,688	490,365	80,195	89,027
Commerce	547,363	549,474	64,110	68,155
Girard	1,155,763	1,183,167	162,640	168,159
Tradesmen's	348,254	360,277	64,490	69,040
Consolidation	234,611	234,196	64,970	66,630
City	331,832	318,658	84,840	89,560
Commonwealth	174,174	172,165	57,705	61,815
Corn Exchange	195,000	211,000	64,000	66,000
Union	175,520	161,790	30,875	31,894
Total	15,379,859	15,367,675	2 196,057	2,294,862

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 17.	June 10.	
Capital Stock	$11,810,520	$11,810,345	Inc.. $175
Loans	$24,392,443	$24,595,244	Dec.. 202,801
Specie	5,927,466	5,767,994	Inc.. 159,472
Due from other Bks.	1,309,243	1,178,665	Inc.. 133,578
Due to other Banks.	2,477,020	2,548,406	Dec.. 66,377
Deposits	15 379,559	15,267,676	Inc... 111,784
Circulation	2,196,057	2,294,862	Dec.. 98,805

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 18.

STOCKS dull. Pennsylvania State 5's 77½; Reading Railroad 16¼; Morris Canal 39; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 9,305 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 64,995 bushels Wheat, 35 145 bushels Corn, 12 671 bushels Rye, 26,200 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Malt, 1,542 pkgs. Provisions, and 629 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request, to-day, at buoyant prices; sales 5,900 bags at from 10¾c.@14c., according to quality, ₩ lb., usual terms, the market closing very firm for this description; sales were made of 200 mats Java at 17c.; and 60 bags Laguayra at 13¾c. ₩ lb. The receipts of Rio Coffee, during the past week, were 11,900 bags; and the sales and shipments, 13,612 bags. Of the week's business, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "There has been a good demand for Rio, and the market closes firm at an advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. Total sales reach 12,516 bags, including 2,800 balance per *Mary A. Forrest* and *Batia*, at 11c.@13¼c.; 900 per *Leighton*, at 13¾c @14c.; 924 per *Snowden*, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; 1,000 per *Panama*, at 13¼c., 750 per *Justina*, at 13¾c; 600 per *Campanero*, at 13¼c.; 950 per *Parana*, at 12¾c.; and 750 per *Zingarella*, at 12¼c. 1,000 bags have been shipped from first hands to the West." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 129,277 bags, including 112,933 bags Rio and Santos, 7,194

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT ECHO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another unfortunate encounter with the rebel forces, in which a small body of our troops were literally run into the very jaws of destruction, is recorded this morning. The first Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. McCOOK, were on Monday afternoon sent out from Alexandria by rail to Vienna, with orders to drop companies at various points along the route, to hold the road safe from damage by the rebel forces. All but four companies had thus been dropped, when, on approaching Vienna, a masked battery stationed at a curve in the road, which at that point passed through a deep cut, opened upon the train, with round shot, shell and grape, causing the death of a number of our troops, and wounding many others, before the train could be stopped. Some of the running gear of the train was damaged by the fire, so that the engine, which was in the rear, could not draw it back out of range, and the men were consequently forced to leave the cars and retire on foot, which they did in good order, taking their killed and wounded. Finding that the rebel battery was supported by a regiment of infantry and a body of cavalry, Gen. SCHENCK, who commanded the expedition, thought it prudent to retire, which he did, without further molestation from the enemy, who are understood to have been South Carolinians. The engineer in charge of the train detached his engine and returned to Alexandria, leaving the troops to their fate.

We have startling intelligence from Missouri. An extra of the St Louis *Democrat*, published yesterday, announces that an engagement had taken place at Booneville, between Gen. LYON'S forces and the rebel forces there, in which the latter were totally routed, with a loss of *three hundred killed and six hundred taken prisoners*, while the Federal loss was but seventeen. Ex-Gov. STERLING PRICE, commanding the rebels, is reported to be mortally wounded. There is some doubt in St. Louis as to the reliability of the report of the engagement, but a dispatch received previously announced that cannonading had been heard in the direction of Booneville. Former advices indicated that Gen. LYON, the commander of the Federal forces, was in hot pursuit of the traitor Governor, with a strong likelihood that he will overtake him, probably at Booneville, where JACKSON was endeavoring to concentrate all his available force, though he does not appear to have been there in person. On Sunday morning last he had two thousand men there, with about a thousand more on the opposite side of the river, and cannon had been planted upon elevated ground commanding the approaches. Capt. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, is reported to be on the Missouri border with a large body of horse, ready to meet JACKSON should he attempt to escape in that direction. The chances appear to be rather against the traitor Governor.

A skirmish at "long range," across the Potomac, took place on Monday, between a portion of Col. STONE'S command, at Conrad's Ferry, and a body of rebels on the other side. The enemy brought up three or four six-pounders, with which they fired a number of rounds, but did not succeed in doing any damage. The fire was returned by some twenty picked marksmen, with rifled muskets, but the distance was so great that only one of the rebel gunners was brought down. The enemy opposite Conrad's is supposed to be about 300 strong, while they have about a hundred cavalry near the mouth of Seneca Creek, where intrenchments have been thrown up, to command the roads to Leesburgh and Drainsville.

A forward movement from Fortress Monroe will undoubtedly soon take place. There is sufficient evidence that such a movement is contemplated; but the direction which it will take is of course left to conjecture. An expedition of three hundred of DURYEE'S Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. WARREN, left Hampton on Monday morning, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Great Bethel and elsewhere on the road to Yorktown, taking artillery and rations for two days. It is understood that the rebels are concentrating in large force at Yorktown. The trial with SAWYER'S American rifled cannon the other day, at the Rip Raps, was so successful that Gen. BUTLER has ordered several others to be rifled for a similar projectile. Our correspondent at the Fortress, who witnessed the experiment, gives us a full report of the manner in which it was conducted. The rebels at Sewell's Point were said to be engaged in constructing additional batteries there, and it was the intention to bring the gun to bear upon them.

From our special correspondent on board the *Niagara*, we have reliable intelligence from Fort Pickens and vicinity, to the 27th of May. The *Niagara* was to leave Pensacola immediately, to blockade the harbor of Mobile, and the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* were to perform similar service at the mouths of the Mississippi. This would leave only the *Sabine*, the *St. Louis*, the *Huntsville*, and the *Mohawk* to prevent a landing of the rebels in the rear of the Fort on Santa Rosa Island—a contingency which was not regarded as improbable, unless it could be prevented by the fleet. The Government, our correspondent thinks, should send at least six thousand troops to that point, and ten more steamers for service there, and in blockading the Gulf ports. An immense amount of labor has been expended in placing Fort Pickens in a proper condition of defence, but at the date of our correspondent's letter, much more remains to be done. The supplies and men which have since reached there, however, have doubtless gone far to remedy defects. The enemy was reported to be from eight to ten thousand strong, supporting a semi-circle of powerful batteries; but an attack upon the Fort was not expected immediately, as Gen BRAGG had sent a messenger to Col. BROWN, asking him not to return the fire of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders, indicating that the utmost harmony did not prevail among the rebel leaders.

In the Wheeling Convention yesterday, a resolution declaring that one of the leading objects o the Convention, after the establishment of a Provisional Government, is to effect a separation between Western and Eastern Virginia, was voted down by 57 to 17. An ordinance was reported from the Committee on Business by Mr. CARLILE providing for the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war. Another ordinance fixes the compensation of the State officers and members of the Legislature at much lower figures than they receive now.

Lieut. TYLER, of Virginia, who has been attached to the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, on the coast of Africa, but who came to this port recently in the slave-ship *Nightingale*, having come home on the plea of ill-health, has been arrested by the civil authorities and turned over to Commodore BREESE, commanding at the Navy-yard, for expressing secession sentiments, and declaring his intention to resign his commission and enter the service of the Southern Confederacy. He is held subject to the disposal of the authorities at Washington.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are brisk. The United States frigate *Potomac* is now in the dry-dock undergoing repairs; she will be stripped, recaulked, newly coppered, and thoroughly overhauled. The steam-frigate *Roanoke* is receiving her stores and ammunition; she will be ready in a few days. The steam frigate *Savannah* is receiving her stores and will also soon be ready. The *Brandywine* is undergoing repairs, and will shortly join the blockading fleet. The gun-boats *Albatross* and *Penguin* are taking in stores and ammunition. They will each carry four 32-pounders. The keel for a new frigate has already been laid in the yard.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McQUADE, from Oneida County, 770 strong, arrived from Albany yesterday noon, having been detained several hours on the way, by the grounding of the steam tow-boat. The regiment was received by some two hundred sons of Oneida; and a regimental color, beautifully embroidered, was presented to them in Washington Parade-ground. They remained in the City over night, and will proceed to Washington to-day, in company with another regiment from Albany.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a very interesting case was argued yesterday, involving the question whether, under the statute of distribution, and within its meaning, the widow of an intestate is his *next of kin* for purposes of distribution, and as such may take his estate or her proportion thereof. At Special Term of the same Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the "Volk's Garten" Theatre case was disposed of by a judgment for the plaintiffs, (House of Refuge,) on the demurrer interposed by the defendants. The case was stated in yesterday's TIMES.

The Stock market opened buoyantly yesterday, and at the early meeting of the Stock Board, free sales were made at generally improved prices. The Second Board sales were light, and less firmness was apparent. More activity was discernible in Sterling Exchanges, without any important variations in rates. The Money market exhibited no new features.

The sales of Flour were fair, and prices of desirable lots favored holders. Wheat and Corn were rather less sought after; choice lots of Spring Wheat, however, were firmer, and Corn was dearer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Cotton, Molasses, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Seeds and Spices were limited. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky and Tobacco were in pretty good request. Rio Coffee was in brisk demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The cattle trade was quite brisk yesterday. About 3,200 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, including some 500 disposed of at that market place on Monday. Fearing the supply would be inadequate for the demand, butchers turned out strong, and bought up all but about 250, so that Wednesday buyers will have a small number to select from. Tuesday is getting to be *the* market day. In quality, the cattle ranked fair, with a few lots of very nice beeves, some of which sold for over 9c., though comparatively few reached that figure. Most of the sales were at 8½c., or about last week's rates. Graziers were present, and anxious to purchase, but prices were generally above their mark.

Where will the Insurgent Army offer Battle?

Our readers will not have forgotten our attempt to demonstrate, some weeks since, that the insurgent army was distributed over so large an area that its communications could not be maintained, and that, consequently, some of its isolated divisions must either retreat or be cut off. Gen. JOHNSON'S command at Harper's Ferry, we ventured to suggest, was posted in a position utterly untenable—a *very trap*, whence it would be compelled either to retreat or surrender. A few days since, we began to receive news of the destruction of the bridges across the Potomac; then, of breaking up the boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; next, that the insurgents were tearing down the locks; and, finally, that they were destroying the dams on that costly work—together with accounts of much other of that preliminary devastation which usually marks the beginning, and too often the progress, of a retiring army.

The question now naturally arises for speculation and solution—What is to be the line of the retreat, and the strategical movements which will necessarily result from it; and, finally, the point which the rebel army is likely to select as the place where it may stake the existence of the insurrectionary Government or the result of a battle?

Public opinion was very generally fixed upon Manassas Junction as the chosen field of the approaching conflict; but we cannot suppose—although we do not hold a very exalted opinion of Mr President DAVIS, or, indeed, of either of his traitor Generals, all of whom, as leaders of armies, have yet their first spurs to win—that the insurgents will be imprudent enough to risk the fate of the rebellion on that ground. It is true that, after first hastily occupying, they have since been industriously strengthening, that position—which possesses in itself no peculiar natural advantages for defence—and have already assembled a very formidable force there. But we look upon that force as merely intended to cover the retreat of Gen. JOHNSON'S command, and the intrenchments which have been formed there as only the customary prudent precaution against an unexpected attack.

As a question of *political strategy* on the part of the insurgents, the position now occupied by their army at Manassas Junction should certainly be maintained, in order to avoid the discouragement which *a retreat* always sheds over the spirit of a rebellion. But, viewed in a purely military aspect, there can be no doubt that the rebel army should retire upon Richmond—where, resting on James River, the surrounding hills and valleys, properly intrenched, would enable them to make a formidable and prolonged resistance.

In our view, this problem will be solved—though doubtless with much reluctance—in a council of war, with reference mainly to military prudence; and Manassas Junction, like Harper's Ferry, is therefore, we think, destined to be speedily abandoned; while the force which has already retired from the Potomac, will retreat up the Valley of Virginia upon Staunton, leaving only the needful detachments temporarily to guard the passes of the Blue Ridge, and follow on as the rear guard of the retreating army.

We are strengthened in this conclusion by the fact that Gen. JOHNSON'S command was unable to hold the line of the Potomac, and was compelled to retreat before the avenger of an injured country and his uplifted sword of justice, when every motive of prestige and pride that rebellion would need, urged him to maintain his advanced position. That army will, therefore, be equally incapable of making head against that same avenger when there is no longer a wide river in front on which he can hope to rest. His retreat, we think, must therefore be continuous, leaving only the question open whether he will join his forces to those of BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction, or take the turnpike and railroads for Staunton. Our impression is, very decidedly, that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will find its capacity quite sufficiently taxed to dispose of the force already assembled at Manassas Junction; and that, besides the advantage of temporarily holding the passes of the Blue Ridge, it will be deemed desirable not to encumber that road with the additional weight of the Harper's Ferry division, and its artillery and baggage. We think, therefore, that the main body of this retreating army will take the Valley road, and retire—as we surmised some weeks ago—by easy marches, upon Staunton and Rock-Fish Gap—a pass in the Blue Ridge, some fifteen miles east of Staunton, where Gen. WASHINGTON thought that, in the last extremity, we would be able, with a handful of brave troops, to keep back the British army while securing his retreat—should misfortune compel him to take that course—into the mountains of West Augusta.

From these very mountains and valleys of West Augusta, armed battalions, the seed of the Virginia Blues of revolutionary renown, are now coming forward, with their rifles, to drive out the traitors and invaders—the ruffian soldiery of the far South—and rescue their soil from their desolating tread. As of old, the armed yoemen of the North and West are marching to their relief. From along all the streams of Virginia that pour their abundant waters into the Ohio, the troops of the Western counties are gathering, to press upon the flank of the retreating division; while up the Valley of Virginia the assembled forces of Gen. PATTERSON will soon be following on in their rear.

There can be no rest, therefore, for this retreating force anywhere in the Valley of Virginia. It must soon cross the Blue Ridge, and move eastwardly upon Charlottesville, or consent to lay down its arms. If it crosses the mountain at Manassas Gap, and forms a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, with the intention to make a stand at the Manassas Junction, the two armies will be cut off together; for the Federal troops, under Gen. PATTERSON,—when united, twenty-five thousand strong,—will themselves then occupy the Valley of Virginia, on the flank of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and crossing the Blue Mountain at either of the three available passes nearest to Staunton, will seize all the railroads, both between Manassas Junction and Richmond, and between the Junction and Lynchburgh.

We know of no point along the Valley of Virginia where a small force can make a successful stand against a much larger one; and we are, therefore, compelled to conclude that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry is the beginning of a general retreat and concentration of the rebel army upon Richmond, where their effort will undoubtedly be to hold both sides of James River as long as they can possibly maintain themselves there.

The same necessity which we think will thus compel Gen. BEAUREGARD to retire ignominiously before "an armed Northern rabble, commanded by an octogenarian," will also compel the simultaneous withdrawal of all the batteries and reserves from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh.

We look, in this state of things—and with the conviction on our mind that the rebel army will endeavor to occupy a formidable position at or near Richmond, and draw in, for the defence of the State Capital, all its advanced posts liable, in their isolated positions, to be cut off—with intense interest for the action of the Wheeling Convention, and the proclamation, which we trust will soon be forthcoming, of the Provisional Governor whom they may appoint.

On that Convention, and the Government which it establishes, much will depend. Many inexperienced youths have been induced to take up arms in what they supposed to be the cause of Virginia. When they find that the only constitutional authority in the State commands them to disperse, and retire peaceably to their homes, those who wish to act in obedience to law will shrink from the double crime of treason against their State and treason against their whole country, and obey the order of their Governor.

On the other hand, the call of the Convention on all loyal citizens to arm and form for the protection of their State against the usurpation of the conspirators and invaders, and a steady movement across the Alleghany Mountains, to the Valley of Virginia, *south of James River*, will enable the Government to cut off the retreat of the rebels, and strangle the conspiracy along with the traitors, before they can escape from the soil of Virginia, now dishonored and desecrated by their presence.

The Affair at Vienna.

A second blunder of our unpracticed military leaders has exposed our army to a second casualty. Advancing without sufficient precaution upon the enemy's lines, near Fairfax Court-house, they found themselves in the presence of what is described as a "masked" battery, of the existence of which their earliest information came on the wings of a well-directed volley, before which a score of brave fellows bit the dust. A retreat saved the remainder of the little army from destruction. This is a lamentable tale to tell, and to hear. To know that the sturdy masses of men, who are daily thronging through our City streets on their way to the theatre of war, are to be exposed to something much beyond the necessary hazards of war; that they are to be the *corpora vilia* upon which the experiments of incompetent commanders are to found a future capacity for military leadership is a reflection which does not greatly strengthen confidence in eventual success. It is true we gain daily the prestige furnished by a retreating enemy; and we have the best evidence that the foe shrinks from a fair encounter upon equal conditions, sheltering himself in triply-armed intrenchments, and otherwise manifesting his aversion to hand-in-hand encounters. But these circumstances will not compensate for a destruction of life which the exertion of any ordinary prudence might readily prevent. For the best of things it is prodigal to pay a double price.

As in the affair at Big Bethel, we are again entertained with the idea that our forces fell into a sort of ambush. They came, we are told, upon a masked battery, and were the victims of a surprise. We have heretofore given our opinion of this specific line of apology. To raw troops, led by inexperienced officers, without the vigilant outlook of scouting parties, and advanced guards, all batteries, where guns are not conspicuously mounted upon the summit of intrenchments, are masked batteries. Their presence is unsuspected, because the ground is unexplored. In the present case an entirely inadequate body of men was actually within the enemy's lines, in a railroad train, with no more careful exploration of the country than a traitorous engineer, or an accidental glance from a car-window, might furnish; and at each pausing place, as the party advanced, its numbers were diminished by the dismissal of detachments. Surely, the simplest knowledge of military matters must condemn so heedless a movement as to the last degree reckless and unscientific, and may fairly sit in judgment upon those who planned it.

The entire policy of these detached and apparently purposeless expeditions is questionable. If they are understood to be what are technically known as *reconnoissances* in force, they should have force in the possession of flying-artillery, and dragoons. To enter upon doubtful territory, where the enemy may be in the greatest strength, without precaution, is simply foolhardiness. Of this palpable truth, our martial experience has already supplied three illustrations. The cavalry raid upon Fairfax Court-house cost us valuable lives, and hastened the occupation of that important point by a powerful rebel force. The ill-conceived march upon Yorktown resulted in disastrous defeat. And this latest affair at Vienna has not only furnished the basis of fact upon which a victory of the most splendid proportions will be founded for the encouragement of the South, but it strengthens the popular distrust of the commanders, who thus expose their troops. It is true, prompt and energetic measures have been taken to retrieve the loss, and capture the victorious battery. But such measures, so apt to originate in the first resentment of defeat, are seldom commendable in a military sense, as they are variations from the grand design of the campaign, and may lead to a collision for which our Generals are unprepared, and which may unsettle all their plans.

Western Virginia to Form a New State.

The Convention now in session at Wheeling, in which are represented about forty counties of Western Virginia, have, by a formal and unanimous vote, resolved to cut loose from the Old Dominion and form for themselves a new and independent State. What name they will give to their new Commonwealth is not yet discussed. It may be ALLEGHANY. But whatever the name, the fact will be the same. The great State of Virginia is to be dismembered by the voluntary act of over a half million of her late citizens; and a new State formed from the Western part of her territory will claim a place in the Union.

The action of the Convention will create surprise and some regret in the loyal States of the Union. Although the plan adopted was the first one proposed by Hon. JOHN S. CARLISLE, and urged at the former Convention at the same place, it was opposed by reasoning that then seemed to be conclusive; and the country remembers with satisfaction the patriotic promptness with which Mr. CARLISLE and his friends yielded to the decision against his policy. The better course for the loyal citizens of Western Virginia was judged to be, to claim still to be Virginia, and to treat Gov. LETCHER and the State authorities at Richmond as usurpers in renouncing the allegiance of Virginia to the Federal Government, and attempting to attach the State to a new and unknown Confederacy. The State Administration was to be considered in rebellion against the Constitution and laws, and to be superseded by a Provisional State Government, to be organized at Wheeling. The programme, it was supposed, would be carried out by the body now in session at Wheeling. But it has not been. It has been abandoned, and a complete separation from the old State of Virginia determined on.

The regret felt by a portion of the public at this action, arises from the fear that it may occasion embarrassment in failing to meet the approbation of Congress. If the Federal Government refuse to acknowledge the secession of a State, it cannot well recognize, in attempted secession, a cause for the dismemberment of a State by its loyal inhabitants, as a remedy for the evils with which they are threatened.

Then there are other questions touching the existence of Slavery in the new Commonwealth—for it would contain a considerable number of slaves—and the consequent increase of slave representation in the United States Senate would not fail to excite more or less jealousy in certain parts of the Union.

But these difficulties are rather technical than substantial. The division of a State and the creation of a new one out of a part of its territory is, under certain circumstances, feasible under the Federal Constitution. Virginia is a very large State, and very susceptible of division. It is not homogeneous in any respect. The Eastern part differs from the West in climate, soil and productions—in customs, political sentiments and institutions. The trade of the two divisions of the State falls into different channels and reaches the market by routes that require wholly different systems of internal improvements. And herein lies one cause for the deep feeling of alienation in Western Virginia from the Eastern portion of the State:—that the latter has, by an unfair basis of representation in the Legislature, founded on Slavery, controlled the internal improvement system of the State, and run up an enormous debt of near fifty millions of dollars which rests like an incubus on the people, for the advantage and development of the Eastern counties; while the West has received practically no share of the improvements they are taxed to pay for.

In the facts of their physical relation and political condition, there is abundant reason for Eastern and Western Virginia forming two separate and distinct Commonwealths; and apart from the connection of the present movement for dismemberment with secessionism, and the *quasi* acknowledgment of this modern political heresy that is supposed to be involved, the erection of a new State in Western Virginia might well be advocated as a wise and necessary measure.

It is to escape the crushing weight of a fifty million debt, incurred not by them, nor for their benefit, that the loyal citizens of Western Virginia feel compelled to cut loose from the Old Dominion and establish for themselves a new State. Let those who would condemn the action these loyal Virginians have taken, consider the alternative course. If a Provisional Government for Virginia had been formed by the forty counties, it would have been recognized by the Federal Government and by the world as the *real* State government. As such, it would have been held legally, as well as morally bound for every dollar of the enormous debt of the State of Virginia instead of its proper share only; and would have been compelled to commence a career of bankruptcy and repudiation just at a time when all its resources are needed to maintain existence against intestine foes.

The worst feature in the case would be that the debt is palpably unjust as regards the people, who would have to endure the weight of its burden, or the shame of its repudiation.

As for Slavery in the proposed new State, it will not be a deep-seated nor long-lived institution, and there would be no real reason to fear it.

We make these suggestions in justice to the loyal people of Western Virginia, and bespeak a candid consideration of their difficult position.

Fighting An Unfit Work for "Gentlemen."

The next best thing to having a gentleman for your friend is, to have a gentleman for your enemy. Particularly in war. A gentleman enraged is never sanguinary, except when enraged by one of equal cloth with himself. And then, when an equal does enrage him, he, the offending party, ceases to be a gentleman in the estimation of the fastidious offended, and rage is superseded by disgust. Thus is the fighting point ever removed from the habits of gentlemen.

These conclusions we have arrived at, from careful study of the belligerent notions of the Southern Confederates. Commend us to gentlemen soldiers, for most considerate and harmless ones. The explanation of this fact is quite easy. For example, a gentleman knows how to enjoy life, and therefore he likes to live. When a gentleman dies, the the country loses a valuable citizen. When a gentleman dies, society loses an ornament. When a cultivated mind and heart go out of the world, an injury is done to the æsthetics of life. And no one is more sensible of the loss to society and himself of his own demise, than the conscious, well-poised, self-appreciative gentleman.

It is no wonder then that war should be conducted by an army of "gentlemen," as the Southern army is claimed to be, with a due regard always to their own personal safety. And this policy robs war of many of its rude shocks, saves the burning of much villainous saltpetre, and spares many lives to useful labor and happiness hereafter.

We do not breathe a doubt of the warlike dispositions of our Southern countrymen. They would fight terribly if the Federal troops would conform to the Southern idea of the fitness of things. It is the place of the chivalry (and all their orators and poets have dwelt upon the idea) to conquer, to cut to pieces and pursue, to drive the Yankees across the Potomac, and so forth. And as the corollary of this mode of Confederate warfare, it is the duty of the Yankees to be very cowardly, to run away from battle, to bite the dust in fight, to surrender at discretion, and otherwise make glad the hearts and exalt the fame of the dashing cavaliers that lend a charm to life in the court and camp of King Cotton.

If we of the North have not sent out troops who would accommodate themselves to this silky sort of war, it is because we are boors, and do not understand the proprieties of life. We are evidently, in the Southern acceptation of the character, "no gentlemen." And who should expect the brave and high-bred Southrons to engage in the dirty turmoil of hand-to-hand fighting with "greasy mechanics," their social and political inferiors? Does it not appear now that the very inequality of rank and blood that the Southern rebels assign as the cause of the war, is likely to be seized upon by them as furnishing the best of reasons for restoring peace and the Union?

We think we are not uncharitable in declaring it to be now self-evident that the boasted chivalry of the South have lost all stomach for the great fight they have provoked. A change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Nothing could exceed the fierce wrath that burned in their breasts when they determined to go to war with the doomed men of the North. It was to be a mere pastime to those sultry sons of Mars to hew poor Northern sheep to pieces. One of them would "chase a thousand," and two would "put ten thousand to flight." There was apparently but one drawback in the Southern heart to the pleasures of approaching slaughter. The Southern soldiers were "*all* gentlemen," and it was a pity that they should have to flesh their swords in persons of less gentle blood. "O, that we only had gentlemen to fight," was the lament of Dixie's land. "Give us foemen worthy of our steel," was their constant petition. Quite a shout of delight went up, we remember, from the Press of Mobile, when it was published that "the New-York Seventh" had gone to the war; for it was generally known that it was rich and—respectable.

And yet, so strange and contradictory are notions among the Chivalry—Virginia, the first land for First Families, did not share in this gratified emotion. Virginia "gentlemen" were indignant when they learned that the "Seventh" had marched forth under the Stars and Stripes. It was considered an offence not to be forgiven, that gentlemen should "take up arms against the South." And aristocratic Richmond returned all the souvenirs it held of our gallant "Seventh!"

In despair of accommodating our fastidious fighting Chesterfields of the South, we must go on and send to the war just such troops as we conveniently can. They will be a mixed lot—perhaps not all "gentlemen," by the Southern standard. Most of them may be too obtuse to distinguish between a vulgar rebel and a "gentleman," and kill many of the latter kind in consequence! God help the blunderers! Yet they are not entirely heathen. Some of them write brilliant, sketchy notes of the war for the morning Press; others illustrate Harper's; and even some appear to advantage in the polished pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*. They are in the aggregate as brave as any people that ever went to war. And their service is unselfish as that of soldiers ordinarily. Most of them could do better in a worldly point of view, at home. They fight for a sentiment rather than for pay. If the Confederate "gentlemen," notwithstanding these facts, cannot consent to fight the Federal patriots, let them say so at once, and lay down their arms. We would not willingly add mortification to their defeat, and will accept any apology they may choose to make for avoiding a conflict in which we know they will lose their cause, and they think they will lose their honor.

CHEATING IN CHARITY.—The South, it seems, is carrying its peculiar system of financiering into its benevolent movements. JACKSON, the murderer of ELLSWORTH, who met with such quick retribution at the hands of private BROWNELL, has been canonized a Southern saint, and efforts have been made to raise means to provide for the maintenance of his family. Four hundred dollars were recently collected at Charleston, S. C., for this purpose, which money, the Charleston *Courier naively* states, "has been wisely invested in Confederate State bonds, for the benefit of the family." If the Southern people are honest in their statements of the poverty of the family, it must require a new system of ethics, developed only at the South, to justify an imposition upon the benefactors, and the robbery of the beneficiaries by taking the hard cash contributed by the one away from the other, and giving in return the worthless promies to pay of treasonable and bankrupt rebellion. The Southern people may think that this system of replenishing the treasury of a government may be honorable; but elsewhere, highway robbery compared with it, is exalted to the dignity of a virtue.

Col. Townsend's Regiment—Why it Marched Without an Advance Guard.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday June 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments upon Col. TOWNSEND'S conduct in the march to Big Bethel, in to-day's issue, you say that the "military arrangements of this regiment were by no means such as are prescribed by the clementary rules of war." In explanation, I have to say, that the only omission on the part of Col. TOWNSEND was that no "advance guard" had been sent forward. For this omission there are several reasons. First, that Gen. PIERCE rode in front of Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment, and, of course, was the commandant of the force for the time being. Col. TOWNSEND, as I understand it, had no more right to give an order while Gen. PIERCE was present, acting as general commander, than one of his Captains. In the second place, Col. DURYEE'S regiment had passed over the same route, by the same point, but a short time previous, and doubtless Gen. PIERCE deemed that fact sufficient to warrant him in marching Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment without an advance guard. Further than this, Col. BENDIX was ordered to occupy this position, for the purpose of forming a junction with the forces from Fortress Monroe, and march with them to Bethel. He was informed that the forces were coming by the route which Col. TOWNSEND'S men advanced, and should have known that the enemy, if they came at all, would have come from the opposite direction. Knowing that Col. TOWNSEND and his command wore the badges which had been prescribed for all the Federal forces which were ordered to Great Bethel, knowing that Col. DURYEE had passed that route but a few moments before, and having been furnished with a reconnoisance the day before that no enemy was in the neighborhood nearer than Big Bethel, Gen. PIERCE considered it entirely proper to march at route step, with arms at will, at this point. It certainly was Col. BENDIX'S duty, in a military point of view, while in a strange neighborhood, where he *knew* there were friends, to have thrown out a guard for some distance around him, so that he could have been informed of the approach of enemies or friends before they came within firing distance of him. At any rate, the officers of his regiment admit their culpability in the matter, and all the officers at the Fortress, who know the facts concerning it, (including Gen. BUTLER and his aids,) exculpate Col. TOWNSEND from any wrong or unmilitary conduct in the premises.

In regard to Col. TOWNSEND being repulsed and compelled to "right about," by the firing of Col. BENDIX, I have only a word or two say. As I before remarked, Col. TOWNSEND'S men were marching at route step, unsuspecting and unsuspicious of any attack, going through a heavy defile. All at once a terrific volley of cannon shot and musketry was poured into them, from an unknown quarter, which would have made old and tried soldiers tremble. For a moment the men were thrown into considerable confusion, but by the efforts of Col. TOWNSEND, who rode backward and forward along the line, they were again regularly formed, and marched back about 30 rods, and formed in line of battle on an elevated piece of ground. This was the only proper course, for neither Gen. PIERCE nor Col. TOWNSEND knew the strength or numbers of the supposed enemy, and withdrew for the purpose of ascertaining those facts, and the best mode of attacking them.

Yours, &c., J. S. C.

As it was no part of our object, in our comments of yesterday, to impute special blame to individuals, we leave our correspondent's endeavor to transfer the blame from Col. TOWNSEND to Gen. PIERCE to be settled between them. He admits that the regiment was marching through an enemy's country without an advance guard, or any of the most ordinary precautions against precisely such a surprise as he experienced. We continue of the opinion that this was an unmilitary and unjustifiable proceeding:—whether the responsibility for it belongs to Gen. PIERCE or to Col. TOWNSEND is altogether another question, which we do not care to discuss.

The fact that Col. DURYEE'S regiment was supposed to have passed over the route was doubtless presumptive evidence that it was open and clear of enemies;—but it was scarcely sufficient to warrant an utter neglect of the ordinary precautions against surprise. We venture to say that Col. DURYEE had not only an advance guard, but scouts on each flank.

Our correspondent's criticism on Col. BENDIX'S neglect to throw out guards, is probably just. It would certainly seem to have been his duty to take the precautions against surprise, which are incumbent upon every body of men in an enemy's country. So far as we can judge from the facts within our knowledge, the expedition revealed some serious defects in the conduct of our troops, which it should be the business of our officers to remedy as speedily and effectually as possible. We fail to find any evidence in the reports that the retreat was conducted with a degree of order and precaution which would have preserved our forces from serious losses if they had been vigorously pursued by an inferior force.

All these things must receive attention, unless this campaign is to be signalized by serious and deplorable disasters. It cannot be expected, we are perfectly aware, that raw recruits should possess all the skill and vigilance of veterans, or that their officers, unaccustomed as they all are to actual service in the field, should meet all the requirements of organized and scientific strategy. But what they do not know, they must learn:—and the great advantage of such mishaps as those which attended the Big Bethel expedition is, that they afford a better field for instruction than could possibly be found elsewhere. The officers, however, must be prepared to profit by their teachings. They must not be above learning from misfortune,—nor must they be so anxious to justify their own mistakes as to have neither time nor thought to provide against them in the future.

POOR OLD VIRGINIA.—The most tragical conclave on the broad earth, at this moment, is the rump Sovereignty Convention which has again convened itself in solemn session at Richmond, Virginia. The ablest and best of the original members of the Convention, CARLISLE and others from the West, have ranged themselves on the side of loyalty, and now sit elsewhere in a nobler Virginia Convention; while the mountebanks like HENRY A. WISE, play their fantastic trick upon another stage. The toothless old beldames actually attending devote themselves principally to "making motions" about each other and about "slave property." Resolutions are passed inquiring how many members are present, why others are absent, and how said absentees feel toward the State in this her hour of trial; and before ascertaining either the one or the other, they resolve upon the "summary chastisement of the cowards and traitors who have entered our State for purposes of subjugation;" they roar terribly about BUTLER'S "contraband" policy; and in revenge pass a resolution "authorizing military commands throughout the State to compel free negroes to labor on all works of defense;" they jabber about their "altars and their homes," and would feign avert from them the destruction which their own incendiary action has invited. Spectre-ridden Virginia! proud mother of States and statesmen once—to such a plight has she been brought by following the lead of WISE, PRYOR, and the "venerable RUFFIN," rather than the counsels of her greater and elder son, WASHINGTON.

It is evidently high time that this Sovereign

Convention of quacks was dispersed by the loyal bayonets of Western Virginia.

Frequent Payments to the Soldiers.

We admit a certain necessity of red tape. The more a Government undertakes to manage men in masses, the more it must use of routine. Continual exceptions cannot be made in regulations, intended for great numbers of individuals. No machinery for the rapid movement and working of large bodies of men can be contrived which shall adapt itself for each isolated case. There ought to be in every part of our Army and Commissariat Department the strictest order and system, even if occasionally particular persons suffer. What we object to is, not the special instances of stupid management and dull routine, but that the *general* regulations are not changed, so as to secure the comfort and good condition of the men. There, for instance, is a regulation or practice in most European armies which gives the soldiers their pay in short periods. In the German armies, the men receive promptly, after ten days, the wages due them. Even in bankrupt Austria, the soldier never fails to get his kreutzers, on the eleventh day.

The American custom, on the contrary, is to pay the soldiers after three months. This was well enough when our Army consisted of frontier guards in Utah or Texas, who were carefully equipped, and fitted out for a long absence from civilized communities, and who could do little with their money when they got it. But under the present condition of affairs, it is a most annoying and injurious regulation to our volunteers. Those brave fellows have frequently rushed eagerly to the war with defective equipments, and with none of the little conveniences which every soldier needs.

We have seen recently a communication from some of the German regiments to their friends in New-York, asking for such contributions as gun-cleaners, oil-vials, boot-brushes, spades, pick-axes, medicines and ambulances, mostly such little articles as any soldier would get for himself, and which are indispensible to his business and his proper appearance. But, without their pay, these men have not a penny. We hear of other similar annoyances. The families of the soldiers, too, depend much on their wages, and poor laboring people or mechanics need their supplies day by day. Why cannot the Department adopt the European system of frequent payments? It would necessitate some slight changes in the system, but the results in the convenience and comfort of the soldiers would richly repay.

General Scott.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

"The same paper [the TIMES] permits a Washington correspondent to accuse the veteran Scott of favoritism in the appointment of officers; and to insinuate against him 'Presidential aspirations still unquenched, which may to a great degree mislead the great General's judgment.' We cannot believe that Gen. SCOTT has merited any such accusation and insinuation as are implied in the remarks of this correspondent."

The *Commercial* is quite right in its opinion of Gen. SCOTT. It might have made its protest against his assailant much more emphatic, without incurring the least risk of error. If there is any man in the country who is giving the best energies of his mind and the undivided devotion of a noble and patriotic heart to its service, that man is Gen. SCOTT. The paragraph to which the *Commercial* refers was in a long communication, not from a regular correspondent of this paper, but from a stranger to its columns. Although we usually give the utmost latitude to correspondents in the expression of their opinions, for which we are not in the least degree responsible, we should have erased this phrase if it had met our notice before publication. As it is, we are confident the public has already anticipated our protest against it, as entirely unjust to the distinguished soldier whose motives it seeks to impugn.

OFFICIAL VIGILANCE.—We understand that the reporter of the Associated Press at Washington, at considerable expense and risk, procured a full report of the disaster of Monday, at Vienna, and placed it in the telegraph office at Washington in season for publication in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The Government censor at Washington refused to allow it to be transmitted! We are not in the least surprised that the Government should wish to withhold such knowledge from the public as long as possible,—but we are utterly unable to see what possible harm could arise from their knowing the facts of the disaster the day after it happened.

We beg leave very respectfully to suggest to the Government, that it exereise some of its vigilance in another direction. If it were half as zealous to procure information as it is to prevent the public from getting it, it would run into fewer "masked batteries," and lose less lives on account of its own ignorance.

A PECULIAR BANKING PRIVILEGE.—A new "Yankee Notion" has been brought to the notice of the Virginia rebels. Major EVERETT, it is stated, made the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Seneca, Md., available for the purposes of a breastwork, on the occasion of his recent skirmish with the enemy, by drawing the water from the Canal. He illustrates how the minds of men who live in those districts where labor is respected, and inventive genius encouraged, in times of peace, are, in war, quickened into a perception of new means by which they can insure their own safety, while they are permitted to deal defeat or destruction to the enemy. The Southern soldier would as soon have thought of diving for pearls in the Canal as of finding in such a work the essentials of a fortification ready made.

Col. Townsend and the Albany Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of yesterday does, I am persuaded, no more than justice to Col. TOWNSEND. The remark in Capt. KILPATRICK'S account of the battle at Great Bethel appeared to me, when I read it, as an inadvertence, from which, perhaps, an inference might be drawn which was not intended. I was the more satisfied of this from the fact that I then had before me a letter from my son, an officer in Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, and in Capt. KILPATRICK'S command, in which he says, after speaking of the last charge made by the Zouaves, "While we were in this field, Col. TOWNSEND, (you know who I mean,) of Albany, rode up at the head of his command. There he sat, the most splendid exhibition of coolness and bravery that can be imagined—as firm and as collected as he would have appeared at a review, while the thundering guns poured their hail right at him."

Yours, C.

An Appeal for Aid.

A gentleman of high literary ability, well-known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The Editor of the TIMES knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this renewed appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Action of the Wheeling Convention—A Chance for the Regeneration of Virginia—How Cotton Can be Made to Pay the Expenses of the War—The Law of Contraband as Applied to Slaves, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The policy adopted by the Wheeling Convention in declaring the Executive and other State offices vacant, and substituting a Provisional Government in their places, furnishes a precedent which may with safety be followed in all the seceded States as fast as they shall be subdued. The Western Virginians have struck the key note, and it may be hoped that the friends of the Union in Missouri will respond without hesitation. The treachery of the Governor of that State is no longer a matter of doubt, and his deposition should follow as a matter of course. The conduct of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, should be closely watched. His heart is known to be with the traitors, and his course has been vacillating. He should at once be brought up to the touchstone, and if he hesitates in his allegiance he should be superseded without delay, and an honest patriot be installed in his place. In East Tennessee there is known to be a large body of patriots, and so soon as the rebel forces in the State are dispersed, they will be at liberty to reassert their allegiance. It may be hoped that they will at once proceed to depose the traitors and organize a loyal Government.

This would seem to be the most convenient, and, at the same time, the most legitimate method of dealing with treason. When the rebellion shall be overthrown, the Government, as in all similar cases, will permit the masses, who have been deluded, to ground their arms, and go about their business. But it will never do to turn loose upon society the ringleading traitors, who have, for their own ambitious and selfish purposes, fomented the rebellion. They cannot be forgiven, and the most that the least guilty of them can hope is exile. They must be driven from power, and from the country, and then the people who have been the victims of their tyranny and their wiles, can reconstruct their local Governments in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

I think that my knowledge of the Southern people warrants me in the opinion, that the conquest of the rebels, and the expulsion of the leaders, will be followed in every State, not excepting South Carolina, by the uprising of a strong Union Party. Let the Federal Government assert its power with a strong hand, and we shall see that tens of thousands will come forward to attest their hatred of the tyranny which has so long ruled over them, and their joy at being delivered from its hateful sway. The idea has been prevalent at the South from the earliest times that Slavery, or, more properly, the slave power, is stronger than the Federal Government. Convince the people of their mistake on this point by an actual overthrow of the slaveholding rebellion, and it will be manifest at once that they are loyal at heart. It is fear of the slave power, not love of Slavery, or hatred of the North which has caused all the mischief. Doubtless the conflict of arms has served to fan the flame of sectional animosity, but the overwhelming defeat which awaits the rebels will cause the public indignation to be turned against the authors of the war, rather than against the Government, which has triumphed over treason.

Ignorance and despotism are always intolerant, but a reign of terror, such as exists everywhere in the Confederate States, demonstrates a want of confidence in the people. If there was a consciousness of perfect unanimity in all classes of society, there could be no necessity for shooting or hanging every man who is even suspected of harboring an opinion adverse to that of the ruling faction. The Southern Governments and Southern mobs are mercilessly cruel and exacting, because they are conscious that they are detested, and that the natural instincts of the heart condemn them. They take all foreigners and all men to be enemies, until the contrary is proven, because they are conscious that there is nothing in their odious system which commends itself to the human mind. So sensitive is this system of tyranny—so conscious of its moral guilt in the eyes of unbiased men—that the presence of one enemy, real or supposed, is sufficient to throw whole communities into a state of alarm.

The Government has nothing to do, therefore, but overthrow this despotism, and leave the people "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It will soon become apparent that no irreconcilable animosity against the North or the Federal Government exists, and that the masses will be happy to escape from the terrible evils they now endure, by returning to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws.

The overthrow of the rebellion in Virginia will soon bear fruit in the uprising of Western North Carolina, and probably the whole State for the Union. The secession of that State has been from the first a miserable parody upon that of Virginia and South Carolina. A majority of the people and politicians have disapproved the desperate expedient, [but have been dragged along by what in their imbecile weakness they have regarded as a necessity. The State, in fact, has been subjugated by the Confederate States, through the treachery of some, and the pitiable timidity of others of its politicians. They have reluctantly submitted to the *coup d'etat*, and will hail with joy the day of their deliverance. Slavery propagandism is an exotic in plain, sober old North Carolina, and I predict that it will be eradicated more speedily than it was introduced. The old Whigs and Douglas Democrats have acquiesced in the act of secession, from supposed necessity. In their weakness, they felt that they were to be overwhelmed by the fiery current, and to save themselves, they at the last moment professed to be honest converts to the treasonable cause. But they will scarcely gain credit for sincerity with the genuine Secessionists, or with others, who know them. It would be as absurd to suppose that the Pope and his Cardinals have been converted to Red Republicanism, as that Badger, Graham, Moorhead, Miller, Gilmer, Moore and Rayner are honestly in favor of secession. No. They are only time-serving, and the same is true of the old Whig Party generally. They are weak, but not maliciously wicked. They are doubtless secretly praying for their old friend SCOTT to come to their relief. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The statement that Memphis has been barricaded with cotton bales furnishes a valuable hint as to the source whence Northern manufacturers may be supplied with the raw material upon which to operate. These cotton bales are clearly contraband of war, and the capture of the city may indemnify the Government for the whole expenses of the expedition, by their confiscation. Memphis is an immense shipping port for cotton, and the mouth of the river being blockaded, it is not improbable that an unusually large accumulation of the article has taken place. The use that is being made of it, will justify the Government in seizing and appropriating it, without accounting to the owners; and in this way, it is not improbable that 10,000, 20,000. or 50,000 bales may be secured, by which means the Government will be remunerated for the expense of suppressing rebellion, while the consumers of cotton will be furnished with a much needed supply of the article. 10,000 bales, at the ordinary price of the article, would be worth half a million of dollars; and it is not improbable that the quantity subject to seizure may be greater than this amount.

But this is not all. We have been informed on the authority of Mr. COBB, of Georgia, that the Confederate Government proposes to purchase up the entire cotton crop, to be paid for in its bonds. Another account of the project, furnished by Mr. RUSSELL in his letter to the London *Times*, is that the amount of the Confederate Government purchases is to extend to one-half the crop. It is not probable that this famous scheme for raising the wind will meet with general favor; but it is safe to say that all the cotton which the rebel Government may be able to cajole the planters out of, will be a fit subject of seizure by the Federal authorities. We hear much of the enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion of the planters, and it may be that they will consent to the sale of their cotton on these terms. Let us hope that they will, as every bale of it would immediately become subject to confiscation by the Federal Government, by which means the expenses of the war could be thrown on the shoulders of the rebels, and at the same time the European and American demand for cotton would be supplied on fair terms.

The decision of Gen. BUTLER, which has been ratified by the Government, that negro slaves in the hands of the Secessionists are contraband of war, and therefore subject to seizure, will bear the closest scrutiny and should be acted upon to the letter. If the Government should seize upon ammunition, or any ordinary munitions of war in the possession of the enemy, no one can doubt that they would be confiscated and used without ceremony. And if prisoners are taken they are held, and their utility as soldiers in the rebel ranks will be destroyed. If they desert to the side of the Government, they will at once be taken into service, and their arms turned against the enemy who equipped them. We should laugh at a proposition to return them "on demand" to those who claim them. Then why should there be a scruple as to the disposition to be made of negroes who run away from their rebel owners and seek shelter in our camps, or even of those who may be captured in the rebel service? For, whether they be in the rebel military service, employed in digging intrenchments, or in their fields planting, plowing or gathering grain to feed their troops, they are, in either case, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The rebel armies cannot go to war unless the slaves remain faithful at home, and the latter are as essential to the success of the campaign as the former. If they were free citizens who remained at home from choice, and who sold the products of their labor to the enemies of the Government from necessity, we might excuse them the peculiarity of their position. But, being slaves, they labor for nothing in the cause of rebellion, and thus enable their masters to go to the wars.

Slavery renders a country weak and indefensible in war only when the enemy avails itself of the disaffection of the slaves. If the armies of the invader are to be employed in capturing fugitives to be returned to their owners, and in suppressing the uprisings of the slaves, the institution, instead of being dangerous, becomes a source of strength. The effect of such a policy is to give assurance to the rebels that the Federal Government will protect them from loss and danger by the desertion or insurrection of their menials, while they are overthrowing the Constitution and setting up another system of government in its place. Nothing could be more absurd than such a course, and if the Administration pursues it, it can be in no hurry to put an end to the war.

There should not be the least scruple about liberating all slaves of the Secessionists that may fall into the hands of the Government, and they should at once be allowed to seek their fortunes by emigration, when ever they cease to be useful in working in the trenches; and under no circumstances should they be restored to their owners, who will at once make them efficient allies, directly or indirectly, in fighting their battles.

The Western Virginians would place themselves in an unenviable attitude before the world were they to attempt to throw off their responsibility for the payment of the State debt. It is true that that debt has been contracted and applied mainly for the benefit of the eastern portion of the State, but that is a local grievance, with which the outside world has nothing to do, and which would be far from furnishing a satisfactory excuse for repudiation. I believe that precedent has established it as a sort of international statute, that a revolution leaves a State or people under all the obligations to its creditors which were entered into by the dethroned or overthrown dynasty. This question, if I mistake not, was discussed in France after the overthrow of LOUIS PHILLIPE, and the conclusion was that France was not released from its national debt by a change of its rulers.

It would be a bad beginning of the reconstruction of local Government in the South to repudiate the State debts, and nothing could be devised so well calculated to destroy the respect and confidence of the world. OBSERVER.

War Taxes and Revenues.

We take pleasure in copying from the Boston *Journal* the following able and very suggestive communication on the topic, which must soon engross the anxious attention of the whole country—the proper mode of raising the large amount of pecuniary means needed for the war.

In the signature, "Massachusetts," many of our readers will recognize the well-known *nom de plume* of E HASKETT DERBY, Esq., of Boston—a distinguished gentleman of that city, eminent alike for the fullness and accuracy of his financial and statistical knowledge, and the clearness and elegance with which he uses it:

THE POLICY OF TAXES TO SUPPORT THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The true way to sustain the credit of the nation, at home and abroad, to prevent sacrifices upon our bonds, and to convince the South that we are determined to maintain the Union, is to meet a large portion of our expenditure by taxes.

The annual expenses of our Government, if the war is prosecuted with the vigor now exhibited, must be at least two hundred millions, and the frequent recurrence of loans, without additional taxes, must throw the nation into the hands of lenders and depress each issue, while the courage we should evince by voluntary taxes would inspire England and Holland with courage to participate in our loans, and would diminish their weight upon the market, as well as upon our children.

By the Constitution of our country, a direct tax is to be apportioned according to representation. It would consequently fall, to a very considerable extent, upon the negro property of the South, and although the extreme Southern States might not at once respond, their portion of the tax would continue a charge, to be arranged upon the final settlement of our difficulties. Such a tax would tend to banish from the Border States the slave population.

What could be realized from such a tax? From the best data accessible, the aggregate wealth of the country amounts to sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which three-fourths is in the States which still recognized the Union.

A tax of four mills on the dollar upon this amount would produce at once forty-eight millions of dollars, leaving a claim for twelve more upon the Cotton States, which, perhaps, under martial law, might be levied on their cotton as our troops advance. We might reasonably rely upon fifty millions from a four mill tax.

As respects a revenue from duties, importations are for the moment checked. In many cases the trader, the clerk and the customer have gone to the war, and the ladies decline to buy until their return. The repudiation of the South and the deranged exchanges of the West have inspired distrust, and the jobbers wait for the lowest prices. Trade is coming down to cash or short credit, but meanwhile our consumption is proceeding. Coats, vests, bonnets and shoes will not last forever; families must be fed, and shelter provided for a growing population.

If imports are checked by mistakes on duties, Congress will doubtless alter whatever reduces revenue. The district which will suffer from the blockade, and war does not consume one-fifth of our imports, and will continue to draw a portion of that fifth through the Free States.

Our past importations have been nearly *four hundred* millions per annum, and as our export of grain and flour is immense, and trade must revive, we may reasonably hope for an import of nearly or quite $300,0000,000 for the year commencing next October.

Under the late tariff the duties averaged 15 per cent.; under the new tariff they must be near 18 per cent., or $54,000,000.

An additional duty of two cents on sugar, four cents on coffee, and ten cents on tea, and twenty per cent. on other free articles that do not enter into manufactures, will add about $21,000,000 to this amount, and carry our revenue up to $75,000,000.

If to this we add $50,000,000 from a direct tax apportioned according to representation, $25,000,000 from State loans in aid of the Government, we need raise little if any more than $50,000,000 from national loans, and these loans would become most desirable investments.

We have shown courage and energy in the conduct of the war. Is it not our true policy to show equal courage and energy in providing means for its pursuance? As for the South, it can levy no duty upon imports, for its ports are hermetically sealed. It can pay no taxes until the planter can find an outlet and a market for its cotton. Its bonds now have no value without money to pay the interest. It has no courage to impose direct taxes, and if it did impose them they could not be paid without money. And without money, or without the means of renewing shoes, clothing, or other necessaries, we may reasonably expect that its forces will eventually disappear.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Canadian's Passengers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive at this port at 10 o'clock this evening. After embarking the rescued passengers of the steamship *Canadian*, she will sail for Londonderry and Liverpool. The passengers have all recovered from the fatigue and excitement consequent upon their escape from a premature death, and are now in as good condition as can be expected under their unfortunate circumstances. Everything has been done by the agents of the Montreal Steamship Company to render them comfortable.

Prince Alfred in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 18.

Prince ALFRED was expected last night, and the civil and military authorities and a large crowd assembled to meet him.

The city is decorated with flags, &c. Owing to some detention he did not arrive till 7¾ o'clock this morning. The citizens were somewhat unprepared to meet him.

The Royal party landed almost unobserved, and drove quickly to the residence of Gen. WILLIAMS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SPECULATOR IN COFFINS.—A few month ago an undertaker in the Bowery, near Houston-street, sold a number of first-quality rosewood and mahogany coffins on credit to a middle-aged German of gentlemanly appearance and address who had won his confidence. JACKSON represented that he was about to ship the coffins to California, on speculation, and that he wanted $3,000 worth, to be delivered in installments, as ordered, once a month, just previous to the departure of the steamer. After obtaining possession of the first lot, JACKSON made himself scarce, and the undertaker gradually was led to suspect that he had been duped. He gave a description of JACKSON to the Police, who recently learned that the individual of whom they were in quest had been operating his peculiar manner among the merchants of Philadelphia. Having turned his coffins into cash, he put up at the Continental Hotel, where he lived in magnificent and dashing style, finding it quite easy to make acquaintances of a profitable character. It is said that many business firms in Philadelphia suffered by his rascality, one establishment alone—that of Messrs. LENNON & GILLENDER losing $8,000 by believing his misrepresentations. Before measures were taken to arrest him he came to this City, and on Monday evening he was encountered in the Bowery by Detectives SLOWEY and DUSENBERRY. They knew him immediately from the description that had been left at the office, and DUSENBERRY, stepping up, said "How d'ye do, Mr. JACKSON." The latter replied, "Quite well, but really he had not the pleasure, &c.," when SLOWEY interposed with a question as to what time he intended to call for those other coffins. Light at once flashed upon JACKSON'S mind. He knew he was caught and he made the best of it, making a full acknowledgment of his guilt when interrogated with reference to his many swindling transactions. He was confined at Head-quarters, and yesterday afternoon departed for Philadelphia, consenting to waive the formality of a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—THE HARLEM BRIDGE CONTRACT.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday President STEWART in the chair, a communication was received from Supervisor CONNER, asking for information pertaining to the building of Harlem Bridge, and inquiring if the contract had been given to the lowest bidder, and if the County of Winchester had furnished any portion of the money expended, and what amount will be paid by said County when the contract is completed. A resolution was offered by Supervisor STEWART, and adopted, that the Comptroller be requested to pay no bills incurred by the Committee for building the new bridge over Harlem River, unless the same have been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Tuesday next.

ANOTHER GREAT TROTTING MATCH OVER CENTREVILLE COURSE.—Yesterday, there was a well contested trotting match over the Centreville Course, Long Island, between *Flora Temple* and *John Morgan*. *Flora* was the favorite $100 to $30 previous to starting, and was also the favorite among the many present who were not betting. The match was for $2,000, two-mile heats, in harness. J. D. MCMANN named *Flora Temple*, and J. TURNER named *John Morgan*. *Flora* won both heats. The time was as follows:

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.
First Mile	2.27	2.26
Second Mile	4.55½	4.52½

The betting on the second three-mile race is very heavy. The backers of either of the nags are taking $100 to $90 for any amount of money.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—Numerous ladies, in the upper part of the City, have been imposed upon recently by a woman, claiming to be the daughter of a well-known and much-respected military man of high rank, who professed to be collecting funds for the purpose of placing an old lady of her father's acquaintance in the Old Ladies' Home. By this method it is said that the imposter has realized quite a handsome sum. The police are in search of her, and meanwhile the following description may aid the search: She is a little below medium height, slender figure, light complexion, brown hair, about forty years of age, and has lost some of her upper teeth. Her general appearance is lady-like, and she speaks with considerable rapidity.

UNCONVERTIBLE SECURITIES.—Yesterday, a trunk, containing two skulls and other portions of a human skeleton, was sent to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house to await the Coroner's disposal. The trunk came from the boarding-house of Mrs. HANCE, No. 15 Amity street, where it had been left about four years since by a medical student as security for an unpaid board bill. It has since been stowed in a lumber-closet, and remained unopened and almost forgotten until yesterday. The surprise and horror which filled the lady's mind at sight of its contents far exceeded her disappointment at their unprofitable character.

ACCIDENT TO AN EX-POLICE OFFICER.—The Police Department will regret to hear that Capt. JAMES L. WALSH, of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, at Fortress Monroe, formerly drill-sergeant of the police force, was badly injured, a few days since, while on duty as a field-officer. He was mounted on an unruly horse, which attempted several times to throw him. Failing in this, the animal lay down upon the ground, and before Mr. WALSH could get without reach of its hoofs, he received a violent blow in the face. The injury, however, will not permanently disable him, and he will not leave his regiment on account of it.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society was held last evening, at the rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue. A paper entitled "The Battle of Harlem Plains," was read by Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, in which was narrated many interesting events which transpired during the engagement between the British and Americans on the "Plains," at the period of the Revolution. At the conclusion of the address, Gen. WETMORE proposed a vote of thanks to the essayist, for the masterly manner in which he had treated the subject. Dr. A. K. GARDNIER offered a series of feeling and appropriate resolutions, referring to the death of the late Senator DOUGLAS, which were unanimously concurred in by the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.—This vessel still lies at Quarantine, but will be towed up to the Atlantic Dock to-day, when the United States Marshal will take formal possession of her, and give her a thorough overhauling. The three mates, named WILSON, HAYNES and WESTERVELT, who were brought home in the slaver as prisoners, were to have been examined yesterday before the United States Commissioners, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the examination was postponed.

DIDN'T LIKE TO SEE IT WASTED.—Last Friday, an old man, of the name of LOUIS LEWIS, residing in Fourteenth-street, died. To preserve the body till Monday, the day of the funeral, it was packed in ice. After the funeral, there being no further use for the ice, it was thrown into the street. An iceman coming along, and wishing to turn an honest penny, stopped his cart, and gathered up the ice that the defunct Mr. LEWIS had been packed in, put it into his wagon, and went on his way to supply his customers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fireman on board of the steam-tug *Fulton*, named EDWARD HALL, was last evening accidentally killed by being caught in the machinery. He leaves a sick wife and two children, who reside in East Twenty-sixth-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Col. A. H. Holman, of Oregon; Capt. Thomas Wright and lady, of Texas; J. M. Livingston, of Utah; Rev. J. L. Dudley and lady, of Middletown; Chas. J. Folger, of Geneva; Thos. Pearse, of Maryland; G. E. Royce, of New-York, and W. C. France and lady, of Delaware, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. H Brower, of Washington; Col. Zohlon, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. S. Carpenter and son, of Pottsville; J. B. Wanklyn, of London; C. C. Noadus, of London; C. G. Allen, from Bangkok, Siam, and E. Dana, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. V. Kellogg and A. Churchill, of Utica; James Terwilliger, of New-York; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; Col. McQuade and lady, of Utica; Major Lacey, of Pierpont; Thomas C. Orr and L. R. Wells, of Montreal, are at the Astor House.

Capt. John Dowling and lady, of Philadelphia; Col. Tomlinson, P. M., of Philadelphia; F. T. Carrington and Hon. H. Murray, of Oswego; Dr. G. H. Oliver, of Fortress Monroe; R. N. Bassett and family, of Connecticut; and D. Brown, of Glasgow, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major L. P. Graham, of the U. S. A.; George Franghiade and P. Fadrin, of North Carolina; and J. M. Johns and lady, of Delaware, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Whistler and G. N. Whistler, of the U. S. A., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. E. Ward, of New-York, is at the Union-place Hotel.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Only 75 Cents
For our Fine Summer Drawers or Guaze Under-Shirts, all sizes, ready to-day. IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 175 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—BOSTWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, J. OLIVER CUMMINGS to ANNIE L. BOSTWICK, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COOLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, after a long and painful illness, ELLEN G. COOLEY, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 124 Washington st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, at 2½ o'clock.

PARISH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, SUSAN M. PARISH, relict of Henry Parish.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield, are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 17, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, W. HENRY ROCKWELL, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 West 22d-st.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

KETTLEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, Mr. JOHN KETTLEMAN, aged 41 years.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at his late residence, No. 146 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., Empire Hose Company No. 40 and the members and ex-members of the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

LEWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18, at 9½ A. M. MARY JANE, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 421 11th-st., near 2d av. Her remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

TEBBUNE.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 17, ANNIE LAWSON, youngest child of Elizabeth M. and Albert Tebbune.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 13th st., corner 6th-av., at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, without further invitation.

COSTELLO.—In this City, MARY C. COSTELLO daughter of the late Bartholomew Costello aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her step-father, William A. Brown, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 McDougall-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18, AGNES SHANKS daughter of Dr. John and Mary Shanks, aged 20 years 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 264 West 32d st.

LEICHERT.—In this City, on Monday, June 17, at 11 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 56 Catharine st., of Bright's disease, VINCENT LEICHERT.

The friends of deceased and family, and members of Concordia Lodge No. 6, S. and H., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 226, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCULLOH.—In Orange, N. J., JAMES W. MCCULLOH, aged 72 years.

WARNOTS.—In Madison, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 12, JOHN R. WARNOTS, formerly of Auburn, N. Y., in his 38th year.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 33d.—June 15, 1861.
4, 59, 18, 68, 74, 60, 57, 36, 37, 45, 62, 42, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 34th.—June 18, 1861.
32, 44, 50, 55, 37, 36, 30, 25, 3, 52, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Author of "Diary of American Revolution,"
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NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES MURPHY,	AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH,	JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
PETER B. SWEENEY,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBENZER BEADLESTON,	JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER,	CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES B. WHITE,	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reelected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!—HOW SHALL WE DO IT?—By a patent double plated ICE PITCHER—put therein a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton, and then ——— No charge

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good sewer, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country or the care of children; has good reference from her last place where she has lived nearly seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber maid and to do family sewing, or would travel with or wait on a lady: has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION IN the country wanted, by a competent and experienced girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or general housework. Inquire of her present employer, No. 349 Adelphi st., or at No. 260 Canal-st., New-York. Her brother would like a situation as farmer, laborer, or stable man; would be willing to work for low wages.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the summer, or travel with a lady. Can be seen during the week at her present employer's, No. 149 East 126th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 168 West 8th-st., rear, top floor. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and make herself generally useful in a small family. Can be seen at No. 103 East 11th-st., on top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, CHAMberwork and waiting by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 43 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City references. Apply at No. 227 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITUAtion wanted, by an Englishwoman, (Protestant,) either as chambermaid, child's nurse, or to do the light work of a private family; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 238 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chamberwork and sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 50 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small family; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has got City reference, and has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 44 West 10th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references of five years. Apply at No. 183 Varrick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, or as nurse; understands her business and can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Eldridge-st., brick house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 190 East 31st st., can be seen for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; would have no objection to go in the country; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 201 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the coarse washing; would go a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; excellent baker; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a very good cook and a good baker of bread and pastry; also a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 Water st., Brooklyn, corner of Main, in clothing store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 67 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who is a capable cook, a situation in a boarding-house or private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams; wages $8; City or country. Call or address No. 316 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No 168 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, with the best of City references. Call or address at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days. None but private families need apply.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 203 Madison-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer. best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands pastry in all its branches. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 803½ 2d-av, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook, and is a good baker; is a first-class washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 18 6th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 179 East 23d-st., cor. 2d-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Elvington-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Stanton-st., near Norfolk. Good reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY wishes situations for two young girls who have been living for the last nine months with her; one as cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread maker; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to going a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at the residence of their employer, No. 105 West 21st-st., to-day and to-morrow.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook and housekeeper, accustomed to large families; understands French cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

AS COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, to do plain cooking, or as nurse. No objections to the country. Address No. 390 7th-av.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING—By a young woman in a respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 192 27th-st., above one flight of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., over Johnson's boot and shoe store, from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references of four years' in one employ. Call or address M. D., No. 164 West 34th-st., first floor, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen this day, at her present employer's, No. 295 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference from her last employer, who can also be seen. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Two girls, with the best of references, wish the above situations; one is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; the other is a clean and tidy chambermaid, and a good laundress; understands French fluting, &c. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can be seen this week at her present situation, No. 18 East 22d-st. Has testimonials for several years past.

AS FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED French woman, with first-class recommendations, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; wages according to the times. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A LADY to go out by the week or day; understands dress and cloak making, and children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; also a small girl to mind children and sew; good reference. Apply at No. 194 Hudson-st., near Canal.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; no objections to go to the country; references given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE steady girl, with City reference desires a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread. Apply at No. 107 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 78 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very neat young woman, in the above capacities; she makes nice bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer and ironer; will go as nurse and seamstress; is willing. Good reference. Will go in the country. Also, a small girl wants a place; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A steady young girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, a situation to do general housework in a private family; she is willing to go a short distance into the country; has a good recommendation from her last employer, who can also be seen. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do the general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 105 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an Irish Protestant girl, a situation to do general house work in a small private family, or do light chamberwork and take care of children. Call at No. 5 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, washing and ironing or chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman (Protestant) as housekeeper or dairy woman, or cook; is an excellent baker and butter maker, and can give best City references; wages moderate. Apply 7 Chatham-square.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, dress making, cutting and fitting boys' and children's clothing; no objection to light chamberwork, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 163 East 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman who understands fine fluting and doing up gentlemen's linen in the best style; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No 235 3d-av., between 20 and 21st sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl who has lived out, a situation as laundress; is willing to take in washing from a private family or single gentlemen; the best of City references given. Call at 448 6th-av., near 30th-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED English lady desires a situation with a family going to Europe, or any other part; can act as nurse to an invalid lady, or take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will remain in the City if required; most satisfactory reference given. Address E. W., No. 60 Ryerson st., near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as nurse in a small private family; the best of reference; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; no objections to the country. Call at No. 117 West 34th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, where she has lived this 4 years, No. 115 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; can do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful in the family. Call at No. 129 East 26th st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as nurse and chambermaid, has lived ten years in her last place; the other as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; with good reference. Can be seen at No. 196 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of children and family sewing and embroidery, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; operates on the sewing machine; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to young children; is a good hand at embroidery; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT and tidy Protestant young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation; is very fond of children and a good plain sewer; is very willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl wishes a situation in the above capacity; is capable of taking charge of a baby; is willing to go in the country. Address No. 188 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to travel herself useful in any way. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR TRAVELING COMPANION.—A woman wants a situation as nurse or traveling companion: willing to go to Europe; reference given and required. Call or address J. P., No. 49 Avenue D.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) not long in this country, as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork or see to children; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, and no longer, at her present employer's, from whom satisfactory reference will be given; the family are leaving the City. Call at No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant widow, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit her children's dresses; has a little girl, 10 years' old, who would we useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 183 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to dressmaking, and a good cutter and fitter; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or elsewhere. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 Montague st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 76 East 14th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light work; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; would be willing to travel with a family; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for a Protestant girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 16 West 11th-st.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing to make herself useful to her employers; is an experienced nurse for the past nine years; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; good references given as to character, competency, &c. Call at No. 369 6th-av., in the store.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Ohnton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CIVIL, CLEAN and capable servants from all nations, are waiting situations, for City and country, at moderate wages, at the Broadway Employment Institution, No. 434 Broadway, up stairs. Families will find it to their interest to call at this establishment. Twelve years established.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 13th-st., corner 6th-av. Good plain cooks ready.

AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS A HOME —would take care of the sick, or sew, or would take charge of a house; would make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 26 Amity-place.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, without family, are anxious to take charge of a house for a family leaving the City. The best of reference can be given. Address No. 177 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman, for the country, or coachman and groom and to assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is willing, and not afraid to work; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing J. G., No. 134 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., near 9th st., in saddler's shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Call, or address F. BRADY, at No. 1,214 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN, A PROTESTant, with first-class references, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to No. 124 4th-av., for J. B., will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of plain vegetables and flower-garden, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address R. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, by an Englishman, with good reference, in City or country. Address C. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; his recommendations will be found fully to correspond with what he professes to be. Address J. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, and is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business well, and has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address E. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; he understands thoroughly the management of all kinds of vegetables and green-house flowers; can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, and is a very good driver. The best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 15 Ann-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a smart, intelligent young man, who knows his business thoroughly, and is not afraid of hard work; his wife is capable of taking charge of a dairy or laundry if required. Call, or address T. M. C., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address A. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED; are Protestants without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; his wife as chambermaid and waiter, or is capable of taking care of children and do plain sewing; would make herself useful for City or country; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE couple, (German by birth,) speak English fluently, desire situations; no objections to go any distance; the man can undertake to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is a careful hand over horses. a good vegetable gardener and understands farming; the wife is an excellent down-stairs domestic. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming thoroughly, is a good driver and can work in the garden; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first-rate; have reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; is well experienced in his business; can produce the best of City reference. Any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply to Z. C., for two days, at No. 883 Broadway, one door from 19th-st., at the apothecary's. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—A WELL-EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 18 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English and Spanish, can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe; resides in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; age 27 years; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; country preferred. Address J. L., No. 62 14th-st., opposite Union-square, in the stable. All notes will be punctually attended to, this day, Wednesday.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable Protestant, single young man, just disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 12 West 32d-st., or address J. J., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and good driver; understands gardening and farm work; has the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he served eight years. Address J. G., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, a native of this City, who is a thorough bookkeeper, an excellent penman and a good judge of money; can furnish satisfactory references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Post-office, Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN English, Scotch or German woman, to do the work of a small family a short distance in the country; one who can do plain cooking, wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful, being tidy and neat, may apply to the subscriber, at No. 33 Wall-st., third floor.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, IN A private family a good washer and ironer; a German woman preferred; references required. Apply at No. 163 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—TWO HANDS to make yellow split and sheet iron bound trunks. Apply corner Broadway and Warren-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best families in this City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family washing or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner. Can give the best reference. Call for one week at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room.

WASHING WANTED.—THE WASHING OF A few ladies or gentlemen wanted, by a capable laundress; the best of City references and accommodation, stationery tubs and grass-plat. Call or address Mrs. O'BRIEN, No. 69 45th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to obtain washing; clothes done up in the neatest manner; can produce the best reference. Call at 169 Wooster-st., near Houston st., in the rear.

WASHING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE woman, and going out to days' work. Apply at No. 46 Orchard st., back room, first floor.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience, desires to make an arrangement with some family, whereby she can enjoy the advantages of a pleasant country home for the Summer, giving, as compensation for her board, two or three hours' daily instruction in French, rudiments of German, elocution, and the usual branches of an English education; references given and required. Address P., Brooklyn Post-office.

RUBRIC INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY A French lady whose husband is going to the war, a situation as governess; teaches thorough French, Italian, German, drawing and oil-painting in perfection; no objection to a short distance in the country; not salary, only a good home. Address Mrs. C. C. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of a situation as governess in the country. She gives instruction in music, French, (acquired in Paris,) drawing, and is a thorough conversant with her own language. Salary no object. Address COUNTRY, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER of a deceased merchant, is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, in the City or country, to teach one or two young children the English branches; best of references given. Address M. H., Box No. 331, Post office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation to teach in a family the English branches, having recently lost her father; a good home is sought rather than a salary. Address or call at No. 67 West 35th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., is a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAS, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $126; over that age, $136. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 630 Madison-st.

MR. JAS. WEIR HAMPDEN'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 20th st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SERRELL, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Roessells, Tanner, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

DANT. A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John.

SPECIAL SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE,

ALEXANDRE ORGAN, &c.

Removed from a private residence at Bedford, L. I.

DANIEL A MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st., two elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in green plush, rosewood etageres, French bedsteads, dining-table, bureaus and washstand, hair mark, mattresses, spring beds, dining-chairs, double oak office desk and table, and a small lot of other furniture. Also, an elegant rosewood 8-speaking stop and grand Alexandre organ, imported from France, at a cost of $250, suitable for parlor or small church. The above have been but little used, and are in excellent order. Catalogues and goods ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS June 19, 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Being the entire stock of a retail store on Broadway, comprising a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous literature, including scientific, classical and school books. Also, a variety of staple and fancy stationery, embracing writing papers, blank books, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 264 4th-av., near 21st-st.

Executors' Sale—The entire furniture contained in said house, all made to order expressly for the family, and sold by order of the executors, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors and vases, cornices to match, silk damask curtains, lace do., rosewood parlor suites covered with silk brocatel, centre tables, statuary tops, chandeliers and gas fixtures, clocks and vases, French walnut bookcases, China, glass and plated ware, extension tables, &c. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, dressing bureaus, chairs, &c., beds, mattresses, bedding, &c.; mahogany suites in hair cloth, toilet sets, and other furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve to close the estate.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, June 19 and 21, at 12 o'clock each day, at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory. Goods now on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Place, by order of J. Henderson, Navy Agent:

One Chronometer, Parkins & Frodsham,
One Chronometer (gold pocket), Reid,
One Chronometer (silver pocket), Barrands,
Fourteen silver comparing watches.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The catalogue will comprise a general assortment of prime and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, suitable for city and country trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, by GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels. The above is worthy the notice of buyers, as it is to be positively sold.

E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of a valuable private library, containing choice English and American Books on history, travels, literature, law, &c., &c., some rare and curious. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M., at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 19 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 10 miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Bellville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communications with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, and built in the very best manner; out-buildings are ample; 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station: four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, fruit and evergreen trees. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale/low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A VERY CAPACIOUS HOUSE SUFficient for three or four families, and also a small house, furnished; situation immediately on the East River, and perfectly healthful; excellent bathing; about one h

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
T. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. GUILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 OF TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for the year ending the State fiscal desk, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from July 1, the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York; and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 1½ per cent	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent	100 000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent	100 000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negociation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway,

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 2d-av
Corner 3d-st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNYON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 24th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be receives by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ISSUED by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, payable 1st September, 1860, and 1st May, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, payable May 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

$2,000, $4,000, $6,000, $7,500, $9,000, $12,000, $15,000, and a few larger sums, to loan on bond and mortgage. Also, $44,000, to be divided according to the wishes of borrowers.

C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels boxes, and casks, and in good order for the light-vessels, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.
HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1 000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee.
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune-st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.

S. J. VAN SAUN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861. J. R. VOORHIS.

The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by

J. R. VOORHIS.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 123 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *action* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, have long been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system,* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave away out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 16, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of my Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMON.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filley, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantaneously.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. E. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills;) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his carrivale Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them; you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat,

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

HAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DESPATCH

A SECRET IN THEIR HAVING BEEN,

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to buy none unless purchasing and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are infamous.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CATARRH!—THERE IS NO LONGER ANY doubt, contingency, or uncertainty, in the exclusive efficacy of Dr. GOODALE'S Remedy for cure of Catarrh. All others have only excited hope, betrayed confidence, relieved the purse, and proved but impositions. This only reliable cure may be had at No. 612 Broadway, New-York, with directions for using.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, *ever* and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 80 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURTON, No. 44 8th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 17th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Prevention of Human Life, and PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-House in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the lands proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the new stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my25 je20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messr

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Col. BROWN hourly expects an attack on the fort, for as provisions become scarce the army become the more enraged.

We go to Mobile, however, to day, but should an attack be contemplated, a small steamer will be dispatched with the news, and we will return immediately. Fort McRae can soon be silenced, as the walls are now, in some places, tumbling down. On the day of our arrival Flag-Officer McKEAN invited all the officers of the squadron to take the oath of allegiance, commencing with Capt. ADAMS, who, I understand, seemed very loath to take it. He has two sons in the rebel army, and I do not think he is to be trusted. He is much talked about among the different officers on this station, and at Fort Pickens. All subscribed to it but Mr. JORDAN, Assistant Engineer, of Virginia; Mr. GRAHAM, of Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. BROOME, of Marine Corps, New-York.

These officers will be sent North by the first opportunity, with orders to report to the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the officers thought it was rather a bold proceeding for Flag-Officer McKEAN to take, as it was not an order from the Navy Department. It is right, and I have heard that he said he would not trust an officer who would not take it.

Over one hundred guns are now bearing on Fort Pickens and the fleet at anchor. We sail in an hour for Mobile, but will return in a few days.

LIONARA.

(The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 17.

As a part of Col. KALLMAN'S Regiment (reserve corps) were returning from the North Missouri Railroad about 11 o'clock this A. M., when opposite the Recorder's Court room on Seventh-street, between Olive and Locust streets, a company near the rear of the column, suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol-shot was fired from a window of the house corner Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk, and in the windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Police Officer PRATT was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes.

Deputy Marshal FRANCO received three balls in his legs and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not ascertained. The window just behind the Recorder's desk, was riddled with bullets. The broken glass scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the Health Office, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when the particulars will be given.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of the State consists of upwards of 10,000 men, 2,000 of whom are stationed at Hermans and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rola, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, 2,500 at St. Josephs and along the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this, a force of 2,500 remains in St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighborhood camps in Illinois.

These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri River; the southeast quarter, lying on the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Josephs and Bird's Point, as a basis of operations, with the river and roads as a means of transportation.

Nothing is known of the movements of the troops above Jefferson City.

The Warsaw *Democrat* says Judge JAMESON will not take his seat in the Senate in July, and also states that Senator POLK will not take his seat.

It is impossible to arrive at any truth relative to the cause of firing upon the citizens to-day, by the volunteer troops. There are score of state-ments of eye-witnesses. It is said that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court room, and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that there were no pistols fired from any quarter, that the first and only shot before the general firing, was an accidental discharge of a rifle in the ranks. The wound of Capt. EMMONS, however, is of such a character as to indicate the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering his cost, just back of the point of the left shoulder, cutting the skin across the spine, and passing out of the right shoulder blade. Two or three members of the same company said he was wounded by a buckshot.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when it is to be hoped the facts will be learned.

The following are additional names of those killed: JAMES FERRIS, CURRAN TRACY, LUKE CELLA and a man named BURNS, of Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstrations of any character having been made.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. BOERNSTEIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAPITAL,
JEFFERSON CITY, June 17, 1861.

To the citizens of Cole County and the adjoining Counties of Missouri:

CITIZENS: I have been appointed by the Commanding General Commander of this place, with the view to extend my authority over Cole and the adjacent counties, in order to preserve the peace and tranquility of all citizens, and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of the Government and of the Union, the enforcement of the constitutional laws of the country.

By the precipitate flight of Gov. C. F. JACKSON and others, you have been left without State authority, and without a Government. This state of things would have produced lawlessness and anarchy, and all their consequent evils. It has then been deemed necessary to supply this lack by appointing a commander of this place, having the surveillance over the city and its vicinity.

I therefore call upon the city authorities as well as the authorities of this county, to continue the legal exercise of their official duties, and I will be always ready to lend them my assistance for the enforcement of the Constitutional laws of the country. I do not wish to interfere with their official business, neither do I intend to meddle with the private business of the citizens.

Your personal safety will be protected and your property will be respected. Slave property will not be interfered with by any part of my command, nor will slaves be allowed to enter my lines without written authority from their masters.

And, notwithstanding we are in times of war, I shall endeavor to execute my instructions with moderation and forbearance, and at the same time shall not suffer the least attempt to destroy the Union and its Government by the performance of any unlawful act. I shall prosecute and deliver up to the proper authorities all traitors, and their accomplices, aiders and abettors. I call upon all friends of the Union, and upon all good citizens, to form themselves in companies of Home Guards, for the protection of the Union, to arm themselves and to drill.

I will be very glad to have them as far as possible instructed by my officers, and to contribute with all my power to their military education. Every citizen who has business with the commander of the place, or intends to bring some complaint before him will have free access to my Head-quarters from 10 to 12 o'clock.

All my soldiers will observe the strictest discipline, and I hope that the support of all good citizens will enable me to keep this city and vicinity in perfect peace and order, and to keep far from them the terrors and devastation of the war.

(Signed.) HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Second Reg't Mo. Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 17.

One regiment of United States Volunteers, probably the Rhode Island, is expected here at daybreak to-morrow. They left Hagerstown last night, and at 8 o'clock this afternoon were at Middletown, eight miles distant from here, where they will encamp for to-night, and resuming their march at dawn, arrive here shortly after daybreak. Their destination is unknown. It was rumored at Hagerstown yesterday that they would proceed to Cumberland, and it is thought probable that they will take the cars at Monocacy station, and proceed to Cumberland via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fact that no provision had yesterday been made for their conveyance across the Potomac, and the scarcity of boats at this point, renders this supposition very doubtful. Their expected arrival creates much excitement, though not of any unfriendly character.

The regiment, I learn from high authority, were upon the point of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, yesterday, when orders were received which led to a diversion from that line of advance, and their subsequent march in this direction.

Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON'S forces are encamped at Hagerstown and Frankstown, three miles distant, and at several intervening points.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has, it is reported, led to a sudden change in the line of march of this column. A portion of it only had forded the Potomac, when the marching orders of the force were countermanded, and they returned to camp. A large number of wagons were hurriedly collected from the farmers in that vicinity during Saturday night and Sunday, and a messenger who left there this morning states that he saw indications about the camp of an early departure. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment reached there this morning.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

The correspondent at Frederick is evidently mistaken about the movement of the Rhode Island Regiment. They are to return to Washington. Cars have gone up from here for that purpose.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 17.

A report reached Cumberland yesterday that the rebel forces were marching from Romney to attack the Federal troops and burn the city, causing intense excitement.

They have not made their appearance up to this time.

A letter received at Cumberland states that the telegraph wires and rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburgh to Harper's Ferry have been carried away by the rebels.

The letter also states that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention from Berkley and Jefferson Counties, are imprisoned at Charlestown, Va.

It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point.

Recruits from the surrounding counties are daily increasing.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, June 17.

Gov. HICKS sent a sharp message to the Legislature to-day in reply to an order of the House appointing a Committee to examine the Executive records, and call for such persons and papers they may deem proper, to enable them to ascertain and report to the House whether any portion of the character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government since the commencement of the existing national troubles. The Governor says:

"I have hereto had the honor to make [illegible] in response to an order, that I have received from your honorable body what copies of the correspondence between myself and the General Government [illegible] in making that response I did not suppose it did not contemplate a [illegible] pursued by a portion of the people of the State Government with which I have ordinarily endeavored to [illegible] especially [illegible] again [illegible] by a majority of the people.

[illegible] I have always considered it my duty to [illegible] which I believed to be for the general welfare of the people, and in such a case of forbearance on my part, it was only a virtue, but it is a high dereliction of my duty.

I have [illegible] with the utmost confidence have had with the officers of the General Government. I have [illegible] by the highest motives, and by nobody is fully aware of the fact that I have acted [illegible] nothing but the [illegible] and [illegible] between the General Government and the Executive of Maryland."

In conclusion, the Governor refuses to furnish every facility, and says:

"An official examination by the members of the Executive [illegible] will show the utter falsity of many malignant charges which are heaped upon me by strangers. In this regard I refer to your Committee, however, [illegible] that I am not responsible for what [illegible] the city [illegible] the people of the State [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Executive [illegible] partisan zeal and in advance of the [illegible] duty to me, you [illegible] proof of not already freely [illegible] the public."

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM GOV. HICKS

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. HICKS sent another message to the Legislature to-day, in response to a resolution of the House asking, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House any correspondence between himself and the Adjutant-General, or military officers, and the State since, and received by Gen. BUTLER, with his knowledge and consent.

The Governor says he only has received [illegible] and refers the House to Gen. BUTLER and the Adjutant-General for the information.

CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 17.

The contracts for military equipments have been awarded to Messrs. SPEARS, MECHER & CO., No. 27 Chambers-street, and PADDOCK & MCALLISTER, No. 77 Chambers-street, and others.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th inst., says that the report of Federal troops being at Hilton Head is false.

Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, had informed the British Consul at Charleston that the crew of the privateer Savannah would be sent to New-York to stand a trial; and that the brig *Hattie Jackson* had been taken as a prize, and sent to the same port.

The *Monticello*, Webster and the *Flag* were off Charleston.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 15th inst., says that the yacht *Gypsy* was returned to the owner, and the crew released.

The *Powhatan* ordered the Prussian bark *Peter* off from New Orleans on the 13th inst., and she sailed for Havana.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAINE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The Fourth Maine Regiment, Col. BERRY, arrived at 1 o'clock to-day, and marched to the "Common."

The Cadets, and a large delegation of the Sons of Maine, acted as an escort. The march was through many of the principal streets, and immense crowds cheered the troops. After partaking of a substantial collation provided by the city, and a few hours rest and social intercourse, the regiment marched to the Old Colony Depot, and at 7 o'clock left for New-York by a special train and steamer, provided by the agents of the Fall River line. The full camp equipage of the regiment, including fifty-four horses for baggage train, etc., was forwarded this forenoon. The regiment is well officered. A white banner borne in the ranks bore the inscription: "From the Home of KNOX."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling all good citizens to organize into military companies. He says Missouri having declared war against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be sworn into the United States service for three months.

The Second Kansas Regiment, in camp at Wyandotte, has been mustered in. Capt. JOHN'S command will be organized as an independent company.

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18.

The Twenty-first Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. ROGERS' company, commanding, left here at noon to-day, for Harrisburgh, where they will probably arrive to-night. Col. ROGERS has orders to report himself and command on their arrival to Gen. PATTERSON, who will probably order them to proceed to Washington immediately.

The Utica Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, leaves Friday next.

Six regiments are now here.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and was well received by the citizens. They will leave at noon for Washington. They seized several secession flags in the city, causing some excitement.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Col. SMALL'S and Col. EINSTEIN'S Pennsylvania Regiments arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington. The latter came via the Northern Central Railroad.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she has been lying since her return from the Brazil squadron, of which she was flag-ship, under Commodore FRENCH FORREST, now commanding "the naval forces of Virginia." She is 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk. The *St. Lawrence* is to join the blockade fleet, several officers having reported for her with that understanding.

An official report of the machinery of the unfortunate gun-boat *Pawnee*, says that no breaks-down have occurred in it, thus far, since she left Philadelphia. The engineer, however, contemplates some improvement, which he will doubtless be permitted to effect. The *Pawnee* is the only one of our new gun-boats built by an outsider, and her experience does not speak much for the practice of that principle.

The Government will adhere to its intention in regard to the boilers and condensers to be used in the new gun-boats. They have up to this, it is explained, proved themselves the best introduced into the service, and the most suitable for all contingencies. At the present time it is deemed better to make sure of a good thing than to risk getting a bad one in trying to obtain the most perfect. Besides, the little privileges of selection heretofore conceded to constructors have not resulted very satisfactorily. The Navy has had quite enough of theories.

Col. BEALL has assumed command of the First Dragoons. He was appointed on the 13th of May to the Colonelcy, *vice* FAUNTLEROY who resigned. Col. BEALL is a Washingtonian, but, like his predecessor, is an outside appointment, not having entered a regular military school. It is singular that the late four first officers of this regiment, and now the three first, Cols. BEALL, BLAKELY, and Major STEEN, are not West Point graduates.

The newly bought gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* are nearly finished at Cincinnati. The [illegible] of some of them have been taken in via the main hold. These vessels cost $62,500, and will stand the Government, when ready for sea, in about $120,000. They have been changed altogether in appearance, the upper decks and cabins being removed, the guards cut off, and eight feet bulkheads erected. They are at the yards of TITHEBY, HAMBLEDON, and the Marine Railway Company.

Affairs at the Navy-yard yesterday were dull. The *Wyandotte* steam frigate, and the corvette *Savannah*, were not in commission, because men were not on hand. The *Dolphin's* rigging was overhauled and tarred, and the final preparations of the *Albatross* are nearly complete. The following is a report of the condition of things at the Navy-yard, made out yesterday:

The steam frigate *Roanoke*, (44) waiting crew, ready to sail. All officers attached.

Sailing corvette *Savannah*, (26,) ready for commission, waiting sailors only.

Sailing frigate *Potomac*, in dock, being caulked and fitted for [illegible] three weeks' work.

Sailing frigate *Constitution*, (50,) in the stream, in ordinary, not being fitted for immediate service.

Steam frigate *North Carolina* (84) has on board about 800 men, exclusive of Marine Guard.

The steamers *Dolphin* and *Albatross*, both reported to the Navy Department, ready for commissioning.

Pay-vessel *Relief*, store-ships *Fredonia* and *Badger*, undergoing repairs.

The following vessels waiting orders:

[illegible] and steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, both in ordinary and [illegible]

Steamer *Revenue* and Surveying vessels.

Ordnance brig *Dallas* arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and were transferred to the North Carolina.

A detachment of 100 United States troops is under orders [illegible] this station on the 21st of March, [illegible] instructions. They are ready for the road. A number of pieces of rifled cannon is sent away daily from the Navy-yard, for destination not named.

ARREST OF A SECESSION LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.

In the account published in the TIMES of Sunday, of the arrival of the steam-ship *Nightingale*, [illegible] by the ship of war *Savannah*, off the coast of Africa the name of Lieut. TYLER was mentioned as one of the officers of the *Savannah* who came home in the *Nightingale* on the [illegible] of his returning home [illegible] that his health had been bad during the entire cruise of the *Savannah*. The cause of Lieut. TYLER'S ill health was not stated, and to one who stood look upon his rotund form and ruddy complexion it would be difficult to conjecture. Since the arrival, however, he has managed to throw a little light upon the true diagnosis of his case, and for the safety of the patient, he has been handed over to the Government authorities by whom his disease will be fought to receive the treatment it deserves.

Lieut. TYLER, it seems, is a Virginian, and being a Virginian, and of the F. F. Variety, he could be no more nor less than a secessionist of the first water. Like a true Secessionist, no sooner had he set foot on land from sailing across the Saratoga, than he made a rush for the nearest barroom, where he commenced drinking strong potations, and giving vent to strong secession sentiments. Gen. SCOTT, he did not hesitate to say, was a "d—d old s—n of a b—h," President LINCOLN was a "d—d nincompoop," and the Government of the United States was a "d—d humbug that ought to be upset and replaced by a monarchy." This and much more of similar secession logic did Lieut. TYLER inflict upon his astonished hearers.

During his peregrinations about the City, he chanced, on Sunday morning, to drop into the headquarters of the Marine Police, which, the mistook for a hotel, and called for drinks. Not getting his drink, he commenced to "damn the place, and by a natural gradation of logic, he fell to damning the country, the Government and the people that would support such a place. His conversation finally became so interesting that one of the policemen present invited him to a walk up Broadway. During the promenade the policeman, by dint of professing to be a simon pure Secessionist himself, drew from the Lieutenant the following among other interesting items:

Lieut. TYLER, it appears from his statements, is the son of Acjutant TYLER, of the United States Marines, who has been in the service of the United States for twenty-eight years, a great portion of the time being stationed at the Washington Navy-yard. Like many other veteran nibblers at the public crib, the old man has now seceded, however, and is supposed to be somewhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A. HENRY H. TYLER, the son, of whom we now speak—the seceding lieutenant of a seceded aquatic—sailed, as he says, from Philadelphia in the *Saratoga* last September. His father told him before he left that as soon as old *Virginia* seceded he must resign his commission, and go into the service of the Southern Army. He therefore played sick during the cruise, and took the first opportunity to return home, thinking that it was about time, as far as he understood the programme, that Virginia was "out." He proceeded to lay his plans before his sympathizing M. P. as follows: He was going to send in his resignation to the Government, on the plea of ill health, and then proceed South. If his resignation was not accepted, he was going to doff his uniform and cross the border incog. On his arrival in Virginia he should immediately enter the Confederate service, and his commission, he said, was already made out and waiting for him. To the inquiries of the officer, he said there were several other officers now on board the *Saratoga*, who were determined Secessionists, and would throw up their commissions and come home the first chance they had. Some of them he said, had made out their resignations nine months ago, in anticipation of the secession movement.

After pumping the Lieutenant sufficiently, the officer parted with him; but other officers have since been on his track until yesterday, when he was arrested in Fifth-street, by Detective FARLEY, and taken to headquarters, and from thence to the Navy-yard, where he was put in charge of Commodore BARNES, who administered to him a patriotic lecture that made the cockaded traitor wince.

The fact of his arrest has been telegraphed to Washington, and affidavits of detectives and others, who have heard him proclaim his sentiments, will be immediately forwarded. Meantime he will remain in the custody of Commodore BARNES until orders for his disposition are received from Washington. It is said that he had made arrangements to purchase a lot of revolvers to take with him to Virginia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA REGIMENT—WELCOME ADDRESSES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS, ETC.

The Oneida Regiment, constituting the Fourteenth New York State Volunteers, Col. MCQUADE, arrived after some detention yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were in waiting to receive and welcome them, viz: Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Tracy, A. D. Barber, J. W. Stafford, T. Jones, Jr., Charles P. Kirkland, J. M. Tower.

The regiment formed and proceeded through Fourteenth-street, headed by a platoon of the police, and escorted by some two hundred of the "sons of Oneida," wearing a blue badge. They passed through Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade-ground, where they were drawn up on the south side to receive the present of the regimental colors.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, many of them natives of Oneida County, witnessed the ceremony. The welcoming speech was made by CHARLES P. KIRKLAND. He said:

COL. MCQUADE AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: In the name, and on behalf of the "Sons of Oneida" resident of New-York and Brooklyn, I most cordially welcome you to this City on your way to the defence of that blessed Constitution and Union, which are now attempted to be overthrown by paricidal hands—by those who owe to them all the blessings they have ever enjoyed. The contest in which you are about to be engaged is the most interesting and important that ever occupied the attention of men; for this war is emphatically a war to sustain the only truly free Government on earth. Its only object is to maintain and to transmit to future generations the great boon of civil and religious liberty, purchased for us by the blood of our fathers. It is, indeed, a glorious cause; and the lovers of liberty everywhere are watching the contest with the deepest interest. On its result may well be said to depend the momentous question of man's capacity for self government.

We, your old friends and neighbors, welcome you with the most earnest heartiness; and we, at the same time, congratulate you on the fact that the result can by no possibility be doubtful. You go to *certain victory, you march to certain triumph*; for who so mad as to believe that seven millions of people, resting on a volcano of four millions of slaves, can resist twenty millions led on by the hollest patriotism, and with no such dreadful element in their midst. You come, my friends, from a county distinguished in the history of our first Revolution; and as long as the battle of Oriskany and the seige of Fort Stanwix are remembered, so long will the men of Oneida remember the brave deeds of their fathers, and be eager to imitate their example. This war is not second in importance to that of the Revolution. That made us *a nation*; this is to preserve and perpetuate that nation, now among the first of the world. I may be allowed to say that my greatest honor at the present moment is that my two sons are in the ranks of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at Washington engaged in the same holy work of duty and of patriotism on which you are about entering. They are both native sons of Oneida. Thrice welcome, my friends! Your watchwords are "Our Constitution, our Union—our country." You and your brave compatriots from more than twenty States, will march hand in hand to victory, as certainly as a just and beneficent God rules on earth and in Heaven. Your cause is the cause of truth, of right, of civil and religious liberty, and human history records no defeat in such a cause. I will add one word—if in the course of events it be your good fortune to fall in with any one or more of five men named Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Twiggs or Davis, do not, I pray, permit them to escape you; they are wanted to satisfy the stern demands which *humanity* makes on traitors, more infamous than any whose names have yet been mentioned among men.

Our best wishes attend you. Again I say, welcome—thrice welcome, ye noble men of Oneida. (Applause.)

The beautiful regimental color was now brought forward, and CHARLES P. TRACY, Esq., addressed the regiment as follows:

He said he was commissioned to present them, in the name of the Sons of Oneida, resident in this City and Brooklyn, with that regimental color. The Onedians had not forgotten the land of their nativity, and the associations of their boyhood, and they desired that the third Oneida regiment should not pass that way without a token of some remembrance of fraternity. (Applause.) That was the most they could do for them, except to assure them of their affection and sympathy in the hallowed cause in which they were embarked, and to which they had consecrated themselves. The memory of Oneida County, to the man who had passed his boyhood among its green hills and rich valleys, never died within him. Referring to the unsurpassed beauty of the county from which they had come, the speaker continued: Could such a place as that fail to furnish men for this war like those composing the Fourteenth Regiment. When he looked upon those brave men of the Revolution passing through the Valley of the Mohawk, he could exclaim, in the beautiful words of the poet—

"Again there breathes that haunted air,
The sons of sires who conquered there,
And armed to strike, with soul to dare
As quick, as far as they."

The flag which he was about to present to them was a regimental color. They saw emblazoned on that shield the arms of the Union and the arms of the Empire State. They were both well united here. (Cheers.) Was there a State in the Union before New-York? If so, let her be named. The first Convention of the Colonies, in 1775, was convened at Albany; Gen. WASHINGTON, as the first President, was sworn in Wall-street, in this City, on the 4th of March, 1789; the oath having been administered to him by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, and now the State had furnished to this holy war for freedom, fifty thousand good and true men. (Cheers.) They went to a defensive war, to protect their institutions and Government, and these men were at home everywhere under the sacred flag of the Union, and all soil was "sacred" to them until they reached the Gulf and the Rio Grande. They had paid for Florida, and they would see that the flag of the Union once more waved over its territory. It was a holy war—not only for principle, but for their kind, and the protection of their property and territory. This country for the last twenty-five years had stretched out its hands to the oppressed of all nations. What a spectacle did we present to mankind, with traitors rising in every state for the purpose of crushing out so beneficent a Government, and destroying the men who were struggling for Liberty!

A crime of such magnitude was never before witnessed in the civilized world as this. The very throne of kings in the old world, where patriots were struggling, would send up a groan of anguish when they saw the last hope of the people extinguished in traitorous hands. The time had come when *Liberty and Order* should be maintained. There never could be any real liberty preserved to mankind but by the sword. The people were driven to resorting to this last dread arbitrament, but the sword alone was now left to them. The present war was no pastime—no fit of July celebration. LAMARTINE had eloquently said, "every revolution must have its birth, every birth its pang, and every pang its groan." The soldier took up arms to fight and die in freedom's glorious cause. (Applause.) They would not be forgotten by those who were left behind. All could not join their ranks, though they would gladly do so, but they would do all they could for the soldier's comfort. They were going forth to conquer. Many might fall in the arms of victory but there was glory for all. (Cheers.) The speaker closed with an appeal to the soldiers and to their Colonel, to whom he handed the banner.

Col. MCQUADE responded in a brief, but neat and patriotic speech, promising to defend the flag, and return it unstained, except by the blood of the vile traitors whom they should meet in battle. Turning to the regiment he then said:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: This beautiful color is presented to you by the sons of Oneida resident in this City and Brooklyn. If there is one man in the ranks who would not defend it with the last drop of his blood, let him leave." He then called for three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will.

Having saluted the flag, the regiment again formed and proceeded through Broadway, being greeted on their way with cheers clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of good will. They proceeded to the Park Barracks, where Col. VAN BUREN had a dinner prepared for them. They remain quartered here until this forenoon, when they will probably be joined by the other regiment from Albany, and proceed to Washington together. There is only one horse in the regiment, which belongs to the Colonel, and was a present from the citizens of Utica. The colors were a present from the ladies of the same city.

The following list of the officers of the regiment shows where the various companies were recruited:

FIELD—Colonel, James McQuade; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas H. Skillen; Major, Chas. B. Young.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Surgeon, Alonzo Churchill; Quartermaster, Thomas H. Bates; Adjutant, John F. McQuade; Surgeon's Mate, J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. George M. Hewes.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Quartermaster Sergeant, James P Tallou; Sergeant Major, Cassius B Mervine; Drum-Major, Thomas J. Hines; Fife Major, Samuel E. Catlin.

LINE.—Company A, from Utica—Thomas M. Davies, Captain; Geo. H. Cone, Lieutenant; R D. Crocker, Ensign.

Company B, from Utica—Wm. P. Brazee, Captain; Rufus Daggett, Lieutenant; Geo. T. Hallingworth, Ensign.

Company C, from Utica—Fred. Harrer, Captain; Joseph Smith, Lieutenant; Wm. Rauenberg, Ensign.

Company D, from Batavia—Wm. L Gowan, Captain; Robert H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Ensign.

Company E, from Utica—Lewis Michaels, Captain, Alfred Sears, Lieutenant; William War, Ensign.

Company F, from Boonville—Chas. A. Muller, Captain; Wm. A. Rowan, Lieutenant; Dilos Craymer, Ensign.

Company G, from Rome, Ind.—J. Babcock, Captain; Seth L. Wadworth, Lieutenant; John Stryker, Jr., Ensign.

Company H, from Syracuse—Samuel E. Thompson, Captain; Henry Goss, Lieutenant; Geo. Morgan, Ensign.

Company I, from Lowville, Lewis County—Horace B. Lake, Captain; Geo. W. Barlett, Lieutenant; Sterling W. Hazen, Ensign.

Company K, from Hudson—Wm. H. Seymour, Captain; Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Ensign.

FOR COL ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

Persons desirous of sending parcels to their friends in the First Regiment N. Y. S. V., can do so by leaving them at the Astor House, in the care of Commissary WEVILL, before next Friday.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Carl Schurz Regiment, under command of Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, which was accepted by Government at the special request of Gen. SCOTT, is ordered to go into camp immediately for drill, and to be ready for active service by the 1st of August. Col. MCREYNOLDS was attached to Gen. SCOTT'S body-guard during the Mexican campaign, where he was wounded and afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. Knowing his bravery, Gen. SCOTT departed from his established rule and recommended the acceptance of his regiment. The Secretary of War calls upon the Governors and patriotic citizens of the States where the companies are formed—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—to aid in equipping the men. In accepting the regiment, Mr. CAMERON requested that the name be changed from "the Carl Schurz Regiment" to the "Lincoln Cavalry," and by the latter name the regiment will hereafter be designated. The seven companies raised here are composed of intelligent young men of energy and respectability, many of whom have before been in service. Four companies are ordered to be prepared to take the field by the middle of July, as the absolute necessity of having horsemen to cope with the mounted "Gorillas" of Virginia has been made manifest. The New-Yorkers will go into quarters immediately for drill and to await their equipments, for which they must depend in a great measure upon the liberality of our citizens. A committee, recently appointed to solicit subscriptions, beg to return the thanks of the regiment to the donors of the following sums:

Geo. Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.....$300
R. L. & A. Stuart.....300
Walsh Carver & Chase, No. 30 South-street.....50
Sturgis & Co., No. 31 South street.....50

The head-quarters of the four American companies raised in this City, are at Palace Garden, where a few able-bodied, active young men will be received. Recruiting offices have been opened also at No. 648 Broadway, and at No. 43 Courtland-st.

ABUSES IN RECRUITING.

Much complaint is heard in the City against abuses which undoubtedly exist in recruiting volunteers for the United States service. The continued formation of new regiments, and the anxiety of Colonels to get the ranks of their commands filled at the earliest possible moment, has induced unprincipled men, who have an extensive acquaintance among mechanics and laboring-men, to open recruiting offices on speculation, under pretence of raising companies of which they are to take command. Two or three days sometimes suffices to fill the ranks of a company, the rank and file of which Colonels would be glad to accept, but who, from judicious motives, or a desire to advance the interests of some friend, object to the Captain. This, however, proves no obstacle. The enterprising Captain at once agrees to a transfer of his men to the Colonel at rates varying from $1 to $2 50 per head; and though he retains nominal command, this only continues until after the men are mustered into the service, when he goes through the formality of a resignation, upon some vain excuse, and the men discover how quietly and without their knowledge they have been made the subjects of bargain and sale. Their late captain is again free to organize another company.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee, begs to acknowledge by the hand of Mrs. OSCAR COLES, from Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT, the sum of $350, the proceeds of the concert given at Mrs. BURKHARDT'S residence for the benefit of the families of volunteers. When our seminaries are suffering, as they now are, from the alienation of the South, the Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging so large a donation, and will gladly distribute the money in accordance with the wish of the donor.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received at this department to supply Col. MCQUADE'S regimeat, which arrived yesterday from Albany, with camp equipage, and Col. JACKSON'S regiment, which will arrive today from Albany, with arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A number more men, who failed to go on with the regiment, reported themselves yesterday to Capt. WHITING. It is anticipated that the remainder of the stragglers will present themselves to-day; as soon as all are gathered together, they will immediately start to join the regiment.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected, owing to the fact of the men not yet being paid. The Paymaster received the order on the Comptroller, yesterday, and left for Albany to obtain the cash. To day or to-morrow, it is stated positively, Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment will leave.

SECOND REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sons of New Hampshire are requested to meet at the Brandreth House, this evening, at 8 P. M., to consider arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. MARSTON, which will arrive in this City on Friday morning.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Col. MURPHY'S Regiment, at Willett's Point, was yesterday mustered into the service of the General Government by Capt. COGSWELL, U. S. A., the medical inspection being conducted by Drs. A. B. MOTT and MOSELEY. The regiment will at once be paid for the period during which it has been in the service of the State of New-York, Paymaster JAMES H. WELSH having made all necessary arrangements for the immediate discharge of this date. The uniforms have all been received, and the arms will be distributed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, consisting of 1,000 men, with sixty horses and full camp equipage, will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, this morning at 10 o'clock. The sons of Maine resident in New-York met at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following Committee of Reception: Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; E. W. Trundy, Esq. Carter, J. W. Brookman, Franklin Clark, Joseph S. Burgess, S. Duncan, Chas. Peters and Edward Fosdick. Sons of the Pine Tree State are invited to assemble at the Astor House, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, march to Pier No. 3, receive the regiment, escort them to Battery-place and Broadway to the Park, where from the steps of the City Hall a United States flag, on behalf of the Sons, will be presented to the regiment by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and a richly-painted and embroidered regimental color, on behalf of the Daughters of Maine, will be presented by J. W. BROKMAN. The rank and file will then come in the Park Barracks, and the commissioned officers and staff at the Astor House, with the Committee. The Daughters of Maine are invited to meet in the ladies' parlor at the Astor House, at 9½ A. M., where they will be provided with badges, and escorted to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, from the windows and balcony of which they can witness the presentation. The following are the staff officers:

Colonel—Hiram G Berry, of Rockland; Lieutenant-Colonel.—Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast; Major—F. S. Nicholson, of Searsport; Adjutant—James B. Greenhoigh, of Rockland; Quartermaster—Isaac C. Abbott, of Rockland; Surgeon—William A. Banks of Rockland, Sergeant-Major—S. H. Chapman; Quartermaster—J. H. Crowell; Fife-Major—Henry Burkmar; Drum-Major—John H. Price.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Thirty of the men belonging to the brigade of Lieut. BARTLETT, returned to this port in the steamer *Marion*. JOHN M. PARTRIDGE, Captain of Company H, Lieut. FRANK Y. WATSON, of Company L, THOMAS B. WOOD, A. CUMMINGS, JOSEPH HOWE, and Sergeant BRADY, have drawn up and signed a lengthy statement of grievances which they say the Brigade has suffered since its departure on the 18th of May from Staten Island. The substance of these complaints have already been given to the public. They deny that they were rejected by a medical examination. They were promised $20 per month and $20 "advances," and engaged for "gun boat service." When landed at Fort Monroe, they were fed on hard bread and raw meat; were placed near the enemy, without arms, cl

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Col. BROWN hourly expects an attack on the fort, for as provisions become scarce the army become the more enraged.

We go to Mobile, however, to-day, but should an attack be contemplated, a small steamer will be dispatched with the news, and we will return immediately. Fort McRae can soon be silenced, as the walls are now, in some places, tumbling down. On the day of our arrival Flag-Officer MCKEAN invited all the officers of the squadron to take the oath of allegiance, commencing with Capt. ADAMS, who, I understand, seemed very loath to take it. He has two sons in the rebel army, and I do not think he is to be trusted. He is much talked about among the different officers on this station, and at Fort Pickens. All subscribed to it but Mr. JORDAN, Assistant Engineer, of Virginia; Mr. GRAHAM, of Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. BROOME, of Marine Corps, New-York.

These officers will be sent North by the first opportunity, with orders to report to the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the officers thought it was rather a bold proceeding for Flag-Offices MCKEAN to take, as it was not an order from the Navy Department. It is right, and I have heard that he said he would not trust an officer who would not take it.

Over one hundred guns are now bearing on Fort Pickens and the fleet at anchor. We sail in an hour for Mobile, but will return in a few days.

LIONARA.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The rebel soldiers at Manassas Junction complain bitterly of being compelled to dig and delve in the ditches, during the excessive heat, while the negroes who have been pressed into the service are lazy and worthless for the purposes to which they have been for a time assigned. There are hundreds upon the sick list, and the men who have not been accustomed to labor are breaking down constantly. Water is hardly to be had for ordinary purposes, to say nothing of the opportunity to bathe. The hospital there is fast becoming crowded.

MORE TROOPS FROM THE WEST.

Gen LANE, Senator from Kansas, with three Members of Congress from the West, had an interview with President LINCOLN to day, and are urging his acceptance of the services of several new regiments from the Western States, which are now organized, and ready to march.

The New-York Sixty-ninth, with other troops, were met near the Cross Roads, on their way towards Falls Church, this morning. They had field pieces, and sent out scouts ahead constantly, as they marched.

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the President Associate Justice of the United States Court for Dacotah Territory.

A battalion of 212 men at Chicago was accepted yesterday by the War Department. This corps consists of able men, and is called the "Illinois Bridge, Breastworks, and Fortification Fusileers." It is composed entirely of carpenters, railroad men, blacksmiths, boat and locomotive builders, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Army.

COL. SMALL'S REGIMENT.

Col. SMALL'S Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of 1,000 men, came in this morning. They are a sturdy set of men, and were much better clad and provided for than have been some others from that State. This is the first regiment that was sworn in "for the war."

Mrs. Gen. MCDOWELL and one or two other ladies presented to Companies I, B and G, Second Cavalry, yesterday, a supply of Havelocks, in the presence of the President and Secretary CAMERON. These are the first ones given to the regulars.

AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR AT OLD POINT.

An English man-of-war appeared off Cape Henry, to-day, and was the object of some speculation at Fortress Monroe.

The *Harriet Lane* entered Hampton Roads this morning, with her wheel-house shattered.

A good many visitors and friends have been over the river to day, looking after the Ohio boys and learning details of the fight near Vienna.

ADVANCE ON FAIRFAX.

The latest intelligence from over the river is to the effect that three regiments of our troops marched upon Fairfax to-day, and now hold possession of that town Fairfax is four miles beyond Vienna. The battery which attacked the Federal forces last night was removed, the rebels retreating from that position, falling back upon, and finally beyond Fairfax village.

A VARIETY OF RUMORS.

Washington is as full of rumors to-night as a primary meeting is of rogues. One says there has been a fight at Aquia Creek; another that the rebels had returned to Harper's Ferry suddenly and overpowered out forces; a third that a general attack all around was to be made within the next twelve hours. Probably one is as true as the other. It is also rumored that there is to be a great movement forward of the troops now in position over the river.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

The experiment of a balloon telegraph was tried to-day to a limited extent, the balloon being allowed only a few hundred feet elevation. The arrangements for telling out the wire were rudely constructed, and the wire was too small for practical purposes, yet the instruments worked well, and the practicability of telegraphing from balloons was fully demonstrated. The operations were witnessed by Prof. HENRY, and several other scientific gentlemen, who apparently took much interest in the affair, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance.

The Government had the misfortune the other night to drop overboard one of the locomotives it was transporting from this city to Alexandria. It went down in forty feet of water.

DUNBAR SCHOONMAKER, a private in Company B, of the Twentieth Regiment, stationed at the Junction, was accidentally killed on Saturday, by the discharge of a gun. The body of the deceased was sent home under an escort. He was a son of the County Clerk of Ulster County.

Maj. GATES has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD BANQUET.

A grand banquet was given at the National this evening by the St. Andrew's Society, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment. Upwards of one hundred sat down. The President, Mr. GILBERT CAMERON, explained the absence of many members of the Society by saying that they were away on military duty.

Col. CAMERON, the new colonel of the regiment, in responding to the first toast, referred to the valor which history records of the Seventy-ninth Scotch Regiment, by the British Volunteers at Waterloo. He called upon Col. FORNEY, who made a speech, which elicited immense applause. In the course of his remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of War.

To the health of the President and the Secretary of War, the latter responded. He said he could scarcely realize that by the Secretary of War was meant himself, for it seemed but a brief period since he was a journeymen in the office of his friend at his right—Col. SEATON. Speaking of the war, he said that though notthree months had yet elapsed since its inception, a quarter of a million of volunteers were in the field, and before six months the number will be increased to half e million. The deluded beings in the South, whose insolence we have borne for a quarter of a century, must be subdued, and the President will not let this war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and idivisable.

Gen. CAMERON was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering, and he sat down amidst the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Corporal THIESS then sang "The March of the Cameron Men" with great effect, and the band played a national air.

The list of appointments of officers of the new regiments will be published in full to-morrow.

LEO.

FURTHER OF THE REPORTED FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 18.

It is reported by two reliable gentlemen from Booneville, that a fight had taken place between the Federal and State troops, and that three hundred Secessionists were killed, and a number taken prisoners. One report says that seventeen, and another twenty-nine Federal troops were killed. Gov. JACKSON fled, and the State forces were routed.

REPORTS OF SKIRMISHING.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Kausas City, Friday, says that yesterday two companies of Cavalry and one of Dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a-half miles of that place, when they came upon a body of rebels numbering one or two thousand. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

An express arrived from Independence at Kansas City at 10 o'clock Friday morning. By it we learn that Capt. HOLLOWAY, chief of the rebel forces, was killed by his own men accidentally, together with 14 men, in the fire on the regular troops yesterday.

It seems that while the officers of the regulars were holding a parley with the rebels, the latter attempted to out-flank the regulars, but did not succeed. The regulars retired in good order.

The rebels had seven pieces of cannon in sight, and fired a few rounds; but one shot was fired by our troops, as they did not go prepared to fight so large a body.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling all good citizens to organize into military companies. He says Missouri having declared war against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be sworn into the United States service for three months.

The Second Kanasas Regiment, in camp at Wyandotte, has been mustered in. Capt. JOHN'S command will be organized as an independent company.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Evening Journal* says that a gentleman with whom we are well acquain ed, passed through this city this morning direct from Mobile and Memphis. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the rebels.

He estimates the number of rebel troops encamped between Vicksburgh and Cairo at 32,000, all well armed. They have a large number of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that at Mobile there are now 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unboxed when he left.

The rebel soldiers were eager to march on Cairo, or anywhere else they can fight the Federal troops, who they think they can whip easily.

He represents the prospects for the wheat and corn crops in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, in the highest degree flattering.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 18.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th inst., says that the report of Federal troops being at Hilton Head is false.

Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, had informed the British Consul at Charleston that the crew of the privateer *Savannah* would be sent to New-York to stand a trial; and that the brig *Hattie Jackson* had been taken as a prize, and sent to the same port.

The *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and the *Flag* were off Charleston.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 15th inst., says that the yacht *Gipsey* was returned to the owner, and the crew released.

The *Powhatan* ordered the Prussian bark *Pelose* off from New-Orleans on the 13th inst., and she sailed for Havana.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 18.

The three fugitive slaves arrested here yesterday were to-day delivered to their owners, who reside in Ballard County, Ky. There is no news from the South.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. HICKS sent another tart message to the Legislature to-day, in response to an order of the House asking if certain arms shipped by the Adjutant-General to a military company some time since, and seized by Gen. BUTLER, was by his knowledge and consent.

The Governor says the inquiry is impertinent, and refers the House to Gen. BUTLER and the Adjutant-General for the information.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAINE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The Fourth Maine Regiment, Col. BERRY, arrived at 1 o'clock to-day, and marched to the "Common."

The Cadets, and a large delegation of the Sons of Maine, acted as an escort. The march was through many of the principal streets, and immense crowds cheered the troops. After partaking of a substantial collation provided by the city, and a few hours rest and social intercourse, the regiment marched to the Old Colony Depot, and at 7 o'clock left for New-York by a special train and steamer, provided by the agents of the Fall River line. The full camp equipage of the regiment, including fifty-four horses for baggage train, etc., was forwarded this forenoon. The regiment is well officered. A white banner borne in the ranks bore the inscription: "From the Home of KNOX."

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18.

The Twenty-first Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. ROGERS' company, commanding, left here at noon to day, for Harrisburgh, where they will probably arrive to-night. Col. ROGERS has orders to report himself and command on their arrival to Gen. PATTERSON, who will probably order them to proceed to Washington immediately.

The Utica Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, leaves Friday next.

Six regiments are now here.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and was well received by the citizens. They will leave at noon for Washington. They seized several secession flags in the city, causing some excitement.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Col. SMALL'S and Col. ERNSTEIN'S Pennsylvania Regiments arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington. The latter came via the Northern Central Railroad.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea this morning.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following important dispatch:

WHEELING, Va., Monday, June 17.

Twelve small steamers, which had been chartered by the Government, left Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon and evening, and passing down the river, stopped at Bellaire, four miles below here, where they were loaded.

Before leaving Pittsburgh, the captains, engineers and all hands were sworn to secrecy, and the newspapers in that city were committed to say nothing about it, but the *Intelligencer*, published in this city, announces their departure. The rumor in Pittsburgh was, that they were destined to navigate and carry troops up the small rivers in Missouri, but here it is supposed that that they are to convey troops up the Kanawha River to Charlestown, the county seat of Kanawha County, sixty miles from its mouth, the most central point of a range of four or five counties that can be reached.

TROOPS AT BELLAIRE.

Two thousand troops have arrived at Bellaire, and two thousand more are expected from Ohio, all of whom will, it is presumed, march immediately eastward.

The Kanawha, at Charlestown, is about three hundred yards wide, and is navigable for steamboats of all sizes. The principal thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio River passes through the town.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she has been lying since her return from the Brazil squadron, of which she was flag-ship, under Commodore FRENCH FORREST, now commanding "the naval forces of Virginia." She is 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk. The *St. Lawrence* is to join the blockade fleet, several officers having reported for her with that understanding.

An official report of the machinery of the unfortunate gun-boat *Pawnee*, says that no breaks-down have occurred in it, thus far, since she left Philadelphia. The engineer, however, contemplates some improvement, which he will doubtless be permitted to effect. The *Pawnee* is the only one of our new gun-boats built by an outsider, and her experience does not speak much for the ractice of that principle.

The Government will adhere to its intention in regard to the boilers and condensers to be used in the new gun-boats. They have up to this, it is explained, proved themselves the best introduced into the service, and the most suitable for all contingencies. At the present time it is deemed better to make sure of a good thing than to risk getting a bad one in trying to obtain the most perfect. Besides, the little privileges of selection heretofore conceded to constructors have not resulted very satisfactorily. The Navy has had quite enough of theories.

Col. BEALL has assumed command of the First Dragoons. He was appointed on the 13th of May to the Colonelcy, *vice* FAUNTLEROY who resigned. Col. BEALL is a Washingtonian, but, like his predecessor, is an outside appointment, not having entered a regular military school. It is singular that the late four first officers of this regiment, and now the three first, Cols. BEALL, BLAKELY, and Major STEEN, are not West Point graduates.

The newly bought gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* are nearly finished at Cincinnati. The boilers of some of them have been taken in *vid* the main hold. These vessels cost $62,500, and will stand the Government, when ready for sea, in about $120,000. They have been changed altogether in appearance, the upper decks and cabins being removed, the guards cut off, and eight feet bulkheads erected. They are at the yards of TIBBURY, HAMBLEDON, and the Marine Railway Company.

Affairs at the Navy-yard yesterday were dull. The *Roanoke* steam frigate, and the corvette *Savannah*, were not put in commission, because men were not on hand. The *Pengum's* rigging was overhauled and tarred, and the final preparations of the *Albatross* are nearly complete. The following is a report of the condition of things at the Navy-yard, made out yesterday:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, (41,) waiting crew, ready to sail. All officers attached.

Sailing corvette *Savannah*, (26,) ready for commission; waiting sailors only.

Sailing frigate *Potomac*, in ock, being caulked and fitted; requires three weeks' work.

Sailing frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) in the stream, in ordinary; not being fitted for immediate service.

Receiving ship *North Carolina*, (84,) has on board some 800 men, exclusive of Marine Guard.

Purchased gun boats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, both reported to the Navy Department, ready for commissioning.

Purchased coal ships *Rowan Phelps* and *Badger*, undergoing repairs.

Prize brig *Jackson*, waiting orders.

Storeship *Supply* and steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, both in commission, and manned.

Several Revenue and Surveying vessels.

A detachment of sailors arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and were transferred to the *North Carolina*.

A detachment of 100 United States troops is under orders to leave this station on the receipt of marching instructions. They are ready for the road. A number of pieces of rifled cannon is sent away daily from Fort Columbus, for destinations not named.

ARREST OF A SECESSION LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.

In the account published in the TIMES of Sunday, of the arrival of the slave-ship *Nightingale*, seized by the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, off the coast of Africa, the name of Lieut. TYLER was mentioned as one of the officers of the *Saratoga* who came home in the *Nightingale*, the reason of his returning home being given that "his health had been bad during the entire cruise of the *Saratoga*." The cause of Lieut. TYLER'S ill-health was not stated, and to one who should look upon his rotund form and ruddy complexion it would be difficult of conjecture. Since his arrival, however, he has managed to throw a little light upon the true diagnosis of his case, and, for the safety of the patient, he has been handed over to the Government authorities, by whom his disease will no doubt receive the treatment it deserves.

Lieut. TYLER, it seems, is a Virginian, and being a Virginian, and of the F. F. type, he could be no more nor less than a Secessionist of the first water. Like a true Secessionist, no sooner had he set foot on land from his long cruise in the *Saratoga*, than he made a rush for the nearest bar-room, where he commenced imbibing strong potations, and giving vent to strong secession sentiments. Gen. SCOTT, he did not hesitate to say was a "d—d old s—n of a b—h;" President LINCOLN was a "babboon," and the Government of the United States was a "d—d humbug that ought to be upset and replaced by a monarchy." This and much more of similar secession logic did Lieut. TYLER inflict upon his astonished hearers

During his peregrinations about the City, he chanced, on Sunday morning, to drop into the headquarters of the Harbor Police, which he mistook for a hotel, and called for a drink. Not getting his drink, he commenced to damn the place, and by a natural gradation of logic, he fell to damning the country, the Government and the people that would support such a place. His conver ation finally became so interesting that one of the policemen present invited him to a walk up Broadway. During the promenade the policeman, by dint of professing to be a simon pure Secessionist himself, drew from the lieutenant the following among other interesting items:

Lieut. TYLER, it appears from his statements, is the son of Adjutant TYLER, of the United States Marines, who has been in the service of the United States for twenty-eight years, a great portion of the time being stationed at the Washington Navy-yard. Like many other veteran nibblers at the public crib, the old man has now seceded, however, and is supposed to be somewhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A. HENRY B. TYLER, the son, of whom we now speak—the seceding lieutenant of a seceded adjutant—sailed, as he says, from Philadelphia in the *Saratoga* last September. His father told him before he left that as soon as old *Virginia* seceded he must resign his commission, and go into the service of the Southern Army. He therefore played sick during the cruise, and took the first opportunity to return home, thinking that it was about time, as far as he understood the programme, that Virginia was "out." He proceeded to lay his plans before his sympathizing M. P. as follows: He was going to send in his resignation to the Government, on the plea of ill health, and then proceed South. If his resignation was not accepted, he was going to doff his uniform and cross the border *incog.* On his arrival in Virginia he should immediately enter the Confederate service, and his commission, he said, was already made out and waiting for him. To the inquries of the officer, he said there were several other officers now on board the *Saratoga*, who were determined Secessionists, and would throw up their commissions and come home the first chance they had. Some of them, he said, had made out their resignations nine months ago, in anticipation of the secession movement.

After pumping the Lieutenant sufficiently, the officer parted with him; but other officers have since been on his track until yesterday, when he was arrested in Elm-street, by Detective FARLEY, and taken to headquarters, and from thence to the Navy-yard, where he was put in charge of Commodore BREESE, who administered to him a patriotic lecture that made the cowardly traitor wince.

The fact of his arrest has been telegraphed to Washington, and affidavits of detectives and others, who have heard him proclaim his sentiments, will be immediately forwarded. Meantime he will remain in the custody of Commodore BREESE until orders for his disposition are received from Washington. It is said that he had made arrangements to purchase a lot evolvers to take with him to Virginia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA REGIMENT—WELCOME ADDRESSES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS, ETC.

The Oneida Regiment, constituting the Fourteenth New-York State Volunteers, Col. MCQUADE, arrived after some detention yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were in waiting to receive and welcome them, viz.: Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Tracy, A. D. Barber, J. W. Stafford, T. Jones, Jr., Charles P. Kirkland, J. M. Tower.

The regiment formed and proceeded through Fourteenth-street, headed by a platoon of the police, and escorted by some two hundred of the "sons of Oneida," wearing a blue badge. They passed through Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade-ground, where they were drawn up on the south side to receive the present of the regimental colors.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, many of them natives of Oneida County, witnessed the ceremony. The welcoming speech was made by CHARLES P. KIRKLAND. He said:

COL. MCQUADE AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: In the name, and on behalf of the "Sons of Oneida" resident of New-York and Brooklyn, I most cordially welcome you to this City on your way to the defence of that blessed Constitution and Union, which are now attempted to be overthrown by parricidal hands—by those who owe to them all the blessings they have ever enjoyed The contest in which you are about to be engaged is the most interesting and important that ever occupied the attention of men; for this war is emphatically a war to sustain the only truly free Government on earth. Its only object is to maintain and to transmit to future generations the great boon of civil and religious liberty, purchased for us by the blood of our fathers It is, indeed, a glorious cause; and the lovers of liberty everywhere are watching the contest with the deepest interest. On its result may well be said to depend the momentous question of man's capacity for self-government.

We, your old friends and neighbors, welcome you with the most earnest heartiness; and we, at the same time, congratulate you on the fact that the result can by no possibility be doubtful. You go to *certain victory, you march to certain triumph*; for who so mad as to believe that seven millions of people, resting on a volcano of four millions of slaves, can resist twenty millions led on by the holiest patriotism, and with no such dreadful element in their midst. You come, my friends, from a county distinguished in the history of our first at Revolution; and as long as the battle of Oriskany and the seige of Fort Stanwix are remembered, so long will the men of Oneida remember the brave deeds of their fathers, and be eager to imitate their example. This war is not second in importance to that of the Revolution. That made us *a nation*; this is to preserve and perpetuate that nation, now among the first of the world. I may be allowed to say that my greatest honor at the present moment is that my two sons are in the ranks of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at Washington engaged in the same holy work of duty and of patriotism on which you are about entering. They are both native sons of Oneida. Thrice welcome, my friends! Your watchwords are "Our Constitution, our Union—our country." You and your brave compatriots from more than twenty States, will march hand in hand to victory, as certainly as a just and beneficent God rules on earth and in Heaven. Your cause is the cause of truth, of right, of civil and religious liberty, and human history records no defeat in such a cause. I will add one word—if in the course of events it be your good fortune to fall in with any one or more of five men named Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Twigg or Davis, do not, I pray, permit them to escape you; they are wanted to satisfy the stern demands which *humanity* makes on traitors, more infamous than any whose names have yet been mentioned among men.

Our best wishes attend you. Again I say, welcome—thrice welcome, ye noble men of Oneida. [Applause.]

The beautiful regimental color was now brought forward, and CHARLES P. TRACY, Esq., addressed the regiment as follows:

He said he was commissioned to present them, in the name of the Sons of Oneida, resident in this City and Brooklyn, with that regimental color. The Onedians had not forgotten the land of their nativity, and the associations of their boyhood, and they desired that the third Oneida regiment should not pass that way without a token of some remembrance of fraternity. [Applause.] That was the most they could do for them, except to assure them of their affection and sympathy in the hallowed cause in which they were embarked, and to which they had consecrated themselves. The memory of Oneida County, to the man who had passed his boyhood among its green hills and rich valleys, never died within him. Referring to the unsurpassed beauty of the county from which they had come, the speaker continued: Could such a place as that fail to furnish men for this war like those composing the Fourteenth Regiment? When he looked upon those brave men of the Revolution passing through the Valley of the Mohawk, he could exclaim, in the beautiful words of the poet—

"Again there breathes that haunted air,
The sons of sires who conquered there,
And armed to strike, with soul to dare
As quick, as far as they."

The flag which he was about to present to them was a regimental color. They saw emblazoned on that shield the arms of the Union and the arms of the Empire State. They were both well united here. [Cheers.] Was there a State in the Union before New-York? If so, let her be named. The first Convention of the Colonies, in 1775, was convened at Albany; Gen. WASHINGTON, as the first President, was sworn in Wall-street, in this City, on the 4th of March, 1789: the oath having been administered to him by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, and now the state had furnished to this holy war for freedom, fifty thousand good and true men. [Cheers.] They went to a defensive war, to protect their institutions and Government, and these men were at home everywhere under the sacred flag of the Union, and all took "sacred" to them until they reached the Gulf and the Rio Grande. They had paid for Florida, and they would see that the flag of the Union once more waved over its territory. It was a holy war—not only for principle, but for their kind, and the protection of their property and territory. This country for the last seventy five years had stretched out its hands to the oppressed of all nations. What a spectacle did we present to mankind, with traitors rising in our very midst, for the purpose of crushing out so beneficent a Government, and destroying the men who are struggling for Liberty!

A crime of such magnitude was never before witnessed in the civilized world as this. The very dungeons in the old world, where patriots were struggling, would send up a groan of anguish when they saw the last hope of a free people extinguished by traitor hands. The time had come when *Liberty* and *Justice* should be maintained. There never could be any great liberty preserved to mankind but by the sword. The people were long in resorting to this last dread arbitrament, but the sword alone was now left to them. The present war was no pastime—no 4th of July celebration. LAMARTINE had eloquently said, "every revolution must have its birth, every birth its pangs, and every pang its groan." The soldier took up arms to fight and die in Freedom's glorious cause. [Applause.] They would not be forgotten by those who were left behind. All could not join their ranks, though they would gladly do so, but they would do all they could for the soldiers' comfort. They were going forth to conquer. Many might fall in the arms of victory, but there was glory for all. [Cheers.] The speaker closed with an appeal to the soldiers and to their Colonel, to whom he handed the banner.

Col MCQUADE responded in a brief, but neat and patriotic speech, promising to defend the flag, and return it unstained, except by the blood of the vile traitors whom they should meet in battle. Turning to the regiment he then said:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: This beautiful color is presented to you by the sons of Oneida resident in this City and Brooklyn. If there is one man in the ranks who would not defend it with the last drop of his blood, let him leave." He then called for three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will.

Having saluted the flag, the regiment again formed and proceeded through Broadway, being greeted on their way with cheers, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of good will. They proceeded to the Park Barracks, where Col. VAN BUREN had a dinner prepared for them. They remain quartered here until this forenoon, when they will probably be joined by the other regiment from Albany, and proceed to Washington together. There is only one horse in the regiment, which belongs to the Colonel, and was a present from the citizens of Utica. The colors were a present from the ladies of the same city.

The following list of the officers of the regiment shows where the various companies were recruited:

FIELD.—Colonel, James McQuade; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. H. Skillen; Major, Chas. B. Young.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Surgeon, Alonzo Churchill; Quartermaster, Thomas H. Bates; Adjutant, John F. McQuade; Surgeon's Mate, J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. George M. Hewes.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Quartermaster Sergeant, James P. Bailou; Sergeant Major, Cassius B Merrvine; Drum-Major, Thomas J. Hines; Fife-Major, Samuel E. Catlin.

LINE.—Company A, from Utica—Thomas M. Davies, Captain; Geo. H. Cone, Lieutenant; R. D. Crocker, Ensign.

Company B, from Utica—Wm. P. Brazee, Captain; Rufus Duggeti, Lieutenant; Geo. T. Hallingworth, Ensign.

Company C, from Utica—Fred. Harrer, Captain; Joseph Smith, Lieutenant; Wm. Rantenberg, Ensign.

Company D, from Batavia—Wm. L. Gowan, Captain; Robert H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Ensign.

Company E, from Utica—Lewis Michaels, Captain; Alfred Sears, Lieutenant; William War, Ensign.

Company F, from Boonville—Chas. A. Muller, Captain; Wm. A. Rowan, Lieutenant; Dilos Craymer, Ensign.

Company G, from Rome, Ind.—J. Babcock, Captain; Seth L. Wadworth, Lieutenant; John Shyker, Jr., Ensign.

Company H, from Syracuse—Samuel E. Thompson, Captain; Henry Goss, Lieutenant; Geo. Morgan, Ensign.

Company I, from Lowville, Lewis County—Horace B. Lake, Captain; Geo. W. Barlett, Lieutenant; Sterling W. Hazen, Ensign.

Company K, from Hudson—Wm. H. Seymour, Captain; Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Ensign.

FOR COL ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

Persons desirous of sending parcels to their friends in the First Regiment N. Y. S. V., can do so by leaving them at the Astor House, in the care of Commissary WEVILL, before next Friday.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Carl Schurz Regiment, under command of Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, which was accepted by Government at the special request of Gen. SCOTT, is ordered to go into camp immediately for drill, and to be ready for active service by the 1st of August. Col. MCREYNOLDS was attached to Gen. SCOTT'S body-guard during the Mexican campaign, where he was wounded and afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. Knowing his bravery, Gen. SCOTT departed from his established rule and recommended the acceptance of his regiment. The Secretary of War calls upon the Governors and patriotic citizens of the States where the companies are formed—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—to aid in equipping the men. In accepting the regiment, Mr. CAMERON requested that the name be changed from "the Carl Schurz Regiment" to the "Lincoln Cavalry," and by the latter name the regiment will hereafter be designated. The seven companies raised here are composed of intelligent young men of energy and respectability, many of whom have before been in service. Four companies are ordered to be prepared to take the field by the middle of July, as the absolute necessity of having horsemen to cope with the mounted "Guerillas" of Virginia has been made manifest. The New-Yorkers will go into quarters immediately for drill and to await their equipments, for which they must depend in a great measure upon the liberality of our citizens. A committee, recently appointed to solicit subscriptions, beg to return the thanks of the regiment to the donors of the following sums:

Geo. Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.	$300
R. L. & A. Stuart	300
Walsh, Carter & Chase, No. 30 South-street	50
Sturgis & Co., No. 31 South street	50

The head-quarters of the four American companies raised in this City, are at Palace Garden, where a few able-bodied, active young men will be received. Recruiting offices have been opened also at No. 648 Broadway, and at No. 43 Courtland-st.

ABUSES IN RECRUITING.

Much complaint is heard in the City against abuses which undoubtedly exist in recruiting volunteers for the United States service. The continued formation of new regiments, and the anxiety of Colonels to get the ranks of their commands filled at the earliest possible moment, has induced unprincipled men, who have an extensive acquaintance among mechanics and laboring-men, to open recruiting offices on speculation, under pretence of raising companies of which they are to take command. Two or three days sometimes suffices to fill the ranks of a company, the rank and file of which Colonels would be glad to accept, but who, from judicious motives, or a desire to advance the interests of some friend, object to the Captain. This, however, proves no obstacle. The enterprising Captain at once agrees to a transfer of his men to the Colonel at rates varying from $1 to $2 50 per head; and though he retains nominal command, this only continues until after the men are mustered into the service, when he goes through the formality of a resignation, upon some vain excuse, and the men discover how quietly and without their knowledge they have been made the subjects of bargain and sale. Their late captain is again free to organize another company.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee, begs to acknowledge by the hand of Mrs. OSCAR COLES, from Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT, the sum of $350, the proceeds of the concert given at Mrs. BURKHARDT'S residence for the benefit of the families of volunteers. When our seminaries are suffering, as they now are, from the alienation of the South, the Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging so large a donation, and will gladly distribute the money in accordance with the wish of the donor.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received at this department to supply Col. MCQUADE'S regiment, which arrived yesterday from Albany, with camp equipage, and Col. JACKSON'S regiment, which will arrive to-day from Albany, with arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A number more men, who failed to go on with the regiment, reported themselves yesterday to Capt. WHITING. It is anticipated that the remainder of the stragglers will present themselves to-day; as soon as all are gathered together, they will immediately start to join the regiment.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected, owing to the fact of the men not yet being paid. The Paymaster received the order on the Comptroller, yesterday, and left for Albany to obtain the cash. To day or to-morrow, it is stated positively, Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment will leave.

SECOND REGIMENT N H. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sons of New-Hampshire are requested to meet at the Brandreth House, this evening, at 8 P. M., to consider arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. MARSTON, which will arrive in this City on Friday morning.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Col. MURPHY'S Regiment, at Willett's Point, was yesterday mustered into the service of the General Government by Capt. COGSWELL, U. S. A., the medical inspection being conducted by Drs. A. B. MOTT and MOSELEY. The regiment will at once be paid for the period during which it has been in the service of the State of New-York, Paymaster JAMES H. WELSH having made all necessary arrangements for the immediate discharge of this duty. The uniforms have all been received, and the arms will be distributed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, consisting of 1,100 men, with sixty horses and full camp equipage, will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The sons of Maine resident in New-York met at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following Committee of Reception: Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; R. W. Trundy, Benj. Carver, J. W. Brookman, Franklin Clark, Joseph S. Burgess, S. Duncan, Chas. Peters and Edward Fosdick. Sons of the Pine Tree State are invited to assemble at the Astor House, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, march to Pier No. 3, receive the regiment, escort them up Battery-place and Broadway to the Park, where from the steps of the City Hall a United States flag, on behalf of the Sons, will be presented to the regiment by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and a richly-painted and embroidered regimental color, on behalf of the Daughters of Maine, will be presented by J. W. BROOKMAN. The rank and file will then cline in the Park Barracks, and the commissioned officers and staff at the Astor House, with the Committee. The Daughters of Maine are invited to meet in the ladies' parlor at the Astor House, at 9½ A. M., where they will be provided with badges, and escorted to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, from the windows and balcony of which they can witness the presentation. The following are the staff officers:

Colonel—Hiram G. Berry, of Rockland; Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast; Major—F. S. Nicholson, of Searsport; Adjutant—Jabez B. Greenhoigh, of Rockland; Quartermaster—Isaac C. Abbott, of Rockland; Surgeon—William A. Banks of Rockland, Sergeant Major—S. H. Chapman; Quartermaster—J. H. Crowell; Fife-Major—Henry Burkmar; Drum-Major—John H. Price.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Thirty of the men belonging to the brigade of Lieut. BARTLETT, returned to this port in the steamer *Marion*. JOHN M. PAULSTON, Captain of Company H, Lieut. FRANK Y. WATSON, of Company L, THOMAS B. WOOD, A. CUMMINGS, JOSEPH HYDE, and Sergeant BRADY, have drawn up and signed a lengthy statement of grievances which they say the Brigade has suffered since its departure on the 14th of May from Staten Island. The substance of these complaints have already been given to the public. They deny that they were rejected by a medical examination. They were promised $20 per month and $20 "advances," and engaged for "gun-boat service." When landed at Fort Monroe, they were fed on hard bread and raw meat; were placed near the enemy, without arms, clothing or shelter, for ten days; were shot at by the Federal pickets, who mistook them for the enemy; they did not know the countersign; that when the Brigade was finally disbanded, and they were wanted for "active service," they found said active duty to be the unloading of vessels. When called upon to muster only 200 out of the 876 were sworn in, and these were compelled from stern necessity to enlist. Finally, they advise everybody to steer clear of the Naval Brigade, and have nothing to do with it, and denounce all the officers connected with it as unreliable.

COL. J. INGRAHART WARD'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered for some time past at East New-York, did not leave yesterday as was expected, in consequence of the men not receiving their pay. They received their arms, however, and to-day will be paid off. Transportation has been ordered, and if nothing intervenes they will leave for Washington to-day.

KENTUC

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3041. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Particulars of the Battle of Booneville, Mo.

Brilliant Ruse de Guerre of General Lyon.

UTTER ROUT OF THE REBEL FORCES

IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT OF GOV. JACKSON.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Another Fight at Phillippa Expected.

Threatening Demonstrations on the Line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A New Governor Nominated by the Wheeling Convention.

Position of the Federal Column Under Col. Stone.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Rebels to Cross the Potomac.

The Result of the Reconnoissance from Fortress Monroe,

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Lieut. WOOLLEY, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, died at the encampment of that regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was a Supervisor of Albany City. His body will be sent home for interment.

The reported return of a regiment of the rebels to Harper's Ferry on Monday was true. They came back for some mechanics proficient in rifle making. Having impressed as many of these mechanics as they could find, the regiment retreated with them under a guard.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.

It is ascertained that the rebels have lines of communication across the Potomac from Budd's Ferry down. Small boats are used in the night, which are concealed in the bushes by day, and thus avoid the observation of our cruisers. Only letters and newspapers are conveyed thus, the supplies of provisions going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of *viâ* Baltimore and Fredrick, as heretofore.

A broker in Baltimore lately took $10,000 in Virginia money to Richmond, and obtained a draft on New York for the amount at seven and one-half per cent. Why was this done? Can your brokers explain?

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment have crossed the river with wagons, &c., to take position on the Virginia side toward Vienna.

JOHN H. SMITH, who refused to take the oath at the Treasury Department, was yesterday removed.

Col. STONE'S command is still occupied in guarding the Maryland bank of the Potomac, the ferries opposite Leesburgh, and ten miles further up the river.

THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Romney Col. WALLACE reports that the rebels retreated summarily to Winchester, and that he secured and brought their tents to Cumberland Camp. The rout of the Disunionists at Romney was total. Several funerals took place in the town next day. One of the rebel Captains was killed, and one Major was taken prisoner, and a member of the Virginia Legislature.

At Alexandria, business is entirely at a standstill, and the town, ordinarily sufficiently dull, is now positively stupid in its appearance. The police arrangements have been transferred to a detachment from the Massachusetts Fifth, and general good order prevails among the inhabitants, most of whom are sulky and uncommunicative. However, there is one shop there, a saddlery and leather establishment, the only one in the town where such articles can be had at all, the proprietor of which has repeatedly refused to furnish a belt or strap, or to do any repairs for the Federal troops.

The rebel forces are to-day reported to have left Fairfax.

The First and Second Ohio Regiments have fallen back to a point along the railroad near Ball's Cross-roads. Two of the Connecticut regiments are stationed further up on the road towards Fairfax, and pickets are thrown out on both sides. Our troops now line the way from Alexandria and for several miles southwest.

The Twenty-first Regiment, from Elmira, N. Y., came in this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army. He leaves for Kansas at once to organize his brigade, two regiments of which will remain in Kansas—three others to be stationed in Northwestern Missouri, to look after the Secessionists in that region.

A MERITED PROMOTION.

Capt. CHARLES G. HALPINE, of the *Leader*, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General of Col. HUNTER'S Brigade.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL LINES.

Gen. McDOWELL'S line has advanced about four miles towards Fairfax, occupying strong positions. At latest accounts, the eleven hundred troops who made the assault at Vienna had fallen back upon Centreville. It is stated that no rebel troops are to be seen in or around Fairfax Court-house. They have all fallen back to join BEAUREGARD'S forces, evidently at Manassas junction.

THE HARPERS FERRY REBELS.

The rumors that Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces, which retreated from Harper's Ferry, had turned with a view to attack a wing of our army, are false. He is reported at Martinsburgh, *en route* to Winchester, with his entire force, still retreating. His retrograde movement, if it were originally intended as strategic, has proved a failure. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Some time ago application was made to the Secretary of War to obtain the admission, duty free, of some drillings imported for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and was refused by him, on the ground that the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country. By the following, it will be seen that the Secretary of War has pursued a similar course in reference to a recommendation of the Engineer Department for the admission free of duty of 250 tons of gas-coking coal and 23 tons of cannel coal, imported for the use of the Military Academy. The Secretary of War cannot countenance this importation of coal by approving of this recommendation. A better article of coal, of all kinds, can be secured in this country than can be brought from Europe, and it is deemed due the great industrial interests of the country that the Government should foster and encourage its own resources instead of those of foreign countries.

Among other rumors which have found their way into the Press is that the Ohioans took the enemy's masked battery at Vienna.

Equally untrue is the report that the Federal troops have taken quiet possession of Fairfax Court-house.

There is official authority for both these dentals.

The two Pennsylvania regiments which arrived yesterday were, this morning, reviewed by the President and Secretary of War.

The Rhode Island regiment have returned to their camp near Washington.

The *Star* says: "There is reason to believe that the lines of the disunion troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan, as far as Centreville, and that they are intrenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, 3½ miles from Fairfax Court house and 14 miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now rebuilding, with the view of attacking the Zouaves who are guarding the repaired bridges this side. All the indications go to show that the disunion troops are being pushed forward from Manassas Junction, by daily installments, to points nearer the Federal lines."

Speaker ALLEN and Hon. ALBERT G. PORTER have succeeded in procuring a requisition for four additional three-years' regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the southern part of that State. It is said that companies almost enough to complete them are already raised. Thus Indiana will have 25 regiments. This will entitle them to a Major-General, in which case Brig.-Gen. MORRIS, now serving so gallantly with the three-months' volunteers, will probably be appointed to that position.

The War Department has also accepted, or authorized to be raised, four additional regiments from Wisconsin, and the same number from Iowa, one of those from the latter State to be cavalry; all the others infantry.

The two companies of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, who went to Port Tobacco, Md., several days ago, have returned to Washington. Although they were unsuccessful in their search for concealed arms, &c., they obtained much valuable information for the Government.

The opinion is that the military company who had been drilling weekly in that neighborhood, have gone to the relief of the Secessionists at Aquia Creek. It seems that Port Tobacco has been a head-quarters for such recruits.

The *Mount Vernon* received orders to-day to get immediately under weigh for some point down the river, and amply manned and munitioned, departed.

It is evident that the Secessionists intend to interfere with the navigation of the Potomac by erecting batteries on its banks.

The announcement is officially made to-day that the President, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is obliged to decline receiving any visitors from this time until the opening of the session of Congress.

JOHN BRADSHAW, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster.

The Douglas Monument Committee met to-day, Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN in the Chair.

Present, JOHN F. ENNIS, J. J. McELHONE, GEO. W. McLEAN, THOS. C. FIELDS, and ANDREW M SADLADE.

They reported that Col. JOHN W. FORNEY would deliver an eulogy, and Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution had kindly proffered the use of the lecture-room of the Institution, of which Judge DOUGLAS was one of the Regents, for the delivery of the eulogy on the 3d of July. Prof. HENRY was selected to preside. The Committee had under consideration the use to which the Douglass fund should be appropriated, but owing to a large number of communications upon that subject being laid before them, it came to no final conclusion.

The following resolutions, proposed by THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That an address to the citizens of the United States be prepared and published, setting forth the objects of this Committee.

2. *Resolved*, That the President appoint an Auxiliary Committee for each State, to consist of not more than eleven, nor less than three members; such Committees to report to this Committee.

3. *Resolved*, It is recommended that the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS, without distinction of party, assemble in their respective towns, cities and villages, on the evening of the 3d of July next, for the purpose of forming Relief and Monument Associations for their several localities, when donations and subscriptions will be received and forwarded to the Treasurer hereafter to be appointed.

The friendly aid of the ladies of the United States is requested. The Auxiliary Committees will be announced Friday evening next, to which time the Committee adjourned.

Two hundred recruits for the First German Rifle Regiment of New-York arrived to-day, thus filling the regiment, which will be supplied with new Enfield rifles, recently imported.

The Twenty-first Regiment (Buffalo, N. Y.) arrived this afternoon.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania and the First Massachusetts Regiments, which reached here yesterday, went into camp this afternoon, the last to guard the approaches to Chain Bridge, above Georgetown.

The Federal forces in Virginia, under Gen. McDOWELL, have advanced their position four miles to-day in the direction of Fairfax Court-house. The pickets on each side are almost within hailing distance.

THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THE RAILROAD TO VIENNA—BOGUS UNIONISTS—GRAND PARADE ON THE RACE COURSE—IMPORTANT ARRESTS—THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR AT VIENNA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LINCOLN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

Last Sunday, while on dress parade, the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was stampeded to some purpose. Orders came about 3 o'clock P. M. for the whole regiment to prepare for instant action, and take up its line of march to this point, where the railroad track is crossed by the turnpike road to Fairfax Court-house. Forty rounds of ammunition per man and two days' rations were to accompany us, the orders being to support the Connecticut regiment under Gen. TYLER, which had been fired upon while going up the railroad towards Vienna.

Five minutes after receiving the telegraphic message from Gen. McDOWELL, Col. HUNTER and Staff were in motion towards the scene of supposed danger,—the famous Company B, Second U. S. Cavalry, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, clattering hard behind us,—each soldier with his carbine in his right hand, to shoot down any skirmishers who might try to pick us off from the thick woods on either hand; and each officer with his revolvers lying loose in the holsters before him.

But all was quiet on our arrival, except a stray shot to the left just as we neared the railroad track; and from inquiries made in the neighborhood, it soon became clear that the Connecticut regiment, which we had been sent forward to support, had already returned safely along the line and over the newly-reconstructed bridges, (supposed to have been reburned,) about half an hour before our arrival.

As an illustration of how little the people of this region can be believed, I may mention that, while making a brief excursion in company with Lieut. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, of the First Cavalry, we called at the house of a man named FERRIS, about half or three-quarters of a mile up the Fairfax Road, in advance of where our cavalry were stationed. He received us with great cordiality, inviting us to enter, offering the hospitalities of his house, and sending out his children to play with us. He talked "Union" somewhat too strong for both our stomachs, assuring us that "all the men round there were unconditional Unionists," and so forth—the fact being well known that his wife, who had retired at our approach up the lawn, is one of the bitterest Secessionists in the country. On leaving, we mutually remarked that he "Talked twice two sweet to be honest," and to-day he is a prisoner in the guard-house of Fort Corcoran, on incontestible evidence proving him to be a First Lieutenant in the secession cavalry. Let me add that Lieut. S. W. STOCKTON is nephew and newly-appointed Aid to Col. HUNTER, commanding this brigade, the Aid previously appointed having been promoted to be Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade, with the rank of Captain.

Finding all quiet at the railroad crossing, and sending details of ten men each to see that the track was clear up and down the line, and the bridges in good order, Col. HUNTER awaited the arrival of the Sixty-ninth, nor had he long to wait. In less than half an hour after our arrival, we heard sweeping over the hills behind us, a mighty chorus of about 1,300 voices chanting the "Star-Spangled Banner," and this, although the men had been advancing nearly four miles, with full accoutrements, blankets, and forty rounds of ammunition per man. It was a sublime spectacle as the heads of the column debouched through the deep-cut road leading over the brow of the hill; and never shall I forget the excited faces and flashing eyes of the men as Col. HUNTER rode up to halt them where they were, and advance two companies down the road to support the cavalry if necessary. Nine cheers and a "tiger" were given for the Colonel as he rode up, the unearthly clamor startling our horses and backing them down the hill almost on their haunches. But such blank faces as came, when the Colonel announced to Col. CORCORAN that all was quiet and no present chance of any engagement! It was really a curious and amazing spectacle,—the men dropping their jaws, their faces losing the flush, their eyes resuming a natural expression, and the fatigue, which they had not previously felt, instantly beginning to tell on them. But there was no help for it; and so, leaving the Engineer Company under Capt. QUINLAN and the "Faugh a Ballaghs," under Capt. PATRICK KELLY, to support the dragoons, the balance of the regiment and Col. HUNTER returned to Fort Corcoran for the night,—Lieut. STOCKTON remaining as a volunteer with Lieut. TOMPKINS and the cavalry.

Yesterday a grand parade was ordered at the Race Course near the Long Bridge, the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New York form this Brigade, and the Connecticut and New-Jersey Regiments forming in review before Secretary of War CAMERON and Gen. RUFFIN, of New-Jersey. On the ground I noticed THURLOW WEED and Senator ABEL, of New-York, several members of the Cabinet, and many of the foreign Ministers,—Lord LYONS not included, perhaps because he knows himself to occupy a suspected and doubtful position. There were about six thousand men under arms; and Gen. McDOWELL used the significant phrase when the review was over: "Thank Heaven! this ends the show part of our duties. We must buckle down to business now." Fort Corcoran is to be much more heavily armed than was at first supposed, our battery consisting of sixteen sixty-four-pounder Columbiads and four twenty-four-pounder howitzers. Four of the latter are in place and seven of the former—the old hills round this neighborhood shaking yesterday when the first sixty-four-pounder gave out its deep voice for the Union.

But while the parade was in progress some important steps were made at the railroad crossing. The Engineers arrested one prisoner, and fired at an armed man, who escaped by plunging into the woods; while the other company arrested a Captain and four troopers of the secession army, Lieut. FERRIS amongst the number; also obtaining the full muster-roll of the troop, and seizing a whole pile of valuable secession papers. The prisoners are now in Fort Corcoran, and the papers in the War Department—Lieut. TOMPKINS and his men having the muster-roll, and scouring the country now, while I write, to seize every man whose name appears thereon.

All during the day, however, rumors had been afloat that the Ohio troops, under Col. McCOOKE, had been heavily attacked while proceeding to Vienna; and about 12 o'clock last night orders came from Gen. McDOWELL to send four companies of the Sixty-ninth, supported by "Company B," Second Dragoons, to extricate the Ohio men out of their difficulty. Just as these companies were forming outside the fort, on the Fairfax road—Col CORCORAN in command, and carrying with him one of the 24-pound howitzers—three cavalry men dashed up with news that the "Cleveland Greys," a company of the Ohio Regiment, had been torn to pieces by a discharge of grape-shot, while passing in the railroad car, and that 1,500 rebel soldiers were between McCOOKE and a return to the main body of our Division. On this, Col. CORCORAN added another company to his command, and started at once for the scene of action—where everything was profoundly quiet in our immediate neighborhood, but where the wounded men, being carried back, showed us that this, at least, was not a false alarm.

At daybreak this morning, Gen. McDOWELL sent orders to have the balance of the Sixty-ninth advance to support their Colonel,—though all is quiet on the railroad at last advices,—Fort Corcoran meanwhile being garrisoned by one company of the Sixty-ninth, one company of artillery (regular service) and two companies of the Thirteenth New-York. Col. HUNTER has also received orders to hold himself in readiness to advance with the Thirteenth at any moment,—the Twenty-eighth New-York, forming the third regiment of this Brigade, seeming to be considered more an ornament than for use and taking no part in any of the demonstrations. We expect hot work and plenty of it before night-fall; but again the cowards who fired on a railroad train with grapeshot and then fled may keep at a safe distance. Father MOONEY, who has just come in, tells me that the wounded of the Ohio men this morning presented a fearful spectacle, while the amputations and other operations necessary were being performed. No men of the Sixty-ninth are yet reported hurt, but I will try and send you a postscript from their camp this afternoon, the chances seeming to be, in the judgment of those who should know, that the rebels will now fall back on Fairfax Court-house, and make a stand there in force. If so, they can hardly hold the place long, as our men are eager for the attack, in strong force, and the place was not fortified with any strength at last reports. It is hard to collect one's thoughts in such a whirl of business and excitement—this letter having been twice interrupted since its commencement to examine prisoners in two cases and administer the oath of allegiance, with due caution as to the "instant halter" penalty in case of any violation.

But is it not something like madness to send troops by railroad through an enemy's country? If the rebels want to stop them in force, it can be done by felling a single tree, or rolling a stone across the track; while with the men packed in open cars, and unable to defend themselves, they can be fired at securely from the woods on either hand, and the shooters make their escape easily before the train can be stopped, and a company of skirmishers put in motion. The better opinion seems to be that we are in for a guerilla warfare, in which case all the regiments forming the main body of the army should march on foot, with flank companies thrown out to skirmish in advance, and to right and left. Col. McCOOKE, of the Ohio Regiment is said to be a brave but impulsive officer, who acted wholly on his own discretion in going on so far as Vienna, his orders having simply been to guard the railroad bridges within two or three miles of that city. I have heard this moment, from Lieut.-Col NUGENT, who has just returned, that all is quiet around the Sixty-ninth, and that the battery which fired into the Ohio Regiment, yesterday, has been withdrawn and cannot anywhere be found by our troops, who are scouring the whole neighborhood. Col. NUGENT says that there were two charges of grape fired into the Ohio men while on the cars, killing four and wounding seven; and that another discharge took place while the Ohioans were picking up their wounded. McCOOKE had with him when fired upon, only two hundred and fifty of his men, the rest being scattered along the line at the various bridges. There are now four thousand three hundred of the Union soldiers on the road, with Company B, Second Cavalry, and we all expect orders to march forward this afternoon towards Vienna, whither the fifteen hundred rebels are said to have retreated. The force consists of the First and Second Ohio, First Connecticut and Sixty-ninth New-York. Col. HUNTER, with the Thirteenth, starts in half an hour to join the advance. Last accounts report the enemy fortifying Vienna, and making full preparations to give us a warm reception. My correspondence after this may become irregular, if our mail facilities are not kept up; but I will write whenever possible. H.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE SLAUGHTER OF REBELS AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has just received the following dispatch from Jefferson City. Mr. GORDON, of St. Louis, and other gentlemen from above give the following account of the battle of Booneville:

Gen. LYON landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by brushes and trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. Gen. LYON then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats, and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied and followed the troops into a wheat field. Gen. LYON halted, faced his troops about, and bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, *three hundred* of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Gen. LYON then moved forward and took possession of Booneville.

Gen. PRICE was taken with violent diarrhœa at the beginning of the battle, and was taken on a steamer and carried to his home in Charaton.

Gov. JACKSON viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men here, and the Stars and Stripes are hoisted on the Capitol, guns are fired and the Star-Spangled banner was played by regimental bands.

Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow, to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* has arrived with two cannon, ammunition and artillery men, which have been planted at Col. BOERNSTEIN'S head-quarters.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, one of the most violent Secessionists of the State, took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government in the presence of all the officers here to day.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 19.

People living near Syracuse have arrived to-day, saying that 600 State troops retreating from Booneville, with 6 cannon, reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from the neighborhood and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse. Various reports as to the number of killed were in vogue. The probabilities are that about 150 were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought, and the State forces completely routed, but the telegraph being out of order between here and Booneville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of the affair.

BRIG.-GEN. LYON.

Brig.-Gen. NATHANIEL LYON, whose brilliant exploit at Booneville is now the theme of every tongue, is a native of Connecticut, having been born near the birthplace of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. He graduated with honors at the West Point Academy, and entered the regular army as a Second-Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, his first commission bearing date on the 1st July, 1841. He was promoted to a Brevet First-Lieutenancy shortly afterward, subsequently to a Captaincy. He has occupied the latter rank practically since the 11th of June, 1851, and was booked for advancement to a higher position at the first opportunity, he being entitled to that title by brevet, before his recent appointments to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and a Brigadier Generalship.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

GRAFTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Information thought to be reliable says that 1,500 Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Phillippa, and that an attack will be made on the latter place; there is no doubt but the rebels in Western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and son a grand movement is contemplated.

The Federal troops will be equal to the emergency. Large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days.

A force sufficient to guard the Cheat River Bridge has been sent forward from here.

The rebel forces from Romney burned the railroad bridge over New-Creek, twenty miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, which place they now hold.

The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them.

Their number is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000.

Notice was given of their approach to the town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left.

All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were fired up and sent West, to Grafton, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

A company of citizen-soldiers, who were guarding the bridge, are reported to have retreated on the approach of the rebels.

The Piedmont telegraph operator closed the office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage is being done. Communication by railroad, between Cumberland and this place, is now cut off.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

The time of the Convention was occupied to-day with a debate on the ordinance for reorganizing the State Government.

Mr. WEST, of Wetzel, offered an amendment, that no one who voted for secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war.

This was supported by Mr. WEST and his colleague, Mr. MARTIN, who, among other statements, said that the Secessionists in his County were in the habit of taking the oath of allegiance and afterwards repudiating it. There was no confidence in the oath of men, who had to learn to disregard an oath to be good Secessionists.

The amendment was lost—Ayes, 10; Nays, 66.

The ordinance was finally passed—73 to 3.

The ordinance provides for the entire reorganization of the State Government; every officer to be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The Convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and Council. A new State seal and other emblems of authority had been ordered.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

FRANK PIERPONT, of Marion County, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Convention in caucus to day.

WHEREABOUTS OF COL. STONE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Accounts of an entirely reliable character this morning, received from Poolsville, dated 9 o'clock last night, say that Col. STONE is still there, and not at Leesburgh, as has heretofore been frequently reported.

Yesterday afternoon, the enemy attempted to make a crossing at Goose Creek, having arrived opposite Edwards' Ferry in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from eight to nine hundred men. They made use of a ferry-boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac River. Col. STONE had given orders, as he himself communicates, that if any attempt was made to move the boat a fire should be opened on it.

In compliance with these orders, Lieutenant HASBROUCK fired from his 12-pounder field howitzer a spherical case shot, which burst directly in range, and covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent. The horse of a mounted officer leaped overboard, and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in line along the crest of the bank, and commenced firing, but a few well-directed spherical case shots dispersed them, and sent them flying towards Leesburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

RECONNOISSANCES TOWARDS GREAT BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18, *viâ* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19.

During the last two nights important reconnoissances have been made from Fortress Monroe and Newport's News, in the direction of Great Bethel. Last night a strong detachment was at New-Market bridge. The region about the mouth of Back River has also been examined by scouts.

Lieut. BUTLER and Mr. WINTHROP yesterday visited Great Bethel with a flag of truce, for the body of the lamented Major WINTHROP. The mission was entirely successful. The party were kept waiting at a distance from the fortification until the body could be procured. They were most courteously treated by the Confederate Officers, and Gen. MAGRUDER sent his compliments to Gen. BUTLER.

No information was obtained relative to the force at Great Bethel.

According to the latest accounts there were five Regiments at Yorktown.

Major WINTHROP'S body is now being conveyed to the Baltimore boat, and will be taken to Boston.

S. G. GILLISS, of Col. McCHESNEY'S Regiment, was buried to-day. He was accidentally shot while on guard by the sentinel nearest to him.

Col. McCHESNEY has resigned his command on account of illness, and returned to New-York.

Gen. BUTLER is on the Rip Raps to-day, experimenting with a rifled gun.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18.

The expedition yesterday to enable Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoissance, returned late in the evening, having traveled twenty-five miles. It went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport's News, then five miles up James River, passed over to the east branch of Buck River, and returned by Newmarket Bridge.

Beside a critical survey of this district, much valuable information was obtained concerning the position, strength and purposes of the enemy, who, in considerable force, occupy the district between Hampton and Buck River, with the evident intention of drawing nearer to Old Point. They are making a survey of the routes and bridges, and it is the opinion of Capt SMITH that their plan is to throw forward bodies of men so as to occupy the district between Hampton and Yorktown.

To-day Capt. SMITH is engaged in reconnoitering between Newmarket Bridge and the east branch of Buck River, with reference to works to check these purposes.

Other reconnoissances will follow, and a complete survey will be obtained of what has become a district of much strategic importance, lying between Hampton and Yorktown.

Nothing is known of the reported concentration of troops above Newport's News. The rumor is doubted. The steamers seen on James River are probably carrying guns to be transported to Yorktown.

Yesterday Lieut. GEORGE H. BUTLER with others proceeded to Big Bethel to bring away the remains of Major WINTHROP. At Little Bethel a picket took their message to Col. MAGRUDER, who sent Capt. KILBY, of Louisiana, to receive them. Two hours after Col. MAGRUDER came, and they were handsomely received. With Col. MAGRUDER were Col. DE RUSSY, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Col. HILL, of North Carolina, and other late officers of the army.

None of Lieut. BUTLER'S party were permitted to go near the batteries. The body of Major WINTHROP was taken up by Col. MAGRUDER'S men, and escorted to the wagon by a force of 300, who fired a volley. Most of them had shot-guns. An escort was offered to Hampton, but Lieut. BUTLER declined it.

Col. MAGRUDER and others spoke in the highest terms of Major WINTHROP'S bravery. He was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was waving his sword and shouting to his men to "Come on!" when a North Carolina drummer-boy borrowed a gun, leaped on the battery, and shot him deliberately in the breast. He fell nearer to the enemy's works than any other man went during the fight.

He wore the sword of Col. WARDROP, of the Massachusetts Third, and it was supposed that it was Col. W. who fell. The sword has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the name of Col. W.

From what he saw and heard, Lieut. BUTLER is convinced that the rebels had not less than ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Maj. RANDOLPH and the battle was fought principally by North Carolina troops.

The Virginia cavalry is spoken as fit only for scouts; two regiments that had been sent for reached Big Bethel from Yorktown just as our forces retreated, having marched fifteen miles in two hours and a half. They were completely exhausted.

The remains of Maj. WINTHROP will leave to-night for New York with an escort.

A second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, from the Rip Raps, was tried to-day. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either inside of or a short distance from the rebel battery on Sewall's Point. The firing was witnessed by Gen. BUTLER, Col. DIMMICK, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, and was regarded as extraordinary, especially as the battery could not be seen at the Rip Raps. The men in the rebel camp were seen from the tug to scatter in all directions.

The *Minnesota*, with the crew of the privateer *Savannah* on board, came into the Roads this morning.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Norfolk boat came up with colors at half-mast this morning, in honor of the remains of Major WINTHROP, which were on board.

An officer from Fort Monroe says the trial of rifled cannon at the Rip Raps was highly satisfactory. Many balls went clear over Sewall's Point, and fell into the water between that and Crany Island.

One ball burst over the enemy's works, and produced a sensation. Men could be seen mounting horses and hastening off.

ADVENTURES OF A FLAG OF TRUCE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, June 14, 1861.

When you see Mr. and Mrs., and Miss ——, give them, through me, the respects of Col. MAGRUDER, who begged to be particularly remembered to them. The Colonel is commander of the secession forces at Yorktown, and had command of the battery that *slaughtered* our men the other day, and is altogether a big gun among the enemy; so yesterday I drove up to Yorktown and called on him. I was also introduced to several officers and privates of the rebel army, took dinner in the camp near Yorktown, and had a grand time generally. To explain: On Monday, when the awful news came to our camp, I prepared the hospital for the wounded and got everything ready, and when they came, we were all prepared to give them prompt and kind attention; and then I heard the sickening news that, owing to inexcusable negligence, no rear-guard had been appointed to bring away the wounded, and that everybody had been left to shift for himself, and that consequently our wounded men had been left on the field. This so disturbed me that I went to the Colonel, and volunteered to go after them. He consented. I received a detail of men to accompany me, and pull the hand carts, and started about 7 in the evening. At Hampton Creek we had a rough time. Boats were bringing over men as fast as possible, and it was very dark before we got over.

On the other side, much confusion prevailed; men were getting horses and guns over, while cannon was planted so as to command all the streets, to prevent the attack of cavalry, which was momentarily expected. We were told that all the wounded found were brought in, that the enemy were furious, and would slaughter us if they found us. But I *knew* that two or three of our wounded were left, and started out with a flag of truce. It was, I assure you, very dreary and lonely, as we passed through the deserted streets of Hampton, and out into the quiet country, looking ahead for the first sight of an enemy. At last I heard the tread of a horse, and rode ahead of my command to prepare for them. When the animal got near enough, I ordered "halt," and asked who was there and where they were going. No answer. I could make out through the gloom of the evening that there was a wagon, containing three or four men in uniform, who sat looking at me, and I at them; and thus we sat for nearly five minutes. It was "peculiar," but as I heard no click of a trigger, I remained safe and quiet until my question was answered, and then I discovered it was our chaplain and one or two other chaplains and surgeons, who had been separated from their regiments. They had been bringing in the wounded until our men fell back, and the cavalry came out from the battery and pursued them—fired into the wagons containing the wounded and carrying at the same time the flag of truce—and then they had to run for their lives; they hid in the woods, and after dark managed to escape. They told me our wounded were prisoners and could not be recovered, and that the bridge over the next creek, a little farther on, was torn up, so that we could not cross without swimming.

I would still have gone, but we could not have got the wagons across, and could not certainly bring back the wounded, so I turned back with the chaplain, and got home after infinite trouble in crossing the river.

It was fortunate we were stopped, for the enemy was wild and exasperated, and would have murdered every one of us, without respecting the flag of truce, or my mission as surgeon.

But I could not give it up with that; so, yesterday, having obtained permission from Gen. BUTLER, I started with Capt. DAVIES and a private, named SEAMAN, for the wounded, one of whom belonged to Capt. DAVIES' company. We were all on horseback, with a white flag, carried by Capt. DAVIES.

Every body the night before, and who saw us in the morning, said good-bye to us, for no one expected to see us again. And, as for ourselves, at least myself, I was fully convinced that we would be shot, and if we were only imprisoned we would be fortunate. We rode mile after mile without seeing any one, until turning a corner we came plump on a body of rebel cavalry, fifteen or twenty in number; and a rascally, brutal-looking set they were. Instantly every revolver was drawn—by them of course—for going under a flag we had no weapons whatever. Capt. DAVIES advanced with the flag, and SEAMAN and I were ordered to halt. Capt. DAVIES gave the leader the order from Gen. BUTLER, who slowly read it, and, when finished, he turned his head and spoke a few words to his men, who cocked their revolvers, and two or three who had guns cocked them, and held them up at us, ready for action. We were ordered to advance and I can assure you it was an intensely interesting moment as we sat there looking into each others eyes—they with hate, we with distrust and suspicion; expecting every moment to hear the command "fire."

My sensations were peculiar, I acknowledge, and not to be envied; for though we had been expecting to be shot by the pickets in the woods at any moment, that would have been sudden, and instantly over with; but now to be bulleted in cold blood was not a cheerful prospect. However, after debating among themselves, we were surrounded by an escort, and ordered to advance. At first they were gloomy and silent, but gradually they thawed out, and we went on talking like friends. We now learnt from them that we must go to Yorktown, by order of Col. MAGRUDER that all men *taken* were to be brought before him. We, of course, had to submit, and then began the longest ride on horseback, and the most wearisome of any kind, I ever underwent. In the open sun on the dusty road, it was bad enough, and we longed to get into the shade; but when we were gratified, we found it was worse than the road. They took us a long detour through the woods, to prevent us seeing batteries and fortifications with which they have *blockaded the road*. There was a path through the woods, but it was rendered impassable by *trees across it, ditches dug*, &c., &c., and we were compelled to plunge through the underbrush and thickets, scratching and tearing ourselves, and nearly killing our horses. At length we reached the road again, and had ten miles' travel to complete the journey.

We met a good many secession troops, principally cavalry, all desperate looking characters, and who looked very black at us, but nothing occurred except a particularly narrow escape from being shot. This occurred at a village called Cockleton. When we came near the village we saw a crowd of the inhabitants around the school-house door, talking with the members of a company of infantry, dressed in a remarkably shabby uniform. As soon as our red caps and pantaloons became visible, every man of the company rushed into the school-house for his gun; some crawled around the corner of the house, the others cocked their pieces, and would undoubtedly have fired, if, by so doing, they had not been certain to shoot also their own men. The officer leading us, rushed ahead and spoke a few quick words to the Captain of the company, waving at the same time the white flag. The Captain ordered every man to fall into line; no one obeyed; they glared at us, their muskets on their shoulders, waiting for us to get abreast, to fire. The Captain drew his sword, threatened with it each man, and got them into line. "Shoulder arms;" but this they would not do; the butts of the muskets instinctively sought their shoulders; with a gigantic curse, the Captain sprang at them, and fear brought the muskets into position. After more swearing and howling, he compelled them to order arms, and then our guide gave the word, "Forward!" and we *rushed* through. We should undoubtedly have been shot by the soldiers or citizens, in a dozen places on the road, had it not been for the energetic conduct of the officers who guided us.

About 1 o'clock we arrived within less than a mile of Yorktown, and saw, near by, where CORNWALLIS surrendered, and which is now fortified and occupied by the worthy descendants of the Tories of the Revolution.

We were taken into the rebel camp, and there found Col. MAGRUDER. We were introduced to many Colonels, Majors, Captains and privates (the latter all wealthy gentlemen of Virginia, owning plantations on the James River.) We were treated very kindly, had a grand dinner and a nap after it, and bottles of wine opened for us.

They kept us, however, till 5 o'clock, probably to prevent our seeing the movements of military, for, as we came through those horrible woods again, we caught sight of a huge howitzer, drawn by four mules, just disappearing through the woods. We had a very fatiguing ride home, where we arrived about 2 o'clock in the morning. We had to leave our horses at Hampton, we being too weak and they too tired to be got across. You can imagine how tired I was when I tell you that the others, having crossed in a small boat to our side of the creek, which boat they were going to send back to me, I, having charge of the horses, tied them up and fell fast asleep on the dock, though having no longer the flag of truce, I was liable to be attacked and cut up into hash at any moment. But don't be horrified; I knew there was no chance of any attack, and so slept comfortably and soundly.

The next morning we were great heroes, having done more than any others, been further and gained more information.

We had rode sixty miles on horseback, and walked ten on foot, from Hampton here, (having lost our way down to camp)

We found they had buried our dead, and that our wounded had all died and been buried.

So we returned from a hazardous excurs

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

BOGUS REPORTS.

Washington is filled with rumors, and constantly the community is being excited with accounts from abroad of probable invasion, or prospective battles to be fought here and there around us. Much of this speculation originates with newsmongers who are ambitious to "get ahead" of competitors; and the correspondent who can tell the largest stories—while he quotes his "high authority" for the tale, believes himself of the greatest consequence, and magnifies himself into the veriest expert in the profession, for the nonce, while in fact, he is only the biggest of newspaper liars, and the most credulous of fools, here!

In carrying out this system of story-telling, the journals that encourage it are brought into disrepute, and subsequent *accuracies* are doubted by its readers, even when related in good faith, upon real basis. Such news is telegraphed at great expense, one day, only to occasion a greater cost, on the following day, to correct and explain the errors; and serious fault is found with those who are for the moment duped by this reprehensible practice of pandering to a growing and vitiated taste for arriving at the marvelous.

SECRESY OF ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The movements of the War Department are now conducted with commendable secresy. Your correspondents here have means and facilities second to none in obtaining anything and everything that is reliable, and which ought properly to reach the public eye. The plans of Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD are properly kept to themselves, in the main, and for sufficiently good reasons. In two or three instances latterly, through the mismanagement and extra zeal of certain writers for New-York dailies, these plans have been anticipated, and the result has occasioned confusion and absolute disaster to our troops. Under present arrangements this will scarcely be repeated—the Department having very recently not only censured these "enterprising" gentlemen, but, in the most unmistakable manner, have cautioned them against promulgating such intelligence in advance for the future. Notwithstanding the flaming assertions, therefore, that the President will do thus and so, and the Cabinet have just decided this or that, and Gen. SCOTT has determined upon such and such a course, "as I am informed from the highest source," etc., etc., you may rely on it, the powers that be do *not* furnish such material to "specials" as is largely assumed of late by these redoubtable knights of the quill here.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Manassas Junction, Fairfax Court-house, and Great Bethel, are the points of greatest interest to which attention is being turned, seriously, at this hour. Many of our troops have reached Leesburgh, Va., out of the large number who left here a week ago to day. There is also a movement from Arlington and Alexandria towards Manassas Junction, the outposts having been considerably extended, latterly, from these points. The enemy has been reinforced, within a few days, at the Junction, though rumors come to hand to-day that they find themselves short of water, and the accumulation of men there renders the position untenable, for any length of time, unless the force be reduced. This accounts for the probability of the report that, while many are coming, others are going; and hence the belief that even this place is soon to be evacuated, *a la* Harper's Ferry. In my own opinion, the rebels will make a stand at Manassas. Others think that they will not risk a battle there.

At Fairfax, the latest information that reaches us, is that the rebels are throwing up intrenchments, and will contest the passage of our troops at that place. Fairfax, as your readers are aware, lies along the Orange and Alexandria road, about midway between Manasses Junction and Alexandria, and will be recognized as the spot where Lieut. TOMPKINS recently made his gallant but desperate charge through the village. There are now said to be some two to three thousand secession troops there, with two heavy batteries; and they will contest possession until driven out. An assault upon this force, at any hour, would not surprise me.

FORTRESS MONROE.

From Fort Monroe, I hear this morning that Gen. BUTLER contemplates an attack *to-night* upon Great Bethel, and the result of this expedition may reach you by telegraph ere this letter shall come to hand. That a movement of this character is contemplated by Gen. BUTLER, sooner or later, there is little doubt, but the question the probability that his plans have been made public, as yet. *I know* it is "not in his style" to tell beforehand what he *intends* to do! I give you the rumor for what it is worth.

A CELEBRATION IN CAMP.

At the camp of the Massachusetts Fifth, on Arlington side, they are enjoying a celebration, to-day, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, in true old New-England style. A pleasant incident occurred there on Saturday evening last. ELIAS HOWE, the well-known sewing machine proprietor, took over with him two fine stallions, of high cost, which he presented to Col. LAWRENCE and, Lieut.-Col. GAGES, of the Fifth. They are noble animals, and were very acceptable presents. Mr. HOWE was kind enough to say that he had "a few more of the same sort," which it is his intention to distribute among other leading officers of Massachusetts Regiments, who might need such an addition to their stables during their service.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER and Col. POWERS, with the First Connecticut troops, ventured upon an important reconnoissance on Saturday, down the Loudon and Hampshire Road, beyond Vienna, some fifteen miles away from Alexandria. The train was fired on from ambush, as it came back, and a member of the Connecticut Regiment was wounded, though not very seriously. An immediate halt of the train followed this random shot, scouts were sent out in all directions, and two scoundrels were seized in the woods, and brought back prisoners into camp. They give their names as MCMILLIS and WALKER. A negro was brought in with them, as a witness, and all three are safe in Alexandria. They will be examined to-day. The expedition went to within three miles of the rebel camp, where are reported to be stationed some eight or nine thousand troops. Beyond this encampment there were also said to be two thousand more of the enemy. Rumors reached Alexandria that our people had been attacked and cut off. A corps of cavalry went out at once, but met the returning train. The story that the bridges were destroyed, and that various other terrible casualties, had occurred to our forces, proved to be false, like most of the *first* accounts received from such undertakings.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has occupied attention here, since the news of the battle at Great Bethel. It is generally believed that a concentration of the Confederate troops will now occur at Manassas Junction, and there is little doubt that arrangements are in progress here to meet this exigency. The approach of the column of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the West, the movement's of PATTERSON's troops, and the progress of Gen. DODOWELL's forces from this quarter, all point to the plausibility that the Government expect the rebels may defend Manassas. It would not occasion great surprise among those most competent to judge of the effect of all these counter-arrangements, however, should the rebels *run from that point* (whatever may be their present strength) as soon as they find the Federal army approaching their nominal "stronghold" in force. This clears the way, comparatively, for a march upon Richmond eventually, which is unquestionably the final intention of our hosts.

AN HOUR IN CAMP.

I visited the encampments of our soldiers on the north side of the City, on Saturday. At the camp of the "Garibaldi Guard" the men were being actively drilled, and, notwithstanding the heat, went through their laborious evolutions with masterly precision. There are companies in this regiment formed, entire, of five or six different nations—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, &c., and many of them have already seen sharp service in Europe. One officer has been in nineteen pitched battles on the Continent. These hardy men, under Col. D'UTASSY, are particulary anxious to see the enemy. Continuous camp life is becoming irksome to them, evidently.

At Col. TERRY's camp, where is stationed the First Connecticut Regiment, I witnessed a fine evening dress parade of this splendid corps. The Colonel stands six feet four in his boots, and is every inch the soldier. His men are under most excellent drill, and their performance on this occasion was highly commended by a crowd of gratified visitors. At sunset a new flag was raised over the Colonel's quarters, with appropriate music, a speech from Hon. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, and "three times three" from the men.

Col. BLENKER, of the Eight Regiment, New-York, has his quarters on a beautiful farm some two miles from town. His command is in excellent condition, and only express an anxiety to be in active service. At the headquarters of this Regiment the men have erected a spacious and tasteful arbor—near the cottage house—under whose breezy shade Col. BLENKER and his accomplished staff dispense a warm hospitality to strangers and friends who visit his camp. No Regiment from New-York State appears in better condition than the Eighth Volunteers, and none will give a better account of themselves, be sure of it, when they shall be called upon to take the field and march upon the enemy. TALLYRAND.

STATE OF SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Up to the ever memorable 5th day of November, I was comfortably making at the rate of $15,000 per year. The moment that it was fairly known that ABRAHAM had won, trade in the city stood still for awhile, and then disappeared—God knows where. I wound up my business two weeks ago, with a loss of $6,000—*i. e.*, I am in debt to that amount. It would be impossible for me to convey any idea of the condition of things in this city. Imagine Florence after the great plague, or Moscow after the little housewarming of NAPOLEON—all the foundries and workshops silent, and thousands who know not where to turn, or which way for their daily bread. The worst feature is the *hopelessness* of the prospect. Kentucky, ominously, is pretty much like the affectionate wife, who didn't care a d—n which whipped, her husband or the bear. The young men, of what is ridiculously called the better class, are all secesh ers; the steady old coves and the hard-working men go in for the Union. The State will undoubtedly stand where she is.

NEGLECT OF THE REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to explain to thousands of your puzzled readers how it is that many—I was going to say most—of the regiments from this State that have gone to the seat of war, and are now in the most advanced positions, are supplied with the old discarded muskets, while many of the regiments only forming and still in encampment in this neighborhood, are furnished with the Minié and Enfield rifles. In Friday's TIMES, I think, you say the Mozart Regiment, encamped at Yonkers, and so not likely for many days, perhaps weeks, to be called to make use of them, have got the Enfield rifles; and I believe several other regiments, still far from the field of active operations, are similarly supplied; whereas, DURYEE's Zouaves, BENDIX's German Rifles, and I don't know but all the other commands stationed at Newport's News, and likely at any moment to go into action, have only the old, comparatively useless United States musket. In the case of Col. BENDIX's command, the neglect is peculiarly glaring and aggravated. For two weeks before it left for the Chesapeake it was in complete marching order and anxious to depart, but the thorough soldier that leads the Seventh Rifles declined to expose his men in the unequal contest with the old arm against the Sharp, the Minié and the Enfield. But the alternative was submitted to Col. BENDIX either to take the old muskets or else await the slow routine and great uncertainty of red-tape partiality. So after two weeks journeyings to Gen. DIX and Albany, and finding all promises from these quarters unreliable, Col. BENDIX finding his men becoming exceedingly dissatisfied with the treatment they were being subjected to, and seeing how much their stay in the vicinity of the City was demoralizing them, submitted the question to the decision of his regiment, whether it would await the slow uncertainty of official pleasure, and so be detained perhaps weeks longer, or else accept the old muskets and get off at once, with the assurance that the new rifles would be forwarded *to it in a few days*. When the alternative was thus presented to the regiment, it at once unanimously agreed to depart on these conditions—so thoroughly impatient had it become of its delays and disappointments; but it was only with the distinct understanding that the new rifles should follow them *in a few days*. Mr. Editor, the regiment has been gone about *three weeks;* and the direct promise that Gen. DIX or Gov. MORGAN, or some other competent official, or all of them together, gave in this particular, is yet unfulfilled; and although Col. DURYEE, in his official report of the action at Great Bethel specially acknowledges the efficiency of the fire of the German rifles, let it be known that the efficiency of that fire was very much lessened by being delivered from old superannuated muskets, instead of from the improved *rifles* they should have had, but which some favorite regiment is leisurely sunning on the peaceful banks of the East or North rivers.

But, Mr. Editor, can you explain to your curious readers how and why is it that the lives of the brave volunteers, on whom the result of this mighty contest depends, are to be so lightly and recklessly and apparently so causelessly trifled with? or why is it that whoever has the authority, be he Major-General, Governor, or Commander in-chief, does not know, and knowing, rectify such outrageous management, and plain violations of the simplest laws of common sense?

It is proper to say that this communication is entirely without the authority, as it is without the knowledge, of any of the parties referred to in connection with the facts stated; but as I believe few, if any of the regiments from this State have left without a full complement of complaints disappointments and grievances, I suppose the above is only one sample of such, which all having any acquaintance with the affairs of such regiments could relate; only in the case of the Seventh volunteers these neglects—criminal neglects—are perhaps only a little more glaring, inexcusable and notorious than in the case of others. But, Mr. Editor, is there to be no remedy of such insane blunders, or who is responsible for them? W. R. H.

A SPEECH FROM SENATOR MASON.

HOW A FLAG WAS SMUGGLED FROM BALTIMORE INTO RICHMOND.

The ceremony of the presentation of a Confederate flag from the ladies of Baltimore to the members of the Maryland Guard now in Virginia, took place in the capitol grounds at Richmond on Saturday, the 8th inst. The *Dispatch* gives the following account of the ceremony:

"MRS AUGUSTUS MCLAUGHLIN, the wife of one of the officers of the late United States Navy, who brought the flag from Baltimore, concealed as only a lady knows how, was present and received the compliments of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who surrounded her upon the steps of the Monument, from which the address was made.

The presentation speech was made by Hon. J. M. MASON, as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. MASON.

SOLDIERS OF THE MARYLAND LINE: I am deputed to do a most grateful duty; first, in the name of Virginia, to give you an earnest and cordial welcome to the "Old Dominion," and next, to present to you, in behalf of the ladies of Maryland, this flag. I see, soldiers of Maryland, that you are "rough and ready"—the highest honor of a soldier in revolutionary times. We all know who you are. We all know what brought you here, and we are all ready, as I trust you have experienced, to extend to you a soldier's welcome—the only welcome, indeed, that can be extended in times like these. Your own honored State is with us heart and soul in this great controversy. By your enterprise, your bravery and your determined will, you have escaped from the thraldom of tyranny which envelops that State; and you know, I know—for I have been among its people—we all know, that the same spirit which brought you here, actuates thousands who remain at home. [Applause.] I welcome you, soldiers of Maryland, upon the threshold of the second great war of independence—a war that will be transmitted by history to the future as the greatest of two wars of independence; a war that is waged against the South with less provocation, less reason, less regard to humanity and to honor, than was that waged by the mother country in 1776.

Your presence here is proof that you participate in this sentiment. And I tell you further, my countrymen, in view of these circumstances, there is not a man among you, nor is there one belonging to a body not among you, who will dare to return to Maryland with that flag dishonored. Not one. I tell you further, there is not a man among you who will dare to return to Maryland, except as a soldier in victory. Do you ask me why? Because we are engaged in a great and holy war of self defence. In after ages, when history records the transactions of this epoch—when the passions of men shall have subsided, and the historian can take a calm and philosophical view of the events which have led to the present collision between the two sections, he will write that the people of the Southern States understood and protected civil liberty, and that the misguided North either did not comprehend, or abandoned it. For what have we witnessed? The spectacle of the Chief Justice of the United States, the man who stands at the head of the principal department of the Federal Government—the man who has illustrated in his life, for more than four generations, all that adorns honor, virtue and patriotism—a native-born citizen of your own State of Maryland—ROGER B. TANEY—that man has put the judicial fiat of condemnation upon the Government of the United States for its shameless abandonment of the very corner-stone of our liberties.

A native Marylander, he remains at home to defend the last refuge of civil liberty against the atrocious aggressions of a remorseless tyranny. I honor him for it; the world will honor him; posterity will honor him; and there will be inscribed upon his monument the highest tribute ever paid to man. He has stood bravely in the breach, and interposed the unspotted arm of justice between the rights of the South and the malignant usurpation of power by the North. There he still remains, "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," to direct the welfare of our nation in this atrocious aggression upon our liberties. Now, my countrymen, why are you here? What has brought you across the border? What is your mission to Virginia? You tell your own tale. You have arms in your hands, you are under a gallant leader, and you are to march under a flag honored by the ladies of your own State, worked by their own fair hands. You are here not merely to fight our battles. No, I am not so selfish as to presume that; but to fight the battles of civil liberty in behalf of the entire South. And you are on a high mission.

You are not the first Marylanders who have crossed the border. We had in the days of the first revolution a Maryland line, whose name has passed into history without one blot upon its fair escutcheon—a Maryland line who illustrated upon every field in the South their devotion to the civil liberty of that day—a Maryland line who, in the remote savannahs of the Carolinas spilled their blood like water at Camden, at Guilford Court-house, at the Cowpens and at Eutaw, where the last battle was fought, and the enemy finally surrendered. They were your ancestry. They traveled barefooted, unclothed, without blankets or tents, and but few muskets, and you came after them. But you have this peculiar distinction—you are volunteers in a double sense; you are volunteers for the war, and you are volunteers for the great cause of the South against the aggressions of the North. You are no strangers—you are our neighbors. My own home is upon the confines of your State. I went there four weeks ago. Immediately after Virginia had denounced the unholy movements in the North, to learn the spirit of your people. I went to Fredericktown, where the Legislature were assembled, anxious to ascertain whether Virginia could recubus by which your people were crushed to the earth; but such were the indications I perceived on every side, that when I returned to Virginia I unhesitatingly reported that Maryland is with the South. I staked my word upon it as a man of principle and a man of truth. The giant arm of the oppressor has been too strong for the time being, but the spirit is still alive, unsubdued and unrepressed. You are here to confirm this fact by your presence.

You are in Richmond. What is Richmond? It is a large city—a city of gallant men and refined women; a city whose inhabitants are engaged in all the useful and honorable pursuits of life tending to the advance of civilization and prosperity. At the present moment, however, Richmond is a large camp, where but one mind, one heart and one determination animates every occupant, man, woman and child. [Applause.] Our wives, mothers—and I appeal to the ladies if I may not also say our sweethearts—have entered into it with a zest which shows that their hearts and affections are fully in the work. You will have no child's play. There is no time now for vain boasting. I confide as much as I can in the prowess of the men of this section, and you will be false to the fame of your fathers if you are not victors; but your enemy relies upon mere brute force. There are doubtless brave soldiers among them whom it will be hard to conquer, but you will remember that you are fighting for your fathers, mothers and firesides. They are mercenaries fighting for pay, you are men fighting for your homes and rights. All you require is subsistence. "Give us," you say, "the means of living, the arms to fight with, and show us the enemy." [Applause.] It may be that in the providences of war, not one among all those who are before me will return. You have come here, if necessary, to lay your lives upon the altar of your country, and I feel assured that every man will do his duty.

I will tell you an incident connected with the Alabama troops. They were attended by a minister of the Gospel, who was a guest at my house. He told me that he had with him a purse of gold which had been given to him by the parents of two young men in the ranks, with the injunction that it should be sacredly preserved during the war, unless his sons should fall upon the field of battle. Then, said the father, "Give them a Christian burial." There was a patriot father who had devoted his sons to the service of his country, and that man does not stand alone.

Such is the object with which you have engaged in this war. The true duty of the soldier is not merely to fight a battle or kill an enemy. He has also to endure the trials of the camp; the weariness of the forced march; the vigilance of day and night; the restraints of discipline, and the patience to bear with discomforts and disappointments. This is the real test of courage, and he who comes out of the war with the reputation of having thus done his duty through the sunshine and through storm, is the true man and the thorough soldier.

But I will not detain you longer, except to discharge the grateful duty which remains, of presenting to you, in behalf of the ladies of Baltimore, this beautiful banner. There it is unfurled before you for the first time. There are emblazoned the fifteen stars of the Southern States, looking prospectively to the day when they will all be with us! The star of Maryland is among them, and the women of your State have put it there, confiding it to your safe keeping. Look upon it as a sacred trust. In passing through the storm of battle, it may be tattered and soiled, but I believe I can say you will bring it back without a spot of dishonor upon it. But you are not only to return that flag here—you are to take it back to Baltimore. [Cheers, and cries of "We will."] It came here in the hands of the fair lady who stands by my side, who brought it through the camp of the enemy, with a woman's fortitude, courage and devotion to our cause; and you are to take it back to Baltimore, unfurl it in your streets, and challenge the applause of your citizens. [Applause.]

Accompanying the flag is this inscription:

"The ladies of Baltimore present this flag of the Confederate States of America to the soldiers composing the Maryland regiment now serving in Virginia, as a slight testimonial of the esteem in which their valor, their love of right, and determination to uphold true constitutional liberty are approved, applauded and appreciated by the wives and daughters of the Monumental City."

Your ladies will always have a little poetry, and it closes thus:

"Take this banner, and beneath the battle cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it till our homes are free.
Guard it! God will prosper thee."

The flag was then handed to Col. THOMAS, of the Maryland Volunteers, who, with Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN upon his arm, advanced to the front of the line, and in a few remarks confided it to the keeping of the standard bearer of the battalion.

Cheers were then given for the ladies of Baltimore, the State of Virginia, and three times three for the Southern Confederacy. The battalion then went through a series of evolutions, and left the Capitol grounds on a "double-quick."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION.

In the Wheeling Convention, on Friday, Mr. CARLILE submitted the following declaration of independence and plan for reorganization:

DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION IN WHEELING.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed, and when any form of organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive to this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter to alter or abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to the majority of her people, and the existing Constitution does not confer upon the General Assembly the power to call a Convention to alter its provisions, or to change the relations of the Commonwealth, without the previously expressed consent of such majority. The act of the General Assembly, calling the Convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, was therefore a usurpation; and the Convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally intrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the Executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The Convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the Government of the United States and against the citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social and business relations.

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by WASHINGTON and his copatriots in the purer days of the Republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to a Confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such Confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

It has, in conjunction with the State Executive instituted, wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror, intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended Ordinance of Secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal Government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the Capital of the Union.

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinance treason against the former.

We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in Convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having mutually considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced, unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare, that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth, and all acts of said Convention and Executive tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and the officers of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling do ordain as follows:

1. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the State of Virginia shall be appointed by this Convention to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until their successors be elected and qualified.

2. A Council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this Constitution to consult with and advise the Governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. The term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the Governor.

3. The delegates elected to the General Assembly on the twenty-third day of May last, and the Senators entitled, under existing laws, to seats in the next General Assembly, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the Legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for the term for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the City of Wheeling on the —— day of ——, and proceed to organize themselves, as prescribed by existing law, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-seventh section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State.

4. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia and volunteers of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government ordained by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, and the Legislature, Governor, and all other officers thereof, in discharge of their several duties, as prescribed by the last-mentioned Convention.

5. If any elective officer who is required by the preceding section to take said oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ, of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election, and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the Governor, to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a special Commissioners to be ordered by the Governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed otherwise than by election, the writ shall be directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

THE FEELING IN DELAWARE.

SENATOR BAYARD REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

At an immense Union Meeting in Dover, Del., on June 14, the following sententious resolutions were adopted:

The friends of the Union, in the State of Delaware, at this meeting assembled, without distinction of party, deploring the dreadful condition of the country whose very existence is threatened in the destruction of its fundamental principle of Union, and considering it unwise now to discuss the causes which have brought about this state of things, or the comparative culpability of this or of that section, do resolve as follows:

First—That no adequate cause exists in any State for resistance to the Federal authority, much less for revolution or rebellion.

Second—That we hold it to be a principle vital to the existence of this nation, that the right of one or more States to secede at pleasure, and thus break up the Union, cannot, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Third—That secession is rebellion, and armed rebellion must be met by force and put down at all hazard.

Fourth—That civil war exists by the unjustifiable act of the seceding States, and resistance ought to be made to the last extremity by the Government, until rebellion is subdued.

Fifth—That such resistance is necessary, legal and proper, and it is the duty of every patriot to stand by the Government in opposing all who make, or shall aid in prosecuting this war upon the Constitution and the country, anywhere and everywhere, and by all the means necessary to suppress rebellion and preserve the Union in its entirety.

Sixth—That this is simply the duty of *allegiance* which every man of every State owes to the Government of the United States, not as subordinate or secondary, but, within the range of Federal powers as absolute and paramount.

Seventh—That this is not a war of sections—for though it is as yet exclusively a war made by one section on the others, revolutionary in its character, and without just cause, we rejoice to know that there are many friends of the Union in all, and, we believe, a majority, in some of the revolting States.

Eighth—That we acknowledge all such men, wherever they are, as brethren, and will respect and defend all their legal and constitutional rights, as well as those relating to domestic Slavery, as all others; and we will, also, to the utmost of our power, by force if necessary, protect them in the enjoyment of freedom of political opinion and action, which is now overpowered and kept down by this rebellion.

Ninth—That we regard as traitors all men, everywhere, who, owing allegiance to the United States, seek, under whatever pretence, to throw off that allegiance by armed resistance to its authority.

Tenth—That, in resisting such men by armed force, even unto death, we are not "coercing brethren" but opposing enemies, in the rightful support of our Government, and in justifiable self-protection.

Eleventh—That the old and only flag of the country is the emblem of its sovereignty, and that loyalty to it is the test of patriotism, while fealty to any other in this contest is unpatriotic, and, if demonstrated by overt acts, is treason.

Twelfth—That a concurrence with these views as to the vital principal of Union and the necessity of resistance to rebellion is expected, and will be required of the Senators and Representatives of this State, who represent us in the councils of the nation; and that if any Senator or Representative cannot or will not, by speech or vote, express his concurrence, such Senator or Representative misrepresents the settled sentiment of this State, and, in the judgment of this meeting, ought to resign.

Thirteenth—That, considering the sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolutions incompatible with the views of Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, now Senator, as expressed in his last speech in the Senate, and in his recent address to the people of Delaware, we most respectfully request him to resign.

Fourteenth—That his Excellency, the Governor, is earnestly requested to convene the General Assembly at an early day, that adequate provision may be made for the equipment and support of the regiments which, under the requisition of the President, and the proclamation of the Governor, have been called for the service of the country; thereby placing the State of Delaware in her proper position of actively assisting to suppress rebellion, and of maintaining the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

Fifteenth—That we honor and applaud those who have so promptly and cheerfully volunteered for the defence of the Government, and commend their families to the care and protection of the State.

THE FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

On the occasion of the departure of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment from Jacksonville, a few days since, a banquet was given by the citizens. Gov. YATES was invited to attend, but wrote a letter, by way of apology, in which he said:

In my recent visit to Washington, I felt no small degree of State pride from the high encomiums passed by Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, and, indeed, by the whole Cabinet, upon Illinois, for the prompt response of her citizen soldiery to the call of the Government. The praise of Illinois is on every lip, and I hesitate not now, as her Governor, to make proclamation in advance, that, when the day of battle comes, glory will settle on all her banners. She will stand as a wall of fire against the traitors who would blot out the sacred stars from the hallowed flag of the Union. True to the fame of glorious JOHN J. HARDIN, (my legal preceptor,) and HOUGHTON and ZABRISKIE, all citizens of Jacksonville, and of BISSELL, BAKER and SHIELDS, no stain will be left to mar her escutcheon.

Illinois has now nearly 20,000 men in the field. The trouble with me has not been in raising the 20,000, but in keeping back 40,000 more all eager for the fight.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the veteran victor of a hundred battles, Gen SCOTT, is in the possession of perfect health, and that his intellect is as clear and bright as a sunbeam. His programme is perfect, and he will crush out this infamous rebellion by a demonstration of overwhelming power. He is a majestic man, and has been preserved by Providence for the great duties of the present crisis.

This war will cost "blood and treasure," but it will be of incalculable benefit to this country and the world. The vindication of such a Government as ours is cheap at any cost. It must be vindicated at the hazard even of national bankruptcy and the loss of thousands of valuable lives. As an historical fact, it will be worth all it ever cost, though the rivers run with blood. The effect upon our own country, upon our children and children's children and upon the liberties of mankind throughout the world, admit of no calculations of mere cost. If it has no other effect it will relieve our fellow-citizens of the taunts of cowardice made by Southern traitors, and reassert the great democratic principle, that a Northern man is, in courage and every other respect, the equal of a Southern man.

I am for peace when this point is established, but for no peace until the stench is completely taken out of the South Carolina chivalry. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, RICHARD YATES.

THE SUSPENDED MAIL SERVICE.

EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR FROM THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following official document from the Post-office Department explains the orders for the suspension of mail service in the rebellious States:

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, June 14, 1861.

SIR: Numerous inquiries are made at this Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster-General. It was not doubted that the wide publicity given to those orders through the public Press would furnish ample notice to all Postmasters. For further certainty they are again published, as follows:

1. The Postmaster General issued his order of the 27th of May, under act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1861, suspending the entire mail service, post routes and post-offices in the States where "the postal service could not be safely continued," namely: the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and in Virginia, except the western portion thereof, in which the mails were still transported safely.

2. This order rendered it necessary to transmit to the Dead-Letter Office all mail matter directed to any post office thus discontinued; and such order was accordingly issued, that valuable letters might be returned to their writers.

3. The use of United States stamps and stamped envelopes by the discontinued postmasters, is nothing less than embezzlement, and cannot be recognized by any postmaster as payment for United States postage. All postmasters are, therefore, immediately upon the receipt of any letter mailed from the above-mentioned States, coming through or to their Post-offices, and whether appearing to be prepaid or not, to hold it for postage and transmit it directly to the Dead-Letter-Office to be disposed of according to law, but if letters actually arrive at the office of delivery, they may be delivered upon payment of postage as upon letters wholly unpaid.

4. The same order will be applied, without further notice, to all letters mailed (prepaid or not) at any discontinued post office, whether hereafter discontinued by special order or by general discontinuance of service in the district or State.

5. No letter or package can be forwarded to its address through the United States mails, except from foreign countries with which this Government has postal treaties, unless regularly mailed at one of the established post-offices of the United States, and postage there regularly prepaid. All matter not thus mailed must be forwarded, without delay, to the Dead-Letter Office, at Washington.

6. No mail-pouch, sack, or lock can be sent by any Postmaster to any point or place where such service has been discontinued. All pouches, sacks and locks coming to a Post office from such discontinued offices and routes will be retained and sent to the proper depositing offices.

The postal service will be restored on such discontinued routes as early as practicable, of which notice will be duly given.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

The Washington *Star*, of June 15, says: Yesterday, at 12 M., as a herd of beeves were being driven across the Long Bridge from the Virginia shore, two sections of the Virginia end gave way, and some fifty of the cattle were dropped into the water. After great difficulty, all, save eight or ten, were saved. A considerable force was immediately set to work repairing the damage, and by dark travel was again resumed over the bridge. It is suspected that there has been tampering with that portion of the bridge, and a strict guard will be established over it in future.

THE BLOCKADE.

The Charleston *Mercury* of June 9, says:

"We heard yesterday some very agreeable rumors (telegraphic) from New Orleans. It was that the saucy little steam privateer *Calhoun*, with a Yankee skipper, had been playing some ugly tricks with the United States frigate *Brooklyn*. The *on dit* is, that the *Brooklyn* was decoyed into a shallow pass, in which getting in and getting out are matters totally distinct, and that when the *Brooklyn* was pretty well fixed there, the *Calhoun* stood off and peppered her leisurely. We have not heard the rumor verified as yet, but give it for what it is worth.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th reach us *vid* Louisville, Ky., but the news is meagre. The editors are indignant at the audacity of 'LINCOLN's gun boats,' some of which turn up on Lake BORGNE—taking soundings, as if to prepare the way for like visitors, of greater magnitude, anon. TWIGGS, taking the hint, is said to be as busy as a bee, strengthening the defences of the City—and preparing to 'drive back the invaders into the sea,' etc., etc. We hear nothing more about the *Brooklyn*, ashore."

FALSE RUMORS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has this paragraph:

"Major-Gen. TWIGGS desires us to contradict the silly rumor being circulated that the enemy's mosquito fleet had taken possession of the Martello Tower, at the mouth of Bayou Bienvenu. We are requested to state that this work is already garrisoned by a company of C. S. troops of sappers and miners, under the command of Major SMITH, C. S. A."

LAW REPORTS

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Nathaniel Gordon, the master of the *Erie*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade, was continued to-day. The Government gave some further evidence as to the parentage of Gordon, and proved that they had taken all means in their power to procure the attendance of Lieut. Duonington, who was the officer from the *Mohican* who boarded the *Erie*, but who, being in Tennessee, could not now be brought here, and would not come himself.

The defence gave some evidence to show that the tide did not ebb and flow in the river Congo; that it was an unhealthy place there, and that it was difficult for any one to get away from there except by means of slavers.

They also called *Wm. Warren*, the mate of the *Erie*, himself under indictment for the same offence, who gave testimony that he joined the *Erie* in England, went from thence to Havana and thence to the Congo. He also testified that the vessel lay there about a month, and that before the negroes were taken on board, a Spanish captain with Spanish officers and about the same number of sailors as before; and that after the negroes were shipped, the vessel went to sea under the direction of the Spanish captain, and that he did not see Capt. Gordon do anything after the negroes were taken on board,—which was the day before the capture.

The case was summed up by Mr. Joachimsen for the defence, and by the District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, and the Court then adjourned till the morning.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 221½, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 237, 239, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83 on demurrer, 266, 318, 347, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 81, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311, 214.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 859¾, 445, 778, 951, 954, 1035, 1147, 1249, 1289, 1311, 736½, 411, 161, 957, 1057, 361, 597, 692, 356

principal Cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, June 8...	$117,500,675	$67,854,760	$36,637,045	$6,998,697
Boston, June 10...	69,625,700	15,304,478	6,011,775	5,462,119
Phila., June 10...	42,565,344	15,227,675	5,787,906	2,794,963
N. Orleans, June 8	29,049,464	17,746,227	15,233,791	4,904,881
Total	$222,789,57	$115,875,064	$63,852,5[illegible]	$24,215,660
Last week	223,713,935	142,611,312	64,876,891	24,130,380
Last year	241,515,046	124,968,301	45,233,924	20,472,946

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since the 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	12,000	3,450,000	41,000	4,000	4,000
1859-60..	13,000	4,410,000	40,000	1,000	4,000
1858-9..	9,000	3,617,000	33,000	5,000	8,000
1857-8..	26,000	2 962,000	36,000	7,000	9,000
1856-7....	8,000	2,867,000	13,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6....	9,000	3,414,000	42,000	2,000	9,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	2,158,000	871,000	367,000	3,396,,000	71,000
1859-60..	2,804,000	866,000	464,000	3,624,000	295,000
1858-9..	1,824,000	396,000	528,000	2,756,000	292,000
1857-8..	1,587,000	359,000	336,000	2,796,000	364,000
1856-7....	1,516,000	371,000	378,000	2,767,000	246,000
1855-6....	1,787,000	472,000	482,000	2,741,000	243,000

The Cotton crop is said to be very promising in some districts, but from the majority of places Messrs. NEILL hear that the Spring has been cool and unseasonable, and the young plant is consequently not in soforward a condition as last year. Apart from this and the reduced planting this Spring, which their advices still speak of, there is not much reason for complaint so far. Last advices report a change to warmer weather, and the plant is now generally in bloom. At this early date, nothing can be said as to the probable extent of the crop, but the prevailing impression here is, that under no circumstances can a large yield be gathered. Opinion differs widely as to the reduction in cotton planting this Spring. Early arrivals of new Cotton are not to be expected this year, there being no inducement for planters to hurry forward their crops while the ports are blockaded and the value of the staple quite nominal at the South.

The traffic on the Western Roads in June is going on much better than generally looked for at the beginning of the month. The second week on the Galena line is informally reported as nearly or quite double the same week last season. The Michigan Southern line makes a gain of $6,668 on the same week, although comparing with a heavy week last year. There is a partial gain also on the Toledo and Rock Island lines.

The advices sent out by to-day's steamer to the English holders in the Illinois Central Road, represent that the Winter Wheat harvest has commenced in the Southern counties of the State; the weather most favorable for the growing crops of Spring Wheat and Indian Corn. The receipts of Grain at Chicago sum up 14,065,173 bushels since 1st January. The surplus is so great, however, that the deliveries are still very large, though at low prices in the Chicago market, where No. 1 Wheat is 69c., Corn 22c., Beef Cattle, best lots, $3 50 ₩ 100 lbs. After paying freight and charges, there is not much left for the producer, but this little being in gold, (of which $75,000@$100,000 ₩ day is going out to Illinois by express,) the money is appreciated by the farmers The Illinois Central Road thus far in 1861 has delivered 4,925,000 bushels.

The receipts on the Michigan Southern for the

Second week in June, 1861	$37,868
Against same week, 1860	31,200
Increase	$6 668

The Rock Island earned the second week in June,

1860	$21,250
1861	21,729
Increase	$479

The Cleveland and Toledo earned the same week,

1860	$13,663
1861	15,062
Increase	$1,399

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the second week of June,

1861	$30,848
1860	28,591
Increase	$2,256

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

	Week ending June 15.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	22,336	164 558
Penn. Coal Co	23,310	162,993
Total tons	45,646	327,551

For same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	22 340	133,295
Penn. Coal Co	29,806	146 242
Total tons	52,155	279 537

The following are THOMPSON BROTHER'S quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Kentucky	4 @5
New-York State	¾	Michigan	1
East Jersey	¼	Virginia and N. C.	20@25
West Jersey	⅜	S. C., Ga. and Ala.	25@30
Philadelphia	¼	Louisiana and Tenn.	20
Pennsylvania	2½	Missouri	20
Baltimore	¾	Illinois and Wisconsin	60
Maryland	2½@3	Canada	¼
Ohio and Indiana	1@1¼	Iowa	4
Indiana Free	4½@6		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	1 03@—	Guilders	39@—
Spanish Dollars	1 08@—	English Silver	4 85@4 80
Five Franc Pieces	93@—	Specie	1 00@—
French Crowns	1 08@—	Old Am Half Dollars	42@N
German Crowns	1 06@—	Old Am. Quar Dollars	01@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—	Span. Silver ₩ oz.	1 19@—

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	4 81@—	Ten Guild Pieces	3 96@—
Old Sovereigns	4 80@—	Span. Doubloons	15 40@—
Twenty Francs	3 81@—	Pat. Doubloons	15 40@—
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83@—	Sold, Am Old	5 ₩ c. prem.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The following is the Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	6,074 100
Specie	5 843 700
Due from other Banks	7,208,000
Due to other Banks	8,000,000
Deposits	18,293,000
Circulation	6,452,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 77½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 38½; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange at par@1-10 discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 15,061 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 47,529 bushels Wheat, 39,764 bushels Corn, 5 200 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Oats, 266 pkgs. Provisions, and 197 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 708 bbls., including 567 bbls. Pots and 141 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 320 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 13¾c.@14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 13¾c.; and 1,400 bags Rio at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request; prices, however, are gradually advancing. We quote Middling Uplands at 14½c.@14¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb. Sales, to-day, 600 bales. Reviewing the movements of the past week, in this market, Messrs. NEIL BROS. & Co. remark: There been rather more business doing in this market during the past week. The inquiry has been chiefly from the home trade to supply the immediate requirements of some of the mills under contract. The recent advices from Liverpool of actual sales there have proved more satisfactory, and created a more buoyant feeling amongst operators. A portion of the week's business has, therefore been on speculation. Holders have taken advantage of the increased demand, and realized an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. over last week's rates—Middling Upland being now worth 14c.@14½c., and firmly held while any further activity of moment would give sellers a further advantage. The stock here is comparatively small, and in strong hands, while there is no prospect of any addition to it until trade with the South is reopened. The clearances of the week from this port have been 3,152 bales to Great Britain, and 200 to other foreign ports. The week's sales have been 8 500 bales, and the market closes firm. And of the Southern markets, there is no business to report at the South. The ports are now closed, and it will be seen by the New Orleans telegrams that there is actually no market for Cotton there. From Mobile we have no advices, by mail or telegraph, since the 1st. At Charleston, business is also at a stand, there being no sales reported during the week. Prices are everywhere too irregular to afford quotations. The stock of Cotton in New Orleans, by actual count, on the 15th inst. amounted to 7,400 bales, all in the presses and pickeries." Of the crop prospects, Messrs. WM. F. WHITNEY & Co. observe: "The accounts from the South are contradictory. From some sections we hear that the promise is good: in others indifferent. It is too early to form the least idea of the prospects of the yield. *Receipts*—We have included in our table this week the arrearages at Savannah and Charleston; the figures now given are up to the latest dates. The receipts, proper, for the week, at all the ports, are 3,000 bales. *Exports*—Our table of exports include previous omissions at Charleston and Savannah. The totals are up to the latest dates. The actual export for the week has been: To Great Britain, 12,000; France, 1,000; other foreign ports, 5,000. Total, 28 000 bales. After another week, no further export can take place for months. The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts	3,445,000	4,416,000	3,617,000	2 968,000	2,867,000
Ex. to G. B.	2 168,000	2,695,000	1,868,000	1 862,000	1,918,000
Ex. to France	871,000	562,000	395,000	358,000	371,000
Ex. other F. P.	367,000	464,000	185,000	135,000	378,000
Total Export.	3,106,000	3,626,000	2,756,000	2,256,000	2,667,000
St'k on hand	73,000	295,000	292,000	384,000	340,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	22,000	12,000	9,000	26,000	8,000
Ex. to G. B.	59,000	43,000	33,000	36,000	13,000
Ex. to France	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	3,000
Ex. other F. P.	7,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	2,000
Total Exports	67,000	49,000	46,000	52,000	18,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. The supply of extra State has been quite moderate; the demand for this description has been active; prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Superfine State has been rather more sought after, but at low rates. Shipping brands of extra Ohio have been in fair request, at buoyant figures. The inquiry for other kinds has been limited, and prices have not varied materially. The reported sales comprise 17,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $4 40@$4 55; poor to choice extra State, at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 80; superfine Western, at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40, celebrity at $5 30@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 55
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5,25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at former prices. Sales, 2,300 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 1,350 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet, including Raisins, which are quoted at $1 72½@$1 75 for Layer, and Bunch at $1 25@$1 27½ ₩ box.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in demand, including No. 1 Canton, chiefly at $1 ₩ box.

FISH—The demand has been quite limited and prices have been unsettled for all kinds, including Dry Cod, which are quoted at from $2 37½@$3 37½ ₩ cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, and holders of desirable lots, especially of Spring, have been less eager to sell. The demand has been good, chiefly for sound lots of Spring, which were quoted quite firm, with an upward tendency in the market. The inquiry for White has been limited, and sellers have experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their supplies. Buyers are claiming a material reduction in prices, sales: 132,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 32; Canada Club, $1 16½@$1 18; White Western, at $1 33@$1 50; Red Western at $1 27@$1 29; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20, the latter for very choice; Milwaukee Club, uncound to very choice at 95c.@$1 17; Northwestern Club at $1 04@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 08; and White State $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is less plenty and is in good request at rising prices. The sales reach 64,000 bushels, at 38c.@48c. for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 54c. for sound old do. do.; 56c.@53c. for Western Yellow, and 48c @50c. for Northern Yellow, and 50c. for White Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 67c.@69c. ₩ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c @31½c., and State at 31½c @32½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, to day, at 45c. @50c. for shipment, and 50c.@60c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@24c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, and prices are unsettled.

LATHS—Eastern are quoted heavy, at $1 35 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Very light transactions have been reported in the principal kinds, at irregular prices.

METALS—Have been inactive, to-day, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c. cash; small lots of Porto Rico, at 22c @23c.; and 190 hhds. clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 13c.; also, 77 hhds Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 17½c.@22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Resin is in fair request, including Common, which is now quoted up to $2 25@$2 31½ ₩ 310 lbs., from yard and delivered.

OILS—All descriptions have been quiet, here, to-day. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending June 17.

SPERM—Although there is inquiry for Sperm, the transactions since our last have been limited, owing to the downward tendency of the views of purchasers, holders being unwilling to meet those views. The sales have been 100 bbls. for export at $1 20 ₩ gallon, and 300 do. to the trade at a price not transpired.

WHALE—We have no change to note in the market for Whale, which is in fair demand. The sales for the week embrace 5,300 bbls., in parcels, at 38c.@41c., ₩ gallon—mostly for export.

WHALEBONE—No transactions in this market since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 17, '61	32,175	80 196	792,200
Same time last year	29,744	100,476	911 700

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 400 bbls., including Mess, at $15 37½@$15 62½, chiefly at $15 50, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 8c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders. Lard is inquired for and is steady: sales 370 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at $10 75@$12 for extra Mess.; $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 00 for Country Mess. ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c. @16c. for State. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 200 bags damaged Pimento on private terms.

SUGARS—A moderate business was transacted, today, comprising 540 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@ 5¼c., with 620 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18 000 lbs. at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 600 bbls., chiefly at 16½c, and a lot of E. & D., as high as 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted, to-day, and rates were somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7¾d.; Corn, 6¼d.@6½d., ₩ bushel; Cotton, ½d. @3-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@ 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@9d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s. ₩ ton. For Hamburg—228 hhds. Melado, at 25s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 215 tons, to Cork and a market, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 10½d. in bulk; a Norwegian bark, 467 tons, to Lisbon, 300 hhds. Tobacco, ₩ Land and Pipe Staves, $32 50; a bark, 540 tons, from Boston to London, £850; a brig, hence to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1 200; two schooners, about 1,500 bbls. each, to the West Indies, 60c.; a British brig, 274 tons, to Havana, $1,800; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Nassau, N. P., and back, $700; one, 200 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig, 240 tons, same voyage, $5 50; a schooner, 248 tons, to Key West, 1,000 bbls. Cement, 50c, and Measurement Goods, 12c.; a ship, 717 tons, hence to Batavia and Singapore (chartered in Boston), a barque, 438 tons, to Marseilles, light Pipe Staves, a schooner, 199 tons, to Buenos Ayres, and a bark, 317 tons, to Cardenas, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

Orange County Pails have again declined to-day to 15c. for the very best, and 12½c.@14c. for Pails simply fine. There is a moderate inquiry for State and Western Firkins for shipping, but a small portion of the receipts will come up to the standard for that purpose. The market is weak, and with large receipts daily grows weaker.

Orange County Pails	12	@	15
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	13
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	12	@	14
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	—

CHEESE

Is unchanged.

Fine State Dairy	5	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	8	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS.

Though the receipts have been moderate, yet the demand for Eggs has been light, and the market in consequence is weak. The best marks have been offered and sold at 12c., while inferior lots from the West are salable only loss off.

BEANS

Active and scarce.

Small Pea, Prime	1 80	@2 00	
Medium	1 75	@1 85	
Marrow	—	@2 25	
Kidney	2 00	@2 25	

DRIED FRUITS

No change.

Dried Apples, State and Western	3	@	3¾
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1¾
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, Mrs. ₩ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₩ lb	11	@	12¾
Fowls, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Pigeons, Flight, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Pigeons, Stall, ₩ dozen	1 50	@1	75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4	50
Mercers	1 50	@2	75
Peach Blows	1 55	@1	75
Buckeyes	—	@1	50
Junes	1 00	@1	25
Beets	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@1	00
Tomatoes, ₩ box	63	@	—

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@3	00

BEESWAX

Is quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1861.

As compared with last week there has been quite a falling off in numbers, of sheep and swine, while other animals intended for slaughter, hold good. Beeves number about 100 more than last week, and are heavier and superior in quality. The market has been pretty lively, although quite drawn out, sales beginning at Bergen Hill, on Saturday, and continuing there and at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, previous to the regular sales of Tuesday and Wednesday. The stock was all sold by Wednesday noon, at last week's prices, or a shade higher, in consequence of improved quality. Most of the cattle were taken by butchers, as there were not enough to reduce the prices sufficiently low for graziers to purchase, though a few hundred are wanted by those who have more grass than cattle to eat it....Milch cows sell slowly, mainly at low prices. A few fancy animals have been disposed of to City merchants at high figures, say $60@$75 each....Veal calves are very abundant and cheaper than ever. They sell with difficulty at 3c.@4c. ₩ lb., live weight. A few of the best brought 4¾c. at the opening of the market.... Sheep and lambs are unchanged in prices, but sell rather quicker. Good sheep command 4c., and very fat ones 4¼c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs are not as plenty, and bring improved prices. Stock all sold, mainly at about 4½c. for corn-fed and 3¾c. for distillery hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine
This week	3 766	132	1,111	9.094	4,236
Previous week	3,668	109	1,087	10,971	5,466
Same week last year	4,678	139	1,158	8,609	3,253
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,084. Total number received the previous week, 21 321; being a decrease of 2 237.

Of the 3,766 fresh bullocks received during this week, —— were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 600 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 101 were yarded at BROWNING'S, — at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 25 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

The 3 766 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 993; Hudson River Railroad, 1,666; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 440: Harlem Railroad, 444; Hudson River boats, 210; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 13.

Of the 3,766 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 64 head came from New-York, 2,681 from Illinois, 355 from Ohio, 238 from Indiana, 288 from Iowa, 127 from Kentucky, and 13 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Unfortunately for all concerned, there is no longer any regular opening of the market. The attempt, on the part of the ALLERTONS, to break up the Bergen Market, by opening the Forty-fourth street yards for selling cattle on Monday, is responded to by a Saturday's market at Bergen Hill, so that four days per week are now devoted to selling cattle. Conducted in this way, it is a hap-hazard business, no one knowing how many are being sold, how many are wanted, or what price should be asked. So universal was the dissatisfaction this week, that it is likely the thing will work its own cure. Besides a bad policy to scatter the markets, rather than concentrate them, a Monday trade will make it necessary to send the cattle here on Sunday, and many of the sellers who live at a distance from the City must also leave home on Sunday to be on hand early Monday morning, even if they do not reach the yards on Sunday, and secure droves to sell the next day. If the principal brokers would agree to keep away from the yards until Tuesday, and advise shippers to land their cattle here Monday night or Tuesday morning, this objectionable feature, which some are trying hard to push forward as a fixed thing, might be checked at once.

About 200 cattle were sold at Bergen on Saturday last, and 400 more on Monday. From 300 to 350 were sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, after which the regular, or rather irregular, market opened on Tuesday with about 3,200 in the yards. The quality of the cattle was very good, even better than previously, though we have been having good cattle for a month past. Illinois is sending two-thirds of the cattle, and from the appearance of them we may judge that, in addition to tall grass, they have had plenty of corn. Trade was brisk on Tuesday, and not over 200 head were left for Wednesday's market. They proved sufficient, however, as very few buyers were present that day, having purchased during the three previous market days. Prices scarcely varied from the previous week.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
First quality	9c. @ —	None.
Medium to good	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ —	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

Most of the really good cattle sold for near 9c, and scarcely anything went over that figure. We have advanced our quotations a trifle, due rather to the improved quality, however, rather than a real rise in the market.

About 200 cattle were sent to Harrisburgh from the West, on the original contract. Eastern buyers took 1,400 from Albany.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

J. C. and W. W. HOAG sold 70 of Capt. HUTCHINSON'S Illinois cattle, a fairish lot of light 7 cwt., which run out at 8c.@9c.

TABB & WHEELER sold one lot of 90 Illinois cattle, for G. REED. They were a good lot of steers, rated 8¼ cwt., which sold at 8c.@9c. Also 45 for same owner, a similar lot of same weight, at 8c.@9c.

Mr. WHEELER bought a splendid four-year-old Indiana steer of MURRAY, which he adds to his stock of fat cattle, numbering about 140 head, with which he will astonish New-Yorkers about Christmas. The steer bought to-day weighed 2,119 lbs gross, and cost $125, or about 9c. ₩ lb net, as he would dress about 14 cwt. WHEELER bought two car loads of fat cattle at Albany, which were sent to the farm in Westchester County.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 63 of J. DALBEY'S Illinois steers. They were just a fair lot of 1,465 lbs. home weight, which retailed here at $65 each; rated 740 lbs. Also, 30 Kentucky cattle for KENNADY, at 8¾c., on scant 9 cwt.

GEO. AYRAULT sold 49 Chicago stillers, for CONGER & Co., at 8c.@8½c. Common lot of 6 cwt.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 79 Ohio and Illinois steers, bought at Albany. They were a good lot, and retailed here at 8½c. Also, for CURTIS & TILDEN, 38 Illinois stillers, of 7 cwt.—a good lot and run out at 8c.@8¾c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 125 Iowa steers for GEO. BENTLEY. They were a fair lot, of 6⅜ cwt., and run out at 8c.@9c., part here and part at Bergen. Also, for BENTLEY & WOOD, 32 Illinois cattle, of similar weights, at 8¾c.@9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold, on their own account, 72 good Illinois steers, of 7 cwt, at 8¾c. Also 36 Illinois stillers, on their own account, at 8c.@9c. They were a decent lot of 6¾ cwt.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 165 pretty clever, with some roughish Illinois steers and oxen, of near 8 cwt., at 8c @9c.

HAWKHURST & WALLING sold, on their own account, 41 fair Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt.@6¾ cwt., at 8½c. plump. Also, here, on Monday, 21 light thinnish steers, at 8c.

D. BARNES sold 22 fair Ohio cattle on his own account, at 8c.@8½c. on 7¼ cwt. Also, with H. BARNES, 45 prime Ohio cattle for G. REED, at 8¾c.@9c.. rated 8¼ cwt. Three of the best sold to W. LALOR for $90 each, or plump 9c.

I. BUDLOWE sold 32 Illinois stillers for BEACH & WEED, a medium lot of 7 cwt., which sold for $59 ₩ head. All sold yesterday.

C. W. CONGER sold 108 fairish 7¼ cwt. Illinois steers and oxen for J. T. ALEXANDER, at 8c.@9c. Average, 8½c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 102 Iowa steers, of 7¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 108 Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER, just a medium lot, of 7¼ cwt., which run out at 8c.@8½c., average 8¼c.

H. MYERS, on his own account, 61 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. They were a fair lot, of 7¼ cwt. @7⅜ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.

B. BARTRAM sold for ALEXANDER 165 just decent 7¼ cwt Illinois steers, with a few oxen, at $63 62 each, or 8¾c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no improvement in the cow trade, excepting that a few nice cows have been sent in and sold in the street, as fancy cows, at $60@$75 each, and we saw one very handsome native cow for which the owner asked $100, but probably would not refuse an offer of $75. an *asking* and a *taking* price, with cow dealers is a very different thing. Good cows were selling at $35 @$40 each, but the demand is quite limited.

VEAL CALVES.

At no former week during several years past have calves sold at so low prices, and been so hard to work off as now. The numbers were not extravagantly large, but the calves were of large size, and many of them fat. Some of the early sales at Forty-fourth-street were at 4¼c.@4½c., but long before all were sold, 4c was the top price for prime fat calves of 200 lbs. each, while fair calves sold at 3c. ₩ lb., live weight. The market was ½c worse than one week ago. Those who bought stock in the country to sell here found hard work to get back first cost, to say nothing of expenses. Once more we repeat, that farmers had better keep their own, and even buy of milkmen, for future cows, beeves and working oxen.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals are not as heavy, and trade is rather brisker, especially for sheep. Lambs were selling 25c. ₩ head lower, and slow at that. One lot, which cost $3 each in the country, sold at Forty-fourth-street at first cost. Most of the really good lambs were bringing $4 25@$5 ₩ head. Sheep are worth 3½c @4c. ₩ lb., live weight. If extra fat, they command 4¼c. and even 4½c.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his extensive market place in Sixth-street: From Ohio—1 711 brought in; 201 by M. Comstock; 209, W. M. Bestle; 201, S. W. Payne; 101, J. Bradfield; 267, D. G Morris; 225, S. Sidner; 211; J. A. Pringle; 196, G. Schickendanz. From New Jersey—1,261 brought in; 79 by J. G. Schoonp; 110, E. Bellis; 45, P Brewer; 230, G. B. Holcombe; 203, A. Robbins; 28, T. Bruttes; 6, J. Stantial; 23 Lindesbury & Sutton; 41, E. Hunt; 72, E. L. Abbott; 198 L. Bellis; 87, J Cornell; 26 P. Bellis; 87, W. L. Bellis; 33, W. B. Tompkins; 49, M. Depew; 47, A. J. Sweezey; 32, P. A. Bloom; 15, J. N. Pidcock; 32, A. Snyder. From New-York—120 by W. T. Crittenden. From Pennsylvania—152 by J. Kerwin. From Indiana—250 by J. Simons.—Total, 3,593.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:			
376 Ohio sheep for Trimble	$1,233	50	
202 Ohio sheep, for J. Childs	594	50	
101 Ohio sheep, for J. Sidner	378	75	
201 Ohio sheep, for S. W. Payne	678	00	
15 N. J. lambs, for J. N. Pitcock	43	00	
219 N. J. lambs, for L. Bellis	997	00	
40 N. J. lambs, for P. A. Bloom	160	00	
182 N. J. lambs, for J. Cornell	730	37	
66 N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SILVER SPOON.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PASTOR'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BOUFILS, No. 539 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which reached us at a late hour on Tuesday night, that a battle had been fought at Booneville, Mo., between the Federal forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels concentrated there by Gov. JACKSON, proves to have been correct in all essential particulars. Gen. LYON landed four miles below Booneville, and marching up, opened a heavy cannonade upon the rebel forces, who dispersed into adjacent woods, where, under cover, they opened a brisk fire on the Federal troops. Gen. LYON, in order to draw the rebels from cover, feigned a retreat to the boats. This stratagem was perfectly successful, as the rebels falling into the trap, rallied and followed into an open field, where Gen. LYON halted, faced his troops about, and bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire, which caused three hundred of the rebels to bite the dust. The rest, who were able, fled in all directions, leaving their arms upon the field, and Gen. LYON was soon in quiet possession of Booneville. Gov. JACKSON, it is stated, viewed the battle from a safe position on a distant hill, and at its conclusion fled to parts unknown. Gen PRICE, it appears, was not killed in the action, as reported. He was taken seriously ill at the commencement, and left for home on a steamer.

We shall probably soon hear of another collision in Western Virginia between the Federal forces and the Rebels. About fifteen hundred of the latter are reported to be in the neighborhood of Beverly and Philippa, and it is believed that they will attempt to reoccupy Philippa. The Federal troops, however, are being rapidly reinforced, and will be ready to meet any force likely to be sent against them. The rebels, from three to four thousand strong, are also actively operating in the vicinity of Romney, and have already occupied the town of Piedmont and cut the telegraph wires east of that point. Railroad communication between Cumberland and Grafton is now cut off.

Col. STONE and his command, at last accounts, still remained at Poolsville, on this side of the Potomac. On Tuesday afternoon the rebels attempted to effect a crossing at Goose Creek, in considerable force, estimated at from eight to nine hundred. They embarked on a ferry boat and started from the shore, when a spherical case-shot was fired at them from a twelve-pounder field howitzer, which burst directly over the boat, and had the effect of causing a change in their intentions. They returned to the shore, formed a line, and commenced a fire upon our troops, but a few well-directed shots from the howitzer dispersed them, and they took the road to Leesburgh.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated the 18th, states positively that Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel forces which recently left there, so far from going to Winchester as reported, intends to attempt a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER'S forces near Martinsburgh, and that he is already pressing in that direction with about twelve thousand troops. This report, however, we consider very improbable, as such a movement would place his whole command at the mercy of the Federal troops, who could advance from Cumberland in sufficient force to cut off his retreat, while Gen. PATTERSON'S command is too formidable to threaten, even with twelve thousand men. The advance of Gen. CADWALLADER forded the Potomac on Sunday morning, in accordance with orders received from Gen. SCOTT, on the night previous. The men dashed into the water in fine style, and crossed waist deep, without the slightest accident. It is understood that six regiments in all crossed on the first day, and proceeded in the direction of Martinsburgh, which place is probably now in possession of our troops.

There is little to add to the accounts of the Vienna affair already published. The rebel batteries were stationed on Ayre Hill, thought to be the highest ground in Fairfax County, and their force was estimated at from one thousand to twelve hundred strong. They are supposed to have moved from Fairfax Court-house the preceding night. The purpose of the enemy, of whose presence Gen. SCHENCK was forewarned, appears to have been to allow the cars to enter upon a straight stretch of road, where their artillery could rake the train fore and aft. The coolness of the Ohio troops under the fire, is highly spoken of, and Gen. SCHENCK is complimented for his conduct during the danger; but the opinion seems to be general that a little forethought on his part, which would have led him to proceed with more caution, and to throw out advanced scouts, would have saved the carnage which his men suffered.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Tuesday evening, give the results of the reconnoissances already mentioned as being made in the direction of Yorktown, also of the second experiment with the American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps. The route taken by the principal reconnoitering expedition, which was accompanied by Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport's News; then five miles up the James River, whence it passed over to the east branch of Back River, and returned by Newmarket Bridge, having traveled twenty-five miles. It was ascertained that the rebels in considerable force occupy the district between Hampton and Back River, with the evident intention of approaching their lines nearer to Old Point. Other reconnoissances were to be made immediately, with a view to erecting works to clear these operations of the enemy. The second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, made on Tuesday, was equally successful with the first. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either in or a short distance from the rebel battery at Sewall's Point. The body of Maj. WINTHROP has been brought away from Great Bethel, and reached Baltimore yesterday. The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, with the pirate crew of the *Savannah* on board, is now at Old Point.

The Wheeling Convention, after occupying nearly the entire day yesterday in debating the ordinance for reorganizing the State Government, finally adopted it—73 to 3. The principal discussion was upon a proposed amendment, providing that no one who voted for secession should be allowed to hold office in the State during the war. It was rejected—66 to 15. The ordinance as passed provides for the entire reorganization of the Government—every officer to be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and to repudiate the acts of the Richmond Convention. The next business before the Convention was the choice of a new Governor and Council, and for the former FRANK PIERPONT, of Marion, was selected.

The veil of secrecy thrown over the proceedings of the late Richmond Convention has at last been removed, and we have a true statement of the division of the vote on the Ordinance of Secession. It appears that, out of one hundred and forty-three votes cast, only *eighty-eight* were in favor of the ordinance, leaving a formidable negative vote of *fifty-five*. And on the 14th inst., when the time arrived for signing the ordinance, only *ninety-one* delegates could be found to do it.

The Fourth Regiment of Maine, Col. BERRY, arrived in this City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They were welcomed by hundreds of the sons and daughters of Maine, who presented them with flags, made speeches to them, and dined the officers at the Astor House. The Regiment left for their destination in the evening.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, left the Park Barracks yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the Jersey Railroad Depot, where a special train of cars was in waiting for its transportation to Philadelphia.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers, known as the Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, left their quarters at East New-York yesterday, and departed for Washington.

The Sons of New-Hampshire held a meeting yesterday evening, at the Brandreth House, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, which will arrive in this City on Friday.

Col. VON GILSA, commander of the De Kalb Regiment, had a fine sword presented to him, yesterday, by the Schützen Society. His corps was also presented with a beautiful American standard, and a stand of handsome regimental colors, by Mrs. R. A. WITTHAUS and Miss PAULINE WITTHAUS.

The Board of Education met last evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Finance Committee, to whom was referred for investigation, the purchase by the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, of a site for a school-house, reported against confirming the purchase, on the ground of fraud in the transaction, a much larger sum having been paid for the ground than it was worth, or had been previously offered for.

At General Term of the Supreme Court an interesting opinion is rendered in an action of arrest, touching the nature and sufficiency of allegations to sustain the order.

The firmness in the Stock Market took a wider range yesterday than at any time during the month, and there was much buoyancy on both the Railway and State Stocks at the close. New-York Central, 74¾; Missouris, 38½. The war news from Missouri favorably affected the letter.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive. Prices of shipping brands of Flour, prime lots of Spring Wheat, and new mixed Western Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet, but was quoted rather higher. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Metals. Fish, Oils, Hay, Hides, Leather, Rice, Hemp, Seeds and Spices. Coffee, Molasses and Sugars were in moderate request. Resin, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand. The Freight engagements were limited, with 599 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit but few changes from last week. Beeves foot up 3,766, or 120 more than the previous week. They were of good quality and sold mostly at 8c.@9c., or at an average of 8½c. The stock was all disposed of. Cows continue to sell slowly. Veal Calves are very abundant and lower than at any previous market this season. Good fat calves sold at 4½. per lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are in good supply, the latter in excess of the demands of butchers. Live hogs sell quicker in consequence of lighter receipts.

The Rebellion in Missouri—Prompt and Vigorous Action.

Gen. LYON, who is in command of the Federal troops in Missouri, is evidently the right man in the right place. To a thorough military education and experience, he adds a promptness of decision and a vigor of execution, eminently appropriate to the stirring times in which he is called to act. Besides these admirable adaptations to service, he is inspired by that vigilant and enthusiastic loyalty which anticipates "situations," and by being prepared for them before hand, he has nothing to do but execute and advance when his orders come. Not a bit of red tape has entangled the steps of the Government where Gen. LYON has commanded. We can always go to sleep quietly on a perplexing attitude of affairs in Missouri, for we know that a competent and sleepless leader is there.

No sooner had the traitorous and cowardly Gov. JACKSON issued his proclamation of war against the United States than Gen. LYON embarked his faithful legions, and started in pursuit of him. Three days ago we predicted that LYON would capture the fugitive in a week, or drive him ignominiously from the State. The telegraph tells how rapidly he is executing the programme. On the 12th of the month, Gov. JACKSON issued his declaration of war. On the 13th he embarked, with the archives of the State Government, on a boat bound from Jefferson City to Booneville, a town about sixty miles further up the Missouri River, where a secession force of two thousand men pretty well armed, had been gathered. On the 17th inst., as it now appears, only four days after his flight, Gen. LYON came up with his camp, attacked him, and utterly routed his traitorous army, with very great slaughter. The vanquished rebels fled from the field in panic and dismay, throwing away arms and equipments, and leaving their artillery and munitions of war to the victorious LYON.

This is C. F. JACKSON'S second lesson in treason—more severe than the first, which was the capture of Camp Jackson—and, with Gen. LYON for his continued instructor, there is no doubt the traitor will soon graduate with honors, before an admiring crowd around his gallows. The effect of this fight at Booneville seems to have been peculiarly demoralizing. Brig.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, who figured as JACKSON'S diplomatist in the truce effected with Gen. HARNEY, and who is the military head of the Secessionists in Missouri, was present in command; and the telegraph tells us that he was taken with a violent attack of *diarrhœa* in the midst of the fight and conveyed by boat to his home in Chariton County, about forty miles still further up the Missouri River! So great a disaster to a brave army as the loss of its commander, in such a crisis, and by such afflicting disease, is hard to bear. It will, however, console his friends to know that Gen. STERLING PRICE'S case is not without precedent in the history of wars. The like *contretemps* has happened often to other men in precisely similar circumstances.

Gov. JACKSON is said to have viewed the battle in which his secession army was destroyed, from a neighboring hill, and when the fortunes of the day went against him, he precipitately fled. It is not stated whether the Governor had as many foes to contend against as his gallant General, PRICE, but we are not in doubt he did. JACKSON'S home is in Salem County—like PRICE'S, still further up the river. It may be able to afford a refuge, for one day at least, for a Governor now sick as well as sad. But enough of this pitiable exposure of rebel imbecility, defeat and disgrace.

We doubt whether we shall hear soon of another fight in Missouri. Booneville was one of the best points in the State for collecting a secession army and making a stand. It contains about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. It has long been one of the most important and prosperous towns in Missouri. It is in Cooper County, stands on the South bank of the Missouri, has an excellent landing, and is approached by splendid roads from the Southwest. The rich Osage Valley Counties have found it the best point on the Missouri River, to haul to, and the Booneville merchants and grocers have held a large trade with that interior. The lead from the celebrated Granby mines, has heretofore found its outlet to market by way of Booneville. South and west of Booneville are the strong Pro-Slavery Counties of Pettis, Saline, Johnson and Lafayette. On the north side of the River, and opposite to Culpepper, are the populous Counties of Boone, Howard, Randolph and Charlton, all Pro-Slavery districts, and deeply infected with secessionism. Booneville was most readily accessible to the greatest number of secession soldiers of any point in the State, and far enough removed from Kansas and from St. Louis to be as secure as an inland town could be, from a sudden attack from "Free Soil" forces. Scarcely a point in Missouri could have been chosen, better adapted to the establishment of secession headquarters and rallying to it an *impromptu* army of formidable fighting men. But Gen. LYON has spoiled the plan. The Stars and Stripes float from the beautiful limestone bluffs and charming grapy slopes of Booneville, and the State Government of Gov. JACKSON is again peripatetic, and himself palpitating.

Gen. LYON and his chief counsellor and friend, Col. FRANK B. BLAIR, should know that they have the thanks and enthusiastic praise of the country for their mode of dealing with rebels. Nowhere else has treason met so nearly the exact treatment it deserves, as in Missouri. Traitors have not been left to mature their plans and make their safe assaults on the Government, before having their schemes rudely dissolved. And when in open revolt at last, there is no mouthing parley held, no circumlocution office visited, no red tape in the way. All these incumbrances to efficient action seem to be met with only in Washington. Safe in distance from the seat of Government and panoplied in a wise discretion, Gen. LYON conducts the war on principles of common sense, and with a view to the speediest results.

The Right of Revolution.

The London *Times* professes to be unable to understand the grounds on which our Government claims the right to enforce its laws against rebels. It says:

"The words 'rebellion' and 'loyalty,' when used to indicate the action of independent States joined together *by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent*, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government, as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in use just as we have in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, *Washington can have no fairer title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily*, and Commodore TATNALL, who is the only American that ever yet came to us in a difficulty, to prove to us that "blood is thicker than water," is, when he goes afloat, certainly not more of a pirate than was GARIBALDI."

If the people of Sicily had ever agreed to be governed by the King of Naples,—if the two had solemnly stipulated that the government should be conducted on certain fixed principles,—and that, if discontent arose, the dispute should be adjusted in a certain way,—and if the people of Sicily had been admitted constantly to a proportionate share of power in making the laws, and in choosing officers to execute them, the assertion of the *Times* would be true. As the matter now stands, it simply illustrates the unwillingness or incapacity of the *Times* to perceive any distinction between a Government resting on mere power, and one resting on the popular will, as its basis. Washington has a much "fairer title" to sovereignty over Alabama than any European monarch has over his subjects—because its title rests,—as their's does not,—on the popular will. The people of Alabama have solemnly covenanted and agreed, for themselves and their posterity, to accept the sovereignty of the people represented at Washington, they themselves having a stipulated share in this representation, and having, moreover, a certain fixed and definite method of redressing all grievances which may arise in the administration of the Government. They are trying now to repudiate their own agreement; and this no community has ever any right to do.

Sicily never voted to accept the sovereignty of Naples. Her people were never consulted in the matter. That sovereignty was simply one of force. Its highest sanction was that of power, and the only "title" on which it rested was that of superior brute force. Whenever the people of Sicily wished to throw it off, and were able, they had a right to do so. They broke no compact, and violated no obligation they had ever incurred. Under such circumstances the *right of revolution* is perfect and intelligible. It is a right which belongs to *the people* to throw off the rule of usurpers,—to repel an authority exercised upon them from without. But what meaning can we attach to the right of revolution, in a Government where the people are already supreme? Can the people rebel against their own authority? Are they to reject and repudiate their own sovereignty? This is an absurdity.

The only meaning that can be attached to the asserted right of revolution in a democracy, is that the *minority* have the right to rebel against the majority. And this simply strikes at the root of all popular government. Our theory is that the majority have the right to rule. If so, most assuredly the minority have not the right to rebel against their authority. Either our whole theory of a Democratic Government is utterly false, or else this rebellion of the minority is utterly unjustifiable.

Our Constitution, moreover, contains a distinct and specific provision against this asserted right of revolution,—or rather a clear and distinct substitute for it. It provides that whenever the people are dissatisfied with it, instead of overthrowing it by revolution, *they may amend it*. This is our mode of revolutionizing the Government. The people of all the States have solemnly agreed to obey the Constitution, and to accept this method of changing its provisions whenever they are dissatisfied with them.

Under our Government, therefore, there is no such thing as a right of revolution. It is expressly superseded and repudiated. That right belongs to the people, and is to protect them against their oppressors. But it can never be invoked by the minority against the constitutional majority. Such an act is not revolution,—it is simply rebellion against law,—the destruction of all government, or the substitution of the brute force of a minority for the ballots and will of the majority. There is nothing very recondite in all this,—nothing which the London *Times* could not very easily see, if it were not blinded by the fear of offending the States that grow cotton.

BEAUTY AND BOOTY.—In Gen. BEAUREGARD'S famous proclamation he says that the Federal troops "proclaim by their acts, if not by their banners, that their war-cry is beauty and booty." We submit that by sending his wife to Massachusetts, when the South had determined on war, where she still remains, Gen. BEAUREGARD has left the world to infer one of two things: either that he thought in his lady's want of personal charms and penury, she had immunity from violence and outrage, or else that when he penned those words in his proclamation he knew he was gasconading. We trust for the lady's reputation that his veracity may suffer rather than her personal appearance.

The Position Assumed at Wheeling.

In reply to an article in yesterday's TIMES on the proposed separation of Western Virginia and its erection into a new State by the Wheeling Convention, the *Commercial* of last evening says:

"In what authority these assertions can rest we are at a loss to know. Most assuredly the late 'declaration' contained no such ideas, either expressed or implied. That document, as temperate in tone as it is unanswerable in argument, simply declared that their dearest rights demanded 'the *reorganization of the Government* of the Commonwealth.'"

We confess that our information as to the action and purposes of the Wheeling Convention is not so full as we would like it to be. We were taken somewhat by surprise on learning, as we did, by the dispatches to the Associated Press—published, we believe, in all the City papers—that the Wheeling Convention had decided in favor of the policy of separation and a new State; and if, as our dispatches this morning imply, we were mistaken, the fault is due to the ambiguity of our information; and the *Commercial* is not justified in saying there was "no authority" for the assumption we made.

In the dispatches from Wheeling, dated afternoon of the 12th, the following occurs:

"Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for *separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State*, to be composed of the Counties represented here. * * * This mode, Mr. DORSEY urged as preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal, and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes, in equity."

In the dispatches from Wheeling, dated the 17th, published likewise in all the City papers, the following appears:

"Mr. DORSEY moved *his* declaration be put upon its passage, and called for the ayes and noes, with the following result: Ayes, 56—not a vote being cast in the negative. * * * The declaration was signed by fifty-six, the same number that signed the Declaration of Independence."

Having thus given the "authority" for our article, which seems very strangely to have escaped the vigilant eyes of the *Commercial*, we await the full report of facts from Wheeling, observing merely that we have favored the policy of a reorganization of the State Government of Virginia instead of a separation from it, and having inferred that the latter had been determined on, we simply desired to give the best reasons urged in its justification.

Famine Among the Confederates.

The question of food is daily becoming a more perplexing and dangerous one in the Confederate States. The lack of meat and bread may yet accomplish what reason and patriotism have failed to do. In order to have men fight well it is absolutely necessary that they be fed well. There is a closer dependence of pluck upon porridge than the poetic devotees of military glory are willing to admit. And therefore it is that a wise captain who is about to lead an army forth, hoping that his men shall win imperishable honors and live in history as heroes in the expected contest with foes, carefully provides that they shall have enough of present substantial food while they work and fight for future fame.

The Confederate States boast often enough and loud enough that they have plenty to eat, and great crops growing. They confidently predicted some months ago, though they have lowered their tone somewhat lately, that the streets of New-York and Boston would at an early day run with blood shed by poor starving operatives, fighting for bread—while they would be rolling in luxury, and commanding the store-houses of the world. But these boasts are significant of anything but confidence on the part of those who make them. There is anything but abundance of supplies for man or beast in the seceded States, and notwithstanding the near approach of the exuberant harvests that are talked of, the rapidly advancing price of all the necessaries of life in the South indicates the severity of the famine that presses upon the land.

So far as concerns the aggregate of individual wealth, it may be claimed that the very high price of grain and provisions in the Southern States works no injury, because the farmers and merchants who hold the supplies get what the consumer loses. But to the Confederate Government, that is the immense consumer at the present time, the evil is overwhelming. The Government must borrow all it pays with; and if provisions are selling there at twice their usual price, its credit is exhausted with double the rapidity that might have been anticipated at the start; and the certain doom of bankruptcy and ruin is met at the very threshhold of existence.

It is suggestive to compare the prices of some of the leading articles of subsistence, as they were quoted in Northern and Southern markets during the past week. We will take corn for instance:

	Per bush.		Per bush.
Memphis	70	New-York	56
New-Orleans	80	Philadelphia	54
Montgomery	$1 10	Cincinnati	28
Charleston	1 20	Chicago	21

Take for consideration next the article of flour:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Memphis	$8 50	New-York	$4 75
New-Orleans	9 50	Philadelphia	5 50
Montgomery	10 00	Cincinnati	4 50
Charleston	7 50	Chicago	3 50

And finally, compare the prices of mess pork in the Northern and Southern States:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Memphis	$27 00	New-York	$16 50
New-Orleans	26 00	Philadelphia	17 50
Montgomery	26 00	Cincinnati	14 75
Charleston	27 50	Chicago	15 50

In many of the Southern States, the price of provisions is seen to be more than double what it is at the great depots of the North; so that in all such States where the Confederate Government have troops, they are costing as much to feed, as twice the number in arms, are costing the North.

What is the position, then, of JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals? It would seem that he must fight soon, and fight desperately and successfully, or perish.

WAITING FOR THE FIRST SHOT.—Gen. BRAGG is evidently unwilling to open the game at Fort Pickens. He sends to Col. BROWN, the commandant, begging that the latter "will not return the fire of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders," as if it were a well-understood thing that Gen. BRAGG is to choose his own good time for beginning the conflict, and that he is not disposed to be hurried by the carelessness or insubordination of his men. It may be worth inquiry, one of these days, why Col. BROWN has not, with the military and naval force at his service, destroyed the works of the enemy, and dispersed his forces. Such a victory would have an invaluable moral effect, as a counterpoise to various discreditable reverses.

Operations in Western Virginia.

Brigadier FLOYD has secured a certain reputation for prescience. It was his foresight that armed the Pro-Slavery insurgents, and very nearly disarmed the Government; it was FLOYD who, in anticipation of Confederate scrip, battened on the profits of Indian Trust Bonds; and what is germain to the present moment, it is FLOYD who begs the population of Southwestern Virginia to bring in the only weapons they possess, the lash excepted, by which to keep the negroes in order, and deposit them for the use of himself and his sanguinary brigade. For this gallant officer foresees the strong probability of a descent upon his own neighborhood by those Western armies, before whom the rebels have thus far scattered as so many sheep.

The indications are that this portion of Virginia, better known as Little Tennessee, is exposed to the immediate peril of occupation by the national army. It is with a distinct motive that the forces of Gen. MCCLELLAN are congregated at Phillippa and Beverley, quite out of the line of an advance into the seaboard region through the valley of the Potomac. Their route to Richmond is evidently to be taken along a more southerly parallel. There are also strong intimations of a design to make the waters of the Great Kanawha subsidiary to this purpose. We have authenticated rumors of the engagement of twenty light-draft steamers at Pittsburgh, and their dispatch to Bellaire, on the line of the Ohio and Virginia Railroad, where masses of Ohio troops are rapidly assembling. The purposes of Government are well covered; and there may be some doubt as to the use of these small craft. But there are various considerations that will throw light upon their destination. They are evidently not intended for service on the great rivers, or else larger vessels, of which there are hundreds unemployed at the various river ports, would have had the preference. They are not likely to carry troops up the Tennessee River to the relief of Union men in East Tennessee, for that stream, in its winding course, would carry the little force for hundreds of miles through a bitterly hostile community in Kentucky, West Tennessee and Alabama, where it certainly would be overwhelmed and annihilated. The Cumberland is still more unlikely to be the route; for it leads only to points in Kentucky where the Union sentiment is predominant, and which may be reached without any difficulty, and in a tithe of the time overland. We are safe, therefore, in fixing upon the Kanawha as the line of fluvial operations. The steamers cannot only reach Charleston, in the heart of Kanawha County, which, under the influence of GEORGE SUMMERS, gave so emphatic a vote against secession; but pushing into New River, will be ready to join the army advancing from Philippa upon the Southwestern counties, and to maintain a channel of communication between it and the reserves and supplies on the Ohio.

Such, we have no doubt, is the plan selected by our military authorities. The task of repressing the felonious Brigadier will be one of trifling difficulty, and it will only be needed to leave a sufficient force to strengthen the Union interest, which is unquestionably strong in that quarter, and to cut off communication upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and then the main body of the Ohio army will be at liberty to advance upon Richmond by way of the White Sulpher Springs and Staunton. At the latter point, it will doubtless form a junction with Gen. CADWALLADER'S column, which will proceed down the valley, and the two bodies united, will threaten Lynchburgh and the State Capital at the same moment. A combination of this description, taken in connection with the central movement from Washington and the flank operations on the side of Fortress Monroe, must soon make the north side of the James too hot for the rebels, and send them into North Carolina, where they will be likely to perish of starvation.

The Question of Revenue.

One of the first questions with which Congress will have to deal will be that of revenue. Some additional legislation will be imperatively necessary; to carry the country through the financial embarrassments of the war. Our tariff was adopted with no other object than to raise revenue enough for the ordinary expenses of the Government:—and even this it will not do under the falling off in the taxable imports of the country. A resort to loans is safe, so long as it is backed up by proper legislative provision for the punctual payment of interest, and the ultimate discharge of the principal. But we take it for granted that Congress will take good care that Government six per cent. Stock is not again sold at 85.

We are decidedly inclined to favor the policy of *direct taxation* so clearly and ably advocated in the letter which we copied yesterday morning from the Boston *Journal*. If judiciously employed, it would not only add largely to the direct and immediate resources of the Government, but would greatly facilitate its other financial operations.

We can probably expect but little over $50,000,000 of revenue from imports during the present year. A moderate duty on tea, coffee, and other articles now free, in regard to which there will probably be no hesitation, will yield some $25,000,000 more. The expenses of the year can scarcely fall under $200,000,000, of which not more than *one-fourth* ought to be thrown upon the general market. If $75,000,000, therefore, could be raised by direct taxation, the remaining $50,000,000 could unquestionably be sold at par:—for there is nothing which so fortifies the credit of a government, as a willingness on the part of the people to pay a direct tax for its support.

A tax of *five mills* per dollar on the taxable property of the country, estimated at sixteen thousand millions, would yield $80,000,000, though nearly a fourth of this could not be at once realized, as it would fall upon the Southern States,—unless, as Mr. DERBY in the letter referred to suggests, our troops, under martial law, should levy on the Southern cotton to pay the tax. This would add very largely to the immediate resources of the country, and still more to its financial credit and strength abroad. Under such a policy we should have no difficulty in borrowing a hundred millions abroad at easy rates if we needed it.

We believe the people of the whole country will submit very cheerfully to the sacrifice which the imposition of such a tax would require. The spirit they have already evinced, the prompt and hearty courage with which they have thus far met every call for men or money that has been made upon them, show conclusively that the Government may trust implicitly to their devotion to the Union and their determination that the honor of the country shall be vindicated at whatever cost. We trust that Congress will come together prepared to meet this question with prompt and courageous confidence in the people. The more thoroughly they are relied on for the conduct of this war, the more vigorously and effectively will it be prosecuted.

The Election for Congressmen in Kentucky.

To-day a special election is held in Kentucky for the choice of Congressmen to represent that State at the called session to meet on the 4th of July. Union candidates are in the field, with every prospect of success, in all the districts but two. But still, the public mind there is in such a state of ferment, and the causes exciting to sudden popular revulsion so numerous, that nothing can be predicated with certainty as to the result.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is a candidate in the Ashland District, nominated some two weeks ago with such apparent unanimity of sentiment as to promise his election almost by acclamation. Now, however, it is claimed by the secession organs of the State that Capt. SIMS, the former representative, and a disciple of the BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN school, will run him exceedingly close, if he does not defeat him. And in the Louisville District also, the secession opponent of ROBERT MALLORY, the late member, boasts that the people are abandoning the Union side by scores and hundreds, and coming out for "Southern rights," which means JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy.

It is a matter of inquiry here how much of pure Unionism there is in the so-called Union candidates of Kentucky. A letter from our Louisville correspondent, received to-day, answers for three of them. Hon. CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, in the Fifth District, says: "The capital of our nation must be protected, and our Government must be preserved." HENRY GRIDER, in the Third District, says the same, and declares further that he, "like Mr. WICKLIFFE, prefers going with the Northern Government to going with the JEFF. DAVIS government." AARON HARDING, of the Fourth District, avers that "before he would see this great Government destroyed, he is willing to see a seven years' war for its defence."

It is hardly worth while to speculate, in these times, on the positions of men. The rapid course of revolution is compelling all men to show their colors and to manifest the spirit with which they will stand by them. The importance of individuals is also diminishing. It matters not so much now *who* is for us as *how many*; for the humblest can defend his Government with a gun as efficiently as the greatest; and to this arbitrament, it seems, we must all come at last.

A Comparison of Resources.

It is a hopeful sign of the speedy downfall of rebellion that, in the first spasm of sectional ardor and oligarchic rage, the traitors are already reduced to the last resorts of exhaustive war. It was not until France, under the First NAPOLEON had carried on an unequal contest with England and her continental allies for nearly twenty years, that the supply of men fit for military service began to fail, and that the conscription began to operate upon mere boys, or men of under size. But in the beginning of the conflict, the rebels are calling upon the youths under the prescribed military minimum age of eighteen, and men over the maximum of forty-five, to volunteer. They are also forcing men into their service on pain of forfeiture of goods and imprisonment, or death, while the very slaves and despised free negroes are called upon to serve in the ranks or in the intrenchments. Their financial expedients show equal desperation, and betoken as speedy exhaustion of resources. The war is initiated by forced loans, and the first campaign is eked out upon the faith of "bonds" which no one expects to see redeemed, or upon the more solid basis of ladies' pin-money and jewelry.

These are the very last resorts of a patriotic people struggling for liberty; but they are the first spasmodic efforts of an oligarchic rebellion in behalf of Slavery extension.

On the side of the Government is a great free people, rich in accumulated wealth, but richer far in versatility of skill, genius, and faculty of adaptation to circumstances. Being suddenly surprised in the midst of an unexampled career of prosperity, the loyal States necessarily suffer temporary loss and inconvenience from the derangements of commerce, internal and external. But if the inception of war deranges business operations, its continuance for any length of time will beget new modes of life, new forms of labor and new fields of enterprize. The paralysis of trade consequent upon the obstruction of its old channels, will soon cease, and the flow of the business current will adapt itself to the rugged grooves which the war will make. The English, during the long war with BONAPARTE furnish an illustration of the recuperative energies of a free commercial and manufacturing people, and their power of adaptation to circumstances. The taxes were enormous, and the times often hard, but we hear of no extraordinary distress—nothing comparable to the hardships which the slaveholding South has experienced during the first two months of its unholy war upon the Federal Government. It is safe to predict that the same vital energy and elasticity will be exhibited by the free North in the present struggle, which England displayed half a century ago.

A LESSON FROM THE ENEMY.—It is stated in the Richmond papers that thirteen prisoners taken by the rebels at Great Bethel were transferred to the Capital and are lodged in the common jail. What prisoners were captured on the same occasion by our forces, unless precedent has for the first time been disregarded, have been dismissed with no other assurance of their loyalty than the repetition of an oath. The result is that we have no prisoners to offer in exchange for our unfortunate fellows, who must remain in their prison until released by the triumphal march of the national army.

The fact illustrates the different temper and purpose which animates the parties to the quarrel. This Government devotes a serious share of its labors to fabricating proclamations for the reassurance of the population of revolted States; to reproving our zealous soldiery for their excess of feeling toward Secessionists; to framing guarantees securing persons and property from disturbance in disloyal communities; in short, in robbing war of its necessary vigor, and in dulling the edge of justice. It would be but a trifling exaggeration of this tendency to place tips upon our swords and bayonets, and to mow down the enemy's columns with blank car-

tridges and empty bomb-shells. The South looks at the business with a much more sensible and practical fashion. It recognizes the true character and purpose of warfare; and while we are steadily reinforcing their ranks with dismissed prisoners, their captives will be looked after with especial care.

Affairs in Mexico.

Our Washington correspondence a day or two since gave late and important intelligence from Mexico. It appears that our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, presented his credentials, and was duly received by the Mexican Government on the 21st ult. From all we can learn, it does not appear that Mr. CORWIN has any immediate prospect of success in the negotiation of a treaty.

We discover the following in a communication to the *Trait d' Union*, the French paper published in the City of Mexico, by MASSON, who has been sojourning in New-Orleans the past Winter, and who may be considered in the Comonfort interest:

"In a treaty, Mr. LINCOLN will probably impose conditions hostile to the Southern Confederacy, whose friendship is a precious guarantee and a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the Mexican Republic. This friendship broken, or even cooled, the Rio Grande could easily be crossed by the filibusters and the fire-eaters, and the disastrous results of a border warfare brought upon us."

We are willing to assume that the *Trait d' Union* is partly correct in its surmise that Mr. CORWIN'S instructions are hostile to the Southern Confederacy, for if they are of the same character as those imposed upon our Envoys to other Powers, our Minister to Mexico has no authority to treat with the Government of that country unless it signifies the unequivocal determination not to recognize the Southern Confederacy in any manner whatever. That the Mexican Government is prepared to concede this point at the present moment, we do not believe, and, therefore, delay, if nothing more, in one of the most important of our foreign negotiations must be expected.

But what measures have we taken to expedite the matter, further than the dispatching of Mr. CORWIN to Mexico? We have no postal arrangement, and no direct means of communication with that country. It is evident that we have not only the machinations of the Southern Confederacy to contend with, but we have the diplomacy of England, France, and Spain to counteract. And yet, at this critical period, we have not the means of intercourse by mail with our Ambassador in the neighboring Republic.

The Mexican Government is at the present moment in great straits financially. Foreign and domestic creditors are pressing upon it from every quarter with their remorseless demands. The only resource of the Government is the customs duties, and ninety-four per cent. of these are now absorbed by the foreign convention debts, leaving the mere bagatelle of six per cent. to the national treasury. JACKER, backed by the French Minister, is fiercely demanding security for his fifteen million loan to the Miramon Government, taken, it is said, at three cents on the dollar, and there is reason to believe that the bewildered and harassed Mexnica Government will succumb to this infamous demand. Availing themselves of this unfortunate condition of affairs, the Red Republicans on the one hand, and the *Moderados* on the other, are endeavoring to overthrow the present Constitutional Government, which it is conceded on all sides has completely overthrown and destroyed the reactionary or Church Party; but now, in its hour of triumph, having pursued the *juste milieu* course, doing too much to please some and not enough to please others, both extremes are endeavoring to obtain power. It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Government will find strength enough to consolidate its power and enforce peace. If it does not, the result is renewed anarchy, or the yielding to some foreign Power for protection.

It seems scarcely credible that at this critical period in Mexican affairs, no matter how disastrous or gloomy our own condition may be, that our Government should simply dispatch Mr. CORWIN to the scene of his labors, and then abandon him to his fate, by failing not only to communicate with him during this momentous period in our own country, but neglecting to fortify and sustain him in those vital points which are sure to arise in the course of the peculiar and difficult diplomacy in which he is involved, and which requires extraordinary attention and aid, in order to insure success.

Comfort of our Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While our troops are moving southward, a most troublesome enemy, whose presence will be to many unexpected, is sure to be upon them, whose repulse the utmost bravery, armed with pistols, rifles, or even 10 inch Columbiads, is powerless to repel. I allude to the mosquito, that scourge of southern climes. Any one who has traveled or resided in the South, knows that the mosquitos are by no means despicable enemies. Most uncomfortable and sleepless nights may be anticipated, where nothing is done to prevent their approaches. A mosquito net, from July to December, is, in the South, an indispensable necessity, and worth to its possessor twenty times its cost. Rubbing the face and hands with a bit of camphor will also to a great extent compel the enemies to retreat. Let the volunteers who soon will start, and the friends of those who have already gone, keep this in mind. V. H.

Captain Adams.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Lionara," from Fort Pickens, does Capt. ADAMS, U. S. ship *Sabine*, great injustice when he writes—"I do not think he is to be trusted."

I do not know Capt. ADAMS, but I have made especial inquiry about him. On Saturday last, I saw an officer of the United States Navy—a most reliable, loyal man, who had been cruising off Pensacola since February, and who returned from there last week. In answer to my inquiries, he assured me that Capt. ADAMS was true as steel.

It is hard, I think, when we have traitors *amongst* us, to have loyal men doubted.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. BLUNT.

A Card from Lieut.-Col. Warren.

CAMP DEAR FOREMEN MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The informal report of Col. DURYEE, signed "Lieut. MALLORY, Aid-de-Camp," published in your paper of the 14th inst., makes a mistake in saying I brought away the "field-piece." It was the *limber* of the piece upon which I brought away Lieut. GREBLE'S body. The piece itself had been previously carried off by Capt. WILSON, of the New York Second Regiment. The *limber* consists of the front wheels and ammunition box and from which the piece is detached when in action—technically speaking, *unlimbered*.

G. K. WARREN, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Regiment.

Leisure for Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An important movement is now being made to accomplish the closing of "retail dry goods stores" in this City on Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. Its objects are most laudable, viz: To give to a large body of young men a better opportunity to improve their mental and physical condition, from which they have hitherto been debarred by the peculiar nature of their employment.

The average time of labor under the present system in this City cannot be short of fourteen hours a day, which we take to be more than is necessary for the transaction of the dry goods business of any city in the world. Oppressive alike to employers and employes, its continuance has been effected only by the petty jealousies of a class of merchants which, for the sake of humanity, we trust are almost extinct.

To argue the good results that would be attainable by such a measure, is totally unnecessary. We can point triumphantly to the cities of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, where the object we have in view has been secured through the liberality of the merchants, and the result proved one of unmixed good to all.

We feel confident that the mention of this subject is all that is needed to enlist the cordial assistance of the liberal Press of this City to bring the matter before the public, and are sure that this appeal to you will not be in vain, as we know that in all matters pertaining to the greatest good to the many, it is the pride of the NEW YORK TIMES to lead the van.

Yours, &c.,
THE RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS of New-York City.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MAINE

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—FLAG PRESENTATIONS IN THE CITY HALL PARK—DINNER, A STROLL ABOUT THE CITY, AND OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Fourth Regiment of Maine, Col. HIRAM G. BERRY, arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The Sons of Maine, who have in like manner received the three other regiments as they passed through this City, were ready on this occasion, and added *eclat* to the reception by bringing the daughters of Maine with them, who made the welcome ten times more acceptable.

As soon as the steamer was made fast to Pier No. 3, the regiment disembarked, and, attended by their escort, marched through Broadway to the City Hall Park, where regimental line was formed in four ranks, about noon. The ladies and "sons" occupied the usual reserved places in the Governor's Room, and within the chains. The Colonel commanded "attention battalion," while Rev. J. H. KALLOCH invoked Divine blessing.

An elegant United States Flag, made of fine silk, trimmed with gold bullion fringe, and mounted on a neatly finished staff, was then brought forward by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, who, on behalf of the Sons of Maine, presented it to the regiment in the following address:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Men of the Pine Tree State, citizens, soldiers of the United States: We, your brothers, bid you welcome to the commercial metropolis of the Union, and this grand temporary camping ground of the loyal troops of the Union. Welcome brothers. "Welcome." We wear it on our breasts. We speak it from our hearts. Three cheers now for the Fourth Regiment of Maine, (the cheers were given heartily.) Our words shall be few. In one breath we bid you welcome and fare well. The errand on which you go permits no long tarrying by the way. You go to join thousands of gallant men, who have marched on before you, in obedience to their country's call, to be joined by other thousands, till our grand old chieftain, who is now organizing the nation's valor, in vindication of the nation's authority and majesty, shall have all the troops he wants. [Cheers.] This serpent's egg was hatched thirty years ago. The hero of New Orleans put his heel upon it, but only on its *tail*. [Laughter.] We have only scotched this snake—not killed it. You go to put your heels upon its *head*, and kill it. ["Good, good," and applause.] You understand why you go. You go not only as soldiers, to do soldiers' work, but you carry bayonets that think. You go as citizens. Make thorough work of this, first with the bayonet, and then with the hemp, until this business is ended. [Applause, and cries of good], and ended forever. [Applause.] Clear cut, clear out these serpents so that they shall never hiss again on this continent in our ears and our children's ears, to the end of time. [Good, and applause.] The year 1861 is a date that will stand side by side with 1776. And now, as the clocks on our towers have told the hour of high noon here, we are just reaching the high noon of our majesty and power. We began to be, in 1776. We are men to-day, and we mean to vindicate our manhood. We mean to claim the whole of this continent as ours, from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [applause.] This is a great and righteous work. It is a work on which God is smiling. These disasters of which we hear are only the gentle discipline of our Heavenly Father, to teach us how to bear disaster, and teach us how to snatch victory on more important fields. [Applause.] There can be no doubt in regard to this issue. The loyal States are sending down their troops as on the line of an immense fan; and we know in whose hands is the knob of that fan. These troops are pouring down from the East, from the North, and from the West, and there is one clear brain, and one vigorous hand which knows how to wield these troops. The conspirators have put themselves just where our leading General chose them to be—into the trap which he had set for them. Flanked on their left by the Cumberland mountains of Virginia, flanked on their right by the free waters of the Chesapeake, and our own brave troops pouring in upon them until they must either be annihilated or surrender. Let them take their choice. [Applause and cries of "Good."] They have said that we cannot subjugate them—that we must annihilate them first. Let them take their choice between subjugation and annihilation. [applause,] just which they please, but one or the other before the 4th of march's sun be seen in the heavens. [Applause.] Brothers of Maine, we give you this flag. As the Spartan mother said to her boy, when giving him his shield, "Return with it, or upon it," so say we to you. Return beneath the waving of this flag, sustained in honor, or else wrapped in its noble folds. We are willing to see it return to us stained by the smoke of battle; we hope not to see it return to us stained by the soil of Virginia or any other rebellious State. Let it never be dragged in the dust. Let it wave in the smoke of battle successfully, until we bid you again welcome—welcome, brothers, from your fields of glory.

COL. BERRY'S RESPONSE.

Col. BERRY took the flag, and, after waving it amid loud huzzas, spoke as follows: Brethren of Maine, Sons of the Pine Tree State, from the Piscataway to the Quarter Head, and from the Atlantic to the Canada line, I tender you my sincerest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon us here to-day, in presenting us with this flag. But the day is warm, my men are footsore and tired, with their heavy packs on their backs, and it would be inopportune for me to make a long speech. I will only say to you, (leaping to the stand and waving the flag in the full view of the regiment,) shall this flag ever be dishonored or disgraced? (Cries of "No, no," from the regiment *en masse*.) Will you defend it as long as you have a right arm? ("We will.")

THE COLONEL—So may it be. [Applause.]

Mr. J. W. BROCKMAN then, on behalf of the daughters of Maine, presented an elegant regimental standard of blue silk, heavily embroidered, bearing the arms of the State, and appropriate inscriptions, indicating the colors and recipients.

Col. BERRY delegated Mr. KALLOCH to respond, which office Mr. K. performed, taking occasion to make a long speech. In conclusion, on behalf of JOHN E. MERRILL, formerly of duty, Gaged, he presented the regiment with a set of camp flags.

At the request of the Colonel, three cheers were given for Mr. KALLOCH and Mr. KIMBALL, and subsequently, at the request of other gentlemen, cheers were given for the sons and daughters of Maine, and the Fourth Regiment. The men then stacked arms, took their rations at the Park Barracks, and were then indulged in a stroll about the City. The officers dined with the Sons of Maine, at the Astor House, and had a good time.

The regiment left for the seat of war, by the evening train, having delighted themselves with their visit, and impressed the citizens of New-York with their soldierly bearing, stalwart forms, and excellent deportment.

Maj.-Gen. TYCOON and staff came on with the regiment, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

The following are the regimental officers: Colonel, Hiram G. Berry of Rockland; Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas H. Marshall of Belfast; Major, F. S. Nicholson of Searsport; Adjutant, Jabez B. Greenhoigh of Rockland; Quartermaster, Isaac C. Abbott of Rockland; Surgeon, William A. Banks of Rockland; Sergeant-Major, S. H. Chapman; Assistant Quartermaster, J. H. Crowell; Fife Major, Henry Burkmar; Drum Major, John H. Price.

The following are the principal company officers: Company A, of Belfast, Capt. Cunningham; Co. B, of Rockland, Capt. Walker; Co. C, of Rockland, Capt. CORBET; Co. D, of Rockland, Capt. Carver; Co. E, of Damariscotta, Capt. Whitehouse; Co. F, of Brooks, Capt. Bean; Co. G, of Wiscasset, Capt. Smith; Co. H, of Rockland, Capt. Burns; Co. I, of Searsport, Capt. Wetherell; Co. K, of Belfast, Capt. Fuller.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, at 1½ P. M., having embarked the night previous from Albany at 6 o'clock P. M., on the barges *President* and *Charles T. Coit*, and the small steamer *McDonald*. The men report themselves well and hearty, and certainly their appearance would not lead one to think otherwise. They enjoyed themselves much during the trip down the river, and were well pleased with the accommodations on the boat. On approaching the pier the men were delighted at seeing several cases of Enfield rifle muskets, which had been conveyed thither for distribution among them, and shortly after the boats were made fast, each man was armed. They received equipments at Albany, and when leaving that city a dense population lined the thoroughfares to witness their departure. The steamer *New-World* wasladened with people, who cheered the troops lustily as they moved away. The regiment is in possession of a beautiful banner, which was presented to it May 29, by lady friends of Albany. The material is double silk, fringed with gold, and bears the motto, "Rally around it." The staff is of oak, highly polished and tipped with silver, and ornamented with a silver band, upon which is inscribed, "Presented to the Eighteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, from lady friends of Albany." The regiment numbers 800 men, who are provided with three days' rations, and their intention was to leave for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, yesterday evening. The following list comprises the officers of this gallant and every-way efficient body of men: Colonel, W. A. Jackson; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. Young; Major, George R. Meyers; Adjutant, J. H. Russell; Surgeon, J. Vanigan; Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Edmundsen; Quartermaster, W. V. Horsfall; Chaplain, A. A. Farr. Company A, Captain, Wm. S. Gridley; First Lieutenant, Daniel H. Daily; Second Lieutenant, Edmund Greet. Company B, Captain John Hastings; First Lieutenant, H. Wans; Second Lieutenant, —— Norton. Company C, Captain, H. Wiltis; First Lieutenant J Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, —— Leath. Company D, Captain, John C. McGinnis; First Lieutenant, George Barry; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Seyrs. Company E, Captain, S. Tyler; First Lieutenant, William Horsfall; Second Lieutenant, John Vedder. Company F, Captain, Michael Donavan; First Lieutenant, Edward Fisher; Second Lieutenant, John Mooney. Company G, Captain, Henry Frarer; First Lieutenant, James Morgan; Second Lieutenant William Ellis. Company H, Captain, P. Horgan; First Lieutenant, Theodore Rogers; Second Lieutenant, W. E. Carmichael. Company I, Captain, T. J. Rudclift; First Lieutenant, George Chapman; Second Lieutenant, O. J. Heald. Company K, Captain, Daniel L. Bartlett; First Lieutenant, Albert Seeley; Second Lieutenant, R. Goodnoe.

DEPARTURE OF SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This regiment, Thirty-eighth, which was ordered to leave for Washington on Tuesday, broke camp yesterday and started for Washington. The reason it did not leave on Tuesday is that the men neither received their arms or their pay. Yesterday, however, saw both these matters arranged, and the men heard with cheerful faces and beating hearts, the order for them to march. In Tuesday's paper we gave a full description of this regiment, with the list of officers, so at present it is only necessary to chronicle its departure. On leaving East New-York, it marched down to the Grand-street ferry; crossed over, marched down Grand street to Broadway, from thence to Jersey City, where it got on board the cars for Washington. Supper had been provided for them at the Park Barracks, but Col. WARD would not allow his men to stop and partake of it, as they had a sufficiency of rations in their haversacks, and he was anxious to get to the depot as soon as possible. This regiment is composed of fine athletic young fellows, and their appearance and drill made a marked impression as they marched down Broadway.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment—the Twenty-ninth—did not succeed in getting off yesterday. The men have received their arms and equipments, and by this time have probably drawn a month's pay. But, although the bare necessities have thus been supplied, there are many small things to be procured, such as colors, music, &c., before the regiment will feel itself comfortably in harness. There is no reserved fund for providing these things; not a penny has been received from the Union Defence Committee, and the men from their scanty purses cannot afford—even if they felt disposed—to complete their equipment for the war. The friends of the regiment are therefore raising contributions to further this object.

The Twenty ninth, although German in material, thoroughly American in feeling—the officers and men have adopted this as their country. The Colonel has made the United States his home during the past fifteen years. Finally, they have selected the United States uniform, and have associated with themselves three native American officers simply that they may add to their identity with the people and show their devotion to our country. Nearly all the officers have been educated in the military schools, and almost all the men have seen service. We mention these circumstances by request, and in the hope that some of our readers may feel disposed to lend a helping hand to a very deserving regiment, which needs assistance to pay off some debts and complete its arrangements for departure. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. ALBERT SPEYERS, the treasurer, No. 43 Pine-street.

It is expected that the regiment will leave for Washington by this evening's train, but some uncertainty still prevails on the subject.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Six companies of this regiment have been sworn in to the United States service by Lieut. COOSWELL. The remaining companies will be sworn in to-morrow. On Monday Mayor WOOD will review this regiment and present it with a handsome stand of colors. Early next week the Mozart Regiment will start for the seat of war.

CONSTITUTION GREYS.

A new regiment is being organized under the New-York State Militia laws, under the title of "Constitution Greys." The uniform adopted by them is grey trimmed with red, and costs but $10 50, including cap. Any company wishing to join this regiment, and not having adopted their uniform, are requested to be represented by their officers at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms. Commissions will be issued as soon as the regiment is full, and arms will be furnished by the State.

THE LADIES OF ORANGE, N. J.

The ladies of Orange, N. J., have prepared and sent 735 articles of clothing and bedding for the use of our army. They have also sent 237 rolls of bandage, and 78 boxes of lint. $128 have been contributed for the objects of the Association, and many valuable donations of flannel and other materials received. Articles for hospital use have been forwarded to the Central Association, Cooper Union, New-York, while the clothing has been sent to Orange volunteers, whether enlisted in New-York Regiments, or in those which have gone from New-Jersey.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON THE DEATH OF MAJOR WINTHROP.

HEAD-QUARTERS CO. I, SEVENTH REGT. N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

At a meeting of the Company held this, Thursday, evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this Company have heard with deep regret of the death of Major THEODORE WINTHROP, a member of this corps, which occurred on the 10th inst. while on duty as aid to Major-Gen. BUTLER near Fortress Monroe.

Resolved, That in Major WINTHROP'S death the United States service has lost a valuable and energetic officer, whose place cannot readily be filled: one who, while connected with this Company, was ever most forward in performing any duty, however arduous; and one whose refinement of manner and dignity of bearing, combined with great amiability, endeared him to all his associates.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, and communicated in orders, and that the members of this Company will wear the usual badge of mourning, while on duty, for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the commandant of this Company be requested to make such arrangements as may be desirable for the attendance of this Company at the funeral. J. H. McBRIDE, Secretary Company I, Seventh Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER.—As a tribute of respect to the memory of Major THEODORE WINTHROP, late of Company I, National Guard, who lost his life in a gallant charge at Bethel, Virginia, while serving on the staff of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, the following escort is hereby detailed, consisting of the First, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Companies.

The members of the above designated Companies will assemble at Head-quarter, fully uniformed, (white trousers,) on Friday, 21st inst., at 9 A. M.

Lieut. WICKSTEAD, is detailed to the command of the Ninth Company. Company I will appear in full fatigue dress.

Drum-Major GRAHAM, with band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

Lieut.-Col. POND will command the detachment.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn upon the left arm.

The officers of the Regiment are requested to attend. By order of

COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

PATRIOTISM OF THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE.

The New-York Medical Association for the Supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the U. S. Army, have not only received liberal contributions from ladies and others in the City of New York, but also from patrons in distant parts of the State of New-York, from New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The subjoined letter, however, is an indication not only that the field of their resources is enlarging, but also a proof that patriotic feeling is not altogether dead in Baltimore:

To the New-York Medical Association, No. 744 Broadway, New-York:

A number of ladies of our city are desirous of supplying our soldiers with articles for their comfort, and would be much indebted for any advice or information you can give them on the manufacture of such supplies. What kind of lint is preferred by surgeons? What kind of bandages and sizes are used, and what other supplies are most useful? Yours respectfully, JOHN T. GRAHAM.

No 86 Camden-street, Baltimore, Md.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH (ONEIDA) REGIMENT.

Col. MCQUADE'S Regiment, which arrived here on Tuesday from Albany, and was quartered at the Park Barracks, left Jersey City yesterday on a special train of cars for Philadelphia. At noon the regiment paraded; the men then partook of dinner, after which they marched down Broadway and Cortlandt-street to the Jersey Ferry. The Sons of Oneida acted as escort.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF N. Y. S. M.

A few more men are wanted to join this Regiment, now stationed at Washington. All who wish soon to see active service, should at once apply to Lieut. DOWNEY, No. 26 Cherry-street, or to Lieut. DENNERY, at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE DE KALB REGIMENT, AND SWORD TO COL. VON GILSA.

A very interesting ceremony took place, yesterday, at No. 21 West Thirty-fourth-street. It consisted in the presentation of a very beautiful American flag and superb stand of regimental colors to the De Kalb Regiment, commanded by Col. VON GILSA. On one side of the regimental standard is embroidered the likeness of DE KALB, with the inscription: "The generous stranger who left his home to water with his blood the tree of our liberty." On the reverse is embroidered the name of the regiment, underneath which is the American flag, guns, drums, muskets and all the paraphernalia of war, surrounded with a wreath. Beneath this are the lines:

"The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The whole standard is most chaste and elegant, and was worked by Mrs. KLEIN. The presentations were made by Mrs. R. A. WITHAUS and Miss PAULINE WITHAUS. The Leidenkranz Society presented Col. VON GILSA with a handsome sword and belt. In accepting it, the Colonel made a most appropriate and effective speech. After the presentation, the regiment paraded through some of the principal streets in the upper part of the City, and then returned to its quarters.

TRIAL OF THE GOMEZ PATENT FUSE.

Mr. EDWIN GOMEZ, the inventor of the "patent electric safety fuse train," made an experiment with his patent, in the Park on Tuesday, by simultaneously firing off a battery of guns, and he proposes to make another on the Battery in a few days, to test the merits of the fuse in submarine explosions. Competent authorities pronounce his patent to be a great improvement over anything heretofore used, and it may undoubtedly be made very serviceable in the present war, both on land and sea. The fuse is in the form of tape, thoroughly water-proof, and lined with a new explosive material that travels at the rate of a mile in four seconds. His experiment at the Battery, from which he proposes to blow up an old vessel stationed out in the harbor, will be witnessed with a good deal of interest.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Col. JOHN MCCUNN'S regiment was the only one paid off yesterday: the pay-roll amounted to $9,100. This makes twenty one regiments out of the thirty-eight raised in New-York State, that have been paid off.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Twenty eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, at Alexandria, has been ordered to march towards Vienna.

The new German Regiment is rapidly enrolling members, particularly in the Eastern District Wards of the City. The regiment is to be "Light Infantry Musketeers," with one Rifle Company.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Scott Life Guard No. 2, Col. J. H. WARD, struck their tents yesterday, and passed down Broadway to the South Seventh-street Ferry, which they crossed to New-York.

The members of the Brooklyn Phalanx have met with another disappointment. They expected to be inspected yesterday, but for some reason the ceremony was postponed. They will be inspected, beyond a doubt, some time the present week. The new company in this regiment, composed of recruits raised for the Thirteenth Regiment, organized as a company yesterday and elected the following officers: Captain—FAEBER. Lieutenants—HOWARD W. PHILLIPS, JOHN R. PATTIS, HERBERT VAN NINAN.

Capt. BURKE'S Company for the Mozart Regiment, now being recruited at No. 435 Fulton-avenue, is now nearly full. Their arm is the Minie rifle.

There was a patriotic demonstration made at Lakeland station on the Long Island Railroad last week. A flag was raised near the store of C. W. TABIN. The flag was raised by Miss JOSEPHINE SHELL and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. From the top of the pole stretches an arm with an index finger, to which is attached a hemp rope. An inscription says it is "For JEFF. DAVIS and all traitors." Addresses were made on the occasion by CHARLES MORRIS, of Westhaven, Dr. EARL and others.

Quartermaster J. W. MUMBY, of the Thirteenth Regiment, will leave for the seat of war on Saturday next, and will take all letters delivered at No. 159 Fulton-street before his departure. It is understood that the Thirteenth Regiment, almost to a man, will volunteer for the war, at the expiration of their present term of service.

A company of volunteers has been organized at Patchogue, by the election of the following officers: Captain, George F. Carman; First Lieutenant, Alexander Van Alstyne; Orderly Sergeant, Floyd Smith; Second Sergeant, Thomas Sarton; Third Sergeant, John W. Hawkins; Fourth Sergeant, Bryant B. Terry; First Corporal, —— Cochran; Second Corporal, Valentine Willets; Third Corporal, Samuel S. Conklin; Fourth Corporal, Frederick Palo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual exhibition of the pupils attending the Grammar School attached to the New-York University, was presented yesterday in the large chapel of the institution. The most novel feature of the occasion was the profusion of flags of the Union which gaily decorated the room, almost concealing in their numerous folds its heavy, sombre-looking furniture. There are about 90 pupils in the Preparatory Department, and of course, a large audience,—composed mainly of interested mothers and sisters—lent their encouraging presence to the trembling novitiates in the art of declamation. Chancellor FERRIS, presided, and the Faculty were seated on the platform with him. The programme was long, but well selected, and with few exceptions the boys demonstrated that they had profited by the teaching of Prof. BROWN, their instructor in elocution. Music by Dodworth's Band agreeably relieved the speaking. The exercises were concluded by a distribution of prizes for exemplary conduct and proficiency. In the evening an oration was delivered before the Alumni Association, by Mr. HOPPER, of Long Island, a graduate of the Class of 1839. The annual commencement of the University will take place at Niblo's Theatre to-day.

AN UNFOUNDED SUSPICION OF MURDER.—Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered the dead body of a young woman named ANN SHANNON upon the sidewalk, opposite the tenement-house No. 14 Washington-street, on the third floor of which herself and husband, JOHN SHANNON, occupied apartments. Upon calling SHANNON and attempting to enter his room, Officer COYLE was not at first successful, and when he did gain admittance, the husband seemed confused in his manner, and still was undressed of his clothing. He was therefore taken into custody, on suspicion that he had been quarreling with his wife, and afterwards thrown her from the window. At the inquest, held by Coroner SCHIRMER, a different state of facts was presented. Evidence was adduced showing that deceased, who has been of intemperate habits, was accustomed to sit on the window-sill and sleep there every warm night. The neighbors also testified that there had been no quarreling between the prisoner and the deceased, and the jury declared that her death had resulted from an accidental fall. SHANNON was discharged.

POLICEMEN'S LIVES ENDANGERED.—An order was issued by the Unsafe Building Commission, on Tuesday afternoon, directing Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, to demolish an old unoccupied building at No. 22 West Broadway, which it was believed was in momentary danger of falling. The Police had gone so far in carrying out their instructions as to have pulled down the front wall and a portion of the side, when the entire rear wall, upon the top of which some of the men were standing, suddenly fell. Officer HEARSEN was thrown, or rather carried, by a mass of the bricks, a distance of forty feet, and landed in the cellar, singularly enough escaping with a slight bruise on his left leg, which does not incapacitate him for duty. Capt. MOUNT was on a ladder, from which he was thrown a distance of twenty feet without suffering any hurt. Others escaped in the same half-breadth manner.

A COLLISION AND FATAL RESULT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 32 Oak-street, upon the body of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, whose death was occasioned by injuries received last Monday afternoon. The deceased was employed on board a lighter, which ran afoul of a bark at anchor in the East River. So violent was the shock of the collision that the lighter's mast broke, and falling, struck deceased upon the head, carrying him overboard. He was soon rescued and taken home, but he did not long survive. His companions on the lighter escaped injury by jumping into the water as the mast fell. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FATAL CASUALTY ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. MCGOVERN, of No. 196 East Thirty-third-street, were riding on the Kingsbridge Road, having with them their daughter ALICE, a babe seven months old. When near One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, another vehicle came in contact with their carriage, and the collision was so violent that Mr. and Mrs. MCGOVERN and the infant were thrown upon the pavement. The babe struck heavily upon its head, receiving injuries which it survived but 36 hours, while Mr. MCGOVERN was so much hurt as to be still confined to bed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the infant's body, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL CASUALTY ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon ANDREW WILSON, a laboring man, fell from the deck into the hold of a ship lying in the East River, on board of which he was employed, and was so seriously injured that he survived but a few hours. His body was taken to his late residence, No. 67 Pike-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon it. Deceased was a native of Sweden, aged 45 years. He has left a wife and seven children in almost destitute circumstances.

A VAGRANT FOUND DEAD.—One of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Policemen found the body of a man yesterday morning, at Pier No. 12, North River. The appearance of deceased indicated him to have been the commonest of vagrants or dock loafer—his clothing being mere rags, and filthy in the extreme. He was lame and probably about 60 years of age. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Large Arrival of Mormons.

The ship *Monarch of the Sea*, Capt. GARDNER, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, having a general cargo and 964 Mormon passengers. This is the largest number of Mormons that ever arrived at this port in one vessel. They are all in fine health, and will leave to-morrow for Utah or Salt Lake City, where they intend to settle. Capt. GARDNER informs us that the most perfect order and discipline is maintained among this class of passengers.

Great credit is due to Elders JAREZ WOODWARD, (Principal,) H. O. HANSEN, NIEL WILLIAMSON and others for good management and kind attention to the comforts of this large company, who are under their especial care.

The *Monarch of the Sea* has on board WM. BROWN, and BRADFORD SMITH, sent home by the American Consul for attempt to murder.

Appointments of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters for Maine:

Belfast, HIRAM CRAIG; Rockland, MILES C. ANDREWS; Saco, JAS. M. DENNING.

Also the following gentlemen as Postmasters:

Claremount, N. H., C. O. EASTMAN. Amherst, Mass., LUCIUS M. BALDWOOD.

Prince Alfred's Movements.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 19.

Prince ALFRED visited Victoria Bridge and various points of interest yesterday, and left this morning for Ottawa.

A Card.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

We observe a notice going the rounds of the Press "That the Washington Insurance Company is closing up its business, and canceling its outstanding policies." As there are numerous companies of that name in the United States, and as the paragraph referred to do not specify the locality of the company, we beg leave to inform your readers that it is NOT the Washington Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-street, New-York.

The Washington Insurance Company, of New-York, is possessed of a *bona fida* capital of of $400,000, with a handsome surplus, securely invested, and doing a prosperous fire and inland navigation business.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Fenniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Patent Bosom Shirt,
Made to order by the Patentees only.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and No. 175 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of spurious.

MARRIED.

PARKER—CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, at the Church of the Restoration, by Rev. Mr. Blanchard M. B. PARKER, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn., to MARIE E., eldest daughter of G. B. Clarke, Esq., of Brooklyn.

VALENTINE—ELLIOTT.—In Westchester, on Tuesday, June 18, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Jackson, JOHN E. VALENTINE to MARY E., eldest daughter of John H. Elliott, Esq., of Westchester, N. Y.

DIED.

IRWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18 at 9¼ A. M., MARY JANE, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, and daughter of Wm. Macdonough, Esq., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 421 4th-st., near 2d av. Her remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of Mr. Sidney Fanning, No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl of quiet young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and assist as washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; is very fond of children; is a good chamber-maid and has a neat laundress; is willing and obliging to her employers; will go in the country. Wages no object. Call at No. 630 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; or general housework, by a smart, tidy young woman; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; will go to the country; has the best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d ave.; first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the summer, or travel with a lady. Can be seen during the week at her present employer's, No. 149 East 15th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in a small family; can give the best City reference; can be seen at No. 31 Charles s., near Waverly place, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress; the best of City reference. To be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29 h-s.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references of five years. Apply at No 183 Varrick-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 29 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and mind children; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home; can either her place this day. Call at No. 486 Broadway, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady about to leave the City wishes to procure a situation, as chambermaid and seamstress, for a young woman who has been in her employ, and whom she can confidently recommend. Inquire at No. 139 Macdougal-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go with a family for the Summer months in the country; has the best of City reference; call at No 237 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in the store for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Country preferred. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th st., Room No. 5

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a respectable young German woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business, and has lived six months in her last place, in the City; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in a small family; can give the best City reference; can be seen at No. 31 Charles s., near Waverly place, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress; the best of City reference. To be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29 h-s.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references of five years. Apply at No 183 Varrick-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Rutledge-st., brick house.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call for two days at No. 443 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable Welch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d av.

A COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a young lady, who, owing to the death of her father, a highly respectable merchant of this City is compelled to seek her own livelihood, a situation as companion to a lady, nursery governess, &c. Apply at No 67 West 35th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family, and understands all branches of cooking—such as jellies, ice-creams and deserts of all kinds, and doing it in the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Also, a first class cook for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 234 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who fully understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; would mind a house for the Summer or go in the country; can give the best City reference, five years in one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner 2d-av., till suited.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cakes first-rate, and gets up gent emen's linen and ladies finery in style; is also a good dairymaid. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 203 Madison-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant first-class cook; the highest City reference given. Apply at No. 124 Clinton place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent and reliable young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as thorough cook, and will assist the laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, and all kinds of pastry, meats, soups, jellies, and understands French cooking thoroughly; is strictly honest and obliging and will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands pastry in all its branches. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 503½ 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all its requirements; has lived in the best of families, and as such has the best of City reference; would like, if possible, to take charge of a house for the Summer months, in the absence of the family from the City; she can be confidently relied upon. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat and competent person, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and is a good baker; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook, and is a good baker; is a first-class washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 19 6th st., between 2d and 3d ave., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No 179 East 23d-st., cor. 2d-av., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 215 West 25th st. Two years' reference from her last place.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY and gentlewoman, for two young girls who have been living for the last nine months with her; one as cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread maker; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to going a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at the residence of their employer, No. 105 West 21st-st., to-day and to-morrow.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of pastry and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or laundress, and both can produce the best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 110 2d-av., in the fancy store

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, with undoubted reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and laundress; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is neat and economical in her kitchen. Apply No. 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; or would do general housework; no objection to go into the country. Apply for two days at No. 179 West 45th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references of four years' in one family. Call or address M. D., No. 161 West 24th-st., first floor, rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen this day, at her present employer's No. 245 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

A FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED French woman, with first-class recommendations, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; wages according to the times. Call at No. 7 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A LADY to go out by the week or day; understands dress and cloak making, and children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; also a small girl to mind children and sew; good reference. Apply at No. 194 Hudson-st., near Canal.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman, with four years City reference from her last place, desires the above situation, or chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent for each capacity; her present employer can be seen; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at 630 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY An steady young girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, a situation to do general housework in a private family; she is willing to go a short distance into the country; has a good recommendation from her last employer, who can also be seen. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by an English girl, for general housework, with the best of reference, for City or country. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 70 Charles st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman (Protestant) as housekeeper or dairy woman, or cook; is an excellent baker and butter maker, and can give best City references; wages moderate. Apply 7 Chatham-square.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable woman as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 101 5th-av., until Saturday morning, leaving in consequence of the family going to the country.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference Call at No. 312 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as nurse in a small private family; the best of reference; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; no objections to the country. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a very respectable young German woman, well acquainted with nursing chamberwork and waiting, with good reference. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Also, a Spanish girl, with like qualifications, may be found as above.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork; is accustomed to the care of children for the last six years. Can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 6th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation; is very fond of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to young children; is a good hand at embroidery; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 505 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 814 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl wishes a situation in the above capacity; is capable of taking charge of a baby; is willing to go in the country. Address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to make herself useful in any way. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A NURSE OR TRAVELING COMPANION.—A woman wants a situation as nurse or traveling companion; willing to go to Europe; reference given and required. Call or address J. P., No. 49 Avenue D.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 76 East 14th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light work; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; would be willing to travel with a family; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as family seamstress, and will see to grown children if required, or do chamberwork, or wait on a lady, by a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference. Call, or address AMERICAN, No. 69 6th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for a Protestant girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 16 West 11th-st.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing to make herself useful to her employers; is an experienced nurse for the past nine years; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; good references given as to character, competency, &c. Call at No. 389 6th-av., in the store.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institution and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS A HOME.—would take care of the sick, or sew, or would take charge of a house; would make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 26 Amity-place.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, without family, are anxious to take charge of a house for a family leaving the City. The best of references can be given. Address No. 117 West 24th st.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AS AN Assistant book-keeper, by a young man 20 years of age, who has studied book-keeping at school; is a good penman, and quick in figures, and wishes a good situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Best country references given and required. Wages $6 or $8 per week. For particulars address WILLIAM W. GEORGE, Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vt.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman, for the country; or coachman and groom and to assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is willing, and not afraid to work; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing J. G., No. 124 4th av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., near 9th st., in saddler's shop.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 200 East 30th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an experienced married man, an Englishman, with personal City reference of many years. Apply at No. 130 East 14th-st., or at S. Lowry's saddlery, No. 922 Broadway, near 21st-st., for A. B.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A YOUNG Frenchman wants to obtain a situation as coachman or gardener, or as a farm hand in the country. He has good recommendations and can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman or groom, or to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful in the family; good references given. Call or address C. D., for two days, at Mr. Louden's, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; his recommendations will be found fully to correspond with what he professes to be. Address J. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the old country and this in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, by addressing T. B., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good plain gardener, or would have no objection to work on a farm for a gentleman in the country; can come well recommended. Address W., for two days, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., near 9th st., in saddler's shop.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 200 East 30th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City reference will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT married man, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer; is fully competent of taking full charge of a large farm; has good City reference. Can be seen or heard from, for three days, by addressing J. B., Farmer, No. 124 4th-av., New-York.

A GARDENER AAD FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a man of first rate ability; understands his business in both capacities, in the raising of any kind of vegetables, or raising of stock, or reclaiming waste lands, which he can show by his references or work, if employed. Address J. K., No. 9 John st., care of McIlvain & Young, in the seed-store, New-York.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; is well experienced in his business; can produce the best of City reference. Any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply to Z. C., for two days, at No. 983 Broadway, one door from 19th-st., at the apothecary's. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH-A man a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully capable or his duties; is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits; no objections to the country. Call or address, for three days, in the grocery store, No. 746 Broadway corner of Astor-place; or address G. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; age 27 years; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; country preferred. Address J. L., No. 63 14th-st., opposite Union-square, in the stable All notes will be punctually attended to, this day, Wednesday.

A WAITER.—A WELL EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 18 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English and Spanish, can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations, desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe, or to reside in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable Protestant, single young man, just disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer. No. 12 West 33d-st., or address J. J., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and good driver; understands gardening and farm work; has the best of City references from his last employer whom he served eight years. Address J. G., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, a native of this City, who is a thorough bookkeeper, an excellent penman and a good judge of money; can furnish satisfactory references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Post office, Jersey City N. J.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION FOR A LADY.—A young Parisian lady, from France, having been employed as governess with one of the first families in the South, and having finished her engagement, desires to find at New-York, or in the vicinity, a new situation. She is a most excellent pianist, and her education is one of the best. Address LUCIE DE C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires to make an arrangement with some family, whereby she can enjoy the advantage of a pleasant country home for the Summer, giving, a compensation for her board, two or three hours' daily instruction in French rudiments of German, elocution, and the usual branches of an English education; references given and required. Address P., Brooklyn Post-office

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss P., care of Box No. 1,651 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of a situation as governess in the country. She gives instruction in music, French, (acquired in Paris,) drawing, and is a thorough conversant with her own language. Salary no object. Address COUNTRY, Station D.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER of a deceased merchant, is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, in the City or country, to teach one or two young children the English branches; best of references given. Address M. H., Box No. 331, Post office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No 19 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. BOWNE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instruction in music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New York.

THE ANNUAL COMMENC

FINANCIAL.

ETNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON ROBYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWNE was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,500.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
SAMUEL S. CAMPS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $360,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,560,000 now offered, of which amount $1,200,000

Each loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special fund of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed, in addition to which regular tax of Two and a-half cents and thereafter of Five cents is levied for the [illegible] State debt, making in all for the year 1861 and [illegible] cents, and for the year 1862 and [illegible] on each One Hundred dollars [illegible] in the State applicable to the [illegible]

[illegible] signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor, with coupons for interest, in the name of [illegible] Dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds [illegible] of Five Hundred dollars, authorized [illegible] reserved for sales in Indiana.

[illegible] bonds will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall in the judgment of the Commissioners be for the best interests of the State.

One [illegible] of any proceeds, ten per cent. of the amount bid [illegible] to be paid down, for which a certificate [illegible] bearing 6 per cent interest [illegible] to the bidder, in nine equal monthly payments [illegible] whole or any part at such prior [illegible] by the bidder.

[illegible] at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, [illegible] at the place of reception, in [illegible] as may see proper to be present, [illegible] to the highest bidders, if accepted, on [illegible] succeeding June 25th.

Proposals [illegible] addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, [illegible] Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 31, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing accounts and vouchers presents arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the City of Chicago Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as he may consider to be advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 6 per cent.	$100,000
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	150 000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100 000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Brownleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24, the poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [illegible] declared a Dividend of TEN PER [illegible] on and after MONDAY, June 3d. [illegible] Wall-st. on and after MONDAY, June 3d.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, No. 134-av. [illegible] ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES [illegible] Bank [illegible] TUESDAY, June 25, from 1 to [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] STILLMAN, President.

LIVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible] Interest allowed on sums of $5 per [illegible] $1 to $500, and Rules sent on application. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CAMPBELL, President.
[illegible] L. BOGERT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE BOOK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 23, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollar each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or as much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus, to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

Notice, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONAS, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction and Sales Stocks wherever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon on the 4th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ISSUED by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, payable 1st September, 1860, and 1st May, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds Eastern Division, payable May 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

$1,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on Brooklyn property, worth more than double the amount. Interest paid promptly. None but principals treated with. Address G. F., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

$3,000 AND $2,500—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 59 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—THURSDAY, June 20, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—Match for $2,000—Samuel McLaughlin names *Native American* waggon and driver 250 lbs.; H. Jones names *Nutwood*, in harness. Two mile heats; good day and track.

JOSEPH GROCERON, Manager.

N. B.—The above horses are matched, three mile heats for $2 000, the following week; June 25, *Lady Suffolk* and *Gen. Butler* match for $1,000; June 26, *Abdallah Chief* black mare and *What is It?* in a stable.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND GREATEST DENTAL Establishment in the U. S. DR. CHURCH'S Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 191 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $20; silver or rubber, $10.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c., June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be indorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction*," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment, the United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as is practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been complied with; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1861. Class 3, 4, 7 and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered, one fourth part on or before the 1st of September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective Navy-yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 1, 1861. Should my offer be accepted I request it to be addressed as ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature. A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named, be accepted he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Date. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, and Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 2 Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15 White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23 Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38 Tallow, Soap and Oil; No. 39 Ship Chandlery; No. 41. Fire Wood; No. 42 Ox Hides for Boys.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Plank, No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4 White Oak Keel pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7 Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9. White Pine mast Timber; No. 10 White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23 Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 24 Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31 Glass; No. 32 Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36 Materials; No. 37 Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38 Tallow Soap, Oil; No. 39 Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41 Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 2 White Oak Plank; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6 Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7 Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10 White Pine; No. 11 Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14 White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 16 Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23 Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31 Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38 Tallow, Soap Oil; No. 39 Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 10 White Pine; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 24. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 43. Boiler Tank and Sadiry Iron; No. 44. Chain Iron; no. 45 Ingot Copper; No. 47. Bellows; No. 48. Poles.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals for and from the date of this notice and the 15th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, $4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 12th day of August next. Dated June 10 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee.
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.

WILLIAM REDENBURGH, Dealer, No 149 Nassau-st. Every style published in the City, Wholesale and retail.

Orders by mail attended to. New styles received every day.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND AMERICAN UNION INK, Jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Ann-st., and at the stationers generally.

CHARLES M. KNOX.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 291 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINES FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS.
URINARY ORGANS.
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE.
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn doth say that his preparations contain no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

Address
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists in every where.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Prescribe no symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARBOW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The rebel soldiers at Manassas Junction complain bitterly of being compelled to dig and delve in the ditches, during the excessive heat, while the negroes who have been pressed into the service are lazy and worthless for the purposes to which they have been for a time assigned. There are hundreds upon the sick list, and the men who have not been accustomed to labor are breaking down constantly. Water is hardly to be had for ordinary purposes, to say nothing of the opportunity to bathe. The hospital there is fast becoming crowded.

MORE TROOPS FROM THE WEST.

Gen LANE, Senator from Kansas, with three Members of Congress from the West, had an interview with President LINCOLN to day, and are urging his acceptance of the services of several new regiments from the Western States, which are now organized, and ready to march.

The New-York Sixty-ninth, with other troops, were met near the Cross Roads, on their way towards Falls Church, this morning. They had field pieces, and sent out scouts ahead constantly, as they marched.

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the President Associate Justice of the United States Court for Dacotah Territory.

A battalion of 212 men at Chicago was accepted yesterday by the War Department. This corps consists of able men, and is called the "Illinois Bridge, Breastworks, and Fortification Fusileers." It is composed entirely of carpenters, railroad men, blacksmiths, boat and locomotive builders, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Army.

COL. SMALL'S REGIMENT.

Col. SMALL'S Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of 1,000 men, came in this morning. They are a sturdy set of men, and were much better clad and provided for than have been some others from that State. This is the first regiment that was sworn in "for the war."

Mrs. Gen. McDOWELL and one or two other ladies presented to Companies I, B and G, Second Cavalry, yesterday, a supply of Havelocks, in the presence of the President and Secretary CAMERON. These are the first ones given to the regulars.

AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR AT OLD POINT.

An English man-of-war appeared off Cape Henry, to-day, and was the object of some speculation at Fortress Monroe.

The *Harriet Lane* entered Hampton Roads this morning, with her wheel-house shattered.

A good many visitors and friends have been over the river to-day, looking after the Ohio boys and learning details of the fight near Vienna.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

The experiment of a balloon telegraph was tried to-day to a limited extent, the balloon being allowed only a few hundred feet elevation. The arrangements for telling out the wire were rudely constructed, and the wire was too small for practical purposes, yet the instruments worked well, and the practicability of telegraphing from balloons was fully demonstrated. The operations were witnessed by Prof. HENRY, and several other scientific gentlemen, who apparently took much interest in the affair, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance.

The Government had the misfortune the other night to drop overboard one of the locomotives it was transporting from this city to Alexandria. It went down in forty feet of water.

DUNBAR SCHOONMAKER, a private in Company B, of the Twentieth Regiment, stationed at the Junction, was accidentally killed on Saturday, by the discharge of a gun. The body of the deceased was sent home under an escort. He was a son of the County Clerk of Ulster County.

Maj. GATES has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD BANQUET.

A grand banquet was given at the National this evening by the St. Andrew's Society, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment. Upwards of one hundred sat down. The President, Mr. GILBERT CAMERON, explained the absence of many members of the Society by saying that they were away on military duty.

Col. CAMERON, the new Colonel of the regiment, in responding to the first toast, referred to the valor which history records of the Seventy-ninth Scotch Regiment, by the British Volunteers at Waterloo. He called upon Col. FORNEY, who made a speech, which elicited immense applause. In the course of his remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of War.

To the health of the President and the Secretary of War, the latter responded. He said he could scarcely realize that by the Secretary of War was meant himself, for it seemed but a brief period since he was a journeyman in the office of his friend at his right—Col. STATON. Speaking of the war, he said that though not three months had yet elapsed since its inception, a quarter of a million of volunteers were in the field, and before six months the number will be increased to half a million. The deluded beings in the South, whose insolence we have borne for a quarter of a century, must be subdued, and the President will not let this war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and idivisible.

Gen. CAMERON was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering, and he sat down amidst the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Corporal THINESS then sang "The March of the Cameron Men" with great effect, and the band played a national air.

The list of appointments of officers of the new regiments will be published in full to-morrow.

LEO.

REPORTS OF SKIRMISHING.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Kansas City, Friday, says that yesterday two companies of Cavalry and one of Dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a-half miles of that place, when they came upon a body of rebels numbering one or two thousand. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley, when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

An express arrived from Independence at Kansas City at 10 o'clock Friday morning. By it we learn that Capt. HOLLOWAY, chief of the rebel forces, was killed by his own men accidentally, together with 14 men, in the fire on the regular troops yesterday.

It seems that while the officers of the regulars were holding a parley with the rebels, the latter attempted to out-flank the regulars, but did not succeed. The regulars retired in good order.

The rebels had seven pieces of cannon in sight, and fired a few rounds; but one shot was fired by our troops, as they did not go prepared to fight so large a body.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Evening Journal* says that a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, passed through this city this morning direct from Mobile and Memphis. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the rebels.

He estimates the number of rebel troops encamped between Vicksburgh and Cairo at 32,000, all well armed. They have a large number of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that at Mobile there are now 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unboxed when he left.

The rebel soldiers were eager to march on Cairo, or anywhere else they can fight the Federal troops, who they think they can whip easily.

He represents the prospects for the wheat and corn crops in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, in the highest degree flattering.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 18.

The three fugitive slaves arrested here yesterday were to-day delivered to their owners, who reside in Ballard County, Ky. There is no news from the South.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18

The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. CADWALLADER, comprise the Pennsylvania First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, together with the First Rhode Island Regiment, two regiments of United States regulars, and 700 United States cavalry.

Included in this formidable body are Capt. DOUBLEDAY's Corps and Mr. MULLEN's company of Philadelphia Rovers.

The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. THOMEY, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders.

The men waded through a stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms. Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a very imposing and striking spectacle. The men dashed into the stream, singing "Dixie" and other popular camp airs with great vim and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

This sudden movement of Gen. PATTERSON's command is thought to indicate active operations in Virginia, and stirring tidings are looked for with deep interest.

The house occupied by Gen. CADWALLADER at Williamsport was formerly the residence of Gen. OTHO H. WILLIAMS, of revolutionary fame, and was used by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters during a portion of the whisky insurrection campaign in Western Maryland. On that occasion he was the guest of Col. ELI WILLIAMS, son of the revolutionary hero. The mansion is owned by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, brother of WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Esq., of your city, but is occupied by a tenant.

It may not be generally known that Williamsport was thus named in honor of the gallant hero of the "Old Maryland line," who arranged the original plan and laid out the streets of the city shortly after the revolutionary war. Gen. WILLIAMS ended his days there, where his remains yet sleep out "the Sabbath of the tomb."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 18, 1861.

On Saturday, 15th inst, Gen. CADWALLADER reached this place from Greencastle, with six regiments, among whom were the Rhode Island Regiment, McMullen's Rangers, and the Fort Sumter boys, and never did soldiers receive a more hearty welcome than did they to our town. After weeks of fear, of threatened bombardment and expected attack, every wayworn and dusty soldier wearing a "U. S." on his breast plate, seemed a brother who had come a long ways to bring us deliverance from fear, and our men had cheers, and our ladies smiles, enough for them all.

The General formed his camp on the eastern edge of our town, expecting to remain there for a number of days, but on Saturday night a dispatch reached the camp ordering him to throw a part of his force immediately across the Potomac on to Virginia soil. It is supposed that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the concentration of the Confederate forces at Winchester have caused a change in Gen. Scott's plan, and also this hasty forward movement into Virginia. Early on Sunday morning the command was given to a part of the camp to draw stakes, and at 11 o'clock the division was moving towards Lemon's Ferry, distant about half a mile, on the Potomac.

The river was forded in fine style; the water being only deep enough to reach up to about the loins of the men, and men and horses took to the river as if they scented game on the other side, though not a solitary Confederate soldier has been seen in these parts for several days. The crossing division was led off by the First and Second Companies of United States Regulars, then followed the Ninth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, then the Rhode Island Battery, &c., till, at about 4½ o'clock, six regiments and several companies in all, being composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, regulars and volunteers, had crossed into Berkeley County. Not the slightest accident or disorder happened during the crossing, and the soldiers' cheers rang out as they touched the Virginia shore. The whole body were soon out of sight and pressing on their way to Martinsburgh.

You can imagine the joy with which the many poor Virginia exiles among us, who for weeks have been banished from their families and farms, witnessed the passage of that army, which went as much for the defence of their rights as for the defence of the Stars and Stripes. They can now go home and dwell in their old peace and safety once again.

Several of the first regiment arrived in this place on Sunday; some directly crossing the river into Virginia, and some going into camp.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still here in camp with a number of regiments. He will move other bodies across the river, from time to time, as his camp fills up.

Mr. BECKWITH, Paymaster PENDLETON and Lieut. SMALLEY, of the United States Army, are all here, lending their energies for the speedy formation of Col. LAMON's Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Beyond a doubt they will succeed in getting up a crack regiment. It will, I think, soon move over into Virginia, and then speedily be filled up from among the Union men of Berkeley and Morgan Counties—men who have felt the rattlesnake's sting, and know how it hurts. C.

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE REBELS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 18.

We have information here that satisfies us that Gen. JOHNSON is attempting a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER's forces at or near Martinsburgh. Instead of going to Winchester, as it was thought, he has turned with his apparently retreating force of 12,000, and is pressing on towards Martinsburgh with all dispatch, evidently designing, if possible, to surprise PATTERSON's advance corps, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

PARTICULARS OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following account of the unfortunate affair at Vienna:

"Alexandria is full of wild rumors as to the affair at Vienna, but, after sifting them, the facts seem to be about as follows: As has been stated, a reconnoissance was made by United States forces from this city as far up as Vienna, fourteen miles from Alexandria, on Sunday, and the road seemed clear at that time; but to properly protect it, the First Ohio Regiment, Col. McCOOK, and Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, were sent out to station picket guards along the line.

The train of seven cars backed out by a locomotive, left Alexandria about noon and proceeded on its way, dropping detachments all along the road, and meeting with no interruptions until entering the straight stretch near Vienna, when a man stepped out upon the road and waved his hand, beckoning the train to stop, and warned them 'for God's sake not to go on,' as they were dead men if they did; that there was a battery and strong force of enemy ahead. The officer in command of the Federal troops paused a moment with his hand on his forehead, as if turning the matter over in his mind, and then beckoned to the engineer to go on.

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery on the high ground, to the right of the road, above Vienna, opened fire upon the train, and at the same time discharges of grape and musketry were aimed by the enemy in the same direction. Some four hundred passengers, troops and laborers were on the train, and many of them were necessarily on the platforms and the tender. The fire of the enemy, which seemed to be more especially directed in the start to disabling the engine, was particularly destructive amongst the men huddled upon the tender.

A number were killed and wounded here upon the first discharge. A destructive musketry fire was also poured upon the troops as they leaped from the cars. The engine was struck by a six-pound shot upon a wheel-box, and next upon the cylinder of the engine, making a damaging fracture. The engineer, finding that his engine was in a tight place, detached it (with one car) from the train, and started back to Alexandria, bringing some of the wounded and dead.

The Federal forces, meantime, left the cars in admirable order, considering the suddenness of the attack, and took position in the woods to the left. They fired first upon the batteries a discharge of musketry, but finding the enemy's batteries strongly posted and supported by cavalry and infantry, they could not hope to carry them until reinforced, and withdrew to cover, as above stated, carrying with them, however, their dead and wounded.

The enemy's force, estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 strong, had evidently moved down from Fairfax Court house the preceding night. Report said that Brigadier-Gen. EPPA HUNTON was in command of the enemy's force

Ayre Hill, where the batteries were stationed, is a very commanding point, and is perhaps the highest ground in Fairfax County. The purpose of the enemy was evidently to get the cars with the Federal troops on the straight stretch of the road before opening their murderous fire. It is certain that there were three 6-pound guns in the battery, and probably other artillery.

The Ohio companies behaved with much credit in their unpleasant position, and Gen. SCHENCK, particularly, is said to have displayed perfect coolness and self-possession. There seems to have been a lack of forethought in not sending out scouts in advance, as the country is favorable to such reconnoitering; but when once in the difficulty, both men and officers apparently did the best possible.

They kept undisputed possession of the point where they posted themselves, the enemy not deeming it prudent to follow them up. On the return of the engine to Alexandria, Col. HERTZELMAN immediately ordered reinforcements to be sent up, and in the course of the night two trains were sent up with strong detachments from various regiments in Alexandria.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Federal troops under Gen. TYLER were posted some four miles this side of Vienna, preparing to march upon this point. It was believed, however, that the enemy had fallen back towards Fairfax Court-House, taking their batteries with them, and that their retrograde movement commenced about midnight. The supposition was that they expected reinforcements would be sent up to the Federal troops, and fearing that their communication with Fairfax Court House might be cut off.

It is impossible now to say who of the Confederate troops were at Vienna, as the road from Fairfax Court-house is but 4¼ to 4¾ miles to Vienna, in the neighborhood of which was the South Carolina Regiment, a large number of troops of cavalry from Fairfax, Fauquier, Richmond, Prince William, and elsewhere, the Alexandria Artillery, the Old Dominion Rifles, and the Mount Vernon Guards, besides the companies in striking distance.

There could not be a more exposed point to leave three companies without artillery to back them, or a heavy force, with scouts fully posted as to the movement of the rebel troops.

It is possible the force here may be the command of Gen. EPPA HUNTER, from Leesburgh, but not probable, as they no doubt made a straight track of it to Manassas if they have evacuated Leesburgh.

Nine killed and thirty wounded was the highest estimate in Alexandria at noon to-day. The engagement lasted not more than twenty minutes.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

A secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to-day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, 34 men, Lieut. D. STEWART, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary.

These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire.

The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

The train from Fall's Church, arrived this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon was occasioned by some alarm. It was subsequently ascertained to be practising guns.

Capt. MEDLAR, of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal and gained the universal esteem of citizens, for leniency in his treatment of themselves and prisoners under his charge, has been released at his request, and Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

J. BARNES, of the Fairfax Riflemen, some time since captured as a secession scout, was released to day on a parole of honor. He bears evidence of kind treatment, himself and fellow prisoners, rendering almost powerless, he says, to bear arms against his captors.

Fairfax Court House will soon be occupied by Federal troops, if such is not already the case.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE POWHATAN,
AT SEA, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

The chance to send a letter to the TIMES has offered, and I cheerfully embrace it. My long silence was occasioned by two facts: First, we left Pickens. Second, although in Mobile, I dared not send a note to one whom I knew would gladly dispatch a letter for me, because it would be unwise in me to do so. Now, however, he shall have the opportunity to add another to the obligations both you and I are under to him.

Although the *Powhatan's* "knapsack"—her coal bunkers—was not as plethoric as it should have been, we were ordered to leave Pensacola, which we did some two weeks since. It is no trouble for a war correspondent, in war time, to write of man-of-war movements of the ordinary sort; and I leave the getting up anchor, the joy of sailors and marines at the prospect of "a movement;" the bustle of getting under way, and of going away, to be described by some one who can bring new ideas to the task. As for me, the life I lead is so familiar, that an account of the manner in which men and women live in brick houses, would be very fresh and interesting. (And how suggestive!) But we sailed from Florida for Mobile. If there be any beauty in that Capital, it is hidden from the Bay. A jumbled collection of unevenly laid out houses, thrown here and there and everywhere, looked at us over the horizon one morning, and the lookouts called it Mobile. Having ascertained that we were not drifting on the rocky margin of a cheerless Bay, our telescopes were bent to the fleet at anchor. The mission we came on was an unpleasant one, being no more nor less than to promulgate the commencement of the blockade. The Navy Department has very wisely left the arrangement of dates in this matter to the chief officers of squadrons, who are the best judges of the time at which the cessation of commerce can be effected. Four British cotton ships were lying in the harbor as we entered, and the sorry aspect of their loaders, when the *Powhatan* hove in sight, must have been a sight worth seeing. To our astonishment, too, the Star Spangled Banner waved a welcome to us from the peak of a true Yankee craft whose skipper is not one of the recognizers The little thing must be named: she was the brig *East*—the first witness of the sunlight is the *East*—and was to sail for the North, with naval stores. When she reaches New-York, give her a puff. Mr. MAGEE, the British Consul, and a whole party of Mobilers, came out to us in a steam-tug or schooner, and brought a letter asking all sorts of information about our mode of dealing with ships, which we gave him. This man had a flag of truce flying. Are we at war with England, too? Why did Mr. MAGEE not put up his own flag, you ask. Simply because he escorted a number of rebels to spy about the *Powhatan*, and spike a gun or two if they could. The *Harriet*, the *Romochan*, the *Bramley Moor* and *Perthshire*, all crammed with the fibre that has been called a King—"a crownless Prince, my liege"—were waiting for the breeze. We explained the terms of our orders, and gave the foreigners, besides the fifteen days' notice, two days' grace. You have doubtless heard of the particulars of these things, which I will not go over. We left the lights of Alabama—which are dim, cull affairs—and addressed ourselves to the billows again, which never think of separating from the sea, (how wise of them.) We chased a smack and a schooner, learned their whereabouts and whatabouts, and did other things which my Captain says I must not divulge. While off Rosa, my facilities for obtaining intelligence from shore were not enjoyed by any other man in the fleet. Thence, I might communicate all; here, the case is different. The TIMES' letters from off Pensacola were the only ones that had news. When I get back there, it will be so again. Meantime I have engaged a correspondent, who will send you all the squadron news of moment; but "Eddy" will not trust him for the other work.

The day before we left the anchorage—the 26th, it seems to me—there was a grand mourning in camp. Col. PHILLIPPS, a Mississippian, *died*; and his death taught one awful lesson to the Secessionists. Living, or trying to live, on bad food killed him. When dead, his body *rotted in an hour*. Being an officer, his melancholy story is left for me to tell; but who shall write about the lean, starved creatures that are and were only privates and sergeants. I have always purposely avoided misrepresenting things in favor of ourselves. This characteristic made me some enemies among our too impulsive men. When the enemy put a powerful gun across the path, or sunk blocks in the river, seeing the danger of them, I told the truth. Believe me, then, when I say that the troops at Pensacola were almost famishing on the 24th of May; and that nothing but wholesale evacuation could save their lives. The Mobile people fed them for weeks; but we prevented the Mobile boats from landing supplies, and thereby accomplished the most successful stroke of the campaign in Florida. They have one resort; Pensacola has a few grocery stores left, and its broken merchants have some means of procuring a little food from some quarter, which HARVEY BROWN will know all about before long. Stop the steamboat that takes down these necessaries, and you cripple BRAGG. If it be politic to seize the little vessel, the man is now at Pickens to do it. You can now safely announce that Pickens is in as good position to resist attack as the number of men available for the work could make it. A very pleasant examination of the "sea shell beds," before I left, convinced me of this. The basin is deep and wide, an inclined plane leading down to it. All good shots from McRae and Barrancas must fall in there, or can be made to do so. The harmless nature of their explosion a practical man can imagine. From the enemies' stronghold no guns can ruin our fort. Firing ball and shell into it would be like

"Drooping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old, in drawing nothing up."

But there is a weak spot in our position. It could be made the strongest, but it is the weakest. Rosas Island is some miles long. The best Columbiad in possession of Col. BROWN could not command parts of it. The Secessionists might land on this island. They might storm the fort from land. They might capture it. My mentioning these apparently impossible—certainly improbable—contingencies, must not be considered an evidence of fear. But, from the Commandant of Fort Pickens to the commonest sailor on the *Powhatan*, no man in the United States service in these parts will believe our situation in Pensacola Harbor impregnable until 5,000 army troops are landed on Rosas Island. The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has done his share in keeping this matter before the public.

Here is the programme of the Southern leaders in Florida, as communicated to a gentleman in Mobile, by a man who was once saluted and honored as a naval officer in the United States. There is a wonderful amount of suggestiveness about it:

"Pensacola, and all the forts that were built for its protection are ours, save one. Pickens is garrisoned by Federal troops. Attack from them is impossible, (how long would it be so if we had 5,000 men on Rosas?) The harbor is blocked. The idea that the non-sinking of the dry dock prevented it, is nonsense. It was blocked before. The fleet is costing the Lincoln Government $18,000 a day. We cost only our support; and are holding a splendid naval station and a State. It is our policy to do as the current events of every day dictate. Not one has happened yet that can make me believe that an attack on Pickens, however successful, could be more advantageous to the South than the wearing out principle; if there be value enough in one port to justify the expenditures that the North incurs in Florida, my schooling was all in vain. War or peace, Pensacola must be garrisoned, for some time at all events. If the South win, Pickens must fall with little loss of life. If the North overrun all other States, then it will be well that we were not rash in Florida."

With all its logic, there is a tone of despondency in this extract, that tells of fainting spirits in the Winter. And who, that knows the sturdy I, can doubt that he would hide such a symptom to the last?

I saw the *Sabine's* homeward-bound orders. May I soon see the *Powhatan's*, for our boilers are not so very strong, as my last letter indicated. The correction is an engineer's. The *Sabine* is to sail straightway to Boston, if her bad rudder will point that way. I suspect her commander is glad to get home, because falsehoods have been printed about him. Capt. ADAMS is no traitor. He said once, I hear, that all abolitionists and South Carolinians should be hung. The New-York *Tribune* has a warm friend here who made the most of this. But there are a great many good Union men in the Navy who believe as Capt. ADAMS does. The reception of RENSHAW on the ship was purposely and dishonorably misrepresented, as I learn from inquiry.

The *Powhatan* is pointing towards the capital of South Carolina, and the captain of our cruising friend is going away. If this reaches you, as the latest from us, it will tell of health. TODD.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The details of General Order No. 15, of the War Department, promulgated on the 4th of May last, have been published. In the list of officers appointed to positions of the new regiments, there are about five sixths outside appointments. The following men have been promoted from the ranks to commissions: J. W. Spangler, Peter McGrath, Hugh McQuade, Cameron McClellan, (Second Cavalry,) William H. Brown, Frank Minnier, Edward Ball, Edward Depew, Frank Clark, Fred. McCourcey, Patrick Collins, Joseph H. Vanderstice, Wm. Oocelestion, Wilbur F. Melbourne, Wm. H. Ingerton, Thomas J. Dromin, Dick Burnes, Henry T. Inman, James Simmons, James Powell, Colin Ferguson, (of the Fort Sumter Garrison,) W. H. Leamy. Frank Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has also got a Second Lieutenant's commission. So, out of 1,500 officers made, only 21 are raised from the regular ranks.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding at Fort Pickens, will be immediately relieved to superintend the organization of the Fifth Artillery, to the command of which he has been appointed by General Order No. 33. One of the First Lieutenants, whose detachment from the Virginia army we noticed a few days since, will probably relieve him. His headquarters will be at the State Capital of Pennsylvania.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of an additional Army recruiting rendezvous in this City, and one at Fort Hamilton, for the special enlistment of men for the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. Fort Hamilton will soon be transformed from a quiet, isolated village, into a populous and thriving town. There are now over 500 encamped outside the ramparts, and it is said that a large barracks, with drill grounds, stables, and officers' quarters attached, will be erected early in the Fall. Col. FRANKLIN, late of the United States Topographical Engineers, now commanding officer of the Twelfth, is expected to arrive at the fort in a few days.

There are still 340 Southern officers in the Navy. Only 321 have resigned. There were originally 1,563 gentlemen of Southern birth in the service. One-third of the resigned officers were Midshipmen. The *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, of the blockade fleet, have several Southern officers. The *Mississippi*, steamer, is the only vessel in the Navy that has none attached to her.

The prize-crew of the slave-bark *Nightingale*, members of the *Saratoga's* crew, numbering 40 men and 5 marines, were yesterday transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the United States Marshal and the Courts having relieved the naval authorities in charge of the vessel. The next store-ship going to Africa will take either these men or an equal number to the corvette. The slaver is still off the Battery.

A draft of United States sailors was sent away from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last evening, to complete the crew of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, reported for sea on Monday. The officers of the steam-frigate *Roanoke* have been instructed to report themselves on board that vessel at 12 o'clock to-day, when she will be put formally in commission. The command of this splendid ship has been given to Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, of Maryland. We have already printed the names of the other officers.

No orders have as yet been received about the disposition of the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the storeship *Supply*, of the Blockade Fleet, now both in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The steamers off Pickens and Florida are out of coal, and paying ten prices for provisions, while the *Supply* is lying quietly at anchor in New-York Harbor. This is not as it should be.

The wholesale puffing of new guns, and other warlike inventions, is understood by the Government. Defence Committees would do well to get posted on it, too.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

A regiment has been ordered from here to Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men there from the depredations of the Secessionists. The Unionists had applied to Gen. PRENTISS, at Cairo, for protection.

The *Bulletin* quotes from the Memphis *Avalanche* as follows:

"We proclaim a war of invasion against the Northwest, to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the passage through her territory for our armies. We will not say anything at present about the secret information we possess of formidable combinations of good and true men in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only awaiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressors."

The *Bulletin* also says Judge PETERS, of Frankfort, had received a letter from his wife, saying that at a political meeting in Carter County, last week, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, 2d, a representative from that County, was shot, and before dying, killed Mr. LEE and two others.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says two officers of the *Brooklyn* have been ashore, visiting New-Orleans.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has pledged his faith in writing to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, that no troops shall cross Kentucky for any purpose, unless by invitation or permission of the Kentucky authorities.

The *Evening Telegraph* advises the St. Louis people to rise and slay those of the Home Guard, who resently fired upon the people of that city.

It also says that the secession majority in Tennessee is 57,849, including the East Tennessee majority against secession of 13,177.

The same paper says that Philadelphia refuses to sell quinine to Louisville merchants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Several volunteers from Louisville, in the Confederate Army, have returned here, and represent the health of the men at Richmond and Norfolk as good.

The *Democrat* says that a disunion speaker was interrupted here on Monday, by ladies in the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* has learned that thirteen Federal troops, captured at Great Bethel, have arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th inst., says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of the tickets were indorsed with "*No more* Yankee school teachers."

The vote in Tennessee as far as heard from, is as follows: For separation, 90,226; no separation, 44,206.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that while the *Niagara* was in port at Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag. It adds:

"Let her commander be remembered. Let his hated ship be driven from our waters, or sunk beneath them. We are firing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other."

The same paper says:

"The steamship *Sumter* will be ready in a few days, but as she cannot get out of the passes, and as the Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats with the object of transporting soldiers South, would it not be as well for the *Sumter* and *McRae* to repair to Memphis?"

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the *Picayune*, says:

"The veil of secrecy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the secession ordinance was 88, and against it 55. On the 14th inst. the ordinance was signed by 91 delegates only."

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The reports relative to the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the Federal troops is probably premature. A gentleman who left a town six miles this side of there this morning reports all quiet, and the Confederate troops still in possession.

The secession account of the Vienna affair says there were only thirty-four men in charge of the guns, besides two companies of South Carolina troops lying in ambuscade a quarter of a mile distant.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY SENATOR JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He made a three hours' speech last night to a very large audience, and declared in favor of a positive and unconditional Union and the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 19.

The three years' volunteers from this State are encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city. They are being drilled eight hours each day. They are supplied with an abundance of good wholesome food, and seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters, and are anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Their clothing will all have been distributed to them by Saturday evening next, except the uniform coat, which the authorities desire to send them when the cold weather may demand its use.

The brigade have been supplied with the Sibley tent, and partly with the Wall tent.

The United States Government has not signified the desire that the brigade shall be supplied here with wagons, &c., and they will not be furnished by the State authorities unless they are requested to do so. It is the determination of Gov. OLDEN that these troops shall not move to the field of action until they are fully equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE, left this evening for Jersey City in the steamers *Kill Von Kull* and the *State of Maine*.

The regiment was accompanied by a portion of the Governor's staff, Mayor KNIGHT, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and Bishop CLARK.

THE FRIGATE SANTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, June 19.

Last night a fire was discovered in the hold of the United States frigate *Santee*. It was extinguished with little damage.

THE PREBLE TO BE COMMISSIONED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander FRENCH, will be commissioned to-morrow. She has a crew of 180 men.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brought on freight a large number of commissariat wagons.

The steam-transport *State of Georgia*, lying at the foot of Chambers-street, will sail to-day for Fort Pickens. She has a cargo of provisions, cannon and ammunition, and will probably take the balance of Col. WILSON'S Sixth Zouave Regiment.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

The following important order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
ARLINGTON, June 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade, or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this Department to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any citizen or citizens, under the plea of their being Secessionists, or for any cause whatever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person, not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing, even on the premises of any citizen within the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. McDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

To-day the election for members of Congress from Kentucky takes place. The following are the candidates in nomination:

Dist.	Union.	Secession.
1	Lawrence S. Trimble	*Henry C. Burnett.
2	James S. Jackson	John P. Bunch.
3	Henry Grider	Joseph H. Lewis.
4	Aaron Harding	Albert G. Talbott.
5	Chas. A. Wycliffe	
6	George W. Dunlap	
7	*Robert Mallory	
8	*John J. Crittenden	H. W. Bruce.
9	Wm. H. Wadsworth	*William E. Simms
10	John W. Menzies	John S. Williams.

*Members of the last House.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR lower, with more inquiry. WHEAT dull. Red State, $1 25. CORN—better supply. Sales 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 42c. for damp afloat; 43c. for a cargo this side and at East Albany, and 44c. in lots. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., 16½c. Receipts by Central Railroad for Boston and East, 621 bbls. Flour, 100 bush. Wheat, 162 sacks Corn, 100 bbls. Corn Meal. For New-York, 4,781 bbls. Flour, 543 bags Wheat, 350 bbls. Whisky, 215 bbls. Pork, 388 bbls. Corn Meal. Shipped to New-York by tows June 18, 12,700 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer for No. 2 Chicago Spring; other descriptions steady. Sales this morning: 23,600 bus. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 76c @ 77c; mostly at the inside figure; 6,000 bus. Milwaukee Club, at 82c.; 12,000 bus. Red Winter, at $1 11. CORN quiet, and no sales. WHISKY nominal, at 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—better, 10½c on Corn and 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bus. Wheat, 134,000 bus. Corn, 67,000 bus. Oats, 14,000 bus. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bus. Wheat, 80,000 bus. Corn, 62,000 bus. Oats, and 4,000 bus. Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR—quiet; superfine $5@$5 12½. Fancy and Family $6 50. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels, with more offering; demand moderate. Red $1 18@$1 23; white $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm. Prime Southern at 61c. Sales 2,000 bushels Mixed at 46c.@48c. COFFEE, in demand; sales 250 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY quiet at 16½c.@17c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 2 13

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. WOODS, was ordered under way at the Nay-yard to-day, and went down the river well armed, with extra marines, etc. She is destined probably to Matthias Point, whence shots have been fired upon vessels on the river, recently.

The President has been again compelled, from the pressure upon his time, to decline to receive visitors from now until Congress reassembles in July.

Goose Creek Bridge, on the Leesburgh Turnpike, was burned by Virginia troops to-day. This bridge was a fine structure, covered, and connecting with the middle turnpike to Alexandria.

About eight hundred rebels are in the vicinity of Occoquan.

HUGH HAMMOND, a Union man, was arrested at Prince William, and roughly treated on Sunday night, but afterwards released.

The President has appointed HIRAM CHASE post master at Rockland, Me.; also M. E. ANDREWS, at Saco, and JAS. M. DEERING, at Claremont, N. H.

The large locomotive, from the North, which was sunk from a squall which struck the vessel bearing it to Alexandria, will be raised by the machinery used to recover the "Union" gun at Baltimore.

The last of the severely wounded at Vienna, is very low, and will scarcely live through the night. This will make ten who were lost in that engagement.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Buffalo, New-York, Volunteers, WM. G. ROGERS, Colonel, seven hundred and eighty strong, arrived to-day, and whenever they appeared drew out expressions of admiration for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing. Col. ROGERS is one of the best educated military officers in the country, and I doubt if there is a regiment in the field better prepared to enter into active service than this. They go into camp to-morrow. While on their way and just before their arrival in town, a private named COOK, belonging to Company E. was severely wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of a musket.

The two Secessionists captured by Company B, First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, on Sunday last, are still in custody at Alexandria. They are the men who it is supposed fired into the cars and wounded BACKUS. Company B does the heavy work of the Connecticut First.

A BLUNDER OF THE REBELS.

By a blunder, the rebels failed to destroy some fifty locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The locomotives were at Martinsburgh. Gen JOHNSTON sent a force to Martinsburgh to bring down the engines and destroy the bridges. The Captain, in his zeal, thought he would make a sure thing of it by burning the bridge as he went up, and was somewhat surprised to find on his return that he had cut off his return.

Five thousand troops came into Washington to-day, and five thousnd more will be in to-morrow. In addition to these, ten thousand more are under orders to come to Washington, snd will be here by Sunday night.

THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

Three hundred Federal troops, under Capt. GARDNER of the Pennsylvania First Regiment, had a skirmish yesterdry evening at Edwards' Ferry, with a considerable force of Secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had fifteen to twenty of their number killed and wounded one private in Capt. GARDNER'S command was killed, and three or four were wounded slightly. The fight occurred from across the river. The attack was made by the enemy, with a view to taking possession of the Ferry. This news is brought to Washington by Capt. GARDNER'S First Lieutenant, who was engaged in the action.

The Rhode Island First left Waynesboro, on Monday, at 6 A. M., and marched thirty-four miles in fourteen hours; arrived at Frederick, at 8 P. M. One of their vivandieres marched the whole distance, bearing an American flag. They took two secession flags *en route*, and were cheered all along the march. At Frederick City they met with every hospitality from citizens and the Home Guards there. They arrested one noisy Secessionist, and left him in charge of the authorities. From Frederic, they came through by cars, and arrived here this morning, all well. LEO.

FURTHER REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, gives further particulars of the battle at Booneville.

The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the Federal troops and proved useless. Gen. LYON immediately advanced on the State troops, and was met in a lane where the firing commenced.

The balance of the description is substantially the same as reported last night.

Gov. JACKSON was about one mile off, secured by Capt. KELLY'S company, as a body-guard.

It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement, by his own party, for cowardice and lack of discretion.

Col. PARSONS was not engaged in the fight, he having properly reported sick.

Booneville is not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

Gen. PRICE'S absence is thus accounted for: Sunday morning the pickets brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation was immediately had between Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, they not being able to sustain themselves against such force.

Gen. PRICE then went home; the troops, however, were determined to have a fight. Col. MARMADUKE then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. LITTLE to command.

There is no reliable accounts as to the number of killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

It is stated that Gen. LYON'S force had the State troops in a position where they could have killed them in large numbers. He ordered that the firing should cease, and halted to make them prisoners. It is said that the State troops are gathering in the counties west of here and another stand will be made in Jackson County.

THE AFFAIR NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

Advices from Kansas City, *viâ* St. Josephs, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence, on Thursday, and briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal troops under Capt. STANLEY, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Capt. HOLLOWAY. During the conference Capt. STANLEY suspected movements were being made, with the design of attacking him, and ordered his detachment to retreat. While retreating they were fired on by the State troops at the order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander—Capt. HOLLOWAY—and J. B CLANAHAN, and severely wounded several more of their own men.

Capt. STANLEY'S men did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances. Capt. S. retreated to Kansas City, reported the affair, when Capt. PRICE, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of horses.

Brig.-Gen. MCCLELLAND is expected here to-morrow.

Brig.-Gen. SWENNEY, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon our citizens by the volunteers on Monday.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. CADWALLADER, comprise the Pennsylvania First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, together with the First Rhode Island Regiment, two regiments of United States regulars, and 700 United States cavalry.

Included in this formidable body are Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S Corps and Mr. MULLEN'S company of Philadelphia Rovers.

The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. THOMAS, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders.

The men waded through a stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms. Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a very imposing and spirited spectacle. The men dashed into the stream, singing "Dixie" and other popular camp airs with great *vim* and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

This sudden movement of Gen. PATTERSON'S command is thought to indicate active operations in Virginia, and stirring tidings are looked for with deep interest.

The house occupied by Gen. CADWALLADER at Williamsport was formerly the residence of Gen. OTHO H. WILLIAMS, of revolutionary fame, and was used by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters during a portion of the whisky insurrection campaign in Western Maryland. On that occasion he was the guest of Col. ELI WILLIAMS, son of the revolutionary hero. The mansion is owned by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, brother of WM. PINKNEY WHITE, Esq., of your city, but is occupied by a tenant.

It may not be generally known that Williamsport was thus named in honor of the gallant hero of the "Old Maryland line," who arranged the original plan and laid out the streets of the city shortly after the revolutionary war. Gen. WILLIAMS ended his days there, where his remains yet sleep out "the Sabbath of the tomb."

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE REBELS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 18.

We have information here that satisfies us that Gen. JOHNSON is attempting a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER'S forces at or near Martinsburgh. Instead of going to Winchester, as it was thought, he has turned with his apparently retreating force of 12,000, and is pressing on towards Martinsburgh with all dispatch, evidently designing, if possible, to surprise PATTERSON'S advance corps, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 19.

The forward movement of the army across the Potomac, which was recalled, occasioned much excitement Monday night, and set the whole army in commotion, but it soon subsided.

The subsequent orders to advance originated in a report that Gen. JOHNSON was advancing from Winchester with a heavy force on Martinsburgh, which proved unfounded.

Three Brigades are encamped at Williamsport and at this point.

A large number of troops are under marching orders, but their destination cannot be telegraphed.

HAMILTON DOWNS, while conveying the orders to Col. DARES' Brigade to recross the Potomac on Monday night, was shot by a sentry accidentally. He is still living, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A private of Capt. BELL'S company, named BLAIR, was accidentally shot on the march from Williamsport last night, and died instantly.

There were two firings upon our pickets whilst on the south side of the river, resulting in the capture of a supposed spy. He is still in custody.

No Federal officers or privates were hurt.

The cavalry penetrated within four miles of Winchester.

PARTICULARS OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following account of the unfortunate affair at Vienna:

"Alexandria is full of wild rumors as to the affair at Vienna, but, after sifting them, the facts seem to be about as follows: As has been stated, a reconnoissance was made by United States forces from this city as far up as Vienna, fourteen miles from Alexandria, on Sunday, and the road seemed clear at that time; but to properly protect it, the First Ohio Regiment, Col. MCCOOK, and Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, were sent out to station picket guards along the line.

The train of seven cars backed out by a locomotive, left Alexandria about noon and proceeded on its way, dropping detachments all along the road, and meeting with no interruptions until entering the straight stretch near Vienna, when a man stepped out upon the road and waved his hand, beckoning the train to stop, and warned them 'for God's sake not to go on,' as they were dead men if they did; that there was a battery and strong force of enemy ahead. The officer in command of the Federal troops paused a moment with his hand on his forehead, as if turning the matter over in his mind, and then beckoned to the engineer to go on.

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery on the high ground, to the right of the road, above Vienna, opened fire upon the train, and at the same time discharges of grape and musketry were aimed by the enemy in the same direction. Some four hundred passengers, troops and laborers were on the train, and many of them were necessarily on the platforms and the tender. The fire of the enemy, which seemed to be more especially directed in the start to disabling the engine, was particularly destructive amongst the men huddled upon the tender.

A number were killed and wounded here upon the first discharge. A destructive musketry fire was also poured upon the troops as they leaped from the cars The engine was struck by a six-pound shot upon a wheel-box, and next upon the cylinder of the engine, making a damaging fracture. The engineer, finding that his engine was in a tight place, detached it (with one car) from the train, and started back to Alexandria, bringing some of the wounded and dead.

The Federal forces, meantime, left the cars in admirable order, considering the suddenness of the attack, and took position in the woods to the left. They fired first upon the batteries a discharge of musketry, but finding the enemy's batteries strongly posted and supported by cavalry and infantry, they could not hope to carry them until reinforced, and withdrew to cover, as above stated, carrying with them, however, their dead and wounded.

The enemy's force, estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 strong, had evidently moved down from Fairfax Court house the preceding night. Report said that Brigadier-Gen. EPPA HUNTER was in command of the enemy's force

Ayre Hill, where the batteries were stationed, is a very commanding point, and is perhaps the highest ground in Fairfax County. The purpose of the enemy was evidently to get the cars with the Federal troops on the straight stretch of the road before opening their murderous fire. It is certain that there were three 6-pound guns in the battery, and probably other artillery.

The Ohio companies behaved with much credit in their unpleasant position, and Gen. SCHENCK, particularly, is said to have displayed perfect coolness and self-possession. There seems to have been a lack of forethought in not sending out scouts in advance, as the country is favorable to such reconnoitering; but when once in the difficulty, both men and officers apparently did the best possible.

They kept undisputed possession of the point where they posted themselves, the enemy not deeming it prudent to follow them up. On the return of the engine to Alexandria, Col. HEINTZELMAN immediately ordered reinforcements to be sent up, and in the course of the night two trains were sent up with strong detachments from various regiments in Alexandria.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Federal troops under Gen. TYLER were posted some four miles this side of Vienna, preparing to march upon this point. It was believed, however, that the enemy had fallen back towards Fairfax Court-House, taking their batteries with them, and that their retrograde movement commenced about midnight. The supposition was that they expected reinforcements would be sent up to the Federal troops, and feared that their communication with Fairfax Court House might be cut off.

It is impossible now to say who of the Confederate troops were at Vienna, as the road from Fairfax Court-house is but 4½ to 4¾ miles to Vienna, in the neighborhood of which was the South Carolina Regiment, a large number of troops of cavalry from Fairfax, Fauquier, Richmond, Prince William, and elsewhere, the Alexandria Artillery, the Old Dominion Rifles, and the Mount Vernon Guards, besides the companies in striking distance.

There could not be a more exposed point to leave three companies without artillery to back them, or a heavy force, with scouts fully posted as to the movement of the rebel troops.

It is possible the force here may be the command of Gen. EPPA HUNTER, from Leesburgh, but not probable, as they no doubt made a straight track of it to Manassas, if they have evacuated Leesburgh.

Nine killed and thirty wounded was the highest estimate in Alexandria at noon to-day. The engagement lasted not more than twenty minutes.

SECESSION ACCOTNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

A secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, 34 men, Lieut. D. STEWART, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary.

These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire.

The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

The train from Fall's Church, arrived this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon was occasioned by some alarm. It was subsequently ascertained to be practising guns.

Capt. MADLAS, of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal and gained the universal esteem of citizens, for leniency in his treatment of themselves and prisoners under his charge, has been released at his request, and Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

J. BARNES, of the Fairfax Riflemen, some time since captured as a secession scout, was released to-day on a parole of honor. He bears evidence of kind treatment, himself and fellow prisoners, rendering almost powerless, he says, to bear arms against his captors.

Fairfax Court House will soon be occupied by Federal troops, if such is not already the case.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE POWHATAN,
AT SEA, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

The chance to send a letter to the TIMES has offered, and I cheerfully embrace it. My long silence was occasioned by two facts: First, we left Pickens. Second, although in Mobile, I dared not send a note to one whom I knew would gladly dispatch a letter for me, because it would be unwise in me to do so. Now, however, he shall have the opportunity to add another to the obligations both you and I are under to him.

Although the *Powhatan's* "knapsack"—her coal bunkers—was not as plethoric as it should have been, we were ordered to leave Pensacola, which we did some two weeks since. It is no trouble for a war correspondent, in war time, to write of man-of-war movements of the ordinary sort; and I leave the getting up anchor, the joy of sailors and marines at the prospect of "a movement;" the bustle of getting under way, and of going away, to be described by some one who can bring new ideas to the task. As for me, the life I lead is so familiar, that an account of the manner in which men and women live in brick houses, would be very fresh and interesting. (And how suggestive?) But we sailed from Florida for Mobile. If there be any beauty in that Capital, it is hidden from the Bay. A jumbled collection of unevenly laid out houses, thrown here and there and everywhere, looked at us over the horizon one morning, and the lookouts called it Mobile. Having ascertained that we were not drifting on the rocky margin of a cheerless Bay, our telescopes were bent to the fleet at anchor. The mission we came on was an unpleasant one, being no more nor less than to promulgate the commencement of the blockade. The Navy Department has very wisely left the arrangement of dates in this matter to the chief officers of squadrons, who are the best judges of the time at which the cessation of commerce can be effected. Four British cotton ships were lying in the harbor as we entered, and the sorry aspect of their loaders, when the *Powhatan* hove in sight, must have been a sight worth seeing. To our astonishment, too, the Star Spangled Banner waved a welcome to us from the peak of a true Yankee craft whose skipper is not one of the recognizers The little thing must be named: she was the brig *East*—the first witness of the sunlight is the *East*—and was to sail for the North, with naval stores. When she reaches New-York, give her a puff. Mr. MAGEE, the British Consul, and a whole party of Mobilers, came out to us in a steam tug or schooner, and brought a letter asking all sorts of information about our mode of dealing with ships, which we gave him. This man had a flag of truce flying. Are we at war with England, too? Why did Mr. MAGEE not put up his own flag, you ask. Simply because he escorted a number of rebels to spy about the *Powhatan*, and spike a gun or two if they could. The *Harriet*, the *Romochas*, the *Bramley Moor* and *Perthshire*, all crammed with the fibre that has been called a King—"a crownless Prince, my liege"—were waiting for the breeze. We explained the terms of our orders, and gave the foreigners, besides the fifteen days' notice, two days' grace. You have doubtless heard of the particulars of these things, which I will not go over. We left the lights of Alabama—which are dim, dull affairs—and addressed ourselves to the billowe again, which never think of separating from the sea, (how wise of them.) We chased a smack and a schooner, learned their whereabouts and whatabouts, and did other things which my Captain says I must not divulge. While off Rosa, my facilities for obtaining intelligence from shore were not enjoyed by any other man in the fleet. Thence, I might communicate all; here, the case is different. The TIMES' letters from off Pensacola were the only ones that had news. When I get back there, it will be so again. Meantime I have engaged a correspondent, who will send you all the squadron news of moment; but "Eddy" will not trust him for the other work.

The day before we left the anchorage—the 26th, it seems to me—there was a grand mourning in camp. Col. PHILLIPPS, a Mississippian, *died*; and his death taught one awful lesson to the Secessionists. Living, or trying to live, on bad food killed him. When dead, his body *rotted in an hour*. Being an officer, his melancholy story is left for me to tell; but who shall write about the lean, starved creatures that are and were only privates and sergeants. I have always purposely avoided misrepresenting things in favor of ourselves. This characteristic made me some enemies among our too impulsive men. When the enemy put a powerful gun across the path, or sunk blocks in the river, seeing the danger of them, I told the truth. Believe me, then, when I say that the troops at Pensacola were almost famishing on the 24th of May; and that nothing but wholesale evacuation could save their lives. The Mobile people fed them for weeks; but we prevented the Mobile boats from landing supplies, and thereby accomplished the most successful stroke of the campaign in Florida. They have one resort; Pensacola has a few grocery stores left, and its broken merchants have some means of procuring a little food from some quarter, which HARVEY BROWN will know all about before long. Stop the steamboat that takes down these necessaries, and you cripple BRAGG. If it be politic to seize the little vessel, the man is now at Pickens to do it. You can now safely announce that Pickens is in as good position to resist attack as the number of men available for the work could make it. A very pleasant examination of the "sea shell basin," before I left, convinced me of this. The basin is deep and wide, an inclined plane leading down to it. All good shots from McRae and Barrancos must fall in there, or can be made to do so. The harmless nature of their explosion a practical man can imagine. From the enemies' stronghold no guns can ruin our fort. Firing ball and shell into it would be like

"Dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old, in drawing nothing up."

But there is a weak spot in our position. It could be made the strongest, but it is the weakest. Rosas Island is some miles long. The best Columbiad in possession of Col. BROWN could not command parts of it. The Secessionists might land on this island. They might storm the fort from land. They might capture it. My mentioning these apparently impossible—certainly improbable—contingencies, must not be considered an evidence of fear. But, from the Commandant of Fort Pickens to the commonest sailor on the *Powhatan*, no man in the United States service in these parts will believe our situation in Pensacola Harbor impregnable until 5,000 army troops are landed on Rosas Island. The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has done his share in keeping this matter before the public.

Here is the programme of the Southern leaders in Florida, as communicated to a gentleman in Mobile, by a man who was once saluted and honored as a naval officer in the United States. There is a wonderful amount of suggestiveness about it:

"Pensacola, and all the forts that were built for its protection are ours, save one. Pickens is garrisoned by Federal troops. Attack from them is impossible, (how long would it be so if we had 5,000 men on Rosas?) The harbor is blocked. The idea that the non-sinking of the dry dock prevented it, is nonsense. It was blocked before. The fleet is costing the Lincoln Government $18,000 a day. We cost only our support; and are holding a splendid naval station and a State. It is our policy to do as the current events of every day dictate. Not one has happened yet that can make me believe that an attack on Pickens, however successful, could be more advantageous to the South than the wearing out principle; If there be value enough in one port to justify the expenditures that the North incurs in Florida, any schooling was all in vain. War or peace, Pensacola must be garrisoned, for some time at all events. If the South win, Pickens must fall with little loss of life. If the North overrun all other States, then it will be well that we were not rash in Florida."

With all its logic, there is a tone of despondency in this extract, that tells of fainting spirits in the Winter. And who, that knows the sturdy I, can doubt that he would hide such a symptom to the last?

I saw the *Sabine's* homeward-bound orders. May I soon see the *Powhatan's*, for our boilers are not so very strong, as my last letter indicated. The correction is an engineer's. The *Sabine* is to sail straightway to Boston, if her bad rudder will point that way. I suspect her commander is glad to get home, because falsehoods have been printed about him. Capt. ADAMS is no traitor. He said once, I hear, that all abolitionists and South Carolinians should be hung. The New-York *Tribune* has a warm friend here who made the most of this. But there are a great many good Union men in the Navy who believe as Capt. ADAMS does. The reception of RENSHAW on the ship was purposely and dishonorably misrepresented, as I learn from inquiry.

The *Powhatan* is pointing towards the capital of South Carolina, and the captain of our cruising friend is going away. If this reaches you, as the latest from us, it will tell of health. TODD.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The details of General Order No. 15, of the War Department, promulgated on the 4th of May last, have been published. In the list of officers appointed to positions of the new regiments, there are about five sixths outside appointments. The following men have been promoted from the ranks to commissions: J. W. Spangler, Peter McGrath, Hugh McQuade, Cameron McClellan, (Second Cavalry,) William H. Brown, Frank Minnier, Edward Ball, Edward Depew, Frank Clark, Fred. McCourcey, Patrick Collins, Joseph H. Vanderstice, Wm. Ocoleston, Wilbur F. Melbourne, Wm. H. Ingerton, Thomas J. Dromin, Dick Burnes, Henry T. Inman, James Simmons, James Powell, Colin Ferguson, (of the Fort Sumter Garrison,) W. H. Leamy. Frank Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has also got a Second Lieutenant's commiss on. So, out of 1,500 officers made, only 21 are raised from the regular ranks.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding at Fort PICKENS, will be immediately relieved to superintend the organization of the Fifth Artillery, to the command of which he has been appointed by General Order No. 33. One of the First Lieutenants, whose detachment from the Virginia army we noticed a few days since, will probably relieve him. His headquarters will be at the State Capital of Pennsylvania.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of an additional Army recruiting rendezvous in this City, and one at Fort Hamilton, for the special enlistment of men for the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. Fort Hamilton will soon be transformed from a quiet, isolated village, into a populous and thriving town. There are now over 500 encamped outside the ramparts, and it is said that a large barracks, with drill grounds, stables, and officers' quarters attached, will be erected early in the Fall. Col. FRANKLIN, late of the United States Topographical Engineers, now commanding officer of the Twelfth, is expected to arrive at the fort in a few days.

There are still 340 Southern officers in the Navy. Only 321 have resigned. There were originally 1,562 gentlemen of Southern birth in the service. One-third of the resigned officers were Midshipmen. The *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, of the blockade fleet, have several Southern officers. The *Mississippi*, steamer, is the only vessel in the Navy that has none attached to her.

The prize-crew of the slave-bark *Nightingale*, members of the *Saratoga's* crew, numbering 40 men and 5 marines, were yesterday transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the United States Marshal and the Courts having relieved the naval authorities in charge of the vessel. The next store-ship going to Africa will take either these men or an equal number to the corvette. The slaver is still off the Battery.

A draft of United States sailors was sent away from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last evening, to complete the crew of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, reported for sea on Monday. The officers of the steam-frigate *Roanoke* have been instructed to report themselves on board that vessel at 12 o'clock to-day, when she will be put formally in commission. The command of this splendid ship has been given to Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, of Maryland. We have already printed the names of the other officers.

No orders have as yet been received about the disposition of the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the storeship *Supply*, of the Blockade Fleet, now both in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The steamers off Pickens and Florida are out of coal, and paying ten prices for provisions, while the *Supply* is lying quietly at anchor in New-York Harbor. This is not as it should be.

The wholesale puffing of new guns, and other warlike inventions, is understood by the Government. Defence Committees would do well to get posted on it, too.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

A regiment has been ordered from here to Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men there from the depredations of the Secessionists. The Unionists had applied to Gen. PARNTISS, at Cairo, for protection.

The *Bulletin* quotes from the Memphis *Avalanche* as follows:

"We proclaim a war of invasion against the Northwest, to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the passage through her territory for our armies. We will not say anything at present about the secret information we possess of formidable combinations of good and true men in Ohi, Indiana and Illinois, to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only awaiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressors."

The *Bulletin* also says Judge PETERS, of Frankfort, had received a letter from his wife, saying that at a political meeting in Carter County, last week, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, 2d a representative from that County, was shot, and before dying, killed Mr. LEE and two others.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says two officers of the *Brooklyn* have been ashore, visiting New-Orleans.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has pledged his faith in writing to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, that no troops shall cross Kentucky for any purpose, unless by invitation or permission of the Kentucky authorities.

The *Evening Telegraph* advises the St. Louis people to rise and slay those of the Home Guard, who resently fired upon the people of that city.

It also says that the secession majority in Tennessee is 57,849, including the East Tennessee majority against secession of 13,177.

The same paper says that Philadelphia refuses to sell quinine to Louisville merchants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

Several volunteers from Louisville, in the Confederate Army, have returned here, and represent the health of the men at Richmond and Norfolk as good.

The *Democrat* says that a disunion speaker was interrupted here on Monday, by ladies in the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* has learned that thirteen Federal troops, captured at Great Bethel, have arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th inst., says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of the tickets were indorsed with "No more Yankee school teachers."

The vote in Tennessee as far as heard from, is as follows: For separation, 99,296; no separation, 44,206.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that while the *Niagara* was in port at Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag. It adds:

"Let her commander be remembered. Let his hated ship be driven from our waters, or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other."

The same paper says:

"The steamship *Sumter* will be ready in a few days, but as she cannot get out of the passes, and as the Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats with the object of transporting soldiers South, would it not be as well for the *Sumter* and *McRae* to repair to Memphis?"

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the *Picayune*, says:

"The veil of secresy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the secession ordinance was 88, and against it 55. On the 14th inst. the ordinance was signed by 91 delegatesonly."

LOUISVILLE, Wendnesday, June 19—P. M.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there, also large lots of powder and lead.

The Lawreneeburgh, (Tenn.,) *Flag* of the 15th, says: "During the progress of an Union meeting near Knoxville, a train bearing Confederate troops was fired into by the Union men."

All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by the Disunionists.

The Jonesboro' *Express*, of the 15th, publishes Judge NELSON'S call for the meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses the hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 16th, says the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was done to meet Gen. MCCLELLAND half way to save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him an old-fashioned Virginian hospitality.

The same paper has been furnished with a letter from a late United States officer to print in Nashville, wherein the writer asserts that the French Government is favorably to the South, and willing to advance $100,0000,000 on cottou.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th says, "In a private letter received here from New-York, the United States cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among the moneyed men of that city, and that but one battle will be fought before President LINCOLN will ask JEFF. DAVIS for terms of separation.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 28th has a letter from Union City, which says that the citizens there make the soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The writer detests people who impose upon poor soldiers, who left home with but little money, for the defence of the country's righ's, and adds that 10,000 volunteers are here, and more coming.

WM. E. WOODRUFF, Colonel, and HENRY WENDELL, Adjutant, of the First Kentucky Regiment, left for Camp Clay to-day. The Newcomb Grays, a company of the State Guards, refused, with the exception of nine, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those refusing were mostly Union men, who took that method of severing themselves from the State Guard. The disunion members and others take the oath, saying it is not an oath to support the Administration.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19.

The Sturges Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati. SCHAUMBACK'S Cavalry (here) and Capt. BARKER'S Dragoons (at Cairo) are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Va.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Col. CURTIS' Second Iowa Regiment, hearing that the Secessionists at Savannah, Mo., thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or impressed all the Union men within the town, went there Monday with four hundred troops, and after a slight scrimmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the Secessionists, and giving their muskets to the Union men.

The TIMES' Cairo correspondent says GRUNDY BRYANT, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river seemed lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days, a heavy battery of twenty guns will be mounted, commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tenn. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within its range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 6,000.

At Union City there is trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to march up on Columbus, fortify the town, and provoke Gen. PARNISS into hostilities. The guns at Union City are of small calibre, except six 32-pounders, a few howitzers, and two 62-pounders, while the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character as they would make, by no means formidable.

The works on the fortifications at Cairo are progressing slowly. Everything done, so far, has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

A SECESSIONIST AND INCENDIARY HUNG.

LANE, Ogle Co., Ill., Wednesday, June 19.

J. D. BURKE, a rabid Secessionist, was hung today by the citizens from a third-story window of the Court-house building. He was charged with causing the destructive fires here on the 7th of this month and in December last. His guilt was fully established, and it was also proved that he had planned the burning of the business part of the town.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 11.

W. H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here from the South to-day. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists, his letters detained, altered, and some not sent from Southern Post offices at all.

J. G. NEWCOMB, of New-Orleans, was to-day arrested, charged with being a Secessionist. He took the oath of allegiance, and was discharged.

There is no news from the South to-day. All is quiet here.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The reports relative to the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the Federal troops is probably premature. A gentleman who left a town six miles this side of there this morning reports all quiet, and the Confederate troops still in possession.

The secession account of the Vienna affair says there were only thirty-four men in charge of the guns, besides two companies of South Carolina troops lying in ambuscade a quarter of a mile distant.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY SENATOR JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He made a three hours' speech last night to a very large audience, and declared in favor of a positive and unconditional Union and the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 19.

The three years' volunteers from this State are encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city. They are being drilled eight hours each day. They are supplied with an abundance of good wholesome food, and seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters, and are anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Their clothing will all have been distributed to them by Saturday evening next, except the uniform coat, which the authorities desire to send them when the cold weather may demand its use.

The brigade have been supplied with the Sibley tent, and partly with the Wall tent.

The United States Government has not signified the desire that the brigade shall be supplied here with wagons, &c., and they will not be furnished by the State authorities unless they are requested to do so. It is the determination of Gov. OLDEN that these troops shall not move to the field of action until they are fully equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE, left this evening for Jersey City in the steamers *Kill Von Kull* and the *State of Maine*.

The regiment was accompanied by a portion of the Governor's staff, Mayor KNIGHT, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and Bishop CLARK.

THE FRIGATE SANTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, June 19.

Last night a fire was discovered in the hold of the United States frigate *Santee*. It was extinguished with little damage.

THE PREBLE TO BE COMMISSIONED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander FRENCH, will be commisioned to-morrow. She has a crew of 180 men.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brought on freight a large number of commissariat wagons.

The steam-transport *State of Georgia*, lying at the foot of Chambers-street, will sail to-day for Fort Pickens. She has a cargo of provisions, cannon and ammunition, and will probably take the balance of Col. WILSON'S Sixth Zouave Regiment.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. MCDOWELL.

The following important order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
ARLINGTON, June 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade, or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this Department to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any citizen or citizens, under the plea of their being Secessionists, or for any cause whatever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person, not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing, even on the premises of any citizen within the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. MCDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MR. MALLORY ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

Mr. MALLORY, the Union candidate for Congress from this District, addressed a meeting here to-night, deprecating the course of the Secessionists, favoring Kentuck's remaining in the Union as long as consistent with her honor, opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington and suppressing rebellion were coercion.

THE ELEC

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3042. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Western Virginia.

A Desperate Encounter at Piedmont.

Forty Union Men Engaged Against Four Thousand Rebels.

Immense Slaughter of the Rebels and Fight to the Death.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Another Significant Proclamation by Gen. Lyon.

Seizures of Arms and Munitions by the Federal Troops.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK UPON CAIRO.

Gen. Cadwallader's Advance Returned to Maryland.

Movements of the Harper's Ferry Rebels

Important Operations in the Vicinity of Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The entire army of invasion was set in motion this morning by a rumor that the rebels were extending their lines and advancing within reaching distances of our own outposts. The Sixty-ninth was early in the day advanced to Ball's Cross Roads. The battery of the Eighth was placed so as to cover the four roads diverging at that point. The Twenty-eighth was moved up to support the Sixty-ninth. The Ohio Regiments were in position in advance of the Sixty-ninth, and the CONNECTICUT Regiment occupied the point at the junction of the Leesburgh Turnpike with the road leading to the Acqueduct Bridge. Capt. TOMPKINS, with his Cavalry, was at Falls Church.

The regiments on this side were ordered to be in readiness to march at five minutes' notice, and to start on an understood signal being given. In their respective positions the regiments remained until late in the afternoon, and then the Sixty-ninth, the Twenty eighth and the Thirteenth Volunteers fell back to the positions they had occupied in the morning, it having been understood that there was no cause for expecting an attack of the rebels in force.

It is almost unnecessary to say that our men manifested coolness and courage under the prospect of an attack of the main body of the rebel force. At *reveille* this morning thirty-five men were in the Hospital, of the Twelfth. When orders were given for the regiment to be ready to march, thirty-one of the thirty-five insisted that they were well enough to take their position in the ranks.

BEAUREGARD.

In the course of his scouting this morning, Capt. TOMPKIN's found a lady named PERKINS, who had a pass signed by BEAUREGARD, and dated at Fairfax Court-house. This would indicate that the General in command of the rebels forces was among his advanced guards.

The restoration of Major EMORY and his promotion over loyal and efficient officers is working out its legitimate results. One of our best cavalry officers, Capt. BRACKETT, resigned to-day, and this is to be followed by others, as soon as they may retire without seeming to jeopardize their command.

RIFLING THE DEAD.

When the Ohio detachment retired from the slaughter-pen near Vienna, they left their dead on the field. When their comrades returned to recover the dead bodies, they found their fingers cut off, upon which they wore rings, and the pockets cut out of their clothes. This shows the villainous character of the rebel crew.

It is understood that those Colonels of Volunteer Regiments, who have been transferred to the Regular Army with a lower rank, will not be detached from their commands until the time of their enlistment expires. Cols. BUTTERFIELD, TOWNSEND and HENTZELMAN are thus situated.

The New-York twenty-first Regiment, which came into town yesterday, are a fine body of men and appear much like the New-York Seventh. They go into camp to-day.

At the Relay House our troops are well, and waiting for something to turn up.

THE PRIZE-COURTS.

A memorial from the merchants of Boston, addressed to the Navy Department, asking that a portion of the prizes that may be seized hereafter shall be sent to that port for adjudication, was received here and presented yesterday. In response, assurances have been given the parties in interest that the wishes of the petitioners will be complied with. LEO.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. BRACKETT.

GREENSTOWN, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Capt. BRACKETT, of the Second United States Cavalry, has resigned, disgusted by the restoration of Lieut.-Col. EMORY to the regular service. Dozens of our best and most loyal officers declare that Capt. BRACKETT did right, and that they will follow his example if the Administration persists in its attempts, as in EMORY's case, to make them associate on terms of equality with men whom they regard as traitors, deserving death by the rope.

Capt BRACKETT has assigned this reason in his letter of resignation. J. S. G.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

Judge DUNLOP has given an opinion in the case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind*. A libel had been filed in the District Court of the District of Columbia by the United States and the captors, to condemn that vessel as a prize, and her cargo, valued at $22,000, for violating a blockade of the ports of Virginia.

The Court, in reply to the respondents, says the blockade being one of the rights incident to a state of war, and the President having in substance asserted civil war to exist, is of the opinion that the blockade was lawfully proclaimed by the President.

As to the next question, When did the blockade become effective? The Court says notice of actual or constructive will do, and there does not appear in the cause any evidence to show that the United States Government agreed to relax the law of the blockade so as to allow British vessels to load their cargoes and come out of port after the knowledge of the effective blockade was brought home to them.

It also appeared in evidence that master DAYTON had heard in Richmond of the blockade as effective before he began to load his cargo, and was informed it commenced the 2nd of May. All the evidence concurs in showing that the cargo was laden on board the *Tropic Wind* the 13th and 14th of May.

No principle of prize law seems better settled than that such lading violates the blockade, and forfeits both vessel and cargo. There must, therefore, be condemnation of both.

The Court, however, still holds under future advisement the ultimate determination of a question of fact respecting such an alleged relaxation of the strict law of the blockade in favor of British ships as would have allowed the *Tropic Wind* to load her cargo and come out of port, after having received information that the blockade had been established.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that hereafter any passport which may be issued by a Diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any Consular authority whatever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Capt. ROWAN, of the steamer *Pawnee*, inclosing reports of Lieut. CHAPLIN, from which it appeared the latter in the first cutter, assisted by the tug *Reliance*, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of, Aquia Creek, on the Maryland side, where he seized a large amount of contraband provisions, consigned to a Secessionist who is now in the Confederate Army. They were placed on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to the Washington Navy-yard.

Lieut. CHAPLIN reconnoitered at other points, where he and his small party drove in some secession mounted pickets. When they returned muskets were fired at them, and the compliment was acknowledged by discharges of carbines from the *Reliance*.

Lieut. CHAPLIN captured nine boats, which evidently had been used for the transportation of Secessionists over the Potomac, and destroyed five of the boats.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* has returned from Pamunkey Creek, Maryland, where she seized a sloop, which had been engaged in transporting secession troops from that point to Virginia. The sloop has been towed to Washington, and the sloop-men are prisoners.

Capt. WOODS, of the *Mount Vernon*, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday and scoured the country for miles in quest of secession batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of curiosity.

If accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems they are, the Secessionists from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts. From indications to-day the Government is not insensible to the movements of the enemy in this direction.

The New-York Fourteenth Regiment of State Volunteers reached here to-day.

A report reached here to day that the Federal lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac had been fired upon by the enemy, and that extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress.

The United States Cavalry are under marching orders and have already started.

The artillery and Fire Zouaves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, was to-day authorized by the Government to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that four additional regiments will be called for from the latter State, which is to fully equip them for service.

The New-York Twelfth and other regiments quartered on this side of the Potomac have been under orders all this afternoon and to-night, to march to Virginia at a moment's warning.

The New-York Fourteenth, which arrived to-day, have gone into camp near "Meriden Hill," just beyond the City boundary.

The Fourth Maine Regiment arrived here to-night.

JAMES CAMERON was this afternoon elected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth (Highlander's) Regiment, and to-night he was serenaded by the band of that Regiment, at the residence of his brother, Secretary CAMERON.

The works this side of the Chain Bridge are now completed, and are impregnable.

BENJ. J. HUTCHINS, a reporter in this city, has received a commission as First Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Cavalry.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

MORE TRAITORS RESIGN—DISLOYAL OFFICERS STILL IN PLACES OF TRUST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

More traitors have this week resigned their places in the War Department, viz: Major JAMES G. MARTIN, Assistant Quartermaster, appointed from North Carolina in 1840; Major HENRY HILL, Paymaster, appointed from Virginia in 1847; Major A. J. SMITH, Paymaster, appointed from Virginia in 1849; and Lieut. F. S. ARMISTAD, who entered the service from Virginia in 1856.

With the exception of the last named official, who is distinguished only as a young man who was educated at West Point by a Government which he now desires to break up, these men are of no account whatever in the service. Vastly more competent and certainly more honest men are ready to fill their places. They have been well known as Secessionists from the very beginning of this rebellion, and when Congress comes together, and among its first deeds orders the oath of allegiance to be submitted to every officer of the Government, as it surely will do, some more of this shaky and rotten timber will drift southward in the same way.

This matter of having loyal men in the places of honor, responsibility and emolument under the Government is daily becoming more and more a matter of grave and imperative importance. If there are not enough in the country who are competent to transact the business of this Government, and who will work heartily to defend it against every foe, then the sooner the Government goes to pieces the better.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

THE DISASTER AT VIENNA—WHERE THE BLAME RESTS—STRANGE FORGETFULNESS AND NEGLECT—MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

IN CAMP, BALL'S CROSS ROADS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 18, 1861.

On further examination, the alarm of last night can be traced to no substantial source, and the butchery of the Ohio men was incurred apparently without adequate object. The Ohio men are not under good discipline, and Col. MCCOOK, an excellent officer, found difficulty in rallying them after the first round of grape. Owing to this, he could not charge on the gun or guns which had been fired, and could obtain no accurate information as to the number of men defending them. Some of the Ohio men pretend to say that there were 800 South Carolinians present, subsequently reinforced by 600 Virginians from Falls Church. It is added, moreover, that the Palmetteans had two flank companies of picked negroes, armed with muskets and sabre-bayonets—these sable soldiers acting as servants and pack-horses in time of peace, and as soldiers whenever fighting is the business immediately on hand. These stories, I may add, are not confirmed by any evidence; and there are many of the more incredulous order, who maintain that there never was any larger rebel force near the train than fifty Virginians, using a single field piece under cover of the woods. I confess that the weight of evidence at present would seem to be in favor of this theory.

The doctors of the Ohio Regiment had forgotten their instruments, and so the poor wounded men lay until about 4 o'clock this morning, having been wounded at 4 yesterday afternoon, without medical attendance. Finally, Drs. SMITH, JOHNSON and NOLAN, of the Sixty-ninth, got to work upon them, and several severe amputations were performed with great skill and promptness—one man dying, however, from loss of blood just before reaching the temporary hospital of the Sixty-ninth, erected under the shade of a large chestnut tree. The Ohio doctors explain the matter, I believe, by saying that their instruments were carried away accidentally on the car sent back to Alexandria with news of the attack. On this point there are various versions current, so I only state the facts, leaving the matter to be properly investigated in due course.

The Sixty-ninth marched three miles up the railroad this morning, having been on their feet all last night; and just now (8½ P. M.) the welcome order has reached them to return to camp at Fort Corcoran. This is pretty substantial evidence that Gen. MCDOWELL does not agree with Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK (Ohio State Militia) as to the formidable nature of this attack. There are now four thousand men at the railroad track—or rather, there were half an hour ago; the probabilities being that all will be ordered back for to-night, leaving only the ordinary pickets and companies to guard the bridges.

Everything is peaceful here—the country naturally fertile, but wretchedly farmed.

The Regiment is this moment taking up its line of march to return. If anything of further interest should happen, I will manage either to write or telegraph, H.

ADVANCE OF GEN. MCDOWELL.

FALLS CHURCH, Fairfax County, Va., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Gen. SCHENCK, with his staff, rested last night at a farm house, within a stone's throw of WM. TAYLOR's Tavern, on the Washington and Leesburgh turnpike, one mile below, south of this point.

At Taylor's Tavern there are two Connecticut regiments encamped, under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. TYLER; while the two Ohio regiments rested last night on Riley's Hill, about half a mile nearer (than Taylor's Tavern) to Gen. MCDOWELL's head-quarters—the Arlington House.

These changes of the positions of these four regiments involve an advance of Gen. MCDOWELL's line some four miles. The positions they occupy are very strong ones, being much more easily defended than the camps from which they came yesterday and last night.

Citizens from Vienna report that on the night before last, at about 10 o'clock, the eleven hundred South Carolina troops with whom Gen. SCHENCK had been engaged some hours previously, fell back in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, of course carrying their battery of artillery with them, and leaving Vienna without disunion troops in it.

A scout who penetrated into the village of Fairfax Court-House last night, brings intelligence that there are no longer any troops to be seen about there, the force of sixteen hundred or two thousand that were certainly there on Monday last, having probably fallen back in the direction of Centreville.

It is judged by some cautious persons here that BEAUREGARD, in thus withdrawing his advance, aims to catch MCDOWELL's advance in an ambuscade. If so, he will hardly succeed, after the lesson at Vienna of the day before yesterday.

The neighbors about Vienna say that the South Carolinians lost six killed by the return fire of McCook's Ohio Regiment on the evening before last.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 12 M., June 19, 1861.

I learn from a person from the neighborhood of Vienna, who lives in Fairfax County, that the disunion troops have burned two passenger and baggage cars, and about twenty house and gondola cars, from Leesburgh as far down as Hunter's Mills, (eighteen miles from Alexandria,) on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Road. It is also reported that the same troops have burnt the cars, station house, and water stations at Vienna, since the fight there. It is believed here that the cars have been burnt at Vienna, but probably the station-house has not been destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the lines of the disunion troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan as far as Centerville, and that they are intrenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, 2½ miles from Fairfax Court-house, and 14 miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now rebuilding, with the view to attacking the Zouaves, who are guarding the repaired bridges this side. All the indications go to show that the disunion troops are being pushed forward from Manassas Junction, by daily instalments, to points nearer the Federal lines.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 20.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal*, dated Cairo, 20th, says: "We are expecting an attack soon from Gen. PILLOW, at the head of an army variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. Something of the kind will happen here before long, of which the superior officers seem to be well aware. There is a rumor here that a large force of Ohio troops and several gun-boats are coming down the Ohio River to join us."

COL. DUNCAN'S KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, June 20.

Col. BLANTON DUNCAN telegraphs to this city from Winchester, Va., 16th, that the telegraphic report of the 19th, that the volunteers under his command meditate desertion, is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

SOUTHERN MAIL NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 19th, announces semi-officially that no more twelve months' volunteers will be received. Troops must enlist for the war.

It learns that 500 muskets, shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men of Weekly County, Tennessee, were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, there being whole companies unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Gen. PILLOW will then move to support them.

It states that in Monroe County, Ark., near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for an attempted insurrection. Tuesday last, three were hung.

According to their plot, all the white males were to be murdered, but the women and children were to be spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed of a secret Union Association being formed in that State, and says there are a few Johnsons, Etheridges and Hickses in Texas.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR JOHNSON, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He was escorted across the river by the Newport Covington Military and a large concourse of citizens. At 3 o'clock he was formerly waited upon by the Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech from the balcony of the Burnet House to a large gathering of citizens. He left at 10 o'clock last night for the East, being escorted to the dépôt by a large military force.

The Eighth and Tenth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, Cols. BARTON and MANSON, passed through last night for Virginia.

THE MAINE AND NEW-YORK REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

The Maine and the Fourteenth and Eighteenth New-York regiments passed through here last night. The Committee of Refreshments were on duty till daylight, supplying the necessaries of life at the Washington-street Dépôt. The arrangements were most complete. An extensive gas and water apparatus was in operation. It is supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens, who assemble at signal fires on the approach of troops.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

The Fourteenth New-York Regiment passed through here, on their way to Washington, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Nothing new from Old Point Comfort. Affairs are represented as unchanged.

COL. COLT'S REGIMENT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 20.

Col. COLT'S Regiment, which was intended for the regular United States service, has to-day been reorganized and enlisted for the war. The State will at once fill up and equip the regiment ready for active service. Hon. O. S. FERRY has accepted the Colonelship of the regiment, which is the fifth volunteer regiment from Connecticut.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FORTY UNION MEN DEFEATED BY FOUR THOUSAND REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Grafton, says that the rebels occupy Piedmont, Virginia, 4,000 or 5,000 strong.

A guard of 40 Marylanders, from Cumberland, under Capt. RICKLEY, were stationed at the bridge there, with one piece of artillery. As the rebels advanced, they poured shot into them, mowing them down like grass, and continued to do so until the gunners were all killed, and the brave little band were cut to pieces, two escaping. The rebels suffered terribly.

Lieut.-Col. THOMSON, of the Confederate Army, was captured by scouts near Phillippa.

Col. KELLY is slowly gaining strength, and he will go to Wheeling this week.

[Piedmont is a small town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a little over 20 miles southwest of Cumberland.]

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 20.

You are mistaken in regard to the Wheeling Convention. The State is not to be divided. A new State Government for the whole State is now being formed. The ordinance establishing it passed yesterday, and to-day a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers were elected. FRANK H. PIERPOINT, of Fairmount, is the Governor. J. S. G.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CADWALLADER'S COMMAND WITHDRAWN FROM VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American*, writing Wednesday night, says the last of the Federal forces that crossed the Potomac on Sunday were recalled on Tuesday, and soon after the Confederate pickets followed them to the line of the Potomac.

On Tuesday night they fired across the river on the Federal pickets.

It is reported that a Confederate camp is about two miles back from the river, near Falling Water, but nothing definite is known as to its strength.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still at Williamsport, with about 6,000 men.

The greater part of Gen. PATTERSON's division having been ordered to other points, crossing the river is believed to have been a feint to mislead the enemy as to the movements of the other columns.

A large number of Virginians are enlisting in Col. LAMON's Regiment. When the Federal troops reached Martinsburgh, the leading Secessionists all fled.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELS.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Wednesday, June 19—1 A. M.

So far as Gen. JOHNSON's movements are known, he has not advanced north of Martinsburgh, though it was ten hours since given out by disaffected people here about, that his purpose was immediately to attack Gen. CADWALLADER. His line is dotted between Martinsburgh and Winchester.

Its strength is variously estimated from 12,000 to 30,000. I believe the least number will cover it.

His object must have been either to have taken CADWALLADER's advance unawares, if finding he could dare to attempt to do so, or to distract forces from the line of Washington by assuming a threatening position, with the expectation of being able to scamper off suddenly to Manassas after having done so, and to be in position to aid in a desperate forlorn hope advance on MCDOWELL's column before troops to have been thus decoyed to PATTERSON's line could get back to the Federal Metropolis.

In both these objects his retrograde movement seems to have proved a failure already; as CADWALLADER evidently kept himself well advised of his (JOHNSON's) progress in this direction, and so disposed of his advancing column by promptly recrossing the river and concentrating it on vantage ground, as to render an assault upon it hopeless; while PATTERSON has already so strengthened CADWALLADER by sending up heavy reserves, as that not only no more troops are necessary to be brought here from your city, but the very fine Rhode Island Regiment can be conveniently spared to resume at once their old position on the Washington line.

As at present posted JOHNSON's line must give way whenever seriously assailed by CADWALLADER's troops, and I do not perceive that a forward movement on C.'s part is likely to be delayed forty-eight hours longer.

It appears to be well understood by the people around me, that JOHNSON must necessarily speedily fall back towards Manassas.

TREASONABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, June 20.

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. GORDON submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the General Government in prosecuting the war is unconstitutional, and of no binding force upon the States which do not consent thereto, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for any portion of its payment. Adopted.

Mr. BRISCOE submitted a report repealing those sections of the code, giving to the Governor any power over the disposition of the arms of the State, and suspending the enforcement of any bond for the return of the State arms heretofore loaned to any military organization. Adopted.

The object of this measure is to prevent the Governor from reclaiming the arms now in possession of the secession portion of the State military. The taking of the disposition of the army out of his hands, was one feature of the Public Safety bill, which was attempted to be passed some weeks since, and which raised such a storm of indignation throughout the State.

Resolutions were submitted by Mr. DENNIS, of Somerset, declaring the acts of the General Government unconstitutional and tyrannical, and in favor of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These were adopted—Yeas, 47, nays 4.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff left here this morning, to take command of the army in the Western part of Virginia.

FOUR NEW REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 20.

It is understood that the President has called for four additional regiments from Massachusetts, making in all ten regiments.

THE THIRD IOWA REGIMENT.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, June 20.

The Third Iowa Regiment, encamped at Keokuk, has orders to hold itself in readiness to march [illegible] instant.

AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. GILMAN MARSTON, arrived from Portsmouth shortly after noon to-day. The regiment was received by a delegation of the Sons of New-Hampshire, the Cadets, acting as an escort. They marched through many of the principal streets to MUSIC Hall, where a bountiful collation was spread. The Hall was superbly decorated. MARSHAL P. WILDER presided.

After the collation the regiment marched to the Common, and was reviewed by Gov. BERRY and Ex-Gov. GOODWIN, of New-Hampshire, and Gov. ANDREW. The crowd and enthusiasm were greater, if possible, than on any similar occasion.

The regiment left at 5½ o'clock by special train and steamboat, *via* Fall River, for New-York. The regiment number 1,050, including a battalion of Rifles, and is one of the noblest that has left for the war.

The field service, including 90 horses, 21 baggage-wagons, ambulances, &c., was sent forward this forenoon.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LYON.

BOONEVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONEVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

To the People of Missouri:

Upon leaving St. Louis, in consequence of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume on its behalf to relinquish its duties and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of the Secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law-abiding citizens.

The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with Gen. HARNEY on the 21st of May last, and drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the Capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes towards the General Government. This devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and, accordingly, I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of immature age, and who represent that they have been misled by frauds, ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon unreflecting and deluded followers, the task of securing the object of their own false ambition.

Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impressions created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon the condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government.

I have done this in spite of the well known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow; but lest, in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot always be expected to indulge in it, to the compromise of its evident welfare.

Hearing that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of the State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens. But it is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only so long as opposition make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to visit any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it.

All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostilities towards the Federal Government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

(Signed) H. LYON,
Brigadier U. S. Army, Commanding.

SEIZURES OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 20.

Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday.

Twenty-three Secessionists were also captured at Cameron, part of whom have been released on parole, and the balance retained for examination.

Several wagon loads of powder, eight cannon, and seventy head of cattle, have been captured by the Federal troops at Rolla. Twenty-five prisoners were also taken.

Col. SOLOMON's Fifth Regiment, Reserve Corps, left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State. Col. SIGEL's regiment will soon follow.

The examination of J. W. TUCKER, editor of the *Journal*, has been postponed till the 2d July.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BOONEVILLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, June 20.

The steamer *Sunshine*, from Booneville, brings an official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces on Monday. The official statement of the killed is not yet received, but the loss of the State troops is not over 20. The Federal loss is two killed, nine wounded and one missing. The State troops numbered over 2,000, and lost 1,500 stand of arms, considerable ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

Gov. JACKSON is supposed to have gone to Arkansas. The steamer *Macon* is at Arrow Rock with the State troops on board.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington, under Col. WIGHTMAN, formerly of the United States Army.

THE INDEPENDENCE SKIRMISH.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 19.

In the skirmish at Independence, on the 13th, Capt. HOLLOWAY, the rebel commander, and five other officers, were shot by their own troops, while trying to prevent the outflanking of the Federals. During the parley three Federals were wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 29, North River, will depart for Pensacola on Saturday. She has a cargo of coal and shot.

The steamship *State of Georgia*, for Fort Pickens, sailed yesterday afternoon. She has on board sixty-four men and five officers of WILSON's Zouaves, who were left behind. The officers are Capt. WHITING, Adjutant HEARY, Lieutenants LATHAM and DENSLOW, Ensign BLACK.

MAIL ROBBERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following:

"We have just seen a letter from AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, well known to the country as one of her men of capital, and a leading Black Republican, in full confidence of President LINCOLN and his Government at Washington. It is addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and incloses a draft for $1 000, *as a part of the pay* intended for his services in betraying those confiding portion of the people of Tennessee who have stood by him in support of the maintenance of the Federal Union. We give this letter to the public. *It was intercepted in its passage to* JOHNSON, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter.

Let the people of Tennessee ponder over this letter, and ask themselves if so base a traitor should longer exist in her midst.

So blasting a crime cannot be resented with too dire a vengeance by the people of Tennessee. He ought to be arrested at once:

"BOSTON, May 18.—DEAR SIR: If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days' time. But of course I must only use it as a private letter.

In order that you shall be sure of something at once, I write below this a draft which some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for Eastern exchange. Probably GARDNER & Co., EVANS & Co., DOUGLAS & Co., of Nashville, will know it.

The Government will soon exhibit a power which will astonish even you. The nullifiers have been playing into SCOTT's hands for three weeks, and they have lost the game. Yours, with regard,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

If you cannot use the draft, return it and tell us what to send

BOSTON, May 18.—At sight, without grace, pay to ANDREW JOHNSON, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To MASON LAWRENCE & Co., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of MASON, LAWRENCE & Co.

The original of this letter is now in the hands of Gov. HARRIS. Several previous letters have also been detected."

Of course, the Secessionists could only get possession of this letter by robbing the mail.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

$368,000 IN SPECIE.

Arms Ordered for the Federal Government.

Prince Napoleon Forbidden to Visit the United States.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Another Letter from the Times Correspondent at the South.

Serious Illness of Garibaldi.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th inst, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings $368,000 in specie.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool on the evening of the 7th.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 7th.

The *Parana* reached Galway on the night of the 7th.

A letter from Frankfort in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that a well-known banking-house in that city had received an order from the Government of the United States for 275 000 muskets. The Commissioners for the Southern States were also, it is said, shortly expected in Germany on a similar errand.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Lord STANLEY, stated that the Government had information with respect to the statement that a regiment of Canadian Volunteers had offered its services to the Northern States.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. LINDELL asked whether the action of Government in interdicting privateers and armed ships in the service of either of the American parties from bringing prizes into British ports was in accordance with former practice?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Queen's Advocate had been consulted, and his opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, which, he said, the law of nations gave to every Power. Her Majesty's Government had accordingly given directions to prevent the entrance of such prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom and of the Colonies.

Col. WILSON PATTEN appealed to Mr. GREGORY to postpone his notice in reference to the expediency of promptly recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. GREGORY said his only object was to make a fair statement of the case of the Southern States, as that of the Northern States had already been laid before the public. At the same time, if it was the wish of the House, he had no objection to postpone the motion. After a short conversation the motion was postponed *sine die*.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Count CAVOUR were paid by Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, while "The O'DONOHUE" denounced CAVOUR's hostility to the Pope.

The English journals, in their obituary notices of Count CAVOUR, speak almost universally in a highly eulogistic strain, and regard his death as a great national calamity for Italy. The London *Times* says there is no need to conclude the game of CAVOUR over, and not to be played out; there will be other Cavours raised up by his example, and before another year we shall see whether the example of the great Italian statesman is buried in the grave.

Mr. CORDEN had been formally presented at Guildhall with the freedom of the City of London, in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the commercial treaty between England and France. Mr. CORDEN's reception was very enthusiastic. In his speech he dwelt upon the advantages likely to be conferred by the treaty of commerce, but deplored the vast warlike preparations of both countries, as detrimental to the benefits which free-trade would confer.

The English census returns show the population of England and Wales to be 20,205,504—an increase of 2,169,576 during the past ten years. The population of London is 2,803,034, an increase of 440,798 upon 1851. The emigration from the United Kingdom in ten years was 2,249,355.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF had been lecturing in Liverpool on the American War—taking a decidedly Northern view of the case.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the Emperor has interdicted Prince NAPOLEON visiting the United States, but the Prince will travel through Canada.

The French war vessels *Foudre*, *Laveisier* and *Cativet*, were soon to sail to reinforce the squadron on the North American station, under the orders of Rear-Admiral RAYNAUD.

It was reported that Count ARESE and the Marquis D'AZEGLIO had arrived in Paris, also the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA.

Count CAVOUR's death caused considerable sensation in Paris, and the Bourse was much depressed. Rentes had declined to 67@60 ex-dividend, at which they closed on the 7th.

It was stated that the Emperor had sent an autograph letter to VICTOR EMANUEL on the death of CAVOUR, and that he had not only revoked his edict against Prince NAPOLEON's visiting Italy, but had sent a request to the Prince to go to Turin immediately.

The death of Count CAVOUR caused manifestations of the deepest regret at Turin. The wearing of mourning was general. All the shops and the Bourse were closed. The municipality had issued a proclamation urging upon the people the necessity for firmness and constancy.

The King visited CAVOUR on the evening before his death. The *Official Gazette* announces that CAVOUR's last moments were perfectly peaceful, and that in dying he expressed his profound faith in the destinies of Italy.

The King is said to have sent for Baron RICASOLI and Signor RATAZZI.

At the reopening of the Italian Chambers on the 6th, the President announced the death of Count CAVOUR amid profound expressions of grief on the part of the Assembly. He spoke of the great loss Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by CAVOUR.

Signor RATAZZI then said:

"The Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning, by suspending the sittings for three days. We are deeply afflicted by the misfortune which has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged, nor quit the path which we have hitherto followed. He whom we now mourn expressed in his last moments his unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principles of unity and independence would fully triumph. We firmly hold

this faith. Agreeing among ourselves, let us sincerely rally around the throne of a valiant and loyal Prince, and we shall then be able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near."

Signor MENGHETTI, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

The Tribunal of the Chamber of Deputies was to be draped with black for twenty days. The Senate had taken the same resolution.

Prince PIONMINO having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition, for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, had been exiled by the Pope.

The obsequies of Count CAVOUR were performed on the 7th, with almost royal pomp. All the great bodies of State, and in fact the whole population of Turin took part. All the houses were draped with black.

The *Nationalities* of the 8th states that GARIBALDI was rather seriously ill at Caprera. It is also stated that the Pope was unwell and had slight symptoms of fever.

The *Opinione* of Turin says the King had intrusted Baron RICASOLI with the formation of a Ministry. The Baron was, however, confined to his bed, owing to the deep impression made upon him by the death of CAVOUR.

The *Czas* says: "The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, rejecting his request to issue a Papal Bull against the manifestation of the Poles, and threatening the Emperor with the judgment of God, on account of his persecution of the Christian Church, and the slaughter of unarmed people." The *Czas* supposes that in consequence of this letter the Emperor of Russia will recall Count KISSELIEFF from Rome.

The remains of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF were to be removed to Sebastopol.

It was generally believed that Gen. LAMBERT would accept the Governorship of Poland.

The collection of taxes in Hungary by military execution was being everywhere carried out with the greatest severity.

In Vienna the news of CAVOUR's death caused a fall of 1½ per cent. in Metalliques.

The Brazil mails had reached England, but there is nothing of moment in the details additional to the telegrams already received.

The American dispatch boat *Pulaski*, with the Commodore on board, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 23d April, from Montevideo. The gun-boat *Seminole* was also at Buenos Ayres. The U. S. frigate *Congress* was at Rio Janeiro on the 9th May.

It is reported that the Sultan's health continued unfavorable, and inspired great uneasiness.

It is asserted that the Porte had received a dispatch from FUAD PASHA, declaring that he guarantees the tranquillity of the Lebanon.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Defeat of the War Programme for 1861—Col. Fremont's Purchases—An Attempt to recover the China Fleet—A Wedding in High Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

The death of the Count CAVOUR, which is here the great event of the moment, will not, perhaps, change the policy of the Italian Government. For the duration of the present year that policy was fixed, while for the coming year there was as much uncertainty in the mind of M. CAVOUR, no doubt, as in that of the other leading men of Italy. But let not the friends of Italy despair for the future of the new born country because of the death of the great leader and director of its destinies, for there are other men of worth in the Italian councils, who were only overshadowed by the towering genius of CAVOUR, and who, now that their pivot and guide is removed, will come to the surface, and clustering together in a common bond of patriotism, will finish the work so gloriously commenced by their late distinguished chief.

The journals of Turin say that the disease of Count CAVOUR was typhoid fever. But he was bled six times, and it is incredible that even Italian physicians, partial as they are to blood-letting in acute disease, should have resorted to such frequent bleedings, if the disease were of a typhoid character. It is more probable that the disease was a cerebral fever, brought on by excessive mental labor.

A month ago we were to have had a general European war; the train was laid, the artillerymen stood ready to apply the match, and all Europe held its breath in anticipation of the explosion. NAPOLEON was to have given the word to the agents of the revolution at Paris, who were to have set the ball rolling in their respective countries. Thus the Hungarians were to commence on the Dalmatian coast, Denmark was to provoke Prussia to blows, NAPOLEON was to have marched to the Rhine in the north, and increased his forces in aid of Italy in the south; the latter was to have crossed the Po, and attacked the Austrians in Venetia, *and the French troops were to have remained in Syria*, no matter if a war with England should have resulted. But all this was contingent upon an alliance for life or death between France and Russia—an alliance which failed by the late events at Warsaw. The Poles and their cause are immensely popular with the French people; and after the unpopularity which the Czar gained in France by his brutal suppression of the revolt, NAPOLEON did not dare consummate the alliance. It was then that KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TURR wrote from Paris to their friends in Hungary that there was no hope from NAPOLEON this year, and that they must stop proceedings for the present. It was this news that increased the political complications that surrounded the Count TELEKI, and brought on that state of despondency which caused his suicide.

So that the great struggle is indefinitely postponed, and the different Powers are commencing to disarm. Italy has made the first step in this direction, France and Austria will follow, and soon the general fear of war will have been allayed. All eyes are now turned toward America. The *Charivari* gives a caricature this morning, which represents Mars with a 32-pounder under his arm, and a traveling sac in his hand full of 6-pounders, about to start for America. Behind him is a ship ready to sail, and on a box near him sits Bellona. Mars says to the goddess of war, "Come Bellona, get up, there's work to be done across the ocean—March!"

This brings one naturally to speak on the subject of arms. Col. FREMONT, who is going to take home with him arms, ammunition and accoutrements complete for 10,000 men, is still detained by this negotiation. But seeing the length of time it requires to equip men for the field at home, he feels that he can prepare here for war more rapidly than at home. His contract reaches $250,000. The first purchase he made reached $75,000, and what is curious, they were rifles, (Enfield,) bombs, percussion-caps, and other articles, belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the Papal army, but on account of the defeat of LAMORICIERE, had never been delivered, nor, I believe, paid for. I am now told, that if the American Government will make a direct demand on the French Government, through the American Minister here, for arms from the French manufactories, it will be granted. The greatest arm of modern warfare is the small rifled field piece (6 and 12 pounders) of the French army, mounted in a large proportion as flying artillery. It was these that did most in deciding the battles, in the late Italian campaign, in favor of the French, and they must decide any field-battle in favor of the side that has most of them. The Government ought, by all means, to ask the permission of the French Government to buy from its shops a hundred of these guns—fifty for the Eastern, and fifty for the Western Division of the army.

A Col. HENDERSON is the agent of the rebels in London for the purchase of arms. His Bankers, Messrs. PEABODY & MORGAN, have, I am told, already paid out large sums of money to manufacturers of arms.

There remains a small knot of Secessionists in Paris, of whom Mr. THOS. BUCKNER KING and Ex-Consul BEVERLY TUCKER are the most prominent.

Mr. FAULKNER is traveling in England and Scotland sight-seeing.

The French papers have got hold of Judge ROST's name, (which they spell Prost, however,) and they make this gentleman travel about to all points of the compass, when, in fact, he is resting quietly with his colleagues at the Westminster Hotel, at London. He has made one voyage, however, to Paris and back.

An aged Commodore of the United States Navy and a Naval Captain have just arrived here from Washington, on their way to China, to take the China fleet out of the hands of a Commodore, whose fidelity to the Stars and Stripes is suspected, and bring it home. The mission is a secret one, but by the time this notice returns to Europe it can do no harm, as the officers go by the English Overland Mail route, and will soon be out of the way of telegraphs.

Messrs. FOGG and HARVEY, Ministers to Switzerland and Portugal, have arrived at Paris, and are stopping for a week at the Hotel du Louvre, before proceeding to their posts.

A gentleman informs me that he heard a prayer by Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, in his church in London, on Sunday evening last, in favor of President LINCOLN and the cause of the North, which he characterizes as the most beautiful and powerful prayer he ever heard in his life. The whole audience was moved to tears, and even sobbed aloud at the eloquent preacher's appeals to God and to civilized mankind in aid of so holy and so righteous a cause as that in which the North is engaged.

Mr. RUSSELL'S first letter to the London *Times*, since his return to New-York from the South, has thrown a wet cloth over the spirits of the friends—the very few friends, I ought to say—of JEFF. DAVIS in England and France; for, as drowning men cling to straws, Mr. RUSSELL'S faint praise of the South, while he remained there, sufficed for the gentlemen above referred to, to class him among their friends. I am informed, on good authority, that two of Mr. RUSSELL'S first letters from the South were suppressed by the *Times*, because they were too much in favor of the North; it is a wonder they published this last one.

The Paris *Moniteur* refers to the irritation produced at London by the "strange language" uttered at the Hotel du Louvre meeting by certain American diplomats. But the same article shows us that in the French Ministry of the Interior (where the *Moniteur* is edited,) they perceive as well as anybody the fright which England is taking at the threat, that the Tri color of France and the Stars and Stripes of the United States may perhaps once more be allied against the Union-jack of England. The tone of the English Government and journals within the last few days toward us is regarded here as a regular break-down.

I must find room to notice a wedding in American fashionable life, which took place here yesterday. You will recollect an eulogium I passed some months ago on the musical talent of a very young and very beautiful American lady, who had been in Europe two years studying under GARCIA and ROMANI—Miss LILLIE GREENOUGH, of Cambridge, Mass. This lady was married yesterday to Mr. CHARLES MOULTON, son of a New-York millionaire, who has lived in Paris the last twenty years. The occasion brought together a very brilliant assembly of American and French residents and visitors.

AMERICUS.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

The Tone of the English Press—Some Excuses For It—The Southern Commissioners—Their Misfortunes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

It is natural enough that Americans should feel somewhat sore at the way the English Press talks about American affairs, and yet it is certain that they have treated us with much more fairness and candor than they ever have shown towards the Continental Powers or among themselves. Even the *Times*, which never was known to acknowledge an error or state a proposition with perfect fairness, deprecates the effect of its own policy, instead of acting the bully, as it naturally prefers to do. Parliament has been still more cautious. In America it would have been impossible to prevent incividual members in Congress from commenting as they liked on English affairs, and the more loudly the more opposition they found. But the solitary cases in which unpleasant remarks have been made in Parliament have been so coldly received, and occasionally so severely commented on by the Ministry, that members are now very shy of bringing such treatment on their heads. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has taken every opportunity to place himself right on the question, both by snubbing obtrusive members and by hurrying to counteract the effects of his own proclamation. The measure that he announced, lately, of closing all British ports to the prizes of both belligerent parties, completely destroys the bad effects of the proclamation, and strains a point of law if anything in our favor, for the prohibition to us who have all our own ports open, is practically nothing at all, while to the Southerners it is everything, and knocks their plan of privateering directly in the head. The measure is important, too, in another way, as a step in international law towards the abolition of privateering and the capture of private property on the ocean. Two of the great maritime Powers now agree to stamp the whole practice with the mark of their disapprobation. The United States have always held this doctrine, and, according to the last American advices, have very lately offered to join England and France in asserting it as a fundamental principle of international law, so that there seems at last to be some hope that this piece of barbarism will be quietly laid away on the shelves of history forever.

It seems that the Southern Commissioners are not altogether pleased with the course things have taken; and certainly their programme has not been entirely acted out. They have had two interviews with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, unofficial of course, and the last one was not satisfactory, at least so the story goes. What passed there no one knows, of course, except those who are in their confidence, but soon after the last one the prohibition of their prizes to British ports was announced, and it is not unreasonable to guess that they went to Lord JOHN to remonstrate against it, for it is the death-blow to their hopes, at least for the present. Lord JOHN'S reply is as unknown as their communication, but the measure was duly announced in the House of Commons, so that it could hardly have been very satisfactory. Another sign that they are not much at their ease is a story universal here that one of them has written a letter to the editor-proprietor of the *Times*, complaining of the manner in which that journal has treated the Confederate States. No such letter has been published, but such is the story notwithstanding.

Even this does not yet complete the list of their disasters, routed completely though it proves them to be. They have all along labored hard to build up a party in Parliament, and not without success. On this they relied to get their case before the public, or if necessary, to force the attention of the Ministry. They have burrowed under all London to effect this, and canvassed Parliament as if they were lobby-agents at Washington. They had found a champion—such as he was—in Mr. GREGORY, the member from Galway, and for the last two months he has continually had in hand a motion for the recognition of their Confederacy. Again and again he has tried to get his motion before the House with a perseverance that showed what importance his friends and advisers placed upon it. Again and again he has been forced to postpone the discussion, from the silent opposition of the Ministry and the obstinate hostility of members, both Conservative and Liberal. Only a short time ago he took the occasion to declare that he would not consent to another postponement, but was determined to press his motion, and have it discussed on the 7th of June. All the Americans were accordingly on the watch yesterday, and a great debate was anticipated, which would give us some little knowledge how parties stood with regard to our affairs. It was understood that champions on both sides were all ready, and had their notes and statistics in their pockets. Every one who could get a permit went early, to get a seat in the narrow gallery of the House of Commons. The motion was in order among the first of the day's proceedings, but no sooner had the preliminary business been dispatched, than, without waiting for Mr. GREGORY, another member, Mr. W. PATTEN, Member for West Lancashire, and a Conservative, arose and made a direct appeal to Mr. GREGORY, warmly and universally cheered by the House, not to proceed with the discussion of his motion. The applause that his remarks received was an indication of the sentiment of the House, that Mr. GREGORY, with all the pertinacity in the world, could not venture to disregard. He yielded to what was evidently the universal wish, and postponed his motion *sine die*, with the evident reluctance that showed how conclusive he felt this result to be, at least for the present. The following is the whole debate:

Mr. W. PATTEN—I wish to make an appeal to my honorable friend the member for Galway, (Mr. GREGORY,) whether he thinks it absolutely necessary that he should proceed with the motion, of which he has given notice. I believe I speak the opinion of a great number of members—I know that I give expression to the feelings of my constituents, who are deeply interested in maintaining friendly relations with the Northern States of America—when I say that it would be very inexpedient at this moment to discuss that question. [Cheers.] If my honorable friend does not think it incumbent upon him to proceed with the motion, I can assure him that it is the desire of a large portion of her Majesty's subjects that he should not do so. [Cheers.]

Mr. GREGORY—In reply to the question, I can assure the honorable member that I am the last man to involve the house in any embarrassment, or to take any course which would in the slightest degree be prejudicial to the interests of this country. I thought it was only fair that I should bring forward this question, because I deemed it only fair that a community involved in war should be heard in their defence, and that they should have an opportunity of justifying the course which they have pursued; and the only object I had in view in bringing this statement before the house was, that I might endeavor, if possible, to give a fair, and what I believe a perfectly impartial, statement of the differences which exist between the two sections of that country. But I must say that, although I felt myself almost pledged to do so, in consequence of letters published in papers by the United States Plenipotentiaries, although this country has, up to the present moment, only heard one part of the question, and is only influenced by the Northern press, and by information reaching from Northern sources—[hear, hear]—yet, seeing there is such a strong feeling in the house on this subject—[cheers]—and being unwilling as I am to aggravate in the slightest degree or to embitter this contest, I will not do what I hope I never shall do, put myself in opposition to the wishes of the house—[cheers]—and therefore I shall postpone this motion till some future opportunity. [Mr. BRIGHT—Withdraw it.] The honorable gentleman says withdraw it, but I shall postpone it *sine die*, with the hope of having an opportunity at some future time before the close of the session of bringing forward the subject, for I must say that I think it most unfair and unjust that all these publications should be circulated throughout the country, in which the Southern Confederacy are accused of an unwarrantable offence, and the members of that Confederacy as traitors, and that they should have no opportunity of putting forward their case in such a manner that it may be dispassionately considered.

Mr. FORSTER (Bradford) asked if it was the intention of the hon. member to postpone his motion or to withdraw it altogether.

Lord R. CECIL—I hope it is understood on behalf of those who do not take the same view as the hon. gentleman. [Order, order.]

The Speaker said there was no question before the House, and the honorable member was out of order.

Mr. H. MILNES asked if the honorable member for Bradford intended to postpone his motion, because it was perfectly competent for him to proceed, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the other motion. [Cries of "Withdraw."]

Mr. FORSTER said he would explain in a few words the course he wished to adopt. [Cries of "Order, order."] He agreed that it was most undesirable to have a discussion on the merits of the quarrel between the two sections of the States of America. The honorable member, amidst considerable interruption, proceeded to say that he would withdraw his motion, if that the motion of the honorable member for Galway were indefinitely postponed.

The meaning of all this must not be mistaken. No doubt the energy which the House showed in quenching Mr. GREGORY was partly due to the sympathy which is felt for the North. But the real motive for all this nervousness is, that the English do not wish to offend either party unless they are forced to it. Their interests on each side are too great to be risked by the foolish talk of Members of Parliament. I am convinced that if neutrality were by any chance made impossible, they would not hesitate to throw their weight into our scale, unless more American diplomats try to drive and kick them into it, in which case they might kick back. Just now, however, everything is in the best possible order. The Southern Commissioners have been driven out of the field here. Our own representatives never had more weight and influence, and the English never gave themselves half so much trouble as now to refrain from all tender topics.

This is, I believe, the only matter of much interest that has occurred this last week. The Ministry have weathered their last danger in the House of Lords, and are firm, it is to be hoped, for another year. Everything is sailing on quietly and peacefully. Only the death of CAVOUR has thrown a gloom over the country, as though some great Englishman were being carried to-day to his grave.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

EFFECT OF THE SEWARD-DAYTON DISPATCH—CONFEDERATE RECOGNITION DISPOSED OF—CORRUPT AGENCIES EMPLOYED BY THE SOUTHERN EMISSARIES—GENERAL INDICATIONS OF ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The decided but respectful tone of Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to Mr. DAYTON, and the declared determination of the Executive to commence hostilities against any Government that recognizes the Southern Commissioners in their official capacity, have had a good effect upon the tone of feeling in the English Parliament toward the United States. Mr. GREGORY'S motion was to have come up this afternoon for the recognition of the Southern "Confederacy." Members were in attendance expecting that it would be pressed upon the House. But almost immediately after the opening ceremonies were disposed of Mr. GREGORY arose, and in a few words, stated that not desiring to complicate the interests of the country, he would postpone his motion *sine die*. Mr. DUDLEY MANN sat opposite me under the gallery, and you can fancy what a dark scowl overspread his countenance when the House cheered Mr. GREGORY'S announcement. I am informed by a Member of Parliament who has taken a great interest in the present American difficulties, that we shall hear no more of the recognition of the Confederate States of America during the remainder of the session. From information that I have received, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that this rebellion was a matter of conference between JEFF. DAVIS and Mr. GREGORY during the visit of the latter to the United States, months before the incipient stages of the conspiracy were known to any except the traitors and their friends. *And Mr. GREGORY is not the only Member of the British House of Commons who holds a brief for* YANCEY, MANN & Co. These Commissioners have been playing a deep game—they have not only returned Members of Parliament, but they have secured a portion of the Press. Even the *Daily Telegraph*, which was thought to be firm in its advocacy of the liberty-loving principles of the North, has not entirely escaped pollution. Latterly the "leaders" have been written by Mr. THORNTON HUNT, whose character for driving a good bargain is too well known in London. He "sells" every paper to whose columns his clever articles are accessible. What a pity that the son of so illustrious and honorable a man as LEIGH HUNT should so prostitute his talents and disgrace his fair name!

During the most important period of the development of the rebellion, the people of the United States have not been represented in this country, and the Commissioners were able to prejudice some of the best English minds in their favor by their blandishments and misrepresentations. I was informed by a Member of Parliament, the other morning, that for weeks before the arrival of Mr. ADAMS the English Government did not know the wishes of the United States, and even thought that the Southern "Confederacy" would be recognized at Washington. Mr. DALLAS did nothing to undeceive the noble and honorable gentleman occupying the Treasury benches; and another of our diplomatists, and our Consul for this port, Gen. CAMPBELL, were open and unblushing advocates of secession, so that the English Government really did not know what course to take. This will account for much that, up to the present time, has been entirely inexplicable to Americans at home.

Apart from the cotton interest, there is little sympathy among the people for the rebellion. The best men in England grieve over the misfortune, and would gladly avert it. Lancashire and Yorkshire are powerful, but principle will overbalance the mere matter of money-making, and Britain will stand firm in her opposition to the usurpations of the slaveocracy. And another important movement will soon be developed, not only here but on the Continent. England and every other first rate Power in Europe will before long declare "privateering" and "piracy" synonymous. Let Congress provide for the acceptance of the Treaty of Paris, among the first acts after convening in July, and the penalty that awaits the "sea rover" will follow in the wake of every pirate cruiser that steals out of a Southern port.

It is particularly unfortunate that the new American Minister to St. Petersburgh should have rushed into print immediately after his arrival in this country. Mr. CLAY has made himself the subject of exceedingly unpleasant remarks, not only from Englishmen but from his own countrymen—from Americans who have a far greater knowledge of the temper of the public mind than even so astute a man as Mr. CLAY could possibly acquire after a few days residence in the metropolis. His diplomatic inauguration has been most inauspicious. I have not seen an American in England who does not deplore his hasty threats and belligerent boastings. His letter to the *Times* was bad enough, but his speech at the Hotel du Louvre last week was infinitely more irritating. How he can justify himself for so compromising the position of Mr. ADAMS, or interfering with his accredited duties, is more than we resident Americans can comprehend.

This evening, after the debate on the American question was completed, I attended the dramatic readings of Mrs. FRANCES KEY BLUNT, in WILLIS' Rooms, King-street, St. James. The place was literally filled with one of the finest audiences that the West End can produce. Park-lane and Piccadilly turned out to honor the daughter of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Never did an *artiste* have a better opportunity to win complete success, and never did I see a more lamentable failure. I have heard school-girls of sixteen read better. With the exception of a grand overture of OLE BULL, who kindly lent his genius for the occasion, there was nothing in the evening's entertainment worthy of the least commendation.

And this lady, Mrs. BLUNT, the daughter of one of America's noblest and most patriotic sons, is an avowed "Secessionist." We have quite a nest of respectable Yankee rebels in England, and among the most prominent of them is Mrs. COL. WARD, the wife of our present Consul at Bristol, who talks and writes rebellion without stint or measure. You can have no idea how much harm our countrymen occupying prominent places abroad have done and are still doing. They have brought disgrace upon the very name of America, and make her a by-word for shame and dishonor.

We wait anxiously the arrival of every steamer from the United States, as we are expecting some very important and decisive events to occur in the neighborhood of Washington shortly. We have great faith in the united strength of Government and people, and believe that success will attend every stroke which the arm of loyalty wields in the defence of law, order and liberty.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Mr. William Russell on his Travels through the South.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 6, 2361.

Although I have written two letters since my arrival at Charleston, I have not been able to give an account of many things which have come under my notice, and which appeared to be noteworthy; and now that I am fairly on my travels once more, it seems only too probable that I shall be obliged to pass them over altogether. The rolling fire of the revolution is fast sweeping over the prairie, and one must fly before it or burn. I am obliged to see all that can be seen of the South at once, and then, armed with such safeguards as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications. Bridges broken, rails torn up, telegraphs pulled down—I am quite in the air, and air charged with powder and fire. One of the most extraordinary books in the world could be made out of the cuttings and parings of the newspapers which have been published within the last few days. The judgments, statements, asseverations of the Press, everywhere necessarily hasty, ill-sifted and off-hand, do not aspire to even an ephemeral existence here. They are of use if they serve the purpose of the moment, and of the little boys who commence their childhood in deceit, and continue to adolescence in iniquity, by giving vocal utterance to the "sensation" headings of the journals they retail so sharply and so cutly. Talk of the superstition of the Middle Ages; or of the credulity of the more advanced periods of rural life; laugh at the Holy Coat of Treves, or groan over the Lady of Salette; deplore the faith in winking pictures, or in a *communiqué* of the *Moniteur*; moralize on the superstition which discovers more in the liquefaction of the ichor of St. Gennaro than a chemical trick, but if you desire to understand how far faith can see and trust among the people who consider themselves the most civilized and intelligent in the world, you will study the American journals, and read the telegrams which appear in them. One day the Seventh New-York Regiment is destroyed for the edification of the South, and is cut up into such small pieces that none of it is ever seen afterwards. The next day it marches into Washington or Annapolis all the better for the process. Another, in order to encourage the North, it is said that hetacombs of dead were carried out of Fort Moultrie, packed up, for easy traveling, in boxes. Again, to irritate both, it is credibly stated that Lord LYONS is going to interfere, or that an Anglo French fleet is coming to watch the ports, and so on through a wild play of fancy, inexact in fine as though the batteries were charged with the *aurora borealis* or Summer lightning, instead of the respectable, steady, manageable offspring of acid and metal, to whose staid deportment we are accustomed at a moderate price for entrance. As is usual in such periods, the contending parties accuse each other of inveterate falsehood, perfidy, oppression and local tyranny and persecution. "Madness rules the hour." The exultation of the South when the flag of the United States was lowered at Sumter has been answered by a shout of indignation and battle-cry from the North, and the excitement at Charleston has produced a reflex action there, the energy of which cannot be described. The apathy which struck me at New-York, when I landed, has been succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before which all Laodicean policy has melted into fervent activity. The truth must be that the New-York population did not believe in the strength and unanimity of the South, and that they thought the Union safe, or did not care about it. I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the strongest opinions that the Government of the United States had no power to coerce the South, and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been effected so rapidly and miraculously that it has the ludicrous air of a vulgar juggler's trick at a fair, the public regard it so little that it would be unbecoming to waste a word about it.

I expressed a belief in a letter, written a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks that it can coerce the South, and I am not prepared to say they are right or wrong; but I am convinced that the South can only be forced back by such a conquest as that which laid Poland prostrate at the feet of Russia. It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union as it has been constituted in times past. A strong Government must be the logical consequence of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which, indeed, many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in such an issue, for it appears to me they are pining for a strong Government exceedingly. The North must accept it whether they like it or not. Neither party, if such a term can be applied to the rest of the United States, and to those States which disclaim the authority of the Federal Government, was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other. Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush, while the North have learnt that they must put forth all their strength to make good a tithe of their lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery Government are now, they say, anxious to gain time, and to prepare a regular army. The North, distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbance in its complicated relations, is clamoring for instant action and speedy consummation. The counsels of moderate men, as they were called, have been utterly overruled.

I am now, however, dealing with South Carolina, which has been the *fons et origo* of the secession doctrines and their development into the full life of the Confederate States. The whole foundation on which South Carolina rests is cotton and a certain amount of rice; or rather she bases her whole faeric on the necessity which exists in Europe for those products of her soil, believing and asserting, as she does, that England and France cannot and will not do without them. Cotton, without a market, is so much flocculent matter encumbering the ground. Rice, without demand for it, is unsalable grain in store and on the field. Cotton at 10 cents a pound is boundless prosperity, empire and superiority, and rice or grain need no longer be regarded. In the matter of slave labor, South Carolina argues pretty much in this way: England and France require our products. In order to meet their wants, we must cultivate our soil. There is only one way of doing so. The white man cannot live on our land at certain seasons of the year; he cannot work in the manner required by the crops. He must, therefore, employ a race suited to the labor, and that is a race which will only work when it is obliged to do so. That race was imported from Africa, under the sanction of the law, by our ancestors, when we were a British Colony, and it has been fostered by us, so that its increase here has been as great as that of the most flourishing people in the world. In other places, where its labor was not productive or imperatively essential, that race has been made free, sometimes with disastrous consequences to itself and to industry. But we will not make it free. We cannot do so. We hold that Slavery is essential to our existence as producers of what Europe requires; nay more, we maintain it is in the abstract right in principle; and some of us go so far as to maintain that the only proper form of society, according to the law of God and the exigencies of man, is that which has Slavery as its basis. As to the slave, he is happier far in his state of servitude, more civilized and religious, than he is or could be if free or in his native Africa.

I have already endeavored to describe the aspect of Charleston, and I will now make a few observations on matters which struck me during my visit to one or two of the planters of the many who were kind enough to give me invitations to their residences in the State. Early one morning I started in a steamer to visit a plantation in the Pedee and Maccamaw district, in the island coast of the State, north of Charleston. Passing Sumter, on which men are busily engaged, under the Confederate flag, in making good damages and mounting guns, we put out a few miles to sea, and with the low sandy shore, dotted with soldiers, and guard-houses, and clumps of trees, on our left, in a few hours pass the Santee River and enter an estuary into which the Pedee and Maccamaw Rivers run a few miles further to the northwest. The steamer ran alongside a jetty and pier, which was crowded by men in uniform waiting for the news and for supplies of creature comforts. Ladies were cantering along the fine hard beach, and some gigs and taxcarts fully laden rolled along very much as one sees them at Scarborough. The soldiers on the pier were all gentlemen of the county. Some dressed in gray tunics and yellow facings, in high felt hats and plumes and jack-boots, would have done no discredit in face, figure and bearing, to the gayest cavaliers who ever thundered at the heels of Prince Rupert. Their horses, full of Carolinian fire and mettle, stood picketed under the trees along the margin of the beach. Among these men who had been doing the duty of common troopers in patrolling the seacoast were gentlemen possessed of large estates and princely fortunes; and one who stood among them was pointed out to me as captain of a company, for whose uses his liberality provided unbounded daily libations of champagne, and the best luxuries which French ingenuity can safely imprison in those well-known caskets with which Crimean warriors were not unacquainted at the close of the campaign. They were eager for news, which was shouted out to them by their friends in the steamer, and one was struck by the intimate personal cordiality and familiar acquaintance which existed among them. Three heavy guns, mounted in an earthwork defended by palisades, covered the beach and the landing-place, and the garrison was to have been reinforced by a regiment from Charleston, which, however, had not got in readiness to go up on our steamer, owing to some little difficulties between the volunteers, their officers, and the Quartermaster-General's Department.

As the *Nina* approaches the tumble-down wharf, two or three citizens advance from the shade of shaky sheds to welcome us, and a few country vehicles and light phætons are drawn forth from the same shelter to receive the passengers, while the negro boys and girls who have been playing upon the bales of cotton and barrels of rice, which represent the trade of the place on the wharf, take up commanding positions for the better observation of our proceedings. There is an air of quaint simplicity and old fashioned quiet about Georgetown, refreshingly antagonistic to the bustle and tumult of most American cities. While waiting for our vehicle we enjoyed the hospitality of one of our friends, who took us into an old fashioned angular wooden mansion, more than a century old, still sound in every timber, and testifying, in its quaint wainscotings and the rigid framework of door and window, to the durability of its cypress timbers and the preservative character of the atmosphere. In early days it was the crack house of the old settlement, and the residence of the founder of the female branch of the family of our host, who now only makes it his halting-place when passing to and fro between Charleston and his plantation, leaving it the year round in charge of an old servant and her grand-child. Rose-trees and flowering shrubs clustered before the porch and filled the garden in front, and the establishment gave one a good idea of a London merchant's retreat about Chelsea 150 years ago.

At length we were ready for our journey, and, mounted in two light covered vehicles, proceeded along the sandy track, which, after a while, led us to a cut, deep in the bosom of the woods, where silence was only broken by the cry of a woodpecker, the boom of a crane, or the sharp challenge of the jay. For miles we passed through the shades of this forest, meeting only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on little excursions of pleasure or business, who smiled their welcome as we passed. Arrived at a deep chocolate colored stream, called Black River, full of fish and alligators, we find a flat large enough to accommodate vehicles and passengers, and propelled by two negroes pulling upon a stretched rope, in the manner usual in the ferry-boats of Switzerland, ready for our reception. Another drive through a more open country, and we reach a fine grove of pine and live oak, which melts away into a shrubbery, guarded by a rustic gateway, passing through which we are brought by a sudden turn into the planter's house, buried in trees which dispute with the green sward, and with wild flower beds, every yard of the space which lies between the hall-door and the waters of the Pedee; and in a few minutes, as we gaze over the expanse of fields, just tinged with green by the first life of the early rice crops, marked by the deep water-cuts, and bounded by a fringe of unceasing forest, the chimneys of the steamer we had left at Georgetown gliding, as it were, through the fields, indicate the existence of another navigable river still beyond. Leaving with regret the verandah which commanded so enchanting a foreground, we enter the house, and are reminded by its low-browed, old-fashioned rooms of the country houses yet to be found in parts of Ireland, or on the Scottish border, with additions made by the luxury and love of foreign travel of more than one generation of educated Southern planters. Paintings from Italy illustrate the walls in juxtaposition with interesting portraits of early Colonial Governors and their lovely womankind, limned with no uncertain hand, and full of the vigor of touch and naturalness of drapery of which COPLEY has left us too few exemplars and one portrait of BENJAMIN WEST claims for itself such honor as his own pencil can give. An excellent library filled with collections of French and English classics, and with those ponderous editions of VOLTAIRE, ROSSEAU, the *Memoires pour Servir*, books of travel and history such as delighted our forefathers in the last century, and many works of American and general history, afford ample occupation for a rainy day. But alas! these, and all things good which else the house affords, can be enjoyed but for a brief season. Just as nature has expanded every charm, developed every grace, and clothed the scene with all the beauty of opened flower, of ripening grain, and of mature vegetation, on the wings of the wind the poisoned breath comes borne to the home of the white man, and he must fly before it or perish. The books lie unopened on their shelves, the flower blooms and dies unheeded, and, pity 'tis true, the old Madeira garnered 'neath the roof, settles down for a fresh lease of life, and sets about its solitary task of acquiring a finer flavor for the infrequent lips of its banished master and his welcome visitors. This is the story, at least, that we hear on all sides, and such is the tale repeated to us beneath the porch when the moon enhances, while softening the loveliness of the scene, and the rich melody of mocking-birds fill the grove.

Within these hospitable doors Horace might banquet better than he did with Maecenas, and drink such wine as can be only found among the descendants of the ancestry who, improvident enough in all else, learnt the wisdom of bottling up choice old Bual and Sercial ere the demon of oidium had dried up their generous sources forever. To these must be added excellent bread, ingenious varieties of the *galette*, compounded now of rice and now of Indian meal, delicious butter and fruits, all good of their kind. And is there anything bitter rising up from the bottom of the social bowl? My black friends who attend on me are grave as Musculman Khitmutgars. They are attired in liveries and wear white cravats and Berlin gloves. At night, when we retire, off they go to their outer darkness in the small settlement of negrohood, which is separated from our house by a wooden palisade. Their fidelity is undoubted. The house breathes an air of security. The doors and windows are unbocked. There is but one gun, a fowling-piece, on the premises. No planter hereabouts has any dread of his slaves. But I have seen, within the short time I have been in this part of the world, several dreadful accounts of murder and violence, in which masters suffered at the hands of their slaves. There is something suspicious in the constant never-ending statement that "we are not afraid of our slaves." The curfew and the night patrol in the streets, the prisons and watch-houses, and the police regulations, prove that strict supervision, at all events, is needed and necessary. My host is a kind man and a good master. If slaves are happy anywhere, they should be so with him. These people are fed by their master. They have upwards of half a pound per diem of fat pork, and corn in abundance. They rear poultry, and sell their chickens and eggs to the house. They are clothed by their master. He keeps them in sickness as in health. Now and then there are gifts of tobacco and molasses for the deserving. There was little labor going on in the fields, for the rice has been just exerting itself to get its head above water. These fields yield plentifully; for the waters of the river are fat, and they are let in, whenever the planter requires it, by means of floodgates and small canals, through which the flats can carry their loads of grain to the river for loading the steamers.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 11, 1861.

The wayfarer who confides in the maps of a strange country, or who should rely upon even the guide-books of the United States, which still lack a Murray or a Bradshaw, may be at times embarrassed by insuperable hills and innavigable rivers. When, however, I saw the three towering stories of the high-pressure steamer *Southern Republic*, on board of which we tumbled down the steep bank of the Alabama River at Montgomery, any such misgivings vanished from my mind. So colossal an ark could have ascended no mythical stream, and the existence and capabilities of the Alabama were demonstrated by its presence.

Punctuality is reputed a rare virtue in the river steamers of the West and South, and seldom leave their wharves until they have bagged a fair complement of passengers, although steaming up and ringing gongs and bells every afternoon for a week or more before their departure, as if travelers were to be swarmed like bees. Whether stimulated by the infectious activity of these "war-times," or convinced that the "politeness of kings" is the best steamboat policy, the grandson of Erin who owns and commands the *Southern Republic*, casts off his fastenings but half an-hour after his promised start, and the short puff of the engine is enlivened by the wild strains of a steam-organ called a "calliope," which gladdens us with the assurance that we are in the incomparable "land of Dixie."

Reserving for a cooler hour the attractions of the lower floor, a Hades consecrated to machinery, freight and negroes, we betake ourselves to the second landing, where we find a long dining hall, surrounded by two tiers of state rooms, the upper one accessible by a stairway leading to a gallery, which divides the "saloon" between floor and roof. We are shown our quarters, which leave much to be desired and nothing to spare, and rush from their suffocating atmosphere to the outer balcony, where a faint breeze stirs the air. There is a roofed balcony above us that corresponds to the second tier of state-rooms, from which a party of excited Secessionists are discharging revolvers at the dippers on the surface and the cranes on the banks of the river.

After we have dropped down five or six miles from Montgomery, the steam-whistle announces our approach to a landing, and, as there is no wharf in view, we watch curiously the process by which our top heavy craft, under the sway of a four-knot current, is to swing round to her invisible moorings. As we draw nigh to a wagon-worn indenture in the bank, the "scream" softens into the dulcet pipes of the "calliope," and the steamer doubles upon her track, like an elephant turning at bay, her two engines being as independent of each other as seceding States, and, slowly stemming the stream, lays her nose upon the bank, and holds it there with the judicious aid of her paddles until a long plank is run ashore from her bow, over which three passengers with valises make way for a plan

and which, though never rising to the dignity of that noble tree in higher latitudes, are many of them extremely graceful. All this sylva of moderate stature is intertwined with creepers, and at intervals we see the Spanish moss, indicating the malarious exhalations of the soil beneath. The Indian corn, upon which the Southerners rely principally for food, has attained a height of two feet, and we are told that, in consequence of the war, it is sown in greater breadth than usual. The cotton plant has but just peeped above the earth, and, alluding to its tenderness, those around us express anxieties about that crop, which, it seems, are never allayed until it has been picked, bagged and pressed, shipped and sold.

As I am not engaged upon an itinerary, let these sketches suffice to convey an idea of the 417 miles of winding river which connect Montgomery with Mobile, to which place the *Southern Republic* conveyed us in 35 hours, stoppings included.

One of the Egyptian pyramids owes its origin to the strange caprice of a princess, and the Southern Republic is said to have been built with the proceeds of an accidental "haul" of Gold Coast natives, who fell into the net of her enterprising proprietor. This worthy, born of Irish parents in Milk-street, is too striking a type of what the late Mr. WEBSTER was wont to call "a Northern man with Southern principles" not to deserve something more than a passing notice.

For out-and-out Southern notions there is nothing in Dixie's Land like the successful emigrant from the North and East. Captain MEAGHER had at his finger's ends all the politico-economical facts and figures of the Southern side of the question, and rested his reason solely upon the more sordid and material calculations of the Secessionists. It was a question of tariffs. The North had, no doubt, provided the protection of a navy, the facilities of mails, the construction of forts, Custom-houses, and Post-offices, in the South, and placed countless well-paid offices at the disposal of gentlemen fond of elegant leisure; but for all these the South had been paying more than their value, and when Abolitionists were allowed to elect a Sectional President, and the system of forced labor, which is the basis of Southern prosperity, was threatened, the South were too happy to take a "snap judgment," as in a *pie poudre* Court, and declare the Federal compact forfeited and annulled for ever.

During the long second day of our voyage we examined the faces of the proletarians, whose color and consititutions so well adapt them for the Cyclopian realm of the main deck. Among them we detect several physiognomies which strike us as resembling seedlings from the Gold Coast, rather than the second or third fruits of ancient transplantation. A fellow-traveler gratifies, at the same time, our curiosity and our penetration. There are several native Africans, or as they are called in Cuba, *bonzes*, on board. They are the property of the argumentative Captain, and were acquired by a *coup de main*, at which I have already hinted in this letter. It seems that a club of planters in this State and one or two others, resolved, little more than a year ago, to import a cargo of Africans. They were influenced partly by cupidity and partly by a fancy to set the United States laws at defiance, and to evince their contempt for New-England philanthropy. The job was accepted by an Eastern house, which engaged to deliver the cargo at a certain point on the coast within certain limits of time.

Whether the shipment arrived earlier than anticipated, or whether Capt. MEAGHER was originally designated as the person to whom the bold and delicate manœuvre of landing them should be intrusted, it is certain that on a certain Sunday in last July he took a little coasting trip in his steamer *Czar*, and appeared at Mobile on the following morning in season to make his regular voyage up river. It is no less certain that he ran the dusky strangers in at night by an unfrequented pass, and landed them among the cane-brakes of his own plantation with sufficient celerity to be back at the moorings of the *Czar* without his absence having been noticed. The vessel from which the *bonzes* were delivered was scuttled and sunk, and her master and crew found their way North by rail.

But the parties in interest soon claimed to divide the spoils, when, to their infinite disgust, the enterprising captain very coolly professed to ignore the whole business, and defied them to seek to recover by suit at law property the importation of which was regarded and would be punished as felony, if not as piracy, by the judicial tribunals. A case was made and issue joined, when the captain proved a circumstantial *alibi*, and, having cast the claimants, doled them out a few *bonzes*, perhaps to escape assassination, as shells, while he kept the oyster in the shape of the pick of the importation, which he still holds, reconciling his conscience to the transaction by interpreting it as *salvage*.

All this is told us by our interlocutor, who was one of the losers by the affair, and who stigmatized the conduct of its hero as having been treacherous. The latter, after repeated jocular inquiries, suffers his vanity to subdue his reticence, and finishes by "acknowledging the corn."

In the afternoon of the second day we meet two steamers ascending the river with heavy cargoes, and are told that they are the *Keyes* and the *Lewis*, recently warned off and *not seized* by the blockading squadron off Pensacola. They are deep with provisions for the forces of the Confederate States' army before Pickens, which must now be dispatched from Montgomery by rail.

In Mobile, for the first time since leaving Washington, "we realize" the entire stagnation of business. There are but five vessels in port, chiefly English, which will suffice to carry away the *debris* of the cotton crop. Exchange on the North is unsalable, owing to the impossibility of importing coin through the unsettled country, and bills on London are of slow sale at par, which would leave a profit of 7 per cent. upon the importation of gold from your side.

MOBILE, Sunday, May 12.

The heat of the city rendered an excursion to which I was invited, for the purpose of visiting the forts at the entrance of the bay, exceedingly agreeable, and I was glad to get out from the smell of warm bricks to the breezy waters of the sea. The party comprised many of the leading merchants and politicians of this city, which is the third in importance as a port of exportation in the United States of America. There was not a man among them who did not express, with more or less determination, the resolve never to submit to the rule of the accursed North. Let there be no mistake whatever as to the unanimity which exists at present in the South to fight for what it calls its independence, and to carry on a war to the knife with the Government of the United States. I have frequently had occasion to remark the curious operation of the doctrine of State Rights on the minds of the people; but an examination of the institutions of the country as they actually exist leads to the inference that, where the tyranny of the majority is at once irresponsible and cruel, it is impossible for any man, where the doctrine prevails, to resist it with safety or success. It is the inevitable result of the action of this majority, as it operates in America, first to demoralize and finally to absorb the minority; and even those who have maintained what are called "Union doctrines," and who are opposed to secession or revolution, have bowed their heads before the majesty of the mass, and have hastened to signify their acquiescence in the decisions which they have hitherto opposed. The minority, cowardly in consequence of the arbitrary and vindictive character of the overwhelming power against which it has struggled, and disheartened by defeat, of which the penalties are tremendous in such conflicts as these, hastens to lick the feet of the conqueror, and rushes with frantic cheers after the chariot in the triumph which celebrates its own humiliation. If there be a minority at all on this great question of secession in the Southern States, it hides in holes and corners inaccessible to the light of day, and sits there in darkness and in sorrow, silent and fearful, if not dumb and hopeless. There were officers who had served with distinction under the flag of the United States, now anxious to declare that it was not their flag, and that they had no affection for it, although they were ready to admit they would have continued to serve under it if their States had not gone out. A man's State, in fact, under the operation of these majority doctrines to which I have adverted, holds hostages for his fidelity to the majority, not only in such land or fortune as he may possess within her bounds, but in his family, his relatives and kin, and if the State revolts, the officer who remains faithful to the flag of the United States is considered by the authorities of the revolting State a traitor, and, what is worse, he is treated in the persons of those he leaves behind him as the worst kind of political renegade. Gen. SCOTT, but a few months ago the most honored of men in a Republic which sets such store on military success, is now reviled and abused because, being a Virginian by birth, he did not immediately violate his oath, abandon his post, and turn to fight against the flag which he has illustrated by repeated successes, during a career of half a century, the moment his State passed an ordinance of secession

An intelligent and accomplished officer, who accompanied me to-day around the forts under his command, told me that he had all along resisted secession, but that when his State went out he felt it was necessary to resign his commission in the United States Army, and to take service with the Confederates. Among the most determined opponents of the North, and the most vehement friends of what are called here "domestic institutions," are the British residents, English, Irish and Scotch, who have settled here for trading purposes, and who are frequently slaveholders. These men have no State rights to uphold, but they are convinced of the excellence of things as they are, or find it their interest to be so.

The waters of two rivers fall into the head of the Bay of Mobile, which is, in fact, a narrow sea creek between low sandy banks, covered with pine and forest trees, broken here and there into islands, extending some thirty miles inland, with a breadth varying from three to seven miles. No attempt has been made apparently to improve the waters, or to provide docks or wharfage for the numerous cotton ships which lie out at the mouth of the Bay, more than twenty-five miles from Mobile. All the cotton has to be sent down to them in lighters, and the number of men thus employed in the cotton season in loading the barges, navigating, and transferring the cargoes to the ships, is very considerable, and their rate of wages is high.

The horror entertained by a merchant captain of the shore is well known, and the skippers are delighted at an anchorage so far from land, which at the same time detains the crews in the ships and prevents "running." At present there are but seven ships at the anchorage, nearly all British, and one of the latter appears in the distance hard and fast ashore, though whether she got there in consequence of the lights not being burning or from neglect it is impossible to say. Fort Gaines, on the right bank of the channel, near the entrance, is an unfinished shell of a fort, which was commenced by the United States Engineers some time ago, and which it would not be easy to finish without a large outlay of money and labor. It is not well placed to resist either a land attack or an assault by boats. A high sandbank in front of one of the faces screens the fire, and a wood on another side, if occupied by riflemen, would render it difficult to work the barbette guns. It is not likely, however, that the fort will be attacked. The channel it commands is only fit for light vessels From this fort to the other side of the channel, where Fort Morgan stands, the distance is over three miles, and the deep water channel is close to the latter fort. The position of the Gaines is held by a strong body of Alabama troops—stout, sturdy men, who have volunteered from farm, field, or desk. They are armed with ordinary muskets of the old pattern, and their uniform is by no means uniform; but the men look fit for service. The fort would take a garrison of 500 men if fully mounted, but the parapets are mere partition walls of brickwork crenellated; the bombproofs are unfinished, and, but for a few guns mounted on the sandhills, the place is a defenceless shell-trap. There are no guns in the casemates, and there is no position ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The guns which are on the beach are protected by sandbag traverses, and are more formidable than the whole fortress. The steamer proceeded across the channel to Fort Morgan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming a formidable character under the superintendence of Col. HARDEE, formerly of the United States' Army. It has a regular trace, bastion and curtain, with a dry ditch and drawbridge, well made casemates and bombproofs, and a tolerable armament of columbiads, 42 and 32 pounders, a few 10 inch mortars, and light guns in the external works at the salients The store of ammunition seems ample. Some of the fuses are antiquated, and the gun carriages are old-fashioned The open parade and the unprotected gorges of the casemates would render the work extremely unpleasant under a shell fire, and the buildings and barracks inside are at present open to the influences of heat. The magazines are badly traversed and inadequately protected. A very simple and apparently effective contrivance for dispensing with the use of the sabot in shells, was shown to me by Col. MAURY, the inventor. It consists of two circular grummets of rope, one at the base and the other at the upper circumference of the shell, made by a simple machinery to fit tightly to the sphere, and bound together by thin copper wire. The grummets fit the bore of the gun exactly, and act as wads, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close contact with the charge, and breaking into oakum on leaving the muzzle. Those who know what mischief can be done by the fragments of the sabot when fired over the heads of troops, will appreciate this simple invention, which is said to give increased range to the horizontal shell. There must be about sixty guns in this work; it is over-garrisoned, and, indeed, it seems to be the difficulty here to know what to do with the home volunteers. Rope mantlets are used on the breeches of some of the barbette guns. At night the harbor is in perfect darkness Notwithstanding the defences I have indicated, it would be quite possible to take Fort Morgan with a moderate force, well supplied with the means of vertical fire.

"Are there many mosquitoes here?" inquired I of the waiter on the day of my arrival. "Well, there's a few, I guess; but I wish there were ten times as many." "In the name of goodness why do you say so?" asked I, with some surprise and indignation. "Because we'd get rid of the —— Black Republicans out of Fort Pickens all the sooner," replied he. There is a strange unilateral tendency in the minds of men in judging of the operation of causes and results in such a contest as that which now prevails between the North and the South. The waiter reasoned and spoke like many of his betters. The mosquitoes, for whose aid he was so anxious, were regarded by him as true Southerners, who would only torture his enemies. The idea of these persecuting little fiends being so unpatriotic as to vex the Confederates in their sandy camp never entered into his mind for a moment. In the same way a gentleman of intelligence, who was speaking to me of the terrible sufferings which would be inflicted on the troops at Tortugas and at Pickens by fever, dysentery, and Summer heats, looked quite surprised when I asked him, "Whether these agencies would not prove equally terrible to the troops of the Confederates?"

American Injustice to England.

From the London Times.

The House of Commons, though sometimes impulsive and imprudent in home affairs, yet gives foreigners generally little cause to complain. The constitutional fiction which makes the Queen and her Ministers the sole judges and instruments of diplomatic intercourse is respected by the people's representatives to so high a degree that a word from the Foreign Secretary can generally restrain the most eager speaker and the most curious assemblage. We certainly could hardly have expected that Mr. GREGORY, the gallant defender of those Southern communities, which, cut off from Europe, have no regular champions on this side the Atlantic, would have postponed his motion indefinitely at the bidding of legislative prudence; yet, when the prospect of an argument on the merits of the two hot-headed Federations of America was near, the House with one accord deprecated debate, whether inspired by Southern hospitality or Northern connections. Mr. GREGORY would, no doubt, have made a good speech; he would have said as much for the Southerners as they are capable of saying for themselves, and he would have said it perhaps in better style, free from the exaggeration which marks their utterances and the animosity which they either feel or affect. But the House of Commons would not hear him. Without any expression of opinion from any member of the Cabinet, without any sudden reason for undue reticence, the House exercised its judgment on the general question of discussing American affairs at this crisis, and determined that it would allow no such controversy. Mr. GREGORY would, no doubt, have told us many things more or less new, and borne testimony to the virtues which belong to the patriarchal owners of cotton plantations. The state of the Southern armies, the temper of the people, the position of financial and mercantile affairs, might, no doubt, receive much light from his inquiries, but, though the House was curious, it was still prudent, and the arguments in favor of recognizing the Confederate flag are adjourned indefinitely.

This little episode in one night's Parliamentary sitting should be enough to convince the Northern Americans how foolish and ungrateful were the orations of their diplomatic representatives at Paris the other day. Short of joining the Northern States against the Confederates, as demanded by one of the speakers, there is nothing that the British nation and Legislature have not done for the American people. *The opinion of Englishmen has been pronounced against the pretexts for secession, all taking letters-of-marque by British subjects has been strictly forbidden, and a vessel of the Confederate States is not allowed to bring her prize into any British port, so that the best harbors on every sea throughout the globe are closed to the Southern privateers. But the denial of an audience to Mr. GREGORY is, perhaps, the most significant point of all. The House of Commons has felt that the United States Government would rather there should be no discussion on the contest between themselves and the Southerners.* The Government of the United States takes its stand on a document to which all living Americans are to be bound, because a tenth part of their number agreed to it seventy-five years ago. To enter into legal or constitutional disquisitions would in this case only endanger the theory according to which the United States still claim the allegiance of the Southern States This claim is almost identical with those which Kings, or Cardinals, or sovereign communities have advanced as often as rebellion has broken out against them. That the Southerners have no right to assume any powers but those which their forefathers reserved to their respective States—in other words, that authority and tradition and positive law determine the status of a people instead of the actual desires of the majority—is the doctrine of the North, and, though we conceive it to be most wholesome, and in fact, necessary to the existence of any large State, yet it is certain that it has never obtained in the American Union, *and that the late President, Mr. Buchanan, did not fail to repudiate it, and to acknowledge that it was within the power of each State to secede by the exercise of what he called a revolutionary right.*

In fact, as is almost always the case when war breaks out, there is no question to argue. The Confederate States exist by a breach of the Constitution which was not provided for, because it was held to be impossible When the impoverished, misgoverned, and almost ruined original States combined to form a single nationality there can be no doubt that they had no afterthought, and that, though they battled on the terms of entrance into the Union, yet when once there they considered themselves fused into one nation. All the elaborate argument of President DAVIS fails to show that the Constitution provided the means of its own destruction, and thet, while proclaiming that it was the supreme law of the land, it organized a machinery for setting its plainest distates at defiance. We all know that, from an international point of view, the origin of the Confederate States does not appear very consistent with the laws of any morality, political or other. But, on the other hand, there is the logic of facts Secession has been complete; a Government has been organized at Montgomery, to which no less than eleven States of the American Union pay implicit obedience. As a general rule, the most successful revolutions in Europe must pass through a phase of anarchy. There was anarchy in Sicily and Naples when GARIBALDI invaded them, and even in 1848 it may be said that the flight of LOUIS PHILIPPE was followed by a period of violence which might have justified the former rulers in reasserting their power, if possible. But far different is the case of the seceded States. There the State Governments are everything; and when South Carolina and Louisiana broke off from the North they carried every element of political life with them. With the exception of a military force, they had every attribute and every right of independent communities. Their President (DAVIS) boasts, with some reason, that the course of regular administration is not altered, and that the pretence of the Northerners to find a rebellion in States so well ordered and content, shows their ignorance of the South, and the tyranny with which they would bend it to their wishes.

Both these parties are ready to avenge on us any advantage which their adversaries may gain from European interference The North is the more powerful of the two; it is nearer to us, and speaks louder than the Secessionists, and we consequently consider it more than its opponent when the question of neutrality is concerned. But it does not follow that the anger of the Confederates might not also be of much inconvenience, if not danger, to England. They are not likely to threaten us, or to assault us without a threat; they have no Minister to withdraw and no navy to get into conflicts with our own. *But a people who control the great crop which feeds three or four millions of Englishmen must alway be of some importance in the eyes of an Assembly like the House of Commons, and not merely to avoid present trouble, but to deprecate future hatred, the representatives of the British nation wisely refused to discuss the merits of the incensed and implacable combatants.*

Latest by Way of Queenstown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 7.

At the meeting of the Syrian Conference, yesterday, a definitive scheme was agreed to, according to which there will be one Christian Governor for the whole of the Lebanon, to be provisionally appointed by the Porte for three years. The Maronites and Druses are each to have a sub-Governor. Turkish troops will provisionally occupy the main roads of the country.

TURIN, Saturday, June 8.

The Neapolitan and Sicilian Provinces are struck with consternation at the death of Count CAVOUR. At Palermo all the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence.

The *Official Gazette*, of to-day, confirms that the King has ordered the remains of Count CAVOUR to be interred in the Basilick of Superga.

The King will receive Baron RICASOLI to day.

The *Opinione* insists that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine, and should carry out the programme of Count CAVOUR.

TURIN, Sunday, June 9.

Subscriptions have been opened by the Bankers of Genoa and Turin for erecting a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR.

LONDON, Sunday morning, June 9.—The announcement is made that the Stadt dues will cease to be levied after the first of July. The English payment for compensation will be a little over £160 000.

Gen Sir HOPE GRANT was entertained at dinner yesterday by the United Service Club. The Duke of Cambridge presided.

MADRID, Saturday, June 8.

An official denial has been given to the rumor of a treaty between France and Spain for securing the possession of the Antilles

BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 6.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the complete union of the Danubian Principalities, and that an International Conference would shortly assemble at Paris for the purpose of settling the question in a satisfactory manner.

The National Central Commission has been convened.

The Georgius barracks, valued at four millions of francs, has been destroyed by fire.

PARIS, Sunday, June 9.

The Corps Legislatif last evening held a discussion on the vote for the expenses of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. PAICHOU directed the attention of the Assembly to the Syrian question, and said, should the policy of France be thwarted by fresh distrust, the Imperial Government might depend upon the support of the country in their policy.

Mr. BILLAULT replied, and said he hoped the pending negotiations on the Syrian question would lead to a satisfactory result: and he was happy to see that the Corps Legislatif, the French Senate and France attached a serious interest to this question. Mr. BILLAULT continued—The Government of the Emperor has always, and will always fulfill its duty. [Loud cheers.] The Budget was then voted.

BERSLAU, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

According to the advices received from Warsaw, an ordinance has been published there enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabitants are prohibited from wearing, viz: square caps. Polish tunics, amaranth-colored waistcoats and neckties, colored boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut.

It is said that the Grand Duke MICHAEL is expected at Warsaw.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 9.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *vid* Halifax arrived here to-day.

The *Africa* took £65 000 in specie.

COTTON—Sales, yesterday, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS closed very dull at Friday's decline.

PROVISIONS were dull and unchanged.

CONSOLS closed at London, on Saturday, at 89⅛@89¾ for money and 90⅛@90¼ for account,

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares closed at 40⅝@39½ discount; Erie, 20⅛@21⅜.

HAVRE MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 11,000 bales. The market closed firm but quiet; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 110 francs; *bas* 104 francs. Stock, 328,000 bags.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued heavy, and CONSOLS had further declined, closing, on the 7th, at 89⅜@⅞ for Money, and 90⅛@¾ for account—ex-dividend.

The Discount market was rather tighter, and 6 ₩ cent. was generally asked for good Bills. The demand at the Bank was active.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £227,451 in Bullion.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 0⅝d.; DOLLARS, 4s. 11d.; EAGLES, 77s. 6d.—nominal.

The New-York ships *Nantucket* and *Equal Rights* had been insured at Lloyd's, at 50 and 30 guineas ₩ cent. respectively, being considerably overdue.

D. & J. THOMPSON, merchants, Dundee, had suspended for about £40,000, owing to American difficulties.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 8—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened with a fair demand, and has since been considerably acted upon by the operations of speculators, who have purchased freely since the arrival of the *Great Eastern*. The supply has been large, and, although at the beginning of the week prices were partially in the buyers' favor, they now close quite firm at the quotations of Friday last." The week's business has been 78,500 bales, including 16,500 taken by speculators, and 12,750 by exporters. Yesterday the business was estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and the market closed firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¾d.
Fair Mobile	8¾d.
Fair Uplands	8¾d.
Middling Orleans	7 15-16d.
Middling Mobile	7 11-16d.
Middling Uplands	7 11-16d.

The stock is estimated at 1,148,650 bales, of which 898,200 are American. Some circulars quote a partial advance of 1 16d. ₩ lb.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yarns are firm but cloth of every description is heavy of sale and prices tend in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crop. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., ENGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report all articles very dull and lower. Flour almost nominal and pressingly offered at a further decline of 1s since Tuesday. Extra State 26s.@27s; Ohio 27s.@28s. 6d. Wheat very dull and freely offered at a further decline of 3d.@4d. ₩ cental, making a fall of 6d.@9d. on the week. Red 10s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; White 11s. 6d.@14s. Corn very dull and offered at a further reduction of 1s.@1s 3d., without buyers; mixed 29s. 6d.@30s.; Yellow 30s.@30c. 6d; White 30s. 6d @33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork in moderate request, and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say 2s. 6d.@5s cheaper Bacon depressed and 1s.@2s. lower; prices nominal. Lard dull and nominal at 50s.@53s. Tallow dull; Butcher's Association 52s.@52s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes dull, and only retail sales at 34s 9d.@35s. for Pots, and 36s.@36s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin very quiet; small sales of Common at 6s. 6d., and Low Medium at 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, chiefly at 45s. Sugars very dull, and fully 6d. lower. Coffee inactive. Rice in fair demand, at late rates. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 11s., and Baltimore at 8s. 6d. Linseed 1s. lower. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s.@30s. 6d. Fish Oils—nothing doing.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co., report: English Wheat 1s.@2s, and Foreign 1s. ₩ quarter lower; white American 61s.@65s.; red 57s.@63s. Flour 27s.6d. @31s. 6d. Iron very dull; bars and rails £5@£5 2s. 6d. Scotch pigs 49s. Sugars dull and 6d. lower. Tea unchanged; Congo 11d.@1s. Coffee—good demand and steady. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 46s.; rough nominally 15s.@16s. Tallow flat and lower, Y. C 54s. Rice inactive. Fish Oils neglected. Sperm £100@£102. Linseed offered sparingly at 30s. Linseed cakes slow. New-York barrels £10 7s. 6d. Boston bags £9 17s. 6d.

Havre report not received.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. say American Stocks have been much offered and have found buyers only at low prices. Less business in railway securities.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 20, 1861.

$4,000	U.S. 6s.'81R.opg.	84⅜	50 N.Y. Cen. hallroad 74⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s.'81 Cou.	84	500 do. 74⅜
1,000	U S. 5s.'71 Cou.	76	100 do.....bawk 74⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal B. '60	75	50 Erie Railroad 23
2,000	Ill. Cou Bs. '79.	75	100 Hud. Riv. R..... 33
7,000	Tenn. St 6's. 90.	36	100 Harlem R. Pref.... 23½
10,000	do.....	35⅜	300 do..... 24
10 000	do..... s10	35⅞	30 Cleve. & Tol R..... 24
1 000	do..... s3	35⅞	23 do..... 24
5 000	Virg. St. 6s..s10	40	600 do..... 23¾
15,000	co.....	40	100 Reading R.....s10 33⅜
30 000	Missouri St. 6s.	39⅛	200 do..... 33⅜
5,000	do s30	39	100 do.....b10 33⅜
12,000	do.....s10	39⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R..... 43⅜
7,000	do.....s4	39⅛	50 do..... 43¾
10,000	do.....s5	39⅛	50 do.....s30 43
5,000	do.....b15	39⅛	450 M. S & N. I. R..... 12
4,000	do.....s3	39⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 66⅞
1,000	North C St. 6s..	47	25 co.....s10 66
5,000	do.....	46	150 do.....s30 65⅝
7,000	do.....	45	700 do.....bnw 66¾
8,000	do.....	44	200 do..... 65⅝
2,000	E. R. 2d Bs. ex'64	86½	200 do.....s15 66
1,000	M.C. 8 99 Sa O.	87½	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 7
1 000	M. Sc. S. F. Bs..	72	32 Cleve. Cl & Cin R.. 96
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	90	100 Gal. & Chic. R.b30 61⅞
59	Bank of Commerce.	78	650 do..... 61⅝
32	Metropolitan Bank	89	50 do.....b10 61⅛
5	Del. & R. Can Co..	80	260 Chi. & R. I. R..... 38¾
100	Pac. Mail St. Co....	65⅞	100 do..... 38⅞
100	do.....	66	100 do.....s10 38⅝
25	New-Jersey R.....	115	50 do.....

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000	U.S. 5s, 1865...	88⅜	50 N. Y. Central R... 74⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	84⅜	8 do..... 74
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	84	100 Harlem Railroad . 9¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	77	100 do s130 9½
10,000	U. S 5s '74 Cou.	76¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.... 23½
6 500	Georgia St 6s...	53	50 do..... 23
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	49	50 do Mich So.&N.I.G d. 28¾
5,000	do.	45¼	50 do..... 28⅝
6,000	Virginia St. 6s.	40	50 Ill Cen. Rd. Sp.s15 65¾
15 000	Missouri St. 6s	39⅛	300 do..... 66¾
5,000	co s4	39⅛	50 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61⅜
9,000	N. Y. Cen 6s....	90½	50 do s15 61¼
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	35½	75 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 23¾
3 000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	10	100 do.....b30 24
250	Chic. & R. Isl. R..	36¾	300 do..... 24

THURSDAY, June 20—P M.

The business on the Stock Exchange was less active to-day, on part of the Railway Shares, than yesterday, and the extreme advance on New-York Central, Toledo and Rock Island, was not supported by about ¼ ₩ cent., while Illinois Central, on the cash stock, Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were firm, and the latter two ¼ ₩ cent. higher than on Wednesday. There is some weakness in both classes of Harlem shares, on account of the pending question of retiring the plain bonds of the Company as they fall due in 1861 to 1865. The amounts are not very large, but some of the holders are understood to be pressing for payment, and by turning their bonds into judgment claims, are embarrassing the management in regard to the ways and means of meeting this emergency, which, it is understood, must be done either by creating a new mortgage on the property to raise the money required to pay off these claims, or else a foreclosure under one or other of the old mortgages to free the property of its legal difficulties. In the latter case both classes of the shareholders would probably come into a new organization and participate in the purchase of the road under the foreclosure. Erie shares, Hudson and Reading continue at the advance of yesterday. Pacific Mail is 1 ₩ cent, higher, and Panama firm.

The Government Stocks are firmer, and the inclination is to a further advance in prices, both on the New Six ₩ Cent. Loan of 1881 and on the old issues of Five ₩ Cents. The registered of 1881 rose to 1@1¼ ₩ cent, and the Coupons ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The Coupon Fives of 1871 and 1874 rose ¾ @1 ₩ cent. Among the State Stocks, Tennessees were a fraction lower than the best price of yesterday, and Missouris were less buoyant, closing 39⅛@39¼ ₩ cent. North Carolina fell to 44 under free supplies this morning, but recovered in the afternoon to 45⅝@45¾ ₩ cent. Virginias stand about 40 ₩ cent.

Late in the afternoon the general market was steady. Some sales of New-York Central were made at 74¼ ₩ cent., and that figure bid for more. Galena closed 61¼@⅜; Rock Island, 36¼; Missouris, 39⅛.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 8, and Queenstown June 9, arrived at this port this morning, with two days' later market advices and about $405,000 in French and English gold, as follows:

Bank of Commerce	£500	Cobb, Martin & Co	£600
James Hunter & Co	5 000	James N. Tarlton, of Portsmouth, N. H.	3,500
Lyles Feihamus & Co.	1,300		
J. H. Brower & Co	350	David Keaser, of Portland, Me	6 130
D. Fish & Co	4 000		
Benner & Deahe	100	F. Butterfield & Co	20,000
G. Griswa'd Gray	300	J. P. Morgan & Co	4,300
S. & J. Schiffer & Co	400	Taylor & Bros	1,000
Snow & Burgess	1,000		
Dennistoun & Co	7 500	Total	£65 116
Jas V. Freeman & Co	310	Poirier & Co	$40,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	200	Lentilhon & Fasser	40,000
Harry Burrell & Co	297		

The following are the latest quotations of American Securities in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent. red.1874.	71 @ 73	72⅜
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	43 @ 44	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₩ cent.....do....1875	83 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40½@39½ d.	
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. (s. fd) 8s, 1s. mtg., '82	82 @ 84	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864	8 @ 90 x c	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₩ c.con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7₩c.. '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859,	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7₩c., '63, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7₩c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58 @ 65	
Do. shares, assented	20½@21½	20½ 1
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent., 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₩ cent., convert	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

On American Stocks, Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. remark:

"American stocks have been much offered, and have found buyers only at low prices. United States Sixes at 79, ditto Fives at 71⅛. Massachusetts Sterling Fives 94@96. Maryland do. 60@65. Pennsylvania Certificates Fives 70@73. South Carolina (Palmer's loan) Sterling Fives 45. Ohio Sixes 75@80. Tennessee Sixes 38. Virginia Sixes dollar 40@42, do. Fives Sterling 42½. Less business in Railroad Securities. Pennsylvania Central 8s. 84. Illinois Central Bonds 83; Shares 40 discount. New-York and Erie Shares 21. Michigan Central Bands 80. Colonial Stocks steady; Canada Fives 101¼1@101¾. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Sixes 108@108⅜."

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes:

"There has been considerable activity in the market for American Securities, the low prices of States Stocks having attracted the notice of parties watching an opportunity to buy at cheap rates, and who are prepared for a possible suspension of dividends. Virginia Bonds, which have long been favorably regarded here, and usually have ranged from 80 to 90, have been largely dealt in from 42 to 43. Railroad Bonds are firmly maintained in good demand, thus proving the theory we have always held, that a sound Railroad Bond is a much safer investment than a State's Stock; for instance, New-York Central seven ₩ cent. Bonds are much wanted, from 91 to 92, as high a price, within 2 or 3 ₩ cent., as they ever stood at; while Virginia has fallen one-half. Illinois Shares have been steady from 40⅜ to 39½ discount; and Erie from 20¾ to 21⅜. Consols close 89⅜@⅞ ex dividend for Money, and 90¾@¾ ex dividend for Account, 10th July."

Another financial authority writes:

"The London money market remains in a dull state, and although another advance in the Bank rate of discount cannot be said to be absolutely expected, the weekly statement of the amounts of that establishment just issued is sufficient to show that a very slight further adverse movement would lead the Directors to take that step. Consols have been affected by the death of Count CAVOUR, and have touched 89⅛—a fall of a half ₩ cent. They closed this evening at 89¾."

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the second week in June:

Second week, 1861	$43,683
Second week, 1860	22,899
Increase	$21,984

As Saturday is the last day for receiving proposals in New-York, we again call attention to the subject of the Indiana Loan proposals, which are to be filed by that time with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. In addition to what has been said on the subject heretofore, we may add that the Legislature at its last session pledged for the redemption of this loan, in addition to the tax levy, whatever may be received from the General Government in the way of reimbursement of the moneys advanced by the State for war purposes. This fund, it is expected, will be nearly sufficient to pay this deb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

SOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Accounts from the Virginia side of the Potomac indicate that the rebels are gradually extending and strengthening their lines, which are now supposed to reach from the vicinity of Occoquan to Centreville, and that they are intrenching themselves with heavy ordnance in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, having fallen back from Fairfax Court-house. The station is between three and four miles from the Court-house, and about fourteen from Alexandria. It is believed also, that BEAUREGARD is pushing forward considerable bodies of troops daily from Manassas Junction, to strengthen his advanced lines, which now threaten those of the Federal Army in their entire extent. Gen. SCOTT, however, is fully advised of the rebel movements, and will be ready to meet them at every point.

A dispatch from Cairo states that an attack is expected there soon from Gen. PILLOW'S rebels, variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand in number. A large force of Ohio troops is expected at Cairo shortly.

That portion of Gen. CADWALLADER'S command which forded the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday, and advanced to Martinsburgh, had all returned again to Williamsport on Tuesday, and soon after the Confederate pickets again made their appearance on the Virginia side, it being understood that their camp was about two miles back from the river, near Falling Water. Gen. CADWALLADER was still at Williamsport on Wednesday night, with about six thousand troops; and his recall of the advance across the Potomac could only be accounted for under the supposition that the crossing was only made as a feint, while the greater part of Gen. PATTERSON'S division was operating in some other direction. Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel force lately at Harper's Ferry, it is now definitely ascertained, did return to Martinsburgh, with the idea that he would be able to cut off CADWALLADER'S advance, and this may have been the very movement on his part most desired by Gen. PATTERSON. We may soon hear of a "surprise" which will be more agreeable than some which have recently occurred.

Gen. LYON, commanding the Federal forces in Missouri, has issued a proclamation from the scene of his late brilliant exploit at Booneville, to the people of the State, in which, after rehearsing the traitorous acts by which the Secessionists had endeavored to overthrow the authority of the Federal Government, he reassures the people that their rights are not to be interfered with by the Federal troops, and warns all in arms against the Government to lay down their arms, and return to their homes. Gov. JACKSON, it is understood, has fled to Arkansas, and it is believed that the rebels intend to make another stand at Lexington, under command of Maj. WEIGHTMAN, late of the regular Army. They will not have to "stand" a great while waiting for Gen. LYON. Several important captures of arms and munitions are reported to have been made in various parts of the State by the Federal troops, and numerous arrests have taken place within a day or two.

The members of the Maryland Legislature are evidently lacking of sufficient wisdom to take warning from the fate of Gov. JACKSON and his co laborers in Missouri, and will not rest satisfied until they have trifled too long with the patience of the Government. Yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring the debt being incurred by the Government to be unconstitutional, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for the payment of any portion of it. Other resolutions adopted, favored the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And a measure was introduced, which will probably pass, depriving Gov. HICKS of the power to reclaim arms belonging to the State from the secession portion of the militia.

A notice was yesterday issued from the State Department, announcing that hereafter all passports granted by diplomatic agents accredited to the United States Government must be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

The case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind*, seized while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of the James River, which has been for some time before the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, was yesterday decided adversely to the owners. It appeared in evidence that the master of the vessel commenced to take in cargo at Richmond after he learned that the blockade had been declared effective. The Court, however, hold open for future advisement the question of the propriety of relaxing the law in favor of a British vessel so loading and coming out of port.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, Col. JOHN J. SLOCUM, arrived here yesterday forenoon in three steamboats—the *Metropolis* bringing four companies, the *Kill Von Kull* the artillery corps and six of JAMES' rifled cannon, with their camp equipage, while the remaining six companies came in the steamer *State of Maine*. After a brief detention here for the transaction of necessary business in the Paymaster's Department, they proceeded to Elizabethport, N J, where the regiment took the cars for Harrisburgh, Baltimore and Washington. They presented a very fine appearance, being in every way equal to the First Regiment, which received such unqualified encomiums.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment will arrive in New-York, by the Fall River route, this morning, probably between 9 and 10 o'clock. They will be received at the landing by a Committee of the Sons of New-Hampshire. They will form on Battery-place, where a flag will be presented, and the Regiment will partake of a collation at Division Armory.

Four additional regiments, it is stated, have been called for from Massachusetts—making ten in all from that State. There will not be the slightest difficulty in raising them.

At Willett's Point, yesterday, interesting ceremonies took place on the occasion of blessing the standards of Col MCLEOD MURPHY'S regiment, and the presentation of colors by Col. BRADFORD, of Gov. MORGAN'S staff. A large number of distinguished visitors was present, and interesting speeches were made by D. THOMPSON, Judge DALY, ORESTES A. BROWNSON, and others.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., reached this port yesterday morning, with European advices three days later. The death of Count CAVOUR had been suitably noticed in the British Parliament. His obsequies took place on the 7th, at Turin. King VICTOR EMANUEL had intrusted Baron RICASOLI with the formation of a new Cabinet. In the British House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. GREGORY, the member for Galway, after some discussion, consented that his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy should be adjourned *sine die*. Our correspondence and extracts treat the matter of the American question in Europe very fully. Among our extracts we give another interesting series of letters from Mr RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*.

The annual Commencement exercises of the University of New-York were held, yesterday, at Niblo's Garden. There was a fine attendance. The orations were listened to with much satisfaction, and were remarkable for their appropriateness to the present crisis. A large number of diplomas were distributed and several honorary degrees conferred

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the English bond note case was argued on appeal yesterday. The only question involved is that of the sufficiency of the notice to the defendant that the notes given him were not the propeety of the party from whom he obtained them The defendant in the case is the late JOHN G. BOKER An interesting case was argued at General Term, involving the question of the validity of an assignment where it confers upon the assignee the power to sell the assigned property at private sale. We believe the question has never been raised or disputed before. It therefore is one of interest to those who may be obliged to create such trusts. A report of the case will be found in the law column.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the Government Loans rose 1 ₱ cent. Missouri State Stock fell back ⅜ ₱ cent. from the advanced price of Wednesday, closing 39¼@½, and New-York Central lost ½ ₱ cent of the day previous. The general market left off steady.

The unfavorable advices by the *Africa*, yesterday, exercised a very depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were less freely purchased, particularly for export, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Corn was in good request at uniform quotations A livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was a shade firmer, as well as for Sugars and Whisky. Provisions were plenty and heavy Rice, Molasses, Coffee, Hay, Hides, Oils, Leather, Metals, Tar and Crude Turpentine were quiet. Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair demand. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Defeat of the Rebels in England.

The news from England is direful to the Government of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. A defeat by far the most damaging the rebel cause has yet suffered abroad, has just been experienced in the English House of Commons. Mr. GREGORY, the champion of the Cotton Confederacy, whose notice of an intended motion in favor of acknowledging its independence has delighted so many Southern hearts, has abandoned his purpose; and the halls of Parliament will not be made to resound with the beauties of free government based exclusively on the idea of chattel Slavery.

Much was expected by Southern politicians from the range the debate on this motion was expected to take. The vast consumption of slave-grown cotton by English manufacturers, —the millions of English mouths fed through the handling and working up of this American staple, its vast importance as a source of private wealth, Government revenue, and commercial supremacy,—were to be portrayed in such graphic manner and effective detail as to startle the people of England as to their bread, and the Government for its dynastic safety. The Confederate statesmen could not have anticipated the success of Mr. GREGORY'S motion—at least not for some months to come. They are well-read enough to know that revolutions must be baptized in blood, and that it is only when a revolted people show their prowess in the field, and their ability to maintain by force of arms the independence they have asserted, that the leading Powers of the world are willing to admit them into the family of Nations. The time when he shall have gained a great battle over the Federal armies, or succeeded in driving the Lincoln Government from Washington, is as soon as JEFFERSON DAVIS can expect an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the Governments of Europe.

But the debate on Mr. GREGORY'S motion was to prepare the way for such acknowledgment —to undermine the moral sentiment of England—to alarm the Ministry and people by the exaggeration of a cotton scarcity—and so incline them to seize the first reasonable pretext for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The train was skillfully laid. The Southern crammers were on hand. Mr. DUDLEY MANN, and other able cotton statisticians, were in London with all their "facts" ready; and Mr. GREGORY, and such other advocates as chance should offer, were to utter them in Parliament, whence they would go, in a "by-authority" shape, into the hands of every interested party in the United Kingdom. But this excellent programme is rudely pushed aside. The incalculable value of cotton to the civilized world, and the propriety of upholding a piratical, slavedriving oligarchy in order to obtain ample supplies of it, is a subject denied discussion in the British House of Commons. It is left to barren debate in the New-Orleans and Charleston newspapers, where it will continue to be handled before the usual audience of crazy cotton growers, in the eminently absurd style of secession editors.

There is, in this denial of a debate so dear to Confederate hopes, an admission which seems to add insult to injury. It is contained in the following extract from the report of proceedings in the House of Commons:

"Mr. GREGORY said his only object was to make *a fair statement* of the case of the Southern States, *as that of the Northern States had already been laid before the public.*"

But a "fair statement," the only object of which was to put the Southern States even with the Northern States before the British public, was not allowed. The remark of the London *Times* on the matter is: "The House of Commons would not hear him."

We imagine that our Southern countrymen will not think so highly as they have done of their champion, Mr. GREGORY. He should have shown more obstinacy than he did, when the House of Commons determined to gag him. And then, if he had been as shrewd as his Confederate clients, he would, by a clever Parliamentary dodge, have circumvented the opposition that was about to overwhelm him, by making his Southern speech on the withdrawal of his motion, and saying that such and such was what he would have said if he had been allowed to proceed. But the opportunity is past, and no glorification of the Cotton Confederacy can be heard in Parliament at present.

We look now for a burst of indignant wrath against England from the Confederate Press and speakers. It does not take twenty-four hours to effect a complete revolution in the sentiments of the volatile politicians of the South. We may assume with entire probability now, that the Southern people do not want a scion of British royalty to reign over them. They would, on no account, accept a son of VICTORIA as their King, with half a million salary for himself and half a million of pin-money for his Queen. The late assurances of Wm. H. RUSSELL, that such was the ardent wish of the aristocratical cotton-growers, will be denounced as an impudent falsification, and the correspondent himself probably be invited, in no courteous terms, to come back to the South and get a coat of tar and feathers, or be ridden on a rail, for his slanders on the only simon-pure Democracy of the late United States.

Beware of a Surprise!

The criticism of what is called the "New-York War Press," on the operations of the military commanders of our volunteer troops, is a subject of much senseless and insipid complaint on the part of those editors who take the military operations of the constituted authorities as they take the medicines of the graduated and diplomaed practitioners—upon trust.

For ourselves, we claim, and intend to exercise, the rightful privilege of the Press—to hold up for admiration and just applause every gallant and skillful act of officer or private in the Army; and to chastise, with equally just severity, each exhibition of thoughtless imprudence on the part of a commander, which leads to the needless loss of any of that best blood of the country—the blood of the loyal soldiers who have entered the ranks for the protection of the nation's honor, and the preservation of its integrity.

In this view we have already referred to the recent expedition along the Loudon and Hampshire railroad, under the military guidance of Brigadier-Gen. SCHENCK, of the Ohio Brigade, and the deplorable consequences which resulted from what we must characterize, as in our opinion, an exhibition of most rash if not criminal negligence. We are unwilling to credit the fact stated by the reporter of the Washington *Star*, that when the train conveying Col. McCOOK'S regiment reached Fall's Church, several miles east of the point where they encountered the enemy's battery, the officers were duly notified of the presence of a body of the enemy's troops, numbering over one thousand men, at Vienna—just where the battery was found—and that, after a consultation, they decided *to go on*, with less than 300 men, to face over four times their own strength, and continued to move forward, cooped up inside of their cars, without sending a single scout ahead, until a murderous fire was opened upon them from the hidden battery. We can hardly credit this, and we trust that it will be found, on investigation, to be unsupported by the facts.

But it is apparent from the official dispatch of Gen. SCHENCK itself, that he was moving along a railroad, in the enemy's country, with a very small command, without scouts ahead or skirmishers on his flanks, and all his own little force penned up inside of the cars, where they were incapable of offering any resistance, until the guns in the battery actually opened their destructive fire on the train. It is also apparent that the total capture or destruction of his four companies was only prevented by two circumstances, on which he had no right to base any calculation. The battery was planted at the western end of a considerable *cut*, or deep excavation, forming a defile, through which the road curves on its approach to Vienna. In consequence of this curvature, and the depth of the excavation, his men, on leaving the cars, obtained immediate shelter against shot from the sides of the cut, until they effected their retreat.

The other circumstance which stood in their favor, was obviously the fact that the strong force of the enemy, whom he supposed to have numbered fifteen hundred infantry, supported by cavalry and a battery of three guns, which "they could neither flank nor turn, owing to the nature of the ground," did not follow up their advantage—the rebel officer in command being obviously incapable of supposing that this handful of men could place themselves in such a position without being sustained by ample reinforcements, of which these unfortunates were thought to be only the advanced guard. If this is not the true explanation, then we must suppose that the commander of the enemy's column was as inexperienced as our own. The one hesitated to attack a battery supported by over 1,500 infantry and cavalry, with the disordered remnants of a total force of 271 men; and the other hesitated to make those 250 surprised, discomfited and retreating troops, bearing off their wounded in blankets, lay down their arms, because they were apprehensive that there must certainly be ample reinforcements near at hand. Accordingly, both retreated.

We wish, on this occasion, to give our officers a further word of advice; accompanying our comments, however, with the assurance that we both admit and respect their own gallantry and the admirable behavior of their brave men. There are some military matters on which even the Press can throw light, and we feel under no special obligation to our citizen Generals to permit any mistaken delicacy to induce us to withhold either our censure of things that are clearly wrong, or our good advice where it is as clearly needed. Much use, in this conflict, is hereafter to be made of the railroad lines which will be seized and appropriated, as our armies advance for the rescue of the loyal people of the South from their military oppressors. No engine and train should be sent forward with troops, in a debatable region, without scouts in advance of the trains; nor, indeed, without sending a *pilot engine* a short distance ahead of the train bearing the troops, and, also, another engine to follow in its rear. A system of flags and steam-whistle signals, such as practical railroad men can at once devise, both for giving instant warning and indicating the nature of the danger ahead, should be immediately introduced *and made common for the whole army.* The pilot engine, the train bearing the troops, and the follower, should each be placed under the control of practiced railroad conductors and engineers, to guard against a danger far greater even than that of masked batteries—*the danger of collisions.* Every car in which troops are to be carried should be made rifle-ball proof, by planking up the sides within and without; and provided every three feet on each side, and in front and rear, and especially at all the angles, with *loop-holes* for musketry, of which the lower edges should be about four feet three inches above the bottom of the cars. These cars, thus prepared, will not, it is true, resist cannon shot, but they will be sufficient to save the life of many a brave soldier from the fire of concealed riflemen; and they will serve, also, on many occasions, as a sort of moveable block-houses.

We do not profess to be capable of laying down any rule which will enable a body of men to approach, either in column or in a railroad train, up to the very muzzles of a concealed battery, without incurring the risk of unnecessary loss of life and prestige. We know of no specific that will authorize a commander, in the presence of a hostile army, to move forward without taking the usual precaution of scouring the country ahead, and allowing an advanced guard to precede his column, and to be itself preceded and accompanied by abundant skirmishers and scouts.

The feelings of the country have already received several severe shocks by the announcement of the loss of the lives of our brave men, and the discredit brought upon the flag which it is the aim of our gallant troops to compel to be respected, in consequence of the neglect of inexperienced officers to guard against the chances of a surprise. Instead of our own warning, we prefer to quote, on this head, for the benefit of our military leaders, the passionate exclamations of WASHINGTON himself to his Secretary, Mr. LEAR, on hearing of the surprise and defeat of Gen. ST. CLAIR by the Indians: "Yes," said WASHINGTON, "HERE, on this very spot, I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. You have your instructions, I said, from the Secretary of War; I had a strict eye to them myself, and will now add but one word—*beware of a surprise.* You know how the Indians fight us. He went off with that—my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet! to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by A SURPRISE—the very thing I guarded him against! O God, O God, how can he answer it to his country."

Let our military men of every grade read those passionate exclamations—the result of more military experience than any living American has ever yet had—and from this day henceforth remember the emphatic, and almost the last military order of WASHINGTON himself—BEWARE OF A SURPRISE.

The Union Dawn in Tennessee.

Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is reported on his way to Washington, being safely out of reach of the malignants that now coatrol the political fortunes of that State. A few days ago, the Memphis *Avalanche* announced that indictments were at once to be found against Senator JOHNSON, WM. G. BROWNLOW, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and other Unionists, for treason against the State, and warrants issued for their arrest. But none of these patriots are yet seized; nor does it appear that the gallant spirits of East Tennessee, who have sustained the Union, are at all prepared to go under the yoke of Confederate tyranny, and yield up their liberties, as well as their leaders, to the tender mercies of the Confederate Government.

Senator JOHNSON made a speech at Lexington, Ky., and one at Cincinnati. He was received at both cities with enthusiasm and by great numbers, and his addresses were bold and uncompromising. His voice is for war against traitors—war to the bitter end—and no compromise short of the reëstablishment of the Union over all the land. He declared that "East Tennessee would never give up the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation."

It appears by the full returns of the vote on secession in Tennessee, as published by the Secessionists themselves, that 44,000 votes were cast against the hideous heresy, and about twice the number for it. The mass of the heavy Union vote was, of course, cast in East Tennessee, and the numbers could not be suppressed, for Unionism there almost claimed unanimity, and possessed the pollbooks and the judges of the election. The voice of ANDY JOHNSON, therefore, and his presence in the loyal departments of the Government, are significant of the dawn of an armed Union demonstration in East Tennessee. Forty thousand freemen have refused—under every pressure and against the most heart-sickening betrayals of their cause by whilom leaders—to join the hated despotism of JEFF. DAVIS, and they mean to appeal to the Government they love and acknowledge, for protection.

But ANDY JOHNSON'S visit to Washington, and his speeches by the way, are not the only evidences we have of the uprising of the freemen of East Tennessee against the terrorism of secession. We learn by the Tennessee papers that Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, a Union member of the late Congress, who has stood by the heroic BROWNLOW throughout the bitter fight that has just occurred, canvassing East Tennessee thoroughly for the Union, has issued a call for the meeting of a Union Convention in East Tennessee, to adopt measures of defence and protection. We shall have from this Convention, we hope and believe, a patriotic movement similar to that so successfully carried out in Western Virginia; and if it shall be as promptly sustained by the liberal Eastern States and by the Federal Government, it will prove equally successful. And by giving to the Union armies possession of the railroads concentrating at Knoxville, and uniting Virginia with the Southwest, the Unionists of East Tennessee will enjoy the distinguished glory of having utterly cut off and destroyed the grand army of rebellion now assembled in Virginia, to war against the free working of Republican institutions as embodied in our Union. In the noble deed they should have every patriot's sympathy and support.

SECRET UNION ASSOCIATIONS IN TEXAS.—The newspapers of Texas have got wind of the existence of a secret association of Union men in that State; and the paper which conveys to us the news confesses also that the Unionists there have not yet been extirpated. It is certainly unfortunate that our loyal fellow-countrymen in the South should be compelled to adopt such a mode of maintaining their organization. Under a free Government secret political associations should have no existence, and the fact that the present disunion revolt owes its success, in great measure, to the machinations of secret treasonable leagues working uader the title of "K. G. C.," "Sons of the South," Vigilance Committees, &c.. ought to be sufficient to banish them forever from the category of political forces. (YANCEY, in his infamous Slaughter letter, revealed the villainous purposes for which such organizations were used.) But in a despotism, such as now domineers all over the South—where freedom of speech, of action, and of association are prohibited—where it is instant assassination to be known as a Union man, there is really no other way of forming a nucleus for combined and effective action. If the tens of thousands of Union men in Texas take wise advantage of the absence of the leading Texan brigands, now in Virginia and elsewhere, and consolidate themselves throughout the State, they can soon, with the Federal aid which will be forthcoming, roll back the tide of anarchy and destruction which is now sweeping over their noble State.

A letter "written at the request of the friends of the Union" in Brazoria County, Texas, and published in the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday, says:

"We implore aid from our brethren at the North, to sustain us in our rights as American citizens and supporters of the Union. You cannot imagine the cruel treatment inflicted on us by the Secessionists All who refuse to aid and abet the rebellion must suffer death. A man dare not own to being a Union man here. The cry is, 'Down with the Union and hang the Abolitionists.' A free white man, unless he is a slaveholder or a Secessionist, is worse than nobody. There are gangs of murderers who style themselves Vigilance Committees, in this and the adjoining counties, who have committed some of the most atrocious deeds on record."

Cheating Among Gentlemen.

In other columns of the TIMES this morning, we give place to several letters written by the correspondent of the London *Times* in Alabama. Mr. RUSSELL is a shrewd observer, who sees a variety of things that escape our distant vision, and this is so true, that it is safe to say our only information respecting affairs in the Gulf States reaches us like news from Brazil or China, by way of London.

A dispatch from Cairo announces the arrival at that point of the correspondent, who, unless he shall stop at St. Louis or Louisville, has now concluded his tour through the Southern States. Mr. RUSSELL has been particularly favored by the Southern people. He has been dined and wined by the men, courted and caressed by the women, and obsequiously served by the superb ebony house-servants for which the South is justly famed. President DAVIS received Mr. RUSSELL with distinguished consideration, and made to him confidential communication of State secrets; and all the Heads of Departments of the Confederate Government put their portfolios at his service, to write up the strength and mightiness of the rebellion.

Mr. RUSSELL had many impressions made on him by the hospitable Southrons, and he has given to the world several elaborate letters, conveying in classic language and ornate style, his opinion of the people of the flowery land of Dixie. But the short and pithy statement that is ascribed to him, on his landing at Cairo, will be regarded as conveying quite as satisfactory an idea of the habits and customs, mind and morals of the Secession people, as the longest and most fulsome letter in their praise that he has written. The dispatch from Cairo says:

"W H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here from the South to day. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists, his letters detained, altered, and some not sent from Southern Post-offices at all."

We sincerely trust that this information is correct. The fact would not make the Secession people any worse, for they were daily in he habit of violating the United States mails for months before those mails were suspended; and doubtless they keep up the vicious practice on their own mails if they have any. But there would be a poetic justice in the retribution on Mr. RUSSELL, that all honest and self-respecting Americans would delight in. Mr. R. took especial pains to make himself agreeable to the Southern leaders. He gave ample and offensive prominence in his letters to the arrogant assumptions of the slaveholders of their own high-bred and honorable descent, and of the ignoble and degraded ancestry of Northern freemen. These high pretensions were attempted to be borne out by the secession gentry in their magnificent entertainments of Mr. RUSSELL. And the two parties presented the most perfect picture seen in latter times of consummate snobbery and flunkeyism. The usual *finale* of such intercourse is reached. There is mutual detection of duplicity and vulgarity, and mutual disgust and hate. Mr. RUSSELL finds that the "elegant Southern gentlemen" were peeking and prying into his letters, altering the text, or suppressing them altogether; and they have discovered that he is a superficial sketcher of men and things merely, and without influence in their behalf either with the Government or people of England, as the ineffectual character of his letters has shown. We shall be pleased to peruse Mr. RUSSELL'S retrospective view of Southern life, that will be contained perhaps in his first letter from Cairo.

The Chivalry—Now and Then.

The Charleston *Mercury* blows a loud trumpet, and calls on the Confederate troops to "charge." Being at a safe distance from whistling balls and bursting shells, the bold champion of the Palmetto State does not see why the fighting should not be quick, sharp, and incessant.

"We heard, three weeks ago," says the *Mercury*, "that there were fifteen or twenty thousand Confederate troops, and sixty thousand Virginia troops in Virginia. How is it that but six hundred of these troops were in Alexandria to defend it, after weeks of information that it was to be seized?" * * * "If the six hundred troops who fled from Alexandria had imitated the brave spirit of its *single defender*, and had laid it in ashes rather than have surrendered it, Virginia and the South would have been in a very different position this day."

And elsewhere in the same article, the *Mercury*, waxing exceedingly valiant and formidable, declares that "the Confederate States ought not to allow one foot of Southern soil to be the battle-field between the two sections of the Union," and expresses the opinion that "any one of the Confederate Generals in Virginia, with an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horse, would be able to drive every Yankee across the Pennsylvania line!"

We like the style and tone of the *Mercury*. It reminds us of the good old times when the Gulf States had representatives on the floor of Congress, and stump speeches in the Capital were the only terrors that made the land tremble. The vehemence of the South in battle, and the trepidation of "the rest of mankind" in fleeing before them, were ideas then familiar to us. We read and admired, and thanked the gods that the planting sons-of-thunder permitted us to live at all, and to buy cotton from their chivalrous land at ten cents a pound.

But this rude war has upset all Southern notions, and all ours. The Yankees are on the wrong side of the Potomac, and persist in staying there. South Carolina is disgusted, and Confederate Generals at a discount.

But yet we think the *Mercury* is hardly fair. If South Carolina required four months' time and seven thousand intrenched soldiers to screw her courage up to the point of expelling seventy "Yankee soldiers" from Fort Sumter, will it not be generous to allow JEFF. DAVIS a little preparation before he attempts to drive seventy thousand soldiers of the same Yankee material across the Pennsylvania line? Seriously, is not the *Mercury's* lecture on the inefficiency of Southern warriors rather too cool for its clime?

THE POLICY OF GEN. CADWALLADER.—Baltimore papers and correspondence, which exult in the fact that Gen. BANKS is resolved to continue the "conciliatory" policy of Gen. CADWALLADER, also furnish us with clear and unmistakable evidence of the mischievous effects of that policy. The secession sentiment in Baltimore is represented to be greatly in the ascendant. It includes three-fourths of the wealthy and middle classes: and so daring have its demonstrations become, that the exhibition of Union emblems, and the declaration of Union sentiments, are no longer safe. The press is noisy in its seditious assaults upon the Federal Government, and its expressions of sympathy with the rebels. Marshal KANE flaunts about the streets his hostility to the Government, and his defiance of the troops. Such is the fruit of conciliation. If it be persisted in, we shall have a repetition of the horrors of April 17; and for the blood that shall be shed, those who have held the reins of authority with so much laxity will be held responsible.

OUR BATTLE A DAY.—The public taste is likely to be spoiled by the high-seasoned food it is receiving. A battle a day is the bill of fare now, with now and then an ambush or skirmish for breakfast or tea. The battle of Booneville was served up on Wednesday, and devoured with supreme satisfaction by the loyal public. The fight at Piedmont smoked on the table yesterday. Both came hot, and savory, for the nation has gone to war and expects battles and victories.

The rejoicing of the public over these events may be exceedingly unreasonable and unchristian; for all the Secession organs in New-York City say so. But the people are sinners, and will manifest the old Adam that is in them. If we could go to war and not hurt anybody, it would be well. Everybody would feel better after a fight. But inasmuch as war is not waged on peace principles—inasmuch as the Union troops must kill or be killed—inasmuch as we are not likely to have peace till the war is over—we say give us our battle a day. And let each one be hot, heavy and triumphant on the right side. From the Chesapeake to the Great Western Plains the fiery line moves southward. It scorches about Fort Monroe, flames out at Aquia Creek, burns vehemently about Vienna, has made Harper's Ferry too hot for habitation, reddens the entire horizon at Romney, glows along the tops of the Alleghanies westward, catches new heat at Cairo, and blazes like a prairie at Booneville. Why not, with such a line, give us our battle a day?

BOUNTIES FOR TREASON.—The retention of Col. EMORY in the national service is a step which the Administration will have serious reasons to regret. It is true he has professed profound regret for having caused his resignation to be tendered, upon the mistaken assumption that Maryland, his native State, would leave the Union; and that, in bringing off his force from Northwestern Texas, he exhibited loyal dispositions, and an efficiency which should qualify our strong condemnation. And it may be possible his zeal and energy may be redoubled, in order to efface the stain which his proposed treason has left upon his name. On the other hand, his retention must grossly offend those faithful officers who have never faltered in their fidelity, and who have much to suffer in witnessing the promotion of incompetent political hacks to positions for which they are so much more notably fitted. It is time also, that the Government should afford some intimation that it regards treason as in some degree reprehensible, and as an insufficient claim to reward and promotion. Col. EMORY demonstrated at a critical moment his belief that his allegiance to a State was of higher obligation than his allegiance to a Government, which had educated, sustained, and favored him from the beginning of his career. It is upon those who hold this heresy the North is proposing to make war; the Government is actually encouraging and employing them.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.—The Vicksburgh *Whig* is in extacies over a free negro named JORDAN CHAVIS, who has written a letter to the agent of the Confederate Loan, in which he states that he has long been a resident of the County, and had received a land-warrant for services in the War of 1812; but being too old for active service, he now desires to present a horse to a cavalry company, and he also authorizes the agent to draw upon him for $500, to be paid out of his next crop, for the use of the Confederacy. The respectful manner in which the *Whig* speaks of CHAVIS is a little remarkable, especially in view of the Dred Scott decision. The paragraph is headed "Patriotic Liberality of a Colored Man." There is no intimation that he is a "negro," or a "nigger," or even a "boy;" but he is spoken of as "a real *bona fide* colored man, long well known in this community, who, by his correct and honest deportment, has gained the esteem of all who knew him." We doubt whether any "free nigger" who could not bring five hundred such substantial reasons for the respect of the Southern Confederacy as CHAVIS did, could get so high a eulogium from a Southern journal.

SEEDS OF DISSENSION.—The most melancholy spectacle for a conscientious rebel to behold, who has embarked all in his treason, must be a united and harmonious South when it isn't united and harmonious. But certain it is, from intelligence received, that while the seceded States have been expecting to see a divided North, and have been boasting of their own unanimity, the North is shown to be a unit in support of the Government, whereas (and that is the best of the joke) the South is divided. The Richmond *Examiner* comes to us in lamentation, that while the recent converts to treason—mere fledglings in rebellion, so to speak—"get all the good prizes," at the hands of the State authorities," which decency, necessity and the actual safety of the State would be required elsewhere," the real, original rebels and dyed-in-the-wool traitors, who conceived and carried out the rebellion, are left out in the cold; in fact, "are proscribed, tabooed and disfranchised." On account of this, "the complaint is deep." We don't wonder at it, and especially when the editor announces that he "has yet to hear of a single original champion of the South who has been treated with common consideration and ordinary politeness." Republics are proverbially ungrateful, and we suppose that rebel Republics are no exception to the rule.

Marine Losses for the Month of May.

A recapitulation of the marine losses during May, shows that there were 5 steamers, 26 ships, 16 barks, 17 brigs and 32 schooners lost, the aggregate values of which were as follows: Vessels and freight, $1 174,300; cargoes, $1,628,800—total, $2,803,100. The total losses in April were 111; March, 158; February, 80; January, 110—total, including May, 555. The total value of vessels, freight and cargoes, $12,403,450.

From a synopsis of marine losses of the present year compiled by Mr. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and printed for the use of our leading Marine Insurance Companies, it appears that the marine losses for the month of May, in the American trade only, were $2.803,000; and for the five months of this year $12,403,450.

SALE OF THE WESTERN MILITARY ASYLUM AT HARRODSBURGH, KY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes from Harrodsburgh, Ky., under date of June 14:

"Major T. L. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday, as agent of the Government, to dispose of the Western Military Asylum, located at this place. In accordance with his instructions, the property was to-day auctioned off, and brought $120,000! The place contains about 200 acres, and cost the Government $100,000, since which time the main building, valued at $30,000, has been totally consumed by fire. There were but two bidders—the purchaser, Capt. PHIL. B. THOMPSON, and JOHN B. BOWMAN, Esq., the latter desiring to purchase it for Kentucky University. The minimum price fixed upon the property by Congress was $25.000. Mr. BOWMAN made the first bid, ($25,000,) and was spunky enough to offer $115,000 for it, but could not compete with Capt. THOMPSON, who is said to be the agent of a company of gentlemen who design reopening that celebrated watering-place, the Harrodsburgh Springs, which flourished for so many years under the auspices of Dr. C. GRAHAM. Six hundred dollars an acre is a pretty good price, there war times, for Mercer County land. ISAAC C. VANARSDALL, Esq., was the auctioneer."

YALE COLLEGE.

The Literary Societies—The Prize Debates—The University Quarterly—The War Spirit—Wooden Spoon—Presentation Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

The Summer Term at Yale College is the most marked of the year. It is enlivened by two Biennials, Commencement, a boating furor, and a train of college customs, increasing in expense to the students every year.

The Campaign Presidents of the two literary societies have been elected, and are busily engaged in pledging those who are intending to enter Yale next September. Prominent men from each society have been sent to East Hampton, Andover, and other schools that are accustomed to send students to Yale. During Commencement week the struggle to secure members is great. The depôt is watched, and the registry lists of the New-Haven and Tontine Hotels are carefully scanned each day. If any new-comer to Yale is not pledged to either of the societies before he arrives here he is rarely free from electioneering until he is secured by one of the societies. At the close of the first week of the Fall term the victorious society has a "jubilee meeting," to celebrate its success over its rival. The Freshman Prize Debate occurred in the early part of this term,

In Linonia, the following prizes were awarded: First prize, H. P. Boyden; second prize, G. S. Merriam; third prize, G. H. Wyckoop.

In the Brothers they were: First prize, M. H. Williams; second prize, E. De Forest; third prize, M. C. D. Borden and D. B. Lyman.

The *University Quarterly*, conducted by students of the different Colleges in the country has been placed on a substantial basis. Several Colleges have recently joined the Association, and another is soon to do so. The magazine receives contributions from two or three of the large Universities in Europe. Its "News Articles" form one important feature. Through these the purposes and advantages of each College, belonging to the Association are clearly set forth. Teachers and guardians who read these "Articles" can ascertain what College is best adapted to the wants of those under their charge. It is hoped by the Association that the services of a competent person will be soon secured to examine manuscripts, correct the proofs, and superintend the financial department of the magazine. This labor is now performed by the Board of Compilation, residing in New-Haven.

The "war feeling" to some extent has taken possession of the minds of the students of Yale. Several have enlisted, and probably many of the Senior Class will immediately offer their services to the Government. Three students have joined the First Connecticut Regiment, and a few belong to Col. Downs's Zouaves. One, who was recently a member of the Sophomore Class, holds an important position in FLETCHER WEBSTER'S Regiment. Among the students there are four companies organized for the purpose of perfecting themselves in drill, so that they may be prepared for any emergency. The Faculty have formed themselves into a Home Guard, and drill every afternoon.

The Spoon Exhibition, conducted by the Junior Class, took place last night in Music Hall. The speakers were as follows:

Latin Salutatory.....A. W. Catlin
High Oration, "The Unseen".....E. S. Lyman
Philosophical Oration, "*Vis Viva*".....J. P. Brown
Poem, "Evening from Yale Windows".....H. Holt
Presentation Address.....M. C. Day
Reception Address.....R. K. Weeks

The Exhibition was well received by a large audience.

This morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Senior Class assembled in the College Chapel, to hear the poem pronounced by EDWARD R. SILL.

The oration by SIDNEY SHERMER followed, the subject of which was: "The Educated Man in Private Life."

This afternoon, the members of the Senior Class assembled on the green in front of the College, to hear the class histories read, and to bid each other farewell.

The following premiums were awarded at the close of these exercises:

Townsend Premiums, Class of 1861—S. E. Baldwin, G. B. Beecher, J. L. Harmar, W. E. Park, E. R. Sill, G. M. Towle.

Berkeley Scholarship, Class of 1861—S. E. Baldwin.

Mathematical Prizes, Class of 1861—J. N. Flint and N. De Forest.

Bristed Scholarship, Class of 1863—W. H. Symthe.

Woolsey Scholarship, Class of 1864—E. B. Block and C. G. Rockwood.

Hurlbutt Scholarship, Class of 1864—J. P. Pugsley.

This evening the "pow-wow" of the Class of 1861, is to take place. This institution is intended to celebrate the taking of the Sophomore seats in chapel by Freshmen. About five weeks since a Committee of nine was chosen to make all the necessary preparations. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening the Class meets on the steps of the State House. Each member is arrayed in some fantastic disguise. Many are wrapt in sheets, with masks, while others are to be dressed as Zouaves *alias* "Red Devils." The fireworks and transparences incidental to such performances will be exhibited. About midnight the Class, with the Germania Band from Boston, serenades every young ladies' boarding school in the City. The whole expenses of this affair will not be much less than $200.

WM. BURROUGHS, of the Class of 1843, has recently left $10,000 to the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary, which, since the death of the late Dr. TAYLER, has been filled by Prof. PORTER, of the Academical Department.

Mr. BURROUGHS pursued his theological studies here, but as his health was feeble, he did not think it advisable to preach.

Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, of New-Haven, has been appointed by the Corporation as Professor of the Pastoral Charge in the Theological Seminary, which has been vacant since the death of the late Dr. GOODRICH.

Professor THACHER has nearly ready for the press a work on Latin Prose Composition, upon which considerable care has been bestowed.

Annual Commencement of the University of New-York.

Whether it be the chastity and wisdom of Minerva; the mellifluous strains of music; the pleasing enthusiasm of young men about to enter upon the "world's wide field of battle;" the presence of grave seniors, who on such occasions always look preternaturally clean and sacred; or the floral temptations of early Summer, it is certain that the ceremonies pertaining to Commencement week are always hailed with delight and rapture by the fairer portion of our community. Yesterday, when the concluding University exercises were entered upon, the lobby of Niblo's Garden—an Academic Grove, where hooped skirts prevailed in place of the simpler costume of ruder Goddesses—presented a scene of rare animation. The last, best and most expensive gift floated through its once more opened portals in a way and with a splendor which has had no parallel since the last and palmiest Philharmonic rehearsal. Those who were profound in toilettes, and knew the exact balance of the word *tea* were in extacies; others of a more serious turn regretted that they were not privileged to sit with the Chancellor, the Faculty and other big bugs, on the stage, who, it must be confessed, had a splendid opportunity of calmly gazing on this gorgeous spectacle, and of not being suspected. A few merely philosophical, such as the flower women outside, who had sold all their bouquets and pined for more, reflected that if Alma Mater had produced many noble sons, she could, where occasion required, exhibit as fair a sample of daughters, with correct ideas on the subject of flowers, and youth, and music, as any other mother in the wide world. It was wrathful to the middle-aged to see the youngsters of the University dressed in their gowns and trying to look like parsons, being frustrated and utterly routed out of every sober thought and solemn intention by their fair friends. It was almost shameful when some of these men, who had only just taken upon themselves the awful degree of Bachelor, were seen actually surrounded by the prettiest girls in the house, evidently listening to their blandishments with pleasure. But these things, we grieve to learn, are not unusual at Commencement time. Perhaps they blow over, but if they do not, oh! who can say what will be the consequences!

Niblo's Theatre has been handsomely redecorated. It is yet in an incomplete state, although hastily got ready for the event. The house was not uncomfortably full. At 10¾ o'clock, precisely, the ceremonies commenced—the Seventh Regiment Band, conducted by Signor GRAFULLA, leading off. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and was supported by a distinguished array of the Faculty and Alumni of the University. After an appropriate prayer, the following programme was adopted:

Music—Aria and Ballata. Un Ballo Maschera.
1. Latin Salutatory Oration—John J. Crane, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.
Music—Duetto. Il Poliuto.
2. English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration—James C. Nightingale, New-York City.
Music—Seventh Regiment Quickstep.
3. Oration—The American Sailor—*H. Clay Van Gilson, Paterson, N. J.
4. Oration—Wallace and Garibaldi, a historic parallel—William W. Newell, Jr., New-York City.
Music—Finale Secondo. Trovatore.
5. Oration—Christianity in Politics—Thomas B. Morris, Brooklyn, L. I.
Music—Quartette. Semiramide.
6. Oration—Moral influence of Genius on its Possessor—William H. B. Post, New-York City.
Music—Terzetto. Attila.
7. Oration—The Right of Revolution—†James G. Derrickson, New-York City.
8. Oration—The Superficial—Daniel D. Chamberlain, New-York City.
Music—Selections. Macbeth.
9. Oration—The Model Hero for the Times—Chas. W. Woolsey, New-York City.
Music—Cavatina. I Lombardi.
10. Oration—Education, with the Valedictory Address—Samuel Skidmore, New-York City.
Music—Quartette. Lucia di Lammermoor.

* Excused in consequence of leaving the country.
† Excused in consequence of severe illness.

The orations were mostly of a practical character, and almost in every instance touched upon the topics of the day. The Italian hero, GARIBALDI, was the pet illustration; Russia—for her liberation of serfs—the second favorite, and the London *Times* as the representative of England, the black sheep. All of these got their deserts, and in language which was frequently forcible and always well expressed. There were frequent occasions for patriotic allusions, and in these the name of Gen. SCOTT was especially honored in oratory and in applause. The speakers were liberally rewarded with bequets after their several efforts. In some instances the stage was covered with flowers.

The Chancellor then presented the following diplomas to the fortunate graduates, and conferred, as will be seen, several honorary degrees:

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Bachelors of Arts.

Daniel D. Chamberlain, N. Y.
J. J. Crane, Hastings, N. Y.
Jas. G. Derrickson, N. Y.
Wm. H. Newell, N. Y.
J. A. Hedrick, N. C.
John F. Phayre, N. Y.
J. C. Nightingale, N. Y.
H. M. Robertson, Jersey City.
Wm. H. B. Post, N. Y.
Henry C. Van Gieson, Paterson, N. J.
Sam. Skidmore, N. Y.
Fred. Gallatin, N. Y.

Bachelors of Science.

T. B. Morris, Brooklyn.
A. Ponce de Leon, Cuba.

Special Course Testimonials.

Chas. W. Woolsey, N. Y.
Robert Souter, Astoria.
Samuel D. Craig, N. Y.

Masters of Arts.

J. W. Singleton, class of '57.
Geo. Z. Gray, class of 56.
W. K. Van Reyfron, class of '58.
W. H. Cooke, class of '58.

Doctor of Laws.

Richard C. Carlisle, S. C.
Frederick Benoit, C. E.
John L. Portwood, Va.
J. Kempton Turner, Va.
Daniel F. Wellas, N. Y.

CLASS PRIZES.

Freshman Class.

David Conway, New-York, First in Greek.
Thos. E. Babb, New-York, First in Latin.
Thos. E. Babb, N. Y., } Equal in Mathematics.
N. J. M. Bogert, }

Sophomore Class.

Skidmore Hendrickson, Jamaica, L. I., First in Latin.
Chas. H. Ludlow, Jamaica, L. I., First in Greek.
Chas. H. Ludlow, } Equal in Mathematics.
Skidmore Hendrickson, }

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

S. Austin Allibone, Philadelphia.

Doctors of Divinity.

Rev. Jas. Eells, Brooklyn.
Rev. R. W. Henry, N. Y.
Rev. Jonathan Hovey, N. Y.
Rev. T. C. Strong, N. Y.
Rev. George Jeffrey, Glasgow, Scotland.

Masters of Arts.

Wm. Darling, M. D., England.
Albert Wells, Peekskill, N. Y.

At 4 o'clock there was a meeting of the Alumni in the Chancellor's room of the University. The attendance was better than it has been on any former occasion—a subject of congratulation as it was one of surprise to those present. Much business of a routine character was transacted, the details of which would hardly interest our readers. Several excellent speeches were made, and in one of them an Alumnus of the Class of 1855 took occasion to refer, in terms of merited eulogy, to an absent class-mate, Mr. GOUVERNEUR CARR, now a Lieutenant in Col. BURNSIDE'S Regiment of Zouaves, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in a recent engagement with the enemy, and achieved the distinction of a special mention in Gen. BURNSIDE'S dispatches to the Government. It will not be unacceptable to this amiable and gallant gentleman to know that the eyes of his Alma Mater are fixed proudly and affectionately upon him.

Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

The Twenty-second annual Commencement of this institution was held yesterday at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, the President, Dr. HENRY M. PRICE, presiding. A large audience was in attendance, and the exercises were very interesting. Premiums for scholarships were awarded to 28 pupils of the preparatory course, and honorable testimonials to 115 young ladies in the various departments. The graduating class numbered 18, as follows: Mattie C. Ackerman, Carrie A. Capron, Harriet L. Dolsen, Almira E. Gurnsey, Emma L. Holding, Kate S. Lewis, Mary K. Pierce, S. Lizzie Post, Elisabeth Scott, Hattie N. Atwood, Elvina Close, Maggie E. Garretson, Cecelia R. Harkness, Maria L. Hoyle, Hattie E. Myers, Mary P. Pitkin, Sarah C. Sammis, Jennie B Stevenson. After the award of the diplomas the graduating class was addressed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., following which the exercises closed with singing and the Benediction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FEMININE AGILITY.—The confidence operator, whose plan of swindling respectable residents of the up-town districts, by representing herself as the daughter of Gen. HALL, seeking donations in aid of the "Old Ladies' Home," has been already published, was arrested, in the Twentieth Ward, on Wednesday night. She is a woman about fifty years of age, giving the name of MARY LENNAN. Her lady-like appearance impelled her kind-hearted custodians to place her in confinement in a rear apartment of the Station-house, instead of the cells where common prisoners are confined, and she imposed upon their good nature by escaping. To accomplish her object, it was necessary to leap from a window and scale three high fences, which she succeeded in doing, thereby showing extraordinary agility for a person of her sex and years. She has not as yet been rearrested. Among those who have been defrauded by the fugitive are Messrs Samuel Thompson, No. 24 Lamartine place; H. F. Sewell, No. 206 West Twenty-eighth-street; Theodore Martin, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth avenue; Mrs. W. E. Robinson, No. 22 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Waterbury, (District-Attorney's wife,) No. 25 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Hoey, No. 23 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Post; Mrs. Daniel Carpenter, (wife of the Police Inspector,) No. 249 West Thirty-fourth street; Mrs. Phillips, No. 310 West Thirty-fifth-street, and Mrs. W. D. Kennedy.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—Information was yesterday given to the Sixth Ward Police that an Irishwoman named MARY MCGEE, living at No. 56 Baxter street, had been taken sick and died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. Coroner SCHIRMER was called upon to investigate the case, and Dr. GEORGE BOUTON, his Deputy was directed to make a *post-mortem* examination. This having been done, it appeared that the deceased had come to her death from compression of the brain—the result of external injuries. Some of the woman's neighbors stated that late on Wednesday night she had been beaten by a man named RYAN, because she had interfered between himself and another man who were quarreling. Others, however, affirmed that her injuries were caused by a fall against a bureau while she was tipsy. RYAN was in custody of the Police on Wednesday night, charged with disorderly conduct, but he was released. He is said to be still in the neighborhood, and doubtless the Police will have him at the inquest to-day.

A BREWER SUFFOCATED IN A VAT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of CONRAD REISINGER, a German, 28 years of age, who was found dead on Wednesday evening in a beer-vat at MATHEW & DISCHER'S Brewery, No. 111 East Forty-second-street. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was engaged in cleaning the beer-vats, and on Wednesday afternoon he stated that he should go to the upper story and cleanse a vat from which the wort had just been drawn. He was advised to wait until the next day, but did not heed what was said to him, and in a few hours afterwards he was found dead at the bottom of the vat. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which demonstrated that deceased had been suffocated by the carbonic acid gas generated by the fermentation in the vat. A verdict was rendered to that effect.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—Over twenty members of the class which graduated at Yale College in 1858, had a reunion at KERP'S saloon, last Wednesday evening, by way of celebrating the third anniversary of the occasion known as "Presentation day." Off-hand speeches, in response to improvised sentiments, followed the substantial part of the entertainment, and then several hours after midnight were spent in reviving the memories of the four years spent at Yale. In the regular course of events, the class of 1858 would hold its first meeting since graduation the present year, but in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs throughout the country, and the probability that few of the members would be able to attend, it has been determined to postpone this reunion until the Commencement of 1862. The meeting on Wednesday evening was designed as a partial atonement for this disappointment.

MELANCHOLY ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—During Wednesday night, an aged Englishman named THOS. NOBLE, while on board the ship *Vandalia*, Capt. PETTIT, at Pier No. 47 East River, made an effort to end his life by opening the veins of his arm with a pen-knife, and bleeding to death. He was discovered as his purpose was accomplished, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, but his condition is very critical. Mr. NOBLE was poor and helpless, and had taken passage for Liverpool with the view of spending his declining years among his friends, but in a moment of desperation he sought relief from all his troubles by committing self-destruction.

FIRE IN A GROCERY AND DWELLING.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was occasioned at No. 522 Grand-street, occupied by THOS. H. ALLERTON, agent, as a grocery and dwelling, by a spark from a chimney having fallen upon the roof. It extinguished before damage to any extent of $100 was done the furniture and stock, which, however, was insured for $2,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company. The occupants of the adjoining dwelling, No. 514, Messrs. A. HEATHERSTONE and Geo. SEELY, suffered a loss of about $50 each by water; uninsured. Both buildings are owned by Mr. HENRY BARCLAY, who loses about $300. His loss is not covered.

FIRE IN A GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the gutta percha manufactory of Mr. S. C. BISNOR, on the second floor of the east building of the Empire Works, in Twenty-fourth-street, near the East River. The private watchman on the premises, aided by the Police, managed to extinguish the flames before damage exceeding $500 had resulted to the stock and machinery. There was an insurance of $12,000 upon the property. The building was slightly injured.

ACCIDENT AT THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. HENRY CARROLL, a workman employed at Weekawken, was shockingly crushed by falling between the ferry-boat and the bridge at the foot of Forty second-street, while attempting to get on board the boat before she was secured, and his death resulted yesterday. He was 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case.

Amusements.

We are requested to call attention to the grand operatic concert to be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst., in aid of the Regimental Fund of the United States Guards Regiment. This regiment is officered almost exclusively by soldiers who have seen actual service—several of whom are graduates of military schools—and it is the purpose of Col. MONTGOMERY to admit no officer into his regiment who has not seen actual service, or who is not at least thoroughly and efficiently drilled. The corps is assured of acceptance by the Government immediately upon its complete organization, and appeals to the public to come forward to its assistance. The most eminent musical celebrities have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, including Miss HINCKLEY, Madam STRAKOSCH, Signors SPEZIA and BARILI, Mr. MILES, the eminent pianist, and others, together with the full orchestra of the Academy of Music, under the leadership of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. We have no doubt that the affair will be entirely successful, and one long to be remembered by the community. Tickets are placed at the low price of 50 cents each, and are for sale at the principal music stores to-day, and at the Academy of Music on Saturday. See advertisement in another column.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 83 on demurrer calendar, 229, 234, 220, 314, 81, 110, 309, 280, 311, 214, 124, 227, 338, 339, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3166, 2859, 3370, 1560, 2110, 2278, 2735, 2983, 3258, 3338, 3879, 3945, 4069, 4100, 4131, 4305, 4311, 4326, 4339½, 4345, 4397, 4405, 1609, 2236½, 2760, 3229, 3429, 3667, 3802, 3866, 4079, 4144, 4367, 4369, 4406½, 4412, 4294, 4323, 1216, 1379, 1961, 2667, 4415, (no No.,) 3423, 3442, 3456, 3524, 3983, 3366, 3876, 3998, (4015, 4077,) 4031, [3614, 3752, 4140, 4141, 4286½, 4291, 4040, 4053, 4066, 3238, 4354, 4427, 4441, 4208, 4310.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned. *Part II.*—Nos. 1670, 1682, 2019, 1783, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Case of the Slaver Erie—Charge of the Judge.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 20.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel M. Gordon.*—At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge SHIPMAN proceeded to charge the Jury in this case, as follows;

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The very serious duty is devolved upon me of charging you upon this offence. The indictment charges the defendant with having forcibly confined and detained certain negroes on board the ship *Erie*, with intent to make them slaves.

There are five counts in this indictment. To simplify your inquiries, I charge you that you may lay out of view all consideration of the 4th and 5th counts which charge Gordon with aiding and abetting in this offence, and I shall call your attention only to the first three counts:

The first count charges that this vessel, the *Erie*, was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States. The Government has given you the testimony of Mason Barney, who testifies that he built the vessel in Massachusetts as an American vessel, and sold her some years since to Ralph Post, a merchant of this city. If you are satisfied that she was then an American vessel, you must look to see if there is any evidence that she ever changed her character, or if, and this is an important point, she was at the time of this offence still owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, the law addresses itself to the plain sense of plain men, and you are as competent to pass upon this question as I am. Let us look at the evidence relating to the transaction which is relied upon by the defence. The defence has offered the evidence of a person who is indicted as an accomplice in this same offence as to this transaction in the Congo River, and there is no other evidence to show that the national character of this vessel was changed but his statement of what took place there; and you are to take into view his position as charged with the commission of the same offence, and must give such weight to his testimony as if seems to carry. The testimony of accomplices is to be scrutinized in the light of the circumstances.

Warren, this person of whom I speak, says that the *Erie* went from Ramsgate, in England, to Havana, and thence to the Congo River, where she discharged cargo, and during the discharge a Spanish Captain came on board and Gordon called Warren and others on the poop deck and there delivered the ship to the Spanish Captain, and that Gordon was to have command of the ship till the cargo was all out, when the Spanish Captain was to take charge. You must look at this and say whether in these facts there is any evidence of a sale of the ship. Are there any papers produced? Where is the owner of the ship? Who authorized Gordon to deliver her? Who received the consideration? What was the value of the vessel? What circumstances are shown that ordinarily characterize a sale of property, except this delivery of it sworn to by an accomplice? Why was the Congo River chosen as the place for this transaction? Capt. Gordon was a resident of Portland, Me. Why was it that this vessel sailed from Havana and went to Africa, forty miles up the Congo River, and there these witnesses were called on to witness their handing over of authority? If this was a *bona fide* sale, why were men employed to go over to this unhealthy place to transfer the ship—a place where, according to the claim of the defendant, a man would be probably compelled, if he wanted to get away from it, to embark on a vessel in the Slave-trade, involving the perils of that trade, and the horrors of a passage through tropical seas upon such a vessel? Gentlemen, that is the transaction that you must pass upon. The facts address themselves to your comprehension as well as mine.

It is for you to say whether that was a sale or not, and if it was not, whether there is any evidence of a sale to any person not a citizen of the United States. Is that an ordinary transaction? Do the shipping merchants of New-York, or of any other place, do their business in that way? Is it to be reconciled with a *bona fide* purpose? Is it consistent with the assumption that it was a transfer of the ship?

Under this first count there is no question of the citizenship of Gordon, if the vessel was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States. If you should find that she was owned wholly by a foreigner, you need trouble yourself no further about the first count. But if you find that she was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States, you will then inquire whether the defendant did forcibly detain these negroes on board of her. The prosecution claims, and it is for you to say, whether that transaction was or not under control or subject to the direction of the defendant. And to find that fact against him, it is not necessary that he should have handled every one of those negroes or any one of them. If he was the master-spirit of the enterprise, directing he putting them on board or detaining them after they were put on board, and if he did this himself or through his men, if the Spanish Captain was only a cover and the defendant was really the man, then the act of any one would be his act, and you may find against him on this point. It is claimed that he was merely an idle spectator of the transaction. It is for you to say whether that is so; whether he took command of that vessel, and took her over there, and delivered her there, and by that relieved himself from all share in it; whether the owners, whoever they were, directed him to do this—to take the cargo over there and stand by while the same consignee who had received it, packed these unfortunate beings on board, and have nothing to do with it. It is for you to say whether it was so—whether he was a mere spectator, or whether it was done with his direction, even though by a tacit understanding he was silent. You must say whether this was done with the consent of these negroes, and if not, whether they were detained by the force of Gordon, directly or otherwise, acting for his owners or for himself in doing it. You must also inquire whether this was done forcibly, and with what intent. The evidence is, that these 897 negroes were brought on board and stowed in an hour; and they must have been stowed with some skill, for the navy officers were unable to do it, and were compelled to call upon Gordon to show them how it was done. It is for you to say whether it could have been done so rapidly without force of the most violent kind, and whether this can be consistent with any innocent intent. The vessel started for Havana within an hour after they came on board. You must say whether the intent was to make them slaves.

As to whether these persons had been held to slavery under any of the laws of the States or Territories of the United States there is not any evidence that they had been.

What I have said about the direction of Gordon in the affair is also pertinent to the question whether he was one of the ship's company. If he was merely a passenger, he is not liable. If he was acting in the capacity of one of the crew or the ship's company, though not openly, he is liable.

The presumption, of course, is in favor of his innocence. Every man is deemed innocent until he is proved guilty, and he must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, not beyond all possible doubt, but beyond a reasonable doubt.

As to the second count you will inquire whether the vessel was navigated for or on behalf of any citizens of the United States. If she was not owned really, but only hired by him, and navigated for him, it would be the same as if under the first count she was owned by a citizen of the United States. You must, under this count, pass upon the question whether Gordon was one of the ship's company and the others which I have alluded to under the first count.

The third count charges this vessel with being a foreign vessel, engaged in the Slave-trade. If she was sold in the Congo River to a foreigner, and was commanded by a foreigner, she was a foreign vessel. Then the question is, whether she was engaged in the Slave-trade. I can only refer you to the fact that she took on board these 897 negroes and started for Havana. It is for you to say whether that is the Slave-trade. The only other question under this count is whether Gordon was a citizen of the United States. So determined has the Government of the United States been to suppress this traffic, that it follows its own citizens and denounces he same penalties if they engage in it on any foreign vessel. You have heard the testimony as to whether he was a citizen. I mean by that, one who owes allegiance to the United States, and is entitled to the protection of its laws. Witnesses have told you that they knew Gordon's father and mother at Portland before he was born, and never knew anything but that they were citizens. Evidence is given that his mother sometimes accompanied his father on voyages to sea, but if his father was an American citizen, he would be, even though born abroad. It is fair for you to infer from the fact that no evidence is given on the part of the defendant to show anything to the contrary that he has no such evidence.

As to the place of this transaction, if you find on the evidence that these negroes were confined on board this vessel in the Congo River, at or near its mouth, it being an open river, three miles wide twenty miles above, then I charge you that it is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

I have been asked to charge that this confining of the negroes must have been piratical. I charge you that it must have been forcible, and that that is all that is necessary.

If, on considering this case, you can say that you feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty that the charge is proved, it will be your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty. If you have a reasonable doubt, you will find the accused not guilty.

The jury retired in charge of an officer, and had not agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour.

MURDER.

The United States vs. *Geo. C. Seymour.*—The accused was engineer on board the steamship *North Star*, and was indicted for the murder of one of the coal passers of the ship, on a voyage from here to Aspinwall. The evidence for the Government tended to show that Johnson had a difficulty with the second engineer, Sullivan, and that Seymour afterwards came down in the fire-room and beat him with a piece of india rubber rope severely; that Johnson was not able to walk or get up except as Seymour beat him, and that he soon after died. The defence, however, gave testimony of the surgeon and others on board, tending to show that Johnson died of apoplexy, brought on by the heat and the use of liquor, and refused to be medically treated for his disease.

The District Attorney, when the evidence was all in, stated to the Court that the case like some other cases had been stronger before the Grand than the Petit Jury, and that on the evidence as it stood, he did not feel it his duty to ask for a verdict of murder or manslaughter against him.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the testimony did not seem to him sufficient to warrant such a verdict, and that the Jury, without expressing any opinion upon the conduct of the accused, would simply find what verdict they saw fit in the case.

The Jury thereupon rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Is an Assignment, Directing a Private Sale, Void?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Schureman Halstead et al. vs. *James Gordon and Hugh McCrossen.*—On the 15th day of March, 1856, the defendant Gordon, residing in the City of Brooklyn, assigned his store of goods there to the defendant, McCrossen, in trust for the payment of his debts. The plaintiffs in this action had recovered judgments against the defendant, Gordon, between the 16th and 21st days of March, 1856.

This action, however, is brought to set aside the assignment as fraudulent and void.

On the trial of this cause the Court held the assignment to be void, from which judgment the defendants now bring this appeal. No questions are raised on this appeal except such as arise upon the face of the assignment. The principal question raised is one which is of great importance to those who create trusts of this character. It appears that this assignment conferred the power expressly upon the assignee to sell the assigned property at private sale. On this ground it is claimed by counsel for the plaintiffs that the assignment is void. And here the counsel remarks "that a trustee *for the benefit of creditors* has not the legal right to sell *at private sale*. The law recognizes in such cases only public sales at auctions, and the power to do an illegal act being expressly conferred in the assignment it cannot be sustained.

And here counsel for respondent further remarks that although in some elementary books, and in several adjudged cases in the Court of Appeals and in Chancery, Judges have said in their opinions that the assignee's duty is to sell the goods with diligence, at public or *private* sale, yet in no adjudged cases can there be found the point distinctly raised; but whenever that dicta appears, it seems the Court have always been considering some other point. Now, it is the duty of the assignee to so dispose of the goods as to realize the largest amount of proceeds and an auction sale inviting competition, is the only mode which can afford evidence that will estop all parties from raising the question as to collusion between the assignor or assignee, or purchaser at private sale. An assignment empowering an assignee to sell at private sale, opens the door to various fraudulent transactions, so as to prevent all having an interest in the assigned property from receiving all that they might were the property disposed of at public sale. The Court reserves its decision. Ex-Judge CAPRON for plaintiffs and respondents. John C. Dimmick for defendants and appellants.

The Bank of England Note Case—A Question of Title.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Israel Steinhart vs. *John G. Boker.*—This case was stated in the TIMES about a year since, at the time it was tried. There is nothing in it of particular importance, excepting the question of the sufficiency of notice to the defendant that £760 of money in English bank-notes were not the property of one Boker, who gave them to the defendant in payment for wines purchased of him. Upon the determination of this point rests the question of title to the money.

Upon the trial of the cause the plaintiff established the fact that he was the owner of the Bank of England notes given to the defendant by Cohen; and that they were deposited with Cohen to be returned. It was also stated by one witness that when Boker took the notes, he remarked to Cohen, "Where did you steal these notes?" Thus the jury were of opinion that the defendant had some doubt when taking the notes that they belonged to Cohen. Verdict was given to the plaintiff for the value of the notes.

Defendant appealed the case, contending that as between him and the plaintiff, his title was the best; that he took the notes without notice, and parted with value for them equal to theirs. Decision reserved. G. Dean, for plaintiff; M. B. Hoxie, for defendant.

A Plea of Usury Disregarded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bacon.

Charles F. Wetmore vs. *J. A. Hasbrouck.*—In this case one Jacob N. Kesler made his note for $700, payable to the order of the defendant, who indorsed it.

The indorser now sets up as his defence that one LeBaron purchased the note in suit and two others for a great deal less than their face, and that on the transaction $189 of interest was charged. The interest, in his estimation, amounted to usury.

The plaintiff put in evidence to show that the check given for the notes purchased was for the amount of the notes, less 7 per cent discount.

The Court directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff, and ordered 5 per cent. allowance.

E. R. Marsh for plaintiff; Selah Squires for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Wm. Scofield et al.* vs. *William Binns.*—Motion granted on conditions.

Charles C. Abeel vs. *Thomas Tracy.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

The Staten Bank vs. *James H. Stanley, et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide event.

CATARRH is a preliminary of consumption, and it has hitherto proved very intractable to treatment. As it frequently causes deafness, it was brought very extensively under the notice of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who has shown, by the large and increasing success which attends his treatment, how much science and skill can do when concentrated upon the study of any given disease, and has consequently acquired a reputation for the treatment of catarrh equal to that which he enjoys for treatment of deafness. Dr. L.'s treatment is entirely original.—*Ex. Courier and Enquirer, June 19.*

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER HATS.—After all is said and done, and one has traveled all over to win in search of the style of the Summer Hat *par excellence*, he comes back to KNOX, acknowledges the superiority of his genius and buys a white or straw hat. This is the experience of thousands, and the more elderly heads long since learned the fact, while the rising generation, which cannot tolerate anything that is not the best, are rapidly getting the lesson engraved on the tablet of experience. Military hats, Havelocks, and everything serviceable and in fashion, KNOX excels in. He stands unrivaled.

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ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No man should leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them.

(Advertisement.)

GERSDINE'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized brass—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Fingers off Your Guns, Whitey Must Look Out Sharp or now. Police, 9th Regiment the Times coming-round.

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BY F. MARTINEZ,
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This superb Establishment is now open to the public. Prices in "Ordinary" to Other Establishments according to hall of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. Also, a select dining up of the aristocracy in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

F. M.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Supreme Judicial Court of Russia on Supervision—the Case of MARBLE, of the well-known house of MARBLE & CO., No. 21 Astor-place, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church-yard, has received a decision in his special adaptation of his Patent Corset Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, elastic Stockinets, for various wear; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attendant in waiting.

Home Guard.

CANTRELL does sell his Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for the ladies at home, or those going out of the City, at prices to suit the Epoch. Also, an endless variety of delicate or substantial goods for misses, masters and children, while the gentlemen are always suited with Dress, Promenade or Hunting Boots, at No. 613 Broadway.

Flags!

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At JOHN N. STEARNS', No. 66 Cedar-st.,
Directly opposite the Post-Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; is free from acid or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bill, the Infallible Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles most used becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Ladies, if you wish to promenade this delightful weather, and wish to get handsome gaiter boots for yourself and children—good articles at moderate prices—step into MILLER & CO.'S, No. 388 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imitation.

MARRIED.

BURTON—ISAACKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, MATH E., eldest daughter of T. R. Isaacks, Esq., to Lieut. WILLIAM D. W. BURTON, of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing.—WANTED, A SITUATION as above, by a smart, tidy young woman; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; will go to the country; prefers to live in a private place. Apply, for two days at No. 149 East 30th-st., between 3d and 2d-aves., first floor.

A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chamberwoman and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 304 West 34th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 21 East 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chamberwork and waiting, or willing to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 21 East 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 26 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 34 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman; has no objection to the country. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 56 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman; is an excellent chamberwoman and waitress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; will assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 37 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Country preferred. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 456 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Country preferred. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 456 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small family; would prefer the country; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent chambermaid and waitress, a situation in the city or country; sews neatly; makes gentlemen's clothes; is quiet at the needle; washes and irons well; or as general housemaid; wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or will assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 34 Charles-st., near Waverly-place, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as 1st or 2d waitress; has been of New-York reference. To be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 449 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable White girl, as chambermaid or waitress, to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED BY a respectable middle-aged woman, a manner of the Episcopal Church, a situation to mind children and assist make herself useful in the family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 East 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable cook, in a private family, and understands all branches of cooking—such as jellies, ices, creams and desserts of all kinds, and bakes in the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Also, a first-class cook for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 224 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 41 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable American woman as first-class cook; has no objections to a private boarding-house, or to go to the country for the summer months; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 36 West 30th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th aves. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Refers to her present employer, No. 10 Univer sity-place, where she can be seen.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as a good plain cook; would go as laundress to a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 17 12th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, with best of City references from her present employers. Apply at 32 St. Marks place, 8th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant first-class cook; the highest City reference given. Apply at No. 124 Clinton place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all its requirements; has lived in the best of families, and as such has the best of City references; would like if possible, to take charge of a house for the Summer months. In the absence of the family from the City; she can be confidently relied upon. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 3d-av. between 18th and 19th sts., first door, front room.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two respectable Scotch girls—one as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; both thoroughly accustomed to all the business; very best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 18th st., top floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RE-spectable American Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook or cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread, rolls and all kinds of pastry, meats, poultry, jellies, game, &c.; a good disposition; best references. will go in the city. Call at 620 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat and competent person, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and is a good baker; no objections to the country; best of City references can be given. Call at No 181 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a woman who fully understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; would make a home for the Summer or go in the country; can give the best City references, five years in one place. Call at No. 164 23d-st., corner 2d-av., till suited.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Refers to her present employer, No. 10 Univer sity-place, where she can be seen.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as a good plain cook; would go as laundress to a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 17 12th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, with best of City references from her present employers. Apply at 32 St. Marks place, 8th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant first-class cook; the highest City reference given. Apply at No. 124 Clinton place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all its requirements; has lived in the best of families, and as such has the best of City references; would like if possible, to take charge of a house for the Summer months. In the absence of the family from the City; she can be confidently relied upon. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 3d-av. between 18th and 19th sts., first door, front room.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two respectable Scotch girls—one as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; both thoroughly accustomed to all the business; very best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 18th st., top floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RE-spectable American Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook or cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread, rolls and all kinds of pastry, meats, poultry, jellies, game, &c.; a good disposition; best references. will go in the city. Call at No.

FINANCIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, No. 68 WALL-STREET.
New-York, June 8, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL SYERRINE,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MASON,	G. E. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARD & VOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JACKSON,	JEWSON BUNTON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARE,	P. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McCABEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 22d-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,500,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for leasing to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 15, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sale in Indiana, making in all $1,800,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance, and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal and interest a special tax of Five cents on One Hundred dollars of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed, in addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in full of thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by said law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered not promotive of the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the 25th day of June next.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE E. BROWN,
JOHN R. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The said bonds issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and certificates showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or with the Treasurer of the State, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBLIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 26th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October. In each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous for the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 26th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 6 per cent	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent	100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS ON THIS Company have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent, out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC W. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for subscriptions and negociation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and P. Hone & Co., New-York and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, May 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3 next.

MOSES A. OAKLEY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, May 31st, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the first half of the year, payable on and after MONDAY, June 3d next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until that day.

DEPOSITS will be received at the Bank of the Republic daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $1,000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday evening, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN GARDNER, President.
VANDERBILT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 13 Pine-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the state of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in War." Approved May 25, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be superscribed as said proposal, signed by the governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary for the purpose, of the tax levied by the State property of the state, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds at the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $300,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock may be issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year in the city of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary for the purpose, of the tax levied by the State property of the state, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

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NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches arrived in a portion of our Monday Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DESPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. Weems, was ordered under way at the Navy-yard to-day, and went down the river well armed, with extra marines, etc. She is destined probably to Matthias Point, whence shots have been fired upon vessels on the river, recently.

The President has been again compelled, from the pressure upon his time, to decline to receive visitors from now until Congress reassembles in July.

Goose Creek Bridge, on the Leesburgh Turnpike, was burned by Virginia troops to-day. This bridge was a fine structure, covered, and connecting with the middle turnpike to Alexandria.

About eight hundred rebels are in the vicinity of Occoquan.

HUGH HAMMOND, a Union man, was arrested at Prince William, and roughly treated on Sunday night, but afterwards released.

The President has appointed HIRAM CHASE Postmaster at Rockland, Me.; also M'R. ANDREWS, at Saco, and Jas. M. DERRICK, at Claremont, N. H.

The large locomotive, from the Navy-yard, which was sunk on a squall which struck also vessel bearing it to Alexandria, will be raised by the machinery used to recover the "Union" gun at Baltimore.

The last of the severely wounded at Vienna, is very low, and will scarcely live through the night. This will make ten who were lost in that engagement.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Buffalo, New-York, Volunteers, WM. G. ROGERS, Colonel, seven hundred and eighty strong, arrived to-day, and went down the river well armed, with extra marines, etc. She is destined probably to Matthias Point, whence shots have been fired upon vessels on the river, recently.

The Pinkerton hat has been again compelled, from the pressure upon his time, to decline to receive visitors from now until Congress reassembles in July.

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The large locomotive, from the North

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment was ordered over to Alexandria this morning. They returned to-day.

Hon. Messrs. ALLEN and PORTER have succeeded in obtaining an order from the Department authorizing the enlistment of four additional regiments, at once, from Indiana. That State will thus have twenty regiments in the field, which entitles her to a Major-General.

Four regiments more are also authorized to be raised in Wisconsin—three of these to be infantry and one of cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, of the Massachusetts Sixth, now at the Relay House, is to-day authorized to raise an additional regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old Sixth, who are here for three months, will join the new regiment.

OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

Residents in Prince William county are rapidly leaving that region, and rushing to Alexandria, to escape seizure and abuse. Several prominent individuals have recently been arrested there. GEO. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM MADDOW, EDWARD BOND, JOHN HUTCHINSON, and GEORGE HUTCHINSON being among the number who have been taken. A good deal of excitement is the consequence.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which left yesterday, has returned to the Navy-yard with the sloop she was sent down the river to capture. This vessel has been employed conveying Secessionists across the river below.

REBELS ENTRENCHING.

Lieut. TOMPKINS reports this evening that the rebels are throwing up entrenchments a mile beyond Fairfax.

By order of Gen. MANSFIELD the long Bridge was closed for the present to public travel.

Large arrivals of troops are expected from the North hourly.

The *Pawnee*, on her cruise down the river yesterday, seized ten thousand pounds of Bacon and other stors, destined to the Secessionists. The goods were put on board a river schooner and sent up to the Navy-yard to-day.

THE TROPIC WIND.

Judge DUNLAP of the United States Circuit Court here, has decided the case of the *Tropic Wind*, and declares that the blockade of President LINCOLN is lawfully established one of the rights incident to civil war. He however, reserves a decision upon the points of fact in reference to the relaxation of the strict law of blockade, touching the moving out of harbor of ship and cargo, within a specified time after notice.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE, late of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry, in addition to those on the list published yesterday.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Government to-day authorized Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to come thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed and provided with tents, baggage trains, rations and subsistence stores. These troops will make a fine addition to those already in the service from Massachusetts.

Private BUGBEE, of the Connecticut Regiment, who was shot on the first exploration of Vienna, was to-day brought to the Georgetown hospital.

Washington is full of refugees from Virginia—so full, indeed, that their proper care is becoming a question for grave consideration. Most of them are in a destitute condition.

CHARLES N. RIOTTI, Minister to Costa Rica, sails for Costa Rica to-morrow.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Minister to Russia, sails from New-York on Saturday.

Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is in Washington endeavoring to adjust some matters between his State and the general Government, relating to the equipment of the New-Jersey troops.

The Government has bought the steamship *Keystone State*, of Philadelphia.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Com. SCHULTZ is in Washington, arranging with the State, Post-office and Navy Departments for a semi-monthly mail between Key West and Vera Cruz, *vid* Havana. The stoppage of the Southern mails renders it necessary to establish a route, in order to maintain an uninterrupted communication with our Representatives in Mexico.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Fourteenth New-York, and witnessed the regimental parade.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The President has kept out of signt to-day, as is understood, for the purpose of blocking out the message. This is the first day that he has devoted to that undertaking. All the reception-rooms were open to-day as usual, but the President and his Private Secretary were not to be seen.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.

I understand that the War Department has made a contract with the Phenix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania for the construction of six hundred rifled cannon. They are to be of the Griffin patent. I do not understand that proposals were invited for this job.

The Board of Army Surgeons meet at Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the Medical Department of the Army.

ROGERS' patent cordage insulated wire was laid to-day from the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Gen. TYLER'S head-quarters, at Falls Church. Notwithstanding it was run over roads, bushes, creeks and ditches, the wire worked admirably. The line was laid under the supervision of Mr. P. STINE SANDERSON, of the War Department.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and intrenched. In view of this, it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement; hence the continued anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented or even entertained any proposition to issue Bonds for any purpose not especially authorized by law.

The Eighteenth Albany, N. Y., Regiment arrived to night, and the Thirty-eighth, from the same State, is hourly expected.

LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

Some 4,000 troops have passed through here to-day and another regiment is said to be coming by the Northern Central Railroad.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 20.

A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the London and Hampshire road. But the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut First, while on picket duty seven miles out from the camp near Falls Church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at 6:30 this evening, brings no rumors of war, but representing all quiet. There are appearances, however, which lead to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession forces.

There has recently been a renewal of migration of residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in secession quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD being here at an early day. The active movement of the Federal forces, however, reassure Union men.

All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day. The order was subsequently rescinded.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT HARPER'S FERRY.

NINETEEN CITIZENS KILLED.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, June 20.

Capt. COOK, well known for his distinguished services as commander of the Home Guards of Sharpsburgh, arrived here this evening. He reports that the Virginia pickets have reappeared at various points along the Potomac. Sixty appeared at Harper's Ferry this morning to arrest the Union men who had returned. At 12 o'clock to-day a company of cavalry appeared.

The citizens crossed the river in boats, swam, or any other available mode of escape. They fired upon the citizens, and 19 were killed and wounded. Many had their clothing pierced with bullets.

Yesterday, the people, at 2 o'clock, above Harper's Ferry, raised a Union flag. The Confederates fired upon it.

Part of Capt. COOK'S Company have gone to Harper's Ferry to assist such citizens as would go to defend the flag. Fifteen Confederate pickets appeared to-day at Dam No. 4.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 19.

A lawyer named ALVEY was arrested here last night, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him.

Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, also a Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment, accidentally got within the lines of the enemy's pickets yesterday, opposite to Williamsport, and were both captured, but their locality is not known.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONVILLE.

BOONVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

As Gen. LYON, with the steamers *Yatan*, *McDanald* and *City of Louisiana*, was approaching Boonville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mills. He turned back, and went back about eight miles below Boonville, and landed his forces, 1,700 men, and four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

On the Rochesterport Road, when within six miles of Boonville, he was attacked by the State troops, 2,000 strong, under Col. LITTLE, who were concealed in a thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp at Baconstown, three miles below Boonville, on the river, with its equippage, provisions, horses, &c., was taken. The State troops retreated through Boonville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of the Federal troops is four killed and nine wounded, and four of the State troops are known to be killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Federal soldiers say many more of the State troops were wounded, and they speak of walking over a number of dead bodies.

Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were in the thickest of the fight. Nine of the officers were hurt. Capt. BURKE, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot.

Dr. QUARLES, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Boonville were killed.

The Federal troops say only 500 of their men were in the battle.

Gen. LYON took sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who were from Boonville are returning, under the terms of Gen. LYON'S proclamation.

Several secession flags were captured. Also several prominent Secessionists.

Many persons, heretofore Secessionists, have been converted to Union men.

Gen. LYON and his men have made a favorable impression on the people. On the morning of the battle, Gov. JACKSON was on his way to the camp with Capt. KELLY'S company, but when the battle begun, they immediately retreated. KELLY'S company embarked on the steamer *Bacon*, and went up the river, and Gov. JACKSON and Staff left for the West on horseback. Some of the fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington Railroad, and some went towards Georgetown.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington.

Part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hesperian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, half a mile below, where Gen. LYON has his head quarters. Reinforcements were expected on the steamer *January*, when it is thought Gen. LYON will proceed westward.

Col. BLAIR has become very popular. A man who offered $500 to any man who would shoot Col. BLAIR, was arrested, but subsequently released by Col. BLAIR.

Col. LITTLE, who commanded the State troops, was formerly in the United States Army, but recently resigned. He was breveted Captain for services in Mexico.

REBEL TROOPS AT LEXINGTON, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, June 20.

Advices received here state that the State forces recently in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo., have moved toward Lexington, where it is understood a large body of State troops are being concentrated to make a stand against the Federal Army under Gen. LYON.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 20.

The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers arrived here this evening.

The Eleventh Regiment to-day relieved Col. SCHUTNER'S Riflemen at Bird's Point, and Col. SCHUTNER went into camp here.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, visited the camp to day in company with Gen. PRENTISS and other gentlemen. He addressed the troops, but was entirely non-committal in his remarks, but complimented them highly on their efficiency in drill.

In private conversation, he declaree that the Southern troops could bear no comparison with those here in discipline, drill of arms, or general appearance.

FROM GRAFTON—FALSE REPORT.

GRAFTON, Thursday, June 20.

The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country.

It is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood.

The guard at the bridge made their escape.

Rumors of an attack on Phillipa are rife, but no advance has yet been made.

No Federal troops have reached here yet.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 20.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this morning, and were most enthusiastically received by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them. They leave for the East to-night, *vid* the Michigan Southern Railroad.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. GORMAN, has also been ordered East, and will leave St. Paul's on Monday next.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The Union majority in this city is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S majority in Fayette County is 1,040; in Franklin, 400.

Mr. GUTHRIE'S majority in Bowling Green is 336.

The Adams Express Company will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope and enclosed with twenty-five cents in another envelope prepaid by stamps at the rate of three cents per half ounce. The latter envelope to be addressed ADAMS & Co., Louisville, Ky. These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams', have offices, and otherwise be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received here a few days ago from the War Department to allow the present garrison of Fort Hamilton to petition for their discharges, their oaths in Texas having made many of them feel badly. Accordingly, a document was drawn up, asking for discharges, which all but 25 of the 500 men signed. It was forwarded to the War Department the other day, and the soldiers await an answer, which will probably come this week. It is now quite likely that the whole of them will be let go. They are in a wretched condition; have no blankets to lie on in camp, and in many cases have not been paid off for fourteen months. As the regiments to which they belong must be filled up, we append a statement of their strength, as mustered yesterday on parade. It is as follows:

	Men.
Company K, First Infantry	68
Company G, First Infantry	69
Company A, Third Infantry	76
Company F, Third Infantry	70
Company I, Third Infantry	71
Company D, Eighth Infantry	76
Company A, Eighth Infantry	71
Total	489

The officers of this force were paid on their arrival from Texas, but the file have received no funds whatever, and speculators are plundering them. There are 10 men on the sick list, whose disease is chiefly scurvy, caused by lying on wet grass, without blankets. The officers live principally in hotels, and do not feel the privations of an unfurnished camp tent.

At a little after 12, yesterday, the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* was put in commission. A crew of over 480 sailors, from the *North Carolina*, and a full frigate's guard of marines from the gate barracks, were put on board. The officers of the ship appeared in undress uniforms on the quarter-deck, when the flag was hoisted. The *Roanoke* carries 44 guns, and is 3,400 tons burthen. We gave a full description of her some days since. Her officers are as follows:

Capt. Nicholson; First Lieut., D. Ammen; Second, W. N Jeffers; Third, J. Scott Fittebrown; Fourth, R. A. Scott; Fifth, Edward P. Lull; Sixth, R. J. Renshaw. Capt. E. Cavendy, Master. Surgeon, Geo. Clymer; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Spear; Paymaster, B. J. Cahone; Chaplain, Robert Given. Warrant-officers—H. G. Thomas, carpenter; Wm. Pryor, sailmaker; Wm. Veneralle, gunner; Wm. Bennett, boatswain. Chief-Engineer, A. C. Stimers; Assistants—H. B. Norris, R. A. Copeland, T. J. Griffen, A. Jackson, W. West, G. J. Burnap, Alfred Hendrick. Midshipmen—R. P. Huntington, J. D. Graham, J. Bradley, B. H. Porter, J. H. Read, G. K. Haswell, H. P. Grafton, R. J. Chew. There are other petty officers, masters, mates, &c. The *Roanoke* is for blockade service.

The sailing corvette *Preble*, 16, was placed formally in commission at the Boston Navy-yard yesterday. She is the last named, and was once the least of our sloops-of-war. Her tonnage is 560. She was built at Kittery in 1839, and has cruised all over the world. She fired the American salute at the naval *fête* in the harbor of Cherbourg. The *Preble's* destination will be announced in a few days.

The surveying season on the Lakes has commenced. Three parties have already left Chicago for the business, the latter getting away on the 19th inst. The steamer *Search*, with a topographical party, in charge of Assistants HARDING and GASGRAIN; the *Planet*, with another party, in charge of R. E. PENNY; and the schooner *Surveyor*, in charge of Assistant J. E. POTTER, have already gone out; and the *Coquette*, with more topographical engineers, will leave on Monday. The shore parties begin at the west end of Lake Superior. The others will complete the Lake Michigan work. They will be employed till the latter part of September.

The *Colorado*, *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Niagara*—all our first-class steamers—are in commission together to-day: the first time such a thing has happened since they were built. They are all blockading.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GALA DAY AT WILLETT'S POINT.

BLESSING THE REGIMENTAL STANDARDS — ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, ORESTES A. BROWNSON AND JUDGE DALY—REVIEW AND PRESENTATION OF COLORS BY COL. BRADFORD, &C.

Yesterday was a gala day at Willett's Point, the *locale* of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment, and the occasion was signalized by a number of interesting ceremonies. The Sutler's (Mr. FARRELL'S) boats, the *Gen. Arthur* and *Major Anderson*, carried hundreds of passengers, including a large number of civic and military dignitaries, while more hundreds came in private carriages; and, to add to the brilliancy of the scene, many beautiful ladies lent the charm of their presence. The day was delightful, and the splendid view from the camp, the gay carnival of soldiers and civilians, the glistening of bayonets and merry twinkling of bright approving eyes, the speeches and presentations, made the affair a memorable one. It was at first intended that high mass should be said, and the flags blessed by Archbishop HUGHES, at 9 A. M., and for that purpose a rural altar was tastefully erected in one of the tents adjoining the parade-ground. But, for some reason, the ceremony was omitted, and at 1 P. M. the brilliant assemblage was congregated around a temporary stand erected on the bluff, and commanding a view of Fort Schuyler and far up the Sound. To the air of "Hail to the Chief," the distinguished guests were escorted thither by Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, including Brig.-Gen. WELCH, D. BRADFORD, (of the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff,) Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. BROWNSON, Rev. Mr. FANNELLY, Judge DALY, Senator MANNIERE, and others.

Col. MURPHY called the meeting to order and introduced Brig.-Gen. WELCH to preside.

Gen. WELCH said he would not trouble them with any remarks, but would simply call upon Rev. Mr. POST to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. POST, who is Chaplain of the Regiment, then advanced with the regimental colors, and said: These are our regimental colors. Under them we march to battle. Will you unite with me in asking God's blessing upon them?

The Chaplain then delivered an eloquent and fervent prayer, full of patriotic ardor and enthusiasm for the cause.

Gen. WELCH then, after paying a high compliment to the patriotism of the ministry during the revolutionary war and at the present time, introduced as the first speaker Hon. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON.

SPEECH OF DR. THOMPSON.

D. THOMPSON said that although such scenes might seem strange, they were no new incidents in the history of mankind, and instanced the scene of Moses marshaling his forces for battle in obedience to the commands of the Lord. He recalled several occasions when in foreign lands he had had occasion to be proud of his country's flag. In March, 1853, when sailing on the Nile, he had celebrated Inauguration day by raising and saluting the American flag. He had seen the Arab chief respect it in the midst of civil war, and had witnessed, in the harbor of Smyrna, the gallant rescue of MARTIN KOSTA from the clutch of Austria, by the noble Capt. INGRAHAM. [Applause.] He was glad that in these assemblages of varied nationalities, the words, "Flag," "Country," "Liberty," "Union Forever," were becoming known. [Applause.] He boasted of some good Irish blood. Although the Green Isle was not his mother country, it was the country of his mother. He was glad that the sons of Ireland rallied with the sons of Germany to the support of the flag. [Applause.] He related the story of the boy as to the origin of the thirteen stripes on our flag, "that WASHINGTON had a cat with thirteen stripes round her tail. [Laughter.] He thought it would be found that the cat had nine lives, and, if they smoked her out of Sumter, she would turn up at Pickens; and, if beaten at Great Bethel, she would be alive at Boonville, [laughter and applause,] and thereby hangs a tale. [Laughter.] They were not going on a mission of vengeance, or to create an insurrection among slaves, although he hoped, if Col. MURPHY captured a genuine specimen of the contraband, he would send him up. He repeated Mr. WILLIS' story about the darky with the weed in his hat, and hoped that when we captured the secession hat, we would take the weed off, though he hoped it would get knocked into a cocked hat before we got it. [Laughter.] In conclusion, he eloquently urged the regiment and its Colonel to defend the honor of that flag, and return it unstained by any disgrace, so that it might go down to our children, and children's children, as a memento of what their fathers had done for their liberties.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY—We will, so help me God!

Gen. WELCH introduced the next speaker as Rev. ORESTES A. BROWNSON:

SPEECH OF DR. BROWNSON.

Mr. BROWNSON said he appeared not as a reverend, but as a layman. He was here as an American citizen, and if he had good eyes would fight for it. [Laughter and applause.] This no war of aggression or conquest. They went forth to defend that inheritance they received from their fathers. It was no question where men was born—all who fought in this cause were his friends, his brothers, his countrymen. The hopes of liberty and of just government throughout the world depended on this struggle. The war was as well for the liberty of down trodden millions throughout the world. For wherever liberty was attacked, the world was interested in its defence. They went to defend the sacredness of religion, the purity of government and the freedom of all nations. Many of his former friends were engaged in a war on the country, but he renounced his fellowship with them. If it were his own son, he would disown him, and swear that he had in his veins no blood of his or of his mother. [Laughter and applause.] This was a war to protect rather than destroy. Though the tide of march was whitened with bones, it would be the bones of those who fell as martyrs in the cause of liberty. Men could not live without society. Society required government, government demanded authority and obedience, and, if need be, armed force to sustain it. Let them trust in God and keep their powder dry [laughter] and they would be sure of victory. [Applause.]

Gen. WELCH then said that one of the noblest exhibitions of this was the unity of the people—all professions uniting in furnishing their quota. The profession of law in this, as in all crises, was found really to perform its duty, and he would introduce to them an honorable representative of that profession—Judge DALY.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge DALY said the scene brought to their minds the consciousness of the evils of civil war. The privilege for which a large portion of the country had taken up arms was the right to secede at will from the national compact. We, on the contrary, held to the compact of our fathers without which we could not be a nation. If any State, or number of States, could secede at will, this Government could never have lived for a quarter of a century. The principle of secession could not be recognized without destroying the very essence of government. He had felt the glow of satisfaction which arises when the occasion is presented for the defence of his flag. He had seen our volunteers prepare for the active battle in defence of our flag. He had conversed with an experienced officer on the subject of the conduct of our volunteers under fire, who said that he had seen many years' war, and he said that Col. DUREE'S, Col. BENEDIX'S and the Massachusetts regiments approached the batteries of Great Bethel with the coolness and steadiness of regulars. He congratulated them upon being commanded by an amphibious officer—a sailor and a soldier. [Applause.] He knew the consequences of a want of confidence in a commander, and it was a gratification that they had a leader who combined all the requisite qualifications of a successful commander. And, when they came back, whether after a glorious victory or glorious death, the result with regard to the nation was not uncertain. It was a question of principle under which the people must conquer—not conquer in the sense of subjugation, but in bringing back their brethren to the sense of their allegiance. All the power and strength of a nation was incorporated in the principles that actuated them, and he felt that whether they lived to see it or not, this nation would come forth stronger in all the qualities of nationality than she was at the time of her birth. The present war was for the preservation of everything we have had from our beginning. If our Government had patiently and quietly submitted, the principle of disintegration would have left us without a Government. We had the illustratives of divided nationality in Germany and South America to caution us against that. In conclusion, he hoped they would return with the consciousness that they had preserved the liberties begun with the American Revolution.

After more music, which had agreeably interspersed the entire proceedings, Rev. Mr. FARNELLY pronounced the benediction, and Gen. WELSH announced that evening vespers would be held at 5½ o'clock.

Regimental line was soon formed on the parade-ground, and after a review by the distinguished gentlemen present, Col. S. B. BRADFORD, on behalf of his wife, presented to the regiment a beautiful State flag. The flag is of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, blue and white cord and tassels, and mounted with a silver spear-head. The State arms and motto will be embroidered thereon. The staff is of lancewood, and bears on a gold plate the following inscription:

"Presented to the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, commanding, by Mrs. S. D. BRADFORD."

The officers being ordered to the front and centre, Col. BRADFORD presented the flag as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. BRADFORD.

FELLOW OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: I come to you in behalf of one of your young countrywomen, who, though long confined to her bed by exhausting illness, cannot satisfy her heart without sending to her patriot countrymen some token of her admiration of their self-devoted heroism, and her interest in the noble struggle in which they are called upon to take up arms. In her name, let me present you with this banner, inscribed with symbols which have a thrilling significance for every true American heart. Bear it with you wherever duty may call; and I feel sure that no act of yours will ever dishonor it. A cruel and unjustifiable rebellion, aiming a deadly blow at that benificent Government under whose protection we have attained a result of national prosperity and social advancement, unparalleled elsewhere in the world, has called upon us to exchange the pursuits of peace add peaceful times for the life of the tented field, and at this time, our enemy, who tramples in the dust all rules of honorable warfare, is menacing our National Capital and threatening to blot us out as a nation from the face of the earth. This, then, is not the time for many words, but for stern and manly deeds, the heroic age of our country is just dawning upon us, and already we have added to the roll of patriot fame full many a name that was not born to die. Involved with you in the tremendous issues of this conflict, your countrywomen feel, not the less deeply than yourselves, that your losses and your triumphs are theirs also. They are everywhere rushing to your aid in such a manner as their means and their powers leave open to them. Not a soldier will fall without their prayers and their blessing, as far as it may be possible. Not one will languish under sickness or wounds without being soothed and tended by their gentile care. Take, then, this banner; it shall cheer you in the tolls of the camp or in the hot fury of the battle; and whenever your eyes are turned to behold it gleaming against the Southern sky, imagine that on its folds is written this inscription: "The hearts of your countrywomen are with you, and their prayers are continually ascending in your behalf." [Cheers.]

COL. MCLEOD MURHHY'S RESPONSE.

Col. BRADFORD: On behalf of the Fifteenth Regiment I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks—thanks which I am inadequate to express. Sir, this blue field will remind the dying soldier in the hour of desolation that he has a Heaven to hope for. And, though there are no stars upon it, we go abroad in search of those lost Pleiades of our national constellation; and as to that, at least, we shall come back proving that we have some little knowledge of military astronomy. [Applause.]

Col. MURPHY further returned thanks for the present, and prayed the regiment never to dishonor it.

The regiment was then dismissed, and was soon indulging in the felicities of the clam-bake, no less than 30,000 clams being summarily disposed of.

During the day Col. MURPHY was presented with a field-glass by Gen. WELCH on behalf of a modest friend, and after partaking of the hospitalities of Quartermaster LANG, the company returned to the City.

The regiment is now nearly fully armed and equipped and will leave for the seat of war during the coming week.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTUBE OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, including an artillery corps, with six pieces of JAMES' rifled cannon, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamers *Metropolis*, *State of Maine* and *Kill von Kull*.

Their stay here was not prolonged over about one hour, for the transaction of some important business by the Paymaster, when they took their departure for Elizabeth, N. J., whence they proceeded by railroad, *vid* Harrisburgh, to Washington, through Baltimore.

The *Metropolis* brought four companies, viz.: Company B, Capt. JOHN WRIGHT; Company E, Capt. ISAAC P. RODMAN; Company G, Capt. NATHAN GOFF, Jr; Company K, Capt CHARLES TURNER. These were transferred to the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, which had on board the Artillery Corps, with the cannon, the camp equippage of the regiment, &c. The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at 10 o'clock, bringing the six remaining companies, with Gov. SPRAGUE and suite.

The names of the Staff Officers are as follows:
JOHN J. SLOCUM, Colonel.
C. T. ROBBINS, Lieutenant-Colonel.
SULLIVAN BALLOU, Major.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Adjutant;
ALBERT EDDY, Acting-Adjutant.

The guests are: Col. WM. GODDARD, Bishop THOS. H. CLARKE, of Providence, Secretary of State JOHN K. BARTLETT, and others.

The Companies on board the *State of Maine* were: Company A, Capt. Cyrus G. Dyer; Company C, Capt. Nelson Vial; Company D, Capt. W. N. P. Steere; Company F, Capt. Levi Tower; Company A, Capt. Charles H. Greene; Company I, Capt. Samuel J. Smith.

There is a band of twenty pieces with the corps.

The brief notice of their arrival and departure, and the uncertainty as to which route they would take, disappointed many friends of the Regiment who wished to call upon them. The men are uniformed like the First Regiment, with blue flannel fatigue shirts, grey pants and felt hats, turned up on one side, with an eagle for a cockade. They are as an average larger men than those who composed the First Regiment, and are in every respect equal to that unsurpassed body of men.

The steamer *State of Maine* returned to New-York in the afternoon, in time to take her place in the line. Col. BORDEN, agent of the Bay State line, who went with the regiment to Elizabethport, and rendered them every facility in landing, reports that they disembarked in fine order, and proceeded on their journey without detention or accident. Col. SLOCUM distinguished himself during the Mexican War, as Captain of Company B, Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, and his friends confidently predict that he will prove an able and courageous officer. Several of the other officers of the regiment have seen active service.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LOCAL ARTILLERY.

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, merchants and property owners of the City of New-York, respectfully represent, that inasmuch as the present emergencies of the Government, may, and probably will require all the available forces of the regular service to be engaged in active operations, and that our harbor and forts may consequently be left with a force insufficient for its protection, it is deemed imperative that a Local Artillery Batallion, competently drilled by experienced officers, should be organized and equipped at once; and as the undersigned are informed that competent officers are available for such service, and that one company of experienced men is already formed and capable of performing this service, which would form a nucleus for the organization, we respectfully request that such a batallion may be organized at once.

In the report of the Military Commission to Europe, it is well stated that "our regular army never can, and perhaps never ought to be large enough to provide for all the contingencies that may arise, but it should be as large as its ordinary avocations in the defence of the frontier will justify; and the greatest possible care should be bestowed upon the instruction of the special arms of the *artillery* and engineer troops.

The Militia and Volunteer system should be placed upon some tangible and effective basis; instructors furnished them from the regular army, and all possible means taken to spread sound military information among them.

In the vicinity of our sea-coast fortifications it would be well to provide a sufficient number of volunteer companies, with the means of instruction in *heavy artillery*—detailing officers of the regular artillery as instructors.

In time of war, or when war is imminent, *local* companies of regular artillery might easily be enlisted for short terms of service, or for the war, in sea-coast towns. The same thing might advantageously be carried into effect, on a small scale, in time of peace." *McClellan's Report.*

These remarks, which are the deductions of scientific and military men, need no argument from us to corroborate their worth, and are to us a convincing proof of the necessities of the organization referred to.

All of which we respectfully submit, for your Excellency's consideration.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., N. L. & G. GRISWOLD,
GOODHUE & Co., A. A. LOW & BROTHER,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, C. H. MARSHALL,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., P. PERIT,
MORRIS TAYLOR & Co., RICHARD LATHERS,
WM. WHITLOCK, JR.

CITY GUARD SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

During the past year a considerable body of men has been drilling and practicing in this department of military service, in the City of New-York and at Fort Hamilton.

It is now purposed to increase their numbers to any desirable point, and to obtain for them a separate military organization, to be designated by the above title.

The objects, necessity and obligations of this organization are as follows:

First.—Its Objects. To drill and perfect a large body of men in the service of the heavy ordnance used in the forts of our harbor, and the erection of batteries or earthworks, at any desirable points along the *borders of our harbor.*

Second—The necessity of this organization is apparent to any one who has investigated the subject, from the fact that though possessing magnificent forts to guard the approaches to our City, there are not Artillerists enough to man them, the deficiency being at least as one to ten, and this is leaving out the very probable advisability of erecting hastily, large batteries along the shore, occupying and serving them efficiently.

It is believed by those competent to judge, that at the present moment (and unless such a project is carried out, for all future time,) it would be an easy matter for a very moderate fleet to enter, bombard and set New-York on fire in a hundred places, and sail out again comparatively unharmed, within a few hours, to repeat the operation next day unless the City were already completely laid in ashes. Should this be so now? Shall it be so any longer? When we *now* have enemies at home, and God only knows how soon we may have more powerful enemies from abroad.

Third—The obligations assumed by those who join this organization are to devote sufficient time and labor, in a manly and determined spirit, to learn and learn *well*, the duties and glories of artillerists, and afterwards to be ready at the first note of alarm, to perform those duties, and secure those glories, by throwing doors of iron across the gateways of the ocean.

May many be stimulated, by the thought of the gratitude of thousands of defenceless men, women and children, whose security of life and property they will literally hold in the hollow of their hands, to join in the good and great work.

Either of the Committee will converse with those desiring to join, at their place of business as below, and one or more will be at the room of the Committee, from 8 to 10 o'clock every evening, at No 654 Broadway.

It is understood that none but men of a high order, physically and morally, will be accepted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. C. HARRIOT, No. 709 Greenwich-street.
L. D. BULKLEY, No. 55 Beekman-street.
C. H. COOPER, No. 35 South William-street.
H. B. BURTNETT, No. 51 Maiden-lane.
S. P. SEARS, No. 3 Barclay-street.
D. T. COFFIN, No. 32 Barclay-street.
G. MCNIEL, No. 59 Ninth-street.
H. L. FARIS, No. 142 Broadway.
C. E. FORMAN, No. 49 Chambers-street.
C. D. WADSWORTH, No. 191 Chrystie-street.
W. B. WHITEMAN, No 632 Broadway.
R. P. GIBSON, M. D., No. 29 West Eleventh-street.
B. GURNEY, No. 707 Broadway.
J. P. WHITFIELD, No. 31 Nassau street.
J. J. JONES, No. 26 John-street.
E. L STONE, No. 654 Broadway.
W. D. BAKER, No. 14 Wall-street.
D. BANKS, JR., No. 144 Nassau-street.
W. C. H. SHERMAN, No. 195 Fulton-street.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The natives of New-Hampshire resident in this City held an adjourned meeting, last evening, at the Brandreth House, to complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the New-Hampshire Regiment, which will arrive this morning, *en route* to the seat of war. JOHN RILEY, Esq., presided, and GEORGE F. PETERSON acted as Secretary. The following arrangements were adopted:

The Sons of New-Hampshire will rendezvous at the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceed thence to Pier No. 3 North River. The regiment are expected to arrive between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. They will land and form on Battery-place, where an address of welcome will be delivered by H. B. PERKINS, Esq. The flag will then be presented by CHARLES E. SOULE, Esq. The regiment will march through Broadway to Division Armory, where they partake of a collation prepared by JOHN L. HANSON, of the Girard House. Mr. BRITTAN, of the Everett House, will entertain the officers of the regiment, in connection with Gen. DIX, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Col. ARTHUR, Col. SICKLES and others. The Grand Marshal is ARCHIBALD A. PETERSON. The Sons will wear a white, and the officers a red badge, bearing the woros, "Sons of New-Hampshire, June, 1861," and having the coat of arms of the Granite State. Like the First Regiment from New Hampshire, this regiment goes to the war fully equipped, with thirty days' rations, with some 140 horses, army wagons, ambulances, tents, and all the requisites of the camp.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Capt. HUBBELL, of Company B, desires to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of Havelocks, shirts and drawers from the ladies of St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, and to express his gratitude and that of his company for the above favors, assuring those patriotic ladies that the kindness they dispense with so liberal a hand will inspire deeds of heroism in the cause so dear to every woman in the land.

Capt. WM. N. HATHAWAY, Company C, has opened a recruiting office at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, for two days only; applications should, therefore, be made at once.

CAMERON ZOUAVES.

This corps is now fully officered, their head-quarters being at the Manhattan Hotel, Murray-street. The regiment will be quartered at Long Branch until they receive marching orders. The line officers are composed of members of the Seventh Regiment, with but one or two exceptions. The appointment of the Colonel has been reserved by the Secretary of War. All the officers are gentlemen of influence and position. The dress will be similar to DURYEE'S Zouaves.

LIBERALITY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

The managers of the Women's Central Relief Association take pleasure in acknowleding the patriotic liberality of Adams' Express Company in forwarding, free of charge, articles sent by the Association to Washington for the use of the army. That Company has always forwarded such articles gratuitously, and in being informed that freight was, by mistake of the agent at Washington, collected from Miss DIX, directed at once that it should be refunded, and gave such instructions as will prevent the recurrence of any such mistake again. By order,

GEO. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

A portion of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. M., to the number of 200 men, assembled yesterday afternoon, on Hamilton-square, for field-practice. The troop paraded without arms, under the command of Lieut.-Col. DEVIN, and went through the various evolutions remarkably well, considering the recent date of their organization. Hamilton-square is favorably adapted for this kind of drill, it being quite level, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3043. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Intelligence Communicated by Deserters from the Rebel Camp.

Twelve Guns and a Force of Five Hundred Men at Sewell's Point.

Two Batteries Between Sewell's Point and Norfolk.

Fifteen Thousand Rebel Troops at Norfolk.

Plans of the Rebel Leaders, as Divulged by Howell Cobb.

The Entire North to be Subdued in Three Months.

The Reported Advance of Rebels from Yorktown.

ALL QUIET AT THE CAPITAL.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS POURING IN DAILY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The Navy Department has completed its comparisen of the bids offered for the construction of the new gun-boats. Upon an examination of the bids, it is ascertained that such a disparity exists as to render it impossible to give out the building of the entire number wanted at prices within the limits fixed by the Department. It has, therefore, been determined to fix upon a standard price, and to invite contractors to build them at that sum. It is presumed that all wanted by the Government will be put afloat for the price fixed upon. It is a little remarkable that the highest prices asked are by Maine shipwrights. The proposals for the engines and boilers are more evenly adjusted, the average of prices being within the range fixed by the Department. It is probable that satisfactory bids have been made for the setting up of all the engines within the shortest space named in the requisitions of the Bureau of Construction.

Secretary SEWARD gives notice that hereafter no passports to leave the country, or to pass within the lines of the rebellion, signed by foreign Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless countersigned by the State Department. This notice is given to prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance as lately transpired at Boston, where a Prussian Consul, but an officer in the rebel army at Charleston, escaped from the country under the protection of a passport from Lord LYONS, notwithstanding he was known to be a bearer of dispatches from the rebels.

THE FOLDS OF THE ANACONDA.

The Government has authorized Ex-Congressman WRIGHT, of California, to raise a regiment of mounted men. They will be detailed for service in Arizona.

Of the four additional regiments authorized to be raised in Iowa, one is to be of cavalry and three of infantry. Two of these are to rendezvous at Burlington, and to be commanded by Cols. MCDOWELL and WORTHINGTON. The third is to be commanded by Colonel G. M DODGE, and to rendezvous at Council Bluffs. The Cavalry Regiment is to be commanded by Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN. It is understood that these latter forces are to be engaged in Texas, in concert with the two regiments raised at Santa Fé, and in concert with the California Regiment sent into Arizona. Thus you will see the Anaconda is stretched out so as to encircle the rebellion from Norfolk to the confines of Mexico. When he draws in, he will have enfolded the entire mass of rebels.

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.

Mr. FRANK LACEY BUXTON, who has to-day returned from Fortress Monroe, while in that vicinity visited the flag-ship *Minnesota*, on board of which were confined the pirates of the privateer *Savannah*. Mr. BUXTON was a resident of Charleston until after the capture of Fort Sumter, as the correspondent of the *Tribune*. While on board of the *Minnesota*, the pirate captain, THOS HARRISON BAKER, was brought into the cabin. He at once walked up to Mr. BUXTON, whom he recognized as a former resident of Charleston, and called him by name. BAKER is respectably connected in Charleston, being the brother of H. F. BAKER, of the firm of BAKER & STETSON, shipping merchants. The family were originally from Philadelphia. In answer to a remark made by Mr. BUXTON, that he was sorry to see him in such a position, BAKER said, "It will be a horrible war." He evinced no regret at his own course, and was apparently as determined in his hostility to the Government as ever. Two of the men captured on the *Savannah* assured Mr. BUXTON that they had been driven to piracy in the hope of obtaining food for their starving families, and that the poor men of Charleston were obliged to enter the army in order to get anything to eat. The pirate crew will be sent to New-York for trial and punishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Since the President's announcement that he was going to incubate the Message, and therefore would not be disturbed, there has been a great diminution in the number of office-seekers resident in Washington. The embargo is so strict that even they cannot enter "the presence."

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By a special messenger, who returns this evening from Fortress Monroe, I have some intelligence of much importance. It appears that two men of Northern birth, who have resided for some years in Macon, Ga, and who were pressed into the ranks of the Macon volunteers serving in the Confederate army at Sewell's Point, succeeded yesterday morning in effecting their escape. Under the pretence of crab fishing, they borrowed a boat of an old negro, and after rounding the point leisurely, made straight for Fortress Monroe. Their object was evidently discovered, for a company was drawn up at the water's edge and ordered to fire They, however, were out of range. When within sight of the flagship *Minnesota*, being much exhausted, they hoisted a signal of distress. Commodore STRINGHAM immediately despatched a life-boat to their aid and received them on board his ship.

To the Commodore, and afterwards to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, they made statements at once useful and intesting.

It seems that the battery at Sewell's Point is composed of five Columbiads, six pieces of smaller bore, and three rifled cannon—in all fourteen guns. Between the point and Norfolk are two other batteries, formed of the stolen guns from the Navy-yard. At Sewell's Point there are five hundred men; at Norfolk fifteen thousand men—most of them now under orders for Richmond; and at intermediate point about two thousand. Amongst them are 1,500 South Carolinians, two full regiments from Louisiana, and one from Georgia. The three last have been so much dissatisfied with their treatment and probable destiny that HOWELL COBB, who has two sons in the Georgia regiment, was sent for from Richmond to address them. He bade them be of good courage, and pledged his word of honor that, within three months, the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North.

The men, who are both natives of Massachusetts, and very intelligent, seem exceedingly anxious that the United States Government should prepare for a vigorous war, and state it as their deliberate conviction that, although there are thousands of men under arms who have no heart for the fight, yet that the rebel leaders will force them through a bloody war, and persist in their treason to the bitter end. They also say that the most exaggerated reports of the outrages committed upon women by Northern soldiers reach the rebel camps—these base fabrications acting as a stimulant upon the men. This is in keeping with the falsehoods of BEAUREGARD'S proclamation.

Gov. PICKENS has issued a proclamation forbidding any more South Carolina troops from leaving the Palmettodom. He expresses the belief that the Northern hordes contemplate an invasion of the sacred soil of South Carolina, *viâ* Charleston, and says that the first duty of South Carolinians is to the State. This is the legitimate beginning of the bitter end.

Beef is selling at Norfolk at fifty cents a pound, or "$10 a score," as my informant expressed it. Butter sells at $1 per pound.

When Georgia was electing Delegates to its Secession Convention, one entire Company of the Macon Volunteers—a regiment existing for years in the city of Macon—voted unanimously against the secession candidate. When the war commenced this company was sent to Pensacola, and made to work on the intrenchments, side by side with negroes. They were mostly men of Northern birth. This company is yet at Pensacola, virtually prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment is at Norfolk.

Seven nurses arrived at Fort Monroe on Wednesday. They came from Lowell, Mass.

Another fine regiment from Maine, the Fourth, arrived in town this morning.

BETHEL TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Col. A J. BUTLER, Aid to Gen. BUTLER, is here from Fort Monroe. A court of inquiry is authorized in reference to the Bethel affair, and Col. BUTLER is in town in regard to it.

TWENTY TWO ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

Yesterday and to-day, authority has been given to raise twenty-two additional regiments, from different Stares—an aggregate of 20,000 volunteers, to be enlisted for the war. The parties who have interested themselves to bring out this large accession to our forces, have assured the Department that the majority of the troops for these regiments are now about ready to march.

The Second Connecticut, the First, and the two Ohio Regiments, under Gen. SCHENCK, are in the advance, on the other side of the river, towards Vienna. Two men were taken from among our pickets there yesterday.

REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

It is now said that Col. HARDEE is at or near Fairfax, with batteries and four hundred cavalry.

Letters received in this city from one of the middle counties of Kentucky represent in earnest terms that if the citizens there are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is a rapidly increasing disposition among them to stand by the Union, at any and all hazards. The real Secessionist tribe there are scarce, and the inclination of the people is decidedly in opposition to following in the wake of South Carolina, it is said.

NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The Eighteenth Albany Regiment arrived in the city last night. The Fourteenth, arrived yesterday, have gone into camp on Meridian Hill. The movements of troops on this side of the river, to-day, indicate no apprehensions of present trouble immediately around Washington.

Gen. SCHENCK has appointed DON PIATT, of Cincinnati, Commissary of his brigade, and WM. CHISBORO, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Two resignations of clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office occurred to-day, and one, a relative of "Extra Billy Smith," in the Treasury Department, all three declining to take the oath. Gov. CHASE is cleaning out the traitors with commendable dispatch.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

A number of Consuls were appointed to-day. Among them are Capt. WM. PORTER, of New-Orleans, Consul to Tripoli, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, to Callao. The latter represented Virginia in the Republican National Convention that nominated FREMONT.

A number of Senators have arrived in Washington. Among others, I notice ANDY JOHNSON of Tennessee, SUMNER of Massachusetts, COLLAMER of Vermont, and COWAN of Pennsylvania.

The contract given out without advertising, for the construction of six hundred cannon at one establishment, and of one form, is the subject of a sharp criticism. It seems remarkable and incomprehensible.

MRS. LINCOLN IN DANGER.

Mrs. LINCOLN and some friends came near being killed this afternoon. In company with Mrs. GRIMSLEY, Gen. WALBRIDGE and the two youngest sons of the President, she started to visit the different camps. Several of the different regiments had been visited, and the party were going to the head quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, at Arlington House. When a little distance from the camp of the Twenty-fifth New-York, the pole of the carriage broke, the horses became unmanageable, the driver was thrown off, and for a short time there was imminent danger of a serious catastrophe. Fortunately, the accident was witnessed by some members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who gallantly seized and stopped the horses, and thus rescued Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends from their perilous position.

For a wonder, we have gone through the day without an advance of the rebels, and without one of our Brigadier-Generals running brave men, at railroad speed, upon masked batteries. In this respect it has been a most eventful day of the campaign.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

All was quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac during last night, with the exception only that the stillness of the country was occasionally disturbed by the signal firing of the picket guards.

At the Army Head-quarters in Washington this morning, all is calm, affording a striking contrast to the active business operations of yesterday. Throughout last night and this morning the many Government teamsters have been engaged in hauling the necessary supplies for the troops, and the baggage of the constantly arriving military.

The thermometer stands now, (noon) at 102° in the shade.

Additional measures are to be consummated before awarding contracts for building gunboats under the recent advertisement of the Navy Department. A circular has been prepared, a copy to be sent to each of the 200 bidders, proposing to give $56 000 for a gunboat constructed in 70 days, $54,000 if in 90 days, and $50,000 if in 105 days, the entire number of boats being 25, of the class designated. If the acceptors exceed this number, then they are to draw lots, or otherwise decide as to whom the contracts shall be awarded.

HENRY B. TYLER, Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, recently arrested in New-York, was to day dismissed from the service.

The following general order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

The Captains and First Lieutenants belonging to old regiments of the army, whose appointment to the same grades in the new regiments raised in conformity with the President's Proclamation of May 3, 1861, is announced in General Orders No. 33, of June 18, are to be considered as having been transferred, and will accordingly be mustered in their new regiments and be borne upon the Army Register with the same date of rank, ordinary, held by them."

The Eighteenth New-York Regiment went into camp to-night, probably at Arlington.

Five regiments on this side of the Potomac are under orders to march at a moment's notice, thus indicating a preparation for sudden emergencies.

The First Massachusetts Regiment, of Boston, are camped midway between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, and their pickets extend from the former point to the latter, a distance of three miles.

First Lieut. DAVID LEWIS, of the Metropolitan Rifles, of the District of Columbia Volunteers, was accidentally and fatally shot this morning at the Chain Bridge, by one of his comrades.

This afternoon, while Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY, and Gen. WALBRIDGE, with the President's two younger sons, were visiting the camps on the Virginia side, the tongue of the carriage broke and the horses became unmanageable. The driver was thrown from his seat, and but for the instant services rendered by a member of the Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment, which they had just left, the consequences to the party would in all probability have been serious.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 21.

It is exceedingly quiet here to-day; there is not even a rumor afloat. The weather is excessively hot, preventing all unnecessary excitement.

Reports from the outposts on the London Railroad, this evening, are of a peaceful character, except that a rebel flag can be seen floating by the pickets two miles outside the camps.

The Fairfax, Orange and Manassas roads are now looked to with more interest by your correspondent as secession pickets are reported to have approached at times as near as Georgus, about eight miles out. The danger of being removed to Richmond ahead of the army prevents a personal visit to inquire into the truth of this rumor!

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

EIGHT THOUSAND STAND BROUGHT BY THE BAVARIA

We learn on excellent authority that the *Bavaria*, recently arrived, brought 170 cases of arms, many of the boxes double the usual size. The number of arms is estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 stand.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Friday, June 21.

The Convention, to-day, adopted an ordinance relating to the disbursements of the public revenues, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth. Also, an ordinance fixing the salaries of certain officers.

A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities, the construction of a military road from Webster, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, southward to a suitable point in Southwestern Virginia.

A resolution was adopted, that a copy of the Declaration of Independence and signatures, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

The Convention adjourned over till Monday, to afford the Committee of Seventeen, time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State militia.

SOUTHERN ITEMS THROUGH LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 21.

The *Picayune*, of the 16th inst, says that there are parties now in New-Orleans who will undertake the capture of the steamer *Brooklyn* for $100,000.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 16th inst, says that three plans have been suggested to the Council of Defence to sink or drive off the *Niagara* from Mobile Point. It adds: "The *Niagara* will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery that will soon be after her."

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, in a message, recommends the passage of a law requiring payment to be made of all sums due from the State to all persons or the Government on terms of peace, and advises such a policy toward the citizens of the belligerent States as the rules of war justify. He recommends the issue of treasury notes to pay the expenses of the Provisional Government, to be receivable as currency.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21.

This afternoon, while Acting Sergeant BLOWERS, of Company B, Tenth Zouave Regiment, was drilling a squad of recruits and going through the motions of loading and firing, one of the muskets, which happened to be loaded, was discharged, the ball striking BLOWER under the eye, passing out the back of his head, killing him instantly. The deceased was about 25 years of age.

Much activity prevails in the Adjutant General's Department, and the preparation of regiments for departure goes on rapidly.

Cols. TAISBY'S and PHELPS' regiments are moved into the city from the camps. Col. LADUE'S regiment is under marching orders.

Senator SPINOLA has been in the city urging the speedy equipment of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment, and received assurances that no delay should occur.

Other regiments will be moved forward next week.

THE TROOPS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Friday, June 21.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, left at 10 o'clock for Washington. Five regiments are now here, and will be mustered into the United States service for two years immediately. Uniforms for two regiments arrived to-day, and were distributed. They are fine looking, and superior to those furnished the other regiments which have left here.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN,

AUGUSTA, Friday, Me., June 21.

Offers for the Maine State Loan, from par to four per cent. premium, have been made largely in excess of the amount called for.

THE MEMBER FROM BALTIMORE.

We give below an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from his Baltimore correspondent, whom he indorses as a firm Union man, sound to the backbone on Republican principles, and as being, from his position, as thoroughly conversant with the local politics of Maryland, and as cognizant of the real sentiments of its most prominent leaders, as any man in the State:

"You ask me with much anxiety, you say, with regard to the position of HENRY MAY. I can say to you that I am intimately acquainted with that gentleman. He detests secession, and has frequently spoken to me of JEFF. DAVIS, COBB, FLOYD and YANCEY as the most unmitigated scoundrels, personally as well as politically, that ever lived. As Chairman of the Douglas State Convention, Mr. MAY proclaimed, as his platform, the sentiment, *'The Union must be preserved;'* and, only a few days before the election, he said that the question at issue was no longer one of party, or of sectionalism, but of nationality. Every man now, he continued, must either be loyal or disloyal. "As for myself, *I am loyal.*" While, however, he claims to be thoroughly devoted to the Union, he nevertheless hesitates about the propriety of pledging himself to sustain the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in all that it may hereafter decide upon with relation to the South. He will stand in Congress on the same platform with CRITTENDEN.

With regard to the secession serenade which Mr. MAY received on the night of his election, and about which so much has been said in the newspapers, the facts are these: A party of Secessionists, it is true, did stop in front of Mr. MAY'S house on the night in question, and they did on that occasion sing the popular song of 'Dixie.' But it is equally true that, after they had gotten through, Mr. MAY gave them a significant rebuke, telling the crowd that he thought the air of their song was very pretty, but that his favorite song was the Star Spangled Banner."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE REBELS ADVANCING FROM YORKTOWN

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 20.

Within a few hours there has been a rumor of a large secession force advancing upon Fortress Monroe from the direction of Yorktown. An important reconnoissance toward Great Bethel was, therefore, made this morning under the direction of Capt. SMITH, U. S. A.

MAX WEBBER'S regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from. Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment remains at Hampton as a reserve.

Our Picket Guard, near Little Bethel, was yesterday driven in by the rebels. *Tetes du pont* are being formed on Hampton Creek preparatory to rebuilding the bridge.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be deserters from Sewell's Point, but I learn from Gen. BUTLER that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies.

It is said that the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip-Raps.

Since the successful experiment with SAWYER'S gun near Sewell's Point, important events are expected at that place.

Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made, nor ever will be.

The carelessness and inefficiency of many of our volunteer officers is inexcusable.

A flag of truce came down to Hampton a few days ago to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, of whom we have four, one soldier and three civilians, taken with guns in their hands.

From ten to twenty citizens come in daily from the vicinity to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Minnesota* arrived yesterday from Charleston with sixteen of the prisoners belonging to the rebel privateer *Savannah*.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed southward last night.

A flag of truce goes to Norfolk this evening to convey thither several persons just returning from abroad.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* sailed two days ago.

Besides the *Cumberland* and *Harriet Lane*, there are several gunboats in the vicinity.

Numerous friends of Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR at Old Point, are pained to see him charged by some Northern correspondents with joining the secession ranks. The officers at Fortress Monroe know too well his sentiments to credit such reports. He has been universally respected by them for his strong Union views, and the desolation which now overhangs his estate near Hampton is what he ever predicted as the result of secession. His conduct did much to enhance the loyalty of the United States officers here, not one of whom have resigned, though Louisians, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia are represented among them.

A large number of nurses arrived from Baltimore this morning.

THE LATE MAJOR WINTHROP.

REMOVAL OF HIS REMAINS TO NEW-HAVEN.

The remains of Major WINTHROP, which have been lying under guard at the Seventh Regiment Armory, were yesterday removed to New-Haven for final interment. Shortly before 9 o'clock the doors of the Armory were thrown open, and the large room of the Armory was soon filled by citizens and soldiers to the number of two thousand. Among those present were noticed Brig-Gen. HALL and a portion of his staff, Lieut. YELVERTON, of Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, Capt. MYERS, of Gen. BUTLER'S staff, who acted as one of the pall-bearers, and other distinguished military men. The ceremonies were brief but impressive. Four companies of the Seventh Regiment, viz, the First, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth paraded as a guard of honor, while a detachment of Company I were specially detailed in charge of the body. The Regiment being drawn up, the remains were brought in enclosed in a metallic case, on which was a plate with a simple inscription, giving the name and age of deceased. Rev. Mr. WESTON, the Chaplain of the regiment, preceded the body, reading the opening Scriptures, followed by the pall-bearers. The full Burial Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was then performed, after which the coffin was placed upon a howitzer-carriage, which was covered with a black velvet pall, trimmed with evergreens, and over which was thrown the American flag. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Major SHALER, Brevet-Col SHUMWAY, Capt. PRICE, Capt. FARRAR, Surgeon CHEESEMAN, and Capt. MYERS.

The *cortège* moved up Broadway in funeral order, preceded by the regimental band, the hearse being drawn by a guard of honor from Company I. It passed through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence through Twenty-third street to Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Here the hearse was [illegible] before the regiment, which presented arms, and the coffin was then placed in the car, prepared for it, two brothers of the deceased taking charge of the remains. The regiment then returned to the armory and was dismissed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 21.

The funeral of Major WINTHROP, this afternoon, was attended by a procession of over 1,000 persons, including the veteran Grays, Governor's Foot Guard, Emmett Guards, Russell's School Battalion, National Blues, officers of the Horse Guards, City Government, Yale Students, &c. The hearse was draped in an American flag. During the passage of the procession up Chapel-street, the bells were tolled and cannon fired. The flags throughout the City were at half mast, and many of the stores on Chapel-street were draped in mourning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following note explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

WHI the New-York Press remind the ladies of our country that soldiers of the Regular Army serve under the sun, and are subject to the same privations as Volunteers? Havelocks, rough saddle cloths, and many other things have been distributed plentifully among irregular troops, but the United States infantry and Cavalry are left to the overworked ability of contractors. Thus far in the war the regular has not retreated once. Every soldier in the Department of the East is as willing to die for the old flag as a man can be, and his heart is troubled to think that he is comparatively forgotten by those for whom he is working in the field.

The recall of the regular infantry from Chambersburgh to the seat of immediate war, has been made in compliance with the determination of the Commander-in-Chief, alluded to some time since, to keep United States troops in the van of the hostile army, when practicable. It is understood that the eight companies (570 strong) of infantry, which reached the National Capital on Thursday night, will take a front position in the field, supported by the Second Cavalry, that lately distinguished itself so well, Lieut. TOMKINS, of the latter regiment, is not to be court-martialed, his unordered movement having been excused, but not approved of.

The name of Capt. ROBERT RANSOM has been blotted from the books of the army, that officer's resignation having just reached the Department from the Colorado. He is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of West Point. He has pledged his word of honor, in private, not to serve against the American flag.

The armament of the gun-boats at Cincinnati has been decided on. It is as follows: Each will have eleven guns, of which three will be on each side, forward of the water-wheels; two bow guns; two quarter guns, abaft the wheels, and one stern-chaser gun. Some of the pieces will be 12-inch columbiads. The decks will be always "clear for action."

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Rochester. They are men recently enlisted, and were sent over to Fort Columbus to be drilled and added to the force under orders to leave here for Washington in a few days. Affairs generally on Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton were dull yesterday. Rifling columbiads still occupies the ordnance officer, and a few pieces of ordnance have been shipped for Florida.

The United States steam gunboat *Quaker City*, 4, came over to the Navy-yard yesterday, having been repaired in dock at Pier No. 4, North River. Her crew were transferred back to her from the *North Carolina*. It has been increased by a few men. The storeship *Supply*, 1, has hauled into the wharf from the stream, and been vacated by her ship's company, who go on board the receiving-ship until she is refitted and repaired. The *Roanoke*, 44, will lay off the yard, and probably off the Battery a few days that her men may "learn the ropes" before going out on the ocean. Yesterday being pay-day, a disbursement was made at the Navy-yard. The expense of labor is now probably $80,000 a month, exclusive of officers' wages.

The sailing-frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, the last flagship of the Brazil Squadron, went into commission at Philadelphia, and took on board a crew of 500 blue jackets and 50 marines, rank and file. She will haul into the stream to day, to await sailing orders from Washington. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Captain, H. G. Purviance; First Lieutenant John Downs; Second Lieutenant, James A. Gillis; Acting Master, H. F Picaring; Surgeon, Robert Woodworth; Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Quinn; Lieutenant Marines, James Lewis; Acting Midshipmen, C. S. Cotton, F. J. Nalle; F. Pearson. G. W. Wood, C. N. Tracey P. W. Lowry. H T. French, H. B Ramsey; Pay Clerk, Benj Duffield; Boatswain, John A. Briscoe; Acting Gunner, L R. Ellis; Sail-maker, Lewis Rogers; Captain's Clerk. P E Chappale; Lieutenant, Wm. C. West; Acting Master, G. L. Allyer; Acting Master, —— Hardy.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

THE FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR JACKSON AND THE PURSUIT BY GENERAL LYON — COLONEL BOERNSTEIN'S OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I am thus far on my way in quest of the region containing the man now familiarly known in Missouri as "CLAIB. JACKSON." As the chase is a "stern chase, which, in nautical language is proverbially a long one, I may as well improve one enforced breathing spell, to give you some items of my trip thus far.

You are aware that the recent brilliant tactics of Gov. JACKSON have produced consequences of great inconvenience, not only to those directly interested in following his footsteps, with a view to his capture, but to such curious peripatetics as join the chase for the purpose of adding to the general information of current events. The destruction of the bridges over the Gasconade and Osage rivers was as complete an interruption of the railroad communication between St Louis and Jefferson City as though the whole road between these streams had been destroyed.

En passant, I find that the official Goth has also burned those between the capital and the western end of the road—a feat which is even harder to justify than the other. But, after making at St Louis all the inquiries likely to result in useful knowledge in regard to communications with the seat of war, I found the only feasible plan to be to take the Sunday morning train to Herman, where the railroad strikes the river, and there trust Providence for a boat. This was accordingly done; and at 8:20 A. M., I left that city, in company with a fellow-Bohemian, intent on the same purposes as myself.

The ride was agreeable; after two weeks of the intense heat and monotonous life of Cairo, I may say it was delightful. The country west of St. Louis is as diversified and pleasing as any in the Great Valley, and it has been improved for country residences and market gardens in a manner quite tasteful for a region so new. Not the least piquant feature, however, was the presence at many of the stations we passed, of files of soldiers drawn up in military order, and showing that the heat of action in our army authorities, has not abated the virtue of precaution. I was glad to notice, too, that these soldiers were not always Germans, for several of the points were guarded by native militiamen, who, though not as well armed and disciplined as the Dutch, and entirely destitute of uniforms, still were resolute looking men, and evidently meant what they had undertaken.

We arrived at Herman about 12½ o'clock, having passed in sight of the *War Eagle* steamer on our way, and rejoicing in the assurance of a speedy advance. We found this town alive with loyalty, as what place is not where the "blessed Dutch" hold control? Several American flags were flying, and some "lying around loose." Instantly the air was stirred by the trill of a bugle; and I saw a company of men in military costume march down to the levee, and, after some manœuvring, deposit their arms on the ground, as though preparing to await the expected boat. This proved to be the case; they were a squad of Sappers and Miners, forty-nine in all, under the command of Capt. FOSTER, an old Swedish officer, and were going up to Jefferson to repair the bridges on the railroad. The uniform was a gray blouse, trimmed with yellow, and pants with a yellow stripe down the legs; and each man carried a Sharp's carbine, a short sword, a canteen, haversack, blanket, cartridge-box, and rations for eight days. Their broad chests and sturdy frames gave assurance of efficiency, as did their manners of courage and good discipline.

While waiting for the boat, we were treated with a bit of a *row*. A fire eater from across the river, who chanced some way to be there, saw fit to indulge some remarks not complimentary to the Government, in which the phrase "damned Dutch" was offensively conspicuous. This, of course, was not the best preliminary to an amicable subsequence; and a stumpy Teuton, about five feet high, pitched in with fists to avenge the insult offered to his nationality. The conduct of the crowd was most praiseworthy; they interfered at once in the interests of peace; the "belligerent powers" were separated without damage, and the "secesher" trotted off to some place of safety, where his bones would not be held responsible for the vagrancy of his tongue.

The *War Eagle* arrived about 4 o'clock, and received all on board who chose to go. Among the passengers were my military friends, the bridge-menders, who took their station on the hurricane-deck, and incontinently went into camp. As the boat put off, they were greeted with prolonged and repeated cheers from the population of Herman, who, to the number of several hundred men, women and children, forming a crowd of variegated and picturesque appearance, had congregated on the levee to see them off.

We arrived at Jefferson this morning at 8 o'clock, having accomplished forty miles in about fifteen hours. The trip was remarkable for nothing excepting the profound quiet that seems to reign in the midst of revolution and war. There may have been—undoubtedly were—on the boats some men of disloyal sentiments; but if so, they certainly possess the virtue of prudence to a remarkable extent, for not a syllable was heard that would indicate any feeling of the sort. This may have been owing in part to the presence on board of Major RAWLINGS, the United States Marshal for this portion of Missouri, a man who mingles urbanity and good nature with fearlessness and energy, and with whom the disaffected seem in no way disposed to trifle. It was a matter of curiosity to see, in the Major's company, the somewhat noted KIRK ANDERSON, formerly editor of the Utah *Valley Sun*, and who is a Southern man in all his instincts and feelings, but who is a personal friend of the Major's, and has a sort of notion that it is a good thing to have a friend on that side of the house. In fact, I notice that the national troubles, now driven to the verge of war in this State, in many instances fail to disturb the relations of personal friendship between parties opposed in sentiments, and the bitterest partisans often still remain ardently attached as friends. I trust this fact may serve to mitigate the horrors that so generally attend the conflicts of civil strife.

Arrived at Jefferson, we learned that the "grand Army" had escaped us, just as CLAIB. JACKSON escaped them. LYON and BLAIR, and their command, embarked, at 2 o'clock, yesterday, for Booneville, leaving Col. BOERNSTEIN in command here with five hundred of his regiment. They go well supplied with a siege-train and ammunition; and, if JACKSON "makes a stand" at Booneville, as his friends say he will, you may depend upon it that "somebody" will get hurt. When he left here, JACKSON had less than twenty-five hundred men in all, badly armed, and worse disciplined; and he cannot gather force enough above to successfully meet the troops marching upon him in all directions. The great fear is, that he will run again, striving to make a conjunction with MCCULLOCH, in the southern part of the State but troops have been dispatched from St. Louis to cut off any such movement. In fact, it looks as though he were in a *cul-de-sac*, with Kansas on the open side! A bad outlook for a border ruffian!

A little after our arrival, we saw a column of men marching down to the landing, which was some distance below the main levee—now unapproachable on account of sand bars. It proved to be the "army of occupation," commanded by Col. BOERNSTEIN in person. R. and myself immediately made his acquaintance, on a business basis, and found him a man of intelligence and promptness, and, with his five hundred men, *quartered in the State House*, evidently "master of the situation." From him, in this and subsequent interviews, we found that the progress of the *War Eagle* was likely to be uncertain, and that the *D. A. January* would be up with troops during the day, and would probably go through to the fleet, and, acting on this theory, we concluded to await the better chance, and are now industriously executing this policy of masterly inactivity at the "public," known as the Jefferson House, which is distinguished as being the Union Hotel of the place.

If it seemed wonderful to me in May, to see the Capitol in Washington occupied as barracks and fortress, it seems now decidedly odd to witness the same use made of the State House here; particularly as the garrison are those hated Dutch whom the traitors of Missouri daily devote, in curses of wonderful pungency and variety, to the lowest of traditional depths; and these, too, commanded by that execrated BOERNSTEIN, for whom, in their profane devotions, they reserve the very choicest and most sulphurous niche of the whole infernal domain. I recollect vividly the time when to utter Free State sentiments in this city was to invite a coat of tar, perhaps a hempen collar; and I remember, too, that the river was then a Border Ruffian thoroughfare, and steamboats were kept "sound on the goose" by cannon planted on the shore. Verily those who sowed the wind are now in a fair way to reap the whirlwind.

The feeling, however, is less rancorous than I had expected; and treason here has not the intense spirit that it manifested further South. In fact, secession in this State *comes down* with a good grace when it finds itself overmatched. Some little incidents I have heard, which prove that this good-humored philosophy is a fact. The *Platte Valley* steamer was recently brought to, by the guns of the St. Louis Arsenal, with a load of traitors and contraband. The first shot, a blank cartridge, produced no effect. The next was a shell, which was made to explode a little beyond the boat; and this also was disregarded. The third, a large ball, passed just above her deck, between the chimneys and the wheel house, and had the effect to set the bell ringing and the whistle screaming which signals of acquiescence were continued till the boat reached the landing! "Way, Sir, said the Captain to the gunner, "did you mean to sink me?" "Certainly," was the cool reply; "I am ordered to fire one harmless shot at least; I gave you the benefit of two, and aimed the third at your engine; but the gun was ranged a little too high. I did not want to hit your boilers and scald you all to death; but the next time, I shall sink you at the second shot!" "For God's sake, don't trouble yourself," replied the Captain, "*just send a small boy down to tap a drum* whenever you want me, and I'll come to at once."

I heard a man say, yesterday, that latterly he had a great respect for the Dutch. "Why, bless you," said he. "I never meet a Dutchman now without taking off my hat!"

Maj. RAWLINGS tells an anecdote in the same vein of a prominent secession lawyer of St. Louis. "Major," said he, lately, "I am a choleric man, and I find it won't do. I am getting to have a profound respect for Minie bullets. Won't you do me the favor to get me one; and wherever I find my temper rising against the Dutch, I will put my hand in my pocket and *feel the bullet*, and that will cool me off!" The Major got the bullet for him, and the effect seems to be equal to the expectation. Certainly it *is* better to have one in the pocket than in the body, if the effect on one's loyalty is just the same.

I think there is no doubt but that there has been a fight at Independence, resulting, after a first repulse of the Federal troops, in their successful capture of the town, and the death of the rebel colonel.

Col. BOERNSTEIN, the commander of the force now in occupation here, I judge to be fully competent to discharge the duties of his responsible position. It seems a singular fact, that he should undertake to hold the place with five hundred men, in the very heart of the Border-Ruffian State. But the fact proves another, namely, that the treason of Missouri has not the depth that has appeared from the demonstrations made. I think that a large majority of the people are loyal; though it is the quiet, undemonstrative class, while the traitors are bold and noisy, and are generally the men who hold the offices and speak for the masses. Since the departure of JACKSON and his clique, Jefferson City has been as quiet as any town in the State. And now, citizens are coming in all the time, and enrolling their names in the lists of loyal Home Guards, for the protection of the plans and the Government. Not only are they largely organizing these guards here, but the movement is general throughout the State. Men present themselves to Col. BOERNSTEIN at all hours during the day, from remote counties, asking for authority and arms. The former he can give; the latter he cannot. While in his office, to-day, three men came in from Boone county, who were sworn, and one of them authorized to raise a company in his neighborhood.

Col. COOK, in Benton county, is known to have a thousand strong, all organized and ready for action. Their arms are the old pattern, but as good as the rebels have.

Col. BOERNSTEIN heard to-day of a desperado being in town from Clark township, who has had a company of Disunionists known as "The Tigers." "If anybodies will make ze affidavit," said the Colonel, "I will arrest him if he izh a tiger. I don't believe in tigers: zey d——d humbugs!" The plan in Missouri is to arrest the ringleaders, organize the Union men, and arm them as far as possible. From what I can see now, it will take no long campaign to put secession in this State thoroughly under the ban of public sentiment.

We know nothing yet of Gen. LYON'S expedition. Five miles below Booneville the rebels have a battery on the river, and Lexington, above, is well supplied with cannon to prevent the passage of steamers down. For a long way below Booneville the shore is exceedingly bluffy, and it will be difficult for our troops to land and get out to the roads. Still, they know their work, and you may depend that they will do it.

Some one inquired to-day of Col. BOERNSTEIN how long he should remain here. "I don't know," he replied with a French shrug of the shoulder; "perhaps a year; so long as de Governor chooses to stay away; I am GOVERNOR now, you see, 'till he come back!" His notions of freedom of speech and the Press, he expressed freely, like this: All people zall speak vot dey tink—write vot dey pleazhe, and be free to do anytink dey pleazhe—*only dey shall speak and write no treason!*" I commend this view to the Government officials in general.

FROM PARIS.

The American Question in France and England—The Tactics of the London Times—Motley the Historian—Cassius M. Clay—Real Sentiments of the British People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

The "American question" has so completely taken the place in the people's attention of the "Italian question," and the "Turkish question" and, in fact, of all other "questions," that it has formed the main topic of conversation in England during the last four months, and I need hardly say that the interest in it is heightened by the arrival of every mail. During most of that period I have done little else than watch the tendency of public opinion with regard to what is going on in America, and a few words about it just now may not come amiss. Considering what the relations of Great Britain are with both North and South, the conclusions at which she arrives with regard to your struggle and its results are of undeniable interest but it is exceedingly desirable that [you should neither mistake them, nor overrate their value.

From present appearances, I am greatly afraid American journalists and statesmen are in danger of committing the old error, not only of caring too much about what England thinks, but of letting their anxiety about it be seen. As long as the utterances of the London *Times* are received as the most reliable expression of the sentiments of the English Government and people, no mistake could be more unfortunate, for, with all its great qualities, the *Times* is notorious for the delight it experiences in touching both men and nations on any raw spot which it once succeeds in establishing in their hides. Let it once perceive that either its doubts, or its sneers, or its opposition, in the least aggravate you, and you may count with certainty upon being "poked up" by it, with every circumstance of irritation, at least twice a week, as long as the war lasts. It has taken up a position for the present with reference to your contest with the South and its results, and you may rely upon it, that nothing but decided successes in the field, on the part of the North, will drive it out of it. You know by this time that this position is one of all but decided hostility to the North, masked under loud protestations of a love of peace and horror of bloodshed. What these protestations are worth, those who remember the earnestness with which it recommended a policy of sweeping and even vengeful repression towards the Indian insurgents, find no difficulty in calculating. But let me add, that this hostility, as far as it is of any importance, is mainly due to the policy pursued by the Federal Government in the first three months of secession. The painful effects produced by its corruption, indecision, feebleness, and pusillanimity upon all friends of America in Europe, and upon all believers in Democracy, during the early part of this year, I can scarcely describe to you, and the effect in England was to convince everybody that the disruption of the Union was an accomplished fact; that the supply of cotton was safe, and that the North would itself be split into half a dozen fragments before the close of the year. You know how easily people are reconciled to a result which promises to spare them possible suffering and inconvenience. Even the Anti-Slavery Party was satisfied; the men who love "strong Governments" were seized with admiration of the steady and unfaltering energy with which the South prepared for war, while offering peace, and the Tory aristocracy were delighted by the supposed failure of Republican institutions in the North. The *Times* would not have been the *Times* if it did not stand by the party which seemed likely to come best out of the fray. You must not forget how mercilessly it dealt with the Hungarians in 1849, though they were simply asserting the constitutional rights which it now supports them in maintaining, the scale having in the interval, partly owing to their own constancy, and partly to the course of events in Italy, been turned in their favor. It was one of the most scathing denunciators of RICHARD COBDEN and his free-trade theories until the very year before the Corn laws were repealed, and the solemnity with which it warned VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR to keep quiet in 1859, and trust to Providence for the liberation of Italy, is fresh in the recollection of most of your readers. As it is now one of the most ardent of free-traders, and one of the warmest eulogists of CAVOUR and his policy, you will see abundant reason not to be disheartened by the paternal warnings which it will send you every week for some time to come against the course you are pursuing.

MR. MOTLEY, the historian, has contributed two able papers to its columns on the legal aspects of the controversy, and he makes it a case for the North which everybody admits to be unanswerable. The only reply which the *Times* finds to his arguments, is that the matter has passed out of the domain of legal discussion, and now awaits the arbitrament of the sword, and that as a matter of policy, it were better the sword should not decide it. If this means anything, it means not only that successful rebellion is justifiable, but that a rebellion has only to be formidable to entitle it to the honors of a revolution. However, whether the Federal Government has or has not been wise in resorting to arms, it is now sheer folly to discuss. The appeal has been made, and in making it, it has exercised the first and commonest right of every Government, without which no Government can possibly exist—the right of protecting itself by force. What it is now of importance that the American public should remember, is that Europe, as well as posterity, will judge the victors in this conflict, not by abstract rules of expediency, but by the result. If you conquer the South, retake the forts, put down the rebel Government, and make secession henceforth an impossibility, every man in France and England will say you have the right on your side, and the *Times* will lead the way in applauding you. If you are beaten, no censure will be too strong for your wickedness and inhumanity. Whenever fighting begins, there are no arguments have any weight, except shot and shell; and the only way now left open to you to prove to the world that you have a legal and moral right to thrash the South into obedience, is by doing it. All those in England who now doubt the validity of your claim to the allegiance of the seceded States, have been led to do so mainly by your apparent unwillingness or inability to enforce it.

MR. CASSIUS CLAY, while passing through London on his way to his post, addressed a letter to the *Times*, in defence of the North, which was characterized by his usual fire, but was lacking both in power and discretion, and all friends of the cause here are sorry he wrote it. His arguments, so far as he used any, were better adapted to a sympathizing audience, than a hostile or indifferent one, and the letter wound up with something very like a threat directed against England, in case she withheld her support from the North. The result was simply a sneering reply, and MR. CLAY has been foolish enough to make a very violent rejoinder in a speech at an American breakfast in this city on Wednesday morning. All this is, to say the least, in very bad taste. The United States is not in such straits that her Ministers need go a begging for the sympathy of foreign nations, and still less need beg it through the newspapers. This sort of thing may as well be left to the rebels. The United States have been too long before the world for it to be necessary for her to make out a formal statement of their claims, upon either the respect or sympathy of mankind.

Besides all this, there is something very boyish as well as very irritating in holding the whole British people responsible for the opinions of the *Times*. The vast majority of the Press is as decided as it is possible to be, in favor of the North, and this is not only true of the country papers, but those of London. The *Globe*, the *Herald*, the *Daily News* and the Manchester *Guardian and Spectator*, have been almost as earnest and as vigilant as you have yourself in exposing the knavery which has presided at the hatching of the great Southern conspiracy, and predicting the triumph of the Government. The masses, as well as the religious public, have, of course, not a particle of sympathy with a political organization in which the laborer is to be owned; and it is ridiculous for anybody to insinuate that they can ever be got to have any such feeling. But that the feeling of sympathy with the North, even amongst these classes was impaired, at the outset by the Morrill tariff, there is no denying. Business has been seriously depressed in many of the manufacturing districts, and large numbers of persons consequently thrown out of employment, owing to that measure. It would have been received with equanimity, or at least with resignation, if it had been regarded as a deliberate expression of the national policy on the subject of protection. But passed as it was, in hot haste, the moment a majority was secured in its favor, by the withdrawal of the Secessionists, it has been generally looked on as an electioneering trick, performed by the Republicans in fulfillment of a bargain with the Pennsylvania manufacturers. You will remember that on this point I am narrating, not arguing.

The only section of the community decidedly hostile to the North is one that has always been so, and will always remain so. I mean the old tory aristocracy of whom CROKER and the *Quarterly Review* were the mouth-piece in the halcyon days of that ponderous periodical. Thirty years ago it devoted four articles a year to depreciation and abuse of everything American. Your success in both arts and arms have driven it into sulky silence, but the old feeling of dislike remains. Its party dislikes everything about you, your form of government, your laws, your franchises, your cheap Press, your freedom of manners, your property laws, and what not. You personify all that it abhors in politics and society. It is generally believed that it has influenced the *Times* in its estimate of your difficulties, and of course it finds a fair representation in the House of Commons. It is under its inspiration that Mr. GREGORY valorously persists in calling for an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is not likely to exercise any serious influence on the quarrel beyond irritating you, but this, I fear, it will continue to do.

On the other hand, the cotton men of Manchester, strange as it may seem, are generally favorable to the North. The present complications, serious as they are, are less to be dreaded in their eyes than a continuance of the state of things which for so many years has rendered the South a volcano. As long as Slavery is what it is, and the planters are as wild and reckless in their political views and aims, as they glory in being forever revolving schemes of foreign conquest and aggrandizement, which a community of ten times their size could not entertain with safety, so long will "the supply of cotton" be precarious. What Manchester most needs in America is a strong and safe political and social organization in the cotton districts, and this the North alone can guarantee. That this feeling is not unanimous, I do not deny, but it is that of the majority.

The South has been placed, in spite of your anger, in an awkward predicament by their recognition by the British as "belligerents." It was, under the circumstances, a cruel kindness. If they are belligerents, your right to blockade their ports is incontestible. If they are only rebels, your position is still stronger. So it looks as if they were not about to receive as much aid and comfort from their British customers as they calculated upon.

Let me say in conclusion, that amongst intelligent people in England, the question which the South is so fond of answering, "Can you conquer the seceeding States?" is not considered of serious importance. Whether you can or not, your duty to fight is not less clear, because you owe it to the remainder of the Union. If you were now to acknowledge that States might secede when they please, the bond between those that remain would be virtually broken. You would be guilty of as great an absurdity as if you enacted laws without attaching any penalty to their violation. The penalty of secession is, and should remain, civil war; bloody, disastrous, if you will, but it is the only effectual one. It may not result in the reformation of the criminal—penalties rarely do—but it will answer the no less useful purpose of furnishing a warning to those whose passions and ambition have not yet carried them outside the law.

GREGORY'S motion comes up on Friday, and I am in hopes the debate will rouse the public into speaking out on this question. Of their real sentiments I beg you will entertain no doubt.

E. L. G.

Appointments in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 15th, you inform the public that there is a petition in private circulation, among officers of the Army, "praying that the practice of exalting uneducated military men above old officers be discontinued."

The Army-officers are certainly justified—nay, more, they are acting for the public good, in endeavoring to have a practice stopped which, if persisted in, must destroy the efficiency of our Army in the higher grades, as a similar practice has already injured the efficiency of the lowest commissioned grades, and the Army at large. But, as in the latter case, the interest of no officer was injured, no voice was raised against it; those who suffered had not sufficient influence to make known their grievances.

The practice of appointing civilians to lieutenancies has been followed to a great extent, even *after* the passage of the act of August 4, 1854, which empowers the President to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers, by non-commissioned officers, (one-fourth of the annual vacancies, Gen. Order No. 17, of 1854.) During the six years after the passage of said act, up to May 22, 1861, *thirteen* non-commissioned officers have received appointments as second lieutenants, whereas, if the law and regulation had been strictly followed, the number of such appointments, at the average of annual vacancies, in time of peace, would have been *seventy-two*.

Now, who is to blame for that?

Commanders of companies are required to recommend such non-commissioned officers as, by education are qualified for, and by good conduct deserve the position of commissioned officers. Company commanders, therefore, with few exceptions, have not availed themselves of the privilege of recommending candidates, granted them by law, to that extent as the interests of the men, who depended on them for rewards for faithful services and good conduct, required. It is not probable that officers will assert, that among more than *sixteen hundred* non-commissioned officers in the army, there cannot be found *twelve* or *fifteen* annually competent to fill the position of second lieutenants; for, in doing so, officers would tacitly admit that company commanders are not careful enough in the selection of their non commissioned officers. An army of from 12,000 to 15,000 enlisted men, should certainly, with judicious selection, be able to furnish a body of 1,600 non-commissioned officers, out of which annually from 12 to 15 men might be taken for promotions to a higher grade. Capt. ORD, Third Artillery, in his answers to questions submitted by the United States Military Academy Commission in 1860, says: "Certainly there should be some reward to the men who, among 16,000, are the best and bravest; and there is no incentive to valor like that of promotion. The army already shows the good effects of the law for promotion from the ranks in the better material of which it is composed. Even if we do not, in a few cases, get such intelligent officers by this law, we get braver and more efficient men."

The appointments of civilians to second lieutenancies is injurious to the interest of still another portion of the army.

The number of graduates annually attached to the army as Brevet Second Lieutenants is frequently exhausted some time before the next graduation; and vacancies occurring then, have been filled from civil life, even a few days before the new graduates received their Brevets. It 1856, late in June, 22 vacancies were thus filled; in 1857, in February, 13; in May, 9; 1859, in June, 1; 1860, also in June, 1.

Now, if one fourth of the annual vacancies were filled by non-commissioned officers, there would be less resignations in the army, as a large number of them take place among the young officers from civil life, who, without knowing the hardships of a soldier's life, or not being brought up to that strict discipline required in the army, find that the service does not suit their habits or notions, and resign or are dismissed. The non-commissioned officers, on the contrary, thoroughly acquainted with a soldier's duties and hardships when promoted, resignations among that class of officers would be very rare.

The Cadet, who has devoted from four to five years of earnest and uninterrupted study, under the strictest discipline, to qualify himself for the profession of arms, finds at the end of his time of probation, men over him, who perhaps have no other claim to their positions than that they "stand well with the powers that are in." Is it possible that the feelings of that man be "still" who sees citizens appointed over him, whom he may be called upon to instruct and shape into a competent officer?

NO CANDIDATE.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

WHAT WILL THE STATE CONVENTION DO?—THE TRAITOR JACKSON—POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—THE LAST STRENT FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 16, 1861.

In view of the late extraordinary events that have transpired in our State, it becomes a serious question what must be done to put the machinery of our State Government into running order again. As the case stands at present, the sovereignty of the State rests in the late State Convention, which will probably assemble within a week, to resolve on some definite policy. The course which duty suggests is plain enough. The whole present State Government must be declared out of power, and an election for a new Legislature and new State officials ordered, pending the result of which, the State Convention should form itself into a Provisional Government. Whether such a course of action will be adopted, is, however, very questionable. Although the Union sentiment was vastly preponderate in the Convention at its late session, yet a great portion of this loyalty was of that very suspicious kind, which is willing to compromise with traitors, and knows no higher standard of constitutional obligations than the deceptive phrase, "armed neutrality." Others have grown lukewarm and reckless in view of the neglect they have been treated with by the Federal Government. It is not therefore improbable that the State Convention will hesitate at energetic measures, although circumstances demand them imperiously, and that it will seek to patch up some new sort of a compromise between the outraged people of Missouri and its runaway officials. Party considerations will plead strongly against a new election, and party considerations are by no means so weightless as one could wish, where a nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence. But what is to be done if the State Convention refuse to do its manifest duty? If the General Government is at all equal to the emergency, Gen. LYON will be ordered to disband the State Convention at the first attempt to compromise with treason,—for, it is to be hoped, that the General Government will by this time have awakened to the fact that Gov. JACKSON, with his whole clique of military and legislative adherents, are traitors, and immediately order a new election for delegates to a new Convention, fresh from the people. Of course party hacks and quibbling politicians would call this a high handed proceeding, and rave and write stupid and voluminous treatises on the legality of the thing; but it ought to be about time to stop listening to these disquisitions on civil law. Violent diseases require violent remedies. Mobs and rebellions must be treated with doses of grape-shot and Minié-rifle balls. Gov. JACKSON has not only declared war against the Government of the United States, but he is also in open rebellion against the State of Missouri. He has stolen her archives and State papers, plundered her treasury, hired incendiaries to burn the bridges of her railroads, and is now—a fugitive from justice—attempting to accomplish her complete ruin by forcing her into a Confederacy she hates and despises. He and the whole gang of his accomplices are outlaws; to acknowledge them as still representing the State of Missouri is treason against the State as well as against the Union. Missouri is, until the State Convention assembles, without a Government; she is, in point of fact, under military law, established for her benefit by the Government of the United States. The loyal men, the large majority of her citizens, are thankful to the General Government for this long-expected interference, and only pray that it will not again result in a compromise with her bitterest foe, the now EX-Gov. JACKSON, by which the conflict would only be once more postponed.

We have now at the Arsenal three regiments—the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth—and four companies of Cols. ALMSTEDT'S Regiment of Home Guards. All these troops are under marching orders and eager for active service. The Ninth Regiment of U. S. Volunteers is now being formed in this city, which will be the fourteenth St. Louis has furnished since President LINCOLN'S proclamation. It was generally supposed that the Home Guards were to remain in the city, and would not be ordered out for service in the interior of the State; but the brave fellows were so anxious for a fight that orders were given to send Col. BROWN'S Regiment out on the Pacific Railroad to join Col. SIGEL'S forces. Others will probably soon follow. We have still four regiments of these Home Guards remaining. Should more of them leave, there are eight regiments of Illinois troops within two hours' distance of St. Louis, ready to come over at a moment's notice.

Our army is now stationed at the following points: The First Regiment, (Col. BLAIR) Second Regiment, (Col. BOERSTEIN) two companies of U. S. Regulars, and a company of Artillery, under Gen. LYON, at Jefferson City.

The Third Regiment, (Col. SIGEL,) Fifth Regiment, (Col. SOLOMON) and Col. BROWN'S Regiment of Home Guards along the South-western branch of the Pacific Railroad. The Fourth Regiment, (Col. SHUTTER,) at Bird's Point. A company of Hannibal Home Guards assist 400 Illinois troops, and the two Iowa regiments in protecting the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Col. CURTIS has set up his head-quarters at St. Joseph—likewise the head-quarters of the Kansas troops. One thousand Home Guards are enlisted in Springfield, Green County, under Col. JOHN S. PHELPS, (M. C.,) and ready to coöperate with our volunteers. Altogether, we have now about ten thousand men in the interior of the State, and St. Louis can spare five thousand more, if necessary. The "taking of Jefferson City," as our papers call it, was a very harmless affair, no resistance being offered. On the contrary, loud cheers arose on the arrival of our troops, and when the Stars and Stripes were once again hoisted on the Capitol, the shouts of joy from the multitude of collected citizens were perfectly deafening. Neither has the other branch of our Army yet met with any resistance on their South-west expedition. At Rolla, their first stopping place, a company of 150 State Guards had held their rendezvous, but they, like the Chevaliers of Virginia, took to running, in which accomplishment even our swift-footed Turners could not keep up with them.

JUNE 17.—One more unfortunate street fight! About 10 o'clock this morning, a company of Col. KALLMANN'S Home Guards, who were just returning from a trip out on the North Missouri Railroad, where they had been sent to capture some Secessionist incendiaries, charged with having burnt two bridges on that road, marched quietly and in the best order down Seventh-street to the arsenal. Passing by an engine-house on the east side of Seventh-street, between Olive and Pine, a pistol was fired upon them from a window in the second story, where the Recorder was just holding court. The ball took effect, severely wounding one of the men in his shoulder. The Captain, a very cool but determined man, at once ordered his men to face about and fire. The balls went through the windows and doors, killing three men, and dangerously wounding two others. A large crowd at once collected, and the excitement was fearful. The troops, after having fired, marched down two squares, where they formed into line and reloaded their rifles, while the house, from which the shot came, was at once taken possession of. Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, of the Home Guards, is taking evidence in regard to the unfortunate occurrence, at present. The man who shot upon the soldiers, is said to be among the killed. The Home Guards afterwards marched quietly down to their quarters. They behaved nobly, and shot with excellent precision, nearly all the balls centreing in the engine-house. The streets are still crowded, and the excitement has not in the least subsided. It is to be hoped that this will be a warning to the Secessionist rowdies, never more to attempt an attack on an inoffensive body of troops. The general sentiment is, that the soldiers were perfectly justified in promptly returning the fire on their ranks, and that all such like outrages should receive the same summary punishment.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

MISSOURI AS SHE NOW IS.

A fight in Missouri now seems inevitable. Against all the arguments of reason and good sense, Gov. JACKSON, in whom folly clearly predominates over knavery, has actually dashed himself against the rocks of rebellion, in the vain hope of driving his State out of the Union from an impulse of sheer desperation. Already his slogan of treason has been answered by the tramp of Gen. LYON'S battalions, and the light of burning bridges, fired by his incendiary hand, reveals the Federal flag waving over avenging thousands of brave men in pursuit of his flying footsteps. On the alert for treachery, which all his antecedents foreshadowed, the faithful servants of the Government here, could not be taken by surprise. Regiments of armed men from Illinois, from Iowa, from Kansas, are pouring into Missouri to assist her loyal sons; above, below, and all around the rebel Governor, the lines are closing to prevent his retreat. The men with whom he has to deal are neither imbecile, inexperienced nor weak. They know precisely their ground, their resources, and the difficulties they have to encounter. They intend to crush out treason in Missouri, and they will do it. If JACKSON shall perish in the convulsion, his fate will be a warning to official traitors who use their position to destroy the interests confided to their care.

Under the influence of the moderate and wise policy of the Convention, and the vigorous action of Gen. LYON in dispersing the rebellious gathering at Camp Jackson, the people of Missouri were fast relapsing into loyalty. They saw their currency losing its monetary value—their State credit daily falling towards a point of financial ruin—their slave property depreciating and disappearing—their citizens inaugurating in every interior hamlet a system of persecution and reprisal which rendered law a nullity, and practically overturned all government within her limits. They saw that they were threatened on every side with punishment for treason; but that it remained for themselves to preserve the forms and retain the blessings of law, by the exercise of good faith to the Government which had always covered them with blessings. It was this conviction, the result of inevitable conclusions derived from the plainest premises, that operated to restrain an incendiary Legislature from the passage of any overt act of secession. On the adjournment of that body, had Gov. JACKSON simply *refrained*, all things would have fallen speedily into a lawful and peaceful channel. Had he *not* toiled in curseless intrigues to influence the people against the Government—had he *not* worked secretly to organize traitors under a military law that nullified the Federal power—there would have been nothing more known of secession in Missouri. The last echoes of the threatened storm would have rolled Southward, leaving the air clear and the sky bright. Disunion would have been only traditional; it would have existed but as a feverish dream, which the light of morning had dispelled forever. That he chose a course of active and malignant and hypocritical treason, may be due partly to pernicious counsels, acting upon a mind naturally vicious and weak; but the responsibility which he might partially evade as a citizen, will cling with fatal effect to him as an official.

The state of sentiment in St. Louis has continued steadily to improve. It has been a little over two weeks since I was here before; and I am sure that loyalty has made a very perceptible growth in the interim. I am assured that the same result is visible throughout the State. Saving the insane efforts of JACKSON and his immediate adherents, disloyalty has scarcely made a sign.

HER MILITARY CONDITION.

The military condition of Missouri now is gratifying. The refusal of Gov. JACKSON to respond to the call of the President for troops, has not had the effect designed. In this vicinity alone there are now about 12,000 militia organized, and the greater part ready for actual service. First, there are eight regiments "Missouri Volunteers," as follows, the first five all ready for service: First Regiment, Col. F. P. BLAIR; Second Regiment, Col. BRIGEL; Fourth Regiment, Col. SHUTTNER; Fifth Regiment, Col. SOLOMON; Sixth Regiment, (Irish,) STAPHENSON; Seventh Regiment, (Bates Guard,) Col. BLAND; Eighth Regiment, (American Zouaves, of Missouri,) SMITH.

Besides these, there is the "United States Reserve Corps," which was organized and sworn into service early in May, for three months' service, comprising a brigade, of five regiments, as follows:

First Regiment, (1,225 men) Col. HENRY OLMSTEAD.
Second Regiment, (900 men) Col. H. KALLMAN.
Third Regiment, (935 men) Col. JOHN MCNEIL,
Fourth Regiment, (1,138 men) Col. B. GRATZ BROWN.
Fifth Regiment, (965 men) Col. CHAS. G. STIMPEL.

The whole under command of Brigadier-Gen. SWEENEY, and nearly all in readiness for service.

Thus, making all necessary discounts for *unreadiness* on the part of some regiments, it is safe to say that St. Louis has now over *two thousand* men ready any moment to take the field (and a large portion of whom have already done so) in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

But this shows only a small part of the strength of the military arm of the Goverament in Missouri. Besides the 5,000 "United States Reserve Corps," nearly all yet in St. Louis, 3,000 "Missouri Volunteers" in Jefferson Barracks and at the arsenal, and 2,500 now in the interior with Gen. LYON, there are in other parts as follows:

Hannibal Home Guards, and Illinois and Iowa troops at that point	3,000
Stationed along H. and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000
Stationed along N. Missouri Railroad	3,500
Stationed along S. W. Branch Pacific Railroad	1,200
Stationed along Main Line Pacific Railroad	500
At St. Joseph, including Regulars	1,000
Kansas City Home Guard and Regulars	500
At Herman, U. S. Reserves	500
En route from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Lexington, Mo	500
At Fort Leavenworth	2,000
At Bird's Point	1,000

Besides these, again, there are concentrated within easy reach of Missouri, Illinois troops as follows:

At Quincy	3,000
At Caseyville	4,000
At Belleville	4,000
At Cairo	6,000
And at Keokuk, Iowa troops to the number of	4,000

Making an aggregate so formidable that the only wonder is that the Secessionists should make any effort at resistance at all.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI LOYAL.

I have reliable information from the Southwestern portion of the State, which shows the sentiment there to be thoroughly loyal. In fifteen counties, I am assured, that four out of five are unconditionally for the Union. On Tuesday last an organization was made at Springfield, Green Co., of a regiment of loyal Home Guards, numbering *fourteen hundred and fifty men*, while several hundred more of the same sentiment were in attendance. That the prominent men of that region are in the movement, will be seen from the list of officers, which is as follows: Col. JOHN S. PHELPS; Lieut.-Col. MAGUS BOYD; First Major, S. H. BOYD, and Major SAMPLE ORR. Of these JOHN S. PHELPS will be recognized as the late able Congressman from that district; and SAMPLE ORR as the candidate for Governor in opposition to JACKSON in the last election. The organization was made in accordance with the statutes of the United States, and I am assured that *three thousand* good men can at any time be concentrated at Springfield on a notice of fifteen hours.

A SECRET ORDER.

One facility employed by the Union men is a *secret order*, organized to offset the treasonable operations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." This secret society in the interest of the Union has proved very effective, the only obligations being such as are consistent with loyalty and virtue, and, the only object, to arrest the operations of treason. The name of the order is unique, at least; it is styled "*The Hiving of the Bees.*" The genuine character of the Unionism of the people of that region is demonstrated by the fact that Col. PHELPS has incurred their serious displeasure by allowing the Secessionists to hoist the State flag of Missouri.

BEN M'CULLOCH IN ARKANSAS.

It is also certain that the notorious BEN MCCULLOCH is in Arkansas, at the head of a band of desperadoes. He is in Benton County, and has with him a desperate gang of Cherokee and other ruffians. The accounts vary widely as to the amount of his force, some putting it as high as 10,000; but, in all probability, it does not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred. It is supposed to be the design of Gov. JACKSON to join him; but it is equally the intention of the Union men to prevent any such conjunction. Col. SIGEL has been sent down the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad as far as Rolla, the present terminus; and he will, no doubt, march across to Springfield, and cut off the retreat of the rebel Governor as he flies from LYON. And, though the loyal people of Southwestern Missouri are woefully deficient in arms, having little but old home-made fowling pieces, yet they will muster in such numbers as effectually to impede the course of his retiring Excellency. By the way, I question whether the Government could use ten thousand stand of arms to better advantage anywhere than to place them in the hands of these loyal men, who can thus be enabled to present an armed frontier to repel any invasions from the South.

THE CONVENTION TO REASSEMBLE.

There is talk of the State Convention being called together. When it adjourned, it was till December; but the power to call a special session was vested in a committee of eight, including the President, STERLING PRICE. It needs five to make the call, and it is believed that that number are still Union men. PRICE is under suspicion on account of his seeming coöperation with Gov. JACKSON. A short time will define his position.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

I saw to-day a letter taken from a Southern emissary about leaving for the land of cotton, and who went under the somewhat Oriental and zoological cognomen of Mr. *L. E. Fant!* The letter was from a clerk in a house in St. Louis, and inclosed a contribution of $25 for the "widow of the martyr JACKSON." The worst part of the joke, however, is the fact that the money was in *Virginia currency*. A very significant feature of the letter was an allusion in it to a secret organization, known as the "Southern Guard," the existence of which had not been suspected. Mr. "Elephant" has been detained; and I would suggest, for the benefit of literary traitors, that epistolatory treason is becoming exceedingly perilous.

I go hence to-morrow in pursuit of "CLAIB. JACKSON."

J. M. W.

A RECREANT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

The Washington *Republican* makes the following extract from a letter written by the Chief Clerk of the War Department of the C. S. A., (now at Richmond,) to a relative in the North. The letter was written about May 1:

"The negro Government will find that in ninety days our flag will float from the dome of the Capitol in Washington—not to remain there, but to wave only long enough to convince the Black Republican minions *we are their masters*; and then, *mark my prediction*, those monuments of the old wreck will be razed, and what remains will soon become the haunts of bats and reptiles; and if that does not satisfy the Blacks, we will go to Independence Hall, Faneuil Hall, and plant our banner, as a rest, on the top of Mount Washington. We have the consoling satisfaction to know that we plead for peace; we desired no fratricidal war; we asked our rights, and we received insult and menace, &c. I will call and see you on my way to Washington, as I calculate upon being there at its *final* overthrow, and hope to enjoy some of the exquisite pleasure that will be afforded in the use of the hemp in that city. The skeletons of the arch-fiends will, at some distant day, be hanging to the railings which surround the Capitol, as they will afford subject for reflection as the traveler explores the *ruins* of American Sodom. And it would be well to add to the collection of those who will grace the railings, the remains of BORIE, JOHNSON, &c. *So mote it be.* The reign of terror, I see, has commenced in Philadelphia; it will not last long, for the city of 'Brotherly Love' will very soon be numbered among the things that were."

The individual who wrote the letter, of which the above is an extract, is well known in this city. He was appointed to a Clerkship by President PIERCE, promoted by Mr. BUCHANAN. He was also, by the latter, made Register of a land-office in the West, where he became half a Freeseller. From the West he returned to Washington. In the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, however, he got bravely over his Freesoil proclivities, and, forming a club of two or three members, called the "South Carolina Club," he was made its President. A third-class Clerkship ($1,600) was the place he held last. He was a pet of the Administration quite up to the time of his leaving for the South, which was in April last. The man's name is WAGNER. He was born in South Carolina. Of the Baptist persuasion, he was a communicant in Dr. SAMPSON'S Church, in this city. Departing early, he left behind him many in the Departments here who sympathized and sympathize with his views, but lack the ability to commend themselves to the chiefs of the rebel Government. Some of these yet remain in office, the heads of Departments here believing the story that their services are indispensable, or so pressed for time as to be unable to get leisure to turn them out. So does war make men busy. We should be glad to hear from Mr. WAGNER again at the expiration of ninety days.

REAPPOINTING RESIGNED OFFICERS.

THE EVIL TO BE APPREHENDED FROM SUCH A COURSE—THE CASE OF COL. EMORY

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

The evil so much feared by all military men cognizant of the influences surrounding the present Cabinet, is begining to show itself. The door is to be thrown open to all Southern offic rs who may now think that their resignations were premature, for a return to their position in the Army. The small end of the wedge has already made the necessary fissure; and unless the Senate sets a face of flint against restoring any traitors to places of military trust, power and emolument, the loyal officers of the service will hereafter be compelled to associate on terms of equality with men whom they regard as doubly deserving death—first, for their avowed treason when the country was apparently in its death-struggle; and, secondly, for deserting their commands in presence of danger.

The first reappointment of this kind is that of the well-known Col. WM. H. EMORY, formerly a Major and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet of the First Cavalry, who resigned on the 9th of May last, as appears in General Orders No. 24, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on the 22d of that month. So anxious was EMORY that his resignation should reach its source, that he even left three copies of it—one with his brother, one with another member of his family, and one with a friend—thus taking all possible precautions to insure its due and prompt delivery "the moment that Maryland seceded." By this you will see that he was one of the "conditional loyalists," presenting a fine entering-wedge to the more overt traitors of the Southern ranks. EMORY'S restoration will open the door for the very worst of them to get in "out of the cold" again; and there is exultation in all secession circles over the result.

Col. EMORY, I may mention, was one of the "particular and confidential friends" of that great and good man, Ex-Secretary of Civil War, JOHN B. FLOYD, by whom he was breveted from a majority in the First Cavalry to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the 19th October, 1857. There was no apparent or assignable reason for the brevet whatever, the gallant Major never having done any very distinguished service, and being chiefly remarkable for his good fortune in having constantly been detained in Washington as one of the favorite military loungers there—somewhat of the Col. MAGRUDER type.

It is pleaded for him that he only left a "conditional resignation," or resignation to be presented "in case Maryland seceded;" but it is difficult for an honest mind to conceive how this does anything but aggravate his guilt. Other traitor officers had, at least, the decency to wait until after secession was an accomplished fact, so far as their State machinery could make it effectual. But EMORY, anticipating what he longed for, prepared his document of desertion in advance,—resolved to draw pay, hold his rank, and be in a position to most effectually injure the National Government the moment he should hear of a Plug Ugly triumph in his native State. In this intention he was only defeated by the explosive zeal of his brother, a rank and open Secessionist, who presented the resignation a few days after the massacre of the Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore.

Military men at this point know not where this initiation of pardon and reward to traitors is to end. Proud of that honor which is the soldier's safeguard, they speculate as to the terms on which they will hereafter be expected to associate with men whom they consider deserving of death by the halter. How are they to tell how far, and under what circumstances, it may be safe to trust such recanted rebels with separate command? A thousand such questions, all destructive of military discipline and the *entente cordiale* necessary between officers of the same regiment, must arise from this injudicious and ruinous course—the loyal officers of our army having now no other hope than that public opinion, acting on the Senate of the United States, through the Press, may induce that body to decline confirming these reappointments. There is a confident hope expressed in Union-loving circles, that the restoration of Lieut.-Col. EMORY, may be vetoed by the Senate; and that thus the entering wedge for the reappointment of the *thirteen Southern officers* who resigned from the same regiment of cavalry with him (the first), may be blunted and rendered inoperative from the start. Will you be kind enough to give this subject your editorial attention, and such comments as you may think the case requires,

A VOLUNTEER.

THE SLAVE POPULATION IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend of mine arrived here to-day from Vicksburgh, Miss., which place he left two weeks ago. He was compelled to take a very circuitous route, as the authorities peremptorily refused him a passage through Georgia and Virginia.

Much uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the prospect of an uprising among the slaves. The plantation hands, especially, have a very correct general idea of the condition of the country, and open acts of revolt are by no means of rare occurrence. As an instance, he names the following: A planter, owning several hundred negroes, ordered three of them to do some trivial work; they grumbled, and finally said they would do it, but they needn't without they wanted to, as they could be *free* whenever they liked. In an instant the master drew his revolver, and shot one of them dead on the spot. The next day the master met the other two negroes just as he was coming out of his house. One of them deliberately aimed an old shot-gun at him, and in an instant he was a dead man. The negroes ran off, and had eluded pursuit at the latest accounts. All the "peculiar institution" seems to want is a *leader*, when a second San Domingo massacre will be the inevitable consequence.

Very many of the most wealthy planters are Union men, but they are so overawed by the ranting politicians and "poor whites," that they dare not openly avow it. If they had a military force to sustain them they declare they would hurl a firebrand in the traitors' camp, which would utterly route them. Secretly they pray success to the Federal forces.

All along the route immense droves of men, huddled together like cattle, were wending their way towards Virginia. Nine-tenths of these are composed of the miserable pauper population, ununiformed, unarmed, undisciplined, and entirely beyond the control of their officers. The general impression seems to be that Virginia will supply all the necessities for the service. One company, however, has left Vicksburgh which is quite a novelty in its way. It is about two hundred strong, composed wholly of small property-holders, each one of whom carries along a negro servant "boy" to do the hard work. The ebony population bring up the rear, (much to their annoyance, as the music is in front,) and are not considered as brave as their masters, as on several occasions they have scampered off like frightened sheep, upon hearing the discharge of a few pieces of artillery. The thinking portion of the community are loud in denunciation of the propriety of giving these negroes such a chance of obtaining information which may, at any moment, be turned against themselves.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a West Point Cadet:

"Our stock is *up* in the market at present, and bids fair to remain up; but what pleases me most is the fact that I shall soon be in a fair way to get the benefit of it. My class expects to graduate in about *one month!* Isn't that glorious? The class which is just above us graduated most three weeks ago, and we are being put through a 'course of sprouts' for an early graduation. You can imagine how hard our duties are when I tell you we shall take but seven or eight weeks to complete a course to which a whole year is generally devoted. As a sample, last Thursday, we had thirty pages in Engineering, (military,) seventy pages in Law, and twenty-five pages in Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery—making, in all, 125 pages; and, to know it well, at least five minutes should be devoted to each page. I study about seven or eight hours per day, and recite about four. I begin at five and a half in the morning, and get through about ten in the evening; and added to all this, we have to perform our regular military duty—drills, parade, guard duty, &c."

SECRETARY CAMERON ON THE WAR.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Secretary CAMERON, a few evenings since, at a banquet in Washington. A sketch of it has already appeared in our columns:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, AND OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT: I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have greeted the toast in my honor. Sometimes the compliments of our friends, however sincere, are apt to be

are under orders to occupy Island number one, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with Gen. BUCKNER, I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the Islands in the Mississippi River above the Tennessee line as within your jurisdiction, and if so, what ones?

Respectfully, G. B. McCLELLAN.
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1861.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Cincinnati, Ohio: Gen. BUCKNER has gone to Paducah and Columbus—has orders to carry out his understanding with you—is investigating the questions of jurisdiction over the islands to which you allude—will answer further, probably to-morrow. B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1861.

Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Paducah and Columbus, Ky.: Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs he has reliable information that Tennessee troops are under orders for Island No. 1, six miles below Cairo, and calls upon me to prevent it, according to his understanding with you. It may be we have no jurisdiction over the islands to which he alludes. I am investigating the question, and have telegraphed him you have orders to carry out the understanding—will telegraph you again to-morrow. The other matter has my approval.

B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 12, 1861.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Cincinnati, Ohio: The jurisdiction of Kentucky extends over Wolf Island, Islands Nos. 1 and 8, and all islands in the Mississippi River to the Tennessee line, similarly situated.

B. MAGOFFIN.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS AT RICHMOND.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of June 7, says:

"At no time since the commencement of the war has Richmond witnessed such a busy spectacle as during the past week. Troops are arriving here by thousands. The streets are filled with men from every State of the Southern Confederacy, and with every style of uniform which it is possible to conceive. Several regiments have come from Pensacola. Among these, the most notable are the famous New Orleans Zouaves—six hundred and thirty strong—the most picturesque, romantic, ugly, undescribable looking set of dare-devils who ever shouldered a musket. Most of them are Frenchmen, though there is a strong infusion of Anglo Saxon and German, and in their harum-scarum style of doing things, the absence of all restraint, and their unquestionably fierce aspect, they are calculated to produce a sensation, both morally and at the point of the bayonet, wherever they go. Possessing all the *éclat* of the genuine French 'Zou-Zou,' they add to it a superb *physique*, which will make them a tower of strength to their enemies.

Small, wiry, active as squirrels, brown as Malays, and full of aqua fortis, they are certainly the most dangerous looking set of individuals who have yet been brought into the field. Their dress is the attire and material of the regular French Zouave—embroidered blue jackets, red baggy trowsers, black leather leggins and white gaiters, the whole surmounted by a red fez skull-cap, which rests jauntily upon the back of their almost shaven heads, and ends in a blue tassel dangling between the shoulder blades. Their great desire is to meet the 'Pet Lambs' of Col. ELLSWORTH."

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Richmond, June 4, says:

"The artillery will remain in camp but ten or fifteen days, long enough only to put their horses in training. They will then probably proceed to Manassas Junction, where General BEAUREGARD now commands, and where the first fight is expected to take place. It is a pity, indeed, that their horses are not ready now, as they are sorely wanted there. The enemy are said to be well supported by artillery, while we are comparatively deficient, in a country, too, where it can be used to advantage. This was the case a few days ago at least, but the deficiency, I understand, has since been, in a measure, supplied. The presence of Gen DAVIS has done much for us. He has infused a new life into every department of our arms, so that at many points we are beginning to assume the offensive. This is the case before Alexandria, and with our admirable artillery to support a General who knows their *personnel* and efficiency so well, we feel confident that the invader will soon be driven back beyond the Potomac, whence he came."

DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen in New-Orleans on the 11th inst., the joint committe, in relation to the defence of the city, presented a report, which was adopted. The report stated that the committee had called upon and conferred with Maj.-Gen. TWIGGS, and advised him that a sum of money would be put at his command, not exceeding $200,000, for the effectual defence of the city. The committee reported also in favor of appropriating $50,000 for the support of the indigent families of those of the citizen soldiers who have volunteered for the war, and presented an ordinance for the issuing of the bonds of the city for the sum of $250,000, with an appeal to the citizens to come forward and liberally subscribe to the loan. The report embodied a resolution authorizing the Mayor to call on Major-Gen. TWIGGS and request that two or more regiments be placed in the immediate vicinity of New-Orleans for the defence of the city.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

A Southern paper says that the Arkansas State Convention has passed a military bill, authorizing the Governor to call out 60,000 men, if necessary. It halves the State into two grand divisions, Eastern and Western, and appoints one Brigadier-General for each. Gen. BRADLEY was unanimously elected to the command of the Eastern, and Gen. PIERCE, late of the United States Army, to the Western division.

COMMISSIONS REVOKED IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Montgomery *Confederation* learns that the commissions which have been given to Lieutenants in the Confederate Army, under the age of twenty-one, are to be revoked by the President.

Justice to Col. Bendix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "J. S. C.," in this day's TIMES, in exculpation of Col. TOWNSEND's omission to throw out an advance guard in the night advance on Little Bethel, (in consequence of which he came in collision with Col. BENDIX's command,) remarks:

It certainly was Col. BENDIX's duty, in a military point of view, while in a strange neighborhood, where he *knew* there were friends, to have thrown out a guard for some distance around him, so that no could have been informed of the approach of enemies or friends before they came within firing distance of him. At any rate, the officers of his regiment admit their culpability in the matter, and all the officers at the Fortress, who know the facts concerning it, (including Gen. BUTLER and his aids,) exculpate Col. TOWNSEND from any wrong or unmilitary conduct in the premises.

Now, whether "J. S. C." has had any private means of knowing that the officers of Col. BENDIX's regiment admit their culpability, or whether he makes the statement entirely at random, we have no means of judging; but certain it is, that ever since the occurrence, Col. BENDIX has rested so entirely satisfied with the correctness of his action in the matter in every particular, as not to feel called on to make any explanation or defence. But the only opinion I have heard of any of Col. BENDIX's officers expressing, is contained in the following statement by the Adjutant of the regiment, who was present with his command during the advance and retreat from Bethel, and, consequently, might be expected to be well aware of the sentiments of his brother officers; but his statements, as you will observe, especially that marked No. 6, gives a distinct and unqualified contradiction to this part of "J. S. C.'s" communication.

The Adjutant of the Seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment, (Steuben,) Mr. LOUIS SCHAFFNER, who escorted the remains of Lieut. GREBLE to Philadelphia, and who remains in this City a few days on furlough, called on Thursday night at the office of the New-York *Democrat*, and gave a detailed account of the affairs at Big Bethel and Little Bethel. In regard to the latter unfortunate affair the following facts are given in the account of Mr. SCHAFFNER, which do not appear in the official report of Gen. BUTLER:

1. When the main body of the Newport's News troops pushed on towards Little Bethel, Col. BENDIX, with a rear guard of 170 men and one field piece, was left behind at a junction of two roads in the woods, with the order to hold this position at all hazards, since hostile troops might be expected there, to cut off the retreat of the main body. The roads cut each other nearly at right angles.

2. Col. BENDIX had not received any order or intimation that our troops should wear white badges around the arm for the purpose of mutual recognition, and if he had he would not have been able to distinguish such badge at the distance and in the dusk of the morning. Col. BENDIX's command did not wear such badges.

3. When Col. TOWNSEND's troops approached the said junction over a slight ridge, they appeared to be a troop of cavalry, because Gen. PIERCE and staff, and Col. TOWNSEND and staff, in a body, rode in advance of their troops, and without any advance guard thrown out, as customary, to reconnoitre and protect the head of the column. If the latter precaution had been taken the unfortunate mistake would not have happened. It was known that our side had no cavalry.

4. The uniform of the Albany regiment was very similar to the uniform of the secession troops.

5. It is doubtful which side opened fire. Many of the Albany boys admit that they fired first, mistaking the Steuben regiment for enemies, probably for the reason that the latter wore no white badges.

6. All the officers present at the affair freely and candidly acknowledge that Col. BENDIX had done his duty, and could not act otherwise under his orders.

By the above it is certainly evident that some great blunders (criminal or not) were committed by somebody; but at whose door the fault lies will be found out when Gen. BUTLER shall receive the official reports of his subordinate officers, which reports, it apears by his own saying, he had not received when he wrote his official report inculpating Col. BENDIX; and the truth will certainly come out by court-martial.

Letters received from officers of the Steuben Regiment last night at the office of the New-York *Democrat*, and published in yesterday's edition, fully corroborate the above statement.

In fact it is about universally conceded that Col. BENDIX not only acted perfectly right in the position in which he was placed, but that he would have been exceedingly reprehensible had he done otherwise. Undoubtedly if he considered it necessary, or were allowed to make every explanation regarding the affair, he could in a short time silence all insinuations. But his friends in New-York are rather impatient to think that a man who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study and practice of military ethics to such a degree as to have perhaps no superior as a tactician and disciplinarian in the State, should be made the scapegoat or the cloak for the omissions or the neglects of those who have only more influence or superior position.

It is only in justice to an absent meritorious soldier that I ask an insertion of the above in the same paper that conveyed the imputations. S.

LAW REPORTS.

Depreciated Currency—Important to Importers

Mr. McElrath, the General Appraiser, and Mr. Henry Coggill, Merchant Appraiser, have recently had before them a case involving importations from countries having a depreciated currency, the result of which is a matter of interest to our in porters. The case is as follows:

In December, 1860, Messrs. Murray & Davis, of this City, large wool dealers, purchased in Buenos Ayres one hundred and ninety-one bales of wool, selected with the view to bring the same into this country free of duty, under the tariff act of 1857, which exempts unmanufactured wool, the market value of which at port of exportation is twenty cents or under per pound. The wool was assorted into six or seven different lots, with as many different prices. The highest price of any lot was one hundred and ten "paper dollars" to the Spanish arroba of 25 36-100 pounds. The invoice presented by Messrs. Murray and Davis was in due form of law, and stated the cost of the wool in the currency of the country of purchase, as required by our statute; and accompanying the invoice was a certificate of Mr. Hudson, the American Consul at that port, giving the rates of the paper dollars of Buenos Ayres to Spanish silver dollars to be twenty-five to one, thus making the value of a "paper dollar" to be four cents of Federal money.

Suggestions having been made that merchants in the United States were able, by an inexact certificate of the Consul, to bring wool into consumption here free of duty, which really cost more than twenty cents a pound of American money, the circumstances of importations from Buenos Ayres were carefully investigated at the Custom-house, the advice of able counsel taken, and in the end merchandise of very large amounts, some say three hundred thousand dollars, with invoices, accompanied by certificates of Consul Hudson, was seized for fraudulent undervaluation.

The wool purchased in December by Murray & Davis was shipped on board the *Sparkling Sea*, and was entered at the Custom-house here in March last. The local appraiser, upon the theory of the incorrectness of the consular certificate, advanced the prices stated in the invoice some 17 per cent., thereby making a portion dutiable. Thereupon, by direction of Collector Schell, the District-Attorney filed an information in court to forfeit the whole importation, amounting to some $30,000 in value.

The importers, through their counsel, demanded, under the statute, of Collector Barney, then in office, a reappraisement of the wool. This demand was peremptorily refused, and no reason assigned. An appeal was taken from this decision of Mr. Barney to the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon argument before the Department, the decision of the Collector was overruled, and reappraisement granted, according to law. In due time, Mr. Coggill was selected by Collector Barney, as a discreet and experienced merchant, to act with the General Appraiser, and a hearing began at the office of the General Appraiser, No. 56 Broadway.

The officers making the seizure were represented by W. M. Evarts, Esq., as counsel, and the importers by Messrs. Webster and Craig. A number of witnesses were examined both as to the market value of the wool in Buenos Ayres at the time of the purchase, and in relation to the mode of making contracts for Buenos Ayres wool, and among them were N. D. Carlisle, R. W. Rodman, Emil Wolf, E. F. Davidson, acting counsel of Buenos Ayres, in New-York, and James Brown. It was proved that the amount of the invoice, including charges, commissions, &c., was 707 512 6 8 "paper dollars," and that Messrs. Murray & Davis settled in Buenos Ayres for the invoice by a sterling bill on Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, for £7 006 7s. 8d., payable sixty days after sight. The witnesses who examined the wool were of opinion that its market value was less than the invoice price, calling twenty-five paper dollars equal to one Spanish silver dollar, or one paper dollar equal to four cents. It was in evidence that paper dollars not having specie basis are the legal currency of Buenos Ayres; that Spanish silver dollars are not often seen there; that doubloons are the only gold coins in much use, and those only as moneys of account, the market value of which fluctuates from day to day; and that the price of a Spanish silver dollar in New-York is greater than the price of an American silver dollar, or an American gold dollar. It was admitted that the regulations of the Treasury Department require the Consul of the United States to certify the value of depreciated currency, "in Spanish or United States silver dollars." It was proved in behalf of the Custom-house authorities, by James M. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, that the bill of exchange drawn by Messrs. Murray & Davis for the wool was to be settled for at their house, and that the amount due thereon at maturity was $33,552.

Mr. Evarts, in an elaborate argument of all the questions involved and a clear discussion of the relation of Spanish and American currency, contended, among other things, that it was the duty of the General Appraiser to say what was the market value of the wool in dollars and cents of American money; that for the purposes of reappraisement the Consular certificate was not of consequence—certainly not binding upon them; that the certificate came in only in question of forfeiture, that they must rather be guided by the amount which Murray & Davis paid Brown Brothers for the bill of exchange with which they settled for the wool in Buenos Ayres; that that sum was a plain, tangible amount divested of any complications of foreign currency. He insisted with much pertinency that if Murray & Davis had sold or did sell the wool for less than the $33,552 paid Brown Brothers, the former would lose money. He demonstrated that if the 707,512 6 8 paper dollars of the invoice was reduced to American money at the rates of four cents, that of the Consular certificate, the result would be but $28,300 50 as the cost of the wool, in face of the fact that the owners paid Brown Brothers $33,552 for it. He intimated that Consul Hudson avoided stating the real value of a paper dollar by giving its ratio to a Spanish silver dollar.

Mr. Sidney Webster, in behalf of the importers, replied that the difficulties surrounding the question then presented to the appraisers, sprung, not only from the fact that we in the United States estimated duties upon the foreign value of merchandis: instead of the home value; but from the other fact that in our revenue system wool was made an exception to most articles imported, by being admitted duty free, if its market value at the place of exportation was twenty cents or under, and that this market value to be exclusive of all commissions, charges and expenses of every kind in purchase and preparation for shipment. In order best to determine the market value of articles imported, Congress had early provided that every invoice presented must be made in the currency of the country of purchase, and had also fixed the value of certain foreign currencies which, like the pound sterling of England or franc of France, had a specie basis. In case of depreciated currency like that of Buenos Ayres, Congress had authorized the President to provide for determining the value, and this authority the President had duly exercised by making the Consuls at such ports the persons to inquire into, ascertain and report the value of such depreciated currency "in Spanish or United States silver dollars." Congress, following out the same idea, had by law required every such invoice to be accompanied by a consular certificate, to be presented at the Custom-house. He contended that such a consular certificate, when duly authenticated, was conclusive upon the appraisers, and fixed the value of the depreciated currency for Custom-house purposes, just as an act of Congress fixed the value of a pound sterling. If the consul made an incorrect certificate, the President must prevent a recurrence of such statement, and protect the revenue, if need be, by removal or instruction, but it was not the function of collectors or appraisers to question the act of a consul in that relation. With these respective spheres of duty each was independent of the other. Mr. Webster also insisted that the appraisers could only express their opinion of the value of an imported article in the currency in which the invoice was made, and quoted Treasury Regulations; that the law in this matter prescribed the form in which they must write down their judgment, and that nowhere in the testimony was it claimed that Murray & Davis paid more than the number of paper dollars stated in the invoice. He denied that the $33,552 paid Brown Brothers was specie value within the law, or furnished a test of the market value of the wool, or value of a paper dollar; that amount included interest on sixty days' bill, cost of exchange, profits of bankers, &c., which must be deducted. The cost of putting funds in Buenos Ayres from New-York was no part of market value of this wool in the hands of the grower. He showed that Congress had taken SILVER and not GOLD as the basis of transactions in the Custom-house; that the value of an American silver dollar was fixed by Mr. Jefferson in his report to be the same as the Spanish dollar then in use, and that if by that system of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by Congress, and not yet changed, the Government did not get as much duty as it ought, the fault was not in the appraisers, nor susceptible of legal remedy by them. The importers also insisted that even upon the theory of the Custom-house wool costing one hundred and ten paper dollars to the arroba, was not dutiable.

The argument having occupied the greater part of the day, the case was adjourned, and on Wednesday last the General Appraisers reported that the wool was invoiced at $621,452 of currency; was valued by the local appraisers at $730,917 02; but that, in their judgment, the market value in Buenos Ayres was $606,109 04 currency; thus making the value fixed by reappraisement to be 15,313 paper dollars less than the invoice, and $124,808 less than first appraisement.

The General Appraisers also decided in their report that the ratio of value of Buenos Ayres currency was 25 paper dollars to one dollar silver, thereby sustaining the consular certificate, and the perfect correctness of the action of the importers.

W. M. Evarts, Esq., for the Custom-house; and Messrs. Webster & Craig for the importers.

An Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 18th December last, and again March 16. The relator applies for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City. The relator sets forth that he has performed the work under a contract with the City Inspector, in persuance of authority from the Mayor and Health Commissioners. The City Inspector has also certified the bill.

Upon the return of the writ of alternative *mandamus*, the Mayor made return that the work had not been performed according to contract; that the relator only removed the offal to the dock and there dumped it. Further, that the offal in the relator's district had been left in the streets until it became a public nuisance.

The matter now came up on a demurrer to the return of the respondent, the relator's counsel taking the ground that it was insufficient, and should be quashed. Decision was reserved.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for relator; H. H. Anderson, for respondent.

Service by Publication—Jurisdiction of Absent Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Cook vs. *Farnam.*—This was an appeal from an order made by Justice INGRAHAM at Special Term, denying a motion for the completion of purchase and will in partition. The facts of the case are developed in the opinion of the Court:

ALLEN, J.—The objection to the title is that one of the infant heirs-at-law of the former owner, and a tenant in common of the premises sold, was not properly served with process.

At the time of the commencement of th's action she resided in California, and was and still is an infant under the age of twenty-one years. An order for the service of the summons upon her, by publishing the the same, was made by Judge Roosevelt, upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, an aunt of the infant defendant. His order did not direct a deposit of the summons and complaint in the post-office, directed to the defendant, at her place of residence. The affidavit did not show, nor did it appear in any way, that the residence of the infant was unknown to the plaintiff, and could not with reasonable diligence be ascertained by her (Code, sec. 135.) The only statement in the affidavit bearing upon the question is, "that George Bunphill and Josephine Bunphill (the infant,) resided in the State of California, but their present place of residence therein, deponent is unable to state"—implying, that she had known where they had resided at one time, without its appearing that they had removed at all from such place of residence. The affidavit is entirely connected with the fact that they had resided, within the knowledge of the deponent, at Benecia, or any other given place, and still resided there, the individual making the affidavit having no reason to suppose or believe that they had removed, but excusing herself for denying present knowledge of their residence, by reason of the want of that present knowledge, which is the result of an actual and recent visit to their domicil.

But, conceding that the affidavit was honestly made, and the plaintiff had no knowledge or belief as to the place of residence of the absentees, the statute was not complied with, for the want of evidence that their residence could not be ascertained "with reasonable diligence." It is palpable that slight diligence only would have been necessary to ascertain where they resided. But the statutory proceedings for acquiring jurisdiction of absent defendants must be strictly complied with, to give the Court jurisdiction. The jurisdiction is strictly statutory, and can only be acquired in the mode prescribed by the statute. (Hallett *vs.* Righters, 13 How., 43; Burham *vs.* Peabody, 3 id., 109; Kendall *vs.* Washburn, 14 id., 380.) Even admission of the service of process out of the State is ineffectual to give the Court jurisdiction *in personam*, (Litchfield *vs.* Burnett, 5 id., 341, and see Eustice *vs.* Thomas, 5 How., 45.) As the infant could not convey her estate, she cannot by any covenant confer jurisdiction upon the Court, or ratify or approve the order of sale. Her power of attorney to Mr. Lamar is a nullity.

The order at Special Term must be affirmed with costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE SLAVER EBIE.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel M. Gordon.*—The jury in this case, after being out all night, came into Court this morning, and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged. They stood, as we understand, seven to five for conviction.

The jury were thereupon discharged for the term.

Balm for the Bruised.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Moncrief.

Robert Beggs vs. *Benjamin F. Camp.*—In this case, which was reported in the TIMES of Thursday, the plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant's negligence. The defendant was contractor for the erection of certain buildings on lots Nos. 591 and 592 Broadway, and plaintiff averred that he left a platform in an unsafe condition, by reason of which he plaintiff was injured. The defendant denied plaintiff's allegations, and set up as his defence that the plaintiff was injured in consequence of his own negligence. Verdict was now given the plaintiff for $500.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

CLERKE, J.—*Bloxham* vs. *Bloxham.*—Report of referee sent back, with directions to proceed to the completion of the reference as quickly as possible, according to the memorandum with the clerk. All exceptions not therein provided for are overruled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Wm. Schedelford et al. vs. *Wm. Binns, 4c.*—Motion denied if counter claim is admitted.

Henry E. Freeman vs. *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Referred to A. B. Tappan, with $10 costs.

Thos. Owen, 4c. vs. *Wm. Bagley, 4c.*—Motion granted on conditions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou	83¾	160 Erie Railroad	22¼
1,000 U. S. 6s,'74..Cou	76¾	100 Har. R. Pri'd	22½
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90	36	100 do	22¾
28,000 do	36¾	225 do	22
4,000 Va. St. 6s	40	100 Reading R.	s60 32¾
9,000 N. Caro. St. 6s	48	10 Mich. Cen. R.	42¾
6,000 do	44¾	50 do	42
7,000 Missouri S. 6s	39	50 do	42½
1,000 do	38¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	11¾
8,000 do	38¾	120 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	26
5,000 do	b30 38¾	200 do	25¾
18,000 do	38½	5 Panama Railroad	109
10,000 Louis. S. 6's	s10 52	50 do	108
1,000 do	52	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	66
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	100¾	50 do	s30 65
500 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	55	100 do	65¼
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	35¾	300 do	65¾
10 Bk of the St. of N. Y	75	100 do	65¾
5 Bank of Commerce	78	50 do	s15 65¾
5 Bk. of Republic	90	100 do	s7 65¾
50 Metropolitan Bk	80	50 Galena & Chic. R.	60¾
70 Canton Company	9	250 do	60¾
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co	79	150 do	60¾
83 Penna. Coal Co	60	50 do	60½
65 Pacific S. S. Co	65¾	200 do	s10 60¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	73¾	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾
170 Harlem Railroad	9¾	100 do	s10 23¾
10 do	9¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	35¾
100 do	9¾	50 do	s10 35½
450 do	9	15 Chic., B. & Q. R.	55¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	84	250 N. Y. Central R.	73¾
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90	36	50 do	s10 73¾
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	39¾	100 do	b10 73½
300 do	s10 39	150 Harlem Railroad	9
3,000 do	39¼	500 Harlem R. Pref.	21¾
5,000 do	s60 38	50 Panama R.	s30 108¾
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	37¾	3) Clev., Col & Cin. R	96
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	44¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 60
2,000 do	44¾	250 do	60¾
11,000 do	44	50 do	60¾
3,000 La. St. 6s	51	280 do	s5 60
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	81	300 do	s3 60
2,000 Ill. Cen R. bds.	89	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 23
100 Ill. Cen. Rd. Sp.	s3 65½	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 34¾
100 do	65¾		

FRIDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Stock Market, which manifested weakness yesterday, took quite a downward turn to-day, reversing the spirit of Wednesday, and leaving prices this afternoon about 1½ ₩ cent. lower than the best rates of that day, on nearly the whole Railway Share list. The advance on Government Securities was also partially lost, while the Border State Stocks were irregular—Tennessees, 1 ₩ cent better than yesterday; Virginias, ¾ ₩ cent. lower; Missouris, 1@1½ ₩ cent lower; and North Carolinas and Louisianas steady. The Railway mortgages are in fair request, and prices for the leading descriptions well sustained. For the general and decided reaction in the Railway Shares no special cause was assigned, as the War news was not remarkably exciting, nor the chances of a great battle very imminent, although vague rumors in this direction appeared in the morning papers. Some of the *Bull* parties to the recent upward turn in the market, on the Street, are supposed to have realized their profits, especially on Galena and New-York Central, content, in these War times, with the rise of 2½ ₩ cent. from the starting point; and ready, of course, to put themselves in an easy position to come in again, should the *Bear* account presume largely on the reaction to sell at low prices.

After the printed sales in the afternoon, the market showed increased heaviness, and lower figures were made on the Street, closing about as follows:

New-York Central	73⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	25¼
Erie	22¼	Michigan Central	42
Hudson	32¾	Toledo	22½
Harlem Preferred	21¾	Rock Island	34½
Galena	60	Illinois Central	65
Pacific	65¼	Burlington	36½
Panama	106½	Missouris	37¾

The business in Foreign Exchange for the *Fulton*, sailing for Havre and Southampton at noon on Saturday, was done to-day at 105¼@105¾ ₩ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 104@105¼ for the various grades of Merchant bills. The demand from the Importers of Merchandise was again moderate, but a fair amount to cover the importation of Gold was purchased by the leading Banking houses, partly for cash and partly for their own paper, 30@45 days, adding 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest. The market for Money is unusually dull this week, and the rates, on call, are generally cheap, where the collateral is unquestioned—say 4 @5 ₩ cent. The Banks are believed to hold, at present, about $39,500,000, or an increase of a million on last week's average, while their Discounts have run down over a million of dollars.

The Bank of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable July 1, leaving a balance of 7½ ₩ cent. to carry to the surplus fund, which now amounts to $119,833. The Metropolitan Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable July 1.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of May, 1861, as compared with that of 1860:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$205,985 43	$180,581 83
Received from merchandise	31,762 69	53,775 33
Received from travel, &c	16,169 37	30,653 55
Total	$269,917 49	$265,010 71
Transp'n and all charges	131,983 34	149,717 67
Net profit for the month	$131,934 15	$115,293 04
Net profit for previous 5 mos.	469,121 12	462,403 29
Total net profit for 6 mos.	$601,055 27	$577,696 33

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the last week:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,934 08	107,459.16
Shipped South	19,865 01	359,380.12
Total	26,799.09	466,840.08

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,373.06	82,454.16
Shipped South	18,607.01	344,188.02
Total	23,980 07	426 642 18

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the week ending June 15, were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$6 561	$10,195
Freight	10 308	11,276
Sundries	855	1,045
Total	$17,725	$22,517
Total this month to date	$34 318	$42,759
Total since Jan. 1	410 880	378,512

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the first two weeks of June were:

Passengers	$8,866
Freight	55,978
Mail and express	1,161
Rent	1,212
Ferry	988
Total	$68 226
Corresponding two weeks in 1860	13 141
Increase to June 14	$43,829

The holders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds, and all creditors and shareholders in interest, have been called, by public advertisement and special circular, to confer together at the office of Mr. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William street. They will will find with Mr. COWDREY the proposed plan for consolidating and thoroughly reorganizing the affairs of the Company, on a basis somewhat similar, and believed to be susceptible of equally favorable results, of the recent scheme of the creditors and shareholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) to which the actual or productive value of the La Crosse line, if once in honest and mutually consenting management, might be likened. The current earnings of the road are represented to be about $100,000 ₩ month, no part of which reaches the great body of mortgage Bondholders, and a good portion of which is said to be applied to their prejudice, to questionable and unsecured floating claims against the old administration. The proposed plan is to sell the road under the decree of foreclosure, to be purchased for the benefit of assenting creditors and farm-mortgage stockholders; pay the present creditors and that class of stockholders with bonds and stock of the new Company, as follows, viz.:

Value of property		$7,400,000
Divided as follows:		
Mortgage @ 7 per cent., thirty years	$2,460,000	
1st Preferred Stock @ 7 per cent	1,500,000	
2d Preferred Stock @ 7 per cent	1,000 000	
Common Stock	2,440 000	—7,400,000
Appropriate the mortgage bonds to pay 1st Mort. E. Div. at par	$900,000	
City of Milwaukee at par	314,000	
2d Mort. E. Div. @ 25 per cent	250,000	
Land Grants Nos. 1 @ 1991, @ 50 per cent	995,500	
Unappropriated		590—2,460,000
Appropriate 1st Preferred Stock to pay—		
1st Mort. E. Div. @ 50 per cent	$500,000	
Land Grants Nos. 1 @ 1991, @ 50 per cent	995,500	
Unappropriated		4,560—1,500,000
Appropriate 2d Preferred Stock to pay—		
Land Grants Nos. 1 992@2,500, at 75 ₩ cent	$381,750	
Land Grants Nos. 2,500@4,000, at 40 ₩ cent	600,000	
Unappropriated		18,250—1,000,000
Appropriate common Stock to pay—		
Land Grants Nos. 2,800@4,000, at 35 ₩ cent	$525,000	
Farm Mortgages, at par	1,000,000	
Milwaukee and Minnesota Stock, ($1,500,000,) at 20 ₩ cent	300,000	
Unappropriated		615 00—2,440,000
Cost of Road		$7,400 000

The following are Messrs. TAYLOR & BROS. buying rates, to-day, for bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	North Carolina	15
New-York State	¼	S. C. and Georgia	20
Canada	¼	Mobile, Ala	20
East Jersey	¼	New Orleans, La	12½
West Jersey	¼	Ohio and Indiana	1½
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	c
Pennsylvania	2½	Ill. and Wisconsin	60
Baltimore	¼	Iowa	5
Maryland	2½	Tennessee	20
Delaware	¼	Missouri	20
Virginia	¾	Michigan	1½

The Erie Bondholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It is generally understood that the earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, since the plan of reorganization was adopted in the autumn of 1859, have exceeded the estimates then made and published; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that the proposed payments of arrears of interest on the first three mortgages, was made considerably before the time assigned for such payments.

This being the case, as a holder of some of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, I confess to no little surprise that the arrears of interest due on that class have not been paid, at least in part.

Supposing that the company's earnings are equal to the estimates of 1859, there should be on hand at the present moment, between five and six hundred thousand dollars. In their circular, issued in October, 1859, they estimate that, for the year ending December, 1861, there will be earnings to the amount of $1,165,000 "applicable to the entire redemption of suspended mortgage coupons, and other necessary expenses." At the end of the first half of the year, there should, consequently, be realized about half of the sum above named, or $587,500. This must be true, or the company's earnings have fallen short of the estimates; but if true, or if it approximate the truth, why does not Mr. MARSH pay one or two of the four over-due coupons?

At a time like the present, when all incomes are reduced, and many of them utterly annihilated, a payment of a portion of that long-delayed interest would bring relief to hundreds. If the receiver has the money to pay only one of these coupons, can see no good reason why it should not be immediately given to those to whom it belongs.

It has been often suggested that payment is withheld in order to depress the market value of these securities for the benefit of wealthy capitalists and their friends behind the curtain; but for one, I have too high an opinion of Mr. MARSH to believe that he is capable of lending his countenance to so nefarious a proceeding. It is, however, so generally believed that he has funds sufficient to pay a portion, if not the whole of the arrears on the Fourths, that in default of payment, an explanation, at least, is very naturally looked for from him.

In the estimates of 1859, one item of expense should be noticed. It was proposed to appropriate $500,000 for the Long Dock completion, and this sum was to be taken from the earnings of 1860. Now, if the public is rightly informed, a part, at least, of this appropriation, was saved by an arrangement with Mr. STEVENS, who agreed to furnish a large sum in consideration of certain privileges on the road, to be granted to him. Whatever was saved by that bargain, should be added to the surplus of the present year; unless, indeed (what I grant is possible), that the whole appropriation, together with the money received from STEVENS, was, or is to be, expended on the Long Dock improvement. However this be, one thing is very clear, viz: that the business of the road for the last two years, if the published statements be true, has been very large-equal, as is generally believed, to the estimates, which give, as before stated, $1,155,000, as the result of the present year's traffic. If the Receiver has not half that amount on hand at the present time, there must have been a very remarkable departure in some direction, from the Company's programme of October, 1859.

The money or an explanation, is earnestly desired by some BONDHOLDERS.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¾; Reading Railroad, 16¼; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 6¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @1-10 par cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PARROT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—CHR. CHRIST'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROSENBERG'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

SOUPER'S, No. 592 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday appears to have been a remarkably quiet day in the vicinity of Washington, on both sides of the Potomac. Not even an alarm occurred. Evidences multiply, however, that the Government expects soon to initiate active operations against BEAUREGARD'S line—among which are the continued arrival of troops at the Capital, to take the place of those which are daily pushed into Virginia. It is stated, also, that the Government has determined, at the solicitation of prominent gentlemen, to accept the services of twenty-two additional regiments immediately. From points further west we have little intelligence of moment.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, to Thursday evening, are important. A large secession force was rumored to be advancing towards the fortress from the direction of Yorktown, and a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel was immediately ordered. The German Turner Regiment, under command of MAX WEBER, was detailed for this duty, together with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery. The expedition had not returned at last accounts. There is little doubt that the rebels are approaching nearer our lines round the fortress, as our pickets near Little Bethel were driven in by them on Wednesday. Opposite the Rip Raps they are reported to be erecting strong masked batteries,—probably with a view to dislodging the long-range cannon recently put in position there, and which has been found to command so successfully the rebel batteries at Sewell's Point. Preparations are being made by Gen. BUTLER to rebuild the bridge over Hampton Creek.

Two Massachusetts men, for some time residents of Macon, Ga., and impressed into one of the Georgia Companies, in service in the battery at Sewell's Point, made their escape on Thursday morning, and have made important disclosures to Gen. BUTLER, not only relating to the Sewell's Point Battery, but regarding the strength of the rebel forces, and the intention of the rebel leaders. The battery, they state, consists of five columbiads, fifty-four pieces of smaller calibre, and three rifled cannon. On the road to Norfolk are two other batteries, formed with guns taken from the Gosport Navy Yard. The force at the point consists of five hundred men, while at Norfolk are fifteen thousand, and at intermediate points about two thousand. The intentions of the rebel leaders had been disclosed in a speech made by HOWELL COBB, to some disaffected troops from Georgia, and at least have the merit of magnitude, not to say magnificence. He pledged his honor that within three months the Confederate Army should not only occupy Washington, but should subdue the entire Union forces of the North. It is the opinion of these two men that the Government should prepare for a long and vigorous war.

The folds of the boa constrictor, as typified by Gen. SCOTT, are indeed encircling the rebels. They will soon stretch all the way along the Southwest border, and when they begin to contract, somebody will be crushed. A regiment of mounted men is to be raised immediately in California for service in Arizona, and a portion of the new regiments authorized to be raised in Iowa, one of which is to be a cavalry regiment, is to be engaged in Texas, in concert with the two regiments recently raised in Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and also in concert with the California Regiment first mentioned. This movement is doubtless made with a view to the protection of the large number of Union men known to be in Texas, as well as to distract and scatter the rebel forces, which, thus hemmed in on all sides, will scarcely know from what direction to expect an attack.

The Wheeling Convention yesterday adjourned over until Monday, to allow the Committee appointed for that purpose, time to perfect an ordinance for the reorganization of the State militia.

It has been found necessary by the Navy Department, in view of the great disparity which exists in the bids made for the construction of the new gun-boats, to fix upon a standard price for the work, and to invite contractors to build them for that price. The sum, of course, will be regulated at a fair average of the lowest bids made, and it is believed that in this manner the Government will be able to obtain all the boats wanted at a fair price. The bids for the machinery were much more even, the average being within the range fixed by the Department.

Another regiment—the Twenty-sixth—left Elmira yesterday, for Washington, and there are now five regiments more there, waiting to be mustered into the service, when they will immediately depart for the same destination.

Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment—the Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers—numbering upward of 800 muskets, took its departure for Washington yesterday. The men, most of whom have smelt powder in other lands, presented an extremely fine appearance. They were warmly applauded along their route, from Elm Park to Cortlandt-street.

The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, 1,047 rank and file, under command of Col MARSTON, arrived yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the *Bay State*. They have with them 36 horses and 22 commissariat wagons. They left in the evening for Washington, *via* Baltimore.

Col. LANSING'S regiment, which has been quartered for some time past on Staten Island, also left yesterday for Washington.

The body of Major WINTHROP, killed at the battle of GreatBethel, was yesterday removed from the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and transported to New-Haven for final interment. Funeral services were celebrated at the Armory previous to the removal, which were attended by a large concourse of citizens and military.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and, after transacting a small amount of routine business of no general interest, adjourned to Wednesday evening next at 5 o'clock.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the *mandamus* of GREEN against the Mayor was up yesterday on a demurrer to the respondent's return. The proceeding is to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for $1,000, in favor of the relator, directed to the Chamberlain. The amount is claimed for services in cleaning the streets of offal, &c. In the case of BEGGS *vs.* CAMP, brought to recover of the defendant as building contractor, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of alleged negligence in leaving, in an unsafe condition, a platform in front of Nos. 591 and 592 Broadway, the jury gave the plaintiff $500 damages. The case was stated in the TIMES of Wednesday, and was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, at Trial Term of the Superior Court.

The Stock Market fell off yesterday both on the Railway Shares and some of the State Stocks; New-York Central closed at 73½; Missouris, 37¾ ₰ cent. Exchange, 105½@105¾ ₰ cent..

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were moderate, and prices buoyant. Flour was in fair request, and desirable lots of extra State and shipping brands of extra Ohio, which were most sought after, were steady. Wheat was less inquired for; round lots of Spring, however, were firm. Corn was a shade dearer, and not plenty. The demand for Coffee, Sugars, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine, was fair. Provisions were depressed. Whisky was moderately dealt in, as were also Rosin, Molasses, Ingot Copper, Pepper, and Tallow. Hops were more active. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Schemes of Compromise—The Mischief-making of Mr. Crittenden.

The Administration will have many friends in the approaching Congress. If party lines are to be thought of at all at such a time, the Republicans will be overwhelmingly in the majority; but when the existence of the Government and the integrity of the national territory are at stake, there can be but one line of division between parties, viz.: that which separates the friends from the enemies of the country. There may be a few men in each House whose hearts are not thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts of the people to suppress rebellion, and it will be the duty of the people and of the Press to watch their motions. Whoever is not in favor of prosecuting the war until the traitors are overthrown—whoever begins to talk about offering terms of compromise, or of suspending hostilities until the rebels ground their arms—may be set down as a sympathiser with the enemy.

When the right of secession was a matter of speculation merely, it is but charitable to admit that the friends of the heresy might be faithful in their allegiance to the country; but now that its recognition as a fact comes up for action, and the honor of the nation is staked upon its suppression, it is safe to say that no man who favors it, whether he be Northern or Southern, can be a patriot; and the integrity and fidelity of Congressmen or others who propose or advocate the right of States to secede, should at once be suspected. Of course, no man of honor whose sympathies are with the rebels can for a moment think of swearing to support the Constitution, and the people will have little more confidence in those who, after taking the official oath, go to work to defeat the measures of Government for the overthrow of the traitors. A man cannot serve two masters or two countries, and he who sympathizes with rebellion cannot be trusted to guard the ramparts of the Constitution.

The country has great respect for the character of Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, but the position he has taken of a divided allegiance, with the preponderating half on the side of the State, will render him anything but a safe counselor, and it would be a great deal better for the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, that an avowed Secessionist should be elected to Congress from his district, than the venerable, respectable and once patriotic Senator. An avowed Secessionist would do no harm. He would at once be sent to Coventry, if not to jail, but the return of the traitor of the Senate, with his "compromise" and his baffling allegiance, will be a formidable aider and abettor of treason, whatever his purposes may be. It was his well-meant, but weak and ill-timed propositions of "compromise" which caused the demands of the South to rise beyond all bounds of moderation, and it is safe to say, that but for their pernicious influence, no State north of the thirty fifth parallel would have been carried by the madness of the hour, into rebellion against the Government. After the Presidential election, public meetings were held all over the Middle and Western Counties of North Carolina in which resolutions were adopted, declaring that the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN furnished no ground for a dissolution of the Union, and that the people of the State had never been oppressed by, or felt the hand of the Federal Government, except when it was stretched forth to protect and bless. The organs of public opinion in Tennessee, in Kentucky, Arkansas and Virginia—always excepting, of course, the more malignant exponents of Breckinridge Democracy,—were still more emphatic and outspoken for the Union. But the venerable Chevalier Bayard of the Senate—not him of Delaware, but of Kentucky,—persisted in urging the justice of his utterly preposterous and impracticable resolutions of compromise, until the whole Union party of the South were compelled to accept them, and to demand them as the basis of compromise, on pain of incurring the charge of infidelity to the South. These compromise resolutions of Mr. CRITTENDEN were nothing else than the platform concocted by WISE, DAVIS, YANCEY, KEITT & Co. for the Democratic Party, and which that party, debauched as it was, had the grace to reject at Charleston, in April of last year. It was the insulting demand that Congress should depart from the usage of seventy years, and in contempt of all parties North of Mason's and Dixon's line, establish a Slave-code for the territories. The opposite principle, that Slavery should be excluded from the territories, having triumphed in the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, Mr. CRITTENDEN came forward as a pacificator, to demand that the triumphant party should make a humiliating surrender to the smallest faction among those that were defeated. The proposition originated in the insolence of a pampered oligarchy, and it could only have found sanction in the weakness of age in a mind so honest and patriotic as that of the Kentucky Senator. But his name was a tower of strength in the South, and the evil wrought by him has been immeasurable. Secession would soon have broken down, but for the accession of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; and that the preposterous propositions of Mr. CRITTENDEN caused these States to rise in their demands to the point of rebellion, scarcely admits of doubt. The "Crittenden Compromise" and the secession of these States stand to each other in the inseparable relations of cause and effect; and upon him rests the responsibility of the civil war that now rages in Virginia.

We fear that there is little hope of the defeat of Mr. CRITTENDEN by the more open ally of treason who opposes him; but, at any rate, the country should be warned in time against the perils into which his weak, though possibly well-meant, counsels must lead.

PAPER IS KING.—The skies seem big with disaster to the Confederate cause. It has been discovered that the supply of paper is very small within the limits of Secessia, and even this is each day becoming beautifully less. We do not wonder at the alarm evinced by the Southern editors. Paper is indispensable to the Confederate Government if the rebellion is to continue. It is essential for the manufacture of Confederate State Bonds; it is necessary to expand the system of shinplasters in the different States, so that it may meet the requirements of a currency; and it is wanted especially for the printing of the proclamations of the rebel leaders, to say nothing of the smaller quantities required for correspondence and the printing of rebellious newspapers. For the moment, Paper, not Cotton, is King.

The Vital Strategic Point.

We have repeatedly alluded to the great importance of organizing and supporting the Union Party of East Tennessee; for the reason that by this means the Government would become possessed of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, stretching from Knoxville to Richmond, Va., and thus effectually cut off the grand army of the rebels from all reinforcement of men or supplies in the only direction from which they can be obtained. This isolation would insure its speedy surrender or destruction; for being by this movement outflanked and segregated, no possibility of escape would remain.

It requires but a glance at any correct railroad map to establish this proposition. And it is surprising when one comes to examine the facts, to find how ill prepared the seceding States of the Southwest are to render any aid to their Government in the State of Virginia, where they are compelled to make war; for it must be taken for granted that the employment of railroads is indispensable in the present fight. As well might the rebel States attempt to dispense with bayonets and rifled cannon, as railroads, if the Government of the United States shall use, as they will, these agencies of attack.

How stands the case, then? The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, have but three routes of railroad approach to the seat of war in Virginia. The first is from Memphis to Columbus, Ky., or, by way of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to Louisville, Ky., and thence by way of the railroads through the Free States to Wheeling, or Marietta, (O.,) near Parkersburgh. This route is impossible, of course.

The second is from Memphis, by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Chattanooga, in the southeast corner of Tennessee, and thence through Knoxville, Tenn., by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Richmond. This is the sole route used by the Confederate States of the Southwest in this war, in reaching the army of rebellion in Virginia. And by this route alone is it possible to draw supplies to Virginia in sufficient abundance and with necessary dispatch, to support the army that JEFF. DAVIS has in the field.

The third and only other route, by which the States named may communicate by railroad with Virginia is the so-called great Southern route from Montgomery, Ga., to Atlanta, thence eastward through South and North Carolina to Norfolk or Petersburgh. There is about sixty miles west of Charleston, what is called the "Kingsville Cut-off," which would save the necessity of going through Charleston, and put one into the same route at a town called Florence, considerably north of Charleston, but this saving is of no practical value. The entire line is circuitous, and a coast-line route—not desirable at any time, nor at all safe to be used in the hottest season of the year. Another serious defect of this route is, that Selma, an inland town of Alabama, nothing of itself and connecting with no place, is its Southern terminus; unless we allow Mobile to be so considered, which connects with it by Montgomery, by steamboats on the Alabama River.

The inutility of this last line of railroad to the South, for war purposes, must, however, be obvious. It connects the barren, hungry, and weak portion of the Confederate States with their Government at Richmond. Men and provisions are not going on the line of this road, as they are on the Tennessee route to Virginia; and everything, the soldiers and the sustenance destined for the seat of war, would have to go south, hundreds of miles, at heavy expense, and with no little drawback from a hot climate, to be embarked on the cars and conveyed by way of Charleston or Kingsville to their destination.

It is very obvious from these facts, that the Confederate Government has but one *feasible* route of railroad communication between its seat of Government and seat of war, and seven of the most important seceding States on which it relies for men and provisions in sufficient supply to maintain the war. That route is by way of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which, for a distance of about two hundred and forty miles—that is to say, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the State line near Abingdon, Va.,—lies wholly in East Tennessee and in the midst of as loyal a population as can be found in the Union. Knoxville, Tenn., is very near the centre of this district, and on this line of road; and a Union army stationed at Knoxville, drawn from the forty thousand Unionists of East Tennessee, and sustained by the Government, would not only cut off all possibility of reinforcements to JEFF. DAVIS, but all hope of retreat, and leave his grand Army in Virginia at the mercy of the Federal Government.

It would appear from this view that Knoxville, Tenn., is a strategetic point of vast importance in this campaign. It is the key to the whole situation, and when once in the grasp of the Government the utter ruin of the rebels is only a matter of a few months' time. Like rats in a trap, they could be caught one by one, or submerged by one plunge, at the will of Gen. SCOTT.

It would be a glorious coincidence if Tennessee, the home of the "Old Hero," and Kentucky, the land of HENRY CLAY, should have the immortal honor of crushing the tremendous crime of this age, which their magnanimity spared thirty years ago, only to assume the gigantic and horrible proportions it now presents. But at the will of Gen. SCOTT and the Federal Government, these States will scotch the monster, by a blow in East Tennessee, from which recovery will be impossible.

Let the Unionists of East Tennessee be succored forthwith. Let ANDREW JOHNSON, Judge NELSON and WM. G. BROWNLOW, be appointed to military commands, and authorized to raise troops for the Federal Government, to be mustered into the service and kept for action in East Tennessee. We can name the man in Kentucky, not far from the East Tennessee border, who, on receipt of a similar commission, will raise five thousand Kentucky soldiers, to be marched to Knoxville, to aid the East Tennessee army in holding that point for the Union. And the now opened route up the Kanawha River would afford an entrance for an army of twenty thousand bayonets from Pennsylvania and Ohio, that would reach by easy stages the same field of vital strategy, and thus annihilate treason by one grand blow, so that it should not be breathed again for a hundred years at least in the American Union.

The effect of organizing a Union army in East Tennessee would be to advance a solid Union column right down into the heart of the Confederate territory, dividing it in two, with an impassable barrier of loyalists of Kentucky, East Tennessee and Western Virginia filling and guarding the mountain passes. It is well known that Northern Alabama has also a loyal element that refused for months to succumb to the Secession treason, and only yielded at last to superior numbers and the apparent hopelessness of further resistance. The presence of the old flag floating triumphantly on their border would kindle anew the holy love of the Union in that section, and Huntsville would again become the habitation of patriots. And thus onward still, till the Gulf is reached, and the Confederate States are rent in twain, and the west half, about the mouth of the Mississippi, left to the mercy of the mighty Northwest, and the Southern Atlantic coast given up in all its helplessness to the *regimen* of the grand Army now pressing upon Virginia under the immediate supervision of Gen. SCOTT. Is it not quite evident that the Unionists of East Tennessee, now rising for resistance and calling on the Government for help, hold, as we have said, the key of the situation, and can give a grand success to the campaign?

Tone of the French Press.

Our Parisian files continue to exhibit the same sympathy with the Federal Government as they have shown from the beginning of our struggle, and their aspirations for the triumph of our cause rather augment in intensity. They do not, it is true, fully realize our idea of the functions and attributes of government, and the constitutional necessity of preserving our national integrity does not impress them as we might desire. This is due to two causes; first, to the tone assumed by the English Press, the influence of which cannot but react on public opinion in France; and, second, to the defective sources from which they derive their information. In several instances we have detected in French papers erroneous statements concerning American affairs, which evidently do not originate with the American Press, but must rather be attributed to the inventive genius of some foreign journals in the secession interest printed in our City. Thus M. GUILLARDET, the American editor of the *Presse*, writes nearly two columns on the acceptance of the Canadian regiment by Mr. LINCOLN, and on his order raising the blockade of Charleston—two *canards* of the hugest magnitude. He speaks of the inactivity of the Federal army, as if our Army, which was not in existence two months ago, had not done wonders in so short a time, and seems surprised that Mr. LINCOLN does not prosecute the war in the interests of emancipation. These follies, delivered in sounding sentences, are crowned by the opinion that the threats made by Mr SEWARD to Spain about her occupation of San Domingo, indicate a design on the part of the Administration to close the civil war by offering to the South the Island of Cuba as *monne bouche*.

We do not care to impute the incorrectness of these statements and the unsoundness of these views to any desire on the part of M. GUILLARDET to willfully misrepresent the North or to encourage the Southern rebellion, but rather to the deficiency of his information and to a want of political sagacity strange enough in a man who has lived so long in this country. It is so much the more to be regretted, as he is looked upon as an authority on American affairs by most of his countrymen, and by several members of the Parisian Press. We still hope that he will watch more closely the source of his information, and guard against too great a haste in his political inductions; otherwise he must soon lose the consideration he enjoys among us. Meanwhile, it is a matter of wonder that with such an informant on American affairs on one side, and English influence on the other, the French still cling to the North with so tenacious a fidelity.

M. CHATARD, another writer of the *Presse*, avers that no French shipowners will accept the letters-of-marque offered by President DAVIS, to go and commit highway robbery against the American vessels going out from the port of New-York. As a proof of it, he mentions the silence of the French Government, which has not felt, like the English, the necessity of issuing a proclamation to that effect. "Privateering against the ships and property of the United States, for which," he says, "we always professed a national sympathy, would be considered by our merchants as a miserable and ignoble robbery, and condemned by all honest people."

The London correspondent of the *Monteur* says that our blockade of the Southern ports will not be the object of any official communication to the maritime Powers by the Cabinet at Washington; but that the officers charged with its enforcement will advise the foreign vessels of its existence. In his opinion, this absence of usual formalities is calculated to create difficulties before the prize tribunals, and serious discussions with foreign Governments. He charges the Administration with having adopted extreme views in looking upon the Secessionists as rebels, and believes that England will not, in the eventuality of the independence of the Confederate States, engage her freedom of action, inasmuch as certain Ministers do not believe in the reconstruction of the Union. This statement, however, obtains no official importance from its appearance in the *Monteur*.

THE NEW COTTON FINANCIAL SCHEME.—The cotton planters cannot get the hang of COBB'S Cotton financiering. The whole thing is to them an inextricable nest of "bondss," "convertible," "non-convertible," "twenty years," and "eight per cents," and "Treasury notes," any or all of which the banks will or will not receive on deposit, as the case may be. To the Northern capitalist the scheme seems a high-pressure affair, go tup on the principle of "heads, I win—tails, you lose:" but somehow or other the planters can't make head or tail to it. Hence, the Southern journals have been fruitful of explanations to clear up the difficulties. A recent issue of the Savannah *Republican* contains its explanation. It states that "all subscriptions stand in the light of a loan to the Government, on bonds, to run for twenty years, and bear interest at eight per cent. These bonds are not convertible into Treasury notes, as some seem to suppose. Holders of Treasury notes may convert them into bonds at will, and these bonds into Treasury notes, if desired. These Convertible Bonds are issued to crop subscribers, and are the only bonds, which, together with treasury notes, the banks have resolved to receive on deposit." Could anything be more clear? Yet it is doubtful whether the daylight of that explanation will penetrate the obtuse *crania* of the planters. The bonds are "to run for twenty years"—and with this advantage in their favor it is doubtful whether the subscribers will ever be able to catch up with them. But it is a very simple matter. The planter gives his cotton and receives bonds. As the bonds will not buy bagging or corn or pork at the North or elsewhere, he naturally asks what he shall do with them?—and it is precisely on this material point the *Republican* has nothing to offer.

The Manufacture of Light Cannon.

Thus far artillery has done the business of this war; and all modern history renders it probable that artillery will finish it, when the bayonet cannot be used. A first-class battle would be but half-an-hour's job, if the rifled cannon could be substituted for the rifled musket. While the latter, in default of the long practice and extraordinary coolness on the part of the soldier that alone insures good aim, throws away at least nine hundred and ninety-nine bullets, while the lucky one in a thousand bores but one small hole, the former, having a fixed support, and hence an accurate aim, drives its percussion shell full of bullets, two or three miles away, and then whirls its hundred missiles of death in every direction. Of course, the weight of the cannon, and, to some degree, its expense, prevent its exclusive or very extensive use in the field; but, within certain limits, the more these can be reduced, the greater will be the number that can be practically used. To this end the energies of governments and inventors have been devoted for years. How to make cannon within reasonable limits of cost, out of the strongest material, and hence, the lightest material, for a given strength, so that they can be easily transported, is one of the great problems of the day. Thus far the practice shows that there is one condition of cannon-metal, so extremely important, that many other features of great value can well be dispensed with to secure it, and that condition is homogeneousness. Tenacity is very important, and so is hardness, but these are both sacrificed in the cast iron and the bronze gun, to secure that homogeneousness in the metal which is has been impossible to give to large masses of wrought iron and steel—materials otherwise superior because stronger and harder. The greater the tenacity of the material the less thickness is required to sustain the force of the explosion; and the greater its hardness the less the wear of the grooves by the projectile. But strength in one part and weakness in another is a defect, the risk of which, even, cannot be tolerated; and this is just the defect of *wrought* metals—that although stronger than cast metals when sound, the welding of several parts into one is likely to leave seams which the explosive force of powder will soon open. Wrought iron and puddled steel are made from cast iron in a puddling furnace; the cast iron is softened and decarbonized by a great heat, and worked by the operative into balls, which are hammered into blooms, and these blooms are made into slabs, or bars, and these are laid in piles, and welded together into cannon. Hence, there must be a number of welds in any large mass thus made, for it is impossible, in the present state of the art, to work up a puddle-ball large enough to make a cannon without a weld, or to get the cinder out of such a puddle-ball, if it could be made. The trouble with welding is, that the oxidation of the surfaces, and the cinder squeezed by the process out of the iron or steel, prevent the absolute union of the parts. But it is probable that improved machinery, especially heavier hammers, will soon remedy this defect. Blacksmiths find very little difficulty in welding *small* pieces of iron and puddled steel soundly, simply because they use hammers that are very heavy in proportion to the work, and so condense the parts to the very core at each blow. And there is no doubt that proportionately heavy hammers would make cannon nearly as sound. While in welding small parts, we strike them with a blow equal to that of a hammer of fifty times their weight, we have been attempting to weld masses weighing five or six tons with hammers of three or four tons weight. It is well known among iron-workers, that light hammering on a large mass of iron, instead of condensing the metal, will absolutely separate it in the centre. Steamboat shafts, made under light hammers, have been found absolutely hollow in the centre, from end to end, by reason of the stretching of the outer stratum of metal. But if a pile of bars or slabs, from which a cannon is to be forged, were struck at a welding heat three or four blows from a twenty-ton hammer—blows that would jam every particle in the mass, from circumference to centre, into intimate union, and squeeze the cinder out under this enormous pressure—we believe there would be very little trouble with bad welds. But we might as reasonably hope to weld log-chains with carpet-hammers, as to make sound work of large cannon with the light machinery generally in use. We are glad to learn that some of our iron-makers are aware of the serious defects in the processes now adopted. A reform will be of great advantage to the army and the public.

Now, what are our neighbors doing in this direction? KRUPP, of Essen, Prussia, the most celebrated steel-maker in the world, is turning out steel cannon for various Governments, (and the question arises, has he made any very light and very destructive guns for the C. S. A.—guns that are *so easily shifted from one battery to another?*) and we are informed in some of the foreign scientific journals that KRUPP is using hammers as heavy as 20 tons. Now we can make good enough steel, cast or puddled, but till we use KRUPP'S hammers we shall not make very good guns of large calibre.

Again: if it happens that large guns cannot be made of different pieces, is it not practicable to make wrought guns of one piece—to make them as homogeneous as cast-iron or bronze, but out of a much stronger material? Is it impracticable to make cast-steel guns of any size? The Prussian works mentioned, make cast-steel cannon of eight inches bore, and advertise to make them larger still. We ought to be able to do nearly as well, especially when we have such a good opinion of our capacities. We can certainly cast ingots large enough to make columbiads, but how to heat them so that they can be soundly forged, has been the question. An ingot, three or four feet in diameter may certainly be burned on the outside, and only black hot in the core, if heated rapidly enough; but we see no reason, theoretical or practical, why a slow heat—two days or more—not sufficient to burn the outer part of the steel, will not gradually soften the middle portion, and thus allow the whole mass to be drawn down under a heavy hammer into a cannon that shall be as sound as a horse-nail.

But if we cannot or will not make light, easily transported, and durable steel guns, other people can, and our forces should not be permitted to go without them, when one establishment alone in Prussia advertises to make forty-four per day, from three to eight inches bore. There is a great cry for light steel cannon. We believe our manufacturers can make them, and will, if Government will offer sufficient inducement. If not, the best in the world are at our service; and if we really want them, (and who can doubt their great importance,) we had better walk right up to the counter where they sell them, without further ado.

The City Printing.

The Comptroller has recently furnished to the Board of Aldermen a statement of the amounts paid by the City authorities to different newspapers for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council, and advertising for the different Departments of the City Government for the year 1860. The statement discloses the extent to which the authorities have exhibited a practical sympathy with the Southern conspiracy, by giving support to certain daily journals of this City which have been the advocates and apologists of the Southern rebellion, and whose tardy conversion to patriotic principles bears all the evidence of insincerity.

The following figures exhibit the sums paid for the support of five English daily journals which have openly or covertly aided the conspiracy of JEFF. DAVIS:

New-York Daily News	$10,824 [illegible]
New York Morning Express	13,[illegible]
New-York Day Book	5,81[illegible]
New-York Herald	3,4[illegible]
Journal of Commerce	4[illegible]
Total	$42,5[illegible]

In contrast with the above we may exhibit the extent to which the City authorities have distributed their patronage among those daily journals which have uniformly denounced the Southern conspirators, and advocated the perpetuation of our Governmental institutions as they are:

Commercial Advertiser	$6,641 [illegible]
New-York Evening Post	4,[illegible]
Courier and Enquirer	3,[illegible]
New-York Tribune	2,[illegible]
New-York Times	1,[illegible]
New-York Sun	[illegible]
The World	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

In brief, $42,000 has been distributed among five journals who aided the Southern conspirators, and $21,000 among seven journals who opposed them—an average of $8,500 each in the one case, and $3,000 in the other. And further, $30,000 of the $42,000 was paid to four journals having an average daily circulation not exceeding 20,000, or including the fifth, 30,000, while the $21,000 was paid to seven journals having an average daily circulation of 180,000. It will be seen, also, that to one of the most unprincipled of the secession journals has been paid a sum almost equal to that paid the whole seven, which have been wavering in their adhesion to the Union and their support of the Government.

The New Government of Virginia.

FRANK H. PIERPONT, Esq., who has been recently elected Governor of Virginia, in place of JOHN LETCHER, who vacated his office by treason to the United States Government, is a resident of Marion County, one of the strong Union Counties of Northwest Virginia. Mr. PIERPONT, we believe, has been a member of the General Assembly of the State, and has had considerable legislative experience. He is a Counsellor-at-Law by profession, and occupies a good position at the Bar. He is yet in the prime of life, being about 50 years of age. He has a fine personal appearance—a full form and florid complexion, and is an earnest public speaker. He was a warm supporter of BELL and EVERETT at the last Presidential canvass, and is now an unconditional Union man. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and was a zealous opponent of Mr. CARLILE, in his efforts to effect, at that time, the organization of a Provisional Government.

DANIEL PARSLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor, is a much older man than Gov. PIERPONT, being about 60 years of age. He is a resident, and we believe a native, of Mason County, on the Ohio River, a short distance north of the Kentucky line. He has for many years occupied a leading position in the politics of Northwestern Virginia. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and it was he who proposed, in lieu of a separation of the State, that the Convention then and there draw up a statement denouncing the treasonable action of the Virginia authorities, and, based upon that action, declaring the government vacated by the State officers. Having done this, he proposed to organize a Provisional Government at once, and ask the cooperation of the Federal Government in maintaining it. Though his proposition was not acceded to by the Convention, owing to the opposition of Gen. JACKSON and Messrs. WILEY and PIERPONT, yet its outlines have been closely followed by the Convention now in session.

Appointment of Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The President has appointed the following United States Consuls:

Ed. Trowbridge, of Connecticut, at Bermuda; Wm. Porter Miles, Louisiana, at Tripoli; Wm. F. Nast, Kentucky, at Stuttgard; Wm. Bebb, Tennessee, Tangiers; Wm. H. Russell, of Missouri, at Trinidt De Cuba; John E. Bowpert, Pennsylvania, at Turks' Island; Jas. Churchman, California, Valparaiso; Chas. J. Sundell, Illinois, at Stettin; Robt. M. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, Leghorn; Arthur B. Bradford, Pennsylvania, Amoy; A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania, Antwerp; John D. Underwood, Virginia, Callao; Geo. Ives, Ohio, Funchal; Jas. E. Vinton, Wisconsin, Halifax; R. P. L. Bober, Ohio, Matarras; A. L. Wolff, Iowa, Basle. Also, Seth Webb, Jr., Massachusetts, Commercial Agent, Port-au-Prince.

New Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Peterson's *Detector* cautions the public against counterfeit Fives on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, N. J.

Jersey City.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named JOHN WILLIAMS, residing in Essex-street, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with having two wives; the first one having been left by him in Ireland, some years since, together with four children. After residing in this country some three years, WILLIAMS was married to a widow woman named CASHIA, with whom he has been living for the past six years. A daughter by the first marriage, arrived in New-York a few days since, and upon finding that her father was again married, caused his arrest. He was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

RELIEF FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their last meeting, appropriated the sum of $500 for the benefit of the American Guard, now at Trenton, who are enlisted for the war.

AMUSEMENTS.—The grand concert at the Academy of Music this evening, promises to be a brilliant affair.

The object is to aid the organization of the United States Guards. The Regiment is now being formed under the auspices of Gen. J. C. MONTGOMERY, and is to be officered only by those who have seen actual service.

The most eminent musical talent have volunteered for the occasion and we predict an overflowing house.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN NEW-YORK—WELCOME ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION SPEECHES—A COLLATION AND SPEECHES—DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. MARSTON, numbering 1,000 men, and fully armed and equipped, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and were appropriately welcomed.

The Sons of New-Hampshire resident in this city, to the number of about one hundred, were in waiting at Pier No. 3 to receive the regiment, and greeted the arrival of the steamer with hearty plaudits. As soon as the troops could be debarked, they were escorted to Battery-place, where regimental line was formed, in front of which Grand Marshal ARCHIBALD A. PRESCOTT ranged the escort in symmetric semi circle. A welcome address was then delivered by H. S. PERKINS, Esq., who extended a cordial greeting on behalf of the escort, and commended the soldiers for their chivalric ardor in defence of their country's honor.

CHARLES E. SEVER, Esq., then, on behalf of the Sons of New-Hampshire, presented an elegant regimental flag, the national colors, made of fine silk, splendidly fringed, and appropriately inscribed. The presentation speech was replete with burning words of patriotic eloquence, which elicited frequent applause.

Col. MARSTON, although somewhat annoyed by the restiveness of his charger, replied in dignified tones, not unmarked with declamatory power, as follows:

COL. MARSTON'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Chairman and Sons of New-Hampshire resident in New-York:

Permit me in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Second Regiment of Volunteers from the State of New-Hampshire, to express to you our grateful thanks for the kind welcome you have extended to us, and for the gift of this beautiful flag. The Stars and Stripes have hitherto been the symbols of our national unity and our national strength. They have been consecrated upon many a field of blood, and are dear to the hearts of all loyal Americans. To protect and defend that flag; to uphold and preserve that Union, thus symbolized by the stars which it bears, we have left our peaceful homes and volunteered to undergo the privations and hardships and discipline incident to actual war. And, by the blessing of God, we will do what lies in our power, to protect that Union and to transmit to those that come after us that glorious heritage—the constitutional liberty which we received fresh from the hands of those by whose valor it was won. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we accept this flag, your gift. We will bear it with us wherever we go, and I pledge you that we will uphold, protect and defend it with all our strength to the last moment of our lives. [Applause.]

The escort was then formed ten abreast and took the right of the line, and the column was formed in four sections, twelve files front, and the line of march was taken up Broadway. It was, indeed, a fine display, and on all sides the regiment was commended for its thorough equipment, its fine bearing, and apparent efficiency. The uniform is grey pants, blue blouse and grey caps. Eight companies are armed with the smooth bore musket, and the remaining two companies form a rifle battalion of 200 men, of the most remarkable variations of size, from 7 feet 4 to 4 feet 7, (almost.) One company is armed with SHARPE's rifles, and the other with the Enfield rifle, and every man is a good shot. The Colonel and staff are all mounted. There is a fine band attached to the Regiment, and a splendid drum corps, so that altogether, including their 140 horses, army wagons and ambulances, camp equipage and thirty days' rations, the regiment may be said to be thoroughly equipped for the war.

The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Hon. Gilman Marston; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank S. Fiske; Major, Josiah Stevens, Jr.; Adjutant, Samuel G. Langley; Surgeon, George H. Hubbard; Quartermaster, John S. Godfrey; Company A, Keene, Capt. Tileston A. Barker; Company B, Concord, Capt. Samuel G. Griffin; Company C, Manchester, Capt. James W. Carr; Company D, Dover, Capt. Hiram Rollins; Company E, Concord, Capt. Leonard Brown; Company F, Littleton, Capt. Thomas Snow; Company G, Peterborough, Capt. Ephraim Weston; Company H, Great Falls. Capt. Ichabod Pearl; Company I, Manchester, Capt. Edward L. Bailey; Company K, Portsmouth, Capt. W. G. Sides.

As the regiment marched up Broadway it was greeted with cheers and applause on all sides—a cordiality of reception which was a source of both astonishment and gratification.

The regiment marched *vid* Broadway and Canal-street to the Division Armory, where the men unslung knapsacks and partook of their rations, subsequently being indulged with an afternoon stroll about the City. The officers were dined at the Everett House by the "Sons," and patriotic speeches were the order of the afternoon *ad libitum*. At 5 P. M. regimental line was formed on Centre-street, right resting on Canal-street, and marched *vid* Broadway to the point of departure. They proceeded *vid* Elizabethport to Harrisburgh, where it is supposed they will strengthen the vast semi-circle now crowding the Southern rebels toward the Gulf of Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. LANNING, broke camp yesterday at Staten Island, where they have been quartered ten days, and proceeded on board a special boat which conveyed them to this City, landing them at the foot of Fourteenth-street. The regimental line was then formed, and the troops marched through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the City Park, where each man was served with two day's rations, thence to the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, where cars were waiting to convey them to Washington *vid* Harrisburgh. The regiment displayed a beautiful silk flag with gold bullion fringe and tassels, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the State of New-York, and on the converse the inscription, "Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers." The flag was presented to the regiment last Monday, by patriotic ladies of Westchester County, who proceeded to Staten Island for that purpose.

The regiment have been in possession of arms for several days, but they were not distributed to the men till yesterday morning. During their stay upon the Island they made many friends amongst the inhabitants, who frequently visited them, and expressed their pleasure in various ways; and upon two occasions, presented them with guide-colors. The decorous and orderly deportment of the regiment, while on the Island, elicited much praise from the citizens, and it may be said that no body of soldiers has left the City, whose appearance betokened more of respectability and refinement. They have not ostentatiously sought public favor, or made grand parades through the streets, but have worked quietly and successfully to obtain a proficiency of drill and knowledge of military routine that will certainly give them a high position in the field. In a conversation a few days ago, Col. LANNING remarked, that he did not intend to make any display until he stood on the field of battle with the enemy before him, and then the public might judge of his acts. The adjutant's roll shows a force of 850 men. Notice was received of the death, yesterday, of Lieut. R. S. HARTT, of Company F, at the house of Dr DIXON, on Fifth avenue, where he had been staying some days. The deceased was a man of fine military qualities, and was esteemed highly by the men under his command, and those who knew him. The following are the principal officers of the regiment: Colonel, H. C. Lansing; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas F. Morris; Major, C. A. Johnson; adjutant, J. B. Taylor; Quartermaster, G. S. Haws; Surgeon, J. C. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Shipman; Chaplain, Thomas G. Carver; Company A, Capt. Charles Smith; Company B, Capt. W. B. Bartrum; Company C, Capt. J. W. Lyons, Company D, Capt. W. T. C. Grower, Company E, Capt. C. G. Stone; Company F, Capt. F. J. Davis; Company G, Capt. James Demerest; Company H, Capt. James Terrell; Company I, Capt. Andrew Wilson; Company K, Capt. Jenkins.

DEPARTURE OF COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. VON STEINWEHR, took its departure yesterday for Washington. The men have been quartered for some time at Elm Park—a spacious place, where they have had good accommodations and ample verge and scope for drill exercises. Its seclusion and remoteness from the ordinary routes of travel have contributed largely to the fine, healthy appearance and soldierly bearing of the men, who have been able to devote themselves exclusively to the preparatory business of war. Although this regiment has attracted but little attention from the public, and none at all from the Union Defence Committee, it is one of the finest that has yet left our City. It numbers upwards of 800 men, fully two-thirds of whom have seen service on other fields. In one company alone there were no fewer than fifty who had served in the German and Crimean wars. The officers, without exception, are experienced and well educated soldiers. Col. VON STEINWEHR has himself occupied a high rank in the Prussian army, and is thoroughly familiar with field operations, having been in several battles in Europe and South America. He is a most affable and courteous gentleman, and is greatly beloved by his men. From private sources and the State, this regiment has been handsomely equipped and armed. The uniform is that of the United States regulations; the weapon, percussion muskets of the earliest pattern.

At 1 o'clock precisely, the regiment left the camping ground, and proceeding down the Bloomingdale-road reached the City Hall by about 4½ o'clock. There was a brisk shower of rain during the march, which served to lay the dust and make Broadway greasy and awkward of travel. The men were somewhat moistened by the pluvial offering, but they expressed themselves delighted with the subsequent coolness. At 5 o'clock the regiment was marched on board the ferry-boat *Golden*, and shortly after took its departure in the Jersey Railroad cars. The following is a correct list of the officers:

FIELD.—Col. A. von Steinwehr, Lieut.-Col. C. Loest, Major Wm P. Wainwright.

STAFF.—Adjutant, von Zschdischer; Quartermaster, H. J. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. Chas. Neuhaus; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Osborne; Chaplain, Rev. E. Weczorock; Sergeant-Major, James Joseph; Quartermaster's Sergeant, E. Tannhauser.

LINE OFFICERS.—Company A, Capt. Wm. Warricke; Lieutenant, Otto Schulz; Ensign, Henry Klein. Company B, Capt. Charles Wemhold; Lieut. Zugmann, Ensign von Steenbech. Company C, Capt. Gustavus Seidel, Lieut. Glittermann, Ensign Chelius. Company D, Capt. Gustavus Meiser; no First Lieutenant; Ensign, Robert Steipe. Company E, Capt. Von Nostitz. Lieut. Von François, Ensign Paul Schulze. Company F, Capt. Berne, Lieut. Metzger, Ensign Propping. Company G, Capt. Gullmann, Lieut. A. Von Schlmbach, Ensign Kalt. Company H, Capt. Bockwood, Lieut. Schirmer, Ensign Dieterman. Company L. Capt. Eckel. Lieut. Von Meusel. Ensign Dirks. Company K, Capt. Prahl, Lieut. Eisner, Ensign Harzog.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. VON STEINWEHR. Additional subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, or to Mr. J. M. McLEAN, No. 67 Wall-street:

Gen. John W. Depeyster, $500; W. P. Wainwright, $200; Mrs. Henry Livingston, $50; Mrs. H. Thorn, $20; Simeon Draper, $20; Chas. A. Rapallo, $20; E. H. Miller, $20; Bernheimer Brothers, $50; John C. Henderson, $20; Cambridge Livingston, $100; John S. Livingston $50; H. Livingston Rogers, $20; George Conrad, $400. And by J. M. McLean, Esq.: Charles Easton, $50; L. H. Brigham, $50; Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $25; Home Insurance Company, $25; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $25; Continental Insurance Company, $25; Resolute Insurance Company, $20; John Hone, $10. Total, $1,505. ALBERT SPEYERS, Treasurer, No. 43 Pine street.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1861.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CAMERON ZOUAVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMERON ZOUAVES, June 21, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—The officers of the above regiment will meet at the Astor House, Room No. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., 22d inst. Names for the non-commissioned officers will be presented for consideration, and other important business will be transacted.

By order of C. F. VAN DUZER, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

CLINTON RIFLES.

Gentlemen connected with the above corps are requested to report themselves at head-quarters, No. 62 William-street, at 12 M., this day, for the transaction of important business. By order.

J. A. PAGE.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT OFF.

This regiment, which has been encamped for some time past on the Battery, will leave to-day for the seat of war. The following are the field-officers:—Colonel, JOHN H. MCCUNN; Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN BURKE; Major, D. C. VINTON. Two guide-colors were presented yesterday to the regiment by Dr. WILSON; speeches were made, and the affair was one of great interest.

SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment will leave Burlington, Vt., to-day or Monday, and will arrive at the foot of Canal-street on Sunday or Tuesday morning. On the day the regiment starts due notice will be given to Vermonters, who are requested to congregate on the day of arrival at Collins' Hotel, foot of Canal-street.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-Col. VAN BUREN paid off yesterday the following regiments:

Twenty-seventh, Col. SLOCUM, $6,100.
Thirty-second, Col. PHELPS, $11,300.

TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Six companies of this regiment, Col. KENNEDY, were sworn in yesterday. The remaining companies will be sworn in to-day or to-morrow.

MOZART REGIMENT.

A few more men are wanted for this regiment. Apply to Quartermaster EAGAN, at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE—COL. WILLIAMSON.

Some person having circulated the report that Col. WILLIAMSON, of Sickles' Brigade, had been dismissed, we are requested to contradict the statement. Col. WILLIAMSON is temporarily absent from camp on furlough, and is detained here by Gen. SICKLES on duty.

CAPT. DUNNE'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

Capt. DUNNE's Company of Brooklyn Light Infantry is, we are informed, about joining an organization the officers of which are to be tried soldiers, not politicians. The men will be uniformed, equipped and off for the seat of war in a few days. The members are requested to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. A full muster and punctual attendance is requested. A few good men will be received to fill vacancies.

COL. PRATT'S REGIMENT.

Col. PRATT's regiment, stationed on Riker's Island, has been paid off and is now fully armed and equipped. They are under marching orders, and are expected to go to-day.

SECESSION FLAGS.

Col. DURYEE has forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, New-York, for exhibition, two secession flags, which were captured from the rebels, near Norfolk, last week. One flag is 8 by 13 feet, with a motto, *sic semper tyrannis*. The other flag has three stripes and eight stars. Such was the hurry to use the latter by the rebel troops, that a needle and thread were left in one of the stars.

CAPT. HOGAN'S FLYING ARTILLERY.

We learn that Capt. HOGAN's battery of Flying Artillery have at length found the proper place for active service, and expect to leave for the seat of war by Wednesday next. The Captain informs us that he is to have a meeting of his company, on Sunday next, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, when he hopes to see a full muster. All arrangements must be complete by that time, as the company are to join the regiment by Monday, when they will be mustered in, equipped and put under pay. A few good men will be taken to fill up the ranks in place of some rejected.

A BAND WANTED.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. KERRIGAN, is under marching orders for Saturday next. As the Government has declined to furnish a band, the officers have determined to organize and support one at their own expense. A capable leader and twenty musicians are needed at once. Good pay and rations are guaranteed. Apply at Camp Arthur, Quarantine, Staten Island, to Col KERRIGAN or to Lieut.-Col. E. C. CHARLES, No. 91 Liberty-street. Company K, of this Regiment, needs 17 able-bodied men.

"LINCOLN GREENS" MOUNTED RIFLES.

We are happy to hear from Col. BYRON, who commands this regiment, that its ranks are rapidly filling up, and that it will soon be ready to take the field fully equipped. This corps is to be organized upon the plan of "Capt. HODSON's Light Sikh Horse," who did such good service during the Indian campaign, and Col. BYRON having commanded Irregular Persian, Turcoman, and Sikh cavalry in the East, is fully competent to carry out successfully this undertaking. His exploits while in the service procured for him the name of "Sheitan," or in vulgar parlance, the "Devil," and there is little doubt that with experienced officers and good men under him he will lead the "Lincoln Greens" with honor to himself and the regiment. Comfortable and commodious quarters have been obtained in Williamsburgh close to the South Seventh street Ferry, where drill and strict discipline will render the regiment efficient for the field. The regiment which has been raised by Col SCHURZ, and has since taken the name of "Lincoln Cavalry," is not in any way connected with this corps. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee for the reception of contributions: Charles Gould, Treasurer, No 2 Hanover-street; M. W. Cooper, (Smyth, Sprague & Cooper.) Park-place; T. H. Rumport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A Bowen, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

We have also to acknowledge large donations of clothing of all sorts, for the regiment, and other valuable contributions, especially from the following Societies and individuals: The Church of the Ascension, St. Thomas' Church, Mrs. David Kennedy, Memorial Church, Hammond-street, Miss Stevens, Miss Craven, Mrs. Kissam, Trinity Church, the Church of the Transfiguration, Mrs. Dr. Hosack, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman. Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.

ALEXANDER BLISS, FRANCIS A. STOUT, } Committee.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The grand parade, announced for last Sunday, will take place to-morrow at Fort Schuyler, where a large gathering of the fair friends of the regiment may be expected. Visitors can be transported by the steamer *Robert Anderson* from Peck slip early in the morning, or at 2 o'clock, when the boat makes her second trip. It is a delightful sail.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

We have received for the Garibaldi Guard the following additional sums:

E. J. Livingston	$50 00	Mrs H. De Forrest	$10 00
Herbert B. Turner	20 00	Mrs. J. Griswold	10 00
Peter Richards, Jr	25 00	Edward Kearney	10 00
Wm. Douglas	50 00	Cash	2 00
Mrs. Wm. F. Coles	20 00	Master Goelet	5 00
H. Badeau	5 00	John Paine	50 00
Cash	5 00	Amount previously acknowledged	1,191 03
H. C. DeBham	25 00		
Total			$1,418 03

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday at the Almshouse, a communication was presented from a number of residents of the Fourteenth Ward, stating that the Committee appointed by the Board to distribute the funds appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers, were not performing their duties in a proper manner, and asking for the appointment of a new Committee in that Ward. The matter was referred to the Ward Committee.

A new regiment, to be called the "Christian Men At Arms," has been projected in Brooklyn, and the premises No. 203 Atlantic-street have been engaged as a head-quarters. The design of the projectors is to enrol a body of men with Christian principles, without any distinction as to creed or particular Church. They do not intend to volunteer just at present, but to organize and be ready at any time their services are required, to fight for the Government. The head-quarters are at No. 203 Atlantic-street, and will be open until further notice from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

EDWARD BAYARD, M. D., and HORACE WEBSTER, L. L. D., will hold the positions of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dr. J. A. BENDY, of Brooklyn, N. D., has accepted an invitation to accompany the Second Regiment Scott LifeGuard, in the office of Surgeon. The doctor's neighbors will testify to their regard for his character and appreciation of his patriotism, by presenting to him a silver-mounted pistol, sword, belt and other equipments complete, with appropriate ceremonies, at 1 o'clock to-day, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PORTER, in Fourth-street. The presentation address will be made by Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF $2,100—POLICEMEN SUSPECTED OF COLLUSION WITH THE THIEF.—A noted rogue named MEYER JACOBSON, *alias* TAUBENBART, was arraigned before Justice STEERS yesterday charged with having stolen $2,700 in gold coin from Mrs. MARY MASSER, of No. 120 Third-street. From the affidavits of Mrs. MASSER and others it appeared that the accused called at her house on Thursday evening, accompanied by three other men, and had not been there long before he broke open one of her trunks, took therefrom the money, placed it in his coat pocket and fled. Mrs. MASSER had her eye upon the entire proceeding, and following TAUBENBART to the street, she gave an alarm, which led to the thief's arrest in the Bowery, near First-street, by Officer MERRITT, of the Seventeenth Ward. During his flight, TAUBENBART threw his coat into an area-way, where it was found with the whole amount of coin in the pocket where Mrs. MASSER had seen him place it. When in Court, the prisoner informed Justice STEERS that the three men who accompanied him to Mrs. MASSER's house were Police Officers, who went there ostensibly to search for a quantity of watches which the woman is said to have smuggled from Germany. Their real object, however, was to give him an opportunity to steal the money. TAUBENBART refused to say what officers were engaged in the rascality; but if his story be true, it doubtless will be substantiated. Justice STEERS committed him for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN BAXTER-STREET.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MARY MCGEE, an Irish woman, 28 years of age, living at No. 56 Baxter-street, who died suddenly on Thursday morning, was resumed yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. It was shown that two men, named MICHAEL RYAN and JAMES LESLIE, had been fighting in the apartment occupied by deceased on Wednesday night, but no proof was brought that either of them had treated her with violence. It was further shown that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and that she had injured her head severely only a few days since by falling against a bureau. Dr. BOUTON testified that her death had resulted from compression of the brain, produced by external injuries, but the jury was unable to determine how the violence had been inflicted.

AN IRON FOUNDER FATALLY BURNT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of DENNIS FITZGERALD, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, who was fatally burned on the 16th of last month. He was at that time employed at the iron foundry in Goerck-street, near Stanton, and in pouring molten metal into a mould upset a ladle-full over his person.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road.

[Advertisement.]

IS HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED?—We cannot say whether the ferry is evacuated or not; but we know that No. 212 Broadway is so far from being evacuated that it is daily occupied by an army of citizens in quest of KNOX's unequaled HATS and CAPS for the Summer season. KNOX's "latest" is a gem of purest ray serene."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalised iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR dull Receipts large. WHEAT—No sales. OATS dull; sales 12,000 bushels Chicago, 28½c. @29c. CORN in light supply and active demand; 6,600 bushels Western Yellow sold at 47c. to arrive, and 47c. asked for cargoes afloat. WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls., 16½c. @16¾c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East—415 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Wool, 200 bbls. Oil, 1,366 sides Leather. For New-York—2,030 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. High Wines. Shipped by towboat to New-York 20th—39,900 bush. Corn, 3 000 bush. Rye, 78,000 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Oats, 2,100 bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 12,300 bushels Milwaukee Club, 78c.; 12,000 No. 1 do. on private terms. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales 36,000 bushels at 33c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 22c. RYE dull and lower; sales 3 200 bushels at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, to New York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 70,000 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 56,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 21—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, demand very moderate. WHEAT dull and heavy for Upper Lake Spring; sales this morning 12 000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, supposed to be at 80c. @81c. CORN dull; sales 20,000 bushels at 33c. OATS unchanged; sales 10,020 bushels at 22c. WHISKY nominal at 14c @14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 147,000 bushels Wheat; 58 000 bushels Corn; 58,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday June 21.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT less active and 2c. lower; 64c. for No. 1; 55c. @56c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced 1c., 22c. @23c. for mixed in store. OATS, steady. *Receipts*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls Flour, 33,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush Corn. FREIGHTS, firmer. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls. at $5 for fancy; demand chiefly for interior and Eastern trade. WHEAT quiet. CORN advanced 1c.; sales 10,000 bushels Illinois 35¾c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 28c., Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Imports*—52,700 bushels Wheat, 9 400 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,100 bushels Flour, 69,200 bushels Wheat, 33,200 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 12; weekly inspections heavy, 18 500 bbls. WHEAT scarce and in moderate demand. Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE dull at 64c. CORN scarce at 51c. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet. LARD and BUTTER dull. WHISKY steady at 16½c. @17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship City of Bath, from Havana—Charles Prince, John Williams, E. Williams, C. Olmstead, Matthew Galt, Wm. Reed, Wm. Goodall, Alex. Meiss, Henry Denny, G. H. Bailey, Wm. Sharpe, James Humparey, Z. Butler, E. Early.

In schr Ann Maria, from Salt Cay—Capt. Brownlow and lady. Hy. A. Webster, John Alves.

In ship Onward, from Shanghai—Mrs. Jenkins, Sr., Mrs. Jenkins, Jr, child and servant, Miss Jenkins.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.. 7 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 14 | Gov. Island.. 8 03 | Hell Gate... 9 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships State of Georgia, Garvin, Fort Pickens; North star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B Allen; Fulton, Watson Havre. New-York & Havre Steamship Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Reynard, Seymour, London. C. Comstock; Sardinia, Pendleton, do; John, S. Thompson; Princeton, Wamsack, Havre. W. T. Frost.

Barks Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.; W. H. Wall, Casimer, Fort Pickens, Benner & Deake; C. B. Truitt, Scull, Bahia, McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig G. W. Barter, Gilchrist, Boston. J. W. Elwell & Co.. Volusano, (Aus..) Sigard, Queenstown, Holmbee & Tetens; Viking, (Nor.) Olsen, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Alla, (Russ.) Rydbury, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda; Ortolan, Lord, Cette, Moore & Henry; Aurata, Davis, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Mary, Wilson, Rio Janeiro, Rundell, Jones & Rudge.

Schooners Josephine, Waterbury, Philadelphia, master; N. Barkalow, Burdick, Newport; Havelock (Br.,) Reed, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse to E. Bywater.

Ship Onward, (of Boston.) Jenkins, Shanghai Feb. 25, passed Anjier March 12, Cape of Good Hope May 7, with teas, &c., to Wm. J. Fowles.

Ship City of Bath, Carney, Havana 13 ds., in ballast, to order. Sld. in co. with schr. Young America, for New-York.

Brig Monica, Phillips, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bangor.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal, for Deer Island.

Brig Immacolata, (Ital..) Lauro, Liverpool 42 ds, with coals to Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig Maria Post, Robinson, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to Geo. Darrell.

Schr Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Malaga May 14, passed Gibraltar 16th, with fruit and wine to Grund & Westervelt. Have been 16 ds. W. of Ion. 50, with light winds and calms. June 2 lat. 36 30, lon. 42 30 spoke ship Garibaldi, from Philadelphia for Fernandina Po, all well.

Schr. Ann Maria, Bartich, Salt Cay 16 ds., with salt to O. E. Knox.

Schr. I la. Cook, Baltimore 5 ds., with yellow pine and cotton to Dow ey, Conuers, & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Secor Lynch, Delaware City 3 ds, with wood and coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha Nichols, Sawyer, Lepreaux, N. B., 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Frances Minott, Smith, Fall River, for Fort Ewen.

Schr. Robin, Cuptil, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Michigan, Marshall, Calais 6 ds., with laths, &c., to master.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennen, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. E. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Grissom, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton. Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. M. O'Neill, Kellogg, Elizabethport, for Roxbury.

Schr. Iris, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with lumber and cotton to master.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Allen, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Ellen Gosley, Snow Hill 8 ds., wood.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Providence 2 ds

Schr. Sterling, Wyman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ovoca, Brown, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. H. Colson, Colson, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards Edwards, Norwich 2 ds.

Sloop Gen. Kenuth. Hayden, Essex in ballast.

Sloop Surplus, Sherry, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Sloop M. E. Wells, Baker Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Sloop Otto, Morcutt, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

WIND—During the day from S.

Sailed.

June 20—Ships Progress, E. H. Taylor, Jacob A. Stamler for London; Sir Robert Peel for Liverpool; Nonpareil, for San Francisco; Anna F. Schmidt, for Havre; Vandalia, for Hamburg. Barks Geo Thomas for Tortugas; Wm. B. Dean (Br.,) for Havana. Brigs Wm. Nickels, for Port Amboy; John Balch, for Philadelphia; Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) for St. Thomas; George Meades, (Br.,) for Newcastle; Pedro Sanches Dulz, for Ponce; Anita Owen, for Neuvitas; Leal, (Span.,) for Ponce, P. R.

June 21—Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; Quaker City and State of Georgia, Fort Pickens; Gladiator, (Br.,) ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21—Arr. bark Leland, Mayaguez; steamers Eastern Queen, Halifax; Eastern City, St. John, N. B.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg ship Electric, arrived last night from Hamburg, has 350 passengers, reports seeing large quantities of ice on the Banks.

BERMUDA, June 16.—The bark Eliza Barss arrived here the 15th. The brig Pavilion (whaler,) with 200 bbls. oil, is discharging. The bark Mary A. Barney, with sugar, has put in here in distress.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, June 10, brig C. A. White, White, for Portland probably.

Map of the Seat of War.

THE TRIBUNE of TO-MORROW (Sunday) will contain a

STRATEGIC MAP OF CAIRO

and vicinity. Price Three Cents.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Home Guard.

CANFIELD does sell his Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for the ladies at home, or those going out of the City, at prices to suit the times. Also, an endless variety of delicate or substantial goods for misses, masters and children, while the gentlemen are always suited with Dress, Promenade or Hunting Boots, at No. 313 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

GORHAM—DURBROW.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. A. G. Leonard, FRANK GORHAM to SARAH V., only daughter of Walter Durbrow, Esq.

WOOD—SUNDERLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20 by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. THOMAS O. WOOD, of this City, to Miss LAURA A. SUNDERLAND, of Ridgefield, Conn.

BELL—BEACH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Stephen H Tyng Jr., ROBERT BELL to Miss JULIET E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Brace, all of this City.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

WAITE—NEWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. E. H. Gillette, JOHN WAITE to Miss HELEN LOUISE NEWELL, all of this City.

BUCKHOUT—WEEKS.—In Harlem, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev J. B. Wakeley, Mr. JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, of White Plains, N. Y., to Miss HARRIET S., eldest daughter of the late Edward C. Weeks, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y.

BLAKE—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Anable, JUDSON J. BLAKE to CELIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of John H. Clark, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20 MARIA, wife of Daniel S. Norris, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sa

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 3d av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or willing to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A place as chambermaid, nurse or waitress, by a young woman, immediately. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; can be well recommended for neatness, efficiency and honesty. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate to a good place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,249 Broadway, near 31st-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent chambermaid and waitress, a situation in the City or country; sews neatly; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; washes and irons well; or as general housemaid; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 18 West 40th-st., stating location and terms

AS COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a young lady, who, owing to the death of her father, a highly respectable merchant of this City, is compelled to seek her own livelihood, a situation as companion to a lady, nursery governess, &c. Apply at No. 67 West 35th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable American woman as first class cook; has no objections to a private boarding-house, or to go in the country for the summer months; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; the best of references given from her present employer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 29 Union square, corner of 16th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Refers to her present employer, No. 10 University-place, where she can be seen.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as a good plain cook; would go as laundress to a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 17 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, with best of City references from her present employers. Apply at 32 St. Marks place, 8th-st

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two respectable Scotch girls—one as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; both thoroughly competent of their business; very best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RE-spectable American Protestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread, pies, all kinds of pastry, meats, soups, jellies, game, &c.; good disposition; best references. will go in the country. Call at 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of country and City refergence. Can be seen, for three days, at 94 Rivington-st., six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA ble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 225 West 26th st. Two years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls (sisters) wish situations; one as good plain cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL disposed young woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A woman, with good reference and large experience, wishes a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a splendid laundress; gets up gentlemen's linens and ladies' fines in a style; is also a good chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable English woman, employment as dressmaker or seamstress; understands all family sewing; could go by day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by an English girl, for general housework, with the best of reference, for City or country. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can give best of City references. No objection to the country. Call at Nos. 94 West 24th st, near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW, (AMERI-can) with one child, (a boy 8 years old) wishes a situation as housekeeper; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references. Would take charge in absence of family during the Summer. Address, until July 1, G. H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American widow, of middle age, who is willing to make herself generally useful; also, a home for a little girl, 13 years of age, in a pious family, where she will be treated as their own. Call at No. 36 McDougal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A YOUNG woman, with six months' reference, wishes a situation in the country; understands baking bread and pies, and understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a capable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would do chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK.—TWO RESPECTAble young girls wish situations; one as laundress and the other as cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Whitehall-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has eight years City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTEST-ant wants the above situation; has for many years taken the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand, and is also a good seamstress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Apply, for two days, at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objections to travel with a family or to go to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can do chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; five years' reference from her former employer. Address, by note, for two days, E. M., No. 26 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress who can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting neatly; has no objection to go to the country; will go by the day or month. Apply at No. 252 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and upholstery work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., (basement.)

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, about to leave the City, wishes to procure a situation as seamstress and chambermaid for a Protestant young woman who has been in her employ, and whom she can confidently recommend. Inquire at No. 190 West 14th st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESANT young woman, stout, active and honest, wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread, pies and cakes, and excels in washing and ironing; is also a good dairy-maid; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

COLORED SERVANTS.—WANTED, BY A first-class chambermaid, or would take the laundry work, or would do plain cooking. Best of City reference. Inquire for MARY, at No. 247 Thompson-st. corner 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE AD vertiser, who is a practical book keeper and has had several years' experience in this City, desires a situation; would engage for a moderate salary, and would make himself useful in any department outside the office if required—to assist as salesman, collect, &c., &c. Best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived nearly two years in his present place; can be seen at the stable, No. 7 East 28th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturday and Monday; has a good recommendation; has no objections to going to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEST-ant single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 200 East 30th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situated wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing to make himself useful in any other way where his services might be required. Address M. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or a note addressed to M. B., at J. H. Halsey's, feed-store, No. 378 2d-av., will meet attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a first-rate coachman and gardener; the wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; both have the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom or coachman and gardener, by a single man (English); has had many years of experience; is a good driver; understands well the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go to the country; wages moderate; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who is well acquainted with all branches of the business. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a respectable Protestant young man who understands his business; would have no objection to assist in the garden and make himself useful about the house. Call or address a note to Mr LOWERY, No. 932 Broadway.

AS GROOM OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man; understands taking care of horses and plain gardening; will give good references. Address C. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single young man; understands his business in all its branches, as his last employer will certify; is disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for his manservant, an intelligent Protestant; is an excellent waiter, very reliable and trustworthy, and will recommend him to any gentleman requiring a first rate man. A note addressed to A. B., No. 945 Broadway, in the office, will be immediately attended to.

MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or a house to let; one who is accustomed to the care of houses every Summer; can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st., second floor, back room, or by addressing a note.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl for cooking, washing and ironing; also, a good chambermaid. None need apply unless bearing first-class recommendations. Apply at No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

FARM HANDS WANTED—ON FARM NEAR the City; wages $10 a month and board. Those only with good recommendations will apply from 11 to 3 at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

WANTED.—TWO CONDUCTORS; CLERK FOR a steamer. Apply No. 7 Chatham square.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

The balance of the stock

AT HALF PRICE,

To close the concern by July 1.

BAREGE CIRCULARS for $3, worth $6.

CLOTH CIRCULARS for $5, worth $10.

SILK CIRCULARS for $9, worth $18.

TRAVELING DUSTERS and SUITES at the same rate.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.
AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE,
NO. 566 BROADWAY.

Alpaca Coats,	worth	$3 for	$1 00
Nankeen,	worth	4 for	1 50
Check Linen,	worth	3 for	1 00
Vests, Marseilles,	worth	2 for	75
Vests, Valentia,	worth	2 for	1 00
Pants, Cass.,	worth	4 for	1 50
Pants, Cashmeret,	worth	3 for	1 00
Pants, Linen and Marse's	worth	2 for	1 00

Men's Clothing, $5 a suit, comprising Coat, Vest, Pants, Neck-tie, Shirt and Socks English, French and American Cassimeres and Cloths on hand.

Clothing made to order.

GEORGE LEVIE & CO.

J. A. BLUXOME,
NO. 1117 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.

LACES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

This entire stock must be closed out, per order of the assignee.

GOODS MARKED WAY DOWN.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Straw Bonnets and Hats we are retailing less than cost. Our $6 Bonnets are worth $10; our $25 Leghorns are worth $40.

L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 531 Broadway, up stairs,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $180 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE wishes several pupils, either in a school or in a private family, and would take board as a compensation. Address E. S. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th-st

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary,) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss P., care of Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled,
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 60 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACE AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER No. 78 Beekman-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853 and has had $4,300 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS will SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany suites covered in hair cloth; mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads; Brussels and ingrain carpets; hair mattresses and feather beds, Brussels and ingrain stair carpets; stair rods; oil-cloths; mahogany hat stands; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; palliasses, china and glass ware; bolsters and pillows; &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 22 at 12 o'clock at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory Goods now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEO COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Store, No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a very fine stock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in different covering; rosewood armoire à glace, wardrobes, etagères, chamber suites, library suites, bookcases, secretaries, lounges, centre-tables, &c. Sale positive. Also, desks, dining-tables, and chairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Beach st.: Mortgage Sale of Liquor Store and Restaurant—Consisting of black walnut-top counters, black walnut tables, castors, crockery and glassware, cooking ranges, gilt frames, oil paintings and engravings, shade and screen, cooking utensils, &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of a valuable private library, containing choice English and American Books on history, travels, literature, law, &c., &c., some rare and curious. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, mirrors, wardrobes, bedding, mattresses, table-linen, cutlery, kitchenware, sewing-machines, sheets, blankets, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 420 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts., where he has a new 7-octave Pianos or $155, and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano forte and singing, desires a home for the next three months in some first-class family residing a short distance from the City, where the instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. The best of references given and required. Address MARCUS, Brooklyn Post office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—PSALMS OF FREEDOM, No. 1 containing eleven, with music, selected, arranged, composed and adopted to church or camp use, by GEORGE LEACH, author of the "Church and Home." Price 8 cents, or $6 per 100. GEORGE LEACH, No. 40 4th-av.; S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

AT AUCTION.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS, new and second-hand. Also, a fine lot of foreign music. A closing out sale this SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No 333 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT—THE three-story brown-stone house No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, high stoop, sub-cellar, furnace, water closets, bath range, gas fixtures and speaking tubes. Rent $600 from now till May. Apply to H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall Square, Principal.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE BROOME Store of Nos. 11 and 13 Park-row, newly fitted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Metallic Fibrine Company, Nos. 9 and 13 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH EVERY REQUIsite for housekeeping, the lower part of a cosy, clean, neat, quiet house; gas, Croton, flower-garden. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

$600. TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, a first class four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in the upper part of the City.

A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A SMALL FAMily half of a first-class English basement house, in West 22d st. Inquire of A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON Great Neck, L. I., easy of access by water from New-York, situated about 2½ miles from the steamboat landing; locality healthy, and affording the advantage of a water front on a beautiful bay. Also, an unfurnished country house, pleasantly situated in the same vicinity. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Arpinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address C. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three-story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house at New-Rochelle, six minutes from the depôt Inquire on Saturday at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jesticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S,
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane,
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 217 Washington-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANEICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, No. 180 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

SAGHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sanford, or Mr. C. K. Jane, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 613 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE KEYport, New-Jersey, is open for Sunday-schools, and other well-organized societies; it is well fitted up with platform, scoups, tables, &c., with a good well of water in the centre of the Grove Also, for charter, the steamboat KEYPORT, on reasonable terms. Application for either to be made of the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs kept for sale, at F. S. Cossens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mohopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 141 st.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. 8.33, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10.

CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I., is open for the season. Several furnished cottages and family suites of rooms to let. By rail six times daily, from Atlantic Ferry, James slip or 34th-st.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also, several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a furnished front room and bedroom, without board, on the second floor of the house, pleas

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Office open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
EDWARD S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June inst., for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of One Million Two Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior time as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 23, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in such manner of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE L. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861, interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock for which bids are to be made. Bids must be unconditional, without reference to any other bid or proposal, and the amount offered must be deposited in the City of New-York in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and certificates showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to pay the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less amount if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the Sinking Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861 September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100 000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100 000.

Will be received in payment, on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the accrued rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.

Bank Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway, May 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 130 3d-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. BURR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Chambers-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per annum on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
JOHN CANTIER, President.
VANDERVOORT L. BURNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the state of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A D 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris; London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000— SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, the principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order,
GEO. I. SEMAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA SINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8 law6m8* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next,—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-lawk6m8* Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—A SPLENDID blooded bay mare, 16¾ hands high, seven years old, fast and very stylish, and a splendid saddle horse. Warranted sound and kind in harness, and very gentle. Inquire at the private house, No 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where the horse can be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY fine chestnut blood bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; is used to double or single harness and the saddle, free from vice; sold for want of use. Apply at THOS. MORRIS' stable, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 25 at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness.
J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple.*
J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan.*
BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 164 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated can upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; ITS IMPORTANCE TO ALL.—We call the attention of male sufferers, especially, to an original and really important Medical Book recently published. It discloses information of vital interest, which cannot be obtained from any other source. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is perfectly reliable. Price, $1. GODFREY, Publisher, No 631 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those to consult, or circumstances forbid the too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 39 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular, treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without closing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It rests out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Despairing invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
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16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
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27	Cures Urinary Difficulties, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult	50
28	Cures Sexual Discharges, and Consequent Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Ulcers	50
30	Cures Frequent Prostration	1 00
31	Cures Nocturnal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
32	Cures Sore Eyes, Granulated Eyelids	1 00
33	Cures Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

Case of Thirty-two large vials, with Book of Directions, $10
Case of Twenty-five large vials, with Book of Directions, $5
Case of Twenty large vials, with Book of Directions, $5
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), with Book of Directions, $5
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), with Book of Directions, $3
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual terms. These medicines by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT, HARPER'S FERRY, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21.

The *American* correspondent at Williamsport says reliable information has been received that a Confederate force of 11,000, from Harper's Ferry, with four impressed men, are encamped at Stephenson Dépôt, four miles this side of Winchester, and 10 miles from Martinsburgh.

In Berkley County 700 men compose the entire Confederate force, about 450 of whom are encamped four miles north of Martinsburgh. Seventy cavalry and 60 infantry are at Bunker's Hill, and others between that point and the Potomac.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still at Williamsport with 6,000 men. The rebel pickets are at the river opposite, and threaten to bombard the town. Two 24-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer were planted by Gen. CADWALLADER on the hill between the town and river last night. The people are frightened. Many have left, and others are preparing for flight. A body of United States Cavalry joined Gen. CADWALLADER yesterday. The movements of the troops are unknown, but they are anxious for a fight.

A note from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Hagerstown says, neither Col. BOWMAN nor the private of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, taken prisoner opposite Williamsport, Wednesday, have since been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consequence, and threatened to arrest Dr. MAGILL, of Hagerstown, and hold him as hostage, but gave up their purpose.

Important movements are expected by Gen. PATTERSON'S column in a day or two.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Washington *States* confirms the report that 300 Confederate troops arrived at the Ferry yesterday, and completed the work of destruction, burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoah Bridge, and run a large first-class locomotive that was left on the track, off the abutment of the bridge into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found. Fortunately there was none. They commenced to arrest all the Union men, and succeeded in securing 11, whom they took off, the balance, about fifty in number, they pursued to the river, into which they swam across to the Maryland shore. They fired at them in the water, but all escaped without a wound, though two of them had balls to pass through their hats. The Government should send protection to the unfortunate people as soon as practicable.

They took with them all the gun-stocks, to the number of about 50,000, that were in the rifle factory,

The *Star* has also a dispatch from Bedfor, Penn, announcing the arrival of a messenger from Cumberland from Col. WALLACE, who reports that WALLACE had started his baggage towards Bedford, and entrenched himself on the north side of the town to await the approach of the Secession army from Romney. The latter, on ascertaining that he was prepared to meet them, retired again to Romney.

He has sent to Gen. PATTERSON for [illegible] them from Romney, and received a [illegible] regiment's would immediately be sent to [illegible] join him.

THE REBELS AGA[illegible] HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Baltimore [illegible] Friday.

Information reach[illegible] that a portion of Gen. [illegible] treated precipitately [illegible] of the Potomac [illegible] again took possession [illegible] With the spirit of Mig[illegible] the South, they commenced [illegible] the destruction of all the [illegible] property left. The Shenandoah Railroad bridge, a large covered structure, was entirely destroyed, and the rifle factory burned to the ground. A large ten-wheel engine, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was taken to the Winchester Bridge and run into the Potomac River. They cannot hold their position long, and it is said to be their intention to entirely destroy the town so make the place untenable for Federal troops.

In consequence of this intelligence, the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did not go up to the Ferry, but stopped at Knoxville, a point three miles this side.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

GOV. JACKSON TURNED UP AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, June 21.

A person who has arrivrd here from twenty-five miles South of Booneville, says an expedition, nearly one thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. FAPPEW, of the regular service, left Booneville, Wednesday night, and reached this place at 10 A. M., yesterday.

Gov. JACKSON, with 500 men, arrived here Tuesday, and after impressing the property of both enemies and friends, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding Southward, towards Warsaw. Our force has gone forward to day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt. COOK, near the town of Cole, where they camp, and a large party of Secessionists, from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and 20 wounded, many of them severely, and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprang to arms. It is said they killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are all ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. COOK reached here this morning, in disguise. He says not one half his force was armed, and over two hundred participated in the fight. He hastened forward, to overtake and consult with Capt. TOTTEN.

Some of Gov. JACKSON'S party went west from here Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, and destroyed the rest, and burnt Lamaine bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here.

Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.

Among several letters captured in Booneville by Gen. LYON, was one embracing orders from headquarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Pacific Railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, &c., &c.; one enumerating the arms and ammunition seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since. The last as follows: 8 brass and 12 iron 6-pounders; 166 balls; 380 pounds cannister; 53 strap shot; 380 fixed rounds; 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabres, 39 artillery swords, 4,000 pounds cannon-powder, 9,900 pounds musket powder, 4,800 pounds rifle-powder, 180,000 musket cartridges, 9,000 musketoon do., 17,500 rifle do., 58,000 pistol do., 10,000 blank do.

ADVANUE OF BOTH ARMIES, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21.

The Washington *Star* says that Gen. McDOWELL has advanced his lines four miles towards Fairfax.

The Confederate flag can be seen two miles from the camp. Both parties have advanced, but there has been no indications of an attack.

Marshal BONIFANT is summoning witnesses from Baltimore County to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Monday in the case of JOHN MERRYMAN, both as to burning bridges and acts against Union men in the vicinty. The Grand Jury are all unconditional Union men.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 21.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment passed through here this P. M., for Washington. It was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens, and before leaving partook of refreshments, which had been abundantly provided in the Park.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21.

It is generally conceded that the Union candidates for Congress are chosen in all the Districts except No. 1, where Mr. BURNETT is undoubtedly elected.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

EAST TENNESSEE ADHERES TO THE UNION.

The eloquent and able speech of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at Cincinnati, was but briefly alluded to by telegraph. We have the satisfaction of publishing it in full below. It was delivered in reply to a welcoming address in behalf of the people, delivered by Mr. GREENBECK:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN: In response to the welcome which has just been tendered to me by the chosen organ of this city, I have not language to express my gratitude. On the present occasion I am here without expectation of any such reception as is this which has welcomed me. Neither have I any desire, so far as I am myself concerned, for any such thing, and I might conclude the remarks which I shall make on the present occasion by indorsing and responding to every sentiment which has been uttered by your chosen speaker. I feel that while I am a citizen of the Southern States, as they are called, I am a citizen of the United States, and most cordially do I respond to what has been said in reference to maintaining the Union of these States. The Constitution lays down a basis on which the Union may and can be preserved, and for one, I am willing to live under, abide by and sustain, the flag which WASHINGTON carried throughout the Revolution.

I repeat that I have no language to express, no words to utter; rather I have words which will not give utterance to my feelings of heartfelt and sincere gratitude, and at the same time express my devotion to that flag. Much has been said about the South and the North. I am glad to hear the language expressed by your organ to-day that the pending difficulties or existing war does not grow out of any animosity to any local institution, but from a devotion to our common country; and, as far as possible, to bring back those individuals, or States, if you please, which have taken upon themselves to proclaim the odious doctrine of Secession. I characterize secession as an odious doctrine, a heresy, a political absurdity. It is an odious and abominable doctrine, and I look upon it as contrary to all Government, and as a heresy which should be crushed out. Where it is admitted, no government, political, moral, or religious, can stand. It is disintegrating in its nature, and a kind of universal solvent. I speak it not profanely, but it is hell-formed, hell-bound, and, if permitted to go on, it will drag everything in its train thither.

In response to what has been said, I am proud that I can lay my hand on my breast and say that I am willing to guarantee every right, every single right, which belongs either to the North, South, East or West. I am gratified to carry your sentiments to the people of whom I am one—that there is no disposition to make war upon any institution, whether of Slavery or otherwise, and your determination to leave the disposition of Slavery to time and those circumstances by which it is surrounded, and over which no political legislation can exert any control.

I hope that it may not be deemed out of place if I make any allusion to myself or of my own position. My position in the Congress of the United State is familiar to most if not all of you. Those doctrines I there laid down, are still mine. I still believe that without the power of enforcing the laws and maintaining itself there can be no Government. And I believe that we have reached the time when it is time to show the world, both pagan and Christian, whether we have a Government or no. It is time that the world should know that the Government framed in 1789 was not a dream, and that it has neither been frittered away nor faded from our sight. It is time that the whole civilized world should know that the doctrine of secession is a heresy, and that neither States nor individuals can set the Government aside.

There are substantially the doctrines I cited and maintained in 1833, and from that down to the present time. Let us look to the last struggle for the Presidency. The friends of Senator DOUGLAS presented him as the best Union man. The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of whom I was one, regarded him as the best representative of the Union sentiment. Others presented Hon. JOHN BELL as the best Union candidate; and the Republicans, so far as I am informed, have, always been for the Union. Thus we had four candidates, the only question between whose advocates was: Who are entitled to preeminency for their efforts in the Union? We have now laid aside political difference, all disputes [illegible] the proceeds of the sale [illegible] tariffs, about banks [illegible] around the Stars [illegible] over our dominions [illegible] far as [illegible] by Washington and [illegible]

[illegible] in assisting [illegible] and [illegible] which took place in Tennessee, in February last, a speculation of the [illegible] and a bill calling a Convention [illegible] who voted it down by a [illegible] another special session the people [illegible] like sheep in the shambles [illegible] Confederacy. While the officers of [illegible] knew about all that was going on, the people were not suffered to put an ear to the keyhole, or peep through a crevice, while they were being transferred to the Southern Confederacy.

Only a little more than thirty days were allowed in which to ratify or reject the ordinance of secession. Fifty-five hundred thousand dollars were voted the Governor by which to arm men, who should overawe and intimidate the Union men. Even a slave has usually the privilege of selecting his master, but here are we, the people of a souereign State, sold without having a voice in the choice of a master. By the same bill three thousand officers were created and distributed over the State to overawe and intimidate the Union votes. Thus domineered, hectored, and brow-beaten, a very large proportion of Union men were kept from the polls; yet with all this over thirty counties in East Tennessee where we had an opportunity to canvass, gave a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000 against secession. My own county giving a majority of 2,007 against it. *We of East Tennessee are resolved still to stand by the State and the Union. If an earthquake or a tornado should sweep the other portion of the State from existence, we of East Tennessee should still claim to be the State*, and will make the same claim should the same result be obtained by any other cause. All that we ask is that *there shall be no invasion from the South or from any other portions of the State. We ask that we may have means to defend ourselves, under that clause of the Constitution which provides that every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms. We have asked the Governor for our fair proportion of those arms which were distributed for the protection of the State*, and have been answered that we shall have them, provided we will form into companies and brigades, to be transferred to JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. *We will form no such companies; we will receive no arms on these conditions. We will appeal to the General Government for aid, and being provided with arms, we will protect and defend our homes, our firesides, and our Government from all invasion.*

We have been taunted—told that we were traitors—that the hemp was growing for us—that the day of our execution was fixed. We have stood all this, and more, face to face, toe to toe, and answered that *the Constitution defines treason to be adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort*; and we have told them that the time will come when the Judiciary will decide according to the law, and then we will see for whom the day of execution is fixed, and for whose neck the hemp is growing.

The Stars and Stripes should be preserved, if for nothing else, as a memento, as an emblem of the best and purest Government upon which the sun ever shone. And I invoke the bitterest curses upon the head of him who would trail it in the dust. I know that rewards have been offered for my head, and that it is even said that warrants have been issued for ETHERIDGE, myself, and other Union men. But, my friends, I am no fugitive, much less am I a fugitive from justice. I am not flying from my home. *I am on my way to execute a holy mission.* I am willing to place every particle of property I possess, at the disposal of the Government, if she needs it, in this strife, and if this is not enough, I am willing to pur out my life blood a libation on the altar of my country. If I fall in this strife, all I ask is, that my corpse shall be carried to my home in Tennessee, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, and that I shall be buried among her mountains. And if the Union should fall with me, all that I ask is, that, wrapped in the flag which is her emblem, I shall be buried in the same common grave. I ask no greater glory.

SECESSIONISTS REPULSED.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of June 19, says:

"We learn from a gentleman, who reached here at noon by a special train from St. Charles, that an attack was made upon the Federal troops guarding the bridge at Dardenne's Creek, near St. Charles, by a company of Secessionists, numbering about thirty men.

The detachment of troops—about fifteen men—repulsed them, driving them from the bridge with great confusion. Two of the soldiers are said to be mortally wounded. Loss of the Secessionists not known.

It was expected that another attack would be made by a superior force. Col. KALLMAN'S regiment has been sent to the scene of action, and will promptly check any further attempts at insurrection."

Hotel Arrivals.

Commodore Paulding, and Capt. Latimer, of the United States Navy; Judge Bond, of Baltimore; R. H. Pruyn, and A. Van Vecten, of Albany; Mrs. Gideon Welles, of Hartford; Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, Ellsworth's avenger, (recently commissioned,) of the United States Army; Capt. J. S. Catlin, of Fort ess Monroe; Major Patten, of the United States Army; and E. S. Alvord, of Indiana, are at the Astor House.

Commodore Stover, of the U. S. N.; F. C. Bowen, of the U. S. N.; Lieut. Dodge, of the Army; Mrs. Frank Blair and family, of St. Louis; T. J. Fisher, and G. M. Wright, of Washington; E. F. Farrington, of Boston; Col. K. France, of Baltimore; Wm. Young and family, of St. Louis; F. Orne, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Todd, of the U. S. A.; Wm. Mason, of Massachusetts; H. Trowbridge, of Connecticut; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; H. Sanford, of Connecticut; G. Hewitt, of Elmira; W. H. Camp, of Philadelphia, and Henry Blood, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The officers of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, and J. E. Reeker, one of the Boston reporters, accompanying the regiment, stopped at the Everett House yesterday. J. H. Gage and lady, of Nashua, G. H. Reed and R. D. Granger, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Judge Dixon, of Hartford; S. G. Ward and daughter, of Boston, and Mr. Vernon and lady, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. E. Bates, of Toronto, Canada; Oswald Smythe and Sam. Bradlee, of New-Orleans, and C. T. Lewis, of the Troy University, are at the Lafarge House.

Antonio Brochelin, of Washington, and James Thompson of Texas, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Pony Express.

St. Louis, Friday, June 21.

The Pony Express, with later dates from San Francisco, is now overdue at Fort Kearney, but, as the lines west of this city are known to have been tampered with by traitors, it is reasonable to suppose the Associated Press dispatch will not reach here, except by other conveyance,

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Flora scatters fragrant snow
Mid her flowrets sheen,
Without storm or blast they drift
O'er the orchards green.

Bees, the apple-blossoms mourn,
Eddying pale and white,
In whose calyx pure they plung'd,
With intense delight.

Winged creatures, be content!
Thriftily ye've stored
All the essence they could yield,
In your waxen hoard.

We, our rivep buds deplore,
Beautiful and brave,
And their cherish'd petals grudge
To the insatiate grave.

Still forgetting they must fall
Ere the fruit be given,
And that dew-drops from the eye
Ripen it for heaven.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25, 1861.

SOWING AND REAPING.

BY J. P. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "THE STEPMOTHER," "MINNIGREY," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

Never did poesy appear
So full of heaven to me, as when
I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
To the lives of coarsest men!
I thought these men will carry hence
Promptings their former lives above;
And something of a finer reverence
For beauty, truth and love. LOWELL.

How frequently do we hear it said, "the age of poetry has passed in England;" "that men no longer care for the ideal"—assertions so far removed from truth, that we should not pause to refute them but for the all but universal credence they have obtained. No poetry in England!! Why, London itself is a never-ending epic, interspersed with satires, madrigals and pastorals, jotted confusedly together in one huge volume, bound in brick and stone. No poetry!!! The overgrown city teems with it. It meets you in every street; strikes on the ear in a hundred voices—some loud, some hushed—mingling in the hot stream of life, and tinting it with its many-colored passions.

Look at the clerk, who, regularly, for forty years, has trudged his way into Lombard-street or the Minories; there is a heroism, one of the finest elements of poetry, even in his dull existence. The balm-breathing breath of Spring, the glowing heat of Summer, Autumn's [illegible] breeze, are invitations thrown away [illegible]—he is too poor to accept them [illegible] the time to gaze upon the [illegible] ice in her smiles, inte[illegible] a sealed page to [illegible] the less [illegible] secrets. [illegible] ackney [illegible] told [illegible] Pro- [illegible] And [illegible] a life? The [illegible] blood drawn from [illegible] type of it.

[illegible] speculators!—magnates upon [illegible] the commerce of the world, [illegible] millions as familiarly as costermonger [illegible] pence, who have magnificent mansions, fine carriages and horses, liveried menials, exquisite wines, and a table Lucullus might envy. They are equally serfs, there is a biting satire in their lives. Like Frankenstein, they are fettered to the idol they have raised. It may be of gold and the pedestal of clay. A cypher wrong, a false calculation, and it falls. Day and night they must watch it, lest it crush them; anticipate the changes of the market, the fluctuations of credit, the convulsions of the political atmosphere, and so arrange their lightning conductors that the storm may burst, and leave their fortune unscathed. To stop is ruin, retreat impossible. They know this, and accept it as the condition of their existence.

Thus they persevere—toiling on till the overwrought brain at last gives way—the idol falls and is shattered. Curious eyes examine it; sometimes it proves to have been a bubble of coarsest earth, held together by fraud and indomitable will. Sometimes its fragments are of gold, which greedy heirs soon dissipate.

Thus we find that the speculator lives for an idea, sells himself for an idea, barters health, happiness, the joys of home, and sweet domestic ties for an idea, dies for an idea; but whether that idea be of good or ill, at least, there is a poetry mixed with it.

Suffering is the condition of success. Let no man envy it.

As a pleasing contrast to this picture we have drawn, take the city missionary, as he wends his way, unnoticed, to the abodes of poverty and crime—pity in his heart, consolation on his tongue, and such humble help as his means afford, ready to be bestowed where need most presses. His life is calm as a good man's thoughts; his perseverence enduring as the forbearance of Providence; neither foul words, insult, nor reproaches turn him from the path he has chosen. To the wretched, he whispers hope; to the guilty, penitence. Armed with the *Word*, he shatters the hard, calcareous cist ignorance and indifference have gradually deposited around the sinner's heart, enveloping it as in a winding sheet—rouses it from its torpor, probes the moral gangrene, and awakens it to life.

No morbid sensibilities or artistic tastes urge him to his self-imposed task; love and Christian charity are his motives, heaven is his reward.

In London, tragedy, the loftiest element of poetry, is not wanting; but it is seen best at night, when the sleepless city, as from a hive, swarms forth its drones and lepers—some bent on pleasure, others on crime; some, branded with the wearying curse of pursuing shadows that ever seem to fly them. At night, poverty quits its toiling, sordid abode, to jostle elbows with wealth, which, in the garish light of day, would smile disdainfully upon its rusty garb and pallid features, to breathe the cool, fresh air, to dream and banquet on the fallacies of hope.

It is at night that the battle of humanity rages most fiercely. Step into that nondescript, unfinished monstrosity, the palace of Westminster—grotesque monument of English taste and English gold, that conglomeration of absurdities, stolen from the hotels de ville of Belgium and Flanders, and plastered over with florid detail to conceal the petty larceny—what shall we behold? Age holding its own against manhood, clinging to power with the tenacity of the death grip, forcing the brain to unequal contest. Hoary statesmen, the veterans of the arena, know no repose; it is a luxury denied them. Like the city speculator, they dare not sleep, lest younger hands should hurl them from their seat and grasp the reins. The signal for debate once given, and, like the worn war-steed at the trumpet's clang, they take their places in the foremost rank, and fight like gladiators chained to the stake—for what? Wealth? They have more than they can enjoy. Ambition? It has long since palled upon them. Party holds them. They dare not abandon that, but die in harness.

Poetry again!

Look at the man of letters—few know his pangs, trials and privations—the agony of hope deferred, the uncertainty of success, the bitter humiliation, the hard necessity of keeping up an appearance, the daily struggle to spin bread from his aching brains. When imagination fails, he must descend to the recesses of his own sad heart, and sift the still burning ashes for incidents to amuse the thoughtless million who read and forget them. Perhaps he has some loved being, some solitary tie, which binds him to the world, dependent upon his exertions, and dares not shrink from his iron task—the dread of failure creeps upon him, paralyzes his worn energies, till sensitiveness verges upon madness. But what do the critics care? They, too, must live. With pitiless nerve they apply the caustic to yet uncicatrized wounds, smile at his contortions, and immolate a victim, rather than eat their mutton cold.

If, by chance, we encounter such a lone one, worn, wild and haggard, smarting with recent wrong, let us not judge him harshly. The fiery draught is not the only cause of the flushed cheek and burning brow; disappointment and hunger—ay, hunger! although his coat be whole and his boots well polished—may have painted them.

All literary men are not the reckless bacchanals of the cup and lip the would be moralists of the world suppose.

Midnight has struck. Walk into the Haymarket, the mart of vice and suffering, masked beneath hollow pleasures. Gaze on the wreck of beauty, listen to the forced mirth, the reckless laugh, reason contending against excitement, and if ever angels tears have fallen on earth, they sure must shed them there. Regard the youth, his father's hope and pride, fresh from his village home, bewildered, precept struggling against allurement, yielding to evil companionship, yet ashamed of his own weakness. Stung by the mocking sneers of his new friends, he forgets the mother who at that moment may be praying for him, and plunges into sin to escape from ridicule.

A few short weeks of such a life, and the blush of healthful innocence will disappear—give place to the sickly hue of dissipation. The boy will become *blasé*, and fancy himself a man. It is sad to think that the youth of the present day, like the Israelites of old, cast the most precious incense upon unworthy shrines. Take the inmates of a house, no matter which, in one of the close back streets of London. The landlady and her family crowded together in the reeking kitchens; the first floor occupied by the newly-married couple from the country; the second by the professional man—teather of music or drawing; the attics by the poor ballet girl and still poorer sempstress—tinsel and poverty close neighbors; the first tottering, perhaps, upon the verge of the precipice down which the second has already plunged. Midnight is past. The dancer has cast aside her spangled robe and thin shoes, and is eating her scanty supper; the needlewoman, straining her eyes by the light of a single candle, to finish the embroidery that must be taken home in the morning, and grudgingly paid for at starvation price. If, for an instant, her strength fails and her sight grows dim, she regards the infant sleeping in the truckle bed in the corner, gathers fresh courage, dries her tears, wonders at her weakness, and plies her needle with redoubled assiduity.

Yes, like a living thing, the overgrown city suffers, and suffering is poetry. Every feature, however, is not a sad one. Thank Heaven, there still are homes within its huge embrace in which peace and virtue, sweet content, heart purity, love and happiness, delight to dwell; they are the pastorals of life, and the discontented rich ones its epigrams.

Some of our readers, perchance, may ask why we have commenced with such a phantasmagoria. As coming events cast their shadows before them, so have we cast the prologue of our table, rough, pen-and-ink sketches of the characters waiting to be introduced to their acquaintance.

We trust that, for the sake of "auld lang syne," they will receive them kindly.

* * * * * *

On the 1st of September, 1820, the sun rose brightly on Lowelstree, a retired village, situated on the borders of Lincolnshire, gilding the slender spire of the rustic church, and the gables of the homesteads clustering around it, with that rich, golden hue peculiar to an English autumn.

The morning, though cloudless, was a cold one. The carters and farm servants walked briskly, with a determined, business-like air, on their way to the fields, as if they meant work. Most of them, however, relaxed their pace as they approached a house half burried in trees, adjoining the churchyard, of somewhat superior pretensions to the rest, and gazed wistfully at the light still burning in one of the upper windows—shook their heads sadly, and passed slowly on.

Even the plow-boys ceased to whistle as they drew near, and drove their teams in silence.

Most of the husbandmen had gone forth to labor; but the day had not sufficiently advanced for the housewives of Lowelstree to make their appearance yet. The occasional opening of a casement, the thrusting forth of a head, and a hasty glance at the rectory house, where the curate, the Reverend Edward Mansell, was dying, proved the unfeigned sorrow they also felt at the anticipated loss of their friend and pastor, who had lived twenty-five years amongst them, and won their affection and good will, by illustrating in his own life the charity and Christian love of the faith he taught.

The clock had scarcely done striking six when a youth of eighteen, whose appearance denoted a condition superior to that of the laborers and farm servants, walked hastily down the village. He also paused and regarded the rectory window, opened the gate leading to the house, and knocked gently at the door.

It was opened by a respectable-looking female, whose age could not have been much under sixty. Her eyes were red with weeping.

"How is Mr. Mansell?" inquired the young man, in a voice subdued almost to a whisper, as if he feared the answer.

"Dying, Master Tom—dying," sobbed the housekeeper. "It will be a sad loss to Lowelstree. So good a gentleman! We shall never have such another minister."

"Never!" repeated the young man emphatically. "But is there no hope?"

"None! none!" exclaimed the woman, with a fresh burst of grief. "Doctor Hacket says that he may last till noon—not longer. It would break the heart of a stone," she continued, "to see him—he is so resigned, so patient. I left him gazing on the pale faces of his poor boys, grasping a hand of each, praying for them, consoling and blessing them—no thought of his own sufferings; and I know what they must have been. God knows what will become of them when he is gone."

"Poor Harold!" sighed the visitor.

"Ay, and poor Master Harry," added the housekeeper, reproachfully; "you forget him."

"No, I don't, Mrs. Sparges," replied the youth, warmly; "but Harold, you know, saved my life—dragged me out of the river—at the risk of his own. It is only natural that I should think of him first."

"Perhaps it is, master Tom," murmured the female, "perhaps it is."

"I have brought you a brace of birds for his father," said the former, at the same time drawing them from the pocket of his shooting-jacket. "I was out before five to shoot them. I thought he might fancy them, and——"

"No, no," interrupted Mrs. Sparges, pushing them back with her hand, "he will never eat again."

"Is that you, Tom?" demanded a youth of fourteen, who now made his appearance in the hall. "Come in."

The speaker was Harry Imray, the nephew of the dying man. An orphan from early infancy, he had never known any other home than the house of his uncle, or any other parent than the benevolent relative who, despite his limited means, and the angry remonstrances of his wealthy relative, Sir Jasper Mansell, head of the great London banking-house of Mansell & Company, persisted in taking charge of him.

The man of money pronounced the conduct of the curate ridiculous and Quixotic, felt himself insulted that his advice had not been taken, and treated him with marked coldness ever since, and yet the tie of blood between them was a near one: they were half brothers.

If affection could have repaid him, the worthy man would have found ample recompense for the sacrifice the additional charge upon his slender means entailed, in the love and obedience of the friendless boy, whom he educated with his own son Harold, a spirited, fine-hearted youth, about the same age as Tom Mayfield.

The marked contrast in the characters of the two cousins was one cause, perhaps, of the strong attachment which bound them to each other. Harry was timid; gentle almost as a girl; Harold fiery and daring, indignant of the slightest sense of wrong, yet patient with those he loved, frank and trusting. Harry was suited by temperament for a life of retirement, reflection, and peaceful study—Harold to contend with the world, grasp its difficulties, direct its movements, and hold his own in its hot battles. Yet he, too, could be patient on occasion, place the rein upon his feelings, appear calm and impenetrable.

Fatal or splendid qualities in one so young—so soon to be cast without a pilot upon the stormy sea of life—a powerful weapon or a broken shield, according to the use made of them.

Whilst in the vein for description, we may as well photograph the portrait of his friend, Tom Mayfield, the only son of one of the richest farmers in the neighborhood—indulged by his parents as *only* sons generally are indulged—yet, strange to say, unspoiled by their weakness. He was the best shot and cricketer in Lowelstree. At the bat Harold, perhaps, might have disputed the palm with him, but as a bowler his superiority was incontestible.

For several years a sort of quiet rivalry existed between the two youths; but from the day the curate's son saved the life of his rustic competitor it ceased, and they became friends, fast friends, whom no coldness nor rivalry henceforth could divide, and Tom never displayed so much indignation as when any members of the cricket club ventured to praise his skill at the expense of his preserver.

In person, the young farmer was tall, his frame well knit, wiry and strong, without being ungraceful. In fact, he was just such a fellow as would attract the glance of the recruiting sergeant, or a pretty girl at a village fair—both excellent judges in their way.

He had dark hair, a merry, hazel eye, and a face which, if not regularly handsome, had candor and manly confidence written in every feature.

No wonder, with such advantages, that he was popular with the fair sex. The most prudent mothers in Lowelstree forbore to chide when they discovered their daughters chatting with Tom Mayfield.

At the rectory he was almost as much at home as at the farm, and yet he hesitated to enter the house at the invitation of Harry.

The shadow of death was in it, and he felt awed at the majesty of its presence.

"Come in," repeated the sorrowing youth.

Tom stepped into the hall; the speaker grasped his hand and tried to speak, but tears choked his utterance.

"It be the will of God, Master Harry," said the young farmer, in a low tone; "we must all submit to it. Where be Harold?"

"With his father," sobbed the boy; "with his dear father."

In the chamber above, one of those scenes which wring the heart, proving, by its agonies, that we are something more than clay, was taking place. The dying parting from the living, affection uttering its last counsels, taking its farewell gaze, straining the dim sight to catch the fading lineaments of the being it most loves, imprint them on the reeling brain, and bear them as a memory to the grave.

"Fear God, Harold," murmured the curate, fixing his eyes with calm tenderness upon his son's, "and love Him more, much more, than you fear Him. I have no fortune to leave you, my poor boy," he added; "nothing but an unsullied name."

"And is not that a precious heritage, dear father?" said the youth, whose quivering lip and suppressed voice betrayed the struggle he endured to maintain the outward show of firmness.

"You will not be quite friendless," added Mr. Mansell; "your uncle, Sir Jasper, has promised to assist you as soon as I am dead. Forward the letter I gave you last night to him."

"Yes, dear father; but Harry—what is to become of Harry?"

The dying man sighed deeply; the question had evidently awakened painful feelings in his breast.

"Sir Jasper will do nothing for him," he answered.

There was a pause, during which father and son continued to regard each other earnestly.

"And why not?" demanded the latter, seriously; "Harry will soon have no other protector than myself. Ought I not to know the cause—the motive of this strange distinction? Are we not both his nephews?"

"Yes, yes!"

"You hesitate, and yet I'm sure you do not fear to trust me?"

"Trust you!" repeated the curate, grasping his hand; "with my life, dear boy, had it long years of happiness and usefulness still to run—with all that I hold most sacred. Trust you! How could I do otherwise than trust a son who never yet deceived me?"

"Never, father! never, willingly!"

"I ought to have foreseen this," murmured Mr. Mansell; "raise my pillow. Thank you; come nearer to me. Should my strength fail, Farmer Mayfield has a letter which will explain all, and three hundred pounds, the savings of many years, placed with him for your use—yours and Harry's," he added, "for I make no distinction between you—he, too, has been to me a son."

"And to me a brother—a dear, affectionate brother," said Harold.

A smile of approbation lit the wan features of the dying man. The proof of disinterestedness was doubly gratifying to him at such a moment. It proved the lessons he had inculcated were sown on good soil.

"Sir Jasper and myself," he said, "are brothers by the father's side—half brothers by blood."

"Not even that by nature," remarked the youth, with bitterness; "your heart is of gold—pure, unalloyed; his——"

"Hush!" interrupted his father, "whatever his faults, it is not for us to judge him. He has promised to care of you; he would have assisted me; offered me the rich living of Everton, but I refused it."

"Perhaps there were *conditions*, father."

To this observation Mr. Mansell made no reply, but continued the explanation he had felt it necessary to commence.

"Your grandfather's fortune came to him by marriage," he resumed. "I have heard that it was something enormous, but never knew the amount. On his death, as was both just and right, the son of his first wife inherited it, and the mother of Harry and myself were left all but dependent upon his bounty. To do Sir Jasper justice he acted nobly by us; sent me to Oxford—I had no brains for business—paid my expenses there, and supported my sister in affluence, till she offended him past forgiveness by bestowing her hand on one of his own clerks, without his consent or even informing him of her intention."

"Pride," exclaimed Harold, contemptuously; "the empty pride of Mammon. The clerk, no doubt, was poor."

"As we are."

"I thought so," ejaculated his son.

"And illegitimate," added the curate. "But what made the connection doubly offensive to your uncle, was his being a natural son of his own father-in-law, Sir Joseph Imray, the founder of the bank."

The youth slowly repeated the words "natural son," as if weighing them in his mind.

"No doubt of it," said his father; "I ascertained the fact beyond all cavil. And yet," he continued, "I never could understand why Jasper should show such unrelenting animosity to poor Harry. When his parents died, he wanted to send him from England, but I refused, and took charge of him myself."

Harold gently pressed the speaker's hand.

"Three years since he offered me the rich living of Everton, if I would send him to sea."

"To sea!" repeated his hearer, indignantly. "Harry, who has been gently nurtured, who is timid as a girl, to sea? Not whilst I live, and can work for him."

Mr. Mansell regarded his son with a feeling of intense affection, and something like pardonable pride mingled with it, till a painful recollection seemed to cross his mind, when he closed his eyes, and prayed mentally.

"Yes, yes," he murmured, "it will be best."

"What will be best, dear father?" whispered Harold.

"When I am dead, Sir Jasper will be the lawful guardian of your cousin; being a minor, you cannot claim the right."

"I do not fear him!"

"It is hard to judge unfavorably of one so near to me," continued the curate, "but Jasper is revengeful—unforgiving, and has, I fear, but little scruple as to the means of gratifying his resentment; he hates poor Harry."

"Let him hate him," replied his son, scorn and indignation flashing through his tears; "Harry is my brother in affection if not in blood—your legacy to me; I shall know how to guard it. But you have been deceived," he added, speaking slowly; "your heart, guileless and pure, forbade you to suspect evil in others. Hate! hate!" he repeated, "the feeling is most unnatural. Men only hate the being they have wronged."

"I fear I have been to blame," murmured Mr. Mansell; "I should have demanded an explanation, sought it by every means, not dreamt my life away."

"If there has been an error," said Harold, "I will atone it! I am young, have energy and perseverance more than you dream of; if my clever uncle has played a false game, it shall go hard, but I will unmask him; hypocrisy is never so guarded but at some moment it lets fall a clue to its detection."

"You promise me?" said the curate.

"By my love and duty as a son," answered the young man solemnly.

"Call your cousin," said the dying man; "the moment is approaching, and I wish to have you both near me. Be firm, dear boy, be firm," he added. "It is not hard for a Christian man to die."

When Harry Imray entered the room, he was so struck by the change in the features of his relative and benefactor, that he staggered, rather than walked, to the side of the bed, where his cousin was already kneeling. The arm of Harold sustained him.

"I bequeath my love to both my sons," said the curate, solemnly, "as a memory and a blessing. Guard them, Almighty Father, from the sins that assail incautious youth; strengthen their hearts with truth; cleanse them with purity; uphold their innocence 'gainst the tempter's snares, that, when the last trumpet sounds, and we meet again before Thy judgment-seat, Thy servant may rejoice and thankfully exclaim: Thanks, Lord! the children that I reared are both with Thee."

These were the last words that were audible, for nature was nearly exhausted—the struggle almost over; but, whilst it endured, the lips of the dying man continued to move in mental prayer. The gentle spirit fled at last, abandoning the frail tenement of clay for its more glorious and long-promised garb.

For nearly an hour after the death of Mr. Mansell the orphans remained kneeling by the bed, gathering strength and resignation from that source where, at such moments of our lives, alone it may be found. Harold was the first to rise. He had a solemn duty to perform. With filial hand he closed the eyes of his dead father, and imprinted a kiss upon his cheek.

A burning tear fell with it.

Perceiving that his cousin's fortitude had all but given way, he took him by the hand and led him silently from the room.

In less than an hour it was generally known throughout the village that the worthy curate was no more, and, so deep was the impression the mournful event created, that labor was suspended—men had no heart to work. Tom Mayfield hastened with the intelligence to the farm, and broke it as gently as possible to his father, whom he found reading his Bible by the window.

"A good man taken from us," said the farmer, emphatically; "we shall not easily supply his place amongst us."

Such was the general feeling in Lowelstree.

The death bell had scarcely ceased tolling, when the housekeeper, her eyes inflamed with weeping, quitted the Rectory-house, and posted a letter, sealed with black. The superscription was in the handwriting of her deceased master.

"Sir Jasper Mansell, Bart.,

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment was ordered over to Alexandria this morning. They returned to-day.

Hon. Messrs. ALLEN and PORTER have succeeded in obtaining an order from the Department authorizing the enlistment of four additional regiments, at once, from Indiana. That State will thus have twenty regiments in the field, which entitles her to a Major-General.

Four regiments more are also authorized to be raised in Wisconsin—three of these to be infantry and one of cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, of the Massachusetts Sixth, now at the Relay House, is to-day authorized to raise an additional regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old Sixth, who are here for three months, will join the new regiment.

OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

Residents in Prince William County are rapidly leaving that region, and rushing to Alexandria, to escape seizure and abuse. Several prominent individuals have recently been arrested there—GEO. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM MADDOW, EDWARD BOND, JOHN HUTCHINSON and GEORGE HUTCHINSON being among the number who have been taken. A good deal of excitement is the consequence.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which left yesterday, has returned to the Navy-yard with the sloop she was sent down the river to capture. This vessel has been employed conveying Secessionists across the river below.

REBELS INTRENCHING.

Lieut. TOMPKINS reports this evening that the rebels are throwing up intrenchments a mile beyond Fairfax

By order of Gen. MANSFIELD the Long Bridge was closed for the present to public travel.

Large arrivals of troops are expected from the North hourly.

The *Pawnee*, on her cruise down the river yesterday, seized ten thousand pounds of bacon and other stores, destined to the Secessionists. The goods were put on board a river schooner and sent up to the Navy-yard to-day.

THE TROPIC WIND.

Judge DUNLAP, of the United States Circuit Court here, has decided the case of the *Tropic Wind*, and declares that the blockade of President LINCOLN is lawfully established, as one of the rights incident to civil war. He, however, reserves a decision upon the points of fact in reference to the relaxation of the strict law of blockade, touching the moving out of harbor of ship and cargo, within a specified time after notice.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE, late of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry, in addition to those on the list published yesterday.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Government to-day authorized Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to come thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed and provided with tents, baggage trains, rations and subsistence stores. These troops will make a fine addition to those already in the service from Massachusetts.

Private EUGBEE, of the Connecticut Regiment, who was shot on the first exploration of Vienna, was to-day brought to the Georgetown hospital.

Washington is full of refugees from Virginia—so full, indeed, that their proper care is becoming a question for grave consideration. Most of them are in a destitute condition.

CHARLES N. BIOTTI, Minister to Costa Rica, sails for Costa Rica to-morrow.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Minister to Russia, sails from New-York on Saturday.

Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is in Washington, endeavoring to adjust some matters between his State and the General Government, relating to the equipment of the New-Jersey troops.

The Government has bought the steamship *Keystone State*, of Philadelphia.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Gen. SCHULTZ is in Washington, arranging with the State, Post-office and Navy Departments for a semi-monthly mail between Key West and Vera Cruz, *vid* Havana. The stoppage of the Southern mails renders it necessary to establish a route, in order to maintain an uninterrupted communication with our Representatives in Mexico.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Fourteenth New-York, and witnessed the regimental parade.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The President has kept out of sight to day, as is understood, for the purpose of blocking out the message. This is the first day that he has devoted to that undertaking. All the reception-rooms were open to-day as usual, but the President and his Private Secretary were not to be seen.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.

I understand that the War Department has made a contract with the Phenix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania for the construction of six hundred rifled cannon. They are to be of the Griffin patent. I do not understand that proposals were invited for this job.

The Board of Army Surgeons meet at Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the Medical Department of the Army.

ROGERS' patent cordage insulated wire was laid to-day from the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Gen. TYLER'S head-quarters, at Falls Church. Notwithstanding it was run over roads, bushes, creeks and ditches, the wire worked admirably. The line was laid under the supervision of Mr. P. STINE SANDERSON, of the War Department.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and intrenched. In view of this, it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement; hence the continued anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented or even entertained any proposition to issue Bonds for any purpose not especially authorized by law.

The Eighteenth Albany, N. Y., Regiment arrived to night, and the Thirty-eighth, from the same State, is hourly expected.

LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

Some 4,000 troops have passed through here to-day and another regiment is said to be coming by the Northern Central Railroad.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT HARPER'S FERRY.

NINETEEN CITIZENS KILLED.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, June 20.

Capt. COOK, well known for his distinguished services as commander of the Home Guards of Sharpsburgh, arrived here this evening. He reports that the Virginia pickets have reappeared at various points along the Potomac. Sixty appeared at Harper's Ferry this morning to arrest the Union men who had returned. At 12 o'clock to-day a company of cavalry appeared.

The citizens crossed the river in boats, swam, or adopted any other available mode of escape. They fired upon the citizens, and 19 were killed and wounded. Many had their clothing pierced with bullets.

Yesterday, the people, at 2 o'clock, above Harper's Ferry, raised a Union flag. The Confederates fired upon it.

Part of Capt. COOK'S Company have gone to Harper's Ferry to assist such citizens as would go to defend the flag. Fifteen Confederate pickets appeared to-day at Dam No. 4.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 20.

A lawyer named ALVEY was arrested here last night, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him.

Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, also a Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment, accidentally got within the lines of the enemy's pickets yesterday, opposite to Williamsport, and were both captured, but their locality is not known.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

BOONEVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

As Gen. LYON, with the steamers *Yatan*, *McDonald* and *City of Louisiana*, was approaching Booneville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mills. He turned back, and went back about eight miles below Booneville, and landed his forces, 1,700 men, and four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

On the Rochesterport Road, when within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the State troops, 3,000 strong, under Col. LITTLE, who were concealed in a thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp at Baconstown, three miles below Booneville, on the river, with its equipage, provisions, horses, &c., was taken. The State troops retreated through Booneville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of the Federal troops is four killed and nine wounded and four of the State troops are known to be killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Federal soldiers say many more of the State troops were wounded, and they speak of waiting over a number of dead bodies.

Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were in the thickest of the fight. Nine of the officers were hurt. Capt. BURKE, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot.

Dr. QUARLES, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Booneville were killed.

The Federal troops say only 500 of their men were in the battle.

Gen. LYON took sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who were from Booneville are returning, under the terms of Gen. LYON'S proclamation.

Several secession flags were captured. Also several prominent Secessionists.

Many persons, heretofore Secessionists, have been converted to Union men.

Gen. LYON and his men have made a favorable impression on the people. On the morning of the battle, Gov. JACKSON was on his way to the camp with Capt. KELLY'S company, but when the battle begun, they immediately retreated. KELLY'S company embarked on the steamer *Bacon*, and went up the river, and Gov. JACKSON and Staff left for the West on horseback. Some of the fugitive State troops took the ARROW ROCK and Lexington Railroad, and some went towards Georgetown.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington.

Part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hesperian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, half a mile below, where Gen. LYON has his head quarters. Reinforcements were expected on the steamer *January*, when it is thought Gen. LYON will proceed westward.

Col. BLAIR has become very popular. A man who offered $500 to any man who would shoot Col. BLAIR, was arrested, but subsequently released by Col. BLAIR.

Col. LITTLE, who commanded the State troops, was formerly in the United States Army, but recently resigned. He was brevetted Captain for services in Mexico.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 20.

The morning session was occupied by signing the Declaration. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by Counties, and each member came forward to the Secretary's desk, and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon, FRANK H. PIERPONT, of Marion County, was unanimously elected Governor; DANIEL PAISLEY, of Nassau County, Lieutenant-Governor and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison and Lazar, to form the Governor's Council. The election of an Attorney-General was postponed till Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the traitors.

The message from Gov. PIERPONT, favoring a strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

To night the city is in a blaze of excitement. The bells are ringing, cannon firing, and fireworks being displayed. Everybody is rejoicing.

There are no reliable details as yet concerning the burning of the bridge near Piedmont. It is not thought here that the rebels have gathered in any numbers.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to day assumes command in person of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have 15,000 men in the field before Saturday night.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 20.

The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers arrived here this evening.

The Eleventh Regiment to day relieved Col. SCHUTNER'S Riflemen at Bird's Point, and Col. SCHUTNER went into camp here.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, visited the camp to day in company with Gen. PRENTISS and other gentlemen. He addressed the troops, but was entirely non committal in his remarks, but complimented them highly on their efficiency in drill.

In private conversation, he declared that the Southern troops could bear no comparison with those here in discipline, drill of arms, or general appearance.

FROM GRAFTON—FALSE REPORT.

GRAFTON, Thursday, June 20.

The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country.

It is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood.

The guard at the bridge made their escape.

Rumors of an attack on Phillippa are rife, but no advance has yet been made.

No Federal troops have reached here yet.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 20.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this morning, and were most enthusiastically received by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them. They leave for the East to night, *vid* the Michigan Southern Railroad.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. GORMAN, has also been ordered East, and will leave St. Paul's on Monday next.

REBEL TROOPS AT LEXINGTON, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, June 20.

Advices received here state that the State forces recently in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo., have moved toward Lexington, where it is understood a large body of State troops are being concentrated to make a stand against the Federal Army under Gen. LYON.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 20.

A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the Loudon and Hampshire road. But the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut First, while on picket duty seven miles out from the camp near Fall's Church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at 6:30 this evening, brings no rumors of war, but representing all quiet. There are appearances, however, which lead to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession forces.

There has recently been a renewal of migration of residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in secession quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD being here at an early day. The active movement of the Federal forces, however, reassure Union men.

All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day. The order was subsequently rescinded.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The Union majority in this city is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S majority in Fayette County is 1,040; in Franklin, 400.

Mr. GUTHRIE'S majority in Bowling Green is 336.

The Adams Express Company will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope and enclosed with twenty-five cents in another envelope, prepaid by stamps at the rate of three cents per half ounce. The latter envelope to be addressed ADAMS & Co., Louisville, Ky. These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams', have offices, and otherwise be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Flora scatters fragrant snow
Mid her flowrets sheen,
Without storm or blast they drift
O'er the orchards green.

Bees, the apple-blossoms mourn,
Eddying pale and white,
In whose calyx pure they plung'd,
With intense delight.

Winged creatures, be content!
Thriftily ye've stored
All the essence they could yield,
In your waxen hoard.

We, our riven buds deplore,
Beautiful and brave,
And their cherish'd petals grudge
To the insatiate grave.

Still forgetting they must fall
Ere the fruit be given,
And that dew-drops from the eye
Ripen it for heaven.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25, 1861.

SOWING AND REAPING.

BY J. F. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "THE STEPMOTHER," "MINNIGERY," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

Never did poesy appear
So full of heaven to me, as when
I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
To the lives of coarsest men!
I thought there meet will carry hence
Premurings their former lives above;
And something of a finer reverence
For beauty, truth and love. LOWELL.

How frequently do we hear it said, "the age of poetry has passed in England;" "that men no longer care for the ideal"—assertions so far removed from truth, that we should not pause to refute them but for the all but universal credence they have obtained. No poetry in England!! Why, London itself is a never-ending epic, interspersed with satires, madrigals and pastorals, jotted confusedly together in one huge volume, bound in brick and stone. No poetry!!! The overgrown city teems with it. It meets you in every street; strikes on the ear in a hundred voices—some loud, some hushed—mingling in the hot stream of life, and tinting it with its many-colored passions.

Look at the clerk, who, regularly, for forty years, has trudged his way into Lombard-street or the Minories; there is a heroism, one of the finest elements of poetry, even in his dull existence. The balm-breathing breath of Spring, the glowing heat of Summer, Autumn's healthful breeze, are invitations thrown away upon him,—he is too poor to accept them; he cannot afford the time to gaze upon the face of Nature, rejoice in her smiles, interrogate her secrets; they are a sealed page to the poor city drudge, and none the less tantalizing that he knows there are such secrets. The little sun-parched patch of earth at Hackney or Islington, which he calls his garden, has told him that; he is chained to his desk like Prometheus to his rock,—a voluntary sacrifice. And why? He has a wife and children!

Is there no poetry, we ask, in such a life? The pelican feeding its young with blood drawn from its own breast is but a feeble type of it.

Regard your great speculators!—magnates upon 'Change, who direct the commerce of the world, and deal with millions as familiarly as costermongers handle pence, who have magnificent mansions, fine carriages and horses, liveried menials, exquisite wines, and a table Lucullus might envy. They are equally serfs, there is a biting satire in their lives. Like Frankenstein, they are fettered to the idol they have raised. It may be of gold and the pedestal of clay. A cypher wrong, a false calculation, and it falls. Day and night they must watch it, lest it crush them; anticipate the changes of the market, the fluctuations of credit, the convulsions of the political atmosphere, and so arrange their lightning conductors that the storm may burst, and leave their fortune unscathed. To stop is ruin, retreat impossible. They know this, and accept it as the condition of their existence.

Thus they persevere—toiling on till the overwrought brain at last gives way—the idol falls and is shattered. Curious eyes examine it; sometimes it proves to have been a bubble of coarsest earth, held together by fraud and indomitable will. Sometimes its fragments are of gold, which greedy heirs soon dissipate.

Thus we find that the speculator lives for an idea, sells himself for an idea, barters health, happiness, the joys of home, and sweet domestic ties for an idea, dies for an idea; but whether that idea be of good or ill, at least, there is a poetry mixed with it.

Suffering is the condition of success. Let no man envy it.

As a pleasing contrast to this picture we have drawn, take the city missionary, as he wends his way, unnoticed, to the abodes of poverty and crime—pity in his heart, consolation on his tongue, and such humble help as his means afford, ready to be bestowed where need most presses. His life is calm as a good man's thoughts; his perseverence enduring as the forbearance of Providence; neither foul words, insult, nor reproaches turn him from the path he has chosen. To the wretched, he whispers hope; to the guilty, penitence. Armed with the *Word*, he shatters the hard, calcareous cist ignorance and indifference have gradually deposited around the sinner's heart, enveloping it as in a winding sheet—rouses it from its torpor, probes the moral gangrene, and awakens it to life.

No morbid sensibilities or artistic tastes urge him to his self-imposed task; love and Christian charity are his motives, heaven is his reward.

In London, tragedy, the loftiest element of poetry, is not wanting; but it is seen best at night, when the sleepless city, as from a hive, swarms forth its drones and lepers—some bent on pleasure, others on crime; some, branded with the wearying curse of pursuing shadows that ever seem to fly them. At night, poverty quits its toiling, sordid abode, to jostle elbows with wealth, which, in the garish light of day, would smile disdainfully upon its rusty garb and pallid features, to breathe the cool, fresh air, to dream and banquet on the fallacies of hope.

It is at night that the battle of humanity rages most fiercely. Step into that nondescript, unfinished monstrosity, the palace of Westminster—grotesque monument of English taste and English gold, that conglomeration of absurdities, stolen from the hotels de ville of Belgium and Flanders, and plastered over with florid detail to conceal the petty larceny—what shall we behold? Age holding its own against manhood, clinging to power with the tenacity of the death grip, forcing the brain to unequal contest. Hoary statesmen, the veterans of the arena, know no repose; it is a luxury denied them. Like the city speculator, they dare not sleep, lest younger hands should hurl them from their seat and grasp the reins. The signal for debate once given, and, like the worn war-steed at the trumpet's clang, they take their places in the foremost rank, and fight like gladiators chained to the stake—for what? Wealth? They have more than they can enjoy. Ambition? It has long since palled upon them. Party holds them. They dare not abandon that, but die in harness.

Poetry again!

Look at the man of letters—few know his pangs, trials and privations—the agony of hope deferred, the uncertainty of success, the bitter humiliation, the hard necessity of keeping up an appearance, the daily struggle to spin bread from his aching brains. When imagination fails, he must descend to the recesses of his own sad heart, and sift the still burning ashes for incidents to amuse the thoughtless million who read and forget them. Perhaps he has some loved being, some solitary tie, which binds him to the world, dependent upon his exertions, and dares not shrink from his iron task—the dread of failure creeps upon him, paralyzes his worn energies, till sensitiveness verges upon madness. But what do the critics care? They, too, must live. With pitiless nerve they apply the caustic to yet uncicatrized wounds, smile at his contortions, and immolate a victim, rather than eat their mutton cold.

If, by chance, we encounter such a lone one, worn, wild and haggard, smarting with a recent wrong, let us not judge him harshly. The fiery draught is not the only cause of the flushed cheek and burning brow; disappointment and hunger—ay, hunger! although his coat be whole and his boots well polished—may have painted them.

All literary men are not the reckless bacchanals of the cup and lip the would be moralists of the world suppose.

Midnight has struck. Walk into the Haymarket, the mart of vice and suffering, masked beneath hollow pleasures. Gaze on the wreck of beauty, listen to the forced mirth, the reckless laugh, reason contending against excitement, and if ever angels tears have fallen on earth, they sure must shed them there. Regard the youth, his father's hope and pride, fresh from his village home, bewildered, precept struggling against allurement, yielding to evil companionship, yet ashamed of his own weakness. Stung by the mocking sneers of his new friends, he forgets the mother who at that moment may be praying for him, and plunges into sin to escape from ridicule.

A few short weeks of such a life, and the blush of healthful innocence will disappear—give place to the sickly hue of dissipation. The boy will become *blasé*, and fancy himself a man. It is sad to think that the youth of the present day, like the Israelites of old, cast the most precious incense upon unworthy shrines. Take the inmates of a house, no matter which, in one of the close back streets of London. The landlady and her family crowded together in the reeking kitchens; the first floor occupied by the newly-married couple from the country; the second by the professional man—teacher of music or drawing; the attics by the poor ballet girl and still poorer sempstress—tinsel and poverty close neighbors; the first tottering, perhaps, upon the verge of the precipice down which the second has already plunged. Midnight is past. The dancer has cast aside her spangled robe and thin shoes, and is eating her scanty supper; the needlewoman, straining her eyes by the light of a single candle, to finish the embroidery that must be taken home in the morning, and grudgingly paid for at starvation price. If, for an instant, her strength fails and her sight grows dim, she regards the infant sleeping in the truckle bed in the corner, gathers fresh courage, dries her tears, wonders at her weakness, and plies her needle with redoubled assiduity.

Yes, like a living thing, the overgrown city suffers, and suffering is poetry. Every feature, however, is not a sad one. Thank Heaven, there still are homes within its huge embrace in which peace and virtue, sweet content, heart purity, love and happiness, delight to dwell; they are the pastorals of life, and the discontented rich ones its epigrams.

Some of our readers, perchance, may ask why we have commenced with such a phantasmagoria. As coming events cast their shadows before them, so have we cast the prologue of our table, rough, pen-and-ink sketches of the characters waiting to be introduced to their acquaintance.

We trust that, for the sake of "auld lang syne," they will receive them kindly.

* * * * * *

On the 1st of September, 1820, the sun rose brightly on Lowelstree, a retired village, situated on the borders of Lincolnshire, gilding the slender spire of the rustic church, and the gables of the homesteads clustering around it, with that rich, golden hue peculiar to an English autumn.

The morning, though cloudless, was a cold one. The carters and farm servants walked briskly, with a determined, business-like air, on their way to the fields, as if they meant work. Most of them, however, relaxed their pace as they approached a house half buried in trees, adjoining the churchyard, of somewhat superior pretensions to the rest, and gazed wistfully at the light still burning in one of the upper windows—shook their heads sadly, and passed slowly on.

Even the plow boys ceased to whistle as they drew near, and drove their teams in silence.

Most of the husbandmen had gone forth to labor; but the day had not sufficiently advanced for the housewives of Lowelstree to make their appearance yet. The occasional opening of a casement, the thrusting forth of a head, and a hasty glance at the rectory house, where the curate, the Reverend Edward Mansell, was dying, proved the unfeigned sorrow they also felt at the anticipated loss of their friend and pastor, who had lived twenty-five years amongst them, and won their affection and good will, by illustrating in his own life the charity and Christian love of the faith he taught.

The clock had scarcely done striking six when a youth of eighteen, whose appearance denoted a condition superior to that of the laborers and farm servants, walked hastily down the village. He also paused and regarded the rectory window, opened the gate leading to the house, and knocked gently at the door.

It was opened by a respectable-looking female, whose age could not have been much under sixty. Her eyes were red with weeping.

"How is Mr. Mansell?" inquired the young man, in a voice subdued almost to a whisper, as if he feared the answer.

"Dying, Master Tom—dying," sobbed the housekeeper. "It will be a sad loss to Lowelstree. So good a gentleman! We shall never have such another minister."

"Never!" repeated the young man emphatically. "But is there no hope?"

"None! none!" exclaimed the woman, with a fresh burst of grief. "Doctor Hacket says that he may last till noon—not longer. It will break the heart of a stone," she continued, "to see him—he is so resigned, so patient. I left him gazing on the pale faces of his poor boys, grasping a hand of each, praying for them, consoling and blessing them—no thought of his own sufferings; and I know what they must have been. God knows what will become of them when he is gone."

"Poor Harold!" sighed the visitor.

"Ay, and poor Master Harry," added the housekeeper, reproachfully; "you forget him."

"No, I don't, Mrs. Sparges," replied the youth, warmly; "but Harold, you know, saved my life—dragged me out of the river—at the risk of his own. It is only natural that I should think of him first."

"Perhaps it is, master Tom," murmured the female, "perhaps it is."

"I have brought you a brace of birds for his father," said the former, at the same time drawing them from the pocket of his shooting-jacket. "I was out before five to shoot them. I thought he might fancy them, and——"

"No, no," interrupted Mrs. Sparges, pushing them back with her hand, "he will never eat again."

"Is that you, Tom?" demanded a youth of fourteen, who now made his appearance in the hall. "Come in."

The speaker was Harry Imray, the nephew of the dying man. An orphan from early infancy, he had never known any other home than the house of his uncle, or any other parent than the benevolent relative who, despite his limited means, and the angry remonstrances of his wealthy relative, Sir Jasper Mansell, head of the great London banking house of Mansell & Company, persisted in taking charge of him.

The man of money pronounced the conduct of the curate ridiculous and Quixotic, felt himself insulted that his advice had not been taken, and treated him with marked coldness ever since, and yet the tie of blood between them was a near one: they were half brothers.

If affection could have repaid him, the worthy man would have found ample recompense for the sacrifice the additional charge upon his slender means entailed, in the love and obedience of the fatherless boy, whom he educated with his own son Harold, a spirited, fine-hearted youth, about the same age as Tom Mayfield.

The marked contrast in the characters of the two cousins was one cause, perhaps, of the strong attachment which bound them to each other. Harry was timid; gentle almost as a girl; Harold fiery and daring, indignant of the slightest sense of wrong, yet patient with those he loved, frank and trusting. Harry was suited by temperament for a life of retirement, reflection, and peaceful study—Harold to contend with the world, grasp its difficulties, direct its movements, and hold his own in its hot battles. Yet he, too, could be patient on occasion, place the rein upon his feelings, appear calm and impenetrable.

Fatal or splendid qualities in one so young—so soon to be cast without a pilot upon the stormy sea of life—a powerful weapon or a broken shield, according to the use made of them.

Whilst in the vein for description, we may as well photograph the portrait of his friend, Tom Mayfield, the only son of one of the richest farmers in the neighborhood—indulged by his parents as *only* sons generally are indulged—yet, strange to say, unspoiled by their weakness. He was the best shot and cricketer in Lowelstree. At the bat Harold, perhaps, might have disputed the palm with him, but as a bowler his superiority was incontestible.

For several years a sort of quiet rivalry existed between the two youths; but from the day the curate's son saved the life of his rustic competitor it ceased, and they became friends, fast friends, whom no coldness nor rivalry henceforth could divide, and Tom never displayed so much indignation as when any members of the cricket club ventured to praise his skill at the expense of his preserver.

In person, the young farmer was tall, his frame well-knit, wiry and strong, without being ungraceful. In fact, he was just such a fellow as would attract the glance of the recruiting sergeant, or a pretty girl at a village fair—both excellent judges in their way.

He had dark hair, a merry, hazel eye, and a face which, if not regularly handsome, had candor and manly confidence written in every feature.

No wonder, with such advantages, that he was popular with the fair sex. The most prudent mothers in Lowelstree forbore to chide when they discovered their daughters chatting with Tom Mayfield.

At the rectory he was almost as much at home as at the farm, and yet he hesitated to enter the house at the invitation of Harry.

The shadow of death was in it, and he felt awed at the majesty of its presence.

"Come in," repeated the sorrowing youth.

Tom stepped into the hall; the speaker grasped his hand and tried to speak, but tears choked his utterance.

"It be the will of God, Master Harry," said the young farmer, in a low tone; "we must all submit to it. Where be Harold?"

"With his father," sobbed the boy; "with his dear father."

In the chamber above, one of those scenes which wring the heart, proving, by its agonies, that we are something more than clay, was taking place. The dying parting from the living, affection uttering its last counsels, taking its farewell gaze, straining the dim sight to catch the fading lineaments of the being it most loves, imprint them on the reeling brain, and bear them as a memory to the grave.

"Fear God, Harold," murmured the curate, fixing his eyes with calm tenderness upon his son's, "and love Him more, much more, than you fear Him. I have no fortune to leave you, my poor boy," he added; "nothing but an unsullied name."

"And is not that a precious heritage, dear father?" said the youth, whose quivering lip and suppressed voice betrayed the struggle he endured to maintain the outward show of firmness.

"You will not be quite friendless," added Mr. Mansell; "your uncle, Sir Jasper, has promised to assist you as soon as I am dead. Forward the letter I gave you last night to him."

"Yes, dear father; but Harry—what is to become of Harry?"

The dying man sighed deeply; the question had evidently awakened painful feelings in his breast.

"Sir Jasper will do nothing for him," he answered.

There was a pause, during which father and son continued to regard each other earnestly.

"And why not?" demanded the latter, seriously; "Harry will soon have no other protector than myself. Ought I not to know the cause—the motive of this strange distinction? Are we not both his nephews?"

"Yes, yes!"

"You hesitate, and yet I'm sure you do not fear to trust me?"

"Trust you!" repeated the curate, grasping his hand; "with my life, dear boy, had it long years of happiness and usefulness still to run—with all that I hold most sacred. Trust you! How could I do otherwise than trust a son who never yet deceived me?"

"Never, father! never, willingly!"

"I ought to have foreseen this," murmured Mr. Mansell; "I ought to have foreseen this."

"Shall my strength fail, Farmer Mayfield has a letter which will explain all, and three hundred pounds, the savings of many years, placed with him for your use—yours and Harry's," he added, "for I make no distinction between you—he, too, has been to me a son."

"And to me a brother—a dear, affectionate brother," said Harold.

A smile of approbation lit the wan features of the dying man. The proof of disinterestedness was doubly gratifying to him at such a moment. It proved the lessons he had inculcated were sown on good soil.

"Sir Jasper and myself," he said, "are brothers by the father's side—half brothers by blood."

"Not even that by nature," remarked the youth, with bitterness; "your heart is of gold—pure, unalloyed; his——"

"Hush!" interrupted his father, "whatever his faults, it is not for us to judge him. He has promised to care of you; he would have assisted me; offered me the rich living of Everton, but I refused it."

"Perhaps there were *conditions*, father."

To this observation Mr. Mansell made no reply, but continued the explanation he had felt it necessary to commence.

"Your grandfather's fortune came to him by marriage," he resumed. "I have heard that it was something enormous, but never knew the amount. On his death, as was both just and right, the son of his first wife inherited it, and the mother of Harry and myself were left all but dependent upon his bounty. To do Sir Jasper justice he acted nobly by us; sent me to Oxford—I had no brains for business—paid my expenses there, and supported my sister in affluence, till she offended him past forgiveness by bestowing her hand on one of his own clerks, without his consent or even informing him of her intention."

"Pride," exclaimed Harold, contemptuously; "the empty pride of Mammon. The clerk, no doubt, was poor."

"As we are."

"I thought so," ejaculated his son.

"And illegitimate," added the curate. "But what made the connection doubly offensive to your uncle, was his being a natural son of his own father-in-law, Sir Joseph Imray, the founder of the bank."

The youth slowly repeated the words "natural son," as if weighing them in his mind.

"No doubt of it," said his father; "I ascertained the fact beyond all cavil. And yet," he continued, "I never could understand why Jasper should show such unrelenting animosity to poor Harry. When his parents died, he wanted to send him from England, but I refused, and took charge of him myself."

Harold gently pressed the speaker's hand.

"Three years since he offered me the rich living of Everton, if I would send him to sea."

"To sea!" repeated his hearer, indignantly. "Harry, who has been gently nurtured, who is timid as a girl, to sea? Not whilst I live, and can work for him."

Mr. Mansell regarded his son with a feeling of intense affection, and something like pardonable pride mingled with it, till a painful recollection seemed to cross his mind, when he closed his eyes, and prayed mentally.

"Yes, yes," he murmured, "it will be best."

"What will be best, dear father?" whispered Harold.

"When I am dead, Sir Jasper will be the lawful guardian of your cousin; being a minor, you cannot claim the right."

"I do not fear him!"

"It is hard to judge unfavorably of one so near to me," continued the curate, "but Jasper is revengeful—unforgiving, and has, I fear, but little scruple as to the means of gratifying his resentment; he hates poor Harry."

"Let him hate him," replied his son, scorn and indignation flashing through his tears; "Harry is my brother in affection if not in blood—your legacy to me; I shall know how to guard it. But you have been deceived," he added, speaking slowly; "your heart, guileless and pure, forbade you to suspect evil in others. Hate! hate!" he repeated, "the feeling is most unnatural. Men only hate the being they have wronged."

"I fear I have been to blame," murmured Mr. Mansell; "I should have demanded an explanation, sought it by every means, not dreamt my life away."

"If there has been an error," said Harold, "I will atone it! I am young, have energy and perseverance more than you dream of; if my clever uncle has played a false game, it shall go hard, but I will unmask him; hypocrisy is never so guarded but at some moment it lets fall a clue to its detection."

"You promise me?" said the curate.

"By my love and duty as a son," answered the young man solemnly.

"Call your cousin," said the dying man; "the moment is approaching, and I wish to have you both near me. Be firm, dear boy, be firm," he added. "It is not hard for a Christian man to die."

When Harry Imray entered the room, he was so struck by the change in the features of his relative and benefactor, that he staggered, rather than walked, to the side of the bed, where his cousin was already kneeling. The arm of Harold sustained him.

"I bequeath my love to both my sons," said the curate, solemnly, "as a memory and a blessing. Guard them, Almighty Father, from the sins that assail incautious youth; strengthen their hearts with truth; cleanse them with purity; uphold their innocence 'gainst the tempter's snares, that, when the last trumpet sounds, and we meet again before Thy judgment-seat, Thy servant may rejoice and thankfully exclaim: Thanks, Lord! the children that I reared are both with Thee."

These were the last words that were audible, for nature was nearly exhausted—the struggle almost over; but, whilst it endured, the lips of the dying man continued to move in mental prayer. The gentle spirit fled at last, abandoning the frail tenement of clay for its more glorious and long-promised garb.

For nearly an hour after the death of Mr. Mansell the orphans remained kneeling by the bed, gathering strength and resignation from that Source where, at such moments of our lives, alone it may be found. Harold was the first to rise. He had a solemn duty to perform. With filial hand he closed the eyes of his dead father, and imprinted a kiss upon his cheek.

A burning tear fell with it.

Perceiving that his cousin's fortitude had all but given way, he took him by the hand and led him silently from the room.

In less than an hour it was generally known throughout the village that the worthy curate was no more, and, so deep was the impression the mournful event created, that labor was suspended—men had no heart to work. Tom Mayfield hastened with the intelligence to the farm, and broke it as gently as possible to his father, whom he found reading his Bible by the window.

"A good man taken from us," said the farmer, emphatically; "we shall not easily supply his place amongst us."

Such was the general feeling in Lowelstree.

The death bell had scarcely ceased tolling, when the housekeeper, her eyes inflamed with weeping, quitted the Rectory-house, and posted a letter, sealed with black. The superscription was in the handwriting of her deceased master.

"Sir Jasper Mansell, Bart., Banking-house, Lombard-street," said the post-mistress, reading it; "why, dear me! Mrs. Sprages, was our worthy curate related to him?"

"Only his brother," was the reply.

"Well, that be strange! My brother lives coachman with Sir Jasper; folk say he is mortal rich."

"Very likely, very likely."

"I hope he will do something handsome for the boys; their father was too good and too charitable not to have died poor."

There are drones in every hive, and we could wish that many a purple priest, slumbering in his collegiate stall, would reflect over the curate's epitaph: "He was too charitable not to have died poor."

CHAPTER II.

Abused mortals! did you know
Where joy, heart's-ease and comfort grow,
You'd scorn proud towers,
And seek them in those bowers
Where wilds, sometimes, our woods, perhaps, may shake;
But blustering care could never tempest make,
Nor murmurs near or come unto us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Towards the close of the day, Farmer Mayfield, accompanied by his son, set forth to visit the orphan boys at the rectory house. If the former felt proud of the stalwart youth upon whose arm he leant, Tom was equally so of his father. He knew the errand he was bent upon, for they had talked it over together, and, in his heart, he blessed his unostentatious benevolence. Never had the honest, sun-burnt face, and thin, white hair of the old man struck his son with such veneration; and yet his parent had indulged him in not a few extravagances, and many pleasures. The horse Tom rode would not have disgraced Hyde Park, and his gun was a genuine Manton.

Harold insisted on conducting the farmer to the chamber of death himself, and if, at that moment, his sorrow could have admitted consolation, it would have been in the deep reverence with which Mr. Mayfield gazed on the remains of his friend and pastor.

"How peaceful he do look," he whispered; "may my end be like his! It be a precious thing, young gentleman," he added, "the memory of such a father. Did he name me to thee afore he died?"

"Yes."

"And told 'ee of the money?"

"Three hundred pounds placed in your hands for Harry's use and mine."

"*It be nearer five*, Master Harold. His reverence forgot the interest, but I ain't forgotten it. I be ready to count it to thee every penny. And now my heart be

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important from the Seat of Army Operations.

No Forward Movement of the Federal Forces.

The Rebels Building New Batteries.

A Portion of Beauregard's Command Thrown Forward to Fairfax Court-House.

Latest Intelligence from Western Maryland.

Gen. Cadwallader Still at Williamsport.

COL. WALLACE'S COMMAND ALL SAFE.

Gen. McClellan on His Way to Grafton.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Agreement between the State and National Authorities.

REBEL MISSOURIANS LEAVING THE STATE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22.

H. C. SPENCER, our Consul at Paris, has been ordered to close the consulate, and to deposit the papers and records of the office with the American Minister. Mr. SPENCER has been proved to entertain quite too much sympathy for the rebels.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and will remain here until the close of the session.

GEN. DIX TO COMMAND IN VIRGINIA.

It is understood here that Maj.-Gen. DIX will assume command of the forces on the other side of the river, and that the army will be divided into five brigades, under the immediate command of Generals MCDOWELL, RUNYON, TYLER, and Colonels HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN. It is probable that Gen. DIX will establish his head quarters at Arlington House on Wednesday next.

JOS. W. WEBB, of this city, has been appointed Inspector-General of the United States Army.

On Tuesday last, the rear of Gen. CADWALLADER's column, which crossed the Potomac from Williamsport, had returned across the river.

IMPATIENT TO ADVANCE.

It is understood that Gen. McDOWELL is earnestly desirous to push his column forward upon Fairfax, and has sought to advance in force with his impatient command, to clear the road to that point. Beyond Falls Church and Vienna, the enemy are now industriously engaged in fortifying the road with their masked batteries. But Gen. SCOTT is not yet ready, and so the zealous troops must wait. There has been no offensive demonstration in that quarter for twenty-four hours.

GEN. CADWALLADER'S MOVEMENTS.

The action of Gen. CADWALLADER, in omitting to avail himself of the opportunity to occupy Harper's Ferry, and in his return across the river, is severely commented on here, in military circles, and is unfavorably contrasted with the late gallant and triumphant movement in Missouri.

Gen. LANE's brigade, to be raised in Kansas, is to consist of five regiments. Among the Colonels already designated for these regiments, I am informed that Capt. MONTGOMERY has been selected by the General to command one of them. Gen. LANE is now in Washington, and will be in the Senate at the opening of the special session in July.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, Col. J. S. SLOCUM, arrived here last night.

STEWART ELLSWORTH, a cousin of the late lamented Colonel of the Zouaves, arrived here recently, and has volunteered in the army, joining the Twenty-first New-York Regiment.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

One of the most important commissions yet instituted by the Government in this war has just been appointed for the purpose of inspecting the provisions now being shipped to the troops in active service. Great complaint has been made in regard to the quality of the food served out to the men at times here, and this Board will now have it in their power to improve the rations very decidedly. It is understood that, in addition to their duties having reference to the regular army supplies, they will, when practicable and desirable, inspect also the food received for the volunteer militia. This arrangement must prove of vast benefit to the soldiers generally.

The New-York Fire Zouaves, under Col. FARNHAM, who are posted near Alexandria, on Shuter's Hill, are still engaged in throwing up additional intrenchments to the west of their camp. The works are very formidable. Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, had a celebration of their thirty-seventh anniversary yesterday at the Navy-yard.

Yesterday afternoon, DAVID LEWIS, of the Metropolitan Rifles, was accidentally shot by one of of his comrades, whose revolver went off unawares. The ball entered LEWIS' spine, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal.

The Twenty-ninth, from New-York State, Col. STEINWEHR, arrived here about 2 o'clock to-day. The Twenty-sixth, Col. CHRISTIAN, is also here.

BEAUREGARD'S MOVEMENTS.

A dispatch was received at the State Department at noon to-day, to the effect that BEAUREGARD had moved a large portion of his force east from Manassas Junction, towards Fairfax Court-house. The sympathizers of Gen. BEAUREGARD say that he is inclined to give Gen. McDOWELL battle at or near Fairfax.

Forty marines, from Pittsburgh, arrived at the Navy-yard Barracks this afternoon.

Col. MANSTON's Second New-Hampshire Regiment left Harrisburgh this morning, and come in to-night, ten hundred and fifty strong, splendidly equipped.

ADVANCE IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Gen. CADWALLADER has eight thousand troops under his command, without the reinforcements [illegible]. The Head-quarters of the [illegible] remain at Williamsport. [illegible] Virginians are crossing the river [illegible]. Most of the inhabitants have left the town, and Williamsport is now occupied by United States troops. A strong Union feeling is manifested throughout that section, and the national flag is displayed at most of the houses and buildings. Heavy shipments of stores and ammunition are constantly arriving, and sharp work is shortly anticipated there—the two forces now being in sight of each other, on opposite sides of the river.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

An officer connected with Col. STONE'S command of Washington District Volunteers returned to town to-day. He reports the soldiers well, and that all was quiet when he left. The First Battalion, three companies, is stationed at Great Falls and Seneca; the Second at the Mills; the Third about a mile beyond Barnestown. The New-York Ninth Regiment is at Poolesville.

The number of cars reaching Washington daily is now about two hundred, including the merchandize and freight trains. The Northern and Central routes all unite with the Baltimore and Washington road. The great number of soldiers constantly coming keeps the entire rolling force in requisition, night and day, and business never was so flourishing as at present with this latter corporation.

BATTERIES OF MATTHIAS POINT.

Matthias Point is one of the most important points on the Potomac, below the city. The last steamer up from below reports that batteries are being erected there by the rebels, and as the channel runs close to the shore at the place, the operations can be plainly seen progressing.

Upon the gravel road from Fairfax to Falls Church, it has been ascertained that another battery is being planted by the Secessionists, about four miles from Falls Church.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Two telegraph operators reached Washington to-day from the South. They left two weeks ago, because they were required to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and to become officials under that Government. One was to be tarred and feathered on the evening of the day that he left. They represent that a great many Northern men have joined the rebel army, with the expectation of escaping to the North when they are brought to the frontier. They represent the troops of the rebel States to be in large force. They say that the line of communication is open through Louisville, and that quantities of provisions are being sent into the rebel States through that channel.

A DARING ADVENTURE.

Acting-Lieut. WEBSTER, who is attached to the United States brig *Perry*, is at the Washington House, and is the recipient of much attention. Lieut. WEBSTER was on board the *Perry* when the *Hannah N. Johnson* was seized. She had a valuable cargo on board, and was bound South. She is a fine sharp sailing schooner, and after consultation it was determined to let her go, as they were not in condition to put what was deemed a sufficient crew on board to manage her. Lieut. WEBSTER offered to take her to New-York with one man beside himself, and went on board. He invited the captain and mate into the cabin, fastened them in, and then sent his associate forward among the eleven rebels on board. For four days and nights he never left the quarter-deck of the schooner, and carried her safely into New-York, where she has since been condemned as a lawful prize. Lieut. WEBSTER was born in New-Hampshire. He went to South Carolina some years since, and engaged in the mill business. He left tempting offers to join the traitors, came North, and on the day of his appointment here, his mills, worth $12,000, were burned down. He is a strong Union man, and as modest as he is brave.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined to contract for the construction of twenty-three gunboats, at the following maximum prices: $55,000 for hulls, to be launched within 75 days; $53,500 for hulls, launched within 90 days, and $52,000 for hulls, launched within 105 days. The entire woodwork of each to be completed within 35 days from the time of launching. No places except Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to have the construction of more than one vessel. The engines are to be awarded at the following maximum prices: $46,000 for those completed within 105 days; $45,000 for those completed within 120 days, and $44,000 for those completed within 135 days. Some bids are as low as $41,500 for the shortest time.

The return of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is being celebrated this evening by his friends, who are serenading him at his rooms.

The thermometer marks an even hundred to-day. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22.

The Second Rhode Island and New-York Twenty-sixth Regiments have arrived—the latter at one o'clock to-day.

Soldiers from the Virgina side of the Potomac say there were no important alarms last night, while others represent affairs quiet, more so during the last two nights than heretofore.

Speaker ALLEN, of Indiana, leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis, to lay before Gov. MORTON the requisition of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and more organizing, with the view of immediate service in these regiments.

At 2 o'clock this morning, a camp half a mile from Georgetown, was thrown into an alarm, and the men called to quarters, but the commotion soon subsided. It may have been occasioned by a firing at the pickets, as according to the representations of the soldiery, the secession scouts have for some time past been indulging in such amusements on both sides of the river.

Another evidence of active war preparations is the fact that Quartermaster Gen. MEIGS advertises for baggage wagons.

A special visitor to all the camps on the Virginia side, who returned this evening, reports everything quiet. From information, seemingly correct, there are not more than five hundred Secessionists at Fairfax Court-house. A general anxiety is expressed concerning the movements of the Confederate troops, but whatever is reported concerning them is merely conjecture. The New-York Twenty-ninth Regiment arrived this afternoon, making three regiments in all to-day.

It is probable that by this time a portion of the troops under Col. STONE have arrived at the Point of Rocks.

Prof. LOWE to-night fully inflated his army baloon, and transported it to Camp Corcoran, on the Virginia side.

Senator JOHNSON to-night was welcomed by a serenade and a large concourse of people. He was introduced in eulogistic terms by Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN. Mr. JOHNSON's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He eloquently combatted secession as an heresy destructive of Government, which should effectually be crushed out. The war now in progress, he contended, was not one of the North against the South, but as conducted by the Government for the perpetuity of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance of that instrument. He earnestly appealed to his auditors to uphold and defend the time-honored flag, and to resist the despotism now menacing even this capital, reminding his hearers that history shows that a Republic once destroyed, is never reëstablished. He, in effect, condemned the late Administration for not suppressing secession before it assumed formidable proportions, and cited the example of JACKSON as one which should have been followed. He thanked God that we yet have in our midst that glorious old soldier SCOTT, who stands up with stalwarth, firm and strong arm, ever to Revolutre, in the defence of his country. He spoke of the perils attending the declaration of Union sentiments in disloyal States, and said if Southern despots attempt to coerce Tennessee out of the Union, the Eastern part of that State intended to call on the Government to sustain her in the struggle. They might be overcome before aid could reach her; their enemies might devastate her fields and drench them in blood, sack and burn her cities and towns, and even convert her hillsides and valleys into burial-grounds; but they never could make of Eastern Tennessee a land of slaves.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 22.

At the close of three weeks of constant watchfulness, with expectations continually floating on rumors of attacks, advances, etc., the report of "all quiet" is only again to be repeated. The erecting of a new battery at some point below the Potomac, by the Secessionists, and the stoppage of coal boats from going down the river, and the re-arrest of Capt. BALL, late of the Secession Cavalry, who was released on his taking the oath of allegiance, are among the rumors; but an inquiry at the coal-yards disputes the former, while the latter is mere report. Confirmed experience has proven that military predictions are worthless, greatly to the disgust of all special correspondents who have visited this Department since it was occupied, and they have consequently departed for more promising regions. The latest trains from the camps on the London Road represent exceeding quietness there, with appearances of an attack abating. Among the names recorded at the Mansion House here to-day, are J. S. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina; JNO. HOSKINS, of New-Orleans, C. S. A. They stopped only for a few hours. Information has been received here of the appointment of Maj.-Gen. DIX to this Department of Virginia. Gen. McDOWELL visited Alexandria this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 22.

A gentleman from Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Camp Cole, say that in the fight at the latter place, on the night of the 8th inst., between a considerable body of the Union men and a number of State troops from War aw, twenty-three of the former were killed. The Union men were commanded by Captain COOK, and was the force supplied with arms from St. Louis a short time since. Captain COOK fled, but his men rallied and forced the assailants to retreat, with a loss of about twenty-five killed, J. H. LEACH, Editor of the Warsaw *Democrat*, and three other prominent citizens of Warsaw being among the number. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in a barn at the time of the attack.

Gov. JACKSON, with about 600 men, passed Camp Cole on the 20th inst, pushing southward, probably for Arkansas.

The State troops have evacuated Lexington, and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It is said that Gen. PRICE is at their head, but other reports say that he resigned previous to the battle at Boonsville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington.

BEN. MCCULLOCH is reported to be at Maysville, Ark., with a force of 15,000 men, and considerable artillery.

The Second Reiment of Iowa Volunteer, under Col. BAYES, joined Gen. LYON's command at Boonville yesterday.

The steamer *J. C. Swon* reached here this afternoon, bringing the Federal volunteers wounded at Booneville. Col. BLAIR also came down.

The number of State troops killed at Boonville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate.

The Stars and Stripes now wave from a pole near the Gubernatorial mansion, where the secession flag recently hung.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 22.

Capt. TOTTEN's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up the pursuit of Gov. JACKSON at Florence.

Half a car-load of powder was seized yesterday at Tipton, and about the same amount of lead.

At Syracuse, yesterday, FRANKLIN, the engineer, who was engaged in burning the bridges, was arrested. At Tipton, C. H. MCCULLOCH, a cousin of BEN MCCULLOCH, was also taken a prisoner.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. PRICE was at Lexington on Friday, and in ill health.

Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. Gen. RAINES had arrived in advance of some 1,500 from the Southwest. It is probable that 4,000 State troops will be concentrated at Lexington before Gen. LYON, who is understood to be at Booneville awaiting reinforcements, can reach there.

Between three and four thousand troops had collected at Jackson County, but much disaffection existed among them, some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight and ready to go anywhere. Finally over one-half the number threw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms. The balance proceeded towards Lexington.

It is thought that one or both of the Kansas Regiments, now stationed on the border of the State, with Capt. PRINCE's Regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats and reach Lexington simultaneously with Gen. LYON.

Capt. STEELE, of the U. S. Cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph on the 18th inst., and left for Virginia.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says that Capt. CLAIBORNE and Lieuts. JACKSON and MCNEIL, recently stationed at Fort Stanton have resigned.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 22.

News has reached here that the State troops have evacuated Lexington. It is not known where they have gone. No particulars are given, but the fact of the evacuation may be relied upon.

MOVEMENTS OF OHIO TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 22.

The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments, Cols. MORROW and ANDREWS, fully armed and equipped, left Camp Dennison, yesterday afternoon, for Virginia. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff were at Parkersburg, yesterday, *en route* for Grafton.

The First and Second Regiments of Kentucky Volunteers marched into the city to-day, and were presented with colors by the ladies of Cincinnati and Newport. They made a fine appearance, and were enthusiastically received.

Capt HEWS's battery left for Virginia this afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22.

Col. CASSE's Regiment will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday morning next in the steamers *Pembroke*, *Cambridge* and *Ben. Deford*. Their destination is probably Fortress Monroe.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22.

The Fifth Regiment of Maine will leave Portland for New-York on Wednesday next, *via* the Fall River Line from Boston. Extra trains and boats, as with all regiments going by this Line, will be provided, obviating any interference with passengers on the regular boat of that day.

The frigate *Santee*, Commander EAGLE, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. She carries 50 guns, with officers and crew numbering 500.

The *Vincennes*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, will be commissioned Monday and probably sail Tuesday.

The *Preble* is ready to sail.

THE REBELS IN NEED OF ARTILLERY.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writing from Richmond, June 4, says:

"The artillery will remain in camp but ten or fifteen days, long enough only to put their horses in training. They will then probably proceed to Manassas Junction, where General BEAUREGARD now commands, and where the first fight is expected to take place. It is a pity, indeed, that their horses are not ready now, as they are sorely wanted there. The enemy are said to be well supported by artillery, while we are comparatively deficient, in a country, too, where it can be used to advantage. This was the case a few days ago at least, but the deficiency, I understand, has since been, in a measure, supplied. The presence of Gen. DAVIS has done much for us. He has infused a new life into every department of our arms, so that at many points we are beginning to assume the offensive. This is the case before Alexandria, and with our admirable artillery to support a General who knows their *personnel* and efficiency so well, we feel confident that the invader will soon be driven back beyond the Potomac, whence he came."

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

OUR WILLIAMSPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTRADICTORY RUMORS AND MOVEMENTS—THE CROSSING AND RECROSSING OF THE POTOMAC—GENERAL JOHNSTON'S WHEREABOUTS—THE PERILS OF GREATNESS, ETC.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The most contradictory rumors, and the most contradictory movements seem to be the order of the day here. There appears to be no stability in council or in action. Orders are given in the morning, only to be countermanded at noon, and reissued in the evening. On Sunday, this whole division, as you are aware, crossed over into Virginia in fine style, and without opposition, and everybody was in hopes that the powers that be had thrown off their lethargy, and that at last this column was to be pushed forward with vigor in search of the enemy. Then came—in the evening—the order (hailed with enthusiasm by the troops) for the Rhode Island regiment, with battery and cavalry, to advance to the aid of Lieut. WALLACE, at Cumberland. Scarcely had this order been issued, when it was countermanded, and the Rhode Island regiment ordered to Washington, and all the regulars and cavalry withdrawn to Hagerstown, *en route* for the same point. The Rhode Island regiment got off, but the order for the others was again countermanded. This was on Monday morning. In the meantime Gen. CADWALLADER, without a foe in sight, and without any authentic information of their strength, position, or designs precipitately withdrew his whole command to the Maryland side; WILLIAMS' brigade was marched up from their encampment on the Sharpsburgh road, about six miles in the night, as also NEGLEY's and WYNKOOP's, from Hagerstown, only to be marched back in the morning (Tuesday). All this in the space of twenty-four hours, and for what? Nobody knows.

The movement for the relief of WALLACE was right enough, and should have been followed up by other troops when the Rhode Island Regiment and regulars were diverted to Washington. If anything happens to him I think the responsibility will be here. The movement for Washington was equally right, and should have been completed, as Gen. SCOTT would not have recalled the troops if they were not needed; and as the enemy had fled from this neighborhood, they were not essential here. But what was wrong was, the precipitate withdrawal from the Virginia side—the marching of troops backward and forward, to and from this point without any apparent object, and the acting upon vague and doubtless exaggerated rumors of an approaching enemy, without taking the most ordinary methods of ascertaining their truth, and which, to this day, have not been ascertained. It is, however, pretty well agreed, that there never was in Martinsburgh or the neighborhood, anything like the force that was stated, and nothing which should alarm an army of ten or even five thousand men. I do not believe that there ever was a force of 1,000 men, or anything like it, in Martinsburgh. It was reported that there were 12,000 or 15,000 men there, under Gen. JOHNSTON, marching to attack this place. Suppose it was so, are we to retreat the moment we hear of the enemy? Why not push forward a few cavalry, followed by a stronger force, to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength and quality? They have, I trust, no superhuman powers of locomotion, (though they seem pretty active in getting away from us;) and if they are ascertained to be superior, and press us too hard, then is the time to fall back upon the main body. But if an army of 16,000 men is to be brought to a stand-still by the appearance of a few scouting parties and the circulation of exaggerated rumors, we might as well give up the contest.

There never was a case in which a commanding officer seemed so indisposed to do anything. Every excuse for inaction is seized upon with avidity, and subordinate officers apparently encouraged to make difficulties. Now every one knows that if a reason is wanted for not moving, it can always be found or made. The Quartermaster's department of every army needs constant drumming up. There have been, doubtless, since the commencement of this war, some rashness in commanding officers, as in the case of Gen. PIERCE at Big Bethel, and SCHENCK at Fairfax, but the country is disposed to excuse a little overzeal, though it may outrun discretion. But this intolerable inertness, this laborious inactivity, this tying up of a large and fine body of men, thus wearing out their spirits and destroying their morale, can be tolerated no longer. If the object of Gen. PATTERSON had been to smother out the enthusiasm of the people and troops, he could not have pursued a better course than that which seems to have been systematically adopted since he assumed command.

If Gen. SCOTT can put up with this kind of generalship much longer, he must be endowed with more patience than he has generally been given credit for.

Yesterday afternoon I learned in Hagerstown that Gen. NEGLEY's brigade and DOUBLEDAY's heavy battery of two 24-pounders, and a 12-pound howitzer, with two companies of artillery, were ordered to march this morning, by way of Sharpsburgh to occupy the Mary and heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, but as usual (as I understand this morning) the order was countermanded, and no movement in that direction is to be made at present.

Col. THOMAS, with his force of cavalry, have not been sent to Washington, and is expected here this morning. DOUBLEDAY's companies and battery will also be here. How long they will remain, or what is proposed to be done with them when they arrive, I am unable I don't know. Perhaps, as the enemy are now ascertained not to be at Martinsburgh, it is intended to march in that direction. We shall see. There was quite an alarm here night before last. The pickets fired their guns, as is supposed, by mistake, and the whole force was soon under arms, prepared for the emergency; but no enemy made their appearance, and *nobody was hurt*.

INTERESTING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, I crossed over to Harper's Ferry, and found everything pretty much as the secession troops had left it. Such a scene of utter desolation and destruction never before met my eyes. I returned back to Sandy Hook, (one mile below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac) to rest for the night. After an early breakfast I returned to the Maryland end of the late Harper's Ferry bridge over the Potomac, and ascended the mountain heights there, to look at the condition of the works on the side that the enemy had abandoned.

At 6 A. M. I discovered a picket or advance mounted guard of about a dozen men, wending their way into Harper's Ferry, down the Charlestown road. After making a circuit through the town, they returned out upon the Charlestown road, and in an hour afterwards I saw a force of about 300 foot and 60 horse enter the town by the same road. On their appearance on the outskirts of the town, there was a general stampede of the citizens that had remained there or ventured to return there after its late evacuation by Gen. JOHNSTON's army. They mostly rushed into the river and made for the Maryland shore, by wading and swimming. Some put off in small boats. The secession troops hurried to the water's edge after them, and fired at them so long as any of them were in range of their pieces. Not one of them, (about fifty in number,) however, was either killed or wounded.

The disunion troops immediately afterwards recommenced the work of destruction. I saw them set fire to the fine bridge over the Shenandoah—a costly, uncovered structure, built about two years ago. They completely destroyed it, though it was all on Virginia soil. They next went to the Potomac (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) bridge, and threw into the river a fine and very large locomotive that had been left (because too large to be carried off on the Winchester Railroad) when JOHNSTON's army retreated on the only span of the bridge-work that was not burned on the morning of the evacuation—it being an iron-span, it will be recollected. They accomplished that work of destruction—throwing the locomotive into the river—by the use of crowbars, &c. They next arrested Mr. E. H. CHAMBERS, surrounding his house and ordering him to surrender, which he refused to do. An order was then given to scale the house, and then he surrendered, and was taken off on horseback, without even permitting him to get his hat.

They next went to the residence of NAT ALLISON, and arrested him pretty much in the same way, and afterwards Mr. John Chalmers, Armistead Roderick, Adam Ruleman and Mr. Abram Hess, who owns and carries on the great flouring mills there. All these gentlemen are highly respectable citizens, and strong Unionists. In all, they arrested and marched off about twelve. They next went to the Halls' rifle works, and removed the gunstocks that had been left there undestroyed; they were worth about $25,000, and it was understood they were preparing to send them to Richmond via the Winchester Railroad. I remained watching them, from the mountain, until 1 P. M., up to which time they were engaged in securing the gunstocks, and had fired one of the rifle shops before I left.

From some of the citizens who escaped their clutches by swimming the Potomac, I learn that they avowed that they had orders to burn every house in the town on which a Union flag was found hoisted, and also to burn the bridge and all the remaining rifle and arms works.

I learned from the swimmer that JOHNSTON's army is understood in Harper's Ferry to have gone in different directions, a portion remaining at Bunker's Hill, eighteen miles from Harper's Ferry and nine miles from Charlestown, some going further down toward Martinsburgh, some stretching along between Charlestown, Winchester, and in the direction of Martinsburgh, and another portion was said to have gone to Romney.

COL. WALLACE'S COMMAND AT CUMBERLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 22.

An express has arrived here from Cumberland. It says that there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at New Creek Bridge, were all killed or wounded. There were twenty-six of them in all, and all escaped. They had two small iron cannon, which they spiked and threw into the creek. Col. WALLACE is encamped near the town, and his elevated position commands the town. He has no present apprehensions of attack, and feels confident of his ability to defend his position. He has an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridge by the rebels, the mountaineers collected, to the number of six to seven hundred, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles, to assist Col. WALLACE to defend the position, under apprehensions of an attack by the enemy. They are ready to return at a moment's notice. One of them was killed and another slightly wounded by the careless use of firearms.

The Virginia Colonel taken at Romney, and eight privates, are under guard at the camp.

Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE are in jail at Martinsburgh, safe.

WM. BARNES, of the Thirteenth regiment, of Pittsburgh, shot himself in the knee on Thursday.

GEO. WUNDER, of the Eighth regiment, was accidentally shot yesterday, and his leg amputated.

There is no serious sickness at the military hospital here. There are about thirty-eight patients under treatment now.

THE HARPER'S FERRY CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday—7 P. M.

Reliable information was received here last evening that the Confederate forces, 15,000 strong, were encamped at Stephenson's Depôt, about ten miles from Martinsburgh. The force is composed of 11,000 volunteers and 4,000 men who have been impressed. It is supposed that the intention is to make a stand against the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN, if found practicable.

We are also informed that 700 men compose the entire Confederate force now in Berkley County; 450 are encamped about four miles this side of Martinsburgh, 70 cavalry and 50 infantry at Bunker's Hill, and the remainder are scattered about.

A good many Confederate soldiers, both infantry and cavalry, have been seen stirring upon the pike and in the woods opposite to this place, about one mile back from the river. We may be deceived, and there may be many more men in the woods than we dream of.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the enemy will soon plant a battery opposite to our town, and where they can bombard it. There is great commotion in town. A number of families have left, and others are living with their silver and clothing packed ready for flight.

Two heavy cannon, twenty-four pounders, and also one eight-inch howitzer are to be planted on the hill between the town and river to-night. The position will be a very fine one, commanding the river up and down, and the Berkeley hills for miles across. So we shall soon feel comparatively safe.

A body of United States cavalry came into town this morning, besides which Gen. CADWALLADER has about 6,000 infantry with him here in camp. The soldiers are very anxious for a brush, and it is likely that there will be some skirmishing in this neighborhood in a day or two. C.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS LATE SPEECH

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 22.

The *Journal* says: "ANDREW JOHNSON, in his late speech at Lexington, Ky., stated that he never wrote a letter to Mr. LAWRENCE, never negotiated or proposed to negotiate for money with anybody at the North."

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 22.

The *Times'* special Cairo correspondent says that it is authoritatively stated that 4,000 Missouri Secessionists left Point Pleasant, 80 miles below Cairo, for Memphis, on Thursday.

It is reported that the Missourians are crossing the Arkansas River in large numbers for Yelville, the county seat of Marion County.

Hon. L. W. BURNETT, the Secession candidate for Congress in the First District of Kentucky, has 4,000 majority. His majority two years ago exceeded 9,000.

There were but two Union votes cast in Columbus, Ky., on Thursday.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Capt. PRINCE, with 400 regulars moved from Kansas City to Liberty, Mo., on Wednesday last, to disperse a camp of 500 rebels under the command of Brig.-Gen. JESSE MORIN. On Thursday, the rebels, hearing of the approach of Capt. PRINCE, broke up their camp and scattered in every direction. Capt. PRINCE took possession of the town and captured the principal Secessionists, including Gen. MORIN. All took the oath of allegiance, except Gen. MORIN, who remains a prisoner. A Home Guard was then organized and armed.

COL. BOWMAN REPORTED TO BE HUNG.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 22.

The correspondent of the *American*, in a letter dated Williamsport, Friday night, says that Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE were hung at Martinsburgh, yesterday, as spies. He says that the information received to this effect is reliable.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 22.

On and after Monday next freight over the Nashville Railroad will be refused, unless permitted by the Surveyor of the Port.

The *Journal* says that yesterday 2,000 guns were stopped at Jeffersonville, consigned to Louisville, until satisfactory assurances were received that they were for Union men.

The morning papers contain a letter from Gen. BUCKNER to Gov. MAGOFFIN, giving the particulars of an agreement made with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The agreement is as follows: The Kentucky authorities will protect the United States property in the State will enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretations of the U. S. Courts, and will enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States. Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees to respect the territory of Kentucky, even though Southern armies occupy it; but in such a case he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern forces, and should Kentucky fail to do this he claims the same right of occupation as given to the South; also, that if Kentucky should be unable to remove the Southern forces she will call to her aid the Government troops, and if successful in removing them, then Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees to withdraw.

If the Administration adopts a different policy, Kentucky is to be given timely notice of the fact; and if Kentucky changes her determination, a like notice is to be given.

Gen. BUCKNER has given Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, notice of this agreement; and Gov. HARRIS, in reply, gave the assurance that the territory of Kentucky would be respected until occupied by the Federal troops. Gov. HARRIS also gave peremptory orders to the Tennessee officers to this effect.

Owing to the excitement in Columbus, Gen. BUCKNER has ordered a detachment of the State Guard into camp there for restraining citizens of Kentucky from acts of lawless aggression.

Hon. L. W. BARNES, the secession candidate for Congress is elected in the First District of Kentucky by a large majority.

The Memphis correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th inst., writes that the people about the rebel camps are hostile, and that it is dangerous for soldiers to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily who fear their own slaves will murder them. The lower classes of whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of inauguration. Their own people are hostile in their rear and fear'ful of the latter, they apply hourly for passports, which Gen. BEAUREGARD grants, provided that no wagons or horses are taken from the State.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 19th inst., says that a large sloop-of-war, name unknown, has been cruising near Dawe's Inlet, supposed to be sounding and reconnoitering that portion of our coast which is entirely unprotected, and unopposed depredations could be made upon the property and cattle found there.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 14th inst. says that the brig *Stevens* had run the blockade, and put into Barratoria Bay, under the guns of Fort Livingsworth.

The Havana correspondent of the *Delta* says that Mr. WELLER, Minister to Mexico, goes to Florida, to pass through the South and see his friends, Messrs. MALLORY, DAVIS and TOOMBS, with whom in days past he acted in defence of Southern rights.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

RETURN OF THE RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 21, *Via* Baltimore, June 22.

The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel, returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back no intelligence of importance. It is understood, however, that the Confederates are concentrating a large force at Yorktown.

Two hundred of the New-York Naval Brigade are encamped to-day at Hampton. The remnant of the brigade is under the command of Col. WARNER, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment.

The excessive heat of the past few days has been very trying to our troops in active service. The facilities for sea-bathing at Old Point and Newport's News, however, contribute greatly to their health and comfort.

The wounded at the hospital are doing well.

Private VINCENNES, shot through the chest at Great Bethel, is in a fair way of recovery.

An immense quantity of hospital stores has arrived within a few days, in part the generous contributions of various societies and individuals. Among other items, the contributions of the market-men of Boston has greatly added to the comfort of both sick and well. Important information has been obtained from the so called spies from Sewall's Point. I am not at liberty to state all that has come to light, but it is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, and also at Willoughby's Point, some three miles further down, and opposite the Rip Raps, or Old Fort Calhoun.

An immense mail is received and made up daily a Fortress Monroe. The Postmaster is obliging and efficient. Upon the address of all letters should be given, without exception, the number of the regiment and the State to which it belongs.

In a letter brought down by the flag of truce a few hours ago, Col. MAGRUDER, in command of the Confederate troops, addressed Gen. BUTLER, the commandant at Fortress Monroe. The reply contained a gentle reminder that Gen. BUTLER commands the Department of Virginia.

It appears by this letter that they have but one prisoner.

A large number of officers go North, to-night, on furlough, and Quartermaster MCARTHUR proceeds to New-York with Government orders.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER UNION SPEECH FROM HON. ROBERT MALLORY—THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY TO HELP DEFEND THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE WAR UPON IT, BEGUN AND WAGED BY JEFF. DAVIS & CO., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday Night, June 19, 1861.

Mr. MALLORY, in his speech here to-night, before a great Union crowd, spoke to this effect: There was no ground, no reason, no cause for the secession movement. Secession or revolution is nothing but war—a lawless struggle of arms. The seceders commenced the war, are prosecuting the war, are directly responsible for the war. They deserve Kentuckians' most unbounded and unqualified condemnation, if not resentment. They pretended to apprehend danger to Slavery, when they knew there was no possibility of infringement upon the rights of the South, in the Union, during President LINCOLN's Administration. They basely deserted their posts and the Border States. Kentucky should never trust a friend who deserts her in the hour of danger. When they call upon us to attack our Government and our flag, tell them Kentucky remains faithful only to those who remain faithful to her. Our Government exercised a degree of forbearance unprecedented in the history of nations. South Carolina, by firing upon the *Star of the West*, commenced war against the United States, and insulted every loyal citizen of the United States. But they were "let alone." At last the secession leaders got scared at being let alone, feared their cause would die of inanition, and determined the Government should not let them alone any longer. Mr. LINCOLN had no more right than I have to "treat" about, surrender, or transfer a single foot of what the people of the United States had acquired through the agency of their Government. Aside from his duty, it was an act of common humanity for Mr. LINCOLN to protect and supply the gallant ANDERSON. Mr. LINCOLN would have been a beast, unfit to live, if he had not attempted to defend and succor the garrison of Sumter. His act was right and proper, and backed by spirit and bravery. JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD have begun the war, and carried it into my native Virginia. If the army of JEFF. DAVIS had kept away, Virginia's voice would still be against secession by at least 30,000 majority.

I am for restoring peace, so soon as can be, but I view the war on the part of the Government as a war of defence. So long as the Government is threatened, the Government ought to expend all its power and all its means to protect itself. I will vote all the supplies the Government needs for this object. I would never leave the Government and the Capital at the mercy of the Jeff. Davis army. I will freely vote men and money to preserve the Government's powers and rights, and to defend the Capital. The Government has the power and the right to defend itself against any set of men who aim to destroy it.

While I am for Kentucky's remaining, in a measure, inactive, taking no positive part on either side in this war, so far as it bears a sectional aspect, I am against a neutrality which sunders every connection with the General Government, and absolves Kentucky from every duty to the General Government. Secessionists contend that neutrality is secession.

Beware of those "strict neutrals;" their "neutrality" is secession. The great danger of Kentucky's present position and domestic peace

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Claims and Proceedings of the Slave Power—Reprinte Rev. Dr. Thornwell.

An able article upon the "State of the Country" has appeared in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, and been republished in the New-York *Observer*. It is said to be the work of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, and is the ablest exposition of the more candid Southern view of *secession* which has yet been published. As such, it is worthy of careful attention. Its ability, however, is of that inferior kind which belongs to the Abstractionist—energetic, often impressive, but unreliable in its conclusions, which are drawn more from empty abstractions than from real facts and substantial truth. In this respect it is very different from the article by Prof. HODGE upon the same subject.

The author begins his argument by a species of *petitio principii*—the object of which is, that his readers may enter upon the inquiry with the prejudgment that truth and justice are on the side that he advocates. No wonder that, after stating the fact of the secession of South Carolina, (not by the act of the people, but by a Convention under the orders and projectors of disunion,)—a fact so contrary to all reason and civil obligations, and meeting with the spontaneous condemnation of true and honorable men—no wonder, I say, that the author should wish, in the outset, to gain some vantage-ground of favoring probability, to throw a veil over the repulsive features of the affair, and, if possible, to enter upon the examination of the act not already pre-condemned.

So he gives us the "high character" of the men who sat in Convention, the "venerable" character of the Council, that "deliberated without passion, and concluded without rashness," as the adequate and indisputable guarantee of the sobriety, wisdom, justice and necessity of their decision. Could such a body do so foolish and criminal an act as some have supposed? Must not men be deceived when they suspect that the act of such a body was not one resting on the high grounds of honor and right? But men have been accustomed to reverse this method of judgment, since the infallibility of the Pope was denied—by the fruit the tree is known, not the fruit by the tree. We have the author's assertion of the character of the Convention, and of its deliberations; but their conclusion and "solemn act" is directly before us, that we may look upon it and see what character it is of. Thus the character of the act they committed, the unreasonable and criminal character of it, is much plainer and more certain, to my mind, than is the character of the men or of the Convention, except as revealed in the result which their deliberations so hastily accomplished. So, till I see wherein this action was just and wise, I shall still hold the conclusion (not as probable, but certain) that the men who did it were perverse mortals, carried away by false influences, and neither sober nor just nor wise in their counsels and decrees.

To confirm this view, that there must be an adequate cause for the feeling and action of South Carolina, the writer next adduces the fact that several other States have seceded or are about to do so; that the hesitating Border Slave States declare their "wrongs intolerable," and that, if they are not redressed, they will endure them no longer. Can any one believe that all this is a factitious, causeless state of excitement? Why not? Is an epidemic and diseased state of the public mind, spreading by sympathy rather than by reason, grounded wholly in abstractions and visionary fears or hopes, but with no foundation in reality or in facts, a thing so unheard of? Look at the French Revolution—who inquires for the rational or adequate causes of feeling or action then? And surely the similarity between the movements in France then, and the movements in the Southern or seceding States now, is not so small as to render the attempt unreasonable to refer both to a like explanation. History exhibits the madness of the French mind by the conclusions it adopted of the results it brought forth—not the reverse. And so it will decide upon the condition of the Southern mind, not by professions or assumed probabilities, but simply by the acts and results which flow from it.

As to the "intolerable wrongs" of the Border States (or of others,) what are they? what but visionary abstractions and imaginary fears? Have the mass of the people felt them? Who has actually suffered any palpable wrong? Are the ills they groan under realities, things that weigh down the life of men, a burden which all daily feel, or do they exist only in the diseased mind which mistakes shadows for substance? Did the people discover these great wrongs of themselves, or did they need to be told of them by designing and mischief-making men? Impressed upon the mind by repeated and passionate declamation, have they not come to be felt, just as mere abstractions have come, under passionate and sympathetic excitement, to be confounded with reality and historic facts? A cause, I doubt not, there is for the state of apprehension which the Southern mind exhibits; but surely the writer and others have greatly mistaken it. If found at all, it will not be the sober and rational consideration of the acts or purposes of men alone, but some more or less distinct perception of the end to, which the whole progress of nature and of events in the march of God-directed history is tending—some foresight of the inevitable result to to which the unchanging purposes of the Divine Will, despite all human opposition, are steadily hastening. The tide against which they contend flows on in a strength higher and more absolute than that of the finite will of man.

In enumerating some things which are not the cause of secession, the author spurns the suggestion that "dreams of aggrandizement and wealth" have been the impelling motive; it is only those who know little of the people of the South who would impute it to them. Perhaps so. This may not be the motive in the minds of the multitude; and still more probably it is not the motive in the few minds of the noblest order, for whom, by his sympathies, the writer could speak most appropriately; and yet it may have been a very strong motive with the principal agents in the matter—with the few restless, aspiring spirits who have zealously shown the people their "intolerable wrongs," and roused them up to the revolutionary assertion of their rights. But will the writer take the word of those who knew the people of the North, that their action in the late election of President did not originate in any unjust and unconstitutional purpose toward the South, nor any mercenary or sectional interest—in nothing inconsistent with a steady and patriotic regard for the welfare of the whole country, and a determination to maintain all constitutional rights and interests for all our citizens unimpaired. Do they not deny all unconstitutional purposes? Is it not for the Constitution that they contend? By what authority, then, are evil motives imputed to them, and their devotion to the Constitution denied?

We do not suppose that disunion *per se* has been the object of general desire. If the South (*i. e.* the slaveholding interest) could obtain the same ends in the Union, or by the aid of it, then separation would be loss rather than gain. If it could still rule, and compel everything to subserve and enlarge the slaveholding interest, and thus, by the cooperation of the Government, of North, West and East, defer the defeat of the South in its conflict with Nature and Nature's God, then would it be content. But, if it may not thus rule, then it proclaims its "intolerable wrongs"—then the North is its enemy; not for it is against it; its alliance is spurned; and to this tangible foe, this hated Northern rival, to its action and imagined purposes, it transfers all those indistinct and gathering fears for the future which necessarily arise as the progress and tendency of events, under the hand of Providence, more and more clearly appear. Their perils are falsely attributed to the injurious action of man, instead of the ongoing work of a higher and Almighty Power. Under this controlling notion and passion they have seceded from the Union—from man;—but they will not have escaped from the "irrepressible conflict" until they shall have seceded from the Universe—from God—and shall have established a recognition of their right to do it.

The hope of reopening the Slave-trade is also denied as a motive to secession in the Southern mind. This may have been generally true of the masses of the people. We even doubt whether the masses were for secession at all, though it was carried out by the leaders with such an appearance of unanimity—and still this hope of a cheap supply of laborers may have existed, and may exist now, as a prime motive in the minds of the oligarchy who planned and urged on, and finally consummated the treasonable movement. Why should it not have been a purpose with those who so strongly approve of slaveholding and slave traffic as a divine and God-given right. The answer of the writer, that the Slave-trade with Africa "is *not* a traffic in slaves," is to me wholly incomprehensible. It may be worse than is the home traffic among those who are already enslaved—in some respects it is undoubtedly worse in degree, not in kind; worse in the circumstances which give it degree of criminality, and not in its essential nature. For are not the blacks in Africa enslaved before they are sold? Do they not there become slaves in the legitimate manner? How does man first become a slave, if not when taken prisoner of war, or when compelled to submit to superior power? Pray, when and where, and by what process shall a man, seized as a slave in Africa, (he or his offspring,) become so essentially a slave, and by duty owe service, and thus come to be a chattel or the personal property of his master, that to hold him is free from the guilt of man-stealing, not kindred to the African Slave-trade, and to sell him is simply traffic in legitimate slave property, and not to be accounted as immoral?

The author of the article before us comes at last to the real cause of "the intense excitement of the South," in the midst of which the State Conventions have so coolly deliberated and so justly and wisely concluded, and which, we are to suppose, has not unfitted the minds of Southern men (the writer, for instance) for a calm, and dispassionate, and just judgment upon the facts of the case, and the points in controversy.

The cause, he tells us, is concentrated in the act of the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the President of the United States. It will be best, perhaps, to admit this in the examination of the arguments which follow. But first we must say, that this is only the opinion and bare assertion of the writer, whilst numbers of those prominent in urging forward the secession movement have flatly denied this as the cause—have even scouted the notion as absurd, that this so recent event was the prime motive for secession. History would, perhaps, also give in some evidence to show that the assumption of this as the cause is literally *preposterous*. Still it may have been, for the time, the exciting cause generally in the minds of the people—not because it was the origin of the movement, but because it was seized upon and misrepresented to the people, in order most readily to excite their honest indignation, arouse their fears, and impel them on to the rash result which these designing and self-constituted leaders desired.

Says the writer: "The election of LINCOLN, when properly interpreted, is nothing more nor less than a proposition to the South to consent to a Government fundamentally different upon the question of Slavery from that which our fathers established. In speaking of the acts and motives of the South, he claims the right to speak with some authority, because he knows the people of the South. But this significant election was, we believe, mostly an act of the North; does he claim to know the people of the North as well, or will he admit a Northern interpreter? We know the people of the North better than we do those of the South, though a residence of several years at the South has given us some insight into the Southern mind and character—and in our knowledge of the people of the North we assert, that the election of LINCOLN, as an act of that people, in reference either to its purpose or its tendency, cannot, in justice or in point of fact, receive any such interpretation. Rightly interpreted, LINCOLN's election was simply a *protest* of the people at the polls against what they regarded as an attempt to virtually change the Constitution by a new and false interpretation of it—a *protest* was it against the aggressive action of the peculiarly Southern interest, then holding the power and influence of the Government, in attempting an *interpretative* change of the Constitution, instead of openly proposing the change in the regular way. That such a change was attempted, a looker-on for years could hardly fail to see; and it is now doubly apparent from the fact that, since the interpretation was thus signally rebuked, and the power of fully consummating lost, there has been a constant effort to actually change the Constitution, making it read according to the interpretation which the party in power previously attempted to fasten upon it, and which they boldly proclaimed to be its plain and true and settled meaning. The vote for LINCOLN looked not to any change in the principles or policy of the Government, except to correct abuses and stop the progress of corruption,—nor did it even, in vindicating the true meaning of the Constitution, indicate any design to oppose the decisions of the Judicial Power, so long as those decisions remain in force, or are not reversed by the same high authority. The question involved in the last Presidential vote was simply that of the true interpretation of the Constitution, its relation to Slavery, as it has been, and as it is,—and the vote was a protest of the people against the interpretation attempted to be fixed upon it. Aside from those whose votes meant simply this, LINCOLN would have had a comparatively small vote, and failed of an election.

The North said, the Southern interest is changing the Constitution interpretatively. The South said, when the tide seemed to be turned by the Presidential vote, the North is setting aside its Constitutional obligations, and meditates the subversion of all Southern interests. It is thus a simple question between the North and South in reference to the correctness and disinterestedness of the judgments which they have adopted concerning the meaning of that Constitution which both alike profess to venerate as the supreme law of the land. Nor is there any more evidence that the North, by this interpretation, intend any aggression upon the rights or interests of the South, than that the South, by their interpretation, meditate the subversion of the rights or interests of the people in the Northern States—no more evidence that the North intends to make the Slave States free, than that the South intends to push Slavery into the States now free. The Southern interpretation would quite as much favor such a project against Northern rights, as the Northern interpretation would favor any interference with the rights of slave-owners at the South. And just as fitly might the North have rebelled, and seceded, and declared their dearest rights in peril, and their "wrongs intolerable," when the Southern interpretation was in the ascendant and seconded by the Executive and Judiciary of the Government—just as fitly, just as reasonably, just as honorably—as can the South now do it, when, indeed, the tables are partially turned; but there is no infliction nor likely to be, of greater injuries or wrongs upon them than the North have already suffered from a like cause. At all events this may certainly be affirmed, that the North, in their interpretation, are as fair-minded, as sincere, as honest, as just, as kindly intentioned, as little biased by any personal interests, as are the South in asserting the truth of the contrary interpretation. Nothing, therefore, but ignorance of the facts or an evil purpose could lead Southern men to impute to the North—because they strive to maintain their view of the Constitution—a reckless disregard of all constitutional obligations, a purpose to set aside its restraints, or a covert purpose to overturn and trample down Southern rights. The often-repeated charge of hatred to the South is false; but, if believed, how readily will other errors and false apprehensions follow upon it. Neither the North nor the South should be characterized from the sayings or acts of reckless and unprincipled individuals, who are often more heard of than better men. I have no palliation to offer for the moral wrong done to the people of the South, by the false accusations of evil-minded individuals, but these are not the Republican Party, nor the People, or the Government of the United States; and we have confidence that they never will be. Aside from such futile proof from individual extravagance, there is nothing, so far as the electors of President LINCOLN are concerned, upon which to ground any such accusation of evil designs. Had they not a right to their view of the true import and design of the Constitution? Had they not a right to maintain that view in a legal manner, and to give expression to it at the polls?—to secure for it the weight of the favor of Government, and to give it a place before the people, corresponding to the numbers and character of those who held the opinion? What did they at the last election more than did the advocates of the contrary interpretation? Was not the Southern vote given in defence of their view, no less than the Northern of theirs? And would not their success have been as sectional, and as simply a successful defence of their position for the time, in an appeal to the judgment of the people of the Union? Nor can I see how the South can object to the action of the North, otherwise than by virtually asserting that these Northern voters—these law-abiding citizens—had no right to their own sincere opinions—no right to a judgment differing from the true Southern stamps, or no right, if they held such an opinion, to give it utterance.

If this view of the vote that elected Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency be correct, as I confidently believe it is—a view which I had repeatedly expressed to Southern men before I saw the paper under consideration—then the foundation of all the writer's arguments now before us—of all his alarming conclusions and apprehensions—has utterly vanished away, and there remains no justification for South Carolina against the charge of rashness, folly and crime. Even admitting, for the time, that the Southern interpretation of the Constitution is the true one—which, nevertheless, in my own deepest convictions, I do most earnestly and sincerely deny—still the temporary partial ascendency of the opposite view—yea, not even its permanent and settled ascendency—though any perversion or corruption of the Constitution of a nation is a great evil to be manfully resisted—could be in itself just ground for such alarm and such reckless and hasty action. Secession or rebellion is not a legal remedy, contemplated or provided for in the Constitution. It could not be, it can never be justified except on those higher moral grounds which transcend all civil law, and set aside all legal obligations and duties. But this moral justification, setting legal obligations aside, can be pleaded only when the forms of law have been thoroughly prostituted to immoral ends—where the ruling power has persistently made injustice and oppression its law, executing wrong and oppression upon its subjects, until their daily and actual, not their imaginary or anticipated, injuries are indeed "intolerable." Revolution is an imperative duty, or one of the greatest of crimes. It admits only of a moral right or justification, not a civil or legal one; for law can never admit itself to be lawless, nor government that its mandates have no moral force. Nor is it success in the attempt, as is often asserted, that justifies the act, turning what would otherwise be a crime into a virtue. The moral justification may be as clear in case of failure as of success; the purpose, and so the attempt, may have been right on the high grounds of morality, though no legal right or justification can be shown, and, therefore, no legal safety in case of failure is to be expected. Now, I submit the plain proposition, that so long as the success of the North was simply that of their opinion, their interpretation of that Constitution which they acknowledge, and would defend as the supreme law of the land; so long as there was no actual aggression or warfare of the national Government upon Southern interests; so long as there were no positive wrongs suffered, no persistent oppression, no tyrannical acts of lawless injustice; so long the time had not come, nor the strong conditions appeared, when and upon which a moral justification of revolution could be asserted. Nor could even the carrying out of the Northern interpretation of the Constitution fully, in the future action of the Federal Government, no plain, legal or constitutional obligations being discarded, or no covert or unjust ends not involved in their understanding of the fundamental law being sought, so deeply injure or materially affect Southern interests, as to justify Carolina in her extreme measures, in her rash assumption of such fearful hazards, or in thus imperilling to so great an extent the best interests of the whole world. The question of interpretation which was up at the last Presidential election, and upon which the South voted Yea, and the North voted Nay, has reference simply to Slavery in the Territories, but only so long as they remain Territories. It has no reference at all to Slavery in those States where it is legalized by the State Constitution and laws. Its bearing upon the interests or safety of existing Slave States is, therefore very limited. And it is gratuitous slander and wrong, without the most palpable proof, to assume that the intention of the Republican Party in this interpretation is not confined to the Territories, or to assert that their principles are dangerous to the rights and interests of the States where Slavery is an existing and legalized institution.

But the writer proceeds to show—according to his view of the case, and which he assumes to be the general and moving view of it in the minds of the people in the Southern States—the "*constitutional attitude*" of the Government towards Slavery, and the contrary attitude which it will assume hereafter, when administered by Republican hands.

The constitutional attitude of it, he affirms—meaning, it might be supposed, the plain and positive provisions in that instrument—"is one of *absolute indifference or neutrality*" upon the subject. A very plausible proposition, truly, if we can but make out the meaning of it and its possibility—and especially how it is to satisfy the Southern demand.

We might here suggest the strangeness of the fact, if so, that the Government of a people in whose estimation civil liberty is so great a good, so inherent a right, should, under all circumstances and in all relations, regard Slavery and freedom as equals; equally right, equally desirable, and equally favorable to the future interests and prosperity of the country. Even giving to Slavery an ideal right *to be* where as yet it has no moral existence, because, as the equal of freedom, it must be empowered to go wherever freedom may go, or rather wherever natural freedom is to be protected against every power that would enslave or enthrall.

But slaveholding and non-slaveholding, in their peculiar significancy as Southern and Northern institutions, are not things that can be indiscriminately commingled. The one in a State always destroys the other. To this extent, and in immediate contact they are antagonistic and irreconcilable. Only a minority of the citizens in the Southern States own slaves; still they are not Free States. They are Slave States; in each of them slaveholding is a State institution, and gives form to the civil and social life. So, slaveholding, in the true Southern sense, could not be partially admitted into any State now free, without a fundamental change in the character of the State; it could not there divide the empire with non-slaveholding as an equal, the State being neither the one thing nor the other, but neutral as the United States are supposed to be. Wherever slaveholding goes as an institution positively legalized, (non-slaveholding needs and admits no legalization,) there it excludes its opposite—non-slaveholding ceases to be an institution or a characteristic of the State at all. Now, how are the two to go together into a territory and there exist in harmony, so that the one shall not virtually exclude the other? It cannot be; at best it would be a constant conflict for the supremacy. Indeed, that territory is no longer free into which Slavery, under Governmental protection has entered; the free labor under its shadow could no more give it the impress of liberty, the character of a non-slaveholding people, than can the poor slaveless whites in Alabama change the character of the State and make it free.

The difficulty of the case is also vastly increased by that strange provision, in which the "*absolute indifference* of our Government is not clearly apparent, namely, that clause of the Constitution which gives to slaveholders a vote at the polls proportioned to the number of their slaves. So slaveholding and non-slaveholding would not, by any means, go into a Territory with equal privileges. Where is the neutrality of the Government in giving the slaveholder votes for his slaves, but the non-slaveholder none for the multitude of his cattle or his asses. The antagonism of the two is thus the more irreconcilable; and their co-existence utterly impossible, except as a conflict in which each struggles for the place of power, but in which slaveholding has all the advantage of a positive legal support and especial constitutional privilege. And non-slaveholding has nothing to sustain it but an empty neutrality and an intangible indifference. Now it seems to me quite certain that such a privilege of extra votes for slaves owned was never confirmed in connection with the contemplated right to carry it into the Territories. If equality demands a right to go into the public territory with slave property, equality surely would demand that the master should leave his peculiar voting power behind him. Plainly, the privilege was intended only as one appertaining to slaveholders within the Slave States; and this surely, not as a premium for slaveholding, but as an offset to some peculiar liabilities and disadvantages. And with this peculiar grant of power, so unlike anything conferred upon any other class of citizens, I think slaveholders might well be content within the States where Slavery is established, without claiming a right also to monopolize the public territory and exclude free labor from all parts of it, where slave labor can be made profitable. For the slaveholders themselves know as well as anybody, that the peculiar institution cannot exist anywhere, except as it there becomes a monopolizing and dominant power.

In the States, and as existing there by State laws, slaveholding and non-slaveholding may indeed be alike and indifferent to the Federal Government. Its duty to extend to all citizens equal and impartial protection in the enjoyment of all their legal rights is not affected by these differences which the laws in the different States have made. Because Slavery in the States is a thing of State law, with the establishment of which United States legislation has nothing to do, so it neither pronounces it good or evil, right or wrong, lawful or unlawful *per se*, but only recognizes it as legalized in the States, and as there entitled to protection. Government cannot create or destroy it—or even protect it, except as a State institution, and recognizing its claim to protection only so far as the State has jurisdiction. Its indifference, therefore, all lies in the fact that Slavery does not exist by the Federal Constitution or laws at all, but by those of the State, and of course only where its jurisdiction extends. The same might indeed be said also of non-slaveholding, as a State institution, were it not manifestly assumed in the formation of the Government that freedom exists as a natural right, without special legislation. In the genius of our Government non-slaveholding cannot require positive enactment to render it legal. Freedom and natural right are not mere creatures of law, even under a Government of law—freedom is rather the absence of Slavery, the negative that exists or remains wherever Slavery has not been introduced by positive enactment nor thrust in by mere lawless power. It needs no creation, but only not to be destroyed. The true question is not whether Slavery has very generally existed in the world, or whether it has a very natural origin and common source in human nature, but whether it exists by any natural right, by any principle of reason or morals or law, giving it a world-wide authority whenever it has not been excluded by positive statute. Which has the first right in nature, Slavery or Freedom; not which has existed most widely. Of course, in the States and under State authority, the Federal Government does not presume to have any opinion concerning the comparative merits of slaveholding and non-slaveholding; but within the public territory, out of which new States are to arise, and where, by nothing in the Constitution has Slavery been created, it may and indeed must have a very decided opinion, and maintain it by very decided action. Its attitude here is that of the natural rights of man, that of the genius of our free institutions and equal laws—the defender of human liberty; not indifferent, not neutral, in relation to this.

The people of the South, nevertheless, have a perfect right to prefer their own institutions—"the same right to their opinions as the people of the North." Government does not deny this, nor in any way call upon Southern men "to give up what they conscientiously believe to be truth," nor even the institutions which they prefer. But the reverse is equally true—WE of the North have the same right to our opinions as WE of the South. Freedom of opinion is the right of all, and a corresponding freedom of action within the positive limits of the Constitution and laws of the land. But, if Slavery rested upon the Federal Government for its legalization, in such sense that it could exist in the public territory by Government authority, it must of necessity follow that the same legalization of Slavery would extend wherever the United States has jurisdiction. If State law does not create Slavery—if it is a United States institution, extending beyond State jurisdiction, and overriding it—then no legislation of a State could exclude it from its domain. Thus the indifference of the Government would be nothing but the permit, under its protection, for Slavery to go everywhere that free labor may, or to thrust itself into every State in the Union.

If the argument of the writer be examined, however, it will be found that it is, all of it, very little more than his assertion of "*absolute indifferences*" as the constitutional position of the Government. The only proof given is that of the improbability that a constitution not thus *neutral* (might he not have said, partial to them?) should have been accepted by the slaveholding States. But why not?—especially if at that time Slavery was contemplated as a thing soon to pass away, so that the question of its possible introduction into new territory had no peculiar interest—if this was not desired or expected. Was it not quite as improbable that a constitution conferring such extraordinary privileges upon slaveholders should have been adopted by the non-slaveholding States, if Slavery was regarded as a national institution, and, under Government patronage, entitled to spread itself through the public domain, instead of being a local or temporary interest. Were extra privileges conferred upon slaveholders to make things equal between them and other citizens, equal between Slave States and Free, or to make them unequal? Or was it true then, as now, that the South would abide in the Union only so long as the power to domineer was left in their hands?

This attempt, however, to set forth slaveholding and non-slaveholding as opposites sustaining the same relations to the neutrality of the Government, is entirely sophistical. It is very much like a philosophical attempt to equalize *something* and *nothing*—opposites, it is true, in the abstract notion, but not equals in positive reality, nor capable of being so impartially commingled, that, coexisting in the same space or the same vessel, *something* shall not destroy *nothing*, even though the *nothing* put into the dish may not destroy the *something*. The notion advocated is not found in the Constitution—there is no such equal claim of slaveholding and non-slaveholding to admission into the territories there declared or intimated. There are no such rival things between which Government is to establish equality—it is between men that it administers justice and equal rights. It has nothing to do with the dreams of an abstractionist. Every passage that can be understood as referring to Slavery at all, speaks of it as something in the States, and under the laws thereof. The rights which the Constitution gives to slaveholders, and the protection which it extends to their rights under State laws, are all very definitely and clearly stated—not according to any general abstract theory, but according to specific and particular circumstances. The dispute is entirely about something supposed to be implied, which is nowhere expressed or even intimated.

But the writer proceeds to fortify his position by attempting to show that Slavery is not a municipal institution, not a creature of State legislation. His argument, however, is sophistical again, by confounding things which are by no means identical.

"The point is," he says, "whether the *law* made Slavery—whether it is the police regulation of limited localities, or whether it is a property founded on natural causes, and causes of universal operation." "Law defines, modifies and regulates it," he says, "as it does every other species of property, but *law* never *created* it." Thus the natural or historic *origin* of Slavery is confounded with its support or *legalization*, with the foundation on which its continuance and protection rest under a Government of law. Its natural and civil grounds are not the same. The origin of it has nothing to do with its legalization in the State. Of course such a thing as Slavery did not originate in any legitimate law. It is not by *law* that men are made slaves on the Coast of Africa—though it may be by the common law of an evil nature in man. The true beginning of it generally has been, no doubt, lawless power, lawless oppression. We even doubt, whether, in reference to a large part of those held as slaves in the United States, if the legal act were demanded by which they were made slaves, any such authority in law for enslaving them could be found—authority for making them slaves, I mean, in distinction from the authority for holding them as acknowledged slaves and treating them as such. But, if the position that *law* did not *create* Slavery is equivalent to the position that it has no foundation in law, under a Government of law, where all property and all rights, to be practically such, must have a legal sanction, it proves too much—it puts Slavery in the position of a lawless and highhanded outrage everywhere, which the civil power is bound to redress; mere piracy on land as the Slave-trade is piracy at sea. That its origin is in human nature, in universal causes, is no moral or civil justification of it, any more than it is of sin in general—no ground upon which its right to exist in a civil community can be defended; it can claim protection or forbearance only on the ground of a right in nature which law is bound to respect, or a right in positive law which has been granted to it.

The true point in question is this—what is the actual ground, under a government of civil law, where not to be legal is to be illegal, upon which Slavery rests for the legality of its existence? It is too plain for argument that this lies entirely in the State Constitutions and laws, and so is confined to the limits of State jurisdiction. If its strength is not here, it is nowhere, and it is liable to be swept away by the general principles of liberty and equality in our National Government the moment they are applied to it. The United States law for the recovery of fugitives only confirms this, for it proceeds entirely upon the supposition that the fugitives are "held to service" by the law of the State from which they have fled—it is only the protection of the legal rights of a citizen of one State, under particular circumstances, against the opposite legislation of another State. So, though Slavery has no legalization as a national institution by the Constitution of the United States, and no ground on which to sustain its claimed rights in the public territory, still, when a new State is organized, and it applies for admission, with a Constitution recognizing and legalizing domestic Slavery, the exclusion of that State because Slavery is admitted, is forbidden by the nature of the relation of the Government to the States—this matter being left to the States entirely. A Slave State is no more to be excluded than a Free. The Republican Party (setting aside a few ultras) do not pretend that the Government can properly show any such partiality. They [illegible] ground upon which the [illegible] of Slavery anywhere rests is in the Constitution and laws of the individual States, and not in the fundamental laws of the Union; so that if Slavery has no legal ground but what is found in the Constitution of the United States, JOHN BROWN, in his raid upon Virginia, was less lawless and less a criminal than the lawless slaveholders of Virginia, from whose oppressive grasp he attempted to release the prey.

But the writer boldly attempts to fortify his position by a lengthy argument to show that the Constitution "recognizes the right of property in slaves." This is the great grief and wrong of slavedom, that its property in slaves is not recognized everywhere by some universal *law, absolute* property. To guard against sophistry, it were well at the outset to understand what is meant by "recognizing" and what by "right," because, to recognize a *right* as legalized under State laws is by no means to legalize it under United States law; by no means to assert its rightfulness in morals, in nature, or *per se*; by no means to give it a right to exist, or to justify itself under the sheltering power of a constitutional recognition. So there is a sophism in the bare assertion that the Constitution recognizes "a class of persons held to service," if it is not also stated that these persons are, in the words of the Constitution, "held to service or labor in one State *under the laws thereof*"—not under the Constitution or laws of the Union. They are not *held* by the Constitution or *under* it, but only recognized as held under the laws of the State. The slave's "obligation to service," therefore, which the writer speaks of in a somewhat equivocal manner, an obligation without contract and for life, is not a moral obligation, a duty binding upon the slave on grounds of moral justice—and, if so, not needing to be created, but only recognized—nor an obligation imposed by the Constitution of the Union, but merely a legal tie, a bond of law, which the owner has a right under State law to enforce. Legal rights and moral duties are very different and often disparate affairs—but a legal right must not only be recognized but given.

Now this legal obligation, whose entire substance lies in local law, and not in universal and immutable morality, is all that the Constitution recognizes as the slave's obligation; and the burst of eloquence with which the writer proceeds to speak of persons "held to service by a claim so sacred" that the Government will in no way allow them to dissolve it, is enough, at least, to provoke a smile. *Sacred?* The *sacred* claim of the master to the life-long, unwilling, unpaid, uncontracted service of the slave—surely this is a new intruder among *sacred* things! But the Constitution perceives the sacred obligation, and the strong bond of duty must be fulfilled, or else the whole power of the Union must enforce it. The right of the master to the labor of his slaves, independent of their consent, must be maintained. But, then, what is the ground of this so extraordinary a right? What does the Constitution recognize as creating this so peculiar bond of duty? Its own authority? Nature? Morals? Custom? Or simply the law of the State to which master and slave belong? State against State, and in their own affairs and internal legislation, the right and authority of the one is equal to that of the other, but neither can carry its authority into the domain of the other. But the Union, as that in which all the States are reconciled and made one, attempts, as far as may be, by a common obligation higher than any in the single States, to harmonize conflicting rights and interests—and so, on this higher common ground, it requires one State to recognize the legal rights existing in others, so far as may be compatible with the rights and safety of its own citizens.

The language of the Constitution in reference to the escape of fugitives from one State to another, is very plain. No unprejudiced person could read it and not see at once that it is no absolute authorization of Slavery *per se*., no justification of slaveholding, no assertion that anybody is bound to service, nor that anybody owns a slave, or that there is a law by which one man may or can have a property in the service of another without contract or reward,—it is simply a provision, that the escape of a fugitive into another State where different laws and institutions prevail, shall not destroy or obstruct the right of the person who held him to service under the law and authority of the State from which he fled, to reclaim him. It is not the master's right nor the slave's duty, which is so sacred, but the legislative power and authority of the State. Now, doubtless, this constitutional provision fairly applies to Territory, just as it does to States;—escape into Territory cannot free the fugitive from the legal claim of his master—but as this law does not authorize the migration of a master with his slaves to a Free State, so neither does it protect him in carrying them into Territory where no local slave laws exist.

Here the writer thinks he has made his case good, and boldly asserts the grand abstraction: "that the rights of the South as slaveholding, and the rights of the North as non-slaveholding, are absolutely equal," and, of course, if the North has a right to go into a Territory, so has the South a right to go there too. But is it certain that the North or the South either has any right to go there? These abstractions are very deceptive things." The citizens, A. B, &c., have a right to go there, come from where they may, and claim protection if they obey the laws there in force; but I respectfully submit that, in doing so, they must leave the North and the South behind them. The neutrality of the Constitution will not know them there as Northerners or Southerners, but simply as men and citizens. The Southern man can carry there all that the Northern man can—and if there is a sophism in this, as the writer asserts, there is a greater and more subtle one in his reply to it. "To exclude slaveholding," he says, "is to exclude the South"—that is, we suppose, Southern men with Southern institutions;—but to admit slaveholding, we reply, is just as certainly to exclude the North. A Northern man in a slaveholding community must become an owner or employer of slaves, or a nothing, like the poor whites of Carolina. Besides, the man who carries the South with him and the man who carries the North with him would not then, as we have shown, enter the Territory upon equal terms. The one not only carries in his "stuff" a peculiar and additional property which the other cannot, (for must he become Southern in order to become equal?) but with this property he also carries a claim to greater civil power, to outvote and rule over his Northern neighbor in all questions which the votes of the people are to decide. The fact is, and the only impartial conclusion, that *men*—men from the North or from the South, the East or the West—are to go as men equal in rights and privileges, but are not to carry the North or the South, or the peculiarities of either on their backs. Property that may be carried must not be such by peculiar State laws. It must be property generally in all the States—property, at least, in the common estimation and practice of the civilized world, which we assert that slaves are not, despite all the writer's eloquence upon the universality of Slavery and its causes. The neutrality and impartiality of Government, not towards abstractions called North and South, not towards institutions, but towards its citizens, the living individual men, A, B. and C., would require this in all justice, no less than does the plain meaning of the Constitution.

Now, pausing here, we ask, what does the writer claim to have shown? The proper attitude of Government *one of absolute indifference*, and so the constitutional right of the slaveholder to hold his slaves in the public territory of the United States. This is the Southern view of the Constitution, whilst the opposite Northern view is, that it gives Slavery no protection in the Territory except for the recovery of fugitives. The people of the South have a right to their view, if honestly held, and so, also, have the people of the North a right to theirs—and, if they have a right to their opinions, they have a right to act accordingly, so long and so far as they transgress no law of the land. In the late Presidential election, the Northern view gained the ascendancy by the appointment of an Executive of Government who holds that view; whereas, for some years before, the Southern view was in the ascendant, prevailing in the places of power. No purpose in the Republican Party to violate the Constitution, or to use the power of Government when in their hands for illegal or unjust ends, has been shown—nothing but a difference of opinion concerning the meaning of the Constitution. Is then the fact, that the North takes a different view, and by a majority have elected a President of their own opinion, is this, in itself, an "intolerable wrong?"—is it enough already to justify the South in revolution—in seceding from the Union? The answer, I think, must be *No*, if the writer is sincere in his assertion, that the opinions of the North are not complained of—that the right of Northern men to their judgment is as perfect as the right of Southern men to theirs. The grievance, then, is in what is yet to be done—the wrongs which the Government, under the influence of Republican sentiment, will assuredly commit hereafter, constitute the only ground upon which the South can justify the action which it has taken. Strange position! What right has an honest and faithful man to impute to the party in power future wrongs which they may never commit, and on this assumption put aside his own fealty to Government, repudiate his own duties, and, by his reckless and revolutionary course, endanger the peace and prosperity of the whole country?

Of course these future wrongs, so far as they are not involved in present acts and declarations, are wholly imaginary—indeed, when they are directly opposed to the declared principles and purposes of the party arraigned and condemned for crimes not yet committed, they are nothing but unjust and most wicked suspicions. But the writer takes hold upon abstractions instead of realities, and with them performs the jugglery which deceives himself and others. He admits that the Northern people "have no design for the present to interfere directly with Slavery in the slaveholding States;" that they honestly purpose to execute the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, so far as the hostility of the *States* (that is, of themselves abstractly, I suppose) will let them. Though their sentiment is one of disparagement and hostility towards Slavery as an unjust and unwise institution, still he admits that they have a perfect right so to think and so to feel. What, then, is the weighty accusation, the "intolerable wrong?" "We do complain," he says, "that they should not be content with thinking their own thoughts themselves, but should undertake to make the Government think them likewise." I confess this is not easily comprehended. The charge seems a very grave one, a criminal attempt to corrupt and pervert. I suspect, however, it is highly figurative, and, expressed in plain, literal terms, would lose much of its plausibility and grave import. Government, it seems, is a third person, distinct from the South dominant or the North dominant—a cool abstraction, which should not be corrupted by sectional and partial sentiments. One would suppose this personage of power had never had a thought upon this subject—had never thought, or acted out, or judicially affirmed, the Southern view upon this very point in question, or is he deaf and blind, and total indifference on one side, and exposed to corruption only on the other? When Southern men, with Southern sentiments, and advocating the Southern view of the Constitution, fill and execute the offices of the Government, does it think the thoughts or hold the opinions, under legal limitations, of these officials?—or is it only when Northern men, with Northern sentiments, and advocating the Northern view of the Constitution, are invested with the same offices and powers, that the case is wholly changed, Northern sentiments are instilled into Government itself, and its impartiality under law destroyed?

Now, after the constant declarations of the Republican Party that Slavery in the States is wholly an affair of those States where it exists, and that private sentiments concerning it, as good or evil, cannot change our legal obligations—after the writer's admission that the party does not purpose to infringe upon the rights of slaveholders in the States—whilst the fact is so notorious that the Southern Democracy, whilst in power, had completely saturated the Government with the Southern opinion, I can affix no meaning to the above charge but this: that Northern men have no right to think as they do about the meaning and obligations of the Constitution; or, if thinking so, and in the majority, no right to go with such thoughts into the offices of the Government; or, if holding those offices, then no right to carry out their view of the Constitution in the execution of it. Private sentiments respecting the morality, or economy, or fitness of Slavery, of course, Government cannot think at all, as it knows no thoughts which do not appertain to its own duties under the Constitution and laws. The only alternative for Northern men in office would seem to be to execute the Southern view of the Constitution; for the two opposite views cannot be carried out at the same time.

Surely, it is characteristic of the "South as slaveholding," especially of latest position and demands, to admit no third possibility, but that it must rule, must have its own way entirely and make the Government the tool for advancing its own ends, or else it is degraded and wronged beyond endurance. It must be first and not second; it must be the ruling interest and not a subordinate one, or else the Union is not large enough to contain its expanding indignation. Can any one show me why "the Government is made to take the type of Northern sentiment" by having a Northern President, any more than it takes the type of Southern sentiment by having a Southern President? Was not the object of the vote for BRECKENRIDGE to secure the enforcement of the Southern view? Surely, Northern sentiment can never be more distinctly impressed upon it than Southern sentiment has been for the last four years, or even much longer. I know not why a Republican cannot administer the Government as honestly according to his view of the Constitution, as impartially, and with as little bias from his peculiar Anti-Slavery sentiments, as can a Southern or Pro-Slavery Democrat. I therefore see no way to avoid the indoctrinating of the Government with Northern or Southern opinions, but to put a man into the Presidential Chair who has no op

The rest of the subject, then, as set forth, I should give thus: The South is indignant at the misinterpretation which the North honestly and sincerely gives to the Constitution—and more indignant that this interpretation, excluding Slavery from the Territories, should be carried out by the Republicans, when the Administration of the Government comes into their hands; although this Northern Party believe the view is in accordance with the language of the Constitution, and with the whole history of the Government from the beginning till, a few years past, the South assumed a new and more exacting position and secured for it, to a good extent, the Federal authority. This is what the South will not endure—they will secede. To make out the justice of the act, they accuse the North of revolutionizing the Government. But how plain it is that, if the Slave States, in the adoption of the Constitution, had contemplated the extension of slavery into the Territories, and claimed the right to carry the Institution into all the public domain, they would then have insisted upon a plain declaration of this right, instead of having so important a matter wholly unmentioned; and, if the North also took the same view of this Southern right, they could by no means object to a plain expression of it. It was not so. The South has changed its demand, and its view of its Constitutional rights at the same time and under much the same influences that the great, the boasted and professedly progressive change has taken place in the Southern view of the moral and scriptural character of Slavery—Southern men ceasing of late to palliate it as formerly, and boldly taking ground in its defence as a good, beneficent and God-authorized institution. Now, if the South cannot endure this right of judgment in the Republican Party, and of action, private and official, according to that judgment, I know not that there is for it any other alternative but secession. Could it restrain its indignation a little, and say, "If such as you make it is the Constitution adopted by the Fathers of the Republic, we protest against the injustice of it, and ask, on the grounds of equal justice, for the right to enter the common territory with our slaves," many, perhaps, would be disposed to grant it, who, on principle, would oppose to the last the corruption of the existing Constitution by a false interpretation of it. But some would still reply that, though they would gladly befriend their Southern brethren, yet principle forbids,—that it is better that the existing slave interest should suffer by restriction and the want of territory in which to expand, than that new States about to spring up should have so great an evil and such a blighting, clinging curse inflicted upon them,—we cannot change the Constitution in order to make more Slave States. Though the *pasture*, therefore, be common property, into which the flocks and herds of all the partners may be turned, it does not follow that those imported African lions, which some of you hold and have a right to hold on your own private domain, and to catch again if they get away, can by the compact be also turned into the public pasture, driving out and excluding from it all the flocks and herds for whom it was intended.

The argument of the writer, however, is not intended as a justification of some future act, but of an act already committed. He assumes that Carolina has separated herself from the Union forever; that the other Slave States will soon follow. Justifiable or not, a virtue or a crime, and let the consequences be what they may, the daring and determined act is done. And now, forsooth, he presses upon the Union that remains to let these seceding States alone, ignore their crime and let them go in peace. But why should the United States do this? On what reason can it be asked? Because the Government, in coming into Northern hands, has wronged or will wrong the South, and should therefore be lenient, and not require the South to fulfil its obligations? The Republican North denies every such charge. Or because the South have a right to secede whenever it is their interest or their pleasure to do so? But this again the United North positively denies. I see no reason on which the South can consistently ask for such forbearance; for there is no reason by which it can excuse its conduct, which the North, in its view of the matter, must not unhesitatingly deny. Nor is the North the aggressor; the South does not, as asserted, simply stand upon the defensive. The North, the Union, has not changed its position from one of peace to one of hostile warfare. The South has changed its relation to the Government, and assumed a position that menaces, and resists, and attacks the Government in the performance of its peaceable duties, in which its rights have never before been questioned. Its policy, its wish, its conduct have all been for peace; and it has carried this so far as to endure provocations or insults, as it were, in its own house, which, had they come from any other source, would have lighted the flame of war through the whole length and breadth of the land.

Still, though I can see no reason upon which the South can properly urge peace or expect it, I yet agree with the writer that, divided or united, peace is the true policy of the country. I cannot urge war simply because treason is a just forfeiture of life, nor because seceders deserve the horrors it would bring upon them. No evil can befall us as a nation to be compared with the evil of civil war, unless it be the loss of principle, of truth and virtue, and the courage to maintain them and die for them. The corruption of the national virtue, and the palsying of the national arm, is more to be dreaded than rivers of blood. Still, no victory possible to be attained could equal in glory that of the moderation, and self-denial, and forbearance that could carry us bravely through such times of trial without bloodshed, without fratricidal war, and yet with an increase of courage, and strength, and self-respect. But let it be remembered that the possibility of this can only be secured by the South ceasing from its aggressive and unprovoked attacks upon the National Government; for, under attack, a peace policy is not always possible, nor can a Government submit to be attacked, defied, or insulted forever, without becoming corrupt and degraded in its own self-estimation, and infamous and despicable in the eyes of its subjects. If the South wishes for peace, let them keep peace; there will be no war but what they originate. When the South assumes to act on the defensive, and charges offensive war upon the Union because it does not retreat before their demand, and leave them in possession of the field, they can do this only on the supposition that they have a legal, or at least a moral right to secede; to enter at once, without leave, upon the exercise, within United States' bounds, of all the functions of an independent nation, and to take and claim and use all that is essential to or befitting such an independent and sovereign nationality. But this the Union denies—does not for a moment admit their right to what they claim—and of course denies that they are on defensive ground, when they assail the Government in the performance of its ordinary or peaceful duties. B.

The Slaver Bonita—Statement of Ch. Blaus.

The following letter is published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

TOMBS PRISON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Having no friend or acquaintance who would interest himself for me, I take the liberty, as a Frenchman, to address you, in the hope to be heard with impartiality.

I was one of the crew of the slaver *Bonita*. In July, 1860, being without work in New-York, and in debt, I had to accept any offer that was made, the month's advance pay hardly allowing me to clear my debts. I left on the 16th of July, on board the brig *Bonita*, destined for St. Thomas, (Coast of Africa.) The vessel was regularly cleared at the Custom-house, and perfectly according to law. After 52 days' passage, we arrived at St. Thomas, and part of the cargo was discharged, and 5 days afterwards we set sail for the River Congo, where the balance of the cargo was landed. An English vessel-of-war boarded us, and found our papers in order

After our arrival below the river, all got sick of the Congo fever. The Captain of the *Bonita* then took on board a Spanish crew. We could not get ashore,—that would have been death for us,—and we had no chance to make the least remonstrance. After having taken on board 765 slaves, the Captain set sail on the 9th of October, at 4 o'clock in the evening. The day after, the American ship-of-war *San Jacinto* went in pursuit of us, and about noon we were captured. We have been well treated on board of the *San Jacinto*. Eleven days after, we were transferred to the store-ship *Relief*, destined for New-York. The crew of the slaver *Cora* was likewise on board this vessel. After a few days, Commander DORN asked us if we would work on account of the Government. He promised us the same pay as the sailors of the American Navy, or our liberty on our arrival at New-York. We accepted the offer, and for two months and five days we have done our duty, although deprived of our clothing and rations.

We were much astonished at our arrival in New-York, in the beginning of December, to be imprisoned in Eldridge-street, without receiving pay or certificate of service. Six times have we been paraded through the streets of the City, in irons, to appear at Court. We do not know how long a time we shall be still imprisoned, waiting for a trial. Fifteen days ago we were transferred to the Tombs.

For my part, not believing I was bound to answer the questions of Marshal MURRAY, I have been placed in secret confinement, and I have no more communication with the keepers.

(Signed) CH. BLAUS.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.—As some of the papers are canvassing this gentleman's merits with reference to the Congressional vacancy in the Second District, we learn from reliable authority that in no event will Mr. Dallas consent to be a candidate, his private business requiring his attention at home.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SKETCHES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A VISIT TO HAMPTON—THE DESERTED VILLAGE—A SCHOOL IN CONFUSION—JOHN TYLER'S HOUSE—MOVEMENTS AT THE CAMPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

HAMPTON VILLAGE.

From the panoply of war, with all its noisy surroundings, to a silence more more akin to "Sleepy Hollow" than to the streets in which it reigns so painfully, is but a mile or two. The columbiads of the fortress can easily reach Hampton, and yet it is a deserted village—an above-ground Pompeii. One of our soldiers, during the Great Bethel battle, had the misfortune to accidentally shoot a "contraband" residing in Hampton. Of course the doctors in our ranks were bound to attend him till he turned quack or Secessionist—equally culpable terms in the army pharmacopia. Upon one of the visits of the Assistant-Surgeon of the Troy Regiment, Dr. MCLEAN, to attend this wounded African, I had an opportunity to see such of the Hamptonian lions as had not "secheshed" or been levied on by soldiers anxious to strain Gen. BUTLER's contraband theory a little further than its expounder intended, by applying it to every article handy to have in the tent.

Although your correspondent has a constitutional aversion to gunpowder, never fires off pistols, always goes out of town on the Fourth of July, and speaks of BULWER in affectionate terms for declaring that "the pen is mightier than the sword," still he claims that on the strength of the perils attending his journey to Hampton, he should be allowed the privilege of wearing a "secesh" cap, cap-tured by a friend, and presented to your humble servant (he *not* being present at the time,) on the expensive side of Broadway, at its most fashionable hour, when he reaches that Metropolis. Think of the "situation," as one of your cotemporaries has it. Soon after our troops passed the causeway leading from Fortress Monroe, and encamped on the main land, a messenger entered their lines, in hot haste, fresh from secessia, bearing a flag of truce. He was taken before Gen. BUTLER, and that is all we outside barbarians ever knew of the purport or result of his mission. But in a short time the tramp of this solitary horseman, homeward bound, resounded on the causeway, as the rider galloped back to his confederate friends in a style worthy of the opening passages of any novel written by G. P. R. JAMES' imitators. He passed through our ranks into the bushes, and in a few minutes a smoke arose in the direction that he had taken. The bridge at Hampton, crossing an arm of the Chesapeake, had been fired by him, and in a short time a few piles and boards alone marked its former position. Communication with Hampton had thus been rendered so difficult and dangerous, except by a strong party, that at the time of my visit the picket guard only extended to this side of the Rubicon. It was here that Gen. BUTLER stood on that Bethel day, receiving tidings of the battle. As each soldier returned from the field, he had to pass through a raking fire from the eyes and lungs of that not over mild commander. And here—to descend from military pomp to personal movements—we hitched a willful native of the soil in the shape of a bony horse—bad to look at, but a good 'un to go—that, with a vehicle, half doctor's wagon, half ambulance, constituted the transportational facilities of the medical staff of the Second (Troy) New-York Regiment of Volunteers.

But our progress thus far, although on our own ground, had been repeatedly interrupted by "red-devils"—the duty being assigned the Advance Guard of protecting this outer post, with the orders to suffer none to pass or repass without an order from a personage now popularly called, by a slight cant transposition of words, the "Gigadier Brendle," once known as E. W. PIERCE, Esq., Notary Public. Our papers, however, defied the scrutiny of that ubiquitous and important personage, the corporal of the guard, and we were ferried across the creek, not exactly knowing whether the next ferry that we should pass would not be on the James River, as prisoners of war *en route* to Richmond, or the one over those turgid waters where Charon paddles the canoe instead of the little darkey who rowed us and said "he was a gwine to be sold for debt dis Spring, if de troubles had'nt a broke out. 'Spected he was a gwine to New-Orleans."

Two or three colored persons of that peculiar ebony hue, that is not common at the North, were fishing when we landed, and did the hat-touching honors to my companion's uniform. Beyond them there was not a soul to be seen in the tolerably long street. It was noon, and yet it seemed like midnight. We experienced a relief on looking back and seeing a Zouave sentinel pacing under the trees across the water. He seemed to reconnect us with the living world. We pushed on, and along the street came across little colonies of negroes attracted by the approach of strangers, just as in walking through some ivy-mantled tower, the bats are roused from their slumbers at the sound of footfalls. My friends patient was soon visited, and found to be doing well in the hands of a colored female doctor. We then started on a ramble through the village.

Bless our stars, here was a white man! He was evidently a man of peace, and was trying to infuse some order into a drug-store that had been deserted by its owner and plundered by some of the soldiers during their first expedition here, when almost complete lawlessness reigned. He complained bitterly of the treatment that the inhabitants had received, and defended their conduct in taking sides with the State against Union. He seemed to be a sort of a neutrality the fellow, rather favoring our Government, but indulging in a little quiet secession talk, after the manner of the anonymous personage who went "running with the hare and holding with the hounds." Yet his statement of the outrages committed by our troops in Hampton, if anything like true, evidenced a style of conduct not likely to make converts to the Union cause, but rather to lend truth to the Southern rant about our being invaders, and to drive all Virginia into an opposition to what is deemed a violation of her soil. This is all stopped now, and will probably never be repeated. Let it be our Government's first duty to see that private property is respected, and that the people are to welcome our brave boys as delivers, not invaders. Yet the absentees had all joined the secession army; that was the unvarying story of every negro in the town as to the whereabouts of his master. It was:

"Gone to Yorktown, Massa."

"Are you 'Secesh?'"

"Oh, no, Massa! I'se a nigger."

There was a hotel, large, roomy, open-airish, like all watering place caravansaries—the trouble being with all these institutions, that there are so many Saratoga trunks, and ladies and gentlemen connected therewith stowed in the building, that it appears crowded. This pleasant Summer resort was now closed and in confusion, but having the marks of recent occupancy. On the doors were "rules for guests," and in the dining-room, indications of a recent dance, as if the ball at Brussels, interrupted by the cannon at Waterloo, had found a feeble imitation here. A negro offered to show us all over the house, but we availed ourselves sparingly of the invitation.

There was an Academy, too, where the school of the soldier had taken the place of more useful studies. This building had been hastily abandoned. On every floor were strewn the materials which had once taught the young idea, till these troubles completed the poet's meaning, and added the "to shoot" in vivid colors. In one room particularly, a perfect chaos reigned. On the floor were books without number, of all classes, sizes and uses—a stray volume of *Appleton's Encyclopædia*, one of the Waverly Novels—*The Pirate*, by the way; very appropriate, in view of JEFF. DAVIS' letters of marque; school-books, fragments of compositions penned in boyish style and unformed hands, writing-books with those excellent precepts to copy in round text that formed the basis of what little chirography your correspondent can boast of, and whose scratchiness style does not seem to have changed a whit since he and the TIMES were both boys. Last, but not least, was a copy of the *New-York TIMES*, several weeks old. Above this terrible scene of confusion, rendered doubly real by the solitude with which it was invested, was written near the ceiling the motto of the school,

"Order is Heaven's first law."

It seemed almost like the hand-writing on the wall, "*Mene, mene, tekel, Upharsin*"—the knell of each Confederate Belshazzar, the tocsin of a reawakened, reunited people.

There were several private residences that we looked in upon, only to find the same scene of desertion and desolation. War has its terrible pictures; and what can be more fearful than abandoned homes, ruined fortunes, exile and poverty, such as the Hamptonians have suffered. True, had they remained at home their lives and persons would have been safe; but you know what liars their leaders are.

We paused at the Cemetery, but the city of the dead was not more still than the arena of the living. On our way out, our lonely march was agreeably interrupted by meeting with three ladies, two of them daughters of Col. DUAYER, and the other the wife of one of his officers, making a reconnoissance, strongly guarded by faithful Zouaves, and protected from the danger which our unarmed condition had really placed us in. Hampton is a sort of neutral ground, occupied alternately by friends and foes. It is to be feared that the latter find means, in consequence of this loose system, to gain much information that should never be allowed to pass the lines. Gen. BUTLER would do well to institute a little cross-examination here.

Conspicuous on this side of the creek is a neat red brick house, patriotically surmounted by an American flag. Think not, though, that the Stars and Stripes denote a Union proprietor. The mansion is owned by JOHN TYLER, and is occupied as a picket guard-house by DURYEE'S Zouaves—more loyal tenants than its faithless lord and master. Of course, this place is the object of much curiosity.

THE LAY OF THE LAND.

Our ride campward was through the sand and along the level roads for which this part of Virginia is famous. It is quite like New-Jersey, in this particular, and artillery can thus be transported with comparative ease and used with effect. The thick foliage, however, gives the enemy every opportunity to plant masked batteries at many points.

SKIRMISHES.

Confederate accounts of recent skirmishes, published in Richmond papers, show some exaggerations, but few palpable lies. In one brush, two days before the battle of Great Bethel, by means of which that position became known, they admit sending out 400 men to cut off 90 of our boys. The latter numbered just 60, and a reliable informant, who was there, says that our advance party of 13 kept the entire enemy at bay, and all our force retreated in good order. This is not bravado, but merely shows that the F. F. V.'s are not quite invincible.

THE CAMP.

On Sunday, Gen. PIERCE and Gen. BUTLER had a grand brigade review of all the troops in camp near the fortress. There were over five thousand men in line in various uniforms, from the gay and dashing "red devil" Zouave to the sombre gray. This showy dress will not do. In the recent battle, Col. DURYEE'S men could be distinguished in the woods—individual soldiers—while those in more quiet apparel quite near them, were invisible amid the trees. Still the appearance of the regiment, as it performs a "double quick"—a thousand red forms keeping time, and a thousand muskets simultaneously glistening in the sun—is one of the grandest military pageants ever witnessed. The Troy Regiment is quite happy to-day, having just been paid for their services rendered to the State from the time of their enlistment till their acceptance by the United States. Paymaster WM. KEMP, a well-known citizen of Troy, has been busy all day, with two assistants, disbursing about $8,200—a more pleasant style of "shelling out" than the boys experienced at Great Bethel.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A MISNOMER—GEN. PIERCE—THE SAWYER GUN—RECONNOITERING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Old Point Comfort is a misnomer—there is no comfort about it. The Hygeia Hotel—or rather that portion of it which the Government has not taken for hospital purposes—is a wretched place to sojourn in, and it is surprising that Mr. WILLARD, the proprietor, does not consider it his interest to make the house more habitable. It is plainly furnished, the servants are few and lazy, and all of the accommodations of the house are of the plainest character. In the restaurant, gentlemen are expected to walk up to a kind of bar, or counter, and take their meals standing, and such meals as Old Virginia is content with; and on warm days, such as yesterday, the stifling heat, the swarms of flies, and the absence of all attempt to make its guests comfortable, suggests most forcibly the idea with which I begin this letter. Three dollars a day for such accommodation is pretty severe even in time of war, particularly as the proprietor has not the excuse to offer that it is out of his power to mend matters, for the reason that there is daily communication with Baltimore; and an enterprising and liberal landlord could speedily make the house attractive.

Everybody one meets with here is discussing the recent engagement at Great Bethel, and the opinion seems well established that Gen. PIERCE is not so much to blame as was at first supposed. He is not deemed at all deficient in courage, and it is thought, that if he demands an inquiry into the matter, his reputation will not materially suffer. The Naval Brigade are here, shut up in a corral outside of the Fortress, with a guard of Massachusetts troops over them. They are occupied occasionally in hauling wagons about with Government stores, and are highly useful. Transportation has not been supplied to Gen. BUTLER by the Government, and these men take the place of the horses, which are greatly needed. BARTLETT, their late commander is here riding about, and apparently in a bad way. He has almost entirely recovered from his late accident at the Rip Raps; but as he has no command over his late comrades, and no other position under the Government, his presence here would seem to be unnecessary.

A day or two since experiments were made with a new projectile of a Mr. SAWYER; shell were thrown from the Rip Raps quite over Sewell's Point, very much to the astonishment of the enemy, who hastily rode out upon the bluff to see from whence the shot came. This weapon is said to be a great success.

Yesterday, while the steamboat *Catalina* was approaching on her return from Newport's News, the enemy sent a small steamer after her, just above Sewell's Point, and threw a shot at her, without effect. The *Cumberland* at once opened upon the rebel vessel, but the distance was too great for her shot to cover—they fell short at least half a mile, and the steamer turned about and sought cover in the direction of Norfolk.

A flag of truce was sent out this morning in charge of Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, Aid to the Major-General and his nephew, to bring in the body of Major WINTHROP, who was killed in the recent fight.

I hear of no movement to-day except on the part of two or three companies of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, who have gone reconnoitering in the vicinity of Newport's News.

The heat recently has been intense, but to-day it is raining, the air cool and agreeable and the sea breeze refreshing. When any movement of consequence occurs I will advise you. M. E. S.

A PRIVATE VIEW.

The following letter gives an inside view of a soldier's life:

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I'm getting homesick, everything is so strange. We have to cook our own meals—that is, all we get. It seems to me that they are trying how small a quantity of food they can give us without starving us.

I suppose you have read more about the battle near us than I have. I had to laugh when I saw the New-York papers. Their accounts were awfully exaggerated. The facts were, that six or seven of DURYEE'S men were killed, and about twelve wounded. We were marched on Monday to Hampton, and formed there in line by order of Gen. BUTLER, to cover the retreat of the Second, Third, and DURYEE'S regiment. They came back dusty and weary enough, I assure you. Our regiment was red hot to march right on and attack and drive the rebels from the batteries, but of course this would have been sheer murder. We have only had two nights' sleep this week. Sunday night our company was out scouting through the woods. Monday night we were called to arms seven times; we would just reach our tents, and get into a doze, when two or three muskets would be heard from the pickets, and instantly the long roll would beat, and the regiment would be formed across the camp field in a long dark line; no lights were allowed, and all orders given in whispers; the alarms proved to be all false. Our position was very much exposed—over a mile outside of DURYEE'S camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods, so that our men, 700 of whom were acting as pickets and police-guard were compelled to be very diligent.

Tuesday night we had sudden orders to strike our tents and move; we knew nothing of where we were going, and in less than an hour everything was in order, and we began our march, and in half an hour more we were encamped near the beach, next to DURYEE'S camp, where we are now. The retreat was conducted splendidly, and not a whisper could have been heard through the entire line during the march. This move was made in consequence of a rumor that we were to be cut off from the main encampment during the night, and as over half our regiment were detailed as guard, it would have been dangerous to have been so attacked.

This country is the most beautiful place a person could wish to be in. The woods are magnificent, and the famed Virginia Pines grow to an enormous height. I was on picket on Friday, just this side of the enemy's lines; was stationed there from 1 A. M. till 9. The sunrise through these woods and over the tall trees is splendid; still among all these beauties it is dangerous to be thus stationed, almost in the midst of the enemy's lines, when their scouts and spies are known to be around. You have to keep your eyes and ears wide open, so that no one can pass your lines without your knowing it, and every now and then will be heard "Halt!" "who goes there?" ring out from some spot in the wood, as some frantic foe shows itself in the shape of a stray cow or pig; and I assure you that in the dim moonlight it is no easy thing to distinguish men from *bushes*, and cows or hogs from *stumps*. The best way is to lie or stand still, and wait for things to show themselves.

One of our men (Company H,) was shot early this morning while on picket; his name was GILES. He was shot accidentally by one of the Second Regiment, and a member of our company was shot accidentally by one of our regiment on Thursday; his left arm was shattered. We are expecting every day to receive orders for an attack of the batteries at Great Bethel, but we are assured that BUTLER will not order a hopeless attack as PIERCE did. Our men are all well; no cases of sickness as yet.

THE NEW-JERSEY COAST,

FEAR OF PRIVATEERS—A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BARNEGAT, Ocean Co., N. J., Tuesday, June 21, 1861.

There is much uneasiness on the Jersey coast for fear of attacks of Southern privateers. The coast is entirely defenceless, and besides property on the mainland, there is over a half-a-million dollars' worth or vessel property in the bays, (Barnegat, Little Egg Harbor, &c.,) which could be destroyed in a very few hours. A North Carolinian, well known here, has been travelling along shore lately, rather privately and suspiciously, as if acting as a spy; and a few days ago, a boat's crew arrived at Absecom, having escaped from North Carolina, where they report there existed a determination to make a descent on our coast, especially at Newbern, if it should be found feasible.

In the Revolutionary War the British made dreadful havoc here in a very few hours, by means of whale-boats and barges, burning villages, (Chesnut Neck, Tom's River, &c.,) plundering, murdering the inhabitants, &c.: and the Southern idea, that it can be again done by coasting vessels disguised, with barges on deck concealed under pine wood, &c., and men concealed in the hold, is not impossible. Such an expedition could be started from some point between here and New York. It would be an easy matter to get into Southern ports again with plunder, as only the larger ports are blockaded. Even this side of Cape Henry, on the eastern shore of Virginia, there are at least four inlets, with about eight or nine feet of water, not blockaded, besides several south of Cape Henry.

In addition to other causes of uneasiness, it has frequently been alleged that the names of all Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists in the different shore villages have been furnished to the Southerners, as if in case of a hasty descent upon our coast, it was the purpose to spare those with Southern proclivities.

Certainly it would be much better to have our inlets defended now, than wait until after we are attacked. The Jersey coast can furnish plenty of men for such a defence, and numbers have volunteered for the service. The State has raised $2 000,000 as a war loan, and all classes want this money to be used for immediate defence. In the meantime, red tape leaves our coast defenceless, while plenty of money and men are available for its protection.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE PAWNEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

An "Honest Engineer" inquires through the *Tribune* where the *Pawnee* is. On June 1 she attacked the earthworks erected by the rebels at Aquia Creek. She was 500 yards inside of the *Freeborn*, though drawing two feet more water. Twice she was in ten feet of water. Three hundred and fifty-two shot and shell were thrown from five 9 inch Dahlgrens, and 40 from a new experimental 3 66 inch rifle gun of DAHLGREN'S. Since then the *Pawnee*, instead of going to Washington to attend to her own laudation, remained on rigid blockade only. Several points have been surveyed by the officers of this ship and Capt. PALMER, of the Topographical Engineers. The *George Page*, beside being badly injured by Lieut. CHAPLIN with his long gun, is kept from coming out and playing privateer or injuring the commerce of the river.

With but two Lieutenants and a master, the *Pawnee* boats have nightly scoured the coast from Budd's Ferry to Chapel Point, a distance of twenty five miles. All communication has been cut off, and the sympathizers with the Secessionists obliged to keep shady. A fish-house was found on a place owned by one CARPENTER, a violent Secessionist, filled with bacon, sugar, coffee and whisky. This has been seized as "contraband" and sent to Washington. On the 18th Lieut CHAPLIN landed about ten miles above Aquia Creek, seized a number of boats, burnt a schooner and a wharf, and had a smart skirmish with a body of cavalry, who, on the advance of the *Pawnee's* tars, turned tail and cut for the inner country. Over one hundred vessels have been boarded and examined. In fine not an hour of the day or night passes but the *Pawnee*, her officers and men, are and can be found doing their duty to their country, and an "Honest Engineer" will be warmly welcomed if he is man enough to satisfy himself by a personal inspection of what the *Pawnee* is doing. ONE OF THE PAWNEE'S.

JUNE 19, 1861.

LIEUT. C. A. RICHARDSON, U. S. R. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An anonymous and libelous note appeared in the TIMES of the 5th inst., in reference to Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, of the United States Revenue Service, and which I know you will gladly correct upon a proper representation to you.

Lieut. RICHARDSON is greatly surprised and pained at this covert assault upon him, charging him with disloyalty, and declares under his own hand, to-day, "I took the oath of allegiance, (upon receiving both my commissions,) to support the Constitution of the United States, and to defend the Stars and Stripes," and "I am ready at any time and in any place to renew that oath, and swear to uphold my country and her honored flag against all foes, come they from where they may. I believe the appropriate name for the present action of the South is *Treason*, and I enclose a letter from my old commander, Capt. GREEN WALDEN, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for my sincerity," &c.

The charge of disloyalty against Lieut. RICHARDSON is a malicious slander. Here is Capt. WALDEN'S letter to him:

CAPE ELIZABETH, June 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that while under my command, your boat was at all times loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, to the Union and the Constitution of the United States. And I am happy to state that your good character as an officer, your great moral worth, and gentlemanly deportment was such as to meet my entire satisfaction. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GREEN WALDEN,

Captain U. S. Revenue Service.

Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, commanding cutter *Caleb Cushing*, Boston Harbor.

The friends of Lieut. RICHARDSON are highly indignant at this miserable and dastardly assault upon so brave and loyal an officer, and they have this day filed with Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, voluntarily, the following letter, the original of which is at the Department here, and of which I annex a copy. This document is from the officers of the First and Second Maine Regiments, all of whom are personally and well acquainted with Lieut. RICHARDSON. Your insertion of this article will be but an act of simple justice to a gallant, honorable, loyal and deserving officer, and it comes fresh from the men who are now here, ready to defend a friend, and who are pledged to their country's defence and honor.

FIRST MAINE REGIMENT V. M., CAMP JACKSON, WASHINGTON D. C., June 15, 1861.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: Having seen in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 5th inst a letter from some person unknown, derogatory to the character of Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, of the United States Revenue Service, charging him with disloyalty, we, the undersigned, having known him intimately on the Portland Station for some years, hereby certify that he has upon all occasions expressed his devotion to the Union and his determination to support his country's flag:

ALBION WITHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. R. RICHARDSON, Surgeon First Maine Regiment.
A. A. C. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Surgeon First Maine Regiment.
WM. S. DODGE, Quartermaster First Maine Regiment.
MENSIRE R. FESSENDEN, Captain Company C, First Maine Regiment, P. L. G.
CHAS. WALKER, Captain Company B, First Maine Regiment, P. M. B.
CHAS. H. MERRILL, Captain Company D, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
GEO. W. TUKEY, Captain Company A, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
GEO. H. CRADWELL, First Lieutenant Company A, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
WM. A. PEARSON, First Lieutenant Company B, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
WM. P. JORDAN, First Lieutenant Company C, First Maine Regiment, P. L. G.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Second Lieutenant Company D, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
CHAS. L. MCALLISTER, Second Lieutenant Company I, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
FOSDICK RANDALL, Sergeant-Major.
FRED. BURR BURNHAM, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
JOHN M. REAL, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
S. P. WIGGIN, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
WM. W. DAVIS, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
AUGUSTUS FOX, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
ALBERT W. SMITH, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
H. D. HALL, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.

Respectfully,
YOUR CORRESPONDENT IN WASHINGTON.

JUNE 20, 1861.

EFFECTS OF NEW-YORK SECESSION JOURNALISM AT THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some virtues which are said to gain their ends most successfully by beginning at home. Charity most often quoted. That which applies to the extending of virtues we may also suppose applies to the suppression of vices. Therefore, most men think that where missions can turn to the suppressing of vices at home, in place of disseminating tracts Timbuctooward, their better course is to lean with greatest force upon the nearest evil.

Much aid and comfort is given in the City of New-York to the extensive and diabolical treason now holding sway over a large portion of this Governmental domain. Journals come this way loaded with ultra treasonable views, turning all points to light against the Government, misrepresenting facts, distorting trivial circumstances, and entering with all the zest of a political campaign against the Government of the United States and in aid of the rebellion.

Such journals were the most prominent cause of the present national calamity. Their columns always held that the South could by no possibility do a wrong thing. That distinction of party by the South was entirely right, or one of the Southern rights. That theft, embezzlement, piracy and robbery, when conducted on a sufficiently large scale, were possibly, by some abstraction, questionable, but most certainly Southern rights, if the South said so, and to be maintained as such.

To such journals the clothing of this most horrid, unjustifiable rebellion, with the soft name of revolution, and its ready absorption into the code of Southern rights, is a step easy and comfortable. To these journals—they numbered more in times gone by than at present—there is but one Allah, one Constitution, one faith, and the term which immediately expresses the whole, is South,—Southern rights,—or South always right.

Such as are readily called to mind, are the *Journal of Commerce*, the New-York *News*, and a small Journal originally instituted, I believe, with a view to Texas.

The *Journal of Commerce* comes to hand defining, in a manner all its own, what constituted a traitor in the eye of the New-York Press, thus and so, under circumstances such and such. Now, here is a very mildly drawn article, (the *Journal* is famous for its weak tea,) but most unquestionably a misrepresentation. Its tendency, and I have selected the quietest, lightest specimen of aid and comfort to give example, is to furnish armed enemies to the United States—to array people in this State under the mask of Unionism in attempt at organization to murder the good soldiers from the North, who have come to their country's support.

The article is immediately republished in this city, and this morning when I go upon the street, I shall hear nothing but "they are all saying in New-York that this is a war for the extermination of Slavery, and they refuse to assist it any further," and so-forth, and so-forth giving the supposed contraries to all the different "thus-fors" in the article.

Now they are great lowers of free speech and free Press in this city, and very many of them want most especially to feel free to preach treason and to set rebellion—and all this is their direct aid and comfort. This may be thought to be a little far-reached, but I will wager that this article will be quoted to me twenty times to-day, in support of positions by those who have no scruple in avowing themselves Secessionists.

A portion of the Press of this city felt free to earnestly espouse the cause of treason; to deride the Pennsylvania volunteers who passed through here on their way to protect the Capital; to counsel opposition to the passage of any more troops—thus occasioning the inhuman outrage of the 19th of April. Subsequent to this affair, when Government had with great lenity asserted its power in this vicinity, different journals here, the *Sun* especially, disavowed its advocacy of secession, and held it to be the duty of all citizens of this State, being in the Union, to support the Union and the Government. The tone of the Press was altogether very mild. No one was a Secessionist, etc. But the latitude given to the journals in New-York furnishes the necessary aid and comfort here, and latitude for free expression enlarges.

Already we have boys by the hundreds selling secession and Southern Confederacy badges, seditious songs, and all the like machinery of a political campaign. Youths give their cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, insult the soldiery with taunts, and the rapid looming of this freedom of speech and Press betokens another massacre on a more extended scale as among the Southern rights of Maryland in the Union.

There are a great many Union people in this State. Undoubtedly the majority are in favor of union and the upholding of Government. And these articles in the New York journals are especially unpleasant to them. They furnish the foothold for argument against them. They augur dissensions in the North as to upholding Government; they lead readily to the idea that the peace-policy, as against honor and justice, will hamper the movements of Government; that the South will be conceded her independence; and that to be upon the side which must ultimately be in the ascendant here, the sooner Unionists accept the whole code of Southern rights, the better will be their position. It will be said that a person who has the Union at heart will not be changed by such arguments. But let me say that it requires in a community like this a religion of attachment to Government to withstand the specious pleas of Southern rights, unholy war, invasion of homes, and all that class of thing, so freely used by these journals, and republished here with all the strength of a voice from the North.

In alluding to the article of the *Journal of Commerce*, I mentioned that I had selected one of unusual weakness. But there do come columns teeming with "crusade against the South," "unconstitutional acts of Government," items of small-pox in barracks and camp of Federal forces—of course to prevent persons volunteering—and yesterday the *News* came with a column of quotations tending to advocate the right of treason as essentially belonging to the South.

Now, they say the Capital never was to have been invaded, the South simply requires to be let alone. But, a quiet finish to this idea of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, "hears no more about marching on to Washington," etc., evidently showing that he had heard little else until the might of the Government was apparent.

It is already announced by English papers that we are to have a balance of power on the European system on this continent. Therefore any journal advocating the peaceful recognition of a Southern Confederacy is favoring this idea and working directly against the existence of the Government of the United States. All its enormity and consequences would require more time and space than I propose to take to enumerate.

Every one knows what would be the fate of the editors of these journals if they pursued the counterpart of this course in the South.

I do not want to advocate personal injury to these disciples of chivalry; but it seems to me a regiment could not be better employed just now than in escorting these worthies across the borders with their journals, if they must print, where by section as well as by inclination they could rank themselves with the enemies to the Government of the United States.

This suggestion is given with a regard for their personal safety; for if another massacre takes place in this city, and the victims should happen to be from New-York, those who desire a swift vengeance will find one of the prominent causes near home.

MARDI.

* This does not allude to the Union Party, but to those who claim and allow the State to be in the Union, but under this plea plot all manner of treason.

JEFFERSON ON THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussion of the proceedings of Judge TANEY relative to Gen. CADWALADER, though JEFFERSON'S opinions on some points have been quoted, yet I have seen no reference to that statesman's opinions and prophecies with reference to the Supreme Court. I therefore send you a few extracts, as being especially seasonable at the present time. Nearly all parties are willing to concede that JEFFERSON was a patriot and a statesman, but some of these extracts fairly startle one by the fulfillment of his prophecies. How true it has come to pass "*that the Constitution has been a mere thing of wax* in the hands of the Judiciary; that the judges have shown that they have passions for power, party and the privileges of their corps, and consequently the more dangerous to the Government, inasmuch as they are irresponsible; that it has been a subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric," &c.

Judge TANEY'S decisions in regard to the Slavery question have been so outrageous that you remember his colleague, Judge MCLEAN, one of the purest and ablest jurists that ever sat upon the Supreme Court bench, told him, in reference to his most noted decision, "*It is of no authority, and I shall never

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Latest advices from Missouri state that Gov. JACKSON, with about six hundred men, was pushing rapidly southward, probably with a view to crossing the Arkansas border. Large bodies of rebel Missourians are also reported to be leaving the State to join the forces of PILLOW, at Memphis. The whole State is in a ferment, and there will probably soon be more fighting. Gen. LYON is rapidly strengthening himself, and intends marching on Lexington, where the State troops are again concentrating.

It is rumored in Washington, that Major-Gen. DIX is to command the Federal forces on the other side of the Potomac, and that the army there will be divided into five Brigades, under the command respectively of Brigadier-Generals MCDOWELL, RUNYON and TYLER, and Cols. HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN, with the headquarters of the Division at Arlington House. No important army movements are reported as having occurred in the vicinity of the Capital since our last issue, but it seems impossible that a collision of more or less magnitude can be much longer delayed. The rebels, it is ascertained, are engaged in erecting batteries on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about nine miles from Alexandria, and also beyond Fall's Church and Vienna, on the road to Fairfax. Gen. MCDOWELL is anxious to push forward his column to Fairfax, for the purpose of clearing the roads of these impediments; but Gen. SCOTT is not yet ready for the movement. Anticipating that it will soon be made, however, the rebel commander at Manassas Junction yesterday moved forward a large portion of his force to Fairfax Court-House, where he expects to give battle to Gen. MCDOWELL. Meantime, the rebels are active in other directions in the vicinity of Washington. At Matthias Point, one of the most important on the Potomac below the city, where the channel runs close to the shore, batteries are being erected by them. Should their operations not be immediately interfered with, they will soon have entire command of the river at that point, which can only be regained to the Government by a considerable expenditure of blood and ammunition.

The operations of the Army in Western Maryland, under command of Gen. PATTERSON, are a puzzle. The rescrossing of the Potomac, after a good portion of Gen. CADWALLADER'S command had gained a foothold opposite Williamsport, with every facility, apparently, for maintaining its position, is much commented on in military circles, and the movement provokes much criticism, which may be unjust, in the absence of any positive knowledge of the motive which induced it. The retrograde movement has undoubtedly emboldened the rebels, who have again made their appearance in considerable numbers in the vicinity. They even threaten, it is understood, to plant a battery opposite Williamsport, and bombard the place, and to prevent any such demonstration, a battery has been placed in position by Gen. CADWALLADER, between the town and the river bank, to command the river and the Berkely Hills for miles. Information has reached Williamsport that the Confederate forces, fifteen thousand strong, were encamped at Stephenson's Dépôt, about ten miles from Martinsburgh, and that Gen. JOHNSTON intended to oppose the advance of Gen MCLELLAN'S forces. Another report from Harper's Ferry, states that the rebel forces had been divided, and had gone in various directions. So it is impossible, apparently, to ascertain the truth.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was, on Friday, at Parkersburgh, on his way to Grafton, with the determination to clear the rebel troops, not only out of the Kanawha Valley, but also out of Western Virginia entire. The Kanawha Valley, there is no reason to doubt, is the destination of the troops recently embarked in Ohio for some point unknown. The twelve steamers dispatched on that expedition, our Pittsburgh correspondent informs us, are to be immediately followed by twelve more. It is possible that Gen. PATTERSON'S delay may be accounted for under the supposition that he is waiting for Gen MCCLELLAN to arrive at the scene of his intended operations, in order that they may act in conjunction.

It is quite probable, judging from the tenor of our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, that Gen. BUTLER will soon inaugurate offensive proceedings against the rebels, based on the important information obtained from the men who recently deserted from the Georgia troops stationed at Sewell's Point. The strength of the battery at that point now being known, and also the nature of the fortifications which have been erected on the road to Norfolk, it would not be surprising if a demonstration should be made in that direction. MAX WEBER'S German regiment had returned from the reconnoissance in the direction of Great Bethel, without having accomplished any important results. It was ascertained, however, that the report of the advance of a body of rebel troops was untrue. They seem to be concentrated in large forces at Yorktown, with the idea that Gen. BUTLER will certainly attack them there. Perhaps they may find themselves mistaken in reference to Gen. BUTLER'S intentions.

The Government has just decided upon the establishment of another important Commission, which will have it in its power to do a great deal for the comfort and well-being of the troops. Its duty will be to inspect all provisions offered for the consumption of the army. Although this Commission will be created more especially for the benefit of those in the regular service, it is understood that, so far as they may be able, they will also inspect the food intended for the volunteers.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Manassas Junction, states that the people about the rebel camp there are hostile, and that it is dangerous for rebel soldiers to leave the camp alone. The people of Virginia are beginning to find out that the presence of JEFF. DAVIS and his lawless ragamuffins is not so agreeable as they had anticipated. After a little more experience they will learn to hail the presence of a Federal force as that of their deliverers from worse than pestilence. The presence of the rebel army seems also rather an incitement to insurrection among the blacks, than a guard against it, if we may credit this correspondent, who, however, lays the blame at the door of the "poor whites," of course. The latter, he says, are inciting the slaves to such a degree, that "civil war" is on the point of breaking out.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., states that Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, recently captured across the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, by the rebels, are in jail at Martinsburgh, but a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Williamsport, asserts that they were hung as spies on Thursday.

Dispatches have recently appeared in various papers to the effect that Col. WALLACE'S command at Cumberland, Md., was in danger of being cut off and captured by the rebels. This report is entirely untrue. Col. WALLACE is encamped near the town, in an elevated position, and has no present apprehensions of an attack. He feels perfect confidence in his ability to defend his position, having provisions in plenty, and the entire sympathy of the surrounding population. The mountaineers, to the number of six or seven hundred, are ready to rally to his support at a moment's warning.

The Louisville papers contain the particulars of an agreement made between Gen. BUCKNER, commanding the Kentucky State forces, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, commanding the Department of the West, which is a virtual declaration that Kentucky shall be neutral ground in the contest between the Government and the rebels. The Kentucky authorities agree to protect the United States property in the State, to enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretation of the United States Courts, and to enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, while Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees not to cross the Kentucky border, even though Southern armies occupy her soil; but the Kentucky authorities must remove, such Southern forces; and should she fail to do so, Gen. MCCLELLAN will claim the same right of occupation. The State, however, can call upon Gen. MCCLELLAN for aid to expel the rebel troops. A different policy on the part of either party involves the necessity for a previous notice to the other. It is understood that Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, has given in his adhesion to the arrangement.

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. PHILLIPS, which left this port for Forts Jefferson and Pickens with ordnance stores and heavy guns, arrived here yesterday, bringing news from Pensacola to the 29th ult., Fort Jefferson to the 9th and Key West the 10th instant. Affairs were progressing favorably at all these stations; there was plenty of good provisions and the health of the troops was excellent.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 13th and Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived off St. Johns, N. F., last evening, on her way to Quebec, and her advices, which are five days later, were obtained by the agent of the Associated Press. The political news is unimportant. The steamship *Great Eastern* had been taken up by the British Government for the transportation of troops to Canada, and the *Golden Fleece* was to follow on the same service. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs had declined, and Provisions were quiet.

The sales of Flour, yesterday, were restricted, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was less sought after by shippers, and was generally cheaper. Corn was salable and firm. Cotton was less active, as were also Groceries and Whisky. Provisions were heavy; Pork and Lard declined. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair request, the latter at advanced rates. Hops and Tallow were in good demand. Freights were quiet, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

The Impossibility of Compromise.

Idle rumors of a compromise proposed to the President of the United States, by certain Southern parties, have been in circulation for several days, and have at last become concrete in a morning journal. We are told that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, having become alarmed at the desperate condition of their enterprize, have recurred to the idea now only entertained by enemies of the Constitution and the Government, of an amicable adjustment; and have sent secret agents to Washington to sound the Administration as to its dispositions in the business. These men, we are assured, offered the Government a double alternative of war. One was a pacific separation, with a friendly settlement of all its preliminaries and results; the South to assume its share of the cost of the war. This having been declined, the other was presented in the shape of the line of 36° 30′ as the limit of Slavery extension, with new and solemn guarantees in the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. This, the story goes, was also rejected, and the agents, discouraged, returned to their principals.

The inherent improbability of this fabrication it is superfluous to discuss. The first proposition, that the Government shall at once abandon to the enemy the object which it is spending millions of dollars and invoking thousands of freemen to effect, is no more ridiculous than the second, in which, having failed to obtain everything, the rebels offer to sacrifice everything they ever proposed to obtain. They might subdue their personal venom and hostility towards President LINCOLN; they might recall, having in that specialty much facility, the solemn oaths they have sworn never to reconstruct or submit; but they would certainly never come back upon terms which the Union men of the South were ready all last winter to accept from the North, and which the North would have conceded; for in doing so, the Secession leaders would transfer to their Unionist rivals all the political power which their own mad management would cost them; and their rebellion, so far from gaining a step in favor of the South and its institutions, would be the loss of all. Before secession, the Constitution gave every conceivable guarantee of the inviolability of Slavery, and a Supreme Court, in the interest of the South, so interpreted the Constitution as to admit Slavery into all the territories. The new covenant now suggested, would be simply to lose two-thirds of the territory thus secured them; and to gain nothing in the way of constitutional security. And with this sacrifice would go all the dreams of a Gulf Empire, direct and free trade, and the delights of homogeniety. Desperation could not thus early reduce even a Southern rebel, irrational as he is, to this prostration and abandonment of all his aims. The story must, therefore, pass to the department of pure fiction—a fiction which reflects very little credit upon the ingenuity of the romancer.

There is a simple principle by which the value of all projects of compromise, real or fictitious, may be tested. There is nobody authorized to make them. The business of settling this apparently insoluble question has, both at the North and the South, been taken from the hands of Government, and must be adjusted directly by the people themselves. If the pseudo-President of the Confederacy, after the success of himself and his crafty accomplices in inflaming the passions of the mob to a point of fiendish malignity toward the National Government and the Northern people; after exciting a wild and clamorous craving for war; and after promising the most impossible and yet most desirable splendors in the future as the reward of certain victory, were to propose an abandonment of all these, and a resumption of a loyal subordination to the Government of Washington, we may be sure he would instantly experience the fate which justice has in reserve for him. It would be equally out of the question for any other of the secession leaders to make the advance; and, if not these, there can be none found in a situation to do so; for the Union men at the South are too plainly without popular warrant to negotiate or mediate. There is a similar defect of a party to the transaction at the North. The will of our people has pronounced, as the popular will never in the world's history was uttered before, that the day of compromise has passed; that this Southern Sumpter, now so vicious, and which, in the event of a compromise, would become chronic, must be cured, not palliated. For the Administration or for Congress to trifle with this national purpose, by holding terms with the rebels, or by permitting them in any way to evade that perfect subjection to law and government which the people demand as the single inevitable result of the war, would be to incur a responsibility which does not belong to them, to exert an authority with which they are not invested. From the consequences of such a course they will surely shrink.

As often, therefore, as we hear this idea of a peaceful settlement ventilated, and it will become more frequent and more noisy with every reverse of the rebels, for it originates in all cases with open or secret sympathizers with treason—let us bear in mind that no one is commissioned to treat, and that unless even a greater revolution than that of April takes place, the people who alone possess the power to close the gates of Janus, cannot be expected to entertain propositions of accommodation. It is safe indeed to predict that until the theft which robbed the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars has been punished; the pride, which, by assaulting Fort Sumter destroyed the peace of the country, has been humbled; and the laws and Constitution have been restored to their full vigor upon every foot of the national Territory, there will be no peace, or truce, or adjustment.

The Defences of Washington.

We have read much of late of the "impregnable" defences of the City of Washington; and while we would not have it supposed that we are under any serious apprehension for the safety of the Capital, against all the efforts the rebel army can bring to its capture, we admit that we would be glad to believe that, in the event of an unfortunate reverse to our arms in the field, the City of Washington would indeed be rendered, by the defensive works that have recently been raised for its better security, absolutely impregnable. But we are compelled to admit frankly that we do not rest as well assured on this point as we could wish to be; and that, to our inexperienced view, there are visible defects in the defensive works south of the Potomac, which ought to be forthwith cured.

The National army opposite Washington, is within less than two days' march of a hostile force, which it is supposed can be easily raised to more than 30,000 men. That hostile army is actuated by a species of desperation. To advance upon Washington, is a dangerous movement; but to retreat on Richmond now, would be like marching on the road to political death. One or the other of these two movements must, however, very soon be made; and while there is every reason to believe that sound military considerations will prevail, and induce a retreat; there is always a chance that *desperation*—a determination on the part of those titled traitors whose sins are unpardonable, to seek death at the cannon's mouth, rather than by the cord,—will impel them to venture upon a general attack on the Capital.

In this state of affairs, it is the part of common prudence to be thoroughly prepared. We are aware that many preparations have already been made to guard against the consequences of a possible defeat in the open field, and to protect the capital from a sudden attack by victorious troops. But we deem these preparations, though considerable, not as complete as they ought to be, and might easily and speedily be made by the troops now resting quietly in their encampments. There is quite a formidable *tête-de-pont* at the south end of the Long Bridge, on the turnpike to Alexandria. This work is defended by a good ditch in front, heavy guns *en barbette*, and an ample parapet. But we are assured that the greater part of the work is completely *commanded* by ground within half rifle-shot range, on the very road by which it is most likely to be approached by a hostile force—the road leading from Arlington Heights to Columbia Spring.

We, therefore, take the liberty to suggest to Gen. MCDOWELL, that the next time he passes from his head-quarters to the encampment of the New-Jersey Brigade, to pause, after crossing the Alexandria Canal, and approaching within about one hundred yards of the intrenchment, and see whether a shot fired over the first parapet would not have the precise range needed to hit a soldier on the banquette of the parapet beyond, or to reach the gunners on either of the batteries commanding the Alexandria turnpike. We are under the impression that the precise and fatal defect which we point out will be found to exist; and that a little observation will show that it might have been entirely corrected by extending the area of the plan so as to embrace the tract a little further west—thus placing the rampart on the ground which actually commands the interior of the work.

We are informed that an imperfect attempt has been made to cure this evil, by the construction of a *traverse* between the two parapets; and that, apparently to economize space and labor, this traverse is so made that it may be occupied by the magazine. But the magazine itself, with no other protection than a thin revetment of sod, is thus placed in the most exposed part of the work—notwithstanding the very serious additional fact that there is high ground commanding the whole interior of the defense, within a mile on the west, which had not been secured some days since by any expedient whatever.

We beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest to Gen. MCDOWELL, that when his convenience will permit, to go to that part of the Arlington Hills about a quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, and decide for himself what chance there would be to hold his bridge-head, if an enemy should succeed in gaining that eminence which overlooks the entire intrenchments, commands its magazine and all its guns, *and is itself undefended*. We would suggest further, that the regiment—the New-York Twenty-fifth, we believe it is—which has been encamped on that ground a month or more, could in that time have made the position perfectly secure, and in securing it have rendered the bridge-head itself also entirely safe.

There is another point worthy the attention of the commanding officer of the Department, and within a mile or two of his head-quarters, to which also we beg leave here to refer.

There has been an attempt to make a *tête-du-pont* at the south end of the Georgetown aqueduct. One objection to this work is, that its form is very nearly circular, and that the crest of the parapet is just level with the natural soil over which an enemy must charge; so that, on his approach to it—having no cover in front—the men defending the farther side of the parapet are *everywhere exposed*, while those nearest the storming party can do nothing but deliver one hasty volley and retreat. The enemy can walk up to the very top of the parapet, on level ground, and bayonet its unprotected defenders below them, almost without the trouble of leaping into the work. The arrangement of this bridge-road, we are compelled to say, violates the very first and the second rules of all defensive works—it does not afford *cover* to its defenders; it is not flanked, and it will not serve the least bit to retard the progress of the assailants. It is, in our view, worse than nothing; since, intending to be a defence, it is, in fact, no defence at all.

We offer no apology for submitting these suggestions to our military authorities, whether they be civilians or regulars. There have been errors enough committed, and losses enough already sustained, to justify everyone who has information to give, which will be calculated to render the Capital more secure against a sudden attack and surprise, to tender his contribution.

Tennessee Bonds at Home.

It is stated by the Memphis *Bulletin* that the low estimate put upon Tennessee bonds in the Stock market, "is a mere ruse of Northern capitalists to cripple Tennessee during the war," that "they will command as much at home as the bonds of any other State, North or South, and are really worth as much," and that "the $5,000,000 voted by the Legislature will be taken at home at par." The *Bulletin* is unversed in matters of finance. Though a combination of brokers, for speculative purposes, may, for a day or two, control in a slight degree the price of a given security, yet the inevitable law of supply and demand will soon place it where it belongs in the financial scale. Tennessee bonds cannot sell for par at home and rate at 35 in New-York; and it is presuming a little too much upon the patriotism or the verdancy of Tennessee capitalists to suppose that they would buy a new issue of the bonds of that State at 100, when bonds already issued for which the faith of the State is pledged, can be bought in New-York for 35. With her securities at this figure, nobody believes that Tennessee is going to pay her coupons at maturity; and if the fifty thousand troops authorized by her Legislature are put in the field—to maintain which would cost the State at least twenty-five million dollars a year—Tennessee will be compelled to repudiate both principal and interest.

But the published statements do not evince the readiness of the citizens of Tennessee to subscribe for the new issue of $5,000,000 of bonds that the *Bulletin* so confidently predicted. In anticipation of it, it seems that Gen. PILLOW has assumed the responsibility of levying a tax on the counties. He recently sent one of his officers to Haywood County to collect $50,000 of its citizens as the share of that county in the whole amount. He was vested with a discretion to apportion the sum among the citizens as he liked, and the amount subscribed by each citizen was to be credited to him on the State tax. From a menacing remark of the officer, it would seem that there was no remarkable alacrity on the part of the Tennesseeans to invest. "Gentlemen," said he, "if you do not meet the demand, I will, with three clicks of the telegraph, summon a regiment here, and it shall be quartered upon you till you pay." Haywood County is situated near the Mississippi River, where, it is said, the people were almost unanimous in their desire to join in the secession dance. They do not seem to be equally unanimous in their desire to pay the fiddler.

A TRANSATLANTIC SOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PROBLEM.—It would probably be as well to cease at once all attempts to enlighten our ex-friends of the fast-anchored Isle in regard to American affairs. If they cannot be induced to furnish themselves with a copy of that "three-cent" Constitution of ours, or to learn the outlines of our geography, or to find out what color we are, or what are our social conditions, it can be of but little use to discuss with them the Constitutional right of secession, or the doctrine of concurrent majorities, or the question of extending Slavery into the Territories of Nebraska or Nevada. The leading paper of Scotland, the Edinburgh *Witness*, has lately had a series of articles on the American troubles, in which a great deal of good feeling toward us is mingled with the most fantastical misconceptions of our character and affairs. It seems to regard the present rebellion as a war raging between what it oddly calls the "*American peasants*" of the West and North and the tyrants of somewhere else; and seems to be in considerable of a quandary, as well it might be, as to which of the parties will ultimately get whipped. In a late issue, however, the editor gives out that the thing might all be peacefully settled somehow or other; and as the General Assembly or supreme court of the Scottish Kirk is in session, he bethinks him that an anti-war remonstrance from a body of so much weight and piety would doubtless be heeded by the belligerent peasants and their foes. "We have read with deep satisfaction," says the *Witness*, "the remarks on this subject made by the Moderator of the General Assembly in his opening address. It may, we suppose, be now taken for granted that the propriety of a Christian remonstrance (with the Americans for going to war) from the highest court of our Church will at least be discussed; and if such a thing should be adopted, we may certainly anticipate"—well, perhaps, a cessation of hostilities. The whole thing is simple enough and can very easily be settled. The peasants, you see, are fighting for the freedom of the blackamoors, while the Southerners, according to Mr. RUSSELL, are anxious to have a king. Now, let the peasants choose two of their number, say CASSIUS M. CLAY and BEN. BUTLER, and let the other side select two of their representatives, say TOOMBS and BEAUREGARD. Let them conjointly hold a parliament somewhere in the State of Cairo, or in the flourishing burgh of South Carolina. Let the Southerners compromise by setting all their blackamoors free, and then let the peasants compromise by allowing a Southern king, say King JEFF. for instance, to rule over them. Then America, from Hudson's Bay to Jamaica, will enjoy quiet, and in due time may become a respectable appendage of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We publish in another part of this morning's paper an able reply to the article of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, published some weeks since in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, on the state of the country. This reply is from the pen of a clergyman in Massachusetts, and although it was written before the outbreak of the rebellion, and while secession was only threatened, contains many arguments and suggestions which will be found well worthy of attention.

The Great Exhibition of 1862.

However absorbing the arts of war may be at the present moment, it would be unjust to ourselves and to posterity, to neglect, or even modify our wonted enthusiasm in the great arts of peace; for by these arts, fostered under a free Government, have we attained that name and excellence among nations which we now fight to maintain. Recent history teaches that no means or influences so greatly stimulate improvement and success in what may be generally termed The Useful Arts—in manufactures, inventions, and processes, engineering, mechanical, chemical, agricultural—in the utilization of natural materials and forces—as that general distribution of special knowledge, and that healthy and noble emulation which are the fruit of public exhibitions of these results, by all the means now so commonly adopted, from the County fair at the County town, to the World's fair at the World's metropolis. No man can compute the solid gain which has accrued to the civilized, and, indeed, the uncivilized nations, from the development and results of that grand idea of SCOTT RUSSELL—the Great Exhibition of 1851. No man can say, after a little reflection, that the Fairs of the American Institute and the Franklin Institute, and others among commenced at a much earlier period, have not been worth millions to the people of this country. It must be so from the nature of things. Were men or communities isolated, no progress would be made; very little was made till means of communication became general, and as these means have increased, invention and discovery have kept pace with them. There is no doubt the steam engine would have been in use before the Christian era, if men of all nations or even the ingenious men and experimenters of one nation could have been brought into contact. We know that the power of steam was applied—a steam engine invented—centuries ago; but no one man could perfect it; and there is every reason to believe that the engines of SAVERY and NEWCOMEN would have been forgotten as the earlier, crude and impracticable devices were, had there been no rapid means of interchanging ideas, and the consequent handing down of the rough diamond from one generation of experimenters to another, till it is now, by the friction of many minds, the most glorious brilliant in the diadem of engineering achievement. Were a million of men to follow for a lifetime the same pursuit, each one being ignorant of the doings of the rest, there would be very little progress. No great art has been perfected till each one of generations of thinkers and workers have left their mark on it. And since it is impracticable for each representative man in a particular department to visit and compare notes with all the rest, great progress can only be made by centralizing—condensing into limits which all men may compass, the best results and discoveries and aspirations of the whole world. The means of accomplishing such results, are scientific books and industrial exhibitions—the former to cull the good things from the great mass of current practice, and to weigh, classify and preserve them and their principles—the latter to stimulate a greater and better production.

To this end, an "international exhibition of works of industry and art is to commence in London, on the 1st of May, 1862. For a great variety of reasons, it is most earnestly to be hoped that the industry and art of this nation may be *fairly* represented. In the first place, laying all national pride and exaggeration aside, we do excel all the world in some of the most useful arts. For instance, the agricultural machinery, the vehicles, the domestic machinery, (from the sewing-machine down to the latest Yankee "notion,") the machinery for working wood, and in some departments that for working metals, besides a large amount of special arts, processes, tools and machinery, are the wonder of all foreigners who see them. And were these things properly represented abroad, a market would be created for American talent and its products, which no legislation could open. For some cause, our representation in the Exhibition of 1851, however well we may have appeared in a few departments, was anything but creditable as a whole; and for the particular cause that we could not wait a proper time, but must go off half-cocked, as we are too apt to do, our "World's Fair," up by the reservoir, at Forty-second-street, was still more discreditable. The English Engineers who were sent over, not finding anything in particular to look at when they got to Forty-second-street, had the good sense, however, to make us show ourselves in spite of ourselves, and so went round among our establishments and got an immense amount of valuable information. Their course, by the way, has been quite as important to us as to the English, since, as a direct result of their reports, nearly all the machinery now used in making the Enfield rifle muskets, and a considerable amount of wood-working machinery, etc., were ordered and sent out from America. There is every reason why we should make a creditable showing—and if so, it will be a magnificent one—in the Exhibition of 1862. Her Majesty's Commissioners' circular informs us that "They will communicate with Foreign and Colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose." We know that a large number of our best mechanicians are anxious to exhibit, and we would inquire, on their behalf, if our Government has taken any steps in the matter. One day's time, expended by the proper Bureau, could well be spared from war matters, and would be ample to settle this whole business. We earnestly recommend this extremely important subject to the attention of the Government; it is a subject not of temporary but of permanent importance to the people.

REMEMBER THOSE THAT ARE IN BONDS.—In the whirl of great events, our people, and even those in authority, seem to have forgotten that two loyal men, Lieut. WORDEN, of the navy, who carried the instructions to the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and JOHN MERRYMAN, collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., who refused to recognize the treasonable action of his State, both are now in prison. Of the scores of influential traitors who are arrested, why could not some of them, at least, be held as hostages for the safety of these two loyal and patriotic men, with the view of their speedy release?

Ann Thop Plenty.

Some time in the month of April, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS issued a public invitation to all those who might desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid him in resisting the Government of the United States, to apply for commissions, or letters-of-marque and reprisal, under the seal of the so-called "Confederate States." Two days afterwards, President LINCOLN gave notice to the world that if any person, under the pretended authority of any such commission, or under any other pretence, should molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such persons would be held amenable to the laws of the United States, for the prevention and punishment of piracy. Matters were in this position when Judge BETTS instructed the Grand Jury of this District that piracy consists in a forcible capture or robbery on the high seas of any vessel or her lading, by a vessel not authorized by a lawful commission from a Government organized and acting under the law of nations, and is punishable with death in the tribunals of all countries where the offence is triable. Judge SPRAGUE, in the Massachusetts District, propounded similar ideas for the consideration of all such enterprising individuals as might be disposed to aid JEFFERSON DAVIS in resisting the Government of the United States.

For, assuming the ground that men acting under such commissions, issued by an usurped authority, set up by conspirators over States in rebellion against an established Government, are in no better condition than men acting without any commission whatever, there is no doubt that President LINCOLN is clearly right. Whether he is right or wrong the question is a political and not a judicial question, and the Courts will be governed in their view of it by the views of the legislative and executive departments. Our Courts, as a matter of course, cannot recognize any different state of things in the revolted States from what existed there before the rebellion, until it is recognized by the Federal Government. If, therefore, any persons undertake to capture a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, and be caught in the enterprise, and brought before Judge BETTS or Judge SPRAGUE, charged with piracy, it is clear enough that his Honor could not escape from the plain judicial duty of declaring them guilty of piracy. If they should produce the letters-of-marque of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, the Judge would be obliged to tell them that he knows nothing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, or of a Southern Confederacy, and that such letters can no more stand between them and the death of felons than if they were issued by the Mock Duke of Barataria, or the Governor of Coney Island. Nothing is better settled than the doctrine that it is the province of Governments to recognize new States, and that Courts of justice can take no cognizance of any revolutionary changes until they are recognized by the Governments to which the new States formerly belonged, or the Governments within whose jurisdiction the Courts are established.

When JEFFERSON DAVIS and his sympathizers, then, complain that the Government of the United States proposes to treat men sailing under his letters-of-marque as pirates, it is simply a complaint that the Government will not surrender at discretion to the first gang of organized conspirators and traitors who are bold enough and wicked enough to levy war against it. The piratical *status* of such men is simply a conclusion of law, existing without any regard to President LINCOLN'S proclamation, and one which President LINCOLN has no constitutional power to change or modify. This is the complete answer to all the nonsense which has been spoken and written about the policy and the cruelty of holding these men pirates. By our laws, and by the law of nations, they cannot be regarded in any other light; and all men who bring themselves within the purview of the President's proclamation, or who have any inclination to try the experiment, may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that when they are hung, it will be without the slightest legal irregularity, and that their fate will not even afford the basis of a protest from the Government, recognized or unrecognized, of which they may claim to be citizens or subjects.

We are happy to see that these views have been recognized by England, however tardily. France has simply applied to the case judicial rules already fixed in her system; but England, after admitting the rights of the rebels as belligerents, has retraced her steps in denying them facilities for plunder, indispensable to their vocation, and has driven them out upon the broad ocean to take their chances of capture and punishment under the American interpretation of the law. The fate and profit of privateering are thus no longer matters of doubt.

The Prodigal's Return.

After a brief period of decadence, the old Union has begun to grow again. We rejoice to welcome, to-day, the return of the Old Dominion to the family of States. Let the star of the old flag that represents Virginia be burnished anew and made to shine with a fresh lustre. Let the fatted calf be killed, and let us eat and be merry; for the dead is alive again, and the lost is found.

The story of the prodigal son has many parallels in the case of seceding States, and particularly in the case of Virginia. Let us review it briefly, for we apprehend the mass of readers do not peruse any too often that repository—the Bible—of the richest mine of thought and safest collection of rules that ever blessed the world.

"A certain man had two sons: and the younger of them [in this case, the elder] said to his father, 'Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me.' And he divided unto him his living. And not many days after, the younger [the elder] son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, [JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy,] and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, *there arose a mighty famine in that land*; and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself unto a citizen of that country, [Gov. PICKENS,] and he sent him into the field to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks; and no man gave unto him."

The rest of the story is known. After suffering and reflection, the prodigal "came to himself," and determined to return to his father and confess his sins; whereupon he was pardoned and again taken into the family fold, in the midst of feasting and merry-making.

But to drop the allegory, and resume the consideration of Virginia's return to the Union as a political fact, there is much in it to gratify patriots. It augurs gloriously for the final triumph of our Government; and it foretells the certain doom of the bold and bloody rebellion that wicked men have organized against it.

It is not strictly correct to say that Vir-

ginia has returned to the Union, for by the theory of our Constitution she has never ceased to be a member of it. But practically the language may be used; for by the treason of the organized Government of the State the Commonwealth had been in fact withdrawn from all connection with the Union. It had ceased to be represented in the Lower House or in the Senate of the Federal Congress. It had repudiated all Federal allegiance, and expelled from its borders all signs and ministers of Federal authority. And finally, the crowning act of disloyalty was consummated by renouncing the nation's flag and accepting the colors and joining a combination of acknowledged public enemies of the Union.

It was a wide gulf that lay, the other day, between Virginia and the Union. But the work of the Wheeling Convention restores the intimate relation that formerly existed. We shall have Virginia representatives in the House, when Congress meets, and we shall have two Virginia Senators in the seats vacated by the disloyalty of HUNTER and MASON. The voice of Virginia will be heard again in the Councils of the country. Her wisdom will help to guide the Union as of old; and her valor defend it. The land of Washington, purged of the plague of treason, will stand acknowledged again at the Federal Capital.

The reconstruction of the Union thus gloriously begun, will proceed more rapidly as time advances. Tennessee is the "lost Pleiad" that will next be restored to the Constellation of the old Union. Then Arkansas will follow. And so, one by one, till all the planets of our system are in place and in harmony; and the gaseous cometary scheme of Confederate stars that erstwhile shed "disastrous twilight" on the world, are lost in "Chaos and old Night."

THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS.

Precarious Condition of the Border Press Generally — The National Intelligencer and other Washington Prints — Government Advertising, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Newspapers on the Border, which have heretofore enjoyed a considerable patronage in the Southern States, find themselves, just at this time, in a very unenviable situation. Even before communications were cut off, they could not give vent to their attachment to the Union except at the the sacrifice of hecatombs of subscribers for every aspiration of patriotism; and in cases where a lingering sense of honor constrained rebellious patrons to cancel their arrears, by forwarding payment in the bankbills of the vicinity, there was more of form than substance in the adjustment. But since the commencement of hostilities, even this unsatisfactory mode of payment has been suspended, and the journals which have depended chiefly on Southern patronage find it difficult to keep their heads above water. I regret to see it stated that the time-honored *National Intelligencer* is in this predicament; but it having passed many crises which threatened to terminate its existence, there is hope that it may survive the present one. The general prostration of business would have been fatal to the Washington newspapers generally, but for the unwonted amount of Government advertising for warlike supplies, which has more than compensated for the loss of individual patronage. The demand for newspapers, it is true, was never greater, but it is well ascertained here as elsewhere, that advertising and not subscription lists is the source of newspaper profits. So far as circulation goes, the Washington daily Press perhaps never did so well as now, but not one of them could live a month without the public advertising. There are now three dailies here, all of which come in for the patronage of the Government. The *Intelligencer*, the oldest of them, is coeval with the existence of the Government in this city. I believe it was established in the latter part of the year 1799, by R HARRISON SMITH, and was purchased in 1811 by GALES & SEATON, whose names still stand at the head of its columns, although the former died about twelve months ago. Mr. SEATON still lives, and appears to enjoy good health. In former years —say twenty or thirty years ago—the *Intelligencer* was one of the most widely-circulated journals in the country, and was unsurpassed in influence. But during the last ten or twelve years the growth of the New-York Press has dwarfed all others in circulation and in influence; and now the venerable *Intelligencer*, like other Washington journals, has ceased to be looked to as the chief source of political information. In fact, so poor are the newspapers in this city, that they are constrained to take much of their news second-hand from the Northern journals. They are unable to pay reporters and purchase telegraphic news, and are consequently generally a day behind the times. Since the transmission of news south of this point has ceased, I understand that the expense of telegraphic news has doubled, and the consequence is that we get very little by that medium in our City papers.

I am gratified to learn that the enterprising publishers of the *Republican* are determined, in spite of the obstacles in the way, to supply the city with the latest news, both morning and evening, "regardless of expense." They were, a little while ago, on the eve of selling out to a Northern party, but their daily increasing prosperity induced them to hold on, and will spur them to still greater enterprise. Their daily circulation is now about four thousand.

The *Star* is also an enterprising penny paper, and its efforts to win the favor of the public will no doubt keep pace with its younger neighbor. Washington is a poor soil for journalism, but it would be a great inconvenience not to have one or two newspapers here, to say nothing of the national disgrace of such a state of things. It is fortunate that the indispensable advertising of the Government can be made available to their support; and it would be still more fortunate if that patronage were absolutely distributed by law, and not as an act of grace to the most faithful supporter of the Administration. The law, as it now stands, awards the Government advertising to the two newspapers of the city which have the largest permanent subscription lists, and to a third to be selected by the President at his pleasure. This law was adopted in its inception, I believe, to fit a particular case, there being at the time three newspapers in the city which the powers that were, felt disposed to take care of.

There ought to be at least two daily newspapers here, to represent the Administration and its opponents. The New-York papers publish each morning everything that could be got for our city papers by much greater enterprise than is now exerted upon them, but the Government and Congress can be none the wiser for your enterprise until the next evening, and in the meantime they will have been acting, perhaps, in ignorance, or upon misinformation, as to important facts.

Apart from the utility of these Washington newspapers as advertising mediums, therefore, the Government can very well afford to pay a few thousands a year to keep them in existence. But the patronage should be distributed, without partiality, to such as have the largest circulation, without regard to their political affinities—always discriminating, of course, between opposition to the Administration and hostility to the Government itself. We have reason to congratulate ourselves that in the demise of the *Constitution*, which was the organ of the late Administration, and the *States*, which aspired to similar honors and rewards, we got rid of the last apologist or advocate of treason. The journals now published here are all for the Union. The *Intelligencer* is simply a conservative Union paper, without enough of vim for the times. The *Star* is now semi-Republican and a thorough-going coercionist. The *Republican* is what its name imparts, a Republican journal, and of course for coercing obedience to the laws. There is also a new weekly paper here, called the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*. It is large, and handsomely printed, and warmly sustains the Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion. It is said to belong to Mr FORNEY, the Clerk of the late House of Representatives.

OBSERVER.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Majority of the People for the Union—A large Secession element—Defeat of Henry Winter Davis—Position of his opponent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The result of the election in Maryland shows that a great majority of the people of that State are for the Union; but the fact cannot be disguised that a large and formidable secession element exists, which requires close watching. The vote of Baltimore is, to say the least, ambiguous, since MAY, the successful candidate in the Third District, while professing to be a friend of the Union, is known to have received the whole secession vote. That he also received a very considerable Union vote, there can be little doubt. Mr. DAVIS was obnoxious to a large class of voters for public and private reasons; and it is said that even Republicans voted against him because he had never avowed himself of that party, while thousands of Anti-Republican Union men voted against him because they believed him to be a Republican. The Germans, Republicans and others, voted against Mr DAVIS on account of his recent connection with Know-Nothingism; and add to these amply sufficient explanations of his defeat the fact that he is personally distasteful to a large number of the voters, it is not for me to say whether these personal grounds of opposition, based on his manners, rather than his character were well founded. I simply know that they existed, and that they have for years been the subject of remark. I entertain high respect for Mr DAVIS' talents and character, and for the manly independence he has displayed in resisting the tide of pro slavery ultraism. I know not what are his views of Slavery, but I am sure that he has gone as far in opposing its demands as any man in Maryland could go consistently with the maintenance of his popularity and influence, and for this reason I have all along regarded him as the right man in the right place, and should have preferred him as the representative of the District to any other. I mention this personal unpopularity, therefore, in no insidious spirit, but simply as a fact. The *Tribune* sets down the whole vote cast for Mr. MAY as for secession, which I regard as a mistake in fact, and as coming with an ill grace from a journal which gave him essential aid and comfort by its untimely attacks upon Mr. DAVIS. It may be that the latter was not altogether wise and prudent, and that he had not done everything that should have been done, as the unconditional Union candidate, but he nevertheless was in the main right, was known to be able and faithful, and his election would have given a death-blow to treason in Baltimore. He was for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws; while his opponent, Mr. MAY, though claiming to be for the Constitution and the Union, was not for the enforcement of the laws, but for compromise, or for an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that every Union man, whether Republican or conservative, native or foreign-born, should have voted for DAVIS, regardless of minor objections. But the attacks of the *Tribune* and its correspondent came powerfully to the aid of his opponent, disorganized the unconditional Unionists, and probably caused hundreds, if not thousands, to vote against him or not vote at all. With the *Copper*, representing Know-Nothingism strongly against his nomination, and only giving him reluctant support as the nominee, with the Germans generally if not universally against him, and with the *Tribune* throwing in hot shot up to the day of election, it is not surprising that Mr. DAVIS was beaten some two thousand votes. At any rate it is not for the *Tribune* to set down the whole vote for MAY as for secession.

In the lower districts, the candidates who opposed the representatives of unconditional Union, styled themselves State Rights or Southern Rights men. They are, in fact, Secessionists, and their less discreet friends had no hesitation in supporting them on that ground. If they had been elected, they could not have taken their seats without incurring the moral guilt of perjury, since their leading purpose is to break up the Government, by acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to annex Maryland to it as soon as practicable. In the district beyond the Chesapeake Bay, though it extends further South than that on this side, the secession candidate was beaten off the field, the majority against him being about two thousand. The Western Shore district, which runs down into the peninsula formed by the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, but which also extends up to the vicinity of Baltimore, embraces a large body of avowed Secessionists, but a small majority is for the Union. In the lower counties of this district, Charles and St. Mary's, secession is as rampant as it is on the western side of the Potomac. The same is also true of the lower half of Prince George's County, which lies around Washington. The town of Upper Marlborough, which is the county seat, is only 18 miles from the Federal capital, and yet it sends forth weekly an organ of secession called the *Planter's Advocate*, as out-spoken as any printed further South. Who will deny the tolerant spirit of the Administration, in view of this fact! This little town of Marlborough is situated in one of the most fertile districts east of the Alleghanies, and the country for ten or fifteen miles around contains some three or four slaves to one white person. It is the great tobacco region of Maryland, and it may be doubted if any County in the United States produces so much of that famous weed as Prince George's. The presence of this large body of slaves in the vicinity of the capital is the great drawback to its prosperity. If the slaves were removed, the County, which has been nearly stationary in progress for seventy years, would speedily double and treble in population. When a slave escapes from this region to the army, especial care should be taken to ascertain who he belongs to before returning him. He should not be given up to public enemies, of which this region is full.

OBSERVER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held, on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of abolishing the Normal School. The sum of $2 500 has always been appropriated annually for the support of this school; but a great many of the members of the Board are now in favor of abolishing it altogether. The matter was referred to a committee of five for report.

SUICIDE.—Mr. ISAAC HOWELL, 60 years of age, took an overdose of laudanum yesterday, and died from its effects. It is supposed that he committed suicide, for the reason that he was unable to do any labor by which he could support himself. The coroner was notified.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Health Officer's returns for the week ending June 22: Men, 18; women, 14; boys, 37; girls, 25. Total, 94. Adults, 32; children, 62; males, 55; females, 39. The principal diseases were—scarlet fever, 14; consumption, 9; convulsions, 9; small-pox, 5; inflammation of lungs 3; croup, 3.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—PATRICK DUFFY, a well-known desperado, was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days, by Justice PERRY, Friday morning, for having committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon an old man named JOHN FARRELL, over seventy years of age.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Movements—Officering the Regiments—Illinois Troops and the Missouri Disturbances—Impatience of the West—Improvement in Currency, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Military matters have absorbed the attention of our people to a considerable extent during the past week. United States officers have been here, enlisting for the war several regiments and detached companies organized in this city, and mustering them into Government service. Among these are the "Irish Brigade," composed of ten full companies, under the command of Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, under whose auspices it was formed, and who made a trip to Washington to procure its acceptance by the Secretary of War. The Hecker Regiment, composed of Germans, most of whom have seen service in the Fatherland, and, consequently, will be ready to enter upon active duty whenever and wherever wanted. It is composed of ten companies, and is under the command of Col F. HECKER, who distinguished himself in the German revolution of '48. This regiment left last evening, on the cars, for Akron, to be in striking distance of the Missouri rebels. Just previous to their departure they were presented with a magnificent banner. Col SCOTT'S Zouave Regiment was also mustered in for three years. A change of officers has been found necessary in this as well as in some other regiments of State troops, and Capt. J. M. LOOMIS has been appointed to the colonelcy, while Col. SCOTT has been dropped down to Lieutenant-Colonel. Too many of our officers have been elected without reference to their qualifications for active duty, and it is greatly to be feared that the Administration has fallen into a similar mistake in its higher appointments. Military men—those who have made the science of war the study of their lives—and not civilians—mere politicians—should be selected to lead our armies. Much trouble may be well anticipated from placing inexperienced Generals at the head of inexperienced armies. The Sturgess Rifles, a fine company, armed and equipped in the most thorough and approved manner by SOLOMON STURGESS, Esq., of this city, were sworn in for the war, and are under marching orders for Marietta, Ohio, and from there it will enter upon active service in Western Virginia. In all, about three thousand men from this city have been mustered into the United States service during the past week.

The most interesting point in the extended "seat of war" with us just now, is Missouri. Our State troops to the number of 8,000, are under orders for the frontier. Four thousand are to be stationed at Quincy, 2,000 at Alton, 120 miles below, and 25 miles above St. Louis, and 2,000 at Caseyville, a few miles east of that city, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, beside the force at Cairo. A portion of the troops are at their posts, and the others will be there during the week. In all there are about 35,000 men looking to Missouri, and plenty more ready to move when wanted from Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. And Gen. LYON is just the man for the times and place. The reported rout of the rebels at Booneville gives intense satisfaction, and if it shall be confirmed it is anticipated that but little more will be heard of the traitors in Missouri.

The West is getting impatient, and were it not for the unbounded confidence reposed in Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN, there would be decided manifestations of it. We want to see the Union men of Tennessee protected by an advance upon Memphis; and with unmilitary eyes we cannot appreciate the delay which is giving the rebels ample time to concentrate their forces in Virginia, and to so strongly intrench themselves as to render their positions capable of being carried only with immense slaughter. But we fall back upon the reflection that hitherto Gen. SCOTT has done all things well; and this gives us confidence for the future.

Financial matters, in this direction, continue to slowly improve. Our depreciated currency is gradually going out of circulation, and its place supplied by coin, or the bills of the accredited banks of neighboring States. Exchange on New-York, for gold, is at a discount of from ¼@¾ cent., and for approved currency, it ranges from 1 @3 cent. premium. Our banks and bankers are so much crippled by having large amounts of the discredited currency on hand, that they are unable to afford any facilities to trade, and are engaged mostly in settling with depositors. Some three or four have suspended and gone into liquidation.

The consequences of this state of things is that general business is being much depressed. There is a fair amount doing, however, in the grain and provision trade. The receipts and shipments of some of the leading articles for the past week, foot up as follows

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat	388,568 bush.	445,863 bush.
Corn	651,480 bush.	515,830 bush.
Oats	55,200 bush.	85,463 bush.
Rye	21,761 bush.	29,125 bush
Flour	20,513 bbls.	22,126 bbls.
Beef Cattle	4 661	2,481

Besides the usual variety of miscellaneous articles. The receipts since the 1st of January have been large, amounting to 4,300,690 bushels wheat, 7,520,000 bushels corn, 540 000 bbls flour, 425,000 bushels oats, 295,500 bushels barley, 175,800 bushels rye, 60 500 beef cattle, 125,560 live hogs, 145,200 dressed hogs. It will be seen that by reducing the flour to wheat, the receipts already reach the large aggregate of over 15,000,000 bushels, which is ahead of any previous year. And yet the amount of last year's crop remaining in the State foots up six millions of bushels. The lumber trade shows a falling off of nearly 25,000,000 feet as compared with last year, the figures reaching thus far only 76 300 000 feet.

The army worm is making sad havoc with the crops in the southern part of the State; but the wheat is so far advanced as to be generally out of their reach. In the middle and northern parts, wheat and corn and the lesser grains promise an abundant harvest. The weather has been thus far marked with coolness, and corn is backward; but July and August will bring it to perfection, and thus, notwithstanding the war, the currency, and hard times generally, Illinois bids fair to go on in her career of prosperity.

The appointment by the Governor of O. H. BROWNING as United States Senator gives general satisfaction. He is one of the ablest men in the State, sound, conservative, yet fully up to the requirements of the present crisis. It will be found that neither the State nor the country has lost by the exchange.

ONTONAGON.

Treason in Maryland—The Presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The evidence furnished by a Baltimore correspondent of the TIMES, of the treasonable course of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, JOHN M. GARRETT, reminds me of a circumstance which took place in this City in March last, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which time GARRETT was here in attendance on a Conference of the Presidents of the great lines of the Western Railroads. A gentleman asked him his opinion on the political aspect of the country. GARRETT replied, with great complacency, "I can tell you, Sir, my opinion is, that before the 1st of June there will be fifteen States in the Southern Confederacy, with its Capital at Washington, and JEFFERSON DAVIS at its head." If such was his opinion, it explains his subsequent treasonable course of conduct.

W.

Severe Tornado in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 22.

Three spans of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad bridge across the Big Miami River, near Lawrenceburgh, were blown down by a tornado last evening. The bridge will be repaired at the earliest possible moment. Passengers change cars there for the present. The storm was severe in the city, blowing down trees and damaging the roofs of houses, etc.

Fire in Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 22.

The woolen mills owned by BARBER & BROTHER at Stouteville, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $60,000, insured $12 000.

Fire at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 22.

A fire broke out in the Union House this morning about 4 45, and it was burned to the ground; most of the furniture saved.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 9½ this A M. for Liverpool, taking 134 passengers.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF ST. JOHNS.

The British Government Sending Troops to Canada.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Lower---Provisions Quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 13th *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., was signaled off this point at 6½ o'clock this evening by the news yacht of the Associated Press *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Ætna* arrived at Queenstown on the 11th and the *Saxonia* on the 12th inst.

The dates per the *Anglo Saxon* are five days later than those already received.

The political news is unimportant.

The Steamship *Great Eastern* was to leave for Quebec with troops on the 24th instant, and the *Golden Fleece* was to leave Dublin on the 4th of July on the same errand.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, was 22,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. The market was dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—all qualities had declined.

Corn was steady.

Provisions were quiet.

Consols were at 89⅞@90 for money and 90⅛@90⅜ for the account.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE CRISIS.

Meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association South—Earnest Declarations in Support of the Government.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Hudson River Baptist Association South was held with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. W. S. NICKELS, of New York. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., was elected Moderator, Rev. C. C. NORTON was reëlected Clerk, and JAMES L. HASTIE, Assistant Clerk, and J. M. BEACH, Jr. Treasurer.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions on the state of our country. The following report was offered through the Chairman, Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of New-York, and unanimously adopted, the entire congregation standing.

The Committee appointed to consider the duties that pertain to our relation, as Christian citizens and Churches, to the nation at large and the Government that protects us, beg leave to report the following statement, preamble and resolutions:

The letters from the churches that compose this Association have expressed in the most solemn manner their sense of painful bereavement caused by the departure of their brethren, fellow-worshipers and Sabbath-school teachers from their various fields of labor to the camp and the battle field for the defence of our country against an armed rebellion that seeks the utter destruction of the Constitution that shelters us, and is aiming fatal blows at the foundations of all effective Government, of all righteous law, of all social order and of national prosperity. At the same time these letters declare, without any exception, the fixed determination of our brethren by means of every sacrifice that God may permit them to offer to uphold our Federal Government in the deadly contest that has been ruthlessly forced upon it, until it shall have reëstablished its supreme authority over every part of its domain, where that authority has been defied, and shall have caused our desecrated banner to wave again over every spot of earth whence the hand of treason may have displaced it.

We hail with joy, with hope, and with responsive devotion to a common cause, the expression of these sacred and stern resolves as the expression of "sentiments proper to the present crisis."

Therefore, the Committee propose to this Association the following preamble and resolutions for their consideration and adoption:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, which was bequeathed to us by our Fathers, who established it by the sacrifice of treasure and of blood, for the protection of their own inalienable rights, and of the children that should come after them, and is now engaged in a struggle with banded and armed traitors for its very existence; and

Whereas, These men, the leaders of this war, having recognized the supreme authority of what is called "the Confederate States of America," have proclaimed, as the vital doctrine of their coalition, that "All Government begins with usurpation and is continued by force;

That nature puts the ruling element uppermost and the masses below, and subject to those elements;

That less than this is not a Government;

That the right to govern resides with a very small minority, and the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind;

And that man's right of property in man is the true corner-stone of a republic and of all permanent social prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That we solemnly abjure, denounce, and resist these doctrines as being essentially Anti-Christian, Pagan, barbarous and inhuman.

Resolved, That we declare it to be our solemn conviction, as Christian men who take the word of God as our rule of faith and practice, that the cause which the Government of the United States is now sustaining by its arms is the cause of righteousness, of freedom, and of humanity, and that for its support we pledge our toils our prayers, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That in the spontaneous uprising of twenty millions of people for the support and honor of our country's flag, we recognize not the working of a blind sentiment or unreasoning passion, but the outgust of a stronger, holier love carrying the whole force of our moral nature with it, because it is nourished by those lofty and eternal ideas which emanate from the mind of God, which were enshrined in the religion of our Messiah's Cross, which are associated with the sacred rights, the elevation and the progress of our redeemed humanity; ideas that are dear to the heart of our enthroned Sovereign, to which we now devoutly pledge unalterable allegiance, while we adopt the words of the inspired Psalmist of Israel, "Thou hast given a Banner to them that feared thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Resolved, That, while we desire peace and pray for peace as being in its nature an inestimable blessing, nevertheless peace itself or compromise of any sort would be worse than all the ravages of war, if the enemies of our Government should so far prevail as to give the leading character to public opinion, or to a national policy; because such a state of things would separate us from the sympathies of Christendom, and bring down upon us the curses of every civilized community in Europe, in Asia, in Australia and in the "Isles of the sea;" because the course of events has brought us to a crisis that is *ultimate*, beyond which there is no issue for which any party can make a stand in behalf of any idea that enfolds a hopeful future; and therefore better for us to perish *now* in the struggle for the eternal right than to experience the degradation of inglorious life, or the pangs of a lingering death, under that reign of terror which the enemies of our banner would be sure to inaugurate.

Resolved, That as Christian men we recognize the truly righteous character of this conflict; that while it may be properly regarded as a war for our nationality, or a war for the life of a constitutional Government, or for the maintenance of our flag, or as a war for the rights of the people against the usurpations of an oligarchy; nevertheless, beyond all these aims we recognize the existence of a war waged for the abolute supremacy of a despotic earthly power on the one hand, against the rightful dominion of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose kingdom guarantees the inalienable and universal rights of our redeemed humanity, on the other.

Resolved, That in view of the death of our Lord and Saviour for men of every rank and class, of every nation, tribe, "kith or kin," we regard the brotherhood of man, the moral and spiritual equality of all the races of men, as an essential doctrine of the Christian religion; that it rests like a sure corner-stone upon the foundation that God hath laid in Zion; that whosoever falleth upon that stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder.

Resolved, That in the patriotic devotion of the Christian women of our land we hail a "sign of the times" propitious of success, and while we remember that for many centuries in Europe the virtues of *Christian womanhood* have been a great barrier against the triumphs of Anti-Christian barbarism, we commend the cause of our country in its day of peril to the prayers and cooperation of the mothers and daughters of Israel, and to the cherished sympathies of every household.

Resolved, That we cherish a profound regard for the thousands of our brethren within the bounds of the Southern States who are loyal to the Government for which their fathers, as well as ours, sacrificed blood and treasure and transmitted to all as a common heritage; and while many of them may have been deceived by prevailing misrepresentations in respect to the sentiments we cherish towards them, and while *all* of them are prevented from realizing in action their personal convictions of truth and duty, we extend to them the assurances of our fraternal confidence and of our continuance in prayer that God would soon appear for their deliverance, so that the bonds which have united us in former days may be strengthened by the fiery trials through which they shall have passed.

Resolved, That the Churches connected with this Association be requested to set apart the last Friday of June as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer for the reëstablishment of our National Union in peace and prosperity.

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week does not furnish the chronicler with a single item of interest. Our two up-town Broadway theatres continue to regale their patrons with the standard dishes, labeled the "Seven Sisters" and "Our American Cousin at Home," and to their complete satisfaction it would seem. The attendance at Laura Keene's and the Winter Garden, although subject to strange fluctuations, continues good enough to warrant the managers of those places in keeping to the beaten path, rather than hazarding an experiment with a new piece. We hear of a couple of changes in the *dramatis personæ* of the plays. Miss KEENE has surrendered her *rôle* into the hands of Mrs. LEDGMAN, a pleasing actress from the South, who does full justice to it. Mr. BLAKE, too, has thrown up his part of *Binny*, perceiving, as every one else did, that he was not likely to gain any reputation by it. A gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. HEMPEL, comes in for the great artist's kicks and halfpence. He seems to be a valuable actor, and in this *rôle* at least is more than equal to his predecessor. Mr. BLAKE'S benefit on Tuesday evening was a very successful affair, and being the best house of the week, proved that the actor's name could "draw" more than the play in which it was his misfortune to appear. We trust that it will be the same on Monday evening when Mr. NAZER, the Treasurer, appeals for the first and last time to his many friends. Mr. NAZER is about to proceed to the war, where, we may depend on it, he will serve the public as efficiently as he has in his humble station at the Winter Garden. The continued popularity of Mr. GAYLER'S piece has not rendered it necessary to change the bill, but a new series of extremely fine war pictures (*tableaux vivant*,) have been prepared, and will be exhibited tomorrow night for the first time. In view of this fact, and of the pleasure which all people feel in honoring ever gallant volunteers, we hope we are not wrong in predicting for Mr. NAZER an overflowing house. He certainly merits, by long service and continued courtesy, all the favor that can be shown to him.

Of other Broadway amusements it is only necessary to refer to the attractions offered to the public at Barnum's Museum, where the new patriotic drama, called the "Patriot's Dream," is enjoying a career of uninterrupted success, and to the admirable Ethiopian entertainments offered by Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, at the Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-street.

Niblo's Theatre is the cause of a great deal of anxiety to people in the theatrical world. For some extraordinary reason, Mr. STEWART, the proprietor, has refused to lease it to any one of the half-dozen broken down managers who have applied for it. What is even more outrageous, he demands security for the rent. "Has it come to this?" exclaims the chap-fallen Crummells. In the meantime, the theatre is being put into a thorough and complete state of repair. Many thousand dollars are being thus expended, and in a few weeks, Niblo's Garden will resume its position among Metropolitan theatres as one of the brightest and most agreeable. It is especially and peculiarly aggravating not to be able to give the name of the lessee—it would put so many anxious expectants out of their misery. We hear it stated, however, that Signor MUSIO, with an Italian Opera Company, will at least play a few months' engagement during the early Winter, previous to the *maestro's* departure for Havana, where he intends wintering.

HERRMANN, the German magician, and certainly one of the most accomplished professors of the black art now before the public, has been engaged by the Academy of Music people, and will open the house early in the Fall with a series of his performances. It will take a conjuror to pay the expenses at that elegant establishment in such times as these.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the humorist and lecturer, is about to introduce a new and patriotic kind of entertainment to our public. The subjects will be selected from the events of the moment, and treated both pictorially and poetically. Those who are acquainted with Mr. DE CORDOVA'S powers need scarcely be told that he is fully capable of investing the many humorous and pathetic incidents and episodes of the moment with rare grace of diction and vividness of imagery.

An agreeable *soiree musicale* was given at DERBY'S Gallery—the Dusseldorff, No. 625 Broadway—on Friday last. Mme. STABEL, Signor TOSSO, and CARL MEISER assisted on the occasion, and succeeded in giving an acceptable interpretation to a pleasant programme. The proceeds of the entertainment were given to the patriotic fund. It is the intention of the proprietor of this extremely charming lounging place—where all the arts are combined for the gratification of a refined taste—to give a series of these little soirees nightly until the 1st of July, handing over the receipts to the fund. ROSENBERG'S new picture "The Reading of the Declaration of Independence," recently added, should be a sufficient attraction in itself.

The Parisians are sorely afflicted in the musical way. They have had the "Tannhauser," of WAGNER, and are now threatened with the "Alceste," of GLUCK. Both works, to be sure, are remarkable instances of what may be accomplished by men of genius who think for themselves. But are they of that light texture which our lively friends admire? It really seems as if the Parisians had an opera produced every now and then for the sake of getting up a fierce war on the subject of its dullness.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN, one of the best conductors we have ever had in this country, and a musician whose merits can scarcely be overstated, will shortly take a benefit at the German Stadt Theatre. The occasion promises to be one of the most interesting of the season. Nearly all the artists in the City have volunteered their services, and several of the best German Singing Societies will assist. Mr. BERGMANN intends giving at least three acts of WAGNER'S "Tannhauser," comprising into those limits all the principal gems of the opera. With an orchestra of the best players, a strong and well-drilled chorus, and Mr. BERGMANN as conductor, we may safely anticipate a fair exposition of Mr. WAGNER'S great work.

Theatres in this City are scarce. Three or four more might be erected with decided profit to the speculators and the managers, more particularly on the West side, where there is a dense population and no kind of amusement. In Philadelphia they seem to have more theatres than they know what to do with. The National Theatre is to let, and will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday next, if not otherwise disposed of. If the National, like Mr. WALLACK'S new theatre, were constructed in such a manner that it might be taken down and carted off like household furniture, to another spot, there would be plenty of customers for it here.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme STRAKOSCH, Signor BARILI, and the other members of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S excellent concert company, are about to undertake a tour in the land of the Blue Noses. Halifax and St. John are, of course, the two principal places steered for.

Miss NINA FOSTER, an elocutionist of whom we hear good accounts, will give a recitation next Monday evening at the Cooper Institute, assisted by Prof. SIDDONS.

Mr. MILLS, the pianist, has just completed an admirable fantasia, on melodies from MEYERBEER'S new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." It is difficult, but very effective.

Flagstaff for Sale; Thirty Feet Long; Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

"The Union—It Must and Shall be Preserved" was the language of one of our greatest statesmen; while another of the fathers of the Republic, in speaking of the anniversary of our Independence, said: "It should be celebrated throughout the land with bonfires, fireworks and rejoicings." In order that, in this same trying hour Americans may testify their belief in this wholesome advice, SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, of No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt-sts., has reduced the price of Fireworks one-half. Consumers are invited to call and examine.

Rogers & Raymond
Have never opened a season with such a splendid and extensive variety of
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING
for gentlemen and boys, as they are now offering at
PRICES OUT LOWN
to the lowest point that will cover expenses. Call and see.
Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 2 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED—A new and useful article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, viz., Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 625 Broadway, New York

$300,000.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of spurious.

DIED.

FERRERO.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, MARY HELEN, wife of Edward Ferrero, of No. 59 West 16th-st., aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, in 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

PARLAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 22, after a short illness, TIMOTHY PARLAN aged 54 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Michael J., and brother, Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 319 (late 197 West 16th-st., on Monday morning, June 24, at 9 o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, where a Solemn Requiem High Mass will be celebrated.

JEROME.—In Brooklyn, yesterday morning, June 22, CHARLES L. JEROME, aged 31.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother, Thomas A. Jerome corner of Henry and Warren sts., this (Sunday) afternoon, June 23, at 3 o'clock.

WALKNAS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 22, after a long illness, FREDERICKSON WALKNAS, aged 20 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Covenant Lodge No 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services on Sunday, the 23d inst., from his late residence at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12:15 P. M., returning at 6:27 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, June 21, MARY F. HOFFMAN, relict of Martin Hoffman, Sr., aged 76 years 3 months.

The funeral will take place from St. James' Church, Goshen, on Monday, June 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347.—JUNE 22, 1861.
73, 37, 38, 16, 69, 29, 33, 2, 63, 6, 45, 1, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—June 23, 1861.
65, 72, 73, 62, 75, 30, 54, 16, 25, 48, 12, 67, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Suzy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the grasping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER,
Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass

We have tried it,

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Trouble Between Prussia and Denmark —Misunderstanding Between the German German Sympathy for the North, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

What fools we all were to suppose that a *Dundes Execution* was anything more than a word! The Diet gave its *ultimatum* two or three months ago, threatening Denmark that, unless she redressed the wrongs of Holstein, somebody would do something. And this something was called, facetiously, an *Execution*. The spunky little tyrant at Copenhagen doubled his army and fleet, and told the Diet to *execute*, and be hanged! It is now two months since the appointed days of grace were over. Not a Prussian soldier stands in Holstein. The Diet, having taken a recess during the Spring holidays, is discussing what Power shall take the lead, in the event of a war. Such a miserable exhibition of petty jealousies, among the States of a Confederacy, has not been seen since the days of the fall of Greece. If these things continue, the future of Germany will be but a history of disastrous weakness and defeat.

The Middle and Southern States of Germany form, as you know, the *Würzburg* Party, so called because the Ministers of these States met at Wurzburg, in Bavaria, some two years ago, to concert measures for preventing the supremacy of Prussia. The same city has been the scene of several of these Ministerial Conventions since; and only the other day an assembly of high military officials from all the jealous States was held there, to devise some means of defeating Prussia's new proposition in the Diet, as to the chief command of the army of the Confederation. Of this, presently.

The great leading principle of this alliance among the smaller States is the notion of a *triune* Germany, as opposed to Prussia's plan of a *united* Germany. The King of Bavaria is at the head of the plot. Austria, Prussia and the Würzburg alliance, according to this plan, should keep the balance of power even. These foolish builders hope to raise a glorious edifice upon a foundation not deeply laid and well cemented, but *accurately balanced!*

The recent proposition of Prussia is, that in case both great Powers of Germany (Austria and Prussia,) take part in any war of the Confederacy, the supreme command shall be intrusted to them. If only one Power goes to war, that Power assumes the command. Bavaria, feels, no doubt, like the poor Indian who exclaimed "Turkey don't come to me, no time!" and hence the gathering in hot haste at Würzburg, to prepare for this new and alarming danger.

A letter in the English *News*, not long ago, from Frankfort, asserted most positively that these Southern Governments (Baden excepted,) were ready to throw themselves into the arms of France, rather than submit to the ascendancy of Prussia. The letter was extensively copied in Germany, and caused a great fluttering among such papers as the Leipziger *Zeitung*, the Dresden *Journal*, &c., who felt it incumbent upon them to repel the charge. Whether they were hindered by guilty consciences or not, they certainly have made out such a bad case that public opinion is doubly inclined to accept the assertions of the Frankfort letter-writer. The *Nationalverein* is out with a new *brochure*, pressing the matter still more strongly; and the position of the Würzburgers is anything but comfortable.

Meanwhile, Prussia, who should have girded her loins long ago, and prepared to lead the liberal sentiment of the country, is still intangled in the draggling garments of the old *régime*. Baron SCHLIMITZ is reaping the results of his mistaken magnanimity in keeping hundreds of men in office, who are utterly and bitterly opposed to his system, merely because he thought them to be men of honor, who would obey orders, though they might entertain opposite opinions. One of his men of honor ran away, and had to be caught by the police. Another one is now awaiting a criminal prosecution. The whole set are so intimately united in their machinations that one covers the tracks of the other, and when anybody is caught, it is almost always some one not worth the catching.

All Berlin is now ringing with the circumstances of the recent duel between Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL and Councillor TWESTEN. The latter is the author of a new *brochure*, "*What can still save us*," in which he criticised severely the measures of the old Mantueffel Ministry. The General demanded a public retraction, and on the Councillor's refusal, challenged him, and, at the proper time, shot him in the arm. There is a great deal of talk about the affair, and many are free to question the tyranny with which the officers of the army force their code of honor upon civilians. Especially does the Press resent this barbarism towards an author who has but stated in decent language his honest convictions. If Gen. M. fights all the editors who are down on him now, he will have his hands full.

It is gratifying, at least, to see justice done our country by the Press and public sentiment of the Old World. Everyone here holds his breath at the magnificent spectacle presented by the rising of the North. The German papers speak (in many cases) of the Southerners as the "rebels." The brave conduct of the Massachusetts regiment at Baltimore, has received its merited meed of praise, and it is a matter of special wonder among Germans that "raw troops" should behave so calmly in the most trying circumstances. When the Teutons grow a little older they will see that a Yankee is as good a soldier to begin with as two years' drilling can make of an ignorant, unwilling peasantry.

Of one thing you may be sure, Germany has too many of her sons fighting beneath the "Star-sown Banner," to be indifferent to the success of our cause. R. W. R.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER CATARACT—LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, June 18.

Capt. JOHN WAKE, second mate of the propeller *Cataract*, which was burned off Erie on Sunday after noon last, arrived from Erie this morning, accompanied by the cabin boy Capt. WAKE gives us the following particulars of the burning of the *Cataract*:

The vessel runs between Cleveland and Dunkirk, on the New-York and Erie line. She left this port on Saturday evening last with a large cargo, consisting in part of tobacco, highwines, flour, wheat, butter, eggs, &c. The fire first broke out at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, while the propeller was about five miles from land and about two miles below Erie.

The first mate and second engineer were on watch at the time, the second mate, first engineer and captain having turned in. The first intimation of any difficulty was a slight explosion, which woke up the first engineer, who thought the shaft had broken. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, just forward of the pipe, and the dire alarm of fire was raised. Capt. MCNALLEY sprang out of his berth, and kicking open the door of the second mate's berth, cried: "The boat's on fire! lower away the boats!"

Mate WAKE pulled on his boots and hurried on deck to assist in lowering the boats. The life-boat was lowered in safety, but the flames spread with such rapidity Capt. BLAKE was driven away, unable to lower the other boat. His hands and face were burnt in the attempt, and whiskers and hair singed. Capt. BLAKE got into the life boat and attempted to keep it away from the propeller. Many of the hands were greatly excited, and jumped recklessly into the boat which was quickly filled. There were nineteen men, all told, on the propeller—no passengers. Twelve of them got into the life-boat and the remainder lowered themselves from the propeller into the lake on doors, life-planks, &c. So rapidly did the flames spread, the second engineer, who rushed on deck at the first alarm, was unable to get back to the boiler-room to shut off steam, and the propeller while burning was moving east under a full head of steam. There was no wind and the lake was still. Capt. MCNALLEY was the last to desert the boat.

The life-boat capsized three times, owing to the agitation of some of the deck hands, who were nearly frantic with fear. The first time three of the twelve men were missed, the second time another man failed to appear. The third time the boat was rolled over, Capt. BLAKE kept it bottom up, and told the men to hang on until they were sufficiently composed to right it and keep it right. A pail was found floating in their vicinity with which the life-boat was finally bailed out, and the eight remaining men reached shore in the boat with safety. The schooner *St. Paul*, Capt. MOSHER, was near the scene of disaster. Capt. MOSHER got out a small boat and picked up Capt. MCNALLY and the carpenter. A fishing boat picked up the remaining men. The crew were in the water about half an hour. The tug *Brooke*, of Erie, came out, took the *Cataract* in tow and towed her to the east end of the Erie Peninsula, when a hole was cut in her bottom and she was sunk in 12 feet of water. Yesterday noon, when Capt. BLAKE was there, about 400 barrels of flour and highwines has come ashore. The captain and crew lost everything they had except the clothing they had on.

The following were the men who were lost.

HUGH KILPATRICK, wheelsman, single, aged 20 years, residence Kingston, C. W.

JOHN HORRIGAN, wetchman, single, aged 20 years, residence Dover, O.

JOHN POSEY, (colored,) deck hand, wife in Columbus. He had sent for her to come to Cleveland and meet him the next trip.

C. H. GOWANS (colored,) deck hand, residence Cleveland.

The origin of the fire is not known. The alcohol was six feet from the boiler, and separated from it by a bulkhead.

Capt. MCNALLEY is in Erie saving what he can of the cargo. A small part of it will be saved in a damaged condition.

There is a coincidence connected with the disaster. Capt. MOSHER, of the *St. Paul*, who picked up Capt. MCNALLEY, picked him up on Lake Superior two years ago, when the propeller *Indiana* was lost.

Among the men who were lost, HORRIGAN was the only one who could swim. He was lost when the life-boat first capsized, near the propeller, and Capt. WAKE thinks he went under the propeller and was struck by the wheel which was in motion.

Huckley and the Streets.

THE CONTRACT TO BE LITERALLY FULFILLED—WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT—DEFECTS IN THE CONTRACT — PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STREETS, &c., &c.

The attentive reader of the reports of the proceedings of the Common Council—if there is a reader who pays any attention at all to them—must have been struck at the belligerent attitude assumed by the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, towards the famous HACKLEY and his street-cleaning contract. A Committee of that Board presented a report, in which they find all manner of fault with HACKLEY, censure the Street-Inspector for certifying his bills, and the Comptroller for paying them, and instruct the Corporation Counsel, in case HACKLEY does not in future fulfil his contract to the letter, to take measures to set it aside. It is not the purpose of this article to expose the secret causes that have wrought this sudden change in the feelings of our City Fathers towards the man on whom only a few days ago they bestowed a gift of nearly half a million of dollars, although the documents are at hand which amply account for it all.

It is enough for the public to know that the Board of Aldermen, or some portions of its members, are dissatisfied with HACKLEY, and *therefore* the chances are that HACKLEY is doing his duty and deserves the support of the community. And the condition of the streets for the last two weeks happily supports this hypothesis. They have rarely been in a more cleanly state at this time of the year. The City Inspector, in the certificate given to HACKLEY for the two week's work ending on the 15th inst., states that the contract has been fulfilled to the letter, and that the streets have seldom been in a better condition than at present. MR. HACKLEY states it to be his intention to keep them in this condition so far as the terms of the contract will allow, and at any rate to *literally* fulfill his contract at all hazards. He has perfected a thorough and systematic organization of his force, by which the foreman of each Ward is required to make a report every evening at his office in the Park of the progress of the work in his ward during the day, and on every Saturday night he is required to make affidavit that every street, alley and lane in the Ward has been thoroughly cleaned according to the letter of the contract. And he invites every citizen to act as a vigilance committee, to see that the work is thoroughly done, and the contract strictly carried out. The truth is, the contract is exceedingly defective, and its literal fulfillment, while it will cost the contractor as much labor and expense as it would to keep the entire city clean, will yet leave many streets filthy for several days in each week. *All the streets of the city are required by the contract to be cleaned once a week*; Broadway to be cleaned *every night*; and Chatham-street, East Broadway, part of Fulton, part of Grand, and two or three other streets or parts of streets *twice a week*. Thus the whole of Greenwich-street, a large portion of which is scarcely less used than Broadway, is required to be cleaned *no oftener* than Lafayette-place, or Fourteenth-street. So, too, the numerous streets in the Eleventh Ward, where tenement houses abound, are required to be cleaned no oftener than the Fifth-avenue. The foremen say that in 24 hours after a street is cleaned in front of a tenement block, it will be as filthy as ever, in consequence of a neglect to enforce the ordinance against throwing garbage in the street, and yet according to the Hackley contract, the street must remain in this condition for a whole week before it can be cleaned again. Mr. HACKLEY'S original design was—as he says—to keep the whole City clean, without reference to the letter of the contract, hoping thereby to gain immortal honors, where others have gained only infamy; but since the authorities demand *literal* street-cleaning, he is determined to give them literal street-cleaning, even though it stinks in their nostrils.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn through a private source that a terrible tragedy occurred in Exeter, Otsego County, on Tuesday morning of last week. The parties were a man named LEVI THOMAS and his wife. They were natives of Exeter, we believe, and were married there fifteen or sixteen years ago. They had recently returned from Ohio bringing with them two of their three children—girls of 12 and 14 years of age. On the morning in question these girls were awakened by their father, who came into their room. He kissed them both, and spoke of two men who, he said, owed him small sums of two and three dollars each, after which he returned to the chamber where Mrs. THOMAS was sleeping, and stepped on the foot of the bed, whence he deliberately fired one shot at her head from a revolver; the ball grazed her cheek, and she sprang up and grappled him as he was preparing to fire a second time. The little girls, alarmed at the noise, jumped out of bed and entered the room in time to see him get their mother's head between his knees and shot her through the back. He then released her and she turned over, when he shot her again in the breast. Immediately afterward he placed the muzzle of the pistol at his left ear, and shot himself through the head. He died immediately, but his unfortunate wife lingered about half an hour. The cause of this dreadful affair is supposed to have been jealousy. THOMAS was a man of suspicious disposition, and was always disposed to doubt his wife's chastity, though by everybody else she was believed to be innocent of any disloyalty to him, even in thought. Both were members of respectable families, and occupied respectable stations in society. The occurrence created immense excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred.—*Rochester Union, June 18*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83¾	30	Harlem Railroad	9¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	85	100	Reading R	s30 32⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	96½	400	do	s3 32⅛
2,000	Tre. 10 ₩ c. Nts.	100½	150	Mich. Central R	42
17,000	Ten. St. 6s '90	55¾	66	Mich. S. N. Ia R	11¾
5,000	do	55¾	50	Panama Railroad	108
10,000	do	s10 55¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p	s10 64⅜
15,000	do	55¾	150	do	s10 64⅞
5,000	do	55¾	100	do	s30 64⅝
16,000	do	56	50	do	s15 65
5,000	Georgia S. 6's	83	50	do	s3 65¾
13,000	Virginia S. 6's	39	100	do	c 65¾
4,000	N. Car. State 6's	44½	200	do	c 65¾
4,000	do	44½	30	do	65⅞
10,000	Missouri S 6's	37¾	50	do	65¾
13,000	do	37¾	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96¼
5,000	do	s10 37⅝	50	Gal. & Chic R	c 60¾
24,000	do	s5 37¾	150	do	s30 60
10,000	do	37¾	100	do	s3 60
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98	100	do	s3 60½
5,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c. b old	88	500	do	s10 60¾
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. b.	83	50	do	b10 60⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m	35¾	100	do	60¾
650	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	72¾	150	do	b3 60¼
150	do	snwk 73¾	5	do	61
50	do	b30 73¾	150	do	snw 60¾
180	do	73¾	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	32¾
100	do	s30 73¼	175	Chic & R. I. R.	35
250	do	s30 73⅜	200	do	35⅛
25	Erie Railroad	22¼	100	do	s15 35¼

SATURDAY, June 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange adjourned over to Monday at noon to-day, pursuant to the usual Summer's practice of making half a holiday of Saturday during the warm weather. The business of the morning was to a moderate amount at prices rather firmer, if anything, than the last sales of yesterday. The State and Federal Securities closed within ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. of the figures of Friday, while on the Railway shares New-York Central was ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better, and Galena ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better. But after the adjournment on the Street, the bidding and sales fell back ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Railway shares, closing finally 73⅜@ ½ for New-York Central, 59¾@⅞ for Galena, 65½ @¾ for Illinois Central, 65½ for Pacific Mail, 32¼ for Reading, 42 for Michigan Central, 25½ for Michigan Guaranteed, 35 for Rock Island, and 23 for Toledo.

The following offers for the Indiana State Loan of $1,200,000 were filed with Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. to day. The Fund Commissioners, now in the City, determined at once to decline all offers below 85 per cent, and to avail of the privilege of their advertisement to take until Tuesday 25th inst. to decide on the remaining bids. The belief is that all at and above 85 per cent. will be accepted, thus affording the State all the War means immediately required:

	No. Bonds.	Rate.	Amount.
Hudson County Bank	12	67⅜	$12,000
J. B. Varnum	30	81	30 000
John Vanvorst	30	80¾	30 000
E. Clark	25	80¾	25,000
W. H. Neilson	50	88¾	50,000
John Ferguson	150	83¼	150.000
Keteltas, Sin & Co.	5	82	5,000
White, Morris & Co.	50	80	50,000
Morse & Wolf	50	86½	50,000
Stebbins & Blodgood	100	82	100,000
Moran & Brothers	50	87½	50,000
Moran & Brothers	25	86	25,000
Moran & Brothers	25	86 1-10	25,000
E. H. Miller	100	81¾	100,000
Thomas Elgerton	50	82	50,000
J. T. Vanvleck	50	82⅞	50 000
H. Eddy	16	81 7-16	16,000
James Winslow	100	88½	100,000
P. McMartin	50	88	50,000
P. McMartin	50	83¾	50 000
P. McMartin	30	83¼	30,000
P. McMartin	20	83 8-10	20,000
P. McMartin	110	88 9-10	110,000
J. F. D. Lanier	30	32 6-10	30,000
E. A. Benedict	50	83	50 000
Marie & Kanz	50	83	50,000
Marie & Kanz	50	82¾	50,000
Marie & Kanz	50	83⅛	50,000
Marie & Kanz	50	84	50 000
No. of Bonds	1,408		$1,408,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,888 452	$1,338 600	$315,330
Thrown on market	1,815,978	1,148.677	204,127
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	50,412,513	47 591,293	28,598,736
Thrown on market	50,883,573	47,647,740	28,045,429

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	99	$39,652	377	$107,287	170	$42,507
Mf. of Cot'n.	42	7,638	78	16,255	162	17 584
Mf. of Silk	22	15,837	9	9 562	47	16,291
Mf. of Flax	38	6,877	16	3,852	67	11,878
Miscellan's	23	1 689	107	9 031	56	2,384
Total	231	$71,693	577	$143,637	442	$122,434
		143 637				71,693
Total entered		$215,330	Total marketed			$204,127

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Chicago Commercial Express, June 20.

The markets for all articles of variable value have been very irregular for the last week, and still continue fluctuating and unsettled. The difficulty of obtaining Gold, while Bank Funds are becoming plenty, has created a greater discount on Eastern Exchange, and on the issues of Banks which have not yet made any arrangement to redeem in this city. The most important changes in the Produce market are the following: Spring Wheat Flour has declined 40c.@50. on the low grades, and 30c @40c. on the better grades, closing firm but not active. WHEAT has been extremely fluctuating, having at one time reached a decline of fully 10c. on No. 1 Spring, and 12c @ 13c. on No. 2 do., the latter having lost in the estimation of buyers, on account of its large amount of inferior Wheat entering New-York. Corn has held its own with more steadiness, at one time giving away a little in price, but rallying and closing firm. Oats have declined fully 1c. and close dull. Rye has improved 2c @3c. but Barley is without movement. Nothing of consequence doing in Seeds. Vegetables dull at a decline. Fruits without much change. Highwines advanced ½c.@1c. and firm. Live Stock better, and more active, Cattle in good demand, and Stock Hogs scarce and wanted. Hides firmer if anything, but prices about the same. Tallow dull and drooping.

The aggregate of Flour and Grain receipts last week showed only a trifling diminution, in face of the discouragements to country shippers which have been ruling for several weeks, the chief of which have been scarcity of money, and consequent depression of prices; while, however, weekly receipts run between a million and a quarter and a million and a half, we have no reason to complain, particularly as the present average has never been exceeded, except for a few weeks just after the last wheat harvest.

The shipments by lake are large, falling but little below the receipts from the interior, and if we had as full report of the shipments by rail as of the receipts, the whole account of the movement would show no accumulation of consequence. The amount in store is probably from two and a half to three millions.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 13,746 bbls. Flour, 240,069 bushels Wheat 245,962 bushels Corn 28,090 bushels Oats, 3,390 bushels Barley, and 12,836 bushel Rye, or a total of 199 017 bushels

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 7 515 bbls. Flour, 140,555 bushels Wheat, 174 987 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 10 000 bushels Rye, 6,710 bushels Barley, or a total of 415,827 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st week	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,326
2d week	176.540	79,291	211,852	409,107
3d week	177 060	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th week	147,623	84,971	321,288	344 615
5th week	96,664	136,778	241,896	353,309
6th week	160 054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th week	173,008	173 847	253,601	308 791
8th week	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th week	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th week	232,142	84 794	230 129	274,076
11th week	127.772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th week	115,002	182,185	299 575	484,041
13th week	172,443	155 379	281 266	533,191
14th week	330,184	181 914	442,743	296 470
15th week	319,637	129 686	428,919	238,154
16th week	310,759	168,945	529 977	462 712
17th week	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th week	497 514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th week	493,612	228,303	677,333	981 538
20th week	509 697	322 136	817,163	1,088,219
21st week	397,988	479 887	827 348	1,085,405
22d week	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d week	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 22.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 16¼; Morris Canal 33⅜; Long Island Railroad, 6¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 9,495 bbls. Flour, 515 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,977 bushels Wheat, 35,400 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 974 pkgs. Provisions, and 806 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls,, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 892 bbls., including 615 bbls Pots and 277 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow, part at 30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been less active to-day at our quotations: Middling Uplands at 14¼c @ 14⅜c, and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to day, though prices have favored buyers. The supply of Extra State is light. Sales of all kinds of State and Western comprise 15 900 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 30@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 65 @$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 45
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in request at previous prices. Sales, 1,360 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREINN LIQUORS—Are very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FRUIT—Raisins have been rather more sought after, including Layer at $1 75, and Bunch $1 25 ₩ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have generally declined. The inquiry from shippers has been less active. The receipts since our last have been quite moderate. Sales: 167,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, poor to fair, at $1 25@$1 30; Canada Club, part at $1 15; White Western, $1 28@$1 50, chiefly at $1 30; Red Western, (part to arrive,) at $1 22@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18, the latter for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 94c.@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 02@$1 09; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 07 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active but firm. The sales reach 48,000 bushels at 42c.@50c., for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow; and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request, at 66c.@68¾c. ₩ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 31c.@32c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been quiet, to-day, at 40c. @45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c., for local use ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality from 12c.@24c., ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market continues dull, and sales for the week have been light, though about equal to the receipts. Prices for dry of all descriptions and green Foreign are nominal; while 5¾c. appears to be the only price for domestic Slaughters. These latter are in limited request for shipment to Europe. Week's receipts of all kinds, 12,803; week's sales, 12,330, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,800 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 13c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting bad hides; 1,850 dry Texas, 25 lbs., 10c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting bad hides; 5,300 City, Western and Country Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 5¾c. cash, for export; 180 wet salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., private terms; 500 wet salted California, 60 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of ox and cow Hides is 466,200 (same time last year, 270,650—year before, 162,700,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,000 East India, Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 138 200 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 30,700 dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 60,500 dry Orinoco; 17 600 dry California; 4,100 dry Truxillo and Honduras; 18,200 dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 12,800 dry and dry salted Maracaibo; 5,300 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 13,500 dry Central American and San Juan; 9,300 dry Barcelona; 6,000 dry West Indies, &c; 12,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 45,000 dry Southern Texas, Western, &c; 42,500 dry Gambia and Bissau; 24,300 dry Sierra Leone; 1,500 dry salted Maranham; 1,500 dry and salted from Montreal; 4,400 wet and salted Buenos Ayres; 8,000 wet and salted California; 6,000 wet and salted Western and Southern; 4,600 wet and salted Rio Grande Cow; 2,300 wet and salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 2,000 Penang Cow and Buffalo, and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHE—Eastern are depressed and down to $1 25 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is quite dull, with moderate receipts—Messrs. WHEELER & WHINDERMYER reporting for the week, about 49,000 sides; prices are somewhat unsettled. Other kinds are in very slack demand at irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c.@35c; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 21c.@26c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and 20 hhds. Neuvitas at 22½c ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been less freely offered and has been in f ir request, closing at 80c. ₩ gallon. Resin has been rather more inquired for, including Common, at $2 31@$2 37 ₩ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely purchased, but at reduced prices, including Mess, at $15@ $15 12½. Prime Mess at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 25 ₩ bbl Sales, 1,250 bbls. in lots. Cut Meats are in demand, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb Lard is depressed; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@ $10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $6 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 3c. @7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of only small lots, at $5 50@$6 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Transactions, to-day, have been less extensive, but prices have not varied. Sales: 650 hhds, including Cuba at 4⅜c.@5⅜c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c. @5¼c.; also 68 hhds. Cuba (by auction) at 4 7 16c.@ 4¼c., (the latter cash); and 429 hhds. Melado on private terms, per lb

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. chiefly at 8¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 850 bbls., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been inactive, and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6d. @7d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6d. ₩ bushel; Grain, ½d. @5-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@ 32s. 6d; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. and, by a foreign vessel, Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@ 27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, at 85s. 6d; a Br. bark, 300 tons, to Cardiff, 14,000 Wheat, 9¾d., in bulk; a brig, 231 tons, to Genoa, 1,100 bales Cotton, ¾c.; a brig, 316 tons, to Malta, Tobacco, $9; one, 246 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pine Staves, $33, thence to Rio Grand, Salt, 36s; one 199 tons, to Cadiz, heavy pipe staves $35, thence to Rio Grande, Salt 27s.; a new brig, 300 tons, from New-Bedford to Havre, 3,000 bbls. Whale Oil, 3¾c.; one 242 tons, to Rio Janeiro, $125 ₩ bbl.; a Dutch brig, 200 tons, now at Philadelphia, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, if to a port in England, £4 5s., or if to the Continent £4 10s.; a schooner, 224 tons, to Rio Grande del Sud and back, $4,000; a schooner, 200 tons, to Venezuela, $1,200; a barque, 284 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $2,400; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 80c.; a British schooner, 119 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,400; a sch ooner, 234 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c.; a barque, 260 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 12c; a barque, 424 tons, to Cette, one, 370 tons, to Marseilles, a brig, 400 tons, to Rochelle, all Staves, two ships from Quebec to London, Deals, a schooner, 650 bbls., to Jamaica, and one, 127 tons, to West Indies and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Paraguay	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 23
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Hiberna	Galway	Boston	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept 4

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton

FINANCIAL.

AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8d-av. and 28th-st.
Chartered 1854.
...st. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to
...will draw interest from July 1.
...daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday,
...and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
...S. CHILDS, Secretary.

...NION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
...CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET
...from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.
...interest allowed on all sums of $500, and
...; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
...BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING
THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
...CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
...MMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
...FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

...ALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,300,000
...STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals
...ved by the undersigned Commissioners, at
...Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City,
...M of Saturday, the 29d day of June
...ing to the State of Indiana the sum of
...red Thousand dollars, being part of a loan
...dollars authorized by an Act of the Gen-
...for the purpose of obtaining money for
... and providing for the public defence,
..., 1861.
...to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved
...Indiana, making in all $1,300,000 now offered,
...rised $5,000,000.
...bear an interest of Six per cent. per an-
...ment annually on the first days of May and
...the City of New-York, where the principal
...le in twenty years from date, the interest
...ate of sale and payment and November 1,
...in advance; and for the payment of the
...dation of the principal thereof a special
...five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the
...erty of the State has been levied, which tax is
...to be collected annually until said bonds
...redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax
...ed in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is
...ying the State debt, making in all for the
...years Six and Seven cents, and for the year 1883
...Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars
...ayable in the State applicable to the
...of said loan.
...payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, coun-
...registered, with coupons for interest, in
...thousand dollars, will be issued for this
...in sums of Five Hundred dollars, author
...law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
...al proposals will be considered. The right
...reserved to reject any and all the bids, but
...will promote the best interests of the State.
...acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the
...such bid must be paid down, for which a cer-
...be given, bearing Six per cent interest
...; the remainder in nine equal monthly pay-
...thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior
...may be preferred by the bidder.
...will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 28
...and considered, at the place of reception. In
...of such persons as may see proper to be pres-
...the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if ac-
...the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
...must be addressed, under seal, to the under-
...care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.,
..."Proposals for Loan."
...York, May 30, 1861.
JAMES R. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

...POSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
(OFFICIAL.)
...SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.
...sealed proposals will be received at the office of the
...ver of the State of Illinois, in the City of Spring-
...field, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of
...June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the
...City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the last day of
...July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the
...State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act
...of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund
...and to provide for enabling all accounts and disburse-
...ments arising under the call for volunteers," approved
...May 8, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable
...at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord
...1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the
...rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July,
...1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to
...consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual
...interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of
...January and July of each year, in amounts as follows,
...to wit:
...Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of
...one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thou-
...sand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and
...one hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand
...dollars each.
...The proposals must state the sum offered for each hun-
...dred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock
...bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to
...other offers. One per cent. of the amounts offered must
...be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield,
...Illinois, or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of
...New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must
...accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treas-
...urer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be re-
...turned in case the offerings are not accepted.
...The persons whose bids are accepted will be required
...to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the
...State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield,
...Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city
...of New-York, subject to his order, within five days
...after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the
...bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the
...offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and
...the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in
...the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of
...the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote
...the interests of the State.
...The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
...William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals
...for Loan, 1861." Or
...William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the
...American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for
...Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOU-
...SAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State
...of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking
...Fund by a portion of the General Fund Debt.
...The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 276,
...Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals
...will be received at his office until the 25th day of June
...inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of
...SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for
...which transferable certificates of State Stock will be
...issued in the name of the people of the State of New-
...York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing in-
...terest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paya-
...ble quarterly on the first days of January, April, July
...and October, in each year, and the principal reimbur-
...sable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be under-
...stood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a
...less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are
...advantageous to the interests of the State. The pro-
...posals may be for the whole or any part of said loan
...not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and en-
...dorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the
...Seven Hund Dred Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an
...envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of
...New-York, Albany.
...The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day
...of July inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the
...Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the
...State of New-York Company, New-York. Interest on the loan
...will commence on the first day of July next, and the
...holders of the stock will receive the interest on the
...same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-
...York.
...The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York
...and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000,
...reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.

...Will be received in payment on bids for the above
...loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of
...the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next
...to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.
...State Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of Three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVER STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 20, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 Broadway, New-York, June 24, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-Square, corner New Bowery—Open daily. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Interest commences July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COUPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., New York, June 20, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 23, 1861.
The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.
The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State, providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York; but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.
The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.
No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.
The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.
The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."
A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.
New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
ISSUE letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, New York, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (three) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 1st July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SENAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, June 17, 1861.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 38 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURBIN & RUSHER No. 78 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 224 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 25 at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness.
J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple.*
J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan.*
BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills a periodical attack of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—*removing Costiveness.*
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system,* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.
A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MADISONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them a well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I have given out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSTRAW, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOREHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 19, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. H. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and *find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to hang your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind about you send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of his trouble in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
Dear Sir:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send me one of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. O. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. O. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his marvelous Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from using it unless they find on the bottle the full name, ☞SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.☜ All others are worthless.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
Connecting with boats from
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
AT 7 and 9 A. M.; 1, 3½ and 6½ P. M.
SUNDAYS, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3 and 5 P. M.,
Stopping at CAMP SCOTT and CAMP YATES.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-tables.
JOHN BUBORHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A.M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5.30 and 6:30 P. M.
The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P.M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M	4:15, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Flshkill train, 6.30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st., Wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7:1 M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. H. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT—FARE ONLY SIX CENTS.—The Excelsior Brigade, Gen. Sickles commanding, having been mustered into the service of the United States, for the war, five thousand men will parade in full dress on Sunday afternoon at their encampment.
The camp will be open to visitors at all hours. Divine service in the afternoon. A fine Band will perform during the day. Refreshments furnished by the Sutler.
Staten Island Ferry Boats leave every half hour on Sundays, from foot of Whitehall st., east side of the Battery. Leave Camp Scott Landing, Clifton, one mile from the camp, as late as 8½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT THE HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The fast Steamboat ALICE PRICE, will leave on SUNDAY, June 23, for the sea-shore as above: Catharine Market at 7:45, Spring-street at 8 o'clock, Pier No. 4 North River at 8:15. Returning, leave Long Branch at 3 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, stopping at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island, and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves every SUNDAY, from James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¾ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith,* foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.
For a g

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the right spirit. His home reputation and influence as a speaker is considerable. This full-blooded Kentuckian tells us there are but two parties in Kentucky, —one for their country, the other against their country. It is a Godsend to the people of Kentucky that her Banks have not loaned her Governor money to "arm the State." If the schemes of his managers had succeeded, Kentucky would to-day be in the awful plight of Virginia,—a bloody breastwork to protect Secessionists' niggers on their cotton plantations. The Government has deprived no Southerner of a single right, and has never oppressed and never passed a law which oppressed any Southerner in any particular. The whole secession movement is a most iniquitous usurpation. If any of JEFF. DAVIS' soldiers attempt to violate Kentucky soil, let Kentuckians meet and repel them. If "K. G. Cs" attempt to take down the Stars and Stripes from the State House, the citizens of Frankfort will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. By the help of God, if I am to fall in this contest, that is the flag I will fall under. If the Secessionists drag Kentucky out of the Union, they will do it over my dead body.

"Burra for East Tennessee!—20,000 or 25,000 actual majority in JOHNSON'S section against "separation." Don't mind Gov. HARRIS' "official" returns. East Tennessee, well backed, will work wonders.

PONTIAC.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PREPARATIONS IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS—PITTSBURGH A MILITARY CAMP—WAR MATERIAL HERE MANUFACTURED—PROVING OF HEAVY ORDNANCE—MANUFACTURE OF NAVAL GUNS—CHARTERING OF OHIO RIVER STEAMBOATS FOR WAR PURPOSES—THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Friday, June 21, 1861.

The war excitement still continues on the increase, especially here among the Alleghanies where one least expects it. The noise of the shrill fife and rattling drum is heard echoing through the mountain fastnesses, and hundreds of sturdy men are ready to do battle for their country. All along the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad men have left their homes and, women, tilling the fields, have become, to use a quaint phrase, the husbandmen. So much for the mountain regions of Upper Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh is full of bustle and life, looking more like a military camp than a manufacturing metropolis. The streets are filled with soldiers; soldiers greet you at every corner; soldiers fill every coffee-house and hotel; uniforms are to be seen in every quarter. Martial music and the enlivening notes of brass bands are heard every hour in the day, and infantry, with their solid tread; cavalry, with the clatter of their steeds and clink of sabres, and the heavy lumbering of artillery wagons over the stony streets, very properly remind one that it is war-time.

Apropos of artillery, strolling a square below the depôt of the P. F. W. and C. Railroad, yesterday, a heavy piece of ordnance through a gateway attracted my attention. An imposing pile of brick marked the spot as one of those gigantic manufactories of iron which so characterize the "Iron City." At the gate a watchman was leisurely walking to and fro, with a savage-looking dog following at his heels; and as I looked up and beheld the words "No admittance," I thought of the "Cave Cavern" of Poe's novel, and almost resolved to secede. The sight of a heavy siege gun made me pause. The watchman pronounced the magic word "Office," pointing with his hand to a sign inscribed thereby. And thus was my introduction to the celebrated Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry.

Through the courtesy of the firm I was permitted to go through the works. Upon entering the gateway, rows of death-dealing instruments met my eye, comprising all grades of guns, from the heavy ten-inch Columbiads to the small six-pounder iron gun. Siege mortars, howitzers and naval guns lay side by side, while surrounding them were piles of shot and shell, suitable for every calibre. Many of these in the yard, however, were condemned guns. In the foundry were strong Vulcans around blazing fires, working out war material of all kinds, while busy moulders, by the score, were ladling out the molten liquid and pouring it into the earth receptacles, where it came out in the shape of shell and solid shot of all sizes. Tons of ball of all kinds, finished and unfinished, lay upon the foundry floors in piles, and tons more were being constantly rolled out. From this building I entered another—the machine-shop. On an immense lathe revolved a huge ten-inch Columbiad, which was receiving the finishing touches, while side by side in front of it were two eight-inch Columbiads, and seven eight-inch siege howitzers. On five wrought-iron beds, in one corner, were four ten-inch mortars and six eight-inch mortars, while in the corner opposite were six finished eight inch Columbiads, and a pile of fifteen-inch shell, cast for the celebrated "Union" gun at Fortress Monroe, which celebrated gun was cast at this foundry, as also its companion, the great Rodman gun. In the pattern-shop were models of every description of gun cast at this foundry, with patterns of celebrated foreign guns. An hour was whiled away very agreeably, and as I turned to leave, two small but beautiful iron howitzers, for twelve-pounder cartridges, attracted my attention, and I learned that they were part of a battery of six which were being gotten up exclusively for the use of the workmen, who have a daily artillery drill of two hours from an experienced tactician.

On Tuesday, six eight-inch howitzers and two eight-inch Columbiads were carried to the proving ground, twenty-two miles north-east of Pittsburgh, and satisfactorily tested, under the inspection of a Government officer, and were to have been shipped to-day for the seat of war. MESSRS KNAP, RUDD & Co., the owners of this foundry, tell me they employ several hundred workmen, day and night, exclusively on Government work; and they have been so successful in the manufacture of light and heavy ordnance, that they rank first in Government favor in the Union, their workmanship being acknowledged to be the best in the United States. They have just received a large order from the Navy Department for a quantity of the celebrated nine and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns.

Ten steamboats of light draught were chartered by Government, and left Pittsburgh on Saturday night, under the command of Capt. W. J. KOUNTZ, an experienced Western river navigator. Twelve more will leave this week. The first lot took on 2,000 troops at Bellair, and were supposed to have either gone up the Kanawha River, into Virginia, or up the Cumberland, into Tennessee. The proper destination is kept secret, but being light-draft boats, it is thought they were for shallow water. W. B. R.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE GOVERNMENT.

PASSED BY THE NORTHWEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION, AT WHEELING, VA., ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention, at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the State of Virginia, shall be appointed by this Convention, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until their successors be elected and qualified.

2. A Council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this Convention, to consult with and advise the Governor, respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the Governor.

3. The delegates elected to the General Assembly, on the 23d day of May last, and the Senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next General Assembly, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the Legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the City of Wheeling, on the ——— day of ——— and proceed to organize themselves, as prescribed by existing laws, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-seventh section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the State.

4. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the Judges and Clerks of the several Courts, Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, Justices of the Peace, officers of city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia and volunteers of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of Virginia, or the Ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, and the Legislature, Governor, and all other officers thereof, in the discharge of their several duties as prescribed by the last mentioned Convention."

5. If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath, or affirmation, fail or refuse to do so, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ, declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election, to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ; of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election, and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the Governor, to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a Special Commissioner or Commissioners, to be named by the Governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation, be appointed otherwise than by election, the writ shall be directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

FROM FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. PHILLIPS, employed as a Government transport, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news from Fort Pickens to the 29th of May, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, to June 9, and Key West to the 10th.

The *John N. Genin* carried a full cargo of ordnance stores to Fort Jefferson, and a quantity of 10-inch columbiads to Fort Pickens. Capt. PHILLIPS reports that the steamer *Parkersburgh*, which left this port for the Gulf on the 16th ult., in company with the steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Chesapeake*, as convoys, broke her propeller shaft when off Cape Florida. She was taken in tow by the *Mount Vernon*, and carried to Pensacola. The *Parkersburgh* was still lying off Fort Pickens, awaiting the return of the *Mount Vernon*, which had been dispatched either to Mobile Bar, or the mouth of the Mississippi, when she would be towed to Key West, where the *Chesapeake* was waiting to convey her to New-York.

The United States frigates *Sabine*, (flag-ship,) and *Brooklyn*, were lying off the harbor of Pensacola, keeping a strict watch upon the movements of the secession forces. The latter had erected sand batteries, ("masked,") all along the shore from Fort McRea to the Barancas, but it was reported that a considerable number of the troops had left for the North, and there was no appearance or apprehension of an attack from Capt. BRAGG.

Col. BROWN now has some 1,500 men garrisoning the fort which he believes is in a condition to resist any force that can be brought against it, if supported by the fleet. The large forces employed in the construction of sand batteries upon Rosas Island are making rapid headway. The garrison at Pickens, which he visited almost every day while there, was in good health and spirits. The health of the crews on board the men-of-war was also good. The United States sloop *St. Louis*, had been at Tortugas waiting orders, and sailed on the 26th ult. for Pensacola again. Her crew were very anxious to be relieved.

There was plenty of provisions of all kinds in the fleet and at Pickens, including fresh meat. The number at the different stations, including laborers, were reported to be as follows:

At Fort Pickens	1,500
At Fort Jefferson	300
At Key West	250

The little sloop *Millard Fillmore*, which had been carrying supplies to the rebels at Pensacola, had been captured by Capt. ADAMS. The Captain of the sloop was permitted to dispose of his provisions to the United States ships. He reported from actual observation that the forces under Capt. BRAGG and the secession camps were generally very short of provisions.

The *Genin* touched off Key West on the evening of the 10th inst., and learned that the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN, was enforcing the blockade of that port as against all vessels from the secession ports. Large numbers of Secessionists had left the place for Cedar Keys and Fernandina, thirty going in one day. Major FRENCH, commanding at Fort Taylor, required every person to take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government or leave.

Capt. PHILLIPS saw some suspicious-looking vessels, but none showing the flag of the C. S. A.

A SOLDIER'S RESPONSE

MANLY AND PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A VIRGINIA OFFICER.

From the National Intelligencer.

FORT CRITTENDEN, Utah, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

I have seen the call of the Virginia Convention on all natives of the State in the army and navy, and have been the subject of other more pointed appeals.

The respect which I owe to the opinions of the citizens of my native State demands of me an answer—an exposition of my circumstances and views of duty.

I belong to a district of the State which, I just learn, has *voted for Union*. At fourteen years of age I was severed from Virginia; the National Government adopted me as its pupil and future defender; it gave me education and a profession; and I then made a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to "serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever." This oath and honor alike forbid me to abandon their standard at the first hour of danger.

In the national service I have been for thirty-four years a Western man, and if my citizenship be localized a citizen of Missouri.

My military profession has not prevented attentive observation of political affairs; and I have had of late the advantage ground of a calm position. Thus I have formed strong political opinions, which must have had their weight in deciding my course.

Now, what was the true *status* of a great sectional struggle, when the Virginia Convention resolved upon revolution?

For the first time in our national history her citizens enjoyed a legal right to settle *with their slave property* on every acre of the public domain; and this had just been recognized, for the first time, by the Republican Party in their votes for their Territorial acts of Congress. If a barren right, it was too confessedly a mere point of honor. And Slavery was recognized by local law, with the acquiescence of that party, in all the Territory south of the old Missouri Compromise line.

The "personal liberty" acts of some Northern States—misrepresented, but really disloyal and irritating—were being reconsidered; some had already been modified or repealed.

The Democratic Party was gaining strength; was successful in some of the New-England States. But for Southern defection it had been in control of two of the three great Departments of the Government.

The Fugitive Slave Law had just been executed at *Chicago*, with unwonted facility, by an officer appointed by the new Administration.

But one patent fact remains: the "Confederate" States had committed an overt act of aggressive *war upon the nation!* They threatened its Capital, and the President had called for militia for public defence.

Years ago, public men at the South began to despair of their habitual control in the future of the power of the national Government; they were irritated at this prospect, and unreasonably, for it was to be the legitimate result of her political system, and of sectional institutions. But the politicians of the "Cotton States" had long familiarized themselves with ultra ambitious schemes; they were committed—especially in South Carolina—beyond any dignity of retraction, to vain State-rights theories and threats of State action; they embraced wild, dazzling but unscrupulous and impracticable designs; they resolved to *rule*, if only amid the ruins of their country. They *conspired*; they had influence to sever the great national party; they remorselessly turned their backs on their constant and sorely-pressed friends at the North and West. They forced an election by a minority of the people; and then gladly raised the cry of sectional domination, and of imaginary injuries and evils to follow. They *took advantage of their own wrong*, and pronounced a political crime the success of a sectional party, to which they had deliberately contributed!

Then the oligarchy of South Carolina, (a State not very homogeneous, politically or socially, with any other part of the nation,) with contemptuous disregard of the dignity and of the counsels of their neighbors, coolly set themselves to convert a great excitement into temporary madness. They applied the torch to the temple of free government. South Carolina assumed the bad eminence of leader in revolution and ruin. Thus aided, the arts of demagogues and the violent energies of rebellious spirits elsewhere dragged or dragooned the reluctant *voiceless* inhabitants of six other States into her train. Ever since, the leaders have exerted every art to gain over the "Border States," to save themselves from failures; until desperately they lit the torch of war—then Virginia fell into the snare. In a secondary position, she is made a tool—a fender against collision—a battle ground. When the war tocsin sounded, her Catilines, her mad youths, her city mobs, drove excitement to frenzy; and a great Union majority in the Convention was overcome. Thus recklessly, for a time, the temperate voice of duty has been drowned; and the good old State may have been plunged into the darkness of moral and physical desolation—the hell of a bitter civil, it may be a servile, war.

I have given the utmost condensation to this sketch of my views and convictions; it is not a time for many words. If I had been on the ground I might have felt tempted to shoulder a musket in defence of the mother of *dead* statesmen, "right or wrong;" but alas! I might have been first called upon to encounter the associates of childhood in the honest mountains and valleys of her West. What dire complications of crime! To cut this gordian knot of horrors, my sword had instinctively turned against the usurping "majesty" of cotton.

I owe Virginia little; my country much. She has intrusted me with a distant command; and I shall remain under her flag as long as it waves the sign of the National Constitutional Government.

In these far distant mountains I could only offer patriotic prayers for the result of the vote on the 23d of May. I trust that reason may have then recovered her *sway*; that the voice of a majority may not have been restrained by bayonets; that, spending above clamor of anarchy, and *still respected*, it may have pronounced the loyalty and just attitude of the State.

P. ST. GEORGE COOK,
Colonel Second Regiment U. S. Dragoons.

THE LATE MAJOR WINTHROP.

The remains of the late Major WINTHROP were interred at New Haven, Ct., on June 20, as the telegraph has announced. Prof. NOAH PORTER made the following address at the grave:

"Our deceased friend and fellow-citizen was a descendant in the direct line from the first JOHN WINTHROP, who in 1630 conducted from England that choice and noble company of emigrants, to which so many of the families of Massachusetts and Connecticut have been proud to trace their origin. In 1685, the second JOHN WINTHROP procured for Connecticut that charter of privileges and independence, by which in process of time she became a sovereign State. It was this charter which, in 1688 she would not resign at the bidding of the Crown of England and its Royal Governor, but for which she stood proudly and successfully against Royal claims and threats. It seems fitting that the first gallant officer whom Connecticut should be called to offer in the open field, in the strife that turns upon the question, whether a so-called sovereign State can disintegrate a mighty nation, should be a WINTHROP, and a descendant of that WINTHROP, who was her first Governor, by whose agency Connecticut received the charter of her independent existence. By this act of sacrifice and suffering, she testifies that the State to which a WINTHROP gave the charter of its being, will never refuse allegiance to that other charter which made her citizens to be the members of a glorious nation, and binds them to obedience to the laws and the rulers of the Union. It is fitting, also, that we, as citizens of Connecticut and of New-Haven, should pay these public honors to the remains of him who, for himself and for us, has sealed this testimony with his blood—that we should sadly, yet proudly, attend him on the last stage of his triumphal march to the grave.

But we may not omit in our public honors to render a brief tribute to his private worth. After being educated as a child, under the careful supervision of the tender mother, of whom he was the eldest and the beloved son, he graduated at our college, with high honors, in 1848. At the same time he obtained, by successful but well-contested competition, the Clark scholarship, which in that year was fully endowed, and his name will stand in the order of time as the first on the roll of scholars on the Clark foundation. The year following he spent in New-Haven, prosecuting private studies, in part under the immediate and familiar guidance of the speaker. This familiar intercourse was the beginning of a friendship which has since been maintained. Though we met but rarely of late, yet it was always on the footing of openness and cordiality. This knowlege of his character justifies me in speaking of him with confidence and freedom. His tastes were refined almost to fastidiousness. His culture was various by study, travel and adventure. His purposes were high and noble. He was ready, versatile, adventurous and brave. He gave himself to his country, in the strife which has broken upon us, with characteristic ardor. His friends all hoped that he would serve his country long, and open for himself a career of honorable achievement. Their hopes are disappointed. He is brought home early to his rest.

But he has not died in vain. He has given his life for his country in the field, and his example to those who are to follow, by dying as a soldier should. Sword in hand, he has fallen—as it were in the sight of the whole country, in the sight of all of us, gallantly leading a detachment, himself in advance. He is brought home *on his shield* to rest among those who will honor his memory.

'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' But if the grave is that of the Christian soldier, it is green with Promise and with Hope. The laurel which his country wreathes for his tomb, is the symbol of that Crown of Life which is laid up for him, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give him. With these hopes, we commit to the grave the remains of this our friend, honored and beloved, in hope of a glorious resurrection."

The New-Haven *Journal* says:

"As an incident of the funeral ceremonies, we may mention that the sorrowful party of ladies headed to one of the pall-bearers a wreath of lilies, which was placed upon the coffin and lowered into the tomb with it.

No more impressive funeral solemnities were ever performed in New Haven than this yesterday in honor of Major THEODORE WINTHROP."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

There was a busy day yesterday at the Arsenal, a place which now presents a very different appearance to what it did three months ago. Then there was nothing to create a stir among the officials or assistants; now the building is crowded with equipments of war, arms and ammunition. Three regiments were supplied with equipments yesterday, and the packing of so many thousand separate articles kept the employes busy from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the goods were dispatched. Their destination was Albany, and will supply the wants of the Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Thirtieth Regiments of Volunteers. When the articles are stowed comfortably on the persons of the soldiers, we can form no idea of their bulk, but seeing them carried away in huge loads, conveys a very exact and different impression.

There are several distinguished foreigners at the Arsenal, in the shape of arms from Europe, recently arrived at this port by the steamship *Borussia*. They were shipped at Southampton, and are of English make, being rifled muskets on the Enfield plan. Several regiments have been fitted out with them, but as they only arrive in small instalments, it is difficult to supply the demand—especially as the latter is universal. The rifle is the favorite weapon just now, and in the rage for it, soldiers seem to forget that the greatest battles of the world have been fought with the common musket, and an article of common musket, we may add, infinitely inferior to that supplied by the United States Government.

Among the packages received were a number containing balls. The English manufacturers evidently suppose that we have neither lead nor molds in this country. The arms are handsome in appearance, having brown barrels, and fitted with a very pointed bayonet. They are of uncertain quality, however, and require to be inspected with great care before they are distributed to the troops.

To give some idea of the vast amount of work and labor required to fit out an army in such a manner as to enable it to take the field, we publish the exact number of muskets, cartridges, tents, &c., that have been supplied to the regular militia and volunteers of this State, through Commissary-General BENJAMIN WALSH, Jr., since the commencement of the war. The following are the exact figures up to yesterday: 83 rifles, 21 622 muskets, 15,864 cartridges, 15,772 cartridge boxes, belts and plates; 1,069 non-commissioned officers' waist-belts and plates; 15 119 private's waist belts and plates; 15,852 cap pouches and picks; 14,982 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 16 955 gun slings; 16,382 knapsacks; 17,295 haversacks; 18,691 canteens; 472 camp hatchets; 472 axes and helves; 472 spades; 236 pick-axes; 2 180 camp kettles; 4 360 messpans; 217 drums, sticks, slings and carriages, complete; 35 bugles; 130 fifes; 360 wall tents, with flies, poles and pins, complete; 2,533 common tents, with poles and pins, complete; 420,850 ball cartridges; 432,700 percussion caps; 600 primers; 37 non-commissioned officers' swords, 4 artillery sabres with belts and plates, 1 marquee, 52 Sibley tents, 80 patent-leather sliding frogs for sword belts, 12-pounder brass field-piece, 6 6 pounder field-pieces, with caissons, limbers, prolong, wheel and lead-harness; 307 6-pounder cartridges, 255 cannon balls, 188 canister 1,000 cannon caps, 1 12-pounder howitzer, 15 muskatoons, 35 rounds fixed ammunition, 50 vallises.

At present, Commissary-Gen. WELSH and the Assistant-Commissary, Col. WELSH, are actively engaged in equipping Col. PRATT'S Thirty first, Col. TAYLOR'S Thirty-third, and Col. MATHESEN'S Thirty-second Regiments.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment has been accepted by the War Department at Washington, and is now under the command of ANDREW T. M'REYNOLDS who served as an officer in the Mexican war. At the request of Gen. SCOTT the name was changed from the "Carl Schurz Cavalry" to the name it now bears. It consists of ten companies, two of which are ordered to report for active service by the 15th of July, and the remaining companies by the 1st of August. The headquarters are at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, in Fifth-avenue near 40th-street, where every arrangement has been made for exercise and drill. Several States are represented in the regiment, which is composed mostly of Americans and Germans. Public patronage is solicited to aid them in the purchase of equipments. Recruiting offices have been opened at No. 648 Broadway, 63 Cedar street, at Palace Garden and at Head-quarters. Recruits who can furnish their own horses will have them provided for immediately.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

No regiments were paid off yesterday, but three chaplains received worldly remuneration for their devotion to the cause of the Union—one of the number receiving it in advance, in order that he may depart with his regiment this morning. The chaplains of all our regiments are paid by the State, not by the General Government, and their pay will continue as long as the war lasts. They are rated on the pay-roll at $60 per month; but being allowed four rations per day in addition, at the rate of 30 cents per ration, their real pay amounts to $98 per month.

Twenty-three regiments have been paid off by this Department, leaving ten more to be provided for. These particulars, although they are easily and quickly stated on paper, have caused an immense amount of labor to the Paymaster. When the time for settling with the various regimental Quartermasters shall arrive, there will probably be a still further addition to his onerous duties.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

The following changes of quarters, consequent on departures of various regiments to the seat of war, were reported yesterday: Col. INNES' (Thirty-sixth Regiment) will proceed to Riker's Island and occupy the camp recently vacated by Col. PRATT'S Thirty-first Regiment. Col. KERRIGAN has removed, or will remove his men from the Quarantine, Staten Island, to the more spacious barracks, recently occupied by Col. LEBRUN, and built for Wilson's Zouaves, a little to the west of the Quarantine grounds. The Battery (New York City) encampment is now unoccupied. The tents will be kept standing for the accommodation of passing regiments. We could not learn that any regiment was reported for the Park Barracks. The latter having been thoroughly cleaned, is now ready for the reception of troops.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Much activity prevailed yesterday in Walker-street. Seven hundred and forty uniforms were dispatched to Albany, and a large quantity of shoes and shirts forwarded to Elmira. Col. MATTHEWSON, (Thirty fourth Regiment) and Col. KERRIGAN, (Twenty-fifth Regiment,) also received a part of their uniforms, and their men may, in consequence, be expected to present a gay appearance before their friends to-day.

ORDERS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No 3.—The Division will parade in full uniform, on Thursday, the Fourth of July prox., to celebrate the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on University-place, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Col. HICKEN, commanding the Second Brigade, will cause the national salute to be fired on the Battery, at sunrise, by the Veteran Corps, and at 12 o'clock M., by a detachment from the Fourth Regiment.

The marching salute will take place in front of the City Hall, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Seventeenth street, around Union-square, and down Broadway to Park-row, up Park-row to the east gate of the Park.

Fourteenth street and the line of march from curb to curb are designated as the parade ground of the Division during the parade and review.

The resignation of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, of the Fifty fifth Regiment, having been accepted, Lieut.-Col. LECLERC will assume command of said regiment.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS will assume command of the Third Brigade.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the General (No. 207 West Thirty-fourth-street) at 7 o'clock A. M. By order of

WM. HALL,
Brig. Gen. Comm'g First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. GERSHOM HERRIOT,
Acting Division Inspector.
A. P. DALRYMPLE Aide-de Camp.

GEN. YATES' DEPARTMENT.

The officers at the Arsenal, corner Elm and White streets, were occupied yesterday in completing the arrangements for the departure of the Thirty-first (Col. PRATT,) and Thirty-seventh (Col. MCCUNN'S) Regiments. Nothing of importance transpired.

COL. J. H. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday as was anticipated, owing to the fact that some of the men, who were allowed to leave camp in the morning, for the purpose of seeing their friends, had not returned up to the hour appointed for their departure last evening.

The Lieutenant Colonel informed our reporter, at 7 o'clock, that the regiment would not leave until all the men reported themselves, and that they had taken active measures to have all in readiness for departure to the seat of war to-day (Sunday) at 2 o'clock P. M. This regiment consists of 815 men rank and file, and has one company which will act as an artillery corps, having three howitzers. The ladies of Trinity Church have presented the regiment a large quantity of under-clothing, consisting, among other things, of 800 under shirts; 1 600 pairs of socks, and the same number of drawers and handkerchiefs, for all of which the officers desire to publicly express to the donors their sincere thanks. It is expected that the regiment will take its departure at the time above-named on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, and thence by Camden and Amboy Railroad to Philadelphia, and thence rid Baltimore to Washington.

COL. PRATT'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-First Regiment of New York Volunteers, Col. PRATT, which has been stationed at Riker's Island for the last three weeks, left there yesterday afternoon, and arrived at the Park barracks at 10 o'clock in the evening, where they were quartered during the night. They will probably leave for Washington to-day, taking the 12 o'clock train from Jersey City.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lieut. THOS. W. DAVIS of this regiment, has just returned to this City, and will take out one hundred good men with him. They will be uniformed and equipped immediately on arriving at Washington, and put into immediate active service. Apply at the Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall place and Seventh-street, near Third avenue, or at No. 168 Fulton-street.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

A number of experienced officers, mostly drawn from the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, with others from the British and French services, are forming a regiment of sharpshooters, to be called the Scott Rifles, Head-quarters at No. 19 Beekman-street, near Nassau. The Regiment is to be armed with the Enfield rifle. Mr. DEBRAM, the inventor of the new rifled cannon, has liberally offered, through his agents, to supply the regiment also with his weapon. The following is a list of the officers appointed at the last meeting. W. R. MACDONALD, (late Captain H. B. M. Rifles,) Colonel; CHARLES LEGENDRE, Lieutenant-Colonel; Dwight Laffin, (formerly Lieutenant Ellsworth's Zouaves,) Major; Charles Mears, of Seventh Regiment, Adjutant; Capts. Williams, Parmelee, McMillan and Lewis, of the Seventh Regiment; and Monck, of the Texas Rangers. Lieuts. Holbrook and Mitchell, of the Seventh Regiment, &c.

Subscriptions to aid in defraying the expenses of the regiment, which are necessarily very heavy, will be received by any of the officers named above; by G. W. Wood, Esq., No. 247 Front-street; or at the Head-quarters, No. 19 Beekman-street.

PRESENTATION TO COL. FARNSWORTH.

We understand that the numerous friends of this gentleman, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, (Second Scott Life Guard,) are moving in an effort to present him with a suitable testimonial in appreciation of his former services as a soldier and his merits as a citizen. The Colonel deserves well at the hands of our citizens. He served with distinction as an officer in the New-York Volunteers during the war with Mexico, and is now again in the field to do service for his country. The gentlemen who are moving in this matter, and with whom others can communicate, are ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, merchant, No. 345 Broadway; T. B. CHASE, shipping merchant, No. 78 South-street; E. T. WOOD, Esq., Nassau-street; JOHN A. SCUDLER, No. 6 Washington-street, New-York.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND PAPERS FOR NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Our regiments at Washington and Fortress Monroe have been supplied during the past two weeks with 9,744 newspapers, mostly religious, and 45 000 pages of tracts and religious magazines, besides prayer-books and hymn-books. Such reading-matter is still solicited from our citizens. It may be sent to the rooms of the Evangelical Alliance, New-York University, or to the store of PLATE & YOUNG, No. 62 Dey-street.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give the the following a prominent place in your paper:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK: I appeal to you in behalf of the band belonging to the First Regiment New-York Volunteers. They have been for several weeks now in the field without their instruments. On the day of the battle at Great Bethel, these noble spirits shouldered the musket and stood in the thickest of the fight, and there, on the altar of their country, offered up the first blood of the First Regiment.

You know too well the elevating, enervating and cheering effects of good band music to need any comment upon that subject from me or any one else.

Our soldiers feel the need of those elevating and inspiriting strains which give life and fervor to the soul. Will you aid in giving this great blessing to the weary and dispirited soldiers? They are willing to suffer and die, if need be, for your country and your homes.

I saw them stand, like men of iron nerve, before the cannon's fire for one hour and forty minutes on that day, without broken ranks or confusion. They will not fail you—they will not disappoint you.

Any person willing to aid in this cause may leave the amount they propose to give with Mr. STETSON, at the Astor House, where every farthing will be accounted for.

As I am under orders to return to Fortress Monroe within ten days, what is done must be done quickly. $1,200 will be needed. Respectfully, &c.,

P. FRAAKLIN JONES,
Chaplain First Regiment, N. Y. V.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

ALL BUT THE THIRTEENTH PRECINCT HAVE RESPONDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Sunday I find an account of an organization among the Police to sustain a certain number of ex-policemen who have gone to the war. There are 30 precincts in the aggregate, and 29 have contributed $1,854, up to the present time; rather insinuating that the Thirteenth declines to do anything for this great object of sustaining our common country. Allow me to say, by way of explanation, that we were invited to join with the other precincts at the commencement of this effort, in April last, but having at that time contributed about $100 to assist soldiers and their families, we made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: Having contributed somewhat of our substance already in fitting out soldiers to do battle for our beloved country, and having further committed ourselves to sustain the wives and children left behind, before hearing of your praiseworthy object; therefore,

Resolved, That we seek not to be behind any in patriotism, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen. We hold ourselves ready for any sacrifice at our country's call, and not knowing what may be our lot in these troublous times, we deem it expedient to respond to your call.

Respectfully, &c.

Supposing that we were working harmoniously together for the great end, and learning by a report in your paper that at the 1st of May they contributed about $900, we certainly rejoiced at their success. We learn that at the first of June they raised about as much more, which makes altogether the sum of $1,854 for the two months. Now as there are 29 precincts, besides several squads contributing to this fund, this makes a little over $25 a month for each precinct. But you say "all except the Thirteenth have responded." Permit me to say that the Thirteenth Precinct have 26 brothers, sons and nephews in the war, besides about the same number of neighbors and friends, nearly all leaving families, for whom we have contributed and expended the sum of $552, and have a balance on hand of $58, and a subscription list of almost $100 a month during the war. And yet, "all but the Thirteenth have responded."

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS STEERS,
Captain Thirteenth Precinct.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.—Col. BYRON and an efficient staff are organizing a regiment of cavalry on the plan of the famous corps known in the military annals of India as Capt. Hodson's Light Sikh Horse, which distinguished itself so much in the mutiny of the Sepoys, and more recently in China. About five hundred members are already enrolled, and will be furnished with horses in a few days. Their Head-quarters at present are at a large building at the foot of South Sixth street; they will probably drill at East New-York. In addition to the usual cavalry arms and equipments, the regiment will have a battery of light steel guns, six-pounders, throwing Hotchkiss' shell and shot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FERRIS INSTITUTE.—The Third Annual Commencement of this educational establishment for young ladies was held, Friday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church corner of Twenty-ninth street and Madison-avenue. The exercises were of an interesting character, and the young ladies—one hundred and twenty-nine in number—presented a beautiful picture ranged as they were in front of the audience, and all apparelled in white. The names of the graduating class are: Almira Austen, Eleanor Bird, Balsora Davis, Josephine Patterson, Jessie Dinwiddie, Amelia Ostrander, Jennie D. Raynor, and Carrie V. Biggs. After the various reports of the examiners had been presented, the following-named pupils received testimonials: Jessie Dinwiddie, gold medal for excellence in Mathematics: Amelia Ostrander, premium for do; Eleanor Bird, gold medal for excellence in Penmanship; Emma Miles, premium for do; Balsora Davis, gold medal for price composition in the senior department; Annie Hustace, premium for do. do.; Jessie Dinwiddie, gold medal for excellence in French. Premiums were also given to the following members of the Middle Department, for excellence in Penmanship, French, and Needlework: Misses Sophie Hustace, Cornell, Miles, Clearman, and Liley Raynor. Agreeable singing by the pupils, under the direction of Prof S. Lasar, varied the proceedings. The church was filled with the friends of the pupils, and supporting the Principal—C. H. Gardner—was Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, who is Counselor of the Institute. In the evening, the Graduating Class gave a reception at the house of Mrs. Gardner, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street.

A DISHONEST COLORED SERVANT.—CATHARINE BROWN, a colored woman, was on Friday committed by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with having stolen a wallet containing $247, from a bureau drawer in the house of Mr. EUGENE BARRIN, No. 98 Thompson-street, where she lived at service. CATHARINE admitted her guilt, and stated that she had expended every cent of the money in adorning her person with silks, shawls, shoes and bonnets, and her fashionable attire corroborated the story. One of CATHARINE'S acquaintances, a white woman named ELLEN BROWN, who had assisted her in spending the money, was also arrested and held as a partner in the crime.

AN AGED OFFENDER.—JOHN CLARKSTON, a man 71 years of age, living at Hudson, Columbia Co., was imprisoned on Friday, by Justice CONNOLLY, on his own confession that he had been guilty of forgery. The prisoner had been arrested with $15 in counterfeit money on his person, consisting of representations of the issue of the Bull's Head and Catskill Banks, which he had repeatedly attempted to pass upon trades-people in the Eighth and Ninth avenues, although he had been told the notes were bad. The old man endeavored to palli

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3044 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Active Movements Among the Federal Troops.

Thirteen Thousand Arrived Within a Week.

An Attack from the Rebel Forces Probable.

Their Position Ascertained by a Balloon Reconnoissance.

Harper's Ferry Again in Possession of the Government.

Position of General Patterson's Command.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Batteries at Sewell's Point Moved.

A VESSEL CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 23.

I see you are puzzled to understand the proposition of the rebel Government to buy one-half of the cotton crop. Let me tell you what Mr. Ex-Secretary COBB expects to make by his scheme, and how he expects to make it successful.

The cotton obtained from the planters is to be sent to one point, probably New-Orleans. Mr. COBB then expects to say to England, "We have gathered one-half our crop at one point; you must raise the blockade and let it out." If England's necessities are so great as to impel her to such an act, COBB expects then that the remainder of the crop will be sent forward through the same direction by the planters, and thus the entire crop will be sold and the cash realized.

You can elaborate this idea. I know it is the key of COBB's scheme. The prospect of such a market induces the planter to give the rebel Government one-half of his crop, while concentration induces England to risk a war with this country. This is the way in which Cotton is expected to prove that it is King.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

A naval expedition of much magnitude will soon be fitted out to operate on the Coast of Texas. It will consist of transports, carrying munitions of war and men, conveyed by small vessels-of-war. The former will be large enough to take the field and form a nucleus, around which the Union men, under HOUSTON, can rally. Preparations are now making for the expedition.

The Second New-York goes over the river to-night, to replace a regiment moved forward from the intrenchments.

BLOCKADING THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

I think it has been resolved to blockade Charleston harbor most effectually, and by the same process which the rebels initiated. Vessels loaded with stone will be sunk across the entrance of the port, so as to prevent the egress or ingress of vessels.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

Gen. McDOWELL had a balloon reconnoissance of the rebel camps on the Virginia side this afternoon. A telegraph operator and two topographical engineers went up, and remained a considerable time—long enough to note with accuracy the positions which the rebels have taken.

INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

It is again talked among the old residents that Washington is to be attacked this week. The rebels have, I think, conceived the idea that they can frighten Congressmen from the Capital, and so prevent a session in Washington;—and, indeed, some among them expect to have Washington seized by the Fourth of July. A wife of a former resident of Washington, who is now a captain in the rebel ranks, assures me that there are one hundred and eighty thousand rebels armed and in the field, and that the genius of BEAUREGARD is equal to concentrating that mass of chivalry so as to environ Washington within the next ten days. I know she is in constant communication with the rebels, and that she believes the danger of the demolition of Washington so imminent that she is in the greatest distress for the personal safety of some friends who are yet loyal. I think she reflects the opinion prevalent among the rank and file of the rebel army, that Washington is within their power; and I think, too, that the rebel leaders really contemplate a tremendous effort to prevent the assembling of Congress.

The disposal of the Government forces indicates that the War Department are preparing for the possibility of an advance of the rebel forces. Our troops are being concentrated and are assuming camp positions capable of being defended, without so much regard to pleasant camping grounds as was formerly apparent.

MANUFACTURING ARMS.

The War Department has instituted a commission to ascertain the capacity of the public and private establishments of this country to manufacture army rifled muskets. As soon as this inquiry is completed, the Department will determine how far it will be necessary to look abroad for arms to supply the forces now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out.

WILLIS RICHARDSON, of Stoneham, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, accidentally shot himself in camp this afternoon, with a revolver. The ball entered the breast and passed nearly through him. He is alive, but the wound is pronounced by the Surgeon to be mortal.

The New-Hampshire First paraded this afternoon on the avenue, and went into camp at sunset, about a mile from the city.

STATIONERY.

The awards for supplying the House of Representatives with stationery have been given to PHILLIP & SOLOMON, of this city, PRICE & Co., of Philadelphia, and L. ALLEN & Co., of New-York.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. G MARSTON, arrived to-day at 2 o'clock, with full ranks, finely equipped, and bringing a complete band. Lieut. CHAS. L WALKER, of Concord, was accidentally killed by being knocked off the cars, in New-Jersey, near Plainfield. His leg was crushed and cut off by the cars, and he has since died. A train of cars came through direct from Jersey City *via* Easton, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore.

PICKING OFF THE PICKETS.

Two of the pickets of the Rochester (Fifteenth) Regiment were picked off last night by the rebel pickets. They are missing, but it is not known whether they were killed or stolen.

The Seventeenth, Col. LANSING, arrived at Washington this afternoon. They were forty-eight hours on the road. They go into camp to-morrow, near Camp Cameron.

One of the officers of the Second Connecticut Regiment, whose name I could not learn beyond the fact that he was the officer of the day, was yesterday decoyed by two women to accompany them to their home, about a mile beyond his post, upon the pretence that they were afraid to go alone. On arriving, he was invited in, and shortly after the house was surrounded by rebel pickets, and the officer taken prisoner. The whole thing was evidently a trap to secure the officer, and the women were doubtless decoy ducks. This is the third Connecticut man that has been thus taken.

Col. JACKSON'S Regiment has gone into camp near Camp Cameron.

Col. WARD'S Scott Life Guards, are on Fourteenth-street, near Crystal Springs.

Col. TOWNSEND is on a visit to Washington to procure a furlough from the regular service during the war, so that he may retain command of his regiment.

A MOVEMENT.

There is evidently a movement to be made to-night of the troops on this side of the river. Nearly all the regiments are under orders, but whether to march or to be in readiness, has not transpired.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed by Army officers at the proposed change of commanders of the forces invading Virginia from this direction. Gen McDOWELL is an active, energetic officer, thoroughly educated, and with a long experience. He is young and in robust health. He has thoroughly organized his forces, because familiar with the men, and conversant with his resources, and the country which is to be the field of operations. At the moment when the army is ready for active operations, and when the country might reap the fruits of his labor, and he the glory of a battle he is superceded in command by Gen. DIX, who has no knowledge of men, country or resources, no experience, no knowledge of modern military tactics, who is too old for active service in the field, and who, if fitted for the position, must lose weeks in acquiring the information thrust aside with Gen McDOWELL. Such may be the science of war, but it is the death of our military spirit, and the sacrifice of time, money and lives. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 23.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner yesterday evening to the Foreign Ministers, at which were present, Baron Gerolt and the Misses Gerolt, Prussian; Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckel Russian; Señor Tassara, Spanish; Lord Lyons British; Señor Molina, Nicaragua; M. Blondeel Von Cuelebrouk Belgian; Mr. and Madame and the Misses Lisboa, Brazilian; M. and Madame Mercier, French; M. and Madame Asta Buruaga, Chilian; Mr. Sonleider, Bremen; Col. Raasloff, Danish; and Señor Romero Mexican.

Mr. SUMNER, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was also one of the guests.

Mr. BERTINATTI, the Italian Minister; Mr. VAN LIMBURG, the Dutch, and Mr. HURTADO, the New Granadian Minister, are absent from the city.

The presence of so large a number of the Diplomatic Corps would seem to indicate that our relations with foreign Powers are satisfactory and cordial.

The military movements are more active, to-day, than for several days past.

The New-Hampshire Second and New-York Seventeenth Regiments have arrived, making, with those which reached here during the past week, an aggregate of over 13,000 men. The above named two regiments have gone into camp.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Third Connecticut broke camp and marched into Virginia, taking with them thirty heavily loaded wagons.

The Fourteen Brooklyn Regiment are under orders for the same direction.

The New York Twelfth will be paid off to-morrow, funds having arrived for that purpose.

The Highland Regiment were temporarily stationed at the Arsenal last night.

The Connecticut Regiment, while on its way to Virginia through the city, manifested much enthusiasm, and were cheered by large crowds of citizens who lined the streets.

All the military here are tired with inactive camp life, and are impatient for active service on the Virginia line.

Such is the caution with which military affairs are now conducted that nothing is positively known concerning them, except in the public movements of the troops.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the House of Representatives has been awarded. The successful bidders are Price & Co., Philadelphia; LALLIN, New-York, and PHILP & SOLOMONS, Washington.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, June 23.

A Captain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut Regiment was abducted by the Secessionists in a very singular manner yesterday afternoon. A lady called upon him, and requested him to provide her with an escort to her home, as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him.

Prof. LOWE brought his balloon, inflated, from Arlington this morning to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascension this evening, but the wind was too high.

Col. MCCOOK, of the First Ohio Regiment, desires a correction of the misstatement in the New-York papers regarding the Surgeon of the regiment. The Doctor was on hand at the fight at Vienna, and rendered all possible assistance. His instruments, unfortunately, were in charge of an attendant, who was carried by the engineer back to Alexandria.

VELMER, a German, one of the wounded at Vienna, is very low and not expected to recover. He is still lying in camp it being dangerous to remove him.

I made an observation from a high hill near Fall's Church to-day, and saw clouds of dust in the distance, as if large bodies of men were in motion.

All is quiet here.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

OCCUPATION OF THE PLACE BY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 23.

A gentleman from Frederick says that on Saturday, at noon, the advance of Col. STONE'S column was at the Point of Rocks moving towards Harper's Ferry, and one of Gen. PATTERSON'S columns had passed through Greencastle in the same direction. No doubt was entertained in the vicinity but the Harper's Ferry would be occupied to-day by the Government troops.

The Government has possession of the telegraph, and allows nothing relative to the movement of troops in that vicinity to be sent.

It is also said that the report of hanging Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, at Martinsburgh, was current there yesterday morning, but was ascertained to be incorrect.

THE TROOPS AT AND NEAR HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, June 23.

The precise position of troops in this neighborhood is as follows: The Scott Legion, Tenth, Eighth and Seventh Pennsylvania are in camp about a mile east of Williamsport. Major DOUBLEDAY'S battery of heavy artillery, one gun in position on Williamsport Bluffs. Capt. PERKIN'S light artillery, six pieces, between this point and Williamsport, in the Fair grounds. Col. DAWS', NAGLE'S, BALLIER'S and ROWLEY'S regiments, two miles from Williamsport, on the Greencastle road, with five companies of cavalry. Col. THOMAS', one mile below this point, on the Frederick road. The First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut and Eleventh Pennsylvania, one mile further south. The Second and Third Pennsylvania, twelve miles below on the Shepherdsburgh turnpike.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania marched on Thursday night. The Irish Regiment and Pennsylvania Twenty-fourth are on their march to join them. The destination of this column is Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry.

Mr. ALVEY, the Secessionist, has been taken hence to Washington City.

THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 23.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. CASE, composed wholly of patriotic Irishmen, seven weeks in camp on Long Island will visit Boston to-morrow, partake of a collation furnished by the city, and be reviewed on the Common.

The regiment will leave for Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday by steamer direct. It is well officered and camped.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. COUCH, and the Eleventh, Col. CLARK, will probably leave during the week.

Massachusetts will have her full quota of regiments ready when called for.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

THE SHIP WINDSOR FOREST CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

Capt. CURTIS, of the ship *Windsor Forest*, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, and reports that on the 15th of June, when southeast from Carysfort Reef, they fell in with a suspicious-looking schooner of about 150 tons burden, which gave chase to them, and followed in the wake of the ship for nearly two days. Capt CURTIS observed that there were more than the usual number of men on board for a schooner of her size, and that a man was placed on the look-out at each masthead.

The ship not liking the appearance of the strange schooner, crowded all sail and found no difficulty in keeping out of her way. The schooner showed no colors, and did not approach near enough for them to discover whether she had any guns on her deck. Several other vessels hearing in sight, the schooner finally hauled her wind and stood across toward the Bahamas.

Capt. CURTIS thinks the craft was a Southern privateer. If such is the case, it is probable that she will be heard from before long as a second prize to some of our ships-of-war cruising in the Gulf.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry has been ordered from the barracks at Carlisle to the National Capital, and will probably leave to-morrow morning. There are now nearly 600 men at Carlisle, mounting some recruits sent on from New-York and other places. The riding masters have been increased in number, and the staff breeds also. A batch of recruits for the fort will go from here next week. Fully half our regular mounted troops are now in the Department of the East.

Army recruiting is getting a little brisk at this station. Twenty one men were enlisted since last Saturday at Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets. The march of the Chatham street office has been closed. The rendezvous in Boston, Rochester and Buffalo average each about two men daily, who are sent on here to be mustered at the head-quarters of the recruiting business at Fort Columbus. The Marine Corps is getting more men than all the City Army offices. It picks them up at the Navy yard, at the new barracks, and at an office in New-York. There must be nearly 3,000 men in this corps now. The Navy got 115 men here last week chiefly seamen and ordinary seamen, but five times that number a week are need ed for all the vessels ordered in commission. In Boston, Baltimore and Portsmouth they cannot procure crews for the vessels ordered from there, and Gotham has to send them in toto. The Federal forces in this neighborhood to-day are as follows:

Governor's Island	650
Fort Hamilton	54
Barracks, (including ships' guard)	196
Receiving Ship, (sailors and landsmen,)	300
Marquis and Roanoke	540
Total number of men	2,231

On Governor's Island, the garrison has prepared everything for marching orders as there seems to be a marked feeling all through the regular service, at present, indicative of approaching battles. At Fort Hamilton the ex-Texan soldiers are still in camp, but expect to be discharged, for the reasons already given.

At the Navy-yard work is still brisk, but it will not be so long, for the sea-going vessels must soon leave. The Marine Barracks have over 100 men, who are daily augmented by enlistments. The force of men in the yard is about 1,000, and the disbursements—which occur like angels' visits—about $80,000 monthly, exclusive of officers' pay. The Ordnance Department is busily employed getting guns ready; the Paymaster's office is filled from morning till night with persons looking for funds which never come; the storekeeper—Mr. HERRICK of the *Atlas*—packs up his miscellaneous articles daily (by proxy;) the Medical Board and the Examining Board do a little unimportant business, and the Constructor attends to new vessels on the stocks. The *Roanoke*, fully armed and equipped, carrying 500 men and 46 great guns, awaits sailing orders. The *Iroquois*, 6, steam gun-boat, just returned from the Mediterranean, is about letting her crew put their feet on American soil for the first time in two years. The *Supply*, store ship, is being overhauled and unmanned. The gunboat *Quaker City*, 4, is all ready to go away.

The steam gun boats *Penguin*, 4, and *Albatross*, 6, which have been delayed to get two rifled guns on board having got them, are ready also to leave the premises if they had orders, which they expect to day. The sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, is undergoing the first part of an expensive and tedious repairing, in the Dry Dock. Her copper is nearly all bad, necessitating the sailing on of new plates. The *Brandywine*, 50, is in *statu quo*. The sailing sloop-of-war *Savannah*, fully rigged, painted, and in service trim, only needs men to be in fighting order. The receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 84, is as fast in the mud as ever; and last, and always least, the rotten hulks *Roman* and *Badger* are fitting out, in spite of everybody's honest remonstrance. The *Phelps*, another intended coal transport, is also being worked on. And these are all the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard just now.

A Naval General Court-Martial convened at the Lyceum, Brooklyn, on Saturday, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The officers of the Court are: President, Capt STORER. Vice President, Com. GARDNER; Judge-advocate ROBERT WOODWORTH. Other officers: Capts. LEVY, (late Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet,) LATIMER, CRAVEN (the *Crusader* CRAVEN,) and STELL WAGEN. As yet, no commissioned officer has been brought before the Court. Capt. MULLANY, of the *Supply*, is having a sailor tried for pulling his nose.

The United States sailing frigate *Santee*, 50 guns, went to sea from Portsmouth N. H., Navy-yard, on Friday. She has on board 500 sailors, 50 marines, and a heavy armament. She was 50 years on the stocks, and is about commencing her first cruise. Her tonnage, like that of all our sailing-frigates, is 1,726. Her commander, Capt. ENGLE, is a native of Pennsylvania, a full-rank Commodore, who entered the service during the last war with England. Annexed is a complete list of her officers:

Capt. Henry Engle; First Lieutenant, A. D. Harrell; Second Lieutenant, B.N. Wescott; Third Lieutenant, J. N. Jeffitt; Acting Masters, J. Mason Williams and F. Rodgers; Surgeon, J. Foltz; Paymaster, Lewis Carrington; First Lieutenant Marines, C. D. Hobb; Assistant Surgeon, —— Surbank; Midshipmen, Symmes M. Hutton Geo. W. Brown; Captain's Clerk H. Sherwin; Paymaster's Clerk J. W. Ritchie; Boatswain, Wm. Black; Gunner's Mates, Henry S. Lambert, Charles Adams, Charles Riker, Hartley W. Sewell, Alfred O. Childs; Steamer, —— Howell; Gunner, Wm. Carter; Carpenter, Wm. H. Edgar.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE BATTERIES AT SEWELL'S POINT MOVED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 22, *via* Baltimore, Sunday, June 23.

The propeller *Fanny* started for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce, but was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewell's Point, where she was met by a rebel steamer, and the passengers conveyed to their destination. Among these was a lady having sons in both the Federal and Confederate Armies.

It is now known that the very first shot from Sawyer's rifled cannon struck the corner of the rebel magazine. It scattered the rebels like a bolt from Heaven, and came near producing an explosion. The batteries have consequently been moved from their former position.

The rebels are not safe within four miles of this terrible projectile.

Many pieces of the artillery in the fortress are being rifled. The Union gun is also being mounted.

The Roads swarm with shipping, and immense storehouses are in process of erect on for Government supplies.

Quartermaster TALMADGE will, in a few days, receive 500 additional horses for the use of the army, and complete camp and garrison equipage for 10,000 men.

The worthless garments of the New-York volunteers will soon be exchanged for suitable United States uniforms.

Several wharfs and a short railroad are also being constructed, and altogether Old Point presents a lively appearance.

Last evening there was a brilliant reception on board the *Cumberland*.

There is another flag of truce from Great Bethel to day, request ing the exchange of a prisoner named REUBEN PARKER for one named CARMAN, now in the guard-house.

Gen. BUTLER has just handed me the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &c., June 22, 1861.

No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe, or visit the camps, through motives of curiosity merely. Neither will any person not having a home to go to within the Department be permitted to remain here without a special permit from these Head Quarters. All persons having arrived, and coming hereafter as contrabands, will be retained on the plantations of the Department, cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure-seekers merely.

The Government line of steamers between Baltimore and this point is for the use of the Government, and not a line of pleasure travel.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Col. BUTLER goes to New-York this evening, with important Government despatches.

The propeller *Fanny* has just returned. She was permitted to go as far as Craney Island.

Gen. HUGER sent a despatch to Gen. BUTLER.

As steamer will bring a large number of fugitives from Norfolk, on Tuesday.

Craney Island and the adjacent main-land, bristles with cannon.

The rebels are fast throwing up fortifications and batteries at the extremity of Sewell's Point, and also opposite the Rip Raps.

THE VIRGINIA ARMY DESPISED BY THE MISSISSIPPIANS.

We find in the Vicksburgh *Whig*, of June 15th, in the editorial correspondence of that paper from Richmond, the following very significant broad hints at the contempt which the Virginia troops and their leaders have inspired in the southwestern portion of the Confederate Army:

RICHMOND, June 8, 1861.

DEAR WHIG: Although I have been here at the Head-quarters of the Government, mingling as daily with the various officers of the Department I hear less news than we were in the habit of receiving every day at home. Every officer is on a "war footing," so to speak, and keeps his own counsel.

There have been several skirmishes on the border of Virginia between the State troops and Federal forces. The particulars have been published in large—the papers of this city, and in spite of the fanatical construction given to each affair by the Press of their own State, they reflect anything but credit upon the Virginia troops. I am not aware how these matters are looked upon at head-quarters, but I know that the officers and troops from the Southwest regard the conduct of the Virginia troops as extremely disreputable to say the least. It has become very evident that if Virginia is rid of the Federal forces, the troops from other Southern States will have it to do. The Virginians are entirely solicit us of their own comfort. On each occasion, where they have been attacked by the invaders they have allowed themselves to be surprised. At Fairfax Court house, the United States troops actually got within the limits of the Virginians, and were taken for friends instead of enemies. At Philippa, the negligence and unskillfulness of the officers were still more glaring. President Davis I feel assured, will soon place efficient officers at every point, and that the invaders will soon experience the nerve and skill of the Southwestern braves.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Springfield Journal.

CAIRO Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I have delayed writing this till the last moment, in the hope of procuring items, of which there is a scarcity. The *Chancy*, however, is here, considerably later time from Columbus, and from passengers on her I gather the following:

Throughout all Western Tennessee the rebels are in dread of an attack from Gen. PRENTISS, and are "*scared to death.*" Some of the officers of the army, it is reported, have held a meeting to consider the state of affairs, and express great disgust at Pillow's conduct, and have joined in a petition to Gov. HARRIS to have him superseded. They declare that he is utterly incompetent, and threaten to resign unless he is removed.

They say they have no arms "*worth a damn,*" and cannot be expected to cope successfully with an army so well equipped and armed as the troops now under Gen. PRENTISS.

One of the passengers says there are about 15,000 men at Union City, but they are a mob rather than an army. They all unite in the expression of the belief that Gen. PRENTISS could now with his compact ranks sweep all force wipe out the whole secession force in West Tennessee. This is the concurrent testimony of all persons who have reached here in the last two weeks from that place, and it is astonishing that the Government has not given the order to march. If there is much more delay, the consequences may be disastrous.

At Randolph there are about 2,500 men well armed and provided for in all respects, and these will make a good fight. I repeat what I have many times before told you, that if our orders were permitted to march on Columbus, and leave that point, it would be the first great blow against the traitors in the western ports of the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Why is that order delayed? It cannot come too soon. One of the passengers informs me that that infamous scoundrel and traitor, CLAIB. JACKSON has for months past been in communication with PILLOW that the former had assured the Tennessee rebels that Missouri could and would join Tennessee with 20,000 men, and that it was understood that he Missourians should attack Bird's Point at the same time that PILLOW's force should attack Cairo.

My informant tells me that this is no secret, but that the Tennessee officers speak of the promise of assistance from JACKSON with perfect freedom, and with full reliance in its certainty and truth. I think there can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, and if it is true, Gen. LYON, if he should be fortunate enough to crush the traitor, will doubtless mete out to him a traitor's doom. But the main thing to be done is to the Columbus. Let the order for that purpose be given at once.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR KANSAS CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

SECESSION OUTRAGES AT AN END—GOOD EFFECTS OF GEN. LYON'S POLICY—KANSAS CITY OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL TROOPS—THE CHERRY OF THE REBEL LEADERS, ETC.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

"Fair play is a jewel," and no one can feel the force of this adage better than the Union men of this city at this time. For the past six months, we have known no such thing as "fair play," and have had to listen to traitorous speeches and abusive language to see our trade driven away and our property ruined by the holding of the hated flag of the C. S. A., while "tar and feathers," "ropes," "saplings," &c., have been constantly suggested by the main paper of the place as the most appropriate treatment for all Union men. Disgusted and in some instances intimidated by these things, many of our most valuable citizens have left the town, leaving the balance of us to suffer from the thus increased valor of our enemies.

Treason has been openly talked in our streets, United States arms stolen from Liberty Arsenal, and the Government warehouses have been basely robbed and wounded while

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS, PORTRAYED IN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES. By Rev. D. P. KIDDER, D. D., and Rev. J. C. FLETCHER. Illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON.

If any one objects to the notice of an old book under the above head, we have but to reply that as no more books seem likely to be published during the next five years, we conceive ourselves justified in taking up and passing in review all that have been published within the last ten. To the thinking of many a better reason for noticing the book before us might be found in the fact that it is eminently worthy of a second mention, but we prefer to be capricious. Our readers will readily recognize in Mr. FLETCHER, one of the joint authors and the main mover of the book, we fancy, the gentleman whose pleasant lectures have made us almost as familiar with the Brazilian forests as with our own woodlands, and placed us on the footing of old acquaintanceship with that most amiable sovereign, Dom PEDRO SEGUNDO. It is very pleasant this quiet June weather to beat with these entertaining gentlemen on the Amazon, thread its luxuriant valley, and make ourselves acquainted with the latent resources and boundless, though undeveloped wealth, of a country to which not a tithe of the attention has been paid that it is entitled to.

Our introduction to Brazil is under the best auspices, and our first impressions are decidedly favorable. In the streets of Rio Janeiro we meet no half-demented individuals, rushing to and fro in spasmodic haste. No one jostles you from the pavement—no hackman seeks to make you his victim. Everything is done in a delightful *dolce far niente* style. This sensible people seem to have established, as the guide of their conduct, the dear old Arabian maxim, "Hurry is the devil's," and are determined to take things coolly. Inquire at the Custom-house for your baggage, and they say, "Have patience, Señor" Demand to know when you shall have it, and the invariable answer is, "To-morrow." When you've got it safely mounted on the back of a porter, request him to hasten with it to your lodgings, and he dumps it on the ground, with, "Wait a little, Sir!" And another blessing in Rio Janeiro: the fact that an omnibus can be filled is fully recognized, and when once full, the conductor slams to the door, with a "Let us be off," and takes up no more passengers until the debarkation of one creates a vacancy. Nor are the streets of Rio Janeiro ever blocked by drays, go-carts and dog-wagons. Indexing fingers on the corners of each street, like mute M. P.'s, silently point the way which all vehicles shall go, and from their direction there is no departure. But there seems to be another institution in Brazil not quite so commendable as the preceding. The beggars are accustomed to go their rounds on horseback—our proverb is verified. Fancy the feelings of a pedestrian in bestowing alms upon a mounted horseman—this would be a "rendering unto CÆSAR" with a vengeance.

The clergy of the country do not commend themselves to much consideration; we can only view in them a band of cowled monsters, given to all manner of abominations. A remarkable analogy, in fact, may be detected between Brazilian Priests and American Aldermen.

The women do things very much after our patent. The Brazilian mother almost invariably gives her infant over to a servant to be nursed, and when it becomes big enough to be in the way sends it to school. Pianos are plenty, and so are performers. The manners and address of the ladies are good, their carriage is graceful, and, we suppose, their carriages stylish. They have no fund of varied knowledge to make a conversation agreeable and instructive, but they chatter nothings in a pleasant way, and read sensation novels and newspapers Thus they fit themselves to become wives and mothers. It is somewhat singular how one touch of nature makes all womankind kin.

In behalf of Dom PEDRO SEGUNDO our sympathies are enlisted to the fullest extent. As the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD once very happily expressed it, "he has risen from his mere fortuitous position as emperor, and takes his place in the world as a man." He seems to be all that a monarch may be, and most of what a man ought to be. Well acquainted with the natural sciences, a good topographical engineer, an accomplished linguist, an admirer of our IRVING, and devoted to LONGFELLOW—we hazard the assertion that he has never read a line of TUPPER—and making the welfare of his Empire and the peace and prosperity of his subjects his first care, it would be difficult to find, in the whole wide world's range, a monarch better fitted to grace a throne than Dom PEDRO II. The worst thing our good sovereign ever did was to give an hundred thousand francs to the whining LAMARTINE, but this may be set down as simply a mistaken charity. What a blessing for the Brazilians that they are not, and never have been, cursed with a BUCHANAN. In view of this exemption, they should prostrate themselves nightly to the great Cross above their heads, and make each of its stars the object of a special adoration.

In the animal and vegetable departments, Brazil enjoys a wondrous wealth. Birds whose plumage is brighter than any tints our artists can produce, and flowers whose luxuriant blossomings fill the forests, seem to be there the great staple of nature We have taken a special fancy to the Rose-Colored Spoonbill, whereof Mr. FLETCHER furnishes us a drawing Verily, as our feathered friend disports before us in all his crimson and orange surroundings, we can well say that "Solomon, in all his glory, was not attired like one of these." And his bill—what a contrivance for spooning and scooping with, to be sure; what a Secretary of the Treasury he'd make, or what a valuable adjutant and adjunct he'd have proved to COBB and FLOYD—either, or both.

What would not one of our millionaires up town give for a specimen of the Victoria Régia, if by any chance one could be obtained to grace his conservatory? This wondrous water-lily "inhabits the tranquil waters of the shallow lakes formed by the widening of the Amazon and its affluents. Its leaves measure from 15 to 18 feet in circumference. Their upper part is of a dark glossy green; the under portion is of a crimson red, furnished with large salient veins, which are cellular and full of air, and have the stem covered with elastic prickles. The flowers lift themselves about six inches above the water, and when full blown have a circumference of from three to four feet. The petals unfold towards evening. Their color, at first of the purest white, passes, in twenty-four hours, through successive hues, from a tender rose tint to a bright red. During the first day of their bloom they exhale a delightful fragrance, and at the end of the third day the flower fades away and reimmerges beneath the waters, there to ripen its seeds." There's a magnificent flower for you, its analysation would employ an army of botanists for a week, and one of its petals furnish a complete breakfast for a horse. Little wonder that one celebrated naturalist, traveling down the river in company with a Spanish missionary, on first seeing the Victoria Regia, burst forth in "an improvised *Te Deum* which greatly impressed the old missionary;" or that another botanist, on catching a glimpse of its unfolded glories, prepared to plunge in to snatch them, heedless of the alligators which yawned on the surface of the stream. On second thought, however, he concluded to procure a canoe, and we are told that the leaves of the plant loaded his frail barge to the water's edge. Walking on the waters would cease to be a miracle had one such platform leaves beneath his feet as buoys.

But there are other things in Brazil not so pleasant to encounter, though equally curious of their kind. The anaconda, that has a singular monomania for swallowing innocent young heifers, and then retiring to the mountains to take a siesta of a month; the vampire-bat, that descends like a magnified musquito, and ingeniously taps the extremities of sleepers—a practising *flea*-botomist on an extended scale; the centipedes, scorpions and other tropical torments, all come to prove that all climates and situations in life have their stings and discomforts.

The "musical cart," too, is a domestic institution which we should not like to encounter single-handed and while in a sleepy mood. Our author tells us that "the Brazilians construct these carts of a particular wood, having special reference to the musical qualities, which, when put into action under a heavy load and behind three yoke of cattle, resemble the concentrated pow-wow of a thousand belligerent tom-cats!" Let us resign ourselves contentedly to the diabolism of organ-grinders, thanking the presiding genius of slumber that the rolling stock of our streets is not built exclusively with a view to sound. It is but justice, however, to explain to the general reader that anacondas, vampires, centipedes, scorpions, musical carts, &c., are country annoyances, and do not exist in towns. They somewhat correspond to our mosquitoes, belligerent bulls, blue-bottle flies, country sermons, and such like concomitants of rural life.

We would like to quote at length from the very interesting statistics which Mr. FLETCHER has compiled relative to the commerce and agriculture, the past and the present, of Brazil. Space, however, forbids. Figures have an obstinate inelasticity, which precludes all possibility of compression. Furthermore, a condensation of facts constitutes precisely that sort of an article which judicious readers invariably avoid. In Mr. FLETCHER'S book the statistics are so ingeniously interwoven with threads of travel and pages of pleasant narration, that we scarcely notice them until we find our brain bristling with figures, and endeavoring to solve problems of political economy. As it seems likely that we can look forward to nothing new for a year or two, but must content ourselves with what has been written, we commend Mr. FLETCHER and his book to the careful attention of readers and thinkers. To the performance of his work be brought an observant eye, a cultivated mind, a practiced pen, and an enthusiasm for the working of practical good to a great but neglected empire, which knows no bounds. And the result is before us. Brazil and the Brazilians are deeply indebted to the zeal and patience of their advocate, but the mass of readers the world over, also owe gratitude to the author of this most instructive and entertaining book.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT. New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND & Co.

FROM "the blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire," the green and golden glories of autumn unfold themselves. Some months since, it was announced that, with February, Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. would commence the publication of an edition of DICKENS, surpassing in beauty of binding and illustration any reproduction of the great novelist previously attempted in this country. Faithfully with February came the *Pickwick Papers*, in four volumes. Much as expectation had been excited by the promise of the publishers, it was fully satisfied by their performance. The *Pickwick Papers* were laid before us on the most perfect of paper—"tinted" and "laid." Of the illustrations it is not necessary to speak; are not the names of the artists given, and was anything bad ever known to come from either pencil? If Boz does not chuckle when he sees the sunbeams of his humor caught and photographed in these vignettes, then he's not a merry man at heart. Of the binding of the books, what shall we say? Of the technical term we are ignorant, but it bursts upon us as a wonder of art—neat, yet the very opposite of gaudy. Cloth, palpably cloth, yet not a cloth of common woof and warp, for it is the very poet's "cloth of gold,"—or rather of green and gold. The taste wherewith the bright letters are arranged on the terraced backs, and the fashion in which the "guinea stamp" is set on the prairie-like cover, inspire us with a feeling of respect for the artist who achieved this neatness amounting to reverence. For book-binders generally, henceforth, we shall entertain sentiments not very far removed from veneration. Whether this style of work is the first of its kind, the bold invention of a Napoleonic genius, or whether it has been brought from the sepulchre of the Past, wherein the lost arts are commonly supposed to be entombed, we know not; but certain it is that we have no counterpart of it on the shelves above, on the desk beneath, or in the spare space under the desk.

Well, "the blood-red blossom of war" bloomed, and cast a shade over everything else. It proved a species of the Deadly night shade. And the blight fell upon publishers as well as upon "other men." This house succumbed, that house split, and others dispersed themselves in divers ways. The firm of TOWNSEND & Co. underwent a sort of sea-change, but still these precious little volumes come as regular as the months. The four volumes of *Nicholas Nickleby* and the two of *Oliver Twist*, as business men say, "came regularly to hand." And still, like Oliver Twist, the public asks for "more." But more they are not to have at present, for an interregnum of two months is to take place in the publication,—consequently, all that the public have to do is to wait; and the exercise of that Christian virtue, Patience, will undoubtedly bring its own reward. It may be as well to state that the mantle of the translated firm has fallen upon JAMES G. GREGORY, who is now entitled to write after his name the "honorable mention," Publisher of DARLEY'S illustrated edition of COOPER'S Novels, and DARLEY & GILBERT'S Illustrated Household Edition of DICKENS' Works.

THE FIFTH READER OF THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY SERIES. By MARCIUS WILLSON, Author of Primary History: History of the United States; American History; and Outlines of General History. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

In speaking of this most valuable educational series, we labor under a peculiar embarrassment, from the fact that it has excited such universal attention and commendation from the Press, that any remarks which we may make will seem but the echo of what has already been said. It places us somewhat in the position of the thin-voiced pedlar, who, following in the wake of his stout-lunged competitors as they proclaimed the nature and character of the wares they carried, could only cry "me, too!"

The plan of this series is based upon the idea of leading the learner up the hill by easy gradations, rather than by steep strides. In the *Primer* he is taught to creep well; in the *First Reader* he is encouraged to "toddle" along, and so on, until, in the *Fifth*, he is placed firmly upon his legs. Another and most important feature in this series of *Readers* is to be found in the subject matter they contain. It seemed formerly to be thought that a *Reader* need only be a compilation of aimless stories and popular poetry—anything over which the beginner might ramble and practice pronunciation and accentuation,—about as sensible an idea, by the way, as if one in teaching a child to eat should set it to chewing sawdust, or in instructing it in walking should place it in a chair and let it practice by swinging its legs. It does not seem to have been before recognized that in learning to read a child can learn a variety of other things, that the *Reader* may be made the medium through which the rudiments of nearly every other branch of education may be communicated. We may be wrong, but we are very much disposed to attribute that love of light literature and distaste to all useful reading, so early manifest in children of the growing generation, to the injudicious selections made in the vicious compilations commonly called *Readers* and *Speakers*. Mr. WILLSON'S plan in this respect is so admirable, so conformatory to the first suggestions of sound sense, that the only wonder is that no one has hit upon it before—perhaps we should have said it is a wonder that any one has hit on it at all. Lessons are given in physiology—human and vegetable—in natural philosophy, chemistry, physical geography, geology, history, architecture, ichthyology and herpetology, (*apropos* of the last science, we fancy that children will wonder why it is not called reptology.) The propriety of this plan is very plainly evident, To return to our former rather homely simile, those learning to masticate are obliged to chew nothing which they may not profitably swallow. Although heartily opposed, with a double two-parent power, to the innovations and revolutions in school-books, which entail a new set at the commencement of every quarter, we commend the introduction of this series of Readers into every school in the land, and an *auto-de-fe* of all previous ones, with total disregard to their cost.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic* for July, is professedly a "War Number," and yet it puzzles us to determine why it is thus designated, unless, indeed, it be because it is promptly in the field, and quite up to its usual standard. It does not come to us in flaming covers, nor has it a belligerent breath. The initial poem, "Our Orders," by Mrs. HOWE, is not at all of a blood-red type; its suggestions are musically put, and of the most palpable wisdom:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights!
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights.

"Weave but the flag whose bars to-day
Drooped heavy o'er our early dead,
And homely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread!"

May the Lyons looms take heed.

The continued chapters of Mrs. STOWE'S "Agnes of Sorrento," have the peaceful hues of an Italian sky, though a cloud darkly looms in the person of a handsome cavalier, who seems destined to brew a storm in the progress of the story. Why is it, by the way, that all heroes are so inexcusably good-looking, all heroines so provokingly beautiful and bewitching? Many a romance is woven in real life, the component threads whereof are of coarse and homely texture.

A delightful paper entitled "Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture," is contributed by HOLMES. We have a practical paper, "The London Workingmen's College"; a timely paper, "Emancipation in Russia"; and then a modified ghost story, "The Haunted Shanty," which we do not like at all. The author assures us that it is true, and we do not doubt the assertion—it is certainly dull enough to be so. The "Greek Lines" which here terminate are as finely drawn as the multitude of their predecessors, and are quite as rich in word-wealth. Then "the crimson flower of battle blooms" in a capital essay entitled "The Ordeal by Battle." If it be not by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, we do that gentleman no discredit in supposing that it is. The action of England in the present American struggle, finds no indorser in the author of a logical paper, "The United States and Europe"; and now we come to mementos of "our early dead" "Washington as a Camp" was written by the gallant WINTHROP, who fell at Big Bethel a victim to the big blunder of an incompetent attorney General. The concluding lines might have been murmured by the poor soldier as the last breath ebbed from his body, "*Good bye, everybody! And so, in haste, I close.*" One of Lincoln's private secretaries, Mr. HAY, contributes an affectionate memorial of the lamented ELLSWORTH; and so we have an appropriate but melancholy ending of a "War number."

As we open the fresh leaves of the July number of *Harper's*, and glance at the initial page, we breathe a sigh—a sigh for STROTHER, the inimitable Porte Crayon, whose text and illustrations have so long been a prominent feature of this popular periodical. For STROTHER is now a Secessionist—a captain in the Confederate Army. No longer a Porte Crayon, he has become a Porte Musket, and is probably at this moment supporting arms somewhere between the Potomac and Manassas Gap. What a pity that he didn't stick to *Harper's Magazine* and keep clear of Harper's Ferry. For he is now sporting in a magazine that is liable at any moment to explode and bring rout and ruin upon the head of a most accomplished artist and finished gentleman. If he falls into your hands, good friends of the Federal Army, high privates and full corporals, all, remember that to the July number of the periodical before us he has contributed some most capital sketches, and, for the love of art, treat him tenderly; maim not his elbow and wound not the fingers which so deftly wield pen and pencil; but if, by any fatality, the artist who achieved the sketches in the neighboring illustrated article, become dependent upon your mercies, bayonet him without the benefit of clergy, for he is faulty.

Sandwiched between these picturesque pieces, we discover some very musical verses whereto the name of George Arnold is appended. From this we infer that MCARONE is home from the wars. Truly, we should be sorry to lose the valuable and veracious correspondence of this doughty General from the revolted districts, nor can we well afford to dispense with his conquering arm in the regular, or irregular, service.

"Thrown Together" is a pleasant story, ending after the most approved fashion. "Prodigious Talkers" is a paper that might very well be followed up by essays on prodigious thinkers and prodigious writers. We have a continuation of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm," and further revelations in "The Adventures of Phillip," as recounted by THACKERAY. In "Ena," "Poor Chips," and "My Nannie, O," we recognize tales of the regulation type. Last but by no means least comes a characteristic poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, nervous, clear and ringing as the tones of a steel bell. And yet some one asks how a woman can be expected to sacrifice sweetness to strength! Listen to the concluding lines, destined, we fancy, to be echoed in quotation many a time and oft.

"——Show me Michael with the sword,
Rather than such Angels, Lord!"

Are they not vigorous enough? But if any feel disposed to question further the strength that may lie beneath a woman's locks, let them turn back a few pages to the biographical sketch of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, which appears in the present number. Let them read how she lived and learn how she died. If not satisfied then that a woman can reason as well as accept conclusions, that the heart does not in all cases overbalance the head, let them kneel at their mother's feet and pray.

The *Knickerbocker* leads off with a thoughtful and graceful ode, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, "Italia Libera," very appropriately inscribed to Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, our first Minister to Italy. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND contributes another of his quaint and humorous Mace Slope papers. In this instance it pleaseth him to discourse of fancy work. "The Real and Ideal" is brought to a conclusion. (Your pardon, reader, we mean a story of that name; we perfectly agree with you in thinking that both have but just begun.) "The Bullfinch," by FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, is a very good story. It must have "a good moral tendency," since it winds up with a wedding, and this ending is the orthodox one. "A Chapter on Geese" is written by some one who evidently fully understands and appreciates his subject. "American Art" is anonymous, but we fancy it is the work of a feminidity,

since almost every other sentence is underscored; but the lady doesn't spell beautiful with a big B, so we forgive her for italicising. For the poem of "Icarus," the public are indebted to ALFRED C HILLS, formerly of the *Evening Post*, now a post-captain in the Federal army. "What we are Fighting For," is the explanatory title of the concluding paper. The explanation, however, is little needed at this late day. Most people have found out what we are fighting for—those who have not may settle down into the belief that it is to enable lawyers' clerks to draw the pay of Colonels and Brigadier-Generals. The conclusion would not be wholly correct, neither would it be wholly wrong.

On the whole, we hazard the opinion that the best thing in the *Knickerbocker* of late is Mr. KIMBALL'S "Revelations of Wall-street." If any one who has any considerable acquaintance in Wall-street, or in its environs, will assure us that he knows no CHARLES PARKINSON, no SOL. DOWNEY, then will we confess ourself wrong, for we give these revelations the palm because throughout they are as chapters from real life. The only wonder is that Old Knick has not before now had to respond to a dozen libel suits. The Editor's Table is as spicy and well prepared as ever, and a brief sketch of a trip to the home of the late Col. ELLSWORTH will be found of peculiar interest.

Vanity Fair merits a good word, and it shall have one. Its last two cartoons have been capital. To say that they are worthy of *Punch* will not at all express what we mean—they are worthy the lively little periodical itself, and this is saying a great deal. In one we have a "Design for a Statue of English Justice," as "suggested by Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON." A burly John Bull is the statue, and Exeter Hall is the pedestal. John Bull, in his new rôle, is comfortably poised, his right foot tramples on the typical sword, in his right hand are poised the emblematical scales. On the one scale lies a bale of cotton, in the nearer one squats a terrified darkey. But the beam is quivering in favor of the cotton. "Justice" does not see the darkey at all; his dexter eye is covered with a guinea, and for fear that the guinea should fall the left hand supports it in its place. The other eye, with an eager roll, is following the descending cotton. Manchester mills are in the background, and a church rears its steeple near at hand The cartoon of this week, too, is excellent, though rather nearly resembling the other. A squat, hideous little crowned idol is making itself easy on its throne by crushing out the lives of several poor Africans, who are writhing and twisting beneath their diabolical burden in every conceivable type of agony. And prostrate before the throne is John Bull, his ministers, bishops and satellites, worshipping and singing hosannas. The picture is suggestive.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT BOONVILLE.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Jefferson City, June 19, gives the following version of the battle at Boonville:

"The news of the total defeat of the State troops at Boonville is confirmed, and is undoubtedly true, from the various reports brought in by gentlemen who have just arrived from Boonville by skiff or stage. I gather the following particulars as most reliable:

The United States troops landed at a wood-yard, about five miles this side of Boonville, and one mile below the encampment of the State troops; the latter had a battery near Boonville pointed towards the river, but it was circumvented by the United States troops, and proved perfectly useless. Immediately after landing, the United States troops advanced upon the State troops, who met them in a lane, and here the firing commenced. After a short skirmish, the United States troops retreated into a wheat-field, whither they were followed in hot haste by the State troops, who undoubtedly thought they had the advantage over the enemy, but it appeared that this movement on the part of the United States troops was only a stratagem. They had no sooner taken a stand in the wheat-field, than they opened a most destructive fire upon the State troops, killing many, and utterly confusing and disconcerting the remainder After the lapse of a very short time, the State troops were totally routed, and fled in every direction. Gov JACKSON was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt KELLY'S company as a body guard. It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement by men of his own party, for lack of discretion and cowardice. As soon as he saw the result, he and Capt. KELLY'S company, and MONROE PARSONS, according to some accounts, took a boat and went up the river. Another account says that he fled alone, on horseback, in the direction of Syracuse. MONROE PARSONS was not in the fight, but had been previously reported sick. The City of Boonville was not injured at all not a shot being fired into it. Gen PRICE'S absence is accounted for in the following way: On Sunday morning the report was brought to the Governor by some of his picket guards, that seven boats were coming up the river, loaded with United States troops. A consultation was at once had between the Governor and Gen. PRICE, the result of which was that Gov. JACKSON sent orders to the troops to disband, as they could not sustain themselves against such a force Gen PRICE then left for home. The troops, however, were exceedingly displeased with the Governor's order, and said they were determined to have a fight. Col. MARMADUKE, from Saline County, who commanded them, became disaffected and resigned. A few hours afterwards the report about the seven steamboats proved to be untrue. The Governor then agreed to revoke his order, and recommended his troops to sustain their position, and prepare for resistance to the United States troops. He also issued a proclamation, stating that the command had been given to one Mr. LITTLE. What the sequel was is related above.

No one has a reliable news as to the number of killed and wounded, and those taken prisoners. It is stated, however, that LYON once had the State troops in a position whence he could have mowed them down with terrible effect, but that he ordered the firing to stop just at that time, and proceeded to make prisoners.

A gentleman, just from Syracuse, tells me that a number of fugitives had arrived in that town, and it was attempted to gather them, if possible, for another attack; also, that Senator MORGAN was using every exertion to encourage and provide for them. Another report says that troops are gathering in the counties west from here, and it is proposed to make another stand in Jackson County

Another dispatch says that 600 State troops had arrived at Syracuse with six cannon, and that they would make fight there."

A REBEL VIEW.

The Louisville *Courier* has a happy way of taking a defeat. This is the way in which it announces the result of the battle at Boonville, Missouri:

"Our news columns are filled with war intelligence. In addition to the report of two battles near the Kansas borders, in which the Missourians were victorious, we have news from private sources about the affair at Boonville. A gentleman who left St. Louis yesterday evening, says that Gen. LYON was repulsed in his attack on Boonville, and retreated to his boats On his return to Jefferson City, at Rocheport, a masked battery opened on him and completely riddled the boats. They were in a sinking condition, and Gen. LYON and his entire force were compelled to surrender. Three hundred of the Federal troops are said to have been slain. We think this news is reliable, as letters have been received corroborating a portion of the above.

Details of the skirmish at Vienna show a dreadful loss of life. The Federals were surprised, and fled in dismay.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports that a battle had been raging at Leesburg for ten hours; also, that Gen. JOHNSTON, who evacuated Harper's Ferry, had attempted a surprise of Gen. PATTERSON'S command. The Virginians are also moving into Western Virginia.

LATER.

The telegraph, which is under Black Republican rule, accords a triumph to Gen. LYON and forces at Boonville."

THE ADVANCE FROM KANSAS.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative* writes from Kansas City, under date of June 15:

"Mr. C. C. CARPENTER, who was dispatched by Capt. STOCKTON to report the progress of the regular force that started in pursuit of the rebels who disregarded the flag of truce on Thursday, near Independence, in so cowardly a manner, returned yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and reported that the regulars had been at the rebel camp—the same place where they were attacked—and found that the whole rebel force had fled, leaving a large amount of property, which fell into the hands of the Federal troops. They must have left only on Friday morning, and in great haste; they evidently were greatly scared, for the camp fixings looked as if but recently deserted. Pots of coffee were on the fire, and most of the cooking utensils were in the camp, though the provisions generally had been taken.

All along the road towards Independence were scattered saddles, bridles, cartridge boxes, bayonets, tents, clothing, &c.

The carpetsacks of the man had been placed in a wagon, and in crossing a creek it broke down and was left. The Regulars soon "confiscated" the white shirts, perfumed white pocket handkerchiefs, and other genteel fixings of the rebels. One Regular put on an entire linen suit, and others were seen finely arrayed. There were about 25 horses taken; the messenger brought in an old arbitrary horse which created much amusement. He was named 'Secess.'

After taking possession of this camp, the force marched through Independence to the tunes of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle

The country between here and Independence is entirely deserted; fine fields of wheat are open and stock are running on them. The rebel forces appear to have made free use of all kinds of property. At Independence the stores were closed and all kinds of business suspended. Many of the citizens have left, and the entire town has a Sunday appearance. Not a Secesh flag was seen.

By the messenger, I learn that the rebel forces are encamped three miles beyond Independence, near the the forks of the Blue Mill and Lexington road, and are fortifying their position, which is said to be a good one. They have six pieces of artillery; three, however, are not mounted.

It is reported that they were reinforced yesterday morning by a company from Liberty, Mo., numbering one hundred men; they have one piece of artillery. It is generally believed that Capt. PRICE will attack them to-day. Whether they will stand or not, no one can tell; but it is believed they will run the same as they did yesterday.

The most satisfactory news is the death of several of the rebel leaders, and that, too, by their own men. Capt HOLLODAY, who was in command of the rebel forces, and was mortally wounded, died yesterday at 12 o'clock. J. B. MCCLANAHAN, a lieutenant; CHAS. KERNS, and three others were killed, and Capt. BARNES slightly wounded. KERNS was one of the worst Border Ruffians in Missouri. It was reported that he was shot in five places and had a sabre wound in the head. It was the work of his own men.

The volunteers are all well and enjoying themselves, but disappointed at not having a brush.

Lieut. Gov. ROBT and Col R. S. VAN HORN, of Kansas City, are in camp most of the time. Col. LEARNARD is all around the camp attending to his duties; these gentlemen are popular with all; they do all in their power to make the command comfortable, and have succeeded most admirably.

Capt. OTTLEY and Engineer DAVIS are the only regular officers here. The former acts as Commissary for the volunteers."

Commenting on the state of affairs in Missouri, the *Conservative* says:

"The United States now have 2,300 men at Kansas City and Independence. Col. CURTIS' Iowa regiment has arrives at St. Joseph, so that, with the Regulars and Home Guard, there must be nearly 2,000 Union soldiers at that point

Every bridge on the Hannibal Railroad is now in possession of our forces. There are 300 men at Chillicothe, 300 at the Grand River, a large body at Hudson, and about 1,500 at Hannibal. In brief, the HANNIBAL and St. JOSEPH Railroad is *ours*. The North Missouri is also being rapidly protected. Fort Leavenworth is also ours, and will remain so. Northern Missouri is *corralled*. The Pacific Railroad and Iron Mountain are either now in our possession or will be within two days.

The Union men in Missouri are rapidly getting arms, and their friends from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri are already on the ground with protecting forces. Secession flags are coming down, and Secessionists are going under. They are fast learning that there is a God in Israel, and that His justice will not sleep forever.

We must admit that we are pleased with the prospect that is spread out before us. Our ancient enemy 'humiliated,' and Free State men exultant. It is a good thing. It suits us. There is yet a possibility of changing Missouri from a condition of utter barbarism to a state of semi-civilization. And for that change we shall ever hope and fight."

THE ADVANCE OF COL. CURTIS' DIVISION.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated June 16, notices the progress of Col. CURTIS' division. It says:

"Some threatening appearances at Macon City after the train passed, induced Col. CURTIS to separate his command at Brookfield and send two or three companies back to that point. The remainder of the regiment were stationed at or near Grand River bridge, for the protection of that important point, from whence on the 14th they made visits to the neighboring towns of Utica and Chillicothe, arresting Secessionists wherever found. Some were released on taking the oath of allegiance, others who were more prominent, were held for further dealings. Among those thus held, are Mr. AUSTIN, representative from Livingston County. Diligent search was made at Chillicothe for JOHN GRAY and Capt. W. Y. SLACK, the latter one of the bridge burner's Brigadier Generals. They had both taken to their heels and ignominiously left their troops to their fate. Capt. SLACK went out on a strawberry hunt Thursday evening and has not been heard of since. It is a pity they escaped, for these two men have been the cause of much of the trouble in this region, their efforts commencing with the election of members to the Convention.

On the 14th, at night, the troops at Macon City were relieved by Col. BATES' Regiment, and went west with a large body, some 1,500, whose destination was understood to be Lexington. Four companies of Col BATES' Regiment were left at Hannibal, one at South River Bridge and the remainder went into camp at Macon City.

On the 15th, at Stewartsville, a member of a regiment bound west, made a demand for a secession flag in the possession of a son of D. M. MCDONALD, (a prominent Secessionist, and a man who has given much trouble in that vicinity,) which demand was opposed by the foolish young man with a drawn revolver. Before he could draw trigger he was shot by the soldier with a Minié rifle, and fell dead at once. It was with difficulty the officers could prevent the men from shooting the father. He was spared, however, to reflect upon the kind of treasonable teaching that has caused him the loss of a son.

Great vigilance was used throughout the day and night of the 15th, the panic-stricken rebels having partially recovered from their consternation, and were understood to be forming into guerilla squads to follow the example of their great leader, and burn South River and Grand River bridges. A larger force was stationed at both points, and at Macon City, Shelbina and Hannibal. Everything was prepared for an attack. The night passed off quietly, and "nobody hurt."

On Saturday, the patriotic ladies of Macon City and vicinity who have been for weeks under a reign of terror, testified their gratitude to their protectors by preparing a huge national flag, which was borne to the camp by the ladies, attended by the regimental band and a large escort of soldiers and Union men, and raised to the peak of a large pole, (which had recently borne a secession flag in another part of the town) amidst great rejoicings.

On the arrival of the passenger express train from Hannibal at Macon, Col. R. S. BEVINS of Bloomington, was arrested by Col. BATES. Col. BEVINS was just returning from a tour through the Confederate States, and as he was recently an inspector of this military division, and is now one of Jackson's Brigadier Generals, it is surmised that his recent visit to the South may have had reference to the position which the Boss bridge burner desires Missouri to occupy towards that in crossing portion of the green earth, and that his papers, if obtained, would be important.

COL. BATES' DECISION.

In the *Whole Union*, a paper published by the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, at Macon City, Mo., we find the following under date of June 15:

Col. BATES, of the First Regiment, left Keokuk at 6 P. M of the 13th, arrived at Hannibal at 1 A. M, of the 14th—left the afternoon of the same day for the West, leaving a sufficient number of troops to guard that point, another at Palmyra Bridge, a third at Shelbina, and a fourth at the bridge near Carbon, and encamped here the same afternoon, with the balance of the force and all the baggage and property of the companies, and before night was in possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for 150 miles, and the northern portion of the North Missouri Railroad.

Information was received on the night of the 15th, that 500 Secessionists were intending to attack South River Bridge, 60 miles from here, and in three hours after the point was occupied by 400 men. On the same day a lot of powder, shot and other munitions of war were seized, and a number of prisoners were taken and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

When the First Regiment landed at this place last Friday, it was greeted by a crowd principally of ladies and old men In the cases of both, their joy at the arrival of troops was unmistakable. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, gave us their choicest smiles, and gathered around us to welcome our coming in warm heartborn words One old man grasped the hand of a recruit, attempted to speak and burst into tears, sobbing like a child.

Col. BATES had issued the following proclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS.
CAMP AT MACON CITY, June 15, 1861.

To the Citizens of Macon City and Vicinity:

The loyal troops of the Government are now in camp in this place, for the purpose of aiding the execution of the laws, sustaining and strengthening patriotic Union men, and putting down rebellion. I therefore call upon all those now in arms against the United States, in obedience to the call of the Governor of Missouri, to disband, and go to their homes without delay, and thus avoid bloodshed and all the evils attendant upon a conflict of arms. Unless all armed bands of disloyal troops, whether drilling as Home Guards or otherwise, are disbanded within forty-eight hours, they will be dispersed, taken prisoners, and their arms taken from them. I assure the people of North Missouri that no citizen will be deprived of his liberty or property, or his rights as a citizen denied him, so long as he does not interfere with the execution of the laws of the United States. All the force under my command, will, if necessary, be used to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, and no lawless beas, theft or depredations of any kind will be permitted. The houses and institutions of Missouri will be held sacred.

Citizens of Missouri! Come forward and support the old flag under which the great men of your State have placed their names on the roll of statesmen, and Missouri has obtained her proud position among the States of the Union.

J. F. BATES, Colonel Commanding.

GEN. POMEROY.

On June 8, Gen. POMEROY, one of the newly elected United States Senators from Kansas, passed through Lawrence. He made a speech to the people which concluded thus:

"Gentlemen, after the hot months of July and August have passed away, this country will witness the marching of the largest and best army that has been collected since the palmy days of NAPOLEON. It will sweep over the South as you have seen shadows of clouds chase each other over clouds of waving grain. But it will never be found of an aristocracy. At the same time, the mightiest fleet that ever plowed the waters of this side the Atlantic, will hover along the Southern coast and command the Gulf. [Loud cheers.] The contest is to be terrible and short. American liberty is too young, is too full of vitality, and has too much to do, to think of yielding in this struggle. I say to you, men of Kansas, be patient, trust the Government, be of good cheer, and all will be well."

THE INDIANS IN COUNCIL.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* of June 18, says:

"Yesterday, we met on the streets of Lawrence, BLACK BEAVER, a Delaware Indian, who for several years has lived amongst the Choctaws. He says he was driven off because he was a 'Yankee Indian.' He started about the time the United States troops left Fort Smith, and was advised by some of the military officers to go. In the language of the Indian, 'bad white man and fool red man talk about seceding and raise Texas flag, and swear he scalp Yankee Indian.' He had about 400 head of cattle, that he was trying to gather up preparatory to leaving, when the commandant at the fort told him: 'Let cattle go to hell and save your scalp, and he thought Indian better do it.' Some told him he would be killed, but he was determined to go back.

We are informed by Mr. ABBOTT, the agent of the Shawnees, and Mr. ROSS, of the Potowatomies, that both these tribes have sent deputations to a Council. The Delaware deputation, consisting of TECUMSEKIN, JOHN SARCOXIE, BLACK BEAVER, WASHINGTON, and BROWN, were on their way. The Council meets at Burnt Timbers, on Canadian River. BLACK BEAVER says the Choctaws and Chickasaws have seceded, while the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles are for the Union. Ross, the Chief the Cherokees, was the principal man in getting up the Council. While we have no doubt Ross is a Union man, we presume large bodies of the wilder portion of his people are with the Secessionists. We think that 'a speak of war' is brewing amongst the Red men."

CAPTURE OF REBEL FUNDS.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that an important capture was made on the 13th, in the arrest by the Federal troops, of Treasurer MORRISON, intercepted *en route* for Jefferson City with $50,000 in gold coin. It is said the money was raised for the express purpose of being sent to Arkansas to buy arms.

GEN. HARNEY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 19, says:

A report has been published in some of the city papers, that Gen. HARNEY is now in Washington city. This is a mistake, he is still in St. Louis.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of June 20, has these items:

"By the arrival of the train from Grafton last night, we learn that the cars which left here yesterday morning did not go beyond that point, in consequence of the news from Piedmont and points beyond. It seems that the

are at the head of the revolution in our Southern States—that the people are not the source of all power. Those promulgating this doctrine have tried to divide the people into two classes; one they call the laboring class, the other the capital class. They have for several years been industriously propagating the idea that the capital of the country ought to represent the legislation of the country, and guide it and direct it; maintaining that it is dangerous for the labor of the country to enter into the legislation of the country. This, gentlemen, is the principle that has characterized the revolution that has been inaugurated in the South; they maintaining that those who are to have the privilege of voting ought to be of the educated class, and that the legislation ought not to be represented by the laboring classes.

We in Western Virginia, and as I suppose in the whole of Virginia, adopted the great doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, that in the people resides all power; and that embraced *all* people. This revolution has been inaugurated with a view of making a distinction upon the principles that I have indicated. We of Western Virginia have not been consulted upon that subject. The large body of your citizens in the eastern part of the State have not been consulted upon that subject.

American institutions lie near to the heart of the masses of the people, all over this country, from one end of it to the other, though not as nearly perhaps in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, as in some of the Western and Northern States.

This idea has been covertly advanced only in portions of Virginia. She has stood firm by the doctrines of the fathers of the Revolution up to within a very short period. Its propagators have attempted to force it upon us by terror and at the point of the bayonet. We have been driven into the position we occupy to day, by the usurpers at the South, who have inaugurated this war upon the soil of Virginia, and have made it the great Crimea of this contest. We, representating the loyal citizens of Virginia, have been bound to assume the position we have assumed to-day, for the protection of ourselves, our wives, our children and our property. We, I repeat, have been driven to assume this position; and now we are but recurring to the great fundamental principle of our fathers, that to the loyal people of a State belongs the law-making power of that State. The loyal people are entitled to the government and governmental authority of the State. And, fellow-citizens, it is the assumption of that authority upon which we are now about to enter.

It will be for us by firmness, and by prudence, by wisdom, by discretion, in all our acts, to inaugurate every step we take for the purpose of restoring law and order to this ancient Commonwealth; to mark well our steps, and to implore the divine wisdom and direction of Him that ruleth above, who has every hair of our heads numbered, and who suffereth not a sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground, and His guidance and direction in enabling us to carry out the great work we have undertaken here, in humility, but with decision and determination

With these remarks I thank you again for the honor you have conferred upon me, and promise you that I will do the best I can in administering your wishes, and in trying to carry out the great object we have been working for here, and for which we expect to work for some time to come. I thank you, gentlemen. [Great applause.]

The following is the oath taken by the newly-elected State officers:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia or in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled in Richmond on the 13th day of February last, to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled in Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861."

The revision was accepted by the Convention.

A BRIGADE OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

The following printed handbill is posted in various parts of Virginia:

To the Loyal People of Virginia:

The Government of the United States will accept the services of all loyal citizens of Virginia who desire to enroll themselves into its service for and during the present war. They are requested to report at once to PHILIP PENDLETON, Esq., at head-quarters at Williamsport, Maryland.

WARD H. LAMON, formerly of Virginia, now of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 8, 1861.

Several companies of Virginians, already formed, have reached Camp Lamon, as they have christened the encampment at Williamsport.

SIGNING OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of June 15, has this account of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention:

This body has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to cause bridges to be built and roads repaired between Staunton and Parkersburgh, and providing necessary appropriations for the same.

Various resolutions and ordinances relating to the more efficient organization of volunteer and militia companies throughout the State; to the more speedy and efficient protection of the Northwestern Counties, and to the summary chastisement of the cowards and traitors who have entered the State for purposes of subjugation, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Special instructions were given to the Military Committee to report the best mode in which it becomes Virginia to meet the policy proclaimed by Gen. BUTLER and approved by the Administration in reference to slave property.

An ordinance was referred to the Military Committee providing for the enrolling, in every county of the State, of all persons who may desire to fight for their altars and their homes, over 18 and under 45 years, to be supplied with arms by the State.

The hour for signing the ordinance of secession having arrived, the Secretary produced that document, elegantly executed, and spreading it out on the table, Mr. JANNEY, the President, descended from his chair, and, with a dignity and firmness worthy of the noblest Roman, affixed his name, and returned to his seat. It was observed that Mr. JANNEY tried and rejected several pens before he was suited, evincing that he felt he was about to transmit his name to the latest posterity, and, of course, was desirous of impressing it on the parchment in the best style he could.

All the members present came up as they were called by the Secretary, and affixed their names. Several members, before signing, explained their position, but their remarks neither enhanced nor detracted from the patriotic act they were consummating.

A resolution offered by Mr. A. M. BARBOUR, relative to wages due certain citizens and laborers at Harper's Ferry, who remained loyal to the South, while inducements were held out to them to go over to the enemy, was referred to the Military Committee.

Various resolutions were sent to the chair, which were either adopted or appropriately referred. Among them was a resolution placing the bonds of the Southern Confederacy on a par with the notes issued by the banks of Virginia, and another authorizing military commanders throughout the State to compel free negroes to labor on all works of defence.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Thirteen prisoners of war (including sundry persons arrested as spies) were brought to Richmond from Yorktown on Thursday, and after an examination at the War Department, were deposited in the county jail for safe keeping.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BETHEL BATTLE.

The Raleigh *State Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

YORKTOWN, Va., June 11, 1861.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 340 Virginians were engaged for five and a half hours with four and a half regiments of the enemy, at Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well-sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total route. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one* man killed, private HENRY L. WYATT, Edgecombe Guards, and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy, by their own confession, was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure, I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our hearts in the day of battle; unto His great name be all the praise for our success. With much respect,

D. H. HILL,
Colonel First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The Aquia Creek correspondent of the Nashville *Gazette* writes, June 3:

"We are now in camp near Aquia Creek, fifteen miles from the City of Fredericksburgh, our nearest Post-office, and where my correspondents will please address me. Since we have been here, a constant and brisk cannonading has been kept up from the steamers of the Federal troops, which number five regular war-steamers, besides other sloops and schooners; but up to this good hour no damage has been done to our batteries, nor has there been a single solitary life lost upon our soil, which plainly indicates that the God of Battles is with us in our struggle for independence. But quite the contrary on the other side—some fifty or sixty have fallen.

The heavy cannonading has been kept up on our batteries for the last three days, but the heaviest did not commence until Saturday morning last. The firing began at 11½ o'clock, and ceased at 5½ o'clock, lasting exactly six hours, during which time 683 shots were fired by both sides, altogether. The steamer engaged in the bombardment was the *Pawnee*. She fired 302 shots. The *Anacosta*, *Freeborn*, and others, fired 267. The names of the other steamers we did not learn. No damage was done to our batteries by this heavy cannonading, but the crack war steamer *Pawnee* was badly damaged, and compelled to land her troops on the Maryland side.

Our batteries fired only eighty-four shots, but this was on account of a scarcity of ammunition. I am happy to say, though, that since then a sufficient quantity of ammunition has been received to answer our purpose for two months and upwards. I am also happy to announce that two more batteries have been completed, and will be brought into active service at the next attack. We have now five batteries erected which will enable us to cope with any force that may be sent against us. The batteries are under the command of Captains LYNCH, RAY, WALKER, HUNT and CLUSKY, of the Tennessee Regiment. It will be an impossibility for them to land any of their forces here, as it is one of the most strongly-fortified points on the Potomac. Should they even be successful in destroying our batteries, they would receive a warm greeting upon landing, as they would have to contend with about 4,000 as brave and daring a set of men as ever shouldered a musket or drew a blade.

HOW TENNESSEE SECEDED.

The following is a correct copy of a proclamation posted up on the streets of Memphis, Tenn., for a few days before the election:

FREE MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THE RESCUE.

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the Northern States, has seen fit to make a call upon the States of the Union for 75,000 men, for the declared purpose of subjugating the States of the Southern Confederacy, and making them subservient to his will; and whereas, such a call is repugnant to the feelings of the people of the Border States, and must, therefore, be treated with contempt; and whereas, also, the Republicans of the North are heaping insult and injury upon friends of the South in their midst, and have forced them to leave their homes in the North in consequence thereof,

We, loyal citizens of the South, who have pledged our lives, our property and our sacred honors, in support of the Government of the Confederate States, deem it incumbent upon us to urge immediate arming of all our able-bodied men who are willing to resist the cohorts of the North; we also urge all friends of the South to be vigilant, and use their utmost efforts to preserve the honor and integrity of our united South. Our safety requires that those living in our midst, who do not wish to abandon their allegiance to LINCOLN'S Government, who are in favor of negro equality and the degradation of the white race, should leave this city as soon as possible. That a number of men from the North, who have made their homes in this city, are true to the South, there is no doubt; but there are others who it will not do to trust.

They are men who, notwithstanding they have made all they are worth from Southern patronage, are recreant to the South, and in her hour of peril will prove themselves traitors. Those men must be compelled to leave here. We do not counsel force for this purpose, unless a refusal is given to comply with such a demand. Let the proprietor of businesshouses, machine, carpenter and cabinet shops, foundries, printing-offices, paint and tailor shops, hotels and boarding-houses, report immediately the names of all those whom they know cannot be trusted as friends to the South. It is important that this be done—the security of our property and the safety of our families demand it. Our gallant sons, who are anxious to march wherever the service of the South requires them, wish to carry with them the consoling thought that they have not left behind them the lurking enemy, who, while lingering around their homes and firesides, would incite our negroes to insurrection, and bring the worst calamities upon our wives, our mothers and our daughters.

"Those who are not for us are against us." Let everyone remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of June 14, contains election returns from a number of counties in East Tennessee. They are all strongly Union, as follows: Belmont, Union 1,776, secession 418; Bradley, Union 1 382, separation 507; Carter, Union 1,400, separation 83; Grainger, Union 1,756, separation 495; Knox, Union, 3,216, separation 1 216; Sevier, Union 1,527, separation 60; Sullivan, Union 1,586, separation 627; Hankins, 440 Union majority; Hancock, 400 do.; Roane, over 1,000 do.; Washington, 389 do.; Anderson, over 1,000 do.; Monroe 247 do.; Jefferson, 1,500 do.; Green, 1,600 do.; Hamilton, 406 do.; Marion, 150 do. The majority against representation in the Southern Congress is much larger than the above. In Middle Tennessee, Wayne gives 500 Union majority; Macon, 225 do. In some of the other counties the vote is nearly divided. In West Tennessee, Decatur County gives 200 Union majority. The vote of the Tennessee troops at Pensacola was for disunion, 737; Union, none (of course.)

A warrant is out for the arrest of ANDREW JOHNSON for treason to Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a fast throughout Tennessee. All business was suspended by the Disunionists.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter, dated at London, Laurel County, Kentucky, June 10:

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is here. I have just had the pleasure of an introduction to him. He spoke at Barboursville yesterday, and will go direct to Washington City and return immediately. An attempt was made to stop him at the Cumberland Gap, but the "Secesheers" only got close enough to bid him farewell with a round of ball cartridges at about four hundred yards. I endeavored to induce him to give us a call at Louisville, but the business he goes on is too important to allow of any delay for speaking purposes.

A gentleman furnishes me the following as the vote, so far as he can recollect, in East Tennessee:

	Union Maj.	Dis. Maj.
Carter County	1,317	
Washington County	442	
Green County	2,007	
Sullivan County		600
Jefferson County	1,600	
Sevier County	1,530	
Cocke County	800	
Knox County	2,460	
Union County	1,100	
Claiborne County	1,454	

Campbell and Anderson were almost a unit for Union. The majority for Union in East Tennessee is from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The adjourned Union Convention of East Tennessee meets on Monday, the 17th, THOMAS A. R. NELSON, President, at Greenville, and will insist that they represent the State of Tennessee, and that they will call on the Government of the United States for assistance.

The account Mr. J. and the gentleman with him give of the condition of affairs in Tennessee is not very encouraging to Kentucky to go into the speculation of secession.

BISHOP OTEY TO MR. SEWARD.

Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, publishes in the Memphis *Appeal* a long letter which he has written to Secretary SEWARD. The concluding paragraph of the document shows its spirit:

"You know, Sir, it is a maxim consecrated by the experience of the world, in morals, religion and political science, that men may be led when they cannot be driven. You know, and need not be reminded that the power which controls the hearts and wills of men resides not in the 'whirlwind'—the passions of men; nor in the 'fire'—the persecuting spirit of men; nor in the 'earthquake'—the strength of argument and eloquence; but in the 'still, small voice' of kindness and love that speaks as gently as the whisper of the dying breeze. Oh, Sir, speak but the words of gentleness and conciliation to your countrymen, driven and tossed by contending passions, like the waves of the troubled sea, and who knows but that God, 'the God of peace,' will bless your word or deed, and by his mighty power 'still the noise of the waves and the madness of the people.' Go to the President and urge him to desist from all hostile measures and efforts to compel an unwilling obedience to his Government.

If to do good be your object, and you succeed, the blessings of millions will be yours. If earthly fame be your wish, you will have erected a monument for yourself, second only in the grandeur and beauty of its proportions *to his of whom alone, among the sons of men*, it has been truly said: '*He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*'

I pray your indulgence for trespassing so much on your time, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with profound consideration, your friend and ob't serv't."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '87, Cou	83½	30	Harlem Railroad	9¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	8s	160	Reading R	s30 32¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86½	400	do	s3 33¾
2,000	Tre. 10 ₱ c. Nts.	100½	150	Mich. Central R	42
17,500	Ten. St. 6s '90	85½	60	Mich. S. N. In. R.	11¾
5,000	do	85¾	50	Panama Railroad	108
10,000	do	s10 86¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p.	s10 64¾
15,000	do	85½	150	do	s10 64½
5,000	do	85¾	100	do	s30 64¾
16,000	do	86	50	do	s15 65
5,000	Georgia S. 6's	83	50	do	s3 65¾
13,000	Virginia S. 6's	39	100	do	c 65¾
4,000	N. Car. State 6's	44¾	200	do	c 65¾
4,000	do	44¾	30	do	65¾
10,000	Missouri S. 6's	37¾	50	do	65¾
10,000	do	37¾	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
5,000	do	s10 37¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	c 66¾
24,000	do	s5 37¾	150	do	s30 60
10,000	do	37½	100	do	s3 60
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98	100	do	s3 60¾
5,000	M. C. 8 ₱ c. b. old	88	500	do	s10 60¾
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. b.	93	50	do	b10 60¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m	36¾	100	do	60¾
650	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	73¾	150	do	b3 60¾
150	do	s.nwk 73¾	5	do	61
50	do	b30 73¾	150	do	s.nw 60¾
150	do	73¾	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	22¾
100	do	s30 73¾	175	Chic & R. I. R.	32½
250	do	s30 73¾	200	do	32½
25	Erie Railroad	22¾	100	do	s15 30¾

MONDAY, June 24—A. M.

The trade at this port the past week was unusually active in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, the value of which is nearly three and a half millions. In other respects, trade is reported dull in Dry Goods, and moderately fair in Groceries. There is some improvement in both lines, however, since May, and the demand from the interior of this State and the Lake region of the West, is looking up. Since the reform in the currency of Illinois by the substitution of the standard of Gold, and the rapid liquidation of the Free Bank circulation which broke down under the heavy depression of Southern State Stocks, the exchanges and business with the Northwest are feeling more legitimately the effect of the free movement of Breadstuffs to the seaboard, and the return trade in Merchandise this Summer and Fall ought to be a liberal one. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods are now so very light that a sensible reduction of present stocks is anticipated, and it may be that some description of goods will become scarce as the season advances. The import of General Foreign Merchandise has been running fair through the Spring months, and up to the present time in June, but with the exception of a few leading staples, like Sugars, Teas and Coffee, the sales are slow, and the results to the importer not satisfactory. There has been a partial advance on the recent very low prices of Sugar, and as the impression gains ground that Congress will impose a War tax upon Coffee and Tea, these articles are held with more firmness. The Domestic Commission houses are doing but an indifferent business, and the failures of the past fortnight include two old and respectable firms in this line. The importation of Bullion continues on a fair scale, and the prospect is that further large sums are to arrive early in July from England and France. The entries this week, by the *Baltimore*, *Africa* and *Bavaria*, amount to $1,300,000, which, added to the previous accumulation in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, keeps the latter establishment in Philadelphia actively employed. The Government is paying out freely from the New-York Sub-Treasury, and near the close of this week will be called upon to reimburse a considerable amount of maturing Treasury Bills of last year's issue. The Specie balance in the office here is $8,004,656, against $9,488,884 at the close of the previous week. The Banks will probably show an accumulation on the Specie line of $1,000,000 on the averages to be made up this afternoon, with a further heavy decrease, say of $1,800,000, on the line of Loans and Discounts, the maintenance of which is difficult, on legitimate trade paper, in the present dull state of business, and most of the large Banks find it impracticable to place Money at call, on sound Stock collateral, in competition with private lenders. The general position of the Associated Banks in the Clearing House is therefore favorable to further advances to the Government, as soon as the financial policy of the Administration is developed in Congress and sanctioned by that body. The Association are about to renew their consolidated arrangements, under the terms adopted 21st November last, and once since renewed, the practical effect of which is to cause all to move as a single large corporation. The Foreign Exchanges ruled steady at 105½@106 for Bankers' and 104@105½ for the various grades of Merchant bills; the principal buyers being the leading Banking Establishments who are importers of Bullion.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,950,982, against $3,506,813 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $3,336,118, against $2,339,968 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,630,969. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$33,066,000
Foreign Gold direct	32,067 000
Foreign Gold via Boston	7.235,000
Total since 1st July	$73,369,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,616,000

According to the Custom-house returns for eleven months of the current fiscal year, which we published in tabular form some days ago, the entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) at New-York, from the 1st July, 1860, to 31st May, ultimo, amounted to $183,982,000
Add three weeks in June 6,932,936

Total to date	$189 994 936
Against same time last year	223.855,419
Decrease since 1st July	$33,860,483

The same tables make the Export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported, from 1st July, 1860, to 31st May, ultimo $114,165,000
Add three weeks in June 8,493 736

Total to date	$124,658,736
Against same time last year	77,349,721
Increased Exports since 1st July	$45,309,015

The same tables make the Exports of Specie from 1st July to present date $23,616,000
Against same time last year 56,188,000
Decreased Specie sent out since July 1 $32,572,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861..83¼@84¼@84¼ ex. div.

New-York Central	73¼@74⅛@73½@73⅛
New-York and Erie	23@23
Reading	22@23¼
Rock Island	35@34⅛@34¼@33½
Michigan Guaranteed	24@25@25¼
Michigan Southern	11¼@11¾
Michigan Central	41¾@42½@42
Toledo	23¼@24½@22½@23
Galena	59¾@61½@59½
Illinois Central	66½@66½
Panama	106@107
Pacific Mail	65½@65¼
Missouris	36½@39½@37¾
Virginias	42@39
Tennessees	34½@34@36½@35½@36
Hudson River	31¾@33¼@31¾
Harlem Preferred	23¾@22¾
Burlington and Quincy	59@57@56
Harlem, Common	10@9¼

During the first four days of the week, we reported an advancing Stock market, with a fair degree of speculative activity in several of the Railway shares and in the Southern State Stocks. There was also a rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the various classes of the Federal Stocks. On Friday, the turn of the market was in the opposite direction, and most of the advance on the Railways was lost, and the prices of State and Federal Stocks rendered somewhat weak and irregular. That day was the lowest of the week, as on Saturday the dealings at the morning (and only) Board were steadier, and with few exceptions prices a fraction firmer. On the Street, after the adjournment, there was a second reaction in Galena and Chicago Shares, on a report from Chicago, apparently well authenticated, that the managers of the Company had determined not to divide on the current six-months' earnings of the Road, because of the pendency of arrangements for extending part of their first mortgage debt which matures next Winter. New-York Central closed 73¾@73½ ₱ cent., and Missouri Sixes about 37¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages, without being active at the Board, seem to be held with considerable firmness. The Government Stock of 1881 fell back to about 84 ₱ cent, as against 83¾ at the close of the previous week.

Of the general features of our Stock Exchange, the circular of Messrs. SEYTON & WAINRIGHT, to their English correspondents, under Saturday's date, remarks:

"The steady advance of the Federal army, the growing confidence in the public mind at the North that the Government is master of the situation, and the conviction that, however difficult and lengthened may be the struggle, the desired end is sure to be attained, is no doubt influencing the minds of operators. The blockade of the Mississippi at Cairo is also producing its natural result upon the traffic of the Western railroads, which is reported as showing large increase in the early weeks of June. The accounts from the West are very favorable with regard to the growing crops, giving promise that the harvest this year will largely exceed the prolific yield of 1860, while our European advices indicate that all our surplus will be actively sought after at full prices, in spite of the present low quotations of breadstuffs. It may be well, however, to consider whether any advance in the price of our speculative railroad stocks can be maintained in the face of the low quotations ruling Federal for and other first-class securities; the continued demands the war cannot fail to make on the capital of the country, and the active competition of the different loyal States to contribute their quota of men and arms in the maintenance of the cause of liberty."

We gave in our last paper the list of offers made on Saturday through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for the new Indiana State Loan, amounting, in all, to $1,408,000, or an excess of $208,000 over the amount advertised by the State Commissioners. These gentlemen, now in the City, have unconditionally declined all offers below 85 ₱ cent., as the amount bid for at and above that figure will, if accepted by Tuesday next, (the last day allowed for their decision by advertisement,) answer the immediate wants of the State. The remainder, say $780,000 will be held for future negotiation.

The New-York State 7 ₱ cent. Loan of $700,000 will be awarded at Albany to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the hour of noon. Offers from this City should go forward by this afternoon's mail.

Mr. THOMPSON, of the *Bank Note Reporter*, says of his recently published plan for a National Currency, based on the pledge of the Public Stocks of the United States and 25 ₱ cent. in Bullion, that:

"The plan is similar to the Currency Department of the Bank of England. The proposed issue of circulating notes, like the Bank of England notes, are to be based partly on specie and partly on Government Stock, and to be convertible into specie on demand, at the option of the holder, as are the Bank of England notes. The Government to make up any depreciation on the Stocks, in case a sale becomes necessary to replenish the specie for redemption. The Bank of England, on holding £14,000,000 sterling of consols, and £10,000,000 specie, issues £24,000 000 of notes. Our plan is simply the same: the United States being the promisor in our case, instead of a bank in England."

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week, and for the season, is thus summed up by the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	40,880	875,393	37,186	726,317
Schuyl. Canal	44,314	675 343	40,022	394,454
L. Val. R. R.	15,921	391,998	12,181	336,717
Lehigh Canal	36,936	328,070	34,631	289,964
Scranton S'th.	18 607	344,188	19,885	259 334
Do. North	5,373	82,455	6 934	107,468
Penna. Coal Co.	29,810	141,783	23,310	162,293
Del. & Hud. Co.	22,349	183,786	22,326	164 548
Wyoming Se	——	74,336	——	61,891
Do. North	——	13,447	——	15,259
Broad Top	4,874	85 378	7,093	88,013
Shamokin	4,464	70,464	5,861	80,262
Trevorton	——	38,795	——	32 936
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,652	23,736	2 903	32,439
Lykens Valley	1,469	22,747	2,422	32 691
Total	227,949	3,110.669	211,794	2,972,493

The *Journal* says:

"On the 1st of July, the rates of toll and transportation will be increased 15 cents on the Canal and Railroad. A corresponding increase in the price of tolls, coal, &c., will take place in the other regions after the 1st of July.

"We learn that many of the factories in the East, that were closed, have started again, and others are preparing to start, to prepare a supply of goods for the Fall Trade."

We find in the *Louisville Journal* the following extract from the message of Gov. HARRIS to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in special session:

"Under the provisions of the act of 1852, the principal and interest of the internal improvement bonds of the State are made payable in the City of New-York. It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the laws referred to as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, or at Charleston or New-Orleans of all sums which may become due from the State to the people of all Governments which are on terms of peace and friendship with us who are and were previous to the commencement of the war *bona fide* owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy towards the owners and holders of ourbonds, who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations regulating their intercourse as belligerents.

The ordeal through which the country is now passing necessarily prostrates the trade and commerce of the country and deranges the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance. I therefore submit the question to your consideration for such action as, in your opinion, the general welfare demands.

By the —— section of the act of the 6th of May, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the Provisional Army of the State. In view of the scarcity of a circulating medium, and the probable difficulty of converting any considerable amount of bonds into money in times like the present, I respectfully recommend that you so modify that act as to authorize the issuance of Treasury Notes to the extent of three-fifths of the amount of said bond; and that the same, when issued, be made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or Government dues."

The *Journal* adds to the above:

"We presume that there is no doubt that the holders of Tennessee bonds, living in the Confederate States, will be paid in a nearly worthless paper currency, and that those living in the United States, even though Secessionists, will not be paid at all.

The bills already introduced in the two houses of the Tennessee Legislature clearly indicate a system of most unscrupulous legislation. The State is abroad upon a sea where the currents of anarchy and the currents of despotism contend fiercely for the mastery."

The very fierceness and madness of the struggle and the fact that with all the prevailing military despotism over the ballot-box in many districts of the State, nearly fifty thousand loyal citizens voted against secession, may yet work a change in favor of the right, as sudden as the recent revolution in the opposite direction was unexpected and irrational.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 243½, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 274½, 275, 276, 279, 282, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 314, 81, 110, 309, 280, 311, 214, 237, 238, 239, 355, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 226.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 736½, 411, 957, 1037, 992 356, 870, 301, 611, 944, 230, 365, 764, 578, 868, 948, 1047, 1301, 1307.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1608, 1694, 1695, 1774, 1766, 1802, 1864, 1840, 1842, 1848, 1860, 1872, 894, 1856, 1588, 1898, 1903, 1930, 1937, 1938, 1958, 1962 1978, 1994, 2041, 2061, 2071, 2077, 2150, 2167. Calendar which will be called in the small brown stone building on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets. Nos. 2173 1618, 2174, 2175, 2188 2191, 2192, 2199, 2202, 2263, 2289, 2210, 2227, 2229, 2235, 2237, 2255, 2293, 2302, 2304, 2309, 2312, 2313, 2315, 2329, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2355, 2359, 2381.

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 22.

Before Judges Shipman and Betts.

A JURY FROM THE COUNTRY.

The District-Attorney this morning moved the Court for an order summoning a panel of petit jurors, to try the cases remaining to be heard, from the River Counties of this District. The Judges took the matter under advisement.

Among these cases remaining is the case of Capt. Gordon, the master of the slaver *Erie*, and some other slaver cases.

COPYRIGHT—THE SCHOOL FOR THE SOLDIER.

John F. Watson vs. *Augustus Dowling*.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from an alleged infringement of a copyright claimed by the plaintiff for a book on military tactics, called "The School for the Soldier," published by him.

The defendant claimed that the book was substantially the same as "Hardee's Tactics," published by the Government, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any copyright therefor.

The Court reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., on the opening of Central Park on the Petition of Isaac Adriance and Seth B. Jones.*—Report of Referee in all things confirmed, and order to that effect and declaring title, &c., to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Robertson and White.

Brown vs. *Platt* et. al. Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON J. *Schultz* vs. *Bammer*. Bail reduced to $1,000.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Etheria	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Melecta	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA

Adriatic	New York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")
North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WATT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the latest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. H. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie. Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie paying banks. JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Just published, a tract of 20 pages, with the above title, adapted to the times. By LEWIS TAPPAN. For sale at No. 61 John st., third story. Price $1 a hundred. An excellent tract for circulation at this crisis. Persons ordering them by mail can have 25 for 40 cents, including postage. W. E WHITING.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—15,000 COPIES ISSUED IN FOUR WEEKS.—A superior collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freeman's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great Slaughter of Traitors in the days of King Jehoshaphat." All for 10 cents, or $5 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

JUST DUG UP AT WASHINGTON.—A REmarkable Southern Book, 50c. BLUE BOOK of all the officers in the country, 25c. Abstracted Indiana Trust Bonds, 1861, $1.
ALFRED HUNTER, Bookseller, Washington D. C.
ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York Agents for Publishers.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. References—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PASSAGE'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 366 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An aggregate of over thirteen thousand additional troops have reached Washington within the past week, and these troops have generally taken the place of those which have been pushed forward across the Potomac, to swell the grand army of invasion. Military movements were quite active yesterday, but the caution with which everything is now done by the War Department precludes the possibility of explaining their meaning. It is rumored in Washington again, however, that the rebel forces intend to make an attack this week. They have, it is asserted by those who are supposed to be in the secrets of the enemy, one hundred and eighty thousand men in the field, and that they will soon make an attempt to surround Washington, under the direction of BEAUREGARD, is considered not improbable. At any rate, the War Department seems to be preparing for such a possibility. Gen. McDOWELL yesterday made himself fully acquainted with the positions occupied by the enemy, through the medium of a balloon, in which were a telegraph operator and two topographical engineers. This operation, it is to be hoped, will prevent the recurrence of any more such affairs as that of Vienna, as the exact localities of all the enemy's batteries, masked and otherwise, are now known.

The calls of the Union men in Texas are not to be disregarded, as will be seen by our dispatches this morning. A naval expedition of great magnitude is soon to be fitted out to operate on that coast, consisting of transports carrying munitions of war, and small vessels-of-war with troops on board—the latter to take the field at some convenient point, as the nucleus around which the Union men can rally to the support of the Government. Another coil in the great boa-constrictor!

Harper's Ferry is probably once more in possession of the Government, and this without striking a blow. On Saturday, at noon, the advance of Col. STONE'S column, which has been operating on the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry and Seneca reached Point of Rocks, on the way to the Ferry, and one of Gen. PATTERSON'S columns is reported to have passed through Greencastle, in the same direction. This intelligence comes through Baltimore. We have also a corroborative dispatch from Hagerstown, which states that the Sixth, the Fifteenth and the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments had marched to take possession of the Maryland Heights, looking down upon the Ferry. The position of Gen. CADWALLADER'S command appears to be unchanged. Four regiments are in camp about a mile east of Williamsport; DOUBLEDAY'S Battery is on the Williamsport Bluffs; PERKIN'S Light Artillery Battery is between Hagerstown and Williamsport; four regiments are two miles from Williamsport, on the Greencastle road; five companies of cavalry are a mile below Hagerstown, on the Frederick road; three regiments are one mile further south, and two regiments are twelve miles below Hagerstown, on the Sharpsburg turnpike.

The rebel battery at Sewell's Point, in consequence of the damage done, and likely to be done, by the rifled cannon on the Rip Raps, has been removed from its former location to one which is considered more safe—safety being a principal desideratum in all the hostile operations of the Confederates. The first shot fired from the cannon, it is now ascertained, struck the corner of the rebel magazine, and came near causing an explosion. The success attained with this gun has induced the rifling of several other pieces in the Fortress for the use of the same projectile. A steamer started for Norfolk on Saturday morning, bearing a flag of truce, for the purpose of conveying thither several persons desirous of going, but she was not allowed to proceed further than Craney Island, where she was met by a rebel steamer, which took off her passengers. A great number of fugitives from Norfolk, it was ascertained, would come down in a day or two. Gen. BUTLER has issued a notice with the object of diminishing the number of idle visitors to the fortress. No person is hereafter to be permitted to land there, or to visit the camps, from motives of mere curiosity.

Our Washington correspondent intimates that it is the intention of the Government to blockade the port of Charleston in a manner which has probably not been dreamed of by the *Mercury*. The idea however, is not original, but is borrowed from the Charleston rebels themselves. It is proposed to load vessels with stone, and sink them across the entrance of the harbor, in such manner as to prevent all ingress or egress. This will allow of the withdrawal of all the naval vessels now there except one.

The ship *Windsor Forest*, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday, reports having been chased by a suspicious-looking schooner when off Carysfort Reef; the stranger showed no colors, but had a number of men on her decks, and a lookout at each masthead. The Captain of the *Windsor Forest* believed her to be a privateer.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers, under command of Col. McCUNN, left their encampment at the Battery, at 3 P.M. yesterday, and proceeded to Pier No. 2, North River, where they embarked for Elizabethport, from which place they will take the New Jersey Central Railroad for Washington. About 200 of the men were left behind. The Thirty-first Regiment, under command of Col. PRATT, which were encamped at Blackwell's Island, came to the City at 11 o'clock on Saturday night and are now quartered at the Park Barracks. They received their pay from the State yesterday morning.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, accompanied by his family, Mrs. STOWE, Prof. RAYMOND, FRANK CHURCH, Esq., and others, visited "Camp Plymouth," the home of the Brooklyn Phalanx, yesterday afternoon. Interesting religious exercises took place, consisting of singing by Prof. RAYMOND, and a sermon by Mr. BEECHER. A sketch of the proceedings may be found elsewhere in our columns. The Phalanx numbers 950 men, and is in an advanced state of drill.

Gen. LANE, having received his commission as Brigadier-General of the Kansas Volunteers, intends to make immediate preparations to invade Arkansas, with a view to forming a junction with the forces under Gen. PRICE, which are expected soon to drop down the Mississippi to Memphis. Gen LANE, it is stated, will have a force of seven thousand men under his command, all raised in Kansas. He will doubtless soon ascertain the truth of the statements which locate the redoubtable BEN MCCULLOCH at Maysville, Ark., at the head of a formidable body of rebels, with cavalry and artillery.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., reached this port last evening. Her mails are three days later than those by the *Bavaria*. The American question continues to be the principal topic of discussion in British and Continental circles, and France had made a declaration of neutrality similar to that of England. We give copious extracts from our files, prominent among which is another letter from the London *Times'* correspondent, detailing his experience at Pensacola.

From our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City we receive details of affairs in the Territory of Utah to the 31st of May. Intelligence had reached there that the Government intends to withdraw the regular troops from the Territory, and considerable speculation was indulged in as to the effects of the withdrawal. It was understood that the Governor *pro tem.* would protest against the movement, as it would leave the inhabitants too much exposed to attacks from untriendly Indians. Should the measure be carried out, however, it was believed that one effect would be to lower the price of grain and hay.

The Stock Market on Saturday opened with a fair degree of steadiness and prices were a shade better than on Friday. At the close, however, the feeling was dull. New-York Central 73½; Missouris 37¾.

The Kentucky Concordat.

The arrangement which has been made between Gen. McCLELLAN and the State authorities of Kentucky, for preserving the peaceful attitude of Kentucky, doubtless has the approbation of Gen. SCOTT and the Administration, and must rest on excellent considerations of political and social policy. The arrangement itself is complete in its protection of the rights and honor of the Government. One of the stipulations of Gen. BUCKNER (who acts for Gov. MAGOFFIN) is this: "The Kentucky authorities will protect the United States property in the State; *will enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretation of the United States Court*, and will enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States." Among the Federal laws to be enforced in Kentucky will be that against treason, and the law of blockade. This will prevent all further treasonable movements in Kentucky, and perfect the embargo on supplies to the rebels, heretofore sent by public enemies over the roads of Kentucky. We know that the rebels will resent this action of Kentucky. Only a few days ago the Memphis *Bulletin*, probably having word of the arrangement, broke out as follows:

"It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus, Ky., will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

We believe that the compact between McCLELLAN and MAGOFFIN will be kept. We believe that MAGOFFIN is a Union man at heart, according to knowledge; and so believe all who know the man personally. But he owes his office, unfortunately, to Senator BRECKENRIDGE, and has felt bound, as a man who recognizes the deep obligations of friendship, to sympathize with Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. But it is now thought that the most ultra of the Secessionists of Kentucky, are satisfied of the wisdom and safety of Kentucky's position, and are glad of the opportunity to escape from the perdition that secession would have brought upon them.

This arrangement of Gen. McCLELLAN, if kept by Kentucky, is a shocking back-set to the Confederate States. It embargoes the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; it paralyzes the Memphis Railroad route to Columbus, Ky.; renders a dead loss to the rebels the long maintained and large camps at Union-City and at Gallatin, near the Tennessee line. It destroys the utility of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, reaching Louisville by way of Clarksville, Tenn. And it closes the mouth of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, which pass to the Ohio through Kentucky, and which, during a considerable part of the year, are most valuable and almost indispensable outlets of Tennessee and Alabama to the South. And it fully protects Cairo as the base of future and overwhelming movements against Memphis and the rebel country below.

There has been much unfriendly criticism on the indifferent position of Kentucky in the present conspiracy against the Government. It has not always been just. We should remember that it is fair in these strange times to make a distinction between the people of a State and their organized State Government. Should we hold the people of Western Virginia responsible for the treason of JOHN LETCHER and the Richmond Junta? Should we refuse countenance to Missouri because her Governor, JACKSON, is a traitor and a fugitive? Should we punish Gov. HICKS, who appears to have been consistently loyal, because so many of the citizens of his State have been irrepressible in their treason? As little should we suspect and harshly condemn the people of Kentucky, because their Governor, MAGOFFIN, sent an insulting message to the Government, and others of her prominent politicians have been uttering very diluted Union sentiments. We should remember, and we call attention specially to the fact, in honor of Kentucky, that the Legislature, who are the immediate and nearest representatives of the people of the State, have all along been loyal; have rejected MAGOFFIN'S extravagant recommendations for military preparation; have taken the disposal of the State arms out of the hands where it rested before, and placed it in the control of a special board of true Union men; have provided that no arms shall be issued to any military companies, unless their members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is the official action of Kentucky, taken in opposition to, and in spite of, the chief Executive of the State. There is no treason in it, and no winking at treason. And those who know well the popular heart of Kentucky, are confident in saying that the people have only wanted a bold leader, long since to have been in arms for the Union, almost *en masse*.

It is true Kentucky has allowed Secessionists to recruit in the State, and send whole regiments to aid the Confederate rebellion. There is no law in any State of the Union to prevent its citizens forming themselves into companies and departing to any other State. Those citizens of Kentucky who have gone to Virginia and joined the Confederate army, left, in the first place for the State of Tennessee, then in the Union; and they left without arms. In like manner, and much more recently, two companies have organized in counties of southern Illinois, and gone South to join PILLOW'S forces in West Tennessee. They could have gone from any northern State with equal impunity, the State authorities being invested with no power by law to prevent. Yet no one thinks of holding loyal Illinois responsible for this petty treason—and why, Kentucky?

But even admitting Kentucky to have been always loyal and always ready to take up arms for the Government, may it not be regarded now as a happy accident that she was allowed to drift into her present singular position? Kentucky is an example to the entire South of the exemption of a Slave State from all the evils of war, simply by remaining faithful to the Union. Not only are all her rights respected—for all fugitive slaves from Kentucky are promptly returned, and will continue to be returned—not only are the mail facilities of her people unimpaired—not only does the Government freely buy from the citizens of Kentucky whatever they have to sell, and aid them in getting from abroad whatever they desire to consume; but more than this, the Government even consults the conveniences and prejudices of a large mass of her citizens, by refraining from military movements among them, the right of which Kentucky does not pretend to dispute. As compared with Virginia, girt with fire, trodden by near two hundred thousand armed men, her substance consumed, her farms desolated, railroads, turnpikes and towns destroyed, a reign of terror established over opinion and speech, every necessary and adjunct of peaceful, happy life rudely assailed, Kentucky, with its freedom of thought, its pursuit of peaceful industry, its exemption from even the presence of soldiery and the dread of war, is a perfect Paradise.

The saddened people of the seceded South are beginning to appreciate the blessings of Kentucky loyalty; and hundreds of them are flocking to Kentucky with their families, seeking homes in the beautiful and quiet towns, and on the famed blue grass farms of that State. We learn that, from this cause, rents have materially advanced in the pleasant villages of the interior; and in many of the most desirable, it is no longer possible to find houses to rent.

There is still another advantage in the present attitude of Kentucky, that deserves consideration. Though the State is really in, and of the Union, and loyal to the Government in its war against traitors, it is nevertheless, for many practical and useful purposes, neutral ground. War rudely dissolves all social intercourse, and inflicts often deep grievances on families, which are only justified as unavoidable evils. The position of Kentucky breaks somewhat the harsh repulsions of North and South, and gives society, in each section, an opportunity to preserve some of the amenities of existence. Kentucky not being armed against the seceded States, the latter have not prohibited the exit of citizens and sojourners to Kentucky, nor the entrance of people from Kentucky to their own borders. We know of numerous creditors of the Free States, who, since the war began, have visited their honest debtors in the South, passing through the South, and returned with their dues fully paid. And the Press has daily teemed for for weeks, with instances of loyal Unionists in the Confederate States, who have saved their lives by making good their escape into the "neutral" land of Kentucky, whence their return to their homes was unobstructed.

The French Declaration of Neutrality.

The foreign mails bring us the declaration of neutrality in American affairs, issued by the Emperor of the French. This document, it will be observed, achieves its purpose quite as thoroughly as that of the British Government, while it is free from one or two characteristics by which the latter justly aroused the ire of the Northern people. It was not issued in undue and undignified haste, without waiting for conference with the representative of the new Administration at Washington, known to be on his way to Europe. Its language is carefully studied to recognize the Government of the United States as existing in unaltered vigor, and as maintaining peaceful relations with France; while the South is referred to, not as a Government at all, but as "States claiming to form a particular confederation." Thus anything like a recognition of an equality of the parties in the struggle is distinctly avoided. As we are not prepared to demand that France shall take up our quarrel by land or sea; or that its cruisers shall pursue and seize Southern privateers as pirates, in anticipation of the amendment to the Parisian doctrine, which the acceptance of our Government will perfect; we must approve this action of the French Government as a necessary measure in the circumstances, and one executed with all possible delicacy.

WHAT COBB WILL DO WITH HIS COTTON.—Some details of Mr. COBB'S scheme of cotton financiering have reached us. It is proposed, it seems, to relieve each planter at once of half his crop and transport it to New-Orleans. When it has reached that point, England will be notified of its readiness for her ships; and will of course break up the blockade and take it. The remainder of the crop will be moved subsequently, and with a similar result.

This project will doubtless answer the primary purpose for which it was designed. It is quite rational enough for rebel reasons; and it will of course bring the cotton and dispose of the scrip. But at New-Orleans the chances are that the staple will fall into the hands of Uncle Sam rather than those of John Bull. The latter has declared he will in no circumstances interfere with the blockade; while the former has ample warrant for regarding cotton obtained a means of raising a war revenue, as contraband, to be seized under neutral flags, or, if necessary, in warehouses at New-Orleans. It must not be forgotten that that city is at the mercy of hostile squadrons, moving both up and down the river; and that it has no defences sufficient to repel a fleet, whose shot and shell could destroy it in a few hours. New-Orleans and its cotton deposits would thus be laid in ashes before Europe should get the first bale.

Northern Freedom of Speech.

Mr. GREGORY, the Irish advocate employed by the secession agents in London to put their case through Parliament, has to be contented with putting it through the columns of the *Times*. There is nothing in this effort—which was heralded as an exhaustive demonstration of the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederation—which deserves the name of argument. It is a recital of the usual platitudes and sophisms of his clients, with some adroit appeals to that most accessible of an Englishman's sympathies, self-interest. But there is one point in which Mr. GREGORY is original, and deserves notice. He declares he is overwhelmed with letters from the Northern States, urging him in passionate terms, to press his advocacy to success, as the only means of defeating the National Government, and bringing the war to a close. And he argues that but for the terrorism which prevails in the North, these wishes would find open utterance, and from a mass of the population so numerous as to give them great political weight. We are quite prepared to believe that Mr. GREGORY is in receipt of the correspondence he describes. We have traitors of various kinds among us, and it is fair to assume the existence of a class willing to see England victorious over their country. But a vulgar mistake of the barrister throws much doubt upon the numerical strength he ascribes to this specific class. There is no terrorism in the Northern States. Men everywhere speak their opinions with entire freedom. Secession sentiments are uttered as loudly as any other; and there is hardly, perhaps, a community in the North without its swaggerer, to bluster on the side of treason and rebellion. In this City we have three daily journals of small importance, violently and abusively hostile to the Government, and open in their sympathy with the South. There are one or two others, of large circulation, known to have the same decided proclivities; but who are compelled to a certain demonstrative loyalty, by the fear, not of violence, but of the entire demolition of their subscription lists. Terrorism, therefore, excercises no despotism over thought in the Free States. A safe measure of the justice of this assertion may be had by ascertaining whether one instance of compulsory return to the South can be found to balance the enforced flight, for opinion's sake, of the ten thousand who have been driven hither by the rebels. Mr. GREGORY'S statement about his American letters may go for what it is worth, but his inference is palpably worthless.

A Fair Estimate of our Case.

Notwithstanding the unjust and incorrect statement of the English Press concerning the position assumed by the United States on the right of privateering, it would be erroneous to believe that its views have been shared, or its opinions indorsed, by the Continental papers. We notice, on the contrary, that while some of them have remained silent on the subject, others have, with a laudable readiness, acknowledged the true character of our interference in the debates which took place in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and have spoken of us with that respect for justice and truth, for which England is often inclined to substitute cotton crops and manufacturing interests. Among the papers which have shown themselves the open advocates of our position at that period, we will mention the *Nord*, published in the French language at Brussels. That paper, which passes for the accredited organ of the Russian Government, but is really controlled by that of France, has lately expressed on our affairs views calculated to give a high opinion of its knowledge of international jurisprudence, and of its acquaintance with our Constitution, and with the diplomatic acts of our Government.

Reasoning according to the various opinions uttered by writers on the law of nations and international laws, the *Nord* enters into an elaborate discussion of the rights of our Government, and concludes by saying that the seceding States are *revolted provinces* which the Nation has a right to reduce to submission; that the war between the North and the South is not a legitimate but a civil war; and that the Constitution grants sovereign privileges to Congress, and to the President of the United States, in reference to all measures calculated to bring it to an end.

Passing from this point to another, the *Nord* quotes the opinions of WHEATON, MARKENS and VATTEL on civil war, and speaks of the duties of foreign nations towards the country where it prevails. It admits that in the case of war between the different provinces of a single State founded upon the most perfect union, foreign Powers can recognize the right of war and the quality and character of enemies to the two contending parties, and observe towards each of them the rights and duties of neutrals. In reference to the recognition of the right of belligerent, granted by England to the Southern Confederacy, the *Nord* is of opinion that this act does not imply the acknowledgment of its sovereignty.

In conclusion, the *Nord* examines the position assumed by our Government in reference to privateering, and far from attributing to us a desire to oppose its abolition, as the English papers have repeatedly done, it speaks approvingly of its attitude, and of the wisdom of the measures it proposed. It says that the demand of M. MARCY respecting the rights of property in maritime war, is conformable with the best interests of all the Powers, with the warmest wishes of the friends of civilization and humanity, and with the soundest doctrines of the law of nations. If the amendment to the first article of the treaty of Paris proposed by M. MARCY was not accepted, it was owing to the opposition of England, and perhaps also to the hesitation of France. As to Russia, she was resolutely decided to accept it. If the Government of the United States is now exposed to the attacks of Southern privateers, and if the merchant navy of England, and of the other Powers, run an equal danger, the fault lies mainly with the English Cabinet, which alone obstinately resisted the adoption of the amendment.

The opinion of the *Nord*, it will be seen, exonerates us from the charge made by England of refusing our sanction to the abolition of privateering, and throws the responsibility of the existence of that scourge upon the shoulders of England. Though we never doubted a moment the views of our Government in that respect, and of the moral attitude it occupied in the European Conference of 1856, we are glad to see it acknowledged by a paper whose contributors belong, we believe, almost exclusively, to the Diplomatic Corps. This tardy reparation, by restoring to us our true character, will undoubtedly cause the foreign Governments to welcome the proposition of Mr. SEWARD, adhering to the resolution adopted by the Congress of Paris concerning privateering, inasmuch as our delay is acting upon them is rather to be attributed to the imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN than to any repugnance on our part to accept the doctrine they embodied.

A Fugitive Sovereign.

The bridge-burning traitor who lately governed Missouri is still in full flight—no one knows where. The last seen of him was on Wednesday, at the little town of Syracuse, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, but he was then on horse, sweeping southwestwardly at a hot and furious pace, apparently making for the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. Whether he will ever reach that happy land, and whether he will stay there if he should attain it, we shall know by and by. In the meantime, we would urge him not to stay his steed till he reaches the Mexican line, where he will find congenial confederates in a score of rebel Mexican Governors, and where, moreover, he can enjoy, for the rest of his natural life, a style of Government precisely like that which he is ambitious to rear on the ruins of this glorious Union.

This grand hegira of the fugacious FOX JACKSON is one of the most extraordinary flights on record. It almost rivals that of MAHOMET, or the midnight gallop of the witch-pursued Tam O'Shanter. Ten days ago he left St. Louis, in the most frightful state of excitement and terror, fleeing toward his Capital—securing himself from pursuit, as he vainly imagined, by burning the bridges behind him as he fled. He had hardly arrived at Jefferson City, however, before he got wind that the terrible LYON was in full chase, and already was almost at his heels. Filching from the State treasury-box what little money it contained, and seizing all the available cannon and military stores, he embarked in hot haste on a steamboat for Booneville, at which point was a whisky distillery and a camp of Secessionists. But again, and suddenly, the inevitable LYON is in the rear, with an immense and overwhelming host of "Dutch."

So the craven traitor dodged swiftly away from LYON, and dodged, too, from his own friends, who were soon all enrolled by LYON in the category of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. One report announced that JACKSON and staff had taken flight for the West on horseback; another said that he was supposed to have fled to Arkansas; a third gave the Indian Territory as his destination; while still another reported that the last seen of him was on the top of a distant hill, fleeing for parts unknown. From the top of that hill, however, it now appears that he galloped southward to Syracuse, where he arrived with 500 men on Tuesday last, and where, according to the telegraph, after *impressing* the the property of both enemies and friends, and being afraid of further pursuit, he suddenly disappeared, fleeing onward and southward toward Warsaw. At last advices, the Union troopers were in chase after him once more, with but little hope, however, of being able to overtake him.

As he flees, he shrieks for fifty thousand men; but the only response to his cry is from the fifty thousand demons that his fancy paints as being in pursuit. So, the miserable rebel is speeding through the State of which he claims to be Governor—speeding as if the arch-fiend himself was after him. And well he may; for, though the devil is currently credited with being a roaring lion, the LYON who now pursues JACKSON is more to be dreaded by him than even the devil. JACKSON is the first rebel Governor who has taken to his heels, but he is not likely to be the last.

A UNION OR A FEDERATION?—The use of the term "Federal," as descriptive of the Government of the United States, is peculiarly infelicitous. We find constantly recurring in the daily papers the words "Federal forces," instead of "United States," or "Union," or "Government," or "National" forces.

"Federal" is precisely synonymous with "Confederate," and the bare use of the word is a partial admission of the Calhoun theory of a "Compact between States." This, in fact, is the definition which WEBSTER gives of the word. It tends to confuse the ideas of foreigners as to the nature of our Government, and enables the London *Times* to put an argument into an epithet when it speaks of those "two hot-headed *Federations*."

The title given to the volume of masterly essays of HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY, was a misnomer. It should have been called the "Unionist." The very object of the work was to advocate the substitution of a Union and a Constitution for the old "Act of Confederation," which had proved a failure. The one idea of these great men was Union, or rather Unity, as opposed to Federation, "*E Pluribus Unum*"—"From many a *Unit*." "I propose," said HAMILTON, "to discuss in a series of papers, the following interesting particulars: *The utility of the* UNION *to your political peosperity..... The insufficiency of the present Confederation to preserve that Union.... The necessity of a* GOVERNMENT, *at least equally energetic with the one proposed, to the attainment of this object.... The conformity of the proposed Constitution to the true principles of Republican Government.*".... Here is no "Federation." It was for a Union and a Constitution that these great minds ransacked history and exhausted logic to build up a prophetic argument which is only short of inspiration.

Let the ill-omened word, then, be dismissed to the service of the theorists of "Compact" and "dissolution,"—of "construction" and "reconstruction,"—to whom it belongs. The fathers abolished the Confederation. They gave us the life and being of a nation. They gave us a *country*, "*one and indivisible*," and it is for that country that our people are ready to make every patriotic sacrifice.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN

Shipment of British Troops to Canada

A French Proclamation of Neutrality in American Affairs.

Construction of a New Ministry at Turin.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN PORTUGAL

SETTLEMENT OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

End of the New-Zealand War.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, June 12, arrived here yesterday.

A few unimportant particulars of her news have been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon* at St. Johns.

The *Europa* arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, June 8, and at Liverpool on the 9th.

The *Coronet*, from Savannah to Liverpool, got on shore on Huntiag Island, about 30 miles from Tybee Light, and was lying in 13 feet water.

The Great Ship Company has chartered the *Great Eastern* to the Government, for the conveyance of troops to Quebec.

The Ambassadors from the King of Siam, bearing presents for the Emperor of the French, have arrived at Toulon.

The artillery of the Syrian expeditionary corps has commenced disembarking here.

The civil war in America has given rise to apprehensions that French trade may suffer inconvenience and loss from one or other of the belligerents, and endeavors are made to obtain the limitation of the evils within as narrow limits as possible.

The continued threatening aspect of affairs in America, and the apprehension that the Northern States may seek to hatch up a truce with the South by a war with Spain, on the pretext of her annexation of San Domingo, exercises a depressing influence upon the trades of Paris and Lyons, whose principal markets are precisely in these countries now menaced with war.

The Madrid *Correspondencia*, referring to the dispatch stating that President LINCOLN had declared that if Spain occupied San Domingo, she would do so at her risk and peril, says that the Government has received no official notice of any such declaration having been made, but that it is prepared to defend the integrity of the territory which it has annexed to Spain.

At Havre, the importations from America, and of Russian wheat from England, during the week, were 68 000 hectolitres, the American being superior to Russian in quality.

The obsequies of Count CAVOUR had been performed with almost royal pomp; all the houses were draped with black.

The new Ministry has been formed. Baron RICASOLI is President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Opinione* insists that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine, and should carry out the programme of Count CAVOUR.

The municipality of Florence will erect a mausoleum to Count CAVOUR, at Santa Croca.

The health of the Pope is entirely reestablished. It is denied that GARIBALDI is ill.

We learn from Portugal that a royal proclamation prohibits the open-air meetings convened on Sunday by the Patriotic Society.

It is said that seditious manifestoes have been distributed among the troops.

An ordinance has been published at Warsaw enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabitants are prohibited from wearing, viz.: square cape, Polish tunics, amaranth-colored waistcoats and neck-ties, colored boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut.

The Grand Duke MICHAEL is expected at Warsaw.

In the sitting of the Legislative Assembly at Bucharest on June 6, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the complete union of the Danubian Principalities, and that an International Conference would shortly assemble at Paris, for the purpose of settling the question in a satisfactory manner.

The National Central Commission has been convened.

A telegram from Constantinople of June 9, announces that the International Conference, in its sitting of Friday last, resolved that the Governor of the Lebanon should be appointed for three years, and that he could not be dismissed without a previous understanding between the Porte and the Great Powers. At the end of the three years the Porte is to come to a fresh understanding with the Powers respecting the Government of the Lebanon.

The Conference unanimously resolved that the Governor of Lebanon might be chosen, without distinction, from among the Christian subjects of the Sultan, in any Province of the Empire. The settlement is definitive.

A dispatch from Canton, of April 30, says the French and English Embassies are established at Peking. The Chinese Government are resolved to establish an English school at Peking. Japan is quiet.

The New-Zealand war terminated on March 14, by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The *Moniteur* has the following:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate Confederation.

In consequence, His Majesty, considering Article 14 of the naval law of August, 1681, the 34 Article of the law of the 10th of April, 1825. Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, 313, and following of the *Code Pénal Maritime*, and Article 21 of the *Code Napoléon*,

Declares:

1. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligérent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads longer than 24 hours, excepting in case of compulsory delay (*relache forcée.*)

2. No sale of goods belonging to prizes is allowed in our ports and roadsteads.

3. Every Frenchman is prohibited from taking a commission under either of the two parties to arm vessels of war, or to accept letters of marque for privateering purposes, or to assist in any manner

whatsoever the equipment or armament of a vessel of war or privateer of either party.

4. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking service either in the land army or on board vessels of war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties.

5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad must likewise abstain from any act which, committed in violation of the laws of the empire, or of international law, might be considered as an act hostile to one of the two parties, and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe. All persons acting contrary to the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present declaration will be prosecuted, if required, conformably to the enactments of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, and of Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the application that might be made against such offenders of the enactments of the 91st Article of the *Code Napoleon*, and of Articles 68 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, on the merchant service, 313 and following of the Penal Code for the Navy.

His Majesty declares, moreover, that every Frenchman contravening the present enactments will have no claim to any protection from his Government against any acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents might exercise or decree. NAPOLEON.

THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW POINTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, June 10.

The civil war in America has given rise to apprehensions that French trade may suffer inconvenience and loss from one or other of the belligerents, and endeavors are made to obtain the limitation of the evils within as narrow limits as possible. A petition has been presented to the Senate, and as it has called forth the expression of the opinion of that body upon maratime law, a brief account may be of interest. The petition states that previous to the sixteenth century, trade with the enemy was prohibited, which prohibition was submitted to, and every description of merchandise was deemed lawful prize. In 1605 England and France came to an understanding, and published a list of articles deemed contraband of war—that is to say, goods that might be lawfully captured when shipped for an enemy's country. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick limited contraband of war to arms and ammunition. The treaty of Utrecht, to which the naval Powers of Europe, and even Venice, were parties, added victuals and materials for the construction and fitting of men-of-war to the list of contraband of war, but declared gold and silver free. The stipulations were reproduced in the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Paris, under LOUIS XV., and of Versailles. The treaty of 1856 left contraband of war undefined; and the petition proposes that arms, warlike instruments, and ammunition should alone be considered contraband of war. The Senate states that the Emperor has never ceased to propose, in his diplomatic relations, arrangements favorable to the free movement of merchant ships, and that his Government has endeavored to make an agreement with other Powers to frame a list of contraband goods, so as to leave no doubt in case of a naval war. These propositions were not accepted during the Crimean and Chinese wars, and the question must be left to further discussion between Governments. The petition further asks, since privateering is abolished, and the commerce of belligerents will be safe under a neutral flag, that merchant ships, not carrying contraband of war, may not be liable to capture by men-of-war. The Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and other French ports, have petitioned in the same sense. But the Senate replied that the United States, having refused to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, are threatened with incalculable loss. If the Southern privateers should put a stop to Northern navigation reprisal will ensue. War on land is the source of inevitable calamities, and is not exempt from the evils which attend naval war; consequently the Senate defends the right of capturing merchant ships, because their sailors may be sent on board the war vessels of the enemy, and because the vessel and cargo would be lawful prize if taken in an enemy's port. To abandon the right to capture merchant ships would be to gratuitously weaken the naval force of France, who would be the greater loser by accepting the propositions, as she possesses few colonies and little foreign trade. The object of war is to force the enemy to conclude peace; to succeed, every element of victory should be used—navy, army, expenditure of men and money, and the destruction of everything that might become an arm in the enemy's hands. France ought not to resign the power of capturing ships, which constitute the chief wealth of the nations she may be at war with. Great care should be taken not to sanction humanitarian projects, the premature application whereof would be a cause of weakness if even reciprocity were promised to France.

CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

From the London Globe.

For the due protection of our interests in Canada during the American crisis, the Government has come to the resolution of making an increase to our present exceedingly small military force in that colony. One regiment—the Forty-seventh—has been under orders for the last fortnight, and it embark from Ireland during the present week. Two others—the Thirtieth, and the Fourth Battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles, accompanied by a Battery of Artillery form Aldershott, will be dispatched in the course of a few days. The act of the Government in sending out this small military reinforcement to British North America, is simply one of those measures of prudence which it would be inexcusable recklessness to neglect. It is quite possible that in the present captious frame of mind of some of our transatlantic friends it may be misrepresented, and held forth as a political demonstration. If it be thus represented, we shall be sorry, but we cannot help it. When *proximus ardet*, it is high time to see that our own fire brigade is on a proper footing, and if we were to forego such a necessary precaution it would be but a sacrifice of wisdom at the shrine of false delicacy—a neglect of our own interests in order to propitiate a jealous susceptibility to which we are in no respect called upon to succumb. We are now simply about to make our Canadian garrisons as strong as they were ten years ago. Before the Crimean war the army was much more scattered than at present: there was no Aldershott, no Curragh, no Shorncliffe camp. Regiments were spread about the United Kingdom and the colonies after a fashion we have not lately witnessed. Since we began to make our regular army a body of skilled soldiers, we have adopted the theory of leaving the usual military stations with but skeleton garrisons, and of retaining at head quarters, as it were, a large body of troops ready to be sent to any quarter in which events of the ordinary run might render the presence of a proper force advisable. In sending out three regiments of infantry and a small detachment of artillery to Canada, we are only augmenting the garrison of that Colony so as to make it like what it was under the old system. In addition to the Royal Canadian Regiment, some four or five battalions of the Line were always quartered in Canada before the outbreak of the war with Russia. At the present moment there is but one battalion of the line in all Canada, and in sending three more there we merely restore for the moment the establishment which it was deemed necessary to maintain in other times. In those days we had England and Ireland, and most of our colonial possessions, properly occupied in a military sense. We gave this up in order to form at home an efficient army of reserve, from which to take what soldiers we wanted whenever we might consider it necessary to resume our proper footing in any dependency where there should be reason to anticipate more than ordinary trouble or excitement. We thus make the military force of Canada equal to what it was before we adopted the plan of denuding our outstations for the purpose of maintaining a respectable force as a nucleus at head-quarters. If this explanation be necessary, we trust it will also be sufficient, and that we shall have no unreasonable complaints about a step taken so palpably in defence of our own interests only. In their union and strength the United States have always received from the present generation of English statesmen, and from the English public, a larger amount of confidence and friendship than any other foreign Power. It is not our fault if it has not been invariably reciprocated. In their hour of difficulty and trial they will receive from us the same consideration and good feeling. We should be sorry if the step now taken by the Government were misconstrued into a variation from this course. No one who is not either mischievous or incapable of sober reflection, can torture it into a political movement, much less a hostile demonstration. A disturbance round the corner is a good reason for having a policeman in the street. An unsettled state of things across a frontier makes a similar step advisable in the case of Canada, and this simply and solely is all the Ministry has done.

From the London Times.

Half the North American Continent pertains to the British Crown; and this dependency, so vast and so valuable, lies on the borders of a powerful and aggressive Republic. The people of the United States have often amused themselves with talk about the appropriation of Canada, and have elevated into a "doctrine" the theory that the whole continent is theirs by destiny, and that, though foreign claims may be allowed to die out, they must never receive any fresh confirmation or extension. Under these circumstances, it might be fancied that our border would be bristling with bayonets, and that a colony so healthy as well as so immense would absorb an army of itself. Very different is the truth of the case. The entire garrison of Canada might be packed in a couple of steamers. A good half of all the troops quartered in the province might be comfortably accommodated in the Wellington Barracks. There are some 2,000 in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, but if every soldier were taken from every North American station, and the whole force were paraded in a mass, it would barely exceed 5,000 men. One of these stations is Newfoundland. The last mails have informed us that even Newfoundland has its liabilities to political disturbance. Election riots have taken place there, and "the troops" have been called out, as in former days they used to be at home. What was the muster of the garrison in the hour of need we do not know, but in March, 1859, it consisted, for all the districts of the island, of 199 foot soldiers and one gunner. How this artilleryman came to be so isolated, or what description of piece he was expected to manage, we cannot pretend to guess; but we have now to announce that, in consequence of events which have convulsed the American Republic, and arrayed the millions of the North against the millions of the South, it has been determined to reinforce the garrison of Canada with a brigade of British Infantry. Of course, there is no calculation of forces in the matter. It has been thought that if all America should fly to arms, marauding parties might possibly, in the heat of national effervescence, swarm here and there over our border, and therefore the most exposed points of our lake frontiers will be provided by these means with a few companies of troops for their protection.

ENGLAND UNABLE TO FOLLOW THE CHANGES OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

From the London Times.

The Americans, accustomed to make their own interest and feelings the standard of international law; to repudiate whatever was inconsistent with their claims to universal dominion in the New World; to support at one time the claims of authority, at another the indefeasible rights of existing majorities; to cite precedents or defy them, as it suited the cause they favored—are now, in all innocence and with full belief in their own consistency, holding within six months two opposite theories of their own Constitution, and expecting Englishmen to change their views just as popular feeling in the States has changed.

The doctrine which we are denounced for not instantly and eagerly acceding to, dates from the 19th of April, 1861. On that day a proclamation of President LINCOLN was received at New-York, calling out a large force of militia to combat the Secessionists, who had just taken Fort Sumter. The Northerners, who till then had been perfectly apathetic, whose leading orators had treated disruption as an irreversible event, and whose newspapers had courteously advocated the seizure of Canada to make up for the loss of the Cotton States, now found in the prospect of a campaign a sufficient reason for repudiating the constitutional theory which had hitherto prevailed. That theory had been fully enunciated by Mr. BUCHANAN, and assented to by the leading statesmen of the North, and by none more completely than by Mr. SEWARD, who, while expressing a hope that the seceders might be coaxed back, yet acknowledged that an appeal to arms was impossible; and who, *even after he became Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, repudiated a war policy on the ground, that the subjugation of recusant force was abhorrent to American principles, and that the last argument of monarchies was inapplicable to the solution of political difficulties in a Republic. The Revolutionary* right to secede was clearly acknowledged by the President of the United States, the authority from whom foreign nations are bound to take the law on constitutional questions relating to the Union. *We may therefore go even so far as to say that if Great Britain had, on the strength of Mr. Buchanan's decision, recognized the independence of South Carolina immediately on her secession, the act would not have been a ground of legitimate complaint.* For nearly four months this view of the case prevailed, and we in this country merely followed in the wake of American discussion when we speculated on the likelihood of the Southerners "coming back;" of the planters seeing their folly in quarreling with their customers, agents, and bankers; of the attachment to the name of American proving too strong for sectional interests and electioneering pique; and of the lovers' quarrel proving a renewing of love. The whole grievance of the Northerners against us is, that we think as they thought six weeks before. The "electric shock" which they describe themselves as having felt when Sumter fell, was, unfortunately, as in the case of the ill-fated telegraph, too weak to be propagated through the mass of the Atlantic. We have not been startled by the fate of the Federal troops who might have been killed in that celebrated fortress. Hence the Government and people of this country have retained, for the most part, the opinions which the Americans themselves held and taught us up to the 18th of April, the day before the New-York firemen changed themselves to Zouaves, and the *Herald* was forced to reconsider its principles by the appearance of a mob in front of its office. If before that date any English member of Parliament, or any English newspaper, had ventured to suggest that the new President should organize a large standing army, blockade 3,000 miles of coast, and invade a flourishing region at the head of 150,000 men, what an outburst of indignation would have met the Machiavellian counsel! How we should have been reminded that a republic rests on the consent of the governed, not, like the old British Empire, on tyranny and taxes; that the Southern States were not a Hindostan, to be reconquered in a twelvemonth; that the people of New-York and other seats of commerce were not likely to make themselves catspaws to carry out England's Abolitionist schemes, by invading the Planting States and encouraging lazy niggers to rebel against their masters! In short, it would have been triumphantly demonstrated that our sympathy for the Federal authority was only affected with the diabolical purpose of embroiling the two sections of the American people. Yet because from a sudden access of patriotic feeling, the Northern populations are organizing a descent on the South, we are expected to forget all the decency and prudence of international intercourse, and join in hounding on the invaders! That the people of the North should be unable to control their anger at finding that an independent foreign Power does not commit itself to demonstrations of hostility against ten millions of civilized men with whom it has no quarrel, and whose rights to independence, though now denied, were admitted by the North itself a few weeks ago shows to what a point of irritability the Americans had been brought by years of prosperity and success.

This country has chosen its course, and is not likely to depart from it. That the Americans should expect us to be swayed by any strong feelings of attachment to the United States' Government, argues an extraordinary forgetfulness of what the conduct of that Government has been to us on all occasions. While our behaviour to the people of the United States has been always conciliatory, it is no exaggeration to say that their Government has been uniformly hostile and ungenerous beyond any European precedent, except perhaps that of the first French Empire. In our European disputes our statesmen, when called upon to face hostile despotisms, have always been haunted by the fear of having the American Government on their backs. Is the paltry quarrel they fixed on us in the business of the enlistment, or the tone of Mr SEWARD'S speeches, likely to rouse us to enthusiasm in the cause of the Government at Washington? Neutrality—strict neutrality—is all that the United States Government can claim; and, as we maintained neutrality in the Italian War, when all our sympathies were awakened, *much more shall we maintain it when we took on a struggle where our judgment still waits for further information, and where we shall assuredly not rejoice in the military successes of either party.*

THE SPEECH MR. GREGORY DID NOT MAKE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Irish member who has so steadily labored to procure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and was prevented from arguing his cause in Parliament, has been permitted to present it in the more friendly columns of the London *Times*. We extract the following:

"It is said the invasion of the South will be the means of restoring freedom of speech and action to the Union party in the seceding States. Your faithful and clear-sighted correspondent, Mr. RUSSELL, has not discovered as yet even the existence of such a party, and I have reason to believe that the British Consuls in the Southern cities would corroborate the statements of Mr. RUSSELL. On the other hand, this I can affirm—that *not a post arrives from the United States that does not bring me letter upon letter from persons in the North requesting me to persevere in my motion, and to urge the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as the writers consider that such an event would be the greatest blessing that could happen to the North, by contributing to a peaceful solution of the quarrel.* They add that to express such an opinion in the present state of excitement would be dangerous, and that they look, therefore, to the dispassionate judgment of foreign countries, which may be heard at home. *You may be assured that there is a 'peaceful separation' party in the North far larger in extent, though as yet unheard, than the 'restoration' party in the South.*

I advocate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because I believe by the separation of the North from the South we may deal an effectual blow at that accursed traffic, the slave trade. Hitherto, we have received obstruction rather than cooperation from the United States in our endeavors to put down that traffic. The Northerners have always contended that Southern prejudices have been a bar to their hearty cooperation with us. They have now got rid of these prejudices; and, as the Cuban slave-trade is mainly carried on by ships sailing from Northern ports and floated by Northern capital, I look forward with confidence to the future action of the United States Government to restrain their citizens, at least, from this odious enterprise. As for the South, the slave-trade has been normally and strictly forbidden by the Constitution; that Constitution has been ratified by the several Confederate States, and I should, had my motion come on, been in a position to prove, from various reasons, to the House of Commons the sincerity of the Southern President and Congress on this point.

I advocate the recognition of the Southern States, because I am of opinion that by this separation the area of slave-occupied territory will be circumscribed, instead of increased. Moreover, all who are opposed to Slavery, but in favor of the reconstruction of the Union must bear in mind the offers lately made by the North to the South, and rejected. These offers were: to recognize Slavery by name, to do away with Personal Liberty bills, and thereby to remove every obstruction in the way of the slave owners to recover fugitives; and last, but not least, to surrender the chief principle of the Chicago Convention, namely, that Slavery should not be permitted in the Territories. This, the main test of Northern principle, they offered to give up, and to hand over to Slavery all Territories south of 36 30, if the South would only come back, submit to Morrill Tariffs and navigation laws, and be ground down by import duties to protect the Pennsylvania ironmaster and the New-England cotton spinner.

I advocate, lastly, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because I believe in their right to assert their independence. In spite of the letters of your able and most respected correspondent, Mr MOTLEY, I should have shown that from the earliest days of American independence, down to the present time, the doctrine of State Sovereignty has been held by some of the most eminent Americans, and that, though it has been chiefly a Southern doctrine, yet that it was endeavored by the North to put it into execution 17 years before South Carolina in 1832, attempted to follow the example. Mr. MOTLEY has forgotten, apparently, the Hartford Convention, in 1815, when State-right resolutions were passed, and secession fully meditated; he has also forgotten what occurred in the State Legislature of Massachusetts, when one branch of that Legislature declared Massachusetts to be out of the Union, should Texas be admitted into it.

Then, as to commercial considerations. The Morrill tariff is an announcement of the break-up of commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe. It is the successful issue of Northern policy, against which the South has invariably, but in vain, protested. The separation nullifies that selfish, short-sighted, retrograde policy, and the Western States ought to be thankful for any event likely to break down a system so utterly opposed to their interests. When the commercial treaty with France was discussed last year, one of the points mainly insisted on by Mr. BRIGHT and the advocates of that measure was this—that every order for French goods was an additional link in that chain by which commerce was to bind the two countries in constant amity; and I entirely and cordially concur with Mr. BRIGHT in that opinion. There are but two countries likely to come into collision with England—France and the United States. With France we have done our best, by means of increased commercial intercourse, to promote and establish peace. Hitherto the vast mercantile transactions between England and the United States have, in spite of perpetual subjects of dispute between us, rendered war impossible; but a Morrill tariff will soon change this state of things.

I have here endeavored to give a sketch of the objects I had in view in urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. I should have done this with perfect good feeling towards the North, and with the most hearty desire for its prosperity. I should not have recommended isolated action on the part of England, but that whatever step we take should be, as far as possible, in conjunction with the other great Powers of Europe."

A DAY AT FORT PICKENS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the *Times* returned to us by this arrival, are dated at Mobile, May 14, and are devoted to a narrative of his visit at Fort Pickens and Pensacola. Chartering a small vessel, the *Diana*, at Mobile, and accompanied by a few gentlemen from that city, the correspondent had proceeded within sight of his destination, when his craft was overhauled by the United States coast-guard steamer *Oriental*, commanded by Master BROWN. His story proceeds:

"As the *Oriental* approaches, the *Diana* throws her foresail aback, and the pretty little craft, with a full-sized United States' ensign flying, and the muzzle of a brass howitzer peeping over her forecastle, ranges up tuff, and taking an easy sweep lies to alongside us. A boat is lowered from her and is soon alongside, steered by an officer; her crew are armed to the teeth with pistols and cutlasses. "Ah I think I have seen you before. What schooner is this?" "The *Diana*, from Mobile." The officer steps on deck and announces himself as Mr BROWN, Master in the United States Navy, in charge of the boarding-vessel *Oriental*. The crew secure their boat and step up after him. The skipper, looking very sulky, hands his papers to the officer. "Now, Sir, make sail, and lie to under the quarter of that steamer, the guardship *Powhatan*."

Mr. BROWN was exceedingly courteous when he heard who the party were. The Mobilians, however, looked as black as thunder; nor were they at all better pleased when they heard the skipper ask if he did not know there was a strict blockade of the port. The *Powhatan* is a paddle steamer of 2,200 tons and ten guns, and is known to our service as the flag-ship of Commodore TATNALL, in Chinese waters, when that gallant veteran gave us timely and kindly proof of the truth of his well known expression, "Blood is thicker than water." Upon her spar deck there is a stout, healthy-looking crew, which seems quite able to attend to her armament of ten heavy ten-inch Dahlgren Columbiads, and the formidable eleven inches of the same family on the forecastle. Her commander, Capt. PORTER, though only a Lieutenant commanding, has seen an age of active service, both in the navy and in the merchant steam marine service, to which he was detailed for six or seven years after the discovery of California. The party were ushered into the cabin, and Capt. PORTER received them with perfect courtesy, heard our names and object, and then entered into general conversation, in which the Mobilians, thawed by his sailorly frankness, gradually joined, as well as they could. Over and over again I must acknowledge the exceeding politeness and civility with which your correspondent has been received by the authorities on both sides in this unhappy war.

Though but little beyond the age of 40, Captain PORTER has been long enough in the navy to have imbibed some of those prejudices which by the profane are stigmatized as fogyisms. Until the day previous he had, he told me, felt disposed to condemn rifled cannon of a small calibre as "gimcracks," but had been rapidly converted to the "Armstrong faith" by the following experiment. He was making target practice with his heavy gun at a distance of some 2,500 yards. At anything like a moderate elevation the experiment was unsatisfactory, and while his gunners were essaying to harmonize cause and effect, the charge and the elevation, he bethought him of a little rifled brass plaything which Capt. DAHLGREN had sent on board a day or two before his departure. To his astonishment the ball, after careering until he thought "it would never stop going," struck the water 1,000 yards beyond the target, and established a reputation he had never believed possible for a howitzer of 6 lb calibre carrying a 12 lb. bolt. He observed that the ancient walls of Fort McRae would not resist this new missile for half an hour.

If it comes to fighting you will hear more of the *Powhatan* and Capt. PORTER. He has been repeatedly in the harbor and along the enemy's works at night in his boat and knows their position thoroughly, and he showed me in his chart the various spots marked off whence he can sweep their works and do them immense mischief. "The *Powhatan* is old, and if she sinks I can't help it." She is all ready for action; boarding-nettings triced up, field pieces and howitzers prepared against night boarding, and the whole of her bows padded internally with dead wood and sails, so as to prevent her main deck being raked as she stands stern on towards the forts. Her crew are as fine a set of fellows as ever I have seen of late days on board a man-of-war. They are healthy, well fed, regularly paid, and can be relied on to do their duty to a man. As far as I could judge, the impression of the officers was that Gen. BRAGG would not expose himself to the heavy chastisement which, in their belief, awaits him if he is rash enough to open fire upon Fort Pickens. As Capt. PORTER is not the senior officer of the fleet he signaled to the flag-ship, and was desired to send us on board.

A ten-oared barge carried the party to the United States frigate *Sabine*, on board of which Flag-Capt. ADAMS hoists his pennant. On our way we had a fair view of the *Brooklyn*, whose armament of 22 heavy guns is said to be the most formidable battery in the American Navy. Her anti-type, the *Sabine*, an old-fashioned 50-gun frigate, as rare an object upon modern seas as an old post-coach is upon modern roads, is reached at last. As one treads her decks, the eyes, accustomed for so many weeks to the outlandish uniforms of brave but undisciplined Southern volunteers, feel *en pays de connaissance*, when they rest upon the solid mass of 300 or 400 quid-rolling, sunburnt, and resolute-looking blue shirted tars, to whom a three-years' cruise has imparted a family aspect which makes them almost as hard to distinguish apart as so many Chinamen.

During the concluding months of her cruise, the political complications of North and South burst into the present rupture, and the day before our visit one of her Lieutenants, a North Carolinian, had left her to espouse, as nearly all the Southern officers of both army and navy have done, the cause of his native State. Capt. ADAMS is in a still more painful predicament. During his eventful voyage, which commenced with a six days' experience in the terrible Bermuda cyclone of November, 1858, he had been a stranger to the bitter sectional animosities engendered by the last election; and had recently joined the blockade of this port, where he finds a son enlisted in the ranks of the C. S. A, and learns that two others form part of the Virginia division of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' forces. Born in Pennsylvania, he married in Louisiana, where he has a plantation and the remainder of his family, and he smiles grimly as one of our companions brings him the playful message from his daughter, who has been elected *vivandière* of a New-Orleans regiment, "that she trusts he may be starved while blockading the South, and that she intends to push on to Washington and get a lock of Old ABE'S hair"—a Sioux lady would have said his scalp.

The veteran sailor's sad story demands deep sympathy. I, however, cannot help enjoying at least the variety of hearing a little of the *ultera pars*. It is now nearly six weeks since I entered "Dixie's Land," during which period I must confess I have had a sufficiency of the music and drums, the cavalliering and the roystering of the Southern gallants. As an impartial observer, I may say I find less bitterness and denunciation, but quite as dogged a resolution upon the Boundhead side. Some experience, or at least observation of the gunpowder argument, has taught us that attack is always a more grateful office than defence, and, if we are to judge of the sturdy resolution of the inmates of Fort Pickens by the looks of the officers and crews of the fleet, Fort Pickens will fall no easy prize, if at all.

After some conversation with Capt. ADAMS, and the ready hospitality of his cabin, he said finally he would take on himself to permit me and the party to land at the Navy-yard and to visit the enemy's quarters, relying on my character as a neutral and a subject of Great Britain that no improper advantage would be taken of the permission. In giving that leave, he was, he said, well aware that he was laying himself open to attack, but he acted on his own judgment and responsibility. We must, however, hoist a flag of truce, as he had been informed by Gen. BRAGG that he considered the intimation he had received from the fleet of the blockade of the port was a declaration of war, and that he would fire on any vessel from the fleet which approached his command. I bade good-bye to Capt. ADAMS with sincere regret, and if—but I may not utter the wish here. Our barge was waiting to take us to the *Oriental*, in which we sailed pleasantly away down to the *Powhattan* to inform Capt. PORTER I had permission to go ashore. Another officer was in his cabin when I entered—Capt. POORE, of the *Brooklyn*, and he seemed a little surprised when he heard that Capt. ADAMS had given leave to all to go on shore. "What, all these editors of Southern newspapers who are with you, Sir!" I assured him they were nothing of the kind, and after a few kind words I made my adieux, and went on board the *Diana* with my companions.

Hoisting one of our only two table-cloths to the masthead as a flag of truce, we dropped slowly with the tide through the channel that runs parallel to one face of Fort Pickens. The wind favored us but little, and the falling breeze enabled all on board to inspect deliberately the seemingly artistic preparations for the threatened attack which frowns and bristles for three miles of forts and batteries arrayed around the slight indenture opposite. Heavy sandbag traverses protect the corners of the parapets, and seem solid enough to defy the heavy batteries ensconced in earthworks around the lighthouse, which to an outside glance seems the most formidable point of attack, directed as it is against the weaker flank of the fort at its most vulnerable angle.

A few soldiers and officers upon the rampart appeared to be inhaling the freshening breeze which arose to waft the schooner across the channel, and enabled her to coast the main shore, so that all could take note of the necklace of bastions, earthworks, and columbiads with which Gen BRAGG hopes to throttle his adversary. We passed by Barrancas, the nearest point of attack, (a mile and a quarter,) the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters, the barracks, and the hospital successively, and as the vessels approached the landing-pier of the Navy-yard one could hear the bustle of the military and the hammers of the artificers, and descry the crimson and blue trappings of Zouaves, recalling Crimean reminiscences. A train of heavy tumbrils, drawn by three or four pairs of mules, was the first indication of a transport system in the army of the Confederate States, and the high-bred chargers, mounted by the escorts of these ammunition wagons, corroborated the accounts of the wealth and breeding of its volunteer cavalry. The *Diana* now skirted the Navy-yard, the neat dwellings of which, and the profusion of orange and fig groves in which they are embosomed, have an aspect of tropical shade and repose, much at variance with the stern preparations before us. Our skipper let go his anchor at a respectful distance from the quay, evincing a regard for martial law, that contrasted strangely with the impatience of control elsewhere manifested throughout this land, and almost inspiring the belief that no other rule can ever restore the lost bump of veneration to American craniology.

While the master of the *Diana* was skulling his leaky punt ashore to convey my letters of introduction to the Commander in-Chief, I had leisure to survey the long, narrow, low sand belt of island opposite, which loses itself in the distance, and disappears in the ocean 47 miles from Fort Pickens. It is so nearly level with the sea that I could make out the main-yards of the *Sabine* and the *Brooklyn*, anchored outside the island within range of the Navy-yard, which is destined to receive immediate attention whenever the attack shall begin. Pursuing my reflections upon the morale of the upper and nether millstones between which the *Diana* is moored, *I am sadly puzzled by the anomalous ethics or metaphysics of this singular war, the preparations for which vary so essentially—it were sin to say ludicrously—from all ancient and modern belligerent usages. Here we have an important fortress, threatened with siege for the last 60 days, suffering the assailants of the flag it defends to amass battery upon battery, and string the whole coast of low hills opposite with every variety of apparatus for its own devastation, without throwing a timely shell to prevent their establishment.*

War has been virtually declared, since letters-of-marque and a corresponding blockade admit of no other interpretation, and yet but last week two Mobile steamers, laden with £50,000 worth of provisions for the besieguering camp, were stopped by the blockading fleet and, though not permitted to enter this harbor, were allowed to return to Mobile untouched, the commander thinking it quite punishment enough for the rebels to thus compel them to return to Mobile, and carry up the Alabama River to Montgomery this mass of eatables, which would have to be despatched thence by rail to this place! Such practical jokes lend a tinge of innocence to the premonitories of this strife which will hardly survive the first bloodshed.

The skipper returned from shore with an orderly who brought the needful permission to haul the *Diana* alongside the wharf, where I landed, and was conducted by an aid of the Quartermaster-General through the shady streets of this graceful little village, which covers an inclosure of 300 acres, and, with the adjoining forts, cost the United States over £6 000,000 sterling, which may have something to do with the President's determination to hold a property under so heavy an hypothecation. Irish landlords, with incumbered estates, have no such simple mode of obtaining an acquittal.

The Navy-yard is, properly speaking, a settlement of exceedingly neat detached houses, with gardens in front, porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and Venetian blinds to aid the dense trees in keeping off the scorching rays of the sun, which is intensely powerful in the summer, and is now blazing so fiercely as to force one to admit the assertion that the average temperature is as high as that of Calcutta to be very probable. The little grass plots under these trees are covered with neat piles of cannon balls, mostly of small size; two obsolete mortars—one dated 1776—are placed in the main avenue. Tents are pitched under the trees, and the houses are all occupied by officers, who are chatting, smoking, and drinking at the open windows. A number of men in semi-military dresses of various sorts and side arms are lounging about the quays and the lawns before the houses. Into one of these I am escorted, and find myself at a very pleasant mess, of whom the greater number are officers of the Zouave Corps from New Orleans—one, a Dane, has served at Idstedt, Kiel, Frederichstadt, another foreigner has seen service in South America, another has fought in half the insurrectionary wars in Europe. The wine is abundant, the fare good, the laughter and talk are loud. Mr. Davis has been down all day from Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Mr. Malony, and Mr. Wigfall, and they all think his presence means immediate action.

The only ship here is the shell of the old *Fulton*, which is on the stocks, but the works of the Navy yard are useful in casting shot, shell, and preparing munitions of war. An aide de camp from Gen. BRAGG entered as we were sitting at table, and invited me to attend him to the General's quarters. The road, as I found, was very long and very disagreeable, owing to the depth of the sand, into which the foot sank at every step up to the ankle. Passing along the front of an extended row of the clean, airy, pretty villas inside the Navy-yard, we passed the gate on exhibiting our passes, and proceeded by the sea beach, one side of which is lined with houses, a few yards from the surf. These houses are all occupied by troops, or are used as bar-rooms or magazines. At intervals a few guns have been placed along the beach, covered by sand-bags, parapets, and traverses. As we toiled along in the sand, the Aid hailed a cart, pressed it into the service, and we continued our journey less painfully. Suddenly a tall, straight-backed man in a blue frockcoat, with a star on the epaulette-strap, a smart kepi, and trowsers with gold stripe, and large brass spurs, rode past on a high-stepping powerful charger, followed by an orderly. "There's Gen. BRAGG," said his Aid. The General turned round, reined up, and I was presented as I sat in my state chariot. The commander of the Confederated States' Army at Pensacola is about 42 years of age, of a spare and powerful frame; his face is dark, and marked with deep lines, his mouth large, and squarely set in determined jaws, and his eyes, sagacious, penetrating, and not by any means unkindly, look out at you, from beetle brows, which run straight across and spring into a thick tuft of black hair, which is thickest over the nose, where naturally it usually leaves an intervening space. His hair is dark, and he wears such regulation whiskers as were the delight of our Generals a few years ago. His manner is quick and frank, and his smile is very pleasing and agreeable. The General would not hear of my continuing my journey to his quarters in a cart, and his orderly brought up an ambulance, drawn by a smart pair of mules, in which I completed it satisfactorily.

The end of the journey through the sandy plain was at hand, for in an inclosure of a high wall there stood a well-shaded mansion, amid trees of live oak and sycamore, with sentries at the gate and horses held by orderlies under the portico. Gen. BRAGG received me at the top of the steps which lead to the verandah, and after a few earnest and complimentary words, conducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so important a part, in terms of unaffected earnestness. Why else had he left his estates? After the Mexican war he had retired from the United States' Artillery; but when his State was menaced, he was obliged to defend her. He was satisfied the North meant nothing but subjugation. All he wanted was peace. Slavery was an institution for which he was not responsible; but his property was guaranteed to him by law, and it consisted of slaves. Why did the enemy take off slaves from Tortugas to work for them at Pickens? Because whites could not do their work. It was quite impossible to deny his earnestness, sincerity, and zeal as he spoke, and one could only wonder at the difference made by the "stand-point" from which the question is reviewed. Gen. BRAGG finally, before we supped, took down his plans and showed me the position of every gun in his works and all his batteries. He showed the greatest clearness of unreserved openness in his communications, and was anxious to point out that he had much greater difficulties to contend with than Gen BEAUREGARD had at Charleston. The inside of Pickens is well-known to him, as he was stationed there the very first tour of duty which he had after he left West Point. It was late at night when I returned on one of the General's horses towards the Navy-yard. The orderly who accompanied me was, he said, a Mississippi planter, but he had left his wife and family to the care of the negroes, had turned up all his cotton land and replanted it with corn, and had come off to the wars. Once only were we challenged, and I was only required to show my pass as I was getting on board the schooner. Before I left Gen. BRAGG, he was good enough to say he would send down one of his Aides-de-camp and horses early in the morning to give me a look at the works.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, June 10.

Consols continue to be pressed on the market, and at one time to-day there was a further fall. Reopening quotation for Money was 89¾@89¾, to which they returned after touching 89⅝.

About £12,000, in bar gold, was taken to the Bank to-day.

The *Prince of Wales* and *Peru* had arrived with £146,000 from Australia. £352 000, from Australia, is now at sea, and fully due.

American Securities were firmer, on Monday, especially United States and Virginia Stocks, and Illinois Central Shares.

Bar Silver has experienced a fresh decline of ½d., the present quotation being 5s. 0¼d., ₩ ounce.

Mexican Dollars remain flat at 4s. 11d.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 11.

The funds opened without recovery, but the public seemed disposed to effect purchases, and ultimately the tone of the market was good. Consols for money steadily advanced from 89¾@¾ to 89⅞@90, and was well supported to the close. For the account, 90⅛@⅜.

The Discount Market is unchanged.

In the Stock Exchange, 6 ₩ cent. was the general rate; the supply was adequate.

Foreign Exchanges unaltered. The last price from Paris was 67f. 75c.

Illinois Central and Erie Shares advanced.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 10 AND 11.—The demand for Cotton is dull, and sales for the two days do not exceed 14,000 bales, 2 500 on speculation and for export. Prices a shade lower.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

JUNE 11. Choice samples of WHEAT were firm; inferior, 1d.@3d. lower. FLOUR declined 6d. ₩ barrel and sack. OATS, BEANS, and PEAS quiet. INDIAN CORN demands more attention, and there being a good inquiry holders are more firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, June 10.

There was a decline in the market to-day of 1s.@2s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS.

TUESDAY, June 11.

SUGAR declined 1s. ₩ cwt. COFFEE flat. TEA inactive. RICE dull. American TURPENTINE, 44s. TALLOW quiet at 53s. 6d.@54s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 12.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, add up 22,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull, but at generally unchanged prices.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Goods and YARNS was quiet. Prices were steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales at 26s.@28s. 6d. WHEAT very dull and holders pressing on the market at a decline of 2d. MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co say some forced sales were made at a decline of 6d.@9d; sales of Red at 10s.@12s., and White at 11s. 6d.@13s. 6d. CORN steady; sales of Mixed at 30s.; Yellow at 29s.@30s. 6d., and White at 31s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

BEEF quiet. PORK quiet, and quotations barely maintained. BACON heavy, and holders pressing on the market at low rates. LARD dull, and quotations nominal at 52s.@53s. TALLOW drooping.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities declined. SUGAR dull at a slight decline upon all qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13.

Consols are at 89⅞@90¼ for money, and 90¼@90⅜ for account. Illinois Central Railroad Stock 30@35 discount; Erie Railroad Stock, 21¾ discount; New-York Central Railroad, 67 discount.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail.
The ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CREPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Including
600 pieces Manchester and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.
400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, [illegible]
600 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
300 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.
400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $3 to $15 per Robe.
200 pieces best quality printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 25 cents.
200 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.
325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.
175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.
50 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 45 to 75 cents per yard.
300 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.
100 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.
200 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 56 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.
1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price
OTHER GOODS IN REDUCED PROPORTION.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, PUSHER AND REAL LACE.
Also a large assortment of
DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The entire stock must be closed out in 30 days.
By order of the Assignee,
A. C. HODGES.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4c. RIBBONS all marked down to 3c.
3c RIBBONS all marked down to 2c.
2c. RIBBONS all marked down to 1c. 6d.
1s. 6d RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
FAUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap
Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8c and 10c; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN EDGES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th av. and 14th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBON-STORE,
6th av., corner 28th st.,
CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS BONNETS, FLOWERS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
Whole stock "must be sold" this month!
GOODS ALL
MARKED
DOWN
At such LOW PRICES as to insure the sale of the entire stock by July 4.
8,000 yards RIBBONS, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cts a yard.
6,000 yards RIBBONS, 8 and 10 cts a yard—cheap.
24,000 yards Rich RIBBONS, plain and figured, in every desirable color. 12, 15 and 18 cts. a yard They have been marked down from 6 cts. to 20 cts. a yard. They are a cheap lot.
All the balance of our stock is selling at the same rate of discount.
LADIES
MAY
EXPECT
BARGAINS! and will get them by calling at
CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCES,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Regular prices per yard $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4, will be sold at $2
Regular prices per yard $5, will be sold at $2 50.
ALSO,
CENTRES, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.
P. S—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils just opened.
Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries.
All marked below the cost of importation.
S. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Organdie MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 50 cents.
Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.
Finest French LAWNS, 12½ cents, worth 44 cents.
Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents worth 25 cents.
Traveling DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c., 10c., and 12½ cents
Besides innumerable other goods at Astounding Low Prices
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

J. A. BLUXOME,
NO. 1197 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK,
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.
LACES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
This entire stock must be closed out,
per order of the assignee.
GOODS
MARKED
WAY DOWN.

300 PIECES FIGURED SWISS
MUSLINS,
FOR MORNING ROBES,
At very low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GRASS CLOTH
HOOP SKIRTS,
Paris make, suitable for the present season,
Only $1 each,
(About one-third the cost for importation.)
A. T STEWART & CO.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
ONLY 25 CENTS PER PAIR.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
$2 PER DOZEN,
ONE CASE ALL LINEN FINE LADIES HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH $4
Also, Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25c. each.
B. E. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

NOTICE.—SEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 35 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S No. 341 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store a
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
All of which will be offered at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
100 GRENADINE ROBES,
At $8, $10 and $12,
REDUCED FROM $20, $25 AND $30.
200 BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5,
REDUCED FROM $8, $10 AND $12.
CANAL ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Are now offering at retail
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

MILITARY BLANKETS, SUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE DELAINES,
FLAG SILKS, &c.
FLAGS AND BANNERS
MADE TO ORDER IN OUR MANUFACTURING
DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Canal-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
"DOUBLE" CRAPES AND VEILS,
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, FOULARDS,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
At extremely low prices.
A greater portion just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

220 PIECES YARD WIDE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
Fast colors,
Only 15 cents per yard
(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTED LAWNS,
New and Pretty Styles.
Only 10 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

BONNS' MILLINERY.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Straw Bonnets and Hats we are retailing less than cost. Our $6 Bonnets are worth $10; our $25 Legnorns are worth $40.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY of English and American Books, comprising a variety of the most desirable editions of standard works in all departments, including choice illustrated books; many of them are richly bound in morocco, calf, and half calf. Also, a collection of popular miscellaneous publications &c.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE, (successor of J. Edgar Thompson, esq.,) under the provisions of a mortgage deed executed by the Pittsburgh, New-Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1856 recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver County, in Mortgage Book in pages 189, 190, 191, 192, and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No 1, pages 469, 470, 471, 472 473 and 474, will, on the 10th day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Pittsburgh, in said Common wealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction the following described property rights and franchise, to wit: The road of the said Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying and between the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in said County of Beaver, and the town of New-castle, in said Lawrence County being about thirteen miles in length including the right of way, and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds, and all the appurtenances belonging thereto and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the New Castle and Darlington Railroad Company, to said County of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, in Mortgage Book No. 1, pages 215, &c.—default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first-mentioned mortgage for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof and request having been made by the holders of at least one half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale, cash.
JOHN M. TIERNAN, Trustee.
HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 25 at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood chairs, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre mode, rosewood suits in brocatel, carved library-table, mahogany marble top centre table, maple cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top hat-stands, oil paintings, piano-stool in hair cloth vases, iron bedsteads, gilt frame engravings mirrors, &c. also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bridgorn, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861 at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the said Caroline Bridgorn in and to the estate of Louis Bridgorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County
OLIVER S. A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SUNDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Beach st. Mortgage Sale of Liquor store and Restaurant—Consisting of black walnut bar, coolers, black walnut tables, castors crockery and glassware, cooking ranges, gilt frames, oil painting and engravings, shade and screen, cooking utensils &c. embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier & Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom next regular sale, on Thursday, June 20.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.
MONDAY, JUNE 24, AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of a valuable private library, containing choice English and American Books on history, travels, literature, law, &c., &c., some rare and curious. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE. THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at store No. 141 Broadway; this elegant stock consists of several parlor suites, chamber suites, library suites, dining-room furniture, buffets tables, armoire glace, wardrobes, etageres, centre tables &c. The above is first-class stock, and to be positively sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 25 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a dark chestnut horse 16 hands high perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; a very desirable horse. Also a rockaway-carriage 4 seats, in good order and but little used. Also, a single harness.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman wishes the above situation, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; is neat about her person and work; a steady home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and dresses, by a German Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with six years' reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style: understands meats, poultry, baking and preserves, soups and jellies. Wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; takes care of the silver and parlors. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 144 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house or hotel; no objection to the country; is willing to take either meat or pastry cooking Best of City references. Call for 2 days at No. 49 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; Scotch Protestant; best of City references given. Apply at No. 242 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two most reliable young women, (sisters) situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook, and a thorough laundress; the other will go as chambermaid and waitress, or in any other capacity; understands milk and butter well will assist each other to do the general work of a family; will go separate if required; best of references; no objections to any part of the country; wages no object. Call at No 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required, by a Welsh Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation in the country as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can take the charge of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and good baker of bread, pies and cakes; is also a superior laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No 77 Bleecker st, three doors west of Broadway up stairs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by two young women, who wish to live in the same house—one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups meats, game and jellies; the other as first-class laundress; understands French flatting, or would do chamber work and fine washing, both have three years' reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, who understands plain cooking and baking, also washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days (Monday and Tuesday) at No. 142 West 22d st., the place of her last employment, where further information can be obtained as to character and qualifications.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman who is a good tho ough cook and can wash and iron excellently, and make first rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is fond of doing out much or changing about; the best recommended from her last place, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AN COMPANION.—SITUATION WANTED AS room maid or lady, assist in sewing, or instructing young children; no objection to the country Apply at No 200 Madison-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A widow woman (American), a situation as housekeeper in the City or country. Apply to Mrs. CROW, No. 34 Vandam-st, rear.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT, &c.—A situation wanted either in the City or country, for a smart industrious servant girl; is a good plain cook; understands general housework, and is an excellent washer and ironer; economising, neat and well recommended. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of French flatting, and all kinds of fine washing and can do chamberwork and is willing to make herself useful; the best of reference can be given from the City and country. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st. near the 1st av., first floor, front room; no objection to the country.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as child's nurse. She has had the care of young children for all years past. Can produce the very best City references. For the last year has done chamberwork, and waiting, and taking care of the baby. Is willing to go in the country for the Summer, and do washing or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No 61 West 19th-st, in the basement, for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av. near 12th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant. Is a good seamstress; has lived in the first-class families in the City for many years, who can highly recommend her. Apply at No. 110 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to take care of children; travelling or the country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 23 Kivirgton st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do general housework. Call at No. 144 31-av., in the rear.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION As wet nurse, by a healthy woman, who has just lost her baby, ten months old; would take a babe to her own residence, or is willing to go in the country; has no objection to do chamber work or plain sewing; has the best of City reference Call at No. 142 East 32d st., basement door.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON wishes an engagement in the above capacity; is fully competent in every respect; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can make ladies' and children's dresses or would take charge of children as gentleman's family in the country preferred; can be highly recommended from her last place, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS above, to do plain sewing, and assist in the care of children; is a good seamstress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do light housework or take care of children; has excellent reference Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 119 West 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish dressmaker wants to engage in a private family to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, shirts or infants' clothing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; address No 8 Goerck-st., near Grand, or No. 67 West 20th-st., 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as first class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in light chamberwork or would take charge of one or two half grown children; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st., until engaged

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 192 12th-st., for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, general housekeepers, and people lately landed can find situations at good wages at DRAPER'S Employment Institute, No 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs.
WILLIAM CAIRNS, Superintendent.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY At Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st. near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants German and French languages spoken A lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman, in the City or country; he understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last place, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st, near the 2d-av., top floor front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived nearly two years in his present place; can be seen at the stable, No. 7 East 35th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturday and Monday; has a good recommendation. has no objections to going to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and is a good groom. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, by a Protestant English man, single, a situation; is a steady driver, and understands milking; is willing to make himself generally useful. Country preferred. Is civil and obliging. Best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A strong, able man, 27 years of age; a first rate farm hand at all kinds of work—mowing, cradling, care of horses and cows, and a good teamster. Best of reference. Address T. M. C., Thorburn's Seed-store, No. 15 John-st, New-York, for two days.

A FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS farm servant, by one who understands farming in all its various branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman st., for M. D., for two days.

A FARM SERVANT.—WANTED, BY AN active, smart, willing young man, a situation in the country, to do the general work on a farm; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has always lived on a farm; is a nice gardener, everything in good order; wages $8 or $9 per month. Call at, or address JOHN, No. 320 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in its different branches, hot and cold vineries, understands the laying out of pleasure grounds, flower gardens, approaches, &c., in the best style. Understands the care of stock. Good reference. Any party in want can address G. F., No 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who is well acquainted with all branches of the business. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 Times Office, for three days

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single man, as gardener and groom, is a good plain vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses and cattle; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs

A WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS Waiter, by a single man, in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the city; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for the last four years. Can be seen at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 71½ 14th st., near Union-square for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A steamer stewardess for a steamer; two porters; one bar-keeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A girl for cooking, washing and ironing; also, a good chambermaid None need apply unless bearing first class recommendations. Apply at No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms on second floor, can be had, with board, at No 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. The house is finely located; has gas baths &c. To rent for two persons, including everything, $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in house No. 23 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Terms moderate Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 185 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st, near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor front room. P. V.

TO LET.—ON 16TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, if in large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 161 Times Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 23 West 35th-st., near 6th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast and meals on Sunday only. References required and given.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6w M* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez & others & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. mon ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys

The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6w M* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
law6m M* S. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, who speaks but little English, dealing in looking glasses and picture-frames, would like the partnership of a young lady, who would attend to the sale in the store; one acquainted with the book-store business preferred. Apply at No. 150 3d-av., picture-frame store

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 194 Times Office

A FEW PLEASANT BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated in a first-class farm-house; rooms large; location pleasant; convenient to railroad, at Vail's Gate, Newburgh Branch, and boat at Cornwall. Stabling for horses. Terms to suit. References, J. RUNYON, corner of Washington and Dey sts., or J. DREW, Adams' Express Office Apply to or address E. T. BENEDICT, Mortonville, Orange County, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 2½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF board in the country can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, good table, and the comforts of a home, on reasonable terms, by addressing a note to Mrs. RYDER, Yonkers Post-office. Young gentlemen wishing instruction in either French, classics or English would do well to apply, as there is a Professor of the highest ability in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, HUDson River.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms in a first-class private house, ten minutes' from depot; there is abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c., also fishing and bathing; large carriage-house; terms moderate apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 620 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 23d-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
BENJAMIN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 29th day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 12, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $308,608 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Said loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 29, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders. If accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 29th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 26, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 8, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861, the interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and two hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, in the State of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUB IS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1846 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October. In each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will not be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 6½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100 000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, MAY 20, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $5000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. also on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN GAUTIER, President.

JAMES M. BURNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, maturing and registered Coupons, past due, also, Preferred Scrip of Shares in the New York, Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

THE SEMI-YEARLY DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-yearly Dividend at Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. E. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

JOHN H. DEVLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of count of that firm, for which they will issue, free of count of that firm, for which they will issue, free of count

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

sheet by a party bearing and waving that beautiful emblem under which our armies gather and march forth conquering and to conquer. The flag party cheered the troops, who hastily returned the compliment. American flags are now quite thick on the street, and Secessionists are nowhere.

As usual, the traitors had destroyed the telegraphic communication with the East, and I have, therefore, been unable to transmit the news of our victory.

The gallant bearing of our men is the subject of constant remark and praise from the officers, while Col. BLAIR, Lieut-Col ANDREWS, Adjt. HASCOCK, Maj GODARD, and many others, won golden opinions from the soldiers for their fearless and determined behavior.

There were two men killed on our side—JACOB KEUNER, Commissary of Company B, Second Regiment, who kept a cigar manufactory on Second-street St. Louis, between Plum and Poplar, and M. M. COOLIDGE, of Company H, First Regiment. Nine of our men were wounded, but few of them severely. One man is also missing, who was known to have been badly shot. THOMAS MCCORD, of LOTHROP'S regiment, was one of the most seriously hurt. The loss of the enemy will, probably, never be fully ascertained. It did not fall short of fifty, and probably will run nearly as high as a hundred. Among their dead are Dr. WILLIAM QUARLES, ISAAC HODGES, and thirteen others of the Cooper County Company; FRANCIS A. HULIN, of the Pettis County Rifles, and many others more or less prominent, some of whom have not yet been recognized.

The enemy had two regiments of 1,800 men, under command of Col. J. S. MARMADUKE, of Arrow Rock, and 900 cavalry, besides other companies whose muster rolls have not been captured. HORACE H. BRAND was Lieutenant Colonel of MARMADUKE'S Regiment. It was reported, and for some time generally believed, that he was among the dead, but he has since been heard from, taking a meal several miles away. Gov. JACKSON was also seen at 3 o'clock this afternoon at a blacksmith's shop about fifteen miles from here. Gen. PRICE left Sunday morning on the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, for Arrow Rock. His health was very poor when he left.

You can hardly imagine the joy expressed and felt by the loyal citizens here when the Federal troops entered the city. Stores, which had been closed all day, began to open, the national flag was quickly run up on a secession pole, cheers for the Union, LYON, BLAIR and LINCOLN were frequently heard, and everything betokened the restoration of peace, law and order. True men say, had the troops delayed ten days longer it would have been impossible for them to remain in safety. Irresponsible vagabonds had been taking guns wherever they could find them, and notifying the most substantial and prosperous citizens to leave. As a specimen of the feeling here, Mr. MCPHERSON, proprietor of the City Hotel, denounces the whole secession movement as the greatest crime committed since the crucifixion of our Saviour.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

At one time, when bullets were flying thick, and Gen LYON was at the head of the column, mounted, he undertook to dismount, that his position might be a trifle less conspicuous, when his horse suddenly jumped with fright, throwing the General to the ground, but wit out injuring him seriously. The rumor suddenly spread through the ranks that Gen. LYON had been shot from his horse, and the indignation and cries of vengeance were terrific.

At the Fair Grounds several hundred muskets were siezed at the armory, where flint-locks were being altered.

Capt. TOTTEN says he fired about 100 rounds of ball, shell and canister.

The following companies of Col. BLAIR'S regiment, though actively engaged in the skirmishing, had none of their men killed or wounded: Companies A, Capt. Funch; C, Capt. Stone; D, Captain Richardson; E, Capt. Cole; F, Capt. Gratz; G, Capt Cavender; K, Capt. Burke. Company B Captain Maurice, has one wounded and one missing; Company H, Capt. Yates, has one killed and four wounded; Company I, Capt. Miller, one wounded.

The following interesting documents were found among others equally interesting and more decidedly demonable:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG'T RIFLES, M. S. G., BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The commanders of companies of the regiment and of the troops attached will bring their companies to Booneville with the greatest dispatch. They will proceed to move the instant this order is received, bringing with them all arms and ammunition it is possible to procure. The expenses of said movement will be paid by the State. All orders of a prior date conflicting with this from any headquarters whatever will be disobeyed.

By order of COLONEL J. S. MARMADUKE.

JOHN W. YOUNG, Adjutant.

CAPTAIN: Hurry on day and night. Everybody, citizens and soldiers, must come, bringing their arms and ammunition. Time is everything.

In great haste, J. S. MARMADUKE.

SECOND LETTER.

BOONEVILLE, June 16.

The reportorial corps, determined to distinguish themselves in some way or another, started out this morning on a plunder expedition. Having been advised of a secession flag belonging to GIDEON B. HARPER, teller in the St. Louis Bank, and having a squad of men at their command, posted one man in front and one at the side entrance, to prevent all ingress or egress, while with the balance of the squad they proceeded to the drug-store of HARPER BROS., which underwent a thorough examination from cellar to third story. Finding nothing there, they took with them the cashier and visited the bank. Entering that building from Main-street, your correspondent turned to a closet, just to the right and under the stairs leading to the second story, when, lo! a fine secession flag lay before me, which the reporters carried in triumph to our hotel, and delivered to Company D.

We next visited several buildings where rebels had deposited their guns as they fled through the village. Nine of these were taken and handed to company G. But your correspondent afterwards got on track of an item which left the above exploits entirely in the shade. Being fully advised of the whereabouts of a quantity of State provisions, Capt. CAVENDER hastily gave me a squad of men with which to examine the building, the result of which was, the finding of 86 sacks of flour, about 80 sacks of dried apples, 40 sacks of meal and 8 hogsheads of bacon. They were all sent on board the steamer, and delivered to the commissary department.

Parson PILE, to-day, found on the battle-field a check for $4,000 on the American Exchange Bank, which has been sent to the Secretary of War.

Capt. STONE, with a "squad" of printers, is about publishing the *American Patriot* to be issued from the office of the defunct Booneville *Patriot*, whose editor, it is said, was on the battle field yesterday. It will be issued semi-occasionally until further notice.

I expected there would be an opportunity to send you this sooner by telegraph, or I should have dispatched a messenger with it. When the damage done by CLAIB JACKSON and his tools can be repaired, Booneville will be again in connection with the outside world. At present we are pretty thoroughly shut out. B.

BOONEVILLE, Tuesday, June 18—10 P. M.

An opportunity presenting itself to forward our mail to-morrow morning, I hasten to submit the latest late ligence. The steamers *Sunshine* and *White Cloud* arrived from above to-day, and the *War Eagle* from below. The rumors are conflicting, and it is difficult to ascertain facts. One report says the traitors are preparing to make another stand at Lexington. Another says that Gov. JACKSON met several thousand of our troops from the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that he was taken prisoner. This is doubtful.

Two large loads of camp equipage were found four miles west of here to-day, left by the flying enemy, who thought LYON and BLAIR were just behind them.

A. W. SIMPSON, of the *Observer*, came here from Jefferson City last Saturday under very suspicious circumstances, and was arrested last night as a spy, but was released. To night he became uproarious, and an officer attempted to arrest him, when he drew a pistol, and the officer then drew his sword and struck him with the side over the head.

Fuller returns give Capt. YATES one killed and six wounded

The Federals captured over 100 prisoners during the engagement.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 23.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* arrived at the Arsenal from Booneville at 2 P. M. to-day, bringing 300 troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Booneville, nine in number, and one died on the way down.

Col. BLAIR arrived on the *Swan*, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow, *via* Cincinnati. He states that the number of State troops killed at Booneville is not less than 40, and thinks the number was much more.

About 5,000 United States troops have concentrated at Booneville, embracing the Iowa troops under Col. BAKER, the Kansas forces under Col. SPRIGG, and Gen. LYON, in command of the United States Regulars and Missouri Volunteers.

From the Southwest we learn that Col. SIEBEL'S regiment was within three days' march of Springfield, and Col. SOLOMAN'S one day's march behind.

Col. BROWN'S regiment left Rolla this morning, for the same destination, and Col. MCNEIL'S regiment left here this morning for Rolla.

The latest from the whereabouts of Gov. JACKSON states that he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Capt. COOK'S command at Cole Camp, and pushed rapidly on Southward.

A letter from Southeast Missouri to the *Democrat* says that Gen. WALKER is organizing troops in nearly [illegible] portion of the State, in conjunction with the Arkansas forces now at Pocahontas, Tenn.

A large number of Secessionists from Missouri are already congregated, and arms have been taken up White River to them.

AFFAIRS IN GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Sunday, June 23.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieut. WARD'S Company I, Fourth Artillery, and the Sturges Rifle Company, of Chicago, as a body-guard.

The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments marched here this evening. The Ohio Ninth is encamped at Webster Bridge. Gen. E. W. HILL, of Ohio, and Staff, arrived here yesterday, to take command of the Ohio Brigade of State troops. It is not known what movement is contemplated.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney reports their number to be 3,500.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE Sunday, June 23.

The *Democrat*, of this morning, says that a lot of letters, percussion caps and cartridges for the South, were seized at Jeffersonville.

The same paper says there is great probability that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will not claim a seat in Congress, and it is the unanimous wish of his constituents that he will not.

[A special dispatch to the Charleston *Courier*, of the 20th, says that only one in eight shells thrown by the Sawyer gun to Sewall's Point, burst, and the gunner at Aquia Creek says he was taken in the employ of the Government, filling bombs, which he did with sawdust. The shells fell harmlessly among them.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* says that there is one Union man in the Legislature of Tennessee, and no representatives from East Tennessee. Also that there was lately a negro rebellion at Attakapas, La., headed by a German

Troops left Memphis on the 21st for White Plains, Ark.

All Breadstuffs are very high. Wheat quoted at $1 25; Flour, $7 50@8 40; Corn, 66c.; Bacon, 13½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c. for Sides; Mess Pork, $27; Coffee, 23c. There is an active demand for all articles.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says a paper is in circulation among the Presbyterians of the State, calling a Convention at Richmond to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of that Church in the South.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 22d, says five or six hundred Missourians have reached Memphis within 48 hours, who will probably go back with the grand army of the West preparing to exterminate the bands of abolition hordes.

The same paper says the Lincolnites will not be permitted to occupy Cairo many days after they interfere with, or steal our steamboats.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MCCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Sunday, June 23.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a proclamation, assuring the people of Western Virginia that the pledges of his proclamation of May 26 will be faithfully carried out. He concludes:

"To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and of course far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens, engaged in the defence of the common Government of all. Marauding parties are pursuing a guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets burning bridges, insulting peaceing and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments and many kindred acts.

I do now, therefore, make proclamation, and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of these attacking sentries, pickets, or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing injuries against any of the inhabitants because of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law.

All persons giving information or aid to the public enemies will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CAMP SERVICES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER TO THE SOLDIERS—SERMON TO THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

It was announced in the dailies of Saturday that HENRY WARD BEECHER would preach to the soldiers on the island of the "Two Brothers," on Sunday. Consequently the dailies of Sunday teemed with advertisements from steamboat proprietors giving information as to the way of getting to the Camp. In the morning Mr. BEECHER confirmed the news, and stated that he should leave in the boat that started at 2 P. M. As a consequence upon that announcement hundreds of people, delighted at the prospect of combining recreation and instruction rushed to the various landings, swarmed upon the boats leaving at 2 P. M., and turned their happy faces towards Camp Plymouth. On the little *Cornelia* was the ministerial party, comprised of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, with his family and Mrs H. B. STOWE; Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, with his Bible class; Rev. Mr. Church, of the *Baptist Chronicle*, with his family; and Mr. CONANT, of the Assay Office, who has charge of sundry young ladies who proposed to aid in the choral exercises at the camp.

The sail up the river was most enjoyable. Numerous larger steamers followed in the wake of the *Cornelia*, crowded with passengers, while smaller craft of all kinds vied with the others in speed and life, if not in passengers. Arrived at the camp, the party was received with due honor and formality. Under charge of Lieut-Col. CROSS and Lieut. BARTON BEECHER they were taken from tent to tent, all of which were found neat, clean, in order, and habitable. The heat of the sun was intense, while the breeze from the water was refreshing.

In the rear of the tented field was a large preaching room. It consisted of a canvas canopy, covering several benches, a platform with table and chairs, and a remarkably convenient and silvery board for the occupancy of the gentlemen of the Press.

At the roll of the drums the regiment, nine hundred stalwart men, was formed in a hollow square before the canopy referred to. At the desk sat Mr BEECHER, by his side sat Prof. RAYMOND, and beyond was the venerable Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Ohio. The benches were filled with ladies—mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters of the soldiers. The reporters, with fear and trembling, sat upon and before the mass of silvers aforesaid, and the drums ceased to roll.

Mr. BEECHER—All ready, Colonel?

Col. CROSS—All ready, Sir.

Mr. BEECHER—Prof. RAYMOND will line out to you, my friends, the glorious words of "The army Hymn," written by Mr. HOLMES, (of Boston,) and we will all sing it, line by line, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

Whereupon Prof. RAYMOND, in a clear, loud voice, having first read, with all his power of elocution, the entire hymn, lined it out *a la* Baptist Deacon, and the whole regiment, led by their officers, sang with wonderful effect the words of dedication, of pathos and patriotism, so beautifully combined by the poet of the East.

After a heart-touching and soul-inspiring prayer by Prof. RAYMOND, Mr. BEECHER proceeded, in his peculiarly familiar, off hand manner, to address the men, who had seated themselves cross-legged and "have lookee," on the regimental lines. For reasons given elsewhere, we are able to present but a sketch of Mr. BEECHER'S remarks.

Having read a passage from the New Testament, which indicates to all men the propriety of evading profanity, of turning the second cheek when the first has been smitten, and of going two miles with a man, who would be content with one, he said: what a blessed day that will be, when all men live in the spirit of this passage. It is the spirit of Christ—the world will be but Heaven when that that life prevails. Hate will turn to love,—there will be no cursing, no beating, no oppression, and it is promised that all men shall be brothers. It will be easy to live in those days—no trouble then; but the question is, how to live till then? If men were all peaceable it would be easy enough, but how to be Christians when men won't let you live as you would like to, is a question that has agitated the world for many years. Many good men are troubled to know how I can give countenance to war—how I can reconcile the Bible and its doctrines to the cruelties and horrors of war. Well, you all know it is possible to do violence to another without chastising temper. Take the case of a boy who is six years old. He thinks he is older and wiser than you, and you know better. He comes to you cross, obstinate, and saucy. You first reason with him—he continues stuffy. Then you deprive him of supper, and keep him home from a picnic—he is stuffier. You have tried to intellect, you have touched his interests, but must go lower yet. And you just turn him up and spank him till he cries out, "Stop, stop, I won't do so any more!" and then you let him up and off. [Laughter.] Here you have been, from one end to the other, and having tried all, succeeded only when you touched him physically. The nigger is the better, but the last is better than none. And so it is in National Government. If they will submit to reason, or to the dictates of their interests all right—but they must submit, they must listen to something, and if the first remedy does not succeed, sound the scale till you find out where they live, and then hit them. This is not done in anger with the hand, for punishment hurts the father more than it does the boy, nor is it revenge or hatred that sends you down South at this time. You do not go there as revengers, but as peacemakers; all things peaceful have been tried, and it having come to physical violence, that too must be conscientiously applied. You are the conservators of law. The army is the right hand of Government, and the exponent of justice.

[Here Mr. BEECHER proceeded, by various illustrations to show that it was entirely reconcilable with the position of a soldier, that he should pity and feel for those against whom he fought as a sheriff might pity the man about whose neck he had placed the noose and whose mortal coil he was so soon to strip.]

Resuming, he said: If ever a war was a just one, this in which you go is. If ever a soldier could with propriety ask the protection of God, the guidance of his Heavenly Father, and the assistance of His omnipotent arm, you can. And concerning you, in whom I have so deep an interest, I have but one wish. Come back to us glorious every man crowned with laurels, or come not back at all. [Great cheering from the soldiers.] Let us see you honorable men, or else hide your faces from us forever. You have the right to pray at morning for God's guidance and at night for his protection. You are upon His work, and you go forth in His care.

Some people ask if this is to be a crusade of emancipation? No, it is not. I hate Slavery intensely—as much as any other man, I detest it. Slavery of a white man or a black man, of the needle, of the factory, of the shop, of the plantation. I love the family of man. I believe every man has a right to his liberty, his own freedom. Liberty is the birthright of every man, yet yours is not an army of emancipation. Why? Because the fifteen States of the South are guaranteed security in their property, and we have no right by force to dispossess them of that property. But if, while we send down armies to quell insurrection, it keep the peace and to crush out rebellion, the slaves avail themselves of the chance to cut and run, that is their lookout—not ours. [Laughter.] It is no intention of ours; but if, as a natural sequence, liberty follows, I shall be glad of it. I believe that before the judgment seat of God, white and black will be alike; still we do not go South to free the slaves. While, however, we do not go South for that, we do not go South to be anybody's

NIGGER-CATCHER.

So far as I am concerned, I would see my arm sliver in its socket, and my flesh perish in corruption before I'd lift one finger, or stir one foot towards sending a slave back to bondage. When the Fourteenth Regiment was in Washington, three dusky fugitives came into camp, and a file of men was ordered by GEN. SANFORD to take them—where? Not to freedom, but back to their master, and their master gladly accepted them, and departed without taking the oath of allegiance. [Cries of "shame."] Now if I'd been Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant and Major rolled into one, I would have said, "Boys, there's the bush, and if you get there before I do, you are good fellows;" and I think they would succeed, for I should suddenly become lame. (Laughter.) Many people fear that if the slaves should gain their freedom, they would swarm at the North. Don't you believe it. The black face was made to kiss the sun, and the North pole is not suited to the skin of the blacks. Under heat which would wilt you, the negro begins to feel quite spruce, and can work with glee where you and I would melt. And I believe Canada, in five years, would be emptied of her black population, and a colored face in New-York would be a curiosity. Well, what else will be done? I know that at present it doesn't look as though the South would ever love us very much, but they will. I have seen, in a village a big, bullying bully, who for days has been blazing about the stores, making everybody fear him, until all at once he comes upon some little plucky, gritty chap, who, walled in by his manner, suddenly pitches into him, and thoroughly thrashes him. Instantly, and curiously, the bully changes. He's happy, jolly, kind, good natured, and ingeniously pleasant. He's like flax which, you know, is never fit for anything till it's been whipped. [Laughter.] So I think no men can be better than the Southern men will be after they have been whipped; and it won't be hard to whip them, either. Thus far they have played an undertaker's part. They have dug graves and fought out from them, but whenever our men have had a fair show at them, the Southerners have run away—scampered like sheep. Let us hear no talk of peace. We can have no peace. When victory furls our regimental banners we will have peace, but not till then. The South will find that they are not half as smart as they think they are, and that you are smarter than ever. It's time to stop their talk of whipping us. They say that one South Carolinian can whip five Yankees. Well, perhaps they could, if they had the same chance at the Yankees that he has at his darkies. Otherwise, I can't see it. A great light of information is to break upon them in this regard. You are smarter than they. You have toiled in the field and worked at the anvil. Your arms are like whip cords, your bones striking flint strike fire. Their men have not seen such life. Our men are hardier and tougher than they, and man to man are better than they. But with all this, you are numerically stronger. You are two to their one. No war is a humane war which is an even war. We should bring to bear upon them an overwhelming force. Respect is the foundation of peace. When they have felt your blows; when they have seen the greasy mechanics, and felt their grasp about their necks; when they have felt the impress of our "mud-sills," they will respect you more than they do now, and this gasconading will cease. Don't pull down the flag. There are men here whose grandfathers fought at Bunker Hill. Then the American Eagle could drink from the water on either side of this great continent and dive in the lakes or the Gulf as it deemed best. Now, however, they say he shall not fly south of Mason and Dixon's line. Give it again a chance to go where it will. We want the same flag; we want the same bird symbol of American freedom and of liberty that our fathers had. Let us then go into this work *con amore*. We will convince our Southern brethren that we love them when they behave themselves, and will whip them when they don't

Here Mr. BEECHER stopped, but the interested audience yelled: "Go on," "Go on," and he resumed.

He said that he felt a great interest in all the Brooklyn regiments. When the Twenty eighth went off his Church did a little for them—when the Thirteenth went they raised $1 100 for them, and when the Fourteenth went, although they had no official or peculiar relation with them, they did what they could for them.

"And now you've come. You have labored under more disadvantages than all the rest. The City of Brooklyn has done nothing for you—nor has the Defence Committee the State or the National Government. We hope the Common Council will. I don't find fault with them, but I do praise you. Your patience, perseverance and diligence are beyond praise, and I thank you. You represent no party and no Church. You are good Roman Catholics, good Protestants, good citizens. You are as good as any of them, as good as the best, and I doubt not on the field of battle there will be none more brave, more loyal, more courageous. Diligence, carefulness and sobriety are better in the soldier than in the laborer or professional man, and you are diligent, careful and sober. I am proud of you, and when you get your uniforms on and have learned your regimental drill, I ask as a favor that you will march to my church and sit in the body pews, that I may show you lovely faces to the citizens who will crowd the galleries, and say, these are the men whom you call the scum and offscouring of the City; and when you go off you shall have at least $1,000 in the regimental chest for luxuries and little comforts so very irresistibly grateful to the sick and the weary.

And when you have gone, we can do but one thing more for you. Every morning when we pray for our children we will pray for you; and at night when we commend them to the tender care of a loving Saviour, we will remember you. And when you fall, you shall not be forgotten. A book of remembrance shall be kept, and every name shall be written there—and not only written, but remembered so long as there is a City of Brooklyn, and a Plymouth Church therein.

The services were closed by an impressive and most touching prayer from Mr. BEECHER, and a song from the regiment. After which, a dress-parade was given in honor of the visitors, who, greatly pleased with the general fine appearance of the men, and gratified at their proficiency in the drill, left the camp on their homeward trip, about half-past five o'clock.

COL. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The grand parade of this remarkably fine regiment which was announced for Sunday, the 16th, took place yesterday, and attracted a splendid attendance of the good folk from the City. A visit to Fort Schuyler, under the circumstances which surround that fortification with interest at the present moment, is one of the greatest treats that can be afforded to our denizens. The trip on the boat *Gen. Arthur* is in itself one of the greatest pleasures that can be enjoyed on our beautiful Sound, or at least within easy reach of our City. The Fort is an institution so peculiar that to the stranger eye it is a feast; and then when there is a parade, as there was yesterday, there is the necessary military zest to the solid enjoyments of the peculiar surroundings. Every preparation was made for the reception of the many visitors, and when the boat landed its living load the officers flocked to the wharf to tender their hospitable welcome.

The regiment was reviewed by Brig-Gen. HALL and Col. BAKER, who demonstrated in a very satisfactory manner the perfection to which the men have already been brought by discipline and the influence of good officers. Their evolutions and firing seemed perfect to the civil eye, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the many military officers on the field. Speaking from our own experience, we are free to confess that the California Regiment presents as fine an appearance as any we have yet seen. There was a pretty rank shower during the parade, but, beyond dampening a few coats, it did not materially interfere with the enjoyment of the occasion.

We are requested to state that Capt. YOUNG, of Col. BAKER'S Regiment, will be at the Lafarge House, this morning, to receive three picked companies of men. By especial permission of President LINCOLN, Col. BAKER'S Regiment is to be increased to 1 500 men, and they will go from Fort Schuyler to Fort Monroe, this week. The accepted companies will proceed to-day to Fort Schuyler, where they will immediately receive uniforms and equipments. The following is a correct list of officers:

Colonel, E. B. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac J. Wistar; Major, Robert A. Parrish, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Surgeon, A. G. Baker; Assistant-Surgeon, Justin Dwinelle; Quartermaster, Francis G. Young; Quartermaster's Sergeant, George H. Wheeler; Commissary-Captain, J. W. Lingenfelter; Commissary-Sergeant, George P. Becker; Sergeant-Major, John F. Smith. Company A—Captain, vacant by promotion; 1st Lieut John Markee. Company B—Capt. J. W. Lingenfelt; 1st Lieutenant, vacant by promotion; 2d do. Henry Salkeld. Company C—Capt. C. W. Smith; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Todd; 2d do. Wm. H. Keene, jr. Company D—Capt George L. Ruman; 1st Lieut. Sylvester A. Greth; 2d do Jos. G. Williams Company E—Capt. Chas. E. Wallis; 1st Lieut. Isaac J Neall; 2d do. W. J. Simpson. Company F—Capt. Chas. Kochesperger; 1st Lieut. Richard Penn Smith; 2d do. Christ. W. Schaefer. Company G—Capt. Lewis Bierai; 1st Lieut. Thos. Hagan; 2d do. Peter Hagan. Company H—Capt. Garnick Mallory, jr.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Hills; 2d do. Wm C Harris. Company I—Capt. Wm. Tomlinson; 1st Lieut Francis G. Young; 2d do. Wm. H. Dull Company K—Capt. E. E. Lewis; 1st Lieut. P. J. Phillips; 2d do. T. J Blakeney.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PRACTICE WITH JAMES' RIFLED GUNS.

A practice test was made on Saturday of the range and effectiveness of JAMES' rifled cannon. A party of scientific gentlemen, accompanied Gen. JAMES, the inventor, on an excursion to the Lower Bay, on board of the steamer *Keyport*, the gun, with the artillerists, being placed on board of the steam-tug *Alpha*.

The shots fired from the six pound brass field-piece were thrown more than three miles, at 15 degrees elevation, the distance being measured by the position of the buoys of the ship channel, and by the time of flight of the shots, which, by several disinterested observers, with stop watches, was 22 seconds. The mean velocity, as ascertained by former trials on measured ground, at that distance, is about 860 feet per second—so that the balls were actually sent three miles and a third. One of the shots was fired out of sight, the entire party of near two hundred persons failing to observe where it struck the water. The 100-pound shot sustained its flight 27 seconds, at 15 degrees elevation, giving its distance nearly four miles. The ship-carriage on which the gun was placed, not being made for the gun, would not admit of a higher elevation, so that no longer range could be had, but similar guns, it was stated, had sent the ball more than five miles at higher elevations.

After the experiments, the entire party partook of a handsome collation in the steamer's saloon, where the best wishes were expressed for the complete success of the inventor of this effective gun.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were several naval officers from the United States steamer *Corwin*, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, GEO. W. BLUNT, A. C. WILSON, EDWARD N. DICKERSON, CALEB LYON, and others. There were, also, a large number of ladies in the party, who manifested the deepest interest in the exhibition. EDWARD N. DICKERSON made a full explanatory speech, during which he recited the history of the invention, as it had passed through the various stages of improvement in the hands of Gen. JAMES, until it had reached the astonishing perfection in range and penetration which the day's trial had demonstrated. There was, he said, no excuse for going abroad for effective guns now so much required by the Government, for nothing which had yet been produced, in any country, could compare in effectiveness with the present invention.

JAMES T. BRADY, in response to a toast made a speech, in which he expressed the great satisfaction which the firing had produced, not only to himself, but among the entire party, including the practical artillerists and naval gentlemen who were on board.

Gen JAMES being called for, made his appearance and briefly explained his invention and the great results which he believed had been attained by the present arm. The imperfection in the construction of the gun-carriages had not admitted of the proper elevation and the full range of which the guns were capable.

The highest pleasure and satisfaction was expressed by every one on board. The party reached the City at a late hour, much pleased with their excursion.

DEPARTURE OF COL. JOHN H. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, commanded by Col. MCCUNN, took its departure for the seat of war yesterday afternoon. Two o'clock was the hour appointed, but it was about 3 before the regiment marched out from its encampment, on the Battery, to Pier No. 1, North River, and embarked on board the steamer *Atlas*, for Amboy. At the latter place they will take the most direct route by railroad for Harrisburgh, and thence to Washington.

The regiment made a fine appearance, and will, no doubt, do credit to themselves and to the City, for they are a hardy set of men, and well able to endure the fatigue and privations incident to a soldier's life. Thousands of people, in their Sunday attire gathered around the encampment long before the hour appointed for starting, and when the regiment marched to the place of embarkation, the music of the "Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the multitude, which were loud and prolonged.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field Officers—Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant Colonel, John Burke; Major, D. C. Minton; Adjutant, C Murphy. Staff Officers—Doctors, John McNulty and William O. Mesgher; Colonel's Aid, George W. Clarke; Quartermaster, —— Hoyt. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, Andrew J. Dreghan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; Lieutenant, David Ren; Ensign, R. J. Bassett. Company C—Captain, Michael Doran; Lieutenant, Martin E Lawlor; Ensign, J. W. Willett Company D—Captain, F. McHugh; Lieutenant, James D. Clark; Ensign, P. H. Hayes. Company E—Captain, John Cavanagh; Lieutenant, J. McGorman; Ensign, J. P. Boyle. Company F—Captain, M. Murphy; Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, J. Keeler. Company G—Captain, L. G. Harmon; Lieutenant, J. R. McConnell; Ensign, P. H. Jones. Company H—Captain, Wm. T. Clarke; Lieutenant, G. W. Balliett; Ensign, C. S. Treavitt. Company K—Captain, W. Johnson; Lieutenant, C. Dunleavy; Ensign, W. C McCarty. Non-Commissioned Staff are as follows: Sergeant-Major, Jeremiah O'Leary; Drum-Major, —— Rollins; Fife-Major, F. W. Murphy; and Quartermaster's-Sergeant, John Feian.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Thirty-first Regiment, Col. PRATT, left Riker's Island on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the small steamboat *Ellsworth*, expecting to reach the City Park at 4 P. M., where they were to be presented with a stand of colors by prominent leather dealers, doing business in the lower part of the City. They were then to proceed to Jersey City, and take cars for Washington. The programme, however, was completely changed in consequence of the late hour at which they appeared in the Park, the delay being occasioned from the fact that the boat was entirely incapacitated to convey them in a body, and two trips had to be made. With only four companies on board, the boat rocked in such a frightful manner that it became almost unmanageable, and safety compelled them to land at Astoria. From this place the troops were obliged to march to Williamsburgh, and cross the Tenth-street ferry to New-York, where they arrived at 10 P. M. They then formed in line, and marched to Broadway, and down to the Park Barracks; but here they met with additional trouble. The provision contractor, Mr. BAKER, had received orders in the afternoon to convey the necessary supplies to Jersey City, where they would be in readiness for the troops when they should arrive, which order had been promptly complied with; and Mr. BAKER, not suspecting he would be called upon to entertain and provide for a thousand hungry men at midnight, had not made any arrangement for furnishing extra supplies, and having caused the fires in the cooking department to be extinguished, had gone home. A messenger was dispatched to his house, who made known the condition of the soldiers, and the contractor immediately returned to the barracks, stopping on the way to order bread and other edibles, which were, with commendable alacrity, placed at the disposal of the troops. Having finished their repast, Col. PRATT was in favor of going to Jersey City and taking the cars for Washington, and was so zealous to get away that he expressed a determination to go alone if he could not find followers. But the men could not be persuaded to depart without first receiving their pay, and they also claimed that a few hours' furlough would be consistent and acceptable. It was at length decided to quarter in the Park Barracks till to-day. Yesterday the men received their pay, and a great number were allowed a few hours' furlough. The regiment is almost entirely equipped, with the exception of Havelocks, of which the men are in immediate want. Any persons having these articles, and wishing to bestow them upon this regiment, will please send them (with the name of donor inclosed) to the Park Barracks, to the care of Lieut.-Col Brown. It is positively necessary that they should be sent before 2 o'clock to-day, as the regiment will leave at that hour.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. WALKER.

Attention, Sir Knites of Palestine Commandery, No. 16; Marion Commandery, No. 6; Clinton Commandery, No. 14; Columbian Commandery, No. 1; Dewitt Clinton Commandery, No. 37. You are hereby ordered to report yourselves at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, at two o'clock this afternoon, in full fatigue dress, for the purpose of taking part in escorting the remain of Sir CHARLES W. WALKER, late of D. E. Molay Encampment, Boston, and late Lieutenant of Company B, New-Hampshire Volunteers. Knight Templers in good standing are invited to join.

Sir E. BREED, Com., Sir ATTLURY, Com.,
Sir N. O. BENJAMIN, Com. Sir T. T. MAY, Com.,
Sir J. B. HARRIS, Com.

FAVORS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The ladies of St. Ann's Relief Society request us to extend their sincere thanks to those kind friends who have sent donations of money and goods for the relief of our brave volunteers.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

This Regiment starts from Burlington, Vermont, at 5 A. M. to-day, and will arrive in this City early to-morrow morning. A stand of colors will be presented to them on their arrival here by Vermonters residing in this City.

FLAG RAISING.

The American Flag will be raised on the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing streets,) to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, M. BALLOU, and others; singing by the audience, led by the Sunday-school, and other exercises. The public are invited to attend.

SICKLE'S BRIGADE—CAMP SCOTT

A large number of citizens and ladies visited Camp Scott yesterday, to witness the grand dress parade of SICKLE'S Brigade, which transpired at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to Saturday, twenty five full companies had been mustered into the service by Captains COSWELL and HENDLER, U. S. A., and seven more are now ready, and will be mustered in to-day and to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE—IMPOSING CEREMONIES—REMARKABLE SPEECH OF BISHOP BAYLEY.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, on the corner of Erie and South Seventh streets, Jersey City, took place yesterday. Delegations from the "Hibernia United Benevolent Society," of Jersey City, "St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society," and the "Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," were gathered at their usual meeting places, and marched in procession to take part in the ceremonies. The church—the walls of which are built up to the second story—is to be of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. It is 142 feet by 70 feet. It already has the appearance of a massive and magnificent structure.

The crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies was immense. From three to four thousand were admitted within the walls, for which a charge of 25 cents was made, and as many more were gathered outside. The ceremony was performed by Bishop J. R. BAYLEY, of the Diocese of New-Jersey, assisted by a large number of clergymen from neighboring parishes and New-York.

Before proceeding to bless and lay the corner-stone, the Bishop made an appeal to the assemblage for means to aid in the completion of the building. He said that it was the first time since he had been a Bishop that he had ever found it necessary to make an appeal of the kind on such an occasion. But he said the ground for the church had been secured a portion of the materials purchased, and the work commenced, before the dark cloud that now rests over our country was bigger than your hand, and before it was believed that the people of this country would make such fools of themselves as they are now doing, and been led or forced into a useless and wicked war by a few fanatics of the North. At the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up, and as far as could be ascertained, a large amount was realized.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then performed. A small leaden box containing copies of the local papers, and other small articles which it was deemed desirable to hand down to posterity, were placed beneath the stone. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the various societies present formed in procession, and, headed by the Bishop and clergymen, proceeded to a church in an adjoining parish.

Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 23.

The steamer *Lehigh*, laid up at Fulton, three miles above the city, was burned by incendiaries at 3 o'clock this morning. The hull is still afloat, but the upper works are destroyed.

The steamer *J. W. Cheeseman* was slightly burned. The *Lehigh* was insured in Pittsburgh for $7,000 or $8,000.

Death of Dr. Todd.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 23.

Rev. Dr. TODD died this morning at 2½ o'clock, he having been rector of St. John's Church 38 years.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT, no sales. CORN in good demand and scarce; sales,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3045. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Strengthening the Federal Lines in Virginia.

A Balloon Reconnoisance by Prof. Lowe.

The Condition of Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

Five Thousand Rebels Still at Martinsburgh.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY THERE

Forty-five Locomotives and Numbers of Gondolas and Cars Burnt.

The Rebel Scouts Withdrawn from Williamsport.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM MISSOURI.

Good Effects of the Battle of Boonville.

How the Rebels were Informed of the Advance on Great Bethel.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24

Col. CLARENCE SEWARD has declined the appointment of Major in the regular Army.

CHAS. HENRY FOSTER announces himself as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress from the First District of North Carolina. In a handbill dated at Murfreesburo, he notifies the people of the District that by a law of North Carolina the first Thursday in August is the day fixed for the election of Representatives in Congress, and on that day he invites the electors to give him their suffrages, and to cast their ballots, without fear or intimidation.

Secretary SEWARD is confined to his house today by indisposition.

The New-York Seventeenth went into camp today, near the Cayuga and Oneida regiments. It received many encomiums as it passed out of the city.

THE REASON WHY.

I have to-day an explanation of the reason why the rebels resort to such tricks as that whereby they captured the Captain of the Connecticut Company on Saturday last, and why they pick off the pickets, and capture every man they can reach. They are gathering all such prisoners for the purpose of holding them as hostages for the personal safety of the pirates our vessels may capture. When we hang pirates, they intend to hang an equal number of prisoners of war, and thus to retaliate upon loyal men the punishment inflicted by us upon buccaneers.

The health of our troops still continues remarkably good. There are not above three hundred and fifty men in all the hospitals. This is a small ratio, spread over a force of about fifty thousand men.

CONTRABAND MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday forenoon two well-dressed slaves made their appearance at the lines of the Second Michigan Regiment, and reported that their masters had gone to the war, and left them to look after themselves. They did so, and ran away from home as fast as possible. They were received, and are now busy as cooks in the camp. They report that they are the property of HENRY JOHNSON, of Fairfax County, Va.

Two colored men got into one of the Connecticut regiments Saturday, while on the march, who stated that they were free men. The commander suspected them to be runaway slaves, and they were put under a guard and returned to Washington.

It is Capt. KELLOGG, of Company K, Connecticut Second, who was detailed yesterday to command a scouting party, and who was decoyed into a house by a woman, and made a prisoner by the rebels. It was the same house in which two other pickets were captured the day previously. He went out of his way, as his predecessors did, and was entrapped.

EXPECTING AN ATTACK.

The Connecticut boys are at Camp Mansfield, close by Fall's Church, Va. The camp is looking to an attack, as they occupy the outposts to-day. Lieut. TOMPKINS is occupied in scouting there, just beyond the camp. The woods are filled with our scouts.

Private JACOB FRANK, of the Connecticut Third, was assaulted near the Seventh-street Park late last Saturday night. A pistol was fired at him, the ball grazing his side, and he was subsequently fallen upon by three ruffians, who beat him and left him senseless. He was picked up, and is now in hospital, doing well.

Just north of the chain bridge are encamped the Michigan Regiments, First and Third. At the Maryland terminus of the bridge a breastwork has been thrown up, and two cannon are planted there now, commanding the bridge effectually. Directly above this entrenchment is a large battery, to be mounted immediately by columbiads.

Gen. SCOTT has tendered the Second Michigan duty the post of Home Guard here. They will be stationed at the Navy-yard, as soon as the term of the Seventy first New-Yorkers, now there, expires.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH

It is currently rumored that the gallant New-York Seventh will shortly return to Washington, they having, with some few changes, tendered their services to the Government for the war. Their ordeal here again will be hailed with lively satisfaction.

You will notice in the Washington papers, an advertisement of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, for furnishing army baggage-wagons. This indicates that more extensive war preparations are in view than have heretofore been contemplated.

F. A. AIKEN, Esq., of this District, formerly of Vermont, the Secretary of the National Democratic Party, has proposed to the War Department to raise a regiment forthwith of Northern Democrats, for active service during the war, and to testify their appreciation of Mr. LINCOLN's efforts to maintain the Government intact.

DOINGS OF THE VIRGINIA REBELS.

A passenger from Fort Monroe, who arrived at the Navy-Yard this morning, states that recently the Secessionists at Norfolk, Va., had arrested seventy citizens of that place, Union men, who had voted against them, and had sent them in a body to work in the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida.

A man named MCDONNELL, from Worcester, Mass., a carpenter, who had been at work in Mississippi, escaped from the rebel forces, and got on board the *Pawnee*, down the river yesterday. He was impressed into the enemy's service, and ran away at Richmond, was again impressed at Aquia Creek, from whence he plunged into the Potomac and swam to the *Pawnee*. During this last attempt at obtaining his freedom from the bondage to which he had been forced to submit, he was seen by the traitors in the water and fired on, but made good his escape, by getting safely on board the steamer. He states that he had a rough time of it; that the enemy has about 3,000 men at Aquia Creek, and that in the late fight there they had fifty men killed and wounded from our fire.

BUSINESS ON THE RIVER.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, which left here on Friday night with arms, ammunition, etc., returned to the Navy-yard to-day. She reports that there are comparatively few vessels upon the river below. The small wood craft, which have heretofore been engaged in carrying wood across the Potomac at different points, have greatly lessened in number. The boats formerly running across the Potomac, from Dumfries and Occoquah, have stopped. A number of boats have been seized by the Secessionists, and the crews forced into the rebel service. Business among the river vessels had got reduced to nothing, and many were laid up, or peremptorily detained by the State authorities for their own purposes or benefit. Fears were entertained along the towns in the lower part of the river, it is reported, of a rising of the slave population, and a general stagnation of trade was manifest. This information was obtained by a Union man with whom communication was had below.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A protest has been numerously signed in Maryland, by the Union, against the continuance of the sitting of the secession Legislature there.

Several gentlemen have gone to Baltimore, today, to take the boat for Fortress Monroe to night. Two or three go there to join with the flag of truce which is to be sent to Norfolk to-morrow, it is understood for the last time, to bring away their wives and children, who have been left there. Gen. BUTLER will afford them the facilities for effecting this.

The Third Connecticut Regiment joined the First and Second Connecticut, at 3 o'clock this morning, at Bailey's tavern. They encamped half a mile beyond them. At daybreak to-day, the New-York Second, Col. TOMPKINS, reached Ball's Cross Roads, from this city yesterday. They have encamped at that place. All of the troops are well. There are now seven regiments in sight of each other at these two points.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The Thirty seventh Regiment from New York, Col. MCCUNN, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in fine condition. Having brought their equippage with them, they proceeded at once to camp on the outskirts of the city.

Information is received here to-day that recruits for the rebel army in Virginia have been nightly carried across the Potomac from Herring Creek, a mile above Piney Point, Md.

Col. MAX WEBER, of the New-York Twentieth, has his head-quarters at the Summer residence of the late President TYLER, on James River. The Colonel gave a party there last night, at which Generals BUTLER, PIERCE, and staffs were present.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment are doing guard duty near Fox Hill.

T. W. CLARK, of the New-York Third, has deserted and gone over to the enemy. He was heard from at Richmond, yesterday.

A storehouse at Richmond, containing one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond, last week.

The war steamer *Glaucoe* has been burned there. Both these fires were by incendiary.

THE IMPLICATION OF MINISTER HARVEY.

Information has been obtained from Charleston, which further implicates Minister HARVEY. I saw, to-day, a letter from a gentleman formerly resident in Charleston, which clearly establishes the fact that HARVEY was the Washington confidential correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*. The author of this letter saw himself daily the evidence of this fact in the office of the *Mercury*. His information to that paper was continued after his appointment as Minister.

I think the seized dispatches are exhibiting evidence of the complicity of many of your first men with the traitors at the South. I think Mr. LAMAR, one of your back officers, is found to have had strong sympathies with the rebels.

The President and Secretary of War witnessed a trial of rifled cannon from the point near the Arsenal.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Many members of Congress have arrived in Washington. A full quorum of both houses, it is expected, will be present by Monday next.

The friends of FRANK BLAIR are warmly presenting his name as a candidate for the Speakership. His location, his antecedents, his firm, consistent course, and his late brilliant military achievements, all combine to make him a popular candidate, at a time when the country needs energy and promptness, and above all determination, in the policy which the President has inaugurated.

There is little or no foundation for the statement that Secretary CHASE will recommend modifications of the Morill Tariff. He will not probably recommend anything more than such amendments as are necessary to make the present law practicable, and some additional duties, especially upon tea and coffee.

LEE.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

Capt. BRACKETT, a gallant and experienced officer, commanding four companies of Federal cavalry on the Virginia side, and who has been rendering important and dangerous service there, tendered his resignation several days ago, but promptly withdrew it on being officially informed of orders to move forward, which he had not received, but which had been sent to his camp. His name did not appear in the list of recent military promotions and appointments.

There is great activity at the Navy-yard attending the finishing of the new steam frigate *Pensacola*, which, it is supposed, will be ready for service in four weeks.

It is said by those who have access to official data, that the present available volunteer force is over 300,000 men.

Between two and three hundred sick or inefficient volunteers have been paid off and sent home since Friday.

No dispatches have been received at the Army head-quarters from the Virginia side, within the last two days, and affairs in that direction are represented as quiet.

The New-York Thirty-seventh arrived at noon to-day.

The Post Office Department, in reply to certain inquiries of the Postmaster of Philadelphia, informs him he should disregard any stamps on letters dropped into his office bearing the marks of express-companies, when there is reason to believe they come from disloyal States. They, however, should be delivered on the payment of full postage without the cent crop. The special agent has been instructed to investigate the matter, and the Department adds, the carrying of letters over established post routes by express or by other companies in violation of law, must be stopped.

SEÑOR MOLINA to-day presented to the President letters recrediting him as Minister from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, etiquette requiring this course on his part, in consequence of the recall of Mr. DIMERAY as United States Minister to those republics, and the appointment of a successor.

Another examination has been made at the White House on the Potomac River, and no battery, which it was reported had been erected there, was discovered. A similar assertion cannot as positively be made concerning Matthias Point. The river scouts, however, have their attention continually directed to such matters, and are doing good service in preventing further intercourse between the Secessionists on the Maryland and Virginia shores.

A private letter from Minister CORWIN, dated Mexico, May 17, says the accounts which reach there of affairs in the United States are confused. He expresses an earnest desire to know the facts, it being reported through secession channels that President LINCOLN has been driven from Washington and Gen. SCOTT is at the head of the Confederate army.

A letter from another source, says the *Trait de Union* newspaper, is in the secession interests endeavoring to embarass the treaty of proceedings between the United States and Mexico.

The President and Secretary of War attended this afternoon interesting and important experiments with a new rifle, at Washington Arsenal.

The Philadelphia ice-boat was to-day engaged taking on board the large Dahlgren rifle cannon, so successfully tested recently, and also a Dahlgren quick shell gun for immediate work in important localities. The crew are enthusiastic in view of the service in which they are about to be engaged.

The troops which arrived to-day went into camp to-night.

The two Rhode Islands Regiments had a full parade this afternoon. They were reviewed.

Mr. MCDONALD, a native of Worcester, Mass., who was working as a carpenter in Mississippi, has escaped, and was three times impressed on the way, he last time at Aquia Creek, from which place he fled at great peril, swimming eight miles, and reached the *Pawnee* at Maryland Point, completely exhausted. He states the rebels at Aquia Creek were reinforced 3,000 strong, and that in the late engagement with the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* the rebels lost 50 men killed, and many wounded.

The City Council this afternoon unanimously voted $5,000 for the relief of families of the District of Columbia volunteers.

Several members of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment to-day arrested a suspected spy, among whose effects at the boarding-house were plans of camps on the Virginia side, the positions of batteries, the number of troops, and other valuable information. He was turned over to the military authorities.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC

RUMORED MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS—IS THE CAPITAL SAFE?—STRANGE DISTRIBUTION OF PASSES—THE CHIVALRY, AND THE WAY THEY TREAT PRISONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Saturday, June 22, 1861.

All was quiet here last night, and continues quiet to-day. Our scouts, however, furnish reliable intelligence that the rebel force is concentrating at Fairfax Court-house, a central position about 12 miles in advance of us, and almost equally distant from Alexandria, Arlington House and Fort Corcoran. They are reported to be 22,000 strong, and with constant accessions pouring in from Manassas Junction. In the judgment of military men, Gen. JOHNSON is marching down from Harper's Ferry with the Confederate troops under his command to join Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is said to be at Fairfax Court-house, bringing up the main body of the rebel army. Advices from the Junction report about 30,000 of the enemy there, with regiments almost daily arriving from Richmond. It is believed that BEAUREGARD will draw all these to Fairfax Court-house, with the exception of a garrison for the Junction; and that all the men who can be spared from Norfolk will be also concentrated in our front. Thus, with an army of seventy or seventy-five thousand men, the rebels may think themselves in sufficient force to attempt carrying Washington by an assault, on the Washington line of defences. Gen. TYLER'S command is advanced far out in our van—many think too far, and without sufficient support. On his brigade the first force of the attack may fall; but possibly other dispositions may be made before the rebels receive the required reinforcements. Certain it is, however, that the attack must speedily be made, if at all, for the Confederates cannot possibly feed 70,000 at one point for more than a few days. Against this powerful and overwhelming force we have now but ten thousand men on this side of the Potomac,—a force scarcely adequate to man the lines and keep the communications open from position to position. Certainly it is strange, to say the least of it, that but ten thousand men should be kept in the position on which the safety of Washington depends, and with a force rapidly reaching up towards seventy thousand now concentrating within twenty miles of their front. The appointment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, also, who has

That some strong demonstration on the secession side is to be shortly made, we can infer from the greater boldness with which the Secessionists of Washington have talked and avowed themselves during the past few days. They are eager, clamorous, vindictively noisy and menacing in all bar-rooms and hotel halls—the orders of the War Department completely tying the hands of loyal soldiers, and forbidding us to make arrests, even in Virginia, except the party offending shall be then and there arrayed in arms against the National Government. The impunity thus given to secession orators and sympathizers can only be disturbed under a written order signed by some commander of a Brigade. This may appear strange to you as it does to us, but there are yet stranger things to be told.

Will you, or can you believe, that passes to visit all the camps on this side of the Potomac, signed in blank, are left, for distribution amongst their guests, with the various hotel proprietors having the good fortune to be in favor with the War Department? Yesterday I saw three blank passes signed in the imposing Roman characters of "Drake De Kay,"—a young gentleman from the North, who has been serving as volunteer Aid to Gen. MANSFIELD. The places for names might have been filled in, "Pass G. T. BEAUREGARD, JEFF. DAVIS, or Gens. LEE and JOHNSON over all the bridges," and so-forth; and that at least one engineer officer from the rebel side lately paid us a visit and made notes of our position, under one of these Drake De Kay passes, we have only too much reason to believe. This is a painful subject, however, and there are reasons which make me wish to do nothing more than point out the evil. That it is a flagrant one, I think you will admit; and without the energetic aid of the Press of New-York, we can see no cure for the dangers it has already inflicted, and yet threatens to inflict, upon our cause. Of course, where passes are so plenty, they have become an article of cheap commerce—the waiters at Willard's and other hotels disposing of them in blank at twenty-five cents each, to all customers who are not entitled "as guests" to receive such favors free of charge. I may add that we have found on every single prisoner brought into our camp—secession troopers and all—an abundant supply of these War Department letters of immunity, some of the most dangerous men seized holding out to the arresting officer two or three different specimen passes for examination, and boldly telling him to "question such authority if he dare."

From a Government scout, recently returned from Manasses Junction, I hear some odd stories about "the chivalry." It seems that more than half the volunteers from South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and so forth, came on without asking leave or authority from their respective State Governments. Each leading desperado, who felt the spirit so move him, declared himself Captain of a volunteer company, and rallied to his personal standard such recruits as he could find. They started without provisions, uniforms or baggage, each man carrying his shot-gun or revolver, as the case might be; and the whole steering straight for Montgomery or Richmond. Since their arrival in the Confederate camps, these unorganized cohorts have given much trouble to the self-constituted leaders of rebellion, openly subsisting on whatever they have been able to seize, either from friend or foe; and having for several weeks maintained the privilege of shooting or hanging every prisoner brought into camp. My informant says that from his windows he saw ten men shot in this way—two of them being undoubtedly Government scouts, such as he was himself—while the other eight were guilty of no higher crime than that of having "declared themselves for the Union, and refused to take secession scrip as a legal tender in exchange for their property." He adds—and let the fact be duly recorded to the credit of men in whose favor but few good things can be said—that the ex officers of the United States Army now serving in the rebel ranks became so disgusted and horrified by this practice of butchering prisoners that they tendered a remonstrance, unanimously signed, against its continuance, finally threatening to resign in a body unless JEFF. DAVIS, or his Commander-in-Chief, could find means of stopping this utterly barbarous slaughter. "To some extent," continues my informant, "this remonstrance has been successful; but the 'Free-Lances' from the Cotton States are very blood thirsty and sometimes too strong to be controlled." These are items worth knowing, and furnish a powerful contrast to the rose-water *régime* of the authorities over in Washington.

All is quiet here yet, but we are expecting an attack daily, and there are indications that battle will be offered to the rebels along the range of the "Four Mile Run," a strong position about five or six miles ahead of us. The sixty-four pounders of Fort Corcoran are loaded with grape and canister, and all the men of the Sixty-ninth have been provided with forty rounds each of cartridges, made up of buck shot and bullets. The Thirteenth New-York Regiment is now at Camp Union, where its pickets are extended a mile north and half a mile south, in our van, with orders to fall back on this position, if attacked in force. The weather is intolerably hot, and some of the men begin to feel its effects.

H.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 24.

The following is a correct account of the affair at Matthais Point, about 50 miles below, on Friday.

The steamer *Freeborn* received a charge of musketry from the shore when off that Point. The shots went over the vessel. The *Freeborn* replied by throwing grape into the shore, repeating the dose on Saturday afternoon. It is further stated, but on not such good authority, that a small gun was fired from Matthais Point. This occurrence has been magnified into an engagement with the *Freeborn* and a masked battery.

A camp of troops at Mathias Point affords good opportunity for constructing a battery.

By order of the War Department mails commenced running regularly to-day on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to the camps, leaving at 8½ in the morning and 4½ in the evening, under the management of H. E. GRAY.

No intelligence has been received of the whereabouts of Capt. KELLOGG, of the Connecticut Second Regiment, whose gallantry lately led him into an ambuscade. He was in command of the Winsten Company.

Prof. LOWE made an ascension, to-day. No direct information of his observations has been received outside of the War Department, but report says that he discovered a large force.

It is said the Secessionists employ a balloon for the same purpose.

All was quiet at the outposts during last night.

The telegraphic wires between Camps Upton and Tyler were cut during last night.

It was reported this evening that the *Pocahontas* would sail for Matthias Point at 8 o'clock, but a personal visit disproved the rumor, although steam is up ready to start any moment.

The *Pawnee* is still in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, and she can attend to operations at Matthias Point.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 24.

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry, and the town presents a look of desolation, there being scarcely an inhabitant visible. No troops are there. The last of the Confederate scouts were seen on Thursday, and on that day there was a skirmish between the Confederate Scouts and the Sharpsburgh Home Guard. The latter, under the cover of the canal, took deliberate aim, and I was told at the Ferry two of the Confederates were killed and one wounded.

Informed sources there say that a body of 1,500 or 2,000 Confederate troops are stationed about three miles from the Ferry, toward Winchester, but they are not visible, either from Camp Hill Pinnacle or Loudon County Mountain.

I saw a small scout at Shepherdstown. Confederate pickets no longer show themselves at Williamsport, but are known to be concealed about two miles back.

It was rumored that Gen. JOHNSTON, at the head of four regiments, had entered the neck, and stationed his forces seven miles from Williamsport; the report needs verification, though it is generally believed at Williamsport.

HUGH BRENNAN, a private in Company F, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, was arrested for trying to shoot Capt. THOS. SMITH the day officer, last Saturday, in the camp of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. He is undergoing Court martial, and will probably be shot.

JOHN M. STONEBRAKER, a prominent Secessionist of Harper's Ferry, having held a commission in the Virginia State militia, and who tried to get his company to enter the Confederate service, and, failing, supplied Gen. JOHNSTON'S troops at the Ferry with provisions, and having two brothers in the Confederate army, came into Maryland, Friday, and was arrested by order of Gen. NEGLEY, at his mother's house, near Sharpsburgh, concealed under a sofa. He is now under strict guard, at Gen NEGLEY'S quarters. There is the strongest evidence against him.

Lieut. MCNEALLY, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, arrested him.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE REBELS

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24, 1861.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburgh, arrived this evening. He reports a great destruction of the property of the Company there by the rebels. Forty-eight locomotives, large numbers of gondola and coal cars cars were surrounded with piles of wood which were fired. All the perishable portions were consumed, and the iron damaged, perhaps, beyond repair.

A large hotel there, occupied by H. B. CARPENTER, was with difficulty saved from the conflagration.

The agent states also that he and the Master Mechanic, Mr. EDWARDS, were arrested and carried before Gen. JOHNSTON for trying to stop the destruction of property.

He says there are about 5,500 rebel troops, all at Martinsburgh and vicinity.

THE REBELS AT AQUIA CREEK.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24.

The *American* has a letter dated June 23, on the *Pawnee*, off Aquia Creek, stating that a deserter from the rebels was picked up in the water, after swimming four or five miles. He says that the rebel forces at the creek are between two and three thousand; also that they have several rifled cannon and a Dahlgren gun. The *Pawnee* is keeping a strict river police at night, and has captured several small boats.

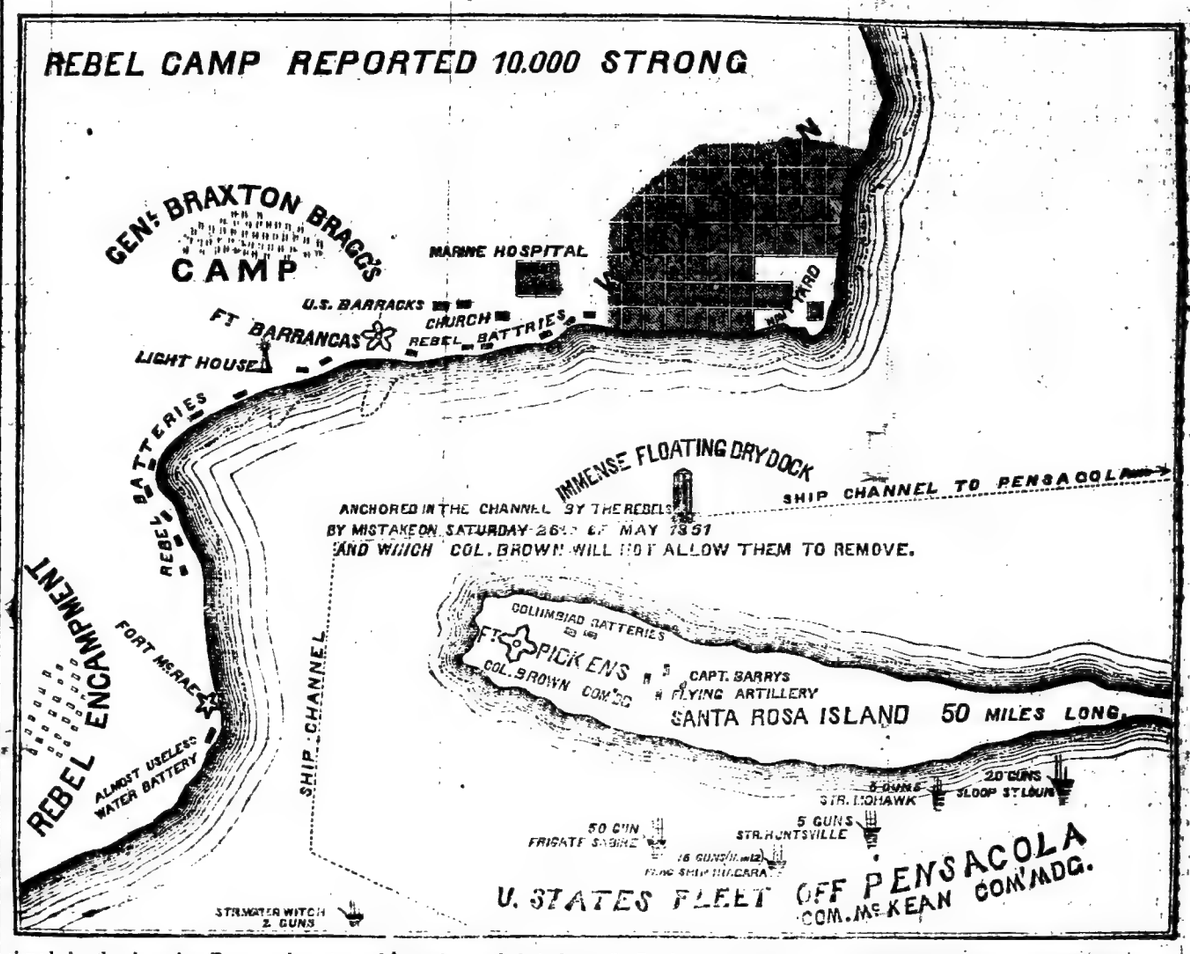
CAPTAIN OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

JAMES BARRON, of the firm of BARRON & GRANDY, of this City, denies that the Captain of the privateer *Savannah*, is any connection of his family.

[For the New-York Times and Herald Posts.]

FORT PICKENS AND THE REBEL BATTERIES.



AFFAIRS AT PORT PICKENS.

Interesting Details of the Condition of Both Camps.

Letter from Mr. W. H. Russell, Special Correspondent of the London Times.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

Our little schooner lay quietly at the wharf all night, but no one was allowed to come on board without a pass, for these wild-looking sentries are excellent men of business, and look after the practical part of soldiering with all the keenness which their direct personal interest imparts to their notions of duty. The enemy is to them the incarnation of all evil, and they hunt his spies and servants very much as a terrier chases a rat—with intense traditional and race animosity. The silence of the night is not broken by many challenges or the "All's well!" of patrols, but there is warlike significance enough in the sound of the shot which working parties are rolling over the wooden jetty with a dull, ponderous thump, on board the flats that are to carry them off for the food and *nourriture* of the batteries. With the early morning, however, came the usual signs of martial existence. I started up from among my cockroaches, knocked my head against the fine pine beams over my hammock, and then, considerably obfuscated by the result, proceeded to investigate all the grounds that presented themselves to me as worthy of consideration in reference to the theory which had suddenly forced itself upon my mind that I was in the Crimea. For close at hand, through the sleepy organ of the only sense which was fully awake, came the well known *réveillés* of the Zouaves, and then French claugours, rolls, rullies, and calls ran along the line, and the Volunteers got up, or did not, as seemed best to them. An ebony and aged Ganymede, however, appeared with coffee, and told me "the Capn wants ask weder you take some bitters, Sar;" and, indeed, "the Captain" did compound some amazing preparation for the judges and colonels present on deck and below that met the approval of them all, and was recommending it for its fortifying qualities in making a Redan and Malakoff of the stomach. Breakfast came in due time, —no mush, Persic apparatus to excite the hare of the simple-minded, but a great deal of substantial matter, in the shape of fried onions, ham, eggs, biscuit, with accompaniments of iced water, Bordeaux, and coffee. Our guests were two—a broad farmer-like gentleman, weighing some 16 stone, dressed in a green frize frock, with gold lace and red and scarlet worsted facings, and a felt Wide-a-Wake, who, as he wiped his manly brow, informed me he was a "rifleman." We have some volunteers quite corpulent, and not more patriotic, for our farmer was a man of many sales, and in becoming an officer in his company of braves, had given an undeniable proof of his devotion to his distant home and property. The other, a quiet, modest, intelligent-looking young man who an officer in a different battalion, and ranked with sense about a matter with which sense has seldom anything to do—I mean uniform. He remarked that in a serious action and a close fight, or in night work, it would be very difficult to prevent serious mistakes, and even disasters, owing to the officers of the Confederate States' troops wearing the same distinguishing marks of rank and similar uniforms, whenever they can get them to those used in the regular service of the United States, and that much inconvenience will inevitably result from the great variety and wonderful diversity of the dresses of the immense number of companies forming the different regiments of volunteers. The only troops near us, which were attired with a military exactness, were the regiment of Zouaves, from New Orleans. Most of these are Frenchmen or Creoles; some have belonged to the battalions which the Crimea first made famous, and were present before Sebastopol, and in Italy; the rest are Germans and Irish. Our friends went off to see them drill, but, as a believer in the enchanting power of distance, I preferred to look on at such of the manœuvres as could be seen from the deck. These Zouaves look exceedingly like the real article. They are, perhaps, a trifle less and taller, and are not so well developed at the back of the head, the heels, and the ankles as their prototypes. They are dressed in the same way, except that I saw no turban on the fez cap. The jacket, the cummerbund, the baggy red breeches, and the gaiters are all copies of the original. They are all armed with rifle muskets, and sword bayonet, and their pay is at the usual rate of $11, or something like £2 8s a month, with rations and allowances. The officers do their best to be the true "chasseurs." I was much interested, I confess, in watching the manœuvres

of vast shoals of mullet and other fish, which flew here and there, like flocks of plover, before the red fish and other enemies, and darted under our boat, than in examining Zouave drill. Once, as a large fish came gambolling along the surface close at hand, a great gleam of white shot up in the waves beneath, and a boiling whirl, marked with a crimson pool, which gradually melted off in the tide showed where a monster shark had taken down a part of his breakfast. "That's a ground sheark," quoth the skipper; "there's quite a many of them about here." Porpoises passed by in a great hurry for Pensacola, and now and then a turtle showed his dear little head above the enviable fluid which he honored with his presence. Far away in the long stretch of water towards Pensacola are six British merchantmen in a state of blockade—that is, they have only 15 days to clear out, according to the reading of the law adopted by the United States' officers. The navy-yard looks clean and neat in the early morning, and away on the other side of the channel Fort Pickens—*fœrrima causa*—raises its dark front from the white sand and green sward of the glacis, on which a number of black objects invite inspection through a telescope, and obligingly resolve themselves into horses turned out to graze on the slope. Fort M'Rae, at the other side of the channel, as if to irritate its neighbor, flings out a flag to the breeze which is the counterpart of the "Stars and Stripes," that wave from the rival flagstaff, and is at this distance identical to the eye until the glass detects the solitary star in its folds instead of the whole galaxy. On the dazzling snowy margin of sand that separates the trees and brushwood from the sea close at hand, the outline of the batteries which stud the shore for miles is visible. Let us go and make a close inspection. Mr. ELLIS, Lieutenant in the Louisiana Regiment, who is Aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. BRAGG, has just arrived with a message from his chief to escort me round all the works, and wherever else I like to go, without any reservation whatever. He is a handsome, well-built, slight young fellow, very composed and staid in manner, but full of sentiment for the South. Returned from a tour in Europe, he is all admiration for English scenery, life and habits. "After all, nature has been more bountiful to you than to us." He is dressed in a tight undress cavalry-jacket and trousers of blue flannel, with plain gold-lace pipings and buttons, but on his heels are heavy brass spurs, worthy of the heaviest of field-officers. Our horses are standing in the shade of a large tree near the wharf, and mine is equipped with a saddle of ponderous brass-work, on raised pummel, and cantle, and housings, and emblazoned cloth, and mighty stirrups of brass, fit for the stoutest marshal that ever led an army of France to victory; Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG is longer in the leg than Marshal PELISSIER, or CANROBERT, or the writer, and as we jogged along over the deep, hot sand, my kind companion, in spite of my assurances that the leathers were quite comfortable, made himself and me somewhat uneasy on the score of their adjustment, and, as there was no implement at hand to make a hole, we turned into the general's courtyard to effect the necessary alterations. The cry of "Orderly" brought a smart soldierly-looking young man to the front, who speedily took me three holes up, and as I was going away he touched his cap and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I often saw you in the Crimea." His story as he told it was brief. He had been in the Eleventh Hussars, and on the 25th of October he was following, as he said, close after Lord CARDIGAN and Capt. NOLAN when his horse was killed under him. As he tried to make his escape the Cossacks took him prisoner, and for 11 months he was in captivity, but was exchanged at Odessa. "Why did you leave the service?" "Well, Sir, I was one of the two sergeants that was permitted to leave in each regiment on the close of the war, and I came away." "But here you are soldiering again?" "Yes, Sir; I came over here to better myself, as I thought, and I had to enter one of their cavalry regiments, but now I am an orderly." He told me, further, that his name was MONTAGUE, and that he "thought his father lived near Windsor, twenty-one miles from London;" and I was pleased to find his superior officers spoke of him in very high terms, although I could have wished those who spoke so were in our own service.

I do not think that any number of words can give a good idea of a long line of detached batteries. I went through them all, and I certainly found stronger reasons than ever for distrusting the extraordinary statements which appear in the American journals in reference to military matters, particularly on their own side of the question. Instead of hundreds of guns, there are only 10. They are mostly of small calibre, and the gun-carriages are old and unsound, or new and rudely made. There are only five "heavy" guns in all the works, but the mortar batteries, three in number, of which one is unfinished, will prove very damaging, although they will only contain 9 or 10 mortars. The batteries are all sand-bag and earthworks, with the exception of Fort Barrancas. They are made after all sorts of ways, and are of very different degrees of efficiency. In some the magazines will come to speedy destruction; in others they are well made. Some are of the finest white sand, and will blind the gunners, or be blown away with shells; others are cramped, and hardly traversed; others, again, are very spacious, and well constructed. The embrasures are usually made of sand bags, covered with raw hides to save the cotton bags from the effect of the fire of their own guns. I was amused to observe that most of these works had galleries in the rear, generally in connection with the magazine passages, which the constructors called "rat-holes," and which are intended as shelter to the men at the guns in case of shells falling inside the battery. They may prove to have a very different result, and are certainly not so desirable in a military point of view as good traverses. A rush for the "rat-hole" will not be very dignified or improving to the *morale* every time a bomb hurtles over them; and assuredly the damage to the magazines will be enormous if the fire from Pickens is accurate and well sustained. Several of the batteries were not finished, and the men who ought to have been working were lying under the shade of trees, sleeping or smoking—long-limbed, long-bearded fellows in flannel shirts and slouched hats, uniformless in all save bright, well-kept arms, and resolute purpose. We went along slowly, from one battery to the other. I visited nine altogether, not including Fort Barrancas, and there are three others, among which is Fort M'Rae. Perhaps there may be 50 guns of all sorts in position for about three miles, along a line extending 135 degrees round Fort Pickens, the average distance being about 1½ mile. The mortar batteries are well placed among brushwood, quite out of view of the fort, at distances varying from 2,500 to 2,800 yards, and the mortars are generally of calibres corresponding nearly with our 10-inch pieces. Several of the gun batteries are put on the level of the beach; others have more command, and one is particularly well placed, close to the White Lighthouse on a high plateau which dominates the sandy strip that runs out to Fort McRae. Of the latter I have already spoken. Fort Barrancas is an old fort—I believe of Spanish construction, with a very meagre trace,—a plain curtain-face towards the sea, protected by a dry ditch and an outwork, in which, however, there are no guns. There is a drawbridge in the rear of the work, which is a simple parallelogram showing twelve guns mounted *en barbette* on the sea-face. The walls are of brick, and the guns are protected by thick merlons of sand-bags. The sole advantage of the fort is in its position; it almost looks down into the casemates of Pickens opposite at its weakest point, and it has a fair command of the sea entrance, but the guns are weak, and there are only three pieces mounted which can do much mischief. While I was looking round there was an entertaining dispute going on between two men, whom I believe to have been officers, as to the work to be done, and I heard the inferior intimate pretty broadly his conviction that his chief did not know his own business in reference to some orders he was conveying.

The amount of ammunition which I saw did not appear to me to be at all sufficient for one day's moderate firing, and many of the shot were roughly cast and had deep flanges from the moulds in their sides, and very destructive to the guns as well as to accuracy. In the rear of these batteries, among the pine woods and in deep brush, are three irregular camps, which, to the best of my belief, could not contain more than 2,700 men. There are probably 3,000 in and about the batteries, the Navy-yard and the suburbs, and there are also, I am informed, 1,500 at Pensacola, but I doubt exceedingly that there are as many as 8,000 men, all told, of effective strength under the command of Gen. BRAGG. It would be a mistake to despise these irregulars. One of the Mississippi regiments out in camp was evidently composed of men who liked campaigning, and who looked as though they would like fighting. They had no particular uniforms—the remark will often be made—but they had pugnacious physiognomies and the physical means of carrying their inclinations into effect, and every man of them was, I am informed, familiar with the use of arms. Their tents are mostly small and bad, on the ridge-pole pattern, with side flys to keep off the sun. In some battalions they observe regularity of line, in others they follow individual or company caprice. The men use green boughs and bowers, as our poor fellows did in the old hot days in Bulgaria, and many of them had benches and seats before their doors, and the luxury of boarded floors to sleep upon. There is an embarrassing custom in America, scarcely justifiable in any code of good manners, which, in the South at least, is only too common, and which may be still more general in the North; at all events, to a stranger it is productive of the annoyance which is experienced by one who is obliged to inquire whether the behavior of those among whom he is at the time, is intentional rudeness or conventional want of breeding. For instance, my friend and myself, as we are riding along, see a gentleman standing near his battery, or his tent,—"Good morrow, Colonel," or "General," (as the case may be,) says my friend—"Good morrow, (imagining military rank according to the notion possessed by speaker of the importance of the position of a General's A. D. C.,) Ellis"? "Colonel, &c, allow me to introduce to you Mr. JONES, of London." The colonel advances with effusion, holds out his hand, grasps JONES' hand rigidly, and says, warmly, as if he had just gained a particular object of his existence, "Mr. JONES, I'm very glad to make your acquaintance, Sir. Have you been pretty well since you have been in our country, Sir?" &c. But it is most likely that the colonel will just walk away when he pleases, without saying a word to, or taking the least notice of the aforesaid JONES, as to whose acquaintance he had just before expressed such friendly feelings, and in whose personal health he had taken so deep an interest; and JONES, till he is accustomed to it, feels affronted. The fact is that the introduction means nothing; you are merely told each other's names, and if you like, you may improve your acquaintance. The hand-shaking is a remnant of barbarous times, when men with the same colored skin were glad to see each other.

The country through which we rode was most uninteresting, thick brushwood and pine trees springing out of deep sand, here and there a nullah and some dirty stream—all flat as ditchwater. On our return we halted at the General's quarters. I had left a note for him, in which I inquired whether he would have any objection to my proceeding to Fort Pickens from his command, in case I obtained permission to do so, and when I entered Gen. BRAGG'S room he was engaged in writing not merely a very courteous and complimentary expression of his acquiescence in my visit, but letters of introduction to personal friends in Louisiana, in the hope of rendering my sojourn more agreeable. He expressed a doubt whether my comrades would be permitted to enter the fort, and talked very freely with me in reference to what I had seen at the batteries, but I thought I perceived an indication of some change of purpose with respect to the immediate urgency of the attack on Fort Pickens compared with his expressions last night. At length I departed with many thanks to Gen. BRAGG for his kindness and confidence, and returned to a room full of Generals and Colonels, who made a *levée* of their visits.

On my return to the schooner, I observed that the small houses on the side of the long sandy beach were filled with men, many of whom were in groups round the happy possessors of a newspaper, and listened with the utmost interest to the excited delivery of the oracular sentences. How much of the agony and bitterness of this conflict—nay, how much of its existence—may be due to these same newspapers, no man can say, but I have very decided opinions, or rather a very strong belief, on the subject. There were still more people around the various bar rooms, than were attracted even by the journalists. Two of our companions were on board when I got back to the quay. The Mobile gentlemen had gone off to Pensacola, and had not returned to time, and under any circumstances it was not probable that they would be permitted to land, as undoubtedly they were no friends to the garrison, or to the cause of the United States. Our skipper opened his eyes and shook his rough head a little when he was ordered to get under way for Fort Pickens, and to anchor off the jetty. Up went the flag of truce to the fore once more, but the ever-watchful sentry, diverted for the time from his superintendence of the men who were fishing at our pier, forbade our departure till the Corporal of the Guard had given leave, and the Corporal of the Guard would not let the fair *Diana* cast off her warp till he had consulted the Sergeant of the Guard, and so there was some delay occasioned by the necessity for holding an interview with that functionary, who finally permitted the Captain to proceed on his way, and with a fair light breeze the schooner fell round into the tideway and glided off towards the fort. We drew up with it rapidly, and soon attracted the notice of the look-out men and some officers who came down to the jetty.

We anchored a cable's length from the jetty. In reply to the sentry's hail, the skipper asked for a boat to put off for us. "Come off in your own boat" Skiff of Charon! But there was no choice. With all the bathos of that remarkable structure it could not go down in such a short row. And if it did? Well, "there's not a more terrible place for sharks along this coast," the captain had told us incidentally *en route*. Our own boat was inclined to impartiality in its relation with the water, and took quite as much inside as it could hold, but we soused into it, and the men pulled like Doggett's Badgers, and soon we were out of shark depth and alongside the jetty, where were standing to receive us Mr. BROWN, our friend of yesterday, Capt. VOGDES, and Capt. BERRY, commanding an United States battery inside the fort. The soldiers of the guard were United States regular troops of the artillery, wore blue uniforms, with brass buttons, and remarkably ugly slouched felt hats, with an ornament in the shape of two crossed cannon. Capt. VODGES informed me that Col. MOORE had sent off a reply to my letter to the fleet, stating that he would gladly permit me to go over the fort, but that he could not allow any one else, under any circumstances whatever, to visit it. My friends were therefore constrained to stay outside, but one of them picked up a friend on the beach and got up an impromptu ride along the island. The way from the jetty to the entrance of the fort is in the universal deep sand of this part of the world; the distance from the landing-place to the gateway is not much more than two hundred yards, and the approach to the portal is quite unprotected. There is a high ramp and glacis on the land side, but the face and part of the curtain in which the gate is situate are open, as it was not considered likely that it would ever be attacked by Americans. The sharp angle of the bastion on this face is so weak that men are now engaged in throwing up an extempore glacis to cover the base of the wall and the casemates from fire. The ditch is very broad, and the scarp and counterscarp are rivetted with brickwork. The curvette has been cleared out, and in doing so, as a proof of the agreeable character of the locality, I may observe upwards of 60 rattlesnakes were killed by the workmen. An abattis has been made along the edge of this part of the ditch—a rough inclined fence of stakes and boughs of trees. Yes, Sir; at one time when those terrible fire-eating gentlemen at the other side were full of threats, and coming to take the place every day, there were only 70 men in this fort, and Lieut. SLEMMER threw up this abattis to delay his assailants, if it were only for a few minutes, and to give his men breathing time to use their small-arms." The casemates here are all blinded, and the hospital is situate in the bomb-proofs inside. The gate was closed; at a talismanic knock it was opened, and from the external silence we passed into a scene full of activity and life, through the dark gallery which served at first as a framework to the picture. The parade of the fort was full of men, and at a *coup d'œil* it was obvious that great efforts had been made to prepare Fort Pickens for a desperate defence. In the parade were several tents of what is called Sibley's pattern, like our bell tents, but without the lower side wall, and provided with a ventilating top, which can be elevated or depressed at pleasure. The parade-ground has been judiciously filled with deep holes, like inverted cones, in which shells will be comparatively innocuous; and warned by Sumter, everything has been removed which could prove in the least degree combustible. The officer on duty led me straight across to the opposite angle of the fort. As the rear of the casemates and bombproofs along this side will be exposed to a plunging fire from the opposite side, a very ingenious screen has been constructed, by placing useless gun-platforms and parts of carriages at an angle against the wall, and piling them up with sand and earth for several feet in thickness. A passage is thus left between the base of the wall and that of the screen through which a man can walk with ease. Turning into this passage we entered a lofty bombproof, which was the bedroom of the commanding officer, and passed through into the casemate which serves as his head-quarters. Col. HARVEY BROWN received me with every expression of politeness and courtesy. He is a tall, spare, soldierly-looking man, with a face indicative of great resolution and energy, as well of sagacity and kindness; and his attachment to the Union was probably one of the reasons of his removal from the command of Fort Hamilton, New-York, to the charge of this very important fort. He has been long in the service, and he belonged to the first class of graduates who passed at West Point after its establishment in 1818. After a short and very interesting conversation, he proceeded to show me the works, and we mounted upon the parapet, accompanied by Capt. BERRY, and went over all the defences. Fort Pickens has a regular bastioned trace, in outline an oblique and rather narrow parallelogram, with the obtuse angles facing the sea at one side and the land at the other. The acute angle, at which the bastion towards the enemy's batteries is situate is the weakest part of the work; but it was built for sea defence, as I have already observed, and the trace was prolonged to obtain the greatest amount of fire on the sea approaches. The crest of the parapet is covered with very solid and well-made merlons of heavy sand-bags, but one face, and the gorge of the bastion, are exposed to an enfilading fire from Fort McRae, which the Colonel said he intended to guard against if he got time. All the guns seemed in good order, the carriages being well constructed, but they are mostly of what are considered small calibres now-a-days, being 32-pounders, with some 42-pounders and 24-pounders. There are, however, four heavy Columbiads, which command the enemy's works on several points very completely. It struck me that the bastion guns were rather crowded. But, even in its present state, the defensive preparations are most creditable to the officers, who have had only three weeks to do the immense amount of work before us. The brick copings have been removed from the parapets, and strong sandbag traverses have been constructed to cover the gunners, in addition to the "rat-holes" at the bastions. More heavy guns are expected, which, with the aid of a few more mortars, will enable the garrison to hold their own against everything but a regular siege on the land side, and so long as the fleet covers the narrow neck of the island with its guns it is not possible for the Confederates to effect a lodgment. If Fort McRae was strong and heavily armed, it could inflict great damage on Pickens; but it is neither one nor the other, and the United States officers are confident that they will speedily render it quite untenable. The *bouches à feu* of the fort may be put down at 40, including the available pieces in the casemates, which sweep the ditch and the faces of the curtains. The walls are of the hardest brick, of nine feet thickness in many places, and the crest of the parapets on which the merlons and traverses rest are of turf. From the walls there is a splendid view of the whole position, and I found my companions were perfectly well acquainted with the strength and *locus* of the greater part of the enemy's works. Of course I held my peace, but I was amused at their accuracy. "There are the quarters of our friend Gen. BRAGG." "There is one of their best batteries just beside the lighthouse." The tall chimney of the Warrington Navy-yard was smoking away lustily. The Colonel called my attention to it. "Do you see that, Sir? They are casting shot, there. The sole reason for their 'forbearance,' is that Navy-yard. They know full well that if they open a gun upon us, we will lay that yard and all the work in ruins." Capt. VODGES subsequently expressed some uneasiness on a point as to which I could have relieved his mind very effectually. He had seen something which led him to apprehend that the Confederates had a strong intrenched camp in rear of their works. Thereupon I was enabled to perceive that in Capt. VODGES' mind, there was a strong intention to land, and carry the enemy's position. Why, otherwise, did you care about an intrenched camp, most excellent engineer? But now I may tell you that there is no intrenched camp at all, and that your vigilant eye, Sir, merely detected certain very absurd little furrows which the Confederates have in some places thrown up in the soft sand in front of their camps, which would cover a man up to the knee or stomach, and are quite useless as a breastwork. If they thought a landing probable, it is unpardonable in them to neglect such a protection. These furrows are quite straight, and even if they are deepened the assailants have merely to march round them, as they extend for some only 40 or 50 yards, and have no flanks. The officers of the garrison are aware the enemy have mortar batteries, but they think the inside of the fort will not be easily hit, and they said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the mortars.

From the parapet we descended by a staircase into the casemates. The Confederates are greatly deceived in their expectation that the United States soldiers will be much exposed to sun or heat in Pickens. More airy, well ventilated quarters cannot be imagined, and there is quite light enough to enable the men to read in most of them. The plague of flies will infest both armies, and is the curse of every camp in the Summer. As to mosquitoes, the Confederates will probably suffer, if not more, at least as much as the States troops. The effect of other tormentors, such as yellow fever and dysentery, will be in all probability impartially felt on both sides: but, unless the position of the fort is peculiarly unhealthy, the men, who are under no control in respect to their libations, will probably suffer more than those who are restrained by discipline and restricted to a regular allowance. Water can always be had by digging, and is fit for use if drunk immediately. Vegetables and fresh provisions are not of course so easily had as on shore, but there is a scarcity of them in both camps, and the supplies from the storeships are very good and certain. The bread baked by the garrison is excellent, as I had an opportunity of ascertaining, for I carried off two loaves from the bakehouse on board the schooner. Our walk through the casemates was very interesting. They were crowded with men, most of whom were reading. They were quiet, orderly looking soldiers—a mixture of old and young—scarcely equal in stature to their opponents, but more to be depended upon I should think in a long struggle. Everything seemed well arranged. Those men who were in their beds had mosquito curtains drawn, and were reading or sleeping at their ease. In the casemates used an hospital there were only some twelve men sick out of the whole garrison, and I was much struck by the absence of any foul smell and by the cleanliness and neatness of all the arrangements. The Colonel spoke to each of the men kindly, and they appeared glad to see him. The dispensary was as neat as care and elbow grease could make it, and next door to it, in strange juxtaposition, was the laboratory for the manufactory of fuses and deadly implements, in equally good order. Everything is ready for immediate service. I am inclined to think it will be some time before it is wanted. Assuredly, if the enemy attack Fort Pickens they will meet with a resistance which will probably end in the entire destruction of the Navy-yard and of the greater part of their works. A week's delay will enable Col. BROWN to make good some grave defects; but delay is of more advantage to his enemy than it is to him, and if Fort Pickens were made at once the *point d'appui* for a vigorous offensive movement by the fleet and by a land force, I have very little doubt in my mind that Pensacola must fall, and that Gen. BRAGG would be obliged to retire. In a few weeks the attitude of affairs may be very different. The railroad is open to Gen BRAGG, and he can place himself in a very much stronger attitude than he now occupies.

At last the time came for me to leave. The Colonel and Capt. BERRY came down to the beach with me. Outside we found Capt VODGES kindly keeping my friends in conversation and in liquid supplies in the shade of the bakehouse shed, and, after a little more pleasant conversation, we were afloat once more. Probably no living man was ever permitted to visit the camps of two enemies within sight of each other before this, under similar circumstances, for I was neither spy nor herald, and I owe my best thanks to those who trusted me on both sides so freely and so honorably. A gentleman who preceded me did not fare quite so well. He landed on the island and went up to the fort, where he represented himself to be the correspondent of an American journal. But his account of himself was not deemed satisfactory. He was sent off to the fleet. Presently there came over a flag of truce from Gen. BRAGG, with a warrant signed by a Justice of the Peace, for the correspondent, on a charge of felony; but the writ did not run in Fort Pickens. The officers regarded the message as a clever ruse to get back a spy, and the correspondent is still in durance vile or in safety, as the case may be, on board the squadron.

All sails filled, the *Diana* stood up towards the Navy-yard once more in the glare of the setting sun. The sentinels along the battery and beach glared at us with surprise as the schooner, with her flag of truce still flying, ran past them. The pier was swept with the glass for the Mobile gentlemen; they were not visible. "Hallos! Mr. Captain, what's that you're at?" His mate was waving the Confederate flag from the deck—"Its only a signal, Sir, to the gentlemen on shore." "Wave some other flag, then, while there's a flag of truce flying, and while we are in these waters." After backing and filling for some time the party were descried in the distance. Again, the watery skiff was sent off, and in a few minutes they were permitted, thanks to their passes, to come off. Some confidential person had informed them the attack was certainly coming off in a very short time. They were anxious to stay. They had seen friends at Pensacola, and were full of praises of "the quaint old Spanish settlement," but mine is, unfortunately, not an excursion of pleasure, and it was imperative that I should not waste time. Everything had been seen that was necessary for my purpose. It was beyond my power to state the reasons which led me to think no fight would take place, for doing so would have been to betray confidence. And so we parted company,—they to feast their eyes on a bombardment—and if they only are near enough to see it they will heartily regret their curiosity, or I am mistaken—and we to return to Mobile.

It was dark before the *Diana* was well down off Fort Pickens again, and, as she passed out to sea between it and Fort M'Rae, it was certainly to have been expected that one side or other would bring her to. Certainly our friend Mr. BROWN in his clipper *Oriental* would overhaul us outside, and there lay a friendly bottle in a nest of ice waiting for the gallant sailor who was to take farewell of us according to promise. Out we glided into night and into the cool sea breeze, which blew fresh and strong from the north. In the distance the black form of the *Powhatan* could be just distinguished; the rest of the squadron could not be made out by either eye or glass, nor was the schooner in sight. A lantern was hoisted by my orders, and was kept aft for some time after the schooner was clear of the forts. Still no schooner. The wind was not very favorable for running towards the *Powhatan*, and it was too late to approach her with perfect confidence from the enemy's side. Besides, it was late; time pressed. The *Oriental* was surely lying off somewhere to the westward, and the word was given to make all sail, and soon the *Diana* was bowling along shore, where the sea melted away in a fiery line of foam so close to us that a man could, in nautical phrase, "shy a biscuit" on the sand. The wind was abeam, and the *Diana* seemed to breathe it through her sails, and flew along at an astonishing rate through the phosphorescent waters with a prow of flame and a bubbling wake of dancing meteor-like streams flowing from her helm, as though it were a furnace whence boiled a stream of liquid metal. "No sign of the *Oriental* on our lee bow?" Nothin' at all in sight, Sir." The sharks and huge rays flew off from the shore as we passed and darted out seawards, marking their runs in brilliant trails of light. On sped the *Diana*, but no *Oriental* came in sight.

I was tired. The sun had been very hot; the ride through the batteries, the visits to quarters, the excursion to Pickens, had found out my weak places, and my head was aching and legs fatigued, and so I thought I would turn in for a short time, and I dived into the shades below, where my comrades were already sleeping, and kicking off my boots, lapsed into a state which rendered me indifferent to the attentions no doubt lavished upon me by the numerous little familiars who recreate in the well-peopled timbers. It never entered into my head, even my dreams, that the Captain would break the blockade if he could—particularly as his papers had not been indorsed, and the penalties would be sharp and sure if he were caught. But the confidence of coasting captains in the extraordinary capabilities of their craft is a madness—a hallucination so strong that no danger or risk will prevent their acting upon it whenever they can. I was assured once by the "Captain" of a *Billyboy*, that he could run to windward of any frigate in Her Majesty's service, and there is not a skipper from Hartlepool to Whitstable who does not believe his own *Mary Ann* or *Three Grandmothers* is, on certain "pints," able to bump her fat bows and scuttle-shaped stern faster through the seas than any clipper which ever flew a pendant. I had been some two hours and a-half asleep, when I was awakened by a whispering in the little cabin. CHARLEY, the negro cook, ague-stricken with terror, was leaning over the bed, and in broken French was chattering through his teeth: "*Monsieur, Monsieur, nous sommes perdus! The bateman de guerre nous poursuit. Il n'a pas encore tiré! Il va tirer bientôt! Oh mon Dieu! mon Dieu!*" Through the hatchway I could see the skipper was at the helm, glancing anxiously from the compass to the quivering reef-points of his mainsail. "What's all this we hear, captain?" "Well, Sir, there's been somethin' a running' after us these two hours" (very slowly.) But I don't think he'll keech us up no how this time." "But, good heavens, you know, it may be the *Oriental*, with Mr. BROWN on board." "Ah wall—may bee. But he kept quite close up on me in the dark—it give me quite a stark when I seen him. May be, says I, he's a privateerin' chap, and so I draws in on shore close as I cud,—gets mee centre-beard in, and, says I, I'll see what yer med of, mee boy. He an't a gaining much on us." I looked, and sure enough, about half or three-quarters of a mile astern, and somewhat to leeward of us, a vessel, with sails and hull all blended into a black lump, was standing on in pursuit. I strained my eyes and rubbished up the glasses, but could make out nothing definite. The skipper held grimly on. The shore was so close we could have almost leaped into the surf, for *Diana*, when her centre-board is up, does not draw much over four feet. "Captain, I think you had better shake your wind, and see who he is. It may be Mr. BROWN." "Meester BROWN or no I can't help carrine on now. I'd be on the bank outside in a minute if I didn't hold my course." The captain had his own way; he argued that if it was the *Oriental* she would have fired a blank gun long ago to bring us to; and as to not calling us when the sail was discovered he took up the general line of the cruelty of disturbing people when they're asleep. Ah! Captain, you knew well it was Mr. BROWN, as you let out when we were off Fort Morgan. By keeping so close in shore in shoal water the *Diana* was enabled to creep along to windward of the stranger, who evidently was deeper than ourselves. See there! Her sails shiver! so one of the crew says; she's struck! But she's off again, and is after us. We are just within range, and one's eyes become quite blinky, watching for the flash from the bow, but, whether privateer or United States schooner she was too magnanimous to fire. A stern chase is a long chase. It must now be somewhere about 2 in the morning. Nearer and nearer to shore creeps the *Diana*. "I'll lead him into a pretty mess, whoever he is, if he tries to follow me through the Swash," grins the skipper. The Swash is a very shallow, narrow, and dangerous passage into Mobile Bay, between the sand-banks on the east of the main channel and the shore. The *Diana* is now only some nine or ten miles from Fort Morgan, guarding the entrance to Mobile. Soon an uneasy dancing motion welcomes her approach to the Swash. "Take a cast of the lead, John!" "Nine feet." "Good! Again!" "Seven feet." "Good—Charley, bring the lantern." (Oh, Charley, why did that lantern go out just as it was wanted, and not only expose us to the most remarkable amount of "cussin," imprecation, and strange oaths our ears ever heard, but expose our lives and your head to more imminent danger?) But so it was, just at the critical juncture when a turn of the helm port or starboard made the difference, perhaps, between life and death, light after light went out, and the captain went dancing mad after intervals of deadly calmness, as the mate sang out, "Five feet and a-half! seven feet—six feet—eight feet—five feet—four and a half feet—(Oh, Lord!)—six feet," and so on, through a measurement of death by inches, not at all agreeable. And where was Mr. BROWN all this time? Really, we were so much interested in the state of the lead-line, and in the very peculiar behavior of the lanterns, which would not burn, that we scarcely cared much when we heard from the odd hand and Charley that she had put about, after running aground once or twice, they thought, as soon as we entered the Swash, and had vanished rapidly in the darkness. It was little short of a miracle that we got past the elbow, for just at the critical moment, in a channel not more than 100 yards broad, with only six feet of water, the binnacle light, which had burned steadily for a minute, sank with a sputter into black night. When the passage was accomplished, the captain relieved his mind by chasing CHARLEY into a corner, and with a shark, which he held by the tail, as the first weapon that came to hand, inflicting on him condign punishment, and then returning to the helm. CHARLEY, however, knew his master, for he slyly seized the shark and flung his defunct corpse overboard, before another fit of passion came on, and by the morning the skipper was good friends with him, after he had relieved himself, by a series of castigations of the negligent lamplighter, with every variety of Rhadamanthine implement.

The *Diana* had thus distinguished her dirty little person by breaking a blockade and giving an excellent friend of yours a great deal of trouble, (for it was, indeed, Mr. BROWN,) as well as giving us a very unenviable character for want of hospitality and courtesy; and, for both, I beg to apologize with this account of the transaction. But she had a still greater triumph. As she approached Fort Morgan, all was silence. The morning was just showing a gray streak in the east. "Why, they're all asleep at the fort," observed the indomitable Captain, and, regardless of guns or sentries, down went his helm, and away the *Diana* thumped into Mobile Bay, and stole off in the darkness towards the opposite shore. There was, however, a miserable day before us. When the light fairly broke we had got only a few miles inside, a stiff northerly wind blew right in our teeth, and the whole of the blessed day we spent in tacking backwards and forwards between one low shore and another low shore, in water the color of pea-soup, so that temper and patience were exhausted, and we were reduced to such a state that we took intense pleasure in meeting with a drowning alligator. He was a nice-looking young fellow about ten feet long, and had evidently lost his way, and was going out to sea bodily, but it would have been the height of cruelty to take him on board our ship, miserable as he was, though he passed within two yards of us. There was to be sure the pleasure of seeing Mobile in every possible view, far and near, and east and west, and in a lump and run out, but it was not relished any more than our dinner, which consisted of a very gamy Bologna sausage, pig who had not decided whether he would be pork or bacon, and onions fried in a terrible preparation of Charley, the cook. At 5 in the evening, however, having been nearly 14 hours beating about 27 miles, we were landed at an outlying wharf, and I started off for the Battle House and rest. The streets are filled with the usual rub-a-dub-dubbing bands, and parades of companies of the citizens in grotesque garments and armament, all looking full of fight and secession. I write my name in the hotel book at the bar as usual. Instantly young Vigilance Committee, who has been resting his heels high in air, with one eye on the staircase and the other on the end of his cigar, stalks forth and reads my style and title, and I have the satisfaction of slapping the door in his face as he saunters after me to my room, and looks curiously in to see how a man takes off his boots. They are all very anxious in the evening to know what I think about Pickens and Pensacola, and I am pleased to tell the citizens I think it will be a very tough affair on both whenever it comes. I proceed to New-Orleans on Monday.

FRANCE.

The French Budget—Strength of the Army—Mme. Lebri and her History—The Death of Cavour—The Siamese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

The French Budget, the debate on which is still going on in the Legislative Chamber, has been terribly mauled, not only by those able parliamentary gladiators, EMILE OLLIVIER and ERNEST PICARD, but by steady, practical men, such as the bankers DEVINCK, GOUIN and KŒNIGSWATER. They have completely shown that the vaunted "surplus" is all moonshine, and that, in reality, there is a very large deficit.

In the first place, allow me the satisfaction of stating that the news which I sent you a month ago, from a sure private source, that the French army contained 75,000 more men than were acknowledged by the Budget, is confirmed in the fullest manner. This fact was brought forward by M. OLLIVIER, and the Government Commissary, M. MAGNE, (Minister without a portfolio,) was obliged to admit it. All he could say, in excuse, was that no deception was intended, because Gen. ALLARD had publicly mentioned the fact in the House on May 24. Yes, but this confession of the General was too late to be entitled to the merit of candor, for on May 24, (that happens to be the very day,) the long bottled-up disclosure was published, in my correspondence, in New-York. Gen. ALLARD only mentioned the thing when he knew that it had been found out, and would be brought forward. Well, this supplemental force alone adds just a trifle of 72,000,000 of francs to the Budget. But then M. VEUTRY, another Government Commissary, being at his wit's end to put the best face upon the matter, explains it in this way: "We are now," says he, "upon the estimates for 1862, and we put down the effective force of the army at the figure of 400,000 men. Now the fact is, we don't mean to have any more for that year; true, there are 467,000 men under arms at present, but we are 'considering' the steps to be taken for reducing that force. Does M. OLLIVIER, when we only ask for 400,000 men, mean to force us to keep up the present number of 467,000?"

This argument might be plausible if the present force were in harmony with the budget of 1861. But what is the fact? Why, that the deputies were last year asked to vote for a force of 392,000 only for 1861; the budget of 1862 (not making the slightest mention of the fact of the last estimate having been exceeded) proposes 400,000, being, as it says, an addition of 8,000; and then it comes out that between the two budgets there is slipped in the large army of 67,000 men, which M. MAGNE, with imperturbable impudence, calls an "accident."

This "accidental" 67,000 added to the admitted increase of 8,000, makes up, as you will observe, 75,000—the precise figure which I gave you a fortnight before the French public knew anything of the matter. Of course, the Ministerial promises that "*mean*" to knock off the 67,000 extra men, go for very little in the estimation of men who know by experience how lightly such undertakings are regarded, and who have before their eyes such a striking example as the present one of the recklessness with which estimates are disregarded in practice. Among the dodges resorted to for the purpose of manufacturing a surplus, M. PICARD exposed one relating to the tobacco duties, the receipts for which, in consequence of the increased tax, have fallen off. It has hitherto been the practice to make up the returns for the 22d and 23d of December, but this year a circular was sent, ordering them to be made up to Dec. 31, and so eight days, representing four or five millions of francs, were gained.

M. GOUIN, above named, was once Finance Minister, and is altogether, in reference to budgetary matters, what the French call *un homme sérieux*. He told the House plainly (not in a hostile or alarmist spirit, for he said that the finances of France were most elastic, and that if proper management were to restore confidence, the French funds ought to be as high as the English) that the real deficit in the present budget was 200 millions of francs, that there would be no way of meeting it but by a loan, and that the consolidated public debt, which had swollen from 173 millions in 1847 to 320 millions in 1861, would assuredly, next year, be augmented to 330 millions. M. MAGNE, in reply, talked vaguely of M. GOUIN having dealt in chimerical figures. Thereupon M. GOUIN again rose and enumerated every item upon which his calculation was founded, asking the question, after every set of figures, "Is this chimerical?" He got no answer.

M. A. CHEVALIER, who takes a prosperity view of financial affairs, said in the course of this debate, that the entire national debt of France, even supposing it to swell to double its present amount, will be entirely paid off shortly after the end of the present century by the railways which will fall to the State. This argument is a brilliant encouragement to the extravagance which is, more than at any former period, the order of the day in Paris, both in public and private life.

The Senate has been occupied with a debate of unconscionable length, upon the petition of Mme. LEBRI, whose misfortune it is to be the wife of as great a thief and impostor as lives in the world. This fellow LEBRI, who got naturalized in France in 1830, under false pretences, was the son of a convict—a fact only just come out, and ratified by M. DE ROYER in the Senate. He was appointed Librarian to the Sorbonne, and Inspector of Libraries in France. During the course of his official career, he robbed the public libraries and museums to an enormous extent, and sold a collection, the produce of his robbery, to Lord ASHBURNHAM, for £8,000. After long impunity he was found out (in 1849,) and a persecution instituted against him, but not till he had found means to ship off to England the greater part of his plunder, and to escape to that country, where he is now naturalized. By artful false statements he has humbugged a number of injudicious friends into the idea that he was prosecuted by the French magistrates, and his wife, (even by impudence not coming up to the height of being a petitioner in person,) has been put forward to present a petition to the Senate stating his grievances. The result has been a complete exposé, in which those great lawyers, DELANGLE and DUPIN vindicated, on every point, the conduct of the magistrates of 1849, and showed up as he deserves, one of the hitherto most successful humbugs that exists upon this earth. It is not likely that he will for the future be admitted into the good society which he has marvellously contrived to frequent in London.

I am pressed for time to-day, and cannot say anything on European politics, which are in a very uncertain state. On the great question whether CAVOUR'S death is likely to hasten or retard the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by NAPOLEON III., I am able to say nothing definite. There are most conflicting rumors on the subject.

Here is a list of the jaw-cracking names of the *personnel* of the Siamese Embassy, just arrived at Paris:

Phayasiphiphat, First Ambassador; Phranaivai, Second Ambassador; Phranaroug, Third Ambassador; Phoxai, son of the Second Ambassador, twelve years old; Larnaudie, Apostolic Missionary, Interpreter to the Siamese Government. *Attachés*—Lonangimmontri, Naisapvixai, Louangxapsourin, Khounmahasit, Khounsombat, Munchakphichit, Naivat, Nai-iem, Naisomboun, Khonnchonchcuthale. *Suite*.—Nsihout, Khounraxasombat, Munnarapakdi, Naiyou, Nainet, Monthanong, Neipia, Munchindarak, Munhannarong, Naithim, Nai

...ures in the work of treason and rebellion! Democracy may be a political error, but there is an infinite distance between a national Democrat and a traitor rebel. How much more between a true old-line Whig and one of that ilk

If my communication has crept along to a more formidable length than I had intended, it is because these low slanders, originating in private circles, have been taken up and repeated by editors who have assumed and maintained generally an attitude of fairness and independence in treating of all subjects, and whose statements, being thus clothed with an air of conceded respectability, procure an *entrée* among a class of substantial, thinking people, who would scorn to tolerate the presence of a lying caitiff fresh from his den of malice and treason. I am, Mr. Editor, faithfully,

UMOS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1861.

A Union Candidate.

The Republicans and Democrats in the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) District have united in nominating Hon. [illegible] WRIGHT for Congress. In his letter to the Committee of the latter Convention, Mr. WRIGHT says:

"Better that thirty millions of freemen should settle the question whether man has the capacity to govern himself, than to postpone it for the arbitrament of three hundred millions. It is freedom or anarchy—a great republic or a great despotism. For one, I am ready to meet and dispose of the issue now. And such to-day is the sentiment and opinion of every friend of liberty in the land. So long, therefore, as the good men of all parties have but one object in common, is there any reason on earth why we should permit ourselves to be placed in a hostile attitude to each other, and thus weaken the moral power of united action?"

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 270, 271, 272, 274, 274½, 275, 276 279, 285, 287, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 314, 81, 110, 309, 311, 214, 237, 338, 339, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 229, 236, 313.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 692, 870, 765, 578, 839 857, 296, 615, 1289, 890, 561, 478, 1375, 962, 964, 974, 976, 93, 982, 984.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1766, 1860, 1884, 2159, 2167, 1978, 2061, 2382, 2398, 2403, 2407, 2413, 2416, 2425, 2439, 2470, 2485, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2526, 2546, 2556, 2567, 2568.

Calendar which will be called in the rooms of the Superior Court on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets.—Nos. 2175, 2209, 2302, 2572, 2577, 2584, 2586, 2589, 2593, 2677, 2697, 2708, 2711, 2726, 854, 1152.

The Mayor's Offal Case Decided.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 22d inst. It will be remembered that this was an application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant sub-certified by the City Inspector, for the payment to the relator of $1.000 upon a contract for the removal of offal, &c., from the streets. The Mayor refused to perform the act, alleging that the relator had failed to do the work in accordance with the terms of the contract. Such was also the substance of the return made by his Honor to the alternative writ of *mandamus*. The relator demurred to this return, and moved that it be quashed, and that a peremptory writ issue. The Court gives judgment for the relator upon the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within twenty days on payment of costs. If not so amended, the return will be quashed, and a peremptory writ will issue.

The Statute of Distribution—Next of Kin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Richard B. Hinman et al.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of the 19th inst. The action was brought to recover an alleged deficiency in the settlement of an estate, and the main question to be determined was concerning the parties qualified to take the personal property of one Lewis, who died intestate, as next of kin. It will be remembered that one of the parties claimed that the widow of Lewis, who is now the wife of defendant, was, for the purposes of distribution, next of kin.

The Court decides as follows:

The term "next of kin" (in regard to this remedy) means those to whom, under the act of distribution, the personal estate of the deceased would pass.

The action is properly brought against the infants, when the amount of the estate belonging to them has been paid over to the general guardian.

In such a case the judgment should direct the money to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

Mere delay in foreclosing a mortgage, without any request or notice to foreclose, and where the interest has been paid, is not enough to charge on the mortgagees the consequences of a fall in the value of the property.

The sale by the widow of her interest in the estate left her liable for the amount of the personal estate received by her assignee, to the same extent as if received by herself.

No judgment should be rendered against the defendant Richard H. Hinman, and the same must be so far modified as to omit any recovery against him.

Judgment modified so as to strike out any recovery against Richard H. Hinman, and to direct the recovery against the infants to be paid out of the moneys in the hands of the guardian.

The Jury in the United States Circuit Court.

A statement having been made to the effect, that the whole panel of the jurors lately discharged were unsatisfactory to the Court and District Attorney, it is proper to state that such is not the fact. We learn from the District-Attorney that the panel has served with great acceptance, and has deserved every commendation. While just to the accused, they have convicted unsparingly in all cases, except that of the slaver Capt. Gordon. With those who failed to agree with the majority in that case just fault is found. With the exception of those two or three men, the panel was composed of men of unusual intelligence and proved integrity. As to them, they may have erred conscientiously, and, perhaps, may not have erred at all. But it is certainly to be regretted and wondered at, that a jury could fail to agree in a case involving such evidence of turpitude.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed with costs, and judgment for the defendants on the demurrer. Opinion by CLERKE, P. J. Opinion by INGRAHAM, dissenting. Opinion by SUTHERLAND, concurring with CLERKE, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Ann Eliza Humphreys* vs. *Samuel N. Berg et al.*—Judgment for defendants, without costs, as against plaintiff. Stay of proceedings granted for forty days, to make case.

John G. Billhofer vs. *Victor Heubach et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*The People ex rel. James Connolly* vs. *The Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department.*—Motion for a *mandamus* granted.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County.*—Application for *mandamus* denied.

Kilty vs. *Kilty.*—Divorce granted.

Rosenthal vs. *Rosenthal*—Divorce granted.

Spencer vs. *Tooker.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Moran, Jr., vs. *Morris.*—Reëxamination ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*The Continental Bank* vs. *James S. De Mott et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	84½	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	83½	
1,440	U. S. 6s '74...Cou	76½	
2,000	Ky. St. 6s	78	
1,000	do	80	
12,000	Ill. Cen. bds. '60	77	
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	26	
3,000	do	36¾	
24,000	do	36½	
10,000	Virginia S. 6's	39	
2,000	do	39¾	
2,000	do	39½	
15,000	do	40	
7,000	Georgia S. 6's	53	
11,000	N. Car. State 6's	45	
11,000	do	46	
40,000	Missouri S. 6's	38	
5,000	Louis. S. 6's	s30	50¾
10,000	do		51¾
1,000	Mich. S. 7's '78		82
1,000	Brock. C. W. Ln.		99
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		97
1,000	do		96¾
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '71		55
2,000	Mich. C. 8's c. 1st M. S. F. Con. 8s		91
1,000	Goshen B. Bds.		74
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.		72
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st M.		92
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8's c. bs		93
30	Tradesmen's Bank.		96
20	Bk. of the Republic		90
19	Continental Bank.		64
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.		80
11	Pel. & Mud. C. Co.		90
560	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. c.		65½
200	do	s5	65¾
200	do	s15	66
25	do	s30	64½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.		73¾
17	Erie R.		22
250	Harlem R.		9
100	do		8¾
400	do		8¾
50	Har. R. Prfd		20½
60	Mich. Cen. R.		41
10	M. S. & N. Ind. R.		12
20	Gal. & Chic. R.		60
100	do	s10	59
1060	do		59
50	do	s10	58¾
200	do		58¾
50	do	s30	58¾
50	do	s10	58¾
450	do		58¾
50	do	s30	58¾
50	do	s60	58
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		34½
100	do	s60	34¾
100	do		34½
25	New-Jersey R.		115
40	New-Jersey C. E.		112

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	27	
5,000	do	s30	36¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s		77½
1,000	Indiana St. 6s		99
5,000	Missouri St. 6s		38¾
10,000	do	b10	38½
2,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.		101
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m.		94
1,000	do		93¾
1,000	N. J. C. R. 2d m. b.		102
21	Continental Bk.		64
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		65¾
100	Harlem Railroad		8¾
5	N. Y. Central R.		73¾
50	do		73½
100	Harlem R. Pref.		20½
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		65¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R.		59¾
100	do	s10	59¾

MONDAY, June 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 22, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 15:

Decrease in Loans	$1,827,181
Increase in Specie	1,199,975
Decrease in Circulation	262,488
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	390,448

(including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 23, 1860.	June 22, 1861.	June 15, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	125 886,565	113 667,640	115 494,821
Specie	23.350,941	39.480,189	38 280 214
Circulation	8,779,115	8.444.880	8 707,318
Gross Deposits	102,737,391	102 399 510	102.404 320
Exchanged	22 116.578	14,697.167	14,411 529
Undrawn	80,620 813	87 602.343	87,992,791
In Sub-Treasury	6,326 894	8,004,656	9,488,884

The Bank return, as anticipated in our weekly review of this morning, shows a further considerable reduction in the line of Loans and Discounts. The aggregate is now below $114,000,000, or twelve millions less than this time last year, while the Specie average is sixteen millions above that of June 23, 1860. The liquidation of the line of Mercantile accommodation at Bank at the rate of about two millions ℔ week creates the most agreeable surprise under the present general condition of trade and collections. The gain to the Specie average is about the sum looked for. The average is a rising one. The receipts of Gold today are the equivalent of $150,000 from England and France and $1,007,000 from California, as follows:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY ARIEL.

Order	$9,492	A. Rich & Bro.	5,000
Order	4,860	Eppinger & Co.	4,800
Seligman & Co.	42,000	R. Patrick	10 000
Naylor & Co.	3 532	P. Naylor	10.000
Traders' Bk., Boston	4,000	R. Morrison & Co.	6 000
F. Nickerson & Co.	6,500	Am. Exchange Bank	17.000
Jas. Hunter & Co.	6,700	I. Bond & Co.	12,000
J. W. Parker & Sons	13,620	Heslings, Hastings & Co.	7,000
J. J. Morrison	35,800		
Turner Bros.	2 000	John Jewett & Sons.	5,000
J. B. Wells	15 500	Jas. Lees & Co.	3 000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	16,000	Charles W. Crosby	3 100
Metropolitan Bank	93 380	Hodge & Wood	2 000
J. Strauss, Bro & Co	65,277	R. Patrick	42 736
Nenstadter Bros.	28,350	Baker & Morrell	13,751
F. Baker	22 000	Colin C. Baker	8,974
J. D. Fish & Co.	2 150	R. Meade and Adams	8,500
W. F. Weld & Co.	24,850	M. C. Hawley	3,611
W. T. Coleman & Co	94,350	Einstein & Bro	4 460
Schobe Bros.	35 000	G. G. Hobson	11,500
J. Hel er & Bro.	16,120	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,213
E. Cohn & Co.	24,700		
W. Biller & Co.	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	243 5 0
Total			$986 148

FROM ASPINWALL, BY SAME.

Ribon & Munoz	$2,521 24	Colgate & Hoffman	$1 750 00
S. L. Isaacs	800 00	S. Ainsley	1,100 00
Hardy & Everett	2,800 60	B. Howard Sons	
G. Berchfield	800 00	Boston	700 00
Hurques & Co.	450 00	J. F. Joy	10,732 63
Total			$21,054 97
Total by Ariel			$1,007,196

BY BREMEN FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ralli & Co.	£3,100
Fachiri & Co.	3 000
M. Connolly & Co.	434
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	1,850
	£8,384
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	£342,000
O. S. Renaud	25,000
	£367 000
Oelrichs & Co.	thalers. 50,400

The week opens on a dull Money Market. No change is made in the moderate rates which have prevailed through the present month, but the active employment of capital continues to decrease at Bank, and remains dull with private lenders. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Adriatic*, sailing direct to-morrow, and the *Arabia*, sailing from Boston on Wednesday, are much the same as last week. The leading Bankers are disposed to be firm in their drawing rate 106 ℔ cent, but to effect sales a concession is made of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and fair Bank bills are done at 105¼ ℔ cent. Merchant bills range 104 to 105¼ @ cent.

The Stock Market is stronger to-day than at the close of last week on the State Stocks and New-York Central, and weaker on Galena and Chicago. The latter is prejudiced by the current report that the Board of Managers at Chicago have informally concluded not to pay a Summer dividend, on account of the pending maturity of $422,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. This conclusion, if actually arrived at, would seem at least to be dictated by sound policy, such as may, in the sequel, enable the Company to extend the maturing mortgage say for 10 years, without sacrifice. The present Bonds without respect to maturity are now selling within 3@5 ℔ cent. of their par value, so that ordinary prudence in the administration of the finances of the Company, which are admitted to be free of all other embarrassment, will enable the Directors to negotiate an extension or renewal of the mortgage on the most creditable terms. The demand for Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks was decidedly firm. After the printed sales this afternoon at 37 ℔ cent. Tennessees sold as high as 38 ℔ cent., a rise of 2 ℔ cent. since Saturday, and Missouris were done at 38¼ ℔ cent. There was more firmness also in Virginias, North Carolinas and Louisianas. The New-York 7 ℔ cent. Loan to be awarded to-morrow has been bid for from Wall-street probably to the extent of half a million if not for the whole $700,000, and something over par will no doubt be realized. The Government Stocks were firm on the registered 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and the coupon 5 ℔ cents. of 1874. Indian 5 ℔ cents. were firmer, on the result of the new 6 ℔ cent loan. Late in the afternoon, New-York Central shares stood 73⅜@73¾, and Galena and Chicago 58¾@59 ℔ cent. Not much said in other descriptions. The weakness in Harlem shares, of both classes, continues on account of the unsettled negotiation for disposing of the plain or unsecured Bonds of the Company now falling due These Bondholders, or some of them at least, have been pressing their claims to judgment, in the expectation that certain leading and wealthy Directors, like DREW and VANDERBILT, would come forward and advance the money; but as the claims are not secured by mortgage, and fair offers have been made to renew the sums falling due, first on an income bond and now on a fourth mortgage bond, the management have rather determined to place the property under a trusteeship for the common protection of all concerned, (including both classes of shareholders,) in preference to raising money at a sacrifice or at the expense and inconvenience of the individual Directors, to remove a plain obligation, to which no mortgage security is attached. The result, however, is still in doubt.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, a semi annual dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Neptune Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable July 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable the 1st prox. The Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of North America is 3½ ℔ cent., payable July 8.

Coupons No. 12 from civil bonds, No. 14 from fire bonds, and No. 2 from city bonds of San Francisco, will be paid in this City on the 1st of July by WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. The coupons not presented by the 1st of January, 1862, will have to be sent to San Francisco for collection.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending June 22.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	27,276	191,934
Penn. Coal Co.	22 713	185,706
Total tons	50,089	377,640

For same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del and Hudson Canal Co.	16 713	150 068
Penn. Coal Co.	27 067	173 398
Total tons	43,780	323,316

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class bankers,) as reported by N. BRANDT, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York. Mails close in New-York per steamer *Arabia, vid* Boston, Tuesday, June 25, 1½ and 5½ P. M.

London—60 days' sight ℔ £ 44 (44-100 cts. and) 8 ℔ ct.
London—3 days' sight ℔ £444 (44-100 cts. and) 7 ℔ ct.
Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar.....5 fr. 37½ ct.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar.....5 fr. 33½ ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder.....39⅜ cts.
Hamburgh—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco.....35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin.....40 cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar.....76 cts.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"Some months ago the Mint of this city melted up millions of gold dollar-pieces, recoining them into pieces of the larger denominations. We then characterized the act as foolish and unwise. The effect which we pointed out as very sure to follow is already manifest here and all over the country—the scarcity of change has given plausible excuse in the mouths of paper-money demagogues for small notes to supply the place of the melted-up gold dollars. The demand for small gold at New-York has rendered it so scarce that it cannot be obtained in round sums of $1,000 to $10,000 without paying a slight premium, while gold of large denominations is most abundant; and yet the Mint continues to coin almost wholly large gold. We know that the depositor of gold has the option of the kind of coin he will take in exchange for it, and that the premium for the dollars and quarter eagles will eventually produce the necessary supply; but the officers of the Mint can do much to expedite the desired object, and considering how much they had to say and do in destroying the now desired coin, it should use every effort in its power to right the wrong done. Two good purposes will be effected by hurrying up a full supply of small gold. First, the convenience of payments at the seat of war will be subserved, and, second, the want of change, which is used as an excuse for the introduction of small bank notes, and which are a nuisance in the currency, would be overcome. Now, in time of rebellion, when small payments by the Government are of continual necessity, it is most important that there should be no lack in the supply of the means of doing it in the most reliable and convenient medium—and especially should this be the case when those who are warring against the Government are reduced to the use of an irredeemable paper currency, down even to the paltry sum of five cents. Coin, for all currency purposes, as contrasted with the trash denominated currency at the South, will prove an item of much strength in favor of the Federal authorities."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 22.	Loans. June 15.	Specie. June 22.	Specie. June 15.
Bk. of New-York	4 410 185	4,580,746	1,866,548	1 805 790
Manhattan Co.	4,745 414	4 790,223	2,196,221	1 975.513
Merchants' Bank	4 052 949	4,967,119	1,551,871	1 531,309
Mechanics' Bank	3,698 3, 4	3 660,573	1 296,787	1 233,247
Union Bank	2,077,072	1,972,212	637,413	720,117
Bank of America	5.741,666	5,956,273	3 317,864	3,095 399
Phenix Bank	3.039,496	3 049,584	1 075,440	987,705
City Bank	1,949,096	1 934 994	1,015,641	1,124,071
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,566 632	1,592 908	262,378	247,838
Fulton Bank	1,241,051	1 271,778	711,795	699,951
Chemical Bank	2,065,104	2,177,536	2,426 3?5	2,353,394
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,728,178	1,749,933	406 866	425,420
National Bank	1,950 557	2 021,300	4?5 210	495,038
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,522 933	1 519,33?	348,152	312,636
Mech. & Trad. Bk	775,457	817,705	371 918	354 938
Greenwich Bank	566 619	69? 089	2?5 674	257 565
Leather Man. Bk.	1,681 5, 6	1 693,111	494,867	511,155
Seventh Ward Bk	827,144	867,106	5?3,111	857,?41
Bk. St. New-York	3,539,583	3,539,170	1,?08,205	1,?36 016
Am. Exchange Bk	7,134 061	7,147,5 8	1,441,377	1,012,468
Bk. of Commerce	11,731 26?	11,?2?,?51	4,31?,?21	4 037 9-7
Broadway Bank	2 964,698	3,016,014	778,677	643 816
Ocean Bank	1,?08,362	1 842 913	3?2,771	394 6?8
Mercantile Bank	2,153,215	2,2?3,871	864,664	?47,377
Pacific Bank	868,590	894,553	3?4,312	378,507
Bank of Republic	3 028 92?	3,134 33?	1,?17 698	1,?98,?25
Chatham Bank	67? 869	685,879	143,?07	153,676
People's Bank	655 864	665,?71	1?? 953	172,?53
Bank of N. Am.	1,625,243	1 628 104	373 1?8	356,?86
Hanover Bank	1,?88 596	1 ?17,58?	251 973	260 507
Irving Bank	7?? 422	7?8 4 4	174,1?0	168,765
Metropolitan Bk.	6 547,668	6,570,?39	1,439,259	1,555,189
Citizens' Bank	761,491	765 591	2?4 ?50	?38,359
Nassau Bank	1,863 3 4	1,821 ?41	6?4 ?61	605 ?47
Market Bank	1,?5? 593	1,?59 15?	401,?3?	375,953
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,013,?66	1,026,?41	218 ?93	194 ?13
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,?69,?49	2,?13 ?69	537,?69	?92 169
Corn Exch. Bank	2,?61 ?2?	1,?5? ?85	?69,?26	316 ?12
Continental Bank	2,527 96?	2,635,9?4	?89,442	?57,?05
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	?18 5?7	9?4 ?45	218 994	?18 ?68
Oriental Bank	?85 ?5?	49?,990	137,?87	138 290
Marine Bank	6?9,962	?42 ?17	174,5?8	169,?66
Atlantic Bank	494 40	?06 ?31	79 ?07	?7,153
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,?43 296	2,?50,?73	?45 ?72	?08 ?91
Park Bank	4,?97 471	4,?33,49?	1,?85,?6?	2,?38,?67
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	?89 ?6?	?,?45	?2?,?60	?93,?54
Grocers' Bank	?81,?61	?92 ?9?	?1 ?69	?5 ?19
North River Bk	?03 ?3?	?09,968	103,811	108 ?77
East River Bank	?00 ?23	313,?11	?3 ?16	?1,?98
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	?18 181	?13,?68	?0 ?12	?01,?22
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	?16 ?72	?76 ?18	63,?60	59,?31
N. Y. Exch. Bank	?83 ?90	?99 ?23	?3,?99	?2,?23
Bull's Head Bank	4?6,?85	?17,?18	?6,?54	66,???
N. Y. County Bk.	?82,?63	?89,?23	171,?95	142,612
Total	113,867,640	115 694,821	39,480,189	38,280,?11
	Decrease $1,827,181		Increase....$1,199,976	

Banks.	Circulation. June 22	Circulation. June 15.	Deposits—Net. June 22.	Deposits—Net. June 15.
Bk. of New-York	405,?38	411,6?6	3,555 ?25	3,659,4?8
Manhattan Co.	?18 6?6	?41,?13	4,?89,?23	4,?89,?47
Merchants' Bank	178,5?4	185,?49	3,?66,?69	3,?39,?09
Mechanics' Bank	?83 ?28	?92,?04	3,?48,?39	3,?06,??5
Union Bank	?9? ?83	?94,?61	1,?9?,?7?	2,?23,?15
America	128 ?92	?32 ?84	5,?06 ?2?	6,?9?,?60
Phenix Bank	?32,?72	?30,?26	2,?30,?48	2,?16,?08
City Bank			1,?3?,?7?	2,?14,?37
Tradesmen's Bk.	?5?,?89	?54,?89	? ?,?9?,	?64,?-8
Fulton Bank	?08,?69	?14,?04	1,?5?,?36	1,?9? ?27
Chemical Bank	4 ? ?36	?23 ?6?	5,?9?,?7?	5,?-3 ?93
Merch. Exch. Bk.	?14 ?72	?14,?45	?,?76,?3?	?16,?36
National Bank	?37 ?8?	?39,?94	1,?52 ?72	1,?90,?72
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	?56 ?5?	?58,?84	1,?29,?47	1,?80 ?46
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	?5?,?99	?58,?7?	?78,?58	?92,?65
Greenwich Bank	?40 9?0	?47 ?86	?40,?75	?15,?50
Leather Man. Bk.	?98,?94	?70,?77	1,?48,??7	1,?77,?86
Seventh Ward Bk.	?8?,8 4	?92,?60	?02,?76	?13,?56
Bk. St. New-York	?4?,?75	?44,?55	2,?30,?0?	2,?5?,?82
Am. Exchange Bk	?69 ?5?	?8?,?28	6,?30,?69	6,?39,?14
Bk. of Commerce	1,?75	1,?75	7,?49 ?83	7,?65,?99
Broadway Bank	?88 ?16	?84,?16	2,?96,?72	2,?6?,?25
Ocean Bank	?7,?80	?0 ?78	1,?03 ?42	1,?56,?54
Mercantile Bank	?6 ?94	?5 ?27	1,?7? ?25	1,?70,?15
Pacific Bank	?39 ?33	?45 ?47	?84 ?48	?41,?78
Bk. of Republic	?05,?50	?26,?48	2,?18,?76	2,?56,?32
Chatham Bank	?2,?70	?3 ?26	?22,??1	?13 ?10
People's Bank	?7,?66	?6,?52	?61,?26	?59,?55
Bank of N. Am.	?7 ?62	?8,?81	?64,?64	?07,?17
Hanover Bank	?29 ?03	?32,?39	?38 ?62	?16,?61
Irving Bank	?22,?56	?49,?89	4,?83 ?82	4,?98,?28
Metropolitan Bk.	?39 ?96	?47 ?93	?68,?57	?84,?18
Citizens' Bank	?38,?66	?38,?83	1,?95 ?36	1,?66,?70
Nassau Bank	?99,?82	?02,?02	?03,?84	?53 ?98
St. Nicholas Bank	?7 ?74	?1,?11	?35 ?70	?2?,?77
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	?2?,?80	?49,?81	1,?66 ?67	1,?49,?95
Corn Exch. Bank	?36,?18	?38 ?46	?83,?55	?75,?09
Continental Bank	?6?,?96	?58,?45	1,?57 ?35	1,?18,?08
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	?43,?20	?49 ?01	?9?,?28	?99 ?99
Oriental Bank	?6 8?1	?4,?38	?97,?40	?0?,?98
Marine Bank	?39 8?7	?38,?18	?76,?04	?89 ?25
Atlantic Bank	?8,?99	?6,?61	?,?0 ?74	?06,?45
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	?93 ?18	?9? ?88	1,?38,?33	1,?56,?16
Park Bank	?89,?14	?14,?00	4,?60,?65	4,?17,?48
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	?2,?60	?1 ?19	?8?,?56	?00,?03
Grocers' Bank	?9 ?66	?2,?37	?99 ?18	?10,?10
North River Bank	?7,?29	?9,?06	?58 ?91	?61,?65
East River Bank	?8,?02	?9 ?97	?79 ?99	?52,?09
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	?12,?54	?9? ?85	?78,?12	?67 ?37
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	?97 ?61	?29 ?9?	?46,?18	?52,?67
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	?2,?44	?1 ?73	?38 ?61	?28,?64
Bull's Head Bank	?20,?74	?21,?62	?98,?30	?77,?89
N. Y. County Bk.	?5,?39	?8,?76	?82,??1	?7?,?79
Total	5,444,858	5,707,318	87,?02,?43	87,?-2,?91
	Decrease.....$262,488		Decrease....$390,448	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 132 bbls. Ashes, 35,197 bbls. Flour, 478 bbls. Corn Meal, 155,231 bushels Wheat, 105,361 bushels Corn, 7,866 bushels Rye, 22,763 bushels Oats, 723 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,682 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pots and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day 400 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 12½c.@14c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is stiffly held; Middling Uplands at 14¼c @14½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Sales 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts, since our last, have been heavy, and receivers, to-day, were eager to sell, while the demand was restricted; prices of State and Western Flour declined—the market closing tamely. Sales, 14,000 bbls. including superfine State, at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 90
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 25

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... $5 25 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices. Sales, 950 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 65@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been less sought after, particularly by shippers, at reduced prices. Sales 190,000 bushels, including White

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PASTOR'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 769 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No movement of importance among the Federal troops, aside from the ordinary arrivals and departures, appears to have taken place in the vicinity of Washington yesterday. Our lines are being strengthened daily whenever such a proceeding seems necessary, and will doubtless soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to withstand the onset of the fifty thousand rebel troops which are reported to be ready to attempt the capture of the Capital.

The good effects of the battle of Booneville, in which Gen. LYON gave the Secessionists of Missouri such a wholesome lesson, are rapidly developing themselves. Those who have been wavering in their fidelity to the Government, are now steadfast in their faith, while those who have been only "moderate Secessionists," are Secessionists no longer. The Mayor of Lexington, following the lead of the Governor, has fled to parts unknown, and for his successor a decided Union man has been chosen, who is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the citizens. The rebel forces having failed to make a stand at Lexington, as expected, it is now thought that Gen. LYON will proceed to the Southwest, where, in conjunction with Col SEIGEL'S command at Springfield, he will offer battle to BEN MCCULLOCH, or any other rebel leader who may present himself. Another capture of Secessionists, with arms and ammunition, was made at Liberty on the 19th inst.

A dispatch from Hagerstown gives important information relative to the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry. Col. STONE'S advance, it seems, had not reached the Ferry yesterday morning. The last of the Confederate scouts were seen on Thursday, on which day there was a skirmish between a party of them and the Sharpsburgh Home Guard, in which two or three of the former were killed. It is stated at the Ferry that there is a body of fifteen hundred or two thousand rebels about three miles below, on the Winchester Road, but they do not show themselves. The rebel pickets have disappeared from opposite Williamsport, also, but they are known to be concealed about two miles further back, and it is generally believed at Williamsport tha Gen. JOHNSTON himself, with four regiments, is only about seven miles from that place. No movements of Federal troops in Western Maryland are reported.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Martinsburgh, reports that all the property of the Company at that point has been destroyed by the rebels—forty-eight locomotives, and a large number of gondola and coal cars. They surrounded the property with piles of wood, and then set it on fire. Upwards of five thousand rebel troops are reported as still at Martinsburgh.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning discloses the manner in which the rebels obtained knowledge of Gen. BUTLER'S movements previous to the battle of Great Bethel. It appears that a member of the Third New-York Regiment, named L. W. CLARK, deserted on the night before the battle, and gave the rebel leaders full information. This man is now at Richmond, but the Confederates refuse to receive him into their service. This intelligence is received through a member of the Vermont Regiment who was a prisoner at Yorktown, but who has been exchanged, and is now again with his regiment at the Fortress. The rebel force at Yorktown he reports as very large, with accessions arriving daily. The City of Richmond is suffering from incendiary fires. Last week a storehouse containing considerable property was destroyed, and on Saturday night the steamer *Glen Cove*, which has been fitted up by the rebels for war purposes, was burned to the water's edge.

Government evidently made a great mistake in not completing the destruction of the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, and landing a sufficient force there to hold the terminus of the railroad to Richmond. It will now prove a much harder task than it would have been three weeks ago. The rebels now have between two and three thousand men there, a Dahlgreen gun and several rifled cannon. The occupation of the place by the Government would have prevented the transmission of large quantities of supplies to the rebels at Richmond, which have been furnished by their sympathisers in Maryland.

The operator at St. Johns, N. F, telegraphs the appearance near Cape Race of a suspicious looking screw steamer, which would not answer signals.

The schooner *Hannah M Johnson*, which recently arrived at this port as a prize, in charge of an officer of the United States brig-of-war *Perry*, has been fitted out by the Board of Underwriters and the Union Defence Committee, for a cruise among the Bahama Islands on the lookout for privateers. She has on board two rifled cannon, and has a crew of twenty men. She at present lies off the Battery.

The Thirty-first Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. PRATT, finally left the Park Barracks yesterday afternoon and departed for Washington, via the New-Jersey Railroad. A number of stragglers were left behind. Previous to starting, the regiment was presented with a regimental standard, furnished by the merchants of "the Swamp" ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq, made the presentation speech.

Our full dispatch of the news by the *Anglo Saxon*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday last, did not reach us until last evening, owing to some disarrangement of the telegraph lines. Her advices are to the 14th inst. The *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Liverpool in about a fortnight, with three regiments of infantry, a field battery of artillery, and a number of horses—destination Quebec. This reinforcement of the troops stationed in Canada provoked much comment in England, and many characterized the proceedings as an insult to the United States. The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held at Manchester, at which somewhat discouraging reports were made as to the result of exertions to procure a supply independent of America. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa were urged. The news of the settlement of the Syrian question is confirmed. A Christian Governor is to rule over Lebanon for over three years, under the protection of the Porte. Poland, it is stated, will soon be declared in a state of siege, by the Russian Government, in consequence of representations made by the new Governor. Two more slavers are reported to have been captured on the coast of Africa, one of which was a Boston vessel, with 900 negroes on board.

The steamship *De Soto*, which arrived yesterday from Havana on the 20th inst, brings important intelligence from several of the West India Islands. The report of the total loss of the steamship *Zulu*, which we published a few days ago, is fully confirmed. The health of Havana continued good for the season, but there were several cases of yellow fever, pronounced to be of a most violent type, and it was feared that it would prove very fatal during the Summer. From San Domingo, our advices indicate that Spain, in her occupation of San Domingo, is likely to have more trouble than she anticipated from the inhabitants. Insurrections had broken out in various parts of the Island, and it was reported five important towns in the interior had fortified themselves, and with the assistance of the Haytians intended to resist the Spanish authorities. Stories of massacres by the Spanish troops were prevalent—and in some instances known to be true—seven persons at Azua having been shot, and forty-three others sent to jail. Arrests were quite common, and Gen. VALERIO, in a proclamation addressed to the people of his district, had decreed the penalty of death against any man known to tamper with the soldiers, and ordered his troops to fire upon all groups of more than three persons met in the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening. From Barbados we learn that the weather continued unfavorable for sugar making.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which left Aspinwall on the 15th inst, we have later intelligence from New-Granada and the South Pacific. She brings the California mails, and about a million in treasure, but the news from the Golden State has been anticipated. The reports from New-Granada are so contradictory that it is impossible to decide upon the exact condition of affairs there,—whether MOSQUERA has entered Bogota in triumph, or has been defeated when the Capital was supposed to be in his grasp. The news from the South Pacific is of very little importance. Money matters at Valparaiso and elsewhere continued in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The bark *Augusta*, of Sag Harbor, was seized at Greenport, on Sunday afternoon last, by Deputy-Marshal HORTON, of this City, on suspicion that she was being fitted out for an illegal venture to the Coast of Africa. The *Augusta* is about 350 tons burden, and for many years has been sent out by her owner, W G. H. COOPER, as a whaler. Recently, however, she passed into the hands of Messrs. OAKESMITH & Co, and was by them taken to Greenport three weeks ago.

We have news from the Pacific side to the 12th inst, by the Pony Express which left San Francisco on that day. The *Golden Age* had sailed for Panama, having on board a great number of passengers, the United States mails, and about $800,000 in treasure. Business continued tolerably brisk in San Francisco. The news of the advance of the Federal forces into Virginia and the death of ELLSWORTH, had reached there by Express, and created the greatest excitement. The Union feeling was much intensified in consequence.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice HOGEBOOM, yesterday afternoon decided, among other cases, that of GREEN *vs.* Mayor WOOD, giving judgment for the relator on the demurrer, with leave to Mr. WOOD to amend his return on payment of costs, within 20 days, otherwise a peremptory *mandamus* to issue.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on Tennessee Bonds, and ¾ ₱ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central also advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., closing 73⅝@¾. Exchange 105½@106 ₱ cent. The weekly Bank return shews a decrease of $1,827,000 in Loans and Discounts, and a gain of $1,199,000 in Specie.

Flour and Wheat were plenty and depressed, yesterday. Corn was active and buoyant. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was gradually advancing. Also for Rice, Sugars, Coffee, Whisky, Resin and Tallow. Spirits Turpentine was in good request, as were likewise Hops and Tobacco. Provisions were quiet and prices favored buyers. Metals, Oils, Hay, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Spices were inactive. Very light freight engagements were reported.

Dangers Ahead.

Our military correspondent, who writes from the most advanced portion of our troops at Arlington Heights, sets forth some strong grounds for apprehending a serious disaster in that quarter. It seems to be pretty well established that the rebels are able to throw at least 50,000 men upon our troops, upon the other side of the Potomac, within twenty-four hours, while our whole force beyond the Potomac consists of thirteen regiments of only 800 men each,—but little over 10,000 in all. This disparity of force is certainly alarming. It is true, there are something like 30,000 American troops on this side the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Washington;—but it would not be easy to throw all these across the river in time to prevent a defeat, even if the safety of Washington would permit their withdrawal. A considerable time would necessarily be consumed in crossing so wide a river by the means at command of our troops.

Everything favors the belief that the rebels intend to strike a sudden blow at some point of our lines. They are not at all likely to await the tightening of the coils by which we intend to strangle them. Their safety consists in breaking the coil,—rather than in resisting its strength. They have able Generals, vigorous and energetic in action, as well as skillful in their plans; and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that they will stand by as idle spectators until all the elaborate and complicated arrangements of Gen. SCOTT are ripe for execution. They will make a dash at some point of our extended lines, in the hope to inspire new courage in their own troops by inflicting a signal defeat upon ours.

It is stated, on good authority, that the rebels have 30,000 troops at the Junction already,—that this number is constantly swelled by the daily arrival of regiments from Richmond,—and that Gen. JOHNSON is marching to join them with the 10,000 which he took from Harper's Ferry. The approach of such a force may well incite our Government to make the most prompt and effective measures to meet them. It is certainly of the utmost importance that we should not be so entirely absorbed in our own plans as to overlook those of the enemy.

THE TRAITORS AT FREDERICK.—The telegraph has announced the arrival at Monocacy Junction, three miles from Frederick, Md., of a regiment of United States troops. The boldness with which the Maryland Legislature, now sitting at Frederick, have concocted and passed acts of treasonable legislation, sufficiently indicates how the active strength of Maryland Secessionists is increasing as the desperation of their cause is made more apparent by the ill success and retreats of the rebels in Virginia. One branch, if not both, has passed, in violation of the State Constitution, an *ex post facto* bill, designed to shield the Baltimore rioters from the punishment due them for their treasonable acts on the 19th of April; another to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; and a third denouncing the United States for its "invasion" of Maryland. It is evident that neither the force of public opinion nor the Home Guards of Frederick are strong enough to hold in check a treasonable uprising in that city which should be made as a part of a preconcerted movement in all portions of the State. The troops have not arrived a moment too soon.

Consistency of Secession.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has just issued two proclamations. One announces to the world the important fact, which has hitherto been clothed in some obscurity, that the people of Virginia by a very large majority of votes, lawfully cast, have resolved to withdraw from the Federal Union and unite themselves with the Confederate States. The other proclamation is in the nature of an appeal to the people of Northwestern Virginia, over whose loyalty to the powers at Richmond a cloud is supposed to rest, to return to their duty and follow the fortunes of the Confederates. Both addresses are in the TIMES of to-day, and will, of course, be read with interest.

Gov. LETCHER is so ignoble a man, so false, so cowardly, and so much despised even among the people of Virginia, who have found out his unworthiness in the recent times of trial, that there is nothing to gain in exposing his official shortcomings. If he were not so abject a tool in the hands of the usurpers of Virginia, he would long since have been superseded as an incumbrance to the movements of the rebels.

Gov. LETCHER commences his appeal to the people of Northwestern Virginia with the following huge lie:

"The sovereign people of Virginia, *unbiased, and by their own free choice*, have by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters, severed the ties that heretofore bound them to the Government of the United States."

On reading this, the thoughts of every one must at once recur to the famous and infamous letter of Senator MASON, which was published previously to the election to which LETCHER alludes, with a view to settle the principles that should govern Virginians in giving their "unbiased" suffrages on secession. The conclusion to which Senator MASON arrived was this: that every Virginian should cast his vote in favor of the withdrawal of the State from the Union—that if any voter could not conscientiously and heartily do this, he should not vote at all; and finally, if his feelings disinclined him to cooperate actively with the Secessionists in the policy thus forecast, it would be his duty to leave the State! That opinion came *ex cathedra*, and was accepted as the authorized exposition of duty in the premises. And the tyranny of public sentiment, no less than the presence of 50,000 rebel bayonets, enforced it in every part of Virginia save the Northwest, which happily remained and still remains free. So much for the unbiased election.

Gov. LETCHER bases his appeal to Northwestern Virginians to be faithful to the rest of the State, on the ground that they of the Northwest have been fairly beaten at the polls:

"You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State. The bill of rights has proclaimed 'that the people have a right to uniform government;' and therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of the Government of Virginia, ought to be respected or established within the limits thereof."

This argument is very clear, and worthy of a better head than LETCHER'S. And it contains a proposition in governmental policy, of such obvious truth and reasonableness, that we do not hesitate to apply it to the solution of a problem of much larger proportions than Gov. LETCHER is studying. The Constitution of the United States is practically a "bill of rights" to the American people. It secures to them the right to a "uniform Government," and it is impossible therefore to allow a Government "separate from or independent of the Government of the United States, to be formed within the limits thereof." Does Gov. LETCHER "see it?"

After having appealed to the patriotism and reason of the Northwest Virginians, Gov. LETCHER begs and cajoles them towards the close of his proclamation. He admits that they have been wronged by Eastern Virginia in the matter of unfair taxation, for many years past; but the seaboard rulers have repented now. "The State, by a majority of 59,000, has put the two sections of the State on an equality in this respect." But why? Simply because the Eastern aristocrats were alarmed for their possessions, and wanted the brave sons of Northwestern Virginia to defend them. It was selfish fear and not a sense of justice that led to the tardy reformation of the Government of Virginia, and the admission of the free whites of the West to a footing of equality with the slaveholding and arrogant rich men of Eastern Virginia.

Finally, Gov. LETCHER expresses much confidence that the loyal citizens of Northwestern Virginia will rally to "rescue their firesides and altars from the pollution of a reckless and ruthless enemy." And he adds, "The men of the Southern Confederate States glory in coming to your rescue." Precisely so; and that is just what Northwestern Virginia is afraid of. When Eastern Virginia has taken care of its own "firesides" and "altars," and can present them as models of domestic peace and quietness, it will be time enough to call on the people of the Northwest, who have as yet nothing to complain of, to seek a like blessing.

COL. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.—Some of the Western people are complaining of the very great extent of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military department, which reaches from the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, to the Rocky Mountains of the Far West. In the facts of the campaign, there is no reason for complaining of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department. It has been the best ordered of any, and has no sorry blunder to blot the history of the campaign. Gen. LYON in Missouri, Gen. PRENTISS at Cairo, and Col. WALLACE in Western Virginia, if acting under Gen. MCCLELLAN, have done honor to their head. Let us have, then, no groundless complaints.

We believe it has not been expected to continue Gen. MCCLELLAN in full charge of the entire Mississippi Basin. It has been supposed, and so generally published and accepted, that Col. FREMONT is to take the head of the grand army of the Mississippi Valley, which will, in due time, make its descent upon the States of the Lower Mississippi. He will thus relieve GEN. MCCLELLAN of a portion of his present large department.

Health of the Army—The Sanitary Commission.

Whether or no we are going to have any great battles during the Summer in Virginia or elsewhere, with their immense rolls of killed, wounded and missing, is still in the hands of fate and Gen. SCOTT; but certain it is that the grand volunteer army we have in camp and in the field is now subject to the most imminent peril from the ravages of an enemy far more to be feared than the fiercest of mortal foes. Nearly a hundred thousand men, from "bleak and chilly" New-England, from New-York, and from the high latitudes of the Northwest, have been suddenly precipitated into the low, unwholesome regions of Southeastern Virginia, and along the line of the Potomac; and there subjected to moral and physical conditions radically differing from any within their experience; suffering also from the most defective sanitary regulations, and a badly managed commissariat. This, too, at a season of the year when, of all times, danger is most to be apprehended among troops unacclimated and unaccustomed to the hard routine of camp life. It seems almost providential that thus far no epidemic or other serious malady has made any headway among them, and that the records of the various camp hospitals and surgeons have exhibited a general condition of health almost without parallel.

But ominous signs in certain localities now lead us to fear that these things may soon show their effects in a fearful manner, unless the most thorough means are forthwith adopted to guard against threatening evils. In more than one of the camps we now hear of the outbreak of maladies which might well produce the most painful apprehension—maladies, too, which are generated by causes plainly within our power to prevent; but which, if not speedily controlled, will soon appear on the mortality rolls in figures of the most portentous magnitude. We raise a warning voice now while it is yet time, and before the appalling experience with our volunteers in Mexico is again repeated. We do not desire to produce undue alarm; but we do desire that adequate provision be made beforehand by Government and by the people to prevent those calamities, which, if not effectually prevented, we shall be soon called upon to deplore. Eternal vigilance is the only safeguard against the ravages of those fatal epidemics, endemics, and diseases resulting from professional ignorance or neglect, which so often decimate great military camps, and defeat the highest courage and the best appointed operations of strategy. This war is emphatically the people's war, and it ought to be waged in the light of the highest science and intelligence, and with the tenderest regard for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers. Every wise measure intended to effect this will be eminently popular, and redound to our national glory at home and abroad.

A week ago we noticed the formation in Washington of the Sanitary Commission for the volunteers, and its approval by the Army Medical Bureau and by the Government. The Commission has already commenced its operations, and has been successful in inaugurating various schemes of the most vital importance to the health and efficiency of the volunteers, one of which, the reinspection of all recruits, has already been carried out with the most decisive and beneficial results.

The plan of organization and method of action of the body, is briefly this: The Commission is divided into two branches, one of *inquiry*, the other of *advice*. The first branch takes note of the real condition and wants of the various bodies of troops, consults with the officers, surgeons, chaplains and privates, and suggests and urges upon the public authorities whatever improvements intelligence and science may suggest. It explores camps, quarters, forts, tents and hospitals; investigates theoretically and practically all questions of diet and cooking, the economizing, changing or exchanging of rations, clothing and body gear, climate, malaria and contagions, ventilation, vaccination, camp and hospital sites, &c.; and treats all such questions from the highest ground, with the newest light of science, and the latest teachings of experience in the great continental wars.

The second branch, that of *advice*, attends to the practical execution of the various plans suggested. It obtains for them the approval of the Medical Bureau and of the Government; it makes sure, by inspection, urgency and explanation, by influence and all proper methods, of their actual accomplishment; it enforces upon careless or ignorant officials the various regulations adopted, and complains to the Department of disobedience, sloth or neglect; it secures uniformity of plans and harmony of action between the States; it looks after the necessary ways and means, solicits donations from State Treasuries or private beneficence, and methodizes and reduces to serviceableness the vague, disproportioned and haphazard benevolence of the public.

The Commission grows out of no charges of negligence or incompetency in the Government or the regular Medical Bureau, but acts in full harmony with them both. The sudden and enormous increase of volunteer forces renders this kind of agency necessary, to provide for such humanitary and scientific action as the laws do not and cannot provide for.

The various insurance companies, and medical and scientific bodies, and all who are able to appreciate the immense value of such an auxiliary, should take hold of this matter promptly. The eminent and patriotic gentlemen who have been appointed on the Commission—and when we mention that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this city, and the illustrious Prof. BACHE, of Washington, are its chief officers, we set at rest all doubt as to its character and motives—offer their time and services gratuitously to their country; but, as every one will at once see, they need a small active scientific corps of traveling and local agents, while the incidental expenses also will be heavy, as Government furnishes them nothing, except its general countenance and aid, and a central office at Washington. Fifty thousand dollars placed immediately in the hands of this Commission would probably save tens of millions to the Government, while its value in preventing and providing against suffering, and in saving human life, can only be estimated by those who know how the epidemics from which sanitary science can furnish an absolute immunity, now imperil our gallant fellow-soldiers in the camp and at the seat of war.

The appeal of this Commission to the public will be found in another column.

Interesting from Fort Pickens.

We publish this morning a very admirable report of affairs in the National and the Rebel camps at Fort Pickens, from the pen of the special correspondent of the London *Times*. On the same day he was shown through both camps by their commanding officers, and permitted to explore and examine every preparation made on either side. Such a thing, as he himself remarks, was probably never before known in the history of war. Mr. RUSSELL'S description is minute, graphic and picturesque—and, read in connection with the capital Chart of the vicinity which we have received from our own correspondent, it gives the public a very clear insight into the condition of affairs in that quarter.

We learn several things from Mr. RUSSELL'S letter of very great importance. The first and foremost is, that Fort Pickens is unquestionably impregnable to any assault that the Confederates can make upon it. The second is, that the reason of Gen. BRAGG for not making an effort to capture Fort Pickens before its defences became so formidable, was, that he had no ammunition for the purpose. According to Mr. RUSSELL, there was not, when he passed through BRAGG'S batteries and explored his magazines, enough powder on hand for one day's firing; and the shell were of the most rude and dangerous casting, showing much lack of skill in their preparation.

Mr. RUSSELL was greatly surprised, not only at the inferior artillery of Gen. BRAGG'S investing batteries, and the lack of other agencies of successful attack, but also, and perhaps most of all, at the unaccountable action of the Federal Government in permitting the batteries to be erected that menaced Fort Pickens. The American people have long shared Mr. RUSSELL'S surprise; and to this day, the policy at Fort Pickens is the greatest mystery of the campaign. When Mr. RUSSELL was at Pensacola, he saw no reason why the Federal forces in Fort Pickens, the navy cooperating, did not disperse Gen. BRAGG'S army and reoccupy the Government property. Many other persons of sound judgment, then and since, have deemed a triumph over the rebels at Pensacola feasable. Why has it not been attempted?

It looks to many persons as if the Federal Government had abstained from offensive operations at Pensacola merely to oblige the Confederates, to whom the conflict would have been inconvenient and possibly disastrous. Only a few days since it was published that Gen. BRAGG had sent word to Capt. BROWN, of Fort Pickens, not to return a shot if one was fired from the rebel batteries, for the firing from the latter *might* be a mistake!

Isn't war of this sort, where one side has the exclusive arrangement of the time and manner of the battle, a huge farce? Capt BROWN should have answered this message by a summons to Gen. BRAGG to disperse his forces or surrender. He had force enough to make his demand imperative;—and if not, he should have more. Every possible opportunity has been given the rebel forces to perfect their preparations. They have been allowed to construct batteries one after another, to mount guns in plain sight of the fort they are destined to destroy; and the utmost care has been taken not to interrupt their proceedings. This looks a good deal too much like inviting defeat. The people have thus far been very patient with this mode of conducting a war—but they will not tolerate it much longer.

STEAMERS BETWEEN FRANCE AND NEW-YORK.—We read in the last French papers that NAPOLEON III. holds fast to the idea of organizing a regular service with the United States. In the year 1858 concessions were made for this purpose to a company at Havre, who, in order to carry this project successfully through, had entered into partnership with several capitalists and bankers. The war of Italy, and perhaps, also, the insufficiency of the capital realized, had compelled this company to postpone its operations to a more auspicious time. The project has just been resumed upon an entirely new basis, the principal feature of which is that the French Government will make an advance of 18,000,000 of francs, without interest, to the Transatlantic Steamship Company, to be reimbursed in annual installments of one million each. In consideration of this grant the company will establish a line of sixteen steamers, running between France, New-York, Martinique and Aspinwall.

Senator McDougall, of California.

The new Senator of the United States, from California, Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL, arrived yesterday in the *Ariel, en route* for Washington. He is an independent Union Democrat, and as such was elected by a combination of Douglas men and Republicans in the California Legislature last May. It is understood that he will support earnestly the policy of the Administration in asserting the power of the Federal Government over all the States of the Union.

Gen. MCDOUGALL is a lawyer of fine abilities, and his popular, genial manners have rendered him a successful politician. A native of Albany County, New-York, he studied law with Judge WOODRUFF, of this City, and removed, in 1837, to Illinois, of which State he was twice elected Attorney General. He went to California in 1849, and was soon afterward elected Attorney-General of that State. He was elected member of Congress from the San Francisco District in 1852. These were the only offices he held, we believe, prior to his election to the United States Senate.

He is said to be an old personal friend of President LINCOLN, with whom he practised law in the same circuit in Illinois; and their mutual regard for each other has never been marred by political differences. Of Senator DOUGLAS he was a devoted friend throughout his career, and had the great Illinois Senator lived, Gen. MCDOUGALL would have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in defence of the Government of the Union against all traitors.

CORRECTION.—In our yesterday's issue, we stated that a sailor was being tried at the Navy-Yard, on a charge of having pulled Capt. MULLANY'S nose. We are assured that this is an entire mistake. The accused struck Capt. MULLANY a blow, and he, in conformity with the regulations, reported the matter to the Secretary of the Navy, for his action. The man is now tried on the charge of striking a blow. A letter written by the accused to Capt. MULLANY, asking his pardon for the offence, has been laid before the Court.

MURDER OF THE FIRST MATE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL AT HAVANA.—The steamship *Columbia*, which arrived from Havana yesterday, brought as prisoner CHAS. RAMEZ, a Chilian, charged with the murder of R. M. EMORY, first mate of the American bark *Ocean Traveler*, of Belfast, Maine, at the port of Havana, on the 17th of May. It seems that on that day a scuffle occurred on board the vessel between the mate and RAMEZ, arising out of the insolence of the latter, during which RAMEZ inflicted a stab upon the mate, from the effects of which he died on the 20th of June. The prisoner was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, where an order for his commitment was made out. Another hand on board the *Ocean Traveler*, named JOHN MYERS, is implicated in the murder, but he now lies sick in the hospital at Havana.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

What is Said of the Shipment of Troops to Canada.

Annual Meeting of the Cotton Supply Association.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Poland to be Declared in a State of Siege.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 24.

Owing to the telegraph line giving out on Saturday night, and not getting in working order yesterday, we were unable to transmit the full dispatch by the *Anglo Saxon* (from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry on the 14th inst) until to-day.

The *Anglo Saxon* reports that she attempted to pass through the Straits of Belle Isle, but there being so much field-ice she was compelled to come around.

The *Anglo Saxon* failed to bring the regular telegraphic dispatch of the latest news from Londonderry.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Liverpool in about a fortnight, with three regiments of infantry, a field battery of artillery, and a number of horses for Quebec. It is admitted that this movement is suggested by the American difficulties, but it is merely for protection, and will only raise the garrison from its present weak state to what it was ten years ago. The movement is regarded by some as an insult to the United States.

The London *Times*, in replying to the indignation of the Northern States against England, shows what little cause England has to sympathize with the American Government, and says that she will assuredly not rejoice at the military successes of either of the belligerents.

The British Ministers were defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 103 on the proposition to bestow one of the seats by disfranchisement on the new Metropolitan borough.

The bill repealing the paper duty had finally passed the House of Lords.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held at Manchester, and the result of the exertions of the Association were reported to be as rather discouraging. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa to raise a supply were urged, in view of the American trouble.

It is asserted that Count CAVOUR'S death will hasten the recognition of Italy by France.

The Paris Bourse: rentes 67f. 75c.

The new Italian Ministry has been formed. Baron RICASOLI is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The illness of GARIBALDI is officially denied.

Spain and France have signed a treaty for securing the possession of the Antilles.

The Syrian question has been settled in Conference. It was resolved that a Christian Governor of Lebanon be appointed for three years, to be in subordination to the Porte.

The Calcutta and China mails have been telegraphed.

The British and French Embassy is established at Peking.

Everything is quiet in Japan.

From Melbourne trade is quiet. The monthly gold shipment was over 128,000 ounces.

The war in New-Zealand has been terminated by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

The slaver *Nightingale*, of Boston, from Liverpool, was captured by the *Saratoga*, on the West Coast of Africa, with 900 slaves on board. A British vessel also captured a slaver.

The British squadron bombarded and destroyed Porto Novo, killing 700 natives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Court of Chancery has confirmed the decree of the lower Court restricting the manufacture of Kossuth Hungarian notes.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the decision of the French Government on American difficulties, which is in complete accordance with that of England, says that it must tend to convince all reasonable Americans that in English acts there is neither hostility nor double dealing.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms the settlement of the Syrian question on the terms already announced. It adds, order will be maintained in the mountains by recruits from the inhabitants of the country. Turkish troops will only be had to advance into Lebanon on the requisition of the Governor.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes higher, 68f.

ITALY.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says the list of the new Ministry is already published a definitive, with one or two slight modifications, including the direction of the War Ministry for two months by Baron RICASOLI.

SPAIN.

The American war had caused such an advance in the prices of cotton that many small factories had been obliged to close, thus throwing thousands of workmen out of employment.

The Spanish Admiral has received instructions that if the Emperor of Morocco refuses to exchange Litus for Margadore, the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force.

POLAND.

It was stated at Warsaw that Poland would soon be declared in a state of siege, in consequence of the representations made by the new Governor of Poland.

INDIA.

The India mails reached Marseilles on the 12th inst. The American portion of them is to go forward per the *Europa*.

A private telegram, dated May 16, reports business very quiet, and the market for yarns lower.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver at Greenport.

The well-known old Sag Harbor whaler, the bark *Augusta*, was seized at Greenport, L. I., on Sunday afternoon last, by Deputy Marshal HORTON, of this City, on suspicion that her owners were fitting her out for an illegal venture to the Coast of Africa.

Marshal HORTON has been at Greenport, *incog.* for ten days past, gathering facts about a vessel supposed to have run the blockade at New-Orleans, and in his peregrinations learned some particulars about the bark *Augusta*, which induced him to prolong his visit, and finally to seize the suspected vessel. On Sunday afternoon the Marshal walked on board, and after questioning the ship keeper as to what there was on board, presented to that astonished individual his card, and told him to strike his colors, and then he would relieve him from further duty on board that vessel for the present. The colors were hauled down, the hatches sealed, and the vessel will probably be brought to New-York the present week. The owners of the craft had directed the ship keeper to clean up the vessel a little Sunday morning, as they expected company on board that afternoon. It is hardly necessary to say that the expected visitors did not make their appearance.

The *Augusta* is an old whaler of about 350 tons burden. She was owned by W. G. H. COOPER, of Sag Harbor, up to her recent return from a whaling voyage, when she was purchased by OAKESMITH & Co. Three weeks ago she was taken to Greenport, where, it is alleged, she was being fitted out for a slave voyage. It is said that there is ample evidence to show the illegal character of the intended voyage and that the captain who was to have taken command of her is known.

Congressional Election.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Monday, June 24.

H. B. WRIGHT, Union candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, is elected over D. K. RANDALL, Democrat, by an overwhelming majority.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

Col. CHARLES BIDDLE has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Second District. The Republican candidate is CHARLES O'NEIL.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEARLY $1,000,000 IN SPECIE.

Contradictory Reports from Bogota.

The United States Mail steamship *Ariel*, Capt. WILSON, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on June 15.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 15 has notices the following arrivals and departures:

The United States steamer *Wyoming* sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 20th of May.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had arrived at San Francisco on the 16th May, in 44 days from Panama.

The United States steamer-of-war *Narragansett*, Capt. HUNT, arrived in this port from Callao on the night of the 11th inst., all well on board. This vessel brings no late news.

The United States steamer-of-war *Wyoming* may be daily looked for in this port from San Francisco.

H. B. M.'s steam frigate *Terrible* arrived in this port on Saturday, the 1st inst., from Monte, bringing half a million dollars for Europe.

H. B. M.'s gun-boat *Lucifer* returned from Porto Bello to Aspinwall, on the 4th inst.

The British ship-of-war *Racoon*, Capt. GRANEY, sailed, on the 10th inst., for the Sandwich Islands.

The French corvette *Bayonnaise*, 26 guns Capt. MALLET, arrived in this port from Payta, on the morning of the 16th inst.

FROM BOGOTA.

Dates from Bogota are to May 4, and from Cartagena to June 2. The correspondent of the *Star* writes from the latter place:

You will have received by the *Carlota* the news from the interior which places Gen. MOSQUERA in a worse position than he anticipated, as he has found it is not quite so easy to walk into the Capitol, and the forces of the General Government have turned out stronger than he imagined. After a very hard-fought battle on the 25th of April, both parties retired, and there was a suspension of hostilities for two days. After the expiration of this term, Gen. PARIS, who had been informed that Gen OBANDO was marching to join MOSQUERA, sent part of his forces to cut him off, which they succeeded in doing by defeating them completely and killing OBANDO. It appears there was another great battle, but not decisive, between the forces of MOSQUERA and PARIS on the 8th of May. The Conservatives here say that MOSQUERA got the worst of it, and the Liberals maintain to the reverse, but no one knows positively anything about it. It is ascertained, however that many of the principal officers on both sides and wounded on both sides. The Liberals say that MOSQUERA wrote, under date 5th or May, that that very day he was going with the whole of his forces to occupy the capital, but this is the 21 of June, which makes just two-and-twenty-eight days since the letter, and we have not yet heard of this being in Bogota although he was within about six or eight leagues distant from the city. The general impression here is, that he has been either defeated, or that Gen PARIS has interested with his forces all communication between Bogota and the coast.

The fact is, we have no reliable news from the seat later than the 4th of May, and all is mere report and conjecture. No one has come down since that date, and we don't know what to make of it.

There is a report that Col. QUINTERO JACOME (who defeated Gen. SANTOS in Ocana) was completely defeated by SANTANA, the constitutional President of the State of Santander, and that the former was killed, but this may be true or otherwise, and requires confirmation.

The Liberal fleet, composed of four schooners and one brig, left here on the 25th ult., in the direction of Santa Martha or Rio Hacha, where they were to receive troops, and then go in pursuit of the Government vessels of war which ran away from Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, says under date of May 17:

"The unsatisfactory state of things, to which we have had occasion to call attention in our late review has undergone but little improvement and consequently, the sections continue restricted. Nevertheless so far as the price is concerned, confidence appears to be gradually returning.

In Santiago there has been a meeting held by the principal capitalists, for the purpose of considering what measures could be adopted that might contribute to restore confidence in the midst of the present state of general insolvency among our landed proprietors; but we are sorry to say, these discussions have led to no result, and we can only look to time for remedy of the present evils. Meanwhile the inevitable consequences of the withdrawal of capital from circulation must tend to clear up doubts as to the standing and solvency of our commercial community in general, and we may then look for a healthy reaction.

There is no quotable rate of discount, for although there is a great demand for money, our banking establishments and other capitalists refuse to lend. From the data, however, we have been able to collect, it is evident that the present scarcity of coin does not arise from it having been exported, but to its withdrawal in consequence of the total want of confidence.

With the present scarcity of money, punctuality in payments cannot be expected, even amongst our most respectable merchants, but, where there is no cash to doubt, creditors show every consideration, and consequently the violent shocks which, under similar circumstances, would be experienced in Europe or the United States, are thus avoided amongst us.

The difficulties of our present situation have arisen previous the scheme, formerly contemplated of establishing a Bank of Bankruptcies, and now with greater probability of it being carried into effect.

It may well be believed under the circumstances just described, transactions must continue on a very reduced scale. Such has particularly been the case in imports, and the exporters is suffering much, as well from the depreciation of our principal articles of produce in the European markets, as from the scarcity of vessels and ruinously high freights."

From Paita, we are informed that on the 23d ult., a severe shock of earthquake was felt at 2½ P. M., which, however, was attended with no serious injury.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of Three Pony Expresses—Scarcity of Sailors at San Francisco—Trade Brisk—Political Matters—The News of the Advance into Virginia—More Treasure on the Way, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, June 22.

The Pony Express passed this morning, bringing the following news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 5.

Arrived 3d, with steamer *Golden Age*, Panama; ship *Twilight*, New-York; *White Swallow*, Hong Kong; 4th ships *Caroline Tucker*, New-York: *Worcester*, Hong Kong; *Lockepp*, New-Castle; bark *Yankee*, Honolulu. Sailed 1st, steamer 2d, ship *Surprise*, Shanghai; 2d, ship *Godiess*, Liverpool; 4th, Russian steamer *Alexander*, Teikka.

At present great difficulty is experienced in procuring ships' crews. Not less than twelve ships are detained on that account. The *Flying Eagle*, for Liverpool, being detained five weeks.

There is still a fair trade, and good demand for goods. Pork is looking up, also raw and refined sugars. Best lard, at 20 cents. Best butter, at 10 cents. Spirits turpentine, at $1 10. These are the only changes since the last Pony Express.

Senator LATHAM has returned from a tour through the State during which he has addressed the people of most of the principal counties. He reports the mining counties almost unanimous for the Union. He leaves for Washington on the 11th.

The movements of the politicians throughout the State are that they are preparing for four political Conventions, to be held at Sacramento within one month. They are very active. The chance is about even between the Douglas Democrats and Republicans for carrying the State.

LELAND STANFORD and T. G. PHELPS are the leading Republican candidates for Governor, with the probabilities in favor of the former.

GOV DOWNEY, EUGENE CASSERLY, JOHN COUNESS and JOHN BIDWELL, are among the assistants on the Douglas ticket.

The principal Federal officers appointed by the present Administration have filed their bonds and entered upon the duties of their office.

One million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad. The cost of the work is estimated at $2 000 000.

The Clerk of the United States Quartermaster Department at Benecia, has been discharged by order of Gen. SUMNER. The Clerk, who is a Douglas Democrat, made use of language at the polls on election day, indicating a hostile position to the policy of the present Administration.

It is remarked as a surprising circumstance that at no time during several years past could real estate in San Francisco be sold at as good prices as now while the amount of building improvements going on is immense.

A private letter has been received at San Francisco from Fort Yuma, dated May 20, which says that Messrs. LIVINGSTON & KANE arrived to-day.

It is reported that Mr. GIDDINGS, the mail contractor, while on his way from El Paso to Tucson, was killed by the Apaches near Sierra's Peak, together with Mr. MCNALEN, the Overland Mail Agent. It is believed the Overland Mail stock is safe and en route for the pass.

A letter from Washoe, from a party interested in the Ophir Mine gives the following flattering account of recent operations there:

It is now just one month since the reduction works of the company were set going. The machinery being new and untried, many vexatious and delays have unavoidably occurred in getting it into running condition, owing to which the batteries for crushing have not been able to furnish more than half a supply for the present limited reducing capacity of the works—and it is a safe estimate that not more than one-half per cent. one-third, of the capacity of the mill to convert into bullion has as yet been employed—and yet we have sent to San Francisco $500 000 in gold and silver bars.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, dates from Honolulu are received to the 20th of May.

The reports about the dangerous situation of the Missionaries at Marquesas was much exaggerated. The natives were quiet.

The *Black Hawk*, which reached Honolulu, May 7, carried news from Washington to April 14, being the shortest time on record—22 days from St Louis.

In 1860, the ship of wool exported was 70,524 lbs., while up to May, 1861, 74,075 lbs. had been shipped from the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 8.

Arrived 8th, ship *Starlight*, from Boston; *Vixen*, New York; 6th, *Sussex*, Boston; 8th, *Lyonsan*, Melbourne; bark *Orishna*, Sidney.

Sailed, 6th, steamer *Panama*, Mazatlan.

The ship *Northern Light* has cleared for New-York with a cargo of 22,000 sacks of barley and 148 bales of wool.

The *Flying Eagle* cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of 100,000 sacks of wheat, 7,000 bbls. flour and 45 bales wool.

The Pony Express, with the news of the advance of the Federal troops into Virginia, and the capture of other points about Washington, and the assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH has arrived. This intelligence has caused much excitement through out the State and intensified the Union sentiment. Flags everywhere were displayed at half-mast out of respect to ELLSWORTH.

Gen. PUMMER has published an order requiring army officers to subscribe to an oath of allegiance. He has also one company of troops from Benecia to Fort Churchill in Nevada Territory, to protect the Overland Mail from Indians, and, it is stated, to keep a lookout for secession sympathizers, whose headquarters are in the Carson Valley region of the State.

The arms which were sent to Carson Valley last year, for use against the Indians, and have since remained on that side of the mountains, have recently been claimed and delivered up to Capt. MOORE, U. S. A.

The Republican primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento are favorable to the nomination of LELAND STANFORD for Governor.

Gen JOHNSON, who commanded at Salt Lake, and more recently the Pacific Military Department, has remained at Los Angeles, in this State, since Gen. SUMNER superseded him, and it does not seem to be known whether he contemplates journeying eastward.

An acrimonious controversy is going on between the new Sub-treasurer and the San Francisco Mint, as to which of these officers shall appoint the Cashier and Weighing Clerk in the Sub-treasury Department. Two sets of clerks have been consequently appointed, and both have been performing duty and the old clerks still remain to assist them. It seems to be a quarrel which originated at Washington and will have to end there.

The Los Angelas *Star*, of the 8th, gives further particulars of Indian hostilities on the Butterfield route. It says SAMUEL AIMES, of San Diego arrived at Los Angeles, May 31, with intelligence that SAMUEL BURRIS, MILLER BARTLETT and F. CAMP who were gathering up stock belonging to Mr Hughes, were attacked by the Apaches and killed. Four or five Mexicans who were with them, are missing, and it is supposed that they were killed.

At Stearns Peak, the other side of Luces, the Indians attacked Mr. GIDDINGS of the San Antonio and San Diego mail line, killing the driver and the two animals in charge. Mr McINERNY, of the Overland Mail who was on the stage, and Mr. GIDDINGS, have not since been heard from, and it is supposed they were killed. Troops from Fort Buchanan are out scouring the country in pursuit, and in search of the missing men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 12.

Arrived, 10th, ship *Achilles*, Sidney; 11th, ship *Jessup Roman*, Valparaiso.

Sailed, 8th, bark *Early Bird*, Sidney; 9th, ship *Flying Eagle*, Liverpool; ship *Northern Light*, New-York; 11th, ship *Franklin Haven*, New-York; ship *St. Jean*, Sidney; steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 125 passengers, $796 000 in treasure for New-York and $146 000 for England. The following are the principal shippers:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$171,500	Coleman	$62,000
Farrar	181 00	Strauss	13,000
Dye Macondray	179 000	Greenbaum & Co	30 000
Sather & Church	83 000	Hastings	30,000
Sachs & Co	70 000	Jos. Patrick	7,000
Alsop	67 000		

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Age*:

Gen Denver and family, Hon M S Latham, Mrs Latham, Capt. Whiting and family, W. H Flanal and wife, Mrs Tinnal, Mrs. S. C. Dodge, Miss M C Cane A. J Phenan and family, J. M. Wilson and wife, Mrs Ward, Miss Ward, Miss Hughes Dr. Keeney, Capt. McArthur and family, Mrs. Petomb and daughter, Jas. Young, Mrs. R. E Collins, Col. Hazzalle, wife and daughter; J. S Belcher, L. Ralphi, J. Henry Sear, J. Hedge J. Hatch, L. Levy, Capt S Baily and wife, G. D Gillman, Mrs. B. Cullin, J. H Dallin, Charles Orvis, Mark Garnard, Isaac Busbant, H. W. Tucker and family, Mrs. J. McAllister and family, J H Wood, H. P. Johnson, C. H Brown, W. H, Putnam, W. Tasfe C. Moore, W. J. Bure, W. C. Stowbridge, Robt. Hammond, J. D. Arthur and wife, Mrs. J. B Stevens and child, T. J. M. Sprague, J. E. Ball, Dr. Jno. E. Webster, Alfred Mitchell, Miss Clark, Mrs Capt. Bissell and family, J. F. Burgess, Jno G. Wood, S. Barker, W. B Sargent, J P. Hill, A. Merrifield, W. Prescott and wife, E. J. Lewis, James Darich, Jno Perrick Albert Haufman, J. Hoseman and wife, S. C. Chandler, Ben W. Pease C P. Loring, C. W. Fazer, Dr. Barbour, Jos. Van Law.

The ship *Syren*, from Boston, has made her second clearance, carrying a valuable cargo, consisting of over 9,000 sacks of copper ore; 500 sacks barley; 1,276 bales wool.

The ship *Bald Eagle* sailed to-day for China. In addition to a valuable cargo of breadstuffs and other merchandise, she carries upwards of $37,000 in treasure, principally gold bars.

There was no demand for money for yesterday's steamer. The market is very easy, and it is anticipated a material reduction in interest will soon take place. Shippers are preparing to send forward corn at their own risk. Bankers have offered in some instances to sell Exchange at 5 per cent. premium. Very little trade is doing, and holders of goods are generally firm, awaiting a renewal of the demand, and the speculating feeling in the market was good, advices continuing favorable. Candles nominal, at 22c@25c.; none selling. Crushed Sugar—500 bbls. sold at auction, at 12¾c @13c.; now held at 14½c., without sales. Domestic Liquors—dull and drooping; other goods without material change.

Since the last express, nothing of much interest has transpired in California.

The Breckinridge State Convention met yesterday at Sacramento, elected Mr. ROBINSON President, and appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They have thus far only transacted preliminary business. It is presumed that a full State and Congressional ticket will be nominated and resolutions adopted deprecating coercion, and advocating an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as preferable to war. The Convention is almost exclusively composed of Southern Pro-Slavery men. Not much importance is given to it, as no one expects to see that party exhibit formidable strength at the coming election.

At Placerville, El Dorado County, which is charged as the Breckinridge stronghold, considerable excitement took place on the 10th inst, growing out of the publication of an editorial in the *Mountain Democrat*, making light of the assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH and the sensation it caused. The editor asks, would BILLY MULLIGAN's assassination produce the same.

Judge HOFFMAN, on the 11th, rendered a decision, rejecting the recent survey to LOUDER GRANT to 11 leagues of land in Sacramento Valley, and ordering a new survey. Both Sacramento City and Marysville must be included in the new survey. The distance from the extreme Southern limit of the grant, as that must be surveyed, is some 45 miles, but as the 11 leagues of Spanish is about 30 English miles, this rancho being more than 30 miles long it cannot be a league in width, but must, in many places, be reduced to a mile in width. It is a delicate job for a surveyor to locate the claim right, and wherever it goes Immense interests will be effected by it.

Major WADE was active, and declared he would allow no crowd of citizens to discuss the subject. Most of the business houses withdrew their patronage from the paper.

The accounts from the wheat crop throughout the State are favorable. The yield per acre promises quite as good as last year, while the number of acres sown was greater.

Advices from Oregon to the 6th state that there is a great rush to the Nez Perces mines, of which there are very favorable reports.

The meeting at Albany, Oregon, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of uniting the Douglas and Breckinridge wings, proved to be a failure, the Douglas men refusing to take part in it.

Gov. WHITAKER's address to the people of Oregon sympathizes with the Secessionists, and meets but little favor among the people.

Col Wm. H WALLACE has been nominated by the Republicans for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

Dates from British Columbia are received to the 3d. As usual, the reports are that the miners are doing well.

The steamer *Otter* had arrived with about $50,000 in gold dust.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ANTILLES.

NEWS BY THE DE SOTO.

UPRISING AGAINST THE SPANISH IN ST. DOMINGO

MASSACRE BY SPANISH TROOPS.

Loss of the Steamship Zulu—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

We are indebted to Mr. G. A. FULLER, Purser of the *De Soto*, for the following important news.

The *De Soto*, JOHN JOHNSON, Commander, arrived yesterday from Havana, which port she left on the 20th inst, at 4½ P. M., making the quick run to Sandy Hook in 3 days 15½ hours.

The health of Havana was good. There are some cases of yellow fever in the city and of a fatal type, but as yet the shipping have not suffered to any extent. Weather very warm and some heavy rains, but not continual.

The latest from St. Domingo were not fully imparted to the public, as the news-papers are restricted in their publications, but rumors in the street indicate that Spain has undertaken a responsibility very far from being easy to herself or acceptable to the body of the people of St. Domingo.

It is said that five important towns in the interior have fortified themselves and with the assistance of the Haytiens intend to resist the Spanish authorities.

It is also said the inhabitants of one village were massacred by Spanish troops, because they refused to swear allegiance to Spain.

A report exists that a force of Spanish troops were defeated by the St Domingo and Haytian troops. This is not probable.

Vessels troops and munitions of war are now being sent from Havana to reinforce and aid the armament now at St. Domingo. The most intense excitement exists in regard to the difficulties in the United States.

LEWIS & FRANKLIN has in charge the mails from Jamaica which were put on board the British brig *Elizabeth* on the 5th inst., in consequence of the total loss of the steamship *Zulu*. The *Elizabeth* was boarded on the 13th off Taylor's Reef, by boats from several wrecking vessels engaged in wrecking bark *Caroline* E ELLIS, from Rockland, Maine, lumber to Cuba captain and crew saved. Mr. FRANKLIN reports no lives lost by the *Zulu*. Her cargo was being saved, but almost in a useless condition.

The freight market for European vessels has met with good demand through the week, but not with suitable vessels as to size. Vessels under the United States flag have brought rather better rates than the previous week, considering the disadvantages under which they are compelled to operate. Had free vessels been more abundant, much more business would have been done. Seven per cent. is demanded for insurance, on account of the supposed fitting out of privateers for the Southern Confederacy in Liverpool.

The stock of sugar in Havana and Matanzas is about 312 000 boxes, against 355 000, 406,000, and 385,000, same date 1860, '59 and '58.

Exchange on London 6@7 percent premium; Paris, 6⅛@6⅜ cent. discount; New-York and Boston, par to ¼ cent. premium.

Our files from Jamaica are as late as June 5. The *Standard*, of May 29, has the following announcement of the wreck of the *Zulu*:

"We regret to learn that the steamer *Zulu* from New-York, under unnatural grounded at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, (yesterday,) at about 10 miles to windward of the steamer Point Light-house. She left New-York on the 20th with a full cargo and 11 passengers; and had the accident not occurred she would have arrived here by 9 A. M. yesterday. Mails and papers still on board. The information of the perilous condition of the *Zulu* was brought to this city at 10 o'clock last night by the mate. The weather was fine and every hope was entertained of removing her cargo that she will be got off."

Application was made to the Commodore by the consignees of the *Zulu* for assistance, but having no steamer at command, the Commodore was unable to afford the assistance which he was disposed to render; he, however, offered the large boats in the dock yard (Capt. COOPER, Superintendent, was applied to for assistance from the R. M. Company, who kindly and immediately offered the service of the Company's steamer *Wye*, the boats and anything else belonging to the Company. The *Wye* leaves at 10 A. M. to-day, and we hope her exertions will be successful.

Notwithstanding the efforts to save her, the *Zulu* became a total wreck, and her hulk was sold at auction for £66.

BARBADOS.

The weather continued unfavorable for sugar-making. The quantity of sugar shipped to the 10th, amounted to over 18 185 hogsheads, but there was in store 3 000, and a similar quantity on the staunch eons. There was a great want of fuel, which would cause an additional expense. The young crop was looking well. Potatoes and corn had been planted. There had been a good deal of sickness, and some rather sudden deaths. The Comptroller of the Customs and his family had returned to the Island.

ST. DOMINGO.

The following proclamation had been issued by VALERIO, General of Division, and Political Governor of the Province of St. Jago:

To the People:

Having been informed that a conspiracy is on foot against public safety and order, the principal instigators of which have been apprehended; and knowing also that there are many persons in the city who are trying to seduce the troops stationed here, and that the revolt that took place in Moca last night, though already suppressed, might give a new impulse to the bad passions of the enemies of public tranquility; and wishing to preserve order in the province under our care, we ordain:

That after Vespers the authorities shall prevent any group of three or more persons assembling in the streets. That the patrols who should be charged to make the round of the city shall fire on all those who should not strictly obey this order.

We order and direct also, that all places where spirits are sold, shall be closed at the same time, under a penalty of $50 Spanish, or six days' imprisonment, against the owner of such place, without distinction of sex or age.

Those who should contravene this order shall be judged by a Military Court and the penalty of death shall be applied to those who in any way threaten the public peace. F. VALERIO.

SANTIAGO, May 3, 1861.

A letter dated St Domingo, May 4, says:

The news which I gave you in my last respecting the dissatisfaction in the East, is confirmed by the one which daily come to light. The nation is indignant at having been sold and betrayed. The people appear to have required time to realize and understand what has actually taken place. They begin now to conceive the measures that must have been taken privately long ago to insure what has taken place. The disarming of the people has produced its fruits in Moca, where the population, without firearms, have begun to struggle.

A movement has taken place in Azua, where seven persons were shot.

The news received here made such an impression that a reinforcement was asked from Porto Rico. Spain finds herself engaged in such a labyrinth that she could not have foreseen. She accepted a task, by the annexation, the trouble of which she did not expect to begin immediately.

As to SANTANA, placed in an untenable position, pressed on the one hand by the French Consul to treat with the Haytiens, threatened on the other by a formidable revolution, he represented to Gen SANTANO that the time for securing Santo Domingo has arrived, and, of course, they carried out the project. They pretended to be able to silence opposition with 10,000 men.

They begin to feel already that 20 000 would not be too many. From De Lamate to Higuey, Azua to Porto Plata, conspiracy is everywhere. Ten years would be required to smother it.

What is most painful is to see that all the respectable and enlightened portion of the people are suspected, and you will see, by the list of persons arrested in Cibao, what are the politics of the Spaniards—decapitate the nation so as to govern the mass the more easily.

There is such infamy in the act of the Spanish agents here, that makes one doubt the civilization of our time.

In Cibao they have arrested: Benjamin Rojas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cibao; Bellserio Curiel; Sebastian Talverde, brother of Ex President Valverde; Jacobo Morel, Juan Francisco Espallard, Commandant Isadore Jimenez, Bono, Ex-Editor of the *Cibao*, Ex-Senator.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The United States Troops Ordered to Washington—Effects upon the Territory—The New Superintendent of Indian Affairs—Preparations for Irrigation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 31, 1861.

Wednesday's "pony" brought intelligence of the fact that the United States troops in Utah have orders to march to Washington, to be in readiness to take part in the momentous struggle now initiated in the East. As may be expected, all sorts of speculations immediately arose on the subject. The meagre telegrammic slip said the troops were to quit the Territory. But to every man's imagination was it left to mentally dispose of "Camp Floyd," "Fort Bridger," the supposed abundant stock of provision and war materials, and the thousands of necessaries and conveniences of camp and garrison life, which the Utah army brought with it to the Great Basin, to say nothing of the recently executed contracts for large supplies of wood, hay, straw and grain, and the current little expenditure to Ruley Valley and vicinity, to impress upon the predatory red man a sense of his proper littleness, and of the impolicy of making enemies of his white brother. These troops must be withdrawn, and if the pony and the mail are then uncertain, why our *pro tem.* Governor must call upon the militia of the territory, for everybody wishes the Central route to be kept open. By the by, there is a talk in town that our said Governor declares he will forward to Washington an official protest against the withdrawal of the troops from Utah. Well, any way, so that they may be where they are most needed.

The troops gone, grain will be lower here. Pike's Peak, Carson and the Colorado will be the only outside markets, and those very distant, and in most part elsewhere supplied. Boomers, the Mormon Bonergers will thunder right lustily against the exportation of breadstuffs to those markets; but when there is any bread to be spared, it has a willful habit of straying off even to very remote points in quest of the gilt edging ore, and most likely will continue to manifest that proclivity, in spite of exhortation or anathema.

They will be likely to come down to the old figures of $10 per ton in the city and $5 in the country; and such, except in the city, will be had for the hauling, as in ancient times in Utah. The scores and daily mail animals will be the only extra customers, and even in this case not a few persons express their apprehensions that the exigencies of the times will preclude militate against the fruitless performances of that desireable public service. Let us hope to the contrary, else indeed we here shall be tentatively secluded from the world outside, and cut off from intelligence of its troughts and deeds, its weal and woe.

Dear, again, money being consequently much scarcer, dry goods and groceries will begin to be exceedingly shy of the Territory, and the "Saints," old and young, will be therefore pinched in a sore place. "Valley Tan," another word for *homespun*, will be the word. The stripling must fall back on Tasses cambe, the old lady must dry her rose leaves or some of the leaves for tea, and parch her barley, peas or cornship for coffee; while her equally-afflicted better half must adopt the Indians substitute for the delectable weed, or cultivate that weed for his own private use.

The pony, on Saturday, brought news that Mr. MARTIN of Wisconsin, was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory; also, that an Agent had been appointed, too. It is currently reported that Mr. DAVIS, the present Superintendent has been for some time shaping things, with a view to resignation. Surveyor STAMBAUGH will most likely appear in the East again in a short time, which will leave the territory rather bare of Federal officers.

The gossip of the city on Saturday centered on a forthcoming debt affair before Justice MINER, the plaintiffs being those a merchant firm in this city, and the defendant said Superintendent DAVIS. The articles purchased, it is alleged, were decidedly ladies' gear, and the uninitiated public were considerably surprised that the great Father at Washington provided such highly refined feminine accoutrements for his copper-colored daughters of the forest. But this is the kind and quality of the articles in Indian department bills; suffice it to say, that, by the aid of of shifty generalship, and one of those technical expedients called *demurrers*, or something of the sort, the federal official came off with flying colors, while the merchants, as became such solid characters proved the contrary.

The dam across the Jordan at this city has been put in, and men are now busy ploughing, scraping and digging at the ditch to carry the water across the prairie to those scattered fertile spots which lie between Salt Lake City and Salt Lake itself. Only small portions of this great plain or desert, "beyond Jordan," are adapted to cultivation. The great portion of the plain is barren clay or sand, dotted with sage, rabbit and grease bush, and interspersed with saleratus swamps and flats. The properly arable portions, are a series of irregular depressions, formed by countless overflowings of the river, extending north west ward from it to the lake, and rendered fertile by alluvial deposits and successive generations of the growth and decay of grass and weeds. The soil is generally black, from one to two feet deep, lying upon a subsoil of sand or clay. The water from wells is almost invariably brackish.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE TWENTIETH WARD—A ROW OF STABLES AND TENEMENT HOUSES BURNED.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a row of frame stables located in the rear of No. 248 West Thirty-eighth-street, belonging to PATRICK CAVANAGH. In a very little while the flames had communicated to other stables on the adjoining lots, Nos. 346, 350 and 352, owned and occupied by JOHN MCGRANE and also to the five-story tenement house No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street, causing damage to the extent of $300; covered by insurance. The property of the tenants was injured slightly by water. None were insured. A five story factory, owned by JAMES S. GAGE, in the rear of lots Nos. 251 and 253 West Thirty-seventh-street also caught fire, and was damaged about $200, the only reason why it was saved from destruction being the iron shutters with which it was provided. Another tenement house, No. 244 West Thirty eighth-street, owned by JOHN MCGRANE, was likewise injured by the flames, although the loss is not extensive. The building was insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The four-story frame tenement house No. 246 West Thirty-eighth-street was damaged to the extent of $1,200. Mr. MCGRANE owned it also, and has it insured in the North River Insurance Company. A shed in the rear of this building, containing 400 bales of hay, was destroyed, with its contents. Mr. MCGRANE estimates his entire loss at $3 000, upon which there was no insurance. A two-story frame building on the front of lot No. 248 West Thirty-eighth-street, owned by PATRICK CAVANAGH, was damaged about $200; insured. Another frame building, No. 252 owned and occupied by Thos. BALLOU, was injured about $400 and the furniture $150; insured for $600 in the People's Insurance Company. A blacksmith's shop on lot No. 250, was also burned down. Between thirty and forty families have been rendered homeless by the fire, most of whom have lost a part of the furniture. None of them were insured. The fire was occasioned by children in the yard of No. 247 West Thirty seventh-street, who set fire to some straw, and the flames spread to the stable.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending June 23 were 353, being 34 less than the previous week and 23 more than the corresponding week last year. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 48; scarlet fever, 22; hydrocephalus, 16; dropsy, 14; convulsions, 19; measles, 13; small pox 14; inflammation of lungs, 17; premature birth, 19, drowned, 5; casualties 9; marasmus, 19; diarrhœa, 4; dysentery 2; apoplexy, 4; inflammation of bowels, 6; congestion of the brain, 6. Of the whole number of deaths, 196 were of males, and 155 of females; 163 were adults, and 190 children. Of the children, 155 were of foreign parents, and 10 of negro parents. There were deaths in every Ward of the City, the largest number (39) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1) in the Third Ward.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, and among other business a resolution was presented and adopted, which will throw obstacles in the way of a member of the force desiring to deal on the "credit system." It is decided that on and after the 1st of August, the Board will no longer hold itself responsible for the payment of policemen's debts—experience having shown that the facility with which trades-people have been enabled to collect their dues by simply presenting their bills at head-quarters, has made them too easy to give credit. Policemen are warned, however, that repeated complaints on the part of creditors whose claims have been incurred subsequent to the officer's appointment, will be considered adequate cause of dismissal from the department.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE IN FORSYTH-STREET.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, some person set fire to the building No. 157 Forsyth-street, occupied by Louis Jacobs as a boarding-house and lager-beer saloon, by gaining access to an outside room. The flames were extinguished before much damage had resulted. Mr. Jacobs is insured in the Germania Insurance Company. Fire Marshal BAKER will investigate the occurrence.

Hon. Edward Everett.

It will gratify a large number of our readers to learn that we are to have an address from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of the 4th of July, with other appropriate exercises. The following correspondence speaks for itself:

NEW YORK Tuesday, MAY 28, 1861.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned having read your late speech at Roxbury with deep satisfaction, and knowing that many of their fellow citizens regard it as a true and eloquent expression of the feelings of the aroused, patriotic, national heart, concerning the great events and exigencies of the day, and believing that a similar address by you in this City would be of great public utility, respectfully request you to address the citizens of New-York, at the Academy of Music, at the earliest day that will suit your convenience.

Gardiner Spring,	L. Bradish,	M. H. Grinnell,
Horatio Potter,	John J. Cisco,	George Bancroft,
August Belmont,	Hamilton Fish,	Moses Taylor,
Valentine Mott,	Wilson G. Hunt,	H. W. Bellows,
Thomas De Witt,	John A. Dix,	George Ports,
W. H. Aspinwall,	Peter Cooper,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
J. R. Whiting,	W. C. Noyes,	James Harper,
S. H. Tyng,	W. M Dodge,	H. J. Raymond,
James Brooks,	W. M. Evarts,	D. F. Tiemann,
S. I. Prime,	S. Draper,	Jas. T. Brady,
Geo. P. Morris,	Horace Greeley,	C. R. Bates
Geo. W. Blunt,	W. R. Taylor,	Chas. A. Dana,
Chas. Scribner,	Moses Phelps,	D. P. Ingraham,
A. W. Bradford,	N. P. Willis,	Wm. H. Appleton

RESPONSE OF MR. EVERETT.

Boston, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 28th ult., inviting me to deliver an address in the Academy of Music, on the great issues now before the country. I feel much honored by such a call, and shall have great pleasure in obeying it, at an early day. It has been suggested to me that the Fourth of July would, as a public holiday, be a convenient day for the purpose. The anniversary of the great Declaration would certainly be an appropriate occasion, for an attempt to vindicate the principles, now so formidably assailed, on which the independence of the United States as ONE PEOPLE was originally asserted.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

P. S.—Understanding that it is proposed to issue tickets of admission, I would respectfully recommend that the proceeds should be applied to the relief of the families of the New-York Volunteers.

Hon L. Bradish, Rt Rev. Bishop Potter, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon Hamilton Fish, Valentine Mott, M D, Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, M H Grinnell, Esq., Rev Dr Bellows, Major Gen. Dix, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

[Advertisement.]

APOPLEXY—RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—Persons whose systems are inclined to this alarming and fatal disease, can be relieved of every danger-ous tendency by the course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They cleanse the blood and leave it healthy and natural.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long; Good as new. Price, $10. Enquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Dorée,
By F MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square.
(The Old Fenniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N B—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D ROBERTS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIRE WORKS in former years have prevented their full use on celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one-half, hoping thereby to place within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the laws. To avail of these advantages call at the Union Fireworks Depot, No. 184 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Rogers & Raymond
Have never opened a season with such a splendid and extensive variety of
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING
for gentlemen and boys, as they now offering at
PRICES OUT OWN
to the lowest point that will cover expenses. Call and see. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., And No. 214 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Patent Bosom Shirt,
Made to order only by
IRA PERRIGO & SONS,
No. 61 Nassau-st.,
And No. 175 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flags, Bunting and Silk,
FOR WORKS, &c.
AT JNO. N STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-Office.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. and all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imitations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman wishes the above situation, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; is neat about her person and work; a steady home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 230 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a German Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 122 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 38 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress wanted, by a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 45 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required or would take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; will go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman with fourteen months' City reference from her last place, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands her business thoroughly. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by an English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 15 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and all sorts of pies, also puddings and custards; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 13th st., southeast corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 124 4th-av, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; she is a first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business, and would have no objection to assisting in the washing. Four years' City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 65 East 13th st., corner 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has lived for nearly six years in two families in the City; also, by a chambermaid, a situation as stewardess or to take care of a baby; best of reference given. Apply at No. 159 east 13 h st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and is of an obliging disposition. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 18th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE AND TIDY young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer, has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No 215 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen till suited at No. 8 Union-Court, near 12th-st

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 289 4th st. near Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 215 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; Scotch Protestant; best of City references given. Apply at No. 302 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two most reliable young women, (sisters) situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook, and a thorough laundress; the other will go as chambermaid and waitress, or in any other capacity; understands milk and butter well. will assist each other to do the general work of a family; will go separate if required; best of references; no objections to any part of the country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman with four years' City reference, a situation as first class cook, or cook and assist with washing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread and his nit; understands all kinds of pastry meats, soups, jellies, &c; good disposition; no objections to the country; wages low. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 820 ——, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pies; also, by a smart, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both have the best of city reference from their last situations. Apply at No. 119 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived near two years. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; is capable of filling either situation; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 34th st., for one week.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; very best of City reference given. Apply at No 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., fourth floor, front room

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AS COOK, &c

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his draft order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

I CAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of chapter 216, Laws of 1846 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100 000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, to the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.

Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

W. B. MERRELL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open every day for business from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CAMPBELL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BLYDENBURGH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-Square, corner of Pearl-st., opposite the Park. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed [illegible]

CHARLES J. SAILER, Treasurer.
J. P. FOOT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 25, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the state; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the state, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the States.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurers office, No. 18 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,5 0 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PELIG DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

MATRIMONIAL.

ANY PREPOSSESSING YOUNG LADY OR young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion in wedlock, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged (48) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some property and of the highest respectability. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address with age, self description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 Times Office, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND OLDEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S., No. 37 GRIFFIN & PERSON, Dentists, 76 Grand-st., E. D., and 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; inserts full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric principle, perfect fitting, without extracting roots. Consultation or advice free. Terms moderate.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—GUARAN teed first-class dentistry. Silver sets of teeth only $6; rubber, $10; patent, unbreakable, $20; gold sets, $25; single teeth, $1. Adjustments always. Five premiums awarded. Establishment 16th. Entrance Dooley Gallery, 6th av., corner 22d-st. DR. HANSON, Dentist.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH SAYS: The Patent Regenerator will save hearth and moor.' BARNETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers, 419 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

AN ELABORATE LANDSCAPE, by KOCHKOCK.
LANDSCAPE Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GEIBVOORST.
TEA-PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. DE BRAECKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KERSEMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel.)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVENDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS
Landscapes, by Eeckels. Fine Marines, by Williot. Schaef. Interiors, by Pes. Dupray, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, made by Baudoin, Meeks & Hutchings.

Also, five horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sled, farming implements, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.

The residence is about two miles from the railroad depot at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. There will be a boat provided, by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.

The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock, 9:30, which will stop at the place, 11 A. M. and 12:15, 4, and 4:40 P. M. Returning 3:32 P. M., will stop at the place, 6:35 6 45 and 9:01 P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost any hour.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND THORP WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st, elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows: Carved rosewood parlor suites in silk, reps and brocatelle; rosewood 7-octave pianofortes; black walnut and oak dining-room and library suites; black walnut and oak buffets; oak extension tables; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain carpets; rosewood music-stand and oval pier mirrors; mahogany and enameled bedroom furniture; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut and iron hat stands; oil cloths; stair carpets and rods; rich decorated China dinner set; silver-plated ware; kitchen utensils, &c. Most of the above furniture was made to order by Southack, and has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

INO S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLE-sale DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.

GERARD BETTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 202 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils, acids, dye stuffs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks, chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash Bankable money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood etagere, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top commode, rosewood suite in brocatel, carved library-table, mahogany marble-top cent e-table, maple cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top hat-stands, oil paintings, piano-stool in hair cloth, vases, iron bedsteads, gilt frame engravings mirrors, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 750 cases boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, chairs tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, jewelry, 14 wire lose-less mattresses, feather beds, tableware, kitchenware, &c.

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS.—BY GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway. Several elegant rockaways, top wagons and buggies, single and double harness.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine Furniture, consisting of the usual varieties, and well worthy the notice of buyers, as it is to be positively sold. By order of assignee. E. T. WILBER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS, &c.—The subscriber offers to lease or to sell, on liberal terms, his manufacturing works, located in the City of New-London Connecticut, within one quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt. Goods can be transported either by railroad or by water, at a distance from the factory not exceeding 250 yards. The ground contains about 22 lots, 25x100 feet each. All the buildings are of brick, substantially built. The main building is three stories high, 35x100 feet with additions equal to 25x40 feet, containing shafting through out the first and second stories, all ready for use; also, a powerful engine and boiler in perfect order. The building one story high, for blacksmithing, foundry, &c, &c, is 175 feet long and 30 feet wide, with two wings; also, the store and office building, 30x50 feet, and two stories high. There is also on the premises a stable and shed, with iron racks, and an abundance of fresh water; and several machine lathes, which will be sold on liberal terms.

The property can be seen at any time by inquiring for P. N. GALLUP, at New-London. For further particulars inquire of PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 South William st., New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—A PARTNER WANTed, who can furnish the necessary amount of capital or merchandize, (adapted to the market,) to engage in mercantile business in South America and purchase and shipment of South American produce, to be sold in New-York. The advertiser, by a long residence in that country, has acquired a thorough knowledge of its business and markets, and understands all that is necessary for the establishment of a business like the above. Also speaks the Spanish language with facility. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address W. G., Fox No 142 Times Office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO EN-gage in a business in this City, which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply: principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 103 Times Office.

CLERK OR PARTNER WANTED—WITH $240 or $300, to take full charge of a grocery store on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply at once to Room No. 2, office Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S. GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney, My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF the City and County of New-York will be held in Hamilton Park, opposite the 23d-st. depôt, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The working men out of employment are requested to attend.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, Watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOOS & ASKINS,
No. 28 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER,	KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,	DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,	ABUSE,

Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAUCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," artistic intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office. No. 129 Liber

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Niagara off Mobile and the Powhatan and Mississippi at New-Orleans—Brilliant Exploit of the Niagara's Men—Privateer—The Gen. Miramon—The Fortifications at Mobile.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP "NIAGARA," MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 6, 1861.

We arrived here on the evening of the 28th inst., six hours from Fort Pickens, for the purpose of relieving the *Powhatan*, Lieut.-Commanding Porter, which vessel was immediately dispatched by Flag-Officer McKEAN to the mouth of the Mississippi, to aid the *Brooklyn*, Commodore Poor, in the blockade of that river. We found but three British and two American vessels in port. They have now all left laden with cotton and turpentine, with the exception of an American, (the *Danube*,) which has been seized and made a prize of by the rebels. The *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* have each taken valuable prizes at the mouth of the Mississippi—one worth $10,000 and the other $20,000, cargoes consisting of rice and coffee. On the other hand, the privateers (steamers *Joy* and *Calhoun*) have seized several of our Northern ships, the cargoes worth, in all, about half a million of dollars. It is reported here that there are two other privateers cruising in the Gulf; and that ten others are fitting out at New-Orleans. The steam gun-boat *Mount Vernon*, Commander GILLISON, arrived here on Saturday last as convoy to the steamers *Parkersburg* and *Chesapeake*, loaded with provisions, fresh beef, 20 000 pounds, packed in ice; 300 live hogs, 150 live sheep, 100 tons of ice, and other delicacies, in the way of potatoes, tomatoes and fruit in cans, &c., to be distributed among the different vessels of the squadron and the army at Fort Pickens. The *Parkersburg* and *Chesapeake* are each chartered at the rate of $10,000 per month. Government must have the ready money in abundance, and they certainly intend to look out for our wants in this hot climate. Hereafter, it is the intention of the Flag Officer to dispatch a steamer to Yucatan for live stock, which will be a less expensive mode of supplying the squadron with fresh grub.

Some of the crews of the different vessels were much in need of fresh provision at this time, as their health had already began to fail.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st inst., we were much alarmed at the approach of a steamer, beat to general quarters, ran out our guns, and dispatched the *Mount Vernon* to speak her, when she turned tail, extinguished all lights and quickly disappeared. The next morning the *Mount Vernon* left for Fort Pickens, and when about 10 miles down the coast, fell in with a steamer coming up; fired a gun across her bow to bring her to, but as she failed to hoist any colors, fired another, when the "Stars and Stripes" were run up to the peak. On boarding the stranger, she was found to be the steamer *General Miramon*, from Havana, Capt GOLDING, under British colors, detained at the mouth of the Mississippi by the *Brooklyn*, and sent down in charge of Lieut. ADAMS and a prize crew, to Flag-Officer MCKEAN, to dispose of as he deemed best. She had thirty-six passengers on board, among them six ladies, several of whom were very sick, and one (an American) very ill, premature travail having been brought on by fright caused by the firing of a shell over the vessel by the *Brooklyn*, and subsequently another by the *Mount Vernon*. It was considered extremely doubtful whether she would live through the day, unless she should be landed. They were entirely out of provisions, having had the last meal then on the table; very little water, and only four hours' coal, and the vessel leaking badly.

Under the circumstances, we not being able to supply them with all these articles, Flag-Officer MCKEAN had not the heart to turn them off to starve, and as she had not tried to force the blockade after being warned, he permitted her to enter the harbor of Mobile, to land her passengers, and obtain a supply of provisions, coal, &c., the Captain first giving him a written pledge that he would leave the port, and the whole Southern coast, so soon as he procured these articles. The only thing that seems to be wrong about the vessel is, that she has a provisional register signed by the British Consul at New-Orleans, and dated the 4th of May, 1861. The trip, previous to that date, she was under American colors. I am of opinion that she is still owned in New-Orleans, and that her papers are a forgery, and that she will never come out of port, unless as a privateer, which is altogether a very likely case. Her provisional register, (supposed to be all right, as such a register is recognized in British law,) the suffering of the poor ladies, and being entirely destitute of coal and provision, was all that saved her from being captured. Among the passengers was Gen. MARINA, a Mexican. You will recollect the same steamer about two years ago was seized by the United States ship *Saratoga* at Vera Cruz.

By the New-Orleans and Mobile papers, which we have received by outward bound vessels, we learn the rebels are making all sorts of preparations to take the *Niagara*, *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. We have positive information that they are fitting out at New-Orleans fifteen privateers, or gun-boats, some of which mount ten guns. The steamer *Webb* is one of them. One plan is to surround us at night, and board our vessels; another, to burn us up, by throwing fire-balls into our rigging, and other foolish schemes. Our ships are *too large* to catch any of these boats, as the most of them only draw seven or eight feet of water. We anxiously look for some of our small gun-boats in these waters. The *Mount Vernon*, with the *Parkersburgh* in tow, leaves us to-day for the Mississippi River, for the purpose of furnishing the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*, with their proportion of the live stock and provisions. The *Parkersburgh* broke her machinery coming down, and will have to be towed all the way back to New-York. The *Chesapeake* is now at Key West, and will assist the *Mount Vernon* in towing the *Parkersburgh* on their arrival at that place.

Quite a number of large ships, filled with emigrants, arrive daily at the mouth of the Mississippi. The passengers are permitted to leave them, and go up to the city, but the ships are warned off, and many of them short of water and supplies, and perhaps will be unable to reach the nearest neutral port, before they run out. It is hard, very hard, to turn them off—perhaps to perish—but there is no alternative. With one, the *Brooklyn* exchanged bread and water for cordage.

Flag-Officer MCKEAN has now established a *rigid blockade* of the following ports, viz.: Pensacola, Mobile, Key West and New Orleans. There remains to be established—which will be done in a week or ten days—the blockade of the ports of Apalachicola, Charlotte Harbor and Tampa, in Florida; "Ship Island," to the westward of this place, Berwick Bay, to the westward of the Mississippi—and from which place there is a railroad to New-Orleans—and Galveston, in Texas.

On "Ship Island," a few miles from here, Col. MARINA has caused to be burned and destroyed all the Government property, consisting of some small fortifications and Government houses. We have positive information that Col. HARDEE, the commandant of the rebel force at this place, has eighty guns in battery at Fort Morgan, forty at Fort Gaines, and about two thousand men in all under his command. Steamers are constantly plying between the two forts, conveying troops, ammunition, guns &c., &c. The day the *Powhatan*, Lieut. POWER commanding, arrived off this harbor, the rebels had the impudence to hoist the stars and stripes, with the Union down, on their flag staff, and the rebel flag over it. Capt. POWER sent Col. HARDEE word (by Lieut. BALL, who came off with a communication from the English Consul in regard to British shipping,) "that he thought he had been too well bred, being brought up in a Northern school, and did not think he would be guilty of such a low, contemptible act." The Colonel replied as follows: "That he was not at the first when it occurred, and was sorry, as well as mortified, that such an act had been committed."

This day we have learned, by a man who escaped from Pensacola to Fort Pickens, that two thousand of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG's army have deserted and gone home, owing to the great scarcity of provisions in his camp, and that the Zouave Regiment from Louisiana is going home to-day. The man also states that there is no discipline among them, that a number of officers have resigned, and that what provisions they have are so exorbitant in price that a poor man must either escape or starve to death. We have been the means of cutting them off, as they received all their supplies from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY, June 6—5 P. M.

A daring and successful exploit occurred last evening, with three of the *Niagara's* boats, fully armed and manned, under the command of Lieut. JOHN GUEST, with Midshipmen O'KANE, SWANN and CASEY as aids. During the day we noticed a large schooner go alongside of the wreck of a large English ship, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, where she erected shears and commenced work. We supposed they were mounting a battery on the hulk, and resolved to put a stop to it at all hazards. During the evening three of our largest boats were got in readiness, filled with about 40 men, and taken in tow by the gunboat *Mount Vernon*. When within a mile, and in shoal water, we cut oars and shoved off, making a sweep directly under the guns of Fort Gaines, and succeeded in cutting off the desired prize. While this manœuvre was being executed, the ramparts of both Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines were covered with an immense and imperticent-looking crowd. I cannot see why Fort Gaines did not open fire upon our boats—we certainly expected them to do so, the distance being only about three quarters of a mile between us. The crew of the *Schooner* (15 in number) were engaged in removing the masts, &c., of the wrecked ship, and, as you may imagine, were greatly surprised at the capture of their craft, which had just been newly fitted up for the campaign. Among her papers was found a permit to enter and depart from the harbor of Pensacola, signed by that damnable traitor Ex Lieut. F. B. RENSHAW, as Chief of Police. This gentleman seems to rising fast—from a Lieutenant in the United States Navy to Chief of Police in the rebel forces!

The prize (named the *Aid*, of Mobile, and worth probably $4,000,) now lies at anchor under our quarter, and is being fitted with a couple of 24 pound howitzers. She will be commanded by Acting Lieutenant O'KANE, and will hereafter overhaul all ships wishing to enter this harbor. The rebels have one of "Uncle Samuels" revenue cutters here, in their possession, with four guns mounted on her, which we hope now soon to be able to capture with the schooner *Aid*. The gun boat *Mount Vernon*, with the steamer *Parkersburgh* in tow, (the latter vessel having broken her shaft,) will proceed this evening to the Mississippi, to supply the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* with their proportion of the fresh provisions. They will then proceed to Key West, there join the steamer *Chesapeake*, and all three go to New York. We go to the Mississippi on the 10th inst., the *St. Louis* and *Huntsville* coming here from Pensacola. More anon.

SIONARA.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 23.

Gen. BUTLER spent the morning at Newport News, where no movement of importance was reported.

Last evening there was a reception at the headquarters of Col. MAX WEBER's Twentieth New-York Regiment, at the former Summer residence of John TYLER. Gens. BUTLER and PIERCE, with staff and ladies, were present, to hear the Germans sing and witness the performances of the Turners.

The Ex-President left his house at Hampton Creek elegantly furnished. Casts of SCHILLER and GOETHE adorn Col. WEBER's quarters.

Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment was on guard duty yesterday in the direction of Fox Hill. During several nights after the affair at Great Bethel, we had no guard across Hampton Creek.

I have had a long conference with REUBEN PARKER, of the Vermont Regiment exchanged last evening for an O. D. D., (Old Dominion Dragoon) named CARTER. He represents that the rebels still have three prisoners, GEORGE MASON, of the Second New-York, CHAS. METCALF, of DURYEE's Zouaves, at Richmond, and DANIEL A MOONEY, of Capt. WILSON's Company Troy Regiment, at Yorktown.

L. W. CLARK, of the Third New-York, deserted the night before the affair at Great Bethel he obtained a citizens' dress from a Secessionist, and gave the rebels full information of our movements. He is now at Richmond. The rebels would not receive him into their service.

PARKER, not hearing the order to retreat, was overtaken by a party of rebel infantry, and on the evening of the fight was marched to Yorktown with the main body of their force. His hands were tied behind his back; and from that point he was taken to Richmond. There he was kept until exchanged. He was carefully guarded, but in every respect, was well treated. He reports the rebel force at Yorktown as very large. Every steamer brought down additional troops. Provisions were scarce, and the Confederate troops were badly fed and clothed. There were but few passengers between Yorktown and Richmond. JEFFERSON DAVIS was at the latter place.

Last week a storehouse at Richmond containing $100,000 worth of property, was destroyed by fire, and on Saturday night the war-steamer *Gleacoe* was burned to the water's edge. Both were fired by incendiaries, whom the rebels are vainly attempting to discover. They have now but two small steamers on the river.

VIRGINIA.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATIONS OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

The following extraordinary proclamations recently issued by Gov. LETCHER, reach us by way of Louisville:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The sovereign people of Virginia, unbiased, and by their own free choice, have, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters, severed the ties that heretofore bound them to the Government of the United States, and united this Commonwealth with the Confederate States. That our people have the right so to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most like ly to effect their safety and happiness," was proclaimed by our fathers, and it is a right which no freeman should ever relinquish. The State of Virginia has now, the second time in her history, asserted this right, and it is the duty of every Virginian to acknowledge her act when ratified by such a majority, and to give his willing cooperation to make good the declaration. All her people have voted. Each has taken his chance to have his personal views represented. You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State. The bill of rights has proclaimed "that the people have a right to uniform government; and, therefore, that no government separate from or independent of the government of Virginia ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof."

The majority, thus declared, therefore, have a right to govern. But notwithstanding this right, thus exercised, has been regarded by the people of all sections of the United States as undoubted and sacred, yet the Government at Washington now utterly denies it, and by the exercise of despotic power is endeavoring to coerce our people to abject submission to their authority. Virginia has asserted her independence. She will maintain it at every hazard. She is sustained by the power of ten of her sister Southern States, ready and willing to uphold her cause. Can any true Virginian refuse to tender assistance? Men of the Northwest, I appeal to you by all the considerations which have drawn us together as one people heretofore, to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion. By all the sacred ties of companionship, by the intermixture of our families, by the memories of our past identity, by friendships hallowed by a thousand cherished recollections and memories of the past, by the relics of the great men of other days, come to Virginia's banner, and drive the invaders from your soil. There may be traitors in the midst of you, who for selfish ends, have turned against their mother, and would permit her to be ignominiously oppressed and degraded. But I cannot, will not, believe that a majority of you are not true sons, who will not give your blood and your treasure for Virginia's defence.

I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to collect, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the utmost confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your fireside and altars from the pollution of a heathen and relentless enemy. The State is invaded at several points, but ample forces have been collected to defend her.

There has been a complaint among you that the eastern portion of the State has enjoyed an exemption from taxation to your prejudice. The State by a majority of 50,000, has put the two sections on an equality in this respect. By a display of magnanimity in the vote just given, the East has, by a large majority, consented to relinquish this exemption, and is ready to share with you all the burdens of Government, and to assist all Virginia's liabilities. They come now to aid you as you came in former days to aid them. The men of the Southern Confederate States glory in coming to your rescue. Let one heart, one mind, one energy, one purpose, nerve every patriot to arm in a common cause. The heart that will not beat in unison with Virginia now is a traitor's heart; the arm that will not strike home in her cause now is palsied by coward fear.

The troops are posted at Rathersville. Come with your own good weapons and meet them as brothers!

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth this 14th day of June, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas the Convention of the Commonwealth, of the 17th of April 1861, adopted an ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution; and by a schedule thereto annexed, provided for taking the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth upon the ratification or rejection of said ordinance, and directed the Governor to ascertain the vote so taken, and without delay to make proclamation of the result, stating therein the aggregate vote for and against the ratification; and, whereas, the returns of several counties have not been received and others cannot be obtained, in consequence of the presence of a hostile force in the north-western end of the blockade in the eastern portions of the State; and, by the returns which have been received, it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people have voted for the ratification of the said ordinance; now, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor, in pursuance of the authority given, do hereby proclaim the aggregate aforesaid to be as follows:

For Ratification	125 950
For Rejection	20 373
Majority for Ratification	103 577

And to the end that the entire vote of the State as far as it can be ascertained, may be known to the people, I have estimated the vote of the counties from which returns have not been received, taking the same from the local papers and from such as could be relied to be correct, or nearly so, and appended it to this proclamation.

I do therefore further declare that the said ordinance has been ratified by the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, and in conformity to its provisions, do annex hereto a copy thereof, together with the schedule accompanying the same. And whereas, by another ordinance, "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," passed on the 25th of April, 1861 it is provided that the said ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession, shall reject the same; and it now appearing by the said vote that the people have ratified the said Ordinance of Secession, therefore, I do further proclaim that the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 16th day of February, 1861, is now in full force in this Commonwealth, and must be respected and obeyed.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 15th day of June, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor JOHN LETCHER.
GEO. W. MUNFORD, Sec. of the Commonwealth.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, June 24

The Convention to-day transacted no business of importance, their work being for the present about finished.

Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee of Seventeen, reported that the Committee had concluded to adopt the present militia laws of the State.

A resolution was reported and referred, setting forth the oppression of the Richmond usurpers, and appealing to the General Government for aid.

The Committee of Seventeen reported a lengthy address to the people of the State, explaining and justifying the action of the Convention in not having immediate steps to divide the State.

A resolution was adopted, that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow, that it adjourns to the first Tuesday in August.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 24

The *Democrat* learns from citizens of Lexington who have arrived here that the news of the defeat of the State forces at Boonville had gone upon the Secessionists of Lafayette and the adjoining counties. Also states that the moderate Secessionists of Lexington are now anxious to testify their allegiance to the Federal Government, and secure peace and order in the State. The mayor of Lexington, who is a violent Secessionist, has left the city, and his successor a good Union man, proclaims his determination to preserve law and order and protect the rights of all classes of citizens, in which he is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the people.

It is not thought that Gen. LYON will proceed further up the river, but will proceed to the Southwest, where, in conjunction with Col. SIGEL's command at Springfield, he will invade battle with Gen. MCCULLOUGH, or any one else in command of the Arkansas troops.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, June 24.

Col. DONNELLY's regiment, a fine-looking body of men left for New-York to-day.

This afternoon, Gov. MORGAN and staff reviewed the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. DAVIES' regiment, which leaves here to-morrow. This regiment is composed of men from Clinton-street, Lawrence and Franklin counties, and is one of the finest that has been mustered into service. The ranks are filled with sturdy yeomanry, and among the officers are some of the most prominent citizens. Col DAVIES is a graduate of West Point, and seen service in Mexico.

The review was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, and the soldierly bearing of the men elicited the warmest encomiums. The men are skilful as marksmen with the rifle. The commissioned officers are Thos A Davies, Col.; Sandford A. Wimple, Lieut. Col.; Buel Palmey, Major; Jos Gowland, Adjutant; Arthur Derwent, Quartermaster; W. B Carman, Surgeon; J. H Moore, Surgeon's Mate; Henry B Townsend, Paymaster; R. B. Satten, Captain.

The Captains are: David A. Nevins, James M. Pomeroy, Frank Palmer, George Parker J L Stetson, John C Gilmore; N. M. Curtis, W. Gibson, J J. Searey, J Wood.

On Wednesday, the regiment parades up Fourteenth street, New-York, to Washington-square where they are to be presented with a stand of colors, returning down Broadway, to the boats. They will be found a splendid body of troops, both officers and men.

Hon. PASCOE KING, was on the ground during the review.

THE FOURTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

ADRIAN Tuesday, June 24

The Fourth Michigan Regiment has received marching orders, and will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning by railroad, via Toledo, Dunkirk and Elmira to Harrisburgh, where they will receive arms. The regiment numbers 1,140 men, all equipped by the State. Military men regard this regiment equal, if not superior, in muscle and discipline to any which has yet left the State.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH REGIMENT

BOSTON, Monday, June 24 1861.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. CASS, visited the city to-day from their camp on Long Island. So great a crowd and such bursts of enthusiasm as hailed this splendid Irish Regiment have not before been equaled here. Gov. ANDREW, in a brief and eloquent speech, presented Col. CASS the State flag, that the regiment might be recognized as belonging to Massachusetts, assuring them of the Commonwealth's parental care, and that as religion knows no distinction in humanity, so the United States knows no distinction in Nationality among those who become her citizens.

The regiment, after partaking of a bountiful collation on the Common, left for the camp on Long Island, a portion being under orders to leave to-night by the steamer *Pembroke*. The remainder will leave to-morrow by the *Cambridge* and *Ben Deford*. It is understood that they will proceed at once to Washington. The escort through the city numbered fully one thousand.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, June 24.

The Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers left here at 12½ this morning, and will arrive at New-York to-morrow morning.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS, &C.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, June 24.

A detachment of regulars from Kansas City, captured 35 Secessionists, and a small quantity of arms and ammunition, at Liberty, Mo., on the 19th.

The three remaining companies of the First Kansas Regiment, with one company of regulars, marched to Kansas City yesterday. The force at that point, now numbers about 2,000 volunteers and regulars. They are provided with means of transportation and camp equipage for marching.

HORRIBLE DISASTER AT WYANDOTTE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, June 24.

A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, some forty persons. The buildings were four stories high and situated on the levee. They had previously been used as the head-quarters of the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers.

Yesterday Capt. HAINES with a company of 40 men, entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service, when the centre wall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company to death in the mass of ruins. A number was instantly killed; one German, name unknown, died soon after being liberated. One man had both legs and an arm broken, and 12 or 15 others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss on the building is not known.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 24.

A resolution requiring the Governor to return the State arms to the military companies, from whom reclaimed, finally passed the Legislature to-day.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SEEN OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, June 24.

A screw-steamship was made out south of Cape Race, on Friday. She stood in towards the land but would not answer the signal made by the operator, and went off to the southwest. The next day apparently, the same ship was seen, sixteen miles west de Cape, under sail, standing north-east. Her movements are regarded as suspicious. She may, however, prove to be a British or French war steamer.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

The undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the volunteer regiments engaged in the service of Government, and to take measures to remedy defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the proper military authorities and otherwise, beg leave respectfully and earnestly to ask the support and cooperation of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, in the work thus confided to them.

Its magnitude and importance are unfortunately, self-evident. As a general rule four soldiers die of diseases incident to camp life, for one that falls in battle. Such is the average mortality among regular troops. Among volunteers it will be found much larger. We all remember the frightful history of the British campaign in the Crimea. If such was the suffering and loss of soldiers organized and supplied under an established system, with officers educated in their profession, and generally justified by experience to take care of their men, what is likely to be the fate of an army, hurriedly levied in enthusiasm like that have enjoyed the profoundest peace for generations, and whose officers are mostly without practical knowledge of the dangers to which masses of men are exposed by fatigue, climate, unwholesome food, and other perils of camp life, and of the sanitary measures by which these dangers may be met and diminished?

Such sanitary measures, prudently devised and thoroughly executed while they tend to economize the lives of our soldiers, and thus to save the nation much misery and money, than could be effected by any improvement in the arms put into their hands.

For example, the collection between well-cooked and palatable food, and the ill-cooked, ill-prepared food, common to the whole of the regiments during three months of actual service in the field, is equivalent to a difference of at least forty per cent. in the available strength at the end of that period. The quality of the water it drinks is equally important. But no systematic provision has yet been made for supplying our newly levied troops with healthful, properly cooked food or properly purified water. In the camps already begun to assume the character of both. The mere original apparatus required to supply them with is still cost money, but of neglect to provide them will cost, in fatal and more terrible form, a thousand fold more. It is to the end Commission proposes, therefore, and more publish to the country, to demand attention to the subject even if we ignore the impulse of patriotism and the Christian duty of caring for the health and life of those we send into the field to defend our national existence.

Many other subjects, equally important, demand prompt action, and a corps of medical officers to the operations of the Commissariat, the clothing supplied the volunteer regiments, the tents, huts, and quarters; their location, their supplies of water, the purity of the medicines supplied them, the general sanitary regulations as to ventilation of tents and quarters, defective drainage of camps, the selection of diet, cleanliness, bathing and personal habits, to be enforced as part of our military system,—these and many other points demand investigation and action with the least possible delay. If the Commission shall be able fully to execute the work it contemplates and hopes to accomplish, it will save at least twenty thousand out of every hundred thousand men raised for the war from needless sickness, disability and death, and will necessarily from mere want of hospitals in occasions which ought to be provided (in some cases to be improved at a great comparatively small cost) against the perils of exposure and disease.

Though members of the Commission gladly serve without fee or reward, they require the aid of their subordinate men to enable them to execute what they have undertaken. Permanent salaried agents at Washington and other great military centres, are indispensable. These must be men of high grade, possessing not only scientific education, but efficiency in business and a talent for economy. Funds will also be required for expenses of traveling, printing and postage, and for other purposes.

For these objects the undersigned appeal, with perfect confidence to the liberality of their fellow citizens. For obvious reasons, they are reluctant to ask application to Congress for an appropriation. It is proper to add that the Commission was appointed by the War Department on the suggestion of the Medical Bureau at Washington. It originated, in fact, from the conviction of inability of the authorities heretofore intrusted with the sanitary charge of our troops, to provide for its wants when suddenly increased to hundreds of thousands. An amount of work practically impracticable was thus thrown upon the Medical Bureau on made the appointment of volunteer aids absolutely indispensable.

The Commission has every reason to believe that it is honored with the full confidence of Government, and will receive its cordial cooperation and support. Rooms have been assigned it in the Treasury Building, Washington. It is vested with full authority by the Surgeon General of the Army to visit and examine all posts, camps and hospitals, and it has the order of the Secretary of War that all persons in the employ of Government required to furnish it any information and facilities which it deems necessary for the discharge of its duties. Applications and subscriptions in aid of its objects are earnestly solicited. They should be addressed to the Treasurer, GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall street, New-York.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION,
TREASURY BUILDING, June 21, 1861.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President, N. Y.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Vice President, Washington.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D. Corresponding Sec'y, N. Y.
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEX. DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBT. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEO. T. STRONG, New-York.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

DEPARTURE OF COL. PRATT'S REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS—SPEECHES OF ISAAC H. BAILEY AND COL. PRATT—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

"Large bodies move slowly," and Col. PRATT's Regiment (the Thirty-first) being a large body, has been proportionately delayed in moving towards the seat of war. True, the veracious *Herald* and the imperious *Tribune* started the regiment comfortably off for Washington several days since, but the readers of the Times were correctly informed that Col. PRATT and his command still sojourned at the Park Barracks, from whence they finally departed yesterday afternoon.

Ever since the return of the regiment from Riker's Island on Saturday, more or less insubordination has been evinced. This arose from various causes—partly from the fact that some of them had been mustered into the State, and United States service had been paid off, and partly because those who had been mustered only in the latter service expected to get pay and didn't. Both parties took occasion to drown their grief and "keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down," the result of which was a state of mind rather adverse to the formation of regimental line—

"Tanglefoot" directed—"countermarch."

The Monster Cockade was seen forming through a cork.

Throughout the day crowds of the friends of the Regiment visited the barracks, and were freely supplied, so that soldiers and citizens, boys and drunkards, women and walking sticks, bonnets and revolvers became an almost inextricable mass of confusion and disorder and discipline seemed to have entirely departed, and "chaos come again." Some of the men insisted upon pay from the date of enlistment, while the recruiting only existed on paper from the time they were mustered into the service of the State. Others, who had never been mustered into the State at all, flatly refused to go unless money was forthcoming, and during the whole of the forenoon the greatest confusion and disorder with the equipments of soldiers was to be seen in every part of the barracks, and left village here. The following colloquy took place between the Colonel and a private:

PRIVATE—With an oath refused to go until he should have received his money.

COL. PRATT—Can't you take my word for it? I promise you you shall be paid.

PRIVATE—Yes, but why not have the money here?

COL. PRATT—The Paymaster will go with us, and I promise you that he will pay you.

PRIVATE—But I'd rather see the money here. [Exit Colonel.]

At 1 o'clock the Colonel gave orders to commence clearing the grounds preparatory to departure, and orders were issued to let civilians only go out, and soldiers only come in. The consequence was a general scramble, and the same the soldiers mutinied in many instances in violating the rules and continually getting into difficulty with the citizens, the Police, and with each other. Several scenes of violence took place, and the officer in charge of the gate (a Lieutenant) was often grossly insulted by privates who refused his authority.

Meanwhile, such of the men as were obedient, were standing under arms and finally, after persuading and coaxing, and compelling, to their intense exhaustion the officers managed to get about two-thirds of the men to a sort of line and about 5½ P. M., the flag presentation took place. The flag is of regulation size, made of silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, and mounted on a stout staff. The whole the composition of the Father merchants of "the Swamp." ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., made the presentation speech as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF J. H. BAILEY, ESQ.

COL. PRATT: Some of the merchants of this City have desired to signalize their regard for this regiment by presenting to it, on its departure for the scene of battle this stand of colors. You are going forward to a contest on which the eyes of the whole country—aye, of the world—are turned. The tears and prayers of all the free men and women of this land will go with you. You are destined, perhaps, to carry forward that flag in battle, but we are sure you will never see it stained with dishonor. The time has come when men's names are being rapidly written upon the scroll of fame, where we trust yours will be found. While we pray you will remember that, in the war as in peace, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We know that you will fight gallantly under this flag, and preserve it from being stained by dishonor; and we pray that the God of battles may preserve and defend you.

COL. PRATT'S RESPONSE.

GENTLEMEN—On behalf of my command, allow me to thank you and the generous donors for this beautiful flag. Throughout the Revolution which achieved our liberties and gave us such unparalleled success as a nation, the country was indebted to the merchants of that day for the sinews of war; and I am happy that to-day these merchants are coming forward and doing nothing that without which war cannot be successfully prosecuted. There is nothing that nerves us on in this battle, but the consciousness that we are engaged in a war of freedom; and when this war is over, we can proudly point to that and say, "there is the rock upon which we stood and still stand." Accept, sir, on behalf of my command, our gratitude to those generous donors. [Applause.]

The column was then formed (about 6 P. M.,) and marched through the Park into Broadway, and then through Courtlandt-street to the Jersey City Ferry—the camp and the streets still dotted with stragglers. The scene in the depôt at Jersey City was one of wild confusion. The effects of wild exhilaration—whether from excess of patriotism, or more liquid stimulants—were everywhere visible. Adieus pleaded on all sides, and even insisted not only upon bidding their own lady-loves good bye, but also did the heroes to the female form divine, wherever it caught their eye.

After all, perhaps, it was a minority that made the most noise for there were very many quiet orderly, peaceable, obedient, good soldiers in the ranks, but the noisy ones certainly gave great character to the farewell scene. In fact as several were carried bodily into the cars, and in one case at least, officers of the same company drew weapons on each other.

But, at last, the whistle screeched, the last hurrah rent the air had been thrust into the cars, the last lingering shake of the hand, and tearful kiss had been hastily taken, and amid a confusion of sobs and cheers, jolly songs and tearful adieus, maudlin smiles and sad faces, the train started, leaving the disconsolate relatives to work their way out of the crowd of unfortunate orange-women.

Many members are undoubtedly left behind, but when they are collected and absorbed the Regiment—which has undoubtedly good fighting material—may, under discipline, prove a desirable addition to our Army. It is to be hoped that absence from the temptations of City life, and the realities of a soldiers duty will make the Thirty-first a credit to the City.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. WALKER.

The obsequies of Lieut. CHARLES W. WALKER, Company B, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, who came to his death by accidentally falling from the cars at Westfield, N. J., were celebrated yesterday, upon the removal of his remains to his late home in Concord, New-Hampshire. The funeral took place at St. Ann's church, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the rector. A detachment of several Commanderies of the Knights Templar were present and the officers of the Eleventh Regiment served as a guard of honor. The Committee of the Sons of New-Hampshire attended as an escort. The ceremonies were very impressive. The coffin was draped in the American flag. At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the procession passed through Fifth-avenue, Varick and Hudson streets, to the foot of Desbrosses street, where the remains were placed on board of the steamboat for Norwich. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and belonged to Fryburg, Me. He was foremost in organizing the Goodwin Rifles at Concord, which produced the Zouave drill, and he was elected First Lieutenant of the Company. He was highly esteemed among his mascots and military brethren, and was an excellent citizen, and no man in his regiment probably possessed better prospects for usefulness and promotion.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 24.

In pursuance of Special Orders from General Headquarters, the Thirty-second Regiment, Col. MATHESON, will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday, he 25 h inst., and the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. MCLEAN MURPHY, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Cols MATHESON and MURPHY will make immediate requisitions for articles of which they are deficient and report at the depôt, corner of White and Elm streets, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. By order of

CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Depôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 24—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN firm; sales 35 000 bushels at 34c. A stock of sound lights but was selling, to the extent of 87 000 bushels, at 27c @ 28c. OATS steady; sales 19,000 bushels at 21½c @ 22c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 16c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull, at 10c. on Corn, and 11c. on Wheat, to New York. *Imports*—6,000 bbls Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 24 000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat, 67.000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm: sales 3 000 bushels Red, at $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN advanced: sales 4 000 bushels Yellow, at 52c. Provisions quiet. WHISKY dull at 16½c. @ 17c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 78½; Reading Railroad 16½; Morris Canal 33½; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Miss King, Gibson, His Excellency Sr. D. Ignacio Calzado Velle, wife & children and servant, Countess Mrs. Lersundi, J. K. Coulthurst, M. Moss, J. M. Pinenero, A. A. Ferrara, P. D. Almeida, A. M. Rose, J. M. Aviles and lady, Mrs. Perry, son and 4 vant, G. S. Wurster, lady, 3 children and servant, &c., &c. and 20 others.

In Steamship Arial, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Markell and family, Mrs. Daniels, Dr. Gallid and wife, F. Gerding and wife, Mrs. Bunting and family, Dr. Juan

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3046. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Interesting Intelligence from the National Capital.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

Continued Accessions of Federal Troops.

No Movement Expected Until Congress Meets.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR VIGOROUS OPERATIONS.

Another Proclamation by Gen. McClellan.

THE MISSOURI REBELS STILL FLYING.

More United States Troops En Route for the Scene of Action.

The Harper's Perry Rebels Encamped Near Winchester.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

A Committee of New-Yorkers are here to tender to the Government a crack American regiment of riflemen, now ready organized, and ready for the war. Major BEN PERLEY POORE, of the Rifle Battalion of Massachusetts, now Major of the Massachusetts Eighth, has been offered the Colonelcy of this regiment, and holds the offer under consideration.

At the Relay House, the Massachusetts Sixth and Eighth are stationed. Their term of enlistment expires the last of July. They will return home at the expiration of their time. A new regiment will be formed out of these two, which will return for the war, with newly chosen officers.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

Somebody cut the telegraph wires from Arlington to the Departments yesterday. A close watch has been instituted since.

The troops at Arlington are busily engaged in increasing their fortifications and defences.

The newspaper published two or three times by the Pennsylvanians, in camp, called the *Pennsylvania Fifth*, has been suspended. The typos have got orders, and have gone forward on more stirring business than type-sticking.

MOVABLE CHATTELS.

Mr. MARTIN, who resides at Uniontown, Va., opposite the Navy-yard, took up a colored boy yesterday, and sent him to jail here. The slave is nineteen years old, and says he belongs to AUSTIN GORE, who lives seven miles below Aquia Creek. His master has gone to the war, and he states that many of the slaveholders have given up their slaves to the use of the rebel forces. When he ran away, he knew of forty free blacks who had been forced into the secession ranks.

A VERITABLE SPY.

A spy was seized near the Fourteenth Regiment camp, yesterday. Maps and plans of our encampments were found on him in profusion, and his boarding-house was afterwards searched and more evidences of his character were discovered. He has been handed over to Gen. MANSFIELD, and is now under guard.

Early this morning two locomotives came in and took away all the available cars for Baltimore, where five more regiments will arrive for Washington.

REBELS AT OCCOQUAN.

Late intelligence from Prince William County, Virginia, reports the presence of one thousand rebel troops at Occoquan, well armed. Officers and men had a supply of paper money, but the citizens refuse to give them provisions for these shinplasters.

Hon. JOHN R. EDIE, of Pennsylvania, is appointed a Major in the Army, and Capt. B. W. PERKINS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been attached to the general staff.

About three hundred sick and disabled volunteers were yesterday paid off and sent home from the various regiments now posted around the Capital.

THE KENTUCKY COMPROMISE.

The arrangements proposed between Gen. McCLELLAN and the Governor of Kentucky, as to the neutral position to be hereafter observed in that State, has given rise to the expression of varied opinions, and work is anticipated for the coming Congress in view of the important step thus taken by the authorities.

It is stated that eight or ten of BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade have gone over to the enemy lately.

Trains commence running regularly to-day by order of the War Department, out to the camps, over the Loudon and Hampshire road, which has been put in good condition for a few miles from town. The telegraph wires were cut over in that vicinity yesterday, and an innocent man was arrested, but released afterwards. It turns out that a Capt. "GREEN," of one of the Connecticut regiments, did the mischief. the wire, laid down upon the ground and over the bushes and rocks, was the newly-invented Roger's cord, and Capt. GREEN had not before seen it. As he returned to camp, after a stroll of observation, he suddenly stumbled upon this wire, which he mistook for a fuse. Believing that the enemy had contrived to lay this down, for the purpose of blowing up the camp, he drew sword and cut the cord in five places, and bore into camp a long piece of the wire as a trophy of his sharpness and timely discovery.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

I saw at the Post-office Department to-day proof impressions of the new postage stamps, of different denominations. They are very pretty, and are a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at sight. I learn that they will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelopes, early in August.

BEAUREGARD'S ADVANCE GUARD.

It is stated upon reliable information to-day that BEAUREGARD'S Advance Guard is commanded by Col. HARDEE, and that CROSBY, FITZ HUGH LEE and LOMA, are cavalry officers under him.

A person from Fairfax Court House to-day, reports that the number of troops there is not so great as has been heretofore stated. Only two guns are in battery at that place. The citizens are in constant alarm at the anticipated coming of the Federal troops in force.

COL. STONE ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

Col. STONE'S camp is now pitched upon the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. No enemy is in sight there, and Gen. PATTERSON'S command was hourly looked for to arrive at that point.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment, Col. COON, arrived in town this afternoon. They number 1,046 men, and bring with them a full band and drum corps.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The Provost Marshal of Alexandria sent four prisoners from Alexandria to-day to Washington, charged with having fired upon the cars on the 8th and 16th of June last.

Two steamers left the Navy-yard last evening, with shot and shell, bound down the river. The *Powhattan* lies in the stream. The *Pensacola* is rapidly being got ready for sea. The Ordnance Department is engaged night and day turning out shells, arms, percussion caps, etc., etc. A gentleman from Virginia claimed two or three negroes there from the Commandant, this morning. Capt. DAHLGREN referred him to the Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A man who has been held a prisoner at Manassas Junction for three days escaped, and arrived at Alexandria to-day. He reports that since his arrest he has been allowed nothing to eat, though he begged for food earnestly, and while there he saw but two pailsful of water distributed in the huts around him while he was confined. He estimates the force at the Junction at not over 10,000, and he heard that 2,000 additional troops arrived there on Monday. He escaped, and made for Alexandria. He was stopped by three men, one of whom he recognized as WM. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina. This person reports that the rebel troops are poorly armed, and he doubts if BEAUREGARD ever attempts to come any nearer to Washington than he now is, from what he saw. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25—P. M.

Maj.-Gen. DIX arrived to-night, and is stopping at Willard's. It is highly probably that he will assume command of the Department of Eastern Virginia in a very few days. In the meanwhile, and even after he assumes command, an advance of the Federal forces will not take place until after the meeting of Congress.

A messenger reached the city to-night, from Poolesville, where a portion of Col. STONE'S command is located. The New-York Ninth is there, and in good health. There had been no skirmishing with the rebels, although the regiment occupied the corners of four roads, where the enemy were most likely to be seen. The other portion of Col. STONE'S command is at Point of Rocks, ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

A Presidential party, consisting of the President and lady, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and lady, together with all of the children of the President's family, were out riding this evening, viewing the camps.

THE COMPROMISE CANARD.

There is the highest authority for stating that there is no truth in the sensational dispatches sent from here, representing that the Government has received peace propositions from the rebels. The *Intelligencer* has a leader to-day, refuting the whole story.

The Rhode Island First and Second Regiments paraded to day, and were reviewed by the President. They made a very fine appearance.

RUFUS KING, JR., of New-York, a grandson of CHAS KING, of Columbia College, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

SHOT FOR INSUBORDINATION.

A soldier, whose name I did not learn, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot by an officer for insubordination. The ball entered his face near the nose, and passed through his head. Though still alive, no hope is entertained of his recovery. The conduct of the officer is to be inquired into.

WHITWORTH GUNS ARRIVED.

Two of the Whitworth guns arrived to day, and were deposited on the Virginia side of the river. They are to go into the fortification at the end of the long bridge.

The small steamer *Guy* arrived at the Navy-yard, this afternoon, from a cruise down the Potomac, having on board Capt. PALMER, of the Engineer Corps. Capt. P. examined the shore about Point Mathias, but found no batteries. The *Guy* brought up two fine saddle horses, which a reconnoitering party from the *Pawnee* found at Point Mathias, supposed to have been left by a cavalry company who hastily left upon the approach of the marines.

Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, was trying his horse this evening, on the road near Camp Corcoran, Va., when the animal stumbled, throwing the Colonel and severely injuring him. The injuries are internal, and it is thought he will not recover. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

Some of the troops arriving here justly complain of not being immediately supplied with proper food. To remedy this neglect, the Commissary of every regiment should be here with twelve hours of cooked rations, or to make such arrangements as necessity demands. The fine physical appearance of the troops constantly arriving is a subject of general praise. The Second Wisconsin Regiment reached here this morning.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has issued instructions to officers purchasing horses and mules, requiring them at different points, by advertisement, to invite those who have animals to sell to present them at stated days, when they will be prepared to purchase such as may be found to suit the wants of the service. The horses should be sound, free from all defects whatever, at least 15½ hands high, not more than 8 or less than 4 years old. The mules not less than 14 hands, ranging in age from 4 to 9 years. It is stated, by request, that the price paid, delivered in Washington, has lately varied from $127 to $120, falling, and that a large number of good horses, if offered to the Quartermaster's in this City, will now be purchased at similar rates. Those who have sound team horses to sell, therefore, have the opportunity.

The Confederates are erecting defensive works in the immediate neighborhood of Fairfax Court house, and felling trees in order to render the roads impassable to the Federal troops.

According to a remark of Gen. BEAUREGARD to a lady who recently went to Manassas Junction to effect the release of a minor, the Confederates have no purpose to invade Washington. If so, perhaps the recent heavy increase of Federal forces here has changed their programme.

This afternoon a squad of Washington (District of Columbia) Volunteers arrested ELLIS HUGHES, who resides some distance above Georgetown, on the charge of being a spy, in the employment of the rebels. On searching his person, there was found a complete chart, showing with precision the positions of every portion of the Federal forces on both sides of the river. His manuscripts were voluminous and in hieroglyphics. He was jailed for examination.

The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX attended, this afternoon, by invitation, at the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, the funeral of a private, who was buried with military honors and the Hungarian obsequies, which were very impressive.

The President afterward reviewed the Thirty-Seventh New-York Regiment, and was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment went into camp to-night.

The Thirty-first New-York Regiment arrived this afternoon, and to-night moved over into Virginia, beyond Arlington Heights.

The pickets of the United States forces on this side of the Potomac, now extend all the way through from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, Col. STONE'S advance guard having met the advance guard of Gen. PATTERSON'S forces near Monocacy.

The Thirty-fifth New York Regiment is hourly expected to arrive.

Three from New-Jersey will, the War Department is advised, probably reach Washington on Friday.

There are no indications of immediate movements into Virginia.

It is understood there was a military conference here to-day. Gen. SCOTT, among other officers, was present.

It is believed that Col. RIKER'S Anderson Zouaves have been accepted.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Professor LOWE'S balloon, yesterday, having discovered scattering camps in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, Lieut. TOMPKINS in command of his cavalry company and several companies of Connecticut infantry, proceeded thither last night. A gentleman, just from the Connecticut camp, reports that he heard when he left this morning the tramp of horses, indicating the return of Lieut. TOMPKINS' cavalry. This information has been obtained in consequence of a wild rumor, which has probably been received here from Washington, that Lieut. TOMPKINS' cavalry were cut to pieces last night. No official intelligence of the operations of Lieut. TOMPKINS has yet been received.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 25—P. M.

A visit this evening to Camp Upton, of the Ohio troops, throws no further light on the reported expedition of Lieut. TOMPKINS. All his men were safe at Camp Tyler this morning. Lieut. TOMPKINS was slightly unwell.

The reconnoitering party of Col. COOK'S Ohio Regiment determined the fact that there were no troops at Vienna this morning.

Parties direct from Fairfax Court-house to Camp Upton report only 1,000 troops there yesterday afternoon.

Mr. UPTON, the Union candidate for Congress, and delegate the to Wheeling Convention, returned to his residence, near the camp named in his honor, to-day, bringing a secession flag captured by the Ohio troops at Phillippa.

Prof. LOWE returned with his balloon to Washington this morning.

All is quiet in this locality, with an abundance of troops to protect the Union cause.

A farmer, MATHEW O'BRIEN, who lives six miles out on the Fairfax road, reports that 60 rebel dragoons were in that vicinity yesterday afternoon. It was supposed here that this was the compay that Lieut. TOMPKINS is reported to have met.

The Scott House was opened to day by the railroad force in charge of the military roads of this division for their especial hotel accommodation. It is located in acquired property of an absent Secessionist at the corner of Duke and Washington streets, with JOHN T. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, in charge of the Commissariat.

The telegraph wires connecting Camps Upton and Tyler were cut in several places last night, though a strong force was guarding the road. The cause was amusingly explained on examination this morning, when it appeared that a Captain of the Connecticut Third, lately arrived on this Division, who was on duty on the road, became suspicious of the cable running alongside the road, of whose object he was unaware, and cut it six times, in order to prevent its acting as an emissary of BEAUREGARD.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

A reliable gentlemen, from Nashville, reports, yesterday, that two regiments of Tennessee troops were under marching orders for Knoxville.

There is great hopes of a Union triumph in the First District. The news comes in slowly. McCracken is reported, by a gentlemen from there, as having gone 247 for the Union.

Shippers here are about testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville Railroad. The case will be argued on Wednesday.

Letters in the Charleston *Mercury* commend that paper for having the moral courage to resent the insult offered to South Carolina by a gentleman named RUSSELL, of the London *Times*.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 20th, from Richmond, says the Convention has adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States, admitting to Virginia the right to secede on certain contingencies.

MILITARY MATTERS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 25.

The gun-boat *H. O. Tyler* dropped down the river yesterday.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* will leave to day.

The Tenth Ohio regiment, Col. LISLE, left Camp Dennison yesterday for Western Virginia.

The Sixth and Seventh Ohio regiments will probably leave to-morrow.

The troops remaining at Camp Dennison are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments, numbering over 6,000 men.

The First and Second Kentucky Regiments will remove their quarters to Camp Dennison to-day, swelling the number to 8,000.

PATRICK KENNEY was shot and instantly killed, last night, by Policeman PURCELL, for interfering in an arrest.

ACCIDENTS TO SOLDIERS

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

The Thirty-first New York Regiment passed through this city last night. CHARLES KNECHT had to be taken to the hospital in consequence of spraining his ankle.

CARRAN MCCORMICK, a member of the New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment, attempted to jump ashore when the boat was near the wharf, but fell into the water and was drowned. His body has been recovered.

REPORTS FROM NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

OMAHA, N. T., Saturday, June 22.

The Febraska Regiment of Volunteers for three years' service will be filled and organized in a few days. Seven companies are rendezvoused at this point, and additional ones are coming in daily.

Major JOHN THAYER, commander of the Territorial Militia, has been appointed and commissioned as Colonel, and Gen. B. P. DEBARR, Lieutenant-Colonel.

The friends of Hon. J. S. MORRIL, late Secretary and now delegate to Congress, are chagrined at the telegraph from Washington relative to him, and his accounts, and assert that it was concocted by persons desiring to influence members of Congress against him in his seat contest with Mr. DAILY, and that Mr. MORTON'S accounts are all straight.

AFFAIRS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

A Maryland Secessionist, direct from Winchester yesterday morning, reports that the main body of the Confederate army, lately at Harper's Ferry, to the number of about 12,000, are stationed on the Fair ground, near the city. The remainder are stationed at Bunker Hill, Romney, and at a point near Charlestown.

At Romney, a Guerilla Regiment, commanded by Col. MCDONALD, is also stationed.

Sunday afternoon the troops at Winchester received orders to march, and at two o'clock all tents were struck and every preparation made for a march. The orders, however, were suspended till ten o'clock at night, and subsequently countermanded, to the intense disappointment of the entire force. He represents the men well fed, and fiercely eager for battle. The health of the troops is generally good, though the measles has not entirely disappeared.

A Sandy Hook (near Harper's Ferry) informant encountered a scouting party of 12 regular cavalry, and at the Point of Rocks met a full company of regular dragoons.

The report of the hanging of Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CRASE, of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners opposite Williamsport, is entirely unfounded. The prisoners were conveyed to Richmond, where they will be released on parole.

The Virginia State Convention, now in session, have elected a number of delegates to the Confederate Congress. The following gentlemen are among those chosen: Ex-President Tyler, Walter Preston, Robert A. Scott, Wm. Ballard Preston, Senator Mason and Roger A. Pryor.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

PREPARATION FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE FERRY—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—MORE ARTILLERY—ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Yesterday the Fifth Brigade, Col. NEGLEY, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments, (there has been a Sixth Brigade formed, under the command of Col. ABERCROMBIE, U. S. A., and NEGLEY'S Brigade has undergone some changes and been reduced,) marched in the direction of Maryland Heights, and have encamped at Sharpsburgh. Reconnoissance is being made of the heights at Harper's Ferry, and in a few days the troops will take up their position there, and DOUBLEDAY'S batteries will be established for the protection of the bridge and neighborhood.

All sorts of reports prevailed here last night in regard to the return and violence of the rebels at Harper's Ferry. The truth appears to be that some light troops, at most a few hundred, who have been hovering about this neighborhood and Harper's Ferry since the retreat of the main body, emboldened by the inactivity of our forces, returned to Harper's Ferry, where they attacked the loyal citizens, some of whom had hoisted the American flag as soon as the enemy had evacuated. The citizens being entirely unprotected and poorly armed, fled across to Maryland. At least one, and report says several, were killed. They call loudly upon Gen. PATTERSON to send them assistance.

Some of these troops also appeared yesterday opposite Williamsport, and were fired upon by the citizens of that place. It seems hard that an army like that under Gen. CADWALLADER has to submit to these insults from a miserable squad of depredators. The soldiers are becoming very indignant at it, and long to be led against the enemy.

Lieut. PERKINS arrived here yesterday, from Carlisle, with a battery of six 6-pounders.

To-day, Col. YORK'S (First) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers marched to Frederick at the call of Gov. HICKS, to maintain law and order, and protect the citizens of that locality from the machinations of the Secessionists, who seem disposed to carry things with a high hand.

On Wednesday, a lawyer of some prominence in this place, Mr. RICHARD H. ALVEY, was arrested in consequence of having been detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He is now in custody, and I hope will not be released until the charge against him is fully investigated. The proof is said to be of the most conclusive kind, and I have no doubt a jury in this vicinity could be found to give him his deserts. The system of discharging all prisoners merely upon taking the oath of allegiance has been carried far enough. It is time that an example was made of some of these gentlemen, who seem to think it a very fine thing to figure in a conspiracy; they should be taught that if there is glory in it (such as it is) there is also danger.

Col. WALLACE'S communications with this army have been entirely cut off, the telegraph and bridges destroyed, and nothing certain has been heard of him, directly, for some days. No assistance, except ammunition, has been sent him from here. It is supposed that he has retreated to Bedford. He is a brave man, and has a fine regiment, and if he has anything like a chance, will give a good account of himself. It is to be hoped that he has been able to effect a safe retreat.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS—A SPECIMEN SECESSIONIST AND HOW HE WAS HANDLED—RIGHT MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS—THE TROOPS IN CAMP

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 24, 1861.

The excitement on the border is quieting down somewhat, still, active preparations are being made for hostilities. Your correspondent left Hagerstown Md., on Saturday morning, and just before he left, CADWALLADER'S troops returned from Williamsport whither they marched on Tuesday night. The enemy was concentrating rapidly at a point between Winchester and Martinsburgh, and as I am writing, a messenger who has arrived, states that to-day they started for the latter place, where it was reported some 9,000 troops with cannon had taken a stand to oppose our advance. A deserter, on Friday, told me that Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Winchester on Wednesday morning in disguise, reconnoitering in person, and that the secession picket guards extended their lines to the river.

On Friday night there were in camp some 8,000 men, including the splendid First Rhode Island Regiment, and on Saturday morning six squadrons of the Second (United States) Cavalry arrived. A portion of this force occupies Frederick City, while the balance, with two newly arrived regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin, will march at once for Martinsburgh.

Col. BOWMAN, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and his Secretary, are still held as prisoners, but it is supposed a release will be effected by exchange. The men of the Second are very angry, and attempted to arrest Dr. MAGILL, a noted Secessionist, but deferred it until further action in the premises.

A teamster who left Funkstown last evening, tells me that it is a regular secession nest. It is only a few miles east of Hagerstown; and on Tuesday night after the troops had left for Williamsport, the Funkstown people pulled down the Union and hoisted secession flags. As only 150 were left on guard, alarm was felt that they would be attacked, but fortunately a portion of the troops returned and captured the flags. The most noted Secessionist at Funkstown was a hotel-keeper named MARTIN. One of the Pennsylvania men who hails from Columbia, caught the tavern-keeper by the hair of the head, pulled him over the counter, and holding him out at arm's length, made him give three cheers for the Union, and made him promise to hoist the "Star Spangled Banner" within an hour's time. It was done at once, and Mr. Secessionist was very humble. By this it will be seen that Maryland is strong secession, being only Union when forced to be by overwhelming numbers of Unionists. Let the 19th of April, 1861, be remembered.

There are quite a number of newspaper reporters following the army, and most of them are attached to some corps or on some special service. General orders are very strict in regard to them, and certainly many of them are very injudicious and indiscreet in revealing plans and making suppositions. If they would confine themselves more strictly to facts they would be looked upon with more leniency, but things have got to such a pitch that Gen. CADWALLADER says he fears newspaper reporters more than the spies of the enemy. Unless they are more cautious, in thus carelessly giving aid and comfort to the enemy by reporting our movements, they will be driven from the confidence of the Army.

An important rumor started me to Harrisburgh and I arrived here yesterday evening. The city was in a state of great excitement owing to a report that the inhabitants of Bedford County, near the Maryland line, were suffering from depredations committed by a gang of Maryland Secessionists, who were robbing and plundering the farmers in that vicinity; and it was also stated that a force of about 10,000 men had surrounded about 600 Union troops near Cumberland. Orders were immediately issued from head-quarters for two regiments of troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at once. On Saturday the First and Second regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve corps left Camp Curtin for Huntington, under command of Cols. BIDDLE and SIMMONS, numbering over 2,000 men. At Huntington they took the Broad Top Railroad and marched from its terminus yesterday, a distance of fifty miles, to Cumberland, Md. As yet we have not heard from them.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment under command of Col. S. PARK COON, a splendid body of men composed of miners and lumbermen, arrived here last night at midnight and camped out; they leave this morning for Washington City, being armed and accoured here. The First Minnesota Regiment will be here on Wednesday.

There are now at Camp Curtin about 1,700 troops, and more daily arriving. Four car loads of muskets, and six of shot, shell and ammunition arrived here this morning for the use of the coming troops, this being one of the supply departments. As I close, there is a rumor of a fight at Cumberland, Md. If so, I am off in a hurry for the scene of action.

W. B. R.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT MARTINSBURGH.

From the Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday evening that the Confederate forces at Martinsburgh, Va., under command of Col. JACKSON, had on Friday night and Saturday last destroyed *forty-eight* locomotives and a large number of cars, in all nearly *three hundred*, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Of the locomotives destroyed, five were first-class passenger engines, and of the cars only five were passenger; the balance were gondola, coal and horse cars. A large lot of coal contained in some of the cars was confiscated. The destruction was commenced by burning, and what could not be burned was otherwise destroyed. One of the engines, previous to being fired, was wrapped in an American flag.

The property destroyed was at the company's depôt, at Martinsburgh, and the destruction the more devilish, from the fact that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and other points being destroyed, they could not be used for transportation from the East. The value of the property will reach considerably over half a million of dollars, most of the engines destroyed having cost $10,000 each.

Col. JOHNSTON is encamped at a place called Bunker Hill, about nine miles East of Martinsburgh, with a strong force, and Col. JACKSON is on the west side with a small force. Gen. PATTERSON is still at Williamsport, awaiting the arrival of harness for his wagon horses, which was daily expected. With this exception he was fully prepared for an advance movement, which it was thought would take place in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 24.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements so that his movements will be made expeditious. When everything is prepared, prompt and decisive movements may be expected. The force under Gen. MCCLELLAN'S control is amply sufficient to insure a final solution of our troubles in Western Virginia. The guerilla system adopted by the enemy will be met and put down.

REBEL FORCES NEAR PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 25.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* of this city, from Grafton, says it is considered certain that 5,000 rebels are in camp thirteen miles beyond Phillippa. This force includes at least one Georgia and one Tennessee regiment. All are said to be uniformed and well armed.

Col. PORTERFIELD'S troops and others, numbering 3,000, are kept back at Huttonville. Skirmishing continues between the pickets.

The Sixth Indiana and the Fourteenth Ohio Regiments are concentrating at Phillippa. The Ohio Sixteenth Regiment is at Cheat River, and the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments are at Clarksburgh.

It is rumored that all the secession forces, excepting 100 cavalry, have left Romney.

About twenty prisoners were discharged to-day, most of them voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance.

Cols. KEYS and DURAN, who have been detailed to examine all prisoners, have decided that they will hold traitors with the intention of turning them over to the civil authorities for trial for treason, except in the case of guerillas, who will be shot.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Va., Tuesday, June 25.

Capt. HOMES' company of Regulars, with a battery of six pieces, reached here early this morning. Capt. BIRDSALL'S company of Artillery arrived this evening, and proceeded to Clarksburgh.

Gen. MCCLELLAN continues very actively engaged. He went east as far as Cheat River, on a tour of reconnoisance, and returned this evening.

The following proclamation has been issued by him:

To the Soldiers of the Army of the West:

You are here to support the Government of your country, and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren, threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe. No higher or nobler duty could devolve on you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of soldier's discipline, courage and mercy. I call upon the officers of every grade to enforce the highest discipline, and I know that those of all grades, privates and officers, will display in battle cool, heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind that you are in the country of friends, not of enemies—that you are here to protect, not to destroy. Take nothing, destroy nothing, unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I have pledged my word to the people of Western Virginia that their rights, in person and property, shall be respected. I ask every one of you to make good this promise in its broadest sense. We have come here to save, not to upturn. I do not appeal to the fear of punishment, but to your appreciation of the sacredness of the cause in which we are engaged. Carry into battle the conviction that you are right, and that God is on our side. Your enemies have violated every moral law; neither God nor man can sustain them. They have without cause rebelled against a mild and paternal Government; they have seized upon public and private property; they have outraged the persons of Northern men merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men, merely because they loved the Union; they have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor on the field of battle. You will pursue a different course; you will be honest, brave and merciful; you will respect the right of private opinion; you will punish no man for opinion's sake; show to the world that you differ from our enemies in these points of honor, honesty and respect for private opinion, and that we inaugurate no reign of terror wherever we go. Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here. I have come to place myself at your head and share it with you. I fear now but one thing, that you will not find foemen worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you. (Signed,) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding.

THE COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

Professor BACHE has ordered Capts. MURRAY, DORR and ROCKWELL, of the Coast Survey, to the seat of war to do duty as officers of Engineers.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SAWYER CANNON.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, *via* BALTIMORE 25th.

Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, was to head an expedition to Back River this morning, but the weather was unfavorable.

A light draught steamer can go within three miles of Bethel.

Gen. BUTLER visits the Rip Raps again, to-day, to experiment with SAWYER'S gun.

Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has preferred a charge against Gen. BUTLER, for permitting SAWYER to conduct the experiment, there being a clause in the Army regulations forbidding interference by any officer with the Ordnance Department.

Formidable intrenchments are being thrown up at Camp Hamilton, between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

Cols. MAX WEBBER and DURYEE have obtained permission to increase their regiments to 1,000 men. Adjutant-Colonel WEISS, of the former, and Capt. KIRKPATRICK, of the latter, will start this evening for New-York for that purpose.

The exciting topic here is the quarrel about the post of sutler. It appears that the people are here both to make money and serve their country. Messrs. BELL & VORHEES, backed by the garrisons of New-York, were in a fair way to get the business of the regularly appointed sutler, Mr. MOODY, when, just as their ship-load of stores were at hand, and a fine warehouse erected, in steps Mr. CHARLES WINSTAM, of Philadelphia, with passes from Secretary CAMERON, requesting his appointment as Sutler.

Col. SEGAR is here, endeavoring to procure the release of the prisoners, LIVELY and LATIMER, whom he declares are sound Union men. Proceedings against them are to be reconsidered by Gen. BUTLER. A court-martial will be held to-morrow.

The mercury in the shade, yesterday, reached 101.

The *Monticello* has gone to Newport's News.

THE CAPTURED PRIVATEERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE WITH PART OF THE CREW OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in twenty-eight hours from Fortress Monroe. The *H. L.* had on board six invalids from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, the master and three of the crew of the prize brig *Hallie Jackson*, and four officers and nine of the crew of the rebel privateer *Savannah*. The *Harriet Lane* was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, having been constantly under steam since February last, and actively employed since the commencement of hostilities.

As soon as Marshal MURRAY was notified of the arrival of the prisoners, he obtained the proper warrants and preceeded to the Navy-yard on board of a steamtug and took them into custody. The seamen made no objections to being ironed, but the captain and his first officer and purser showed great aversion when the Marshal's Deputies produced the bracelets, and expressed the "hope" that "they were not going to put those irons on the officers." The Marshal replied, that he would use no unnecessary harshness in the discharge of his duty, but that he could make no distinction. BAKER then begged that they might not be marched through the streets; he was willing to hire a carriage and go like a gentleman; but the Marshal told him he ought to have thought of this before he took command of the piratical schooner.

The three men were handcuffed together and walked at the head of the procession, the seamen following, two and two, to the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street. A considerable crowd followed, excited by curiosity, but no uncivil remarks were made by the people as they passed along. The following were the names given by the prisoners to the commander of the *Minnesota*:

T. HARRISON BAKER, Captain.
JOHN HAZLESTON, First Officer.
C. S. PASSALAIQUE, Purser.
H. C. HOWARD, Sailing Master.
JOSEPH CRAEDEL CARNO, Steward.
HENRY OMAN, Cook.
PATRICK DAILY, seaman.
W. C. CORE, seaman.
ALBERT G. FERRIS, seaman.
RICHARD PALMER, seaman.
JOHN MURPHY seaman.
ALEX. C. CIRO, seaman.
MARTIN GALVIN, seaman.
AUGUSTUS KNICKERBOCKER.

But for the notoriety which has been given to their capture as the first of JEFF. DAVIS' private crew, they would not have attracted more attention than an ordinary ship's crew, and, aside from the officers and two or three others, resemble all seafaring men in their several appearance, dress and conversation. BAKER, HAZLETON and the Purser were neatly dressed, and occupied chairs in the corner of the office, while the crew stood up or sat together according as they were paired. BAKER is apparently about 35 years of age, of sandy complexion, hair and whiskers, tall, with shoulders slightly stooping, and a retreating forehead. His face indicates more than an average amount of intelligence, but is expressive of a rash and restless temper. He appears very much at ease, and smiled carelessly when in conversation. He hails from Philadelphia, but it is believed that his family originally came from Cape Cod. HARETON, or HAZLETON, is a native Charlestonian, of about the same age as BAKER, and a fine specimen of the Carolinian. He is slightly built, of a light complexion, with a pinched expression of features, a small mouth and thin, compressed lips. He showed little disposition to talk and appeared moody and downcast. PASSALAIQUE is also a native of Charleston, where he has wealthy friends living; he says he is seventeen years of age, of swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, and is the best looking of the three officers. He conversed freely and seemed in good spirits. The crew embraces representatives of several nations. The cook is a Chinaman, who says he shipped to go on a pilot-boat; the steward is a Manila man; three others are Irishmen, two are Scotchmen, two are Germans; one—the sailing-master, HOWARD—is from Beaufort, N. C., and one is a native of Barnstable, Mass., but has made Charleston his residence since 1836. The last named, ALBERT G. FERRIS, is a man of about 20 years of age, and states that he has always followed the sea, going in the steamers between Charleston and Baltimore, on the *Isabel*, to Key West, and acting as a coast pilot. His appearance and narrative excited some commiseration. He stated that he had a wife and family, which were reduced to the verge of starvation, and he had gone without food for days together. He could not get away, and in his desperation went on board of the schooner, that being the only thing he saw he could do. He does not wish to deny that he knew the schooner was going as a privateer. He is a cripple, his leg having been broken in two places. He complained that his hand-cuffs were too small, causing much pain, and the officer humanely replaced them by a larger pair. PATRICK DAILY is well known as a former hand on board of the Charleston steamers, acting as coal-passer. He says he was drunk when he went on board. PALMER, one of the Scotchmen, is an old man-o'war's-man, and was recognized on board of the *Perry*, and the boys had some amusement at his expense, asking him where he had left his hammock, chest, &c. PALMER acted as gunner on board of the *Savannah*, and fired the eighteen-pounder at the *Perry* four times. He seems very much down to heel, and has expressed the opinion that his case is a ticklish one. He says while the *Perry* only showed one gun, he thought the schooner was a match for her, but when she opened her ports and showed six guns, they all felt kind o' sick. KNICKERBOCKER, who came home in the schooner, on motion of ETHAN ALLEN, the Assistant District-Attorney, before Judge BETTS, was yesterday committed as a witness in behalf of the United States.

The prisoners were brought before J. BUCHANAN HENRY, United States Commissioner, and were ordered to be committed for examination on Tuesday next. The officers here again requested to be allowed to ride to the prison, but the Marshal ordered them to walk together. Before being committed, BAKER wrote a letter to his friends in Philadelphia. They were then escorted to the Toombs, and locked up.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CAPTURED BRIG.

Capt. P. N. MYER, of the brig *Joseph*, came in

[Continued on Eighth Page]

CALIFORNIA.

State Politics—Making Party Cap'tal out of the Union Sentiment—The Piercy-Showalter Duel—Getting an Organ under Difficulties—Lassoing Secessionists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The politicians are busy preparing for the Fall campaign. Between the 10th of June and the 5th of July four parties are to hold their State Conventions. Some of the professional Republicans, in their indecent haste to convert to Republican capital the unanimous Union sentiment of the State have compelled some, who declined to make a partizan profit out of the affliction of their country, to draw off, and, uniting with Douglas and Bell-Everett men, call a "Union Convention, irrespective of past parties," to meet at Sacramento two days before the Republican State Convention. The movement commands little respect in this city, but takes well in the interior. There is great risk that by this division of the Republican strength the State will be given to the Douglas Democracy, in which organization there are some of the worst politicians in the State The Levi Parsons crowd, who always mean bulkhead and every species of legislative swindle, are in it. Four prominent candidates are before it for nomination to the office of Governor: 1. DOWNEY, who would whip out the crowd but for that unfortunate letter to the great Union meeting, denouncing *coercive* measures for the preservation of the Union. After that our worthy and excellent Chief Magistrate is as dead as a door nail. 2. EUGENE CASSERLY, whom the Irish adore. But we have had one good Irish Governor for two years and don't like to spoil our opinion of them by trying another. Beside, CASSERLY would favor the division of the School Fund for the benefit of the Catholics—which DOWNEY did not—so CASSERLY cannot be the man. 3. Major JOHN BIDWELL, who is all right, but rather slow; and 4 JOHN CONNESS, who is equally good for the Union and the bulkhead. If the Republicans will behave themselves with tolerable prudence for three months longer they can save us the affliction of either of the above men, and elect, as they choose, either PHELPS or STEBFORD to the seat that DOWNEY, since he said "no coercion," must vacate.

Some of the wise ones think they see in the new "Union movement" nothing but a scheme to elect ALEXANDER CAMPBELL (Republican) and JOHN CONNESS (Douglas) to Congress. Far worse men might be selected; for instance, FRANK KELLY, who, in thirty days, has made the *Times* the most spicy paper agoing, and nearly revived its little circulation by his freaks; or orator FITCH, a very agreeable stump speaker, who was suspected of an ardent desire to take the risks of a nomination; but is about to accept instead the dead-letter clerkship in the San Francisco Post-office.

You may think it fiddling while Rome is burning, to be fussing about local politics, while you talk of nothing but war; but remember that we have not hose enough to take our water to the fire, and as we have nothing else to do, why not fiddle?

At our late municipal election, the People's Party whipped out the mongrel mixture of straight Republicans and Douglas men, so thoroughly, that they are quite cured of any disposition to fuse. The fusion ticket did not get as many votes as a clean straight Republican ticket would have done. The steamer that had on board the new Federal appointees, arrived a day or two before election, and there was a desperate effort made by the straight Republicans, to ring them in. But they either refused to countenance, or directly denounced the Fusion scheme. The People's Party—legitimate successors of the Vigilance Committee—elected their whole County ticket, *minus* one man, whom the doctors defeated, suspecting that his M. D. was not orthodoxically obtained. The people elected all their Supervisors but one, and all but one of their School Board.

A fire on Tuesday evening burned up some $75,000 worth of property, rid Sacramento-street, between Laurence and Battery, of a nest of wooden hovels that were hemmed in by high brick stores, and, at least for a time, deprived the city of a peculiar feature that was left over to it from its earliest days. The burnt district embraced most of the "Cheap John establishments of Long Wharf," as it is still called, though the water front has removed several blocks away from this portion of the town. These Cheap Johns every night held auction sales—putting up their goods in assorted packages and reversing the usual course, crying them from fabulously high prices at the start till descending, they reach a bidder. They are probably the glibbest blackguards in the known world. They blackgunrd each other across the street, abuse each other's customers, stop to sing a song, dance a reel, play a tune on the banjo, and then resume their task. By day their quarters are still and deserted. By night they are thronged with miners, who get their negro minstrelsy, lay in a stock of rough joses, and make their purchases at the same places and time. The fire of Wednesday night broke out inexplicably in one of these establishments, and an hour later every one of them on both sides of the street was a puddle of water and charcoal. Handsome buildings will replace the shanties; but I do not suppose that the Cheap Johns will be Christianized until all Jewry is brought in, for they coin money over their nigh counters.

The telegraph has told you how two legislative simpletons went over to Marion County last Saturday and fired rifles at each other; how one of them was shot dead at the second fire, and the other ran for his life, and has not been heard of since. The affair created a three hours' sensation—nothing more. As it is about the last duel we are likely to have for some time, perhaps I ought to go into particulars. CHARLES W PIERCY, a native of Illinois, aged 24, unmarried, but engaged to be married about this time, was a member of the Assembly of our State, which happily adjourned two weeks since. He was a Lecompton Democrat who refused to vote for JOHN NUGENT for the United States Senate, giving as his reason on the floor of the House that NUGENT was not sound on the Union. When the Union resolution was before the House, and under the operation of the previous question, several members had been refused unanimous consent to explain their votes. SHOWALTER'S name being called, that gentleman rose, said he wished to explain his vote, and if any man objected, he would like the objector to rise and make the objection. PIERCY objected in firm but courteous terms. SHOWALTER, who is a Breckinridge Democrat, of Pennsylvania birth, aged 32, Speaker pro tem. of the House, and very wise in his own eyes, remarked that he held any gentleman who would object under such circumstances in contempt. PIERCY, after the roll-call gave repeated opportunities to SHOWALTER to apologize, but as he added to his contempt, and assured the gentleman that his language was incapable of two constructions, PIERCY expressed his contempt for the man who had insulted him, and grieves that he had not language to express the fullness of his contempt. No street fight followed, as the Legislature soon adjourned. Both came to San Francisco, but neither belonged here, arrangements were made to fight it out in Marin County, where the Courts always let off murderers, but they went out on Friday week to [illegible] Sheriff would follow, and they [illegible] Saturday. On Saturday they proceeded to the spot appointed, but the Sheriff went also, arrested the two persons whom he supposed to be the principals, and rode them down behind his fast nag to the County Judge. The Court [illegible] one of the arrested parties was found to be an innocent spectator, and against SHOWALTER there was nobody to make a charge, as the District-Attorney who had drawn the warrant was unaccountably missing. So SHOWALTER was discharged, and the parties rode back, cursing the stupid Sheriff, whose officious zeal was near to cheating all San Rafael out of its sport. At 3 o'clock, after lunching together, the two principals were on the spot newly selected—some five miles away from San Rafael, under the shadow of Mount Tamilpais—a level field, through whose centre flowed a gentle stream, with hills covered thick with dense chapparal, shutting it in on all sides. The sixty spectators—for the vulgar crowd had been thrown off the scent—the sixty spectators only sat down on the turf to see the spectacle. PIERCY had sent the challenge. SHOWALTER chose rifles for the weapons and named the distance 40 paces, which PIERCY vainly tried to get reduced to twenty paces. Senator WATKINS and SAM SMITH were PIERCY'S seconds, Dr. WAKE BRIARLY his surgeon. TOM HAYES and Assemblyman LASPEYRE were SHOWALTER'S seconds, Dr. HAMMOND his surgeon. Just as the distance was being paced off, a herd of cattle bounded into the inclosure, and would not be driven off; they hovered outside the circle of spectators, and pawing the earth and bellowing, put in their protest quite as earnestly as did a few of the "friends" of the principals had done. The rifles were loaded, handed over, and as HAYES called "Fire, one, two," both fired, and neither was harmed. SHOWALTER called out, "Load the weapons again;" and he being the challenged party, that, under the code, forbade any effort at adjustment before another shot.

The rifles were reloaded, and again, TOM HAYES—"Gentlemen, are you ready? Stop," and turning to PIERCY, said, "Hold your gun perpendicular, Sir." WATKINS walked over to PIERCY, spoke to him and then retorted to HAYES, "He can hold his rifle as he pleases till he gives the word 'ready.'" The next moment both answered "ready." Then HAYES, "Fire—one—two"—both fired. PIERCY flung up his head, the blood spirting from his nose and mouth, and fell dead to the ground. SHOWALTER, though from that moment the mark of Cain was on his forehead, received no wound. The party immediately dispersed, agreeing that it was all fair, except, perhaps, that peremptory order of HAYES' to PERCY, about the holding of his rifle, might have flustered the youth a little. It was all the same now, however. They took the corpse to San Rafael, where a grave was soon dug, and were about to bury it, when a delegation from San Francisco arrived claimed the body and conveyed it across the bay to our dead-house. On Monday, the Ex-Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, (for Bishop KIP had lately stripped him of his gown,) read the Episcopal service over the murdered man, made a most *malapropos* address, which sounded like an apology for SHOWALTER rather than a eulogy over PIERCY, and then they took him to Lone Mountain and laid him beside BRODERICK. On his coffin-plate was engraved the falsehood—"He sleeps an honorable sleep." Perhaps a score of men said: "So goes another good Union man,"—and a score more might have remarked: "It was arranged evidently to kill him, and that is the game of the Chivs." But the more frequent expression was one of grief that two instead of one had not fallen. Public sentiment has been forming fast in this vicinity. The dead man will only be remembered as a suicide; the living will be henceforth an outcast, shunned and abhorred.

There has been in session all the week here a State Teachers' Convention, that has attracted a good deal of attention. It is full of shrewd schoolmasters who are fond of making speeches, and great on *Jefferson's Manual*. The proceedings have reflected credit on the profession generally; but yesterday the Convention had to adjourn to get rid of a fellow, who, being half tight, branched off from his topic—the age that a child should first go to school—on to the freedom of speech, the rights of the South and the meanness of the Black Republicans. As he was the first Secessionist who had been seen for a month, curiosity prompted them to let him run on. But when he squarely avowed his secessionism, the meeting adjourned, and the tipsy teacher from San Joaquim was marched off towards the Station-house.

Are not the Federal officers going to have an organ in town? No sensible man can see why they should, if they mean to be honest, and get the public printing done at the cheapest rates; but it has always been the custom to quarter some starving paper on the Custom-house, and call it an organ. The *Times*, which has always been faithfully a Republican institution, has trimmed its sails to the breeze, but the breeze won't visit it, for lately its friendship has been perilous, and its spice unwholesome to the party. Marshal RABE means to be United States Senator, as by that token the *Evening Mirror* has suddenly shot out of its neutrality into politics. It was all arranged to merge the dying *Times* into the *Mirror*, but when the *Mirror* men rattled Dr RABE'S eagles in the ear of the moribund *Times*, it was found that the entire control of the *Times* was vested in a third party—an employe on still another paper—who, not having been consulted, disinclined to the bargain. So that fell through.

From the mines, all accounts are flattering. The crops look well; business is lively. As yet, blessed peace hovers over our coast, and we feel nothing of the effects of the war that so stirs all your people. If you want anything of California though count on her. According to her extreme ability, she is yours truly for the Union and forever. We don't propose, however, to throw up our business and go cheering the flag all day, and making ourselves hoarse, unless you give us something to do. We keep our backs crooked looking for the 2½ per cent. a month; but, pipe to us, and we will dance. Up in the Pike regions we can find a few Secessionists on an emergency but how they are handled you may gather from the following, which I clip from the Sacramento *Union*:

About ten days ago a Union and secession battle was fought on a small scale, near the Cosumnes, in this county, of which even the following are the facts: Eight men, all mounted, happened to meet on the road, and, being acquainted, got into a general conversation. Four of them chanced to be Union men, and four Secessionists. The conversation very naturally ran upon the universal topic and, though pleasant enough at first, it soon assumed an exciting character. The four Union men were out in search of cattle, and had no other weapons with them than the lasso and whip. Of the other four, only one had a revolver. In a short time he went so far as to pronounce all Union men thieves and cowards, and stated that he could whip any four of them that ever lived. He was soon told that he must take that statement back. He stated that he would not do that so long as his "artillery" lasted, referring to his pistol. He made a move to draw the weapon when one of the Union men, with a dexterous sweep of the lasso, caught him by the neck and jerked him from his horse. His three companions at once attacked the one who had thrown the lasso, and a free fight ensued. Three out of four of the Secessionists were unhorsed in the conflict, and the horses ran off. One of them received a wound in the right eye, from which it is supposed he will lose his sight. They at last called for quarter, and the matter was settled "by stipulation," by the entire eight giving three lusty cheers for the Union and three more for ABE LINCOLN, and the Union men riding after the fugitive horses and bringing them back to their owners.

You may take it as an omen or an item, illustrative of character. But when you take Virginia back, don't engage to recapture her fugitives Can't you crowd down the Free State line to the Roanoke and Cumberland Rivers before letting the traitors in again? It would read well in history.

GLAUCUS.

Lieut. Offley.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 24th, it was stated by your correspondent at Kansas City that Lieut. R. H. OFFLEY, of Capt. FARNY'S command, has a father and two brothers in the Confederate Army.

As it is rather an unenviable notoriety to be known as a "Secesh" soldier, I would beg leave to state that Lieut. OFFLEY'S father has been dead many years, that one of his brothers is in the employ of Uncle Sam, another is willing and anxious to be, and the third, who is only waiting to be old enough, is

Your obedient servant,

D. REMSEN OFFLEY.

WISCONSIN.

The State War-Loan—Condition of the State Finances—Prosperity of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Our Legislature, at its recent Extra Session, authorized a loan of one million of dollars for war purposes. It had previously authorized the issue of two hundred thousand dollars in Bonds for arming the militia and volunteers. Within a day or two it is rumored that the State officers, who have visited New-York for that purpose, have failed to negociate for the money; the reason given being that on examination the law did not warrant the sale of the Bonds below par. Another Extra Session is now considered necessary to meet the emergency of an exhausted treasury, with constantly increasing calls upon it. Those who have watched the course of liquidation and the administration of the laws of this State for a few years past, may, perhaps, give other reasons, far from encouraging, for the want of success in this application to the capitalists of the East. For many years the legislation of the State was eminently conservative and encouraging to the introduction of capital from abroad. Millions found their way to Wisconsin in aid of private enterprise and public improvements. But when *pay day* came, and men began to look after the security of their investments, demagogues started out for the relief of the oppressed debtors. Stay laws and farm mortgage relief laws found ready advocates and a willing Governor and Legislature. For years the Governor of the State has interposed a mere quibble against the transfer of the lands granted by Congress in aid of the construction of one of the railroads of the State, depriving the holders of the bonds by which the road was built of their chief security. More than three hundred thousand acres of land are thus kept from the rightful owners, who see their securities reduced to a mere nominal value by the Governor of the State, so largely benefited by their money. Nor are these bondholders the only sufferers. A large tract of country is kept out of market until it bids fair to revert to the United States. This State is entitled to a large per centage upon the gross earnings of the road, which it cannot hope to receive so long as the consideration upon which it could *claim* the money is withheld by the Executive. Your thousands of readers, holders of farm mortgage bonds, will hardly fail to remember that this same Legislature which authorized the loans now sought to be negotiated with Eastern capitalists, passed the law which practically forbids the collection of some $4,000,000 of debts, which our Supreme Court had decided to be legal and valid securities Adversity has its uses with States as well as individuals, and if the present embarrassments of this State in borrowing money shall lead its legislators to understand that good faith is as essential to communities as to individuals, then may we hope a speedy return to the sound policy, from which there was no good excuse for wandering.

This State has all the elements of wealth and but for her unfortunate and discreditable legislation, would be entitled to high credit in the financial world. Whether she can at once retrace her steps and secure this position remains to be seen. In climate, soil, and public works she has all that any of her sister States possess. Nor do the calamities of the civil war now upon our country interfere, except in her currency, with the general prosperity of her people—her railroads are loaded down with her surplus products which command the ready cash at prices remunerating to her farmers. The two leading thoroughfares have nearly doubled their business this season. On every hand we hear the busy note of industry, and the growing crops promise to equal if not exceed the bounteous harvest of last year. In the battle for the Union and the Constitution Wisconsin stands ready to do her part, and the contest is not who will go, but who must stay behind. In this State, as in many others, red tape has interposed its delays, and peculation, rumor says, its corrupting fingers to annoy the soldiers and disgrace the cause. Two regiments have gone to the battle-field, and others are getting ready for service. We hope they may have the honors, as they will the sacrifices of the great contest for liberty and law.

L'OCCIDENT.

Honduras and the Holy See.

From the Liverpool Albion.

For some time back considerable ecclesiastical troubles have disturbed the Republic of Honduras, and indirectly scandalized the rest of Central America The Vicar-General, an intemperate Church dignitary, partly the dupe of political incendiaries hostile to the firm and judicious government of President GUARDIOLA, and partly misled by personal prejudices, acted in a manner that left the President no alternative but to expel him; whereupon the Vicar-General most unwarrantably laid the whole country under interdict, thus producing the greatest evils in all the social and domestic relations of life, inhibiting christenings, marriages, burials, &c. Both parties appealed to the tribunal to which each deferred with equal submissiveness. We now learn from Rome that Señor CARLOS GUTIERREZ, the Honduras Minister accredited to the British Court, and well known among the *corps diplomatique* for his urbanity and his large acquaintance with commercial and political matters, has had the honor of presenting credentials to his Holiness as Special Envoy from the Republic of Honduras to the Holy See in this delicate affair, which he seems to have arranged with great tact and discretion, and in entire fulfilment of the object of his mission In the course of a long interview, he took the opportunity of placing before his Holiness, in a proper light, the nature of the religious questions which have of late disturbed the tranquility of the Republic. He was received in the kindest manner by the Supreme Pontiff, who listened to the lucid explanations of the Envoy, and exhibited that thorough intimacy with the material as well as the spiritual condition of Spanish America generally, which might be expected from the well-known antecedents of his early life in the New World. In the course of several interviews which Señor GUTIERREZ had with Cardinal ANTONELLI, that prelate informed him that measures had already been taken to put an end to the scandal existing in the Republic through the irregular conduct of the Vicar General; that instructions had already been sent out to the Archbishop of Guatemala, Señor GARCIA PELAEZ, to separate the Vicar from the administration of the diocese of Honduras, and to order all the curates to return to their respective curacies. The Court of Rome has given plenary powers to the Archbishop to adjust the whole matter as he may deem just and equitable; and doubtless he will do so in a mode conducive to the full requirements of the case—an object that will be much facilitated by the probable appointment as Bishop of Honduras of Señor JESU ZEPEDAS already highly esteemed at Rome, and for whose nomination the Envoy is naturally solicitous. There is thus every reason to believe that the mission of Señor GUITERREZ will prove eminently successful; and it is satisfactory to make known the extreme readiness which Cardinal ANTONELLI has displayed to remove the causes of a disturbance so anomalous and unseemly. The choice on the part of Honduras of a man so well fitted as Señor GUTIERREZ to carry through a mission of the delicate nature of that with which he is intrusted, argues well for the wisdom of the Government who mean to send a Resident Minister to Rome, as is done by the neighboring Republic of Salvador, of which latter progressive and advancing State, also, Señor GUTIERREZ is Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

FROM CHILI.

Shipping Intelligence—The Mendoza Earthquake—Miscellaneous News and Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Her Britanic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Albert* arrived on the 13th from Tahiti and Sandwich islands.

The number of births in Santiago (Department) for the month of April was 567, of which number 104 were illegitimate.

The British ship *Specter* was lost about a week ago at the North. Went ashore in the daytime; crew saved; ship total loss.

The Captain, IBARGARAY, of the Chilian ship *Matias Cousiño*, lost about 12 months ago, off Brazil, and her owner, MANUEL VALES, have been condemned and sentenced to death for scuttling that vessel on the high seas. According to Spanish law, the trial has gone on, although the accused have not been apprehended. They are in Europe. VALES had insured a large amount on gold coin, which he pretended had been shipped on board for Rio. This insurance was recovered after she was lost. But later it came out that no money was taken away in her; and now the Judge has decided that it was a manifest case of barratry, for which the penalty is pronounced as aforesaid. The accused are allowed a right to be heard in their own defence, still, if ever captured.

The disastrous earthquake which destroyed Mendoza in March last, was felt in Rosario, San Luis, Cordova, and in fact, to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

The American bark *Gertrude* arrived here from New-York on the 7th instant. Voyage of 102 days. On the 6th the bark *Snapdragon* sailed for Caldera. Bark *E. H. Waterman* arrived on the 27th, from Boston; is still here.

By special indulgence of the Government, MANUEL URRUTIA and JOSE M. ARCE have been allowed to return to Chili, "on the condition of their remaining north of the River Maule." They were compromised in the last revolution.

There have been many large failures of late; more, however, in the interior, than in this city.

An effort has been made recently to introduce Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines to the people of this coast. There can be no doubt a rich harvest will be gained from such sales It is thought as many as two thousand machines will be disposed of. Prices from $100 to $250.

The American brig *Townsend Jones* has been sold at auction to pay creditors. Finding that the shameful claim urged by himself, in company with others, and favored by Consul RICKMAN and Minister BIGLER, could not be collected from the Chilian Government, the Captain resolved to denounce the whole affair, standing on the other tack. He did so. Confessed all on affidavit. Thus took vengeance on his owners, GEORGE LAW, as report gives them, and JAMES MURPHY, for having displaced him from command; and furthermore, as the story is received, ten thousand dollars for the testimony. Of this, however, the Captain only obtained for his own use $2,500. Three others took share in the prize. Two of them American officials, and the third another American who had acted the part of go between in the transaction.

It is a pity the American Government would not take the pains to investigate this affair. The most disgraceful statements are current on the subject. More than once I have been told, by those who say they know whereof they affirm, that there has been official malfeasance,—which dishonors the American name and diplomacy. There would be no difficulty in getting at the facts. The fact is a matter of townTalk, that Capt. JANVRIN'S latest demand has been to demand *hush money* from those with whom he had been in league, who occupy higher stations than he does!

SOUTH PACIFIC.

JAMAICA.

Loss of the Steamer Zulu—The Cargo Destroyed—Influence of the Civil War in the States—The Cause of Emancipation—A Great Anti-Slavery Demonstration—St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The loss of the steamer *Zulu* led to the impression that the monthly mail would have to be suspended until the arrival of the *Cleator*, but the Haytian schooner *Adelle*, on her way to New-York, having put into port for a supply of water, the Governor called upon the mail contractor to forward the mail by her, at no matter what cost.

The *Zulu* after having had an excellent run of seven days, was lost off the coast of this is and on the morning of the 27th. She went ashore at a place called Folly Point, about fourteen miles off Port Morant. The prompt est assistance was afforded her, but all proved of no avail. In a few hours she became a total wreck. The R. M. C. steamer *Wye* was, on receipt of tidings of the disaster, dispatched to the scene of the wreck. She brought away a great portion of the cargo, which was, however, so much damaged by sea water that it had to be sold at auction for what it would bring. Among other merchandise there was a supply of flour, the loss of which has been very seriously felt. There has been very little of this necessary received here for several weeks, and if supplies be not early we shall be reduced to want; a fact which threatens us most unmistakably, should the civil war in your country continue. We are dependent entirely upon the United States for our breadstuffs and provisions, and should these fail us I need hardly say we should have to encounter something like a famine. On this account the American revolution excites an interest here it otherwise could not be expected to create.

But it is not alone a stoppage of supplies from the United States, deplorable as that would be, which occasions us anxiety; but, coupled with this, there is the disagreeable fact that, owing to the "revivals" which have overrun the island from one end to the other, the small settlers and other prædial people have neglected the cultivation of ground provisions, which form a very extensive portion of the food daily consumed by the inhabitants; therefore, you will perceive, if we do not exactly stand a *fronte præcipitium, a tergo lupus*, at least a wolf grins at us wherever we turn. Truly, the people of the United States could never know the influence they exercised upon the peoples of all other nations, till the hour of their own rupture. It is really lamentable that a nation that has accomplished so much and gave such hopeful prospects for the future, should be so upturned by an unrighteous faction.

We may be wrong in our surmises, but we in this country behold in the civil war one great and glorious end to be effected—namely, the full emancipation of the negro race. This is what the South is in dread of; but when it shall have been accomplished, as accomplished it assuredly will be, history will record it as one of the noblest and most glorious epochs for the United States, and Southerners alike will reap the glory and feel proud of it. They believe they cannot do without their slaves, but only let them try it, and they will find that not only will they get on well, but better with free labor.

A great Anti Slavery demonstration recently took place here. It was a public meeting of the inhabitants, presided over by the veteran Mayor of Kingston, Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, C. B., for the purpose of considering the recent annexation of St Domingo to the Spanish monarchy. The following resolutions were agreed upon:

1. That Spain, being a slaveholding Power, and notoriously the supporter of a nefarious and revolting traffic in human flesh and blood—the African Slave-trade—any extension of her national influence and power in this part of the world, the principal theatre of her Pro Slavery operations, are matters to be earnestly deprecated.

2. That the annexation of the Republic of Santo Domingo now sought, would have the effect of increasing the national prestige of the old country; and in giving her the possession of the Bay of Samana, would vastly improve and strengthen her position in these seas,—by which means she could, with the greater impunity, set at defiance her treaties with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade, which she has all along flagrantly and shamelessly violated.

3. That this attempt at annexation, without the approval and concurrence of the popular voice of the Dominican Republic, is contrary to every sentiment of justice and right,—involves a gross outrage upon popular liberty,—is a direct violation of the principle now held sacred by the leading Powers, and the enlightened public opinion of Europe, that it is the inalienable right of a people to settle their own form of Government, and could not be consummated without reflecting eternal disgrace upon the Spanish flag.

4. That the Dominican people, betrayed and sold by their chief ruler, deserve the warmest sympathies of the friends of liberty everywhere; and that it is our duty, in the sacred interests of freedom, to use whatever influence we possess on behalf of their national independence, now so seriously imperilled.

5. That a memorial to our beloved sovereign, her gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, be prepared for signature, praying her gracious Majesty to interpose, by the authority or influence of her Government, for preventing Spain from taking possession of Santo Domingo again at the will of its people.

6. That the prudent and pacific but energetic policy pursued by Gen. GEFFRARD, President of Hayti, in face of the dangers with which his country is now menaced, has our warmest admiration and our best wishes for its complete success.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society by Hon. EDWARD JORDON, C. B., Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, with the request that that Society to whose noble exertions the cause of freedom in the West Indies is so greatly indebted, would use its powerful influence in aid of the objects of this meeting.

8. That the Chairman be requested to forward to His Excellency the Governor the memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, and to request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be presented by him to her gracious Majesty.

The memorial to the Queen, which was forwarded through the Governor by the last English mail, contained over three thousand, five hundred signatures.

Some time ago, I acquainted you with the fact that two slavers captured by H. M. steam *Barracouta* were by the Vice Chancellor referred to the mixed Commission Court of Havana for investigation. On the 11th uit., the vessels were dispatched to the Havana, in tow of the *Barracouta*.

In accordance with an act passed during the last session of the Legislature, the Governor has appointed a Commission to inquire into the management of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. In some of my earliest communications to you, I explained the party warfare which this question had created. It is to be hoped, now that the inquiry has been granted, all bitterness of feeling will be at an end.

The ship *Pearl*, in 32 days from Calcutta, arrived here on the 16th ult., with 283 coolie emigrants, all in good health. She lost 38 on the voyage. The ship *Clarendon*, the last of the season, is momentarily expected, with a further supply of coolies from Calcutta.

The brigantine *Stanley*, from Halifax, N. S., arrived here recently with a cargo of fish, but having been discovered to be infected with small-pox, was placed in quarantine. There was but one case which proved fatal, and no fresh ones have since occurred.

The May seasons have prevailed generally, and in some districts with marked severity. Mercantile affairs continue very depressed, but the prospects of next year's crops are very cheering.

P. S.—Intelligence has been received of the loss, by fire, at Morant Bay, of the brig *Bullfinch*, laden with sugar and rum, for London.

I find that the name of the vessel to convey the mail has been changed from *Adelle* to *Elizabeth*.

Col. Washington A. Bartlett and the Naval Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, (Sunday,) there appears a letter dated "Fortress Monroe, June 17," in which there occurs the following paragraphs:

"The Naval Brigade are here, shut up in a corral outside of the fortress, with a guard of Massachusetts troops over them. They are occupied occasionally in hauling wagons about with Government stores, and are highly useful. Transportation has not been supplied to Gen. BUTLER by the Government, and these men take the place of the horses, which are greatly needed. BARTLETT, their late commander, is here idling about, and apparently in a bad way. He has almost entirely recovered from his late accident at the Rip Raps, but as he has no command over his late comrades, and no other position under the Government, his presence here would seem to be unnecessary."

And,

"A day or two since experiments were made with a new projectile of a Mr. SAWYER; shell were thrown from the Rip Raps quite over Sewall's Point, very much to the astonishment of the enemy, who hastily rode out upon the bluff to see from whence the shot came. This weapon is said to be a great success."

Now, Sir, I feel called upon to notice this letter of your correspondent, "M. E, S.," because (and probably without any intention of doing so) he so writes as to do very great injustice before the public to Col. BARTLETT, considering the fact that he still is, or he was, by appointment of the President of the United States, the Colonel of the Naval Brigade, accepted and in service, although from the severity of injuries received when at 10½ o'clock on duty on the Rip Raps, with a company of men, preparing to mount this very Sawyer rifled gun which has made such a successful demonstration on the enemy's lines, he accidentally fell from the walls of masonry down fifteen feet among broken blocks of rubble granite and from the effects of which he was only saved to life by the assiduous attentions of the eminent Dr. CUTLER, U. S. A., Surgeon in-Chief of Fortress Monroe, and his staff, (to whom Col BARTLETT'S daily thanks are due and awarded) after he had lain insensible for nine and a half hours, and from the effects of which he is still severely suffering; having left the works at Fortress Monroe only when from Dr. CUTLER'S advice, he could hope for more speedy restoration to his severely-bruised shoulders, neck and spine in a more quiet place and more Northern climate. Had your correspondent suffered the days and nights of pain and physical agony which have attended Col. BARTLETT since that accident, he would have felt disposed, as the Colonel does, to thank a kind Providence which preserved his life from instant extinction. As it was, it was only preserved by the copious flow of blood from the scalp wound, and the fact that his broad shoulders brought him up between the rocks before the brain could be crushed out. I make this explanation because it is a mystery to all who have seen the place where the Colonel fell, how it could be done and the party escape with life.

But your correspondent adverts to other matters. The Brigade, he says, is "corraled" by the Massachusetts Third Regiment. Well, that has been, and probably is still, true in part,—for although Gen. BUTLER complimented the Brigade for the handsome and military landing they made, and the orderly condition of the camp, no sooner did the accident happen to Col. BARTLETT than he placed them under cover of a line of sentinels of Col. WARDROP, who, for reasons or orders best known to himself, soon issued orders that Col. BARTLETT was not to enter the camp at any time. But as Col. BARTLETT was in the hands of Dr. CUTLER, he had no duty to do there; yet on learning the fact he communicated the information to Gen. BUTLER. Your correspondent is more than half right when he says the men are made to haul wagons in the heat of the sun, but this duty is not confined to the Naval Brigade, but is fully participated in by others,—indeed, was in full play when the Brigade arrived, although the thermometer stands entirely too high for men to be exposed unless the necessities of a battle compels it, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. It is contended by able military writers, that all police and Quartermaster duty should be done by horses, (and there is a fair supply at the Fort,) and then, in the early and late parts of the day; this would save the men for duty more telling in the end than hauling military wagons in the heat of the day; besides, what are all the contrabband negroes doing to earn their rations, that they cannot be put to such work? Col BARTLETT has not been relieved of the command of the Naval Brigade, nor is the Brigade extinct. It has done every duty given it to do, handsomely, and the Colonel gave it his entire time, night and day, till he met with his severe accident. "But," says your correspondent, "Colonel BARTLETT has almost or nearly recovered from his injuries, and is idling away his time here where his presence would seem to be unnecessary." Indeed, who is this Solon, for he immediately tells you of the demonstration of the Sawyer rifled cannon and projectile on Sewell's Point—which gun was taken by Col. BARTLETT'S own discretion and act to Fortress Monroe—was given over by him to Col. BUTLER—was mounted for use at the first gun ever set up on Fort Monroe; and Col BARTLETT was present and aided personally the inventor, Mr. SAWYER, in directing and elevating the gun, in order that it might show to Gen. BUTLER and other observers how tremendously effective it was. Col BARTLETT and Mr. SAWYER were not at all surprised at the results obtained—they knew how far the shells would go on a given degree of elevation of the gun—and Col. BARTLETT had taken care to obtain from Prof. BACH, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the exact distance in yards of every section of Sewell's Point, from the position of the gun on the Rip Raps—so it was a matter of nice and mathematical calculation where the shells were to fall, and not an experiment, but a demonstration of effectiveness.

True, they could not see the secession battery, but there was the flag in sight near the house and in an opening of the trees, and the inference was fair that the guns lay between the flag and the shore line, which distances were exactly known; the gun was elevated for 4,600 yards, and it now appears that it struck the magazine of the battery. See the following from the Baltimore *Sun* of this morning:

"It is now known that the first shell from the Sawyer rifled gun struck the corner of the magazine, and nearly caused it to explode. The batteries existing there have been moved away. They are not safe anywhere within four miles of this terrible projectile."

Certainly not, and more too; and it will be the same thing wherever the James rifled guns of 80 lbs. calibre are mounted.

The Naval Brigade, Col. BARTLETT, have contracted with both of these makers for batteries, and Col. B. took one of each with him to Old Point, and they are now both mounted. The James gun is mounted on board the steamer *Cataline*. It is a 14 pounder gun.

"NAUTICUS."

Bishop Bayley's Address.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter has (no doubt inadvertently) done great injustice to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark, in reporting his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday. He did not say (as your reporter makes him say) that this country had become involved in a foolish war by a few fanatics *of the North*. The three last words are a *gloss* by your reporter. The Rt. Rev. gentleman said that this country had become involved in a foolish war through the fault of a few fanatics, without specifying whether they were from the North or from the South. I know that he believes the fanatics from both sections are responsible for the war, and I hope you will do him the justice to make this correction. H.

Will Take their Seats.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "It is with pleasure we can say that Kentucky will be represented in the United States Senate at the approaching session of Congress. Major BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. POWELL with both attend and be in their seats."

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 529, 314, 81, 309, 311 214, 336, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 229, 236, 313, 124, 373.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 692, 764, 578, 1289, 478, 984, 978, 610, 1119, 866, 1267, 986, 988, 990, 992, 1321, 1322, 1325, 1327, 1329.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

The Funds of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—Ministers and Money.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Allen.

The People ex rel. Nicholas J. Marselus vs. *The Ministers, Elders, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.*—This case has been several times stated in the TIMES, and in the last instance on the occasion of the argument at General Term, of the appeal taken therein. The relator is a minister of this Church, and he brings the action for himself, and on behalf of all other ministers of the same denomination officiating as such in the City. It is alleged that the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City has two funds created years since for the benefit of all the ministers in the City of that denomination, and that the relator and others have been excluded therefrom. At Special Term the complaint in the case was dismissed. This appeal was then taken, and the following is the opinion of the Court, rendered therein, which will fully explain the case:

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—The defendants have denied any knowledge of the Steinwyck trust. They assert that they have no lands derived from that fund. It thus became necessary that the relator, to sustain his case in this respect, should prove its existence at the present time in some form, or that the fund has been lost by the malfeasance or culpable neglect of the defendants as trustees thereof, within some period of time not barred by the statute of limitations; that defense having also been interposed.

If the fund were now actually in existence, and the construction of the will of Steinwyck claimed by the relator could be upheld, there would be a manifest justice in directing the account demanded. There is, however, an entire failure on the part of the relator to establish a right of action in any of these respects.

The terms of the devise are such also as to exclude any congregation or minister from participating in the benefit of this devise, except that particular one which is described in and existed at the time of the devise. When that congregation was incorporated, in 1695 it must be assumed at this late day that the "Elders or Overseers" transmitted the Steinwyck property to the new corporation in a lawful manner, so that the corporation became vested with the title and charged with the trust.

The Colonial Act of 1753 confirming the charter and authorizing the sale of the Steinwyck land, contemplates and recognizes the defendants' corporation as the then actual owner.

The evidence adduced on the part of the relator, as well as his own allegations, establish that he is a minister of another congregation, having a separate and distinct corporate existence from that of the defendants.

The defendants' corporation must now be considered as having legally succeeded to the congregation whose "Elders or Overseers" were entitled to and held the Steinwyck devise, and that the corporation, from the time of the charter

and that the just and legal rights of the party complaining have been infringed.

An examination of the provisions of the charter of 1696, affords conclusive evidence that it was a certain congregation, then existing in the City of New-York, that was thereby incorporated, and neither that charter, nor the Colonial Act of Confirmation in 1753, afford any evidence that it was intended to incorporate, or confirm a charter to incorporate, a denomination of Christians in the City of New-York.

It was a certain congregation of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the said city that the charter incorporated, and it was that same corporation that was afterwards confirmed by Colonial act; the objects to which the corporation might lawfully apply the income of their property were also by that act enlarged. Nothing, however, was enacted diverting the application of its funds to the support or maintenance of the ministers of other organizations, or other congregations not within the organization of the defendants' corporation.

There is no reason to doubt that the trusts under the wills of Steinwyck (if that fund be now existing) and of Harbendinck have been managed in conformity with the directions of those testators, and of the Charter of 1696 and the Colonial Act of 1753.

There is no principle upon which the Court can now interfere to disturb the present application of the two funds in question.

The judgment of the Special Term must be affirmed with costs.

Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiff; D. Lord, for defendants.

Trouble in Dividing the Profits—Charter Parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Thomas Rigney and others vs. *William Bartlet.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $700 for moneys alleged to have been received by the defendant upon a joint adventure and charter party entered into by the parties to the suit. The plaintiffs' evidence showed that the parties had entered into this transaction as copartners, the defendant having the management of the affair; and also that the defendant had admitted that the profits, as shown by the freight bill, exceeded the amount of charter party some $1,500.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint upon the grounds among others, that the action being one in assumpsit, and it appearing that it was a case in which there was a copartnership it could not be sustained. That it was a proper case for an accounting; also, that there was no evidence that there was an ultimate profit. That the simple fact that the freight list exceeded the charter party, does not establish but what the voyage might have been a disastrous one.

After argument by counsel, the Court directed a special verdict to be made up, and the exceptions to be argued in the first instance at General Term.

E. W. & G. F. Chester, Esqs., for plaintiffs; Henry H. Morange, Esq., for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Burchard & c*, vs *French, et. al.*—Motion granted in part, and in part denied. No costs.

WHITE, J.—*Dunham* vs. *Skinner.*—Motion granted, with leave to answer in ten days, on payment of costs ($10), and upon filing a consent in writing, referring the issues to Moses B. Maclay. If such terms are not complied with, judgment is given absolutely on demurrer for plaintiffs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 25, 1861.

$1,000	U. S 6s '68..Cou	88	
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	89¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	86½	
1,000	do.....	86¾	
12,000	U. S 6s, '81 Reg	89¾	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '71..Cou	77	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	76¾	
3,000	do.....	76¾	
1,000	Treas. 12 p c. n..102		
2,000	Treas. 10 p c. n..105½		
3,000	Ill. Cen. s. '79..	78½	
5,000	do.....	78	
31,000	Tenn St. 6's '90..	39½	
20,000	do.....	39	
3,000	do.....	39¼	
2,000	do.....	39¼	
1,000	N. Car. St 6s....	49	
3,000	do.....	50	
2,000	do.....	50¼	
1,000	do.....	50¼	
2,000	Brock. C. W. L.	99	
8,000	Virginia St 6s	41	
16,000	do.....	41¾	
21,000	Missouri St 6s..	39¾	
2,000	do.....	39½	
20,000	do.....	39¾	
5,000	do.....	s10 39½	
5,000	do.....	b30 39¾	
10,000	do.....	39	
1,000	Mich. C & Rcbsold	88	
1,000	Mich So. & N. Ind	72	
4,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	35½	
1,000	do.....	36	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S 6s '74..Cou	76½	
$9,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	83¾	
10,000	N. Car. State 6's	50	
9,000	do.....	49¾	
5,000	do.....	s15 49¾	
4,000	do.....	49¾	
3,000	Cal St. 7s.....	77	
3,000	Louis. St. 6s..	s3 54¼	
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	38¼	
25,000	do.....	38	
15,000	do.....	37¾	
3,000	do.....	s3 38	
9,000	Virginia St. 6s..	s15 41¾	
10,000	do.....	s15 41	
1,000	do.....	s10 41¾	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38½	
3,000	do.....	38¾	
6,000	D.L.&W.R 1st m.	91½	
29	Continental Bank..	64½	
220	N. Y. Central R....	73¾	
50	do.....	b30 73¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	59¼	
100	do.....	s10 59¾	
20	Clev. & Tol. R.....	23½	

TUESDAY, June 25—P. M.

The renewed firmness on the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, was continued to-day, under a large demand for State Stocks and a liberal inquiry for Federal Securities. The amount of business in the former is $300,000, and the extreme advance about 1 ℘ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, 1½ ℘ cent. on Virginias, 3 ℘ cent. on North Carolinas, and about the same on Georgias and Louisianas. The immediate supply from the Illinois Railway Department is reported to have fallen off, in consequence of the temporary closing of the accounts of the Department, last week, for a readjustment of the rates at which the Bonds are paid out for the discredited currency of the State. At the same time, the disposition to purchase in this market, at low figures, has evidently increased. Tennesses, after selling this morning as high as 39 ℘ cent, fell back to 37¾, and subsequently recovered to 38¼ ℘ cent. The advance within a few days is equal to 3@4 ℘ cent. from the lowest rates of last week. The Railway Shares, without much activity, were generally advanced by bidders, 1 ℘ cent. rise being established on yesterday's prices in Galena and Chicago and Illinois Central, and ¼@½ ℘ cent. on the Michigan roads. New-York Central was comparatively steady at 73¾ ℘ cent. for the cash stock. Panama and Pacific shares were both firmer, and most of the Railway Mortgages held for an advance. The Indiana 5 ℘ cents., which sold at 74 ℘ cent. on Saturday, and rose to 80 ℘ cent. on a sale at the Second Board yesterday, fell back to 75 ℘ cent. bid. The new 6 ℘ cent War Loan of the State has been awarded to-day to the extent of $412,000 at 85 ℘ cent. and upward, the remainder, $788,000, being held by the Commissioners for future negotiation. The general market this afternoon manifested increased firmness, with a further rise on New-York Central to 74 ℘ cent. sales, and the same figure bid at the close; 60 ℘ cent. for Galena; 67½ for Pacific Mail; 38½ ℘ cent. for Missouris.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 1, and the Seventh Ward Bank a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent, payable the same day.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS get $500,000 of the New-York State 7 ℘ cent Loan, awarded at Albany to-day, at the rate of 101.65 ℘ cent. The remainder of the loan, $200,000, was awarded at 101.38 and upward to about 102 ℘ cent.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady, at 105½@106 ℘ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills. Some further parcels of good Merchant bills were taken and paid for in the 45@60-day paper of the buyers, (who are leading Banking houses,) adding 6 ℘ cent. interest. No change in the Money market, which rules 4@6 ℘ cent. at call, and 6@7 ℘ cent. for prime discounts. The Banks are accumulating Specie rapidly again this week. They hold about $41,000,000 to-day.

The preference 7 ℘ cent. Shares of the Erie Company, now in circulation, have been inscribed on the official list of the Stock Exchange, to be regularly called in their order at the daily sessions of the Board.

The usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent., by the Panama Company, has been advertised to be paid on the 1st of July. We are pleased to hear that, notwithstanding the War times, this important property has been able to earn about 8 ℘ cent. nett on the capital, for the current half year, thus placing $100,000 over the regular dividend to the surplus or contingent fund of the Company.

The third week's traffic of the Galena and Chicago Company, in June, is reported $38,535, as against $20,668 same week last season. The traffic for the whole month will probably exceed that of June, 1860, by about $80,000.

The following Directors for the Cleveland and Toledo Company were elected at the annual meeting on the 19th inst: John Gardiner, Norwalk; A. N. Ramsdell, New-London, Conn.; Wm. M. Vermilye, New-York; G. Talbot Olyphant, New-York; Joseph Benjamin, Elizabeth, N. J; Samuel M. Young, Toledo; John W. Sprague, Huron; James Mason, Cleveland; Joseph Lyman, Cleveland. At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were reelected: John Gardiner, President; H. C Lace, Treasurer; L. D. Rucker, Superintendent; E. Sheldon, Cashier and Paymaster.

The total receipts of the year were.....	$920,000
Net earnings over interest and all expenses..	129,000

The running expenses were 46⅛ ℘ cent.

Floating debt, June 1, 1861.....	$196,000
Floating debt, June 1, 1860.....	286,000
Reduction during the year.....	$90,000

The net earnings were applied as follows:

Reduction of floating debt.....	$90,000
Contribution to Sinking Fund.....	24,000
Cash on hand.....	14,000
Total.....	$128,000

The road represented as follows:

Bonded debt.....	$3,848,420
Capital stock.....	3,343,812

The following circular has been sent from the Treasury Department to the New-York office in regard to the July coupons on the Texas indemnity 5 ℘ cent. Loan of 1865. The whole amount of this loan outstanding is $3,461,000. The policy of the step taken by the Secretary toward the payment of a portion of the coupons may be questioned, as impairing the public confidence in the negotiability, by delivery of Government Bonds, payable direct or by assignment, to bearer. We are not apprised of the amount supposed to have been in first hands (the State of Texas) when secession was determined upon, and the Government property seized upon by military force in Texas:

"It being understood here that a portion of the Texan Indemnity Bonds, of which semi-annual interest coupons become due on the 1st of July proximo, have been indorsed since that State has passed under the control of insurgents, and that another portion remain in the treasury of that State, it has become the duty of this department to stop the payment of the coupons of both these portions.

In order to distinguish them from such as have been taken from bonds heretofore negotiated in good faith to innocent holders, you are hereby instructed to require all persons who shall present to you the coupons of Texan Indemnity Stock for payment, to exhibit the bonds, with the coupons from which they were taken, together with the affidavits of the present holders, taken before competent authority, stating at what date, and from whom the bonds in question were purchased by them."

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 17.	LOANS. June 24	SPECIE. June 17.	SPECIE. June 24.
Philadelphia	$3,146 000	$3 137,000	$784,000	$814 000
N. America	2,05.,769	2,0.8, 57	704,529	742 691
Farm. & Mech	4,2?0 587	4,319,37.	1,229,128	1,236 982
Commercial	1,403 000	1,4?2 000	272,000	282 000
Mechanics'	1,462,247	1,49?,240	284 423	293 349
N. Liberties	1 27?,.00	1,?24 000	357 000	370,000
Southwark	942 356	927,420	250,046	263,.34
Kensington	644 987	640,.54	165,438	173,236
Penn Township	668 134	622 324	166,494	165 832
Western	1,3?3 372	1,31?,?80	2?3,742	421,782
Man. & Mech	1,?04 360	986 400	154 525	169,.77
Commerce	675,458	673,.15	196 990	210,.71
Girard	2,0?9 895	2,07?,1.2	424,809	415 58.
Tradesmen's	498 694	476,841	134,742	133,309
Consolidation	437 564	431 819	91,282	100 247
City	6?2 415	661,163	49,145	126,.96
Commonwealth	421,702	424 5..	65 425	65,2..
Corn Exchange	3?3,0??	3.?,0??	92 000	1?4 0..
Union	283 619	297,.?2	68 898	73 670
Total	24,282 443	24,24.,9?3	5,927,466	6 376,744

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 17.	DEPOSITS. June 24.	CIRCULATION. June 17	CIRCULATION. June 24.
Philadelphia	$1,753 000	$1,741,000	$239 000	$241,000
North American	1,814 568	1,341 849	289,457	253,415
Farm. & Mech	3,192 422	3,488,167	380,545	357 20.
Commercial	724,000	731,000	120,000	111,000
Mechanics'	723,358	721,378	114 595	122 8.5
N. Liberties	995 000	974 000	92,000	89 0..
Southwark	769 592	739,284	72,830	71,6.5
Kensington	422 341	426,658	105,.95	107,6..
Penn. Township	47.,793	444,089	57,320	62 5.5
Western	931,294	944,391	102,100	104,725
Man. & Mech	472,628	472,190	80,195	72 214
Commerce	547,353	530,837	64,110	69 .85
Girard	1,155,753	1,184 8.6	161,000	161,.75
Tradesmen's	348,254	350,788	64 499	61 190
Consolidation	224,611	227,729	64,370	65,760
City	831,930	923 317	54,840	52,885
Commonwealth	174,174	178,339	73,085	69,.40
Corn Exchange	195,000	208,000	66,000	62 000
Union	175,529	187,940	30,878	32,845
Total	15,379,559	15,740,622	2 198,057	2,147,212

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 17.	June 24.	
Capital Stock	$11,810,520	$11,810,520	
Loans	24,282,443	24,240,983	Dec.. $41,460
Specie	5,927,466	6 336,744	Inc.. 459 277
Due from other Bks.	1,309,243	1,271,386	Dec.. 37,857
Due to other Banks.	2,477,029	2 460,557	Dec.. 16,472
Deposits	15 379,559	15,740,622	Inc.. 61,063
Circulation	2,198,157	2,147,212	Dec.. 50,945

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 79½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal 38; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 7,945 bbls. Flour, 248 bbls. Corn Meal, 217,051 bushels Wheat, 32 550 bushels Corn, 848 bushels Rye, 26,411 bushels Oats, 125 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots and $6 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. American Yellow, part at 29c., ℘ gallon.

CANDLES—All kinds are inactive including Adamantine, which are quoted at from 16½c @17½c, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and sales have been made, to-day, of 3,133 bags, at 13c.@14c., ℘ lb. Other kinds have been in slack demand at former rates. The receipts of Rio and Santos Coffee, during the past week, have been 14 869 bags; the sales and shipments, 7,523 bags. The business of the week, Messrs. Scott & Son review thus: "Sales of Rio, during the past week, reach 6,499 bags, and embrace 666 ℘ *Imperador*, at 12c.; 572 ℘ *Carioca*, at 13½c.; 413 ℘ *Snowden*, at 13½c.; 662 ℘ *Logan*, at 13¼c.; 1,312 ℘ *Ata*. at 11c @13¼c.; 1 428 ℘ *Virginian*, at 11c., and sundry lots at 10½c @14c., for common to prime; 993 bags ℘ *Ald* have been shipped from first hands to Philadelphia The market closes quiet but steady" Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 136 370 bags, including 120 279 bags Rio and Santos, 7 133 bags Maracaibo, 4,000 bags Laguayra, 2,213 bags Singapore, 1,375 bags Java, 770 bags Costa Rica, and 600 bags Bombay. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 17½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c @14½c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14c¾; Rio, 10½c.@14c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c, ℘ lb, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June '22 New Orleans	6,000
June 22, Baltimore	25,000
June 22, Philadelphia	none
June 25, New York	151,279
Grand total	120,279

COTTON—Continues in moderate request, at buoyant prices. We quote, Middling Uplands at 14½c, and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb. Sales 1,500 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency, some of the principal holders refusing to sell Middling Upland under 14¾c. ℘ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 300 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $15, cash, ℘ ton.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand, including No. 1 Canton at $1 per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand was more active, to-day, for shipping brands of State and Western Flour; holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have been tending downwards. Sales have been made of 20,600 bbls., including superfine (State, at $4 25@$4 35, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 55@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 90
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour rules quiet at previous prices. Sales, 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 60@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3@$3 85 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, equal to $3 Caloric, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been very dull, and prices have been depressed. Layer Raisins, $1 72½@$1 75, chiefly at $1 75, and Bunch Raisins at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite plenty to-day, and holders have been eager to sell; prices have favored buyers. The demand has been active, mainly from shippers. Sales 224,000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 25; Canada Club, at $1 12; White, Western, $1 28@$1 45, chiefly at $1 28; Red Western $1 18@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 12@$1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 88c.@$1 10; North-western Club, at $1@$1 06; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 83c @$1 05 and White Kentucky at $1 45@$1 60, nearly all at $1 45@$1 50, the closing rates, ℘ bushel; Corn continues in very good demand at buoyant prices. The sales reach 108,000 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western, 51c.@53c. for Western Yellow; 52½c. for Western White, and 51c for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 66c @69c ℘ bushel. Sales 9,160 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c @31c., and State at 31c @32c. ℘ bushel.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the third week in June in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	35,341	291,880	541,539	899
1861	42.318	629,457	301,898	1,323
Inc..	6,977	Inc. 337,577	Dec. 239,641	Inc. 424

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	242,621	1,763,163	3.962,733	73 912
1861	198,007	5 661,817	3 969,754	107,206
Dec..	44,614	In. 3 898,649	Dec. 12,979	Inc. 33,294

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 723,116 bbls. of flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d of June, have been as follows:

Canal Open.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	127,877	242 621	198,007
Wheat, bushels	334,274	1 763,108	5,601,817
Corn, bushels	611.520	3.952,733	3.909,754
Barley, bushels	119,914	173,912	107,206
Oats, bushels	1,605,379	2,326,346	1,274 446
Rye, bushels	67,421	73,512	109,655

HAY—North River continues quiet, to-day, at 40c. @45c. for shipping, and 50c.@62½c., for local use ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been good, to-day, for desirable lots, partly for export, at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 12c.@24c., ℘ lb.

IRON—The market is dull, and prices of all descriptions are nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 15@$1 20 per thousand.

LEAD—Has been neglected, and prices have been unsettled

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 23c @26c; 60 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 12c.@15½c. and 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 13½c.@15c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in demand, closing at $5 ℘ 280 lbs. Estimated stock, 9 500 barrels. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, and has advanced to 80c.@82½c. ℘ gallon. Estimated stock, 4,000 barrels. Tar has attracted more attention, at $3 12½@$3 50 ℘ barrel. Estimated stock, 11,000 barrels. Resin has been pretty actively sought after, including Common at $2 31½@$2 37½; Strained at $2 37½@$2 50; and No 2 at $2 50@$2 75 ℘ 310 lbs., with Low to Fine and Pale No. 1 at $3 @$7, and Virgin at $7 50@$8, ℘ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Resin, 80,000 barrels, including 30,000 barrels Common, 40 000 barrels No. 2, and other Red Resins; and 10,000 barrels low No. 1 to Pale, with very few of the latter description in market. Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Arabia*, says: "No arrivals since my last to report. The brig *East*, from Mobile, alluded to in my last has not yet arrived. Her cargo has already been nearly all sold to consumers, provided she does reach here."

Receipts of Naval Stores at New-York.

	1861 to date.	Total. 1860.	Total. 1859.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29,620	57,503	97,818
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	41,552	150 258	153 018
Resin, bbls	190,579	621,517	686.732
Tar, bbls	47,837	49,445	48,292

Exports of Naval Stores from New-York, Jan. 1 to June 25:

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	33,253	20 972
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	25,988	16 841
Tar, bbls	19 082	21 072
Resin, bbls	253 862	144 879

OILS—The market is very quiet, generally, and prices are depressed. Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 22. do. Whale, 37c.@41c; and Linseed, 53c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 870 bbls., in lots, including Mess, at $14 50@$14 75 and Prime at $10@$10 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders. Lard is unchanged; sales 400 tcs. and bbls, 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is selling slowly at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter rules quiet at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 3c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 100 tierces at $5 50@$6 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 10c., cash, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair to-day, and sales have been made of 970 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c.; with, by auction, 180 hhds. Porto Rico at 4¾c.@6c., and 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 4 7-16c.@4¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 37,000, lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—A fair demand prevails for Blacks, and a moderate inquiry for Greens, at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—The demand for domestic is active, at full rates; sales have been reported of 240 hhds. Kentucky, &c., part at 4c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 900 bbls. chiefly at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were quiet and rates were unsettled. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ℘ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags 7d @7½d. Corn 6¾d.@7½d. ℘ bushel. Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s @4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s.6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d ℘. ton. For London—Flour, 2s.6d., and by a foreign vessel, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@8½d., and by a foreign vessel 9½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s.6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Falmouth—a foreign brig, with Wheat in bulk, 9½d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol—a foreign bark, with Wheat in bulk, 9d. ℘ bushel. For Hamburg—Logwood, (50 tons,) 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Bremen—8 000 gallons Oil, 3½c. ℘ gallon, and 300 cases Tobacco at 25s. ℘ ton.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 24, 1861.

BEEVES—The market is not so good this week as last, although there are about 300 head less on sale. The receipts are 4,035 against 4,320. At the opening, trade was brisk enough at last week's prices, but the hot weather is rather unfavorable, and buying soon became slow work, although buyers generally were prepared to make concessions equal to ½c. ℘ lb., live weight. At the close, the yards were almost deserted, and many droves will necessarily go through in first hands. The average quality is fair. The quality of the cattle from Kentucky this week is above rather than below the average that come from that State, and perhaps one-half of them were taken by farmers down the river for their grazing lands. Such as they took brought 1@c. ℘ lb. higher than actual market value.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany 37c. ℘ 100 lbs. From Albany to New York, by railroad, 5c. ℘ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ℘ car load. By propeller $10 ℘ car load for Western and $1 ℘ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton $25 ℘ car on Western, and $40 ℘ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	4 035	4 320	3,468
Sheep	1,763	4,208	3,270
Hogs	74	61	178
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	84 530	79 933
Sheep	3 867	70.908	83,223
Hogs	3·6	831	9,327

PRICES—The market, which opened fair enough at last week's prices has settled down inactive, at the following quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	—@3c.	—@—
Extra	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@4¼c.	4c @4¼c.
Second quality	3¼c.@3¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2¾c.@3c.	2¾c.@3c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prices are without marked change, and the trade is exceedingly limited. We have only to notice sales by H. SEMPAD of 54 lambs and 52 wethers, at 23c. ℘ head. Albany butchers are buying very few, and those from New-York and Brighton do not care to enter the market

HOGS—Receipts, although comparatively light are in excess of the demand. Very few sales are being made, and prices are unchanged. We quote stock hogs at 5¾c.@6¾c.; fat corn-fed, 4¾c.@4¾c.; and still-fed, 3¾c., ℘ lb.

MILCH COWS—$27@$33 for common, and $40@$55 for fair to extra.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 25, 1861.

By Adrian H. Muller.

House and lot n. s. 33d-st., 172 feet east of 10th-av; $2,400

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE. Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Europia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Bohemia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Navaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. H. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PARSON'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major-Gen. DIX arrived in Washington yesterday, and is expected to assume command of the Federal forces across the Potomac in a few days. It is not anticipated, however, that even then any forward movement will be made. It is now pretty well settled that unless an attack is made on our lines by the rebels, matters will remain about as they are, with respect to the position of the troops—continued additions, meantime, being made to their numbers. The fear of an immediate attack by BEAUREGARD'S forces appears to have again died out, as the latest reports from their camp at Manassas Junction represent them to be in no condition for aggressive movements. At Fairfax Court house they have now but one thousand men, understood to be commanded by Col. HARDEE, while at Vienna they have none, as ascertained satisfactorily yesterday morning. There appears, however, to be no doubt of the fact that the rebel pickets now extend from Occoquan to Centreville.

The great body of the Rebel forces recently at Harper's Ferry are reported to be still near Winchester, stationed on the Fair ground, while the remainder are at Bunker Hill, Romney, and near Charlestown. Those near Winchester, it is stated, received orders to march on Sunday afternoon—in what direction is not known—but the order was subsequently countermanded. Although Harper's Ferry is not yet regularly occupied by Federal troops, it appears to be visited by them occasionally. A company of cavalry was seen in the vicinity on Monday.

Our reports from Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, indicate that the State officers who recently fled with Gov. JACKSON, are becoming ashamed to follow his fortunes longer, and are disposed to turn to their duty, both to the State and to the country. The Treasurer, the Land Register and the Auditor are reported in this category. The Home Guard of the Capital have been furnished with arms, and are being drilled under the direction of Col. BOERNSTEIN, and intrenchments for the defence of the place against rebel attacks are being erected. Several expeditions have been sent by Gen. LYON to various parts of the State, where collections of rebels have been reported, but the latter have succeeded in getting away before the arrival of the Federal troops. They fear a repetition of the experience of Boonville. Gen. LYON is said to be organizing an overland movement towards Arkansas.

There is trouble at Fortress Monroe about the Sawyer rifled cannon taken there by the Naval Brigade, and which was mounted upon the Rip Raps, and subsequently tried with such good effect against the rebel battery at Sewell's Point. Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has preferred charges against Gen. BUTLER, for mounting Mr. SAWYER to conduct the experiments, it being contrary to the Army regulations to allow any officer outside of the Department to conduct such experiments. No military movement of importance has taken place since last advices. A reconnoitering expedition, headed by Capt. SMITH of the Topographical Engineers, is soon to go to York River.

The force now under the control of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, is stated to be ample, sufficient to insure a final solution of the difficulties there which will allow that officer an opportunity to act more immediately in conjunction with the forces further East, if necessary, and perhaps in Tennessee, against the rebels, under PILLOW. He is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements for an effective campaign, and his movements will doubtless be prompt and decisive. A force of five thousand rebels are represented to be in camp thirteen miles beyond Philippa, among whom are two Georgia and one Tennessee regiments, and PORTERFIELD'S command, which was recently routed at Philippa, has been increased to three thousand, and is stationed at Huttonsville. Federal troops are rapidly concentrating at Philippa, and a descent upon the rebels will doubtless soon be made. It has been decided to meet the guerilla system of fighting adopted by the rebels in Western Virginia by prompt measures of justice, in cases when prisoners are taken.

The U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing six invalids from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, the master and three of the prize-crew of the brig *Hattie Jackson*, and thirteen of the officers and crew of the privateer schooner *Savannah*. The latter were taken into custody by the U. S. Marshal, and after a brief interview with the U. S. Commissioner, J. B HENRY, were committed for examination on Thursday next.

The Twenty eighth Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, Col DONNELLY, arrived here yesterday, from Albany, where they have been staying some two weeks, in Camp Morgan. They number some 770 rank and file, are supplied with Remington rifles and sword bayonets, and carry 50,000 rounds of rifle ball cartridge. This is a fine body of men, being composed of farmers' sons and men of substance, from the central Counties of the State. They took the New-Jersey Central Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, *via* Harrisburgh.

The Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, and after spending the morning in the Park Barracks, were presented with a regimental flag by the sons of Vermont resident in New-York, at 2 P. M., in front of the City Hall, and left in a special evening train for Washington, *via* Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Judge CULVER, Col. WHITING, Ex-Gov. HALL and Senator FOOT.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 15th, *via* Queenstown 16th, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news by the *Europa*, which is three days later, is rather uncertain, political items being generally of an unimportant character. The squadron about to be dispatched to the North American waters by the British Government was further to be strengthened by the addition of sixteen gun boats. The House of Commons had agreed to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the circumstances of the Galway subsidy.

The crops of England were making rapid progress under the influence of hot weather. The Italian Cabinet according to the declarations of Baron RICASOLI, will carry out all the original intentions of Count CAVOUR. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 12,000 bales—the market closing firm. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols are quoted at 90@90¾.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Harlem Bridge matter was brought up, and measures were taken to ascertain what powers the Board has to make appropriations.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the claim of a number of ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to certain funds of that denomination in this City, alleged to have been many years ago created for their benefit, decision was yesterday rendered on the appeal affirming the judgment below dismissing the complaint in the case.

The Stock market was active and 1 ⅛ cent. higher on State Stocks yesterday, and otherwise firm. Missouris, Tennessees, Virginias, &c., sold to the extent of $300,000. New-York Central closed 74 ⅛ cent. No change in Bills on London.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday; prices of Flour and Wheat were reduced. Cotton was saleable and buoyant. Sugars, Teas, Rio Coffee, Whisky, Tobacco, Hops and Tallow were in fair request. A moderate business was transacted in Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Provisions, including Pork, which was cheaper. The transactions in other commodities were restricted. The increased claims of shipowners checked freight engagements.

The Cattle Market is over stocked this week, and a decline of $5 ⅌ head, or more than 1c. ⅌ lb., is the result. After sales of some 500 head on Monday, the regular market opened on Tuesday with about 3,800 cattle on sale at Forty fourth-street, making over 4,300 for the week at this one market place. Drovers found it a hard day, as most of the stock had been bought upon former higher rates, and they were anything but jolly over their losses. Some declared it the darkest market of the season, and for them individually, quite likely it was. The cattle were generally large and fat, and for a few of the best—prime Kentucky Durhams—9c. was obtained, although very few sold for more than 8¾c, and so down to less than 7c. Though sales were tolerably brisk on Tuesday, plenty of bullocks were left over for to-day.

The Compromise Panic.

Some of our cotemporaries are either very much alarmed themselves, or are very anxious to alarm the public, about the danger of *compromising* the questions now at issue between the Government and the States in rebellion against it. The *World* led off last Saturday in a sensation dispatch, purporting to have come from Washington, but which was really written for effect in this City, asserting that JEFF. DAVIS had made certain proposals for peace, which our Government had under consideration. The *Tribune* of yesterday followed suit, repeating substantially the original story, and adding that Senators HUNTER and BAYARD were in this City, in disguise, on a mission to FERNANDO WOOD(!) for the restoration of peace.

Whatever may have been the motive of these inventions,—whether they were intended to affect the stock market or the political arrangements of the day,—they do less credit to the ingenuity of their authors than to their sagacious reliance on the public credulity. So sensitive are the people to everything concerning the war, that any story, however preposterous, is sure to obtain at least a temporary credit and currency. It is only a few weeks since the *Tribune*, taking advantage of this eager appetite for something startling, demonstrated that some hundreds of rebels were killed at Fort Moultrie, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD was among them; and still later it assured the public, equally ready of belief, that Mrs. B. had attended Mr. BEECHER'S church, leaning on the arm of a newspaper reporter. No adventurous a sheet will have no difficulty in persuading its readers that the Administration is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and guarantee the perpetual existence of Slavery, as the price of peace. But it must find a good deal of difficulty in believing anything of the kind itself.

We have from Washington the most explicit and peremptory contradiction of this whole story. It is a pure fiction, from beginning to end. No such proposition has been made by, or on behalf of the Southern Confederacy,—nor has any communication of any kind, or on any subject, been submitted by that self-styled Government to the authorities of Washington. It scarcely needed this denial to brand the assertion as untrue. It carried its refutation on its face. It is scarcely a fortnight since JEFF. DAVIS informed his sympathizers in Maryland that his previous attempts at negotiation had been so insultingly repelled that any fresh proposals must, of necessity, come from the American Government. What has since happened at all likely to change this purpose? Has our Government indicated any change of feeling towards the rebels? Have the latter suffered any such defeats as would incline them to sue for terms? On the contrary, they have had two successes, such as they are, and every reason to hope for more. They have not been disturbed in any of their arrangements, nor has any blow been aimed upon them in the least degree calculated to incline them to sue for peace.

It must be remembered, moreover, that peace would be death to the aspirations and hopes of the leaders of this rebellion. After the ground they have taken, and the threats they have uttered, they must fight or be disgraced forever. They have brought their armies into Virginia for the purpose of defeating and humiliating the North. They must at least *attempt* the task. They have uncertainties, or their reputation for courage is gone forever. They are not at all likely to relinquish their object. We see no reason for believing that they are inclined to peace. They have a very strong force in Virginia and can reasonably hope for success in the first encounter. Until *that* has taken place, we shall hear of no proposals for peace from the rebellious States.

We do not believe that Senators HUNTER and BAYARD are within two hundred miles of this City. The idea of their coming on a mission to FERNANDO WOOD, who is at this moment the weakest politician in this State, and who has no power, even if he had the inclination, to betray the Government, does too little credit to their political sagacity and common sense. The whole story is a clumsy *canard*.

We do not doubt that propositions for compromise will be brought forward at the coming session of Congress. Men who have hobbies must ride them. Mr CRITTENDEN will, doubtless, renew his proposals, and some of the members from the Border States may feel bound to vote for them. But it will be the most innocent voting ever known. No compromise that human ingenuity can devise can possibly receive votes enough in this Congress to make it practicable. The very idea of compromise in the present state of things will be regarded by the country, and we trust will be treated by Congress, as an insult to the nation. There is but one question at issue,—and that is, whether traitors and conspirators can at pleasure destroy the Government established by the American people? This question is to be *answered*,—not compromised, and the man in Congress who shall attempt to compromise it,—or to thrust any other questions between it and a decision, will dig his political grave and prepare his own epitaph. There is not the slightest danger of compromise from any quarter. The people will not tolerate the thought of it. They expect Congress to push the pending issue to a speedy and final decision. They expect it to infuse fresh energy into the Administration,—to rouse it to a comprehension of the real nature of the issue it is forced to meet,—and to place at its command whatever means may be required to prosecute the war. Congress will come fresh from the people, and can reflect their spirit and give expression to their demands. We look to its assembling as the opening of a new and more brilliant chapter in this glorious struggle against rebellion. We have not the slightest fear that it will lend the least countenance to any compromise that may be proposed.

The Finances of the War.

In a few days the people of the United States will be officially informed, by the Report to Congress of their Chief Fiscal Officer, in what mode the Government proposes to provide the pecuniary means for carrying on the tremendous conflict in which it is now engaged; far exceeding in magnitude of preparation and expenditure, any effort in its past history.

They will expect to be definitely told by that document, *how*, and *when*, and *where*, the money is to be obtained for placing and keeping in the field from three to five hundred thousand men, very possibly for a series of years; with a naval armament adequate to the simultaneous and uninterrupted blockade of a coast line three thousand miles long, stretching from the Capes of the Chesapeake around Cape Florida, across the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande.

Various estimates have been made of the probable cost of these enormous operations, now become truly European and continental in their proportions. Few place it lower than three hundred millions yearly, and some much higher, including contingencies.

A land force alone of three hundred thousand men, (and many of our journals and orators are clamoring for half a million at least) of whom a large proportion are already in the field and entitled to pay, will cost, according to actual experience here and abroad, at least *six hundred dollars* a head, being one hundred and eighty millions yearly. The cost of the British Army of about one hundred and fifty thousand men a little exceeds five hundred dollars each. The Grand Army of the American Union, where labor is so much dearer than in Europe, will hardly be covered by an average of six hundred dollars. We cannot safely estimate its cost, especially if the naval armaments be added, with all contingencies and casualties, at less than three hundred millions annually.

The *monthly* expense, therefore, of this immense army, to say nothing of its further increase, will be from twenty to twenty-five millions—and that amount must be promptly forthcoming once in every thirty days. The privilege and the especial office of providing it is soon, now devolves on the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, former Senator in Congress and Governor of Ohio, and the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The antecedents of Secretary CHASE for this peculiar duty are favorable. He comes from the interior to the more commercial atmosphere of the seaboard, a good reputation for ability, and industry with unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, personal and political. It is no disparagement, however, of his financial genius or acquirements to predict, that he will find the task now committed to his administrative energy and skill somewhat herculean in character. Could a kind Providence permit his two most illustrious predecessors—HAMILTON and GALLATIN—now sleeping side by side in Trinity Church-yard—to revisit the earth and reoccupy the field of their most honorable labors, neither of them, we venture to say, would find it any child's play to carry the American Republic safely through the enormous fiscal operations now impending.

We can hardly expect that this financial effort will be one of very short duration. The Inaugural Address and the Proclamation of President LINCOLN unequivocally announced to the American world, while the dispatches of Secretary SEWARD to our foreign Ministers proclaimed with equal emphasis to Europe, that the War of the Great Rebellion is to be waged without intermission, until the Constitutional authority of the National Government shall be thoroughly reëstablished, and the geographical integrity of the Union distinctly acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the whole Republic. No loyal American can be found to doubt the determination or the ability of the Government fully to carry out the *programme* of the war so solemnly and majestically announced, without relaxation, alteration, compromise or compromise. The Administration not only proclaims, but the people demand, while the highest interests of civilization, humanity and liberty throughout the world require, that this great American Continental War shall not cease, until every star and stripe emblazoned on the national ensign shall again float in undisputed and undisputed authority from every fortress, and custom house, and post-office and federal hall of justice, from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. It ought not to cease, and will not cease, until every American citizen, armed or unarmed, male or female, shall be enabled to move in perfect security through every State, and every county, and every hamlet scattered over the broad territorial area of seven hundred thousand square miles now in rebellion. The national safety for coming generations, will not permit a group of barbarian States to exist on our border.

It is surely no disrespect to the Cabinet now in power to assert, that in the gigantic effort thus required for carrying such a war to such a conclusion, they will need the full and hearty coöperation of all the people of the loyal States; and we further assert, that such coöperation can only be secured by the inauguration and establishment of a *sound financial policy* by the Government, so fully and unmistakably adequate to the whole exigency of the case, as to command, at once, their unwavering confidence and support.

The duration of the war is necessarily uncertain. Should it continue for two years only, an event plainly not impossible, the sum to be raised must certainly exceed five hundred millions, even if the public securities are sold at par. At the close of our war with England in 1812, in view of military preparations far less extensive than the present, it was ascertained that the national debt would have been increased by its continuance for two years longer, at least five hundred millions.

The nation is now fondly cherishing the hope that the eminent wisdom and transcendent military genius of our Great Commander may terminate the present conflict within a single year. Should that prove true, the total figure of our military and naval expenditure may possibly be brought within three hundred millions—an amount of itself sufficiently imposing, except to very heated minds, to merit some attention.

The terms on which such a sum as *three hundred millions* can be procured within a single year—whether by a single loan or a succession of loans—whether by paying a rate of interest so high as to command the money at par,—or by issuing the national obligations bearing a lower interest, at a heavy discount, thereby reducing the net avails, and rendering necessary a corresponding increase in the amount to be issued,—and, above all, the very questionable policy of issuing *Government paper money*, virtually irredeemable, as was proposed by Mr. JEFFERSON in 1814, to the amount of two hundred millions—are all matters which deeply concern our commercial world, and will doubtless engage the careful attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

One thing, at any rate, may be safely affirmed, that in conducting operations of this magnitude, the Government can no longer live from hand to mouth, nor without a clearly settled plan; and that it has now become indispensably necessary for the Secretary to prepare, and for Congress to sanction, some definite scheme of fiscal action, both present and prospective, to embrace not merely a month, nor even a year of expenditure, but a period fully equal to the probable duration of the war.

We must also bear in mind that the present Administration succeeded to an inheritance basely despoiled by its infamous predecessors, and that it has been compelled, by the rapid outbreak of the rebellion, to move with a degree of irregularity, hurry and confusion, which has unhappily afforded unusual facilities for plunder by active and scheming individuals nearly enriching themselves out of the national distress.

It will doubtless require some activity to ascertain the true extent of unpaid and unliquidated liabilities engendered by these irregular practices. The difficulty will be further enhanced by the loose and scandalous way in which the public agents in some of the States, often grossly careless if not corrupt, have made improvident and extravagant contracts and expenditures, to be eventually imposed, if possible, upon the National Government.

The total amount of these conjoint expenditures, under State and national authority, within the sixty days next succeeding the Proclamation of the President, has been estimated by various persons, some of them high in authority, at *a million of dollars a day*,—being sixty millions for the sixty days, or three hundred and sixty-five millions for the year. We trust and believe that this estimate will be found to be somewhat exaggerated, and that the true amount, when carefully scrutinized, will not exceed forty or fifty millions. Be it what it may, it is obviously the first duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the matter, that both he and the representatives of the people in Congress may know at once the true amount, and adopt vigorous measures to compel a greater vigilance and economy in the further progress of the War.

On the accession of Mr. CALHOUN to the War Department, in 1817 he found its affairs in the greatest disorder and confusion, with fifty millions of unliquidated war demands. Let us profit by the history. Let us prevent the evil. If no other means will avail, let army and navy contractors and their confederates, official and unofficial, be subject to trial and punishment by martial law.

In thus advocating the indispensable necessity of more severe economy, let not our meaning be misunderstood or perverted. We have no idea, nor has any true hearted American any idea of haggling for the price of preserving our national existence. Every dollar really needed for the purpose will be promptly and cheerfully contributed, whether it be three hundred, or five hundred, or one thousand millions. The loyal States now possess at least *eight thousand millions* of assessed taxable property, and will not hesitate an instant to give a full eighth, or even a quarter of the principal, if necessary, to preserve the residue from sinking into the deep, dark abyss of secession, with all its inevitable accompaniments of anarchy, barbarism, desolation and ruin. They will buckle themselves to the work, and cheer their spirits with the manly but certain conviction that even if the war for their priceless Union cost them a thousand millions, it will need but their own steady industry, economy and thrift, for only three succeeding years, to repair the loss to the last dollar.

An honest and high minded Administration need find but little real difficulty in providing all the means required for the vital object now in view. The resources of the loyal States north of the Potomac and Ohio are rich, varied and ample, affording means of revenue which only need proper selection and due development, under the guidance of a capable and upright Minister of Finance. Such an officer, if rising high above all party temptation, disdaining every consideration of temporary personal popularity, and exerting his whole power in discovering sources of revenue, and securing their honest and economical expenditure, would command eventually, if not at once, the unwavering confidence and support of the country.

The City of New-York, the acknowledged centre of commerce and finance of the American world, and main organ of intercourse with Europe, is deeply interested in the able and honest administration of the national finances, and especially so at present. It is New-York and her citizens who are to be called on, as assuredly they will be, to furnish, either directly or indirectly, the greater portion of the large amounts which will be steadily required for carrying on the war. As lenders, they have a right to know distinctly *how much* money will be wanted, and *when*; and as distinctly, *how* it is to be repaid, and *when*.

They do not ask merely for leave occasionally to aid the Government on hurried notice, in spasmodic efforts to raise particular sums most urgently needed. They ask, and have a right to ask, for a well-considered, harmonious and comprehensive plan of finance, broad enough to cover the whole war, clearly surveying the subject, in all its length and breadth, and judiciously adapting means to ends; a plan which shall carefully include the sources of revenue which may be most advantageously resorted to, and which shall properly and systematically employ them in meeting the accruing necessities of the Government.

They will assuredly expect, as the fundamental feature of such a system, the establishment and setting apart of a *fixed and definite amount of revenue*, drawn from sources least liable to failure or diminution, and sufficient to punctually pay the interest, and eventually extinguish the principal of any debt to be incurred for the War, and that it *be specifically and inviolably pledged to that sole object*.

A measure thus provident and statesmanlike, would inspire confidence at once, and fully sustain the credit of the Government under any contingency, not only at home, but in all the money markets of Europe. It would carry us safely and proudly through the present struggle, and while exhibiting to the civilized world the soundness and strength of our resources, physical and moral, it would triumphantly replace our Republic "now and forever, one and indivisible," in its true position among the great political Powers of the globe.

The South Carolina Pirates.

The first case under the President's proclamation, which declared privateering to be piracy, is to be tried in this City. The *Harriet Lane* has landed here the officers and crew of the *Savannah*, transferred from the *Minnesota*; and by this time the fellows are in the custody of the United States officers, and will only have to await the action of the Grand Jury of the District Court to have their trial.

The case against them is complete in all its particulars. They were not merely cruising in search of merchantmen, but had actually captured one vessel, which was carried into a hostile port, and were stupidly pursuing the man-of-war which captured them, supposing it to be no defence-less as their other prize, when their career was promptly closed. The facts being thus, the law is no less clear. The marauder was commissioned by the pretended authority of a Government which, even in the absence of any Executive proclamation, is waste paper in the eye of our Courts. They were without any character or characteristic to distinguish them from pirates. Their crime is, therefore, clearly piracy, and is punishable with the extreme penalty attached to that crime, and their guilt has no plea of ignorance to palliate it. The Presidential warning was spread through the South two months ago, happily before the present obstacles to intercourse were interposed. The men consequently embarked in this mad business with ample knowledge of the responsibility they incurred, and ingenuity can supply no argument in mitigation of the penalty.

Let it therefore be inflicted. Unless our commerce is to be abandoned to numberless vessels of the same description, now haunting the seas, and of whose presence on the great highways of trade we are daily receiving more decisive information, we cannot too early furnish an example of the hazards to which this sort of adventure is exposed. To pause because the enemy threatens sanguinary reprisals, would be the rarest weakness. Similar threats will unquestionably follow every aggressive step of the war, insomuch that every measure by which we may embarrass, or restrict, or punish the rebels, would evoke menaces of retaliation, which if heeded would reduce the national effort to a spectacle of contemptible imbecility. The South is yet to have proof that the Administration is in earnest. Its own purposes are savage, destructive and unsparing to the last degree; and not without reason, it presumes upon the reluctance of the National Government to meet it with a similar spirit. How, indeed, can it be otherwise with the recollection of Fort Sumter, and the sight of Fort Pickens before them, and the absolute impunity and apparent sympathy with which traitors are treated by the National authorities? This must be amended. It is hopelessly difficult to impress the ruling powers at Washington with this necessity: but at New-York, where all local interests are staked upon commerce, the present occasion should not be permitted to escape. It must be proved that the people at least are not playing at warfare.

VIRGINIA AND HER BONDS.—

Upon the earliest intimation that Virginia was likely to follow the plunge of the Gulf States into secession, we invited the attention of the Board of Brokers to the propriety of excluding the bonds of that Commonwealth from their list. The reasons for this measure were obvious. There was not only a chance that the disloyal State, guilty of the highest crime known to the law, might descend to a lower degree by issuing factitious securities, and bartering them in this market for Northern gold, but there was also a certainty that some eleven millions of the bonds held in Virginia would be sent here for sale, while the markets were kept open for their use. The Board of Brokers admitted the subject to discussion, but finally decided to retain the bonds of all the Border States on their schedule, even after the States had repudiated their Federal obligations.

The final result of this policy we have now presented us. Virginia is about to repudiate her bonds. Those only which are held in the State will be considered valid; and they, there is too much reason to believe, amount to a sum so small that it was not worth while to dishonor them. It is true, that the effect of the secession of the State was as destructive of the value of its securities, as any act of repudiation. But this is a final settlement of all doubts and all possibilities; and we shall now watch with curiosity to see if the Board will continue to deal in these illusory securities, after the authority which issued them has formally declared them to be waste paper.

The Riots in Milwaukee.

We are advised of a very serious riot that occurred, day before yesterday, in the city of Milwaukee. A number of banking-houses were broken into, their furniture destroyed, and the inmates, officers and owners roughly handled by an enraged populace. One or two very serious injuries occurred, and the riot was only suppressed at last by a military company, that fired on the mob. At the latest dates the military were guarding the banks and the jail in which some of the rioters were confined, and no further outbreak was apprehended.

The offence of these Milwaukee bankers was, that they had "thrown out," in banking parlance, the notes of divers banks in Wisconsin—large amounts of which notes were in the hands of the people—whereby they had become worthless to the holders. And the reason for throwing out—that is, refusing to receive the bills of the Wisconsin banks on deposit as money, and in payment of debts, by the Milwaukee bankers—was, that the bills are no longer convertible into cash or exchange. The banks are all in a state of suspension. Their basis is State Bonds, mostly of the seceded States of Virginia and Tennessee, and of the State of Missouri that is suffering equal dishonor from her attempt to secede.

We do not see very clearly the justice of the attack on the Milwaukee bankers, unless they are implicated as owners of some of those "wild-cat" banks, whose bills they have discredited. If such is the fact, while the mode of redress will be condemned, the popular verdict will be "served 'em right." But it does not appear that they were guilty of bringing these banks into existence; and assuming their innocence, we are brought to the conclusion that the riot and bloodshed in Milwaukee, as well as the disastrous pecuniary loss that occasioned the outbreak, are the direct and legitimate fruits of secession. The destruction of public faith, the repudiation of sacred obligations, the absorption of all Southern means in the prosecution of a wicked rebellion against the Government, that should be devoted to the redemption of their State bonds or the maintenance of the credit thereof by payment of interest—these are the State crimes that have robbed the laboring people of Wisconsin; and upon the secession rebels, and not upon their own citizens, should their vengeance fall. We exhort the outraged people of the Northwest, therefore, instead of raising mobs, to organize military companies, enlist for the war, and proceed to exterminate forever the heresy that has made them poor and that threatens to do them a far more lasting injury in the destruction of the very principles of their Government.

EMIGRANTS FORCED TO ENLIST BY THE REBELS.—It appears by our correspondence from the blockading fleet in the Gulf, that emigrant ships are almost daily arriving at the delta of the Mississippi, consigned to New-Orleans. Though the ships are not permitted to proceed further on their voyage, the emigrants are allowed to go to the city. Landed there, they must soon experience much suffering, as thousands of the resident laboring population already are known to be in a state of destitution. The Irish, as a general rule, arrive with little or no means, and though the Germans usually come with sufficient money to convey them to their ultimate destination, which is generally above the mouth of the Ohio, communication by steamer is now suspended above Memphis. Their means are soon exhausted, and the alternative is at once presented to the emigrant, either to starve or to enlist in the rebel army. But it seems that in all cases the rebel troops do not wait until this class are compelled to make their election. By way of Louisville we were informed, a few days since, that nearly three hundred German emigrants, on their way to Memphis, were forcibly taken from the steamer at a point in Arkansas, and made to work on the rebel fortifications. We are certain that such an exhibition of heartless infamy could only be made by a slaveholding despotism of the lowest grade. But independent of any considerations of sympathy for the sufferings of these people, a sound policy would dictate that this source of recruiting their ranks be cut off from the rebels, by causing the officers of the blockading fleet to be at once instructed to direct masters of vessels arriving in the Gulf to convey their passengers to some port North not under blockade.

VANDALISM.—The senseless destruction of property by the rebel forces at Martinsburgh shows the Vandal nature of the war they are waging. There was no military necessity requiring it. It did not belong to and could not be used by the enemy. It was, moreover, the property in the main of those who sympathised with secession. It was private property, and policy, as well as the rules of civilized warfare, required that it should have been respected. When they destroyed the railroad bridges they rendered the half-million worth of locomotives as useless as if they had been at the bottom of the river. The destruction of them was, therefore, the mere wantonness as well as the wickedness of mischief. It has served them no good purpose, but rather injured their cause by alienating the sympathies of thousands who were disposed to aid them in their treason. There may be something retributive in the measure so far as the owners were concerned, but it was far from being demanded at the hands of Gen. JOHNSTON. It was not for him to punish his friends for their disloyalty to the Government against which he was himself in arms.

Prince Alfred.

TORONTO, Tuesday June 25.

Prince ALFRED arrived last evening per steamer Niagara, which was filled up for the Prince of Wales. He was enthusiastically received by about 6,000 people, but owing to the recent death of the Duchess of Kent, there was no formal reception.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The British Parliament and the Galway Subsidy.

Further Strengthening of the British Squadron in American Waters.

The Policy of Count Cavour to Continue in Italy.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 90@90 1-8.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, *via* Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Europa* are three days later than those by the *Anglo Saxon*, *vid* St. Johns, N. F.

The *Europa* has 94 passengers and £190,000 in specie.

The *Europa* will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due on Wednesday evening.

The next steamer advertised to sail from Galway is the new steamer *Aglia*. She will leave on the 2d of July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., the Marquis of Normanby, in the interest of the Galway line, moved for the returns of breaches of contract by the various mail packet companies during the first two years of their existence, and the penalties inflicted. Agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GREGORY put inquiries to the Ministers on the same subject.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL replied that since the Cunard Company had been established they had not incurred any penalty or asked any indulgence. A penalty had only been inflicted once on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, while in the Royal Mail contract, West India line, several irregularities had occurred, and penalties been inflicted in the earlier stages of its existence.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th inst., Lord C. PAGET said that the Government had chartered the *Great Eastern* to convey troops to Canada.

Mr. GREGORY moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination of the Galway contract. He charged the British Government with being actuated by an envious spirit towards Ireland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he did not intend to oppose the motion, and trusted that the investigation would be satisfactory.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs and the indignation of the North towards the attitude of England, asserts that the British public have given much sympathy to the Federal cause—more than it ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. It claims that England will do her duty, and leave the Federalists to do theirs—knowing well that she could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

Sixteen gun-vessels have been ordered immediately to join the squadron about to be dispatched to the North American coast.

The weather in England was quite hot. All the crops were making rapid progress, and breadstuffs were declining in all the markets.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif had finally agreed to hold to the budget, by a vote of 242 against 5.

M. THOUVENEL had addressed a courteous letter to the Turin Cabinet, expressing the deepest regret at the death of Count CAVOUR. The silence of the French Legislature on the subject attracted considerable attention.

The recognition of Italy by France is near at hand, and will be hastened by CAVOUR's death.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an important article, showing that if Austria crosses the Mincio, France must inevitably recommence the war interrupted in 1859.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst. was firm, and the Rentes closed at 67f. 95c.

ITALY.

The new Ministry had taken the oath of allegiance.

It was stated that KOSSUTH was about to take a permanent residence in Lombardy.

Baron RICASOLI, in announcing the formation of the new Ministry, said that none had lost their faith in the destiny of Italy.

The policy of the new Cabinet, he said, would be the same as that of CAVOUR.

The confessor of CAVOUR had arrived at Rome, the bearer of a message from the deceased Minister to the Pope.

Disturbances had taken place at Villetre and Amelia.

The Liberals at Rome had adopted a sign of mourning for CAVOUR.

The Pope was seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, on the 14th inst., the address to the Emperor having been revised, it was finally agreed to.

SPAIN.

The Spanish journals publish advices from St. Domingo, that tranquility and enthusiasm for the Spanish Government reign throughout the island.

DENMARK.

At the election of members for the "Falkelhinge," the ministerial candidates were successful.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 8; from Hong-Kong to May 1, and from Melbourne to April 25, were forwarded per the *Europa*. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph.

The United States frigate *John Adams* was at Hong-Kong, and the steamer *Hartford* and the gunboats *Dacotah* and *Saginaw* were at Shanghai.

Exchange at Shanghai was at 6s. 2d. @6s. 2½d.; at Hong Kong, 4s. 5½d. @4s. 5¾d., and at Calcutta, 2s. 3½d. @2s. 2¾d.

Business was very dull at all the Chinese ports, except Tien tsin, where there was a fair demand for imports.

The season's export for Tea was drawing to a close, and the stocks were very small.

Mr. LAIN, the India Finance Minister, was so unwell that he was about to return home.

Commercial News by the Europa.

TRADE REPORT.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull with a declining tendency, but manufacturers refuse further concessions.

From Wilmar & Smith's Times.

Great dullness continues to prevail in the trade of the country. Reports from the manufacturing districts are very unsatisfactory. Produce is in a depressed condition, but the continuance of the most favorable weather exercises a sustaining influence on the markets for British securities and railway shares. The money market was quiet at the beginning of the week. It has since become brisk, and now nothing is done under the bank minimum. The London rate of discount on the average is twice as high as the Continental rate. The influx of gold to America is large, but a large amount has arrived from Australia, and nearly a million is on the way.

There is scarcely any noticeable change in Cotton this week. The demand is steadily maintained upon a moderate scale. Sureties are considered more depressed than last week, but the quotations are unaltered. Sales for the week, 58 000 bales. The Grain market remains without animation throughout the Kingdom. During the week, prices were but nominally supported.

Beef in fair demand; sales for the week above the average; stock now decreasing. Pork, slow prices; scarcely so firm. Bacon reduced on last week's prices. Fine Hams in demand; shoulders quiet. Lard dull; sales for the week will not reach 50 tons. Cheese in fair demand. New American Butter sells readily. Rice inanimate. Oils in fair demand. Coffee unchanged. Metals easy, and declined 3d. to 6d. Naval Stores dull and neglected. Spices unimproved. Sugars much depressed; holders offer stock freely; a decline from 6d. to 1s. reported. Tallow declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. Tea demand improved, at better prices. Tobacco, full prices; very firm. Fruits firm. Cocoa-meal steady. Hides unaltered.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull and irregular, and a decline of 6d. @ 9d. ₩ bbl. has to be submitted to to effect sales; quoted 25s. @28s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d. @3d. ₩ central since Tuesday; Red Western, 9s. 9d @10s.; White, 11s. @13s. 6d. CORN dull and declined 1s.; Mixed, 29s. 6d.; White, 31s. @33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is quiet. RIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and other circulars report: BEEF steady. PORK quiet, and transactions light. BACON heavy, and quotations almost nominal. LARD heavy, and holders are pressing on the market; quoted at 50. @53s. TALLOW declined 1s. @1s. 6d.; Butchers' Association, 50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES dull; Pots slightly declined, and quoted 35s @34s.; Pearls, 36s. @36s 6d. RAISIN dull at 6s 4d @6s. 6d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 45s. SUGAR heavy, and declined 6d. @1s. on inferior grades. COPPER quiet. RICE quiet; Carolina quoted at 24s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore, 7s. 3d. @7s. 9d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING)

WHEAT downward, and declined 1s. @2s. ₩ quarter, and difficult of sale. White is quoted at 62s.; Red, 54s @60s. FLOUR, 25s. @30s. IRON dull for railroad bars; Scotch Pig dull, and declined 6d. @1s. TEA dull; Common Congou, 11d @1s. COFFEE dull, and declined 6d. RICE dull. TALLOW dull, at 53s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 44s. OILS dull; Linseed scarce, at 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were firm and slightly higher, mainly influenced by the splendid weather for the crops. Money was in steady demand, and 6 ₩ cent. was the general rate.

Consols closed Friday at 89⅞@90 for money and 99⅛@90⅜ for account. The Money Market is generally unchanged. BARING reports Dollars 4s. 11d; Eagles 77s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING reports a firmer market; United States 6s, of '68 80@81 ex dividend; do. 5s, '71, ex-dividend; Virginia 5s of '58, 44; Massachusetts 5s nominal, at 94@95; Maryland 5s, 70@75; Pennsylvania 5s 68@70; do, do. of '77, 70@72; Erie Shares 21¾; Illinois Central 39½ discount; New-York Central 88.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, 16th.—The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) were 12.000 bales, including 4 000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—CONSOLS closed at 90 @ 90⅛, for money, and 90⅝@90⅞ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 40@39 dis; Erie Shares, 20¾@21¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The COTTON market is firm, with a slight advance on fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week have been 8,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at f.110; *bas* f.104. The stock in port amounts to 320,000 bales.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, 13th, *via* Londonderry 14th, arrived off this Point at 1:40 P. M. to-day, *en route* for Quebec.

The following commercial and shipping intelligence is the only news not anticipated by the *Europa's* advices:

COTTON—Sales of the week, 57 600, of which speculators took 8.500, and exporters 7,500 bales. The market was quiet, with a decline on inferior grades of an eighth, closing firmer, with an improved demand. Sales Friday, 10 000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2 000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....8¾d.	Middling Orleans.7 15-16d.
Fair Mobile.....8¾d.	Middling Mobile..7⅝
Fair Uplands.....8¼d.	Middling Uplands.7⅜

Stock, 1,131,000 bales, of which 672,000 were American.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £71,000. The bullion in the Bank of France amounted to nearly 20,100 000 francs.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

SCENES AT THE PARK BARRACKS—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG—SPEECHES OF JUDGE CULVER, COL. WHITING, SENATOR FOOTE AND EX-GOV. HALL—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON, &C., &C.

The Second Vermont Regiment, which has for three weeks been encamped at Bennington, Vt., arrived in this City yesterday, *via* the Hudson River Railroad. They were met on landing, although they came so early, (about 6½ o'clock) by a large delegation of the sons of Vermont, who escorted them to their quarters at the Park Barracks, where arms were stacked and breakfast disposed of as soon as available. The camp was, during the forenoon, a busy scene. Friends flocked in rapidly to greet old relatives and acquaintances, and the provincial hemlock—the Vermont insignia of patriotism—graced several regiments of civilians' hat-bands and button-holes. In honor of the day. The regiment, like others from the hardy North and East, commanded approbation. The men were all well behaved and intelligent, while at the same time their stalwart frames bespoke the best material for soldiers. The uniform is of serviceable grey. Most of the muskets are of the old fashioned smooth-bore pattern, which occasions great dissatisfaction; only one company is armed with rifles, and they have the Minie. Many of the members vow that they would almost rather stand up and be shot, than be obliged to vanquish their enemies with such unwieldly implements as they now have. The excellent deportment of the men contrasted strongly with the maudlin pranks of a corps of the Thirty first Regiment of this City, Col. PEATT, whose conduct brought blushes to the cheeks of many a New-Yorker.

The entire sobriety of the Vermont men was none the less commendable in view of the sale within the barracks of "refreshments" in violation of all military rule and sadly destructive of discipline. The recruit can, in fact, get drunk without going over the chains, and Col. VAN BEUREN owes it to good discipline to see that the traffic is stopped. The Vermonters, however, withstood the temptation—if, indeed, it be not improper to suppose that they could be tempted thus to overstep the bounds of propriety. They exhibited their prudence by filling their haversacks with fresh provisions, purchasing portable filters, changing their paper money for silver, writing letters home, and otherwise improving their time like reasonable men. The following is a list of the officers

Colonel, HENRY WHITING, St. Clair, Michigan.
Lieut. Colonel, GEORGE J. STANNARD, St. Albans, Vt.
Major, CHAS. H. JOYCE. Northfield.
Adjutant, GUILFORD S. LADD. Bennington.
Quartermaster, PERLEY P. PITKIN, Montpelier.
Surgeon, NEWTON H BALLOU, Burlington.
Assistant Surgeon, WALTER B. CARPENTER, Burlington.
Sergeant Major, WM. H. GUIMAN. Montpelier.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, WM. J. CAIN, Rutland.
Commissary Sergeant, LAURISTON H. STONE, Stowe.
Chaplain, Rev. C. B. SMITH, Brandon.
Hospital Steward, ELI Z. STEARNS, Burlington.
Drum-Major, CHARLES REMICK, Hardwick.

Company A, Bennington—Jos. H. Walbridge, Captain; Newton Stone, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Cady, Second Lieutenant.

Company B, Castleton—James Hope, Captain; John Howe, First Lieutenant; Enoch E. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.

Company C, Brattleboro—Ed. A. Todd, Captain; J. S. Tyler, First Lieutenant; F. A. Prouty, Second Lieutenant.

Company D, Waterbury—Chas. Dillingham, Captain; W. W. Henry, First Lieutenant; C. C. Gregg, Second Lieutenant.

Company E, Tunbridge—Richard Smith, Captain; Lucius Whitney, First Lieutenant; Orville Bixby, Second Lieutenant.

Company F, Montpelier—F. V. Randall, Captain; W. A. Phillips, First Lieutenant; H. F. Crossman, Second Lieutenant.

Company G, Burlington—John T. Drew, Captain; David L. Sharpley, First Lieutenant; Aaron H. Weed, Second Lieutenant.

Company H. Fletcher—Wm. T. Burnham, Captain; Jerome B. Case, First Lieutenant; Chester K. Leach, Second Lieutenant.

Company I, Ludlow—Volney S. Fullman, Captain; Sherman W. Parkhurst, First Lieutenant; Isaac N. Wadleigh, Second Lieutenant.

Company K, Vergennes—Solon Eaton, Captain; Amasa S. Tracy, First Lieutenant; J. M. Hoyt, Second Lieutenant.

About 2½ o'clock regimental line was formed in front of the City Hall, where several hundred of the sons of Vermont, resident in the City, had assembled to witness the presentation of a flag. The regiment was in full marching dress, knapsacks, haversacks, and blankets slung, and though the sun was scorching hot, stood manfully the speechifying, which for more than an hour they were compelled to undergo.

After prayer by Rev. D. S. PARKER, C. A STANSBURY, Esq., on behalf of the sons of Vermont, introduced E. D. CULVER as one of their number, who had formerly represented the Champlain Valley, to make the presentation speech.

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF JUDGE CULVER.

Judge CULVER addressed them as "Officers and soldiers of the Green mountain state," and said that he represented some five hundred native and adopted sons of Vermont, resident in this City, who tendered to them a we come, on their way to the seat of war, and proposed to present them with these regimental colors. It was no vain ceremony. The flag was tendered because its donors knew Vermont and cherished a remembrance of her, and therefore desired to have her sons carry with them some symbol of that remembrance. Vermont had a rough sn face, but cultivated intellect. She was cold in her nigh mountains, but she had a warm and generous heart. There was no State in this Union that would send men to this battle who would understand better their duty. Their bayonets could think as well as speak, because their little State was full of school houses, and newspapers and churches, and colleges and academies. She had sent them out as her representatives on the battle-field, and asked them not to dishonor her. He felt a confidence that they would not dishonor Vermont, for he saw that in their countenances that reminded him of those who, eighty four years ago, stood by JOHN STARK at Bennington, by ETHAN ALLEN at Ticonderoga, and by SETH WARNER. They had a name to sustain. Gen. BEAUREGARD had said that they were going for beauty, but God knew that they had better beauty at home than any they would find South. [Laughter and applause.] BEAUREGARD libelled them when he said that. They did not go on a mission of subjugation, but to put down treason and tyranny and rebellion, to avenge the great wrong of the Nineteenth Century, and vindicate the honor of their country. [Applause] They went to preserve the liberties that were gained at Bunker Hill, and Brandywine, and Valley Forge, and Yorktown—liberties which, so help us God, would never be given up. [Applause.] It was a disgrace that at this age of the world, when Austria was losing her grasp on Poland, when Russia was liberating 40,000,000 of serfs, and Italy was sounding the tocsin of freedom, that freedom should be losing her foothold and be stricken down in the house of her friends. Let them all pledge their honor that they would not allow it in this Nineteenth Century. [Loud cries of "We will."] They would teach these men of the South, first, that we have a Government, of resources, of strength and recuperative energy; that though they thought we were a divided people, they were mistaken. That which thirteen years of discussion had failed to produce, had been instantly made by the siege of Fort Sumter—we were a united people. [Cheers.] The South had woke up the wrong train of passengers by this time. [Laughter.] No wonder JEFF. DAVIS was taken with a cramp when he heard of it; he would have a worse cramp yet. [Applause and laughter.] Shrilly, they would teach the South that Yankees were not cowards. The South had talked of one Southerner whipping five Yankees, but the ambuscades, and masked batteries, and shooting sentinels in the dead of night, and assassinations told the story of who could strike terror into the hearts of a foe. Gen. SCOTT had truly said that a New-England man was the hardest fellow in the world to get into a fight, and the toughest one to dispose of after he got in. [Laughter.] The South has threatened to reconstruct without the North, but, it was quite clear that they could not construct without us. While New-England sent 143,000 men to the Revolution, the six States engaged in this war sent but 59,000, only one-third the number; and Massachusetts alone sent 83,000, while South Carolina sent but 6,000, and some of them were called home to put down insurrection and rebellion. As they went South let them tell the rebels that there would be no reconstruction, and there would be no compromise, until this rebellion was crushed. [Applause.]

In conclusion, Judge CULVER made a felicitous allusion to the State symbols on the flag, remarking that Vermont made 1432 pounds of butter more than the great State of Virginia; enough to grease all over the entire "first families." [Laughter.]

RESPONSE OF COL. WHITING.

Col. WHITING responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF VERMONT: We thank you, and I thank you on behalf of the regiment for your present of this flag. We, I trust, have taken up arms in this cause for no business motives—not for the honor that may come to us. We hope that our appearance shows, our observance of the laws of health, that we are in earnest. We have, in a great measure, conquered ourselves. We are aware that by far the greater number fall from disease, and we intend to avoid that as far as possible by temperance and prudence. At this time we do not wish to promise what great things we will do; but let our present condition show that whatever we do will be done with deliberation and from the heart. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HALL.

Ex Gov. HALL, of Vermont, was then introduced, and on behalf of Gov. FAIRBANKS, returned thanks to the New-York sons of Vermont for their kind welcome. He hoped, in conclusion, that the Second Regiment would show the South that they were both from a land of the free and the home of the brave. [Applause.]

Senator FOOT, of Vermont, was next introduced, and addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR FOOT.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT: Accept my thanks for your generous salutation. You will accept also my congratulations, and my sincere and earnest commendation for the spirit in which you have responded to your country's call in this hour of her trial. The appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the people has not been made in vain, but has been met promptly. This is as it should be. It is a favorable and encouraging and most gratifying omen. It is full of promise, of hope, and of confidence in respect to the future of our beloved country. It furnishes the most abiding pledge of the preservation and perpetuity of the Republic. The flat of the American people has gone forth that the Republic shall stand. [Applause.] It shall stand against all conspiracy, against all treason, against all rebellion. [Applause.] God himself has the keeping of this Republic in his own right hand. And now the strange spectacle is presented to the eyes of the American people, and of the civilized world, of a vast military camp the busy bustling preparations of war, here right before us. We hear the tread of marshaling armies in our streets, and see the weapons of war about us. Wherefore all this martial array? It is because this Union of ours is in danger. The rebel foe is endeavoring to undermine the foundations of the Republic. The Southern section of our Union, or to speak in more direct terms the Slave-power of the country, no longer able to rule, has risen in its might and in its madness in armed rebellion against the Government. This Government is assailed by the hands of men born and nurtured in its bosom, who have drawn their very life-blood from its support. It is the spoiled, petted child of fortune that threatens to strike the dagger of death at the heart of its own nursing mother. [Applause.] In anticipation of and pursuance of this folly, forts, arsenals and public buildings have been seized or betrayed into the hands of traitors. The most gross indignities, and insults, and personal violence have been inflicted upon the quiet and peaceful citizens of the North. Debts to the North to the amount of $360,000,000 have been repudiated, and the cry has seemed to be "havoc," "havoc." The batteries of 10,000 men have been aimed at the 71 half-starved soldiers under Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, to conquer whom was the great military achievement of BEAUREGARD, whereof the great military chieftain boasts manilequently. They have attacked loyal soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, and are now threatening the national Capital, that bears the honored name of WASHINGTON; they have sent forth their pirates to prey on Northern commerce; they have assassinated the faithful and gallant ELLSWORTH, [Applause,] and fired upon our national flag; they have, even, in a portion of the South, substituted for that flag a flag representing the Rebel Government—properly symbolized by the rattlesnake. [Applause.] Such are the men, and such are their acts—traitors to the country, the Government, the cause of humanity, and of constitutional liberty. [Applause.] They now supplicate for us to "let them alone." Where was there ever an assassin or robber, or felon, who did not desire to be let alone? [Applause.] It is in defence of your country, in support of your Government, in the cause of the preservation of the Union and Constitution and the national flag that you and the loyal citizens of this Republic are called to arms: to put down treason and rebellion you are called to put on the armor of war. It is for the defence of your homes and firesides, your wives and your children, and all you hold dear, all that is worth living for or worth dying for. It is an errand of patriotism, of mercy and of humanity. In conclusion, the Senator eloquently urged the men to do their duty, and hoped they would, after a victorious campaign, return to their happy homes, to witness what he predicted would be the results of all this war—a united and happy people, an undivided country and the triumph of law and order.

The speeches, which had occupied an hour, here ended, and the occasion was hailed with great gratitude by every man in the regiment, Many of those who witnessed the sufferings of the men feared that there would be deaths from sun-stroke; but, so far as we observed, none occurred.

The regiment, then, at about 4 o'clock, accompanied by its excellent band of twenty-four pieces, took up the line of march to the Jersey City Ferry, whence they proceeded by special train to Washington, *vid* Philadelphia.

The flag was much admired. It is of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe and has tassels of blue and white. On either side of the flag are the State and National arms combined. At the top is the name of the regiment, and underneath the inscription, "Freedom and Unity." The standard bearer was a genuine Green Mountain boy, six feet five inches in height.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Col. DUNBLY commanding, arrived in this City yesterday noon from Albany, and at 5 o'clock P. M. took a steamboat for Elizabeth, from whence they proceeded, without change of cars, to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. They have a full supply of camp equipage, and are furnished with Remington's rifle and sword bayonet, made at Ilion, Herkimer County. They have six horses belonging to the staff, and carry 50,000 round of ball cartridge. The regiment is composed mostly of farmers' sons and the substantial men of the interior counties of the State, as well as mechanics, professional men, school-teachers, &c. They compare favorably with the Rhode Island and other New-England regiments. The following are the names of the officers and places where the companies were recruited:

Colonel, Dudley Donelly, Lockport; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin F. Brown, Medina; Major, James R. Mitchell, Batavia; Quartermaster, C. L. Sacss, Lockport; Surgeon, A. W. Heim r, Lockport; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Reagan, Lockport; Chaplain Rev. C. H Platt, Auburn; Adjutant, Charles P Sprout, Lockport. Company A, (Lockport,) Captain, E. W. Cook; Company B, (Lockport,) Captain, W W. Burh; Company C, (Lockport,) Captain, W. H Mapes; Company D, (Medina,) Captain, Erwin L. Bowen; Company E, (Canandaigua,) Captain T Fitzgerald; Company F, (Batavia,) Captain, Charles H. Fenn; Company G, (Albion,) Captain, David Hardee; Company H, (Montezuma,) Captain, John Walker; Company I, (Niagara Falls,) Captain T. P. Gould; Company K, (Lockport,) Captain, H. H. Page.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

This regiment, occupying Yorkville and Hamilton Park, expect to move Southward the latter part of this week They are as yet unprovided with arms or equipments, but are daily expecting the necessary supplies. Last Saturday, a new and elegant flag was displayed from the roof of the Third avenue Railway Depot, on which occasion the regiment paraded in front of the building, and after saluting the flag were invited by the Directors to destroy several kegs of lager bier, which was accomplished without a murmur.

MOUNT PLEASANT CADETS—MILITARY PARADE.

The Cadets of Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, under the command of Major BENJAMIN, one of the Principals of the Institution, will give an exhibition drill in front of the City Hall this afternoon The corps will march from the Astor House to the Park at 3½ o'clock, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor, and go through the various exercises in the infantry and rifle, or Zouave tactics. Having a deservedly high reputation as a military corps, and representing, as they do, many of the first families of the City, we doubt not but that these young men will attract a large and highly respectable attendance.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. CHASSEURS.

A few more men are required to complete the full complement of this regiment As soon as volunteers enrol their names they will have quarters and food furnished them. Hon JOHN COCHRANE is Colonel; ALEXANDER SHALER, formerly of the Seventh, is Lieutenant-Colonel, and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, formerly of the Seventh, Major. Head-quarters, No. 814 Broadway. RENDEZVOUS Palace Garden, Fourteenth street.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELLS, Jr., ordering him to furnish the following regiments with equipments: Twenty-fourth, Col. T. SULLIVAN; Thirty-fifth, Col. W. C. BROWNE; Thirty fourth, Col. LA DUE. Out of the thirty eight volunteer regiments raised in New-York since the commencement of the rebellion, thirty four have been thoroughly accoutred and equipped by this Department; the requisitions for the equipment of the remaining four are expected daily. The Assistant Commissary-General was fully employed yesterday in furnishing Col. MURPHY's and Col. MATHESON's regiments with muskets. Also, in sending camp equipage to two regiments quartered at Elmira. One hundred and sixty-five thousand rounds of ammunition were received at this Department from the State Arsenal at Watervliet.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. MATHESON's and Col. KERRIGAN's Regiments were supplied yesterday with the remainder of their uniforms. A great number of sacks, drawers, &c., were sent to the depot at Elmira.

THE SECOND CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. MATHESON's regiment (Second California) did not get off yesterday, arising from the fact that the uniforms were not delivered in time to enable the men to complete their outfit. It is expected at head quarters that Col. MATHESON will leave Staten Island today, and immediately depart for the South.

RECRUITS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The Fifth Regiment, DURYEE's Zouaves, now at Fort Monroe, is to be raised to 1,000 men. Major DAVIES and Capt. KILPATRICK have been ordered by Gen. BUTLER here on recruiting service. Their temporary head-quarters are Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. An opportunity is thus presented to join this celebrated regiment. None but the best class of men will be received, and probably only during a few days.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, having been accepted by the United States Government, will be put upon a war footing as soon as possible. The Ladies' Central Relief Committee are furnishing a complete outfit of under-clothing for this favorite regiment, consisting of 2,000 cotton shirts, 1,000 woolen shirts, 1,000 pairs drawers, 1,000 Havelocks, 1,000 pairs socks, &c., &c. The ladies of the "Relief Union," Church of the Puritans, have also been steadily at work furnishing such articles of wearing apparel as the men most needed. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, and Acting Lieut.-Col. W. S. TISDALE, have been unremitting in their efforts in bringing this Regiment to its present standard. These gentlemen have expended in so doing some $7,000, while the Union Defence Committee, whose special mission was to provide for volunteer regiments, have advanced only $1,500 towards the expenses, which amount now to about $600 a day.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—In behalf of Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER (now in Washington) and the Robert Anderson Zouave Regiment, we respectfully beg leave to acknowledge, through the medium of your patriotic journal, the reception of 763 excellent woolen shirts, the donation of the Ladies' Central Relief Committee, No. 1 Bond-street, and the Union Defence Committee. To the generous ladies of the Relief Committee and those members of the Defence Committee who patriotically and humanely aided us in securing this very acceptable and timely contribution of shirts, so sorely needed by our brave volunteers, we tender our earnest thanks and grateful acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. S TISDALE,
Acting Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson Zouaves.
J. J. YATES, Quartermaster.

THE SECESSION OF TEXAS.

At a special meeting of the Historical Society, held at Society's Building in Second-avenue, last evening, Major J. T. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army, read a paper containing a detailed history of the events connected with the secession of Texas, the treachery of Gen. TWIGS, the surrender of the United States Army into the hands of the Secessionists, &c., &c. Major SPRAGUE was an actor in and spectator of most of the events connected with his narrative, and is now here as a prisoner on parol, he, with others, having been compelled to promise not to take part in the present war before he was allowed to leave. The meanness, treachery and deceit of the leaders of the secession movement in Texas, particularly of TWIGGS and Major VAN DORN, was vividly portrayed. The necessity of a vigorous and unwavering prosecution of the war, and the crushing of the rebellion, was urged. At the close of the lecture, which occupied nearly two hours, a few remarks were made by Rev. Dr. VINTON and by P. M. WETMORE, Esq., and the Society passed a resolution of thanks to Major SPRAGUE for his interesting paper, and requested a copy of the same for publication.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

On Thursday evening, Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN will present a stand of colors to the City Guard, at Westminster Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-street. Several speakers will be present, and make addresses suitable to the occasion.

The Brooklyn Cadets is the name of a new corps recently formed in this city, and which is drilled for one hour on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week, by a competent instructor, on Fort Greene. No one is eligible to membership in this corps who is over 18 years of age. The Cadets are designed to form a command of twenty companies of fifty persons each.

On Monday afternoon, a beautiful flag was flung to the breeze from the Bushwick-avenue Baptist Church. Several speeches were made, and patriotic songs were sung.

Lieut. W. C. BOYD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, is receiving recruits at the City Armory for that regiment. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER is present, to muster all who enlist at once into the service of the United States.

The ladies of Ravenswood have presented Lieut. JAMES GRANT, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, with a good sword. The sword was presented in suitable terms by Mrs. JOHN G. FREEMAN. At the same time, Mr. H. D. PLIMSOLL presented Lieut. GRANT with a beautiful Colt's revolver.

Paymaster SEELY, of the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MCCHESNEY, left on Monday for Fortress Monroe, with $6,000 to pay off that regiment.

The Lincoln Greens is the name of a new regiment of mounted riflemen, organized in the Eastern District of this city. A corps of artillerymen with Hotchkiss' rifled six-pounders will be attached to this regiment. None but officers of experience are to be permitted to hold commands.

It is said that a sister of the late Lieut. GREBLE, residing in this city, upon hearing of his death, said that she would rather see every relative she had in the world fall by the bullet, rather than that the moves of this unholy rebellion should succeed in carrying out their designs.

An office has been opened at Montagna Hall to recruit another infantry regiment, to which will be attached a company of Sharp-Shooters, whom it will be commanded by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, Pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church. The reverend gentleman graduated at West Point, and gained distinction in the Texan war of independence.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TALL FISHING.

A party of gentlemen from the Twentieth Ward, viz.: Dr W. G. Livingston, H G. Stone, Joseph Bowman, Dr. W. G. Beerle, Percival Beerle and Theo B. Stevens, went to the Fishing Banks yesterday in the steamer *Croton*, and in less than three hours succeeded in taking 376 large size sea bass. The *Croton* runs daily to the Banks. See advertisement

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $15. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Dorée,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Fenniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D. ROBERTS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIRE-WORKS in former years have prevented their full use in celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one-half, hoping thereby to face within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the laws. To avail of these advantages call at the Union Fireworks Depot, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes especial attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Linle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

50 CASES
Barege Anglais,
BY THE PACKAGE,
FOR SALE BY
DEBOST BROTHERS,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—at reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Hem-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

PRENTISS—LAMB.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Lieut. W. DE F. PRENTISS, U. S. A., to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of G. C. Lamb, Esq., of this City.

VOSBURGH—SCHUYLER.—In Albany, on Wednesday, June 26 by Rev. Alexander Dickson, FRANCIS W. VOSBURGH of New York, to MARY J. SCHUYLER, daughter of Samuel Schuyler, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, SAMUEL WESTCOTT, son of Deborah and Hunting M. Stewart, aged 4 year and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 46th st., on Wednesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLINCHY.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, SARAH ROSS, the belgved wife

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 193 East 13th s., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 19th-st. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress wanted, by a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 45 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, who has eight years' reference from her last place, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Also, four excellent girls, all six to nine years in their last situations, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework. Also, many other first class servants, for all branches of work. Select agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; will go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A young woman with fourteen months' City reference from her last place, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands her business thoroughly. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or assist with the washing and ironing. The family is leaving the City. For further particulars call at her present employers, No. 130 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at or address No. 40 East 24th st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 15 discount-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young woman, with over two years' reference wishes a situation in a private family; she understands the getting up of fine linens in first rate style; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 444 Broadway, upstairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as dry nurse and seamstress. Advertiser is an experienced operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can cut children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the gentleman whose good employment she has left because of his removal; has no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days. Address M. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and all sorts of pies, also puddings and custards; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2.2 13th-st., southeast corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will be found qualified to fill her situation in every respect; wages not so much an object as a kind religious family. Can be seen, for this week, if not engaged, at No. 385 6th-av., near 21st st., or any letters addressed to A. L., as above, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; she is a first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business, and would not object to assisting in the washing. Four years' City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 65 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; has long and good experience; understands cooking in all its branches, pickles and preserves, soups of various kinds, and a variety of desserts; makes good bread and cake; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No 2 Bowling green until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has lived for several years in the best families in the City; also, by a chambermaid, as seamstress or to take care of a baby; best of reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good of an obliging disposition. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6 h and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City and country references. Apply at No. 261 West 26th st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, jelleys, baking, and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c: American and German cooking. City references. Address F. E., Box No 131 *Times* Office

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE AND TIDY young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived five years. Can be seen till suited at No. 8 Union-Court, near 12th-st

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; wages according to the times. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant first-class cook. First-class City reference given; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place. Can be seen, for two days,—first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, as first rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands baking and pastry; is a good laundress, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 268 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations. To be seen for two days at No. 5 19-st., P. H. O. Asylum.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 209 4th st., near Washington-square.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No 115 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No 231 Madison-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A NEAT, steady person in a respectable private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for 2 days at No 184 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 215 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 198 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman with four years' City reference, a situation as first class cook, or cook and assist with washing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread and pie crust; understands all kinds of pastry meats, soups, jellies, &c.; good disposition; no objections to the country; wages low. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 630 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pies; also, by a smart, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both have the best of City reference from their last situations. Apply at No. 119 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived near two years. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in the country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent bread and pastry baker; is a splendid butter maker, and will assist in the washing and ironing, which she understands thoroughly. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; is capable of filling either situation; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 34th st., for one week.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; very best City reference given. Apply at No. 312 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTETANT young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid, waitress or to do general housework; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the City or country for a smart and faithful girl as good plain cook or general servant; is not afraid of work, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook, or cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by an experienced girl; is excellent in her business; will go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 144 West 18th st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; best of City references can be given. Call for 2 days at No 216 West 25th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted in the country for a smart, industrious, kind working servant; understands all kinds of housework and kitchen work, milking and dairy work if required; is well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook and a tidy maid. Has the best references. Country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant) who has no objections to go a short distance in the country. May be seen at No. 8 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as cook or to do general housework in a small family; or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City references. Call at No. 34 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two young women, who wish to live in the same house—one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups, meats, game and jellies; the other as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have three years' reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY, RESpectable woman, wishes a situation as cook or laundress; can make bread, pastry soups and desserts in the best manner; also, washing and ironing clear starching and French fluding to perfection; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is very neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good meat and vegetable cook; makes nice bread, biscuit cake and pies; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat and competent person, as cook and laundress; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Good reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 119 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., N. Y.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small, private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 189 East 13th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 148 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days, till Thursday afternoon.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a really smart and capable servant who is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, neat and economizing, and willing to please, can apply at No. 111½ Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with best City reference from present employer, wishes the above situations; makes bread, biscuit, pastry and is an excellent laundress; makes gentlemen's shirts up beautifully; is willing and obliging; a steady home preferred to high wages; will go in the country; can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do general housework, or would go as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork, and as seamstress, by a young woman; best of City reference given. wages no object. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in a small private family as housemaid. Call at her last place, No. 78 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house, for the Summer, or won'd travel with a lady; has excellent City reference; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady, as housekeeper for a gentleman; where there are children preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 23 Rivington-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on one or two young children. Address WINTHROP, Station D, United States mail, Bible House, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and fluting and ironing linen in the best manner; would assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to country; best of City references. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISPOSED YOUNG woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough laundress. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., up stairs, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or would do general housework; makes good bread and buiscuit, and is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A steady young woman wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. French fluting, &c.; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; wages not so much of an object as a good place; best references given. Address No. 97 East 16th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand. Has six years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 7 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as infant's nurse; is competent for the task in all its branches; is fond of children; would be willing to go as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 139 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Good references given.

AS NURSE.—AS SIX EXPERIENCED AND CAPEtent nurse, a protestant wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants of assigned nurse; would assist in house-keeping; would be a most reliable person in a widower's family; is a good seamstress. Can be recommended by the first families. Apply at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 256 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman, to take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy, or to wait on and dress a lady; has had years of experience in both capacities. Address No. 379 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, who understands dressmaking, and is very capable of instructing children; is an excellent needle woman; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with children or the washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 149 East Houston-st., corner of 2d av., or a note addressed to L. P. will be attended to. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good family seamstress, and can take full charge of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place, and will go to the country; also, by a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., first floor. They will be found willing and obliging. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, and understands the care of children from their infancy; is willing and obliging; has eight years' reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROFestant young woman. With the best of City reference, wishes the above situation; understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is very fond of them; is also a good seamstress, and very willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid to travel to England; would remain or leave in Europe; can take charge of a baby; has the best of reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 146 Spring st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No 19 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS a chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can take charge of an infant from its birth best of City reference; no objection to travel or to go to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 32 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; understands all family sewing. Call at No. 67 Pike-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take entire charge of a infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, who is fully capable in the above capacity; or would do general housework in a small, private family, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 58 East 12th st., one door from 3d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman wants a place as wet nurse, her infant being five weeks old. Apply at No. 362 Bleecker-st.

A COLORED NURSE.—A LADY WANTS A situation for her nurse, a colored woman, who has lived with her for five years. Apply at No. 42 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 51 West 31st st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes employment in a family by the week or month; can cut and fit children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing and mantuamaking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt maker; understands dressmaking; City reference; has no objections to the country; inquire at No. 301 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit children's dresses and embroider; is used to do all kinds of family sewing. Reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 Irving place, at her present employers, where she has lived for the last six years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by week or month; no objections to the country; the best of City reference Call or address No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 188 east 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No 29 Union square.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; is fully competent to fill either situation; no objections to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands her business, and is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 159 West 23d-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st. near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, established 1843, No. 111 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses, ladies' maids, and domestic help promptly and faithfully supplied. Patronage respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already—moderate wages, for City or country German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. S., Box No 239 *Times* Office or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Address G. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and is a good groom. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESstant single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman, one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities; perfectly understands the care of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address D. H., Box 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN Protestant, with years of experience, wishes a situation in City or country; the best of City references. Address or call at No. 11 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, Protestant; is a good groom and careful driver; has had many years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of City reference; the reason for leaving, the gentleman has sold out; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as good situation. Address B., Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as above; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, is a good plain gardener, or would do work on a farm with a gentleman in the country. Can come well recommended. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business, will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City reference, and is willing and able to work; has no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, for 3 days, J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can produce the very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A PROTESstant young man wishes a situation in the City or country; he understands the care of horses and harness; knows how to work in a plain vegetable garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has a year's reference from his last place; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful. Best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as farmer or plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, of fair education, desires a situation in the country; he is a thorough groom and driver, and understands garden and farm work generally; three years' reference; of strictly temperate and industrious conduct. Call on or address GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., New-York.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands taking care of horses and milking cows, and is willing to assist in the garden if required and make himself generally useful; best of City reference will be given. Address T. L., Box No. 265 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands the business, likewise a vegetable garden and keeping a gentleman's place in order; wages to suit the pressure of the times; has good reference, and is not afraid of hard work. Address J. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, la dely from Ireland, a situation to take care of horses and to drive, if it is required; is willing to make himself useful; the country preferred. Address J. D., No. 436 6th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN (PROTESstant, intelligent) desires a situation in the country; he understands garden and farm work, and would make himself generally useful. Inquire of unexceptionable reference. Inquire for GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell No. 849 6th-av.

AS GROOM AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single man, who well understands the care of horses, and can milk cows and can make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended from former employers. Address K. W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OLD wishes a situation as porter to some wholesale or retail store; is willing and industrious, and has been acquainted with the grocery business, and also a quick hand at packing goods; can be highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he worked for the last 12 months. Address T. J. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, who understands his business, a situation as waiter either in a hotel, shades or private family, or any employment where he could be useful to his employer. Good testimonials can be given. Address F. S., in care of Mr. F. Adams, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of State st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City reference. Any family in want of a good experienced waiter man, may apply for two days for W. E., No. 319 6th-av., corner 20th-st., or No 240 4th-av

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen to day (Tuesday) and to morrow at the drug-store corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union square, from 11 to 12 o'clock; or any notes addressed to J. H., as above, will be attended to.

AS COLORED WAITER.—A SMART, ACTIVE and honest colored young man wishes the above situation; understands the care of silver and waiting thoroughly; can produce the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or a house to let by one who is in the habit of being to every Summer; can get the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 266 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st., side door, second floor, back room.

MAN AND WIFE—PROTESTANTS, WISH TO take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has been for many years accustomed to the care of gentlemen's places; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 325 6th-av., near 21st-st., front room, second floor, for W. C., for a week, or send a note.

TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS and writes fluently the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family in Europe; is willing to make himself in any way useful, and has experience in traveling. Address EUROPE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BY A BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English boy, 17 years of age, in a gentleman's family; no objection to go in the country. Address S. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go into the country; one who can bring satisfactory City references as cook, baker, washer and ironer, and who is accustomed to the care of milk, may apply at No 31 West 19th-st. None other need apply. Call to-day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD ENGLISH OR French cook to go to the country. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, between the hours of 10 and 1, on Wednesday, 26th inst.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Apply from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 7 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of the English branches, or as companion to a lady; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. ROBERT ENFIELD, United States Mail Station E, 8th av., stating where an interview may be had, if one is desired.

A TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

A GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE graduate who can furnish the most satisfactory references, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Would like, at the same time, a situation as organist, with a moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 245 Hanover, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining pupils in the English, Classical or Mathematical branches. He would accept board as an equivalent for services. Address DELTA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

WANTED—ROOM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR a young lady in exchange for instruction on the piano or French. Address N. B. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. E. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $136. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 459 Hudson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $9 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY HAS A WELLfurnished house, and is desirous of accommodating not over four gentlemen with rooms and good plain board. Elderly gentlemen preferred. Good care

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 28, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 13 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, viz:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars or stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to, protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or,

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are such which in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The loan will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York Central Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, are redeemable, viz.:

1868, August 1, 6 per cent.....$100,000.
1867, September 1, 6 per cent.....100,000.
1867, October 1, 6 per cent.....100 000.
1863, January 1, 6 per cent.....100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be discounted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

Transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

W. B. MERRELL, Cashier.

FIFTH AVENUE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96

Fifth-av., corner of 20th-st., will be open for deposits on and after July 1, and 4 per cent. on sums of $5 and upwards. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN CASTNER, President.
C. L. BOGERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 31st-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

3½ per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
Trustees.

June 24, 1861.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order,

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due, also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 86 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870. Interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS, Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders Bank, Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court st reet, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,5 0 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,535 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
Committee

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

REMOVAL.—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works at Staten Island has been removed from No. 49 Johnson, New-York, Branch office, No. 138 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists Among them will be found:

AN ELEGANT LANDSCAPE, by KOTHKOCK.
LANDSCAPE, Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GEIRVE ORST.
TEA-PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. DE BRAECKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KERSEMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel.)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
Landscapes, by Roessels. Fine Marines, by WILLOT. Schaef. Interiors, by Pes. Dupray, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
SPECIAL SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTICLES.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27 at 7½ o'clock, Chinese Japanese, East India and other goods, comprising a great variety of rich rare, curious and interesting articles, both useful and ornamental; among them are exquisite paintings on ivory. For particulars see catalogue, and the goods now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer,

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, Private collection of choice Water color drawings, English engravings, colored prints, scarce portraits, &c. Also, a few superior modern oil paintings; nearly all are in rich gilt and passe partout frames. See catalogue and the pictures, now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, made by Baudoin, Meeks & Hutchings.

Also, five horses three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sleds, farming implements, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses, carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.

The residence is about two miles from the railroad depot at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. Visitors will be boat provided by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.

The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock, 9:30, which will stop at the place, 11 A. M. and 12:15, 4, and 4:20 P. M. Returning 3:32 P. M., will stop at the place, 6:35 6 45 and 9:01 P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost any hour.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND THORP WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows: Carved rosewood parlor suites in silk, reps and brocatelle; rosewood 7-octave pianoforte; black walnut and oak dining-room and library suites; black walnut and oak buffets; oak extension tables; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain carpets; rosewood music-stand and oval pier mirrors; mahogany and enameled bedroom furniture; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut and iron bank and oil cloths; stair carpets and rods; richly decorated China dinner and silver-plated ware; kitchen utensils, &c. Most of the above furniture was made to order by Southwick, and has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.

GERARD BATTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 9 o'clock each day, at No. 203 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils acids, dye stuffs, chemile patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, brass, glass cases, desks, chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash. Bankable money.

GEORGE COLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, an elegant stock of first-class household furniture, consisting in parts of rosewood veneering library and dining-room suites dining-tables, sideboards, etegerer, wardrobes, smoir-a glace, antique chairs and tables, centre-tables, bookcases, &c. A large stock, to be positively sold for cash. By order of

E. K. WILDER, Assignee.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO. No. 5 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 750 cases boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st. Mortgage Sale—Large assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, book-case, mirrors, carpets, chairs, tables, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock 88 De Bow's Large Census, 40 De Bow's Small Census, 500 sheets to small Census, 12 De Bow's Industry.

A. H. STOUGHTENBERGH, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, at No. 402 Broome st., opposite Centre Market, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles [illegible] Saussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty on dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. FROST, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

je26-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

ROBERT S. AIKMAN Executor.
mh20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 68 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW*

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller,

No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 180 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; R. DELUIS & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE 35 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 644-st. and Broadway; WM. S. RICHARD No. 276 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) especially him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 186th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the U. S. and Canada, on inclosing the price to the addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD PICKE, M. D. Teeth Editor pp. 300 Price $1. BURTON'S No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

QUEESMANS IMPROVED SPECIFICS is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND.—Nothing like makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. ROMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

while the prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office, and good-naturedly recognized the first officer. Capt MYER states that the pirates received him on board their vessel with much courtesy, BAKER meeting Mr at the side and assisting him over the rail. He then told Capt. MYER that he was sorry to trouble him, but the North was making war on them, and they must retaliate. Capt. MYER replied that he thought it a great piece of impudence for them to take him with the American flag flying at their masthead.

He asked to be allowed to return on board of his vessel to obtain his clothes, but was told he should have all that belonged to him when the vessel arrived in port. They treated him well; he messed in the cabin, and was invited to "go in" when the "Purser" passed the whisky round. In nine hours afterwards they were captured by the *Perry*. There was a sharp "leeward" chase for four hours, during which the pirate received two shots through her foresail, and fired four times at the pursuing man-of-war. They then hauled down the sails and went below, where all hands took a drink, and gathered up their effects, preparatory to leaving.

Mr. GEORGE H CARLE, the principal owner of the *Jacob*, at Rockland, has nearly all his property invested in the captured brig.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS RETURNING TO JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 24.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer, and J. T. BOTTOM, Register of Lands, arrived to-day. The latter officer will immediately resume his duties. Col. MCCARLEY, State Auditor, is expected to arrive in a few days. Attorney-General MORR is expected home. The latter gentleman left before the commencement of the late difficulties.

The work on the Gasconade bridge is so far completed this afternoon, as to permit the passage of trains, and they will commence running between St. Louis and the Osage, to-morrow, and be met there by a train from that place.

The steamboat *D. A. January* arrived from below, to-day, and left at noon for above, with stores &c., taking a detachment of soldiers as an escort. The ferry boat at this place has been released. Everything is quiet in the city.

The Capital is being fortified by intrenchments and breastworks. The Home Guard have been furnished with 200 rifles from the arsenal, and are being drilled.

RETREAT OF REBELS FROM SYRACUSE.

BOONEVILLE, Monday, June 24.

The detachment of United States troops sent from this place to Syracuse on Wednesday last, returned in good health this evening.

The State forces, numbering 500 men, and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest several hours before the United States troops arrived. It is not known what the next movement will be.

A Home Guard is being organized here, and 150 men have already enlisted.

Everything is quiet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of so many troops.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, June 24.

Five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and dragoons and two companies of volunteers, in all about 1 500 men, with one battery, under the command of Major S D. STURGIS, left this city, today, at 1 P. M., for Southwestern Missouri.

OVERLAND TOWARDS ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Democrat* has a special from Booneville, which says that Gen LYON had addressed the citizens of that place yesterday. He expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he procured all he wanted. This looks like an overland movement toward Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, June 24.

An expedition under the command of Col MORGAN, sent to Little River, Mo., to capture some rebels who were reported to be encamped there, returned here this evening after a march of 40 miles. The rebels had fled, having, it is thought, been informed of the approach of the Federal troops. The towns through which Col. MORGAN passed were almost entirely deserted. Three prominent rebel leaders were arrested, and brought to this camp.

The Eighteenth Regiment, from Camp Douglas, and a company of dragoons from Centralia, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *City of Alton* left here last evening at 7 o'clock, for up the river, with 1,200 troops and four 8 pounders. They are no doubt destined for Missouri.

The rebels in Tennessee are reported to be on the march through Arkansas to help CLAIB JACKSON.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE —THE SECESSIONISTS DISCOURAGED—GEN. LYON'S PLANS—PROSPECT OF A BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Whatever other benefits may result from the present war, it has led to the invention of a new system of warfare, which cannot fail to receive the approbation of all philanthropically-disposed persons, and seems to warrant the belief that the millenium of eternal peace is by no means such an improbability as skeptical persons have always pronounced it to be. Somehow or another we Yankees have contrived to stand the most "murderous fire" from an enemy without any great danger to our lives, and to keep banging away cannon after cannon in a harmless, but unique manner, until the enemy is fairly scared out of his wits, and takes to his heels or surrenders. The celebrated taking of Fort Sumter, and the late "terrific battles" in Virginia, have made this new mode of warfare so deservedly popular, that we are not surprised to find it adopted in the Missouri campaign. Indeed, we were quite shocked when the first report of the battle of Booneville stated the number of killed on the enemy's side at three hundred; and were only gradually relieved by the subsequent reports, in which the three hundred diminished by degrees to a rational number of, say ten or fifteen. On our side the loss was two killed and nine or ten wounded. The whole damage done did not exceed much that of the late unfortunate street fight in our city But a great point has been gained by our troops. In spite of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, the State troops were compelled to retreat, and evacuated the town of Booneville. This gives our victory a moral force, the importance of which is incalculable. The Secessionists are utterly discouraged, and in throwing all the blame of their defeat on their leaders, JACKSON and PRICE, have destroyed that confidence between chief and subordinates, which constituted their main strength. Unless JACKSON restores this confidence by some brilliant coup, the rebellion may be considered as virtually crushed. For, however numerous his forces are—and they counted up to over three thousand in the late encounter—they will not be likely to keep on fighting for a man who has shown himself too great a coward to risk his life in a strife he alone has provoked. It was bad enough that he should have selected Booneville for the concentration of his forces; that place presenting no earthly advantages for a long defence, and all his hopes of a victory lying in a junction with the Arkansas forces, from which he is now pretty effectually cut off It would have been far better policy to have remained at Jefferson City, if it was his intention to offer an immediate battle to Gen. LYON. But his troops will never forget his disgraceful conduct in deserting them at the very beginning of the battle, nor the equally cowardly conduct of Gen. PRICE, who had no better plea to offer for keeping in safe distance from the battle-field than a sudden attack of the stomachache.

The telegraph will have furnished you a full account of the battle, to which little need be added. It was a bold and daring stroke of Gen LYON, altogether characteristic of the man, to leave Jefferson City with only seventeen hundred men in pursuit of an enemy, whose strength was unknown to him and whose forces proved to outnumber his by over thirteen hundred. The same bold decision was apparent in all his manoeuvres, while the gallantry in the open field displayed both by him and Col. BLAIR, is a matter of general admiration. Having forced the enemy to retreat back of Booneville, Gen. LYON at once entered the city and issued a proclamation in which he declares his intention "scrupulously to avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State as belonging to law-abiding citizens;" and at the same time "to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as he has at command." His next move will be to follow the track of the old FOX JACKSON, who is reported to have made a halt at Syracuse, west of Booneville. If this report should be true we may expect a decisive battle within a few days. How many of his scattered forces Ex-Governor JACKSON would have been able to assemble at Syracuse it is impossible to say, but he can scarcely have less than three thousand. Gen. LYON will have been reinforced by Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment and one battalion of St. Louis Home Guards, under Col. ALEXANDER, who left here Wednesday for Jefferson City, and are most probably now on their way to Booneville. With this force under his command, Gen LYON will be able to surround the enemy effectually enough to make an escape impossible. But it is very doubtful whether JACKSON will be so imprudent as to risk another battle, while our troops are slowly encircling him from all sides. At present there might still be a chance for him to cut his way through our Southern line of troops and escape into Arkansas; but if he waits much longer, that chance will be hopelessly closed against him. It will be well, however, not to underrate his resources; for the mere fact that he was able to collect 3 000 of his troops in so short a time at Booneville goes to show that he was fully prepared for this conflict, when he issued his proclamation for 50,000 State troops from Jefferson City, and that he has not been deceived in his reliance on the support of his deluded followers. Although we hope everything from the daring of Gen LYON, and confidently expect that his plan of surrounding the enemy and compelling him to surrender will succeed, a reverse should not come unexpected. The enemy is our equal in point of numbers, but he lacks efficient commanders. The troops are brave and desperate enough, but their leaders are cowards. All the advantages regain will arise from this fact. The citizens of St. Louis are well aware now of the desperate nature of the conflict, and the state of suspense that hung over us when we heard of Gen LYON's departure from Jefferson City until the joyful news of the victory came, was by no means a pleasant one. The very boldness of LYON's movements made us tremble For if a reverse had befallen him, we should have had an outbreak in our city, the errors of which our imagination shudders to picture Of this there is no doubt. The plan had been carefully prepared to get up a mob at the first news of Gen. LYON's defeat, and take vengeance on the citizens of St. Louis for their sympathy with the cause of the Union. The *State Journal* tried its best to provoke such an outbreak by publishing bogus dispatches, announcing the total rout of the Federal army, by Gov. JACKSON's State troops; and all the secession roodles of the city crowded around its office, to read the flaming accounts of the bulletin weeping, laughing, shouting, and swearing at the same time, in the most approved Southern style. The "Extras" of the *Democrat* and the *Republican*, however, soon cooled down the ardor of the mob to the lowest freezing point, and with dejected countenances they returned to their homes.

The State Convention has as yet issued no call for an early sitting probably because the President of the Convention, STERLING PRICE, is still troubled with the stomachache, and no other of its officers feels himself authorized to issue a call. Under these circumstances, it will become *absolutely necessary to put the whole State of Missouri under martial law*, and the sooner Gen. LYON adopts this course, the better it will be for the State. At present we are without any Government, and financial considerations demand imperatively that we should have some sort of a Government before the beginning of next month, to settle with our creditors about the semi-annual interest on our bonds. To hesitate about violent measures in view of legal quibbles is nonsense; necessity is the first law, and Missouri has at present no other law. Virtually, Missouri is already under martial law; why then not declare it, so that we may know where we stand? Gen LYON might very properly establish a Provisional Military Government, and administer the laws until measures can be adopted to give us a new Civil Government. If the State Convention can and will meet, and rise to the exigencies of the occasion, an early election for new State officials would at once settle our difficulties. It is not to be denied that our case is surrounded with difficulties on all sides; but, since the Constitution of the United States makes no provision for a case of State insurrection, in which the highest State officials are the insurgents, it is clear that *expediency* only must find out the policy which is to be adopted; and expediency requires, that we should have some sort of a Government immediately, and a regular civil Government at the earliest practicable date. If the State Convention had adjourned *sine die*, a great obstacle to a practical solution of our troubles would have been removed; for in that case Gen. LYON would have felt no hesitation in assuming the responsibility of ordering a new State election. But as the case stands at present, the State Convention is undoubtedly vested with sovereign authority, of which it can only be deprived by making itself a partner to JACKSON's rebellion, or refusing to act. Should the Convention meet and make efforts to reinstal the late traitorous Government into power, it will be Gen. LYON's duty to disperse the assembly at once, and proceed altogether on his own responsibility in bringing order into the chaos of our affairs. And if the Convention should not meet, he will be obliged to adopt the same course of action: the only one calculated to give us an early peace. In the meantime, Missouri should be put under martial law, and our State offices declared vacant.

Highly important news has just arrived from the West. Wednesday evening five companies of Col. BLAIR's regiment, and Gen. LYON's company of United States regulars, left Booneville, under command of Capt. TOTTEN, United States Army, and proceeded towards Syracuse, the reported stopping place of Gov. JACKSON. After a long night's march, the weary troops arrived to find the chivalric Ex-Governor already gone. He had left there early Thursday morning, several hours before the arrival of our troops, who were too fatigued to follow immediately. They renewed the pursuit, however, at a later hour of the day, but without success. The Governor was moving in a southern direction towards Warsaw, Benton Co., and was accompanied by 500 men of cavalry. It seems, then, that I was correct in supposing that he would try and break through our southern line, in the hope of joining the Arkansas forces. Along this southern line, stretching from our city to Springfield, Green County, we have a scattered force of 3,000 men, under Col. SIEGEL, placed along the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, in a manner to make a concentration of all the troops at a given point possible at the shortest notice. Scouts reconnoitre the surrounding country northward in the hope of meeting the fugitive Governor's party, and a strict vigilance is kept up to prevent his crossing the line. At Springfield a regiment of 1,000 Home Guards is working in conjunction with our troops, thus increasing our force in that region to 4 000. But in these southwestern counties of our State, Gov. JACKSON has also a large number of followers scattered about. Last Tuesday a party of his State troops attacked a company of 800 Home Guards at Cole Camp, Benton County, with the result of a loss on our side of fifteen killed, twenty wounded, and thirty prisoners taken. The number of the State troops is not given, but may be set down as about 1,300. The attack commenced early in the morning, before sunrise, and the unfortunate issue of the conflict must be mainly ascribed to the carelessness of the sentinels, who allowed the enemy to pass into the camp. Our men, at the first report of the enemy's fire—which awakened the most of them very uncomfortably from their morning nap, while it lulled others into that deep slumber from which there is no awaking—promptly seized their arms, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, killing between thirty and forty. Finding themselves overpowered, however, the order was given to *sauve qui peut*, and with the exception of some thirty men, all managed to escape. This little episode further confirms that our enemy is numerous enough to fight desperately, if proper leaders were not wanting. Cole Camp is some twelve miles north of Warsaw, and it is this body of State troops, undoubtedly, which Gov. JACKSON was on his way to join. Estimating them at 1,300, Gov. JACKSON will have 1,800 men under his command when he joins them. From the surrounding Counties he may be able to increase this number to 2,500. With this force, it will be his intention to cut through our Southern line, or offer a battle to Col. SIEGEL, while Gen. PRICE is engaging Gen. LYON in the northern part of the State; for we have also news from this here, who is now at Lexington, Lafayette County, with 4,000 State troops. These troops now constitute the main body of the rebellion, and to them Gen. LYON's attention will be principally directed. He is at present waiting for reinforcements from Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment, and as soon as these arrive he will ascend the river to Lexington, while Col. CURTIS will descend the river from St. Joseph, with the other Iowa regiments, to the same place. Their united forces will then number nearly 4,000, more than enough to make victory sure.

Jefferson City is in the meanwhile left under the charge of Col. BORNSTEIN, whose military rule seems to give universal satisfaction. Indeed, wherever our troops arrive, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating in advance of them, the hearts of the people turn with irresistible impulse towards the long-loved flag of their one and indivisible country.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 25.

Rev. T RANNEY, missionary, left Tallipot, Cherokee nation, on the 5th of June, and reports that BEN. MCCULLOUGH and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, had been there urging unsuccessfully the chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation. They had left for the Creek nation, hoping to get aid from them. Mr. PIKE had an escort of 75 men.

JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, in a proclamation to his people, reminds them of the obligations arising under their treaties with the United States, and urging them to their faithful observance; earnestly impressing upon all the propriety of attending to their ordinary avocations and abstaining from unprofitable discussion of events transpiring in the States; cultivating harmony among themselves, and the observance of good faith and strict neutrality between them and the States threatening civil war, by which means alone can the Cherokee people hope to maintain their rights and be spared the effect of devastating war hoping there may yet be a compromise of peaceful separation. He admonishes the Cherokees to be prudent and avoid any act or policy calculated to destroy or engander their rights. By honestly adhering to this course no just cause for aggression will be given, and in the final adjustment between the States, the nation will be in a situation to claim and retain their rights. He earnestly impresses upon the Cherokee people the importance of non-interference, and trusts that God will keep from their borders the desolation of war and stay the ravages among the brotherhood of States

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, June 25.

The Convention to day finished business for the present.

Several ordinances of local importance were passed, one recognizing the duty of the State Government to call out the militia in answer to any requisition of the Federal Government.

The President, in reply to the vote of thanks, made a neat speech. He urged the members now to go home, and put into operation the State Government they had inaugurated.

The Convention adjourned till the first Tuesday in August. The Legislature will meet here next Monday.

Parties who have come in from the interior counties to-night represent them in a state of guerilla war. Great anxiety is felt there that effective measures be taken to rid the scoundrels out.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for usurpation of 61,175, being the largest vote ever polled.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day, to meet at Frederick on the 30th of July.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamers *Pembroke*, *Cambridge* and *Benedford* sailed to-day with the Ninth Regiment. They take 70 horses, 21 baggage wagons, and full equipments, including 20,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

Major CRAIG's splendid corps of Light Artillery has been ordered to prepare for immediate departure.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. CLARK, expects to leave Friday.

THE MAINE FIFTH REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Maine, Tuesday, June 25.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. MARK H. DUNNELL, 1000 strong, has been ordered to leave to-morrow morning, at 7:30, for Washington. It is well equipped, with horses, wagons, &c.

A battalion from the Bangor portion of the Sixth Regiment arrived last night, and went into camp at Island Park. Another battalion is expected on Friday, from Eastport, and the Regiment leaves on the 4th of July.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. HOOPER, formerly a most efficient and worthy officer of the United States Regular Army, has arrived here, from California, to tender his services to the Government. He is well known as being a first-rate tactician, and served in the field with distinction. He goes to Washington to report himself personally to the War Department.

In the California mail, which has just reached the Government, mention is made of Lieut. MULLAN's labors in making the famous wagon-road. He had left Covelle on the 13th of May, with his party, consisting of one hundred Indians, a detachment of United States regular troops, and an escort of eighty men. The Deer Lodge, Hell Gate and Bitter Root sections are reported by the officer to be admirably suited for pasturage, and rich in minerals. The health of the expedition is good. A letter from there says: "We never know of disunion until the East news comes."

Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON, of the United States Third Artillery, has been detached temporarily from army duty to drill the militia of the Golden State. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only officer in the army of the United States who was born on the ocean. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in "the Fourth," in July, 1847, and gave his nativity as "Neptune's domain, sea." He is considered the best commander in his regiment.

Among the casualities in the Western army, of which intelligence has just arrived, is the resignation of Lieut JAMES L. CORLEY, of the Sixth Infantry, a native of South Carolina. With his regiment he marched during the unparalled time of 190 days, consecutively, from Camp Floyd to Sacramento. He says family connections alone made him resign, and and that he "will never serve against the United States flag." He was the Acting Assistant of the Commissary Department of Benecia. A detachment of United States regulars had left Fort Crook, at last advices, for Benecia, in compliance with orders from the Secretary of War.

The following candidates have been examined before the Board of Engineers, now in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be admitted in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy:

As FIRST ASSISTANTS—Isaac Newton, John H. Long, Philip L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

As SECOND ASSISTANTS—Thomas A. Griffin, Robert A. Copeland, F. E. Brown.

As THIRD ASSISTANTS—Henry W. Scott, Augustus Mitchell, John H. Ames, Edward R. Arnold, F. C. Brecht, Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. M. Ewan, Wilber F. Fort, Isaac R. Oakford, Haviland Burstow, John H. Hunt, Alfred Colin, Hugh H. Cline, George W. W. Dove, O. Longacre, Oscar C. Lewis, Elisha Hansen, Albert W. Morley, Francis L. Cooper, Edwin Wells, Thomas J. McK. Daniels.

The following Assistant Engineers of the United States Navy have passed satisfactory examination for promotion:

First Assistants Alexander Henderson and Stephen D. Hibbert, to be Chief Engineers.

Second Assistant R. W. McCleary, to be a First Assistant Engineer, and Francis A. Lovering to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Chief-Engineer A. C. STIMERS has been detached from the Board of Examiners, and Chief-Engineer T. ZELLER has been appointed a member in his place.

The Board now consists of Chief Engineer WM. H. SHOCK, President; Chief Engineer THEODORE ZELLER, and Chief-Engineer B. F. GARVIN.

The election of Mr. SHOCK to preside at the Board was a very happy one.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross* were put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They carry each four guns, and about 60 men. Owing to the scarcity of marines, they have no guards.

The officers of the *Penguin* are: Commander, J. B. Livingston; First Lieutenant, Thos. A. Budd; Surgeon, Oscar G. Smith; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Master, T. A. Harris; Master's Mates, W. S. Anderson, George W. Hood, Amos P. Foster; Engineers, F. W. Warner, William Pattison and Milton P. Randall.

The officers of the *Albatross* are: Commander, George A. Prentiss; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John S. Neville; Paymaster, G. K. Cooley; Surgeon, James M. Allen; Master, Francis S. Welles; Master's Mates, John Harris, Henry Donovan, Phineas D. Wendell, Thomas Hankey; Engineers, A. D. Thomas and James Smith.

A disloyal demonstration having taken place on board the corvette *St. Marys*, while that vessel was undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., a portion of her crew were replaced by national men. Capt. JOHN K. MITCHELL, of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, now attached to the Pacific Squadron, has resigned He is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Florida. The *Wyoming* was due in Panama, where she would probably await a new commander.

A detachment of troops arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are recruits.

Affairs generally at the Navy and Army stations yesterday, were quiet. The *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, *Roman*, *Badger*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *North Carolina* and *Albatross*, are at the yard. Fort Hamilton is as last reported.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, which arrived yesterday from Fort ess Monroe, proceeded to the Navy-yard, where she is to be overhauled and refitted for another cruise.

The following is her list of officers: Captain, JOHN FAUNCE; First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. C. Constable; Lieutenants, D. D. Tompkins, H. C. Porter, T. M. Duncan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D; Chief Engineer, Jas. R. Dryburgh; First Assistant Engineer, Walter Scott; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles G. Dale; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank Pulsifer; Coast Pilot, Wm. A. Booth.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS—THE COAST GUARD.

The receipts at the Custom-house, in round numbrs, for the week ending the 22d inst, as compared with the same time last year, were as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 15	$11 000	$56 000
June 17	14,000	93,000
June 18	27,000	84 000
June 19	14 000	117 000
June 20	15,000	209,000
June 21	14,000	112,000
June 22	13 000	———

The total deposits for the month of July, 1860, were $4,516 832 82. The great falling off in the imports is to be attributed, in part, to the general belief that the Tariff will be modified upon a certain class of goods when Congress meets. June is always one of the dullest of the year in importations, that being between the Spring and Fall trade.

Considerable consignments of European arms are now coming forward by every arrival of Continental steamers. The steamship *Bremen*, just arrived, brought 500 cases, which are supposed to be a part of the purchase, made by Col. FREMONT for Government account, though they came consigned to different parties. The number about 12.500 stand of arms. They are the most approved rifle muskets, of German make.

In view of the great urgency that exists for the hasty equipment of regiments, which are only waiting for arms to proceed to the seat of war, it is alleged, in some quarters, that the existing arrangements for passing such arms through the Custom-house operate unfavorably. There will probably be some modification of the order. With the present amount of business doing, there is more likely to be a reduction of the present force in the Custom-house than any material addition to it.

The Collector keeps himself fully posted, day by day, as to the efficiency of the Coast Revenue Guard, which watches at the Narrows, Throgg's Neck, and at other points, against the escape of vessels with provisions or munitions for the ports of the seceded States.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Ladies' Union Association, meeting at the Society Library, University-place, have still much work to do, and particularly need help during the early part of this week. Any of their friends who have leisure and patriotism, may find work to do by calling at their rooms.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 22 says:

"Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions, if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to draymen and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville Depot. On Sunday night one man got $65 for hauling. Another got $10 for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got $30 for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?"

The Milwaukee Bank Riot.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 25.

All is quiet in the city to-day, though a constant guard is kept at the jail and in the streets. There is no apprehension of a fresh disturbance to-day.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

A gentleman who is familiar with the state of affairs at Milwaukee, gives the following history of the causes which have led to the present difficulties:

Some three months ago, about forty country banks were thrown out by the banks of Chicago, on account of the character of their securities, their entire assets being in Southern bonds. Subsequently the remaining banks met in convention at Milwaukee, and agreed to receive on deposit the bills of all banks which were then considered good—some eighty in number—until the first day of December, when their new banking law comes into effect. By that law, the banks of the State were not obliged, between March and the first of December, to redeem their bills in specie.

Recently, several of the banks in Milwaukee which were represented in the Bankers' Convention, viz.: the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Juneau Bank and Mitchell's Fire Insurance Company, the heaviest in Wisconsin, repudiated their own action, and refused the bills of the country banks. This action prevented the country dealers from making payments in the usual way to the wholesale merchants of Milwaukee, causing great interruption and difficulty in their business. Hence the uprising, and mobocratic demonstration.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSE OF A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—June and the warm weather are beginning to close our fashionable boarding-schools for the season Last Friday witnessed the end of the Summer term at Mlle ROSTAN's institution on Twenty-fifth-street, but the closing ceremonies did not occur until Monday evening, when the elegant *salons* of that establishment were thrown open to the parents and friends of the pupils; and the latter exhibited their proficiency in various accomplishments, chiefly in music, compositions and language. They are ladies displayed remarkable proficiency in French—the every-day language of the establishment. Many of the compositions read were more than ordinarily meritorious, while the execution of several of the young ladies at the piano reflected decided credit even upon such instructors as MILLS and MASON. The parting address was delivered by a young lady of the graduating class, who paid the highest possible compliment to the management of the institution, when she reminded her schoolmates that their pleasant intercourse had been marred by no cliques nor petty jealousies—that they had nothing to look back upon but kindness and love. The school of which such a remark is true, must be an excellent and judicious discipline.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, referring to the contracts given out for the construction of the work, and stating that the County of Westchester will promptly respond to any claim that may be made upon it, to meet the expenses of building the same. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from A. R. LAWRENCE, the legal adviser of the Board, stating that WM. T. HAVEMEYER, ROBERT J DILLON and ISAAC BELL, Jr., had been appointed by the Court, Commissioners to appraise the value of the land on which it is proposed to build the new Court-house. Mr. DUTCHER moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be instructed to ascertain from A R LAWRENCE, counsel or, what powers the Board of Supervisors possess in regard to making appropriations. After a lengthy discussion in which Messrs. STEWART, DUTCHER PURDY and DAVIS participated, the motion was lost. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Monday next.

COMMENCEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 47.—The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded as early as 1 o'clock The literary exercises were of a high order, and showed a marked improvement on the previous exhibitions. A composition by Miss COCK, of the Graduating Class, on "Conservatism," was very well received. It contained many allusions to the topics of the day. The first honor of the commencement, the valedictory, was borne away by Miss IRELAND. The closing words of farewell to the Graduating Class were exceedingly appropriate, and were received with well-merited applause. An "address to the Avon Club," by Miss PARSONS, was also well received. Mr RANDALL delivered the diplomas to the graduates at the close of the exercises, and the audience dispersed. A meeting of the Alumni took place at 5 P. M., which was the occasion of a festive reunion among the old graduates of the institution.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VENEZUELAN MERCHANT —Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the Girard House upon the body of EDWARD JONAS, a Venezuelan, 75 years of age, who was found dead in his room. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. JONAS, who was a man of large property, had been accustomed for years past to stay at the Girard House whenever business called him to the City. On Sunday night he retired without exhibiting anything unusual in his manner, and that was the last seen of him alive. After a while he was missed, and on breaking open the door of his apartment he was found dead. A *post mortem* examination showed that his death had resulted from a diseased liver. A belt around the body of deceased contained a considerable sum of money, as well as Tennessee and Virginia State bonds of many thousand dollars value.

CHILDREN GOING WEST.—Yesterday afternoon an unusually interesting company of 48 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, under the care of Mr. H FRIEDGEN, for the West, there, it is trusted, to become good men and women, under the influences of a natural, healthy rural life. All the children were neatly and comfortably dressed, and looked strong and healthy.

BURGLARY AT A DWELLING-HOUSE.—On Monday evening a thief entered the basement door of Mr H J NEWTON's residence, No. 96 West Forty-third-street, during the temporary absence of the servant, and carried away a quantity of silverware The police have a description of the property, which they expect to recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensburgh; Lieuts. T. M. Dungan and A. Henderson, of the U. S. N.; Capt. T. D. Forrest and Dr P. Brown, of Mass., and C. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ct.; W. Pollock and G. T. Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass; J. M. Gratick of England; M. Murat, of Paris, France; Jese de Camola, of Havana; J. L. Kenroy, of England and N Rawson, of California, are at the St Nicholas Hotel

Edwin Booth, wife, mother and brother, of Boston; Rev. J. P. B Wilmer, of Philadelphia; G F Vollmer, of Carracas; F Gleim and lady, of Trinidad; and C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. G. A. Lathrop and family, of Oswego; S. B. Simmons, of Boston; W G. Angell and lady, of Providence; S. C. Winser, of Boston; Edmund Burke, Jr., of Chicago; J. P. Eddy, of Maryland; W. C. France, of Delaware; and B. F Hutchins and T. M. Vincent, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. C. D. Mead, of New-York; T. Enot, of New-Orleans; O. B. Lee, of Washington; E. L. Sullivan and G. J. Bucknell, of California are at the Lafarge House.

Richard D Cutts and Miss Kate Riggs, of Washington and J C. Cruger, of Ulvil, are at the Brevoort House

Louis Morris, of Washington; Jas L. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and P. Y. Cutler, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here at midnight last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

SPECIE LIST.

Schuchard & Gebhart	£5,000	Brown Bros & Co	30,109
Bank Commerce	10,000	Son Rothschild	26,300
Howland & Co	750	Corse Pratt & Co	625
Salter & Co	2 000	J G Kneeland & Son	1,000
W. Cummings	1 000	A Belmont	55 000
Ed. Kerght	200	H. Benker & Greves	1,050

Jersey City.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a laborer named ELIAS GRIFFIN, employed at the shipyard of the Dry and Wet Dock Company, was instantly killed, in consequence of the hooks used for hoisting slipping off from a piece of timber, and striking him upon the neck, which was afterwards found to be broken. Deceased resided in Hoboken, and leaves a family. A man named MICHAEL EARNEST, a canal-boat hand, while employed, yesterday afternoon, at the Morris Canal pier, in shoving off the boat, lost his balance, and, falling overboard, was drowned His body was soon after recovered. Coroner GARNEY held an inquest in both cases, and verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame building in Steuben-street, Jersey City, belonging to VANDERBECK & MORRELL, and occupied by them as a storehouse. It was soon extinguished by citizens. Upon examination, it was found that a board had been torn off from the side of the house, and a quantity of paper, saturated with camphene, was thrust in and set on fire. A reward has been offered for the detection of the incendiary.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JACKSON has added to the interest of "Our American Cousin at Home," by introducing a series of very elaborate tableaux at the end of the last act. They are typical of the times, and while showing the horrors of war, poetize the beauties of returning peace. The grounds are arranged with much good taste, and are very beautiful. They were exhibited for the first time on Monday evening, and gave decided satisfaction to the audience.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a ticket for State officers is to be holden here to-morrow. The session will be an exciting one The no party question promises to hold a prominent place in the deliberations, and will be strongly contested. A good deal of canvassing is also going on without reference to a ticket. The Convention will be the largest held in many years. Large delegations are arriving by every train.

Death of Chief-Justice Storrs.

HARTFORD, Conn Tuesday, June 25.

Chief-Justice STORRS, of this State, died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 66 years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25

Capital stock	$38,231 700
Loans and discounts	60 180 300
Specie	5 83 000
Due from other Banks	7,482 000
Due to other Banks	7,758 600
Deposits	18,240 300
Circulation	6 322,800

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT salable in small lots only at $1 40 to White Canada, and $1 40@$1 45 for White Michigan Corn without change at 46@47c. for Western and 48c for State at East Albany Oats in large supply at 28c for Chicago and 30c. for State; sales 20 000 bushels Whisky 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 6,426 bbls Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal 412 bbls Highwines, 216 bbls. Wheat, 761 bags Wheat 18 cases tobacco, 249 bags Malt. For Boston and the East, 1,702 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Oil, 589 bbls, 223 sacks Corn. Shipped by towboats to New York, June 24, 27,100 bushels Corn, 307 300 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Oats and 9,500 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—12 M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 73½c; 4,000 bushels do. at 75c. Corn better; sales 53 000 bushels at 35c. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 21½c. for Illinois and 22c. for Canada. Rye sales 6 000 bushels at 42c. Whisky sales small at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10c. on Corn 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 34 000 bushels Wheat; 22 000 bushels Corn; 35 000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3 000 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bushels Wheat; 5 000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Barley; 5 000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged WHEAT dull and nearly; only one sale was reported—7 000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN firm and in good demand, at an advance of 1c; sales 60,000 bush at 36c. OATS steady; sales 10 000 bush. at 21½c @22c. for Western and Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—3.000 bbls Flour, 36 000 bush Wheat, 25 000 bush Corn, 28,000 bush. Oats *Exports*—600 bbls Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 66 000 bush Corn, 10 000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Barley and 6,000

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

while the prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office, and good-naturedly recognized the first officer. Capt. MYER states that the pirates received him on board their vessel with much courtesy, BAKER meeting him at the side and assisting him over the rail. He then told Capt. MYER that he was sorry to trouble him, but the North was making war on them, and they must retaliate. Capt. MYER replied that he thought it a great piece of impudence for them to take him with the American flag flying at their masthead.

He asked to be allowed to return on board of his vessel to obtain his clothes, but was told he should have all that belonged to him when the vessel arrived in port. They treated him well; he messed in the cabin, and was invited to "go in" when the "Purser" passed the whisky round. In nine hours after words they were captured by the *Perry*. There was a sharp "I eward" chase for four hours, during which the pirate received two shots through her foresail, and fired four times at the pursuing man-of-war. They then hauled down the sails and went below, where all hands took a drink, and gathered up their effects, preparatory to leaving.

Mr. GEORGE H CARLE, the principal owner of the *Joseph*, at Rockland, has nearly all his property invested in the captured brig.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS RETURNING TO JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 24.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer, and J. T. HOUSTON, Register of Lands, arrived to-day. The latter officer will immediately resume his duties. Col. MCKELLY, State Auditor, is expected to arrive in a few days. Attorney-General MORRIS is expected home. The latter gentleman left before the commencement of the late difficulties.

The work on the Gasconade bridge is so far completed this afternoon, as to permit the passage of trains, and they will commence running between St. Louis and the Osage, to-morrow, and be met there by a train from that place.

The steamboat *B. A. Janney* arrived from below, to-day, and left at noon for above, with stores &c., taking a detachment of soldiers as an escort. The ferry boat at this place has been released. Everything is quiet in the city.

The Capital is being fortified by intrenchments and breastworks. The Home Guard have been furnished with 200 rifles from the arsenal, and are being drilled.

RETREAT OF REBELS FROM SYRACUSE.

BOONEVILLE, Monday, June 24.

The detachment of United States troops sent from this place to Syracuse on Wednesday last, returned in good health this evening.

The State forces, numbering 500 men, and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest several hours before the United States troops arrived. It is not known with the next movement will be.

A Home Guard is being organized here, and 150 men have already enlisted.

Everything is quiet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of so many troops.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, June 24.

Five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and dragoons and two companies of volunteers, in all about 1,200 men, with one battery, under the command of Major S. D. STURGIS, left this city, today, at 1 P. M., for Southwestern Missouri.

OVERLAND TOWARDS ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Democrat* has a special from Booneville, which says that Gen. LYON had addressed the citizens of that place yesterday. He expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he procured all he wanted. This looks like an overland movement toward Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, June 24.

An expedition under the command of Col MORGAN, sent to Little River, Mo., to capture some rebels who were reported to be encamped there, returned here this evening after a march of 40 miles. The rebels had fled, having, it is thought, been informed of the approach of the Federal troops. The towns through which Col. MORGAN passed were almost entirely deserted. Three prominent rebel leaders were arrested, and brought to this camp.

The Eighteenth Regiment, from Camp Douglas, and a company of dragoons from Centralia, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *City of Alton* left here last evening at 7 o'clock, for up the river, with 1,200 troops and four 6 pounders. They are no doubt destined for Missouri.

The rebels in Tennessee are reported to be on the march through Arkansas to help CLAIB JACKSON.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE—THE SECESSIONISTS DISCOURAGED—GEN. LYON'S PLANS—PROSPECT OF A BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Whatever other benefits may result from the present war, it has led to the invention of a new system of warfare, which cannot fail to receive the approbation of all philanthropically-disposed persons, and seems to warrant the belief that the millenium of eternal peace is by no means such an improbability as skeptical persons have always pronounced it to be. Somehow or another we Yankees have contrived to stand the most "murderous fire" from an enemy without any great danger to our lives, and to keep banging away cannon after cannon in a harmless, but unique manner, until the enemy is fairly scared out of his wits, and takes to his heels or surrenders. The celebrated taking of Fort Sumter, and the late "horrific battles" in Virginia, have made this new mode of warfare so deservedly popular, that we are not surprised to find it adopted in the Missouri campaign. Indeed, we were quite shocked when the first report of the battle of Booneville stated the number of killed on the enemy's side at three hundred; and were only gradually relieved by the subsequent reports, in which the three hundred diminished by degrees to a rational number of, say ten or fifteen. On our side the loss was two killed and nine or ten wounded. The whole damage done did not exceed much that of the late unfortunate street fight in our city. But a great point has been gained by our troops. In spite of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, the State troops were compelled to retreat, and evacuated the town of Booneville. This gives our victory a moral force, the importance of which is incalculable. The Secessionists are utterly discouraged, and in throwing all the blame of their defeat on their leaders, JACKSON and PRICE, have destroyed that confidence between chief and subordinates, which constituted their main strength. Unless JACKSON restores this confidence by some brilliant *coup*, the rebellion may be considered as virtually crushed. For, however numerous his forces are—and they counted up to over three thousand in the late encounter—they will not be likely to keep on fighting for a man who has shown himself too great a coward to risk his life in a *skrite* he alone has provoked. It was bad enough that he should have selected Booneville for the concentration of his forces; that place presenting no earthly advantages for a long defence, and all his hopes of a victory lying in a junction with the Arkansas forces, from which he is now pretty effectually cut off. It would have been far better policy to have remained at Jefferson City, if it was his intention to offer an immediate battle to Gen. LYON. But his troops will never forget his disgraceful conduct in deserting them at the very beginning of the battle, nor the equally cowardly conduct of Gen. PRICE, who had no better plea to offer for keeping in safe distance from the battle-field than a sudden attack of the stomachache.

The telegraph will have furnished you a full account of the battle, to which little need be added. It was a bold and daring stroke of Gen. LYON, altogether characteristic of the man, to leave Jefferson City with only seventeen hundred men in pursuit of an enemy, whose strength was unknown to him, and whose forces proved to outnumber his by over thirteen hundred. The same bold decision was apparent in all his manœuvres, while the gallantry in the open field displayed both by him and Col. F. BLAIR, is a matter of general admiration. Having forced the enemy to retreat back of Booneville, Gen. LYON at once entered the city and issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention "scrupulously to avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State as belonging to law-abiding citizens;" and at the same time "to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as he has at command." His next move will be to follow the track of the old Fox JACKSON, who is reported to have made a halt at Syracuse, west of Boonville. If this report should be true we may expect a decisive battle within a few days. How many of his scattered forces Ex-Governor JACKSON would have been able to assemble at Syracuse it is impossible to say, but he can surely have less than three thousand. Gen. LYON will have been reinforced by Col. BAKER'S Iowa Regiment and one battalion of St. Louis Home Guards, under Col. ALMSTEDT, who left here Wednesday for Jefferson City, and are most probably now on their way to Booneville. With this force under his command, Gen. LYON will be able to surround the enemy effectually enough to make an escape impossible. But it is very doubtful whether JACKSON will be so imprudent as to risk another battle, while our troops are slowly encircling him from all sides. At present there might still be a chance for him to cut his way through our Southern line of troops and escape into Arkansas; but if he waits much longer that chance will be hopelessly closed against him. It will be well, however, not to underrate his resources; for the mere fact that he was able to collect 2,000 of his troops in so short a time at Booneville goes to show that he was fully prepared for this conflict, when he issued his proclamation for 50,000 State troops from Jefferson City, and that he has not been deceived in his reliance on the support of his deluded followers. Although we hope everything from the daring of Gen. LYON, and confidently expect that his plan of surrounding the enemy and compelling him to surrender will succeed, a reverse should not come unexpected. The enemy is our equal in point of numbers, but he lacks efficient commanders. The troops are brave and desperate enough, but their leaders are cowards. All the advantages we gain will arise from this fact. The citizens of St. Louis are well aware now of the desperate nature of the conflict, and the state of suspense that hung over us when we heard of Gen. LYON'S departure from Jefferson City until the joyful news of the victory came, was by no means a pleasant one. The very boldness of LYON'S movements made us tremble. For if a reverse had befallen him, we should have had an outbreak in our city, the terrors of which our imagination shudders to picture. Of this there is no doubt. The plan had been carefully prepared to get up a mob at the first news of Gen. LYON'S defeat, and take vengeance on the citizens of St. Louis for their sympathy with the cause of the Union. The *State Journal* tried its best to provoke such an outbreak by publishing bogus dispatches, announcing the total rout of the Federal army, by Gov. JACKSON'S State troops; and all the secession rowdies of the city crowded around its office, to read the flaming accounts of the bulletin, weeping, laughing, shouting, and swearing at the same time, in the most approved Southern style. The "Extras" of the *Democrat* and the *Republican*, however, soon cooled down the ardor of the mob to the lowest freezing point, and with dejected countenances they returned to their homes.

The State Convention has as yet issued no call for an early sitting, probably because the President of the Convention, STERLING PRICE, is still troubled with the stomachache, and no other of its officers feels himself authorized to issue a call. Under these circumstances, it will become *absolutely necessary to put the whole State of Missouri under martial law*, and the sooner Gen. LYON adopts this course, the better it will be for the State. At present we are without any Government, and financial considerations demand imperatively that we should have some sort of a Government before the beginning of next month, to settle with our creditors about the semi annual interest on our bonds. To hesitate about violent measures in view of legal quibbles is nonsense; necessity is the first law, and Missouri has at present no other law. Virtually, Missouri is already under martial law; why then not declare it, so that we may know where we stand? Gen. LYON might very properly establish a Provisional Military Government, and administer the laws until measures can be adopted to give us a new Civil Government. If the State Convention can and will meet, and rise to the exigencies of the occasion, an early election for new State officials would at once settle our difficulties. It is not to be denied that our case is surrounded with difficulties on all sides; but, since the Constitution of the United States makes no provision for a case of State insurrection, in which the highest State officials are the insurgents, it is clear that *expediency* only must find out the policy which is to be adopted; and expediency requires, that we should have some sort of a Government immediately, and a regular civil Government at the earliest practicable date. If the State Convention had adjourned *sine die*, a great obstacle to a practical solution of our troubles would have been removed: for in that case Gen. LYON would have felt no hesitation in assuming the responsibility of ordering a new State election. But as the case stands at present, the State Convention is undoubtedly vested with sovereign authority, of which it can only be deprived by making itself a partner to JACKSON'S rebellion, or refusing to act. Should the Convention meet and make efforts to reinstall the late traitorous Government into power, it will be Gen. LYON'S duty to disperse the assembly at once, and proceed altogether on his own responsibility in bringing order into the chaos of our affairs. And if the Convention should not meet, he will be obliged to adopt the same course of action; the only one calculated to give us an early peace. In the meantime, Missouri should be put under martial law, and our State offices declared vacant.

Highly important news has just arrived from the West. Wednesday evening five companies of Col. BLAIR'S regiment, and Gen. LYON'S company of United States regulars, left Booneville, under command of Capt. TOTTEN, United States Army, and proceeded towards Syracuse, the reported stopping place of Gov. JACKSON. After a long night's march, the weary troops arrived to find the chivalric Ex-Governor already gone. He had left there early Thursday morning, several hours before the arrival of our troops, who were too fatigued to follow immediately. They renewed the pursuit, however, at a later hour of the day, but without success. The Governor was moving in a southern direction towards Warsaw, Benton Co., and was accompanied by 500 men of cavalry. It seems, then, that I was correct in supposing that he would try and break through our southern line, in the hope of joining the Arkansas forces. Along this southern line, stretching from our city to Springfield, Green County, we have a scattered force of 3,000 men, under Col. SIEGEL, placed along the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, in a manner to make a concentration of all the troops at a given point possible at the shortest notice. Scouts reconnoitre the surrounding country northward in the hope of meeting the fugitive Governor's party, and a strict vigilance is kept up to prevent his crossing the line. At Springfield a regiment of 1,000 Home Guards is working in conjunction with our troops, thus increasing our force in that region to 4,000. But in these southwestern counties of our State, Gov. JACKSON has also a large number of followers scattered about. Last Tuesday a party of his State troops attacked a company of 800 Home Guards at Cole Camp, Benton County, with the result of a loss on our side of fifteen killed, twenty wounded, and thirty prisoners taken. The number of the State troops is not given, but may be set down as about 1,300. The attack commenced early in the morning, before sunrise, and the unfortunate issue of the conflict must be mainly ascribed to the carelessness of the sentinels, who allowed the enemy to pass into the camp. Our men, at the first report of the enemy's fire—which awakened the most of them very uncomfortably from their morning nap, while it lulled others into that deep slumber from which there is no awaking—promptly seized their arms, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, killing between thirty and forty. Finding themselves overpowered, however, the order was given to *sauve qui peut*, and with the exception of some thirty men, all managed to escape. This little episode further confirms that our enemy is numerous enough to fight desperately, if proper leaders were not wanting. Cole Camp is some twelve miles north of Warsaw, and it is this body of State troops, undoubtedly, which Gov. JACKSON was on his way to join. Estimating them at 1,300, Gov. JACKSON will have 1,800 men under his command when he joins them. From the surrounding Counties he may be able to increase this number to 2,500. With this force, it will be his intention to cut through our Southern line, or offer a battle to Col. SIEGEL, while Gen. PRICE is engaging Gen. LYON in the northern part of the State; for we have also news from this hero, who is now at Lexington, Lafayette County, with 4,000 State troops. These troops now constitute the main body of the rebellion, and to them Gen. LYON'S attention will be principally directed. He is at present waiting for reinforcements from Col. BAKER'S Iowa Regiment, and as soon as these arrive he will ascend the river to Lexington, while Col. CURTIS will descend the river from St. Joseph, with the other Iowa regiments, to the same place. Their united forces will then number nearly 4,000, more than enough to make victory sure.

Jefferson City is in the meanwhile left under the charge of Col. BOERNSTEIN, whose military rule seems to give universal satisfaction. Indeed, wherever our troops arrive, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating in advance of them, the hearts of the people turn with irresistible impulse towards the long-loved flag of their one and indivisible country.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. HOOPES, formerly a most efficient and worthy officer of the United States Regular Army, has arrived here, from California, to tender his services to the Government. He is well known as being a first-rate tactician, and served in the field with distinction. He goes to Washington to report himself personally to the War Department.

In the California mail, which has just reached the Government, mention is made of Lieut. MULLAN'S labors in making the famous wagon-road. He had left Covelle on the 13th of May, with his party, consisting of one hundred Indians, a detachment of United States regular troops, and an escort of eighty men. The Deer Lodge, Hell Gate and Bitter Root sections are reported by the officer to be admirably suited for pasturage, and rich in minerals. The health of the expedition is good. A letter from there says: "We never know of disunion until the East news comes."

Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON, of the United States Third Artillery, has been detached temporarily from army duty to drill the militia of the Golden State. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only officer in the army of the United States who who was born on the ocean. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in "the Fourth" in July, 1847, and gave his nativity as "Neptune's domain, sea." He is considered the best commander in his regiment.

Among the casualities in the Western army, of which intelligence has just arrived, is the resignation of Lieut JAMES L. CONLEY, of the Sixth Infantry, a native of South Carolina. With his regiment he marched during the unparalled time of 190 days, consecutively, from Camp Floyd to Sacramento. He says family connections alone made him resign, and and that he "will never serve against the United States flag." He was the Acting Assistant of the Commissary Department of Benecia. A detachment of United States regulars had left Fort Crook, at last advices, for Benecia, in compliance with orders from the Secretary of War.

The following candidates have been examined before the Board of Engineers, now in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be admitted in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy:

AS FIRST ASSISTANTS—Isaac Newton, John H. Long, Philip L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

AS SECOND ASSISTANTS—Thomas A. Griffin, Robert A. Copeland, F. E. Brown.

AS THIRD ASSISTANTS—Henry W. Scott, Augustus Mitchell John H. Ames, Edward R. Arnold, F. C. Brecht, Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. M. Ewan, Wilber F. Fort, Isaac R. Oakford, Hayland Barstow, John H. Hunt, Alfred Colin, Hugh H. Cline, George W. W. Dove, O. Longacre, Oscar C. Lewis, Elisha Harson, Albert W. Morley, Francis L. Cooper, Edwin Wells, Thomas J. McK. Daniels.

The following Assistant Engineers of the United States Navy have passed satisfactory examination for promotion:

First Assistants Alexander Henderson and Stephen D. Hibbert, to be Chief Engineers.

Second Assistant R. W. McCleary, to be a First Assistant Engineer, and Francis A. Lovering to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Chief-Engineer A. C. STIMERS has been detached from the Board of Examiners, and Chief-Engineer T. ZELLER has been appointed a member in his place.

The Board now consists of Chief Engineer WM. H. SHOCK, President; Chief Engineer THEODORE ZELLER, and Chief-Engineer B. F. GARVIN.

The election of Mr. SHOCK to preside at the Board was a very happy one.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross* were put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They carry each four guns, and about 60 men. Owing to the scarcity of marines, they have no guards.

The officers of the *Penguin* are: Commander, J. B. Livingston; First Lieutenant, Thos. A. Budd; Surgeon, Oscar G. Smith; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Master, T. A. Harris; Master's Mates, W. E. Anderson, George W. Hood, Amos P. Foster; Engineers, F. W. Warner, William Pattison and Milton P. Randall.

The officers of the *Albatross* are: Commander, George A. Prentiss; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John S. Neville; Paymaster, G. K. Cooley; Surgeon, James M. Allen; Master, Francis S. Welles; Master's Mates, John Harris, Henry Donovan, Phineas D. Wendell, Thomas Hankey; Engineers, A. D. Thomas and James Smith.

A disloyal demonstration having taken place on board the corvette *St. Marys*, while that vessel was undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., a portion of her crew were replaced by national men. Capt. JOHN K. MITCHELL, of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, now attached to the Pacific Squadron, has resigned. He is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Florida. The *Wyoming* was due in Panama, where she would probably await a new commander.

A detachment of troops arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are recruits.

Affairs generally at the Navy and Army stations yesterday, were quiet. The *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, *Roman*, *Badger*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *North Carolina* and *Albatross*, are at the yard. Fort Hamilton is as last reported.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, which arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, proceeded to the Navy-yard, where she is to be overhauled and refitted for another cruise.

The following is her list of officers: Captain, JOHN FAUNCE; First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. C. Constable; Lieutenants, D. D. Tompkins, H. C. Porter, T. M. Dungan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D.; Chief Engineer, Jas. R. Dryburgh; First Assistant Engineer, Walter Scott; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles G. Dale; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank Pulsifer; Coast Pilot, Wm. A. Booth.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS—THE COAST GUARD.

The receipts at the Custom-house, in round numbrs, for the week ending the 22d inst, as compared with the same time last year, were as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 15	$11,000	$86,000
June 17	14,000	93,000
June 18	27,000	84,000
June 19	14,000	117,000
June 20	15,000	200,000
June 21	14,000	242,000
June 22	13,000	

The total deposits for the month of July, 1860, were $4,516,832 82. The great falling off in the imports is to be attributed, in part, to the general belief that the Tariff will be modified upon a certain class of goods when Congress meets. June is always one of the dullest of the year in importations, that being between the Spring and Fall trade.

Considerable consignments of European arms are now coming forward by every arrival of Continental steamers. The steamship *Bremen*, just arrived, brought 500 cases, which are supposed to be a part of the purchase, made by Col. FREMONT for Government account, though they came consigned to different parties. They number about 12,500 stand of arms. They are the most approved rifle muskets, of German make.

In view of the great urgency that exists for the hasty equipment of regiments, which are only waiting for arms to proceed to the seat of war, it is alleged, in some quarters, that the existing arrangements for passing such arms through the Custom-house operate unfavorably. There will probably be some modification of the order. With the present amount of business doing, there is more likely to be a reduction of the present force in the Custom-house than any material addition to it.

The Collector keeps himself fully posted, day by day, as to the efficiency of the Coast Revenue Guard, which watches at the Narrows, Throgg's Neck, and at other points, against the escape of vessels with provisions or munitions for the ports of the seceded States.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Ladies' Union Association, meeting at the Society Library, University-place, have still much work to do, and particularly need help during the early part of this week. Any of their friends who have leisure and patriotism, may find work to do by calling at their rooms.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 22 says:

"Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions, if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to dray men and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville Depot. On Sunday night one man got $65 for hauling. Another got $10 for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got $30 for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?"

BANK RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

Attack on the Banks by a Mob—Several Persons Injured—The Military Called Out.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 24.

The feeling against the banks which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack on them by the mob. Mitchell's Bank was first attacked, and all the furniture destroyed. Mr. MITCHELL, with several clerks, was in the building at the time of the attack, one of whom was taken out insensible.

The mob afterwards attacked the State Bank of Milwaukee, the Juneau Bank, and Martin's Broker's office. The damage done to these was very great. The Montgomery Guards, Capt. O'ROURKE, were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out, and fired on the mob with buckshot. Fears are entertained that there will be sad work this afternoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The riot to-day caused a greater loss of property than, at first was supposed. The attack is ascertained to have been a regularly organized one throughout. Yesterday, meetings were held in the upper part of the city, and about 10 o'clock this forenoon, the rioters marched from the Sixth and Ninth Wards, through East Water-street, to the Mitchell Bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, soon riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors, in order to gain time to secure the valuables, which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors, and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street. The State Bank, on the opposite corner, and J. B. MARTIN'S office were then attacked, and served in like manner.

The Bank of Milwaukee was also stoned, but suffered little damage. ALLEN & MCGEOGH'S real estate office was completely gutted, and the books, valued at $6,000, destroyed. The Juneau Bank was also an object of their wrath, but they were contented with breaking the windows.

The Mayor and Police were promptly on the ground, but were utterly powerless.

The Montgomery Guards, a company of 40 men, were ordered out, but declined to do anything for fear of being overpowered. The Zouaves were then ordered out, and charged on the mob, which immediately broke and ran. The streets were soon cleared, and a guard was stationed at the street corners, and a squad at each bank.

About fifty rioters were arrested and confined in jail, under a strong guard of Zouaves and Home Guards.

This evening the mob are in force in the Second and Sixth Wards, where inflammatory speeches are being made. They have one cannon, and threaten to attack the jail to-night, unless their friends are released.

The Governor has declared martial law, and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops, who will arrive to night.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are injured:

ALEX. MITCHELL, slightly.

C. H. LARKIN, Jr., paying-teller in Mitchell's Bank, badly bruised.

Judge STARKWEATHER, trampled on; badly hurt.

Mayor BROWN, knocked down by a stone; slightly hurt.

Mr. HAYDON, book-keeper State Bank, considerably hurt.

One rioter was badly cut in the shoulder, and another had his hand cut off. One was wounded in the leg by a thrust with a bayonet.

The riot was caused by the action of the bankers, Saturday, in throwing out the circulating notes of a large number of the Banks of the State.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 25.

All is quiet in the city to-day, though a constant guard is kept at the jail and in the streets. There is no apprehension of a fresh disturbance to-day.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

A gentleman who is familiar with the state of affairs at Milwaukee, gives the following history of the causes which have led to the present difficulties:

Some three months ago, about forty country banks were thrown out by the banks of Chicago, on account of the character of their securities, their entire assets being in Southern bonds. Subsequently the remaining banks met in convention at Milwaukee, and agreed to receive on deposit the bills of all banks which were then considered good—some eighty in number—until the first day of December, when their new banking law comes into effect. By that law, the banks of the State were not obliged, between March and the first of December, to redeem their bills in specie.

Recently, several of the banks in Milwaukee which were represented in the Bankers' Convention, viz.: the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Juneau Bank and Mitchell's Fire Insurance Company, the heaviest in Wisconsin, repudiated their own action, and refused the bills of the country banks. This action prevented the country dealers from making payments in the usual way to the wholesale merchants of Milwaukee, causing great interruption and difficulty in their business. Hence the uprising, and mobocratic demonstration.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSE OF A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—June and the warm weather are beginning to close our fashionable boarding-schools for the season. Last Friday witnessed the end of the Summer term at Mlle ROSTAN'S institution on Twenty-fifth-street, but the closing ceremonies did not occur until Monday evening, when the elegant *salons* of that establishment were thrown open to the parents and friends of the pupils; and the latter exhibited their proficiency in various accomplishments, chiefly in music, compositions and language. The young ladies displayed remarkable proficiency in French—the every-day language of the establishment. Many of the compositions read were more than ordinarily meritorious, while the execution of several of the young ladies at the piano reflected decided credit even upon such instructors as MILLS and MASON. The parting address was delivered by a young lady of the graduating class, who paid the highest possible compliment to the management of the institution, when she reminded her school mates that their pleasant intercourse had been marred by no cliques nor petty jealousies—that they had nothing to look back upon but kindness and love. The school of which such a remark is true, must be under excellent and judicious discipline.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, referring to the contracts given out for the construction of the work, and stating that the County of Westchester will promptly respond to any claim that may be made upon it, to meet the expenses of building the same. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from A. R. LAWRENCE, the legal adviser of the Board, stating that WM. T. HAVEMEYER, ROBERT J. DILLON and ISAAC BELL, Jr., had been appointed by the Court, Commissioners to appraise the value of the land on which it is proposed to build the new Court-house. Mr. DUTCHER moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be instructed to ascertain from A. R. LAWRENCE, counselor, what powers the Board of Supervisors possess in regard to making appropriations. After a lengthy discussion in which Messrs. STEWART, DUTCHER, PURDY and DAVIS participated, the motion was lost. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Monday next.

COMMENCEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 47.—The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded as early as 1 o'clock. The literary exercises were of a high order, and showed a marked improvement on the previous exhibitions. A composition by Miss COOK, of the Graduating Class, on "Conservatism," was very well received. It contained many allusions to the topics of the day. The first honor of the commencement, the valedictory, was borne away by Miss LAMLAND. The closing words of farewell to the Graduating Class were exceedingly appropriate, and were received with well-merited applause. An "Address to the Avon Club," by Miss PARSONS, was also well received. Mr. RANDALL delivered the diplomas to the graduates at the close of the exercises, and the audience dispersed. A meeting of the Alumni took place at 5 P. M., which was the occasion of a festive reunion among the old graduates of the institution.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VENEZUELAN MERCHANT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the Girard House upon the body of BERNARD JONAS, a Venezuelan, 75 years of age, who was found dead in his room. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. JONAS, who was a man of large property, had been accustomed for years past to stay at the Girard House whenever business called him to the City. On Sunday night he retired without exhibiting anything unusual in his manner, and that was the last seen of him alive. After a while he was missed, and on breaking open the door of his apartment he was found dead. A *post-mortem* examination showed that his death had resulted from a diseased liver. About around the body of deceased contained a considerable sum of money, as well as Tennessee and Virginia State bonds of many thousand dollars value.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—MARGARET BASHFORD, a young Irish girl, residing at No. 291 Avenue A, was burned to death on Monday night while visiting at No. 313 First avenue. She and her sister had been examining some pictures at a stand, and MARGARET, in attempting to rise, overturned the fluid lamp. As it struck the floor it exploded, and her dress was quickly ablaze. She ran into the street, where a passer-by managed to tear off her burning clothing, but she was already fatally injured. Her death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A TREE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 128 East Thirty-sixth street, upon the body of FERDINAND MAELLE, a Canadian lad fifteen years of age, whose death resulted from a fractured skull. On Monday afternoon the deceased, while playing with his schoolmates, climbed a tree in front of his father's house, and, being seized with a fit, to which infirmity he was subject, he fell backwards, striking head foremost upon the side walk.

CHILDREN GOING WEST.—Yesterday afternoon an unusually interesting company of 48 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, for the West, there, it is trusted, to become good men and women, under the influences of a natural, healthy rural life. All the children were neatly and comfortably dressed, and looked strong and healthy.

BURGLARY AT A DWELLING-HOUSE.—On Monday evening a thief entered the basement door of Mr H. J. NEWTON'S residence, No. 96 West Forty-third-street, during the temporary absence of the servant, and carried away a quantity of silverware. The police have a description of the property, which they expect to recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensbourgh; Lieuts. T. M. Dungan and A. Henderson, of the U. S. N.; Capt. T. D. Forrest and Dr. P. Brown, of Mass., and C. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ct.; W. Pollock and G. T. Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass.; J. M. Gratick, of England; M. Murat, of Paris, France; Jose de Cambia, of Havana; J. L. Kenroy, of England, and N. Rawson, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Booth, wife, mother and brother, of Boston; Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, of Philadelphia; G. F. Vollmer, of Carracas; F. Gleim and lady, of Trinidad; and C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. G. A. Lathrop and family, of Oswego; S. B. Simmons, of Boston; W. G. Angell and lady, of Providence; S. C. Winser, of Boston; Edmund Burke, Jr., of Chicago; J. P. Eddy, of Maryland; W. C. France, of Delaware; and B. F. Hutchins and T. M. Vincent, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. D. Mead, of New-York; T. Enot, of New-Orleans; D. H. Lee, of Washington; E. L. Sullivan and G. J. Bucknell, of California, are at the Lafarge House.

Richard D. Cutts and Miss Kate Riggs, of Washington, and J. C. Cruger, of Tivoli, are at the Brevoort House.

Louis Moijra, of Washington; Jas. L. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and P. Y. Cutler, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Jersey City.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a laborer named ELIAS GRIFFIN, employed at the shipyard of the Dry and Wet Dock Company, was instantly killed, in consequence of the hooks used for hoisting slipping off from a piece of timber, and striking him upon the neck, which was afterwards found to be broken. Deceased resided in Hoboken, and leaves a family. A man named MICHAEL EARNEST, a canal-boat hand, while employed, yesterday afternoon, at the Morris Canal pier, in snowing off the boat, lost his balance, and, falling overboard, was drowned. His body was soon after recovered. Coroner GARNEY held an inquest in both cases, and verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame building in Steuben-street, Jersey City, belonging to VANDERBECK & MORRELL, and occupied by them as a storehouse. It was soon extinguished by citizens. Upon examination, it was found that a board had been torn off from the side of the house, and a quantity of paper, saturated with camphene, was thrust in and set on fire. A reward has been offered for the detection of the incendiary.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JACKSON has added to the interest of "Our American Cousin at Home," by introducing a series of very elaborate tableaux at the end of the last act. They are typical of the times, and while showing the horrors of war, poetize the beauties of returning peace. The groups are arranged with much good taste, and are very beautiful. They were exhibited for the first time on Monday evening, and gave decided satisfaction to the audience.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, VT., Tuesday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a ticket for State officers is to be holden here to-morrow. The session will be an exciting one. The no party question promises to hold a prominent place in the deliberations, and will be strongly contested. A good deal of canvassing is also going on without reference to a ticket. The Convention will be the largest held in many years. Large delegations are arriving by every train.

Death of Chief-Justice Storrs.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, June 25.

Chief-Justice STORRS, of this State, died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 66 years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

Capital stock	$38,231 700
Loans and discounts	60 180 500
Specie	5 831 000
Due from other Banks	7,432 000
Due to other Banks	7,758 000
Deposits	18,240,300
Circulation	6 322,800

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT salable in small lots only at $1 40 for White Canadian and $1 40@$1 45 for White Michigan. CORN without change at 49c @ 57c. for Western mixed this side and at East Albany. OATS in large supply at 28c. for Chicago and 30c. for State; sales 20 000 bushels. WHISKEY 16c. Received by Central Rail road for New-York, 6,426 brls Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 412 bbls. Highwines, 216 bags Wheat, 761 bags Wheat, 164 cases tobacco, 242 bags Malt. For Boston and the East, 1,702 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Oil, 999 Hides, 325 sacks Corn. Shipped by tows to New-York, June 24, 27,100 bushels Corn, 207,300 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Oats and 9,500 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06; 9,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 73½c; 4,000 bushels do. at 75c. CORN better; sales 53,000 bushels at 35c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 21½c. for Illinois and 22c. for Canada. RYE, sales 6 000 bushels at 42c. WHISKY, sales small at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—2,800 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 35 000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 5 000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy; only one sale was reported—7,000 bush. No 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN firm and in good demand, at an advance of 1c.; sales 60,000 bush. at 35c. OATS steady; sales 10 000 bush. at 21½c. a 22c. for Western and Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—3,000 bbls Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 25 000 bush. Corn, 28,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3047. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REVOLT.

Highly Important News from Fortress Monroe.

CONFLICTS WITH THE REBELS.

The United States Forces Victorious.

General Scott's Plans for the Campaign.

Movements of the Rebels at Various Points.

Appropriations of the Confederates for Carrying on the Rebellion.

VIRGINIANS PROPOSE REPUDIATION.

Large Seizures of Contraband by United States Ships.

GOV. WISE TO THE LEFT, OBLIQUE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROGRAMME OF THE WAR.

The reports which have gone forth that there has been a change in the plans of Gen. SCOTT—that his purpose is now to commence active operations against the rebels—are erroneous. From an authoritative source, I have learned the general outlines of his plan of the campaign, and am now able to state them with perfect definiteness. Unless something should transpire to hasten events, we are further than ever removed from a battle. Gen. SCOTT has no purpose of risking a general engagement. The only conflicts between our troops and the rebels, which are likely to transpire for some time to come, are the skirmishes that proceed from the scouting parties of the two forces encountering one another. The first step in Gen. SCOTT'S programme is the concentration of Federal troops in Virginia and the other Border States, in such large bodies as to make it madness for the rebels to attempt an attack. While thus intimidating them, the presence of our forces will encourage the loyal citizens to rise in sufficient numbers to prevent any further outrages, to cut off their resources, increase the dissatisfaction in their camps and cause desertion, and by thus harassing them, ultimately demoralize the rebel forces and drive them from the Border States. He is confident that this accomplished, the loyalty of the Border States is fixed. Then it is his purpose to transport by sea an immense force to operate against the Gulf States. They will be landed under the protection of our men-of-war at the prominent points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and thus threatened by approaches from the sea, the authorities of the different States will at once recall their troops from the main body, and thus break up their grand army and make it powerless for any offensive movement. The fragments in the different States being then cut off from supplies from the Border States, will be driven to accept terms from Washington. It is no part of the plan, as at present arranged, to attack the *debris* of the rebel army, or to attempt to retake any of the stolen forts, as the restoration of them will be made one of the conditions dictated to the rebels when they find themselves forced to accept terms. General SCOTT is confident that the troops will not be compelled to remain at any point more than two or three days, which will suffice to accomplish the purpose of defeating any further offensive movements of the rebels. This will avoid the danger of an exposure to the malaria of the Southern coasts during the hot months. By January, he thinks that the rebellion will be entirely defeated, and the Union reconstructed. M. D.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

THE COMPROMISE HUMBUGS.

I notice that the *Tribune*, this morning, reiterates its baseless story that the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition of compromise from the rebels, and I repeat that there is not the least shadow of foundation for the statement. Its repetition looks very much like intentional misrepresentation. The hostility evinced by that journal against the Administration may, perhaps, be accounted for by the neglect of the Administration to bestow offices upon its editors and *attachés*. Only four of Mr. GREELEY'S associates, Mr. FRY, Mr. PIKE, Mr. HILDRETH and Mr. HARVEY have been appointed to lucrative offices.

THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S MOTHER.

Lord LYONS was presented to the President today by the Secretary of State, in order to present a letter from Queen VICTORIA announcing the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, which was suitably received. It is an autograph letter signed by the Royal hand and engrossed on a large sheet with a deep black border.

COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Communication has just been had with Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction. A lady who got through to that point, with a view to obtaining a release for a young friend who had been impressed into the enemy's service there, has just returned to Washington. She did not succeed in getting her friend out of the hands of the rebels. But she had an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD, who assured her that it was not his intention to advance upon Washington, and that he proposed only to act upon the defensive, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Meantime the enemy is busy, cutting down huge trees along the road from Manassas Junction to Fairfax Court House, and with these cumbrous impediments to travel, they are blocking the way all along, beyond Vienna. At Manassas there are now reported to be but about ten thousand troops, at most, and a portion of them are poorly armed. At Fairfax Court House there are stated to be about one thousand; at Vienna, none. The troops latterly stationed there have joined the main body, on beyond.

THE SECOND NEW-YORK REGIMENT SAFE.

Lieut. TOMPKINS, with his command, is safe at Camp Upton, near Alexandria.

THE WAR BALLOON.

Prof. LOWE has returned from the camps at Arlington, to Washington, with his balloon, after several successful ascensions and experiments on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Last evening the balloon was up for an hour or two after dark All is quiet at Alexandria and at the Heights. Sixty rebel dragoons were seen out reconnoitering on the road this side of Fairfax, yesterday. This is the same company that Lieut. TOMPKINS saw.

BURIAL OF ONE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

An impressive funeral service occurred at the Congressional burying ground yesterday. A private in the Garibaldi Guard, who died Sunday night, was interred there. The President, Mrs LINCOLN, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and others, were present by invitation. The Hungarian service was performed, and the scene was a strikingly melancholy and interesting one, the Guard turning out in a body to pay the last sad respects to the remains of their late comrade.

REVIEW OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Col. MCCUNN'S New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment were reviewed by the President, at sunset, accompanied by his lady and several friends.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The new Infantry Regiments of the regular army are to be officered upon the French standard. This gives to each regiment four battalions of six companies each; one Captain, two Lieutenants, and four Majors.

POSTAL.

The "greasy mechanics" and "poor devils" described by the Southern newspapers as forming the Federal army now in motion, seem to be able to write letters, at any rate. The Postmaster of this city reports for the past week that there were sent out from the camps one hundred thousand and seventy letters, all for the North. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around us here are dispatched daily. On Monday last over twenty-five thousand Northern letters were sent off.

ARREST OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

BEAUREGARD was arrested yesterday evening by a party of the New-York Zouaves, who enjoy their frolic exceedingly over this success. A stalwart negro whom they named after the General, and who stood over six feet in height, had been arrested by the boys, and was borne by them up to the City Hall One of the Pet Lambs, seized an auctioneer's flag *en route*, which he declared was a secession rag, and which he bore away in triumph. The last seen of the crowd was as they rollicked away with their contraband camp-ward.

THE DIFFICULTY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A quarrel at Fortress Monroe, in reference to the matter of the United States Sutler there is announced. Mr. MOODY, the present Sutler at that post has given dissatisfaction, and his clerk, one TUCKER, was arrested some weeks ago for treasonable language. I think he is still held in durance under this charge. MOODY has also been suspected as not being over loyal. A change was proposep after Gen. BUTLER took possession of the Fortress.

Gen. BUTLER and Col. TALMADGE favored en-person, while Col DIMMOCK and the fourth member of the Council preferred MOODY—thus the vote stood a tie. It is necessary, under military rule, that the Council shall nominate, and the commanding General approve the appointment, the proceedings subsequently to be sanctioned by the Secretary of War. Meanwhile, since the others could not agree, Gen CAMERON suggested a person who hailed from Philadelphia, a Mr. CHAS VISTAR: so the matter stands at present undecided. The position of Post Sutler at such an important place as Fortress Monroe with some fifteen to twenty thousand men encamped near by is a very lucrative office, and hence the squabble. The above are the facts in this case.

ARRIVAL OF M. C'S IN WASHINGTON.

The preparations for the approaching session of Congress are evident here. Members are arriving, and in the course of a few days Washington will be filled up once more by legislators and their families. It is thought that the session may be brief, and such is the hope.

PAYMASTERS FULLY EMPLOYED.

The Army Paymasters here are busy with their bags of gold among the troops; and probably no men ever were received in camp with so hearty a welcome as these officials, The men as well as officers had used up their means to the last dollar.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The steamer *Guy* has returned from her trip down the Potomac River. On Tuesday afternoon she steamed to Matthias Point, in company with the *Pawnee*, where they discovered the Confederates had arrived, apparently eight hundred strong, and were encamped about a mile back from the Point, near a marsh.

The *Pawnee* opened fire upon the rebel camp, under cover of which three boat loads of men were landed The enemy fled in all directions, but the Federal force not being adequate, no pursuit was made. Two horses, some overcoats, camp equipage, and one sample of contraband, in the shape of a strapping negro were captured by the crew. The enemy were there to erect a battery, but had not yet succeeded, owing to the difficulty of transporting their guns, etc.

It is ascertained at the office of the Secretary of State that BAYARD CLARK'S regiment of cavalry, from New-York, is unconditionally accepted.

All the reports and speculations about a disposition in Washington on the part of the President or Cabinet, or Gen. SCOTT, or anybody else, to favor compromise or delay, have no foundation in truth.

Hon. ALBERT G. PORTER, of Indiana, to day procured an order from the War Department for the transmission to the Governor of that State of side-arms for the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the twenty Indiana regiments—namely, over 1,200 swords. They will be sent in a few days. A sufficient supply not being now on hand, they will be rapidly manufactured.

During the week ending Saturday over 100 000 letters were sent out by the mails, nearly all to the North. Two-thirds of the number were from soldiers. Last Monday 25,000 were dispatched.

The President has appointed WILLIAM W. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on the-Main, and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York. Consul to Trieste.

In the midst of the constant consultation, activity, and rigor practiced here by the Government, embracing within their range a blockade of 3,000 miles, the restoration of public authority on the Mississippi, and in the Gulf, in the Chesapeake, in the Indian Country, in Missouri, and in Virginia on three sides, it is regarded here as quite entertaining to see how much more reliably battles can be won on paper than Gen. SCOTT and Com. STRINGHAM can win them on land and sea. A member of the Cabinet was asked to-day how he explained all this. He replied that SCOTT and STRINGHAM win their battles first, while the imaginary battles are never fought or won at all.

That the President's Message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise, having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government, no one at all acquainted with the views of the Administration believes On the contrary, it will be doubtless found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained, in consonance with the Inaugural Address; and on this, as on all other subjects, the Administration is one, undivided and indivisible.

ROBERT D. CUNNINGHAM has been appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, New York.

The degree of LL D having been conferred on the President, by Columbia College, New York, Dr. LIEBER has come hither to present the diploma.

Lord LYONS, accompanied by the Secretary of State, officially visited the President to-day, in order to deliver to him the royal letter, announcing the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent

The following is Capt. ROWAN'S official report of the affair at Matthias' Point:

The *Pawnee*, commanded by Commander ROWAN, accompanied by the tender *James Guy*, left Aquia Creek Monday, for Mathias Point, carrying Capt. WOODBURY, United States Engineers, and Capt PALMER, United States Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoissance, to learn whether batteries were or were not being erected there. At 5 A M Capt. ROWAN sent an expedition of 40 men, sailors and marines, ashore in two boats, in charge of Lieut. CHAPLIN and Master BLUE, all under Capt. WOODBURY'S command. As the steamer approached the enemy showed themselves in considerable numbers, but they scampered over the hills when the ship directed a few shells against them, and they were kept in check by an occasional shell, while the expedition was ashore, enabling it to complete its work unmolested. Its sailors captured two horses, saddled and bridled, compelling the riders to seek safety in flight. One of our men received a slight wound in the wrist from a revolver shot. The horses were brought off, hoisted into the *James Guy*, and sent to the Washington Navy-yard as prizes.

During the reconnoissance the *Pawnee* threw thirty shell, which kept the enemy in check, though their reported force there is 600 men, 100 or more being mounted.

The party that landed saw the enemy's camp from GAINES' house on the hill, and having, on their return to the *Pawnee*, pointed out its direction, Com. ROWAN put his ship in a proper position, within the shoal and shelled it, completely dispersing the camp, and setting fire to something behind the hill.

A negro man came off to the ship, and gave information that 200 of the enemy are kept constantly on the beach, and the remainder in the camp.

The *Pawnee* was relieved for the trip by the *Freeborn*, which took her place at the creek

The first official act of the Government at this point, recognizing the new Provisional Government of Virginia, took place to-day, in having the regular official intercourse with Gov. PIERPONT, communicating to him the apportionment of Virginia for the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The aggregate number of troops arrived here, and mustered in the District, amounts to about 56,000, including 1,500 regulars and 600 marines.

A number of persons are constantly pressing on the attention of the army and navy officers new inventions for warlike purposes. There is no time, however, for experiments, and it is deemed best as a general rule to adhere to such destructive engines as have been already satisfactorily tested.

No troops, up to 9 A. M., have arrived to-day. About six regiments are now due.

There is no news of importance from the Virginia side to day, other than that intrenchments are being extended in the direction of Fairfax Court house.

Prof LOWE'S war balloon enterprise excites no enthusiasm.

THE CAMP AT CAIRO.

CHARACTER OF THE TROOPS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE REBELS—THE ABSENCE OF THE ZOUAVES—NO AMBULANCES—THE COMMISSARIAT—A STIRRING SCENE—VARIETIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

There is as much difference between the recruits of Mississippi and Tennessee, and the volunteers now encamped here, as there would be between the *habitués* of bar-rooms and oyster-cellars, and the steady inmates of a counting house or a workshop. At the same time, as the latter could not be evenly matched against the rude assaults of the former, unless subjected to a very different training from that of the ledger or the turning lathe, it is to be hoped that this difference in the belligerent intensities of the two sections, will not be lost sight of by those who know that a soldier needs something else besides will and courage to win a fight.

There is, of course, much to criticise in our present imperfect organization. Though Minerva stepped forth in full panoply from the brain of Jove, the birth and equipment of Mars were no such impromptu, and the stoutest future Praise-God Barebones, of the Methodist Theological Seminary, though animated by the fiery zeal of NASEBY, would find Mr. MULLIGAN a tough customer. There is a ferocity, a malice in the South, of which I find no traces here, and this sanguinary ardor is felt there by men accustomed from their boyhood to the use of arms, and callous with all a butcher's indifference to bloodshed.

Thank God there are no Zouaves here. All the regiments are staunchly adhering to the steady old-fashioned drill, with such emendations as discipline admits and experience has added to modern warfare. It is a mistake to imagine that his Bedouin gymnastics constitute a Zouave. The warp of his drill is severe—very ferocious; and it is only after having attained unsurpassed perfection in the rudiments of military practice that he is suffered to embroider his semplar with those arabesques and antics which practically are only to be used, like M. BERGER'S "massing shots," rarely and in cases of extremity.

I see many complaints of army contractors, of their knavery, inefficiency and shortcomings For this an admirable remedy has been proposed and adopted at Richmond. *Any contractor or furnisher found guilty of cheating a soldier, is hung.* This you will own to be a happy application of the Lynch code.

Here we had an *émeute* a few nights since, about a scarcity of water. A regiment broke out of camp and rushed up to Head quarters, yelling for redress. But for the absence of the characteristic squeal of its warriors, I should have fancied myself in the land of Dixie. As usual, "nobody" was to blame, though "some one had blundered"

At first sight our volunteers seem undersized, in comparison with the long, sinewy chaps down South. But here and there a company of six-footers relieve the eye, and inspire the hope that there are more where these came from. Two such companies has Col. PAYNE in his regiment, and I quite agree with that distinguished officer, that "those fellows will fight." Col. SHUTNER'S Regiment of solid Germans march with a practiced precision quite encouraging to those who, like myself, believe more in steadiness and discipline, than in the most spasmodic *élans* of Zouavery.

There is no ambulance as yet in this division; I am told that one is being put up at Chicago. But it makes one shudder to think of these fine fellows going any day into action without the means of carrying off their wounded! French mule litters—*cacolets*—might be easily provided if there were some authority given to the Brigadiers and an entire elimination of red-tape and jobbing out contracts from our unhappy system of military supplies. The Chicago Light Artillery and Capt. (now Col) HOTSKY'S company of skirmishers, are both corps which promise efficiency. I could wish a little more malice in the *morale* of the former, but they have a savage Captain and fiery First Lieutenant, and what, after all, is a soldier, or rather what should he be but a machine—or as the Jesuits have it *perinde ut cadaver* in the hands of his superiors? In fact, a company may be likened to an organ which the Lieutenants blow and the Captain plays upon The sooner our people learn this truth, and the sooner their officers qualify themselves for their duties and responsibilities, so as to inspire their men with that confidence which glows into enthusiasm in the hour of need, the better will it be for the great cause There is no retreat, no peace possible now, until the North shall have vindicated its courage and its power.

A word more upon Quartermasters and Commissariats. Can there be a greater madness or a greater crime than neglecting to equip, clothe and feed men who are voluntarily performing the highest act of self sacrifice to the State? If there is something sublime in the heroism of this unparalleled uprising of thousands who have abandoned comfort, enjoyment and home to fight this battle, must there not be a leprosy in the hearts of the sordid speculators whose sole aim is plunder? Such fellows as I see stigmatized in the papers are akin only to the camp robbers, who share with the vulture the spoils of the battle field

I blush to see a complaint of short commons in Fort Monroe. The Duke of Wellington used to say that good shoes and a belly full were the first essentials of a campaign. He should have reversed the order. Why, in Alabama the planter who is found stinting the food of his negroes is snapped up, tried in a jiffy, and if proved guilty fined from $5,000 to $10,000 at the mercy of the Court! Of this one half goes to the informant and the other to the State, and the most summary proceedings adopted to enforce immediate payment, as there is no appeal, and even the Governor has no pardoning power. I submit, therefore, whether there should not be quite as serious penalties for starving or ill feeding the volunteer soldier as there are in a section whose people we affect to despise for stinting the negro?

I see that some of our Generals are in favor, like children, of buying their experience at first cost. But it should be borne in mind that the lives of the brave soldiers intrusted to their charge are too often the price of such experiments. Gen. PICTON, than whom there never was a braver and rarely an abler chief, PICTON, whose desperate gallantry glowed in thousands of bayonets at Waterloo, used to say that "War was a game of precautions." This maxim has thus far been the rule of Southern fire eaters, from the siege of Sumter to this date. But our people seem to think a battery or an intrenched camp is made to be stormed and not outflanked.

Last evening we had a stirring scene here. Seven hundred troops, picked companies, left this place towards sunset in a steamer, to proceed some forty miles up the river to break up a camp formed by Missouri Secessionists, as well as intercept JACKSON, the Missouri, if not the 'American Deer." There was great eagerness throughout the camp for the privilege of election to this service The men sent seemed cheerful and resolute They carried three days provisions, and were commanded by Col MORGAN. The steamer left the wharf with her decks thick as a beehive in cluster. The band played and the men cheered to the white handkerchiefs waved from the windows of the St. Charles.

There was no ambulance, nor, in case of a fierce action, any means of carrying off the wounded. There was only one steamer. She should have had a tender Seven hundred men and the hopes of an important enterprise, are "too many eggs to put in one basket," and that basket a Mississippi steamer, whose machinery—all on deck—could be readily disabled by a round shot from the river bank.

I close this letter while expecting hourly to hear news of this moonlight excursion, which has left some pale cheeks among the ladies. MIRABEAU.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 26.

The *Journal*, this morning, has a letter from the First District. It says that the voters were asked, "Are you for the North or the South." The same paper says that cases of guns have been taken from the camp near the city and sent to Nashville, marked for HARRIS, EDWARDS & Co. Dr. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi, is the agent for conducting their transportation South.

The *Journal's* correspondent at Williamsport, Ky., says that seven deserters from the Southern army at Knoxville had arrived there. They were Germans, who had been pressed into service at New-Orleans. They had not been paid for two months. This correspondent adds: "All this part of the State is praying for arms and the help of the men of East Tennessee. May their friend ABRAHAM (as they call the President) speedily send them."

A friend of Mr. CRITTENDEN authoritatively denies a dispatch to the *Journal* that Mr. CRITTENDEN would offer a compromise or advise Kentucky to secede.

The gun-boats *Lexington* and *Connestay* will arrive here to day.

The Memphis Banks have loaned their own notes, to the value of $190,000, for secession purposes.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 25th inst., says: "The editor has been shown a dispatch from the Southern Commissioners, now in Europe, brought through Canada, to the effect that the sum of two millions has been offered as an advance on the cotton crop, and that France and England will soon acknowledge the Southern Confederacy." The *Avalanche* firmly believes the dispatch to be true.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th inst. reports the steamer *City of Alton* cruising near Columbus, Ky., endeavoring to capture Memphis boats. The same paper says that private advices state that the East Tennessee Convention adjourned *sine die* after appointing a Committee to ask that East Tennessee be permitted to secede peaceably from the State, or at all events to remain neutral It is said there were four in the Convention for Union to one against it. NELSON and MAYNARD were the controlling spirits of the Convention.

THE "KENTUCKY COMPACT."

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 26.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a compact with Gen. BUCKNER of Kentucky, not to enter or occupy that State. Gen. BUCKNER has repeatedly renewed his professions of a determination to prevent the entrance of secession troops into Kentucky, and their passage through it, but Gen. MCCLELLAN has entered into no agreement whatever with him restraining the United States Government or himself.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A CONFLICT WITH THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 25, *Via* BALTIMORE, June 26.

The gun-boat *Monticello* made a reconnoissance yesterday up the Rappahannock River. About 4 P. M. a party was landed in a boat at the house of a Mr. GESUM, an acquaintance of the pilot. They were introduced to his family, and, while conversing with the ladies, three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Surgeon HEBER SMITH, of New-York, was shot through the face and hand. AUGUST PETERSON was mortally wounded. They are both at the Hygeia Hospital.

Six others were slightly wounded. Capt. BRAINE at once opened fire upon the rebels with shell and canister, killing and wounding, he thinks, a large number. The rebel companies fled, and the house was completely demolished.

The steamer *Quaker City* also had a short engagement this morning with a large number of rebel dragoons. While cruising in Lynn Haven Bay, near Cape Henry, Commander CARR picked up a man named LYNCH, a refugee from Norfolk, who represented that the Master Plumber of the Norfolk Navy-yard was ashore and wished to be taken off. An armed boat, which was sent for the purpose, was fired upon when near the shore, mortally wounding JAMES LLOYD, a seaman of Charlestown, Mass. A few 32-pound shells disperded the rebels. LLOYD died this afternoon.

ADOLPH VINCENNES, of DURYEE'S Regiment, died yesterday, of a wound received at Great Bethel.

A member of the Naval Brigade was drowned, yesterday, while bathing. His body was recovered this morning.

The three rebel prisoners, mentioned yesterday, have been released by order of Gen. BUTLER. My informant says they were not even required to take the oath of allegiance.

The depredations committed by our troops at Hampton and Newport's News, though the perpetrators are severely punished, when discovered, have discouraged the Union men of Virginia, and terribly exasperated the rebels.

Among the visitors to Old Point, to-day, are the Belgian Minister and suite, DANIEL ULLMAN and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, of New-York.

The gunboat *Union* sails southward this evening. During her cruise off Charleston she took the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo consisting mainly of articles contraband of war. The prize was sent to Philadelphia. Three rebel steamers came out from Charleston, but did not venture to meet the *Union*.

The ship *Morning Light*, from Australia, with a cargo of guano, is here.

The ship *Cherubim*, from Liverpool, sailed for New-York this morning.

Thirty-four of Col. ALLEN'S men have returned to New-York *via* Baltimore. They were rejected by Major WILLIAMS, the recruiting officer at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut. CROSBY, with 50 men and the propeller *Fanny*, this morning made a reconnoissance up Back River, and dispersed several parties of rebels on the shore.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk with 50 refugees. They report a large number of troops at Norfolk, and say that the rebels at Sewell's Point have a profound contempt for the Sawyer gun. They also state that Yorktown is being made a stronghold.

The pilot of the *Union* reports that the steamers *Clinch*, *Nina* and *Charleston*, a few days ago, came out apparently to give battle, but on seeing her round to for action, they ran back.

The pilot paid a visit to Capt. BAKER, the privateer, on the *Minnesota*, who said that there were several other privateers in the Southern waters.

To-day, Capt. SMITH, of the Topographicals, Major MEYER, Signal Officer, and Lieut. CROSBY, of the *Cumberland*, with two companies of troops, made a reconnoissance, with the propeller *Fanny*, up the Back River. They saw companies of the rebels at different places, and a good survey and much valuable information were obtained.

Great Bethel is not occupied in force, and there are no considerable forces this side of Yorktown.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP HAMILTON.

RECONNOISSANCES—INTRENCHMENTS—ACCIDENTS—MORE ABOUT THE AFFAIR AT BIG BETHEL.

From our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Monday, June 24, 1861.

The masked-battery chivalry of Virginia still keep at such a respectful distance from our lines, that it is impossible to find a Secessionist without going far to seek him. Several reconnoissances in force have been made during the past week, without adventures of a startling character. The topography of the circumjacent country is pretty well understood now by the powers that be, and probably the next expedition that is undertaken by our troops will be guided by some little knowledge of the position and power of the opposing forces.

We are at a loss here to comprehend the advantage to the secession cause of the Fabian policy which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' cunctator seems to have adopted. There is no doubt that in the exposed position which we have occupied here, without artillery, without intrenchments, on an open plain, admirably adapted to movements of light horse, a rapid Napoleonic movement of the enemy in force, with cavalry and field-pieces, might have cut us off, and cut us to pieces, two or three weeks ago, before aid could possibly have reached us. It would not have taken 1,000 horsemen more than fifteen minutes to ride through and through our camp some starlight night, and destroy the three regiments at that time on the ground. The line which we have since occupied with pickets, stretching from the burnt bridge at Hampton on our left, to Fox Hill, five miles distant, on our right, was then entirely unprotected. Almost without warning, the troopers might have galloped on to us by three different approaches, and, perhaps, a force from Sewell's Point, crossing with muffled oars, at a distance from the vessels of war anchored in front of the fortress, might have taken us in the rear at the same time. The enemy was either not informed of our weakness, or not ready to profit by it, or not enterprising enough to think of such a thing. It was fortunate for us that it was so; for it might have proved very unfortunate for us that we were placed in such an unsafe position.

But it would be difficult now to surprise us, or to drive us from our position. We have in Camp Hamilton alone, 5,000 men, besides the 7,000 or 8,000 at Newport's News and within Fortress Monroe. Our troops are daily improving in discipline and drill; we have artillery, and we are intrenching parts of our camp.

Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, of the Fifth Zouaves, returned from New-York, yesterday, with a rifled cannon and three howitzers for that regiment. A portion of the men will immediately commence drilling with them as an artillery corps. They are serviceable weapons and will be of great value to the Zouaves.

Two weeks have elapsed since the engagement of June 10, and still Big Bethel is the leading topic in camp. The conviction is general and deep-seated that all the blame for the result of the ill-advised expedition rests where the TIMES placed it—with the "brace of Massachusetts barristers" who had the direction of it. I have heard your article of the 12th inst.—"The Disaster in Virginia"—frequently spoken of with warm commendation, and the hope expressed that the well-directed fire would be continued until the most dangerous enemies that the country can have,—those who assume to lead, and don't know how,—are unmasked and driven from their positions. Send more copies of the TIMES to this benighted region, where the free expression of opinion has not always been tolerated. The paper is in great demand here. Remember that a little army of your readers has been transported hither, who are, more than ever, interested in reading what is going on at home, and what is said "about us."

A runaway negro, with whom Col. DURYEE had an interview the other day, declared that there were 90 of the enemy killed at Big Bethel, and 40 wounded. I do not believe the story, but many do.

Two Union men, who escaped from the enemy's encampment at Sewell's Point a few days ago, stated that one of the shells thrown from the Rip Raps by the big guns planted there, bursted within the camp, killing and wounding several, and that the camp had been moved further from the shore in consequence.

Several accidents have occurred here lately, from carelessly handling firearms. The most serious one was that of Orderly Sergeant JOHN E. DUNHAM, of Company B, who was shot on Wednesday afternoon while sitting in his tent A soldier was entering an adjoining tent with a loaded musket, contrary to orders, when the hammer caught in the guys, and the piece was discharged. The ball passed through DUNHAM'S head, behind the left eye, and out at the lower part of his right cheek. It was supposed at first that he could not live, but now there is little doubt that he will recover. It will be long, however, before he can resume his place with his company. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he can ever do so. He is a good soldier, and a worthy man, and his loss would be a severe one to his company. His features are unmarred, and he is in perfect possession of his faculties. It was a very narrow escape. "I would not have cared," he said, "if it had been an enemy's bullet." Troops going into the field for the first time must learn, by a few stern lessons, to be careful with their weapons, and studious to obey orders. G. C.

FROM HAGERSTOWN, MD.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 26.

Intelligence has been received here, to-day, indicating that Gov. WISE has diverged from his line of attack upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, and gone by the way of Staunton to Lewisburgh, Greenbriar County, with 4,000 men to repel the expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha River.

The secession force at Romney is misstated. It does not exceed 1,500.

Col. JACKSON entered the neck opposite Williamsport yesterday, with five regiments of rebel troops.

It is stated that 8,000 Virginia troops are encamped near Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport.

An express has just arrived from Bunker's Hill, that 8,000 Virginia troops are lying there and at Martinsburgh, and at various other points along the Potomac River.

Between Hancock and Harper's Ferry, including JACKSON'S force of five regiments, there are the First Virginia Regiment, Col. ALLEN; the Fourth Virginia Regiment, Col. PRESTON; the Seventh Virginia Regiment, Col. GORDON; the Fifth Virginia Regiment, the name of the Colonel unknown; and another regiment, the number and the name of the Colonel unknown.

Four pieces of artillery are with JACKSON'S force, under the charge of Capt. PENDLETON.

The Wise Artillery are in the neighborhood of Martinsburgh, with three pieces.

Gen. JOHNSTON is fortifying Winchester.

A strong battery is being raised on the wooded hill overlooking the fair grounds at Winchester.

When Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated Harper's Ferry, his whole column marched to Charlestown and from thence to Bunker's Hill; and when, on Sunday, Gen. PATTERSON'S column crossed the river, he drew up his whole column in line of battle, expecting to be attacked.

From Bunker's Hill the large portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S force returned to Winchester.

JACKSON'S 8,000 men have marched towards the Potomac.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester does not exceed 10,000 men, unless reinforcements have arrived since Sunday.

Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S battery threw a round of shot and shell towards a house where some secession pickets were stationed, opposite Williamsport. The guards were at supper, and left their food unfinished, and made excellent time towards the adjoining woods.

The plan of the Confederates is to draw Gen. PATTERSON'S column into Virginia, and then retreat, fighting at all points where there is a chance of successful resistance.

FROM GRAFTON.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 26.

Special dispatches from Grafton say that Col. MCCOOK'S German Regiment moved to Phillippa yesterday morning.

Sergeant DUNHAM of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, who is the best scout in the service, and an old comrade of KIT CARSON'S, returned yesterday, after being inside the enemy's lines. He remained in the rebel camp several hours.

He reports their number at 6,500, including 500 cavalry. Two of the infantry regiments are South Carolina troops. These have plenty of guns, but they are of a miscellaneous character. They have five six-pounders, two in a masked battery. Gov. WISE was expected with three more regiments. When these arrived they would attack the camp at Phillippa. He declares they would give no quarter.

Sergeant DUNHAM recently had an only brother hung in South Carolina, under the most aggravating circumstances, and he has sworn to revenge his death. He shot three rebels while out this time, one a lieutenant.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S address to the soldiers is an indication of a speedy engagement.

Couriers just in from Palllippa, say that everything is ready for an instant move.

All is quiet at Cumberland and Piedmont. The forces on both sides are concentrating. Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for action.

Gov. PIERPONT, to-day, appointed Col. KELLY Brig.-General of the Western Virginia troops.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Forty Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac this morning, immediately after the withdrawal of the Federal night pickets along the line of the river. At Alexander Shaffer's Ferry, they destroyed his ferry-boat and skiff, and recrossed. Shaffer's Ferry is half way between Falling Water and Dam No. 4. When the report reached this point, two companies of cavalry were promptly sent to the point, but the enemy had retired. Two more were sent up the river in the direction of Clear Springs, also in search of a supposed enemy, but returned without finding him.

JAMES H. QUARIE, private of Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded in the leg to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol. It is not considered dangerous.

WARD H. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, has succeeded in raising three infantry companies for his Virginia regiment. He advertises for a company or squadron of cavalry, offering to furnish everything necessary for equipment except horses. One company of cavalry is in process of formation. Everything looks like a success of the project.

A battery has been erected here according to the plans of Lieut. BANCOCK, of Engineers U. S A.

It has transpired in official circles that Gen. CADWALLADER desired a week ago to occupy Harper's Ferry with an advance brigade, and that Gen. PATTERSON flatly refused permission. Great surprise was manifested at the refusal.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 25.

Advices from Texas regarding the superior con-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE COTTON-FIELDS OF AFRICA.

Development of Cotton Culture—Efforts of British Philanthropists—The Yoruba Region—Attention of New-England Manufacturers Pointed to Africa.

The necessity of obtaining new and reliable sources of cotton supply, presses more urgently upon England as the prospect of an early settlement of our national difficulties disappears. The British manufacturers are now thoroughly alarmed in regard to the stability of their business, and are making strenuous efforts to provide against the certain diminution of their supply of American cotton. They are stimulating cotton production in every available region throughout the world. India has supplied them with nearly one-sixth of their cotton for several years past, and they hope to increase the amount very largely this year. But Indian cotton is generally so inferior to the American staple, that it cannot drive the Southern cotton out of the British market. African cotton, however, is of a much better quality, and is equal to the Southern for most manufacturing purposes. The attention of Great Britain is, therefore, turned to Africa as the region from whence the anticipated deficiency must be supplied. It is now definitely ascertained that the Continent of Africa is throughout a cotton-growing region, and all that is necessary to procure immense quantities of that staple is to promote civilization there, and bring the natives under sound influences, which, in elevating them, will supply them with the incentives to a vigorous development of the resources of their fertile territory.

The efforts of the friends of African colonization have done much to show the true method of reaching Africa with the appliances of modern civilization. The position of Liberia, as an independent Republic, has induced many who formerly doubted the capacity of the African race for self-government to acknowledge their mistake; and the fact that it has suppressed the Slave-trade upon 600 miles of the slave coast—has demonsrated that Christian settlements upon that coast are the only effective means of destroying the Slave-trade. The fact that Liberia and all the region bordering upon it, can produce excellent cotton, now is perceived to have an important bearing upon the destiny of that race. It is highly probable that Africa, at no very distant period, will be the great cotton mart of the world.

The chief points at which cotton can be quickly transformed into an article for export for either the British or American markets, are Liberia and its vicinity, Cape Coast, Yoruba, the Valley of the Niger and Natal. All these places are now the spheres of operations begun, with the exception of Yoruba, under the advice and stimulus given by the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, and the African Aid Society of London. The New-York *Colonization Journal* has often adverted to the cotton-growing facilities of Liberia, and urged the Liberians to its systematic culture; but as there was no special anxiety felt on the subject hitherto in England, that market seemed shut up by the monopoly which the South had so long held. The present crisis has induced the British to look towards Liberia as a favorable point for cotton growth, and prizes have been awarded to its citizens by the Cotton Supply Association, for the best specimens of Liberian cotton. The culture there may be said to be inaugurated; from the interior much cotton can now be procured.

Yoruba, however, is at present the point to which most attention is directed, as the export of cotton to Liverpool is already an item in the commerce of Lagos, its principal port. We have already described the geographical position and some of the features of Yoruba in the TIMES, and briefly adverted to the stage of civilization its inhabitants have attained. There is great reason to believe that European culture will spread very rapidly among that people, owing to the combined efforts of the various missionary societies, whose agents are now in that field. The missionaries of the Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies of England, have the credit of first directing the attention of the natives to the importance of preparing the cotton, which grows so abundantly in that region, for the English. As early as 1848 their special attention was given to the subject. The "Church" Missionaries devoted much time to that laudable object, and to facilitate the work of civilization and cotton culture, a committee called the "African Native Agency Committee" was formed to superintend the details. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Harrowby, the Bishops of London and Oxford, Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart, Rev. HENRY VENN and other philanthropists were on that committee, and a beginning was made, which, after encountering various obstacles, has resulted in the regular export of cotton from Lagos to the British market. About the year 1851 a cotton-spinner of Manchester, Mr. THOMAS CLEGG, entered with zeal into the matter, and gave his influence to corroborate the efforts made to procure African cotton. In connection with the committee, he had several native Africans instructed, in England, in the various modes of preparing cotton, and in mechanical arts, and appointed agents to purchase and collect the cotton for market. From those small beginnings, requiring much outlay as well as patient waiting, a brisk traffic has already sprung up between Manchester and that region, which promises to increase to an indefinite extent. The city of Abbeokuta is the depôt of that cotton region, as well as the head-quarters of the missionaries and merchants who are now promoting European civilization there.

Abbeokuta is the capital of the kingdom of Egba, but the language is Yoruban, like most of the tribes in the vicinity. It is situated on the east bank of the Ogun river, and is about 90 miles by the river course to Lagos, the port of shipment. The Ogun river is navigable by light steamboats to within a few miles of Abbeokuta, and the remaining distance by boats. It is estimated to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, most of whom are very industrious, and exhibiting a creditable degree of intelligence From its central and commanding position it has become the resort of merchants and traders from all parts of Central Africa, and an immense traffic is carried on with the interior tribes. This is the commerciol centre of the cotton districts, and thither the yearly increasing quantities of that staple are sent for export to England. There are now many African chiefs and traders, as well as Europeans, actively engaged in exchanging the manufactures of England and America for the cotton, palm oil, &c., of Africa. The cotton district stretches out in every direction far into the interior, and only requires the application of capital to bring any quantity into the market. In 1857 the Manchester merchant referred to procured 1,250 bales of cotton. Last year over 3,500 bales were forwarded to Liverpool from the port of Lagos. Now that the preliminary work is accomplished, and a demand is created for African cotton, there will be a much larger export the present season. Sixty years ago the amount sent from the United States to England was but little more than that from Lagos in 1860. In 1858 one firm in Manchester received 4,814 lbs. of Yoruba cotton; in 1859, they received 417,087 lbs. Should the present alarm in England stimulate the supply in that ratio it will be but a few years until Lagos will become a serious rival to New-Orleans as a cotton shipping port. This is likely to be one of the results of the secession movement, in any event of the present unnatural rebellion.

The general features of the Yoruba country, after passing the lower region of the coast, are exceedingly favorable for agricultural development. Undulating prairies, diversified with groves and trees, and occasional forests, commence with the elevated plateau which intervenes between Lagos and Abbeokuta. The interior consists chiefly of open prairie lands, scattered with small spreading trees, and here and there, on the banks of the river, a forest. Indian corn is produced upon the fertile plains in immense quantities Travelers have seen field after field of maize, extending for miles along the roadside Yoruba thus possesses the capacity to become an extensive cotton exporting region, and might, from its own advantages, be a rival to Texas, even without the stimulus of a cotton famine in England. The soil is good, labor is cheap, access to the Niger and the coast is not difficult, and the distance to Liverpool not greater than from New-Orleans. There are, consequently, the several requisites demanded in a cotton-growing region, which would successfully compete with the Southern monopoly. In these respects the regions of the Niger surpass the countries of India, from which a supply of cotton is expected. The principal drawback consists in the inferior type of civilization, and the consequent inability of the people to furnish at once the amount of cotton needed by England and America. If the same method were adopted by New-England cotton manufacturers to send colored settlers to Africa, as were so sucessful in peopling Kansas, we have no doubt it would pay well as a commercial venture, to say nothing as to its elevating influence upon Africa. If a New England company should undertake the work of importing cotton from Yoruba, it could make a large margin of profit on both sides. The native Africans require the various manufactured articles of New-England, and there are millions who are coming within the pale of civilization whose consumption of American manufactures would keep the mills of the Free States in busy operation, while the cotton, palm oil, dye woods, and rich products of Africa, would afford a handsome dividend upon the capital employed. Let us be wise in time, and by promoting the cotton-fields of Africa we shall not only benefit Africa, but America, and shall aid in so great a work as the peaceful overthrow of that system of bondage whose chief strength lies in its monopoly of the cotton market; thus will the root of our national difficulties be extirpated.

THE NATIONAL CONFLICT.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF COL. BUTTERFIELD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write you but a few lines, to let you know some of the movements of the New-York Twelfth Regiment, still stationed at Camp Anderson, Washington. Day before yesterday we received the order to pack up everything in our knapsacks, ready to march at a moment's notice. This was done, and very impatiently we waited for the order to march, but it came not. At evening the order came to turn out for dress parade, with *everything on*, and canteens filled with water. Every one supposed that after dress parade we were going to start on another night's march, and in companies where, on other nights, they could only turn out 24, 26 or 28 files, on this evening showed a company of 36 files. But we were all doomed to disappointment, and were returned to our quarters, after a short dress parade with knapsacks on our backs.

There have been a great many letters written, and perhaps with a good deal of truth in them, praising up everything that could be praised, and leaving unreprimanded that which could be reprimanded. We know that there *has been* a good deal of credit due to Col. BUTTERFIELD, for the discipline he has exercised, and the good order in which he has kept the regiment, but allow me, if you please, through the columns of your paper, to present to the public an item of what that drill has been and is, and what we are here for. For a sample, I will date back forty-eight hours only. For the last forty-eight hours, we have been living on bread, coffee and *salt pork*, the weather extremely hot, and not a breath of air stirring. Of course, eating the salt pork, the boys during yesterday had drank a great quantity of water, and the suffocating heat of the weather had in no way tended to alleviate their thirst. Well, at 6 o'clock came the order to turn out for dress parade. We did so, before an, as usual, crowded parade-ground—crowded with what may be the *elite* of Washington society, escorted by our men at leisure, comprising part of the staff. Our dress parade went off very well, though the heavy drops of perspiration were pouring off of the men. Parade dismissed, and the order given to go through a battalion drill. Soon the Colonel, seated comfortably upon horseback, gave the order "Double quick." Immediately our Surgeon stepped up and said, "Colonel, that will not do; you will kill your men;" but the ladies were present, and it was quite a funny sight for them,—therefore came the word "Forward;" away we went half around the field The order, "Rest," for a minute was given after we had again formed into line, and the "attention" guides were then thrown out, and the order given, "Charge bayonets—double-quick;" away we went again, and again returned to form into line, to be again put round the field on the double-quick This time Capt. HUSON, to his credit, refused to order his men around again on the double-quick, and the Colonel, seeing where it would end if continued, ordered the men back to quarters. They went, but many on arriving there, dropped down on the ground, and one of the members of Company H was seized with a fit, and the sufferings of the poor fellow was frightful to look at, and not able to render assistance nor to stand, and hear the pitiful calls of the poor fellow in his agony, we turned away with a muttered curse upon the head of Colonel BUTTERFIELD, to seek our own quarters We understand from Company D, that their Captain was not in command, or they wou'd have "stood fast" OTTIWELL is well known to his men as a humane man, and a man who knows and feels for his men. I come now to the finishing part of this inhuman transaction. As the men dropped, one after another, if too sick to stay in their own quarters, they were carried on the Hospital litter to the Hospital—past, and right in front of the Colonel's quarters; there he sat with his feet cocked up in a chair, coolly smoking a cigar, apparently as if nothing had happened, and after he was tired of that, escorting some of the Washington ladies around the parade ground. Before 8 o'clock 35 men were prostrated, and all to please the vanity of our Colonel before a mixed audience. We hardly understand our Colonel yet. Only the other day he told the regiment, "You are ever near my heart," and yet he could gallant ladies around the camp while his soldiers were being carried past him, one after another, victims of his unparalleled vanity. Every praise is due to our Surgeons, who, after cautioning the Colonel not to run his men on the double-quick, after the *crime* was committed, were unsparing in their attention to the unfortunate ones—going about everywhere, doing themselves where it was most needed and giving directions where other aid was sufficient. I have addressed this to you to have this thing righted. For God's sake use the influence of your paper to have our regiment ordered into *active* service. We came here to fight, not to play, and are impatient to go about our business. We are kept here for nothing more than a puppet-show for the Washington ladies—Col BUTTERFIELD'S Twelfth Regiment circus. Many reports are current that we are to be relieved by DAN RICE'S command; can you give us any information relative to that important regiment; we are anxiously awaiting its arrival? Any information will be thankfully received, and no questions asked. We have been here as a puppet-show long enough. Only the other evening, under knapsacks, we were marched around like dromedaries, with a hump on our backs; last night like a parcel of monkeys, and if you ever catch us on another such a tramp you make like us to a regiment of asses. I am glad to assure you the sick are better this morning, and will soon be once more on foot. Hoping that this will find its way into your columns, and that you will be willing to do us this favor,

I remain your obedient servant,

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT WEST POINT.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing to that paper under date of June 22, gives some interesting particulars of the state of things at the Military Academy, and of the recommendations of the recent Board of Visitors. The Board, which has just closed its session, recommended an increase in the number of cadets. The maximum number that can now be admitted is 273, while the barracks to the buildings are capable of accommodating 400. Although, in the last forty-nine years, the population of the country has been multiplied fourfold, the legal number of cadets admissible into the Academy has been enlarged by the addition of but twenty-three. The complement in 1812 was 250. The Visitors, therefore, recommend that the corps be raised to 400 cadets, that each United States Senator, and each United States Representative, be allowed, respectively, to nominate one, and that the remainder be appointed by the President at his discretion.

Another and quite important suggestion of the late Board is, that the cadets be hereafter taught the use of the telegraph, so as to become practical operators. The course of study now covers a period of five years. It is proposed to reduce it to four years, which was the term originally adopted The graduation of two classes this year, the fourth and fifth, will create a large number of vacancies, and will considerably increase the size of the class which will enter on its studies this summer. In the whole corps there remains but thirteen cadets from the South, and but one of these is from the Cotton States.

THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL FORCES—THEIR DISPOSITION FOR BATTLE—ROUT OF THE REBELS—THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

I can at last give you some particulars of the recent battle near Booneville, which, if not very full, are certainly reliable, being gathered from Gen. LYON'S dispatches, and other authentic sources.

The Federal fleet transporting the troops, consisting of the *Iatan*, *Louisiana* and *McDowell*, reached a point about seven miles below Booneville, at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, where a battery had been posted to arrest their progress. The boats dropped a little down the river and landed on a piece of wide bottom, on the south side, formed in column and commenced a march up the road toward Booneville. For about two miles they met with no enemies; then, as they reached a point where the road leaves the bottom and ascends a bluff, they first encountered the rebel pickets, which were immediately driven in. A short distance further brought them in sight of the enemy, drawn up in full force—four thousand strong, as was afterwards ascertained—and very advantageously posted.

Capt. TOTTEN, of the Flying Artillery, opened the engagement, by firing some explosives, which apparently did good execution. This was immediately followed up by a rapid and well-maintained fire of musketry, to which the enemy at first replied with some spirit. The rebels, who had been posted in a lane leading to the river, soon broke ranks, and clambered over the fence into a wheat field, where they made another brief stand, and also opened fire from a grove on the left of our troops. They were soon dislodged, however, from both positions, and took to flight.

Another attempt to rally was made at Camp Vest, near Booneville, but without success. The nature of the ground, it being a good deal broken, and the intimate knowledge of it possessed by the enemy, gave them an advantage, which, however, did not avail to save them. Their flight partook of the nature of a panic. The troops were met near Booneville by a deputation of citizens, headed by the Mayor, and conducted into the city amidst the rejoicing of the people and a handsome display of American flags. The rebels, excepting those killed or captured, have scattered in the wildest confusion, Gov. JACKSON being one of the foremost. He is believed to have fled towards Arkansas. The secession leaders talk of making another rally at Lexington. Gen. SYDALINE PRICE left on Sunday night, sick, and having resigned his command.

The spoils are considerable, consisting of horses, wagons, guns, ammunition and provisions, to say nothing of secession flags. The enemy did not get an opportunity to fire a single cannon.

Gen. LYON is quite popular with the citizens of Booneville and vicinity, who see that they have been greatly misled by the secession conspirators. He has ordered reinforcements, not knowing but that he may have to go further up the river. Several hundred will go from here to-morrow.

The loss on the side of the Federal troops is two killed and nine wounded. Of the rebels, the number is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred killed and wounded.

The conduct of Gen. LYON, as an officer, meets universal praise. In fact, all our troops behaved admirably.

Col. BOERNSTEIN is active. He has just seized ten kegs of powder, secreted in the house of a Mr. WATSON near this place. The railroad bridges will be repaired in a few days. I went down to the Osage this morning with the sappers and miners, who are to supply the gap JACKSON made there—about one hundred and fifty feet.

An *emeute* occurred yesterday afternoon in the the Penitentiary. The convicts, numbering five hundred, made a rush at dinner time, put the guard to flight, and made a breach in the outer wall. A request for aid was sent to Col. BOERNSTEIN, who immediately ordered three companies to the spot. The convicts, as they rushed out, attacked the troops with paving stones, &c. The latter fired, killing six and wounding fifteen. The remainder then submitted, and returned to their cells. Two soldiers were hurt by stones, not dangerously. But for the presence of the soldiers, the whole might have escaped; at least the consequences would have been most serious.

I went through the Governor's mansion this evening, and feel incapable of doing justice to the utter confusion which evidently prevailed at the time of its desertion. Haste, fear, and panic seemed all to rule the Gubernatorial mind. The elegant furniture stands as usual though mostly rifled of its contents before the official flight. Carpets are on the floors; beds as last slept in; secretaries open, and some of their treasures scattered on the floor; bookcases with open doors and empty shelves; vacant cigar-boxes, and wine bottles utterly depleted. Col. BOERNSTEIN has placed a guard in the house for its protection.

I intend to join the active forces as soon as I can get information of its probable movements. J. M. W.

ALONG THE POTOMAC.

A MASSACHUSETTS BOY ESCAPES FROM THE REBELS—THE WORKS ON AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP PAWNEE, BLOCKADING AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

This ship has been maintainiug the blockade between Aquia Creek and Budd's Ferry with great vigor. An unceasing vigilance has been exercised over both shores of the Potomac for twenty miles up and down. The rebel forces under W. F. LYNCH, a renegade commander in the United States, have greatly strengthened their works and defences by the erection of earth-works *en barbette* commanding the beach.

This morning a young man named DOWLING, swam near the ship. On being picked up he gave the following account of himself:

NARRATIVE OF JOHN DOWLING.

SHIP PAWNEE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

I, JOHN DOWLING, of Great Barrington, Mass., left New-York on the 15th of last August, 1860, for Georgia. I was pressed into the rebel army for expressing Union sentiments, and was shipped to Richmond for to fight for the black flag of the South. As this was contrary to my principles I deserted said army, and walked 60 miles towards Yorktown, but could not get there. I then returned to Richmond, where I very narrowly escaped rearrest. I then came to Aquia Creek, and as there was no chance for escape, I shipped as a seaman in the so called Confederate States Navy. I stripped off my clothes yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, and commenced swimming towards the man-of-war *Pawnee*, which was three miles from shore; but, unfortunately, the current was so strong, that I could not make the ship. I succeeded in landing on the Maryland shore, however, about two miles below the ship, having had about five hours' hard swimming. I remained in Maryland naked until morning, and then started again to swim towards the ship, when I was picked up, and brought on board, where I met the kindest treatment from officers and men. The Secessionists fired some ten or twelve cannon-shots at my head, while I was swimming. I am doing first-rate after my long swim, and soon will be able to fight for the Stars and Stripes. JOHN DOWLING.

I may state as confirmatory of this story, that last evening a number of guns were fired from the water battery recently erected by the rebels. But supposing the rebels had mounted a new gun and were trying its range, no notice was taken of it. DOWLING says there are three thousand men encamped in the woods behind the batteries, composed of Arkansas and Tennessee troops; that a great deal of sickness exists among the troops; that they keep a long train fired up day and night for retreating purposes; and that yesterday a great scare was on hand, because the *Pawnee* moored closer in for reconnoitering purposes. DOWLING was told that the fire of the *Pawnee* was so terrible that the *men* ran in crowds from the batteries, and that many were killed. While the pompous "flotilla" is going up every few days to Washington to give exaggerated accounts of deeds which were never accomplished, the *Pawnee* is simply doing her duty, faithfully, without fear and without favor. The ten shot holes yet gape in her hull and spars, but have not been *exhibited* as yet to admiring *crowds*. It would be a happiness and a joy to every man and officer in the *Pawnee* if she could be ordered to some outside blockading duty. The *Pawnee* has been under steam without hauling fire forty-two days.

SHEET ANCHOR.

HON. J. A. LOGAN.

Hon. J. A. LOGAN, of Illinois publishes a long letter in the Missouri *Republican*, defending himself from the charge of being a Secessionist. He says:

"It is appropriate that I should mention here that, since returning from Washington last March, I have made three or four speeches while attending the Courts in the Ninth Congressional District. In those speeches I very candidly deprecated the causes of our present troubles, and pointed to what appeared to me to be the concerted action between the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South to effect a dissolution of the Union. I said without disguise, as I say now, that the impertinent and intermeddling spirit of the Anti-Slavery party of the North was mainly chargable for the state of feeling in the South which prompted the unconstitutional and revolutionary action of the States now constituting the Southern Confederacy. I did also express the opinion, which I still entertain, that a proper spirit of compromise, manifested by the Republican Party, or its leaders, in January and February last, would have been adequate to an adjustment of our national troubles without a resort to the arbitrament of the sword

But while undisguised in the expression of opinion upon the policy of the Administration, there was in no utterance of mine, an expression of disloyalty to the Government, nor a sentiment that, save by lying perversion, could be made to mean secession in any of the shapes under which it might have succeeded or have been advocated in any of the seceding States or elsewhere.

ARMING KENTUCKY.

Dr. L. P. BLACKBURN publishes a card in the Louisville *Courier*, vindicating himself from charges made against him in connection with the purchase of arms for the State which he recently made in New-Orleans. In the course of his card he says:

"It is true that these guns were sold a few days before my arrival for $6 apiece. But it is also true that I was offered $14 apiece for them by Mr. MORGAN, Agent of Tennessee. (I gave $8 for them.)

It is not true that these guns were ever purchased by GEORGE LAW. The State armament at Frankfort considers them worth $12. When I left Kentucky I was told by the first military men in your State that there was not powder enough in Kentucky for ten thousand rounds. I purchased all the powder on sale in New-Orleans at reasonable prices. Some three days after reaching the city I received a dispatch from a friend in Louisville, stating that the banks and people of Kentucky were dissatisfied with the Governor for having selected me as his agent, I being an open, uncompromising Secessionist. I at once turned over my purchases to Mr. NORTON, of the house of HEWETT, NORTON & Co., having never received one dollar, either from Gov. MAGOFFIN or the State of Kentucky. There was no attempt or desire, either by Gov. MAGOFFIN or myself, to conceal the object of my mission. I first thought of sending the arms by the river. I then telegraphed to Louisville in cypher, fearing that the Northern troops at Cairo might intercept them, believing they were not without their emissaries in Louisville, ever ready to impart any information prejudicial to the South. I was invited to address the citizens of New-Orleans on evening I arrived. I spoke to ten thousand Louisianians, all eager to know what course the State of Kentucky would take. I told them that she was powerless—a chained giant; but the moment arms could be procured the manacles would fall from her hands, and she would take as proud a position as any State had taken."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes an important statement regarding affairs in the South. It was furnished the *Traveller* by a Northern gentleman, just arrived, who has been employed upon one of the Southern Railroads for the past five years, and who from his intelligence, knowledge of engineering and testimonials, is every way worthy of belief in regard to the statements which he makes.

He states that at Pensacola, on the 8th of June, all was quiet. The Southern Government was making this position a camp for their troops; that is, they were sending off the well-drilled troops to Virginia, and supplying their places with new recruits, to be made into good soldiers. They have long ago given up the intention of taking Fort Pickens. Col. LOMAX, of the rebel army, told our informant that they *could* take the Fort, but it would cost many thousand of their men, including a large number of the sons of rich planters, and it would not pay for so great a sacrifice.

At Pensacola there were many planters occupying the position of common soldiers. He was present at Pensacola when it was visited by President DAVIS. As he passed along the line, some old planter, who was acquainted with the Commander-in-Chief, would call out: "How are you, JEFF; how do you get along." The troops at Pensacola, both Federal and rebel, were in a good state of health.

There had been no sickness of consequence in the rebel camp The soldiers had plenty of food, but the great trouble was in regard to uniforms, &c. He heard of no scarcity of ammunition at the South. They had now several powder-mills in operation, and he knew, of his own knowledge, of five car-loads of powder carried to Pensacola. He also states, from the best authority, that eighty thousand Enfield muskets from Havana were received at New-Orleans just before the *Brooklyn* reached the Gulf to commence the blockade.

In regard to the important matter of how large a number of Southern troops have been sent to Virginia, our informant does not speak by guesswork or rumor, his position upon the railroad enabling him to state with a considerable degree of accuracy. He says that twenty-one regiments had passed through Montgomery on the way to Virginia. Above Montgomery he cannot give the exact numbers, but he has not the least doubt, from what he has seen and heard, that full eighty thousands men have been forwarded to that State by the South.

The next question was as to the efficiency of these men. He states that they will not compare in stature with the men of the North; they are well equipped, but not well clothed, and in many cases without overcoats. They are, as a general thing, pretty well drilled, but fall in discipline or subordination, as it may be called. He especially admired a Zouave Regiment from Louisiana, composed entirely of Frenchmen, fully equipped, but even this regiment, from want of discipline, sadly frightened the people of Montgomery.

By some oversight they received no food on the way to Montgomery, and when they reached that city they were perfectly savage, bursting into private dwellings and demanding something to eat. Their officers found it necessary to shoot five of them to restore order. Even then they would not continue their journey North until they had received their money. At the stations above, the train did not stop, at the particular request of the inhabitants, who did not wish to have any close acquaintance with such savage soldiers.

The Northern men at the South are in a fearful condition, as they are obliged to take the choice of swearing allegiance to the Confederate Government, with a prospect of their being called upon to serve against their relatives, friends, and country, or of leaving, with a doubtful prospect of joining their friends, over a long and dangerous route. Some whose families were with them at the South, and were dependent upon their daily labors for a livelihood, had taken the oath.

There was no doubt, also, that Lieut. STEVENS, a native of New-Hampshire, a skilful engineer, and formerly employed upon the Coast Survey, was in the Confederate ranks, holding the position of a Captain of Engineers. Our informant came North by way of New-Orleans and the Southwestern Railroad.

At New-Orleans no Union sentiments were allowed. In the first stages of the rebellion the merchants held out against it, but they were finally obliged to come in. There is in that city a great scarcity of goods. One merchant told our informant that not a yard of blue cloth for uniforms was to be had, even if $40 per yard should be offered; they had died all the flannel for that purpose, but even that had now given out. Shoes, also, were quite scarce.

He witnessed in that city a slight movement of the mob. News came that the agent of BROWN BROTHERS, (the great English banking firm,) at New York, had subscribed $25 000 to the soldiers' fund of the North. Upon this about five thousand men proceeded to the office of the agent of the firm in New-Orleans, took down his sign and ordered him to leave the city. The Mayor put up the sign, but the mob took it down again, and the agent was obliged to leave. In proceeding North from New Orleans, our informant met with many soldiers on the way, generally a rough looking set.

He gives a conclusive item in regard to the continued shipment of provisions to the South. He was at Bowling Green, Kentucky, last Monday. He there counted one hundred and two cars loaded with bacon, and two hundred and eight loaded with flour, all bound South. At Union City, near the Kentucky line, there was an army of eleven thousand men. No Northerner was permitted to pass through that place without a thorough search.

At last, after a long and dangerous pilgrimage, our informant again saw the flag of his country floating undisturbed to the breeze, and *vid* Buffalo reached this city on Saturday. It is a fact that the long reiterated assertions of the Southerners that the North was divided in sentiment had such an effect on his mind that he was cautious of showing his paper corroborative of the fact that he was a fugitive from the South, fearing that he might fall upon some Northern Secessionists, who might succeed in forcing him back in his progress towards his friends and home.

The Federal Government has placed two gun-boats on the Pascalouga route, which interfered with travel between Mobile and New Orleans. Passengers are obliged to take the route *vid* Jackson, Miss., which is nearly 200 miles longer.

TROOPS ARRIVING AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Thursday, says: About 500 more troops arrived here, yesterday morning, from Georgia. Besides several detachments for companies already here, there arrived the Irvin Guards, 97 men; Layfayette Volunteers, 84 men; Calhoun Rifles, 116 men; and a detachment of 140 men belonging to the Ninth Georgia Regiment, under command of Capt. GEORGE HILLYER. All of them were in excellent trim, and many were splendid-looking soldiers.

DESERVED REWARD.

The Albany *Statesman* notices the appointment of HENRY M. HERMAN, formerly a page in the Assembly, to a first lieutenancy in the army.

The service rendered to the General Government which procured for him his commission as First Lieutenant, is said to have been as follows:

HERMAN presented himself to the Secretary of War and laid before him his plan by which he said he could penetrate the interior of Virginia, and obtain important information. His interview with the Secretary satisfied that officer that he was a shrewd young man and well fitted for the expedition he proposed to undertake.

Being of a dark complexion, he made, when dressed for the character, an excellent Italian lad. He was furnished with an organ and a monkey, and thus accompanied, he visited the prominent points in Virginia, "taking notes," and in due time reported to the War Department.

The reward for his services was the Lieutenant's commission.

DONATIONS TO THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

There was a meeting of the officers of the various Companies composing the Eighth Regiment, Washington Guards, at their encampment on Arlington Heights, June 16, for the purpose of making suitable acknowledgement for a timely and valuable present of Aspinwall Jackets, by the hands of Mr. ALT. PENTZ, of the Engineer Corps. Resolutions of thanks were adopted to Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, James Hunter, H. T. Bulkley, Williams & Guion, Pentz & Goin, Edwards & Truman, Charles Maston, and others.

MORE CONTRABAND.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of June 22, says:

"As an evidence of the regard in which the private rights of the people in Maryland are held by the commanders of the Federal troops, it is stated that Col. BURNSIDE, of the Rhode Island Regiment, returned to Frederick, yesterday, two negroes who had concealed themselves in the cars which conveyed the regiment to Washington, and who he supposed to be slaves. They were taken to Frederick in charge of a sergeant of the regiment, and lodged in jail, but upon examination, they were found to be free negroes, who had taken this mode of securing a passage to Washington. This is certainly a very commendable movement on the part of Col. BURNSIDE, and is calculated to do much towards lessening the fears of those who imagine that one of the objects of the war is to interfere with the 'peculiar institution.'"

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334.

SPECIAL TERM.—Numbers the same as yesterday.

CIRCUIT—*Part* 1.—Nos. 578, 1289, 984, 1119 948, 852, 1271, 966, 908, 912, 918, 920, 934, 938, 940, 942, 946.

The Holmes Forgery Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Ingraham and Mullen.

The People, Respondent, vs. *John B Holmes, Appellant*.—This case was probably noticed in the TIMES at the time of the trial, in the General Sessions. The indictment charges Holmes with forgery in the first degree, consisting of two counts. The first count charges the felonious forging of a deed of real estate. The second count charges the uttering and publishing the same deed, knowing it to be forged. Both counts charged the offence as having been perpetrated with intent to injure and defraud James P. Nagle and divers other persons to the jurors unknown. The real estate described in the deed is situated in the city of Albany. The deed purports to be made and executed by John B. Holmes, and Ada, his wife.

The prisoner Holmes was tried on the 17th Nov., 1857, in Court of General Sessions, by a jury, and convicted of the offence charged, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for fifteen years and six months. There is no case or bill of exceptions before the Court, and there was no motion in arrest of judgment, and neither has ever been made. Therefore, all and every question for the prisoner must be presented upon the record in the error-book.

The appeal is taken by the prisoner on the ground that the indictment was defective in certain respects, and upon the further grounds that the Court erred in permitting such defects to be remedied on the trial by proof.

The State responds by the following points:

1. The indictment was good.

2. If it was defective it was competent for the Court to permit the remedy of proof. If the indictment gave the defendant intelligible notice of the charge against him, that is *sufficient*. All defects beyond this are settled by the verdict and judgment.

3. There having been a trial and conviction and sentence, the Court can only look into the record itself for error. All questions of variance, rulings upon evidence, and all other objections, except such as appear upon the face of the record, are cured by the verdict.

In this case the defendant forged the name of his wife to the deed, which constituted the offence charged, and procured an abandoned woman to appear before a Commissioner of Deeds and acknowledge the execution of the deed, separate and apart from her pretended husband. These facts appeared on the trial, and then the forged deed was put in evidence. All this evidence and these facts came out. So the Court can see how this case was one of high-handed crime. At most, it is a mere question of variance, which cannot, of course, be raised in any way except by case or bill of exceptions. This statute applies as well to judgments as to indictments.

4. In all the cases where judgments have been reversed by reason of imperfections in indictment, it has been on questions raised upon the trial; or, if otherwise presented, where the Court saw that no averment or proof could have remedied such defects.

5. After verdict all intendments and presumptions are in favor of judgment, and the Court will presume that all the facts were proved to make out the case of crime charged. And it will be presumed that those facts were proved at the trial, without proof of which the verdict could not have been found.

Decision was reserved.

Truman Smith for appellant; N. J. Waterbury for State.

Mrs. Blankman's Will Sustained.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the probate of the will of Augusta Jane Blankman, deceased.—This unpleasant controversy has been pretty fully stated in the TIMES on different occasions during the pendency of the contest The Surrogate has now rendered his decision, sustaining the will, and directing that a decree be entered to that effect, and that the instrument be admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Harrison* vs. *Gills, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on appeal, with leave to the defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

Hull vs. *Hull et al.*—Judgment for construction of will.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*Storrs* vs. *Cook*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 26, 1861.

$64 000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	83½	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	86	
2,000	U S. 5s, '74.. Cou	76¾	
3 000	Tre 10½ ₱ c N	100¾	
16,000	Ill. Cou bs., '79	79	
5,000	Ind. St. 2½.....	53	
1.000	do.....	52	
8,000	do.....	51	
1,000	Mich. S. 6's '78...	86¼	
14 000	Ten. S. 6's '90..	38	
1,000	do.....	37⅜	
1.000	do.....	37⅛	
8 000	do.....	37½	
6.000	do.....	37⅜	
5 000	do.....	37⅛	
9 000	do.....	37	
5 000	Va. State 6s..s10	40	
11 000	do.....s3	40	
13 000	do.....s3	40½	
5.000	Va. 6s large bds.	36	
500	Georgia State 6s...	55	
7 000	N. C. State 6s....	50	
10.000	Missouri State 5s	37¾	
5 000	do.....	37⅞	
10,000	do.....	38	
6,500	Louisiana 5, 6s.	65	
5 000	California S. 7s..	77¼	
3 000	Kentucky S. 6s..	71	
2 000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76..	101	
4,000	E. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	101	
3,000	H. R. S. F. B's.	97	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B	95	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R B's..	89⅜	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	36	
5,000	N. J. Cen 2d M	102	
2,000	J. & T. S. F. B.	75	
5,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c b	93	
12	Bank of America..	95	
5	Continental Bank.	65	
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	79	
100	do.....	80	
10	Corn Ex. B'k.....	75	
10	Pac. Mail S'p Co..	66½	
632	N. Y. Central R....	73¾	
80	do.....	73⅞	
150	do.....	73⅝	
100	do.....	73½	
200	do.....s3	93⅝	
100	Reading R.....s15	33	
10	Mich. So. & N. I. R..	12⅛	
50	Panama R...ex div.	102	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	86	65¼
100	do.....	b10	65¾
85	do.....		65⅞
500	Gal. & Chic. R....		67
250	do.....s6		69
400	Clev. & Tol. R...s10		23½
116	do.....		23¼
100	Chic. & Rk. Is R...		35¾
00	do.....		35

gular demand, and the business in floating Cotton is now finally closed. Southern markets are suspended: the stock is exhausted, and nothing can be said until the new season opens; when this may be, depends upon circumstances entirely beyond our knowledge. *Crop*—The accounts from the South are more encouraging for the prospects of the crop; the late warm weather has brought it forward, and the plant is making good progress. It is conceded, however, that there is less land under cotton cultivation than for several years past; the question is a serious one, whether the attention necessary for its cultivation and harvesting will be given, and if secured, when it can be moved. Receipts at all the ports for the week under review, are less than 1,000 bales. The receipts at the ports for the season are done; we must now wait the movements of Government before calculating upon any new supply of the article. Exports for the week amount to 6 000 bales, all for Great Britain. Our total export to Great Britain is now 2,172,000 bales. There is one vessel from Savannah to be added to this, which, with what little may be exported from this port, will constitute the total supply Great Britain can receive for this season. Her supply will therefore be about 500,000 bales less than during last year. The reduction of the total stock in this country to 70 000 bales is without a parallel at this period, and forbids the prospect of much of it leaving the country indeed, the probabilities are in favor of our being obliged to import a supply, later on, from Liverpool."

FISH—A very limited inquiry prevails for all kinds, including Dry Cod at from $2 25@$3 12½ ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled to-day for State and Western Flour. Superfine brands are abundant and depressed. Extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio brands are not plenty, and being in request for export, are comparatively firm. Other descriptions are less sought after, though prices favor buyers. Sales have been made of 19,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western at $4 05@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 50@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 25
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 05	@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, 750 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 55@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3@$3 85 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FIRE CRACKERS—Specul-tors are represented as having purchased, within a few days, 18,000 boxes, but particulars have not been disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite plenty, and is cheaper. The demand is active, mainly for desirable lots of Spring, which are wanted by shippers. Sales have been reported of 197 000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 20@$1 25; Canada Club, part at $1 10; White Western, $1 25@$1 45; Red Western $1 18@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 09@$1 12; Milwaukee Club unsound to choice, at 85c. @$1 08; Northwestern Club, at $1@$1 05; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1 04; White Kentucky at $1 45@1 55, and choice Amber Delaware at $1 30 ₱ bushel; Corn is salable and steady. The sales reach 51,000 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@53c. for Western Yellow; 52½c. for Western White, and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 68½c.@69½c for Northern, and 66c for Canadian, ₱ bushel. Sales 11,250 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@30c.; Western, at 28c @30c., and State at 31c @31½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been dull and heavy to-day at 35c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 14c @25c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

METALS—Sales to-day were unimportant. Prices were unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales 25 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico, at 20c.@26c; and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 17½c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet, here, at essentially unchanged quotations:

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending June 24.

Sperm—Has been very quiet, since our last, and the only sales we have to note for the week are about 100 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 22 ₱ gallon. *White*—is more quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of about 2,700 bbls., in parcels, at 35c.@41c. ₱ gallon, according to quality, partly for export (including a lot of 150 bbls. Humpback, at 35c.) *Whalebone*—The market is quiet, and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 24, '61	34,013	81,500	606,400
Same time last year	33,824	106,026	938 100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled, to-day. Sales were reported of only 300 bbls., in lots, including Mess, within a range of from $14@$14 50, and Prime at $9 75@$10 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 710 tcs. and bbls., 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at from 7¾c.@12½c. for Western, and 9c.@18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and neavy at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 75 tierces at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAPS—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—A small lot of Pimento changed hands, to-day, at 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been confined to 320 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@4¾c.; with 105 hhds. and tcs. slightly damaged do., by auction, at 3 11-16c @4¼c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review, thus: "Unfavorable advices from England have had a depressing effect on the market, tending to reduce the demand for export, consequently the market is drooping, and with considerable stock pressing on the market, the utmost that can be obtained at present for Prime in hhds. is 8¾c.@8¾c. Price this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c., 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 1,250 bbls., at 15¾c @16c., chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business was somewhat brisker, to-day, and rates were firmer. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags 7¾c @8¼d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel: Cotton, ¾d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard 27s. 6d @32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 6d.@ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Plymouth—A British bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 9½c., ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Sperm Oil, at 27s. 6d., ₱ ton. For a direct port in Ireland, a brig with Wheat, in bulk, at 9¾d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 575 tons, to Bordeaux; one, 531 tons, to Cette, both with staves; a British bark to Glasgow, and a brig, 195 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms; a schooner, 363 tons, to Cette, barrel staves, $26 50; hhds. do., $36 50, and heavy pipe, $50; a foreign bark to Marseilles, rum, &c.; a brig, 164 tons, to Lisbon thence to a port in Brazil, $3 000; a British brig, 189 tons, to Canary Islands and back, $2,100; a British bark, 3,000 bbls., from south side Cuba to Falmouth, for orders, sugar, £3 15s.; a schooner, 188 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $1 25 ₱ bbl. and small stowage, 25c. ₱ foot; a schooner, 195 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $1,800; one, 1,000 bbls., to Aux Cayes and back, $1,000; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,400; an American schooner, 100 tons, same voyage, $900.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is lower for all descriptions, including Orange County pails, which are freely offered, at 14c. for the very best. The shipping demand is very trifling this week, and 12c.@13c. buy the best selections. Other Butter ranges from 7c.@10c.

Orange County Pails	12	@ 14
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	11	@ 12
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@ 12
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@ 12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@ 10
Western Reserve Choice	11	@ 13
Western Reserve Fair	9	@ 10
Ohio Common to Good	6	@ 8

CHEESE

There is some shipping at 2c.@3c. for common, and 5c.@7c. for fine.

Fine State Dairy	5	@ 7
Fair State Dairy	3	@ 5
Ohio Fine	5	@ 6
Ohio Common	3	@ 4
Nutmeg	6	@ 7
Pineapple	6	@ 9
New Cheese—best	7	@ 8
New Cheese—common	2	@ 4

EGGS

Are quiet, but steady in price. Saleable new, with less off, at 12c.@13c.

BEANS

Are less active and more plenty. Prices lower.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@1 85
Medium	1 60	@1 70
Marrow	2 00	@2 10
Kidney	1 85	@2 10

DRIED FRUIT.

There is more inquiry for Dried Apples, and a slight improvement in price. Other Fruit dull and slow of sale

Dried Apples, State and Western	3½	@ 3¾
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@ 1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@ 5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@ 12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair	62	@ 75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@ 13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	1 50	@2 75
Peach Blows	1 55	@1 75
Buckeyes	—	@1 50
Junes	1 00	@1 25
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	50	@ 63

BEESWAX

Is quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1861.

All kinds of live stock are in abundant supply this week, and some kinds are quite above the present requirements. In round numbers, we have a gain of 3,368 over last week, while the demand, in the height of the strawberry season, with green peas and other fresh vegetables abundant, is diminished rather than increased. The receipts of beeves are greater than for any former week since May 20, and with the exception of that week, the largest since last December. Many of them were heavy cattle, so that the amount of beef is larger than wanted, and 100 to 200 were left unsold, though butchers laid in more than they needed, and feeders made some purchases. Prices have ranged about $5 per head less than last week, which has told heavily on the immediate owners, many of whom bought at former higher rates. Kentucky and Missouri are beginning to send cattle to this market again. They will not be refused, even if these States have been furnishing the rebel army with beef. On the contrary, we are glad to see the good old loyal beeves from the rich blue-grass pastures of Kentucky! About two hundred cattle per week are sent from the West to the army in and around Washington.... Milch cows do not sell any quicker. The decline in beef tends to lessen the price of cows. A few have been sold during the week as low as $20@$25 each, but good cows command $35@$45.... Veal calves sell quicker but at former low prices, say 3c.@4c. per lb, live weight—a few 4½c. All sold.... Sheep and lambs are plenty, and lambs have fallen off 25c. per head, or ½c. per lb. Sheep sell at last week's rates, or 3c.@4c. per lb, live weight. Receipts heavy.... Live hogs are also in excess of present wants, and ½c.@¾c. lower.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4 845	110	873	10.215	6.351
Previous week	3.766	132	1,111	9,094	4,236
Same week last year	4 307	155	1,347	11,239	2,438
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 22 329. Total number received the previous week, 19,084; being an increase of 3 308 beeves, sheep and hogs.

Of the 4.845 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,446 were taken to the Washington Yards Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 48 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 23 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 28 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

The 4,446 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,467; Hudson River Railroad, 1,166; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 798; Harlem Railroad, 565; Hudson River boats, 450.

Of the 4,446 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 87 head came from New-York, 2,298 from Illinois, 936 from Ohio, 231 from Indiana, 499 from Iowa, 289 from Kentucky, 29 from Pennsylvania, and 77 from Missouri.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Irregular sales of near 500 cattle on Monday have again deranged and doubtless injured the market. True, only a portion of the second or third-class sellers chose to thus break in upon the regular market, but the mere fact, to butchers, that cattle are sold at low rates on Monday, is enough for them to bear down hard on Tuesday. Monday buyers were bitten, however, this week. Not satisfied with the ordinary time of selling the cattle, a portion of the butchers were unwilling to wait until all the stock was in, but bought quite freely on Monday, paying from $3@$5 ₱ head more than the same cattle would have cost them on Wednesday. We trust the lesson will be a lasting one. This Monday market continues to be an absorbing theme at Forty-fourth-street, but, as already remarked, the more respectable portion of the buyers and sellers are opposed to it. If owners would do as one man we heard of during the week, the business would soon be stopped. He asked an officer of one of the routes terminating here if their road would bring his cattle down from Albany on Sunday, and was promptly informed it would. "Then," says the owner, "you cannot carry my stock."

Returning to the business at the yards, we find some 3,600 cattle on sale Tuesday morning, and as it was evident the supply was greater than the demand, at former rates, holders readily yielded about ½c ₱ lb., allowing liberally on estimated weights. Business was far from brisk, and an unusually large number were left over for Wednesday. The third day was the hardest, for after a very slow, dragging market, with a further decline, some 150 head were left at so late an hour that we judge they were held over for another market. Some of the feeders bought small lots, but most of them were already supplied.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	9c. @ 9¼c.
First quality	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @ —
Medium to good	7¾c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7¼c.@ 7½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ —	8¼c.@ —

The decline probably averaged $5 ₱ head, which on the 4,446 cattle offered at Forty fourth street, amounts to over $22,000. Several parties lost heavily, buying upon the prices of former markets, and being compelled to sell out to-day at the above decline. Most of the cattle were sold by brokers on account of the original owners. That prince among cattle men, J. T. ALEXANDER, (doubtless a descendant of Alexander the Great,) has over 400 cattle here this week. He is sending in from 300 to 400 every week. One lot of Kentucky Durhams, fed by HUMM, in Bourbon County, were extra fine, as will readily be perceived when we state that they averaged 9c. ₱ lb. in the hard market of this week.

Albany trade was comparatively dull, though the large number of 1,560 went East on Monday. Of the prospects for another week, we will only remark that butchers bought more than a week's supply, and still a few are unsold. 3,500 to 4,000 will suffice for the coming week, when strawberries will be at their hight, and lamb and green peas will be largely consumed.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 65 just fair Iowa steers for PIERSON & JORDAN. Rated 7 cwt., and averaged 8¼c.

E. H. & E. N. SHEPARD run out 49 Illinois stillers for PARKS, BEACH & Co. They would dress say 6¾ cwt., and run out at 7c.@8c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for MONTGOMERY, 93 Ohio steers, common, 7¾ cwt., at 8c., and 30 prime Kentucky Durham steers for KENNEDY & Co. They were a very fine lot, 9¾ cwt., fed by HUMM in Bourbon County, and run out at 9c. B. LAWRENCE took 16 at $90 each. They were the finest lot on sale to-day, and have not been excelled for months.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 84 Iowa cattle—a fair lot, at 8c. on 8 cwt.

W. E. DUDLEY sold, for L. MONTGOMERY, 60 Illinois steers, a good lot of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold, for L. J. SIMMS, 79 fair Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., at 8c.@8¼c. Also for SLAUGHENMAN, 47 Illinois cattle, coarse steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., at 7c.@7¾c.

I. BUDLONG had 52 Illinois stillers for BEACH & WEED; rated 7¾ cwt. and run out at 8c., or $60 each. A pretty fair lot of still cattle, going at $5 ₱ head less than last week.

BARNES & BLOOMER were selling a lot of 69 Iowa cattle for CREAMER; good flesh, 7¾ cwt., and running out at 8¼c.

HAWKHURST & WALLING sold for J. F. COFFINGER, 59 light 6¾ cwt. Michigan cattle at 7c.@8¼c.; all sold on Monday. Also, on their own account, 25 light, thin two year old steers, to go into the country, at $33, or near 7c.

J. A. MERRETT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 100 decent, large Illinois steers of 7¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@8¼c., or ½c. less than last week.

S. ULERY sold 103 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle—a nice lot of fat, heavy cattle, rated close to 9 cwt., although butchers would not allow that for them. They ran out at 8c. to near 9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER also had a lot of 94 good Illinois steers for ALEXANDER. They would dress 7 cwt., and sold for 8¼c.

C. CONGER sold a lot of 111 commonish Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER, at 8c., average 8¼c. on 7 cwt. All sold yesterday.

P. F. CARY bought 45 good strong Ohio cattle at the yards of BUSBEY. Rated 8 cwt., and retailing at an average of 8c.

H. HURD sold 60 Illinois cattle, bought of J. LEERY. They were a good lot of 7¾ cwt. steers, and averaged a trifle over 8c. A portion of them were still fed.

GEORGE AYRAULT sold 37 coarse stillers for COLVIN, of Syracuse. They were running out at 7c.@8¼c. on 7¾ cwt.

H. MYERS, for HOFFAKER & BERRY, 65 Illinois cattle, of good flesh, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8c @9c. Also for J. MCCULLUM, 30 Indiana steers, a good lot, 7¾ cwt., which run out at 8c.@9c. Both lots were fine cattle, even and fat.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold, on his own account, 65 good Illinois Steers, of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c

MILCH COWS.

A decline in beef usually affects the Cow market. Such is the case now. Cows sell slowly, though at about the figures of a few weeks past, except that fewer good ones are now in market. Sales were made, to-day, as low as $22 50 each, and so up to $40 for good cows. There are more on hand than are wanted.

VEAL CALVES.

There are fewer calves this week and they sell quicker, at a slight advance. Very few of the best calves bring 4½c., but good calves were plenty at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. We have seldom seen such good calves sold at as low prices as during the past two weeks. Fair veals can be bought to-day at 3¾c. and poor ones at 3c. All sold.

SHEEP.

An increase over last week of 1,100 head, mostly lambs, the greater portion of which are from New-Jersey, although one lot of 172 came from Delaware. Sheep are worth 3c.@4c. ₱ lb., live weight, according to quality; if extra fat they will bring 4¼c. Lambs sold at $3@$4 50 each, or 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight. We quote a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. on lambs, while sheep sell about as last week. Sales at work 18c.@20c. each, and Lamb-skins 35c.@44c.

BROWNING received the following lots during the last week: From Ohio—305, by F. Campbell; 198, W. Tway; 171, W. G. Thompson; 193 Palmer & Burdell; 199, J. D. Maxie; 197, N. Mitchell; 278, W. Beebe; 211, J. Mitchell; 200, L. Ewing; 175, H. Ames; 166, C. Mitchell. From New-Jersey—41, P. Brewer; 355, G. B. Holcombe; 210, A. Robbins; 47, Lindebury & Sutton; 48, T. Brutten; 80, A. Snyder; 224, L. Bellis; 14, E. Hunt; 77, E. L. Abbott; 42, P. Bellis; 53, J. Cornell; 26, P. A. Bloom; 27, J. G. Schomp; 26, N. W. Abbott; 24, W. Shields. From Pennsylvania—334, H. Branden; 205, W. Myers. From Indiana—351, J. Simons; 169, Simons & Coon. From New-York—100, I. Estes; 100, E. Reynolds. From Delaware—172 by W. Myers. Total, 5,023.

R. H. HUMM sold:

86 sheep	$274 77	205 sheep	$743 00
100 sheep	308 50	259 sheep	848 00
157 sheep	644 12	127 sheep	490 00
198 sheep	716 38	97 sheep	351 00
147 sheep	575 00		
Totals	1,376		$4,863 15

Average, $3 53.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

67 sheep	$235 00	198 sheep	$722 57
5 sheep	36 00	117 sheep	353 50
196 sheep	752 50	197 sheep	714 12
Totals	780		$2,813 69

Average, $3 61.

319 N. J. sheep and lambs, for G. B. Holcombe: $1,192 65

41 N. J. lambs, for P. Brewer	166 50		
81 N. J. lambs, for A. Snyder	251 50		
34 N. J. lambs, for S. B. Holcombe	121 07		
213 N. J lambs, for L. Bellis	830 88		
77 N. J. lambs, for E. L. Abbott	283 75		
14 N. J. lambs, for E. Hunt	49 00		
42 N. J. lambs, for Peter & Williams	147 00		
26 N. J. lambs, for P. A. Bloom	97 50		
333 Ohio sheep, for H. Braden	949 50		
144 Ohio sheep, for J. Conway	658 50		
167 Ohio sheep for W. B. Beebe	501 00		
260 Ohio sheep, for L. Ewing	729 62		
53 N. J. lambs, for J. Cornell	217 25		
175 Ohio sheep, for H. Ames	535 50		
28 N. J. lambs, for J. G. Schomp	105 50		
26 N. J. lambs, for N. W. Abbott	78 00		
24 N. J. lambs, for W. Shields	84 00		
1,997			$6,996 72

Average $3 50 ₱ head. The 659 New-Jersey lambs brought $3 69 each.

WEST & HART sold 650 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 75 ₱ head.

ALLERTON received 585 sheep and lambs, which sold at rates reported above, except that the lambs were not as good, and run out at $1 75@$3 50 each.

At O'BRIEN'S, 889 sheep and lambs were received, as follows; From New-York, 17. G Wilson; 11, S. BECKWITH; 115, TEATS & BECKWITH; 9, Capt. HORTON; 12, C. CLUM. From New-Jersey—70, T. COLEMAN; 22, B. LAWRENCE; 59. E. ALLAIRE; 12, H. WHITLOCK; 24, A. M. ALLAIRE; 23, J. STILLWELL; 82, R. BILLIS; 31, W. M. MAYBERRY; 60, F. BRUTTON. From Ohio—206, J. T. HAMMOND; 136, J. M. CURDY.

Sales were made by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN as follows:

61 sheep & lambs	$252 00	36 lambs	$179 00
58 sheep & lambs	226 00	12 lambs	49 88
206 sheep & lambs	743 25	24 lambs	110 00
17 lambs	60 37	9 lambs	27 00
70 lambs	335 87	18 lambs	83 25
22 lambs	107 50		
11 lambs	35 00	544	$2,209 37

MCCARTY & O'BRIEN sold:

12 lambs	$38 00	28 lambs	$140 00
56 lambs	215 00	27 lambs	114 75
31 lambs	124 00	135 sheep	432 18
32 lambs	156 00		
		321	$1,221 05

CHAMBERLAIN received 2,375 sheep and 1,341 lambs during the week, which were sold by KASS & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT, W. S. CHAMBERLAIN, and owners, as follows:

125 sheep	$5 00	10 lambs	$5 00
170 sheep	4 25	66 lambs	4 50
277 sheep	4 00	50 lambs	4 37½
147 sheep	3 87½	256 lambs	4 00
254 sheep	3 75	193 lambs	3 75
363 sheep	3 50	133 lambs	3 56¼
223 sheep	3 37½	46 lambs	3 50
212 sheep	3 25	112 lambs	3 25
215 sheep	3 00	219 lambs	3 12½
211 sheep	2 75	225 lambs	3 00
178 sheep	2 50	31 lambs	2 50

SWINE.

Prices have declined ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., in consequence of large receipts. The market is dull for everything but light fat hogs, and the demand is not brisk for these. Over 6,000 have been sent here during the week, some of which remain unsold.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices, for the current week, as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4½c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3¾c.@3¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.

Hogs selling slow, except light prime hogs for market butchers.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Melacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

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NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any rainless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

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THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—15,000 COPIES ISSUED IN FOUR WEEKS.—A superior collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering" &c. Also, "Bible account of the great Slaughter of Traitors in the days of King Jehoshaphat." All for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

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THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, at 7½ o'clock, Chinese, Japanese, East India and other goods, comprising a great variety of rich, rare, curious and interesting articles, both useful and ornamental; among them are exquisite paintings on ivory. For particulars see catalogue, and the goods now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, made by Saudoin, Meeks & Hutchings.

Also, five horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sled,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PAVILION'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

WORTLEY'S, No. 763 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By our dispatches from Washington, we are informed definitely of Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the campain. His purpose is to avoid a general engagement, but by the concentration of immense bodies of Federal troops, to force the rebel army to retreat from the Border States. In doing this, he relies upon the coöperation of the loyal citizens of the Border States. By a demonstration against the ports of the Gulf States from the sea, he expects that the troops composing the rebel army will be recalled to their respective States, and that, finding themselves powerless to take the offensive against the superior forces of Government troops, the rebels will be compelled to accept terms from Washington, and return to their allegiance. The steamer *Guy*, having returned from her trip down the Potomac, reports that on Tuesday she went to Matthias Point, in company with the *Pawnee*, and discovered that the Confederates, to the number of about 800, had arrived, and were encamped about a mile from the Point, near a marsh. The *Pawnee* opened fire upon them, and they fled in all directions.

On Monday a party from the *Monticello* landed at a point up the Rappahannock. While at a residence of a citizen, they were attacked by a party of rebels, and eight of the party were wounded, one mortally, one severely and six slightly. The *Monticello* opened a fire of shells upon the rebels, killing and wounding a number. They fled precipitately. The *Quaker City* had a short engagement on Monday with some rebel dragoons, while cruising in Lynn Haven Bay. One of the boat's crew was killed, but a few shells dispersed the rebels. The gun-boat *Union*, while off Charleston, took the ship *Amelia* from Liverpool bound for Charleston with a cargo of contraband of war. Fifty refugees came up from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Monday under a flag of truce.

News from Hagerstown, Md., states that Gov. WISE has diverged his line of attack upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, and has gone to Lewisburgh with 4,000 men, to repel the expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha River. Col. JACKSON entered the neck, opposite Williamsport, on Tuesday, with five regiments of rebel troops. At Bunker's Hill and Martinsburgh, 8,000 Virginia troops are lying there. Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester does not exceed 10,000 men.

Special dispatches from Grafton state that Col. MCCOOK'S German regiment moved to Phillippa on Tuesday. Sergeant DUNHAM, of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, and an old companion of KIT CARSON'S, returned on Tuesday, after having been inside the enemy's lines. He reports their number to be 6,500, including 500 cavalry. They have plenty of guns, but they are of a miscellaneous character. The rebels swear they will give no quarter.

A schooner, the *Aid*, of Mobile, has been seized by the *Niagara*—she was wrecking an English ship which has been ashore since last Spring. The Captain and crew were allowed to depart on the schooner's boats. At Pass a L'Outre the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was blockading the Pass. Ten large vessels were aground on the Bar. In port at Key West were the United States flag-ship *Mississippi*, *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *R. R. Cuyler*, also steamers *Suwance*, *Salvor*, of Tampa, and schooner *Wanderer*. The last three are prizes. The *Mississippi* left Pensacola on the 15th, but grounded going out of the harbor. The *Mount Vernon* and *Crusader* got her off without any injury. The *Parkersburgh* also sailed the 19th, and on the 25th passed schooner *Forest King* bound for New-York.

The United States steam-transport *Chesapeake*, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Tortugas *via* Key West. Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburgh*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well. Off Pensacola the United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Huntsville*, and storeship *Release* were anchored. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola on the 2d inst., from Tortugas. A negro who had been picked up from a raft, states that 3,000 Secessionists had left Pensacola, and were much in want of provisions, and that the heavy guns on Fort McRae had been removed and placed on the water batteries.

There are some curious rumors from East Tennessee. The Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after appointing a Committee to ask that East Tennessee be allowed to secede peaceably from the State, or, at all events, remain neutral. It is also stated that there were four in the Convention for Union to one against it. Seven Germans, deserters from New-Orleans, have arrived at Knoxville. They had received no pay for two months. The Memphis Banks have loaned their own notes to the value of $195,000 for secession purposes.

In the Richmond Convention, an ordinance to organize a Guerilla Volunteer force in Northwestern Virginia had been introduced and referred. The Convention had passed an act to relieve the banks from specie payments, and the subject of repudiating all bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Efforts are being made in Georgia to procure subscriptions to the Cotton Loan. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had been addressing the citizens in behalf of it.

The three soldiers of the Connecticut Regiment, who had been seized through the artifices of two female Secessionists, have arrived in Richmond.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIS, arrived here from Albany, yesterday forenoon, and took their departure for Washington at 5 P. M. Previous to their departure, they were presented with a beautiful Regimental flag, the gift of Mrs. J. HOWLAND. The regiment has a full complement of hardy men, is thoroughly equipped, and, being commanded by a graduate of West Point, who has seen service in Mexico, will no doubt do credit to the Empire State.

The Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor, FREDERICK HALLBROOK, of Brattleboro; for Lieut.-Gov, LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington; and for Treasurer, J. P. PAGE, of Rutland. A resolution was adopted, recommending the suspension of old party lines, and in favor of uniting in a vigorous support of the Government.

The Pony Express, with news from San Francisco of the 15th, passed Fort Kearney at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The Breckinridge State Convention adjourned on the 13th inst., without making any nomination, as it was expected that a violent reaction would take place in the North against President LINCOLN and his war policy; if so, they were in hope of uniting a large portion of the Douglas and Bell-Everett parties upon a common basis of opposition to the Administration. The substance of the Platform is, "the Union and the Constitution, but disunion rather than war."

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in the village of Flushing. The hardware and stove store of Mr. EDWARD EAGLES, and the large dry goods and variety store of Messrs. PECK & FAIRWEATHER, on Main street, adjoining, were totally destroyed, with a portion of both their stocks in trade. A large conflagration was at one time feared, there being a strong breeze blowing and the buildings being nearly all of wood. The two fire-engine companies in the town did excellent service, and the company from Newtown was also promptly on hand to render assistance in quelling the flames. The property was insured.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a copy of resolutions passed by the Union Defence Committee was received through the Mayor, stating that their funds were nearly exhausted, and wished the various regiments to be notified accordingly.

In the Surrogate's Court a decree was yesterday entered, in pursuance of the decision of the Surrogate, admitting the Blankman will to probate. At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of JOHN B. HOLMES, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions, was heard on appeal. Decision was reserved.

The attempted self-destruction of Mr GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer of the New-York Central Company, at Albany, yesterday, produced considerable sensation in the Stock Exchange, and a temporary decline of ¼@1 ℔ cent in the Stock of the Company, closing 73¼@73½ ℔ cent. Other Stocks were dull at the close of the day. Exchange on London held with a little more firmness, since the receipt of $2,000,000 additional gold from England and France.

Prices of Flour and Wheat were again reduced yesterday, and free sales were made. Less activity was discernible in Corn and Cotton, but each was firm. Provisions were dull and heavy. Groceries were inactive, as were also Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Fish, Hay, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. Whisky was cheaper. Hops and Tobacco were in fair demand. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 538 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been largely supplied this week. Beeves number 4,845, which is more than are wanted in the hight of strawberries and green peas. A decline of ¼c., or about $5 ℔ head, is noted in the market report. Trade was dull. Milch cows and veal calves remain unchanged. Sheep sell as last week but lambs are 25c ℔ head lower and very plenty; over 10,000 sheep and lambs have been received during the week. Hogs are in excess of present wants, and near ¼c. cheaper.

The Approaching Campaign in Virginia.

We do not profess to know the military programme of the Government for the campaign in Virginia; we will, therefore, briefly submit our own.

The forces under the command of MCCLELLAN will move through the mountains towards the valley of Virginia, by the leading routes which we have already indicated from time to time in sufficient detail—that is, by way of the Great Kanawha, and along the State turnpike west of New River, to the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Newbern, with one division; and by the way of Grafton, to Beverley, and thence to the Virginia Central Railroad west of Staunton—so as to seize and hold the two great railroad lines leading from the west and southwest to Richmond—with the other. We trust that, simultaneously with this movement, Gen. CADWALLADER will cross the Potomac and enter Virginia at Williamsport, and rescue the Union men of Berkeley and Jefferson counties; while Gen. KEIM, crossing below the Point of Rocks, moves upon Leesburgh, and lifts the yoke of military despotism from the necks of the loyal and unarmed citizens of Loudon. The first of these divisions of Gen PATTERSON'S command will move up the Valley of Virginia, on the west side of the Blue Mountains, towards Staunton, and give to Brigadier-Gen. WISE an opportunity to use that flaming sword of his, which it has been the ambition of his turbulent life to wave on some field of bloody battle. The second division of Gen. PATTERSON'S command will operate along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, hovering upon the right flank of BEAUREGARD, as he retires sullenly upon Richmond before the advancing and overwhelming central column of Gen. DIX. These two divisions of Gen. PATTERSON'S command, thus separated only by the Blue Ridge, of which they will hold all the passes, will afford each other reciprocal support, and cover the whole ground from the Great Valley of Virginia to that occupied by the central army advancing from Washington. In the meantime, Gen. BUTLER, avoiding the fortifications of the Peninsula, will inaugurate an independent, but simultaneous movement from Newport's News on the south side of James River, seizing the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, and holding the principal line of communication between the rebel forces at Norfolk and those at Richmond.

The advance of all these columns should, of course, be nearly simultaneous, and it should be coincident with the action, so as to obtain the moral and political support of the loyal Convention and the Provisional Government of Virginia, now established at Wheeling, under whose auspices, and at whose urgent solicitation, the entire movement of these six great armies, converging upon Richmond, the central seat of treason, should be inaugurated. This simultaneous movement from so many points, by so many different routes, will prevent the possibility of any powerful combination of the insurgent forces, and must compel them—deficient, as they are, in all the material essential to the effective movement of a great army—to draw rapidly back within their Richmond intrenchments, which we are told they are now forming, and arming with heavy batteries, all the way from below Rockett's, sweeping round the rolling spurs of Shockoe Hill to the cliffs on the north bank of James River, below the Inlet Locks.

We are not prepared to believe that the rebel leaders at Manassas Junction really contemplate any general attack on the lines of the Federal troops now covering the Capital; and we are disposed to regard the menacing demonstrations of which we are daily advised, as not intended for anything more serious than to delay the apprehended advance on Richmond, and win time for making the preparations needed to dispute and delay the southward march of our armies as long as possible. The return of a company of cavalry and a battalion of infantry from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, since the retreat from that point, and the burning of the bridge across the Shenandoah, are measures characteristic only of a continued retrogade movement. An army intending to hold its ground, and to keep in a condition to move at pleasure, does not destroy the large bridges on its route, or obstruct the lateral roads in the region which it intends to occupy.

Such a combined and concentrated movement as we have outlined, accompanied by the earnest proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT, exhorting and commanding the support of all loyal citizens to aid the authority of the State of Virginia and the Federal Government to repel and drive out beyond the limits of the Commonwealth the ruffian soldiery and insolent invaders of her honored soil, from the insurgent States of the South—cannot fail to be respected. Many young men, inexperienced, misled, and now in arms, as they witness the rebel forces retreating before the bayonets of loyal Virginians, and the true men of the North and West, urged by the voice and counsel of the Governor and Convention, will desert the ranks of treason and return to their allegiance, and perhaps range themselves again under the flag of their great, powerful and ever-merciful country.

Such a movement—well planned in its detail, and rapidly and skillfully executed—we are confident will lead to the military demoralization of the rebels; who, thus driven, rapidly and suddenly, back upon Richmond, and there surrounded, will, we believe, be compelled to capitulate without exhibiting to the world the horrors of a protracted seige, and the terrible carnage of a general assault.

The Old Dominion and the New.

The new Governor of Virginia appointed by the late convention, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Wheeling on Monday next. The meeting of this body will be a new thing in the history of this country. It will be the first session of a Legislature in a seceded State, under a decree of the people, repudiating and deposing their former government on account of its treason, and reorganizing under the Constitution. The presence of the loyal forces in Virginia have enabled the people of that State who preserved their allegiance, to maintain their position, and hold the Old Dominion to her place in the Union. When Gov. LETCHER and his associates went over to secession, it did not enter into their calculations that they would be superseded by a new dynasty, that would prevent them from striking from the national flag the star that Washington and his great compeers placed there. They did not take into the account that their own people, whom they were betraying, would, by an assertion of the original powers vested in them, repudiate their action, revoke their commissions, and strip them of official trust and authority. In their haste to destroy the Union, they overlooked the loyalty west of the mountains, that had no sympathy with secession, and that execrated the treason that hurried Virginia into rebellion.

The meeting of this Legislature is the beginning of a system which will sooner or later be inaugurated in all the seceded States, the practical effect of which will be the reconstruction of the Union upon its original basis, through the agency of the loyalty still extant in them all. There are true men enough in Tennessee to form a State Government, and when the Union forces shall be advanced southward, down the valley of the Mississippi, a Convention of the people, following the example of Virginia, will construct a new State Government as an integral part of the great American Republic. North Carolina will probably be next to fall into line, and thus the process will go on, as the national forces move southward, until all the States shall occupy their former position in the Union.

It is scarcely to be presumed, however, that JEFF. DAVIS or Gov. LETCHER will regard this action of Western Virginia with indifference. The new Government is a matter of too much importance, too significant as a precedent, and promises to be too serious in results, to allow of its being inaugurated without a struggle to prevent it, and we may therefore look for the march of a rebel army in the direction of Wheeling. It is due to the people of that region that they should be efficiently supported by United States troops. They have suffered and hazarded too much, and their action in favor of the Union is too important, to be neglected now. Whatever forces may be sent against them should be met by Government soldiers in sufficient numbers to guarantee their perfect security. The presence of Gen. MCCLELLAN and his army is a pledge to this effect.

Abraham Lincoln, LL. D.

The Trustees of Columbia College, at their Annual Commencement, held yesterday at the Academy of Music, most happily struck the chord of public feeling, by conferring on ABRAHAM LINCOLN the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The announcement of the act, by the President of the College, from the stage, to the immense and brilliant audience, male and female, which its Annual Commencement always gathers, though taking them by surprise, was caught up at once and received with shouts of enthusiasm, the band instantly interrupting the accustomed gravity of the ceremonial by bursting into the National air.

We are informed, and it is but due to the Trustees of the College to state, that this act of respect,—honoring themselves not less than its recipient,—was not rendered to President LINCOLN, solely by reason of his eminent political station,—although academic precedents of high authority at Oxford and other seats of learning, would amply justify it. The Trustees are almost without exception, gentlemen grave in years, and very little identified with party politics of any stripe. It is even doubtful whether a majority of their number voted with the Republican Party at the last election. Nor was their present act the result of any blind enthusiasm, or sympathetic feeling kindled by the existing war. The nomination of President LINCOLN to this Degree, though publicly conferred only yesterday, was made, as we are informed, in the Board of Trustees, as early as the second of April last, and, as it happens, by one of the oldest and most conservative members of the body. It was made at the first meeting of the Trustees, after the President had announced to the nation, in his Inaugural Address, the vital, fundamental, political truth, that our Government was a Union and not a Confederation—that it was a single, united organism, and not a mere *congeries* of petty communities, loosely and feebly associated, and liable at any moment, in their own mere caprice, to dispersion and disintegration.

In that vigorous constitutional document, Mr. LINCOLN aimed a death-blow at secession, the bitter fountain of all the evils that now distress the country. This was the signal service in the domain of political science, which justly earned for him from this venerable body the highest academic honor in their gift.

If the mere military service of rough old BLUCHER at Waterloo were fitly rewarded at Oxford by the same academic distinction, surely the sturdy champion of the great conservative constitutional truth which protects and saves the integrity of a continent, was not unduly honored.

The Western Military Department.

The army destined for operation in Western Virginia is organized and fairly in the field; and Gen. MCCLELLAN is in command in person. We hear of him, by telegraph, at Grafton, where he has just issued an admirable proclamation to his troops, reminding them of the sacred duties of their campaign, of which the following is the key-note: "Bear in mind that you are in the country of friends, not of enemies; that you are here to protect, not to destroy."

In all of his proclamations, and in all of his movements, Gen. MCCLELLAN has shown himself to possess the qualities of a statesman as well as of a true soldier. He is now to be actively engaged in the most difficult duty of the campaign. He has a large and important field of operations, embracing the entire western half of the State of Virginia, and involving possibly a descent into East Tennessee with a division of his army. He has to conduct hostilities in a region of most mixed sentiments, where friends and enemies so commingle that it will often be impossible to know whom to strike and whom to spare. But, theoretically, he is in a loyal region, and his grand duty is to conciliate, and restore the authority of the Union, and the functions of a legitimate State Government, as he advances.

With all his admitted abilities, Gen. MCCLELLAN has a work on his hands that will tax his utmost powers. He must give his presence and all his powers, administrative and executive, to his advancing army and to the half million people among whom he must reconstruct governments, while he expels enemies or disarms them of their prejudices. The time has come, therefore, when the curtailment of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S hitherto very extended military department must be made. A proper supervision of the large area of the West, whose chief interest centres at Cairo, and of the still larger area west of the Mississippi, now the theatre of active hostilities, in which the fate of Missouri is involved, is no longer possible; and an immediate subdivision of duties is imperative.

Personal and professional justice, no less than public policy, dictate the change we here suggest. Gen. PRENTISS, at Cairo, has proved himself a bold, skilful and prudent commander. He has filled the measure of public expectation—in no single instance having erred, so far as the country knows, either in counsel or action. Of Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR, in Missouri, fully as much, or even more, may be said; for they have had far more embarrassing obstacles to contend with. They have been surrounded by traitors from the start, plotting not only public treason but their secret assassination. They have had to contend with a hostile Government and Legislature, holding all the powers and revenues of a great State in their hands, devising schemes to crush the loyal sentiment that these two commanders were striving to preserve and utilize for national defence. They have been far removed from the seat of Government, and disheartened by delays in furnishing the volunteer army that their zeal had got together with clothing, food and arms. And in addition to these difficulties, they have had to cut the gordian knot of a mistaken policy that a superior (Gen. HARNEY) had tied around the State.

How has the Department of Missouri been administered? The cordial and universal verdict of the people, in favor of LYON and BLAIR, is the sufficient answer. If ever men earned a *brevet* by meritorious service, these officers have. They have crushed treason and saved a State, and have done it despite obstacles that few men could have successfully grappled with. Are not these distinguished leaders competent to all the work of patriots west of the Mississippi River? Let Camp Jackson and Booneville reply.

It has astonished and offended many that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department should have been intended to embrace the fields of duty occupied by Gen. PRENTISS and by LYON and BLAIR, who have neither needed nor received the supervision that was nominally put over them. In the case of Missouri, it is notorious that every movement there that has so excited the applause and enthusiasm of the country, had its inception in the counsels of LYON and BLAIR, was inspired by their genius, and consummated by their soldierly skill—too quickly executed, perhaps, to please some who would have trafficked in their brilliant abilities.

We have heard no reason assigned for the stretch of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S authority over Missouri—an order that was made only about four weeks ago—save that Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were advancing in popular favor a little more rapidly than was well pleasing to selfish political speculators of the West. This miserable jealousy, we have heard, but can scarcely credit it, actually obtruded itself upon the Cabinet, and was only pacified by the extension of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department nominally over Missouri, that he might share, and to that extent detract from, the honors of the young western leaders. We trust, for the credit of Government, that this is not true. But, true or not, the people will protect the honor and fame of those whom a petty jealousy would stab; and now that there is an obvious necessity for the curtailment of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S very large department, the country will watch with eager interest the subdivisions that are ordered, and see whether political or personal intrigue will dare to deprive those efficient leaders of honors so splendidly earned.

PUBLIC CREDIT NORTH AND SOUTH.—In war, all things else being equal, the length of purse of the respective parties is the measure of their endurance. The credit of belligerents is put to the severest tests. Under the pressure now existing, a forced sale of Louisiana bonds recently in New-Orleans only realized for them ten per cent. of the amounts called for by their face. Tennessee and Virginia bonds fluctuate between 35 and 40, North Carolina only reaches 50, and neither Mississippi, Florida nor Arkansas could buy a yard of jeans, a side of bacon or a bushel of corn on the strength of their public credit. And the Southern Confederacy, so called, is compelled in its financial desperation to borrow cotton in the hope of a market to keep their treasonable concern in motion. In contrast with this, the State of New-York, advertising for a loan of $700,000 to meet a deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, has nearly $3,000,000 offered at rates varying from par to 4.50 premium, the lowest bid accepted being at a premium of 1.38.

Abuses of the Franking Privilege.

We are glad to see indications of an effort on the part of the Post-office Department to put an end to the gross abuses which are becoming chronic in the franking privilege. Several members of Congress have ostentatiously devoted themselves for some weeks to franking letters from volunteers at Washington to their friends at home, and the newspapers have dealt in unmeasured eulogy of their self-denying devotion to the wants of the army. If they would contribute out of their own pockets money enough to pay the postage, they would be entitled to this commendation; but the simple sacrifice of such portion of their time as may be required to defraud the Government out of the amount, scarcely establishes a claim to this extravagant laudation.

The law expressly forbids such an abuse of the franking privilege. The right to frank letters conferred upon members of Congress, is itself an abuse which ought to be stopped. The Government should pay the postage of members, if the public service requires it. But the law has been careful to prevent the abuse of this right, by limiting its exercise to the objects for which it is granted. As quoted by our Washington correspondent, it expressly declares, that

"If any person shall frank any letter or *letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office*, he shall, on conviction thereof, *pay a fine of ten dollars.*"

If this law were rigidly enforced, a good many of our members of Congress would find their salaries insufficient to pay their fines. But there is no good reason why it should not be. It is a just and salutary law—one, moreover, which is absolutely necessary to protect the Postal Department from endless and ruinous depredation. It seems just that soldiers should be allowed to write letters to their friends without paying postage; but the Government, if it takes this view of the subject, should appropriate money for that object. Let postage stamps be delivered, under stringent regulations, to each regiment, for the payment of postage on the letters of its members.

Impunity of Rebels.

A dispatch from Washington announced, this morning, that "somebody cut the telegraph wires from Arlington to the Departments, yesterday." To which is added the assuring clause, "a close watch has been instituted *since*." Such vigilance a grateful country will applaud.

But the presence of an enemy within the camp of the Federal Army at Washington, strolling about unobserved and undisturbed, finding opportunity to cut telegraph wires, on the tick of which the touching off of a hundred fuses may be waiting, on the untied tongue of which the safety of Washington itself may depend, is calculated to give anything but comfort to the hearts of the American people. The institution of a "close watch" after this careless incident, did not, however, much as we may be suprised at it, altogether prevent the recurrence of similar acts, for yesterday afternoon we learned the wires had been cut on another line near Washington, communicating with other camps.

But this is not all. The interference with our telegraph wires, right in our camp, by daring rebels, is surpassed in impudence by spies who have come into Washington and gone deliberately to work, either by personal inspection or by tampering with Federal officers, to get complete sketches of every fortification and every camp in and around Washington. The dispatches of yesterday, which told us of this wire-cutting between Arlington and the Departments, contained this further information, that "a spy was seized near the Fourteenth Regiment camp—maps and plans of our encampments, were found upon him in profusion."

Now let us say that, in our opinion, war was never so leniently waged since the world began, as this one has been by the Federal Government. It fully justifies the sarcasm of the French *bon mot*, that it is indeed "a very *civil* war." The Federal Government has, from the beginning of the treason, been infested with spies. They occupied Cabinet seats under BUCHANAN, and they have not been cleared out of all the Departments yet. They go at large daily in Washington, are protected in person and property, and are ready to stab the Government on every opportunity. It is a crime against liberty and law to spare these villains; and the country is beginning to ask of their rulers, in tones not mild and forbearing as heretofore, How long will you abuse our patience, by refusing to hang traitors that flout their treason in the nation's face?

ANOTHER BRITISH BLUNDER.—Our European advices instruct us that large bodies of English troops are in motion for Canada; that the *Great Eastern* has been secured for their transportation; and that in addition to the number of frigates already detailed to reinforce the squadron in our waters, a fleet of gun-boats is to be forthwith dispatched. This formidable preparation for contingencies never in the slightest degree likely to occur, may well excite our surprise; but it certainly excites none of that alarm which the English Press and people seem to anticipate. The London papers are filled with sedatives for apprehensions, which they assume will thrill the American mind with terror at the news of these demonstrations. But while we are quite sure the display of military and naval power is uncalled for by any conceivable exigency, and that the pretended fear of hostile incursions into Canada, from the American side, is the shallowest of pretences, we can safely assert that these movements are witnessed here with thorough indifference; as much so, indeed, as if the shipment was away from rather than into the adjoining colonies. It is probable no Englishman will ever learn to comprehend the genius and character of our people. If the manifestation of indignant feeling at the cool unfriendliness of John Bull in our day of emergency be received as an evidence of fear on the part of this people, the fact proves how impossible it is to penetrate the stolid self-conceit and prejudice of our venerable ancestor by any direct appeal. That manifestation was indeed the highest evidence of the rash and almost reckless spirit of our population. There was even an unreasonable eagerness to accept the attitude of the British Government as a just cause of war; and foolish men, prompted by designing ones, labored earnestly to work up the masses to a fighting pitch of Anglophobia. It has only been the amended and chastened temper of the English themselves that has rendered this effort vain; and we are quite sure the coming of armies to Canada as numerous as that of XERXES, and of fleets as formidable as the Armada, will excite no other emotion here than of momentary surprise, followed by permanent indifference.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE—THE WAR OF SAVAGES.—The news from the Virginia State Convention, now sitting at Richmond, is somewhat interesting, as it tends to develop the total madness that controls the Southern heart, and is preparing the unhappy people of the Confederate States for a horrible doom. It is announced that the Convention have under consideration an ordinance for organizing a guerilla system of warfare against the enemies of the State, which means its own Union citizens and the Federal troops wherever found. The practical effect of this ordinance will be to condemn to death every Unionists "without clergy and without jury," to relieve their murderers from any penalty incurred by technicality of law, or perhaps from the evil consequence of any unwitting mistake, in the taking off of these public enemies. There is to be a general carnival of butchery—pure and simple—such as civilized nations have never tolerated, and only devils and Secessionists could have devised.

We are not alarmed by these barbarous threats. We are not surprised by them. We expect to see them adopted and carried into execution by Virginians. The cup must be filled—and it will be, till it runs over and spills blood upon all the land—and then the final reckoning will come.

It has never occurred to these barbarous miscreants who have plunged the South into rebellion, that war is a two-handed game; and that our Government has been too loth to teach them that lesson. Our Government takes prisoners and releases them. The Richmond *Examiner*, of last week, boasts in regard to a certain company of Confederate scouts, that "they never take any prisoners."

But war, we repeat, is a two-sided game, and indiscriminate butchery a double-edged sword. And if every Southern soldier is "a gentleman," and every Northern soldier a mendicant or a mercenary, which side will lose most in the contest of barbarities? And when massacre to all the foe is proclaimed by Virginia, who will spare the servile magazine which can, any week, blow the rebel land to perdition.

GEN. SCOTT'S PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.—We have obtained from a very reliable military source in Washington, what appears to be the most intelligible exposition yet given of Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the campaign. It will be found among our dispatches this morning, and will arrest public attention.

One characteristic marks this supposed programme which is a peculiarity of every plan that our great Chieftain has ever devised. It will infallibly be successful, if carried out. It is briefly this: To concentrate troops in immense masses along the northern line of the Confederate States, protecting Washington and holding all the armies of JEFF. DAVIS in check that he has drained the South to bring into Virginia. And then when the fit time comes and the season of the year will favor it, to drop large armies down on the seaboard and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, menacing them at every exposed point. In this way, the armies in Virginia are to be drawn away to repel a more serious danger near home; and the Union is to be restored as the Confederate armies retreat, until their cause is finally lost by demoralization, and without any great battles or bloodshed.

The chief error in this plan is its delay of execution. The descent on the coast of the Confederates could have been well advanced by this time, and safely conducted. And whenever made, the rebel armies will abandon Virginia and retreat to defend their own homes.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.—Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was serenaded on the evening of his arrival at Washington, on which occasion he made a brief speech, concluding as follows:

"They may confiscate my little property I own in Tennessee. My life may be required to lay upon the altar of my country, but let my country be saved! She is right, and right and justice must prevail while the stars and stripes continue to float over us."

We, of the Northern States, where all are loyal, know little of the actual hazards which men in the seceded States encounter who entertain or venture to express such sentiments as these. Our patriotism demands no sacrifice of personal security, and its expression leads us into no danger. We speak, and think, and feel, as our neighbors speak, and think, and feel, and there is no espionage set upon us, to catch our words and carry them to self-constituted vigilance committees, who are on the hunt for our lives. We sleep quietly at night, and pursue, in conscious security, our avocations by day. But with men situated as Senator JOHNSON was at his home in Tennessee, it required a Roman courage to be a patriot. Treason, remorseless, bloodthirsty, was all around him; his dwelling might at any moment be given to the flames, his person to outrage, or his life to destruction. To have drifted along with the current of rebellion would not only have been safe and easy, but would have been popular. Still, with his life in his hand, he spoke out plainly, courageously, defiantly, in favor of the Constitution. He wavered not one moment in his loyalty to the Union. In Tennessee, as in Washington, he avowed his allegiance to the Old Flag, and denounced secession as alike wicked in principle, and ruinous in policy. Such men should be respected and honored by the true-hearted millions of the Republic.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Necessity of Carefully Protecting the Bridges —The Chain Bridge Especially to be Looked To.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

There are three bridges across the Potomac, at and near Washington, which the officers of the army have taken measures to place in a defensive condition, that they might not be surprised, and fall into the hands of a daring and enterprising enemy. To prevent our troops from relying too confidently on works which are in themselves very assailable, or which might be rendered, by the partial success of the assailant, wholly untenable, you have very properly taken occasion to point out some of the deficiencies of the arrangements which are to be relied on for the defence of the Capital, in order that they may be examined into and corrected by the proper military authority of that Department. You, perhaps, did not conceive it to be necessary to indicate the particular work most proper to be erected for strengthening the weak points in the defensive line south of the Potomac. Permit me only to go over the same ground so far as to say that in my view the command of the south end of the Long Bridge belongs to the party who holds the heights of Arlington, overlooking the bridge-head erected there; and that the security of those heights, commanding the city as well as the bridge, ought not to be intrusted to the tried courage of regiments encamped on them, sided even by one or two well planned redoubts. They should be held by ample defensive works—works which will enable the army to maintain them against all chances, even after it may have unhappily sustained an utter defeat in the field.

To this caution, I would most respectfully but earnestly add another. The bastioned intrenchment on the hill above the Georgetown Aqueduct, and the redoubt on the next hill west of it, may be sufficient, with an adequate full force in the field, to hold those immediate heights; but they are not sufficient, on that rolling ground, to prevent an enemy, in great force, from descending the hills, driving the troops out of the miserable apology for a *tête de pont* at the south end of the aqueduct, and pursuing them across the aqueduct, entering Georgetown with them, and establishing himself on the commanding hills around the college.

To guard against any such untoward event, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of two small but strong works immediately at the south end of the aqueduct—to be so placed that they will *command the shores* both above and below the aqueduct, where an enemy, or his secret cooperators from the north side of the Potomac, might find shelter under the river bank on the east side, and under the cliffs, on the west, of the south abutment. Such works would prevent an enemy from taking the aqueduct by a *coup de main*, after driving the troops out of the unprotected bridge head.

But my immediate object is to express my opinion upon another point, which I regard as the weakest place in the line of defence.

The position south of the Potomac, which I think is most likely to be assailed, and the most exposed to a successful assault, is what is called the "Chain Bridge"—though, in fact, it is not a chain-bridge, but a very wide and substantial wooden bridge, which now occupies the site where a chain-bridge formerly spanned the Potomac, some four miles above Washington.

The ground on the south side of the river, near the approach to this bridge, is intersected by steep and deep ravines, covered with wood and dense brush, and entirely impassable for cavalry or artillery, and not very accessible for infantry—though admirably adapted for the cooperation of scattered riflemen.

The road which approaches the bridge from the south follows the slopes of one of these ravines, and is so located in the hollow that a column of hostile troops approaching the bridge from that side would be completely sheltered by the hills, and would not be exposed to the fire of the batteries on the north side of the river, until they reached the sharp turn at the very abutment of the bridge. Here, indeed, there would be a momentary exposure to a battery recently erected, but it would be too transient an exposure to involve any serious loss to the enemy.

I presume that our military commanders know as well as I do, that the enemy is, or can be, perfectly acquainted with the defences of Washington, and with the topography of the surrounding country. Therefore, in calling attention to the weak points of our system, I can communicate nothing to him which he does not already know, while we have the chance—a faint one though it may be—that our own officers and engineers will make good the deficiences which are manifest to my less experienced view, and which I wish to make equally plain to theirs.

It is so long since our countrymen have been engaged in war, that they seem to have become almost incapable of appreciating the deeds of daring that brave men may perform. I have observed, therefore, with pain, that it is supposed that men will hesitate to storm the bridge at the Little Falls because its flooring is swept by a few pieces of artillery. All such doubters I would like to refer to the accounts of the passage of the Adda at Lodi—where a French column of grenadiers crossed a bridge five hundred feet in length, in face of a fire of grape and canister from more than twenty pieces of heavy artillery—a fire which thinned their ranks, it is true, yet left men enough alive to charge upon the batteries and bayonet the artillerists at their guns.

I do not think it proper to allude to the measures which have been—I am sorry to say, only *very recently*—taken to defend this position. I wish simply to admonish our military authorities that that point was dangerously insecure before the newly planted batteries were placed there; and that it is still insecure, notwithstanding the additions recently made for its better defence.

My objection is that too much dependence seems to be placed on the natural strength of the position. Too much faith is reposed in the fire of the guns which command a short turn of the road and the bridge. Too much is left, for a case of such immeasurable consequence, to depend on the coolness, courage and sagacity of the guard on the south side of the river—who might, under the confusion and excitement consequent on a sudden and unexpected dash, forsake their post and neglect their special and most important duties. But the whole defence of the bridge now hinges on the proper discharge of these duties.

It is a matter of vital importance to make this place secure; and when *absolute security* is easily obtainable, we cannot permit an interest so great to be placed in any jeopardy—or left to depend on the presence of mind of a few inexperienced soldiers.

To make things more secure, and gain more *time*, and give more confidence to this guard to discharge their duties, preliminary to retreating, I would recommend the formation of a *substantial barrier*, without loop-holes or any other defensive arrangement—but sheathed with boiler plate iron, so tough it cannot be readily cut away—immediately at the south abutment of the bridge, to be closed again at the enemy by the guard before retreating. With this additional precaution, the arrangement already made on the south side will be rendered available, for it would afford the guard temporary security while preparing for their retreat.

But the main defence of this bridge is on the *north side* of the Potomac, and here I think it is altogether imperfect.

The north end of the chain bridge debouches on a road which crosses it at right angles. This road is only fifty or sixty feet wide, and is bounded by a high cliff on the north side, and a high perpendicular wall, and a deep canal at the base of the wall, on the south side.

The enemy, after crossing the bridge, in face of the battery which commands it, and capturing the battery, has this road, thus bounded, to spread out or to deploy in. Here, then, is the place to check his career.

For this purpose I recommend the construction of a high wall, with two tiers of loop-holes, entirely across the road, from the wall bounding the road on the south to the cliff bounding it on the north, both above the bridge and below it; and another similar wall, parallel with the road, on the slope of the hill, above the lower battery—leaving road passages, of course, with proper barriers, through the walls.

With this addition to the defensive arrangements, after crossing the bridge in face of a severe fire, and carrying the battery, the assaulting column will be in a pen, walled around on all sides, and exposed to a converging fire of musketry on both flanks and in front, with no chance of escape but by scaling the walls by which he is inclosed, or retreating across the bridge.

Stone fit to construct these walls is already quarried and laying loose on the ground within a hundred yards of the point where the walls are needed.

If this bridge is taken, and the enemy gets possession of the hill above the road, it will be the sheer fault of ignorance or negligence.

It is my belief that the main attack on the Capital, if made at all, will be made over this chain bridge, in conjunction with another at the aqueduct. I know that this position is strong and very easy to be defended. But I recognize here the truth of a passage of an eminent popular writer: "Soldiery, when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, become panic-struck when they see it unexpectedly carried."

Let our Generals then look well to the Chain Bridge. As the defences are now, it can be, and might be, "unexpectedly carried." I do not realize, anticipate a general attack on Washington; but I think that the cheapest way of preventing one is to be thoroughly prepared for it; and the most certain way to invite one, is to neglect those precautions which prudence imposes, and which, if taken in time, will render the attack hurtful only to the rash assailant. M

MATTERS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege—Unconditional Union Man up for Congress in North Carolina—Some of the Virginia Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24, 1861.

We have had a good deal of patent inventions of India-rubber and other elastic substances, but, after all, the finest specimens of this expansive quality are probably to be found in the consciences of those who make the patent and other laws. The normal condition of the inventions of GOODYEAR and others is compression or contraction, and it requires more or less of force to expand them. But with the subtle and intangible substance generally spoken of as the "honor" and "conscience" of certain honorable members of Congress, the reverse law seems to hold, viz., that of unlimited expansion, which no force yet discovered has been able to contract within legal limits. These gentry, for instance, have given to themselves handsome salaries, with abundant compensation for traveling expenses; they vote themselves more stationery annually than any man could consume in the way of correspondence and other writing in his life-time. They establish a postal system for the country at large, and tax all citizens the moderate sum of three cents for the conveyance of letters, but reserve to themselves and a few other high functionaries of the Government the "exclusive privilege" of receiving and sending all communications, whether written or printed, and to the extent of hundreds of pounds weight, through the mails, free of postage. They at the same time pass stringent laws for the punishment of frauds upon the postal revenue, and take an oath to abide by them. This is, or at least may be, all very well. And at any rate the following section of the laws enacted by these honorables, and to which their attention is called every year, would seem well calculated to guard against frauds:

"SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, *other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office*, he shall, on conviction thereof, *pay a fine of ten dollars*, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, inclosed to him any letter or package addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person so offending, shall pay, for every such offence, five hundred dollars."

It is a time-honored maxim among jurists, that ignorance of the law excuseth not. But the breakers of this statute have not the poor plea of ignorance to allege in their defence. The Postmaster-Generals have, under all Administrations, made a point of calling it to the especial attention of members, and yet, so far as regards a considerable number, it has at least for twenty years been a dead letter. The privilege of franking, right in the teeth of the statute, is delegated to persons who use it to an unlimited extent, and rob the Department of thousands of dollars per annum. There have been instances of the sale of this privilege, but whether the law is violated for this base consideration, or for the gratification of friends, the Treasury is in either case robbed.

The most recent instance of the violation of this privilege of franking has been prompted by the profound interest taken in the volunteer soldiery by certain members of Congress, and has given much trouble to the Postmaster of this city. If a soldier should write a letter every week his postal expense would be only $1 56 per annum, and it is not at all probable that their correspondence will average one letter a month. Some, whose habits have been literary will write much oftener, but the great majority will feel little inclination to sit down and write amid the fatigues and the excitement of the camp, and the forced march. The aggregate value of their postage will not be great, in fact, not a tenth of what they will spend for tobacco, nor a twentieth of what they will spend for "liquor." There is therefore no great or beneficent object to be accomplished by this violation of the postal laws by members of Congress. But if they feel called to the mission of meeting this expense of the soldier, there are other modes of accomplishing the object not incompatible with their official oaths, nor with the regular administration of the laws. They may either go to work and collect money among their constituents for the supply of stamps and stationery to the soldiers, or they may bring forward and pass a bill increasing the pay of the army to the extent of twelve and a half cents per month. It is much cheaper to pay an additional sum out of the Treasury directly for this purpose, than to extend the swindling practice of unlawful franking to the military department of the Government. It is a fruitful source of political debauchery with the partisan hacks about Washington; but for Heaven's sake let us not introduce it into the army.

I learn from Mr C. FOSTER, a Northern man, for some years a resident of North Carolina, from which State he was expelled by the fury of a mob a month ago, that he purposes returning, with a view of running for Congress. He married in that State, and his wife still resides there. He was a Breckinridge Democrat, and had aspirations for Congress, it seems, before he became obnoxious to the Pro Slavery mob. His residence was Murfreesborough, in the First District, lately represented by W. N. H. SMITH. I should regard the return of Mr. FOSTER to North Carolina for the purpose he avows as a hazardous experiment at the present time, and that his chances for martyrdom, or a coat of tar and feathers, were more brilliant than for a seat in Congress. But fortune favors the brave, and if he succeeds we shall have reason to rejoice.

Among the sufferers by rebel intolerance in Virginia are JOHN S. and H. N. GALLAHER, father and son, publishers of the Charlestown *Free Press*, a thorough Union paper. I understand that their loss will amount to between $5,000 and $6 000, besides the destruction of their business. Their loss seems to have resulted from the general disruption of society consequent upon the rebellion. The former of these gentlemen is well and favorably known in Washington, having been third Auditor of the Treasury under Mr FILLMORE. OBSERVER.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at her dock at 6½ P. M. Her mails were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train, due in New-York at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

The following is additional news per the *Europa*:

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, May 8.

Sheetings active, but prices declining. Twist dull and unchanged. Raw Silks, 8d. higher. Indigo unchanged. Copper Sheathing, 6d, and Tile 8d. lower.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO POINT-DE GALLE.]

Sheetings and Twist dull and declining. Raw Silk 12d higher. Indigo, prospects still bad. Rain much wanted in Southern Terhoot. Rice unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s 1½d. Government Securities—Fours, 19¼; Fives, 5 discount. Freights unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, April 23.

Business dull. Shirtings unchanged. Tea dull. Silk unchanged. Settlements in fortnight, 3,500 bales. Total export, 75,500 bales. Exchange on London and India not quoted. Freights unaltered.

FOO CHOW FOO, Tuesday, April 23.

Tea dull. The *Japan* has been wrecked.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Sheetings active but unchanged. Mule twist 1d. lower. Tea active at previous quotations. Total export, 29,565,000 lbs. Exchange on London half penny lower.

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Trade quiet, but steady. BRANDIES—Martelles, 135; Hennessey, 132; Geneva, 186. OATS 33d. BUTTER, 10½d. HAMS, 12d. BASS' ALE, £7 15s. FLOUR, £17. RICE 16c. MAURITIUS SUGAR, £39@£42 WOOL dull; little offering; export 2,585 bales. GOLD SHIPMENTS—*Agincourt*, 19 882 ozs.; *Norfolk*, 58,785; *Donald McKay*, 50,108 ozs.

ADELAIDE, April 26.

COPPER, £93. BUNA SHARES, 132. EXCHANGE unchanged.

California.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE—POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 25.

The Pony Express passed here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the following for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 15.

Arrived 12th, brig Energy, New York. 13th, Challenge, Hong-Kong, steamer Lenora, Panama; ship Jean Gaugon, Bordeaux.

Sailed, 13th, ships *Syren*, Boston; *Franklin*, *Mazeppa* and *Speedwell*, Honolulu.

The ship *Sierra Nevada* has cleared for New-York, with a cargo of 15 000 sacks of barley, 1,384 bales of wool, 8,900 hides, 50 000 pounds of wha ebone, whale-oil, &c. The cargo is valued at $141,000.

The ship *King Fisher*, for Boston, has a cargo of 24,000 sacks of barley and 385 bales of wool.

The ship *Starlight* has been chartered to load with lumber in Puget Sound for Melbourne.

The ship *Challenge*, from Hong Kong, brought 800 Chinamen as passengers.

The whole course of trade during the week has shown that the market prices for foreign goods could not be sustained. Transactions continue limited. Large sales of raw sugar have been made at a marked decline. There have been increased transactions in claret wines the past few days at slightly improved prices.

The news to go forward by this express, is of little if any importance.

The Breckinridge State Convention adjourned on the 13th inst. without making any nomination. This result was unexpected to the members of the party and seems to have been brought about by two causes:

First—The hope of uniting a large portion of the Douglas and Bell-Everett parties when they meet again, on the 23d of July, upon a common basis of opposition to the Administration, it being a general impression among them that a reaction will take place in popular sentiment within the next four or five weeks, which will array a powerful party in the North against President LINCOLN and his war policy.

Second—An inability to fix upon at present a standard-bearer for the coming contest. A copy of the Platform of the Convention and a tender of the nomination was telegraphed to Gov. DOWNEY, at Los Angeles, and his reply was an emphatic refusal to accept of the nomination. The substance of the Platform is "The Union and the Constitution, but disunion rather than war."

The irrespective Union Convention, called by men wishing to ignore all past party names, and to unite all the uncertain men of the State in one party, met at Sacramento on the 13th inst. The attendance of delegates was rather slim—not sufficient for the transaction of business, so the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 10th of July. This failure seems to settle the fact that the Union men of California do not intend to abandon their partizan organizations, either as Republicans or Democrats.

The Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 26.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met here, to-day. There was a large attendance. The following nominations were made:

For Governor, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor, LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.

For Treasurer, J. P. PAGE, of Rutland.

A resolution, recommending the suspension of old party lines, and uniting in a vigorous support of the Government to put down rebellion and treason, was adopted. PAUL DILLINGHAM, a prominent Democrat, and others, made patriotic speeches.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 26.

Early this morning our citizens were shocked to hear of a very serious accident which happened to GILBERT L. WILSON, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad, who had fallen from the third-story window of his residence, breaking both legs and fatally injuring himself. He had been much depressed in spirits recently in consequence of considerable losses in private affairs, through changes in the value of property. Mr. WILSON'S official and personal integrity, however, are unquestioned, and his affairs as Treasurer of the Central Railroad are entirely correct.

Arrival Out of the Persia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 26.

Steamship *Europa* reports that steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 51 for Liverpool.

Destructive Fire in Flushing, L. I.

TWO LARGE STORES BURNED.

One of the most destructive fires which has visited Flushing for several years, occurred in that village yesterday afternoon. About 12¼ o'clock, fire broke out in the second story of Mr. EDWARD EAGLER'S hardware-store, on Main-street, and obtained such rapid headway as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. The town was soon alarmed by the ringing of the bells, and in a few moments Engine Companies Nos 1 and 2 were on the spot with their machines. The citizens also rallied, and assisted in removing the stock portion of these was saved. Powerful streams of water were poured upon the building, but the entire edifice was soon enveloped in flames, which spread to the adjoining store of Messrs. PECK & FAIRWEATHER, communicating to the roof. A fresh wind was blowing from the westward, and fears were now entertained of an extensive conflagration. The citizens formed lines with success; and even the schoolboys, with Mr. GATES, their Principal, at their head, worked heroically in passing water into the burning buildings, while others worked with equal energy in passing the property out. The principal part of the goods on the first and second floors were thus saved, but that portion of the stock which was in the basement and other portions of the store were destroyed. An express was sent to Newtown, and the engine company from that place promptly responded to the call for assistance, and hurried to the scene of conflagration. They were in season to render effective aid, but both stores were wholly consumed. Mr. EAGLER'S was a brick building three stories in height, and contained a large assorted stock of hardware, stoves, &c. Messrs. PECK & FAIRWEATHER'S was a three story frame building, and was one of the largest and best arranged variety stores in Flushing, having a stock valued at some $30,000. Two or three persons were injured by fragments of the falling structures, but no one was dangerously hurt. The fire is said to have originated from one of the smelting furnaces used by the workmen. The property was insured, but the owners of the stock will suffer considerable loss.

Columbia College Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Commencement exercises of Columbia College—the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Academic session—took place, yesterday, at the Academy of Music, under the pleasant auspices of President KING, who with the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and a number of well known citizens, occupied the stage. The building was crowded with as delightful a throng as was ever attracted to this favorite Temple of the Muses, and if a new prima donna had been about to make her appearance, the fair enthusiasts could not have come better prepared with floral offerings, to shower upon their favored one.

At 10 o'clock precisely the band opened the ceremonies with a musical piece, and immediately afterwards Rev. Mr. DUFFIE, Chaplain of the College, delivered an appropriate prayer.

The President then made a few prefatory remarks, and blighted the commercial prospects of the traffickers in flowers by expressing a hope that bobquets would not be thrown to aspiring graduates. It was an effeminate innovation, which, on such an occasion, was more honored in the breach than the observance. He hoped that good taste would put an end to such a practice; at all events, omit it on this occasion. Whereupon the gentlemen present felt like applauding, and the ladies, who are much more poetic, crushed their fragrant offerings in their precious hands, perfo med a wonderful tattoo with their feet, and looked at the President with the sweetest expression of assent.

Mr. FREDERICK C. WHITEHOUSE delivered the Salutatory poem in Greek, and Mr. WM. A. RICE was to have given that in Latin, but was excused on the satisfactory ground that he is absent fighting for his country amid the braves of the Ninth Regiment. Mr. WHITE USE'S effort was extremely creditable, but Mr RICE'S got the most applause.

Mr. SAMUEL B. WARD followed in the vernacular, and was so successful in mol fug and patting our vulgar tongue to the requirements of gallantry and patriotism that when he retired the ladies quite forgot the little sermon that had just been listened to from the President, and profusely rewarded the orator with bouquets.

Mr. ALBERT MCNULTY, who was to have been the German speaker, was excused on the honorable plea that he too was absent fighting for the flag. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. B CASWELL then delivered an address upon the subject of a "War of Principle," illustrating his remarks with copious references to existing troubles, and a proper expression of abhorrence of the treason that has produced them.

Having been denied the privilege of flowers, it was nothing but natural that when poetry presented itself it should be received with particular favor by the ladies who, to speak the truth, had been somewhat unattentive to the grand themes broached by the preceding speakers. There was a perceptible fluster of delight when Mr. ERASTUS B. RUDD came forward to deliver his poem, called (we are sorry the name is not more sentimental)—The "Worship of Bacchus." The effort was pleasing and ingenious It did justice to the Heathen, and was not at all unmindful of the Faculty, who we are pleased to say received many warming compliments. The virgins—unmindful of the President's prohibition—insisted on crowning Bacchus with a dewy chaplet. More than that, he was encored, and had to come forward and bow like BRIGNOLI—only a good deal better.

The next poem called the "Vision of Ages," by Mr. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, was of a more serious caste, but gave genuine satisfaction to the attentive listener.

The Master's Oration was delivered by Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY, of the Class of 1858, and was greatly admired.

After the addresses, the names of FREDERIC COPE WHITEHOUSE WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICE, GRATZ NATHAN, ELISHA HORTON, Jr., WILLIAM HALSTED CASWELL, were announced as "honor men"—five students of the graduating class who stand highest on the record of scholarship and conduct. They were called up and given certificates. The names of the five "honor men" of the other three classes were also announced.

The Trustees' prizes for excelling in German were awarded—the first, $30, to C. E. CONGDON, and the second $20 to A. E. CORNWALL.

The prize of the alumni Association, $50, to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class, was awarded to GRATZ NATHAN.

The laboratory prize, $100, for the most faithful and deserving student in the laboratory, was awarded to SAMUEL B WARD.

The first seminary prize, of books, for excellence in declamation, was awarded to WM. M. VAN WAGENEN.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon the following members of the late senior class:

J. Benkard, Jr.,	W. T. Lawrence, Geo. L. Taylor,
W. A. Boyd	A. McNulty, Jr. H. C. Taylor,
J. H. Casey,	Ed. Mitchell, John A. Tucker,
Wm. H. Caswell,	Gratz Nathan, S. H. Turnbull,
Henry Dudley,	Frank A. Otis, Joseph M. Turner,
John Gibbon, Jr.,	Richard C. Ray, W. M. VanWagenen,
L. Greenwood,	William A. Rice, Louis P. Walton,
Chas. O. Haight,	Erastus B Rudd, Isaac J. Ward,
E. Haight, Jr.,	W H Russell Jr., Samuel S. Ward,
Wm H. Kellyer,	Thomas T Sabine, E. W. West,
S. Perrine Jr.,	B. A. Schermerhorn, F. C. Whitehouse.
R. W. Howes, Jr.	Thomas H Sill, Albert R. Whitney.

Several honorary degrees were also conferred.

The concluding ceremonies, including a valedictory poem by Mr. HARRY A. SCHERMERHORN, and an oration by Mr WALTER B. LAWRENCE, were brought to an end about 3¼ o'clock.

The Mount Pleasant Academy Cadets.

REVIEW IN THE CITY HALL PARK.

The cadets attached to the above institution, to the number of fifty, paid a visit to this City yesterday, arriving here at 2½ P. M., *via* Hudson River Railroad. The Academy is located at Sing Sing, and is under the management of Mr. PHELPS and Major W. W. BENJAMIN. Having reached the Chambers-street depôt, the corps formed in line and marched down Broadway, headed by a band of thirteen pieces, to the Astor House, where a lunch had been provided for them. After disposing of the lunch the cadets again formed in line and proceeded down Broadway and Wall-street, and up Nassau-street to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, the Recorder, and members of the Common Council. The corps was divided into four companies, under the leadership of Maj BENZAMIN, and was escorted by the Madison square Zouaves, the same company that met the Seventh Regiment on their return from Washington. They went through the various military movements in a manner that elicited frequent applause from the vast number of spectators that surrounded them, and several experienced officers were heard to say that their performance of the Zouave tactics was equal to that of any regiment that has left the City. Mayor WOOD addressed them in a few remarks in which he said he believed he expressed the opinion of the gentlemen present, when he said they had acquitted themselves with great credit to the institution of which they were members. He was gratified at the exhibition they had given, and would say, without casting any reflection upon others, but rather as a compliment, that they had acquitted themselves as well as any of the City Regiments he had reviewed during these impending troubles. He said they appeared to be active, well disciplined, and to understand their duties thoroughly. It was gratifying to learn that their ranks contained representatives from almost all the States—from the South as well as from the North—and he hoped that their union and cooperation with each other would be followed by a reunion of the States. It was the duty of the cadets, the duty of us all, while we shall maintain the authority and the integrity of the Government, to be prepared, at the same time, to defend that authority. The Mayor hoped, if they ever were called upon to take the field, it would be to fight against a foreign enemy, and not against their fellow-countrymen. At the conclusion of the remarks, the corps visited the Governor's Room in the City Hall, after which they marched up Broadway and back again to the dépôt, where they took the cars at 6 o'clock for home. To-night they have a ball, to be followed by a six week's vacation commencing on the following day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received the following sums in reply to the appeal for aid to a literary gentleman overtaken by blindness, which we published a few days since:

H. B. L., of Tivoli	$10
F. C. and A. W.	10
Total	$20

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a building, to be used as a "Home for Destitute Children," was laid at the corner of Flatbush-avenue and Butler street, last evening, with appropriate exercises. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev Dr. CUTLER, after which the Hon. C. F. SMITH made an address, in which he described the building and stated the purpose for which the "Home" was to be used. The Rev. Dr. STORRS and others delivered addresses, after which several sums was collected towards paying for the new building. The building is to be constructed of brick, with stone trimming in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture. It will be five stories high, and replete with every convenience. The cost will be about $15,000. $2,000 of which has been appropriated by the State.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes are flooring's New Patent Sugar-Proof Safes, lined with *Patent* crystallized Iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st. New York

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Fireworks.—Sidney D. Roberts, No. 181 Broadway, Union Fireworks Depôt, between Dey and Cortlandt-sts., has selected from the manufactories of the most celebrated makers in Europe and America the most superb and unequaled assortment of Fireworks offered to the public, to which the attention of consumers is invited. At the same place may be seen all sorts of war materials, including Jones' Rifled Cannon. Charitable institutions supplied at cost, so that all classes may participate in celebrating the anniversary of July 4, 1776.

Mrs E Simpson, at No. 495 Broadway, being prepared to do all kinds of military sewing on the only sewing machine suitable for any work, respectfully solicits orders for the manufacture of
BED TICKS
COVERINGS
HAVELOCKS
HAVERSACKS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., &c.
Terms reasonable and orders filled promptly.

Cool Shoes for Summer.
Mexican, Rio and Lasting shoes, for Summer wear and tender feet.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Late Fulton-st.)
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 6 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser improved Under-feed, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway

Bill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. 50 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Palm tablet cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flags, Bunting and Silk,
FIRE WORKS, &c.,
AT JNO. N. STEARNS',
No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-office.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HOLT—COMBS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26 at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev George W. Vandewater, M. CHARLES L. HOLT to Miss ANNA COMBS all of New-York.

GOBLE—HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, at the First Presbyterian Church by Rev Dr. Phillips, L. SPENCER GOBLE, of Newark, N. J., and ELEANOR C. HICKS of this City.

IVES—ACKLY.—In this City, on Friday, June 21 by Rev Mr VAN WOOD, ALBERT G. IVES to ANNIE W. only daughter of Thomas B. Acly, Esq., all of this City.

ACKER—CAMPBELL.—In Morrisania, on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. R. S. Child, DAVID WARD ACKER, Jr., of Sing Sing, to Miss EMMA JANE CAMPBELL, of Morrisania.

REEVES—HUNTER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Wm B. Ferris, Jno. T. REEVES, Jr., to TILLIE V., youngest daughter of Jno. Hunter, Esq., all of this City.

ROGERS—SITTINGER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 25 by Rev R. K. Rogers, D. D. Rev. R. SITTINGER of Washington, D. C., to BESSIE, daughter of the late Capt. Wm T. Rogers of the former place.

DIED.

SHAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 25, CYRUS SHAY, aged 47 years. First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty fifth Regiment. Col Kerrigan.

His relatives and friends, also the officers of the Twenty fifth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, No 260 Greene-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

☞ California papers please copy.

FAIRWEATHER.—In this City, after a short illness, RANSOM FAIRWEATHER, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother in law, No. 153 East 15th st. near 3d av., at 10¾ o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 26, MARGARET C., daughter of Mary and the late Samuel Brown, esq., aged 11 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, teachers and pupils of Grammar School No. 13, and members of A. S. No. 146 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Thursday, afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the first Presbyterian Church, 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COHU.—In this city, on Wednesday, June 26, of consumption, WM COHU, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 42 2d av. on Friday, (6th day,) 28th inst. at 2½ o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday June 26 at the residence of his parents GRIFFIN, infant son of Lieut. Daniel D. and Florence A. Tompkins.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, June 26, DAVID, only child of Wm. W. and Eliza Graham, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Fillmore place Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 28 inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRITCHARD.—On Wednesday June 26, CAROLINE PRITCHARD, wife of Stephen Pritchard, and daughter of Erasmus N. Kuts

Notice of funeral hereafter

GETTZ.—In Yonkers on Wednesday, June 26, D. V. B. GETTZ second son of Robert P. and Rebecca Gettz in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents at Yonkers, this day, (Thursday) the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, to meet the 3:45 train from Chambers-st. New-York.

SCOTT.—In Pelham, West Chester County, on Wednesday morning June 26 HANNAH, wife of Francis Scott, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons Henry R. Charles A., Zeno and James F. and her son in law, John G. Morrell are invited to attend the funeral at 12 o'clock on Friday, June 28, from her late residence.

NUTT.—At her residence, near Glencove, L. I. on Tuesday, June 25 of a lingering illness, SARAH NUTT, aged about 71 years.

Her funeral will take place from Friends Meeting-house at Matinecock, on 5th day, the 27th inst., at the usual meeting hour of 11 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 353.—June 26 1861.
61, 57, 52, 78, 48, 75, 13 55 49 63, 59, 2, 23

KENTUCKY, CLASS 354.—June 26 1861.
28, 49, 61, 38, 31, 73, 21, 37, 13, 58, 54, 55, 68, 40

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TIMES from September, 1852, to the present date. Superior extra binding. Apply at the Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT PLASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO & SON, 538 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILITARY.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of the citizens of
THE NINTH WARD
of all parties, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 27, at the Bleecker Building corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 8 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of forming a REGIMENT IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH, as recommended by the late officers.

All citizens are invited to attend.

Good speaking expected.

By request of several citizens.

LEARN THE DRILL.

A company organized for the purpose of being instructed in military drill meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the 3d-av. Railroad depôt. Persons wishing to receive instructions from an experienced drill officer, (Prof. SIDDONS, of Columbia College,) at a merely nominal expense, are invited to join with us.

A. W KENNEDY, Captain.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES! MUST

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to attending children; is willing to go to the country. best of references. Call for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a girl who she can highly recommend, as chambermaid, seamstress or nurse; will go in the country if desired. Inquire at No. 140 6th-av., cor 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as general house servant; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; best of City references from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel, has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 19th-st. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with several years' testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, this week, No. 18 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 280 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, active young woman, with 16 months' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing or general housework; makes good bread and pies; is a neat laundress; is very obliging; wages low; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 22 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and assist to wait with the washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 151 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse with the washing and ironing. The family is leaving the City. For further particulars call at her present employers, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at or address No. 45 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as dry nurse and seamstress. Advertiser is an experienced operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can cut children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the gentleman whose good employment she has left because of his removal; has no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days. Address M. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; has long and good experience; understands cooking in all its branches; pickles and preserves; soups of various kinds, and a variety of desserts; makes good bread and cake; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No 2 Boarding green until suited.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No 2 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH, meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City and country references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, jelleys, baking, and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining situations for two good servants, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; prefer the country. Call at No. 237 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c.: American and German cooking. City references. Address F. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good plain; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference for seven years, from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 199 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she can produce the best City references for capability. She would have no objection to take a situation to wait upon a lady, having had experience in nursing. Apply at No. 79 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged at No. 31 Charles-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references: no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 143 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a reliable, competent cook, or to do the kitchen-work of a small family. Is competent in all respects. Can be seen at her present place, No. 123 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; wages according to the times. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; would wish to bring her boy along, aged 14; wages no object, a good home preferred; no objection to the country; best of City references given. Call for two days at 76 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; best of City references from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 215 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant first-class cook. First-class City reference given; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place. Can be seen, for two days.—first floor.

AS COOK.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN THE City is open for an engagement; understands cooking in all its branches, also baking of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and do chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place.)

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands baking and pastry; is a good laundress, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 166 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations. To be seen for two days at No. 6 10-st., P. H. O. Asylum.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No 115 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 20 16th-st., corner 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will be found qualified to fill her situation in every respect; wages not so much an object as a kind religious family. Can be seen, for this week, if not engaged at No 335 6th-av., near 21st st., or any letters addressed to A. L., as above, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Has good City references. Call at No. 155 West 13th-st., in the rear, for two days

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A NEAT, steady person in a respectable private family; is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for 2 days at No 184 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 198 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, and would do the general housework of a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, a steady place being more of object than wages. Apply at No. 122 Mott st., in the rear, room No. 6.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED. AS cook and assist in the washing, by a woman with six years' reference wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also a splendid bread and pastry baker; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid, waitress or to do general housework; has the best City references and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook, or cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by an experienced girl; is excellent in her business; will go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 144 West 18th st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, (sisters,) the one a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is capable of doing both; they can give the best of reference from their last place; they would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 346 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by two competent tidy girls, with excellent City references situations in the City or country; one as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent pastry maid; six years' reference. Also, a cook in all its branches; meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent cook, baker and dairy-maid. Has the best references. Country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) who has no objections to go a short distance in the country. May be seen at No. 10 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—STEADY, RESpectable woman, wishes a situation as cook or laundress; can make bread, pastry soups and desserts in the best manner; also, washing and ironing, or starching and French fluting to perfection; can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A nice girl with seven years' reference from the last place, wants a situation to do cooking washing and ironing, or general work; also, over eighty other nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, (many of them several years in their last places, for all branches of work. Wages reduced. Select Agency, No 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, a good washer, and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country; and has good City reference. Call at No. 165 East 24th st., for two days, up two pair of stairs, in the back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking Protestant young woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a first rate washer and ironer; is a good dairymaid. Has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY willing and obliging young woman, with good City reference, wishes the above situation; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is very desirous of pleasing her employer; no objection to country; wages moderate. A girl wants a place; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation in a private family by a respectable woman with good references. Apply at No 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations for self and child, (five years old), to do general housework, in City or country. Has good references. Apply at No. 246 45th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do general housework; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork, and as seamstress, by a young woman; best of City reference given. Wages no object. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG women, either in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place of employment for three days, No. 10 Ninth-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do the general housework in a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 269 Fulton st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A few days landed from the Old Country wishes a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 169 Wooster st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in a small private family as housemaid. Call at her last place, No. 78 East 13th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady, as housekeeper for a gentleman; where there are children preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 33 Rivington-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISPOSED YOUNG woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough laundress. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., up stairs, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two sisters; one as laundress, who perfectly understands her business, finishing, &c.; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building. No objection to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A steady young woman wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; French fluting, &c.; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE.—AS EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent nurse, a protestant wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants, or as invalid nurse; would assist in house-keeping; would be a most reliable person in a widower's family; is a good seamstress. Can be recommended by the first families. Apply at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 13th-st., in the milliner's store, near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as infant's nurse; is competent for the task in all its branches; is fond of children; would be willing to go as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Good references given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English, Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Address No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference; would prefer a family going to Newport. Can be seen at No. 110 4th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand. Has six years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at no. 7 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman, to take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy, or to wait on an invalid lady; has had years of experience in both capacities. Address No. 379 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable Protestant German woman, with best of references, desires a situation, in City or country; knows how to bring up children from their birth; is a good sewer, would do general housework. A home is preferable to wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN industrious young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 374 2d-av., between 21d and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, with eight years' reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent nurse having very fond of children; can take the management of them from their birth; is also a superior sewer and embroiderer. Can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not assented to by the great seal of the State; provisions for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as be necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank, New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

W. E. DEKEN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1851, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York.

SHERHERO KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
Trustees.

June 24, 1861.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADway, New York, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SENAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN GASTEES, President.
WARDWELL L. BURTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner New Bowery—Open daily. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. Interest allowed. Interest commences July 1

CHARLES H. HALSEY, 2nd Vice-Pres't.
T. F. [illegible]

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six 6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN RAPER, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., June 28, 1861.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1861, of the funded debt of the State of Michigan, payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

RAILROADS.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica. Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport and Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7:33, 8:20, 10 00, 12 00 M, and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5 33, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45 3:45, 4:45 5:45, 6 45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9:05 10:05, 11:05 a. M., and at 12:05, 1:05 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861. Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset: 5:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the months of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—The steamboat SEABOARD will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M. and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY. CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM WHITEHOUSE-ST
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. 12:25 P. M., and 6 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.	8:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:15, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg 85 | Steerage to Hamburg... 35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C & W. D SEYMOUR & CO; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st. or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 363 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, UALAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to the referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee. And that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof, and to report the same without delay. And that the trustee under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861 entitled "An act in addition to an Act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having unsecured debts against said company, to present their claims in writing stating the amount and nature thereof against said company, to me, the subscriber, the referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 26 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861 and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such referee.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
No 26 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk or the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je28-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DREYDEN, of the town of Jamaica, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. M. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent. je20-law10w.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 331 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap28-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.

New-York, June 24, 1861. Office No. 25 William-st.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF the City and County of New-York will be held in Hamilton Park, opposite the 2d-av. depot, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The working men out of employment are requested to attend.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

10 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Nyack.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heariness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quacks and pretenders, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of exposure, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICS is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

DR. W

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

dition of the crops continued to come from all sections of the State. Sugar and cotton were in excellent order.

Beeves were to be driven from Western Texas to New-Orleans.

The United States troops, prisoners at San Antonio, were soon to be moved ten miles out of town.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

THE RECENT EXPLOIT OF THE NIAGARA.

DISPOSITION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The United States steam transport *Caesar* ——ake, Capt. WILLIS, arrived at this port yesterd——ay, from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, *via* Key West ——, having in tow the transport *Parkersburg*, which ——vessel broke her shaft on the outward passage ——. Capt. W. reports the garrison at Fort Jeffers——all well, and sufficiently supplied with provisio——e and ordnance. The *Chesapeake* brings the follow——ing passengers:

Richard Hartle, F. A P——smack, G. D Warren, J. E. Perfield, J. W. Robi——son, S. P. Prentice, Samuel Walker, and 5 in the steerage

Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburg*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well, with plenty of provisions.

At Key West were the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, also schooner *Wanderer*, of Savannah, which had been seized. Left Key West May 26, and on the 29th passed United States steamer *Water Witch*, from Pensacola for Havana. Arrived off Pensacola May 30, and found anchored there United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Huntsville* and storeship *Release*. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola 2d inst., from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. The *Sabine* and *St. Louis* are both anchored close to the Island of St. Rosa, keeping the enemy's force from leaving there. A negro, who had been picked up at the fort from a raft, gave information that $6 000 of the Secessionists had left Pensacola, and that they were much in want of provisions; also that all heavy guns on Fort McRae, which is occupied by the enemy, had been removed and placed on the water batteries. The gun-boat *Huntsville* is anchored off the bar to prevent vessels from entering or leaving Pensacola. The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived off Mobile June 5, to blockade that port, and on the same day she took a schooner as a prize, which was anchored close under the land, wrecking an English ship which had been ashore since last Spring. At noon the steamer *Mount Vernon* took three of the frigate's boats, and having run in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the boats were let go, which then pulled for the schooner, being about 100 yards off; they saw the crew attempt to raise the anchor, but a marine was ordered to discharge his musket across her bows which stopped them from any further attempt to get away. The vessel was taken quite by surprise, and it is probable that they hardly thought it worth while to keep a look out in the head of the bay. The schooner's name is the *Ada*, of Mobile, formerly of Long Island. The captain and crew were allowed to depart in the schooner's boat; the former pleading very hard to save his vessel, but the Lieutenant commanding the expedition told him that he would give him an order to take charge of the United States Revenue cutter now at Mobile, and if he (the Captain) would bring her out, she would then make an exchange of vessels. The boat's crew then raised the anchor and towed her out some distance, when they set sail and anchored at 5 P. M., the stars and Stripes flying from the peak, under the guns of the frigate *Niagara*. The P. left her anchorage off Mobile at 5 P. M. off the 5th, arrived at Pass a L'Outre June 7, and found United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* blockading the Pass. Counted ten large vessels aground on the Bar. Permission had been given for tow-boats to take ships to sea on the 9th June, when the blockade would begin. On the 8th anchored alongside the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which vessel is stationed at the S. W. Pass. A great many ships leave by this way, and will be allowed to do so until June 15, when no thing will be allowed in or out.

The *Parkersburg* left Southwest Pass, 9th, for Key West, and arrived, 13th. There were in port the United States flag ship *Mississippi*, *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *R. R. Cuyler*, also steamer *Suwanee*, *Salvor*, of Tampa, and the schooner *Wanderer*. The last three are prizes and manned by officers and men of the Gulf Squadron. The three-masted schooner *Forest King*, Fair Haven, arrived, 13th, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans; she was seized, and a prize crew put on board, and sailed for New-York, 15th. The captain, first and second officers, are passengers on the *Parkersburg*.

On the 15th, the flag-ship *Mississippi* left Pensacola, but grounded going out of the harbor. The *Mount Vernon* and *Crusader* went to her assistance; after taking out her heavy guns and coal, she floated on 16th. She received no injury; but returned for coal and water. She sailed again, 19th, for Pensacola. The *Parkersburg*, also sailed, 19 h, and on 25th passed schooner *Forest King*, for New-York, when off Anacoma.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in saying the schooner fitted out by the Underwriters was the *Hannah W. Johnson*. She is the *Henry W. Johnson*, altogether another vessel.

FROM RICHMOND AND OTHER POINTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th, has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate ordinance, approved 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made: for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, $29,132,000; for legion of artillery, cavalry and voltigeurs, $550,000, transportation, $5.500,000, nearly; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and manufactures, $4,500,000, nearly; Medical Department, $329,000.

The *Examiner* publishes all the war intelligence of of our side, contained in the New-York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22d.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS addressed a meeting at Warrentown, Ga., last Monday. The meeting subscribed 2,500 bales of cotton for the war, and promised to increase it to 4,000.

The Virginia Convention, on the 24th, discussed the subject of raising a land coast-guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing the Guerilla Volunteer force in trans-Allegany, Virginia, was specially referred. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerillas, even to death without jury or clergy, upon all opponents.

Another authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed.

Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State Bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Another annulling the honors heretofore granted to Gen. SCOTT, was laid over.

The *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondence indicates that the rebels hourly fear a simultaneous attack on their lines by water and land.

The arrival of a flotilla at Hampton Roads tended to confirm their fears; but they, with their usual bragadocia, predicted a signal triumph of their arms.

Engineers have been ordered from Norfolk to the steamer *Yorktown*, at Richmond, and a crew from the Confederate receiving-ship *United States*, at Gosport, to the same vessel.

The Federal advance toward the Junction is noted, with the remark that Gen. BEAUREGARD is prepared to receive them.

The following prisoners have arrived at Richmond: Capt. KELLOGG, Sergt. AUSTIN G. MONROE, Corp. HAUSAUER, all of the Connecticut Second Regiment. The last two were apprehended near Fall's Church. Capt. KELLOGG said he ventured beyond the lines for his own amusement, and found himself surrounded by ten or twelve scouts. He thinks he went too far. He is anxious to get home by the expiration of the term of enlistment, viz., three months. Seven prisoners were brought from Yorktown, on Sunday, and confined in the Penitentiary. Four are pronounced deserters. One of the number W. H. HURLBUT, an Englishman, was arrested at Atlanta, as alleged abolition writer, was tried as a spy. He was brought to Richmond to be hung.

Two batteries of artillery went to the Junction from Richmond, Monday night.

The head-quarters of Gov. Wise's legion was at Gauley's Bridge.

The *Examiner* publishes the new Confederate tariff; all luxuries are to be charged twenty-five per cent., while useful and necessary articles range from twenty-five per cent. to five per cent. Among the exemptions are bullion, coins, seeds, fertilizers, models of inventions, household and personal effects not merchandise, breadstuffs, provisions, powder, and materials for its manufacture, firearms, &c., &c.

Exchange on New-York was 7¾@8; brokers selling silver 8 and gold 10.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 25

Conservative Union men deplore the raising of Federal companies by Gen. ROUSSEAU. They say the benefit thereof will more than be counterbalanced by the pretext it will give the Tennessee and Kentucky Secessionists to allege the violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and perhaps inaugurate civil war within her borders.

The *A. O. Tyler* gun-boat, in tow of the steamer *Champion*, went to the mouth of the canal this evening. It is doubtful whether the low stage of the water will admit the gun boat.

The report that the passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been discontinued is false. They will run as usual.

The Federal authorities have been several days in consultation with the State authorities and the Directors of the Nashville Railroad as to what goods should be permitted to go South. They are still undecided what goods are to be interdicted, but it is supposed that every kind of merchandise will be.

Gentlemen from Georgia represent that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, suppressed only from the fear of the consequences of utterance. Many people earnestly hope that a reconstruction of the Union will be effected.

Evansville, Ind., was in a state of excitement Monday night, supposing 600 Secessionists were approaching. Quiet was finally restored.

The River Wabash is thoroughly blockaded.

The Memphis *Avalanche* learns that an escort arrived at Madison, Ark., Sunday, stating that the Federal troops were about to take Bloomfield, near the border. The citizens of Chalk Bluff called on the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

Our Postmaster has been directed to forward letters from the South to Iowa States after removing the postage stamps, but to send foreign papers, upon which prepayment is compulsory, to the Dead Letter Office.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT WALKER.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON Wednesday, June 26.

The funeral of Lieut WALKER, of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment who was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, took place at Concord to-day. A large body of Free Masons, Gov. BERRY and Staff the members of the Legislature and City Government, and a large concourse of citizens, were present at the solemn exercises.

The Fifth Maine Regiment, Col. DONNELL, arrived at 2.30, and marched to the Common under the escort of the cadets, where a collation was furnished. The regiment left this evening on the Fall River route, for New-York. It is a splendid body of men, fully equipped for the field.

JUDGE SPRAGUE ON OUR DIFFICULTIES

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that if any citizen of the United States had written letters to Mr. GREGORY, of the British Parliament or communicated with a foreign Government, or with any of its officers or agents, with intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to the disputes or controversies with the United States, or the defeat of the measures of the Government of the United States, he was liable to punishment by a fine, not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment. On the same charge, he said our Government had a right to treat rebel privateers as pirates, although they are not recognized as such by the laws of nations.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* left the Arsenal to-day with a full battalion of Col. BLAND'S regiment of volunteers, destined, it is said, for Cape Girardeau, to act in conjunction with Col. STOAN'S Illinois regiment, from Cairo, against the rebel camp near Cape Girardeau, under Gen WATKINS.

ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 26.

Col. DOUGHERTY'S Regiment of Volunteers from the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois was mustered into the service for three years at Caseyville to-day.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday. June 26.

Gov. MORTON will issue a proclamation to-day, calling into service eleven additional regiments, ten of infantry and one of cavalry. Each infantry regiment will have a corps of 50 sharp shooters attached, armed with Enfield rifles. Quartermaster-General VAJEN will open bids to day, for furnishing these regiments with clothing.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 26.

Gov. OLDEN has received orders to send to Washington immediately the tree regiments at Camp Olden. They will proceed by railroad, *via* Baltimore, on Tuesday next. To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the Governor will review the regiments at the camp.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 26.

The Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers passed through this city last night. They were handsomely entertained by the Washington-street Refreshments Committee.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA.

LEWES, DEL., Wednesday, June 26.

The prize ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, seized by the Blockading Squadron, passed here for Philadelphia, loaded with salt.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamships *James Adger* and *Eagle*, of the Charleston line, were on Tuesday examined by Commodore BERNEN, and several engineers, of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, and it is said that they have been accepted by the Government, and will proceed in a day or two to the yard for the purpose of being turned into gun-boats.

The steamer *Delaware*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, had on freight a large number of Government wagons.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.

Reports have been published of the number of cases treated at six of the Cairo military hospitals, since April 21, when the first troops arrived. We make the following abstract:

Hospitals.	No of Cases.	Dis. Cured.
Brigade, (April 21, June 12)	1,049	1,009
Seventh Regiment, (May 1, June 12)	802	792
Ninth Regiment, (May 2, June 12)	444	——
Eleventh Reg., (May 11, June 10)	114	72
Twelfth Regiment	145	120

The report from the Eighth Regiment Hospital shows a total of 1.534 cases treated; but this includes the aggregate number of reported cases treated during each day since May 21.

From the Tenth Regiment Hospital no report has yet been published.

By far the greater number of cases are camp diarrhœa and dysentery, and bilious and intermittent fever. Rheumatism, pneumonia and bronchitis also prevail to a considerable extent. In the Eleventh Regiment Hospital there have been 30 cases of measles, of which 21 remained at date of report. At the Twelfth Regiment Hospital, 58 cases of measles had been treated. Only one case of typhoid fever is reported, and that resulted in death.

Out of the whole number of cases, only eight deaths are reported, and several of these were from gun shot wounds.

Cairo is probably the most unhealthy point on the Upper Mississippi. *Memphis, some distance below, is a perfectly healthy place.*

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for usurpation of 61,115, being the largest vote ever polled.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

The Legislature adjourned at noon to day, to meet at Frederick on the 30th of July.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 25.

Rev. T RAMSEY, missionary, left Tallipot, Cherokee Nation, on the 5th of June, and reports that Gen. MCCULLOUGH and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, had been there urging unsuccessfully the chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation. They had left for the Creek Nation, hoping to get aid from them. Mr. PIKE had an escort of 75 men.

JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, in a proclamation to his people, reminds them of the obligations arising under their treaties with the United States, and urging them to their faithful observance; earnestly impressing upon all the propriety of attending to their ordinary avocations and abstaining from unprofitable discussion of events transpiring in the States; cultivating harmony among themselves, and the observance of good faith and strict neutrality between them and the States threatening civil war, by which means alone can the Cherokee people hope to maintain their rights and be spared the effects of devastating war, hoping there may yet be a compromise of peaceful separation. He admonishes the Cherokees to be prudent and avoid any act or policy calculated to destroy or endanger their rights. By honestly adhering to this course no just cause for aggression will be given, and in the final adjustment between the States, the nation will be in a situation to claim and retain their rights. He earnestly impresses upon the Cherokee people the importance of non-interference, and trust that God will keep from their borders the desolation of war and stay the ravages among the brotherhood of States.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, June 25.

The Convention to day finished business for the present.

Several ordinances of local importance were passed, one recognizing the duty of the State Government to enlist the militia in answer to any requisition of the Federal Government.

The President, in reply to the vote of thanks, made a neat speech. He urged the members now to go home, and put into operation the State Government they had inaugurated.

The Convention adjourned till the first Tuesday in August. The Legislature will meet here next Monday.

Parties who have come in from the interior counties to-night represent them in a state of guerilla war. Great anxiety is felt there that effective measures be taken to rid the scoundrels out.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES BY UNITED STATES SHIPS.

The bark *Virginia Ann*, Capt BRYANT, from Bordeaux, *via* Pass a L'Outre, (New-Orleans Bar,) arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 23d inst. was chased all day and night by a very suspicious looking vessel, schooner rigged, and having the appearance of having previously been a pilot-boat and fitted up for a privateer. The *Virginia Ann*, in order to get clear of her, was compelled to carry a heavy press of canvas, in doing which she had her main topmast backstay carried away. On the following day both vessels were becalmed, when the schooner used sweeps and made for the bark, but fortunately at this time a fresh breeze sprung up and the schooner was soon out of sight. The *Virginia Ann*, during the passage, encountered a succession of S. W. gales and squalls, during which she lost some sails, split foremast and broke the main trestle-tree. From May 3d to June 2d, experienced calms, with occasional heavy squalls from N. W. The *Virginia Ann* was bound to New-Orleans, and arrived at the Balize June 5, where she was boarded by the United States steam sloop of war *Brooklyn*, and ordered off, receiving the information of the blockading of all Southern ports. The Commander of the *Brooklyn* was then informed of the crippled condition of the vessel's spars and the scarcity of provisions on board, but left with his vessel without taking any notice of it and Capt. BRYANT was compelled to make the best of his way to some Northern port. June 10, lat. 27° 04', lon. 84° 28', Capt. B. boarded the English ship *Bramleamore*, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, and received from her some provisions and a negro man, who belonged North, and was allowed to leave in the *Bramleamore*, she being the last vessel permitted to leave that port by the blockading squad on. The *Bramleamore* reported being boarded by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, and that the *Massachusetts* had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes, one of which was the English ship *Perphishire*, from Mobile. June 18, lat. 29° 52°, lon. 79° 05', at 8:30 P. M., experienced a heavy squall, accompanied with vivid lightning, lasting 3 hours and twenty minutes without intermission, every clap of thunder shaking the vessel from truck to keel, during which time the vessel lay under bare poles. After the squall she found the maintopgallant cap sprung. On the 21st she spoke the U. S. gun-boat *Union*, off Charleston. She reported having captured off that port the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebel army. The commander of the *Union* kindly offered any assistance the *Virginia Ann* stood in need of.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of United States marines, intended to complete the guard of the United States corvette *Vincennes* (16), was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, to Boston. The *Vincennes* will sail with sealed orders in a few days. She has on board 300 seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen, beside the marines.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, of which we gave lists of officers, completed their preparations for sea yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They have on board a great variety of necessaries for war purposes, and as much provisions and coal for themselves as could possibly be crammed into them. These vessels were chartered recently by the Government. They are propellers, about 400 tons burden, and are destined for the Chesapeake division of the home fleet, to be sent thence as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit. They will remain off the Battery for a few days.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Colorado*, 44, which left Boston Navy-yard a few days ago to join the blockade squadron, broke down on the 20th, while steaming about seven miles an hour. She lay still over night, and next morning her engineers discovered that her after standard, which supports the reversing shaft, had split in pieces. The casting, which is arch shaped, strengthened by a projecting rib, broke midway, at a point where a triangularly shaped piece of timber, evidently sawed out of the rib, had been replaced by a "lath" of soft iron, fastened by a small tap bolt. The forward standard was similarly fixed; but a little artistic filling and painting hid the treacherous work. The object of the perpetrator of this cowardly act is supposed to have been the weakening of the reversing machinery, so that the moment it would back water the parts would give way. The engineer who was detailed for superintending the fitting out of the machinery of the *Colorado* and of the *Mississippi*, which also broke down, MICHAEL QUINN, is strongly suspected of having accomplished these base evils. He was appointed from Virginia in 1847, and resigned some time ago. After a delay of thirty-six hours, the vessel was sufficiently repaired to proceed on her course.

Col. ABERCOMBIE, of the United States regular army, has been gazetted a Brigadier General. The regiments composing his brigade, will be the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and regiments from Wisconsin and Connecticut. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania replaces the Eleventh in Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade. Gen. ABERCOMBIE has been the colonel and commanding officer of the United States Second Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point, entered the army as a brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, on the 1st of July, 1822, and in exactly thirty years after was commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel. He is a prudent, discriminating and cool tactician.

The following officers will be blotted from the books of the War Department: Col. Geo. B. Crittenden, Mounted Riflemen (son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Ky.;) Major Longstreet, Pay Department, a native of South Carolina; Thomas J. Claibourne, Jr., Captain Mounted Riflemen; Wm. H. Jackson and H. C McNeill, Lieutenants same regiment; Lucius Rich, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, of Missouri. McNeill has been already gazetted as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He was not a West Point graduate.

A draft of sailors from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* was yesterday put on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, now lying off the Battery. They are said to be destined for Washington. A detachment of regulars reached this City from Boston last evening, and were sent over to Governor's Island to be sent off with the first companies leaving for the seat of war.

The Naval General Court Martial, which has been in session at the Brooklyn Lyceum, adjourned yesterday—evidence against the man who struck Lieut. MURRANT, Commanding, having concluded. The Court will forward its decision in the case to Washington.

The corvette *Savannah*, 26, will probably go in commission this week. A part of her crew was told off yesterday, on board the *North Carolina*. Flag-Officer JOSEPH S. HULL, of New-York, has been appointed to command her. He is the twenty-seventh Captain on the Navy Register, and was a "middy" in the war of 1812. His appointment is credited to Connecticut.

Mr. GATES' list of employes at the Navy-yard has not been approved by Commodore BREESE Capt. FOOTE is about chartering more vessels. When they are selected and approved, we will name them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIES, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany, which place they left at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was their original intention not to land in the City, but to go direct from the barges on which they came from Albany to Elizabethport, where they would take the cars for Philadelphia; but on learning that it was the desire of some of the friends of the regiment to present them with a banner, Col. DAVIES changed the programme and landed the regiment at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 2½ P. M., whence they marched to Washington-square, where they were presented with a beautiful regimental flag, the gift of the wife of Adjutant G. HOWLAND. The presentation speech was made by Mr. R S. HOSE, and was appropriately responded to by Col. DAVIES. The regiment then took up their line of march for Pier No 2 North River, passing through Union-square, around the Statue of WASHINGTON, and down Broadway, receiving the enthusiastic greetings of crowds of people that lined the streets on the route. The regiment was preceded by an excellent band, and presented a very fine appearance. The dress of the soldiers is of the United States Army pattern, and all the officers wear the regulation uniform, with felt hats and plumes. The commander of the regiment, Col. DAVIES, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the war with Mexico. The men composing the regiment are volunteers from the region of country about Albany, and northward as far as Plattsburgh, which place sent out one company for the regiment, whose beautiful yellow silk banner, inscribed "Plattsburgh Volunteers," attracted a good deal of attention as they marched down Broadway. The regiment embarked on board the *Kill von Kull* for Elizabethtown about 5 o'clock P. M., and will proceed direct to Washington. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Thomas A. Davies, Colonel. Samuel Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel; Buel Palmer, Major; Joseph Howland, Adjutant; Arthur Dewint, Quartermaster: Wm B Crandall, Surgeon. John H Moore, Surgeon's Mate; Henry D Townsend, Paymaster; Ronald Stratton, Chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Fred. C. Tapley, Sergeant-Major; C. F. Moore Quartermaster's Sergeant; Howard B Utter, Drum-Major; Chas. C. Fleming, Assistant Actg Int.

Company A—David A. Nevins, Captain; Peter L. Van Ness, First-Lieutenant; Charles L. Jones, Ensign. Company B.—James M. Pomeroy, Captain. Wm. Hopkins, First-Lieutenant; George B. Eastman, Ensign. Company C—Frank Palmer Captain. Royal Corbin, First Lieutenant; Pliney Moore, Ensign. Company D—George Parker, Captain; Albert M. Barney, First Lieutenant; Robert P Wilson, Ensign. Company E—John L. Stetson, Captain; R M. Pierce, First Lieutenant; Charles H Bentley, Ensign. Company F—John C. Gilmore, Captain. John A Vance First Lieutenant; Joseph Holbrook Ensign. Company G—N M. Curtis, Captain; S C Vedder, First Lieutenant; William L. Best, Ensign. Company H—W. Gibson, Captain; A M. Barnard, First Lieutenant; A. S. Tucker, Ensign. Company J—Joe J Seave, Captain. F. F. Weed, First Lieutenant; M. E Robers, Ensign. Company K—William W. Wood, Captain; John McFadden, First Lieutenant; Henry L Carlton, Ensign.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the natives of Maine resident in this City, yesterday afternoon at the office of HAWKINS & COTHREN, Esqs., Capt. AMBROSE SNOW, in the Chair, and HENRY DUNLAP, Esq., Secretary, the following Committee of Arrangements were chosen: DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., Chairman; W. H. Fogg, the Hon. Dunning, Wm. L. Cogswell, H.H Bevely, H. T. Capen, H. W. Allen, Isaac H. Bailey, Aaron Healey Jonathan Chase. The natives of Maine in this City and vicinity are requested to meet at the Astor House this morning at 9½ o'clock where they will form in procession and proceed to Pier No. 3 North River, to receive the regiment on its arrival from Fall River. The regiment will be escorted up Battery-place and Broadway to the City Hall, where a flag will be presented by L. T. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the Sons of Maine in this City. After the presentation the officers will dine at the Astor House and the regiment at the Park Barracks. After dinner the regiment will proceed by the night train to Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CAPT. WARD.

The undersigned, in behalf of himself and family, returns his kind acknowledgments to Capt. WARD, of Company A. Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for his promptness in forwarding the body of his son, JOHN J. MORRIS, private of said company, to New York, whose death was occasioned by sun-stroke, which he received while crossing the Long Bridge, from Virginia to Washington, with his regiment, on Sunday, June 9, 1861. Also, to Sergeant HENRY and Private JAMES NOWLAN, of said company, who escorted the body to this City. Also, to Capt. MORGAN, of the Home Guard of said regiment, and his command, who took charge of the body, and conveyed it to its final resting-place, (Greenwood,) with all military honors.

WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 200 Orchard-street.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The ship *Forrest King*, captured at Key West by the United States ship *Crusader* on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and was handed over to the custody of the Prize Commissioners. She was from Rio Janeiro and bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of coffee and Brazilian nuts.

COL. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Camp Morgan, at Willet's Point, will be vacated by Col. MURPHY'S Fifteenth Regiment of Sappers and Miners to-day. They go direct to Jersey City in steamers, and take the New-Jersey cars for Washington.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

Riker's Island is occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col INNES, with about 600 men. The regiment lost many men by desertion while they were in Forty-ninth-street, and it will be some weeks be ore they will be prepared to leave.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES desires to express the thanks of his regiment to their friends, who have responded so promptly and so generously to their appeal for aid. The gifts sent come most opportunely, for many of the men would have been sadly off without them. There are still a large number who have neither shirts nor stockings, and further donations of these articles will be most gratefully received. Any donations for the regiment may be sent to either of the undersigned, who are authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same, or any one having garments to present will be called upon, by sending word through the Post-office.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Upon Friday next, the Mozart Regiment, 1,060 strong, Col. ED. J. RILEY, fully uniformed and equipped, will be reviewed by the Union Defence Committee, at their camp at Yonkers. The regiment has received marching orders, and will depart on Saturday next. A magnificent stand of colors has been prepared, and will be presented to the regiment by Mayor WOOD upon that day, at his residence in Fifth-avenue.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will leave Fort Schuyler Friday morning, for Fortress Monroe, *via* Philadelphia and Washington. They will leave with about 1 200 men, and be followed by 300 more. For several days they have been in camp on the parade-ground. The colonel is entitled to great credit for collecting so many fine men, and their wants have been so closely attended to by Quartermaster YOUNG, that they have had scarcely a desertion. They are in first rate spirits, and anxious to leave for the seat of war. A grand dress parade will be given to-day, being the last before leaving.

STEAMER "GENERAL ARTHUR."

This steamer leaves Peck slip every morning at 10, and every afternoon at 2½, for the various encampments located up the East River.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

The name of the above corps has been changed to "New-York Rifle Corps," on account of CARL SCHURZ'S Cavalry Regiment having recently been styled "Lincoln Cavalry." The head quarters remain at Nos. 27 and 29 Bowery. Recruiting stations at Capt. DICKEL'S Riding School, in West Thirteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, and at Capt. GARRY'S, Col. VAN BUREN'S Aid, at the Park Barracks.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE IN WANT OF FUNDS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and received a petition from Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, asking for an appropriation of $5 000 for the use of his regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, which was referred. A resolution to donate $2,000 to the Charity Fund of the New-York Fire Department was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanied by a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by the Union Defence Committee, and sent to His Honor, stating that they desired, through the medium of the City authorities, to notify the regiments who expected to receive aid from them that the Committee will soon be under the necessity of discontinuing its disbursements unless additional funds are appropriated by the State Government for the supplying and equipping of troops, or some other provision be made to supply the Committee with money. Aldermen TOWNSEND Smith, Henry and Farley were appointed a Committee on the Fourth of July celebration. A resolution was adopted to present a stand of colors to each Volunteer Regiment of the City, the cost of each set not to exceed $175. The Board then adjourned till Monday evening.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The coming Anniversary will be celebrated in our City with unusual demonstration. Among the most prominent will be that at the Cooper Institute. A Committee of fifty of our most prominent citizens, among whom we notice Peter Cooper, W. B. Astor, A S. Hewitt, Isaac H Bailey, Geo W Bluss, Wm. M. Evarts, Hiram Barney, Isaac Sherman, William Tucker, E. B. Hart, Simon Draper, Horace Greeley, D Appleton, Eli ha Brooke, R. T. Haws and others, have the matter in charge. Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER will preside. The oration will be by Rev. Dr CHAPIN. The music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. The staging will be by a large number of gentlemen and ladies under the direction and leadership of Profs. EICHORN and WILSON. A fine Glee Club, consisting of Messrs ANDERSON, CLOK, &c., have volunteered. The admittance will be 25 cents, and the *entire* proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the patriotic volunteers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF.

Brig Gen. CHARLES YATES has promulgated the following orders:

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW YORK June 26, 1861

In pursuance of special orders from General Headquarters, the Twenty-fifth Regiment (KOZIUSKO), will proceed to Washington on Thursday, the 27th inst, and report to the Secretary of War.

Col. KARLIGAN will make immediate requisition for such articles that he is deficient of to his command, and report at this office to furnish them to complete. By order

CHARLES YATES Brig. Gen Com. Depot.

THOMAS ALLCOCK A D C.

JACKSON GUARD.

Fifteen able-bodied men are now only required to complete Capt. SEBETO'S company. On application at No 21 Broadway the number will be immediately provided for, and sent to camp.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS

The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to examine into the duties of the corps which had been appropriated in fitting out the volunteers, held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at first proceeded to examine the unpaid bills. Different bills, amounting to about $5,000 were presented, and the parties who furnished the different articles were closely questioned and the bills were audited after lopping off some excessive charges. At the next meeting of the Committee witnesses will be called to testify as to the bills already paid.

Col. J. H PERRY'S regiment will fail to be filled up at an early day, and by a superior class of men. A large number of able-bodied men are the applicants yesterday at the recruiting head quarters in Montague Hall.

The owner of house No 22 Myrtle avenue, on Tuesday, attempted to dispossess a tenant named JOHN O'SHEA because he persisted in keeping the Stars and Stripes flying in front of the house. The attempt thus far has been abortive.

The Committee appointed for the use of the family of volunteers, will sit at the Old School House in Fifth Street, E D, Friday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Some of the noted "roughs" of this city, now at the seat of war, have turned out to be excellent soldiers.

A rendezvous to recruit for the regiment to be known as the Christian Men-at-Arms, has been opened at No 203 Atlantic-street.

In answer to the numerous rumors as to dissatisfaction existing in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, the officers have addressed a communication to Gov MORGAN, in which they state that, whatever difficulties have existed in the regiment, have been merely temporary, and arising principally from misunderstandings, and that they have wholly and entirely ceased to exist, and that every man in the Twenty eighth Regiment is now, as they always have been ready to do and discharge their whole duty to their country in every particular, and to serve in arms for the maintenance of the Union during the entire time for which they were mustered into the service of the United States Government, without abating one day or one hour.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE BLOCKADE CASES.—The argument upon the case of the English bark *Hiawatha*, seized for alleged violation of the blockade at Hampton Roads, will commence to day, before Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court. This case is looked to with much interest, as it involves the entire question of the blockade established by the United States Government. STEWART L. WOODRUFF, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney will open the argument on behalf of the Government, which will be closed by District Attorney E. D SMITH. CHAS EDWARDS Esq., counsel for H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, appears for the vessel.

INDICTMENT OF JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES.—It is understood that the United States Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for piracy against the captain and crew of the privateer *Savannah*, and their trial will commence before the United States District Court the forepart of next week. The preliminary examination before a United States Commissioner will be waived.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. McClellan, ex-Secretary of the Interior, of Detroit, Mich., Capt Ottinger and family, of Penn.; Lieuts J. M. Ritner an P. R. Swetson, of the U. S. A.; P. V. Kellogg of Utica, and Dr. Watson, of Long Island, are at the Astor House.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Major Hagner, of the U S. A.; T. E. Henry, bearer of dispatches to Lord Lyons from England; Thos Whitridge and lady, of Baltimore; Dr. H Bowen and lady, of Cuba; B. H. Cheever, of Wasington, and G Livermore and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Mallory of Fort Monroe, Col. A. Clark, H. Q. Sanderson and D. Gezzi, of St. Louis; Col Matteson, of New-York; A. G. Barstow, of Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Randall Rev. Dr Mason and Dr Shattuck, of Boston; Rev Dr. Morgan, of New-York, and Mr. Wilson, of Alabama, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. H. Irwin, of the U. S. A.; S H Mix, of Schoharie; E. E. Mervine and lady, of Auburn; Emil Gurch, of Austria, and E M. Gilbert and lady, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E Jurth, of California; E C Jones and J. S E tegez, of the *Kangaroo*, and E. E Pilsiger, of the U. S N., are at the New York Hotel.

Judge Shipman, of Hartford, and W. Blake and lady, of N Y., are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Capt Whistler, of the U. S. A., and A. E. Vinot and lady, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 26—1 P M.

FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 5 000 bushels No 2 Chicago Spring at 70c.; 16 000 bushels No. 1 do. at 74c @75c.; 5 000 bushels Red Winter

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

tities of the crops continued to come from all sections of the State. Sugar and cotton were in excellent order.

Beeves were to be driven from Western Texas to New-Orleans.

The United States troops, prisoners at San Antonio, were soon to be moved ten miles out of town.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE GREAT REVOLT.

Sixty Thousand Troops in and Around Washington.

REBEL SCOUTS DISGUISED AS INDIANS.

The Fortress Monroe Reconnoitering Party---Ten Killed and Ten Wounded.

POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Gen. McClellan Denies Recognizing the Neutrality of Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

REGIMENTS TO BE PAID OFF.

Regiments havs begun to be paid off, and all the troops will now shortly have receipted to the Government in full for services to date.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GREYE PETER.

The funeral of the late Major GREYE PETER took place here yesterday evening. He was eigety-two years old, and was the first man commissioned by President JEFFERSON as Captain of Artillery. He was many years in the United States service, and for five years he represented a district of Maryland in Congress.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The City of Washington is remarkably quiet, and the Sabbath-day appearance of our streets is the occasion of frequent remark. Notwithstanding the fact that there are now in town and immediately around us some fifty odd thousand troops, there is a silence along the great thoroughfare that is singularly remarkable. No fights, no disturbances, no loud talk, no excitement whatever.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

A full list of the number of regiments and men reported as having arrived in Washington since the war broke out, is published, to-day. The footing shows an aggregate of fifty-eight regiments, numbering about 52,000 soldiers. Besides these, are the Cavalry, Artillery, the subsequent recruits for the regiments, from time to time, the Regulars, and the District Militia, and volunteers in Washington and Georgetown, making about fifty-eight to sixty thousand, all told, upon this line of operations.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

ROBERT D. CUNNINGHAM is appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y.; W. M. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York, Consul at Trieste.

STRANGERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Four foreign travelers came from the South to Washington, to-day, with passes from DAVIS, *via* Richmond and Manassas Junction. They saw but few troops comparatively at Richmond; they have been sent to Norfolk, from that place. These strangers do not give a very flattering account of the appearance of things down towards Dixie.

REBELS DISGUISED AS SCOUTS.

About a hundred rebels, disguised as Indian scouts, are heard from to-day as having been hanging around Alexandria last night; they did no mischief.

THE PRESIDENT AN L L. D.

Dr FRANCIS LEIBER, of Columbia College, was presented by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of conferring upon the President, in behalf of that institution, the degree of L L. D.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

In official communication with the Governors of States, the President recognizes Gov. PIERPONT as the Executive of Virginia. Mr. LETCHER will no longer be regarded as having any claim to the title of Governor.

TEN OF OUR TROOPS KILLED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Reconnoitering parties sent out from Fortress Monroe, and from the *Minnesota* and *Quaker City*, are reported to have been fired upon by masked batteries in the vicinity of Sewall's Point. Eight or ten are said to have been killed, and as many more wounded. This news was brought by the steamer to-night.

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS.

Senators HARRIS, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and GEO. F. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, the Republican nominee for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, arrived to-day.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MCLELLAND.

Gen. MCLELLAND has transmitted a dispatch to the War Department, denying that he entered into an agreement with Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, recognizing the neutrality of that State. The whole story he says is a fabrication, having no other foundation than a promise made in conversation by the Governor, to prevent the entrance of rebel troops into that State.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE

Col. JOHN S. CLARK, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, has been presented a fine horse by a number of gentlemen.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-first Buffalo Regiment has gone into camp on the grounds of FLETCHER'S country seat, known as Kalorama; Col. LANSING'S regiment is in an open field opposite the Maine Brigade, north of the city; Col. JACKSON'S and Col. MCQUADE'S regiments are on the east side of Fourteenth-street, near the old quarters of the Seventh.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Second Vermont Regiment has arrived and gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Col. GORMAN'S Minnesota Regiment reached here at 10½. LEO.

THE MILWAUKEE DIFFICULTIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 26.

The city has been very quiet since Monday until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper Wards, but with no serious result. Committees from the riotous Wards are said to be appointed, to demand the Banks to make good all the money they now hold. Eight hundred troops are ready at all times, and at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance. The Governor was here yesterday, and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent Banks pay, by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

REBEL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th, gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated the place because it was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The *Enquirer* says it was well known that Gen. SCOTT'S plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsylvania, under Gen. PATTERSON, and effect a junction, near Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. MCCLELLAND'S army, passing through Romney, and cut off Gen. BEAUREGARD'S and Gen JOHNSON'S armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th inst., Gen JOHNSTON, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport, and Romney, sent a portion of his forces to Winchester by rail. On the 17th he continued this movement, sent back his tent equippage and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., and set fire to and burn the railroad bridge, and such public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed, and, on the 18th, moved with his whole army, marching on foot in the direction of Winchester, encamping about three and a-half miles southwest of Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was intended they should take as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen CADWALLADER, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morning, which was moved forward towards Martinburgh, on Sunday morning. On the 19th Gen JOHNSTON changed his line of march at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburgh, encamping at Runker Hill, on the Winceester and Martinsburgh turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburgh, to offer battle there, or to advance or attack if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. They therefore recrossed the river and evacuated the valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A lieutenant-colonel and another member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken prisoners during this retreat—BOWMAN and CHASE. A day or two after this, Col. HILL, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Romney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops under Colonel VAUGHAN, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the enemy forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that place, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles, and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About one hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, and brought away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as prisoners.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS EXPECTED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to Falling Waters. He reports that Gen. JACKSON'S force had been increased, by a concentration of troops, within the week, and it must be now between four and five thousand.

Startling intelligence reached here, to night, by the same person, who went across the river again to-day, that Gen. JOHNSON in person, with the rear guard, numbering 10,000 in round numbers, with 20 pieces of heavy artillery, beside the light artillery batteries mentioned yesterday, was encamped to-night at Couchman's farm, four miles this side of Marthisburgh. They began their march from Winchester on Sunday night.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments broke up encampment on the Greencastle Turnpike, two miles above this point, and marched directly southward toward Sharpsburgh at 6 o'clock this evening.

A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown states that the Second and Third Pennsylvania and PEASE'S battery of Flying Artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that Gen. PATTERSON either expects to strike a heavy blow or receive one.

It is certain that Gen. JOHNSON will not attempt to cross at Williamsport in the face of a heavy battery erected there, and it is equally certain that Gen. PATTERSON will not cross again.

Gov. CURTIN'S reenforcement to Col. WALLACE has reached Cumberland. Col. WALLACE speaks of assuming the offensive at once, and is anxious to revisit Romney. Gen. MCLELLAN is hourly expected there. A vast force is following him from the West.

The messenger says that Col. WALLACE estimated it at 20 000. There are probably not more than 15,000. This will drive the whole secession force from the Potomac Valley, if vigorously seconded by Gen. PATTERSON'S column of 11,000 men, now lying about here.

Gen. JOHNSON designed to draw Gen. PATTERSON into the neck, but has failed. Gen. PATTERSON will cross the Potomac lower down. His movement southward is to draw Gen. JOHNSON away from Gen MCLELLAN until the forces of the latter arrive in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive effectively.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

TEST OF RIFLED CANNON AT FORT ELLSWORTH.

ALEXANDRIA Wednesday, June 26.

A test, this afternoon, of the rifled cannon at Fort Ellsworth, the formidable fieldworks that have been in the course of construction for several weeks on Shutler's Hill, and are now approaching completion, resulted in giving the utmost satisfaction. Thirty 10-pounders were fired All the guns have been mounted, and the fort is well garrisoned, including a force of regulars. Guns were also placed outside, commanding the roads. Good military authority pronounces these works perfect in every respect, and good against the siege of 10,000 of the best troops. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Capt. WRIGHT.

REBEL FORCES AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction at the head-quarters, that the force there is not near as large as reported, and not well clothed nor fed.

Col. HUNTZLEMAN has never apprehended an attack on this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event, should it occur. The troops are now so admirably posted for a defence, and the field-works are so extensive that all fears of that character are now generally dismissed.

THE REBELS AT VIENNA.

A reconnoitering party found several thousand troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler this evening, represents all the rebels disappeared from Falls Church, and that the place will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE AND THE OHIO TROOPS.

Bishop MCILVAINE visited Camp Upton this evening, and delivered an impressive sermon to the Ohio troops.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER FIGHT.

There is highly respectable authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here announcing the meeting of the Black Horse Guards and Alexandria riflemen with a Federal force, the character or number not stated, resulting (so the letters say,) in killing 13, wounding 20 and capturing three of the latter. These letters are represented as having come from the sons of the parties who received them, (members of the Alexandria Riflemen;) but outside of these there is to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them.

Military men are in entire ignorance of any such occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by secesion citizens here.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN CADWALLADER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

Reports from Winchester to the 25th inst. state that Gen. CADWALLADER again crossed the Potomac with 6,000 men, the day before, when his scouts informed him that Gen. JOHNSON was approaching with 12,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER returned again to North Bank River, where he remained at last accounts.

This statement comes by letter, and also verbally.

Gen. JOHNSTON is reported to have not more than 7,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER is said to have had three hours' notice of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, through his spies in the Virginia camp.

Notwithstanding all the reports about Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements, Winchester papers say, so far from being encamped at any particular spot, he is hovering about the enemy with "bended bow and quiver full of arrows." Stirring news is expected from Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, within twenty four hours.

MORE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FORCES.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, June 27.

A gentlemen arrived to day from the South says he met Gov. JACKSON with W. W. PARSONS and some 1,200 troops at Pomme de Terre bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, moving Southward. They had four cannon and about 25 baggage wagons, some of which had been used for stage coaches.

He reports that CHARLES BABCOCK, late Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Warsaw, joined Gen. JACKSON'S force there, and furnished him ten full teams belonging to the Mail Company.

A good many horses were drowned in crossing the Osage river.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

WM. H. HURLBUT, formerly of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., as a suspicious character, and conveyed to Richmond. It is stated that if he escapes from Virginia a warrant is out for his arrest, issued by Judge GILCHRIST, of Charleston, S. C.

The following are the names of the prisoners who were conveyed to Richmond on Monday last: Capt. H. G. KELLY, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Sergeant AUSTIN G. MUNROE, Company B, same regiment; Corporal CHAS. E. HAUSBROAT, Company D, same regiment.

Yorktown cars brought up a prisoner of war belonging to a New-York Regiment; also a Virginian taken as a spy.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, a resident of North Carolina, a deserter from the rebels, has been sent home manacled, to be dealt with as they see fit. He had drawings of Williamsport, Yorktown, and plans of Gen. MAGRUDER'S fortifications.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

THE RECENT EXPLOIT OF THE NIAGARA.

DISPOSITION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The United States steam-transport *Chesapeake*, Capt. WILLETS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, *via* Key West, having in tow the transport *Parkersburg*, which vessel broke her shaft on the outward passage. Capt. W. reports the garrison at Fort Jefferson all well, and sufficiently supplied with provisions and ordnance. The *Chesapeake* brings the following passengers:

Richard Hartle, F. A. Barrett, G. D. Warren, J. E. Penfield, J. W. Robinson, J. P. Prentice, Samuel Walker, and 5 in the steerage.

Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburg*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well, with plenty of provisions.

At Key West were the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, also schooner *Wanderer*, of Savannah, which had been seized. Left Key West May 26, and on the 29th passed United States steamer *Water Witch*, from Pensacola for Havana. Arrived off Pensacola May 30, and found anchored there United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Huntsville* and storeship *Release*. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola 24 inst., from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. The *Sabine* and *St. Louis* are both anchored close to the Island of St. Rosa, keeping the enemy's force from landing there. A negro, who had been picked up at the fort from a raft, gave information that 3 000 of the Secessionists had left Pensacola, and that they were much in want of provisions; also that all heavy guns on Fort McRae, which is occupied by the enemy, had been removed and placed on the water batteries. The gun-boat *Huntsville* is anchored off the bar to prevent vessels from entering or leaving Pensacola. The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived off Mobile June 5, to blockade that port, and on the same day she took a schooner as a prize, which was anchored close under the land, **wrecking an English ship which had been ashore since last Spring. At noon the steamer *Mount Vernon* took three of the frigate's boats, and having run in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the boats were let go, which then pulled for** the schooner, being about 100 yards off; they saw the crew attempt to raise the anchor, but a marine was ordered to discharge his musket across her bows, which stopped them from any further attempt to get away. The vessel was taken quite by surprise, and it is provable that they hardly thought it worth while to keep a look out in the heat of the day. The schooner's name is the *Ad*, of Mobile, formerly of Long Island. The captain and crew were allowed to depart in the schooner's boat; the former pleading very hard to save his vessel, but the Lieutenant commanding the expedition told him that he would give him an order to take charge of the United States Revenue cutter now at Mobile, and if he (the Captain) would bring her out, she would then make an exchange of vessels. The boat's crew then raised the anchor and towed her out some distance, when they set sail and anchored at 5 P. M., the Stars and Stripes flying from the peak, under the guns of the frigate *Niagara*. The P. left her anchorage off Mobile at 5 P. M. off the 5th, arrived at Pass a L'Outre June 7, and found United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* blockading the Pass. Counted ten large vessels aground on the Bar. Permission had been given for tow-boats to take ships to sea until the 9th June, when the blockade would begin. On the 8th, anchored alongside the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which vessel is stationed at the S. W. Pass. A great many ships leave by this way, and will be allowed to do so until June 15, when nothing will be allowed in or out.

FROM RICHMOND AND OTHER POINTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th, has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate ordinance, approved 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made: for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, $29,122,000; for legion of artillery, cavalry and voltigeurs, $550,000; transportation, $5,500,000, nearly; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and manufactures, $4,500,000, nearly; Medical Department, $529,000.

The *Examiner* publishes all the war intelligence of of our side, contained in the New-York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22d.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS addressed a meeting at Warrentown, Ga., last Monday. The meeting subscribed 2,500 bales of cotton for the war, and promised to increase it to 4,000.

The Virginia Convention, on the 24th, discussed the subject of raising a land coast-guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing the Guerilla Volunteer force in trans-Allegany, Virginia, was specially reported. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerillas, even to death without jury or clergy, upon all opponents.

Another, authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed.

Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State Bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Another, annulling the honors heretofore granted to Gen SCOTT, was laid over.

The *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondence indicates that the rebels hourly fear a simultaneous attack on their lines by water and land.

The arrival of a flotilla at Hampton Roads tended to confirm their fears; but they, with their usual bragadocia, predicted a signal triumph of their arms.

Engineers have been ordered from Norfolk to the steamer *Yorktown*, at Richmond, and a crew from the Confederate receiving-ship *United States*, at Gosport, to the same vessel.

The Federal advance toward the Junction is noted, with the remark that Gen. BEAUREGARD is prepared to receive them.

The following prisoners have arrived at Richmond: Capt. KELLOGG, Sergt. AUSTIN G. MONROE, Corp. HAUSHURST, all of the Connecticut Second Regiment. The last two were apprehended near Fall's Church. Capt. KELLOGG said he ventured beyond the lines for his own amusement, and found himself surrounded by ten or twelve scouts. He thinks he went too far. He is anxious to get home by the expiration of the term of enlistment, viz., three months. Seven prisoners were brought from Yorktown, on Sunday, and confined in the Penitentiary. Four of the number are pronounced deserters.

W. H. HURLBUT, an alleged abolition writer, was arrested at Atlanta, and brought to Richmond to be tried as a spy.

Two batteries of artillery went to the Junction from Richmond, Monday night.

The head quarters of Gov. Wise's legion was at Gauley's Bridge.

The *Examiner* publishes the new Confederate tariff; all luxuries are to be charged twenty-five per cent., while useful and necessary articles range from twenty-five to five per cent. Among the exempts are bullion, coins, seeds, fertilizers, models of inventions, household and personal effects not merchandise, breadstuffs, provisions, powder, and materials for its manufacture, firearms, &c., &c.

Exchange on New-York was 7½@8; brokers selling silver 8 and gold 10.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 25.

Conservative Union men deplore the raising of Federal companies by Gen ROUSSEAU. They say the benefit thereof will more than be counterbalanced by the pretext it will give the Tennessee and Kentucky Secessionists to allege the violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and perhaps inaugurate civil war within her borders.

The *A. O. Tyler* gun-boat, in tow of the steamer *Champion*, went to the mouth of the canal this evening. It is doubtful whether the low stage of the water will admit the gun boat.

The report that the passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had been discontinued is false. They will run as usual.

The Federal authorities have been several days in consultation with the State authorities and the Directors of the Nashville Railroad as to what goods should be permitted to go South. They are still undecided what goods are to be interdicted, but it is supposed that every kind of merchandise will be.

Gentlemen from Georgia represent that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, suppressed only from the fear of the consequences of utterance. Many people earnestly hope that a reconstruction of the Union will be effected.

Evansville, Ind., was in a blaze of excitement Monday night, supposing 600 Secessionists were approaching. Quiet was finally restored.

The River Wabash is thoroughly blockaded.

The Memphis *Avalanche* learns that an express arrived at Madison, Ark., Sunday, stating that the Federal troops were about to take Bloomfield, near the border. The citizens of Chalk Bluff called on the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

Our Postmaster has been directed to forward letters from the South to loyal States after removing the postage stamps, but to send foreign papers, upon which prepayment is compulsory, to the Dead Letter Office.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES BY UNITED STATES SHIPS.

The bark *Virginia Ann*, Capt. BRYANT, from Bordeaux, *via* Pass a L'Outre, (New-Orleans Bar,) arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 23d inst. was chased all day and night by a very suspicious looking vessel, schooner rigged, and having the appearance of having previously been a pilot-boat, and fitted up for a privateer. The *Virginia Ann*, in order to get clear of her, was compelled to carry a heavy press of canvas, in doing which she had her main topmast backstay carried away. On the following day both vessels were becalmed, when the schooner used sweeps and made for the bark, but fortunately at this time a fresh breeze sprung up and the schooner was soon out of sight. The *Virginia Ann*, during the passage, encountered a succession of S. W. gales and squalls, during which she lost some sails, split foretopmast and broke the main trestletree. From May 3d to June 3d, experienced calms, with occasional heavy squalls from N. W. The *Virginia Ann* was bound to New-Orleans, and arrived at the Balize June 5, where she was boarded by the United States steam sloop of war *Brooklyn*, and ordered off, receiving the information of the blockading of all Southern ports. **The Commander of the *Brooklyn* was then informed of the crippled condition of the vessel's spars and the scarcity of provisions on board, but left with his vessel without taking any notice of it, and Capt. BRYANT was compelled to make** the best of his way to some Northern port. June 10, lat. 27° 04', on. 84° 28', Capt B. boarded the English ship *Bramleamore*, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, and received from her some provisions and a negro man, who belonged North, and was allowed to leave in the *Bramleamore* she being the last vessel permitted to leave that port by the blockading squadron. The *Bramleamore* reported being boarded by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, and that the *Massachusetts* had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes, one of which was the English ship *Perphishire*, from Mobile. June 18, lat. 29° 52', lon. 79° 05', at 8:30 P. M., experienced a heavy squall, accompanied with vivid lightning, lasting 3 hours and twenty minutes with out intermission, every clap of thunder shaking the vessel from truck to keel, during which time the vessel lay under bare poles. After the squall she found the maintopgallant cap sprung. On the 21st she spoke the U. S. gun-boat *Union*, off Charleston. She reported having captured off that port the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebel army. The commander of the *Union* kindly offered any assistance the *Virginia Ann* stood in need of.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of United States marines, intended to complete the guard of the United States corvette *Vincennes* (16), was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, to Boston. The *Vincennes* will sail with sealed orders in a few days. She has on board 300 seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen, beside the marines.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, of which we gave lists of officers, completed their preparations for sea yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They have on board a great variety of necessaries for war purposes and as much provisions and coal for themselves as could possibly be crammed into them. These vessels were chartered recently by the Government. They are propellers, about 400 tons burden, and are destined for the Chesapeake division of the nom. fleet, to be sent thence as the Commanding Chief may see fit. They will remain off the Battery for a few days.

The U. S. steam frigate *Colorado*, 44, which left Boston Navy-yard a few days ago to join the blockading squadron, broke down on the 20th, while steaming about seven miles an hour. She lay still over night, and next morning her engineers discovered that her after standard, which supports the reversing shaft, had split in pieces. The casting, which is arch shaped, strengthened by a projecting rib, broke midway, at a point where a triangularly shaped piece of timber, evidently sawed out of the rib, had been replaced by a "patch" of soft iron, fastened by a small tap bolt. The forward standard was similarly fixed; but a little artistic filling and painting hid the treacherous work. The object of the perpetrator of this cowardly act is supposed to have been the weakening of the reversing machinery, so that the moment it would back water the parts would give way. The engineer who was detailed for superintending the fitting out of the machinery of the *Colorado* and of the *Mississippi*, which also broke down, MICHAEL QUINN, is strongly suspected of having accomplished these base evils. He was appointed from Virginia in 1847, and resigned some time ago. After a delay of thirty-six hours, the vessel was sufficiently repaired to proceed on her course.

Col. ABERCOMBIE, of the United States regular army, has been gazetted a Brigadier General. The regiments composing his brigade, will be the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and regiments from Wisconsin and Connecticut. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania replaces the Eleventh in Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade. Gen. ABERCOMBIE has been the colonel and commanding officer of the United States Second Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point, entered the army as a brevet second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, on the 1st of July, 1822, and in exactly thirty years after was commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel. He is a prudent, discriminating and cool tactician.

The following officers will be blotted from the books of the War Department: Col. Geo. B. Crittenden, Mounted Riflemen (son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Ky.;) Major Longstreet, Pay Department, a native of South Carolina; Thomas J. Claiborne, Jr., Captain Mounted Riflemen; Wm. H. Jackson and H. C. McNeill, Lieutenants same regiment; Lucius Rich, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, of Missouri. McNeill has been already gazetted as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He was not a West Point graduate.

A draft of sailors from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* was yesterday put on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, now lying off the Battery. They are said to be destined for Washington. A detachment of regulars reached this City from Boston last evening, and were sent over to Governor's Island to be sent off with the first companies leaving for the seat of war.

The Naval General Court Martial, which has been in session at the Brooklyn Lyceum, adjourned yesterday—evidence against the man who struck Lieut. MULLANY, Commanding, having concluded. The Court will forward its decision in the case to Washington.

The corvette *Savannah*, 26, will probably go in commission this week. A part of her crew was told off yesterday, on board the *North Carolina*. Flag-Officer JOSEPH S. HULL, of New-York, has been appointed to command her. He is the twenty-seventh Captain on the Navy Register, and was a "middy" in the war of 1812. His appointment is credited to Connecticut.

Mr. GATES' list of employes at the Navy-yard has not been approved by Commodore BARNES. Capt. FOOTE is about chartering more vessels. When they are selected and approved, we will name them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIES, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany, which place they left at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was their original intention not to land in the City, but to go direct from the barges on which they came from Albany to Elizabethport, where they would take the cars for Philadelphia; but on learning that it was the desire of some of the friends of the regiment to present them with a banner, Col. DAVIES changed the programme and landed the regiment at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 2½ P. M., whence they marched to Washington-square, where they were presented with a beautiful regimental flag, the gift of the wife of Adjutant G. HOWLAND. The presentation speech was made by Mr. R. S. HONE, and was appropriately responded to by Col. DAVIES. The regiment then took up their line of march for Pier No. 2 North River, passing through Union-square, around the Statue of WASHINGTON, and down Broadway, receiving the enthusiastic greetings of crowds of people that lined the streets on the route. The regiment was preceded by an excellent band, and presented a very fine appearance. The dress of the soldiers is of the United States Army pattern, and all the officers wear the regulation uniform, with felt hats and plumes. The commander of the regiment, Col. DAVIES, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the war with Mexico. The men composing the regiment are volunteers from the region of country about Albany, and northward as far as Plattsburgh, which place sent out one company for the regiment, whose beautiful yellow silk banner, inscribed "Plattsburgh Volunteers," attracted a good deal of attention as they marched down Broadway. The regiment embarked on board the *Kill von Kull* for Elizabethtown about 5 o'clock P. M., and will proceed direct to Washington.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the natives of Maine resident in this City, yesterday afternoon, at the office of HAWKINS & COTHREN, Esqs., Capt. AMBROSE SNOW, in the Chair, and HENRY DUNLAP, Esq., Secretary, the following Committee of Arrangements were chosen: DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., Chairman; W. H. Fogg, Geo. F. Dunning, Wm. L. Cogswell, H. H. Bevely, H. T. Capen, H. W. Allen, Isaac H. Bailey, Aaron Healey, Jonathan Chase. The natives of Maine in this City and vicinity are requested to meet at the Astor House this morning at 9½ o'clock, where they will form in procession and proceed to Pier No. 3 North River, to receive the regiment on its arrival from Fall River. The regiment will be escorted up Battery-place and Broadway to the City Hall, where a flag will be presented by I. T. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the Sons of Maine in this City. After the presentation the officers will dine at the Astor House and the regiment at the Park Barracks. After dinner the regiment will proceed by the night train to Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CAPT. WARD.

The undersigned, in behalf of himself and family, returns his kind acknowledgments to Capt. WARD, of **Company** A, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for his promptness in forwarding the body of his son, JOHN J. MORRIS, private of said company, to New York, whose death was occasioned by sun-stroke, which he received while crossing the Long Bridge, from Virginia to Washington, with his regiment, on Sunday, June 9, 1861. Also, to Sergeant HENRY and Private JAMES NOWLAN, of said company, who escorted the body to this City. Also, to Capt. MORGAN, of the Home Guard of said regiment, and his command, who took charge of the body, and conveyed it to its final resting-place, (Greenwood,) with all military honors.

WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 200 Orchard-street.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The ship *Forrest King*, captured at Key West by the United States ship *Crusader* on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and was handed over to the custody of the Prize Commissioners. She was from Rio Janeiro and bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of coffee and Brazilian nuts.

COL. J MCLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Camp Morgan, at Willet's Point, will be vacated by Col. MURPHY'S Fifteenth Regiment of Sappers and Miners to-day. They go direct to Jersey City in steamers, and take the New-Jersey cars for Washington.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

Riker's Island is occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col. INNES, with about 600 men. The regiment lost many men by desertion while they were in Forty-ninth-street and it will be some weeks before they will be prepared to leave.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES desires to express the thanks of his regiment to their friends, who have responded so promptly and so generously to their appeal for aid. The gifts sent come most opportunely, for many of the men would have been sadly off without them. There are still a large number who have neither shirts nor stockings, and further donations of these articles will be most gratefully received. Any donations for the regiment may be sent to either of the undersigned, who are authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same, or any one having presents to present will be called upon, by sending word through the Post-office.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Upon Friday next, the Mozart Regiment, 1,050 strong, Col. ED. J. RILEY, fully uniformed and equipped, will be reviewed by the Union Defence Committee, at their camp at Yonkers. The regiment has received marching orders, and will depart on Saturday next. A magnificent stand of colors has been prepared, and will be presented to the regiment by Mayor WOOD upon that day, at his residence in Fifth-avenue.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will leave Fort Schuyler Friday morning, for Fortress Monroe, *via* Philadelphia and Washington. They will leave with about 1,200 men, and be followed by 300 more. For several days they have been in camp on the parade-ground. The colonel is entitled to great credit for collecting so many fine men, and their wants have been so closely attended to by Quartermaster YOUNG, that they have had scarcely a desertion. They are in first rate spirits, and anxious to leave for the seat of war. A grand dress parade will be given to-day, being the last before leaving.

STEAMER "GENERAL ARTHUR."

This steamer leaves Peck-slip every morning at 10, and every afternoon at 2½, for the various encampments located up the East River.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

The name of the above corps has been changed to "New-York Rifle Corps," on account of CARL SCHURZ'S Cavalry Regiment having recently been styled "Lincoln Cavalry." The head quarters remain at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Recruiting stations at Capt. DICKEL'S Riding School, in West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and at Capt. GREEN'S, Col. VAN BUREN'S Aid, at the Park Barracks.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE IN WANT OF FUNDS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and received a petition from Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the use of his regiment, now stationed at Fort Sch[illegible] referred. A resolution to donate $2,0[illegible] to Fund of the New-York Fire Departm[illegible] over. A communication was received from the [illegible] accompanied by a copy of the preamble and [illegible] tions passed by the Union Defence Committee, sent to His Honor, stating that they desired, thr[illegible] the medium of the City authorities, to notify the[illegible] iments who expected to receive aid from them. the Committee will soon be under the necessity o[illegible] continuing its disbursements unless additional [illegible] are appropriated by the State Government for supplying and equipping of troops, or some other [illegible] vision be made to supply the Committee with m[illegible] Aldermen Tourney Smith, Henry and Farley [illegible] appointed a Committee on the Fourth of July [illegible] bration. A resolution was adopted to present a [illegible] of colors to each Volunteer Regiment of the [illegible] the cost of each set not to exceed $175. The B[illegible] then adjourned till Monday evening.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The coming Anniversary will be celebrated in [illegible] City with unusual demonstrations. Among [illegible] most prominent will be that at the Cooper Ins[illegible] A Committee of fifty of our most prominent [illegible] among whom we notice Peter Cooper, W. [illegible] A. S. Hewitt, Isaac H. Bailey, Geo. W. [illegible] M. Evarts, Hiram Barney, Isaac Sherm[illegible] Tucker, E. B. Hart, Simeon Draper, Horace [illegible] D. Appleton, Elisha Brooks, R. T. Hawes and o[illegible] have the matter in charge. Hon WM. F. HAVEM[illegible] will preside. The orator will be Rev. Dr. C[illegible] The music will be furnished by the Seventh [illegible] men's Band. The singing will be by a large nu[illegible] of gentlemen and ladies under the direction [illegible] leadership of Profs. EICHORN and WILSON. A[illegible] Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. ANDERSON, [illegible] &c., have volunteered. The admittance will [illegible] cents, and the entire proceeds will be devoted [illegible] relief of the patriotic volunteers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES has promulgated [illegible] following orders:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

In pursuance of special orders from General H[illegible] quarters, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. KEN[illegible] will proceed to Washington on Thursday, the [illegible] in

The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3048 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INSURRECTION.

A Blow at the Rebels in Baltimore.

ARREST OF POLICE MARSHAL KANE.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJ. GEN. BANKS.

The Police Commissioners Disband the Entire Force.

Concentration of the Forces Under Gen. Patterson.

Position of the Opposing Armies in Western Virginia.

Encouragement and Material Aid for the Unionists in East Tennessee.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. McClellan Repudiates the Alleged Agreement.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE GULF FORTS

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

THE COMPROMISE RUMORS.

I have traced the compromise story of the sensation reporters to its source. Confidential messengers really have brought communications from the Governor of Virginia to the Government here, and the Administration has really sent back confidential messengers to the capital of Virginia, to negotiate with the Governor of that State. So far the story is true; but it happens that it is Gov. PIERPONT, at Wheeling, and not Mr. JEFF. DAVIS nor Mr. JOHN LETCHER, at Richmond, with whom these communications have been held.

GEN. SCOTT NOT WAITING FOR CONGRESS.

The report contained in a recent dispatch from this city that Gen. SCOTT is delaying his movements till after the meeting of Congress, is without foundation. On the contrary, he is perfecting his plans, strengthening his posts, extending his lines, concentrating his troops, disciplining and training his soldiers and officers, and when ready will strike effectively and surely, whether Congress has convened or not. He is moving every day—he moved in Baltimore to day, to the consternation of traitors, and to the gratification of true men, by the arrest of the notorious and traitorous Marshal KANE, and by the appointment of a Provost-Marshal for that city. Other movements, equally sudden and of vastly more importance, may be expected at any moment. He does not however, deem it necessary to thwart his plans by advertising them in the newspapers.

NEGLECT SOMEWHERE.

Some of the soldiers, particularly of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, are actually begging in the streets. I saw to-day the mortifying spectacle of an American soldier, in the Capital of his own nation, asking a foreign Minister for a few pennies. This argues either a neglect of payment by the Government, or a lack of discipline on the part of their officers.

A REBEL MAJOR LOSES HIS HORSE.

Major ROBERT MAYO was in command of a secession battalion, near Mathias Point, when Capt. PALMER's reconnoitering party landed from the *Pawnee*, day before yesterday. The battalion broke ranks and fled, the Major gallantly leading his men, and in the ardor of the occasion leaving his horse behind. The horse was captured, brought to the city on the *Pawnee*, and is now in the service of the United States, having be presented to an army officer. The Major was one of the Clerks in the State Department, under the late Administration, but was turned out by Secretary SEWARD some time since.

THE HISTORIAN HILDRETH.

The appointment of RICHARD HILDRETH, the historian, to the Consulate at Trieste, is regarded here as a judiciously bestowed compliment to the republic of letters.

MORE CORRUPTION.

The ruling passion of the Democratic Party for the spoils was never more strongly illustrated than in the action of the late Administration in contracting for the publication of the laws of the Congress then in session. Among its last acts it sent out contracts to Democratic newspaper proprietors in all the States and Territories. This will explain to some of your Republican cotemporaries why it is that the laws are published in the columns of their Democratic neighbors.

PERSONAL.

Senators MCDOUGALL of California, SHERMAN of Ohio, and FOOTE of Vermont, have arrived. Gen. JOHN A. DIX has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He appeared in the streets to day in military dress, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

The President and Secretary SEWARD have been visiting the several camps on the Heights to-day.

THE ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE.

The news received here from Baltimore to-day, announcing the arrest of the notorious Marshal KANE of that city, and the action of Gen. BANKS there, is received with the highest satisfaction. KANE's course of conduct latterly has been one of duplicity and treason, and it was high time to call him to an account.

MORE SECESSIONISTS.

J. B WARING, JOHN VAUX and WM. HALL, three men arrested as Secessionists, were examined yesterday, and are still held for their clearly-proved seditious language.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Distorted accounts of the recent expedition down the river of Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER, of the United States Engineer corps, having been published, the following reliable details have been gathered for the TIMES: These two officers left the Navy-yard in the *Guy*, under orders from the military authorities, and returned on Tuesday night from a minute reconnoissance of Mathias Point, on the Potomac. They were sent thither to obtain reliable information regarding the reported erection of batteries there by the rebels. They found that although no works had been erected, two hundred Secessionists occupied this point every night, and constantly fired upon unarmed vessels as they passed. The officers, with forty men from the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, gallantly landed, upon arrival at the point, and completed their reconnoissance.

Agreeably to the well founded expectations of the general officer who selected them for the performance of this special service, they surprised a picket-guard of the rebels, who fled precipitately at their approach, though they first fired upon the Federal party, wounding one of the sailors in the wrist. The seamen captured two horses, ready saddled, which were left behind by the rebels in their sudden flight. On reaching a small elevation to the northwest, Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER discovered the principal camp of the rebels there, occupied by from seven to eight hundred men, commanded by Gen. RUGGLES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. After acquainting themselves with the situation of the camp, they returned to the *Pawnee*, and from thirty to forty shots were sent into the camp, to the consternation of the traitors. Some of these shots are known to have reached the encampment, and caused a scattering among the rebels. The damage done is not known. Another expedition is in contemplation shortly.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, encamped near Alexandria, received orders yesterday to be ready to move forward at a moment's notice. They are in excellent trim and will move at the word. The regiments posted beyond them, towards Falls Church, are extending their outposts cautiously. No rebel troops are now at the latter place, and few or none are reported to be now at Vienna. The road beyond is effectually blocked by the trees recently cut down and laid across the highway by the rebels. This does not indicate an intention on the part of the traitors to get any nearer to Washington.

THREE JERSEY REGIMENTS FOR WASHINGTON.

The three New-Jersey regiments at present encamped at Camp Olden, in that State, were yesterday ordered to be started at once for Washington and will be here by Saturday evening.

NUMBER OF REBEL TROOPS IN LOUDON COUNTY

It is averred upon good authority that the whole number of secession troops in Loudon County never exceeded five or six hundred, and that they will flee at the first approach of any force sent after them. These men are the scouts who have annoyed our people in and around Alexandria of late.

THE PLOTTING IN BALTIMORE.

Statements have been freely made in town during the past week or two that the City of Baltimore was covertly filled with Secessionists, and that arms were constantly being smuggled into that place for future use against the Unionists and the authorities, at a fitting opportunity, hereafter. The arrest, to-day, of KANE, and the establishment of a strict military police system there, will now have the effect of ferreting out the aiders and abettors of this stealthy rebel movement, and restore the feeling of security so desirable among the loyal and better classes of the residents there.

THE THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A letter from Pittsburgh, to day, states that active arrangements are making there for the organization of the new regiment, the Third Cavalry, U. S. A. Barracks are fitting up, a recruiting office is to be opened at once, and the prospect is that the regiment will be promptly filled. A riding-school and extensive stables are to be built, and horses for the use of the troops will soon be sent out there.

SENDING LETTERS BY EXPRESS.

The Post-Office Department has just issued instructions in reference to the carrying of letters by the Adams and other Express Companies. In explanation of his previous action on this point, Secretary BLAIR announces that no objection is made to the carrying of regularly stamped letters, to or from the South, provided those who carry them first make sure that the stamps thus used have not previously been stolen from the United States Government. The object of the original proposed restriction was simply to prevent the Government from being fur her cheated, in this particular, by the Southern Postmasters who have signed away large quantities of postage stamps, which they now desire to use up in this clandestine way.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The latest accounts from Western Virginia received here, show that great activity exists in that region among the opposing armies. Col. JACKSON's forces have been increased by late reinforcements to nearly five thousand men. Gen. JOHNSON is across the river beyond Williamsport, with about ten thousand troops and several batteries. They are now encamped near Martinsburgh. Gen. PATTERSON is concentrating his command, and it is certain that he is preparing for early action. Five or six of the Pennsylvania camps have started southward, to join the forces in the advance. Marshal LAMON has succeeded in raising three full companies of infantry for his Virginia Regiment. Gen McCLELLAN was hourly looked for at Cumberland yesterday. His command numbers twenty thousand men. All these troops are along, or are rapidly reaching the east side of the river, and it is clear that the opposing armies in force will very shortly come within reach of each other. It is not thought that JOHNSON will at present make any attempt to cross the river, where, if he should do so, a warm reception now awaits him by our forces.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

At the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, yesterday, a Court-Martial was held, when four privates were condemned. A fifth man, who was tried at the same time for attempting to desert, though he afterwards returned to the camp voluntarily, was put in irons, and under guard, to be dishonorably discharged hereafter.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN.

One of the officers of the New-York Ninth is just in town from camp. Col. STONE is in command of the force, and they are now at Point of Rocks. These troops marched forward five miles last night, and will move five miles further on to-night. My informant heard of a scouting party a few nights since, who were also directed to purchase some fresh beef, if possible. They entered a house and were refused by the proprietor, who said he "preferred they should have his head to a single head of his cattle." They took both. He was a violent Secessionist; he is now in the guard-house of the Ninth, and the cattle will be eaten by the regiment.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. LINCOLN TO COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

A very interesting ceremony took place this evening at the camp of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, under the command of Col. MCCUNN. During the evening parade the Presidential equipage drove on the ground, the occupants being Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Gen. WALBRIDGE of New-York, and Mr. SWEENY. After the parade was dismissed, the regiment formed a line of battle in front of the Colonel's head-quarters, whilst Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends partook of his hospitality within. When the party reëntered the carriage, Col. MCCUNN, in a patriotic speech christened the tented field by breaking a bottle of champagne on the carriage-wheel, calling it Camp Mary, in honor of the lady of the White House. Uproarious cheers were given by the regiment for the President, for his accomplished lady, and for the Union. In answer to repeated calls, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX made an eloquent oration. Gen. WALBRIDGE, in the name of Mrs. LINCOLN, presented Col. MCCUNN with a very handsome Union cockade, and in doing so drew forth repeated bursts of applause by the truly national sentiments which fell from his lips. Mrs LINCOLN, who looked remarkably well, wore a beautiful silk bonnet sent her as a present from Massachusetts; the Stars and Stripes were never more artistically delineated than they are in its construction.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION TO BE HELD IN SECRET.

There is considerable talk here of holding the sessions of the extra session of Congress in secret.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NINTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The remaining two companies of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, will leave to-morrow morning for Point of Rocks, to join the regiment, which is attached to Col. STONE's command.

THE STATEMENTS REGARDING THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

The officers of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, deny *in toto* the statements in the letter published in the TIMES, to-day, of a casual correspondent, and ask a suspension of opinion until an authoritative statement, sent you by mail, can be published.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS POORLY CLOTHED.

There is much surprise and indignation expressed at the present miserable condition of the clothing and other supplies furnished by the State authorities to the Massachusetts First Regiment. A portion of their clothes is found to be utterly worthless, and is dropping off of them. The wagons are also found to be nearly useless for active field service. It is clear that somebody has swindled the State authorities. There has been gross remissness somewhere in the furnishing of these materials. An investigation should be instituted at once. The whole of these supplies must be thrown aside and renewed forthwith. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

Senator JAMES H. LANE has received his commission as a Brigadier General.

In addition to the three regiments heretofore accepted from Kansas, he is authorized to raise two, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry and four of artillery. The Colonels of these two regiments are WM. WEIR, who served during the entire Mexican war, and JAMES MONTGOMERY, well known in connection with the history of Kansas. Arrangements have already been made for the immediate furnishing of the uniforms, which are of the United States Army pattern, and for the general equipment.

Col. WEIR left here several days ago for Kansas, taking with him Gen. LANE's proclamation calling on the people of that State to rally and fill up the two imperfect regiments, and stating explicitly his purpose is to put down rebellion wherever it may be exhibited, and to sustain the Union men without regard to State or locality.

Gen. LANE will occupy his seat during the extra session of Congress. Meanwhile his brigade will be perfected. He expects to take command of it about the 20th of July.

Members of Congress continue to arrive daily, including a number from the West. Among those who have just reached here is Representative MARTIN F. CONWAY, of Kansas.

The New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment of State Volunteers arrived early this morning.

It is ascertained on reliable authority that it is the fixed determination of the Government to fully sustain, and protect in their constitutional and legal rights, all those citizens of Tennessee, who, in their devotion to the Union, are now struggling to wrest their State Government from the hands of the usurpers, defend all loyal States against parts there of claiming to have seceded, and to afford them every protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion or rebellion. **The Government will furnish the citizens of such States the means necessary for their protection and preservation; and if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.**

The Post-office Department, in consideration of the loyalty of the citizens of East Tennessee, has made arrangements for furnishing them increased postal facilities. The mails will hereafter be sent thither by way of Cincinnati, instead of Louisville.

The Superintendency of the general recruiting service of the Western Department is abolished, and Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the Thirtieth Infantry, will repair to Jefferson Barracks and superintend the recruiting of his regiment. The officers recruiting in the Western Department, including the commander of Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will hereafter make their returns to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of the Eastern Department, stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

So many of the regular troops on the plains have been withdrawn by the Government from active service, that it is feared that Indian depredations may endanger the emigrants to the Pacific, or break up the daily Overland Mail to California, which goes into operation next week, and will then be our only mail line to the Pacific.

Mr. COLFAX was yesterday urged to send to that region the 600 United States soldiers from Texas, now at Governor's Island, who are embarrassed by their parole of honor not to fight against the Confederates and whom the Government therefore had thought of discharging from the service. The War Department has the proposition under consideration. These soldiers are all accustomed and inured to frontier service by their experience in Texas.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment to day named their camp "Mary," in honor of Mrs. LINCOLN. Col. MCCUNN and Messrs. WALBRIDGE and COLFAX made speeches in the course of the afternoon. The National Flag will be hoisted over the President's House Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 27.

The prize ship *Amelia* is at the Navy-yard. Her cargo consists of iron crates, camp ovens and equipage and machinery. The vessel is valued at $12,000 and the cargo $50'000. It is supposed the arms are concealed in the crates. Lieut. BENTLEY, prize-master, formally delivered the prize into the custody of Judge CADWALLADER. A Prize Commissioner will be appointed in a few days.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27.

W. S. ROWLAND, of New-York, who was appointed to see the Governors of the Western States, to urge them each to furnish one company of sharpshooters for Col. BERDAN's regiment, says he has been successful in every application as yet. He leaves for Springfield to-night to see Gov. YATES.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 27.

At 3 o'clock this morning GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal of Police of this city, was arrested at his house by order of Gen. BANKS, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is now held a prisoner.

Gen. BANKS has issued the following proclamation, with reference to the arrest:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861

By virtue of the authority vested in me, and in obedience of orders as Commanding General of the Military Department of Annapolis, I have arrested, and do now detain in custody, Mr. GEORGE P KANE, Chief of Police of the City of Baltimore. I deem it proper at this the moment of arrest, to make a formal and public declaration of the motive by which I have been governed in this proceeding It is not my purpose, neither is it in consonance with my instructions to interfere in any manner whatever with the legitimate government of the people of Baltimore or Maryland. I desire to support the public authorities in all appropriate duties in preserving the peace, protecting the property, in obeying and enforcing every municipal regulation and public statute consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and Maryland. But unlawful combinations of men organized for resistance to such laws, to provide hidden deposits of arms and ammunition, to encourage contraband traffic with men at war with the Government, and who, while enjoying its protection and privileges, stealthily wait an opportunity to combine their means and forces with those in rebellion against its authority, are not among the recognized or legal rights of any class of men, and cannot be permitted under any form of Government. Such combinations are well known to exist in this Department, and the mass of the citizens of Baltimore and of Maryland loyal to the Constitution and the Union, are neither parties to nor responsible for them. But the Chief of Police is not only cognizant of these facts, but in contravention of his duty and in violation of law, he is by direction or indirection, both witness and protector to the transactions and parties engaged therein. Under such circumstances the Government cannot regard him otherwise than as the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its avowed enemies, for this reason, superceding his official authority, as well as that of the Commissioners of Police, I have arrested and do now detain him in custody of the United States; and, in further pursuance of my instructions, I have appointed, for the time being C. I KENLY, of the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers, Provost Marshal in and for the City of Baltimore, to superintend and cause to be executed the Police Laws provided by the Legislature of Maryland, with the aid and assistance of the subordinate officers of the Police Department, and he will be respected accordingly.

Whenever a loyal citizen shall be otherwise named for the performance of this duty, who will execute the laws impartially, and in good faith to the Government of the United States, the military of this Department will render to him that instant and willing obedience which is due from every good citizen to his Government.

(Signed,) NATH. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding the Department of Annapolis.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the arrest of Marshal KANE. The Union men are pleased, and the Secessionists indignant.

Col. KENLY, Provost Marshal, waited on the Mayor and Police Commissioners, when the latter asked time to consider the matter. KENLY replied his orders were immediate, and he proceeded to the Marshal's office, taking possession there.

The Commissioners then directed the officers to obey the military authority, and declared their intention to prepare a protest against the action of the Government.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the Police Commissioners, after consultation, issued orders to the Police Officers to take off their insignia of office, badges, caps, buttons, &c., and virtually disbanded them.

The Board issued a protest, which is signed by the Mayor as one of the Board

Col. KENLY has been actively engaged swearing in a new Police force, and he has appointed a Captain in all the Districts. It was the desire of Col KENLY to retain the present force as far as possible, but the action of the Police Commissioners thwarted this purpose

The City is quiet

THE UNION TROOPS.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 26

Three deserters, Germans, from the Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania, have been arrested, and will probably be shot as an example to others. Some fifteen others had deserted from the same regiment. Most of them have been caught and are on their way hither.

THOMAS WILSON and JACOB C. GLOKE, supposed Secessionists, were arrested yesterday.

The Sixth, Twenty-third and Twenty second Pennsylvania Regiments marched to Failing Waters last night from Williamsport. Col. THOMAS' cavalry and the First City troops are with them

Very little sickness is reported among the troops here.

Capt. HASKER's Light Battery has removed from the Fair Grounds two miles below Falling Waters

Another battery of heavy artillery, and another of light artillery, are expected at this point within a few days

Information has been received from a high official quarter that a forward movement of this column may be confidently expected as soon as sufficient transportation and artillery are forwarded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 26.

LYNCH, the refugee from Norfolk, who was picked up by the steamer *Quaker City*, confirms the previous information of about 2,000 troops at Norfolk, 2,500 this side the city, and 1,000 at Portsmouth, all of whom are busily engaged on fortifications He knows nothing about the condition of affairs at Craney Island or Sewell's Point. Fruits and vegetables are cheap at Norfolk, but flour is scarce, and all articles usually imported bring high prices

A refugee from Richmond, by the flag-of-truce boat yesterday says that a worse than Roman inquisition prevails in Virginia. There is a standing order that no one shall be permitted to leave the country. Gov. LETCHER is completely overruled by JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and even his patriotism is called in question by many of the rebels.

Two howitzers arrived this morning for Col. DURYEE's Regiment.

The council of officers called in reference to the post of Butler sustain Mr. MOODY, but their influence is likely to be overridden at Washington.

There are no military movements of importance to report.

Adjutant-General HAINES goes to Washington this evening.

It is now known that the rebels fell back to Yorktown precipitately after the affair of Great Bethel

A battery mounted in Richmond, and laden with coffee, was brought in as a prize to-day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 27.

The suit, testing the legality of the blockade of Nashville Railroad, yesterday was withdrawn, by the shippers prosecuting it. It is generally understood that Mr. GUTHRIE President of the road, will assume the responsibility, and decline receiving freight, unless the collector's permit accompanies it.

Large quantities of contraband goods are still said to go over the road to inland Kentucky towns, and thence to Tennessee.

Two fugitive slaves, caught near Corydon, Indiana, were returned to Kentucky yesterday. No excitement whatever was caused at the arrest.

Major-Gen. PILLOW issues two proclamations in the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th. One recalls the order that whisky and tobacco be distributed with rations. He says he gave the order on his own responsibility, supposing the Military Board would allow it, knowing the soldiers were gentlemen, and used to plenty of whisky and tobacco.

The other proclamation states that all debts due the North are by law now due the State, and are declared seized and sequestered, in reprisal for illegal seizure by the people and Government of the North. All banks are required to state what amount of their stock is owned by the enemies of the State, and merchants, brokers, bankers and others also indebted, are required to report to the Adjutant General, and in the meantime are ordered to pay such indebtedness to the State only. The reports are returnable July 10.

A letter to the *Journal* from Hopkinsville, in this State, says that two military companies of Christians County went to Clarksville, Tenn., and took the oath of the Southern Confederacy, and afterward voted in the late election.

THE QUESTION OF KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 27.

The following dispatch was received, yesterday, by a Navy officer, who had telegraphed Gen. MCCLELLAN for information as to the authenticity of the report of arrangement between him and the Governor of Kentucky:

GRAFTON, Va., Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Capt W Wilson, U. S. Navy:

My interview with Gen. BUCKNER was personal, not official. It was solicited by him more than once. I made no stipulation on the part of the General Government, and regarded his voluntary promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives his own views, not mine.

(Signed.) G. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. TYLER left Camp Dennison yesterday for Western Virginia.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27.

At the meeting between Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. BUCKNER at Cairo, subsequent to the meeting at Cincinnati no allusion was made to the agreement reported by Gen. BUCKNER to Gov. MAGOFFIN. A gentleman of this city present at the interview, states positively that Gen. MCCLELLAN disclaimed any power to act beyond the orders of the Government He did not promise how he should conduct himself for the future, and did not make any engagement.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

THE GARRISON AT FORT HAMILTON.

The troops that were taken prisoners in Texas were paid off on Tuesday, a member of the Pay Department having arrived from Washington for the purpose. The discharges of the men are being made out at the War Department, and will be forwarded with the balance of their wages. A recruiting office for the new Twelfth Regiment, of which the headquarters are to be at the fort, has been opened in Yorkville for some days, but no candidates apply.

The Head-quarters of the army, in Fourteenth street, New York, is enjoying a comparative quiet, the Commander-in-Chief (under the President) having removed his office to the National Capital. Col. SCOTT, who succeeded Colonel, now Adjutant General, THOMAS as Acting Commander-in-chief town, still attends to the movements in the various Departments, where war has but shown itself. The recent promotions and probably result in the removal of Col. SCOTT to a scene of more active duty.

Horses for the new regular cavalry regiments are being forwarded to the riding-schools rapidly. Forty-four Maine steeds were sent on Tuesday; several have also been bought in Missouri. The price paid averages from $84 to $125 each. The Government seems to be satisfied with the efficiency of its buyers, notwithstanding complaints.

The United States sailing corvette *Savannah*, 26, was put formally in commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy yard She was a frigate till 1857, is 1,726 tons burthen, and has made one cruise—as temporary flag-ship of the home fleet—twice being razeed. She was attached to the Brazil squadron, with the wide flag of Commodore SALTER, from 1853 to 1857. The crew put on board, about 150, is about half her proper complement, which will be made up, if possible, before sailing day. Her marine guard is full, and consists of 43 members, rank and file. The *Savannah* is said to be bound for the blockade fleet. Her officers are as follows: Captain, J B. Hull, New-York; First Lieutenant J C. Febiger; Lieutenants, Wm. P. Buchner E W. Kenney A, W. Johnson: Acting Master, A. G. Gray; Surgeon, H. O. Mayo; Assistant Surgeon J. Corbin; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Midshipmen, N. Mitchell, C W. Lieverman, R. K. Duer; Boatswain, Wm. Winchester; Gunner, W. B. Willett; Carpenter, Amos Cheeck; Sailmaker, Geo. D. Buckford.

There was a pretty general movement all round of the craft in the stream yesterday. The *Potomac* was floated out of the dry-dock, and replaced by the storeship *Supply*, late from Pickens. The rotten coal-ships *Roman* and *Badger* were placed in the berths vacated by the *Potomac* and *Albatross*. The cutter *Harriet Lane* is put in a convenient position to be docked when the *Supply* comes out. LAFAYETTE's old frigate, the *Brandywine*, 50, called "The Old Wigwam" in bygone times is to be again surveyed, and an estimate of what it would cost to put her in a seaworthy state forwarded to the Navy Department. The men will be paid off on Saturday As there are now over 2 000 employed the disbursements will exceed $\$5,000$ Some indignation has been excited by the opposition offered to the veteran Commodore BARNES by the boss jobber, who wants to discharge a large number of poor men, who lately subscribed to the war fund, for mere party reasons.

The second batch of vessels ordered from England to the North American Station, *are all gun boats*, drawing at an average not more than nine feet of water. The annexed are their names:

Vessels.	Horse-power.	Officers & Men.	Guns.
Quaker City	60	78	3
Mystic	60	64	2
Bienville	60	100	4
Octopoy	60	93	2
Fly	60	80	2
Sancfly	60	65	2
Total	360	480	15

Each of these vessels will carry *one sixty-eight pounder*. The *Pocahontas*, 51, screw and the *Dragon*, 6, paddle-wheel are to escort the gun-boat fleet west

The two new gunboats are progressing in the Navy yard ship-houses. They will be 158 feet long, 28 feet wide 14 feet deep The keels will be white-oak, 10 inches deep, and 13 inches side. Each vessel will be pierced with six ports on each side for 32 pounders and for a long port on each side, for a large gun Each will carry four boats, be rigged of manilla made from the best water-rotted American or Russian hemp. Three anchors of 1,500 pounds, one steam anchor of 600 pounds, one kedge of 400 pounds, and one of 200 pounds, with three cables, each 100 fathoms long, will constitute their ground-tackle. They will be propelled by two horizontal back-acting engines, supplied with Seward's condenser and Martin's boilers. They will have no hoisting-screw. Two hundred men, officers included, will man them. They will draw 10 feet of water.

The statement that Commodore BARNES and some Naval engineers visited this City on Wednesday to charter steamers, is incorrect. The spare boats of the Union Ferry Company were examined by Capt. FOTE, the commander of the Navy-yard, and will probably be bought. The name of the boats are *Union*, *Manhattan*, *Governor* and *Fulton*. Other craft may be selected hereafter.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. FREMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 27.

Maj. Gen. FREMONT came a passenger in the *Europa*, and left for New-York last night.

COL. FRISBIE'S REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

ALBANY Thursday, June 27.

Col. FRISBIE's regiment went to New-York at 6 this evening by Hudson River Railroad.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eight Pages.*]

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Europa.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Neutrality Declaration—The Confederate Agents in Paris—Position of the Press—French Officers Desiring Employment in the Army of the Union—Exhibition of French Art—American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

We have nothing very new here on the American war. The papers have all published, of course, the Neutrality Declaration of the French Government. They all give it their hearty support, but in few words, and confine themselves now to giving the news as fast as it arrives across the Atlantic. We have asked France not to interfere, and she has responded to the demand by publishing an old neutrality declaration of a former struggle in another country; she will respect the blockade, and the Government and people of the United States need no longer look to any complications coming from France.

The Agents of the Slave Confederacy are now all at Paris, but they are perhaps only here because they have no longer anything to do in London, and Paris is the most pleasant residence for gentlemen of leisure. A Belgian paper, which chronicles, with a certain amount of display, the movements of Judge ROST, says that this gentleman comes to Paris elated with his success in England, and that Lord PALMERSTON has promised an early recognition of the Slavery concern. As the Judge left London just after the postponement of the Gregory motion of recognition, we confess our inability to see where he finds any subject for mirth. But the game of the Slavery Agents is up in Europe—condemned past redemption; for from every part of the Continent we hear but one sentiment, and that is sympathy for the North and hatred of Slavery and its defenders. The decided stand taken by Mr. SEWARD in his foreign relations has not a little contributed to this good effect, and we are now emphatically what the Count DE GASPARIN has so happily called us, *un grand peuple qui se relève*.

The *Pays*, the journal of M DE CASSAGNAC, which alone in the European Press (or I should say the Continental Press, for the London *Times* is always there when there is anything bad to be excepted) advocated Slavery—a course it adopted in the hope, that by striking on some unnatural and unheard-of doctrine, to revive its sinking fortunes—has been obliged to renounce its chief editor, and with him, its execrable doctrines on the Slavery question. M. DE CASSAGNAC goes to the *Constitutionnel*, while M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, of the *Patrie*, takes charge of the *Pays*. With this failure as a speculation, we hope to see no more enemies to progress and civilization in America in the Paris Press.

French army officers continue to besiege the American Legation in this city, in the hope of gaining employment in the American army. We believe a correspondence is going on between the Legation and Washington on this subject.

I have not yet had time to notice, with any detail, the great biennial exhibition of French Art, and it will not be worth while now to do more than give such a notice as will interest the general reader. The number of objects of art on exhibition,—pictures, statuary, and engravings, is more than *four thousand*. The present exhibition differs from the last in this, that while the latter possessed some remarkable works, and a vast quantity of indifferent ones, the former possesses no remarkable works, but an *ensemble* of good ones Taken as a whole the present will rank among the first-rate exhibitions, and yet it does not possess a single work which will mark an epoch in the history of modern French art It is true that INGRES, HORACE VERNET, PAUL DELACROIX, ROSA BONHEUR, COUTURE, and other names known to the American art reader, do not appear on the list of exhibitors; but we find works, nevertheless, from other illustrations of modern art, such as Gudin, Meissonnier, Gerome, Baudry, Flandrin, Hamon, Henriette, Browne, Yvon, Pils, Bellangé, Boulanger, Chaplin, Clésinger, Dantan *jeune*, &c., &c.

In this exhibition the battle scenes predominate. Solferinos, Magentas, Montebellos and Melegnanos abound. The artists have not even finished with the Crimea, and the very best large battle piece of the exhibition is called "the Crossing of the Alma," by M. PILS. The episodes and various detached fights of these great battles offer a much higher order of execution than the *ensemble* battles. Thus the great official battle of Solferino, by M. YVON, (the painter of the large Malakoff pictures.) and called "The Emperor and his Etat-Major at Solferino," is not at all up to his "Gorge of the Malakoff," and is even pronounced by many critics as a failure. Another artist has painted a large picture representing the battle over its whole extent of fifteen miles, the Emperor commanding from the knoll between the villages of Castiglionne and Solferino, (which you, Mr. Editor, will recollect as the point from which certain correspondents of the TIMES watched the last hours of the battle.) The artist has evidently made his drawings from this point, and it is the most correct topographical view of the ground in the exhibition. M. MEISSONNIER, the laziest of geniuses, was to have had finished for this exhibition a large picture of the battle of Solferino, for which he was paid in advance by the Emperor; but the picture is not yet finished, and perhaps will not be till the exhibition is closed.

Of the American artists represented at the Exhibition, Mr. FAGNANI, of New-York, exhibits four portraits taken from life, viz.: "Garibaldi," "Richard Cobden, M. P.," "The Spanish Marchioness S.," and "Miss Lillie Greenough, of Cambridge, Mass," (whose marriage to Mr. MOULTON, of this city, I mentioned in my last letter.) The two first pictures, "Garibaldi" and "Mr. Cobden," after a month's exhibition in the side rooms, have been favored by the Committee with a removal to the *salon d'honneur*.

Mr. MAY, of New-York, exhibits a large picture called "The Last Days of Christopher Columbus," a smaller picture, "The Fight between the Baron de Bradevardine and Balmanhapple," a portrait of Capt. BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore, in the

uniform of the Carabiniers of the French army, and two portraits of women. The first of these pictures is a work of much merit, and among other criticisms has had the honor of a caricature in *Charivari*. The humoristic journal calls it "Christopher Columbus in his old days, taking a writing lesson."

Mr. CRANCH, of Virginia, exhibits a "Souvenir of an American Lake."

Mr. WILLIAM P. W. DANA, of Boston, exhibits "The Court of a Farmhouse at Etretat," (a small bathing-place on the coast of Normandy.)

These are the only American exhibitors.

A series of pictures on American life, by M. FRANÇOIS BIARD, attract a good deal of attention, on account of their actuality. The most striking of these pictures, and altogether the best executed one of the series, represents the packing away of slaves in the hold of an American slave-ship on the coast of Africa. If such of the Southern politicians as favor the Slave-trade could stand an hour in front of this picture, and hear the execrations of every man and woman who pass it, they would have the satisfaction of knowing at least that the whole civilized world was against them. The second picture of the group is a slave sale at New-Orleans, also a terrible picture of reality, which does not heighten the visitor's love for the peculiar institution. The third picture represents slave-drivers with blood-hounds catching slaves—a scene borrowed, no doubt, from *Uncle Tom*. Here, we think, the artist has drawn too strongly on the imagination, for the scene seems too terrible to be true. The other pictures by the same artist are: "The Prayer in the Wood"—South American scene; "Preparation of the Curare Poison," by old Indian women—ditto; "A Naturalist"—ditto; "How People Travel in South America;" "Railroad Traveling in North America," and a "Virgin Forest in America."

Among the amateur exhibitors there are several aquarelles by the Princess MATHILDE, quite a collection of very superior aquarelles by the Prince HENRY VII., of Reuss, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, and several busts by the Count NIEUWERKERKE, Director-General of the Imperial Museums and of this exhibition.

The photographic exhibition, which is separate, not being recognized in France as art, numbers several thousand objects, and is principally curious for the many new and fanciful discoveries or innovations in this pleasing industry.

The pictures which attract the most notice in the exhibition are, in their order, the "Charlotte Corday" of M. BAUDRY—the heroine being represented just after striking MARAT; the pictures on ancient Roman and Greek subjects, by M. GEROME; the little cabinet pictures of M. MEISSONIER; the pictures of M. HAMON, (the author of a picture well known to you in engravings, "Ma Sœur n'y est Pas,") and some lugubrious pictures by M. GUSTAVE DORE and M. LAMBRON. M. DORE furnishes a large picture, entitled "Dante and Virgil in the ninth circle of hell, visiting the traitors condemned to eternal ice, encounter the Count Ugolin and the Archbishop Ruggieri." The picture is so startling and terrible that the Committee have changed its place from the floor to the top of the gallery.

M. LAMBRON contributes two pictures, which are a professed attempt at innovation; in other words, at something new in art. But they seem to us totally deficient in this quality. They are scenes, both of them, in the life of that repulsive body of men, called *croque morts*, (he employes of the interment companies, and who, in Paris, wear a uniform, and compose a class). The sole innovation in these pictures, that we can see, is the subject, and this is an innovation solely because M. LAMBRON was the first to dare to introduce a subject so generally repugnant to the public. The execution is excellent, but the same may be said of very many pictures at the exhibition which attract much less attention. MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.

The Attitude of the Ministry—The true Policy of the American Press and People—The French Proclamation—The Ascot Races—What Parliament is doing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

I see that many of the articles in American papers on the Queen's Proclamation, speak of the ouerthrow of the present English Ministry as if it were an object for Americans to wish. Certainly if there is to be a war, it will be one of the objects that we shall first gain, but if it is our wish, and it certainly is our interest, to keep England on our side, where she undoubtedly now stands, then the maintenance of the Liberal Cabinet ought to be our policy. Theirs is the party that for forty years has struggled with gradual success but against the most bitter and obstinate opposition, for the great principles of popular representation, free trade, and the overthrow of all the shackles that once bound commerce and National intercourse down—the corn laws, the navigation laws, and the many other illiberal and antiquated restrictions of all sorts that once were a source of poverty to themselves and irritation to us and to the rest of the world. Their statesmen, or at least their ideas, have been the means of protecting the advance of liberal opinions in Europe, and through them, more than in any other way, Europe is being brought into sympathy with those liberal views which may be called English now, if you like, but which belonged to America before their day. It is this liberal Cabinet, and the much abused Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, who represent much more than any other party, certainly infinitely more than that of the Earl of DERBY, the popular or democratic, and the old Whiggish sympathies with free institutions. If America wishes a war with England, France and Spain, then it is of little consequence what Ministry is to direct it. But if we truly want peace and sympathy, there is no use in flattering ourselves in finding it in the Earl of DERBY, probably the man of all others in public affairs who most profoundly dislikes and distrusts republicanism in every form, nor in Mr. DISRAELI, who loves it no more than his chief. Those are now, as they always must be, our real allies, who fought the battles of reform and won them in all the great branches of the constitution and of trade. These are our friends now, and wish to remain so. They have the control of the Government, though it is true their strength is principally in their opponents' weakness. If he had felt stronger, I doubt whether Lord JOHN would have issued the Proclamation of neutrality or made his speech. But he seems to have thought himself honestly compelled to do it, and yet has done his best since then to prevent all the practically evil effects that might have sprung from it. In spite of Lord JOHN'S declarations to the contrary, Mr. DUDLEY MAHR, it seems, thought a month ago that his Confederacy would be recognized. But he was, at that, too sanguine, and he can hardly be of that opinion still. If then we really mean to remain on good terms with England, the very last means to do it is to declare hostility to the Liberals and tear down Lord JOHN RUSSELL to put the Earl of MALMESBURY in his place.

The furious anger of the American Press has certainly had an effect here in England, though rather an irritating than a friendly one. Evidently that part of the English Press who are, and always have been, our firm friends, find it hard to counteract the effects of such demonstrations as the one in Paris, and those of the New-York *Herald*. It surprises them, too, that our people should pay so much attention to what the London *Times* says, and allow themselves to get so angry at a journal whose very delight and occupation is mischief-making. Nothing pleases the *Times* quite so much as to make people angry. Then they are always at its mercy, and generally ridiculous of their own accord, without even the trouble of a leader. If the Americans would bear in mind with what floods of ridicule and abuse the *Times* has covered LOUIS NAPOLEON at the very time when the English Ministry were drawing into closer and closer friendship with him, we should not be so apt to lay this newspaper's sins at the door of the Government.

This week has been marked by only two events of much interest to America. One is the French Proclamation of neutrality, which places France where she is sure to remain, side by side with England, as regards transatlantic matters. If any one in America has been sanguine enough to believe that France would go with us in the event of our having trouble with England, he had better not rely much on such a hope. NAPOLEON has always held to one policy at least, with good faith, and that is, to keep on good terms with England. He will never, if he can help it, give up the enormous present advantages of this friendship, either for the sake of injuring his uncle's old enemy, or for the sake of the possible future advantages of an alliance with America. At least, such is the order of the day now; and, for my own part, I have neither seen nor heard anything to make me suppose that it was in danger of being changed.

These two regulations of the British and French Governments, in respect to closing their ports to the armed vessels and prizes of each party, seem practically to answer the same purpose, so far as our immediate wants go, as an acceptance of our offer of the four points would have done. What has been decided by England and France as to this offer I have failed to learn. It will be announced, I suppose, in concert, through their Ministers at Washington. It is worth noticing, however, that the French regulation admits the war-vessels to French ports for twenty-four hours, while the English refuses them admission altogether. Both still leave the obnoxious point of placing our Government on equal terms with the insurgents, but practically it works all in our favor, and is no doubt intended as a proof of good will to us. In such a case, unless we really want to quarrel with some one, it seems good sense as well as good policy to accept the measure in the spirit in which it was meant, and that even though it does not come in the form it ought. Mr. RUSSELL'S last letter to the *Times* shows pretty clearly (and it has already had a great influence in our favor here,) that if the insurgents were not on an independent footing towards England, our Government would be in great danger of serious embarrassment from not being able to protect British subjects in the Southern States. So that there is no evil without some good; and perhaps it is a fortunate thing for us that things have taken the course they have. Our Ministers seem, at any rate, to have succeeded in repairing, so far as possible, the evil that was done before their arrival, and that without any open quarrel.

The other event of the week which bears on American affairs, has been the announcement of the departure of a body of troops for Canada, avowedly to make up for the drafts which have reduced the army there below its usual standard. Several journals here have attacked the measure as ill-judged, and it is hard to understand why the Government should have taken a step which would so evidently irritate our people at a time when all causes of irritation ought to be avoided. I have heard no good reason given for it. Yet one thing I have heard that may possibly have some connection with it. Being in the city yesterday, I met an acquaintance who asked me whether it was true that our Government were inclined to wish a war with England under the idea that it would close up our domestic divisions. I said that this policy was once a favorite one with some of our statesmen, but things had gone too far for that now, and it would be merely playing into the rebels' hands, and giving them that foreign aid that we were doing all we could to prevent their getting. He replied that he should suppose so, but that that there were rumors current that the President and his Cabinet wanted to bring about a foreign war. He could not say what ground there was for them, but he fancied that they came in private advices from New-York, and seemed to be rather borne out by the last accounts of a new levy of a hundred thousand more men.

If it is true that these stories exist and are currently believed, it may account for the evident fact that this Government is uneasy, and fears being suddenly attacked in Canada. Still it seems strange that the Ministry should take such a step without very positive reasons, and if it really has them, what are they and where do they come from? If left alone, every one here knows that England will begin no war; it's not her interest nor the policy of the Government. What can be her reason then for, taking at such a critical moment, what will evidently be called by everyone a war step? Nothing definite is known here, that I can discover, except the one patent fact that this Government is uneasy about Canada. After the course things have taken here in our favor, there seems no fair reason for this fear, unless it really believes that Mr. LINCOLN means to create a war; and if any such belief as this has influenced this Government, you in America are more likely to know the real state of the case and the reasons for the fear, than we on this side.

There is nothing here of much interest now going on. The Ascot races are over, but they seem not to have been so lively as usual; in the first place because *Thormanby*, the winner of last year's Derby, won the race in a canter, without even the show of a fight between him and his next rival; and in the second place because the Queen was not there, and the royal box was empty. I indulged myself in a holiday for the purpose of seeing it, and as the weather was delightful, and the crowd very gay and Summer-like, in muslins and light apparel generally, including thin coats and white hats for the men, nothing was wanting to make the day enjoyable. Those who knew said that the race was a poor one, but one race is generally to ordinary eyes so much like another, that this complaint may be considered the exclusive privilege of the jockeys and turfmen and their imitators. Two of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses have distinguished themselves, winning two of the lesser races.

Parliament, having finished the budget, is amusing itself with squabbles over Church rates and the Galway contract, in which last affair the Irish members have covered themselves with anything but a creditable reputation. They undertook to make a combination to break down the Ministry on this steamer contract matter, and they would have succeeded if a number of English Conservatives had not abstained from voting, disgusted at so evident a case of factiousness. Lord PALMERSTON added to the sting of their defeat, by ridiculing them unmercifully, and to the immense delight of the House, who roared with laughter at his account of Father DALEY'S conversation with him. They will probably compromise the matter by making a new contract of some sort.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

A NEUTRAL STAND THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE FOR ENGLAND.

From the London Globe.

The partisans of the Federal Government in the United States are just now suffering one of the bitterest, and yet one of the commonest, of all human trials. With the keenest sense of injustice, the most royal resentment of a manifest treason, and the most honest consciousness of integrity, they see all the world regarding the rebellion simply as a quarrel. Neither England, nor France, nor any other State, goes into the rights of the question, or supposes there to be any rights or any wrongs in the matter. It sees a civil war; it knows there are armies in the field, that forts have been attacked and taken, and that blood has been shed; and it concludes this to be war, without inquiring into the causes, or the conduct, of the immediate authors. The quarrel is a noisy and obvious fact, which we are obliged to recognize, and which is, indeed, very much in our way. As to the causes and provocations, they do not obtrude themselves so forcibly on our senses as to compel a judgment upon them. So our Government takes note that there is a civil war in the United States, blockading, privateering and all the rest of it, and gives notice that it means to take no part in the war, and offers no encouragement to British subjects to take part in it. If they do, it is at their peril, and they will have to take care of themselves. All this is intensely disagreeable to the zealous citizens of the Northern States, who think Heaven and earth bound to avenge their cause. Never was there such a cause of ill-treatment; never was confidence so abused; never was goodness so ill-requited; but the stupid world takes the affair in the gross, and calls it simply a civil war. Great is the indignation of the Northerners at the promptitude with which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has pledged us to a perfect neutrality, and recognized the Southerners as actual belligerents. Belligerents! There is no word too hard for them in the North ern vocabulary. North of the Potomac they are "rebels," "traitors," "Sepoys," "Blacks," "conspirators," and everything that is bad. England describes them by the term it would apply to an independent nation defending its territory from invasion—"belligerents." The American lawyers and writers admit that we must have come to this at last, and that the same policy which obliges the States themselves to accord to the rebels in arms equal rights of war does even more cogently oblige us to regard them as "belligerents." But they cannot bear to see this done, and done so readily, and in such a cold-blooded manner, as if there were really no right or wrong in the question.

It must be admitted to be very provoking, but it is the way of the world, and there is no help for it. The world has not leisure or authority, or even the power to entertain the question of right; and it can only take a rough external view of the actual disturbance. When the world learns that two partners have quarrelled and set up rival shops, or that father and son, or husband and wife, or two brothers, or parson and 'squire, or any two neighbors, have quarreled, they simply observe that it is a pity people cannot keep from quarreling, and they suppose there must be faults on both sides, and think no more about it. When they fall in with one of the parties in the feud, he disburdens himself of his accumulated wrongs, and, if they cannot run away or stop their ears, they remark listlessly that they cannot give an opinion till they have heard the other side, which, however, they have no wish to hear. What they are concerned with is the breach of the peace and the public scandal, which interferes with their comfort, and solicits a troublesome exercise of their judicial powers. So they shut up both sides with the one summary reply. They are sorry people cannot be quiet, and will take care to keep out of the scrape themselves. In private life this occurs continually, as the imaginary possessor of "the strongest case in the world" has known ere this. As a nation we have had to go through this trial several times. When the Canadians rebelled, the Americans looked on it simply as the quarrel of a harsh father with a froward son, rather too like himself, and they bestowed their sympathy more on the younger than the elder. So, too, did they regard the Repeal agitation—so, too, the Indian mutiny. Both they set down as the natural reaction of independent natures against legal oppression and social contempt. No story of outrages made any difference. It was our duty to satisfy our dependents, and make them more interested in peace and union than in war and revolt. "Here is that old tyrannical mother country again," they exclaimed, "always driving her subjects to rebellion, and then grimacing as if she were the most ill-used of mortals." *Certainly, we never got any sympathy, and when the result seemed to show that the right was on our side—for we brought things round again—the Americans were the last to congratulate us on the triumph of right. We had to do all the work, bear all the odium, and supply all the consolation to ourselves. They saw nothing in the matter but a domestic wrangle, very disgraceful to both parties concerned, and were glad, for the peace of the world and their own comfort, when the disturbance was over.*

In point of fact, the British public has given much more of its sympathy to the Federal cause than the States ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. We were all most ready to treat the secession as a gratuitous breach of the peace, brought about by a treacherous conspiracy; but the British Government had to consider what to do, and the matter pressed for an immediate decision. Ships were fast leaving our ports for the Union, and, if belonging to the Northern States, were liable to be captured by the privateers of the South, or, if British, were liable to be warned off the port of their destination by the cruisers of the North, and captured in case of their neglecting the warning. In the former case the prizes were liable to be brought into our ports and sold. Every packet is now bringing us the tidings of hot war on the whole Southern coast of the Union. Charleston has long been blockaded, and on the 28th the blockade of New-Orleans commenced. Up to the 24th seven valuable prizes had been taken by the Confederacy—ships which but the other day sailed from Liverpool or Havre. Of course, the Federal Government may treat the privateers as pirates if it pleases, and if it is prepared to see a few hundred of its own people hung by way of reprisal; but our concern is with ourselves, and the question is whether we are to consider these as lawful blockades, and these armed vessels as carrying a recognized flag. Are we ready to take up the cause of any British clipper that chooses to set at nought a warning of blockade and push for a port? If we are not, then it becomes necessary to warn our people of the danger they incur by telling them our view of the quarrel. *But this the Americans call "Southern sympathy," as if we could have done otherwise; and it has even been hinted that we might go so far as to give the Confederates the use of our ports. This point is now cleared, and can no longer be made the ground of a ridiculous insinuation; but still we are liable to the charge of not feeling for the North quite so lively an interest as we ought. The truth is, all that we can do is to keep out of the quarrel, which will right itself much better without us than with us.* Even if the Federalists threaten revenge, that cannot possibly make their cause better in our eyes. We do our own duty, and leave them to do theirs, knowing well that we could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

THE RELATIONS OF CANADA.

BRITISH TROOPS NOT NEEDED IN THE PROVINCES.

From the London News.

Certainly the last effect which might have been expected from the American disturbances was the necessity of increasing the British force in Canada. It appears, however, to be settled that an addition of three regiments of infantry, with a corresponding number of artillery, are about to be dispatched to our North American colonies. To mitigate the surprise which such a measure was certain to excite, it has been urged by some official writers that the intended addition will only restore the colonial garrison in these quarters to the strength which was deemed necessary before 1854. *There is no doubt a vague notion that somehow or other the struggle which is now imminent between the Northern and Southern States required some addition to the military force in Canada. It is difficult to appreciate the precise danger which is apprehended. The idea that the Northern States, who are at present straining every nerve to bring an army into the field for the purpose of recovering their position in the South, should suddenly turn round and invade Canada, is a little preposterous.* The idea that fugitive armed bands of either section may cross the Canadian frontier and alarm the peaceable British subjects is equally improbable. In the Italian campaign it is quite true that the Swiss Government sent a corps of observation, not only for the purpose of maintaining their neutrality, but for the purpose of disarming any of the fugitives who crossed the neutral frontier for protection. But the Swiss territory was close upon the combatants. In case of any reverse, it was absolutely certain that the danger apprehended must occur. In America, on the other hand, a similar danger is out of the question. The seat of war is many is many hundreds of miles to the south of the Canadian frontier. A whole band of States is interposed between the British possessions and the contending armies, and it is almost impossible that any armed fugitive should escape across the frontier, or do the slightest damage either to Canadian life or Canadian property. But even if the reasons for sending additional troops to Canada were as clear as in fact they are the reverse, this is not the time when any such addition should be made by the Colonial Minister or the Home Government. It may be that the Horse Guards, with a natural anxiety to find an excuse for keeping up the Army estimates, has moved the Colonial Minister upon the subject. But having yielded to the requisition, the Ministry is responsible. *The Canadians are the best judges whether they stand in need of any additional troops. If their desire still is to remain a portion of the British Empire, and if they apprehend any danger, they ought either to have themselves applied for aid from the Mother Country, or they ought to have been prepared to organize a system of defence at home.* But it does not appear that the Colonial Government has made any requisition for additional troops, or that the colonists themselves believe that they are in any material danger in consequence of the American disturbances. To those who know anything of geography, it would be strange if they did. But even if they have made requisitions, it is clear that they should not have been complied with before the sum to be contributed by the colony had been arranged. The duties which the troops in the North American colonies have to perform are quite as much those of police as of soldiers. Only the other day the British soldier was called upon to put down an election riot. It is simply preposterous to call upon the Imperial exchequer to supply troops for police purposes, or to maintain internal tranquillity in a State enjoying the quasi-independence of Canada. *If 3,000,000 cannot afford to protect their own life and property against marauders, they are not fit for the privileges which they enjoy.* But, in truth, these suppositions are idle. Like shrewd people, the Canadians are very glad to have the aid of the mother country to maintain peace within their borders, or to meet any attempt at invasion from without. So long as the Home Government is ready to supply troops and to pay for them, the Canadians will not stir. There is no need to fear the loyalty of our dependencies, or their desire to maintain their connection with the British Empire. Let them, therefore, be trusted in this vital question of self-defence. Let them be taken into consultation. *If the three regiments which are now about to embark for Canada have been dispatched, not at the request of the Canadian Government, but at the suggestion of the Colonial or War Minister, it is a gross blunder of policy which ought to be remedied without delay.*

THE TROOPS TAKEN OUT BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

In the House of Commons, on June 13, Admiral DUNCOMBE asked the Secretary of the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had taken up the *Great Eastern* for the conveyance of troops to Canada; if so, at what rate per man, how many soldiers were to embark in her, and whether their being sent in that ship was with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

Lord C. PAGET said the *Great Eastern* had been so far taken up that the Government had come to an arrangement with the owners of that vessel that she should carry out a certain number of troops to Quebec. They would consist of 7 officers, 220 men, and 110 horses of the Royal Artillery; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Thirtieth Regiment; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Sixtieth Regiment; and draughts of various regiments, consisting of 4 officers and 101 men, making altogether 89 officers, 2,056 men, and 122 horses, with the usual proportion of women and children. The rates to be paid were for officers, £18; for men, £5 18s. 6d.; and for horses, £20 each, and for stores in excess of the regulated regimental baggage, £2 10s. per ton. These sums would include messing and every other requisite for the officers, victualling for the men, and forage for the horses. All the necessary fittings would be at the expense of the ship, the Government lending bedding for the voyage. He might also state that the arrangement was made with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for War. [Hear, hear]

THE BLOCKADE.

IT MUST BE MADE EFFECTUAL TO BE RESPECTED.

From the London Herald.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The much neglected *Great Eastern*, after all sorts of misadventures, has at last found its way into Government employ, and we venture to think its capacity as a troop-ship will prove so extraordinary as to recommend its permanent appropriation to the Government service. Lord PALMERSTON'S anticipations have, in fact, been already disproved. The intelligence brought by the last mail from America is of a very grave, if not of a startling character, and has compelled the authorities to take immediate steps for placing the defences of our North American dependencies on a proper footing. Three infantry regiments, we are informed, are under orders for Canada, with a corresponding force of artillery. These troops, with all the requisite material, horses, &c., will easily be stowed away in the *Great Eastern*; and we may hope very soon to hear that there is no need of further anxiety about the safety of British interests on the North American continent. Too much precaution cannot be taken in the present excited state of the Northern portion of the Union. Already we understand meetings have been held and threatening language has been used in districts adjoining the Canadian frontier. Mr. SEWARD'S habitual language and avowed policy in reference to this country place us under no necessity for apologising for any apparent mistrust. Nor can a great Power prudently, or in bare justice to its own rights, maintain an attitude of perfect confidence when its forbearance and neutrality are so violently assailed and so wantonly misrepresented. There is apparently something very mysterious now going on at Charleston. The ports of South Carolina were declared blockaded. The *Niagara* was for some time stationed off the harbor of Charleston, and the blockade was effectively maintained. Suddenly we hear of the departure of the *Niagara* southward. *Such a state of things can hardly fail to produce very mischievous results; and it seems to be inevitable that before long the question of a paper blockade will become a subject of serious discussion.* The Government and the nation have displayed every desire to conciliate American feeling. They sympathize deeply with the Great Republic in its trials. *But neither sympathy for its calamities, respect for its power, nor regard for its threats, must induce a British Minister to forego one iota of the rights of British subjects.* We desire the more earnestly to impress this upon the Foreign Secretary, as it is reported that the strict letter of the law will be rigorously insisted on by the French Government; *that "a mere blockade" will not be allowed to stand in the way of the shipping of cotton from New Orleans to Havre, and that, rather than imperil the interests of the French manufacturers, the French Government would be inclined to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.* What truth there may be in this rumor we know not. It would not be a new thing to find the French Government acting more energetically for the interests of French subjects than our own for those of the British manufacturer. *But it is obvious that it will not do for Manchester to be dependent upon Havre for its supply of cotton any more than for this country to be indebted to the foreigner for the recognition of her undoubted rights as a neutral Power.*

CONFEDERATE VESSELS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

The following correspondence is published in the London *American*:

U. S. CONSULATE, BELFAST, Ire., June 7, 1861.

SIR: Inclosed I send you copies of a correspondence between Hon. Mr. ADAMS, United States Minister, and myself, in relation to certain irregularities in ship's papers, recently arrived at this port from New-Orleans—and as the same is important to ship's masters you may be conferring a favor upon them by giving the same an insertion in your valuable journal.

THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

To the Editor of the London American:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BELFAST, May 28, 1861.

Hon. Charles F. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.:

SIR: The crew list of the American bark *Ivanhoe*, of Bath, and *Cephas Starret*, of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at this port, purporting to have been issued from the Custom-house, and bearing the certificate of THOMAS SHIELDS, Deputy Collector at New-Orleans, who, as I am informed by the masters of said vessels, acts under, and claims to derive authority from the State of Louisiana, and a Government said to exist at Montgomery, Ala.; the clearances of said vessels are from the same authority, but the shipping articles are in due form dated at New-Orleans, and bear the usual heading, "United States of America."

Not recognizing the right of the State of Louisiana to usurp the powers belonging solely to the General Government at Washington, and looking upon the pretended Government at Montgomery as insurrectionary, rebellious and treasonable, and not recognizing its existence, jurisdiction or authority in any way or manner whatsoever; and being anxious, so far as in my power lies, to exert to the utmost the authority in me vested, and any influence that I may possess in maintaining the Union of the United States of America and the due enforcement of its laws, I take the liberty of laying the matter before you, in order that I may, at your earliest convenience, receive such instructions in the premises as the nature of the case requires. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, June 4, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, making certain inquiries touching the irregularities in the papers of the American bark *Ivanhoe*, of Bath, and the *Cephas Starret*, of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at Belfast.

It may be as well to establish the rule once for all, that no papers whatever, issued from a power in the United States purporting to be adverse to that known and established by Constitution and the law of the United States, can be deemed worthy of recognition by the officers of the United States. The people of the State of Louisiana are now known to be in a state of open rebellion. Hence, no ship's papers issued from any source established by them whatever, within the Custom-house or outside of it, is to be considered as of more worth than if issued by an equal number of irresponsible individuals. The same rule may be held to apply in any similar case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE REBELS NOT ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION.

From the London Globe.

The independence of territories claiming to form new independent political unities may be recognized for one of two reasons—either because they have, *de facto*, established their independence for themselves, or because we have some sufficient motive for helping to establish it for them. *Now, it will scarcely be contended that this Southern Confederacy have done anything yet to make good their claim to foreign political recognition.* Will it be contended that there is anything in their quarrel to enlist our sympathies in their favor, and to lead us to recognize an independence not as yet established, because we think it might be better, on the whole, that it should be established? Nations must translate their thoughts into actions, or in default of will, or of power to do so, will best consult their dignity by forbearing to give official expression to them. *But can it seriously be imagined that this country would take action of any sort whatever to assist the establishment of a Confederacy which bases its polity on the unchecked extension of Slavery?* Mr GREGORY may very possibly be right in believing that the least of the evils, between which only there seems to be a choice at present, would be the pacific separation of the Free States from those which may be distinguished as the permanently slave-holding ones—so far as anything like permanence can be safely predicated of their at present highly precarious, not to say perilous "domestic institution." But, right or wrong, the honorable member for Galway county has shown no reason to suppose that our recognition of the Southern Confederacy—which would not, and could not, be coupled with any action in its favor—would have any tendency to promote the pacific conclusion which we doubt not it is his sincere aim to accelerate.

The London Times Correspondent at the South.

HIS VISIT TO NEW-ORLEANS—COMPLAINTS AS TO THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS—THE BLOCKADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 25, 1861.

There are doubts arising in my mind respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South, and the amount of arms in the possession of the Federal forces. The constant advertisements and appeals for "a few more men to complete" such and such companies, furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a painful and startling insight into the manner in which "volunteers" have been sometimes obtained, has been afforded to me in New-Orleans. In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so wanton as in the States of America. They have been frequent, perhaps, because they have generally been attended with impunity.

Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects living in New-Orleans have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and the workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the "Volunteer" ranks! These cases are not isolated. They are not in twos and threes, but in tens and twenties; they have not occurred stealthily or in by-ways; they have taken place in the open day and in the streets of New-Orleans. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British subjects. Fortunately, their friends bethought them that there was still a British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish or Scotch. Mr. MURE, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after some evasion, gave orders that the impressed "Volunteers" should be discharged, and the "Tiger Rifles" and other companies were deprived of the services of thirty-five British subjects whom they had taken from their usual avocations. The Mayor promises it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts should be put a stop to, and that the mob of New-Orleans should be taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations. There are some strange laws here and elsewhere in reference to compulsory service on the part of foreigners which it would be well to inquire into, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL may be able to deal with them at a favorable opportunity. As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be bad as bad in the North for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place where I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble who style themselves citizens. The national failing of curiosity and prying into other people's affairs is now rampant, and assumes the name and airs of patriotic vigilance. Every stranger is watched, every word is noted, espionage commands every key-hole and every letter-box; love of country takes to eavesdropping, and freedom shaves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes for the utterance of "Abolition sentiments." In this city there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence and misery, and murder, over which the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble gratingly, and on which rest in dangerous security the feet of his throne. There are numbers of negroes who are sent out on the streets every day, with orders not to return with less than 85 cents—anything more they can keep. But if they do not gain that—about 3s. 6d. a day—they are liable to punishment; they may be put into jail on charges of laziness, and may be flogged *ad libitum*, and are sure to be half starved. Can anything, then, be more suggestive than this paragraph, which appeared in last night's paper: "*Only* three Coroners' inquests were held yesterday on persons found drowned in the river; names unknown?" The italics are mine. Over and over again has the boast been repeated to me that on the plantations lock and key are unknown or unused in the planters' houses. But in the cities they are much used, though scarcely trusted. It appears, indeed, that unless a slave has made up his or her mind to incur the dreadful penalties of flight there would be no inducement to commit theft, for money or jewels would be useless; search would be easy, detection nearly certain. That all the slaves are not indifferent to the issues before them is certain. At the house of a planter the other day one of them asked my friend, "Will we be made to work, massa, when ole English come?" An old domestic in the house of a gentleman in this city said, "There are few whites in this place who ought not to be killed for their cruelty to us." Another said, "Oh, just wait till they attack Pickens!" These little hints are significant enough, coupled with the notices of runaways and the lodgments in the police jails, to show that all is not quiet beneath the surface. The holders, however, are firm, and there have been many paragraphs stating that the slaves have contributed to the various funds for State defence, and they generally show the very best spirit.

By the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, a copy of which I inclose, you will see that the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces on land or water, warns all States, separated or united, especially the United States and the Confederate States, that he will fight their troops if they attempt to enter his Commonwealth. Thus, Kentucky sets up for herself, while Virginia is on the eve of destruction, and an actual invasion has taken place of her soil. It is exceedingly difficult of comprehension that, with the numerous troops, artillery and batteries which the Confederate journals asserted to be in readiness to repel attack, an invasion, which took place in face of the enemy, and was effected over a broad river with shores readily defensible, should have been unresisted. Here it is said there is a mighty plan, in pursuance of which the United States troops are to be allowed to make their way into Virginia, that they may at some convenient place, be eaten up by their enemies; and if we hear that the Confederates at Harper's Ferry retain their position one may believe some such plan really exists, although it is rather doubtful strategy to permit the United States' forces to gain possession of the right bank of the Potomac. Should the position at Harper's Ferry be really occupied with a design of using it as a *point d'appui* for movements against the North, and any large number of troops be withdrawn from Annapolis, Washington, and Baltimore, so as to leave those places comparatively undefended, an irruption in force of the Confederates on the right flank and in rear of Gen. SCOTT'S army, might cause most serious inconvenience and endanger his communications, if not the possession of the places indicated.

Looking at the map, it is easy to comprehend that a march southwards from Alexandria could be combined with an effective movement by the forces said to be concentrated in and around Fortress Monroe, so as to place Richmond itself in danger, and if any such measure is contemplated, a battle must be fought in that vicinity, or the *prestige* of the South will receive very great damage. It is impossible for any one to understand the movements of the troops on both sides. Three companies are scattered broadcast over the enormous expanse of the States, and where concentrated in any considerable numbers, seem to have had their position determined rather by local circumstances than by consideration connected with the general plan of a large campaign.

In a few days the object of the recent movements will be better understood, and it is probable that your correspondent at New-York will send, by the same mail which carries this, exceedingly important information to which I, in my present position, can have no access. The influence of the blockade will be severely felt, combined with the strict interruption of all intercourse by the Mississippi. Although the South boasts of its resources, and of its amazing richness and abundance of produce, the constant advice in the journals to increase the breadth of land under corn, and to neglect the cotton crop in consideration of the paramount importance of the cause, indicate an apprehension of a scarcity of food if the struggle be prolonged.

Under any circumstances, the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who are so anxious for the war must make up their minds to suffer a little in the flesh. All they can depend on is a supply of home luxuries; Indian corn and wheat, the flesh of pigs, eked out with a small supply of beef and mutton, will constitute the staple of their food. Butter there will be done, and wine will speedily rise to an enormous price. Nor will coffee or tea be had except at a rate which will place them out of the reach of the mass of the community. The blockade is not yet enforced here, and the privateers of the port are extremely active, and have captured vessels with more energy than wisdom.

The day before yesterday ships belonging to the United States in this river were seized by the Confederation authorities, on the ground that war had broken out, and that the time of grace accorded to the enemy's traders had expired. Great was the rush to the Consul's office to transfer the menaced property from ownership under the Stars and Stripes to British hands, but Mr. MURE refused to recognise any transaction of the kind, unless sale *bona fide* had been effected, before the action of the Confederate Marshals.

At Charleston the blockade has been raised, owing, apparently, to some want of information or of means on the part of the United States Government, and considerable inconvenience may be experienced by them in consequence.

On the 11th, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* reappeared outside and warned off several British ships, and on the 13th. she was visited by Mr. BUNCH, our consul, who was positively assured by the officers on board, that eight or ten vessels would be down to join in enforcing the blockade. On the 15th, however, the *Niagara* departed, leaving the port open, and several vessels have since run in and obtained fabulous freights, suggesting to the minds of the owners of the vessels which were warned off, the propriety of making enormous demands for compensation. The Southerners generally believe not only that their Confederacy will be acknowledged, but that the blockade will be disregarded by England. Their affection for her is proporationably prodigious, and reminds one of the intensity of the gratitude which consists in lively expectations of favours to come.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Camp Pickens, at Manassas Junction, June 13, says:

"I should not be surprised at any moment if this place were attacked, and yet I should not wonder if it were a month before a battle takes place in this region. It will be upon this spot, I think, and I tell you it will be a desperate one. We can defend ourselves against three times our number, with a thousand or two more men added to our force. We have had several captures and accidents here lately—one today, a member of the Powhatan Troop shot by a sentry. Capt. CABELL, DICK K. and DENNON were near being killed by their own picket guard a night or two since. They were imprudent enough to go out late at night and salute their guard, after having told them that no relief would come to them that night. They were mistaken for the enemy's picket, and were fired at; a shot passed close to CABELL'S ear. They had to lie down on the ground all night, for fear of being shot. Things are getting very nervous and warm all along our outposts. The pickets of the enemy are picked off every night by parties of scouts. Ben McCULLOCH'S men are in the neighborhood, and, it is said, never take a prisoner. They go dressed in citizens' clothes, well armed, sleep anywhere, and won't tell anybody where they are going or who commands them, or where their head-quarters are. The enemy has been quite bold in his approaches to our outposts until lately, when he thinks it unwholesome. I always told you we could whip them two to one with our infantry, provided the batteries of the United States Army are not in the neighborhood.

I have had the pleasure of a good look at BEAUREGARD at his head-quarters. They were at tea; he was sitting with his cap on, and his aids about him. Col. JONES is our Chief of Artillery, and invited me to supper with them, but as I had supped I declined. BEAUREGARD is a small, well-knit figure of a man, with a sanguino-bilious face, a thoughtful eye, that seems looking above the horizon of other men's mental operations, and withal impresses you with the confidence of one perfectly self-reliant and self-poised. He is plain and simple in manner, prompt in action, and commands the entire respect of all about him. I noticed that after tea an officer approached him on business, made his communication, was

which required great caution in passing—so much; indeed, that with the utmost industry I did not get near Romney until about 8 o'clock.

In a pass, a mile and a half this side of the town, my advance guard was fired upon by a mounted picket of the enemy, who dashed ahead and alarmed the rebels. In fact, I afterwards learned that they had notice of my coming full an hour before my arrival.

In approaching the place it was necessary for me to cross a bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac. A reconnoissance satisfied me that the passage of the bridge would be the chief obstacle in my way; although I could distinctly see the enemy drawn up on the bluff, which is the town site, supporting a battery of two guns, planted so as to sweep the road completely.

I directed my advance guard to cross the bridge on a run, leap down the embankment at the further entrance, and observe the windows of a large brick house not further off than seventy-five yards. Their appearance was the signal for an assault. A warm fire opened from the house, which the guard returned with no other loss than the wounding of a sergeant. The firing continued several minutes. I led a second company across the bridge, and by following up a ravine got them into a position that soon drove the enemy from the house and into a mountain to its rear.

My attention was then turned to the battery on the hill. Instead of following the road, as the rebels expected, I pushed five companies in skirmishing order and at double-quick time up a hill to the right, intending to get around the left flank of the enemy, and cut off their retreat. Hardly had my companies deployed and started forward, and got within rifle range, before the rebels limbered up and got off over the bluff in the hottest haste. Between their position and that of my men was a deep, precipitous gorge, the crossing of which occupied about ten minutes. When the opposite ridge was gained we discovered the rebels, indiscriminately blent with a mass of women and children, flying as for life from the town. Having no horse, pursuit of the cannoniers was out of the question, as they went off under whip and spur. After that I quietly marched into the place, and took possession of the empty houses and a legion of negroes, *who alone seemed unscared at our presence.* After searching the town for arms, camp equipage, &c., I returned to Cumberland by the same road, reaching camp at 11 o'clock at night. My return was forced, owing to the fact that there was not a mile on the road that did not offer half a dozen positions for the ruin or rout of my regiment by a much smaller force.

The loss of the rebels we have not been able to accurately ascertain. A citizen of Romney admitted two killed; my own surgeon dressed the wound of one man.

A number of tents were taken; quite a number of guns were destroyed; and, among others, we have a Major ISAAC VANDEVER prisoner—a gentleman who, from accounts, has been very active in exciting rebellion, organizing troops and impressing loyal citizens. I have also an excellent assortment of surgical stores, which, with the tents, I have taken the liberty to convert.

My regiment behaved admirably, attacking coolly and in excellent order. When all behaved gallantly, I cannot single out officers for praise. Sufficient to say, they conducted themselves like veterans, and in such a manner as to entitle them to your confidence in any field.

I beg to call your attention to the length of our march, eighty-seven miles in all, forty-six of which was on foot, over a continuous succession of mountains, made in twenty-four hours, without rest, and varied by a brisk engagement, without leaving a man behind; and what is more, my men are ready to repeat it to-morrow.

I have already received your approval of my enterprise, for which I am very much obliged.

One good result has come of it. The loyal men in in that region have taken heart. Very shortly, I think, you will hear of another Union company from that district. Moreover, it has brought home to the insolent "chivalry" a wholesome respect for Northern prowess. Very truly, Sir, your obedient servant, LEW. WALLACE,

Col. Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

DAN. MACAULEY, Adjutant.

A LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Some days ago we announced that CHAS. H. FOSTER had announced himself as a Union candidate in the First Congressional District of North Carolina. The following is his address to the "Freemen" of that District. It is dated Murfreesboro', June 18:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as an Unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this District.

The usurpations of your Governor and the revolutionary acts of your Convention cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; they have no validity in law or public exigency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains first and highest, and there is no fea ty that can conflict with or override it.

A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go to the polls, on the day designated by the statute of the State, and cast your ballots without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

FACTS CLEARLY STATED.

Dr. W. R. HURLEY, late editor of the Nashville *Democrat*, recently silenced by the mob, has a communication in the Washington *Republican*, pointing out the real causes of the present condition of our country. He says:

"The free-soil element of the old Democratic and Whig Parties North, breaking loose from their old party alliance and forming a new party, made it very evident to the party leaders in the South that the power they had so long held must soon depart. * * * *

These ambitious aspirants, seeing the control of the Government was likely to pass out of their hands, commenced at once the work of poisoning the minds of the people against the North. All manner of falsehood and misrepresentation was resorted to. If a statesman or editor South dared to defend the North against these false charges, the cry was immediately raised that they were not true to the *South*; that they were rendering to the North for political preferment; and hence many of the best men of the South have been excluded from the councils of the nation, and their places filled with ultra men. YANCY, RHETT, DAVIS, and a number of leaders among the original Secessionists, plotted the destruction of the Government, for several years taught treason, and, when charged with a design to break up and destroy it, would deny it, and proclaim Union sentiments—thus, by degrees, 'educating the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart,' to be PRECIPITATED into rebellion. At first our people almost unanimously condemned these evil teachings. But, by slow and cautious steps these Catalines of America insinuated their treasonable dogmas, sometimes under the guise of *States rights, Southern* rights, and State equality. * * * The heart and mind of the South being 'fixed and educated,' the traitorous official, FLOYD, having shipped arms South for the rebels, and, having a full understanding with President BUCHANAN that he would not *coerce* the rebels, all things being ready, the work of precipitating commenced." * * * * * *

A CRY FOR ARMS.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 6th inst. contains the following proclamation concerning the immediate manufacture of weapons and munitions of war:

To the Citizens of the Confederate States of America:

We are on the eve of what may prove a long and bloody war. The best citizens of our country are to be opposed in battle by the hireling hordes of the North. The victory is generally with those who are best drilled and armed with the most approved weapons. Our enemies have all the means at hand for constructing the most destructive weapons of war. Our country, in this respect, is almost destitute; our supplies from foreign countries have been cut off. The present stores must be soon exhausted. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to provide at an early day against all contingencies. All preliminary preparations have been made to commence immediately, on a large scale, the manufacture of all implements and munitions of war that we may need. Southern talent stands ready to labor in the cause of Southern freedom. Our Government will look to private enterprise to supply its wants. Those who have gone forth to fight the battles of our country demand of us that they should not be left without the most improved means of defence against their enemies. Our best interests call on us for the immediate commencement of this important work. Capital is now wanted, and we confidently appeal to the patriotic feelings of the people of the Confederate States to aid us in carrying out this enterprise. As an investment there is no better opportunity at present offering.

THOS. E. McNIEL,
Acting Superintendent, Macon, Ga.

"LINCOLN'S IMPUDENCE."

Under this caption the Richmond *Enquirer* of June 13 says:

A piece of impertinence, entirely in character with LINCOLN'S Government, was attempted towards Gov. LETCHER, which was promptly and pointedly repelled.

A pardon was sent from LINCOLN to the Governor for a convict in the Penitentiary, who had been sentenced for robbing the mail by the late Federal Court in this city, which the Governor returned with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I am instructed by His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to return to you the accompanying documents from the Department of State U. S. A.

The Commonwealth of Virginia not being one of the United States of America, the power of the Chief Executive of that nation is not recognized by the Government of this State. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. BASSET FRENCH,
A. D. C. to the Governor of Virginia.

COL. W. H. EMORY.

This officer, Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Cavalry, regular army, has gone to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of receiving the officers of his regiment, who have been ordered to report to him, and of establishing recruiting stations in Western Pennsylvania and the adjoining counties of Ohio.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON CROP.

R. R. CUYLER, who has been appointed agent of the Confederate States to receive subscriptions of cotton, rice, and other produce "for the defence of the country," has issued a circular in Savannah, in which he states:

"Already in other parts of Georgia very liberal subscriptions have been made, and it is believed that the planters of this section will respond promptly to this call of our country upon them. Factors of the planters will sell their produce, and for the subscriptions will receive the bonds of the Government, drawing eight per cent. interest semi annually. A better investment cannot be found. Subscriptions addressed to the undersigned, at Savannah, will be received until the 15th day of July next. Congress is to meet at Richmond on the 20th day of July next, and it is necessary to report before the last-mentioned day.

Capital $1,000,000. Ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The manufacture of this company will consist of

Artillery—For sea coast, garrison, siege, field and every use.

Small Arms—Rifles, muskets, pistols, swords, bayonets.

Laboratory Stores—Gun caps, fuses, priming, tubes, port fires.

Projectiles—Shot, shell, balls, rockets, &c., gunpowder, military stores.

As soon as $300,000 is subscribed, the company will be regularly organized, and work immediately commenced. A part of the machinery which will be necessary has already been ordered and in course of construction. Books for subscriptions will be opened in all the principal towns and cities of the Confederate States on the 1st June. Installments on shares will not be called for until the company is regularly organized.

E. LOWELL, Agent for Savannah.

LOYAL AMERICANS ABROAD.

THOSE WHITWORTH RIFLED CANNON.

The *Kangaroo* brought from Liverpool fifty-two packages, containing 3,000 rounds of ammunition and other material, completing the order for the battery of six Whitworth guns. These were consigned to Mr. HENRY F. SPAULDING, and now all that is needed is the machinery for making the projectiles, which will arrive here in a few days. In a private note to Mr. SPAULDING, dated Manchester, June 11, Mr. R. G. MOULTON says:

"I am in receipt of your favor of 28th ult., also the newspapers you have been so kind as to send me, noticing the donation of these guns to the Government. I regret the individuality which has been given to this movement, and the prominence in which my name has been made to figure in the newspaper comments. Others have been quite as active as myself, particularly my good friend R. B. PERRY, of SAMUEL MCLEAN & Co., of New-York, who has cooperated with me from the very beginning. Then again, reference was made to the loyal Americans of "Manchester and Liverpool," when the two first guns were sent off. The funds up to that time had been derived from those two sources, but since then the Americans in Paris have contributed some £1,700. Our fellow-countryman, W. S. STELL, Esq., of this place, was in Paris, on a visit, at the time, and was instrumental in getting this subscription, assisted by a Committee of gentlemen, prominent among whom were JAMES G. TUCKER, Esq., HENRY WOOD, Esq., and GEO. B. ENGLISH, Esq. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the resident Minister in Paris, and Dr. EVANS, of Paris, were also very enthusiastic and earnest in the work. HENRY BURGH, Esq., of New-York, now resident in London, exerted himself in that city. They are *all* Americans and animated to a man with a loyal and generous enthusiasm, and I beg that due credit may be given them through the columns of the TIMES and *Tribune*."

A FEMALE REBEL.

In a letter from Harper's Ferry to the Louisville *Courier*, dated June 8, "Se DE KAY" says: In the dearth of other news, let me give you another instance of the lovely devotion of women to our noblest and most glorious of all causes. Very recently, Mrs. BRADLEY JOHNSON, of Frederick, Maryland, wife of a leading lawyer and daughter of ROMULOUS M. SAUNDERS, formerly Minister to Spain, hearing that the Baltimore regiment, stationed at this point, were not adequately armed and equipped, determined to remedy the defect. Alone she journeyed to North Carolina, her native State, and there, before a meeting of prominent citizens, explained the object of her mission. But a few words of her eloquent and pleading tongue were necessary. Five hundred of the most approved rifles were instantly supplied, beside clothing and accoutrements of all descriptions. She returned here, and was received with the honors due a worthy woman, who had nobly accomplished her patriotic mission. But this is not the only feat of Mrs. JOHNSONS worth recording. On her route homeward, while passing over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, her suspicions (womanly, and of course more acute) were aroused by the *appearance* of a man on the train. She inveigled the fellow into conversation, and finally elicited from him such expressions of sympathy for the North, as to justify an officer being called, and an arrest made. He proved to be a Mr. MCKENZIE, of Alexandria, and a paid spy in the service of LINCOLN'S Government.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A letter from Santa Fé, dated June 3, says:

"The Navajoes, on the 16th ult., killed the keeper of the toll-gate on the Abiquiu and Pajoso road. On the same day the same party attacked some Mexican citizens, killing one and mortally wounding another. These outrages were committed on Tuesday, and on the subsequent Saturday two Americans were murdered in the same vicinity. They were supposed to be on their way from the San Juan. Within the past two weeks five Americans and three Mexicans have been killed and scalped on the Animas road by those devils incarnate.

Major SIBLEY and Lieut. BAKER go South by to-morrow's stage. It is believed that they purpose joining the Southern army. The Mesilla *Times* of the 25th ult. informs us of the resignation of Capt. THOMAS CLAIBORNE and Lieuts. WILLIAM H. JACKSON and H. C. MCNEIL, recently stationed at Fort Stanntor. Lieut. MCNEIL some time since received a commission in the Southern army. Other resignations will soon take place."

NEGLECT OF TROOPS.

The Washington *Republican* gives Gov. MORGAN this gentle hint:

"Some of the regiments arriving here a month ago have not yet been provided by their States with means to discharge the bills for their subsistence in carred on their arrival here. The two regiments in regard to which this complaint is most decided are from New-York. We call Gov. MORGAN'S attention to this matter, with confidence it will be at once attended to.

THE SKIRMISH AT VIENNA.

We learn, from the Charleston *Mercury*, that the Southern men at Vienna, were a part of Col. MARCY GRESG'S First Regiment of South Carolinians. They were reconnoitering and were on their way to the Falls of the Potomac. They were accompanied by two companies of horse and had two guns only.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 322, 223, 324, 325, 226, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348.

SPECIAL TERM.—Same as yesterday, with addition of No. 370.

CIRCUIT—*Short Causes.*—Nos. 2650, 1506, 2735, 2338, 4069, 4100, 4311, 4345, 4405, 1509, 2236½, 2760, 3802, 4144, 4332, 4367, 4389, 4406½, 4413, 4415, 1216, 1279, 1961, 2667, 3366, 3503, 3486, 3614, 3676, 3908, 4015, 4077, 4031, 4040, 4055, 4056, 4140, 4286½, 4291, 4308, 4310, 4338, 4427, 3956½, 4264, 4417, 2848, 4398½, 4268, 3958, 4284, 3796, 4300, 4133, 1308, 4441½.

The Case of Engine Company No. 18, Disbanded by the Fire Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. James Connolly vs. *The Fire Commissioners.*—This case was stated in the TIMES in May last, and once before. The facts are familiar, and will be brought fully to mind by the opinion of the Court granting a mandamus:

HOGEBOOM, J.—The relator asks for a mandamus directing the defendants to return their proceedings disbanding Engine Company No. 18, and expelling some and suspending others of the members, to the Common Council for a review or appeal.

The evidence does not show distinctly at what time the Commissioners acted in making the order, but from dates given, I conclude it was some time in the month of March, 1861.

Having passed the order of expulsion and disbanding the company, the company were directed to deliver up their badges. The only right of the relator to have this writ granted must be founded on a right of review by the Common Council over these proceedings. It is conceded such right does not now exist, whether it existed when the Commissioners acted, depend upon the construction of the amended statute as passed in 1861.

The 10th and 11th sections of the act of 1855, provided for a review by the Common Council in requiring their approval.

This provision requiring the approval of the Common Council was not affected by any provision of the act of 1861 amending the act of 1855, so far as related to the suspension or removal and disbanding the firemen of any company, and the approval of the Common Council was just as necessary after the passage of the act of 1861 as it was before, to make such expulsion or suspension valid.

It is not necessary to inquire whether the Commissioners have power merely to disband a company for violating the laws governing the Department, because that section does not authorize the suspension or removal of the members of the company. The action complained of included with disbanding of the company, the suspension of some of the members and expulsion of others.

After this act of 1861 was passed, or simultaneously with it, on the same day, an act was passed, creating a Board of Commissioners of Appeals, and giving to the aggrieved party a right of appeal to this Board, and it was contended, in opposition to this application, that the appeal should be to this Board, and not to the Common Council.

The answer to this objection is that whatever effect may be given to that statute hereafter, it had no force or effect when this action of the Board of Commissioners took place.

That statute did not take effect till the second Tuesday of June.

Prior to that day it was imperative—it neither gave nor took away any rights previously existing, nor did it in any way affect the provisions of the act of 1855.

No right of appeal was given under it to any party prior to the second Tuesday of June, 1861, nor could any appeal after that time be taken from any action of the Commissioners of the Fire Department before that act took effect.

I have no doubt that the action of the Commissioners in suspending and removing the members of this company was incomplete without the approval of the Common Council.

The motion for the mandamus is therefore granted. S. Jones for relator; Rankin & Rooney for Commissioners.

The Williamsburgh Ferry Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Wm. W. Winans et al vs. *The Williamsburgh Ferry Company et al.*—The plaintiffs sue as assignees of Oliver Charlick, for an accounting by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company and other defendants, for the income and profits of the Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferries to Williamsburgh. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company—Wm. Wall and R. M. Demill—are the only defendants who litigated, and they allege that Charlick's interest in the lease, which is the foundation of the action, was only nominal. They deny that Charlick or those claiming now as plaintiffs—his assignees—ever paid any portion of the rent or contributed any capital. It is alleged that a stock company used the franchise, and that the profits had been divided among the various stockholders without notice of any claim by the plaintiffs. The lease was dated Sept. 13, 1848, and was soon after authorized, but, as alleged, before it was delivered. Charlick became hostile to his associates, and directed the Corporation not to deliver it to them. He had received $2,000 from his associates as a consideration for his aid, and in October, 1848, he received from Withers and others $5,000 for his opposition. From the time of the assignment by Charlick to Withers and others, these assignees and Charlick did all in their power to destroy the lease. There was no evidence of the value of the one-fifth or of the whole of the lease. The facts found by the Referee are unimportant. The conclusions of law are that the plaintiffs cannot recover. The ground was, that the paper between the Corporation and Charlick was, though in the form of a lease, yet a contract, in which there were provisions founded on personal reliance on the grantees or lessees.

The plaintiffs losing their case below, appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that no defence had been established, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, having established every allegation they set up.

The respondents answer by the following points:

1. The Referee was right in dismissing the complaint, for the reasons stated in his report. No one of the five persons named in the lease could, without the assent of the corporation and of the other four, assign to a stranger his share in the lease. Though a lease in form and name, it contained provisions which made it a contract for the performance of acts which required capital, skill and personal responsibility and reliance by the corporation on the lessees.

The lessees entered into a contract with the Corporation "for the faithful and proper conducting of the said ferries." Charlick and his associates bound themselves, each for himself and each for all, to the Corporation, that during the term they would perform what was required by the contract. The duty was a joint performance—the right was to take the profits of the joint performance. The duty was a condition precedent. While the duty remained unperformed, as it did in this case, no right to profits accrued. The whole case is this—five men agreed to do a thing—one neglects—four perform tee whole work—the fifth opposes and endeavors to defeat the entire performance after the work is done; the one who not only violated his duty, but sold what he had no right to sell, and for the purpose of defeating the performance on the part of his associates, asks one-fifth of the proceeds of the labor, capital and skill of the four.

2. If authorities are wanted that persons standing in this relation, viz., holding adversely, were not entitled to an accounting for the proceeds of the property, which is claimed in common, they may be found the cases following. Decision reserved.

Mott & Casey for appellants; Gilbert Dean for respondents.

The Title to Private Letters—The Suit to Recover Letters of Gen. Washington on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Ingraham and Mullen.

William Eyre and wife vs. *Edward Y. Higbee and wife.*—This case has been several times reported in this paper. A full statement was given in the TIMES of June 25, 1860. The action is to recover letters written by Gen. Washington to Col. Leor, claimed by the plaintiffs as personal representatives of Leor. The case is now on appeal from the report of a Referee (James T. Brady) in the case, in favor of the plaintiffs. Mr. Brady found in favor of the plaintiffs upon the ground that the defendants were strangers, (not relatives,) waiving any opinion upon the question of title as between the writer and the party receiving a letter—whether the writer could demand the return of a letter and enforce the demand, or whether the receiver was entitled to possession. The case was now argued and decision reserved.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiffs; E. W. Stoughton for defendants.

The Privateers of Jefferson Davis in Court.

EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER J. BUCHANAN HENRY.

By the order of the District-Attorney, the Marshal yesterday brought into the Grand Jury Room, in the building of the United States Courts, in Chambers-street, T. Harrison Baker and the rest of his fellow-privateers, for examination before Commissioner HENRY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Upon opening the case, it was announced by Mr. Harleston, first officer of the *Savannah*, that his counsel, Mr. Daniel Lord and Mr. U. R. I. Bowdoin were both absent, and he was not desireus of proceeding then.

Mr. Ridgway said that he appeared as general counsel for all the prisoners, and was unwilling to go on with the investigation in the absence of the eminent counsel who had been retained.

Mr. Ethan Allen said that the officers of the Government were willing to accord to the accused all the advantages of a fair and impartial trial. There was no disposition to force them to a hearing in the absence of counsel, if they desired such assistance. That the worst malefactors were entitled to the privilege of counsel, and it would be granted now, even to those charged with the blackest of crimes.

The Commissioner then adjourned the case till Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The prisoners were then all remanded to the Tombs, a great crowd of spectators having meanwhile gathered outside the Court room to see them off. The prisoners were received in a civil manner by the populace, as they passed through them in charge of the officers.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

HILTON J.—*Bloomfield* vs. *The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to the right to renew upon petition showing the papers sought to be discovered; $10 costs of motion to defendants, to abide event of action.

Frost vs. *Ferris.*—Referred to Malcolm Campbell, Esq., to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 27, 1861.

$11,000 U S 6s '81 Cou	83¾	3,000 H. R. R. 1st Mtg	104
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86⅜	2,000 do	106
12,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	77	500 M.S. 2d mt.ex'bd.	50
2,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. N	101⅞	10 Metropolitan Bk.	78
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs., '79	80	100 Penn. Coal Co	76
61,000 Tenn. 6 s, '90	37½	100 Cum. C. Pref	4⅛
24,000 do	37½	110 Pacific M. S. Co.	66
10,000 Virginia 5 s's	41¾	62 N. Y. Cen. R	73½
5,000 do	41¾	200 do	73¾
5 000 do	41¾	150 Harlem Railroad	9¼
5,000 N. Car. 6's	80	100 Mich. Central R	43
5,000 Mo. 6's	s10 38¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R	12½
63,000 do	38¾	20 M.S.& N.Ia.G.Stk	26¾
5,000 do	b 10 38¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.Scrip	c 66⅞
10,700 do	b 30 38¾	260 do	c 66¾
4,000 Louisiana St. 6s	64	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97
1,000 Cal. State 7s	77	80 Gal. & Chic. R	59½
3,000 Brkln City W.L.	100	200 do	s60 59
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	96	260 do	59¾
3,000 Erie R.MtBs.'83	83	200 Clev. & Tol. R	23¾
1,000 Erie R.4th Mt.Bs	81⅜	10 New-Jersey R	115

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou	84	45 Erie R. Pref	63
2,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. N	101¾	100 Harlem R	b15 9⅜
10,000 do	102	80 Harlem R. Pref	22
12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	37½	60 N. Y. Central R	73½
7,000 do	37¾	50 do	s10 73¼
3,000 Missouri 6s	39¾	100 do	s60 72¾
10,000 do	39¾	50 do	b3 73¾
3,000 Ga. 6s	66	100 do	s15 73¼
4,000 N. Car. State 6s	80	25 do	73¼
5,000 Ohio 6s, '86	89	25 Pana. R	ex div. 109
3,000 N. Y. 6s, '65	99	50 Gal. & Chic. R	s60 59
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	96	100 do	s10 59¾
1,000 E R 1st Mtg. Bds	101½	100 do	b4 60
4,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st m. sk. fd. ca. bs.	91¾	100 do	s3 60
80 Pacific M. S. Co	66	200 Clev. & Tol. R	23¾
50 do	66¾	25 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	34¾

THURSDAY, June 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange recovered this forenoon from the momentary shock of yesterday, growing out of the aberration or insanity of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Company. The unhappy occurrence at Albany has almost ceased to be an influence on the market, even to the extent of affecting the Stock with which Mr. WILSON'S name is immediately connected. The *Evening Journal*, of that city, has the "best authority for saying that his accounts with the Central Railroad Company are in the most satisfactory condition;" and this announcement but confirms the advices of yesterday to the New-York Transfer Agents of the Company, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The shares close firm this afternoon at 73¼ ₩ cent. Galena and the other Western Shares are also firm, and a recovery of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Harlem Shares is noted. The stock of the Panama Company advanced to 104 ₩ cent. ex dividend, and Pacific Mail closed 66@66¼ ₩ cent., sales. The sale of Federal and State Stocks were active, and amount altogether to $305,000, closing firm on nearly all descriptions. Missouris, without reference to the Railway indorsements, closed 38¼@½ ₩ cent., while 1 ₩ cent. was offered for the indorsements of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, on which it is announced the July interest will be promptly paid in this City by the Company. We understand that in consequence of this punctuality and the additional security which the indorsement of a corporation managed at the North and previously responsible for the interest as well as principal of so much of the Missouri Loan, a movement will be made to-morrow, at the Exchange Board, to have these $3,000,000 Bonds called, and sold separately from the general Missouri Debt. The general market, at a late hour this afternoon, leaves off firm, and with less disposition on the part of speculators for the fall to put out contracts. The large *short* sales of Wednesday afternoon of the New-York Central at 72¼@73@73¼ ₩ cent. were not followed up; the whole registered transactions of the day being less than 1,000 shares.

The Foreign Exchange market since the Boston steamer mail, and the additional arrivals of English gold, is disposed to firmness, and the leading drawers among the Banking houses are holding for 106 ₩ cent; Merchant bills rate 104½@105½ ₩ cent. The demand is not large, but owing to the difficulty of employing Money, at call, in this market, and the probability of further receipts of English Gold, holders of Bank balances on the other side are indifferent about drawing under 106 ₩ cent. The accounts by the *Europa* advise a steady demand for Money in London, at 6 ₩ cent. The Banks of England and France are both gaining Bullion, notwithstanding the shipments to the United States. The Bank of France, on the June report, held the equivalent of $82,491,000, against $78 579,000 on the May report. The following is the latest account of American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent. red. 1874.	73	@ 75	74⅞
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	42	@ 44	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	80	@ 82	
Do. 7 ₩ cent do 1875	82	@ 84	82¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40	@ 39 dis.	39 dis.
Do. do. all paid	60	@ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1882	80	@ 82	80
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, 1s. mtg., '82	83	@ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60	@ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82	@ 84	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864	87	@ 90	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₩ c. con. bs, 1876	90	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66	@ 68	68½
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₩ c. '67	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	90	@ 92	
Do. 3d mort, 7 ₩ c., '83, assent.	76	@ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₩ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50	@ 55	
Do. shares, assented	21	@ 22	21⅛, ¼, ⅜ [20¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1883	96	@ 96	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	94	@ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₩ cent., convert.	83	@ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster.	80	@ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75	@ 86	
Do. $50 shares	15	@ 20	

It is very earnestly desired by the Bankers of this City, friends of the Government, solicitous for the preservation of the Public Credit against every appearance of captiousness on the part of the Treasury Department, in the present crisis of Civil War, that Secretary CHASE should at once withdraw or modify his order to the New-York Sub-Treasurer in reference to the payment of the July Coupon on the Texas Indemnity Loan of 1865. The instructions, as they now stand, will be productive of infinite trouble to the European holders of the Loan, and of much uncalled for inconvenience to Domestic holders. But beyond this, the step taken by Mr. CHASE to avert the payment of the small remnant of the Loan which remained with the State of Texas at the time of her revolt last Winter, raises a question of good faith touching the negotiability of the Public Debt made payable to the holder by delivery of the Coupon Bonds, which, if acted upon, must inflict greater damage to the Government credit than tenfold the sum involved would make good. We thus bring the matter to the attention of the Administration at Washington, in no fault-finding spirit so far as the motive and object of the Secrtary are involved, but simply to reflect the impression which his order has made upon many of the best and most useful friends of the Public Credit in this City.

In the early stage of Georgia secession we published, at the instance of one of the Savannah bankers, a semi-official intimation that Northern and other "Foreign" investments in the public works of that State would be strictly and *legally* respected. The following notice is a striking commentary upon the *good faith* with which this promise was designed to be carried out. We now regret that we were made the medium through which it was communicated to the business public of the North and of Europe. Here is the order of the Macon and Western Railway Company of Georgia, whose line is chiefly owned in New-York and on the Continent of Europe:

MACON, Ga., June 19, 1861.

By order of the Board of Directors, I am instructed to give notice that the payment of dividends in the City of New-York is hereby suspended, until the same can be *lawfully* resumed. Future dividends, when declared, will be paid at the Company's office, in the city of Macon, Georgia.

J. E. DAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ₩ share, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Union Bank in this City. The Hanover Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable July 5. The Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Buffalo and State Line Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable July 15. The coupons due on the 1st of July on the bonds of the City of Brooklyn, will be paid on that day, at the Long Island Bank in that city. The Bank of Commerce will pay the 1st July coupon on that portion of the Public Debt of the State of Missouri, being $3,000,000, which was loaned to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company, and by that Company indorsed principal and interest to the holders of the Bonds.

In reference to the grain harvest crop of England and its influence on the Money Market, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the *Europa* as follows:

LONDON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

A continuance of extremely fine weather is putting every one in good spirits with regard to the prospects of the growing crops. For several days the temperature has been high, and as the present brightness was preceded by a day or two of heavy and genial rain, nothing could have been better for the hay harvest, which, in the Southern counties, is now generally commencing.

At the same time wheat and other grain is making great progress, and according to some accounts, it is a fortnight in advance of its usual growth. This is always a great advantage, late harvests being those which are here especially perilous.

Under these circumstances the wheat market is looking down, and although there has been no further actual fall since the last steamer, it is certain that sales of any large quantity could not be pressed except at a serious reduction.

At the same time, although the bullion shipments to New-York continue at a heavy rate, they are more than counterbalanced by arrivals from the Continent, Australia and the West Indies, and there is consequently a belief that the position of the bank in that respect will steadily improve.

The opening rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class bankers',) are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, leaving here Saturday, June 29, as follows, mails closing at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	106 ₩ cent.
London—3 days' sight	107¼ ₩ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	5fr. 36¼ct.
Paris—3 days' sight ₩ dollar	5fr. 32½ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	39¾ cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₩ marc banco	35⅝ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	40 cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix dollar	76 cts.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly statement of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise, entered during the month of May, 1861:

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Value.
Imports—Dutiable entered for consumption	$699,356
Dutiable warehoused	886,371
Free (exclusive specie and bullion)	1,164,189
Specie and bullion	602,371
Total imports	$3,352,478
Exports—Domestic merchandise	$1,147,052
Foreign merchandise, dutiable	53,476
Foreign merchandise, free	52,192
Total exports	$1,252,720
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$926,336

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 127 bbls. Ashes, 14,810 bbls. Flour, 265 bbls. Corn Meal, 154,550 bushels Wheat, 29,317 bushels Corn, 8,130 bushels Rye, 6,415 bushels Oats, 2 060 bushels Malt, 208 pkgs. Provisions, and 609 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 75 bags Java, at 17¼c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 14¼c.; and 800 bags Rio, at 12c. @13c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but prices are very firm, sellers having any existing advantage. We quote: Middling Upland at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A fair export inquiry prevails to-day for extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio Flour, the available supplies of which are light, and prices are quoted rather firmer, especially for State brands. The demand for other descriptions is generally restricted though the market continues to favor buyers. Sales have been made of 15,370 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 10@$4 25, chiefly at $4 15@4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE FATHER'S DEBAR—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

SOUTHERN, No. 193 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. BANKS dealt a vigorous blow at the rebels in Baltimore, yesterday, by arresting Marshal KANE, Chief of the Police force in that city. At the time of the riots which disgraced Baltimore some weeks ago, proof was not wanting that Marshal KANE had availed himself of his position to incite the mob to acts of violence; and the only subject for wonder is that he has not before been consigned to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. That the people might not fear their rights were to be trespassed upon, Gen. BANKS issued a proclamation, giving his reasons for the arrest of the Marshal. He charges him explicitly with aiding and abetting the traitors who are in arms against the Government, both by direction and indirection. Under these circumstances he says that he cannot be regarded otherwise than as the head of an armed force hostile to its authority. For these reasons he has declared him under arrest, and in accordance with his instructions, Gen. BANKS has appointed Col. KENLY, of the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers, Provost Marshal for Baltimore, to see that the police laws are effectually executed. This he is to do with the aid of the subordinate police officers, and without that of the Police Commissioners, who are probably regarded as infected with the same madness which has seized Marshal KANE. Very naturally, this action created much excitement in the city. The Union men were as gratified as the Secessionists were indignant. The Police Commissioners gave notice that they should enter a formal protest against Gen BANKS' action, and then issued orders disbanding the entire force under their control, thus giving sufficient proof that the suspicions of their loyalty were well founded.

Our Washington dispatches, this morning, state that the Government has recently held communication with the authorities of Virginia, but that this intercourse has been with the constitutional successors to Gov LETCHER and his confederates, and not with Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS. This seems to be the only basis for the sensation stories which we have recently had regarding negotiations for a compromise. Gen. SCOTT, we are assured, is moving slowly upon the traitors, that he may move surely. Thus, we are informed that, as soon as the means neccessary for transportation can be furnished, Gen. PATTERSON's column, which is now advanced to Falling Waters, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, a decisive blow will be struck at the rebels in that vicinity. Those who should be well-informed are now satisfied that there are not now more than five or six hundred rebel soldiers in Loudon County, Va., and that this force has succeeded in giving our troops all the annoyance which they have experienced thus far.

By the arrival of the *Star of the South* we have intelligence from Fort Pickens to June 17, and from Key West to the 22d. But a single exciting event had occurred during the interval since the last departure from Pensacola for the North. On the night of the 14th, Lieuts. LANGDON and SEELEY succeeded in reaching the Dry Dock, which the rebels some time since anchored in the stream, with the intention of sinking it in the entrance to the harbor, and set it on fire. The daring act was done without authority, and the Colonel commanding thought it best to have the fire extinguished as his batteries were not in entire readiness for action. Lieuts. LANGDON and SEELEY were afterwards Court Martialed for their exploit, but were acquitted of having done anything prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Fort Pickens is now said to be impregnable, notwithstanding the rebels have thirteen complete batteries bearing upon it, and four more in process of erection. On the voyage North the *Star of the South* spoke or passed the steamers *Illinois* and *Vanderbilt*, and reports at Key West the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Suwanee*, and prize steamer *Salvor*. The United States steamer *Mississippi* sailed thence on the 19th, and was run ashore by the pilot, being got off after lightering by the *Mount Vernon*. The United States ship *Sabine* left for Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th. Several United States vessels had left for Mobile Bay. She brought several families from Pickens and Key West.

At length we have authentic information regarding the nature of the compact said to have been entered into between Gov. MAGOFFIN and Gen. MCCLELLAN. The latter, in a dispatch to an officer of the Navy, now in Cincinnati, states that the interview which Gen. BUCKNER has so officiously reported, was strictly private and personal; that it was repeatedly solicited, and that he gave no pledge whatever on the part of the authorities at Washington that United States troops should not enter Kentucky. The only result of the interview, as he understood it, was, that Confederate troops should be confined to Confederate soil, so far as Kentucky was concerned.

The loyal men of Eastern Tennessee are to receive the same encouragement to remain firm in their attachment to the Union, which has been extended to the Western Virginians. The movement for organizing a Provisional Government, is rapidly progressing, and the authorities at Washington are arranging to extend all the postal facilities possible to this section of the State. Doubtless other and more material aid which the Union men know how to appreciate, has been given Senator JOHNSON's co-laborers before this.

Virginians are now paying the penalty of their treason to the Union. Refugees from Norfolk and Richmond report that JEFF DAVIS and his satellites have instituted a perfect system of terrorism in the State, preventing all from leaving whom they can on any pretext retain, and completely overriding the constituted authorities. In fact, Gov. LETCHER is reduced to a nonentity, and many of the rebels go so far as to question his patriotism, or rather the genuineness of his treachery.

The parties who proposed bringing suits against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to compel them to take contraband freight to the rebellious States, in spite of the prohibition of the Government, have thought better of their purpose. It is said, however, that provisions still find their way South, shippers sending them to towns along the lower border of Kentucky, and thence smuggling them into Tennessee.

The ship *Amelia*, captured off Charleston some days ago, may prove to be a richer prize than was at first anticipated. Her cargo, which is roughly estimated as worth $50,000, consists of a general assortment of camp equipage, and it is not impossible that some of the cannon and muskets for which the rebels have been waiting so anxiously, may be concealed in the crates which now seem to contain more innocent material. The vessel herself is worth perhaps $12,000. She is in good hands at Philadelphia.

The United States corvette *Sasannah* 26 guns, was formally put into commission yesterday. The *Potomac*, 50 guns, was floated out of the dry dock yesterday, and was replaced by the storeship *Supply*, lately from Fort Pickens. The *Harriet Lane* will be docked as soon as the *Supply* comes out. LAFAYETTE's old frigate, the *Brandywine*, 50 guns, will again be surveyed and an estimate of what it would cost to put her in a seaworthy state forwarded to the Navy Department. Six gunboats from England have been ordered to the North American station. In our own Navy yard two new gunboats are being pushed rapidly on towards completion. They will draw no more than ten feet of water.

Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, has received his commission as Brigadier General. In addition to three regiments already accepted from that State, he is ordered to raise two more, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and four of artillery. Gen LANE will occupy his seat during the forthcoming session of Congress; meanwhile his brigade will be perfected.

The New Jersey troops at Camp Olden, three thousand strong, had a grand review yesterday, preliminary to their departure for Washington to-day. The half million loan asked for by the State has been awarded at 100 to 101.

The Fifth Regiment of Maine, Col. DONNELL, arrived in this City yesterday morning. They were presented with a regimental standard by the Sons of Maine, resident in New-York. The men dined at the Park Barracks, and the officers at the Astor House. They left for Washington in the evening train.

A meeting of Democratic editors was held, yesterday, at the Astor House, when a series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Administration and the Republican Party.

The extensive buildings on Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, which were erected in 1857, at a cost of $170,000, as a dépôt for the Third-avenue Railroad Company, were totally destroyed by fire last evening. The flames, though rapidly spreading, did not prevent the workmen from saving the live stock, cars, and most of the other property. The total loss is estimated at $125,000, of which amount only $100,000 is insured. The fire was occasioned by an incendiary.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, after an interval of two weeks, and received a report from the City Inspector relative to the Hackley street-cleaning contract; also the Mayor's veto of the resolution to discontinue the *Daily News* as a Corporation paper.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, before Justice HOGEBOOM, has decided that a *mandamus* must issue to the Fire Commissioners in the case of the disbanding of Engine Company No. 18, compelling them to return their action in the matter to the Common Council for review. The case of the Williamsburgh ferry leases, and that of the Washington letters to Col. LEAR, was heard at General Term of the same Court.

The Stock Market recovered its firm tone yesterday, and the closing prices were generally higher than on Wednesday on both State and Railway Stocks. New-York Central, 73½ ₱ cent. Exchange firm—106 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills.

Less activity was discernable in Flour, yesterday, and prices were unsettled. Wheat was decidedly cheaper, and freely purchased at the reduced quotations. Limited receipts and fair sales of Corn were reported at buoyant rates. Cotton was advancing; although the demand was restricted, the available supply having been light, most holders claimed higher figures. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, chiefly in Coffee and Sugars. Hay, Provisions and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Cassia attracted more attention. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Where Will the First Blow Fall?

We have abundant reason for the belief that the Rebels have a very large army on foot in Virginia. We know that in his message to the Confederate Congress, on the 29th of April, DAVIS stated that the army then enlisted in the cause of secession amounted to 35,000 men—of whom 19,000 were stationed at the various military posts in the seceded States, and 16,000 were *en route* to Virginia. He further declared in his message that it was proposed "to organize and hold in readiness for instant action an army of one hundred thousand men." It is also well known that the Confederate Congress gave unhesitating sanction to all the measures proposed by DAVIS; and we may rest assured that the mad military spirit of the South has outrun even the precipitancy of the leaders, and that more men have been offered than the Confederate authorities could provide for. All testimony concurs in the statement, that ever since the secession of Virginia, under the tempting promise of an early sacking of Washington, a universal movement of armed men from all the States of the South has been in progress towards Virginia. In squads, in companies and in regiments, they have filled all the avenues of travel, darkening the land as, in certain seasons, the migrating wild-fowl darken the air.

We must remember, moreover, that since the date of DAVIS' message, in which he set down the number of his army at 35,000 men, and expressed his purpose to have immediately one hundred thousand under arms, his Confederate dominion has been reinforced by the accession of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas—all warlike, and the three former signalising their revolt from the Union by the enlistment of State volunteers to a number making an average of not less than fifty thousand men each—all of which enlistments, by the terms of their provisional union with the Confederate States, were transferred to the command of JEFF. DAVIS.

Let us assume, however, that DAVIS anticipated the addition of these latter State forces to his grand army, in the calculations of his message; and we are left to the conclusion, which it would be folly to doubt, that he has a total force of at least one hundred thousand now in the field, with arms and artillery enough, stolen from the United States, for fully twice that number. We may, further assume, without fear of mistake, that the bulk of this force is now in the State of Virginia, located in positions from which they can easily be concentrated upon any given point of attack on the Federal lines. They are industriously drilled and perfected in discipline for the work before them—for DAVIS, BEAUREGARD and LEE are soldiers, and not likely to neglect what is vital to an army's success.

We find, then, by a careful consideration of facts, and by deductions of a sound reason, that there is a Confederate Army in Virginia of about 75,000 men—well-armed, and undergoing such discipline as will fit them for excellent soldiers. We know that it is a necessity of the position of DAVIS, and his confederate rebel leaders, to give early and active work to this large army. No apology for delay will be accepted. It is a proverb, used against lying, that the telling of one lie always necessitates the telling of two others to conceal it. But the Southern leaders are in such a strait that not even in this mode can they escape from the consequences of the fundamental lie of their rebellion, to wit: that the Northern troops are all cowards, and can be whipped by the Southerners easily, against such odds as five to one.

The Southern troops demand to be led to their promised conquest over the craven "Yankees," and JEFF. DAVIS must at an early day hurl them upon the Federal forces and win one of the brilliant and glorious victories upon which their morbid imaginations have feasted; or lose his prestige and power. But if not the imperious demands of his deluded followers, the necessities of his Government at home for means and abroad for friends, require an advance from DAVIS and a vindication of his power and position by demonstrated ability in arms.

The question then arises, if DAVIS must fight soon and fight to win, and has an army to fight with, where will his first blow fall? Our opinion has been for some days inclining to Fortress Monroe as the point of attack; and each day we find increased reasons for that belief.

At the beginning of the campaign the rebel leaders were resolved to invade the loyal States and remove the war from their own soil. They had two plans before them—one to invade Pennsylvania by way of Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and Chambersburgh; the other to seize Washington and advance by way of Baltimore.

We need not recur to the reasons that rendered the former plan absurd and impossible. The successful invasion of Washington and its capture was, however, for a considerable time deemed practicable, and the Confederate Army was massed in Virginia with a view to an advance upon the capital. But local Virginia influences, as well as military reasons, have changed the front of the Confederate forces. They no longer menace Washington. Gen SCOTT knows his position to be impregnable. And how could it be otherwise with 50,000 men in his hands, with every approach guarded by redoubts and artillery, with the Potomac River in his front, its bridges in his possession, and the enemy without boats or pontoons, even if their advance to the south bank of the Potomac were possible. But what would Washington be worth, if captured? It has no value as a military post. It could not be held against the Northern armies that would go in irresistible force to its rescue. Washington is not a point to fight for, nor to hold if captured; but its capture not being possible even, JEFF. DAVIS' Army no longer hovers before it. It has gone, and the advance of its pickets, pressing on to within sight of Alexandria and Arlington, only proves that the main force is retiring to another field. We shall probably hear of them next, investing Fortress Monroe and attempting to carry that point by a storm, such as will have no parallel in modern history, save the furious onset before which Malakoff and Redan yielded to the prowess of France and England.

The reasons for believing that such is now the deliberate purpose of the Confederate leaders, are numerous. This is Virginia's chosen plan of the campaign; and Virginia now rules the Confederate counsels. Gov. WISE, who is the representative man of Virginian rebellion, has long proclaimed Fortress Monroe to be the one thing needful and absolutely vital for Southern independence. In the State Convention, he declared the loss of ten thousand lives (which he deemed a reasonable cost of the undertaking) a cheap price of its capture.

Fortress Monroe is built upon the extreme point of a peninsula that lies between James and York rivers; and at Yorktown, which is also on it, about twenty miles west of Fortress Monroe, the peninsula is extremely narrow, and if well fortified, no force could pass to the relief of the fort if invested below. We think it is the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS, having well secured this *cul de sac* at Yorktown, to throw an army of 50,000 men on the peninsula, leaving 25,000 to cover Richmond, and proceed by way of Great Bethel to an assault on Fort Monroe.

There are numerous routes of access to this theatre of operations—one by railroad from Weldon, (N. C.,) connecting with all the South, to Portsmouth; another by railroad from Richmond, Va., to Norfolk; another by railroad to City Point, on York River, and thence down that stream to Yorktown; and another still, by James River from Richmond. At no other point of attack could the Confederate States converge their forces with such rapidity as at Fort Monroe; a post which is cut off from all communication with the United States Government by land.

Most of the heavy siege cannon of the Confederates are at Gosport Navy yard, and could with comparative ease be brought into action against Fort Monroe. The war vessels of the United States, through which succor might be afforded to the besieged fortress, will soon be distributed along the coast of the Southern States, blockading ports too remote to be recalled in time to repel a vigorous siege. What is it, then, with the Confederates but a question, how many lives to fling away in the siege, assault and capture of Fort Monroe? And when captured, what is it to the Confederate States? The key that unlocks the prison of Virginia; that looses Maryland from bonds; that puts Richmond and Baltimore in communication, and transfers DAVIS' head-quarters to Baltimore perhaps, and traps Washington by flanking it; that unites the waters of the Potomac, the James, the York and the Rappahannock Rivers with those of the Chesapeake Bay, and lifts the Confederate flag over the whole of them; that secures, in a temperate zone, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast as a dépôt for cotton, and as a tempting prize to hold out to Free Trade England and France, as their reward for breaking up the blockade and establishing perpetual free commerce with the populations of the States of America. To Virginians will be presented the idea in this assault that it is for the defence of their own soil, for the possession of their own renowned fortress, for the securing to their own State of the seat of future Southern commerce, that their blood must be poured out like water. And if it ever flows, it will flow there.

These are our reasons for the opinion we have advanced. The Government cannot be too vigilant in looking to Fortress Monroe, or too lavish in providing means for its defence.

ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE.—It will be seen that Gen. BANKS has arrested the famous Marshal KANE. We regret the fact sincerely; not because there is not abundant reason for his action, but because it is a mere repetition of the senseless farce that has been so often repeated in Maryland and the other Border States. Like MERRIMAN and WINANS, he will of course be discharged to resume his authority and renew his treasonable courses. There will be no indictment, no trial, no punishment, and if Gen. BANKS escapes being superseded or censured for making the arrest, he will fare better than other officers of distinguished patriotism and energy. We are weary of this dalliance with treason, these exhibitions of timidity or tenderness that draws no distinction between the traitor and the true man; and any act that furnishes us with a repetition of the spectacle we profoundly deprecate.

Foreign War as a Cure for Disunion.

The harlequin of the *Herald* astonished the public yesterday, by a proposition for the compromise of all difficulties between the Federal Government and the Confederate States, so entirely novel and so extremely absurd, so destitute of all sense and justice, as to authorize a suspicion that the plan really and truly emanates from the Confederate leaders. May we not presume, therefore, considering the secession antecedents of the *Herald*, and its long and faithful support of the political opinions of such United States Senators as BAYARD and HUNTER used to be, that these two worthies, who, according to the *Herald* and other papers, visited New-York the other day as Messrs. "Brown and Robinson," made their approaches to the *Herald* instead of to FERNANDO WOOD; and that yesterday's issue of that paper presents the "basis of adjustment" now deemed practicable at Richmond? We shall entertain this opinion, and hold, beside, that it is far more reasonable, and therefore more credible than any story hitherto connected with this subject.

The plan of the *Herald* is simply this, that the United States Government and the rebel Confederacy shall immediately adjourn their whole quarrel for "two or three years," (details seem to be trivial,) and at once unite their great armies now in the field, and turn them against England, against Spain and against Mexico, proceeding to despoil those ancient and altogether imbecile Governments of the Canadas, of Cuba, of Chihuahua, and of whatever other property and possessions they may have lying loose around the edges of the North American Continent. We hope we have not misconceived nor misrepresented the mode of this gigantic adjustment.

There is one little objection to this plan of national pacification that on first sight seems to us likely to stimulate the conscience of the loyal Northern States. And that is, that we have no cause of war—not even the shadow of one—with either of the Powers against whom it is proposed we shall turn our arms. Least of all have we a reasonable excuse for a quarrel with England. It is true there is a general sentiment of disappointment and indignation at the halting tone of leading papers and leading statesmen of England in speaking of the internal troubles of the Union. But whatever may be the language and the obvious leanings of the parties in question, it is nevertheless true that the British Government by its action has placed itself on ground perfectly satisfactory and acceptable to the Government of the United States. We are now, and we expect to remain on terms of accord with the British Government, for we know that the position of the one is in entire harmony with the desires of the other. In closing its ports to the entry of Confederate privateers, the British Government has given a judgment that puts the rebel cruisers in the category of pirates. *We* have no quarrel with England; but JEFF. DAVIS, for this cause, may have. Neither have the United States any reason for war with Spain or Mexico. But the seceders have a standing complaint against those Powers—a chronic cause of war—as witness the Ostend manifesto. They both have slave territory, which the slave-holding South covets.

The scheme of the Seceders to coax, decoy or drive the United States into a war with England, is wonderfully shrewd—provided the people of the loyal States had no regard for national justice and no conscience against robbery. A compact with Southern rebels, in order to get their coöperation in seizing the Canadas, Cuba and Mexico, would have this issue; England would have the military power to save the Canadas, and so the Free North would get nothing, while Cuba and Mexico would be won by the American armies and annexed to the reconstructed Union—as Slave States of course. A precious conceit, this whole scheme. Begotten in utter profligacy, advocated in the cause of Secession and national robbery, it is fit that it should have its main support in a journal that advocated Secession as long as it was personally and pecuniarily safe to do so, and then launched into the Union cause with a zeal so preposterous as to leave no room to doubt its utter insincerity. The ill-concealed hatred of the noble principles that animate the people of the United States in their present struggle for the integrity of the Government and the honor of nations, now reveals itself to public execration in a base proposition to compound with rebels, and adopt their infamous designs of national plunder and piracy, and to engage in the commission of these crimes against neutral and friendly Powers. Are we not safe in saying that, beyond peradventure, this violent and unchastened lust for a war with Great Britain, is inspired by treason; and is an insult to the common sense and national honor of the people of the United States.

THE WAY THEY DO IT MARYLAND.—The Maryland Legislature, whatever their action may be in respect to taking care of the Union, have a way of taking care of themselves. They meet, talk a great deal of secession, enact a little treason, and then take a recess. Anon they meet again, talk more, and enact a little more treason, and take another recess. There is a secret about this process which the simple minded people of that State have only just discovered. The members invariably vote themselves and receive pay during the recess, at the rate of four dollars per day, which, with the addition of a liberal mileage, is a very comfortable thing in these times of war and scarcity of personal revenues. Were they to adjourn *sine die*, their pay would, of course, stop. Hence the exigencies of State require their frequent meeting, especially as the Governor is a Union man, and would not be likely to call them together. They have just taken another recess until the 30th of July—at four dollars per day.

Soldier Clothes—A Few Practical Suggestions.

"In my shirt sleeves and forage cap!" was the reply of a British trooper to an inquiry as to what kind of uniform he should prefer going into action with. Regulation orders required that trooper to face the enemy accoutred in brass helmet, closely fitting, padded red cloth coat, heavy leathern belts, stiff gauntlets and (if he belonged to a "Guard" regiment) steel cuirass and long, unwieldy jack-boots. The inference to be naturally drawn from the contrast between the costume he would have chosen and the costume he was compelled to wear, is, that almost everything which went to make him spruce and soldier-like upon parade, turned to a positive incumbrance in actual combat.

To a less serious extent a similar parallel may be exemplified between the dress in which we should send militia and volunteers to undertake campaigns in the South, and the uniforms in which they really go. For the sake of producing a precise or a picturesque effect, we see regiments, or the Colonels who dictate details of taste to them, indulging in every variety of expensive and fantastic freak that foreign precedent or a natural proclivity towards tailoring can possibly suggest. The fancy of one runs towards the starched and buckramed German school, of which the British is a copy. Another prefers the gay, *dégagé* trappings of modern Gallic innovation; still more adopt a composite medley of the two, wherein the inconveniences of both are pretty nearly all that is preserved intact. A little plain, Yankee common sense would be of more value in devising a suitable and a *national* uniform for our soldiers than all the models we can find in European armies, dressed up as much for show as service.

The uniform of a soldier, fighting in a warm climate, should combine lightness, freedom of movement to the wearer, and ease in putting on and off the different parts of which it is composed. Colors should be used that are non-conductors of heat; that will afford no facilities for aim to hostile rifles, yet be sufficiently recognizable to mark distinctions between friend and foe; and such material is best as will absorb perspiration, bear rough and hasty washing and dry quickly. Grotesque or imperfect coverings for the head are to be specially avoided. There is not much fear of the huge bearskin of the French and British grenadier, or the top-heavy bonnet of the Highlander being extensively introduced here; but the French *kepi* is in general use, and the Fez is becoming ridiculously prevalent. The Havelock over the one and the burnous under the other are expected to render them sufficient protection against the fierce attacks of Southern suns. Experience will show—indeed, has shown—the fallacy of the calculation. It is true the Havelock (which ought to be called "the Nicholson," for it was the invention of JOHN NICHOLSON, hero of Delhi) was an improvement on the unguarded shako previously worn by troops in India, and the plentiful burnous of the original Zouave was a better protection than nothing; yet both are unsatisfactory, as the number of men using them, annually lost by sunstroke, statistically proves, though India troops are invariably well-seasoned, and the Zouave has the name of being a sun-defiant salamander. We therefore insist that because thousands of victims have been sacrificed to the ignorance, stupidity, vanity, obstinacy or experimentalism of official routine in Europe, that is no reason why we should follow in the same disastrous track. It is for us to take warning by the blunders of others, not to reproduce them.

Coarse, strong flannel—either blue or gray—is the only stuff in which our soldiers should be clothed. Flannel is the coolest material that can be worn in sultry weather, as it is the best adapted to fend off the sudden night-time chills which render Southern climates fatal. A shirt, a jacket and loose (but not baggy) trowsers, all of flannel, are as much as any one need wear up to the end of Summer. Gaiters are a superfluous nuisance. They swaddle up the ankles, destroying ventilation, and involving endless trouble to keep them clean, to fasten and unfasten. Laced boots, excellent as they may be to brace the instep and ankle on a forced march, are by no means so good for average utility as the ordinary article of cowhide, rising to within two inches of the knee; especially in a country where streams have to be forded and swamps plowed through. To shield the head, there is nothing to be compared to a plain, soft, wide-brimmed, felt hat, having a thin flannel curtain sewed inside to fall over the neck and ears. With the addition of a light water-proof blanket to spread on the ground, and a warm blanket for covering, the equipment of the soldier (excepting, of course, arms and the knapsack) would be thoroughly, judiciously and simply complete. Moreover, every item of a costume like this can be manufactured speedily, and at relatively small cost. Establishing it as a real *uniform* for the entire army, (special facings for regiments being the only variation allowed,) it could be supplied, under a strict and economical contract system, in any requisite quantity, without delay or confusion; at the same time insuring an indefinite source of employment to a large class—particularly of women—now lapsing into destitution and its concomitant evils.

But to render such a costume popular—which it must become, before the pet militiaman or volunteer recruit can be induced to willingly reconcile himself to its monotonous lack of distinctive brilliancy and effect—the whole community must purge itself of the idea that we are playing at soldiers, or that the getting up of a gorgeous military show has anything to do with the great business that we have in hand. Even though it should be expedient to engage the services of large bodies of men who have no more exalted principles or objects to rally them beneath the banners of the Union than a momentary impulse, an ambitious aspiration, a love of tinsel, or a lack of means, the *people*, who give inspiration to this grand Crusade of Freedom, and who will eventually have to bear the burden and heat of the conflict, must labor to mould the passion of the hour into the noblest form of patriotic fervor and self-abnegation. We must begin by realizing that the war to which we are unhappily committed has been undertaken for a high and holy purpose; for the reestablishment of our Government and country, and the just punishment of treason and rebellion; not for conquest, glory, nor display. Looking on the matter from this point of view, we shall eschew all manner of tendencies to needless expenditure, or to the development of a mania for professional soldiering, (for which no more powerful incentive can be found than decoration of the person in theatrically attractive raiment,) or to any investment of our painful mission with aught but the most practical and solemn characteristics. The stern warriors who followed CROMWELL to the charge wore neither plumes in their hats nor sashes round the waist. The men of the Revolution indulged in no pageantry and fine accessories of fuss and feathers. With them fighting was neither foppishness nor chosen trade. It was a grim necessity; a duty to be done with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon—with dry powder and a trust in Providence; not in vanity and gaudy apparel, for the wages of sin and the tarnished laurel of the mercenary. So must we, and all who combat for us, engage in the terrible battle of to-day.

The Mayor on the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.

The Common Council having yielded to a general demand that the *Daily News* be stricken from the list of Corporation papers, Mayor WOOD has interposed his veto. With curious, possibly studied, neglect, his Honor has omitted to name among his reasons for this measure, the fact that his brother, Mr BENJAMIN WOOD is "sole editor and proprietor" of the journal in question; nor does he tell us how it happened that the same arguments failed to occur to him when the *Day Book* was similarly treated; but he has, taken pains to express his dissent, official and personal, from a majority of its doctrines, so that if any of the evil-minded be disposed to charge him with treasonable sympathies, he may put in this ambiguous traverse as his defence. It is exclusively on the popular ground of free discussion that the Mayor founds his case. He justly assumes that the *News* is aimed at because of its political opinions. As the champion of the liberty of the Press he attempts to parry the blow.

Let us see how the case stands. The *News*, a ricketty and failing concern, with extremely desperate chances at best of continued life, has staked its desperate fortunes on the side of the rebels. It has done this with a boldness which shames the malignant and cowardly treason of the *Herald*, because it had everything in the first place to gain from the application of mob law; and afterward, it had something, though extremely little, to hope from the patronage of that inconspicuous number of people who in all wars, as history and statistics prove, give their sympathies to the enemy rather than to the cause of their country. The speculation has not been successful. Its treason is flagrant; but it has this value, in that it proves the self-control and forbearance of a community which tolerates its pestilent existence. The paper would probably not survive a week after the withdrawal of the City patronage. In advocating such withdrawal, the Common Council does not, we submit to his Honor, impair the liberty of discussion. It simply ceases to give with one hand to the promotion of treason and rebellion, while with the other it is exhausting the treasures of our citizens to punish those great public crimes. It is one thing to tolerate the bluster, and rant, and folly of disloyalty; another to persist in encouraging, sustaining, and paying it. This distinction the Common Council will doubtless make palpable to the Mayor and his brother.

A TRIAL WITHOUT WITNESSES.—A curious scene occurred in the Superior Court this week. The proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, HAMANN & HOYM, were sued for the penalty incurred by the violation of the Sunday Theatre act of 1860. HOYM subsequently enlisted and has gone to the seat of war, and his counsel made the most of the fact; but refused his assent to the proposition of the counsel for the House of Refuge to proceed with the case, accepting as true every allegation of his answer to the complaint. At last, the suit was discontinued as to HOYM, and HAMANN alone was tried. No witness was examined. *Admitting every point made by the defence*, the cause was argued and submitted to the jury—and, notwithstanding its peculiar composition—embracing Jews and Germans—a verdict was instantly rendered, mulcting the defendant in $1,000 fine on the two suits pending. This is the second Jury trial under this act, that of LINDENMULLER having been the first. The constitutional question having been settled by the Supreme Court, the pending suits and indictments will doubtless be adjudicated, and the palpable facility of enforcing the law, with its heavy penalties, will deter all parties from attempts to violate or evade a well-established statute.

BREVITY THE SOUL OF WIT.—There are more agreeable things in the world than for a man to stand for two hours in a broiling sun in front of the City Hall, with a heavy knapsack on his back, and a Minié musket at his shoulder. We could give excellent reasons for this opinion, one of which would be drawn from the fact, that in front of that whitened wall the thermometer ranges higher than in any other place in the city. Gentlemen who review regiments and make speeches to them in that locality, should remember this, and if reviews and speeches are absolutely necessary, the one should be prompt, and the other brief. The nearer both these operations are brought to the standard of a quarter of an hour in the matter of time, the better the weary soldiers will like it. They will be better pleased with one speech of two minutes, than with a dozen occupying half an hour each in the delivery, especially after a march of a mile or more along the glowing streets.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE.—This remarkable inquiry, which has for so many months engrossed the attention of the Surrogate, has been decided in favor of the proponent. The cause has provoked a more than ordinarily rigorous scrutiny; and the large number of witnesses has been examined with a thoroughness and shrewdness by the counsel on both sides, that do infinite credit to the professional skill engaged. The fact gives assurance that the decision answers the ends of justice. Mr. BLANKMAN may therefore be congratulated not only on his pecuniary triumph, but on the acquittal from the gross charges upon which the opposition to the will was founded.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Discipline of the Washington Branch of the Grand Army—The Secession of Major Tochman—Mr. Russell's Letters to the London Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

The application for admission into the service of a regiment of New-York volunteers, in which Ex-President FILLMORE commands a Captain's company, furnishes a striking illustration of the leveling tendencies of American institutions. Mr. MONROE descended from the Presidential Chair to become a Justice of the Peace in one of the interior counties of Virginia. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, after filling the same high office with unsurpassed ability and wisdom, entered Congress, and had a parliamentary career of fifteen years, in which he added new lustre to his fame; and now, in a moment of public peril, another of our Ex-Presidents steps forward to serve his country in the field, in the subordinate position of commander of a hundred men.

Who does not feel proud of institutions which produce fruits like these? We in vain look for their parallels among the monarchical Governments of modern Europe, and we must go back to the heroic ages of Greece and Rome for examples of a devotion to country, which overrides all distinctions of caste. We laugh at the mock-heroics of sophomorical and Fourth of July eloquence, but after all, we find it justified by the facts of our history.

I understand that Mr. FILLMORE is not only a Captain of a company, but that he has shown himself to be a very competent officer, and an admirable disciplinarian. There is no such thing as overthrowing a Government which inspires such uncalculating patriotism in all classes; and there cannot be a doubt that this is the strongest Government in the world, because it has its deep foundations in the affections of a great and brave people.

Col. BUTLER, the brother of the General, has been here. He states that there are about six hundred contraband negroes in the service of the Government at Old Point and vicinity. They are found to be highly useful as laborers, as well as spies. The prospect of becoming free makes them equal, if not superior, to white men in digging trenches and in other severe labor; while their knowledge of the country—land and water—as well as of the people who inhabit it, renders them invaluable as guides.

A young officer of the Army, who had occasion to visit the rebel forces at Yorktown, under a flag of truce, was invited by Gen. MAGRUDER to dine, in company with his staff and other distinguished rebels. Each of them seemed disposed to apologize for fighting against the American flag, for which they still cherish a lingering respect. They have been victimized by the inculcations of CALHOUN and his followers, who have taught them that their first allegiance is due to the State, and only a secondary sort of obligation to the national flag. They are in a way to learn their sad mistake; and that however sound the doctrine of State sovereignty may be in theory, it vanishes like the apples of Sodom when touched by the rude hand of repressive war. The officer referred to could not fail to observe that his courteous entertainers were in a sad plight as it regarded the outer man. Their boots and shoes were in a state of dilapidation which would indicate that the cause of rebellion is not under the especial patronage of St Crispin. In a word, the Chivalry are already out at the toes, and will probably soon be at the elbows. There was also a deplorable lack of hair dye and other articles peculiar to the fine gentleman's toilet, as was evinced in the personal appearance of the Commander himself.

Among the recent manufactures of military heroes out of plain and peacable citizens is that of Brig.-Gen. CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia. I understand that this gentleman was at one time a merchant, and latterly the editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, but am unable to learn in which of these martial pursuits he learned the art of war. Perhaps some of his friends can explain. When men like DOUBLEDAY and SHERMAN are only promoted one degree in rank for distinguished services, to say nothing of education and experience, it is but simple justice that those who make and cause to be made these appointments should be called upon to explain the grounds of them. The country will look to the Senate for a rigid scrutiny into all such appointments, before they are confirmed; and the best thing that could happen would be their rejection to a man. Tenderness to individuals may, and probably will be, cruel death to thousands of the rank and file of the army, as well as the cause of shame and dishonor to the national flag. But, if the Senate fails to perform its duty at the present time, it is not hazardous to predict that the public disasters which will result from the folly of the Government, of which we have already had two bitter foretastes, will compel both Houses of Congress, before the war closes, to require military education or experience as indispensable prerequisites to responsible military positions.

Among the first things done by the approaching Congress, should be to double or treble the number of youths at West Point Academy. The country was never so rich in the materials for great armies as at the present time; but while the rank and file may in a few months be made equal to veterans, under the efficient system of drilling to which they are subjected, the knowledge and experience essential to officers cannot be acquired so easily. Intelligent men may gradually become able and competent officers by practical experience, accompanied with study, without the advantages of a regular military education; but the best and most obvious way to train officers, is to begin with their youth, and to make their profession a part of their education. There are self-made men in all the departments of life—men who, amid difficulties and trials, and by slow degrees, acquire the knowledge and experience which enables them to rise to eminence; but after all, this country and all countries act upon the idea that collegiate education is a great if not indispensable help; and the self-made men, who struggle to the top of the hill of science, unaided by regular routine education, never fail to give their sons the advantages which poverty withheld from them. The school of adversity makes many great and good men, but it makes them of the best materials. Early education would have enabled them to rise sooner, and to higher niches in the temple of fame; while it will elevate mediocrity to places of respectability and power, which would else have sunk into the obscurity of ignorance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

The secession of Major TOCHMAN, a Polish exile and lawyer of some notoriety in this vicinity, has already been chronicled in the Press. He was for years known here, in a select circle, as an Anti Slavery man, and was a regular attendant of the late Dr BAILEY'S receptions. Some four or five years ago he removed to the country between this city and Alexandria, where he gradually imbibed Southern principles. About the time of the John Brown raid, he cleared his skirts and vindicated his "soundness" by denouncing Republicanism, and at length he went off, some two or three months ago, on a pretended peace mission, but really to join the rebels. He has recently been followed by his friend, Mr. WANKOWICZ, a nephew or grandson of KOSCIUSKO. The circumstances of this person's "taking off" are peculiar. He solicited the privilege of joining one of the New-York regiments, the Eighth, I believe, as a volunteer, and equipped himself as an officer. Being cordially received, and gaining the confidence of the Colonel, he solicited the privilege of crossing the lines, with a view to visit an old and esteemed friend in Virginia, near the camp. This favor was granted him, of which he immediately availed himself, but never returned. He represented to the Colonel, as a means of gaining his confidence, that he had been unsuccessful in his application to the War Department for an Army appointment, and such was his anxiety to serve his adopted country, that he was now willing to fight on his own hook without pay. It has been ascertained, on inquiry, as I am informed, that he never sought an Army appointment, and his sole object in making the statement was to disguise his real purpose of joining the rebels. This is the account his countrymen give of him.

It is quite obvious that the lenity of the Government in its dealings with traitors, emboldens them to speak and act with far more openness than they dared practice for some weeks after the war commenced. When the great uprising took place in New-York and other Northern States, and for some weeks thereafter, treason was hushed into silence, and its principal organs were compelled, by popular indignation, to change their tone. The Baltimore *Sun* and the Maryland Legislature at once abjured the treason which they had nursed in their hearts, and professed to be loyal to the Union. But the ill timed and persistent levity of the Government has emboldened these traitors to speak out again in tones which cannot be mistaken. The impudence with which they demand a cessation of hostilities and an acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy, can mean nothing less than the treasonable purpose to thwart the Government in its plans for coercing obedience to the laws. The *Sun* studiously presents facts to its readers in such a shape as to convince them that the South is in the right and the Government wrong; and by its persistent inculcations of treason, it is really doing more harm to the cause of Union than any regiment in the rebel service. The Government has no scruple about arresting and imprisoning plain men for repeating the sentiments which they find in the *Sun*, while the editor of that journal, which issues some twenty thousand daily, is permitted to go at large in the work of sowing treason. The summary arrest and imprisonment of the editors and proprietors of that journal—all of whom, by the way, are foreigners, would strike a wholesome terror into the ranks of their misguided followers, and if the leading conspirators in the Legislature were served in the same way, the salutary result would vindicate the wisdom of the policy. It is apparent that treason grows bolder here at the seat of Government, encouraged by the seeming indifference of those whose duty it is to hold it in check. Freedom of speech and of the Press are priceless jewels, but they give no warrant for the dissemination of treason. Opposition to an Administration cannot be confounded with hostility to the Government. They are as different as light and darkness. The worst enemies of the Government last Fall and Winter, were the Administration. They, in fact, betrayed the Government to its enemies, and would have put them in possession but for the Opposition. And even now, the best friends of the Government are often found chiding or even denouncing the Administration for real or supposed dereliction of duty.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, represents himself as having been governed by a scrupulous sense of honor in withholding from the opposing parties at Fort Pickens a knowledge of each other's condition, but he immediately commits his observations to paper, in an elaborate essay, which had to pass through the hands of scores of unscrupulous Confederate officials, to say nothing of those on the loyal side of the line; while, if they escaped these ordeals, they were, at the end of two weeks, to be published to the world through the London *Times*, and immediately to be brought back to America. I confess I cannot see the merits of this sort of scrupulosity: and while it sounds very well to the ear, it looses much in our esteem when we reflect that we are reading of his delicate reticence in a newspaper, in which he proclaims it to the world. It is like those stage combats in which the parties are supposed to be groping about for each other in pitch darkness, but which the audience is permitted to witness by a very comfortable sort of twilight. If this letter of May 16 happens to be one of those which were "tampered" with by Confederate officials, the fact may explain the inactivity of Gen BRAGG, and the philosophic indifference of the Confederate Goverement to the importance of taking Fort Pickens. It is at any rate quite certain that the revelations of Mr RUSSELL were not calculated to precipitate matters on the part of the Confederates. OBSERVER.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, June 26.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held in this city to day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Hiram O. Alden, James White, Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob A. Smith, Albert Halton, Bangor; James S. Bedlow, Wm. P. Merrill, Portland; Edward O'Brien, Thomaston; Aaron Hayden, Eastport.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, H. O. ALDEN was unanimously chosen President, and WM. P. MERRILL, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Bank of Upper Canada, Etc.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 26.

At a meeting of the Bank of Upper Canada, yesterday, the Cashier reported that the losses sustained by the bank during the past few years amounted to $1,500,000. He recommended the reduction of the shares from $50 to $30 each, which will cover the losses, and leave the capital of the bank at $2,000,000. The bank is perfectly solvent, but wishes to face its difficulties.

Prince ALFRED left here at 9:30 last night for Kingston.

The Alleged Attempt at Suicide.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 27.

GILBERT L. WILSON, who was so terribly injured yesterday, still lives and is partially conscious, although having no recollection of the occurrence. His final recovery is beyond hope.

Prince Alfred.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 27.

Prince ALFRED arrived to day, at Isle Dorval, near Lachine, the summer residence of the Commander of the forces. He visits Montreal to-morrow, and leaves for Quebec on Saturday.

Fires.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 26.

The store and wharf of CURTIS, BLISS & Co. in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured $20,000.

Two warehouses of R. SHELDON & Co., at Houghton, Lake Superior, containing a large amount of supplies, were burned Thursday night last. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 27.

A fire to-day, rendered nearly two hundred people of the laboring class houseless. Loss $30,000; almost entirely uninsured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor BOOTH, Chairman of the Committee on Court-house, reported that the Committee had received twenty nine plans in answer to their advertisement, four of which they had adopted as suitable to receive the prizes offered, viz.: GAMALIEL KING & Co., Brooklyn; cost of structure, $165,000; size, 140 by 282 feet. P. R. WIGHT, No. 98 Broadway, New York; cost, $334 000; size, 140 by 346 feet. BURGESS & PEDERSON, No. 72 East Twenty sixth-street, New-York; cost, $145,000; size, 132 by 224 feet. E. GILBERT & Son, Wall-street, New-York; price, $139,200; size, 140 by 272 feet. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted. The Board can reject or adopt either of these plans, as they may finally determine.

DEATH OF AMODIO.—Intelligence is received of the death of Signor AMODIO, the celebrated Italian opera singer. He died at sea, on a voyage from Venezuela to this country, of yellow fever, after forty-eight hours' sickness.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENT.

THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE REGIMENT IN THIS CITY—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—SPEECHES, &c.

The Fifth Maine Regiment, which left Portland on Wednesday morning, arrived in this City yesterday at 11 A. M., via the Fall River Line. They were expected at 9½ A. M., but owing to delays in embarkation, and the necessity of waiting for an order to debark at New-York, did not reach the City proper until about noon. During the passage from Boston to Fall River an Irishman belonging to one of the Portland companies jumped from the train and was instantly killed.

The Sons of Maine in New-York waited patiently for the arrival of the regiment, and greeted their brethren as gladly as if they had not been detained all the morning. The march up Broadway was a decided ovation, the most cordial greeting being extended on all sides. The usual preparations were made in front of the City Hall, where in due time the escort congregated and the regimental line was formed. Col. [illegible] briefly exercised his men in the manual and then brought them to a rest. Prayer was offered by Rev. THEODORE L CUYLER.

The flag was then brought to view. Like the standards presented to the other Maine regiments, this was of blue silk, trimmed with orange fringe. The face bore the inscription, "The Union now and forever, one and inseparable," over a space intended for the State arms. The staff was of lancewood, tipped with a silver spear. The tassels were of white and blue, held by a cord of similar colors.

The presentation speech was read by J. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., whose manuscript bore evidence to careful preparation and historical research, although it must have seemed rather long to the soldiers, wearied with the toil of the march, and burdened with heavy knapsacks, overcoats and arms. The speech, of itself, was excellent, though common humanity would seem to dictate short speeches on such occasions.

COL. DONNELL'S RESPONSE.

SONS OF MAINE: I accept in behalf of the Fifth Regiment of Maine Volunteers this beautiful flag from the Sons of Maine now resident in New York. Be assured, gentlemen, that we receive it with the most profound gratitude and sensible pride. We are proud of the position which you have obtained in this City, and in this State. We are proud of you, while our hearts beat with patriotism kindled by your kindness in presenting to us this gorgeous standard which hereafter shall float above us as we go forward to battle and to victory. [Applause.] We have come before you here to day, not as old and trained military companies. All of us have, with hardly a single exception, come forth from the various avocations of life with but a few days' drill to present ourselves before you. Our only virtue, fellow-citizens, is that we have stout hearts, firm purposes, and an unwavering faith in the God of our Fathers, and the God of Liberty. [Applause.] We will not regret, then, that when we march past you we do not present the precision and exactness of well drilled men. Our hearts shall not fail us, our faith will not leave us, and, if we are allowed to come back on our way home to our native State, we hope no dishonor will rest upon our course, but that we shall have done our part, and have done it well. [Applause.] If we do not pass well I do not pray you will give us, on our return, a reception as enthusiastic and noble as the one you have given us here to-day. [Applause.] Then shall we, all of us, rejoice in a common country once more united, once more happy, once more glorious among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens I accept this flag from you. We will bear it with us. We will not allow it to trail in the dust. It shall float above us, even if defeat come upon us. It shall not float over ignominious graves. We accept it, and bear it on to victory.

Then raising the flag aloft, and turning to his regiment, Col. DONNELL said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have on your behalf received from the Sons of Maine resident in New York this beautiful banner. It is yours. Above you it shall float—never, I trust, except in honor and in victory. Shall it ever be disgraced? [Loud cries of "Never," "Never."] Fellow-soldiers, will you protect this flag? [Cries of "We will," "We will."] Then I present it to you. Receive it as I have, from the Sons of Maine. Let us never dishonor it but let us ever remember our patriotic duty to it. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association here made some remarks incident upon the presentation by the Society to the Regiment of one thousand hymn-books, and other reading matter. He urged them to bear along with them as well the banner of the Cross as the banner of their country, and in conclusion requested them to correspond with the Society.

Chaplain JOHN R. ADAMS responded on behalf of the regiment, gratefully accepting the gift.

The regiment then defiled into the Park Barracks, where rations were served, and the officers dined with the Sons of Maine at the Astor House. The following are the names of the officers.

Colonel, MARK H. DONNELL, of South Paris; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin Illsley; Major Samuel C. Hamilton; Adjutant Charles S. Whittier; acting-Surgeon, F. G Warren; Chaplain, John R. Adams; Quartermaster, John S. Merrill; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Benjamin Freeman; Sergeant Major, Frederick Speed; Company A, of Saco, Capt. Josiah Heald; Company B, of Biddeford, Capt. Louis S. Goodwin; Company C, Capt. Isaac C. Noyes; Company D, Capt. Thomson; Company E, Capt. Sawyer; Company F, Capt. George P. Sherwood; Company G Capt. H. G Thomas; Company H, Capt. Edward Scammon; Company I, Capt. C. S Edwards; Company K Capt. Tobey. The Band of the Regiment numbered 24 pieces, with J Cole for leader. There is also an efficient drum and fife corps. The regiment is uniformed like the other Maine regiments, and has camp equipage, horses, ambulances, &c., ready to take the field. They left at 7 o'clock last evening per Camden and Amboy line for Washington.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

The Ellsworth Association, of which Mayor THACHER of Albany, is President, have issued a second circular. They announce that the organization of the Ellsworth Regiment, to be composed of one member from each town in the State, is rapidly progressing. They are in correspondence with one half of the counties in the State, and others will have the opportunity of cooperating until July 15, when any vacancies will be filled by such towns as have requested the privilege of selecting more than one man. The Committee have secured the services of the members of the original Chicago Zouaves, who were the drill officers of the Fire Zouaves. The arms, equipments and uniforms will be purchased by the Executive Committee. A competent officer, who has seen actual service, will be selected as the Commandant.

THE HENRY W. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vessel fitted out by an association of Marine Underwriters, or the protection of their interests on the Bahama Banks and Florida Reefs, is not the "*Hannah M. Johnson*," recently arrived at this port as a prize," as noticed in the TIMES of the 25th inst., but is the *Henry W. Johnson*, built expressly for wrecking purposes, and recently purchased by the Association—the expenditure for outfits and maintenance being entirely defrayed by them. The *Henry W. Johnson* takes the place of the schooner *Oriental*, which vessel has been employed for three years past in a similar service on the Bahama Banks, &c. Owing to the peculiar state of the times she has been fully armed with rifled cannon and small arms, under the approval of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy. She will leave this port in a few days, under the command of Capt. MOSES HOYT, with an extra complement of men for her own protection, and with authority to act as convoy to merchant vessels. L.

NEW YORK, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

THE HIGHLAND ZOUAVES.

This fine corps, which is composed of some of the Cadets belonging to the Academy at Peekskill, will have a dress parade and drill, this afternoon, on their parade ground at Peekskill. Without doubt their drill will draw an immense crowd, as this company is acknowledged almost perfect in the manual and Zouave tactics.

COL. MATHESSON'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will positively leave to day, from Pier No. 2 North River, by the steamer *Kill von Kull* and Jersey Central Railroad, for the seat of war.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN and his aid were busy yesterday in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Col. J McLEAN MURPHY'S regiment was the only one paid off. The amount was about $16,000.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

They were fully employed yesterday at this Department in uniforming Col. IRWIN'S Regiment. The whole of the uniforms have now been received by the Quartermaster of this corps.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

On Wednesday last the De Kalb Regiment, quartered at Hamilton Park, received a full supply of arms, camp equipage, medical stores, and everything to prepare them to march at six hours' notice.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE COMPANY.

There is a company formed in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., called the "New-Rochelle Cadets." The following are the officers: S. Perry Ayres, Captain; John Fowler, Jr., First Lieutenant; Henry W. Clark Second Lieutenant; Theodore Pine, Third Lieutenant.

PROMOTED.

From Newport's News we are informed that Mr W. S. ANDREWS, a rising young comedian, who played, last winter, at Wallack's, and who was Orderly-Sergeant of Capt JARVIS'S Company, Nineteenth Regiment Zouaves (Col. HAWKINS,) has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the regiment.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A delegation of the Young Men's Christian Association visited the Anderson Zouaves at Satterlee, and were present at the enthusiastic reception of Col. RIKER on his return from Washington. They were very cordially received, and the promised donation of 1 000 hymn-books met a thankful acknowledgement. Remarks were made on the objects of the Association, and prayer was offered by one of their number.

THE UNION ZOUAVES.

The Junior Zouave Company, of New-York, are hereby notified to send two delegates to a meeting of the company, to be held No. 114 Prince-street, on Saturday evening, June 29 for the purpose of making arrangements for a general parade on the glorious "Fourth."

W. PEITCH, Captain.
E BEADLE, Secretary.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This fine regiment will leave Fort Schuyler to-day, for Fortress Monroe, where Col BAKER will take command of a brigade. The regiment will arrive in the City at 4 o'clock, landing at Fourteenth-street and march down Broadway to Cortlandt-st., to Jersey City Ferry, for Philadelphia when, after staying for two days, it will proceed to Fortress Monroe by steamer. The regiment is 1 500 strong.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

This Regiment is filling up briskly. Men of good character only are received in its ranks, and sobriety in the applicant one of its indispensable requisites. The officers saw service, and are men of the right material. Their head-quarters is No. 249 William street, where able-bodied men presenting themselves for enlistment will be received, as also at the Law office of Mr. P. E. McTIGUE No. 195 Broadway corner Dey-street, who is authorized to provide recruits with rations &c., on signing the roll. Donations in money, under-garments, &c., may be sent to these offices where they will be gratefully acknowledged.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Military matters in this city are about so-so. There are about twenty recruiting offices in different portions of the city, and from five to twenty-five men are enrolled at each of these places per day, for half a dozen different regiments. Occasionally a squad of twenty-five or fifty men arrive from the country and enrol their names all at one place, and when this occurs the recruiting officers are in excellent spirits. Yesterday a squad of this kind arrived from Suffolk County, having failed to get an opportunity to join the Union army in that locality. Letters still come pouring in, bearing serious complaints against Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The most serious charge is that he sells the rations belonging to the men.

DESERTERS POSTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 22 1861.

$30 REWARD.—*Whereas* The following persons have disgraced, polluted and dishonored themselves by deserting their regiment and their country in her hour of need, after having sworn to defend her to the last, I do hereby offer a reward of $30 each for the return of any or all of their bodies, dead or alive, to these head quarters: Gustav Wilner, Company A, residence New York; William Wilner, Company E, East New York; Henry Schurz, Company D, No 281 Adelphi street, Brooklyn; George Williams, Company G No. 90 Meserole-street; William Schmidt, Company H, No. 86 Grand-street, Williamsburgh; Charles Rosenbucker, Company I, New-Brooklyn.

The public are also notified that the following persons, after having taken the oath to serve their country, have been discussed, perjured, dishonored and disgraced, and are looked upon with contempt by the remainder of their regiment, who have unanimously resolved to serve out their full time, let the hardships be what they may:

Frank Fenton, Company B Remsen-street, East Brooklyn; Adam West, Company B Remsen street, East Brooklyn; Adam Kirbs, Company B, Remsen-street East Brooklyn; John Goesle, Company B, No 192 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; Peter Dendt, Company B, No. 133 Boerum street Brooklyn; Geo. Rosenburg, Company B, Graham avenue, Brooklyn; Louis Bennan Company B, Remsen-street, Brooklyn; Joseph Greble, Company B, No. 92 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; John Schack, Company E, East New York; Jos. Eisenbeil, Company E East New-York; Gustav Lehman, Company E East New York; W. Dollendorff, Company E East New York; Peter Rosel Company E, East New-York.

M BENNETT,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment.

A beautiful flag was raised inside of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton-street and First place, last evening.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Total Destruction of the Third-avenue Rail road Depot—Loss $125,000—Safety of the Horses and Stock.

The commodious brick building erected in 1857 as a depot for the Third-avenue Railroad, situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixths streets, was totally destroyed last evening by fire. The flames were first seen about 5 o'clock by Jacob FAITH and JOHN BOGERT, among some bales of hay in the feed-room on the second floor of the building, where they were employed. At this time the fire could have been extinguished with little difficulty but it was impossible for the workmen to obtain water without going to the street, and although they quickly gave an alarm and returned with hose, it was too late and the room could not be entered. There were about 700 horses in the stable at the time, and the laborers at once let them loose and drove them into the street. Here the neighbors, police and others had a lively time in catching the animals, which having been done, they were hitched to the fence posts and provided with temporary accommodations in the neighborhood.

As soon as the alarm was given the various clerks in the offices on the first floor of the building seized their books and papers, which were transferred to places of safety. The firemen responded to the call for their aid with the alacrity which always characterizes the Department, and made every exertion to prevent the communication of the flames from the stables to the main portion of the structure, but they were unsuccessful, and in less than an hour the entire buildings were in ruins, excepting a small row of wooden stables in the extreme rear of the premises.

The depot was erected expressly for the purposes of the Railroad Company, and cost $170 000. It was of brick, the main building being three stories in height, and the entire edifice covering a space of 200 by 300 feet. The general impression seems to be that the fire was occasioned by an incendiary, as the precise spot where it appeared is not known to have been visited for weeks.

The total loss of the Company is estimated at $125 000, upon which they have an insurance of $100 000, distributed in equal amounts among twenty-five companies, $20 000 of which was upon the main building, and $70,000 upon the stables, cars, horses, feed, implements, &c. The names of these companies could not be obtained. The De Kalb Regiment, quartered in the neighborhood of the stables, were marched by Col. VAN BUREN to the scene in force, and were useful in preserving order and securing frightened horses.

A small frame building in Second-avenue also owned by the Railroad Company, and occupied by JAMES WALLACE, was likewise destroyed. It was valued at $500, and was not insured. The only portion of the rolling stock destroyed was three cars, valued, in the aggregate, at $2 400. Mr. DARLING, the President of the Company, desires it to be understood that the cars will run to-day with regularity, and, indeed, last evening the interruption which the disaster occasioned was scarcely apparent.

Board of Councilmen.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—THE MAYOR VETOES THE RESOLUTION TO DISCONTINUE THE DAILY NEWS AS A CORPORATION PAPER.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was offered and adopted directing the City Inspector to inform the Board whether any payments had been made under his order to HENRY J. HACKLEY, since April 30, and the amounts, if any, thus paid. Also what sum is still due Mr. HACKLEY for work done under the street cleaning contract, and whether the terms of the contract were now complied with, and what measures are employed by the City Inspector to enforce the terms of the contract, and also what measures have been taken to provide for the health of the City during the present Summer.

A resolution providing for the continuance of the salaries of persons in the employ of the City Government while serving in the present war was referred.

A report was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the time fixed for making an appraisement of the rent to be paid for the Christopher-street Ferry for the last five years of the term of the lease had expired nearly two years before he entered upon the duties of his office. Appraisers have now been selected to adjust the matter. The report was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution, passed by both Boards discontinuing the *Daily News* as a corporation paper, was received with his message. It reads as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 25, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution proposing to discontinue the New-York *Daily News* as one of the papers in which to publish the proceedings of the Corporation. No cause is assigned in the paper before me for approval for this discontinuance, and I am left to conjecture to ascertain the reasons that have influenced it.

The *Daily News* is a paper of large circulation. It offers excellent facilities for the promulgation of matters of public interest. Its circulation is among a class of our citizens who have an equal right with other classes to be informed, and as the object of advertising is to disseminate knowledge rather than to confer patronage, I deem it impolitic to cut off so valuable a medium for this purpose.

If, however, the motive is to punish that paper for any distinctive views it may hold upon political questions, I must be considered as dissenting.

With its peculiar opinions upon the political questions of the day, we have nothing to do. They may be popular or they may be not. They may be right or they may be wrong. It is quite certain that if a vigorous prosecution is not the way to suppress them, for intolerance always aids the cause it seeks to destroy.

I am not to be understood as indorsing all of the sentiments of the *Daily News*, upon the great questions now agitating the country. My own position was early taken upon this subject, from which I have not deviated a hair's breadth. The authority and the integrity of the Government must be maintained, without reference to the men or party, who may, for the time being, be placed to command. It is true, in common with two-thirds of the people of this City, I deplore the present military conflict in which we have been plunged, and would gladly aid a just and honorable compromise; but regrets avail not, if the necessity of the case really impels to arms. To preserve our nationality and to execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the exercise of the military power be justified. I am in favor of *force* to maintain Government authority, especially as against *force* unconstitutionally and illegally called out to subvert it. But I am also in favor of the right to criticise the acts of our rulers. If those in whose hands the reins of Government have been placed, abuse the trust, they should be held to a stern accountability. The Press is the great bulwark to enlighten the people, and to this end we should allow it the "largest liberty" consistent with the freedom of our institutions as well as the preservation of the Government.

Believing, therefore, that the proposition to dispense with the *Daily News*, as a Corporation paper, is unjustific, whether intended as a measure of public economy or as a punishment for its opinions upon political questions, I must withhold my approval of the resolution, which is returned herewith.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

Advertisement.

Dr. JOHNSON was generally considered a very badly dressed man, but if he had purchased his hats of KNOX the case would have been different. KNOX covers the heads of all well dressed men, so it is impossible to be badly dressed if you wear one of Knox's Hats. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—In sore legs, ulcers, scrofulous affections, and glandular swellings, operates gently, but with a surety and rapidity that surpass the most ardent expectation, its purifying and curative powers have never been disputed by all who have given it a fair trial.

Advertisement.

The great combination of living wonders at BARNUM'S Museum is about to be removed to give place to other novelties. Those who have not seen them should embrace the present opportunity to do so, for their equal has never been known. They all close their exhibition to day and to morrow.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Diagrams for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Gone a mile. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Mrs. E Simpson, at No. 495 Broadway, being prepared to do all kinds of family sewing on the only sewing machine suitable for any work, respectfully solicits orders for the manufacture of

BED-TICKS,
COVERINGS,
H. VELOCKS,
HAVERSACKS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., &c

Terms reasonable and orders filled promptly.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D. ROBBINS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIRE-WORKS in former years has prevented their full use in celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one half, hoping thereby to place within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the Laws. To avail of these advantages, call at the Union Fireworks Depôt, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 5 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Blader, Cording, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Flags, Bunting and Silk,
FIRE WORKS, &c.,
AT JNO. N. STEARNS',
No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-office.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies,' Misses, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

INGHAM—MULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday June 26 by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., CHARLES H INGHAM to JOANNA A. MULLER daughter of Adrian H. Muller.

BARNUM—BOYD.—In this City on Saturday, June 15, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, W. R. BARNUM to CATHARINE S. BOYD, all of this City.

BENJAMIN—POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. WM H. BENJAMIN to Miss MAGGIE M., daughter of Samuel L. Post, Esq., all of this City.

LAMB—BIBBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 26, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, by the Rector, Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnston, FREDERICK WM LAMB son of the late Mr. Roger Lamb, of Dublin, to ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of the late Capt. George Bibbey, Longfield Lodge, Longfield, Ireland.

LLOYD—BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev F. A Farley, D. D., HENRY R. LLOYD to Miss ANNA M. BADGER, daughter of Daniel D. Badger, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MACGREGOR—DEAN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 27, at the residence of Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck, by Rev George McEkron William MacGregor, Jr., to MARY A DEAN.

DIED.

RAMSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 27, JAMES RAMSEY age 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 West 33d st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 27 MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George and Deborah Smith, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) the 28th at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 188 D lancey st.

CONE.—In this City, on fourth day, sixth month, 26th, of consumption, WM CONE, aged 63 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on sixth day, 28th inst., at his late residence, No. 42 2d-av., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HULL.—In this City on Wednesday evening, June 26, SARAH S., wife of the late A. Gerald Hull, M. D.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, on Saturday, at 9½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her brother-in-law, Dr. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, June 26, DAVID, only child of Wm. W. and Eliza Graham, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No 15 Fillmore place Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 28 inst., at o'clock P. M.

PRITCHARD.—On Wednesday, June 26, CAROLINE PRITCHARD, wife of Stephen Pritchard, and daughter of Erasmus N. Kats.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 26, RACHEL ELLA, daughter of Dr. R. W. Stevenson, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday at noon, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, June 27, Mrs ELIZABETH MORRIS, wife of Rev. John A. Morris.

The friends are invited to the funeral, this day, June 28, at 3 o'clock, in Gowanda.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTU

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to attending children; is willing to go to the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 26 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a girl who she can highly recommend, as chambermaid, seamstress or nurse; will go in the country if desired. Inquire at No. 140 8th-av., cor 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as general house servant; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; best of City references from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL, with good reference wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a private family; has good reference; is of kind disposition and very obliging. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 Myrtle-av., between Navy and Raymond-sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with several years' testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, this week, No. 18 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 380 West 26th-st., near 10th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chamberma'd and to take care of children. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 Fulton-av., near corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS COOK.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining situations for two good servants, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; prefer the country. Call at No. 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c: American and German cooking. City references. Address F. S., Box No. 131 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she can produce the best City references for capability. She would have no objection to take a situation to wait upon a lady, having had experience in nursing. Apply at No. 79 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged at No. 31 Charles-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, as good plain; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference for seven years, from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 197 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a reliable, competent cook, or to do the kitchen-work of a small family. Is competent in all respects. Can be seen at her present place, No. 123 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; would wish to bring her boy along, aged 14; wages no object, a good home preferred; no objection to the country; best of City references given. Call for two days at 76 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has been 2 years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 94 Rivington-st., 6 blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation. The professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY RESIDING AT NO. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, desires to obtain a situation for her cook. The best of recommendation will be given the girl as cook and washer and ironer. She may be seen at the above place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 265 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN THE City is open for an engagement; understands cooking in all its branches, also baking of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and do chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place.)

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 39 16th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 186 West 13th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, and would do the general housework of a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, a steady place being more of object than wages. Apply at No. 123 Mott st., in the rear, room No. 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and assist in the washing, by a woman with six years' reference wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also a splendid bread and pastry baker; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, (sisters,) the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is capable of doing both; they can give the best of City reference from their last place; they would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 260 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls; one an thorough cook; she understands French and English cooking, and has the best of City reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 220 West 30th-st.

A COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—An honest, respectable young girl wishes a situation in the City; she has no objection to the country, and would like to go with a family for the Summer. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An elder girl, with seven years' reference from her last place, wants a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general work; also, over eighty other nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, (many of them several years in their last places,) for all branches of work. Wages reduced. Select Agency, No. 324 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, a good washer, and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has good City references. Call at No. 245 Sixth-st., for two days, up two pair of stairs, in the back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. No objection to go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—AN ENGlish Protestant young woman has been only about one month in this country, wishes a situation in the country; is a good cook, baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking Protestant young woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good dairy-maid. Has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable English Protestant young woman wishes the above situation as chambermaid, and assist the laundress; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; is very obliging. Best of City reference. No objections to country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 620 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation in a private family by a respectable woman with good references. Apply at No. 50 Carrol-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., for 2 days.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations for self and child, (five years old), to do general housework, in City or country. Has good references. Apply at No. 246 45th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do general house work; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or, would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, either in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place of employment for three days, No. 10 Ninth-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 269 Fulton st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A few days landed from the Old Country, wishes a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 189 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two sisters: one as laundress, who perfectly understands her business, fluting, &c.; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building. No objection to the country.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 12th-st., in the milliner's store, near Broadway.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English, Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Address No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference; would prefer a family going to Newport. Can be seen at No. 110 4th-st., until engaged.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable Protestant German woman, with best of references, desires a situation, in City or country; knows how to bring up children from their birth; is a good sewer; would do general housework. A home is preferable to wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, and understands the care of children from their infancy; is willing and obliging; has eight years' reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY superior young woman, with the best of reference, wishes the above situation; understands the management of children thoroughly; is also a first class seamstress; will have no objection to go by the day, week or month; her present employer can be seen. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN INdustrious young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 374 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, with eight years' reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent nurse, being very fond of children; can take the management of them from their birth; is also a superior sewer and embroiderer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 122 East 12th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION by an experienced nurse, to take care of a child from its birth, or would take care of invalids and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is kind and skillful in sick ness; can give the best of City reference for the last 12 years. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, near 23d-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; can bring it up by hand or bottle, and would assist at chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATIO wants, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 140 3d-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a situation as wet nurse in the City, or would prefer traveling with a lady; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 212 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Apply for two days, or till engaged.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, having lost her own baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; also a baby to dry nurse; good reference given if required. Call at No. 354 East 13th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married woman, a situation as wet nurse; baby six weeks old; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 373 2d-av., third floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would assist in the care of children; has good City reference; can be seen till suited, or would go out by the week or month. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., near the 2nd-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; would go to the country; would go by the week or month. Call at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a first-class seamstress and dress maker, wishes to engage in a private family for the Summer, as ladies' maid and dressmaker; the Country preferred. Call or address No. 117 Laurens-st., near Prince-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 57 West 31st-st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also family sewing of every kind. The best City reference. Call at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, having an excellent girl, with no further use for her, wishes to secure her a place, either as seamstress and chambermaid or as chamber and waiting maid. Call at No. 4 West 20th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., for three days.

TO GO TO EUROPE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young Englishwoman, a situation as nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; is not sea-sick; would pay half the passage; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 Spring-st.

BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, A place for a smart, intelligent American girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people. Wages no object to a good family. Her mother is a widow. Inquire No. 19 Columbia-st., corner Vine near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, over the butcher's, for one week.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALREADY.—Moderate wages, for City or country Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 129 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address J. M., Box No. 201 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the very best of references. Address J. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, who can produce six years' recommendations from one place; his reference for honesty, sobriety and capability cannot be surpassed; would make himself useful in any other way; would keep a small garden in order if required. Address H. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentleman's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and farmer, by a man that thoroughly understands his business in both capacities, and can give the very best of reference. Address S. N., care of McIlvain & Young, seed store, No. 9 John-st.

AS STEWARD, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as steward on a ship or as waiter on a steamship, by a single and well conducted young man, who has the best of New-York City reference, or would go as servant with a private family or gentleman. Address G. G., Box 133 Times Office, or G. G., Williamsburgh Post-office, Grand-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a single man; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country, having lived in both; is willing to be useful to his employer; has the best of recommendations and reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box No. 191 Times Office, for 3 days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its business; is willing and obliging; neat and clean in his habits; can produce the best of testimonials; three years in his last place. Address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for three days.

AS WAITER.—WILL BE DISENGAGED IN A few days, an experienced private waiter, who has lived in the first families of this City, and understands the work of a first-class family thoroughly; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his present employer. A note addressed to W. Y., No. 945 Broadway, will be immediately attended to, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AGE 28 years, wants a situation in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address FRENCHMAN, No. 147 East 10th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GREAT experience, who has lived in the highest families in England and New-York, wishes a situation as waiter; has the best of reference, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply by note, or call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH boy, 17 years old; would like to get a situation in a gentleman's family; is willing and obliging; no objections to City or country, or travel; good City reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO plowing and other farm work, and the care and driving of horses. None other need apply. Good recommendations required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, two doors east of 6th av. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 26th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT THE NEW-YORK HYGIenic INSTITUTE, NO. 15 LAIGHT-ST.—This is one of the most quiet and pleasant places in the City for boarding. Rooms airy and cool. Diet strictly Hygienic. Location close by St. John's Park. Baths, gymnasium, Lay to the Park, and dancing once a week free. Dyspepsia, chronic disease, and mercurial rheumatism entirely cured in a few weeks' time. Terms from $4 to $14 per week, according to rooms. Transient board $1 per day. Day board $3 50 per week.
FANCHER & MILLER, Proprietors.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also, a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. House first class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $3 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 46 Leonard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to get a large bedroom and breakfasts in a respectable French family down town. Address, stating terms, (which must be very moderate,) C. F., Box No. 120 Times Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT Rooms for the Summer, open to the southerly breeze, with a fine view down the Bay, at Nos. 23 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermès, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.
A. MAILLARD,
H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown, at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT Rockaways, in good running order, and suitable for country use; one second-hand dickey seat barouche, and one second-hand light wagon, with top. All of which will be sold very low. Apply at JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S repairing shop, No. 61 Crosby-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring pallasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFITH'S manufactory, No. 141 Canal-st., one door from Mercer.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH MAY be had gratis at my office, or will be mailed for 6 months.
[illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who is taking care of a gentleman's house. Call or address Mrs. KENNEDY, No. 69 West 46th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 2d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address
L. D. & C. P. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASBROUK & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—Accessible by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Bandford, or Mr. C. K. Jones, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 613 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announces to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore obtained their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Gentlemen are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

CLARKWOOD HOUSE, No. [illegible] OF [illegible], Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Avery & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer Keyport, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMBERWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Via New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT SHEFFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale at F. S. Orozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This splendid private Summer boarding-house is now open, and a few rooms yet vacant. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats Wyoming and Red Jacket, from Pier No. 2, North River, and Thomas P. Way, foot of Dey-st.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE is now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 20, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th-st.
E. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

STANTON HOUSE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—This elegant Hotel, ranking in the first order of Summer establishments, is now open for the reception of guests. To secure choice apartments an early application is advised. For further particulars, address
GEORGE F. STANTON.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate.
C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, L. I., IS now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James-slip at 4 P. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with the grove of maple timber, wood, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.
For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.
It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.
The property will be sold cheap. Apply to
BATES & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, via Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A tract of fine land, of 97 acres, consisting of meadow, upland, and woods. A stream runs through it. The scenery very beautiful, with views of both the Hudson and East rivers; is perfectly healthy; would make a splendid place for a City man to improve. Price low and terms accommodating. Address TARRYTOWN, Box No. 149 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

A PRETTY COTTAGE FOR SALE LOW.—For beauty of location and convenience of access to the City it can scarcely be surpassed; it is well built and designed by one of our best City architects. Apply to J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 398 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or F. SALARDO, South Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A COTTAGE BEAUTI

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 28, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; provision for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Iowa Board of public officer or officers, (which Board is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Their sums will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may appear to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners thereon provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 16, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with equal annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be computed up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.
JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.
THOR. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., June 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1st, of the funded debt of the State of Michigan, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—The semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the stockholders at this office, July 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 84-av. and 10th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $2,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
BENJAMIN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $300, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 24 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2. J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
By order of the board,
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
June 24, 1861. Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 8th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SEMMY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

LIVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 95 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. BESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

GEORGES' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

$1,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in Bedford st., Brooklyn, worth more than double the amount. Apply to Dr. GARALING, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

$1,000, $2,000, $3,000, TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,850 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,150 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 6th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock TO-DAY, 28th, for supplying 800 drab Felt Hats for use of the army. Samples may be seen at this office after 12 o'clock to-day. Persons offering will please state their places of residence, and give the names of two persons, residents of New-York as references. Articles to be ready within one week.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Hérques and Argemio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Hérques and Argemio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.
ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
New-York, June 26, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 291 SIXTH AVENUE.—Incurable invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PERRY'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only cure, harmless and unobjectionable agencies and certain [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDERLE, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDERLE & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 33 Maiden-st.

LARGE SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1850, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods is undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Whisky, &c. Also, baskets of Champagne and cases of Clarets, in quantities to suit, by the dozen, bottle or cask. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the provinces for the past three years.

Cigars, consisting of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia, Britannias, Zarzulas, Bravas, Pressados, Londres, Regalias, Londres Finas, Londres, Chicas, Bravas, Conchas Pressadas, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Purera de Mato, Española, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriega, Winfield Scott, Monumento, Dolce-far-niente, Henry Clay, Merantes, Encantadora, Esmera, Flor de los, Campos, La Rosa, Sacramento, Thos Diaz, and other well known brands.

In the above advertisement is but a part of the stock enumerated, and we would refer our readers to the catalogue for further particulars.

JNO S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.

GERARD BETTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 208 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils acids, dye stuffs, chemnile, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash. Bankable money.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of J. Guedin and H. Babad, assignees of Lorenzo Delmonico, all that one undivided third part of certain property, woodland, situate partly in the town of New Lots and partly in the City of Brooklyn, containing six acres more or less. A map can be seen at No 3 Pine st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.
CHARLES A. MESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class household furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces. The above is first class stock, and sale positive.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train, from 4th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8.45, 9.45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica. for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7:33, 8:30, 10 00, 12 00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45 5:45, 6.45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. Greenport 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset: 5:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport. 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale: 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:35 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 6 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 6:30 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. and 9:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 15 and 9:15 A. M., and 2:35 and 6:35 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The swift steamer ALICE PRING, on SUNDAY, June 30, will leave Catharine Market, at 7:30; Robinson-st., at 8; Spring-st., 8:15, and Pier 4, at 8:30 o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Pleasure Bay at 1:30 and Highlands at 2 30 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturday, the STEAMER CROTON, Capt. Hancox, leaves, West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. P. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 28, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
T. M. PEVEY, Adjutant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HAVING LOST NEAR THE RIVER, on Wednesday, a package of [illegible] or any kind of merchandise, and will be [illegible] Jr., No. 225 Delancy-st.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of special importance to the Sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*[From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single. In health or disease, DR. LAMBERT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUREY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y. J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMBERT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, meagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c. &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gourd's, No. 23 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DE. COSSETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bruane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 13 Leight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 13 Leight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Docter attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

REGIMENTS TO BE PAID OFF.

Regiments have begun to be paid off, and all the troops will now shortly have receipted to the Government in full for services to date.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GRAYS PEYER.

The funeral of the late Major GRAYS PEYER took place here yesterday evening. He was eighty-two years old, and was the first man commissioned by President JEFFERSON as Captain of Artillery. He was many years in the United States service, and for five years he represented a district of Maryland in Congress.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The City of Washington is remarkably quiet, and the Sabbath-day appearance of our streets is the occasion of frequent remark. Notwithstanding the fact that there are now in town and immediately around us some fifty odd thousand troops, there is a silence along the great thoroughfare that is singularly remarkable. No fights, no disturbances, no loud talk, no excitement whatever.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

A full list of the number of regiments and men reported as having arrived in Washington since the war broke out, is published, to-day. The footing shows an aggregate of fifty eight regiments, numbering about 52,000 soldiers. Besides these, are the Cavalry, Artillery, the subsequent recruits for the regiments, from time to time, the Regulars, and the District Militia, and Volunteers in Washington and Georgetown, making about fifty eight to sixty thousand, all told, upon this line of operations.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

ROBERT D CUNNINGHAM is appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, N Y.; W M. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort on the Maine; and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York, Consul at Trieste.

STRANGERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Four foreign travelers came from the South to Washington, to-day; with passes from DAVIS, old Richmond and Manassas Junction. They saw but few troops comparatively at Richmond; they have been sent to Norfolk, from that place. These strangers do not give a very flattering account of the appearance of things down towards Dixie.

REBEL SCOUTS DISGUISED AS INDIANS.

About a hundred rebels, disguised as Indian scouts, are heard from to-day as having been hanging around Alexandria last night; they did no mischief.

THE PRESIDENT AN LL D

DR FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College, was presented by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of conferring upon the President, in behalf of that institution, the degree of LL D.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

In official communication with the Governors of States, the President recognizes Gov. PIERPONT as the Executive of Virginia. Mr LETCHER will no longer be regarded as having any claim to the title of Governor.

TEN OF OUR TROOPS KILLED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Reconnoitering parties sent out from Fortress Monroe, and from the *Minnesota* and *Quaker City*, are reported to have been fired upon by masked batteries in the vicinity of Seward's Point. Eight or ten are said to have been killed, and as many more wounded. This news was brought by the steamer to-night.

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS.

Senators HARRIS, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and GEO. F. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, the Republican nominee for sergeant-at arms of the Senate, arrived to-day.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has transmitted a dispatch to the War Department, denying that he entered into an agreement with Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, recognizing the neutrality of that State. The whole story he says is a fabrication, having no other foundation than a promise made in conversation by the Governor, to prevent the entrance of rebel troops into that State.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE.

Col JOHN S. CLARK, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, has been presented a fine horse by a number of gentlemen.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-first Buffalo Regiment has gone into camp on the grounds of FLETCHER'S country seat, known as Kalorama; Col. LANSING'S regiment is in an open field opposite the Maine Brigade, north of the city; Col. JACKSON'S and Col. MCQUADE'S regiments are on the east side of Fourteenth-street, near the old quarters of the Seventh.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Second Vermont Regiment has arrived and gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Col. GORMAN'S Minnesota Regiment reached here at 10[illegible]. LEO.

REBEL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th, gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated the place because it was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The *Enquirer* says it was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsylvania under Gen. PATTERSON, and effect a junction, near Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, passing through Romney and cut off Gen. BEAUREGARD'S and Gen. JOHNSTON'S armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th inst., Gen JOHNSTON, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport, and Romney, sent a portion of his forces to Winchester by rail. On the 17th he continued this movement with his heavy artillery, baggage and other heavy property, the sick, &c., and before dark burned the iron bridge and such of the buildings as could be burned without endangering the private property. Such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed, and on the 18th moved with his whole army, marching on four of the different roads of Winchester, encamping about three and a-half miles southwest of Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was intended they should take it, as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen CADWALLADER, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morning, which was moved forward towards Martinsburgh, on Sunday morning. On the 19th Gen. JOHNSTON changed his line of march at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburgh, encamping at Bunker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburgh turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburgh, to offer battle there, or to advance or attack, if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. They therefore recrossed the river and evacuated the valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A Lieutenant-colonel and another member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken prisoners during this retreat—BOWMAN and CHASE. A day or two after this, Col. HILL, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Romney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops under Colonel VAUGHAN, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the enemy, forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that place, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles, and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About one hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, and brought away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as prisoners.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS EXPECTED

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to Falling Waters. He reports that Gen. JACKSON'S force had been increased, by a concentration of troops, within the week, and it must be now between four and five thousand.

Startling intelligence reached here, to-night, by the same person, who went across the river again to-day, that Gen. JOHNSTON in person, with the rear guard, numbering 10,000 in round numbers, with 20 pieces of heavy artillery, beside the light artillery batteries mentioned yesterday, was encamped to-night at Couchman's farm, four miles this side of Martinsburgh. They began their march from Winchester on Sunday night.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments broke up encampment on the Greencastle Turnpike, two miles above this point, and marched directly southward toward Sharpsburgh at 6 o'clock this evening.

A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown states that the Second and Third Pennsylvania and Pawnin's battery of Flying Artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that Gen. PATTERSON either expects to strike a heavy blow or receive one.

It is certain that Gen. JOHNSTON will not attempt to cross at Williamsport in the face of a heavy battery erected there, and it is equally certain that Gen. PATTERSON will not cross again.

Gov. CURTIN'S reinforcement to Col. WALLACE has reached Cumberland. Col. WALLACE speaks of assuming the offensive at once, and is anxious to revisit Romney. Gen. MCCLELLAN is hourly expected there. A vast force is following him from the West.

The messenger says that Col. WALLACE estimated it at 20,000. There are probably not more than 15,000. This will drive the whole secession force from the Potomac Valley, if vigorously seconded by Gen. PATTERSON'S column of 18,000 men, now lying about here.

Gen. JOHNSTON designed to draw Gen. PATTERSON into the neck, but has failed. Gen. PATTERSON will cross the Potomac lower down. His movement southward is to draw Gen. JOHNSTON away from Gen MCCLELLAN, until the forces of the latter arrive in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive effectively.

MORE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FORCES.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, June 27

A gentleman arrived to day from the South says he met Gov. JACKSON with W. W. PARSONS and some 1,200 troops at Pomme de Terre Bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, moving Southward. They had four cannon and about 25 baggage wagons, some of which had been used for stage coaches.

He reports that CHARLES BABCOCK, late Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Warsaw, joined Gen JACKSON'S force there, and furnished him ten full teams belonging to the Mail Company.

A good many horses were drowned in crossing the Osage River.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

TEST OF RIFLED CANNON AT FORT ELSWORTH

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 26.

A test, this afternoon, of the rifled cannon at Fort Elsworth, the formidable fieldworks that are been in the course of construction for several weeks on Shuttle's Hill, and are now approaching completion, resulted in giving the utmost satisfaction. Thirty 10 pounders were fired. All the guns have been mounted, and the fort is well garrisoned, including a force of regulars. Guns were also placed outside, commanding the roads. Good military authority pronounces these works perfect in every respect, and good against the siege of 10,000 of the best troops. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Capt. WRIGHT.

REBEL FORCES AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction at the head-quarters, that the force there is not near as large as reported, and not well clothed nor fed.

Col. HUNTSMAN has never apprehended an attack on this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event, should it occur. The troops are now so admirably posted for a defence, and the field-works are so extensive that all fears of that character are now generally dismissed.

THE REBELS AT VIENNA.

A reconnoitering party found several thousand troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler, this evening, represents all the rebels disappeared from Falls Church, and that the place will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE AND THE OHIO TROOPS.

Bishop MCILVAINE visited Camp Upton this evening, and delivered an impressive sermon to the Ohio troops.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER FIGHT.

There is highly respectable authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here announcing the meeting of the Black Horse Guards and Alexandria riflemen with a Federal force, the character of a number not stated, resulting (so the letters say) in killing 15, wounding 20 and capturing three of the latter. These letters are represented as having come from the sons of the parties who received them—members of the Alexandria Riflemen—but outside of these there is not to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them.

Military men are in entire ignorance of any such occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by secession citizens here.

THE MILWAUKEE DIFFICULTIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 26.

The city has been very quiet since Monday until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper Wards, but with no serious results. Committees from the riotous Wards are said to be appointed, to demand the Banks to make good all the money they now hold. Eight hundred troops are ready at all times, and at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance. The Governor was here yesterday, and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent Banks par, by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CADWALLADER

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

Reports from Winchester to the 25th inst. state that Gen CADWALLADER again crossed the Potomac with 6,000 men the day before, when his scouts informed him that Gen. JOHNSTON was approaching with 12,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER returned again to North Bank River, where he remained at last accounts.

This statement comes by letter, and also verbally.

Gen. JOHNSTON is reported to have not more than 7,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER is said to have had three hours' notice of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, through his spies in the Virginia camp.

Notwithstanding all the reports about Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements, Winchester papers say, so far from being encamped at any particular spot, he is hovering about the enemy with "bended bow and quiver full of arrows." Stirring news is expected from Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, within twenty four hours.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday June 26.

WM. H. HURLBUT, formerly of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., as a suspicious character, and conveyed to Richmond. It is stated that if he escapes from Virginia a warrant is out for his arrest, issued by Judge GRICHRIST, of Charleston, S. C.

The following are the names of the prisoners who were conveyed to Richmond on Monday last: Capt. H. G. KELLY, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Sergeant AUSTIN G. MUNROE, Company B, same regiment; Corporal CHAS. E. HAUSGORST, Company D, same regiment.

Yorktown cars brought up a prisoner of war belonging to a New-York Regiment; also a Virginian taken as a spy.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, a resident of North Carolina, a deserter from the rebels, has been sent home manacled, to be dealt with as they see fit. He had drawings of Williamsport, Yorktown, and plans of Gen. MAGRUDER'S fortifications.

THE FLORIDA FORTS.

Arrival of the Star of the South—All Quiet at Forts Pickens and Taylor—The Floating Dry Dock Set on Fire and Afterwards Extinguished—News from the Vanderbilt.

The *Star of the South* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having left Fort Pickens on June 17, and Key West on the 22d. On the latter day, when eighteen miles east of Key West, she passed the steamship *Illinois*. On the 21st inst., at 7 P. M., the steamship *Vanderbilt* passed Fort Taylor, bound west. On the 25th inst., thirty miles east of Cape Lookout, the *Star of the South* passed a United States steam-frigate, supposed to be the *Colorado*.

The following is the report of the Purser of the *Star of the South*:

The *Star of the South* sailed hence May 27, with mules, coal, small stores, &c., for Fort Pickens; arrived at Key West Sunday, June 1, at 2:20 P. M.; communicated with Major FRENCH, commanding, and after taking in coal sailed for Fort Pickens at 9 A. M. of the 4th inst., off which place she arrived at 5 P. M., the 6th, and anchored inside the fleet; 7th, dropped in within half a mile of the fort and landed mules in safety; from which time, until Friday, the 14th inst., with the exception of Sunday, continued discharging cargo with assistance of launches from United States frigates *Sabine* and *Niagara*; 14th, 15th and 16th inst., the weather very unsettled with a strong breeze from the southeast and heavy surf running, making it necessary for us to stand out further from the shore. On the 17th, we finished discharging, and at 5 P. M., weighed anchor and started for Key West with thirteen carpenters as passengers, and the schooner *Oriental* in tow, passing the U. S. S. frigate *Niagara* at 7 P. M., whose commander paid us the compliment (it being after sundown) of hoisting his ensign and saluting us with the fine band belonging to the frigate.

At Fort Pickens everything remains quiet. The following is from one of the officers: "In about ten days our position will be perfectly impregnable, as our rifled-cannon and coast mortars will be in position. If we can, at that time, get authority from the Government, and about two thousand men, (which can well be spared from the fleet at Tortugas and Key West,) we can certainly capture the whole line of batteries, from Fort McRae to the Navy-yard, and, of course, Pensacola would, as a necessary consequence, be ours. The rebels have fifteen batteries already completed, including Forts McRae and Barrancas and have four more in progress of erection; they are also changing the guns on Fort Barrancas for Columbiads.

On the night of the 11th inst., Lieutenant LANGDON, of the Fort Arthurs, and Lieutenant SEELEY, of the Fourth, set the Dry-dock on fire—having crossed over to the Navy yard unseen. As we were not in a position to commence operations, the Colonel commanding thought it best to have it extinguished, which was at once done by the officers who set it on fire, and as they fired it without authority, they were arrested and tried by general court-martial, and honorably acquitted of having done anything prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Nearly every person in the fort was sorry that they were compelled to extinguish the fire. We would all have been glad "to have seen the dock burnt up, and the fight commenced."

They have two negroes at work in the fort, that had escaped from the other side. They say that there are a great many more who would like to run away if they could get the chance, and were sure of not being sent back as they state those that were returned have been killed.

Some little excitement was caused on the morning of the 17th by a steaming from the Navy-yard. Coming outside, she passed Fort McRae some distance, and, having picked up a scow which had broken adrift from the rebel fleet, was sufficient to return to the Navy yard unmolested.

The evening we left the rebels were throwing up shells either getting the range of some new battery or trying shells, which they are making in large quantities at the foundry in the Navy-yard, working night and day. They have a large steamer running between Warrington and Pensacola (8 miles) twice a day, besides daily communication with Montgomery by rail.

We arrived at Key West, at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and on the 22d finished coaling, and at 4½ P. M. started for New-York.

The following is a list of the vessels of Fort Pickens when we left, and which arrived while we were there:

United States frigate *Sabine*, left for Portsmouth, N. H., 15th. United States steam frigate *Niagara*, arrived 22d, schooner *Aid*, tender to the *Niagara*, having been cut out by her boats from Mobile Bay; United States storeship *Release*, still there; United States gunboat *Huntsville*, sailed for Mobile 16th; United States gunboat *South Carolina*, sailed for Mobile 8th. United States gunboat *Massachusetts*, sailed for Mobile 12th.

The schooner *W. S. Tisdale* arrived on the 9th, with powder, guns, &c.; her centre board broken and captain sick. He has since recovered. The United States steamer *Wyandotte* was at east end of Santa Rosa Island. United States steamer *Water Witch* still there.

The schooner *J. D. Rose* sailed for Tortugas and New York, on the 18th.

The British ship *Pentonville* sailed for Liverpool, on the 11th. She was from Mobile, and had been ordered in here by the *Massachusetts*, and cleared by the commander of the *Niagara*.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* sailed from Key West, on the 19th, and was run ashore by the pilot, on Triangle Shoals, where she lay for 17 hours, and was got off by lightening her of coal, stores, &c., by the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, when she proceeded to sea.

The United States steamer *Crusader* and United States prize-steamer *Suwanee*, still there. United States prize-steamer *Saltora* sailed on the 21st, and United States steamer *Mohawk*, on the 20th, for Fort Pickens. United States transport *Canawha*, BAKER, sailed for the same place, at 5 A. M., on the 21st; all well.

United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* sailed for the Belize, on the 21st.

Bark —— *Allen*, from New-York, with stores, &c., to Fort Taylor, has discharged and been taken up to load logwood, for Liverpool. Ship *Charmer*, Capt. FREEMAN, was discharging coal and in a leaky condition, having been run ashore by the same pilot, on the same place, as the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*. Capt. WELCH, the Underwriter's agent at Key West has placed a steam pump aboard of her, and put Mr. WM. A. CONNELL, (engineer from the ship) in charge of it. Capt. FREEMAN expects to sail for New York about the 4th proximo.

A vessel, name not remembered, which arrived at the Belize from Rio with a load of coffee for New-Orleans, was sent to Key West, where her case was submitted to the United States Commissioners.

The officers at Fort Taylor were forming a Dutch company for active service as infantry in the United States forces.

The *Star of the South* brought the following passengers from Key West: Lieut. J. M. DUNCAN, United States Navy, and servant; Miss Howe, Mrs. Sherburne and family; Rev. O. E. Herrick and family; Mrs Charles Howe and family; Mrs. Edward Howe and family; Mrs. Curtis and servant; Mrs. Pillsbury and servant; P. H. Dium, sixteen steerage. The following came as passengers from Fort Pickens: B. BURNS, W. H. Hamilton, L. B. Laporte, Charles Grimes, J. W. Franklin, P. McMantz, Thomas Clements, J. H. Pumphrey, B. W. Brown, Wm M Ginnis.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE UNITED STATES FORCES TO HOLD AND POSSESS SANTA ROSAS ISLAND—MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL MILNE—A QUERK QUESTION IN CUBA—COMMODORE INGRAHAM—GEN. BRAGG OUT OF BREAD AND POWDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT PICKENS, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The most important item of intelligence which it is in my power to communicate is this: Col. HARVEY BROWN in reply to a statement of our position forwarded to the Government early in June, has received information to the effect that "a sufficient force to hold Rosas Island will be sent to Florida." That ought to be 5,000 men. The island could, by a proper arrangement of the fleet, be rendered impregnable by 2,000 men, beside its present garrison but the fleet may be said to have ceased being of use here, and necessarily so. Of this more by and by. It is quite unnecessary to inform you that the longest ranged gun in Pickens cannot reach one tenth the length of the land on which the fort is built. Row boats could throw their loads on the beach far away from our interference. It is, therefore, to keep the enemy from getting a foothold here, that Mr. CAMERON means to send us troops. Once the attempt to land is made, the barbettes open on the Navy-yard; then "all hands to your guns" will be the word. Gen. SCOTT must understand that those soldiers he is drafting for Florida will have to take care of Rosas without any help from us. As BRAGG has at his call any number of troops—at least 5,000—we should have an equal or a greater number surrounding the beach, to hold our own. Practical persons will readily understand this.

I have said that the fleet is getting to be of little use to us. The *Powhatan*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Wyandotte*, the *Crusader*, the *Sabine*, and others, were anchored here, steadily, until news of a certain nature from Havana caused them to leave. H. B. M. ship *Jason*, and, I believe, the *Cadmus*, touched at Havana a few days since, on a spying expedition, suggested by a British Knight Cross of the Bath entitled Sir ALEXANDER MILNE. The efficiency of our blockade vessels excites the utmost solicitude on the part of this officer. There is some obscure loop hole said to exist forty miles above Pensacola, where provisions are said to have been smuggled to the Confederates, not by any sea-going ship, but by a flat-bottom craft, called, in naval parlance, a "bum-boat." This circumstance coupled with the alleged successful "running the blockade" of a French lumber-vessel, so disgusted Admiral MILNE to express with feigned regret, his fears that if the Southern harbors were not guarded more vigilantly, the big burly Yankees would be constituted to see that the prohibitory egress and ingress were rendered invalid. Not feeling disposed to risk a collision, our men-of-war moved, and are continually moving. Sometimes we have only one ship near the anchorage. I have seen that we are barricaded to the chartered gentlemen of Montezuma. Here is the fact that makes our position particularly strong. The *Crusader* runs in from a short cruise, and reports "a big and two pass bearing the cross." "Up anchor," is the order of the day with the engineers, and they go. And the only two islands in sight are the rebellious BRAGG, where the marine artillerists and the Dahlgren Sixty eights are always. Do you not see then, that while the blockade requires seventy vessels on the part of our Navy, that our Army need not be strong enough to protect itself?

A queer discussion arose in the Richmond convention of Her with the Spanish envoy a few days since. It seems that some thousands of arms were sent from the Cuban Capital for the Confederate authorities. Her Representative very properly protested against the Government allowing them to be shipped, as they were contraband of war. Just at that time the *Crusader* happened to be coming up with the daily fresh and vegetables, for us and the ships. Perhaps this is referred to in Jan. Do you come for arms, or what was of critical to the Governor General, and to the necessaries of life to be sold to the United States forces, also allowing us to leave for the Spanish ports. The Governor could not see the force of the logic and in Commodore fit, while the arms were landed. It came out that neighboring Cuba, or any other country could not, consistently with "the different rights," have got a very strange kind of notion of foreign affairs. In course this fact, it would be very severely to resist coming from the North when freighted with fuel for the fleet, without which they only remain here, the steamers would be made helpless indeed. By the way, I learn this afternoon that the aforementioned Admiral MILNE has given the Havana merchants to understand that no more supplies of any articles they can go mish or some time. Can this be an honest order? or is it only a trick of our Anglo-Saxon cousins, of whom we are afraid?

A telegraphic dispatch from the town of Pensacola to Washington Navy-yard has just been completed. They have been working at it for a very long time, and it is consoling to know that it is finished at last. Mr. W. B. CARY, a Tennessee man, who "threw down the rail and the hoe" in the City of Mobile to shoulder a musket, was chiefly instrumental in perfecting the new arrangement. Being attached to a Mississippi volunteer company, he was always loyal to the Union, and is still to be, in a very clever family, employed to the civil service—or rather, the work of, phlegmatically—of secession. The last war news this week will carry must be the anecdotes of the Navy-yard. This is not unknown probably to our correspondent, who is determined to leave little in the premises worth taking.

Commodore INGRAHAM, who is still nominally in command at Warrington has well earned the gallows, and if he is caught in these parts by Union men "the goose will hang high." His son, HENRY L. INGRAHAM, who was made a Captain of Marines—"where are the marines?"—by the influence of Marshall, is acting as his aid, and worthily follows the footsteps of his traitorous sire. Another son of the Commodore is in the New Orleans military. INGRAHAM said a few weeks since that "the barbette wardogs of Lincoln's north-bank may be very well fitted for the yard, but they would never hurt a sky-rocket." It is well known that the rebels have made every preparation for resistance. They and we see how they can by their batteries, all could be accomplished, but until Gen. SCOTT said Mr. CAMERON see it, what good does the sight do us? The workshop at the Navy-yard, which is continually emitting smoke, is packed along the walls, and in the corners, with old, broken down and useless wheelbarrows, hand carts, sand bags, and every sort of trumpery. When an axeltree breaks, or a roll fashioned gun-carriage is cast aside, it is fitted up in the cooling and covered with bags of sand, which are wet daily with dirty water. Indeed I hear that we are crammed in the house in this manner, that the side on which "the barbettes" bear is as dark as a Baltimore basement. The Mexican guns have been removed outside the Navy-yard, as INGRAHAM says they must be preserved as trophies of southern chivalry. Of all the current humbugs of the age that thing of war has exploded, the chivalry of the South is the greatest cat. The Commodore who boasted, on the 22d of May last, that "Northern money filled out him and his children for the fight," is as good a specimen of the chivalrous sons of the South as could be readily found at random. I am told that so far has this intercourse with the Richmond slop-shops gone, that the aforementioned Admiral MILNE has given the merchants to understand that no more supplies of that article

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3049. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY. JUNE 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Fight at Mathias Point.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Union Forces to Throw up Batteries.

CAPT. WARD, OF THE FREEBORN, KILLED.

A Brilliant Dash by the Indiana Troops at Patterson's Creek.

Twenty-three Rebels and One U. S. Volunteer Killed.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition Discovered.

Further Proof of Marshal Kane's Treason.

THE AFFAIR AT CLOUD'S MILLS.

ANOTHER ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

A good deal of irregularity occurs in the prompt delivery of soldiers' letters here, for the reason that their friends neglect to be particular in the direction of them. All letters for the camps should be plainly addressed, giving the number of regiment, and the letter of company, with the State from which they come, to insure their reaching the destination intended.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

Col. STONE'S command is still at Poolesville. The New-York Ninth Regiment is at Monocacy, below Frederick, Penn.

The First New-Hampshire, Col. TAPPAN, guards the ferry opposite Leesburgh. There has been no disturbance there lately. The rebels occupy positions on the opposite side of the river in small force.

PAYING OFF OUR TROOPS.

Several of the regiments around us have just been paid off up to the 1st of June, and many of the boys find their way over to the city, creating some confusion at times. Gen. MANSFIELD has ordered a strict investigation into the late disturbances, with a view to punishing the offenders.

RENOVATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The interior of the Capitol has been renovated and cleansed, and will be in order early next week for the reception of its occupants, the Senators and Members of the House. Matting is laid down in the principal rooms; the desks and furniture have been revarnished; the frescoing, which was defaced, has been restored; new cushions and carpets in the Reporters' Gallery are furnished, and everything is looking substantial and comfortable once more. The work has been faithfully done, under the supervision of E. F. JONES, of this city.

ANOTHER ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

There is no doubt that the Government has recently determined to make a forward move in Virginia at an early day. All the inoications point to this. The regiments on the other side are under orders; additional forces are moving across, quietly but steadily, and it is clear that a fresh start will shortly be taken in advance of the present position of occupation.

DEATH OF CAPT. WARD.

The *Pawnee* came to the Navy-yard down the river this morning; she brings the dead body of Capt. WARD, U. S. N., who commanded the *Freeborn*. A fight occurred at Mathias Point on Thursday night, a hint of which I sent you in yesterday's dispatches. A landing was effected at the Point, and an attempt was being made to erect a battery there by our men, when information came that the rebels, six to eight hundred strong, were close by. The story was not believed, and shortly afterward a fire was opened on our force from among the bushes. A gunner on the *Freeborn* was wounded. Capt. WARD took his place and was shot in the breast. He died soon afterwards. Four other men were wounded; a retreat was ordered, and the *Freeborn* then threw a few shells shoreward, which exploded among the rebels with effect. On arrival here, the flags at the Navy-yard were lowered at half-mast, and the body of Capt. WARD was placed in the engine-house, at the yard. He was fifty-five years old: entered the Navy in 1825, and was a brave and accomplished officer, whose death will be sadly felt by all who knew him.

REBEL TROOPS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Late intelligence from Fairfax Court-House is to the effect that the number of rebel troops at that point is daily lessening, and that there are now but few there.

BATTERY AT FLINT'S HILL.

A battery is being thrown up at Flint's Hill, two miles this side of Fairfax. It is intended as a resort, after a forward movement of the troops toward Vienna, should they be obliged to fall suddenly back. It is not a very formidably laid out work.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

Col. STONE'S command, a portion of City volunteers, at Rush Valley, were paid off by Maj. PATTERSON yesterday, and the troops were honored by a visit from the President, his lady, and Secretary SEWARD.

RETURN OF ZOUAVE SCOUTS.

Lieut. HOWISON, and his squad of scouts, who have been absent from the Zouave camp until fears were felt for their safety, returned this morning. Lieut. SWEET also returned. MURPHY is still missing.

MARTIAL LAW NOT IN FORCE AT BALTIMORE.

Martial law has not been distinctively declared at Baltimore, as has been supposed. A Provost Marshal and a new police are established, but the regulations of the military department are made similar to those by which Alexandria is now controlled. Accessions of troops are made there, and a new and important movement will shortly occur in that city.

PREPARATION OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

Secretary CAMERON has excluded himself from all visitors, except those high in authority, until after the meeting of the approaching Congress. He is busy preparing his official report, which, from the necessities of the present existing state of affairs having connection with the War Department, will be voluminous. He is aided by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who is in frequent consultation with him.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is also preparing, and is in a state of advancement. Three or four plans will be presented for raising the necessary sinews of war, and a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars will be suggested. A foreign loan is proposed, also a Treasury-note loan in small amounts, and a popular loan, each bearing liberal interest. A National Bank has also been talked of, with a capital of fifty to one hundred millions for a basis, to issue notes of not less than ten dollars' denomination.

OUR NAVY TO BE INCREASED.

The Navy Department is also busily engaged in a similar way, and Secretary WELLES will propose a very important increase of our Navy forces, which, in view of existing exigencies, is palpably need d, both for additional defences and for the purpose of enhancing our ability for a thorough and successful blockade.

THE COMPROMISE NOT IN FAVOR.

In view of events in Baltimore, the skirmish in Virginia, and the arrest of the agent of the rebels in this city to-day, the *Tribune's* scheme of a compromise does not seem to be in favor with the authorities here.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

An important arrest was made in this city today of a man named MCQUILLAN, of Charleston, S. C., who, beyond all doubt, has been to Europe as the agent of the rebels for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. The Secretary of State recently gave notice that all passports issued by our Consuls, or other representatives of foreign Governments, must be presented to the State Department for indorsement before they would be entitled to respect at the hands of the officers and agents of the United States. The traitor was traveling on a passport issued by the British Consul at the City of Charleston, and finding it absolutely necessary before he could proceed on his journey Dixieward, to have it countersigned by the Secretary of State, he came to this city this morning for that purpose, and was arrested. He has been searched, and much valuable information found in his possession.

COL. BARTLETT IN WASHINGTON.

Col. BARTLETT, of the Naval Brigade, having recovered from his recent accident, is in town on official business with the War Department.

CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

It is evident, from the reports from Gen. PATTERSON'S column, to those acquainted with the localities mentioned, that the Federal forces are concentrating, by at least two or three different routes, at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE QUIET.

Citizens of Baltimore, in town to-day, report the city much more quiet, orderly, and contented, under the wholesome military rule established there by the Government, than it was under the sway of the secession police, which had become a terror only to loyal and law-abiding citizens.

DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Four hundred volunteers, sick and disabled, were honorably discharged to-day.

TWENTY THREE REBELS KILLED.

A dispatch received by the Government to-day gives an account of a brilliant victory achieved by a small scouting party of Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Regiment, near Cumberland, last night. The party, which consisted of thirteen men, fell in with a picket of Virginians, whom they put to flight, captured seventeen of their horses and started with them for the camp. The Virginians, reinforced to the number of seventy-five, returned, and recaptured the horses. A sanguinary skirmish, however, followed, in which twenty-three Virginians were killed, and only one on our side. The remainder of our men returned to the camp, satisfied with their brilliant achievement, each having not only killed his two men, but having shown himself a match for six or the rebels.

COL. WALLACE'S REPORT.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT to-day received the following dispatch:

CUMBERLAND, Thursday, June 27.

To Gen. McClellan

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, thirteen men in all, to different posts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible to get reliable information of the enemy, yesterday I united the thirteen and directed them, if possible, to Frankfort, a town midway between this place and Romney, to see if there were rebel troops there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook 10 horsemen, and at once charged on them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seven horses. Corporal HAYES, in command, my men was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. Taking him back they halted about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about 75 men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the enemy, and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's Creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet 23 fell under the fire of my pickets close about, and on the island. My fellows were finally driven off, and scattering each man for himself, and they are all in camp now. One corporal, HAYES, of Company A, was wounded. One, JOHN C. HOLDINGBLOCK, of Company B, is dead. The last was taken prisoner and brutally murdered.

Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my pickets, except a few of the horses. The enemy were engaged all night long in boring up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out twenty-three on the porch of a neighboring farm-house. I will bury my poor fellow to-morrow.

I have positive information, gained to-day, that there are four regiments of rebels, in and about Romney, under Col. MCDONALD. What their particular object is I cannot learn.

The two Pennsylvania regiments are in encampment at State Line, nine miles from here, awaiting further orders. They have not yet reported to me. They hesitate about invading Maryland.

The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and courage.

(Signed,) LEWIS WALLACE,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
J. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

MR SEWARD VISITS THE GERMAN RIFLES.

The Secretary of State visited the camp of the German Riflemen, commanded by Col. BLENKER, of New-York, to day. He was hospitably and most enthusiastically received by the officers and men.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, U. S. A., Messrs. FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri, E. G. SPAULDING of New-York, and S. G. DAILY of Nebraska, members of the House, arrived to-day.

FLAG RAISING ON THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.

A flag will be raised on the President's grounds to-morrow afternoon, with imposing ceremonies.

ARREST OF A REBEL.

A soldier, belonging to one of the South Carolina regiments, was arrested this afternoon by one of our pickets in the vicinity of Falls' Church and taken before Gen. MCDOWELL. He reports that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebel troops, and that the regiment to which he belongs intends to return home to-morrow.

JOHN M. BOTTS NOT IN WASHINGTON.

Somebody has evidently imposed upon one of your cotemporaries. Nobody here has seen or heard from JOHN MINOR BOTTS that I can learn.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE SECOND REGIMENT'S SPRING.

A spy was arrested this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by the guard of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, near their camp. Four revolvers were found upon him, and a pound of arsenic was discovered concealed in his coat pocket. He will give no account of himself whatever. He was on the way to the spring from which the regiment obtains its water, when taken. A good deal of excitement prevails in the encampment at this arrest, and a demand has been made to have the fellow shot at once. He is under close surveillance at the guard-house awaiting a decision from the Commander.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Fifth Maine Regiment came in this evening, at 9 o'clock, and was received with marked enthusiasm and cheers as they passed up the avenue.

REMOVAL OF GEN. PATTERSON.

It is probable that Gen. PATTERSON will soon be transferred to some other part of the field requiring less activity and energy than that of his present command.

NO POSITION AS YET ASSIGNED TO GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX has not been assigned to the command of the department of Eastern Virginia, and I doubt if he will be. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARREST OF P. MCQUILLAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

P. MCQUILLAN, of Charleston, S. C., it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New-York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South. He has also been to, or was about to depart for Europe as an agent for warlike supplies in the employment of the Confederate States. This morning he called at the State Department with the passport of a British Consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary, in accordance with the new regulation of the Department. He was requested to make an affidavit of his loyalty to the Government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at 2 o'clock, when, on making his appearance, he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State, by Capt. STARR and two orderlies, who, in the meantime, had been sent for, and were present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders of the Government.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared.

Senator WILSON, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills, proposing:

First—To legalize Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations.

Secondly—Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army.

Thirdly—Retiring infirm and disabled army officers.

Fourthly—To organize from the militia a hundred regiments as a National Guard, to be all clothed and armed alike.

Fifthly—To increase the number of cadets to the extent of 68, or to the number of Senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution.

Besides, it is designed to recommend an appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars to carry the defensive measures into effect.

The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

BUSINESS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the expeditious calling of so many troops into the field, the Quartermaster's Department has not been able to furnish uniforms so as to immediately meet the demands. Measures have been taken, however, for an adequate supply at the earliest practicable period.

THE NEW YORK TWELFTH AND COL. BUTTERFIELD.

Some of the members of the New York Twelfth Regiment of militia unite in a request that it be stated that there is no adequate ground for the report that their commander, Col. BUTTERFIELD, treats them otherwise than with kindness and a due regard to their comfort and interest.

GEN. FREMONT EXPECTED.

Gen. FREMONT will probably arrive here to night as such was his intention.

DISPATCHES FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. WOODS, left the Navy-yard this evening for Fortress Monroe, with dispatches from the Navy Department to Gen. BUTLER. She took a small force of marines and a detachment of Company H, of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, to relieve their comrades, who went down there about ten days ago in the *Anacosta* tender as a guard to the works at the Rip Raps.

The Maine Fifth Regiment arrived here to-night.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 28.

Information has been received from the Zouave Camp this morning, announcing the safe arrival of Lieut. HOWISON and the Captain of the Zouaves, whose absence last night gave rise to fears for their safety.

Lieut. SWEET'S Company returned at midnight, without meeting with the secession cavalry. Private MURPHY is still missing.

The affair at Cloud's Mills seems only to have been another attempt of the enemy to harass our pickets, who are at present the only victims of their warfare, and to notify us of their presence. They made only two captures, neither of whom was prepared for resistance, when pounced upon by about fifteen cavalry from a side road. MURPHY, of the United States Cavalry, was, for the moment, off his horse; the other a Zouave, was engaged picking cherries without his arms. Another portion of the rebel cavalry, about forty strong, drove in the pickets to within a mile of Cloud's Mills, and then retired without succeeding in making any further captures.

Lieut. HOWISON and Capt. PEDLAR, of the Zouaves, Company K, did not fall in with the enemy, as their temporary absence gave cause to apprehend.

The compliment paid to the Pennsylvania troops by the Inspector-General, yesterday, was to the Fourth Regiment, Col. HARTRAUFT, and not to the Fifth, as stated in a previous dispatch.

FIGHT AT MATHIAS' POINT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

The steamer *Pawnee* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, bringing interesting but painful intelligence from Mathias' Point.

According to the statements of persons in the expedition, Capt. WARD, of the *Freeborn*, yesterday obtained from Capt. ROWAN, of the *Pawnee*, a reinforcement of about twenty men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all, they started in several cutters for Mathias, taking with them about 250 bags, which were filled with sand on the shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieut. CHAPLIN. While in the act of returning to the *Freeborn*, for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of the Confederate troops, variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred, suddenly emerged from the thick woods in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men jumping into the water and swimming to the *Freeborn*.

Capt. WARD, of the *Freeborn*, protected his men as far as possible with his guns, firing twelve or fifteen shot among the rebels, but with what effect it could not be ascertained.

While in the act of firing a gun, after it was said that the gunner had been wounded, Capt. WARD was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter died from internal hemorrhage. A sailor named WM. J. BEES, was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally.

Several others were also wounded. Among them, JACK WILLIAMS, the coxswain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag he carried was completely riddled.

The men all reached the vessels without further damage. Capt. WARD'S body was brought here to-day by the *Pawnee*. In the funeral procession which accompanied it from the wharf to the place of temporary deposit in the Navy-yard, was displayed the riddled banner.

The gloom which prevailed in this locality was oppressive. The remains will be transported North.

It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias Point, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates, and that information had early in the day been communicated by a negro belonging to Dr. HOWE, whose house was burnt by a party from the *Resolute*, on Tuesday last, that the enemy were in the neighborhood, at least a thousand strong.

The negro had approached the Federal party a fugitive, with his shirt on a pole as a kind of flag of truce. He has been brought to Washington, quite happy because of his escape from the rebel neighborhood.

The object of Capt. WARD in throwing up the breastworks at Mathias' Point was, that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place with the aid of a small howitzer battery, and covered by the 32-pounder guns of the *Freeborn* until his force should be reinforced by the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought the regiment once there could fortify themselves and hold the place against any force short of vastly superior numbers.

The *Pawnee*, however, arrived at the Navy-yard with Capt. WARD'S corpse before the dispatches reached the Seventy-first.

The remains will go to New-York under a marine escort to-morrow morning.

BUSINESS LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Adams Express Company were notified by the War Department late in May, that it was intended to stop letter communication with the seceded States. Orders were immediately given at all their offices to cease receiving letters. It was soon apparent that the only result of this movement was to start up numerous letter-expresses, of a character not easily reached by the authorities, and it was considered preferable to permit private and business letters to be forwarded through a responsible channel, which could be supervised by the Government.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

The city is quiet but there is a good deal of quiet excitement. There are crowds around the Police stations and Marshal's office. A search at the Marshal's office is going on. A large quantity of arms and ammunition have been found secreted in the cellar, in the walls beneath the floor, &c. A case of valuable pistols and about 250 muskets and rifles were found, also several, supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers, who were disarmed by the mob on the 19th of April.

Also, two six pound and two four-pound guns, half a ton of assorted shot, 400 weight of balls, 800 rifle ball cartridges were among the discoveries. They were secreted beneath piles of coal, and some under the flooring in the back building of the old City Hall, which was lately occupied by the Marshal.

The search for arms is still progressing.

The United States Marshall, having information to justify, issued a writ on ADAM DENNRAD & SONS, where the officers found five field-pieces, 6, 8 and 12-pounders, all new and well-mounted, with carriages, etc. Also three siege guns, which had been manufactured, it is stated, at the order of Marshal KANE. These arms are supposed to have been designed originally for operations against Fort McHenry.

Immense quantities of percussion caps, estimated at 1,000,000, were found; also, 3,100 ball cartridges and 600 long ball Minié cartridges. Various other warlike articles, including balls for the steam-gun, were found. The search is still progressing. It is supposed that a considerable quantity of arms will be found secreted at the various station-houses.

This morning Gen. BANKS issued an order directed to Col. KENLY, in reply to the protest of the Police Commissioners, in which he says:

"You will take special notice that by my proclamation of this day, neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law, are interfered with in any manner whatever, except as it operates on the members of the Board of Commissioners and Chief of Police.

Every officer and man, with the exception of those persons above named, will be continued in the service in the positions they now hold, unless they shall refuse. In such case, the Provost-Marshal is to select others to fill their places.

Among the articles found at Marshal KANE'S office was a 12-pound cannon ball, bearing the inscription "From Fort Sumter to Marshal KANE."

FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Va., Thursday, June 27.

Corporal HAYES and twelve men, belonging to Col. WALLACE'S Regiment of Zouaves, while scouting on Patterson's Creek, twelve miles east of Cumberland, night before last, encountered a party of rebels numbering about forty. A sharp engagement ensued. Seventeen of the enemy are reported killed, and a number wounded. One of HAYES' party was killed and himself badly wounded. They captured a number of horses. The rebel force at Buchanan is reported to have been increased to 4,000.

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, June 28.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. CLARK, leave to-morrow evening by special train and boat, *via* Fall River. The regiment is amply equipped for service, taking with it eighty horses, twenty baggage wagons, and all requisites for war.

A well attended meeting held to-day, appointed a committee to receive contributions in aid of the family of the late Judge DOUGLAS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 28.

The correspondence in the morning papers, between Gen. BUCKNER and the Quartermaster of the State Guard, is an attempt to prove that Collector COTTON and W. H. MELLEN, special agent of the Government here, have refused to allow the supplies for the troops at Columbus to pass by river or rail.

Six hundred stand of arms and the necessary cartridges arrived here yesterday. It is rumored that they are intended for the Union men in East Tennessee.

The *Journal* authoritatively denies that Col. ROUSSEAU is recruiting troops for the Government.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Nashville on the 27th inst., says, that the members of the Legislature are endeavoring to conciliate East Tennessee, whose Commissioners are at Nashville proposing that East Tennessee be allowed to secede peaceably from the State. Their memorial will be presented on Wednesday. Harmony prevails, but a crisis is expected before the end of the session.

A special dispatch from Mississippi City to the New-Orleans *Delta*, dated the 25th inst, says that a steamer is anchored off this point, and has captured five schooners, with which she sailed Eastward. The blockade at this point, the same paper states, has been permanently instituted, and the Mobile mail-boats discontinued. The same paper also intimates that the ships *India* and *China*, English merchantmen, will be rich prizes for the privateers.

The *Picayune* of the 25th inst., says that a United States ship-of-war, eight guns, is anchored at Chafalaya Bay, thus interrupting communication *via* Berwick's Bay with Texas.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* says that hundreds of Missourians, from different parts of the State, are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms, furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, to overrun the State.

Bird's Point is now thoroughly guarded by two regiments, and a battalion of flying artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

Hon. A. T. LACY, a member of the Legislature, was arrested at Cape Girardeau yesterday by Col. BLANCK, who was lately sent to that point. The prisoner was placed on board of the steamer *J. C. Swan*, and will probably be brought to this city.

Messrs. NEWMAN, Moss and ALLISON were arrested a few days since at Commerce, Mo., and taken to Cairo, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

TRENTON, Friday, June 28.

The First Regiment of the three years New-Jersey Volunteers left here this morning, for Washington, in twenty-one cars, at 8 o'clock.

The Second and Third Regiments left this afternoon by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The tents and other equipage, which Quartermaster-General PERRINE has, under the direction of Gen. OLDEN, and at the request of the War Department, supplied them, went with each regiment. The horses belonging to the officers will follow immediately. Each man is provided with three days' cooked provisions, in bulk, to prevent the usual complaint of want of rations upon their arrival at Washington. They are supplied with 80,000 rounds of cartridges for the brigade, 27 rounds having been delivered to each man. The men of the different regiments seemed to be glad of their removal to the seat of war, and with the exception of one or two men in the 3,000, showed a desire to make each other comfortable in the cars. Large crowds of friends and acquaintances were present at the departure of the different regiments. It is a cause of gratification to the military authorities here that the clothing furnished to the soldiers is a superior quality, and even better than the sample presented.

The artillery battery commanded by Major HEXAMER, of Hudson County, has been accepted by the United States Government, with the condition that the State authorities would furnish them with additional guns and horses, to be accounted for by the General Government. This condition the Governor is not prepared to accept at present, and such representations have been made to the War Department as, it is hoped, will authorize the instant departure of this valuable corps to Washington, or to whatever other quarter they may be ordered.

Lieut. R. C. BELVILLE has been dispatched by the authorities here to Washington, to make as far as possible arrangements for the reception of these three regiments.

All the men were placed in the cars and departed hence in six trains, without any accident to any of the troops.

Great credit is given by the Governor and officers of the regiments to Col. CHAS. SCRANTON and N. N. HALSTEAD, Aid-de-Camp of Gov. OLDEN, and to BENJ. FISH, one of the Directors of the Railroad, for their successful efforts in getting this large number of men well and comfortably stowed in the cars.

The bids for the State loan for the half million, for which proposals were opened yesterday, will not be named until July 1.

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

HOW A LOYAL MAN ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Capt. PARK, of the brig *L. T. Knight*, from Matanzas, arrived yesterday, reports among other vessels left in port was the bark *Gambria*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now under British colors, ready for sea, waiting for a crew, her former one having left on account of changing the Southern Confederacy flag to the British.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

The Italian brig *Ericketta*, from Palermo, reports picking up a yawl containing two men, one of whom —FRANK SPEAR—reports: He left Savannah on the 8th inst. in a yawl, which we had been using as a fishing boat, being the only means that we had of escaping from there. Had some pretty rough weather on the first part of the passage; lost our water barrel overboard, and suffered considerably in consequence. Spoke three-masted schooner *Forest King*, (since arrived,) who refused to give us water. Was picked up on the 24th by the Italian brig *Erichetta*, from Palermo, and brought to this port.

Capt. FILIBERTI, of the Italian brig *Erichetta*, reports June 24, lat. 37° 27', lon. 71° 56', fell in with a yawl boat containing two men, who reported having ran away from Savannah to avoid being drafted by the Secessionists. They left on the 8th inst., and when picked up were destitute of provisions and water. The name of the other man is ROBERT F. BARION.

The following is the statement of ROBERT F. BARTON, one of the men escaped from Savannah, and brought to this port by the Italian brig *Erichetta*:

"I was employed in the saw mills in Savannah, and work becoming dull I went into the shad-fishing business. When that was over, shipped on board the ship *Counsel*, of Savannah, as a seaman. The ship having hoisted British colors the crew were discharged, and an English crew shipped in their places. We were then threatened with being pressed into the rebel army, but escaped by fitting up our boat, and proceeded to sea, having some few articles of food and a barrel of water. This was on the 8th, and when four days out carried away the head of mast and put into Charleston to repair. There we procured a half peck of corn from the keeper of the Light-house, saying that we were bound to Wilmington, N. C. After repairing damages, we started again, and when off Hatteras, we struck on the reef, losing our barrel of water and damaging the provisions. We tried to get into Chesapeake Bay, but were blown off into the Gulf Stream. After being two days without water, we spoke the three-masted schooner *Forest King*, who refused to give us any water, saying they were short themselves, and filed away and left us. On the 24th, we fell in with the Italian brig *Erichetta*, Capt. FILIBERTI, from Palermo for New York, who humanely took us on board, and also insisted on hoisting our boat on board. Since then we have been treated in the kindest and most judicious manner."

The brig lays off the Battery, and the men are on board, sick and sore, and in need of assistance.

ARMY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. PRINCE, of the First Infantry United States Regulars, has made a report to the War Department of his expedition to Liberty, Mo., which was so successful. It does not differ materially from the accounts published in the newspapers. The following regular troops participated in the engagement: Company C, First Cavalry, 68 men; Company C, same regiment, 70 men; Company C, Second Dragoons, 72 men, and some recruits of the Mounted Riflemen. A large number of horses and arms were captured.

The advance party detailed for commencing the organization of the Thirteenth Infantry United States Regular Army, have been dispatched to Jefferson City, Missouri. This regiment was added to the service before the order authorising the formation of those recently gazetted, was issued. It is to be commanded by Col. ERASMUS D. KEYS, of Maine, who has been Major in the gallant First Artillery—the corps in which ANDERSON, SUMNER and HILL were trained.

The augmentation of the recruiting business on Governor's Island, which will doubtless be caused by the transfer of all troops hitherto enlisted in the Department of the West to this locality, must necessitate the construction of extra buildings. At present 500 soldiers are as many as can be comfortably housed on the Island, and the recent detachment of the Bedloe's Island garrison from its quarters, renders camps indispensable. Of course this measure can only be useful in Summer, as soldiers would not relish sleeping in tents with the thermometer at zero, and a foot of snow on the ground.

The Cincinnati gunboats *Economy* and *Mary Cooke* came down to that city on the 23d and took on board supplies for the army up the Kanawha. The *Conestoga* and *Lexington* left for New-Albany on the 24th. These vessels have crews hastily picked up, but who will probably be transferred to the regular Navy. The *Tyler* arrived at Louisville on the 25th, *en route* to Cairo.

Lieut. TYLER, the marine officer who was arrested some days ago for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is still in durance here, his case not having been decided by the authorities.

Capt. WARD, who was killed in the naval engagement in the waters of Virginia, was a native of Connecticut. He entered the Navy in the regular course on Inauguration Day, the 4th of March, 1823, and is credited with over twenty-five years' active service, of which sixteen years and three months were spent at sea. He was nearly thirteen years unemployed. Capt. WARD married Miss WHITEMORE, daughter of the celebrated "card-machine WHITEMORE," of New-York, and had four or five children by her. She left for a "pleasure tour" in Europe a short time before her husband's departure for his last cruise. The Captain had been, for a considerable period before his death, in command of the receiving ship *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, from which he was detailed on volunteering for more active service. He organized "the Chesapeake flotilla," consisting of four gunboats, himself commanding the *Thomas Freeborn*. Capt. WARD was fond of experimenting on war materials, and invented a gun-carriage, which he considered a valuable one.

The coal ships *Roman* and *Badger*, were commissioned yesterday at the Navy-yard. The *Roman's* officers are: Master, Acting Lieut. Commanding STODDARD; Master's Mates, SMITH and Lieut. WHITE. Those of the *Badger* are: Master, H. P. CARR; Master's Mates, SIMMES and H. RENNEY. They left the wharf for Fort Monroe in the afternoon. Each carries a crew of 79 men.

The United States steam gunboat *Ironsides*, 6, late of the Mediterranean fleet, hauled into the stream alongside the dry dock, yesterday. The *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *North Carolina* and *Savannah* remain as last reported. The *Roanoke*, *Penguin*, *Albatross* and *Varina*, were off the flattery yesterday forenoon. The crew of the store-ship *Supply* were allowed on liberty and got some pocket money last evening.

The commanding officer of the Newport (Ky.) Barracks, has received orders to prepare quarters immediately for three thousand regulars, who will be sent on there in a few days. They will consist of one regiment of horse and two of foot soldiers.

THE THIRTIETH ALBANY REGIMENT.

The Thirtieth Albany Regiment, under command of Col. FRISBEY, arrived in the Hudson River Railroad cars at an early hour yesterday, and are now quartered in the Park Barracks. They will leave this evening for Washington.

THE ARREST OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

The following private letter, which has been kindly placed at our disposal, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, gives some additional particulars of the arrest of Mr. W. H. HURLBURT:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

FRIEND: I have just learned that Mr. HURLBURT, one of the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was arrested last Thursday, in Atlanta, Ga., and sent on to Richmond. He was requested to register his name at the hotel, and refused to do so, and then afterwards registered it as "Mr. HURLBURT, Bearer of Dispatches." Some investigations were made, when he represented that he was bearer of dispatches to the French Consul at Charleston, and defied them to open the package in his possession, which had the French seal on it. The package was say 12x6x4 inches. They telegraphed to the French Consul, who replied that he never received dispatches in that manner, HURLBURT was self-possessed, and fairly talked the investigating committee into believing his story. His brother-in-law, Mr. KERR and wife, came up on the train while the investigation was going on, but could say nothing in his defence. It was decided to send him with the package to Virginia, to JEFF. DAVIS. At Dalton, a regiment of soldiers, or some of them, wanted to hang him, and they had to take him off the train. It is supposed the package contains particulars in regard to forts, &c. He had a permit to travel.

DOES CAROLINA WANT A KING?

MR. RUSSELL'S SIXTH LETTER.

From the Charleston Courier, 20th.

This production of the illustrious narrator of battles has communicated much information to the people of South Carolina concerning themselves. Before that epistle was read in our gazettes we were ignorant that we were all monarchists, and that we were praying for deliverance from the yoke of republicanism that we might enjoy the delights and pomps of a royal court. We knew that we were no longer of the old United States, that we had become citizens of a new Government, and that we were engaged in maintaining its honor and dignity; but we did not know that we were crying out for a king to rule over us.

When that letter was read each one asked the other if he had ever heard such sentiments expressed as are imputed to us in that composition, and the reply was invariably in the negative. If what Dr. RUSSELL states be true, then we are a commonwealth of deceivers and liars. We all hate the form of Government under which we are living, and for whose maintenance we are now fighting and suffering, and long to see a throne set up in our State and seated therein a clademned and decepticed scion of Britain's royal stock, and yet each has kept the desire hid away in the cook recesses of his heart. Husbands have not revealed the secret to their wives, and friend has not breathed it into the ear of friend. If this be the case, we are a remarkable people, and though no one can admire us for honesty and truthfulness and sense, we cannot be praised too highly for secretiveness.

We were in this position when Dr. RUSSELL came along. The dangerous secret was burning in our bosoms, and when we heard of the distinguished presence, right glad were we to let the cestre come up to our lips. All, of course, could not obtain access to the eminent writer, but many gentlemen saw his face and shook his hands, and unburthened their souls. From all quarters there came to his ears the echoes of the same voice. That voice said: "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, (God) we should feel content."

There confessions satisfied Dr. RUSSELL that "the admiration for monarchical institutions on the British model, for privileged classes, and for an ennobled aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and ineradicable.

[Continued on Eight Page.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE FLEET OFF PENSACOLA.

WHAT THE NIAGARA IS DOING—DESIGNATION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—COL. BROWN'S PLAN—DEATH OF EX-COMMANDER INGRAHAM—CONTRABAND CHATTELS RECEIVED AND SET TO WORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP "NIAGARA," OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

We arrived here, from Mobile, early on the the morning of the 12th inst., having previously ordered the sloop *St. Louis*, Commander GIBSON, and the steamer *Huntsville*, Commander PRICE, to that port. The army steamer *Star of the South*, with cannon, stores, &c, for Fort Pickens, arrived on the 5th, and is still busy discharging these articles, but will finish this evening and sail for New-York to-morrow. The steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, arrived on the 4th, ten days from Boston, and the *Massachusetts* on the 8th, Commander SMITH commanding. The *South Carolina* has been dispatched with orders to institute a rigid blockade of Berwick Bay, from which place there is a railroad to New-Orleans, and the *Massachusetts* to the mouth of the Mississippi, to aid the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* in blockading that river. The steamers *Montgomery* Commander SHAW, and the *Mississippi*, Capt. MERVINE, are hourly expected, as they were both at Key West, coaling, on the 8th. The army steamer *Thos. Swan* arrived on the 13th. She is now discharging her cargo, consisting of rifled cannon, shot, shell, columbiads, &c. The frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, sails for Portsmouth, N. H., on the 16th, having received orders from the Navy Department to proceed to that port. The *Wyandotte* arrived from Key West on the 9th, bringing 200 regulars for Fort Pickens.

The Fort is still safe, and I think the time is gone by for Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG and his followers to make a successful attack upon it. A few evenings since, one of the officers of the Fort made a tour of inspection of BRAGG's batteries on the other side, crossing over in a small boat with muffled oars, and also visited the large dry dock sunk in the harbor, in which we supposed men were stationed and a battery erected. We are now satisfied that there is nothing of the kind, and that the only object BRAGG had in removing it, was to get it in a safe place, in case a bombardment was made in the Navy-yard. On the night of the 11th, seven spies were discovered on Santa Rosa Island, prowling about (perhaps after a few of our hogs and sheep, as we have 100 of the former and 50 of the latter on the Island.) Before they could be surrounded by the pickets, they made their escape.

The report that 2,000 of the rebel army have left here is confirmed. We ourselves saw the Louisiana Zouaves take their departure. They are evidently suffering very much for proper food, and are exasperated because BRAGG has not made an attack upon Fort Pickens long ago.

Col. BROWN has sent important dispatches to the Government, which were taken to Havana on the 6th inst. by the *Mohawk*, Lieutenant-Commanding BALDWIN. We all know here what his plans are, but I do not feel at liberty to reveal them.

In less than twenty days, I think you may expect to hear of a very important move being made in this quarter. The rebels are no longer constructing batteries; whether they are out of cannon, or have them all complete, we do not know. Before leaving Mobile on Sunday, the 10th, the encampment (consisting of about 1,000 men) outside of Fort Morgan, struck their tents and vamosed. As yet we have not learned where they have gone—most likely to the North.

Capt. D. N. INGRAHAM, late of the United States Navy, died in Charleston a few days ago. We saw the notice of it in a New-Orleans paper.

The traitor, Ex Lieut. RENSHAW, moves up and down the bay daily, inside of Santa Rosa Island, in a large sceooner. He flies the secession bunting at the peak, and a wide blue flag at the main, indicating that he is the Commander in-Chief of the rebel naval forces at Pensacola. He has tried to fit up the old steamer *Fulton*, but she is too rotten. I should not be surprised if Flag-officer MCKEAN soon put a stop to all communication between the Navy-yard and Pensacola. I have heard of such a rumor.

A regular mail will now be sent from New-York to Fort Pickens. This will include all letters for the squadron in the Gulf, as Col. BROWN is appointed Postmaster, and assumed the duties of his office yesterday upon opening the bag sent down in the *Thos. Swann*. Please give notice that all letters for this squadron should be addressed Fort Pickens Post-office, Fla., from whence they will be forwarded to the different ships. We shall remain here until the *Mississippi* arrives.

Both officers and men, of the army and navy, are well and in excellent spirits. All hands eager for a fight.

Our midshipmen—six in number—are very much hurt because the Department has seen fit to make acting appointments of lieutenants from civil life before they are promoted. It is not right; for these young officers all graduated with much credit at the Naval Academy in June last, and have now been over five years in the service. All of them are competent to perform the duty of lieutenants, and they should not be subjected to the mortification of serving under these officers of only a day's standing. I hope it will not be long so, as a finer set of young men never paced the quarter deck of a ship, and not one of them is less than *twenty years* of age. More anon.

P. S.—Our squadron in the Gulf now consists of 12 steamers and two sloops-of-war, and the following ports are effectually blockaded, viz.: New-Orleans, Galveston, Berwick Bay, Mobile, Pensacola and Apalachicola. In two weeks more all the smaller places will be hermetically sealed. The steamer *General Miramon*, (British,) allowed to enter Mobile to land her passengers, and get some coal and water, has not yet come out. It is an everlasting disgrace to John Bull's flag, and her Captain is a liar and a scoundrel. He signed a pledge, stating that he would immediately return and leave the coast, so soon as the above-mentioned articles were procured.

If she does come now her capture is certain. Her provisional register, signed by the British Consul at New-Orleans on 4th of May last, (as I told you before,) *is a forgery*, no doubt. She was also cleared at Havana by the British Consul. Some deep-handed game must have been played.

U. S. FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, 6 P. M., Monday, June 17, 1861.

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa Island. He says he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my bredren ober dere only knew dis, how quick dey would come." He says that "if he did not earn $20 a month for his master he whipped him severely. He could not do it, as there was no business going on, and concluded to make tracks. Provisions are becoming scarce, and very high—a poor man must either flee, or starve."

Our marines are encamped on Santa Rosa, abreast of our ship, and the rebels have erected another sand-bag battery on the main land, immediately abreast of them, at which place another secession flag floats. They raised it last night for the first time, in the presence of about a thousand of their number. Speeches were made on the occasion by some of their distinguished and damnable leaders.

Col. BROWN, I believe, has applied to the Government for six small gun boats, mounting three rifled cannon each, for the purpose of going in and taking possession of the harbor. He has also asked for 4,000 additional troops. The officers under his command have all been promoted. They received the intelligence by the steamer *Thomas Swann*. There was great rejoicing among them.

By that steamer all hands received a great quantity of papers—for which we feel very much obliged to the Editors of the TIMES, *Herald* and *World*. You, at home, cannot imagine how glad we are to get reading material, especially the daily papers.

The steamer *Mississippi* is now three days overdue. Flag-officer MERVINE relieves Flag-officer MCKEAN, and we have seen in the papers of the 31st ult. that the latter is ordered to the command of the Chesapeake division. It has not yet arrived officially, but we hope it is true. This ship's battery would be much more efficient in the Chesapeake, knocking down sand batteries, than she can be any where in the Gulf; it consists of twelve 11-inch shell guns, and six 24-pound howitzers. Besides that, this ship has been 276 days at sea out of 365—the time we are now absent from the United States; and if we were in the Chesapeake it would be some consolation to have our mails daily, and have a hand in the bombardment of Norfolk. We were detailed for the Northern Division of the blockading squadron at first, and it was only an absolute necessity of the Department that we were ordered away from Charleston for the purpose of systematizing the squadron in the Gulf, and to intercept the arms from Belgium for the Montgomery Government, which were to leave Bath about the 1st of May for Mobile or New-Orleans. They have not yet arrived, but are now due; 50,000 stand are expected and anxiously looked for by the rebels "I would like to see them get 'em" wouldn't you? We may be on our way North when the *Mississippi* arrives.

It was all wrong raising the blockade at Charleston, but imperative orders *must* be obeyed. The Government is to blame for not sending a steamer in time to relieve us. SIONARA.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE FEDERAL FORCES IN PURSUIT OF THE FUGACIOUS GOVERNOR—THE VOYAGE UP THE MISSOURI—APPEARANCE OF BOONEVILLE—THE COLLISION IN COLE COUNTY—THE IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE, Mo., Friday, June 21, 1861.

I have succeeded finally in overhauling the main army, which is the next thing to overtaking Gov. JACKSON. Night before last we were all gladdened at Jefferson City, by the arrival of the *Sunshine* steamer from above, with authentic intelligence of the success of the Federal troops, which I wrote you from that point. That account I find to have been correct in all essential particulars. The *Sunshine* brought to Col. BOERNSTEIN an order from Gen. LYON for more troops. He decided to send up four hundred men, under command of Lieut.-Col. WHITE. As the *January*, which was to be the transport used, would leave early next morning, under advice of Col. BOERNSTEIN; I went on board the same evening in order to make the "sure thing;" and, on arising next morning, it afforded me great gratification to see that we had left Jefferson City far behind, and were making good headway up the "yellow river," whose green, silent shores shone out resplendent in the morning sun, and seemed, by their very silence, to rebuke the unnatural violence of intestine war.

In passing, it is only proper to say, that Lieut.-Col. WHITE is the officer on whom more immediately devolved the duty of quelling the insurrection in the State Penitentiary. His conduct in this affair has proved him to be a man uniting those virtues which make up the character of the true soldier. Courage, coolness and humanity marked every step he made and it was the prompt manner in which the gates were opened and his two companies thrown into the inclosure—in the face of five hundred insurgent criminals, maddened by the prospect of escape, and possessing desperation and physical strength far beyond the average—that quelled the *emeute*. Yet it was done without a shot fired by the soldiers; all the deaths having resulted from the guns of the guard.

The trip was as pleasant as it could well be made, under a heat like that of the tropics. The scenery of the Missouri never will bear much criticism; but June brings out more beauties and hides more deformities than any other season of the year. The dense and brilliant green of the forest, reaching, as it does, to the river's edge, forms a truly magnificent frame for a very dirty picture; and the ordinary "June rise,"—less high this year than usual—conceals an infinite number of sand-bars and snags, which, during low water, added greatly to the disfigurement of the stream. Sometimes, too, a mass of bold gray rocks rises up grandly from the water's edge, worn into a variety of shapes, and partially hidden by trees clinging to its crags and ivy creeping over its face, and all gether making a feature of the landscape on which the most critical eye must rest with pleasure. Sometimes, too, we have an incident to vary the monotony of the trip. Alone family, seeing the Stars and Stripes, shake out handkerchiefs from their humble cabin on the shore, and hurra for the brave fellows who come to restore order and maintain the Government; or the owner of a woodyard at first objects to sell us his wood, because JACKSON's emissaries have told him that our object is to steal, and murder, and insult the women. When made to understand the real character and object of the troops, and that Government desires to pay for all it needs, his distrust vanishes at once, and he begins to see that he has been fooled by the men whom he had regarded as his friends.

The largest river town between Jefferson City and Booneville is Rocheport, situated on the north side of the river, about ten miles below the latter place. It is a town of some note—contains mills, churches, stores &c., and has properly been regarded as disaffected. As the *January* passed, first, we saw some women in the suburban houses waving a salute with handkerchiefs, which the boys answered by swinging their caps. Next, some darkies, who had congregated in a sort of out-house, hidden from the levee, waved some very dirty cloths in token of amity and good will. They evidently had a notion that they were in some way interested in the war. When we arrived opposite the levee, there was a crowd of men in every attitude of expectation and interest; but not the first individual manifested any sign of rejoicing at the prospect our expedition afforded of bringing to justice their neighbors who had rallied to the support of their rebellious Governor. Seeing no disposition to honor them with friendly notice, the troops, like well-bred gentlemen, refrained from any sign or word themselves, and we passed on in silence.

About 4 o'clock P. M., we swung round the north side of a wooded island, and came in sight of Booneville but a little distance before us. The town is situated on the north side of the river, on a series of bluffs, and presents to the eye a picturesque and agreeable appearance. Its streets are liberally garnished with trees, and its door-yards give to its houses an appearance of comfort and taste. The Fair Grounds occupy a moderately-wooded bluff at the lower end of the city, and include a circular inclosure close on the bank of the river, the wall of which is a wooden gallery, with seats and a roof, adding a most striking and graceful feature to the other beauties of the place. Besides the island below the city, another divides the channel of the river opposite the upper end, thus making the approach by steamboat difficult, and giving it advantages for defence against any attack by water. The ground opposite is a wide, rich bottom, affording no facilities for erecting batteries with a view to playing on the town. Gen. LYON avoided all these difficulties by landing his men *below* the city, and marching right upon it, without giving the enemy time to replant their guns or reform their ranks to meet this unexpected plan of attack.

Here, at last, I found Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR, and the whole command, except a thousand men, who had left the evening before under command of Capt. TOTTEN for Syracuse, 24 miles southwest, to capture Gov. JACKSON, who was reported there in force. I will here say that the column has not yet been reported; but I presume they did not secure the person of the agile Governor, from the fact that I have certain information that JACKSON was *last night* at Florence, ten miles west of Syracuse, with five hundred men, and keeping up their courage by assurances that the ubiquitous MCCULLOCH is at Springfield with *fifteen thousand* men, marching to the relief of his *confrères* in this region!

Gen. LYON is waiting here for advices. He wants *to move*, but cannot yet tell where to go. The movements up the river and in the south are all shrouded yet in darkness. This cannot last long; and with information an advance will come with the promptness which marks all his movements. He has six steamers at command, besides several ferry-boats, and can go with the necessary force wherever he may choose.

We have reliable reports of a collision at a point two and a half miles east of Cole Camp, in Benton County, 60 miles southwest of this place. I wrote you that Col. COOK, a local Union leader, had organized there a force of about one thousand Home Guards. He had gathered about seven hundred of these at the point above mentioned; disposing of about half his force in a barn and the balance in a grove to the east of it. They were mostly unarmed, and were gathered in self-defence, expecting arms from the Government. On Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, while asleep, they were attacked by four hundred Secessionists from Warsaw and vicinity, under command of one RAINWATER, and routed with the loss of twenty-five killed, and 72 wounded, some of whom will die. The rebels stole upon them through the woods, evading the picket guards, and taking them utterly by surprise. Col. COOK is reported as having fled at once, but the Home Guards rallied about 11 o'clock, and finally drove out the enemy and regained their camp. At 3 o'clock five hundred had reassembled, and they felt able to retain their position. The loss of the Secessionists is not certainly known; three corpses were found in one spot, and it took eight wagons to convey the wounded.

The fitness of Col. COOK for the command is quite doubtful. While his force had few guns, those, even, were all plied outside the barn, and could not be touched till too late. The want of ammunition is very severe, the whole force having but a keg and a half of powder.

Gov. JACKSON is still burning bridges. Night before last, he had that destroyed across the Lamine, one of the best west of Jefferson City.

The principal organizations of Home Guards throughout the State, I find to be composed mostly of Germans. This is because the issue has been so distinctly marked between them and the Pro-Slavery Party, *that they are compelled* to organize in self-defence. But, *aside from the Germans*, who are a large element of the population, a majority of the citizens of the State, I am satisfied, are for the Union, and will rally as fast as they can get arms. The secession strength is arming the small politicians and the rabble. The prominent politicians and the property holders are mainly loyal.

In Florence, a town thirty-five miles from here—where JACKSON now is—the Union flag was raised and has been kept flying mainly by the exertions and through the courage of a *woman*. Instances are not very rare of devoted loyalty on the part of the fair sex. In Florence, the Union feeling has finally resulted in the organization of a Home Guard of one hundred and fifty men.

In this place, the Union feeling is reported largely in the ascendant. The Home Guard is now one hundred and fifty strong—all Germans—and in possession of Government arms. They will admit Americans with caution, for fear of getting arms in the wrong hands.

This morning, the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, Col. BATES, arrived on the north bank of the river, and were brought over about noon on the *Louisiana* and *White Cloud*. They had a difficult and devious march, of which I will give an account in my next—but are in good heart, and anxious for a sight of an enemy that will not run till they have been whipped.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE, Mo., Saturday, June 22, 1861.

The First Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. J. F. BATES, Lieut-Col. Wm. H. MERRITT, Maj. ASBURY B. PORTER, left Keokuk, in accordance with orders, on the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. A large concourse of citizens had assembled to witness their departure, which took place amidst the most emphatic demonstrations of enthusiasm and good will. They arrived at Hannibal at one o'clock A. M., and went immediately into camp on shore. Col. BATES left at once for Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, with six companies, leaving Lieut. Col. MERRITT at Hannibal, with the remaining four companies. The next morning, however, all were ordered forward. The bridge at Palmyra being in danger from secession incendiaries; Capt. COOK's Company (K) was left there as a guard. In the same way Capt. GOTTSCHALK's Company (H) was left at Shelbina to guard the depôt. On arriving at Hudson, Capt MAHANNA's Company (B) was sent back four miles to protect a bridge, and the balance of the regiment went into camp. During the night the picket-guards were driven in by one hundred mounted rebel scouts, but the troops immediately rallied, and drove back the assailants. On the next day, Lieut.-Col. MERRITT returned to Hannibal in charge of a notorious Secessionist, who had been arrested—one Col. BERRIER—and on his return, brought with him all the companies which had been placed at different points, with a view to an immediate movement.

The entire regiment left Hudson for Booneville, *via* North Missouri Railroad on Tuesday morning. At every point on the road they saw scouting parties who invariably fled at their approach. One mile south of Bunker Hill, they found a gallows and portions of the uniform of a United States soldier, which, with papers discovered in the pockets, indicated that he had been hung there and the body afterwards removed.

The regiment left the North Missouri Railroad at Renick, and continued their journey in ox wagons. At every village which they passed, guards were stationed about the place to protect the citizens against any possible license on the part of individual soldiers. Several instances occurred of fugitive negroes applying to the officers for protection; but in all cases they were refused any aid. At the last encampment, near Fayette, it was afterwards known that five hundred armed Secessionists were close at hand, concealed, awaiting their departure before continuing their march to Lexington, where the rebels are now concentrating all their force in this part of the State.

The march from Renick to Booneville occupied three days. The weather was intensely hot, but the troops would seem to have been well cared for, and appear to be in good heart. As they came over in the steamers, the cheers exchanged between them and the Missouri boys were tumultuous and cordial in the extreme.

We have news from Syracuse, from Capt. TOTTEN's command. He did not have the luck to find JACKSON or any enemy, and will return to-day. News from above show a concentration of secession forces at Lexington—about 3,000 at present—with cannon. The foundry there is also said to be casting cannon. Several thousand United States troops are reported in Kansas and Kansas City, ready to move. Some action will soon be had.

Lieut-Col. WHITE returns to-day to Jefferson City, if he does not go further, with the troops which he brought up.

I send a copy of a paper issued by the Iowa boys at Hudson while waiting there. J. M. W.

THE PAWNEE.

THE AFFAIR AT MATHIAS POINT—VALOR OF THE CHIVALRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE. MATHIAS POINT, Va., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

A detachment of fifty sailors and marines, in charge of Lieuts. CHAPLIN and BLUE, landed from this vessel this morning to assist Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, in making a reconnoissance of Mathias Point. Several vessels have been fired upon here since the *Pawnee's* visit of June 5, and, although only muskets have been used, it was thought that batteries were being erected.

Before the party landed, a number of Secessionists in gray jaskets, armed with muskets, were seen on the bank, which rises abruptly from the water. A few shells from the *Pawnee* dispersed them in great haste over the hills beyond GRIMES' house, (which has been previously reported as a rendezvous for secession scouts.) The party, in following around the shore, protected by the ship's guns, came upon a secession scouting party, led by two mounted officers. Our men charged them vigorously. The cavaliers dismounted and took to the bushes with their men, leaving the horses in the hands of the sailors. Beyond this heavy undergrowth, the Engineer officers discovered the secession camp, in a meadow about a mile inland. They estimate their number at about 600, of which about 150 are mounted. A negro man came to the beach and reported that 100 or 200 men constantly patrol this point, and fire upon all vessels that come within musket range. No signs of batteries were found.

A few shells were thrown into GRIMES' house, now deserted, and into the ravines and thickets beyond, unearthing the scouting parties, who scampered through the fields and skulked along the fences very actively. Some 15-second shells were thrown along the bank. In direction of the camp, but we could not see with what effect. Only one man was hurt on our side. THOMAS WILLIAMS, seaman, was struck on the left wrist with a shot from one of the horsemen's revolvers. The wound was slight. The sailors swam the horses off, and hoisted them on board, and are greatly delighted with their pets. They have been presented to the two army officers, with the hope that they may do good service against their former masters. One, a fine *roan*, will be named *Rowan*, after our gallant commander, and the other *Pawnee* for the steamer.

The gun practice of the ship is excellent, under the efficient drill of Capt. ROWAN, who is one of our best ordnance officers, and Lieuts. LOWRY, CHAPLIN and BLUE. The *Pawnee* has been guarding the Potomac from Indian Head to Mathias Point, since the action at Aquia Creek, on June 1, and doing very laborious service night and day, in boarding vessels and destroying smuggling craft, which constantly ply with provisions between the two shores. It is beginning to tell rather heavily on the men, who, from drinking the river water and living on *salt grub*, during this hot weather, (they have had no fresh meat or vegetables now for four weeks,) are suffering a good deal with sickness. They are cheerful and hearty fellows, though, and the sick jumped to their quarters, at daylight this morning, as promptly as the well.

P. S.—The "chat el" above mentioned has just come off to the ship, and reports that several shells exploded in the camp, and the Spartan Greys, Capt. JUDSON STRONG, and Potomac Rifles, with Major ROBT. MAYO, F. F. V., commanding in-chief, put out with speed. The roan horse belonged to Major MAYO.

"NAVY."

FROM THE CAMP NEAR BALTIMORE.

MINOR EVENTS—THE SCENERY AND THE PEOPLE—THE SOUTHERN IDEA—SUPPLIES—PURSUIT OF TOBACCO UNDER DIFFICULTIES—IMPORTANT RUMOR.

CAMP BROOKLYN, NEAR BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Seated under an ancient sycamore, listening to the distant murmur of a waterfall, which serves as a running accompaniment to the ebb and flow of conversation around me, it is hard to imagine myself near the clash of resounding arms. Yet here we surely are, and in spite of fervent prayers to the contrary, here we shall remain until some sovereign edict straps on the knapsacks that now are pillows. Our final departure from Annapolis for Baltimore was wholly unexpected. We had been promised for weeks an opportunity of revisiting on an enlarged scale the belligerent district, to arrest prominent Secessionists, recapture ships, munitions of war, and in fact cover ourselves generally with glory. But as we were ready to start, the order was countermanded, and the fiat went forth that sent us hither. It was to be deplored in more senses than one, for, combined with the comforts of our garrison-life, (positive luxuries, rather, compared with the present position,) there was the excitement of an occasional remunerative dash into the enemy's region. But now, alas! how changed. No cool retreat to groves or spacious rooms after the present limping drills, or spasmodically-marched parades, up and down a dozen hills; but in their place, a clayey soil encampment, on the brow of a hill, where the sun beats down regally, making each man a receiving and distributing reservoir of caloric, undisturbed by a single tree! Sand everywhere. In our eyes, shoes, heads and rations, clothing rapidly losing their adhesive power; and above and beyond all, a general lack of confidence, where perfect reliance should always rest. I do not grumble—am not descended from that stock—yet it is hardly just that you, our relations and friends, should rest under the impression that the money which has been poured out as from an inexhaustible well, places us in the comparative comfort which it was destined to do. Gross mismanagement exists somewhere, and it would be well if those who bade us "God speed" should look into the matter at once. Everything that an experienced and humane commander could do, our *Captain* has done, and men do not underrate the devotion to their interests that has been displayed in refusing generally-accepted comforts belonging to rank, because "My boys have to lie on wet ground." Yet, in other quarters, consideration for those who were willing to sacrifice comfort for a principle died some time ago, and was buried to slow music. Let it pass. Good cometh out of evil; and it is a satisfaction to know that india-rubber is digestible, or if not in some instances, nature, in the absence of hospital stores, will cure (or kill.) Besides, how can great moral truisms be inculcated, unless practically taught? And by the lack of the lordly $11 a month, we refer at once to the old truth, "Man wants but little here below," and the boys, with improper adjectives, insist that they won't "want that little long!" Let us be paid, and we will have our shirts washed like honest gentlemen! Give us an occasional relief from the arduous jaw drill, and if we cannot "command success we will deserve it." In this hasty organization of an army, errors and deficiencies must necessarily occur, but we ought not to grow gray in their continuance. The Thirteenth of Brooklyn have shown of what mettle they are made; their alacrity to face danger has been commented upon, and when their time has expired you will not find a complete roll list of them among the "Home Guards." But is it not well to have a contented and happy band of Union soldiers when it takes so little to satisfy them? Let us hope with the Southern Senator, "That when we look back into futurity, things will never remain as they used fur to be." In concluding this subject, let me say that the general tone of feeling among enemies and friends is embodied in the remark made by the lady of a farm-house near the stream where we are allowed to bathe. Said she, "I have had trouble with the other regiments; they break into my garden, and annoy me in various ways; but the Thirteenth behave like gentlemen!"

It is a beautiful sight at nightfall, when the shadows are closing around, to watch the gradual illumination of the different camps. Like the Palace of Aladdin, they spring out of the outer darkness into bright and sudden suggestiveness to the disloyal. On the summit of "Mount Clair," opposite us, stands one of those old mansions, where the fancy and imagination runs riot in picturing the stately lords and lovely ladies that sauntered down the terraced slope with all the dignity and grace that clothed a hundred years ago. I unearthed an old landmark, who had outlived the past generation, and his history of the revelry and joyousness of the "Carroll" days was a poem of the olden time. How it has all gone to decay, and the tramp of armed men echo where the stately minuet held carnival of yore. In Annapolis there hangs a painting in the room where WASHINGTON delivered up his commission, commemorative of that event. Among the figures in the foreground are those of CHAS. CARROLL, of Carrollton, and his two beautiful daughters. One of these ladies survived the rest of that group, and, as the vanguard of the Northern Army entered Annapolis, she passed to the home of those great and noble hearts. Baltimore seems nearly equally divided between the two parties. One corner, and you run on earnest Union men, who are anxious to submerge you, like CLARENCE, in a butt of liquor; the next—and a scowl floats athwart your appreciation, that meets with instant response. Business houses have no scruple in holding up the pleasant certainty of a complete annihilation of all Northern troops, and the stories of cannon reaching miles through the South are rifled magnificently if the cannon are not. Occasionally you fall in with one of those courteous Chesterfields, who introduce themselves as rebels and traitors, but "have no reason to forget that they are gentlemen," hope sincerely that you will go back home, but in case you do not see fit to go, will be unpleasantly necessitated to shoot you, and conclude by inviting you to dine with them, until, probably, the time arrives in which to shoot. The great hinge upon which the hopes of the South swing is the stereotyped fact that meets you everywhere: "We are gentlemen, and you must own that your troops, taken as a whole, are of the poorest class. We fight for our firesides, but, with a few exceptions, your men were forced to accept one of two alternatives—fight or starve. God help you Northerners of the better class!" And He will help us all, we hope.

Through the kindness of Mr. LILIENTHAL, the tobacconist, and others, we have been well supplied with tobacco, and every one knows that the abominable nuisance grows into a necessity. Let a man who has been in the habitual use of the weed for many years, be deprived of it but for a day, and I question whether he would not run or faint at the sight of an enemy. As an instance of the pursuit of tobacco under difficulties, while we were located at Annapolis, some few of the company swam across the Severn, and as one of them emerged, like Leander, he was petrified by the question of an anxious sentry, whose face indicated the intense desire surging through his soul—"Have you got any tobacco?" This, to a naked man, was more than brilliant. We have been fired upon so frequently from the adjacent woods that it has ceased to be a novelty. In fact, our boys feel slighted if such mark of attention is omitted. It is rumored amongst us that we are to be presented by a grateful and appreciative country with a new pair of pantaloons. I hope it may be true, for there is an objectionable similarity in their general expression (connected slightly with these short jackets, I would modestly mention) that might annoy our friends when we return. Where we shall go next, is a question. Rumors of every description pervade the camp, but one thing is pretty certain if the masses that are drawing near to each other come into collision, we shall have a share of work. Be assured of one thing that inaction is the only state in which the Thirteenth rebel-action they covet. But I have already transgressed the limits of forbearance, since you can hardly afford to chronicle all the minor affairs and events of camp life, and I close by earnestly desiring Mr. JOHN C. FORCE to prepare for our return, for do we not know J. C. F., and are we not known by that jovial Heathen God? E. M. B.,

Company G, Capt. THORNE, N. Y. S. M.

FROM KENTUCKY.

GLAD TIDINGS FROM KENTUCKY—ANOTHER GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY—ITS GREAT SIGNIFICANCE—NO MORE CONTRABAND TO THE ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Enough returns have come in to indicate another grand Union triumph in old Kentucky—a clear Union majority of about 50,000 for members of the Congress of the United States. I infer that the official Union majorities will be, in round numbers, something like as follows: For MALLORY, 8,500; WADSWORTH, 8,000; HARDING, 6,000; GRIDER, 6,000; WICKLIFFE, 5,000; JACKSON, 5,000; MENZIES, 4,500; DUNLAP, 4,500; CRITTENDEN, 2,500. TRIMBLE may have beaten BURNETT three or four hundred, or *vice versa*. The run in the First District has been close, but I incline to think TRIMBLE has won.

Considering all the circumstances and her most peculiar situation, Kentucky has done again quite nobly. Her people are not yet terrified nor seduced. By a majority of 45,000 to 50,000, or over, they reaffirm their determination to adhere to the Union, the Constitution, and the Government, and never to league with or recognize the rattlesnake concern of JEFF. DAVIS.

Banded with the actual 25,000 Union majority of East Tennessee, and with the loyal people of West, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, the 100 000 unconditional Unionists of Kentucky, if thoroughly organized and armed, will hold their own and help their Union neighbors, especially of East Tennessee, to do likewise. The firmness and the mutual coöperation of the *bona fide* Union-men in these States, and their encouragement and equipment by the Government, will go far everywhere to demoralize, confound and dissolve the Secession Party, and to bring about throughout the South a manifest popular reaction for the Union.

The vote of the 20th of June reassures me of the stability and common sense of the people of Kentucky. They again proclaim their conviction that the only hope of restoring peace lies in restoring the Union and putting an end to secession; that recognition of "the Confederate States" would not insure peace for sixty days with the United States or among themselves; that everlasting civil war, anarchy, military despotism and eventual subjugation by and partition among the crowned heads of Europe will be the fate of this country, if JEFF. DAVIS be suffered to destroy its unity. The people of Kentucky are bound up in the whole Union. They can never recognize any other banner than the banner of the American Union, of the whole Union, of the Union forever. They reecho a recent sentiment of their venerable CRITTENDEN—they are "*for the Union, now and forever, without ifs or ands or conditions of any sort.*" They expect their representatives in Congress to do their duty, to stand to their posts, and act out this noble, national sentiment. And my present impression is they will, on the 5th of August, elect unconditional Unionists to their Legislature, which meets on the 2d of September.

Kentucky is evidently an inseparable member of the United States. She wants none other than men of the ANDREW JOHNSON stamp to speak and to act for her in Washington and in Frankfort. This, I take it, is her popular desire and conviction, or her popular tendency. Let it be carried out! Let no Kentuckian dare attempt to desert, betray, disgrace, and ruin his own State!

Surveyor COTTON enforces the embargo upon contraband articles on and after to-day. This is as it should be. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad should no longer be made instrumental for the overthrow of the best Government in the world. The prevalent feeling here is that if Surveyor COTTON cannot enforce his authority peaceably, he will have to do it forcibly; that the loyal City of Louisville has been disgraced long enough by certain Judas like merchants who, in return for "LINCOLN's gold," have very materially aided and comforted the traitors whose success would blast forever the prosperity and peace of Kentucky and of Louisville; that Louisville owes it to herself, Kentucky owes it to herself, to refuse and cut off all trade with the rebels who treat her as an alien enemy. Our people's temporary loss will prove their eternal gain If their Government is destroyed, they are ruined for all time. They are bound to do something, and suffer something, in order to thwart and rout their enemies, and the enemies of their Government.

PONTIAC.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Acting-Governor MCGILL of Washington Territory, has issued the following proclamation, calling for the organization of the militia:

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that the laws of the United States have been, and are now opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore calling for the militia of the several States;

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the military of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union," I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory capable of bearing arms and liable to military duty, to report immediately to the Adjutant-General of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies, and elect their own officers, in the manner prescribed by the Act of January 26, 1855, and the amendatory Act of February 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjutant-General FRANK MATTHIAS, at Seattle, W. T., and through him to the Government, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 10th day of May, 1861, and of the Independence the Eighty-fifth.

HENRY M. MCGILL, Acting Governor Washington Territory.

JEFFERSON TERRITORY.

Gov. STEELE, late head of the Provisional Government of Jefferson Territory, has issued the following proclamation:

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I, R. W. STEELE, Governor of the Territory of Jefferson under the Provisional Government, and by and by virtue of my election by a majority of the people of the then called Government of the people of the Mining Region, unrecognized by the General Government, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the east and at the centre thereof, and placing our confidence in that "overruling Providence" that has, for so long a period of time, steadied us as an American people, through so many difficulties by foes seen and unseen, I therefore issue this my proclamation, in view of the arrival of Gov. WM. HALPIN, and other officers of the United States, whom I recognize as being duly in authority. I deem it but obligatory upon me, by virtue of my office, to yield unto "Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," and I hereby command and direct that all officers holding commissions under me, especially all Judges, Justices of the Peace, &c., shall surrender the same, and from this date shall abstain from exercising the duties of all offices they may have held under me by virtue of said commissions; and further I advise and recommend to all law and order-loving citizens to submit to the laws of the United States, and restrain themselves from deeds of violence which so long have made our PECULIAR POSITION almost a byeword in the eyes of the civilized world. Again I advise my fellow citizens, who know me "so long and so well," to yield obedience to the laws of the United States, and do it by attending to your proper and legitimate avocations, whether agricultural or mining.

By the Governor, R. W. STEELE, Governor.

L. L. BOWEN, Acting Secretary of the Territory of Jefferson.

Done at Denver this 6th day of June, A. D. 1861.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRIVATEERS.

The Boston *Journal*, of June 17, says:

"We are informed by a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 9th inst., that the report that Capt. JOSEPH LEACH, of Portsmouth, N. H., was master of one of the New-Orleans privateers, is entirely without foundation. Capt. LEACH was formerly in command of the tow-boat *Webb*, whose owners recently placed her under the English flag, but he left her when that change was made. Another master was obtained, but the vessel has not been engaged in privateering. Her last trip before the blockade was to Havana for arms, which she landed at New-Orleans. Capt. LEACH remains at the South, but we are assured is not engaged in any privateering enterprise. In consequence of the false report concerning Capt. LEACH, his mother, a few days since, in her distress of mind, destroyed her own life—a melancholy consequence of an unfounded report. There were but three privateers at New-Orleans when our informant left, viz: the *Music*, the *Ivy* and the *Calhoun*. They are all owned by Northern men. The *Music* is commanded by Capt STEPHEN MCCLELLAN, of Thomaston, Me.; the *Calhoun* by Capt. WILSON, formerly of the *Minnie Schiffer*; and the *Ivy* by Capt. PHILLIPS, a Northern man. Their piratical career is now closed by the blockade."

THE BLOCKADE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 16th says:

"Flour has fallen a dollar and a half a barrel, and fresh beef is lower than it has been for ten years; thanks to LINCOLN's blockade. Keep it up for some time, most noble Gorilla. It is just what we residents and cant-get-aways have been wanting for some years. The effects of this blockade have been beneficial in many respects. We rejoice, especially, in its operation upon those heartless speculators who sought to forestall our market by buying up all the provisions in the city, and holding them for a big rise. The villainy was laid before the Governor, and steps were about to be taken to correct it by summary action on the part of the authorities or the people, when most seasonably and kindly POORS came with the *Brooklyn* and saved us all this trouble, by blockading the mouth of the river. Thus, all export being stopped, both up and down the river, we have an abundance of everything that is produced between the Ohio and Missouri

The Great Bethel Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There still seems to be much misapprehension as to the affair at Great Bethel. All talk of masked batteries is fancy. The batteries were supposed to exist, and it was intended to surprise them in advance to prevent any such, where the batteries were before we attacked. The rencontre between our own forces stopped that, and Gen. PIERCE deeming it best to continue the original purpose essayed, and did not deem it best to press the attack.

That is the sum and substance of the whole affair, and the masked battery business is quite fanciful. Had the original plan been carried out, the result might have been different.

AN OFFICER OF ONE OF THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

The Pirates of the Savannah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post* says:

"By the courtesy of Captain FAUNCE one of our reporters went on board and had an interview with the prisoners.

The officers were on the deck aft, sitting inside of a temporary shelter formed from a mainsail, and were 'having a good time.' They were unconfined. The crew were on the starboard side of the upper deck, sitting on a long bench by the side of the wheelhouse. They were all handcuffed, but were no other irons."

Thousands of men are grossly outraged in feeling, as we are, on reading this, and ask what right has Capt. FAUNCE, or any other officer of the Government, to treat with such consideration men whom the President declared would be considered *pirates?*

What! are the *officers* of an acknowledged piratical vessel, captured in the very act of preying upon our commerce, to be invited to the quarter-deck of an American man-of-war, and furnished with the materials (we may suppose it to be ice-water, whisky, and segars,) and *there* allowed to have a "good time," while the less guilty, because less intelligent crew, were handcuffed forward? The public would deem a reverse of this treatment more proper.

The quarter-deck of an American man-of-war is expected to be occupied only by gentlemen, who are men of honor, and faithful alike to their flag and their country. And it certainly is not therefore a place where officers or civilians of gentlemanly instincts and patriotic principles must meet as equals men charged with the crimes which these men are—treason (taken in arms against their country) and piracy—for whatever positions in society they may have held heretofore they discarded honor when they became traitors, and sunk the gentleman when they took to piracy.

In no other Navy the world over, Christian or heathen would an act so insulting to other officers, so demoralizing to the crew, and so reckless of public opinion, fail to bring a swift and severe rebuke. Will it in ours?

LAW REPORTS.

The Sickles Brigade—A Company desires to go Home.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Joseph H. Reynolds vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—This was a motion to discharge upon *habeas corpus* upwards of forty men, members of the Excelsior Brigade, on the ground of their being illegally restrained of their liberty. The application is made by the relator, who it is alleged is the captain of one of the disbanded companies.

It was moved, on the part of D. E. Sickles, to dismiss the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court, however, decided the case by dismissing the writ and granting a new one, reserving leave to say.

Mr. RAHAIN for the motion: J. H. Coleman opposed.

Decision in the Williamsburgh Ferry Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Winans et al vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, is now decided by the Court as follows: We think the plaintiffs have no right, as against the Ferry Company, to call them into an account, and to claim from them a division of the profits of the ferry. The remedy, if any, is by the grantees of the franchise against them as trespassers. The right of any lessee to transfer to others his interest without the consent of the Common Council is denied. Whether such an action could be maintained by such assignees, without such consent, is not clear. Such consent is necessary to vest any *legal* right in the assignee. The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Insanity Pleaded to Invalidate a Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Eliphalet Lyon vs. *Richard Dudgeon.*—This was an action to dissolve a partnership formerly existing between the parties to the action, made, as alleged, 1st January, 1859. The plaintiff claims that for $5 000 he purchased of the defendant a one-half interest in the business of the manufacture and sale of "Dudgeon's hydraulic jacks and punches." It was also alleged that the plaintiff took possession of the business, and conducted it for a time. The defendant answers that at the time of making and signing such contract, as the plaintiff well knew, he was insane and unable to transact any business. The defendant avers that he was so deranged in his mind and careless in his business that he consented to make such a contract, when he could have sold the half interest for $20,000.

The Court, however, concluded, after hearing the case, that although he defendant was not in a very good business condition, he was in such a condition of sanity as to make a valid contract. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, the Court suggesting that a remedy still remained to the defendant in an action to set aside the contract of assignment of the half interest of his business for an insufficient consideration, the same, if such was the case, having been made when he was incompetent to bind himself by agreements.

Platt, Gerard and Bulkley for plaintiff; John H. Graff and John Graham for defendant.

Purchase by Metes and Bounds—Defective title pleaded for answer in a Foreclosure Suit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Laurence Burke, respondent, vs. *Theodore P. Nichols, appellant.*—This was an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the grantor by the grantee for the balance of purchase money. The appellant opposes the foreclosure solely on the ground that a house on the lot which the respondent conveyed by metes and bounds, (and which is not referred to in the deed,) projected over the lot, and in and upon an adjoining lot fourteen inches; and that a fence, which respondent thought belonged to the lot he purchased, stood some four or five feet six inches beyond the eastern bounds of the lot in question, and actually belonged to some other party. The respondent takes the ground that when a mortgagor is in quiet possession under a deed from the mortgagee, with covenant of seizure and of warranty, he cannot resist a foreclosure upon the ground that the title conveyed is bad or defective; he must pay the mortgage debt and take his remedy on the covenants, should he be disturbed in his possession. Decision reserved.

C. Patterson for respondent: G. P. Andrews for appellants.

Is it too late after Judgment to move to vacate an Order of Arrest—The Witness a Fortress Nearer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Louis Planer, &c. vs. *John A. Bouibard.* The defendant, who resides in Brooklyn, was arrested in February last by the Sheriff of this county, and gave bail. Judgment was taken by default, and execution issued against his property, and returned unsatisfied. Execution was then issued against the defendant's person, whereupon, being notified by his bail, he was placed in Eldridge-street Jail, and is still in confinement. Motion was now made to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground that the defendant was brought within the jurisdiction of this Court, and within the bailiwick of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, as alleged, by trick and device. This device, as it is termed, was based upon the allegation that one Louis Lange went to defendant in Brooklyn, and invited him to New-York to purchase some cheap clothing in Spring-street giving the defendant a card which contained the address of one Nicholas Kuerr, with whom Lange boarded. Defendant accordingly visited the house of Kuerr, and Lange, as alleged, procured the attendance of the plaintiff, who was soon after followed by a Deputy Sheriff, by whom defendant was arrested.

Lange is now in the Steuben Regiment at Fortress Monroe, and his affidavit cannot be procured.

Objection to the motion was raised, that it should have been made before judgment, and that not having been then made, it is now too late. Decision was reserved.

James J. Rogers for motion; Clegg & Semler for opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Reid vs. *The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Burr vs. *Syms.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hitchcock et al. vs. *Bliss.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Irving Bank vs. *Wetherald.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Brady vs. *The Little Miami Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Winans vs. *Long et als.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered conditionally.

Schubeck vs. *Harteau.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Gerard et al. vs. *Prouts.*—Judgment reversed and case sent back to referee. Costs to abide event.

Wilters vs. *Vanandenburgh et al.*—Order reversed; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend, on payment of costs.

Abendroth et al. vs. *Dunmore.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Crowen vs. *Bowers.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Tayler vs *Perring et al.*—Judgment reversed and case sent back to Referee.

Fay vs. *O'Neil.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Scott et al vs. *Pilkington, et als.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jerome vs. *Sedgwick.*—Judgment should be affirmed.

Buckingham vs. *Anarous.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide events.

Randall vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Morse vs. *Remington.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Kohn vs. *Rosenblatt.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Hicks vs. *Newcomb.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Steinhard vs. *Boker.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Sturgis et al vs. *Bloomer.*—The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Holmes vs *The People.*—Judgment affirmed.

Smith vs. *Irving.*—Judgment affirmed.

Smith et al. vs. *Irving.*—New trial ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29, 1861.

$8 000 U. S. 6s '81 Cp.	84⅛	5 Erie Railroad	23
2 000 U. S 5s '74 Cou.	78	800 Harlem Railroad	9⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	37⅜	30 Mich. Cen. S.	43
16 000 do.	38	100 do.	b4 44
1,000 do.	38¼	50 do.	44
2000 N. C. St. 6s.	s10 50	250 Mich. S & N.I.G.S'k	27⅜
2 000 do.	b0¼	120 Harlem R. Pref.	24
44 000 Missouri St. 6s..	38⅜	100 do.	24⅜
4 000 do.	38⅝	50 do.	24½
25 000 do.	b60 38¾	200 do.	24⅝
3 000 La. State 6s	54	1050 Gal. & Chic R.	61
500 do.	53	50 do.	b10 61
5,000 do.	s15 53⅜	25 do.	61¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s.	78	100 do.	s10 60⅜
150 Ill. Cen R. Sp s	30. 66	100 do.	s30 60⅜
300 do.	c 66⅜	150 do.	s10 60¾
10 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	66⅜	200 do.	b4 61
50 do.	67	600 Cleve & Tol. R.	21⅜
50 do.	s30 67	1000 do.	s10 21⅝
50 do.	s5 67	100 do.	b67 21⅝
100 do.	67⅛	100 do.	b60 21⅜
10 N. Y. Central R.	73⅞	75 do.	21¾
685 do.	74	200 do.	21⅝
100 do.	b30 74	50 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	121. 35⅛
100 do.	s60 73⅝	50 do.	s30 35⅜
50 do.	s10 73⅝	50 do.	35⅜
100 do.	s30 73⅝	150 do.	35⅜
100 do.	s5 73⅝	50 do.	s10 35⅜
100 do.	s10 73⅞	11 Am. Ex. Bank.	75
100 do.	bnwk 74		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '78. Cou	90	$1,000 Han. & St. Jos.	
1,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou	79	7 Rail Rd. Lots of	59⅜ 32
1,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg	85½	1,000 Ogd. & W. R. s	M. 36
1 000 do.	85⅜	150 Cleve. & Tol. R.	21½
2 000 do.	85	200 do.	s30 21⅜
1 000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	84¼	5 Park Bank.	86
2,000 U. S. 6s '67.	85½	10 Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 67½
1 000 Treas. 12 ds.	102	100 N. Y. Central R.	74
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	36⅜	70 Harlem R.	9¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	38½	100 do.	9⅞
15,000 do.	38⅝	500 do.	b30 10
3 000 Ill. State 6s.	42¼	100 Mich. Central R.	44
1 000 Ga. St. 6s	56⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	61
2 000 Cal. State 7s	50	100 do.	s60 60¼
5 000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	79½	50 do.	s30 60¼
1 000 N. Y. Cen. Rs. '76.	100⅜	400 do.	61¼
1,000 H. & R. 1st M.	104	200 Chic. & Rk Is R.	s60 35⅝

FRIDAY, June 28—P. M.

The direction of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day is to higher prices on the Railway shares, backed by an increasing interest in Federal and State Stocks. The orders for the latter are on a liberal scale, and at advancing rates. The Government credit attracts more decided and favorable attention as the meeting of Congress draws near. The Federal Stocks are nearly or quite 1 ℔ cent. higher than earlier in the week, and even moderate orders at the Exchange Board are difficult of execution, except at an advance on previous sales. The stiffness to-day is attributable, in part, to the intimation that Secretary CHASE will take ground in his recommendations to Congress against any further heavy sacrifices on the Funded Stock of the Government, believing in the alternative employment, for a year or two, of Convertible Treasury paper, at a partially higher rate of interest, but at its par value, instead of 15 or 20 ℔ cent. discount. The prices paid for Tennessees, Missouris, Virginias and Georgias, are ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. For the New-York Sevens, new Stock, 103¼@104 ℔ cent has been paid: Ohio 6 ℔ cents. of 1860 are 1@2 ℔ cent. better than last week, and Indiana 5 ℔ cents. are held for 78@80 ℔ cent. The New-Jersey War Loan 6 ℔ cent. has been awarded to bidders within the State at 100@101 ℔ cent.

On the Railway Shares a lively interest was manifested at both sessions of the Board, and the advance is both general and decided. New-York Central, since the heavy sales made on Wednesday, on the occurrence to the Treasurer of the Company, is up to 1@1¼ ℔ cent., and most of the cash sales to day were made at 74 ℔ cent., closing 73¾ after the Second Board. The sellers' options were put out at from 73⅛@73½ ℔ cent., 10 to 60 days. The recovery in Harlem continues, and 24½ ℔ cent. for the Preferred shares, and 9½ ℔ cent. for the common shares, was paid to day, against 20½ and 8¾ respectively a few days ago. The financial difficulty which is supposed to have produced the recent heavy fall, is now said to be in a fair way of adjustment. On this subject we have just received the following note from the President of the Company, Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL:

"Some erroneous statements having appeared in the newspapers in reference to the condition of the Harlem Railroad Company, and particularly in regard to an issue of new bonds, I deem it proper to make a statement of facts.

Since the year 1857, some of the unsecured bonds of the Company have matured, the amount now due and to become due within the next five years being $1,000 000. To take up these bonds, and to protect all parties in interest, the Board of Directors have decided to issue new bonds of the Company, to the amount of $500,000, secured by a mortgage upon the road, rolling stock, and all the real estate lying north of Forty second street. This will be a fourth mortgage.

A considerable amount of City property between Forty-second street and Forty-fourth streets, and not included in prior mortgages, is covered by the new mortgage. The bonds thus to be issued are to be exchanged *at par* for the over due bonds, so that there will be no increase of the debt, the operation being merely to substitute ten years' bonds for those already due. The remainder of the issue will be appropriated to secure the small floating debt, and to the extension of the City track through Madison-avenue. The terms of the new mortgage are similar to those of the third mortgage. There is no assignment to Trustees. Three Trustees are named, as is usual in railroad mortgages, for the protection of the mortgage security.

No arrearages of interest remain unpaid on the bonds of this Company. The interest on all the bonds, secured and unsecured, has been fully and punctually paid, and the road for the past three years has earned, and now earns, sufficient to pay its expenses, and the interest on all its debt; but it is utterly impossible for the Company to pay the principal of the unsecured bonds.

Though the gross receipts may be somewhat diminished as compared with the past year, in consequence of the existing war, yet the good condition of the track and rolling stock allows the expenses to be decreased, so that the net revenue will probably not be impaired. When the present Board took possession of the road in 1857, the track and rolling stock were very much out of repair, and large outlays have been made in renewing them; being now in good condition, a more moderate expenditure will keep them up.

In authorizing the new issue of mortgage bonds to take up those which have become due, the Board has deemed that the interests of all parties would be best secured and protected."

The Western Shares were nearly all 1 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday, with considerable animation in the bidding. Galena rose at one time to 61¼ ℔ cent. cash, closing 61 ℔ cent. Toledo was done at 24½; Michigan Central closed 43⅞@44; Michigan Guaranteed, 27½ sales; Rock Island, 35½@½ ℔ cent.; and Illinois Central 67 cash sales on the Street, closing 66½@66¾. In the afternoon Pacific Mail rose to 67½@¾ ℔ cent., and for Panama 104 ℔ cent. was bid. The general market late in the afternoon was a fraction weaker in prices. New-York Central 73¾@¾ ℔ cent.

The Exchange Market for Saturday's Mail is firm at 105⅞@106 ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, and 104½@105½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. The selection of the latter is not so large as it has been of late, and the market, without showing an active demand, is somewhat stiffer in rates all round. In Money affairs, we hear of further accumulations of Gold Coin in Bank, because of the daily free returns from the Mint, to which the recent importations of English Bullion was sent for recoinage. A large amount of this Bullion remains to be passed through this process, and some of the Banks are making a fair interest by advancing to the Bullion Brokers on their Assay certificates.

It is intimated from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury in his forthcoming report to Congress, will suggest the employment of convertible Treasury paper, of say two years' date, to bear 7.30 ℔ cent. per annum, equal to two cents the day on the $100, or 20 cents on the $1 000 per day, of the denominations of $50 and upwards. The convenience for the calculation of interest would make this rate every way desirable for popular investment and circulation, while affording the holders a more liberal usance for his money than he is accustomed to receive for its temporary employment in Government Securities. During the Mexican War, Mr. Secretary WALKER floated a very large amount of Treasury paper bearing only one half the proposed rate, say 3.65 ℔ cent. per annum, or one cent ℔ day on the $100. Another intimation from Washington is that the alternative of a large Funded Loan, bearing 6@7 ℔ cent., and the interest made payable in Europe, if desired, may be adopted. We believe now, as we have expressed the belief all through the recent negotiations of Mr. CHASE, that the popular preference is most decidedly for a Treasury paper convertible into Funded Stock. The opinion has also been ventured that the direct employment of such paper in the disbursements of the Government, as in the Mexican War, might have been earlier adopted in the present emergency, with a liberal saving by way of interest and discount to the Treasury, and without harm to the public credit. But whatever may have been the inclination or judgment of Mr. CHASE on the subject, his deference to the advice of certain of his moneyed friends in this City seemed to forbid the adoption of this course exclusively in the absence of instructions from Congress, though partially adopted in dealing with the public contractors.

The State of Ohio has promptly placed in this City the money required to pay the 1st of July interest on her Public Debt. It will be borne in mind that all dues on this account not applied for at the State Agency in New-York, No 25 William-street, by the 15th July, will be returned to Columbus, to be disbursed on the application of stockholders, from the State Treasury direct.

The July interest on the County debt of St. Louis County, Missouri, has been deposited with the Bank of Commerce.

The East River Savings Bank advertise the usual semi-annual dividend to depositors at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $500, and 5 ℔ cent. per annum on deposits over $500.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of June:

Third week, 1861	$31,164
Third week, 1860	25,848
Increase	$5,616

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Company the third week in June were:

Third week, 1861	$19 865
Third week, 1860	28 349
Decrease	$8,484

We learn that the July interest on the bonds of the State of Kentucky will be paid at the Bank of America on the 1st of July, with the accustomed punctuality of that loyal Commonwealth.

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week in June:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$13 606	$31,124	Increase	$17,517
Passengers	6 082	6,311	Increase	229
Mails, &c.	1,000	1,100	Increase	100
Total	$20,688	$38,535		$17,846

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$4,807	$7,748
Freight	8 620	9,422
Sundries	815	819
Total	$14,242	$17,989

The Albany *Journal*, of yesterday, says of the case of Mr. WILSON, late Treasurer of the New-York Central Road:

"GILBERT L. WILSON still survives. He was partially conscious this morning—recognizing and conversing with friends who stood around him. It is scarcely possible that he can recover. Not the shadow of a suspicion rests upon his character. His accounts, as Treasurer of the Central Railroad, are right in every particular."

The London *Times* says of an American invention in boat building by steam machinery:

A company is about to be introduced for the application or the patents of Mr. NATHAN THOMPSON, an American engineer, for boat-building by steam machinery. This machinery is suitable for the construction of boats of every size and mould, and durability and safety are attained from the uniformity and perfection of the various fittings, while the saving in time and labor is extraordinary. The inventor has published testimonies from a large number of the principal persons in the United Kingdom connected with navigation and the working of elaborate constructive establishments, and these are all of the most unequivocal character as regards the value of the system both in a national and commercial sense. "A cutter 30 feet in length can," it is said, "be constructed and delivered perfect in every respect within a few hours after the order is received for it," and the Master Shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, who was appointed by the Admiralty to examine and report on the method, has fully corroborated the opinions expressed by other authorities. The revolution which it is likely to create will, it is believed, be analogous to that effected in other departments of labor by the sewing machine, and the contrivances which have of late years multiplied the production of clocks and watches. In our Colonies and distant territories, where so much of the progress of each settlement depends upon the facilities for river and coast navigation, its advantages are likely also to be of especial importance."

The Park Bank maintains its rate of half-yearly dividends, notwithstanding the dull times. The Bank will pay 4 ℔ cent. to the stockholders on and after July 1.

The Harmony Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2 440 947	$929,908	$227,719
Thrown on market	2,079,576	892 137	207,671
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$2 883,468	48 521,281	29,914,455
Thrown on market	52,933 147	48 539,877	28,253,000

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION		DIRECT		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	94	$34 570	196	$77 555	158	$39 746		
Mf. of Cot'n	30	9 466	83	6 605	71	13,408		
Mf. of Silk	121	49,319	44	28 228	29	29,911		
Mf. of Flax	22	4 301	4	1,425	73	15 247		
Miscellan's	49	10 719	26	5 971	80	1,960		
Total	316	$117 935	323	$119,784	417	$99,634		
		119 784				107,918		
Total entered		$227,719	Total marketed			$207,671		

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

	Discount.
New England and East Jersey	¼@—
New-York State	⅛@—
Philadelphia	¼@—
Baltimore	¼@—⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	2¼@2½
Interior Maryland	3 @—
West Jersey	⅜@—
Virginia	20 @—
North Carolina	20 @—
South Carolina	25 @—
Georgia	25 @—
Mobile	25 @—
Tennessee	20 @—
Ohio, and State Bank of Indiana	1 @1¼
Missouri	20 @—
Illinois and Wisconsin	60 @70
New Orleans	20 @—
Michigan	1 @—
Canada	¼@—
Indiana, Free	4 @—
Kentucky	4 @—

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	1 07@—	Guild rs	39@—
Spanish Dollars	1 08@—	English Silver	4 60@4 80
Five Franc Pieces	9 @—	Specties	1 06@—
French Crowns	1 08@—	Old Am Half Dols	1 02@—
German Crowns	1 06@—	Old Am Quar Dol's	1 01@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—	Span. Silver ℔ oz.	1 19@—

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	4 81@—	Ten Guild Pieces	3 96@—
Old Sovereigns	4 80@—	Span. Doubloons	15 60@—
Twenty Francs	3 81@—	Pas Doubl ons	15 80@—
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83@—	Gold Am Ol's	5 @c. prem.

Mr. JAMES A HUSBAND has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Assorting House for State Currency, at Albany, and Mr. SAMUEL MOFFAT is the Acting Superintendent until further notice.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 78⅜; Reading Railroad 16⅜; Morris Canal 38; Long Island Railroad 8¾.; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes. 19,624 bbls. Flour, 214 bbls. Corn Meal, 164 780 bushels Wheat, 39,500 bushels Corn, 11,076 bushels Oats, 206 pkgs Provisions, and 1 162 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 50 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ℔ 100lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 28¼c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in to day, sales having been reported of only 200 bags Maracaibo, 70 bags Laguayra and 30 bags Rio do., on private terms, with 150 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—The demand has been very limited for all descriptions at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Middling Upland at 14¾c.@14¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Transactions have been restricted, and prices unsettled.

FRUIT—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75, and Bunch at $1 10@$1 20 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal inquiry today was from shippers, and for extra State Flour, prices of which were quoted firm. Other kinds were freely offered at recuced and irregular rates, yet the demand was limited. Sales have been made of 14 250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine state, at $4 05@$4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 65; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 00@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 05	@$4 20
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 30	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 5 80
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is very dull, and prices are unsettled. Sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 55@$6 25 for poor to good superfine, Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $6 30@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 40@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 90@$3 70 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $2.75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to day, and holders have been obliged to reduce prices materially. The principal purchases have been made for export, and these at very low rates. The reported sales comprised 251 000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club $1 03@$1 06; White Western $1 20@$1 37½, chiefly at $1 20@$1 25, Red Western, $1 03@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, unround to choice at 83c @$1.03, Northwestern Club, at 94c @98c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 73c.@97c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bush. Corn is in light supply and moderate request, at uniform rates; sales reach 63 000 bushels at 44c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@52½c. for Western Yellow: 52c.@52½c. for Western White, and 51c @52c. for Northern Yellow. ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 68c.@69c. for Northern 66c for Canadian, and 63c.@65c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 28c.@30c., Western, at 28c.@30c., and State at 30½c. @31½c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, week ending June 25, 1861.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	24,407	47 510
Wheat, bushels	394.173	321 316
Corn, bushels	520 347	269 316
Oats, bushels	46 316	48,000
Rye, bushels	20,483	44 591
Barley, bushels	6,873	6,710

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 25, 1861.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	562 832	216,834	190,249
Wheat, bush	4,633 640	1,734,105	1,314 968
Corn, bush	8,031.017	7,808 433	2,377,716
Oats, bush	467,287	559.225	327,570
Rye, bush	194,754	61,533	24 874
Barley, bush	300 953	189 816	114,246

"The weather during the past week," the Chicago *Tribune*, June 26, remarks, "has been warm and dry, and quite favorable to the growth of both wheat and corn. In the southern part of this State they have commenced to harvest Winter wheat. This crop is reported to be excellent—the best that has been known for three or four years past. With regard to the Spring crops, the reports are on the whole favorable. In some sections in the central part of this State the wheat has been damaged by rust; but from Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin the reports are glowing. The corn, though backward on account of the late Spring, is thriving well, and, with a favorable Summer, there is not much danger."

HAY—North River continues in slack request to-day at 35c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at rising prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c.@25c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive, and generally nominal in price.

LEAD—No important movements transpired to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been less sought after, yet has been quoted at from 81c @82½c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been in lively request, including Common at $2 31½@$2 37½ ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Light sales of all descriptions have been made, at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and prices have been depressed. Sales 545 bbls., including Mess, at $14 43¾@$14 50, and Prime at $9 75@$10 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for shoulders. ℔ lb. Lard is less sought after; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive, at $ 0 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 00 for country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $6 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@18c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, 3c @7c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 26, says: "The demand for Provisions has been extremely light, and the market was decidedly heavier all articles being obtainable upon easier terms. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 600 bbls at $13 50, and 200 hhds. Bacon, in lots, rates kept private, but understood to be a shade below 4¾c, 5¾c. and 7¾c., as it has been offered to some extent at these rates without buyers. Bulk meat has not been inquired for, and prices ruled nominal; it can be bought at 3¾c.@5¾c., and Lard is offered at 8c.@8¼c., but there is no demand. It should be stated, however, that notwithstanding this depression, there is not much of any article offering, and as regards Mess Pork, the best brands are held at $14. Those who are able to hold are disposed to do so, rather than sell at the present prices anticipating an improvement. Flour has ruled dull, and the demand limited, but toward the close, owing to a light supply, there was more inquiry. Prices have not changed, superfine being held all the week at $4 25@$4 30; Extra at $4 50@$4 60, and family at $4 70@$5 25, the latter for extra white wheat. The rapid and steady decline in New York the last three days, were it not for the light supply, would have had a marked influence upon this market; as it is, however, the influence is very light. Yesterday $4 10@$4 15 were offered for good country superfine, but it was held at $4 25. Low grade superfine in part made of re-ground middlings, has been sold at $4 15. The imports and exports show a further reduction of stock."

RICE—Sales 85 tierces at $5 50@$6 per 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile, part at 10c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has improved and prices have favored sellers slightly. The reported sales amount to 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c @5¾c., but including Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6c., and 117 boxes Havana at 5½c @6¼c ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots at very full rates for Blacks, and rising prices for Greens.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. 8¼c.@8¾c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 1,100 bbls. at 15¾c.@15¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to day at firmer rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d.; and by a foreign vessel, 2s. ℔ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7¾ @8¾d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel. Cotton ¼c.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@2s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d., ℔ bushel; Resin,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROSENBERG'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

BOWLING, No. 703 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORSE"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of any great importance occurred at the Capital yesterday. A number of our regiments have been paid off, which has been the cause of some little excitement at Washington, but Gen. MANSFIELD has ordered a strict investigation of the matter with a view of punishing the offenders. Our army is moving quietly but steadily into Virginia. Secretary CAMERON sees no one but those high in authority. He is busy preparing affairs appertaining to connection with the War Department. The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a plan to enable the country to raise the necessary funds to carry on the war. It is talked of to establish a National Bank, with a capital of one hundred millions for a basis; no notes less than ten dollars to be issued. The Navy Department is busily engaged in increasing our naval forces, so as to enable us to establish a thorough blockade. Thirteen men, belonging to Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Regiment, when on a reconnoitering excursion, fell in with a party of the enemy, near Cumberland; after some skirmishing, they killed twenty-three of the rebels, only one of our side was hurt. A man named P. SQUIRTAN, of Charleston, S. C., who is suspected of having purchased arms for the rebels, has been arrested by the authorities. A number of important measures of legislation are being prepared for the opening of Congress. Martial law has not, as yet, been thoroughly established in Baltimore.

On Thursday a fight occurred at Matthias Point, wherein a United States Navy officer, Capt. WARD, of seventy-six years standing, was mortally wounded. About forty men started in cutters at Matthias Point; after landing they erected a battery composed of about 250 sand bags, and were about returning to the *Freeborn*, which accompanied them, for cannon, when the Confederate troops, who had been concealed in a thick wood suddenly made their appearance and fired upon them. The Federal party immediately made a hasty retreat, several of the men jumping into the water to swim to the *Freeborn*. Capt. WARD protected the retreat as much as possible; in taking the place of a gunner who had been wounded, he was shot in the breast and died soon afterwards. Several seamen were also wounded; the flag carried was completely riddled with bullets. Capt. WARD'S body was taken to Washington, and will be sent to the North. It is stated that the enemy at Matthias Point are at least a thousand strong.

By an arrival at a schooner at Boston, we learn that the Spaniards have taken possession, on the 16th May, of Fort Independence. It is situated about fourteen miles from Cape Haytien. Fears are entertained of further invasion.

The Commanding Officer of the Newport (Ky.) Barracks has received orders to prepare quarters for three thousand regulars. They will be immediately sent on, and will consist of one regiment of horse and two regiments of infantry.

Col. BAKER'S First California Regiment, 1,200 strong, took leave of their quarters at Fort Schuyler yesterday, and passed through this City on their way to the seat of war. The regiment made a very fine appearance and elicited warm applause from citizens and friends as they marched through Fourteenth-street and Broadway. They embarked for Philadelphia by a special train from Jersey City.

The Mozart Regiment was reviewed yesterday at Yonkers by the Union Defence Committee, and addressed by Mayor WOOD, M. H. GRINNELL, Judge PIERPONT, Prospect M. WETMORE. The regiment will leave for the seat of war shortly.

Three New-Jersey regiments left yesterday for Washington. The First Regiment, which has enlisted for the war, started at 8 o'clock A. M. The Second and Third Regiments followed immediately after, by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

A petition has been quietly circulating in this City for some weeks, with a view of influencing a solution of the national difficulties by compromise or a peaceable separation. It had received several hundred signatures, when a statement was given at Police Head-quarters by some of the signers, who deplored of their act, that they had attached their names under a misapprehension of the true character of the petition, and Superintendent KENNEDY was implored to search for the paper, and afford the misguided individuals an opportunity to erase their names. Their wishes were complied with, and the detectives yesterday seized the document at a broker's office in Wall-street. It is now in possession of the Superintendent of Police.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR was serenaded last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and made a speech upon the war. An immense concourse greeted his appearance, and cheered his remarks enthusiastically. He declared most emphatically for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed all compromises with the traitors except at the mouth of the cannon.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, Capt. JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, on behalf of his company in one of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade, made application for their discharge from the service on *habeas corpus*. Their commission was, that they were, against their will detained, and without the authority of law. The writ was dismissed, and a new one issued, returnable to-day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision in the Williamsburgh Ferry case, reported in the TIMES of Friday, affirming the judgment of the Court below.

The Stock Market was firm and active yesterday. The Government credit advanced 1 per cent, owing to a rumor that Secretary CHASE will recommend to Congress not to submit to any heavy discount on the further issues of Funded Stock, while Treasury paper can be employed at par. New-York Central rose to 74 per cent., closing 73¾@¾, and Galena and Chicago, Illinois Central, and other Western Shares advanced ¼@1 per cent.

The transactions in breadstuffs, yesterday, were extensive, but at materially reduced prices for Flour and Wheat, especially the latter. Cotton was in moderate request, at buoyant rates. Rosin, Sugars and Whisky were more active. A very limited business was reported in Provisions, Metals, Hay, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Flax, Foreign Liquors, Tar, Turpentine, Seeds and Spices. The principal kinds of Fruit attracted more attention. Teas, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier, and rates were firmer.

Is Washington out of Danger?

We have taken occasion to show the strong probability that the rebels muster in Virginia a force exceeding 75,000 men; all well armed and well proportioned in the particulars of infantry, cavalry and artillery. These troops are commanded, not by impromtu brigadiers, but by men who have seen active military service, and have acquired not only experience, but such distinction as secures them the thorough confidence of their men; and must compensate in a great measure for that lack of mature discipline and subordination which we may reasonably suppose to exist in a Southern army. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, LEE and MAGRUDER are something more than holiday soldiers, the heroes of militia musters, and the victors in sham conflicts. They have been educated to arms at the national expense, have served creditably, and are conversant with all the resorts and advantages of modern warfare. They have the benefit also of intimate acquaintance with the composition and organization of the national army, the character and competency of its leaders, and the resources immediately available to make it efficient in action. Nor is there any reason to believe the enemy to be deficient in the matter of subsistence. So long as the Virginia Central and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads remain in their hands, there will be no difficulty in procuring live stock from the great grazing region on the western slope of the Alleghanies; while Tennessee will supply and the Richmond mills will grind all the breadstuffs their army can consume. In the equipment and clothing department they are perhaps less fortunate; but the season is genial, and the absence of otherwise indispensable articles of military wardrobe will not be severely felt until the approach of Winter. Indeed, if the campaign be pressed with the unrestrained vigor we have a right to demand, the rebels will move northward so rapidly that Winter will never overtake them.

This army, really formidable in its character and power of inflicting damage, threatens at once Washington and Fortress Monroe. The possibility that the latter will be an object of early attack we considered yesterday. But it is also to be remembered that a demonstration in this direction may be the application of a familiar military device for diverting the attention and the forces of the national army from the seat of intended operations; and that Washington may be in much greater danger than we are permitting ourselves to suppose. It must always be borne in mind that the rebel leaders are perfectly acquainted with the distribution and position of all our forces in and near the Capital; and all will, in their previous familiarity with the topography and their present knowledge of every defence recently erected and relied upon, and of defects which render those defences anything but trustworthy, they have an incalculable advantage over our leaders, who are in absolute ignorance of the strength, positions and plans of the enemy. So lax, indeed, has been the observance of ordinary military secrecy, and so freely have the rebels been permitted to report and detail every event, or fact, or opinion in Washington, that Gen. DAVIS is probably better advised of the actual position of things at the Capital than Gen. SCOTT himself. It is certain, beside, that thousands of the adherents of the rebel leaders are ready in Washington to play a part in the creation of panic or the infliction of damage, should the insurgents pour down upon the city.

In view of all these considerations there are certainly grounds of serious alarm for the safety of the army now on the west bank of the Potomac. They number very decidedly less than the rebel forces opposed to them, they are almost exclusively raw troops, undrilled and undisciplined; their officers, with rare exceptions, have never made a campaign; and the defensive lines upon which they depend for the repulse of the advancing enemy are, as we have regretted to note, quite incapable of secure defence. It is true, that in the event of a reverse, there would be the Potomac between the Capital and the victorious rebels: but it must not be forgotten how easily the lines of communication may be cut off by the insurgents or their secret agents, or by accident. The shores of the Potomac, opposite Washington, are lined with shallow, sedgy water, grass-grown, through which it is next to impossible for boats to make their way. In case of an attack upon the lines at Arlington, an attack which would be accompanied by sufficient demonstrations at Alexandria and the Chain Bridge to keep the right and left wings of our army busily occupied, the only means of reinforcing our central positions, or of saving our beaten troops in the event of disaster, is the Long Bridge. That bridge is so insecure that the hasty passage of a large body of troops would inevitably destroy it. It is notorious that stages carrying passengers are not permitted to go save on a walk, and then no two of them are permitted on the same span at the same moment; the regiments who have crossed have been forbidden to keep time, for fear of the vibration; and according to Washington letter writers, the President's wife, returning from a visit to the right bank a few days since, was advised to leave her carriage and cross on foot as a precaution against the danger of infrustration. Small spirited horses and with a carriage load of companions. And so show this to be no exaggeration of the danger, it is sufficient to say that two arches or stretches of the bridge gave way while but lately beneath a drove of cattle, and required some days for partial repair.

In case, therefore, of an attack upon the centre of our lines at Arlington not only would there be great danger of this channel of communication with Washington being destroyed by a rapid advance of reinforcements, but in the event of a panic and a precipitate retreat of our forces, (to say nothing of the loss of safety would doubtless be cut off by the first rush of the fugitives. The danger admits of no exaggeration. If the numbers of the enemy and his armature be as superior to those of our army as we have reason to believe, and if his real object be an assault upon the Capital, we certainly look with profound apprehension at the position of our troops, and to the security of Washington. It is needless to say, that with hostile batteries upon Arlington Heights, the city would have to be abandoned.

The Position of Baltimore.

The revelations connected with the recent events in Baltimore have a deep significance, and are well calculated to attract the popular attention. They show the folly of attempting to win the Secessionists back to their allegiance by forbearance, and that the leniency of the Government, so far from being appreciated, is taken advantage of by them to perfect their conspiracies and mature their plans of revolt. The arrest of the head of the Police Department, with a commission as Brigadier-General of the rebel army in his pocket, is suggestive of a wide range of inquiry. Who are his subordinate officers, and where the men who are to fill his brigade? The resignation of nearly four hundred of the police force under his control throws some light on the subject—but they would make but a small portion of the four or five thousand necessary to compose his command. The proceedings of the Commissioners, censuring and protesting against the course of Gen. BANKS, and the tone of the resolutions passed by them, prove that they are not imbued with that spirit of loyalty which it would be pleasant to find prevalent in such a body. It is said that information is in possession of the loyal authorities that many thousand stand of arms are concealed in the city and vicinity. From these facts, the conclusion is irresistible that a formidable conspiracy against the Government has been organized in Baltimore, and that its ramifications reach to an alarming and dangerous extent.

It has long been known that there were thousands of rank Secessionists in Baltimore, waiting only a convenient opportunity to array themselves in open revolt. The loyal forces and Union people of that city have for weeks been standing over a mine exposed at any time to destruction by the occurrence of any exciting incident to cause its explosion. The apparent neglect or reluctance to adopt measures necessary for their protection has been a source of painful solicitude throughout the country, and even now that the arrest of the chief conspirator may has been made, that solicitude can hardly be said to be in any considerable degree allayed. Why has not martial law been proclaimed, and the city placed under a just but stern military rule? Why has not the arrest of Marshal KANE been followed by that of his co-conspirators? These are questions which are constantly occurring, and to which it is difficult to furnish an answer. Indeed, such has been the tendency towards treason in Baltimore, that the only wonder is that it has been interfered with at all.

Now that one of the conspirators is taken by Gen. BANKS, what is the next step to follow? Is there to be a discharge of arrest and restored to authority? Are the new police organized under Col. KENLY to be disbanded? Notwithstanding the authority of precedent, and for the credit and dignity of the country, we hope not. There has been enough of this kind of lenity—this delicate forbearance exercised towards treason in Baltimore. The Government should exert its authority. Martial law should be proclaimed, and, if need be, maintained with the strong hand. The loyal people of that city should be protected, and their safety assured by an exhibition of energy and power that would justify their fidelity, and render the hope of any successful outbreak of treason impossible. The turbulent spirits that have ruled in its streets for years, and the Secessionists who would gladly unite its fortunes with the Southern rebellion, should be made to feel that they are in the hands of a master, and that quick punishment will follow any disturbance of the public tranquility.

RUSSELL'S REVISED VIEWS OF THE SOUTH.—The letters of Mr. RUSSELL, to the London *Times*, grow more and more damaging to the character of the Confederate States. His letter, written from New-Orleans on the 24th of May, is one that would cost him his life if he were again to put himself in the power of the rebels of that city.

Mr. RUSSELL, at New Orleans, begins to doubt "respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South, and the amount of arms in the possession of the Confederate forces." The constant advertising for "a few more men to complete" such and such companies, afford evidence of a lack of fighting material that Mr. R. was not led to expect. In other words, Mr. RUSSELL began, at New-Orleans, to open his eyes to the bravado, bluster and unmitigated lying by which the secession leaders had been impressing him with ideas of the fearful chivalry and prowess of the South. The inflated bubble was pricked; and the pretension collapsed. Men failed to join the Confederate ranks readily, and they were *forced* to "volunteer." Says Mr. RUSSELL: "Within a few days past British subjects have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the 'volunteer' ranks." Thirty-five British were thus impressed into one company.

Being evidently in no good humor with the Confederate style of Government in New-Orleans, the *Times* correspondent continues his letter with revelations as follows:

"As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Northerner would not venture to say a shadow of either exists. * * The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble, who style themselves citizens. * * Every stranger is watched, every word noted, espionage commands every boyhood and every letter-box. * * * Freedom saves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes for uttering 'abolition' sentiments. * * In this city there is to be substratum of crime and vice, violence, robbery and murder ——.'

And much more of the same sort.

We congratulate Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. GREELEY and the London *Times* upon their "genuine ally" allies. Mr. RUSSELL vents his indignant surprise at these outrages in the following language: "In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so wanton as in the States of America." Mr. RUSSELL had not the manliness to say "the *seceded* States of America"—but let that pass. He is in trouble now.

The New Declaration of Independence.

The Address to the People of Virginia by the Convention that has just reorganized, at Wheeling, the Government of that State, has come to hand in official form, and will be found in the TIMES to-day. We commend it to general perusal.

If any man has doubted the propriety, the expediency or the full justification of the step that has been adopted by the Northwest Convention in abjuring the Government at Richmond and setting up a new one in its place, we beg him to read this Address. It will be found calm and moderate in tone, but exceedingly clear and able in argument. It sustains the position taken at Wheeling by a force of reasoning, and a pertinency of appeal to precedent and authority, that does the highest credit to the ability of the men that prepared it.

The points made, and proved by the facts of history, in this address, are as follows: First, the Richmond Convention (that passed the secession ordinance) was called improperly by the Legislature, last January. In summoning a Sovereign Convention to consider the public safety, the Legislature abdicated a position that themselves had been elected to fill. Second, the Convention was elected by a vote that instructed its members against secession, and that required, specifically, any ordinance changing the relation of the State to the National Government to be submitted to the popular vote and be ratified, before it should be effectual.

In defiance of this popular instruction, the Convention, in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession, and before it was done, gave orders to seize Harper's Ferry, and obstruct the channel leading to Gosport Navy-yard—thus putting the State in hostility to the Federal Government, without the requisite popular assent. A vote was ordered to be taken on the ordinance of secession, in conformity with the letter of the law, but Judges of the State Courts instructed Grand Juries that it was treason to vote against it; and armed partisans everywhere, by lawless and summary vengeance on Union men, deterred them from expressing their free sentiments. It was proclaimed, after the election, that the ordinance was approved, but for weeks no evidence of the fact was given.

A revolution begun in fraud was thus perpetrated by judicial intimidation and terrorism; and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Convention ripened into military despotism—so that to loyal Virginians and no alternative but to succumb and be slaves, or resist, depose the usurpers, and be free. They resolved on the latter course, and the Wheeling Convention has executed the popular will. This Convention quotes from the Declaration of Independence a record of Western Virginia's complaints against the Richmond usurpation. "They have abdicated Government by declaring us out of their protection and waging war against us." * * * "The legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise."

And so these people of Northwestern Virginia, acting for themselves and for loyal Virginians throughout the State, who may declare they know to exist, resume the powers that their former representatives at Richmond betrayed, and have committed the same to a Government that is the right of expression of the popular will.

The announcement of the Wheeling Convention in regard to the State debt of Virginia, will have special interest in New-York.

The country is glad to know that, two days ago, President LINCOLN caused the new Government of Virginia, formed at Wheeling, to be recognized as the true one, and all the States have been notified officially to this effect.

A Monster Canard.

We never like to suspect our cotemporaries of a wicked design to trifle with the feelings and interests of the public, by the publication of exciting bulletins on the subject of the war that now absorbs all their thoughts. But some of them almost daily put us in the painful dilemma of regarding them as willful propagators of stories that they know to be false, or as dupes of imposture so shallow and so absurd that it is simply impossible for sound minds to be deceived by them for a moment.

A case in point is the *Tribune* of yesterday. That paper pretends to have received a letter from JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, written from Washington on the 24th of June, conveying information substantially as follows:

1. Mr. BOTTS was a candidate for the United States Congress, in the Richmond District, on the 24th of May, and received 178 votes, which of course elected him, as there was no other candidate in the field.

2. Mr. BOTTS, though remaining safely in Virginia nearly a month after his election to the "Lincoln Congress," finally made his escape in disguise, through many perils, to Washington, where he continued four days and nights, no longer in need of a disguise, and in a city where he is as well known nearly as in Richmond; and where no one has discovered his presence. No sharp reports stumbled on him, and we hear of him first through his letter to the *Tribune*.

3. Mr. BOTTS informs the *Tribune* that JEFF. DAVIS is superseded as Head of the Southern Confederacy, and that BEAUREGARD is found in his place. BEAUREGARD has called for 100,000 additional troops to be furnished him, fully equipped in six weeks' time, neglecting the usual mode of applying officially and directly to the Governors of States, as perhaps President DAVIS would have done, Gen. BEAUREGARD, adopting the plan of a young merchant just setting up in business, issues a "circular" to the Cotton States. To explain the necessity of his call, Gen. BEAUREGARD tells the slaveholders, in his "circular," that all his present army is engaged in suppressing slave insurrections in Virginia. This little bit of information will doubtless stimulate the Cotton States to arm and send away from their own homes and plantations as many men as possible. Gen. BEAUREGARD is certainly candid in his appeal for succor.

4. Having run the gauntlet of the Secessionists of Virginia, and made his escape in disguise, seizing one of BEAUREGARD'S circulars in his flight, (how did he get it?) Mr. BOTTS immediately set about making, almost as useful in Washington; and although not seen himself for four days and nights after his arrival, he was fortunate enough to see "Extra BILLY SMITH" late Member of Congress, but now rebel General of Virginia, in the War-office, in the "disguise of a beggar." Mr. BOTTS does not tell us what "unconsidered trifles" Extra BILLY picked up in the War-office, nor does he tell us that he had him arrested immediately as a spy. We would be ready to doubt Mr. BOTTS' patriotism had we not concluded that he had put the "beggar on horseback," knowing that, according to the proverb, he would ride to the devil.

5. Mr. BOTTS had an interview with "Extra Billy," for he tells us that one of Extra B.'s purposes in Washington, in the disguise of a beggar, was to "correspond with the rebels in Maryland." Extraneous WILLIAM might have accomplished this object quite as well by going to Maryland and sheltering himself among the Secession families of Baltimore. He would have been safer than in SCOTT'S camp. But then Extra Billy is not very bright, and perhaps he did not think of it.

But we leave the consideration of this subject, so humiliating to the honor or to the intelligence of American journalism. We will merely remark that on the 19th of April last, Mr. BOTTS, in a published letter, took his final leave of the Union, "after an entire night of sleepless reflection," and announced to the world his future position, as follows, "I will never raise my hand against my native State although her arm has been raised against me and mine." This letter, italicised by Mr. BOTTS, was published in the *Tribune* of May 7. Mr. BOTTS was not a candidate for Congress in May last, and no poll was opened and no votes cast for him. Any attempt to do either would have lost all parties concerned their lives, without benefit of clergy.

How can the *Tribune* save Mr. BOTTS from the disgrace involved in this foolish publication?

The Germans and National Unity.

The promptness with which citizens of foreign birth have responded to the call of the Government for men to swell the ranks of its armies in the midst of the dangers which threaten its existence, from traitors born upon this soil and reared under the protection of its institutions, is one of the most gratifying spectacles which has attended the progress of the war. If an honest suspicion has ever existed of the loyalty of adopted citizens, those who entertained it must be disarmed of it for the future. In this exhibition of deep, earnest and active sympathy for our Government, the children of no foreign race are an exception. If our institutions possess the advantages over others which we claim, there should be none. The judgment of those who were born and reared abroad, but whose homes are now here, is seen in the haste into which they have marshaled themselves for a war to defend the Government of their choice.

Especially is this true of the German population. In their fatherland the aspiration of the German heart has been towards national unity. It is now, as for centuries it has been, the theme of the orator and the writer, and the inmost life of the peasant. Instead of a broad nationality, the German was a fragmentary people on his native soil, grouped together in separate patches, without reference to natural boundaries, and ruled by monarchs, great and small, who in their polity stand upon no common ground, by which the German of Austria, the German of the Rhine, and the German of the Baltic, can feel that each constitutes a part of a great German nationality. But in America he finds the instinct of national unity crystalized into form, in our political institutions. As the actual expression of the craving of his life, he accepts them, and readily and honestly forswears his allegiance to a sovereign over a part of a disunited people, to register his oath of allegiance to a Government which, recognizing important differences in local law, yet maintains the unity of the whole people.

With Slavery, *per se*, the German can have no sympathy. Centuries ago it was eliminated from his fatherland, as Christianity warmed into life a new civilization to supplant the decaying barbarism of the Middle Ages. In Slavery alone he sees a disturbing element in our career of prosperity. And in the present war he sees only a desperate effort to extend and perpetuate a false social condition, at the cost of a sacrifice of our nationality. To his mind, the latter is of paramount and lasting importance over the fancied greatness which short-sighted and ambitious men have attached to an immediate local interest.

Again, the Germans have always been a martial race. In their native land, nearly every youth is educated to the use of arms. As a rule, the men are familiar with military tactics and field evolutions, and not a few have seen actual service. From an unsuccessful struggle for German nationality in 1848, thousands from the revolutionary armies sought shelter and homes in this country. Hence, when the existence of our Government was threatened, their love of national unity and their martial spirit alike caused the Germans to take arms, and already they have performed a noble part in the great drama of a nation's life, now enacting. In Missouri they have, until recently, constituted the greater portion of the loyal troops with whom Gen. LYON has achieved such brilliant successes. To their prompt action is to be attributed the mean proportions to which treason in Missouri has shrunk to-day. From New-York five exclusively German regiments, commanded by veterans of 1848, of the Crimea, or of Italy, have already departed for the scene of conflict. Another is now waiting to depart, and thousands of Germans in this City and elsewhere have enrolled themselves in American regiments.

If this be the spirit of a people who a few years since were aliens, but who have voluntarily merged themselves into an American nationality, and who now have all their family interests, except the memories of their fatherland, fixed here, it is doubly gratifying to know that the voices of their brethren in Germany are applauding the noble stand they have taken. The friendly attitude promptly assumed by the German sovereignties and the Press towards our Government has already been noticed. From the German people their love to us more strongly pours out in this time and disinterested sympathy which our struggle has awakened in behalf of our Government. The consideration of all material interests seems to be lost in their estimate of the rising and political questions to be affected by the result of the war. Our attention has just been called to an evidence of this feeling. A leading banking-house in Germany has instructed its agent in New-York to ascertain whether should they forward 100,000 Minié muskets to this country, they would be acceptable to the Government or the Northern States, *at cost!* They also made inquiries as to what kind of rifled cannon—whether steel or brass, and of what calibre—were wanted, and offering to forward them of the most improved pattern upon the same terms. Already 10,000 stand of arms have reached us by the *Bavaria*, and 12,500 by the *Bremen*, and it is supposed that each of the German steamers will continue to bring additional consignments for several weeks. Thus daily the evidences multiply of the confidence with which the old world, and especially this Teutonic race, still living among the institutions of centuries past, regard the cause for which a young Republic is now contending.

FALLING OUT AMONG THIEVES.—Accounts from Virginia show that there is little harmony among the leaders of the rebel forces in that State. Virginia abounds in first families, whose men were born, like Gov. PICKENS, "insensible to fear," who are all entirely willing to lead, but have no stomach for following. Hence Gov. LETCHER has no relish for being overshadowed in his greatness by JEFF. DAVIS. It was one to be the supreme head of a State like Virginia, the Commander-in-chief of its armies and Admiral of its navy. There was dignity and honor in the position in the Governor's estimation. But it was quite another thing to be the tail of a Confederation in which even the little State of South Carolina is more honored than the Mother of Presidents. So too Gen. LEE has no taste for being understudied by BEAUREGARD, or overslaughed by JOHNSTON. He regards himself as having been born to command, and not to obey, and his pride demands a fulfillment of its destiny. What is thus true of these two representative men, is true all the way down through the gradations of social and military life. There is no earnest cordiality between Virginians and their more Southern allies. In one respect we admire the partisans of JEFF. DAVIS or Gov. LETCHER great wrong, and that is in doubting the genuineness of his reason against the Constitution. There is probably no more thorough traitor south of Mason and Dixon's line than Gov. LETCHER of Virginia, or one who would do more to dishonor the great and good men who have made that State the traditional Mecca of patriotism throughout the Union.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.—The States bordering on the Mississippi, that have seceded, are highly disgusted with the conduct of Gen. LYON in Missouri, and they threaten him with all manner of vengeance. They would gladly make that State the battle-ground on the West, as they have made Virginia on the East, of the mountains. It would keep the horrors of war far from their own homes, and throw upon Missourians all the burthens of the campaign, while they enjoyed whatever there might be of its benefits. But the hesitation which this selfish policy has brought upon Virginia, furnishes a lesson too striking to be overlooked by Kentucky or Missouri. The neutrality of the one and the increasing loyalty of the other are the results of the impressive teachings, and the counsels now are that they will leave the Cotton States to take care of themselves in the conflict their madness and folly have invoked. They appreciate at its proper value this Southern scheme of making their soil the debatable land, to be trampled by armies and drenched in blood, and they have come to the wise conclusion that neither their honor nor their interests require that they should join their fortunes with secession.

DOES SOUTH CAROLINA WANT A KING?—The reverberation of Mr. RUSSELL'S letter in regard to the craving desire of the South Carolinians to have a King to rule over them is heard, to-day, in an article from the Charleston *Courier*, the organ *par excellence* of the Palmetto aristocracy, which will be found in the columns of the TIMES. The *Courier* characterizes the statements of Mr. RUSSELL on this subject as baseless and absurd—quite an offence to the intelligence of a people who are doing and suffering so much for their free, republican institutions as the South Carolinians. In a subsequent article to the one we publish to-day, the *Courier* begs the wags of South Carolina, if Mr. RUSSELL should return among them, "not to assure that gentleman that the good people of South Carolina were very anxious to adopt and introduce Mormonism" among them.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—It is announced by telegraph that shippers at Louisville are about testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville Railroad. As the blockade was instituted to prevent shipments of munitions of war, provisions and supplies to the rebels of Tennessee and others of the seceded States, it is hardly probable that the United States Government will permit its effectiveness to be interfered with by a judicial decision rendered in time of war. If Kentucky neutrality means permission to aid the rebellion and a passive interest in the General Government, the sooner United States troops take possession of the Railroad to Nashville the better.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A meeting of prominent capitalists and others was held yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, to organize an association to act in connection with and as auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission recently appointed by the Secretary of War. Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce, presided. Much feeling was expressed as to the importance of speedy and efficient action by the Commission, and the necessity of prompt and liberal cooperation by the citizens of New York and of the country at large, to save the volunteer forces now in the field from the most serious loss by disease. Statements were made, showing the gross incompetency of the surgical and medical force in many regiments, and moreover, that many of the camps are now in such a condition, that epidemics will inevitably break out among their occupants, unless the proper sanitary precautions be taken before the more unhealthy season arrives.

The meeting adopted an address, which will appear hereafter, and appointed a committee to report a plan of organization on Tuesday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A woman named ANN S. FARRIS, residing at No. 191 Cherry-street, fell from the top of the horse car Thursday. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died yesterday morning from the injuries received. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Compromise Measures Again.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

The rumors of "compromise," of which the public has heard much within a few days, doubtless proceed from the earnest desire of Secessionists and their sympathysers to get out of the perilous position into which their treasonable enterprise have cast them. These reports have no other foundation. The Administration will, under no circumstances, abandon the high ground taken in the letter of instructions to Mr. DAYTON, the Minister to France. It will never submit to the dismemberment of the Union—will never entertain a proposition to that effect, and will never adopt the weak and suicidal policy of attempting to restore peace and harmony to the Union by treating with armed rebels and traitors. There can be no peace no compromise, no negotiations, even, until the rebel armies are routed and dispersed, or until they voluntarily ground their arms. Any different policy would be fatal to the integrity of the Government, and the world would justly conclude that the United States had at last entered upon the career of revolution and anarchy which have been the characteristics of Mexican and South American Republics. It has been a standing prophecy with the monarchists of Europe that anarchy would be the result of popular institutions, to be followed by military despotism. Any temporizing policy on the part of the Administration—any attempt to conciliate the rebels by "compromise"—would be the inauguration of revolution as the remedy for political errors at the polls. The "Compromise" proposed, or any concessions or guaranties whatever, offered or yielded to the rebels, would be an attempt to bribe obedience to the laws, and an admission to the world that the Government of the Union was unable to vindicate its authority. A peace based on such conditions would be a mere truce, and the war would be renewed by the defeated party after the next Presidential election, as a means of extorting similar concessions from their triumphant opponents.

The Administration feels the full force of these truths, and the country may be assured that nothing will deter it from its purpose to repose on every inch of the soil of the Union the which come within its limits, and thereby compel such submission.

If the Union loses by the different conflicts to their credit. Not peace will be made while they command a single armed force, they will soon without their hosts, and if they are looking for terms of compromise more favorable than exist, they are entirely at fault in their reckoning. Our country is not in ruins, but it has no nook or corner in which the leading spirits who have fomented this rebellion will be permitted to hide themselves.

There can be no peace, no concord, no harmony between the several parts of the Union while the Davises, and Toombses, and Wises, and Maguins, and Yanceys, and Sidells, and Rhetts, and Keitts, and some scores of their confederates in treason are permitted to remain in it. The general voice demands their blood in atonement for their crimes, and the most that they have reason to hope for is, that the Government, in deference to the spirit of the age, will commute the punishment due to treason into exile. They have staked their lives and fortunes—honor they had none—upon the issue they have made with the Government, and they must take the consequences.

It would be a most lame and impotent conclusion of the war to permit its authors to go unpunished. They have incited the people to revolt against the purest and best Government in the world—the freest under the sun than that they have been defeated in an election, and constrained by the popular voice, expressed in a perfectly regular way, to deliver up the administration of affairs to men in whom the people confide. The annals of the past will not furnish a parallel case of unjustifiable rebellion against the constituted authorities, and never did traitors so richly deserve to hang for their crimes. History is full of accounts of insurrection and revolt of the oppressed masses against the tyranny of kings and nobles, but never before was there a cliqued rebellion against the people. It is a rebellion conceived and organized by tyrants and Slavery propagandists while in power, against the legitimate authority of the people under the Constitution. The designs of the audacious miscreants were to prevent the inauguration of the President lawfully chosen by the people, and to hold over, if possible. Being defeated in these daring efforts at usurpation, they raise the standard of rebellion, and commence the war by seizing the forts, arsenals, and other property of the Government, without even the allegation that the rights of any State, or of any individual had been invaded.

The idea of compromising with men whose hands are red with the blood of loyal citizens they have murdered, and whose souls are black with the crimes of perjury, treason and robbery, is itself treasonable. No man whose heart is loyal, or whose understanding is sound, will for a moment entertain it; and to imagine the President and Cabinet capable of falling into the trap, is to insult their good sense or to impeach their patriotism. There is in truth no reason to suspect them of such folly—no fact or statement of any member of the Administration to warrant the imputation. The able letter of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, already referred to, is the chart by which the ship of State will be steered. That letter states emphatically, and with what the traitors doubtless thought "damnable iteration," that at no time, past or future, has the Government, or will the Government, under any circumstances, so much as entertain the thought of a dissolution of the Union. This would seem to be putting the case pretty strongly, and it is difficult to imagine how it could be made stronger; yet it is said, by those who ought to know, that the letter of instructions to Mr. ADAMS is even more emphatic than that to Mr. DAYTON.

If other demonstration of the absurdity of the rumor which connects the Administration with propositions of compromising with the rebels were needed it is furnished in the two speeches of the Secretary of War addressed to the citizens of Washington and others, in which he declared that the war of repression will be prosecuted until the cause of it shall be removed.

To treat with the rebels and to concede their demands, would be an admission on the part of the Government that they are in the right; and the effect would be to give them an indefinite lease of power in the States which they now control, to the permanent disgrace and overthrow of the friends of Union. But the Message of the President will next week consign the traitorous rumor to oblivion, and there an end. OBSERVER.

Spanish Invasion of Hayti.

BOSTON, Friday, June 28.

Capt. KELLY, of the schooner *Starwell*, from Cape Haytien 24 inst., states that the Spanish took possession on the 30th of May of Fort Independence, about fourteen miles from Cape Haytien. Fears were entertained at Cape Haytien of further invasion.

Accounts from St. Domingo, received in this city, state that the Spaniards have seventeen men-of-war in the Bay of Samana, and that storehouses were being erected on shore in great numbers. It was thought that the blacks would soon make serious trouble.

Prince Alfred.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 28.

Prince ALFRED arrived here to-day. He drove through the principal street, on his way to the residence of Gen. WILLIAMS. He leaves to-morrow afternoon.

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Great Popular Movement—Evidences of Enthusiasm—An Unfortunate Affray, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

As you may, perhaps, know, our good old Iron City, with its staid and industrious population, has not been among the last to rally to the defence of the Government and the National Flag. Pittsburgh—named after the great defender of American independence in the British Parliament, and settled by a sturdy race of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians—has always been distinguished for thorough-going patriotism. It was at Braddock's Fields, only twelve miles from here, on the banks of the Monongahela, that WASHINGTON won his first great fame as a soldier, when British Generalship owed its preservation from utter defeat by French and savage cunning, to the experience and steadiness of "a d——d Virginia Buckeye," to use the very words of Gen. BRADDOCK himself, who was fatally wounded on that disastrous field. In the late war, so-called, with England, some of her first citizens sacrificed their fortunes and their lives, and among the victims of the Indian massacre on the River Raisin were many whose family names are still among the most respectable in Pittsburgh.

During the war with Mexico the good old burgh of Pittsburgh was nobly represented by the Duquesne Greys, under Capt. JOHN BEATON. This company was composed of the flower of the Pittsburgh youth, and their leader was the son of the oldest Presbyterian clergyman west of the Alleghany Mountains, Rev. FRANCIS HERRON, who died about a year ago. The Greys were the "Seventh Regiment" of Pittsburgh in pluck and reputation, and have furnished a number of fine officers to the present service. They are now in Col. DAVID CAMPBELL'S Regiment, which is one of the finest raised for the war in this and Allegheny City. By mentioning the Greys thus particularly I do not wish to exhibit the invidious spirit which has been shown by the officers of the Guard in connection with their corps, but the most enthusiastic spirit which soon brought them into requisition. The Pittsburgh Guard, Cornelius Oliver, Captain, and Company B, Duquesne Greys, Capt. Beaton, left the city on Monday last.

Colonel E. B. BAKER; Lieut.-Col. Isaac J. Wistar; Major Robert A. Parker, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Surgeon, A. G. Barr; Assistant Surgeon, Justin Dewees; Quartermaster, Francis G. Young; Quartermaster Sergeant, Geo. H. Wheeler; Commissary, Captain J. W. Lingenfelder; Commissary Sergeant, George P. Beckert; Sergeant Major, Jno. S. Smith.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MATHESON'S REGIMENT.

In pursuance of special orders from General Headquarters, Col. MATHESON'S Regiment—the only one out of the State quota—took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. It sailed from Pier No. 3 by the steamer *Ben Arthur*, to Elizabethport, thence rail (the Central Railroad of New Jersey) direct without change of car, to Washington.

The men presented a fine athletic appearance, and have evidently gained in *physique* by their recent sojourn on Staten Island, where it will be remembered they had a faithful quarters at New-Dorp, on the high road to Richmond. Their uniforms are of the simple gray cloth and pattern prescribed by the United States regulations, and when assembly are more useful if not more ornamental, than some of the fancy colors carried away by many regiments. The band, also Springfield muskets of the make of 1818 are to constitute and solely weapons. At about 12 o'clock, the regiment left its quarters at New-Dorp, after a tedious march of six miles to the ferry, they proceeded by steamboats (two were provided) to the foot of Twenty-third-st., and thence to No. 47 Lexington-avenue, where they partook of the rest cake of Connecticut hospitality. Here the drums, fife and colors and two guidons, the gift of Mrs. and Miss LAMBERT were presented to the regiment, Mrs. LAMBERT making a few appropriate remarks and the gift to the Rev. H. B. CHUBBUCK who presented the flags with a patriotic address. He closed with an earnest prayer for the Regiment and for officers for the President of the United States, and "the patriot old statesman who stands at the right hand, Gen. SCOTT." After the ceremony the ladies waving their compliments from the windows. At the corner of Cortlandt street the Colonel halted to see the pass. One of the companies being a little behind, Col. BAKER ordered the column back, and the men instantly broke into a quick step which soon brought them into position. The Regiment went to Cortlandt-st., to the ferry, and crossing the Jersey City ferry, took a special train of cars ordered for Philadelphia. Here they remained for one or two days, when they proceed to Washington, to take a steamer for Fortress Monroe.

The following are the staff officers, the entire line was to sail on Monday last:

Colonel, E. B. Baker; Lieut.-Col. Isaac J. Wistar; Major Robert A. Parker, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Surgeon, A. G. Barr; Assistant Surgeon, Justin Dewees; Quartermaster, Francis G. Young; Quartermaster Sergeant, Geo. H. Wheeler; Commissary, Captain J. W. Lingenfelder; Commissary Sergeant, George P. Beckert; Sergeant Major, John

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing or sewing; is thoroughly competent for her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 230 Myrtle-av., between Navy and Raymond sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation for a good girl, by her present employer, with whom she has been for the last seven years; she would do chamberwork or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 105 East 13th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 333 Fulton-av., near corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to take care of children; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a competent young woman; is willing to go to the country if desired. Can be seen to-day and Monday at her present employers, No. 51 East 19th-st, to whom she refers.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 33th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; has been 2 years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 94 Rivington-st., 6 blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A LADY RESIDING AT NO. 150 Hicks-st, Brooklyn, desires to obtain a situation for her cook. The best of recommendation will be given the girl as cook and washer and ironer. She may be seen at the above place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing and has no objection to go to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 247 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go in the country.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman who can enter her place at the shortest notice, wishes a situation at moderate wages; she can bake, cook, wash and iron, and make butter; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing; can give City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 267 West 32d st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable young woman as nurse and good plain sewer; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of references; none but private families need call. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, with four years' reference, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands the management of a baby from its birth; is also a fine seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; can bring it up by hand or bottle, and would assist at chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, a situation as wet nurse. Inquire for Mrs. MULLER, No. 283 7th-av., or of Dr Clow, No. 347 West 27th-st Can be seen for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, having an excellent girl, with no further use for her, wishes to secure her as either as seamstress and chambermaid or as chamber and waiting maid. Call at No. 4 West 39th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., for three days

BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, A place for a smart, intelligent American girl 13 years old, in a good family of grown people. Wages no object to a good family. Her mother is a widow. Inquire No. 19 Columbia st., corner Vine near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, over the butcher's, for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 326 6th-av. between 45th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for city and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

COLORED SERVANTS.—COLORED SERvants at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson st., corner of 4th st., on Washington Parade Ground. Open from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 in evening. Hotels furnished gratis. No charge for families who have friends gone to the war. T. S. W. TITUS.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED, BY A FIRST class colored girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family, or to cook; would be willing to assist in washing. Inquire for MARTHA at No. 241 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, who can produce six years' recommendations from one place; his reference for honesty sobriety and causability cannot be surpassed; would make himself useful in any other way; would keep a small grade cow if required. Address H. H., Box No 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single German (English) desires situation as above, he can milk and make himself generally useful, if required. Wages of secondary consideration; seven years' undoubted testimonials of ability and good character can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 849 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GREAT experience, who has lived in the highest families in England and New-York, wishes a situation as waiter; has the best of reference, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply by note or call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

THE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S house wanted for the Summer by a man and wife, Protestants; will be found trustworthy and careful. Inquire at No 335 6th-av., second floor, front room, for A. L., for a week.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—OUR BOOK-KEEPER leaving gone to the war we are in want of help during his absence. Liberal salary given to a competent double entry book-keeper. Address A. B. M. & Co., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, FOR A GENtleman a short distance from the City, a man and wife; the man must be a good family gardener, willing to assist on a small farm occasionally, and careful over horses; the woman a good down-stairs domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERican child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as nurse's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. DR. GRIFFIN & BROTHER, 308 Grand st., N. Y., and 197 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric principle without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber $12.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the most fertile and healthful part of New-Jersey, within short drives of all the Long Branch and shrewsbury watering-places. It is accessible at 6 A. M and 4 P. M. daily, by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and Shrewsbury steamboats, from the foot of Robinson st., N. R. Superior accommodations on lower terms (suited to the times) than are usual at watering places near New-York. Beautifully shaded grounds, with walks and drives through a picture que vicinity. In front of the house is a small lake with boats. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. Board, $6 to $7 per week; per day, $1 50. Fourth of July excursionists are invited to select rooms. For circulars address J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J., or W. H. MILLS, No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, in Cornwall, about half a mile from the steamboat landing. The subscriber having a few good rooms not engaged is now prepared to receive families for the Summer; the house is large, beautifully situated on high ground, with a very fine view of the river and surrounding mountains. Access from New-York every afternoon by the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, and from Cornwall every morning. Also the day boats to Albany touches at the landing each way. For particulars apply to the subscriber. G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEman, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and a very nice front room; well shaded, and a variety of choice fruit and vegetables; $4 per week each; no other boarders will be taken. Can be seen any day; accessible by the Harlem Railroad or Peck-slip boat, and stages from Harlem. Inquire at the brick house, near 14th-st., Washington av., Tremont Village, three minutes' walk from depot or stage. Distance, 12 miles from City Hall, New-York.

WANTED—PLAIN SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY board, at a moderate price within 50 miles of the City, and not more than 1 mile from the sound, for two ladies, with infant and servant, and from Saturday to Monday of each week for two gentlemen. Either a furnished or partly furnished house would be desirable at a low rent, for the season. Address MODERATION, Box 36 John-st., stating full particulars as to situation, shade, bathing, boating, size and numbers of apartments, price, &c.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE.—The house is large and new; the farm is supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable; the scenery is fine and climate healthy; communication direct to New-York. Apply or direct to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing Ulster County, N.Y., or to J. J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall st.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARMHOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut at a large brick farmhouse about 80 miles from New-York; communication twice daily. Chickens, vegetables dairy fruit, &c., from the farm. Call or address G. HAWLEY, hawleyville, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A RESPECTABLE party requiring a desirable home in the country, with airy rooms, plenty of shade and abundance of fruit can be accommodated on reasonable terms by applying for particulars to A. B. HERRICK, Esq., No 41 Warren-st., or to MISS GEORGIA, at Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres 11 miles from the City; steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 9,577 Post-office

ONE LARGE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated with good board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Five miles from 20 miles from the City. Daily communication by steamboat. Inquire in the store No. 458 Hudson st., for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 3 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn

PERSONS WISHING GOOD COUNTRY board pleasant rooms and fine river view will hear of such by addressing or calling on C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MIDDLEBROWN, N. J., second door from the depot, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included Family small Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms on second floor having all the modern improvements can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 26th-st; unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy, carpets on the door, within easy walking distance of the ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively no other having nor intending to take any other boarder, and residing in their own house, between 4th and 24th sts., west of Lexington av. Any such family being disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will please address SOUTH AMERICAN Madison-square Post office N S—replies must give the name of the gentleman of the house and state that they exactly answer each of the above expressed conditions, otherwise they will not be noticed. No objection to a gentleman living large family children. A respectable and strictly private home is the object in view.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE house, handsome y furnished—positively not having or intending to have any boarders—would receive as one of the family a gentleman, if after a personal interview the proposed arrangement should seem to be mutually agreeable. No correspondence is desired with any gentleman whose moral character is not beyond question. Address H P Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would let a large room to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. For particulars address Box No. 2,402 New-York Post office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 46 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—suites of rooms to let, with board to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY LOcated at Astoria, near the water can accommodate three young men to breakfast and tea. Address Box No. 1,319 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 18th st, just west of 6th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered first-class modern improvements, out buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 2,108 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BASEMENT AND FIRST STORY OF a house located between Waverly-place and 10th st., and Broadway and 6th av. Rent must be reasonable. Address FIELD, Box No. 136 *Times* office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR AN interest in a good manufacturing business. Any person having a farm of 50 to 100 acres in good condition, with comfortable house, barns fruit &c., in a healthy region may make a favorable exchange by stating full particulars as to location, land, improvements, value, &c. &c., and addressing MANUFACTURER, Box No 125 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4 best well let pays 10 per cent, from 30 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce,

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, At 10½ O'CLOCK.
At Salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.
BEDSTEADS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (removed from a private residence in 33d-st.), carved rosewood parlor suites in plush and brocatel; walnut and mahogany sofas, chairs, armchairs, and rockers in hair cloth centre and fancy tables, bookcases, etageres, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets, dining-chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, cane seated chairs, hall-stands and chairs, gas chandeliers, mirrors, oil paintings etc; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY G. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, in the sales room No 23 Nassau-st.,
LARGE SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1810 for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods is undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer Sherries, Ports, Madeiras Brandies, Rums, Gins, Whisky, &c. also baskets of Champagne and cases of Clarets, in quantities to suit, to the demijohn or cask. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the provinces for the past three years.
Cigars, consisting of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia Britannica, Zarzuela, Brevas Perfectos, Londres, Regalias, Londres Finas, Londres, Delicias, Brevas Conchas Preciados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Pureza de Melo, Españolas, Memoria, Antiquidad, Norisga, Winfield Scott, Monoumento, Dulce-far-niente, Henry Clay, Morantes, Encantadora, Ramera Flor de los Campos, La Rosa, Sacramento, Thos Dias, and other well known brands.
In the above advertisement is but a part of the stock enumerated, and we would refer our readers to the catalogues this day issued.

Assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21 1861.
The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 28, 1861.
CHARLES A NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every kind and description: Piano-forte, marble-top buffets and bureaus, extension table, carpets, office desks, 50 bedsteads &c. &c., by order of the assignee. THIS DAY, (Saturday) June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Fulton st, near Nassau a large assortment of good, new and second hand furniture, most of which is all good furniture and made to order; there are about 30 dressing bureaus with marble tops, built-to and bedsteads, 50 bedsteads washstands and desk extension tables, one do Horse's patent parlor suites, plain 7/8 octave, in rosewood curtains, sewing machines, &c., &c. Sale absolute, and catalogues early the morning

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, at 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., rosewood parlor suits, mahogany centre & side mirrors Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, two conversation chairs, in crimson plush, bureaus, bedsteads bedding, mirrors, writing desk kitchen furniture horses, wagon harness, &c.

J. H. BURNS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., Sharples, tete-a-tetes, chairs, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, mattresses, counters, desks, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock at the No. 11 3 Broadway, one lot of drawing room furniture recently used for corporation purposes, consisting of rosewood

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, dated on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1861, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, and to the 19th day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the twenty-seventh day of said April, in the year aforesaid, I, the undersigned, have seized and taken all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Christopher R. Robert, of, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or plan of lots laid out by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, for the partition of the estate of James Duane, deceased, as lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 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1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677,

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Grand Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June [illegible] July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of the sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The amount for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor of State, Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years; and for that purpose all, or so much as may be necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and appropriated for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Executive Council or other proper officer or officers, whose duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

And further, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the action of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of any corporation of the State of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be paid, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as may not be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The loans will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A D 1861, by the undersigned at the time of reception. In presence of such persons as may think proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the person making the highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, indorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of this Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock must be issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with coupon interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, the principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars to be in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of one and one half dollars per share on the common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1 1861, on surrendering them to the Trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired —May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., New York, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Loan of 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Banking Bank, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 271 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 2.5 MONTHS $325,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

E. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEposits in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.0 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 CHAMBERS ST. NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 34 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2. J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. OF 4th-av and 25th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order,

GEO. I. SEMAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WADSWORTH L. BUNKER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board

SAML. B WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NAVESINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $180 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

FIRST U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)—U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY, (1860.)—PERPETUAL NEGOTIATION FOR THE FEE.—E. H. WILCOX & CO. Sharing equally with cheshholders, No. 329 Broadway. Check good for two persons and all business.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO marriage is desired with a lady socially and pecuniarily well situated, by a gentleman of undoubted respectability. Address A. V. T., Station C. No. replies desired except those emanating from a really worthy and eligible source.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of Single Boxes. Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic. Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs Colds. Hoarseness, Bronchitis, influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup. Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles. Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head. Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid accumulations. Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach sore or Mouth or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities. Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Cases, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms These medicines by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

10 A. M., fast Express train from 28th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 2:45, 3:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7.33, 8:20, 10 60, 12 05 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.33, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:20 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10.45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45 3:45, 4:45 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid-night.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861. Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:35 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M. 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding-school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn. L. I., Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF French and Music, in a flourishing Female Seminary near New York; a lady preferred. To one who can furnish a few hundred dollars for a few months, a pleasant home and good salary will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854, WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

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Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free every where on receiving the amount in postage stamps

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, inf

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

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REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 27.

This evening, intelligence was received that private MURPHY, of Company E, Second United States Cavalry, while on picket outside of Cloud's Mills, was surprised by a party of secession cavalry, and taken prisoner.

Lieut. HOWISSON, United States Navy, of the *Pocahontas*, who has been in charge of a field-piece from that vessel, was riding out in company with a Captain of the Zouaves, and as they were several miles outside of the pickets during the afternoon, it is feared they also were captured by the same party. One informant says the last seen of MURPHY was that he had fired on his captors, and taken to the woods. Another says the two officers were assisting him in unloosing his horse.

Lieut. SWEET's company of cavalry have been sent in pursuit of them.

It being understood that the flag-staff erected by the Bell and Everett party during the last campaign, in the lower portion of the city, was about to be used at Fort Ellsworth, it was taken down and chopped to pieces last night by the parties who erected it.

The roads leading out of the town are strictly guarded, and the utmost vigilance is practiced against allowing communication with the enemy.

An Englishman, who was traveling to his farm in Fairfax County, was detained while on the road, and returned to Washington to have his passport from the British Consul at Baltimore *viséed* by Secretary SEWARD.

Mr. HENRY JABOUCHET, French Consul to Richmond, arrived here this evening, *en route* to that city.

The Inspector-General inspected the five regiments now encamped in this vicinity, this afternoon. In one of them he noted an improvement of fifty per cent., both in personal appearance and military deportment, since the last inspection—probably referring to the Pennsylvania Fifth, which is now being better provided for by the State. The troops were then reviewed by Col. HEINTZELMAN, presenting an exceedingly fine appearance.

THE POLICE AFFAIR OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 27.

The following is the protest of the Board of Police against Gen. BANKS' course:

Whereas, The laws of Maryland give the whole and exclusive control of the Police force of the city to the Board of Police, and not only are said Board bound to exercise the powers in, and to discharge the duties imposed upon them, but all other persons are positively prohibited under heavy penalties from interfering with them in so doing, and

Whereas, There is no power given to the Board to transfer the control over any portion of the Police force to any person or persons whosoever, other than the officers of the Police appointed by them in pursuance of the express provisions of the law, and acting under their orders, and

Whereas, By the orders of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, an officer of the United States Army commanding in this city, the Marshal of Police has been arrested, the Board of Police superceded, and an officer of the Army appointed Provost Marshal, and directed to assume command and control of the Police force: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board do solemnly protest against the orders and proceedings referred to of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, as an arbitrary exercise of military power, not warranted by any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the State of Maryland, but in full derogation of all of them.

Resolved, That whilst the Board, yielding to the force of circumstances, will do nothing to increase the present excitement, or obstruct the execution of such measures as Maj.-Gen. BANKS may deem proper to take on his own responsibility for the preservation of the peace of the city and public order, they cannot consistently, with their views of official duty and of the obligations to their oaths of office, recognize the right of any of the officers and men of the Police force as such to receive orders or directions from any other authority than from this Board.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board, the forcible suspension of their functions, subsends at the same time the active operation of the Police law, and puts the officers and men off of duty for the present, leaving them subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the service as to their personal conduct in department, and to the orders which this Board may see fit hereafter to issue, when the present illegal suspension of their functions shall be removed.

(Signed,) CHAS. HOWARD, President.
WM. H. GATCHELL,
CHAS. D. HINKS,
JOHN W. DAVIS,
GEO. WM. BROWN,
Mayor and *ex-officio* Member of the Board.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26, *via* BALTIMORE, 27th.

The bark *Sally Magee*, Capt. SOULE, from Rio to Richmond, with a cargo of coffee valued at $100,000, was captured this morning by the *Quaker City*, Capt. CASE, and towed to this port, whence she departed this afternoon, in charge of a prize crew, for New-York. She had been long and anxiously looked for, and when she was taken she was just inside the Capes. Capt. SOULE, who commanded her, goes to New-York, to-night, for the purpose of reclaiming her, if possible. He denies any knowledge of the establishment of the blockade. The bark is owned by CURREY & Co., of Richmond.

CURREY & Co. raised the first rebel flag in that city.

Judge SUTHERLAND and a party of gentlemen leave to-night. Capt. HAINES, of the Army, goes to Washington, with important dispatches.

VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT WHEELING, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth," thus tamely relinquishing the very power reposed in themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a corrupt purpose. "Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly understood that an active and influential party favored the secession of the Commonwealth from the United States the issue presented everywhere was clearly "Secession" or "No Secession." We need not remind you that by a very large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, secession was rejected and repudiated, by the election of delegates professedly opposed to that iniquity, nor that a still larger majority required, that any act of that Convention, altering the fundamental law or affecting the relations of the State, should be submitted to the people, and without the approbation of a majority, expressed at the polls, should have no force or effect.

The proceedings of that Convention, up to the 17th of April last, were evidently intended by those in the secret to persuade the members favorable to the perpetuity of the Union, and the people at large, that it was intended to propose terms on which it could be maintained. On the day named the mask was thrown aside and the Secession Ordinance was passed. This was done in secret session, and no immediate promulgation of the fact was made to the people—nor, until since this Convention assembled, was the injunction of secrecy so far removed that the vote on the passage of the Ordinance was made public. It now appears that more than one-third of the whole Convention voted against it, and that nine members were absent. Up to this day the debates which preceded the vote are concealed from the people, who are thus denied a knowledge of the causes which, in the opinion of the majority, rendered secession necessary, and justified so gross a disregard of their lately expressed will.

Under the legislative act calling the Convention, from which alone that body derived its authority, and under the vote of the people provided for by that act, the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders in the secession movement, whose conduct has proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratification, to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and People of the United States, as well as the State and People for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble executive, they levied war against both by sending their enemies to capture the Harper's Ferry armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy-yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States: by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the national capital and the subversion of the national authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the executive had now coalesced, by an attempt, without even the pretense of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered on the floor of the usurping **Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were** used by the lieutenants of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges **charged the Grand Juries** that opposition to disunion **would be punished as treason** against the Commonwealth; **and the armed** partizans of the conspirators, in various **places, arrested, plundered,** and exiled **peaceable citizens, for** no other crime than their **adherence to the Union** their fathers had constructed, **and under which** they had been born and lived in **prosperity and** peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but whatever it may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free Government—the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people,"—has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a continued effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set it at defiance, and to establish the counter principle, that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when the Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the State Government and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly resisted to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this inquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States: thus repudiating in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder Statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence not only by us and by our fellow-citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia cease to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own illustrious lives of her most distinguished sons? Should it be said that what the people to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? In turning the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intelligence and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States, one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling, on the 1st day of May last, to consult upon their condition, and to take such steps as it might indicate. It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the dispatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which it is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty-four, and we have reason to believe that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number of counties represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives, while others are still detained at home by force or menaces against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no intelligence.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the western or northwestern counties from the residue of the State. This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost opposition of interests; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their condition, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had been themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who, like themselves, were constrained to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to assume the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts, in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declaring us out of their protection, and waging war against us," whereupon, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of this Declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to reorganize the Government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling, all other offices, as soon as in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed are limited to six months, or until the election and qualification of their successors for which the General Assembly is authorized to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow-citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say, that we have not seen occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted, has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has received, has been in connection with the proposed separation of the western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, those desirous of separation have invariably expressed their willingness to assume their equitable portion of the burden. Any promises of payment or projects of arrangements at this time, when the very existence of the Commonwealth is threatened, would be worse than idle.

Under all these circumstances, with the firm conviction that the course adopted is the only one by which the State can be retained in the Union, and the liberties and rights of the people secured and perpetuated, we most earnestly call upon our loyal fellow-citizens in every county of the Commonwealth, who are not already represented in the General Assembly and in this Convention, to elect members of the Legislature, and appoint delegates to this body, at the earliest possible moment. Writs of election will be issued by the Executive wherever it appears that they can be executed, and Representatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made until the will of the whole people, or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed; and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted to ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to organize and arm for its defence against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the reorganized Government, as the true and legitimate Government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The reorganized Government appeals to the great body of the people for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a Government so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and so constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light or transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the arbitrious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of his Divine Providence, that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention,
ARCHIBALD I. BOREMAN, President.
G. L. CHANLER, Secretary.

THE CAMPS OF THE REBELS.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Monday, June 17, 1861.

After the railroad was built from Alexandria to Gordonsville, known as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was determined to construct another road, which should tap the great and fertile valley of the Shenandoah, and bring down to Alexandria much of the trade which before had gone by way of Winchester to Baltimore. This road crosses the Blue Ridge at what was known as Manassas Gap, and hence is called the Manassas Gap Railroad, and its point of junction with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 27 miles from Alexandria, the once lonely and dull, but now bustling and well known Manassas Junction. It will be seen that this is wholly a distinct place from Manassas Gap, which is some 40 miles distant. I may add, though that has ceased to be a matter of much importance, that the distance from Strasburgh, the nearest point on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to Winchester, is 18 miles.

I reached the Junction on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. So many of your readers have recently had opportunity for personal observation, or even experience, of camp life, that I need not describe the impression made upon a wholly inexperienced civilian, by spending two days and, what is more, two nights at such a place. Many of the sights and sounds which one has heretofore known only as depicted in story, come now to exemplate the vividness of reality with the charm of romance. But the boys do say that the romance soon wears away, and the reality becomes dreadfully dull, until they long for a battle, with all its chances, just to break the intolerable monotony. The General commanding, not being quite ready to gratify their wish, has kindly suggested digging well-stocked trenches, and building breastworks all around them.

I have made many inquiries as to the *morality* of the camp, and in every case, from officers and privates, both religious men and decidedly irreligious, received sets usually the same result. I have no doubt that those old lords of earth, in general, have thought of describing men and the shortest observation, I can make accords altogether with their statement. The conclusion reached is, that at Camp Pickens there is far less vice and immorality than the same men are accustomed to practice at home. Probably is probably more common; but coarseness and other vices are less so. At Richmond, where there was nothing to do but drill and the facilities for vicious practices were great, these vices were so common as hardly to excite remark. Here by no means so many appear to indulge, and always in the most private manner. Gambling is almost unknown. Drunkenness is rare, and I have not seen a man intoxicated since I have been here. Profanity is the only vice that seems to be universal. I have come to the conclusion that the habit of profanity is a mere habit, and not a vice. It is a habit which I am sorry to say I have myself contracted, and I find it very difficult to break myself of it. I am told that the habit is universal among the soldiers of the Northern army, and I am inclined to think it is. I have heard officers of high rank in the army swear as roundly as the most profane private. I have heard Gen. BEAUREGARD swear as roundly as any man I ever heard. I have heard Gen. JOHNSTON swear, and I have heard Gen. LEE swear. I have heard Col. JONES swear, and I have heard Col. COOPER swear. I have heard Col. HAMPTON swear, and I have heard Col. PRESTON swear. I have heard Col. KERSHAW swear, and I have heard Col. CHESNUT swear. I have heard Col. WITHERS swear, and I have heard Col. KERSHAW swear. I have heard Col. CHESNUT swear, and I have heard Col. WITHERS

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

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The coming of that gentleman was a blessed event. The secret is now out, and no one of all skillful living penmen could have made more of the hidden inclination than Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. If her gracious Sovereign sees that letter, she would do well to send one of her sons to Charleston, or rather one of her daughters, with the necessary instruments and rebes and dignitaries. The desire is now proclaimed to the world. We are monarchists, and the freemen of South Carolina will bow the knee to no other monarch but a descendant of the GEORGE whose yoke was broken by our fathers.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

The city is quiet. There has been a discovery of a large amount of arms and cartridges concealed under the flooring in the old City Hall, supposed to be intended for secession purposes. Secessionists say that they were intended for the legitimate uses of Marshal KANE's police.

This afternoon the Twentieth N. Y. Regiment came to the city from Annapolis Junction, and proceeded to Patterson Park, where they are now encamped.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Fifth Maine Regiment passed through here this afternoon.

The First New Jersey Regiment arrived about 10 o'clock to-night.

The Sixteenth New-York Regiment will reach this city, via the Northern Central route, about midnight.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment will probably reach here about daylight.

Two other New-Jersey regiments are expected in the morning.

The funeral of D. THOMAS HURLEY, a private of Col. LYLE's regiment, took place to-day, being escorted to the cars by two companies from "Camp Pennsylvania," at Locust Point, with a full band. The body left by the evening train for Philadelphia, with a detachment of twenty men.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

BOONEVILLE, Friday, June 28.

Col. B. W. GROVER, of Johnson County, furnishes the following:

One thousand two hundred and twenty Union men have formed a regiment under Col. GROVER, for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States and acting as Home Guards throughout the State. They are constantly drilling and Col. GROVER is here to secure arms from Gen. LYON for them. He also reports that 860 are organized in Pettis County, and 600 in CASS. 200 of the Pettis men arrived here to-day, as a convoy to take arms back with them.

One hundred and thirty men have arrived here from Georgetown and Sedalia, Pettis County, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as Home Guards, to serve in this State. They are Americans. Seventy more from the same county are expected to-morrow. Large bodies of men in Johnson County are preparing to take the same step. They will also be sworn in, and receive arms, as soon as possible.

Gen. LYON is still here. It is thought he will soon take his departure with a large force, but his destination has not transpired.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 28.

A private of the South Carolina Volunteers was arrested at Camp Tyler to-day, having stumbled over our pickets, which now extend two miles outside of Falls' Church. Information was derived from this source that there were only a couple of thousand rebel troops at Fairfax Court-house. The prisoner was taken to Washington.

The residents of Falls' Church, which are now included within Gen. TYLER's lines, are mostly from the Eastern States, many being from Connecticut, and the Federal troops are on very good terms with them. Since the Cloud's Mills affair two companies of the Fire Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry have been sent out to scout.

The Zouaves feel very indignant at the frequent loss of their men by surprise and capture.

GOODS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 28.

The Surveyor of this port announces that he is not granting permits for any class of goods to the seceded States.

The *Democrat* is credibly informed that Col. ROSSEAU's Regiment goes into camp on the Indiana side of the river.

The gun-boat *Tyler* got afloat to-day, and with the *Lexington* and *Conestoja*, passed through the canal.

LATEST FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The latest accounts from the East Tennessee Convention show that of the large body for resistance to the rebel Government, a majority is for the inauguration of a Provisional Government for East Tennessee.

The gun boat *Conestoga* is at the dry dock at Portland, Ky., leaking badly. It is doubtful if either of the gun boats can get over the Portland bar, or if so whether can they get to Cairo, on account of the low state of the river.

GOV. JACKSON AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says that a letter received from Osceola, about 90 miles southeast of Warsaw, states that 1,500 State troops had collected there for the purpose of marching on the Capital.

This is more likely to be Gov. JACKSON's force, *en route* for the Arkansas border.

FROM MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, June 28

A battalion from Eastport of five companies, arrived to-day, to complete the Sixth Regiment now at Island Park.

FROM WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 28.

Gov. RANDALL has called for a company of sharp shooters for Col. BERDAN's Regiment.

VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT WHEELING, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth;" thus tamely relinquishing the very power conferred on themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a view to that purpose. Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly ascertained that an active and influential party favored the secession of the Commonwealth from the Union, [illegible] pressed everywhere was clearly [illegible] Ordinance." We need not recount the [illegible] of the voters of [illegible] resented and repudiated [illegible] posed to [illegible] larger majority required, [illegible] vention, altering the fundamental [illegible] tions of the people, should be [illegible] and without [illegible] ascertainment of the [illegible] petitions, [illegible] no force or [illegible] proceedings of the [illegible] were evidently [illegible] the members [illegible] and the people [illegible] the terms on which [illegible] named the [illegible] Ordinance was [illegible] and no [illegible] made to the people [illegible] this Convention assembled, was [illegible] secrecy to [illegible] that the vote [illegible] made public. [illegible] more than [illegible] of the whole [illegible] against it, [illegible] members [illegible] this day [illegible] which pre[illegible]ple, who [illegible]ledge of the [illegible] which, in [illegible] readered [illegible] necessary [illegible] disregard of the [illegible]

[illegible] calling the Convention [illegible] its authority [illegible] by the people [illegible] by the Ordinance [illegible] representatives from [illegible] the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders in the secession movement, whose conduct has proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratification, to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and People of the United States, as well as the State and People for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble executive, they levied war against both by sending their emeuies to capture the Harper's Ferry Armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy-yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States; by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the national capital and the subversion of the national authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the executive had now coalesced, by an attempt, without even the pretence of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered upon the floor of the usurping Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were used by the adherents of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to disunion would be punished as treason against the Commonwealth; and the armed partizans of the conspirators, in various places, arrested, plundered, and exiled peaceable citizens, for no other crime than their adherence to the Union their fathers had constructed, and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but whatever it may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free Governments—the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people,"—has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a combined effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set it at defiance, and to establish the counter principle that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when this Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the State Government and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly refused to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this inquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States; thus republishing in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder Statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence not only by us and by our fellow citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia desire to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own history and the lives of her most distinguished sons? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? Is there on the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intellectual and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling, on the 13th day of May last to consult upon their condition, and to take such steps as it might indicate. It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the dispatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which it is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty four, and we have reliable assurance that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number already represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives, while others are still detained at home by force or menaces against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no information.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the western or northwestern counties from the residue of the State. This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost opposition of interests; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their condition, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had been themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who, like themselves, were considered to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to assume the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts, in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declaring us out of their protection, and waging war against us;" whereas, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of this Declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to reorganize the Government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling all other offices, as soon as, in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed are limited to six months, or until the election and qualification of their successors, for which the General Assembly is authorized to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow-citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say, that we have not seen occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has been in connection with the proposed [illegible] of the war-[illegible] and whenever it [illegible] this matter [illegible] of separation have [illegible] to assume their [illegible] promises of payment [illegible] time, when the ver[illegible] threatened, would [illegible]

[illegible] ces, with the [illegible] is the only [illegible] in the Union. [illegible] secured a [illegible] our loyal [illegible] monwealth, [illegible] General Assembly [illegible] bers of the [illegible] lature, and [illegible] this body, at the earliest possible [illegible] of election will be issued by the Ex[illegible] over it appears that they can be executed [illegible] sentatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made, until the will of the whole people, or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed; and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted for ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to organize and arm for its defence against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the reorganized Government, as the true and legitimate Government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The reorganized Government appeals to the great body of the people for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a Government so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and so constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light or transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your manful help war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the arbitrious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of his Divine Providence that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention,
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, President.
G. L. CHAMBER, Secretary.

THE CAMPS OF THE REBELS.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Monday, June , 1861.

After the railroad was built from Alexandria to Gordonsville, known as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was determined to construct another road, which should tap the great and fertile [illegible] of the Shenandoah, and bring down to Alexandria much of the trade which before had gone by way of Winchester to Baltimore. This road crosses the Blue Ridge at what was known as Manassas Gap, and hence is called the Manassas Gap Railroad, and its point of junction with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 27 miles from Alexandria, is the one lonely and dull, but now bustling and well known Manassas Junction. It will be seen that this is wholly a distinct place from Manassas Gap, which is some 40 miles distant. I may add, though that has ceased to be a matter of much importance, that the distance from Strasburgh, the nearest point on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to Winchester, is 18 miles.

I reached the Junction on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. So many of your readers have recently had opportunity for personal observation, or even experience, of camp life, that I need not describe the impression made upon a wholly inexperienced civilian, by spending two days and, what is more, two nights at such a place. Many of the sights and sounds which one has heretofore known only as depicted in story, come now to associate the vividness of reality with the charm of romance. But the boys do say that the romance soon wears away, and the reality becomes dreadfully dull, until they long for a battle, with all its chances, just to break the intolerable monotony. The General commanding, not being quite ready to gratify their wish, has kindly suggested digging wells and trenches, and building breastworks all around.

I have made many inquiries as to the *morale* of the camp, and in every case from officers and privates, from religious men and decidedly irreligious, received substantially the same reply. I have no idea that these old friends would, in general, have thought of deceiving me, and the shortest observation I can make accords altogether with their statement. The conclusion reached is, that at Camp Pickens there is far less aggregate immorality than the same men are accustomed to practice at home. Profanity is probably more common; drunkenness and other vices are much less so. At Richmond, where there was nothing to do but drill, and the facilities for vicious practices were great, things did not work so well, though even there by no means so ill as most persons appear to suppose must always be the case in camp life. But in their present location that happy idea of the trenches and embankments, the strict discipline and comparative absence of temptations, together with the natural quieting down after the excitement attending their departure from home and entrance upon military life, have brought about the result above stated. I have long thought that people often greatly err in estimating the immorality of college life, when they judge by an absolute standard, instead of comparing with what would be the conduct of the same young man during the same years at home. A similar mistake we are in danger of making about life in the camp. At any rate, I hope that if Gen. BEAUREGARD finds no fighting to do shortly, he will fill all Prince William and Fairfax with intrenchments.

Of course, I saw the famous General at headquarters, and of course did not trouble him with the introduction of an idle visitor. All the Virginians with whom I have conversed on the subject express the most perfect confidence in their commander in every respect, and the superior officers who have been brought into closer connection with him, the highest personal esteem. With the South Carolinians, of course, such feelings of high admiration did not have to be formed after his arrival at Camp Pickens.

On a few days since, a gentleman escaped from Alexandria (that is, got away without the abominable pass they give,) from whom I learn through his near relative, that there is no evidence of outrages having been committed upon respectable females by the Lincoln soldiers. He says the Michigan men behave very well, but that the New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians in the army of occupation are most villainous thieves. He confirms this statement that the men on the outposts are duly picked off, as is supposed by young JACKSON and a party of associates, saying that of late he has repeatedly heard the soldiers who were going out take leave of their comrades saying that they did not expect ever to see them again. He mentioned also that the Northerners are carrying off portions of the Marshall House, (JACKSON's hotel,) as mementoes, one genuine bayonet having been seen with a long trail of a carpet on its shoulders, which he guessed he would make into walking-sticks for sale.

I pretend no knowledge of military affairs, but it does seem to me a very wise thing that Harper's Ferry has been abandoned and the public buildings destroyed—the machinery and material having all been removed to Richmond and Fayetteville, N. C. The buildings and location were of no use whatever to us. It was growing unhealthy there, and was unassailable from the Maryland side, the position may be very easily attacked at several points on the Virginia side. (So I am told by the engineer officers who have lived there, and have just left.) It was becoming pretty evident that Gen. SCOTT was making great preparations for an attempt to cut off our communication with the place. Had he thrown troops into the valley for the purpose, the men around Harper's Ferry must have gone forth to prevent this, and might have had to fight him at a disadvantage. By the present movement we can stop his progress from the west, and if the Chambersburgh men come into the valley, we can fight them on ground of our choosing, and not of theirs.

I conversed at length this morning with some operatives from the late Arsenal, on their way to Fayetteville. Including families there were some sixty persons, and others are at Winchester, coming on. One man, a German born, evidently quite intelligent, and represented to me by another as one of their choicest workmen, told me that the great majority of the men can be had whenever they are wanted. Indeed, he says the majority of them were Virginians by birth. He says that on the morning when the approach of the Virginia troops to seize the place was made known, Lieut. JONES, commanding the few United States troops at the post, together with Lincoln's recently appointed Superintendent, went around among the workmen, asking them to aid in defending the place. Out of between three and four hundred, not more than six agreed to do so. My informant told him that against unauthorized parties he would help to defend him, but when the State of Virginia sent troops, if he helped anybody it would be them.

VACATION

CAMP BEAUREGARD, BULL RUN, June 18, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Rather than be called lazy, I have determined to seem to be busy, and give your readers the benefit of what a volunteer knows of the military movements here at the theatre of war, for I believe, that by general consent, the battle will be fought in Virginia; and surely no better place could be found than the home and resting-place of the Father of his Country. Virginia, like a valiant mother, has gathered all her children around her. From the far West to the extreme South they answer, with filial devotion ask the privilege of fighting beside of their old mother for liberty, equality. Who doubts the issue? Surely when chase a thousand two shall put ten "to flight," and every battle-field Belgotha [illegible] are two classes [illegible] and opinions [illegible] with nothing. [illegible] composed [illegible] from the se[illegible] look upon [illegible] actually moving [illegible] stories in a higher key. They see nothing [illegible] hear nothing of the plans and counsels of generals and think, consequently, that all one may has to do is to pitch in. The other class are reporters and unmilitary men, who, being on the spot, and hearing something of the inner operations from those equally knowing as themselves, make therefrom a beautiful mixture of strategy and nonsense.

This much is the fact. No one knows what are the plans and operations, save those who are admitted into the councils and confidence of the Commanding General. Everything else are merely the opinions of this or that man, and the reader must judge for himself whether this or that idea is supported by reason, judgment and facts. So much for prospective operations. Our command—Kershaw's Second Regiment—is still at Bull Run, waiting with patience for the call to battle, and yet having so much confidence in the military skill and knowledge of Gen. BEAUREGARD, that we would wait here six months if he said it were necessary for success.

We have strengthened our position, which is naturally a strong one, by breast works, and feel secure against ten times our number; and, so far as health and comfort (both of the ingredients which enter as largely into the efficiency of an army) are concerned, we enjoy the one and the other in a large measure, as proof of it, I state the fact that our company, the Brooks Guards, have but four on the sick list, and ninety-two are able to eat up all their rations with what delicacies their purses are able to provide.

At an alarm last night, every man in the company turned out in full harness, ready for a fight. So much for health. Your readers know that soldiers can be very comfortable on straw with one blanket; and, knowing this, you also know how comfortable we are.

Now for military movements. Col. GREGG's regiment has moved to Little Falls, on the Potomac, I suppose on a reconnoitering tour, and also with a view to prevent concentration of forces.

The enemy are reported as making a rear movement, with a view to cutting communications, South, with Harper's Ferry. JOHNSTON is reported to have countermarched the movement by a movement to meet the enemy's advancing columns. If the report be true, you may expect to hear of *somebody hurt* in a few days. We have received cautionary orders, and are ready for an advance movement at any moment. Our operations are now assuming an agressive character, and I trust that soon the news will be heralded to Charleston that the insolent and unscrupulous foe have been driven from the soil of Virginia into their own dens, and that Maryland, redeemed and disenthralled, will add one more star to our beautiful Confederate flag.

CASE's regiment is at Centreville, 3½ miles North of this point. BACON's is on the same Creek as our own, 1½ miles to our right.

I will try, as I have an opportunity, to keep you informed of our movements. The weather is delightful.

Yours, &c.,
C. O. L.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 21.

Three U. S. war vessels are blockading this port. A report from Tybee states that yesterday three shots were fired at a brig off the bar by the U. S. steamer, and the brig taken as a prize. The brig is supposed to be the *Hannah Balch*, from Cuba, (owned by CHAS PARSONS, of this city,) with a cargo of molasses, consigned to STARKE, ALEXANDER & CLARKE, of Savannah.

THE FOURTH OF JULY TO BE KEPT IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "The Cotton Planters of Georgia are to meet in Macon, on the 4th of July, then and there to proclaim their eternal independence of Northern financial and commercial domination. Planters of the South remember that every dollar subscribed by you in the Government bonds is a preliminary step in the establishment of a new financial association, entirely controlled by the planters of America, and one which will govern the world."

GALA DAY AT CAMP WOOD.

REVIEW OF THE MOZART REGIMENT BY THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS—SPEECHES, &C.

The Mozart Regiment, which has been recruited to a great extent under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, has been encamped about a week at Yonkers, New-York. The camp is situated on a delightful eminence, just beyond the long line of villas that grace the town, and serve to consume the spare dimes and leisure hours of the New-York merchant princes. From a vehicular point of view, the camp is about a mile from the railroad station, but woe be to the pedestrian who, relying upon the placid assurance that "it is only a nice walk," should attempt (as the TIMES' reporter did) to foot it. Parnassus is a hillock in comparison—especially when the day is warm, and everybody else (including the excellent Committee that invites you) has a carriage.

The camp covers six acres and consists of 100 private's tents and 40 officer's tents. The regiment is estimated to number variously from 700 to 1,000 men, according to the fancy of the gentlemen who gives you the information. There are 600 muskets issued, and these appeared upon parade about 150 men without muskets. It is but fair to state, however, that many of the men are said to be absent on furlough. The regimental uniform is blue jacket and pant, with red trimmings. With the exception of arms the men are fully equipped, the Union Defence Committee having, (so Gen. WETMORE says) extended $50,000 to fit out the regiment. They have two 12 pound brass howitzers to be manned by a corps of ten men. The drum corps, which is very efficient as to numbers twenty drums, under the supervision of a drum major. The camp is called Camp Wood, in honor of the Major. The parade-ground is on a side hill and covers about three hundred feet square, the surface of which is moderately even. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Edward L. Riley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Eagan; Major, Richard F. Halsted; Adjutant, A. McRaphall; Quartermaster, Frederick Bird; Captains—Company A, M. A. Crits; Company B, J. P. L. Wescott; Company C, Frank T. Foste[illegible]; Company D, N. H. Gesner; Company E, H. E. Golieb; Company F, H. Ungerer; Company G, P. Allen Lindsay; Company H, A. S. [illegible]; Company J, C. Burke; Company K, Wm. O'Sullivan. Lieutenants, Company A, A. J. Warren, H. J. Straight; Company B, B. H. H. Foster, John Brown; Company C, J. W. George, G. F. Carce; Company D, G. Woodward, J. Horn; Company E, W. V. Thorp, R. G. Hill; Company F, Charles H. Stone, John Loke; Company G, F. A. Johnson, A. W. Walcott; Company H, E. O Ballou, Ira Keyes; Company J, F. B. Riley, George M. Bennett; Company K, J. L. Taylor, John Hanegan.

The day was all that could be desired, and it being understood that the Union Defence Committee would witness the review, thousands of citizens flocked to the spot by every imaginable conveniance, including cars, boats, stages, carriages, on horseback, and that more ancient travelling convenience known as "shanks mare." The men were drawn up in line—or rather in the lines, as they occupied three sides of the square—and after a tedious delay, the Mayor and suite, and the Union Defence Committee, arrived, accompanied by a goodly delegation of ladies, for whom advantageous positions to see the review were specially obtained, and about 5 o'clock the review began. The Colonel subsequently drilled the men in the manual and marchings, winding up with the double quick, which considering the heat of the day and the heavy uniforms, must have produced a delightful stickiness about the under clothing. The men did well, however, and elicited the most earnest commendation of the Committee. Subsequently the men were drawn up in a body, and addressed by Mayor WOOD, Messrs H. GREENELL, Judge PIERREPONT and Professor M. WATSON, all of whom gave them excellent advice as to being good soldiers, doing their duty bravely, shooting the cowards and traitors, sustaining our country's flag, and returning victorious to a grateful happy, and united people. The soldiers and spectators listened attentively, applauded frequently, and finally left for their respective quarters with alacrity. Subsequently the field officers were elected as above.

The regiment is provided with four hospital annex[illegible], twenty camp cooking-stoves, and, in short nearly all the appliances necessary for them to take the field. They expect to leave for the seat of war within a week. Of the officers, the Colonel was formerly with the Empire City Regiment; the Major was formerly of the Seventh; Capt. FRANK T. FOSTER, of Company C., is a sailor as well as a soldier, and well calculated to endure the hardships of camp life. Altogether, the regiment bids fair to be an efficient one.

A Compromise Petition.

The following petition was yesterday afternoon seized by Detectives FARLEY and ERATZEL, at the office of Mr. GUION, No. 11 Fayetteville:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave to present to you most respectfully and earnestly, the following considerations:

While they hold themselves ready to sustain and defend their Government, and you as its legal head, they respectfully suggest that the only remaining honorable position for you to take to prevent the horrors of civil war and preserve the Union, is to adopt the policy of an immediate General Convention of all the States, as suggested in your Inaugural.

This course would secure a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, and if any State refused to join said Convention to amend the Constitution, or adjust a peaceable separation, it would stand unanimously condemned before the civilized world.

Earnestly deprecating civil war among brethren, we implore and beseech you to adopt this course, which you may rest assured is the real voice of the people."

For some days past this petition has been industriously but privately circulated in Wall-street, and a copy of it has also been extensively circulated for signatures in Jersey City, Newark and other places.

Superintendent KENNEDY states, that on Thursday morning some gentlemen called at the Police Headquarters, and communicated to him the fact that a petition had been presented to them for their signatures, and they had signed it, but under a mistaken apprehension of the real nature of it, they not knowing, at the time their signatures were given, that there was any prayer therein for a compromise, or for a *peaceable separation* of the Union, and that they were anxious to have their names erased from the petition inasmuch as it did not represent their views on the great questions now agitating the country. Superintendent KENNEDY at once detailed Messrs. FARLEY and EGGERT to trace the petition, and to ascertain if possible, how much fraud and deception had been practiced upon honest and well-meaning men to induce them to sign it. The detectives, after a prolonged search, learned that the document was at Mr. GUION's office. They obtained it, and took it to head quarters, where it now may be seen. The Superintendent intends to retain it for a few days, to enable all parties who have unwittingly signed the petition, and who desire to have their names erased, to do so; after which it will be given to the Press for publication, so that the public may know who petition for a peaceable separation of the Union.

In appearance the petition is truly of an imposing character, consisting of two scrolls, the larger one being from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and containing from five to six hundred signatures, written in all kinds of penmanship, from that of the bold and elegant style of JOHN HANCOCK down to the palsied and less pretending one of STEPHEN HOPKINS. The following names head the list, viz: Edward Hincaman, Paul S. Brown Jr., Horatio N. Wild, Chester Diggs, Frederick A. Guion, Francis F. Vinton, Jr., &c.

SERENADE TO HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Speech upon the War, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Member of Congress from Missouri, arrived in this City yesterday, on his return from Connecticut, where his family is spending the Summer, on his way to attend the approaching session of Congress. His presence at the Metropolitan, where he was a temporary guest, becoming known, the citizens, without distinction of party, determined to pay him some suitable testimonial of respect for the prompt and energetic part he has acted in the contest in Missouri particularly, in conjunction with Col. LYON, who so recently and so effectually dispersed the rebels at Booneville. A serenade was accordingly resolved upon, and the Messrs. LELAND, proprietors of the Metropolitan, cordially united in the ovation. The band, Dodworth's, arrived at 11½ o'clock P. M., in front of the hotel, and soon several thousand people assembled. Calls for Col. BLAIR brought him out upon the balcony, and he spoke as follows:

HON. F. P. BLAIR'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It is a somewhat singular spectacle to see the people attaching so much importance to what has been done in Missouri. It is evident that the people are craving for action on the part of those who are in the field. Of all the speeches I have heard, the speakers proclaimed that this was not a time for talk, but for action. Yet we have had no action except what little will be called so, of what we have had in Missouri. Every one says, and I imagine it is true that we have the greatest General of the age at the head of the Army. There is no question that he has the best soldiers in the world, and it is a matter of surprise that, with such a great General, such fine soldiers and so many of them, we have done nothing. But I presume that it is all right, because the correspondents of the newspapers repeat it to us every day that it is all right. And yet the feeling of impatience is a natural one. The country is really suffering that something has not been done; that this rebellion is allowed to wear its crest and flourish in the sight of our Capital. I have heard people who are disposed to be critical say that it was probably intended to force a compromise by keeping those 100,000 bayonets within one day's march of the Capital, where Congress is to sit, calculating that men, under such circumstances, will be more disposed to compromise away great questions. I cannot believe there is any truth in this surmise; but the General-in-Chief has good reasons for the delay at which we are all so impatient. The result will vindicate his General-ship. If, however, it consists in good generalship to bring on a contest and so end it in the shortest order, if prompt action would meet with success now, I have no hesitation in saying that it would do vast good to the country. [Cheers.] Its business interests, and its people in the City of New-York are suffering immensely by this suspense. I do not think the greatest Captain of the age ought to delay a moment, after he is satisfied that success is certain in assailing the enemy. I do not presume to criticise military movements, not being a military man by experience, myself; but even the most superficial observer must be aware of the immense injury which the delay is inflicting upon the country, and the great advantage it would be to us to strike some decisive blow at the enemy. [Cheers.]

As for this talk about compromise, I do not believe that the Administration entertains any such idea. [Cheers.] It would be folly in the extreme. [Cries of "That's so."] It would be the worst thing that could possibly happen under any circumstances. It would sow the seeds of future wars infinitely worse than this, and convert our country into a Mexico, to be convulsed every four years on the advents of the disappointed Presidential aspirants. For my part I am utterly opposed to any compromise, or any treaty with men in rebellion, with arms in their hands, against this Government. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Nothing but surrender at discretion, to receive such punishment as the Government may choose to deal out to these traitors can satisfy the honest heart of this country now. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war; for giving to the Administration all the men and all the money that the Government can command, and to have a speedy settlement of this question, and I have no doubt as to the way it will ultimately be settled. We have not only got the right on our side, but have the "heaviest battalions and the heaviest artillery." I believe that the Administration entertains no other view than to prosecute the war to the uttermost—to bring about a peace which shall be lasting, because the enemy will have no power to disturb it. [Applause.] That is the only peace that can last. I am against any negotiation with traitors, except at the cannon's mouth, and whoever puts himself forward with a view of negotiating terms between the Government and the traitors will harm us in their hands, in my opinion, little better than the traitors themselves. [Cheers.] No matter what motive may dictate his course. I mean to say that the men who do it may do it with honest motives; they may be brave, patriotic and honest, but the effect is to give aid and comfort—to give hope to the enemy, and whoever does that inflicts a deep injury upon the Government. It is not my purpose to make a speech—that has not been my avocation for some time past. I am not competent to instruct the people of this great City—the heart of our country—which contains a great proportion of the intelligence of the land, where the whole transactions of the Union come every day under their observation, while I have been in a remote and obscure part of the country, and away from the transactions of the day. [A Voice—"Where is Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE?"]

Col. BLAIR—If I were to reply to that, it would be in the language of SHAKESPEARE:

"They saw the lion's shade ere himself, and fled d smayed away." [Laughter and cheers.]

Our success in Missouri is, in my opinion, attributable to the prompt itude and vigor of the movement of Gen LYON—an officer who was distinguished for his courage and his conduct in the Mexican War, and in the frontier war since that time; who has won during the present disturbances a most enviable reputation and deserving the honors which the Administration have given him. Many people think deserving still higher honors, which I hope the Administration have in reserve for him. I have not noticed his name as being promoted in the regular army. I cannot believe that this is an oversight on the part of the Administration. I am induced to think that they have some distinction in reserve for him. I must not forget to thank the people of New-York for their munificence with which they came forward to supply the wants of the Missouri Volunteers a few weeks ago. If anything has been done in Missouri of any moment to the country, advancing the interests of the Government, it is in great part due to their generosity on the part of the people of this City, which enabled these men to go into the field properly equipped, which added to their efficiency. I take this occasion, on behalf of the people of Missouri, to return thanks to the people of the city of New-York. They have, in fact, taken this war upon their own shoulders, supplied the means of war, and when victory comes, no matter what General wins it, and no matter what men achieve it, the people of the people of New-York will have their full share in it for they have supplied the means without which no General, no men, could have been put in the field. If they will continue, as I have no doubt they will, the same patriotic, munificent condu

The New-York Times.

VOL. X. NO. 3049. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

[illegible] News from Washington and Vicinity.

[illegible] ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS ARRIVED.

[illegible]ported Movements of Beauregard's Rebels.

The New-York Ninth at Harper's Ferry.

[illegible]vement of General Patterson's Command.

The Potomac to be Crossed at Two Points.

[illegible]itional Particulars of the Arrest of Marshal Kane.

An Advance from Fortress Monroe Probable.

[illegible] Allen of the First New-York Regiment Under Arrest.

[illegible]IAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29.

A painful alarm was created yesterday morning [illegible] United States General Hospital at Georgetown. A frame building in the rear of the hospital was discovered to be in flames, and in less than a half hour was a sheet of fire. Nothing but a board fence and a barn separated the burning building and the hospital, which contains one hundred and sixty patients. The roof caught fire in three places. Dr. INGRAHAM, one of the surgeons in charge, mounted the ledge of the slanting roof in his stocking feet, and by his incessant exertions in pouring pails of water on the hot shingles prevented the horrible calamity of the hospital taking fire. The poor sick soldiers owe Dr. INGRAHAM lasting gratitude.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

All the foreign missions except the one to Austria, which was made vacant by the transfer of Mr. BURLINGAME, have been filled, and it is understood that the selection for that has already been made. All of the consulates to which are attached lucrative or even living salaries are also disposed of.

A CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day, although outsiders are not supposed to know what was the nature of it, we all have a right to guess, and therefore I will venture to suppose that among other important measures under consideration were the message of the Executive, the state of the war, and the mode of operating the blockade arising out of the blockade. What transpired in the Cabinet has not, of course, been made public, but I doubt not that it will be found I have guessed as well as most of those who attempt to give accounts of things they know nothing of. This much, however, I do know. There was no serious difference of opinion, and in all essential questions the Cabinet is a unit, and in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and totally opposed to any and all propositions for compromise except the unconditional surrender of the rebels to the authority of the Government.

THE CASE OF QUINLAN.

The prisoner QUINLAN, who was yesterday arrested on information communicated to the State Department, by officers in the City of New-York, has not yet been examined, the witnesses on the part of the Government not having arrived. There is but little doubt that the evidence will place his guilt beyond question.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—SPEAKERSHIP.

Members of Congress are arriving daily, and are actively canvassing the question of an organization. The contest is becoming quite spirited. The candidates for Speaker are GROW, of Pennsylvania, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, and COLFAX, of Indiana. Public sentiment seems to be nearly equally divided between them.

It is intimated that a combination between FORNEY for Clerk, and BLAIR for Speaker, is on the tapis. If that is the case, the other candidates will have to keep their eyes widest open to prevent its success.

There is but one contested seat that I have heard of, which is from Nebraska, and is between SAMUEL G DAILY, the present member, and one J. CHANDLER MORTON, a Breckinridge Democrat, and an office-holder under the late administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and who, like nearly all that breed of patriots, has a small balance of some five thousand dollars standing against him on the books of the Treasury Department, which he has failed to pay over to his successor or satisfactorily account for. As the history of the case is but a repetition of the villainies practiced by modern Democracy in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, since their first organization, your readers will doubtless be satisfied with merely a brief notice of it. A certificate of election was issued by Gov. SAMUEL W. BLACK to MORTON. Mr. DAILY served a notice of contest, and testimony was taken which demonstrated so clearly that a poll of 123 fraudulent votes had been imposed upon the Governor, that he promptly withheld the certificate to MORTON and issued it to Mr. DAILY. The evidence of frauds more flagrant and damning than even those of the present year, I am told, is overwhelming; yet in spite of all this, Mr. MORTON will doubtless have the impudence to present himself and lay formal claim to the seat. You can imagine what prospect of success.

COL. LANSING'S REGIMENT.

The Secretary of State visited the camp of Col. LANSING'S New-York Regiment to-day, and was received in a manner that must have been extremely gratifying to him. Every demonstration of respect that soldiers so well know how to bestow were lavished upon him.

THE ARREST OF KANE.

The arrest of Marshal KANE in Baltimore, and the [illegible] weapons concealed in and about his office and premises in great quantities, excite much comment here. He is now closely confined and watched at the fort, where no communication is permitted with him, except by his wife. A gentleman who came from Fort McHenry to-day saw the prisoner last night, but was not allowed to communicate with him.

KANE put on airs when first arrested, and only asked to return to his room for a coat. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. when the military called on him, but he was up and dressed, and answered the bell in person, supposing the call to be from some of his secession friends, evidently, who were in league with him to leave Baltimore clandestinely during that day. The officer who arrested him declined to permit KANE to go back to his chamber, but, in pursuance of instructions, searched him on the spot. He was thus prevented from destroying the papers found upon his person, which establish his treason beyond question. Among the documents was the letter from JEFF. DAVIS, tendering him his commission in the Confederate army, etc. Papers since found upon KANE'S premises implicate other prominent men in Baltimore, and many suspected parties are leaving as rapidly as possible.

In reply to a suggestion on the part of my informant, last night, that KANE would probably be released, as WINANS was, "No sir," said the commander, "no fear need be entertained on that score. This rebel will be suffered to proceed no further in his crime, rely on it."

EFFECTS OF PAYING THE TROOPS.

C. ULLMAN, of the New-York Eighth, was placed in jail here yesterday, having been sentenced by court-martial to thirty days' imprisonment, for drunkenness, insubordination, and threats to desert to the enemy.

A City Military Day Patrol has been ordered here, and they are now posted around our streets to keep in check the lawlessness of the troops, who incline to mischief since they were begun to be paid off. This proves a timely and judicious arrangement.

ARRIVALS OF TROOPS.

Eight regiments from the North, including three from New-Jersey and three from New-York State, have arrived in this city within the past twenty-four hours.

The Garibaldi Guard are quietly encamped where they have been some weeks, just north of the city. They have not been ordered across into Virginia yet, as was reported yesterday. They are very anxious to move forward, however, and declare that they came here for business.

The Sixteenth New-York Regiment, sharp-shooters, from St. Lawrence County, eight hundred and thirty men, arrived to-day, in command of Col. J. A. DAVIES, a graduate of West Point. They attracted attention by their fine appearance and style of marching.

THE MATHIAS POINT AFFAIR.

The official report of the affair at Mathias Point is published here to-day, but does not differ essentially from that telegraphed you yesterday. J. C ROWAN, senior officer of the Potomac, in his account says that "the men of the *Reliance* and *Freeborn*, when repulsed by the rebels at the Point, escaped utter destruction by a miracle." JOHN WILLIAMS captain of the maintop of the *Pawnee*, is highly commended for the coolness and courage he displayed. Capt. WARD was killed, and four men were wounded in the fight.

THE REBEL FORCES.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S forces have been heard from again at Cloud's Mills, at Springfield, and this side of Fairfax. His advance guard prowl about in squads of fifty to a hundred, who keep our pickets on the alert. It is reported to-day that there are four thousand rebels at Fairfax Court-house, but the general belief is that this number is twice as many as are there. They continue to fell trees for the purpose of blockading the road, and fortifications are still going up on their line at various points.

Lieut. H. H. DUTTON, of Mississippi, has resigned his commission in the navy, and his name has been stricken from the list.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore PAULDING has returned to his post in the Navy Department, after a few days' absence North.

Capt. W. T. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the flotilla on the Potomac, *vice* Capt. WARD, who was killed on Thursday.

JOHN REESE, a carpenter of this city, was arrested and committed to day for tampering with the soldiers.

GEN. FREMONT ARRIVED.

The arrival of Hon. JOHN C. FREMONT has been the occasion for a stir about Willard's. He is visited by the leading men in Washington, who give him a most cordial welcome on his return from Europe. It is expected that he will assume the duties of his recent appointment immediately.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

A private dispatch received last night from Col. STONE'S command, informs us that on the 27th inst. his advance, the Ninth New-York Regiment, took possession of Harper's Ferry, which they now occupy. No rebels were there.

There was another skirmish with the rebels at Seneca Falls, yesterday. Two or three Secessionists were killed and wounded, but no one was injured on our side.

LIFE SAVED BY A BIBLE.

At the outposts of one of the camps near Baltimore yesterday a ball was fired at one of our picket guards by a rebel scout, which struck a small pocket-bible carried by the soldier, and glanced off at his side without doing him harm. The bible was torn and scarred, and was sent into Fort McHenry. Gen. BANKS now has the book in his possession. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29.

The New-York Second Regiment State Militia, now at Ball's Cross Roads, will soon change their camp several miles thence. It numbers about 850 men. One company are performing duty on the Potomac.

WM. E. HASKIN, of New-York, has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the Army.

Col. BLAIR, Member of Congress from Missouri, who will arrive to-night, is to be complimented with a serenade.

A gentleman, who has just arrived here from New-Orleans, reports that a British ship recently run the blockade, and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

During this morning there was heavy firing in the neighborhood, ordnance being tested.

The South Carolina soldier arrested yesterday afternoon, two miles from Fall's Church, had, like too many of our own troops, imprudently ventured beyond his own lines. His arms were of the best description. He represents that he is a Massachusetts man by birth, but long a resident in the South. He was at the attack on Fort Sumter. He states that though money is scarce, there is no lack of substantial food.

Owing to the number of affrays which have lately occurred, the military authorities have detailed a number of regulars to patrol the streets during the day as well as night, for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers.

The New-York Sixteenth Regiment and New-Jersey First arrived here this forenoon. The other two will reach here during the day.

The rumor that Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is in this city was probably unfounded. Certain it is that the intimate personal friends of that gentleman are unaware of his presence.

This afternoon the President hoisted the National flag over the music tent or canopy recently erected on the south side of the Executive mansion grounds. Among the distinguished spectators were Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD. Rev. SMITH PYNE delivered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. The military were represented by the Twelfth Regiment of the City of New-York, and a detachment of regulars. The flag was saluted amid the booming of cannon, the strains of music and the cheering of the crowd. The President commenced, and Gen. SCOTT concluded the brief ceremonies.

Capt. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the Potomac flotilla in place of WARD, deceased.

The Jersey Brigade, which arrived to-day, will immediately go into camp near this city, in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island Regiments.

At the Navy-yard two large scows are to be immediately built, each capable of mounting eight thirty-two pounders with moveable barricades for the protection of the troops thereon.

The steam-transport *James Guy* left the Navy-yard this evening with supplies for the *Freeborn*, which is reconnoitering between Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

The steamers *Cambridge*, *Ben. Deford*, and *Pembroke*, arrived at the Arsenal this afternoon, the first named bringing Col. CASS' Boston Regiment, and the other vessels army supplies. The *Cambridge*, in passing Mathias Point, threw grape-shot into the bushes, under the apprehension that the Confederates might be in their former hiding places. No response, however, was given from the shore. Had Col. CASS been aware of the recent action, and the consequent death of Capt. WARD, the Boston Regiment would have debarked and thoroughly scoured the neighborhood.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 29.

The election for members of the State Legislature which was to have been held to-day, under the action of the Wheeling Convention, has been postponed till Tuesday. It does not seem to meet with much favor, even among the Union men residing here, and the postponement, it is understood, has been made in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary number of Election Commissioners as required by the law of Virginia.

It is now believed here that Gen. MCDOWELL will not be superseded by Gen. DIX, although such a change was announced in military circles several days since. If any change is to be made, it is thought probable that Gen. FREMONT will be placed in command of this Department, which has now become so extensive, that a higher grade of commanding officer is rendered necessary.

Gen. FREMONT was closeted with Secretary CAMERON, at Washington, in company with FRANK BLAIR, most of to-day.

There is but little probability of a speedy advance of the troops from this quarter. The want of cavalry is seriously felt, in guarding against the encroachments of the enemy upon our pickets and for purposes of scouting.

Companies G and I of the Firemen Zouaves comprise the scouting expedition alluded to yesterday.

Superintendent STROUSE, of the military telegraph, to-day proceeded to Baltimore, *en route* to Fortress Monroe. A telegraph from the fortress to Newport's News will be completed on Tuesday. A quantity of railroad iron has also been shipped recently to the fortress from this point.

MURPHY, of the United States cavalry, is undoubtedly a prisoner in the hands of the Secessionists. It is related of him, that he acted bravely in endeavoring to release himself from his captors, wounding one of them in the contest and killing another. His pistol has been found on the roadside, where he probably threw it while in custody, to prevent its giving aid and comfort to the enemy. His term of enlistment expired on the night of his capture.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT TOWARDS YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 28, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

Col. CASS' regiment arrived this morning from Boston, and proceeded to Washington without landing. The original destination of the regiment was Fortress Monroe.

The Massachusetts Third and Fourth regiments are under orders to march to-morrow morning. They will probably intrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge, and form the advance of an important movement toward Yorktown. Their time expires within three weeks.

The Naval Brigade will probably accompany them to Hampton.

J. W. KENNETH, of the First Vermont Regiment, died yesterday at the Hospital of typhus fever. His body will be taken home.

Over one hundred sick are now in the Hospital.

Large numbers of "contraband of war" have come in to-day.

The rebels this morning fired two or three shots from the new battery on James River, directly opposite Newport's News.

Among the visitors to Old Point to-day is Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The weather is intensely hot.

TROUBLE BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND COL. ALLEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 28.

Col. ALLEN, of the New-York First Regiment, was arrested for court martial, by order from Gen. BUTLER, this morning.

The arrest causes great excitement here, and adds some force to the suspicions for some time existing as to the loyalty of Gen. BUTLER in circumstances like these.

Col. ALLEN and other officers have arrested a great many armed Secessionists recently, and those guilty of signalizing and conveying intelligence to the rebel forces at Yorktown and other places. These have been released by Gen. BUTLER almost without question.

Yesterday afternoon word came that negroes and white men were gathering in a field of wheat, five miles distant, belonging to Major THOMPSON, of the rebel army, and were going to convey the same to Yorktown for the aid of the rebels. Some of them had the assurance to come to Col. ALLEN, demanding horses previously confiscated from the rebel soldiers to convey the wheat to the army.

Col. ALLEN refused to give up the horses, and sent a squad of soldiers to prevent them from taking the wheat.

Soon afterward the wheat-field took fire, and twenty acres were destroyed this morning.

It being supposed that the wheat-field was burned by Col. ALLEN'S order, he received the following note:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Col. ALLEN, commanding First Regiment New-York Volunteers, is ordered to report himself to me, under arrest, at these quarters forthwith. The command of his regiment will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. DUCHMAN, of his regiment, who will report to me for further orders. Charges and specifications for trial will be furnished Col. ALLEN at the earliest possible moment.

By order of B. F. BUTLER.
Major-General Commanding.

The affair causes great excitement; and this, added to other recent strange movements of the General, has caused his loyalty to be suspected quite generally here. It is rumored that the officers in the regular service within the Fort are preparing a petition for his removal from this post. The New-York troops are clamorous that a Major-General from their own State should be appointed to their command, and the officers both of regular and volunteer service will decline to act in battle under Gen. BUTLER again.

The censure of the Great Bethel disgrace is believed to belong to him entirely; but public indignation was shrewdly turned by him on the unfortunate Gen. PIERCE.

[The statements of the above dispatch are evidently made by an enemy of Gen. BUTLER, and are consequently unreliable.—ED. TIMES.]

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, June 27, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

All is quiet here to-day. Seven regiments have left this place, and are now in camp a few miles below on the river. This morning a flag of truce came from the Confederates towards the river. Lieut. EDLER, of Major DOUBLEDAY'S command, crossed the river to meet the bearers of the flag, who had come with a letter to the Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. It is understood the letter is from Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, of said regiment, who was taken prisoner some days since. The purport of the letter is not known.

Col. LAMON is making good progress in raising his regiment of Virginia Volunteers. He has been much retarded in his movements, however, by the withdrawal of the National forces from the Virginia side.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Friday Night, *via* Baltimore, Saturday, June 29.

The body of young WELSH, of York, Pa., was sent home this morning.

Major DOUBLEDAY saw a party of rebel troops clustering around Cage Woods, upon a high hill opposite Williamsport, and threw a twenty-four pound shot at them this afternoon, when they scampered over the crest at more than "double quick" movement.

Orders for the march of the Reserve Guard, consisting of the First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut, and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments, were issued this afternoon.

McMULLIN'S Independent Rangers were also ordered to march. From the fact that this corps is the special body-guard of General PATTERSON, it is presumed that he too moves his head-quarters southward.

Lieut. ELDER, of Maj. DOUBLEDAY'S command, learned from the party who brought in the flag of truce, yesterday, that the Virginians are forced to feed their horses exclusively upon corn. They have no old hay, and acknowledge that not only hay, but provisions of all kinds are very scarce. They said that everything in the Valley of Virginia, was literally exhausted.

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomac, partly at Williamsport and partly at Sheppard's Ford, nine miles below. Both are excellent fords. If they cross at the latter point, and push rapidly forward, they might succeed in capturing a troop of three hundred Secession Cavalry. All are inspirited at the idea of a forward movement. Their enthusiasm, however, is somewhat chilled by the fear that they may be marched backward ten or fifteen miles, and obliged to halt again for weeks.

Intelligence from Stevenson's Station, where Gen. JOHNSTON'S head-quarters now are, states that the force encamped immediately about him at the fullest is 5,000. He has sixteen pieces of artillery; of these six are rifled 12-pounders, two 24-pounders of the old kind, two 12-pound howitzers of the old kind, and six 12-pound howitzers; of these last none are rifled. The troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as ours. They are under very strict discipline, but seem discontented, and are slovenly in their habits.

Two regiments, one of Alabamians and the other of Mississippians, reached Harper's Ferry this morning, and destroyed the balance of the trestle work of the railroad bridge. They then came over to the Maryland shore seizing all the boats they could lay their hands on, either breaking them up or taking them over the river. All the Union men of Harper's Ferry were again driven out by them.

ALVAY, the secession leader, arrested here ten days ago, leaves to-morrow for Fort McHenry, *via* Chambersburgh. His trunk is already packed. He is under a guard of the McMullin Rangers. Any attempt at rescue would prove hazardous in the extreme.

It is just learned that McMULLIN'S Rangers encamp to-morrow night at Shepardstown, and that some regiments will be thrown forward with them.

The head-quarters of Gen. PATTERSON will be advanced farther southward within a day or two.

Capt. NAWTON, of the Engineers, has visited the Maryland Heights, for the purpose of selecting the point upon which to erect a battery to command Harper's Ferry.

GEN PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 21:

"About noon, to-day, the town was thrown into ferment by the news that a flag of truce was approaching from the enemy. We went down to the battery, and sure enough, there it was, borne by a gentleman of military persuasion, on horseback, accompanied by five infantry on foot. Capt. DOUBLEDAY and lieuts HALL and ELDER, with a Sergeant. In a few moments ELDER returned, having a document which proved to be a letter from Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN of the Eighth, who was captured a few days ago, to Col. ELMER, asking for money and clothing.

From the bearer of the letter we learn that the same night BOWMAN and CRAIG were taken they were sent to Winchester, where they had a hearing and were sent the next morning to Richmond on their parole of honor, without a guard. The letter received to-day was dated at Richmond on the 24th inst.

To-day some of the Sixteenth's men caught one Secessionist, and shot another. The one caught had a pair of horses and wagon, with a Palmetto flag stuck in one of the bridles. The team was branded with U. S., and turned over to the use of the regiment, while their late indiscreet owner was sent to Gen CADWALLADER.

It is gratifying to know that once in a while the affairs of this division of the army do assume a shape enabling a party of ordinary intelligence to form an idea of what is going on. It has now become evident that the only object the rebels had in view in making an ostensible defence at Harper's Ferry, was to attract a large body of the Federal army into this region, while their own troops were concentrated at Manassas Gap and before Washington.

By a misunderstanding of his orders, Gen. JOHNSTON, at the Ferry, spoiled the programme not a little by vacating that point some ten days before it was intended he should do. The rebels have now not even a remote idea of making an attack upon Williamsport, but have left some 3,000 or 4,000 troops in the neighborhood of Horse's Run and Martinsburgh to attract our attention, while the main body shall fortify themselves at Winchester. This plan will not, however, be likely to answer, as this column of the army will be most likely crossed over the Potomac between Sheppardstown and the Ferry, and will advance against Winchester at the same time that Gen MCCLELLAND'S force from Grafton will be brought forward, and occupy Martinsburgh and all the country now spread over by their scouts down to Winchester.

This movement will most likely be made in a few hours, when the whole force here, with the exception of probably one or two regiments, and DOUBLEDAY'S battery, will be sent across the Potomac at the points we have indicated. We do not apprehend any very serious resistance at Winchester, but what is made will be done merely to enable the rebels to gain more time at Manassas and before Washington.

Last night the First Brigade, Col. DANA commanding marched down to Dawsville, four miles on the Harper's Ferry road. This brigade embraces Col THOMAS' Bedford Cavalry, the Philadelphia City Troop; the Sixth Regiment, C. I NAGLE; the Twenty-third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BIDDLE; and the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. BALLIER."

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF PARSON BROWNLOW — WHAT PIERRE SOULE THINKS.

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 28, 1861.

Parson BROWNLOW and one or two others arrived here on Sunday morning as Commissioners from Eastern Tennessee to the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of demanding that they should have guarantees given them that they will not be molested and not called on to bear any of the expenses of this war. It is supposed they will not get much satisfaction.

SOULE, on his travels the other day, while going from Richmond westward, expressed the opinion that unless the C. S. Army gained a decided victory at once they would all go under. A. R. T.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

RETURN OF THE STATE OFFICERS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 29.

Messrs. MORRISON, State Treasurer, MOSELEY, State Auditor, and HOUSTON, Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of their duties. Attorney-General NOTT declined to take the oath, and in consequence is held a prisoner at the Capital.

FORMATION OF HOME GUARDS.

BOONEVILLE, Saturday, June 29.

A company of about fifty Home Guards arrived here early this morning from Lafayette County, for the purpose of procuring arms from Gen. LYON, for 600 Home Guards who are organized in that county. These men came in wagons, and carried rifles and shot guns, to protect themselves against the Secessionists.

VERDICT IN THE ST. LOUIS SHOOTING CASE.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

After a session of about ten days, and a thorough examination of a great number of witnesses, the Coroner's jury have rendered the following verdict in regard to the Seventh-street shooting affair:

"That the subjects of the present inquest came to their deaths from gun-shot wounds inflicted by Minie musket balls discharged by certain members of Companies C, E, F, B and I of the Second Regiment United States Reserve Corps, while marching down Seventh-street on the morning of the 17th inst.

The jury further express it as their opinion that said wounds were inflicted without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from citizens then present, and also without any order to fire having been given by the officers of the said companies."

OUR BOONEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

THE STATUS IN MISSOURI.

The army of occupation still lingers unwillingly in Booneville. Engaged for the first few days after the battle in securing thoroughly the fruits of the victory so bravely but cheaply won, Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were then perplexed to determine where the next stand of the enemy was to be made. Gradually accounts came in, which pointed confidently to a rally at Lexington; and a programme was formed for an immediate advance up the river, with a view to an assault upon that point. Before the requisite arrangements, however, could be made, the nature of the advices indicated a change in the plans of the rebels; and it now appears that they are scared at their own temerity in daring to attempt a concentration at Lexington, and have resolved upon a continuation of their retreat to the South. Accordingly, they have abandoned Lexington, and are now in full march towards that delectable land, where the alligators are claimed to have amalgamated with the equine race, the progeny assuming the physical form of humanity. Gov. JACKSON is known to be headed in the same direction, and is presumed to be making that excellent time which has characterized all his reverse movements since he opened the present campaign. In fact, the last hope of "secession" in Missouri is now fixed with despairing tenacity upon BEN MCCULLOCH, and his supposed ability to devour at pleasure all the thousands of "Abolition mercenaries" which may cross his avenging path. He remains a star of hope—a very rainbow of promise to the quaking souls of the traitors who have thus far decidedly *not* carried Missouri out of the Union.

Whether JACKSON and Gen. PARSONS will be able to make a conjunction with MCCULLOCH, is very uncertain. If Gen. SWEENEY'S command, 3,000 strong, which left St. Louis a week ago for Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, succeeds in making a reasonably rapid advance, they will arrive at that point before the rebels possibly can do so. Lexington is further North than this place, and the road from there to Arkansas is long and laborious. But Gen. LYON cannot possibly get away from here for a day or two longer; so that the enemy, in their retreat, will have an advance of three or four days as a more than equivalent for the longer road. Possibly troops from Kansas may come in and harrass their lines and impede the march; if not, I don't think Gen. LYON can catch them till after they reach the southern counties. And whether he does so then, will depend on the ability of Gen. SWEENEY to prevent a conjunction with MCCULLOCH; for if no such conjunction can be made, they will disperse rather than again face the National forces.

COL. F. P. BLAIR, JR.

Col. BLAIR left yesterday for Washington. The necessity for his absence now is one to be regretted, for he is confessedly the man of Missouri who has the best local knowledge, the greatest personal prestige, and the most fearless energy to hunt down secession here and strangle it in its strongholds. His departure deprives Gen. LYON of his most sagacious counselor and his most able commander.

I heard yesterday a characteristic anecdote of BLAIR, which I think has never been in print. STERLING PRICE had a command in the Mexican war, but his only achievement was a sort of roadside skirmish, which, however, his friends seized upon to use to his advantage. While he was Governor of the State, he pardoned out of the Penitentiary an artist incarcerated within it, and was rewarded for his clemency by the production of a battle picture, commemorating the event in his benefactor's history, and making him the central figure of the scene. This picture PRICE had lithographed and sent copies to his friends. An election for United States Senator coming on, PRICE was made a candidate against Col. BENTON, and these lithographs liberally distributed as a means for enhancing his popularity. FRANK BLAIR was a member of the Legislature, and, of course, chafed exceedingly under the attacks made on his chieftain. One day, during a debate, his indignation reached a culminating point, and arising with the flaw gravity which marks him during excitement, he made a terrific onslaught on the aspiring Governor, not scrupling to charge him with having pardoned the convict, in full view of the service to be rendered as an equivalent, and concluding with the following epigrammatic invective: "He is worthy the genius of a convict artist, and is a fit subject for a penitentiary print!" The sarcasm was so trenchant and the hit so palpable, that it completely squelched the Anti-Bentonite; and BLAIR and PRICE have never spoken since, till at the memorable interview the other day in St. Louis, where both attended the meeting between Gen. LYON and Gov. JACKSON.

It is entirely safe to say that the cause of Free labor in Missouri owes to the energy, courage and genius of FRANK BLAIR a debt of incalculable magnitude.

MISSOURI LOYAL AT HEART.

I am each day confirmed in my convictions that the mass of the people of Missouri are loyal. The great trouble is in the stupendous ignorance of the masses. When the National troops came in the other day, considerable attention was excited by the appearance of a couple of spruce negroes, who were personal servants of the officers. These fellows, being well dressed, and possessing an air of intelligence, the notion at once took that they were officers of the army; and in a little while the rumor went out through the neighborhood that the "Dutch mercenaries" were commanded by nigger officers. Old Ex Gov. MARMADUKE, who has a son high in command in the army of the rebels, came into Boonesville lately, and on stopping at the hotel, inquired breathlessly of the landlord, before getting off his horse, if it was true, after all, that LINCOLN'S troops were freeing all the slaves! Many instances have been named to me of young men having been inveigled by the secession leaders into their army, who are really loyal, but who are deceived and infuriated by the cock-and-bull stories told of the "Hessians" and their atrocities. I have met with numbers of the old residents of this vicinity, who are unquestionably loyal in every sense. It is remarkable that a few pot-house politicians and rowdies can so stifle the sense of communities as they do in the Slave States. Booneville is undoubtedly loyal by a heavy majority; has a strong, fearless Union Mayor, elected on that same issue, and sent "unconditional Union" members to the State Convention by an overwhelming vote; yet even here a reign of terror has prevented free speech, and preparations were in progress that would have made it necessary for Union men to leave, or remain in great peril. A large share of this influence is due to the treachery of the State Government. By all the better classes here, the arrival of the National troops was hailed as a blessing, and the ladies of the town are now largely engaged in making up haversacks, and in other ways contributing to their comfort. Yesterday a lady sent Gen. LYON a basket of fine cherries, with her compliments and thanks for the protection of his forces, as, but for their arrival, she would have been compelled to leave on account of her Northern birth. Gen. LYON tells me that after the Camp Jackson affair he was literally deluged with tokens of gratitude from those who regarded his action as the salvation of Missouri from anarchy and ruin.

HOW GOV. JACKSON RETREATS.

If Gov. JACKSON has achieved a reputation for anything, in this rebellion, it is for the more than Fabian caution which marks his movements. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is an arrant coward. I have just learned an incident of his present flight. When he reached the Osage River at Warsaw, on Thursday night, he seized the ferry-boat and commenced at once the transport of his forces across the stream. When all were over but two companies, a man came rushing breathless to him with the news that Gen. LYON was only a mile off with his pursuing army. (Gen. LYON was then in Booneville, 50 miles away!) Without waiting a moment to ascertain the facts, JACKSON, who had already crossed, had the ferry boat scuttled and sunk, and calling to the abandoned companies to look out for themselves, started off at his best speed to escape from the grasp of the terrible LYON! The wretches left behind were equally scared, and those who had horses plunged into the stream and struggled across—seven horses being lost in the attempt.

At Warsaw, JACKSON had from eight to ten hundred men. His course is marked by pillage, like that of a barbarous army in the country of an enemy. Horses and provisions are *pressed* without scruple, and Union men taken prisoners and treated with the greatest indignities. He seized a large number at Florence, and took with him to Warsaw, obliging them to follow his cavalry on foot, and treating them with severities such as he would visit upon his rebellious slaves.

It is somewhat noteworthy that events are now proving the political sagacity of Col. BENTON, in a remarkable degree. His estimate of BUCHANAN, all know; and years ago he spotted CLAIB. JACKSON, and denounced him as a traitor at heart.

It is reported that Col. A. W. DONIPHAN, who refused the appointment of Brigadier in the State Militia, has finally accepted, and is now in command of the rebels. I am disposed to doubt the rumor, but think that it may be JOHN DONIPHAN instead, his nephew. Col. DONIPHAN acquired reputation during the Mexican war, by his overland expedition, and is an officer of considerable merit. He has been regarded as a Union man. J. M. W.

PROTECTION, NOT DESTRUCTION.

The following correspondence appears in the St. Joseph (Mo.,) *Journal*:

ST. JOSEPH, June 18, 1861.

Col. CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned citizens of Missouri, fully aware of the delicate duties enjoined upon you, as the military commander of this post, and feeling a deep solicitude for the preservation of as much peace and quietness among the people in the surrounding country, as the extraordinary circumstances which environ us will allow, and in further view of the arrests already made by you; and that the public mind is greatly excited. Men have left their homes, business of every character is paralyzed and apprehensions entertained that the arrests made by you, in discharge of your military duty, are to be indiscriminate and against those who entertain Southern sentiments, as well as those found in armed organization against the Government of the United States. We, therefore, respectfully ask that you will communicate to us your views upon this subject—hoping and believing that it will have the effect of quieting the public mind, and allow the farmers to return to their homes, and quietly attend to their farms and gather their harvest which is now ripe and suffering for the want of reapers.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

AUSTIN A. KING, SILAS WOODSON,
J. M. BASSETT, H. M. VORIES,
JAMES CRAIG, R. M. STEWART.

CAMP LYON, NEAR THE CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, June 21, 1861.

Messrs. Austin A. King, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 18th has been received, and I embrace the very first leisure moment to reply thereto. In the first place, I have to say that I am sent here by my Government and your Government to support and sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of our common Government, the United States of America. Extraordinary efforts have been made to induce our people to embark in a foolish and wicked assault on the Government and laws that protect them. Men are enrolled, mustered, and in arms against their own country, and therefore against the peace of society, and my orders and purpose are to suppress these unnatural belligerents by military force. So far from disturbing peaceable, law-abiding citizens, it is my desire to protect and shield them from insult, anarchy and oppression. But those who are in arms, or aiding, directing and encouraging "secession" and civil war, I regard as enemies of our country, and they will be pursued with all calamities of civilized warfare.

It is difficult to distinguish between those who enrolled under former laws with no view of rebellion and those who are recently enrolled with the avowed purpose of cooperating with secession armies, but I will of course endeavor to guard the innocent men when found associated with rebels, if they promptly take the oath of allegiance, and immediately and publicly withdraw from such associations. While it is my painful duty to carry forward the aims and emblems of National power against persons we have before regarded as citizens and friends, I will rejoice to see them surrender their arms, return to their allegiance, and unite with us in sustaining a flag that our fathers unfurled, our country maintains, and the world continues to respect and honor.

I hope we of this generation may be equal to the occasion, and transmit the blessings of liberty to succeeding generations.

Uniting with you in sympathy with those who innocently suffer from the accidents and havoc of war, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Colonel Com'ng.

ANOTHER SURPRISE OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

It was on the evening of the 18th inst., when an order was received by the different companies constituting the command of regular troops in camp at Kansas City, under command of W. E. PRINCE, First Infantry, U. S. A., to provide themselves with one day's rations, and hold themselves in readiness to march within an hour. The three mounted companies, C and D of the First Cavalry and Company C of the Second Dragoons, had orders to leave their horses and sabres behind, and, only armed with carbines and revolvers, act as infantry on the scout, which order was a very wise one, as the ground of action afterwards proved to be altogether unadapted to the use of mounted troops.

Such was the anxiety of the troops to get off, it being evident that something was afoot that would change the monotony of camp life to one of excitement and amusement, that in ten minutes after the above order was received, every man was ready for the march.

The troops, under command of Capt. PRINCE, marched in silence along the four-mile lane leading to Liberty, and when within half a mile of that place, and the rebel flag was espied floating from a high flagstaff, a scene ensued which I am at a loss how to describe. The infantry leading the column under Capt. PRINCE, their gallant commander, immediately charged bayonets, and taking their steaming gait, (double quick,) went shouting up the street, closely followed by the cavalry, in an order which cannot be surpassed by any other corps. Company C, First Cavalry, coming next, and espying a large herd of noble-looking horses around a barn close by, immediately crossed the fences and fields between and surrounded and captured them. The company of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

What shall we say of the mystic MICHELET, now? RUDD & CARLTON, his faithful interpreters, give us *The Sea*, another dreamy book, abounding with facts and fancies—the latter predominating, of course. Our singular author approaches the sea with reverence and awe, yet subsequently he disports himself in the waters in such a manner as to induce the belief that in their wondrous depths is his most familiar home. He believes in sirens, and has a profound faith in the existence of mermen. He fishes pearls from the coral caves, and wreathes them about the brow of beauty with the most sensuous suggestions. The Oriental ladies of "high degree," he tells us, more delicate and tasteful than our vulgar rich, shun the diamond, allowing their soft skin to be touched only by the pearl. "In truth," says MICHELET, "the brilliancy of the diamond is not in accordance with the light of love. A necklace and bracelets of fine pearls are the harmonious and true decorations for woman; instead of diverting the glance of the lover, they move him, make tenderness more tender—say to him—no noise; let us love!" Thus we infer that the pearls are sensible and prudent as well as amorous. He traces an analogy between the pearl and the silken tunic, which the Odalisque wears close to her person, and loves so much that she will not part with it until it is worn and torn beyond all possibility of repair; believing it as she does to be a talisman, an infallible love charm. To a neat Northern lover, a garment worn that length of time, and without washing, would prove a source of repulsion rather than of attraction, we fancy;—commend us rather to the bosomed pearl, equally treasurable for associations, but less absorptive than silk or linen.

With the whale, however, our author does not display so close an acquaintance as might have been expected from his evident intimacy with other denizens of the deep. He does not estimate Leviathan rightly. And the contempt he evinces for this monarch of the main does not at all arise from familiarity—we set it down to the account of a total non-acquaintance. According to his theory, the whale is a gigantic blunder,—a Great Eastern, so far as practical results are concerned, but without that vessel's symmetry of build and admirable adaptation of machinery. It would do M M CHELET great good, so far as the correction of an erroneous estimate goes, to go on a whaling voyage. If he could see the Sum of Fishes when he is engaged in the pastime known among whale wiseacres as "fan tailing," flirting his flukes in the air as gracefully as a lady flirts her fan, and yet with a strength that no cables could bind, a resistless sweep that would crush the ribs of a stout ship as easily as a Dutchman breaks the bones of a herring, M MICHELET might wake to what a clergyman would call a "realizing sense" of the mistake he has committed in writing Leviathan down as an amiable Daniel Lambert of a cetaceous and exaggerated type. In regard to the stupidity of the great fish, were M. MICHELET pulling an oar in a boat which was so unfortunate as to "gully" or alarm the whale on which it was assassin like creeping, when Leviathan blew his misty defiance high in air, and started off like a huge installment of unctuous lightning "dead to windward," then M. MICHELET would conclude that his fat friend knew very well that head seas were difficult things for sailors to pull against. Finally, our self-ordained Doctor of Cetology sums up and dismisses his vast subject thus: "This vast mammiferous giant is an incomplete creature, the first poetic offspring of creative power, which first contemplates the sublime and then reverts to the possible and the durable. It was made without respect to the general proportions of this globe, without respect to the imperative law of weight." Before, in drawing the veil which shrouds the holy mysteries of sub marine nuptials and aqueous bridal chambers, M MICHELET was simply indecent; in the preceding declarations he becomes positively impious; and so we leave him.

Several weeks since, under the title of "A Remarkable French Book," we alluded to a recent work by Count DE GASPARIN, and presented extracts from it at length. A translation of the book has since been published by SCRIBNER, with the original title, *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève*, preserved as we then Englished it—*The Uprising of a Great People*. It is unnecessary to allude further to a work to which we have already devoted so much space. It is one of the heartiest expressions of good will and earnest sympathy which has yet come to us from over the water. An Englishman could not have written such a book; if ever so much disposed to do justice to his American cousins, national prejudice would have prevented an honest completion of his work. We should have had growls, grumbles, and guffaws without end.

The reader will find it almost impossible to believe that *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève* was written previous to the great uprising; nevertheless it indisputably was. The Count DE GASPARIN seems to combine the gift of prophecy with his other talents; so accurately has he foreshadowed what has already taken place, that we incline to trust his predictions to the end, and rest happy in the assurance of a great good and a settled peace to blossom from the heart of our present national difficulties.

The translation is not so good as it might be, owing, perhaps, to the limited time allotted for the performance of the work, but it is sufficiently faithful for all practical purposes. No reader will think that the TIMES erred in previously characterizing it "A remarkable French Book."

In spite of the enforced dullness of the publishing trade the volumes of the beautiful edition of COOPER'S works, inaugurated by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., and continued by JAMES G. GREGORY, come regularly from the Press. *The Heidenmaur*, a novel not generally regarded as "one of Cooper's best," is the last issue. The paper is as fine, however, the type as clear, and the binding as beautiful, as any other volume of the series. Two engravings preface the text, and under each is written, "F. O. C. DARLEY, *fecit*." It is needless to say that they are good.

The Prince's Visit, by DE CORDOVA, will suggest itself to many ears as the familiar title of a popular lecture, delivered by a most humorous and pleasant gentleman. The public have already passed upon the merits of the poem, and if the crowds who nightly thronged to listen to it may be taken as an indication, the verdict has been a favorable one. Undoubtedly, there are many in the land who were prevented, by want of time—or, perchance, want of money—from going to the great cities where DE CORDOVA has made himself manifest, and hearing the details of the Prince's visit, orally told. They will thank the author for the publication of his lecture in book form. The typographic part of the work is done by B. FRODSHAM, and is most creditable throughout.

The *Eclectic* for July is before the people. Its contents are as varied as usual, and give as fair a representation of the spirit and essence of the foreign periodicals from which it is compiled. Mr. BIDWELL has shown a right estimation of the tendency of the popular mind at present in fishing a paper from COBURN'S *New Monthly* on tinfoil ordnance. A criticism from the *Westminster Review* of MOTLEY'S *History of the United Netherlands* is both candid and appreciative. In addition to these we have selections from the *Dublin Magazine*, *Fraser's*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *British Quarterly*, *Chambers' Journal* and other pamphlet powers.

Our artists are leading themselves to the patriotic cause, and dedicating their services to the country with most amazing liberality. Publishers, too, seem not quite unaware of the texture and nature of the publications they must launch if they would have them float safely and profitably on the popular current. Thus JAMES G GREGORY now issues *The Star-Spangled Banner*, printed on the rarest of paper, and illustrated by DARLEY, of whose pencil Mr GREGORY seems to have secured a monopoly. It is a timely and tasteful reproduction of our national anthem—what need, by the way, of getting our poets at work to invent another?

A very useful work is inaugurated by D. F. HAASIS—*The Union Army*. Mr. HAASIS intends to make it a record and complete list of the names of the volunteer soldiers who go forth to fight the battles of their country. The first number contains the names of all the members of the Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Eleventh New York Regiments. The numbers are to be issued weekly. The profit arising from the sale of the work—so says the prospectus—will be devoted to the benefit of the soldiers of the loyal States taking part in the present war. Whatever disposition may be made of the money, the idea of this Army Directory is essentially a good one, and commends itself as worthy of support.

The Rebellion Record; a Diary of American Events, has reached a third monthly issue—a fact we are happy to recognize as a proof of pecuniary success. There must be a very general wish to preserve the story of this great epoch in the National life; but to do so without the aid of a publication like the present, it would be necessary to preserve a file of a daily paper—a chronicle far too voluminous and inconvenient for popular use. Mr FRANK MOORE, the editor of the *Record*, digests in its pages all there is of value or interest in the journals of the country; a summary of events, carefully verified, documents, correspondence, narratives, anecdotes and incidents, with specimens of current poetry, and other fugitive matters, so that his labors furnish us at once with an abstract and an index of the American Press. We cannot speak too highly of the industry and sound judgment the work displays. It is published by PUTNAM.

Art Items.

OUR BANNER IN THE SKY.—The poet has told us that the stars of our national banner

> "—— have lit the welkin dome,
> And all its hues were born in heaven."

While many swelling hearts have borne witness to the poetry of the thought, we venture to assert that few have recognized its truth. Mr. CHURCH has made the practical presentation of the verse fully evident in an ingenious and pleasing "study" of Morning Clouds, which has been most faithfully reproduced by GOUPIL & Co. A field of blue, gemmed with the "lingering stars of early dawn," and combined with the crimson bars of sun-lit clouds, while a giant pine stands boldly forth as the staff of the cloud-bunting, gives the most practical of earth gazers an idea of what the poet meant by "that banner in the sky," which "many an eye has danced to see."

MINIATURES ON IVORY.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of art-lovers to the studio of Miss M. L. WAGNER, No. 131 Ninth-avenue. The miniatures on ivory which this lady achieves are a wonder of art as well as a presentation of the features of the "subject." While so many have friends going to the war who perhaps may not return, the peculiar talents of Miss WAGNER should not be suffered to rest unemployed. For, at a very trifling expense, it is possible to preserve a friend on ivory, as a "fly in amber."

Cotton Culture in Africa.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, 27th of this month, there is an article on your fourth page, concerning "Cotton," and the means of increasing its supply from the West Coast of Africa.

The justiousness and practicableness of your suggestions are evident: namely, that black emigrants from this country might be profitably employed in the cultivation of cotton farms, and in the elevation of the heathen by the systematic labor which would grow out of such a scheme of industry and trade; and that they could aid, both directly and indirectly, toward the great ends which Christian philanthropy is now aiming at, that is, the destruction of the Slave-trade and Slavery, on the one hand, and the civilization and salvation of Africa, on the other.

Valuable however, as are these suggestions, there is one most important point your article fails to dwell upon; and that is, that West Africa is *now* capable of supplying the civilized world with an immense amount of Cotton, if only the civilized world would employ the needed appliances and the proper stimulus which are fitted to this end.

The case is this:

1 Cotton superior to *all others* but (and only inferior to) Carolina Sea Island cotton, is indigenous to, and is grown all over West Africa.

2 The cotton which is grown in West Africa is used by the native African tribes themselves, who weave it into substantial cloths, which are thrown over their persons, or made into a garment much resembling a chift.

3. But beside the *home use* of these cotton fabrics, a large number are annually exported from West Africa to Brazil. The negroes and descendants of negroes who have been stolen from Africa, and enslaved in Brazil, still retain the customs of their fatherland; and hence there is an annual demand for these cloths on the part of this slave population. What is the extent of this trade between the two countries I have no data on which to form a correct opinion. I have, nevertheless, a few facts which indicate somewhat the capacity of a section of West Africa for production of cotton,

From a report of the late (English) Consul CAMPBELL, of Lagos, West Africa, I find that in the year 1857 there were shipped from the single port of Lagos 200,000 country cloths, manufactured by the interior natives.

What may be the whole number exported from the entire West Coast I could not pretend to estimate. But I may state the fact that a similar trade, though inferior in amount, is carried on between the natives back of the Republic of Liberia and the merchants of Monrovia. I cannot state the number of cloths brought for trade by the Mandingoes to these merchants. I have myself seen individual traders with seven and eight 1,000 cloths in their stores, which they have purchased from the natives. One neighbor of mine, on one occasion, had 1,500 in his store; and thus at the port of Monrovia several thousands of cotton cloths are annually sold to traders and masters of vessels.

These facts serve to show that the native African population of West Africa are already capable of supplying raw Cotton of a good quality and in considerable amounts to the market. And the inference is equally distinct, viz: that this supply, under the stimulus of demand, trade and exchange, may be swelled to almost any amount.

HOW SHALL THIS STIMULUS BE APPLIED?

Several years' residence in West Africa coupled with extensive observation, have served to satisfy me that the ordinary practices of African barter, applied specially and earnestly to this article, will bring about, in a very brief period, an immense trade in raw cotton between coast traders and the interior nations even 200 miles back from the seaboard. And, as facts are more demonstrative than theories, I will mention here an occurrence that came under my own observation in the year 1856. I was then residing on the St. Paul's River, Messurado Co., Liberia. A neighbor of mine notified the Mandingo and other native chiefs, who traded with him, that he would buy all the raw cotton they would bring him; and he bade them to carry the news into the country with them. In a few weeks carriers from the immediate neighborhood commenced bringing in bags of cotton. Soon the traders of the interior, especially the Mandingoes, began to bring in large quantities. In a very brief period my neighbor had filled all his boxes, casks and barrels, and at length one whole storeroom was packed with it; and if he had continued the purchase of the larger lots, which were constantly coming from the natives, I feel assured that he could have devoted himself to the cotton trade exclusively as a source of wealth. But my acquaintance was a general trader, and his cotton, as a secondary and unprofitable item in his house the trade in it interfered with his more lucrative gains, and especially with a sugar plantation which he was then opening. And soon he declined purchasing any more cotton.

Now, sir, if parties can be found in this country who will furnish a good quantity of trade goods, suited to the native taste, and send competent and skilful, enterprising agents to Liberia, say 25 or 30 miles up the St Paul's River, and confine them exclusively to the purchase of raw cotton, a large and lucrative trade can thus be opened with the native artisans themselves; and it can be done *at once*. Other agents might be sent to the Mendi Country, where the American Missionary Association have stations, whose missionaries have recently written to this country, in forming their Society that the raw material grows in their neighborhood in abundance.

The advantages of such a procedure are these:

1. It obviates the necessity of *experiment* which would be involved in a scheme of sending emigrants for this specific purpose.

2. It has the advantage, namely, that it will furnish an *immediate result* with respect to the end aimed at.

3. This scheme is marked with a simplicity—that is, with respect to the pecuniary liabilities connected with it—in the point, that is, of the application of capital. Instead of the large expenditures for emigrants, both for farming utensils and their personal comfort and support all that would be needed would be plain, substantial cotton-gins for cleaning.

I abstain purposely from a mention of the philanthropic and civilizing effects which would flow from a scheme of this kind to the population of Africa, deeming it best to view it here chiefly in its business aspects.

I will add but one further remark; that is, that colored men of probity and business capacity can easily be found fitted to such a noble work as this, both in Liberia and the Northern States of this country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CRUMMELL,
A Citizen of the Republic of Liberia.

BROOKLYN, June 28, 1861.

RESOURCES OF THE BAHAMAS.

Nassau and its Trade—Commercial Progress—Exports and Imports—Education—The System of Wrecking, and its Demoralizing Influences—Agricultural and Other Resources.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASSAU, N. P., May, 1861.

When I first landed at Nassau, several months ago, I was surprised to find in it so many indications of prosperity. I had previously entertained the crudest notions of the place, and I should not have been disappointed if the Bahamian Capital had proved to be a ragged fishing village. The sight of a fine harbor, full of vessels, cleared away at once all misconception. There was an activity among the laborers on the piers and a hum of busy life that one rarely sees or hears in the West Indies. Nassau, itself, is a perfect model of cleanliness. Its police and municipal arrangements are admirable. Though the Bahamas are included in those British Colonies which are supposed to have been ruined by emancipation, they never were so prosperous as they are now; and they would be much more prosperous, if it were not for the pursuit and practice of *wrecking*. Knowing Nassau as the capital of an Island containing less than 10,000 inhabitants, I was surprised to find, on Bay-street, half a mile of stores, each one, to judge by appearances, doing a thriving business. But when I was told of the flourishing condition of other Islands besides New Providence, I ceased to be surprised. Nassau is the capital, not of New-Providence only, but of several hundred other Islands. About twenty of them are inhabited, and their united population, according to the census of 1861, reaches nearly 40,000 souls. These Islands cover about three million acres of land. An interchange of their produce is constantly going on, and Nassau is the mart or rendezvous for the whole colony—not merely the central point of an insignificant Island, but the capital of an important dependency of the British Crown. As soon as interinsular steam communication is established, Nassau will rise still higher in importance and influence. The measure has been before the Colonial Legislature for some years past, but owing to a narrow-minded and obstinate opposition, it has only lately received any practical encouragement. There are many people in the Islands, of large, patriotic and liberal ideas, but the characteristics of their dabblers in politics are ignorance and bigotry, and that in a greater degree than we are wont to meet with in most Pedlingtonian places.

Before the abolition of Slavery, the Bahamas exported considerable quantities of cotton. I believe the annual production averaged, at one time, 5,000 bales; but, owing to the ravages of a particular bug or insect, by which whole crops, for several successive seasons, were destroyed, the cultivation of the plant was abandoned. I have been unable to obtain reliable statistics of Bahamian commerce before the period of emancipation, but there is no reason to doubt the universally received impression that it never approached, under Slavery, the relative prosperity of the present day. I use the word *relative*, because I do not believe that a prosperity based on wrecking, any more than a prosperity based on Slavery, can be regarded as absolute or even likely to be permanent. But, comparing things present with things past, it must be noted that though cotton was formerly a large item of Bahamian trade, the exports then were not as valuable, taking them in the aggregate, as they are now. The following figures exhibit the improvement during late years:

	1850.	1851.	1859.
Value of Bahamian imports.....	$145,228	$633,576	$1,133,196
Value of Bahamian exports.....	260,347	333,609	681,100

It is worthy of remark that the import and export trade of the Bahamas with the United States is equal in value to $720,000 per annum—about four times its value before emancipation. The trade with Hayti and Cuba is also considerable. It costs the very large sum of $168,000 per annum to govern the Colony, to pay for its civil, ecclesiastical and judicial departments, and taxation is proportionably heavy. A liberal provision is made for public instruction, and an excellent Board of Education has been established. In 1859, there were 2,179 pupils on the books, and an average attendance of 1,172 scholars in the public schools in the Colony.

Though the commerce of the Bahamas prospers under a free system of labor, and the Colony is, probably, more valuable now than it ever was as a slave dependency of the British Crown, I do not think that the Islands offer a fair argument in favor of the success of emancipation. It is true that popular instruction is now very general—that schools have multiplied, and that new sources of industry have been opened; but, on the other hand, the community, as a body, is demoralized by the system of wrecking that prevails, and a spirit more akin to gambling than legitimate trade marks and controls the enterprises of Bahamian merchants. I have been astonished at the mean, narrow-minded, and grossly ignorant views occasionally expressed by merchants of standing in Nassau on matters of public policy—men whose society is coveted and whose hospitality knows no limit; and I attribute so singular an anomaly to the peculiar influences to which they are subjected. It is nonsense to say that the Bahama wrecking system is under the complete control of the law. The law certainly does what it can to save appearances. Unable to crush a practice that gives occupation to half the population of the Colony, it has succeeded in drawing a line of demarkation between wrecking and piracy. But the line sometimes exists only on the statute book. It is a fact, too notorious too need proof, that American vessels are sent to the Bahamas for the specific purpose of being wrecked. It is the simplest thing in the world to run them on a sand-bank, and the connivance or assistance of wreckers is easily obtained. Wrecking throughout the Bahamas is the true offspring of piracy. About 150 years ago the Islands were a celebrated rendezvous for pirates. They overlooked, as it were, the narrow channel that divided them from the Florida peninsula—that highway of travel between Europe and the Spanish Main—and vessels, freighted with the treasures of Mexico and Hispaniola, fell an easy prey to the freebooters. When piracy was stopped by sheer force, wrecking naturally took its place; but though it is conducted in strict accordance with the law of the Colony, I think that no one who has watched its influence on the people will doubt its demoralizing tendency. There is more drunkenness and debauchery in Nassau than in any West Indian city that I ever visited; and it is claimed that the presence of 400 troops, besides a large police force, is necessary to keep a population of less than 10,000 in order. No attempt is made to cultivate the Island. In the negro villages, near Nassau, there are very few indications of even a partial civilization. They are situated in the most barren localities that it is possible to find on the Island. The huts are crowded together—they look dilapidated and filthy—and the inhabitants make no efforts whatever to raise food for domestic use. The people are as smart and intelligent as any negroes in the world, but they are disposed to be insolent to whites, and are strongly imbued with the prejudices of caste. There are few Bahamian negroes who do not manage to appear even expensively dressed on Sundays—an evidence that wrecking, if it be a demoralizing, is, at least, a lucrative employment.

I don't think it can be doubted that wrecking is dangerous to the prosperity of the Colony and injurious to the people engaged in it. They go away on uncertain, hazardous, and exciting expeditions; they lead a life of indolence; they realize what is to them a large amount of money, by some sudden *coup*, and then they return to squander their gains in Nassau. Temptations to commit crime, with a very remote possibility of detection, are constantly thrown in their way, and their incomes are derived from the ruin and misfortunes of other people. Further than this, I believe that the wrecking business must have a demoralizing effect, not only on those immediately engaged in it, but upon a community which directly encourages and profits by it. The man who expects to realize $10,000 by the wreck of a cargo of coffee, cannot pray in his heart that the disaster may be diverted; the man who is making his fortune or his living out of these public losses, cannot help longing for their advent. The sense of high honor, that keen instinct which distinguishes the slightest departure from the path of rigid morality, is blunted by such an occupation. By such an occupation, the loftiest ambition is soon converted into a degraded craving after wealth, the standard of human excellence and of public morality sinks in men's minds, and even religion is so far tainted that ministers of the Gospel are heard to pray for wreckers as those "engaged in the labor of love." It is said that, in Abaco, Divine service was interrupted one Sunday morning, by the report of a wreck, and as the congregation were hurrying out, the preacher, divesting himself of his robe, shouted after them to wait, in order that there might be "a fair start!"

The system of general education that exists now throughout the Bahamas may afford a salutary check to the evil influences of wrecking, and may turn the minds of the rising generation to the contemplation of a wiser and more wholesome avocation. Wreckers will always be needed, but the business ought to be entirely in the hands of Government. For vessels in distress, assistance should be ever on hand, and a fair remuneration being fixed for services rendered, a handsome revenue would thus accrue to the colony, without those demoralizing influences that the present voluntary system engenders. Make wrecking a regular service, in which there would be regular work to perform and regular pay to receive, and the men now engaged in it would soon turn to the more genial and the more rightful occupation of tilling the soil. There are large resources to be developed in the Bahamas. New-Providence is probably the most barren of the whole group; but in New-Providence there are many acres, now in wilderness, suitable for pasturage and for the growth of sugar-cane, fruit and vegetables. Many islands, as for example, Inagua, Rum Cay, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Harbor Island, Abaco and Eleuthera, are very fertile, and possess every agricultural advantage. They have water and wood in abundance, and they yield plenty of valuable ship timber. The facilities for raising cattle on some of these islands cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world. Then the salt resources of the Bahamas are very great. They are still imperfectly developed, owing to want of labor and the want of properly constructed ponds and other necessary improvements. I do not believe that the sugar-cane is raised in the Bahamas for manufacturing purposes, but it will grow on any of the islands to perfection. So will cotton. Sponging, especially on the great Bahama bank, promises to be an important branch of colonial industry. It is ascertained that nearly every variety of sponge, and all of excellent qualities, may be found here. The Bahama turtle has no superior in the world, and there is enough among the islands to supply all Europe and America. For the shells found here there is a large European demand; some 60,000 conches were exported last year. The superiority of Bahama fruit, especially that of the pines and oranges, is well known. Thirty thousand dozen of the former were sent to Great Britain in 1859. The shores of these islands abound in fish of great variety and of acknowledged excellence. When to such resources as these we add a climate unrivalled for its splendor and salubrity—suited both to the African and the European—we may well regret that the allurements of wrecking should have drawn people away from legitimate industry, and should have been the means of making a colony, with so many advantages, an insignificant and profitless dependency.

Bahamians who are really interested in the future prosperity of their Islands would do well to prepare the way for the abolition of the present system of wrecking. Its evil influences are becoming more marked and more widely extended every day, and if it be not crushed, it will eat up all the life and industry of the Colony. As long as wrecking is a more profitable employment than agriculture, it is folly to suppose that people will abandon it except under legal prohibition. The enactment of new laws on the subject is an imperious necessity; while, as a matter of colonial polity, the wisdom of offering the most liberal inducements to immigration and settlement is too well established to need any further demonstration.

W. G. S.

Rockland Female Institute.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—PATRIOTIC POEMS, SONGS AND ADDRESSES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NYACK, on the Hudson, Friday, June 28, 1861.

The Commencement Exercises of the Rockland Female Institute took place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. On Wednesday evening J. P FITCH, Esq., delivered an address before the Chalcedonian Society, which was an admirably conceived prosaction. WILLIAM WIRT SIKES read a poem entitled "The Great Heart's Awakening," describing the slumbering condition of the "great heart" of the American nation while traitors were plotting, and the energy with which it roused itself when startled by the cannon at Fort Sumter. The poem was listened to with fixed attention, and warmly applauded at the end.

The musical exercises were not prominent on Wednesday evening, but were excellent. Specially worthy of notice was the ballad which followed Mr. SIKES' poem, sung by Mrs. WAVER the teacher of vocal music. The song is entitled "Our Laddie's Dead Jem," and was written by Miss L. BOOTH HASBROUCK, also a teacher here. It's title is said to have been uttered by one of SILLSWORTH'S Zouaves, after the death of that hero, and the song breathes a plaintive sadness and a spirit of determination to avenge his death. Prof. OTTO JACOBSEN the head of the Musical Department of this Institute, has set the words to a most tender an touching melody, which will add much to his reputation as a composer. The piece is published by WM. HALL & SON.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, after various musical exercises and the reading of creditable essays by the graduating class, Hon. MOSES T. LEONARD delivered an able and genial address to the graduating class, which was repeatedly greeted with applause. The following young ladies then received diplomas at the hands of the Principals: Misses O. M. CASKEY, Julia F. Archer, Kate M. Martin, Mary T. Lord, Esther L. Broughton, Mary E. Mansfield, Margaret M. Burd. Each of the Principals made brief remarks to the class, which brought tears to many eyes. Original farewell hymns were then sung by the members of the Institute and by the graduates.

The musical "reception" on Wednesday was a brilliant affair, and was very well attended. The programme of the evening was made up of a collection of vocal and instrumental gems.

A happy episode of the *soiree* was the presentation of a fine American flag to the principals, by the young ladies, through Prof. JACOBSEN. It was rolled up against the ceiling over the stage, concealed in the folds of drapery with which the walls were adorned, and unfurled suddenly by means of an ingenious arrangement of cords. The effect, as the banner swept down to the floor, was thrilling. The response of the Misses MANSFIELD was eloquent and grateful. G.

THE LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Names of the Passengers and of those Known to be Lost.

The Agent of the Associated Press at St Johns, N. F., has transmitted some details of the loss of the Montreal Ocean Steamship *Canadian*, not before published. We give the following:

"The steamship *Canadian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on Saturday the 1st of June, and arrived off Point Amour, the west end of the straits of Belle Isle, at 8 P. M. on Monday, the 3d where considerable ice was met, and the ship hove to for the night. At daylight, next morning, she proceeded through the Straits, passing numerous icebergs and quantities of field ice, the wind blowing nearly a gale from the south with rain, but the weather was sufficiently clear to see four or five miles. At 8:30 A. M. she was abreast Belle Isle.

At 10, came up with heavy field-ice, when the engines were stopped at 1:15—the ship's head was turned back into the Straits to wait for clear weather. Engines set on slow—half speed—making from four to five knots an hour. At 11:35, in passing a piece of sunken ice the ship struck the end of it with her port bow and immediately began to fill. Her course was at once directed towards Cape Bauld, the nearest land in sight then bearing S. W. about eight miles distant, and the engines set on full speed. The boats were immediately got ready, and filled with people ready for lowering.

About noon four ships were seen laying to under the land. Signals of distress were hoisted and guns fired. At 12½ P. M. the ship was observed to be fast going down and all hopes of saving her abandoned, the engines were stopped, and as soon as she lost headway the boats were lowered into the water, but unfortunately No. 8 capsized under the quarter, and all that were in her perished. By this time the ships in the distance saw the condition of the steamer and were fast approaching.

In about five minutes after the boats had sheared off the ship went down bow first with a heavy plunge, leaving some twelve or fifteen persons floating on the water, five of whom were afterwards picked up by the boats. In a short time, the ships that were running down upon the boats arrived to their assistance, and took on board, and on the same evening landed at Quirpon Newfoundland, the whole number saved, one hundred and eighty one souls.

All speak in the highest terms of the commander, Capt. GRAHAM. Every care that human foresight could suggest was taken previous to the accident; and to his coolness and good judgment, after the collision, may mainly be attributed the saving of so great a number of his passengers and crew.

That so many were lost was owing in a very great measure to the upsetting of No 8 boat, and to the fact that several female passengers remaining too long below endeavoring to save their effects, the ladders got washed away by the water, and they were unable to get on deck.

The following is the purser's list of passengers and crew, with the names of those known to be lost:

Mr Rathbone, Rev. H. Gleason, Miss Plow, Mr. McCall, Mrs. McCall and child, Mrs Campbell, Capt. Bedford of brig *Commoner*, Mrs Noble and child Mr. Aldshard Lee, Miss Annan, Miss Holt J. W. Manew, Mrs Dr. Dendley J Brandon Mr and Mrs Gilmor, two children and servant J. Gordon, A. Gault Mr. and Mrs. McFie, Miss McFie, R. Young, J Young, R W. Dean H. Brady, A. McLure, W. Thompson, A. R. Harrison, S. R. Scott, S. Gill, P. Berriman, M. McMannus and child Mr. Samuel Mack, Mr. Dick, Mr Fife W. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, W. Patterson E. Patterson, W Patrick and daughter, Wm. Bugthole, W. Lowrie, W. Montgomery, W. Atkinson, A. Mustard, H Fallum, Isabella Gloster, Alice Hamilton, D. Daulop, J. Smith, E. Moray, W. Giles, J Coats, wife and child Jane Tweed, Esther Dole, Jane Jamieson C. Teague, Mrs Winfield, Catharine McCann, Eliza Graham Priscilla Cheshire Catharine Bakewell Geo Resmie, T Ashley, T Williams Ebenezer Bakewell and boy D. Roe, J. Carry, D Cary, Mr and Mrs. Sykes, Isabella Webster, D. Dewar, Miss Bird, R. Wallace, J. E. Fegarty, John Cleghorn, Mrs. Creser W. Bainbridge, Mr. Norris, J. M. Zacrie.

The following are the names of the ship's company known to be lost:

J Panton, mail officer; Mr. Davis second officer; R. Ewart, J. Francis; C. Pemoleton, seaman; T. Prover, J. Fegarty firemen; J Arbucale, J. McMillan, coons; A Finney, steward.

Among the lost was a Danish captain, (WICKMAN,) who during the trying half hour, between the ship's striking and her sinking, displayed the greatest coolness, and was instrumental in saving many women and children by finding places for them in the boats. Just as the ship was sinking he was seen to jump off into the sea, but was caught by a rope and drawn down and perished.

Mr. PANTON, the mail officer, had his seat in the doctor's boat, but he gave it up to the maid-servant of Mr. GILMOUR of New-Orleans. He also went down with the ship.

The Milwaukee Riots.

A MOB MARCHES THROUGH THE STREETS, AND SACKS MITCHELL'S AND THE STATE BANKS—INEFFICIENCY OF THE MILITARY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 25.

Our city was yesterday the scene of a most dastardly violation of law and order, which proceeded entirely from the unhappy currency question.

The action of the city banks in discounting nine of the State banks, on Saturday, is already publicly known and understood.

A number of German citizens, of the Second and Ninth Wards, who do not have a care for any of the recent banking movements, and who only stop to feel themselves aggrieved, were called together, and by the efforts of a few unprincipled and ignorant pot-house politicians, who used every method to deepen their hatred towards the moneyed institutions, by allusions to the at empt of the "aristocracy" to swindle them, succeeded in kindling this domestic trouble.

It is a noteworthy fact that the instigators and ringleaders of this mob are, without exception, men of no responsibility, and, in reality, the smallest losers of any class of the community.

These Germans were temporarily organized into something like a meeting, and this morning forming a procession of about three hundred or more of the boldest men, that was augmented at every street they marched down to the Second Ward Bank, preceded by a band.

On arriving at the Second Ward Bank, the crowd drew up, and something like a formal demand was made that the deposited money should be made good. The gentlemen in the Bank assured the crowd that such should be done or something equivalent, and the mob then crossed the river and marched down East Water street—now a long and surging mass of men, and followed on either side by a much denser crowd.

They proceeded straight to MITCHELL'S Bank, on the corner of East Water and Michigan streets, and surrounding that institution, commenced to shout and yell and curse in a terrific medley. Mayor BOWEN attempted to address them, but in the wild excitement which seemed to sway the mass, and the deafening noises that were emitted, such an attempt was folly.

In vain Mr. MITCHELL, with uncovered head, appealed to them to hear him a moment; the infuriated rabble pushed up the steps, impelled by those behind. As the excitement grew, this position was no longer tenable, and the gentlemen were forced to retire, especially as the men in the rear and middle commenced to fling stones and billets of wood at the panes of glass and doorway.

At this time the excitement throughout East Water street was intense. The rumor spread everywhere like wildfire that a mob was tearing down the banks and dense crowds of people came flocking down the streets covered the roofs of the neighboring houses and choked up the avenues of egress in all directions.

At first a few small stones were flung at the plate-glass windows, and as the large panes were shivered a deafening cheer would go up from all parts of the crowd. But this kind of sport of course, only whetted the appetite of the law breakers and presently a huge stone would crash through the sash and finer blinds, and then the paving stones in the street were torn up and leveled at the building with desperation.

From this time the work of destruction went on undisturbed. The crowd broke in the doors and wrenched off the shutters, tore out the sashes, and smashed with indiscriminate fury every article of furniture in the Banking-room, throwing the fragments into Michigan-street, where they were again subjected to the destroying process by those not engaged in the lumber mint.

All the blanks, checks, memoranda and books that could be found were torn and flung to the winds; even the stove and the handsome desks, clocks and counters were riddled, smashed and thrown into the street, where they were piled up and set on fire.

Mr. LARKIN, one of the clerks in the Bank, in attempting to escape from the building, was beaten about the head and face in a shameful manner.

After completing the destruction of MITCHELL'S Bank the crowd turned its attention to the State Bank on the opposite corner. Stones were flung at the windows and doors, and an entrance effected in the same way.

During the whole of this proceedings so far, his Honor the Mayor, and Chief of Police BACK, were conspicuously in the midst of the crowd, using all their individual power both moral and physical to stop the outrage, with but little effect. As the attack commenced on the State Bank (about 11 o'clock,) the Montgomery Guard appeared with their muskets, coming down Michigan-street. This created a diversion for a moment, and the crowd hastily moved up Michigan-street and closed about the soldiers, hooting and screaming in a demoniac manner.

As the company marched down towards East Water-street, with bayonets charged, stones and sticks were flung after them. JAMES DUKE, Jr., private, was struck on the head with a large paving stone. RICHARD HANRAHAN was also struck by a rock and severely wounded. Lieut NICHOLS was struck with a rock, which disabled his sword arm.

The company reached East Water-street, where they halted, the crowd pressing close upon them. They soon about-faced and marched back to Main-street, the crowd following.

This movement had no other effect than to drive away the mob from the State Bank to the Newhall House, and to show the aimless vindictiveness of the mob, when opposite the Newhall House they commenced to stone that, breaking in several of the ground glass windows in the billiard-room and saloon as we have said this was merely a diversion; the crowd returned to the State Bank and the vicinity of East Water-street and having torn out the furniture and fixtures of the Bank and the banking-office of Mr. MARTIN, below they piled them up under the marble structure and set fire to them.

The proceedings had now reached a pitch at which the law and order citizens, who seemed to have been struck dumb with astonishment and indignation, began to rally. Up to this time every one seemed to think it would be both as more than an outpouring of wrath on the window panes, and an explosion of bad English at the bankers, but when the fire began to blaze forth under the very wall of the State Bank a sudden reaction took place. Citizens of every class, merchants, lawyers, clerks and mechanics, offered their services to the Mayor, who at once commenced to swear in special policemen.

The fire-bells were rung and two engines appeared on the ground, simultaneously with the Milwaukee Zouaves. Capt HEBARD Hose was run out, but taken up almost as quickly by the mob, and it was not until the Zouaves had effectually broken and pushed back the crowd, that a stream of water was got on the huge bonfire of bank papers and furniture that was blazing under the State Bank.

Some fifty special policemen were sworn in, and assisted the regular force in clearing the street in the immediate vicinity of the banks. Gen. KING and about a hundred of the most responsible and respectable of our citizens immediately set to work to arrest the ringleaders, and in less than an hour thirty three of the most conspicuous in the disturbance were locked up.

The Zouaves were detailed in squads on the principal corners and no drum was immediately to be gathered to Racine and Madison, by Gen. KING, for four companies.

It was fortunate for the city that the Zouaves remained with us; to their promptitude and drill more than aught else, were the authorities indebted for efficient aid in dispersing the rioters and quelling the riot. They came upon the ground with their guns double-loaded, and the Mayor marched with them, having ordered them not to fire until he gave the word.

Over forty of the rioters have been arrested up to the time of going to press.

An attempt to rescue the prisoners in the jail was apprehended, and a squad of Zouaves were detailed to guard that place. The two 6 pounders of the Artillery Company were placed so as to command the approaches to the banks.

A meeting of the Germans was called for last night, at a saloon on Wisconsin-street, in the Ninth Ward. (The same place where the first outbreak had inception;) and messengers were dispatched to excite the farmers and gentlemen to come in and assist at a second row. At the time this is written, however, the city is quiet and there are no signs of disturbance.

From Venezuela.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

PORTO CABELLO Monday, June 10, 1861.

In consequence of a revolutionary movement that took place in the province of Aragua, at the head of which was the military chief (JEFE DE OPERACIONS) of this province, and which proclaimed "peace," "union," and "Gen. PAEZ forever," the President of the Republic being abandoned by general opinion, and finding himself alone, and not relying even on the garrison of Caracas, that was partisan of PAEZ resigned his dignity, and this resignation being admitted by Congress, Dr. PEDRO GUAL, the Vice-President, came in the exercise of the Executive power, and formed his Minist

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

POSITION OF THE UNION MEN—JEFFERSON CITY FORTIFIED—GOV. JACKSON'S WHEREABOUTS—MISSOURI A BATTLE-GROUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 25 1861.

If there has been any doubt lingering in the minds of the people of other States, that the Union men of Missouri possessed the courage, the patriotism, or the spirit of self-sacrifice, necessary to settle decisively the question of Missouri's loyalty to the Union, that doubt must be speedily removed. No better evidence of this need be adduced than the general acquiescence in active war movements since the treasonable proclamation of the fugitive Governor Previous to that time, there was a large class of Union men, whose loyalty could not be questioned, who deprecated active military measures throughout the State They believed, in all sincerity, that life and property might be saved; the financial credit of the State saved, and the State saved from all the nameless horrors of civil war, by the exercise of judicious forbearance. But the last act of treachery the ex-Governor was able to inflict, has convinced them of their error; and they are now heard clamoring for a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the State, at whatever sacrifice, as the only means left for the speedy restoration of tranquility.

Jefferson City is now being fortified by the United States troops, and the most active measures are in progress to meet rebellion and invasion with a decisive blow.

The last heard from the Governor he was at Warsaw, moving South, with about five hundred men, and impressing men and horses into his service as he went. JACKSON is now making an effort to concentrate all the rebel forces on the Arkansas line, and uniting them with the band under BEN MCCULLOCH, to attempt to return to the Capital. It is also rumored—and the report comes from good authority—that Tennessee is prepared to throw a considerable force into Missouri, through Arkansas, when the time for action arrives. It is well known that Tennessee has recruited largely from Missouri; and these recruits have been drawn with the understanding that they were to return to Missouri with the Tennessee forces. Whether this is done or not depends much upon the action of the Government; for if aid is given to the Union men of Tennessee, the Secessionists will have enough to do to take care of themselves without attempting to settle the political affairs of Missouri.

But Tennessee and Arkansas are, on grounds of self preservation, anxious to make Missouri a battle ground, and they will afford aid to the Secessionists to that extent, and no more. They look upon Missouri as a bulwark against the North, and endeavor to transfer the scene of operations from their soil to hers. JACKSON has been their dupe, and the general verdict is—served them right

It is not attempted to prove out that Missouri has a struggle before her; but that the Union men are equal to the task, and ready for the sacrifice, no candid observer can doubt.

St. Louis is very quiet now; almost an ominous silence reigns in her streets, so lately full of bustle and activity. This, all understand, is the result of war. The only road to peace is through blood, and the prevailing feeling is that the march should be made as soon as possible.

HON. FRANK P. BLAIR left this city for Washington yesterday. He is fresh from the war, having just arrived from the recent scenes of battle. BLAIR is emphatically the hero of the war in Missouri; even his worst enemies accord him courage and decision of character, and many who were his enemies are now his friends; he has decidedly conquered their prejudices. Missouri and the Union owes much to FRANK BLAIR for his recent energetic and patriotic action; he is, in fact, the head and director of the whole military movement. He is in this State, and his political influence has been used to place military men in the field who would be under his control, and stupid his democracy of knowledge of active military operations

Some feeling is created in military circles at the attempt to fill any point office in the army who have resigned on account of the insurrection; and this feeling is not without just grounds. The Government might as well receive back BEAUREGARD and LEE and JOHNSTON, and scores of others of their rank and their treachery, as to receive back several lieutenants and others of a higher rank, but unknown to the masses of the people. The motive for resignation was the same; they have proved themselves enemies of their country in time of trial, and they are the last that should now be chosen for her defenders. The first case of this kind, I believe, is that of Col. EMORY, late of the First Cavalry. And if Congress acquiesces in the steps already taken for his restoration, they will inflict a grievous wrong upon the officers of the Army who still remain faithful to their colors. The attempt to restore EMORY is but the entering wedge to restore others, who, like him, have been disappointed in obtaining their elevation in the rebel army, and who, like him deserve a hotter much more than they deserve a commission

Such is the feeling in Missouri in regard to the restoration of traitors; and such, I trust, is the feeling everywhere. INDEX.

INTERESTING FROM CHICAGO.

OUR GERMAN REGIMENTS IN AND FROM THE WEST

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 26, 1861

When I saw Col. SHUTTER'S regiment of sturdy Teutons march into Camp Defiance on Wednesday last the 19th inst., my conscience smote me for having so many times in these latter years looked and talked askance upon universal suffrage. "What!" said I, "got also these fine fellows to vote, who expand like piano-forte hammers to the first appeal to their stout fatherland, and who bring such a soldierly tramp, such chests and shoulders, and such massive and compressed lower jaws into the field?" The truth was that they were the first to put a head seen in the North who looked like *business*, and as it did, if not fighting, had been one of the causes, I really think laid aside with regret and resumed with satisfaction In the early days of California, I had seen shipfuls of mining gears but feeble limbs and cadaverous mugs up to miners and forty-niners, beneath which there was no powder and behind which there were no murderous Southrons, and "swill" in a few days or weeks from self reliant Aladdins to store clerks, salesmen cooks, and bakers enchanted, after the first disappointment was over, or after the impossible requisitions of the pick or the pan had brought a natural death to be still able to earn the right of a new crusts from the rich man's table—and why was the rich man? The stout porter of the store they had left—the joiner who had put up its shelves, or the ex man whose dray left his door with his evening load. Such were the fortunate adventurers of 1849 and such will be, next to the regular soldiers, the successful warriors of 1861.

It was in this mood that I left Cairo with regenerated faith in the extension of the franchise. I had visited there comfortably for four days, and perceived nothing of "that foul and putrid stench," which, according to that lively sheet the Columbus (Ky.) *Crescent*, "arises from it in such pestilential fumes that the buzzards drop dead in flying over it, and are greedily devoured by the hungry Irish and German hirelings, under the impression that the Heavens had showered prairie hens upon their encampment." Bravo! thought I, adopted fellow-citizens; if happiness and valor—and ARISTOTLE was right in saying the one was the happiest man who did not know that he had a stomach—then you are fit to cope with the bravest of the brave. Nay, I have seen cases of dyspepsia in Dixie's Land.

An Arab once pursued another in an asymptotic flight His own steed had an escutcheon of sixteen quarters from the *harac* of Mecca, and when he discovered that his chase, like the "phantom bark," in MOORE'S ballad, "came never the nigher," he shouted ("caring that he was lured on by a spectral horseman") "O, Sheik Ibrihim thy mare ever done a day's work?" "No, Sheik nor did she but once cross a plowed field." "Calf of the Desert, if her hoofs have touched plowed ground I shall surely overtake thee!" If so slight an advantage was to prevail in the desert, who shall deny that stomachs capable of digesting buzzard with relish over the weaker gastric juices of their more fastidious adversaries?

It needs some slight acquaintance with the records of its heyday to appreciate the historic memories of the *Rue Quincampoix*, but those of the Illinois Central Railroad are recorded in the tablets of the New-York Stock Exchange, and the running commentaries of those scholiasts of the money articles. It certainly is no mythus, but a substantial road, of great rolling stock capacity, running through garden lands and skirted by farms, cottages, villages and towns, all bearing the stamp of unmistakable prosperity. There is New-England orderliness in the quiet manners of the population on the roadside. There is no shouting for news, no screaming for a fight, and but for the presence of one or two volunteers on furlough, who are kindly but not crazily greeted at the stations, it would be difficult to imagine that a war that may prove unparalleled in the world's annals, is impending on the border, a few miles south.

When we reach Chicago—superior in her beauty and grandeur to what Cincinnati was in 1845, when I last traversed this section of country—we are struck by the business movement of the streets and stores and especially by the absence of a single uniform whilst in every city and village of the South civilians were rare exceptions to the volunteer soldiery. We have been here two days without hearing the beat of a drum or seeing a volunteer. There is no crowd of Ajaxes in the hotels or on corners discussing news from the seat of war, and the good people seem resolved to mind their own business and leave the soldier to attend to his. There is no apathy—for when you mention the war, you are earnestly told that the victory of the North is a foregone conclusion, and that after losing the first army of 250,000 men it can be replaced in the field without serious detriment to Northern power. But there is not a symptom of misgiving as to the result.

When, however, I heard of the Milwaukee riot, in which our Teutonic fellow citizens performed so successfully upon the brick-bats, stones, bludgeons, and all the Union instruments of insurrection, my enthusiasm about the franchise got a chill, and almost relapsed into the old misgiving, and I almost believed in a mitigated form of the buzzard story. These troubles indicate at all events, that a Government sufficient by compressive for the halcyon days of a nation, a State or a city, needs to possess more than talent, powers for times of emergency; and yet there is something farcical, now that the missiles have ceased flying, in the origin of this *pronunciamiento*. On the morning of the 24th a few malcontents paraded the streets with a banner of about two by four feet, on which was painted the "strange device," in German:

"The Banks will redeem all currency in gold at 9 this morning"

It is not strange that so alluring an announcement should have enticed gentlemen from the lagging ale saloons, masons from their unfinished walls, the carpenter from his bench and the mechanic from his lathe. Many gentlemen from the environs of Potsdam and Crakow shut up their shops and joined the crowd, which soon swelled to more than 2000 men A self-constituted Committee of ten detached themselves from the mass for conference with the bankers.

The procession was to have remained in the square, but as there was no one to restrain their impatience and curiosity, they soon followed their ambassadors. The first bank visited was Mitchell's, where they got little satisfaction. At this stage 50 resolute policemen could have dissolved the mob and the loungers-on, who nearly equaled them in numbers.

But while the party was held in MITCHELL'S Banking-house, the citizens of Bavaria, who stood nearest to the window, was, by a rush of outsiders, unintentionally jammed so hard against the glass as to shiver it. That crash was the unforeseen signal for a shower of brickbats, and this accidental *vox de fait* was in reality the inauguration of the riot. Order, if not peace, is now restored, and a few days will mend the broken ranks from the adoption of that fallacy in banking by the State of Wisconsin, that the inverted rescript of a State is a proper evidence for its circulating value

I see you have got some Whitworth guns. They require to be handled by experts to be of any service in war, more particularly as the high rate of velocity of the shot has therto baffled all the inventors of fuses to make a shell which they shall explode without a flight.

There is great bitterness here at the intimations of a peaceful compromise between Washington and Richmond. There is also a great desire that the ensuing session shall be extra-short as well as efficient War was never waged successfully but by means of energetic and rapid operations, by a "multiplicity of short sessions." The people of Illinois trust that Congress will sojourn after voting the necessary supplies and measures, including an *expost facto* ratification of what has been done informally since the 4th of March, and that they will give Gen. SCOTT full powers. MIRABEAU.

NEWS FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va.,
CAMP MCDOWELL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As it has been some time since you last heard from us directly, I pen these few lines so that you may not plead ignorant as to the doings or whereabouts of the old "Eighth" Washington Greys.

You are probably already aware that we have been for the last month stationed on the Heights, (Gen. MCDOWELL'S Head-quarters) and have had a fine opportunity to perfect the Regiment in drill, notwithstanding the heavy guard and picket duty performed.

Since our arrival here, the regiment has been extensively visited by all the officials at Washington, and from whom we have received very many flattering compliments as to their general appearance, discipline and the neatness and cleanliness of their encampment. We have been reviewed by the President and Secretary of War CAMERON, and everything with the "Eighth" is flourishing, with the exception of one or two little drawbacks, which can be easily remedied Our Artillery corps, Capt. VARIAN, (late the Washington Grey Troop) has been with us at this station until last Thursday, when they were ordered to advance and take a position at Falls Church Village, where they are now stationed with their six field pieces, occupying a position in the centre of the advance Guard. Consequently, if an engagement takes place, there is a strong probability of their being brought into action, and if so, depend upon it they will gallantly distinguish themselves. Their colors are now further advanced towards the enemy than that of any other body of troops now in Virginia.

The Engineer Corps of this regiment has been constantly engaged for the last two weeks in surveying the roads, and have worked within less than two miles of the enemies' picket; their work will be finished in a few days, and their maps completed.

From present appearances this calm cannot last much longer. The storm must follow, and that at a very early date, unless something unforeseen occurs. One good skirmish may be the means of bringing into action the whole of the forces on both sides, at a time when least expected.

Since the regiment discharged its band at Annapolis, the Drum Corps under Drum-Major MAY have made rapid strides towards perfection in their musical duties and the celebrated drummers of the New York Fifth Regiment must look sharp to their laurels. All the Regiment, with few exceptions, are enjoying good health and are in excellent spirits. I will endeavor to write again as soon as some change takes place, or something occurs outside of the monotonous duties of camp life. If it was not for Dame Rumor, we would assuredly die of ennui.

Yours truly, T. R. T.,
Eighth Regiment W. G., N. Y. S. T.

"OUR RECENT BRILLIANT VICTORY."

That is the style under which the Raleigh *Standard* discusses the affair at Great Bethel. It comments as follows:

"The letter of Col HILL, announcing his recent brilliant victory over the enemy, was received in the Convention on Wednesday, with every demonstration of joy. On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Convention unanimously returned its thanks to the Governor for the information communicated of this glorious result, and assured him of its wish to unite with him in such and assured him of his wish to unite with him in such testimonials to Col. HILL and the gallant officers and men under his command, as may be thought appropriate and worthy of the State and of them.

Connected with this victory, we cannot refrain from alluding to some incidents suggested by the participation of some of the companies in this conflict. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was formed in 1789, under the Administration of WASHINGTON, and it was but fit that it should bear a prominent part in achieving the first decisive triumph on Virginia soil, defending the grave of WASHINGTON, who, when in life, it was organized to protect from the assaults of Citizen GENET, of France. The Lafayette Light Infantry, of the same town, was organized a few years ago, to perpetuate the memory of LAFAYETTE; and it was but fit that it "should flesh its maiden sword" and achieve its first triumph at Yorktown, the field on which the noble LAFAYETTE earned his brightest laurels and highest military renown. Yorktown—the scene of the surrender of CORNWALLIS to WASHINGTON—is made more memorable by this first victory in this war, achieved mainly by North Carolina troops.

Mecklenburg, too, whose citizens raised the first city of Independence in 1775, was represented by the Hornet's Nest Rifles and the Charlotte Greys. MCDOWELL, the lineal descendant of one of the heroes of King's Mountain, led the Buncombe Rifles; AVERY, the grand son of the first Attorney General of the State, led the Burke Rifles; ASHE, who inherits a Revolutionary name, led the Orange Light Infantry; and the gallant BADGER, leading the Edgecombe Braves had in his ranks an OWEN, whose paternal and maternal grandfathers, PORTERFIELD and OWEN, did such signal service on the battle fields of North and South Carolina in the Old Revolution. We regret that we lack the necessary information to continue these allusions, but, from the Colonel to the private, they all bore themselves like heroes. Honor to them now and hereafter! The old State is proud of them all; and she will look to see the other regiments emulate the conduct of the glorious *First*, commanded by Col. HILL.

A VIRGINIAN WHO IS NOT A TRAITOR

RESPONSE OF LIEUT. MAYO, U. S. N., TO THE PROCLAMATION OF GOV. LETCHER.

U. S. SHIP ST. MARY'S, Mare Island, Cal.

To John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I have this day seen for the first time an ordinance of "the Convention" issued—"the injunction of secrecy being removed"—in form of a proclamation by order of the Governor, by GEO W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth. One section of this ordinance reads thus:

"And that he (the Governor) shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia in the Army and Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will be at least equivalent thereto."

JOHN LETCHER, for the sake of the American character, I deplore that the "injunction of secrecy" was removed. I was slow to believe that any body of Virginians, met in solemn Convention, could have deliberately authorized you, the Governor, to "invite" all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia in the Army and Navy of the United States, to betray their trust to turn their hand, their efficiency and their worth against the flag which has given them all they have and all they are worth. I can hardly believe that any body of the select men of the Old Dominion could "invite" any man through their Governor, whether an "efficient or worthy Virginian" or even the bugbear of a Yankee "resident of Virginia," to become an honorable deserter. Even with the tangible evidence before me, I am in doubt as to the identity of the ordinance

I feel assured, Sir, that the fifty-odd loyal and true men—reduced by some "secret" political hocus-pocus to a baker's dozen—who voted against secession did their best to save the State from this execrable abuse of its people. Western Virginia, certainly, does not lend itself to such "invitations." If I remember aright, Sir, the leading State Rights men of Virginia declared at the time of the Hartford Convention, that the secession of a State from the Federal Union was treason. How can leading State Rights men from Virginia now "invite" the military officers of that same Federal Union to commit the sin which then was so damnable? What system of morals works the change?

JOHN LETCHER, I am not a politician, though I am a Virginian by birth. I am no Southerner, nor Northerner, nor Western man. I am a citizen of the United States. It requires no political acumen to discover that "The Convention" whose orders you obey by publishing it's own precept "for the benefit of the public" perpetrated a gross fraud upon the people of Virginia and a grosser outrage upon the people and Government of the United States. Your Convention has precipitated the State into hostility against the Government, and has insulted the people. It has however, as an offset, shown the hand of those who now, unhappily, direct the State.

JOHN LETCHER, I am not your mercenary, nor the mercenary of "The Convention." My primary and only allegiance is due and rendered to the United States. The United States has cared for me for many years, and its flag is endeared to me by too many associations to be lightly abandoned and turned against in this hour of its direst peril, particularly upon the promises to pay of an exhausted Treasury and the promises of "rank" from a State whose militia by her own showing and invitation, is commanded by a foreigner who is a traitor to that Government to which the *people* of Virginia are faithful despite the unholy and unpatriotic action of "The Convention."

If, Sir, I *were* to forsake the Stars and Stripes in this dread hour and join your banner, what assurance would you have that I would not betray you? Surely not that of honor, not that of patriotism.

JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia, I scornfully reject the infamous proposal of "The Convention," made "public" by you, its organ. It is cut from the same "secret" piece, dyed in the wool, as the perfidy of Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy yard. I decline to yield myself upon the invitation of "The Convention," a disgraceful subordinate to JEFF. DAVIS, and unworthy and inefficient Virginian that I am, not all the wealth, biped and landed; not all the honors which the Old Dominion can create, will ever seduce me from a full and unreserved devotion to the Stars and Stripes.

You, Sir, might have restored peace to your country, but you would not. W. K. MAYO,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

A LOYAL TENNESSEEAN.

The following is the conclusion of the able, patriotic, and eloquent letter addressed by the Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON to the people of Tennessee, on the eve of the late so called election in that State:

Now, with these cumulative and accumulated evidences before you, no you not see that a grave error has been committed by those who, in moments of wild excitement, and without careful examination, have charged that the object of the President is to subjugate the South? In the face of Heaven, of his country, and of the whole world, the President has repeatedly declared the contrary. Who are we to believe? Are we to take the wild ravings of fanatical and abolition journals, which have been published broadcast over the State as the evidence of the President's intentions, or are we to look to his official proceedings and his own solemn acts and declarations? In an awful crisis like this, involving our own destiny and the fate of our children's children, it is a great crime against God and man to us, press the truth and delude the people into an unjust rebellion against a Government they have loved. The idea of subjugation is contrary to all Mr. Lincoln's avowed purposes and acts. If States make war upon the Government, they can expect nothing but war in return. If they let the Government alone, they need not fear any molestation. Why, then, should Tennessee complicate our national difficulties?

Notwithstanding the hue and cry of subjugation which has aroused a portion of the people of Tennessee to madness, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th instant, boasts that "we have taken a great many Federal forts and hundreds of thousands of arms without opposition, and captured Fort Sumter after the Administration had been engaged more than a month in measures to relieve it. *No seceded State is invaded*, although LINCOLN, his Cabinet, and the whole North have been trying to do so for more than two months * * * * To preserve appearances, they will no doubt make an occasional John Brown raid and shoot a few negroes, pigs and poultry; but they have no more idea, and no more ability to invade the South than to invade England." This is from a secession paper.

What, then, becomes of the argument which has been used to infuriate the people of Tennessee? If no invasion of Tennessee is intended, why should Tennessee rush madly into a conflict which concerns her not? Why not stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Kentucky, and, instead of becoming a party, become a mediator in this most unnatural strife. Abolitionists have acted very wickedly—the Cotton States have done wrong—but they are all our brethren, and the noble part for Tennessee to act is to stop, if possible, the further effusion of blood between them.

But it is said this is a war between the North and the South, and we are compelled to take sides. I do not so regard it. It is a war between the Government of the United States and rebellious citizens who have committed treason against that Government. Neither is it a war between LINCOLN and the South. It is a war between the Constitution and those who have violated it; a war between law and no law—between order and anarchy—between freedom and despotism—between right and wrong. It is a war in which the odds are fearfully against us; but this should have no weight, were justice on our side. It is a war the end of which no man can foresee. Thus far the South has bragged and boasted, and bantered. The sluggish North has been at last aroused, and difficulties and dangers beset them on every hand. In the depreciation of property, the enhanced prices of goods, increased taxation, lawless violence, the threats against free speech and a free Press, a military array in every civil District, a wild, reckless, and unprincipled legislation, we can scarcely see the beginning of the end. "The end is not yet."

Freemen of Tennessee! you are allowed to vote on the 8th of June, it is yet in your power to arrest the despotism of "King Harris," and retrieve the blunders of a misguided Legislature It is yet in your power to prevent a war in our midst; to save the lives of our citizens; to preserve our cities, towns, and villages, and to secure the blessings which Heaven has promised to the peacemaker. It may be yet in your power to rescue the Union itself, and to preserve the Stars and Stripes as a priceless legacy to posterity. If a fair election is held, and Tennessee is voted out of the Union, it behooves us all to act together to avoid a civil war among ourselves. If the election is carried by force or fraud, then let every friend of the Union throughout the State cry, "Every man to his tents, O Israel!" Should that dreadful alternative be forced upon you,

"Snatch from the ashes of your sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he, who in the strife expires,
Will add to theirs a name of fear,
That tyranny will quake to hear"

THOS A. R. NELSON.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., May 27, 1861.

TENNESSEE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HARRIS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1861.

Since your sojournment on the 9th of the last month the people of Tennessee, acting in their sovereign capacity, and in the exercise of an inalienable right, have in the most solemn and deliberate manner dissolved their connection with the Government of the United States, and by the adoption of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, have made Tennessee a member of that Government.

I pause in the midst of the arduous duties which devolve upon me to congratulate you and the country upon the near approach to unanimity, and the readiness with which the brave and patriotic people of our proud Commonwealth have severed their connection with a Government endeared to them by so many recollections, and to which they have been so long attached, but which had been subverted by gross usurpations and converted into an engine of oppression destructive of their rights, liberties and equality, and which, in the mere wantonness of its boasted power, denounces that these inalienable attributes of freemen shall be promptly, nay, basely surrendered or maintained at the point of the bayonet.

Those who have read and comprehended the patriotic devotion of our people to the eternal principles of justice, equality and right—their native love of independence, and their chivalrous deeds in defence of those principles as shown by the whole history of the State—could not have doubted as to the position that Tennessee would occupy upon the presentation of such an issue.

While it is to me a source of regret that entire unanimity was not attained at the ballot-box, in the decision of the vitally important and exciting questions referred to I have entire confidence that now, the deliberate and impartial judgment of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State having been recorded, the whole people, forgetting these differences of opinion, however earnestly and honestly entertained, will stand together as one man in maintaining the rights, honor, and dignity of Tennessee, and in preserving the domestic tranquility of the community. The time for criminations and recriminations has passed. Created now by a common enemy; imperiled by a common danger; bound together by ties which cannot be severed, we are identical in interest; we must be so in action.

The State of Tennessee, coöperating with her sister States of the South, has been compelled to take up arms in defence of rights she could not surrender. To this war, thus forced upon us there can be but two sides. I cannot believe that there is any portion of our people who will espouse the cause of the enemies of Tennessee, or be indifferent spectators of the contest.

Impartial history will attest that no free people, jealous of their rights have been more observant of their constitutional duties or more loyal to the Government. Exacting no peculiar privileges for themselves, they have at all times been ready to maintain the rights of others. In times of common peril they have stood firm, and contributed their full proportion of talent, both to the cabinet and the field; and now that we have exhausted the last remedy—have made the last appeal to the reason and justice of those who would oppress us—and have been driven to the necessity of taking our rights into our own hands, and defying the power that assails them—the people can not be any part of our people who will now spurn the usurper and tyrant, and resist him to the last extremity.

In the midst of the gloom and privations necessarily incidental to a state of war, let us console ourselves with the reflection that we occupy the same relations to posterity that our fathers of the first revolution occupied to us.

They enjoyed the glorious privilege of establishing the great principle which secured to us civil and religious liberty and political equality.

While it is our privilege and solemn duty to maintain and transmit to posterity the same great principle unimpaired

The spirit and determination manifested by the people of the whole South to maintain this principle against the tyranny of usurpation, gives the highest and most cheering assurance that America will still be the abiding-place of self government and free inst itutions, and proves the truth of the long disputed theory of our fathers, that a brave and enlightened people, educated in the doctrine of individual and State equality, are capable, and of right ought to govern themselves. In the midst of Federal revolution perfect order has been preserved in our State Governments; in the moment of dissolving our former Federal fabric, another, new, and of perfect and encircling proportions is reared, leaving us at no time without the full benefit of government or the security of laws.

The new relations which we have assumed, in becoming a part of the provisional Government of the Confederate States, imposes the necessity of some additional legislation I therefore cheerfully submit to your consideration all questions pertaining to our Federal relations for such legislation as may be necessary to us as a part of that Government

There has been for many years a statute in the State defining the crime of treason, and prescribing the punishment.

I respectfully recommend that you amend that law to the extent of striking out the words "United States" where they occur, and insert in lieu of them Confederate States.

Under the provision of the act of 1852, the principal and interest of the internal improvement bonds of the State are made payable in the City of New York.

It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the law referred to, as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, or at Charleston or New-Orleans, of all sums which may become due from the State to the people of all Governments which are on terms of peace and friendship with us, who are and were previous to the commencement of the war *bona fide* owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy towards the owners and holders of our bonds, who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations, regulating their intercourse as belligerents.

The ordeal through which the country is now passing necessarily prostrates the trade and commerce of the country, and deranges the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance. I therefore submit the question to your consideration for such action as, in your opinion, the general welfare demands.

By the — section of the act of the 6th May, 1861, It is made the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the provisional army of the State. In view of the scarcity of a circulating medium, and the difficulty of converting any considerable amount of bonds into money in times like the present, I respectfully recommend that you so modify that act as to authorize the issue of treasury notes to the extent of three-fifths of the amount authorized to be issued, in lieu of that amount of said bonds; and that the same, when issued, be made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or Government dues.

In obedience to your act of 6th May, 1861, I have caused to be organized, armed and equipped, twenty-one regiments of infantry now in the field (one artillery companies now in progress of organization, and a sufficient number of cavalry companies to compose one regiment. The organization of engineer corps is nearly completed.

In addition to which we have three regiments mustered into the service of the Confederate States now in Virginia, and a number of our citizens in the service of that Government stationed at Pensacola. For full and accurate information as to the army organization, I refer you to the reports of the proper officers, hereafter to be laid before you, if desired It is proper to remark in this connection, that without even a call being made upon them, a much larger number of our patriotic citizens have tendered their services to the State than I have thought proper to accept. Should the necessities of the State at any time require a larger force, I feel assured that our brave and gallant people will rush with alacrity to the field, so as to swell the force to the point of equalling any such necessity.

I commend these brave and patriotic citizen soldiers to your most favorable consideration, and recommend the adoption of such measures as will most tend to promote their health and comfort while in the field.

It is proper that I call your attention to the fact that a few days since REUBEN J. MEIGS, Esq., resigned the office of Librarian of the State. The office is now vacant and the duty of filling it by election devolves on you.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings and sense of duty, close this communication without urging upon you, and through you upon those you represent, the importance and propriety of moderation, forbearance and conciliation in your intercourse with each other, however widely and earnestly you may have differed in your opinions and action upon the important and exciting questions so recently settled.

Invoking a continuation of the blessings of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe upon our cause, our country and our people, I shall submit the matter to your hands. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

Subjoined is the recapitulation of the official vote of Tennessee, and the Proclamation of the Governor declaring her independent of the Federal Government:

PROCLAMATION BY ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

To all whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, pas ed 6th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State in accordance therewith, upon the ordinance of separation and representation; and also, *whereas*, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign will and capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America:

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free and independent Government, free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this the 24th day of June, A. D. 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

	Sep.	No Sep.
East Tennessee	14 780	34 914
Middle Tennessee	56 265	6 168
West Tennessee	29 127	6.117
Military Camps	2 741	
Total	104,913	47,339
	47,238	
Majority	57,675	

NORTHERN PROPERTY CONFISCATED IN TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, contains the following:

GENERAL ORDERS No 20.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, June 21, 1861.

All merchants, bankers and other persons owing allegiance to the State of Tennessee, and all Banks in the State having on deposit balances, or on hands balances of specie, bills of exchange, notes, or other funds, or causes in action for collection, and belonging to the enemies of Tennessee, are hereby notified that by the laws of war, due to the State, and are hereby declared seized and sequestered, in reprisal for illegal seizures by the people and Government of the North. All banks in the State are required to state what amount of their stock is owned by the enemies of the State, or by persons who live in States at war with Tennessee.

Merchants, brokers, bankers and others so indebted to our enemies, are required to report to the Adjutant-General's office of the Major-General commanding, the amount of such indebtedness, depositors, notes, accounts, dividends in stock, stock owned, etc., and in the meantime are ordered not to pay over the same to other than the State of Tennessee.

This report is required to be made by the 10th day of July next. By order of Maj-Gen. PILLOW.

DANIEL S. DONELSON, A'jt-Gen.

THE ARKANSAS FRONTIER.

A letter to the Nashville *Gazette*, dated at Fort Smith June 15 says: "In every part of this country we have the most intense excitement in regard to the war. Everybody is preparing to fight. Every town, village or hamlet has several companies organizing, and nothing but the talk of war, the clashing of arms, and the music of the drum and fife. The people here are in constant fear of an attack from JIM LANE of Kansas notoriety, who is reported to be organizing for 5,000 or 10 000 thieving and murdering Abolitionists, and we are preparing to give them a warm reception. We have several pencil-writers from Kansas, any some of whom heard Lane making speeches, and they say he is arranging and making preparations for an attack upon this country; that it is his intention to take Fort Smith, Wasanna Cobb, and such like, and other important places.

There are now more than five thousand troops at this place; one regiment of which is going to us from Louisiana, and another from Texas. In a few days, between 4 000 and 6 000 Confederate troops will be stationed at this frontier as far as Texas, besides our State troops. With these troops, and those in our order, and others held in reserve, our country can be held against any force that may be brought against us.

Gen BEN. MCCULLOCH, 'The Brave Fighter' and favorite of the Border, arrived here a few days ago. He has selected Brigade Generals and taken command of the forces. This Western Department is also commanded by one of the several regiments of volunteers in the Indian Territory. I am fully convinced that the will have no trouble at all in accomplishing the services of the Indians in the west of here have among them many slaves; the country richer and more beautiful west of the Mississippi; none better adapted to the use of slave labor than theirs. They consider themselves Southern men, and sympathize with the South. Every one of them is willing to die with us fight for their unfortunate brethren. They are a brave race of people, and will make fine warriors.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and probably a number of the Indian tribes, all are ready and willing to go into the fight. In the course of a few days a grand council on the 24th inst. for the purpose of forming a treaty with Hon. ALBERT PIKE, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, who passed through here this week, with the different tribes. He has authorized to pledge to them the same privileges, light and ammunition, which belong to the Southern Confederacy, as they enjoy under the old Confederacy. They say that they will never permit the country to be invaded by a Lincoln army. They, together with our troops, will be sufficient to send JIM LANE, with his Abolition cohorts, 'to the happy land of Canaan.'

Another regiment is stationed northwest here on the Missouri and Indiana line, and near Kansas. These troops are together with others, will be stationed there and at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, and other important points. From what we can learn from the movements of the Federal troops, they evidently design attacking on the frontier, that this will be the great battle ground of the West.

All the young men through this country have volunteered. The old men have organized Home Guards, and are constantly drilling with their rifles and shot guns. The ladies are busily engaged in making clothing, and are engaged in making bullets for the soldiers, and doing something for everybody else who is need."

THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing from Harper's Ferry under date of June 15 gives these particulars of the evacuation of that place:

"On Thursday, (the 13th inst.) just as the troops were in a state of the greatest confusion, and nothing from military duty, consequent upon the fast day, an order was circulated among the different regiments for immediate preparations for marching. This was the first intimation we had of Gen Johnston's purpose to evacuate Harper's Ferry. Instantly the whole place was in a stir. Hundreds of baggage wagons were packed, hurry big bodied horses were attached with provisions and ammunition was carefully deposited in safe trains and from every side there arose the cheering strains of music as the troops took up the line of march

The necessity of this step was rendered the more apparent by the fact that intelligence had been received of the rapid approach of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S division of the Federal Army towards Winchester Thus we were to be intercepted, and our small force completely hemmed in by the consolidating numbers of the Northern generals, and cut up in pieces or compelled to surrender. Our commander very prudently set to take the bull by the horns, and resolved to desert Harper's Ferry and boldly strike into the Valley of Virginia where he could attack the enemy. We are thus to be made the offensive party, and all certainly, in good time, make a proper report of our interview with the plundering Hoosiers and Buckeyes.

The companies of Capt Ins DESHA and POPE were quickly under arms and moved to the army yard, where, having stacked their rifles, they awaited orders. The Kentuckians, under Col DUNCAN, reported themselves as the same place and were subsequently removed to Camp Hill, or mounting the battery. A large number of men left by railway for Winchester, and others for lack of transportation marched afoot. During the day there was an indescribable scene of excitement. Broadway, the finest day never witnessed such a jam as took place on RICHIER'S posse I think the expedition will be successful. One incident occurred at RICHIER'S at the stacking of the pieces a shot immediately. Our troops became BARNS COBBAN a noted rebel, prisoner. While they were guarding him, he sprang on horseback, started off self to escape. They commanded him to halt twice but he paid no attention. They again told him to stop or they would shoot him from his head. Instead of complying he put spurs to his horse and attempted to escape. The Captain ordered his men to fire on him, when about a hundred obeyed at least fifty balls striking him in the back, and he fell, crying him into. He fell from his horse, riderless, not knowing what hurt him."

AN ESCAPE

The Washington *Star* says:

"A fireman, named Gassett, about ten days ago, was engaged in taking in a cargo of wood in a sloop at Liverpool Point, a place about six miles up Mattawoman Creek, Washington County, Virginia, when a sloop-of-war entered and threatened with being hed as a prize. He was, however permitted to leave it before he got away. A Union man gave him a canoe, and in this he paced out and over to the Maryland shore, and after about two hours of the hardest work he ever experienced he arrived at Marlow's Bay, where he was taken aboard a passing boat and brought to the city. The distance is said to be considerably more than seven miles! Gassett covered during his stay in Western Maryland County, that provisions were very scarce. Coffee was worth 50 cents per pound. A party is said to meet a Home Guard while he was there and sent to Fredericktown for ammunition The amount obtained was twenty-five pounds of powder and fifty rifle and ball bars. Great dissatisfaction is expressed in that portion of Virginia, of an uprising of the slaves."

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

The following singular document appears in the New-Orleans papers:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT No 1
New Orleans, June 6, 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Washington is at present most agitated by the questions arising in anticipation of the coming extra session of Congress Members are arriving daily, and the merits of the different candidates for the offices to be filled before proceeding to business, are being actively canvassed. The most prominent candidates for the Speakership are said to be Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,—and their chances seem to be about equal. Troops continue to arrive in Washington, in immense numbers. Within the twenty-four hours ending last evening, eight regiments had arrived from the North, including three from New-Jersey and three from New-York. Col. CASS' Massachusetts Regiment, originally destined for Fortress Monroe, was also among the number. No movements of importance among the National troops across the Potomac, are reported. The rebel forces, however, have again been heard from at CLOUD'S Mills, at Springfield, and at Fairfax Court-house—at the latter point to the number of four thousand. Gen. FREMONT, who has arrived in Washington, is expected to assume the duties of his position immediately.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that important movements are on foot there. The Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments were under orders to march yesterday morning, and it was expected that they would throw up intrenchments beyond Hampton Bridge, and form the advance of a column to move in the direction of Yorktown. The Naval Brigade was to accompany them to Hampton. A difficulty had occurred between Gen. BUTLER and Col. ALLEN, commander of the New-York First, which resulted in the arrest of the latter. The dispatch announcing this fact, which we publish precisely as it came to us, is so evidently from a source prejudiced against Gen. BUTLER that it will fail of its intended effect. Col. ALLEN is to be tried by Court-martial, and when the result of an official investigation shall have been made public, we shall be able to determine with certainty where the fault lies.

It appears probable that Gen. PATTERSON will soon move his Head-quarters from Hagerstown to some point further South—probably Shepardstown—and that the Potomac is soon to be crossed near Harper's Ferry. Orders for the march of the reserve guard were issued on Friday afternoon, and among the regiments designated was the special body-guard of Gen. PATTERSON. It is believed that a crossing will be made at Shepard's Ford, as well as at Williamsport. An engineer officer has already visited Maryland Heights, with a view to ascertaining the most proper point for the erection of a battery to command the Ferry. It is certainly time the place was occupied by the National troops, if such a thing is ever to be. The rebels continue their depredations there with the utmost impunity. On Friday last, two regiments, one from Alabama and the other from Mississippi, returned there, destroyed the remainder of the trestle-work of the railroad bridge, seized and broke up all the boats they could find, and again drove all the Union men out of the place. The Government should certainly afford the latter some protection.

A later dispatch, from our Washington correspondent, announces that Harper's Ferry has at last actually been occupied by National troops. Col. STONE'S advance, the New-York Ninth, is reported to be in quiet possession of the place, with not a rebel soldier in sight.

There is little change to note in the condition of affairs in Western Maryland in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Everything is reported quiet at Williamsport, the only noteworthy incident being the arrival of a flag of truce from the rebels, the bearer of which conveyed a letter for the colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, supposed to be from Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, taken prisoner by the rebels a few days ago.

Three of the State officers of Missouri—MORRISON, the Treasurer; MOSELEY, the State Auditor, and HOUSTON, the Register of Lands—have renewed the oath of allegiance to the National Government, and will immediately reënter upon the discharge of their duties. NOTT, the Attorney-General, has declined to take the oath, and is held a prisoner at Jefferson City.

A coroner's jury have for about ten days been investigating the circumstances attending the last collision between the mob and the military in St. Louis, on the morning of the 17th inst., and have at last rendered a verdict, to the effect that those killed were the victims of Minié bullets, fired by the military, without any provocation, and without any order to fire having been given.

A paragraph in our Washington dispatches states, on the authority of "a gentleman who has just arrived from New-Orleans," that a British ship recently run the blockade at that port, having on board "several hundred tons of powder and twenty thousand stand of arms." This statement is simply absurd. The character of the approaches to the port of New Orleans are such that it would be possible for vessels of very light draft only to run the blockade; and it will be seen at once that such a cargo must require a vessel of at least five hundred tons burden to carry it. An English "stand" of arms weighs about twenty-five pounds.

The case of the pirates of the *Savannah* was expected to come up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and a large crowd collected, attracted by the desire to look upon the "bold corsairs." The crowd, however, were disappointed, as the case was postponed on account of the unavoidable absence of a material witness for the Government.

By the arrival of the bark *Conrad*, from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the total exports of coffee from that port, during the month of May, were 101,728 bags, and that there are now lading ships *Ronald*, (Br.,) Laporta, 6 000 bags; *Courier*, Collins, 6,000 bags; schooner *Transit*, Maxwell, 4,000 bags; brig *Helen Loretta*, 2,300 bags; ship *Australia*, (Br.,) Moon, 7,000 bags, all for New-York. Brig *Amy Warwick*, Phipps, 4,000 bags, for Richmond; *Queen of the Ezo*, (Br bark,) Maxwell, 5,000 bags, for New-Orleans; bark *Linwood*, Baltl, 6,000 bags, for Balize. The last three will probably fall into the hands of the blockading fleet.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Justice MULLEN, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Friday, for the relief of FREDERICK S LITTLEJOHN, alleged to be illegally detained. Mr. L. was, as is alleged, arrested on the charge of an attempt to bribe an officer of the Legislature. What has become of the writ, or where it is returnable, cannot be ascertained More applications for discharge from the Sickles Brigade were made at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, all of which were adjourned for hearing until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, at Camp Scott. Justice BARNARD goes down to Staten Island for that purpose.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were rather limited, but prices were firmer. Flour and Wheat again declined, with free receipts and sales of the latter. Corn was less buoyant. Provisions were somewhat brisker, and Pork was dearer. The movements in Groceries, Fish, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Spices, Metals, Oils, Hemp and Whalebone were light. Resin and Turpentine were in request and were advancing. Tallow and Whisky were cheaper. The freight engagements were restricted, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

Camp Quarrels.

The sensation of yesterday was the announcement of the arrest of Col. ALLEN, of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, by order of Gen. BUTLER, and the reported protest of certain officers under Gen. BUTLER of his continuance in command. We are, of course, not in possession of authenticated facts in either case sufficient to justify us in an opinion as to the merits or demerits of these officers. Nor is it likely that the public will know soon, if it ever does, precisely where blame should fall between them. There is indeed very great reason to question the entire story, which certainly has many traits characteristic of the *canards* to which some of our neighbors give daily circulation.

But the fact, if there be truth in it, is a deplorable one, that, at one of the most important positions of the National Army, right in the face of the enemy, and under his guns, as it were, our officers lose sight of the paramount duties of patriotism, and engage in disgraceful controversies with each other. We do not assume, though, perhaps, we might safely do so, that both parties are in the wrong. But, under the most favorable supposition, for the honor of our arms, one party must be wrong; and the service is discredited and demoralized by the necessary enforcement of discipline, and the settlement of personal disputes of our officers, through the agency of Courts-martial.

Perhaps these unpleasant incidents are not to be regarded as surprising, considering the character of our Government and the material of our army. In the impromptu gathering of a force of two hundred and fifty thousand men from civil life, officers as well as men in most cases wholly unacquainted with the rules and duties of military service, and so large a number of the former looking to their military career as a mere stepping stone to future political advancement, we might naturally expect to find breaking out on occasion, unseemly struggles for precedence, in which the courtesies of the military service, no less than the inflexible rules of army subordination, would be disregarded.

Each prominent character that engages in the Volunteer service goes to war *for himself*, as well as for his country; and it is frequently difficult to decide from their actions which is uppermost in their thoughts. In some cases, unfortunately, it is painfully manifest that considerations of self-aggrandizement alone absorb the thoughts and govern the actions of the patriotic Volunteer.

And what is an evil of the Camp, is no less a curse of the Cabinet; for all public men in this country fall under the same general law. Courts and Cabinets have their jealousies and rivalries; and in the most dangerous crises of the country, there are not lacking those among its rulers who will pluck laurels that they have not earned, and seize treasure corruptly, resembling in this regard the human harpies that are ever found ready to cut the pockets and rifle the purses of the victims of a street accident or a shipwreck.

It is even said that already the counsels of the Cabinet at Washington have been disturbed by political jealousies, growing out of the achievements of successful military leaders. And if the Cabinet is poisoned, who can expect pure and simple patriotism in the camp? But there is, after all, an honest and earnest element in the country, that will do justice in the end, to all who serve, and all who betray their country. If Cabinets demoralize the military service by examples of political and personal jealousies, Cabinets will be swept away by the indignant popular will. If Generals or Colonels lose sight of the Nation's danger, and, forgetting the value of the brave men's lives intrusted to their leadership, engage in disgraceful personal broils, they, too, will be quickly stripped of their swords and epaulettes, and consigned to the category of traitors.

The Butler-Allen *imbroglio*, if truly reported, looks very much like the breaking out of a paltry State quarrel between New-York and Massachusetts. Perhaps the seeds of it were sown in the Great Bethel blunder, which in a since idle camp has given occasion to unmeasured comment and crimination. If so, it must be accepted as the natural fruit of an unhappy blunder, not involving the courage of our army, but sadly compromising the self-respect and self-control of its officers.

We can think of but one cure for such an evil as the one that now disheartens the country, and that is—*active service*. Give the army plenty of work to do. Let them advance; let them sleep on their arms, bivouac on the battle-field, and there will be no time for camp-gossip and personal quarrels. If we have cowards or traitors in the service, they must be insignificant in number; and they will not be discovered in camp. Put them in the van of battle, and let them fight or run away. Nothing will remove the dross from the army so quickly as the crucible of battle; and till the officers and men are purged by fire, we shall hardly be able to know the true from the false.

In the present morbid state of the public mind, no officer's character, which malice may wish to destroy, is safe; for the most shameless lies are believed, and the most eminent journals are losing all regard for the probabilities of the charges to which they give currency.

We urge our readers, therefore, not to give way to the passions that the quarrels and arrests of officers are calculated to excite. Col ALLEN is no longer a New-York man, nor is Gen. BUTLER a Massachusetts man. Neither is entitled to one particle of sympathy or support, based on reasons of State pride. They both are officers of the National Army, having the safety of the nation, to a large extent, in their hands; and if either is found unworthy, the disgrace will not fall on Massachusetts or New-York; but the removal of an unsafe man will redound to the honor of all.

Treason and Rosewater.

By no Government in the wide world other than this of ours is treason treated so kindly or rebellion sprinkled with so much rosewater. Everywhere else they are regarded as crimes deserving of severe punishment, and if clemency interposes its pardons, it is always after the forms, at least, of a trial, and a record of conviction. A traitor has never been regarded as a fit associate for loyal citizens and gentlemen of the government which he seeks to overthrow, much less do the officials of such government recognize him as a companion and friend. Infamy is everywhere else coupled with treason, and dishonor with rebellion. If the culprit guilty of these crimes escapes the halter, it is to sink into degredation and suffer under the contempt of all patriotic and true men. The exceptions to this rule are to be found only in the oppressions of the government sought to be overthrown, where the citizens suffering under a tyranny too grievous to be borne, rise in defence of their rights, and for the preservation of their liberties. In such cases the pressure of necessity is their vindication, and they are justified by a law higher than legislative enactments—the law of instinct and self-preservation.

But the spirit that riots in the treason of these times has no pretence, no shadow of such an excuse. It strikes against the freest, most liberal, and best Government on the face of the earth; against a Constitution guaranteeing the largest liberty to the citizen; against laws the most benign and salutary. It is in opposition to the popular sentiment of the whole Christian world—to all the axioms of an enlightened civilization. It is full of monstrous paradoxes—abounding in inconceivable contradictions. Professing to be struggling for liberty, it avows its object to be the perpetuation through all time of human Slavery. Professing to be an uprising in favor of human rights, and the enlargement of the area of freedom, its only cause of complaint is an alleged interference with the propagandism of an institution that makes chattels of men, and dooms to utter and everlasting bondage a whole race. Professing to demand freedom of opinion, of speech and of action, it seizes by the throat all who differ with it, and chokes them into silence, or hushes them by violence into the deeper stillness of the grave. Professing a high and chivalrous honor, it repudiates all commercial obligations, all official duty, all the sanctity of oaths, all the common requirements of fiduciary trusts. It indulges in treason as a caprice, and in rebellion as simple pastime. It utterly ignores the obligations of loyalty to Government, and treats allegiance as a matter of taste or will only, to be acknowledged or thrown off at pleasure.

Such is the spirit that is now rampant in the seceded States, and the traitors are fit representatives of its enormities. The loyal States have sent forth their sons to fight against it. They are pouring out their treasures by millions to aid in quelling it. Disease and wounds are busy in the destruction of the one, and the other is disappearing in the support of armies gathered to sustain the Government. And yet there are those high in place who seem to regard this gigantic crime of treason as no reproach, much less as deserving of punishment. Traitors have sat at the board of high officials, been treated as companions and friends, but no traitor has been punished, not one has been tried, not one even indicted. Plenty of loyal men are languishing in Southern prisons, and others have been driven from their homes into banishment and destitution, but not a jail confines a traitor, not a rebel has been housed in prison. In the streets of Washington, in sight of the Executive Mansion, traitors openly avow their treason. Denunciation of the Government, open sympathy with the rebels, is the common language of the saloons, while in almost every Department are plenty of subordinates who make no secret of their traitorous sentiments.

Thus are all the moral boundaries between truth and falsehood, between allegiance and rebellion, between fidelity to the Union and treason, being broken down, leaving the traitor and the true man, the rebel and the patriot, to stand upon a common level, and giving respectability as well as immunity to the highest crime known to human laws. The authorities should in some way be made to comprehend how deeply the twenty millions of loyal people feel this insult to their patriotism, this contempt of the sacrifices they are making to save the country in this, the hour of its peril.

CLOSING THE SOUTHERN REBEL PORTS.—It is perfectly obvious that every nation has the right to name its own ports of entry, and to change them as occasion and necessity demand. A great deal of misconception might have been saved to Europeans, especially to Englishmen, if instead of using the term "blockade" as applied to ports in rebellion against our Government, we had simply stated that those ports were closed as ports of entry, The euse of the term "blockade" being technically applied to the sealing of the ports of a foreign nation, naturally suggested to the various Powers that the laws of blockade could be applied to such of the Southern ports as were no longer open with our consent, If the European nations can be led to understand that the rebel cotton ports are simply under the operation of our revenue laws, and that to insure their faithful execution, we have shut up those ports, and stationed armed vessels to watch them, of course, they will perceive that they have nothing to do with the question, and that even *the presence of their vessels* near those ports is intrusive upon our jurisdiction. They will also clearly see that any attempt of a foreign vessel to enter those ports and land cargoes, subjects them to forfeiture by our laws. Thus the proper use of the terms whereby to denote the suspension of the privileges of those ports, so long as in a state of rebellion, will clear the vision of foreign officials, and guard against unnecessary misconception and disputes. The first thing Congress should do, is to declare that rebel ports are closed as ports of entry *until they have resumed allegiance* to the Government. This will aid the merchants of those ports to a clear perception of their duty and interests. We look to the shipping ports of the South to be among the first to return to their loyalty, and by driving out the traitors, and elevating the national standard, resume their maritime activity, and recover their prosperity.

Virginia Chivalry and Guerilla Campaigning.

It has been the boast of the South, and especially of Virginia, that her civilization was of a high and chivalrous character; that her men were all gentlemen, and her women all ladies. That they were more refined, more classical in their tastes, and better educated than any other race in the world, and particularly were they at a sightless distance above the money-getting, dollar-loving people of the Free States. They boasted of a more sublimated patriotism, a higher sense of honor, a loftier appreciation of soldierly duty, a more chivalrous courage, and a purer regard for the amenities of peace or war, with a profounder love for freedom in its broadest significance; in short that they were the only true specimens of American gentlemen extant, and that all outside of the Slave States were mere mongrels, indebted for whatever of gentle blood that flowed in their veins to crossing with the first families of Virginia, or some other of the States wherein the civilizing influences of Slavery were enjoyed. The world laughed at these silly pretensions, and they were subjects of special amusement to the Northern people; but inasmuch as they harmed nobody, and appeared to afford great satisfaction to those who entertained them, but little was thought or cared about the matter. The time, however, was approaching which was to subject these claims of superiority to a practical test. When it came, the boasted patriotism of Virginia turned out to be the rankest treason. Her vaunted honor, as embodied in her representative man, FLOYD, was found to consist in capabilities for plundering on a gigantic scale—using the confidence of official trust as a cover for stealing from the Treasury and robbing the Government to an extent embracing in value millions upon millions of dollars. Her appreciation of soldierly duty, of military honor, was exemplified in the desertion by LEE, and LAY, and MAGRUDER, of the flag they had sworn to support,—of the country that had educated and supported them, that had conferred honors upon and given them whatever of social or official respectability they ever enjoyed; and turning the education and experience they had acquired through the bounty of that Government, to the aid of rebellion for its overthrow. Her love of freedom was exemplified in the persecution, the banishment, or murder of citizens whose only crime was that they entertained sentiments of loyalty to the Constitution, and by the establishment of a lawless terrorism that utterly destroyed liberty of opinion, of speech and of the Press. Her courage has thus far been exemplified in running away whenever confronted with the loyal forces, and ensconcing behind concealed intrenchments and masked batteries, and firing upon opponents at times when they were unconscious of danger. Her appreciation of the amenities of civilized warfare is now to be exemplified in the formation or authorization of roving bands of Free Lances, whose only pay is the plunder they may secure, and whose cowardly warfare is waged only against weak or careless detachments, unarmed citizens and defenceless women. In no country, save Mexico, has this mode of warfare found favor or been tolerated, for the last three centuries. It is a relic of barbarism which civilization has everywhere rejected and condemned. These guerrilla bands have, in all Christian countries, been regarded as mere robbers and murderers, and, when taken, have been executed by summary process. But Virginia, cowering before the advance of the loyal armies, lays aside her boasted chivalry, and, by a solemn decree of her State Council, gives license to these organized marauders, and sends them out to plunder and to slay. It exemplifies the falsity of her pretensions, while it demonstrates the reality of her weakness. Unable to cope with the Government forces in the field, she sends abroad her guerrillas on midnight forays, in the mere wantonness of revenge. Short work should be made of them. The bullet and the halter, with a shallow grave by the roadside, should close their marauding career.

THE SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT NATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—One of the incidental blessings of the blockade is, that it effectually excludes from the ears of the world all those terrific rantings and sheet-iron thunderings which have so long been the staple manufacture of this ridiculous little empire. No longer are we paralyzed before the military attitudes of Gen. QUATTLEBUM, or struck dumb by the awful rhodomontade of Col. KEITT; Gov. PICKENS fulminates his edicts in the ears of his own petty niggerarchy only; the sweet though bloody notes of RHETT and SPRATT are heard no more; HAMMOND is as good as done for—the mud-sills have effectually fenced him in; and the little local newspapers, also, which erst chronicled Palmetto small beer to the wonderment of all mankind, now rave, and lie, and curse before a little audience, not a quarter of whom know their a, b, abs. Thus, South Carolina, of whose glory and prowess we have heard every day and dreamed every night for a quarter of a century, is now as effectually shut off from the great world as if she were sunk fathoms deep beneath the waves. She, before whose dread power all gods, men and negroes were supposed to tremble, now exhibits before them all her contemptible insignificance, her puny weakness. Her ambassadors to other empires are not permitted to sail from her own ports; her plenipotentiaries, now abroad, cannot return to her sacred soil without sneaking in through some back door; neither a newspaper nor a fibril of cotton can she export; neither an item of news nor a demijohn of whisky can she import, without begging permission of the Yankee dastard, whom she has so often whipped ten to one. Probably she is whipping them yet—in her newspapers. About the last we heard was that she had sent an immense army northward, who, after driving the Yankees from Virginia, were going to march through Pennsylvania in triumph—were proceeding to thrash Philadelphia, sack New-York, and put all Boston to the sword. They marched into Virginia on the double-quick, some two or three months ago, but suddenly came to a dead halt when they approached within rifle-crack of the advancing Yankees. If we could hear from KEITT, we have no doubt but we would learn that mountains of slaughtered Yankees were piled up all around them; while millions and millions of Abolitionists fled before them. But, thank Heaven! KEITT, RHETT, QUATTLEBUM, and all the other Palmetto Generals and Honorables are now locked in a prison-house, where the world neither hears their howlings nor fears their threats. If they could only be locked in for the rest of the century, America would enjoy peace and quiet, while the black and white Palmettos would probably by that time have pretty effectually used each other up.

The Redemption of Missouri.

Missouri may now be regarded as safe on the side of the Union. There may be occasional local outbreaks, and a few companies of volunteers furnished by stealth to the enemy; yet the loyal people are so far in the ascendant, and so well organized and armed, as to be able not only to protect themselves, but to hold the State firmly in position, under the national flag. The Governor and other officials had prepared to plunge Missouri into secession, through the same system of fraud and terrorism that precipitated Virginia and Tennessee into the vortex of rebellion, but they lacked the promptitude and courage of the Virginia and Tennessee rebels. They delayed decisive action until the people discovered their conspiracies, and were prepared to resist them. Under pretence of neutrality they sought to recover the ground they had lost, but their treachery in violating the truce concluded with Gen. HARNEY, was as much too hasty as their former action had been too slow. The people had not forgotten their late treason, and remained on the watch. When, therefore, Governor JACKSON threw off the mask, and demanded fifty thousand volunteers, they came at the call with arms in their hands, but to his utter discomfiture they were arrayed in the defence of the Constitution, and beneath the National flag.

Next to the patriotism of the loyal people of Missouri themselves, the safety of that State may be attributed to the untiring energy of Gen. LYON and Col. F. P. BLAIR. They were almost ubiquitous—organizing, arming and encouraging the Union forces, inspiring them with their own indomitable courage, and by the brilliancy and celerity of their movements conferring on them the prestige of invincibility, till treason, hopeless of successful resistance, fled before them, or yielding to a destiny it could not control, ceased its conspiracies, and returned to its allegiance to the Government.

The salvation of Missouri to the Union is of incalculable damage to the rebel schemes. Her defection was counted on as certain, and that she would be a barrier against the approaches of the loyal forces from the North, and a wall of defence for the South. Campaigns were planned on the assumption that her soil, like Virginia's, was to be the battle ground; that her towns, and homes, and fields, were to be desolated by war instead of those of the lower Mississippi. The selfish policy of the Cotton States calculated upon making Missouri the debatable land to be trampled over by armies, that her resources would be wasted in their behalf, her citizens slaughtered and her industry crushed in aid of secession, while they remained secure beyond the sound of the conflict and the carnage of battle. They counted fifty thousand Missouri rifles, and millions of Missouri money on their side. As they regarded Missouri, so they regarded Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and calculating upon no disappointment in regard to either of these States, they deemed themselves impregnable.

Thus far the Cotton States have succeeded in luring of these only Eastern Virginia from its allegiance. Neither Missouri, Kentucky nor Maryland will contribute a dollar to the exchequer, nor lend their prestige to the cause of treason. Bands of adventurers may enlist in the rebel armies, but no arms, no means of support, no sanction of State authority will accompany them. They will be the unpaid and half-fed mercenaries of secession, to whom no respect will be paid, whom a short campaign will discourage and dishearten, and they will leave in disgust a service which cannot pay, and in which neither distinction nor honor are to be won.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.—A world-wide difference is notable between the proclamation recently issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the soldiers of the army of the West, and that lately issued by BEAUREGARD on taking command of the rebel forces in Virginia. The one is calm, dignified, eloquent—abounding in sentiments of soldierly honor, indulging in no asperities, no vulgarities of epithet—inciting to deeds of noble daring against armed enemies, and still nobler deeds of mercy towards the defenceless, the unarmed or the vanquished. It inculcates respect for individual rights, the safety of the persons of the citizens, and the inviolability of private property, guaranteeing liberty of speech and opinion to all; deprecating the stern necessities of war, and enjoining that forbearance and mercy which diminishes and softens its calamities. The other, commencing with the stale and exploded falsehood of "booty and beauty," inculcating intensified hatred and stimulating the brutal passions of the soldiery—justifying in advance every atrocity, rendering war a system of mere robbery, of causeless and indiscriminate slaughter, as if its only objects were the acquisition of plunder and the shedding of blood.

In the difference between these two proclamations will be found the essential differences between the character and aims of the belligerents. The one armed for the defence of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of free institutions—incited in their warfare only by patriotism and the acquisition of honorable fame. The other, in the mere wantonness of treason, fighting against the mildest and best Government in the World, and for the spread and perpetuation of the vilest oppression that the stars ever looked upon.

Mr. Benjamin and the Letters-of-Marque.

We are pleased to learn something even in a remote and roundabout way, of the Attorney-General of the so-called Southern Confederacy. When Mr. BENJAMIN made his great secession speech preparatory to the consummation of his treason, the most extravagant laudations among the Southern Secessionists at home reëchoed the plaudits of the packed gallery of the United States Senate which greeted its delivery. Mr. BENJAMIN was a great man among the conspirators. His colleague, SLIDELL, was quite extinguished in the blaze of light which surrounded the eminent orator and lawyer, who had not long before come over from the Whig ranks, to read lessons on Democracy to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and bow him out of the party in the politest possible manner. SLIDELL was overslaughed in the formation of the new Government. Not much could be spared to great men outside of Georgia, but some two or three had to be provided for, and Louisiana was entitled, at least, to one seat in the Cabinet. As SLIDELL and BENJAMIN could not both enjoy it, the necessity of having some legal information in the new Government, and the fame he had acquired by his extreme secession speech in the Senate, united to turn the scale in favor of BENJAMIN—and his appointment was hailed with a jubilant outcry throughout all secession-dom.

It cannot be denied that Mr. BENJAMIN had already given public proofs of very considerable financial ability of the kind most required by the Confederate Government. It was under his distinguished legal advice, supported by his Senatorial dignity and character, that the United States branch mint at New-Orleans was robbed of about $400,000, and the Subtreasury at the same place of more than $100,000. This monied "conveyance" was more in his line than the plunder of the arsenals, and the seizure of the revenue cutters; but he no doubt had a finger in all this as well as in the robbery of the specie. Talents of this nature, in connection with his gifts as a speaker, and his well-known legal acquirements, rendered him quite a bright and shining light among the conspirators, and the Southern journals spoke with pride and satisfaction of their little black-eyed and rosy-cheeked Attorney-General.

This affectionate recognition of his services and abilities was very public and notorious, down to the time that the revelations of Mr. BENJAMIN'S juvenile achievements appeared in the newspapers of the day. They showed only that BENJAMIN was no better as a boy than he had turned out as a man. There was nothing in them that should not have confirmed the confidence and favor of his brother conspirators in administration. His complicity in the gigantic robbery of branch-mints and sub-treasuries was only a natural sequence to the appropriation of pen-knives, rings, and watch-chains, and similar petty larcenies with which rumor, supposed to be less lying in this behalf than usual, had connected his name and reputation. But strange to say, the revelations to which we refer seem to have effected only a sudden obscuration of the rising luminary. Instead of having it all "Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. BENJAMIN," not a word has been heard of him by the public from that day to this. If there was any speech-making to be done for the conspirators, their greatest orator and lawyer was not permitted to open his mouth. Mr. STEPHENS was put forward on all occasions, when it was necessary to have a preachment on the policy, wisdom and patriotism of secession. Mr. WALKER was selected to announce the modest intention of the conspirators to occupy Washington forthwith, and plant the Confederate flag on Faneuil Hall by-and bye. Mr. HOWELL COBB was intrusted with the delicate charge of opening to the people of the Cotton States the immense financial project of relieving them of their great staple, and the substitution of 10 per cent. Montgomery bonds. But there was never room for poor Mr. Attorney-General to get in a word edgewise. We know that he talked of arguing cases in the Supreme Court of the Southern Confederacy, at Washington, next Winter, but this was only in a private way; and if he was permitted to attend in the *cortege* of President DAVIS, on the journey from Montgomery to Richmond, we do not remember to have seen it alluded to in the newspapers.

But we have now the pleasure to recognize the Attorney-General in a suggestive glimpse given us by the special correspondent of the London *Times*. It seems that the conspirators are still willing to use Mr. BENJAMIN, though they are very chary about talking of him, or permitting him to show himself in the new Government. Mr. RUSSELL saw him, however, at Montgomery, in the rebel Department of Justice, busied in "preparations connected with the issue of letters-of-marque." Here was a congenial employment for him. What more fitting than that a man who had so distinguished himself by aiding and assisting all sorts of little and large robbery on shore, should be devoting his maturer years to the preparation for plunder and robbery and cutting throats on the high seas? What the precise nature of these preparations was, of course we are left to conjecture. Whether he was considering the proposals of the steamboat men, who were said to have offered their ships to the new Government, or the application of New-Bedford whalers and Maine ship-builders for commissions, we are not informed. We have only the happiness to know that the varied talents of Mr. BENJAMIN have been of late devoted to a branch of business for which, boy and man, he has shown the most striking qualifications; and we feel bound to congratulate his co conspirators on the compensation they are likely to realize from the irregular financiering of BENJAMIN, for the failure of COBB and MEMMINGER to raise money by their hardly more legitimate enterprises in paper and cotton.

MARSHAL KANE'S ARSENAL.—The discoveries made on searching Marshal KANE'S office, not only demonstrate his treason, and that he must have a large number of confederates, but that he was preparing for an outbreak that involved in its consequences an immense destruction of life. There were weapons enough found to

arm a regiment, and with ammunition sufficient for a battle. There can be no doubt that there are other private dépôts in the city equally well supplied with arms, nor that there were men selected who were relied upon to use them when the time should be ripe for a rising. Why there should be any hesitancy under such circumstances in proclaiming and enforcing martial law, passes our comprehension. It seems to us that the quiet of the city, the safety of the loyal troops and of the loyal and order-loving citizens demand it. The arrest and removal of Marshal KANE may, and doubtless has deranged the plans of the conspirators for the present, but the snake will be found to have been "scotched, not killed." If timely precaution is not taken, and a rigid guard kept, the silence of midnight will be broken by the roar of an armed mob, which even in times of peace has been no stranger to that unhappy city.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE INCREASE AND EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—The first movement, in a new and very important direction, has just been made in this City. A considerable number of our leading commercial and financial men have held several informal and preliminary meetings, to organize an association having for its principal object the increase and extension of the commerce of the country, under the conviction that hitherto, or at least for the last twenty years, it has been grossly neglected or altogether ignored by the Government of the United States. While other nations, through their organized administrative departments, have sedulously studied every means of developing and extending their trade, external and internal—and none more so than Great Britain, during every vicissitude of war or peace—the Government of our eminently commercial people, mainly occupied with partisan objects and struggles at Washington, has virtually left the commerce of the country to shift for itself.

It would need only the most casual examination of the statistics of our trade, and especially of its progress for the last ten years, compared with that of Great Britain, to show what we have suffered from this unpardonable neglect.

We rejoice that an association of men, competent to the task, has been formed to arouse the people of this City, and of the whole country, to this shortcoming of our rulers, and to present the facts with sufficient clearness, force and authority, to compel a remedy.

So long as the country was enjoying its late measure of commercial prosperity—in no way the fruit of Governmental care, but flourishing in spite of its neglect—the evil had not aroused public attention. But now that our City has lost at least four-fifths of its usual trade, with every commercial interest shrinking and shriveling under the effect of the present war, its sagacious men are awaking to the necessity of discovering, if possible, new streams of commerce to replenish the golden current thus diminished and, at any rate, to protect more thoroughly all that remains.

We shall await, with much interest, the proceedings of this Association. It is enough for the present to say, that it has JAMES GALLATIN as its President, and men of similar position as members, and that they will take adequate measures to convince the Government and the country that New-York is in earnest.

AMUSEMENTS.

The manager of the Winter Garden, after doing all that could be done for "Our American Cousin at Home," has withdrawn that remarkable production from the bills, and promises us a novelty to-morrow night, called "Suspense." The latter is, of course, a version of a French piece, and comes to us by way of Mr. SOTHERN, who has put the hated foreigner into a comely English dress. Green-room reports are favorable to the piece.

At Miss KEENE'S theatre, the spectacle of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract good audiences, and will, of course, be continued until further notice. The same remark applies to the "Patriot's Dream," at Barnum's Museum.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY'S Ethiopian entertainments, at Stuyvesant Institute, are increasing nightly in popularity, and may now be regarded as one of the most varied of our Summer amusements.

ADELINA PATTI is shortly to make her appearance in London, in the character of *Dinorah*, in MEYERBEER'S new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." Her success in the English metropolis appears to be unequivocal. So far, she has appeared in but two characters—*Amina* ("La Somnambula,") and *Lucia* ("Lucia di Lammermoor.") "Le Pardon de Ploermel" will be given in Italian, for the first time in London, where it is known only in an English dress. Miss PATTI has sung the part in French in New-Orleans.

There is an opposition Opera Company at the Lyceum Theatre, London. This is the caste of the "Trovatore:" TITIENS, ALBONI, GINGLINI, DELLE LEDIE, GASSIER and MERCURIALI. It is a pretty formidable affair, it will be seen. VERDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," is about to be produced, with a distribution especially approved of by the composer himself.

NICHOLAS RUBENSTEIN, a pianist of distinction, and the brother of the celebrated ANTOINE, is playing in London with success.

The annual meeting of the Board of Music Trade, which usually occurs about this time of year, will, for the first time since the organization of the association, be omitted this season. The reasons are too obvious to require any special reference to them. Mr. J. F. HALL, the President of the Board, in his circulars to the various members, says briefly and pithily, that there is a probability that a quorum could not be obtained, and that the present unhappy state of affairs would certainly preclude the attendance of some of the members residing in the Southern States of our Union. And as there seems to be nothing of vital importance demanding the attention of the Board, and no disarrangement in its plans of association, the annual meeting is deferred until the first Wednesday in August, 1862.

Mr. HERMAN WALLENHAUPT has published an effective and brilliant arrangement of the "Star Spangled Banner," for the piano-forte. It is a showy piece, and not beyond the reach of ordinary players.

Our friends on Staten Island are likely to be regaled with good music during the Summer season. We hear of a course of Classical Concerts, which, in all that is admirable, will leave nothing to be desired. There is undoubtedly an opening for a first-class venture of the kind contemplated.

Mr. BERGMANN, the orchestral conductor of the Philharmonic Society, was the recipient of a very hearty complimentary benefit at the German Stadt Theatre, on Friday evening. The house, we are happy to say, was completely crowded. Such a result would surely be obtained for his admirable musician, if he were to venture on an appeal to his American friends. We are largely indebted to Mr. BERGMANN for some of our most advanced ideas on the subject of modern music. He is one of the few men who sees his way clearly amid the intricate schools which now prevail; and although we may not always agree with him, it is certainly our constant privilege to acknowledge the earnestness and ability which he puts to bear on all his efforts to popularize the German school of dramatic music. WAGNER'S opera of the "Tannhäuser," considerably abbreviated, was played on the occasion referred to, and excited a great deal of curiosity. The work has been heard before, in a more complete form, at the same house, but on the present occasion the performance was extremely creditable, the orchestra and chorus being especially good.

Miss FOSTER made a successful *début* before our public last week, as a reader. The lady possesses much native talent, and is singularly unspoiled by bad teaching. With an average amount of study Miss FOSTER can easily assume a leading position on the stage.

Mr. MARK SMITH, one of the most generally useful actors in the theatrical profession, will in all probability belong to Mr. WALLACK'S company next season. We hear it stated also that Mr. TOM PLACIDE will form another member of the same concern.

MELDELSSOHN'S music to "Antigone" has recently been revived in London, with great success.

BOURCICAULT'S troubles are being set to music in England. We see the announcement of a new comic song, called "The Vicissitudes of a Colleen Bawn."

OLE BULL has turned up once more in London.

Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, the Hippocratic baritone, is in Boston, giving lessons in singing, and otherwise illuminating the natives on the subject of the voice.

"Why won't some one take Niblo's Theatre and relieve the dramatic mind of the Metropolis, by definitively settling all the disputes about its probable lesseeship? Every day we hear of a new project at this popular house, and it is rendered additionally vexatious by the fact that the building since its redecoration is really much too elegant and beautiful to merit one-half of the experimental disgraces that are proposed to be attempted in it. We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. STEWART, who has spent so much money in restoring the brightness of his property, will condescend to hand it over to the tender mercies of mere speculators. What is wanted at Niblo's is either a first-class English Opera, or a first-class dramatic company. Concerning both these enterprises we hear more than enough; but the only one of the twain which seems to be really crystallizing is the dramatic. We learn on what seems to be good authority, that several of our greatest histrionic artists have combined for the purpose of undertaking the management of this house. If it turns out to be true, there can hardly be a doubt about the success of their campaign. An elegant and well-located theatre, backed up with first-class actors, generally commands a liberal share of public patronage. In the year of the panic, our best theatres scarcely suffered from the financial storm. Properly undertaken, a good dramatic season will succeed even in times like these.

It is stated that Mr. BOOTH intends visiting England on an early day. Rather a bad time this for a debutant, when Mr. FECHTER is carrying everything before him.

FINE ARTS.—A visit to the Dusseldorff Gallery is always one of the greatest treats that can be enjoyed by a cultivated person in this many metropolis. The standard pictures in that collection are a constant source of pleasure. A recent and very *appropos* addition enhances the customary gratification, and, so to speak, places the gallery on a war footing. We refer to Mr. ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Reading of the Declaration of Independence," a very well considered and masterly production. Without vain search for strong contrasts, or excessive ambition in the way of composition, Mr. ROTHERMEL has succeeded in producing a very effective *tableau*, illustrating one of the most important incidents of our national history. The treatment is thoroughly good, and considering the limits which accuracy impose on the plastic fancy, singularly free from dramatic affectation.

Mr. ROTHERMELL has spent much time in research, so as to have the scene as accurate as possible to the then existing condition of the Philadelphia "State-house-square." The Declaration was read from an observatory, erected for RITTENHOUSE, the astronomer—in the square—and which was pulled down a few years after the incident illustrated. It is referred to in CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL'S diary and in a letter of JOHN ADAMS. The general design of Mr. ROTHERMELL'S work is towards (and successfully) the portrayal of facts as they were, and not according to the preconceived notions of some of our people of the present day. Many of the persons represented were familiar with the document, and had had a hand in framing it, such as FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, &c. Their settled convictions are contrasted very vividly with the dubious expression of others of the crowd whose minds could not penetrate so deeply into the future. On the left hand of the picture are represented the law officers or framers of the document, on the right the military powers who were assembled to enforce the doctrines of the Declaration. In a letter from Mr. WATSON, the local historian, he says that the acceptance of the principles enunciated was by no means a unanimous affair. The other groups depicted by Mr. ROTHERMELL are, on the right, the people; on the left, in middle ground near the State-house door, an episodical group who have taken possession of a portrait of GEORGE III., which they are about to take away and burn at Independence Hall. A photographic key accompanies the picture, and affords a complete guide to the many portraits with which it is filled.

Our readers will do well to see this fine work before it is taken from our City.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute—The Gathering at the Academy of Music—What was Done There.

Friday night was a grand time in our sister City. It was the "Commencement" of the "Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, of which Prof. JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., is the honored President. Such occasions invariably attract large congregations, and this was far from an exception. There are several hundred boys in regular attendance upon the school, and each boy's father and mother and particular friends were there, to whose number being added that floating mass of active intelligences who always go to literary entertainments of whatever grade, and there is at once an audience of several thousand individuals.

For several years under the experienced apprenticeship of Dr. RAYMOND, aided by a corps of unexcelled professors and instructors, this institution has been making rapid and upward strides in the estimation not only of the people, but of those better qualified to judge, and to-day, it stands confessedly without a superior in the land.

Twice yearly the students come before the public to be examined, and this ordeal the boys have just passed entirely to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, to the credit of their Professors, and much to their own relief. Last night was the end, (and for that reason called the "Commencement?") and the occasion for show. Neatly engraved cards invited and entitled the favored thousands to "assist" at the performances, which, under the direction of Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, the instructor in English literature, Belles Letters and elocution, were to take place at the hallowed temple of the muses, the Academy of Music.

Long before the hour announced for the opening service, the barbaric amphitheatre was crowded. Beautiful women, gushing girls, bouquet-laden damsels and anxious mothers occupied prominent seats, supported by stern papas, elder brothers and all the little ones in any way connected with the night's exhibitors. On the stage sat Brooklyn's solid men, the Trustees of the Institute, and all its Professors, with the Appolonic Doctor at their head. At 7½ o'clock precisely the curtain rolled up, and there was disclosed to the view of the audience one of the prettiest sights ever seen by loving eye. The entire stage was filled with benches, on which sat the bright eyed, well-dressed boys, who ten years hence will rule the city, and be known as the citizens of Brooklyn. A spontaneous burst of applause greeted their appearance so beautiful and suggestive.

The exercises were opened by the singing of a chant, "O Holy Ghost, Thou fire Divine," by the singing class, and a subsequent long prayer by Rev. Mr. ——, which was followed by a finely rendered song and chorus, "God for our Native Land." The first part was as follows:

Recitation—"The American Flag"—Drake—John D. Rushmore.
Declamation—"Peaceable Secession"—Webster—Nelson G. Carman.
Oration—"Ancient and Modern Chivalry"—Wm. R. H. Martin.
Glee—The Red-Cross Knight.
Recitation—"Drunkard's Child"—Anonymous—James B. Camp.
Recitation—"The Man with the Nose"—Anonymous—Arthur J. Munday.
Oration—"Future of the Union"—John Van Nostrand.
Chorus—Stand, the Ground's Your Own.
Dialogue—Extract from "Brutus"—J. Howard Payne.

Brutus.....Fred. Casimer.	Lucretius..Albert. J. Gill.
Valerius.....A. E. Myers.	Collantious..H. Dalley, jr.

A Roman Crowd, &c.
Chorus—Hail, Columbia!

Master CARMAN'S delivery of WEBSTER'S national view of "peaceable secession" was very fine and given with spirit. The frequent apt sentences applying so unmistakably to the present difficulties of the country, elicited the heartiest applause and warmed the audience to a Union heat. "The man with the nose" was intended to be funny doubtless, but its comicality was rather lost in its grossness. The extract from "Brutus" was dialogued grandly, and FRED. CASIMER, (Brutus,) who had a good part, made the most of it.

PART II.

New Patriotic Song and Chorus—*G. H. Curtis.*
Oration—Democracy no Failure—Charles T. Lazell.
Declamation—From Col. Baker's "Union Square" Speech—Alfred E. Myers.
Recitation—"The Charge at Balaklava."—*Tennyson*—Henry Dalley, Jr.
Solo and Chorus—Now Tramp o'er Moss and Fell.
Oration—The Profession of Arms—Charles W. Raymond.
Oration—The Heroes—John J. Reed, Jr.
Chorus—Star-Spangled Banner.

The oration of Mr. LAZELL was an original composition, and though it seemed rather a premature effort on the part of so young an economist, was well written, finely delivered, and created a sensation. Master MYERS deserves well of Col BAKER, (U. S. Senator from Oregon,) from whose speech he delivered an extract, with more of elocutionary power than did the gallant Colonel himself. Cheer after cheer interrupted the patriotic sentiments, and at one time seemed as if the audience, having had a taste of Union, would never become quiet. The President announced that he was informed that the honorable Senator was in the house, and called for three cheers for him, whereupon, collectively and with transport, the entire congregation went into an ecstacy of applause, which lasted five or six minutes, when they ascertained that Col. BAKER was not in the house, but that Major SMITH, U. S. Army and formerly one of the Professors of the Institute, was, and in default of the Senator they cheered the Major, who modestly acknowledged the compliment. The "Charge at Balaklava" was very well recited.

It is a time-honored custom with the Brooklyn people who gather pleasantly at the Academy, to insist upon the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" on any and all occasions, and last night was not an exception. It was well sung, the audience resolving itself into a congregation and joining in the chorus with a will and a benevolent earnestness seen nowhere else.

The exhibition closed with a capital farce called "A Race for a Dinner." On the stage were the Directors of the Academy, who had vowed that theatrical performances should not be permitted there; on the stage was Mr. CHITTENDEN, who delivered a famous speech at the opening of the Academy, inveighing eloquently against the theatre, and who went into metaphorical convulsions when "Traviata" was announced; and on the stage were divers ministers and deacons as aforesaid; but the play went on. The hero of the piece was JACK RAYMOND, a boy who has not his superior in the country as an actor in low comedy, and who ought to be thoroughly educated, drilled and put upon the stage. His faithful representation of a poor devil who could get no dinner made everybody hungry, and it was with a feeling of relief that they saw the curtain descend. The young gentlemen who assisted in the farce—HOW, BARNES and others—did as well as their limited parts would permit.

The exhibition was a complete success, creditable alike to teacher and scholar. The people of Brooklyn have reason to be proud of the Institute, and our sincere wish is that its entire Faculty may live for a thousand years, and continue to bring up generations, as they have this one, fit for the sterner duties of life here, and the no less certain pleasures of the life beyond.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, which has been encamped at Willett's Point, departed yesterday for the seat of war. Everything being in readiness the day before, there was little else to do but to pack the camp equipage and embark. The paymaster finished paying off the regiment Saturday morning. The men all had their leave of absence, and returned promptly to camp, so that there was no trouble about giving them a parole. The Camden and Amboy Company sent their steamer, the *Atlas*, to Willett's Point, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the entire regiment was on board and ready to start. The boat proceeded directly to Amboy, where the regiment took the cars for Washington. They are furnished with the United States musket of 1842, and have all the requisites of a well appointed force. A little drilling, the officers assert, will make them some of the finest soldiers who have gone to the war.

The following is a correct list of the officers of this regiment:

Colonel, JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis B. O'Keefe; Major, C. G Colgate; Adjutant, Walter L. Cassin; Quartermaster, Edward J. Strang; Engineer and Ordnance Officer, Capt. Stephen Chesier; Surgeon, James McNair; Sergeant-Major, Jas. W. Drummond; Drum-Major, George Schlosser; Fife-Major, Mearn; Chaplain, George E Post, M D.; Paymaster, James H. Welsh.

Company A—Captain, J. C Hicks; Lieutenant, D. R. Smith; Ensign, Wm. W. Horton.
Company B—Captain, Thos. Bogan; Lieutenant, F. Larkin; Ensign, J W. Hyatt.
Company C—Captain, J. J. Reilly, (detailed with Lieut. Cuas. Bacon to forward supplies,) Lieutenant, G. W. Da Cunha; Ensign, M. J. Hogan.
Company D—Captain, James McQuesn; Lieutenant, Joseph Wood, Jr.; Ensign, Timothy Lubey.
Company E—Captain, E. C. Perry; Lieutenant, H. V. Slosson; Ensign, M. Howlett.
Company F—Captain, J. Garrett; Lieutenant, M. P. O'Brien; Ensign, J. B. Thomas.
Company G—Captain, J. Lalor; Lieutenant, W. A. Brown; Ensign, T. Sandford.
Company H—Captain, W. A. Ketchum; Lieutenant, H. F Bronson; Ensign, Theodore Lane.
Company I—Captain, G. W. Warner; Lieutenant, C. H. Ackerman, (detailed as Secretary;) Ensign, John Farrell.
Company K—Captain, James Dodd; Lieutenant, A. P. Greene; Ensign, George Murphy.

CADETS FROM WHITE PLAINS.

EXHIBITION DRILL IN THE CITY PARK.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Cadets of the Military Academy at White Plains, Gen. MONSON J. LOCKWOOD, Principal, arrived in the City via Harlem Railroad, alighting at White-street. The corps was then formed in line, and marched down Centre-street in good order to the Park, preceded by DODWORTH'S Band, consisting of thirteen pieces, and the Zouave Cadets (youths) of this City, who performed escort duty. They entered the Park from the east side, and presented a fine appearance as they came up, to take their position in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of being reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. In the absence of the Mayor, however, Col. BURNHAM, the City Marshal, stepped to the platform, where he remained during the whole exhibition, which continued nearly two hours. The Cadets were dressed in blue jackets, trimmed with gilt and red, red pants, and fatigue caps, and carried knapsacks and short bayonet muskets. The corps consists of forty-five boys and youth, whose ages rank from ten to twenty years, and they evinced by their superior drill in the Zouave tactics that their military education had been well attended to. The various evolutions peculiar to this system of manœuvering were beautifully and faithfully executed, and the spectators present did not fail to testify their approbation by frequent and hearty applause. They were under the military command of Major HENRY LOCKWOOD, who is also connected with the Academy. After a severe exercise, in which they fully sustained their reputation as young soldiers, they were drawn up in two columns facing the City Hall, and were presented with a beautiful banner by Gen. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, on behalf of ladies who have taken an interest in the young and gallant soldiers. On presenting the banner, Gen. WRIGHT complimented them on the proficiency they had attained in military science. It was an inappropriate time for speech-making, and as they had been on the ground a long time, engaged in active and arduous drill, he would not occupy their attention but for a few minutes. He had been so pleased with their efforts that he had almost forgotten what he should say. He held in his hands the Stars and Stripes of the American Union—(cheers)—it was unstained, and he hoped it would remain so when committed to their care. They should adopt as a motto, "never fail, never give up." This had been the ruling sentiment in the American army, and we had passed successfully through three wars, and made a peace.

In response, Major LOCKWOOD said he felt confident that the Cadets were all gratified with the beautiful banner presented. The scene would be cherished by them in fond remembrance, and if they should ever go forth to aid in the maintenance of our National honor, it was a scene like that which would nerve their arms and strengthen their hearts. The Band then played an appropriate air, and the line having been again formed, the Cadets moved up Broadway to Union-square, where they were dismissed, to enjoy a two months' vacation.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The officers of this Regiment, feeling the great importance as citizens of this glorious Union of defending their flag from insult, by a misguided and rebellious people, and knowing their country to require their services, have, at their individual expense, (to some of them all they possessed in this world,) endeavored to keep this fine regiment together until completed and called to the field.

In order to fully maintain the regiment, it is necessary to call upon the generous public, as well as the friends of the regiment, for aid. Wherefore, at a meeting of the Board, held at their rooms, the following officers of the regiment, composing the Finance Committee, were empowered to solicit subscriptions of money, clothing, and provisions, for the aforesaid purpose:

Lieut-Col. ACKERMAN,	Capt. SMITH,
Capt. RYAN,	Lieut. MCTIGHE,
Capt. GREEN,	Lieut GERAGHTY,
Capt. GAFFNEY,	Lieut. CLOGTIER,
Capt. BURNS,	Lieut TIGHER,
Capt. BOUCHER,	Lieut. LEGGETT.

CITY GUARD SEA COAST ARTILLERY.

Within the past week, a marked progress has been made by this corps. The rolls have largely increased, the drills have been well attended, and altogether a spirit has been manifested which augurs well for the success of this movement. The movement will receive attention, during the coming week, in the New-York Chamber of Commerce and among the State authorities. Sufficient funds have already been promised by prominent merchants, to provide the City Guard Sea coast Artillery with suitable drill-rooms, guns, camp equipments and implements, so that some time during the months of August and September this corps can encamp along the line of the harbor and throw up breast works for heavy batteries. One of our wealthy citizens has been kind and patriotic enough to allow his property to be used for the purpose. The Committee meet every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, to give information and receive new names to the rolls, at No. 654 Broadway.

A HINT TO THE SEWING CIRCLES.

Dr. HARRIS, who is now at Fortress Monroe upon business of the Sanitary Commission lately organized by the President, has written to the Medical Association, entreating them not to discontinue their valuable aid to the Volunteers. He says "The functions and supplies of the Association cannot be *diminished* without causing great destitution and suffering at this *most critical* and important period of the war." He speaks of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Lieut-Col. CLARENCE SEWARD, as a superior body. They, however, with others, were in great need of appliances for the sick; and were unprovided with any conveniences for the wounded in the field, save one ambulance carriage. Dr. HARRIS reports seven men of this regiment sick in bed. From Mrs. Major MORRIS he learned that the sick at Fort McHenry, Md., are destitute of bed garments, and need light flannel drawers and undershirts." The usual influx of donations to the Medical Association has much decreased on account of the exodus of families to their country-seats; yet those who are thus able to seek their own recreation, will not surely forget that hundreds of poor and deserving women are in the utmost need of employment and would gladly undertake the making up of material during the hot months. Many of these women have been in the habit of carrying on large establishments of their own until driven by the evil tide of war upon the shoals of idleness. Let us not forget that while the soldier is defending our homes we must not lose sight of his family. They would much prefer working to accepting charity, which they are now compelled to do.

FLAG RAISING.

A flag will be raised, to-day, at the Congregational Church in State-street. There will be speeches made by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq, and the Rev. NEWTON HESTON; it is expected to be quite an interesting affair.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT, THE UNION RANGERS.

This regiment has been under marching orders for several days, but owing to the very inadequate supply of arms and equipments, it has been detained, and will not leave before Monday. There is a general complaint among the men regarding the miserable quality of the cloth of which their uniforms are manufactured, and the poor manner in which the clothing has been made up, but the Colonel hopes that the difficulty may be remedied by the early part of the week, and that the regiment will leave well armed and equipped. It is now encamped on Staten Island.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This regiment is now encamped at the mouth of the Monocacy River, as the advance guard of Col. STOUT'S column. Lieut. MILLER, of Company C, arrived from the camp yesterday morning, and reports the regiment in good discipline, and with but few on the sick list. He will rejoin the regiment on the 6th of July, taking with him such recruits as desire to join, and can equip themselves. For further information, apply at No. 654 Broadway, from 3 to 6 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Massachusets Regiment, Col CLARK, will arrive here on the steamer *Bay State*, this morning, and land at Pier No 2, North River, at 10 o'clock. They will be received on their landing, by the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in the City.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Twenty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. WARREN PERLEE, arrived here in barges from Albany yesterday afternoon, and were immediately transferred, without landing, to a steamer for Elizabethport, N J., where they took the cars for Washington last evening. The regiment numbers 850 men, mainly from Washington, Warren and Rensselaer Counties.

THE "COMPROMISE" PETITION.

We have received the following communication from Mr. GUION in relation to the "compromise" petition circulated by him, a notice of the seizure of which by the Police authorities was published in yesterday's TIMES. A sufficient answer to the complaints of Mr. GUION will be found in a letter from Rev. Dr. VINTON, which follows his communication, showing the deception practiced in obtaining signatures to the petition. The object of the seizure, as we understand it, was not to interfere with the right of petition, either of Mr. GUION or any one else, but simply to enable citizens who had been imposed upon, to expose the fraud, and set themselves right before the community:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an humble and peaceable citizen, desirous of preserving the Union in its integrity, and averting the horrors of civil war, and with the approval and encouragment of many of our best citizens, I deemed, it my duty to circulate a petition to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his Inaugural Address, calling a Convention of all the States, to effect (if possible) a settlement of our National difficulties, without bloodshed. Many of our citizens of acknowledged influence had cheerfully affixed their names, and others were ready to do so. Being requested yesterday by Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, of No. 48 Pine-street, to call upon him at his office, as he particularly desired to see me, and concluding it was on business matters, I waited upon him, and was met by the inquiry, had I my petition with me? Replying in the affirmative, he said he would like to look at it. Having two with me, I handed them both to him. After looking at them and asking a gentleman in his office to sign it, who declined, he handed them to two persons in his front office, strangers to myself, and immediately retired into his back office, closing the door after him. Upon requesting those persons to hand me the petitions, they refused to do so, stating, at the same time, that they were detectives of the Police, and had orders from Superintendent KENNEDY to bring myself and the petitions to his office in Broome-street, against which I protested, both to them and said JAMES B. TAYLOR, that I had been dishonorably enticed into his office, and demanding the return of my papers requesting at the same time to be allowed to go to my office to see my nephew, all of which was refused, and I was taken by them to the Superintendent's office, with the assurance that all necessary information with regard to my arrest would be given by Mr. KENNEDY, at his office. Upon our arrival there, a person, apparently in authority, inquired of these men whether they had obtained those papers, and after looking over them and commenting upon the folly of those encouraging the idea of peace, and predicting the disgrace of all such as should be found advocating such a course, he also, on my requesting him, refused to return me the papers, or inform me on what charge I had been arrested. He also said if I would call in the evening Mr. KENNEDY would explain the matter to me. This I did not conceive it my duty to do, as I do not understand why any American citizen should be restrained of his liberty when no charge is preferred against him.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if this matter concerned myself alone, (being conscious of purity of motive, and yielding to no man in devotion to the interests of my country, whose laws I have always endeavored to obey,) I might pass it by without notice, but as it affects the rights and interests of all men who love their country, and would see its Government so administered as to protect the rights of all its citizens, and so fulfil its mission of Liberty, Justice and Fraternity, I cannot refrain from giving it publicity, regretting that fellow-citizens, bound together by so many considerations, and all apparently seeking the prosperity of the Union, should be so devoid of charity, which is the only bond of Union. That our country may be safely brought through all its difficulties, and again enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity, ought to be the fervent desire of all men; nor should those who seek so blessed a consummation be denounced as traitors, or arrested as criminals without process of law.

FREDERICK A. QUION.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the head of "A Compromise Petition," I observe the name of my son, published as one of the subscribers.

This petition prays for a "separation" of the Union a measure, in my judgment, fraught with death to our national being, and entailing misery on our children, and subversive of the honorable position which under our benificent National Constitution, the country has attained amongst the nations of the world.

A seperation of the Union is, therefore, a design which ought to be disowned and crushed, at whatever cost, by every loyal citizen of the United States. Such is my teaching in my family, in society, and in the Church.

On inquiry, I learn from my son that he signed the petition, after repeated solicitations, in pencil, in the street, with no knowledge that it contained the clause in question. The time of the transaction was months ago, before the outrage at Fort Sumter. On learning the character of the petition and the use which is attempted to be made of it at this crisis, when the sturdiest energies of patriotism are put forth in war to defend the Union and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States, my son, on his own motive, and before my inquiry of him, has erased his name (which he finds not written in his hand,) on the copy seized, in the possession of the Chief of Police.

My son is under age, and this fact may suggest the proper value to be set, on other signatures on the same paper.

I will venture to add, Mr. Editor, my earnest hope, that the purpose to deprave, by dividing, the public sentiment at this time, through ideas of compromise, may be denounced as seditious, and brought to naught, by the honest indignation of patriotic hearts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

TRINITY CHURCH, June 29, 1861.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE CASE OF THE PIRATES OF JEFF DAVIS.

Before Commissioner J. Buchanan Henry.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a crowd of citizens gathered in the building of the United States Court in Chambers-street, expecting to see the pirates of the *Savannah* when brought up for examination before Commissioner HENRY.

The Commissioner and the various counsel were punctual in their attendance.

Mr. Ethan Allen, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Mr. Laroque appeared for Mr. Hasleston, the First officer of the *Savannah*, and said that Mr. Daniel Lord would also appear for that gentleman, but was then unavoidably absent.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan offered as counsel for Capt. Baker, the corsair chief, and said that James T. Brady was also retained for Mr. Baker, but was then engaged elsewhere.

Mr. Joseph H. Dukes, and Mr Isaac Da Vega, both Counselors of this City, said that they were associated with Mr Larroque and Mr. Lord, for Mr. Hasleston and that they would also defend Mr. Passeillague, the Purser of the *Savannah*.

Mr Ridgway said that he offered as general counsel for all the accused, except Greghose who were otherwise provided with counsel, as above stated.

Mr. Ethan Allen, for the Government, upon opening the investigation, said that the prosecution did not propose to go on with the case to-day; that one of the witnesses for the Government was too unwell to be present, and that another could not be reached in time; that up to this meeting of counsel Mr. Ridgway was the only party whom the prosecution had met answering for the accused; that timely notice had been given to Mr. Ridgway during the day that a motion would be made by the prosecution to adjourn the investigation, and he assented to it, and suggested that the prisoners be not brought into court. This was the reason why the prisoners were not present before the Commissioner; for it was thought to be useless to bring the prisoners through the streets merely to gratify the curiosity of the crowd, if no good end was to be served by it. Still, if the counsel desired to press the investigation, and if the Commissioner proposed to go on with it, under the circumstances, the prisoners would be sent for immediately, and would be here forthwith.

Mr. Laroque said in reply that he was even gratified that the prisoners were not present, as there could have been no good purpose in having them before the Commissioner if the case was to be postponed, to which postponement he very cheerfully assented.

The last of the counsel present assenting, the Commissioner adjourned the investigation till Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

A large company of spectators had gathered in the building where the examination was to be held, anxious to get a sight at the "fire-eaters," and were very much disappointed when they learned that the accused were not to be disturbed, during the day at least, in their quiet rest at the Tombs.

Obituary.

Col. JOHN H. PRENTISS died at Cooperstown on the 26th, aged 77. He was born in Worcester Mass.; was foreman in the office of the New-York *Evening Post* in 1808; at the close of that year he assumed the editorial supervision of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and was for many years among the most prominent politicians of the State. He was a genial gentleman, whom every one respected.

The Farmington *Patriot* announces the death of Hon. NATHANIEL CUTLER, on the 6th inst., at the age of 86. He was born at Western, (now Warren,) Worcester County, Mass., June 29, 1775; graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, and admitted to the bar in 1803. In public life Mr. CUTLER stood deservedly high. He represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1819. He was appointed Judge of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, in 1812, but did not accept the commission. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Maine, in 1819. He was chosen to the Senate in 1828, and in 1829, by virtue of his position as President of that body, he became Governor of the State for the unexpired term, left vacant by the death of Gov. LINCOLN.

The Adriatic's Passage to St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 29.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York Tuesday morning last, arrived off this port at 9½ Friday evening, making the run in *three days twelve and one-half hours*. The last two days she averaged fourteen knots per hour. It is expected she will arrive at Galway by next Thursday noon.

Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 29.

Three boys, named HENRY MURRAY, THOS. O'BRIEN and MICHAEL FINNEGAN, attempted to pass between the abutment of the Fair-street Bridge and the railroad track at the south end of the dépôt, last night, just as the 8 o'clock express train was leaving, and they were badly crushed. Two have since died.

Nomination Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

WM. M. MEREDITH declines the nomination for Congress in the Second District, made at a meeting last night.

Sailing of the Jura.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 29.

The steamship *Jura* sailed hence for Liverpool, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, with 78 passengers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No 565 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 16 Bond-st.

Hats, Hats.—DOUGAN'S SUMMER STYLE OF DRESS, SOFT AND STRAW HATS in great demand. Also MILITARY HATS AND CAPS. Give him a call. No. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HUDSON—JOHNSON—At Christ's Church, Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. George D. Johnson, WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON of New-York, to SUSAN EDWARDS, daughter of Wm. Samuel Johnson.

DIED.

CRARY.—In this City, on Friday, June 28, suddenly, FRANK STRATTON, youngest son of Giles

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Treason Unmasked.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald*, although some time since compelled by public opinion to turn from secession flat-footed to the Union sentiment, would seem to be as much as ever secession in its views, and especially anxious that the Confederate States should have an only chance to establish their Government. JEFF. DAVIS and the other traitors have probably proposed to the *Herald* that their success should in this way become a fixed fact. For a money consideration, the *Herald*, by abusive and untrue statements in reference to the views and action of the British Government, is enjoined to provoke a war collision between the United States and England, *so that the Confederate States may have the defence of the war power of England.* The immediate effect of such a war would afford instantaneous relief and strength to the South, by creating a powerful diversion in JEFF DAVIS' favor. There are more ways than one in which a disguised traitor may be a traitor still. B.

Abuses in the "Pass" System at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to add a word to the statements of your correspondent, in reference to the giving of Passes at Head-quarters at Washington to visit the Intrenchments, by Mr. DRAKE DE KAY.

The story are fully confirmed by a gen leman, whom I met at Willard's, in Washington, on the 19th inst.

Besides, an officer of the Twelfth New-York Regiment applied on that day for a pass for himself and four relatives from the North, and he was refused—yet I met in the evening a gentleman who had also been refused a pass, and who, with seven Massachusetts officers, visited the whole line from Arlington to Alexandria.

Would it not be as well to abolish "passes," if they are not necessary, as then Mr. Secretary would not have to administer on such loose principles, and avoid mortifying meritorious officers, who wish to be courteous to their family friends who had come a long way to visit them. CIVIS.

National, not Federal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that you make frequent use of the term "Federal," in speaking of the *National* army or forces. See your article on "The Approaching Campaign in Virginia," in Thursday's issue.

Much harm has been done in our country by the misuse of terms, and, permit me to say, I think you are doing harm by using the word "Federal," as applied to our Government and Army.

We are a NATION, not a *Federation* or *Confederation*. "Federal" is defined as relating to a league or compact. "Federalize—to confederate; to unite in a confederacy."

Now, you know we once had a "Confederacy," and finding it wholly inadequate to national purposes, our wise men set it aside, formed a *Constitution*, and established a *National* Government. That National Government the rebels are endeavoring to overturn, but the people are resolved that it shall stand as firm and enduring as the everlasting hills. N. S.

Celebration of July Fourth in Westchester.

The following is a letter addressed to Mr H. M. DENAY, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration contemplated at Mount Kisco, already referred to in our columns:

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge your note of June 8, advising me that it has been determined by the citizens of Bedford and Newcastle to unite in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence at Mount Kisco, on the Fourth of July at 3 P. M., and that the Committee of arrangements had unanimously invited me to officiate as Orator of the day.

The honor thus conferred upon me I highly appreciate, and the more since the events now transpiring give to the 4th day of our country new significance and lend to its historic memories a deeper and more instructive interest.

In these times the duty of prompt obedience to the public will, properly expressed, forbids me to hesitate in accepting the post which your Committee have assigned me. However much I might prefer that it should be more worthily filled. Please convey to them my acceptance of their invitation. I beg leave at the same time to return to them my thanks for so gratifying an expression of their confidence, and to yourself my acknowledgments for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their wishes.

I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

JOHN JAY.

JAY HOMESTEAD, BEDFORD Friday, June 10, 1861.

An Indorsement of the James' Gun.

The following resolutions, which were passed at the recent trial of this gun and its projectiles, were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the result of the experiments made by Gen. JAMES, this day, of his rifled cannon and projectiles; one of 9 100 pounds throwing a projectile of 300 pounds weight, and the other, a 6-pound howitzer, throwing a projectile of 13 pounds.

Resolved, That we are convinced that the improvements of Gen. JAMES in this patent which he has obtained, are of such value, that our Government are recommended to adopt the same, whenever and wherever they want to use cannon.

Resolved, That for service on ship board, it is particularly adapted, as a larger weight of metal is thrown from a comparatively smaller gun, at increased distance, and with greater accuracy than any other known method.

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES, for his energy and long perseverance in this patriotic work, and attention to the improvement of arms for the benefit of his country, is entitled to, and should receive the warmest consideration and attention of the American people, and the Government of the United States.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK,
JOHN J. ELNEY.
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
RICHARD WARREN.

Dated June 22, 1861.

The Mendoza Earthquake.

Some account has recently been given of the earthquake at Mendoza, an inland city of the Argentine Confederation. Twelve thousand persons are known to have perished in the city and neighborhood. Many thousand survivors are left entirely destitute, and a large number have been so maimed that they will be necessarily dependent upon charity for the rest of their lives. The complete destruction of the city so prostrates the ordinary commerce of the Province, that those able to work find no one able to employ them, and the most abject poverty hangs over the people. Subscriptions have been made in the neighboring Provinces, and in Europe, to help these unfortunate people, and it is hoped that in this country some charitably disposed persons may be able and willing to assist them, notwithstanding the demand now made by events here.

Subscriptions will be received and forwarded to Mendoza, by MANUEL R. GARCIA, Secretary of Legation, or by EDWARD F. DAVISON, Consul of Buenos Ayres, at No. 128 Pearl-street.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE.—"Asa Trenchard" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"After the close of the last Presidential election, and on the assembling of Congress, Judge DOUGLAS wished, as he assured me at the time, to wash out any and all grudges or ill-feelings, and to begin his personal relations with his Senatorial colleagues anew, sent his card to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as a first step to his intended course of conciliation. He met Mr. B., who passed him without a bow of recognition. The card remained unanswered. Subsequently, Mrs. DOUGLAS, animated by the same kind and magnanimous disposition, and unaware of the discourtesy of the Kentucky Senator, sent him her usual reception cards. To these Mr. BRECKINRIDGE responded, by returning his card to *Mrs.* DOUGLAS, the *Mrs.* underscored. Such a littleness could not escape immediate recognition. 'I thought it,' said the Judge to me, some time after, "not the best evidence of greatness of mind, or largeness of heart, and most certainly would much prefer receiving than giving the discourtesy.' I am of the opinion that there are thousands who are of the same opinion. I mention the trivial anecdote as a specimen of the magnanimous chivalry of a gentleman who has been wontedly boasted as a prince of the finished, courtier-like Senator."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 24,150 bbls. Flour, 525 bbls. Corn Meal, 234 465 bushels Wheat, 26,150 bushels Corn, 7,020 bushels Rye, 2 632 bushels Barley, 29 660 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 445 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,787 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 42 bbls. at $5 56½ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 645 bbls., including 503 bbls. Pots, and 137 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—All kinds have been inactive, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request to-day. Sales 80 bags Laguayra at 14@14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.; and 220 bags Rio at 11¾c.@13¾c ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been rather limited to-day, but, in view of the reduced supply available, holders are very firm, the tendency of the market being in their favor. Sales 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	14½	14¾	14¾	15
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15½	16¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been freely offered and purchased at 90c.@$1 for Canton, ₱ box.

FISH—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $3 25@$3 12½ ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been less active for all kinds of State and Western Flour, though prices have been tending downward. The receipts, since our last, have been rather heavy, and receivers have been eager to sell. The inquiry from shippers has been restricted. Sales have been made of 16 200 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 50@$4 90, mainly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 10, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 25@$5 70, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 35@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 15
Extra State	4 20	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35	@ 5 80
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues very dull, at drooping prices. Sales 800 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 37½@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 85@$3 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The heavy arrivals and the eagerness of receivers to dispose of their supplies, have had the effect of depressing prices of all kinds of Wheat. The demand from shippers has been active; that from millers limited. The reported sales comprise 263 000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 15@$1 20; Canada Club $1 13; White Western $1 18@$1 35, chiefly at $1 20; Red Western, $1 03@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 02@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 73c.@$1, Northwestern Club, at 92c.@97c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 72c.@85c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and rather heavy. Sales reach 52 000 bushels at 49c@50c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 51c.@52c. for Western White, and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c@69c for Northern; 66c for Canadian and 60c.@64c. according to quality, for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 9,500 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canadian at 27½c.@30c., Western, at 27c.@30c., and State at 30c@31c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet and depressed to-day at 35c.@41c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate during the past week. Messrs. Warren & Weismeyer report receipts of 30 440 Hides, and 203 bales do., including 22 589 hides from California. The transactions in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review thus: "Dry Hides—No change for the better is yet noticeable in the market to this description of merchandise; business continues to be the leading feature, nor is there any prospect of an increased demand from the trade until some improvement in the inquiry or the manufactured article prevails. The extreme low rates to which prices are gradually declining may induce a speculative inquiry, but the demand for consumption will in a very few days right during the Summer months. Of Wet-Salted Hides the market has been quiet throughout the week, under little or no demand for export and a very light inquiry from home buyers. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect sales lower rates would have to be submitted to. *Upper Leather Hides*—the stock of this description has been diminished this week by the shipment to Europe of 5,000 Sierra Leone and 930 Gambia Seguu. Some inquiry is made by Eastern buyers for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, but few sales are to be reported below those of holders to effect sales." Week's sales and shipment: Salted descriptions 25,100 hides, including 7,260 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21 lbs., 10¾c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection, for Canada; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 10c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Hacha, 18 lbs., on private terms; 450 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 450 Dry Western 18 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Dry Western, 22 lbs., 9½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1 700 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash, for export. In addition to the above: 5 400 Sierra Leone, shipped to Marseilles; 930 Gambia and Bissau, shipped to Hamburg; 1,900 Portau-Platte, shipped to Bremen; 1,300 Porto Cabello, shipped to Havre. Also, the following sent to sea: 2 300 Buenos Ayres, 1 500 Rio Grande, 1,000 Western, 3 600 Texas. The stock on hand to-day consists of 4 400 Cow and Ox Hides (same time last year 254 000—year before, 64 000), and 1,132 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2 600 Horse, 2,000 S. A. Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in demand at full prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c@25c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in very moderate request at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co report as follows: "We have no change to report in this market for either Hemlock or Oak Sole. But few buyers have been in the market and they have bought very sparingly, and only a few sales have been made on orders. Prices are nominally unchanged though doubtless some reduction would be made to cash customers. Stock at both Hamburg and Liverpool continue to a moderate extent, but with fair receipts from tanneries, the stock is still increasing. Other descriptions continue unchanged—dull." Week's receipts of sole, about 43,440 sides.

LIME—Rockland: 50c. for common and 95c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been restricted; sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 20@26c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 15c. ₱ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive, and somewhat nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in demand at $4 75@5 for Crude, ₱ 280 lbs., and $1 @62c for Spirits ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Rosin has been in fair request, including Common at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 650 bbls., including Mess, at $14 62½@$15, and Prime at $9 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 325 tierces and bbls., 6¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $5 @$9 for Country Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess $10 50@$10 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling slowly, at from 7½c.@ 2½c. for Western, and 8c.@10c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, 3c. @7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tierces at $5 50@$6 per 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive; week's sales, 6,000 lbs. San Juan and 2,500 lbs. Para, on private terms; and 800 lbs. Western at 30c., cash, ₱ lb. Goat have been in slack demand, buyers having been reluctant to pay asking prices.

SUGARS—Have been less freely sought after, to-day. Sales, 400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@4¾c., with 350 boxes Havana at 5c.@6¾c., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The reduced supplies, and advanced claims of holders, check buyers. Sales, since our last, 127 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c@13c., 116 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@7¾c., and 30 cases Yara, on private terms ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs 8¾c.@8¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 600 bbls., at 15c@15¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of JUNE, Messrs. TEL KAMPF & KISSING review thus: "During the last month the sales of Wool were smaller than those of May, and only of such kinds as were suitable for army and navy goods. There was no demand worth mentioning for fine fleece and fine pulled Wools; the low quotations for which have been based upon the general opinion of them in our different markets and the prices paid at the auction sale in Boston of some 300,000 lbs of domestic fleece, and some pulled Wools, on the 13th inst. Although the sale was well attended, yet the finest and nine fleeces sold very poorly, the prices being 33@34c., while fine medium and medium brought 35c.@37½c.; there were none of the lowest grade. The fine fleece Wool could not be sold at present over 40c. cash. For military goods the demand for wools has fallen off, and is not expected to improve as the manufacturers have supplied themselves well with stock. The stock of fleece wool is somewhat reduced, but larger than it was this time last year. Of pulled wools, we have, besides extra, the quantity of which is moderate, but little super and No. 1 both of which continued in demand. Respecting the new clip we learn that there has been little done, and wools can be purchased in the interior, in several localities, at an average of 25c @27c. cash. Buyers, however, are scarce. Wool laid in at such low figures appears safe and profitable; it will be necessary, nevertheless, to hold it for about six months, and perhaps even longer. Nearly all of our own manufacturers who are not making military goods, are either running short time or have closed their mills altogether. At present there is almost no stock of Texas Wool on the market, and no arrivals from that section looked for—the same may be said of the other Southern blockaded ports. California wools have sold moderately during the past month—we have a light stock of them. The arrivals have been of no importance, but we know of shipments being on the way. Fine foreign wools, both of Mestiza and Cape, have continued to be moderately offered for the month, and prices are nominal. Medium foreign wools have been in good demand at about former rates, some with a slight decline. Our stocks have become so reduced as to prevent the filling of orders for several kinds. Low and coarse foreign wools for carpet manufacture, have been sold to a very limited extent, at somewhat easier prices, though their stock is very light and imports of no amount. The carpet branch of trade is suffering more than others, and the manufacture is nearly stopped. The last Boston auction sales of colonial wools went off at about former rates, only the faulty and waxty descriptions experienced a decline of ½d. to 1d. ₱ lb. The low wools sold with less spirit, and the prices are quoted ½d. to ½d. lower than those of the last Liverpool sales. On the European Continent the wool markets are reported quiet, but firm, with a tendency however, towards easier prices during the new clip."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	31@3
Saxony fleece	34@3
Full-blood fleece	31@3
Half and three quarter-blood fleece	28@33
Native and quarter blood fleece	28@33
Common fleece	28@33

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	34@40
Saxony fleece	34@40
Full-blood fleece	34@40
Half and three quarter-blood fleece	31@34
Native and quarter-blood fleece	28@33
Common fleece	28@33

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana

Saxony fleece	34@35
Full-blood fleece	34@35
Half and three-quarter-blood fleece	27@31
Native and quarter blood fleece	27@31
Common fleece	22@31

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	17@21

North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisana, Georgia and Arkansas.

Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@22
Unwashed fleeces	20@24
Unwashed fleeces, burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and rotty burry	10@12

Texas.

Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	16@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@26
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12

California.

Washed fleece	28@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	14@19
Unwashed fleece coarse	10@13

PULLED WOOL

New-York City, Extra	34@36
New-York City, Super	30@32
New-York City, No 1	24@26
Country, Extra	30@30
Country, Super	31@33
Country, No 1	25@28
Country, No. 2	8@10
Lambs	26@30
Tub-washed	27@34
Western, mixed pulled wool	20@23

FREIGHTS—The market was rather quiet to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 7½d.; and by a foreign vessel, 2s ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8¾d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton 5 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. Port, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ pierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard 27s. 6d @2s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d., ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @28s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Wheat 16c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, Wheat in ship's bags, 9d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship, 995 tons, from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, supposed at £4; a brig, 267 tons, from New Bedford to Havre, 4,000 bbls. Sperm Oil, 3½c.; a Norwegian bark to Antwerp, at a round sum; a bark, 216 tons, to Lisbon, 200 hhds. Tobacco, $10, thence to Rio Grande, Salt, 35s.; a bark, 308 tons, to Cette, $50 for Heavy Pipe Staves, $55 for extra heavy, and $35 for hhd.; a brig, 189 tons, to Savannah-la-Mar and back, $4,000; a British brig, 107 tons, to Granada, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, $1,200; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Falmouth, Jam., and back, $1,400; a bark to Key West, 12¼c. ₱ foot, $6 ₱ ton and 62½c. ₱ bbl.; a bark and a brig from Danvers to Tortugas, one if not both, Lumber, $9 50.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Caucasc Commercial Express June 27.

The season continues mild and generally favorable for wheat, but no change in the winter-sown portions of the crop, the complaint being that the high winds have blown away the snow from the most forward of these, leaving the fields bare of protection during the coming month, a heavy rain at such time being very injurious. The reports from the Northwest are chiefly favorable, though some few complaints are heard of the ravages of the fly in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, as well as the effects of unfavorable July and August drouths in former years. The general opinion, however, is that a large crop will be harvested, and of good quality, if yet among the prognostics.

The Produce trade has during the last week yielded somewhat to a better feeling, as a larger supply of cattle and a few sales of the grain on hand still, are very low prices for all our staples, with the movement nearly at a standstill, the commencement of harvesting operations, and the prospect of an increased demand from the trade until some improvement in the inquiry or the manufactured article prevails. The extreme low rates to which prices are gradually declining may induce a speculative inquiry, but the demand for consumption will in a very few days right during the Summer months. Of Wet-Salted Hides the market has been quiet throughout the week, under little or no demand for export and a very light inquiry from home buyers. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect sales lower rates would have to be submitted to. *Upper Leather Hides*—the stock of this description has been diminished this week by the shipment to Europe of 5,000 Sierra Leone and 930 Gambia Seguu. Some inquiry is made by Eastern buyers for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, but few sales are to be reported below those of holders to effect sales." Week's sales and shipment: Salted descriptions 25,100 hides, including 7,260 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21 lbs., 10¾c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection, for Canada; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 10c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Hacha, 18 lbs., on private terms; 450 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 450 Dry Western 18 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Dry Western, 22 lbs., 9½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1 700 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash, for export. In addition to the above: 5 400 Sierra Leone, shipped to Marseilles; 930 Gambia and Bissau, shipped to Hamburg; 1,900 Portau-Platte, shipped to Bremen; 1,300 Porto Cabello, shipped to Havre. Also, the following sent to sea: 2 300 Buenos Ayres, 1 500 Rio Grande, 1,000 Western 3 600 Texas. The stock on hand to-day consists of 4 400 Cow and Ox Hides (same time last year 254 000—year before, 64 000), and 1,132 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2 600 Horse, 2,000 S. A. Cow and Buffalo.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	From	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Canada	Galway	New-York	June 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7

FROM AMERICA

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 4
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 20
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday, at 6 Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California to be headed for the Overland Route should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
PRICE $1. POST FREE.
DE CORDOVA'S NUMEROUS POEM
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT."

With fine steel plates after designs by H. L. STEPHENS C. ROSENBERG, and J. D. SMILLIE, N. A.—Canvassers wanted throughout the States. Apply to E. FROOKHAM, Publisher, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC, PUBLISHED by HORACE WATERS, Agent at his new store No. 481 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.: "Where Liberty dwells there is my Country," "Our Country, Liberty dwells there is my Country," "Our Country, now and ever," "Three Cheers for Our Banner," "Madman, Spare that Flag," "Firemen's Gathering," "God Save Our Land," also, "Flag of Our Union forever," "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." price 25 cents each. Patriotic Song Book, 64 pages, words and music, 10 cents; 15 000 copies issued. Union Song Book, 100 page words, 6 cents. Piano music, "Yankee Doodle, with Variations," 50 cents; "Union Waltz," "Fort Sumter," March, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music for customers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first girl, by her present employer, with whom she has been for the last seven years; she would do chamberwork or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 106 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a competent young woman; is willing to go to the country if desired. Can be seen to-day and Monday at her present employers, No. 51 East 16th-st., to whom she refers.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman who can enter her place at the shortest notice, wishes a situation at moderate wages; she can bake, cook, wash and iron, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, with four years' reference, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands the management of a baby from its birth; is also a fine seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, a situation as wet nurse. Inquire for Mrs. MILLER, No. 283 7th-av., or of Dr Chow, No. 247 West 27th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 326 6th-av. between 4th and Amity sts., employment is to be had at large selection of German, Irish, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish. Also the Intelligence Office conducted by an American lady, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

A LADY, WHO IS ABOUT PARTING WITH her present servant, an English woman, is desirous of obtaining a situation for her, as there is no objection to her, and can highly recommend her

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City; Orchard high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed. Communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week. Children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address for particulars, H. H. H., Box No 288 Times Office

SUMMER BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, in Cornwall, about half a mile from the steamboat landing. The subscriber having a few good rooms not engaged is now prepared to receive families for the Summer; the house is large, beautifully situated on high ground, with a commanding view of the river and surrounding mountains. Boats leave from New-York every afternoon by the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, and from Cornwall every morning. Also the day boats to all landings on the steamboat *Thomas Powell*. For particulars apply to the subscriber. G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—PLAIN SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY board, at a moderate price within 60 miles of the City, and not more than 1 mile from the Sound, for two ladies with infant and servant, and from Saturday to Monday of each week for two gentlemen, or a furnished or partly furnished house would be desirable at a low rent, for the season. Address MODERATION, No 38 John-st., stating full particulars as to situation, shade, bathing, boating, size and numbers of apartments, price, &c

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARM-HOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 141 *Times* office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 18 Grand-st., or Box No. 2,317 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with uncommonly good board and large airy rooms, in a first class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate. Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO small families in a healthy location, near New-York, where there is frequent daily conveyance to the City, and where sea or river bathing may be had. Three rooms wanted. Address Box No. 3071 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 3 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the depôt by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week, gas and bath included Family small Apply at No. 137 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms on second floor having all the modern improvements can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to take any other boarder, and residing in their own house, between 4th and 24th sts., west of Lexington av. Any one family being disposed to receive a respectable person, their name, with reference, SOUTH AMERICAN, Madison-square Post office N. B.—Couples must give the name of he married man of the house, and state that they exactly answer each of the above expressed conditions; otherwise they will not be noticed. No objection to a few living large family children. A respectable and strictly private home is the object in view.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE house, handsome y furnished, positively not having or intending to have any carders—would receive as one of the family a gentleman, if after a personal interview the proposed arrangement should seem to be mutually agreeable. No correspondence desired with any gentleman whose moral character is not beyond question. Address H P., Box No. 10, *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would let a large room to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all modern improvements. Terms $6 per week. For particulars address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Washman and boatsman all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, one or two pleasant furnished rooms, with breakfast; furniture entirely new; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate. No. 53 Lexington-av., one door above 26th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th st just west of 5th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Prefer a place where will be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address S. C. A., Box No. 1850 Times Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF GOODBAY HORSES.—ALL public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermès Jane G. M., Patchen, New Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next July 2 1861 commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bank note funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners. A. MALLIARD. H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, WITH TOP, FOR ONE or two seats in good order, the owner having no further use for it. Can be seen at No. 129 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 19 Court-street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 225,000 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,625 pounds fresh fish, 10,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Cask and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the use of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush at the City Hall (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets. (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT
Supts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm st., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 64 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. JOHN, Secretary. Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—New-York June 29, 1861.—The Society will meet at the City Hall on the 4th July next. All Members of the State and Associate Members (Cincinnati), who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of

HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of ROCHE & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission, at the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. ROCHE,
SAMUEL M. POND.

New-York, June 26, 1861. Office No. 25 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN SEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Irregulars giving full particulars, plans of house and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Express for Insurance Company, No 120 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the tables furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASBROUCK & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE AQUINGA HOUSE, BRANDON, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to J. P. DAVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President R. R. R. Co., New York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq. New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
T. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Rev. Charles Fish, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—Accessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia* and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited extensive rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer by Mr Bollin Sandford or Mr. C. K. Jane No. 159 Maiden lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 313 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announces to their friends, patrons, and the travelling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the past, strongly so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & SON

Chicago, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels

E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY Proprietor

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H. BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Harvard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturdays); arrive at dinner next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season with the addition of a bar, bilhard and ball room six feet wide, also a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post office Monmouth County N. J. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRANCIS, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

S. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL.—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey. The above well-known Summer resort is now open for the accommodation of guests. Communications addressed to the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM HART.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Private sandy beach for bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests: the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two story house containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one acre of land or eighteen acres and 10 cows, at Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to E. RICO, Orange, New Bloomfield, or address N., Box No 1,793 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J. with grounds extending to the river. (For sale) and good dock for sale on easy terms or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey railroad, and Newark in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. GUNDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey city, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent or for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No 69 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved, fronting on High-st. Apply to JAMES WISLOW, No. 49 East Houston st. corner of Wesley place, New York

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 80 CHATham-st., has been occupied for the last ten years as a restaurant and boarding house, has gas, steel ranges, furnaces, and is now all ready to commence the business immediately, with ranges boilers, &c.; has a spacious dining-saloon and 42 lodging rooms. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELlent order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 24 Wooster-st

TO LET—FOUR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d avs. cars. The location is delightful. Rent to the 1st of next May, $300 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30 well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Gutta Percha Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk room if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th st., well let, pays 10 per cent, from 90 to 80 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8 000 to $10,000 for an equal value of exchange or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 46th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring a pleasant Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GAY, N. *Dispatch* Office No. 11 Frankfort-st

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house three-story brown stone front, nine with gas bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent or for first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 228 West 40th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 220 West 40th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 8 West 30th-st. 6 stories high; 15 rooms; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 13 West 30th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State, payable at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and on the payment of interest semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the agency of the State Bank in the city of New York. But the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds at the same time as they fall due, and the principal at the expiration of each year, and for that purpose all or so much as is necessary of the revenue arising from the State taxable property of the State shall be and is hereby appropriated, nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved for or to all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned agents of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the city of New York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 29, 1861.

J. HARVEY DODGE, Treasurer of State } Loan
MAURICE L. FISHER, } Agents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 53 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 16, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 15, 1861. Said stock authorized to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861 to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of coupons payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in sums as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars. Both principal and interest of all coupons less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the city of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The proposals whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN J. BOWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of $5.0 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1 And if not then drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 CHAMBERS ST } NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3 1861

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 64 WALL-ST } NEW YORK June 24, 1861

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. J. J., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF 45th-av and 26th st., NEW-YORK June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. BARSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. S. MACKIE Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $5 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT C. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS Secty.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., NEW YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN RAPER, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870 interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA and all the principal cities of the world also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 627 ACCOUNTS,
AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST
25 MONTHS $525,05s 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
S. V. S. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 31st-av. and 24th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 50 Wall-st., New York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the messrs Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK June 29 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CARMAN, Sec't.

METROPOLITAN BANK, 639 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 28, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SEXTON, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York June 24, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVANUS A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. M. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange place, New York.

T. B. BLANCHARD, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 131 Avenue A, corner of 13th-st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH Secretary.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No 201 BROADWAY } NEW YORK June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMIAnnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive. By order

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) Per Cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHIRMER, Cashier.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861 payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Jersey City.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique. Paris References—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT.

BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, By GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON,

AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE. AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $5.
At Mr DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

When everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7 octave Pianos for $150 and warrants; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $35 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. All exandre organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Aliron-frame Piano fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No 185 West Broadway, near Canal

THE INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

recruits of Mounted Rifles and First Dragoons under Capt. GRANGER having discovered a large body of rebel troops running along a deep ravine pursued them. These rebels, when near their horses, were suddenly confronted with the other half of Company C, First Cavalry, under Capt. STANLEY, and were driven over the adjacent fields until the thunder voice of Capt. GRANGER was heard shouting: "Down with your arms, and surrender!" which as well as their now helpless position, although armed as they were, seemed to their teeth, seemed to have paralyzing effect upon them, and facing us and throwing their arms to the ground, they surrendered unconditionally to their captors. They gave up their arms to a detachment of Company C, First Cavalry—consisting of 55 rifles, muskets and shot guns, 30 revolvers, any amount of bowie-knives and pocket pistols, together with a good amount of ammunition.

The number of rebels captured by these men was thirty-five, and forming them into a single column, their Captain was compelled to march them in front of his captors to the market-place, where the rest of our troops were already stationed, they also having captured these rebels who had managed to escape from the others, together with their arms and ammunition.

During the administering of the oath to the rebels, their flag was torn from the flagstaff, and the pole itself toted to the ground; those men who obtained a piece of that flag will keep it as a remembrancer for many a year to come.

Having returned to them their horses and arms, the troops, amid cheering and shouting, marched off towards Kansas City, leaving behind them, it is hoped, an impress which all the false promises and delusions of JEFF. DAVIS' confederates will not be able to shake.

The men, after a hard day's march, arrived at their camp at Kansas City at 5 P. M., where they were received by that gallant corps the First Regiment K. V., who had been left in charge of the camp, with arms presented.

MILITARY MATTERS IN OHIO.

DOINGS AT CAMP DENISON—TROOPS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA—THREE MORE REGIMENTS FROM CINCINNATI—AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

Camp Denison is situated sixteen miles north of this city, on the Little Miami Railroad, and near the Little Miami River, and incloses fifteen hundred acres of the richest soil and the most beautifully laid land in the Miami Valley. There are but seven regiments there now, and all, I understand, are under orders and will leave soon for Western Virginia. Fourteen regiments have been encamped there for some time, until within the last two weeks, within which time troops have been transported over the Little Miami Railroad from there, at the rate of four or five regiments per week, for Western Virginia. These troops are all for three years—the three months' troops having been discharged some time since.

The rapidity with which troops have been equipped and sent off to Western Virginia lately from this camp, and the number that have passed out this city from Indiana within a short time, destined also for Virginia, taken in connection with the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAND has personally assumed command over the troops there, indicate unmistakably that operations against the rebels are contemplated very soon in that quarter. Five regiments of Indiana volunteers have passed through the city within the past two weeks, besides a large number of troops over other routes, destined to swell the army concentrated at Grafton.

Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, M. C. from the Second District, has been authorized by the War Department to raise three regiments in this city, without reference to the twenty-one assigned as the quota of Ohio to be raised and equipped. In consequence of gross mismanagement in this State, by which troops have been made to suffer greatly for want of clothes and provisions, and the utter want of promptness in high officials to meet the ordinary demands of our volunteers, many have been deterred from enlisting until now, and they the more readily enlist in the three regiments authorized immediately by the War Department, and with the equipping, etc., of which the State has nothing to do. These regiments are now full, and will be equipped in a very short time; making nine regiments that have been raised in Cincinnati.

Gun boats are being constructed here, and sent to Cairo as rapidly as they can be built. This menaces the security of the rebel force at Memphis, under PILLOW. The march from Cairo to Memphis will not likely, however, be undertaken till towards Fall, unless events not foreseen render it necessary. Gen. PRENTISS has within a short time received considerable reinforcements from the Northwest, and his position is perfectly secure. Indeed, so far from it being probable that his position will be attacked by the rebels from any quarter, it is known that they are unable in numbers and for want of equipage, to undertake offensive operations.

The position assumed by the Union men of Kentucky has been severely commented upon by the Press of the country. Though it has cast a shadow of doubt over the loyalty of the State, there is but little doubt, after the recent Congressional election in that State, that the Union sentiment largely predominates. Union men say, in justification of their position, that their object is to keep the Secessionists, who have official control of the State, from making common cause with the rebels, and making their State the scene of civil and fraternal strife. And, then, the hope of mediating between the General Government and the rebels is not entirely extinct among the leading Union men of Kentucky, and has had much to do in influencing their present position. Kentucky will not readily succumb to rebel dominion.

G. W. S.

THE REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

PHILADELPHIA Saturday, June 29

Capt. WARD'S remains reached this city at 10 o'clock to night. It is understood they will be immediately conveyed to New-York by special train, reaching that City at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The lateness of the hour, and the want of time to make any preparations, prevented any funeral ceremonies taking place.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 29.

H. R. WALKER, British Consul at Charleston passed through this city last evening going South.

The *Journal*, of this morning, says that the Colonel of the State Regiment, who was to have been stationed at Columbus, has resigned, being unwilling to support the neutrality policy of Kentucky. He is a Secessionist. It is thought that the presence of the Regiment at Columbus will produce much trouble, and that it is only a trick of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S to create a panic in that region.

The same paper has a letter from Paducah, saying: "The Union men here did not vote their full strength on election day; many of them were forced to vote for BURNETT for Congress. Mr. BRIGHAM, a Kentuckian, suspected of being a spy, was arrested, and shot at three times, and was about to be started for Union City, Tenn., to be tried for treason, when the mob desisted. The same day the coroner of the county was killed. The Secessionists assert that every man must declare either for the North or the South, and that Northerners must leave. The day after the election the Southern flag was raised, and Gen. PRENTISS invited to come take it down.

A fight occurred between two Unionists and two Secessionists in Graves County, in which one Secessionist was killed and the other had his arm shot off. Two companies, one Union and the other disunion, were drilling near by at the time. The latter started in pursuit of the Unionists, when the Union company followed after. Nothing has been heard of the result of the affair.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 28th inst., says that Gen. MAGRUDER and HARDEE have been appointed Brigadier-Generals in the Confederate Army.

The Nashville City Council has appropriated $250,000 for a residence for the President, as an inducement to remove the Capital there.

JOSHUA PEARLE, of Massachusetts, Superintendent of the Nashville Public Schools, has been notified to leave.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 28th inst., has an account of the seizure of the steamer *City of Alton*, and the probable capture of 1,000 Cairo troops.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Delta* says that Mr. HURLBURT was arrested at Atlanta, as a spy, and delivered over to the Virginia authorities. If the evidence is not sufficient to convict him, he will be turned over to the Confederate authorities.

Hon. ABRAHAM H. STEPHENS was advertised to solicit subscriptions of cotton for the Southern Confederacy, at Lincolnville, Ga., on the 29th of June.

The State Treasurer of Georgia gives notice that, on account of the war with the Anti-Slavery States, the interest on the coupons and bonds of the State, payable in New-York, must be redeemed at Savannah.

An advertisement announces the reopening of the Confederate loan at several places in Georgia. It says that only eleven millions of the fifteen millions have been subscribed for.

THE LATE SEIZURES IN BALTIMORE.

From the Clipper of Yesterday.

The efforts of the Secessionists to get up an excitement consequent upon the events of Thursday only partially succeeded, and by sundown it had entirely subsided. The night was quiet, more than usually so, and yesterday not the slightest excitement was manifested. The feeling in the city is one of greater security than heretofore, and a disposition generally to approve and indorse the vigorous measures of Gen. BANKS.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

Information was conveyed to Col. KENLY in the morning that there was concealed in the old City Hall, (the former head quarters of Marshal KANE,) a vast quantity of war material intended for the Secessionists in this city. Col. KENLY acting upon the information received, ordered a number of detailed policemen to search the building. The first place searched was in the rear of the city telegraph office, and used as a lumber and coal room. Upon removing the coal, upwards of 80,000 rounds of Minié cartridges were found.

This disclosure induced the police to make further explorations, and the result was that, in a back room, a false floor had been laid, under which over seven hundred muskets and "Hall's" patent rifles were found. In a room at the extreme end of the building a 6 pounder field-piece, with all the requisites for warfare, was also found. Continuing the search, the police stumbled over a quantity of iron balls ranging in size from the market calibre up to a 32 pounder. This collection was stored away in a dark corner of the wood-shed.

After thoroughly examining the lower portion of the building, the police (who by this time were looked upon as sappers and miners) ascended to the upper portion of the building, and after peering into dark holes and recesses, came across upwards of a cart load of cannister-shot. At first the police were of the opinion that the cans contained hermetically sealed provisions, but when they rattled the tin, bullets was the echo, which, in a measure, did convince the police that the cans did contain *sealed provisions*.

After a search of three hours, the police became convinced that the secession arsenal had been thoroughly examined, and that no more contraband articles were to be found. They, however, conceived an idea that something was to be made by visiting the Central Police Station, corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets. Their visit was rewarded by the finding of a six-pound field-piece and several ship cannon, all of which was placed in charge of the Provost Marshal.

Upon the news relative to the discovery of the above war material being made public, several of the friends of Marshal KANE packed up their duds and quitted the city, fearful that Gen. BANKS would send them an invitation to take tea with him some time during the week.

A later and more thorough search revealed about thirty Colt's revolvers stowed away in the loft over the last story of the building between the ceiling and the rafters. The pistols were new, and had evidently never been used.

Among the muskets seized were two marked "Wethered Bros., safe keeping, Marshal's Office."

A large Maryland flag was also found on the premises, the same as that used on the eventful 19th of April.

While the guard were investigating the different parts of the old City Hall, a bag containing letters was found concealed under a coal-pile. The bag and contents were taken in charge by the Provost Marshal, who will have them examined. The letters were composed chiefly of the correspondence of Marshal KANE with residents of different sections of the country. We learn that some valuable secrets were found among the letters, which will go far to criminate a number of persons.

The following is the official inventory of the war material seized: 2 6-pound iron guns, 2 4-pound iron guns half a ton assorted shot, half a keg of spot for steam-gun, 120 flint-muskets 2 Hall's carbines, 46 rifles, 3 double-barrelled shot-guns, 8 single-barrelled shot guns, 9 horse pistols, 65 small pistols, 112 bullet moulds, 4 cwt. balls, 8 dirk knives, 5 swords, 8 kettle drums, 1 lot of screw-drivers, 1 box musket cartridges, 33 gum coats, 44 copper flasks 20 small flasks, 18 muskets, 1-2 canisters, 1 lot flannel bags, 12 old muskets, 25 Minié muskets 47 Hall's carbines, 1 lot of slow matches, 48,000 percussion caps 2 kegs ball cartridges, 1,000 rifle ball cartridges 735 Hall's rifle cartridges, 3 6-pound ball cartridges, 6,520 long ball minié cartridges, 8 canister shot, 1 ball 12-pounder, labeled "from Fort Sumter to Col. KANE."

In addition to the above arms, subsequent search discovered the fact that twenty or thirty revolvers had been secreted between the ceiling and flooring of the second-story, immediately in the rear of the Detectives' room. A small number of revolvers were also found in one of the outhouses.

The best of these arms, and some of the ammunition, have been recognized as part of those taken from the baggage car of the Massachusetts regiment that was assaulted on Pratt-street on the 19th of April.

MORE ARMS FOUND.

The newly-appointed officers of the Southern District made a partial search of the station-house yesterday, and found three muskets buried in the yard, and thirteen towed away in the loft between the ceiling and rafters. The muskets were new, and apparently had never been used.

Concealed in a lot of the Central Station-house was found a keg filled with flints, and 78 United States muskets. Continuing the search, a false floor was discovered in the main room of the building, under which was packed away, like sardines in a box, a number of muskets. A minute search of the other station-houses will be made to-day, and it is expected that more treason will be brought to light.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

The old City Hall affair having been exposed, attention was directed to the different foundries in the city, and resulted in the finding of five field pieces and several gun carriages at the foundry of ADAM DENMEAD & SON, on North-street. Three of the guns are known to military life as sea guns, and were constructed by the order of Marshal KANE. The Messrs. DENMEAD said, when the war material was seized, that they "were glad that some authorized person had arrived to take possession of the guns." As a matter of course, the passage of the guns through the city created some excitement, but no breach of the peace was perpetrated by the Secessionists, who, with feelings withered, were compelled to look upon the instruments adopted by Uncle Sam to crush out the rebellion now rampant in the rebellious district.

MAJ.-GEN BANKS TO COL. KENLY.

The following letter in relation to the Police organization was received by Col. KENLY at a late hour on Thursday night:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861.

To Col. Kenly, Provost Marshal:

SIR: My attention has been called to a resolution purporting to have been this day passed by the late Board of Police Commissioners, expressing the opinion that "the suspension of their functions suspended at the same time the operations of the Police law, and puts the officers and men off duty for the present."

You will take special notice, Sir, that by my Proclamation of this day neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the laws are affected in any manner whatever, except as it operates upon the members of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of Police, whose functions were and are suspended. Every part of the Police law is to be enforced by you, except that which refers to the authority of the Commissioners and Chief of Police; and every officer and man, with the exception of those persons above named, will be continued in service by you in the positions they now occupy, and with the advantages they now receive, unless one or more shall refuse to discharge their duties.

If any police officer declines to perform his duty, in order to avoid the anarchy which it was the purpose of the Commissioners to bring upon the city, by incorrectly stating that it had been by my act deprived of its police protection, you will select, in conference with such of the public authorities as will aid you, good men and true to fill their places and discharge their duties.

You will also take especial notice that no opinion, resolution or other act of the late Board of Commissioners can operate to limit the effective force of the police law, or to discharge any officer engaged in its execution. If any provision of the law fails to be executed, it will be from the choice of the city, and if any officer, except such as are herein named, leave the service, it will be upon his own decision.

You will cause these views to be made known as the rule of your conduct.

I repeat my declaration and my purpose—no intervention with the laws or government of the city what ever is intended, except to prevent secret, violent and treasonable combinations of disloyal men against the Government of the United States.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, &c.,

NATH. P. BANKS.

MORE DISCOVERIES IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

The new Police of this city have found at the Eastern Police Station-house several drums belonging to the Massachusetts Regiment, which were taken with other articles from their baggage car the day of the riot. The drums are much broken and defaced, but bear the names of the Massachusetts manufacturers and the names of the owners.

The Third New-Jersey Regiment has just passed through here, making the sixth that has passed through in less than twenty-four hours.

The city continues quiet.

There are many rumors as to the intended action of the Police Board, but there is nothing definite as yet.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

The propeller *John B. Thompson*, and the barge *J. S. Shriver*, laden with Government stores, from New-York for Baltimore, ran foul of the wreck of the ship *John Trucks*. Both the propeller and the barge were run on the bar to prevent their sinking. Much of the cargo was saved.

TROOPS THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

Col. BAKER'S California regiment arrived this morning and marched to Washington-street wharf, took breakfast and proceeded to Suffolk Park.

About 5,000 troops, including the New Jersey regiments, were provided with refreshments by the committee of citizens during the last twenty four hours.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ETC

BOSTON, Saturday, June 29.

The Eleventh Regiment left for New-York at 7 o'clock this evening, by the Fall River route.

The frigate *Vincennes* was commissioned to-day, and will probably sail next week.

THE ARREST OF MR. HURLBURT.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence relative to the arrest of W. H. HURLBURT, in Atlanta, on Wednesday last:

AUGUSTA, June 18, 1861.

TO HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA: A man calling himself "Hilt," from Charleston, left here for Atlanta on the half past 2 o'clock train this afternoon. His valise was marked "London." He had large whiskers—wore light clothing—weight about 180 pounds. Please examine him. We have reason to believe him a spy.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA, June 19, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: The gentleman you called Mr. Hilt is arrested. Did he record his name at your hotel as HURLBURT?

B. C. YANCEY.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: The gentleman refused to register at first, but when pressed, wrote illegibly. Hotel-keeper can't make anything of it but "Hilt," though it might be HURLBURT.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA, June 19, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: Your second dispatch is received. A dispatch from Att.-Gen. BENJAMIN and W. M. BROWNE, Assistant Secretary of State, says they have good reason to believe he (HURLBURT) is unjustly suspected, and ought to be released immediately. What are your reasons for thinking otherwise? Reply at once.

B. C. YANCEY.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: Send the man HURLBURT here. He is a sp I will pay all expenses. Let me know when to expect him.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: HURLBURT is published in the *Richmond Examiner* and in the *Charleston Mercury* of this day as a New York Abolitionist and a spy.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

AUGUSTA, June 20, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: What have you done with HURLBURT? I am anxious to get hold of him. G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, telegraphs here to-day to hold on to him. He knows him to be a spy. Answer.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA June 20, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: We hold him yet, and are in communication with our Government. Justice shall be done.

B. C. YANCEY.

ATLANTA, June 21, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: By order of the Mayor, HURLBURT is ordered under guard to Richmond, to be delivered to the President for trial. Send your proofs to him.

B. C. YANCEY.

VALUABLE EXECUTIVE INFORMATION.

The Virginia State Convention were troubled with certain grave doubts as to what portion of the loyal forces on their march across Virginia towards the Gulf were negroes. It was bad enough for Virginia gentlemen to be compelled to fight "cobblers and greasy mechanics," but to allow an army of "niggers" to come "between the wind and their nobility" was disgusting. Whereupon they called upon Gov. LETCHER for information as to the number of troops from Ohio and other States that had invaded Northwestern Virginia, and what proportion of them were "colored persons." The Governor instituted an inquiry, which resulted in a communication submitted by him to the Convention on the 20th of June inst., the closing remark of which is: "Gentlemen from the Northwest, who arrived in Richmond on Sunday and Monday, think *no part of the troops are negroes*, while others entertain a different opinion." The schoolmasters have been driven out of Virginia.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The schooner *Mary Clinton*, of New-Orleans, McNORTON RYAN, Captain, arrived yesterday morning in 28 days from the passes of the Mississippi, with rice. On May 29, when thirty miles from the Balize, was boarded by the United States steamship *Powhatan*, Lieut. PORTER commanding, and ordered to New-York. The *Mary Clinton* was from Charleston, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of rice. Lieut. PORTER ordered Mr. DUNCKER, gunner of the *Powhatan*, on board the *Mary Clinton* as sailing master, and on the night of June 26, in a heavy squall, Mr. DUNCKER was knocked overboard by the main-boom and lost, although every effort was made to save him. It is believed that Mr. DUNCKER is a native of Anterly, and that his family reside in Philadelphia.

CONFEDERATE DEBTORS TO UNITED STATES CREDITORS.

The following is the text of the act on this subject, passed at the last session of the Confederate Congress:

AN ACT to authorize certain debtors to pay the amounts due by them into the Treasury of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all persons in any manner indebted to individuals or corporations in the United States of America, (except the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the District of Columbia) be and are hereby prohibited from paying the same to their respective creditors, or their agents or assignees, pending the existing war waged by that Government against the Confederate States, or any of the Slaveholding States before named.

SEC. 2. Any person indebted as aforesaid shall be, and is hereby authorized to pay the amount of his indebtedness into the Treasury of the Confederate States, in specie or treasury notes, and shall receive from the Treasurer a certificate, countersigned by the Register, showing the amount paid, and on what account, and the rate of interest which the same was bearing.

SEC. 3. Such certificate shall bear like interest with the original contract, and shall be redeemed at the close of the war and the restoration of peace, in specie or its equivalent, on presentation of the original certificate.

SEC. 4. All laws and parts of laws militating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress.

Approved May 21, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BUSINESS IN THE INSURGENT STATES.

When the Secessionists so vauntingly parade the South's material independence of the North, it proves either their own ignorance or their disposition to misrepresent. The cry against the blockade, and especially the embargo against the export of provisions and breadstuffs into the seceding States, and the high prices which they command in the Gulf States, is the best evidence of the misrepresentation. Tennessee has always favored a policy which should develope its own material resources, and how far the State has succeeded may be judged by an analysis of advertisements in their journals. A page of advertisements from the Nashville *Union and American* included the following: Professional, 1; runaway slaves, 1; political, 2; military, 7; legal, 10; *articles of Southern production*, 6; *articles of Northern production*, 42. Among the articles of Southern manufacture is "Rags wanted." The list of Northern articles includes clothing, boots and shoes, harness, patent medicine, fire-arms, ammunition, hats and caps, cloths, cotton goods, breadstuffs, provisions, garden seeds, mills, hardware, &c., &c.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

The Chambersburgh (Penn.) *Times* says:

"EDWARD MINNICH, who left this town some eighteen months since, and has since been residing in Louisburgh, Greenbrier County, Va., was impressed into the army of the Southern Confederacy about six weeks since. He deserted on last Friday afternoon, and, after undergoing some narrow escapes, arrived home on Wednesday morning, safe and sound. From Louisburgh, the company of which he was a member marched to Staunton, thence to Manassas Gap Junction, and thence to Harper's Ferry. After the evacuation of the latter place they went to Hogue's Run, a few miles beyond Falling Water, in the direction of Martinsburgh, where he left them.

The largest body of Southern troops, of which Mr. MINNICH has any knowledge, is at Manassas Junction. He thinks that division of the army must number 40,000 men, under Gen. BEAUREGARD. There were 14,000 at Harper's Ferry, all of whom scattered in different directions after the evacuation. No intrenchments were thrown up there—nothing more than a few 12-pounders, and one 24-pounder planted on the hills. The main object of concentrating and remaining at Harper's Ferry, seemed to be to give the authorities time to remove the machinery from the Government works to Richmond; as soon as this was accomplished, the buildings and bridges were burnt, and the army retired. There are about 7,000 men at Winchester, two regiments at Romney, small detachments at Martinsburgh and Bunker Hill, and 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry at Hogue's Run. These men are all enlisted for twelve months.

Mr. MINNICH saw very few large guns at any of the points at which he was stationed, but was told they had all been sent to Richmond. The muskets in use are old flint locks, altered to percussion locks. The men were not well satisfied with their arms or general treatment, and many of them declared that, after their term of enlistment expired, they would go home. All accounts he heard of the number and equipments of the army of the North, were decidedly favorable. The only fear the officers and men in the rebel army have is being overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Although some of the Confederate troops are pretty well clothed, yet they form a motley crew, all colors and all styles of uniforms. They have no tents, and no baggage-wagons except those impressed from the farmers. Their ammunition is said to be scarce; Col. JACKSON told the regiment of which MINNICH was a member, that they would have to depend upon the bayonet, there being only fifteen or twenty rounds of cartridge each.

At Col. JACKSON'S head quarters he saw two officers, as he supposed, of our army, and heard JACKSON tell those who had them in charge, to take them to Winchester and treat them kindly.

On inquiry he found they were a lieutenant-colonel and private of one of the regiments near Williamsport, and has no doubt whatever that they were Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE.

Mr. MINNICH estimates the whole force in Virginia to be in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty thousand. They appear determined to fight to the last, and are anxious for a brush with the National troops.

He says, also, that he has it from reliable authority that JAMES GAFF, of Greencastle, who went to Virginia to look after some property belonging to his wife, and who suddenly was lost sight of, was found last week. This is sad news, and we sincerely hope it may not prove true.

LETTER FROM JAMES E. HARVEY.

The following private letter, written from Paris to a friend in Washington City by Mr. HARVEY, our Minister to Portugal, was received by the last steamer:

PARIS, June 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It has occurred to me that the results of some of my personal observations in passing through England might be acceptable to you. A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the Press and in Parliament. I made it a duty, without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all to see personally he leading writers in the *Times*, *Post*, *News*, and *Herald*, and to convince them by practical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen and of the false views which ignorance from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, but gradually yielded, and have now almost come over to our side.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland, and Scotland, is almost entirely with us; and the knowledge of that fact has had much to do, undoubtedly, with the recent action of the Government. All the people I met in the cars, steamboats, hotels, and institutions, and with whom I had any opportunity of conversation—which I always sought when it was proper—were ardent for the Union, and anxious for its preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the Southern movement. SPURGEON preached to a congregation of over six thousand people last Sunday, and closed with a prayer for the North, and the extinction of slavery. The response from that mighty multitude was like the muttering of distant thunder. Such an Amen never fell on my ears before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England, and which no Ministry dare resist.

The public men whom I have met in Europe look to the new Administration with great confidence for a solution of the great problem which now convulses our unhappy country, and they seem to see in the means now adopted the promise of a satisfactory end.

If I can be of any use at Lisbon or elsewhere, issue an order. Command me very kindly to your household, and believe me to be, plainly, your friend.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

CONFEDERATE DESERTERS.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter, dated at Williamsburgh, Whitley County, Ky., June 20:

This evening seven deserters from the army of the Southern Confederacy arrived in this place, having left the cars and canoe in Knoxville, Tenn. When they came in sight of the flag of the United States waving over the Court-house, they set up a hurrah, and could not be induced to make a halt until they were at the foot of the flagstaff. They are all Germans; some of them were part of the crew of the *Diana* two months ago, and all state that they were picked up by press gangs in New-Orleans, gagged, carried to the recruiting offices, and from there in close wagons to the camp at the race-track, and forced to take service in the Southern army. They informed me that their whole company are Germans, who volunteered under the same circumstances, and that they composed a part of 300 Louisiana troops, all or nearly all of whom were the same kind of volunteers, except one company from Acadialaya, which was composed of the sons of the planters of that parish. While in camp in Louisiana and Mississippi their rations were bread, bacon and coffee, full rations, but after they were put into the cars they had but one meal per day, and at all stopping places were closely watched; that material for clothing is very scarce, which I should think true, as their uniforms are of very poor material. They report the general camp equipage very good, except that the troops are short of tents, and those furnished are of the poorest quality. Powder is scarce; only one man had ever had a ball cartridge in his possession even when on guard. The Louisiana troops were armed with percussion muskets, but the Mississippi Regiment which was with them was without arms, and was expecting to be armed in Virginia. They have been paid, as one of them said, "For two months, nothing, at two times," and all hands were much discontented, and would desert at the first opportunity. All in this part of the State are praying night and day for arms to enable them to help the men of East Tennessee. May "their friend ABRAHAM," as they call the President, speedily send them. The mountain men know how to use them, and now seem to have no occupation but cursing secession and Secessionists from Monday until Sunday.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of June 24 has the following startling information:

"We were shown last night a letter from a bearer of dispatches from the Southern Commissioners in Europe to a gentleman high in authority here, which contains the most cheering intelligence.

The bearer of dispatches is well known in this city as a gentleman entirely reliable. He landed in Canada, and making his way through that province to Chicago, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Black Republicans, and reached Nashville yesterday.

He immediately dispatched a special messenger to Gen. PILLOW, with a letter to the effect that his documents, intended for President DAVIS, convey the cheering intelligence that the sum of $2 000,000 has been offered to be advanced upon our cotton crop alone, and that the Southern Confederacy will soon be acknowledged as one of the Powers of the Earth. The letter also says that England and France have dispatched twenty additional ships of the line, to our shores, and that the blockade will be raised by the 1st of November. He says that England and France are with us in sentiment, and that our flag will soon be recognized by their Governments.

The foregoing, important and cheering as it is to the patriotic cause, we believe to be perfectly reliable, and every heart can but rejoice at the speedy solution of our difficulties.

The bearer of dispatches, as before stated, passed through Indiana and a portion of Illinois. The following extracts from his letter, chronicling another Southern victory in Missouri, and confirming the Southern account in regard to the victory at Booneville, will be read with interest:

The Western troops are concentrating at Marietta, Ohio, and in Missouri. They are withdrawing part of the force from Cairo for these points. Two hundred cavalry passed through Indianapolis on the 20th, for Western Virginia.

WALLACE and his regiment, composed of 1,100 men from Indianapolis, have been cut off at Cumberland, Md., and are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners. The news from Missouri you have by telegram, but the State troops were victorious—that is, they lost only four killed and wounded, while the Nationals lost twenty-one killed. The State troops number 900—some say 600—the Nationals 3,000.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A lady, just arrived in Philadelphia, from Charleston, states that when she left the latter city, everything but cotton and rice was very dear. The stores are almost empty, and for dry goods the prices are shockingly dear. Three weeks ago the young lady went to buy a common delaine dress. The style of goods are sold here at 17 cents per yard. She was asked 31 cents, but did not buy it, the price being too high. The next week she went back for it and could only get it by paying 40 cents, to which the price had been raised. A week or so later the price was raised to 75 cents, at which figure all the remaining stock was ultimately sold out. The goods were the "Manchester delaines," such as the commission houses in this city sell at 16 cents per yard.

The lady says that salt in Charleston is almost as dear as the finest sugar, and that many people are obliged to go barefooted for want of shoes. Though her father is in comfortable circumstances, she was obliged to leave Charleston in a very seedy pair of gaiters, for which her Charleston guardian paid the sum of $4 62, about the value of eight pairs of similar trash. With many articles of necessity the Charlestonians are obliged altogether to dispense. Butter is very dear, and all kinds of provisions are at starvation prices. Agriculturists, who formerly raised cotton, are now raising corn instead, and two-thirds of the people have made up their minds to live upon rice and sweet potatoes, rather than yield to the Government.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Capt. BARTHOLOMEW PRUYN, Company K, Thirtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, while stopping at his home in Valatie for a night, was presented with a sword, trappings and epaulettes by his friends, and with a Colt's revolver by his sisters. The presentation ceremonies were held in the largest church in town, which was filled to overflowing, and speeches were made by Dr TALLMADGE and Rev. Mr. CHASE. Capt. PRUYN replied briefly and appropriately, and the ceremonies closed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and prayer.

A PATRIOTIC OFFICER.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a letter which reached the Dead-letter office, and is from a Virginian now on board one of the naval vessels. It shows his views upon disunion:

"If I could look upon this strife as a sectional war—a war between the North and the South, and that the North was the invading party—I would throw up my commission at once and take up arms in defence of my 'birthplace'—I cannot say in defence of my home, for I have none. I do not think that I am fighting the battles of Mr. LINCOLN or for the 'Republican Party,' but for the President of the United States and for the 'Union.' I look upon the whole thing as a war between the Unionists and Disunionists. I do not think that the South has had a just cause for seceding. I think that she has acted wickedly and unwisely; her wrongs have been mostly supposed ones; and if either section has had the power or spirit to domineer over the other, it has always been the South. I believe that, even now, if the feelings of the people South were consulted, there would be a large majority in favor of the Union. I am certain that it would be so in Virginia.

I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, that Virginia has taken the stand she has. I am sorry to hear that my friends there are in favor of disunion. I am particularly sorry that my good cousin, Thomas ——, is so much in favor of secession; yet I must not blame him for probably if I were a slaveholder, I might be forced to think so too. Then why should I resign, when my interests are with the Union, and in opposition to secession? If I should resign, I would be looked upon as a coward, for I could not take up arms with the Secessionists, only to defend the State that gave me birth. I can never fight under the flag that is in opposition to the flag that I have been taught to love from my infancy, as long as it represents the 'Union.' If I fight at all, it must be under the Stars and Stripes. When I entered the service I took oath to support the Union and the Constitution, and will do so to the best of my ability; and as yet I cannot conscientiously resign when they are both in danger."

THE SIX HUNDRED CANNON.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has this paragraph:

"As the order from the Government for six hundred rifled cannon, from the Phœnix Iron Company, is the subject of some caviling and jealousy in the New-York papers, we are led to make the following statement:

A few weeks ago, an English engineer of eminence was in this country, on business, and went to see the manufacture of these cannon. On his return, he informed us that the system of manufacture was entirely new, and the cannon made by it were the most perfect, equal, if not superior, to anything that had ever been produced in any country. To testimony so perfectly disinterested, it is unnecessary to add anything further; but none who know the cool judgment and rigid integrity of Col. MEIGS, who recommended the making of a contract with the Phœnix Iron Company, would require any other, voucher for its propriety.

We understand that, in addition to the recommendation of Colonel, now Brigadier-General, MEIGS, to purchase the arms manufactured by the Phœnix Iron Company, the contract was urged by Major LAIDLEY, Capt. DYER, and other officers of the Ordnance Bureau, all of whom had either witnessed the process of manufacture, or assisted in the numerous satisfactory experiments made with the guns, under the direction of Col. CRAIG, then in charge of that Department."

MANSION FOR PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A dispatch to the Savannah *News*, dated Richmond, says:

"The City Council, yesterday, purchased the mansion of LOUIS D CRENSHAW at a cost of $50,000, for the use of President DAVIS."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARMY HOSPITAL AT GEORGETOWN.—We learn from private M. C. MCDONOUGH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, that the Hospital at Georgetown, under the superintendence of Miss POWELL, of this City, came near being destroyed by fire on Friday, having been fired in two places by some of the fiendish traitors who still infest the vicinity of Washington. The flames were finally extinguished, mainly through the efforts of the convalescent inmates Mr. MCDONOUGH, who has been confined in the Hospital for six weeks, speaks in the highest terms of Miss POWELL and her assistants, to whose careful attention he says he owes the preservation of his life. There are at present 160 patients in the Hospital.

SHOT BY ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of a man named EDWARD WALKER, a native of Baltimore, about forty years of age, who accidentally shot himself while loading a revolver. He was employed on board of the ship *Eagle*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 28, East River, and at the time of the accident was preparing to defend the ship against thieves, who had just before attempted to come on board. The ball passed through the thigh, and he lived but a short time after.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—A colored man, named STEPHEN CASEY, aged 62 years, died on Friday night, at his residence, No. 147 Worth-street, from a fracture of the skull, produced by a brickbat thrown by JOSEPH JOHNSON, also colored, on Monday last, while the two were engaged in an affray at the Five Points. JOHNSON immediately surrendered himself to Justice OSBORNE, and is now in prison awaiting an investigation.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A STEP-LADDER.—A little girl, named AMELIA P FOBBS, died on Friday night, at her parents' residence, No. 154 West Nineteenth street, from the effects of injuries received the evening before in falling from a step ladder. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—A boy, 5 years of age, named FRANCIS CASEY, on Friday night fell from the roof of his parents' residence, No. 124 Clarkson-street, and was injured so seriously that he died the same night. An inquest was held yesterday.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—Mr JOHN SHARP was, last evening, run over by an ash-cart at the corner of Moore and Front streets, and injured very seriously. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by the Police.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad, 16 years of age, named DENNIS KIERSON, was drowned while bathing on Friday evening, off the dumping grounds near Castle Garden. The body was not recovered.

Jersey City.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named JAMES MCGOVERN was taken before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, on Friday night, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, on a charge of stabbing JAMES LYNCH, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. It is alleged that as Mr. L. was standing in front of his dwelling, in Washington-street, the accused, without apparent provocation, came up and stabbed him in the arm, inflicting a not very serious wound.

A NEW HORSE RAILROAD.—The construction of a horse railroad, on the omnibus route between the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, was commenced on Friday, when ground was first broken in Hoboken. It will be completed early in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3050. NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington and Vicinity.

An Advance of the National Forces Again Talked of.

How They will Celebrate the Glorious Fourth.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH REBEL SCOUTS.

The Movements and Intentions of Beauregard.

He Still Intends to March on the Capital.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Forward Movement at Fortress Monroe.

Affairs in Maryland and Western Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30.

The military element is being superceded to a large extent by the civil. Members of Congress are arriving in great numbers, and in their retinues bring a host of aspirants for positions in the House.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The contest for the Speakership is becoming animated. Divested of the attendant Clerkship, it seems probable that GROW would be the successful candidate for the Speaker's Chair; but that would rule out FORNEY for Clerk, and Mr. F. don't like that—consequently, all the strength he can handle will be given to Col. BLAIR, or to Mr COLFAX. Col. BLAIR arrived this morning with his family.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

There is little doubt that the Senate will elect a new Clerk in place of DICKENS. The latter is notoriously incompetent, and as notoriously hostile to the present Government. His removal is a political and patriotic necessity.

BEAUREGARD AND HIS INTENTIONS.

The last time I heard from BEAUREGARD, he stated publicly to his troops that they should be in Alexandria last night. Gen. SCOTT "don't see it."

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

I am convinced that a forward movement will be made by our troops on the Virginia side in a very short time. I shall not be surprised, indeed, if the Fourth of July is celebrated by driving in the rebel pickets, and clearing out the country to and including Fairfax Court-house.

A CULINARY BUREAU.

The troops and the country will be glad to know that the Government, through the intervention of the Sanitary Commission, has determined to attempt a reformation of the culinary department of the Army. Mr. J. M. SANDERSON, late of the New-York Hotel, has undertaken the charge of this important branch. He will make his first reform in the cooking establishment of the Onondaga Regiment. Mr. SANDERSON is to be chief of a bureau in the Commissaries' Department. He will do more than any other man to save the country.

GEN. MCDOWELL NOT SUPERSEDED.

The announcement that Gen. MCDOWELL was to be superseded by Maj.-Gen. DIX is authoritatively contradicted, very much to the gratification of the troops in the Eastern Department of Virginia.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

At Fort Runyon, this side of Alexandria, are located in camp the four New-Jersey regiments who arrived previous to yesterday. They have been hard at work in the past few weeks, throwing up their extended intrenchments, mounted by ever twenty heavy guns from the Navy yard here, and all are finished most thoroughly, with a view to security and protection. The works at Fort Runyon have been erected under the supervision of Maj. BARNARD, and Lieuts. ROBERT and PRIME, of the United States Engineer Corps.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH'S INTRENCHMENTS.

Col. CORCORAN'S New York Irish Regiment have about finished their extensive fortifications, which are already heavily mounted, also.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The rapid additions recently made to the numerical strength of our forces in this vicinity has increased the number of encampments around the surrounding country, until the entire area for several miles about Washington is dotted by clusters of white tents in every direction.

A DESERVED PROMOTION.

JOHN WILLIAMS, who behaved so bravely in the last skirmish at Mathias Point, who carried the American flag out of the fight in safety, though it was completely riddled with bullets, as he went, has been promoted to the post of Master's Mate for his gallant conduct.

The First Minnesotians, who arrived here a day or two since, are encamped upon the East Capitol Grounds.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The summary action of Gen. BANKS at Baltimore has had the effect of reviving a rumor current ten days since, that a sudden rising of the mob in that city had been in contemplation, for the purpose of seizing the railway thence to this city, and, also, from Annapolis to Washington.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth battalion of District volunteers are now encamped and fortified upon the heights overlooking Chain Bridge. They are under the command of Col. TOWERS, and have three heavy cannon pointing across the river.

REBEL PROMOTIONS.

From Nashville to-day we have the report that Cols. MACGRUDER and HARDEE have received commissioners in the Confederate Army as Major Generals. The councils of that city have appropriated $750,000 for a residence for President DAVIS, as an inducement for him to make that place his capitol. A Massachusetts man, Superintendent of the Public Schools, is too liberal for that ilk, and he has been notified to leave.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

An advertisement has appeared reopening the Confederate loan, two-thirds of which has only yet been taken, of the originally proposed fifteen millions.

WHAT A LADY REPORTS.

A lady arrived here last night from Richmond. She prepared to leave Virginia several days since, but from her well-known intimate relations to leading Union men in Virginia, was flatly refused the courtesy of a pass from JEFF. DAVIS. A subsequent application to BEAUREGARD met with a similar refusal. She escaped, however, and upon reaching the bank of the Potomac several miles above Washington, procured the services of a boatman, who brought her down the river during the night, and she reached town in safety. She informs me that scattered along the route from Richmond to Manassas, and Fairfax Court-house, the Confederates have a large body of troops. Gen. BEAUREGARD openly declares his intention to move towards Washington, and hopes yet to be able to take it. His plan is—so this authority avers—to get as near our Arlington outposts as possible, with his main force, and to shell the city. Thence, meantime he designs to push his column on, to engage our forces, and carry such points as he is able to conquer, and with a reserve march finally upon the Capitol. She adds that Gen. BEAUREGARD, through his emissaries, who are constantly coming to and going from this city, is thoroughly informed of all the movements of the National forces, and knows how many men we have, and the character of all our positions and defences on the other side of the river.

HOW INFORMATION IS CONVEYED.

The wife of a former clerk of prominence in the Post-office Department here is the heroine of quite a story. Her husband resigned a few weeks after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, and now holds a commission as one of the Assistant Postmasters-General of the Rebel Government. He left town, and his wife remained behind until about two weeks since, when she prepared to follow him. She procured passes, and knowing that her effects would be searched, she provided for this. Her trunks were examined. All was right, and she departed for Dixie's land; but, sewed within the folds of her under dress, she carried with her numerous dispatches, letters and drawings of our fortifications and positions, which, of course, she succeeded in delivering to the rebel authorities without trouble. Her friends here boast of this performance; and there are still left in Washington scores of females of like stamp, who are ready to decamp, in a similar way, and for similar purposes, who delight in thus furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. THOS. CASS, from Boston, arrived last night by steamer, and have gone into quarters temporarily at the Navy Yard. They started for Fortress Monroe, but came up the river without landing there.

The Thirtieth New-York Regiment, from Albany, arrived also during last night.

Another regiment from the North, the Fifth New-Jersey, came up from the depôt at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Fifteenth New-York Regiment came into town to-night, at seven o'clock. This regiment is about one thousand strong, and looked in fine condition.

Col. DAVIES' and Col. FRISBY'S Regiments, from Albany, arrived to-day.

Two or three other regiments are near by, and are expected in town before morning.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The three Connecticut regiments are now the Advance Guard in Virginia, and are encamped near Oak Hill, about six miles this side of Fairfax Court-house. Col. TERRY, of the First, has been very ill from an attack of erysipelas, but is now able to take his saddle again.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Two hundred and twenty-five patients in all are reported to-day in the military hospitals, most of whom are convalescent; none dangerously sick.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Col. CAKE'S Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment received marching orders yesterday, and moved over into Virginia with wagons, tents, etc.

PRISONERS IN THE CITY JAIL.

Udwards of one hundred prisoners were in the city jail here last night, awaiting trial, most of them for alleged political offences against the United States Government.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

A skirmish occurred last night near Alexandria between the picket guard of the First Michigan Regiment and a gang of rebel scouts, during which one of our men was killed and one wounded. Two of the Secessionists were killed outright, and two wounded. The three dead bodies were taken into the camp of the Michigan Regiment. There were about twenty of the rebels together, and the attack is said to have been made from ambush upon our men.

VISITORS.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and Miss STEBBINS, the sculptress, are among the visitors in the city.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

The expeditions which are almost daily made down the river for the suppression of batteries, and the dispersion of the rebels engaged in their construction, are made up from the New-York Seventy-first Regiment. They are, in fact, performing marine service.

DRUMMER DROWNED.

A drummer belonging to the New-York Nineteenth Cayuga Regiment, whose name I did not learn, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Rock Creek. He was from Rochester, New-York. This is the first death that has occurred in the regiment. The funeral ceremonies were held on the camp ground to-day.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

A number of the soldiers who have lately received their pay are disorderly, and some disgraceful scenes of drunkenness have occurred in the streets. It is creditable to the discipline of the New-York regiments, that none of their men were engaged in these disgraceful scenes. They are doubtless in a great degree attributable to the carelessness of the officers, in allowing so many to leave camp in company on visits to the city. Such a party of comrades generally fall into drinking, and almost as a matter of course into a row.

REVIEWS.

To-morrow, the Minnesota First and the Vermont Second Regiments, the first which have arrived from these States, are to be reviewed by the President and Gen SCOTT. There are two ladies, wives of officers, accompanying the Minnesota Regiment.

Prof. ISAAC JACKSON, of Union College, is here with the Eighteenth New-York Regiment, of which his son is Colonel, and has been indefatigable in rendering them aid and comfort.

COLDER WEATHER.

There has been a sudden change in the temperature to-day, the thermometer having fallen thirty degrees.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message will be bold and uncompromising, advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war. Without entering minutely into details, it will be specific as to great measures and distinct as regards public policy.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, has gone to New-York to report for duty as Lieutenant-Colonel of the new Army Regiment, to which he has been assigned.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

It is a gratifying evidence of the good health of the troops, and of the efficient sanitary regulations which have been adopted, that many Regiments had three or four sick men, and some not even one, in the hospital, and this in the midst of Summer, in a climate to which all o them are unaccustomed. Army medical men consider four per cent. about the average ratio of sick to well, when an army is on active duty—that is about thirty-two men in a regiment. The number of cases here falls much short of this, showing the condition of the army to be one of unusual good health.

Among the recent arrivals in the city is Gen. D. W. C. CLARK, of Vermont, who is conceded to have the inside track for Secretary of the Senate.

The *Tribune's* compromise scheme having failed, and Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS being returned *non est inventus*, one or two men, editors of that sheet, are expected here to claim the reward of their herculean labors for the past week, in the shape of "lucrative" appointments abroad. Considerable curiosity is manifested here as to the character of the next startling news from the seat of war, *vid* the New-York *Tribune*. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

The New-York Fifteenth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Regiments arrived here to-day. All are temporarily quartered in the city.

The Government can now concentrate 70,000 men in this vicinity in about three hours.

The Reporter for the Associated Press received by special messenger from Alexandria to-day the following intelligence:

This morning at daybreak, fourteen Confederate scouts attacked three pickets of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, belonging to Company E, Capt. AMES, stationed on Shuter's Hill, Virginia, four miles from Alexandria, wounding LEWELLAN RUNOR, of Blue Bell, and killing THOS. MURRAY, of Norristown. The pickets returned the fire, killing two confederates and wounding a third. One of the slain was a sergeant of the "Letcher Guard." The enemy beat a hasty retreat.

The firing having been heard by the National troops, a detachment of Zouaves and another of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment reinforced the pickets, and followed in the trail of the enemy for some distance, finding four rifles and three revolvers, which the latter threw away in their hasty flight. One of the revolvers, very valuable, was marked with the name of JOHN JOHNSON, a farmer living in that vicinity, who is a noted Secessionist. The Pennsylvanians behaved with great spirit and with the coolness of veterans, boldly holding their position, though wounded, in the hope of being reinforced.

The body of MURRAY was brought to Washington, this afternoon, and will be forwarded to Norristown.

The National troops express themselves sadly disappointed at not taking or killing JOHNSON, as he has been a very troublesome man to the Unionists, by reason of his thorough knowledge of the localities thereabouts.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON has just procured from AMES A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, the original forged letters purporting to be from him to the latter. One, dated May 15, asks: "What assurance can I have from you and your people of material aid in the way of money and arms, in assisting my people to resist the damnable treason of the South, etc," and the other, dated June 6, says, "the thousand dollars draft which was actually sent by LAWRENCE cannot be used," therefore the writer requests LAWRENCE to send five or ten thousand dollars in New-England bills. LAWRENCE, however, made no response, having, probably, if for no other reason, seen an article in the Richmond *Inquirer*, charging JOHN TOD with treachery on the strength of these letters.

Mr. JOHNSON has prepared a statement—not to defend himself against the malicious allegation, but to expose the baseness of the forgery, which was evidently intended to injure him and the Unionists of Tennessee.

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers Col. J. MCLEAN MURRAY, arrived this evening, numbering about 900 men, and without a deserter. They are a fine body of men, mostly mechanics; with the engineering qualities and experience of the Colonel, its specific work and field of labor are probably already determined for this vicinity. The physical development of these men and their varied talent give reason to believe that the aspiration and hopes of Col. MURPHY will be fully realized.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In a letter from Washington, signed "Observer," which appears in your paper of yesterday, there is an error it is my duty to correct, and an insinuation I desire to repel.

It is stated that I complain that my letters from the South have been "tampered with." I have never said so. Such a complaint would be a calumny on my part, for, owing to the disturbed state of the postal communications, I never dispatched a single letter by the mail, but used the express and such private opportunities as offered.

During the six or seven weeks I passed in the South, I scarcely saw a Northern paper, and on my arrival at Cairo, I was shown a fragment of one of my letters in an American journal, whereupon I remarked to a friend, "This is only a part of the letter." A gentleman who was standing near was good enough to offer me some compliments, to which I observed that so far I had only seen small portions or mutilated bits of my correspondence in the papers, and I further observed, referring, of course, to the state of the country, that I had not received my letters in the South, and that my communications had been cut off.

When I saw a misrepresentation or misconception of my remarks telegraphed to one of the Illinois newspapers, I thought it would be sufficient to set the matter right in the journal to which alone I am accountable, but the reiteration of the error in your widely-circulating and respectable paper makes it incumbent on me to assure you I never made any such statements as those attributed to me in reference to my correspondence from the Southern States, and indeed I am bound to add that I received from the Provisional Government, from its officers, from the people, and from the Press of the South, nothing but hospitable acts and expressions, and all the civilities and courtesies they could render.

It is insinuated that my reticence towards the officers in command at Pickens and Pensacola, respecting the condition of each other's works, which I found it expedient to mention—was a sham and a mockery, inasmuch as their secrets were to be proclaimed in a few weeks through the columns of an English paper. My character might be a sufficient guarantee that I did not make that observation in any spirit of self-laudation, and I might treat such an insinuation as I have done others, equally unmerited and unfounded, with a silence it is unnecessary to qualify. When Gen. BRAGG or Col. BROWN accuse me of breach of faith, I may stand on my defence. But that I venture to say will never be done by either of these officers, or by any of the authorities on either side of this unhappy civil war, for to each and all of them, and particularly to Gen. BRAGG and Col. BROWN, I distinctly announced that, whilst my lips should be sealed in this country in reference to any information they might think proper to communicate, they must expect to see it all come back in due course of post in the columns of the *Times*. I deem this statement due to myself, in consideration of the standing of the journal which I address, and in which the uncontradicted circulation of the remarks alluded to might have an effect which would certainly never be produced by their appearance in other quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't humble serv't,
W. H. RUSSELL.

CLIFTON, Niagara June 29.

I may say, "*arbuter*," that by a curious misprint in one of my recent letters, copied into your paper, I am made to say Gen. BRAGG had only ten guns at Pensacola. What I wrote was that his guns, instead of being counted by "hundreds," should be counted by "tens."

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30.

The city continues remarkably quiet. There is no change in the Police affairs.

An organization, called the "Union Relief Committee," has been inaugurated here, for the purpose of extending aid and hospitalities to troops *en route*, and relieving the wants of families of volunteers who have enlisted in the National Army from this city.

A Home Guard is about to be organized in this city, composed of 150 men from each ward, fully armed and equipped in the best manner.

The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty-third New-York Regiments have passed through here to-day.

Private SAWIN, of Capt. COOK'S Boston Light Artillery, accidentally shot himself on Saturday. He died immediately. His body was sent North this evening.

REPORTS FROM GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Saturday, June 29.

Major-General MCCLELLAND and staff have gone to Clarksboro. Gen. MORRIS is in command at Phillippa. The forces here and there stationed along the railroad from Parkersburgh and Wheeling to Piedmont, are placed under command of Gen. HILL.

Col. PHELPS, Paymaster-General of Ohio, arrived here to-day, and will begin paying off the Ohio troops to-morrow.

COL. BERDAN'S REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 30.

Col. BERDAN is now in the city, for the purpose of obtaining consent of the State Military Board for the organization of the company from this State for the Regiment of Sharpshooters desired by the General Government. The Board will meet to-morrow. If a quorum is in attendance, there is but little doubt entertained of their consent to arm the company, as other States have done.

Candidates for the company are subjected to a severe test as to skill with the rifle. The three accepted from Albany are STEPHEN MARTIN, JOHN WILSON and JOHN H. CLARK. In a trial yesterday at one-eighth mile distance, ten consecutive shots each, they averaged as follows: MARTIN, 2¾ inches; WILSON, 3 inches, and CLARK 3¼ inches from the centre.

They are appointed by Col. BERDAN a Committee to examine candidates from Schenectady, Troy and Hudson. The candidates are to bring their own weapons, and the test is to be two hundred yards, ten shots, to average five inches from the centre of the target to the centre of the ball.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. [illegible], sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Fort Pickens. She carries coal and the United States mail.

The steam transport *Chesapeake* was, on Saturday evening, taken on the dry-dock for repairs.

The steam transport *Parkersburg*, which arrived a few days since with a broken shaft, is now receiving a new one, and will be ready in a few days. It is said that she will take another cargo of live stock for Fort Pickens.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

The Arrest of Col. W. H. Allen—Charges of Depredation Against our Troops—Affairs at Baltimore.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia,
FRIDAY, P. M., June 28, 1861

I arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. The trip from Baltimore, down the Chesapeake, is very pleasant. The *Adelaide*, the steamer which came down last night, is one of the two which are run regularly by the Government, mainly for the conveyance of the mail and of stores for the garrison and troops at Fort Monroe. She is an excellent boat, having capital accommodations, courteous and accommodating officers, and everything requisite to make a trip down the bay, on so balmy and breezy a night as the last, exceedingly delightful. I woke this morning at 5 o'clock, just as we had Old Point and the Rip Raps in plain sight ahead of us. The fort lay on the horizon like a plain stone building, while the Rip Raps, a little to the left, looked like the heaped-up ruin of some old fortress, instead of the beginning of a new one that will never be erected.

We landed under *surveillance*. The recent order of Gen. BUTLER, a very just and proper one, has very considerably thinned the number of visitors to the seat of war, and we had not more than a dozen passengers on board. Among them was Col. BUTLER, brother of the General, who went to Washington last week to get orders for the purchase of horses, without which not a single step can be made in advance, simply because the forces here are entirely destitute of the means of transportation. He got orders and succeeded in buying 135 very good horses, mainly in Baltimore, whereupon the Government immediately sent up and took 100 of them for the artillery service at Washington. This was pretty sharp practice, and gives rise to some sharp comment on the inability of the authorities at the Capital to see anything but Washington worthy of a moment's thought in connection with the present war. Col. BUTLER was taken ill with bilious fever at Baltimore, and was obliged to remain there several days. He is still unable to attend to business.

The main point of interest here to-day is the arrest of Col ALLEN, of our New-York regiment. I happened to be at Gen. BUTLER'S head-quarters when the arrival of Col. ALLEN was announced. He was asked to walk in, and received a courteous greeting from the General, who had ordered his arrest. He was told that on making proper written application, he would receive such indulgence in regard to quarters as the rules of war would permit. He made the application accordingly, and was told what freedom of movement he could enjoy. The arrest is a matter of a good deal of importance, and will give rise to considerable comment, without doubt. The general feeling here is that it is a just and deserved exercise of authority, and that if properly followed up, it will tend to check some very serious abuses which have crept into our service, and which tend very seriously to injure the Union cause.

I understand that the charges against Col. ALLEN embrace several offences. He is accused, in the first place, of going beyond the line of our pickets with men of his command, which is in direct violation of military law. His men, moreover, have been guilty, at various times, of very serious violations of private rights, in committing depredations upon private property, and in offering serious insults to persons who had in no way subjected themselves to our hostility. Yesterday, or day before, he is accused of having seized six persons, and brought them into camp as prisoners, in spite of the fact that *three* of them exhibited permits to remain on their farm, signed by Gen. BUTLER, and the other three exhibited similar passes, signed by Col. ALLEN himself! This violation of a permit is in itself a very serious violation of military law. Col. ALLEN'S excuse is, that these six men were at work for a Secessionist, and were about to harvest a splendid field of wheat, of which the alleged Secessionist (a widow) was the owner. It is further charged, that after making the arrest, he ordered the wheat held to be set on fire, and it was utterly destroyed. Such an act of vandalism as this, certainly deserves the severest punishment. ALLEN alleges, however, that he did not order the burning, but that it was done by the negroes, and that he had, moreover, been told by them that the six men whom he arrested were not engaged in harvesting, but were intending to steal horses in his camp. He declares his ability to refute all the charges that are brought against him, and attributes the arrest to the malice of his enemies.

I am bound in justice to say that the most serious and apparently well-founded complaints are made against our troops of depredations upon private property. The men of Col. ALLEN'S regiment have been somewhat conspicuous in the alleged offences, though they have by no means been confined to them. Even the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments, staid and law-abiding as they are justly supposed to be, are implicated in some of the most blameworthy of these transactions. Our volunteers seem to have supposed that plunder and general lawlessness were among the ordinary and justifiable incidents of war, and they have not been as effectually restrained in this matter as they should have been by their officers. There seems, indeed, to be on the side of the authorities everywhere, a general reluctance to face the fact that we are at war, and to govern their conduct accordingly. They do not think of enforcing anywhere the stringent regulations of the military code. If men are arrested, it is mainly a matter of form. None as yet have been tried, notwithstanding the many arrests that have been made;—but if trials should be had, and convictions follow, we have nothing in our past experience to justify the belief that merited punishment would follow. One thing is becoming daily more and more evident by our experience in this section,—viz: that unless an army is to degenerate into a mob,—unless everything like discipline is to be abandoned, and the great body of our troops permitted to follow their own inclinations, and make the name of Union men a by-word and reproach, we must have a more rigid and relentless enforcement of the laws than we have had hitherto.

I think that Gen. BUTLER begins to be convinced of this fact, and that he will govern himself accordingly. He has shown by his action at Baltimore that he is not lacking in energy, and that he can be as stern and rigorous in the enforcement of law as the occasion may require. It has been reported, (I know not with how much of truth,) that he was removed from his command in the Department of Annapolis, because he acted with more rapidity and energy than suited the purposes or inclinations of the authorities at Washington. If this be so, he may very reasonably have thought it desirable to relax something of his vigor. But he will speedily find this the extreme on which it is least safe to err. It is of the utmost importance—not only to the success of this campaign, but to the honor of the country, especially of the Northern States, that their troops should not be permitted to disgrace their character by such marauding and outrages as have signalized their conduct since their stay in this vicinity. He must enforce the law. He must protect the lives and property of unoffending residents. He must see to it that no outrage is perpetrated upon either without swift and condign punishment. This is the only way in which he can command the confidence of the Union men of the South, or the respect of those who honor the flag anywhere. I think I can see indications of a conviction on his part, that he has permitted toleration in this matter to go somewhat too far, and that hereafter there will be no impunity for such offences as at once exasperate the South and disgrace the North. It is better that even a *Colonel* should be shot, by way of exemplary punishment, than that the whole army should fall into a state of disorganization and contempt.

I took occasion while in Baltimore yesterday to visit Fort McHenry and pay my respects to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, who has his quarters within that fortress. The city was quite alive with excitement occasioned by the arrest of Marshal KANE, the head of the Police Department, whose complicity with the Secessionists has been notorious for a long time. The arrest ought to have been made weeks ago. It is of the utmost importance to the Government that the head of the Baltimore Police should be a man who will expose, denounce and thwart any movements that may fall within his knowledge, of the enemies of the country. Instead of doing this, KANE was notoriously the confidant and accomplice of the Secessionists of Baltimore. He has repeatedly declared that he would not *do* anything against the Government so long as Maryland remains in the Union. But it is pretty well understood that this is a mere subterfuge,—and that the Maryland Legislature, which is to meet again on the 30th of July, will do everything in their power to "precipitate" Maryland out of the Union, just as several of the other Southern States have been thrown out, without the slightest regard to the will of the people. Any such act, no matter how clearly unconstitutional and invalid it might be, would give the Secessionists of Baltimore an opportunity for a hostile movement. Marshal KANE, as the head of the Police force, would in that case become a very formidable opponent of the Government.

I have reason to believe that his arrest was substantially a precautionary measure, based quite as much upon considerations of this kind, as upon specific acts which constitute the crime of treason. He was taken to Fort McHenry, where he will, for the present, remain in confinement. So far as I could learn, the arrest gave very general satisfaction to the Union men. Gen. BANKS sent 500 troops into the city to effect it, in view of the possibility that the Police force, summoned by the telegraph, might oppose it. The troops marched into town about 4 o'clock, taking the policemen whom they encountered on the way with them, to prevent an alarm, and made the arrest without the slightest difficulty.

Fort McHenry is now in very good condition to resist any assault. When the Baltimore riot occurred, as was very fully explained soon after in a letter from the fort to the TIMES, it was in a very bad condition, and could scarcely have resisted a vigorous assault. It is a small work, of the old style, surrounded by a dry ditch, and scarcely provided with any defences on the landward side, from which, when it was built, an attack was never contemplated. But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, of the regular army, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees, with projecting branches, has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally intended only to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand-grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars and a part of the columbiads on the landward side are kept *loaded*—in preparation for any emergency. Fort McHenry is about two miles from the centre of the city, and it is well understood that it could drop shells, hot or otherwise, into all the houses in the infected district with the utmost ease. I trust the necessity for so doing may never arise; but it is consoling to know that, if it does, it can be promptly met.

Just after we arrived this morning, three Boston steamers came in with a regiment of Massachusetts troops. It is understood they are to go to Washington up the Potomac. It is generally understood here that the Virginia troops are falling back from Manassas upon Richmond. If this is so, it is thought that sending some more troops here would not be amiss.

To-morrow morning three of the regiments are to be moved from their present positions across the creek to the neighborhood of Hampton. This change is intended to give our troops command of the road to Newport's News, which they have not at present. No opposition is anticipated.

I have been here so short a time that I have very little to communicate. In my next I trust I shall write with a more thorough knowledge of the condition of affairs here. Yours truly,

H. J. R.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 29,
Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment will move from the ortress early to-morrow to a strong position beyond Hampton and near Newmarket Bridge, where it will be joined by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Newport News.

Col. ALLEN'S Regiment goes to Newport News. The incessant rain has prevented these movements to-day.

Col. ALLEN was placed under arrest yesterday morning for disregarding the safeguard issued by Gen. BUTLER. He is at large on parole.

Col. WM. CARY JONES, of Hampton, has again been arrested, probably on account of a letter found on board of the schooner *Tropic Wind*, implicating several noted individuals.

A vessel was taken to Washington some time since as a prize, but on being permitted to depart ran up the Rappahannock, and was to-day brought into port.

Among the numerous visitors to Old Point to-day, is Senator MCDOUGALL, of California.

The *Mount Vernon* brought down important dis-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following ideas are suggested in consequence of the large requirements of the United States Government for the purpose of suppressing rebellion: The propositions to borrow money in the usual way, or by means of the plan styled "National Loan," I consider futile, in the present distracted state of the country, and will end in greatly depreciating the value of the stock. Congress may authorize a loan of fifty, one hundred or two hundred millions, to be advertised and offered for from time to time as required, in the ordinary way The difficulty of determining what each successive loan (or application) may bring, is of great moment with capitalists, and beyond a certain extent they cannot go with any safety to themselves. The applications for the last loan were expected to amount to thirty millions, from the patriotic people of the North, whereas the offerings fell short of the amount of the loan. The City of New-York alone proposed for over two-thirds of the whole. Had the Government, simultaneously with the call for 75,000 troops on the fall of Sumter, asked for a subscription to a loan of one hundred millions, it could have been had without difficulty. Too much time has how elapsed for reflection.

As to a "National loan" in small sums, &c., it will be found that the farmers and money-savers of this country are quite a different class from those of Europe. In France, entire confidence is placed in the man who rules. Here, they distrust men in power, although they may have a certain degree of confidence in the heads of the Government, but the natural feeling is that of distrust as well as desire of gain; if there is a prospect of gain, their distrust abates, but not otherwise. They calculate the profit and loss with even more cautiousness than our bankers and capitalists. The same fear of depreciation attaches itself to a loan of this kind as to the other loan. It is a mistake to suppose that our farmers are rich in money; they have property, convertible in a day of prosperity, but inconvertible in time of war.

Taxation is suggested as another source. Taxation to pay interest on loans, or to pay ordinary expenses of Government might answer; but to take the place of loans, never. Collection would be slow and uncertain. Money is wanted now. Every individual of the North would be subjected to an annual tax of $15. The taxes of New-York City are now about $13 per head, and are considered very oppressive. To have them increased to $28 per head could not be borne. One-third, at least, if not one-half, could not be collected. The West is totally unable to bear any burden of this sort. What then will answer? The financial reports of 1860 represent the Northern Banks as having a discount line of $508,000,000, and a circulation of $125,000,000. By the prostration of trade the discount line will in the course of the ensuing year be reduced to say $350,000,000. The circulation may be also reduced, owing to the situation of the Western Banks, fifty to seventy-five millions. Therefore, an opening will be made for Government securities. Yet the difficulties stated will make the banks timid in taking stock in the ordinary way. Treasury notes in the present form, at high rates of interest, pass at fractions only above par. A National Bank could not be established now, and any attempt to do so would be frowned down by the banks of all the large cities. The country wants a sound, reliaole currency, and its shape may be that of an investment as well as currency. Congress can borrow money sufficient for a two years' war. Suppose the expense is estimated to be five hundred million dollars.

Let Congress authorize the raising of money in the following form: For war purposes and internal improvements, twenty or thirty millions in 20 years' stock, interest at 7 per cent., to be retained in coin as a specie basis. Four hundred and seventy millions in Treasury notes of five dollars and upwards, redeemable at pleasure, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; payable yearly, on presentation of certificate at certain banks located in all the principal cities of the Union; convertible into stock having twenty years to run from the passage of the act, at the option of any holder of $500 and upwards, (when the interest is paid, the payment to be stamped on the back of the note,) and to facilitate their use as currency, *custom* can establish that periods of three months only shall draw interest. Coin to be demanded for them only at the offices of the *Sub-Treasuries*, and from thence to be reissued, and to be used by Government in payment of *every due* or purchase whatsoever. Or, two hundred millions in notes, three hundred millions in stock, to be issued at par only. Fear impels the demand for coin; *confidence* that it can *be had* withdraws the demand.

Confidence will thus be established in their value. But little demand would be made for coin. A similar character to that of a national bank-note issue being given to them, will establish their value as a currency, while the rate of interest induces accumulation in the hands of every class of money-savers, rich and poor. Every one knows his investment is made at as low a rate as his neighbor's. Competition to furnish supplies, and the rate of interest, would prevent depreciation in the hands of contractors. For the bank, the Treasury note performs the double service of circulation and note of discount—drawing interest and filling up the vacuum occasioned by the withdrawal of mercantile paper. The present prospect is that dividends must be suspended by the banks, by the non-employment of their capital. The people would not want gold, so long as we have no foreign debt. The coin now hoarded by the saving poor would be changed for the Treasury note on account of the income. Capitalists would also become the recipients of large amounts in the course of the accumulation of income, and they would hold them with perfect confidence and security. In fact, the Treasury note is *stock* circulating as currency, by the people's approval.

It must be apparent to any one that the Government must and will be maintained at every sacrifice; therefore her credit at home cannot be impeached. Destroy the credit of every State and Bank first. If the Government is destroyed, their destruction is almost certain. Our freedom from a foreign indebtedness gives great strength to a plan of this kind now; if the reverse was the case, it would be doubtful, nor would I advise it.

During the next twelve months but few foreign goods will be wanted; our resources in coin from California and agricultural crops will meet all of our wants for the next two years, without touching our present stock in the North of one hundred and twenty millions metallic currency in the hands of the Banks and the public. The consumption of the *whole country* of foreign goods has of late years been nearly eleven dollars per head, whereas for the ten years prior to 1850 it was only five dollars and forty-two cents. The proportion of imported goods for the North in 1860 was two hundred and ten million dollars; hereafter it need not exceed one hundred million dollars. At the expiration of that period, if not sooner, our Government must have succeeded, and will probably be viewed as infinitely stronger than ever before.

Then there will be no difficulty of disposing of the *converted* notes in Europe. The rate of interest will attract the attention of every one, and in a few years the Treasury note would disappear as a currency; unless it might be considered of advantage to issue all notes of less than $100, without drawing interest. Depositors in our Banks might require interest from the Bank, but the claim would be confined to the large ones.

The substitution of the Treasury note as currency would enable the Bank to withdraw securities from the State Comptroller, which were deposited for their issue. With an equalized currency throughout the country, business would revive. Labor will again be in demand. Let no man be idle. Government must encourage in every way the employment of mechanics and laboring men. Trade and commerce must then become active in spite of war, and with their revival, and an unimpaired credit, no fears need be entertained about future loans. Government would only have to start the operation—confidence of the community being gradually restored, labor would find employment in the natural way. If otherwise, are we to hesitate about one or two hundred millions of dollars, while our *frontier* and *coast* are so exposed.

The mechanic and laborer having only Treasury notes to buy with, the trader and producer will readily take them from their desire to sell. Being redeemable at pleasure, Government can issue stock so fast as par can be realized for it in the usual way of offering, and redeem them. The revival of trade and confidence might enable such a course to be pursued, and therefore one or two hundred millions might answer the purpose. To facilitate their issue, all the large Banks, Bankinghouses and merchants might be requested to advertise that they would be taken in the ordinary course of business.

Were it not that the imagination would fancy it another name for a *forced* loan, I would suggest making the Treasury into a *legal tender*, and reserve only a sufficient amount of coin to accommodate the ordinary demands of the public for current purposes; paying, however, due regard to the constitutional obligation respecting *ex post facto laws*. The machinery of Government must not be clogged for *a day*. If our plans are not available—if every successive offering on the market falls in value, forced loans must be submitted to, and in what more delicate shape could they be put than making treasury notes a legal tender. We acknowledge them as a legal tender now—they pass for Government dues as *well as limited currency* of a fluctuating value. The objection to Mr. JEFFERSON'S plan in 1814, when we were heavily in debt to Europe, does not apply to this. Employment in every branch of home industry I conceive to be the great point to accomplish. On that hinges our whole ability to raise money, and to promote to a successful issue the maintenance and integrity of our Government.

The ability of the working classes to consume benefits the producer—whether of agriculture or manufacture—and thus, in turn, every one feels the effect of keeping the wheels of all descriptions of employment in motion.

We feel the effect of what little has already been done in furnishing supplies.

THE WAR—ITS CONDUCT AND ITS OBJECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To defend GEN. SCOTT'S position, either as a patriot or a soldier, before the American people, whom he has so faithfully and triumphantly served, in both characters, from boyhood up to the present time, seems very much like a work of supererogation. That any one, not a Secessionist at heart, should undertake to assail General SCOTT in either of these points, betokens a judgment sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity, or a state of mind arising from some worse moral feature. Of such a cast seems to be the writer on "Gen. SCOTT'S Plan," over the signature of X. Y. Z., in the TIMES of June 29, if any inference is to be drawn from the following somewhat mysterious paragraph in that article:

"The fact that the rebels do not attack us is evidence that they feel it would be unsafe to do so; then why not vigorously drive the rebels from Virginia, and by destroying their prestige, if not at once end the war, at least let the people see that its end is not far distant. It is lamentable, indeed, that the delusion of the 'sacred soil of Virginia' paralyzes the North and West. When are we to get clear, in our national councils, of the demoralizing effects of 'Southern influence' and Southern rottenness to the Constitution and Union of our country? X. Y. Z."

The writer may very safely infer that the rebels do not attack our troops because they do not consider it safe to do so; but it is rather a *non sequitur* on his part to ask, why not then vigorously drive them from Virginia? X. Y. Z might just as pertinently have said to the Russians at Sebastopol, that the Allies do not attempt to carry your works by assault "is evidence they feel it would be unsafe to do so," then why not vigorously drive them into the sea? The answer in both cases is the same: we do not consider it safe to attempt it. General SCOTT'S military career shows no lack of forwardness to attack when he is prepared to do so. But until he is prepared, the people must be satisfied to wait. In the war of 1812, after having well drilled the troops under him, he attacked with some purpose at Chippewa and Bridgewater. In Mexico, leading troops in when he had equal confidence, he carried Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and patiently waited months at Puebla until he was prepared to resume that brilliant series of triumphs which ended in the capture of the City of Mexico. The people waited then with anxiety, not knowing what the end was to be, or how far distant. They must do so now, for a far more herculean task is before their General and his soldiers No military man, whose judgment was at all based upon facts, doubted for one moment, from the commencement of this contest, that *considering the state of the troops on each side*, the party which was well intrenched, and on the defensive, would beat off the other—simply because all military history shows this. That the troops sent into the field by the United States are better appointed than those on the opposite side, no one doubts; but it may be well doubted whether they are any better trained, or more ably officered. It must not be forgotten, that not only have many of the most valuable officers gone over to the secession ranks, but that the State of Virginia has had in operation, for fifteen years or more, a military school, which compares not unfavorably with that of the United States, from which hundreds of *well drilled* youths, well qualified for company officers, have been sent out, and are now actively engaged. These men not only will fight, but they know how to fight, and Gen. SCOTT knows this to be so.

Had a loyal Administration, at the outset of this rebellion, been able to place ten thousand well-disciplined, reliable troops in Gen. SCOTT'S hands, not a regiment of Southern troops would have ventured beyond their own State limits, and Gen. SCOTT would have marched as safely through Virginia as across the Potomac. Instead, however, of such troops, men have been called upon to take arms for the defence of the most sacred of causes, a nation's existence, many of whom have hardly ever fired a musket. Morally and physically brave as they may be, as individuals, they have had no opportunity, no time, to acquire that confidence in their officers and each other, that shoulder to shoulder courage, upon which reliance alone can be placed, when it is a question *to drive vigorously* all before them. In European armies it is estimated that it requires two years to make a respectable soldier of a civilian. With such men as are now rushing into the field on our side, a class which, for intelligence, is far superior to any European army, less time than this will accomplish the same end; but the most of these men have not been under discipline two months, and some for only a few weeks. If X. Y. Z. will only ponder patiently the record of daily mishaps to the troops now in the field, he will be led to see their true source in the ignorance of the officers in the duties of a soldier; and until these men have had time to learn their duties, how unsafe would it be to attempt to "drive vigorously" with them.

As to the concluding lines of X. Y. Z.'s article, one can only feel sorry for the insinuation aimed against somebody whom nobody will suspect to be Gen. SCOTT. The general impression seems to be, that we are in arms to save the Union, the South as well as the North. If we succeed, which God grant, we shall, I trust, get rid of the Southern arrogance and dictation of the South Carolina school, and in their stead inaugurate a "Southern influence" in just proportion to the wealth and population of the South; no more, no less. With this we may hope for a permanent Union; without it, no Constitution or Union could be otherwise than rotten. The South must be made to feel *full* respect for the power and *honor* of the North: she must be humbled, but not debased by a forfeiture of self-respect, if we wish to retain our motto—*E pluribus unum*—and claim for the whole United States the respect of the world. M.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Gen. ROUSSEAU'S two regiments for the Government will soon be enlisted. Volunteers are daily flocking to his quarters by the hundreds. Three thousand Kentucky volunteers will be in Newport Barracks within a week. Ten to twenty thousand more Kentuckians could be enlisted for Government service in a month, if necessary to keep down the Secessionists in Kentucky, or to keep off the Secessionists in Tennessee, or if called upon by East Tennesseeans. East Tennessee may soon need help from Kentucky, and will get it. "King HARRIS" and Gen. PILLOW may try the game in East Tennessee, which Ex-Gov. LETCHER and "Governor-General" WISE are trying in West Virginia. But they are doomed to fail. The backbone of secession will soon be broken, and Kentucky will help to break it.

Virginia and Tennessee recovered, will insure the uprising of Western North Carolina, North Georgia, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas, and insure also the utter overthrow of JEFF. DAVIS everywhere else by or before the 1st of January next.

The vast majority of Kentuckians are determined to keep their State straight, and many of them will, if need be, help East Tennessee straighten "King HARRIS'" realm. For these objects the people, especially of Central and Eastern Kentucky, are arming to the teeth. Distinguished gentlemen from the counties of Boyle, Bourbon, Garrard and Knox are now here to procure arms for their friends, and to confer with the Unconditional Unionists of Louisville. Natives of Knox and Garrard tell us they can any day raise a regiment in their respective counties to suppress sedition in the Purchase or elsewhere in this State, or to go to the rescue of their neighbors in Tennessee. The Union men of Kentucky intend to use the utmost vigilance and activity, so as to follow up their victories of the 4th of May and the 20th of June by an extinguisher on the 5th of August.

Of course, desperate exertions are making to counteract us. The secession leaders are to-day holding a council of war in this city, and their "accredited agents" are conferring with "the powers that be" at Nashville They know what we are about. They are bound to risk all upon some desperate stroke. Something is in the wind. You'll soon know what it is. Perhaps BRECKINRIDGE may make MAGOFFIN fulminate another proclamation—whether or not after the fashion of Ex-Gov. CLAIB. JACKSON'S last, I can't say.

We are to be charged with violating Kentucky's "strict neutrality," and a great fuss is to be raised because we respect the rights of the United States Government upon Kentucky soil, and insist that they shall be respected by them; because we will not back them, the allies of JEFF. DAVIS, in any longer controlling the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; because we condemn and repudiate those who, under their cloak of neutrality, are whetting their daggers to stab the heart of our country and our hearts: because we are arming ourselves to protect our rights as citizens of the United States and of Kentucky; because we intend that if Gov. MAGOFFIN and Gen. BUCKNER fail to carry out their stipulations with Gen. MCCLELLAND, we will carry them out ourselves, and, accordingly, will protect the United States property in Kentucky, and enforce the laws of the United States and the obligations of a loyal neutality against all rebels at home, and all invaders from Tennessee.

We want peace, and we intend to keep the peace. But we know our rights as American citizens, and shall maintain them. We want to hurt no neutral, and no "neutral," "strict" or "armed," shall hurt us. We will never, under the guise of neutrality, ignore, cast off or defy the Government of the United States. We will be honest, honorable and loyal to the end. We intend that Kentucky ground shall remain neutral ground only for such practical and useful purposes as are mentioned by the New-York TIMES of last Monday. PONTIAC.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

From one of the members of this corps, who left the camp at Alexandria on Thursday, invalided, we gather some particulars concerning their present condition and position, which have never been published, and which will doubtless be interesting to the many friends of the "lambs." On their arrival at Washington, at 8½ P. M., they were formed and marched to the White House, where, after the formal presentation to the President, he passed through the lines, shaking hands with every member, but the general expression of feeling among the boys, was, that they would much prefer to have something to eat instead of such prolonged formalities, for it was 11 P. M. before they started for such quarters as could be had, and, after being turned away from three places, they were fortunate enough to find three others, where they were permitted to rest their weary limbs at 4 A. M.

Of their subsequent movements from point to point, the readers of the TIMES are already sufficiently informed, but there is one fact singular in itself and in its consequences. Out of five removals from point to point, every one was made on Friday, save one, and out of the whole number killed in the regiment, every man was killed on *Friday*. A few days since the new uniforms for the men (United States Army pattern) were sent to camp, and the regiment was formed for distribution. But a difficulty unexpected was here presented. The "lambs" almost unanimously declined to receive such uniforms, claiming that when they enlisted as Zouaves, they had the pledge of the United States that they should be maintained as such, and as such uniformed. When the Captain of the first company called upon his men to step out the ranks to receive their uniforms, only 12 responded. The next only 7, and the next refused to a man to receive such an uniform, so that of the entire corps, some 1,100 in number, less than 250 consented to be so clothed. The murmurs were loud and deep, and the dissatisfaction was very great and freely expressed. Another and more important change has taken place since the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, viz: the dropping of the Zouave drill and adopting that of the *light infantry tactics*, and our informant was of the earnest opinion that this change would tend to a dissolution of this fine corps. The complaint against the quantity of food has been unanimous, and upon two occasions the expressions were so loud and personal to the Quartermaster, he made a change. On another occasion, when there was an actual scarcity in quantity, the men went in a body to Col ELLSWORTH'S quarters, but addressing them in a few cheering words, he sent them off half starved, but smiling. His influence over them was as unbounded as was their attachment to him, and it is said that when the news of his death was announced through the Regiment, every eye was moist, and men who had never shed a tear wept freely. There are now over 200 off on furlough and invalided, five of whom arrived on Friday. The men are exceedingly averse to working, but are spoiling for a fight—so much so that when volunteers are called for picked duty, there is the greatest rushing and anxiety, and on several occasions men almost came to blows for the privilege. The case of young CORNELL presents an instance of this craving. It was the rule of Col. E. to give the preference to such as had not yet enjoyed that privilege. He stepped forth, but a man was selected who had been out once before, when he made such a piteous appeal Col. E. allowed him to go, *He was brought back a corpse.*

A serious and distressing accident occurred to Col. FARNHAM. He was returning from Washington at night, mounted on the splendid charger formerly owned by Col. ELLSWORTH, and presented to him by the ladies of Troy, and costing $1,000, and given to Col. FARNHAM by Col. ELLSWORTH'S father. He was riding very rapidly through the woods, when in a turn in the road the horse swerved across the road, struck a tree sideways with such force as to injure himself so severely, it is feared he can never be used again. The horse fell sideways, but not upon Col. FARNHAM, who, however, was badly bruised about his leg. Being near the camp, it was reached without difficulty, and both were properly cared for.

THE REGIMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Washington *Star* says that the following is a complete list of the Regiments that have arrived here since the first call for troops:

The first to arrive were several companies from Pottsville, Penn., together with Company F., Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., Major Pemberton, from Fort Ridgely, Minn., numbering in all	545
The next were the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. Jones, who were fired upon in Baltimore, numbering	678
Seventh N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Lefferts	945
Col. Butler's Massachusetts Brigade, and a portion of the Rhode Island First, Col. Burnside, in all	1,350
Seventy-first N. Y. Vol., Col. Vosburgh	1,000
Fifth Pennsylvania Vol., Col. McDowell	800
Twelfth N. Y. Vol., Col. Butterfield	1,000
Twenty fifth N. Y. Vol., Col. Bryan	700
First Regiment N. Y. Zouaves, Col. Ellsworth	1,100
Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Corcoran	1,450
First N. J. State Militia, Col. Johnson	780
Second N. J. State Militia, Col. Baker	750
Twenty-eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. Bennett	650
Fourth N. J. State Militia, Col Miller	784
Fourth Pa. Volunteers, Col. Hartranft	800
First Pa. Volunteers, Col. Patterson	840
Third Infantry U. S. A., Major Sheppard	425
Sherman's Battery, U. S. A	92
Second Cavalry, U. S. A., Capt. Stattman	400
Fifth N. Y. Vol., Col. Schwarzwalder	1,000
First Connecticut Vol., Col. Terry	800
Second Connecticut Vol., Col. Tyler	800
First Michigan Vol., Col Wilcox	800
Eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. Lyons	800
Fourteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Wood	900
Second N. Y State Militia, Col. Tompkins	800
First Ohio Vol., Col. McCook	1,000
Second Ohio Vol., Col. Wilson	1,080
Third Connecticut Vol., Col. Arnold	800
First New-Hampshire Vol., Col. Tappan	1,110
First N. Y. German Rifles, Col. Blenker	800
Ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Stiles	826
Garibaldi Guard, Col. Utassy	1,050
Twelfth N. Y. Vol., Col. Quimby	770
Thirteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Walrath	770
Second Maine Vol., Col. Jameson	1,000
Seventy eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. McElliott	800
First Maine Vol., Col. Jackson	850
Third Maine Vol., Col. Howard	1,050
Nineteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Clark	850
Second Michigan Vol., Col Richardson	1,040
Third Michigan Vol. Col. McConnell	1,050
First Massachusetts Vol., Col. Cowdin	1,045
Twenty-sixth Pa. Vol., Col. Small	1,000
Twenty-fourth Pa. Vol., Col. Max Einstine	1,050
Fourteenth N. Y. State Mil., Col. McQuade	870
Twenty-first N. Y. State Mil., Col. Rogers	780
Fourth Maine Vol., Col. Berry	1,065
Eighteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Jackson	800
Thirty-eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. Ward	780
Second Rhode Island S. Mil., Col Slocum	1,228
Thirty-sixth N. Y. Vol., Col. Christian	800
Twenty-ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Von Steinwehr	780
Second New Hampshire Vol., Col Marston	1,046
Seventeenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Lansing	900
Thirty-seventh N. Y. Vol., Col. McCunn	800
Second Wisconsin Vol., Col Coon	1,050
Thirty-first N. Y. Vol., Col. Pratt	897
	48,845

Besides these, a large number of recruits for the different regiments, numbering quite two thousand, have arrived here from time to time, which, together with several independent companies not mentioned in the above, would make the number of troops here over fifty thousand, without estimating the regulars, marines and District of Columbia troops. The total force of the regular army now on this line is over fifteen hundred, and of marines six hundred. The rolls of the District troops mustered into the service show some four thousand. Thus, the total aggregate of troops already on line amounts to between fifty-six and fifty seven thousand.

THE STORY OF DESERTERS.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following, which it says that it has from a correspondent at Fredericksburgh:

"The town, unusually quiet, was thrown into a little 'ferment' yesterday by the arrival of six deserters from the Garibaldi Legion, of New-York, now stationed in Washington. Every one was, of course, curious, and wanted a word, and for a short time there was a considerable jam and squeeze. After the first 'puff' had somewhat blown over, I learned, with a good deal of difficulty that they, being French, and scarcely able to understand a word of English, were *en route* to join the New-Orleans Zouaves, and had deserted on Wednesday morning, and walked all the way from Washington to a point on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, nearly opposite Matafax Point.

They report quite an interesting state of affairs at Washington, and adduce it as among the reasons which induced them to leave. They say that the excuse of the Government for not paying the soldiers—viz: the absence of pay-rolls—is all fudge, and that the Government has no means of getting any. As an evidence, they say that a shoe merchant who had furnished about $10,000 worth of shoes to the soldiers, presented his bill, and was told that it was impossible to pay it, the treasury being almost entirely empty.

They also throw some light on the hitherto dark question as to the number killed at Aquia Creek. They say that eighty-one dead bodies were removed from the *Freeborn* at the Navy-yard at Washington—many of them horribly mangled. I think this report may be relied on, as I received a similar statement from Dr. GREEN, late of the Navy, who has just arrived from Baltimore.

Dr. GREEN says that New York wears the appearance of the most quiet Sabbath, and that all business is at a 'dead lock.' He also says that before leaving New York he learned that the *Vanderbilt* was about to transport the Wilson Zouaves to some point South, the precise destination he could not learn.

Marylanders arrive in small squads almost every day, and receive a hearty welcome from almost every one."

COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.

The Louisville papers, of June 25, have these paragraphs:

"Postmaster SPEED received an order from the Post office Department yesterday to forward all letters to their destination from the Southern Confederacy for loyal States as unpaid, after removing postage stamps and other evidences of prepayment, save in the instance of foreign letters upon which prepayment is compulsory, which latter must be sent to the Dead-Letter office. Letters from the Southern Confederacy which have been forwarded to the Dead-letter office, under the late rule of the Department, will be sent to their proper destination in due time, an extra force having been employed in the General Post-office to facilitate their distribution. That description of mail matter intended for Louisville has not yet been reached.

Yesterday morning, a lot of bagging and bale rope was offered at the depôt of the Louisville and Nashville road, and refused by the road. Whereupon, suit is brought in the State Court against the company as common carriers. The road will plead the order of the Surveyor of the Port. This is proceeding according to law and order, and not by the rules of precipitation. It involves a weighty question, and requires for its correct solution the mind of a jurist and a statesman. The road seems to have acted on the presumption that the order was valid—and in that they acted correctly; when it is otherwise decided by competent authority, it will be time enough to act otherwise."

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

Some of the citizens of Westfield, Mass., having felt aggrieved at the appointment conferred by Gov. ANDREW of a First Lieutenancy upon some one whom they deemed unworthy, held a meeting to denounce his course. He responded as follows:

"Knowing personally, as I do, that militia elections frequently turn in favor of inferior officers, and seeing a purpose, which nothing can control, to commit the lives of my fellow citizens and the honor of Massachusetts into the hands only of such officers as, according to the light which is afforded to me, I believe to be the most competent within my reach, I should never hesitate, wherever I have the power of appointing, to take the best man at my command, even from the ranks, to lead a division, if that were needful. But I cannot myself affect to know personally all men, and therefore I act in view of the weight of evidence, and I hold that the Colonel and the Captains—all other things being equal—are more likely to judge correctly of the qualifications of individuals than those whose personal safety and honor is less immediately concerned. I therefore pay great heed to their recommendations.

I regret that the good people whom you represent should find any act of mine unworthy of their approbation; but I also regret that instead of making a direct and personal representation to myself and assuming that I would readily correct, if possible, any error, if any were made, they resorted to the form of a public meeting expressive of discontent; since that method, in cases of this description, is not so well adapted to the end of correction of errors, and tends to injure the military service.

A CONGRESSIONAL INVENTOR.

The Ohio *State Journal*, of June 26th, says:

"We had the pleasure of an interview, yesterday, with Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of the Toledo District, who stopped a few hours in our city, on his way to Cincinnati. Gen. ASHLEY exhibited to us the drawings and plans of his shot-proof and shell proof gunboat, with which he proposed some months ago to reinforce Fort Sumter. He now takes with him to Gen. MCCLELLAN at Cincinnati, letters from high military and scientific authorities, indorsing the feasibility of his plan, and commending it to the attention of the General, as a formidable adjunct or pioneer of any military expedition that may be sent by water down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The gun-boat or floating battery is designed to precede the transport steamers with the main body of troops, and being shot proof, it can approach as near as may be necessary for effective operations against the river towns, fortifications or batteries, and clear them for the safety with the heavy cannonade—thus opening the way for the safe landing of the rear guard, which will quietly take possession of, and garrison the captured points, which can in turn be made the bases of offensive operations in the surrounding country.

Gen. ASHLEY'S plans have been examined by a number of our most intelligent and scientific citizens, and all concur in the opinion that they are completely adapted to the purpose of bombardment at any range, long or short.

OUR SOUTHERN EXCHANGES.

Through the enterprise of Messrs. ADAMS & Co.'s Express, and the courtesy of Mr. JOHN HOBY, we are put in possession of Charleston papers of June 20 and 21, and New-Orleans journals of the 19th and 20th.

The *Courier* has these paragraphs:

"PRIVATEERS! PRIVATEERS!! PRIVATEERS!!!—A first-class vessel, 170 tons, drawing six feet water when loaded for a cruise of four months, will be fitted out for a privateer as soon as the shares are taken. Those wishing to invest will apply at this office."

A dispatch from Richmond says: "Such is the scarcity of Northern intelligence, that ten, fifteen, and even twenty dollars are freely paid for a single New-York paper."

The North Carolina State Convention, on June 18, elected as members of the Confederate Congress, W. W. AVERY and GEORGE DAVIS; and for the State at large, W. N. H. SMITH, THOMAS RUFFIN, L. D. MCDOWELL, A. W. VENABLE, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, R. C. PURYEAR, BURTON CRAIG and A. D. DAVIDSON, for the Districts.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says:—On Saturday, the 8th inst, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS addressed the farmers of Wilkes county on the subject of the cotton loan to the Confederate Government. A correspondent of the Savannah *News* says that before he concluded the cries for subscriptions from various parts of the house compelled him to stop. In about an hour 2,000 bales were subscribed—one planter subscribing 300 bales, another $20,000 in cash. A committee was appointed to canvass the county, and it is believed 2,000 bales more will be subscribed.

By some strange chance we have received a Charleston *Courier*, of June 10. Among other paragraphs, we find the following:

"Quite a large number of youths were in attendance at Institute Hall, Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Guerilla corps. Owing doubtless to the inclemency of the weather, their instructors did not appear. We learn that one corps, numbering ninety members, has already been organized, and adopted the Light Infantry drill. This movement promises to become very popular."

This advertisement would seem to indicate that Charleston is blockaded:

"The steamer *Nina*, Capt. ISAAS DAVIS, will leave South Commercial Wharf this afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on excursions around the harbor, and will go out far enough to have a look at the war-steamer. A band of music is engaged, and refreshments will be on board. Fare for whites, 50 cents; colored, 25 cents."

And this, that the Charlestonians have not got over suspecting citizens of entertaining Union sentiments:

I have recently heard that some person or persons have maliciously reported me as having held communication with the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor. I take this public method of denying the charge fully, and hold myself responsible for what is herein contained. The following gentlemen know me well, and have been with me on several occasions while out fishing. S. P. BISHOP, Smack *Maria Bishop*.
Joseph Truall, W. C. Smith, J. R. Isaacs.

THE MONARCHISTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Charleston papers are still criticizing Mr. RUSSELL'S account of the kingdom of South Carolina. ISAAC W. HAYNE, who claims to have been Clerk of the Nullification Convention of 1832, publishes a letter in the *Courier* of the 20 h, in which he denies that any proportion of the South Carolinians desire a Monarchical Government. He says:

"I aver that, so far as the community of South Carolina is concerned, there is not the shadow of a pretense for Mr. RUSSELL'S assertion. A few parish planters, isolated in their habits and delighting in eccentricity of thought and action, may, and I believe do, entertain such views, (*or rather they entertain' others with their expression,*) but of these there are not fifty in the State, and the fifty could not command fifty votes besides their own.

In the thirty years since I came to man's estate, I have not heard as many as fifty people express the views which Mr. RUSSELL attributes to 'the gentry' of the State, and the greater portion of the fifty have been *women and children.*

It is true that I have myself a friend or two, well educated, keeping up with the information of the times, and thoroughly Southern—that is, capital haters of the North—who abuse WASHINGTON and praise the Czar. But these are gentlemen noted for their individuality—who are considered as indulging in idiosyncracy, and no more represent public opinion in South Carolina than did the Englishman, of whom DISRAELI tells us, who worshipped the gods of Greece, and sacrificed occasionally in his drawing room to Jupiter, represent the religion of England.

In much else Mr. RUSSELL has proved himself a very superficial observer. He is a graphic writer, and describes well what he sees with his own eyes, but in nothing beyond this is he to be relied on."

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. JOHN E. FARRIER, a planter, residing until recently in the neighborhood of Mobile, Alabama, furnishes the Cincinnati *Gazette* with some intelligence from his section of the country:

As Mr. FARRIER left Mobile, the soldiers had received orders from JEFF. DAVIS to be in readiness for an attack on Fort Pickens on the Fourth of July, after which, in the event of success, it is their avowed intention to push for Washington. This, of course, is given as the belief entertained in Mobile. Disorder and noise are the chief characteristics of the Confederate forces, so far as seen by our informant.

He says that the condition of the poor whites, and a great majority of the blacks, is terrible. Both are starving. The soldiers, notwithstanding their hatred of the North, begin to chafe under the Southern rule, and in many instances they have demanded their pay at the muzzle of the revolver. As a general thing they are poorly provisioned and very badly cared for, but extravagantly "promise crammed" Their desire is to ravage and ravish the North, and "booty and beauty" their motto.

A Confederate officer told Mr. F. on the cars at Mobile, that fully six hundred soldiers are now on the sick list in Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, and he believed that unless something was done to improve its hygienic condition, fully a thousand would be taken down during the week. The whole country is in arms up to the Kentucky line, and JEFF. DAVIS' spies, hired at $40 per month, are liberally distributed all over. One was on his way to Louisville with Mr. F., and it was his intention to visit Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other Eastern points to New York, and to return home through Virginia.

As Mr. FARRIER passed through Mississippi, the utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the Union people. If a man dared to declare a Union opinion or sentiment, it was the signal for his summary death. Numerous instances of this kind occur daily, as we have heard from other sources. It is a common practice to *hunt down Union men with dogs, and kill them as such*, at present, in lower Mississippi."

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared by Senator WILSON, who, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills, proposing—1st, To legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations; 2d, Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for the permanent increase of the army; 3d, Retiring infirm and disabled army officers; 4th. To organize from the militia one hundred regiments as a National Guard, to be clothed and armed alike; 5th, To increase the number of cadets to the extent of sixty eight, or to the number of Senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation in the Military Academy or otherwise.

Besides, it is designed to recommend an appropriation of $400,000,000 to carry the defensive measures into effect. The above are substantially the objects contemplated."

ORIGIN OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT RUMORS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "We have good reason to believe that the report alleging that JEFFERSON DAVIS had submitted terms of compromise to President LINCOLN, originated in the fact, which is well authenticated, that Judge MASON, of Maryland, for himself and Ex Gov. PRATT, applied to the Secretary of War a few days ago for authority to pass the lines of Government troops in Virginia to Richmond, for the purpose, as they alleged, of making an effort to open negotiations for peace. They asserted that the suggestion was their own exclusively, and that no other parties were in any way committed to it. Being known as strong Southern sympathizers, yet much esteemed as men of honor, the suggestion was courteously received by those to whom it was submitted. Still the Secretary refused to entertain it, because it might commit him to the enterprise, and therefore he refused to grant the gentlemen the passes they asked for. As we are informed, the scheme is not yet abandoned."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PIERCE'S STAFF.

Brigadier-General PIERCE, says the Boston *Journal*, has made some valuable additions to his staff. One is ALBERTO C. MAGGI, of New-Bedford, who was educated in the Italian Military Academy, and was one of GARIBALDI'S staff. The other is Capt. WILLIAM VON DOREN, from the New-York Twentieth Regiment, who was educated in the Prussian military service, and has served ten years in the army, though he is now but 28 years of age.

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD.

Mr. LEONARD REED, of Detroit, the *Tribune* of that city says, has received a letter from his brother in Prussia, stating that eighty Prussian officers, including some of distinguished merit, have made application for leave of absence, to offer their services to this Government, and it is thought here will be granted.

Mr. REED also represents the greatest enthusiasm among the people in behalf of the success of the loyal States, who will never forget this generous sympathy."

JEFF. DAVIS' MANSION.

The Richmond *Whig*, of June 26, says:

"The fine mansion at the corner of Clay and Twelfth-streets, purchased for the use of President DAVIS, is undergoing repairs, and will be ready for occupancy in the course of a few days. The building is pleasantly situated on the brow of the hill overlooking Adam's Valley, and from its eastern windows an extended and diversified landscape view is afforded. The frontage is on Clay-street, which terminates at this point. A flight of marble steps lead to a narrow platform of the same material, at the

the fire built around them, that they are now worthless. It will cost as much to rebuild them as it will to buy new ones, and the old ones will never be safe.

GOV. WISE'S ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the Atlantic (Ga) *Confederacy*, gives an interesting account of the contemplated work which lies before Gen. WISE in Northwest Virginia. According to this correspondent, who writes from Richmond on the 16th inst., Gen. WISE expected to start for the Northwest on the 11th inst., by which time 4,000 men would have been transported by railroad, to Staunton, where he would be joined by several additional regiments, which would swell his army to 10,000 men. From Staunton the General is to proceed on foot, a distance of 100 miles, over a rough turnpike up the Alleghany Mountains. The march will be a laborious one, but the dauntless blood and heroic energy of WISE will overleap all obstacles, and land him in the very midst of his foes.

"Distinguished and prominent men," says the *Confederacy's* correspondent, "have been to Richmond recently, imploring the authorities for an army of ten thousand soldiers, which, they assert, can be immediately increased to twenty thousand, by additions from the thousands of true men who are eager to rally to the standard of their State. The *mortal (sic)* effect of sending Gen. WISE will be great. He is perhaps the most remarkable man of the present age. His health for some time has been feeble, and he presents the appearance of a shadow. Severe labor of mind, painful family afflictions, and intense anguish at the danger of his State, reduced him to a mere skeleton. But frail as the tenement is, the iron will and the resolution of soul, which are unconquerable, still remain. Pale, emaciated, with feeble form and tottering gait, he is yet, when aroused, fierce as the enraged lion and swift as the lightning's flash. He proclaims his intention of addressing the people of that section at their court-houses, villages and cross-roads, whenever and wherever the cessation from actual combat shall afford him the time and occasion. He will also disseminate broadcast among the people a proclamation, urging them to crush out the invaders, and uplift to its ancient sovereignty the trampled standard of Virginia's honor. At his call, many a sword will spring its scabbard, and many a trusty rifle be discharged by the unerring hand of the hardy mountaineer."

THE STATE AND THE CHURCH.

During the session in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, it was proposed by the venerable Dr. SPARKE, of New-York, that that body should make some formal declaration of sympathy with the National Government in its purpose to suppress the Southern rebellion. The question gave rise to a warm and protracted discussion, which ended with the passage of a series of patriotic resolutions, declaring it to be the religious duty of every member of the Church to sustain the Federal authorities, as ordained of God. Those who opposed this action, did so, professedly, on the ground that it would probably divide the Church, and we find that their prediction is already being verified. The Presbytery of Memphis, Tenn., have unanimously adopted an ordinance of secession from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States, and it is said that the Presbyteries of the other rebel States will take action. In Virginia the following circular is being distributed among the Presbyterians, and is reported as rapidly obtaining signatures:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in coreial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported, sustained the Government of the United States in waging one of the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious wars of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth, and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for their independence and liberties.

Therefore, The Ministers and Elders of the Churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention, in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Va., on the 24th of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 17th inst., grieves over the financial embarrassments of the South:

"The payment by the Confederacy for all work done for the Government is in Treasury notes and in the notes of the interior banks, the first of which are sold at 7 per cent discount, and the latter at 12 to 15 per cent., as they are not receivable at our banks, and, consequently, are refused by the mechanics and tradespeople. This, in connection with the refusal of the banks here to put out their own notes on any securities which can be offered, has so embarrassed the whole community that a settled gloom rests upon all its operations, and no one seems to know what course to pursue.

The Treasury Department of the Confederacy may very properly desire, under no circumstances, to receive or pay out any other than the constitutional currency of the country, which can never be less than gold or silver, or bills which are of specie paying banks; and yet, while they have $180,000 in coin in the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of this city, they are refusing to pay those who have made contracts with them for specie currency, in anything but their Treasury notes, which cannot be counted in money or in the paper of the banks of the interior, while they are at the same time demanding from the suspended banks that they shall pay coin, or its equivalent, for all their notes which may in any way come into the Treasury."

A PEACE CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia papers of June 27, report a remarkable meeting which was held on the day preceding, at Dover, Delaware, at the instigation of Senator BAYARD. Speeches full of treasonable sentiments were made by Hon. W. G. WHITELY, ex-Member of Congress, and by Mr. THOS. F. BAYARD.

The committee appointed for the purpose, then reported a series of resolutions, in which they assert that in the present reign of terror, which has been instituted by traitors, they will not be deterred from expressing their opinion, both privately and publicly, as to the policy of recognizing the Confederate Government on their own Constitution; and they also assert that the action of the last meeting, demanding the resignation of Senator BAYARD, was that of a mob spirit, and that it should be treated with scorn by the gentleman alluded to. After the adoption of these resolutions, several other speeches were made amid much excitement and confusion, and the meeting adjourned.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

The Arkansas Convention, during the late session, adopted an ordinance to provide revenue for the State, wherein, among other things, it is provided that two millions of dollars in bonds shall be issued, in sums of five dollars and upwards. To redeem these, the public lands of the State, of which there are at least seventeen millions of acres, as well as the taxes of the State, are pledged. This secures them, in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier*, from any future repudiation or even control by the Legislature. These bonds will be receivable in payment for lands (and in part payment for taxes.) The coupons will be wholly receivable for taxes, and a sufficient amount of specie is, and always will be, reserved to meet the interest and redeem the coupons.

A YANKEE SECESSIONIST.

One ANDREW PALMER, of North Goshen, Conn., raised a secession flag last week on his house. On Monday last some two hundred of the strong Union men of Goshen, Litchfield and Cornwall went to the house, took down and carried off the flag, and arrested five or six Secessionists, who were brought down to the village of Goshen, when they took the oath of allegiance, and were allowed to go free. There were some seven or eight Secessionists present, armed, who undertook to defend the flag of the enemy. Mr. PALMER swore to sustain the flag of the United States. One was put up on his house, which he swore to protect through all hazards.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Virginia Convention to the Confederate Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 21st of July: R. M. Hunter, of Essex; John Tyler, of Charles City; Wm. H. Macfarland, of Richmond City; Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg; Thos. S. Bocock, of Appomattox; Wm. S. Rives, of Albermarle; Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier; James M. Mason, of Frederick; John W. Brockenbrough, of Rockbridge; Chas. W. Russell, of Wheeling; Robert Johnston, of Harrison; Waller Staples of Montgomery; Walter Preston, of Washington.

State at Large.—James A. Seddon, of Goochland, and William Ballard Preston, of Montgomery.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS.

Much curiosity has been expressed regarding the whereabouts of Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS. At a review of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio Regiments in Wheeling, on the 18th, he made a short speech of great force, welcoming the soldiers in the most cordial terms, assuring them that they would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State, while he was terribly severe on the Secessionists and people generally of the eastern part of the State. He said that part of the State, and the people over there, were like the potato—*the best part under ground!*

VIEWS OF A BRITISH BANKER.

The following extract from a letter received in Boston by the *Europa*, from a prominent London banker, (not GEORGE PEABODY,) will be read with interest:

"The Government and the people of England are with the North in heart and soul, and they will continue to be so. The South must be so completely taken aback by the unity and energy of the North, that I should not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that they showed symptoms of submitting to their fate. Happy, indeed, would it be, should it prove so; for the sufferings of your men must be terrible during the hot weather, and the mortality correspondingly great. How many a home will be made desolate by the treachery of these scoundrels! Most truly do I sympathize with you all, and most heartily do I pray that your sacrifices and sufferings may result in the blessing of peace and harmony for many generations."

A SHARP TRICK.

A Hagerstown letter says:

"You were told in a former letter of the arrest of R H ALVEY. The importance of the event is scarcely exceeded by the manner in which it was consummated, and which is worth relating. Capt. BILLY MCMULLIN, of the Philadelphia Independent Rangers, who acts as Gen. PATTERSON's body guard, is the 'sharp' man of this military division. One night last week a picket guard stopped a man on the road to Hagerstown, who answered the guard's inquiries by saying that he wished to see Gen. PATTERSON; but when about to be introduced at Head quarters wished to evade the interview. He was instantly seized and searched, and dispatches were found upon him from the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON to Mr. ALVEY. MCMULLIN forthwith stripped the rebel spy, dressed one of his own men in the rebel's clothes, gave him JOHNSTON's letter, and started him off to see Mr. ALVEY. The dispatches, however, had been nicely opened, copies taken, and then resealed.

MCMULLIN's man was received by ALVEY, who thus fell into the trap most beautifully. ALVEY unfolded all his plans, and gave him written answers to JOHNSTON's dispatches. The supposed friend conveyed ALVEY's documents to Gen. PATTERSON. The arrest took place quietly the next day. When ALVEY was confronted with the documents and the indisputable evidence of his own treachery, it is said he was completely unmanned, and sunk under the burden of his guilt."

THE NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

Brig.-Gen. RUNYON has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE,
CAMP PRINCETON, June 13, 1861.

The Brigadier-General commanding the Brigade has the pleasure to convey to the troops the gratification expressed by Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, the commanding General of this Department, at their soldierly bearing and appearance at the review yesterday.

The General commanding this Brigade adds his congratulations upon the manifestly rapid improvement in discipline, which reflects great credit upon officers and men, especially in view of their assiduous and constant labors in the patriotic work of adding to the material defences of the capital of the nation.

By command of
Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON,
Commanding New Jersey Brigade.
JAMES B. MALLIGAN, Adjutant.

WANTS TO COME BACK.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Some days ago I informed you that a rupture had broken out between DAVIS and LEE, the Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. Although the report was not believed in many quarters, I have the best authority for saying that the dispatch in question was true. Indeed, intelligence was received at the War Department to-day, that Gen. LEE had left the rebel army in disgust, and was anxious to have his old position in the Federal Army. Add to this the recent complimentary letter from Mrs. LEE to Gen. MCDOWELL, published some days ago, and it would seem as if she was trying to pave the way for her husband's reinstatement."

TRAITORS TO THE C. S. A.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 24, says:

"By some accident, we have received through the mail a copy of last Tuesday's Mobile *Advertiser*, in which we find, that, in the District Court of the Confederate States, now in session in that city, the Grand Jury has found a true bill against EUGENIO PACOLINI, PETER PIOCH and VINCENZES CALDUCO, charged with treason against the Confederate States, inasmuch as they had 'traitorously carried and delivered a cargo of fruits and vegetables on the schooner *Hortense* from Mobile to the United States fleet off Pensacola.' Judge JONES, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that the furnishing of provisions or important intelligence to the enemy was treason, and the penalty for the offence, on conviction, death."

A MILITARY MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

The San Francisco *Herald* of May 31 announces that orders have been received in San Francisco, from the War Department, for the organization of three regiments of volunteers for service in Texas. The troops, 5,000 in number, will be forwarded in steamers to Guaymas, and thence be transported, with the consent of the Mexican Government, across the State of Sonora to the Rio Grande. The object of the expedition is to recapture the forts which have been taken by the rebels, and also to strengthen any Union sentiment which may remain in Texas.

DECISION CONCERNING VOLUNTEERS.

Judge E. P. BROOKS, of Elmira, presiding in the Sixth Judicial District of this State, has recently given an official opinion to the effect that a person under the age of twenty-one years may not be *enlisted* directly into the army of the United States without the written consent of his parents, or guardian, or master; but that, if he belongs to the militia of the State he is bound to do military duty in the service of the United States, if he shall be *mustered* therein in pursuance of a call of the President.

THAT LOAN AGAIN.

An agent of the Confederate States Government, says the Louisville *Courier*, called upon the Banks in Augusta, Ga., requesting to know how much of the Confederacy treasury notes they would take. They promptly answered fifteen per cent. of their capital. The aggregate Bank capital in Augusta is $3,075,000—which at fifteen per cent. would make $461,250.

CONFEDERATE POWDER.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville (North Carolina) *Observer* says: "It is a tedious and expensive process to make sulphur from iron or copper pyrites, but it is our only resource now. North Carolina mines furnish an immense amount of highly sulphurous pyrites."

GEN. WOOL.

The Troy *Times* says:

"We have good reasons for saying that Gen. SCOTT has expressed a wish that Gen. WOOL should be put in command at Fortress Monroe. Some little time has elapsed since that wish was expressed, but the Washington letter-writers give no hint that it is to be acted upon."

A GUN-BOAT.

It is stated that Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS has offered to the Government, free of charge, a gun-boat completely fitted up and ready for action. Capt. HOWARD, of the revenue service, has been directed to accept it in behalf of the Government.

DROUGHT IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* says there has been no rain in that quarter for the last five weeks, and crops are suffering severely from the drought. It learns that refreshing showers have visited other portions of the State, much to the improvement of the crops.

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.

The Boston *Traveller* hears that the Government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes, for the use of the army.

GEN. ANDERSON.

A letter has been received in Pittsburgh, from Brig.-Gen. (late Major) ANDERSON. He was to leave Cresson (Penn.) on the 23d. It was his expectation to spend some days at the latter place to recruit his health.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN NEWSPAPER MEN.—The Savannah correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of June 19, gives the following narrative:

"A fearful tragedy occurred here last week resulting in the death of ROBERT C. SATTERLEE, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Leavenworth *Herald*. The facts are these: A communication appeared in the editorial columns of the *Daily Conservative*, in which the author vaunted his exploits of the day previous in capturing a secession flag at Iatan, Mo., and intimated that there was no one who had pluck enough to interfere with or stop him. There was no signature to this communication, but it was generally known to have been written by DANIEL R. ANTHONY, the proprietor of the *Conservative*. The next day the *Daily Herald*, in an editorial, referred to the communication in the *Conservative*, and stated that the same was written by D. R. ANTHONY. The article went on to say that there was another version of the affair, which the writer had obtained from an 'eye witness,' a reliable gentleman, and that Mr. ANTHONY, instead of frightening everybody at Iatan, was himself so badly scared that he fled hastily and precipitately to the boat, which was moored at the landing and filled with troops. The morning this appeared in the *Herald*, Mr. ANTHONY, accompanied by a friend, sought out ROBERT C. SATTERLEE, publisher of the *Herald*, and after some hot words had passed, both parties drew their pistols and fired. ANTHONY's first fire accidentally took effect in the body of the friend who accompanied him, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. SATTERLEE fired once, but missed his mark. ANTHONY then pursued SATTERLEE down the street, fired three more shots at him and killed him. All the actors in this tragedy being prominent citizens, the transaction threw the town into a fever of excitement. Mr. ANTHONY holds the position of Postmaster at Leavenworth, having been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and is a rabid Abolitionist. Mr. SATTERLEE was a strong Democrat, a very popular citizen, a printer by trade, and of limited means. He leaves a wife and three children. ANTHONY was examined before the Recorder, and held in $10,000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the District Court."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29, 1861.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	85	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	85½	
1,000	U. S 6s, '67.....	85½	
4,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '79..	79½	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90,	38	
5,000	do.....	s10	37½
2,000	do.....		37½
9,000	do.....		37½
18,000	do.....		37½
5,000	do.....	s20	37
10,000	do.....		37½
2,000	Virgin. State 6's		42
10,000	do.....	s3	42
5,000	do.....	s5	43
5,000	do.....	s10	43
1,000	do.....		43
7,000	do.....	c	43½
4,000	N. Carolina St 6s		50
1,000	do.....		50½
2,000	do.....		50¼
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s.		53½
1,000	Michigan 7s.....		83
5,000	N. Y. State 6s..		100
6,000	Missouri St. 6s, '81		38
20,000	do.....	b60	38½
27,000	do.....		38½
5,000	do.....	b30	38¾
16,000	do.....		38¾
9,000	do.....		38¾
6,000	do.....	s5	38¾
1,000	Brook. C. W. L'n.		100
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.		103½
2,000	do.....		103¾
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.		13
5,000	Lake E. & W. 1M. b		60½
1,000	do.....		61
1,000	Div. & Tol. S. F. B.		76
7	Continental Bank		68
70	Pacific M. S. Co....		69
378	N. Y. Cent. R.....		74½
200	do.....	s30	73½
400	do.....		73½
200	do.....	s7	73¾
50	Erie Railroad.....		22¾
12	Erie Railway Pref.		43
150	Harlem R. Pref....		24½
100	Harlem Railroad..		10
10	do.....		10½
203	Mich. Cent. R. R..		44¾
100	do.....		44¾
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R..		12¾
25	do.....		12¾
200	Ill. Cent. R. Sc.	s30	66¼
525	do.....	c	67
100	do.....	c	67½
100	do.....	s60	65¾
150	do.....	s15	66¾
100	do.....	s30	66¾
100	do.....	s10	66¾
150	Gal. & Chi. R.....	c	60¾
50	do.....	s10	60¾
100	do.....	bnw	60¾
50	do.....		60¾
150	do.....	s30	60
50	do.....	s30	59¾
10	do.....		60¾
150	do.....		60¾
200	Clev. & Toledo R..		24
100	do.....		24½
400	do.....	b10	24¾
100	do.....		24¾
260	Chic. & Rock I. R.	s10	35

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The commercial or fiscal year 1861 closed, by standing regulation of the Treasury Department, June 30. It will probably be three weeks hence before we shall be favored with the exact Custom-house returns of Trade at the Port of New-York for the last month to enable us to present the official figures for the whole year. But our previous summary for eleven months, with the aid of the semi-official returns for the four weeks in June, affords the opportunity for reviewing at once, the substantial comparative results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the fiscal year just ended. The variations from the extended official tables hereafter to be presented cannot be very important.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York from 1st of July, 1860, to the 30th of June, 1861, are.....$191,328,000
Against Fiscal year, 1860..... 231,341,000
Being less than last year by..... $40,013,000

Of the Imports of the two years respectively, there were:

	1861.	vs.	1860.
Of Dry Goods.....	$87,001,000		$101,783,000
General Merchandise...	104,327,000		129,558,000
Total.....	$191,328,000		$231,341,000

Against the foregoing large difference in Foreign Merchandise the following sums in Foreign Specie, (principally English,) were entered during the year at this port, and through the port of Boston, from the Cunard steamers, for New-York account:

Foreign Specie at New-York direct.....$33,197,000
Foreign Specie, *via* Boston..... 8,186,000
Total import of Specie.....$41,383,000

The Import of Foreign Specie the previous fiscal year at New-York amounted to only $2,376,000.

The Exports of Domestic Produce at New-York for the fiscal year are by far the heaviest in value ever reported, and what perhaps, more remarkable is that *the largest increase dates from and has regularly continued through the present political troubles at the South.* The clearances of Domestic Produce for foreign countries from New-York have averaged, in value, since November last, full ten millions per month, only a single month of the eight falling a few hundred thousand dollars below this figure, while all the remainder have each partially exceeded it—a degree of prosperity in the Export trade of New-York never before equaled in the same period, and principally in the produce of Agriculture. At the same time the reexportation of Foreign Merchandise, of articles not so profitably marketed here as in other markets, has been rather below the previous year, and the export of Specie less than one half the sum sent abroad last year. The figures are about as follows:

Domestic Produce sent abroad 1861.....$117,923,000
Against fiscal year 1860..... 70,250,000
Increased clearances..... $47,663,000
Foreign articles reexported..... $7,025,000
Same last year..... 9,780,000
Decreased reexportation..... $2,754,000
Specie exported from New-York..... $23,845,000
Same last year..... 56,099,000
Decreased Specie Export..... $34,254,000

The receipts at New-York of California Gold fall partially below the previous fiscal year, by reason of the recent interruption, from extravagant rates of insurance and the apprehension of privateers. The figures are about as follows:

California Gold at New-York, 1861.....$34,073,000
Against Fiscal year 1860..... 39,784,000
Decreased receipts..... $5,711,000

The Trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and clearance of Domestic Produce, though at declining prices, while the business doing in Imports and in Domestic Commission Goods, shows a partial improvement. We repeat the opinion, heretofore expressed, that this improvement will be more sensibly felt as the season advances, owing to the comparative scarcity of Goods in the Northwest and the increased ability of that region, from the heavy sales of Grain and Provisions and a gradually improving Currency—the present basis at Chicago being Gold and Specie paying Bank Notes, while the liquidation of the recently discredited Free Bank Circulation, based on Southern State Stocks is both certain and rapid at whatever values these Stocks will realize in the New-York Market. The market for Money continues dull, at low rates, and the mercantile demand at Bank has again fallen off, so as to reduce the aggregate line of Loans and Discounts, including the large advances on Government Securities to about $112,500,000 against $113,667,000 on the average of last Monday. At the same time the actual stock of Bullion in Bank has run up within a few days to about $43,500,000; though the average of the week, to be made up this afternoon, will not show the whole increase, by probably a million and a-half of dollars. We look for about $42,000,000 against $39,480,000 on the average of last Monday. The principal and almost the only outgo of Specie from this City is at present through the Government disbursements at Washington and other points of army location. The balances in the Sub-Treasury now stand $6,094,283 against $8,004,656 at the close of the previous week. In addition to the Government balances, the office holds the large sum of $6,187,000 in Foreign Bullion for assay here and recoinage at Philadelphia, partly owned by the Banks, and counted in their averages, and partly by private Bankers and the Bullion Brokers. The additional receipt of $2,000,000 in Foreign Bullion during the week, and the indifference of some of the leading drawers of Exchange to move at low rates, have partially stiffened the terms on London, although the trade demand is still very moderate. Bankers' bills are 106 ℔ cent., and Merchant bills 104¾ to 105¼ ℔ cent.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,332,763, against $5,543,475 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,308,984, against $1,494,177 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,966,776. The receipts of Gold from California Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California.....$34,073,000
Foreign Gold direct..... 33,197,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston..... 8,186,000
Total since 1st July.....$75,456,000
Exports from New-York, same time..... 23,845,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881.....			94¼@96¼
			ex. div.
New-York Central.....	73¼	@74	@73¾@74
New-York and Erie.....			23@22¾
Reading.....			23¼@23¾
Rock Island.....			35¼@35¾@35
Michigan Guaranteed.....			25¾@27¼@27¾
Michigan Southern.....			11¾@12¼@12¾
Michigan Central.....			42@44¼
Toledo.....			23@24¾
Galena.....	59¾	@61¼	@60@61
Illinois Central.....			65¼@67
Panama.....			101@104ex div.
Pacific Mail.....			65¼@69¼
Missouris.....	37¾	@39¾	@38¾
Virginias.....			39@43¾
Tennessees.....	36	@38¾	@37¾
Hudson River.....			32¼@33
Harlem Preferred.....	22¾	@20¾	@24½
Burlington and Quincy.....			56@56
Harlem, Common.....			9¼@8¾@10¼

The course of the Stock Market was upward through the past week, with the exception of a single day when the attempted suicide or mental aberation of the Treasurer of the New-York Central at Albany created a temporary distrust in the stock of that leading Corporation. This incident may be said to afford the best evidence of the general speculative strength of the market, as in the absence of the explanation which subsequently came from Albany, it was well calculated (as under different circumstances it would have done,) to disturb the confidence of buyers, for the rise of Railway shares generally. The speculators in the opposite direction availed of it to increase their *Short* lines, but discovering the mistake, a portion of them bought in on the following day at a difference of ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Central and 1 ℔ cent. on Galena and others of the Western list. On Saturday forenoon, the market manifested signs of weakness, at the close of the only regular session of the Exchange Board; but later in the day, the Street dealings were again firm, and the Share list left off at an advance on the week, in Pacific Mail of 4½ ℔ cent., Panama 3 ℔ cent., New-York Central ¾ ℔ cent., Galena 1½, Toledo 1½, Harlem Preferred 2, Harlem Old 1, Michigan Guaranteed 1½, Michigan Central 2½, and Hudson and Reading, each ¾ ℔ cent. Another heavy week's business was done in the Border State Stocks, probably $1,500,000 sold at the Board, and on the Street, of Missouris, Tennessee, Virginias, &c. There was also a liberal inquiry for New-Yorks, at private sale, and after the new 7 ℔ cent. Loan of $700,000 was awarded on Tuesday at 101⅛; resales were made at 103¾@104 ℔ cent. The Indiana, Ohio and Illinois Stocks are also well maintained, both the old and recent issues, and a new interest in the public credit of Illinois is to be taken at the American Exchange Bank to-day for war purposes. The State Treasurer is in the City for the object of awarding $1,000,000 in 6 ℔ cent. Stock, provided the offers are such as the value placed upon the credit of this large and growing State at home and the sound condition of her finances will authorize the Fund Commissioners to accept.

The following is a statement of the condition of the State Debt, Nov. 30, 1860, as shown to the Legislature:

*Interest stock, payable at the pleasure of the State.....		$806 396 34
New refunded stock, coupon bonds, payable after 1860.....		13,000 00
New refunded stock, payable after 1862..		902,000 00
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865.....	$205,890 21	
New refunded stock, payable after 1866.....	21,000 00—	271,890 21
New refunded stock, payable after 1865.....		215,000 00
New internal improvement, payable after 1870.....	2,168,617 83	
New refunded stock, payable after 1870.....	193,000 00—	2,361,617 83
New refunded stock, payable after 1876.....		169,000 00
Interest bonds of 1847, payable after 1877.....	1,534,925 82	
New refunded stock, payable after 1877.....	165,000 00—	1,719 925 82
		6,395,830 20
Old State Bonds—Bank of Illinois bonds, payable after 1860.....	31,000 00	
Internal Improvement bonds, payable after 1870.....	42,000 00	
I. & M. Canal bonds, N. Cross Railroad, payable after 1860.....	4,000 00—	$77,000 00
122 Macalister & Stebbins bonds, which according to statement, &c., of C. Macallister, will require this amount to redeem them Jan. 1, 1861.....		49,608 81
Internal Improvement scrip.....		23,054 35
Certificates for arrears of interest.....		2,674 53
Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, registered....	2,209,095 00	
Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, not registered.	1,479,890 00—	3,778,985 00
		$10,327,152 89
Interest certificates canal stock, issued under act Feb. 23, 1847.....		18,864 17
Total.....		$10,346,017 06

* $100,000 since paid off.

The National Stocks were in active request at the close of the week at an advance of 1 ℔ cent.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of June, 1861:

June 1, 1861, by balance..... $7,614,058 11

RECEIPTS.

Account of Customs.....	$460,797 49	
Account of Patent Fees.	4,622 47	
Account of Post-office Department.....	176,892 34	
Account of Miscellaneous	42,021 34	
Account of Loans.....	2,617,270 00—	$3,301,603 64
Total.....		$10,915,661 75

PAYMENTS.

Treasury Drafts.....	$8,486,044 37	
Post-office Drafts.....	380,338 81—	$8,866 383 18
Balance, June 1, 1861.....		$2,049,278 57
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts.....	2,620,139 06	
By receipts during the month.....	4,231,949 17—	$6,852,088 23
To Payments.....		5,562,886 02
Balance.....		$3,005,096 86
By balance Cr., Interest Accounts.....		$50,240 57
By appropriation.....	776,054 79—	$826,295 36
To Payments.....		1,335 00
Balance.....		$824,940 36
By receipts for Customs in June, 1861.		$460,797 49
By receipts for Customs in June, 1860.		2,753,993 07
Decrease in June, 1861.....		$2,293 195 58
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office.....		$137,284 98
By Coin received during the month.....	$9,484,467 19	
By Fine Bars, received during the month....	1,161 39—	9,485,628 58
Total.....		$9,622,912 56
To payments in coin....	$9,271,666 18	
To paym'ts in Fine Bars	2,446 16—	9,273,512 34
Balance.....		$349,400 22
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office..	$5,879,315 79	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office.....	1,991,339 96—	7,870,655 75
By Fine Bars, ditto.....	33,407 61	
By unparted Bull'n, do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at Mint for Coinage.....	4,175,000 00—	4,410,920 61
Total.....		$12,281,576 38
Less due depositors.....		6,187,293 09
Balance.....		$6,094,283 27

* And $472,000 in Treasury Notes.

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 29, 1861.

Deposits of Gold.....		$8,666,000 00
Foreign Coins.....	$6,300,000	
Foreign Bullion.....	600,000	
United States Bullion.....	1,560,000	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases..		234,000 00
Foreign Coins.....	$191,600	
Foreign Bullion.....	40,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	100,000	
Lake Superior.....	200	
Washoe.....	2,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins.....		$9,000,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....		1,919,366 92
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia for coinage.....		9,191,417 95

The deferred February coupon on the first mortgage Bonds of the Wabash Valley Road (Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Company,) will be paid to-day at the Bank of the Republic.

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable to-day.

The Montauk Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay on demand a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The North River Bank divides 3 ℔ cent., payable July 10.

The Phœnix Bank will pay to-day a dividend of 3 ℔ cent.

The Irving Bank has set apart a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 8.

The New-York Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 10.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

LAW REPORTS

The Sickles Brigade—Another Disaffected Company—A Campus Forum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Barnard.

Joseph S. Reynolds vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Saturday. The relator asked that himself and his company be discharged from retention by the respondent, and from service in the Excelsior Brigade. The relator, who is Captain of the Company, alleges that his command were induced to join the Brigade by promises which had not been fully realized since they were enrolled.

No return was made by Mr. Sickles, but his counsel submitted that as the writ was granted in a county other than the one in which the men were alleged to be detained, the Court should dismiss it. Counsel for relator stated that as Mr. Sickles had made no return to the writ, he was in contempt and had no standing in Court. No notice would, therefore, be taken of any motion respecting the jurisdiction of the Court, emanating from him. After some little further discussion, the motion was adjourned until this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, when it will be heard at a *campus forum* in Camp Scott.

A PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY DISGUSTED.

Thomas J. Ahl vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—The relator is Captain of "Company C, United States Zouave Cadets," his command having joined the Excelsior Brigade. The company is from Pittsburgh, Penn., and the relator alleges that they bore their own expenses to this City, and that after their arrival Gen. Sickles attempted to place over the men officers from among his own City friends. The company became disgusted, and on the 27th inst. marched down to the Staten Island boat, intending to leave for Philadelphia; but, as alleged, they were driven back at the point of the bayonet by a detachment of about 250 men from the Brigade. The matter was adjourned over to Monday, to be heard with the one above at Camp Scott.

Rankin & Reovey for relator; A. Oakey Hall for Sickles.

Alleged Bribery—A Mystery.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Mullin.

In the matter of the habeas corpus for the relief of Frederick S. Littlejohn.—This writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be somewhat shrouded with mystery. It is pretty certain that the relator, who is a brother of Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, now Consul at Liverpool, was on Friday last arrested in this City on the charge of an attempt to bribe an officer of the Legislature. It is also certain that Mr. Justice MULLIN issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for his relief, but where the writ is returnable is not known. The law requires that notice of the return of any writ of *habeas corpus* in this County shall be served on the District Attorney. That officer, however, has received no such notice, and knows nothing of the matter whatever. After diligent search and inquiry at the place where the writ is to be returned, the fact whether it is or has been returned is not ascertained.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Carr* vs. *Carr.*—Defendant discharged.

Matter of Browney, a supposed Lunatic.—Referred.

Tracy vs. *McMahon.*—Receiver appointed.

MULLEN, J.—*Shoe and Leather Bank* vs. *Thomas C. Fields—Two cases.*—Motion granted.

Superior Court—General Term.

ALL THE JUSTICES.—*The New-York Ice Company* vs. *Parker.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Zandt vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—BAYARD BEMIS'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding all the recent statements to the contrary, it is now intimated in our Washington dispatches, that an immediate forward movement of our army in Virginia is probable—so immediate, in fact, that the Fourth of July may be celebrated by driving in the rebel pickets, and clearing the country as far as Fairfax Court-house. Some ground for such a belief may perhaps be found in the fact that Gen. MCDOWELL is to be retained in command—the statement that he was to be superseded by Gen. DIX being now authoritatively contradicted. Of the movements and intentions of BEAUREGARD and his rebel host, we receive various reports, the most recent of which was brought to Washington by a lady who escaped from Richmond after various vicissitudes. According to her statements, BEAUREGARD openly declares his intention to move towards Washington, and hopes yet to be able to obtain possession of it. His plan is to get as near the Arlington outposts as possible with his main force and to shell the city—pushing his column on, meantime, to engage our forces, until he sees an opportunity to march upon the Capital with his reserve. This plan might undoubtedly be made to work, were it not for the fact that the Government has within call some seventy or eighty thousand well drilled troops to support a perfect cordon of artillery, which it will be necessary for the rebel forces to pass before they can hope to attain their end.

Another skirmish is reported as having taken place near Alexandria, on Saturday night, between the picket guard of the First Michigan Regiment and a party of about twenty rebel scouts. One of the Michigan men was killed, and one was wounded, while the loss of the rebels was two killed and two wounded. The attack upon the pickets is said to have been made from ambush.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the forward movement, already spoken of as likely to occur, was to take place yesterday. The Third Massachusetts Regiment was to move from the Fortress and take up a strong position beyond Hampton, near the Newmarket Bridge, where it was to be joined by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Newport's News, Col. ALLEN'S regiment taking the place vacated by the latter. An explanation of the nature of the misunderstanding between Gen. BUTLER and Col. ALLEN, which resulted in the arrest of the latter, will be found in a letter which we publish this morning.

Affairs continue quiet in Baltimore, and there is little or no change in police affairs since the arrest of Marshal KANE, and the consequent excitement among the police force. A Home Guard, on the plan of those in Hagerstown, Williamsport, and other towns in Western Maryland, is about to be organized in the city, which will consist of one hundred and fifty men from each Ward, fully armed and equipped in the best manner. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty second New-York Regiments passed through Baltimore yesterday, making about seventy thousand troops in all which have passed through since the commencement of the National troubles.

Affairs in Western Virginia seem to have undergone no change—at least, no change is reported as having occurred within the last twenty-four hours. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAND and Staff are now at Clarksboro', and Gen MORRIS is in command at Phillippa, which place the rebels appear to have given up all idea of attacking at present. They probably have a wholesome dread of the place. Gen. HILL commands the National forces at Grafton and along the railroad from Parkersburgh and Wheeling to Piedmont.

Col. BERDAN, who has been authorized by the Government to raise a regiment of sharp-shooters, is now in Albany, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Military Board to the organization of the company from this State. There is little doubt that their consent will be obtained. Candidates for admission to this regiment are subjected to the most rigid test as to their skill with the rifle.

The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have already furnished, to fight the battles of the nation, upwards of thirty-two thousand men, who are already at the seat of war, or are under orders to march immediately. In addition to these, there are at least ten thousand men being organized, to say nothing of fifty thousand more who would instantly take up arms if there was a probability of their services being required by the Government. Add what has been done here to what has been done throughout the State, and there is little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that New-York intends that the Government shall be sustained.

The Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers reached this City yesterday morning, and after being welcomed by the sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York, took dinner at the Park Barracks, and left for Washington by the evening train New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Our advices from Hayti, received by an arrival at Boston, reach to the 16th of June. Great excitement was created at Cape Haytien on the 14th, by the appearance of a Spanish man of-war, which seized two logwood barges, and sunk a third, capturing the crew of the latter. The reason for the outrage was not explained, though it was believed to be in consequence of depredations committed by the logwood bargemen on the Dominican side of the river. In consequence of this affair, the supplies of logwood were cut off temporarily.

The Stock Market opened on Saturday with less strength than on Friday, but subsequently recovered the partial decline and left off firm: New-York Central 74. Missouris 38¼. Exchange firm, at 106 ₱ cent. Money Market dull, at low rates, on prime securities.

The Financial Problem.

Washington correspondents are notoriously accustomed to eke out the meagre information they gather at the departments with conjectural wisdom exclusively their own. To this supplementary talent is to be ascribed the various summaries given by our cotemporaries of the Executive Message to Congress and the reports which are to accompany it; the recommendations of Secretaries, and the measures to be introduced by chairmen of important committees. None of these reports, we venture to say, have the slightest foundation in ascertained fact; and yet their scope is so comprehensive, that it is scarcely possible all of them shall miss the mark. To Secretary CHASE, for example, financial schemes covering every possible method of raising ordinary and extraordinary revenue have been attributed. Treasury notes of various rates of interest; a popular loan; a foreign loan; have been mentioned as the resources to which he is prepared to appeal. To some of these resorts he will of course have to commit himself in his report; and the foresight of the correspondent will inevitably be justified. How can it be otherwise?

But while thus minute in points of secondary interest, our informants are less specific on others of higher import. Whatever policy, for instance, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt, we must have reason to believe it is founded on distinct, safe, and permanent principles. Two of these are of paramount importance. Whatever the debt created, it must be so arranged that the burden shall fall upon the future. The war in which we are engaged is essentially for the benefit of posterity. If temporary expediency were alone consulted, it might be advisable to meet the demand for a separate confederacy, and a new governmental experiment; but it is because, looking to the future, we foresee a long train of inevitable evils resulting from the abandonment of the cardinal principle of national unity, that we enter into this contest, and resolve to prosecute it to a successful termination. To achieve this ultimate good, we are expending our millions, offering our lives, suffering the ruin of business, and submitting to poverty and self-denial. It is clear that in assuming thus much this generation is doing more than its share in vindication of the national integrity, and may reasonably demand that some fair proportion of the expense be shared by its successors. With no sort of justice can the obligation of paying the entire cost of this war for humanity and posterity be imposed upon the generation which has sacrificed all its material interests and destroyed its ability to make large pecuniary outlays, in undertaking this great and necessary task.

Another point the Government will keep in view is that its financial measures shall not only bear as lightly as possible upon the people at this instant, but that they shall be promotive of the public welfare, in restoring business to its usual channels and activity, and reinvigorating the national confidence, enterprise and industry. It is quite possible to so frame a financial policy as to effect these capital objects. The Northwest is suffering profoundly from the disturbance of its currency, caused by the depreciation of Southern securities, which in its turn is caused by the war. The ability of its people, as customers of the manufacturing States, is thus crippled, and we are left without the compensation for the loss of Southern trade, to which we are entitled. With the exception of the production of war *materiel*, our workshops are absolutely idle. Capital, guarded with that jealous caution which always governs it in periods of uncertainty, refuses to lend itself to enterprise. If a judicious consideration of these sources of popular embarrassment be introduced into the plans to be suggested by Secretary CHASE, much may be done to alleviate the actual sufferings of the people, and to restore the movement of National prosperity.

But whatever is done, whatever the shape the Government measures may take, it is of vital importance that no recommendations shall be made tending to depreciate the National credit. The Secretary may safely assume that if ten times the possible sum required by this war be needed, the faith of Government is sufficient to procure every dollar of it.

It was a pitiable confession of weakness in the rebel Government, when to obtain a first loan of $15,000,000, it was obliged to pledge certain revenues to meet the interest and reimburse the principal. There is no such weakness in the credit of the National Government. Its resources are too manifold and manifest to require such specific provision, even if the judicious capitalist demanded it, which, after experience of the delusive character of such pledges, he is not likely to do. It is far better to assume the entire solvency of the National Treasury; to assume its ability to meet any engagements, however large their proportions, it may be obliged to contract, than by the indication of specific sources of revenue for specific loans, to make an implied admission of insecurity. Into any such error, we trust Secretary CHASE will not be betrayed.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The contest for the Speakership of the House, according to our Washington dispatches, is extremely animated. It lies apparently between Messrs. GROW, COLFAX and BLAIR, all of whom are eminently and perhaps equally qualified for the chair; but as only one can be chosen, the ardor of the competition at this late moment is a spectacle we regret sincerely to witness. Of one thing all the parties concerned may be well assured. The people will tolerate no protracted conflict upon the subject, such as has often postponed the business of legislation for weeks. The work this extra session is to do must be done with all the haste consistent with prudence; and whosoever permits personal ambition to impede the movement of business, will be paid in a most undesirable unpopularity; and the converse of the statement is equally true. There is no cheaper rate at which public gratitude can be bought, than by promptly withdrawing from a contest, which may otherwise be prolonged. Let us ask who of the gentlemen named for the place, will be first to make the sacrifice, and earn its reward?

Iron Ships of War

We anticipate the sneer with which such a proposition will be received by a department that still adheres to low steam, clumsy engines and other awfully old-fashioned things. We are aware that the public is saturated with the single idea that a shot will tear an iron plate all to pieces, while it will only make a round hole in wood, just as if that, supposing it true, were the only thing to be said about a war-ship, and the conclusion of the whole matter. Just so the public said about English railways—that they cost a pound where American roads cost a dollar, and that this was the cause of their great comparative economy. It turned out, however, that this otherwise masterly conclusion had one defect—it was not true; and so it will be with the present conclusions about iron for war-ships. By setting forth a few facts in the case, we shall expect to aid in removing the popular objections to iron hulls; official prejudice, we cannot hope to reach.

The first requirement of a ship of war, is *durability*. The causes tending to destroy such ships are first and chiefly, projectiles, of which the most formidable are red-hot shot, and shells filled with molten metal, not so much by reason of their force, as on account of the almost unquenchable fire of which they consist, and which they scatter into every seam and crevice. Such shots, sticking in the sides of a wooden wall, or dripping their liquid fire into internal cracks, could hardly be ferreted out on *terra firma* by a New-York Fire Zouave, nor extinguished by a New-York steam fire-engine, much less in the heat of action on shipboard. Were an enemy to take all possible advantage of these modern missiles, a wooden man-of-war would hardly be tenable for a quarter of an hour. Now, iron is absolutely incombustible, while the dry and seasoned mass composing a wooden ship is simply tinder. We are not speaking of iron shells filled with wooden decks, bulkheads and staterooms—of those match-boxes, or rather furnaces, stuffed with kindlings, sometimes called iron ships; but of absolutely metallic *ships*—shells, partitions, decks, doors and all. That a wooden ship will ignite in every place where red-hot metal touches it, and every time it touches it—that, under a shower of such projectiles, it will be a perpetual fountain of flame, is very easily imagined by outsiders; and that it is peculiarly liable to fire, will be admitted by the Department. That molten iron, on the contrary, will run in streams or lie in pools on iron decks without causing a conflagration, is tolerably certain. It requires very little argument, then, to show the superiority—the absolute necessity—of iron ships to meet this emergency. But, we are told that shot cannot be heated on board ship! Perhaps the same objectors will deny that white-hot coal enough to keep a smelting furnace in blast is already burned on shipboard to make steam. If we remember rightly, the art of heating shot, and of setting wooden works on fire with them, is known to the C. S. A. The fact is, any fort or vessel which can put hot shot into our wooden ships, will burn them; and if this terrible fact does not warrant the use of incombustible material, we should like to know the reason why. But wooden ships are always liable to fire from other causes; from the careless use of lights, from defects in or accidents to the boiler-furnaces, &c., and the proposed remedy holds good against all sources of fire, and removes at once the grand and principal source of danger, either while fighting or cruising. That even iron shells, with wooden inner works, are safer than wooden hulls, is instanced in the case of the *Sarah Sands*, which caught fire at sea while conveying a full complement of troops to India. Her contents were entirely burnt out for about a third part of her length, her magazine exploded, and then she experienced a ten days' gale, after all of which she came into port with every soul saved.

The next in order, of the formidable modern missiles, is the percussion-shell, which explodes on hitting the object. When fired at a wooden ship (or, as has often been tried, at a wooden target), they tear a hole through it about the size of a common door. They do not encounter pressure enough to explode at the instant of striking the wood, but bury themselves first, and then blast out a chasm in every direction. But it has been experimentally proved in England, that common shells break in pieces upon striking the side of an iron ship, and fall harmless into the water. This is the case with time-shells, percussion-shells, and shells filled with molten metal; and iron plates of ordinary thickness are absolutely proof against them. What the exact result would be, in case of the Sawyer or Hotchkiss shells—elongated projectiles fired from a rifled cannon—it is impossible to say; it is certain, however, that they could produce no such result by exploding against a thin edge of metal as when buried in a mass of wood. Iron ships, then, are proof against ordinary shells, and nearly so against every class of exploding projectile, while wooden walls are and must be torn and shattered, and in every case penetrated, by all shells.

The next missile in order, is the solid shot. It is true that at ordinary ranges it will generally pass through both sides of a wooden ship, and the intervening objects, without doing much other damage, or leaving large and splintered holes that cannot be stopped. Now, it has been stated, chiefly as a matter of opinion, that a solid shot will break a large, irregular hole in the side of an iron ship where it enters, and a very much larger hole in the opposite side where it goes out, which holes cannot be stopped by any practicable means, hence that the whole side of the vessel will be very soon carried away, and foundering will be the speedy result. Also, that the iron splinters will kill a great many men, while wood will not splinter seriously, &c. There has not been much naval warfare since iron ships were introduced, but we have some evidence in point, and we submit it as conclusive, for it is not possible that the same causes should produce diametrically opposite results. Capt. E. P. CHARLEWOOD, R. N., who recently commanded the iron frigate *Guadaloupe*, in the service of the Mexican Government, testifies before a Parliamentary Committee, that his ship was under fire almost daily for four or five months, that "the damage (by shot) was considerably less than is usually suffered by a wooden vessel;" that "there were nothing like the number of splinters which are generally forced out by a shot sent through a wooden vessel's side;" that the vessel "was hulled once in the midship part, at about one thousand yards; the effect was, that it passed through the iron, making a *round* hole in the iron;" that "at two feet below water, it (another shot) passed through the vessel's side and through two or three casks of provisions, and that the hole was simply plugged by the engineer at the time." He also states that none of the shots displaced any rivets in the side-plates or in the plates of which the frame was formed. Again, Capt. W. H. HALL, R. N., who was promoted in the Chinese war, being asked as to his opinion of iron for ships-of-war, states as follows:

"From the experience I obtained in China with respect to the *Nemesis*, (an iron frigate,) I formed a very favorable opinion of it. Several wooden steamers were employed in the same service, and they were invariably obliged to lie up for repair, whilst I could repair the *Nemesis* in twenty-fours, and have her always ready for service; indeed, many steamers were obliged to leave the Coast of China and go to Bombay or repair. Repairs which would have taken, in a wooden ship several days, would take in ours as many hours only. In one action she was hit fourteen times; one man lost his arm one shot went in at one side and came out the other. The shot striking the reverse side from within was not of a dangerous character. There were no splinters in case of that shot. It went through just as if you put your finger through a piece of paper. Nothing could have been more easily stopped than I could have stopped that hole in the *Nemesis*."

Besides this specific evidence in the case of iron *ships*, there is much more at hand of a similar character, in case of iron plates, variously fastened and penetrated by shot. But in the face of it all, the majority of American naval officers still insist that the splintering of iron sides is such an awful defect, that its shedding of shells and incombustibility are of no comparative importance. They apprehend no comparative danger from hot shot and melted iron lying about on match-wood decks and forced into the cracks of seasoned timber,—they anticipate no comparative peril from the bursting of imbedded and whirling rifle-shells,—but the splintering of iron sides is too terrible a risk to be contemplated for a moment!

So much for the effects of projectiles. The next peril is of the sea. A fighting condition is of primary importance, of course, but the principal business of Government vessels, after all, is cruising, and their principal risk, like that of all others in the long run, is of shipwreck. We have often referred to the remarkable strength of iron ships—not of the *Royal Charter* and the *Connaught* stamp, which began to go to pieces on their first trips—but fairly built vessels of average materials. Among the many authentic instances are the following: The *Vanguard* went ashore, and lay for some time on a bed of rocks in the harbor of Cork. The stern was somewhat broken, but the vessel was so little strained that the engines worked as well as ever when she was got off. The *Tyne*, a very large ship, ran ashore on the Dorset coast in a fog, and remained hammering on the rocks there for nearly a year. When at last rescued, her rudder and a portion of her keel were torn off, but no perceptible change could be discovered in her general form, and all other parts were as sound as when first built. The *Great Britain* ran ashore and lay many months in Dundrum Bay, exposed to a whole Winter's seas and gales. Her bottom was battered and damaged, but her general form was unaltered, and no strain could be detected in her upper sides. These facts are taken from official reports, and the vessels are all running yet. The *Persia* ran into an iceberg (the same one that sank the wooden *Pacific*,) and filled her forward compartment with water, but crossed safely on her first trip. The *Edinburgh* and *North American* both ran on the rocks about Cape Race at full speed, and were not lost; and the *City of Philadelphia*, we believe, has lain there for a number of years, without showing signs of going to pieces. Every one knows that wooden ships, in either of the circumstances mentioned, would have gone to pieces, as all wooden vessels have done, without exception, under such treatment. In addition, therefore, to all the fighting advantages of iron ships-of-war, we consider their superior strength to encounter gales, and lee shore, if it comes to that, of still greater importance; and we wish we could hope that the Department would at least go so far as to investigate the facts in the case, before ordering a great quantity of wooden vessels which, according to statistics, will neither last as long, nor carry as much for a given tonnage, but which will cost the same, if not more, than a first-class iron fleet.

THE CHIVALRY AS BUCCANEERS.—Every one remembers the terrible telegram sent from JEFF. DAVIS' head-quarters about the time that he issued his freebooting proclamation, which announced that there were *three hundred thousand* applications for letters-of-marque on file in Montgomery, and that the buccaneers were even then waiting with sails set and anchors hoisted, all ready to go a-pirating on the high seas. Some skeptical individuals thought at the time that there must be a mistake in the figures, and that three thousand was probably the number intended; while others boldly divided the figures of the gasconading rebels by a thousand, and put down three hundred as still more likely to approximate the truth. But a fleet of even three hundred piratical craft, or even a tenth part of that, well armed and manned by such crews as the blood-and-thunder pirate novels tell about, was sufficiently formidable; and the thought of such a horde of roystering desperadoes, reveling in blood and booty on the old fields of buccaneer exploit in the Gulf of Mexico, doubtless made many a shipowner and importer tremble for their property, and gave a shudder to many a mother and sweetheart, whose bold sailor-boy might perchance be voyaging far away to India, China or California.

The New-Orleans and Charleston papers gave glowing accounts of the prodigious amount of plunder that would soon be brought into their ports—of the rich East Indiamen, heavy with the fragrant spoils of the Orient—of the China merchantmen, laden with teas and silks—of the California steamships, burdened with the golden bars—of the English traders, crammed with their cargoes of manufactured goods of every variety, from Lyons and Paris, from Manchester, Birmingham and London—of the Mediterranean mercantile fleet, all bursting with the wines and oils and bumberless luxuries of Southern Europe—in short, of the riches of all lands, pouring, in a free and continuous stream, into all the ports of the glorious South. "Visions of glory burst upon the Southern soul—the realization of which was in the hands and good pleasure of" three hundred thousand bold buccaneers.

As yet, however, unrealized. Three long months have passed away since the pirate-President's proclamation raised these glittering hopes, and now they seem more unrealizable than ever. The pirate fleet that was to swarm all the seas, and ravage all our coasts, can neither be seen nor heard of. The old scows and hulks and stolen revenue-cutters which constitute the "Confederate Navy," skulk in the swamps and bayous near shore; and even the fine steamers engaged in the Havana and Texas trade, which the rebels confiscated from their New-York owners to convert into piratical cruisers, and which, in the hands of old-style pirates, would ere this have committed such terrible depredations, seem now to give the Yankee tars a berth as wide as the ocean. The Southern sailors, too, who were going to perform such gallant exploits on the high seas, consist—if we may judge from the officers and crew of "Privateer No. One," now in the Tombs—of as shabby and nondescript a lot of scallywags as ever stretched hemp at the yard-arm.

As for prizes, the Confederate pirates have taken somewhere about a dozen; but unfortunately for the honor and prowess of the ocean chivalry, most of them consist of Yankee coasting craft which were captured by chivalric landlubbers while lying in Southern ports, foolishly confiding in Southern honor. Beside these, they have captured by stealth a few unsuspecting whalers, homeward-bound from the far Pacific, and one or two weather-bound vessels of small tonnage, which drifted too near the secession coast. But of all the splendid ships from India, California, and Europe, with which the seas swarm, and of whose capture by wholesale they dreamed, not one has fallen into their hands—thanks to our gallant little navy and the blockade. And their success is not likely to be any greater in the future. So it may be considered settled that the Confederate Government can't fill its empty exchequer after the style of Capt. KYD.

A National Uniform, and What to Make it of.

Special attention is drawn by Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, to the bewildering variety of costume worn by the rebel troops beleaguering Fort Pickens, and the fatal accidents likely to accrue in consequence, amid the confusion of a general action. The army we have sent to suppress Southern insurrection is clothed with similar disregard to the vital importance of quick and ready recognition of each other by different parts of a large force, which may be brought in contact whilst moving from detached points towards some central position. How, for instance, can men from Maine or Ohio, when they come suddenly upon the Duryee Zouaves, tell whether they are New-York friends or New-Orleans foes? What, in the eyes of an Indiana rifleman is to distinguish a gaily decked chasseur of this City from his similarly accoutred Virginian prototype? How shall the Western horseman know whether it is a Massachusetts or a South Carolina company of neutral tint that he is riding down? In the existing confusion of clothes, no amount of precautionary instruction can prevent the most disastrous errors of this kind from taking place. Such errors, in the best regulated armies, cannot always be avoided; but, by a very simple arrangement, they may be eliminated from any ordinary list of military casualties.

The first thing to do (and it can be done easily, when the regular militia regiments, with pet notions of their own as to dress, have withdrawn, leaving a homogeneous host of volunteers under the entire control of the Government,) is to put every man, no matter what part of the country he hails from, nor what particular arm of the service he belongs to, in a jacket, trowsers and cap of the same color and material, allowing such distinctive marks—by variations of facing and minor details of peculiar cut or manner of wearing only—as will not injuriously affect the main object to be subserved. It has been done in the case of regular United States soldiers, and why should not the idea be carried out on a larger scale in the immense army which now owes Uncle Sam obedience? Not only would there then be little excuse for, or even possibility of, two bodies of men under the same command, coming into unexpected and deplorable collision, but a system would be inaugurated which would simplify, in a surprising manner, the now complicated and expensive question of keeping our troops punctually and plentifully clothed. A subdepartment, having sole superintendence of this particular branch of duty, could enter into and see faithfully executed contracts that should keep a never-failing stock of garments in store—garments that could be dealt out at short notice to any regiment, or number of regiments, requiring a new outfit. There would be no confusion nor delay. All the indications wanted in a requisition for so many of such or such an article, would be the "Number" of a regiment, and forthwith a bale, or half a bale, or half a dozen bales of the things required could be sent off upon the instant.

It is neither necessary, nor advisable, that these things should be made of fine, costly, or even very durable material. There is no definite intention manifested yet of establishing a permanent standing army, in clothing which durability would be a chief test of cheapness. Our soldiers may only be wanted for six months or a year. In that case, each man will need two, or at most three, suits—one to last until October, another through the Fall and early Winter, and a third up to the end of Spring. Soldier coats and trowsers, half worn out at the end of either period, would, doubtless, be only wasted. The French, German, and British armies, being organizations certain to exist for a lengthened period, it may be economy to furnish them with clothes that shall last two and three years; but, to provide our temporary army so, would be the height of extravagance. It would encourage a glut of misdirected enterprise that would glut the market with hundreds of thousands of suits, which could either never be used, or else be cast off when scarcely soiled, and finally sacrificed at a loss of ninety per cent., as were millions of dollars worth of things found useless to the British Army at the close of the Crimean War. We want no such mismanagement for the benefit of contractors as this. In a war, whose aggrandizement, or even repayment of money spent, appears to be out of the question, not a cent must be thrown away, not a chance, if it can be helped, given to any one for peculation—no, nor speculation—on the perilous necessities of the present crisis. Matters must be conducted in a plain, business-like, easily-inspected way; and, to do this effectually, as regards the clothing of our soldiers, no better scheme could be devised than that of having the clothes furnished on a National uniform pattern, which would be its own detector of any deficiencies in quality, in quantity, and in individual and collective cost. On these points contractors would check each other; for a single honest one could convict a score of cheats, by the mere evidence of comparison; and the computation of killed, wounded, and missing soldiers, taken into account with the roll call at the end of a campaign, would be ample safeguard against any attempts at collusive cooking of official ledgers; always provided that the race of Colonels can be relied on for an average share of rectitude, which we have, as yet, seen no reason to doubt.

We specified, in a previous article, such indispensable items as went to the making up of a complete uniform. We also mentioned the stuff of which that uniform ought to be made. We again say that, for the Summer season, flannel only should be used. In comfort and cleanliness, for wear beneath a sweltering Southern sun and through the often pestilential atmosphere of Southern nights, nothing can, for a moment, be compared to it. Then, for the price of one cloth suit, two suits of flannel can be provided; and, though flannel may be only half as durable, the mere change of clothes which this entails is of incalculable hygienic advantage. The very quantity made needful is an argument in favor of flannel; for the incessant demand and speedy consumption thus created opens up a field of employment that would keep from starvation the families of the very men who are gone to do our fighting. From every point of view, this idea of a national uniform, manufactured to an illimitable extent, of an inexpensive and appropriate material, exhibits a reasonable, wise and beneficent aspect, and we recommend it to the immediate and careful consideration of those having the direction of such subjects in their charge.

Southern Denunciation of Northern Democracy.

The Southern Press is more fierce, if possible, in denunciation of Northern Democracy than of Republicanism. It seems to have cherished the idea that the Democratic Party was in favor of the treason of secession, and was ready to unite with the South in overthrowing the Constitution and destroying the Union. The City of New-York was largely Democratic, and the Southern Press and people counted on its earnest and cordial support. They expected to see the forts in the harbor seized, the arsenals plundered, the Sub-Treasury dispoiled; that the secession bunting would float from the City Hall, and flaunt from the windows of Tammany and Mozart. There were three hundred thousand Democratic voters in the State, and they reckoned them as three hundred thousand Secessionists, who were as ready as themselves to hew away the pillars of the Republic and topple it into ruins. They could not conceive how a citizen could be loyal to the Union and yet be a Democrat. They could not understand how he could oppose the success of the Republican Party before the election, and not be ready to take up arms against the Government administered by a Republican President afterwards. Professing to be Democrats themselves, they could not comprehend why treason should not be as cheap and common with Democracy at the North as at the South. Hence, when they opened their eyes to the fact that Democracy on this side of Mason and Dixon's line was as true to the Constitution and faithful to the Union as was Republicanism itself, disappointment and mortification intensified their hatred towards those whom they foolishly regarded as their allies. They hate Republicans as their natural enemies, but they execrate and denounce Democrats as deserters from "Southern principles," which, in their folly, they supposed them to have professed.

The error of the Southern Press and people on this subject is founded in a mistaken notion in respect to the real sentiments of the Democratic Party outside of the Slave States. Democracy at the North means something beyond the mere propagandism of Slavery. It will yield to that institution all that it can justly claim under the Constitution, liberally construed, not because it loves Slavery, but because it is "so nominated in the bond." So far as on this subject it stood with the South, it did so out of respect for the Constitution, and an earnest desire to see all its sanctions observed and enforced. Whether all its views of constitutional obligations in regard to Slavery were right or wrong, or whether the concessions or compromises it was prepared to make in its favor were wise or not, we do not propose here to discuss. However these may be regarded, they in no wise interfere with the fealty of Democrats to the Constitution, or weaken their loyalty to the Union. While they denounced the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists proper, they denounced and opposed with equal or greater earnestness the wickedness of Southern secession. Their opposition to Republicanism was another and a very different matter. The Republican creed was world-wide in difference from Abolitionism, and they knew it. Their battle with Republicanism was waged under the forms of the Constitution, as it had been against the Whig and the American Parties, and their defeat did absolve them from allegiance to organic law. They would gladly have overthrown that party at the polls, but a President elected by a majority of the people in a constitutional way, though a Republican, was President of the United States, and as such entitled to their support. The Government,

their allegiance as strong as if one of their own peculiar faith had been elected, and these citizens they never dreamed of repudiating. Party was, in their estimation, always and under all circumstances, subservient to the higher duty of upholding and sustaining the Government and those legally appointed to administer it. In the discharge of this duty they knew neither sections nor creeds. Treason, whether North or South, found no favor with the Democratic masses, and it was because of this sentiment, so pervading and universal through all the North, that Democracy rose against Secession, when Secession rose against the Constitution and the Union.

There was neither more nor less of loyalty among the Democratic masses than among the other parties of the Northern States. All were actuated by a common patriotism, and however bitterly they might oppose each other at the polls, they were a unit in their love for the Union, and in their efforts for its preservation. If the people of the South were deceived on this subject, it was their own fault. So long as they remained loyal to the Government, recognizing the Constitution and upholding the flag of the Union, they had to a large extent the sympathy of the Democratic heart. Northern Democracy bore with secession to the verge of patriotism and duty, in the hope of winning it back to reason, but when it avowed its treason, and armed itself in open rebellion, then Democracy became its firmest and sternest enemy.

A Duty to the Southern Union-men.

If there were no other sufficient reason why the Government should persist in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, that reason is furnished in the duty it owes to the Union-men of the South. Like our revolutionary ancestors, these Southern patriots have staked "life, fortune and sacred honor" upon the issue of the struggle in which they are engaged. Their foes are the most revengeful, infuriate, and blood-thirsty that ever professed the name of Christian; and in intolerant ferocity, these fanatical propagandists of Slavery are only paralelled by the Saracen hordes which followed the banners of Islam in its missionary campaigns for the spread of religion by the Sword. Their hatred of Northern men, whom they regard as Abolitionists, is without bounds, but their detestation of Southern men who are for maintaining the Union, is, if possible, more intense, and the desire to punish them is felt in the same proportion. Men like ANDREW JOHNSTON and EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who have done so much to thwart the plans of the traitors, are no less abhorred than GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and if caught by them their lives would be forfeited amid the brutal orgies of negro traders and overseers.

But the triumph of the traitors would be the signal for the extermination of the Union men of Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, and other sections where the Unionists are in the midst of enemies. The horrors of La Vendée and St. Bartholomew would be renewed on this Western Continent, and the rivers of the South would be red with the blood of those whose crime has been fidelity to the Constitution and the flag which failed to protect them. Confiscation and exile would be among the least evils which these patriotic citizens could expect, as the reward of their faithful allegiance. When men triumph in a base cause their souls are expanded with love to God and man,—they become tolerant and forgiving, and in the conscious strength of justice and freedom, they can afford to be lenient to their defeated adversaries. But not so the champions of wrong. They are conscious that their triumph is but temporary, because it is contrary to the eternal fitness of things—they know that Providence is against them, and that events are constantly marshaling in strong array for the overthrow of their cause. Victory only secures them temporary repose, and their proud and selfish hearts are rather inflamed with hatred than enlarged by generous sympathy. The success of these Slavery propagandists in throwing off the authority of the United States Government would only serve to madden the rage they now indulge towards their loyal fellow-citizens; and their treatment of the vanquished would be such as they accord to their slaves after an unsuccessful revolt.

The General Government has no right to abandon its loyal citizens to the tender mercies of infuriate traitors. The solemn significance of the official oaths of the President and Congress becomes doubly striking in view of the duty of protection they owe to every faithful citizen. They demand obedience of the subject on pain of death or confiscation of goods, and to him protection is due at every cost, and to the last extremity. It is not necessary to remind those now having control of public affairs, of the solemn obligations under which they lie, but it is proper to inform the lukewarm patriot, or the treacherous sympathizers with rebellion, that these reciprocal duties and obligations of citizen and Government are imperative, and that under no circumstances will they be lost sight of by President LINCOLN, his Cabinet, and the Congress of the United States.

If the fatal example were now set of acquiescing in the dissolution of the Union, because a majority of the citizens of certain States have declared in favor of it, the result would be the utter demoralization of Government, and ever after loyal citizens would be deterred from opposing a strong popular current which might be rushing to the overthrow of the Constitution and laws. There could be no safety in trusting to the protection of such a Government, and its machinery would fall to pieces without an effort to preserve it.

The great extent of country over which the rebellion has spread, is manifestly owing to the fact that the Union-loving people of the South—of every Slave State, in fact, not excepting South Carolina—felt that they could not depend on the Government, and must take care of themselves. Their enemies were organized and armed. *They* were without arms, and without a flag under which to rally. The General Government, until the 4th of March, was in traitorous hands, who, instead of attempting to quell the rebellion, was industriously at work in arming and equipping it, by the robbery of the Government stores. Loyal men at the South saw this, and almost despaired of relief. Gradually they drifted with the current, until finding themselves turned over to the tender mercies of necessity and joined them outright. It is true that themselves raised an outcry against "coercion," but even this was caused by their apprehension that the coercion would not be speedy and effectual. It was not that they objected to the enforcement of the laws, against the rebels, but they saw that the feeble efforts of the Government would only exasperate, and swell the ranks of the rebellion. If the last Administration had not basely betrayed its trust, or even if the present Administration had had armies and fleets ready to put in motion on the 4th of March, the rebellion might have been quelled long ago, and peace restored.

No Government in the world is so able to maintain its integrity, and to protect its citizens, as that of the United States, when its great energies are roused into action. Hitherto they have lain dormant, and the great oligarchical rebellion will have atoned for its crimes by its effect in awaking the sleeping giant to a consciousness of his strength and vitality. The country will be amply repaid for its present enormous outlays of men and money, by the discovery of its hidden resources of power to protect itself against enemies, whether domestic or foreign.

"The Friends of Peace" and the Present Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in several influential journals, occasional references to the Peace Society, to its position and principles, in regard to the present conflict. Without venturing or wishing to speak for that Association, or to commit any other friend of its objects to an apparent sympathy with the views I may express, I would most respectfully solicit a small space in your paper for a few pieces of this momentous crisis, as they present themselves to one who has labored the best part of his life in what is called "the peace cause."

Doubtless the community is generally aware that the object of the Peace Societies, in America and Europe, is purely and simply to abolish war between nations; not only by arousing the moral conscience of the civilized world to the folly and wickedness of such an arbiter, but by urging upon Governments and peoples the adoption of certain practical measures for the peaceful and satisfactory solution of their differences. First in the order of these measures, is stipulated arbitration, or special and solemn treaties between nations to refer to the umpirage of a disinterested power or party, any difficulty that cannot be arranged by the ordinary process of negotiation. The second is called proportionate and simultaneous disarmament. This is founded upon the simple proposition: "If from equals you take equals, the remainder will be equals;" or if England and France, by treaty arrangement, agree to reduce their armies and navies by an equal number of regiments and ships, their relative strength, by land and sea, will remain precisely as at the present time. Thus, by a series of mutual and equal reductions, they and all the other powers of Christendom might safely and honorably remove those standing sources of suspicion and danger, and relieve their subjects of the terrible pressure of a taxation that drives them almost to revolution. The third and last measure is more *American* in its origin and intention. It is the convening of a Congress of Nations to elaborate a code of international laws, and to erect a Supreme Court for the application of those laws to any difficulty that should be referred to its decision.

Such, then, are the practical measures which the friends of peace, on both sides of the Atlantic, have been urging upon the Governments and peoples of Christendom for nearly half a century. You will notice, in the first place, that they are all *preventives* of war; that they are to be adopted by nations while in a condition of peace and good will with each other, and are designed to prevent the first uprising of the war-spirit when any difference shall arise between them. It will also be observed, that they apply only to the case and conduct of independent nations, which, even at the fiercest stage of hostile conflict, recognize each other on the same footing as self-standing sovereignties.

Thus, the friends of peace have no direct specific measures to apply to the case of domestic revolution, or to the uprising of the subjects of a Government to depose or change its rule. But we have much, that is indirect and effective, to take away the cause of such revolutions. With the oppressors there is power; and with the power there are always the temptation and occasion to use it despotically. Those Governments which sustain the largest military armaments are always the most oppressive to their own subjects. By reducing their armaments, as proposed, we just to that extent relieve the people they burden of their liability to oppression. By inducing governments to abandon the old lynch law practice of being their own judges and executioners, and to settle their difficulties by arbitration, or a High Court of Nations, we do all that any outside influence can effect to constrain them to treat their own subjects with justice and equity. Here, again, our measures are *preventives* in reference to revolutions. A great many persons of intelligence wholly misapprehend the nature and operation of our efforts for the abolition of war. They often ask, in a tone of seeming triumph, "What would you do, when two nations, maddened to irrepressible frenzy, are clutching at each other's throats? or when subjects of an oppressive Government are grappling in desperate struggle with its power?" It would be equally fair to ask a physician what he would do, if called in, for the first time, to a person nine days gone with a malignant fever, set on fire by poisoned liquors. If he could not arrest the fury of the disease in such a case, would it tell against his professional skill and ability? That is a parallel to the case of the friends of peace in the present crisis. It would, indeed, be difficult for them to prescribe a *régime* of conduct, when the pulse of the nation is at the rate of 150 a minute with the excitement of the conflict. But, in the normal condition of the public mind, or even so late as four or five years ago, it would have been easy for a friend of peace to suggest a practical measure which would have intercepted and prevented this terrible crisis.

It is patent to the world that Slavery is the only cause of the present conflict. All other sources of differences have paled to its extinction before this fearful antagonism. It is the steady growth of fifty years. Nothing else equals or resembles it. Nothing else is even next or second to it, in its capacity of alienation. The prejudice attaching to race, color, language or religion, is a slow and even repugnance; no stronger one year than another. But the conflict between Freedom and Slavery is not only "irrepressible," but geometrically progressive in its intensity. For half a century eminent men, both North and South, both Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery in sentiment, have had a foreboding that the system, some time or other, must involve the nation in a fearful catastrophe; that a servile insurrection would desolate the South and bring immeasurable disaster to the whole Union, or that the two great sections of the country would drift into civil war before the quick head currents of swelling antagonism. The experience of the last ten years, ending with 1860, clearly proved that nothing but some practical plan for the utter extinction of Slavery could save the nation from the worst of these apprehended calamities.

In view of these facts of the past, and aspects of the future, some of the friends of peace, a private men, and on their individual responsibility, labored for several years to bring before the Government and people of this country the proposition to provide a way for the gradual and ultimate extinction of Slavery, which should be safe, just and equitable to the South, and magnanimous and brotherly on the part of the North, and which, by its spirit and working, should unite the two sections by bonds of sympathy and interest which never before existed between them. The plan developed and presented at public meetings, in most of the considerable towns and villages in the Free States, may be described in these simple words: "Whenever any State in which Slavery exists shall abolish the system by its own free will and act, it shall receive, out of the National Treasury, a fair and honorable compensation for the emancipation of its slaves."

It was urged that this overture would be the strongest and most satisfactory guarantee Congress could give the South that its sovereignty over the system of Slavery within its own borders would never be overridden nor undermined by any Congressional majority the North might ever obtain; that even if it should be able, at some future day, to array fifty Free against fifteen Slave States, this standing proposition would limit the Anti Slavery action of such a majority to the offer and carrying out of compensated emancipation. Nothing could have been more timely, just, generous and graceful than this offer on the accession of the Republican Party to power. I think it may be truthfully said, that there was considerable ambiguity or misapprehension, both North and South, in reference to the Anti-Slavery *animus* and action of that party, on assuming the helm of the Federal Government. For more than a quarter of a century, it had been a widely-extended opinion in both sections, that unless Slavery could have a continuous accession of new territory, it would die out; that if it should be confined to its present area, two converging conditions would terminate in its destruction. In the first place, the lands tilled by slaves would become exhausted and worthless; in the second, the slaves would increase on those exhausted lands until their labor would not feed them, and their masters would be obliged to emancipate and send them off, or to runaway themselves, leaving the negroes to shift for themselves on the lands they had impoverished by their unrequited toil. Now, then, when a great political party took the field under the banner of *Non-Extension*, it received the heartiest support of nearly every man in the Free States who had labored and prayed for the abolition of Slavery. It was made all clear to his mind that the restriction of Slavery to its present area, by exhaustion of the soil and increase of the slaves, would soon become compression, compression plethora, and plethora death. This result was as clear and inevitable as reason could make it. He believed it fully; so did every Pro Slavery man in the South. One had just as much reason to fear it as the other to hope it. Neither the hope of the one nor the fear of the other had any reason to be a whit diminished by the solemn and energetic declaration of the leaders of the Republican Party, that when in power, it would not lay its little finger upon the system of Slavery within the States in which it existed. Those asseverations were understood in the same sense by all the really Anti Slavery men of the North, and the Pro-Slavery men of the South. To both parties, they meant what the good Quaker expressed, when he thrust the head of a highwayman, who had assaulted him, into a stream by the road-side: "Friend, I will not kill thee, but I will hold thy head under this water until the breath departeth thy body." To thousands and tens of thousands, North and South, restriction, compression and plethora were drowning instead of hanging Slavery. The issue to be feared by one party and hoped by the other, was the same. What was involved in that issue to the Southern States? Why, two tremendous disasters combined in one overwhelming flood of ruin. All their lands to be exhausted and worthless; all the pecuniary value of their slaves to be annihilated, and out of both universal bankruptcy, anarchy, and flight of whites, or blacks, or both.

Now, I repeat, it would have been equally just to the great Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery communities of the country, is the Republican, or Non-Extensionist Party, at the commencement of the last Presidential election, or at its accession to power, had made the overture to the Southern States of compensated emancipation. For it would have been offering them a safe and generous alternative, by which they might escape the great calamity they so honestly and justly apprehended from the triumph of the restrictive policy. Then it would have fully satisfied all the really Anti-Slavery constituents of the Republican Party, because the offer proposed would aim directly at the ultimate and utter extinction of a system which they had labored so long to abolish. For one, I am confident, and many both North and South are doubtless of the same opinion, that such an offer, at the time suggested, would have operated as an effective preventive of the present condition of affairs.

Thus, in reply to those who ask almost tauntingly of the friends of peace, What would you have done, if called in to prescribe some remedy for the great and terrible evil impending over the country? I would venture to suggest the peace measure so partially described. In doing this, I would not commit the Peace Society, nor any other member of that Association even to an indirect responsibility for the proposition, or to any sympathy with the foregoing views and sentiments. Having labored a good many years in the cause of peace, and having had, for a longer period, the full assurance of belief that this great nation must be rent some day or other, by an internecine war that never had a parallel in history, unless Slavery should be abolished by the joint and generous act of both sections, I have labored long to solicit the services and practical attention of the public mind to the foregoing plan for extinguishing the only source of antagonism between the two great divisions of our republican empire. However else this fearful conflict may terminate, if it leave that antagonism not only untouched, but intensified and inflamed by the nettling memories of civil war, there may be but *one Government*, but there will be *two peoples* within the limits of this Union as distinctive and inimical as ever coexisted under the sceptre of Russia, Austria, or Turkey itself. Our Republic may come out of the struggle like a giant freshgirded for the race, but it will find the running heavy and slow with a Poland, a Hungary, or even an Ireland fastened to its neck. The rush and the roar of the tempest may now be too strong and loud for the still small voice of this overture, but in the storms that confound sea and sky there sometimes comes a moment's lull, in which a small bird's note may be heard. God grant that a moment's lull for listening may come ere this sweeping tornado bursts with all its red wrath upon this broad land—for listening to this plan of compromise. Can anything better, cheaper, nobler, or more effective be adopted? Give it a second, sober thought. If after the war you would gladly purchase the extinction of Slavery at this price, why not make the offer now, before the wealth of the nation is swamped in the blood that must flow, if the conflict be carried out to its bitter end? But, if no power, human or Divine, shall stay the bloody struggle until our Government and people shall have meted out to the Southern Confederacy all the castigation they think it deserves, I hope they will grace their triumph with an act of magnanimity toward the conquered States—that they will say to them, one and all: "Now go, and set yourselves up as a separate nationality; and when any one of your number shall prefer to come back to the old glorious Union of your ancestors, it shall be admitted on condition of extinguishing Slavery within its borders, and we will pay the bill of emancipation out of the National Treasury."

ELIHU BURRITT.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn., June 27, 1861.

FROM DETROIT.

Military Matters in the West—Condition of Cairo—Preparations for Pillow—The City of Chicago—Michigan—The Rumors of Compromise with the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Friday, June 28, 1861.

Either the elevation of the moral atmosphere, or that decline of the mercury which quickens the languid pulses of the human frame, has imparted to my "journey due north" a sense of climbing, of the ascent from burning plains to a mountainous region; and the rapidity of motion being commensurate with the progress of this change of climate, it is impossible, in the hurried jottings scrawled upon the landing-places of the polar staircase I seem mounting, to avoid omissions—*propos d'escalier*—which compel the pen to retrace its flight—a process easier for the feather than for the substitutes of GILLOTT and PERRY.

Thus, I omitted to mention how charming a little parlor the spider WAAGNER has prepared for the fly PILLOW—the same who was his own bolster in Mexico. It would be indiscreet to particularize the ingenious and satisfactory details of the little Redan at the "arrow-head" of Cairo. The scientific spinner of the web has already participated in forty-two general engagements, and should his forty-third be the defence of Cairo, I venture to predict that it will not have been surpassed in brilliancy of result by any of its predecessors in his military career.

Another transplanted veteran—a Russian—has just formed a camp at Chicago, which his diplomas and antecedents promise us will be a military high school if not a university.

I left Chicago with regret. The city and its inhabitants improved upon acquaintance. The beauty of its site has been responded to by corresponding improvements. Its houses, its streets, and its magnitude, present the finest illustration of Western civilization. It has been laid out with an eye to the picturesque, and enabled me to appreciate the despair of its late illustrious political chief when his appeal to the Senate for an appropriation to improve its harbor was scornfully negatived by those whose desertion and persecution of him, and whose faithlessness to the Constitution, accelerated his untimely death. As an evidence that despondency is a word excluded from the Chicago vocabulary, a superb new hotel—the Sherman House—is to be opened there next week, and will compare favorably with the "Continental" and the "Fifth avenue." Instead of new structures, old ones are falling to pieces; here and there a few buildings half-finished are abandoned, and the hotels, if not ruins to their proprietors, are destructive to the comfort and stomachs of their guests in the Land of Dixie. Indeed, a block of roofed stores in Memphis, which less than a score of mechanics were engaged in finishing, was the only exception to this rule which came under my notice in the South.

In my last letter, I mentioned the noncombative tranquility of all the towns and railway stations upon the Illinois Central road after we had left the last outpost, a few miles beyond Cairo. This repose appeared so agreeable a contrast to the blood and thunder of "Dixie," that I compared it to the "Cuckoo's Song" that succeeds the storm in, I think, the second movement in Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony.

In traversing Michigan to-day, its rural quiet aroused my curiosity, if not my skepticism, whilst reading the New-York journals, which all seemed to have been printed with different qualities of gunpowder. I have not seen a uniform or a musket in Michigan. Is she beyond the extreme outer edge of the Cyclone centered in a radius of ten miles around Manassas Junction?

In the great tragedy, whilst the Fates were spinning the thread of a hero's destiny, the chorus chanted in strophe and antistrophe—as BORCK hath it, like the Christian Psalter—a key to the actor's words, gestures and emotions which rendered the audience the same service as the *libretto* of a modern opera. Imagining this country to be the theatre of events which some One more exalted than Prof. LOWE is watching from the stage box of the universe, and designating Gen. SCOTT and Col. DAVIS as the personages for whom the *Parcæ* are spinning threads, one of steel and the other of cotton, the Southern strophe is entoning its war Litany, from the Gulf of Mexico to the frontier, in voices clamorous with zeal though monotonous with unison. In Cairo the responsive antistrophe was sweeter, quite as sincere, but far less in volume. In Chicago the echoes were faint, but I thought people were taking breath, or that there was a temporary eddy formed by reentering and deflecting waves of sound. But when I missed the long familiar canticle in the silence of Michigan, I might have fancied myself in Canada or any where but in the State of Gen. CASS and Senator CHANDLER. Not a town, a hamlet, a wayside inn, nor a station in the South, which was not reniteut, if not with gold lace, with the gleam of arms and sonorous with the shout of "war to the knife." But the stranger who should land at Detroit this day, more than sixty after the presentation of the bill of exchange drawn by BEAUREGARD upon the patriotism of the North, and so gallantly accepted by New-York, by the East and by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and not deservedly be called prejudiced who should shake his head at the peace-curantism of Michigan.

Nor are these filthy and nefarious stock-jobbing rumors of impending compromise and adjustment the kind of leaven to raise in such peaceful regions as this the bread whereon Gen. SCOTT'S army—which lives not by bread alone—is to thrive in the approaching conflict. I question if President LINCOLN and his Cabinet would be suffered by the people of the North to make such compromise; and I *know* that Mr. DAVIS and his advisers would be shelved, if not "suspended" by their constituents if even suspected of entertaining the idea of such a compromise as the former might accept, viz.: the unconditional restoration of the *status quo* and the return of the seceders to their allegiance. It is therefore as wicked as it is puerile to kindle the hopes of the farmer and mechanic and fire the excitable brains of the speculator with so lying and treacherous a "will o'-the-wisp."

For the judicial conviction of a lesser grade of crime, of which, forty years later he was found to be innocent, the late Lord DUNDONALD was cashiered from the Navy and degraded from the Peerage of Great Britain.

It is not to be doubted that *cold-nosed* politicians, like our philosophical Secretary of State, who almost inclines to Buckleism, who have no faith in the virtue or the endurance of human passion, and who believe with BYRON, that, like fever, it must exhaust itself, entertain the opinion that the South will weary of its isolation and compression, whether outflanked or not by our great Captain; that schisms will divide its people, who will depose their present leaders, as peoples equally great have, in past times, capriciously set aside chiefs equally valiant and sagacious; and that a day is not many months distant when their successors at Richmond will be called upon to make terms at Washington. Should the future prove the truth of such reasoning, suffer me to say my "woe be" vindication that at least sound egotisms will be the order of the day, or of the night, and the wealthy planters the chief sufferers.

I see fresh blunders at the East,—a squabble between Gen. BUTLER, Col. DIMMOCK, and Secretary CAMERON, about a Battle! which you head "A Difficulty at Fort Monroe," when your caption should have been, "A Scandal at Fort Monroe and Washington." Then, too, the *Pawnee* has made another inglorious *fiasco*. Why "land three boat loads of men" when "the National force was inadequate and no pursuit could be made," for the sole purpose of retreating, and "securing one strapping negro, two horses, a few overcoats and some camp equipage,"—tin kettles, I suppose?

With her magnificent armament, the *Pawnee*, in proper hands, is an efficient steamer—in smooth water the most efficient in the Navy. In her first affair at Aquia Creek she expended not less than $3,500 worth of shot and shell, and received some damaging missiles from PEGRAM'S batteries. In the official report of that officer, who bore a character for veracity in the United States service of which not even Secession should deprive him, he announces the loss of but one man, who perished by his own imprudent exposure. Estimating the damage to the hull of this fine steamer at $500—a moderate figure—and you have $4,000 as the price paid by the *Pawnee* for a single rebel. Apply the rule of three to whatever number of rebels your experts may deem sufficient to destroy in subjecting the South, and you will land beyond the English national debt, without the deep pathos of that loyal and long-taxed people to draw upon.

The *Pawnee* has one advantage over the gunboats it has been determined to build in the West, which it may be well to mention. Her guns practice according to the approved laws of naval gunnery and naval architecture. I see in a paper that the Western river gun-boats are to carry each the armament of a sloop-of-war—"11 guns, some of which will be 12-inch columbiads." The testimony of the captive ship-master, who was released from the privateer *Savannah*, shows that after the third fire the single 32 pounder of that vessel became unmanageable, after damaging deck and bulwarks. I leave you to imagine the fate of these over-armaments.

In 1848, a brigantine called the *Stromboli*, which had served our Government as a cruiser during the Mexican War, was sold at auction at the Brooklyn Navy yard, and bought by a friend of mine for the California trade. She had carried a single "long Tom" on her forecastle, and had as much heavy timber bracing to enable her to stand the shock of its discharge as a grizzly bear has of bone in proportion to brains. It cost the purchaser a fortnight and many hundreds of dollars to get this heavy framework out of her, and you will bear in mind that she had no steam-engine to be knocked out of gear by the concussion of artillery. Such gun-boats will damage their crews more than they will injure GIDEON J. PILLOW and the defenders of Fort Randolph.

MISANTHROPE.

The Seizure of the Bark Augusta.

From the Greenport Watchman.

Our readers have been apprized of the fact that this vessel, a fine large bark-rigged ship, of 360 tons, formerly a packet brig from New York to Savannah, and latterly employed in the whaling business from Sag Harbor, was bought some three weeks ago by A. OAKMITH of New-York City, J. A. APPLEY, of Southold, and others, to be fitted for a whaling voyage from this port. The preparations for her equipment on such a voyage have since been vigorously and rapidly carried forward, and she was expected to sail early this week. What few repairs she needed had been made; her casks had been stowed; the water ballast pumped in, provisions scoopered, &c. But on Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two United States Deputy Marshals, Messrs. HOSKEN and SMITH made their appearance on board, and took possession in the name of the United States on suspicion that she was destined for a slaver. They proceeded to seal up the hatches, lock the cabins &c. A steam tug was telegraphed for to New-York, to tow her to that City, but it was afterwards decided to countermand the order and to break out the cargo where she lies at Old Wharf. Deputy HOSKEN returned to New-York on the *Massachusetts* on Monday, while Deputy SMITH remains in charge. Report says that the origin of this seizure was certain letters from parties here and at Sag Harbor. So far as her outfits are concerned, the men who worked on her, (some of them among our most intelligent mechanics) unite in saying that nothing out of the regular course usually pursued in fitting vessels for whaling transpired to their knowledge. We do not know what grounds the officers rely upon; but it *seems* another to be added to the many outrages recently perpetrated on the commerce of the country. Various vague rumors are afloat, but until we can learn the facts more fully than at present we shall refrain from further comment.

It is proper to add, what we think to be the sentiment of our citizens generally, that we have no sympathy for violations of law and no tolerance for the nefarious slave traffic; but we resent, with the indignation it deserves, any unwarranted interference with an honest business which tends to promote the interests of the place, and we have nothing but scorn for the meanness which aims its shafts in the dark, and founds their flight on mere hints and conjecture, unsupported by any established facts.

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MARRIED.

WATSON—RHINELANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. MORRAD, JOHN WATSON, M. D., to EMILY O., daughter of the late Bernard Rhinelander, both of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 30, ELIZA H., youngest daughter of Mrs. Jane Anderson, widow of the late Robert Anderson.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers in law, John Daily, M. A. Hyatt and S. A. Dodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 160 Prince-st. on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM BURGOYNE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 30, JAMES DALRYMPLE in 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Rankin-st., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

FORT.—In this City on Saturday, June 29, EMELINE FLANDRAU, wife of Samuel L. Fort, Jr., in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family [illegible]

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Friday, June 28, ELIZABETH RUTHERFORD, youngest child of William and Eleanor Mathews.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 150 Henry-st., this (Monday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

BELL.—In this City, on Sunday, June 30, HARRIET MATILDA BELL, daughter of Samuel F. and Lydia S. Bell, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Annunciation on Tuesday, July 2, at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, of consumption, JAMES M. SCOFIELD, aged 31 years and 8 month.

His remains will be taken to Stag Stag for interment on Monday morning, from his late residence, No. 257 West 49th-st.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, CHARLES E. FRENCH, youngest child of Benjamin and Eliza French, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 105 Essex-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SPARKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 30, ALEXANDER F. SPARKS, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Samuel Sparks, and his father-in-law, Robert M. Whiting, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MORRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon, June 28, at his residence, Mr. JOHN MORRISON, of the firm of Peddle & Morrison, No. 77 Chambers-st.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On Wednesday, June 26, at Upper Red Hook, at the residence of her father, Peter J. Elting, Esq., of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph H. Hall, of New York City, and daughter of Peter Vanderlyn Higgins, of Hamilton Grove, Scotland County, N. Y.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 39.—JUNE 29, 1861.
72, 1, 75, 24, 67, 33, 61, 72, 45, 42, 26, 4, 23.

KENTUCKY CLASS 38.—JUNE 29, 1861.
4, 65, 13, 36, 21, 72, 41, 61, 40, 38, 7, 31, 66.

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for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No nurse has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.

LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. CARPER & CO., BARNES & PARE, wholesale and retail agents, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 486 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make, 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 366 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. T. LE ROY,
No. 8C Cedar-st.,
New-York

MOUNT WAS

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

Haverford, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861,

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills, is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to PALM OFF a worthless article, under the name of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
is on the outside wrapper. All others are misleading counterfeits.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Including
600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.
400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.
400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1.50 to $6 per Robe.
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
200 pieces best quality printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 25 cents.
280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 45 and 70 cents.
325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.
175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.
80 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.
200 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $30.
160 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.
100 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.
1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.
OTHER GOODS IN REDUCED PROPORTION.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late BEEKMAN & CO.)
By order of the Assignee.
This entire Stock having
TO BE CLOSED OUT
WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD,
The price of everything
HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED.
LACE MANTILLAS AND LACE POINTS
Reduced 50 per cent.
SILK AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
In same proportion.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

AT 56.
FRENCH FANCY SILK, not half cost.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

HONEYCOMB.
MOST BEAUTIFUL TISSUE for Children's wear and LADIES' SUMMER COSTUME (*dernier mode.*)
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

AT $1 90.
BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES,
worth $8,
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $16,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4c. RIBBONS all marked down to 3c.
3c. RIBBONS all marked down to 2c.
2c. RIBBONS all marked down to 1c.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS LACE COLLARS and SETS, very cheap.
COLLARS and SETS, French and Swiss, at 8c. and 10c.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
previously to the close of their
HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY,
will offer during the next week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
In
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
ROBES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
and every description of
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC COTTONS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
As we intend to close out all our Summer stock right off.
CALL AND SEE.
CALL AND SEE.
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
W. R. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK FUSSER LACE FLOUNCES,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Regular prices per yard $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4, will be sold at $2.
Regular prices per yard $5, will be sold at $2 50.
ALSO,
CENTRES, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.
P. S.—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils just opened.
Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries.
All marked down below the cost of importation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No 429 Broadway.

BUNTING,
Wholesale and retail,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cents worth 50 cents.
Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.
Finest French LAWNS, 12½ cents, worth 44 cents.
Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Traveling DRESS GOODS, 8c., 6¼c., 8c. 10c., and 12½ cents.
Hundreds of other goods at Astounding Low Prices.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands the use of the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 342 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady and permanent situation. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 257 East 12th st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or do chamberwork; willing to go the country; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th & 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; seven years' recommendation can be given. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 173 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent references, 2 years in her last place; another good girl, 3 years last place; another girl, 6 years; another, 7 years; another, 9 years, want situations to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general work; one 3 years, one 4 years, another 8 years, in last places, want situations as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses. Also, many other good servants. No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH COOK WISHES A situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 104 24th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days; has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by an English Protestant young woman, who is a first rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATION wanted by two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take charge from birth, and bring up by hand; is accustomed to traveling best City reference. Call at No. 19 Prince-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and a beautiful laundress; wages very low; no objections to country. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at or address MARY, No. 230 Broadway, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do housework, by a respectable Protestant girl; has good reference; no objection to the country. Will receive calls, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant woman wishes a situation in the country as general housemaid; is a good baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and is a first rate washer and ironer; gets no linens in good style; is also a good dairy-maid; has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family, and act as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country as general housewerker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is fond of children; can milk, and is willing to make herself useful; has nine months' reference from her last place. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; is an excellent flutер; has the best recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 83 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., until Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after 6.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS WAITER.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good situation for a faithful girl, who has been three years with her, either as waitress or as chambermaid. Application can be made Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, at No. 30 West 23d-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 136 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

A LADY, WHO IS ABOUT PARTING WITH her nurse, an English woman, is desirous of obtaining a situation for her, either as nurse or chambermaid. She can highly recommend her. Address C, Box No. 1,027 Post-office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.—AT THE Servants' Institute, No. 449 Grand-st. may be found a large number of first-class servants, viz: cooks, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic. Also, a German nurse and waitress.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No 434 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, TO drive a one horse phaeton; must be expert in driving, genteel in dress, and bring cost references. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 43 Exchange-place, first office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, having no longer any use for his services; he can recommend him in every particular. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single Englishman; is an excellent groom and gardener; understands milking and keeping a place in order; is willing and obliging; wages $10 to $12; best of City reference from his last place. Address T. P., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply to J. F. JOY, Secretary, No. 66 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., No. 15 Johnst., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and groom, by a very respectable, sober man; is a good kitchen gardener, takes good care of horses and cattle, and will be found very useful about a country place; excellent reference from late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS HANDY MAN.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young man wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good driver; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 494 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH the best of City reference, wishes to obtain a situation as waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentleman. Address L. Y., 693 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—OUR BOOK-KEEPER having gone to the war, we are in want of help during his absence. Liberal salary given to a competent double-entry book-keeper. Address A. B. M. & Co., Box No. 106 Times Office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

ASTEWARDESS, &c.—WANTED, A STEWARDess for a steamer four girls to travel with families to California and Europe, three porters, two express drivers, clerk for a shipping office, salary $10 per week; time-keeper for a coal mine in Pennsylvania, two brakemen, three boys to learn trades. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE, TIDY WOMEN, one to cook wash and iron, one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as nurse and seamstress. Must have the best of City references; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 76 West 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C DOBSON, Box No. 208 Times Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, Nos. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY OR SONGS FOR THE TIMES.—A sheet containing four popular patriotic songs from the "Golden Chain," by Wm. B. Bradbury, may be obtained for one dollar per hundred sheets, at LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE EVER OFfered, a piano that cost $300 for $125 cash; is a 7 octave, richly carved rosewood case, rich full tone; best makers, fully warranted; is without a blemish; will be offered for two days, at the furniture boxing establishment No. 676 6th av., near 40th st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 660 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding-school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music. To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn, L. I., Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR IN CAVALRY tactics and the sabre exercise, to drill a company now forming. Also, a bugler. Apply immediately at No. 119 Pearl-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. B. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
A. Bruehl, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 301 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermès, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.
A. MAILLIARD.
H. BECKETT.
Trains leave New-York for Bordentown at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, kind and gentle in harness, six years old, good under saddle, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for the war. Inquire at WILSON'S Stables, 19th-st., between 6th-av. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, WITH TOP, FOR ONE or two seats, in good order, the owner having no further use; cheap. Can be seen at No. 139 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling parlor, spring bed, spring mattresses and enameled goods, furniture, at less than factory prices, at SMITH'S manufactory, No. 36 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. HAYES'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH HAS

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 124 Times Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 23, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARMHOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 101 Times Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres, 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 2,377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with unexceptional board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD IN A farm-house, within 75 miles from New-York, for two grown persons and a little girl two years old, where fruit is plenty and good fishing; Connecticut preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., for one week, ANDERSON, Box No. 138 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 25 miles of New-York, where there is good bathing, boating and fishing, for gentleman, wife, two children, ten and twelve years old, and servant. Address Box No. 3,473 Post-office, full particulars and price.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A LARGE family; two large and two small rooms will be required; distance not more than one hour and a half from the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 35 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the depôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CAR roll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within eas

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor of State, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Treasurer of State Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the solvency of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Other terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may desire to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders if accepted, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, endorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners thereon provided for, with other documents relating thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DETROIT, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within, or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. the principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $250 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST. } NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $400, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST. } NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2. J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. and 26th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500) and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of E. Morgan's Sons, No. 37 William st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, at the office of the Bank, No. 55 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON. } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $625,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.

The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.

By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New York, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CERBAR, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Corner New Bowery. Open daily. Interest (six Per Cent) commences July 1. The deposits of this Bank since the commencement of the war exceed the drafts $31 738 94.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SEMAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 31-av. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage bonds will present their coupons at the American Exchange Bank of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, at which places money is deposited to pay the same. S. D. WARD, Chicago City Comptroller.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. P. PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } JERSEY CITY June 29, 1861.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Four (4) per Cent, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.

By order of the Board. J. S FOX, Cashier.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three 3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1 1861 By order of the Board.

P. M BAYSON, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK June 26, 1861

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors at Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK } OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 1, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SOMERINDE, Cashier.

New-York, June 20, 1861.

$120,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class improved property, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit the borrowers. APPLY TO

ATTEE & LILLY, No. 2 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1 000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.

je24-law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.

je24 law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 191 and 193 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1860.

E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,856 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,836 pounds fresh Fish, 50,400 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 6th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 2, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register on the thousand and eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler 66 horse power, steam pipes, gauges, brickwork and fixtures. Pump, water and steam pipes, steam gauge and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 3 iron reliever mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 1 fan blower, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muzle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 29 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, cans and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops lot of marking plates and numbers 2 sets steel numbers 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of rooms, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known and numbered three hundred and thirty-one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak-st.
6th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
9th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
13 Precinct	Harlem.
12th Precinct	Cor of Attorney and Delancey sts.
18th Precinct	2d-st., near 3d-av.
19th Precinct	50th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.
21st Precinct	No. 130 East 26th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC, APpointed by the Joint Special Committee for making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 1st of July, at 8 P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of procuring music for the different stands. Parties interested will please appear without further notice.

IRA A. ALLEN,
CHAS. H. HALL,
GEORGE BICKFORD, } Committee on Music.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer Yorktown are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 135 Broadway.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 291 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.—Dr. Dr. Taylor, who has been associated many years with the late Dr. Dr. Taylor, of Boston, has taken the above Institute, where he will be found at all hours. The only Electropathic Institute in the city. Dr. Taylor's success in curing the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Fits, Deafness, Blindness, Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Ulcers, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Catarrh, Boils, Felons, Whitlow, Abscesses, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Nervous System, Blood, Skin, Bones, Joints, Muscles, Glands, Nails, Hair, Teeth, Gums, Tongue, Mouth, Lips, Chin, Cheeks, Forehead, Head, Face, Neck, Breast, Back, Arms, Hands, Fingers, Legs, Feet, Toes, Nerves, Veins, Arteries, Tissues, Cartilages, Ligaments, Tendons, Membranes, Cellular Tissue, Fat, Muscles, Bones, Joints, Marrow, Brain, Spinal Cord

THE INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

patches for Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM. She will return with twenty-24 pound howitzers.

MR. WISTAR has at last been appointed Sutler at Old Point in place of MR. WOODY. The appointment came from Washington.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

GOV. JACKSON'S FLIGHT TOWARDS ARKANSAS—GEN. LYON IN PURSUIT—HOW THE UNION FORCES ARE DISPOSED OF, ETC.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, St. Louis, Friday, June 28, 1861.

I returned yesterday from Booneville, having become satisfied that even GEN. LYON'S promptness of movement is no match for the activity of Gov. JACKSON and that the latter is sure to outrun any force which may follow him. It being apparent, therefore, that there is no programme on JACKSON'S part just now for a fight, and that Gen. LYON'S movement must assume a police character, I concluded to retrace my steps towards some field promising more active interest.

The military operations in this State now look about as follows: Gen. LYON will pursue JACKSON towards Arkansas, with nearly 2,500 of the force at Booneville; in fact, has probably before this commenced his march. About an equal number of troops now Kansas City and vicinity are ordered to the South. Five thousand have already gone over the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad to Rolla, and will march from that point (the terminus of the road) to Springfield. These all these columns are expected to make a conjunction, less whatever number may be left as guards at places along the road. This aggregate of 10,000 men, or nearly, it is thought will be sufficient to meet any invasions from Arkansas or Tennessee

Yesterday, Lieut.-Col. WHITE left for Lexington, to which point he will proceed with 600 men, to hold possession of the town and destroy the foundry there, which has been making cannon and balls for the rebels—or at least to put it in shape to prevent anything more being done against the Government.

Small forces will remain stationed along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and at other points in the northern part of the State, to protect property and prevent outrages on Union men.

The bridge on the Pacific Railroad over the Gasconade is completed, and the trains run now to the Osage, two miles east of Jefferson City. During next week the Osage bridge will be completed, and I think those on the west end; so that travel and mail-carrying will soon be resumed.

The bridges on the North Missouri Railroad have all been rebuilt, and the trains again run regularly. The Superintendent informs me that he anticipated no further interruption of business on his road from this cause.

THE CONVENTION.

I have good reasons for believing that the convention will soon be called to reassemble. A majority of the Committee, to which was intrusted the power of calling a special session, *are true to the Union*, and they have had a meeting of consultation. *If the Convention does meet* you may rely that it will act vigorously in favor of law and order. *It will depose* JACKSON, and all the traitors in the State offices, and fill their places with good and true men. Who will be appointed Governor, of course it is impossible to say, but I am thoroughly of the opinion that it lies between SAMPLE ORR and GEN. TOM. PRICE, of Jefferson City. Both are thoroughly reliable, and the appointment of either would give entire satisfaction. In the meantime, Col. BOERNSTEIN continues to occupy the Capital, and afford protection to loyal men, and inspire terror in the unfaithful. His administration there has been marked by great energy, vigilance and wisdom, and has done much towards purifying the tone of sentiment in that vicinity. He, like Lieut.-Col. WARRE, would greatly have preferred more active duties than those which have been imposed upon him; but both are good soldiers, and unhesitatingly accept the positions assigned them by their chief.

HOW THE REBELLION WILL AFFECT MISSOURI IN THE END.

The history now being made in Missouri, is destined to be a source of great eventual advantage to her interests. However severely it may press at present upon her industry, it will be the means of an increased prosperity in the future. It will redeem her State administration from the desperate tyranny of the oligarchs who have ruled her for years with a rod of iron; and a liberal State policy will succeed the despotic system which has so long prevailed. Under the new *régime* certain to result, freedom of opinion and of speech will be protected; immigration encouraged, and internal improvements prosecuted with new vigor. The magnificent resources of the State will call in settlers from the Free North, and the great mines of Southern Missouri, which lie interspersed with the finest agricultural tracts to be found in the Mississippi Valley, (all now being rendered accessible by the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad,) will open up a field for enterprise second to none on the continent. If the future of Missouri is brilliant, so far as material interests are concerned, (and all admit it to be so,) I am satisfied that the events now transpiring will greatly hasten the ir culmination. Of course, the result will be that Slavery, left alone, will soon die out in the midst of free enterprises, and Missouri take her place amongst Northern States, as she should rightfully have done forty years ago.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The events which have transpired in Missouri, are in no way more important than in the lesson they have taught. It is but a few weeks since secession in St. Louis essayed the same *rôle* of despotism that it played in Baltimore and still plays in Memphis. Left alone—permitted to flaunt its treason in the face of Government and bully into submission those who would not worship its idol—its tyranny would soon have reached a degree of power that would have required for its destruction, the sacrifice of hundreds perhaps thousands of lives, and left scars on the face of society which a quarter of a century would have been unable to efface. But, *fortunately*, Missouri had two advantages: she was too far from Washington to be greatly hampered by *routine*, and had within herself men who were equal to the occasion, and did not fear to assume the responsibility of action. Among these, it is a matter of only simple justice to say that FRANK BLAIR stood preëminent. It is owing to his knowledge of human nature, as developed in Slave States—his native sagacity, which comprehended results while it sneered causes—his sleepless vigilance, which no hypocrisy could deceive—that the true men of St. Louis were prepared for the crisis when it came: that they fell instantly into rank, *already drilled* and ready for action; that they had in their hands the arms with which traitors had designed to subdue them; that they were prepared, under the soldierly lead of LYON, to crush out in a day the embryo treason of St. Louis, as they have since done it in the State at large.

FRANK BLAIR is not, in the full sense, a man of National reputation; he is known chiefly as the champion of a local contest. But the evidences of his energy, his forecast, his sagacity, which I have met at every step of my progress in Missouri, mark him incontestably as a popular leader of the highest order; and, however rash may seem the statement to those who have not seen these evidences, I am sure that time will indorse my judgment when I say that had he, or such as he, been in a position to control the National elements, as he has those of Missouri, the same result might, ere this, have attended the efforts of JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD as have already destroyed the power of JACKSON and STERLING PRICE—Richmond would have been as Jefferson City now is, and JEFF. DAVIS *en route* for Mexico, as JACKSON is for Arkansas. What is needed to deal with pro-Slavery treason is not diplomacy, but action; not forbearance, but retribution; not time given for organization and intrenchment, *but promptness to prevent both*. We are dealing with criminals, compared with whose stupendous acts the ordinary felonies recorded in our calendars become petty in purpose and innocent in effect. Leniency, however admirable when exercised toward the repentant, becomes itself a crime when extended to the hardened *offender*, because it continues his power for mischief. The men who have plotted treason for years, while living from the treasury of the nation, will laugh in derision at the forbearance which arrests the descending blow. The traitors who have grown grey in the practice of perjury are not to be won from their evil courses by a magnanimity they have taught themselves to despise. For treason like theirs there is but one remedy—to destroy it; for the traitors, but one policy compatible with prudence—punishment. S. M. W.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A new military department, entitled the Department of Illinois, has been gazetted, as was anticipated some time since. It will consist of the State of Illinois, and be commanded by Brig.-Gen (late Capt. POPE,) of the regular Army, who, it will be remembered, was ordered for court martial by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War. As there is no doubt of the loyalty of Illinois, the new department has been given almost exclusively to officers and regiments of that State. The War Department has forwarded "the boundaries" to Gen. POPE.

Recruiting for the army have showed a little improvement last week. The new rendezvous of the Twelfth Infantry, which is to have its head quarters at Fort Hamilton, has opened at Yorkville, and received a few men. At Cedar, Chatham and Madison streets, about twenty-three were enlisted since Monday last, and added to the force on Governor's Island. No detachments from the offices of the Department of the West, lately united with the Eastern Department recruiting, have arrived yet.

The offices at Buffalo, Rochester, and Boston are still open. Recruiting for the navy is brisk, but not sufficiently so to supply the requirements of the service. At the Cherry street rendezvous 142 were accepted last week, which is considered a very good business. Nearly every week two or three ships are commissioned—where formerly the average used to be one a month—and as they require each from 100 to 500 men, extraordinary recruiting alone could keep up with the demand. In New-Bedford, Boston, and Philadelphia, sailors are obtained in small numbers. A few offers was opened in Cincinnati a few days since to enlist crews for the newly-purchased gunboats named on Saturday. If more than enough for these offer, they will of course be accepted, and transferred to the regular receiving ships. No bounty whatever beyond the ordinary clothing allowance has been given to the thousands of seafaring men whom the Government has received lately, although it is probable that some additional inducements must be extended to supply the current wants of our navy just now. Affairs at the Navy-yard will be dull for some time. The *Roanoke*, 44; *Penguin*, 5; *Albatross*, 5; *Roman*, and *Hodger* (coal ships) were sent away last week, and the vessels now in the stream need little to complete their preparations for service. Annexed are the name of the craft now at the Yard.

Receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84, unseaworthy; in *statu quo*, sailing frigate *Brandywine*, 50, at present worthless, but about to be overhauled; sailing corvette *Savannah*, 26, ready for sea, in commission, but needs some men; sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, has just come out of dock to be rigged, painted and commissioned; steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, in commission and manned, waiting orders.

Blockade fleet: sailing storeship *Supply*, 4, repairing and about to load for sea.

Steam tender (or gun-boat) *Harriet Lane*, 6, waiting to be docked and repaired.

Coal ship *Phelps*, undergoing repairs.

Commodore BREESE, commandant, Capt. FOOTE commander, and Lieut. ALMY, executive officer, are still the chief authorities of the Yard. There are 2 000 men employed now.

The soldiers on Governor's Island and in Fort Hamilton, are as last reported. Annexed is a correct list of the regular National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men.
Governor's Island	600
Fort Hamilton	545
Marines	100
North Carolina	60
Iroquois and Savannah, about	250
Total	1,555

The suggestion of Mr. COLFAX, to have the men at Fort Hamilton sent West, will probably not be complied with, as they all want their discharges, to which many of them are legally entitled.

Commodore BREESE yesterday received a telegraph dispatch, stating that the remains of the late Capt WARD would be sent on by the 6 P M. train from Philadelphia, and arrive here at 11 o'clock last night. A guard of marines, to escort the funeral to the Navy yard, was then detailed. The usual ceremonies will take place to-day, when the corpse will be sent to Hartford. Service flags will be half-masted from 8 A. M. to sundown, and minute guns fired.

Capt. CRAVEN, who succeeds Capt. WARD in the command of the Chesapeake flotilla, is a native of New Hampshire, and entered the Navy on a New-York appointment, in February, 1829, as commander of the *Mohawk*. He has lately rendered valuable service to the Government, cruising off the Cuban coast, and succeeded in overhauling a few slavers. His appointment to the *Freeborn* is not yet officially confirmed.

The death of Commodore INGRAHAM, reported to have taken place in Charleston, is not credited in military circles. He was well at Pensacola on the 4th of June. Commodore INGRAHAM was our late Commander in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is a native of South Carolina, and entered the Navy as a midshipman during the War of 1812.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

The attack on Great Bethel, it appears, was planned by the late Major WINTHROP. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Fortress Monroe:

"This literal copy of a private memorandum made by THEODORE WINTHROP early on the day preceding the fight, and from which, with very trifling alteration or form, the official plan was (as I am informed) drawn up, is a sufficient answer to the whole. I violate no confidence in sending you these

NOTES OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK,

By two detachments, upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel.

A regiment or a battalion to march from Newport's News, and a regiment or a battalion to march from Camp Hamilton, DURYEE'S. Each regiment to be supported by sufficient reserves, under arms, in camp, and with advanced guards out on the road of march.

DURYEE to push out two pickets at 10 P. M., one two and a half miles beyond Hampton, on the county road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whatever to be allowed to pass out through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward toward Hampton, unless it appear that they intend to go round about and dodge through to the front.

At 12 midnight, Col DURYEE will march his regiment with fifteen rounds cartridges, on the county road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek. March will be rapid, *but not hurried*.

A howitzer with canister and shrapnel to go.

A wagon with planks and materials to repair the New Market bridge.

DURYEE to have the 200 rifles (Sharpe's rifles purchased the day previous are allused to.) He will pick the men to whom to intrust them.

Rocket to be thrown up from Newport's News.

Notify Commodore PENNINGTON (flag officer) of this to prevent general alarm.

Newport's News movement to be made some what later than this, as the distance is less. If we find and surprise them we will fire one volley, if desirable—*not reload*, and go ahead with the bayonet.

As the attack is to be by night, or dusk of morning and in detachments, our people should have some token, say a white rag on the left arm.

Perhaps the detachments which are to do the job should be smaller than a regiment; 300 or 500 on the right and left of the attack would be more easily handled.

If we bag the Little Bethel men, push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them. Burn both the Bethels, or blow up if brick.

To protect our rear, in case we take the field pieces and the enemy should march his main body (if he has any) to recover them, it would be well to have a squad of competent artillerists, regular or other, to handle the captured guns on the retirement of our main body.

Also, to spike them if retaken.

GEO. SCOTT (colored guide) to have a shooting-iron.

Perhaps DURYEE'S men would be awkward with a newsman in a night or early dawn attack, where there will be little marksman duty to be perform. Most of the work will be done with the bayonet, and they are already handy with the old ones.

This private memorandum formed the basis of the official plan. To the white badge was added the watchword "Boston." The two field pieces about it was noted would be captured, are the same which you will find reported in a letter written the day before the battle, as being stationed at Little Bethel. The purpose of the expedition was to caution the rebels to cease their predato y attacks upon our pickets. To accomplish this object it was proposed to surprise, and it possible to capture the small force at Little Bethel. If that should be successfully accomplished, the battery at Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and if desirable it was to be attacked—but it was not to be attacked unless success was positively assured.' This was the last instruction, as I happen to know, having been present at the time, given by Gen. BUTLER to Mr. WINTHROP. 'Be brave as you please,' said the General, 'but run no risk.'

'Be bold! Be bold! But be not too bold!' shall be our motto,' responded WINTHROP. And upon instructions, of which these are the substance, the two expeditions started; the object of a surprise was totally defeated by Col. DURYEE'S blunder; yet in defiance of all the rules of war of which I have ever heard, they kept on: they destroyed the Little Bethel, and then, as it seems to me, somebody, entirely upon his own responsibility, decided to proceed to attack Big Bethel. But even this would seem to be scarcely improper. After reading the criticisms of various partisan newspapers, after hearing the stories of many persons who were engaged in the affair in one capacity and another, after hearing a detailed statement in connection with Col. BAGLEY MACARTHUR, the commandant of the rebel forces, and after having had a personal interview with Capt. LEVY, of Louisiana,—whose appearance had, without previous acquaintance, so evidently assured me that he is a truthtelling gentleman, and who has excellent opportunities for understanding the whole affair, since he was present in the rebel battery during the entire skirmish, and his home was at Yorktown, and as he is moreover a competent judge, having seen much service, I am able to say that I have yet to meet an intelligent and competent officer, present at the skirmish, and engaged upon either side, who does not believe that the place might easily have been taken. This might have been accomplished, at, by turning it upon our sight, as Mr. WINTHROP was attempting to do when he fell. That attempt might have succeeded, to use the language of Capt. LEVY, as nearly as I remember it, 'Had you had a hundred men as brave as WINTHROP, and me to lead them he fell, I would be in Fortress Monroe a prisoner of war to night.' It might have been accomplished, second, with much less difficulty upon the left; Capt HASCOMBE had discovered this, had suggested it to Gen. PIERCE had after some difficulty secured Col TOWNSEND's cooperation, when this plan was defeated the gross blunder of whoever was in command of by TOWNSEND's left—a Captain, I believe—in allowing three companies to become detached from the main body, by a thicket. From this circumstance TOWNSEND, as he was proceeding to the attack, was led to believe, as he saw the bayonets of his own men glistening through the foliage, that he was outflanked. He retreated, and that was the end of the battle."

The Richmond correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes under date of June 13:

The peninsula of Yorktown, on which the late engagement took place, is about twenty miles long. It is traversed the whole length by a highway which conducts directly from Yorktown to Hampton. About half way down, this road crosses a creek which is known on the sea coast as "Back River." It was in front of the bridge over this creek that our principal batteries were located, one on one side of the road, the other on the other. The pass age up by the great highway from Hampton, was, therefore, completely commanded by our batteries. The batteries themselves were supported by North Carolina and Virginia infantry.

On the opposite side of the creek, and right hand of the road, in the direction of Hampton, was still another battery supported by infantry. Of the four corners, the *three*, or commanding points, formed by the intersections of the highway and creek, three were, from the beginning, in our possession. The fourth consisted principally of a wooded country. The passage of the bridge, therefore, in a direct line by the great highway, was clearly impossible; and the attempt to do so at first showed very bad generalship on the part of the enemy. From the plans and sketches of the field before me it would seem that they must have been completely beside themselves, or they must have trusted alone to their superior numbers.

And the second movement of the enemy, made after the first repulse, was but little less absurd. Leaving the main road, they turned up a by-way which turned our flank and led to our rear, it is true; but in turning our flank they exposed themselves to a cross-fire, and if they had succeeded in passing beyond us, it would have only been to be entrapped in a morass. There was not a single movement of the enemy, therefore, that exhibited any generalship whatever. And I am not surprised to learn that the prisoners compare bitterly of the incompetence of their officers. It is openly charged, indeed, that many of them, including the renowned Major Gen. BUTLER, were intoxicated.

The only opportunity for an advantage to the enemy, indeed, through all the whole engagement of four hours, was furnished by an accident—he breaking of a primer—by which one of our guns on the Hampton side became spiked. In consequence of this one gun was rolled off to the neighboring wood and would have been taken, had not the North Carolinians, who occupied that battery, come to its rescue.

This bold and successful charge of the Old North State Infantry is beyond all praise. It was directly in face of an enemy three or four times their number, who were confidently advancing without opposition, by the by way leading to our rear. The battery which had from the first played over an open field effectively upon their advancing columns, had ceased to effect them, and their road now appeared open and clear. The disabling of the battery was probably known to them, and this was the cause of their confident advance directly in front of it. And it was this very moment of confidence that the North Carolinians charged upon them. Had they manfully stood their ground, our loss must inevitably have been severe. But so bold, so fierce, and so long was the charge upon them that they seemed hardly to wait to see who it was that charged. Breaking ranks and scattering in all directions not a man of them is said to have attempted to offer any resistance. If there they had preserved order, and stood their well-chosen ground as well as could have been expected, but they clearly did not relish close contact with cold steel. They turned and fled in all directions, some back whence they came, some forward into the morass, some into the neighboring woods, and some over an open cornfield or up the high way, throwing away their haversacks, canteens, coats, and whatever impeded their progress in their flight. It was every man for himself—*le perfect sauve qui peut.*

NOT INCLINED TO SUBMIT.

The subjoined address to the people of Maryland is from the "military authorities" of Middletown a quiet village in the Catoctin Valley, in the western part of Frederick County, one of the most peaceful rural districts to be found in the country.

The Home Guards of Frederick C ty have made a similar declaration, which we find in the *Examiner* (a strong Union paper) of June 26:

To the People of Maryland:

Whereas, the secession majority of the Maryland Legislature, in their attempts to usurp the military power of the State and divest the Governor of his constitutional authority, have passed an act to disarm the Home Guards, organized and enrolled under the Militia laws of the State,

Therefore, the, undersigned, Captains of the Middletown Home Guards, in the name and on behalf of the companies under their respective commands, solemnly protest against this legislative usurpation, and invasion of their rights as citizens, and pledge themselves, by all that freemen hold dear, to oppose to the death any and every attempt to take away their arms, under the pretended authority of the act referred to.

And if any person or persons, under the pretended authority of the legislative usurpers, feel disposed to carry their illegal act into effect, we invite them to commence operations on the Middletown Home Guards

JACOB RUDY, Captain of Co. A.
STEPHEN R. BOWLUS, Captain of Co. B.
HORATIO ZITTLE, Captain of Co. C.
HANSON T. RUDY, Captain of Co. D.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CUMBERLAND.

From the Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.

For several days previous to the 19th inst, the people of Cumberland had been quite feverish in consequence of repeated rumors that a force of from three thousand to five thousand Southern troops were in Romney, and intended to burn the bridges at New Creek, and then march upon Cumberland to attack it. On the previous evening, special messengers arrived in the train confirming the worst reports, reporting that heavy forces were then on their march for the bridge, and would arrive some time in the night. The excitement was immediately on the increase, and the night wore away anxiously and fearfully with many. At between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, a train arrived from the bridge, reporting all safe, and no one was heard of.

The excitement began to subside. The regular train for Wheeling left on time, 6 o'clock A. M., but in the course of two hours it returned with the dreadful news that the bridge was burnt, and that its guard were all killed or taken prisoners, and that the enemy was marching upon the city. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few moments the excitement and consternation were almost without limit, the bells were ringing all over town, and the people rushing into the streets. This terrible feeling was constantly ministered to by the arrival of one messenger after another in rapid succession saying the enemy was nearer and nearer. Soon martial music was heard on Baltimore street. Defence was the word. The Volunteer and Union Home Guards were promptly under arms, and in less than one hour every available gun was in the hand of some one to use it in the defence of the city.

Col. WALLACE promptly packed up his baggage and sent it to a place of safety; and in the afternoon the serried ranks and the terrible bayonets of the brave Zouaves appeared in the streets. They marched just beyond the city limits on the Bedford road, where they took up their position to receive the expected enemy. The slopes on either side of the road were lined with the Zouaves, and there they remained for hours waiting for an opportunity to test the utility of their favorite mode of fighting.

Messengers were sent in all directions to alarm the people and ask for aid. The response was glorious and patriotic, but to the true men of Frostburgh is due the palm of honor and our meed of gratitude. They had been telegraphed that the enemy was upon us, and in twenty minutes over one hundred brave spirits were under arms, and almost the notes of their brass band told us they were with us. They promptly took the post of danger and we had occasion to see and look them in the face when the enemy was said to be on this side of Cresaptown, and a cooler and more determined set of men could not be found among vet-ran soldiers. They were ready to fight and came for that purpose as fast as steam could hurry them to the place where they supposed the fight was going on; they were under the lead of Maj. F. MASON, who for coolness and courage has no superior. Next, and in due time, came Col. FRANK, with a company of hardy mountaineers from Washington Pa., with their rifles ready to take their part in the conflict. In the morning, other companies had arrived from Grantsville, Centreville, and Rockford, armed men, singly and in squads poured in rapidly from all directions, and continued to pour in until it was known positively that the danger was over.

THE MASSACHUSETTS "GLORIOUS ELEVENTH"

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS—RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN NEW-YORK—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON

The Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts, known better throughout the Old Bay State as the "Glorious Eleventh," arrived in this City yesterday morning en route for Washington, and after a brilliant reception and dinner went on their martial journey. The regiment commenced recruiting in April last, was mustered into the State service May 7, and into the United States service for the war on the 23d inst. They have been for the last two weeks encamped at Camp Cameron, and are excellently drilled. They have 950 men uniformed in gray trimmed with red, and armed with the smooth bore new pattern Springfield musket. They have 25 ambulance and company wagons, eighty horses, sixty French tents, forty wall tents and full camp equipage. On their departure from Boston, they were presented with an elegant flag by Mrs. Capt C H SANDFORD, and other friends of the regiment presented $5,000 and a set of regimental colors. Lieut.-Col. BLAISDELL was presented with a revolver, as was also Major Geo F TILESTON, who was formerly of the reportorial staff of the Boston *Herald*, and received his sword as a testimonial of the good-will of his brother knights of the quill. The following is a full list of officers: Colonel, GEORGE CLARK, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, WM. BLAISDELL; Major, GEO. F. TILESTON; Adjutant, BRAINERD GRANGER; Quartermaster, J. F. LAMB; Surgeon, LUTHER E. BELL; Surgeon's Mate, JOHN W. FOX; Quartermaster's Sergeant, HENRY PAGE; Sergeant Major, WM. B. MITCHELL.

CAPTAINS—Co. A, McLellan Moore; Co. B, J. Henry Davis; Co. C, P. B. Tripp; Co. D, John W. Butters; Co E, J. K. Bigelow; Co. F, Leonard Gordon; Co. G Wm. C Allen; Co. H, Selden Page; Co. I, Benj. F. Wright; Co. K, Benj. Stone, Jr.

They are accompanied by Gilmore's full Band, and have rations sufficient to guard against the pangs of hunger until they are permanently encamped at the seat of war.

The *State of Maine*, on which the regiment arrived, reached her pier about 11 o'clock, and in an incredibly short space of time—comprising only a few minutes in doing what occupied other regiments half an hour—the column was formed, and a forest of bayonets bristled on the pier. The Sons of Massachusetts in New-York, headed by RICHARD WARREN and FRANK E. HOWE, and guided by the venerable gentleman who always carries the flag on such occasions, were on hand to receive them. The line of march was taken up Broadway to the Park, where regimental line was formed and the escort took up their positions in front of the City Hall, and the officers were ordered "to the front and centre."

Mr HOWE then addressing them said: "Col. CLARK, and Officers of the Regiment, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Chairman of the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts, Mr. RICHARD WARREN."

WELCOMING SPEECH OF MR. WARREN.

Mr. WARREN said:

COL CLARK AND OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS: A portion of the sons of Massachusetts, living in this great City of New-York have left their avocations on this day to greet you this morning, as you march to battle for your country, and the liberties of the people. I congratulate you, Sir, and your men, that you are engaged in so noble a cause. You will live in all history hereafter as having fought one of the greatest battles for the human race which the annals of the world record. Massachusetts—that glorious old Bay State—is never backward when she is called to perform her duty. I see my placard, sir, to see the first regiment that came here from Massachusetts, and as it took the hand of some of those men, they said, "we are from Lexington." Sir, I felt from the blood that has flowed through my veins ever since, that I shook hands with those noble martyrs of liberty who were slain in the streets of Baltimore. [Applause.] Sir, I saw the next regiment as they passed through at midnight. Never, never has such a sight been witnessed in New-York, since the British evacuated this City. That regiment went through our streets with cold, rough street irons, and their step told that they were freemen—freemen whose call to duty is the voice of their country and their God; and as they went through the almighty City they were greeted with such cheers as never even the hosts of Heaven heard. [Applause.] You are on your way to the battle field; you have come from the place where WASHINGTON first reared the standard of the Union. You are in the great City of New York where he was inaugurated as President, and you will, ere long, be in the City of Philadelphia where he signed his offering. Sir, to-morrow will be in Baltimore. Two regiments of Massachusetts men have gone through Baltimore—"They could not go over it or under it or around it, as they have gone through it"—[Applause]—and you will also go through it. [Applause.] One went on the 19th of April, and one on the 17th of June. Think of those dates. But think of those dates men! and let them nerve you, if you need nerving to the battle before you: and, as you go through Baltimore, stop for one moment at the brick of NARBRAM and LUDLOW! It is mainly to the where brave men have fallen, and as you remember by whom they were slaughtered let that also nerve you to have justice done for their memories. [Applause.] Miserable Baltimore! known as the Monumental City her most lasting monument is the disgrace which she has brought upon herself by her assault upon the troops called to defend the Capital. But now we see her humbled, and to-day, too, at the feet of a Massachusetts Governor. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."] and so it shall be with all rebellion while Massachusetts' sons defend the country, while one rebel shall remain alive. Compromise is spoken of. Is there a man in this regiment who would compromise this thing now? [Cries of "No," "No."] My motto is "No compromise." I never utter the word compromise without those two little letters—n, o—before it.

[NICK FIRE—Com. romise at the cannon's mouth.]

But, gentlemen, I will not detain you any further. We know you do not want speeches, for we had been apprised of your coming we should have been better prepared, but we did not know until o'clock yesterday that the regiment was to be here this morning. We will lead you into these barracks and give you something to eat. You will be in Washington on the glorious Fourth of July, and would to God that all the regiments of this country could be assembled on that day and hear read that glorious Declaration of Independence, that they might see anew what our fathers dared and did to put down the foe that was against them. May you—aye I know you will—do your duty. May God go with you and may you return once more to the old Bay State victorious. In resenting Massachusetts I have no intention of saying anything against New-York or other cities. New-York has done nobly. This City has sent sixteen regiments to the war. ["Bravo."] New York and Massachusetts are united in this work and as long as the Union lasts, and that shall be forever. ["Bravo," and applause.]

Col. CLARK said he felt unable to respond, but would delegate that duty to Surgeon BELL.

RESPONSE OF DR BELL.

SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS: Citizens of this great City—a City in which you may well feel proud to be adopted—we offer you our sincere thanks for the earnest and cheering reception and inspiring words with which your President has greeted us, though indeed no greeting of language was necessary after we had viewed the countenances of all whose eyes we have met since we arrived in your noble river. We are assured that we have your confidence, while you honor us at least for the cause in which we are engaged. I do not if there is a man in this vast multitude who does not realize that we come from a noble State. You see us here from around the foot of Bunker Hill. We come to you from Lexington and Concord—from every part of the soil of Massachusetts, stained with the first blood of the Revolution. We are not unconscious that we carry with us a remembrance of the historic associations of that great State. I know well that the vast population of New-England does contributed to he wealth and the energies of this great City. Let me assure you, sir, that we feel that honor, and that those associations shall never be disgraced by this Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts ["Bravo"] Sons of Massachusetts, "we will return with our shields or on them" ["Bravo," and cheers.] Let me assure you again, sir, of our appreciation of your welcome. We shall never forget your kindness and courtesy. [Applause.]

After a few exercises in the manual in which the regiment commanded the applause of the best judges of military efficiency, the men were marched into the Park Barracks, where they took their rations. The officers dined at the Astor, with the Committee. The regiment left for Washington *via* the New Jersey Central Railroad, in the afternoon train. It is rumored that the reason they were sent by this round-about way, was because a member of the Cabinet has stock in the rail road.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS BAR ROOM.

Much dissatisfaction prevails amongst military men at the open manner in which the troops, who happen to be quartered at the Park Barracks, are supplied with alcoholic drinks, and the question arises who is responsible for this traffic? We are informed that the contractors Messrs. WHEELY, NOAHS and BAKER have nothing to do with it, and witness with regret the scenes of intoxication which are now of daily occurrence. The various regiments which are constantly passing through our City, generally take some kind of refreshment at the Park Barracks, and are allowed to rest there for two or three hours before proceeding on their route. Since the bar-room was established, this necessary respite has been turned into a perfect orgy. The men, who almost always have some loose change in their pockets, and are not at all unwilling to have a little spree in the Metropolis before leaving for a short dusty travel crowd the nasty shanty where the rum and lager beer is kept, and quickly dispose of their loose change in exchange for a fevered brain and unrest. Yesterday the bar was in full operation—notwithstanding the Sunday laws. The object of a Barrack is to supply the men with all they need and to protect them especially from the temptation of drinking shops. We trust that Gen. ARTHUR will see to this matter. It is becoming too great a scandal to be longer tolerated.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Eight companies belonging to this regiment have been mustered into the United States service, the other two will be mustered in to-day. The whole of the regiment will be thoroughly armed and equipped by Wednesday. The men are all quartered at Saltersville, N. J., and are rapidly becoming proficient in drill and soldierly bearing. They will start for the seat of war some time during the next ten days. Col. J LAFAYETTE RIKER has been presented with a valuable and handsome horse.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of Havelocks, under-clothing, &c. Mr. JOHN A. DUFF, a gentleman well known for his patriotism has furnished a number of the men with necessary articles of clothing; but even the most plethoric purse has a bottom, and it now falls upon our citizens to assist this fine body of men.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A squad of 150 men, under command of Capt J KENNEDY, will leave the Armory, corner Seventh-street and Hall-place this afternoon, to join the regiment now in Virginia under command of Col. TOMPKINS. Recruits wishing to join can do so by applying at the Armory before 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPT WARD.

The body of Capt WARD who was killed on board the *Freeborn* at Mathias Point arrived in this City Saturday evening, accompanied by an escort of marines, and was conveyed to the Navy-yard, where it remained during yesterday. The funeral will take place from the Navy yard to-day, as will be seen by the following:

NAVY-YARD, Monday, July 1.

The officers of the Navy on this station will be pleased to attend the funeral of the late Commander JAS. WARD from the Navy-yard, at 2 P. M., to day, undress uniform and regulation cups.

SAM'L BREES, Commandant.

The remains will be conveyed to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

A deputation of the Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of Messrs. VERNON, COLYER, and the Chaplain, visited the Mozart Regiment, Camp Wood, near Yonkers, Saturday evening, and presented 500 Soldier's Hymn books. Mr. LESPENARD STEWART and Rev. Mr. BARNES, also presented, as a donation of Mrs. STEWART, 50 Hymn books and 500 testaments. The officers politely marshalled the regiment, and the utmost order was observed, and the most marked attention paid to the remarks made by the visitors. The brief services were concluded with a benediction.

CAMP SCOTT.

A deputation of the Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of Messrs. VERNON, NASH, COLYER, PASTORIUS and PECKHAM, with the chaplain, visited Camp Scott yesterday and took part in the very interesting services at the dedication of the Chapel Tent. One thousand Soldiers' Hymn books were presented and gratefully received. It is expected that services will be held frequently during the week, as well as on the Sabbath. In the morning, Chaplain BUCKLEY preached an excellent sermon to a numerous and attentive audience and in the afternoon Chaplain TWICHELL made a brief and pertinent address to the entire brigade.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF MESSRS FREDERICKS' NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—MESSRS. CHAS D. FREDRICKS & Co., who rank high among the fine photograph operators of our City, have found it necessary to remove their premises to No. 587 Broadway, where, on Saturday evening, they threw open a suite of handsome rooms peculiarly fitted for their business. The ground floor presents a fine arch to the street, 28 feet in height, and thence sweeps back 100 feet, forming a good gallery for the exhibition of photographic handiwork. The building consists of five stories, and is entirely occupied by Messrs. FREDERICKS, who give employment to thirty three operative artists, salesmen, &c. Being the newest gallery of the kind, it is probably the most convenient for the uses to which it is consecrated. There was a great crowd of invited guests, who expressed themselves delighted with what they saw.

A MAN DROWNED IN CENTRAL PARK.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Central Park pond. The deceased was about thirty-five years old, five feet six inches in height with brown, curly hair and whiskers. When found, it was dressed in brown linen coat, blue overalls, white vest, muslin shirt with linen bosom, an old-fashioned stock on the neck, and old boots. In the pocket was a wallet containing a $5 bill on the Bank of Milledgeville, Ga., a good $1 bill and 14 cents in change. The body had been in the water, apparently, two or three days.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, was found on Saturday evening floating in the dock at the foot of Warren-street, North River. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered. The body had doubtless been in the water some weeks, as decomposition had taken place to considerable extent. The remains of both the above were taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—WM. M. SACK, a German, 53 years of age, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, while bathing in the dock at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, North River. His body was recovered about two hours afterwards and taken to his son's residence, No. 244 West Forty-ninth-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the dock foot of Warren-street. The Coroner was notified.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday evening, information was received a Police Head-quarters that a gang of counterfeiters were engaged in flooding the City with bogus $3 bills on the Hampden Bank, at Newcastle, in this State. The Captains of the several Precincts were immediately informed by telegraph, and fortunately the retail merchants and shopkeepers were made acquainted with the attempt to defraud them before the rogues had fairly commenced their business. A few of the spurious bills were passed off late at night, however, and the Police made some arrests of parties who were attempting it. James Ragan and Charles Hogan, both young men, offered one of them to Casper Schneider, of No. 189 Bowery. Mr. Schneider had been previously notified by the Police and of course refused the bill, but engaged their attention until an officer came and took them into custody. When the officer made his appearance, they attempted to destroy the bill, which Mr. S. had previously returned to them, but were prevented. Justice OSBORNE committed them for examination. The Police of the Fourth Precinct also made an arrest of three men, named Henry Hunter,

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Intelligence from the National Capital.

Preparations for the Forward Movement.

No More Permits to Pass the Lines.

Highly Important from Baltimore.

Arrest of the Board of Police Commissioners.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GEN. BANKS.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Jackson and the Rebel Forces Hemmed In.

Another Victory for the National Forces in Western Virginia.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Statements of Deserters from the Confederates.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

I think I have obtained a sight of the small blue coal that made so much compromise smoke a few days since. There has been talk of a compromise, and I have no doubt there is a compromise sentiment in the Cabinet, and in the army, or rather a desire to arrange with the rebel States for a peaceful separation. Those entertaining this feeling sought to ascertain the public pulse, and they put out this compromise suggestion as a feeler—very much as some good loyal man, acting under Gen. McDOWELL'S orders, send up rockets and alarm our camps, merely to see how they are prepared for such a surprise, in case the other side should come upon us suddenly. I think those who put forward the compromise feeler are not disposed to try the dodge a second time. The popular pulse beats no response.

THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

The contest for the Speakership and the other officers of the House is not to be a protracted struggle. Whatever of contest there is, will terminate on the night of the 3d; for I think the first vote on the 4th will make a choice. The friends of Messrs. BLAIR, GROW and COLFAX appear to be equally sanguine of success. So far as outside popular sentiment goes, it decides in favor of BLAIR—his late gallant exploits in Missouri and the political sagacity he manifested, giving him a stronghold upon the young and vigorous men of the country.

The majority of the Senate have decided to remove DICKENS from the Clerkship of the Senate.

There is a probability that several of the civil appointments made during the recess of the Senate, will not be confirmed by that body, if their names are sent in. Some of the military appointments will certainly be rejected if pressed upon the Senate. Some are notoriously unfit—some are physically incapacitated, and some are known to be no better than petty thieves. The Military Committee of the Senate will carefully scrutinize the list, and purge it, if it is sent in as published.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS WITH BEAUREGARD.

There are now reported to be seven South Carolina regiments with the Confederate army under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court-house, averaging about 650 men each. The term of the first expired yesterday, but they will remain a short time, by agreement, in anticipation of an early fight, it is said. Of this regiment, on Friday last, there were 180 sick in the hospital, with measles.

AFTER LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

At the recent skirmish at Fairfax Court-house, when Lieut. TOMPKINS charged through that village, he killed the captain of the rebel company who opposed him. A placard is now posted in the streets of the village offering a reward of $1,500 for Lieut. TOMPKINS' head.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The large augmentation of troops here within the past forty-eight hours, and the moving of regiments constantly across into Virginia indicates that a forward movement will very shortly be made on the other side.

Capt. JAS. ELDER, of the Cameron Guards, is appointed a Captain in the United States Army. He leaves to day to join the Eleventh Regiment of regulars at Boston.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S WORK.

It is now understood that Gen. McCLELLAN will cooperate in force with Gen. PATTERSON'S column by direct junction, perhaps upon the enemy's rear, although, at last accounts from Williamsport, McCLELLAN was busy in Western Virginia with the rebels, who are scattered through that region.

REMOVALS.

Several removals and new appointments in the Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, took place to-day, and the doubtfuls and disloyalists are now effectually cleared out of that quarter.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The United States Quartermaster-General has decided to furnish the First Massachusetts Regiment with a new regulation uniform forthwith, as soon as it can be produced, in place of the tatters the men are now covered with, furnished by the State of Massachusetts. Col. CASS' and Col. CLARK'S regiments are similarly clothed, and their uniforms will necessarily have to be renewed at once.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The news from Baltimore to-day, announcing the latest action of Gen. BANKS in arresting the Police Commissioners of that city is received with approbation.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

Preparations making by the War Department indicate that a movement forward is yet delayed by a want of transportation facilities. There has been so much reliance placed upon railroads that no adequate means of transportation have been kept on hand. It appears never to have occurred to the army officers that railroads could be destroyed, and that something as a substitute must be provided.

THE PAWNEE OFF AGAIN.

The *Pawnee* has gone on another expedition down the river.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Twenty-second New-York Regiment arrived to-day, with seven hundred and eighty men in the ranks.

It has been decided by the authorities of New-York, to issue new clothing to those regiments from that State who were sent away in "shoddy" habiliments. The Onondaga, Cayuga and Munroe Regiments will be re-clothed, under this decision.

THE HOTELS.

The hotels are crowded with civilians. It is not strange, I suppose, in these dull times, that gentlemen should be anxious to obtain employment, but it does sound queer to hear an ex-member of Congress importuning for clerkships in Departments, and situations as doorkeepers in the halls they have occupied as Representatives.

Gen. FREMONT and Col. BLAIR will be serenaded this evening.

THE RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

The First Rhode Island Battery was ordered away to-night, ostensibly for Baltimore, but possibly for service in Virginia; for I think it will be found in position on the right of the advancing column. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

A foreign minister sarcastically remarked, not long since, that our Government depended on two nationalities (Spanish and English) to get its dispatches to Mexico. Stung to the quick by this remark, the powers in Washington, learning that a schooner was about to sail for Vera Cruz from Bangor, Me., forwarded their last dispatches for Mexico to the aforesaid schooner. Some one unfeelingly remarked that Mr. CORWIN would probably be ready to return home before the dispatches *via* the Penobscot County reached him.

No contract to put on a dispatch boat between Havana and Vera Cruz has been made, though the matter is up in certain quarters to see how much money there is in it. This contract, which is only temporary, will not, it is said, cut up very rich.

No postal treaty between the United States and Mexico has been consummated, as stated by some of your cotemporaries several days ago; though something of the kind is in the process of formation. Nothing has been done as yet to take precedence of the Penobscot River route.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The Twenty-second New-York Regiment arrived early this morning. Col. PHELPS, in behalf of the regiment, expresses his gratification at the manner of their reception in Baltimore, and exonerates the citizens from all blame in connection with the death of EDWARD BIRGE, a private, from Pottersville, Warren County, who was accidentally killed at Camden Depot.

About fifty members of Congress have reached the city.

Prof. WISE, of Lancaster, Penn., it is understood, has been engaged by the Government for war balloon operations.

The statement that passes are granted indiscriminately by Gen. MANSFIELD and his aid, Capt. DEKAY, or that such passes are at the hotels in blank, is untrue. Ten or fifteen passes a day, at the furthest, are given, and never except on the strongest letters of introduction.

It is ascertained from an official source that about 200,000 stand of arms have already been issued, leaving half that number at least still on hand, with others being constantly manufactured. These arms are additional to those furnished by State authorities. None have been ordered from abroad through the Ordnance Bureau. Hence the recent importations must be on State or private account. Dealers and inventors are daily offering to supply the Government, which, however, prefers its own patterns of uniformity. There is no lack of facilities, it will thus be seen, for arming all the troops that may be called into the field. There is abundance of ordnance and ordnance stores, and other engineery of warfare.

The following are the military regulations concerning passports, just issued, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS OF ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861.

The General in-Chief, by permission of the Executive, announces to all concerned that hereafter no passports, by whomsoever signed for countersigned, will entitle any person to pass the lines of the United States Army, unless the same be also countersigned by himself or the commander of a military geographical department. This regulation will continue in force until further notice. WINFIELD SCOTT.

(By command.)

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't-Adj't-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July, '61.

The above order is confirmed.

W. H. SEWARD.

CHAS. WORTHINGTON, agent for the steamer *St. Nicholas*, to-day addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the following statement:

"The steamer *St. Nicholas* left Baltimore on Friday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, laden with freight for consumption for the citizens of St. Mary's and Charles Counties, Maryland, and with other cargo for Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. She also had on board a number of passengers, who were to be landed at her regular landings on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River. It is reported by officers of the steamer *Diamond State*, which arrived here Saturday, that they saw her about one o'clock that morning leaving Point Lookout, and heading, with great speed for the Virginia shore, presumed to be destined to Kinsale. There is no doubt but that she was taken forcible possession of by parties who came passenger in her from Baltimore, or by a force from Virginia, though it is not known that she had on board any suspicious persons when she left Baltimore. Such, however, may have been the case, unknown to her officers. Nothing has been heard of her since.

I will add that, after an interview with you and your Chief Clerk, a week since, I took passage on her on Tuesday last for Baltimore, for the purpose of concerting with Capt WARD as to the most effectual mode of preventing the landing on the Maryland shore of any articles intended for transportation across the river into Virginia, and at the same time avoid any unnecessary detention to her. The arrangement we made was mutually satisfactory, and he promised to meet her every Saturday morning at the mouth of the river, and give her a pass to proceed on her trip—but, alas! he is no more. Doubtless evil-disposed persons took advantage of the absence of a Government officer and made the seizure. As the lives and property of loyal citizens of Maryland and the District of Columbia are hazarded by her detention, may I ask that measures may at once be taken for her recapture.

CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

The Navy Department was subsequently informed, from another source, that the *St. Nicholas* had been taken by her captors into the Rappahannock River.

The following official notice has been promulgated:

"No questions of diplomatic or consular appointments will be entertained until after the adjournment of Congress."

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, July 1.

The bravery of our pickets yesterday morning has had a good effect,—not a single case of tampering with the lives of our troops being reported this morning. The affair yesterday took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax roads, about three and a half miles out. The attacking force consisted of fourteen cavalry, who left their horses some distance off and attacked the three sentinels stationed at the cross-road. The latter were assisted by two pickets on the Fairfax road. The rebels retreated, leaving their dead comrades on the field, and four carbines and three revolvers. Our men only fired four shots, with what fatal effect has already been related. The body of a sergeant of the Letcher Guard has been brought to this city. He was one of those killed. It was at first supposed that the attacking party were farmers, and the finding of a pistol with the name supposed to be JOHN JOHNSON led to the arrest of the latter, together with five of his neighbors. It was subsequently learned that the name was JOHN JONES, and not JOHN JOHNSON, when Mr. JOHNSON and the others arrested with him were released on taking the oath of allegiance. The bravery of LEWELLEN, of Pennsylvania, who is among the wounded, deserves especial mention. Though his wounds are of a delicate and serious nature, he fought to the last, and bears up under his sufferings with heroic firmness.

The Philadelphia City ice-boat is now anchored off Alexandria. She will take the place of the *Pocahontas*, which proceeds down the river.

THE SECESSION LINES CLOSED.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following order from Gen. BEAUREGARD, forbidding any person hereafter to enter his lines:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Manassas Junction, June 25, 1861.

On and after Sunday, the 30th inst., no person whatsoever, with or without passports, (except from the War Department,) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac, with intention to pass thence or thereafter into the United States, or the lines of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Adj't-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1—10 A. M.

Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have been going on here.

Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections of the city, and are now posted in Monument-square, Exchange-place, and in the Eighth Ward, Broadway, and at other points.

Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but nothing definite.

It is said that the plot of an intended outbreak has been discovered.

Gen. BANKS has just issued the following proclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FORT McHENRY, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the Head-quarters of the Army at Washington for the preservation of public peace in this Department, I have arrested and do now detain in the custody of the United States, the late members of the Board of Police, Messrs. CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM GATCHELL, CHARLES HINES and JOHN W. DAVIS. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The Head-quarters under the charge of the Board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the suspension of their functions they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult., they declared that the Police law was suspended and the Police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any Police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders now and hereafter the old Police force, a large body of armed men for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace and security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the Government I represent, all desire, intention or purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldiers will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal, and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished by the civil law by the civil tribunals.

(Signed,) NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1—1:30 P. M.

The military still remain posted through the city.

Col. LYLE'S Regiment and a detachment of Boston Artillery are posted at Monument-square.

A detachment of Col. MORREHEAD'S Regiment is near Greenmount Cemetery.

A guard is also stationed in the Custom-house. The latter is said to be to protect a large amount of specie there, designed for Washington to pay the troops.

There are rumors of an intention to arrest the Mayor of the city, but they are incorrect. No such design is entertained.

There are rumors also that other prominent Secessionists are to be arrested, but nothing definite is known.

A small quantity of muskets have been found secreted at the Eastern Police Station.

The search for arms is still progressing.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAMDEN DEPOT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

It is not known here that any one was killed at the affair at the Camden Depot last night. The report was that a boy was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. The soldiers fired into the air, and through the roof of the depot, which caused for a time some excitement. It is supposed the soldiers were ordered to discharge their pieces before entering the cars.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICY AND MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

Although the excitement attendant upon the arrest of Mr. MERRIMAN and Marshal KANE has in a manner died away, yet there is a strong under-current of feeling amongst the populace against the actions of Gen. BANKS. In hotels, bar-rooms, and all places of public note, you can detect a strong secession feeling and a deep sentiment of warring to the last with our glorious old Union. No stranger is safe in this city unless he remains at his hotel or is in company with some of the troops who are stationed thickly around the city. Your correspondent was insulted twice in the streets this morning, while on his way to visit the residence of a friend, although he gave *no offence*, and strictly attended to his own business. The new Police are as efficient as possible, although there is not enough of them. They have no uniform save a special badge of blue ribband, on which is inscribed the insignia of office, and they are armed with the usual locust club and revolver. The new Provost Marshal is a man of sterling integrity, and true to the Union; and in a few days strangers visiting Baltimore may feel safe, although at the present moment it is far from a desirable place to stop at, as no one feels safe on account of the strong secession element. So far is it carried, that this (Sunday) morning, on walking up Monument-street, I saw a number of young men with the unmistaken secession emblem on the lappels of their coats—the eight stars and the three stripes being very prominent and very galling to a lover of our glorious Union to behold.

But Gen. BANKS is taking the right course. At midnight last night, a certain wealthy citizen's residence, who resides in North Fayette-street, (name suppressed,) was visited by a detachment of troops, and a guard was stationed outside, while a detail of men dug up the pavement of the cellar for arms which had been secreted. As strict secrecy is kept in these matters, your correspondent is unable to give you the true facts, but suffice it to say, sufficient information has been received of *a reliable character* since the arrest of Marshal KANE to warrant the examination of the houses of many of the leading and wealthier classes of citizens, whose patriotism to the Union has been decidedly *Janus-faced*.

There is no disguising the fact that the majority of the Baltimoreans are Secessionists. It speaks for itself, yet they *dare* not rebel while the troops of a loyal Government surround them. Your correspondent does not advocate a law of mobs and riotous personages, but he does advocate, as every true man should, (political feelings being thrown one side,) a living up to the principles of the Constitution and the carrying out the laws of the nation. There are yet, thank God, some *true* Union men, law-abiding men left in Maryland and these few may yet accomplish a victory. 'Tis God alone who giveth the issue, and let his will be subservient to ours.

I visited Fort McHenry to-day, and was very courteously treated by the officers. There is a sufficient force to hold the Fort, should it be necessary to proceed to extremes. Let Baltimore for her prosperity beware, for she has a *firm* man to deal with now, who will not shrink from his duty, and who *will* cause the laws to be obeyed.

The Mayor of the city, with several other officials left hastily last night upon suspicion of being placed under arrest. This information comes from a creditable source, and there is no doubt but what it is true.

Mr. MERRIMAN and Marshal KANE occupy a room together at Fort McHenry, and are very kindly and considerately treated by the officers of the garrison. Your humble servant had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. MERRIMAN last Winter out West, and boarded for a time in the same house with him, finding him to be at heart a gentleman, and on all subjects except political affairs, to be a very agreeable man. An error of the head very often abuses the goodness of the heart, and had Mr. MERRIMAN realized his true position, we feel sure he would have conducted himself with propriety and blessed that flag which he professed to love, instead of disgracing it. As for Marshal KANE, there is but one opinion, which is, that he is a consummate traitor, for his actions have unquestionably proved him as such.

The cars last night were crowded with military, office-seekers and "lookers on in Vienna," and the rush is now towards Washington, where it is prevalent that overtures of peace honorable to both the North and South, will be made. If such be the case, "God speed the right," is the only prayer's your correspondent can offer, but no backing down, no disgrace to the "Star Spangled Banner" should be permitted. W. B. R.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 30.

Reliable information from Springfield says the Third Regiment, Col. SIEGEL, and part of the Fifth, Col. SOLOMON, reached there on Sunday last, and Col. BROWN'S Regiment,—the Fourth Reserve Corps,—and a battalion of the Fifth, would arrive the next day.

Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment started west to cut off Gov. JACKSON, who was last heard from at Stockton, with 2,000 men, only partially armed.

The Kansas regimen has guarded all the outlets from Missouri, on the border of Kansas and the Indian Territory, which, with Col. SIEGEL'S outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem JACKSON in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

J. B. KNOTT, Attorney-General of Missouri, is now a prisoner in the Arsenal.

The *Democrat's* correspondent says the Union Home Guards, at the battle at Cole Camp, on the 19th June, lost twenty killed or wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warsaw, and liberated on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Union force was five hundred men, and that of the Secessionists one hundred mounted men, and two hundred infantry. The loss of the Secessionists is reported to have been thirty-two.

Judge LIBBY, 72 years old, a strong Union man and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of JACKSON'S men, and his body literally riddled with balls.

MEN, POWDER AND ARMS CAPTURED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

Nine men, ten kegs of powder and a small quantity of arms were captured by a company of National troops, near Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, night before last. The men meditated the destruction of the Railroad Bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held as prisoners.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

The Memphis *Appeal* notices the departure from there of Brig.-Gen. MCCLOUN, Col. PRENTISS, of Kentucky, and Col. JEFF. THOMPSON, of Missouri, for White River, Arkansas, taking with them a large quantity of arms.

The same paper says that LEONIDAS POLK, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and assigned to the command of Lower Mississippi.

The Columbia, Mo., *Statesman*, announces on the authority of Gen. LEMON, from Newton County, that there are 30,000 stand of arms, and from six to seven thousand troops at Maysville, Ark.

W. B. STARK, Superintendent of Public Schools; J. W. HOUGH, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, and WM. B. DUNSCOMB, clerk of the Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance to the United States at Jefferson City to-day.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 1.

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution authorising the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Nashville Railroad in that State. The House laid the resolution on the table.

The Tennessee Legislature has granted a charter to the Letter Express of JENKINS & MCGILL, of this city.

The proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention are received here. All the counties were represented except Rhea. The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage has been obstructed by a disunion Government; that they have been subjected to insults, their flags fired upon and torn down, their houses rudely entered, their families insulted, their women and children shot by a merciless soldiery, and their citizens robbed and assassinated, and that in view of these facts they have resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing a declaration of independence, and in forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy, was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial, asking the consent of the Legislature that the Eastern part of the State may form a separate Government.

Arrangements are being made for holding an election in the counties of East Tennessee, to choose delegates to a General Convention to be held at Kingston.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three-fifths of the blacks the basis of representation. The Augusta *Chronicle* says that without such a basis of representation the Constitution cannot be ratified, as it would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of the counties with but few slaves.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 26th inst., has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas Junction, saying:

"Fifteen thousand men are here with only twelve pieces of artillery, which is insufficient. Ammunition is scarce, and the muskets are without bayonets. Whole companies are without caps, cartridge boxes, tents, etc. I am not sanguine of immediate success. The refusal of men for one year was unfortunate. Promptitude should be our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would make quick work of the war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well intrenched, but if the Lord remain not with us, we shall fare badly on the day of the great fight, which is not far distant."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 30.

The celebrated steam gun arrived last night, and Prof. LOWE was expected, to-day, with his monster balloon, to reconnoitre the positions of the rebels. The Union gun is not yet mounted.

MR. CARNEGIE, assistant of THOMAS A. SCOTT, arrived this morning from Washington, to superintend the erection of the proposed railroad and telegraph. It was originally intended to connect Fortress Monroe with Newport's News by means of a submarine cable, but the line will extend overland, *via* Hampton, and be in operation in a week. The railroad will be built to facilitate the transportation of stores at the Fortress to Hampton, and ultimately, it may be hoped to Yorktown.

The gun-boat *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Newport's News, with two deserters from the rebels, and two prisoners, all belonging to the Louisiana Zouaves. The former came into the camp at Newport's News yesterday morning. They are intelligent Germans, and state that having been impressed into the service they escaped on the first opportunity. Most of the company to which they belong serve unwillingly. Their uniforms so closely resemble those of Duryee's Zouaves that the deserters came into camp without being stopped by the guard. The other two were taken prisoners about 5 P. M., and were stragglers from a scouting party of 200, within three miles of Newport's News. The four agree in the statement that an attack upon Newport's News was intended the night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain. About 4,500, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown, where there are over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the *élite* of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. The infantry is not well equipped, and provisions are scarce at Yorktown. The two prisoners were originally from New-York and Boston. They were at Pensacola, and the regiments having almost mutinied, they were paid $5 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond, and lastly came to Yorktown.

In consequence of these movements of the enemy, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment still remains at Newport's News.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade still remain here.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—I have just returned from Newport's News with a party accompanying Gen. BUTLER, and consisting of Col. DIMMICK, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Senator Wilson, R. C. McCormick, Dr. Lieber, Col. Taylor, of Washington; Lieut. Butler, Wm. Carnegie, and others. A grand review was intended, but the rain prevented it.

Three shots were fired from Sawyer's rifled gun, the mate of that on the Rip Raps, one of which reached the opposite bank of James River, four and a quarter miles.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A COMPANY OF REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

GRAFTON, Va., Sunday, June 30.

A skirmish took place at Bowners, twelve miles from Cheat River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ohio, and First Virginia Regiments, and a company of rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter, mistaking their number, attacked them, and were routed, with the loss of several men—among them the Lieutenant of the company. Several horses were captured. The only loss on our side is N. O. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Regiment, who was buried here to-day.

REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 30.

THOMAS BROWNE & CO., bankers, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are not large.

Col. ROUSSEAU'S regiment will go into camp to-morrow. Recruiting has been very successful, and a company of artillery has been formed for the regiment.

Messrs. WICKLIFFE, GRIDER, MALLORY, HARDING and JACKSON, members elect of Congress, left at noon to-day for Washington *via* Cincinnati.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, July 1.

A detachment of Major COBB'S Light Artillery escorted the remains of Private SAWIN, which arrived to night, from the depôt to the Church of the Advent, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

The organization of the new ten regiments is rapidly progressing. The Second, Col. GORDON, is expected to leave on Saturday, to be followed early next week by the Seventh, Col. COUCH.

JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 1.

H. T. ROMEERTZE, late Consul of the Principalities, and an able and experienced cavalry officer, having for many years served in the "Don Cossacks" during the Caucasian war, and in the Austrian Cavalry, has been appointed Captain in Col. YOUNG'S Kentucky Light Cavalry regiment. His company will be composed entirely of veterans.

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

The steamer *P. T. Hewitt*, of the Philadelphia Inland Line, has been chartered by the Government, and will be sent to the Washington Navy-yard, where she will be altered into a gun-boat.

THE COMPROMISE PETITION.

ANOTHER CARD FROM MR. GUION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The card of Rev. Dr. VINTON, in your paper of yesterday, deserves from me a passing notice.

Mr. VINTON, Jr., did sign the peace petition in pencil, and I, as in several instances, lined it with ink. If he did not know what the petition contained, it was not my fault, for he had the opportunity of reading it, and to the best of my recollection did so. As for any deception practiced, I am sure that Dr. V. knows me too well to give any sanction to such a charge.

As relates to another portion of his card, I simply submit the following affidavit, where I am perfectly willing to rest the case.

FREDERICK A. GUION.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1861.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. HODGES, hereby certify that the petition for peace, lately taken possession of by Mr. KENNEDY, was not even printed until some time after the fall of Fort Sumter. W. H. HODGINS.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1861

L. PITKIN, Notary Public.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The Dispatch of Troops to Canada.

France About to Recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The London Press on the American Question.

Liberal Concessions to the Poles.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The screw steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hammonia*, also, reached this port, last night, from Southampton on the 19th ult.

The *Persia* reached Liverpool at 7:20 on the morning of the 16th.

The steamer *Canadian* was a week overdue when the *Etna* left Liverpool, and had not been heard of. The *Nova Scotian* would take her place from Liverpool on the 20th.

The screw steam-frigate *Ariadne*, 26 guns, left Plymouth on the 15th for the North American station, taking supernumeraries for the *Nile* and *Challenger*, and a small detachment of marines for distribution among the ships of the squadron.

A French fleet, under Admiral REYNAUD, was about to sail It will visit New-York, Charleston, and other ports.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, the Government bill appropriating the four Parliamentary seats vacant through the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans, was further advanced. The clause giving one of the seats to Birkenhead was carried, but a motion granting an additional member to the County of Middlesex was rejected a by vote of 186 against 236—being a majority against Government of 50.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the new Bankruptcy bill was passed.

The steamer *Golden Fleece* left Kingston, Ireland, on the 17th, with troops for Quebec.

The departure of the *Great Eastern* from Liverpool on a similar errand had been postponed till the 26th June.

An influential meeting had been held at the London residence of Lord BROUGHAM, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present extent of the African slave-trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to Her Majesty's Government. Various suggestions were thrown out as to the course which it is desirable for Government to pursue in reference to the Cuba trade, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating the slave-trade treaty obligations, recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse while that continued, and calling upon the British Government to reestablish the Consulship at Mozambique and other places on the Coast of Africa, for the encouragement and protection of native commerce.

The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Great Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the cooperation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL with a copy of these resolutions.

A prize-fight for the English championship, between SAM HURST and JEM MACE, resulted in the victory of the latter, in eight rounds, occupying 50 minutes. HURST was dreadfully punished, and presented a fearful spectacle, but MACE was not hurt at all.

The Paris *Patrie* had published a semi-official statement announcing the probable reestablishment of relations between France and the Court of Turin, and the consequent recognition of the new Italian Kingdom. This statement was afterwards copied in the *Moniteur*, and is of peculiar interest to America on account of the insinuation conveyed in the following paragraph:

"France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the Great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a Government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."

It is said that it was a stormy meeting at the Council of State when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The Paris *Union*, an Ultramontane paper, says that France will recognize a work of brigandage, violence and hypocrisy. Whatever artful terms may be used, this recognition implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power.

The funeral dirge, in honor of the late Count CAVOUR, was celebrated on the 17th in the Madelaine, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Abbé DUPPRAY, the newly-appointed Bishop of Marseilles, officiated. Amongst the numerous distinguished persons who attended the service, were Marshal VAILLANT, M THOUVENEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior; Count MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif; Marshal MAGNAN, Viscount de la GUERRONIERE, and others. The majority of the journals were represented. The Church was hung with black, relieved here and there by groups of Italian flags.

Judgment had been pronounced in the affairs of the secret political society headed by BLANQUI. BLANQUI has been condemned to four years' imprisonment, and interdiction of civil rights for five years afterwards. Other parties implicated were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment.

The weather was as favorable as it could be for the crops, and breadstuffs are falling in prices.

The Bourse on the 18th was flat, Rentes closing at 67 85.

The new Government Press law had been passed by the Legislature.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs, under date of June 17, as follows: "At this moment the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France is an accomplished

fact. M. DE RAYNEVAL, who has charge of French affairs at Turin, was informed by a dispatch sent off last night, of this important resolution of his Government."

The Turin *Opinione* of the 17th says: "The diplomatic relations between France and Italy will shortly be resumed. It is asserted that M. DE LAVALETTE will proceed to Turin as Minister of France, and that the Commander DI NIGRA will go to Paris in a similar quality."

The same journal says the Government had received a dispatch from Paris, announcing the recognition by France of the new Kingdom.

Advices from Naples of the 15th state that the towns of Saumarco and Bignano having risen in insurrection, were taken by assault by the Italian troops. Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having burned alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were afterwards set on fire, and the inhabitants departed into the neighboring villages.

The *Journal Unita Italiana*, of Turin, had been seized for the publication of a Mazzinian article, entitled "The Pope and Religion."

The Pope was suffering from erysipelas.

Popular manifestations in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL had taken place in the Alberti Theatre, Rome.

The address to the Emperor of Austria was being discussed in the Upper House of Hungary. The Emperor had promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request His Majesty's pardon.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says: "Spain demands the solemn promise of Mexico to execute the treaties, before she entertains her proposition with regard to reparation, on account of the great differences with the Spanish Ambassador in Mexico."

A Madrid telegram of the 19th announces that Spain will preserve a strict neutrality in the civil war in America.

It is stated that a courier had reached Warsaw bearing the Imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country.

Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed President of the Commission intrusted with drawing up the new laws for Poland.

The Paris papers state that immediately after the departure of the French troops from Syria, disturbances broke out near Moncktarir, which were, however, speedily suppressed by FUAD PASHA. One Druse chief was executed. This example, it is added, intimidated the Druses, but fears of retaliation were entertained.

A Constantinople telegram of the 17th says: "DAVAD EFFENDI, an Armenian, and now Director-General of Telegraphs, will be the Governor of the Lebanon. The Sultan continues ill. A physician has been telegraphed for from Paris.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT AT THE SOUTH.

State of Affairs at New-Orleans—What Mr. Russell Saw and Tells.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.

Yesterday morning early I left Mobile in the steamer *Fiorida*, which arrived in the Lake of Pontchartrain late at night or early this morning. The voyage, if it can be called so, would have offered, in less exciting times, much that was interesting—certainly to a stranger a good deal that was novel, for our course lay inside a chain, almost interrupted, of reefs, covered with sand and pine trees, exceedingly narrow, so that the surf and waves of the ocean beyond could be seen rolling in foam through the foliage of the forest, or on the white beach, while the sea lake on which our steamer was speeding lay in a broad smooth sheet, just crisped by the breeze, between the outward barrier and the wooded shores of the mainland. Innumerable creeks, or "bayous," as they are called, pierce the gloom of these endless pines. Now and then a sail could be made out, stealing through the mazes of the marshy waters. If the mariner knows his course, he may find deep water in most of the channels from the outer sea into these inner waters, on which the people of the South will greatly depend for any coasting trade and supplies coastwise they may require, as well as for the safe retreat of their privateers. A few miles from Mobile the steamer, turning out of the bay, entered upon the series of these lakes through a narrow channel called Grant's Pass, which some enterprising person, not improbably of Scottish extraction, constructed for his own behoof by an ingenious watercut, and for the use of which, and of a little iron lighthouse that he has built close at hand, on the model of a pepper-caster, he charges toll on passing vessels. This island is scarcely three feet above the water; it is not over 20 yards broad and 150 yards long. A number of men were, however, busily engaged in throwing up the sand, the arms gleamed amid some tents pitched around the solitary wooden shed in the centre. A schooner lay at the wharf, laden with two guns and sandbags, and as we passed through the narrow channel several men in military uniform, who were on board, took their places in a boat which pushed off for them, and were conveyed to their tiny station, of which one shell would make a dustheap. The Mobelians are fortifying themselves as best they can, and seem, not unadvisedly, jealous of gunboats and small war steamers. On more than one outlying sandbank towards New-Orleans are they to be seen at work on other batteries, and they are busied in repairing as well as they can old Spanish and new United States works which had been abandoned, or which were never completed. The news has just been reported, indeed, that the batteries they were preparing on Ship Island have been destroyed and burnt by a vessel of war of the United States. For the whole day we saw only a few coasting craft and the return steamers from New-Orleans; but in the evening a large schooner, which sailed like a witch, and crammed with men, challenged my attention, and on looking at her through the glass I could make out reasons enough for desiring to avoid her if one was a quiet, short-handed, well-filled old merchantman. There could be no mistake about certain black objects on the deck. She lay as low as a yacht, and there were some 50 or 60 men in the waist and forecastle. On approaching New-Orleans there are some settlements rather than cities, although they are called by the latter title, visible on the right hand, embowered in woods and stretching along the beach. Such are the "Mississippi city," Pass Cagoula and Pass Christian, &c.—all resorts of the inhabitants of New-Orleans during the Summer heats and the epidemics which play such havoc with life from time to time. Seen from sea these huge hamlets look very picturesque. The detached villas, of every variety of architecture, are painted brightly and stand in gardens in the midst of magnolias and rhododendrons. Very long and slendier piers lead far into the sea before every door, and at the extremity of each there is a bathing box for the inmates. The general effect of one of these settlements, with its light domes and spires, long lines of whitewashed railings, and houses of every hue set in the dark green of the pines, is very pretty. The steamer touched at two of them. There was a motley group of colored people on the jetty, a few whites, of whom the males were nearly all in uniform; a few bales of goods were landed or put on board, and that was all one could see of the place. Our passengers never ceased talking politics all day, except when they were eating or drinking, for I regret to say they can continue to chew and to spit while they are engaged in political discussion. Some were rude provincials in uniform. One was an acquaintance from the far East, who had been a Lieutenant on board the *Minnesota*, and had resigned his commission in order to take service under the Confederate flag. The fiercest among them all was a thin little lady, who uttered certain energetic aspirations for the possession of portions of Mr. LINCOLN'S person, and who was kind enough to express intense satisfaction at the intelligence that there was small-pox among the garrison at Monroe. In the evening, a little difficulty occurred among some of the military gentlemen, during which one of the logicians drew a revolver and presented it at the head of the gentleman who was opposed to his peculiar views, but I am happy to say that an arrangement, to which I was an unwilling "party," for the row took place within a yard of me, was entered into for a fight to come off on shore in two days after they landed, which led to the postponement of immediate murder.

The entrance to Pontchartrain Lake is infamous for the abundance of its mosquitoes, and it was with no small satisfaction that we experienced a small tornado, a thunderstorm and a breeze of wind, which saved us from their fury. It is a dismal canal through a swamp. At daylight the vessel lay alongside a wharf surrounded by small boats and bathing stations. A railway shed receives us on shore, and a train is soon ready to start for the city, which is six miles distant. For a few hundred yards the line passes between wooden houses, used as restaurants, "restaurats," as they are called hereaway, kept by people with French names and using the French tongue; then the rail plunges through a swamp, dense as an Indian jungle, and with the overflowings of the Mississippi creeping in feeble shallow currents over the black mud. Presently the spires of the churches are seen rising above the underwood and rushes. Then we come out on a wide marshy plain, in which flocks of cattle, up to the belly in mud, are floundering to get at the rich herbage on the unbroken surface. Next comes a wide-spread suburb of exceedingly broad lanes, lined with small one-storied houses. The inhabitants are pale, lean, and sickly, and there is about the men a certain look, almost peculiar to the fishy fleshy populations of Levantine towns, which I cannot describe, but which exists all along the Mediterranean seaboard, and crops out here again. The drive through badly-paved streets enables us to see that there is an air of French civilization about New-Orleans. The streets are wisely adapted to the situation; they are not so wide as to permit the sun to have it all his own way from rising to setting. The shops are "magasins," *cafés* abound. The colored population looks well dressed, and is going to mass or market in the early morning. The pavements are crowded with men in uniform, in which the taste of France is generally followed. The carriage stops at last, and rest comes gratefully after the stormy night, the mosquitoes, "the noise of the captains," (at the bar,) and the shouting.

MAY 22.

The prevalence of the war spirit here is in everything somewhat exaggerated by the fervor of Gallic origin, and the violence of popular opinion and the tyranny of the mass are as potent as in any place in the South. The great house of BROWN BROTHERS, of Liverpool and New-York, has closed its business here, in consequence of the intimidation of the mob, or, as the phrase is, of the "citizens," who were "excited" by seeing that the firm had subscribed to the New-York fund, on its sudden resurrection after Fort Sumter had fallen. Some other houses are about to pursue the same course, all large business transactions are over for the season, and the migratory population which comes here to trade has taken wing much earlier than usual. But the streets are full of "Turcos" and "Zouaves" and "Chasseurs;" the tailors are busy night and day on uniforms; the walls are covered with placards for recruits, the seamstresses are sewing flags, the ladies are carding lint, and stitching cartridge bags. The newspapers are crowded with advertisements relating to the formation of new companies of Volunteers and the election of officers. There are Pickwick Rifles, Lafayette, Beauregard, Irish, German, Scotch, Italian, Spanish, Crescent, McMahon—innumerable—Rifle Volunteers of all names and nationalities, and the Meagher Rifles, indignant with "that valiant son of Mars" because he has drawn his sword for the North, have rebaptized themselves, and are going to seek glory under a more auspicious nomenclature. About New-Orleans I shall have more to say when I see more of it. At present it looks very like an outlying suburb of Chalons when the Grand Camp is at its highest military development, although the thermometer is rising gradually, and obliges one to know occasionally that it can be 95° in the shade already. In the course of my journeyings southward I have failed to find much evidence that there is any apprehension on the part of the planters of a servile insurrection, or that the slaves are taking much interest in the coming contest, or know what it is about. But I have my suspicions that all is not right; paragraphs meet the eye, and odd sentences strike the ear, and little facts here and there come to the knowledge which arouse curiosity and doubt. There is one stereotyped sentence which I am tired of: "Our negroes, Sir, are the happiest, the most contented, and the best off of any people in the world."

The violence and reiterancy of this formula cause one to inquire whether anything which demands such insistance is really in the condition predicated, and, for myself, I always say, "It may be so, but as yet I do not see the proof of it. The negroes do not look to be what you say they are." For the present, that is enough as to one's own opinions. Externally, the paragraphs which attract attention, and the acts of the authorities are inconsistent with the notion that the negroes are all very good, very happy, or at all contented, not to speak of their being in the superlative condition of enjoyment, and, as I only see them as yet in the most superficial way, and under the most favorable circumstances, it may be that when the cotton-picking season is at its height, and it lasts for several months, when the labor is continuous from sunrise to sunset, there is less reason to accept the assertions as so largely and generally true of the vast majority of the slaves. "There is an excellent gentleman over there," said a friend to me, "who gives his overseers a premium of $10 on the birth of every child on his plantation." "Why so?" "Oh, in order that the overseers may not work the women in the familyway overmuch." There is little use in this part of the world in making use of inferences. But where overseers do not get the premium it may be supposed they do work the pregnant women too much. Here are two paragraphs which do not look very well as they stand:

Those negroes who were taken with a sudden leaving on Sunday night last will save the country the expenses of their burial if they keep dark from these parts. They and other of the 'broden' will not be permitted to express themselves quite so freely in regard to their braggadocio designs upon virtue in the absence of volunteers.—*Wilmington (Clintock County, Ohio) Watchman. (Republican.)*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—One day last week some colored individual, living near South Plymouth, made a threat that, in case a civil war should occur, he would be one to ravish the wife of every Democrat, and to help murder their offspring and wash his hands in their blood. For this diabolical assertion he was hauled up before a committee of white citizens, who adjudged him forty stripes on his naked back. He was accordingly stripped, and the lashes were laid on with such a good will that blood flowed at the end of the castigation.—*Washington (Fayette County, Ohio) Register, (Neutral.)*

It is reported that the patrols are strengthened, and I could not help hearing a charming young lady say to another the other evening that "she would not be afraid to go back to the plantation, though Mrs. Brown Jones said she was afraid her negroes were after mischief."

There is a great scarcity of powder, which is one of the reasons perhaps why it has not yet been expended as largely as might be expected from the tone and temper on both sides. There is no sulphur in the States—nitre and charcoal abound. The sea is open to the North. There is no great overplus of money on either side. In Missouri, the interest on the State debt due in July will be used to procure arms for the State volunteers to carry on the war. The South is preparing for the struggle by sowing a most unusual quantity of grain, and in many fields corn and maize have been planted instead of cotton. "Stay laws," by which all inconveniences arising from the usual, dull, old-fashioned relations between debtor and creditor are avoided (at least by the debtor) have been adopted in most of the seceding States. How is it that the State Legislatures seem to be in the hands of the debtors, and not of the creditors?

There are some who cling to the idea that there will be no war after all, but no one believes that the South will ever go back of its own free will, and the only reason that can be given for those who hope rather than think that way, is to be found in the faith that the North will accept some mediation, and will let the South go in peace. But could there—can there be peace? The frontier question—the adjustment of various claims—the demands for indemnity, or for privileges or exemptions, in the present state of feeling, can have but one result. The task of mediation is sure to be as thankless as abortive. Assuredly the proffered service of England would, on one side at least, be received with something like insult. Nothing but adversity can teach these people its own most useful lessons. Material prosperity has puffed up the citizens to an unwholesome state. The toils and sacrifices of the Old World have been taken by them as their birthright, and they have accepted the fruits of all that the science, genius, suffering, and trials of mankind in time past have wrought out, perfected, and won as their own peculiar inheritance, while they have ignorantly rejected the advice and scorned the lessons with which these were accompanied.

MAY 23.

The Congress at Montgomery, having sat with closed doors almost since it met, has now adjourned till July the 20th, when it will reassemble at Richmond, in Virginia, which is thus designated, for the time, capital of the Confederate States of America. Richmond, the principal city of the Old Dominion, is about one hundred miles in a straight line south by west of Washington. The rival capitals will thus be in very close proximity by rail and by steam, by land and by water. The movement is significant. It will tend to hasten a collision between the forces which are collected on the opposite sides of the Potomac, Hitherto Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has not evinced all the sagacity and energy, in a military sense, which he is said to possess. It was bad strategy to menace Washington before he could act. His Secretary of War, Mr. WALKER, many weeks ago, in a public speech, announced the intention of marching upon the capital. If it was meant to do so, the blow should have been struck silently. If it was not intended to seize upon Washington, the threat had a very disastrous effect on the South, as it excited the North to immediate action, and caused Gen. SCOTT to concentrate his troops on points which present many advantages in the face of any operations which may be considered necessary along the lines, either of defence or attack. The movement against the Norfolk Navy-yard strengthened Fortress Monroe, and the Potomac and Chesapeake were secured to the United States. The fortified ports held by the Virginians and the Confederate troops are not of much value, as the streams are commanded by the enemy's steamers; and Gen. SCOTT has shown that he has not outlived neither his reputation or his vigor by the steps at once wise and rapid, he has taken to curb the malcontents in Maryland, and to open his communications through the city of Baltimore. Although immense levies of men may be got together on both sides for purposes of local defence or for State operations, it seems to me that it will be very difficult to move these masses in regular armies. The men are not disposed for regular lengthened service, and there is an utter want of field-trains, equipment, and commissariat, which cannot be made good in a day, a week, or a month.

The bill passed by the Montgomery Congress entitled "An Act to Raise an Additional Military Force to serve during the War," is, in fact, a measure to put in the hands of the Government the control of irregular bodies of men, and to bind them to regular military service. With all their zeal, the people of the South will not enlist. They detest the recruiting sergeant, and Mr. DAVIS knows enough of war to feel hesitation in trusting himself in the field to volunteers. The bill authorizes Mr. DAVIS to accept volunteers who may offer their services, without regard to the place of enlistment, "to serve during the war unless sooner discharged." They may be accepted in companies, but Mr. DAVIS is to organize them into squadrons, battalions, or regiments, and the appointment of field and staff officers is reserved especially to him. The company officers are to be elected by the men of the company, but here again Mr. DAVIS reserves to himself the right of *veto*, and will only commission those officers whose election he approves.

The absence of cavalry and the deficiency of artillery may prevent either side obtaining any very decisive results in one engagement, but no doubt there will be great loss whenever these large masses of men are fairly opposed to each other in the field. Of the character of the Northern regiments I can say nothing from actual observation, nor have I yet seen in any place such a considerable number of the troops of the Confederate States moving together as would justify me in expressing any opinion with regard to their capacity for organized movements such as regular troops in Europe are expected to perform. An intelligent and trustworthy observer, taking one of the New-York State Militia regiments as a fair specimen of the battalions which will fight for the United States, gives an account of them which leads me to the conclusion that such regiments are much superior when furnished by the country districts to those raised in the towns and cities. It appears, in this case at least, that the members of the regular militia companies in general send substitutes to the ranks. Ten of these companies form the regiment, and, in nearly every instance, they have been doubled in strength by volunteers. Their drill is exceedingly incomplete, and in forming the companies there is a tendency for the different nationalities to keep themselves together. In the regiment in question the rank and file often consist of quarry-men, mechanics, and canal boatmen, mountaineers from the Catskill, bark peelers and timber cutters—ungainly, square-built, powerful fellows, with a Dutch tenacity of purpose, crossed with an English indifference to danger. There is no drunkenness and no desertion among them. The officers are almost as ignorant of military training as their men. The Colonel, for instance, is the son of a rich man in his district, well educated, and a man of travel. Another officer is a shipmaster. A third is an artist; others are merchants and lawyers, and they are all busy studying *Hardee's Tactics*, the best book for infantry drill in the United States. The men have come out to fight for what they consider the cause of the country, and are said to have no particular hatred of the South or of its inhabitants, though they think they are "a darned deal too high and mighty, and require to be wiped down considerably." They have no notion as to the length of time for which their services will be required, and I am assured that not one of them has asked what his pay is to be.

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pointin to a better appointed sort of men than in the Lower Division.

There may be 2,000 men in Camp Moore—not more, and yet every authority gives us a different figure. The lowest estimate acknowledged for the two camps is 3,500 men, and the *Picayune* and other New-Orleans papers still speak in glowing terms of the 5,000 heroes assembled at Tangipao. Although the muster there presents a tolerable show of ball stoppers, it would require months of discipline to enable them to pass for soldiers even at the North; and besides that, Gen. TRACY has never had other experience than in militia duty, there is not, I think, a single West Point officer in his whole command. The only hope of shaping such raw material to the purposes of war would naturally be by the admixture of a proper allowance of military experience, and until those possessing it shall be awarded to Camp Moore, we must sigh over the delusion which pictures its denizens to the good people of New-Orleans as "fellows ready for the fray."

While the hampers are being ransacked, an express locomotive arrives from town with dispatches for General TRACY, who exclaims when reading them, "Always too late!" from which expression it is inferred that orders have been received to accept the just disbanded volunteers The locomotive was hitched to the car, and drew it back to the city. Our car was built in Massachusetts, the engine in Philadelphia, and the magnifier of its lamp in Cincinnati. What will the South do for such articles in future?

MAY 26.

In the evening, as I was sitting in the house of a gentleman in the city, it was related as a topic of conversation that a very respectable citizen, named BIBB, had had a difficulty with three gentlemen, who insisted on his reading out the news for them from his paper as he went to market in the early morning. Mr. BIBB had a revolver "casually" in his pocket, and he shot one citizen dead on the spot, and wounded the other two severely, if not mortally. "Great sympathy," I am told, "is felt for Mr. BIBB." There has been a skirmish somewhere on the Potomac, but BIBB has done more business "on his own hook" than any of the belligerents up to this date; and, though I can scarcely say I sympathize with him, far be it from me to say that I do not respect him.

One curious result of the civil war, in its effects on the South, will probably extend itself as the conflict continues—I mean the refusal of employers to pay their workmen, on the ground of inability. The natural consequence is much distress and misery. The English Consul is harrassed by applications for assistance from mechanics and skilled laborers, who are in a state bordering on destitution and starvation. They desire nothing better than to leave the country and return to their homes. All business, except tailoring for soldiering and cognate labors, are suspended. Money is not to be had Bills on New-York are worth little more than the paper, and the exchange against London is enormous—18 per cent. discount from the par value of the gold in bank, good draughts on England having been negotiated yesterday at 92 per cent. One house has been compelled to accept 4 per cent. on a draught on the North, where the rate was usually ½ per cent. to ¼ per cent. There is some fear that the police force will be completely broken up, and the imagination refuses to guess at the result. The city schools will probably be closed; altogether, things do not look well at New-Orleans. When all their present difficulties are over, a struggle between the mob and the oligarchy, or those who have no property and those who have, is inevitable; for one of the first acts of the Legislature will propably be directed to establish some sort of qualification for the right of suffrage, relying on the force which will be at their disposal on the close of the war. As at New-York, so at New-Orleans, universal suffrage is denounced as a curse, as corruption legalized, confiscation organized. As I sat in a well-furnished club room last night, listening to a most respectable, well-educated, intelligent gentleman descanting on the practices of "the Thugs"—an organized band who coolly and deliberately committed murder for the purpose of intimidating Irish and German voters, and were only put down by a Vigilance Committeee, of which he was a member—I had almost to pinch myself to see that I was not the victim of a horrid nigh'mare.

MONDAY, May 27.

The Washington artillery went off to-day to the wars—*quo fas et gloria ducunt*; but I saw a good many of them in the streets after the body had departed—spirits who were disemoodied. Their uniform is very becoming, not unlike that of our own foot artillery, and they have one battery of guns in good order. I looked in vain for any account of Mr. BIBB'S little affair yesterday in the papers. Perhaps, as he is so very respectable, there will not be any reference to it at all. Indeed, in some conversation on the subject last night, it was admitted that when men are very rich they might find judges and jurymen as tender as Danae, and policemen as permeable as the walls of her dungeon. The whole question now is "what will be done with the blockade?" The Confederate authorities are acting with a high hand. An American vessel, the *Ariel*, which had cleared out of port with British subjects on board, has been overtaken, captured, and her crew have been put in prison. The ground is that she is owned in main by Black Republicans. The British subjects have received protection from the Consul. Prizes have been made within a league of shore, and in one instance, when the captain protested, his ship was taken out to sea, and was then recaptured formally. I went round to several merchants to day; they were all gloomy and fierce. In fact, the blockade of Mobile is announced, and that of New-Orleans has commenced, and men-of-war have been reported off the Pas-à-Poutre. The South is beginning to feel that it is being bottled up all fermenting and frothing, and is somewhat surprised and angry at the natural results of its own acts, or, at least, of the proceedings which have brought about a state of war. Mr. SLIDELL did not seem to be at all contented with the telegrams from the North, and confessed that "if they had been received by way of Montgomery he should be alarmed." The names of persons liable for military service have been taken down in several districts, and British subjects have been included. Several applications have been made to Mr. MURE, the Consul, to interfere in behalf of men who, having enlisted, are now under orders to march, and who must leave their families destitute if they go away; but he has, of course, no power to exercise any influence in such cases. The English journals to the 4th of May have arrived here to-day. It is curious to see how quaint in their absurdity the telegrams become when they have reached the age of three weeks. I am in the hapless position of knowing, without being able to remedy, the evils from this source, for there is no means of sending through to New-York political information of any sort by telegraph. The electric fluid may be the means of blasting and blighting many reputations, as there can be no doubt the revelations which the Government at Washington will be able to obtain through the files of the dispatches it has seized at the various offices will compromise some whose views have recently undergone remarkable changes. It is a hint which may not be lost on Governments in Europe when it is desirable to know friends and foes hereafter, and despotic rulers will not be slow to take a hint from "the land of liberty."

Orders have been issued by the Governor to the tow-boats to take out the English vessels by the south west passage, and it is probable they will all get through without any interruption on the part of the blockading force. It may be imagined that the owners and consignees of cargoes from England, China and India, which are on their way here, are not at all easy in their minds. Two of the Washington Artillery died in the train on their way to that undefinable region called "the seat of war."

MAY 28.

The Southern States have already received the assistance of several thousands of savages, or red men, and "the warriors" are actually engaged in pursuing the United States' troops in Texas in conjunction with the State Volunteers. A few days ago a deputation of the chiefs of the Five Nations, Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles, Camanches, and others passed through New Orleans on their way to Montgomery, where they hoped to enter into terms with the Government for the transfer of their pension list and other responsibilities from Washington, and to make such arrangements for their property and their rights as would justify them in committing their fortunes to the issue of war. These tribes can turn out 20,000 warriors, scalping-knives, tomahawks, and all. The chiefs and principal men are all slaveholders.

MAY 22.

A new "affair" occurred this afternoon. The servants of the house in which I am staying were alarmed by violent screams in a house in the adjoining street, and by the discharge of firearms—an occurrence which, like the cry of "murder" in the streets of Havana, clears the streets of all wayfarers, if they be wise, and do not wish to step stray bullets. The cause is thus stated in the journals:

"SAD FAMILY AFFRAY.—Last evening, at the residence of Mr. A. P. WITHERS, in Nayades-street, near Thalia, Mr. WITHERS shot and dangerously wounded his stepson, Mr. A. F. W. Mather. As the police tell it the nature of the affair was this: The two men were in the parlor, and talking about the Washington Artillery, which left on Monday for Virginia. MATHER denounced the artillerists in strong language, and his stepfather denied what he said. Violent language followed, and (as WITHERS says) MATHERS drew a pistol and shot at him. He snatched up a Sharp's revolver that was lying near and fired four times at his stepson. The latter fell at the third fire, and as he was falling WITHERS fired a fourth time, the bullet wounding the hand of Mrs. WITHERS, wife of one and mother of the other, she having rushed in to interfere, and she being the only witness of the affair. WITHERS immediately went out into the street and voluntarily surrendered himself to Officer CASSON, the first officer he met. He was locked up. Three of his shots hit MATHER, two of them in the breast. Last night MATHER was not expected to live."

Another difficulty is connected with the free colored people who may be found in prize snips. Read and judge of the conclusion:

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?—On the 28th inst., Capt. G. W. GREGOR, of the privateer *Calhoun*, brought to the Station of this District about ten negro sailors, claiming to be free, found on board of the brigs *Panama*, *John Adams* and *Mermaid*.

The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said negroes were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do do with them, whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

Though I have no authority to act in this case, I think it is my duty as a magistrate and good citizen to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of keeping the prisoners in custody, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but a dangerous one, to let them loose upon the community."

The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder to Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.

To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond:

SIR: Ten free negroes, taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Boston, from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. The Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them?

Respectfully, A. BLACHE,
Recorder, Second District.

The monthly statement I inclose of the condition of the New-Orleans banks on the 25th inst, must be regarded as a more satisfactory exhibit to their depositers and shareholders, though of no greater benefit to the commercial community in this its hour of need than the tempting show of a pastry cook's window to the famished street poor. These institutions show assets estimated at $54,000,000, of which $20,000.000 are in specie and sterling exchange, to meet $25,000,000 of liabilities, or more than two for one. But, with this apparent amplitude of resources, the New-Orleans banks are at a dead lock, affording no discounts, and buying no exchange—the latter usually their greatest source of profit, in a mart which ships so largely of cotton, sugar and flour, and the commeroial movement of which, for not over nine months in the year, is the second in magnitude among the cities of the old Union.

As an instance of the caution of their procsedings, I have only to state that a gentleman of wealth and the highest respectability, who needed a day or two since some money for the expenses of an unexpected journey, was compelled, in order to borrow of these banks the sum of $1.500, to hypothecate, as security for his bill at 60 days, $10,000 of bonds of the Confederate States, and for which a month ago he paid par in coin, a circumstance which reflects more credit upon the prudence of the banks than upon the security pledged for this loan.

A REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

From the London Times.

We have had of late little to remark upon in the news of the American campaign. Probably there never was a war in which the impatience of the world did not outstrip the marches of the General. When NAPOLEON overthrew the armies of Prussia in a three weeks' campaign, we have no doubt that there were found many to complain of pedantic strategy and the long delay of news. In the present case, though only two months have elapsed since the people of the Northern States were roused to activity by the attack on Fort Sumter, curiosity is apt to get the better of judgment, and to make us inquire what the North intends to do, and why it has not yet done it. The satisfaction of hasty critics has, however, not yet arrived Fighting there has been on Virginian ground, and during the next few weeks it is probable there will be more. Two armies are almost within sight of each other, each consisting mainly of volunteers and recruits, who will be sure to bring on many an unnecessary encounter. Americans are in the field against Americans over a long line of country. Every collision which a common language, similar uniforms, and unskilled and impetuous officers can cause, will fall to the lot of the outposts of the two armies. It is possible that many excesses may be perpetrated on either side. Wherever the Northern regiments come, we may presume that the Secessionist inhabitants will take flight, choosing rather to trust themselves to the precarious hospitality of their more Southern neighbors than to remain under the authority of commanders who have denounced them as rebels, and even meditated the confiscation of their property. On the other hand, the flight of the slaves in the invaded parts of Virginia is spoken of as likely to become a "stampede"—a word which the Americans have borrowed from their prairies, and applied most expressively to a general rush of negroes from slavery.

But all this, though important to the result, is not war as the military man understands it. Great political or social changes may be in progress while the two parties stand face to face preparing for the fight. The event of a conflict may be decided before a shot is fired, and in Virginia it is quite possible that the disposition of the Federal troops, their numbers, their enthusiasm, and the rapidity of their movements, may have decided the struggle, although only a Colonel and a few rank and file have as yet been killed. But the campaign has not yet begun, and it is difficult to say when it will begin. On this subject the accounts vary, perhaps according as eagerness or good sense preponderates in him who furnishes them. Some authorities, including generally the New-York papers, have it that only a few days more will pass before a general advance takes place to drive the Secessionist army out of Virginia. We are told of the masses of men at Washington, Alexandria, and other points, of their readiness for the fight, of their discipline and obedience, and of their general superiority to the Southern levies, of whom so little is known. On the other hand, there are many reasons for agreeing with the more cautious school of informants, who assert that no serious operations will take place before the Autumn. *In one respect all the boasts of the North are justified by the facts. The energy the Free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the good material of which their army is composed, are beyond all praise.* It is easy to see that a great deal of their irritability towards England arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here. Looking, as every American does, to the opinion of England, they have been mortified at finding that an effort which they feel to be worthy of all admiration has been received by us with coldness, forgetful as they are that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their military ardor when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves The Northerners are naturally elated at their own capacity for war, and the proof they have given that, however long suffering and however yielding to Southern assumption they have heretofors shown themselves, they have still the energy to uphold their constitutional rights. But, though having a very great force on foot, and being desirous of bringing their opponents to terms as shortly as possible, we cannot think that any large plan of campaign will be marked out for the Summer months. Not until the cool of October admits of long and continuous marches, and the discipline of the new levies has been perfected, will that advance take place which, if the schemes of the Northerners be well carried out, is to restore Virginia to the Union, and allow the whole force of the invaders to be concentrated on the conquest of South Corolina, which event will, in their opinion, bring back all her seduced tisters to the old Confederacy.

Although, however, the National General may not immediately contemplate the driving of the Confederate troops from their positions, it is likely, from all accounts, that attempts will be made to occupy several commanding places, which will give them a military or a moral advantage over the Secessionists. To regain so important a place as Harper's Ferry must be a chief object of Gen. SCOTT. So long as the Southerners hold it in force, his own communications are not safe should he advance At present the National General has some 15,000 men on the right bank of the Potomac, while Washington, and even Baltimore, would not be secure from the left wing of the Confederate army in case the Unionists should suffer a severe defeat in the field. Such measures as may be necessary to insure the evacuation of this point will, no doubt, be determined upon by Gen. SCOTT, though it is probable that the old commander will seek to attain his object by taking up such positions as will make Harper's Ferry plainly untenable rather than by a direct attack. An immense force of United States troops is represented as surrounding and hemming in that point, at least 30,000, though that is probably an exaggeration, being concentrated to menace the Ferry. Should this place fall into the hands of the Federal troops, the advance on Manassas Gap will probably be made. According to apparently just estimates of the power and intentions of the Government at Washington, the command of the right bank of the Potomac and the seizure of the City of Richmond, in Virginia, will content the Unionists as the Summer's work. Memphis, in Tennessee, is also spoken of as a point which the Federal General is desirous to secure during the Summer. Situated on the Mississippi River, this place is of considerable importance, and if taken, would be able to intercept supplies of food sent South from the Central States. Should the Northerners, by fighting or successful generalship, succeed in getting possession of Richmond and Memphie, they will, we are told, be content to wait till the Fall of the year before beginning the more general invasion of the seceding States.

In the meantime the Confederate States, it is evident, are not sleeping. Everything betokens that the conflict which is to decide the fate of Virginia will be fierce, if not prolonged. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine that the Secessionists would have carried matters with so high a hand if they had not been able to bring a large force into the field. Our New-York correspondent says that President DAVIS has probably under him not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and that he is thought to be desirous of outnumbering General SCOTT and gaining the prestige of an early victorp. But it is plain that such estimates cannot be depended upon. Indeed, the very ignorance of the Northerners respecting the Confederate army shows that the military affairs of the South are being vigorously and skilfully handled. It seems to us that if the South were as weak as the New-York Press represents, it would be more easy to obtain information of the numbers and disposition of the army. With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and, though the main effort of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the old State which is now to be the battlefield of democratic civil war.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

We are about to send a small army to Canada. This is just one of those steps upon which it is most difficult to pronounce an opinion, because we cannot suppose we have all the facts before us. In the present disturbed state of America reasons may exist for such a step which we cannot even guess, and we therefore approach the subject with hesitation and uncertainty. We do not deny that there may be excellent reasons for sending 3,000 men to Canada which we do not know; but we certainly can point to no reasons arising out of the existing state of things, so far as we are acquainted with them, which would lead us to such a conclusion. There is no doubt that America is in arms from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; that the authority of the State and National Executive, never very strong, is shaken, and in many places suspended; that the passions of a Democracy which can ill brook the slightest contradiction have been stung almost to frenzy by open revolt, and that for some unknown reason it has pleased the Northern States to empty all the vials of their wrath on the English nation It is also certain that, in accordance with their habit of blustering against an unoffending neighbor, England is threatened with undying hatred and condign punishment, because in obedience to the first law of humanity and justice, we have declined to treat the people of the Southern States, carrying on war with the people of the Northern States, as pirates. This, according to the headlong logic of Democracy, is equivalent to a recognition of their independence, and although the Northern States themselves must be compelled in a very few weeks to make this very same admission, it is an offence never to be forgotten or forgiven. We are, besides, fully aware that Canada has a long and a very vulnerable frontier and that threats have been uttered which point not obscurely to an invasion, not of sympathizers, as in 1837, but of free and enlightened citizens, who would come to punish us for not sufficiently sympathizing in their internal brawls. Nor are we ignorant that it is an old and often-tried policy in America to seek to heal internal discord by exciting popular hatred against England. Is Canada itself affairs are by no means satisfactory. The relations between the English majority and the French minority cannot long continue as they are. Public confidence is shaken by the ill-success of the Grand Trunk Railway, by the vast amount of debt accumulated for municipal purposes, or, as it is said, in order to bribe majorities, and by the return to the antiquated practices of Protection. In all these things, the force of which we by no means wish to extenuate, many may see a sufficient justification for the despatch of 3,000 men to Canada but, for our part, if there are no better reasons than these, we regret that the step has been taken.

As regards the affairs of Canada, the more violent the internal discord, the more we regret that a large number of troops should be sent there; whatever the quarrels of the two races may be, it is clearly no part of our duty to take part in them. We are the friends of both sides, and can act for or against neither. The number of troops which we maintain in Canada is absolutely inconsiderable with reference to the magnitude of the country in which they are placed or the number of the people by whom they are surrounded. Without troops we are strong enough to advise and arbitrate, but with a much larger force quite unable to compel submission to our will. Canada has the power of shaping her own destinies, and it is neither possible if it were wise, nor wise if it were possible, to interfere with the gradual unfolding of events. As for America, we fear we are about to give her the most ample satisfaction. Some six years ago, when our Departments assisted by a Crimean winter had almost disposed of our army, while the war imperiously demanded fresh men, we bethought ourselves of recruiting in America. We speedily became awake to our folly, but had nevertheless to undergo the virtuous indignation of the American press and Government, justly irritated at us for supposing that within the borders of that orderly and peace-loving Republic there could be found any men base enough to dream of entering the service of a foreign Power. Well, we are now going to offer to America a signal revenge. We send three thousand British soldiers, and with them a large store of excellent arms, to garrison a country where they will live in complete idleness, hearing afar off the exciting rumors of battle and enterprise, so dear to a soldier's mind, and separated from the theatre of action sometimes by a few hours of lake navigation, sometimes by a river, sometimes by a narrow strait. Were it not for the extraordinary indignation manifested by America at our attempts to enlist six years ago, we should be very apt to expect that offers might be made to our troops to abandon the lazy monotony of Canadian life for a career of enterprise and adventure under the Stars and Stripes on the banks of the Potomac. If our troops sorely tempt the virtue of American statesmen, we feel little doubt that their virtue will be sorely tempted in return, and that their ranks will be more effectually thinned by inducements to desertion than they would be by the slaughter of a hotly-contested general action.

As to the necessity of providing against an attack by the United States upon Canada, we confess we see little reason to apprehend it. To quarrel with England would not be a means of putting an end to the contest. but rather of prolonging it, by giving the South a powerful, though a very unwilling ally. The war has come upon the United States so quickly and unexpectedly that they are forced, in the midst of their very heat and impatience for action, to delay, in order to drill their raw levies and provide themselves with the supplies indispensable for carrying on a campaign. Their force is not adequate to the work they have in hand, and they cannot afford to divide it. There is no party in Canada, as there was in 1837, to welcome the appearance of American sympathizers. On that point we believe the Upper and Lower Provinces to be perfectly united; but, were this otherwise, Canada is by no means devoid of resources. Even were she without an Imperial garrison, it is quite time for this great, wealthy, and high-spirited colony to organize for herself those means of defence which she has often used to such good advantage. Canada armed and on the alert has nothing to fear from invasion, and our troops are numerous enough to irritate, but not numerous enough either to intimidate or to defend.

The present position of Europe, though not boding any immediate breach of the peace, is full of anxiety. A master spirit has passed away from among us, and the turbulent and discordant elements which he held in abeyance will not be slow to show themselves. The time may not be as remote as we wish it when we may need every man that we can muster to protect our own shores. *If the presence of our troops in America has a tendency to preserve peace, it may well be submitted to, but we fear that in her present state of mind America is more likely to regard it as a challenge than as a precaution.* The enlistment which we foresee is likely to promote good feeling between the two nations. The climate is very severe, and for more than six months our soldiers will be locked up in a country where they will have no means of movement, or of practically communicating with us. They will be sent at a heavy expense, for which, so far as we can see, we are not likely to gain any equivalent. In these days, it seems to us a rash and ill-considered policy which detaches the force of the nation to remote places and in small numbers, to do for our possession the work they might fairly do for themselves, and to compromise us by their presence at critical moments in events from which we should do wisely to keep as far apart as possible.

SLAVE-TRADE CONFERENCE.

From the London Post.

A number of gentlemen interested in the suppression of the African Slave-trade met on Saturday at the residence of Lord BROUGHAM, in Grafton-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the African Slave-trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to her Majesty's Government. The Conference was summoned by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and amongst those who attended were Lord Brougham, Lord Stratheden, Mr. Briscoe, M. P.; Mr. S. Gurney, M. P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Mr. E. Baines, M. P., Mr. Consul Gabriel, Mr. Consul Hanson, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Norton Shaw, Rev. J. Burnett, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Rev. H. Richard, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. R. Alsop, &c. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence, but expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were mentioned as having been received from the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Stanley, M. P., Viscount Enfield, M. P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Hanbury, M. P., Mr. Kershaw, M. P., Mr. W. Ewart, M. P., and others. Mr. Dhameroozow, the Secretary, read a statement compiled from various official sources, showing the present state of the African Slave trade, which it was averred was now attributable entirely to the demand for slaves for the Cuban market, the cost of the suppressive measures adopted by Great Britain, and the effect of commerce, protected by consular appointments, upon slave traffic generally. A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Lord STRATHEDEN and Mr. BUXTON intimated that they intended simultaneously to move in both Houses of Parliament for a restoration of the consulaship of Mozambique. Various suggestions were made as to the course which it is desirable for Her Majesty's Government to pursue in reference to the Cuban trade, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating her slave-trade treaty obligations. recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with her till she abolished the Slave trade, and calling upon the British Government to reëstablish the consularship at Mozambique and other places on the coast of Africa for the encouragement and protection of native commerce. The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the coöperation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL with a copy of these resolutions. A vote of thanks to Lord BROUGHAM terminated the proceedings.

AN INTIMATION OF THE FRENCH POLICY.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday Evening.

The *Moniteur* does not yet officially announce the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, but it prepares the way by citing, in an obscure corner of its ponderous columns and under no particular heading, the following paragraph from the *Patrie*, which must henceforth be considered as official:

It is stated that negotiations are opened for the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Court of Turin. If these negotiations should come to a result, the consequences will be the recognition *de facto* of the Italian Kingdom, composed of the Provinces and States which were placed under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL after those events on which France is not now called upon to pronounce any opinion, but which were accomplished under the cover of the principle of nonintervention recognized by Europe. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Turin would not imply on the part of France, on the subject of the policy of the Italian Kingdom, any judgment on the past or any solidarity for the future. It would only show that the Government *de facto* of the new State was sufficiently established for it to be possible to entertain with it those international relations which the interests of the two countries imperiously require to be established. France, by her new attitude, would not mean to interfere in any way in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which would remain the sole judge of its conduct, as it is the master of its future destinies. France will act towards Italy *just as the great European Powers will one day do in regard to the American question, by recognizing the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a Government resting on bases which will allow international relations to be entered into with it which may comport with the general interest.*"

This lugging in of the American question for the purpose of insinuating a belief on the part of France that the rebellious States of America will not fail to constitute themselves a nation, must give great offence in the United States.

REV. DR. CAHILL ON THE AMERICAN FRENZY.

In his last letter in the Dublin *Catholic Telegraph*, the Rev. Doctor writes: "It is a singular sight to me, an Irishman born and educated under the penal laws and the oppressive Government of England, to look at the embodiment of the several *volunteer corps* of this country. Thousands of young fellows meet in companies, select their captains, and form a regiment, in fact, in the week. The greatest rivalship is evinced to see who can be the first in the new corps; and those are wretched who come too late when the number is filled up, and when they cannot be received in a *favorite* regimen. An enthusiasm which cannot be understood in a monarchical Government seizes on an entire city when the drums beat for volunteer recruits; when accomplished officers are selected; and when a proper Colonel is named for the command. The bands, the uniforms, the polished arms, the gallant companions, the orderly march under bristling steel, awaken an involuntary feeling like an electric shock; and set thousands of men half mad for the coming fight. All classes seem wild with patriotism, with liberty, and with the glorious love of their own free country. Tailors fling away the lapboard; shoemakers leave the last; carpenters lock up the ruler and the compasses; clerks abandon their desk; and the whole town seems to forget everything except the rifle, the sword, and the battle, for their own Constitution and their own soil!

The poor victim bound in the chains of a cruel despotism, insulted by a religious bigotry, and persecuted by a dominant class legislation, can form no idea of the patriotic inspiration which drives men forward when rushing to maintain the laws they themselves framed; and to defend the free homes of their parents, their wives and children. And when these volunteer corps leave their own State, they are paid (I am informed) about twelve dollars a month *beyond their food and support*; and their families are taken under the protection of the State; and maintained as well as if the volunteers were at home at their usual employments!

Oh, when I compare this glowing universal impulse of popular love of country, in these volunteer military bands of free America, with the poor Irish recruits enlisted in the service of England, Oh, Lord, what a contrast!

Virginia will probably be the battle-field of the present struggle. The hostile forces on both sides are arranged there on the three sides of a nearly right-angled triangle. The Southerners occupy the base and perpendicular; and the North will be grouped along the hypothenuse. The North has, or can have, double the force; the North with their shipping can or will blockade all the rivers; and the North argue that they are on the side of the Constitution. You see I am merely describing the position and the arguments of the belligerents. England has been fortunately removed from all interference in the quarrel; and thus the old enemy of the States is made harmless for mischief. An impression is fast gaining over the public mind that as the North is so well prepared the South will yield; or that they will strike after the first shock of battle. All good men pray fervently for this happy consummation, as the terrors of a prolonged war, with such armies on both sides, could not be calculated.

In the meantime the whole Republic is plunged into incredible distress. Commerce is comparatively ruined; all mechanical work and manual labor in the cities is suspended; servants are removed in hundreds; whole towns are idle; and dismay and prostration have seized all communities except the army going to the war.

Fight for the Championship.

From the London Oimes, June 19.

It is, perhaps, no information even for those least acquainted with the dirty arcana of the prize-ring to be told that the champion's belt, for the possession of which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competition, though, as the belt happens to be one of the peculiar gifts of fortune which are not to be had for the asking, and as its possession entails some personal responsibility, in the way of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or how big, the number of candidates for the dangerous honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first claimants were Hurst and Paddock. Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man of gigantic frame and almost superhuman strength, but perhaps the most unskillful boxer that ever entered the prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dreadfully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Paddock was all but killed by it. Hurst therefore came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim. Mace is a very small man, though possessed of wonderful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific pugilist alive. Yet, even with these advantages, it seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could could contend for an instant with any chance of success against an adversary so overpowering in strength, and size, and weight as Hurst. Nevertheless, a match was made for the championship, and yesterday it was fought to an issue on an island in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his gigantic antagonist so fearfully that he may literally be said to have almost killed him without receiving a single blow in return. The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startlingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stood nearly six feet three inches in height, and weighed sixteen stone, while his gigantic swarthy chest and limbs, in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots, like bosses of bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible, than it was in reality. In looking at his massive proportions, and the evidence of tremendous strength, as the thews and sinews crept and rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror, which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the fate of the man who had dared such a Colossus to a combat. Among ordinary men Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challenged, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness. His height is barely over five feet eight inches, his weight only ten stone and a half; yet, as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him which, coupled with his compact, fair frame, and little and active figure, on which the small, but hard and well-developed muscles, showed out in startling relief, made his venture appear less desperate than it was to those acquainted with his skill and strength. Hurst, to his other advantages, added that of winning the choice of corners, and of course took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands, the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at a murder to permit a contest between two men so disproportioned in size, height, strenth and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident, though, of course, very cautious. Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling, as, with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang just out of distanve of the ponderous arms that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they drew nearer and nearer, the giant waiting for his chance, which the other now and then appeared to give him, though, in reality, he ventured nothing. At last Mace carefully ventured in, and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only little blows, but enough to show him that he could reach the slow, unwieldy boxer, when he chose, and get out of all danger of return with perfect certainty. Apparently satisfied with this knowledge Mace began the fight with a terrific blow, which completely closed Hurst's eye and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble to his very feet. Before the first round, which lasted twelve minutes, was over, Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that, as far as appearances went, Mace might have been assaulting him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had to give but one blow to win the day, no one seemed inclined to back Mace, who might at any moment get a stroke that would annihilate him. Yet the tremendous blow that seemed always pending never came. Hurst knew evidently nothing of boxing, and his antagonist therefore merely drew aside with the most perfect *sang froid* from the slow, awkward movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full on the head and face of the giant with a force and rapidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp, to strike, even to touch his lithe wiry foe—in vain he strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendous blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arm, and be gone, almost before the eye could follow his movements. Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his huge figure in such streams that Mace himself was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated. Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his colossal power. He still pursued Mace with unabated determination, but never once even touched him, while, on the other hand, Mace's blows sounded loud all over the ring, till from a sharp crashing smash they gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear. Nothing stopped the copious streams of blood that flowed from all parts of Hurst's face, and the whole of this one-sided contest became disgusting and horrible beyond all description. After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, Hurst's seconds and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and urgently strove to make him discontinue. But, though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling from his fearful loss of blood, the gory disfigured giant still tottered from his corner, only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought cautiously, but hit when and where he pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily. It was all over. Hercules himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the alarming hemorrhage which followed them, and which now began to soak all the grass of the ring. Brettle, Hurst's chief backer, at last rushed into the arena, and insisted on his fighting no more, but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little man, and groped and staggered out again. Blind and faisting, it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction of those on the helpless heap of flesh was horrible and sickening beyond all description. His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner till he gradually became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts of the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast failing power, might have been a most serious affair. The spectacle which he presented is too horrible for description. Even the oldest champions of the ring were aghast at the fearful punishment inflicted in fifty minutes. Mace had not a single mark on him. The dockyard police were dispatched in a steamer from Chatham to prevent the fight, and arrived just as it was over;—quite official that. It is a kind of set off to this revolting business to say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of him after his defeat, and Mace went about among them and raised a subscription for him amounting to £35. Such facts, though undoubtedly praiseworthy, but poorly counterbalance the horrible nature of the whole contest. Yet pugilists think that in a few years the Ring will again glow with all the brutal magnificence of the days of the Regency. Revive the Ring! It would be easier to restore the Heptarchy.

The Latest by the Etna.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, June 20.

From the London Daily News City Article of 20th.

The closing quotations of the funds yesterday were same as on previons day, a relapse of one-eighth per cent. during the fortnight having been recovered. English Railway stocks declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. In the money market it is occasionally that transactions take place at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

From the London Times City Article of June 20.

The English funds opened yesterday with a slight tendency to recovery, but in consequence of a few sales, soon resumed a heavy appearance. In the Discount market, the demand was rather quiet, at a fraction below the Bank rate. About £61,000, chiefly in bar gold, was taken to the Bank, while £20,000 was withdrawn for America. The market for English Railway stocks closed rather flat, owing to the prospect of reduced dividends and lower traffic returns. In most cases, a decline of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. took place.

LONDON, Thursday, June 23.

Two hundred and eleven ladies had the henor of being presented to the Queen at Her Majesty's drawing-room yesterday.

The Queen wore a black Paramatta train with a deep trimming of crape. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of black crape veil and black feathers.

M. Blondin made his second Provincial ascent at Bradford, Yorkshire, yesterday evening, in presence of a large assembly.

The Great Western Railway traffick returns show this week an increase of £2,761.

Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, is to bring over the Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia.

The bullion purchased by the Bank of England during the week ending last evening, amounts to £3,396,000.

The second reading of the Church rates' abolition has been carried by a majority of 15 this session, and the third reading last year by a majority of nine.

The *Herald* points to the division last night as a proof that the tide has turned in favor of the Pro-Church-rates Party.

The *Times* ascribes the slight reaction on the Church rates question partly to the untiring efforts of the clergy and partly to the number of persons in and out of Parliament who have some nostrum to recommend. There are very few members who are not committed to some scheme or compromise conceding the whole principle at stake, and reserving scarcely a shred of sentiment to fight for. After such blows have fallen upon any tax, and such admissions have been made by its very advocates, its fate is settled, however long it may linger before its death. It cannot long be tolerated, that a tax represented to be essential to the well-being of the Church, should be levied in one place, and repudiated without any perceptible injury in another. The *Times* expresses a hope that the Bankruptcy bill will not be rejected, as, notwithstan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Preparations for the great movement which is expected soon to take place in Virginia, are steadily progressing at Washington. Troops continue to arrive by thousands, and the grand army across the Potomac is swelled proportionably. The great *desideratum* now appears to be means of transportation adequate to the wants of the greatest body of men which has ever been collected on this Continent, and this want is being rapidly supplied. By the time Congress is ready to legislate for the army, the army will be ready to move for the nation.

Gen. SCOTT has issued an imperative order, which has been approved by Secretary SEWARD, that hereafter no passport, by whomsoever signed or countersigned, will entitle any person to pass the lines of the National Army, unless it be also countersigned by Gen. SCOTT himself, or by the commander of a military geographical department.

A startling proof of the extent to which the Secessionists in Baltimore have regained their foothold since the transfer of Gen. BUTLER from that department, will be found in the fact that Gen. BANKS has found it necessary to follow the arrest of Marshal KANE with that of the entire Board of Police Commissioners also. This was effected yesterday morning before daylight, and they now occupy, with the Marshal, safe quarters within the walls of Fort McHenry. At the same time detachments of artillery and infantry were sent to various parts of the city—Monument-square, Exchange-place, the Custom-house and Green Mount Cemetery. During the forenoon Gen. BANKS issued a proclamation, explaining the motive for the arrest, from which it appears that the members of the Board were not placed under durance a moment too soon. They had declared the police law suspended, and had put the police force off duty, intending to leave the city without any protection whatever—with what motive can very well be imagined, when it is known that they still held the force subject to their orders. Gen. BANKS disclaims any intention to interfere with the municipal regulations of the city, and promises that the military force shall be again withdrawn whenever he is assured that the laws will be enforced in good faith. The search for arms and munitions is still continued throughout the city.

From statements made by rebel prisoners and deserters now at Fortress Monroe, it appears that an attack was to have been made upon our position at Newport's News on Friday night last, but that an incessant rain prevented it. A force of about forty five hundred men was detailed for the service, including a strong body of cavalry, and this force actually made an advance from Yorktown. There are now at Yorktown over twelve thousand rebel troops, from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. Provisions are reported scarce. Newport's News is to be immediately connected with Fortress Monroe by a telegraph wire, and a railroad is also to be built, to facilitate the transportation of stores.

The rebels have decidedly bad luck in Western Virginia, in their encounters with the National forces. Another instance occurred at Bowners, twelve miles from the Cheat River Bridge, on Saturday, in which a company of rebel cavalry made an attack upon a detachment of our troops sent there to protect the polls, and got completely routed, for their pains, with the loss of several men—among them the Lieutenant of the company. Only one of the National men was killed.

If all the rebels at Manassas Junction are imbued with such ideas as are entertained by one who writes from there to the Charleston *Mercury*, they can have little hope of ultimate success in their struggle against the National Government. Writing on the 26th of June, he says that only fifteen thousand men are there, having but twelve pieces of artillery, with ammunition scarce, and with muskets without bayonets. He thinks that a great mistake was made in refusing men offering to enlist for one year, as promptitude should be the rebel policy. In the great light which he believes to be not fardistant, he sees no hope for the rebel cause without the help of the Lord.

The assertion which the rebels are so fond of making, that "one Southern man is equal to five Yankees," will certainly not hold good if the affair between our pickets and a party of rebel scouts near Alexandria, on Sunday morning, is to afford a case for comparison. It took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax Roads, about three and a half miles out. The attacking party consisted of fourteen rebel cavalry, who left their horses some distance off. Opposed to these were only three of our pickets, subsequently assisted by two others stationed on the Fairfax Road. The rebels, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were made to retreat, with the loss of two of their number killed, and leaving behind them four carbines and three revolvers. One of the rebels killed was a sergeant in the Letcher Guard.

Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, notwithstanding the excellent time he has proved himself capable of making, appears likely to become entangled in the meshes of the net which the intrepid LYON is endeavoring to throw about him. When last heard from he was at Stockton, with only two thousand men, and Col. SIEGEL'S regiment had started from Springfield to cut him off. Cooperating with the force from Springfield was a Kansas regiment, which was guarding the outlets on the Kansas border and that of the Indian Territory, and under these circumstances it was considered highly probable that JACKSON and his whole command would be captured. All the other State officers have now taken the oath of allegiance to the National Government with the exception of the Attorney General, J. B. KNOTT, who remains a prisoner in the St. Louis Arsenal.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, belonging in Baltimore, and plying between that port and points on the Chesapeake Bay and the Maryland side of the Potomac, left the former place on Friday afternoon, and has not since been heard from by her agents, although she was seen about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning making rapid headway towards the Virginia shore, at Kmsale. Her agents have no doubt that she was taken forcible possession of by persons who embarked as passengers for that purpose. Information has since reached the Navy Department that the steamer was taken into the Rappahannock River.

The remains of Commander JAMES HAMAN WARD, which have been reposing in state since Sunday evening, on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, the theatre of his late command, were yesterday conveyed, under an escort of marines, and accompanied by all the officers at this station, to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the merchant shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns were fired from the *North Carolina* during the moving of the procession.

The privateer schooner *Savannah*, and the ship *Nightingale*, the captured slaver, are to be sold to-day at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Atlantic Dock, by the United States Marshal.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna* at this port, from Liverpool on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of June, we receive advices from Europe three days later. There had been no change in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs continued dull and Provisions quiet. The English Funds were flat and drooping. The French fleet of observation, under command of Admiral REYNAUD, was about to sail for the American coast. It was expected to visit New-York, Charleston, and other ports. The *Golden Fleece*, with troops for Canada, left Kingston, Ireland, on the 17th, but the departure of the *Great Eastern* from Liverpool had been postponed until the 26th. An influential meeting had been held at the London residence of Lord BROUGHAM, relative to the Slave-trade with Cuba. It is announced that France is about to recognize, if she has not done so already, the Kingdom of Italy. It is regarded as an accomplished fact. An imperial decree is stated to have reached Warsaw, which grants satisfactory reforms to Poland. The fight for the Championship had come off between HURST, the Staleybridge Infant, and JEM. MACE, in which HURST was defeated and dreadfully punished. Among the copious extracts which we make from our English files, will be found another batch of letters from the Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, written from New-Orleans.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, with advices from San Francisco to June 19. The markets are reported dull, with a downward tendency of prices. The California Republican State Convention was in session, at Sacramento, and had nominated LELAND STANFORD for Governor. The Republicans were in strong hopes of carrying the State. The war against the Indians at Humboldt Bay was being vigorously prosecuted, and great numbers of them had been killed. Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July were being made throughout California.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted recommending that a public meeting be called to adopt measures for the relief of families of volunteers, and others now suffering for want of employment. In the debate on the resolution, some censure was cast upon the Union Defence Committee for the manner in which they have expended the funds intrusted to them, and particularly for their refusal or neglect to report to the Common Council the items of their expenditure. The Board of Councilmen referred to the Committee on Ordinance, a resolution appropriating $200,000 to be expended by the Union Defence Committee for the support of the families of volunteers. The Board of Supervisors also met yesterday, and received the document giving the tax estimates for the present year, amounting in the aggregate to $4,948,264 03. The Fourth of July Committee, appointed by the Common Council, appropriated the sum of $6,000 for the exhibition of fireworks at various places.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the General Sessions, by which JOHN B. HOLMES was convicted of the forgery of a deed of real estate. The same Court has granted a new trial in the Bank of England note case, several times stated in this paper.

The Stock Market opened with firmness yesterday, but subsequently fell on the speculative descriptions, on the political news from Baltimore. This decline was recovered from in the afternoon, and prices closed steady. New-York Cental 74@74½, Michigans 38½@38¾ ₩ cent. The Bank return exhibits a gain of $2,597,000 on the Specie average, and a decrease of $1,263,000 in Loans and Discounts. Exchange is up ¼ ₩ cent. Bankers', 106¼@106½ ₩ cent.

Flour and wheat were sold freely, yesterday, at reduced prices. Corn was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Cotton was quiet, but firm. Provisions were inactive, as were also Rice, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hides, Metals, Tar, Turpentine, Oils, Seeds, and Leather. Tallow was cheaper, Whisky was in moderate request. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Rosin, and Tobacco. The freight market was firmer.

The Touchstone of Treason.

The action of Major-Gen. BANKS, in arresting the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, and disabling them from further machinations against the peace and integrity of the Union, is a wise measure. All that can be said of it, as of Marshal KANE'S arrest, is, that it has been too long delayed.

It is time that the real position of Baltimore toward the Government should be fully developed. That city has existed for months in a chronic state of dissatisfaction—all the time seething with a smothered passion, which the general public could not comprehend. Charitable persons said that Baltimore was loyal to the core, and that this chafing was the expressed bitterness of a very insignificant portion of its citizens. Others said, Baltimore is tumid with treason, and only awaits the opportunity to strike a fatal blow to the Government, and go with all its heart into the cause of secession. The Government took the former view, and has been dealing with Baltimore as if it were a loyal city. But the machinations of such men as WINANS, MERRIMAN and Marshal KANE, all going without rebuke from the civil authorities, and seeming to have the sympathy of so large a portion of the people of Baltimore, compelled the Government to keep a watch on the city, and to hold a strong military force near by, to prevent any demonstration against the National Capital. But while the presence of National troops in Maryland was thus necessitated, that might have been well employed elsewhere, the citizens of Baltimore demanded and had the enjoyment of all their civil rights.

This privilege has been basely abused by the traitorous portion of them. There is no sort of doubt that Baltimore has been a nest of treason, ever since hostilities commenced, and that every fact connected with the operations of the National Government has been carefully gathered in Baltimore, and thence transmitted to the den of rebels at Richmond. Baltimore's very existence as a city is dependent on keeping open her own great railroad that leads to the West. Yet her citizens have seen that grand highway closed by the rebel army, its bridges burned, its track torn up, its cars and engines destroyed, the freight it was carrying confiscated to purposes of treason—until the work of destruction sums up to the enormous amount of two millions of dollars, to say nothing of the loss of profits of business to the road meanwhile, and the still heavier loss to the business prosperity of the city.

Yet, what has Baltimore done all this while to show resentment at these foul and gigantic outrages on her property and prosperity? Baltimore, a city claiming not long since a population of 250,000 souls—has she furnished a single regiment of men to protect her property from rebel vandalism, or to aid the Government in reopening her communications with the West?

On the contrary, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is known to have openly sympathized with the rebels that ruined his road, and Baltimore has sent hundreds of traitors to the rebel army, where she has furnished ten loyalists to the aid of the National Government. And with these glaring and reprehensible facts before the world, every act of the National Government in Baltimore, or anywhere in Maryland, has been watched with a mean and fretful jealousy, and loud lamentations uttered against the slightest measures of precaution against the intrigues of the traitors.

Baltimore may be loyal, but her citizens have certainly been extremely unfortunate in their means of assuring the country of the fact. If they are in favor of the Union, why have they let traitors, like Marshal KANE, use the organized force of the City Government in the cause of treason? If they are loyal to the Constitution, why do they strain its provisions to get a condemnation of every act of those who, in the name of the National Government, are striving to maintain that peace and loyalty to the Union which themselves put forth no exertions to preserve? Occasionally Baltimore gives a vote, and her papers herald "a grand Union triumph," and declare that secession is crushed under a popular majority of thousands. In less than a week, perhaps, we hear that deep-laid schemes for a general rising of Secessionists in Baltimore are discovered, and that many of the most eminent and influential citizens are implicated in the conspiracy.

Surely, we have had enough of this; and we are entitled henceforth to some degree of *certainty* in regard to the position of Baltimore. If her people are patriotic, they will hail the measure of Gen. BANKS as the deathblow to further conspiracies in their community. If they are not patriotic, but rebels at heart, waiting for an opportunity to strike, then let them feel the rigor of martial-law, which shall crush their hitherto licensed and rampant treason, and cut off JEFF. DAVIS from further espionage through the back-door to our National Capital.

England and Privateers.

The London *Saturday Review* is one of the most vehement of the British assailants of the Government of the United States. It evinces a delightful rancor,—an intense and unmistakable hatred, in all its comments on the efforts of our Government to crush rebellion, which leaves no room to doubt the sincerity of its sympathy with the Slave-trading conspiracy which has taken up arms against us. Its issue of the 8th of June devotes three articles to the service of the Confederates;—one of which discusses the subject of *Privateering*, from the point of view which an active, unscrupulous agent of JEFF. DAVIS might be expected to take. Its text is the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, announcing the adhesion of our Government to the abolition of privateering decreed by the European Powers at the Conference of Paris; and the drift of its article is, *first*, to show that this adhesion will not be of the slightest validity against the South; and *second*, that it will be of the utmost value to England against the Government of the United States. Its argument is worthy of attention.

The *Review* begins by saying that "no act of one belligerent can possibly effect our [England's] relations with another." By recognizing the South as a belligerent, England has recognized her right to all the privileges conceded to belligerents by the law of nations—and she is, therefore, at perfect liberty to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. Nothing that the Government of the United States may stipulate, can in any degree affect the rights or control the action of the Southern Confederacy. She is, in the view of England, an independent power—not in the least bound by the adhesion of the North to the treaty of Paris. So much for that point. The action of Mr. SEWARD does not in the slightest degree affect the right of the South to commission privateers.

On the other hand, Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch effectually ties the hands of the United States Government,—abandons its right to issue letters-of-marque, and concedes to foreign vessels certain privileges which may prove, indirectly, of the utmost importance to the Southern Confederacy.

"The Government of the United States," says the *Saturday Review*, "cannot accede to any one provision of the code of the Treaty of Paris without accepting all. One of these provisions stipulates that the flag shall cover the goods. *The property of Southerners on board English vessels is now exempt from seizure.* This may prove exceedingly convenient to us next Winter, *when we want to bring the new cotton crop to Liverpool.* So long as we do not carry contraband of war, and so long as we do not break an effective blockade, *we can bring as much cotton and take as many English goods from and to the South as the keenest trader can desire.*"

These are important suggestions, and if the views of the English Government coincide with them, they will unquestionably receive the careful attention of our Government. They are probably founded in justice, if the recognition by the English Government of the Southern States as a belligerent involves all the consequences alleged. If England does not recognize the right of the United States Government to bind the Southern States by treaty stipulations, then its adhesion to the Treaty of Paris will unquestionably inure to the advantage of the Southern Confederacy in the manner indicated by the *Saturday Review*. England will be able to aid them in their contest with our Government to the utmost extent of her wishes.

But there is a very simple answer to all this;—if our adhesion is to have this effect, *it will not be given.* Fortunately the advice and consent of the Senate is essential to the validity of any treaty engagement into which the Executive Department of our Government may enter,—and we have not the slightest apprehension that the Senate will ever consent to a treaty involving such results. Indeed, if the President ascertains that England does not recognize our right to bind the Southern States by national stipulations, he will never send such a treaty to the Senate for confirmation. The *Saturday Review* is quite right in saying that, "if Mr. SEWARD had known that England would recognize the South as a belligerent he would never have written his dispatch." The *Review* might have gone still further; whenever Mr. SEWARD discovers that England does recognize the South as a belligerent to the extent and with the effect indicated, he will promptly withdraw the adhesion to the Treaty of Paris which that dispatch contained.

On the whole, we shall not be sorry to hear of such a withdrawal. The action of our Government under the circumstances of the case, was at best of very questionable expediency,—as is all change of vital principles made to meet a particular emergency. It may be much more important for us to retain the right, which international law now gives us, of issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal against great naval Powers with which we may be at war, than it is to secure the discountenance of England for the privateers of JEFFERSON DAVIS. We trust we shall be able to take care of them ourselves.

Volunteer Diplomacy.

The people that we have been sending abroad to represent the country in diplomatic capacities have apparently a very exuberant patriotism. They exhibit a great eagerness to make themselves "generally useful," and in so doing they not only "overstep the modesty of nature," but now and then expose their country and its cause to severe criticism.

In London and Paris we have had quite a muddle made of our foreign relations. As soon as our Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia reached London, and relieved himself of baggage in his hotel, he rushed into print, and gave John Bull a thorough scourging for what he had not done, and perhaps did not intend to do, in regard to the rebellion in the United States. And in order to give emphasis to his diatribe, our Russian Minister solemnly warned the British Empire that the United States already had a population of twenty millions of inhabitants; and if they should go on populating as rapidly as heretofore, they would, some generations hence, have a hundred millions. This idea was neither original nor brilliant. Its development required only the bare facts of past growth, and a limited knowledge of arithmetic. It possessed the qualities of neither terror nor persuasion to John Bull, as Mr. CLAY soon found to his cost. It only brought on its author deserved ridicule.

Mr. CLAY'S forte is not logic, and we fear it is not diplomacy. The European world now knows that it is not modesty. It must have appeared ludicrous in the extreme to the cautious and courtly statesmen and diplomatists of the old world, to see a Minister accredited by the United States Government to the Court of Russia, stopping in England and airing his official honors in that country, where we had so eminent and able a representative as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The course of Mr. CLAY was a discourtesy to Mr. ADAMS of the most flagrant character; and would have subjected him to a quick rebuke, if not to a recall, if he had belonged to any other Government.

Mr. ADAMS is abundantly competent to protect the honor and interests of the American Government in England. If facts or arguments be wanted for the Ministry, he can furnish them. If appeals be needed for the British public, he can write them, or have them written, and so make sure that they are marked by nothing illogical or absurd. Certainly he has a right to a clear field; and it is an outrage upon his rights as one of the first foreign representatives of the Government, to have his nation's cause damaged by the awkward handling of interlopers.

The formal gathering of roving diplomats in Paris a few weeks subsequently to the appearance of Mr. CLAY'S ill-advised letter in London, is justly liable to the same general censure. It was in better taste only in so far as Mr. DAYTON, our regularly accredited Minister to France, was present. But it is very clear that Mr. DAYTON should *not* have been present, at a meeting where Messrs. CLAY and BURLINGAME, duly appointed envoys to leading Courts in Europe, indulged in the most loose denunciations of England, and in unguarded committals of our Government to the silent French Emperor, whose policy is never known till the last. The public attempt at that dinner to stimulate French hereditary hatred to England, and make it the basis of overtures for French sympathy, was simply indecent. Such conduct is not known to diplomacy. Mr. BURLINGAME was estopped of his expected sojourn at Vienna. It is very clear that neither he nor Mr. CLAY, however great the eminence they might hereafter acquire as diplomats, would stand the shadow of a chance to represent the Government of the United States at the Court of St. James. The Government of England would be abject to allow it.

The passion of our foreign representatives to interfere on every field abroad where they set foot, is not confined to the most noted of our Plenipotentiaries. We find that Mr. HARVEY, our Minister to Portugal, has felt himself accredited especially to the Fourth Estate of Europe—in other words, to the Republic of Letters; and he has reported progress to a friend in Washington, who has kindly put Mr. HARVEY'S letter in print. Of his miscellaneous services in England Mr. HARVEY says:

"A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the Press and in Parliament. I made it a duty, *without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all*, to see personally the leading writers in the *Times*, *Post*, *News*, and *Herald*, and *to convince them by* practical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remoteness from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, *but gradually yielded*, and have now almost come over to our side."

Mr. HARVEY will not suffer from excess of modesty. He is too philanthropic to hide his light under a bushel; but rather he lifts it, that all may see it and know what an efficient man he is. We learn now that it was not Mr. ADAMS' influence and arguments that prevailed over ministerial counsels, and so got the leading Government organs on the right track. Neither was it the voice of the American Press, uttering across the water the protest of a justly dissatisfied people, that led to a better tone of feeling and a healthier action in England. It was the "still small voice" of Mr. HARVEY that did the business. He waited upon the leading writers of the London papers, and made it his duty to *try* to convince them? Oh no! He made it his duty to "convince" them—and he says he did it. Some were converted quickly—others were "slow to relinquish preconceived ideas," but even they "gradually yielded," and our Union was once more safe in their hands.

To make sure that no one should share in the credit of the reaction in England, due alone to Mr. HARVEY'S efforts, he tells us that he did this marvelous service, "without consulting any one or making my purpose known at all." Mr. ADAMS is out of the ring, and so is Mr. CLAY, whose superserviceable zeal Mr. HARVEY has successfully outdone. Mr. HARVEY'S secretiveness was too much for the latter. HARVEY did quietly with the Press what the bold but awkward CLAY essayed openly and in vain. The country will be glad to know that Mr. HARVEY can keep his own secrets, if he is not so successful with those of the Government.

There is an old proverb which says that "too many cooks spoil the broth." We would bring the homely truth to the attention of the Administration, and respectfully ask, Who is the true representative of the United States in England? Mr. ADAMS certainly must be neglecting his duties. Certain it is, others seem to be usurping his place and to be making a great noise over their achievements.

No Compromise with Treason.

"Progress is stronger than we are," was the reply of an eminent European statesman to certain timid people, who demanded a change of his policy for fear of its results upon the financial condition of the country. It furnishes a capital answer to the timid people of the present day, who talk of compromise and demand peace. This war is emphatically a war of progress, the elements of which have been at work for more than a third of a century, and there is but one condition on which it can be terminated. The statesmen of the last generation saw its shadow on the horizon; and while they hoped for a peaceful solution of the dangers looming on their vision, yet that a revolution of some kind was inevitable they never for a moment doubted. They saw how the Southern States by their solidarity, by making their peculiar institutions a bond of political union, wielded the power and shaped the policy of the Government, and they saw how restive the Northern millions were under their domination. They calculated the time when the constantly increasing numbers in the Free States, asserting the might vested in majorities, would seize the reins of Government and control its action with reference to what they regarded the great interests of civilization and the best good of the whole country, rather than with reference to the institutions and special interests of the South. They saw that the time would come when twenty millions of people in the Free States would refuse to submit to the dictation of eight millions in the Slave States, and that the passing of political power from one to the other, would be likely to be attended by convulsions such as had never been known in the history of this country. They postponed the evil days by temporary concessions, by compromises, in the permanency of which they had little faith, and which they felt certain would some day be powerless to defer the crisis which they saw impending. They noted the increasing arrogance of the South consequent upon the possession of power, and foresaw how deep its humiliation would be when the great constitutional principle which grants to majorities the right to govern, should remove the sceptre from its hand. They hoped that that principle would be respected, and that the minority would yield to an inevitable destiny; but in the character and temper of that minority they saw the possible germs of upheaval and rebellion against the Union. They saw that the pernicious doctrine of nullification was ripening into secession, and that a reckless ambition might seize upon it as a pretext for revolt, giving to treason towards the Constitution and the Union a semblance of patriotism under the guise of loyalty to the State.

What the statesmen of the past generation thus dreaded has come to be the great reality of the present. It has been postponed for decades by momentary compromises, and by the reluctance of the people to submit the momentous issues to the last arbitrament. The Free States have done their best to avert it, but "Progress is stronger than we are," and its great law will compel the settlement of those issues now. The prosperity of this country, its unexampled advancement in civilization, in national aggrandizement and power, is owing to the unity of its Government, the combination of States into one grand nationality, with one flag and one supreme sovereignty, embracing all sections and protecting all its citizens. Our safety in the past has been in the preservation of the Union as an indivisible and living entity, and our only safety in the future is in its perpetuation as such. Our progress would stop with dissolution. The hour that we separate into two Confederacies or two Republics, will be the commencement of an era of decadence and retrogression, accompanied with inevitable strife, to end at last in anarchy or a military despotism, more destructive, if possible, to the rights of the millions, than anarchy itself. This heresy of secession must be exterminated. It is rank poison in the blood of the Republic, destroying all its elements of vitality. If this war shall require the sacrifice of thousands of lives, be it so. If it shall cost thousands of millions of treasure, they must be spent. If it shall consume years in accomplishing the beneficent object for which it was begun, they must be so devoted. These are sad and hard alternatives, but the law of future safety and progress demands them, and "progress is stronger than we are."

There should be no talk of compromises now. It is too late for compromises. Nothing short of the destruction of this treason of secession, its utter eradication from the body politic, will answer. Nothing short of that will be accepted by the loyal millions of this country, as an atonement for the past or as a security for the future. The Administration that should propose or listen to terms of compromise that stopped short of these, would be crushed into annihilation. When Mr. BUCHANAN parleyed with secession, and held out the promise of concession to its treason, he called down upon himself the curse of history that will blight his name through all time, and make him immortal in infamy. This war, we repeat, is one of progress, and if there be those connected with the Administration who are too timid to prosecute it vigorously and to the end, let them remember that progress is stronger than they are, and retire.

TRIALS OF THE TRIBUNE.—The *Tribune* enters up a very serious complaint against its cotemporaries (the TIMES among them) because they indulged in merciless ridicule of the verdancy of giving credence to the Botts letter. The *Tribune* thinks it would have been much more generous to bestow sympathy on the *Tribune* editors, who were deceived, and indignation on the forger who practiced the fraud on simple-hearted and unsuspecting journalists.

This is the most amiable view that could be taken of our duties in the premises. But we beg to assure our cotemporary that with all the disposition possible to screen it from public contempt, and hide its unfitness for the sharp yet sober work of journalism, we could not have half the success that the case demands. An editor ought to possess a modicum of shrewdness—he ought to be wary—he necessarily makes enemies, and he must watch against their malice. It is nothing to his discredit if he is now and then betrayed; but then, if the imposture is skillful, the public will not think poorly of his judgment.

But the Botts letter was a most preposterous, blundering and absurd *canard*. It was utterly naked in its stupidity, and the editor that could have believed it for a moment, much more after having kept it three days in hand to reflect on it, is constitutionally verdant, and the utmost kindness and charitable aid of his cotemporaries cannot save him from ridicule.

But we will do all we can for our neighbor in his troubles. If he will submit to our inspection hereafter all his "sensation" letters and dispatches before he puts them in print, we will advise him honestly what part is false and what he may safely print. We will set apart an hour for the service daily, and then if the *Tribune* gets caught any more, wo to the forger! The TIMES will pursue him to the world's end.

LET THE OFFENDERS BE PUNISHED.—Complaints from the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, of depredations committed by our troops upon private property, have been so numerous, and apparently so well authenticated, that it is scarcely possible to doubt their accuracy. These complaints charge more than mere depredation upon private property. They embrace personal outrages, which disgrace the loyal army, and dishonor civilized warfare. We know how difficult it is to prevent entirely this kind of wrong, but every effort should be made to do so. There are legitimate horrors enough attending war in its most humane aspects, without adding to them those of unauthorized outrage or private plunder.

These complaints imply a degree of insubordination which ought not to be permitted to exist. They manifest an absence of that strict and stern discipline which constitutes at once the safety and efficiency of an army. However hard it may be for volunteers, accustomed to the largest liberty, to learn, and however distasteful for them to submit to such discipline, it should nevertheless be rigidly inculcated and as rigidly enforced. There is nothing so demoralizing, nothing so destructive of that chivalrous spirit which gives invincibility to military organizations, as a fancied or real license to plunder, or the absence of a wholesome dread of punishment for acts of lawlessness, whether against the property or persons of those who, by the laws of civilized warfare, are entitled to remain unmolested because unarmed and incapable of resistance.

Gen. BUTLER has taken a step in the right direction in relation to this matter. The arrest of Col. ALLEN grew out of charges connected with the subject of the complaints referred to. We of course know nothing of their truth or falsity. The Colonel professes to be able to show that they are wholly without foundation. We hope it may be so, but the gravity of the charges demand a rigid and prompt investigation, and if established, should be followed by quick and exemplary punishment. Unlicensed outrage on the part of the soldiery has always been regarded as a crime quite as atrocious and quite as deserving of punishment, too, as if perpetrated by civilians in time of peace. They disgrace the whole army, giving them the character of mere marauders and plunderers. They do more injury to the cause which the war is intended to vindicate than the loss of a great battle. They exasperate without conquering the enemy, and stimulate undying hatred and revenge where only kindness should be fostered.

Without special reference to the case of Col. ALLEN, we hope to see a rigid scrutiny instituted into the causes of these complaints generally, and if wrong shall be established, that such retribution will be visited upon the guilty as will effectually prevent the like evils in the future. So much is due to the culprits as a measure of justice against them; it is due to those who have suffered through their crimes, and to the patriotic men who have taken up arms in defence of the country, and who are as far above this sort of villainy as they are above the treason they are fighting against. It is far better that a few military executions should take place than that a whole army should be dishonored and the moral sense of friend and foe alike shocked. Whatever there must be of personal outrage, of wanton destruction of private property in this war, should be left to the enemy. These belong legitimately with treason and rebellion, but they should find neither countenance nor favor with those who, while they are upholding the Constitution and defending the Union, are also loyal to humanity. Gen. BUTLER can do nothing that will redound more to his honor than in wiping out this stain upon the forces under his command.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.—There is much very foolish discussion of the right of petition in connection with the seizure of a paper circulating in the City, demanding a peaceable dissolution of the Government. The Superintendent of Police, moved by representations that the document was obtaining signatures upon a false statement of its purport, caused a copy to be seized; and a reference of the matter to the signers proves that a very large proportion had given their names in entire ignorance of the contents. It is highly probable that when the list has thus been purged of names which have no business there, Mr. FREDERICK GUION will be permitted to recover his paper, and proceed in the obviously slow business of collecting names. It is well, in the meantime, to have it understood that it is not the right of petition these persons are clamoring for; but the right to petition for unconstitutional, detestable, and unjustifiable objects, without incurring the publicity and consequent infamy their enterprise merits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1, 1861.

$4,000	U.S.6s '74 Cov.	76	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 30 Coup.	95¼	
3,000	Treas. 12 P c. N.	102⅞	
5,000	Treas. 6 P ct. N.	96⅜	
11,000	Ohio st. 6s, '70..	87	
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	98	
1,500	Ill. Reg. Bs ex i.	74	
10,000	Terr. St 6s. 90	87	
24,000	do	37¼	
14 000	do	37⅜	
11,000	do	37⅝	
11,000	do	37⅞	
10,000	do	38 37	
3,000	Va. State 6s	45¾	
7,000	do	43¾	
4,000	do	43⅝	
4,000	do	44	
7,000	Georgia State 6s.	58	
20,000	N. C. State 6s	50	
25,000	Mo. State 6s	98	
30,000	do	98⅝	
15 000	La. St. 6s ex int	50	
2.000	do	50	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Conv Bonds, '76	104⅛	
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m	103¾	
4,000	Mich. Cen 8 Pct 1st mg	S.F.Conv.bs	91¾

800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		89¾
8	Mich. & Pad. C. Co.		89
75	Pac. Mail S. Co		70
100	do	s60	69⅛
50	do	s60	69¾
50	do		70
50	do		70⅛
25	do		70
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60	74⅛
550	do		74⅛
11	do		74⅜
100	Erie Railroad		23¾
50	Harlem R.		10½
50	Reading Railroad		31⅛
150	Mich. Cen. R.		44
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		12¾
50	C. M. So. & N. I. C. R. St.		27
5	Panama Railroad		95
50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s30	66¾
100	do	c	67¼
25	do		67¾
50	Gal. & Chicago R.		61¾
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.		94¾
100	do		21¾
200	do	b10	21¾
50	Chi. & St. Is. R.	s10	30⅛
5	Ohi., Bur. & Qy R.		54
16	do		55

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coup.		85¾
20,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.		76
1,000	U. S. 6s '68 Coup.		87
2 000	Treas. 11 P c. N.		10 ⅛
2,000	N. Y. State 6s '71		89¾
12,000	M. Car. State 6s		48
3,000	Vir. State 6s		44
5 000	do	s30	44
5 000	do	s15	43⅝
3,000	do	s10	43¾
3,000	Missouri St. 6s		38

7,000	Mich. S. & N. I. b. Old		89¾
3,000	Chi. & Pad. C. Co.		89
2a	Harlem		10⅜
110	Pac. M. S. Co.		70
10	do		70¼
10	N. Y. Central R.		74⅛
19	do		74
150	Mich. Central R.		44½
20	do		44¾
70	Olev. & Tol. R.		21
110	do		21⅝

MONDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 29, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 22:

Decrease in Loans	$1,283 628
Increase in Specie	2,597 842
Decrease in Circulation	106 271
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,119,469

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 30, 1860.	June 29, 1861.	June 22 1861.
Capital	$59 433,000	$60 367 000	$60,307,000
Loans	127,268,201	112 404,012	113 687,640
Specie	22 364,250	42 076 041	39 480 199
Circulation	8 765,162	8 316,559	8 444,830
Gross Deposits	102 496,762	102 601 655	102 299 510
Exchanged	21 309,053	13 879 903	14,697 167
Undrawn	81 187 709	88 721 752	87 602 343
In Sub-Treasury	6,253,377	6 094,283	8,004,656

The Bank return shows a further considerable decrease in the line of Loans and Discounts. The actual Merchant paper now held by the Banks is probably nearly or quite as much reduced as during the extreme depression in trade after the panic of 1857. The Specie average on the present return, large as it is, we understand to be about two millions less than the sum total which the Banks hold to-day for the average. This very easy condition of the Bank movement, and the receipt of another large sum of English Gold by the *Etna* this forenoon, have advanced the rates of Exchange on London ¼ P cent. Sales of Bankers' bills 106¼@106½; Merchant bills 105@106 P cent. The following is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE ETNA.

Brown Bros. & Co.	$50,000	Leon Hoffman & Co	$19,500
Russell & Averell	400	F. Victor & Ducwiz	1,000
Wm. Fellows	1,952	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,050
Aug. Belmont & Co.	35 000	Richard Irvin & Co.	50 100
Marcuse & Baltyer	15 000	Abraham Bell's Sons	997
Phillip Speyer & Co.	18 000	J. H. Brower & Co.	470
E. A. Conover	429	McCready, Mott & Co	
B. Behrend & Co.	16,000	Thos. Fixen	5,000
Schuchardt & Gebhardts	15 000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
Total			2,31,119

The following are the latest quotations for American Stocks in London, brought by the *Etna*, to-day:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 6 P cent. red. 1874.	71	73	
Virginia State 6 P cent	42	44	43⅛
Illinois Cen. 6 P cent., red. 1875.	80	82	
Do. 7 P cent do 1875	82	84	
Do. $100 shares, $30 paid dis.	30	33 dis.	33½ dis
Do. do. all paid	58	61	58¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, com., 1882	80	81	80
Do. (s. fd) 8s. m'g., '82	53	55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 P cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60	65	
New-York Central 6 P cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82	84	
Do. do. 7 P cent. 1864	87	90	
Do. do. 7 P cent. (s. f.) 1876	91	92	
Do. do. 7 P c. con. bs, 1876	90	92	
Do. $100 shares	67	69	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 P c. '67	92	94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 P cent., 1859	90	92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 P c., '83, assent.	76	78	
Do. Bonds, 7 P c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50	55	52
Do. shares, assented	20½	21½	21½, ⅛, ¼ (2m's)
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 P cent. 1865	96	98	
Do. 2nd mort. 7 P cent. 1872	94	96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 P cent., convert.	81	83	
Do. 2d mort., 6 P cent., ster.	80	82	
Do. $50 shares	36	38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 P cent., 1870	75	80	
Do $50 shares	15	20	

The July interest and dividend payments were active to-day, but was as large as usual for a semi-yearly settlement day. All the Southern States in revolt against the Government defaulted on their coupons payable in New-York, except Florida, which State provided for the coupons on her Bonds held by the Indian Department at Washington to the amount of $140,000. The coupons of Louisiana are payable at New-Orleans, and will probably be paid in that city, unless the question of Northern ownership should be sprung by the law officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The State of Kentucky paid her coupons while the State of Missouri failed to provide funds in season, except through the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company on the $3,000 000 of State Bonds originally lent to and indorsed by that Corporation. The City of St. Louis is also in default, while the County provided the funds on the County debt with the Bank of Commerce. All the Northern State coupons payable in New York, as far as we are advised, are duly provided for. On the Federal Debt, the payments of interest are going on at the Sub-Treasury. A transfer of $650,000 in Gold has been made to the New-York from the Boston office to-day, and sundry collections of State interest for account of the Indian Bureau were made by the Sub Treasurer. The total receipts $1,131,441; payments out $1,014,529; balance this afternoon, $6,211,195.

The Stock Market opened strong at the early Board, and prices were generally up to the closing rates of Saturday, and in some instances a fraction higher. But before the close of the Session, the political news from Baltimore had a partially depressing influence, and led to lower sales of New-York Central, Galena, &c, immediately after the adjournment. By the afternoon Session, this decline was nearly or quite recovered, and at the close of the market, at 4 o'clock, prices left off much the same as on Saturday afternoon, after another considerable business in Federal and State Bonds, and a moderate amount of sales on the railway shares, New-York Central 74@74⅛; Galena, 60½@61; Missouris, 38½; Tennessees, 37½; Virginias firm at 44@44½; Federals of 1881, 85½@85½; Toledo, 24½; Michigan Central, 44½; Michigan Guaranteed, 26½; Panama firm, 106; Pacific Mail, 70½@70½; and Harlem Preferred, about 24 P cent.

Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Messrs. GEORGE H. LE HURAY, under the style of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, Stock and Note Brokers, No. 44 Exchange-place.

The Irving Savings Institution has advertised its usual dividends to depositors, to be paid on the 15th inst., and the Mariners' Savings Bank for the 22d inst.

In relation to the Wisconsin State Loan the Madison *Journal* says:

"Certain capitalists of Milwaukee take from $650,000 to $800 000 of the Bonds paying 70 P cent. in cash down and reimbursing, from the Coupons, the 30 P cent. that remains

The Bonds will be immediately used to take up such Southern securities as are now deposited with the Bank Comptrollers by the still accredited banks of the State. The whole amount of such securities is at present but little over $630,000. It is not impossible but the ten banks last thrown out may also be restored, but the first effort will be to give ample security for the notes of every bank still kept on the current list. With ten days it is expected that every bank on the present current list will have its circulation fully secured by the stocks of the United States and of the Free States. The banks thus secured will be entitled to confidence, and will doubtless receive it."

The rates of Foreign Exchange (first class bankers',) as furnished by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange place, New-York, for the steamer *Africa*, leaving here Wednesday, July 3, are as follows, mails closing at 9½ A M:

London—60 days' sight..... 9¼ P cent
London—3 days' sight..... 7¾ P cent.
Paris—60 days' sight P dollar..... 5fr 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight P dollar..... 5fr 30ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight P guilder..... 40cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight P mare banco..... 35¾ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight P florin..... 40¼ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, P rix dollar..... 78¼ cts.

The City Comptroller of Chicago announces, in our advertising columns, that the interest due on the Bonds of Chicago will be promptly paid at the specified Banks in this City.

The Boston *Bulletin* reports 12 failures and suspensions in New York, 14 in Boston, 4 in Philadelphia, 15 in other places. Total 45 for the week ending June 29.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 29.	Loans. June 22.	Specie. June 29	Specie. June 22.
Bk. of New-York	4 316 613	4 410,185	1,906,136	1,866,548
Manhattan Co	4 60,017	4 7 6 4 4	2,369,018	2,1 4, 42
Merchants' Bank	4,7 6,842	4,6 5,9 9	1,764 64	1,551,871
Mechanics' Bank	3 535 0 7	3,698 3 4	1,142,964	1,296,781
Union Bank	2 028,125	2,177,972	589,276	637,413
Bank of America	5 6 5 142	5,74 ,066	3,474 33	3 3 7,864
Phenix Bank	2 9 6 666	3,039,196	1 230 678	1 075,440
City Bank	1,9 7 796	1,949,9 6	1,095,479	1,016,541
Tradesmen's Bk.	1 0 5 6 6	1,0 2 6 2	269 187	265,378
Fulton Bank	1 385,6 5	1,4 1 6	776,956	714,795
Chemical Bank	2 057 334	2,0 5 0 4	2 4 0 0	2,4 5,325
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,7 5 8 7	1,729,17	418 568	4 6,2 6
National Bank	1 9,8 702	1 9 0 6 7	443,1 9	4 5,2 0
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1 0 7,9 1	1,0 2 9 3 3	353,848	348,162
Mech. & Trad. Bk	7 9 0 1	775,1 7	3 3 2 8	371 0 8
Greenwich Bank	8 4 3 6 5	8 6 6 1 9	33 ,9 3	2 5 6 7 4
Leather Man. Bk	6 9,9 1	4,0 1 5 6	2 7,7 2	4 1,9 7
Seventh Ward Bk	9 6 7 6	9 7 7,4 4	491 3 5	4 2,1 1
4th St. New-York	3 5 ,2 3	3,3 0 ,2 3	370 9 0	1,4 6 2 6
Am. Exchange Bk	7 0 9,5 6	7,3 1 0 1	1 6 5,9 6	1 4 1,2 7
Bk. of Commerce	11 7 8,3 1	1 1 3 2 6	4 7 9 4 6	4,3 1 2 1
Broadway Bank	2,9 3,2 5 4	2,9 6 4 8	9 6 4 1 4	7 8,6 7
Ocean Bank	1,7 6 4 1	1,7 8 6 2	3 1 1 0 6	3 4 2,7 1
Mercantile Bank	2,4 2 0 8	2,4 3,2 6	8 6 5,8 1 3	8 6 1 6 6
Pacific Bank	8 9 9,9 3 8	8 6 8 6 9 0	3 6 8. 9 8	3 6 9,3 1 2
Bank of Republic	2 8 0,7 9 7	3 0 2 8 9 5	1,2 8 9 6 5	1,2 1 7 6 8
Chatham Bank	4 8 9 6 7 6	6 7 8 8 0 8	1 5 6 1 9 8	1 4 4,3 7
People's Bank	6 9 9,1 8 8	6 5 5 8 4 3	1 3 0,1 6 9	1 4 0 5 5 5
Bank of N. Am	1 6 6 6 5 2	1,6 2 5,2 4 5	4 0 4 8 8 4	3 7 3 1 4 6
Hanover Bank	1 4 8 7,4 8 0	1 4 8 8 5 6	3 0 ,2 6 6	2 5 1 9 1 3
Irving Bank	7 4 8 9 6 4	7 3 4 4 2 2	1 7 3 6 9 6	1 7 4,1 7 0
Metropolitan Bk	6 4 8 1 8 4	6 5 4 7,6 6 8	1,7 4 0,0 1 6	1,4 2 9,2 5 9
Citizens' Bank	7 6 2,6 9	7 6 1,4 9 1	2 0 9 2 1 0	2 2 6 5 6 0
Nassau Bank	1 4 8 9,0 0 5	1,4 3 3 4	6 8 9 2 3 4	6 8 4 6 1
Market Bank	1,4 2 4 4 0	1,4 5 6 5 9 3	4 2 4 5 6	4 0 1,7 2 2
St. Nicholas Bk	1 0 2 0,2 4 0	1,0 1 3,4 4 6	1 7 2 4 7 5	2 0 8 7 6 3
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2 2 1,2 7 0	2,2 3 0,7 4 9	4 4 5,5 2 7	4 3 3,3 6 3
Corn Exch. Bank	2 8 4 8 2 4 3	1,6 1 6,2 2 8	3 6 9,5 4 0	3 8 9 7 2 6
Continental Bank	2,4 9 1 7 8	2,8 2 7 9 5 5	7 3 3 4 8 5	7 8 9,4 4 7
Commonwealth Bk	9 2 0 3 4 8	9 1 8 5 4 7	2 6 6 2 3 8	2 1 8 8 9 4
Oriental Bank	8 9 5 3	4 5 8 5 6	1 1 2 8 1 9	1 3 7,0 7
Marine Bank	4 8 9,6 0 5	4 6 3 3 4	6 8 9 2 3 4	6 7 4 1 6
Atlantic Bank	4 9 6 8 8	4 8 4 4 0 1	7 8,5 9 6	7 9 5 7
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2 6 8 4,8 7 8	2,6 4 3,2 9 6	4 9 3 4 9 9	4 4 5 2 7 2
Park Bank	4,2 5 7 0 6 9	4,2 8 7 4 7 1	2,1 7 0,3 0 1	1,8 5 5 8 6 8
Mech. Bk'g Assn	6 1 0,2 7 9	7 8 8,7 0 8	2 1 1,3 6 2	2 2 0,2 9 8
Grocers' Bank	4 7 0,2 7 5	4 9 1,6 6 0	1 2 2,9 6 0	1 1,3 9 8
North River Bk	4 9 6 6 7 5	5 0 3 2 3 1	1 5 5,0 1 5	1 0 3,8 1 1
East River Bank	3 9 9,4 1 3	3 0 0 9 3 3	6 9 4 8 1	7 3 6 1 6
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	7 1 7,4 6 8	7 1 8 1 8 1	2 1 1 1 5 9	2 0 5 1 2 3
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	3 6 3,4 9 4	3 7 8 7 7 2	5 8,9 6 8	6 3 0 8 0
N. Y. Exch. Bank	2 9 6 9 2 4	2 9 3 3 9 0	2 0,4 1 7	2 3,0 9 9
Bull's Head Bank	1 6 5 1 7 8	1 4 1,4 8 7	1 9,9 1 3	1 7,6 4 5
C. V. County Bk.	3 4 5,4 3 4	3 5 7,6 9 3	1 8 4,1 1 7	1 7 1,7 6 5
Total		113,404,012	43,078,011	39,480,129
		Decrease ... 1,283,628	Increase ...	2,597,882

Banks.	Circulation. June 29	Circulation. June 22.	Deposits—Net. June 29.	Deposits—Net. June 22.
Bk. of New-York	394 148	405,738	3,529,791	3,556 125
Manhattan Co.	312,834	318 665	4,543 676	4,690,158
Merchants' Bank	181,239	178 874	3,494,618	3 560,868
Mechanics' Bank	295 961	293 026	2,664 920	2 645,439
Union Bank	186,102	197,753	1 964,163	1,997,677
Bk. of America	135,202	128,892	6 419,343	6,396 024
Phenix Bank	128,736	132,572	2,647,442	2,620,048
City Bank			1,944,197	1,831,171
Tradesmen's Bk.	258 772	251,199	748 563	7 6 8 5
Fulton Bank	196,730	208,569	1,432 913	1,356,128
Chemical Bank	404,053	4 2 736	4,692,588	3,981,670
Merch. Exch. Bk	108,081	114 472	909 077	870,720
National Bank	130,914	137 627	1,115 2 7	1,152 672
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	250,861	246 451	1,105,274	1,129,047
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	159,761	157,392	811,197	778,458
Greenwich Bank	139 568	140 910	884 888	840,875
Leather Man. Bk.	237,141	238,294	1,159 4 6	1,168,217
Seventh Ward Bk.	185,981	187,8 4	693,2 6	1,023,276
Bk. St. New-York	232,073	234,475	2,643 717	2 6 3,1 1
Am. Exchange Bk	170,619	169 331	4,597,603	4 4 3 3 6 9
Bk. of Commerce	1 975	1,975	7,483 686	7,149 103
Broadway Bank	302 837	288 916	2,865,373	2 796,172
Ocean Bank	86,280	87,0 0	1 006 551	1,293 642
Mercantile Bank	2 6 589	25 794	1,877,994	1,871,425
Pacific Bank	134 247	139 333	846 947	861 948
Bk. of Republic	193,2 8	2 6 5 5 0	2 2 9,8 2 4	2 318,576
Chatham Bank	90,665	92,170	4 2 0,2 9 8	4 2 1 9 2 1
People's Bank	94,149	97,366	4 6 2,2 2	4 6 1,9 2 8
Bank of N. Am.	8 8 2,2 8	8 7 3 5 2	1,0 9 9 8 6	9 8 4,2 1 6
Hanover Bank	8 0,4 2	8 3 9 3 2	7 2 5,6 9 7	6 7 2 3 5 5
Irving Bank	1 2 5 3 6 4	1 2 9 3 0 3	5 4 9 3 3 9	5 3 8 0 6 2
Metropolitan Bk	2 4 9,3 6 1	2 3 2,0 5 6	4,5 4 7 3 4 8	4 2 3 8 6 2
Citizens' Bank	1 3 3,0 9 9	1 3 9 7 9 6	6 6 6,0 8 1	6 6 8,4 5 7
Nassau Bank	1 3 8,6 0 3	1 3 6,6 0	1,2 0 0,2 6 7	1,1 9 5,5 3 8
Market Bank	1 9 2,8 6 5	1 9 6,0 9 2	3 6 8 1 5 0	9 6 3,3 8 6
St. Nicholas Bank	7 7,7 6 4	7 7,1 7 4	6 4 1 2 1 1	6 3 5 1 7 0
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2 1 0 6 3 5	2 1 0 6 3 5	4 4 3,1 4 0	4 2 5 1 6
Corn Exch. Bank	1 3 4,7 5 2	1 4 6,9 4 4	9 9 9,4 6	9 6 3,5 8 5
Continental Bank	1 6 8 3 8 7	1 6 3 9 0 6	1 1 9 5,4 4 6	1,2 5 7 7 3 5
Bk. of Commonwealth	2 3 5,9 7 7	2 4 2,6 2 0	7 6 0 6 0 3	6 9 1,3 2 8
Oriental Bank	9 3,7 7 7	9 5 8 1	4 7 5 7 2 0	3 9 7 7 4 0
Marine Bank	1 4 3 5 9 7	1 3 9 8 1 7	4 7 4 5 1 3	4 7 6,0 0 4
Atlantic Bank	9 5,7 9 8	9 8,6 9 9	2 0 2,6 1 5	2 2 0 8 7 4
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	1 8 6 6 0 1	1 9 3 1 9 8	1,2 8 5 1 4 6	1,2 3 5,1 3 1
Park Bank	1 2 9,6 8 5	1 2 8,3 1 4	4,4 7 4,2 7 9	4,2 6 0,8 8 5
Mech. Bk'g Assn	1 9 1 1 2	1 8 2 6 7 0	6 1 0,7 6 5	5 8 5,5 9 8
Grocers' Bank	4 5,9 7 1	4 5,6 9 0	3 6 5,2 5 5	2 9 9 0 1 6
North River Bank	8 7,9 5 6	8 7,6 5 9	2 2 3,4 9 9	2 1 9 9 9 9
East River Bank	8 8 0 4 9	8 8 5 0 2	2 3 2 4 9 9	2 3 9 9 9 9
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1 0 4,1 3 0	1 2,0 6 4	4 9 8 6 1 5	4 7 8,9 2
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	1 2 2,3 9	1 2 7 6 6 1	1 4 8,1 1 1	1 4 6 3 1 8
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	8 2,2 2 4	8 3,2 4 4	2 2 7,2 9 3	2 3 8 5 0 1
Bull's Head Bank	1 2 9 8 1 0	1 2 0,4 7 6	3 9 1,4 1 3	3 8 8,9 3 0
N. Y. County Bk.	6 4 7 6 9	6 5 3 3 9	2 4 7,7 5 5	2 8 2,7 2 1
Total	8,338,559	8,444,830	88,721,752	87,602,343
	Decrease ... 106,271		Increase ...	1,119,409

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 1.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 75, ex int.; Reading Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 37½; Long Island Railroad, 8¾.; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛ Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes 16,823 bbls. Flour 358 bbls. Corn Meal. 212 546 bushels Wheat. 43,961 bushels Corn. 5,570 bushels Rye. 35,329 bushels Oats 6,006 bushels Malt, 220 pkgs. Provisions, and 1 256 bbls Whisky

ASHES—Sales to day, 25 bbls. at $5 56¼@$5 62½ for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls P 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 75 bags Java at 17c; 100 bags Laguayra and 50 bags Maracaibo at 14c; and 100 bags Rio at 13c @13½c. P lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, July 1.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861
Rio, bags	14,794	34,571	25 861	145 285
Ceylon, bags	——	4,472	8,998	——
Maracaibo, bags	7,677	10,763	3,152	7,986
Laguayra, bags	4,787	343	350	4,100
Bahia, bags	8 100	——	——	——
Java, pkgs	2 018	64 603	17,710	3,325
St. Domingo, bags	3 0.0	——	650	——
Porto Rico, bags	——	——	300	——
Savanilla, bags	414	——	268	——
Jamaica, bags	——	250	——	——
Costa Rica, bags	557	2,371	1 792	300
Singapore, pkgs	——	——	4,258	1,146
Bombay, bags	——	——	——	600
Total pkgs	40 847	117,373	63,229	162,642

DYEWOODS—Sales 180 tons Jamaica Logwood on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 900 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, P lb	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	15
Middling Fair	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy to-day; holders have been eager to sell, and prices have declined slightly. The demand has been fair for low grades, chiefly for export, but limited for other kinds. Sales have been made of 19,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 95@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 45@$4 90, mainly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western at $3 85@$4; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 25@$5 05; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 30@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 P bbl.

Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 10
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	3 85	@ 4 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 30@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, P bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 25@$7 25 P bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy at $2 75@$3 60 for fine and superfine. P bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75@$3 85 for Jersey, $3 for Calcric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, P bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower. The receipts have been large. The demand has been brisk chiefly for export. The exported sales comprise 285,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 15; Canada Club on private terms; White Western $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 20; Red Western, $1 07@$1 12½, chiefly within the range Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 01@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1; Northwestern Club, at 92c.@95c. Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 71c @91c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40; P bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices Sales reach 61 000 bushels at 35c @38c. for damaged, from store; and 43c @51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for Western White, and 51c.@52c for Northern Yellow P bushel. Receipts unless in demand at 66c @69c. for Northern 60c. for Canadian, and 55c.@60c. according to quality, for Western, P bushel Sales 3,400 bushels Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 26c.@29c.; Western, at 28c.@30c., and State at 30c @31c. P bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet and depressed to-day at 80c.@ 90c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use, P 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c @25c. P lb.

METALS—Have been dull and heavy to-day, at previous quotations

MOLASSES—Sales to day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 15c.@ 17c. P gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	6,566	4,903	7,662
Cuba, Clayed, hhds	3,728	1,748	806
Porto Rico, hhds	1 929	2 084	5,584
Total hhds	12,225	8 732	14,071
New-Orleans, bbls	3 557	6,250	1,072
Cuba Muscovado, bbls	2,671	3 439	3,480

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine have not varied materially. Resin has been in good request, including Common at $2 50 P 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request. Sales have been made of 400 bbls., including Mess, at $14 75@$15, and Prime at $9 75@$10 P bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c for Shoulders, P lb. Lard tends downward; sales 350 tcs and bbls. 8¾c @9¾c P lb. Beef is dull and heavy at $10 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$8 for Country Mess, P bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$16 P tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 P bbl Butts) is quiet at from 7¾c.@12½c for Western and 8c.@15c. for State. P lb Cheese is selling slowly at 3c @7c. P lb. Stock in the packing-yards of New York and Brooklyn; 66 026 bbls. Pork, and 38 400 tcs. and bbls Beef. Same time last year, 71,553 bbls Pork and 35,924 tcs. and bbls Beef.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Total July 1, 1861. Old and New.	Last Month.	July 1, Last Year.
Clear	3,403	3 467	749
Mess	29,342	26.745	38,287
Thin Mess	1,049	971	1 228
Prime Mess	173	449	2,070
Flank	13	30	20
Prime	18,215	20,376	22,686
Rumps	1,954	900	1,107
Refuse Mess	1,542	1,271	41
Refuse Prime	196	148	161
Other Refuse	1,309	1,508	1,404
UnInspected	6,628	14,686	3 600
Totals	66,026	70,559	71,553

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	13,647	13 368	8,400
Repacked Chicago Mess	16,118	11,748	16 441
Railroad Beef	77	178	300
Refuse Mess	595	563	1,094
Refuse Prime	——	——	7
Other Refuse	1 124	1,108	1,562
Tcs. Prime Mess	1 208	3 543	2,082
Country Mess	2,304	2,316	4,127
Country Prime	730	722	1,479
Uninspected, tcs	2,537	1,634	41
Uninspected, bbls	——	9,275	1,497
Totals	38,408	44,456	35,924

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing or as regular laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's. No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands the use of the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady and permanent situation. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 237 East 13th st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; she understands her work well, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 37 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation to take care of children and to sew; also, a woman to sew by the day. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 369 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Address No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, in City or country; good reference from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 315 2d-av., corner of 20th-st., for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children, and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No 207 1st-av., for two days, in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by an suitable and willing young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 34 East 36th-st., where she is at present engaged and permitted to refer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; or as meat and pastry cook for a hotel or a first-class boarding-house. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMPEtent young woman, a situation as thorough cook, or cook and assistant at washing and ironing; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastry, meats, soups, jellies; and good disposition and obliging; two years' City reference from last place; no objections to country. Call at, or address ELIZA, No. 830 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th st., for two days; wages moderate.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; is an excellent baker; fully understands her business; can get good City recommendations for four years; is a Protestant; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No 94 Rivington st, six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or do chamberwork; willing to go the country; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th & 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands cooking and baking in all their branches; no objection to assist in the washing, or to go in the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 282 Houston-st., in shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, six years' reference from her last lady, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages $8; City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; seven years' recommendation can be given. Call at No. 237 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE City or country for a worthy woman, who is an experienced cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH COOK WISHES A situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED for a smart, industrious servant girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economizing and neat; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small family, good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 262 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 104 24th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days; has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take charge from birth, and bring up by hand; is accustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or house servant for a small family; City or country; can give best references. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by an experienced and capable young woman, who is also a first rate baker. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 159 30th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at 213 West 40th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; she is willing to assist in housework; she is a good laundress and baker. Can get the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 346 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to cook, wash and iron, who understands her business; two years' reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 207 1st av., in the bakery.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, where her mother could board with her; reference given and required. Address N. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AND ACcomplished lady desires a situation as housekeeper in the country to a wealthy gentleman; references exchanged. Address, for one week, stating where an interview may be had, A. H. Y., Station D.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pies; is also a good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter-making; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A clean, active young woman, a situation as housemaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; her employer can be seen, where she has lived the last two years in the above situations; is not afraid of hard work; has no objection to go in the country; wages no object. Call, or address No. 837 Broadway, hall door, near 13th-st., for two days.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—CARE OF CHILDREN.—Wanted, situations, by two young girls, sisters, lately landed—one to do general housework, and the other to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 7 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family, in City or country, by a respectable young woman; City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation at general housework; has no objection to accompany a lady or family to Europe or California; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 12, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN honest, sober and active young woman wishes a situation to do the duties of a household; understands baking, cooking, washing and ironing and dairy work; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, upstairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WITH THE best of City reference wishes a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, clear-starching, &c.; is also an excellent getter up of gentlemen's linen; is prompt in her work and not afraid of it. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do housework, by a respectable Protestant girl; has good reference; no objection to the country. Will receive calls, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; is an excellent finter; has the best recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., until Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after 6.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or take care of an invalid person; no objection to travel or the country; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th-st., near Madison-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the very best of City reference; has several years' of experience in the care of children; country preferred. Apply at No. 392 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family, and act as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; the best of City references given. Call at No. 260 6th-av., near 17th st., in the store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes employment, by the week or month; is a good dress and cloak finisher; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at or address No. 58 West 39th-st., top floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, at family sewing or dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 269 Fulton, corner of Tillary-st., in the milliner's.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS WAITER.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good situation for a faithful girl, who has been three years with her, either as waitress or as chambermaid. Application can be made Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, at No. 30 West 25th-st.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, about 14 years of age in a respectable family, as assistant waiter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 72 Vandam-st., southeast corner of Vandam and Hudson-st., James Raleigh's rooms, for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country as general houseworker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is fond of children; can milk, and is willing to make herself useful; has nine months' reference from her last place. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron first-rate; no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY in the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. R., as above

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, TO drive a one horse phaeton; must be expert in driving, genteel in dress, and bring best references. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 43 Exchange-place, first office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, having no longer any use for his services; he can recommend him in every particular. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single Englishman; is an excellent groom and gardener; understands milking and keeping a place in order; is willing and obliging; wages $10 to $12; best of City reference from his last place. Address T. P., Box No. 201, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single man, Protestant, desires a situation; he understands all kinds of work on a country place; seven years' references of ability and good character in every particular can be given. Call on S. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN man, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of both businesses; is 39 years old, and can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at A. Smith's seed store. No. 71 Liberty-st., or address C. B. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A HONEST BOY OF 16, WHO can write a good hand, wages $2 a week. Address S. & R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating age and address.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, to wait on a gentleman; must be willing to make himself useful; one accustomed to the care of horses preferred. Address W. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address, with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. Y.

A GIRL.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, A girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, a good cook and baker. None need apply but such as are able to do the above, and willing to work. Good City reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 274 Madison-av., corner of 41st-st.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERican child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A first-class bakery and confectionery; must be smart and active and willing to be useful. Recommendations required. Address J. H. W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply to J. F. JOY, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, ONE stewardess, three girls to travel, and three porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS SELLING OFF,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late BEEKMAN & Co.)
By order of the Assignee.
This entire Stock having
TO BE CLOSED OUT
WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD,
The price of everything
HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED.
LACE MANTILLAS AND LACE POINTS
Reduced 50 per cent.
SILK AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
In same proportion.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
As we intend to close out all our Summer stock right off.
CALL AND SEE.
CALL AND SEE.
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
W. R. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers.
No. 369 BROADWAY.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
W. B. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
A. Bruehl, Washington.
J. F. Fray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

ARMY CAMP COT.—WEIGHT LESS THAN eight pounds; folds up in a bag two feet long; requires no mattress. Price five dollars. Mosquito bar complete, one dollar extra. Officers and surgeons in the army are invited to inspect it. Orders by post must be accompanied by the money, or can be paid to the Express Company on delivery. ARMY CAMP COT COMPANY, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON OF WAR—On exhibition and for sale at Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st. Its execution is wonderful.

FLAGS.

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES,
FOR SALE BY
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTment of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting, at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO.,
No. 50 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on the 4th day of July, in full uniform, at 11 o'clock, to celebrate the 85th year of our National Independence, and to escort Hon. Edward Everett to the Academy of Music from the Everett House. Veterans in this City and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to join with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared. By order
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM BALLY, Colonel.
L. M. PEYSE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Meeting THIS EVENING, July 2, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.—The Society will meet at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M.
Members of the State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.
The Executive Committee will hold a special meeting at the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healty, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FREEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; three acres, abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c.; fishing and bathing; also, a large carriage house; terms moderate. Apply at No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut at a large brick farmhouse about 80 miles from New-York; communication twice daily. Chickens, vegetables, dairy fruit, ice, &c., from the farm. Call or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with unexceptional board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate. Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 30 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the dépôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons, $8 to $12, a week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 AMITY-ST., NEAR BROADway; nicely furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, to let, with board; house contains gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. Apply as above. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily is desirous to obtain two gentlemen to occupy a large front bedroom; contains large closets and gas; hot and cold water introduced. Terms $9 50. References given and required. Address ARGYLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; dinner at 6 P. M. Location above 14th-st. Address G, Box No. 464 P. O.

TO LET—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A suite of three furnished rooms, together or single to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; terms moderate; references required. No. 86 West 18th st.

378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to let, without board. Prices to suit the times. House first-class.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th-st., just west of 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELlent order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 36 Wooster-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d-av. cars. The location is delightful. Rent, to the 1st of next May, $300 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR THE ST. Dennis Hotel, the second floor of a first-class house, with or without breakfast; rooms will be let together or separately, by the year or for the Summer months; references given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—PAYment would be taken in mortgage bonds or stocks. It is brown-stone front, modern built, desirably located, near 5th-av., below 14th-st. Address N. Y. Post-office, Box No. 1,256. Give description of property offered.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x20, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD brick dwelling in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, containing ten rooms: lot 69x138 feet; to let very low this year. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, near premises, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES. *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 220 West 50th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for three or four months, at a very low price, all in complete order, with carriage-house for a pair of horses, within half a mile of the dépôt. Inquire of GEO. HEATH, Tarrytown.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer, pleasantly situated on the Hudson, one hour from the City—boat or cars. Price moderate. Address S. H. BROWN, Irvington, N. Y.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address E. C. A., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, kind and gentle in harness, six years old, good under saddle, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for the war. Inquire at WILSON'S Stables, 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. THE AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold in 20c. 9 bottles at 25c., and at the stationery generally.

SUMMER RESORTS

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. P. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sum of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 8270 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.

The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No 24 3d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.

By order,
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 31st-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1 000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 53 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. Both principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } JUNE 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, by (60 rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $600 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.

—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERNAR, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Corner New-Bowery. Open daily.

Interest (six per Cent) commences July 1. The deposits of this Bank since the commencement of the war exceed the drafts $31 738 94.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av and 26th st. NEW-YORK June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL IN-

terest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. H. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 12 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
STEPHEN A. BOYD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT.

Stock, due in 1870 Interest payable quarterly. Also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS,

due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:

Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Railway Coupons.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo and South Line Railroad Coupons.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96

Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1

THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE

10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—

Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, at which places money is deposited to pay the same. S. D. WARD, Chicago City, Comptroller.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st. New-York July 1, 1861.

—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.

A. H. FABLIN, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $440 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY

virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shafts and fixtures and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler 8 horse power, steam pipes, gauges, brick work and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes steam gauge and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pulleys and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belting, 1 head dresser, 3 circular mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-spinners, lead and zinc. Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 3 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves 1 skimmer, 3 iron cloopers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 tin gates, 1 hoppers and slides, speaking tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 11 galvanized cans, 20 rotary cocks, 10 syringe dishes, 10 filtering bags, screens in block housed, 10 wood ink tubs, 165 iron tubs, 2 desks, 1 chair, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mullet, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chisels and lot of pipe to go in register, cover and numbers lot of handles for tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops lot of marking plates and numbers 2 sets steel numbers 3 tables, 1 water cooler bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of ropes, horse cover and blankets 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 crotches press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street in the City of New-York on TUESDAY the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York June 29, 1861. HISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH

day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.
21 Precinct.....No. 49 Beekman-st.
4 h Precinct.....No. 9 Oak st.
5th Precinct.....No. 419 Leonard-st.
6 h Precinct.....No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct.....Cor. Wooster and Prince st.
9th Precinct.....No. 94 Charles st.
12 h Precinct.....Harlem.
17th Precinct.....Cor of Attorney and Delancey sts.
18th Precinct.....23d-st., near 4d-av.
19 h Precinct.....59th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
21st Precinct.....No 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861 at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.

CHARLES A NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees. No. 169 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 25, 1861.

CHARLES A NESTLER,
THOMAS E STEWART.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, 65th st, between 3d and 2d avs. NEW-YORK June 26, 1861.

NOTICE.—AT THE LATE FIRE OF THE COM-

pany's stables, a number of horses strayed to various parts of the City. Parties having the same in their possession are requested to deliver them at the office of the Company, where they will be suitably rewarded and expenses paid.

All persons retaining any horses belonging to the Company will be proceeded against according to law.

WM. A. DARLING, President.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED

peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAMMERING CURED.

On receipt of $2 I will send instructions by which I was cured myself. One hour's practice of the same will cure any case of stammering. If it fails to cure will refund the money. Address H. A. BARTHOLMES, No 36 John-st

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED

—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process adapted to medical purposes, such as making Tinctures, Extracts, Æthers, Chloroforms, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

S. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE

wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 124 Duane-st., New-York.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS WANTED DOWN

TOWN—any one having such to dispose of, will address, with full particulars, location, &c., to MONMOUTH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 CHAMBERS ST. NEW-YORK June, 1861

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIV-

idend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square—New York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst, by order of the Trustees.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 34 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS

Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR

Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE

Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The

President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SEMAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DI-

rectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SAVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK,

June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF

six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1861

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL

dividend of Four (4) per Cent, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.

By order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office. No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS

day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK June 24, 1861

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIREC-

tors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSUR-

ance Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at the office No. 51 Wall st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1861

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK NEW YORK June 22, 1861

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-

annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF

Three per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 54 WALL ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF

Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A BURRIS, Jr., Secretary

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE

Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,

THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of H. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK.—

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF

Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

WM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH.

No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of MERKLEE & THATCHER is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be settled by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOHN M. THATCHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Taylor, Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. JAMES A. TAYLOR is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM TAYLOR has this day associated with him his two sons, JAMES A. TAYLOR and EDWIN L. TAYLOR, and will continue the iron foundry and machine business, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams st., under the firm name of WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.

ABRAHAM CAMPBELL will continue the machine business at his former place of business, No. 9 Adams-st.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE

partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm. GEORGE W. PLATT,

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.

The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—

The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS B BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH B. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.

LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH B HUSSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY

formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New York City, July 1, 1861.

N. S. WASHBURN.
GEO. H. LE HURAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY

formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861. Office No. 32 William-st.

I HAVE ADMITTED MY SON, W. H. OSBORN, as partner from this date. H. OSBORNE.

New-York, July 1, 1861.

The firm will be known in future as H. OSBORNE & SON.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE'

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige.

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. W. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TI

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN IS DOING.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this City:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF PASS L'OUTRE, MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, June 3, 1861.

We arrived here on the 26th of May, from Pensacola, to blockade this Pass. On the 28th we captured a brig called the *H. E. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro, loaded with 4 625 bags coffee, and sent her to Key West, in charge of our Boatswain and one Midshipman, and nine of our crew. We have news from New-Orleans to-day. The English, French and Bremen Consuls were on board. New-Orleans is in a dreadful state; no business whatever is going on. The National Government has stopped all provisions from coming down the river, and the people along the lower part of the river are in a state of starvation. The saucy *Brooklyn* is the only ship here, and we don't care for all the secession army and navy. The *Powhatan* is blockading the Southwest Pass, about 60 miles from here, and nothing can go in there or here on any consideration. We let some ships go to sea, and there are some eight or ten on the Bar, fast in the mud, cotton loaded, which can go away as soon as they can get off.

I think the South will be sick enough of JEFF DAVIS and his gang before a great while, and will drive them out of the country.

I think we will get home next Fall some time. We are in beautiful condition for fighting, not a sick man on board, a full crew, and everything about our battery in splendid order,—in fact, that is all our study now. Everybody is on the alert night and day, and eager for a brush, but I do not think any of these fellows dare come near us, or get in our way. God help them if they do!

Our battery is twenty 9 inch guns and one 10-inch pivot—all shell guns—and we think we can fight any ship in the world, and would try it.

The *Niagara* is blockading Mobile. Everything was quiet at Pensacola when we left.

REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

THEIR REMOVAL TO HARTFORD, CONN.

The remains of the late Commander WARD arrived here from Washington on Sunday evening, in the custody of Capt. RINGGOLD and seven marines from the steamer *Freeborn*. They were conveyed to the Navy-yard, where they reposed in state on board the *North Carolina*, late his post of command. Under the direction of Capt. MEAD, who succeeds Capt. WARD, the poop deck was neatly fitted up for the reception of the body. The sides of the awning which inclosed the deck were draped with American flags. A cross of red bunting was hung at the head of the coffin, with colors covered with crape; wax tapers burned at the head and foot of the coffin, on which rested the sword, chapeau and coat of deceased. A beautiful cross, formed of flowers rested upon the lid of the coffin, and on an open vase was a wreath of white flowers, grouped by Mrs. Captain MEAD. The plate, in form of a cross, bore the following inscription:

"Commander JAMES WARD,
Died June 27, 1861,
Aged 55 years."

At 2½ o'clock the coffin was removed on shore by a body-guard of his late crew, accompanied by the officers of the ship. Here it was received by the officers of the various naval vessels now in port, with a guard of 100 marines under command of Captain DOUGHTY. The procession moved in the following order:

Detachment of Marines in funeral order.
The Navy-yard Band.
The ship's crew of the *North Carolina*.
Gig crew of the *Freeborn*.
Hearse,
Guarded by an escort of Marines.
Naval Officers
Officers of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*.
Friends of deceased.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. RINGOLD, Commanders HULL, FOOTE, R. W. MEAD, of the *North Carolina*, A. H. FOOTE, and Surgeon ABERNETHY.

The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the neighboring shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired for one hour during the moving of the procession. The body was conveyed to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The ceremonies will be at the cathedral. The wife and two sons of deceased are in Germany. The oldest son and a brother are among the immediate relatives who have charge of the remains.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Thursday, the 4th of July, the Military Departments of the United States Army, as we learn from a pretty reliable source, will be as follows, until further orders.

Department of Illinois—The State of Illinois; Brig.-Gen. POPE commanding.

Department of Missouri—The State of Missouri. Head-quarters at St. Louis. Gen. MCCLELLAN commanding, for the present; Brig.-Gen. LYON to command.

General Department of the East—Commandant, Gen. WOOL. Head-quarters, Troy, N. Y. Comprises the country east of the Mississippi River, and is subdivided and subject to contemplated subdivision.

Department of Washington—Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD commanding. Head-quarters at Washington. Comprises the State of Maryland, including Bladensburgh and Baltimore, the District of Columbia by original boundary, Fort Washington and the county adjacent.

Department of the South—Major-Gen. BUTLER commanding. Head-quarters, Fortress Monroe. Comprises Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Department of Virginia—Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL commanding; headquarters not established; comprises Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains, and north of James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around.

Department of Annapolis—Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADER commanding; head-quarters at Annapolis; embraces the territory twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington, as far as Bladensburgh, Maryland.

Department of Pennsylvania—Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON commanding; head-quarters at Philadelphia; comprises Pennsylvania, Delaware and all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing departments.

Department of the West—Brig.-Gen. HARNEY; head-quarters at St. Louis; comprises the country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within New-Mexico.

Department of Ohio—Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN commanding; head-quarters at Cincinnati.

Department of Kentucky—Col. ANDERSON commanding; head-quarters Louisville, Kentucky; comprises so much of the State of Kentucky as lies within a hundred miles of the Ohio River.

Department of Texas—Vacant. In *statu quo*.

Department of New-Mexico—Col. W. W. LORING commanding, (resigned;) head-quarters at Santa Fé; embraces the Territory of New-Mexico.

Department of the Pacific—Gen. SUMNER commanding; head-quarters at San Francisco; embraces the country West of the Rocky Mountains.

Department of Utah—Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK; head quarters at Camp Crittenden, (formerly Camp Floyd;) comprises the Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying West of the 117th degree of west longitude.

The Head-quarters of the Army are still nominally in Eleventh-street, New-York, but Gen. SCOTT now issues orders from the National Capital, without dating from this City, as usual.

The United States storeship *Supply* was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the *Harriet Lane* floated in. In consequence of the burial of Capt. WARD, work was dull in the yard, and that which could be conveniently left over was not carried on.

Yesterday there was a general muster of all the troops on Governor's Island, when, in compliance with the usual bi monthly custom, the entire garrison was reviewed and inspected by the commanding officer of the chief recruiting station of the Eastern and Western Departments. Col. SMITH inspected over 600 men, who appeared to great advantage; and, to day, makes a report of the circumstance to the War Department. The soldiers at Fort Hamilton were also mustered.

The United States steam corvette *Richmond*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is expected to arrive here to-day. She has been absent from the States for several months, and has shown the American flag at the principal harbors of France, Russia, Spain and Italy. She was recalled some time since by the Navy Department to assist in blockading the Southern ports.

The Navy Department will specify, to-day, the date of general mourning for Capt. JAMES WARD.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS EXONERATING COL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.T., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

The attention of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., having been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, reflecting on Col. BUTTERFIELD, they have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter signed "Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T.," published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, is incorrect in inception, false in detail, libelous in design.

Resolved, That nothing in the physique of our men could have led Col. BUTTERFIELD, or any of us, to suppose they were unable to bear the fatigue incidental to a drill parade; and had the men been weakened by their own imprudence, both before and after said parade, we are convinced that few, if any, would have been affected.

Resolved, That earnestly and cordially we here record our full and ample confidence in Col. BUTTERFIELD, as an officer and man, cheerfully bearing testimony to his efficiency, as proven by the high state of discipline to which his exertions have brought us, and his care of the men, proven by many acts of kindness, and the conceded fact that no regiment has fared better, and few as well, as the Twelfth, through his active exertions, thorough and systematic labors, in the organization and detail of the regiment.

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment deprecate, and have heretofore done so, the publication of any letters, except such as receive the official sanction and signature of some officer; that the writing of the communication was an act of insubordination and disrespect unworthy of any well-disciplined soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the request that they furnish the name of the author of the letter, and our expression of the sense of regret that we entertain that such a communication should have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ward, Major H. A. Bostwick, Adjutant Fred. T. Locke, James H. Boyle, Company G; William Huson, Company B; John D. Ottinett, Company D; Wm. H. McCormack, Company H; James Cromie, Company F; Wm. Fowler, Captain Company C; F. H. Olmsead, Company K; John Ward, Jr., Company A; William Raynor, Company I; J. H. Ward Ackerman, First Lieutenant Company F; Ezekiel Vance, Company H; Richard L. Hansen, Company B; Francis C. Barlow, First Lieutenant Company F; Charles Whitwork, First Lieutenant Company C; Wm. Dyatt, Thomas J. Hoyt, Second Lieutenant Company E; W. H. Hoogland, Company A; J. Sinclair Dean, Company K; James Gray, Company E; Thomas W. Murray, Second Lieutenant Company D; A. K. P. Dennett, Second Lieutenant Company B; David G. McKelvey, Second Lieutenant Company H; R. F. Macfarlane, Second Lieutenant Company K; M. W. Ryder, Captain Company E; Edward H. Fisher, Second Lieutenant Company J; Wm. Gardner, Lieutenant Company B; Lieut. L. K. Bingham, Company J; Lieut. Laughran, Company D; Henry Rowly, Second Lieutenant Company H; John A. Rintoul, Second Lieutenant Company G.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

CAMP BROOKLYN, Baltimore, June 29, 1861.

We, the undersigned, having seen several false and malicious statements in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, consider it our duty to inform the public that they are entirely false.

1. It is charged that "The Colonel has sold rations belonging to the men, and appropriated the proceeds for his own use."

2. "That the camp is kept in a filthy condition."

3. "That the Colonel has appeared on parade intoxicated."

The fact is, there were rations belonging to and not required by the regiment sold by the proper officers, and the money divided equally among the privates of the regiment.

As to the second charge, the person who penned the article must have been ignorant of the circumstances attending our situation at the time of his examination, as no evil of that kind has been permitted to exist, beyond that which is incident to any camp.

As to the last charge, it is simply ridiculous, and a gross libel upon our worthy commander.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. ROSENQUEST,
Adjutant Thirteenth Regiment.
JOS. B. LEGGETT,
Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.
SAMUEL K BOYD,
Paymaster Thirteenth Regiment.
CHARLES T. CHASE,
Surgeon Thirteenth Regiment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SAILING OF THE CHAMPION—LOOK OUT FOR PRIVATEERS.

The steamer *Champion*, of the Vanderbilt line, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday with 400 passengers and a very heavy California freight, among which was a large quantity of butter. In order to be ready for the pirates, the steamer will give a wide berth to all suspicious vessels, and in case of close work has two Dahlgren six-pounders and about 200 small arms, which will serve to do some defensive duty. The Engineer's department might also assist in scalding some of the pirates under favorable circumstances, so considering all things the crew feel quite confident of arriving safely with the ship, passengers and cargo. As to the rumor that a number of rebels had conspired to take passage and seize the ship at the first opportunity, that will be prevented by due caution as to allowing passengers to carry arms, or to hold suspicious conferences. The Commodore has no idea of furnishing ships to the rebels gratis.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. BAYARD CLARK, of this City, was, on Friday last, telegraphed by the War Department to take command of the Cavalry Regiment now nearly completed in this City. This regiment was originally suggested by Col. CLARK, but was finally assigned to CARL SCHURZ, who resigned it and left for his mission in Spain. Since that time Col. MCREYNOLDS, of Michigan, has been drilling and organizing the regiment, and the appointment of Col. CLARK seeming to conflict with other arrangements, that gentleman has gone to Washington to report and get further instructions. Col. CLARK is a native of New-York, and once represented the Weschester District in Congress. With Col. HARDEE he was sent to France, while Gen. CASS was our Minister, and spent three years in the most arduous study of cavalry tactics. After his return he commanded at Carlisle Barracks, and distinguished himself in the Florida war. Having an ample fortune, he resigned from the army when a long peace opened, but now offers his services to the Government in any capacity that he may be most useful.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, although under marching orders, and likely to leave at any hour, is still detained at Staten Island. When they leave—which will certainly be to-day or to-morrow—they will parade through some of our principal streets before starting. The delay has been occasioned in part by the fact that about 500 of the uniforms were made large enough to fit the most stalwart of the Green Mountain Boys. As the men could not be enlarged to the requisite proportions the uniforms had to be cut down.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Mary Clinton*, captured by the United States steamer *Powhatan* at the mouth of the Mississippi, arrived at Quarantine Saturday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She has a cargo of rice, and was bound to New-Orleans from Charleston.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD) NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Capt. LANG, of the 7th company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., has returned to this City, fully empowered by the War Department to recruit here for this regiment. None but good able-bodied men will be received (Scotchmen preferred.) One hundred such men will be taken and sent to join the regiment within about a week. The regiment will then number about one thousand strong, and with the drill they are now being subjected to, will be as powerful and efficient as any in the service, commanded as it is by Col. CAMERON, an able and experienced officer. All wishing to join this regiment will call on Capt. LANG, at the Mercer House, or inquire at No. 7 Clinton Hall, of Paymaster (late Assistant-Quartermaster) ELLIOTT.

THE CIVIC HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard, at Palace Garden, meets to night for drill, and for the reception of new organizations, forming up town for local protection, in the various wards.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The whole of this regiment has now been mustered into the United States service; it is expected that it will be ordered to the seat of war immediately. The gentlemen who have brought this regiment to its present standard of excellence, deserve great credit for the patience and determination which they have manifested throughout the most trying difficulties. With scarcely any pecuniary assistance they have sustained a large body of men during a period of nearly two months, the greater part of the expense falling upon Col. J. L. RIKER and Lieut.-Col. H. S. TISDALE. Other regiments have been aided to the extent of thirty, forty and even sixty thousand dollars by the Union Defence Committee. Notwithstanding this, the Anderson Zouaves will compare favorably with any other regiment, as is shown by the following certificate of the United States Medical Inspector:

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1861.

Col. J. Lafayette Riker:

DEAR SIR: In the examination of the fine body of troops under your command, known as the Anderson Zouaves, I found a far less proportion of them to be physically disqualified than I have found in any of the regiments I have examined during the present war, and I cheerfully testify to their general superior condition. The scarcity of boys and old men was also quite a remarkable feature.

N. R. MOSELEY, M. D.,
Medical Inspector.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

A great many members of the Seventh Regiment begin to take an interest in this new organization, as it is to be officered, with the exception of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, exclusively by gentlemen connected with that corps. The two first positions was thought best to reserve for graduates of West Point, who have been in actual service, but no one has yet been selected—that will be done at a future day by the line officers. In the meantime the determination is to agree upon all the commissioned officers of the line, and non-commissioned, too, if it can be done, without much delay, and then commence to recruit, which at first, as also the drilling, will be done mostly in the evening, as it is not intended to withdraw any one connected with this regiment from their daily business until it is absolutely necessary. All recruits will be expected to furnish their own uniforms, at a cost, say of ten dollars each, and sustain themselves until nearly the time for depature on service. Gentlemen with the requisite qualifications, who wish positions in the National Guard Zouaves, are invited to the office of G. G. BURLING, No. 45 William-street, daily, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. RILEY, which has been encamped at Yonkers for some time past, will leave for the seat of war on Thursday next. It will land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, and after parading through the City, will be presented by Mayor WOOD with a flag, in front of the City Hall.

THE REGIMENTS STATIONED AT ELMIRA.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. SHEPARD, of the Governor's Staff, left for Elmira, in order to send on to the seat of war the following regiments that have been quartered there, viz.: the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third and Thirty fifth Regiments.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. ROGERS, was paid off yesterday, by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $6,389 50.

CAMP PLYMOUTH.

Col. ADAMS' Regiment (the First Regiment New York Legion) is now quartered at South Brother Island, near Riker's Island. The corps is 1,000 strong, and a good set of men, both as to mind and physique. They are waiting patiently for arms and equipments. The company officers are daily instructing their men in the school of the soldier. They march and wheel admirably for recruits. Yesterday the regiment was reviewed by Gen. CURTIS. After the review, the General drilled the corps in the evolutions of the line for nearly two hours. Both men and officers were highly gratified with the movements.

STORES AND ICE FOR FORT PICKENS.

The schooner *J. W. Lane* has been chartered by the United States Government to carry a cargo of small stores and about twenty tons of ice to Fort Pickens. She is loading at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship *Roanoke*, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's Norfolk and Richmond line, has been laid up, and was yesterday anchored on the Jersey flats. Two of their steamers fell into the hands of Gov. LETCHER.

CAPT. KILPATRICK, OF THE DURYEE ZOUAVES, AT A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Those who attend the Strawberry Festival at the Murray Hill Baptist Church, this evening, will have the pleasure of listening to an address from a distinguished young officer, Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves. Capt. KILPATRICK is a graduate of West Point, and was at the battle of Great Bethel, and viewed the scenes of that day with a practiced military eye.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Republican State Convention of California—The Overland Telegraph—Indian Fighting, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 19.

Arrived, 19th, ship *Ashland*, Bordeaux; 17th, British war steamer *Tartar*, Vancouver's Island; ship *Isabelle*, Cardiff; 19th, ship *Don Quixote*, New-York.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *Annawan*, Valparaiso; *Avery*, Mazatlan; 19th, ship *Mermon*, London.

The market this week has been exceedingly dull, with the general downward tendency of prices, although there has not been enough trade to justify noticing any positive decline.

The Republican State Convention is now in its second day's session. The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that party is very sanguine of success at the next State election. LELAND STANFORD was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to National, and expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Also adopted resolutions expressive of profound grief at the death of Judge DOUGLAS.

The demonstrations of mourning at Judge DOUGLAS' death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's Agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East, to stock the road for daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about 300 miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of 5 miles per day.

SAMUEL H. DASS, a prominent citizen of Shasta County, died at Shasta on the 13th.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted.

A correspondent of the TIMES gives the following account of two weeks' operations of the Indian hunts on the northern border of the State.

I suppose you have had the news up to the 27th of May from W. J. REED, and from his reports you do not give us credit by 14 with the amount killed. May 30 was one of the greatest days in our campaign, from the fact that at 1 o'clock A. M. we started from our camp with Lieut. COLLINS at the head of the party and after travelling until about 6 A. M. we came in sight of the rancho's post. As the Indians were going out hunting, we commenced scouring, and after a fight of half an hour we went to counting the dead, and found about 25 buck Indians dead and about 10 wounded. We found no guns, but got 12 quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then comes June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We then burned the ranches and returned to camp.

June 8—Had another fight, killing 7. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them.

Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July are making in all parts of the State, promising more universal respect for the day than was ever witnessed here before.

This morning Col. LIPPERT drilled on Washington Square several companies of his volunteers. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East. If the Government does not send them the funds for transportation they little doubt that the steamship companies will give them free passage to New York; or if that expectation proves baseless, there is a sort of general suspicion that SAM. BRANNEN will expend $10,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. LIPPERT'S Regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that from the interior enough have tendered their services almost to make up another regiment.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Line.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

W. B. STEBBINS, General Agent of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Line, arrived from a trip on the plains this morning. The various trains sent out by the Telegraph Company are progressing satisfactorily. The first 200 miles section beyond Fort Kearney is being constructed rapidly. The advance train of the Pacific Company are probably by this time very near Fort Kearney. Mr. STEBBINS reports having met some 200 emigrant wagons, bound for California, and 500 going to Pike's Peak, many of the latter being freight wagons. The California overland emigration is much larger than it has been any year since 1851. The Overland Mail Company have doubled their stations, which are now not more than from 12 to 15 miles apart, and are prepared to make schedule time. They commence the daily service to-morrow, the pioneer coach leaving St. Joseph at that time.

Mr. STEBBINS also reports having met 200 wagons of Mormons, and that there are about 2,000 Mormons still at Florence, the Mormon town just above Omaha, and a good many more are yet to concentrate there. It is confidently expected that the telegraph line will be completed to California by the 1st of December next.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 1.

The steamer *Golden Fleece*, from England, with troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M. to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—In steamship *Etna*, *from Liverpool*—Mr. Titterton and lady and 2 children, Mrs. Kox, Mrs. Manle, Mr. St. John, Mr. Schlesinger, E. Chapman, C. Bockart, G. Fremch, W. S. Fish, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Stewart, U. S. N., Capt. Gorham, Mrs. Gorham, Fredk. Law E. Bossart, Mr. Walker, Mr. Seale, Mrs. Seale, T. Morris.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises. 12 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 00 | Gov. Island.. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 69

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce Philadelphia.

Ships J. E. Ryerson, Latham, Antwerp J. & N. Smith & Co.; Lucy Thompson, Crocker, St. John, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Teresa Cubase, Bolivar, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Beaver, Otley Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.; Lenox, Otis Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Nassaine, Waugh, Aspinwall, Jas. Borland & Co.

Brigs E. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Newcastle, Brett, Son & Co.; Dashe Street, Cork and a market, Holmboe & Co. Northern Light, Robinson, Lagunayra, H. J. & G. A. Oe Wolff; Ajuce, Lauro, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; M. P. Rich Dix Elizabethport, ——; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schooners S. K. Hart, Kent, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; G. S. Adams Fisk, Boston, ——; Trade Wind, Baxter, Rio Grande, E. F. Small; L. Spencer, Lewis, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Newport, ——; A. Damon, Rashe, Pembroke, Brett, Son & Co.; Sallie Taylor, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool June 19, at 4:15 P. M., and Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse and 162 steerage passengers to John G Dale, and brings £731.11s in specie. June 19, passed ship James Foster Jr., towing out of the Mersey. 20th, at 7:25 P M exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh; 26th, lat. 48 49 and between lon. 47 and 50, passed numerous icebergs, some over 200 feet high; 27th, lat. 47 05, lon. 51 42 at 9 A M., passed a 4 masted steamer, supposed the Glasgow str. E; 29th, lat. 42 24, lon. 62 22, at noon, signalized ship Columbia, bound W.; 30th, at 40 44 lon. 68 40 at 1:25 P. M., signalized steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 2:12 P. M., Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. The E. arrived off the Battery at 12 M.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Iva, Durie, Maracaibo June 12, with coffee, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 25, lat. 33 20 lon 73 (8, spoke schr. Smithsonian, hence for Havana. June 21, lat. 26 16 lon. 78 50, passed a steam frigate strg S.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howe, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig China, (of Boston,) Nelson, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to C E. Knox. No date, lat. 34 lon. 71 06 saw part of a ship's stern, with house attached, hull painted black, house painted yellow inside and white outside; could not ascertain her name. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rocket, (Br., of London,) Smith, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. Has had heavy westerly weather during the passage; 300 miles E of the Banks saw a number of large icebergs, and very large fields of ice.

Schr. Union, Chelsey, Wiscasset 14 ds., with wood and potatoes to B. F. Small.

Schr. Althea, Harver, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Sam Colt, (3 masted,) Hillman, Portland, Conn., 2 ds.

Schr. Alfred Howe, Colson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Protection, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Chas I. Snow.

Schr. Willie, Brown, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Herts, Spofford, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. American Eagle, Ramsey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Muncey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Lovell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Eyger, Gloucester 3 ds.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Elizabethport, for East Boston

Schr. Grierson, Harding, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Sloop Mediator, Bostwick, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Emily, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Sloop John Jay, Wood, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds., nails.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall. From Quarantine—U. S. steam frigate Roanoke.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks Lucy Ann, Cienfuegos; R. B. Walker, Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER BYRNE.]

Arrived from New York—Ships Lucky Star, at Dublin, and Southampton and Hemisphere, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Medford, from Boston, which recently put into Fayal, leaky, has been condemned.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jossticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOSE G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!!
For the sale of
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS.
A large assortment of
SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA,
CHINA FLYERS, CAPRICE,
GLOBES. POLKA DANCE,
TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c.
Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents, No. 197 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Depot, No. 198 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—This Regiment, now near Fort Monroe, Va., has been raised by order of the War Department to 1,046 men. Two hundred recruits will be received at Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. None but able-bodied and intelligent men will be received. Recruiting office open from 9 A. M., till 5 P. M. All recruits heretofore joined will report at 10 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday morning for medical inspection. By order of J. M. DAVIES, Major Com.

HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.—THE regular meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held as heretofore, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, when all the members of the corps, with the new organizations, are requested to be present. Drill at 7½ o'clock P. M. JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER GELSTON, late of the City of New York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of July, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
law-6mTu MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR U. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BUTLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY BUTLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of July, 1861.
JAMES S. HOWELL, Administrator.
law-6mTu*

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for
PHILADELPHIA,
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M and 4 P. M. trains only.
Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, connecting with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.
FARE $4. From Newark $3 50.
NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.
Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:
Newark and New York, both ways.....$0 50
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways..... 0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways..... 0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways..... 1 00
Millstone and New York both ways..... 1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways..... 1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth both ways..... 0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways..... 0 75
New-Brunswick excursion tickets, good for returning either way in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.
Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.
An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:20 P. M. Returning to New-Brunswick at 8:15 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Agent's Superintendent New Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW-YORK TO
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE
AND RETURN.
No loss of time to business men
FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
The swift and splendid side wheel ocean steamship
PEERLESS.
1,250 tons, J. W. WRIGHT,

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORT KEARNEY.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

Reliable information from Denver, June 27, says a secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles up Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking forts Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and expect to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

PIRATICAL CAPTURE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, from this port, as mentioned in our Washington dispatches, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition.

When the steamer left here on Friday evening, she had on board about 50 secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. HOLLINS, late of the United States ship *Susquehannah*, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state room immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. HOLLINS threw off his disguise, and, with the aid of the passengers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across Coney River, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not a party to the plot, were landed, including the Captain of the boat, who was placed under guard. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise toward the Rappahannock River, capturing three vessels on her way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which HOLLINS made his way to Fredericksburgh.

The rebel papers here publish accounts of this transaction this evening, calling it "a brilliant exploit." Some accounts say that about two hundred rebel troops were placed on board the steamer at Coney.

The troops here are still on guard at Monument-square, Exchange-place, and other points, and cannon are placed commanding the approaches. Officers are quartered at the mansion of REVERDY JOHNSON, in Monument-square, while the troops are quartered in various buildings adjacent, including the Custom House, and the rotunda of the Exchange.

SERENADE TO COL. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Col. BLAIR, member of Congress from Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's New-York Band, and it was an enthusiastic reception.

He said in his speech, that while he did not know that he was competent to pass on what had been done, and what ought to be done, he held himself entitled to his own opinion as to the justness of this war, and the propriety of prosecuting it with vigor. Living in one of the Slave States, he knew the feeling of a large majority was against this rebellion, yet they were held in check by a tyranic minority, who had stolen the arms of the Government through the imbecility of a corrupt Administration, and were now using them to put down the loyal people of those States. Shall we, he asked, prosecute this war to deliver the South from the oppressors? Look at East Tennessee, in which a large majority has unmistakably declared for the Union. Yet she is environed by hostile forces—her enemies. Is it not as proper for us to send immediately to their relief, and place arms in their hands with which to maintain their rights, as it was to send aid to Forts Sumter and Pickens?

Mr. BLAIR's next allusion was to Maryland, in which, two weeks ago, her people delared by an immense majority fer the Union, yet in the midst of this old State a nest of copperheads—the Legislature—are plotting and conspiring to place that State in a false position to the National Government. He spoke in sarcastic terms of the boasted chivalry of the South, that manifested itself in the assassination of our pickets, but that there was a genuine chivalry there which would put down the rebels, if promply aided by the National authorities. Nine out of ten persons in Missouri are for the Union, yet her Legislature was six months plotting to carry that State out of the Union. The loyal men of the State were not even permitted to defend the arms of the Government in the arsenals, owing to the criminal misconduct of the late Administration. When, however, the present one came into power, arms were placed in the hands of her loyal citizens, of which they have already and will continue to give a good account. So would it be in every Southern State, were all loyal citizens thus assisted. Mr. BLAIR declared he was for war until not an enemy is left in hostility to the Government. He was now, as heretofore, against any compromise; for any compromise, in his opinion, would breed ten worse wars. We could have no lasting peace, until the foes of our country were rendered incapable of further resistance. A dragoon passed by at this point, repeating "no compromise." "That voice," said Mr. BLAIR, "is the voice of the whole country," and to this expression the multitude responded by deafening shouts. Mr. BLAIR believed this Administration was against any compromise that would not leave this Government as our forefathers framed it. In the course of his remarks, he highly complimented Gen. LYON, of Missouri, who had always fought for victory, acting on the principle of the Irishman in the fight, that "whenever you see a head, hit it!" (Excessive laughter.) Without waiting for others to demonstrate how many hard knocks you can bear, this latter plan, it seemed to him, was much in vogue by certain of our generals. He did not want to criticise the conduct of our great generals, but believed the people were all impatiently waiting to see the great victory which all concede Scott can gain for us at any time. Let it come—the quicker the better.

Senator MCDOUGAL, of California, and Representative BICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke briefly, responsive to the sentiments uttered by Col. BLAIR.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Capt. STEVENS was in command of the detachment of the Third Connecticut Regiment that captured the two Secessionists and four horses on Sunday, from a superior force of rebel cavalry near Falls Church. He now wears one of the splendid army revolvers taken from the enemy. But for the impatience of the Connecticuters, and their premature movement, more success would have attended their expedition.

The discharge of musketry into the flying Secessionists had the effect of making at least one of them rise and reel from his saddle.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 1.

The rebel who was killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth pickets, is named HENRY E. HAINES, a well-known citizen of Richmond, and was an orderly Sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to-day by the citizens here, his body having been transferred to to their charge at their request.

The two other rebels who were wounded have since died.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed this afternoon for Mathias Point. It is understood that the *Pawnee* will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at Lyceum Hall was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, UPTON, MARTIN, and others. Many prominent Union men, including Messrs. JAMIESON, LEWIS, MCKENZIE, MASSEY, and others were not present, and Mr. MARTIN, one of the delegate to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for one week, and he was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain ambitious individuals, who were endeavoring to press themselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause. The motion was rejected. There is but one ticket to be voted for, JAMES T. CLOSE, for State Senator; GILBERT S. MINER, for Delegate.

Dr. FLEMING, one of the prisoners arrested some time since, and a member of the Governor's Guards, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 1.

The report reached here yesterday, that the State troops, 10,000 in number, had crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage River, 100 miles south of this place, and had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The National troops were 20 miles in their rear, 2,600 or 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, it was thought, for reinforcements.

The State forces were increasing. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the State camp, who also came through the National camp.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 1.

After three weeks of interruption, telegraphic communication is again established to this and all other points west, by the old Missouri river route. The parties who have hitherto destroyed the lines as fast as it could be repaired, have been induced to forego further molestations for the present, and the telegraph company think they will be allowed to keep the line at work for the future.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, July 1.

A scout, returned from Stoddart County, Mo., to-day, reports no rebels encamped there. It is rumored there is an encampment of 1,000 rebels at Crack Bluffs, near the Arkansas line.

One company left Columbus, Ky., last night for Oakville, Tenn.

Gen. PRENTISS's Brigade has been unconditionally accepted for three years.

Yesterday, Capt. PITCHER mustered in the Eighteenth Regiment, Col. LAWLESS, and Capt. TAYLOR's Chicago Light Artillery.

WESTERN TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Regiments left Camp Dennison yesterday for Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 1.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments left here this afternoon for Virginia. They have complete equipments of every kind; each regiment has a corps of 50 sharpshooters and two pieces of artillery; they take 15 days' rations, 120,000 rounds cartridges, 200 rounds shot and shell for the artillery.

One company of cavalry leaves for Virginia to-morrow, and another will follow in a few days.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments are now encamped here, fully equipped and ready and anxious to receive marching orders.

Gov. MORTON issued orders to-day for five regiments of the new quota, to rendezvous here and at Lafayette this week. Double the number of companies required for the new quota have tendered their services.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 1.

The conspiracy case of FROWENFELD and others, alleged as supplying clothing to volunteers, came before Judge MCCLURE, this morning. A large number of persons were present.

The counsel for the defence presented a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge LOWRY, of the Supreme Court Board, on affidavit that the defendants have good reason to believe that the Judge and associates of the Criminal Court are unreasonably prejudiced against the defendants; that the defendants were unable to prepare for trial, as the indictment was only found on the 14th ult, without a preliminary hearing.

The motion of the defence that it be put on the file was objected to by the Commonwealth, the defence urging that the whole matter was now out of the hands of the Court. Considerable discussion ensued, when Judge MCCLURE adjourned the Court till 2 o'clock P. M. Meantime, the counsel on both sides hurried to Judge LOWRY, when an effort was made by the counsel for the Commonwealth to get the rule requiring the defendants to show cause why the writ issued in the morning should not be quashed. This was resisted by the opposing counsel, but the rule was granted, and made returnable to-morrow morning.

At 2 P. M. the case was again before Judge MCCLURE, who decided that the *certiorari* was an absolute command, which the Court was bound to obey, and that the case was now in the Supreme Court, and the papers of record here.

The Court then stated that the case would be tried to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, if the rule was made absolute in the meantime.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN IS DOING.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this City:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF PASS L'OUTRE, MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, June 3, 1851.

We arrived here on the 26th of May, from Pensacola, to blockade this Pass. On the 28th we captured a bark called the *H. E. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro, loaded with 4 625 bags coffee, and sent her to Key West, in charge of our Boatswain and one Midshipman, and nine of our crew. We have news from New-Orleans to-day. The English, French and Bremen Consuls were on board. New-Orleans is in a dreadful state; no business whatever is going on. The National Government has stopped all provisions from coming down the river, and the people along the lower part of the river are in a state of starvation. The saucy *Brooklyn* is the only ship here, and we don't care for all the secession army and navy. The *Powhatan* is blockading the Southwest Pass, about 60 miles from here, and nothing can go in there or here on any consideration. We let some ships go to sea, and there are some eight or ten on the Bar, fast in the mud, cotton loaded, which can go away as soon as they can get off.

I think the South will be sick enough of JEFF DAVIS and his gang before a great while, and will drive them out of the country.

I think we will get home next Fall some time. We are in beautiful condition for fighting, not a sick man on board, a full crew, and everything about our battery in splendid order,—in fact, that is all our study now. Everybody is on the alert night and day, and eager for a brush, but I do not think any of these fellows dare come near us, or get in our way. God help them if they do!

Our battery is twenty 9-inch guns and one 10-inch pivot—all shell guns—and we think we can fight any ship in the world, and would try it.

The *Niagara* is blockading Mobile. Everything was quiet at Pensacola when we left.

REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

THEIR REMOVAL TO HARTFORD, CONN.

The remains of the late Commander WARD arrived here from Washington on Sunday evening, in the custody of Capt. RINGGOLD and seven marines from the steamer *Freeborn*. They were conveyed to the Navy-yard, where they reposed in state on board the *North Carolina*, late his post of command. Under the direction of Capt. MEAD, who succeeds Capt. WARD, the poop deck was neatly fitted up for the reception of the body. The sides of the awning which inclosed the deck were draped with American flags. A cross of red bunting was hung at the head of the coffin, with colors covered with crape; WAX tapers burned at the head and foot of the coffin, on which rested the sword, chapeau and coat of deceased. A beautiful cross, formed of flowers rested upon the lid of the coffin, and on an open vase was a wreath of white flowers, grouped by Mrs. Captain MEAD. The plate, in form of a cross, bore the following inscription:

"Commander JAMES WARD,
Died June 27, 1861,
Aged 55 years."

At 2½ o'clock the coffin was removed on shore by a body-guard of his late crew, accompanied by the officers of the ship. Here it was received by the officers of the various naval vessels now in port, with a guard of 100 marines under command of Captain DOUGHTY. The procession moved in the following order:

Detachment of Marines in funeral order.
The Navy-yard Band.
The ship's crew of the *North Carolina*.
Gig crew of the *Freeborn*.
Hearse,
Guarded by an escort of Marines.
Naval Officers.
Officers of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*.
Friends of deceased.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. RINGGOLD, Commanders HULL, FOOTE, R. W. MEAD, of the *North Carolina*, A. H. FOOTE, and Surgeon ABERNETHY.

The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the neighboring shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired for one hour during the moving of the procession. The body was conveyed to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The ceremonies will be at the cathedral. The wife and two sons of deceased are in Germany. The eldest son and a brother are among the immediate relatives who have charge of the remains.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS EXONERATING COL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N.Y. S. T., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

The attention of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., having been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, reflecting on Col. BUTTERFIELD, they have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter signed "Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T.," published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, is incorrect in inception, false in detail, libelous in design.

Resolved, That nothing in the physique of our men could have led Col. BUTTERFIELD or any of us, to suppose they were unable to bear the fatigue incidental to a drill parade; and had they not been weakened by their own imprudence, both before and after said parade, we are convinced that few, if any, would have been affected.

Resolved, That earnestly and cordially we here record our full and ample confidence in Col. BUTTERFIELD, as an officer and man, cheerfully bearing testimony to his efficiency, as proven by the high state of discipline to which his exertions have brought us, and his care of the men, proven by many acts of kindness, and the conceded fact that no regiment has fared better, and few as well, as the Twelfth, through his active exertions, thorough and systematic labors, in the organization and detail of the regiment.

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment deprecate, and have heretofore done so, the publication of any letters, except such as receive the official sanction and signature of some officer; that the writing of the communication was an act of insubordination and disrespect unworthy of any well-disciplined soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the request that they furnish the name of the author of the letter, and our expression of the sense of regret that we entertain that such a communication should have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ward, Major H. A. Bostwick, Adjutant Fred. T. Locke, James H. Boyle, Company G; William Huson, Company B; John D. Ottinett, Company D; Wm. H. McCormack, Company H; James Cromie, Company F; Wm. Fowler, Captain Company C; F. H. Olmsead, Company K; John Ward, Jr., Company A; William Raynor, Company I; J. H. Ward Ackerman, First Lieutenant Company F; Ezekiel Vance, Company H; Richard L. Hansen, Company B; Francis C. Barlow, First Lieutenant Company F; Charles Whitwork, First Lieutenant Company C; Wm. Dyatt, Thomas J. Hyt, Second Lieutenant Company E; W. H. Hoogland, Company A; J. Sinclair Dean, Company K; James Gray Company E; Thomas W. Murray, Second Lieutenant Company D; A. K. P. Dennett, Second Lieutenant Company B; David G. McKelvey, Second Lieutenant Company H; R. F. Macfarlane, Second Lieutenant Company K; H. W. Ryder, Captain Company E; Edward H. Flaner, Second Lieutenant Company J; Wm. Gardner, Lieutenant Company B; Lieut. L. K. Bingham, Company J; Lieut Laughran, Company D; Henry Rowly, Second Lieutenant Company H; John A. Rintoul, Second Lieutenant Company G.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

CAMP BROOKLYN, Baltimore, June 29, 1861.

We, the undersigned, having seen several false and malicious statements in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, consider it our duty to inform the public that they are entirely false.

1. It is charged that "The Colonel has sold rations belonging to the men, and appropriated the proceeds for his own use."

2. "That the camp is kept in a filthy condition."

3. "That the Colonel has appeared on parade intoxicated."

The fact is, there were rations belonging to and not required by the regiment sold by the proper officers, and the money divided equally among the privates of the regiment.

As to the second charge, the person who penned the article must have been ignorant of the circumstances attending our situation at the time of his examination, as no evil of that kind has been permitted to exist, beyond that which is incident to any camp.

As to the last charge, it is simply ridiculous, and a gross libel upon our worthy commander.

Your respectfully,
J. H. ROSENQUEST,
Adjutant Thirteenth Regiment.
JOS. B. LEGGETT,
Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.
SAMUEL K BOYD
Paymaster Thirteenth Regiment.
CHARLES T. CHASE,
Surgeon Thirteenth Regiment.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Republican State Convention of California—The Overland Telegraph—Indian Fighting, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 19.

Arrived, 19th, ship *Ashland*, Bordeaux; 17th, British war steamer *Tartar*, Vancouver's Island; ship *Isabelle*, Cardiff; 19th, ship *Don Quixote*, New-York.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *Annawan*, Valparaiso; *Avery*, Mazatlan; 19th, ship *Memnon*, London.

The market this week has been exceedingly dull, with the general downward tendency of prices, although there has not been enough trade to justify noticing any positive decline.

The Republican State Convention is now in its second day's session. The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that party is very sanguine of success at the next State election. LELAND STANFORD was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to National, and expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Also adopted resolutions expressive of profound grief at the death of Judge DOUGLAS.

The demonstrations of mourning at Judge DOUGLAS' death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's Agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East, to stock the road for daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about 300 miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of 5 miles per day.

SAMUEL H. DASH, a prominent citizen of Shasta County, died at Shasta on the 13th.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted.

A correspondent of the TIMES gives the following account of two weeks' operations of the Indian hunts on the northern border of the State.

I suppose you have had the news up to the 27th of May from W. J. REED, and from his reports you do not give us credit by 14 with the amount killed May 30 was one of the greatest days in our campaign, from the fact that at 1 o'clock A. M. we started from our camp with Lieut. COLLINS at the head of the party and after traveling until about 6 A. M. we came in sight of the ranche's post. As the Indians were going out hunting, we commenced firing, and after a fight of half an hour we went to counting the dead, and found about 25 buck Indians dead and about 10 wounded. We found no guns, but got 12 quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then comes June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We then burned the ranches and returned to camp.

June 8—Had another fight, killing 7. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them.

Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July are making in all parts of the State, promising more universal respect for the day than was ever witnessed here before.

This morning Col. LIPPERT drilled on Washington Square several companies of his volunteers. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East. If the Government does not send them the funds for transportation they little doubt that the steamship companies will give them free passage to New York; or if that expectation proves baseless, there is a sort of general suspicion that SAM. BRANNEN will expend $10,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. LIPPERT's Regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that from the interior enough have tendered their services almost to make up another regiment.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 1.

The steamer *Golden Fleece*, from England, with troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M., to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—F. Hammer and family, L. Lucassen and family, F. H. Rosenhausen and lady, E. Neigenfind, E. Sculla, F. Redatts, E. Benvih and family, F. H. Martin, G. Lange, N. Gerad, L. Tuzke, W. Gobiller, Carl Von Gobbard and 2 daughters, T. Kohlhasang, C. Ehel, L. Anstoype, F. Rud. A. Otherain, B. Brannes'eine, C. Schmidt, M. Eastland, L. Patteser, C. Franz, G. L. Lasmal, Von Wesserly, N. Odricks, W. Reiserm an and lady, F. H. Hirschfield, C. Rohn and lady, R. Seulz, S. Von Konig, H. Procher, C. Hafenberg, A. Fuller, S. Alexander, L. Wehll, R. C. Bilmen, A. Whelen, E. Goldsmid and lady, A. Vighi, C. Gilard and lady, D. Goltina, F. Gatzke, 2. Gift, and 280 in steerage.

JULY 1—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. Tatterton, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Manile, Mr. St. John, Mr. Schlessinger, E. Chapman, C. Hoch, art. G. French, W. S. Fish, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Stewart, U. S. N., Capt. Gorham, Mrs. Gorham, Frodk. Law, E. Stewart, Mr. Walker, Mr. Seale, Mrs. Seale, T. Morris.

BENJAMIN'S ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 36 | Moon rises.. 12 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 58 | Gov. Island.. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 69

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall. D B Allen, Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships J. H. Rayson, Latham, Antwerp. J. & N. Smith & Co.; Lucy Thompson, Crocker, St. John, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Teresa Cubano, Bolivar, Barcelona. Rivera & Hall; Beaver, Utley, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.; Lemax, Coles, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Nassau, Waugh, Aspinwall. Jas. Borland & Co.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Newcastle, Brett, Son & Co.; Cadiz, Street, Cork and a market, Holmboe & Co.; Northern Light, Robinson, Lagunyra. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Alice, Lane, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co., M. P. Rich, Dix, Elizabethport, ——; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates, Porter, Field & Co.

Schooners S. K. Hart, Kent, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co., G. S. Adams, Fisk, Boston, ——; Trade Wind, Baxter, Rio Grande, B. F. Small; L. Spencer, Lewis, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Newport, ——; A. Damon, Hastell, Pembroke, Brett, Son & Co., Sallie Taylor, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool June 29, at 4:15 P. M., and Queenstown 30th, at 5 P. M., with mdse and 164 passengers, passengers to John G. Dale, and brings £23,000 in specie. Jy 19, passed ship James Foster, Jr., towing out of the Mersey. 29th, at 7:25 P. M. exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh; 26th, lat. 48 to 49, and between lon. 47 and 50, passed numerous icebergs, some over 200 feet high; 27th lat. 47 05, lon. 51 42 at 8 A. M., passed a 4 masted steamer, supposed the Glasgow; at 8, 28th, lat. 42 24, lon. 42 22, at noon, signaled ship Columbia, bound W.; 30th, at 40 44 lon. 68 40 at 1:45 P. M., signalized steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 2:12 P. M., the steamship Kangaroo, hence for Hamburg. The latter arrived at the Battery at 12 M.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg June 15, and Southampton 19th, at 2 P. M., with mdse and 45 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 20, lat. 49 32, lon. 20 52, passed steamship Bremar, hence for Bremen. June 23, lat. 48 10, lon. 27 41, passed Hamburgh steamship Russia, hence for Hamburg. June 30, lat. 44 46, lon. of 58, passed Hamburgh steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; crossed the Banks in lat. 42 saw Price ——. Was boarded by pilot boat Fanny 75 m les E. of Sandy Hook.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Cooper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Iva Duris, Maracaibo June 12, with coffee, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 25 lat. 33 20 lon 73 00, spoke schr. Smithsonian, hence for Havana. June 21, lat. 26 16 lon. 76 00, passed a steam propeller, steering S.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howe, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig China, (of Boston,) Nelson, East Harbor, T. I. 13 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox. No date, lat. 34 lon. 71 06, saw part of a ship's stern, with house attached, hull painted black, house painted yellow inside and white outside; could not ascertain her name. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rocket, (Br., of London,) Smith, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. Has had heavy west gales, which lengthening the passage; 500 miles E. of the Banks saw a number of large icebergs, and very large fields of ice.

Schr. Union, Chelsey, Wiscasset 14 ds., with wood and potatoes to B. F. Small.

Schr. Althea, Herver, Saracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Sam Colt, (3 masted,) Hillman, Portland, Corn., 3 ds.

Schr. Alfred Howe, Colson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Abel Frye.

Schr. Protection, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Chas. L. Snow.

Schr. Willie Brown, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Britt, Son & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall. From Quarantine—U. S. steam frigate Roanoke.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Brig barks Lucy Ann, Cienfuegos; R. B. Walker, Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New York—Ships Lucky Star, at Dublin, and Southampton and Hemisphere, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Medford, from Boston, which recently put in to Fayal, leaky, has been condemned.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jonsticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!! For the sale of EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS. A large assortment of

SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA,
CHINA FLYERS, CAPRICE,
GLOBES, POLKA DANCE,
TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c.

Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Depôt, No. 198 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. B. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments will be under pay from date of enlistment and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st, New-York, or, No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—This Regiment, now near Fort Monroe, Va., has been raised by order of the War Department to 1,040 men. Two hundred recruits will be received at Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. None but able-bodied and intelligent men will be received. Recruiting office open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. All recruits heretofore joined will report at 10 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday morning for medical inspection. By order of J. M. DAVIES, Major Com.

HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.—THE regular meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held as heretofore, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, when all the members of the corps, with the new organizations, are requested to be present. Drill at 7½ o'clock P. M. JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry M. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of July, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
law-6mTu MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-lawSmTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Merton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-lawSmTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. HALSEY T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
jal5-lawSmTu*

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, MORRISANIA, TREMONT, MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE, WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.

The Steamers SYLVAN SHORE AND SYLVAN GROVE LEAVE

PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.

Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.

Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for PHILADELPHIA,

For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only.

Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.

FARE, $4. From Newark, $3 50.

NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.

Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:

Newark and New-York, both ways.....$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways..... 0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways..... 0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways..... 1 00
Millstone and New York both ways..... 1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways..... 1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways..... 0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways..... 0 75

New-Brunswick excursion tickets, good for returning either way, in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.

☞ Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.

An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:20 P. M. Returning to New Brunswick at 8:15 P. M.

Assist't Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad.

JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE AND RETURN.

No loss of time to business men.

FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The swift and splendid side wheel ocean steamship PEERLESS.

1,250 tons, J. W. WRIGHT, Commander, will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.,) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport early in daylight, and Providence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.

Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.

A limited number of passengers only will be taken.

Tickets for the round trip from New York to Newport or Providence and return only $2, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No. 39, North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and at the office 173 Broadway.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The People's Line fine and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris st.,) at 7½ A. M., Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¾; and Pier foot Thirtieth at at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Neyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2 000 passengers comfortably and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861 OVER LONG ISLAND RA

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3052. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Maryland.

Gen. Patterson's Column Crossing the Potomac To-day.

Eighteen Full Regiments on the March.

Rumored Intention of the Rebels to Obstruct His Advance.

Shots Exchanged at Sheppard's Ferry

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Troops on the Sacred Soil of Virginia.

Preparations for the Organization of Congress.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce from Norfolk.

Statements of Deserters from the Confederate Ranks.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

It has been determined not to forward copies of the President's Message to the Press, for publication simultaneously with its presentation to Congress.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS

No more appointments will be made in the Army until after Congress has determined whether it will authorize an increase in the regular army.

A member of the Seventy-first Regiment was drowned, to-day, at the Navy-yard.

A member of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, was shot to-day and mortally wounded. One of the men put down an empty musket in his tent, and in a short time picked up what he supposed was the same gun, but which proved to be loaded. In handling the latter, it was discharged. The ball passed through the camp and struck a sick soldier in the hospital tent, wounding him so that he died in a short time.

NO CAUCUS TO BE HELD.

It is virtually decided that there will be no party caucus held with reference to the organization of the House. Members will vote according to their own predilections.

The contest for the Speakership is very animated—the friends of each candidate to-night, as last night, being equally confident of success.

NO COMPROMISE.

You can have no conception of the storm of indignant remonstrance that comes back to Washington, in response to the suggestion of some compromise. There is no member of Congress yet arrived who ventures to hint that he would entertain any propostion to compromise with the rebels.

PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

GEN. SANDFORD has requested the New-York troops on this side of the Potomac to unite in a grand parade on the morning of the Fourth. Some of the regiments I know would much prefer to march across Long Bridge, and I shall not be surprised if a number of them are under arms for Dixie before the dawn of the Fourth.

MARCHING TO VIRGINIA.

Several regiments have to-day been transferred to the Virginia side. The Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, and the Second Wisconsin were among those that passed over.

A POSITION ACCEPTED.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, has accepted the position of Aid to Gen. MCDOWELL.

A GREAT ARMY.

The United States has now in the field twenty-three thousand more men than the British have had since the Crimean war, and in a short time our forces will exceed in numbers the Grand Army of France.

CONTESTED SEAT.

I understand that Col. FORNEY, in calling the roll of the new members of the House, will call LEEMAN for the First District of Pennsylvania, instead of BUTLER. The latter has the certificate of election, and the former the proclamation of the Governor declaring in his favor.

THE DEAD REBEL'S NAME.

H. C. HAINES is the name of the rebel shot by the pickets of the Pennsylvania Regiment on Sunday. He was from Richmond, and an orderly in the Letcher Guard.

DEATH IN THE NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.

The first death in the New-Jersey Brigade of thirty-five hundred men, occurred on Sunday. H. LESLIE, of Company F, First Regiment, was drowned while bathing, about one mile from Long Bridge, on the Virginia side. His remains go home to-day.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Messrs. DIXON and DOUGLAS, newly elected Collector and Register of this District, took possession of their offices quietly at sunrise yesterday. The former officials notified them that their elections would be contested, and the old incumbents proposed to hold over.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A gentleman arrived here last night, who left Richmond for the South, a few days ago, having been refused a pass from DAVIS and LETCHER, on any terms, to come to Washington. He informs me that a fortnight since, he left Richmond and went to Manassas. Here BEAUREGARD refused to permit him to pass the lines, and he returned to Richmond again. At Manassas he was not allowed to get out of sight at all, and was finally ordered peremptorily to return as he came. Being well known in Richmond and at Norfolk. Upon reaching Richmond, he again endeavored to obtain a pass from JEFF. DAVIS, without success, and finally started for Nashville and Memphis. Taking a steamer there, he returned North, reached Louisville, Ky., and thence came round *via* Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, and on to Washington.

At Manassas Junction, he states, the secession army had plenty of cannon and cavalry. BEAUREGARD'S ostensible design was to attempt the march towards the Capitol, and he and his officers were obliged to keep up this idea among the troops, in order to hold them together at all. They were entirely out of money. The soldiers had been paid part of their allowance in shin plasters, which they could not use, but there appeared to be no lack of fair supplies for the men, and they were decently clothed. A good deal of trouble was constantly occurring among the troops from insubordination, notwithstanding. As the rebel troops move from point to point the planters and farmers furnish them with meals. A friend of his breakfasted a whole regiment, this side of Richmond, one morning, as he passed back from Manassas Junction. The term of service of some of the troops was about expiring, and a portion of them would reënlist, but the majority would return home.

The best feeling did not exist between BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS, their plans of operations not agreeing in detail. Notwithstanding the open assurances of Gen BEAUREGARD that he purposed a forward movement, my informant is very decided in his opinion that he has never contemplated this, as he was fortifying himself at and beyond Manassas, and many of his officers admitted that they were preparing for an attack from our forces, which was confidently anticipated by the rebels at an early day.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. CLARK'S Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment arrived to-day.

THE ARMY IN BALTIMORE.

At the reported fight in Baltimore yesterday it was thought by the Twenty-second New-York Regiment that the shot which unluckily killed one of the men, and which was purely accidental, came from the top of the depôt. In an instant the whole regiment poured a volley up through the roof of the building, giving it the appearance, as one of the boys remarks, of "the top of a huge pepper box." LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

WHY GEN. WOOL WAS SHELVED.

The public have not ceased wondering that the cold shoulder should have been turned upon Gen WOOL so unceremoniously, and that one of our most distinguished and able officers should have been assigned to the comparative obscurity of the Department of the East, with his head-quarters at Troy, when his services were so imperatively demanded in the field. I have just learned the history of the manner in which he was so unceremoniously shelved, and the influences which accomplished it. All reports to the contrary, Generals SCOTT and WOOL have always been fast friends, and nothing has interrupted their professional or social relations. The order remanding Gen. WOOL to Troy from New-York, after the invaluable services which he had rendered in forwarding men and supplies to the capital during the days of its greatest peril, was undoubtedly written in the office of the Secretary of War. After its official publication, Gen. SCOTT, anxious to do Gen. WOOL justice, nominated him for the command at Fort Monroe. *This was suppressed in the War office*, and Gen. BUTLER was sent in his stead. General WOOL was too honest and thorough a soldier to answer the purposes of designing men; he had interfered with some of their speculations in New-York.

The last of this affair is not yet. Gen. WOOL, we learn, is strongly backed by Senators and Representatives, and several members of the Military Committees have expressed a determination to make a full inquiry into the affair. The report of the Secretary of War will be examined most carefully, and if it shall be found necessary a Committee of Investigation will be ordered. Gen. WOOL is, and has been, so entirely right on the great issues at stake in this contest, that it is shameful and base to supplant him by men ignorant of the profession. We seem to have suffered sadly in consequence of the want of professional ability at Fort Monroe. All this, probably, would have been reversed if Gen. SCOTT'S wishes had been regarded.

ATROCITIES IN ARIZONA.

The following list, which comprises only a part of the casualties that have occurred in Arizona during the past three months, exhibits the horrible pass to which affairs in that country have arrived.

W. C. WADSWORTH, teamster, Sonoita Valley; teams taken and wagons destroyed. Two men killed and several prisoners captured by the Apaches.

At Apache Pass, seven men men tied to wagon wheels and burned to death; a number of prisoners taken from the mail station and afterwards tortured to death by the Indians.

The mail coach containing J. J. GIDDINGS, contractor, and six others, was attacked by the Indians. The coach was destroyed and the passengers killed. Two of them were found suspended by their feet, their hands staked to the ground, and thus their heads were roasted by a slow fire.

H. C. GROSVENOR, of Cincinnati, Superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, near Tubac, and two laborers, were killed by the Indians.

These, my informant states, are only a part of the butcheries perpetrated recently by the wild Indians of Arizona. Numbers of drivers and station keepers on the Overland Mail route have been killed, and hundreds of the Company's animals have been stolen, with thousands of the horses, mules and cattle belonging to the settlers of Santa Cruz and Sonoita Valleys.

Your correspondent has thoroughly studied frontier matters, and he estimates the average destruction of whites residing on the frontier and emigrating to our Pacific possessions by the wild Indians at one thousand per annum.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

Lieut. Col. J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has to-day received the brevet of Brigadier-General in the United States Army, an appointment which is received with general approbation.

The Marine Artillery, of the First Rhode Island Regiment, left Washington yesterday by rail. Destination unknown.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment broke camp to-day and passed into Virginia.

The Fourth Michigan and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments arrived this morning. The latter, with their splendid and expensive equipage and 60 horses, occupied 63 cars.

Major-Gen. FREMONT has not yet been assigned to a command. He expresses a hope that he will not long remain inactive.

The President's Message will be accompanied by reports from the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury. Not one of them has yet been completed. No determination as to whether they will be printed and transmitted hence in advance of its delivery, as under previous Administration—a measure which avoided many errors inseparable from hasty telegraphing.

General Order No. 38 is as follows:

First—Those volunteers who are now in the service of the United States for a longer period than three months, will be mustered for payment to include the 30th of June. Their officers are cautioned that the troops cannot be paid upon mustering rolls, and that rolls proper for this purpose will be sent to them, which, when filled up, they will send to the Paymaster-General in this city, that pay-rolls may be made therefrom.

Second—The existing regulations upon the subject of appointment of sutlers in the army are hereby rescinded, and henceforth these appointments will be made by the Secretary of War.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that Capt. MAURY, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. L. L. STEVENSON, of the Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieut. DILLEN, of the Sixth Infantry, entertain and have expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, their names, according to General Order, No. 37, will be stricken from the roles of the army, and so of Major ALBERT J. SMITH, Paymaster, for having deserted his post at Key West, Florida.

The several medical directors of the army will, when they have reason to doubt the professional competency of any of the medical officers under their charge, organize a Board of not less than three medical officers, which shall examine said officers of questioned professional capacity, and decide whether they are competent to the performance of their duties. If the decision of the Board is adverse, they will cease to be in the military service of the United States.

Capt. J. F. GILMER, of North Carolina, and Lieut. QUATTLEBAUM, of South Carolina, have resigned in the Army.

COATES KINNEY has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the Army.

Col. FORNEY spoke last night, in addition to those whose names have already been mentioned, on the occasion of the serenade to Col. BLAIR.

The Second New-Hampshire and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, were to-day reviewed by the President and Secretary of War.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT CORCORAN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Monday, July 1, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon Col. HUNTER, of the Third United States Cavalry, commanding the Brigade of the Aqueduct, was relieved of his command by Col. SHERMAN, brother to Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and lately principal director of the United States Military College in Louisiana. Col. HUNTER, accompanied by his successor, visited the camps of the Twenty-eighth and Thirteenth New York Regiments, and introduced Col. SHERMAN to the officers respectively in command.

On taking leave of the Sixty-ninth, with whom he has more immediately been thrown in contact during the past four or five weeks, Col. HUNTER was much moved,—the officers of the regiment waiting on him at Brigade Head-quarters in a body, and Capt THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivering a farewell speech, marked by the sincerest and deepest feeling. The Colonel briefly replied, thanking the men for their discipline, industry and spirit while under his charge, warmly eulogizing the officer who succeeds to command of the Brigade, and finally expressing a hope that he himself would not be far from the Sixty-ninth during any movements that might hereafter be undertaken.

This change, and all the other preparations in progress, make it clear that many days will not pass without marking a fresh era in the second War of Independence. Col. HUNTER will probably be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and given charge of a division, whenever an advance upon the enemy shall be taken in hand. There are indications, too, that such a step lies closer to us than has been commonly imagined. Col. HUNTER takes away with him to his new duties his Adjutant of Brigade and Lieut. STOCKTON, of the First Cavalry, his Aid-de-camp.

Col. SHERMAN, the new commanding officer, brings with him the highest military and scientific reputation—but it may be doubted whether he can readily supply Col. HUNTER'S place in the affections and confidence of our men. The latter officer has been constantly with the Sixty-ninth during their long weeks of heaviest labor and incessant alarms—and his kindness, firmness and dignity produced their natural effect on a class of men ever prompt to appreciate such qualities.

Otherwise everything in the camps on the south side of the Potomac is bustle, ardor and ceaseless preparation. The conviction that great events are at hand impresses itself on every one, and the various officers are cutting down their baggage to the smallest and most convenient compass.

Two more South Carolina prisoners and four horses were yesterday captured by one of the Connecticut regiments. H.

FROM KENTUCKY AND SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Monday July 1.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE and Representative BURNETT have left for Washington.

Senator POWELL intends taking his seat.

Two companies of Col. ROUSSEAU'S Regiment went into camp, to-day, near Jeffersonville, Ind.

The Owensboro' Kentucky *Shield*, a secession paper, reports the probable return of one of the Kentucky companies which went to Richmond, where they were not received. They have been living at their own expense.

By a special order of Gen. PILLOW, dated the 27th, it appears that he thinks it is now manifest that, owing to the pressure on the enemy's resources in the East, and the belligerent attitude of Missouri, the enemy will not find himself in a position to make a descent upon the Valley this Summer.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 29th, says: "Col HARDEE is to operate on the western banks of the Mississippi, in concert with the forces on this side."

From the same, it appears that the $2,000,000 British loan is not yet consummated, and says that J. M. VERNON had arrived at Richmond, direct from Europe; although not bearer of official dispatches, he brings Government intelligence of a highly interesting character. He speaks hopefully of the market being opened at the proper season for tobacco and cotton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 2.

The *Courier*, of this morning, says that an agent of the Government is stationed at some point on the Nashville Railroad, to see that nothing contraband passes South.

Four more companies of Col. ROUSSEAU'S Regiment go into camp to-day. The delay is occasioned by the failure of the tent contractors to fulfil their agreement. The regiment will be a full one.

The *Journal* of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville June 29, saying "eight companies of infantry and cavalry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to guard those places and prevent the National troops from coming through Kentucky to the aid of the Union men in East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the DAVIS troops have sent for reinforcements." The *Journal* adds, "We expect a bloody fight at the mountain passes for the possession of the field. Every breath is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* says on the same subject that it takes for granted that the authorities of Tennessee have been informed of the introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the Administration.

The *Journal* also says that Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is in Nashville, and that there is no doubt all expedition against Missouri is forming on the Southern border of that State.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th ult. states that an agent of the French Government is buying tobacco in that market. Its Portsmouth correspondent says:

"The six or seven hundred men employed in the Navy-yard have been required to take an oath to obey implicitly all the Articles of War and the orders of the President of the Southern Confederacy. One who refused to take the oath was discharged, and it argues for the tameness of the separation sentiment here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to know believe that many who have sworn to support the new Government will betray its head should an opportunity offer. It is clear that Western Virginia will be represented here. The diving bells here are being used to recover small guns and ordnance, and are working successfully. It is thought that the sloop-of-war *Germantown* will be repaired in three months. The *Plymouth* can be used as a floating battery."

The same paper says that a Georgia regiment has arrived here without arms, the Governor of that State refusing to allow more arms to be taken from the State.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* and other Southern papers, urge the celebration of the Fourth of July.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE POTOMAC TO BE CROSSED TO-DAY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 2.

The Reporter of the Associated Press went down the Potomac yesterday to see the expected move of troops across the river at Sheppard's Ford, two miles below Dam No. 4. The tow-path of the canal was cut to permit the artillery to have an easy grade into the fording, but the opposite bank was found to be so precipate that the troops could not ascend with ease, and the crossing was abandoned. The mistake arose from the incompetence of the guides. The fording is naturally one of the best on the river, and the proper ascent on the Virginia shore very easy. Within a radius of three miles from the ford lay encamped the Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments, under Col. WYNKOOP; the regular cavalry, four companies of the Second, Parker Battery of Artillery, Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania, under Col. THOMAS; Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, under Gen. NEGLEY; the Eleventh Pennsylvania and First Wisconsin, and MCMULLEN'S Independent Rangers, under Col. ABERCROMBIE.

Gen. NEGLEY'S and Col. WYNKOOP'S brigade actually struck their tents at 3 this morning, and marched to the ford. The whole column, embracing 18 full regiments, and several detached corps, such as Maj DOUBLEDAY'S two companies of the Second Cavalry, the First City Troop, and PERKINS' Artillery—with the exception of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, lying in camp at Hagerston—are now encamped here and under marching orders at 3 o'clock to-night. The column will cross the river and stay unless driven back.

BURNSIDE'S Rhode Island Battery is confidently expected to-night or early to-morrow.

It is reported that some of the regiments from Col. STONE'S column will join the column to-morrow. In order to lessen the size of the column, only five wagons instead of eleven are to be allowed to each regiment. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on a tree on the south side of the river to-day, by a Marylander by the name of SANDERS, in full view of the Confederate pickets. They did not fire upon him. Col JACKSON lies at Hake's Run, three miles this side of Martinsburgh, with about 3,000 men.

The enemy were observed busily engaged in erecting earthworks immediately back of the heights opposite DOUBLEDAY'S Battery. Late this P. M. it is thought they design putting the guns in position to obstruct the march of our troops. About 50 shots were exchanged this morning between the advance guard of the hostile forces at Shepperd's Ford. No casualties so far as known. There will doubtless be a sharp work before the Fourth passes over, unless the rebels retreat.

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FALSE REPORT OF REBEL MOVEMENTS—GEN. PATTERSON'S ARMY LOCATED BETWEEN SHARPSBURGH AND WILLIAMSPORT—PROBABLE ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

This town was thrown into a great commotion yesterday by the report that the rebels had crossed the river near Harper's Ferry, and occupied the Maryland Heights with two regiments. For several hours this report was believed, but later it was ascertained that it had no other foundations than the fact that two deserters from a company of the rebels in that vicinity had crossed the river and been pursued by a squad of about twenty men.

But although this report turned out to be false, the facility with which it obtained credit shows the excitable state of the public mind, and the boldness with which our inactivity seems to have inspired the enemy's scouts and foraging parties, warns us that it is high time for this army to be doing something.

For some days past, the troops in this vicinity were being concentrated in the neighborhood of the river between Williamsport and Sharpsburgh. Several days ago, Col. THOMAS, with the First Brigade, moved from Williamsport to Downsville, about five miles below, on the Sharpsburgh road. Yesterday, Col. ABERCROMBIE, with two regiments of the Sixth Brigade, left this place for the same neighborhood. The Second and Fifth Brigades moved to Sharpsburgh, as you are aware, on the 20th, and to-day Lieut. PERKINS, with Company F, United States Light Artillery, and battery of six guns, followed to the same vicinity. Gen. PATTERSON and Staff, with Capt. MCCLELLAN'S Company of Independent Rangers, joined these forces this afternoon. The only troops remaining here now are the Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, commanding.

The whole army under Gen. PATTERSON, it will be seen, with the exception of two regiments, one Col. YORK'S at Frederick, and the Connecticut regiment at this place, is now located between Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, on what is called the Sharpsburgh road, between Williamsport and the Maryland Heights, and to be properly understood distances must be borne in mind. From reports of the movements of the enemy, it was thought that they were putting themselves in position to advance towards the Maryland Heights, or at dam No. 4 or 5 in the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, or at Williamsport, according as the National forces were withdrawn from either of these points. It was Gen. PATTERSON'S policy therefore so to place his troops as to be able at short notice to concentrate an overpowering force at either of these positions according as they should be menaced. And a glance at a map will show that they were admirably placed for this purpose.

From Williamsport to the Maryland Heights is about 23 miles, and Sharpsburgh is about midway between the two. Dam No. 5 is just below, and Dam No. 4 just above. Downsville, Bakersville and Mercersville are between Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, and about from three to six miles apart.

At Williamsport are stationed Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S company of artillery, with heavy battery, and about 6,000 infantry under command of Gen. CADWALLADER (First Division.) At Downsville, about five miles south, Col. THOMAS' and Col. ABERCROMBIE'S brigades, about 3,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, together with PERKIN'S light battery of six pieces, and a company of United States Artillery. At and about Bakersville and Mercersville, and in advance to the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, are placed the Second Division, under Gen. KEIM, about 3,500 strong, which, with MCMULLEN'S Rangers accompanying Gen. PATTERSON, makes a force stationed between Williamsport and Sharpsburgh, within a space of twelve miles, of 13,800 men.

From the fact of the departure of Gen. PATTERSON this afternoon, to place himself at the head of these forces, there is no doubt an advance into Virginia is contemplated. The enemy not having ventured to make any decided demonstration, we have at last resolved to go in search of him and find out his strength. I have no doubt I shall be able to inform you in my next that our army has crossed the Potomac in search of the enemy.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MISSOURI—RESULTS OF GEN. LYON'S MOVEMENTS—THE DYSENTERIC PRICE—THE SECESSIONISTS DOWN-HEARTED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

With the evacuation of Lexington by the 5,000 State troops under Gen. PRICE, the campaign in Northern Missouri has been brought to a speedy close, having resulted in the most important advantages to our army, at the cost of but three lives. The rapidity of Gen. LYON'S movements has been followed by the very results he had in view, an immediate defeat and ignominious retreat of the rebel army, whose leaders did not expect such a bold and hasty pursuit when they fled from Jefferson City, and a general demoralization in the ranks of troops who could only have been retained in the service of the Governor by a series of victories, which would have promised them an early revenge on the hated "Dutch" of St. Louis. Their retreat from Lexington, while it has put the undisputed control of all navigation on the Missouri River into the hands of our army, has forced them to the alternative of seeking safety in the hospitable swamps of Arkansas, or offering a last battle to Col. SIGEL, who is anxiously awaiting them in Springfield. The little news we hear from the places these chivalric sons of Missouri pass in their hurried flight throws a refreshingly ludicrous light on their appearance, not at all calculated to revive our ideas of those terrible giants we used to scare our children with a few years ago, under the appalling name of Missouri border-ruffians. The advance guard is, of course, headed by Ex-Gov. JACKSON, donned with a new description of Havelocks, in the shape of a female "Shaker," and otherwise girded around his loins with an extensive crinoline, overhung with mournful petticoats; in short, looking very much like an old woman. A company of 500 knights, ricing melancholy Rosinantes, follow this modern Amazon in her strange career, and were last heard from some fifteen miles south of Warsaw, leaving an excellent clue to their whereabouts behind them at every tavern in the shape of an unpaid bill of serious dimensions. In the wake of this advance guard follow some 1,300 State troops, the same who were engaged in the late Cole Camp affair, which, by-the-bye, has created a universal outburst of indignation against Capt. COOK, the Commander of the Home Guard. He *fled* at the first beginning of the terrible butchery, to which thirty of his men fell victims, leaving his troops without a leader in the face of a vastly superior enemy. And the only excuse he has to plead for this inhuman conduct, is, that he hurried away, in order to consult with Capt. TOTTEN, who was thirty miles away from the place of the disaster. These thirteen hundred are not so fortunate as the taverns as the advance guard, who are led by a lady, and tavern-keepers being proverbially obliging to the fair sex. The rear of this exodus is brough up by the brave, but slightly dysenteric, Major-General, STERLING PRICE, who is armed with a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, another bottle of HOSTETTER'S Bitters, and superfluously with a glittering sword, it being altogether improbable that he will ever make use of it. PRICE has some of JACKSON'S financial genius, and fares, consequently, pretty well with his troops. He visits the sheriffs and treasurers of the counties; he passes through, and politely requests them to hand over the money they may hold for the State. As he is accompanied by some six thousand ruffians, pretty well armed, little resistance is made to his demands. Both he and JACKSON are also extensively provided with army scrip, which they force on storekeepers, &c., wherever they go. But this pilgrimage, however pleasant it may be to the chief parties concerned, cannot last very long; in a few days we shall probably hear where JACKSON has succeeded in breaking through SIGEL'S line, or whether he has decided on another battle. If a collision takes place, it will probably be near Springfield, where the main forces of the Southwestern branch of our army is now concentrated, and can present an effective force of over four thousand men. Gen. LYON, in the meanwhile, has hurriedly broken up his camp at Booneville, on Wednesday, and is now in hot haste at the rear of JACKSON'S army. He is accompanied by Col. BATES, for the arrival of whose Iowa Regiment Gen. LYON had been waiting at Booneville. He will be further reinforced by five companies of the Fifth Regiment and the whole of the Seventh Regiment, who left our city yesterday for Jefferson City, from whence they will proceed immediately to join the advancing army. Gen. LYON'S main army will thus number about four thousand five hundred men, a force which, in conjunction with the Southern branch of our troops, will at one swoop clear Missouri from the last of the rabble, now hurrying in disordered condition towards the southern border of our State. To make the matter sure, however, the Kansas regiments have also been ordered to march forward, and are now proceeding from Kansas City, in a southern direction, toward Springfield. So many rumors have been circulated in regard to the whereabouts of the notorious BEN MCCULLOCH, that it is impossible to say with certainty what he is doing, but there are no indications, as yet, that he will cross the Missouri border in order to come to the rescue of Gov. JACKSON. He is in all probability still in Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the head of three thousand rebels, and from present appearances it would seem as if he intended to remain there and rather let JACKSON join him, than run the risk of effecting a junction with JACKSON in Missouri. The scheme of JACKSON'S, to engage the Indians in his cause, has also met with no success, at least so far as JOHN ROSS, the Chief of the Cherokees, is concerned, with whom all negotiations were conducted. This Chief has issued a proclamation in which he announces his intention to observe a strict neutrality between both parties now at war with each other. Nevertheless, it is possible that MCCULLOCH may meet with better success by the other tribes, if he can hold out sufficient inducements. But for the present, both MCCULLOCH and the Indians are of no further service to the Missouri rebels, than in so far as they serve the purpose of keeping the last flickering flame of hope alive in the hearts of the Secessionists, who anticipate in MCCULLOCH the advent of a new Messiah, since their present one has disgraced his *rôle* by putting on petticoats.

JACKSON will therefore have to fight his way through Missouri alone, without that assistance he so confidently expected. A victory he will not achieve; he may a successful flight. If this should happen, our troops will be compelled to carry the war over into Arkansas, and there destroy the enemy, who, driven from Missouri, would yet return at the first opportunity the withdrawal of our troops from the Southern border might give him. But it is scarcely possible that he can escape, and unless his affairs receive an unlooked-for assistance within a few days, his doom may be considered sealed. Such an assistance might come from Tennessee, and the telegraph brings us regularly at breakfast and supper startling dispatches from Memphis, announcing the departure of Gen. PILLOW for the battle-field in Missouri. But the rebels seem to have become so discouraged of late, that it is scarcely creditable they could screw up courage enough for the execution of such a brilliant stroke PILLOW might be able to get a pass through Kentucky from Gov. MAGOFFIN—or, if not, land his forces below Bird's Point, and hazard an engagement with our Cairo forces. But, unless Kentucky should side with the rebels, it would be the highest folly for him to leave Tennessee unprotected—in fact, to sacrifice that State for the chance of regaining Missouri, where he would be ultimately cut off from all retreat. Kentucky is, in fact, absolutely necessary to the rebels, if they intend to extend help to their *confrères* in Missouri, or open attacks on the Northwest; and unless they can manage to bring about the same state of affairs there which JACKSON has initiated for their benefit in Missouri, they will have to content themselves with acting on the defensive in the West as well as in the East. In view of all this, our Secessionists are beginning to get very downhearted, and to think JEFF. DAVIS a humbug, as well as CLAIB. JACKSON. On the assurance of the latter that JEFF. DAVIS would send a large force to their assistance the moment Missouri should commence the war against the United States Government, they enlisted their all in the cause that has now so suddenly shipwrecked. They find themselves cheated and swindled, and naturally give way to all sorts of imprecations, pious and otherwise. Deluded, as they have been, it is no wonder that Gen. LYON, humane as he is brave, should have felt pity for them, and liberated all the prisoners taken at Booneville on their taking the oath of allegiance to the General Government. But whether this is good policy, is very doubtful. Every citizen of St. Louis is aware that a large number of the Camp Jackson prisoners have again joined the enemy, in violation of their solemn oath. One of them, a Lieutenant, had even the impudence to write Gen. LYON from Virginia that he considered the oath taken from him at the Arsenal as of no binding force whatever, and had consequently joined the Confederate Army. Amongst the prisoners taken at Booneville and afterwards liberated were also some of these very men who had sworn at the Arsenal never to take up arms again against the General Government. In fact, the secessionists openly confess that they will disregard any oath taken from them by the United States officers. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to dally no longer with men who pay no regard to what a soldier ought to hold highest, his oath and his parole. A rope ought to be provided for every prisoner who had once before been released on his oath, and all other prisoners ought to be transferred to some safe place, where they could be kept till the war was over. At the late Camp Cole affair some forty of our men (Home Guards) were taken prisoners by the enemy; and we ought in time to provide ourselves with all the prisoners we can capture, not only to render them powerless to inflict further harm upon our troops, but also for the purpose of exchanging them for the prisoners in the hands of the enemy. In Northern Missouri everything is quiet now. Col. CURTIS is still in St. Joseph, where he has won the esteem and love of all who have learned to know him. Along the line of the railroads all is quiet, and in almost every city the loyal citizens have formed Home Guards for their better protection. The spirit of secession, so bold and rampant a short while ago, is now, in fact, crushed. Those who dreamed a short dream of the glory of Missouri's sovereignty, have awakened to find that sovereignty right effectually humbled. The LYON is now the sovereign, and will be until the people shall elect a new Government. But when that will be it is difficult to say. The suggestions in a late editorial of the TIMES that the State Convention should provide for a new Government, seems to have met with the general approval of our city Press. The only question is, will the State Convention do it? I regret to say that there is very little to be hoped from that body, unless the outside pressure shall become too strong for resistance. Two-thirds of the members of that Convention are men who would have been willing to take Missouri out of the Union at their session in March, if the other Border States had seceded—men who were only for the Union under certain conditions. Should the Convention meet, it will be not only time to consider what the Convention should do but also what the General Government and the people of Missouri ought to do, if the Convent on refuses to do its duty.

NEW-YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Tuesday, July 2.

The Twenty-fourth New-York Regiment, of Oswego, passed through here for Washington this evening, via the Elmira and Northern Central Railroads. Two other New-York regiments will follow by the same route this week.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. (now Major) DOUBLEDAY, of the First Artillery, recently promoted to be a Major in the Seventeenth foot, has received his new commission from the Secretary of War, and will probably turn over his command—the Fort Sumter garrison—to a new appointee Major DOUBLEDAY is expected at Newport, R. I., in a few days, where he can both recruit his energies and recruit for his regiment, whose head-quarters has been fortunately located at "the Summer retreat."

There have been 450 non-commissioned officers of the regular army recently relieved from Lieutenants' duty, by outside appointees. No soldier has been promoted from the ranks to a higher grade than Second Lieutenant in the new regiments, and very few outsiders to so low a one. The Eighth Infantry, now at Fort Hamilton, was "navigated from Texas" by men in the ranks, and three entire regiments lately ordered to Washington, were commanded by commissioned officers and non commissioned officers, half and half. Yet all these experienced soldiers must fall into line again. The whole number of recent appointments, by promotion, from both the rank and file of the army, is 148, while in the single rank of First Lieutenant alone 200 civilians have obtained commissions. The sure result of this will be that every deserving soldier will leave the service when his time expires. Over 4,300 have served their stipulated time now, and if they leave, volunteer regiments having monopolized the recruiting, they cannot be replaced.

The surveying parties on the lakes are under weigh. The indoor work is rapidly progressing. Messrs. CARR & AUSTIN are doing the astronomical business industriously. Mr. MUHLER is reducing the charts of the Great and Little Travene Bays, the Fox and Manitou Islands, and adjacent shores of Lake Michigan. The chart of Grand Island, Lake Superior, is in charge of Mr. JOSHUA BARNEY. Dr. CHAPPEE is engaged in re-searching for a tide on Lake Michigan.

A third recruiting office for the Twelfth Regiment, United States regular Army, was opened yesterday, at No. 32 Broadway As already stated, one was opened at Yorkville, and another at Fort Hamilton—which is to be the head-quarters of the regiment—some days since. Col. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, lately a Captain in the Topographical Engineers, has reported to superintend the getting up of this regiment. From present appearances, it cannot be organized before some months.

A Board of Officers for the examination of warrant officers for the United States Navy, convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Gunners, carpenters, sailmakers and boatswains, are what is called "warrant officers;" that is, their appointment is a warrant, not a commission Commissioned officers—except one grade of masters—are in the line of promotion, warrant officers are not Mr. EDWARD J. WAUGH has been passed as a gunner by the Board, and received a high eulogy. He is ordered to the corvette *Preble*, now ready to sail from Boston. JOHN SULMAN has been admitted as boatswain.

The steam gunboat *Iroquois*, 6, commenced coaling yesterday at the Navy-yard, and has been ordered by the Navy Department to reinforce the blockade fleet as soon as possible. The crew of the *Iroquois* have been very well conducted, and they ought to get general liberty. Stores were yesterday dispatched from Brooklyn for the Gulf division of the Blockade fleet. They will be taken by a ship from New-York. The craft in the stream remained in *statu quo* yesterday. The *Supply* is preparing to load for the Florida forts; the *Savannah*, 26, is ready to sail; the *Potomac*, 50, is alongside the wharf; the *Brandywine* and *North Carolina* are as usual.

The steam gunboats *Conestoga* and *Lexington* arrived at Louisville on the 29th, from "up the river." They have armaments which are cargoes in themselves.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 2.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* will sail this evening or early to-morrow morning.

The *Cumberland* is daily expected at the Navy-yard to go into the dock for some repairs.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FORT PICKENS.

A CARD FROM COL. HARVEY BROWN.

Col. HARVEY BROWN desires to express his grateful thanks, both for himself and in behalf of the officers and men of his command, for the considerate kindness of all those who have so liberally furnished Fort Pickens with files of the New-York daily papers whenever an opportunity offered—an attention which those who paid it may be assured was truly appreciated.

[*For Additional Rebellion News see Second, Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REAPPOINTMENT OF COL. EMORY—THE CREDIT OF VIRGINIA RUINED BY THE RICHMOND CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

The reappointment of EMORY to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Third Cavalry continues to grate upon the feelings of Army officers. It is reported, and I am assured truly, that his conditional resignation was so settled a principle with him that he left three copies of it behind him, to be presented when Maryland should, to quote the slang of the day, "go out." The story goes that one copy was in possession of an impetuous brother, and, when he considered the proper moment had arrived, he transmitted it to the Secretary of War, who promptly accepted it. But Maryland was won back, or held in the bonds of allegiance, by the affectionate embrace of National bayonets, and EMORY becomes suddenly and unalterably patriotic, and wishes to withdraw his resignation, alleging, as it is said, that his brother sent it in without authority. Report has it that he owes his restoration to the persistent efforts of his family, who laid siege to the White House, and at length took it by regular approaches. If rumor can be credited, the weak point was at length found in the good nature of the President. It is alleged by Army officers that this will serve as a precedent for bringing back every traitor that has resigned—or, at any rate, all who, while resigning, have abstained from taking up arms against the Government. It is obvious that such policy would be fatal to the public service, and for that reason the precedent set is to be deprecated, however genuine the repentance of EMORY may be. Nations keep up standing armies as much for the purpose of maintaining order and repulsing insurrection as for repelling invasion; and if it be admitted that no officer shall be compelled to serve the Government in suppressing a revolt in which the State or district to which he belongs is engaged, there would cease to be any guaranty against general anarchy. Not a Government in Europe could maintain itself on these terms; but, indeed, there is not one of them that would countenance the idea of a divided allegiance, with the larger half of it on the side of the province to which the subject belonged, as against the kingdom. What would LOUIS NAPOLEON say, if one of his officers were to resign, in order to avoid serving against his native department in rebellion? What would the British Government do with an Irish or Scotch officer in such a case? The answer to these questions is obvious. They would be court-martialed, and would run imminent risk of losing their lives, or incurring a sentence of banishment to the penal colonies, as rebels. Their restoration to favor would be the last thing thought of. There is scarcely a crime in the calendar which might not be forgiven in an army or naval officer sooner than disloyalty. The first and highest and holiest duty of a military officer, as such, is to be faithful in his allegiance, and ready to defend the flag of his country wherever and whenever it may be assailed. If he be not prepared for this he should resign at once, and should never be trusted again.

In the case of EMORY, there is no excuse in the allegation that his brother presented his resignation prematurely. The conclusive fact is: *If he had not written his resignation it could not have been presented. The act is his and not his brother's.*

He may be truly repentant, and probably is, since the condition of his resignation has not happened. But suppose it were yet to happen, what then? It may be said that he has changed his opinions as to the question of allegiance. But has he or can he change the ardent sympathies in which those opinions had their origin? If he has not, and cannot, we are left to infer that his patriotism is still sectional, and that his allegiance may be changed by the events of a campaign.

I can appreciate and respect the amiable feelings in the President and Cabinet, to which Major EMORY owes his restoration to place; and it may be that he will do no discredit in his future conduct to the forgiving spirit of those in power. But to say the least, the precedent is bad, and should not be followed.

The traitorous Convention at Richmond has struck a blow at the credit of the State from which it will not recover while that body has any power over the old Commonwealth. They have decided that the State bonds held by the Government of the United States (the Indian trust fund) shall be repudiated, as well as all those in the hands of loyal citizens of the Union. There can be no doubt as to the source of this brilliant stroke of financial policy. It could only have proceeded from the brain of the immortal FLOYD. It will be remembered that his *protegé*, BAILY stole a considerable portion of these bonds last year, in order that they might be hypothecated for the purpose of screening FLOYD from detection in the matter of the "acceptance" frauds. But it seems that he was not satisfied with a grab of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, and now, that access to the public coffers in this city is denied him, he resorts to repudiation in order to make a clean sweep. This despicable act of bad faith plainly shows that the Confederates have no expectation of obtaining credit beyond the limits of the States in which they have temporary control. If they cherished the faintest idea that their State or Confederate bonds could find a market in Europe, they would not have put this indelible stain of dishonor upon them, and we are therefore to set down the repudiation of their debts to the account of sheer desperation. It shows that the traitors are as destitute of confidence in their cause as of private honor.

In future the holders of Virginia bonds will look to the new Government, recently instituted at Wheeling, for their redemption. Virginia, rejuvenated and disenthralled, will yet be able to redeem all the obligations of the Commonwealth, while the traitors who have brought dishonor and discredit upon her escutcheon, will be expelled from power, and from the soil which gave them birth.

The new Government of Virginia will of course dircriminate in its assumptions of the State debt, between that which was contracted for legitimate purposes, while the authorities were yet loyal to the Union, and that which has arisen from the effort to overthrow the Government. Traitors or public enemies who have advanced their money for the purpose of making war upon the General Government, deserve to lose their investments, and they will stand a better chance to receive condign punishment, rather than have their money restored.

Kentuckians here, assert that there was some "arrangement," the nature of which is not known, between Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gov. MCGOFFIN—that they were closeted together one whole night in arranging the details; and the sweeping telegraphic denial of the arrangement is not credited.

OBSERVER.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON—THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR APPARENT DEFECTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

A pretty extensive drive to the defensive works and encampments south of the Potomac, aided by some of the views which have been thrown out by the TIMES, will enable me to give a more correct account of the state of things at some of the most important points than I have yet seen published.

Many of the defects in the defensive arrangements and works, upon which you and your several correspondents have commented, seem to have been recently remedied. My precedent was not issued until proper evidence was shown that it would go into loyal hands, and it was demanded and examined with commendable scrutiny at nearly all the important points on my route.

The defects to which you have alluded in your columns, in the arrangement of the *tête-de-pont* for the protection of the south and of the Long Bridge, have been essentially corrected by the construction of several good *traverses*, skillfully placed to cover the guns which were formerly exposed. This work has been recently very much strengthened also by the formation of a *stockade* on each flank, to prevent the chance that the position might be turned by the enemy by getting round it through the marsh on the north side of the intrenchment. In a few days—if the work is not in that state already—this bridge will be too strong to be carried by an assault; and if taken at all it must be taken by the aid of artillery, planted upon the range of hills on which Arlington is situated.

These hills, however, have also been recently strengthened, so that it would now be much more difficult for an enemy to effect a lodgment there than it would have been ten days ago. An excellent redoubt has been commenced, and is now quite well advanced, on the commanding site occupied by the New-York Twenty-fifth Regiment, near the toll-gate. This will be one of the most important works south of the river, as its guns, when mounted, will not only sweep the whole plain and valley between the hills and the Long Bridge, but will command all the approaches from the South and West, for a considerable distance.

I am not a military man, yet I will venture to suggest that there are two other points on this range of hills, commanding the approach to the Long Bridge, the fortification of which seems to me to be very essential for the proper security of these important heights, and I am rather induced to wonder that they have not already been occupied by reliable works.

One of these is a half mile or so south of the position which the Albany (Twenty-fifth) Regiment is now securing; and the other, about three-quarters of a mile north of it, very near the encampment of the New-York Eighth. Still, in my inexperienced opinion, it is decidedly less important to multiply defensive works than it is to construct those that are commenced thoroughly, so that they may not be carried by a *coup-de-main*.

In this view, I think I would have made the ditches of all these redoubts both deeper and wider, and have placed, also, some formidable obstructions in front of their several counter-scarps. As the works now are, it does not seem to me that it would require a very bold or very active enemy to approach the ditch on the south front of Fort Corcoran even, under the shelter of night and the adjacent valley; and after a brief breathing spell, rush forward and throw a dozen or twenty light bridges across the ditch, by which as many storming parties could enter and decide the question of possession with the bayonet.

The heights, south of and commanding Washington, are fortified, it will be recollected, to meet the contingency of a possible defeat in the field, when they would doubtless be occupied by the victorious army, whose guns planted there would be immediately turned on the Capital. I think, therefore, that the main consideration, and possible contingency, which has induced the commanding Generals to construct these works, should impel them to go on, *and make them properly secure*—leaving nothing to chance. They should, I think, make the approaches to the ditches more difficult, particularly at Fort Corcoran, so as to compel the enemy to submit to greater delay and longer exposure to the fire of the fort before he undertakes the assault.

The defects of the bridge-head south of the aqueduct, on which you have commented, still exist, though an attempt is now being made to remedy them by the construction of several *block-houses* to assist in the defence of that point.

If I might venture to express an opinion on such a matter, I would say that these block-houses would be a much better protection against a roving band of Indians on the frontiers of Texas, than against a victorious army of fifty thousand men, who have driven in our advanced regiments, invested or carried Fort Corcoran, and descended the Potomac hills in force, with perhaps a hundred field pieces in their train.

In fact, it did not seem to me that this aqueduct is anywhere fully guarded. There is nothing that I could see to prevent an enemy from coming down the hollow between Fort Corcoran and the redoubt west of it, where they would be exposed only for a very short time to the fire of two of the guns of the redoubt—not yet mounted—when they would be perfectly sheltered by the hills while rushing on to the unprotected aqueduct.

Nor was there anything visible, to me, to prevent an enemy, victorious in the field, from coming down to the Potomac, west and north of the redoubt, and approaching the aqueduct under cover of the hills in that direction. Indeed, I passed over the ground myself *unchallenged*.

To my unpracticed eye, it seemed as if a stockade, an abattis, or a covered way of some sort, is needed from the redoubt west of Fort Corcoran down to the Potomac; and a stockade or some other stout work also in the deep hollow between the redoubt and the Fort, to prevent an enemy from approaching the aqueduct under shelter of the high hills in that direction.

I took a turn also, a few days since, to the Chain Bridge, to examine again the defensive arrangements at that point. It did not seem to me that this bridge would be found by any means a secure position under certain very possible conditions. It should not be overlooked by our military authorities that there are many bitter Secessionists in Maryland, and not a few still located here in the District of Columbia.

There is, so far as I could see, nothing whatever to prevent a small band of resolute men of this class from moving out of Washington and Georgetown on a given signal or night, and meeting on the hills north of the Chain Bridge, making a sudden dash upon the three-gun battery there, and spiking the guns, descending the hill by the rude steps and spiking the two howitzers which have been planted to rake the flooring of the bridge. Dressed in the uniform of the guard, it is extremely doubtful whether such an enterprise would meet with any sensible resistance at the bridge—whether, indeed, the whole band would not be allowed to rush over the bridge, as friends, giving the alarm, and producing the belief that the position was assailed from the North.

To prevent any such surprise,—now perfectly practicable,—the upper battery, on the hill, should be at once inclosed by a stockade, and kept constantly and securely guarded, day and night. Our officers along the Potomac should be admonished to keep a sharp look-out for a secession force in their rear.

I repeat, Messrs. Editors, I am not a military man, and venture only to give the views of a plain citizen. Yet, I am strongly impressed with the belief that one of the best possible qualifications of a good General is, in addition to his epaulettes, a reasonable supply of *common sense*; and the next best, *unceasing vigilance* to prevent the possibility of the successful execution of any enterprise which a resolute and skillful enemy would venture to undertake. I would not, therefore, if the responsibility of securing the safety of the Connecticut Brigade, exposed as it is, rested on me, subject my position,—so near to the enemy, and so liable to be surprised—to a sudden attack, without giving my brave men the benefit of the best possible cover. I would intrench my camp, or strengthen it by an abattis, even if I intended to occupy it but a night, so that it neither would be taken by a dash in front, nor be readily turned.

If that position should be carried, the inexperienced troops stationed at Fall Church might retreat hastily upon the Ohio Brigade, and communicate its panic to them; while if they were in a position to make a prolonged defence, Gen. SCHENCK might come with his Buck Eyes to their support, and the enemy would be compelled to win his way to Washington by hard fighting and by slow and costly steps.

The unprofessional advice of a civilian to the military men who command our armies, is, therefore, instantly to secure every position they undertake to occupy, by every appliance which the locality affords—turning hastily and skilfully to the best possible account for that purpose, the water-courses, the timber, the buildings, the cliffs and even the fences. This system will entail much hard work on the men, it is true; but, before this Summer's campaign is over, the men will respect and admire the leader whose foresight has by such simple means shielded them from harm, and secured to their corps victory, prestige and honorable reputation.

Any position occupied by an army and liable to be attacked—as all positions are in the presence of an enemy—should be as carefully secured as if it were the chosen field of battle. CAUTION.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE ENEMY—STATEMENTS MADE BY A SOUTH CAROLINA PRISONER—CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REBEL TROOPS AT FAIRFAX, CENTREVILLE, AND MANASSAS JUNCTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT CORCORAN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Saturday, June 29, 1861.

Yesterday morning, the pickets of one of the Connecticut Regiments succeeded in arresting a private of the First South Carolina Volunteers, who had strayed beyond his own lines, in pursuit of strawberries and information. His name is B. V. BROOKS, originally of Fitchburgh, Mass., but more recently of the Richland Volunteers, a company organized in Columbia, South Carolina, where the prisoner's brother still remains, being employed there as an armorer for the Confederate forces.

The prisoner, I may say, has a remarkably good-looking, intelligent and honest face. He tells a plain, straightforward story, without reserve or hesitancy, and there is abundant corroboration for much the greater part of what he says. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion, he was employed in the iron-works of WM. GLAZE, at Columbia, in the Palmetto State; and, while so employed, joined the Richland Volunteers, a company of the First South Carolina State Militia—mainly in order to save himself from having to do patrol-duty over the negroes. Being thus in the service, he had no alternative but to march toward the North when ordered, or be shot by court-martial as a deserter. His story, told round the camp, is as follows, and I shall give it as nearly as possible in the words of my various informants.

The only troops of the Confederate Army in the immediate neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, are five regiments from South Carolina—the First, Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth. The Third and Fourth regiments of the same State were being organized nearly two months ago in Charleston, and are now probably at Richmond or Manassas Junction. The First Regiment is commanded by Col GREGG, and has about seven hundred and fifty men on its muster-rolls, of whom nearly two hundred are now sick with measles and dysentery—but mainly measles. The Second is commanded by Col KERSHAW, and has eight hundred men, of whom about one hundred and fifty are on the sick list, suffering under various diseases. These two regiments are old militia regiments of the State, and pretty well drilled—"so well that they can keep step in marching just as well without music as with it."

The Fifth, commanded by Col. BACON, is the largest regiment from South Carolina, having nine hundred men on its muster-roll. They are raw levies, however—the privates being almost exclusively "clay-eaters, sand hillers, and the lowest kind of poor whites," commanded by young planters and the sons of planters, equally raw and inexperienced with the men. The Eighth, commanded by Col. CASH, has eight hundred men on paper, but has suffered largely from desertions and sickness. It is a new regiment, like the Fifth, and the same remarks apply to both. The non-commissioned officers of these regiments are mostly men who were privates in the First and Second—a great part of them Northern mechanics; and there is much discontent amongst them at being officered by the "young aristocracy," whom they have to drill, as well as the men.

The Seventh South Carolina Regiment is not at Fairfax Court-house, but at Centreville; at which latter place there is also a regiment of some six or seven hundred men from Alabama. The Colonelcy of the Seventh is in dispute, two Colonels, named SLOANE and JENKINS, claiming to have legitimate command. Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Centreville and Fairfax Court-house the day before yesterday, and is understood to have settled the dispute by appointing SLOANE Colonel, and giving the Lieutenant-Colonelcy to JENKINS.

Gen. BONHAM, late member of Congress, is in command at Fairfax Court-house, and not Gen. HARDEE, of Georgia, who only visited the camp for a few days. BONHAM is popular with the men, and the First and Second, being regarded as veterans, are allowed to do pretty much as they please. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth are rather turbulent, and require a much tighter rein. The First was sworn in for six months on the 4th day of last January, its time dating from the 28 h of December, on which day it was called into service. It was paid for the first four months, while detained in South Carolina, in Charleston bank-notes, cheerfully taken at par by all tradesmen, but has not been paid since its arrival in Virginia. The Second Regiment was sworn in for twelve months, and has not been paid at all, except a little pocket-money in Virginia Scrip, or "shin-plasters," which all tradesmen and farmers are compelled to take at par, under penalty of getting nothing at all if they refuse, and being regarded as "traitors" into the bargain. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth South Carolina Regiments have been sworn in for "three years or the war," as have also the Third and Fourth. The time of the First having expired, they were preparing to go home on the morning when young BROOKS was arrested. The Second were sworn in last April, and will not be discharged until the 7th of April next.

Food, such as it is, is said to be abundant at Fairfax Court-House, the soldiers receiving two rations of bacon daily, and being allowed to help themselves to hard biscuit. Once each week, they have been given fresh beef; but soft bread is a luxury not known in their camp. Ammunition was plenty amongst the South Carolina regiments, boxes of it being open in each company's quarters, and the men having liberty to help themselves whenever desirous of practicing. The First and Second were well armed, each man having procured his own weapons while in the militia. In the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth there were a few shot guns, but the great majority had muskets taken out of the United States Armory. To each company there are from eight to fifteen negro servants, who are drilled in squads by themselves, and turn out with muskets whenever there is any prospect of fighting. They are not over-valiant, however, and are said to have run away and taken refuge behind the sand-hills in Charleston harbor, when the first gun from Fort Sumner exploded during the siege of that place.

In addition to the South Carolina troops at Fairfax Court-house, there are four companies of Virginia cavalry, and one artillery company of 75 men from Alexandria. Two of the cavalry companies are a good deal laughed at and despised—the "Black Horse" and "The Bays"—these being the "bold dragoons" who fled so precipitately out of the main street of Fairfax Court-house, when Lieut TOMPKINS, of Company B, Second Cavalry, accompanied by his Second Lieutenants, MASON and GORDON, made their famous charge. The other two cavalry companies are perfectly raw levies, and have not been able to bring either themselves or their horses under any kind of drill. These are all the troops at Fairfax Court-house, with two regiments at Centreville, two or three between Centreville and Manassas Junction, and about 13,000 (one week ago) at the Junction itself. This force is supposed to have been increased by from seven to eight thousand men from Richmond since that date.

My information adds that at Fairfax Court-house there were yesterday but four pieces of flying artillery—six-pounders—in the hands of the Alexandria Company, and that no intrenchments have been thrown up in advance of Fairfax, though there are many lines of felled trees and other obstructions on the road between Fairfax and Centreville. The only regular fortifications that the prisoner BROOKS had heard of are at Bull's Run, a strong natural position, about three miles on this side of Manassas Junction. All these things look as if the forces in our front were more anxious to repel an attack than to make one. We shall soon see whether they are fit for either duty.

The attack on the Ohio troops under Gen. SCHENCK was made by two guns of the Alexandria battery, worked by seventeen men. They fired nineteen cases of grape and fourteen round-shot, doing no damage except by the first two discharges. The guns were remotely supported by five hundred men of the first South Carolina Regiment, under Col. GREGG, who had been out on a scouting expedition towards Vienna. Col. GREGG's command was in advance of the guns—rather an odd position, by the way, and so far in advance that it could not get back to the scene of action until nearly an hour after the Ohio troops had withdrawn down the line. Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK has therefore conferred on us the honor of allowing two hundred and fifty of our troops to be routed by seventeen of the enemy—these seventeen being armed with two six-pounders, not in regular position, nor in any way defended by earthworks. It is a record entitling him to special notice. One month ago, it would seem, there were but six field-pieces, belonging to a Georgian Company, at Manassas Junction. BROOKS had not been in that vicinity since, and therefore had no positive knowledge of the present state of the works; but he had heard from various sources that there are now more than thirty heavy guns regularly mounted behind earthworks at Bull's Run.

All the slaves within twenty miles of Manassas Junction were pressed into the service as laborers while these works were in progress, and several thousand negroes from Richmond and further South were also employed in their construction.

The South Carolina troops are described as confident of "achieving their independence" in the pending contest. It is now universally believed in their camp, that President LINCOLN recently sent an Embassy to JEFF. DAVIS, asking in humble terms, for a suspension of hostilities until after the 4th of July, Mr. LINCOLN anxiously desiring that Congress should "authorize him to make a treaty of recognition with the Confederacy." The South Carolinians proper, also,—that is, the young planting aristocracy,—either think or assume to think that one Palmetto man is "able to lick any ten soldiers from the North." This faith, however, does not extend to the "poor whites" of the ranks, who have always known Northern and Yankee mechanics as a superior and dominating race.

And now, having pretty well exhausted the budget of information, brought into camp by our South Carolina prisoner, and buzzed round in all quarters, let me devote a few words to other matters.

The clamor raised against the Administration by certain papers in New-York will recoil, unless appearances greatly deceive us here, with unexpected force against themselves. The fiery editors will wake up some fine morning and be compelled to acknowledge that what they have sought to condemn as "poltroonery," was nothing but prudence; and that the "inaction" for which they have condemned the War Department, has had the wisest and most untiring industry behind it. This is the general belief, founded on information which would seem thoroughly reliable, and which there is good reason to implicitly credit. Turn your telescope round the heavens, and keep a sharp look-out for the least speck of war, is the advice proper to this occasion. By the time you detect it, and probably before you have ended your dispute as to whether it is a veritable speck in the heavens, or merely a discoloration on the outside lens of your glass,—the whole firmament, so we think, will be suddenly overcast with battle-clouds, and nothing heard from beneath the black canopy save the roar of advancing and resisting armies. "Have faith in the President," is the general cry here in military circles; "and wait patiently the plans of Gen. SCOTT." Rome was not built in a day, nor can the cause of the Union be helped by captious paragraphs. I write this, conscious that my own pen, to some extent, has not been free from the blame of over-zealously advocating the popular view of a high-pressure and electric telegraph war policy. But we must all feel that the great Old Chief who directs the armies of the Union is deserving of every confidence and much non-questioning trust. "He is not to be hurried by the newspapers, say his friends; "but when the time comes for action, you will see that he is not to be retarded by his enemies."

This very mysterious and oracular piece of advice being duly delivered, it only remains to be hoped that those for whose benefit it has been prepared, will have the grace to profit by its hints. No good is to be accomplished by railing at the President; nothing but evil by the attempts daily made to taunt, exasperate, or ridicule Gen. SCOTT into premature action. Military men seldom undertake to teach theology to parsons, or the art of therapeutics to their medical staff. "Each man to his trade," is a motto older than newspapers, and likely to last while human nature continues in its present imperfect state. And now enough of lecturing—a business to which your correspondent never served an apprenticeship.

Of military or regimental news at this point, there is none stirring. The Sixty-ninth, while on parade yesterday, were thrown into consternation and profound grief by several circumstantial reports, emanating from different sources, that Col. HUNTER, of the Third Cavalry, commanding the Brigade of the Aqueduct, had been mortally wounded while riding round the outposts beyond Alexandria. Col. H. had been absent all day from camp, and therefore the calamity seemed possible. Messengers at once started off in all directions to make inquiries, but no foundation for the rumor could be obtained, though the rumor itself was current and credited both in Georgetown and Washington. A comparison of the different reports brought in, soon showed to the more intelligent that the story was originally set in motion by the action at Mathias Point, in which Capt. WARD, commanding the *Freeborn*, lost his life; but it was not until evening, when Col. HUNTER returned in person, that the day's anxiety felt by the regiment could be allayed. Large delegations from the Sixty-ninth, had been constantly in attendance at Brigade head-quarters, renewing their inquiries, from the moment the report was first started; and when at length the intelligence spread abroad through Fort Corcoran, that the object of their solicitude had returned uninjured, having been peacefully occupied in the War Department all day, the cheers and joyous shouts that broke forth from the men gave the best and most sincere attestation of Col. HUNTER's popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by our volunteers.

The Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. QUINBY, are now out at Camp Union, half a mile on this side of Ball's cross-roads, where they are drilling constantly, and rapidly recovering the health which they lost while stationed on the banks of the canal, in the rear of Fort Corcoran. They are a fine body of men, about five or six hundred strong, and may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves. The Second New-York, are out a little beyond Ball's cross-roads, near the Ohio troops, under Brig. Gen. SCHENCK. They look well in their encampment, which is within three-quarters of a mile of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, but I have yet had no opportunity of judging how the men feel, or of what material they are made up. The Twenty-eighth (New-York) are drilling vigorously, and some important improvements in their organization may be hoped and expected. That improvements, and very great ones, are needed, there can, unhappily, be no question. The men appear good enough, and many scores of them have seen service in Germany. Many of the company officers, too, have had previous experience in the art of war, and are well qualified for their posts—in particular, Capt. VON KAMACHE, formerly an officer in the Prussian Guards, who has rendered important assistance to Capt. WOODBURY, and Lieuts. HOUSTON and CROSS of the United States' Engineers, in tracing out and constructing the various fortifications at this point. But despite all these advantages, there is something wrong in the Twenty-eighth, and every rank says that the rank next immediately above or below it is to blame. Amongst the men there is great grumbling at their non-payment up to date; and this is the more remarkable, as I have never heard the subject of pay even remotely referred to, one way or the other, amongst the rank and file of the other regiments in our neighborhood.

Fort Corcoran has recently received a welcome addition to its garrison in the presence of Company E, Second United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. WILSON, a distinguished graduate of West Point. In company with these regulars, and under the special command of Lieut. MCMAHON, enough men of the Sixty-ninth to man all the guns of the Fort are being rapidly drilled and made perfect in the manual of heavy artillery. It is good exercise for them, even though they may never be called upon to fire a shot behind the ramparts they have built. As if to compensate for this gain, however, we have lost, by some military hocus-pocus, our genial and gallant friends of Company B, Second Cavalry, Lieut. TOMPKINS, with his worthy associates, GORDON and MASON, being now held permanently in the saddle out at Falls Church, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. TYLER. How Gen. TYLER holds them there, nobody knows, as they are nominally brigaded with the Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty eighth; but that he does hold them, and that he is fast working both their men and horses down to the skeleton-point, by false alarms, and eternal scouting parties and patrol duty, there can unhappily be no doubt. Lieut TOMPKINS has been quite ill of late, but never lets his men go forward without leading the advance in person.

Our noble Fire Zouaves continue to gain steadily in discipline, steadiness and military estimation. They have a goodly fort on the extreme left of our line at Shuter's Hill and will have the van of the left in any forward movement, should such be in contemplation. The van of the right will, doubtless, be given to the Sixty-ninth, who have earned it by their services, and in whom Gen. SCOTT places openly the most absolute confidence. A position in the centre may possibly be assigned to Col. BLENKER'S German Regiment, thrown out as skirmishers and supported by the gallant Seventy-first. New-York City will thus, both in its native and adopted character, be properly recognized and represented. First in commerce, first in hospitality to the stranger and first in our war for the Union.

H.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE UNION MOVEMENT—DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of June 25, brings us an official report of the proceedings of the Eastern Tennessee Union Convention which assembled at Greenville on June 17. Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON acted as President. On the fourth day of the session the Declaration of Grievances and Resolutions were finally adopted as follows, without division:

DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES.

We, the people of East Tennessee, again assembled in a Convention of our Delegates, make the following declaration in addition to that heretofore promulgated by us at Knoxville, on the 20th and 31st days of May last.

So far as we can learn, the election held in this State on the 8th day of the present month, was free, with but few exceptions, in no part of the State other than East Tennessee. In the larger parts of Middle and West Tennessee, no speeches or discussions in favor of the Union were permitted. Union papers were not allowed to circulate. Measures were taken in some parts of West Tennessee, in defiance of the Constitution and laws, which allow folded tickets, to have the ballot numbered in such manner as to mark and expose the Union votes. A disunion paper, the Nashville *Gazette*, in urging the people to vote an open ticket, declared that "a thief takes a pocket-book or effects an entrance into forbidden places by stealthy means—a tory, in voting, usually adopts pretty much the same course of procedure." Disunionists, in many places, had charge of the polls, and Union men, when voting, were denounced as Lincolnites and Abolitionists. The unanimity of the votes in many large counties where, but a few weeks ago, the Union sentiment was so strong, proves beyond doubt that Union men were overawed by the tyranny of the military power and the still greater tyranny of a corrupt and subsidized Press. In the City of Memphis, where 5,613 votes were cast, but five freemen had the courage to vote for the Union, and these were stigmatized in the public Press as 'ignorant traitors, who opposed the popular edict." Our earnest appeal to our brethren in the other divisions of the State was published then only to a small extent, and the members and names of those who composed our Convention, as well as the counties they represented, were suppressed, and the effort made to impress the minds of the people that East Tennessee was favorable to secession. The Memphis *Appeal*, a prominent disunion paper, published a false account of our proceedings, under the head, "THE TRAITORS IN COUNCIL," and styled us, who represented every county but two in East Tennessee—"*the little batch of disaffected traitors* who hover round the noxious atmosphere of ANDREW JOHNSON'S home." Our meeting was telegraphed to the New-Orleans *Delta*, and it was falsely said that we had passed a resolution recommending submission if 70,000 votes were not cast against secession. The dispatch added that "THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN ARE DETERMINED TO HOLD POSSESSION OF THE STATE THOUGH THEY SHOULD BE IN A MINORITY. Volunteers were allowed to vote in and out of the State in flagrant violation of the Constitution. From the moment the election was over, and before any detailed statement of the vote in the different counties had been published, and before it was possible to ascertain the result, it was exultingly proclaimed that separation had been carried by from 50,000 to 70,000 votes. This was to prepare the public mind to enable "the Secessionists to hold possession of the State though they should be in a minority." The final result is to be announced by a Disunion Governor, whose existence depends upon the success of secession, and no provision is made by law for an examination of the vote by disinterested persons, or even for contesting the election. For these and other causes, we do not regard the result of the election as expressive of the will of a majority of the freemen of Tennessee. Had the election everywhere been conducted as it was in East Tennessee, we would entertain a different opinion. Here no effort was made to suppress secession papers, or prevent secession speeches or votes, although an overwhelming majority of the people were against secession. Here no effort has been made to prevent the formation of military companies, or obstruct the transportation of armies, or to prosecute those who violated the laws of the United States and of Tennessee against treason. The Union men of East Tennessee, anxious to be neutral in the contest, were content to enjoy their own opinions, and to allow the utmost latitude of opinion and action to those who differed from them. Had the same toleration prevailed in other parts of the State, we have no doubt that a majority of our people would have voted to remain in the Union. But, if this view is erroneous, we have the same (and, as we think, a much better) right to remain in the Government of the United States than the other divisions of Tennessee have to secede from it.

We prefer to remain attached to the Government of our fathers. The Constitution of the United States has done us no wrong. The Congress of the United States has passed no law to oppress us. The President of the United States has made no threat against the law-abiding people of Tennessee. Under the Government of the United States, we have enjoyed, as a nation, more of civil and religious freedom than any other people under the whole heaven. We believe there is no cause for rebellion or secession on the part of the people of Tennessee. None was assigned by the Legislature in their miscalled Declaration of Independence. No adequate cause can be assigned. The Select Committee of that Body asserted a gross and inexcusable falsehood in their address to the people of Tennessee when they declared that the Government of the United States has made war upon them. The secession cause has thus far been sustained by deception and falsehood; by falsehoods as to the action of Congress; by false dispatches as to battles that were never fought and victories that were never won; by false accounts as to the purposes of the President; by false representations as to the views of Union men; and by false pretences as to the facility with which the secession troops would take possession of the Capital and capture the highest officers of the Government.

The cause of secession or rebellion has no charms for us, and its progress has been marked by the most alarming and dangerous attacks upon the public liberty. In other States, as well as our own, its whole course threatens to annihilate the last vestige of freedom. While peace and prosperity have blessed us in the Government of the United States, the following may be enumerated as some of the fruits of secession:

It was urged forward by members of Congress who were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and were themselves supported by the Government.

It was effected without consultation with all the States interested in the Slavery question, and without exhausting peaceable remedies.

It has plunged the country into civil war, paralyzed our commerce, interfered with the whole trade and business of our country, lessened the value of our property, destroyed many of the pursuits of life, and bids fair to involve the whole nation in irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin.

It has changed the entire relations of States, and adopted constitutions without submitting them to a vote of the people, and where such a vote has been authorized, it has been upon the condition prescribed by Senator MASON, of Virginia that those who voted the Union ticket "MUST LEAVE THE STATE."

It has advocated a constitutional monarchy, a King and a Dictator, and is, through the Richmond Press, at this moment, recommending to the Convention in Virginia a restriction of the right of suffrage, and "in severing connection with the Yankees *to abolish every vestige of resemblance to the institutions of that detested race.*"

It has formed military leagues, passed military bills and opened the door for oppressive taxation, without consulting the people, and then, in mockery of a free election, has required them, by their votes to sanction its usurpations under the penalties of moral proscription or at the point of the bayonet.

It has offered a premium for crime in directing the discharge of volunteers from criminal prosecutions and in recommending the Judges not to hold their Courts.

It has stained our statute book with the repudiation of Northern debts, and has greatly violated the Constitution by attempting, through its unlawful extension, to destroy the right of suffrage.

It has called upon the people in the State of Georgia, and may soon require the people of Tennessee, to contribute all their surplus cotton, corn, wheat, bacon, beef, &c., to the support of pretended Governments alike destitute of money and credit;

It has attempted to destroy the accountability of public servants to the people by secret legislation, and has set the obligation of an oath at defiance;

It has passed laws declaring it treason to say or do anything in the favor of the Government of the United States, and such a law is now before, and we apprehend will soon be passed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

It has attempted to destroy, and, we fear soon, utterly prostrate the freedom of speech and of the press;

It has involved the Southern States in a war whose success is hopeless, and which must ultimately lead to the ruin of the people;

Its bigoted, overbearing and intolerant spirit has already subjected the people of East Tennessee to many petty grievances; our people have been insulted; our flags have been fired upon and torn down; our houses have been rudely entered; our families subjected to insult; our peaceable meetings interrupted; our women and children shot at by a merciless soldiery; our towns pillaged; our citizens robbed and some of them assassinated and murdered.

No effort has been spared to deter the Union men of East Tennessee from the expression of their free thoughts. The penalties of treason have been threatened against them, and murder and assassination have been openly encouraged by leading secession journals. As secession has been thus overbearing and intolerant while in the minority in East Tennessee, nothing better can be expected of the pretended majority, than wild, unconstitutional and oppressive legislation; an utter contempt and disregard of law; a determination to force every Union man in the State to swear to the support of a Constitution he abhors, to yield his money and property to aid a cause he detests, and to become the object of scorn and derision, as well as the victim of intolerable and relentless oppression.

In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the people of East Tennessee have declared their fidelity to the Union by a majority of about 20,000 votes, therefore, we do resolve and declare:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we do earnestly desire the restoration of peace to our whole country, and most especially that our own section of the State of Tennessee should not be involved in civil war.

2. That the action of our State Legislature, in passing the *so-called* "Declaration of Independence," and in forming the "Military League" with the Confederate States, and in adopting other acts looking to a separation of the State of Tennessee from the Government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and, therefore, not binding upon us, as loyal citizens.

3. That in order to avert a conflict with our brethren in other parts of the State, and desiring that every constitutional means shall be resorted to for the preservation of peace, we do, therefore, constitute and appoint O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox, JOHN NETHERLAND, of Hawkins, and JAMES P. MCDOWELL, of Greene, Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial, and cause the same to be presented to the General Assembly of Tennessee, now in session, asking its consent that the counties composing East Tennessee and such counties in Middle Tennessee as desire to co-operate with them may form and erect a separate State.

4. Desiring in good faith, that the General Assembly will grant this our reasonable request, and still claiming the right to determine our own destiny, we do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee, adjacent thereto, as may desire to co-operate with us, for the choice of delegates to represent them in a General Convention, to be held in the Town of Kingston, at such time as the President of this Convention, or, in case of his absence or inability, any one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in like case with them, the Secretary of this Convention may designate; and the Officer so designating the day for the assembling of said Convention, shall also fix the time for holding the election herein provided for, and give reasonable notice thereof.

5. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the Sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting, as prescribed by law; and in the event the Sheriff of any county should fail or refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the Coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such Coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the above-named officers will hold said election, then any Justice of the Peace or freeholder in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shall certify the result to the President of this Convention or to such officer as may have directed the same to be holden, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the delegates elected.

6. That in said Convention the several counties shall be represented as follows: The County of Knox shall elect three delegates, the Counties of Washington, Greene and Jefferson two de egates each and the remaining counties shall each elect one delegate.

In the afternoon session of the same day MR. NETHERLAND, of Hawkins, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the present Legislature

"Gen. Scott's Plan."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "M." insinuates that to find fault with "Gen. Scorr's plan," in the present was for the preservation of the Union, implies that the questioner is at heart a "Secessionist," or has "a judgment sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity." I repel the first insinuation as suggested by the true reflection of the writer's mind, and accept the proposition as true, "*that my judgment is sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity*," as in this feeling I have the entire sympathy of millions of loyal Northern hearts, who are unwilling witnesses of the present *feeble* way Gen. Scorr has of putting down rebellion. If "M." will turn to the history of the Mexican war, he will find the most glorious page gives the details of Buena Vista. By attentive reading, he will learn that on the memorable morning of the 23d of February, 1847, the battle of Buena Vista was commenced by an honored citizen of the free State of New-York, and that Gen. TAYLOR did not arrive on the field *until the afternoon*, when the victory already preponderated on the side of the "glorious stars and stripes." If "M.," will turn to Gen. TAYLOR's dispatches, he will find the following paragraph from the pen of "Old Zach," himself:

"To *Brig. Gen. Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command. As to his vigilance and arduous service before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may be justly attributed.*"

Now, without citing another hundred reasons, the fact that Maj.-Gen. Woor, the best man in the world as the disciplinarian of new troops—a man who has a taint of free sollism, but no taint of "sacred sollism" in his composition; whose patriotism and soldierly qualities compare favorably with the General-in-Chief; the man, indeed, who is the true hero of Buena Vista, is left in ignoble inactivity at the West Troy Arsenal, should convince "M." and other "confidence men," that Gen. Scorr's plan is not above criticism. "The Empire State of New-York" has furnished 30,000 brave soldiers for the field by the means of a kind Providence. An honored son of her soil is the most capable person in the world of commanding these troops, but they are intrusted to political-civilian officers. Verily, under the circumstances, my judgment is sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity that threatens the honor and arms of our beloved country. X. Y. Z.

The Arrest of Mr. Frederick S. Littlejohn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Among the law reports in your paper of this date is an article in regard to the arrest of Mr. FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN, which is calculated to convey the impression that he is seeking, by some technicality, to avoid an investigation of the charge made against him. The facts in regard to his arrest are briefly these:

On Friday last, Officer MALLORY, of Albany, called on Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and stated that he had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having bribed one of the officers of the last Legislature. Mr. LITTLEJOHN immediately called upon us as his counsel, and desired us to take the necessary steps to have him admitted to bail here to meet the charge on the indictment so as to save his bondsmen the trouble of attending at Albany. Without being aware of the fact that the Court of Sessions was then actually in session at Albany, we attended before Mr. Justice MULLIN and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* under the statute, for the purpose of having our client admitted to bail. Before serving the writ, we ascertained from the officer that the Court of Sessions was actually in session, and that he would make return of that fact as an answer to the writ. As we knew that that fact would deprive the officer granting the writ of all authority to take bail under the statute here, we concluded not to serve the writ, and advised our client to proceed to Albany and give bail there. Pursuant to this advice, it was on Saturday morning agreed between Mr. L. and Officer MALLORY with the concurrence of the District-Attorney of Albany County, who was then here, that Mr. L. should go to Albany this evening, and be prepared to enter bail there to-morrow morning on the indictment. He left at 5 o'clock, this P. M., in accordance with that understanding, and will appear to-morrow morning, ready for trial, or to give bail as the Court may require. This is the sum and substance of all the "mystery" in the case, which seems so much to have puzzled your reporters.

In regard to the charge upon which Mr. LITTLEJOHN had been indicted, we are confident, from what we know of the facts, that a triumphant and honorable acquittal awaits him if a trial is ever reached. He is both ready and anxious for an investigation, and it is but right that we should ask in his behalf a suspension of public opinion until he has had an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

BIRDSEYE, SOMMERS & JOHNSON,
JULY 1, 1861. No. 39 Wall-street.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT ROCKAWAY—TWO YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED—On Saturday afternoon last Miss ELIZABETH SOMERS, 22 years of age, and Miss NOLAN, 28 years, proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from the regular bathing ground at Rockaway, to a point at Hog Island Inlet where Mr. BOLTON had placed a bathing-house in water about four feet deep but wading to a steep descent or bluff shore. The young women were both drowned, and JOHN BRENNAN recovered the lifeless body of Miss SOMERS as it floated by the Rockaway Beach. Coroner CARROLL impanneled a Jury, and the verdict was accidental death by drowning. Mr. BOLTON was reprimanded for placing his bathing-house in a position calculated to endanger life.—*Jamaica Farmer, July 1.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 2.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel M. Gordon.*—This case of the Captain of the slaver *Erie*, in which the jury disagreed a few days ago, was called again for trial. Mr. Joachimssen and Judge Dean appeared for the prisoner, and applied to have the case postponed on account of the absence of a witness and of Judge Dean's engagement to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Chatham Four Corners, in Columbia County. The motion to postpone was opposed by the District-Attorney and was denied by the Court. Judge Dean then applied for a short time to determine whether he would go on with the trial, or turn it over to other counsel. On the expiration of the time the defendant's counsel interposed a challenge to the array of jurors, which, as will be recollected, has been summoned from Columbia County, on the following grounds:

First—That the panel was not drawn, certified and the jurors summoned and returned according to law and the rules and practice of this Court.

Second—That there were not on the panel twelve jurors from this County in which the indictment was found.

Third—That there was no Judge of the State of New-York present at the time the panel was drawn.

Fourth—That the number of the panel does not comply with the law, in that it exceeds the number of thirty six.

Fifth—That the venue is not in accordance with law.

Sixth—That the panel is not the true panel.

Mr. Murray, the Marshal, was examined as a witness as to the manner of serving and drawing the jury, and testified that when it was drawn at Hudson there were present the Clerk of this Court, the Clerk of Columbia County, two deputies and another person, and that he deputized the Deputy Sheriff of Columbia to serve the summonses on the jurors. He could not swear that the panel shown was the true panel, but believed it was.

The counsel on either side discussed the points raised, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It would seem probable that Judge DEAN will be able to deliver his Fourth of July oration.

The Campaign Forum—A Justice of the Supreme Court in Camp.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People, ex rel. Joseph H. Reynolds, vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—Pursuant to appointment, Justice BARNARD proceeded to the camp-grounds of Camp Scott, Staten Island, to investigate the troubles of the forty men who had petitioned for their release upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ, after the argument of counsel on both sides, was dismissed. In regard to the writ issued upon the petition of Lieut. Ahl, for the release of upwards of eighty men, the particulars of which case were stated in full in the TIMES of Saturday, the Judge also dismissed it, no one appearing to prosecute the writ on the part of petitioner.

Rankin and Revey for petitioners. J. H. Coleman opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in this Court yesterday, and Recorder HOFFMAN delivered the usual charge.

Martha Keenan pleaded guilty to petty larceny in stealing a quantity of coin from Adam Reimast, on the 14th ult., and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Hugh McCabe was tried for manslaughter, in having caused the death of Patrick Ward on the 26th of April last, by hitting him on the head with a stone. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Samuels pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in having caused the death of Henry L. Jones, by stabbing him with a knife on the 24th of May last. Remanded for sentence.

William Lewis pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal the watch of Mr. James Davy on the 20th ult., and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*The Broadway Bank* vs. *Franklin Skinner.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*The People ex rel., A. J. Hasbrouck*, vs. *The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.*—Motion for mandamus to examine and audit accounts granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 2, 1861.

$29,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Con	85½	12 Cumb. Coal Pref..	4½
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	85½	18 do.....c	4½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76¼	150 Pacific Mail S Co.	70
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '70	104	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..c	66
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37	50 do.....c	65½
6,500 Vir. State 6s.....	44½	500 do.....c	65½
5,000 do.....s10	44½	300 do.....s7	65½
16,000 do.....s5	45	175 N. Y. Cen. R.....	73½
5,000 do.....s5	45	50 do.....s5	73½
3,000 Georgia State 6s.	57	53 do.....s5	73¾
1,000 do.....	57¾	50 Hudson R. R...s60	32
1,000 N. C. State 6s....	50	450 Harlem Railroad...	10¾
6,000 do.....s5	49	20 Mich. Cen. R.....	43½
12,000 do.....s5	49½	10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	97
4,000 Mo. 6s iss. to C. & St. Joseph R..	42¾	50 Galena & Chi. R...	60¾
5,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s..	86	50 do.....	60½
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	101¼	350 do.....	60½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s..	38	100 do.....bnw	60¾
6,000 do.....	37½	50 do.....s10	60¾
8,000 do.....	37½	150 do.....s10	60¾
9,000 do.....	37½	200 do.....s10	60¾
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	56	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	24
4,000 Bud. Riv 1st M.	103½	200 do.....s30	23½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	89	50 do.....s60	23½
500 do.....	89¼	200 do.....b60	24
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	36	700 do.....	23½
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	99¾	100 do.....s15	23½
18 Del. & Hud. C. Jo.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s '81 Cou..	85½	$5,000 Lou. State 6s....	51¾
10,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou..	76½	8,000 Vir. State 6s.....	46
2,000 Ken. 1st. 6s ex. I.	72	5,000 N. Car. State 6s	49¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	37½	50 Pac. M. S. Co...s30	69
2,000 do.....	37¾	200 N. Y. Central R....	73¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37	800 Harlem R.....s	10
2,000 do.....	37½	50 Panama Railroad.	106¾
10,000 do.....s4	37½	250 Galena & Chi. R...	60¾
5,000 do.....	37¾	100 do.....s6	60½
12,000 do.....s4	37¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	33½

TUESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The market for Stocks to-day, with some few exceptions, is ½ ₩ cent. lower than on Monday. The exceptions apply mainly to State Bonds, which in the case of Virginia are nearly 2 ₩ cent. higher, and in Tennessees steady, and Missouris ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower. The indorsements of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company on part of the Missouri Bonds sold at 42½ ex-dividend, equal to 45½ ₩ cent. on this especial indorsement, against 37½, with the July coupon included, for the ordinary issues of the State. The Federal Stocks are a fraction easier than yesterday. The New-York State 7 ₩ cents. again sold at 104 ₩ cent. The Railway share list was generally dull at the close of the day at the decline of ½ ₩ cent. above referred to. The New-York Central shares were dull at 73½ ₩ cent., and Galena and Chicago at 60¾ ₩ cent. There was a fall at the early Board of ¼@½ ₩ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo Stock, and a further decline of ⅜ ₩ cent. in the afternoon; Pacific Mail Shares were 1 ₩ cent. lower than the extreme advance of yesterday, and the Michigan roads ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. Illinois Central closed dull at 65¼@65½ ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon, after the printed sales at the Second Board, the general market left off inactive, and prices were about as follows:

New-York Central...	73½	Rock Island.....	34¼
Galena.....	60½	Hudson.....	32½
Illinois Central.....	65½	Harlem Preferred...	23½
Erie.....	22¾	Missouris.....	37½
Toledo.....	23½	Tennessees.....	37¾
Michigan Central....	43¼	Virginias.....	46
Mich. Guaranteed...	26¾	Pacific.....	69¾

There was a further advance of ¼ ₩ cent. in Exchange on London, to-day, owing to the extra demand for first-class bills on account of 1st July dividends collected for European holders of American securities. The rates advanced to 106¼@106¾ ₩ cent., while good Merchant bills were done at 105¾@106 ₩ cent. The improvement is deemed somewhat questionable, because of the peculiar and temporary inquiry for bills for to-morrow's steamer. The supply of Merchant exchange drawn against the Exports of Domestic Produce this week is considerably ahead of last week. The clearances compare, in value, for the week and season, as follows, with last season:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,126 882	$1,898,649	$3,235,516
Previously reported.	31.302,020	41.744,751	63,556,5-9
Since Jan. 1.....	$34,428,902	$43,643 400	$66,792,105

It is stated that an official statement of the New-York Central Railroad Company goes out by the steamer to-morrow to European stockholders, which asserts emphatically that no irregularity exists in the accounts of Mr. WILSON, as Treasurer of the Company, whose decease is announced by telegraph from Albany this afternoon.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus corrects an injurious rumor of yesterday, in regard to the payment of half-yearly interest to non-resident holders of the City Debt of Philadelphia:

"We are requested to correct an error of a morning paper, which states that the City Treasurer declines to pay interest on the City Loans held by persons in the rebel States. He is paying to all, without any inquiry as to their residence."

The Chatham Bank announces a dividend of 3 ₩ cent, payable July 8. The Bank of the Commonwealth divides 3 ₩ cent., payable July 8. The Market Bank will pay a dividend of 3 ₩ cent., on and after July 10.

Mr. POLLOCK, the Director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, has issued his June statement. The coinage of the month was as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	463,350	$9,267,000 50
Silver.....	1,765,500	377,100 00
Copper.....	300,000	3,000 00
Total.....	2,528,850	$9,647,100 50

A well advised correspondent writes that the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road from the 1st July to 31st December next, judged by the result of last year, are likely to be.....$1,147,000
At an expense of 52½ ₩ cent..... 596,000

Net result for six months..... $551,000
Interest on Debt..... $122,000
Sinking Fund..... 50,000—$172,000

Leaving 6 ₩ cent. on stock, or..... $379,000

He adds that if no dividend be made in the present month, the cash surplus to be added to the foregoing will be equal to $160,000.

The Board of Brokers hold no Exchange to-morrow afternoon. They adjourned over the Fourth of July, hold no Exchange on Friday afternoon, and only one session on Saturday. A dull time until next Monday is therefore anticipated, unless something of a stirring nature should occur to our Army in Virginia.

The annexed table will show the amount at the several depositories subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the 24th of June:

	On deposit.	Drafts drawn.	Subject to draft.
Treasury U.S., Washing'n.	$1,042,363	166,312	876 051
Ass. Treas'r, Boston.....	1,326,356	136,277	1,190,080
Ass. Treas'r, New-York....	4,716,919	1,459,791	3,257,128
Ass. Treas'r, Philadelphia..	29,471	8,927	20 543
Ass. Treas'r, Charleston....	—	—	—
Ass. Treas'r, New-Orleans..	146,226	23,553	123,672
Ass. Treas'r, St. Louis.....	38,813	17 686	21,151
Ass. Treas'r, San Francisco	196,869	264,206	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,771	306	1.465
Baltimore, Md.....	10,907	4,781	6,026
Richmond, Va.....	14,027	2,389	11,708
Norfolk, Va.....	11,795	1,212	10,582
Wilmington, N. C.....	6.988	737	5,351
Savannah, Ga.....	4,874	1,151	3,722
Mobile, Ala.....	18,225	3,456	14,769
Nashville Tenn.....	4,880	261	4,618
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12,190	3,002	9,288
Pittsburgh, Penn.....	896	598	237
Louisville, Ky.....	490	26	663
Galveston, Texas.....	2,811	1,006	1,896
Depository at Baltimore...	—	29	—
Norfolk (Sawyer).....	1,413	—	1.413
Cincinnati (McLean).....	9,697	97	9,600
Cincinnati (Sherlock).....	1,118	96	1.022
Little Rock, Ark.....	58,692	54,505	4,187
Chicago, Ill.....	6,416	2,083	4 332
Detroit, Mich.....	8,489	1,967	6,501
Omaha City, Nebraska....	176	—	176
Falls of St. Croix, Wis....	9,477	—	9,477
Olympia City, Washington	516	—	516
Tallahassee, Fla.....	679	679	—
Omaha City (Gillmore).....	9,210	—	9,210
Assay-office, U. S., N. Y..	202,513	—	202,513
Mint U. S. Philadelphia...	199 654	—	199,654
Branch, Charlotte, N. C...	83,000	2 625	80,375
Branch, Dahlonegala, Ga...	27,950	—	27,950
Branch New-Orleans, La.	356,267	—	356 267
Branch, S. Francisco, Cal.	500 000	—	500 000
Total.....	$8,043,643	$2,157,728	$6,868,070
Deduct overdraft.....			67,357
Total.....			$6,885,713
Add difference in transfers.....			200,000
Net amount subject to draft.....			$7,085,713

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 1.	LOANS. June 24.	SPECIE. July 1.	SPECIE. June 24.
Philadelphia....	$3,118,000	$3 137,000	$847,000	$818 000
N. America.....	2,628,582	2,818,187	790,981	743,694
Farm. & Mech..	4,284,594	4,319,378	1,595,466	1,376 988
Commercial.....	1,407,000	1,412 000	287,000	282 000
Mechanics'.....	1,470 228	1,490,540	318,400	293 300
N. Liberties.....	1 197 000	1,224 000	375,000	370,000
Southwark.....	898 970	927 420	276,139	263,434
Kensington.....	637,029	640,884	181,346	173 236
Penn Township	599,622	622 324	178,953	166 872
Western.....	1,317,106	1,311,260	429,790	421 782
Man. & Mech..	980,855	988 400	176,155	169 377
Commerce.....	656,727	673,413	216,310	210,747
Girard.....	2,013,962	2 070,792	478,899	445 547
Tradesmen's....	469,973	476 841	139 8-5	133,309
Consolidation..	425,085	431 819	100,951	100,247
City.....	838,916	861,163	127 677	126,186
Commonwealth	352,532	424,530	70,097	65,276
Corn Exchange	347,000	317 000	122 000	104 000
Union.....	283,419	297,182	68 645	73 670
Total.....	23 967,200	24,240,983	6,688,383	6 336,744

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 1.	DEPOSITS. June 24.	CIRCULATION. July 1.	CIRCULATION. June 24.
Philadelphia....	$1,710,000	$1,741,000	$233 000	$241,000
North American	1,904,274	1,841,849	248,172	250,415
Farm. & Mech..	3,653,066	3,488,167	354,535	357,205
Commercial.....	706 000	734,000	108,000	111,000
Mechanics'.....	728,470	721,378	132,035	123 818
N. Liberties.....	958.000	974 000	90,000	89.000
Southwark.....	747 797	739,264	68,590	71,645
Kensington.....	425,487	426,658	107,315	107,665
Penn. Township	459,559	444.089	52,925	52 545
Western.....	887,403	944,791	105,410	104 725
Man. & Mech....	476,985	472.190	66,915	72 214
Commerce.....	572,315	580,637	86,335	80,485
Girard.....	1,181,321	1,154,976	152,035	161,375
Tradesmen's....	366,909	356,788	57,025	61 190
Consolidation..	207 681	227,729	68 645	65,760
City.....	328,061	326 317	53,120	52,855
Commonwealth.	175 045	178,339	68,525	69,460
Corn Exchange.	269,000	308,000	62,000	62.000
Union.....	169,280	187,940	34,270	32,845
Total.....	15,997,943	15,740,677	2,101,312	2,147,312

COAL TRANSPORTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

	Week ending June 29.	Season to same date.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...	30,854	222,788
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	23,450	209,156
Total tons.....	54,304	431,944
Same period last year.		
	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...	14.535	150.009
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	25,604	198 912
Total tons.....	40,139	348,920

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROS. quote Currency and Specie to-day as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England.....	¼	Free Indiana.....	5
New-York State.....	⅜	Virginia.....	20
East Jersey.....	¼	North Carolina.....	20
West Jersey.....	⅜	South Carolina.....	25
Philadelphia.....	¼	Georgia.....	25
Pennsylvania.....	2½	Alabama.....	25
Baltimore.....	¾	New Orleans.....	10@5
Maryland.....	2@3	Missouri.....	20
Ohio and State Bank Indiana.....	⅞@1	Illinois.....	60@70
Kentucky.....	4	Wisconsin.....	50@60
Michigan.....	1	Canada.....	¾@¾

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars..	1 02@—	Guilders.....	39@—
Spanish Dollars..	1 08@—	English Silver....	4 65@4 80
Five Franc Pieces	95@—	Species.....	1 06@—
French Crowns...	1 06@—	Old Am Half Dols.	1 02@—
German Crowns..	1 06@—	Old Am. Quar. Dol.	1 01@—
Prussian Thalers.	69@—	Span. silver ₩ oz.	1 19@—

GOLD.

Victoria Sove'ns.	4 81@—	Ten Guild. Pieces.	3 96@—
Old Sovereigns..	4 80@—	Span Doubloons	16 00@—
Twenty Francs..	3 81@—	Pat. Doubloons	15 40@—
Ten Thaler Pieces.	7 83@—	Gold. Am. Old.	5 ₩ c. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 2

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 16 9-16; Morris Canal, 37¼; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bols. Ashes, 25,036 b ls. Flour, 524 bbls. Corn Meal, 227,482 bushels Wheat, 33 998 bushels Corn, 7 471 bushels Rye, 22,735 bushels Oats, 701 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to day, 30 bbls., at $5 5¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,200 lbs. American Yellow at 28¾c@29c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Light transactions have been reported in all kinds at previous figures.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet to-day. Sales 50 bags Laguayra at 14c., and 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms. The receipts of Rio, during the past week, have been 34,060 bags; the sales 66,803 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 164,739 bags, including 147,482 bags Rio and Santos, 7,986 bags Maracaibo, 4,000 bags Laguayra, 3,225 bags Java, 1,146 bags Singapore, 600 bags Bombay, and 300 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c @14¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@14c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's busines in Rio thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 6,803 bags, including 3 260 ₩ *Hiroida Wave*, at 12c.@13¾c.; 50 ₩ *Snowden*, at 13c.; 813, balance ₩ *Sprite*, at 12c.; and 650 ₩ *Fame*, at 13¾c. The market closes quiet."

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 29, New Orleans.....	6,000
June 29, Baltimore.....	25,000
June 29, Philadelphia.....	3,500
July 2, New York.....	147,482
Grand total.....	181,982

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at our quotations; Middling Uplands, 14¾@14¾c.; Middling Gulf, 15c.@15¼c. ₩ lb. Stock very light, holders extremely firm.

DYEWOODS—Are inactive and prices nominal. Some orders are in market for Logwood, but there is none of it immediately available. Stock of all kinds of dyewoods, 4,001 tons, including 2,619 tons Lima Wood, 559 tons Fustic, 300 tons Bar Wood, 134 tons Camwood; 50 tons Logwood, and 39 tons Sapan Wood. Total stock July 1, 1860, 3 398 tons.

FIRE CRACKERS—Some 2 500 boxes Canton, No. 1, have been sold at from 92½c. @$1, cash, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been quite plenty and prices have been reduced materially. The demand has been chiefly from shippers, and for fair grades, especially of extra State. Sales have been made of 16,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 86@$4; poor to choice extra State, at $4 25@$4 70, mainly at $4 35@$4 40—only broken lots having been sold at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western, at $3 65@$3 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 20@$5 65; interior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$4 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$3 80	@$4 00
Extra State.....	4 25	@ 4 70
Superfine Western.....	3 65	@ 3 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 00	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 20	@ 5 65
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 75	@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	4 80	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 00	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee.....	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee.....	4 95	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	4 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales 900 bbls, at $5 40@$6 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra $4 30@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules plenty and heavy at $2 60@$3 60 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been very moderate for principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75, and Bunch do. at $1 18¾@$1 25 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely offered to-day, at decidedly lower prices The demand has been brisk, mainly for export. The rise in rates on freight tends to discourage shippers. Sales since our last 260,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at 98c.@$1; White Western, very poor to choice, at $1 10@$1 35, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 73c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 88c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 68c @87c.; White Kentucky at $1 40; ₩ bushel. Corn is less active and tending downward. Sales 50,000 bushels at 40c. for damaged, from store; and 42c.@50c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for Western White, and 51c.@53c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy at 67c @68c. for Northern, 64c. @66c for Canadian, and 52c.@58c., according to quality, for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 15,400 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 26c.@29½; Western at 28c @30c., and State at 30c.@31c. ₩ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL, in his circular for the *Africa*, reviews thus: "The dullness so apparent at the date of my last Circular, has continued throughout the fortnight's interval, and present values show a marked decline on all descriptions of Breadstuffs. With heavy receipts from the West and unfavorable English advices, buyers of Flour have purchased only for immediate wants, and the trade has been inactive, with a daily decline in prices. The higher and lower grades of Western and State have suffered the most. There is some inquiry for shipment at the decline and a fair home demand, but the closing rates at yesterday's Exchange were in favor of the buyer. The transactions in Wheat are still on a large scale, and as a considerable portion of the supplies are not strictly prime, there is much irregularity in price. For a week past the supplies have been large and receivers free sellers, the purchases being chiefly for export to England and France. The extent of this demand for the fortnight will be seen by the clearances which amount to 73,999 bbls. Flour, 1,273,021 bush. Wheat, 251,617 bush. Corn, 2,145 bush. Oats, 9,516 bush. Peas to Great Britain and Ireland; 865 bbls. Flour, 288,430 bush. Wheat, 3,050 bush. Oats to France; 4,140 bbls. Flour, 37,501 bush. Wheat, 2,545 bush. Oats, 17,105 bush. Rye to Antwerp; 12 761 bush. Rye to Rotterdam; 6,473 bush. Rye to Emden, Hanover. Indian Corn is still in light supply and steady demand, without much change in value, selling chiefly for home use, and as a very small portion only is fit for shipment abroad, it is difficult to execute orders. Rye of prime quality is wanted for export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York.....	June 28, '61.	1,475 945	16.500,647	6,203,295
New-Orleans.	May 14, '61.	179,427	66,767	1,464,267
Philadelphia.	June 20, '61.	168,746	1,315,653	667,950
Baltimore.....	June 20, '61.	126,013	947.946	883,360
Boston.....	June 21, '61.	85,076	13,032	14,100
Other ports....	June 14, '61.	126,685	2,224.216	15,451
Total.....		2,161.892	21.067.661	9.218.363
To about same period, 1860..		367,668	1,772,519	1,903,433
To about same period, 1859..		90 695	415,810	335,868
To about same period, 1858..1		102,467	5,578,520	3,275,676

To the Continent:

From N. York, to June 18, '61.		45,209	1,281,198	41,028
From other p'ts, to latest dates.		7,796	2,073	3,042

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $17 50@$18, cash, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady, including domestic Pig, at $4 95@$5 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite moderate, though no important changes have occurred in prices to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been made of 300 bbls., including Mess, at $17 75, and Prime at $10@$10 12½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy at $10 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State. ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tierces at $5 37½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at irregular prices.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevailed to-day, and 1,670 hhds. were disposed of, including Cuba, at 4¼c. @5½c.; and Porto Rico at 5c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 25 000 lbs. at 8s.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business thus: "Since our last the market has continued to droop, and exporters have shown little disposition to purchase at ruling rates, in view of the dullness of the market in England—most of the orders here being at prices below the market. The home demand continues light and is supplied chiefly from country lots. To-day the market is weak at 8c @8¼c., and closes with a downward tendency. Price this date, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c. ₩ lb."

TEAS—The demand has been good, especially for greens, at rising prices.

TIN—Has been in limited request, at previous quotations

TOBACCO—The demand from export buyers is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some definite information relative to the movements and intentions of Gen. PATTERSON and that portion of the Grand Army under his command. The whole column, embracing eighteen full regiments and several detached corps of cavalry and artillery, is under orders to march at three o'clock this morning, and to-day this large body of men will cross the Potomac, and probably stay on the Virginia side. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk. Everything was in readiness for crossing yesterday, but the intention wes abandoned until to-day, on account of a difficulty in fording at the point selected. The rebels are reported to be erecting earthworks and planting cannon to obstruct the advance of our troops, and sharp work is expected before the Fourth passes, unless the rebel forces retreat. Shots were exchanged yesterday at Sheppard's Ford, but with what result is not known.

Contrary to established usage, the President, it is understood, has determined not to forward copies of his message to the principal cities and towns, for distribution to the Press simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. A very little delay is expected in the organization of the House. We shall probably receive the document in time for publication at noon of the 5th. The preliminary contest for the Speakership is very animated, and the friends of each of the three candidates—Messrs. BLAIR, GROW, and COLFAX—are equally sanguine of success. No party caucuses are to be held with reference to the organization, but each member will be left to vote according to his own predilections.

The only movement of importance at Fortress Monroe has been that of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, which has taken a position between Hampton and Newmarket Bridge. A flag of truce on Monday reached the fortress from Norfolk, accompanying Dr. RICHARDS, the physician of President LINCOLN, who was arrested at Manassas Junction some time ago, while in quest of his son, at school near Charlottesville. The Doctor had been imprisoned in the jail at Richmond, and had been subjected to various indignities, until he met Gen. HUGER, when he obtained somewhat better treatment. The rebels in their projected movement on Newport's News on Friday night appear to have made a perfect *fiasco*—as bad, almost, as that on our side at Great Bethel. A force of some three thousand advanced to a point two miles beyond Great Bethel, when the expedition by some means miscarried, and nothing has since been heard of it.

A letter written at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 29th of June, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, states that eight companies of rebel infantry and cavalry had gone from there to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to prevent the passage of National troops into Eastern Tennessee. They had, however, met with such serious opposition from the Union men in the mountains, that they had been forced to halt and send for reinforcements. The *Journal* is inclined to think that a bloody fight will take place at the mountain passes, as the Union men declare that JEFF. DAVIS' troops shall leave.

Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, is in a bad way, because he cannot get arms enough for all who will probably be called upon to take part in the conflict against the National Government. He calls loudly upon the people to send to their county seats all the surplus shot guns, rifles, muskets, etc., they may have in their possession, whether in order or not, that they may be put into condition to be rendered available. To make this call more potent, Gov. PETTUS "promises" that all arms so received shall be valued by competent persons, and that the State will "become responsible" for their value to the individuals sending them.

The privateer schooner *Savannah* was yesterday sold by the United States Marshal, and brought, including her one iron gun and small arms, $1,370. The slave-ship *Nightingale* was sold at the same time, and brought $13,000.

Col INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers yesterday received orders to depart for Washington. They are not fully mustered in, but will be immediately, and probably take leave to-morrow. A handsome regimental color was yesterday presented to the regiment, at their encampment on Riker's Island.

The regiment of Col. KERRIGAN was to have departed yesterday, but, owing to some lack of equipment, and the omission to provide transportation, they did not go. They will probably leave to-day, by railroad, for Washington.

The steamer *Anthracite* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday evening, with ordnance stores, for Washington; among them are eight heavy rifled cannon. The United States steamer *Harriet Lane* has been taken into the dry dock for repairs.

A letter from our Havana correspondent gives sufficient proof that the Slave-trade is still in active operation. The American bark *Reindeer* sailed on the 23d of June, ostensibly on a lawful voyage to San Antonio, on the Coast of Africa, but really, as was well understood in Havana, for a cargo of *bozales*. As there are four American barks named *Reindeer*, two of which belong in New-York, one in Philadelphia and one in New-Haven, it is rather difficult to decide which of them is the one designated. Another American vessel—name not given—is said to be fitting out at Havana for the same traffic.

The screw steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton June 19, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

On Monday afternoon, a disturbance occurred at Weehawken, N. J., wherein two men were shot, one fatally, and a woman so badly beaten that it is supposed it is impossible for her to recover. A man named MICHAEL ROACH, keeper of a low groggery, is the culprit.

The Stock market was dull and ¼ ₩ cent. lower yesterday, and only a moderate business was done on the speculative list. New-York Central left off 73¼ ₩ cent., and Missouri 6 ₩ cents. 37¼ ₩ cent. Exchange advanced to 106¼@106¾ ₩ cent. on London.

The market for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, was decidedly heavy, and prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. Corn also tended downward. Cotton was held with much firmness, but transactions were restricted. The principal business in Groceries was transacted in Sugars, which were steady. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand at rising rates. Whisky was cheaper. Hay was dull. Hops were less sought after. Provisions were depressed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for domestic Tobacco. The freight market was improving, steadily. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes

Most of the live stock markets are again overstocked. Beeves are too plenty to sell out, although offered at a decline of ½c. from the low rates of last week. The market is a hard one for Western owners, who bought at 3½c.@4c., live weight. Cows and calves sell slowly at last week's rates. Sheep are abundant, while lambs sell briskly for holiday "lamb and green peas." Hogs are a drug, at lower rates.

Duty of Congress—Cost of the War.

A question of momentous interest will be presented to the Congress just about to assemble. It is no less than this: Shall the legislative body interfere in any way, either by regulation or advice, in the conduct of the present war; or shall it be committed solely to the power and discretion of the Executive? Subordinate to this vital question is the inquiry hardly less important: How far shall Congress exert any power or make any effort to regulate or diminish the cost of the war?

We do not now propose to discuss these questions at all at length. It is enough to state them, to show the gravity of the consequences they involve, political and financial. The people of the United States are just beginning to regulate the magnificent outburst of enthusiasm which followed the proclamation of the President. They are now examining a little the actual extent of their own motive power. They have begun to look full in the face the war of the Great Rebellion; and to calculate, not "the value of the Union"—for that is priceless—but the annual cost of keeping yearly from three to five hundred thousand men in arms in the field to preserve it. The great political and financial question now arises, and it must be met—Shall this giant struggle be committed solely to the energy and patriotism of the President of the United States, or shall it be shared by the representatives of the people in Congress?

On this subject wide differences of opinion seem to exist among our cotemporary journals. A journal of this City, supposed by some to represent somewhat exclusively the views of the Cabinet, or a part of it, in declaring with solemn emphasis, that upon the action of the coming Congress, consequences depend of such gravity, "that their influence will be perceptible *after the lapse of centuries*," directly addresses the representatives, and, in a tone of lofty authority, uses the following language:

"You owe it to yourselves, to the country, and to the loyal sentiment of the North, to be prompt, resolute and effective in strengthening *the arm of the Government*. Sanction the past action of the Executive, provide for raising $250,000,000 in support of the *Army*, and THEN GO HOME. Frown down indignantly all attempts at *legislation* which may, without injury to the country, be deferred."

Another of our journals takes a view somewhat more elastic of the functions of the National Legislature. It predicts that:

"Congress will act *as if invested with the power of a National Convention*, for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done in the levying of troops for *three years*, in the use of *unappropriated moneys* for extraordinary expenses, and *in its appointments* it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving those acts, but if necessary, resorting to *other measures equally unwarranted* by the precise letter of that instrument."

It is sufficiently evident that an executive, (call him a *President* or by any other title,) with two hundred and fifty millions in his pocket, and plenary power over all appointments, will possess pretty effectually the purse and the sword, the most unmistakable types of power. The arm of the Government would indeed be strengthened by an obedient Congress, content to place them in his hands without stint or limit or inquiry. Whether the representatives of the people in the coming Congress, after such an enormous investiture of authority, will deem it their duty, in obedience to the mandate of the official journal, to "*then go home*,"—or whether, copying the example of France in the days of ROBESPIERRE, they "will act," as suggested by our other cotemporary, "as *if invested* with the power of a *National Convention*," the history of the present eventful month may do much to decide.

As independent journalists, it will be our duty to record, however little we may be able to deflect, the course of these stirring political events. The consequential effects of the fundamental changes which may now be impending over our hitherto free Constitution, upon the financial credit of our Government, although seemingly subordinate, are really of primary importance, so far as they may directly affect the political power thus enormously enlarged. The question may be stated in a word: Can the Government virtually discard Congress as an equal and coördinate element of authority, without seriously impairing its fiscal power? The mass of our people, in a season of holy and patriotic fervor, may doubtless consent, however blindly, to concentrate all political power in the Executive; but will not the sagacious lenders of money—they who are to furnish the hundreds of millions rapidly required—require its expenditure to be regulated, at least in some degree, by the legislative body?

The present war has now endured a little over sixty days. Within that brief period, a sum exceeding *fifty millions* is said to have been expended by the Executive, either directly, or through State agencies with the avowed intent to require payment of the National Government. This portion of our history is destined to be particularly instructive, not only as a "sample-end" of the war—a specimen of what we may expect hereafter from uncontrolled Executive Departments—but as an unerring test and touchstone of the intention and disposition of Congress whether in any way to regulate or control the War, or set limit to any extent the authority of the President. If, under the lash of party discipline, the transactions of the last ninety days shall be passed over in silence, without statement, scrutiny or exposure, we shall all know what to expect hereafter. If, on the contrary, Congress shall require from the War and Navy Departments full and perspicuous accounts of all the expenditures of this period,—with distinct statements of the names, sums, and dates, including all contractors, agents, and vessels employed,—and especially if they shall exert their full constitutional authority to prevent the recurrence of any abuses like those it may now discover, the financial world, if not all our people, will feel that something like an adequate check is furnished against a career of corrupt and improvident expenditure, which, if left unrestrained, would hurry the nation headlong into bankruptcy and ruin.

A War for the Rights of the People.

The most frequent argument that is used against the prosecution of war by the National Government for the suppression of rebellion in the Southern States is, that it is wrong to compel a people to live in alliance with us when their hearts are so alienated that the Union cannot be cordial or fraternal. The continuance of political relations under circumstances of force on one side and inability to resist on the other, it is held, is incompatible with the theory of Republican institutions. Republican government becomes merely military despotism.

This view of the question pending between the United States Government and the communities in rebellion against it, and this mode of argument in behalf of rebellion is common to our own citizens who oppose the war, and to the citizens of foreign countries who have allowed their sympathies to take the same bias. If there were no stronger reasons against the justice of this view and the strength of this argument than the necessity of nations to preserve their natural boundaries, and to maintain for their citizens unrestricted commerce over natural highways, this necessity would be plea enough to justify the United States Government in the most determined resistance to the designs of the rebel States.

A free white population of the loyal States of the Union, in the valley of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi rivers, amounting to about twelve millions in number, find the Lower Mississippi river to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico a natural and cheap highway to the ocean. This highway has been for fifty years in their undisturbed possession and enjoyment. Nay more, the proprietary interest in the territory inclosing this natural highway, was purchased by the Government of the United States, for the express purpose of securing to the population of the West and Northwest, (in common with other citizens of the country,) the free enjoyment of this highway.

Now, one of the original rights of mankind, a right that precedes Government itself, is *the right of property*—the right peaceably to enjoy that which one's money has bought or his labor earned. The briefest statement, indeed, that we could give of the necessity of Government, would be, that it is to protect property.

Looking at the rights of the people of the United States to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, in the light of property, purchased by themselves and paid for, may we ask, under what pretence of reason or humanity, by what plea of Christianity or Republicanism, they can be expected to surrender this property? And yet its surrender is precisely what secession demands of the Government of the United States; and it is just this that sentimentalists at the North, and shallow as well as selfish thinkers abroad, are asking our Government to yield.

The free navigation of the Mississippi River, from its head to the Gulf, is not only a secured right of the people of the whole United States, but to the twelve millions of inhabitants in its upper valleys it is a practical right, one that they deem vital. The fact that this should be so has been recognized from the foundation of our Government; and on this ground President JEFFERSON bought Louisiana in the nation's name, and violated in his own opinion the Constitution of the United States. But if President JEFFERSON could venture to strain the sacred National Charter that he had helped to frame, on a supposed political necessity that existed only in the future, by how much more should President LINCOLN, of the present day, defend the rights so acquired, now that they are so important to the political safety and domestic well being of millions of citizens resident on its banks and on its tributaries? If the barren right was thought by former statesmen to be worth an infraction of the Constitution, what a rebuke is that historical fact to those captious critics who, in the cause of treason, impede every step of the Government by complaints of the unconstitutional measures of the Administration in defence of the right measures demanded by the exigencies of a rebellion so monstrous in its character as to be in a great degree unprovided for in any previous legislation?

Twelve millions of free citizens of the United States are required by sentimental Peace Men, at home and abroad, to give up forever their property and their franchises, to abandon to foreign control this natural channel of communication with the world. The demand is a heavy one, truly; and in what behalf is it made? Simply that the so-called Southern Confederacy may become a sovereign power and civil war cease in the land. And the result would be, that about three millions of inhabitants on the lower banks and tributaries, and about the mouth of the Mississippi, would succeed to the possession and sole free use of the river which twelve millions of inhabitants, having equal rights in its use, would be compelled to abandon. The statement of this proposition is enough to stamp it for enormous and incredible impudence and absurdity.

But, say the stupid arraigners of the policy of our Government, it will be easy to establish friendly and favorable commercial relations with the seceded States, and a profitable and unrestricted commerce might continue as heretofore. Yes, it would be easy to make treaties—and easy to break them. And if the bonds of a Constitution, so wise and so sacred as ours, could be so easily sundered by Secessionists, what hope could we have of a more faithful adherence to treaties?

But the very proposition is an insult. Twelve millions of people are invested lawfully with rights, and are in the peaceful enjoyment of them. Three millions of other people say, we would like to have the sovereignty over your property, and we will take possession of it, by force of arms if need be. But we do not wish to be unfriendly. On the contrary, we have the most liberal dispositions towards you, and will cheerfully enter into an agreement by which you may have such use of your late property as we may deem proper, subject always to such police regulations as we may impose! This is the proposition of the seceding States to the Government of twenty millions of people, able to protect them in all their rights. Any man in Europe, who calls himself a statesman, and says that any Government in the world should recognize and accept such terms, and so despoil and degrade its people, must be a fool or a knave. And any man in this country, who advocates the right of treason, to make such demand, and the duty of our Government to yield it for the sake of peace, is a coward or traitor.

The present war is frequently said to be a war for a Government—a war to show to the world that we have a Government. This is but a partial expression of the right and duty of the Fight. It is the surface only of the truth. The war that the United States Government is waging, is a war for the rights, the property and the franchises of many millions of its citizens. It is a war for the direct rights of twelve millions, as against the direct usurpation of three millions. It is not for honor merely, nor for barren rights, but for vital and indefeasible rights, that can only be parted with when inexorable fate extinguishes a Nation, and its wreck is swept away with the *débris* of things that were.

Such being the plain reading of our National embroilment, it is evident that the war can take but one course. The Government must fight for conquest. There can be no pause till the rights of the people are redeemed from usurpation, or its strength fails, and it is forced to acknowledge itself unequal to the contest. When this latter result is reached—if it must come—we must be content to take our place with the weak and easily plundered States of the world, and accept such terms of existence as any marauding foes may grant us. At the worst, however, ten, twenty, or fifty years must elapse before we reach that abasement. And till then, we shall struggle for the rights and glory of the American Union, as nations have learned to honor it.

The War Department—An Inquiry Wanted.

It is idle to attempt a suppression of the fact that the public universally regards the administration of the War Department as surrounded with corrupt influences. Contracts have notoriously been made in disregard of all the usual dictates of prudence and economy. Transports have been hired at monthly rates double the entire value of the vessels; arms and munitions have been bought at prices which only cease to seem excessive when we learn that one-fourth the cost passed into the pocket of the purchasing agent; the most worthless of trash has been received from favorites and paid for as if fully up to contract requirements; and in every transaction connected with our warlike preparations of the Government there has been the taint of peculation and dishonesty. For these phenomena, the Chief of the War Department is popularly regarded as responsible, and, at all events, upon him will rest the responsibility of disproving them.

Precedents may very easily be found to warrant a certain amount of profligacy in the early efforts at war of a peaceful people. Rapacity takes the field before patriotism, and is slow to leave it. There are innumerable personal friends of those having wealth to distribute, whose friendship upon profitable occasions becomes exceedingly, and even pertinaciously demonstrative, and whose ardor can only be cooled by very liberal concessions. Contractors make their way through back doors, with golden keys; political supporters have private claims to be paid for at the public cost; attention has to be given to securing the utmost possible return in personal and political services. Such temptations to forgetfulness of the public good are seldom resisted; and the opportunity for dispensing patronage so vast is employed with an average certainty at the commencement of every contest like the present. It was unfortunate for the Secretary of War that he came to his office with a reputation not free from reproach. Old charges of a damaging character, though perhaps without evidence to sustain them, had followed him for years; and it was known beside that his pecuniary interests ran in many directions, and were generally bold and speculative. It required more than ordinary circumspection, therefore, in the administration of his office to escape without suspicion the severe scrutiny such antecedents would provoke; and it must be confessed the Secretary has exhibited far less of the quality than was to be expected from a man of his practical shrewdness. A popular impression, extremely unfavorable to the Chief of the Department, has been created by the obvious swindling and plundering to which we have alluded. If, as we desire to believe, and demand to have proved, if true, Mr. CAMERON is no party to these shameful transactions, and is unaware of their existence, the Administration is suffering to a degree which may be fatal to its success, from a very unjust but general prejudice.

Congress is about to be asked for indefinite millions to be disbursed mainly through the War Department. Before granting a dollar, Congress must institute such investigations as will leave no doubt upon the popular mind as to its honest expenditure. The extraordinary powers confided to the Executive must not be abused. The suspicion that the national enthusiasm is employed by bad and reckless men for self-aggrandizement must be removed. Until certainty is attained upon these points, it is safe to say no loan will be received with any sort of favor in the money market; and no reliance can be placed upon a continuance of that great popular impulse, the cessation of which must be the dissolution of the Government. It is due to the people, to the Administration, and especially due to the Secretary at War, that these intimations of corruption be thoroughly examined and cleared up.

WHAT IS WANTED.—The time has passed for fine writing and fine speeches in discussing abstract ideas upon questions of Government; we are now dealing with stern realities, and the people expect their rulers to deal with them in a manner worthy of a young and energetic nation. The masses are terribly in earnest, and will tolerate no temporizing policy. Their patience has already been severely tried in this respect, and it will be a dangerous experiment for politicians to experiment too far. It must be remembered that it was the *last* straw that broke the camel's back. The hour for compromising is gone—no patched-up peace will be accepted by the people of this country, no matter how much it may please the cotton-spinners of England. Our people want the question of secession this time definitely settled, settled beyond the contingency of any future hair-splitting or metaphysical speculation. Its advocates have chosen the mode by which they wish to settle it, and as they have selected the sword, and appealed to the God of Battles, let the prayer of the patriot Minister of old, of "Oh, Lord, if our enemies will fight us, let them have fighting enough," be answered. The industry of the people of the United States is of rather too much importance to have it periodically disturbed by the freaks of a class of Southern chivalry who neither toil nor spin.

DANIEL WEBSTER when asked by HENRY CLAY to sustain the Compromise of 1833, replied, "It would be yielding great principles to faction; and that the time had come to test the strength of the Constitution and the Government." This compromise, BENTON says, relieved JOHN C. CALHOUN from his untenable position, and that even JACKSON felt great relief in being spared the dire necessity of enforcing the laws by the sword and by criminal prosecution, as he had determined to take a very positive course with Mr. CALHOUN—have him arrested and tried on a charge of high treason. Although this compromise was looked upon as a great healing measure, it was vigorously opposed by both WEBSTER and BENTON, and CLAY in after years admitted that WEBSTER'S views were correct. If the strength of the Government had been tested at that period the secession dogma would have been effectually crushed out, and the country saved from the excitement it has since created. But a mild course only served to embolden its advocates and the heresy spread, till at last the Government, instead of having to deal with one State, has a dozen arrayed in arms against its authority. In its hour of trial it appealed to the people for aid, and they responded nobly, furnishing men and money in abundance, sufficiently indicating the sentiment of the nation upon the subject—*a short and vigorous campaign*. That the action of the Government has not thus far come up to the expectations of the people is evident on every hand, and the journalist who fails to note this is derelict in a sacred duty which he owes the public. It is to Congress we must now look to see all administrative deficiencies remedied.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The proceedings of the Union Convention of East Tennessee will be found in another column of the TIMES. It will be seen that every County but one was represented, and the deliberations were harmonious. The Unionists of East Tennessee have adopted a course, marked at once by prudence and the utmost fairness towards the rest of the State. They ask that East Tennessee may be allowed peaceably to "secede" from the Middle and Western divisions that have voted by such heavy majorities to join JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy.

It will be hard to meet this request and deny it. The Secessionists are asked to do as they would be done by. They are told, and truly, that the business interests and political principles of East Tennessee differ so widely from those of Middle and West Tennessee, that the State is no longer a homogeneous Government. And a "union" under such circumstances is neither agreeable nor desirable. They ask to be permitted to go in peace, and choose for themselves a Government that shall meet their wants and be in conformity with their feelings and wishes.

Will the Secessionists of Tennessee acquiesce in this practical application of the "Republican principle?" We know they will not, but will at once proceed to "coerce" the Unionists of East Tennessee to become traitors like themselves. But the East Tennesseans are prepared for that emergency, and will maintain their loyalty with their lives.

The dispatches of yesterday, from the West, announced that eight companies of Secessionists had been dispatched from Knoxville to seize Cumberland Gap and Wheeler's Gap, the entrances from Kentucky into East Tennessee, in order to prevent the supply of arms to the Union men of East Tennessee by the National Government. The Kentucky Unionists were reported to be in arms against this advance upon their border, and threatened occupation of the passes by which they obtain outlet.

This is a fit occasion for calling out the Union organization of Kentucky. Let the Government order Gen. ANDERSON to raise 10,000 troops in Kentucky, and proceed to the relief of the Union men of East Tennessee, and he can have the needed army, and twice as many more, in a fortnight.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A great step has been made toward securing well-cooked and digestible food for the volunteer regiments. At the earnest request of the United States Sanitary Commission, Gov. MORGAN has authorized the engagement of Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON to take charge, experimentally, of the cooking department of one or two regiments at Washington, and Mr. SANDERSON has already entered on his duties, taking with him a couple of experienced assistants. Should this experiment succeed, the Sanitary Commission will probably employ Mr. SANDERSON permanently, to go through all the camps, and organize in each a system by which a supply of wholesome food can be secured. This is an important movement in the right direction, and we trust that the Commission will be enabled, by public liberality, to carry out to the fullest extent this and other much needed measures of sanitary reform.

FRONTIER MATTERS.—Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives some items of a startling character touching life in Arizona. It is now something more than ten years since our frontier line has been thrown from the western limit of the great valley of the Mississippi, to those regions known as the Rocky Mountain slopes, bounded by the British possessions on the north and by Mexico on the south. During the early period of the California emigration, when emigrants in large bodies rushed across the country, we heard little of Indian depredations. But later, when civilization attempted to make a stand in sections of the intermediate countries, and emigrants in small bodies wound their slow and weary way over a variety of routes, the wild Indian commenced his systematic course of plunder and butchery. Our correspondent states that he estimates the number of white settlers and emigrants killed by the Indians in our frontier regions, at one thousand per annum. This is a fearful estimate, and but for our confidence in the knowledge and accuracy of our informant, we should be disposed to consider his calculation as highly extravagant.

It is undoubtedly a fact that our Indian difficulties have been augmenting since 1855. It has especially fallen to our lot to chronicle Indian depredations of the most frightful character in Arizona and New-Mexico, during the past three years, month by month—yes, almost week by week. We believe there is a department in Washington whose business it is to look after Indian affairs generally along the frontier; and yet reports come from that department and from the War Office as well, couched in the language of ease and content, and congratulating the country on the peculiarly happy manner in which the business in their particular charge is managed, but which, in fact, is so wofully mismanaged as to be a disgrace to a civilized nation, to which the dying shrieks and groans, and the bleaching bones of thousands and thousands of our murdered pioneers can testify.

A PLAINT FROM PLUM-GUT.—The *Herald* Harlequin utters one of his profoundest Plum-Guttural growls at the police for interfering with the right of petition. It is of course needless to say there has been no such interference; but that an ingenious attempt to mislead public opinion by fraud, misrepresentation, and forgery, has very properly been defeated, and the offenders exposed. Since the Superintendent of Police, with questionable propriety, saved the skipper of Plum-Gut from mob-law, the *Herald* has much mitigated its treatment of the Department. But when the energies of the Chief begin to be turned from the protection to the punishment of traitors, the venerable mountebank resumes his fears, and will doubtless pour out his malignity henceforth as unsparingly as in other days he uttered his daily puffs of Potosi. Let the Superintendent arm himself in triple brass, and with an extra baton or two, as preparation for this threatened warfare.

A YANKEE TRICK BY A FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* of the 29th ult., says that "an agent of the French Government is buying tobacco in that market." Nothing more likely. It is cheap now, for Virginians can do nothing with it. But "commerce follows the flag," and the first thing done by President LINCOLN, after Gen. SCOTT and the Grand Army reach Richmond a month hence, will be to raise the blockade of all the Virginia ports; and the "French Government" will ship its tobacco freely—making a prodigious good thing out of the verdant Virginians. Let the *Examiner* put this in its pipe and smoke it.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—Correspondents with California and Oregon should remember that the mails to the Pacific, *viâ* the ocean steamers, ceased absolutely on the 30th June; and that all letters destined for those States, or for Washington or Nevada Territories, go henceforth overland from St. Joseph, Mo., *every day in the week*, except Sundays. Many persons dropped their letters in the Post-office, yesterday, evidently supposing that they would be forwarded by steamer. They should know that all these have been sent *viâ* St. Joseph. The Pony Express rates, *viâ* Overland route, from and after this date, are reduced to only one dollar per half ounce, with the ten cents United States postage added.

Vassar Female College.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—PLANS FOR THE BUILDING—TREASURER'S REPORT, ETC.

The Trustees of this institution held an adjourned meeting in Poughkeepsie on the 25th inst., twenty-two being in attendance. Hon. WILLIAM KELLY presided.

From the report of the Joint Executive and Building Committee, it appeared that a contract has been concluded with WILLIAM HARLOW, of Poughkeepsie, for the erection of the college edifice, at a cost of $178,200. Other offers varied from $185,000 to $202,000. The work is begun, and the foundation will be built and the floor beams laid by the 15th of November, when operations will be suspended until next Spring. The edifice is to be completed by Aug. 1, 1864.

It is expected the corner stone will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, this Fall. Of this public notice will be given.

The Treasurer's report indicated that the funds of the College are in good condition, considering the disturbed state of the country; and it is believed the payments on the building will be met without any considerable loss on the securities in hand.

The Committees on the Faculty and Studies, the Library, the Art Gallery, Cabinets and Apparatus, a Corporation Seal, presented partial and preliminary reports relating to matters connected with those subjects respectively.

No professorships were filled, any appointments at this period being considered premature.

The following resolution, which Prof. S. F. B. MORSE and other trustees seconded, with remarks highly complimentary to the artist named, is honorable to all concerned:

Resolved, That the trustees of Vassar Female College do hereby respectfully request M. VASSAR, the founder, to sit for a full-length portrait of himself, from the pencil of the distinguished artist, CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, of New-York, the painting to be preserved in the College.

The business of the Board being finished, after a sumptuous dinner provided by mine host of the Gregory House, the Trustees entered carriages in waiting, and under the direction of Treasurer M. VASSAR, Jr., as Marshal of the day, proceeded to the College grounds, one and a half miles east of the city. All were surprised at the extent of the area required for the site, and delighted with the fine view of the surrounding country. From the level plateau on which the College will stand, are seen the Catskill Mountains on the north, the Shawangunk and the Highlands of the Hudson on the west, and the Fishkill and West Point range on the South. The grounds comprised 200 acres, now in all the freshness, fragrance and beauty of glorious Summer.

The visitors departed by way of Mr. VASSAR'S beautiful Springside grounds, highly pleased with another day in Poughkeepsie, and more than ever interested in the great enterprise committed to their care.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Press Upon Military Topics—Is Fortress Monroe Secure?—Complaints of Jobbery—The Secretary at War—An Attempted Attack on Newport's News—Arrival of Two Deserters—Condition and Intentions of the Rebel Force, &c , &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The remarks of the TIMES on the probability of a speedy attack of the rebel forces upon this position have attracted the attention of military officers. A part of them are inclined to consider them as injudicious, inasmuch as they point out to the enemy the advantages of such an attack, and may thus incite them to make it. If the military leaders of the rebel forces are dependent on the TIMES for brains, there may be some force in this objection: otherwise I do not see that it has any foundation. I think the views of that article are in the main sound and judicious, and if so, this fact is a sufficient warrant for their publication. If there is any point of our line exposed to special danger, that is precisely the point to which the attention of the Government and the country should be directed. And the risk of an attack,—as well as the necessity of an advance, here is certainly sufficient to warrant our Government in giving this point far greater strength than it has at present. Still, I do not believe the rebels, even with 50,000 men, can take this fortress by any other process than a regular siege. It is very strong and is capable of a protracted and successful defence against any attempt that may be made to carry it by storm. It is completely surrounded by a ditch, as wide as Broadway, which is filled with water to the depth of eight or ten feet,—and the only two approaches,—in front and rear, are completely covered by guns which would sweep every foot of them every half minute with grape and canister. The rebels might possibly drive in our forces at Newport's News,—though they would have a sharp fight for that, as our intrenchments there are of considerable strength: and they might also in case of success there drive in the five regiments in Camp Hamilton, a mile this side of Hampton, though the latter are to a great degree already under cover of the guns of the Fortress. But unless our men behaved very badly, they would have very great difficulty to do this. And after it had been done, the main work of taking the Fort would remain. I do not believe it could be done. By a large army of regular troops, used to work of that kind it might possibly be undertaken; but it is not likely to be attempted by such forces as the rebels now have in the field.

Complaints of jobs and corrupt manœuvres of various kinds, are matters of course when such large moneyed operations are in question as those involved in this war. Our little community is quite alive with gossip about matters of this kind. Most of the stories are as yet too crude to warrant publication,—but there is one matter which has been so seriously misrepresented, and which involves principles of so much importance, as to warrant a statement of the facts.

The regulations of the army require that the *Sutler* of every garrison shall be appointed by what is called the Council of Administration, consisting of the three senior officers of the post next to the commanding officer. Under this rule last October, before this war broke out, a Mr. MOODY, who lived in this State, beyond Hampton, and who had been purveyor for the hotel at this place as well as for the fortress, was appointed Sutler by the Council of Administration, then consisting of captains VOSBURG, ROBERTS and ORD. The appointment was confirmed by Col. DIMMOCK, then and now the commanding officer of the post, and Mr. MOODY received from the War Department his warrant as Sutler for three years. Thus the matter stood when the secession ordinance passed the Virginia Convention. MOODY was a Union man, and as such was distrusted by his neighbors. His family, however, and all his property were in the midst of Secessionists and he saw no safety for either, if he remained in the service of the Union. The officers of the fort, however, urged him to remain, assuring him that they would sustain him and that the Government would unquestionably extend to Union men in Virginia who might suffer for their principles, every possible aid and support. He decided to remain; his family meantime was driven from their residence, his property seized and he forbidden to return. He has since heard nothing from or of his family,—but has been devoting himself, with great zeal and assiduity, to the duties of his post.

Some eight or ten days since, a Mr. WISTAR, of Pennsylvania, made his appearance, either in person or by an agent, at the Fortress, with a written *request* from the Secretary of War, that he might be appointed Sutler, in placeof Mr. MOODY. The Council of Administration, consisting of Captains ROBERTS, LARNED and one other, was at once convened, and the letter was taken into consideration. Mr. MOODY was found to have received his appointment for the fixed term of three years; no pretence was made in any quarter that he had not performed the duties of his office with perfect fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and no warrant could be found, either in the Army regulations or in the practice of the Army, for removing him in any other way than upon conviction by court-martial, on charges of misconduct distinctly made. In a letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth all these considerations, the Council, therefore, stated that they could find no justification for the appointment of Mr. WISTAR.

Thus the matter stood until this morning, when Mr. WELSH, an intimate friend of the Secretary of War, and connected, I believe, with his Department, came to the Fort with an official order from Mr. CAMERON, *appointing* Mr. WISTAR Sutler, in place of Mr. MOODY, *removed*.

There are two or three points involved in this matter which make it one of much graver importance than it would first appear. In the first place, the Regular Army officers regard it as an attempt on the part of the Secretary of War utterly to override the Regulations and uniform practice of the Army, for no other reason than to make a place for a political and personal favorite, and create opportunities for other personal and partisan adherents to make large profits by furnishing such supplies as the Sutler may require. The rumors of the garrison name three or four such persons who are known to have been very active in bringing about this change, and to have large investments, and still larger expectations, in the way of supplies. The Regular officers regard this as only one incident in a systematic crusade against their rights, by which the discipline, order and efficiency of the military force of the country is to be sacrificed remorselessly to the greed of political partizans. I am inclined to fear that, if this matter is pushed and this appointment of WISTAR is insisted on by Mr. CAMERON, it will lead to very calamitous results in regard to the efficiency of the garrison at this fortress.

It is stated that the President has altered the army regulations in this respect, so as to give the appointment of Sutlers to the Secretary of War, instead of the Council of Administration. The reason assigned is, that the post has now become much more lucrative and therefore much more important. Unless, however, I am greatly mistaken, the public will regard this as a conclusive reason for leaving the appointment in the hands of the Military Council. If Mr. CAMERON were as careful of his reputation and personal honor as one in his position should be, he would not make such a change in the army regulations as will simply place in his hands patronage and the power of disbursing money, which can be much more usefully exercised where it now is. Upon one thing he and the Administration may rely:—if this change is carried out, and Mr. CAMERON'S friend is appointed Sutler at this post in place of Mr. MOODY, he cannot possibly satisfy the public that it is not done from motives which will not bear examination. If the Secretary is wise either for himself or for the Administration which is responsible for his acts, he will avoid the comments which such an act will certainly provoke.

The second objection to this action is of a political character, and is equally serious. If Union men in Slave States, who have lost everything by adhering to the Union, are to be ejected from offices by which alone they can secure a livelihood, merely to accommodate political adherents from the North, the Administration may at once abandon all hope of developing a Union sentiment in any Southern State Mr. MOODY dare not venture to his old home,—he would be hung instantly. He has no means of earning a living elsewhere. He has sacrificed everything for the service of the Government in the office to which he was appointed for three years. If he is to be ejected from this by the very Government for adhering to which he has lost everything else, his example will scarcely be followed by many of his fellow-citizens. The Union men in this part of the State, at least those of them who are at this place, are very anxious to prevent so heavy a blow to our cause. Col. SEGAR, I understand, has gone to Washington to-night, to make representations to the Department on this subject. In the hope that they may be successful, I abstain from any further comment. Nor shall I do more at present than allude to the murmurs that are beginning to be somewhat formidable, against the extent to which favoritism, both in appointments and in procuring supplies, is permitted to derange and retard the operations of the army here. But it certainly does seem too bad that the bridge across Hampton Creek, burnt by the rebels on their retreat a month ago, *cannot be repaired until lumber* is procured FROM BOSTON.

Col. ALLEN'S arrest has given general satisfaction, and has encouraged the hope, in the minds of those who have the honor of our troops at heart, that some check will at last be put upon their reckless and disgraceful conduct. But whenever the matter is mentioned it is generally followed by the remark that nothing will be done with him—that the arrest is merely a matter of form, and that, no matter how clear his guilt, he will not be punished. I hope these predictions will prove to be unfounded. I would not do Col ALLEN injustice, by prejudging his case; but if he is guilty of the offences laid to his charge, I trust he will be deprived of his command and sent home in disgrace. Unless universal report is untrue, his men have been guilty of outrages upon private property and personal rights in this vicinity, which reflect indelible disgrace upon them as citizens of New-York, and as troops of the United States. They have entered private houses, which had been deserted and shut up by their owners, and destroyed, from sheer wantonness, the furniture which they contained. I have heard of elegant pianos broken in pieces—boxes containing libraries broken open and the books scattered about—chairs and sofas cut, pictures defaced, mirrors broken, and other outrages perpetrated more worthy of savages than of soldiers drawn from the ranks of civil life. It is said that Col. ALLEN has done nothing to check these disgraceful excesses,—but that, on the contrary, he screens them from blame, and encourages and even aids these acts of wanton destruction. His burning of the wheat, cut and stacked in the field, because he believed it to be owned by a Secessionist, and his arrest of the six men working upon it in spite of his own safe-conduct which they had upon them, is an instance of the reckless disregard of all rights and of ordinary decency which is said to be habitual with him. This is the specific offence for which he is to be tried. I trust the War Department will make no needless delay in appointing the Court-martial and holding his trial,—for the good of our cause and the honor of our army imperatively demand a *speedy* example of just and severe punishment. Our men need to be assured, by something more than hearsay, that War does not dispense with the usages and requirements of civilization,—that it has its rules of conduct, and that it is not safe to violate them. The sooner this lesson is taught them, the better for our credit and our cause.

In this connection I desire to raise a question as to the propriety of all the house-burnings and other destruction of property which seems to have the sanction of our authorities. On the way to Bethel, at the time of the disastrous and discreditable affair at that place some time since, Col. DURYEE'S Regiment while passing a large and elegant house was fired upon by one or two shots, believed to have come from the house. An officer and one or two men immediately went in and set the house on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with its elegant furniture, carpets, pianos, an excellent law library and all its other contents, worth, in the aggregate, as the officer himself assured me, not less than $25,000. I learn that the owner, a lawyer named WHITING and another gentleman, who was with him in the house at the time, denied having fired upon the troops. Both were brought into the fortress, and afterwards released by Gen. BUTLER on the representations of Col. SEGAR. But I confess I do not see the necessity or propriety of burning the house. All wanton and useless destruction of property should certainly be avoided in war, and I see no good end to be served by acts of destruction performed under circumstances so well calculated to mislead the judgment. I grant that men who, not being in arms, fire upon our troops from houses, deserve severe punishment,—and in order to prevent such acts, they should distinctly understand that they cannot be treated as prisoners of war, but as assassins. But the duty of trying such offenders, and inflicting summary punishment, should not be committed to officers in the heat of action. It is a rule of European warfare that non-combatants found firing upon troops shall be shot; and you will not soon forget the rigor with which this rule was enforced by Count GUILAY, at the commencement of the Italian War, when he ordered nine Lombard peasants to be shot because *somebody* had fired upon his troops, and the hands of these nine were found to be blackened with powder. The burning of houses, though not so extreme a penalty, is quite as likely to be inflicted hastily and wrongfully. Why, moreover, was it necessary to order Little Bethel to be burned,—and the church to be set on fire if it was of wood, and to be blown up if of brick? These things savor of more barbarous times than those in which we live. War ought not, now-a-days, especially in this country, to leave its footsteps for long years after its last volley has burst on the ear, in ruined towns, desolate fields, and the fierce resentment which an injured people hand down as a sacred legacy to their children. We hope and labor for a restored Union; let it not be marred by such black and hateful mementoes of a disturbed and discordant time.

CAMP AT NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., Sunday, June 30—P. M.

I came over here this afternoon in consequence of a report brought to the Fortress by two deserters, that the rebel force was moving down from Yorktown, with intent to attack the camp at this point. Newport's News is about eight miles in a direct line from Old Point, but the steamer *Cataline*, which ran up, is forced to take a circuit which makes the distance about twelve. We reached the camp at about 2 o'clock. It is beautifully situated upon a high plateau of open fields, some 20 or 30 feet above the level of the water, and backed by woods. We have five regiments here—three from New-York, Cols. Hawkins, Bendix and Taylor; one from Massachusetts, Col. Packard; and one from Vermont, Col. Phelps. The latter has command of the whole camp. Upon the water front they have thrown up a fine earthwork, and have mounted three heavy guns, besides one of Sawyer's rifled cannon, which has been put up within a few days. Along the rear of the camp, within about 40 rods of a marshy range of ground backed by woods, and running along the whole line of the camp, they have extended a very long and admirable embankment, with a ditch some 10 or 15 feet wide, in part of which pointed stakes have been inserted, so as to render it almost impossible for an enemy to pass. These ditches are enfiladed by two cannon, planted at an angle so as to command them; and a heavy siege howitzer also commands the field by which alone an enemy can approach the work. Two of the New-York regiments are outside the works; the other forces are encamped within.

I learned from Col. PHELPS that yesterday (Fri. day) morning two men in Zouave uniform came from above and entered the camp without being challenged,—and announced that they had just arrived from the Secessionist Army. They said that they had been stationed at Yorktown,—and that on Thursday about 3,000 troops were marched down from that point with the intention of attacking as an advance, the camp at Newport's News. The day was excessively hot,—the hottest of the season here,—and the men having very little to eat, were completely worn out. At 10 at night they had reached a point some three miles from the camp, but many of their men had fallen behind from fatigue. Their progress was still further impeded by a very heavy rain, which began at about 10, and continued all night and all the next day. They found it impossible to march and went into the woods for shelter. Many of the men crawled under the bushes and slept. In the morning the expedition seemed to be abandoned by general consent, rather than by any explicit order, and the troops went back. These two men remained in the bushes until nearly all the others had gone away, and then made the best of their way to Newport's News.

Their arrival at the camp created a good deal of excitement, and Col. PHELPS immediately sent out two companies to reconnoitre. They went some five miles, and did not return until after dark.

They reported having seen no force, but they fell in with a scouting party and captured two of its members who had fallen behind. These men also belonged to a Louisiana regiment. They confirmed, in the main, the story that had been told by the deserters, as to the intended expedition against Newport's News. They said that a force of three hundred cavalry came down the day previous to within two miles of the camp.

The two deserters were both Germans—one of them a Prussian and a very intelligent man. He said that he had been living in Quincy, Ill., and went to New-Orleans, where he worked as a printer. He was there called on by the Police, and forced to enlist in a Zouave regiment then in process of formation. He came with his regiment first to Pensacola, and remained there until the men were almost in a state of mutiny, because they had received no pay. They were each then paid five dollars, and ordered North. He said the men were nearly all either hostile or indifferent to the cause for which they were forced to fight, and that, for this reason, their treatment at the hands of their officers was very severe. He made up his mind when he started, to leave the service as soon as he came near enough to the Northern forces to make it safe, and this was his first opportunity. He says the rebels have about 20,000 men at Yorktown,—that they are tolerably well clothed,—that their supplies of provisions are casual, relying mainly on the country around them, and that their military drill and discipline are very bad. So far as he knows, none of them have received any money since they left home, except the little that was paid them at Pensacola.

All these persons concur in saying that the rebels at Yorktown intend to make an attack on the forces here very soon unless they are themselves attacked. But little weight, however, can be attached to such an opinion, as privates in their condition would not be permitted to know anything of the intentions of the leaders. I am quite sure Gen. BUTLER has no intention of making any attack at present,—and I am but little less confident that none will be made upon him within a short time, except by guerilla parties as hitherto.

The deserters referred to were brought over to the fortress, where they are now in confinement.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff went over to Newport's News, intending to have a review of the troops in camp this afternoon. Soon after leaving, however, it began to rain, and continued until 6 o'clock, rendering it quite impracticable to hold the review. Instead of that they made a little experimental practice with the Sawyer's rifled cannon, which was brought up a few days since and had never before been fired. They fired three shots,—aiming towards Pig's Point, which is directly opposite and about four miles distant. The first shell fired could not be traced, and the general belief was that it struck the shore. This is scarcely probable, however, as the other two struck the water at least a mile this side the banks. The Secessionists have just erected a battery at Pig's Point, from which, on Friday morning, they fired ten or fifteen heavy guns by way of practice. The distance is too great for any effective firing, unless they have rifled cannon of very long range.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and THURLOW WEED were of the party this afternoon. They came from Washington this morning, and return to-night.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP HAMILTON.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN—BLACK SHEEP—DAILY DUTIES—A WELL-MERITED REWARD—SANITARY MATTERS—FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, near Hampton, Va., Friday, June 28, 1861.

It is wonderful how much men will undergo cheerfully, without a murmur, when the spiritual spring is touched—when they find some principle, some idea that is above materiality to labor for. They are your "mere abstractions," after all, if you please to call them so, that summon forth the strength and energies of men, and incite them to deeds and endurances which the common objects of life could not induce them to undergo. The idea of a flag insulted and a country wronged—the simple sentiment of patriotism impels men to greater sacrifices than even lust of gold. Do not be alarmed. This is not the introductory of a romance or the argument of a Fifth-avenue sermon, but the reassertion of a great truth which history teaches us, but which we of the present generation have not till now been called upon to recognize. There is hardly a man in the ranks [illegible] in poverty than perform much of the drudgery of his present position, separated for an unknown period from relatives, friends and home, if money merely were the price held out to him. I speak now of the soldiers, and not of the officers, whose hardships are less, and are compensated for by the immunities and privileges of rank. I have seen here men who have independent fortunes, whose delicate hands had never before handled implement of labor, working with pick and shovel in the trenches all night long, except an occasional resting spell, robbed of their rest, fatigued, perhaps, when they began with a day's duties in camp, and having eaten nothing for days but army rations,—and you probably have some idea of what they are,—I have seen them marching for miles under a hot sun and a heavy musket, sleeping in the open air on the ground, or crumped together in little tents; and, immediately after doing all this, advancing steadily against a battery belching grape and canister on every side of them,—and no one who has not "been there" can appreciate the peculiar first impressions of a raw soldier under these circumstances. Yet so far from expressing a desire to return to the home where—not by any means the least of their lacerations—they know that aching hearts are praying that they may come back, and weeping eyes are straining each day to find some recorded assurance that they are not yet dead;—I have seen these very men still evincing an eagerness to suffer all, and do all, that the country's wrong may be righted and the traitor's doom made sure. This is the stuff that our volunteers are made of, and when any are found among them who have not just this spirit, they meet with very little consideration among their comrades. Very few of these black sheep have been found among Col DURYEE'S Zouaves. Those that have made themselves manifest have been speedily sent home to have the finger of scorn pointed at them for the rest of their lives. The following paragraph, from a Long Island paper, gives some idea of the estimation in which these deserters are held at home:

"We learn that two young men of that village (Port Jefferson,) went to New York a short time since and enlisted in Col. DURYEE'S Advance Guard, stationed at Fort Schuyler. They have since returned, complaining that the fare, consisting of 'baker's bread, beef and potatoes,' was hard fare for them, while the officers had chickens, &c. They have made themselves objects of ridicule for the whole village. The names of these worthies are VINCENT WORTH and GEORGE SMITH."

Private WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, of Company H, Fifth Regiment Zouaves, received a few days ago, the following testimonial from Col TOWNSEND, whose life he saved at Big Bethel:

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V., CAMP HAMILTON, June 21, 1861.

Private Burnham, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.:

SIR: I desire to testify to you my sincere thanks for the part you played in reference to myself at the engagement at Big Bethel. I learn that you leveled your weapon at an officer of the enemy who had brought a rifle to bear upon me, and that you shot him. I beg to be permitted to present you with the accompanying piece of gold, which I wish you would wear upon your breast, if permitted by your commanding officer, as a testimonial not only of your own bravery, but of my appreciation of your coolness.

I am very truly and sincerely your friend,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

Lieut. CHURCHILL J. CAMBRELLING made the presentation to Mr. BURNHAM in the presence of the whole company, and in so doing made him a neat little speech, commending his spirit and soldierly conduct.

The mission upon which Major J. M. DAVIES and Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK have gone to New-York is one of great importance to the Fifth Regiment. The command is to be recruited to 1,000 men, and they have been detailed to attend to the business. None but picked men will be admitted to its ranks. The regiment has gained some little reputation, and it is designed that its *personnel* shall continue to be such that its good name cannot hereafter be jeopardized. An artillery corps and a cavalry troop are to be added to it.

Col. WEBER'S regiment of German Turners is to be increased to the same number of men. This command, composed of men who are accustomed to gymnastic exercises, and are generally excellent marksmen, will prove to be very serviceable in the field. Cols. ALLEN'S, CARR'S, ELDER'S (formerly MCCHESNEY'S) and TOWNSEND'S regiments, like the rest, are steadily advancing in discipline and general military proficiency. When Uncle Sam gives the word, a well-trained army will be ready to advance from this point into Virginia. Let the armies of the centre and right wing look to their laurels.

Spite of the exceedingly warm weather that we have had here recently, the general health of the soldiers continues to be good. They are becoming acclimated and inured to exposure and fatigue. Let those who are looking after the sanitary condition of our armies, see to it that proper food is distributed, and that the men have access to books that give valuable information to the recruit concerning the means of preserving health; let epidemics be provided against in good season, and let care be exercised in the appointment of surgeons in the army, and we shall pass through the Summer with as few of the ills that flesh is heir to as is consistent with the congregation of large bodies of men at this season.

The routine of a single day's duty in Col. DURYEE'S camp will be interesting to your readers. Yesterday we had reveille at 4:45 A. M; company drills from 5½ to 7 o'clock; battalion drill from 9 to 10 o'clock; artillery drill, under Col. DURYEE, during the morning till dinner time, and during a portion of the afternoon; battalion drill at 6 P. M.; dress parade at retreat; and from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. the men were at work in the trenches The battery near the Seminary was completed last night. It has been constructed by the Zouaves alone, under the superintendance of Lieut-Col. WARREN. It commands the approaches near Hampton. It will be named after Col. DURYEE.

There are flying rumors that Col DURYEE'S regiment is to be removed to Washington, and again, that it is to be stationed across the creek, at Hampton. Both of these are probably premature.

Two hundred Sharp's rifles have been distributed among two companies of the Zouaves—E, commanded by Capt. H. DURYEE, and I, commanded by Capt CHAS. G. BARTLETT. These companies were drilling with the new weapons all day yesterday.

Nothing concerning future movements is definitely known. Occasionally some wiseacre shakes his head knowingly, as if to say that he could an' he would tell of an important expedition now on foot, and throws out dark hints of a speedily coming contest. Whenever it comes, you shall have an eye-witness account of it, if possible.

G. C.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 1, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment to-day moved from the encampment within the fortress to occupy a position between Hampton and Newmarket Bridge. Hampton Creek is crossed by batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade.

Gen. BUTLER and staff are now visiting the encampment. Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment takes the place of the Third Massachusetts. The Fourth Massachusets Regiment was to move from Newport's News, but the order was countermanded. The time of the Massachusetts Regiments expires in about two weeks, and on account of their arduous duties within the Fortress and at Newport's News, in the way of mounting cannon and digging trenches, the order for their movement has excited much comment.

Gen. BUTLER is by no means partial to the Massachusetts Regiments.

One of the Louisiana Zouaves, who was made a prisoner on Saturday, named CLARK, was formerly a wood-engraver in the publishing establishment of HARPER & BROS., in New-York. On the march from Yorktown the Louisiana Zouaves were supplied only with flour, to be cooked as occasion might require. The force which advanced consisted of 2,600 infantry and 300 cavalry. The two deserters represent the force 1,000 stronger, and that they reached a point two miles this side of Great Bethel, when the expedition having miscarried the greater part probably returned to Yorktown. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Lieut. BUTLER, a nephew of Gen. BUTLER, starts for New-York, *via* Baltimore, by boat to-day, to induce the Massachusetts State authorities, if possible, to dispatch a regiment of cavalry to Fortress Monroe.

Col BAKER'S California Regiment is expected here to-morrow.

The *Quaker City* brought up as a prize to-day, the schooner *Sally Myers*, from St. Domingo, owned in Yorktown.

A large sailing-frigate, probably the *Sautee*, from Portsmouth, N. H., is coming up the Roads.

The *Roeneke* is also reported outside, and is now firing a salute.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk with Dr. RICHARDS, physician to President LINCOLN. He (RICHARDS) was arrested at Manasses Junction three weeks ago, whilst in quest of his son, at school near Charlottesville. Dr. R. was imprisoned in Richmond Jail, and not permitted to go to a hotel, even under a guard, and was treated with many indignities, until he saw Gen. HUGER at Norfolk, who was exceedingly attentive to all his wants. Two Maryland ladies also came under the flag of truce.

Five Northern mechanics have reached the Fortress in a small boat from Pungo River, North Carolina, distance of 200 miles, the trip occupying six days and nights.

W. H. WIENEL, Assistant Provost Marshal at the Fortress, goes to Washington, this evening, with an alleged spy, arrested here to-day, and said to be the same party heretofore arrested at Fort Corcoran.

LITHOGRAPH OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.—A lithographic likeness of Col. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH, dedicated to the firemen of New-York, which in accuracy and finish surpasses any representation of the youthful hero we have yet seen, has just been published by Mr. C. Q. COLTON. The engraving, which is from a photograph taken just before Col. ELLSWORTH left the City with his regiment, was executed by CROW, THOMAS & Co., No. 37 Park-place. As a superior specimen of lithography, it is worthy of a place among the best collections of the art, and as a life-like picture of the lamented Colonel, it will be especially prized by those who intimately knew him.

"RECEPTION" IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—Ward School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, presented on Monday a scene of rare loveliness, it being the occasion of their usual semi-annual "reception" The large hall was well adorned with flags and flowers; the teachers and pupils presented their most presentable holiday appearance, and the very large audience seemed to be in their gayest good-nature. The exercises, consisting of recitations, original compositions, songs, duetts, chorusses, calisthenics, &c., were exceedingly creditable to the children, and to their excellent principal, Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS. The music, under the direction of the veteran COLBURN, was choice, and well done, and the whole affair a credit to the gentlemen who manage school matters in this Ward. At the close of the exercises short addresses were made by Dr. LIVINGSTON, Judge WATERBURY and others, friends of education in the Twentieth Ward.

[Advertisement.]
$100,000
Worth of
SUMMER CLOTHING
At less than
Half price,
At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
No. 66 and No. 68
Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Bunting and Silk Flags.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
Gold-chop Fire-Crackers.
For sale at low prices at
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-Office,
And No. 405 Broadway.

$100,000.
WORTH OF
Summer Clothing.
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN
HALF PRICE.
The whole immense stock of Summer wear, such as White Drills, Ducks, Linens, Marseilles, Cottonades, Alpacas, Drap d'Etes, Silks, &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st, is now being sold at merely nominal prices, regardless of cost.
Linen Dusters, as low as.....50 cents.
White Linen Duck Coats.....$1
Fine Marseilles Vests.....$1
Black Alpaca Suites.....$5
Light Cassimere Suites.....$6
Fine Alpaca Coats.....$2
&c. &c. &c.
At EVANS'
Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $15. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

Fireworks at a Reduction of 50 per Cent.—S. D. ROBERTS, of No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., has reduced the price of Fireworks all of one-half, and seven less than those of bogus makers; therefore there can be no excuse for those neglecting to celebrate the Anniversary of our glorious Independence. Remember the Union Depôt, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts. The only store selling Fireworks where James' Rifled Cannon can be seen.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 565 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Depot, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 11 Barclay-st.

Fourth of July.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families, before going in the country, Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Military Shoulder-Braces and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

LUSON—COOKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., Rev. FREDERICK N. LUSON to ANNA WARNER COOKE, daughter of the late William R. Cooke, all of this City.

RADEB—STEPHENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. A. Cookman, Mr. LOUIS B. RADEB to ESTHER AMELIA, daughter of C. Stephens, Esq., all of this City.

BAIRD—STRANG.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2 by Rev Dr. Potts, Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET S. STRANG, daughter of T. Strang, Esq., of this City.

GOODRIDGE—ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Burchard, LEONARD O. GOODRIDGE to Miss V. HENRIETTA, daughter of John R. Ackerman, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH—MOLINEUX.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 27, Mr. HUGH K. SMITH to Miss ELLEN MOLINEUX, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BURGOYNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM BURGOYNE, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, of diphtheria, JULIA FRANKLIN, daughter of John and Maria B. Thomas, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 91 East 17th st. on Friday, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

DOLSEN.—In this City, on Monday, July 1, WILLIAM DOLSEN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, N. W. Dolsen, No. 213 Chrystie st., on Wednesday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday, July 1, EDWARD W. T., youngest son of J. Elias and Sarah Whitehead, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No 163 West 37th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LUDWICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, SOLOMON LUDWICK, aged 43 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, in 56th st., between 4th and 5th ave., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CAUGHEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, JOHN CAUGHEY, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the 7th st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d ave., this day, (Wednesday,) July 3, at 1½ o'clock.

KINGSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 2, Mrs. KATE W. KINGSBURY.

The friends of her husband, and of her brothers, Rev. and Henry M. Grimshaw are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 88 Franklin av., East Brooklyn.

BEIBLEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., after a long and protracted illness, WM. VAN DYKE BEIBLEY, first son of WM. M. and SARAH JANE BEIBLEY, aged 2 years 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 South 9th st., Williamsburgh. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 39?—July 2 1861.
37, 19, 44, 29, 45, 60, 58, 63; 12, 13, 75, 40; 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 38?.—July 2, 1861.
67, 74, 23, 69, 58, 61, 12, 45, 40, 68, 52, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.
A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.
The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Hence every New-England mother provides
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.
As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances: and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No woman has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. TRY IT, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,
Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States s

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as regular laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do plain sewing; is fond of children and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 431 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; she understands her work well, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 37 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation to take care of children and to sew; also, a woman to sew by the day. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and fluting, or would take care of children; has 2 years' reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 431 4th av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Address No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would care children; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No 17 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, in City or country; good reference from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 315 2d-av., corner of 20th-st, for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children, and plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call at No 207 1st-av., for two days, in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by an amiable and willing young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 31 East 35th-st., where she is at present engaged and permitted to refer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 123 9th-st., after 9 o'clock, to-day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, ACTIVE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, creams, pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would be found a competent and trustworthy person for any family who may require her services; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 16th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 4th st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; or as meat and pastry cook for a hotel or a first class boarding-house. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 244 West 16th st., first floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two respectable women, by their present employer, one as cook, washer and ironer as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 117 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; is an excellent baker; fully understands her business; can get good City recommendations for four years; is a Protestant; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No 94 Rivington st, six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house in City or country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No 17 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, in City or country; good reference from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 315 2d-av., corner of 20th-st, for one day.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 4th st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; or as meat and pastry cook for a hotel or a first class boarding-house. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 244 West 16th st., first floor.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house in City or country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands cooking and baking in all their branches; no objection to assist in the washing, or to go in the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 582 Houston-st., in shoe store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to City or country; has good reference from last 20 years in and about New-York. Can be seen until engaged at No. 81 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, six years' reference from her last lady, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages $8; City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE City or country for a worthy woman, who is an experienced cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer, by a steady young woman who can give most respectable City references. Call at No. 373 3d-av., near 23d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED for a smart, industrious servant girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economizing and neat; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small family, good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 362 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or house servant for a small family; City or country; can give best references. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by an experienced and capable young woman, who is also a first rate baker. Apply at her present employer's, No. 28 East 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 159 35th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at 213 West 40th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent city references, a situation as plain cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linen in excellent style; or would act as chambermaid and writress; can take charge of the silver and dining room; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call, or address, No 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly, is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; she is willing to assist in housework; she is a good laundress and baker. Can get the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No 346 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to cook, wash and iron, who understands her business; two years' reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 207 1st av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A gentleman's family, in a nice part of the country, a lady as housekeeper; must be fully competent to take the entire charge. To a suitable party a fair compensation will be paid. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, where her mother could board with her; reference given and required. Address N. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AND ACcomplished lady desires a situation as housekeeper in the country to a wealthy gentleman; references exchanged. Address, for one week, stating where an interview may be had, A. H. Y., Station D.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—CARE OF CHILDREN.—Wanted, situations, by two young girls, sisters, lately landed—one to do general housework, and the other to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 7 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family, in City or country, by a respectable young woman; City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROtestant young woman wishes a situation as general housework or chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; is very obliging; is a good baker and a good laundress; best City reference. A girl wants a place to do light housework; City reference; wages $8 per month; both will go in the country. Call at No. 230 Broadway, near 14th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pies; is also a good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter-making; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN honest, sober and active young woman wishes a situation to do the duties of a household; understands baking, cooking, washing and ironing and dairy work; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as general house servant; expects moderate wages, a good place being mostly desired; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 214 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation at general housework; has no objection to accompany a lady or family to Europe or California; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 12, front.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WITH THE best of City reference wishes a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, clear-starching, &c.; is also an excellent getter up of gentlemen's linen; is prompt in her work and not afraid of it. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable American Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth; will go in the country. Call at No. 84 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; is an experienced nurse, being such for the last seven years; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days; will go in the country for the Summer.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or to take care of an invalid person; no objection to travel or the country; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th st., near Madison-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the very best of City reference; has several years' of experience in the care of children; country preferred. Apply at No. 392 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady and assist in chamberwork, by a highly respectable girl. Can be seen at her present employers until engaged, at No. 38 West 22d-st. Is willing to go to the country

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands fine washing and ironing, can come well recommended. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; will make herself generally useful; can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 17th-st, third floor, back room.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; her baby is only three months old; can produce the very best of City references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 28th st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; the best of City references given. Call at No 260 6th-av., near 17th st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes employment, by the week or month; is a good dress and cloak finisher; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at or address No. 88 West 39th-st., top floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, at family sewing or dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 269 Fulton, corner of Tillary-st., in the milliner's.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, about 14 years of age, in a respectable private family, as assistant waiter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 72 Vandam st., southeast corner of Vandam and Hudson-st., James Raleigh's rooms, for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing and obliging; can go at short notice. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron first-rate; no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT 55 Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

SALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. R., as above

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses, furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address G. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 4th av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single man, Protestant, desires a situation; he understands all kinds of work on a country place; seven years' references of ability and good character in every particular can be given. Call on S. Tyrrell, No. 349 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN man, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of both businesses; is 36 years old, and can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or address G. B. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A STOUT BOY OVER FIFteen years of age, who is accustomed to work in a garden, wishes to serve his time so as to become a professed gardener. Apply immediately, at No. 3 Ridge-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as gardener, farmer, &c.; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit and flowers, also, the care of horses and the care of a gentleman's place generally. Good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS the best of City reference; has lived with first class families as above; understands the care of horses, can drive in single harness; no objection to the country. Address J. H., drug-store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union square, for two days.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, wishes to procure a place for his manservant, an intelligent Protestant man, very trustworthy and reliable, an excellent waiter, &c.; will be glad to recommend him to any gentleman wanting a first-rate man. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 13 Belleville Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERican child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as a lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A STEADY BOY, TO TAKE CHARGE of an office during the day. Apply, with good recommendations, (or not at all;) he must be a fair rudimental scholar; wages, $2 per week. Apply at No. 26 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, salary $9 per week; 3 porters, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,500 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4c. RIBBONS all marked down to 3c.
3c. RIBBONS all marked down to 2c.
2c. RIBBONS all marked down to 1c. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost
AUCTION LOTS LACE COLLARS and SETS, very cheap
COLLARS and SETS, French and Swiss, at 8s and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE, AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway. New-York

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new Octave Pianos for $185 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Also, exandre organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn.
W. B. Bigelow, No. 112 Shatham st.
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bowery.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 1 Bible-house.
A. Bruehl, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 291 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled,
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

FLAGS

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES,
FOR SALE BY
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTment of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO.,
No. 60 South-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr.,
Dépôt, No. 196 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 496 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shafting and fixtures and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 planters, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting, pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink stands, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutie, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, blocks, 1 fall, 1 rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz.:
Station House.
22 Precinct.....No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct.....No. 9 Oak-st
5th Precinct.....No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct.....No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct.....Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct.....No. 94 Charles-st.
12 h Precinct.....Harlem.
13th Precinct.....Cor of Attorney and Delancey sts
18th Precinct.....22d-st., near 2d-av.
19 h Precinct.....59th st., between 2d and 3d avs
21st Precinct.....No 120 East 35th-st.
By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. F. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.).—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.
H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je28-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN B. STOW, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WIL

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposals, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide the means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as if necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Specie terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN V. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER. } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS,
AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.
The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 24 Broadway, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.
By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.
Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1851, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, Sunday, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The stock must be issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, and no bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled secrets,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.20 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not with drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New York, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CARRAR, Acc't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av[e] and 26th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1873 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office
W. H. EMMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVESTER A. BOWNE, Secretary.

FULL INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water Loan, at Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co's, at which places money is deposited to pay the same.
E. D. WARD, Chicago City, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after
MONDAY, July 15.
Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 23, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Loans, due in 1870. Interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mc.adley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EDINBURGH, Capt. Anderson.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
Steamer ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 80	Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris.... 85	Steerage to Paris..... 36
First Cabin to Hamburg 85	Steerage to Hamburg... 36

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVAS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES JECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA for LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on July 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 6th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ladies'-st., and by the stationers generally.
JESSE C. HOYT.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. } NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square—New York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SEMAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1831.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1861.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.
By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per. cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., } No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } NEW YORK July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have to day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at the office No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1861

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.
By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent. payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDend of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared, payable on demand. WM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of MERKLEE & THATCHER, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be settled by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOHN M. THATCHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Taylor, Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. JAMES A. TAYLOR is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM TAYLOR has this day associated with him his two sons, JAMES A. TAYLOR and EDWIN L. TAYLOR, and will continue the iron foundry and machine business, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams-st., under the firm name of WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL will continue the machine business at his former place of business, No. 9 Adams-st.
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm.
GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.
The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & BUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. All debts due and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH R. BUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH R. BUSSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New York City, July 1, 1861.
N. S. WASHBURN.
GEO. H. LE HURAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.
ANTHONY M. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for
PHILADELPHIA,
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only.
Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.
FARE, $4. From Newark, $3 50.
NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.
Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains, and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
Millstone and New-York, both ways	1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways	0 75

New-Brunswick Excursion Tickets, good for returning either way, in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.
Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.
An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:25 P. M. Returning to New Brunswick at 2:15 P. M.
Assis't Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW-YORK TO
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE
AND RETURN.
No loss of time to business men.
FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
The swift and splendid side-wheel ocean steamship
PEERLESS,
1,250 tons, J. W. WRIGHT, Commander, will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.,) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport by daylight and Providence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.
Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.
A limited number of passengers only will be taken.
Tickets for the round trip from New-York to Newport or Providence and return only $2, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No. 39, North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the office 173 Broadway.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R. (foot Morris-st.) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth-st at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st. and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Meyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew and music, that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4 running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingville, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch,) also omitting Holbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4¾ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on all the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M., excursion train, to Greenport at reduced fare omitting at the stops above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:2 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:40 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. excursion train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORT KEARNEY.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

Reliable information from Denver June 27, says a secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles up Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking forts Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and expect to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

PIRATICAL CAPTURE OF THE ST NICHOLAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, from this port, as mentioned in our Washington dispatches, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition.

When the steamer left here on Friday evening, she had on board about 50 secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. HOLLINS, late of the United States ship *Susquehannah*, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state room immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. HOLLINS threw off his disguise, and, with the aid of the passengers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across Coney River, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not a party to the plot, were landed, including the Captain of the boat, who was placed under guard. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise toward the Rappahannock River, capturing three vessels on her way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which HOLLINS made his way to Fredericksburgh.

The rebel papers here publish accounts of this transaction this evening, calling it "a brilliant exploit." Some accounts say that about two hundred rebel troops were placed on board the steamer at Coney.

The troops here are still on guard at Monument-square, Exchange-place, and other points, and cannon are placed commanding the approaches. Officers are quartered at the mansion of REVERDY JOHNSON, in Monument-square, while the troops are quartered in various buildings adjacent, including the Custom House, and the rotunda of the Exchange.

SERENADE TO COL. BLAIR

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Col. BLAIR, member of Congress from Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's New-York Band, and it was an enthusiastic reception.

He said in his speech, that while he did not know that he was competent to pass on what had been done, and what ought to be done, he held himself entitled to his own opinion as to the justness of this war, and the propriety of prosecuting it with vigor. Living in one of the Slave States, he knew the feeling of a large majority was against this rebellion, yet they were held in check by a tyrannic minority, who had stolen the arms of the Government through the imbecility of a corrupt Administration, and were now using them to put down the loyal people of those States. Shall we, he asked, prosecute this war to deliver the South from the oppressors? Look at East Tennessee, in which a large majority has unmistakably declared for the Union. Yet she is environed by hostile forces—her enemies. Is it not as proper for us to send immediately to their relief, and place arms in their hands with which to maintain their rights, as it was to send aid to Forts Sumter and Pickens?

Mr. BLAIR's next allusion was to Maryland, in which, two weeks ago, her people declared by an immense majority for the Union, yet in the midst of this old State a nest of copperheads—the Legislature—are plotting and conspiring to make that State in a false position to the National Government. He spoke in sarcastic terms of the boasted chivalry of the South, that manifested itself in the assassination of our pickets, but that there was a genuine chivalry there which would put down the rebels, if promptly aided by the National authorities. Nine out of ten persons in Missouri are for the Union, yet her Legislature was six months plotting to carry that State out of the Union. The loyal men of the State were not even permitted to defend the arms of the Government in the arsenals, owing to the criminal misconduct of the late Administration. When, however, the present one came into power, arms were placed in the hands of her loyal citizens, of which they have already and will continue to give a good account. So would it be in every Southern State, were all loyal citizens thus assisted. Mr. BLAIR declared he was for war until not an enemy is left in hostility to the Government. He was now, as heretofore, against any compromise. For any compromise, in his opinion, would breed ten worse wars. We could have no lasting peace, until the foes of our country were rendered incapable of further resistance. A dragon passed by at this point, repeating "no compromise."

"That voice," said Mr. BLAIR, "is the voice of the whole country," and to this expression the multitude responded by deafening shouts. Mr. BLAIR believed this Administration was against any compromise that would not leave this Government as our forefathers framed it. In the course of his remarks, he highly complimented Gen. LYON, of Missouri, who had always fought for victory, acting on the principle of the Irishman in the fight, that "whenever you see a head, hit it." (Excessive laughter.) Without waiting for others to demonstrate how many hard knocks you can bear, this latter plan, it seemed to him, was much in vogue by certain of our generals. He did not want to criticise the conduct of our great generals, but believed the people were all impatiently waiting to see the great victory which all concede SCOTT can gain for us at any time. Let it come—the quicker the better.

Senator MCDOUGALL, of California, and Representative HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke briefly, responsive to the sentiments uttered by Col. BLAIR.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Capt. STEVENS was in command of the detachment of the Third Connecticut Regiment that captured the two Secessionists and four horses on Sunday, from a superior force of rebel cavalry near Falls Church. He now wears one of the splendid army revolvers taken from the enemy. But for the impudence of the Connecticuters, and their premature movement, more success would have attended their expedition.

The discharge of musketry into the flying Secessionists had the effect of making at least one of them rise and reel from his saddle.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 1.

The rebel who was killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth pickets, is named HENRY E. HAINES, a well-known citizen of Richmond, and was an orderly Sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to-day by the citizens here, his body having been transferred to their charge at their request.

The two other rebels who were wounded have since died.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed this afternoon for Mathias Point. It is understood that the *Pawnee* will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at Lyceum Hall was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, UPTON, MARVIN, and others. Many prominent Union men, including Messrs. JAMIESON, LEWIS, MCKENZIE, MASSEY, and others were not present, and Mr. MARVIN, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for one week, and he was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain ambitious individuals, who were endeavoring to press themselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause. The motion was rejected. There is but one ticket to be voted for, JAMES T. CROSS, for State Senator; GILBERT S. MINER, for Delegate.

Dr. FLEMING, one of the prisoners arrested some time since, and a member of the Governor's Guards, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 1.

The report reached here yesterday, that the State troops, 10,000 in number, had crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage River, 300 miles south of this place, and had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The National troops were 20 miles in their rear, 2,500 or 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, it was thought, for reinforcements.

The State forces were increasing. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the State camp, who also came through the National camp.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, July 1.

After three weeks of interruption, telegraphic communication is again established to this and all other points west, by the old Missouri river route. The parties who have hitherto destroyed the lines as fast as it could be repaired, have been induced to forego further molestations for the present, and the telegraph company think they will be allowed to keep the line at work for the future.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, July 1.

A scout, returned from Stoddart County, Mo., to-day, reports no rebels encamped there. Information there is an encampment of 1,000 rebels at Crack Bluffs, near the Arkansas line.

One company left Columbus, Ky., last night for Oakville, Tenn.

Gen. PRENTISS's Brigade has been unconditionally accepted for three years.

Yesterday, Capt. PITCHER mustered in the Eighteenth Regiment, Col. LAWLESS, and Capt. TAYLER's Chicago Light Artillery.

WESTERN TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Regiments left Camp Dennison yesterday for Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 1.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments left here this afternoon for Virginia. They have complete equipments of every kind; each regiment has a corps of 50 sharpshooters and two pieces of artillery; they take 15 days' rations, 120,000 rounds cartridges, 200 rounds shot and shell for the artillery.

One company of cavalry leaves for Virginia to-morrow, and another will follow in a few days.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments are now encamped here, fully equipped and ready and anxious to receive marching orders.

Gov. MORTON issued orders to-day for five regiments of the new quota, to rendezvous here and at Lafayette this week. Double the number of companies required for the new quota have tendered their services.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 1.

The conspiracy case of FROWENFELD and others, alleged as supplying clothing to volunteers, came before Judge MCCLURE this morning. A large number of persons were present.

The counsel for the defence presented a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge LOWRY, of the Supreme Court Board, on affidavit that the defendants have good reason to believe that the Judge and associates of the Criminal Court are unreasonably prejudiced against the defendants; that the defendants were unable to prepare for trial, as the indictment was only found on the 11th ult., without a preliminary hearing.

The motion of the defence that it be put on the file was objected to by the Commonwealth, the defence urging, that the whole matter was now out of the hands of the court. Considerable discussion ensued, when Judge MCCLURE adjourned the Court till 2 o'clock P. M. Meantime, the counsel on both sides hurried to Judge LOWRY, when an effort was made by the counsel for the Commonwealth to get the rule requiring the defendants to show cause why the writ issued in the morning should not be quashed. This was resisted by the opposing counsel, but the rule was granted, and made returnable to-morrow morning.

At 2 P. M. the case was again before Judge MCCLURE, who decided that the *certiorari* was an absolute command, which the Court was bound to obey, and that the case was now in the Supreme Court, and the papers to remain there.

The Court then stated that the case would be tried to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, if the rule was made absolute in the meantime.

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMMISSION.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

A meeting of the gentlemen comprising the Central Finance Committee of the Government Sanitary Commission was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a Permanent Chairman and an Executive Committee. Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES was unanimously chosen Permanent Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. Christopher R. Robert, Morris Ketchum, Jonathan Sturges, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, George O. Jyke and J. P. Gerard Foster were appointed the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the banks and other moneyed institutions of the City: Messrs. Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Moses Taylor and Jonathan Sturges. The following is the

APPEAL OF THE SPECIAL SANITARY COMMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, associate members of the Sanitary Commission, lately appointed by Government to inquire into and provide for the wants of our Volunteer Regiments now in the field, respectfully recommend this Commission and its most important object, to the prompt and liberal support of their fellow-citizens. Great mortality by disease is an inevitable feature of every war. It invariably exceeds, at least four-fold, that produced by all other causes. But our Volunteer Regiments, made up in a great degree of men and officers, utterly without knowledge or experience as to the remedies and precautions which the case requires, are exposed to the greatest and most pressing danger from this source. The present defective state of the camps and quarters generally, as to ventilation, police, drainage, and other sanitary provisions, and of a very large portion of the men in point of cleanliness, clothing and shoes, the want of proper arrangements for furnishing well cooked food and wholesome water, furnish ground for the most serious alarm.

Predictions are confidently made that (without prompt and energetic remedial measures) a very considerable portion of our volunteer forces will fall victims to disease before the end of the present season. If these predictions should be unhappily verified, (and they come from sources entitled to the highest respect) we are in imminent danger of a disaster which could hardly be exceeded in its effects on public credit and on individual prosperity, by defeat in a great battle. To meet this danger, (which can be met and fully remedied) the Sanitary Commission has been appointed. Its members serve gratuitously, but call on their fellow-citizens for means to enable them to do their work. They decline applying to Congress for funds, for reasons which we consider satisfactory. They propose, among other things, to place an agent of intelligence, activity and scientific education specially acquainted with the laws of hygiene, in every camp or centre of military operations, to remedy at once the defects and abuses that exist in most of them. If they can be furnished with means to do this within twenty days, they expect to save the nation at least twenty thousand lives. Members of the Commission are already personally engaged, both at Cairo and Washington, in organizing a sanitary system for the camps at those points. The undersigned earnestly urge on the public the importance of sustaining the Commission by prompt and liberal action. Every day is of the utmost importance, and every dollar applied to the protection of life at this time will save the community from much larger expenditure, or from humiliation and defeat, at no distant period. On behalf of the Committee.

JNO. A. STEVENS, Chairman *pro tem.*

CHAS. E. STRONG, Secretary.

R. H. McCurdy, Wm. F. Cary, Peter Cooper, Morris Ketchum, Samuel B. Ruggles, J. P. Gerard Foster, Saml. D. Babcock, Wm. V. Brady, W. D. Aldrich, George Opdyke, Joseph Lawrence, J. D. Jones, T. Theston, John J. Cisco, John E. Williams, F. S. Winston, W. Hendricks, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Robt. B. Minturn, Jas. W. Beekman, Jonathan Sturges.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Joint Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make proper arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met on Monday afternoon, and received a report from the Sub-Committee on Fireworks, in which it was proposed to appropriate for fireworks in the City Hall Park the sum of $950; for Liberty-square, $400; for Madison-park, $400; for Tompkins square, $400; for Mount Morris square, $400; Franklin-street and West Broadway, $400; for East Broadway and Grand-street, $400; for Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street, $400; for Hammersley and Houston streets, $400; for Jackson square, $400; for Union Market square, $400; for Hamilton-square, $200; for Carmansville, $400; for Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and [illegible] Battery, $400.

The sum of $125 was appropriated for the use of the Veterans of 1812.

The Committee then adjourned till 2 o'clock to-day.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AT CAMP SCOTT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The persistency and energy of purpose displayed by Gen. SICKLES, in the organization and preservation of the brigade now under his command at Camp Scott, are at least worthy of the highest admiration. In the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, and under difficulties that would have disheartened ninety-nine men out of a hundred, he has gathered together, quartered, provisioned and partially made arrangements for equipping, a larger force than has been raised by any one person in the United States. He now holds, at the disposal of the Government, 3,000 of the finest troops that have ever been ready to rally under the "Stars and Stripes," and only wants now such aid and support from those whose duty it is to put our armies in the field, to have them on the line of march to the seat of war in less than a week from the present time.

The brigade is composed of five regiments, recruited from every loyal section of the Union. Choice companies from Maine, from Massachusetts, from Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, from this City and interior portions of the State, are in the ranks, and, spite of all that has been maliciously and dishonestly said to the contrary, they are all, with few exceptions, well affected, in first-rate efficiency of discipline, and burning with ardor to see active service speedily. It would be the greatest pity in the world that so splendid a body of men should be suffered to disband, after all the time, and trouble, and money that have been expended in bringing them to their present pitch of consolidated strength and training; and public assistance and sympathy really ought to come to the rescue, against the malicious scheming and open hostility which Gen. SICKLES is encountering, to decisively prevent the possibility of so undesirable a consummation.

Gen. SICKLES has hitherto made himself personally responsible for all the vast expenses incurred in bringing together and maintaining his brigade. He has drawn upon his private means, engaged the pecuniary aid of friends, and kept his position in the face of a worse enemy than any rebel army he may ever meet, and with a calm determination and self-reliance that deserved success, and that should no longer be hampered by vexatious disappointment and delay.

The Excelsior Brigade, sent from and by New York in one grand mass, instead of regimental dribblets, would be a contribution to the war worthy of the Empire City, and is an offering that might be made as soon as possible. The men are ready—their Commander is impatient—for action. They are only waiting for arms and equipments; but the large cost of these private enterprises is inadequate to supply, and the Union Defence Committee, to which the Brigade might have looked for an appropriation, has disbursed all its means. In this emergency the generosity and patriotism of the people is about the only resource remaining. Possibly an appeal in that direction might not be made in vain. Something must be done, and that quickly, for men will not endure the hardships of camp life and military drill, unless they see their uniforms and muskets in preparation, are well fed and quickly put upon the pay-roll. Gen. SICKLES' men, numbers of whom have been at Camp Scott for weeks, have not yet received a cent, and many of their wives and families would have starved but for the private charity of the General and his officers. This has been the sole cause of trouble amongst the men, and unless the cause is quickly removed, it is to be feared the Brigade will have to be disbanded, thus losing to the Government the services of one of the finest military organizations that has been raised during the war.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

By the hands of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., I hereby thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following, viz. JAMES M. MCLEAN, President, check for $750, with the kind remark, "For the benefit of the De Kalb Regiment, for their valuable services in saving and protecting property at the late fire of the Third-avenue Railroad Depot," for the following Insurance Companies:

Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	$50	Astor Fire Ins. Co.	$50
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	50
Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	50	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	50
Peoples' Fire Ins. Co.	50	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	50
National Fire Ins. Co.	50	Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	50
Irving Fire Ins. Co.	50	Putnam Fire Ins. Co.	50
Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50	New-York Fire and Park Fire Ins. Co.	50
		Manhattan Ins. Co.	50

From the Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Secretary, the following

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are eminently due to the officers and privates of the De Kalb Regiment New York Volunteers, now quartered at Lorillard's Hotel, on the Third-avenue, for their prompt, generous and gallant conduct in saving a considerable portion of their property, and their humanity in rescuing the horses at the late conflagration in their depot and stables, which were totally destroyed, and they herewith tender to the regiment the freedom of access on their line of road so long as they remain in the City.

By the hands of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., the following donations: CORNELIUS G. ROOSEVELT, $50; Asst. Wardens, $50; New-York Belting and Packing Company, $50; Carl Brunsen and Cheney, $50.

LEOPOLD VON GILSA,
Colonel of De Kalb Regiment.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment was to have departed for the seat of war yesterday, but did not get off. They will come up to the City to-day, quarter at the Park Barracks for a short time, and leave for Washington in the evening train—at least such is the latest announcement of their intentions.

COL. INNES' THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., ORDERED TO MARCH.

The following is a copy of special orders from the Adjutant General's office for the marching of this regiment:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 300.—Col. INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment will proceed on Wednesday, July 3, with his command to the City of Washington, and report to the Secretary of War. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant General.

Pursuant to the above orders, Col. INNES will leave with his command as therein directed, and make immediate requisitions for such articles as his regiment is deficient of, and report forthwith the state of his equipment. By order of CHARLES YATES,

Brigadier General Commanding Department.

The Regiment, which was posted at Rikers Island, have not obtained all their equipment, and have not been fully mustered into the United States service. During yesterday the Regiment, at their encampment, was presented with a handsome color, with appropriate ceremonies. They will probably start for the seat of war to-morrow, the Fourth of July.

THE SECOND REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Recruits for the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, now in the service of the United States at Hall's Cross Roads, Virginia, will be inspected and mustered into the service, positively, at 12½ o'clock, this day, and proceed direct for Washington to join the Regiment.

JAMES BRADY,
Captain in the Second Regiment.

AMBULANCE CORPS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Twenty able bodied men are wanted immediately, at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, to act as an Ambulance Corps for the Fifth Regiment, now at Fort Monroe, under the instruction and direction of RUFUS H. GILBERT, M. D., Surgeon of the Regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The Board of Officers of this Regiment met at the head-quarters, No. 249 William-street, last evening, and resolved not to take any more recruits for some time, save such as are able to maintain themselves. They have been forced to this conclusion for the want of funds. The Finance Committee are out daily looking for subscriptions, and thus far have not been very successful. The following gentlemen are authorized to wait on the public: Capt. Green, Lieut. Richard Tighe, Capt. Ryan, Lieut. Cloutier, Capt. Burns, Capt. Gaffney, and P. E. McTighe, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

THE CAVALRY REGIMENT—A NOTE FROM MAJOR BAYARD CLARKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find an article, which, while it is very flattering to myself personally, and was evidently written by a friend, would seem to throw doubt upon the true position of my friend Col. MCLEAN REYNOLDS, and his relation to the Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry under his command. I would simply say that the regiment, though originally organized by me, has for the past month been entirely under command of my friend, and that the dispatches received by me from Washington were forwarded under the impression that I was still in command.

I take the occasion to bear testimony to the very enviable record of my friend Col. MCREYNOLDS, and anticipate for the regiment under his command, which is soon to take the field, a brilliant future.

B. CLARKE.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The Fourth will be celebrated in a very appropriate manner at this beautiful encampment. It is proposed to fire the National Salute at sunrise; have a grand dress parade at 11 o'clock, after which the Brigade will march by column of companies to the place designated for the exercises of the day, which will be opened by prayer, followed by music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, music, and Gen. SICKLES will address the Brigade. At 4 o'clock a grand parade and review will take place, and at 8 o'clock fireworks, prepared with reference to the times, will be displayed, after which a grand ball will be given. As the grounds and accommodations are ample the Brigade doubtless expect many patriotic friends. Thirty-three companies have already been mustered into the United States service in this Brigade.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. EDWARD J. RILEY, which has been encamped for some time past at Yonkers, will leave to morrow for Washington. The regiment will land at Fourteenth street, and after parading through the City will be presented with a flag by Mayor WOOD, in front of the City Hall. All members on furlough are requested to report themselves immediately.

THE ARMY EXPRESS.

Adams & Co.'s Express Co. has been authorized by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, to convey boxes, packages and all descriptions of goods intended for the soldiers and for army use, to the post under his command. Packages for the soldiers will be taken at half the usual rates. Such should, in all cases, be carefully marked and pre-paid. Packages sent to Miss DIX for the wounded or otherwise disabled, are carried free.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Members of this regiment will assemble at Centre Market, corner of Centre and Grand streets, (Seventy-first Regiment Armory,) upon Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 M., for the purpose of proceeding to quarters at Staten Island. By order of

JAMES FAIRMAN, Colonel Commanding.

COL. DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

One hundred more men are wanted to join this regiment, which is already at Fortress Monroe on active service. The head-quarters are at Lafayette Hall, and all able-bodied, active young men who wish to join this regiment had better apply there immediately.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

A flag will be raised, to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, located between First and Second avenues. Several distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to address the meeting.

DE GRANDVAL, THE ALLEGED SPY.

The telegraph some time since reported the arrest at Annapolis of Mr. E. DE GRANDVAL, upon the charge of being a spy. Honorably discharged from custody, Mr. DE GRANDVAL has submitted to us the vouchers which satisfied the authorities of his innocence; and it gives us pleasure to aid in doing him justice. The young gentleman, we learn, is about to connect himself with the United States Navy.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA

The squad that should have left on Monday will leave to-day, (Wednesday,) under charge of Paymaster ARNOUX. The recruits must report at the Armory at 2 o'clock, precisely, as they will be inspected at 3 o'clock P. M., and leave immediately for Washington. Those wishing to join will apply at the Armory in Seventh street, No. 168 Fulton-street, or No. 26 Cherry-street.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, HIGHLAND GUARD.

Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the above regiment, has arrived in this City with orders from the United States Government to recruit 100 men for the Seventy-ninth Regiment. His headquarters are at the Mercer House, where respectable able-bodied men can apply. They will leave the City to join the regiment on Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—As has already been announced, Mr. EVERETT will deliver an oration on "The Great Issues now before the Country," at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, commencing at 2 o'clock, the doors being opened at 1. It will be a great treat to all who gain admission. Mr. EVERETT devotes the entire net proceeds to the relief of the families of the New York Volunteers. This fact alone should induce thousands to attend. Rev. Dr. SPRING, a choir from the Institution for the Blind, and the Band of the Seventh Regiment, will take part in the exercises. The scope and purport of the oration of Mr. EVERETT may be gathered from the following passage in his letter accepting the invitation of the Committee: "The Anniversary of the great Declaration would certainly be an appropriate occasion, for an attempt to vindicate the principles, now so formidably assailed, in which the Independence of the United States as one people was originally based." "There must be thousands in New-York who have not yet given anything to aid the volunteers, and who would gladly give the small sum which this oration calls for. Such have now the opportunity." The advertisement which will be found in our columns, gives full particulars of the occasion and time.

A NOVEL METHOD OF "RAISING THE WIND."—A middle aged married woman, giving the name MARY K. SAUNDERS, living at No. 1263 Broadway, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning, on the complaint of Mr. HORACE WATERS, dealer in music and pianos, charging her with having obtained a piano from him under false representations. The affidavit set forth that the accused went to the defendant's store, No. 481 Broadway, on the 10th of last month, and hired a piano, (Cosswood and seven octaves,) valued at $170, agreeing to pay, for the use thereof, $7 a month, and stipulating not to remove the instrument from her residence. Within a few days, however, it was ascertained that MRS. SAUNDERS had broken her agreement, having, it is alleged, sent the piano from her house, and sold it without the consent or knowledge of the complainant. When in Court, the accused denied so much of the complaint as charged her with having sold the piano, but admitted that, being in want of cash, she had sent it to a pawnoffice and pledged it. The matter was postponed for an examination on the 8th inst.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.—The following programme will be performed on Trinity Church Chimes at 6 A. M., and noon, by JAMES E. ATHEER, on the Fourth of July, 1861: 1. Ringing the Changes on 8 bells; 2. Hail Columbia; 3. Yankee Doodle; 4. Evening Bells; 5. Airs from Child of the Regiment; 6. Home, Sweet Home; 7. Happy am I; 8. Star Spangled Banner; 9. Auld Lang Syne; 10. Last Rose of Summer; 11. Days of Absence; 12. Airs by De Beriot; 13. Blue Bells of Scotland; 14. Ringing the Changes on 8 bells; 15. Old Hundred; 16. Airs from La Bayadere; 17. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; 18. Star Spangled Banner; 19. Hail Columbia; 20. Yankee Doodle.

A GAY DECEIVER.—Detective BENNETT yesterday arrested a young man named ROBERT CROSS, who is charged with having been guilty of bigamy at Philadelphia. The accused recently came to this City, and soon after he left Philadelphia his offence became known. His second victim, a young and pretty woman, named ANNA LAVINE, followed the rogue and caused his arrest. Justice KELLY held him in the sum of $2,000 bail, to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for his rendition there.

Sale of the Privateer Savannah and Slaver Nightingale.

The schooner *Savannah*, privateer No. 1, and the ship *Nightingale*, slaver, were sold yesterday forenoon, by the United States Marshal, at Atlantic Dock. SIMEON DRAPER acted as auctioneer. The privateer was put up first and was sold to MCCREADY, MOTT & Co. for $1,275; her gun and ammunition bringing $75. The small arms, including twelve old flint-lock muskets, and some half dozen rusty cutlasses, brought $20. Total, $1,370. It was generally considered a high price. The ship brought $13,000, exclusive of lading and stores. She was valued at about $20,000. It is rumored that the Government will fit out both vessels for their own use.

Shocking Affair.

A YOUTH MURDERED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a very sad occurrence happened in West Fifteenth-street, resulting in the murder of JOHN P. MCAUSLAND, a lad 13 years of age, by THOMAS J. ROGERS, a youth two years his junior. The boys had been playing together at No. 112 West Fifteenth-street, when a dispute arose with reference to their game. As the quarrel progressed, ROGERS became very much enraged, and finally drew his pocket knife, which he thrust into his companion's breast. The blade penetrated the lad's heart, and he fell dead almost in a second. Officer JEWETT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, took ROGERS into custody, and MCAUSLAND'S remains were carried to the residence of his parents, No. 113 West Fifteenth-street. The parents of both boys are respectable.

Hoboken.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT WEEHAWKEN—TWO MEN SHOT—ONE FATALLY—A WOMAN CRUELLY BEATEN.

Yesterday (Monday) afternoon, a riot occurred at the foot of Weehawken hill, on the road leading to Hackensack, between a number of quarrymen and a man named MICHAEL ROACH, keeper of a low grog-shop, in which two of the quarrymen were shot, (one fatally,) and a woman was so badly beaten that it is thought that she will not recover.

It appears that the difficulty commenced on Sunday, in consequence of a jealousy existing between ROACH and the keeper of another groggery adjoining, kept by one DAN SULLIVAN. On Monday forenoon some sixteen quarrymen and laborers who had received their month's pay, got on a drunken spree and paid frequent visits alternately to the above-named groggeries, and some difficulty arose between them and ROACH. In the afternoon about half a dozen of the party visited ROACH's house, and the quarrel being renewed, it is alleged that ROACH ordered them out of the house, but the men refused to go, when ROACH drew a revolver and fired five shots, three of which took effect. The quarrymen then made a savage attack upon ROACH, using a bar of iron, an axe and other missiles, injuring him very severely. ROACH finally broke loose, and running up stairs, kept the men at bay with his revolver, there being one barrel still undischarged. The men then made an attack upon a woman living in the house, named MARY O'DONNELL, beating her and striking her twice upon the head with a bar of iron, causing two very ugly scalp wounds, which it is thought will cause her death.

One of the shots fired by ROACH took effect on JOHN DEVLIN. The ball entered the left side and lodged in the stomach. He was subsequently attended by Dr. R. CHARLES, who pronounced the wound fatal.

Two other shots took effect upon THOMAS DEVANEY, One of them took effect on the left eye, making a frightful wound, and the other cut off a middle finger at the second joint. He was attended by Dr. ELDER, and it is thought he may recover.

A formal job was sent to Hoboken and Sheriff FRANCIS deputized Chief of Police WM. H GILSON, and Policemen JAS. O. IDELL and LEWIS SALISBURY to proceed to the scene and arrest the rioters. He was accompanied by Constables S. WHITNEY, MICHAEL DOOLEY, and MEREDITH. Upon arriving at Weehawken, ROACH and the two wounded men were taken into custody. The Chief found two of the other men secreted in a piece of woods on the hill and arrested them, and the third was found near the ferry. ROACH and the three uninjured men were taken to Hoboken before Justice POPE. After an examination, ROACH was discharged, and the other three were committed. Coroner BOHNSTEAD, hearing of the affair, took the matter in hand. DEVLIN told him that ROACH was the person that shot him, and first made the attack. Thereupon the Coroner ordered ROACH's arrest, and Monday night about 11 o'clock Officer MEREDITH took him into custody to await DEVLIN's injuries. The names of the other prisoners were not obtained.

Another version of the affair is, that ROACH and a man named JOHN DEFFNEY had a fight on Sunday night, during which the latter was beaten. On Monday, about 10 o'clock A. M., DEFFNEY, accompanied by six or seven other men, went in front of ROACH's house, and DEFFNEY dared his antagonist to fight. ROACH declined, and exhibiting a revolver said he would use the contents of it to defend himself. The party then went into SULLIVAN's and drank rum for two or three hours. They then went out to ROACH's house and broke in the windows and the doors. As the party entered the house MARY O'DONNEL interfered, when one of the men seized a bar of iron and struck her three heavy blows knocking her insensible on the floor, and causing three very severe wounds. Another of the men then caught up an axe, and they made an onslaught upon ROACH, and during the *melée* he fired five shots, resulting as above stated. ROACH's head was covered with gashes.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—On Monday evening, the *Initiates* of this establishment were regaled with a new piece and, in consequence, a large audience assembled to pay it honor. The welcome stranger is called "Suspense," and forms the second piece of Mr. SOTHERN's profitable *repertoire*, which he it kindly and successfully introducing to our public.

The play, as we are informed, is a free adaptation from a piece called "Penelope," the situations and main business being the invention of Mr. SOTHERN, and therefore his property. "Suspense," although new to our stage, has been played extensively in the country towns, and with success. This may be accounted for by the fact that there are but few characters in it, and that therefore it receives good treatment. It would be difficult to predict such a result from the mere perusal of the manuscript, which presents no literary merit except conciseness and a fair distribution of dialogue. The strength of the play lies in its action, and in the situations of the fourth and fifth acts. These, although not novel, are sanguinary enough to be sensational. And when we mention this word, we have said all that need be said, and it will be understood at once that the play aims for nothing higher than mere effect.

The hero is a conventional character, with a turn for beauty, booty and blood. He has married a fair *Parisienne*, who thinks more of bonnets and beaux than of her household duties. Feeling that this lady needs money for her ambitious flights in the world of fashion, the hero—a sailor by profession—determines to seek it in strange seas, and accordingly undertakes a final voyage, leaving his wife in charge of a brother salt. This party, we need scarcely say, makes love to her, and in doing so discovers this hero is another lover in the case. The heroine, who is weak in her moral perceptions, endeavors to be platonically friendly to both, and failing, brings them to the point of a duel, when suddenly the hero returns. He is not long left in uncertainty concerning the state of affairs, and very precisely arranges matters by destroying both rival lovers, and having a scene with his wife wherein he scrupulously bestows upon her all the ill-gotten treasures which he has pilfered on his late privateering expedition. This scene recalls a similar one in "Camille," but is inferior to it, inasmuch as the heroine in the last-named play certainly excites our sympathy, and here she does not. The duel in the preceding act is an effective bit of stage-business, and was very cleanly performed by the artists; but—we are sorry to have so many qualifications—it leaves an unfavorable impression on the honorable mind. An outraged husband may slay his betrayer with impunity, but he has no right to do it stealthily in a mock feeding lesson. Moreover, in this instance, he is not, except by closing the location, an outraged husband—simply a furious one. The defect of the piece, indeed, lies in the fact that there is an excessive amount of punishment for no adequate crime. All that can be said against the heroine is that she has been weak, not wicked; childish rather than criminal. She is otherwise unamiable, and so we neither sympathize with her or the hero. It seems a shame, under such circumstances, that two respectable gallants should be sacrificed.

The earlier acts are rather too long, and although played quickly enough last night could not help dragging. In the third act the interest greatly increases, and thenceforward there is certainly excitement enough. The cast was good, and in some respects especially and particularly so. Mr. CHAS. FISHER, who made his *rentrée* in a small part which scarcely seemed to be adapted to his qualities as an actor, succeeded in making it one of the most delightful in the play. Mr. BARRETT, another addition to the company, appears to be an actor well versed in his profession, and a little hardened by some of its superfluous traditions, but generally very acceptable. Still another new name remains to be accorded with applause—that of Mrs. HOWARD, who played an old woman's part with much ability. The regular artists of the establishment sustained the remaining characters. Mrs. CHANFRAU, although one of the most serviceable of artists, lacks the genius for trivial things, and is not in consequence seen to advantage in French comedy, or that fragment of it involved in talking about fashions and flirtation. In the later part of the play, being more natural and impassioned, she was very much better. Mr. SOTHERN was the hero, and made his points with skill in the third, fourth and fifth acts. Earlier in the play he has but little to do, and that little not calculated to draw forth any of his peculiar powers. The return to his wife, the duel scene, and the final outbursts, were finely rendered.

It will be perceived that the play improved as it progressed, and in the end received a fair share of applause. If not destined for a long run, it will certainly last a week or two, and give the management time to prepare other novelties.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 2.

GILBERT L. WILSON died at 10 o'clock this morning, having lingered in a half conscious state since receiving his injuries.

The State Board meets this evening, at 5 o'clock.

Hon. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, member of Congress from the Eighteenth District, leaves for Washington at 1 P. M., to-day.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING will not leave home this week.

The new trial in the Burch divorce case is granted on what is regarded here most frivolous grounds. Every point of consequence taken by the complainant was over

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR MARTINSBURGH.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Patterson.

TEN THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.

Three of the National Forces Killed and Ten Wounded.

HOW GEN. SCOTT RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Preparations for the Advance Towards Manassas Junction.

The Troops Being Formed into Brigades.

Gen. Fremont to Command the Great Western Movement.

The New Legislature of Virginia in Session.

Recognition by the National Government.

Preparations for Celebrating the 4th.

THE FIGHT NEAR MARTINSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The following dispatch was received here at 2½ o'clock this morning:

BLACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURGH, July 2, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General:

I left Williamsport, at 6 o'clock this morning, for this place, and drove and routed the rebels who were about 10,000 strong, and who had four guns. I now occupy their camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

[Signed,] R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

It is stated that Gen. SCOTT was so much gratified with this news that the President was waked to receive it.

The Cabinet met, to-day, with more than usual good spirit in consequence of the news.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, July 3.

The following is an official list of the wounded now in the hospital here, brought here after the fight at Williamsport:

ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Morgan, of Company B, severely; M. F. Hemaker, of Company B, severely; Fred. Hutching, of Company E, and Color Sergeant of Capt. Bryant, severely; Fred. Bonner, of Company G, not severely.

KILLED.

GEORGE DRAKE, of Milwaukee, Company A, Capt. BINGHAM; and one, whose name is not yet learned, of Company B, Capt. MITCHELL.

The names of the others of the killed and wounded will be sent by telegraph as fast as it is possible to get them.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, by Capt. HOLLINS and his co-pirates, has done what the United States Government should long since have done,—it has put a stop to communication with the rebels of the Virginia shore. Until now the *St Nicholas* and other boats have kept up constant communication between the rebels of Maryland and the rebels of Virginia—the latter being furnished with large supplies of provisions and ammunition through the same channel. In seizing the boat, the rebels have killed the goose that was laying them golden eggs.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to determine whether they will remove the present rebel officers of the Senate.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARRIVED.

The Twenty-fourth, New-York, Col. SULLIVAN, from Oswego, passed through the city to-day, and went into camp.

THE PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

The parade of the New-York troops to morrow morning will include twenty-three regiments, unless an advance into Virginia relieves them of the annoyance of being made a show.

GUARD IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It being suspected that a plot existed to destroy the public buildings, an extra guard has been stationed so as to preclude access to the lower stories after business hours.

B EN. WOOD IN BAD ODOR.

Quite a scene occurred in the hall of one our hotels to-day, between Major YOUNG, of the Oneida regiment, and BEN. WOOD, of your City. The Major in very eloquent terms denounced WOOD as a traitor and a gambler, and as a political scoundrel. WOOD attempted to retort, but was too excited to say anything, and lighting the wrong end of a cigar, beat a retreat through the hall.

A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.

A day or two since, Detective Officer ALLEN, of the City police, took to the post-office a large number of letters, which he found in the canal, near Seventh street. They were mostly addressed to members of the New-York Eighth, and all had been broken open and rifled of their contents. A letter was issued, and SAMUEL A. WOODS, Quartermaster of the New-York Eighth Regiment, Company B, was caught with the gold upon his person which had been put in the decoy envelope. He was arrested, taken before a magistrate, acknowledged his guilt, and pleaded poverty and the necessities of his family, but was committed to jail for future trial.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

The "Fourth of July" will be appropriately observed here. Several of the Sabbath Schools of the District will unite in a celebration of the day. The Twelfth New-Yorkers and the Massachusetts First have arranged for fireworks at night.

A HORSE STORY.

Col. TOMPKINS, of the New-York Second, was visiting a house near Ball's Cross roads, on Sunday night, when he secured his horse to a tree and left him. A sentinel near by saw the animal in the darkness and mistook it for a man. He challenged the horse, but received no reply, and fired upon him, killing him instantly.

FOUR REBELS KILLED.

It turns out that there were four rebels killed in the affray near Alexandria on Sunday. The fourth body has been found in the woods by our scouts.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

An hour before sunset to-day the First and Second New-Jersey Regiments were reviewed together by the President. They made a fine display.

A LARGE ARCH.

The supports of the great arch at Cabin John, on the Washington Aqueduct, were removed yesterday—the weight being thus thrown upon the abutments. This is the largest stone arch in the world, and stands as a monument to the skill of Gen. MEIGS, the engineer.

WEST POINTERS AS DRILL-OFFICERS.

Thirty-two West Point cadets, just graduated, arrived in this city to-day, and will be immediately detailed as drill-officers among the regiments here, by order of Gen, MANSFIELD.

A MEMBER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, of North Caroline, was duly elected on the 12th day of June last to represent the First District of North Carolina, and has arrived, with his certificate of election. Mr. FOSTER received all the votes cast at the polls in his District.

MR. COLFAX WITHDRAWN.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership, and will urge his friends to support Col. BLAIR.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS GONE HOME.

It is reported that the First South Carolina Regiment, which was in service at Manassas, has returned to Palmettodom. Its term of service expired on Sunday.

ILLNESS OF MRS. MARSTEN.

The wife of GEORGE MARSTEN, Door-keeper of the last House, is dangerously sick at her residence in New-Hampshire.

FORMING BRIGADES.

The War Department is engaged in dividing the forces hereabouts into Brigades. The Seventy-first New-York, the two Rhode Island, and the Second New-Hampshire have been put in one Brigade, under the command of Col. BURNSIDE, of the First Rhode Island. The Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-eighth Volunteers and the Garibaldi Guards will probably constitute another Brigade.

WANT OF SHOES.

The Sixty ninth Regiment is absolutely suffering for shoes. It being a three months regiment, some bit of red tape has to be cut before the Government can supply the men with shoes. It is shameful that anything should be permitted to interfere with supplying troops in the field with what is absolutely necessary to their comfort and health.

NO DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE.

The Government has no dispatches from our Minister to France, and of course has nothing that can throw light upon the meaning of the paragraph copied in the *Moniteur*, relating to the recognition of the rebel States. Our advices from England represent the tendency of both Government and People as decidedly more friendly to the Government of this country.

A SHORT SESSION.

You will be glad to learn that the leading members of the Senate and House have determined not to permit a protracted session. No countenance will be given to any efforts that may be made to introduce measures not essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

THE MOVEMENT FORWARD.

We have much of the activity indicating a forward movement along the entire line of the other side of the Potomac, but there is yet no condition of things which warrants the expectation of a great advance within a few hours. Some of the regiments will go forward, and some from this side will go over to take their places; but the advance will not be beyond Fairfax Court-house, if indeed it is so far.

GEN. WOOL.

Gen. SCOTT himself prepared the order of last April remanding Gen. WOOL back to Troy from New York, and the latter has never been named as the commander of the forces in and around Monroe. All such commanders are appointed by the Cabinet, and if any errors have been committed Gen. CAMERON is only responsible as one of the Cabinet Ministers. He is certainly not responsible for any failure to give Gen. WOOL a place on the battle-field. By the way, it is an error to suppose Gen. WOOL to be where he can be of no service to the country. He is where he can do more good than he could possibly do in the field.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, from Oswego, arrived here at seven o'clock to-day, and were temporarily quartered on the Avenue. No more are expected to arrive to-day.

The First Minnesota Regiment broke camp this morning, and embarked at the Navy-yard, on the steamers *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*, for Alexandria, taking all their camp-equipage with them.

A thirty-pounder rifle cannon, just mounted here, is at the railroad station, labeled Major DOUBLEDAY, Williamsport. It is soon to be forwarded.

It is uncertain whether the President's message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Friday, probably on Friday. It can, however, be definitely stated that the document will be telegraphed to the Press, as no copies will be sent out in advance.

The report of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury, are now completed, but they are as unattainable as the message itself. The latter will not much exceed the President's Inaugural, and will be devoted exclusively to questions growing out of the war. It will be decided and emphatic in favor of the maintenance of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic at all hazards.

Notwithstanding former reports and rumors about Maj.-Gen FREMONT's command, it was not until to-day that a conclusion was reached by the Government. He impatiently awaited its orders, while carefully refraining from expressing a preference for any particular field. He had a long interview with the President last night, and will at once leave Washington to take command of the great western movement.

Mr. HALBERMAN, United States Minister to Sweden, has reached Stockholm. The Government there, as in other European countries, expresses its sincere sympathies with the cause in which the United States are now engaged.

The candidates for Speaker are reduced to two, Messrs. GROW and BLAIR. In order to lessen the number, and prevent delay in organizing, which a triangular contest among the Republicans might occasion, Mr. COLFAX announced to both the other candidates to-day that he had been brought out as a candidate, contrary to his wishes, and should at the opening of the session to-morrow decline being voted for.

The contest for Clerk is more exciting than that for the Speakership.

The other officers of the House are hardly thought of, excepting by the numerous candidates themselves, and those who expect to obtain places under them.

The following are the parties to whom the building of a gun boat to each has been awarded by the Navy Department: Baltimore, JOHN J. ABRAHAM; Wilmington, W. THACHER; Philadelphia, JOHN LYNN, JACOB BIRELY and HILLIMAN & STAKER; New-York, JACOB WESTERVELT, JOHN ENGLISH, THOMAS STACK, JER. SIMONSON, E. & H. PALLON, and WEBB & Co.; East Haddam, E. J. W. GOODSPEED; Mystic, Mapsen, Fish & Co.; Portland, Conn., Gildersleeve & Sons; Boston, Paul Curtis, A. & G Sampson, and Curtis & Tilden; Newburyport, G. W. Jackson, Jr.; Thomaston, G. W. Lawrence; Belfast, C. P. Carter; Portland, Joseph W. Dyer; Bath, Larrabee & Allen; Kennebunk, N. N. Thompson.

The list of parties to whom the building of the steam machinery for the gun-boats has been awarded is as follows: Baltimore, CHARLES REBER, one; Chester (Pa.) Iron Works, one; Philadelphia, MERRICK & Co., one; NORRIS & Co, two; New-York, Novelty Works, three; Allaire Works, two; Morgan Works, three; Newburgh, Highland Iron Works, one; Hartford, WOODRUFF & BLACK, one; Boston, HARRISON LORING, two; Atlantic Works, one.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWDS IN THE HOTELS—THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS—INDICATIONS OF THE POPULAR MIND—GEN. SCOTT AND THE WAR—THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The hotels of Washington are crowded with a promiscuous throng of soldiers and politicians, eager for military and civic appointments. The epaulets, however, considerably predominate, and the legitimate inference is that genuine patriotism is in at least equal proportion to the cheap article which passes current in "piping times of peace." The members elect to Congress are rapidly flocking in. There seems to be but one opinion among them, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and that favors a vigorous prosecution of the war. The murmur at the tardiness of operations at head quarters is loud and deep, and the speeches made last night by Messrs. BLAIR and HICKMAN give fair expression to the impatience of the members of Congress with the slow and cautious operations of the Government, or with the Commander-in-Chief. There can be no doubt that the Congressmen, coming fresh from the people, reflect their sentiments; and if General SCOTT can be moved by public opinion to deviate from his own convictions of duty, the immense pressure brought to bear upon him must be productive of immediate results, either victorious or otherwise.

The fact that Mr. BLAIR is a candidate for the Speakership, and a man of sagacity, gives additional importance to his warlike demonstration, and shows the direction in which the popular current sets. His rivals, Messrs. GROW and COLFAX, will doubtless be as clamorous for a fight as the Missourian; and the sum total of these popular exponents furnishes a highly satisfactory evidence of the spirit of the country.

But after all, I retain implicit confidence in the right intentions of the Administration, and the military experience as well as patriotism of Gen. SCOTT. It is well—indeed, it is highly gratifying to know that the people and the army are impatient of delay in the prosecution of the war, and that no argument or appeal is necessary in order to secure ample supplies of men and money for its prosecution. If the people were indifferent upon the all-important question of preserving the Union, and soldiers had to be raised by offering bounties, or as they are raised by the rebels, by conscriptions and mobs, sad indeed would be our prospects.

Who does not prefer to use the curb in restraining a spirited horse rather than the spur or whip in urging him forward? It is the good fortune of the Administration at present to be under the necessity of using the curb, and I think that the events of the campaign will demonstrate to the people that the cause of the Union has not been betrayed.

I remember well the clamor that was raised against Gen. SCOTT in 1846. The war with Mexico broke out in the Spring, and the impatient public expected and demanded the Commander-in Chief to proceed immediately to the scene of conflict. He paid no regard to the popular clamor, but devoted himself sedulously to his preparations for the campaign, the difficulties of which he perfectly understood and provided against. The newspapers and the politicians then, as now, lost all patience, and it was freely said that Gen. SCOTT, the hero of Lundy's Lane, had no stomach for the fight. He remained here until September of that year, if my memory serves me, when, having completed his preparations, he proceeded to Vera Cruz. I need not add, that from that point to the City of Mexico, if we could leave out of view the causes of the war, his march was glorious beyond precedent to American arms. Every citizen who had murmured at his delays felt rebuked, as the news of his splendid victories reached us, at the thought of the ignorant complaints at his tardiness which were indulged in—and by universal consent, so far as this country is concerned, SCOTT was voted the greatest soldier of the age. The British Press joined in the American chorus of praise; and the London *Times* spoke with admiration of the fact that the general orders on the eve of battle served as a description of the event, so perfect and comprehensive were the plans of the Commander-in-Chief.

It is safe to predict a career of success for our arms in the campaign for the suppression of rebellion as brilliant as that of Mexico.

A member of Congress the other evening made a fling at the patriotism of Gen. SCOTT, which the people will not sanction, and of which the author will live to be ashamed. To doubt his fidelity because he was born in Virginia is to doubt that of WASHINGTON himself; and the remark was anything but complimentary to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. BLAIR, in whose honor the serenade was given. He, too, is a Southern man, to say nothing of Andrew Johnston, Carlile, Etheredge, Clay, Nelson, and a host of others, who are at least as patriotic and self-sacrificing as the member.

It is understood that Mr. BLAIR's friends and those of Mr. FORNEY will pull together for the offices of Speaker and Clerk of the House, while those of Messrs. GROW and ETHERIDGE will coöperate. It is thus apparent that there is still a North and a South, and that parties are as studious as ever to avoid sectionalism in their combinations. As of old, a Northern man and a Southern man put their shoulders together under Republican rule, and that latter half the South has seceded. No fact could more clearly disprove the oft-repeated charge of "sectionalism" brought against the Republicans. If the propagandists of Slavery were equally powerful in the Government, they would trust no man who could not call his roll of slaves.

There will doubtless be numerous candidates for the other places. I have heard several strange names mentioned for Sergeant at-Arms, Doorkeeper, &c. The Senate will perform an unwonted duty in the election of a Secretary and other officers. Mr. DICKENS, the old Secretary, is said to be in feeble health, and from this cause, as well as his long prevailing deafness, he is no longer capable of performing the duties of the station. I understand that Mr. WESTON, of the *Republican*, will stand for the place. It is due to him to say that few men have done so much for the cause of Republicanism by their writings, and if partisan services are to be taken into the account, he has deserved his reward.

I am gratified to learn from the note of Mr. RUSSELL that his letters—and especially that relating to Fort Pickens—were not intrusted to the fastidious hands of the traitor Postmasters. I was not aware that he had so just an appreciation of his kind friends; and the fact goes far to remove the ground of my comment. Still his letter is published, and the hostile parties may know each others condition; but since they were aware of his profession, and of the nature of his visit, they cannot complain. In fact, I did not impeach his good faith, but merely called attention to what seemed a vain thing, viz.: great reserve and secrecy until he could publish his observations in the newspapers. I admit that Mr. RUSSELL could not, as a gentleman, communicate to the commanner of Fort Pickens what he saw in the hostile camp, and that he could, under the circumstances, write it for the London *Times*. But I do not question the value of the short-lived secrecy. The fault was that of the two commanders, and not that of the newspaper correspondent. OBSERVER.

FROM ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE TOWARDS MANASSAS JUNCTION—MOVING TROOPS AT NIGHT—THE THREE MONTHS REGIMENTS—BAD TREATMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To judge from all that we can see and hear, an advance in force in the direction of Manassas Junction may be immediately expected. Vast quantities of provisions are crossing the river daily; and the three rotten old bridges which connect us with Washington have a perpetual ague under the tramp of regiments. Last night the First Maine Volunteers passed Fort Corcoran, about ten or eleven o'clock, on their way out to Gen. TYLER's brigade. There had been a furious rain-storm during the earlier part of the evening, so that in crossing many of the ravines on their outward march, the men had to wade thigh-deep through brawling torrents. Col. CORCORAN very kindly volunteered as a guide to the regiment, and conducted it safely to the destination assigned. Had it not been for his assistance, the Maine men would have stood in danger both of losing their way and being fired on by some of the Union regiments along the road, to not one of which had any notice been given that another regiment was expected.

This business of marching troops over by night, is one of the inexplicable fantasies of the War Department. Why they are not marched over in the morning, or at least, by daylight, no one can imagine. They arrive generally at their camping-grounds by two or three o'clock in the morning, weary, sleepy and overburdened; with no possible chance to hut themselves, pitch tents, or cook food, until three or four hours after their arrival. For obvious reasons, it was proper that the first so-called "invasion" of Virginia should take place by night, being in the nature of a surprise. But now that we are fortified, and firmly established upon this side of the Potomac, who can conjecture any valid reason for invariably hurrying new regiments to this side under cover of darkness, and at the risk of being fired upon by alarmed and blundering pickets? The War Department would add much to the comfort of troops marching, by allowing them to cross at 7 o'clock in the morning instead of 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

All the indications here point towards an immediate advance upon Manassas Junction. Every camp resounds with martial preparations, and the men are looking eagerly forward to their first battle with the enemy. Every officer who can be spared from the regular service is being impressed into the organization of the Volunteer Brigades. It is thought that *nearly all* the regiments which have been here since April, will be sent forward, and that their places on these Heights and in Washington, will be supplied by the raw regiments lately arrived. This will give the latter time to drill and become somewhat accustomed to their new profession; while also affording to the regiments enlisted only for three months, a chance to see active service before returning to their respective States.

I hear many officers of the regular army express a hope that Gen. MANSFIELD may take command of the advance—should the expected advance be made. They plead that he is an experienced Engineer, who led the forces of Gen. TAYLOR into Mexico, and that he has had more experience in commanding men under fire than any other officer now available. To this we may add, that as Inspector-General, he is known to, and knows, every officer in the service; and that having sworn in all the Volunteers, his presence, at least, would be familiar to every private in the command. These points are regarded as important advantages by military men, who ought to be posted in such matters; and for this reason I state them, without either note or comment.

All the three months regiments express themselves anxious to return at the expiration of their terms, if only for an interval of ten or twenty days to settle up their business, see friends, and procure a proper outfit before enlisting for the War. The Government, I think, has not done wisely in refusing to reclothe or arm with better weapons any of those who were the first to volunteer in the cause of the Union. It will be remembered that the President, in his first Call, only asked for regiments to serve three months each; so that the men had actually no opportunity to enlist for a longer period. It is neither just, therefore, nor would it appear good policy, to now answer these men, when they ask for new clothes, new shoes, or more serviceable muskets, that "Government cannot furnish any supplies to men who will be out of its service in a month"

This answer presupposes that the men will not enliat again; that they have rendered no public aid deserving reward during the past two months and a half; and that they can fight as well, during the next twenty or thirty days, shoeless, ragged, and with old smooth-bore muskets, as they could if properly equipped and armed. No sensible man here doubts that the most important battle or battles of this second War of Independence will be fought within the next fifteen days, and within fifteen or, at farthest, twenty miles of this spot. In the contest thus imminent, it is mainly three-months regiments that will be engaged—the Volunteers for the war, with the exception of the Fire Zouaves, not yet being in condition to take the field with such assurance of good discipline as should properly be given to them. Are we to be told, then, that reopening communications with the National Capital; guarding that Capital in its hour of extremest peril; bastioning these Heights, and making them bristle with artillery, and finally marching out on strongly fortified positions, defended by a desperate enemy, at least as numerous as ourselves—that all these services, forsooth, are not worth a pair of marching shoes, decent suits of clothes, and the use of a proper weapon for each man? In the opinion of many good judges here, the heaviest work of this great struggle will have been ended before the last day of the present month.

These matters are mentioned, not in any spirit of complaint, but with the view of pointing out to those in authority where a damaging mistake has been made. True wisdom would have suggested—wholly apart from justice or gratitude—that the three-months men should have been liberally treated by the Government whose Capital they, and they alone, placed out of danger; that their wants should have been supplied, and encouragement thus given to them to enlist for a longer period. That a great majority of them will reënlist for the War, there can be no question, but it must be of their own free will and volition; and should any trickery be attempted with a view to coercing their choice, it cannot fail to recoil in a general and emphatic refusal. They should be sent home handsomely—so many as may be left of them—at the end of their respective terms; and permission given to each Colonel to open a recruiting office "for the war," on his return to the place from whence he started. H.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, July 3.

An order was issued to-day forming two brigades out of the four regiments now here. One under command of Col. FRANKLIN, consisting of the Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fourth, and the other under Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, consisting of that regiment and the Fire Zouaves.

The Minnesota Second, Col. GORMAN, arrived here to-day, and are encamped on the right of the Massachusetts Regiment.

All is quiet at the camps, and there are no more cases of pickets being fired upon.

Rockets were frequently sent up by the secession pickets during last night.

There are no present indications of an advance.

GEN. LYON MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 3.

The *Democrat* announces the promotion of Brig.-Gen. LYON to a Major-Generalship. His command embraces Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment left De Soto last night to support the Home Guards in that section against the attacks of the Secessionists, who have artillery and gather their clans by the discharge of cannon.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins* left here some days since with three companies of Federal troops on board, on a secret expedition to Easton, Talbot County, for the purpose of recovering certain arms said to have been sent from here by Marshal KANE, to a military organization in that section of the State. The officers in charge of the expedition waited on Col. LLOYD TILLGMAN and —— CARROLLBURN, another officer, both of whom refused to give any satisfaction in regard to the arms. They were told they must find them for themselves and both gentlemen were very offensive in their deportment. One drew a pistol on the Federal officers. Under these circumstances both were arrested and brought to Fort McHenry.

Several houses were searched, but only a few rifles were found.

The brig *Seiferine*, sent as a prize to New-York, is owned by Messrs. SAMUEL H. TRAVERS and C. M. JACKSON & Co., and the cargo by W. H. D. C. WRIGHT, of this City. Orders had been sent her to go to New-York instead of Charleston.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

Great efforts are making for a celebration of the 4th of July here by Union men.

A splendid silk national flag, regimental size, has been prepared by the citizens of Baltimore, to present to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. The stars are encircled with the following inscription, in gilt letters: "Loyal citizens of Baltimore to the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts." In the inside of this inscription is another circle, with the words: "Pratt-street, Baltimore, April 19, 1861." It is designed to present this flag to morrow, if arrangements can be made.

Soldiers are still on guard in various parts of the city. They receive many civilities from loyal citizens.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, July 3.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized yesterday. Lieut.-Gov. PAISELY took the chair in the Senate, and DANIEL FROST, of Jackson, was elected Speaker of the House.

Gov. PIERPONT's Message was sent to both bodies last night, together with a document from Washington, officially recognizing the new Government. The message is a very able document, and gives unusual satisfaction. It is a succinct review of secession in Virginia and of the causes leading to the formation of the present Government, and recommends an energetic coöperation with the Federal Government.

Twenty seven thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the State, was seized and brought here last night, by order of the Governor, from the Exchange Bank of Weston. It is supposed that Gov. WISE was heading for Weston to get this money.

COL. BAKER'S PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 3.

Col. BAKER's Regiment broke camp to-day, and proceeded to the Navy-yard to embark for Fortress Monroe. The orders were countermanded, and they will proceed directly to Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Lieut. BANKHEAD, attached to the recruiting rendezvous in Cedar-street, has left for Washington, it is supposed on official business. He is one of the loyal officers whose Southern birth has prevented his promotion, while many of his juniors are advanced. He belongs to the Fifth Infantry, entered that regiment after a severe course at West Point, in 1850, and has been doing duty as a first lieutenant for six years. Were he rewarded like some even of his own regiment, he would be a major now.

Capt. PERKINS, of the Fourth Artillery, whose gallant work at Williamsport has been made the theme of a special message to the War Department, is a New-Yorker. He graduated at West Point in the usual manner, and was made a second lieutenant in the Second Artillery fourteen years ago. He was promoted a grade in '54, and to a captaincy since the President's first proclamation. The West Point officers are showing pretty plainly that they were not truants at school.

A private letter from the War Department reminds us that, according to the Army regulations of the United States, "no private or non-commissioned officer of the service can be raised, at once, to a higher rank than that of a second lieutenant;" and that "no regulation is violated by promoting citizens to any grade." Our correspondent says nothing of the disposition to be made of the 1,500 men recommended by their superior officers as eminently fit for the commissions of even second lieutenants.

Capt. WM. M. ARMSTRONG, late of the Navy, who died at Norfolk on the 1st inst., was the thirtieth commodore on the naval register, and served as a midshipman in the War of 1812. He was a native of Kentucky, but was appointed from Mississippi. His sea service was seventeen years, shore duty twelve years and three months, and he was unemployed nearly sixteen years. Capt. ARMSTRONG was a Union man, and although he resigned, would not serve actively against the United States Government. He once said, "If the Union ever dies, may I never live to weep for it."

Yesterday the Navy Department forwarded the sailing orders of the *Susquehanna* to Boston. This vessel lately returned from a ten months' cruise in the Mediterranean. The officers who resigned from her, and her sick men, have been replaced. She is now in thorough sea-going condition, and will be an efficient craft on the blockade. Capt. CHAUNCEY, of New-York, goes out instead of Capt. HOLLINS, who resigned. The other chief officers are Lieut. J. YOUNG, WILLIAM GWINN, A. W. WEAVER, and J. G. WALKER, Chief Engineer GEO. SEWELL, (the condenser man,) Surgeon J. SEALS, Acting Master G. B. LIVINGSTON, Marine Officer P. R. RANDALL.

WASHINGTON IRVING, nephew to the historian, who received a Paymaster's appointment in the Navy some time since, has been ordered to sea. His ship is the *Susquehanna*, which is destined for the blockade. Mr. IRVING is described by an old salt correspondent of ours, as "a real handsome chap, talented-looking and bright, and evidently warranted "to wash."

A detachment of United States Marines arrived here yesterday. They have been sent on to fill up the vacancies in the guards of the sailing-corvette *Savannah*, 26. An order has been received to have a certain number of marines ready in a few days to reinforce the *personnel* of several vessels of the blockade fleet. They will be ready in a short time.

Capt. FOOTE again visited New-York yesterday, in relation to the chartering of the Fulton Ferry boats, named some time since. The Board of Examiners adjourned last evening, until the 5th. The new armament of the *Harriet Lane* is approaching completion. The *Savannah* and other craft remain in *statu quo*.

The *Juniata* and *Tuscarora*, the two steamships ordered to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard are going ahead rapidly. The *Live Yankee* will be soon reported ready for sea. The gunboats *Dobbin*, *Allen* and *Keystone State* are also at the yard.

[*For Additional Rebellion News see Fourth and Eighth Pages.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Protest of Our Minister at Paris against Remarks in the Moniteur.

Arrival of the Rebel Commissioners at Paris

POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY FRANCE.

THE REFORMS GRANTED TO POLAND.

Probable Visit of the Russian Emperor to France.

Our London, Paris and Dresden Correspondence.

A Demand for the Reopening of the Cotton Ports.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown at 10½ P. M. on the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the following evening.

The *North Briton* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 22d, with news of the loss of the *Canadian* and thirty-five lives, in the Straits of Belle Isle.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether Government had received information that an Austrian Envoy had recently arrived at Paris, from Vienna, with a secret and confidential proposition from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, to the effect that the two Emperors should coöperate to form an independent army for the protection of the temporalities of the Pope, and would engage to prevent Piedmont from entering the States of the Church.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Foreign Office had received no official information, but a communication had been made by the French Ambassador, stating that the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors at Paris, proposed in general terms, that the Catholic Powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, but the proposition had been rejected.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to an inquiry, said that Spain had given a pledge that whether the annexation of St. Domingo were accepted or not, slavery would not be introduced into the Island.

The general Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

A meeting had been held in Marylebone, London, for the purpose of raising funds for the fugitive slave ANDERSON, and for his kinsmen in Hamilton, Canada West, to aid them in raising a Church and school. The Rev. Dr. BURNS presided. ANDERSON addressed the meeting and regretted that he had been compelled to shed blood to obtain his liberty. The meeting justified him in the course he had taken, and evinced considerable enthusiasm in his behalf. A monster meeting on behalf of ANDERSON was announced to be held at Exeter Hall, on 2d July.

The London *Times*, of the 21st ultimo, publishes three full sheets of eight pages each—in all twenty four pages! The impression is said to contain four thousand advertisements of all lengths, and is the largest production that has ever issued from the daily Press.

The rumor is revived that the CZAR will this season visit the Emperor NAPOLEON at Chalon's Camp.

Capt. RUSSELL, who was appointed by the French Government to report upon the performance of the *Great Eastern*, on her voyage to and from New-York, has had an audience of the Emperor. Capt. RUSSELL is stated to have expressed the opinion that a reunion between the Northern and Southern States is impossible, and that the establishment of two republics is inevitable. The armaments of the North, he says, are by no means so formidable as represented. He apprehends the same state of things in the South, and does not look on serious warfare as imminent for some time to come.

The French Government have introduced a bill permitting the import into French Colonies of all merchandise allowed to enter France, on the same terms, with an extra duty of 10 francs to 20 francs per ton, if imported in foreign vessels, thus continuing the system of preferential duties in favor of French shipping. French Colonial produce is also to be permitted export in both French and foreign ships.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that Mr. DAYTON, the U. S. Minister, had remonstrated against the assimilation of the Southern States of America to Italy, contained in the late article of the *Patrie*, reproduced by the *Moniteur*.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes as follows: "The Commissioners of the Southern States of America—Judge ROST, Mr. DUDLEY MANN and Mr. YANCEY—arrived in Paris a few days since. They have not been officially received by the French Government. These gentlemen speak as if they expected Great Britain would acknowledge 'the South.' I think they are guessing too fast. North and South are much more likely, when they make friends, to pick a united quarrel with England. The general impression in Paris is that the civil war in America will be a bloodless one. At all events, France will act with caution, holding communication only with the Government of Washington."

The Emperor was shortly to proceed to Vichy, and it was reported he would meet the French Ministers from Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and possibly from St. Petersburgh.

Marshal NEIL, it was said, would be sent to

Turin to compliment VICTOR EMANUEL on the recognition by France of the new kingdom.

A Paris telegram of the 21st to the London *Post* says that the circular of the French Government to its representatives about announcing to them the recognition of Italy, had been forwarded.

The Bourse on the 21st was steady; Rentes 67.85.

The matter of the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by France continues to be the subject of conjecture at Turin in the absence of any official announcement. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the recognition had actually taken place. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the note of recognition arrived at Turin on the 19th, and that it would be published as soon as the reply of the Italian Government should have reached the Emperor.

There was a vague rumor that Baron RICASOLI hesitated to accept the recognition in the terms in which it was tendered. There was also a rumor, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that the annexation of the island of Sardinia to France, in return for France's recognition of the new Kingdom, had been decided upon. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes that all that is said about new territorial possessions demanded by France, is radically false, and the question of the cession of Sardinia has, notoriously, never been raised. The same correspondent says the French Government was merely awaiting the answer of the Cabinet of Turin, in order to give an official form to the recognition.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Rome, June 18, stating that a dispatch had been received at the Vatican from Paris, announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy *de facto*, with reservation of all rights. The same telegram asserts that the French dispatch also expresses regret at the non-fulfillment of the treaties of Zurich, and promises an indefinite duration of the occupation of Rome by French troops. It is added that in consequence of this dispatch the Papal Government appeared more reassured.

GARIBALDI'S bill on the national armament, with some modifications, which had been approved of by the Ministry, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. PETRUCELLI opposed the bill. He considered the French occupation of Rome an outrage upon Italy. [Great agitation.]

PETRUCELLI was called to order, and the general discussion on the bill terminated.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet had unanimously agreed to the Address to the Emperor.

Lisbon journals assert that the Portuguese Government refuse to acknowledge the new Italian Kingdom.

The Imperial decree relative to the organization of the Council of the State for Poland had been published. The new Council is to be composed of members of the Council of Administration, of members appointed by the Emperor, the members of the superior clergy, the Governors of the Provinces, and the President of the Agricultural Association. Its functions are to examine and give a deliberate vote on new laws on the budget for the year, and on all charges brought against public functionaries. The sittings of the Council will be secret, and the resolutions are not to be published before having been approved by the Emperor. The Imperial decrees for regulating the election of members to the Provincial District and Municipal Councils have also been published. The electoral laws contained therein are conceived in a liberal spirit. The eligibility of members is in no way effected by their religion or profession. The electoral franchise is very comprehensive; no person under twenty-five years of age can be an elector. The Judge of the District will be the President of each District Council, and the burgomaster that of each Municipal Council.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Drift of the English Press and Public Opinion—Different Form of Controversy North and South—Defects in the Commissariat—French Experience in Italy—What was said by M. Jules Favre—Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The English Journals are now busy "talking back" to the American journals for the indignation the latter express at the conduct of the English Government in the American War question. The English Government having placed itself on tenable, legal ground, on the question of neutrality, the English writers and speakers affect in turn great indignation that the Americans are not satisfied with this position. They appear to ignore completely the real cause of the American indignation; they seem to forget, or refuse to admit, that it is a consciousness on the part of the Americans that the English Government and aristocracy are against them and desire a destruction of the Republic, which lies at the bottom of their complaint against the mother country. This sentiment of the upper classes in England was shown in the first place by the hasty and ostentatious manner in which the traitors of the South were elevated to the rank of belligerents; and it has been shown since, in a hundred other not less unmistakable ways, through the public Press and the tone of the public men of the country. Not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesmen of England use the following decided language to a group of American gentlemen: "Gentlemen," he said, "you must not build up any hopes on the good will or the aid of our Government. The Government and the aristocracy of England, while maintaining the strictest official neutrality, ask no better than to see you tearing each other to pieces. But if you will take the struggle from the ground of a mere duel between the North and the South, and elevate it to the dignity of a struggle for the abolition of Slavery, then you will force the governing classes of England, if from no more magnanimous motive than their own precedent in the emancipation of Slavery, to take sides with you" "But," he continued, "I think it wholly improbable that you can either subjugate the South or emancipate Slavery—and even admitting such a hypothesis, it will cost too much blood and treasure for the object to be gained. The best thing you can do, in my opinion, is to let the South go, and trust to time and the gradual expansion of Northern ideas for a reintegration of the seceding States."

Now here s one of the leading statesmen of England, and a man who knows as much of America as any man in England, who not only says that the governing classes of England would see a destruction of the Republic with pleasure, but who, himself, can see nothing else in the present conflict than a duel, and a struggle not worth what it will cost. What hope, indeed, can there be for English sympathy, when her statesmen are either against us or incapable of raising themselves to a comprehension of the nature of the struggle! If the English Government had not been so noisy and so hasty with its declaration on belligerent rights, or if it had had the boldness and the frankness to proclaim that in view of former incivilities on the part of the American Government, it had no occasion now to be nice with the same Government in placing itself upon legal grounds on the neutrality question, then we would have understood each other, and there would have been but little to say on the subject. But the British Ministry, coupled their neutrality declaration with hollow and insincere words of condolence and hope for the American Union, ashamed to look in the face at one and the same time the American people and their own antecedents on the slavery question; the London *Times* at the same time in the "courage of its opinions as the Ministry, makes a daily use in some form or other of that whining, apologetic expression: "Although our sympathies are naturally more with the North than the South, yet we cannot overlook certain facts," etc; even Mr. RUSSELL does not seem to have back-bone enough to father his own opinions, and when he sees anything in the South to condemn, must needs preface his condemnation with the remark that "perhaps the same thing is as bad or worse in the North, but so and so is the case here!" All this is pitiable enough in so great a people as the English, and one turns from the subject with pleasure.

One of the peculiarities of the present contest in America which has not escaped attention and criticism abroad, is the difference which exists between the language used to express the sentiments in the different sections. Thus, while the North uses arguments and no epithets but legal, constitutional ones, the South deals almost exclusively in personal, and most frequently very gross epithets. In France or England no writer or speaker would be tolerated for a moment among gentlemen who would leave the ground of argument for that of epithet; and not only would he put himself beyond the pale of good breeding, but he would compromise his cause by showing that he had no argument to support it. There is in fact something fearful, in a point of civilization, in the tone of the Southern Press at this moment. It is as complete a reign of savage barbarism as the world ever saw. Friends among officers of the army, or college students, each in every way the equal of the other, will separate one day to join the armies of their respective sections, and the next day the Northern man will find himself called by his late bosom friend a Northern hireling, a cut-throat, a besotted, sniveling Abolitionist, a ravisher of women, and so on. The thing is incomprehensible, and he naturally asks himself, what must be the condition of things in a community where such a terrible transformation can be forced on a man in so short a space of time? In the French view of the case a little fire and sword would have a happy effect in neutralizing such an atmosphere. The time has come in fact, as predicted by TOM CORWIN six months ago, "to draw the sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

It is no matter of surprise that you should meet with delays and difficulties in the organization of the Army Commissariat. During the late Italian campaign the matter of most astonishment was the size of this department. It seemed as if there were as many men, women, horses and wagons behind the army, as there were men, horses and wagons in the army. For a hundred miles in the rear, on every converging road, there was almost a continuous stream of wagons loaded with bread, wine, and hard biscuits, all the way from Paris, and even from Lille and Southampton. The railroad was given up to the transportation of soldiers, cavalry and artillery horses, artillery, bombs and balls, gun-boats in pieces, and other material of war, while all the peasants' carts with their owners in the whole country between the terminus of the great lines of French Railway and the army, were hired by the Commissary Department for the transportation of provisions. Even with the great development and completeness of the French Commissariat, the army was twice for a day without eatable bread. The first time was when the bakery had been fixed at Alexandria, and the army had arrived at Milan, thus putting two or three very hot days between the bakery and the army, rendering the bread unfit to eat when it arrived; the next time was when the bakery was at Milan, and the army got rapidly out of its reach beyond the Mincio Hundreds of cart-loads of sour and moldy bread were thus cast into the river in presence of soldiers who had absolutely nothing else to eat. But this state of things was quickly remedied. In an army made up almost exclusively of volunteers, it is easy to understand the difficulty of organizing the Commissary Department, because every one prefers to fight rather than to lag behind and attend to mules and bread-carts. But in a regular army it is not so; the discipline disposes of men exactly as the wants of the army require, and in view of the paramount importance of the Commissary Department, nothing else would have saved the present large army of the United States but the wise act of the President in placing a large proportion under the more rigid form of a long engagement.

As an offset to the insincere and unmanly tone of British statesmen on the American question, hear how JULES FAVRE, the great Republican orator of the French Legislature, speaks out in that body: "If I interrogate history, I see that powerful American Confederation undergoing disintegration. And why? Because the United States nourished in their breast the germ of death. The stars which accumulated on their flag could not hide from view the stain of Slavery. The North made a protestat on against the abominable institution, and the South seized the occasion for the commencement of a most impious struggle. And what do you suppose, Sir, was the first thought of this party? It laid hands upon one of the most precious institutions of the country; it destroyed the liberty of the Press, more dangerous in its eyes than the cannon of the Government at Washington."

M. JULES FAVRE was addressing the House in favor of a modification of the law on the Press. A new law has just passed, and been placed on the statutes, which ameliorates the condition of the Press thus far: That hereafter journals cannot be suppressed by right after two "warnings," but they are still susceptible of being strangled by a simple decree of the Minister, whenever he may deem any offence sufficiently grave to merit so severe a judgment. Thus the journals still have the cord around their necks, but the cord is no longer to draw by its own force—some one must lend their aid. And this M BILLAULT, the orator of the Government, informed the House, was to be the last word on the subject of the liberty of the Press. In this, most of the journals do not believe M. BILLAULT spoke the sentiments of the Emperor, for the journals still hope that they will be placed completely under the control of the civil law, like the private citizen, and they affect to believe that the Emperor favors this civil *régime* for their control.

A good deal has been said here in American circles about an article copied from the *Patrie* into the *Moniteur*—an article which declared that Italy was about to be recognized, with its new territorial limits, the same as the Southern Confederacy would be when it should have shown itself capable of maintaining a separate existence. Now this *rapprochement* of the two countries was purely personal to the writer, and crept into the *Moniteur* by inadvertence, and because it was tacked on to a declaration in regard to Italy, which was true, and became for the public official, by being found there. It was understood at the time, and was so stated in another journal, that the observation in regard to American affairs was only personal to the writer, and was published in the *Moniteur* by mistake, and here the matter would have rested but for the fact that M. GAILLARDET, in the *Presse*, and other persons, called attention to the subject. M. THOUVENEL has, therefore, been asked about it by official personages, and he declares that the observation in question had no business in the *Moniteur*, that it in no way either engages or represents the policy of the French Government, and that in no case will the French Government depart from its precedents in the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy. What these precedents are I have no need to tell you. All I need to say is, that they do not

[illegible] very specific, regarding that of the Slave Confederacy.

Among other sharp criticisms the *Charivari* gets off this week on American affairs, is one by CHAM, which represents two Indian Chiefs sitting on a prairie, watching in the distance two Americans fighting with bowie knives for the flag of the Union, which stands near them. One of the redskins says to the other, pointing towards the combatants: "What a happy thing for us, oh, brother Sioux, that we did not allow ourselves to be civilized by these white men!"

A gentleman from New-York, Mr. EDWIN A. JOHNSON, met with his death this week, in Paris, by accident. He had been dining with another American gentleman, in the Avenue d' Antin, and after dinner was sitting in the window smoking a cigarette, when the window-guard gave way and he fell three stories to the paved court below, and was so injured that he died two days afterward. He was 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and two or three small children. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Mr. Train's Polemic Dejeuner—What Came of It—The Rebel Commissioners on the Continent—English Politics—Meeting of Convocation—Improvement in American Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN has again come forward in a public character. Even the *Times* has not yet had the heart to raise its scourge over his last effort. Perhaps the great thunderer feels that the less its editorials meddle in future with American affairs the less trouble there will be. Mr. TRAIN is a popular man in England, too, and no one wishes to injure him. Dashing and careless of form, free and open-handed, he manages to collect about him at his informal breakfasts or at his more ostentatious displays—such as that of the 19th—a set of clever, and often even eminent men, who are not prevented by the fear of being dragged into publicity, from accepting his hospitality. Those who figured at the Union celebration of the battle of Bunker's Hill, were mostly literary men of more or less reputation. None were "representative men," unless in so far as they represented the Press.

Their letters and speeches as reported, down to the last comma and period, tell their own story better than any one could tell it without them, and overlooking for once the very unpleasant trick of publishing all these documents, Americans ought to be grateful to Mr. TRAIN for having given them so fair a chance of seeing their real position. Some of the papers here have been misled by the tone of Mr. TRAIN'S remarks into supposing that he was disappointed with the result of the trial, and felt sore at the coldness of his company towards the American Union. This is, I believe, not so. Mr. TRAIN was perfectly satisfied—every one in England (except, perhaps, in some narrow circles) must be satisfied, that the sympathies of the English are actively with us. What Mr. TRAIN objected to was, the ignorance they showed of the possibility of a rupture between America and England. What he wanted to wake them up to appreciate, was the necessity of their exerting themselves as individuals to prevent such a rupture, and to show America what they all knew, but what Americans still doubted, that England was and means to be our friend.

I have no doubt that the expression of feeling was a fair one. The English are the most practical people on the face of the earth. They would not, even when intoxicated, hang on Mr. TRAIN'S neck and swear to exterminate the rebels with their own hands. Moreover, they are under no call, as a nation, to feel passionate sympathy for us. As a nation, we have never felt any sympathy for them, nor even made the pretence of showing any until the Prince of Wales visited us. But nevertheless they feel, in their cold and practical way, that their true interests lie with the North, and their common sense tells them that the cause of free institutions, their own cause as much as ours, is bound up in the result of our contest. Slowly and steadily, then, and without the movement of a feature or an extra beat of the pulse, they gravitate towards us, and there they will remain unless we fling them off. Why should we be angry with their impassible nature? We may think it their mistake or their misfortune, but all we have to do is to meet it with a face as sepulchral as its own, and take the offered hand in the same practical spirit of mutual advantage in which it is given.

One name on Mr. TRAIN'S list is conspicuous from its absence. Our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, seems to have contented himself with a verbal answer to Mr. TRAIN'S invitation. He has evidently no idea of showing his hand nor of being dragged into publicity if he can help it. Perhaps he was warned by the fate of Mr. CLAY and Mr. BURLINGAME, at that unlucky meeting at the Louvre. Far from learning the same lesson, Mr. CLAY, who seems made with *cacoethes scribendi*, has again appeared in print, though this time with a much more diplomatic air, and practically retracts what it would have spared great evil had he never spoken.

Meanwhile the Southern Commissioners, Messrs. DUDLEY MANN, YANCEY and ROST, have crossed the Channel, and sought the chances of another battle-field. To us loyalists their retreat seems a rout. They have failed in every single object that they tried for. They wished recognition, and they never were further from it than now. They wished agitation, but the House of Commons swept down on their poor champion, and overwhelmed him remorselessly. They wished to organize a fleet of privateers, and the British Government shut their ports in their faces. They wished to borrow money, and their bonds remain untaken. They hoped to create a popular feeling in their favor, and thanks to Mr. RUSSELL'S letters in the *Times*, popular opinion is more than ever against them. One sees every morning in the lists that are given of the guests at the first houses in the country, the names of our own representatives here. If any house worth entering is closed to them, it has yet to be known. But never yet have I seen the names of Mr. MANN, Mr. YANCEY or Mr. ROST in the columns that tell of fashionable life in the daily journals.

Yet, like good Generals, these three gentlemen "bate not a jot of heart or hope." With the pleasing and kindly, though erring, disposition to see, or pretend to see, all his own projects in the rosiest colors—that disposition which has made the originator of Southern Commercial Conventions and Southern European steamship lines, so harmlessly and humorously famous—Mr. DUDLEY MANN still trusts that England will reverse her policy, and, in the middle of their full retreat, the Confederates still boast of the distinction with which they have been treated in England. When the Southern armies gain a great victory, it will be time for them to return here. Until then they will no doubt find it useful to study the beauties of diplomacy under the direction of a skillful professor like Mr. THOUVENEL.

English affairs glide on at the usual peaceful pace. Politically, England is in a strange condition. Within the past week two bills have been brought to a division in the House of Commons, both originating on the Ministerial side—both important measures, and both involving serious questions of reform. One was for the abolition of church-rates; in other words, a bill to free Dissenters from paying for the support of the Church of England. This measure is as old as the great reforms that were carried in 1830-40. It has again and again passed the Commons by large majorities, only to be rejected by the Lords. The justice of its principle is evident and acknowledged even by its opponents. And on occasion of a division upon it this year the vote stood 274 and the Speaker threw it out. Does this show inaction or merely apathy? No one seems to care much on either side, so that it seems fair to ascribe this backward step to mere apathy and indifference among the people.

The other bill was to allot four seats in the House of Commons, which had been taken from old boroughs. The Ministry brought forward their plan. The House tore it to pieces and went into a free fight for the fragments—the result of which seems to have been unsatisfactory all round. One determination was unequivocally announced, however, and this was that no more seats should be given to the great cities than could be helped; and the reason was also given, that such constituencies were too radical. The people of these districts must at least be very good-natured to allow their claims to be kicked aside in so very contemptuous a way. On both these measures the Ministry were beaten, but in these days that is too common to excite a question. In matters of business, Parliament is but little better than our Congress, and the Ministry either cannot or will not make them work. They waste their time in talking, and undo every night all that their committees can do in the day.

Another body is now in session—*stat nominis umbra*—the ghost of what was once a great and powerful assembly. This is the Convocation, or the Ecclesiastical Synod. The dignitaries of the Church of England still meet together according to their ancient forms, and sitting in their two Houses, a shadowy burlesque of Parliament, prattle feebly over the few little questions on which they are still at liberty to dwell. This year, besides the harmless topics of hymn-books and God-parents, they have had the misfortune to fall foul of the heresies of that mournfully stupid book, the Oxford "Essays and Reviews," and have ransacked it to squeeze out all the wickedness it contains. But the days of the Tudors are passed, and the Convocation only makes itself painfully conspicuous. Even the *Times* thinks it only worthy of its mildest ridicule, and asks doubtingly what the Convocation is and why it meets. It is only curious as one of the many English Rip Van Winkles that every now and then surprise men by appearing in the garb of another age.

American affairs are steadily improving here. The discussion and airing that they have had in the Press has opened people's eyes and given a much wider range of knowledge and interest to the English than was the case two months ago. If a little amelioration of the Morrill tariff could be made, I am sure it would have an excellent effect here. The English Ministry have made a great error in treating our affairs. Their policy was mistaken, and they committed a stupid blunder. This is, however, no reason why our statesmen should imitate them. By relaxing our tariff a little, and giving also any favor in the way of obtaining cotton that did not conflict with the laws, our statesmen have it in their power to effect the firmest alliance with the people of England that ever yet has existed. Such a policy would be large, liberal and magnanimous, under the circumstances; too liberal, I fear, to find favor in any Government except a despotism like that of NAPOLEON. It may become, too, in case the war is prolonged, the means of still holding the Continental Powers quiet. If we have a great man to direct our country, he will neglect no opportunity of binding to our side the interests even more than the mere sympathies of every foreign nation for the present. But if our statesmen are capable of no broader range than the English ones, they will continue to keep up the snarlishness that threatens to cause a break between the two nations, and will imitate the capital blunders of a rival, when they might profit by them.

MATTERS IN GERMANY.

State of Sentiment on American Affairs in Germany—Assault upon our Consul at Frankfort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Monday, June 17, 1861.

So far as I can judge, the attacks of the London *Times* upon America find little sympathy in Germany. Indeed, that sheet is so strongly disliked throughout the country, that its advocacy of any cause is enough to damage that cause here. The course which it, and many other English papers, have taken, in regard to the "Macdonald affair," has deeply embittered the minds of the German, and especially the Prussian, people. Politicians as old as those of the *Times*, should surely know that a hostile public sentiment pervading a whole nation is more to be feared than any amount of mere diplomatic enmity, and that such a public sentiment is more easily aroused by a few contemptuous or insulting articles in the Press, than by many dignified differences as to important and clashing interests. Perhaps no Government has worked more constantly against the rise of German power than that of Russia, and yet Russia is not cursed in every café and cottage as is England, whose "money-bag policy" every Teuton makes it a point to despise and denounce. And yet, Germany and England are "natural allies."

I have to inform you (if you have not already heard) of an assault upon the Secretary of the American Legation at Frankfort, a few days ago. He was attacked at night, and unarmed, by several Prussian officers, who drew their swords upon him, and wounded him severely. It seems most probable that they were intoxicated, and mistook him for some one else. Their own account of the case, which is a curious specimen of clumsy pleading, represents the Secretary as coming out of a beer-house, (around the door of which they were standing, to catch a tardy soldier,) and insulting them repeatedly, in spite of the presence of a guard. Our chivalric group of warriors, it seems, after enduring with meekness all sorts of behavior from the representative of uncivilized America, were roused to madness by his retiring words, ran after him, and stabbed him *in the back* and breast! Sounds likely, doesn't it? I have the honor of a personal acquaintance with the Secretary, I believe; and if this be the same gentleman who occupied that position last year, he is incapable of such conduct as is laid to his charge.

No one, however, can doubt the capabilities of the military heroes of Germany. Half a dozen of them are more than a match for an American Secretary, if they can get at him from behind. I should add that the uniformed rowdies at Frankfort are not particular who is their victim, so he be unarmed. I have informed you on previous occasions of similar occurrences in that fair city, so unhappily doomed to be the Capital of the weakest Government now known to man. MORAL—God save us from ever becoming a Confederacy, or keeping a standing army.

Mr. RICKER, our energetic Consul at Frankfort, is prosecuting this matter with zeal. His exertions therein will worthily close his term of faithful and successful service. R. W. R.

THE LONDON PRESS.

A DEMAND FOR THE OPENING OF THE COTTON PORTS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

As the American civil war progresses, and the prospect of a determined, and, it may be, a protracted struggle becomes more distinct, the question of the future supply of cotton begins to be discussed in this country with an amount of eagerness proportioned to the interests involved, and the serious consequences which may ensue should the source from which we have hitherto derived the greater portion of our raw material be closed against us. The blockade of the Southern ports, and the prohibition by the Southern Congress of the export of cotton except through the ports of the Confederate States, must, if carried out rigidly, effectually prevent the exit of cotton from any port of the Union. The pressure put upon the Southern States by means of the blockade, and the high prices at which provisions already range in New-Orleans, Mobile, and elsewhere, have impelled the Southerners to provide against future contingencies, and, with the view of carrying on the war independently of all external aid, to grow large quantities of grain. The consequence is, that breadths of land on which last season cotton was grown, are this year devoted to the cultivation of wheat and maize. *It is time that something should be done by this country, in conjunction with France, towards anticipating the great mischief which can hardly fail to ensue if the export of cotton from the Southern States is much longer interdicted.* We have, in conceding to the Southern States the rights of belligerents, also conceded those rights to the Federal Government in respect to those States. The blockade of the Southern ports is, therefore, an act the complete legality of which we cannot, and do not, question. But we do think that the commercial relations subsisting between this country, France and America, and the magnitude of the interests involved in the threatened interruption of trade, would fully justify the two Governments in proposing to the Cabinet of Washington the propriety, under existing circumstances, of opening one or more of the Southern ports to foreign shipping. Such a course might be taken without materially compromising the position of advantage which the command of the sea has conferred on the Federal Government, and it would be entirely consistent with that principle of the immunity of commerce from the pressure and ravages of war, of which the statesmen of America have always been the advocates. There is nothing, moreover, so very unusual in such an effort to accommodate the practice of civilized warfare to the exigencies of commerce. The import and export trade of Charleston, or Mobile, or New-Orleans, might be carried on under the strict surveillance of the blockading squadron, and might be restricted to those articles which form the staples of the Southern States, and to the merchandise ordinarily received in return. We do not see that the opening of a port or two in the South, would confer upon the Confederate States so great an advantage as should induce the Federal Government to negative peremptorily any such proposition, while there are other considerations which should induce the Federal Government to incline to it. The material wealth and the greatness of the United States, as of this country, are due to her foreign trade, and the largest and most valuable item of that trade is cotton. It is much easier to destroy a trade than to revive it. Cotton to this country is now indispensable. Upon the supply of that article depends the subsistence of some four millions of our people. We must, therefore, get the raw material, however we may procure it—if not from America, then from our own intertropical possessions, or from other parts of the earth. The delay involved in stimulating the supply may cost us dear, but eventually we should succeed; and our success would render us forever independent of America in the article of cotton. But, in the meantime, how will it be with the States? The foreign trade in their most valuable export will have ceased forever, for the nations which looked to America for their supplies of cotton will have been forced into other markets, and trade will have taken another and a new direction. As far as this country is concerned, we need not doubt, whatever may be the intermediate difficulty or distress at home, that she will before long become superior to it, and that she will obtain elsewhere those supplies which the American convulsion threatens with present annihilation. The British West Indies alone—even the Colony of British Guiana, and the islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes—in a very few seasons, and with such facilities for the introduction of labor as the British Parliament could grant, would raise a supply of cotton sufficient for our need, to say nothing of British India, Australia, Brazil, the African Coast, Egypt and Syria—all sources from which cotton could be produced in greater or less abundance. The work has already commenced in the West Indies. A company, formed for the cultivation of Sea Island cotton in Jamaica, have already commenced operations in that island, and so successfully, that their agent expects to have 1,000 acres under cultivation during the present season. The influx of coolie labor into British Guiana will enable the planters of that colony, it may be hoped, to take advantage of the existing state of things, and prepare for raising cotton, instead of devoting the land, as hitherto, almost exclusively to the cultivation of coffee and sugar It is not too much to say that an opportunity may shortly be afforded our West India colonists for retrieving their position, by the cultivation of cotton for the English market alone. We need not observe, however, that the suppression of the American Cotton Trade will affect other countries besides England. France and Germany are both deeply interested in the matter, though not to the same extent as we are. The Colony of Algeria, with all the efforts of the cultivators of that prolific region, would probably not keep the French manufactories going for one month. The Northern States themselves are interested even more than France, for the supply which has kept the mills of Massachusetts going has been derived from Georgia, the Carolinas, Florida and Alabama. These mills must come to short time, and from short time to stoppage, unless the pressure now put upon the Cotton Trade of the South is forthwith relaxed.

In urging, therefore, the expediency of a joint representation on this subject by the Governments of France and England to the Cabinet of Washington, *we think we have shown that such a course is justified by the interests of Commerce generally, and that it specially concerns those States whose destinies are still confided to the Federal Government. The relaxation of the blockade of one or more of the Southern ports, so as to afford an opportunity for the reopening of the Cotton Trade, seems to us to be an international duty, which no Government of a civilized State should incur the responsibility of refusing.* To persist in the present rigorous blockade of the Southern Ports in the face of the act of prohibition recently passed by the Southern Convention, is to destroy the wealthiest branch of the over-sea trade of America. The Federal Government will surely pause before it persists in inflicting this great and lasting injury on American Industry and Maritime Commerce. Mr. LINCOLN'S Government need not be told that licenses to trade with the enemy—or, as WHEATON calls them, "lawful relaxations of the ordinary state of war"—have been granted before now, and with far less reason that can be urged for the extension of such a privilege to certain ports of the Southern Confederation. The considerations which urge the adoption of such a course are those of political and commercial expediency, involving interests of trade and of national prosperity greater than were ever concentrated even in a leading branch of commerce.

THE NECESSITY OF NEW COTTON FIELDS.

From the London Herald.

There is no doubt that however speedily the Transatlantic strife may terminate—and should the contest last as long as the Peloponnesian struggle of old we should not be surprised—our supply of cotton will be materially checked. Already Manchester is moping, and will continue to mope, while this game of war is waged on the black and white chessboard of the Slave and Free States of America. Not even Mr. GLADSTONE'S bribes will relieve her depression. Cheap paper is good, but cheap cotton is best. Manchester has always been a philanthropic city, but she never had any objection to slave-grown cotton, so long as it was grown cheap. She takes no note of Uncle Tom, but buys in the cheapest market, however near it may lie to the Province of Perdition.

Our supply of American cotton cut off, where else are we to look for the bales? This is a question which is just now agitating the commercial world from end to end, and setting [the City men wagging their sapient heads in constant consultations. The old Quicksilver Question was as nothing to it. The world at large is talking of pods, and every one is asking where pods can be obtained when their shipment is really suspended from the Southern Slave States. All round St. Paul's the prate is of nothing else. Cotton is in every one's mouth, from the "worm" old head of the long-established firm, down to the lad who lays the dust of the modern plate-glass-fronted "emporium" with a lace-pattern of water-drops from his tin can.

Yet to us there seems but small necessity for all this hubbub. Notwithstanding the cynic has described this as an "age of cotton prints," there is cotton enough in the world to keep the Manchester mills busy until the millenium itself shall dawn. India is literally carpeted with cotton plants, and the fields of Australia are starred with multitudinous flax-blossoms. In fact, the precious pod is as common as grass in Hindostan and Transpacifica. All the world then it seems is crying for cotton when half the world is full of it. Surely there is no especial virtue in cotton cultivated by slaves? Surely what is a treasure in South America is not a worthless weed in India and Australia! After all, there is a certain mild stolidness and sheep-like simplicity about us Englishmen. We continue in a beaten track, following one another, until actually driven out of it. We are so in the habit of keeping our eye fixed on an object, that the gaze remains steady long after the object is gone, or another far more substantial set up in an opposite direction. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this cotton question for years—notwithstanding the "fields and pastures new" for its profitable growth, which have been pointed out and absolutely tested—we have still, as a nation, looked alone to South America. While the most precious fabrics have been woven in India from locally-cultivated yarn, and sold in this country for enormous sums, we have still, to all practical intents and purposes, regarded the notion of growing cotton in Hindostan as absurd. While, too, one competent authority after another has pointed out the resources of Australia in this direction—while Australia itself has set up its own mills, not a bale of cotton is exported in a twelvemonth from the other end of the Pacific. We had been in the habit of going to a particular market for our supply, and to that market we were resolved to give our custom against all other competitors. It mattered little that by patronizing new markets we should be doing more to suppress Slavery than a "Stowe Library" of *Uncle Tom's Cabins*; and, taking lower ground, that we should be establishing a profitable description of investment for our capitalists and an inexhaustible field of labor for our colonists,—all these considerations, with their many grave and important surroundings, weighed nothing with those who, since cotton was, in a manufacturing sense, cotton at all, had gone to the same market for their raw material. We shall now pay the penalty for this national obstinacy and *bêtise*. We have created a monopoly, and the failure of that signifies nothing less than—for a short time—the failure of our entire cotton supply.

We say for a short time, and we say it because we believe that, when our native energy is once roused, it is equal to any emergency. Every one must now see that it is neither politic, nor safe, nor economical to trust to America alone for cotton. This conviction once sharply forced upon us, as it will be by the London *Gazette* in a very little while, we shall then begin to look elsewhere for our supply of pods, and the flax plants of India and Australia will at last be turned to account. *The newly-created independent colony of Queensland is alone capable of supplying the whole world with cotton, were her resources properly developed.* We say this on indisputable evidence, and we advise our capitalists to direct their attention to this quarter without delay. Land is to be had in the dependency almost for the asking, and cotton trees already flourish from one end of the colony to the other in the wildest luxuriance. The question of the hour, then, is not, Where shall we find cotton, but (having found it) Who is disposed to gather it, and what are the best and cheapest means? A vast scope for the employment of capital and labor is here presented. Panic is impossible, for the supply of the article is certain, and the demand for it is sure. Nay, the demand is every year increasing, and our American brethren may depend upon it that if ever they allow their market to be closed it will never again be opened by us. Having driven us to our own possessions, we are not likely to return to the Slave States and reestablish a monopoly which already threatens to involve us in a commercial crisis as terrible as any which has fallen upon the country during recent years. The disaster of an American civil war—long foreseen by sagacious men—has come at last. Amidst all its horrors we see one amenity, and that is that, willing or not, we shall at length be forced to fall back upon our own possessions, and to assist in developing their long-neglected cotton-yielding capabilities.

SOME SENSIBLE BRITISH TALK.

From the London News.

Our American friends should remember that foreign nations can judge them only by their Government. A self-governing people, they invite the world to regard their Government as the expression of themselves; and up to within a very few weeks there were no signs of the Southern malcontents being regarded as rebels. We see and know how that was. Our readers can tell how steadily we of this journal have insisted that the Buchanan Cabinet, and the Congress which coexisted with it, were no true expression of the mind and will of the American people. But, as the American people submitted to be ruled by such a Government, they had no right to expect any foreign nation to take the initiative in pronouncing on the status of any malcontent portion of the citizens. Among the characteristics of democratic government is one which may be considered a disadvantage or not, according to the views held—that of changeableness. As a matter of fact, a steady consistent policy is to be looked for under any form of Government sooner than a Democratic Republic. Some people think this a recommendation and some the contrary; but all must agree that foreign nations cannot be expected to follow the changes which may occur in the Republic, but must rather be guided by their own principles of policy. Whether the Southern Confederacy is pronounced upon by Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. LINCOLN, whether it is coaxed or denounced by the American Government of the day, it is not the part of any other Government in the world to characterize it in the form of any public act. Englishmen may, one and all, have an opinion in the case, and cherish warm sympathies; and our American friends very well know which way English opinion and sympathy tend; but to require a national expression of hostility to the one side and participation with the other, on pain of a declaration that the alliance between the two countries is broken, is an act of rashness which cannot be too soon repented of. If this journal has hitherto been regarded in America as competent to speak of American affairs, and sympathize in the emotions of American patriotism, it ought to be listened to when explaining that the declarations of the English Government have been misapprehended, and that no good purpose can be answered by assuming that the British Government has acted in opposition to British sentiment thus far in the American case.

It is right to say thus much, however clear the case may be becoming on the other side of the Atlantic, because every fit of irritation, every indulgence in distrust, and every word of menace, leaves its mark on National character and international relations. Injustice and insult may be excused or pardoned, but they are never forgotten. Through a long course of quarrelsomeness at Washington, we have made allowance which we should be sorry to have to extend beyond Washington. If we could forbear when misapprehension and wrath were simulated by a Southern Executive for politic purposes, we may well be patient when the same vexations proceed from honest zeal and the fervor of political youth. But they are nevertheless a pity; and, this matter once cleared up, we must hope that there will not again be so much haste, followed by so much wrath or grief. Our kindred and friends should know better than to interpret us by their own desires, instead of our own principles and the plain natural necessities of the case.

THE LATEST BY WAY OF QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 23.

PARIS, June 22.—The Paris papers of this evening deny the report of the death of the Sultan, which had been current in Paris.

The Duke de GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador, has delayed his departure from Rome.

PESTH, June 22.—The agitation in Hungary is increasing. Thirty thousand men are concentrated near Pesth.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the definitive appointment of MAOUD EFFENDI as Governor of the Lebanon.

LONDON, June 22, Evening.—The funds remain dull. Consols are quoted for money, a fraction better than they closed yesterday. The railway market is inactive on the whole, though steadier in tone than during the last day or two.

BERLIN, June 22.—The *Kobesische Zeitung* of to-day, publishes news from Warsaw, stating that the laws in connection with the Reform recently published, had in no way given satisfaction. The privileges granted to the Council

...and the Municipal Cetacelle were found in ... magnificent, that their proceedings promised ... The disaffection of the Federal was increasing, and the aspect of affairs in general was more gloomy. M. APPONYEIN had returned to Warsaw.

Paris, June 22—3:15 P. M.—The Bourse has been dull and heavy. Rentes closed 69f. 70c., or 15 cents lower than yesterday.

LONDON, Sunday, June 23.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the London ... Brigade, yesterday, in Hyde Park, and the London Scotch underwent inspection by Lord CLYDE, in Regent's Park. Very high praises were awarded to each corps. Lord CLYDE said that, as an old soldier and a Scotchman, he was delighted with what he had witnessed. Col. MACMURDO also inspected two thousand five hundred of the Metropolitan Corps on Leatherhead Downs, yesterday.

An immense fire, which commenced yesterday afternoon, and has been raging during the night, has involved the destruction of Corron's wharf and the ranges of adjoining warehouses in Tooley-street Borough. The destruction of property is so great that the market for many articles will be affected. Mr. BRAIDWOOD, the efficient Inspector, for so many years, of the Fire Brigade, has been killed, together with other four or six of his men, by part of the wall falling upon them. It is stated that two gentlemen were killed at the same time. The fire presented the appearance of a vast volcano; the flames occasionally shot up a hundred feet in height, and produced illuminating effects of terrific grandeur.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange continued very dull and prices showed a drooping tendency. Consols on the ... declined ¼, closing at 89¾@89¾ for money, and ...¾ for account. In the discount market the demand was rather brisker. Best bills, 5¾@6 ₱ cent. ... applications at the Bank showed an increase. ... was flowing to the Bank largely in excess of the ...drawals for America. The weekly statement ...ows an increase in the bullion of £363 869. BARING ...ERS & Co quote Bar Silver 5s. 3½d.; Dollars, ...½d.; Eagles, 77s., nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 22—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a steady demand throughout the week, and although the market has been freely supplied, holders generally have been so firm that very little alteration has taken place in prices. The useful qualities of American still command full rates, whilst the lower grades are difficult of sale." The sales of the week have been 54,820 bales, including 10,400 on speculation, and 7,800 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were computed at about 10,600 bales, including ... for speculation and export—the market closing steadily at the following prices:

...Orleans.....	8¾d. Middling Orleans.7 15-16d.
...Mobile.....	8¾d. Middling Mobile.....7¾d.
...Uplands.....	8¾d. Middling Uplands ..7¾d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 1,106,860 bales, of which 843,930 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Continues dull and drooping, although in some branches yesterday there was rather more animation exhibited.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues highly favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very slow, and offered at rather ... prices, ranging from 24s. 6d @28s. Wheat very ... and in the absence of business, prices nominally unchanged; Red, 9s 8d.@11s. 6d.; White 12s.@ ...s 6d. ₱ cental. Corn pressing for sale at a further decline of 6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. @29s.; White, 30s @32s.

PROVISIONS—Beef slow of sale, but unaltered. Pork ...ld, but unchanged. Bacon depressed and generally ... ₱ cwt. lower, with very limited sales. Lard in ... supply, and holders being anxious to sell would accept low prices. Sales at 50s. for good refining. Cheese steady for fine, but 2s.@5s. cheaper for inferior. Tallow again 1s. lower, and difficult to sell. Grocers' Association nominal at 49s.@50s.

ROSIN—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes ... at 34s.@34s. 6d. for Pots, and 35s.@36 for Pearls. Resin dull, and a shade easier; sales of common, at 6s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine very dull and neglected, at a fall of 1s. 6d.; small sales, 37s.@43s. 6d. Sugars unaltered. Coffee dull, ... depressed, and 6d. ₱ cwt. lower. Fish Oils dull, but prices unaltered. Sperm, £100. Linseed Oil ready, at 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report WHEAT dull and difficult to sell, at a decline of 1s.@2s.; White Americans, at 42s.; Winter Red, at 37s.@39s.; Spring, at 36s.@36s. FLOUR very dull, and fully 1s. lower, at 24s.@26s. 6d ₱ barrel. IRON very dull; bars and rails, at £5@£5 2s 6d.; Scotch pigs, at 49s SUGARS steady, at full prices. TEA quiet; Congou, at 11d.@ 1s 4d. COFFEE in fair demand, but prices barely maintained. RICE depressed. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 44s. OILS quiet; Linseed receded to 30s. 9d.; Sperm bought in at £98. LINSEED CAKES in moderate request; New-York barrels, at £10 5s.; Boston, at £9 15s., in bags. TALLOW dull; Y. C., at 46s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. say: "Purchases of the Federal Stocks, and of the low-priced Southern State Stocks, have been on a large scale, and there is very little pressed for sale. Railway Securities without change in quotations. The business in shares and bonds has been limited."

United States Sixes Bonds, ex July dividend.60 @62
United States Fives, ex July dividend.....72¾@73
Maryland Fives.....60 @65
Massachusetts, '96.....None for sale
Pennsylvania Stock.....68 @70
No New-York or Ohio Stock for sale.

LAW REPORTS

The Fees of the Sheriff—When is he Entitled to Poundage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward K. Alburtis vs. *George Dudley*.—This was an action of attachment, and the only question of interest in the case is that of the fees of the Sheriff—whether he is entitled to fees for poundage where no sale of the property attached was made. The opinion of the Court sufficiently states the facts of the case on the point determined:

BARNARD, J.—In this case an attachment was issued against the property of defendant pursuant to the Code, for $4,288, and property belonging to defendant was attached thereunder. After the Sheriff had been in charge for four days the property was bonded. The Sheriff refused to deliver up the property unless the bill of $70 79 was paid.

The items comprised are:

Issuing of attachment	$0 69
Delivering of copy and notice	2 00
Advertisement (for poundage)	56 10
To dog keeper's fees, $3	12 00
Total	$70 79

The 33d section of the Code (under the title of attachments) provides, "The Sheriff shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation for services, and necessary disbursements under this title, as are allowed him by law for like services and disbursements, under the provisions of chapter 5, title 1, part 2 of the Revised Statutes" (section 33, title 3, chapter 10, part 3 Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 924 4th Ed.,) provides for the ... charges of Sheriffs. One of these provisions ... as follows: "For serving an attachment against the property of a debtor under the provisions of ... 5 of the second part, or against a ship or vessel under title 8, chapter 8, part 3, fifty cents with such additional compensation for his trouble and expense in taking possession of and preserving the property attached as the officer shall certify to be reasonable; and when the property so attached shall afterwards be sold by the Sheriff, he shall be entitled to the same poundage on the sum collected, as if the sale had been made under an execution."

It is evident that unless the attached property be sold, the Sheriff is not entitled as matter of right to poundage.

This (no sale having been made in this action) disposes of the third item of the bill. By the terms of the provision of the revised statutes, fifty cents is all the Sheriff, in case the property be not sold, can claim as matter of right; all further compensation depends upon what shall be certified by the officer issuing the warrant to be reasonable.

But there are two provisions of this thirty-third section which may possibly allow the sheriff, as matter of right, the further sum of thirty-two cents. I refer to the provision allowing twelve and a half cents for returning a writ, and to the provision allowing nineteen cents for a copy of a writ. As these amounts are so small, I will not take time to inquire whether the sheriff is entitled to them as matter of right or not, but shall assume he is.

I shall, therefore, hold in this, and in all similar cases, that the Sheriff can tax as matter of right only thirty-two cents.

The remaining question to be disposed of is, what sum ought to be certified as a reasonable compensation for the trouble and expenses of the Sheriff in taking possession of and preserving for four days the property attached. As the warrant was issued by me, I took the proper officer to give the certificate. The property attached was personal,—nothing appears showing that the Sheriff was put to any trouble or expense, further than sending a subaltern to the store to take and remain in charge. It does not appear that there was any difficulty in finding, or when found, getting possession of the property, conceding that a deputy sheriff went in the first instance with his subaltern and attachment, and put the man in charge. I think $6 would be ample compensation for that service, and $2 per day is ample compensation for a man simply taking charge of and watching the property, which certainly requires no extraordinary skill or efforts.

The bill is, therefore, taxed at $13 82; eighty-two cents as a matter of right, and $13 certified to be a reasonable compensation for the trouble and expense of taking possession of and preserving the property attached.

Hiram Cannon, for defendants; Sheriff, in person.

The Calendar Election—Members elected to the Supervisors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. J. A. Hasbrouck vs. *The Board of Supervisors*.—This application was for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the defendant to pay a bill of $1,400 for printing calendars of the Supreme Court, for printing and stationary for the County Clerk, and for printing blank indictments for the District Attorney. The bills were duly certified by the proper officers in whose departments the work was done; but the Board, after a year or so of delay, decided not to pay them, as appears, on the ground that they were for printing and stationary for the individual uses of the clerks and officers of the County. The Court has decided to grant an order directing the defendants to audit the account, holding that there was nothing in the case to suggest the individual uses to be made by the clerks and officers of the County, of printed calendars and blank indictments.

United States Circuit Court—July 3.

Before Judge Shipman.

PRACTICE—SUMMONING JURY.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon*.—Judge SHIPMAN, this morning, disposed of the objections interposed by the defence, by challenging the array of jurors. The Deputy-Clerk, Mr. Stillwell, was examined as to the certifying of the list from which the Marshal summoned the jury, and stated that after the jury was drawn, the return brought back by the Clerk was properly certified for the Marshal, but that several other copies of the list were made, and that by some inadvertence the certified copy was not handed to the Marshal, but to the defendant's counsel.

Without hearing any argument, Judge SHIPMAN proceeded to dispose of the objections.

The Judge remarked that he did not intend to sanction or prescribe any particular form in which such objection should be hereafter raised. There were but two of the objections that he considered at all important, and these were purely technical. He would pass upon but one of them, and that was the first of the six, viz: "That the said panel was not drawn, certified, and the jurors summoned and returned according to law, and the rules and practice of this Court." The Judge remarked, there is but a single point raised by the evidence under this head of the challenge. The standing rule of the Court, after providing for the drawing by the clerks, in presence of the proper officers, of the number of jurors ordered by the *venire*, requires that "the clerk of this Court shall immediately make out and certify, under his hand, a panel of the jurors so drawn, with their respective additions and places of abode, and deliver the same to the marshal or other such officer; and *the persons so certified* shall be summoned to serve as jurors, pursuant to such *venire*." It appears that not only the law but the rules of the Court were all complied with in the present case, except in a single particular, in which an error intervened. The jurors were properly drawn, and a correct list made out certified for delivery to the Marshal; but instead of this certified list, that had been prepared according to the rule, being handed to the Marshal, the copy which had been made for the defendant's counsel, and which had not been certified, was inadvertently delivered to the Marshal. From this latter list the marshal summoned the Jury, and he has returned the same into the clerk's office. The difficulty is, the list is not technically authenticated by the certificate of the clerk, in accordance with the rule; and the Court has no means of determining that the order for a Jury has been strictly complied with, except by a resort to parol evidence. This being a salutary and well considered rule, and the present a capital case, I am inclined not to waive a strict compliance with it, even though it is clear that the departure from it in this instance, was the result of a mere accident. This necessitates a postponement of the case, but as that postponement is founded upon a purely technical objection, and is urged by the defendant, he must abide the consequences of the delay, and wait for his trial till Lieut. Todd can again be present, or other witnesses obtained.

The case was accordingly postponed, and Judge DEAN departed to keep his engagement for the oration at Chatham, to-morrow.

The expense to the Government of the endeavor to bring on this trial, must be in the neighborhood of $1 500 including the expenses of several witnesses coming from Portland,

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*William W. Mecker* vs. *Isaac H. Bronner*.—Motion granted with $10 costs of the motion, to be costs in the action.

BARNARD, J.—*Henry W. Pulver et al.* vs. *John Pulver et al.*—The order of the 13th of June, 1861, is hereby set aside and vacated, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 3, 1861.

$2 000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	87	17 Bank of New-York.	77
5 000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85¾	10 Penn. Coal Co.....	78½
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	85½	15 Pacific M. S Co.	15 69
8 000 do.....	85¾	50 do.....	8 6
4 500 Tr. 10 3 ₱ c. N.101		50 do.....	8 6
5 000 Treas 12 ₱ c. N.102		100 do.....	69
5,000 N. Y. 8s, '70..104		100 Harlem Railroad..	9
5 000 Ohio 5s, 6s, '60..	87¾	200 do.....	9
9,000 Kentucky State 6's	12	50 N. Y. Cen. R.....	10
1,000 Ind. State 5's...	76	300 do.....	73
4 000 do.....	75	100 do.....	73
35,000 Ten. State 6's'90	38	100 do.....	15
5,000 do.....	37½	100 do.....	16
7,000 Va. State 6s.....	46	100 do.....	73
17 000 do.....	10 46	100 do.....	73
18 000 do.....	46½	100 Reading Railroad.	33
30,000 N. C. State 6s.	43 50	100 Mich. Cen. R....	10 43
11,000 Mo. State 6s.....	38	50 do.....	43
53 000 do.....	37¾	50 do.....	10 43
1,000 Mo. 6s Issued to Han. & St. Jo. R.	42½	10 Mich. So. & N. I R.	12
4 000 do.....	43	50 M. S. & N. I G. S	10 26
1 000 Louisiana St 6s.	51¾	100 Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	65
12 000 California St. 7s.	74½	300 do.....	65
1,000 Georgia St. 6s...	58	50 do.....	30 64
8,000 do.....	58¾	50 do.....	30 64¼
500 N. Y. Central 6s.	96	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	10 60¾
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. ex '64	97	150 do.....	10 60½
1 000 Erie 2d Ex M '79	Rg 95	350 do.....	c 60½
1,000 L. S. & M. L. G. Bs.	13	500 Clev. & Toledo R..	23¾
2 000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	13	50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	34¼

WEDNESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board, pursuant to the order of yesterday, made half a holiday on the eve of the FOURTH OF JULY, and to-morrow will be kept as a close holiday. The dealings at this morning's Board were not large, but prices were generally firm, with a strong demand for the National and some of the Border State Stocks. Among the latter, Virginias rose 2 ₱ cent., selling up to 46½ ₱ cent. cash. Georgias and Louisianas were also higher than the previous transactions; the former 58@58½ ₱ cent., with the July coupon included, and the latter 51½ ex-dividend. Tennessees were a fraction better, and Missouris steady. On the Share list, the cash stock of New-York Central brought 73⅜ ₱ cent., against 73½ at the close of business yesterday. Galena and Chicago left off 60⅝@⅞ ₱ cent; Illinois Central, on the London price by the *Persia*, was weaker, closing 65 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail lost another 1 ₱ cent. of the recent advance. In other shares no important transactions occurred; Harlem old stock fell back ⅜ ₱ cent. The speculative feeling on the Street after the Board was somewhat unsettled by contradictory War reports from the Potomac, and the general market finally closed without animation, though at steady prices; New-York Central, 73⅜@¾; Missouris, 37½ ₱ cent.

There is nothing new in Money affairs beyond the further accumulation of Gold at Bank, and the initiation of a negotiation for the temporary loan of $5,000,000 to the Treasury Department until the financial plans of the Secretary can be matured at Washington and sanctioned by Congress. This sum will be readily spared by the Associated Banks when the terms are arranged through the Sub-Treasurer.

Since the sailing of the *Africa* this morning, the rates of Exchange are quoted 106½@106¾ on London for Bankers' bills. The demand for this mail was principally for the best class of Exchange to cover collections of July dividends for European account. This want being supplied, the probability is that the movement of the market will relapse into the steady feeling which obtained through the whole month of June. The additional receipts of English Gold this week might create an extra demand, were it not that most of the Gold comes on American account, and has already been remitted for. It is also noted by the *Persia* that the London Discount market is nearly as easy again as our own, and that the receipts of Gold Bullion from Australia are nearly or quite equal to the shipments to the United States. The Bank of England gained about $2,000,000 the week the *Persia* sailed, although over that sum had been remitted within the same week to this country. Our arrivals to-day from England and California are about $1,600,000, and we have advice overland from San Francisco, that another remittance, larger than usual since the war trouble and alarm about privateering, is ...

...

BY PENSA FROM ENGLAND.

Richmond & Petersb.	$2,000	Walsh, Orrick & Chase	$2,400
Bank of the Republic	14,000	H. Hastings, Boston.	1,450
Homer & Sprague, Boston.....	6,000	A. M. Lawrence & Co.	5,400
W. Rose & Co.....	1,100	Mechanics' Bank.....	980
J. R. Foster.....	200	H. L. Appleton.....	2 000
J. Boynton & Son.....	1,300	W. Earl, Providence.	1,120
James Hunter & Co	5,000	E. S. Wheeler, & Co., Philadelphia.....	3,000
R. G. Ferguson & Co's a.	26,000	R. D. Walker.....	1,271
C. J. & F. W. Coggill	8,000	J. W. Ellsworth & Co...	2,000
J. Butterfield & Co...	11,000	T. G. Reed & Co.....	2,000
G. L. Heusen.....	400	Aug. Belmont & Co..	50 000
A. Bell's Sons.....	1,800	W. McLean, C. W....	1 500
Nesmith & Sons.....	1,000	E. S Carter, Jr.....	1,708
W. C. Pickeregill & Co	1,980		
C. A. Hunt, Boston...	79		
Total.....			£154,489

FROM HAVRE.

Person & Harriman	$10,300	Hughes & Orchange...	$3,300
Total.....			$13,500

BY NORTHERN LIGHT FROM ASPINWALL.

Jos. Hunter & Co....	$2,500	H. Cohn & Co.....	15 000
Order.....	2 800	Brunzel & Dormitzer	3,300
Order.....	5,800	J. Heller & Bro.....	8 900
H. Siegbing.....	2 800	J. Meaders & O. Adams	7 500
Eppinger & Co.....	3,000	Order.....	13,711
A. E. Hecht.....	3,500	Metropolitan Bank.	131,433
J. Strauss Bro. & Co	34,716	Baker & Morrill..	5,960
A. Riet & Bro.....	5 000	O. C. Baker.....	3 464
W. Heller & Co.....	18,000	C. W. Crosby.....	5,800
R. Patrick.....	30,000	J. M. Brower.....	5,000
Am. Exchange Bank.	31,000	DeWit. Kettle & Co.	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	60,000	M. C. Rawley.....	6,000
George Hussey.....	15,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	24,750
Order.....	5,850	J. Patrick & Co.....	20,000
Stowes & Crowell....	2,330	Dunc'n Sh'rm'n & Co.	21,014
Schelle Bros.....	22,800	Hunson R'stings & Jo.	8,500
Jennings & Brewster	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	163,000
Jansen, Bond & Co..	3,000	ASPINWALL.	
D Atkinson.....	6,000	Tappan & Starbuck.	7,073
Baker & Morrell.....	30,000	Ribbon & Munes....	1,225
J. R. Coghill.....	5,600	G. Herchfield.....	1,100
Mayler & Co.....	5,000	Order.....	436
J. G. Parker & Son..	5,000	F. Tharriott.....	370
Hodge & Wood.....	2 000	Colgate & Hoffman..	1,800
J. A. McGaw & Co..	5,000	S. L. Isaacs.....	580
R. Morrison & Co....	7,000	Witherspoon, Kingsford & Co.....	512
A. W. Canfield.....	4 800	Wells, Fargo & Co...	750
P. Naylor.....	10,000	ACAPULCO.	
P. Baker.....	10.000	Ribbon & Munos....	1,000
G. Einstein & Bros..	11,000		
Total.....			$811,388

EN ROUTE BY THE SONORA FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells & Fargo.....	$367,000	Alsop.....	54,000
Parrott.....	11,500	Tallant & Wilde.....	46,000
Dennison, Roe & Co....	15,000	Coleman.....	45 000
Hiller & Bro.....	96 000	Reynolds R. & Co....	45 000
Sather & Church.....	86,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co...	35,000
Strauss Bros.....	62,000	Rosenbaum & Co.....	33,000
Hentzch.....	56 000	D. O. Mills.....	30,000
Seligman.....	14,800	And others.....	318 000
Benmagin.....	20,000		
Total.....			$1,244,000

In relation to American Stocks, Messrs. BARING write by the *Persia*:

"Purchases of the Federal Stocks and of the low priced Southern State Stocks have been on a large scale, and there is now little pressed for sale. The business in railroad shares and bonds have been limited. We quote United States 6's bonds at 80@82, and 5's at 72¾@73½, both ex July dividend. Alabama 5's sterling bonds 46@48. Kentucky 6's, dollar bonds 68@70. Maryland 5's, sterling, 60@65. Massachusetts ditto, 96, none for sale. Mississippi 5's, sterling, 8@10. Pennsylvania stock, 68@70; bonds, 70@72. Tennessee 35@40 Virginia 6's, dollar, 42@44; 5's sterling bonds, 43@46. No New-York or Ohio stock for sale. New-York City consolidated bonds 60. Railway securities without change in quotations. Canada 5's sterling, 101¾@101¾. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia 108@108¾."

The London *Times* of Saturday the 22d, thus notices and quotes the market:

"In the Colonial market there has been a further reduction in Canadian descriptions, Grand Trunk stock closing at 18¾ to 19, and Great Western shares 10½ to ¾. American securities were heavy on the announcement of the decline in New-York, Illinois Central and Erie especially, receding."

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	71	@ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.....	42	@ 44	43½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent. red. 1875	80	@ 82	
Do. 7 ₱ cent..... do. 1875	82	@ 84	82½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	41	@ 40¾	40¾ ¾ ¾
Do. do. all paid.....	57	@ 59	58
Mich. Cen. 8s. con., 1869.....	80	@ 82	
Do. (s. fd) 8s. 1s. mtg. '82.....	83	@ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1859	60	@ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883.....	83	@ 85	82¾ 4
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	87	@ 89	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs. 1876....	90	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares.....	67	@ 69	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱ c. '67	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	90	@ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c. '83.....	76	@ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '76, do.	50	@ 55	
Do. shares, assented.....	20	@ 21	20¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865.....	96	@ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872..	94	@ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	82	@ 84	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	80	@ 82	80
Do. $50 shares.....	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870.	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	15	@ 20	

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	6,000	3,461,000	20,000	——	1,000
1859-60..	7,000	4,425,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
1858-9...	8,000	3,633,000	4,000	4,000	9,000
1857-8...	23,000	3,006,000	38,000	1,000	8,000
1856-7...	7,000	2,880,000	8,000	1,000	10,000
1855-6...	16,000	3,443,000	26,000	6,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	2,184,000	571,000	268,000	3,123,000	55,000
1859-60..	2,618,000	570,000	472,000	3,660,000	252,000
1858-9...	1,881,000	404,000	533,000	2,818,000	234,000
1857-8...	1,664,000	370,000	352,000	2,386,000	240,000
1856-7...	1,364,000	380,000	389,000	2,144,000	170,000
1855-6...	1,858,000	478,000	496,000	2,832,000	160,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port...	$3,111,433	$2,134,273	$223,764
Thrown on market....	2,926,941	1,948,257	99,879
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port...	56 944,893	50 655 474	30 038,219
Thrown on market...	55,860,688	50,488,134	28,352,879

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	32	$7,623	126	$48.190	84	$18,906
Mf. of Cot'n.	27	4.366	213	37.175	43	8,753
Mf. of Silk..	223	45,897	185	51,897	2	508
Mf. of Flax..	12	1,765	4	886	17	3,903
Miscellan's..	736	6,866	1,975	19,859	23	1,392
Total.....	1,020	$66,517 157 247	2,503	$167,247	169	$33,362 66,517
Total entered....	$223 764	Total marketed.....				$99,879

The general opinion so far, (say Messrs. NEILL,) is, that the growing crop will exceed the one now closing, but to what extent will, of course, depend upon future circumstances. Still none look for a large crop. Nothing can yet be said as to when the next season may open, but it is probable that, under any circumstances, the new crop will be late in coming to market. Picking may proceed more deliberately, and the cotton be prepared with greater care than usual, but the scarcity of gunny bagging in the South must prove an obstacle to its coming rapidly forward.

The Bank Department of the State of New-York has called for the Quarterly Condition of all the City and Country Banks, as on the 22d of June.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company divides 12½ ₱ cent., payable on demand. The United States Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The East River Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 6 ₱ cent. The American Fire Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of 7 ₱ cent.; also, 50 ₱ cent. on the earned premiums of the year, besides paying 6 ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip. The Equitable Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable July 8. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 7 ₱ cent. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Importers' and Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 8th inst. The Greenwich Savings Bank has made its usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. on larger sums. The New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Empire City Fire Insurance Company, its usual semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Firemen's Trust Company of Brooklyn, a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 6th inst. The Bank of the Commonwealth, a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 8th inst. The Jersey City Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company 4 ₱ cent., payable 10th July.

New-York, Wednesday, July 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reports received of the principal articles of produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 34,672 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. Corn Meal, 122 642 bushels Wheat, 70 934 bushels Corn, 4 000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 202 pkgs. Provisions, and 704 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. at $5 05½ for Pots, and $6 68¾ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 851 bbls., including 666 bbls. Pots, and 185 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 200 bags Maracaibo, at 14c. @15c.; 175 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; and 100 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and buoyant prices. Sales, 1 800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling.....	14½	15	15½	15¾
Middling Fair.....	15½	15¾	16¼	16¾

FISH—Dry Cod have been rather more sought after, at from 2 2@3 ₱ cwt. Mackerel have also been in more request, chiefly on speculation, at irregular prices. Smoked Herring have been inquired for at $2 5 for Scaled and $15 for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have declined 10c @25c. ₱ bbl. the market closing very irregularly. Sales have been made of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 65@$3 85; poor to choice extra State, at $4 10@$4 50, mainly at $4 20@ $4 25; superfine Western, at $3 50@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 90@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 0@$4 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 60@$4 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 70@$4 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$3 65	@$3 85
Extra State.....	4 10	@ 4 50
Superfine Western.....	3 50	@ 3 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	3 90	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 05	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 60	@ 4 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	4 70	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	4 90	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee.....	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Genesee.....	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is dull and declining. Sales 750 bbls., at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra $4 05@$7 25, ₱ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour rules plenty and heavy at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 90 for Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed and prices have been reduced materially, yet the demand has been less active, especially from shippers, who are discouraged by the rise in rates on freight. Sales since our last 194,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 12; Canada Club at 95c.@96c.; White Western, very poor to choice, at $1 08@$1 25, chiefly at $1 12@$1 16; Red Western $1 03@$1 07; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 95c.@98c., closing with 95c. as the highest rate obtainable for really prime; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@93c; Northwestern Club at 82c.@88c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 65c.@83c., ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 53,000 bushels at 38c.@40c. for damaged, and 42c @49c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@51c. for Western White, and 50c.@51c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 67c.@68c. for Northern, 64c.@65c. for Canadian, and 52c.@57c., according to quality, for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 28c @30c., and State at 30c.@31c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo to July 1, in each of the last three years:

Lake opened	1859. March 8.	1860. April 25.	1861. April 13.
Flour, bbls.....	438,643	316,795	565,292
Wheat, bush.....	932,558	1,896 651	6,584.121
Corn, bush.....	1,040,925	4,157,519	4,138,286
Oats, bush.....	362,214	319,493	592,663
Barley, bush.....	51,332	8,642	35,502
Rye, bush.....	2,085	1,760	101,232

Shipments of Breadstuffs by Canal from Buffalo, to July 1:

Canal Opened	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls.....	77.294	67 056	75,126
Wheat, bushels.....	321,680	1.735 527	2,028,608
Corn, bushels.....	469,391	3.303 035	3,545,040
Oats, bushels.....	201,175	342 659

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Suspense—Carnival on Skates—Panorama of the Hudson—Tableaux.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rosenberg's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the New-York Times in London.

Messrs. Hachette, Kahn & Co., No. 6 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the Times in Paris.

Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at other place.

Observance of Independence Day.

In compliance with usage, no issue of the New-York Times will appear on Friday morning. At noon, on Friday, we shall publish an extra edition containing intelligence to the latest moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The expected movement of Gen. Patterson's column of the Grand Army across the Potomac took place on Tuesday morning, and was followed by a battle with Gen. Johnston's rebel forces, ten thousand strong, near Martinsburgh, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels and their precipitate retreat, with considerable loss, while our loss was but three killed and wounded, according to a brief official dispatch from Gen. Patterson to the War Department, announcing his victory. Scouting parties were sent over on Monday night, and brisk firing was heard all night between the scouts and the rebel pickets. The advance of the main body took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to Capt. McMullin's Independent Rangers, and the First Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments. The advancing column was met by the enemy in force at Porterfield's Farm, on the turnpike road near Hainesville, where the conflict was fierce for a time; but the rebels were finally compelled to give way, and then retreat soon became precipitate. They left behind them numbers of their dead and wounded, and a great many articles of value, and Gen. Patterson subsequently occupied their camp. So confident were the enemy of an easy victory over the National troops, that they had leveled the fences on both sides of the turnpike, in order that they might the more readily cut off the retreat towards the Potomac.

Our correspondent and dispatches from Washington agree that a forward movement of the National troops on the other side of the Potomac, is speedily to be made, though they differ somewhat as to its magnitude and destination—whether it will be a demonstration against Manasses Junction in force, or simply an advance to Fairfax Court House. It is sufficient, perhaps, to know that a movement of some kind is to take place. Meantime the extra session of Congress commences to-day, and we shall soon ascertain the exact intentions of the Administration, through the medium of the President's Message. Very little delay is anticipated in the organization of the House, as the contest for the Speakership is narrowed down to Messrs. Blair and Grow—Mr. Colfax having withdrawn his name.

It has at length been definitely decided that Gen. Fremont is to take command of the great Western movement, and he will leave Washington at once for that purpose

No movement of importance is reported from Fortress Monroe, from which place we have advices to Tuesday evening. Ladies begin to make their appearance at Old Point—the families of Gen. Butler and Cols. Dubyne and Max Weber having arrived. Great preparations were being made to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, and parades and salutes will be the order of the day.

The many admirers of Gen. Lyon, who has so distinguished himself recently in Missouri, will be glad to know that he has been promoted to a Major-Generalship. His command will embrace Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

The Legislature of New-Virginia is now in session at Wheeling, having assembled on Tuesday. Daniel Frost, of Jackson, was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Pierpont's message, which is pronounced to be a document of great power, was accompanied by a document from Washington, officially recognizing the new Government as being the legitimate Government of Virginia. By order of the Governor, $27,000 in specie, belonging to the State, deposited in the vaults of the Exchange Bank of Weston, has been seized and conveyed to Wheeling. It is believed that Gov. Wise was on his way to get this money.

The steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later. The political intelligence from Great Britain is not important. A meeting had been held in London for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the fugitive slave Anderson, who was present. Another meeting on a monster scale was to be held on the 2d inst. Mr. Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, had, it was understood, protested against the tone of the article in the *Moniteur* relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The rebel Commissioners, Messrs. Rost, Mann and Yancey, had arrived in Paris, but had not been received by the French Government. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 25th of June, and the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday afternoon, we receive advices from San Francisco to the 22d of June. The *Northern Light* brings $811,368 in treasure, and the Pony announces that $1,244,000 more is on the way, *vid* Panama, having been shipped by the steamer *Sonora*, on the 21. In view of the efficient measures inaugurated by the Government for the suppression of privateering, all fear of Southern free-booters seems to have died out among the shippers of treasure. Trade in San Francisco remains stagnant, though money is plenty. The Republican State Convention finished its business on the 20th of June, and adjourned *sine die*. They nominated Leland Stanford for Governor, John F. Chellis for Lieutenant-Governor; and for members of Congress, J. G. Phelps and A. A. Sargeant. The entire ticket nominated is regarded as a very strong one. Advices from Arizona, received by the Pony, state that since the discontinuance of the Overland mail the Apache Indians have become alarmingly hostile. All through the Territories, in fact, the Indians are becoming again very troublesome, and life and property are very unsafe. Intelligence from Oregon is to the 17th of June. The crops are represented to be backward on account of the almost incessant cold rains.

We learn by the *Northern Light* that the French expedition which left Panama in April last, to explore the Isthmus of Darien with a view to the construction of a Ship Canal, had returned to that city, having been unable to effect their object on account of the heavy rains. The idea, however, is not abandoned, as the party intend to make another effort in the dry season. They penetrated as far as the river Chuquinaca, and found no elevation more than forty metres above the ocean level.

From Guatemala, we hear that the new American Minister Resident was officially received by the President on the 28th of May. The occasion appears to have been a brilliant one. [illegible] by the President in very complimentary terms. All allusions to the [illegible] were accompanied with the wish that they might speedily be settled by the triumph of the Government.

Our advices from the South Pacific are not especially important. The first news of the breaking out of the war in the United States, reached Valparaiso about the 1st of June, and created considerable excitement among the American residents. Everything was quiet politically in Chili. Bankruptcies were still frequent, and business matters were sadly disarranged.

The *Northern Light* brings no intelligence whatever relative to the progress of the revolution in New-Granada. The only item of interest from that region, is the statement that the blockade of Beueneven has been raised.

The bark *Rapid*, Capt. Marsoham, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning. The United States ship *Macedonia* was in port June 9—all well. On the 1st July, in lat. 37°, lon 75', passed the steamship *City of New-York*, bound South. Capt. M. reports that letters were received in Vera Cruz from the authorities of New Orleans to purchase all the muskets to be had, to be shipped to New-Orleans, but parties could not be found who would accept the commission.

The Board of Education met last evening and adjourned for the want of a quorum to the third Wednesday in this month.

Justice Leonard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order for the arrest of Superintendent Kennedy and other policemen, Jas. B. Taylor, upon a charge of false imprisonment, preferred by Z. A. Gulick. Mr. Gulick avers that he was arrested for circulating for signatures the "peace petition" of recent notoriety. A case of some interest to the Sheriff and parties to attachment suits has just been decided by Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The decision is respecting the claim of the Sheriff to poundage where there is no sale. Justice Ingraham, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court has granted a *mandamus* directing the Supervisors to audit an account for printing the Supreme Court Calendars and other printing and stationery for the County Clerk.

The Stock Exchange Board had but one session yesterday, and adjourned over to Friday morning. The demand was firm for Federal and some of the State stocks, and steady for part of the Railway shares. New-York Central closed 73⅛, and Missouri 37¾ ₩ cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs were again generally reduced yesterday, yet less extensive sales were reported. The demand for Cotton was moderate at firmer rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops and Sugars. Provisions were dull and heavy, as were also Metals, Hay, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Candles. Resin, Whisky and Tallow were in request. Fish and Spices attracted more attention. Rates on foreign freight were advancing, with 537 vessels of all classes in port.

The Day We Celebrate.

The celebration of the Fourth of July now going on in almost every State of the Union, is about the only act of veneration for past memories that the North and South can perform in common. It is the last link of the Union that treason has spared. The Flag which was the honored and renowned symbol of the cause that was consecrated on the Fourth of July eighty-six years ago, has been torn down and trampled upon by an unhallowed rebellion. The Constitution, which was the common ark in which North and South deposited their sacred liberties, so nobly declared to the world on the Fourth of July, 1776, and so bravely won on the fiery fields of battle that followed, has been rejected as a weak and worthless compact, by unworthy sons of sires in whose wisdom it had birth.

With the symbol of our nation despised, and the charter of our Government overthrown, how is it that the rebels can find reason to celebrate the day to which the Flag and the Constitution date back, and from the glorious deed of which they obtained their place among the ensigns and Governments of the world? The very national hymns with which the people of the Union have been wont to celebrate the trials and the victories of the past have ceased to hold sway over the hearts of Southern multitudes. They are scouted and contemned as Yankee jargon, while negro refrains, without association or history, and claiming merely plantation parentage, are hailed with wildest frenzy as the national airs of the South.

Everything that reminds the Southern States of a past Union seems to excite their abhorrence and hatred. They turn their faces from the temperate zone, and look towards the equator, and in its eternal wildernesses seek oblivion of the illustrious record that their Fathers made with the sturdy sons of the North.

One of the most extraordinary phenomena of human passion ever witnessed among civilized men, was exhibited by Gov. Wise, of Virginia, (who was once Minister to Brazil,) in a speech delivered by him in the Richmond Convention, a few days before the passage of the secession ordinance. He was pouring out his very soul in torrents of vindictive hatred to everything North. The North had oppressed and plundered the South. The North had sucked away the life-blood of the South. The North had undermined the liberties of the South—had corrupted the Government, overthrown the Constitution, and was gradually drawing within its fatal influence all the agencies of National administration, so that it might possess all the social and political influence, even as it had already obtained control of all the wealth of the nation. "It is the charm of the basilisk's eye," said the frenzied orator, "or the subtle power of a magnetic influence, like that which holds the needle to the pole, that the North possesses, and by which it draws all things to it!" And the speaker plunged into a hurried episode relative to his trip to Brazil to point his invective. As his vessel's keel cut the Southern seas, day after day he saw the North Star sink, and with it sank his heart, for he felt as he had never felt before—that he was losing the very beacon-light of his native land. Lower and still lower dipped the trembling star, and at last, and even while on deck, he watched it, it disappeared beneath the waves. "And then I turned," (said the speaker, in a tone of preternatural exaltation,) "and looked upon the southern hemisphere of night, and there was blazing amid its constellations the glorious *Southern Cross* the emblem of our faith and cynosure of our people. *But did the needle turn with our hearts, and point to this glowing Cross?* Oh, no! but still tremblingly and true, it searched on and ever in the dark for that pole-star of the *North*."

The excited speaker had plunged unguardedly into this recitation from his personal experience, and the incident had anything but an animating effect on those of his hearers who sympathized with his agony of anxiety to be free from the "accursed power" of the North. The hidden laws of natnre; the imperative course of commerce, which the North Star guides even under the foot of the Southern Cross; the accumulated wealth of centuries, which is the lever that moves all civilized men, and the lode-stone that gathers their affections about it; these agencies make no "compromise" with passion or political ambition. They defy the edicts of Emperors, the Conventions of republics, the ravings of rebellion. The Southern States may revile the Union and denounce it as a Northern imposture. They may repudiate its Flag, curse its Constitution, despise its National Anthems, and even fret their unhappy souls because their mariner's needle will persist in pointing to the North Star. But all this will not undo the work of '76, will not tear away from the hearts of loyal millions the associations that cluster around the Fourth day of July, nor destroy a Nation whose vital power is in the North. The rebel States themselves bear a thoughtless homage to the glorious memories of this day, by partial celebrations of it in their own borders.

But what a celebration will that be of the "Fourth of July," in which the gorgeous ensign of the Republic has no place—wherein no "Star Spangled Banner" kisses the gale, nor flutters in the eddying whirl of smoke from "a hundred guns" for Freedom? What sort of a Fourth of July will that be which commemorates a Constitution overthrown, and regards Independence Hall and Bunker Hill as the abodes of tyrants and usurpers? Considering the difficulties of the work—the inconsistencies that must meet the Secessionists at every pause for reflection—we do not see how they can follow, with any zeal or success, the advice of their papers in regard to the celebration of the Fourth.

We are glad that *we* of the loyal Union have no such heartless duty to-day. The very earth and heavens are filled with evidences of the universal and exultant enthusiasm of the people. The old flag of the nation, without a star blotted or erased; the old songs that our fathers sung; the old Constitution as it was made in the past century, when patriotism had been purified by fire; the dear memories of Bunker Hill, Independence Hall and Yorktown; these and a thousand other properties and associations of the grand past are all reviewed to-day, all caressed in the popular heart, all blessed as the precious legacy of patriot fathers, to be yielded up only when life itself shall ebb, and mortal bodies seek kindred dust.

Your Cotton or Your Life.

Among extracts from London journals, reproduced on another page, one drawn from the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, a first-class commercial authority, indicates that England begins to grow restless under the stoppage of American cotton supplies. After a vain attempt to persuade herself that the plant could be grown as successfully and abundantly in her own colonies as in the United States, she turns despairingly to the old sources; and absolutely clamors with covetous impatience as she sees piled upon the levees of New-Orleans, and the wharves of Charleston, those bales of "flocculent matter," for the want of which her millions must presently perish. The *Gazette* demands that measures be taken to induce the National Government to relax the blockade so far as to permit the exportation of cotton. To achieve this concession it suggests a joint application of the British and French cabinets; and after hinting at arguments which might be brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, if refractory, leaves the alternative adoption of force clearly presented.

The simple rejoinder to such stuff as this, is that the United States will only permit the outgo of cotton, when overwhelmed and stricken down by a greatly superior force. While it is of vital importance to the momentary interests of France and England to receive the fibre, it is of equally vital importance to the existence and welfare of this Government that not a shred of it be sent from Southern ports. There need be no misunderstanding about this matter. The Southern conspirators based the whole scheme of their contemplated rebellion upon this foreign hunger for cotton. They estimated its strength as so irresistible, that no blockade or legislation to shut it in, would be respected by the great European Powers; and that its certain release would not only give new and independent life to their productive industry, but furnish them with the otherwise unattainable means of prosecuting their war upon the Government. There is no occasion to question the force of this reasoning. We at the North take it at its full value. If England, or France, or both, possess themselves of the cotton crop, the task of restoring the National authority in the insurgent States must, unless by an extraordinary National effort, become extremely difficult, if not hopeless; and at all events, its fulfillment must be the exhaustive work of years. Practically allied with the leading European Governments, and furnished with ample revenues, and something, which they have not now to offer, as security for credits, the managers of the rebellion would be able to protract their resistance until the resources of both parties should be annihilated.

There is no element of our strength, therefore, so invaluable as this barrier we are enabled to interpose to the escape of cotton. To sacrifice it at the instance of diplomacy would be to disarm the nation as an act of courtesy. And to the pressure of force it can never be sacrificed. The first intimation of a design on the part of a foreign power to compel the exportation, would unite the entire North in a resolution that not one bale of the staple should ever again be grown on American soil; that the weed itself and the peculiar industry deemed requisite for its culture, must be swept from the continent. And to put this resolution in force the whole of our free people would precipitate themselves *en masse* upon the South, so that by a consummate work of desolation they might avenge themselves at once upon the slave-drivers of Lancashire and Louisiana. This is the spirit with which we have entered the contest, and it will only become intensified unutterably by any foreign intervention adverse to its aims.

The *Shipping Gazette*, and all who sympathize in its views, had better, therefore, realize at once that no pressure applied to the North, and no interference with its war policy, can expedite the delivery of cotton. It is not, indeed, the Government of the Union which now stops the way. We have closed but one outlet; the other has been vindictively, but with suicidal stupidity, closed by the South itself. It will be much more to the purpose if the cotton-craving Governments of Europe let these peripatetic Commissioners of the South now at Paris understand that they can expect neither sympathy or recognition unless they permit their staple to flow through inland channels to New-York, whence the wants of the world may be partially supplied, without weakening the loyal effort of the North to reëstablish a National Government. For the whole value of the crops for two years will not pay the indebtedness to the Northern people which the South has substantially repudiated; and justice would thus be satisfied, without treason receiving a particle of nourishment.

Onward at Last.

Intimations reach us from various sources, having access to official information, of an immediate advance of the main body of our army. It is stated that unless the enemy prefers retreat to a collision, a general engagement will certainly be had before Monday next, for before that day, Gen. Scott, at the head of his forces, designs to occupy Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction, at the cost, if necessary, of a battle. The probability, however, is that no battle will occur. There is every reason to believe that the rebels are not in sufficient strength to hazard a general action; since all authorities concur in numbering the advance commanded by Beauregard, and consisting of detachments at the Court-house, the Junction, at Centreville, and at Culpepper, as not exceeding an aggregate of 25,000 men, very imperfectly prepared for a conflict with thrice that force which Gen. Scott is able to fling upon them. The policy of the rebel leaders, judging from the laborious efforts they are making to fortify Richmond, is to fall back to the James River, and make their stand under the shadow of the rebel Capital. Gen. Scott will probably urge his southward march along the Potomac, until, by placing Magruder's corps between himself and Gen. Butler, he will compel that body of rebels to surrender; and then, coöperating with Gen. Butler, his army will approach Richmond upon both banks of the James simultaneously. In the meantime, Gen. Patterson will continue to advance along the foot of the Blue Ridge, until he effects a junction with a portion of Gen. McClellan's force, emerging from the valley at Charlottesville; and the rebels will thus be so nearly surrounded as to be forced to give battle.

We give this programme of the next fortnight's business, not upon authoritative information, but simply as an obvious inference from the disposition which has been made of our forces. The march of Gen. Patterson is clearly the first step in its realization. The second will, we believe, be taken by Gen. Scott himself within forty-eight hours.

Meeting of Congress.

The assembling of Congress in extraordinary session for causes, too, extraordinary, will make this anniversary of National Independence as memorable as the original day, which it is a part of our popular religion to observe. Our National life is to be lived over again; our freedom and unity are to be reconquered by the struggle of a great uprisen people; and while the Executive is the instrument we use, it is for Congress to direct how its use may be made most effectual. Coming, too, more recently from the people, it will reflect much more perfectly the popular will than it has thus far been reflected by the Administration; so that we may expect from it a new and powerful impulse to the prosecution of the war.

We earnestly hope the members will be so impressed with the profound solemnity of their duties, and the solicitude with which the nation looks to their deliberations, as to lose sight of all lower, or partisan, or personal considerations. Any contention over the Speakership, or subordinate officers of the Senate or House, will do much to diminish the faith which the people is inclined to repose in the deliberation of the session, by proving how much below the exigencies of the occasion are the motives and ambition of its representatives. Differences of opinion cannot be avoided; but no other differences should be tolerated. It is also especially desirable that the example of the British Parliament should be imitated, by strictly confining the speakers to the subjects under consideration; which will be, at the present session, the modes of conducting the Government through its present great trials, and shielding it not only from the enemies that assail it from without, but from the corruptions that may threaten it within.

We respectfully suggest that the argument is closed on the origin of the difficulties that beset our country. We do not see how any discussion can be had on the merits of the Dred Scott decision; nor on the right of the South to carry Slavery in the Territories; nor on any of the propositions of the Chicago Platform, or of the platforms of the Douglas or Breckinridge and Bell Parties. All the issues of the late parties are dead, and one new and great issue has arisen by the act of traitors in the South, and that is: Shall the Constitution stand as the supreme law of the land, or shall it be overthrown at the will of any factious minority that may be beaten in the appeal which republicanism makes to the popular will?

The nation at large has recognized the fact that this issue overrides all party differences of the past; and that it is one not to be argued but to be suppressed by the physical force of the nation,—even if the rebels, by innumerable acts of war against the Union, such as the plunder of mints and arsenals, the seizure of forts, the capture of National troops, the fitting out of privateers to pillage by sea as they have pillaged by land—had not compelled the Government to go to war for its honor and existence.

We shall miss one brave and patriotic heart in the Congress that meets to-day—and a sad thing it is that he, the lion-hearted Douglas, is gone. But his example and his dying words in behalf the Constitution and laws, will animate his devoted friends of the Northern Democracy to live as he lived and died—for the preservation and glory of a common country.

In the Grand Army that now stands for the Union, in sight of the Capitol where Congress meets to-day,—the greatest army that ever trod this Continent—there are no partisans, no Democrats, no Republicans—they are patriots only, volunteering to fight in the most sacred cause that ever held the affections of men. It is for Congress to see that these brave volunteers have means for effectual warfare, and that they are not robbed of the poor pittance which Government provides for its loyal soldiers, by miscreants and mercenaries of their own camps, through whose hands the Nation's business is conducted. Members of Congress should remember that the hearts of the people are in this war—that every fireside in the loyal States has a member, an acquaintance, or a friend in camp—and every dereliction of Government, whether in Congress or in the Cabinet, or in the field, will be known and treasured for many a year hence, for the honor or the doom of those who are now foremost on the public stage, and who hope to live in history.

If considerations of patriotism and duty, and the desire of an honorable fame, shall fail to incite Congress to a speedy and profitable performance of their duties, we will have cause to mourn the degeneracy of modern statesmen, and their inferiority in every attribute of manhood to the noble race that preceded them in the government of this wonderful people.

What is Peaceable Disunion?

There is, no doubt, a class of men among us—there may be in the Government—who have a vague expectation of a final separation between the North and the South, and who begin to think a peaceable dissolution would be better than this waste of wealth, this slow destruction of property and business. We do not mean that these people are numerous. They scarcely show themselves, either in private or public. Still they do exist, and their unexpressed desires and vague hopes of a peace or truce, which should bring separation, ought to be met. This grand uprising of the Free States has been in part based on an instinct—the instinct of nationality; but as is often true of popular instincts, it is really coincident with the highest interest. The vast country stretching from the Atlantic and the Gulf to the Rocky mountains *must be inhabited by one people* and governed by one government.

There is now no question of it. This is not the Monroe doctrine, or the Northern doctrine—it is the doctrine of nature. Whatever population objects to this principle must either be exterminated or be subject. We call upon those timid people who may be thinking of a final separation as possible, to make the supposition a few moments of an Independent Southern Republic. She has gained her independence by her own valor and our pusillanimity. The masses of her population will ignorantly despise, as they have done before, the Northern hard-laboring and industrious classes. She will be of necessity a military Republic, based on the labor of slaves. A large standing army will be supported by her, to protect her territory, and win new fields for the slaves. The lines of the Potomac and the Ohio would bristle with enormous batteries; the Mississippi would be guarded by fortresses which would defy attack. After a few years of peace, she would have bought fleets of small iron steamers, which, in case of a war, could *privateer* among our commerce over every sea. Her troops would become drilled and equipped, and would soon be far more than a match for a peaceful and agricultural population like the most of our own. Then comes the inevitable expansion which her slave system demands. Mexico would be invaded; Central America and the key of the Pacific struggled for; Cuba assaulted or Southern California overrun. We are forced to interfere, or to lose our power on the Western Continent, be cut off from our Pacific possessions, and see a grand Slave Empire erected over all the region from the Potomac to the Isthmus. Still more, she would soon contest with us the Keys of the Gulf, at the Tortugas. Then all along the Ohio, the Potomac, the Mississippi, would be incessant wranglings and collisions over duties and customs. Single townships, even single States, would be carrying devastation into each other's territories. Added to all this, would be the everlasting dispute and battle over the slaves. The slaves run away, and cannot be retaken; the masters in revenge make a foray on Free State territory, or retaliate upon the persons of free citizens. One act of violence breeds another, and the Border Land would become again, as it did in Indian times, the Land of Blood. Any one of these, and thousands of similar causes, would breed a war within just sufficient time for the South to recover its strength.

The next war, too, would not be like the present, where the advantage is all with the Union. Then the South would be a trained military power, with fortresses and sufficient of *materiel*, with a fleet of privateers, with the prestige of previous success and the hope of boundless plunder, and the spur of an insatiable ambition. Our own people would be discouraged by the ill-success of the first struggle; commerce would plead for peace; business would deprecate any further struggle; traitors would arise among us, and a not improbable result would be the subjugation and humiliation of the sturdy North beneath the aristocratic, military Republic of the South. Such results, or harassing, devastating civil wars, continued for half a century between the two combatants, until, when utterly exhausted, some powerful foreign conqueror should interfere to subdue both, are some of the probable effects of a peaceable disunion of the North and South.

No, timid friends and foreign advisers! this is a war *à l'outrance*. There is no peace or truce possible. We of the North fight not alone for honor, but for existence. We must conquer or be conquered. War now *under* the Union is a thousand times easier and more humane than war with a foreign Power. The gage is thrown down—the weapons are drawn—the lists are cleared, and now for a life-and-death struggle!

Personal.—Hon. Edward Everett arrived in the City last evening, and is stopping at the Everett House. He appears in excellent health, and fully prepared for his great effort at the Academy of Music this afternoon. It will be remembered that the exercises commence at 2 o'clock.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Interesting Statements of two Rebel Prisoners—Arrest of a Spy—Arrival of a Flag of Truce—Gen. Butler and the Disaster at Bethel.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Monday, July 1, 1861.

I wrote to you yesterday such particulars as I could gather at Newport's News of the information brought to our army by the two deserters from the two prisoners who had reached that point, and been brought from there to head-quarters. Late in the evening I had the good fortune to see the President Gen. Butler's room when he examined the deserters. One of the deserters was a German, whose statements I sent you yesterday. He had been examined during the afternoon, and was not called again.

The General sent to the guard-house for the other deserter, who gave his name as Frank Meyer, and his birthplace as Rhenish Bavaria. He could not speak English, but through the aid of Dr. Lieber, of New-York, who happened also to be present, he made a statement of his case. He was a straight good-looking fellow, dressed in the regular Zouave uniform, with turban and fez, precisely the counterpart of that worn by our troops. He said he was a member of the battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, but that he did not enlist willingly. He was a shoemaker, and was in the habit of working on Sunday, and making up for it by drinking freely the next day. One Monday he got very drunk, and was taken to the work-house, and when he woke up, he said, he found he had on a pair of red breeches and was a member of the Louisiana Zouaves. He said he detested the service, and was determined from the outset that he would get away as soon as possible. He gave various incidents of their journey Northward,—but knew very little of the condition of the Southern army, or of the numbers and position of their men. He said he hated the whole thing so thoroughly that he did not take the trouble to notice anything. He was by no means so intelligent a man as the other, but his statements, so far as they went, were to the same effect.

The prisoners were next brought in—separately. The first was a good-looking man of 30 or 35 years old, who gave his name as William Morton, of Philadelphia. He had served five years in the regular army from 1855, being in the First United States Infantry, under Capt. Granger. He had been first stationed at Key West, and afterwards in Texas. After his discharge he was simply a laboring man,— and he said he enlisted merely because he could get no work and did not want to starve. Starvation, he thought, would drive a man to anything. The other was a much younger man,—a mere boy in appearance, and really not more than 21, who gave his name as James Clark, of New-York. He said that before going to New-Orleans he had worked as a wood engraver for Harper Brothers. He did not explain the manner or motive of his enlistment, but said, as did Morton, that he never liked the service, and was always anxious to get away from it. Their statements as to the incidents of the march, &c., agreed perfectly, and their general appearance was that of men who told the truth. Morton's statements, especially as to everything relating to military matters, were entitled to the most credit, from the fact that he has been in the regular service himself, and understands something of military matters. He seemed, moreover, to be a clear-headed and straightforward man. Both said they wanted to get away from the service, and yet did not wish to desert on account of the disgrace of the act. So they made up their minds that they did not much care if they were taken prisoners. In answer to the General's inquiries they declared, with warmth, that they did not wish to be exchanged. Both said they would like very much to go to their friends at the North, if that were possible. Neither wished to enter the Northern army. The Germans, on the contrary, were both willing to serve,—the first on condition of being in the cavalry, and the other without any conditions whatever.

These prisoners both belonged to the same battalion, also called Zouaves, though their uniform was not at all like the Zouave dress, consisting of a blue jacket and gray pantaloons. After enlisting they were sent to a warehouse in New-Orleans and kept for a few days. When a hundred had been collected they were sent off to Pensacola,—and this was continued until the whole battalion, about 600 in all, had thus arrived. They remained there for about two months, the camp being very healthy and reasonably well supplied with provisions. About 1st of June they were ordered North, and went as far as Montgomery. Up to this time they had not received a dollar of pay, and began to be greatly dissatisfied. The battalion contained only about two hundred Americans by birth, and a very large proportion of these were Northern men, who had been driven by force or their necessities, into enlisting. The rest were Germans and French, the former predominating. Nearly all were very seriously disaffected, and some of the sharpest of them, discovering that they had never been properly mustered in, or required to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Constitution, abandoned the battalion and were arrested at Augusta as deserters, though the Mayor, before whom they were taken, was compelled to discharge them. In this way they had lost at least a hundred. At Montgomery the great mass of them refused to go any further, unless they were paid at least a part of what was due them. Their officers finally gave them five dollars each, and this was all they received until they reached Richmond, when they received $15 more, which was paid them part in bills on the Merchant's Bank of Richmond, and the rest in *fifty cent notes*.

On arriving at Richmond they were shut up in a tobacco warehouse, but a large portion of them broke out the windows and made their escape. They had become by this time pretty thoroughly demoralized, and paid very little respect to the orders of their officers. After remaining about a week at Richmond, they were taken in a steamboat to a point on the James River about nine miles from Yorktown, to which place they were marched. They arrived there the day after the fight at Big Bethel, and a few days afterwards were marched down to that place with some other regiments, and kept there for nearly a week. One day at about 10 o'clock, they received orders to prepare instantly for a retreat, as it was believed the United States troops were marching from this point to Yorktown by a flank movement, and they were afraid we should get between them and that place. They went at a quick pace, leaving in so much haste that they could not even eat or take with them the food they were then cooking. They remained there until, on Wednesday last, they were ordered out with others upon what they supposed to be scouting duty towards Newport's News. Accompanying them were two other regiments, with five or six pieces of artillery, and about 300 cavalry, which they were told was composed almost entirely of planters and rich men. On Wednesday they marched through Big Bethel, and encamped about three miles this side of that place. Their food was of the worst description. A cup full of flour, with some raw bacon, was served out to each man once a day, and this was

...ed to live upon. They were obliged to ... drink with water, and bake it on the coals, ... bacon they usually ate raw. This was ... of rations they had had from the outset. ... these men, MONROE and CLARK, went ... bushes and slept the next morning, until ... army had marched away. They followed on ... make it, but walked, as CLARK said, too ... to overtake anything. They were told on ... road that the army was to encamp that night ... Capt. SMITH'S,—which they thought was ... three miles from Newport's News. They ... on until night without finding their troops, ... slept at a house as they supposed not more ... a mile from their camp. The next morning, ... they were stopping to rest behind a fence, they ... two men of our army coming along the road,— ... held a council as to what they had better do. ... the men had gone by for some distance, ... without discovering them, they came out and ... after them. Just then the men began to ... run,—and presently others came out from various ... until there were some twenty in all, when ... stopped, and, turning back, saw these men, ... they at once approached and summoned to ... surrender. They at once gave up their arms, and ... their captors that they could not be more ... a mile from the hostile camp. They were ... taken into our camp at Newport's News ... on board a vessel lying at the wharf over ... and the next day sent to this fort.

... report of the condition of the Southern ... is not very encouraging, though they con... that they knew very little of any of its ... except their own. That, however, was ... a very bad plight,—never very much interested ... the cause, and thoroughly disgusted by the ... they had received. They thought that ... the battalion, at least, would gladly get away ... they could. They were distrusted by their offi..., not half fed, indifferently clothed, and not ... at all. On their marches they had no tents, ... very many of the men had not even a ... blanket. As a matter of course, they said, they ... whatever they came across, pigs, poultry or ... cattle. Col. MAGRUDER one day ordered them on ..., and made a sort of speech to them, saying ... had disgraced themselves by stealing some ... he had purchased for the army, and that, in ... first fight, he would put them in front, and see ... they could retrieve their honor. They said ... was no such thing as discipline in the bat..., the officers being utterly unable to en... respect, or secure obedience to their orders. ... were inclined to think that the other regi... were under better discipline. At York... MONROE thought there were about 12,000 ..., though he could not speak with any great de... of confidence. They were encamped on ... sides of the river, and the place had been ... thoroughly fortified. Troops were arriving ... every day. They were expecting an ad... of our forces to Yorktown, and were mak... all possible efforts to meet it. Their troops ... all armed, a large portion of them, however, ... old-fashioned muskets. The Louisiana Bat... had Springfield muskets of 1845, with per... locks.

The information which these men bring is of ... interest, though it does not add very much ... what was previously known. Gen. BUTLER ... kindly to them, and he would do what ... could to meet their wishes. The prisoners ... probably be allowed to go to their friends at ... North.

A man named STRICKLAND was arrested here yesterday on a charge of being a spy. He claims to be the man who, you may remember, was a bookseller in Mobile, and was expelled from that city for selling copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. He came to New-York, and afterwards went to Milwaukee. He alleges, I believe, that he is here as a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and exhibits letters of credence from Secretary CAMERON and others. The suspicious circumstances alleged against him are that he has spent a good deal of time in making diagrams of the Fortress, in noting the number and position of the guns, and making other memoranda of a similar kind. He was arrested two or three days ago, but after examination was discharged. Yesterday he applied for permission to go to Newport's News, and received it. But the arrival yesterday of a gentleman from Washington, who stated that he knew that STRICKLAND had been arrested on a similar charge, both at Harper's Ferry and in the camp across the Potomac, led to his being arrested again. He was before the Commanding General this morning on examination. I do not know that any decisive result was reached, though I understood he was to be sent to Washington. He is an intelligent and gentlemanly person, and seems to me much more likely to have blundered in his manner of exploring the camps, than to be a spy. He seems to have no acquaintances here, as I am informed he had none at Washington.

I was in hopes it would not become necessary to make any further reference to the affair at Big Bethel,—although it is still the subject of general conversation among the officers here,—and has probably done more harm to this command than the enemy could have inflicted in six months. But it reflects so little credit upon our troops, and especially upon some of our officers, that I had hoped it might be forgotten. I think some of Major-General BUTLER'S friends are very injudicious in not permitting this fate to overtake it as speedily as possible. As a matter of course,—and of propriety as well as of usage,—the commanding officer is always held responsible for whatever disaster occurs within his command, unless he can clearly and fairly shift the responsibility to others by showing that his orders were not obeyed, or that there was failure of courage and of duty in some other quarter. This is perfectly just,—because there must be a responsible head—responsible in fact as well as in name—to every army;—and as the commander reaps all the laurels of success, it is only fair that he should also bear the burdens of defeat. Gen. BUTLER has been placed by the Government in command of this division of the army. It is a post of great honor and of corresponding responsibility. His acceptance of the office was an acceptance of all its difficulties and dangers to person and reputation. It proclaimed his willingness to take all the chances of failure, as an offset to the probabilities of success and of consequent honor. He achieved some marked successes at Annapolis and Baltimore, and received the hearty recognition and applause of the country through the public Press. He encountered a severe, and to the Army as well as the country, a most mortifying and disastrous failure in the Bethel expedition; and he is much too sagacious a judge of public sentiment to be surprised that his action there should be subjected to severe and relentless criticism. He knows very well—no man better,—that while popular acts may *gain* the attention and applause of the people, nothing but steady and reliable good conduct can *keep* them. If our public are somewhat too hasty in erecting idols, they are equally ready, on proper provocation, to pull them down.

The General probably understands all this well enough to know that the only answer he can give to the criticisms of his conduct, is by making his next military movement one which shall *command* the admiration and applause of the country. Unfortunately, all his friends are not equally judicious. One of them, who is the regular correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, and who holds a confidential position in the military family of the Commanding General, has sent to that paper what was obviously intended to be an *official* vindication of Gen. BUTLER, from the responsibility of the failure at Big Bethel. I have a right thus to characterize it, because it embodies an official document which he says he publishes without "violating my confidence," as no one not in an official position, or not enjoying official sanction, could possibly do. It is due to Gen. BUTLER that the public should have the benefit of this defence, and I accordingly copy it from this letter, dated Fortress Monroe, June 22, as follows:

Let me now turn the "exterior criticism" of the affair at the Bethels, or, more properly, at County Creek. This literal copy of a private memorandum made by THEODORE WINTHROP early on the day preceding the fight, and *from which, with very trifling alterations of form, the official plan was* (as I am informed) *drawn up*, is a sufficient answer to the whole. I violate no confidence in sending you these

NOTES OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

By two detachments upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel.

A regiment or a battalion to march from Newport, and a regiment or battalion to march from Camp Hamilton, DURYEA'S. Each regiment to be supported by sufficient reserves under arms in camp, and with advanced guards out on the road of march.

DURYEA to push out two pickets at 10 P. M., one two and a half miles beyond Hampton, on the county road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whatever to be allowed to pass out through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward towards Hampton, unless it appears that they intend to go round about and dodge through to the front.

At 12 midnight, Col. DURYEA will march his regiment, with fifteen rounds cartridges, on the county road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek. March will be rapid, *but not hurried*.

A howitzer with commister and shrapnell to go.

A wagon with planks and materials to repair the New-Market bridge.

DURYEA to have the 900 rifles (Sharpe's rifles purchased the day previous and alluded to.) He will pick the men to whom to intrust them.

Rocket to be thrown up from Newport's News.

Notify Commodore PENDERGRAST (flag officer) of this to prevent general alarm.

Newport's News movement to be made somewhat later than this, as the distance is less. If we find and surprise them, we will fire one volley, if desirable—*not reload*, and go ahead with the bayonet.

As the attack is to be by night, or dusk of morning and in detachments, our people should have some token, say a white rag on the left arm.

Perhaps the detachments which are to do the job should be smaller than a regiment; 300 or 500 on the right and left of the attack would be more easily handled.

If we beg the Little Bethel men, push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them. Burn both the Bethels or blow up if brick.

To protect our rear, in case we take the field pieces and the enemy should march his main body (if he has any) to recover them, it would be well to have a squad of competent artillerists, regular or other, to handle the captured guns on the retirement of our main body.

Also, to spike them if retaken.

GEORGE SCOTT (colored guide) to have a shooting iron.

Perhaps DURYEA'S men would be awkward with a new arm in a night or early dawn attack, where there will be little marksman duty to perform. Most of the work will be done with the bayonet, and they are already handy with the old ones."

This private memorandum *formed the basis of the official plan*. To the white badge was added the watchword "Boston." The two field pieces which it was hoped would be captured, are the same which you will find reported in a letter written the day before the battle, as being stationed *at Little Bethel*. The purpose of the expedition was to caution the rebels to cease their predatory attacks upon our pickets. To accomplish this object, it was proposed to surprise, and, if possible, to capture the small force at Little Bethel. If that should be successfully accomplished, the battery at Big Bethel was *to be reconnoitered, and, if desirable, it was to be attacked—but it was not to be attacked unless success was positively assured.* This was the last instruction, as I happen to know—having been present at the time—given by Gen. BUTLER to Mr. WINTHROP. "Be brave as you please," said the General, "but run no risk."

'Be bold! Be bold! But be not too bold!'

shall be our motto," responded WINTHROP. And upon *instructions of which these are the substance* the two expeditions started; the object of a surprise was totally defeated by Col Bendix's blunder; yet in defiance of all the rules of war of which I have ever heard, they kept on; *they destroyed the Little Bethel; and, then, as it seems to me, somebody, entirely upon his own responsibility, decided to proceed to attack Big Bethel.* But even this would seem to be carried to improper. After reading the criticisms of various partisan newspapers, after hearing the stories of many persons who were engaged in the affair in one capacity and another, after hearing a detailed statement, reported by reliable authority, of a conversation with Col. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, the commandant of the rebel forces, and after having had a personal interview with Capt. LEVY of Louisiana—whose appearance had, without previous acquaintance, sufficiently assured me that he is a truth-telling gentleman—and who had excellent opportunities for understanding the whole affair, since he was present in the rebel battery during the entire skirmish, and his corps was at Yorktown, and as he is moreover a competent judge, having seen much service, I am able to say his: I have yet to meet an intelligent and competent officer, present at the skirmish, and engaged upon either side, who does not believe that the place might easily have been taken. This might have been accomplished, 1st, by turning it upon our right, *as Mr. Winthrop was attempting to do when he fell.* That attempt might have succeeded; to use the language of Capt. LEVY, as nearly as I remember it, "*Had you had a hundred men as brave as Winthrop, and one to lead when he fell, I would be in Fortress Monroe a prisoner of war to-night.*" It might have been accomplished, 2d, with much less difficulty upon the left; Capt. HAGGERTY had discovered this, had suggested it to Gen PEIRCE, had *after some difficulty* secured Col. TOWNSEND'S cooperation, when this plan was defeated by the gross blunder of whoever was in command of TOWNSEND'S left—a Captain, I believe—in allowing three companies to be detached from the main body, by a thicket. From this circumstance, TOWNSEND, as he was proceeding to the attack, was led to believe, as he saw the bayonets of his own men glistening through the foliage, that he was outflanked. He retreated, and that was the end of the battle.

The charge so often repeated that BENDIX'S blunder was consequent upon a neglect of arranging proper signals, is wholly untrue. The charge that the fatal error occurred at an hour which made it impossible to see the badge of friendship is of the same sort. The impression which the *Transcript* and other papers appear to desire to give, that Gen. BUTLER gives no heed to the advice of experienced officers, is unworthy of the spirit of its article. *He has upon his staff Lieut. Haines and Capt. Tallmadge, experienced artillery officers, and Capt. Smith of the Topographical Engineers.* In addition he has constantly with him Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the fortress, whose bearing, firmness and fearlessness make him worth an army of common men.

STAR.

This vindication of Gen. BUTLER is at the expense of every other officer, and of nearly all the men of the whole command. It does not seem to me quite ingenuous or just. The "private memorandum" drawn up by Mr. WINTHROP, is given as the basis upon which "the official plan was *drawn up*." With "trifling alterations," this, he says, was adopted. The first inquiry which this suggests is, *where is* that official plan which was thus drawn up? Why is it not published? How was it promulgated? No military man, I presume, ever heard of a military expedition of any kind against the enemy, which was not directed by a general order issued by the Commanding General under his own signature. Every one remembers the orders for each action issued by Gen. SCOTT in Mexico, in which every movement of the army was clearly and explicitly prescribed. Where are the orders issued by Gen. BUTLER for this expedition to Bethel? and if none were issued, why was this departure from the ordinary usages of military life? In point of fact, I believe that Gen. BUTLER issued no orders,—that he summoned a meeting of the Colonels to be engaged, which was held at his quarters at 8 o'clock on the evening before that of the movement, and there read them Mr. WINTHROP'S memorandum, and made verbal explanations of its several points. This constituted all the orders issued from head-quarters for that expedition.

The official letter-writer proceeds to say that according to the General's orders, if Little Bethel should be captured, "the battery at Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and *if* desirable, it was to be attacked; but it was not to be attacked *unless* success was positively assured." This throws the responsibility of proceeding to Big Bethel upon "somebody else." Unfortunately, it is directly and explicitly contradicted by the language of the private memorandum itself: "If we bag the Little Bethel men, *push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them.* Burn *both the Bethels*, or blow up if brick." This is certainly as explicit as any other part of this order, and the men had precisely the same warrant for proceeding to attack Big Bethel, which they had for leaving their camps at all. The language used was not very elegant, nor was the order very formal. But this remark applies with equal force to the entire document. But the letter writer heard Gen. BUTLER when he gave the "*last instruction to Mr.* WINTHROP—'be brave as you please, but run no risk.'" I think the Secretary must have misunderstood Gen. BUTLER'S meaning. He was probably giving Mr. WINTHROP a friendly caution as to his personal exposure,—which subsequent events proved to be needed. He could not have been issuing "instructions" for the conduct of the expedition, since Mr. WINTHROP was not its commander, nor did he hold any official position whatever in connection with it. He went to it simply as an *amateur*. He had not a man under his command, nor was he even aid to Gen. PIERCE. This "last instruction," therefore, which Gen. BUTLER was overheard to give him could scarcely have had any reference to the advance upon Big Bethel or to any other movement of the army. Nor could it be very well constructed to imply, even if it had been an official "instruction" that Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and attacked only in case success was seen to be certain. The reconnoitering of such a position is usually done before such an expedition is sent out; and success can *never* be said to be "certain" until after the trial. The only condition placed on the advance to Big Bethel, was that of "*bagging* the Little Bethel men." As the force *did* "bag" Little Bethel, they merely obeyed orders, (that is, so far they had orders for any movement,) by proceeding to Big Bethel.

The writer of the letter quoted thus falls entirely, in my judgment, to show that Gen. BUTLER did not order the advance to Big Bethel. That advance was clearly part of the original plan,—though there is nothing to show that the General had any knowledge whatever of the *battery* which his troops would there encounter. No mention is made of any,—nor were the field-pieces at all adequate sent to reply to the cannon it might fairly be supposed to contain. The General thus apparently ordered an attack upon a point which he had not first reconnoitered, and of the strength of which he had not the least conception.

The next point made by the letter-writer is, that the attack on Big Bethel would have succeeded if Mr. WINTHROP, in attempting to turn the battery on our right, and Capt. HAGGERTY, in making a similar attempt upon the left, had not been foiled,—the first by the cowardice of our troops, and the latter by the blunder of Col TOWNSEND in mistaking a portion of his own men for the enemy. I do not see that this has anything to do with Gen BUTLER, or with the criticisms on his conduct. It certainly is not necessary to his defence, inasmuch as he did not take command of the expedition in person, nor go further the next day towards Bethel than Hampton. It seems, therefore, to be rather a wanton attack upon the courage and conduct of Col. TOWNSEND and other officers, for the sake of enhancing the credit of Mr. WINTHROP and Capt. HAGGERTY. Neither of these gentlemen had any command, nor any right to give a single order. They were simply aids to Gen BUTLER. Neither of them had any right to attempt any movement upon either flank, nor to expect the men of any regiment to obey any order they might give. They were active, gallant and zealous:—but they were not acting in a manner consistent with discipline, or compatible with the good conduct of an army in the field. I believe it is true that the colonel of one of the regiments informed one of these gentlemen that his men would look to *him*, and to him alone, for orders. Why this letter-writer should indorse so emphatically the insulting slur of the rebel Capt. LEVY—for whose character as a gentleman he seems to have so much admiration—upon the courage of our troops, I do not find it easy to understand. I have not the slightest doubt that there were a good many "hundred men" in our force quite as brave as Mr. WINTHROP; and if Gen. BUTLER had been there to lead them in person, the result might have been very different, and this writer's sneer might have been spared.

The writer of the letter closes by an indirect and, therefore, a disingenuous attempt to involve the officers of the Regular Army in the responsibility of this expedition, as well as of Gen. BUTLER'S action in general. "He has upon his staff," he says, "Lieut. HAINES and Capt. TALLMADGE, experienced artillery officers, and Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers." This is true, and they are all excellent men, well worthy of being consulted even by a General who has had a far wider experience in the field than has yet fallen to the lot of Gen. BUTLER. Whether he consults them usually or not I do not pretend to say. But I think I am not mistaken in saying that he did not consult one of them, nor Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the post, in regard to the Bethel expedition. Not one of them was informed of it until the very night it was undertaken,—nor was their counsel asked, or their advice taken, even then. Capt. SMITH, whose name is thus brought into this matter, was in New-York, fulfilling an engagement of a very different kind, when the Big Bethel affair took place. The project had been talked about for a day or two before,—and, if what I hear from good quarters is true, every regular officer who spoke of it at all, condemned it as being dangerous without further knowledge of the point, and as being without any sufficient motive, unless it was intended to hold the place. It is only just to them that this fact should be known—especially as the language of this accredited letter-writer is calculated, if not intended, to give a very different impression.

I have made these comments upon this letter simply because they seem to be required, and not from the slightest ill-will towards Gen. BUTLER. I recognize fully, and have done my share in applauding, the services which he rendered to the country by his prompt and resolute vigor, when that was the quality most needed in the conduct of our affairs. Since I came here I have been under obligations to him for acts of personal courtesy which prevent my cherishing for him any other sentiments than those of grateful and cordial kindness. But he is the last man who would claim, from such considerations, any immunity from that rigid and severe censorship of his official action which his high and responsible position imposes upon all who are in any way connected with public affairs.

We have had a visit to-day from the secession flag. A little steamer rounded Sewall's Point at about 1 o'clock, and made for this place, carrying a flag of truce at mast head. She came within fifty yards of the stern of the *Minnesota*, and soon took a circuit and lay alongside the old storeship which lies in the harbor. She was a very small propeller,—six or eight men were in view upon her deck, and the secession flag was displayed over her stern. What her errand was I have not yet learned, though I heard that she had brought a prisoner for exchange. She lay in port for some time, with ample leisure to examine everything in the neighborhood, though, as the Colonel of Engineers remarked we have nothing here which the whole secession army is not perfectly at liberty to inspect as closely as they dare. The rebels, however, are very careful never to let our flags of truce come within seeing distance of their works. All our flags to Norfolk are stopped at Craney Island. This extraordinary laxity on our part excites some comment among our eager military men,—but the old heads do not well see what harm can come from it. They have full confidence in their ability to hold this post against any force the rebels can bring against it.

Capt. WARDROP'S Massachusetts regiment marched this morning for Newmarket bridge, three miles beyond Hampton, where they will be joined by the other regiment from the same State, Capt. PACKARD, now at Newport's News. This movement would have taken place on Saturday but for the heavy rains. Col. MONTGOMERY'S regiment is encamped inside the fort, and the [illegible] place of WARDROP'S. Both the Massachusetts regiments were enlisted for three months and will return home on the 16th of July. H. J. R.

HOW THE TROOPS ARE POSTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 2,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment and the New-York Naval Brigade occupy the deserted dwellings in Hampton, where but about thirty of the inhabitants remain.

Col. WARDROP'S head-quarters are at the house of Hon. JOSEPH SHEAR.

The old church, occupied as a slaughter-house in the late war, is now used for a guard-house. Two companies are stationed in the grave-yard, which is surrounded by a high brick wall. Some of the tombstones in the yard date as far back as the seventeenth century.

Col. PACKARD'S regiment, just from Newport's News, are posted in the new cemetery.

Col WARDROP'S pickets extend a mile and a half beyond Hampton.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment will encamp just beyond the village.

The bridge burnt by the rebels will be rebuilt within a week.

Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment is erecting a strong battery on this side of the bridge.

Ladies begin to make their appearance at Old Point. The families of Gen. BURNSIDE, Cols. DURYEA and MAX WEBER are here.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence. Grand parades will be held at the camps and the fortress, while the guns of the new batteries and the ships-of-war in the harbor, including the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Sumter*, *Roanoke* and several gunboats, will appropriately salute the day. The Twentieth Regiment of New-York have ordered fifty barrels of lager-bier from Baltimore to refresh themselves on the occasion.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut. YELVERTON and 18 men of the Seventh New-York Regiment, made a reconnoissance from Newport's News up the James River road, to within a mile and a half of Great Bethel. At that point they came upon five of the rebel pickets, who precipitately fled, leaving behind, with other trophies, their hats and coats, which showed that the owners were officers. In the pockets of the latter were several letters, just finished, giving a complete account of the late advance of 2,800 men from Yorktown to attack Newport's News. They describe the wretched fare of the troops, and the manner in which they were obliged to beg or steal. One of an amusing character from the pocket of JAMES STEEL, bookseller, Richmond, describes our troops as a set of baboons, to be speedily driven from the sacred soil of Virginia.

A detachment of Vermonters from Newport's News coming suddenly upon our pickets beyond Hampton yesterday, caused temporary alarm.

Gen. BUTLER and family are this afternoon at Newport's News.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment will go up to-morrow.

Commencement Exercises.

BROOKLYN PACKER INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday night, as a fitting sequel to a long, thorough and satisfactory examination, thirty ladies, young and fair, emerged from the scholastic retreat of Brooklyn, known as the "Packer Institute," and armed with diplomas, for the first time, faced the world. The spactous chapel of the Institution was densely packed by the patrons of the "Packer." The platform presented the usual number of presentable dignitaries. The thirty graduates occupied the front seats, and the three-sided gallery bloomed with the youth and beauty of several hundred undergraduate specimens of femininity. A more beautiful and charming picture *au naturel* has rarely been presented to the view of the good Brooklynites, and they, ever susceptible, enjoyed this one to the full.

The programme embraced music, prayer, reports of committees, reading of compositions, presentation of diplomas, the President's parting address and benediction.

The music was very finely rendered, more particularly in the opening "Gloria in Excelsis," which was given with appropriate feeling and expression. The "Reports of Committees," which were read by Rev. Messrs. GUION and WEST, and Mr. LOWE, were most extravagant in conception, extreme in laudation, and unlimited in profuseness of flattering comment. One would suppose that on the face of the earth, heretofore or at present, there could not elsewhere be found such wonderful native talent, such extraordinary attainment, or such elegance of polish as was discovered by the Examiners, who for several days have been spying out the intricacies of this "Female Institute." There can be no reasonable doubt, (and one had but to look at the sweet faces before him for conviction,) that the young ladies acquitted themselves well, and, that with credit they were about to receive their parchment certificates, and it is more than questionable, whether such fulsome laudation as that bestowed upon the school and the scholars, does not do more harm than good.

Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of the "Polytechnic," read the seleted compositions. Several of them were of more than ordinary merit, and one entitled "A Chapter in Palmistry," was very ingeniously conceived, well written, and of course well delivered.

President A. A. Low made the presentation of diplomas, a very interesting and affecting ceremony, after which he delivered a long and somewhat diffuse lecture on the state of the Union, (National.)

Miss VANDENHOFF'S reading of "Tasso," and the prelude to Dr. FARLEY'S Benediction, were displays of elocution and elocutionary power, most interesting, and entertaining to the vast audience. Prof. EATON yet remains at the head of the faculty, and has succeeded in elevating the institution to a rank not inferior to any in the country.

The following is a list of the graduates, thirty in all: Nannie C. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary J. Alexander, Sandwich Islands; Annie Beyer, Brooklyn; Sarah J. Blachly, Brooklyn; Sophy P. Chase, Brooklyn; Caroline Chase, Washington, N. Y.; Alice Colton, Brooklyn; Jenny D. Cristy, Brooklyn; Henrietta W. Foote, Canton, N. Y.; Cornelia Frost, New-York; Mary A. Fisher, Brooklyn; Fanny Elkins, Brooklyn; Annie L. Gilbert, Utica; Esther Haberton, Brooklyn; Mary E. Hogg, Williamsburgh; Sarah B. Moore, Bedford, N. Y.; Ellen Mills, Fort Riley, Kansas; Ella J. Mayer, Williamsburgh; Eleanor P. Noyes, Brooklyn; Martha J. Ovington, Brooklyn; Mary O. Richardson, Brooklyn; Kate E. Stark, Williamsburgh; Emily Taylor, Brooklyn; Ellen A. Raynor, Brooklyn; Emma L. Wadsworth, Brooklyn; Ruth Webster, Monticello, N. Y.; Ida P. Whitcomb, Brooklyn; Clara Wise, Brooklyn; Mary L. Williams, Brooklyn; Sarah E. Wickham, Brooklyn.

The Institute will reopen on the 11th of September.

AMUSEMENTS.—There will be extra performances to-day at the following places of amusement: Laura Keene's, at 2 o'clock, when the "Seven Sisters" will be played for the ever-so-many hundredth time, and at Barnum's, where the performances will commence at daybreak and continue every hour until midnight. The play for the occasion is the successful one called the "Patriot's Dream."

Our friends who are fond of the fine arts, will do well to pay a visit to ROTHERMEL'S great picture of the reading of the "Declaration of Independence," at the Dusseldorf Gallery, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre. In addition to this American work there is a fine collection of German paintings.

The Case of the United States vs. Capt. C. W. Ray.

BANGOR, ME., Wednesday, July 3.

Before the United States District Court, now in session in this city, the case of the United States *vs.* Capt. C. W. RAY, charged with conspiring to cast away the brig *Aaron B. Moore*, of Charlestown, in February last, has been on trial several days. The case closed last evening, and a verdict of acquittal rendered. There is another indictment against Capt. RAY, on the charge of casting away the vessel, but it will not probably be tried at this Court.

The Wrecked Steamer Canadian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 3.

Much anxiety is felt about Mr. KEELY, the first officer of the wrecked steamer *Canadian*, and his boat's crew. After landing their passengers, they set out for the North shore of the Straits of Belleville, in order to intercept one of the other steamers of the line, and have not since been heard from.

The Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 3.

There are no signs of the steamer off Father Point.

The *Golden Fleece* brought the Forty-seventh Regiment, about 900 strong; spoke the *Jura* off Cape Rosieur.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 3.

[illegible] Railroad, [illegible]

...ellent, through the whole day, of a switch. The train ran into shallow water. The engineer and fireman were slightly bruised, but no one else was injured.

HERRING'S PATENT [illegible] Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Salamander Proof Safes, fitted with patent crystallized [illegible] material [illegible] cannot be drilled. No. 251 [illegible], corner Murray-street, New-York.

Wagon for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $18. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batcheler's Hair Dye Produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 16 Bond-st.

Trusses—For the Cure of Rupture.

For lightness, cleanliness, durability, and economy, Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss (used in bathing) challenges comparison with any truss in the world. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
for family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

TENBROEK—MORRELL.—In Newburgh, on Tuesday, June 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. BROWN, RICHARD B. TENBROEK, of Passaic, N. J., and EMILIE L. MORRELL, of the former place.

JOHNS—TYLER.—In Albany, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. SYLVANUS REED, JAY JARVIS JOHNS, of New-York City, to MARY E. TYLER, daughter of the late James H. Tyler, of the former place.

GRATDON—MCCLINTOCK.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, JOSEPH GRATDON, of this City, to MARTHA, daughter of the late John McClintock, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 3, of hemorrhage, following scarlet fever and diphtheria, HERBERT, youngest son of Junius A. and Dolores Fuller, aged 3 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, July 5, at 4 o'clock, at his parents' residence, No. 166 Washington-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, ELLA HARDY, only daughter of Royall and Virginia Houghton, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 109th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday morning, July 6 at 11 o'clock.

SNYDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, JOHN AUGUST SNYDER, son of Henry and Annabella Snyder, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 116 West 44th st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, ELIZABETH TAYLOR, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her uncle, Jacob A. Stamler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. 119 East 49th st., corner of 3d av., without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, suddenly, EDWARD B., only son of Edward B. and Mary K. Little, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Dr. Galen Carter, and his uncles, Jacob Little and Galen A. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas Church, on Friday, 5th inst., at 4 P. M., without further notice.

HOWE.—On Wednesday evening, July 3, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, infant son of Augustus and Ann E. Howe.

His remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 3, after a short illness, LOUISA P., youngest daughter of Elizabeth P. and Francis P. Sarvis, aged 3 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Lafayette av., between Nostrand and Bedford avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 2, THOMAS S. COOPER, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, Dobbs' Ferry. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LE ROY.—In Riverside, Ulster County, on Tuesday, July 2 after a lingering illness, JULIET EDGAR, wife of Herman Le Roy.

GILLETT.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, June 30, ALFRED HOWARD, son of Jonathan Gillett, aged 6 years.

GUSTIN.—In Honesdale, Penn., on Saturday, June 29, of consumption, OLIVER DUNHAM GUSTIN, aged 28 years and 1 month.

NASH.—In Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday, June 19, FREDERICK NASH, M. D., in the 34th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 365.—July 3, 1861.
44, 39, 8, 36, 46, 38, 50, 6, 25, 61, 14, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 366.—July 3, 1861.
24, 38, 29, 62, 9, 58, 27, 16, 66, 39, 3, 70, 42, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. T. LE ROY,
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SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.
In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams' Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.
By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Beach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c. &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EWERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

1,000 HORSES WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, 1,000 good, sound, strong young horses, say from 5 to 8 years old, and not less than 15½ hands high. Any number from upwards, will be received. Persons having such horses as are above described for sale, will please apply at No. 6 State st.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 3 1861.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Riflemen. (Four hundred men already enrolled.) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKEL commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKEL having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKEL can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Wetmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.
M. W. COOPER, No. 26 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay st.
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 26 Liberty-st.
LOUIS HOFFIN, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

NEW BOOKS.

"The amplest, surest and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that have ever reached Europe."—*Professor Owen (before the Royal Geographical Society.)*

DU CHAILLU'S
AFRICAN TRAVELS.
With Map and Illustrations. 2 vs., Muslin, $2.
Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocod

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do plain sewing; is fond of children and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and fluting, or would take care of children; has 2 years' reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 431 4th av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would care children; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No 17 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an amiable and willing young woman, who would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st., where she is at present engaged, and permitted to refer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 133 9th-st., after 9 o'clock, to-day.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two respectable women, by their present employer, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 117 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house in City or country; has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to City or country, has good reference for the last 10 years in and about New-York. Can be seen until engaged at No. 81 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer by a steady young woman who can give most respectable City references. Call at No. 273 1st-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linen in excellent style; or would act as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of the silver and dining room; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call, or address, No. 216 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st, near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as general house servant; expects moderate wages, a good place being mostly desired; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 214 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A gentleman's family, in a nice part of the country, a lady as housekeeper; must be fully competent to take the entire charge. To a suitable party every compensation will be paid. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON who perfectly understands her business, a situation as laundress; is willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 43 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted by a respectable American Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth; will go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady and assist in chamberwork, by a highly respectable girl. Can be seen at her present employers until engaged, at No. 38 West 22d-st. Is willing to go to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; will make herself generally useful; can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; her baby is only three months old; can produce the very best of City references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 26th st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant English person, either as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for one week at her last employer's, No. 119 West 16th-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing and obliging; can go at short notice. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States. No coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. E., Box No. 320 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 194 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address G. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 60 4th av., New-York.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as gardener, farmer, &c.; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit and flowers; also, the care of horses and the care of a gentleman's place generally. Good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young Frenchman, (single); is fully competent, and has the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness; no objection to go any part of the country, or travel to gentleman or family. Address A. R., No. 147 East 10th-st., Mr. C. SANDERS, between 10 and 2, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS training and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. J.

A HOTEL KEEPER.—WANTED IMMEDIately, an experienced hotel keeper, (one acquainted with the management of a country house preferred) to take a moderate sized hotel near the City, now filled with first-class New-York families. Undoubted references required. Address Box No. 2,196 New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., back basement.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,200 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.

1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.

Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold by No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. Manufactured by CHAS. G. KEYS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. PEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CHESNUT Grove House, Staten Island, situated on Simonson-av., a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; and only 30 minutes' sail from Pier No. 2, North River; rooms suitable for families and gentlemen; boats every hour, from 6 A. M to 7 P. M.; terms moderate. Apply as above

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and lady, with three small children, 2 to 8 years old, and servant. Must be good substantial fare, at a moderate price, and within 1 to 1½ hours' ride of New-York. Address Box. No. 2,152 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, BY A FAMily consisting of man, wife and three small children and servant; good and substantial fare, at moderate price; must be accessible from the City—not to exceed 1½ hours. Address Box No 2,152 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A FAMILY OF five or six persons, at a farm house, 20 minutes' walk of Newburgh, Orange County; fine shade and good water. None need apply but those wishing board for the season. Inquire at No. 134 9th-av, from 4 to 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily is desirous to obtain two gentlemen to occupy a large front bedroom; it contains large closets and gas; hot and cold water introduced. Terms, $9 50. References given and required. Address ARGYLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN—ON WEST 11TH-ST., near the St. Denis Hotel, the second floor of a first-class house, with or without breakfast; rooms will be let together or separately, by the year or for the Summer months; references given and required. Address P.S., Box No 143 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, would let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No 301 4th-av.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A suite of three furnished rooms, together or single to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; terms moderate; references required. No 86 West 13th-st.

378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to let, without board. Prices to suit the times House first-class.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address M., Box No. 1 796 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 26 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DESIRous of buying or hiring pretty but well built and roomy cottages, at a low price, in a beautiful village, less than one hour from New-York, can have them erected previous to 1st of May next, and are invited to examine a model cottage, just finished, but not offered for sale. Apply at the Insurance Office, No. 78 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st. or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—*Pittsfield, Mass.*, in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from Paris, a situation as teacher in a private family; can teach English, French, music, and the first rudiments of a solid education; salary not so much an object as a respectable home; good references. Address R. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE TEACHER OF French and Music in a flourishing Female Seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y.; a lady preferred; to one of experience and ability, who can furnish a few hundred dollars on satisfactory security, a pleasant home and good salary will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st., immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 220 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 12 West 25th-st., (Fourth-av. cars); 10 rooms; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 10 West 24th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

GASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.

E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4¾ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H. BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, Staten Island, is now open for boarders. Having been refurnished and enlarged this season, from its situation and proximity to the City, it offers superior advantages to families and single gentlemen requiring first-class accommodation at reasonable terms.

J. HYNES.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J. is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year's, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

LA LOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This favorite Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave Pier No 2, North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20 o'clock; from Dey-st., at 10½ and 4½ o'clock.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARD (NOT for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 600 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NORTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagor in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: The steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, gauges, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam gauge and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Heisting machines, chains and fixtures, sweeper shop machinery, consisting of one large head re-sawer, 2 spinners, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 6 galvanized iron tanks, 1 copper tank, 1 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 3 screens, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 1 platform scales, 10 wrenches, 1 slab and muzzle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 22 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and number, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gauge, 3 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of rope, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (336) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 8TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-sts.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct	23d-st, near 4th-av.
19th Precinct	59th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD brick dwelling in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, containing ten rooms: lot 69x138 feet; to let very low this year. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, near premises, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the pre

REAL ESTATE FOR SA

AN OFFICER, RAISING MEN AND for the war, offers to sell his well selected lots. farming and timber lands, in this and States at a great sacrifice for cash, or any kind chandise applicable to the wants or outfits of Principals only will address UNION, Box No. 13 Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c., June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be addressed *Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c.*, that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith; if they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment, the United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States district Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1862. Class 3, 4 and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered, one fourth part on or before the 1st of September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st of April and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following. If additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective Navy yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 1, 1861. Should my offer be accepted I request it to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature. A. B.

Date.

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at his post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted,

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
E. F.

Date.

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Date. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 5. White Oak Plank Stock Logs; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, and Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40 Stationery; No. 41 Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints, Oils, &c.; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, and Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40 Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood; No. 42. Ox Hides for Ropes.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4 White Oak Keel pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23 Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36. Lanterns; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow Soap, Oil; No. 39 Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7 Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11 Ash and Cyp

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF IOWA 6 PER CENT. STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for the loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the [illegible] General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 25, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sum of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party [illegible] the proposals to be expressed in said proposal. Signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor of State, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State irrevocably pledges its faith to provide the funds meant to pay the interest on said bonds as the same become due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as may be necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Finance Board or other proper officer or officers, [illegible] such duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the property of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the [illegible] of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of any Branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

Not less than one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as may not be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Said sums will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the time of reception, in presence of such persons as may [illegible] proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the [illegible] highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, and "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing the Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents relating thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 18, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. THIS BANK OPENED FOR BUSINESS JULY 1, 1861. $2,277 DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS $525,056 36

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
S. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.

The fourth instalment of assessment—five cents per share on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 24 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before THURSDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and the non-payment of any previous installments remaining open, will work the forfeiture of such stock absolute.

By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 33-st. and 3rd-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
BENJAMIN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, M. of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a State Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus [illegible] to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year in coin at the rate of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars will be paid in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

Each proposal must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock desired, and must be unconditional

No persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted is the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN [illegible], State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all over $500, which shall have been deposited at least six months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest ceased for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 49 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
THOMAS CHESHAM, Acc't.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 1st on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1st as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Bowery-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that sum, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, from and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WARREN L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av[illegible] and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
CHARLES A. BUSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by the Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.

A. S. FARLIM, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Bank for the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

T. E. BOTHEN, Cashier.

DELAWARE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities sought and sold at Board of Brokers.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, June 22, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,014 868 78
Overdrafts		2 605 18
Due from Banks		92,811 47
Due from Directors of the Bank	$79,500	
Real Estate		200,421 34
Specie		472,364 84
Cash Items, viz: Checks and Notes on other Banks, taken on deposit the day previous		200,426 91
Stocks		284,137 50
Bonds and Mortgages		11,188 27
Bills of Solvent Banks		11,139 00
Loss and Expense Account		14,237 05
Total		$3 304,192 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,800,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200 000	
Less Notes on hand	9,036	190 964 00
Profits		202 496 54
Due to Banks		149 686 21
Due Depositors, on demand		1,360,325 29
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		720 00
Dividends unpaid		
Total		$3,304,192 04

State of New York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of the Importers and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1861.

A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, June 22, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$304,893 00
Due from Banks		1,373 27
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,250 13	
Real Estate		91,341 37
Specie		81,936 77
Cash Items, viz		47,859 68
Stocks and Promissory Notes		100 000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		5,233 00
Loss and Expense Account		5 000 00
Total		$637,597 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$206 525 00
Circulation Registered	$95,100	
Less Notes on hand	5,985	89 115 00
Profits		30,049 18
Due to Banks		1 59
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44 000 00
Due Depositors on demand		266 398 75
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		1,476 56
Total		$637 597 09

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1861.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861. P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm.

GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.

The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, in this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

MATTHEW WHITE
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEE, RIPLEY & CO., is hereby dissolved. Charles P. H. Ripley is solely authorized to settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

U. M. LEE and
GEORGE A. DUNLAP,
By Charles P. H Ripley.
CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS B. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.

LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH E. HUSSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of BAILEY & FARRINGTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either parties will sign in liquidation.—New York, July 3, 1861.

JOHN C. BAILEY,
GEO. F. FARRINGTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City, July 1, 1861.

E. B. WASHBURN,
GEO. H. LE HURAY.

NOTICE.—URIAH M. LEE AND GEORGE P. DUDLEY have assigned all their interest in the stock, property and effects of the firm of LEE, RIPLEY & CO. to me

CHAS. P. H. RIPLEY.
New-York, April 30, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA Capt. J. Lettoh.
AMERICA, Capt. Meanley
NIAGARA, Capt. Woodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Woodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, ensurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	36
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	36

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilatory on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. S. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, UZIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time fixed in said notice, should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee. And that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861 entitled "An act in addition to an Act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above named defendants the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said company to me, the subscriber, the referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861 and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such referee.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee
No. 25 Nassau street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je20-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent. je20-law10w.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JARVIS LT WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1861. jy3-law6mW*

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A BROWN COW, WITH ONE HIGH HIP and big horns; strayed from 54th-st. and Lexington-av. All charges paid on return of same at Y. STERN'S, No 81 Clinton-st.

$5. REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE WHITE WOLF DOG, with long hair, answers to the name of LOUIS. The above reward will be paid on his return to the subscriber at 49 Chambers-st. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. is D. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platinum or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18.

AGRICULTURAL

FARMERS [illegible] Sale by PETER [illegible] York.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.

The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE

PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.

Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.

Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on 7 THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris-st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth-st. at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Meyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers; a comfortable, and with perfect safety.

GRAND 4TH JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,

Connecting with Railroad Ferry from Pier No 2 N. R.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing every hour (except 12 M.) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. for Tottenville, stopping at CAMP SCOTT and all other intermediate stations. At Tottenville the steamer GRACE IRVING connects to Amboy. Fare from New-York to Camp Scott, 12 cents; to extreme end of the Island, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingville, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch;) also omitting Bolbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue, and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4½ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road, at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M., excursion train, for Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:30 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:30 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. excursion train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave Farmingdale for New-York at 6:22 A. M. Farmingdale train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 7:14 A. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 4:05 P. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Jamaica for New-York at 8:29 A. M. Jamaica train as usual. WM. E. MORRIS, President.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
CROTON, CAPT. JAMES A. DUMONT.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to the Fishing Banks, and every day during the season, Fridays excepted.

Leaving 10th-st., N. R., 7:15 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., 8:10 A. M.

Leaving Broome st., E. R., 7:30; 30th-st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.

Leaving Peck-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds; also lines, bait &c., will be furnished on board at reasonable rates, by Mr. ROBERT STILL, long and favorably known as the popular steward of this boat. A COTILLION BAND will be on board to furnish music for the dance.

This is one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, affording a fine view of the ocean, and also of the Government Fortifications in the harbor.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 75 CENTS.

This boat can be chartered for evening excursions. Apply to J. C. BAXTER & SONS, No. 308 West-s., or the Captain on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTON POINT.—The new and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. NIMMO and the elegant steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. JONES, will leave Fulton Market-slip, E. R., and Flushing as follows:

Leave New-York at	Leave Flushing at
8 A. M., stop. at 10th st., E. R.	6:30 A. M.
9:30 A. M., stop. at 10th-st.	7 30 A. M.
12:30 P. M., stop at 10th-st.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	1 P. M.
5 P. M.	3 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
7 30 P. M.	6 P. M., stopping at 10th st.

This arrangement will afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the different military encampments on the Islands of the East River, and enjoying a day in the country. Fare 15 cents each way.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHT SHIP.—The splendid steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Amos st. (West 10th st.) at 7:30; Spring st., 7:45; Robinson-st., 7:50; Broome-st., E. R., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Pier No. 4 N. R., 8:45, and Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, at 9:10 A. M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

A

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

THE WOUNDED IN THE LAST BATTLE.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, July 3.

The persons in the hospital here, in addition to the list before sent are: W.A. Mathews, Company G, First Wisconsin Regiment; F. W. Bowman, Company G, First Wisconsin Regiment; John DeHaas, Company G, John Green, Company K, James Morgan, Company E, all of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. One man from the Eleventh was brought in slightly wounded, name not learned. Another, also from the Eleventh, was too badly hurt to move; will probably die. Levi S. Eap, a captured rebel, is dangerously wounded, the ball striking the forehead just above the right eye. There are some doubts whether more than one of the Nationals was killed. We are waiting for further particulars.

LATER.—At the upper hospital are the following: WM. S. EMMA, Company H, First Wisconsin Regiment, kicked by a horse while trying to get in an engagement; and DANIEL OSTILL, Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, shot in the leg.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 3.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* learns from scouts just from the Southern border of Missouri, that there are 5,500 troops at Yellville, Ark., tolerably well armed and having ten pieces of flying artillery. This force consists of 1,000 Tennesseeans, 2,200 from Arkansas, 800 Kentuckians and 1,500 Missourians. They expect to increase this force some 4,000 from Gov. JACKSON'S troops, and large reinforcements are promised from the Southern Confederacy, and in one month they expect to have an active army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

MESSRS. PRYTON and WEST, members of the Missouri Legislature, are said to be actively urging them on. Missourians who have arrived at Cairo report that all able bodied men in Southern Missouri are being impressed into the State service and marched off to the Arkansas border. Four hundred secession troops left Graves County, Ky., Friday last, to join the Confederate army at Union City, Tenn.

DR. BELLOWS, of New-York, President of the Sanitary Committee, recently appointed by President LINCOLN, to visit the camps, arsenals, barracks, hospitals, &c., throughout the country, has been here since Tuesday in the discharge of his duties. He expresses satisfaction with the condition of the arsenal and barracks here, but finds much fault with the marine hospital. To-day he visited the Illinois troops encamped at Caseyville, and was well pleased with the general condition of the men. Dr. BELLOWS leaves for New-York to-morrow.

THE KENTUCKY CIRCUIT COUBT, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 3.

In the Kentucky Circuit Court, Judge MINER presiding, the arguments in the case of BRADY and DAVIS *vs.* The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for refusal to transport goods to Tennessee, were proceeded with. The Court expects to render a decision on Saturday, or early next week. To-day the Tennessee Directors of the road, summoned by telegraph, met here, and overruled the decision of JAMES GUTHRIE, whereby the road is now opened for freight until the decision of the Court is rendered. Shippers intend sending on freight to-morrow, but Mr. CORSON, the Surveyor of this port, threatens to seize all articles destined for Tennessee which may be delivered to the road.

There are now seven full companies in Col. ROSSEAU'S regiment in camp. Several officers of the State Guard having resigned, entered the United States service under Col. ROSSEAU, Col. TILGMAN, of the State Guard, has resigned and gone with a considerable portion of the Regiment, to join the Tennessee troops.

Investigations into the political opinions of the teachers in public schools are going on. Many are reported as Secessionists.

The *Journal* has a letter from a member of BLANKSON DUNCAN'S regiment, giving a distressing account of affairs in Virginia. He says the men are half fed, have no clothes except what they left Louisville with, and are treated like dogs, and if the men could exercise their will would return to Kentucky. The *Democrat* has a statement to the same effect, made by a deserter, who reached here from the same regiment.

A lot of guns sent to Columbus from Union College, Tenn., lately, were returned by the citizens of Columbus.

A company of seventy-six men passed here to day from Lexington, destined for the Southern Confederacy. Their expenses were paid by Gov. HARRIS. Another company, for the same destination, is forming at Paris, Bourbon County.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 3.

The Connecticut Legislature, after a session of nine weeks, adjourned *sine die*, at 10 o'clock to-night. EX-GOV. SEYMOUR offered resolutions in the House to-day, virtually upholding the South in their rebellion. He could get only eighteen members to sustain him. His rebuke was emphatic.

THE FOURTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The glorious Fourth will be celebrated throughout New-England to-morrow, with more than usual enthusiasm.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN AGAIN IN COURT.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BEFORE COMMISSIONER HENRY.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large gathering of people at the Tombs, as it was understood that the examination of the privateersmen was to be held there. At a little after one o'clock, the Commissioner, J. BUCHANAN HENRY, said he was ready to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government, and ordered the Marshal to bring Capt. BAKER and Mr. HARLESTON, the chief officers of the privateers, into Court, which was promptly done. The rest of the prisoners were not produced, as their presence was deemed unnecessary. Mr. HARLESTON took his seat beside his counsel, Mr. LAROQUE, and Capt. BAKER sat beside Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the other counsel for Capt. BAKER, was absent.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, upon opening the investigation, said: I shall ask Mr. Commissioner for another postponement of this preliminary examination. The prosecution has been so busily engaged in other matters that no time has been gained for the preparation of this case. Nevertheless, as the examination raises simply a question whether there is enough evidence to hold the prisoners for trial, we have testimony at hand sufficient, as we think, and will produce it, if the defence insist upon going on with the investigation. But as a reason why we should not proceed further, I deem it but proper to state that this case has already been laid before the Grand Jury of the District, and there is reason to suppose that a presentment to the Court will be made at an early day. It was believed by the officers of the Government that a presentment would be made before this day, but circumstances have prevented it. There can be no doubt that the Grand Inquest will come into Court in a day or two with an indictment for piracy against all these prisoners. And should they do so, that will supersede this examination, the Court will at once take charge of these prisoners by arraignment and the labor of an examination will be useless and of no advantage to the prosecution nor to the accused. The defence, therefore, can have but one motive in desiring an examination, at this time, and that is to ascertain the nature of our testimony.

Mr. RAMEWAY, counsel generally for the prisoners—Yes, Sir; that is our main object.

Mr. ALLEN—Well, Sir, I will answer that desire of the defence by saying, that Capt. MYER, of the *Joseph*, the bark captured by these privateers, is here, and the counsel for the defendants can examine him to their own satisfaction. The Government, actuated by a desire for a full and impartial trial, desires to conceal nothing, nor will we deny anything that is reasonable and fair. Capt. MYER then can be examined by you all as fully as though he were placed upon the stand. With regard to the other witness, HINCKMAN OWEN, who has turned States' evidence, were we to go on with this investigation to-day, I would not bring him into Court, for he is too unwell to justify my doing so. I will not say that his life is despaired of, but I do say that he is in a delicate or dangerous condition, and it would not answer to bring him before us to-day. And this of itself would justify, I suppose, our motion to adjourn. Some of the counsel for the defence have intimated to me a willingness to waive the examination altogether. Whether this will be generally continued by the defence I do not know. But of this we are certain, nothing of advantage will come either to the prosecution or to the defence by this examination to-day, and therefore I urge its postponement, that we may see what action the Grand Jury may take in the matter.

Mr. RAMEWAY—I think we have a right to be tried. We want to know for what we are to be tried. What are we charged with? Who are our accusers?

Mr. ALLEN—You are charged with piracy and with robbery upon the high seas. The warrant upon which you were arrested is now in Court, either in the hands of the Commissioner or in possession of the Deputy Marshal. That will inform you what you are charged with, if you are in ignorance.

Mr. RAMEWAY said he was satisfied.

Mr. LAROQUE—I appear for Mr. HARLESTON. I agree with Mr. ALLEN, the District-Attorney, that an examination can be of but little value to any of us. We are prisoners of war, and should be held as such, though discharged here. But we cannot act in the affirmative here and waive our examination. We propose to agree to anything reasonable the District-Attorney may suggest, but we can waive our right to an examination at some future time, if we desire it.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN—I do not ask the defence to waive their right to an examination. I only said that some of the counsel for the defence had intimated a willingness to waive it. All that I will ask here is an adjournment, that we may see what action the Grand Inquest of the Circuit may do in the meantime.

To this proposition of the District-Attorney, Mr. Isaac Da Vega, Joseph H. Dukes and Mr. Mayer, counsel in addition to the above named, all agreed.

The Commissioner said he would then adjourn the case till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prisoners were then remanded, and the company dispersed.

THAT PEACE PETITION.

AN ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF A NUMBER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Frederick A. Guion vs. *John A. Kennedy and others.*—This was an application, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order for the arrest of Superintendent John A. Kennedy and other Policemen, and James B. Taylor, upon a charge of false imprisonment preferred by the plaintiff. The plaintiff avers that he was illegally arrested, and that his only offense was the circulation of the "peace petition," of recent notoriety, for signatures. The order was granted.

D. C. Birdsall for plaintiff.

ARRIVAL OF THE RICHMOND.

The United States screw-steamer *Richmond*, Capt. POPE, bearing the flag of Flag Officer CHARLES H. BELL, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, arrived at this port last evening. The *Richmond* is the last ship of that squadron, the other vessels having been sent to the United States as soon as the order to recall the squadron was received. She mounts 16 guns, and has a crew of 330 men.

When intelligence was received in the Mediterranean of the treason of South Carolina, three of the *Richmond's* officers belonging to that State, viz.: Capt. D. W. INGRAHAM, Lieutenants ALEX. F. WHARLEY and WM. G. DOZIER, applied to return to the United States in order to resign. This permission was at once granted by Flag Officer BELL; and Capt POPE was subsequently sent out by the Navy Department to take the place of Capt INGRAHAM.

The *Richmond* left Genoa on the 21st May, Gibraltar the 30th May, and Madeira the 6th of June. She has been much delayed on her passage across the Atlantic, from a defect in the frame work of the propeller. Not being able to raise it out of the water, it had to be dragged, which impeded her progress from two to three miles an hour when under all alone June 28 in lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 62° 45' W., boarded the American bark *Cienfuegos*, 17 days from New York, bound to Aspinwall. June 29, in lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 65° 50' W., boarded the American schooner *Jackson*, 9 days from Baltimore, Md., bound to Barbados.

The following is a list of her officers:

Chas. H Bell, Flag Officer; John Pope, Captain; R. H. Wyman, 1st Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; L. A. Kimberley, 2d Lieutenant; A. B. Cummings, 3d Lieutenant; F. E Shepperd, 4th Lieutenant; Robert Boyd, Jr., 5th Lieutenant; Samuel Magaw, Lieutenant—passenger; W. S W. Ruschenberger, Fleet Surgeon; James Suddards, Passed Assistant Surgeon; M. P. Christian, Assistant Surgeon; Geo. F Cutter, Paymaster; Chas. A. Davis, Chaplain; John D Sims, Brevet-Captain Marines; Alan Ramsay, 2d Lieutenat Marines; J. W. Alexander, master; Edward Terry, 2d Master; G. Scull Flag Officer's Secretary; James H. Warner, Chief Engineer; Virginius Freeman and John W. Moore, 1st Assistant Engineers; Eben Hoyt, Jr., 2d Assistant Engineer; Joseph W. Butler, Wm. Pollard, B S. Herring and Henry Fagan, 3d Assistant Engineers; John E. Watson, James D. Taylor and Thomas L. Harrison, Midshipmen; Frank C. Cosby, Captain's Clerk; John M. Falk, Paymaster's Clerk; Isaac T. Choate, Boatswain; James Thayer, Gunner; Edward Williams, Carpenter; Henry T. Stocker, Sailmaker.

ARRIVAL OF THE THOMAS SWAN.

The United States transport *Thomas Swan*, SAYFIELD, from Fort Pickens June 23, *via* Key West June 28, arrived last evening.

The U. S. frigate *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived at Fort Pickens June 23.

The ship *Charmer* sailed from Key West for New-York June 22.

The steamer *Swanee*, for New-York, sailed from Key West on the 23d.

Capt. SAYFIELD says the troops at Fort Pickens are all well.

The *Thomas Swan* brings a mail from Fort Pickens.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF COL. LA DEW'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. WM. LA DEW, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They were sworn into the United States service on the 15th ult., having been recruited mainly in Herkimer and Essex Counties They are fully armed and equipped, and ready to take the field. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Wm. La Dew: Lieutenant-Colonel, Snitter; Major, Byron Laughlin; Adjutant, S. W. Thompson; Quartermaster, Eastbrook; Surgeon, S. M. Sherman; Paymaster, Wambould: Company A, Capt. Oswald; Company B, Capt. Sponable; Company C, Capt. Corcoran; Company D, Capt. Rich; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Riley; Company G, Capt. Brown; Company H, Capt. Dolittle; Company J, Capt. King; Company K, Capt Beverly.

The regiment left Albany on Tuesday evening, in the propeller *Western World* and two barges. They did not arrive until yesterday noon, having run aground twice, and being short of water. The Colonel reported at the United States head-quarters in State-street, immediately upon his arrrival, and the requisite supplies were furnished the men as soon as possible The regiment was ordered to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. They are the last of the *corps de reserve* at Albany. Four regiments remain at Elmira.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT CAMP SCOTT.

HEAD QUARTERS, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP SCOTT, STATEN ISLAND, July 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No 34.—To-morrow being the anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence, the following programmes are announced for the appropriate ceremonies of the day:

1. National salute at sunrise. 2. Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. 3. Prayer by Chaplain BULKLEY, in front of the General's Head-quarters. 4. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Major COXE. 5. Oration, by Chaplain TWITCHELL. 6. Dress parade and review at 4 o'clock P. M. 7. Grand display of fireworks at 8 o'clock P. M. 8. Ball at 9 o'clock; dancing until 12 o'clock P. M.

The commandants of regiments are directed to promulgate this order to their respective commands, as also to have the company streets and color lines cleaned and in proper order before 8 o'clock in the morning. They will be held responsible for the good behavior of the men.

Regiments will form for morning parade on their respective parade grounds, at 9½ o'clock precisely; for afternoon parade, at 3½ o'clock precisely.

Ferry-boats will leave Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street, New-York, every half hour, landing at Camp Scott dock (Clifton) until 9 P. M.; night boat from Camp Scott landing at 12 o'clock, midnight.

By order, D. E. SICKLES,
Colonel First Regiment,
and Acting Brigadier-General Commanding.
W. J. GILBERT, Adjutant of the Post.

PARADE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT,

HEAD-QUARTERS DE KALB REGIMENT,
HAMILTON PARK, July 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.—The regiment will parade to-morrow, (Thursday,) July 4, 1861, in honor of the celebration of the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence, on Hamilton-square at 4½ P. M. The First battalion, stationed at Yorkville Park, will report to the Adjutant at the above-mentioned hour. Drum-Major CARL DENINGER, will report the band and drum-corps, to the Colonel at 4½ P. M. The field and staff officers will appear mounted.

By order, Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.
OTTO KLEINSCHMIDT, Adjutant.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Latham, Col. Pozer, and Jas. Wilson and lady, of California; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Albany; Major A. J. Myer, J. W. James and J. P. Drouillard, of the U. S. A.; E. Dexter and lady, of Cincinnati, and L. J. Bowry, of Paris, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; W. A. Walker and H. C. Champlin, of New-York; Col. H. Berdan, of New-York; John Kemp, of Montreal; J. Guthrie, of Penn; Major Hagner, of the U. S. A.; P. Dumas, of Peru; J. Knight, of Tennessee; Capt. Knight and family, of England; R. Sturges and family, of Boston, and Dr. J. C. Jones, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Col. McDougall, of the British Army; Miss Stuart and maid, of Canada; Capt C. H. H. Jenkins, of the steamship *Persia*; and Mrs. Julien McAllister and family, of California, are at the Everett House.

Hon. J. P. Denver and family, of California; Dr. J. P. Kleige, of Panama; Mrs. Capt. Whiting, of California; R. F. Trowbrige, of Syracuse; and S. D. Lawrence, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Andrews, Col. J. Wetherell and James Ritchie, of Boston; James Pratt of San Francisco; Gen. T. J. Stead and T. P. Bogart Jr., of Providence; J. K. Bassett, H. Foster, J. Marshall, Thomas Marshall and A. E. Aurene, of Mexico; Dr. R. Murray and lady, of the U. S. A., and H. B. Sealy, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

John Corton Smith, minister to Chili; Col. H. D. Stover, of Washington, and Major A A Latour and lady, of California, are at the La Farge House.

Manuel H. Mora and family, and Miss Margaret Drew, of Paris, and A. P. Garcia and family, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col R. Morrill, of Philadelphia; Mr. De Geofrey, of Washington, and Mr. Hempstead, of Wisconsin, are at the Brevoort House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The "Glorious Fourth" will be celebrated in this City and its environs, today, with all the outward display, and much more of the inward spirit, that has characterized its observance in years gone by. The dangers which now threaten their liberties, have revived in the hearts of the people the patriotism that animated their forefathers, and many an old fogy who has been wont to regard the great gunpowder festival as a nuisance and a bore, will to day enter with spirit into the festivities, and smile approvingly upon the "noise and confusion" with which Young America seeks to honor the great natal day of our independence. The military display will not be so large as usual, in consequence of the absence at the seat of war of the larger portion of the militia of this Division; but to make up for the deficiency a novel and not less interesting feature will be introduced in the marshaling of over 6 000 of the boys belonging to the public schools, who will be dressed in uniform and join in the military parade The line will be formed in Fourteenth-street and University-place, at 7½ A. M., and will move as laid down in the published programme. Among the indoor celebrations the great feature of the day will be the oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the families of volunteers. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will also deliver an oration at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the "Ladies' Society for the relief of Volunteers" The ancient Tammany Society will celebrate the day in their usual style. Gen. HIRAM WALLERIDGE being the orator of the occasion. There will also be a celebration, with music and addresses, &c., at the Dutch Reformed Church in Twenty-third-street, west of Sixth-avenue. The day will be observed in the customary manner at the public institutions on the Islands In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, &c., the occasion will be appropriately observed. Numerous pleasure excursions to the various places of resort in the vicinity of the City have been planned, for the details of which we refer the reader to our advertising columns. There will be a brilliant display of fireworks in the evening at the City Hall Park, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Washington Parade-ground, and the other parks in the City.

THE HOMICIDE IN FIFTEENTH STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of the boy, JOHN P. MCAUSLAND, who died on Tuesday evening, from wounds received at the hands of JAMES ROBEN, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It appears from evidence before the Coroner's Jury, that the lads met in Fifteenth-street and had an altercation upon some trivial matter, during which ROBEN drew a knife from his pocket, and made several thrusts at the deceased, before he succeeded in bringing him to to the ground. The knife passed through deceased's heart, causing death in a few moments. The deceased was 13 years of age, and his murderer two years younger. They had been long acquainted with each other, and so far as known were always upon terms of friendship. The father of deceased is a private in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, now at the seat of war, and has been telegraphed to come and attend the funeral. The Jury found that deceased came to his death by wounds of a knife, at the hands of JAMES ROBEN, on the 2d of July. Coroner JACKMAN committed ROBEN to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man was discovered, last evening, suspended by the neck from a tree at the foot of Fifty eighth street, East River. It was taken down and conveyed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. From appearances life had been extinct but a short time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The only notice to be taken by the authorities of this day will be by a display of fireworks on Fort Greene, in the Eastern District, and at Greenpoint, the firing of national salutes and the ringing of bells, for which purpose $1,000 has been appropriated. The Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, the only regiment not at the seat of war, will parade through some of the principal streets in the morning, after which the command will be dismissed for the day. Some public spirited citizens in the Eastern District have secured the services of Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER to deliver an oration in Rev. Dr. PORTER'S Church, Fourth street. There will be other interesting exercises at the same place. A battalion of the Eastern District Home Guard will also parade in the morning. In the Western District the regiment of Juvenile Zouaves will parade in the morning. This command is at present composed of six companies, and commanded by the following officers: Colonel, S. J. Quimby; First Company, South Brooklyn Union Zouaves—Captain, S. Baldwin; Second Company—Captain, A. W. Jackson; Lexington Guards—Captain, D. Lynch, Jr.: Seventy-first Junior Zouaves—Captain, H. Crocker; Union Zouaves—Captain, L. Jerome. The corps will fall in at 9 o'clock A. M., on South street, near Carroll Park, and will march through Hoyt street, Fulton-avenue, DeKalb-avenue to Fort Greene, Myrtle-avenue, Fulton-street, Clinton street to Carroll-street. At 4 o'clock P. M. there will be a flag raising at the Central Congregational Church, Ormond place, near Fulton-avenue, when several addresses will be made, and the oath of allegiance will be administered. The fireworks in the Western District will be displayed on Fort Greene, and will consist of the following pieces: 1 Illuminated Yew Tree; 2, Cascade; 3, Star of America; 4, Persian Rose; 5, Polka Dance and Colored Battery; 6, Triple Cross of Malta; 7, Fairies Frolic; 8, Emblem of Freedom; 9, Indian Palmetto; 10, Emblem of Industry; 11, Our Army; 12, The American Coat of Arms

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools were all closed last evening for the balance of the week, to enable the pupils and teachers to celebrate the National Anniversary in a suitable manner. The last hours of the sessions yesterday were devoted to patriotic demonstrations calculated to inspire those present with veneration and love for their country.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of June 119 vessels were discharged at this port, viz.: Sugar and molasses 86, coffee 1, ballast 5, naval stores 2, hides 6, honey 2, salt 3, logwood 5, palm-leaf 2, coal 3, guano 2, merchandize 2.

The Red Avenger of the North—the Comet Seen July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you will allow me, I should like to occupy a small space in your columns to notice the sudden advent, in our *midst* almost, of a very brilliant and grandly beautiful comet, which can now be seen in the northern sky.

Its position, when first seen last evening about 8½ o'clock, was about ten degrees to the east of the constellation of the Great Bear or Dipper, and between that constellation and the North Star. The nucleus was about ten degrees below the lowest star of the constellation, on a line with the stars forming the handle of the Dipper, and about thirty degrees above the horizon. The tail, or bush, streamed out grandly in a perpendicular direction towards, and past the zenith thirty degrees, being over ninety degrees in its whole length as perceptible to the eye. The nucleus was extremely brilliant, and much superior in that respect to the comets of 1845 and 1858. Its brilliancy was much greater than any of the visible stars, and larger than the apparent size of Venus in the most favorable time. It appeared as that planet would if a thin mist were before it. The tail, for about ten degrees above the nucleus, was very brilliant, or rather luminous, gradually fading away towards the zenith. The atmosphere at the time was in a singularly luminous condition.

Looking at it with a small glass, I thought that a group of stars could be seen through the tail within ten degrees of the nucleus, but am not confident, about fifteen degrees from the nucleus, stars could be seen plainly through it. and also along the margin much closer. The whole bush had a slight curvature towards the constellation. About 10 and 11 o'clock it became very brilliant, and had moved towards the horizon several degrees.

I have made a slight and imperfect sketch of it so as to give a clearer idea of its position than would be possible by words, though no artist can or ever pictured a comet fitly.

Not having seen any prediction published of this comet, I was much surprised, as no doubt the astronomers of others were. Can't some of our astronomers enlighten us? Let our Southern friends beware of our new ally, for it is coming at 'em.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light and the Pony Express.

$2,055,368 in Treasure for New-York.

The Pony Express has anticipated the intelligence the *Northern Light* brings from California.

The Panama *Star* and *Herald* of June 24, has been received. Its only news from Central America is the following:

"The French exploring expedition which left this city in April, to cross the Isthmus at the Darien, with the view of making further investigations as to the practicability of opening a ship canal, returned on the 17th inst., having been unable to effect their object owing to the heavy rains. The expedition got as far as the river Chuquinaca, after having gone 19 miles up the Sabana and nine up the Lara, during which time they had to overcome a great many difficulties, and put up with a good deal of hardship. They met with no elevation more than 40 metres above the level of the sea. We understand they communicated with the Indians, who have expressed their willingness to allow the expedition to prosecute their journey unmolested. The party intend returning to France at once, and coming out again in December, so as to follow up their plans in the dry season of 1862.

A company of Californians came down on the steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco, with the object of prosecuting gold mining in Nicaragua. They bring with them, we learn, a large quantity of machinery, and purpose proceeding to their destination on the *Columbus*.

The steamship *Bogota*, from the Western Coast of New-Granada, arrived at Panama on the 21st. Among her passengers she brought Hon. J. C. SMITH, late United States Minister to Bolivia. We take the following summary of news from the *Star* and *Herald*:

From Chili we learn that Congress has assembled at Santiago. The President, in his address, alludes to the treaty of limits with Bolivia, which is to be placed before Congress immediately. The President is to decide as arbitrator the limits between Ecuador and New-Granada. The Government is occupied with a new postal convention with Great Britain, based on the free transportation of mail matter through one country which has been prepaid in the other. The territory of Llanquihue is to be converted into a State. The Southern Railroad is to be continued to the banks of the Maule River. Within two months trains are expected to pass through the San Pedro tunnel between Valparaiso and Quillota.

In a few days the Government was expected to decide the final line to be adopted by the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad; there are said to be sufficient funds to carry on the work on the entire line. It is talked of extending the line of steamers *via* the Straits of Magellan from Valparaiso to Montevideo, under a subvention from Chili.

Bolivia has made overtures to Peru to renew friendly relations, to which end the National Assembly have addressed a letter to the Peruvian Government, of which the following is a translation:—"The Constituent Assembly of Bolivia, sincerely animated with the desire to re-unite the bonds of peace and harmony with their neighbor and sister republic of Peru, has decided to address themselves to the provisional government of the republic, in order that, through diplomatic measures, and as circumstances may direct, they may be enabled to establish negotiations which will lead to the establishment of a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, based on justice and national dignity."

The New-Granadian vessel-of-war *Salamander* arrived in this port from Buenaventura on the 18th inst., we believe for the purpose of procuring supplies, but as both the blockading vessels are now at Panama, the port of Buenaventura may be considered virtually open to commerce for the present, and vessels will be free to enter and depart until the *Clio* and *Salamander* are again dispatched thither.

The news from Vancouver's Island announces a fight at Cape Mudge, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia, between 400 Hydah Indians and the British gunboat *Forward*.

The *British Colonist* publishes the following account of the engagement:

Capt. ROSSON sent Mr. HORN and Mr. GOUGH, of Nanaimo, ashore, and requested that they would deliver up the property stolen from Salt Spring Island and Victoria.

The Indians refused, and attempted to seize the messengers, who, however, made their escape aboard.

The Hydahs, who numbered 400, fired several muskets at the gunboat, and Capt. ROSSON fired a shot over their heads, to which they replied by firing several volleys.

One of the gunboat's people was shot in the leg.

A discharge of grape shot was then sent among them, and they scattered to the woods, firing as they went.

The fight then became general. The rifle-plates of the gunboat were raised, and the men placed behind them, poured volley after volley into the Indians, which they replied to briskly.

After twenty minutes' firing the savages raised a flag of truce, and two of their tyhees came on board. They were put in irons.

The next morning the canoes were searched, and an immense quantity of stolen property was recovered.

Mr. CLARKE, gunner, says he saw two dead bodies ashore, and seven Indians mortally wounded. A great many were slightly wounded. The Indians were burying their dead in the morning, and it is thought a large number were killed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Mercantile Intelligence—$1,345,000 in Treasure en route—Political Movements—The Rebels at Work in Arizona.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, July 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 o'clock A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 22—P. M.

Arrived 20th, ship *Gospel*, from Boston; sailed 19th, ship *Merman*, for London; 21st, ship *Mary Robinson*, for New-York; British war steamer *Tartar*, for Panama, carrying $12,500 treasure, for England; steamer *Sonora*, carrying 200 passengers, and $1,244,000 treasure, for New-York, $8,000 for England, and $20,000 for Panama. Total, $1,345,000.

The following cabin passengers also sailed by the *Sonora*:

J. W. Raymond, L. Softer and wife, Mrs. Col. J C. Fremont and family, Col. J. M. Catlin, C. Adolph Low, Capt. J. C. Handler, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. M. Randall, U. S. A.; Mrs. Stewart, Dan'l Gibb and mother, Mr. Brown Bengamen, Don Juan Robinson, G. B. Haycock, Gen. Noas, Gen. Stevens, G. B. Duffield, M. Dryman, M. J. Butler, F. Boody and family, Miss Conway and F. Shaffer, H Levy, Mrs. Wilkey, J. Portugal, O. Sanchez, O. Young, H. Roberts Stafford, A. R. Kimball, W. Clark, R. Conrad, Mr. Duffield and family, G. R. Smith, A. McDonald, A. C. Joseph, Richard J. Lee, Mrs. A. Stevens and two children.

Among the passengers was a company of United States Sappers and Miners, numbering some 30 men. No less than four fine Union flags were conveyed by this steamer to regiments in service at the East—the tokens of sympathy and admiration of California friends.

The ship *Mary Robinson*, for New-York, carries 1,060 bales wool as a portion of her cargo.

Trade remains completely stagnant. Money is plenty, but the rates of interest to borrowers vary considerably. Exchange on New-York is at 5@6 per cent. discount. Some important sales of wheat, to make up the cargo of the ship *Old Colony*, have been made at $1 62½@..1 90 per 100 pounds.

Samples of new wheat begin to make their appearance in market.

The Republican Convention finished their proceedings on the 20th inst., and adjourned *sine die*. They nominated the following complete ticket, which is regarded by all parties as an exceedingly strong one: For Governor, LELAND STANFORD; Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN F. CHILLES, formerly of New-York; Members of Congress, T. G. PHELPS, formerly of New-York, and A. A. SARGEANT, formerly of Massachusetts; Judge of the Supreme Court, EDWARD NORTON, formerly of New-York; Clerk of the Supreme Court, FRANK F. FARGO, formerly of New-York; Attorney-General, FRANK M. PIXLEY, formerly of New-York; Comptroller, G. R. WASSON, formerly of Connecticut; Treasurer, DAVID R. ASHLEY, formerly of Michigon; Surveyor-General, J. HOUGHTON, formerly of Massachusetts; State Printer, P. P. AVERY, formerly of Mrssachusetts.

The fact of most of the candidates being natives of New-York appears to have been entirely accidental.

The National appointees under the present Administration are nearly all New-England. Under the last Administration they were nearly all natives of the Southern States, with a preponderance in favor of Virginia.

[illegible] formerly stationed in the military [illegible] coast, was still at Los Angeles on the [illegible]nable service of plate had been pre[illegible]his California friends. It is rumored [illegible]y leave for Texas by the overland [illegible] accompanied by some fifty Californ[illegible] service under JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. JOHNSON had received information from Washington that his resignation from the National Army was accepted.

An anonymously printed circular and handbill had been posted up throughout the City of San Francisco, directed against W. M. GWYNNE, and warning him to leave the State by the next steamer. The authors of the disreputable publication are not known.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 15th inst., contains news from Arizona and the southeastern borders of the State. Since the discontinuance of the Overland Mail the Apache Indians have become alarmingly hostile. At last accounts they appeared to have full control of Arizona Territory, and neither persons or property were safe there.

The military of Fort Buchanan are represented as affording no protection, remaining close within their posts.

The United States posts at Fort Tejon and Fort Mohave in the State are to be abandoned, and the head-quarters established at Los Angeles, where four companies have already arrived.

The *Star* remarks that with the abandonment of Forts Tejon and Mohave, the stockholders of the country will be given up to the mercy of the Indians. Instead of concentrating troops at Los Angeles, it suggests whether it would not be well to station them at the Vadous, and thus afford protection to the miners, graziers and farmers, as well as the traders on the Salt Lake road.

A correspondent writing from the Tejon Pass, June 15th, calls attention to some recent cases of horse-stealing in the Mohave region, and the return of the miners from the Potasia Cay. It is represented that there is a general stampede—every one leaving the district, and all owing to the removal of the United States troops.

The steamer *Cortes* arrived at San Francisco on the 20th from Portland, Oregon, bringing a battalion of United States infantry, consisting of two companies of the Fourth Regiment, which distinguished itself on so many occasions in Mexico, and one company of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. H. D. WALLING, a Southerner by birth, but true to his flag, is in command of the remainder of the Fourth Regiment, consisting of three more companies, and was to leave Oregon by the next steamer for San Francisco.

Dates from Oregon are to the 17th.

Intelligence from Lieut. MOLLINS' expedition had been received. They had crossed the Spokani River, 15 miles northeast from Walla Walla. A bridge 105 feet in length had been constructed across Little Spokani.

Two volunteer companies had been raised in Portland, called the "Union Guards" and the "Jefferson Guards." One infantry and one cavalry company are being formed at Salem.

Never, since the settlement of Oregon, have the crops been as backward as the present Spring. During the forepart of the week the rain was almost incessant, and the weather was more like April than June. Farmers say if this kind of weather should continue three weeks longer, the wheat crop will not amount to even half the usual crop. Grass is generally good.

The Puget Sound *Herald*, of the 6th, says: "Yesterday the officers and seamen of the United States steamer *Massachusetts* were sworn, in compliance with the recent order from the Government. Several of the men refused to take the oath of allegiance, alleging that, after signing the articles of agreement, no such oath could be exacted. They were, of course, discharged.

The Weehawken Riot.

A TRUE VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

A report was in circulation this (Wednesday) morning, that DEVLIN, who was shot by ROACH in the riot at Weehawken on Monday, had died of his injuries. This report was false, as the injured man was still alive at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The following is believed to be a true version of the affair as gathered by disinterested parties—Americans and Germans—who witnessed the affair. From their statements, it appears that on Sunday afternoon, JOHN DEFFEY attempted to create a disturbance with ROACH, keeper of a groggery, whom he dared out in the street to fight, calling him a Corkonian and other names.

ROACH, by the advice of others, paid no attention to the threats made against him, and finally DEFFEY made an attack, when ROACH struck him twice over the head with a revolver. Constable SCOTT then interfered and the trouble for that night was ended. On Monday forenoon DEFFEY, accompanied by four or five men, came down from the hill and attempted to renew the quarrel, when ROACH closed and locked up his house. The rioters then went into SULLIVAN'S and drank several glasses of beer, when SULLIVAN refused to give them anything more and persuaded them to go home. This they refused to do, and, by threats and a promise to go home, procured another drink. They then rushed out into the street and broke into ROACH'S house. At this time a carpenter, named JOHN B. SANFORD, who was working on a building adjoining, went in and advised the men to desist, when they threatened violence if he interfered. ROACH then stood behind the counter, with a revolver in his hand, and DEFFEY starting to go behind the counter, SANFORD said, "ROACH, you must protect yourself," and then went out. Just as he got outside the shots were fired, and a moment afterwards ROACH was dragged out into the street, and was there kicked and beaten with a bar of iron and an axe. At this time, MARY O'DONNEL came out, when she received three blows from the man with the bar of iron, two of them taking effect on the head and the other across one of her wrists. ROACH'S mother, an old woman over 70 years of age, came up to save her son, when one of the rioters, a powerful man, seized hold of, and threw her violently in the street. ROACH was then lying prostrate on the ground, and one of the men had raised the bar of i

The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Special Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

Organization of the House of Representatives.

Hon. G. A. Grow elected Speaker, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He Recommends an Army of 400,000 Men and the Raising of $400,000,000.

Important Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice of Important Bills to be Introduced in Congress.

ADVANCE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

He Pursues the Rebels through Martinsburgh.

Enthusiastic Reception of the National Forces by Loyal Virginians.

Publications of an Advance from Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

PROMPT ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The election of officers of the House was effected much quicker than ever before; the choice being made on the first ballot. The result will not disappoint many, for the weight of FORNEY'S unpopularity was too much to permit the true friends of Mr. BLAIR to hazard the attempt to elect him as Speaker on the same ticket

THE PROSPECT.

The proceedings of the House indicate two results,—speedy and efficient action. The bold, decided sentiments which Speaker GROW so eloquently expressed in his acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, were applauded not only by the galleries, but by the House; the only honorable who manifested disapprobation being VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.

THE CLERK.

The election of Mr. ETHERIDGE to the Clerkship is warmly approved by the representations from the Border States In the evening, both Mr. GROW and Mr. ETHERIDGE were serenaded at their lodgings, and both made eloquent speeches.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was in session but a short time. At the caucus of the majority, a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to make a change of all the Executive officers of the Senate. It was also resolved to elect Mr. BROWN, of Illinois, Sergeant-at-Arms. He was the nominee last March, but his election was frustrated by the threatened withdrawal of the Southern Senators. The caucus made no nomination for Clerk, and it is not likely an election for that place will be held before the last of next week.

MORE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Third Infantry, regulars, passed over into Virginia last evening.

THE FOURTH.

The parade of the New-York troops, yesterday, was a failure, less than half the regiments responding to the call. It was an ill-advised movement, for to reach the lines of the dress parade, many regiments would have to march nearly eight miles. The regiments that did parade made a fine appearance.

The Rhode-Islanders celebrated at their camp after the fashion of down East. There was a grand barbecue of sixty roast pigs, twice as many lambs and sheep, and a huge pile of gingerbread. They and their guests had a right good time of it. The Twelfth New-York Militia had an illumination and a musical festival. Their camp is the fashionable resort, attracting the *élite* of the city.

MORE SIGNALING FOR THE TRAITORS.

Rockets have again been observed to have been thrown up near Columbia College, and red and blue lights have been seen in the northwest windows of that institution. These signals have been responded to. It is stated, in a northwesterly direction, on several occasions lately. It is supposed that this signaling has been carried on by Secessionists at the College, and has been answered by the rebels beyond our outposts.

A MOVEMENT DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The Minnesota Regiment left this city on Wednesday evening, in two steamers, from the Navy-yard, with their baggage wagons, tents, etc., on a trip down the Potomac. Their destination was not made known, but it is generally thought that they were bound to Mathias' Point with the intention of dislodging any rebel force that may be there, and subsequently of erecting fortifications there and occupying the point. This place is a very important location on the river, and it has been found so from the fact that the channel runs so close to the river bank that a vast deal of mischief can be done to unarmed vessels passing there. Hence the necessity for holding and occupying it. The Minnesotians took with them all the necessary tools for throwing up earthworks, and there is no doubt they will at once take the point, and encamp there.

A GENERAL JUBILEE.

At the Relay House the Massachusetts boys and others were in no wise behind their Washington comrades in celebrating the occasion of the return of the National Birthday. On the opposite side of the river, at Meridian Hill, at Kalorama, and to the north of the city where the camps are spread out, a general hilarity and becoming rejoicing prevailed. At Col. BLENKER'S German Regiment camp, among the Highlanders, the Garibaldians and the New-York Regiments, the day was observed with every show of patriotism and joy. Indeed, the exhibition of contentment and pleasure was general, at all points, and the recurrence of the day was honored alike by the military and civilians, in every direction in and about the National Capital.

A BALTIMORE RUFFIAN ARRESTED.

JAMES KAUFFMAN was arrested here yesterday, charged with having been concerned in the assault on the Massachusetts Sixth as they passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April last. He was taken by a detachment from the Maine regiment. He was discovered by means of a letter he wrote to his wife at Baltimore, and which fell into the hands of a clerk in one of the Departments, who exposed him. He was committed for future trial.

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.

As the Garibaldi Guard passed the platform, yesterday, where the President and Gen. SCOTT stood, during the review, each man in the regiment drew from his hat the little sprig of evergreen with which they were ornamented, and cast it toward the hero of Lundy's Lane and Cerro Gordo. Some one at the head of each company, as they came up, tossed a beautiful boquet of flowers into his lap.

CREDITABLE.

It is stated as a fact, not unworthy of mention, that the entire Regiment of New-York Fire Zouaves, individually signed their own proper names upon the pay roll, a day or two since, when they were paid off; an indication that this corps are not amenable to the allegation of the rebels that our "Northern troops are an ignorant and illiterate tribe."

GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel.

SIGNS OF AN ADVANCE.

The West Point Battery, under the command of Capt. GRIFFIN, passed over Long Bridge this morning, about 1 o'clock, and will take position in the centre of the division, on the Virginia side. Several regiments of volunteers are under orders to be ready to move over the river the first of next week. The Garibaldi Guard passed the Capital at 12 o'clock to-day, *en route* for Virginia. They marched to the music of their own voices, joined in chorus. The New-York Fifth German Regiment goes over to-night.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, is elected Sergeant-at-Arms, over MUDGETT, of Brooklyn.

Mr. GOODMAN, of New-York, will undoubtedly be elected Doorkeeper. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5—P. M.

The President's Message, delivered to-day, is the universal topic of conversation. Its plain, straightforward explicitness is heartily commended. The reading in the House was frequently interrupted by applause.

TROOPS FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The movement of troops to the other side of the river is still kept up. SHERMAN'S Battery crossed this evening. The Fourth Maine is still under orders to march to-night. Notwithstanding these additions to the Virginia forces, I do not think there is a prospect of an advance for some days yet.

THE REBELS ADVANCING.

The rebels are advancing towards our lines, and are in renching as they come up, or rather preparing defences to cover their retreat, in case they are driven back. I predict they are to go back without a fight. They are gone, hook and line, and must give way. We shall have a victory, and a great one, but there will be no bloodshed.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The list of Army appointments, as printed in the *H rald*, is entirely unreliable. It was stolen, and published surreptitiously, and many of the names, as printed, are not on the books of the Department.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary CAMERON and Gen. FREMONT have gone to Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTERY OF THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH.

The battery of the New-York Eighth, Militia, has been moved forward to Falls Church.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS ORDERED HOME.

The District Volunteers are being ordered back from STONE'S column to Washington.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

The President, accompanied by his family, by the Prussian Minister, by Secretary SEWARD, and his Private Secretary, Mr. NICOLAY, visited Col EISTETR'S Regiment this afternoon. The camp was beautifully decorated in honor of the distinguished guests. The President reviewed the regiment. On his return, he passed through Col SMALL'S Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth, and reviewed that regiment.

A DINNER PARTY.

Secretary SEWARD gave a dinner party, this afternoon, to Cols. Ward, McCunn, Davies, Donnelly, Jackson, Cloristian and Rogers, and Major T. F. Meagher.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The Secretaryship of the Senate is still undecided. At the caucus, to-day, Senator FOOT, of Vermont, presented the name of Gen. CLARK, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, advocated FORNEY. How long can he do such things, and retain the name of "Honest JOHN?" is being asked somewhat often to-night. I should not be surprised if, in the end, his colleagues pressed Senator FOOT himself to accept the position.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Albany, is a candidate for Deputy Clerk of the House.

WM. S. KING, to-day elected Postmaster of the House, is an editor in Minnesota.

THE ASTOR HOUSE COMMITTEE.

I have reason to believe that Congress will institute an investigation of certain transactions carried on by what is known in New-York as the Astor House Committee, and also the beef contract, made with Dyer, Lougham, Tyler, Sibley and Company. Both are said to be open to objections and anything but honest. Parties have been for some time accumulating memoranda of proofs, showing frauds and corruption covering a million of dollars.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The European mails bring the most satisfactory assurances from all the Continental Powers. The paragraph in the *Moniteur* has no significance whatever as indicative of the position of the French Government. Reliable information is furnished to the effect that two hundred thousand men, with the best officers in Europe, could be enlisted on the Continent for the service of the North. England is represented as still morose and hostile

SURGEONS FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a requisition for four additional surgeons. They have been detailed from this Department.

MORE TROOPS COME.

Col. LADEW'S and KERRIGAN'S regiments arrived to-day.

A regiment of Dragoons from Pennsylvania, under command of Col. M. FRIEDMAN, who will provide their own horses and equipments, has been to-day accepted by the War Department, to be in readiness here within ten days.

EX PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

A gentleman from Bedford Springs, Pa., states that Ex-President BUCHANAN was hourly expected at that place, where he will pass the remainder of the Summer.

MATTHIAS POINT.

News brought to town from Matthias Point last night, reports that the enemy had erected batteries on the Point. Upon the breastworks are mounted two large rifle cannon, and a force of sixteen hundred infantry and cavaly supports it. The steamer *Philadelphia* went down the river to-day, with an extra force of marines; destination unknown, but supposed to be Matthias Point, or a reconnoissance in that vicinity.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Lieut. HANLIN, of Col. CASS' Massachusetts Irish Regiment, met with a singular and serious accident on Wednesday afternoon. The men were being drilled at camp, and were in the act of jumping a ditch at double-quick, when Lieut. HANLIN fell forward, and thrust his sword entirely through one of his own legs, inflicting a bad wound, and nearly severing the main artery. He is now doing well.

VISIT OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, visited the Massachusetts regiments on this side the Potomac yesterday, and at an early hour to-day crossed over to see the Fifth, Col. LAURENCE'S, near Alexandria. He will visit the Sixth and Eighth on his way home, to-morrow, and probably will call at Fort Monroe before he leaves for the North.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Gen PATTERSON has achieved another brilliant and important success. Information was received from Martinsburgh, yesterday, that he entered and passed through that place in the morning in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The army was welcomed with enthusiasm by the mass of people, who were gratified by the protection promised and now given by the Government. Thus the Fourth of July was gloriously celebrated at Martinsburgh.

The secession force which Gen. PATTERSON scattered on the 2d, when he crossed the river, lost 60 killed and had many wounded. It rallied and presented a front yesterday, but again retreated to a distance of seven or eight miles, where they have been reinforced.

The European dispatches, it is understood, show an improved disposition in England. From France, the *Moniteur's* article, which afforded so much joy to the Secessionists, has been explained away to the evident satisfaction of Secretary SEWARD. From all Northern Europe, and Spain and Italy, the most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy for the United States in the present contest are furnished to this Government. No privateers will be permitted to enter into any foreign port.

It is certain that after the discharge of the three months' troops there will still be an available force of 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000, officers and men.

It will be for Congress to determine whether the Army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force. The probable total amount required for the Army, added to the appropriation made for the year ending with June, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted, and will be in the service within the next twenty days, is about $185,300,000. The estimates for the Navy are also large, but the exact figures are not yet exhibited.

Notwithstanding the very many persons in the streets yesterday, the order was excellent. The review of eighteen or twenty New-York Regiments was the grand feature of the day. A tastefully arranged pavilion was erected on Pennsylvania-avenue, near the Executive mansion, for the accommodation and comfort of the high Executive and Military officers. By this the troops passed. The President introduced Gen. SCOTT to the multitude of civilians, and made a few highly-acceptable remarks. Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, Attorney-General BATES, and Generals SANDFORD and DIX also made speeches, in response to the impatient demands of the crowd. The scene was intensely interesting, and the repeated cheering manifested the depth of patriotic enthusiasm. All the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished gentlemen were sheltered from the sun under the appropiately adorned pavilion. Shortly after the display in that locality, the President, with his friends, was escorted to the Treasury Grounds, where the American flag on a staff was especially planted for the occasion.

The ringing of bells and firing of cannon during the day, and innumerable street pyrotechnic exhibitions at night, were the incidents to the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The military in camp were not insensible to the observance of the day, and a sergeant of Texas cavalry signalized the anniversary of Independence by getting married.

The Republican members of the House are this morning holding a caucus on the subject of candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

Speaker GROW was serenaded last night, and made a speech, amid great rejoicing and cheering.

It would require a person of ubiquitous powers to ascertain all the movements of troops. Some United States Infantry and GRIFFIN'S Battery passed into Virginia between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Twenty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, Col KERRIGAN, has arrived here.

The Garibaldians crossed over to Virginia this morning, taking with them all their baggage.

The National troops have advanced to within three miles of Fairfax Court-House.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President at 12 o'clock, noon.

The following Senators were present:

Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bingham, Breckinridge, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Mr. GRIMES presented the credentials of JAMES S. LANE, Senator elect from Kansas, who took the oath.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the credentials of S. C. POMEROY, Senator elect from Kansas.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the credentials of OZVILLE H. BROWNING, Senator elect from Illinois to fill the vacancy caused by the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. LATHAM presented the credentials of JAMES A. MCDOUGAL, Senator elect from California.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Browning and McDougal then had the oath administered to them.

Mr. POMEROY drew the long term for Kansas and Mr. LANE the short term.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergant-at-arms. Laid over.

Mr. HALE also offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to send a copy of all the contracts he has made, to the Senate. Passed.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should to-morrow offer the following bills:

A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion.

A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property.

A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

A bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States.

The Clerk read the resignation of ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary of the Senate. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution offered yesterday, to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Senate proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot, 41 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 22.

George T. Brown	29	George Brown	2
D. R. M. Nair	9	R. Beale	1

GEORGE T. BROWN was declared elected, who appeared, and took the oath.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the salary of Mr. MCNAIR be paid till December. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked the Senator from New-Hampshire if Mr. MCNAIR was a worthy officer, why he had been removed at all.

Mr. HALE said if the Senator would tell him why the State of Delaware removed Mr. COMEGYS and sent him (SAULSBURY) here, perhaps he would answer.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid and abet treason against the Government, and that all such individuals be forever disqualified for holding any office of honor or emolument, or trust, in the Government; such property to be applied to restore to Union men in the rebel States any losses they may have suffered.

A message was received from the House, stating that it had appointed a Committee to wait on the President, to inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication.

Messrs. HALE and BROWNING were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

NOTE.—The resignation of the Clerk of the Senate sent yesterday was JOSEPH NICHOLSON, not ASBURY DICKENS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HALE, from the Joint Committee, reported that the President would communicate forthwith in writing.

The President's Message was received and read. It is as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida excepting only those of the Post-office Department. Within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, and the like, including the moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, as perhaps ten to one—a disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object—the Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government.

Officers of the Federal Army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of those States has been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of the "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from Foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box; it promised a continuance of the mails, at Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people or any of their rights, of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major ANDERSON, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer, that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major ANDERSON'S letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who at once concurred with Major ANDERSON in his opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and Navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated, at the same time, that no such military force was then at the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy, that at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship *Brooklyn* into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the *Sabine*, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the *Brooklyn*, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward as had been intended. In this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no attempt to throw in men, arms or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was, in no sense, a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them; they knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment, and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the inaugural Address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so far from ingenious sophistry, so that the world should not misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there by the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the Fort sent to that harbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a Government of the people, by the same people, can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask "is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness?" Must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing this issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States, commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service.

Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention, elected by the people of that State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the Capital of Virginia, when Fort Sumter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union-men, almost immediately after the fall of Sumter. Many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and, with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, and their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken in a day, then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State was already out of the Union. They seized the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less to regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being in Virginia. In the Border States, so called, in fact the middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality. That is, an arming of these States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Great Gathering at the Academy of Music.

ORATION BY HON. EDW. EVERETT.

Rev. Dr. Chapin at the Cooper Institute.

Tammany Society Celebration.

MILITARY PARADE---FIRE-WORKS, &c.

FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The National Anniversary of American Independence—the eighty-fifth and most momentous of our history—was celebrated yesterday. With what sincerity and heartiness the detailed accounts which we publish elsewhere will testify. To the majority of those who assisted in the various exercises of the occasion it was something more than a mere holiday. The aspect of the day was that of a great National Thanksgiving—of a pious opportunity for recognizing a great political fact, rendered peculiarly impressive by the circumstance that for the moment it has been blindly, madly forgotten by our brothers in a portion of the still smiling land. In the social world there are gatherings of kindred, where amidst congratulations, kindly greetings and jovial good fellowship, there is still a thought for the absent ones. A deep and sincere hope brims the heart that they may be with us next year. So was it yesterday. There was a tacit understanding, a mute regret that some we loved were away; that many who have heretofore shared our triumph were no longer by our side to greet us with the vital grasp of a great national brotherhood. Thoughts like these were in the minds of the people, and gave to the day an earnestness and significance which has never before been demanded or experienced. We live in the midst of the most pathetic history ever vouchsafed to a free people. Quick, electrical, finely strung as are our masses, they are peculiarly susceptible of being overwhelmed with generous emotion. Who can forget the great sob of mingled pride and joy that came from them when the first volunteers passed from our sight to struggle for the glorious traditions of the day which yesterday we celebrated. And when the day itself reached us, there was an effusion of rapture which has only been paralleled in the greatest moments of our national existence.

The war comet, as it is ominously called, had scarcely shot its way into the mists of early morning when the artillery on the Battery, as if guided by its spectral behest, opened their brazen mouths, and announced in tones of thunder the advent of the day. Eighty five years ago, when they spake for the first time, their tones fell upon ears that were shocked, as well as upon those that were gladdened, by their sound. Yesterday they were hailed by a united people—a people without a doubt of the virtue of the fact they intended to commemorate. And, when a little later, the bells of Trinity Church struck up the familiar tunes which—good or bad—speak to our hearts, because they are associated there with all that we hold dear, there was a thrill of delight in the very air, an almost palpable illusion of the Day of Independence, in which the roar of cannon and the simple melodies of home have from the first been strangely blended.

The morning opened with a hazy glory, which being variously interpreted, was said to mean either heat or rain. The latter was the calamity most to be dreaded, for were there not fireworks to be "touched off" at no less than sixteen different places in the City, consuming in the aggregate and for mere jollification, an amount of gunpowder which would make JEFF. DAVIS happy and contented in his mind for at least six months to come? Perhaps it was for the purpose of guarding against an inclement day that our citizens entered upon a most industrious course of combustibles early on the eve of the Fourth. The spluttering of fire crackers and roaring of rockets extended so far into the night, indeed, that a little dilatoriness in awaking to the festivities of the morn—which turned out extremely brilliant and excessively warm—was certainly excusable. Owing to this circumstance, the streets were not very much crowded when the military procession started on its way down town. Punctuality is a characteristic so singular in a parade, that it is well to mention that it only occurs on the Fourth of July. The braves, it is scurrilously stated, desire to have a little time to themselves, and appear at their posts with a celerity which is alike gratifying and surprising to their officers. What the procession lacked in numbers it made up in interest. Under the circumstances by which we are at present surrounded, it could not be expected that there would be a great military show. The men who usually contribute their presence to make it so, are away doing duty in the field, and proving by heroic work and complete willingness that they are not merely soldiers for the street. What few are left to us—and after all we can boast of several regiments, even after the prodigal gift we have made to the Government—presented a splendid appearance. There were the Seventh and the Fifty fifth—two crack companies—and the stalwart Eleventh, and a cavalry troop and companies from various other Regiments. They reached the City Hall by about 9½ o'clock. A novel and at this time touching, feature of the procession, was the various companies of Juvenile Zouaves, all dressed in the most fiery of red costumes, and all stepping out as though their little limbs were endued with seven-leagued boots. These youngsters, in point of fact and numbers, supplied the place of many of their fathers. They will take their place in the field, too, if the occasion should occur.

There was a fair show of National bunting in the principal streets. All the hotels and public buildings had their flags displayed, and the shipping in the harbor looked particularly gay; but from a great many stores where, in the week time, we usually see the flag extended, there was, of course, no sign. To speak the truth, Independence Day is rather fatal to colors that are within reach of fireworks. Boys *will* take a shot at the ensign, notwithstanding its sanctity and their veneration for it, and hence in stores where there is not a guard to look after it, the wiser and invariable plan is to haul it down.

Towards noon the celebration began to assume a fervid character. An astonishing number of calithumpian "turn-outs" seemed like a small New-Year's Day or Election. Well dressed people were

rushing eagerly from one street to another. The reason is easily explained. There are a good many lone ones in the City just now, and it was considered not untimely or unkindly to go to them and speak a few words of good cheer. A woman, do you not see, who has a husband fighting for his country, likes to hear something about Independence Day.

Mr. EVERETT'S lecture at the Academy of Music was the afternoon event which created the greatest amount of excitement. Long before the hour for opening the portals of that establishment had arrived the avenues leading to it were crowded with eager expectants, and when the orator arose to address himself to the theme of his discourse he was greeted with a burst of applause which even to his flattered experience must have been peculiarly gratifying. Mr. EVERETT'S oration was a welcome deviation from the customary harangues of the Fourth. It treated of "The great issues now before the public," and was regarded by all who heard it as a masterly and felicitous effort. A full report will be found in another column.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN also addressed his eloquence to a topic of the day, and succeeded in attracting a large attendance to Cooper Institute.

The extreme heat and almost total absence of a cooling breeze rendered the task of the Baseball players a hard one, but notwithstanding thermal disadvantages, several of the clubs made their appearance on the field and inaugurated the season. In other branches of sport, especially boating and yachting, there was a great deal doing. Many excellently devised excursions took our citizens from the dust and noise of the City to pleasant places where healthful breezes could be enjoyed. But when at nightfall the fireworks shot up from every quarter of the City, the ample attendance demonstrated that we had yet a huge population remaining to us Our flag was not forgotten in the pyrotechnical designs, and its appearance as it blazed in fire, was hailed with tumultuous shouts by the lieges.

The greatest good humor prevailed, and the casualties, as far as we have been able to ascertain, were of a very trifling character.

THE ORATION OF MR. EVERETT.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing on Thursday, on the occasion of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S oration on "The Issues of the Day." The orator was escorted to the building by the Veterans of 1812, and received with most uproarious demonstrations of welcome. The veterans were likewise well received. Judge SLOSSON presided, and the opening prayer was uttered by the venerable Dr. SPRING. The stage was quite filled with distinguished guests, the Veterans, and the pupils from the Institution of the Blind. The patriotic songs of the latter elicited unbounded approbation, while the singing of Dr. HOLMES' Army Hymn by the entire audience, was most impressive.

THE ORATION.

Mr. EVERETT commenced as follows:

"When the Congress of the United States, on the 4th of July, 1776, issued the ever-memorable Declaration, they deemed that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, required a formal statement of the causes, which impelled them to the all-important measure. The eighty fifth anniversary of the great Declaration finds the loyal People of the Union engaged in a tremendous conflict, to maintain and defend the grand nationality, which was asserted by our Fathers, and to prevent their fair Creation from crumbling into dishonorable Chaos. A great People, gallantly struggling to keep a noble framework of government from falling into wretched fragments, needs no justification at the tribunal of the public opinion of mankind. But while our patriotic fellow-citizens, who have rallied to the defence of the Union, marshaled by the ablest of living chieftains, are risking their lives in the field; while the precious blood of your youthful heroes and ours is poured out together in defence of this precious legacy of constitutional freedom, you will not think it a misappropriation of the hour if I employ it in showing the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the fallacy of the arguments employed by the South, in vindication of the war, alike murderous and suicidal, which she is waging against the Constitution and the Union.

After depicting the prosperous state of the country up to the period of the Presidential election, and showing that the secession of South Carolina was an impossibility in law, he continued:

SECESSION IS REVOLUTION.

Whether the present unnatural civil war is waged by the South, in virtue of a supposed Constitutional right to leave the Union at pleasure; or whether it is an exercise of the great and ultimate right of Revolution, the existence of which no one denies, seems to be left in uncertainty by the leaders of the movement. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the new Confederacy, in his inaugural speech, delivered on the 18th of February, declares that it is "an abuse of language" to call it "a revolution." Mr. Vice President STEPHENS, on the 21st of March, pronounces it "one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world."

This assumed right of secession rests upon the doctrine that the Union is a compact between Independent States from which any one of them may withdraw at pleasure in virtue of its sovereignty. This imaginary right has been the subject of discussion for more than thirty years, having been originally suggested, though not at first much dwelt upon, in connection with the kindred claim of a right, on the part of an individual State, to "nullify" an act of Congress. It would, of course, be impossible, within the limits of the hour to review these elaborate discussions. I will only remark, on this occasion, that none of the premises from which this remarkable conclusion is drawn, are recognized in the Constitution, and that the right of secession, though called a "reserved" right, is not *expressly* reserved in it. That instrument does not purport to be a "compact," but a Constitution of Government. It appears in its first sentence not to have been ordained and established by the people of the United States, for "themselves and their posterity." The States are not named in it; nearly all the characteristic powers of sovereignty are expressly granted to the General Government and expressly prohibited to the States and so far from reserving a right of secession to the latter, on any ground or under any pretence, it ordains and establishes in terms the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.]

Mr. EVERETT then at some length showed how ridiculous were the claims to State sovereignty put forth by the South, and how that even "coercion" would be perfectly legal to compel their submission to the General Government. On this point he said:

EVEN COERCION IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Did any one imagine in 1793, when Gen. WASHINGTON called out 15,000 men to suppress the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, that if the insurgents had happened to have the control of a majority of the Legislature, and thus clothed their rebellion with a pretended form of law, that he would have been obliged to disband his troops, and return himself, baffled and discomfitted, to Mount Vernon? If JOHN BROWN'S raid at Harper's Ferry, instead of being the project of one misguided individual, and a dozen and a half deluded followers, had been the organized movement of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, do the seceders hold that the United States would have had no right to protect Virginia, or punish the individuals concerned in her invasion? Do the seceding States really mean, after all, to deny that. If a State law is passed to prevent the rendition of a fugitive slave, the General Government has no right to employ force to effect his surrender?

But, as I have said, even the old Confederation with all its weakness was held by the ablest contemporary statesman, and that of the State rights school, to possess the power of enforcing its requisitions against a delinquent State. Mr. JEFFERSON, in a letter to Mr. ADAMS, of the 11th of July, 1786, on the subject of providing a naval force of 150 guns to chastise the Barbary Powers, urges, as an additional reason for such a step, that it would arm "the Federal head with the safest of all the instruments of coercion over its delinquent members, and prevent it from using what would be less safe," viz., a land force Writing on the same subject to Mr. MONROE a month later, (Aug. 11, 1786,) he answers the objection of expense thus: "It will be said, 'There is no money in the Treasury.' There never will be money in the Treasury, till the Confederacy shows its teeth. *The States must see the rod, perhaps it must be felt by some of them.* Every rational citizen must wish to see an effective instrument of coercion, and should fear to see it on any other element than the water. A naval force can never endanger our liberties nor occasion bloodshed; a land force would do both." In the following year, and when the Confederation was at its last gasp, Mr. JEFFERSON was still of the opinion that it possessed the power of coercing the States, and that it was expedient to exercise it. In a letter to Col. CARRINGTON, of the 4th of April, 1787, he says: "It has been so often said as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power by the Confederation to enforce anything, for instance, contributions of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly—they have it by the law of nature. *When two parties make a compact, there results to each the power of compelling the other to execute it.* Compulsion was never so easy as in our case, when a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of a single State the deficiency of its contributions."

Such was Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinion of the powers of Congress under the "old contract of alliance." Will any reasonable man maintain that under a constitution of government there is less power to enforce the Laws?

NOVEL OPPRESSIONS AND TYRANNIES.

Mr. EVERETT dwelt at great length upon the absurdity of the allegation that the Government has oppressed the South. On this point he said:

An oppressive and tyrannical Government! Let us examine this pretence for a few moments, first in the general and then in the detail of its alleged tyrannies and abuses.

This oppressive and tyrannical Government is the successful solution of a problem, which has tasked the sagacity of mankind from the dawn of civilization, viz: to find a form of polity, by which institutions purely popular could be extended over a vast empire, free alike from despotic centralization and undue preponderance of the local powers. It was necessarily a complex system; a Union at once federal and national. It leaves to the separate States the control of all matters of purely local administration, and confides to the central power the management of Foreign Affairs and of all other concerns, in which the United family have a joint interest. All the organized and delegated powers depend directly or very nearly so on popular choice. This Government was not imposed upon the people by a foreign conqueror; it is not an inheritance descending from barbarous ages, laden with traditionary abuses, which create a painful ever-recurring necessity of reform; it is not the conceit of heated enthusiasts in the spasms of a revolution. It is the recent and voluntary frame-work of an enlightened age, compacted by wise and good men, with deliberation and care, working upon materials prepared by long Colonial discipline. In framing it they sought to combine the merits and to avoid the defects of former systems of government. The greatest possible liberty of the citizen is the basis; just representation the ruling principle, reconciling with rare ingenuity the federal equality of the States, with the proportionate influence of numbers. Its legislative and executive magistrates are freely chosen at short periods: its judiciary alone holding office by a more permanent, but still sufficiently responsible tenure. No money flows into or out of the Treasury but under the direct sanction of the representatives of the People, on whom also all the great functions of government for peace and war, within the limits already indicated, are devolved. [Applause.] No hereditary titles or privileges; no distinction of ranks, no established church, no courts of high commission are known to the system; not a drop of blood has ever flowed under its authority for a political offence; but this tyrannical and oppressive government has certainly exhibited a more perfect development of equal republican principles, than has ever before existed on any considerable scale. Under its benign influence, the country, every part of the country, has prospered beyond all former example. Its population has increased; its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures have flourished; manners, arts, education, letters, all that dignifies and enobles man, have in a shorter period attained a higher point of cultivation, than has ever before been witnessed in a newly settled region. The consequence has been consideration and influence abroad and marvellous well-being at home. The world has looked with admiration upon the country's progress; we have ourselves contemplated it perhaps with undue self-complacency. Armies without conscription; navies without impressment, and neither army nor navy swelled to an oppressive size; an overflowing treasury without direct taxation or oppressive taxation of any kind; churches without number and with no denominational preferences on the part of the State; schools and colleges accessible to all the people; a free and a cheap Press; all the great institutions of social life extending their benefits to the mass of the community. Such, no one can deny, is the general character of this oppressive and tyrannical Government. [Applause.]

But perhaps this Government, however wisely planned, however beneficial even in its operation, may have been rendered distasteful, or may have become oppressive in one part of the country and to one portion of the people, in consequence of the control of affairs having been monopolized or unequally shared by another portion. In a Confederacy the people of one section are not well pleased to be even mildly governed by an exclusive domination of the other. In point of fact this is the allegation, the persistent allegation of the South, that from the foundation of the Government it has been wielded by the people of the North for their special, often exclusive, benefit, and to the injury and oppression of the South. Let us see. Out of seventy-two years since the organization of the Government, the Executive chair has for sixty-four years been filled nearly all the time by Southern Presidents, and when that was not the case, by Presidents possessing the confidence of the South. For a still longer period the controling influences of the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government have centred in the same quarter. Of all the offices in the gift of the Central power in every department, far more than her proportionate share has always been enjoyed by the South. She is at this moment revolting against a Government, not only admitted to be the mildest, and most beneficent ever organized this side Utopia, but one of which she has herself from the first, almost monopolized the Administration. [Applause.]

ABSURD EXCUSES FOR THE REBELLION—THE FISHERY BOUNTIES.

Mr. EVERETT showed how ridiculous was the assertion that South Carolina, or any of the States below the Border States, had suffered seriously from the non-fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave law; and pertinently asked whether, if slaves did escape across the Border States, the latter should not be held equally responsible with the States that ultimately received them or passed them into Canada? On the point of the alleged grievance of the fishing bounties, he said:

All administrations have concurred in the measure, Presidents of all parties—though there has not been much variety of parts in that office—have approved the appropriations. If the North had a local interest in these bounties, the South got the principal food of her laboring population so much the cheaper, and she had her common share in the protection which the navy afforded her coasts, and in the glory which it shed on the flag of the country. But since, unfortunately, the deep sea fisheries do not exist in the Gulf of Mexico, nor, as in the "age of Pyrrha," on the top of the Blue Ridge it has been discovered of late years, that these bounties are a violation of the Constitution; a largess bestowed by the common treasury on one section of the country, and not shared by the other; one of the hundred ways, in a word, in which the rapacious North is fattening upon the oppressed and pilfered South. [Laughter.] You will naturally wish to know the amount of this tyrannical and oppressive bounty. It is stated by a Senator from Alabama, (Mr. CLAY,) who has warred against it with perseverance and zeal, and succeeded, in the last Congress, in carrying a bill through the Senate for its repeal, to have amounted, on the average, to an annual sum of $20,000! Such is the portentous grievance which in Georgia stands at the head of the acts of oppression, for which, although repealed in one branch of Congress, the Union is to be broken up and the country to be desolated by war. Switzerland revolted because an Austrian tyrant invaded the sanctity of her firesides, and compelled her fathers to shoot apples from the heads of her sons; the Low Countries revolted against the fires of the Inquisition; our Fathers revolted because they were taxed by a Parliament in which they were not represented; the Cotton States revolt because a paltry subvention is paid to the hardy fishermen who form the nerve and muscle of the American Navy. [Laughter.]

But it is not, we shall be told, the amount of the bounty, but the principle, as our fathers revolted against a three penny tax on tea. But that was because it was laid by a Parliament, in which the Colonies were not represented, and which yet claimed the right to bind them in all cases. The Fishing Bounty is bestowed by a Government which has been from the first controlled by the South. Then how unreasonable to expect or to wish, that, in a country so vast as ours, no public expenditure should be made for the immediate benefit for one part or one interest that cannot be identically repeated in every other. A liberal policy, or rather the necessity of the case, demands, that what the public goods, upon the whole, requires, should, under constitutional limitations, be done where it is required, offsetting the local benefit which may accrue from the expenditure made in one place and for one object, with the local benefit from the same source, in some other place for some other object. More money was expended by the United States in removing the Indians from Georgia; eight or ten times as much was expended for the same object in Florida, as has been paid for fishing bounties in seventy years. For the last year to pay for the expense of the post-office in the Seceding States, and enable our fellow citizens there to enjoy the comforts of a newspaper and letter mail to the same extent as they are enjoyed in the other States, three and a half millions of dollars were paid from the common Treasury. The Post-office bounty paid to the Seceding States exceeded seventeen fold the annual average amount of the fishing bounty paid to the North. In four years that excess would equal the sum total of the amount paid since 1792 in bounties to the deep-sea Fishery!

As to the alleged grievances of the navigation laws and the protection of American shipbuilding, Mr. EVERETT showed that they were decidedly for the benefit of the whole country alike, and above all the real cause of the growth of our navy, without which the South would be at the mercy of any second or third rate power in the world.

THE TARIFF NO CAUSE FOR SECESSION.

Mr. EVERETT declined to enter into a general defence of the protective principle, but said:

The manufacturing system as a great Northern interest is the child of the restrictive policy of 1807—1812, and of the war. That policy was pursued against the earnest opposition of the North, and to the temporary prostration of their commerce, navigation and fisheries. Their capital was diverted in this way into manufactures, and on the return of peace, the foundations of the protective system were laid in the square yard duty on cotton fabrics, in the support of which Mr. CALHOUN advised that the growth of the manufacture would open a new market for the staple of the South, took the lead. As late as 1821, the Legislature of South Carolina unanimously affirmed the Constitutionality of protective duties,—and of all the States of the Union, Louisiana has derived the greatest benefit from this policy; in fact she owes the sugar culture to it, and has for that reason given it her steady support. In all the tariff battles while I was a member of Congress, few votes were surer for the policy than that of Louisiana. If the duty on an article important be considered as added to its price in our market which, however, is far from being invariably the case, the sugar duty, of late, has amounted to a tax of five millions of dollars annually paid by the consumer, for the benefit of the Louisiana planter.

KING COTTON A CHILD OF THE TARIFF!

As to its being an unconstitutional policy, it is perfectly well known that the protection of manufactures was a leading and avowed object for the formation of the Constitution. The second law passed by Congress after its formation was a revenue law Its preamble is as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandize imported" That act was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. MADISON, who is entitled as much as any one to be called the father of the Constitution. While it was pending before the House, and in the first week of the first session of the first Congress, two memorials were presented, praying for protective duties; and it is a matter of some curiosity to inquire from what part of the country this first call came for that policy now put forward as one of the acts of Northern oppression, which justify the South in flying to arms. The first of these petitions was from Baltimore. It implored the new Government to lay a protecting duty on all articles imported from abroad, which can be manufactured at home; *the second was from the shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for such a general regulation of trade and the establishment of such a navigation act as will relieve the particular distresses of the petitioners, in common with those of their fellow shipwrights throughout the Union!* [Laughter and applause.]

But the history of the great Southern staple is most curious and instructive. His Majesty, "King Cotton," on his throne, does not seem to be aware of the influences which surrounded his cradle. The culture of cotton, on any considerable scale, is well-known to be of recent date in America. The household manufacture of cotton was coeval with the settlement of the country. A century before the pianoforte or the harp was seen on this continent, the music of the spinning-wheel was heard at every fireside in town and country. The raw materials were wool, flax and cotton, the last imported from the West Indies. The Colonial system of Great Britain before the Revolution forbade the establishment of any other than household manufactures. Soon after the Revolution, cotton mills were erected in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the infant manufacture was encouraged by State duties on the imported fabric. The raw material was still derived exclusively from the West Indies.

Thus, in the infancy of the cotton manufactures of the North, at the moment when they were deprived of the protection extended to them before the Constitution by State laws, and while they were struggling against English competition under the rapidly improving machinery of Arkwright, which it was highly penal to export to foreign countries, a heavy burden was laid upon them by this protecting duty, to enable the planters of South Carolina and Georgia to explore the tropics, for a variety of cotton seed adapted to their climate. For seven years at least, and probably more, this duty was in every sense of the word a protecting duty. *There was not a pound of cotton spun—no not for candlewicks to light the humble industry of the cottages of the North, which did not pay this tribute to the Southern planter.* [Cheers.] The growth of the native article, as we have seen, had not in 1794 reached a point to be known to Chief Justice JAY as one of actual or probable export. As late as 1796, the manufacturers of Brandywine, in Delaware, petitioned Congress for the repeal of this duty on imported cotton, and the petition was rejected on the report of a committee, consisting of a majority from the Southern States, on the ground that "to repeal the duty on raw cotton imported would be to damp the growth of raw cotton in our own country." Radicle and plumule, root and branch, blossom and boll, the culture of the cotton plant in the United States was in its infancy the foster child of the protective system. [Applause.]

KING COTTON A DEBTOR TO YANKEE INGENUITY.

When, therefore, the pedigree of King Cotton is traced, he is found to be the lineal child of the Tariff; called into being by a specific duty; reared by a tax laid upon the manufacturing industry of the North, to create the culture of the raw material in the South. The Northern manufacturers of America were slightly protected in 1789, because they were too feeble to stand alone Reared into magnitude under the restrictive system and the war of 1812, they were upheld in 1816 because they were too important to be sacrificed, and because the great staple of the South had a joint interest in their prosperity King Cotton a one, not in his manhood, not in his adolescence, not in his infancy, but in his very embryo state, was pensioned upon the Treasury—before the seed from which he sprang was cast "in the lowest part of the earth." In the book of the Tariff "his members were written, which were fashioned in countenance when as yet there were none of them."

But it was not enough to create the culture of cotton at the South, by taxing the manufactures of the North with a duty on the raw material; the extension of that culture, and the prosperity which it has conferred upon the South, are due to the mechanical genius of the North. What says Mr. Justice JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of South Carolina? "With regard to the utility of this discovery" (the cotton gin of WHITNEY,) "the Court would deem it a waste of time to dwell long upon this topic. Is there a man who hears us that has not experienced its utility? The whole interior of the Southern States was languishing, and its inhabitants unlearning for want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once opened views to them which set the whole country in active motion. From childhood to age it has presented us a lucrative employment. Individuals who were depressed in poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off, our capitals increased, and our lands trebled in value. We cannot express the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention; to the extent of it cannot now be seen." Yes, and when happier days shall return, and the South, awaking from her suicidal delusion, shall remember who it was that sowed her sunny fields with the seeds of those golden crops with which she thinks to rule the world, she will cast a veil of oblivion over the memory of the ambitious men who have goaded her to her present madness and will rear a monument of her gratitude in the beautiful City of Elms, over the ashes of her great benefactor—ELI WHITNEY.

Mr. EVERETT quoted at great length from the most eminent writers and statesmen of the South, to show that until quite recently the South was in favor of the ultimate extinction of Slavery, and continued.

NO COMPROMISE.

As to the concessions of the North, Mr. EVERETT said: The North has compromised until the very word has become almost sickening. [Applause.] With respect to everything substantial in the complaints of the South against the North, Congress and the States have offered or tendered all reasonable, all possible satisfaction. She complained of the Missouri Compromise, although adopted in conformity with all the traditions of the Government and approved by the most judicious Southern statesmen, and after thirty four years acquiescence on the part of the people, Congress repealed it. She asked for a judicial decision of the territorial question in her favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in contravention of the whole current of our legislation, so decided it. She insisted on carrying this decision into effect, and three new Territories, at the very last session of Congress, were organized in conformity to it, as Utah and New-Mexico had been before it was resolved. She demanded a guarantee against amendments of the Constitution adverse to her interests, and it was given by the requisite majority of the two Houses. She required the repeal of the State Laws obstructing the surrender of fugitive slaves, and although she had taken the extreme remedy of revolt into her hands, they were repealed or modified [Applause.] Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active party in the Cotton growing States led by ambitious men determined on disunion, who were resolved not to be satisfied. In one instance alone the South has suffered defeat. The North, for the first time since the formation of the Government, has chosen a President by her unaided electoral vote; and that is the occasion of the present unnatural war. [Cheers.] I did not, as you know, contribute to that result, but I did enlist under the banner of "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." (Cheers for Mr. EVERETT.) Under that banner I mean to stand, and with it, if it is struck down, I am willing to fall. [Loud applause.] Even for this result the South has no one to blame but herself. Her disunionists would give their votes for no candidate but the one selected by leaders who avowed the purpose of effecting a revolution in the Cotton States, and who brought about a schism in the Democratic Party directly calculated, probably designed, to produce the event which actually took place, with all its dread consequences.

After exposing the injustice of the three fifths Slave representation, Mr. EVERETT said:

WHY SHOULD WE NOT RECOGNIZE THE SECEDING STATES?

And now let us rise from these disregarded appeals to the truth of history and the wretched sub leties of the secession school of argument, and contemplate the great issue before us, in its solemn practical reality. "Why should we not," it is asked, "admit the claims of the seceding States, acknowledge their independence, and put an end at once to the war?" "Why should we not?" I answer the question by asking another. Why should we? What have we to hope from the pursuit of that course? Peace! But we were at peace before Why are we not at peace now? The North has not waged the war; it has been forced upon us in self-defence; and if, while they had the Constitution and the laws, the Executive, Congress, and the Courts, all controlled by themselves, the South, dissatisfied with legal protections and constitutional remedies, has grasped the sword, can North and South hope to live in peace when the bonds of Union are broken, and amicable means of adjustment are repudiated? *Peace is the very last thing which secession, if recognized, will give us: it will give us nothing but a hollow truce—time to prepare the means of new outrages. It is in its very nature a perpetual cause of hostility; an eternal, never cancelled letter of marque and reprisal, an everlasting proclamation of Border-war.* How can peace exist, when all the causes of dissension are indefinitely multiplied; when unequal revenue laws shall have led to a gigantic system of smuggling; when a general stampede of slaves shall take place along the border, with no thought of rendition, and all the thousand causes of mutual irritation shall be called into action, on a frontier of 1,500 miles not marked by natural boundaries and not subject to a common jurisdiction or a mediating power? We did believe in peace; fondly, credulously believed, that, cemented by the mild embrace of the National Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star-spangled Banner and the sacred shield of a common Nationality. That was the great *arcanum* of policy; that was the State mystery into which men and angels desired to look; hidden from ages but revealed to us:

Which kings and prophets waited for,
And sought, but never found.

After a thrilling description of the attack on Fort Sumter and the existing civil war, Mr. EVERETT eloquently set forth the enormous cost of the Territories and the utter impossibility of allowing any foreign Power to occupy any portion of these United States, or in any event to control the outlet to the great Valley of the Mississippi. The following was the peroration:

Louisiana, a fragment of this Colonial Empire, detached from its main portion and first organized as a State, undertakes to secede from the Union, and thinks by so doing that she will be allowed by the Government and people of the United States to revoke this imperial transfer, to disregard this possession and occupation of sixty years, to repeal this law of nature and of God; and she fondly believes that ten millions of the free people of the Union will allow her and her seceding brethren to open and shut the portals of this mighty region at their pleasure. They may do so, and the swarming millions which throng the course of these noble streams and their tributaries, may consent to navigate them by sufferance from Montgomery and Richmond, but if I may repeat the words which I have lately used on another occasion, it will be when the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, which form the eastern and western walls of the imperial Valley, shall sink to the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow back to their fountains.

Such, fellow citizens, as I contemplate them, are the great issues before the country—nothing less, in a word, than whether the work of our noble fathers of the revolutionary and constitutional age shall perish or endure; whether this great experiment in national polity, which binds a family of free republics in one united government—the most hopeful plan for combining the home bred blessings of a small State with the stability and power of great empire—shall be treacherously and shamefully stricken down, in the moment of its most successful operation, or whether it shall be bravely, patriotically, triumphantly maintained. We wage no war of conquest and subjugation; we aim at nothing but to protect our loyal fellow citizens, who against fearful odds, are fighting the battles of the Union in the disaffected States, and to reestablish, not for ourselves alone, but for our misguided brethren, the mild sway of the Constitution and the Laws. The result cannot be doubted. Twenty millions of Freemen, forgetting their divisions, are rallying as one man in support of the righteous cause,—their willing hearts and their strong hands, their fortunes and their lives, are laid upon the altar of the country. We contend for the great inheritance of constitutional freedom transmitted from our revolutionary fathers We engage in the struggle forced upon us, with sorrow, as against our misguided brethren, but with high heart and faith, as we war for that Union which our sainted WASHINGTON commended to our dearest affections. The sympathy of the civilized world is on our side, and will join us in our prayers to Heaven for the success of our arms. [Applause.]

The address occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and, though listened to with breathless attention, was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged plaudits. The walls of the Academy never before resounded with more flattering testimonials to an orator, or more enthusiastic patriotism.

CELEBRATION OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

PATRIOTIC ODES, POEMS, ORATION AND MUSIC

The time-honored celebration of the glorious Fourth by the disciples of St. TAMMANY, was remembered yesterday by all who worthily bear the name in this City. The occasion was one of more than the usual enthusiasm and significance, and was attended by a large gathering of the members, as well as citizens, without respect to party. The National Guard Band added greatly to the attraction, and enlivened the proceedings.

At one o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, the Grand Sachem, followed by the members of the Order in uniform, entered the Hall, and took seats on the platform. Mr. KENNEDY welcomed them all to the present celebration, and referred to the greatly changed condition of the country since the last meeting. He was hopeful, however, as to the ensuring ability of the Government to rescue the country from its present misfortunes. The motto of Gen. JACKSON—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved"—was the sentiment of the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

JOHN CLANCY, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence Hon. HOSEA B PERKINS recited DRAKE'S Ode to the American Flag; and HENRY MORFORD, Esq., delivered an original historical poem, all of which were applauded. The allusions to Gen. SCOTT were greeted with rapturous applause.

Hon HIRAM WALLBRIDGE was then introduced and pronounced the oration of the day, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE ORATION.

Gen. H. WALBRIDGE, after a brief introduction, among other things, said:

Gentlemen and friends, where responsibility is unlimited, opinions should be advanced with hesitation and received with distrust. Yet have I hesitated not to comply with your request Knowing that I am to address intelligent and patriotic men, who feel the deepest solicitude in whatever concerns the public welfare, and whose highest aspiration is to transmit in its original vigor, the beneficial system of republican government under which we have derived so many advantages and blessings.

Three quarters of a century had fully demonstrated the capacity of our representative republican government to withstand any foreign assault led by the most formidable Powers. The friends of free institutions had only hoped no other experience would be required to demonstrate the strength and durability of a government founded on a clearly defined written constitution and the representative principle. But mysterious are the ways of Providence It designs each age shall be the guardian of its own freedom. The liberties which our fathers achieved are only to be perpetuated by the watchfulness and intrepidity of their descendants. Eternal vigilance thus becomes the price of popular liberty.

The integrity of the American Union has been ruthlessly assailed by those who should have been the first to protect its honor and its renown.

The title of an American citizen but recently everywhere guaranteed respect, confidence, hospitality and consideration. Wherever language was spoken, in every portion of the habitable globe, we were invincible from all foreign invasion or foreign assault.

Thus secured against all foreign interference, we were rapidly becoming the most commanding political power on the globe, when another and still greater requisition has been made upon the strength and endurance of the National Union as upheld and maintained by the National Constitution.

Can that Constitution and the Government acting under it, resist and overcome domestic rebellion as well as foreign invasion? *That question is now submitted to the final arbitrament of the entire American people.*

Let no man mistake his position, let none waste their energies on a fruitless issue It is a contest between two opposing systems of political organization, one despotic, arbitrary and tyrannical, in which the military overrides the civil authority, and which seeks to subvert and overthrow the Constitution; the other, acting in obedience to the Constitution and in harmony with the theory of our institutions, where each man stands upon the same political equality of every other loyal citizen. Each power acts with the concentrated energy of its existence.

I thank God, no apprehension need be entertained of the ultimate result. Amid all the violence and storm that impends so fearfully over the noble old Ship of State, she still survives, and will ride out the gale in safety, and continue a lasting exhibition of that rare forecast and wisdom by which our fathers instituted a Republican Government poised on the broad foundation of popular equality and the general intelligence of the people.

We believe the loyal people of the United States, at this crisis to be the true guardians of that sentiment throughout the world in favor of constitutional, well-regulated liberty. In the infancy of our national existence, Providence called to the high duties of that day confessedly the most extraordinary body of public men, in point of purity of life, profound learning and patriotism, that ever marked the history of any nation in either ancient or modern times They met and repulsed the unjust pretensions of that empire which had colonized them on this continent, forcing from a reluctant king the acknowledgment, not of the separate independence of each of the thirteen States, with separate territorial limits, but, in the treaty of peace in 1783, the King, in the first article, was compelled to declare that his "Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States," naming them, to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors relinquishes all claims to the Government, proprietory and territorial rights of the same" The second article of that treaty then describes the territorial limits, not of the separate States, but of the United States as a whole or unit, said treaty declaring "all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States," to be included within its limits. Treating the new Republic as an entire nation, the third article of the same treaty "agreed that the people of the United States shall continue unmolested in certain defined rights." This recognition of our political status, as an entire nation, had been preceded by several great public acts. First the act of separation from Great Britain, by which, in 1776, the parties to that instrument, declaring themselves "the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled." In less than two years thereafter they concluded two treaties with France, one of amity and commerce, the other of alliance. In the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, adopted on the 9th of July 1778, the title was assumed of the "United States of America"

In October, 1782, as a nation the United States went into treaty with the Netherlands, and at the same time concluded a connection with the United Netherlands establishing the principles in relation to prizes made by vessels-of-war, and commissioned by the "two contracting parties"

The United States, in these great public acts were not treated, in dealing with foreign nations, as thirteen separate and independent States, but as one undivided political organization. Afterwards our Fathers wisely provided a new and complete General Government, with power to act, not upon States, as in the articles of the Confederation, but directly upon the people themselves. This was accomplished as the Constitution expressly declares in terms by the "People of the United States," as that instrument emphatically declares, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

The Administration of the first President, Gen. WASHINGTON, demonstrated, by its energy, watchfulness and power, the unity of all the States, under the General Government, when our national interests brought us into active relations with the great Powers of Europe, growing out of the war of the French Revolution.

The second Administration of the General Government indicated no departure from the unity and vigor claimed as inherent in the National Government. That apostle of the extreme State rights school, Mr. JEFFERSON, as President of the United States, took the lead in many of the great measures of national interest, and explored, by his own agents, our vast interior and the great West, to the Pacific Ocean, and acquired the immense extent of territory embraced in the Louisiana cession of 1803, purchased as the real estate of the United States of America, and out of that territory has arisen several States of the Union, now claiming to secede, politically, and to withdraw from territorial proprietary rights, vested and as sacred in the Government of the United States as is the title to the land upon which this edifice is erected, in those, who are its rightful owners.

Gen. JACKSON, in 1832, disposed of the unjust and unconstitutional pretensions of South Carolina in her resistance to the National authority; but treason, which had for years germinated there, though subdued, and apparently eradicated, while he lived, nevertheless has been secretly nourished, and only waited for a convenient opportunity for its malign development.

South Carolina, taking the lead, has prostrated within her limits the national authority and Government, and alienated by her pernicious example, and stimulated by her malignant zeal, eleven of the States of this Union have placed themselves in direct conflict with the General Government and arrayed themselves in direct revolt against the national authority.

HISTORY OF OUTRAGES.

On the 26th of December last they seized Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, the Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston, all of them indisputably the property of the national Government.

On the 2d of January they seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the United States arsenal at Savannah, all of them also the property of the national Government.

On the 4th of January they seized Fort Morgan and the arsenal at Mobile, the property of the national Government.

On the 9th of January they fired into the *Star of the West* bearing the United States flag, and carrying provisions and reinforcements to a United States fort.

On the 11th of January they seized the United States arsenal, at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike and Jackson.

On the 12th of January they seized the United States Navy yard at Pensacola and Fort Barancas, and have ever since been preparing to attack Fort Pickens and wrest it from the United States.

On the 31st of January they seized the United States Custom-house at New-Orleans, and the Mint with its treasure.

On the 20th of February they took, by the surrender of the arch-traitor TWIGGS, the munitions of war and other public property in Texas.

On the 12th of April they bombarded and captured Fort Sumter.

On the 17th of April Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS invited offers for letters-of-marque, waging war upon private citizens as well as the Government of the United States.

On the 13th of April the rebel Secretary of War publicly proclaimed their intention to attack the National Capital, and boasted that by the 1st of May the rebel flag would float from the Federal Capitol. Yet all they can do is *to be let alone.*

Stimulated by these examples, Union-loving men have been attacked and shot down on their way to the defence of the National Capital; vessels have been seized, National and private; loyal citizens have been driven from their homes, the right of trial by jury denied, and an odious and ferocious despotism instituted, symbolized by the Rattlesnake, the Pelican and the Palmetto flag, where once floated the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our power and our nationality.

1. The country, in our opinion, should be put upon a war footing for not less than three years, with an enrollment of not less than half a million of men, of which half that number should never leave the field until this odious rebellion is crushed, treason annihilated, and all questions of foreign policy adjusted.

A conflict once begun, partial defeat, or even a recoil, with anything like equal forces, and the possession of any considerable portion of the Southern country, by the insurgents, would demoralize our Government, create disaffection among our loyal people, prostrate public credit and paralyze individual prosperity in every department of life. It would inaugurate a guerrilla system, a sort of feudal conflict, the end of which no sagacity can predict.

The result would be sectional alienation, implacable hatred, and incurable animosities not to be obliterated in a century. A long, wearisome and protracted conflict is not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our people, and is at variance with all their moral and material interests.

Delay, a protracted struggle, or inert action, are equally fatal to success.

2 This formidable array would place the struggle beyond the possibility of doubt, while the moral effect upon the insurgents would be certain and inevitable. This is shown by the prompt and energetic demonstration of the United States Government, first in Maryland and then in Missouri, where defection received an instantaneous check, which would speedily have ripened into treason and secession. Like beneficial results would follow in all the remaining insurgent sections, if visited by an overwhelming force and summary action.

3. It would thus be economy in money, economy in the industry of the country always disturbed by any domestic turmoil, and above all it would save the effusion of blood, and in that respect exalt our policy and be a crowning act of humanity.

4. As a nation, we have asserted the Monroe doctrine: the controling influence of our Republican Government on this continent.

In less than six months from the inception of our domestic troubles, Spain, not even classed as one of the Great Powers, has treated with contempt the principle we have so boldly proclaimed. If this be the beginning of European policy in this period of our domestic afflictions, where is to be the end?

The rapacity of these Powers will soon seek the control of the Gulf of Mexico, an American lake, and with it European predominance in Central America, Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

We have the men, the wealth and the patriotism; have been blessed with an abundant harvest the past year, with the promise of an equal one in the present. At no period of our National

pyrotechnic display, announced as the entertainment for the evening. As the time wore on arrivals became more frequent, and the open space gradually became peopled with groups of both sexes, until at length the whole area was completely covered with an expectant and eager multitude. With the nearer approach to darkness, came additional spectators, who, joining their predecessors, made the concourse so vast that every inch of standing room was taken, and ingress through the lower gates seemed almost impossible. Every available place that could afford a glimpse at the brilliant exhibition was speedily occupied, not excepting the numerous trees, whose branches, in many instances, sustained such a tremendous pressure, that they were momentarily in danger of giving way and precipitating their living burdens to the ground. Park Row and a portion of Broadway were nearly blocked by the immense crowd, and the windows and roofs of the surrounding buildings showed a dense mass of human faces and forms. In the Park a chain was placed a few yards from the steps leading to the Hall, and inclosed a large area, which was occupied principally by holders of tickets and privileged persons. A guard of police were stationed at intervals round the circle, who succeeded admirably in preserving order and preventing any encroachments from without. A staging was erected a short distance from the Hall, upon which was stationed Shelton's Band of twelve pieces, who discoursed patriotic music from the commencement to the end of the exhibition. The fireworks were manufactured by Messrs. J. G. & I. Egan, of Jersey City, and proved a complete success.

Rockets.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the rapid flight of a rocket announced the opening of the exhibition. This was followed by several others, whose fierce streams of light, brilliant stars, and rich golden rain won the admiration of every beholder. Between the ignition of the prominent pieces, rockets, as well as bombs and mines, were fired in great profusion.

1. *Maltese Cross.*

This was a magnificent piece, commencing with a vertical wheel of Chinese jessamine and Maltese fires, with yellow and crimson rosettes, mutating to a double cross of diamonds and colored lance-work, and terminating in the Maltese cross.

2. *Passion Flower.*

This piece opened with a circle, thirty feet in diameter, exhibiting a dark centre. An explosion took place, and, as if by magic, the whole was transformed into a Passion-Flower.

3. *Star of Independence.*

A splendid piece, opening with a sun of variegated fires, mutating to a star with richly-colored saxons, and terminating with a grand marooned battery.

4. *Scroll Quadrille.*

Commencing with a revolving wheel of jassamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with an opaque centre, it was suddenly filled with revolving scrolls formed of jets of colored flames, displaying each instant a new and pleasing figure.

5. *Kaleidoscope.*

A revolving piece, opening with two wheels in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, continually changing to beautiful figures of all colors and shapes.

6. *Liberty and Justice.*

A very commendable piece, which elicited prolonged applause.

7. *Japanese Glory.*

Commencing with a hexagon wheel of Maltese, jessamine and Chinese fires, it mutated to a magnificent halo, richly studded with colored rubies.

8. *Fairies' Frolic.*

A truly excentric piece, and beautiful in the extreme. Commencing with concentric wheels of Maltese and brilliant fires, it formed a circle twenty feet in diameter, the centre of which was filled with revolving scrolls, turning and twisting in all possible manners.

9. *Illuminated Yew Tree.*

A beautiful sun of radiant and white fire, with colored centre, mutated to a yew tree formed of sun fires and ornamented with revolving saxons, which terminated with a *feu de joie*.

10. *Saturn and his Satellites.*

This piece commenced with a brilliant sun of Chinese and Maltese fires and gerbs, which mutated to the title.

11. *Polka Dance and Colored Battery.*

A rich hexagon wheel of great brilliancy, composed of iodine, jessamine and radiant fires, was followed by a grand battery of Roman candles, exhibiting in the centre a Polka dance.

12. *Magic Circle.*

A sexagon wheel of different fires and colored rosettes mutating to a grand circle, studded with jewels, formed the Magic Circle.

13. *Cascade.*

A revolving sun of crimson and gold fires, which changed to a beautiful cascade, representing the water falling over the rocks by means of diamond lancework.

14. *Fountain.*

A variety of different fires, forming an amusing effect.

15. *Star of America.*

A beautiful piece of variegated fires, with constant changes.

16 *Steamship.*

A full rigged steamship, brought out in silver lancework, bearing the motto, "The Constitution and our Union forever."

17. *Grand Temple of Liberty.*

This new and beautiful piece of pyrotechny commenced with a wheel of filagree lance-work, mutating to a Grand Temple of Liberty, composed of white, red, blue, and gold lance-work, representing three arches, supported by four Egyptian columns, with gold capitols, and beautifully enriched entablature. Over the centre arch, resting on the entablature, was a section of the globe, on which rested the American Eagle, holding in her talons the olive branch, and immediately underneath the motto, "Our Union." Over the four coulmns that supported the whole, were revolving globes and the American ensign. In the centre arch was a colossal figure of WASHINGTON; in the other arches, the figures of the goddess of Liberty and Justice. Directly under the whole was the motto, in variegated lance work, "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved." On each side of the temple were fountains, representing dolphins spouting water fifty feet in the air, and at each end of the fountains were splendid revolving pieces, representing a flight of birds of paradise—the whole forming a magnificent line piece covering the whole front of the City Hall, and terminating in shooting up of rockets, bombshells, and batteries of colored fire, filling the air for several hundred feet with all the various colors known in pyrotechny.

The exhibition closed with this piece, and the great crowd dispersed in all directions.

Fireworks were also displayed at the Battery, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Tompkins-square, Liberty square, Mount Morris-square, and at other points throughout the City. The exhibition at these places was not so extensive as that given at the City Hall, but the pieces were well selected and gave entire satisfaction. The flaming rockets, bursting bombs, and golden balls of fire that filled the air from every direction gave a charming appearance to the sky, and dazzled the eye with their beauty and splendor. Never was a grand pyrotechnic exhibition more successful, and the assembled thousands who witnessed its magic fires expressed their unbounded admiration and delight.

PATRIOTIC DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

There never has been, probably, within the memory of living citizens, so general a demonstration in the way of flag flying as there was yesterday on the shipping of the harbor, and upon all public and private buildings in the City. At the firing of the sunrise salute, when the Star Spangled Banner was run up on board of the vessels-of-war, and upon the different military posts, the vessels in the harbor, as if by one common impulse, hoisted, first the old flag of the Union to their mastheads, and then brought out their international codes and the flags of all nations, by way of giving additional significance to the display. All the ferry-boats on the East and North Rivers, the arriving steamers, ships at anchor in the stream, and vessels at the wharves, large and small, American and foreign, each vied with the other in seeing which could make the finest display of bunting. The Cunard steamers at Jersey City, as if anxious to fully express the cordial sympathy of their Government with our own, were early dressed out in their gayest holiday costume. The same was true of all the foreign sailing vessels and steamers lying in the East and North Rivers. The ferry boats flitting across the bay with their decks crowded with passengers, and decorated with flags, was a very inspiring spectacle. The excursion steamers, of which there were a large number, were handsomely decorated with bunting.

CELEBRATION BY THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

At Camp Lafayette the Anderson Zouaves manifested their patriotism in a spirited but perfectly decorous manner, the good cheer supplied by their liberal colonel being in no way abused by the noble fellows under his command. Mr. ISAAC ISAACKS (who is an honorary member of the staff) was especially active, and supplied a large brass field piece, which was served by a squad of experienced artillerists, principally from Capt. LA FATA'S company, advance guard.

The men at the gun sent their noisy compliments across Newark Bay to their opposite neighbors, greeting them in a true Fourth of July fashion, and what with the booming of cannon across the water, the sound of the bugle, the beat of the drums, the shrill notes of the fife, the miniature musketry of crackers and torpedoes, the flags flying and the frequent discharge of pistols and rifles, the camp of the Anderson Zouaves, presented the spectacle of a special Fourth of July on a small scale. In the evening, a national salute was fired from the high bank near the hotel, and a splendid display of fireworks was added to the interesting features of the occasion. Rockets, Roman candles, set pieces, and other pyrotechnical attractions were supplied in profusion, and a speech, full of patriotic fervor and eloquence, from Col. RIKER, and which was listened to by a large auditory of fair ladies and gallant Zouaves, was the appropriate finale to a day in camp, which every one present will remember as one of the most pleasing occasions of his life.

ACCIDENTS.

Many casualties are reported, mainly among boys, by the careless use of firearms. Fourteen persons, injured in this manner, were received in the New-York Hospital during Wednesday night and Thursday, and about the same number were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Some of the wounded are very much disfigured by the explosion of gunpowder, while at least a dozen were injured so seriously as to make amputation of the fingers or portions of the hands necessary.

A boy named GEORGE BUCKEY, aged fourteen years, accidentally shot himself, through the hand, while discharging a pistol in Division-street, near the Bowery.

A woman named JOANNA KRIPPS was seriously injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy, while passing along Market-street. The contents of the pistol, an iron ramrod, passed through her thigh, producing a dangerous wound. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

GEORGE HARTFORD was shot by a pistol in the hands of another boy, on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets. Taken to the New-York Hospital, where a finger was amputated.

WM. BURKE, a boy residing at No. 51 Cherry-street, was shot by a pistol in the thumb of the left hand.

WM. WAGENER, a boy, had his hand severely lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol at No. 83 Baxter-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

WM. H. BOYLE, a boy, had his thumb taken off by the discharge of a pistol, in Lispenard-street.

THOHAN SIMPSON, a boy, received a gunshot in his left shoulder, at No. 105 Mott-street, at the hands of another boy, named JOHN MCDERMOTT. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named WILLIAM MURPHY endeavord to recuperate from the effects of a debauch by taking a snooze on the pier, at the foot of James-street. While lying there asleep, he was accidentally shot in the arm by a boy, but the injury did not disturb his slumbers and he knew nothing of it until morning when he found blood streaming from the wound. He was placed in the City Hospital.

THOMAS WARD, a lad 14 years of age, residing at No. 56 Rutgers street, was dreadfully injured, on Wednesday night, by the bursting of a pistol, which he was discharging in the street, near his residence. After receiving medical attention he was taken home.

EDWARD DALTON received a pistol shot in the head in Mott-street, near Grand. He was taken home.

JACOB GOODBREAD had his finger shot in Stanton street; was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES PILLON, residing at No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, was seriously shot in the knee.

ALONZO ALENO, a boy living at No. 3 Baxter-street, was accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of another boy, and seriously injured in the arm. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL HANNAN, a boy, was shot in the face at the corner of Baxter and Worth streets. Taken to the Hospital.

HENRY WENSEL, shot in the face at the corner of Thomas and Hudson-streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

DAVID FRISCO, a man living at No. 43 Elizabeth street, was very seriously injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by officer WELCH.

A boy named JAMES HUNT, was badly burned in the face while blowing into a large fire-cracker which he had a moment before ignited and thrown upon the ground. Taken to New-York Hospital.

PATRICK DOYLE was wounded by a pistol shot, while looking at a crowd on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets. Taken to New York Hospital.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, seventeen years of age, was shot in the eye while firing a cannon on the corner of Moore and Front streets. He had his left eye blown out. Taken to New-York Hospital.

DANIEL MCINERVE, a boy living at No. 5 Broad street, was badly wounded in the hand by the discharge of a pistol he was firing. He was taken to the Hospital.

MARY SMITH, a colored woman, was dangerously stabbed by CHARLES SMITH, her husband, Thursday morning, at No. 19 Mulberry-street. She was taken to the Hospital, and the ruffian was quickly arrested.

Two brothers, named JAMES and WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN, residing at No. 4 Clarkson-street, went on board the steamship *Kangaroo* at Pier No. 44, North River Thursday afternoon, and they were both precipitated into the hold. WILLIAM was injured about the head, and his recovery is doubtful. JAMES suffered a fracture of several ribs. Both were taken to the New-York Hospital.

THOMAS FRAZIER, a lad, died at the City Hospital yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on Thursday evening, when a stage ran over him at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street.

PATRICK O'HEARN, a watchman employed by the Harlem Railroad Company, was killed on Thursday evening on the track near One hundred and Seventh street. He had gone to sleep on the rails and a train passed over his body.

A boy, 14 years of age, named DANIEL FEENEY, had one of his hands badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to his home in Third-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, by Officer RILEY.

PATRICK DUNN, a man 99 years of age, fell from the fifth story of No. 578 Second avenue, and was instantly killed.

A boy named JAMES BRADY was shot in the side and dangerously wounded by a pistol loaded with ball, fired by a youth named JOHN O'BRIEN. BRADY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and O'BRIEN was arrested and locked up.

PATRICK GANNON, a child, was run over in Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, by car No. 12, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, in Thirty ninth street, near First-avenue.

Mrs. O'HARE, residing in Carmansville, was thrown from a wagon in Third avenue, and badly injured. Her husband and child, who were also in the wagon, escaped injury.

A boy, named LEAVICK, shot himself in the hand.

PETER PARKER was shot in the side by a pistol loaded with ball. Wound serious.

INCIDENTS.

THOMAS BRIDGET, a bar-tender, was arrested by Officer HERBERT, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, for stabbing FRANCIS PARSONS with a pocket-knife in the breast and left arm. The affray occurred in front of the Eagle Concert Saloon, No. 659 Broadway. PARSONS was going home with JANE NIGHTINGALE, one of the waiter girls, who was formerly the wife of BRIDGET, and this was the cause of the dispute. The wound was dressed by Surgeon JANES, of the Police, and the injured man was sent to his residence, No. 77 Forsyth-street. BRIDGET was locked up for examination.

Two women got into a dispute in Worth street, on Thursday, and one of them bit off a piece of the other's ear. Dr. WATERMAN dressed the wound, and the police arrested the offender.

Officer VAN GERICHTEN, on Wednesday night, rescued a woman who was struggling in the water at the foot of Spring-street. She was named MARY J. DOUGLASS, aged forty years, and says she intended to drown herself.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Officer ROBINSON found the body of a boy, about 18 years old, floating in the water at Pier No. 1, North River; supposed to be the remains of DENNIS REARDON, who has been missing from No. 65 Greenwhich-street, since last Friday.

Officer MOORE arrested a man named CHARLES MERVIN for passing counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Mass. FRANCIS TRAIN, of No. 165 Sixth-avenue, and THOMAS KERR, of No. 208 Sixth-avenue, each had one of the bills passed on them by MERVIN.

A mad dog was killed on Thursday by Officer ROBERT W. THOMPSON, of the Twenty-third Precinct, but not before he had bitten a young man named MCDONNELLY.

EDWARD DALTON, a waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $75 in gold from the room of Mr. A. J. MYER, a guest of the Hotel. Detective ROACH searched the prisoner, and found the money on his person. His trunk was also searched, and in it was found a lady's gold magic cased watch valued at $150, and a bank book showing a large balance to his credit. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY and committed.

Detective WILSON, on Wednesday night, arrested three men, named JAMES BROWN, DAVID DE COURSE and HENRY WILSON, with a carpet bag in their possession, containing a large number of counterfeit halves and quarter dollars. At the time of the arrest they were trying to secrete the bag at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. The coins are well made, but brighter than the genuine.

Detectives BENNETT and MCDOUGAL Thursday arrested, at the Academy of Music, JAMES DAVIS, *alias* TOTTY, a well-known pickpocket, charged with picking the pocket of JOHN S CRAIG, of the National Insurance Company, at the fire of the Third-avenue Railroad Depôt, some days since, of a wallet, containing $70 in money and a note for $191. The theft was discovered immediately after its commission, but the thief fled, and was not seen until yesterday. Justice KELLY locked him up to await an examination.

FIRES.

There was an almost incessant clanging of the fire-bells during the day, and the firemen were constantly in motion. As there had been numerous alarms on Wednesday night, the men had forty-eight hours of very severe duty to perform, and they are now pretty well "fagged out." The total number of alarms was thirty-six, but in two or three cases only were the fires of much moment. Most of them were occasioned by the erratic character of fireworks. Following is a list:

At 9½ P. M. on Wednesday the house No. 181 Franklin-street was set on fire by fire crackers. The flames were quickly extinguished. At 1 A. M. MUELLER'S saloon, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, was fired in a similar way. Damage slight.

At 4 A. M. a package of crackers was thrown upon the awning in front of the building at the south-east corner of Broadway and Canal-street. The awning was destroyed.

On Wednesday afternoon some wood-sheds at No 6 Goerck street took fire from a defective furnace. The loss was inconsiderable.

A fire occurred at 9½ P. M. on Wednesday night at WHITINGHAM & WILLIAMSON'S, No. 2 Washington-street, in consequence of placing a lighted lamp in proximity to a barrel of alcohol. The damage was not great.

At 2 o'clock A. M, an explosion of fireworks occurred in the window of the fancy goods store No. 59 Montgomery-street, and the place was set on fire. The police soon extinguished the flames.

At 1½ o'clock a slight fire occurred in Rivington-street, near the Bowery.

At 12 M., the roof of an outhouse in the rear of No. 612 Broadway, was burned off. A spark from a chimney in Spring-street, caused the fire.

At 3:12 o'clock an alarm came from No. 103 Bayard street. At the same hour a fire occurred in Essex, near Grand street. The loss was of little moment.

At 4 o'clock some straw took fire at No 5 Tryon-row, and the bells were rung on that account.

At 4½ o'clock a fire occurred in East Broadway, near Pike-street. Little damage resulted.

At 5 o'clock there was an alarm from the Second District, but nobody could learn whether there was a fire or not.

At 5½ o'clock there was a slight fire in Baxter-street.

At 2½ o'clock there was a slight fire at the dwelling house No. 12 Eldridge-street. Fireworks fell on the roof.

At the same hour and from a similar cause, the upper part of No 215 Bowery took fire. The top floors were occupied by Mr. W. BROWN as a dwelling. His loss is not heavy and it is covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Company. The lager bier saloon of WM. STENZ, on the first floor, was injured to some extent by water. Insured for $700 in the Manhattan Company. The damage to the building is about $250. Mr. WM. JACKSON owns the premises.

There was a fire, also, at 2½ o'clock, at JOHN A JUNGER'S lager bier saloon and boarding-house, No. 13 Christie street. It was caused by fireworks. The damage, which was inconsiderable, is insured in the Lenox Insurance Company.

At 5 o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. M. JORALEMON was fired by pyrotechnics. The loss was not great.

At 7½ o'clock, there was a slight fire at No 111 West Thirtieth-street.

At 9 o'clock, the alarm came from Ludlow-street, near Broome, and, at 10 o'clock, from No. 30 Grand-street. In neither case was there much damage.

At 11 o'clock, a serious fire occurred at DINGLEMAN'S lager bier saloon, corner of Fifty ninth street and Third-avenue.

At 11½ and 11¾, alarms were given for fires in Thirty first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and at No. 108 White-street. The damage was not great.

At 12½ and at 2 o'clock there were slight fires at the corner of Varick and Canine streets, and in Hester-street, near the Bowery.

At 11¾ o'clock P. M, a fire was discovered at No. 18 Frankfort-street, the first floor of which was occupied by LOUIS DUC, a dealer in French wines and liquors. His loss was about $200; no insurance. The back room of the first floor was occupied by FREDERICK TAMER as a dwelling; damage about $50. The second floor was occupied by LEWIS FITZPATRICK as a dwelling. His damage was about $300; no insurance. FITZPATRICK'S family were compelled to leave in their night clothes, and barely escaped with their lives. The building is owned by THATCHER T. PAINE damaged about $500; insured. The fire caught from fire-crackers on the roof.

The Jewish Synagogue at No 127 Columbia-street, took fire yesterday from fire-works, which fell on the roof. It was damaged about $1,000. Insured in the National Insurance Company for $1,500.

At 11½ o'clock A. M., a quantity of lumber on a shed in the rear of No. 119½ Greene-street, was discovered on fire. The lumber was consumed, but little damage was done to the premises.

At 12 o'clock M., the roof of house No. 73 Grand-street, occupied by Mrs. ADAMS, caught fire. Extinguished with slight damage.

At 5½ P. M., a shed in the rear of the corner of Prince and Sullivan streets caught fire. Damage trifling.

At 12 o'clock, a bed in house No. 139 Greene-street, accidentally caught fire. Loss about $50.

At about 12 o'clock yesterday, a boy named FREDERICK REVIER was severely burned by the explosion of a can of gunpowder in Sullivan-street.

At 7¾ o'clock A. M., a fire happened at No 36 Cedar-street, in a bookbindery belonging to PETER MONAHAN, resulting in a loss of about $300; insured for $1,050 in the East River Ins Co. The porter-house on the first floor of No 38 Cedar-street, occupied by J. REINKEN, was damaged to a slight extent by water. REINKEN'S stock is insured in the New-Amsterdam.

At 10½ o'clock P. M, a fire was discovered in the fourth story of DIEM'S hotel, situated on the corner of Fifty ninth-street and Third-avenue. There was a ball there at the time, and the fire had made considerable headway before it was seen. DIEM'S loss was about $2 000; insured for $3,000. Damage to the building about $3,000, said to be insured for $10,000.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 65 Christie-street, occupied by F. WAGNER, cabinet manufacturer. The flames quickly spread, and in a very short time the whole building was on fire, and together with its contents was destroyed. The first, second, and third floors were used by DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, furniture manufacturers, whose loss upon stock is estimated at $1,500; uninsured. Mr. DEGRAAF owned the building, which was valued at $6 000, and was partially insured as follows: $1,500 in the East River; $1,300 in the State, of Jersey City; and $1,500 in the Eagle Insurance Companies. Mr. WAGNER'S loss upon stock is about $1,500; insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company for $700. The fifth floor was occupied by Mr. W. DEVER, also a cabinet manufacturer, whose loss is about $400; insured for $400 in the St Nicholas Insurance Company. The flames extended to No. 87 Bowery, which is also occupied by Messrs DEGRAFF & TAYLOR. The damage to the stock amounts to $2,000, and to the building, $500. The building is insured for $6,000—$4,000 in the Rutger's, and $2,000 in the Excelsior. The stock is insured for $30,250, in various companies. The cause of the fire is not known.

A fire occurred in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the roof of a two-story frame house, occupied by Mr. MICHAEL FALVEY as a confectionery store and dwelling. Damage trifling. Caused by fire-works.

EXCURSIONS ON THE HUDSON.

THE DAY AT WEST POINT.

There were fourteen steamboat excursions to West Point, on Thursday, the Fourth of July. Starting at seven, eight and nine o'clock, the crowded steamers, gaily decked with patriotic bunting, skimmed swiftly up the river, vieing with each other in speed, cheering crowds, and soul-inspiring music. The Teutonic and Celtic elements of our population were particularly well represented, and for their entertainment, wheezy bands, barrels of lager and tables loaded with doughnuts, krullers and lemonade were provided, so that all things combining to please, there should be nothing less than Elysium on the day.

On one of these boats were we. The sun poured down furious with heat, and the thirsty passengers thronged about the bar, eating and drinking, while gallons of ice-cream disappeared down the open gullets of the women and children. At the moment when the heat was most intense, the band struck up a lively polka, and some fifteen or twenty red-faced couples hastily entered upon the tripping of their fantastic but not light toes. It was a singular sight. On the burning deck of a steamboat, beneath the fiery rays of a noon-day sun, to the music of a scraping fiddle, an unstrung drum and a villainous *cornet à pistons*, rushed furiously forty immortal beings, three steps forward, three steps backwards, whirl about, turn about and do it again—while in gaping crowds two or three hundred of their fellow passengers formed a ring of flesh and blood, through which no refreshing breeze or invigorating air might penetrate. The dance over, tired, out of breath, and panting with heat, all adjourned to the convenient bar, and drank copiously of lemonade, occasionally varying the refreshment by the suck of an orange or a saucer of ice-cream.

After the polka came a quadrille, then a waltz, and then the Lancers. No one gave out—all were happy. Old men and old women, young men and young women, boys and girls and babies—everybody seemed perfectly delighted, and with no perceptible damage to their physical organizations the gymnastic exercises of one and all were with vigor kept up, until at half-past one o'clock they reached West Point.

The regulations at the Point forbid transient steamboats to land passengers there and in consequence the fourteen steamers, with their two thousand passengers were stopped at Cozzens', from which place on foot in 'bus, coach back, or what not, through the thick hot dust, and under the partially slanting heat-rays of the sun they made their way towards the encampment. Many gave out ere half the distance was accomplished, and extemporized picnics by the wayside, on the rocks, under an occasional shade-tree, or in the open meadow. Games of ball, of leap-frog and of hide-and-seek seemed to be favorites with them, and the gusto with which the elders shared the pleasures of their young folk was not the least noticeable and commendable feature of the day.

AT THE ENCAMPMENT

The Fourth was spent in a highly national manner. Thundering salutes were fired from cannon and musket, full dress (and hot) was the order of the day, and a grand dress parade for the benefit of the ladies, was most creditable to the boys. At the Chapel one of the cadets delivered an oration on the times which was much better than the average of similar compositions on similar occasions. The Declaration of Independence was read, and the national airs played and replayed to the delight of all who heard. The hotel was crowded, packed and jammed by people, who came from the North and the city, to get rid of the crowd, and enjoy the quiet. The crowd they found redoubled, and the noise one from which no earthly power could free them. So they made the best of it, and drank lemonade.

A stroll through the encampment of the Cadets revealed scores of bronzed and skin-tanned youths lying on the flooring of tents. Some were in dress, but the majority were decidedly in undress, lying heads and limbs indiscriminately mixed. Some were reading others sleeping, writing, talking or playing pranks. Not a head was visible that could boast of a hair an eighth of an inch in length, and not a face peered across from underneath the canvas that was not as black as that of a first-class Moor. "BILL," said the half-asleep occupant of one tent to a friend in a tent beyond, "when you want to bring me some of that lemonade, I hope you'll say so;" and as we passed they drank from a tin pail, "Long life to the PEERS."

The boats started homewards about 3½ o'clock. The heat had gone, and suttriness had taken its place. Men were full of lemonade, or something stronger, and were disposed to be sleepy and cross; women had become mussy, tired, very red-faced and somewhat petulant, and the dear little children, who were hungry, and sleepy, and didn't know what to do, hung about the cross father and mussy mother, crying for home, while the father grumbled and the mother scolded. We anticipated a hard and soul-trying return, when suddenly the cornet toned, the fiddle squeaked, and the drum attempted to roll. Instantly the men saw ice, the women smoothed their hair, and the children danced with anticipatory delight. Again the ring was formed, partners were chosen, a polka was played, and in the red hot pleasures of the dance all weariness, sleepiness and discomfort were forgotten.

With but occasional intermissions, for libations and change of dance and partner, they ceased not until the steamer was safely moored, when, with smiling faces, disarranged wardrobe, and contented spirits, the men and women cheerfully gave up their tickets, left the boat, and went home, with their children tagging behind them. To them the day had been pleasant and the excursion delightful. To us, who were lookers-on, it was decidedly a hot and weary bore. "All cannot eat nests" say the Chinese, "*chacun a son gout*," say the French; but you don't catch us on another excursion, say *we*.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The authorities having neglected to give any special head to the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, there was no organized observance of the day, but the people seemed to have determined, nevertheless not to let this fact cool their ardor, and the private demonstrations of patriotism were fully equal to any previous occasion of the kind. The day was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the city, and the firing of National salutes, both in the Eastern and Western District, and the same tokens of rejoicing were repeated at midday and sunset. At 7 o'clock the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, paraded through some of the principal streets with full ranks, and after passing in review in City Hall Square, were dismissed for the day. The Juvenile Zouaves, Col. S. J. QUIMBY—six companies—formed at the rear of Carroll Park, at 9 o'clock A. M., and marched about the City. Their gay uniform and good discipline attracted very general attention.

In the Eastern District there was an oration delivered in Rev. Dr. PORTER'S Church, on the Fourth, by the Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER, which was pronounced by all an able production, and one peculiarly suitable to the occasion. In the evening there was a fine display of fire-works at Fort Greene, got up by ex-Alderman O'ROURKE, which were witnessed by a large concourse of people. There was also a display of fire works on Graham-avenue, in the Eastern District.

Some of the private displays of fireworks were almost equal to those furnished by the city, and every citizen seemed to be determined to make as much of a patriotic display as possible. There was a flag raising at the Fourth Central Congregational Church, and at several other public and private places in the city. Everywhere the stars and stripes were flying to the breeze, and the city generally presented a holiday appearance.

It is a matter of congratulation that no very serious accident occurred.

THE FOURTH IN JERSEY CITY.

The National Anniversary was observed in Jersey City, yesterday, more generally and with much more enthusiasm than for many years. Notwithstanding that the streets were filled all day and evening with pleasure-seekers and persons bruafull of patriotism, there was no serious breach of the peace, and, as far as could be ascertained, there was no accident worthy of note. About a dozen persons, who were overpowered by the heat and the effects of a too-free indulgence in stimulants, were taken care of for the night at the Police Station. The day was ushered in by a salute of thirty-four guns, fired at sunrise, at the foot of Warren-street, by the Hudson County Artillery. A national salute was fired at noon, and at sunset thirteen guns were fired.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the police force turned out in their new uniform, blue coats and blue pants, and were highly complimented by the Mayor and Police Committee, by whom they were reviewed.

The Jersey City Band, of Hope, celebrated the day in an appropriate manner at their head-quarters, No. 69 Grand-street.

At 3 P. M., Metropolitan Hall was densely crowded to listen to an eloquent oration by ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON, and patriotic odes were sung under the direction of WILLIAM JONES.

In the evening, an immense throng of people were gathered at Van Vorst-square to witness the fireworks by Messrs. EDGE, which was one of the finest display ever made in Jersey City. The following comprises a list of the principal pieces: Globe, Peruvian Cross; Polka Dance and Colored Battery; Illuminated Yew Tree; Scroll Quadrille; Maltese Cross; Star of America; Saturn and his Satellites; Kaleidescope Japanese Glory, Tama Peruvian; Shield of our Union, and closing with a Premium, under which WASHINGTON stood as military chieftain, with date of birth beneath, and on the base were the words "Union Forever." In the rear was a grand mosaic battery discharging rockets of colored fire. There was a very general display of fireworks by the citizens, and the entire city was in a continual blaze of fire which was kept up until a late hour, and not until 2 o'clock in the morning did the city resume its usual quietness.

THE FOURTH IN HOBOKEN.—There was no public celebration in Hoboken, but in other respects the day was very generally observed. Many thousand people crossed over from New-York to spend a few hours away from the noise and bustle of the City, and the Elysian Fields and other places of public resort were thronged all day with an orderly class of people. There were no breathes of the peace worthy of note, and not a single arrest was made.

THE FOURTH IN FLUSHING.

The day was appropriately celebrated in Flushing, under the auspices of a Committee of public-spirited citizens. The Sabbath-schools of all the churches, including the Catholic, the fire engine companies, with their machinery beautifully decorated; a portion of the military, under Gen. HAMILTON, who was Grand Marshal of the day, and citizens and strangers joined in the procession, which marched through the town to PARSON'S grove, where an eloquent oration was pronounced by THEODORE TILTON. JOHN W. LAWRENCE, Esq., as President of the day, occupied the Chair during a portion of the ceremonies, but abruptly vacated it towards the close, on account of an unpleasant feeling. Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER then took the Chair, and did the honors during the remainder of the ceremonies. The exercises were concluded by a handsome display of fireworks in the evening.

Some citizens, on their private account, wound up the day by burning JEFF. DAVIS in effigy.

THE CELEBRATION AT MAMARONECK.

Among the enthusiastic celebrations of the present Fourth of July, that at Mamaroneck is worthy of especial notice. The Methodist Church in which the exercises took place, was well filled with a patriotic audience. After a prayer by Rev. W. F. WATKINS, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, the Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, the orator of the day, delivered a fine and an impressive address. He was particular happy in contrasting the present war with the war of Independence, in showing that while we fight for the same principles as our fathers, we do so under far happier auspices. The war he thought the instrument of future good. The audience were evidently opposed to all compromise, and responded with unanimous applause when the speaker urged the necessity of prosecuting the war with energy, and in no spirit of compromise.

THE FOURTH AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MILITARY PARADE—THE REGIMENTS IN LINE—TRIFLING DISTURBANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

To-day is a grand gala day at the Capital. At an early hour this morning the streets were alive with regiments of troops, preparing for the grand military demonstration which has just taken place. Among the various regiments which have passed down Pennsylvania-avenue, the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first and the famed Garibaldians appeared to splendid advantage. At noon, the *cortège* moved from the White House *en route* for the Capitol. Twenty-nine New-York regiments were reviewed this morning by the President at the White House, after which they returned to their quarters.

Great rejoicing is taking place over the receipt of the news from Gen. PATTERSON, who has hemmed in 10,000 Confederate troops. Signals are now being received at the Navy-yard from Columbian College in Virginia, some ten or twelve miles distant, and it is thought that some movements are being made in the direction of Fairfax Court House.

At 8 o'clock this morning all the New-York regiments paid a marching salute to the President of the United States and Gen. SCOTT. The troops on parade numbered the Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Garibaldi Guard Volunteers, and the Fifth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth, N. Y. S. M., under command of their respective Generals. The Twenty-fifth N. Y. State Volunteers appeared in the white Havelock, and made a fine appearance. At 10 o'clock the Union flag, presented by the Union Defence Committee of New-York was raised in Lafayette-square, the Seventy-first, N. Y. S. M., Col. MARTIN, acting as guard of honor on the occasion.

The Eleventh (Oswego) N. Y. Regiment arrived yesterday, numbering 781 men, under Col. SULLIVAN, and marched into quarters on the north side of the city. They are a fine body of men, and will no doubt make their mark. The N. Y. Twelfth had a dress parade at their encampment last night, after which they passed in review before Gen. DIX and staff. About 5,000 persons were present. Under Col. BUTTERFIELD they are gaining great popularity, both as gentlemen and as soldiers. The Seventh Regiment must look to their laurels. Gen. SCOTT highly compliments the Twelfth on their soldierly appearance. The First Brigade of New-Jersey troops were reviewed by Gens SCOTT and DIX, at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, making a fine appearance.

Several arrests were made here yesterday of parties concerned in the Baltimore riot of the 19th of April, through the vigilance of one of the employees of the Treasury Department.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment have a grand jollification at their quarters this afternoon, and Col. BURNSIDE'S (Rhode Island) Regiment, give an amusing display of acrobatic performances. In coming down the avenue this morning their march was a perfect ovation, the road for some distance being literally strewn with flowers.

Several regiments of troops have marched into Virginia this morning, for reasons best known to the Government. A private messenger has just arrived from Virginia, and is now at the War Department, it is said, with startling intelligence.

The people are going in crowds to the Capitol, and the President and Heads of Departments and Diplomatic officers have just passed up the avenue. The streets are as crowded as they usually are in the winter season, and owing to the presence of the troops the hotels and boarding houses are densely crowded.

The stores are generally closed, and business over for the day. No doubt but with the efficient police force present, no disturbances of any kind will have to be chronicled.

W. B. R.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

The annual Fourth of July regatta took place on Charles River, at Boston, on Thursday, and drew together a large concourse of spectators, among whom was a large sprinkling of carsmen and other lovers of the sport, from New-York, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. Prizes to the amount of $680 were offered by the city to be contended for in four races, viz.: single sculls, two prizes, $75 and $30; double sculls, $100 and $50; four oared boats, $125 and $50; six-oared boats, $175 and $75.

The regatta commenced at 9 o'clock. The first race was two miles, for which there were seven entries, including the champion, JOSHUA WARD, DOYLE, HANCON and DECKER. A fine start was effected, HANCON leading till near the stake-boat. After a close race, WARD came in first, followed by DOYLE and HANCON. Time—Ward, 13:53; Doyle, 13:56.

The next race was for double-sculls, same distance, for which there were five entries—the *L'Birondelle*, rowed by a Boston crew; the *Joshua Ward*, manned by WARD, the champion and SHAW; the *Edith, America* and *J Boncon*. The first prize, after a spirited race, was won by the Bostonians, much to the surprise of the New-Yorkers, and the second by the Newburgh crew, in the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Suspense—Carnival on Skates—Panorama of the Hudson—Tableaux.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Fortune Demon—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rothermel's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress assembled in special session on Thursday, and immediately proceeded to the business of organization. The Senate was called to order by Vice-President HAMLIN at noon, and the newly elected Senators from Kansas, Illinois and California appeared, and took the customary oath. There were forty-three members present. The Senate did no business on the first day, but Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce various bills rendered necessary by the condition of the country, a list of which may be found in our report of the proceedings. Yesterday, GEORGE T. BROWN, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the first ballot. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to confiscate the property of leading rebels in the South, the proceeds to be applied to the indemnification of Union men who may have suffered losses on account of the acts of such rebels. Notice having been received of the organization of the House, a committee was appointed to wait on the President, and notify him of the readiness of Congress to proceed to business, and a short recess was taken. On reassembling, the President's Message was received and read. We publish this important document in full elsewhere. In the House on Thursday, almost the first business after the roll had been called was the election of Speaker. But one ballot was had—the contest being between Messrs. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and BLAIR, of Missouri. Mr. COLFAX would not suffer his name to be used, and so announced to his friends. When the vote was taken it was found there was no choice, when Mr. BLAIR withdrew, and his vote was transfered to Mr. GROW—thus electing that gentleman. Mr. GROW, on taking the Chair, made an earnest and telling address of thanks. The members were then sworn in by delegations. Some objection was made to the Virginia delegation by Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, but the objection was overcome. Some other trifling delay was occasioned by cases of contested election, when the House proceeded to the choice of Clerk, and the first ballot resulted in the election of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the Tariff act of 1861, and substitute that of 1858 with revisions. Yesterday Ex-Congressman BALL was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms; IRA GOODENOW, of New-York, Doorkeeper, and Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, Chaplain. The President's Message was received and read, portions of it being greeted with applause from the floor and galleries. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States, and a bill providing for the holding of a United States Court in Wheeling. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

Of the important documents accompanying the President's, the two of most immediate interest—the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury—are given elsewhere. The latter, it will be seen, anticipates that it will be necessary to provide for raising $320,000,000, and he suggests that $80,000,000 of this sum should be raised by direct taxation, and the remaining $240,000,000 by loans.

Contrary to the expectation entertained by many, the National Anniversary was signalized by no advance of our troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Capital. Neither was any forward movement made yesterday, but signs were not wanting that such movement will not be much longer delayed. The West Point Battery, under command of Capt. GRIFFIN, passed over the Long Bridge early yesterday morning, and the Garibaldi Guard went over at noon. Several other regiments of volunteers are under orders to be ready. From Matthias Point, too, we may expect soon to hear of another action. Two steamers left the Washington Navy-yard on Wednesday evening, having on board the Minnesota Regiment, with all the necessary tools for throwing up earthworks, and it is believed to be the intention to dislodge any rebel force which may be at the Point, and to hold it permanently. It is important that this should be done, as the channel of the river there runs close to the Virginia shore, and rebel batteries erected there might do a great deal of damage.

Gen. PATTERSON, now that he has commenced active operations, seems indisposed to lose through inaction any advantage he may have gained. He has pursued the victory he achieved over the rebel forces on the 2d, and on the 4th the enemy was driven from Martinsburgh, and pursued for some distance beyond. This intelligence was received in Washington on the evening of the 4th. The mass of the people of Martinsburgh, it is stated, welcomed the National troops with enthusiasm, gratified that the protection of the Government was at last to be afforded them. It is understood that the rebel loss in the battle on the 2d was many killed and many wounded.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this City, on Thursday, with a degree of sincerity and heartiness seldom, perhaps never before, witnessed. There was no display or ostentation, but deep, heartfelt rejoicing. Only five of our military regiments paraded, the others being away at the wars. However, the display was a most interesting one, on account of the parade of a number of gallant Zouaves, redleggings and all, who were assigned a position in line; they won golden opinions by the excellence of their marching.

The oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the Academy of Music, is tersely pronounced the masterpiece of the great Massachusetts orator. The Orchestra was most tastefully shown to be the best auditorium, spacious, and acoustical that ever was known. The orator's theme was the North, and the high moral duty of sustaining the Government, were alike set forth in terms of convincing eloquence. It was even shown that King Cotton in his infancy was nurtured by the very tariff which he now pretends to consider a tyrannical oppression, and that of all the pretended grievances none was more fallacious than that of the alleged interference with Slavery. Mr. EVERETT declared that the North would never yield the control of the Mississippi to a foreign Power until the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge should be leveled with the sea, and the course of the Father of Waters be completely reversed.

At the Cooper Institute, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN delivered an oration for the benefit of the "Ladies' Army Relief Association." The hall was densely crowded by an eager and enthusiastic audience.

The Tammany Society celebrated the day with unusual enthusiasm. There was a large attendance of the Order, as well as of citizens, without respect to party. Hon. HIRAM WALLBRIDGE delivered the oration, in which he fully sustained the Government in its present struggle. Poems, addresses and patriotic music, winding up with a collation, toasts and speeches, constituted the attractions of the celebration.

Twenty-six fires occurred, but none, with one or two exceptions, of any great importance. The accidents from fireworks, and the incautious use of firearms, were pretty numerous, but it is gratifying to state that none occurred of a fatal nature. At dusk a grand pyrotechnic display took place at sixteen different points of the City; they were witnessed by a large concourse of people, who appeared hugely delighted at the celebration.

The Fourth of July in Boston was marked by one of the most destructive conflagrations which has occurred in that city for years. It broke out shortly after noon near the ship-yards, in East Boston, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed the Suffolk salt mills, the East Boston iron foundry and machine shop, the sectional dock and marine railway, nearly one hundred dwelling-houses, marine and mechanical warehouses, and an immense amount of lumber, etc., were destroyed. Several vessels were also burnt. The entire loss estimated at $500,000. Another fire occurred on Hudson-street, which destroyed twelve three-story houses.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the steamer *Catiline*, formerly of the Bridgeport line, and recently running between the Fortress and Newport's News, was burnt on Tuesday evening, and is a total loss. Her armament, consisting of rifled cannons, was saved. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on the 3d, bringing the British Consul at that place, who was desirous of going to Baltimore in reference to an English vessel. Commodore STRINGHAM refused him permission. The Fourth was duly "made a note of" by the National troops in the vicinity.

Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment took its departure from Staten Island at midnight on July 3, and proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh, Pa.

Mayor WOOD, on behalf of the citizens of New-York, will present to the hero of Fort Sumter a handsome gold medal. The ceremony will take place in the Governor's Room, on Wednesday next, at 2½ P. M. In consequence of Gen. ANDERSON'S military duties requiring his presence in Ohio, his friend Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, will represent him on the occasion.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the case of *The City* vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company*, holding that the Common Council cannot impose a license fee upon the Company, as by its agreement in 1852 with the original grantees, no such right was reserved, and no such license stipulated to be paid. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice INGRAHAM, HACKLEY'S case was adjourned to Monday next. HACKLEY is said to be sick at Bergen Point. The case of WILLIAM DUNNIGAN, (charged with the murder of HICKEY,) having been removed to the Sessions for trial, the Court now refused to revoke the order of Justice LEONARD thus transferring it.

The Stock Market absorbed a large amount of State Stocks yesterday, at steady prices. The Railway Shares left off firm, on a moderate amount of sales. New-York Central 73¾@74 per cent. Exchange firm at 106¼@107 per cent.

The heavy receipts of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, yesterday, exercised a depressing influence on the market; prices of Flour, inferior and common lots of Wheat, and nearly all kinds of Corn were reduced. The demand was brisk only for Wheat. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate at advancing rates. No important changes occurred in Metals, Naval Stores, Provisions, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Rice, Spices, or Tallow. Tobacco and Sugars were quiet. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Whisky was lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

The President's Message.

It is common to herald a President's Message to the world as an important document. And often it is so. But never was a Message less important than the one transmitted yesterday to Congress by President LINCOLN, of which a report will be found in the TIMES today, although the occasion is the most extraordinary that ever occurred in our country for the writing of a Message. The telegraph, or some strange fate that presided in the transmission and reprint of the document, has apparently coincided in this view of its value, for never before have we had a more painful jumble from which to extract the pith and meaning, the statement and sequence of a State paper.

We have at the outset what perhaps is in the original document, a faithful narrative of events in the progress of secession down to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. And there is a careful effort to establish the fact that the Seceding States had become the aggressors in their struggle against the Union by the act of bombarding that fort. And the enormity of this assault on Fort Sumter is particularly dwelt upon in view of the circumstance that the Government only intended to "send bread to a few brave and hungry men," on the occasion when the assault to repel or prevent was made by South Carolina.

To our minds, the people of the United States attach little consequence to the event here magnified as the justifying cause for war. That was only the culminating act, the last, but not the worst, of a long series of insults, wrongs and robberies against the National Government, any one of which would have fully justified the steps for repressing rebellion that have since been taken.

The firing on the *Star of the West* was as much the beginning of the war as the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The erection of a hostile battery, without a gun fired, was an equal act of war and demanded chastisement. Long before the assault on Fort Sumter, the act of treason in South Carolina was complete; the Flag of the Nation had been hauled down from every Government building, and insulted, the property of the Government had been seized, and its officers forcibly withheld from the discharge of National duties. Let the case of Sumter go, and the pitiable question of a supposed armistice with South Carolina rebel rulers at the time. They have very little to do with the righteousness of this war.

We are disposed to postpone criticism upon a document that appears to be so barbarously treated in its transmission. But we must say that altogether too much attention is bestowed on Virginia's act of secession in the Message, and the mode in which it was accomplished by the Richmond Convention; and less is said than would have been acceptable in regard to the movements of the people of Western Virginia and of East Tennessee, for the relief from the tyranny of the Confederate States, and the prospect of their success through the aid of Government. Something more than one sentence on "the practice of privateering" by the seceding States, the occasion perhaps demanded. The country would have liked to know what is the prospect of the ratification of the Convention of European Governments which declares privateering to be piracy. Some kindly words on the subject of liberal commercial relations with European nations would not have been out of place. Perhaps it is found in the accurate Message. A summary of the military force now in the field, a generous mention of the gallant and world honored SCOTT, to whose wonderful abilities the nation owes so much, would have gratified quite as much, and been in as good taste, as the homily on the composition of regiments, and their capacity to turn out "Presidents," "Cabinets," &c., which is not saying so much for them as some people might suppose.

The argument of the Message against the right and justice of a State seceding sounds something too much like the President's Indianapolis speech, when on his way to Washington, and was not needed on this occasion. The subject does not admit of argument. "The main question has been ordered," in parliamentary phrase, and debate is no longer in order. The question is, how to raise money to suppress rebellion; and we shall be glad, if we find in the Message, when it comes to us correctly, something on this truly important, this vital subject.

But enough for the present. We said, at the start, that the present Message is little important. We mean no disrespect to the President in saying so. We mean simply that we knew beforehand the sentiment of the country in regard to the war, and neither President nor Congress will be expected, or indeed permitted, to do anything contrary to the popular will. The following paragraph from the Message, which seems tolerably lucid, contains the substance of all that needed to be said by Mr. LINCOLN, if he had wished to be very brief. The proposition and the comments are wise and appropriate to the case.

"It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the war at least 400,000 men and $400,000 000; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them."

Organization of Congress—Grow, Etheridge and Forney.

The prompt organization of the House of Representatives of Congress on the day of meeting is an earnest of the direct and practical views that govern the people's Representatives. Mr. COLFAX, who had strong support for the Speakership, withdrew his name before the balloting commenced. And Col. BLAIR, who had the voice of the country so much in his favor, withdrew his name after the first ballot, so that the election of Mr. GROW might be unanimous. The contest seemed to be not so much who should be Speaker, but rather who should contribute most to the immediate organization of the House. In this view of the case, which the facts justify, Messrs. COLFAX and BLAIR lose no prestige, but if anything are strengthened in the popular regard by their course in the canvass.

Of GALUSHA A. GROW, the Speaker elect, the country does not need now to be told. He has been for many years in the public service, has served several terms in Congress, and in consequence of his quickness and clearness of judgment, his general information, his bold and manly spirit, his character for honor, integrity and fair dealing, and his thorough acquaintance with Parliamentary usage, he has been more than once prominently named for the position that he has now been called to fill. Mr. GROW'S specialty as a public man, however, has been as the long and faithful champion of the National Homestead law; and he had the great satisfaction of getting such a law passed through the Lower House of the late Congress, though it failed in the Senate. It will ultimately, however, be adopted as the settled policy of the General Government; and the thousands of honest landless who shall hereafter get homes for the labor that wins them from the wilderness and causes them to blossom as the rose, will hold the name of GALUSHA A. GROW in reverent honor.

The election of EMERSON ETHERIDGE to the Clerkship of the House, is a deserved tribute from Congress to the loyal men of Tennessee, who have withstood, with their lives in their hands, the wicked schemes of the rebels. It was only when the lives of his friends were in danger in espousing his cause, and when he himself was prevented by armed bands from filling appointments to speak, and when the ruffian soldiery of the infamous PILLOW were upon his track, that ETHERIDGE ceased to denounce, on the stump in Tennessee, Secession as the unholy and diabolical work of bad men, whose long fattening on the spoils of office, and the pillage of the public Treasury, had been terminated by the election of President LINCOLN. ETHERIDGE was obliged to leave his district, where he had been the most popular man in it, by a subterfuge; and his escape was the occasion of the baffled PILLOW'S offering a reward for his apprehension. Perhaps as the hero of Camargo now knows his whereabouts, he will go and take him.

But while the election of ETHERIDGE causes very general gratification in all classes, there is no sentiment of triumph over his opponent, Mr. FORNEY. In the latter years of his public life, Mr. FORNEY has borne himself as a consistent and patriotic friend of freedom. He was an able coworker with DOUGLAS, BRODERICK, HICKMAN and such foes of the nefarious administration of Mr. BUCHANAN; and in his place as Clerk of the House, in the late Congress, elected by Republican votes, he gave the Republican Party no cause to complain of his course—nor were the interests of the country neglected in his hands. He is at this time an eloquent and effective supporter of the Government, and is young enough for a profitable future. As Mr. FORNEY has twice filled the place of Clerk, he is doubtless Republican enough in principle not to object to rotation in office.

The McCormick Reaper Patent.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, published in its editorial columns several of the reasons urged by CYRUS H. MCCORMICK for the renewal of his patent for improvement in grain reaping-machines. Readers will remember that a few months ago the patentee made no pretence of relying on the Press, or upon public sentiment consolidated by the Press, for the extension of his burdensome and oppressive monopoly. His reliance then was on the acting chief of the Patent Bureau, whose conduct foreshadowed so clearly his determined purpose to extend the McCormick patent, right or wrong, that Congress stepped in, and by special legislation wrested the case from his hands, and transferred the question to the new Administration for its decision. That decision is soon to be rendered, and the patentee and his agents are bringing every possible effort to bear to delude the new Commissioner of Patents into extending a monopoly against which the entire farming interest protests earnestly, and with good reason. We had supposed even the inventive genius of MCCORMICK unequal to the task of securing any positive aid in his schemes from the *Tribune*, a journal which especially claims to be regardful of the farmer's interests. We have not forgotten that when a corrupt Administration seemed just on the eve of renewing the monopoly in question for seven years more, our neighbor had no word of remonstrance; but we could not anticipate that it would lend its columns directly to the work of bolstering an extension project which has already taxed the farming interest about fifty dollars on each and every reaper manufactured.

A few words in reply to the Tribune-McCormick "facts," which are assumed to justify the proposed extension. The first two of these may be summed up as follows: The patentee failed to secure extensions of his first two patents—and, therefore, his original invention and improvements covered by his first and second patents are free to all mankind Granted; and we claim that for the precise reasons which led to the rejection of his petitions for the extension of his original patents, his now pending petition should be treated in the same manner. Those reasons were that the "improvements" are non-essential, and that the patentee has received ample remuneration for his invention.

But, says Mr. MCCORMICK, "OBED HUSSEY obtained an extension of his patent, and therefore mine should also be extended." Two wrongs never yet made one right; and it was the fact that HUSSEY'S patent was renewed by the late acting Commissioner, unjustifiably, which, more than anything else, induced Congress to take the McCormick case out of his hands. The public were wronged in the Hussey case; and it is therefore still more incumbent upon the Patent Office to see to it that another wrong is not added to the list.

Finally, it is urged that MCCORMICK'S "large profits," of which so much has been said, were made in great part as a "manufacturer" of reapers! The trick of this argument is exposed when it is remembered that he not only had the monopoly of his patent, but, until within the last year or so, *he refused to sell to others* the right to make his machines. He preferred using his patent so as to keep in his own hands the monopoly of their manufacture; and it is exactly just, therefore, in estimating his profits under the patent, to take into account the entire profits which he has made upon his machines, either as manufacturer or as patentee. It is notorious that MCCORMICK will have made over $2,000,000 on his reapers by the time his present patents shall have expired, and as the new Commissioner of Patents has a reputation for honesty to maintain, there is little danger that the monopoly will be renewed.

Harlequin's Milk of Human Kindness.

The Pilot of Plum Gut is a most delightful enemy. His suavity survives all sense of wrong, and his deep interest in the welfare of his foe makes the latter believe that it is a real happiness to be brought to grief by the *Herald*. Who does not remember how the harlequin persecuted in his paper, day after day, month after month, and year after year, the arrogant policy of the Cotton States in regard to the National Government? How he opposed their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, their Kansas outrages, their Lecompton villainy, their Congressional bullying, and their constant threats of disunion, until by the persistence and vehemence of his opposition to their schemes, the harlequin was hailed as the most distinguished defender of "Southern rights" in the North?

And then when secession was actually attempted, for weeks and months the mountebank continued to comfort the Southern leaders by assurances of a popular sympathy at the North with their cause, that would render resistance to them by the National Government impossible. All this happened while the harlequin (as he has since satisfactorily proved) was demonstrating to the Administration the absolute necessity of suppressing rebellion in its infancy by the summary exercise of the undisputed power and great resources of the Government.

No one but the harlequin could thus maintain the *entente cordiale* with incipient and then full-blown traitors, while meditating (as he has so fully proved) their total extermination. But the achievements of the past are quite eclipsed by the bold endeavors of the present. The harlequin, while hounding on the Government, with most frightful energy, to subdue the South, slily slips aside his mask, and leers encouragingly on the rebels. "Hold on," he whispers to them, "a few days longer, and England and France will come to your aid." And thus he saves his neck at home, and holds out an open pocket to the gentle rebels. The harlequin in two characters—How to do it, and How not to do it—is no novelty to be sure; but yet it is worth while to preserve the tableau as a part of the history of the war. We therefore present the harlequin in the delivery of the following views of the war, in the *Herald* of the 4th:

England can make some shift to get a limited supply from her colonies, but France can only get cotton from America, where alone grow the finer kinds which she uses. *There can be no doubt, therefore, that it is her purpose, in alliance with England, to break the blockade*, if the war should not be concluded before the demand for the staple becomes pressing. What, therefore, is the true policy of our Government? It is either to overwhelm the South by arms, and compel her to submit before the foreign Governments have time to interfere, *or to make peace with her at once, in order to a junction of the two armies against the foes of the American people*, and in order to the establishment of our empire over the whole Continent and its islands.

The idea to be presented to the Southern rebels as their inducement to join the North in a joint war on England and France is brilliant in the extreme. "Come, gentle pirates, and let us be friends; let us unite our two grand armies and give England and France a thrashing; for if we do not, mind you, most benignant buccaneers, England and France will surely take your part and give us Yankees a confounded licking."

None but the kindest-hearted enemy in the world could strew such flowers in the path of JEFF. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & Company.

That National Hymn.

It was an oversight, we think, that the patriotic hymn or national airs, advertised for by some of our enterprising citizens, was not brought out on the Fourth of July. Certainly the effervescence of patriotism and champagne on such a day is best calculated to buoy up into at least momentary success a production doomed otherwise to an imperfect birth and immediate oblivion. While advertising, therefore, for patriotism, poetry and music, all done up in one parcel, and warranted to please the nation, it would have been well to advertise also for a fast reader, who could peruse in a week all the pieces offered in competition, hum and thrum the music, and select infallibly what the nation would approve and adopt. Money is quite as capable of securing the agencies for an immediate selection of the national hymn as of securing the hymn itself.

But the favorable opportunity is lost of catching the country in its cups, and the National hymn must, on its introduction, run a gauntlet of public criticism, which no effort of American genius can survive. In the first place, the authors of near two thousand "rejected addresses" will await the issue of the gilt-edged favorite, with swollen cheeks ready to "blow up" the National Air. Other two thousand musical critics will stand by with batons raised, ready to "beat" the ambitious music in double-quick time from the stage. While several millions of sturdy yeomen, who know nothing in the realms of song beyond Yankee Doodle and Old Hundred, and not much of them, will resent the new-fangled National Air as "one of them opera screeches" sung by Italian women in the Academy of Music.

We are not sorry that any writer of songs in the United States should get one hundred or five hundred dollars for his production; but we are a little sorry to see the patriotic genius of the country subjected to the artificial stimulant of a premium, such as brings out, at county fairs, the fattest pig or the greatest jackass. The deep, earnest, exalted, passionate patriotism of a poet that will give expression to the soul of our people in the nation's time of trial, in words that shall live on the tongues of men, women and children for centuries, is not born of money, nor called forth by proclamation in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Nor will the music that is to thrill the heart of millions in after ages, when consecrated by marriage to the poet's words, obey any better the commercial challenge to come out and win a premium.

The movement for a new National Hymn springs from a good motive, but is badly directed. It will end in disappointment. As well might we advertise for a tragedy equal to SHAKESPEARE'S best, or for an epic not inferior to *Paradise Lost*.

A PROVIDENTIAL CALL FOR INQUIRY.—The steamboat *Catiline* was burned the other day near Fortress Monroe, thereby giving occasion for a Congressional inquiry, which we earnestly hope will not be lost; for such inquiry, we are assured, will bring out the following facts: The boat in question was old and unseaworthy, and its outside value, fixed by competent judges, was $7,500. It was hired by Government as a transport, at the rate of $10,000 a month; with a clause in the contract that in the case of casualty, such as has just overtaken it, the owners were to be indemnified by Government in the sum of $50,000. If the improbable story told by telegraph, that underwriters had been found to take a risk of $25,000 upon the boat, which, if taken, must have been predicated not upon the worth of the vessel, but the prospective value of its earnings, under so munificent a charter, it appears that what with monthly pay, indemnity, and insurance, the proprietors have realized one hundred and five thousand dollars for what three months ago would have brought with difficulty five thousand dollars. Into the history of this business, and into the parties to the distribution of the profit, an investigation should be made unsparingly.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute Commencement.

Among the annual Commencement contributions of the season, those of this time-honored High School at the Marble Church in Fourth-street, near Washington square, were of an interesting character, and for an Institute professing to be only academic, were of a high order.

The exercises consisted of spirited colloquies, graduating speeches of the class for 1861, reports of the Principals on the standing of the pupils in the various Departments, the awarding of honors and prizes, and an address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER.

The colloquies entitled "Flights of Fancy," and "Impressment of American Seamen," were performed with signal taste by the younger students, whilst the graduating pieces called "Life's Scenes," by H. W. PRALL; the "Blessings of War," by J. O. FOWLER, Jr., and "Garibaldi," by the valedictorian, JAMES L. PRICE, were received with particular favor by the large and intelligent audience which filled the house.

The highest mathematical honor was awarded to CHARLES J. BLIVEN, a post graduate. The second mathematical honor to WARREN CONOVER, a subgraduate. The highest classical honor to J. L. PRICE, a graduate.

The prize for "General Excellence" was awarded to JOHN M. RICHARDS; the prize for "Penmanship" to PHILO LEWIS: the prize for "General Neatness and Correctness in Keeping Accounts," to W. N. GOURLAY.

Notwithstanding the times, and the down town location of this school on Washington square, it has, under the direction of Messrs. CLARKE and FANNING, been highly flourishing during the year just closed. The following are the names of the graduates of 1861: A. H. Baldwin, L. H. Fowler, J. O. Fowler, Jr., R. J. Foster, Walter N. Gourlay, John Clark Geyer, Charles Theodore Oxx, Henry Worster Prall, Oren E. Wilson, George Van Wyck, James Lyman Price, Valedictorian.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO MORROW.—A special train will leave New York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 4½ A. M., arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. PATTERSON AT MARTINSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 5.

The following is by mail from Martinsburgh.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The whole army moved here yesterday and encamped, where we are now quietly passing the Fourth. The most admirable order is preserved, although some outrages have been committed on private property. NADENBUSH, a Captain of a company in Col. ALLEN'S First Virginia Regiment, has had his house completely gutted by stragglers from various regiments. BALLIER'S Twenty-first and DAVIS' Twenty-third Pennsylvanians are principally blamed. McMULLEN'S Rangers are now keeping guard over it. The soldiery got into his distillery and began to extract large quantities of liquor. The liquor was emptied into the creek.

Gen. PATTERSON has given strict orders to shoot the first man caught stealing private property, and the order will be rigidly enforced.

A rumor prevails that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column is only two days' march from us, but I am unable to trace it to any reliable source. The nearest force of the rebels to us is at Big Springs, on the route to Winchester, three miles below here. This is only a double picket guard.

JOHNSTON has moved forward the heaviest portion of his column to Bunker Hill, a small village, ten miles below. His column has been seriously weakened by sending four thousand men forward to assist in opposing MCCLELLAN'S advance. It is therefore reduced to about 12 000, and is numerically less than ours by 4,000.

BURNSIDE'S Rhode Island battery will be here to-morrow. DOUBLEDAY'S heavy battery is now here.

The Wisconsin Regiment and the Eleventh Pennsylvania have gone back to Williamsport to guard the battery to this point, and also the provision train.

Yesterday, Company B, of the Tenth, came across a rebel patrol of cavalry, fired upon them, killing one and wounding two.

About 50 cavalry yesterday passed through here in full retreat, just before the head of the column of National troops reached here. They were in a very great hurry.

The people of this town received our troops with quiet but deep demonstrations of joy; ladies and children thronged the streets in perfect security with joyous hilarity, within two hours after the troops had pitched their tents.

After 8 o'clock, not a soldier, save the guard, was to be seen in the streets.

The pickets, by mistake, fired upon each other last night, and one man of Col. NAGLE'S regiment, was killed.

An officer, of the Medical staff of Col. JACKSON'S brigade, as it retreated from the battle of Monday at Hainesville through this place, said he had with him thirteen wounded men; these with what are known to be in farm houses in the neighborhood, would make the rebel loss fully twenty-five. I have as yet seen but four prisoners taken by the Federal troops from the lines of the enemy in the flight of Monday.

No advance will be made from here until to-morrow.

In the engagement at Hainesville, the First City Troop were exposed to the fire of the enemy for some time.

Yesterday morning, Picket Company E, Scott Legion, Capt. HAWKSWORTH, took four prisoners, among whom was a trooper of the enemy, whilst upon a scout.

The enemy passed through here on Monday afternoon, with forty-two prisoners, taken from various Pennsylvania Regiments,—some of them who left the lines to fight upon their own hook, and were mostly of Capt. HESS' Company, in the Fifteenth Regiment, who were surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, who, being dressed exactly like Regulars, were mistaken by the Captain for our own men, until resistance was useless.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 5.

MR. J. C. PICKETT, from Cedar County, informs the *Democrat* that GOV. JACKSON was on Clear Creek, eight miles south of Osceola, on the 26th, with 1,000 men, 6,000 muskets, and 300 horses and mules. Gen. RAINS was encamped at Howard's Mills, a little further south, with about 4,000 men and six cannon.

Gen. PRICE, with 250 men, was said to be on the north fork of Spring River, in Barton County.

MR. PICKETT reports having met in several counties on the route several companies to join JACKSON.

There are 600 Union men in Cedar County wanting arms.

JACKSON was impressing various kinds of property, as he needed it.

A gentleman from Springfield 2d, says about 1 500 of JACKSON'S troops are encamped in Benton County. Col. SIEGEL'S United States troops cover all the ground from Springfield west to Neshao. About 400 Secessionists who were assembled at Oliver's Prairie, fled on learning of SIEGEL'S approach.

The *Democrat's* Booneville correspondent, of the 2d, says that Gen. LYON'S command was under orders to march for the southwest the following morning. Six companies of the Fifth Regiment reserve reached Booneville, under Lieut. WHITE, on Monday, and would proceed to Kansas City with munitions of war and arms for the Home Guard of Jackson County. Col JOHN D. STEVENSON, a prominent member of the Wisconsin Legislature, commands the military operations along the Missouri from Kansas City to its mouth. Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFFER, with 500 men, will remain at Booneville after LYON'S departure.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The steam tender *Reliance*, which came up to the Navy-yard from the lower river yesterday, brings the following report, furnished by some person on that vessel; "The rebels have mounted two rifled cannon on the breastwork of Matthias Point. Their force there is estimated at 1,600 men."

The Navy Department is assured from respectable source that no such works have been erected at Matthias Point, nor have troops been recently seen in that neighborhood.

Lieut. PARKER, of the Navy-yard, went down the river at 10½, this morning, on the steam transport *Philadelphia*, taking an extra crew of sailors, and has propably gone to reconnoitre the alleged position of the enemy.

A battalion of the Third Regiment U. S. Infantry went into Virginia, last night, with GRIFFIN'S Battery.

Sherman's Battery left here at 4 this morning, for Virginia. This is the best light artillery organization in the world.

Gen. SCOTT has expressed a desire that there should be no delay on the part of Governors of loyal States in sending forward their sharp-shooters, and their services at this time would be of great value, considering the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy.

The Thirty-fourth (Herkimer County) New-York Regiment arrived to-night.

BEN. MCCULLOUGH AND BILLY WILSON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 5.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 2d, publishes a proclamation from BEN. MCCULLOUGH, calling on all persons in Arkansas having State or private arms, to rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will be formed into regiments, battalions, and subsistence furnished. He says, "The troops of Missouri are falling back on you, and if they are not sustained, you will be invaded, and your homes desolated."

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says the steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Fort Pickens on the 24th ult., and landed BILLY WILSON'S regiment of New-York Zouaves. The steamers *Illinois* and *Swan* had also arrived.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 5.

The body of Private BANKS, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, arrived this evening from Harper's Ferry, on the way to New-York. He was shot at the bridge by a concealed trooper on the Virginia shore. Two other members of the company were wounded.

The Washington *Star* has a dispatch from Grafton, dated the 3d, which says that Gen. MORRIS attacked and routed a division of WISE'S army on Monday morning at Buchanan; killed 23, took 200 prisoners and 73 horses. It was a fair race, not one of our men

them, of course, to be the enemy, and fired at them *three* ten inch shells, which burst just over their heads. Two of them at once put off in a boat to the *Monticello*, and explained to the Lieutenant his mistake.

As I was leaving Hampton a steamer came into the creek, from Newport's News, bringing the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col PACKARD'S, which is also ordered to take up an advanced position. They will be followed by others, and probably a camp will be speedily established and intrenched some three miles beyond Hampton. The need of the bridge at that town is now severely felt. It was burned more than a month ago by the rebels on their flight from Hampton. Why it has not been rebuilt long ago is among the mysteries which are so abundant in the movements of large armies.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment is to go to Newport's News. The Colonel complains that, although it is now four days since he was arrested he has not even received a copy of the charges against him. He denies that he has ever sent his men beyond the pickets, and says that on that point Gen. BUTLER has been misinformed. He felt justified in arresting the men who had received one safe conduct, because he found upon them also passes and pledges from the rebel army; and the grain was burned, he says because he was ordered to destroy whatever was likely to aid the enemy, and which he could not bring away. He is confident of his ability to disprove all the charges if he can get a trial.

We are expecting Col BAKER'S regiment every day.

H. J. R.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER CATALINE

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 3.

The steamer *Cataline*, recently employed as a transport between here and Newport's News, was burned last evening. The vessel is a total loss, the crew having barely time to escape.

The *Cataline* formerly belonged to the Bridgeport line, and was owned by FREEMAN & Co. She was insured for $25,000, and had been under contract with the Government for three months at $10,000 per month.

Capt. GORDON, of the *Cumberland*, gallantly removed the rifled cannons from the burning steamer.

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Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, this afternoon paid his respects to Commodore STRINGHAM.

The *Quaker City* came up from the Capes, but reports nothing new.

One of the letters intercepted near Great Bethel, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, says the enemy are three thousand strong at Yorktown, and that one Parrot gun and two rifled cannon were the principal pieces used by the rebels at the affair at Great Bethel.

A flag of truce is here again from Norfolk, boldly flaunting the rebel rag and cruising about the roads without molestation. Why does Com. STRINGHAM permit the enemy to observe our every movement? The flag of truce brings several fugitives, chiefly women, from Norfolk.

THE FOURTH AT THE FORTRESS

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 4.

The flag of truce yesterday brought down the British Consul from Norfolk, who was desirous of visiting Baltimore in reference to an English vessel which had got into trouble. Commodore STRINGHAM would not permit him to do so, for the reason that the privilege of the flag of truce has been already sufficiently abused by the Secessionists.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Norfolk, for rifle salutes in honor of American independence.

The ship-of-war in the harbor fired a National salute at sunrise, in honor of the Fortress firing.

There is some pass-ing to-evening in the several camps.

There are no military movements to expect to-day. Work at the Fortress has been generally suspended.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the Union of the States, and the very existence of the National Government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities for several years past, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression. In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its present needs, will be obtained by consideration of the whole subject under the two following general heads:

First—The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

Second—The demands upon the Treasury, arising under existing appropriations, and created by the new year, 1862, exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year.

Third—The best way of providing for these demands, and the means available for that purpose.

As to the first and second branches, the Secretary shows an aggregate of a population already made of seventy nine millions, seven hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents. He proceeds:

The additional estimates herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6 298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous objects, $831,466 90; for the Interior Department, $451,625 75; for the War Department, $105,296 397 19; for the Navy Department, $30,659 220 00; in the aggregate, $27,185,560. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of Mint Treasury Notes one and maturing, the amount of $10,000,861 64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which computed on the average of the last months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary states the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1861, may, therefore, be stated at $218,319 55 6.

It will be seen that in the foregoing estimates, no provision for the interest on the existing public debt is specially made. The omission is only apparent, the estimate for that interest having included in the sum of only $68,000,000 already appropriated for the year 1861.

On the other branch, viz: the Ways and Means, the Secretary says:

"To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure, and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate."

The deficiency of revenue, whether from imposts or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his various public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that $80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that $240,000,000 should be sought through loans. It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal is indispensable. Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation. It has been already stated that appropriations for the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1862, including the permanent and indefinite description, amounts to $65,567 849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt, to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9 000 000 making an aggregate of ordinary expenditure of $74 867,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000 000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79 867,849 34. To provide for these payments it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of $80,000,000. In considering the choice of revenue, adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes and internal duties or excise duties on imports, constitute the only form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property including in this embracing all descriptions, and not being uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on special descriptions of person property with reference to use rather than value. The principal advantages of the system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed in the motives thus arising for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue, for all objects of State administration, must necessarily be upon levies on property. These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislative and executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has a resort been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties as circumstances may require in order to make good whatever of duties may be found to exist. That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent.

It was framed indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed were only $9 507 246 23 and though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated for the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate before the close, to the demands of the Treasury which would be increased for without resort to loans. There remains, as has been already stated, what reaches the sum of $70,867,849 34, a sum not greater, perhaps, than may be reasonably expected from more prosperous years upon a well adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff.

The orders of business, incident to a disturbed condition of political affairs will be greatly restricted, new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and the new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope. It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied that order, and peace, and security for all rights of property, and for all personal and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder, and conflict, and insecurity necessarily incident to the attempts to subvert the Government, break up the institutions, and destroy the nationality by force and violence. When under the influence of this reasonable conviction the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall in their turn constrain these partisans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution. It is not unreasonable to expect that with a restored Union will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff, and the other revenue measures, which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures for the payment of the interest and for the reduction of the principal debt, and that they will, moreover, by re-establishing a National credit on sure foundations, which will contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, to that revival of trade and industry which derives its healthful reaction, will in turn essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue. The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now paying, or liable to duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in a full measure to the National income. It was only when the unprecedented independence of the Republic had created a National wealth and resources which, in the absence of other sources of revenue, had become adequate to the demands of the Treasury when loaded for without resort to loans. These results, as has been already stated, have reached the sum of $70,867,849 34, a sum not greater, perhaps, than may be reasonably expected from more prosperous years upon a well adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to continue the present rate of 3½ cents per pound on brown sugar, of 4½ cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 7 cents per pound on loaf sugar, of 8 cents per pound on the same of sugar candy, of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and 35 cents per gallon on syrup of cane juice, and he proposes that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee. Interest per pound on teas, and interest per pound on green tea.

From these duties is estimated to obtain a National revenue of not less than $20 000, 000 annually may be secured, while the burdens on these articles of consumption on the part of the foreign producers will not, it is believed, be considerable enough to require any change in the duties on other articles, or any other duties or taxes. It may, however, be necessary, it is proper to say in general that from the proposed duties on articles now exempt and from the proposed duties on the articles now paying increased duties, as the necessities of the country become more apparent and pressing, as amounts to a proposition, a further increase of the same, to the amount of $7,000 000, may be anticipated. Should future improving conditions of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that more than the duties thus specifically proposed will be realized from the articles enumerated, not subject to ad valorem rates, without any increase of the rates now existing, the Secretary will not hesitate to recommend

...being killed; and Gen. Keyes has sent a large force in pursuit of them.

Gen. McCLELLAN was expecting to attack the main body under MAGRUDER at Laurel Hill on the 4th.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER CATALINE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 3.

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Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Norfolk—doubtless salutes in honor of American Independence.

The ships-of-war in the harbor fired a National salute at noon, the guns of the Fortress responding.

There are grand parades this evening at the several camps.

There are no military movements to expect to-day. Work at the Fortress has been generally suspended.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

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Third—The best way of providing for these demands, and the means available for that purpose.

As to the first and second branches, the Secretary shows an aggregate of appropriations already made of seventy-nine millions, seven hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents. He proceeds:

The additional estimates herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous objects, $831 496 90; for the Interior Department, $431,525 75; for the War Department, $185,-[illegible]97 19; for the Navy Department, $30,609 520 29; in the aggregate, $217,168 850 15. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury Notes due and maturing, to the amount of $12 639,-[illegible]81 54, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at $318,519 581 87.

It will be seen that in the foregoing estimates, no provision for the interest on the existing public debt specifically appears. The omission is only apparent, the estimate for that interest being included in the sum of nearly $66,000,000 already appropriated for the year 1862.

On the third branch, viz: the Ways and Means, the Secretary says:

"To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure, and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent, duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate."

The deficiency of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusion to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that $50,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that $240,000,000 should be sought through loans. It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal is indispensable. Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation. It has been already stated that appropriations for the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1862, including the permanent and indefinite appropriations amounts to $65,867,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt, to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9 000 000, making an aggregate ordinary expenditure of $74,867,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000 000, as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79 867,849 34. To provide for these payments it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of $50,000 000. In considering the choice of revenue, adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes and internal duties or excise duties on imports, constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions, and valued by a uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on special descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value. The principal advantages of the system of direct taxation are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed, in the motives thus arising for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue, for all objects of State administration, must necessarily be upon levies on property. These considerations have doubtless produced the preference which has always been felt by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislative and executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only [illegible] had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such a resort to direct taxes or internal duties as circumstances may require in order to make good whatever of duties may be found to exist. That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent.

It was framed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed were only $5 527,246 33 and though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated for the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate beyond doubt, to the demands of the Treasury which should be provided for without resort to loans. These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of $79,867 849 34, a sum not greater, perhaps, than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariffs.

The disorders of business, incident to a disturbed condition of political affairs, will be gradually redressed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and the new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope. It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied that order, and peace, and security for all rights of property, and for all personal and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder, and conflict, and insecurity necessarily incident to the attempts to subvert the Government, break up the institutions, and destroy the nationality by force and violence. When under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall in their turn constrain these partisans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution. It is not unreasonable to expect that, with a restored Union, will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff, and the other revenue measures, which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures for the payment of the interest and for the reduction of the public debt, and that they will, moreover, be establishing a National credit on sure foundations, which will contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will in turn essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue. The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in a full measure to the National income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our National independence, or the vindication of our National rights had been fully paid, and the revenue had been increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the Government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges, will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people. Of the articles now lightly taxed sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ cents per pound on the syrup of sugar-cane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than $20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general, that from the proposed duties on articles now exempt and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or heavily taxed that the tax amounting to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of $7,000 000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of $30,-000 000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at $57,000 000, to which may be added the sum of $3,000,000 to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year, $60 000,000. While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than $80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of $20,-000,000 for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of the Federal population, the latter need only be uniformed throughout the United States. The taxes on real estate, and perhaps the general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than the taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question, whether the resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or both, for the supply of the probable deficiencies of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102 924,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of real property is estimated at $11,272,-022,881, and the value of personal property at $4,830,-880,235. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10.900,758 609, of which sum $7.630,530 603 represents, according to the best estimates the value of the real, and $3.270,227,406 the value of the personal property, a rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country, would produce a sum of $20,126,667. A rate of five-fifth of one per cent on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of $21,800,056; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590,—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county and municipal expenditure are raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States, it would not be difficult through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the co-operation of the State authorities in its collection, or through Federal agencies created for the purpose; but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for National purposes. It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective cooperation in all which makes the employment of an extensive and complicated Federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supplies the basis for the most serious objection against that mode of levying revenue. It has been objected, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes, at this time; that in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the Constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be deficient, or even temporarily impossible to collect it as apportioned, if it were otherwise the objection would be fatal to internal duties, as well as to direct taxes, for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law, imposing such duties to make them uniform in collection. Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the financiers of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been already shown that a light, direct tax, from which the Secretary ventures to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened, whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but ill perform his duty to Congress or to the People, if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or affording aid and comfort to the insurgents may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct. As a part of the punishment justly due the guilt of involving the nation in the calamity of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the confiscation of the whole, a part of the estates, of rebels, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public treasury. Before disposing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the enormous disbursements of the Government may not be thereby diminished. He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of 40 per cent on the salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases where such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchments in other directions, will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

The Secretary has already said that, on the supposition that $50,000,000 may be raised by taxation in the mode proposed, or derived from the sales of the public lands and miscellaneous sources, it will still be necessary, in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis, to raise the sum of $240,-000,000 by loans. A comparison of the acts by which loans have been already authorized, and of the loans actually made, will show what resources of this description are available under the existing laws. The act of June 22, 1860, authorized the borrowing of $21,000,000, at an interest not above 6 per cent., under this authority, Mr. Secretary COBB, in October, 1860, negotiated a loan $10,000 000, but from causes not necessary to be here specified, the takers of $2,978 000 failed to make good their offers. The amount realized, therefore, was only $7,022,000, leaving for future negotiation under the act, the sum of $13,978,000. The act of the 8th of February, 1861, authorizes another loan of $25,000,000 on bonds, at six per cent., and permitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary DIX disposed of bonds to the amount of $8,008,000 at rates varying from 90.15 to 96 10 for each $100, and and realizing the sum of $7,343,500 36, leaving to be negotiated the sum of $16,994,000. The act of March 2 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of $10,000,000 at an interest not exceeding six per cent., and also authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of Feb. 3, 1851, and for the amount of any loans restricted to par, not taken under the proposals authorized by the act of January 18 1860 or by the Tariff act itself. Under the acts of February and March 1861, the present secretary in April, 1861, disposed of $3 090,000 in bonds, at rates varying from 85 per centum to par, $4 901,000 in Treasury Notes at above par, realizing to the $8 000.000 offered, the sum of $7,814,899 to the Treasury; and in May, 1861, the further disposal of $7 310 000.

The present Secretary also invited proposals at par for $13,967,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1861. No bids were received except three for twelve thousand in the aggregate, which, having been made under misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn, or applied as offers for Treasury Notes at par, or for bids under the act of February at 85 per cent. The Secretary has since, under the authority of March, 1861, issued Treasury Notes to offerers at par and in payment to public creditors to the amount of $5,554 556. The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loan is, therefore, found in the act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or in default of offers at par, the issue or payment of Treasury Notes bearing the same rate, at par to the amount of $10,000,000 in bonds, at rates varying from 85 to 93 per cent., and $1 684 000 in Treasury Notes at par, realizing for the $8,994,000 offered the sum of $7,922,553 45, and in the act of June 22, 1860, is modified by the act of March 2, 1860, under which Treasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issed or paid to creditors at par to the amount of $11 393 450, making in the aggregate of loans authorized in some form $21 394,450.

This authority under existing circumstances, is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in Treasury notes at 6 per cent., which is not to be expected except, perhaps, as an alternative for delays, of which a just or prudent Government will not, unless under ex reme necessity, permit the occurrence. It needs no further argument to work the conviction that under the existing laws little or nothing of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures, as the contest in which the Government is now engaged is a contest for national existence and the sovereignty of the people.

It is eminently proper that the appeal for the means of prosecuting it with energy to a speedy and successful issue should be made, in the first instance at least, to the people themselves, and it is highly desirable in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burthen press as lightly as possible upon each individual contributor, and and if possible transmute the burthen into a benefit. To attain these desirable objects, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a national loan of not less than $100,000,000, to be issued in the form of Treasury notes or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3-10 per centum, to be paid half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date. The sum of $100,000,000 is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind. But it is not intended to restrict loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources for all the purposes of the year. The interest of 73-10 is suggested because it is liberal to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and under existing circumstances a fair rate for the Government. It is beneficial to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire satisfaction and hopes of profit rather than annoyance and fears of loss; and if the rate of interest proposed be somewhat higher than that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be grudged to the subscribers when it is remembered that interest on the loan will go into the channels of home circulation, and is to reward those who come forward in the hour of peril to place their means at the disposal of their country. The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed is quite obvious, for the interest being equal to one sent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note, or the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it.

To increase still further this facility of calculation, it is proposed also to issue the Treasury notes of this loan in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note. The facility thus secured to the holder of determining the exact amount of the note and interest without any trouble of computation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment. While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it also as, under existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the Government. The bonds of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent., and redeemable twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed seven and three-tenths per cent., nor is there any reason to believe that Treasury notes bearing an interest of 6 per cent., receivable for public dues and convertible into 20 years 6 per cent bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts so that the interest on the sum realized will fall much, if at all, short of the rate proposed for the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan. The Secretary thinks the absence of the feature of receivability for public dues in the latter is a compensation. To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes, in addition to the inducements just mentioned, that the books be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers and depositories of public moneys, at the offices of such Postmasters and other selected persons, in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated; that subscriptions be received for $50, or any sum being the multiple of $50; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or if the subscriber prefer in instalments of one-tenth on the 1st and 15th days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be forfeited in case of non-payment of subsequent instalments; that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment, and that Treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except the first instalment, and for these on final payment the Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptitude and liberally. In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode, that bonds or certificate of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in the country, or in any foreign country, rates not lower than par for sums of $500, $1,000 and $5,000, or of £100, £500 and £1,000 sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate $100.-000,000, or if issued in the currency of Great Britain not exceeding £20,000,000 sterling. He proposes further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after a period not exceeding thirty years, after a common date not later than the first day of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding 7 per cent., payable in London or at the Treasury of the United States, with exchange at such rate as will make the payment equal to payment in London. If the ample provision already recommended for the punctual payment of the interest and final redemption of the principal, be made by Congress, the Secretary entertains very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerable part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates; and that whatever part, if any, may be maintained from capitalists in other countries, will be easily obtained. For whatever sums may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary to the plan already proposed, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of Treasury notes for $10 or $20 each, payable one year from date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $50,000,000. These notes should bear interest at the rate of 3 85 100 per cent. and be exchangable at the will of the holder for Treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, or should it be found more convenient they may be made redeemable, on demand, in coin, and issued without interest. In either form the Treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful if prudently used. In anticipation of revenue they are certain to be received. The greatest care will, however, be requisite to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the Government of any country can well be devised.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 5, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	85¼	1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. bs	60
15,000 do	85	50 Amer. Exch. Bank	74½
22,000 U. S 6s '81...Cou	85¼	41 do	74¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, '74 .Cou	77	10 Continental Bank	64
1,000 U. S. 6s '68.Cou	92½	25 U. S. Trust Co	115
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Cou	77½	55 Pacific M. S. Co.	70
7 000 Treas. 12 p. c. n	100	50 do s30	70
550 Treas. 6 p. c., 2 yr.	98	100 do	70¼
2 000 N. Y. State 6s, 70	104	25 New-Jersey Con. R.	112
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	101	775 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¼
1 000 Ind. State 5s	80	50 do s10	73½
71,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	37½	300 do s12	73½
50,000 do b8	37½	50 Hudson R. R. s30	31¾
12,000 Vir. State 6s...c 47		25 do	32
8 000 do s3	44½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	23½
5,000 do s30	45	50 Mich. Cen. R. s10	42½
2 000 Mo. 6s, L to H. & St. J. R.	48¾	50 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	66
1,000 do s10	44¾	50 do s15	64¾
34,000 N. C. State 6s	58	200 do s30	64¾
41 000 Ma. State 6s	87½	425 do	65
40,000 do	87¾	50 do b30	65
15 000 do	87½	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	97
2 000 La. State 6s	51½	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	60½
2 000 do	51½	100 do s15	60½
5,000 do	51½	50 do s30	60¾
2 000 do	51½	300 do	61
2,000 Ohio 5 N. W. 2dM.	13	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	24
2,000 M. C 8 pr ct 1st M.		150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	34
Sin. Fund Con. bds.	91¾	20 Del. L. & West. R.	72½

FRIDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened, after the Fourth of July holiday, upon a large supply of the Border State Stocks, supposed to be from the Bank Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Fortunately for the sellers, there is continued demand at low prices, and the market absorbed over $300;000 of Tennessees, Missouris, &c., without depreciating the price, ½@¾ ℔ cent. Indeed at the close the prices were firmer, if anything, than at the outset of the call. The market is made stronger by private advice that the supply in the Illinois Department has been greatly reduced. There was also a liberal inquiry for the National Stocks, both fives and six ℔ cents, and the full rates of Wednesday were paid for the new issues of 3881, and an advance of ¼ ℔ cent. on the 5 ℔ cents. of 1871. The Treasury Notes, bearing 10@12 ℔ cent., were in good demand, and but few offering. In Railway Mortgages only a very partial business was done, and the Railway Shares reflected a dull speculative feeling, without much alteration in the prices paid at the Board or the bidding on the Street in the afternoon. Only one session of the Exchange Board was held to-day, and the same order is continued for Saturday. Considerable disappointment was felt on the Street in the afternoon that the President's Message was not telegraphed at an earlier hour, but the fact of the prompt organization yesterday of both Houses of Congress, and the belief that the tone and recommendations of the President will be firm and to the great purpose of maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Government, caused prices to leave off firm. Sales of New-York Central to the extent of 2,000 shares were made about 3½ o'clock, at 73¾ per cent., and that price bid for more, and 60¼@61 was the closing quotations for Galena, of which there are strong buyers in the market this week, irrespective of the question of a former dividend on the stock, but on the merits and long-established credit of the property and its current traffic. Illinois Central left off steady, as on Wednesday, at 65 per cent. for the cash stock. There was an upward reaction again in Pacific Mail shares, and 70@70¼ per cent. was paid for the cash stock. In Reading, Erie, Hudson and Harlem, there was not much said or done, and with the exception of Galena and Illinois Central, the Western Stocks were quite tame. The general market closed firm:

Virginias	46½	Illinois Central	65
Missouris	37¾	Toledo	24
Tennessees	37¾	Pacific	70½
New-York Central	73¾	Hudson	32
Galena	60¼	Reading	33

The Money Market since the holiday is quite dull. Lenders outside of Bank find it difficult to place demand loans on stock collateral at 5@6 ℔ cent., and equally so to command unquestionable mercantile paper of short date, at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Banks continue to accumulate Specie rapidly, while their line of Loans and Discounts is again lower this week. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are firm in rates on a moderate amount of actual business. On London, 106¾@107 ℔ cent. for Bankers' and 105¼@106¼ for Merchant bills. On Paris, 5 32½f.@5.30f. for Bankers' bills.

There is a good inquiry this week for the 6 ℔ cent. two year Treasury bills of the United States, to pay into the Custom-house for duties. The Importers of Sugar, in anticipation of an early increase of the duty on that article, are hastening to pay the present duty of ¾ of a cent. the pound not only on their current entries, but on Sugars in bond. The Treasury bills, which rated at 97 ℔ cent. last week, are up to 98½@99 ℔ cent. to day.

The Bondholders of the city of St. Louis, or their representatives in New-York, are requested to meet and confer with a Commissioner of that city, at the office of CLARK, DODGE & Co., to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, on the subject of the July interest.

The following returns of June traffic on the railways have been received:

	June 1861.	June 1860.
Illinois Central	$189 941	$188,060
Galena & Chicago	164 931	93,448
Wabash Valley	79.073	67,428
Buffalo & Erie	46,773	44,603
Hudson River	129,382	129,996

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Bremen* and *Kangaroo*, leaving Saturday, July 6, are as follows. Mails close at 10½ A. M:

London—60 days' sight	107 ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108 ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	5fr 30c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar	5fr. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	40cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	40½ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar	76¾ cts.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from June 24 to June 29, were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$18,089 36	$29,109 90
Passengers	6,313 84	6,288 89
Mails, &c	2,574 55	1,160 00
Total	$26,927 75	$36,498 79
Corrected earnings for the previous month		$165,707 22
Whole month of June, 1861		164,933 51
Whole month of June, 1860		93,448 90
Increase		$71,484 61

The Guion Petition Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

A report has been in circulation for some days, that an order had been issued by Justice LEONARD, at the instance of Mr. Frederick Guion, for the arrest of Superintendent Kennedy and Mr. James B. Taylor, on an allegation of false imprisonment, growing out of the seizure of the peace petition. Upon inquiry, we learn that such was not the fact. The error probably grew out of an application for such an order, which the Judge promptly refused.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous disorders originate in the fluids, the drain of the nervous system, and consequently require a remedy to assist nature in her functions and for which these medicines are admirably adapted, as they relieve the head and stomach, the very main springs of life, and by expelling the unhealthy corruptions, restore energy and vigor.

GREAT FIRE AT EAST ALBANY.

The Boston Depot Buildings Destroyed—Loss over Half a Million.

ALBANY, Friday, July 5.

At about 7 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the freight-house at the Boston depot at East Albany. Soon after the alarm was given, the flames were seen bursting forth in large volumes, and spreading with great rapidity, until the whole line of the building was one sheet of fire. So fierce was the conflagration that nothing could be saved. From this side of the river the sight was very grand. Five canal-boats and steam-dredges, which were in the slip, had no time to get afloat, and the persons in them barely escaped with their lives.

The destruction of property embraces two large freight dépôts, the passenger dépot, the market office, the elevators, fifty-four car-loads live hogs, five canal-boats, one valuable freight bridge. The long passenger bridge was partially saved; the canal boats were all loaded with grain. The destruction of property cannot be less than from $300,000 to $400,000. There are rumors that some lives were lost, about sixty men were in one building that burned so rapidly as to render escape very difficult.

Mr. FAIRFIELD, one of the Superintendents of the freight department, who was endeavoring to save books, was badly burned about the face and breast. Several men jumped in the creek, some, it is supposed, perished in the building, and two firemen were injured by a collision between two engines. The whole dock was burned, and so entire was the destruction that everything at the depot is swept clean.

The loss by this fire will exceed half a million of dollars. The buildings that were destroyed cost the Company over $480,000. Up to a late hour rumors prevailed of loss of life, but nothing certain on that point has yet transpired. The Company had no insurance.

The steamer *New World* lies up to her guards in water. Her freight has all been brought down to-day to lighten her. Boats present condition is bad. It is feared that she is hogged.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $16. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Corns, Corns, Corns, Corns.

You that have Hard and Soft Corns can have them cured by calling on Prof. S. KIMBELL, who is permanently located at No 809 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., Room No. 4, first floor fronting on Broadway. Professor K. has had eight years' experience in treating all diseases of the human feet, and believes that he fully comprehends their nature and treatment. As a Chiropodist, Professor KIMBELL thinks himself the best in America. Operations performed in three minutes so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient. Genteel and separate apartments for ladies. Professor K. has certificates from eminent Clergymen, Statesmen, Professional men, Merchants and others, of the highest respectability.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

Office hours from 9 A. M to 7 P. Ladies and gentlemen attended to at their own residences when desired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

LEVIRICH—SERGENT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 3, by Rev. W. F. Collins, WILLIAM H LEVIRICH, of Peekskill, to Mrs. DEBORAH E. SERGENT, of New-York City.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

FINCH—SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 4, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, JAS. T. FINCH, of Hudson City, N. J., to SARAH E., daughter of Daniel Shirley, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

WILLIS—BODWELL.—In South

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. JOHN HARVEY, of Central New-York, will preach a military sermon to the Anderson Zouaves, in their camp, at Salter's Bay, 5 miles from Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 7, at 3 P M. All interested in the subject are invited to attend. Preaching also in the Tent, on Union-square, at 3 P M. by Rev. Mr RUSSELL, and in the EVENING, by Rev. Mr. HARRIS. All are invited. W. N. PEARNE, Missionary of the L. P. Association.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach next SUNDAY July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Phillip's new Hall No. 800 7th-av, on Broadway square, between 46th and 46th-sts., and if this enterprise is sustained, regular services will be continued and a Sunday school organized. On SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING he will preach as usual in Tremor Hall, and give his third sermon of the Course.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, 7th av., near 125th-st. will be held TO-MORROW. Sermon at 10½, by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON. At 3 P M. the Annual Report embracing an account of God's dealings with the Church, will be read by the pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS. Conference and communion in the evening. Seats given away. All are invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-STREET, between 3d and 4th avs. Worship and preaching by Elder H. S. HYDE, every Sabbath, morning afternoon and evening, at the usual hours. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the Lord's Supper (by which we show forth the Lord's death till he comes) will be administered. All Christians are invited. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICE.—PRESBYTERIANS ARE reminded that the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., is now open in the evenings, at 7½ o'clock, as well as in the forenoon, at 10½. The Pastor, Rev. WM. FERRIS, A. M., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, (D. V.) on the *Mystery of Godliness*.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ANSON STERNS D. D., Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to all who will come and listen to *The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God*.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINTENdent of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, will preach in the South Baptist Church 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING July 7th, at 10½ o'clock. Several of the "Little Wanderers" will accompany him.

REV. B PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fourth of July sermon TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject: *The Revolution of '76, in contrast with the Rebellion of '61*. Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Church corner of Fourth and South-3d sts.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev MALCOLM M. G DANA, of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 and 3 o'clock.

IS IT NOT SO?—WHO THAT LOVES CHRIST does not desire his speedy, glorious appearing to complete the redemption of his people and close these scenes of sin and misery? His Herald will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at No 163 Bowery

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., near Fulton-av. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT TURNBULL, is expected to preach in this Church on SUNDAY the 7th, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. CAMPBELL. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Orchard st., near Grand-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC R. TUTTLE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING in St. Peter's Church, at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the charity fund of the Association connected with the parish.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP McILVAINE WILL preach (D. V.) at St. Ann's Church Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P M by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. SEARLES. Fourth of July sermon in the EVENING. Rev. Mr SWEREAT a 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverly-place. Rev. TH MAS COOK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. JNO. A. McKEAN, OF PHILADELphia, will preach at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church corner of 8th av. and 43d-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H. Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d av.

For a quarter of a century, the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT.
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By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO C. DOBSON.
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE, AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, Has removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $155 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandize at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. 61 cranderge organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway New York

ALBERT WEBBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH ULTIMO, BETWEEN THE store No. 245 Broadway and the Bank of the Commonwealth, a promissory note drawn by C. ms Mansell to the order of Joseph Merwin dated April 6 at 4 months for $425. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid at maturity. MERWIN & BRAT

CAUTION.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, JULY 2D, AT 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, a pocket book containing a $100 bill of Fund Commissioners of the State of Illinois. Any person returning the same to No. 45 26th-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. back basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSiness of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $1,600. Address BAXTER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWelry, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles and fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, dies, etc.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 194 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 43 Hicks st., near Middagh-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable young woman, with 16 months' City reference from present employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist at washing, or to do general housework; makes bread, &c., and is a good laundress; wages low; no objections to the country; is very obliging. Call at No. 329 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman with good experience wishes the above situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, a superior waitress and a good plain sewer; is neat in her person and habits, has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wantes, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an amiable and willing young woman, who would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 33 East 35th st., where she is at present engaged, and permitted to refer.

AS COOK, &c.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN the City is open for an engagement; has the best of reference; understands all kinds of meat-cooking cake and pastry; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. CAIRNS, No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble and competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; refers to her present employers, at whose residence, No. 7 East 34th-st., apply for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman wishes a situation in city or country; understands baking bread pies and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and has good reference, and is ready for an engagement this day. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, steady woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can do cooking after the American and English style; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., City or country.

A NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse, can take the full charge of children and do plain sewing; no objections to travel with a lady; can go as waitress also. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., Room No. 13. Best city references given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable woman, with a fine four months old. Is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference given. Apply at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant English person, either as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to go to the country, has good City reference. Can be seen for one week at her last employer's No. 119 West 16th-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av between 4th and Amity-sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial

A SUNBEAM OF GOOD SERVANTS ALREADY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a protestant of long experience in England and the United States as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single young man wishes a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the laying out of walks, and has some knowledge of flowers; understands shrubbery an everything connected with a garden; has had three years experience; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS a farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation in City or Country, by a very respectable man and wife as farmer and gardener, and cook, &c; is an Englishman; has followed the business for many years, and furnishes the most undoubted testimonials for fitness. Apply at No. 814 6th-av.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SMART, active, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; is strong and willing to work on a farm; can work in the garden take care of horses and understands raising vegetables, &c. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young Frenchman, (single,) is fully competent, and has the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness; no objection to go any part of the country, or travel to gentleman of family. Address A. R., No. 147 East 10th st., M. C SANDERS, between 1st and 2d, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address HARNEST, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address with references and wages expected, E. G. H. Box No. 12 Bellville Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BANDS FOR GOLD AND SILK EMbroidery, by Mrs. L. V. WELDON, Nos. 28 and 30 Division st., third floor

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st. or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

NEWBURGH SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange county on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE pupils for the Summer term at a reduction of one-half, viz: A full course of book-keeping and penmanship, $15, regular charge $30. Application must be made this week at No 77 Broadway, corner 9th-st., or No. 15 Court-st. Brooklyn.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $150; over that age, $160. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 359 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches. French, which she speaks and writes. Latin, and the elements of music, desires an appointment. She has taught very successfully during several years, and feels confident that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who may choose to avail themselves of her offices; indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address immediately L. C. B. *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wish to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Address Miss Z., No. 48 West 32d-st.

TEACHERS.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (AN experienced teacher) wishes to make an immediate engagement on very moderate terms either as teacher in an Institute, or tutor in a family. Branches of instruction—French, piano, drawing, writing, &c. No objection to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post office, New-York

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A RE-engagement as governess; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; unexceptionable references. Address E. H., Room No. 7, No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works at Eleventh-st. and Ave. No. 90 Duane-st. late at 226 Fulton-st. Branch offices, No. 721 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND.

This newly-appointed and conveniently located hotel is now in readiness to receive guests. It is reached by taking the Staten Island Ferry-boat, and landing at either the Quarantine or Stapleton wharves. The house is one of the most convenient on the island, and, although removed from the dust of the highroad, is within three minutes' walk of either landing. Gas throughout the premises. A beautiful *salon de concert*, where, during the coming season, a series of first-rate entertainments will be provided; a billiard-room, a bowling-alley, a pleasant garden, with large tent under an umbrageous grove of trees, and entire seclusion. The proprietor, who has spared no expense in fitting up this handsome establishment solicits the patronage of the public feeling assured that when its many comforts, and its proximity to the City are known, it will be regarded as a real boon to the citizens of New-York. The extent of the house enables him to fix the tariff of prices at a very low rate. Those who need an elegant Summer retreat at a very moderate charge, will apply to Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, late of the Islip Pavilion and Gramercy Park Hotel, New-York, or to JAMES HYNES.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season
BASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
F. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st., for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars to Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post office.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this house they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea or river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $12. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Rutgers-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H HAGGERTY Proprietor

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y., would be happy to see his many friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturdays); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, Staten Island, is now open for boarders. Having been refurnished and enlarged this season, from its situation and proximity to the City, it offers superior advantages to families and single gentlemen requiring first-class accommodation at reasonable terms
J. HYNES.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year, also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

LA LOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This favorite Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7.20, 11.20, 3.20, 4.20 and 5.20 o'clock; from Dey-st., at 10¾ and 4¾ o'clock.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Tilton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The Bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brook & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st. Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.
Wm. Neely, No. 348 Bowery,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
E. D. Burt, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe,
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
"BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents, and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell on Saturday, July 6 at 10½ o'clock, A. M. at No. 55 Dey-st., an entire dealer's stock of boots and shoes, comprising the usual variety, to be sold without reserve to close a concern. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms of sale made known at the hour of sale, as all of the goods are to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder. The trade is invited to attend.

J. B. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels, 3 ply and other carpets, oil cloths, wardrobes, bedding, feathers, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rockaway wagon, four-seat family wagon, 4 light road wagons, harness, &c. The above are well made. Sale positive.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18.

AT A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL Finance Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, held on the 4th inst. Messrs. Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Moses Taylor and Jonathan Sturges were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the Banks and other moneyed institutions of the City in aid of the fund required to carry out the objects of the Commission. CHAS. E. STRONG
Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed. communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large, the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CHESNUT Grove House, Staten Island, situated on Simonson-av., a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing and only 20 minutes' sail from Pier No. 2, North river; rooms suitable for families and gentlemen; boats every hour, from 6 A. M to 7 P. M.; terms moderate. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NUMBER OF ADULT persons can obtain first class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from depot overlooking river and creek; terms moderate. Apply at No. 154 Chambers-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SUMMER AND FALL.—Three or four families can have the best of accommodation; rooms large; cool, shady walks; quarter of a mile from the landing; also carriage room and stables. Address B. BRUNDAGE, Cornwall, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with first-class board, in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Rooms large and airy, house well shaded, seven minutes' walk from the landing. Address W. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm house in a healthy and well shaded location, near a pleasant village in New-Jersey, within one hour's distance from City by railroad. Good reference given. Call or address R. STOUT, Jr., No. 326 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and lady, with three small children, 3 to 8 years old, and servant. Must be good substantial fare, at a moderate price, and within 1 to 1½ hours' ride of New-York. Address Box. No. 2,182 Post office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties slip.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A FAMILY OF five or six persons, at a farm house 20 minutes' walk of Newburgh, Orange County; fine shade and good water. None need apply but those wishing board for the season. Inquire at No. 124 9th-av, from 4 to 6 P M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING EIGHT miles from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like a family to board for the Summer. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 76 Vesey st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, 40 miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, address, by mail M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad depot, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,796 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 25 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

TO LET.—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, will be rented for the Summer months, or until the 1st of April next, 16 miles from the City. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. or ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved, fronting on High-st. Apply to JAMES WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A COSY, QUIET clean house; location first-class; furnished complete for housekeeping; furniture for sale, if desired; gas, Croton, and flower garden. Apply at No 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in Music store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, situated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. C. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills 20 miles from town by railroad; two minutes' walk from the depot. Land, from one to fifteen acres. Good garden, elegant lawn, pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three-story brown-stone house No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 26th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars,

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sum of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand dollars each, at the option of the party or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State irrevocably pledges its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus), to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the taxation of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

That terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 15, 1861. The Stock authorized to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861 to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of coupons payable to bearer with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars; the principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $400, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CARRE, Acc't.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:
Chicago City Bonds
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors until ted thereto for the six months ending July 1, as fo lows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-ave and 26th st., NEW-YORK June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1873 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETH B. SPENCE, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 106 Liberty-st., New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.

A. H. YARLEY, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $420 000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST,
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of June, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$477,022 84
Overdrafts		1 85 48
Due from Banks		17,574 23
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$33,000	
Real Estate		30,000 00
Specie		9,185 17
Cash Items		24 053 95
Stocks		70,750 00
Loss and Expense Account		6, 31 63
Total		$724,218 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$57,250	
Less Notes on hand	8,608	48 642 00
Profits		42,458 27
Due to Banks		35,922 24
Due Depositors, on demand		294,903 75
Amount Due, not included either of the above heads		294 00
Total		$724,218 30

State of New York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President and SAMUEL B WHITE Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861 in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1861.

B E. WATSON, Notary Public.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The Directors have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 131-st-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th o July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

$12,000 WANTED OF LODER & CO.'S matured paper, in sums not to exceed $800, for which sixty cents on the dollar, cash, will be paid. Address BROKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for three days stating name and the amount.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870. Interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. B., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square—New York, July 1, 1861. The Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK July 2 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 54 WALL ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A BURRIS, Jr., Secretary

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KETER, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall st. Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per. cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, July 2, 1861 JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No 69 Wall-st., New York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of W Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—HOLders of bonds and coupons of City of St. Louis will meet at the office of Clark, Dodge & Co., on the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. JAS. E. TEASDALE.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the Board
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SEMMY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, payable on and after the 8th inst. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 3 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CARY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Weakness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
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4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book, $8 00
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the singe box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

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N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Ninth Edition, pp. 308. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 6 Astor-pl. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

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MEDICAL.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
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And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,

Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

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DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it;

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

Rhenish the other, over their soil. This would be division completed.

Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Unionmen, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the Disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who have favored it, are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years unless sooner discharged, and also for a large addition to the regular Army and Navy.

These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them.

Of course some consideration was given to the question of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and the Government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now afforded, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject; and if so, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress. The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinarily and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Navy will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the war at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them; in a word, the people will save their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew that they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law; they knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in its reverence for the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people.

They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents of the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the nation's Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State.

The first disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of which ever had any State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was admitted on an equal footing with the original States, in recognition of the Declaration of Independence. Therein the united Colonies were declared to be *free* and *independent* States. But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly show.

The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen States in the articles of Confederation two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive, having never been a State, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union. Whence this magical omnipotence of State rights, asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions.

What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it a political community without a political superior? Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance thereof. The States have their *status* in the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution.

The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States formed their Constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming into the Union. Unquestionably, the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution, but among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but, at most, such only as were known in the world at one time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself, had never been known as a governmental, as a mere administrative power. This relative matter of National power and State rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confined to the General Government, while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution in defining boundaries between the two has applied the principle with exact accuracy is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question. What is now combated is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution is lawful and peaceful.

It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions, to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called Seceding States in common with the rest.

Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present National Debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas.

Is it just, that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain. The Seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession.

They have assumed to make a National Constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours.

If they have discarded it, they thereby allow that on principle it ought not to exist in ours; if they have retained it, by their own construction of ours, that show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound in the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself, "We, the people."

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State—except, perhaps, South Carolina—in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them.

It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election, all that large class who are at once for the Union, and against coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who has taken his place there of his own free choice.

But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the whole world, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But it is so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whoever in any section proposes to abandon such a Government would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it, what better he is likely to get in its stead, whether the substitute will give, as he intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some forebodings on this subject.

Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by JEFFERSON, they omit the words, "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national Constitution in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by WASHINGTON, they omit, "We the people," and substitute, "we, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States."

Why? why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity.

This is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the Army and Navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates, but the greatest honor and the most important fact of all, is the unanimity and firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law.

This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand without an argument that the destroying the Government, which was made by WASHINGTON means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled: the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it.

It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that bullets are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves. At succeeding elections such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States, after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the Inaugural Address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provided, and all the States have accepted the provision, "That the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise, by public servants could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in the royal of so vast and so sacred a trust as those people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws, and having thus chosen our cause without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 4, 1861.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Clerk called the names of those heretofore elected as members from South Carolina, Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. MCCLERNAND objected to Mr. A. T. THAYER being called as member from Oregon, and sent up the protest of Mr. SHIEL. This subject was passed over for the present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he would at the proper time present a question of privilege in the form of a resolution, that Messrs. MARSTON, BLAIR and CURTIS, claiming seats in this House, having been sworn into the military service of the United States, and holding commissions, are constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House.

Mr. BLAIR said he had never been sworn into the service of the United States, and therefore Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's facts were wrong as to himself.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said, of course, after this explanation, he would not include the gentleman. [Applause in galleries.]

Mr. RICHARDSON objected to the recognition of Mr. DAILY as the delegate from Nebraska.

The list of members having been called, the Clerk announced that 157 members had answered to their names.

The election of a Speaker was now in order.

Mr. COLFAX said: Mr. Clerk, before the balloting commences, I desire to state to my fellow members that I am not a candidate for the Speakership. I am profoundly and sincerely grateful to the gentlemen of all parties who have proffered me their support. I desire the withdrawal of my name, to lessen the number of candidates and to prevent the delay in the organization which the impending triangular contest seemed to threaten. I am convinced, also, that the Speakership will be more worthily filled by either of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been so prominently associated with it. I announced to them yesterday that my name would be withdrawn before balloting, and to those whose friendship had honored me with their preference I hope to prove, in my service on this floor and by my devotion to the country, which, in this hour of trial, should be it, loyal hearts above party, that their generous confidence had not been misplaced.

Mr. HICKMAN nominated FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, saying that that gentleman had inaugurated the war policy in Missouri, which had elicited the approbation of every loyal American citizen. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MCCLERNAND wished now to put a stop to such disorder in the galleries.

The Clerk said he had no power to preserve order.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought an appeal from the Clerk would have the proper effect.

Mr. STEVENS, in nominating Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pa., for Speaker, said he would not follow the bad taste of his colleague, (Mr. HICKMAN,) by going into a eulogy of Mr. GROW's character, or be provoked into saying anything against his opponent. [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS, in alluding to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's question of privilege, said he was elected by the people of Iowa, as a member of Congress; he was also elected colonel of a volunteer regiment of that State and for these marks of confidence his constituents were responsible.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

There being no choice, Mr. BLAIR said it was unnecessary to have another vote, as this would cause delay in the organization. He begged leave to decline being a candidate, and requested his friends to change their votes on this ballot in order to an election at once.

Votes were then changed from BLAIR to GROW, and the following was announced as the result:

Whole number of votes	159
Grow	99
Blair	11
Crittenden	1
Rest scattering.	

William G. A. Grow, the Speaker elect, was escorted to the chair by Messrs. BLAIR and RICHARDSON.

Before the result was announced Mr. GROW said he had a remark to make similar to Mr. BLAIR's. He would not be a candidate any longer. [Excessive laughter.] This was owing to his having received one vote from the partiality of a friend.

Hon G. A. GROW, upon taking the Chair, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, of the United States of America:

Words of thanks for the honor conferred by the vote just announced would but feebly express the heart's gratitude. While appreciating this distinguished mark of your confidence, I am not unmindful of the trying duties incident to the position to which you have assigned me. Surrounded at all times by grave responsibilities, it is doubly so in this hour of national disaster, when every consideration of gratitude to the past and obligation to the future cluster around the present. Four-score years ago fifty-six bold merchants, farmers, lawyers and mechanics, the representatives of a few feeble Colonists scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, met in Convention to found a new Empire, based on the inalienable rights of man. Seven years of bloody conflict ensued, and the Fourth of July, 1776, is canonized in the hearts of the great and good as the jubilee of oppressed nationalities, and in the calendar of heroic deeds it marks a new era in the history of the race. Three quarters of a century have passed away, and the few feeble Colonists, hemmed in by the ocean in front, the wilderness and the savage in the rear, have spanned a whole continent with a great empire of free States, rearing throughout its vast wilderness the temples of science and of civilization on the ruins of savage life. Happiness seldom, if ever, equaled, has surrounded the domestic fireside, and prosperity unsurpassed has crowned the national energies, the liberties of the people been secured at home and abroad, while the National standard floated, honored and respected in every commercial mart of the world. On the return of this glorious anniversary after a period but little exceeding the allotted lifetime of man, the people's representatives are convened in the Council Chambers of the Republic to deliberate on the means for preserving the Government, under whose benign influences these grand results have been achieved. A rebellion the most causeless in the history of the race has developed a conspiracy of long standing to destroy the Constitution formed by the wisdom of our fathers and the Union, cemented by their blood. This conspiracy, nurtured for long years in secret councils, first develops itself openly in acts of spoliation and plunder of public property, with the connivance or under the protection of treason, enthroned in all the high places of the Government, and at last in armed rebellion for the overthrow of the best Government ever devised by man. Without an effort in the mode prescribed in the organic law for a redress of all grievances, the malcontents appeal only to the arbitrament of the sword, insult the nation's honor, and trample upon its flag, inaugurate a revolution which, if successful, would end in establishing petty jarring confederacies or anarchy upon the ruins of the Republic and the destruction of its liberties.

The 19th of April, canonized in the first struggle for American Nationality consecrated in the martyr blood of WARREN, has its counterpart in ELLSWORTH, and the heroic deeds and patriotic sacrifices of the struggle for the establishment of the Republic are being reproduced upon the battle-fields for its maintenance. Every race and tongue of men almost is represented in the grand legion of the Union, their standards proclaiming in a language more impressive than words that here indeed is the home of the emigrant and the asylum of the exile, no matter where was his birthplace, or in what clime his infancy was cradled. He devotes his life to the defence of his adopted land, the vindication of its honor, and the protection of its flag, with the same zeal with which he would guard his hearthstone and fireside. All parties, sects and conditions of men, not corrupted by the institutions of human bondage, forgetting bygone rancors or prejudices, blend in one phalanx for the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Republic. Long years of peace in the pursuits of sordid gain, instead of blunting the patriotic devotion of loyal citizens, seems but to have intensified its development, when the existence of the Government is assailed. The merchant, the farmer, and the tradesman, with an activity unparalleled, prefer their all at the arms of their country, while from the counter, the workshop and the plow, brave hearts and stout arms, leaving their tasks unfinished, rush to the tented field—the air vibrates with martial strains, and the earth shakes with armed men. In view of this grand demonstration for self preservation in the history of nationalities, despondingpatriotism may be assured that the foundations of our national greatness still stand strong, and the sentiment which beats to-day in every loyal heart will for the future be realized. No flag alien to the sources of the Mississippi shall ever float permanently over its mouth till its waters are crimsoned in human gore, and not one foot of American soil can be wrenched from the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States until it is baptized in fire and blood. [Vociferous applause upon the floor and in the galleries, which lasted for many minutes.] Gentlemen, as your presiding officer, it becomes my duty to apprize you that any demonstrations of approval or disapproval of anything done or said during your sessions is in violation of parliamentary decorum, and the Chair would also inform the persons in the galleries that applause by them is a violation of good order and a breach of the rules of the House. The Chair hopes therefore, that any demonstrations of applause will not be repeated.

In God is our trust, and the "Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." [Suppressed applause.] Those who regard it as mere cloth or bunting, fail to appreciate its symbolical power. Wherever civilization dwells, or the name of WASHINGTON is known, it bears on its folds the concentrated power of armies and navies, and surrounds the votaries with a defence more impregnable than a battlement of wall or war. Wherever, on the earth's surface, an American citizen may wander, called by pleasure, business or caprice it is a shield to secure him against wrong and outrage; save on the soil of the land of his birth. As the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, your paramount duty is to make it honored at home as it is respected abroad. A Government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizens is unworthy the respect of the world; and a Government that will not protect its own loyal citizens, deserves the contempt of the world. [Applause.]

He who would tear down this grandest temple of Constitutional liberty, thus blasting forever the hopes of crushed humanity, because its freemen in the mode presented by the Constitution select a Chief Magistrate not acceptable to him, is a parricide to his race, and should be regarded as a common enemy of mankind. The Union once destroyed is a shattered vase that no human power can reconstruct in its original symmetry. Coarse stones when they are broken may be cemented again; precious ones never. If the Republic is to be dismembered, and the sun of its liberty must go out in endless night, let it set amid the roar of cannon and the din of battle, when there is no longer an arm to strike or a heart to bleed in its cause, so that coming generations may not reproach the present with being too imbecile to preserve the priceless legacy bequeathed by our fathers, so as to transmit it unimpaired to future times. Again, gentlemen, thanking you for your confidence and kindness, and invoking guidance from that Divine Power that led our fathers through the Red Sea of the Revolution, I enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have assigned me, relying upon your forbearance and cooperation, and trusting that your labors will contribute not a little to the greatness and glory of the Republic.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all whose names have been objected to be passed over until the residue of the members have been sworn in, and also those whose seats are contested.

The members were then sworn in, as their names were called, by delegations.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the question of right to seats by the five gentlemen from Virginia, Messrs. Upton, Pendleton, Brown, Carlile and Whaley, be referred to the Committee on Elections, after it shall be appointed. He said it was not his purpose to offer any factious opposition, but he deemed it his duty to propose such a reference. It involved a question of the gravest character.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, rose to a point of order, that the House, being in the execution of an order, could not suspend the rule, but this was overruled.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, viz: That the gentleman from Kentucky should first call for a certificate, and then proceed in the proper order.

Mr. BURNETT said he had placed the objection on a higher ground, and only desired to interpose such objection as his conscience and duty compelled. One of the members claiming a seat from Virginia, (Mr. UPTON,) confessed that he was ineligible to a seat in the House.

Mr. CARLISLE, in reply to Mr. BURNETT, said: I do not desire, sir, that the people I have the honor to represent on this floor, or, rather, those I propose to represent, should be deprived of any of their rights under the Constitution of the country, by any objection that can be made here. The fourth Thursday of May was the day fixed by the law of Virginia for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. Upon that day I was elected as a representative from the district in which I live—the Eleventh Congressional district of the State—by the largest majority every given—a majority almost approaching unanimity. The only question, therefore that can be raised in my case is: Whether the ordinance of the Virginia Convention attempting to annul the solemn act of the General Assembly, by declaring that no Congressional election should be held on the day fixed by law, so as to exclude me from a seat on this floor, is lawful or not. That is the only question to be tried, and, in deference to those who differ from me, I beg to state the question. I have no doubt about it, myself, and I think there can be very little doubt about it in the minds of all men who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the work of the people of the several States, as much as is the Constitution of each and every State; the work of the people of each State; and the only question that can be raised in my case is, had the Virginia Convention, their convened by a law enacted by the Legislature, perfectly, so far as law is concerned, with such power—had that powerless body the right or the power to annul the solemn act of the Legislature of the State: for be it remembered that the law convening the Convention expressly declared upon its face that no action of that Convention changing the Federal relations of the State, or affecting the organic law of the State, should be of any validity until such action of the Convention should be referred to the people and ratified by them by a vote at the polls. This pretended ordinance of the Convention was passed right in the teeth of the ordinance of secession itself, which, if recognized, would change the Federal relations of the State. Yet that action was not submitted to the people; and whatever might be the issue of the action of the people, with regard to the ordinance of secession, no argument could be drawn from it in favor of an ordinance never submitted to the people, and which, by the law convening the Convention, expressly should have declared that it be submitted to the people before it should have any validity.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, inquired whether the gentleman spoke for himself alone, or for himself and colleagues?

Mr. CARLISLE spoke for himself. The people in my district, and the officers legally appointed for conducting elections, disregarding the ordinance of the Convention, opened polls for the election of representatives from the Tenth and Eleventh districts, and I have with me some of the poll books of those counties, and the certificates of the officers and clerks of the various counties, proving my legal election. So far, then, as my right to a seat on this floor is concerned, the only question for the House to determine is, whether, assuming all the power rightfully or wrongfully of the Convention of Virginia, whether that act of theirs, not performed in compliance of law, and not submitted to the people for their final action, excludes the people of the District from a voice on this floor. I think the most ardent Secessionist, who takes the highest ground of the right of a State to dissolve of the destiny of the people through what is called a Convention,—the most ardent advocate of this power will hardly say that this ordinance, never submitted to the people, can have the slightest validity whatever. Furthermore, Sir, I desire to say, in order that it may not be misunderstood, that I discard entirely all such views of sovereign power in any State. I believe there is no power in any State, either through a Convention or otherwise, to absolve its people from the allegiance it owes to the Government formed for them by their fathers. [Applause from the galleries and floor.] I maintain, and those I represent on this floor maintain, that we have as much right in the Government of the entire Union as we have in the Government of our own State; and I maintain that both Governments proceed from the same sovereign power—the power of the people; that they emanate from them, and while the men of a State may change the laws of a State, they cannot change its relations to the Federal Union without the consent of the people of all the States parties to the compact. [Suppressed applause.] That is the sentiment of the people I represent; and we utterly discard, as a usurpation of power, as an act of tyranny, every attempt exerted by those to whom the people, in an evil hour, confided the ordinary representative trusts, and who have turned their back upon everything like Constitution or law, and who have attempted to effect in our midst a military despotism. I am prepared to say that the men of Western Virginia have conducted themselves like freemen, and loyal men, and we have declared before all the world our repudiation of all these acts of tyranny, and our determination to maintain inviolate to the end of time, or so long as we live, the glorious Union under which we live, and under which we have grown and prospered to an extent beyond all precedent in the world's history. And we desire in the national Capitol, in presence of the representatives of the people, to express our repudiation, not only of the subsequent acts of the Virginia Convention, but everything pertaining to its organization. [Suppressed applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said on the next demonstration of such disorder, he should insist on the order of the House being executed.

Mr. CARLILE, resuming, characterized the action of the Eastern portion of Virginia as a gross tyranny, and declared that the people of Western Virginia were determined to uphold the Union under which we have grown and prospered beyond all other precedents. Therefore, they desire in the National Capital that their voice should be heard on everything pertaining to the organization of the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, demanded the Yeas and Nays, but they were not ordered.

On motion of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, the resolution was tabled.

The Virginia delegation was then sworn in, as also the delegations from the other States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the name of Mr. BUTLER, instead of Mr. LEHMAN, be inserted on the roll as a member from the First District of Pennsylvania, and sent up the certificate of the return of the judges, which was read. He also made some remarks in support of his position, and called upon Mr. LEHMAN to produce a proper certificate.

Mr. LEHMAN replied that he came here by virtue of a proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, under the broad seal of the State, the same as that by which Mr. STEVENS himself took his seat. He read the concluding portion of the proclamation, showing that his name was mentioned in connection with other members from that State. Let the subject go to the Committee on Elections, and the House would, when the report was made, be astonished at the atrocious fraud judicially ascertained.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, inquired whether the party by whose forgery the certificate was procured was not convicted and sentenced and if he was not now in the Penitentiary?

Mr. LEHMAN did not wish to prejudge the case. He did not wish the House to take his *ipse dixit*, but that the facts be ascertained through the proper committee, as in that case his constituents would not be damaged. But in deference to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM he gave an affirmative reply to his question.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the certificate of Mr. LEHMAN's election was no where to be found on the files of the Prothonotary. The only charitable construction he could place upon the Governor's act in inserting the name of Mr. LEHMAN instead of Mr. BUTLER, was that the Governor made a mistake. There was no *prima facie* case at all in favor of Mr. LEHMAN.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution that the Clerk be directed to insert the name of Mr. BUTLER on the roll, and that Mr. LEHMAN be entitled to contest the seat of Mr. BUTLER by giving him the required notice within three months.

Mr. LEHMAN responded that the Governor had performed his lawful duty, and made no mistake. He contended that his name was rightfully and properly on the list, but his colleague now sought to override a law of Pennsylvania and to set at nought the act of the highest officer of the Commonwealth. The course proposed by his colleague would set a precedent disastrous to the country. They should show fair play. If, after examination, it should be found that Mr. BUTLER was fairly elected, no one would more readily acquiesce than he, if the decision of the Committee was sustained by the House.

Mr. FOULK, of Illinois, moved to lay Mr. STEVENS resolution on the table, which was carried—19 against 41.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, objected to Mr. THAYER being sworn in as a member from Oregon, believing as at present advised, Mr. SHIEL was elected, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was tabled, that the question be referred to the Committee on elections, and that until they report, neither to occupy a seat in the House.

Mr. THAYER was then sworn in.

The question as to Mr. DAILY's right to a seat as delegate from Nebraska, was temporarily postponed, and the House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. BLAIR nominated Mr. FORNEY.

Mr. MALLORY nominated Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee.

Mr. FOUKE nominated Mr. DIETRICH, of Illinois.

The House then proceeded to vote as follows:

Mr. Etheridge.....92	Mr. Dietrich.....91
Mr. Forney.....41	Mr. Florence.....2

Mr. ETHERIDGE was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution adopting the rules of the last House until otherwise ordered, was adopted, and a Committee of Five was ordered thereon.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a Committee to act jointly with one from the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution which was adopted, to inform the Senate that the House had elected Mr. GROW speaker, and was ready to proceed to business.

The House fixed the hour of meeting at noon hereafter, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861, and revise that of 1858.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of Mr. BUTLER, contesting the seat of Mr. LEHMAN.

The House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms.

Messrs. Mudgett, Edward Ball, of Ohio, Glossbrenner, Seabrook and Flood were voted for.

Ex-Congressman BALL was elected.

Mr. CRITTENDEN appeared and took the usual oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a memorial from Mr. KLEIN, contesting the seat of Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. EDWARDS offered a resolution to postpone the election of Doorkeeper till the first regular session of Congress. He said Mr. MARSTON had sustained a severe infliction in the death of his wife. In consequence of this he only arrived here last night, and, therefore, had had no opportunity to consult with his friends. The resolution was tabled.

IRA GOODNOW, of New-York, was elected Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. COX Rev. Mr. STOCKTON was declared Chaplain of the present Congress.

WM. A. KING, of Minnesota, was elected Postmaster.

Mr. ELY, from the Joint Committee, reported that they had discharged their duty, and the President informed them he would immediately communicate a message.

The President's Private Secretary some time thereafter delivered it.

The Message was read, and that part recommending four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars was received with applause on the Republican side, and in the galleries. Other portions of the Message were similarly greeted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution, proposing to print fifty thousand extra copies of the Message. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Nebraska contested election case was discussed and an ineffectual effort made to substitute Mr. MORTON for Mr. DAILY. Finally, the latter was sworn in.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Also, a bill for holding a United States Court in Wheeling.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, a resolution was adopted allowing members the amount heretofore paid for stationery and newspapers.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the transmission of letters of officers and soldiers free of postage.

Mr. RUSSELL, being opposed to the franking privilege, objected. Adjourned.

[For Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, see Fifth Page.]

CONFLAGRATIONS IN BOSTON.

Extensive Destruction of Wharves, Mills, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 4.

Shortly after noon to-day a fire broke out in East Boston, near the shipyards, consuming NICKERSON's wharves, and salt warehouses, the Suffolk Salt Mills, the East Boston Iron Foundry, and Machine Shop, the Sectional Dock and Marine Railways, nearly one hundred dwelling-houses, marine and mechanical warehouses, as well as an immense amount of lumber, timber, marine stores, and patterns of all descriptions, including moulds for the new gunboat contracted for by PAUL CURTIS.

The bark *Mystery*, of Boston, was completely destroyed.

The brig *Henry Matthews*, brig *Fanny O. Field

The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

Proceedings of Congress in Special Session.

The Bill Reorganizing the Army Referred to a Special Committee of the Senate.

A SHORT SESSION ANTICIPATED.

How the Message of President Lincoln is Regarded.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. Fremont's Command in the West.

Important Operations in Western Virginia.

Twenty-three Secessionists Taken to Cincinnati as Prisoners.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Colonel Duryee Appointed a Brigadier-General.

A Skirmish Between the Rebels and Hawkins' Zouaves.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

The Senate caucus to-day resolved to postpone the nomination of a Secretary in place of DICKENS till next Tuesday.

The new Clerk of the House has determined not to make any change among his subordinates until the commencement of the regular session in December next.

The Cayuga Regiment, Col. CLARK, and the Niagara Regiment, Col. DONNELLY, left Washington to-day by rail. They are to join Gen. PATTERSON's column.

Majorities of both Houses of Congress have determined to make the session as short as possible.

A quarrel has broken out between Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, or the Ordnance Department, and Col. CRAIG, the former head. The subject cause runs back to the days of FLOYD.

There is no movement in advance of the troops on the Virginia side. I do not think there will be for some days yet. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Capt. BAIRD, Assistant Adjutant-General, is now acting as Chief of the Staff to Gen. TYLER's Brigade.

Following is the substance of the Army orders just issued:

The tate of Illinois and the States and Territories West of the Mississippi River, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under the command of Major-Gen. FREMONT, of the United States Army, head-quarters at St. Louis.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that First Lieutenant JOHN THOMAS GREEN, of the Fourth Artillery, entertains, and had expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the roll of the Army.

No volunteer will be discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been approved and countersigned by him.

Capt. JOHN MCNAIR, of the Tenth Infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs that his name be stricken from the roll of the Army.

The President also directs that the name of Assistant Surgeon LAFAYETTE GOULD, of the Medical Staff, be stricken from the roll, for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The Chaplains of the New York Volunteer regiments mustered into service for two years will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the Chaplains of the three years' regiments.

Last night one of the New-York Fire Zouaves was assassinated in front of a row of notorious houses of evil reputation on Maine-avenue, near Four-and-a-Half-street. No possible clue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, several Zouaves and others went to the houses of evil repute above mentioned, and entering them broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth, set the houses on fire, and by their conduct prevented the fire companies from extinguishing the flames. The houses in consequence were entirely consumed, with their contents. Great excitement prevailed and the Provost Marshal's force had to interfere to restore order and quietness. Several arrests were made.

The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment experimented with rifled cannon on the monument grounds this afternoon, in such a manner as to elicit the warm commendations of all present, including several military engineers. Among the spectators were the President and Gov. SPRAGUE. The range of shot was three to four miles.

Two privates of the First Michigan Regiment went on a scouting party yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, and meeting a few of the Confederate troops, fired upon them, killing one, and creating a general stampede among their pickets. Another scouting party of the same regiment met with four rebel cavalry, near Cloud's Mills, and the latter seeing them, fled, although only two in number and on foot.

La MOUNTAIN's balloon was brought to camp McDowell, near Falls Church, to-day. Preparations are being made to inflate it.

The Third Maine Regiment, Col. HOWARD, arrived here to-day.

Lieut. RANDOLPH's artillery are encamped at the north end of Washington-street. The dress-parade review of troops in this Brigade to-day indicated remarkable improvement in the soldiers. Six regiments of infantry, with Capt. RICKETT's artillery and Capt. LOWE's cavalry, turned out.

All is quiet at the camps.

THOMAS CURRY is the name of the New-York Fireman Zouave found dead in front of a row of low houses of prostitution in Washington to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, AND HOW IT WAS RECEIVED—THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS—THE EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5, 1861.

The Message, which is plain, strong, and characteristic of its author, made a profound sensation in the two houses of Congress. It will be found quite equal to the public expectation, as it regards the vigor of the policy it recommends; and in spite of obvious faults of style, I venture to say that it will add to the popularity of the Rail-splitter. It is evidently the production of an honest, clear-headed and straightforward man; and its direct and forcible logic and quaint style of illustration will cause it to be read with peculiar pleasure by the masses of the people. The announcement that Congress would be called upon to raise an army of four hundred thousand men and a budget of four hundred millions of dollars was received with irrepressible applause. The attention paid to the reading was profound; a fact due, in part, to the intense desire to know what policy the President would recommend, and in part to the absence of printed copies from the desks of the members. The Southern members of the Maryland and Kentucky schools gave no indication of pleasure or disapprobation, and were probably for the most part engaged in weighing the probable effects of the message upon the minds of their constituents, and asking themselves what it would become them in the circumstances to do. Must they give no sign? Must they denounce, or mildly protest, or approve? To do the first might subject them and their constituents to the imputation of secession proclivities, and probably furnish some rival in the popular affections with materials for a dangerous assault. To do the last would give rise to the suspicion that they have gone over to Black Republicanism, and the result will probably be the adoption of the middle course, viz: a mild protest against the overwhelming measures of "coercion" recommended by the President.

But in truth, there is no reason in the world why any Southern man, who really is for the Union without conditions, should take exceptions to the Message. It contains not a word, I believe, good or bad, relative to Slavery, not a word about Slavery-extension or restriction, or fugitive slaves, or any of the cognate questions affecting the relations of the negro to the white man. I doubt if another such regular Message at the opening of Congress can be found among the documents of that kind during the last twenty-five years. Mr. LINCOLN will be universally congratulated on both sides of the Atlantic, for having achieved this difficult performance. He has for the first time in a quarter of a century sailed safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of Northern and Southern prejudice, without striking against either, and has thus earned another title to his recently acquired honor of Doctor of Laws. There is, therefore, no reason why the Message should be unpopular among the Southern friends of Union—and I predict that it will give eminent satisfaction to the patriotic men of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It will become a touchstone for testing the genuineness of a man's professions of Union.

Mr. CRITTENDEN has not yet appeared in his seat. I hear with pleasure that he is unconditionally for the Union, and it may be hoped that he will not, by the revival of his utterly impracticable schemes of "compromise," detract from the moral force of the great warlike preparations of the Government in their tendency to break the spirits of the rebels. The tendency of such propositions to awaken their hopes, and keep alive the idea that something else than submission to the laws will save them from the consequences of rebellion, is so manifest, that to persist in making propositions of "compromise," seems scarcely compatible with patriotism. If Mr. CRITTENDEN is really anxious to save the effusion of blood, he should sustain the Government in its vigorous measures for the suppression of rebellion. By taking this course he will contribute the weight of his great influence among Southern people, to convince them of the utter hopelessness of their treasonable cause.

It is said that Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, has very much modified his tone since the last session of Congress, and that he now talks quite reasonably. It seems that he has abandoned all thought of Kentucky's seceding, and is making up his mind, like a man of sense, to stay in the Union and obey the laws.

The Democrats and Southern men, to-day, united with a portion of the Republicans in the effort to elect a Postmaster who was not the choice of a majority of the dominant party. The combination polled seventy odd votes for LUCAS, against eighty for KING, the Republican favorite. It is to be noted that LUCAS is a Republican, and was elected by the last House on that ground; and the fact that he now receives the almost entire Southern, together with the Northern Democratic vote, makes great progress in the liberalizing tendencies of the age. Only four scattering votes were given.

Great satisfaction is felt at the election of Mr. ETHERIDGE as Clerk of the House. His long and patriotic resistance to the treason of the black Democracy of the South, has endeared him to the friends of Union throughout the country; and his final expulsion from Tennessee by armed traitors, has entitled him to the support of all parties who cherish loyalty as a cardinal virtue.

It is to be hoped that the whole Northern Press will publish the proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention. The address and resolutions, and the bold yet judicious policy agreed upon, are worthy of the patriots of '76. I have read nothing for a long time which has so thrilled me with delight; and the names which are appended to those proceedings, provided their deeds correspond with their promises, as I believe they will, will go down to posterity in honorable association with those of HANCOCK and ADAMS, and FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON and their compeers. Literally surrounded on all sides by infuriate enemies, the bold mountaineers of Tennessee have dared to be free; and what is equally singular, their loyalty to the Union has risen above the high walls of prejudice which encompass them about; and in the midst of Slavery and of sectional influences, they have scorned to explain or to deprecate misconstruction as to their ultimate purposes. They have laid no propitiatory sacrifices on the altar of Slavery, and given no pledges of fealty. All honor to the patriots of East Tennessee. I have seen these proceedings at length, in Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig*, with an editorial to match. OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, moved that the Senate proceed to elect an Assistant Door-Keeper, which was agreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice that he should introduce a bill directing, on the 1st of August, 1861, all commandants in the Army and Navy of the United States to assemble from their several commands court-martials, and define the jurisdiction of said courts.

On a ballot for Assistant Door-Keeper 40 votes were cast. ISAAC BASSETT received 30; CHAS. JUNE 8; scattering, 2.

ISAAC BASSETT was declared elected.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the several bills, of which he gave notice Thursday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved that the bill to promote the efficiency of the army be referred to a special committee of nine.

The Vice-President announced the standing committees.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Breckinridge.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Rice, Latham.

Finance—Messrs Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright, McDougal.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy, McDougal.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, Johnson (Tenn.)

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell, Colingman.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.

Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson (Tenn.). Rice, Nesmith.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk, Thomson.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, Powell.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane, (Kansas) Harlan, Nesmith.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulsbury.

Pensions—Messrs. Foster, Bingham, Lane, (Ind.,) Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browing, Johnson, (Tenn.) Bragg.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, (Ind.,) Morrill, Latham.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark, Johnson, (Tenn.)

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker, Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan, Powell.

On the Library———, Collamer, Fessenden.

After discussion, the bill specified was referred to a special committee of nine, of which consists the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy and Howe.

The other bills were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, presented the credentials of WALDO P. JOHNSON, Senator elect from the State of Missouri, who appeared and took the oath.

A message was received from the President.

The Senate went in Executive Session.

After the Executive Session, Mr. WILMOT announced the death of Hon. GEO. W. SCRANTON, member of the House from Pennsylvania. Mr. WILMOT paid a brief eulogy to the public and private worth of the deceased, and at the close offered the usual resolution, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of Mr. SCRANTON, of Pennsylvania, in a befitting eulogy, and offered resolutions of profound regret for his loss, sympathy for his family, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, also paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Messrs. STRATTON, CAMPBELL, MCPHERSON, MOORHEAD and MCKNIGHT followed in a similar strain of remarks.

The resolutions were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

SLIGHT COLLISIONS WITH THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 5, via BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 6.

Secretary CAMERON and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, with their wives and daughters, arrived here this morning, via Baltimore, and have spent the day at Old Point and Newport's News. Two daughters of Secretary CHASE, Col. VAN RENSSELAER, Aid to Gen. SCOTT, Prof. BARTLETT, of West Point, and Mr. COBB, confidential Clerk of Mr. CAMERON, are also of the party.

A grand review was held at Newport's News in honor of the visitors; also one at the Fortress, and another at Camp Hamilton.

Besides a short respite from his duties at Washington, the visit of Secretary CAMERON relates to the actual requirements of Fortress Monroe, in men and material means for offensive operations. It is safe to say that neither will be longer withheld from Gen. BUTLER, and that the visit of the Secretary will be productive of the happiest results.

Gen. BUTLER, Sec. CAMERON and party will pay their respects to Com. STRINGHAM before their departure for Washington this evening.

Col. BAKER's Regiment arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encamped this side of Hampton Creek.

Col. BAKER, it was supposed, would be made a Brigadier General.

Col. DURYEE was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, to command at Camp Hamilton.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE commands the Massachusetts Regiments in Hampton village.

Gen. BUTLER yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton.

There is to be a celebration at the Zouave camp to-night.

The gun-boat *Monticello* yesterday fired at one of our small boats a short distance above Newport's News, but fortunately no one was injured. She made a reconnoissance up James River this morning.

About 8¼ o'clock, five miles from Newport's News, she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She immediately opened a brisk fire upon them, and eight companies were sent by land to sustain her.

There was a land reconnoissance from Newport's News yesterday, and some shots exchanged with the rebel videttes.

The obnexious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying the British flag. The British consul at Norfolk, a noted Secessionist, is on board of her, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

About 5 o'clock this morning twenty-five of HAWKINS' Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about one hundred and fifty, including twenty-five cavalry and one field-piece, seven miles from Newport's News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot, and also six of HAWKINS' Zouaves. The latter sent for reinforcements, and five companies were sent to sustain them.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE REBELS AT TARGET PRACTICE—AN ASSAULT RUMORED—THE FORT FULLY EQUIPPED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, June 22, 1861.

Although only a few days have elapsed since I last addressed you a letter from this place, it still may be gratifying for your readers to know that nothing of particular importance has occurred in or about Fort Pickens since that time. Every afternoon, for four days past, the rebels have been firing a number of rounds at a target placed out in the middle of the bay, from their different batteries, trying the ranges of their heavy guns; and I must say they have made very creditable firing indeed. They can throw shells very accurately about two miles.

An occasional nigger still reaches this side, being starved out among the rebels. These individuals evidently intend to "flee from the wrath to come," and ere many weeks elapse I am afraid we shall be overrun with them. The steamer *Mississippi* and the army transport steamer *Cahawba* have not yet arrived. Both vessels are now seven days over due. The *Mississippi*, however, may have gone to New-Orleans.

A rumor is now afloat that BRAGG is going to open his batteries on us next Tuesday, the 25th inst. This constant target practice of his looks as if he intends to do something very shortly.

We have no sickness, either among the troops on Santa Rosa Island, or among the seamen, nor do we think there will be any. It is true the sun is scorching hot in the middle of the day, but the mornings and the evenings are delightful; and this is considered in the South the hottest month. Why cannot four or five regiments of volunteers be sent here? No better spot in the "sunny South" can be found for a camp ground than Santa Rosa Island. This is the unanimous opinion of all our Army officers stationed here. The water on the Island is excellent, and abundant in quantity. Here, troops could be effectually drilled and disciplined, and not run so much risk of sickness as on the shores of the Chesapeake. For the past month 250 regulars have been encamped one mile below the fort, and the marines of this ship about two miles, and they all testify that it is delightful, and prefer these quarters to the casemates of the fort or their hammocks on board ship.

This day, the Fort finished mounting their heavy guns. The battery consists of ten 10-inch and ten 8-inch Columbiads, and eight rifled cannon, all bearing upon Barrancas and the Navy-yard, besides two other sand-bag batteries about half a mile below the Fort. Most of these guns can also be brought to bear up the Island, in case of an attack in the rear. This I do not think can happen, as Capt. BARRY's Flying Artillery, and the men we could land, would prevent any landing that the rebels should attempt to make. Our brass band visited the encampment last evening, and spent several hours. It was a bright and beautiful moonlight night, and their music seemed to instil new life into our troops. Loud cheers rent the air when they first appeared, and also when they departed, marching to the tune of "Baby for You,"—major Anderson.

At 12 o'clock to-day, twenty-one minute guns were fired at Pensacola by the rebels. We imagine there has been a battle north, and one of their Generals has fallen. I send this by the Army steamer *Thomas Swann*, which vessel leaves this morning for your City. Our men have nearly worn themselves out discharging her, and the *Cahawba* is hourly looked for, which will give them more hard, hot work.

Whatever the Navy does during this war, it will not be placed to her credit. The Army, as usual, will get all the glory. Had it not been for the Navy, Fort Pickens would have now been in the hands of the rebels. Three hundred seamen were thrown into the Fort the very night BRAGG intended to attack it.

SIONARA.

GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH.

REPORTS OF TRAVELERS JUST ARRIVED FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POINT OF ROCKS, N. J., Friday, July 5, 1861.

Several private letters from the extreme South, and interviews with some half dozen gentlemen from the Gulf States, have enabled me, within the past few days, to obtain a vivid picture of the fearful reign of terror that covers, like a pall, the entire region of the C. S. A. Dates from Apalachicola, Fla., up to June 25, represent the port as blockaded by the *Montgomery*, stationed at the West Pass, some four miles from the city. The mob still keeps the respectable portion of the people intimidated, and provisions are becoming scarce and high priced. Serious apprehensions are felt, when the present supply is cut off from Kentucky. Many Northerners wish to leave, but feel assured that their property will be confiscated, if they do so.

From Columbia and Charleston, S. C., I have news up to June 27. In the former city, Northern men have been and are still imprisoned, unless they pour out liberally for a cause which many of them in their hearts detest. There are persons in Charleston, however, who think the South have gone too far, and would like to compromise and patch up a peace in some shape. There is great dread in the latter city of an uprising among the negroes. The stories of the "contrabands" have reached even the "stupid black," and, therefore, the guards are redoubled at night, and the negro *churches* are kept under close espionage. In 1822, the religious negroes were the chiefs of the insurrection that almost succeeded in the Palmetto City. A gentleman, who has just reached my hut in the mountains, from Macon, Ga., informs me that all the way from Savannah through South and North Carolina and portions of Tennessee he met crowds of soldiers hastening to Virginia, but, what was especially noticeable, none of them had arms. They talked very big, but were poorly clothed and very undisciplined. They all expected "to take Washington, and sack the North generally."

My last informant is a gentleman widely known in New-York as a teacher of music, who has just reached the North from Mississippi, where he has been engaged in a ladies' seminary for two years. He found very great difficulty in getting away, and still greater in getting paid for his services, having been obliged to accept a draft on New-York for about one-fifth of what was due him a full pay. He represents the Mississippian as bloodthirsty in the extreme. In Columbus he met one of the most prominent citizens, who told him that "he would shoot a Northern man as he would a dog." JEFFERSON DAVIS' own State, he says, is rapidly sinking into a state of barbarism. Many are suffering for the want of the most common food, and he thinks that in some places a famine is imminent. He also met with crowds of troops equally undisciplined and miserably off for food. At the different towns they stopped at, the soldiers helped themselves to whatever they could lay their hands on, payment not being thought of. JASPER.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE SOUTH—ARMS FOR THE UNION MEN IN KENTUCKY—THE COURSE OF VALLANDIGHAM—GUARDING AGAINST THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The transportation of contraband goods over the Nashville Railroad south from Louisville, it is believed, is now effectually stopped. Some shippers in Louisville, instigated no doubt as much by their secession sympathies as by the interference of trade, raised a question as to the legality of the measure, but nothing has or will result from it. The people of Louisville are loyal beyond question, and it was on their representations and solicitat ens that Government has taken measures which have placed an effectual embargo on the road.

The Union men of Kentucky have little now to apprehend from the Secessionists. Gov. MAGOFFIN and his confederates have been completely checkmated in their plans to "precipitate" the State. The Union men in every part of the State have been, or are being, supplied with arms, and they are now about prepared for any emergency. A few days ago, a carload of arms passed over the Jeffersonville Railroad, consigned to Col. ROUSSEAU, Louisville. This tells a significant story. Col. ROUSSEAU is one of the most uncompromising Union men in the State. As a member of the Legislature last Spring, he spoke often and eloquently against the Magoffin Secessionists, exposing and denouncing their plans, and even against the position of neutrality, which the Union men pledged themselves to observe and sustain, as a kind of compromise between them and the Secessionists. He acquiesced in this determination of a majority of the Union men, but expressed a feeling of humiliation at the position of the State in such a contest.

The course of VALLANDIGHAM, of this State, has excited great indignation hereabout. It is very evidently his design to embarrass the Administration as much as possible in the coming session of Congress. He has been giving vent to his treasonable sentiments in the newspapers, in the shape of letters, at times, ever since the war commenced, denouncing the Administration, the war, and all who sustain them. His course may give rise to the belief that there is a like sentiment in the District which he nominally represents. So far from this being a fact, it can be safely said that nineteen-twentieths of his constituents despise his sentiments, and utterly repudiate the man. In proof of this, when the war commenced, he was in some manner identified with a newspaper at Dayton, in which he denounced in unmeasured terms the proclamation of the President calling for volunteers. The office was threatened with violence by the people enraged at its course, and it was compelled to alter its tone very materially, and, I presume, change editors. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM not only utters, but means treason.

The number of troops at Camp Dennison has been greatly diminished within the past two or three weeks. Regiments have been departing almost daily for the scene of expected struggles. Gen. MCCLELLAN's force in Western Virginia has also been largely augmented by Indiana troops.

All the Ohio troops now in service, except the two regiments at Washington, have been sworn in for three years. The two Kentucky regiments, Cols. GUTHRIE and WOODWARD, of Louisville, have removed from Camp Clay, near Cincinnati, to Camp Dennison, where they will remain until the Kentucky Brigade is organized.

Three hundred of the Reserve Militia have left this city to guard the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad at different points from damage by incendiary rebels. No attempt has been made to destroy any of the structures along the road yet, but good grounds exist for apprehension that attempts will be made. A suspicious individual was arrested near Marietta, a few days ago, from whom it was learned that some rebels from Virginia designed to burn and destroy all they could along the road. There are many heavy trestel structures on the road, and the destruction that could be accomplished by a few madmen would be incalculable.

The people here are impatient for something decisive in the East. The proverbial slowness of Gen. SCOTT does not satisfy them. They know the rebellion must and will be put down, and want it done as soon possible. G. W. S.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE CALLED TOGETHER.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 6.

We are under obligations to the Fort Scott *Democrat* for the following items regarding the movements in Missouri. Under date of June 28, it says:

"Gov. JACKSON's Secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, 70 miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession.

The rebels in Western Missouri were concentrating at that point.

Fugitives from Jasper County are hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section.

It was reported that Dr. WILSON, Dr. SELMAN and other leading Union men had been hung.

In some cases the escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by the Secessionists.

MONTGOMERY, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th ult., but his object has not yet transpired."

MEN CALLED FOR IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 6.

A dispatch, dated Little Rock, Ark., 3d inst., to the Memphis *Appeal*, says that the Military Board have issued a proclamation, calling for 10,000 men to repel invasion by the National troops through Missouri. Each company is to arm itself with the usual weapons of the country, furnish its own tents and camp equipage, which will be paid for by the State. Regiments are ordered to organize for immediate service.

Gen. LYON, with upwards of 2,000 troops, left Booneville on the morning of the 3d inst. for the Southwest.

THE FIGHT AT COLE CAMP.

The Booneville correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* gives the following version of the late fight at Camp Cole:

Capt. COOK, pursuant to an order of Gen. LYON, had enlisted in Benton and adjoining counties, about 700 Union men—three hundred for the active service, and four hundred Home Guards. On the 19th, there was about five hundred in camp. The head-quarters were at a great barn, belonging to J. H. MEYER, near Cole Camp. The camp was surrounded by a strong line of sentinels, and by scouting parties, so well guarded that no attack was apprehended. Most of those sleeping in the barn even left their muskets outside, as there was hardly room for them inside.

Suddenly, at three o'clock in the morning, they were attacked by one hundred mounted men and two hundred and four infantry, with two small cannon. The sentinels were shot down, and the guns taken possession of before the sleeping men awoke. Then the butchery commenced. "No mercy to the Dutch!" was the war cry. [Most of the Home Guards were Germans.] The defenceless men were assassinated without mercy. Capt. COOK fled at the beginning of the fight.

There suddenly appeared upon the bloody field a company of our men, led by Capt. ELSNER, and they gave a most destructive fire upon the thick crowd of the murderers, killing many of them and driving the rest from the field. We lost 26 killed, 52 wounded, and 23 prisoners. The prisoners were conveyed to Warsaw, and there liberated on taking the oath not to bear arms any more against the Southern Confederacy. They report the loss of the enemy at 38, among whom are LEECH, of the Warsaw *Democrat*, SAM ATKINSON, Lawyer WHIPPLE, and several other secession leaders.

The following is a list of our killed:—Captain Carl Brill, Capt. McKey, Wm. Kautsteiner, Cord Ringen, John Lensey, F. Cracks, Claus Hink, Dr. Fitzen, T. Bergmann, John Blanken, John Vodrock, R. DeGoren, Jos. Bake, H. Dohrmann, J. Lohrs, J. Veedorf, Schleesing, C. Meyer, G. McPartridge, Heney Otten, Henry Jacobs, J. Hauss, and four whose names I do not know.

The state of things in Benton, Pettis, and Morgan counties, is dreadful. The bands of rebel murderers and thieves steal horses, stock, provisions, and everything they like.

The venerable Judge TIREY, 72 years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder himself, was tied to a tree by JACKSON's mauraders, and shot like a mad dog. His body was literally torn to pieces.

When will the hour of liberation and revenge come for us.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Lexington, Mo., June 21:

"My blood has frequently boiled on witnessing transactions that have been carried on here by the armed mob against unoffending citizens, and for the only reason that they were true to the Government which has been faithful to us. For two or three days State troops, at the traitor JACKSON's call, have been pouring into this city, till there are now about 7,000 to 9,000 misguided but honest men camped about us, awaiting the arrival of the United States troops, whom they vainly expect to beat back. May the Almighty open their eyes to the villainy of their lying leaders before it is too late. I am acquainted with many of those men, and nearly all have left their workshops and farms, as they sincerely believe, to fight the Abolitionists, who come to steal their negroes, but many have learned better and gone home, as will most of them, I hope, before the conflict begins. We are hourly expecting the United States troops, who we know are within a few miles on several sides of us. If they come soon, there will probably be many lives lost.

There has been talk of pressing Union men into the State service, but I can scarcely believe that they are dumb enough to explode an infernal machine in their centre. Their leaders keep out of danger as regards fighting, but they will surely meet their just doom, and probably at the hands of those who are now their dupes.

I suppose you keep posted in our affairs, but we get no news here except secession lies, arranged for the occasion, to keep up the excitement among their men. Do send me the papers often. I want the full and correct account of all that concerns our beloved Government.

It was currently reported and believed here yesterday, that Gen. BUTLER was taken prisoner at Hampton, with many of his men, and his army totally cut up by BEAUREGARD; also that the Army had been totally routed at Manassas Junction, and 7,000 killed and 20,000 taken by the Confederates, under DAVIS and LEE.

I do not believe one word of it, though there was much rejoicing and firing guns here on receipt of the news. I do not fear the result of the contest, though it may be a hard one and bloody. It is reported here that Major BEN MCCULLOCH is within three or four days' march of this city, to aid the fools bringing 15,000 troops from Arkansas, (part of whom are Indians,) and plenty of arms from the South, for the use of the rebels. I have much to tell you, but I cannot keep my mind on anything now except the villainy of the traitors in ruining so many honest and patriotic men, as, I assure you, the most of the troops here are, although they are in arms against our Government. I do not want to see them butchered, but may curses fall thick and sudden on the heads of the villains who led them into it.

Business is ruined here, and I have lost near $1,000 by people who owed me breaking up or leaving, and my property is not worth much, and will not sell for money at all. If this reaches you, write to me immediately, and I will write again.

I delayed closing till something new turned up. The troops have left; three-quarters of their men have gone home disgusted with camp life and their poltroon officers."

REPORTS FROM QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Illinois, Friday, July 5.

SOWERD, the man who assassinated Capt. HOWELL, at Canton, Missouri, on the 4th inst., was arrested the same day by the German Home Guard, who were persuaded by Senator GREEN to give him in charge of a constable, to be taken to the jail at Monticello, GREEN's intention being, it is said, to release him. After the troops had left town, they were met on the way by a Union company from Lagrange County, who had learned of GREEN's intention. The prisoner was taken by them from the constable and returned to Canton. GREEN fled, and, although hotly pursued, escaped by leaving his horse and running into the woods.

Two more companies of Col. PALMER's Regiment started for Canton last night. A party of about twenty troops, under command of Ex-Gov. WOOD, of this State, who were in pursuit of GREEN, returned to Canton yesterday, having captured him about twenty miles on the road to Monticello. He was placed for safe keeping in the College building, which Col. PALMER is using as a barracks for the present.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, July 5.

A number of unfounded rumors are afloat here. The guard were ordered out last night, under the apprehension of an attempt to blow up the town. Capt. EDDY took all precautionary measures, but all was quiet, and strict discipline was enforced.

HENRY MCLEARY was arrested this morning, by Private CHASTEAN, of the Rangers, for using seditious language, and being disrespectful.

FROM MCCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

BUCHANAN, Friday, July 5.

A telegraph line has been completed to this place this evening. Gen. MCCLELLAN and this division of his command are here. A forward movement will probably be made in a few days.

The enemy are reported to be in considerable force a few miles west of Beverly, but the largest body is said to be on Laurel Hill.

SECESSIONISTS IN DURESS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 6.

Gen. PAUL ANDERSON died yesterday afternoon, aged 78 years.

Lieut. MCGOWAN arrived at Columbus, yesterday, with 23 Secessionists of the Kanawha Valley, taken by Col. NORTON's command as hostages for Union men carried off by rebel cavalry. They were taken to Camp Chase.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* brings us the Message of Gov. PIERPOINT in full. He says:

"The interests of the people of Virginia were intrusted to the Richmond Convention. How have they fulfilled that trust? Why, if war was to come, was our land made the battle-field? Why was this Commonwealth interposed as a barrier to protect the States of the South, who undertook to overthrow the Union, in utter disregard of our remonstrances? In the position in which the Richmond Convention have placed us, our homes are exposed to all the horrors of civil war, while the President of the Montgomery Congress can announce to the people of the Gulf States that 'they need now have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting and business as usual; the war would not come to their section; its theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio river, and in Virginia.'

Have we done wrong in rejecting the authority of the men who have thus betrayed the interests confided to their charge?"

The following documents accompanied the message:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEELING, June 21, '61.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: Reliable information has been received at this Department, from various parts of the State, that large numbers of evil-minded persons have banded together in military organizations with intent to overthrow the Government of the State; and for that purpose have called to their aid like-minded persons from other States, who, in pursuance of such call, have invaded this Commonwealth. They are now making war on the loyal people of the State. They are pressing citizens against their consent into their military organization, and seizing and appropriating their property to aid in the rebellion.

I have not at my command sufficient military force to suppress this rebellion and violence. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to act in the premises; it therefore becomes my duty as Governor of this Commonwealth, to call on the Government of the United States for aid to suppress such rebellion and violence.

I, therefore, earnestly request that you will furnish a military force to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and to protect the good people of this Commonwealth from domestic violence.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

[Signed] F. H. PIERPOINT, Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your application of the 21st inst., for the Federal Government to repel from Virginia the lawless invaders now perpetrating every species of outrage upon persons and property, throughout a large portion of the State, the President directs me to say that a large additional force will soon be sent to your relief.

The full extent of the conspiracy against popular rights, which has culminated in the atrocities to which you refer, was not known when its outbreak took place at Charleston. It now appears that it was matured for many years by secret organizations throughout the country, especially in the Slave States. By this means, when the President called upon Virginia, in April, for its quota of troops then deemed necessary to put it down in the States in which it had shown itself in arms, the call was responded to by an order from the chief confederate in Virginia to his armed followers, to seize the Navy-yard at Gosport; and the authorities of the State, who had till then shown repugnance to the plot, found themselves stripped of all actual power, and afterwards were manifestly permitted to retain the empty forms of office only because they consented to use them at the bidding of the invaders.

The President, however, never supposed that a brave and free people, though surprised and unarmed, could long be subjugated by a class of political adventurers always adverse to them; and the fact that they have already rallied, reorganized their government, and checked the march of these invaders, demonstrates how justly he appreciated them.

The failure, hitherto, of the State authorities, in consequence of the circumstances to which I have adverted, to organize its quota of troops called for by the President, imposed upon him the necessity of providing himself for their organization; and this has been done to some extent. But instructions have now been given to the agents of the National Government to proceed hereafter under your directions, and the company and field officers will be commissioned by you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT, Governor Commonwealth of Virginia, Wheeling, Va

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

I, CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 23, 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the se

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Consequences of the Death of Count Cavour —Health of the Emperor—Affairs in Rome The Relations of France and Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

In the present crowded state of your columns, I write but seldom, and am careful not to enlarge upon matters which you will find at length in the English journals brought by the same mail. Under other circumstances I should have plenty to talk about since my last letter. I will merely enumerate the topics which are now uppermost. They are, first and foremost, the death of Count CAVOUR and its consequences; next, the certainty, although the fact is not yet quite officially announced, that France will recognize Italy; and (in the rack, as they say at Epsom races.) the Cavour mass at the Madaleine; the seizure of some lithographed but unpublished writings of the Duke DE BROGLIE, and his action against the Prefect of Police; the elections for the Councils General, in which the Government of course obtain unanimous votes, with infinitesimal exceptions, and also of course boasts most impudently, that the perfection of the machinery of tyranny is a proof that the people are delighted with it; the trial and condemnation to four years' imprisonment of the old conspirator, BLANQUI, and, lastly, the beautiful Summer weather promising a good harvest and a good vintage, both of which were wanting last year.

Among things talked of, but not written about, I mention the health of the Emperor. I have no idea that he is in a state of any immediate danger, but it is quite certain that he has chronic disease which would make his life not insurable, except at a thumping extra premium. He has had shivering fits lately, and it is very positively stated that the paragraph in the *Monsieur* the other day, stating that he had been out hunting in the forest of Fontainebleau for three hours, was an official falsehood promulgated for the purpose of setting at rest the rumors which have been flying about. Whatever may be the degree of his indisposition, it is quite certain that he would not go to Vichy, which is by no means the most delectable place he might choose, unless it were on account of his health. There seems to be an epidemic among Sovereigns just now. The Pope and the Sultan, although both a little better for the moment, have both been in a dangerous state. The French papers continue to talk about the health of the Queen of England, of which the English journals, from motives of delicacy, say nothing. The *Gazette de France* of this day swears that she has turned Roman Catholic, and that Lord PALMERSTON, to avoid the tremendous political difficulties which would ensue from an avowal that she had done an act which, according to the act of settlement, would forfeit her crown, means, if necessary, to apply to Parliament to declare her insane.

The Free Masons' lodges, which, you will remember, were closed till October, have been allowed to open, in order to initiate HASSAN ALI KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, and four of his attachés, on June 25.

I learn by letters from Rome, of the recent date of June 11, that the appointment of RICASOLI as Prime Minister of the King of Italy is viewed with great uneasiness by the Jesuits and Legitimists. They had hoped to see RATAZZI in power, calculating that his ultra-liberal tendencies would have alarmed foreign chanceries, and produced confusion and disunion at home. But RICASOLI'S name means general confidence, and the success of the national loan, and this does not suit their book at all. They know, moreover, that in RICASOLI they will find a sterner enemy to the temporal power, and a more uncompromising opponent of ecclesiastical abuses, than even the great Minister whose loss the nation so justly deplores. CAVOUR was personally very indifferent about the Catholic religion, and was very ready to make concessions and compromises; but RICASOLI is a sort of Protestant, and, during his Dictatorship of Tuscany, he did much to facilitate the machinations of GARIBALDI in the States of the Church. Even now he is believed to be on good terms with GARIBALDI. The news of CAVOUR'S death gave rise to one of those political manifestations at Rome which so often baffle the vigilance of the Papal police. At the Alibert Theatre a piece was selected in which all the actresses appear in the first act in deep mourning. The allusion was at once perceived by the audience, and greeted with frantic applause. At the same theatre, when the Pope's Zouaves threw boquets to the dancers, the latter, instead of picking them up, trod them under foot, amidst the hisses of the Zouaves and the cheers of the public.

I extract the following from a private letter from St. Petersburgh, dated June 1:

"Several foreign journals insinuate that there is a sort of coldness between the Courts of France and Russia. There never was a greater mistake. So far from this being the case, the relations between the two Governments are at this moment better than they ever were. I can say of my own certain knowledge, that all Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S efforts tend to a more and more intimate alliance with the French Emperor, even to the exclusion of the English alliance. Such is the *mot d'ordre* of our policy. All our past history combines with the course of modern events to prove to us that we shall never get the better of Islamism, except with the unfettered cooperation of France. So far, therefore, from being vexed at the withdrawal of the French troops from Syria, we are delighted at it, because the fact supplies us with an immediate pretext for 'solidarizing' our policy in the East with that of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and preparing together for the solution of this eternal question—even if we should have all the rest of Europe against our combined eagles."

The Court of Appeal of Paris yesterday delivered a judgment of great importance, affecting the rights of foreigners to sue in the French Courts. It has for a long time been taken for granted, and you will find the doctrine laid down positively in most modern French treatises, that a foreign judgment in a cause between two foreigners is executory in France (when the defendant happens to be there) subject only to the revision of the grounds of the judgment by a French Court. In short, it has not been doubted for many years that an American or an Englishman might bring his action "upon a judgment" here against one of his own countrymen, and that he would recover a verdict unless the French Court, on a revision of the judgment, saw in it anything contrary to French notions of justice. But, now, in a case of HARDING *vs.* MURIEL, in which an English Court, in the matter of some Mexican and South American mines, gave judgment that the defendant should pay the plaintiff £11 5s. per share upon a considerable number of shares, the Imperial Court, presided by Chief Justice DEVIENNE, (reversing the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce, which was in accordance with the old notion of the law,) has decided that in no case whatever will a French Court act upon a foreign judgment in a case between two foreigners. It is important to remark that the circumstance of the plaintiff being an Englishman, and the defendant a Spaniard, has nothing to do with the grounds upon which the Court based its judgment—the decision would have been the same had both parties been Englishmen. What M. DEVIENNE says is that French Courts don't know foreign law, and can't waste the time which is the property of French suitors in attempting to learn it.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. BRADLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory, communicates the following to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*:

The great Comet of 1861, as seen from the Allegheny Observatory, June 30, at 5 minutes past 9 in the evening: Nucleus in the LYRE about 95° R. A., and about 50° N. Declination; well defined, both to the unassisted eye and also by a magnifying power of 60 or 80, and in [illegible] them the planet [illegible] than 60° in [illegible] Ursa Major and [illegible] between Polaris [illegible] almost to Lyra [illegible] visible during [illegible] see. It will be on the meridian to-day at about 12 o'clock, and about 18° to the North of our zenith. By the appearance of the tail there is reason to infer that it is approaching the sun at an inconceivable rate. I think by the cut of her jib, she will probably be remembered, and also recorded, as one of the most extraordinary craft that has floated into our horizon for hundreds of years. BRADLEY.

ALLEGHANY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1861.

CALIFORNIA.

A Squabble in the Mint—Political State Conventions—Latham, Denver, Gwin, and a Man Hanged—Happy Mexican Relations, Crop Prospects, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

Excepting the Mint officers, the National appointees for this region are doing themselves and Republicanism credit. They assume their places modestly, study the proprieties of time and place in selecting their subordinates, and justify the anticipations of their friends. Collector RANKIN, Postmaster PARKER, District-Attorney SHARP, Marshal RABE, foremost in society and reputable in all their relations, carried more honor to their offices than they gather from them. I am sorry to say that to the Mint, Republicans cannot point with equal satisfaction, nor indeed hear the story of proceedings there without being scandalized. And yet, everybody concerned in the scandalous proceedings is a gentleman who must be heartily ashamed of the course that affairs are taking. The new Superintendent of the Mint, you know, is Mr. STEVENS, Col. BAKER'S son-in-law, a good man, and before election a good Democrat, as probably he is to-day. The new Treasurer of the Mint, and Assistant United States Treasurer, is Mr. CHEESEMAN, of Nevada There was a great fight made against CHEESEMAN at Washington, and after he got the appointment, a still greater fight was made against him here. He is reputed a poor and honest man. He has to give bonds in the sum of $400,000, and his bondsmen were expected to qualify in double the amount. The sum was no trifle for a man who had little or nothing of his own to start with; but by vigorously following up his friends, the bonds were given, approved by the United States District Judge, and forwarded to Washington. But this, which should have been the end, was only the beginning of trouble. On the 1st of June, Mr. CHEESEMAN called on Major SNYDER, who had held the office of Treasurer for eight years, and proposed to relieve him of his duties. The Major had evidently got the impression that his successor lacked business qualifications, and would fall also to be confirmed by the Senate Major SNYDER was wealthy, gruff, jealous of his credit as a principal agent of the Government, and as honest, everybody believes, as any other man in California. Without taking any particular pains to show why, he plumply refused to surrender his place. This provoked CHEESEMAN'S political friends, who concluded that SNYDER was willing to be a party to his persecutors. They began to surmise that SNYDER must be afraid to have his accounts overhauled, and deemed it their duty in the premises to make short work with the Major. Now, Gen. SUMNER is a sort of Supreme Court for all sudden emergencies, especially if there is the slightest room to suspect any taint of Secession, and how did the hungry "outs" know but that Major SNYDER was holding on to the treasure vaults for the purpose of turning them over to some enemies of the Union? Those who know SNYDER derided all such suspicions, but CHEESEMAN'S friends wanted the handling of the mint drops. They consulted Gen. SUMNER, and the author of the new military cap advised that the new Treasurer go *vi et armis* to the Mint and take the office of Treasurer. Next day, at 10 o'clock, Mr. CHEESEMAN, with a rather hard-looking lot of friends, entered the Mint, bolted into the Treasurer's room, and gave notice to the clerks that henceforth they must report and account to him. While he was proceeding from room to room, repeating his little speech to this effect, Major SNYDER and Superintendent STEVENS rushed in, caught and persuaded him to retire to a private apartment, and have the matter settled. The result of the conference was a compromise. Mr. SNYDER said that all he cared for was not to be put in a false position. There was a million or two of gold on the premises, for the return of which to depositors and Government he was responsible. If allowed to remain in his position until the 1st of July, when the fiscal year closes, all the dust and bullion would have been returned to him, or the wastage accounted for, the books squared, and he could retire in perfect confidence that his record was faultless. Mr. CHEESEMAN, on the other hand, exhibited his commission, and urged that if after date anything went wrong in the Treasurer's Department, he would be held responsible at Washington. Finally, Major SNYDER agreed to retire immediately if the melter, coiner, assayer and refiner might stay until the 1st of July, and the terms were assented to. His political friends congratulated CHEESEMAN on his success, his business friends regretted his haste, as it opened a gap for a great deal of trouble to flow in upon himself, as well as upon the retiring officer. But the two Treasurers shook hands, apologized to each other, and then new griefs were fledged.

The Treasurer has under him two or three very pretty positions, to which the Superintendent in courtesy always appoints such Clerks as the Treasurer nominates. But STEVENS, the Superintendent, probably promised these places, while at Washington, to Senator BAKER'S friends, and it is clear that CHEESEMAN had promised them to his own friends, while struggling to raise his bonds. So, as soon as he was invested as Treasurer, he appointed a Cashier and Weigher. STEVENS, not to be behind him, also appointed a Cashier and Weigher, and both sets of officers crowded in behind the desks allotted them, and both engaged in the delicate duty of weighing the fine gold and turning over to depositors their coin, the retiring clerks courteously assisting each set, and prompting them as to the method of procedure. ORATOR FITCH (of Milwaukee, late of the San Francisco *Gazette*, and awhile understood to be a candidate for Congress,) is STEVENS' Cashier, and HENRY BAKER is CHEESEMAN'S. Luckily they are not roughs, and so, though every minute of the day they are in conflict, they do up their quarrel genteely and with the best of feeling. FITCH has given the bonds that are approved. BAKER has given no bonds, but he holds the keys to the vaults. The two weighers worked together side by side, for two days, but yesterday STEVENS' man, KELLOGG, got the start of CHEESEMAN'S, and GOULD had to stay on the Democratic side of the counter.

Under the Treasurer there are also a Cashier and Assistant Clerk, who have no connection with the mint. It has been the custom for the Collector always to appoint these at the suggestion of the Treasurer; but without consulting Collector RANKIN, CHEESEMAN put into these berths one of his bondsmen, and another bondaman's friend. Mr. RANKIN having no promises of his own to keep on that score, will doubtless ratify the appointments, but by his extraordinary haste, CHEESEMAN here again damaged his position. This tea-pot tempest, eminently Little Peddlingtonian in dignity, we charge to the authorities at Washington, or it would not be worth reporting.

Every one pained on the [illegible] hot year. For eight years past the Mint has been [illegible] scandal. Every miner as well as every city banker is interested in its smooth and perfect operation. To plant a lot of squabbling politicians there, and turn over to them the safe keeping of many millions of dollars is anything but an agreeable operation to contemplate. When the Senate meets again, if they will overslaugh both STEVENS and CHEESEMAN they will merit the thanks of California.

The State Conventions are upon us. The ghost of the Breckinridge Party is walking again. It has a Convention at Sacramento to-day. The delegates to it from San Francisco number about all that profess allegiance to the defunct institution, and it is thought that in default of a constituency to appoint them, they appointed themselves. It is hardly probable that they will play the farce of making any nominations for Congress or for State officers.

The "Irrespective Union Party" was to convene on Thursday, and probably it will do so; but the movement has met no encouragement from the people So it will only meet, adjourn and wait.

The Republican Convention meets a week from to-day. At the primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento, delegates favorable to LELAND STANFORD for Governor were chosen, and probably he will be the successful candidate before the Convention. Senator PHELPS, the next most promising candidate, will probably be put on the track for Congress.

The Douglas Party, under the name of the "Democratic Union Party," meets in mass convention on the 4th of July, and JOHN CONNESS, of the Assembly, has the inside track for nomination as Governor. JOHN NUGENT wants it; EUGENE CASSERLY wants it; Gov. DOWNEY wants it. DOWNEY put his foot into the no-coercion trap, and all his past popularity couldn't elect him, after that blunder. CASSERLY (ancientiy of Albany) would run well, except that he has been too hot for giving the school-moneys to the Catholics. JOHN NUGENT is too well known to run decently out of the Pike Counties. Between the Republicans and the Douglas men the game lies, and both of them will fetch out sound, unquestionable Union men.

Our aged Ex-Senator GWIN—the "Daily mail-killer"—arrived on the last steamer. "Nobody said God bless him"—nobody burned any gunpowder, or raised a cheer on his arrival. He was treated with cool indifference, or quiet contempt. After setting foot on the wharf, he went his way quite disregarded. Whether he is in the city or in the State, alive or dead, no one seems to know or care.

Gen. DENVER, failing to get any office from the hands of the Legislature, has packed his carpet-bag, and goes East by the steamer to-day. So does Senator LATHAM, whose later course entitles him to, and for it he receives, the respectful consideration of his constituents. He has made several Union speeches, but he quotes so much poetry in them that they don't seem hearty. He is held to be smart enough to be safe for the Union. Col. HARAZTHY, under whose superintendency of the Mint such extraordinary amounts of gold went up the chimney, takes this same steamer. The Colonel has been acquitted by the courts of all blame in the matter of the fugitive gold, and as a citizen and a vine dresser and wine-grower, he has all confidence now. There go East to-day sundry families on visits, and not a few pretty girls to school—their parents fancying that while your young men are all off to the wars, it is a safe season to risk their charming daughters in secluded Yankee seminaries.

Seven companies of a new volunteer regiment have organized, and are panting to be called on by President LINCOLN, to go somewhere that they may distinguish themselves. There are three regiments now here to whom no better news could come than that they are wanted for service.

A week ago to-day a negro was hung for the murder of a pretty mulatto girl that he thought he loved. The hanging was on Tuesday, and perhaps the oddity of selecting another day than Friday for the purpose accounted for the fact that there was not the slightest curiosity on the part of the public to see it. Not two dozen people were about the jail yard wall at the time. Just three lines were all that the newspapers in town gave in advance to the affair. On the gallows the convict attempted to make an address to the Deputies whom the Sheriff had summoned as witnesses, but on the third sentence he broke down, and turned away, expressing much mortification at his failure. He sang a hymn of triumph, however, with his pastor, and professed his willingness to die. His name was JOHN CLARKSON, and he was a native of Virginia. The girl whom he murdered was a pretty Philadelphian, a servant in the family of FREDERICK A. WOODWORTH, son of the poet of the "Old Oaken Bucket."

San Francisco grows like a weed. Half-a-dozen streets are blockaded daily with old wooden houses on wheels, trundling off beyond the fire limits, their sites being needed for substantial brick buildings. The central parts of the town are being rapidly adorned with handsome, roomy stores. Immense improvements are in process on the rocky hill-sides, deep excavations and extensive gradings. The town absolutely trots out toward the Mission, and those who knew it best two years ago would be quite lost in the new streets, lined with cottages already vine-covered, in the Southwest.

The weather has not been just the article to boast about of late. It has been really chilly evenings, and the Summer winds have set in before their time. From the cow counties, pretty good reports come in of the crop prospects. The dry April imperiled the grains, but the hopeful prophecy a light straw, easy to harvest, and a plump, plenteous berry. The strawberry season is in its glory. They were never cheaper or better. Raspberries, currants, cherries, cucumbers, abound in the markets, and some very poor peaches at very high prices, have made their appearance. Vegetables of the first quality, and at most reasonable rates, abound. In short, your New-York market, famous the world over, can scarcely beat us; and so far as your family market reports exhibit, we have little if any more to pay to stock our tables as royally as you.

Our mercantile community is in excellent spirits over the prospects of the speedy establishment, upon a sound basis, of a direct and constantly increasing trade with Northwestern Mexico. Under the JUAREZ Government, Mexican jealousy of the Yankees is dying out. It opens the long-sealed door to emigration, and shows a sincere desire to encourage it. HOLLADAY & FLINT'S steamers, from this port to Mazatlan, Guaymas, &c., go well freighted, and their passenger lists are increasing in length. In 1859 the exports from this city in that direction amounted to $682,000; in 1860, to $968,000. As during the past five months they have reached $433,488—months the least favorable of the twelve—it is estimated that the year's exports will foot up $2,000,000. From our emigrants to Sonora and Cinaloa, we hear nothing but cheering news. Happily BILLY WALKER is dead, and fillibustering is played out. Keep the peace towards Mexico, and your Pacific States are bound to reap rich harvests from our friendly Mexican relations. It is fair matter of pride that the American Nation has so grown and multiplied its area and its interests, that when the worst thing happens that patriots ever dreamed of, the whole will not suffer; that even a civil war can be localized; that a most loyal part of the Union may pursue without interruption the arts of peace, and gather, while the convulsion is in progress, the force and means to replenish the waste it causes.

GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Anglo-Mania—Fidelity Countess Reception in the Confederate Army—Miscellaneous News—From Venezuela.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

The American bark *Reindeer* sailed on the 23d inst., under the pretence of going on a lawful voyage to San Antonio, coast of Africa, although it is very well known she has gone to return here with a cargo of Bozales, (African Slaves) There is another American vessel at this time fitting out in this harbor for the same unlawful traffic. I will send you her name hereafter. I much doubt if she gets off so easily, although from the great cunning exhibited by the parties engaged in this unlawful traffic, it is a matter of great difficulty to obtain sufficient legal evidence to warrant the detention of the vessels. They cunningly avoid putting on board here anything that would tend to the conviction of the vessel, such articles being supplied them after they have left the harbor by coasting schooners—consequently the task is by no means an easy one to obtain facts of a sufficiently strong character to cause the vessel's detention. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that the *Gaceta*—the Government official paper of this Island—the last paper one expects to find correct "shipping news" in, was the only one that, yesterday, had any notice of the sailing of the *Reindeer* in its columns.

Conversing a few days ago with a wealthy Spanish planter, (a man who has obtained his present position solely by his superior intelligence,) I was agreeably surprised to hear him express an opinion, that the days of Slavery were numbered; nor did he appear to express any regret thereat. "Let Spain," said he, "give us a fair compensation for our slaves, and, as far as I am concerned, she is welcome to set them all *free!*"

The *Hamburg*, from Liverpool, which you will remember I advised you of the arrival of here, having been "warned off" the mouth of the Mississippi by the United States Blockading Squadron, has 2,000 stand of arms on board, Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets, I am told.

I hear that quite a number of French Zouaves, who served in the War with Russia, have recently arrived here from France, and been transhipped, a few at a time, in small vessels, to the coast of Florida, whence they proceeded by land to New-Orleans.

On the 21st inst. the brig *Major Barbour* arrived here, from New-Orleans, under English colors. I understand she was boarded by the *Powhatan*, off the mouth of the Mississippi, and allowed to proceed on her voyage to this port. A Dutch vessel arrived here a few days since, which had also been warned off the mouth of the river.

The French brig-of-war *Mercure* arrived here from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst.

The small-pox prevails at Remedios, and in some of the sugar estates in the jurisdiction of Matanzas. There have been many fatal cases among the latter.

On the 15th inst., a hurricane destroyed all the buildings, canes, and trees on the sugar estate La Palma, in the jurisdiction of La Cidra, in this Island.

The Queen of Spain has honored Don RAFAEL DE TOCA, of this city, with the grand cross of the Royal American Order of Isabel la Cattolica.

The second battalion of the Regiment of the Queen has gone to St. Domingo. Eighteen thousand dollars and forty packages of medicine went in the same vessel.

The Spanish merchant steamer *Pelayo* arrived on the 21st inst. from St. Domingo. Having remained there a very brief period, she did not bring any letters or papers thence. The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, in reference to this arrival, says: "Verbally, we learn that tranquillity was restored on the frontier, the Haitians having become convinced of the madness of their pretensions" The *Gaceta*, of this city, after contradicting certain reports that had been circulated here of there having been a *rencontre* between the Haitians and the Spanish troops, adds, 'that the most complete tranquillity exists in the Dominican territory, *except at the extreme frontier, where the Haitians had made their incursion.*"

VENEZUELA.—By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde*, which arrived from St. Thomas 22d inst, we have dates from Caraccas to 6th.

General PAEZ was using his most strenuous exertions to terminate the war, which prostrated the country.

The Congress had held two secret sessions. At the second session, a vote of confidence passed, 45 against 15, in favor of the Executive, the venerable Señor Dr. GAUL, between whom and Gen. PAEZ the greatest cordiality exists.

The want of specie, even to purchase articles of the first necessity, had produced a "sufficiently critical situation."

Another ship from Liverpool, the *Hero*, under the Prussian flag, having been off, but not allowed to enter the mouth of the Mississippi, arrived here the day before yesterday.

The Great Western Railway was opened for public traffic as far as Carabuzal, some seven or eight miles from the city, two or three days ago.

They have had a three-days' holiday at Carabuzal in consequence.

COMMERCIAL.—The sugar and molasses markets continue active, "without any change in rates." Exchanges, a shade easier. Freights, a small schooner, 300 hhds. capacity, was taken up yesterday to load sugar at Cardenas for New-York, at $5 per hhd.

The ship *Independence* arrived yesterday, in 111 days from Whampoa, with 337 Asiaticos, free Colonist. Only four deaths on the passage.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

Reception of the New American Minister—His Address and the Reply of the President—State of Feeling towards the United States.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. HOBART CANFIELD, bearer of dispatches from our Minister to Guatemala, for the early delivery of the following letter of our correspondent:

GUATEMALA CITY, C. A., Thursday, June 6, 1861.

In my last communication I informed you of the arrival of the Minister Resident of the United States to this Republic. His official reception took place on the 26th of May, and I must say was quite flattering to the few Americans present. He was received in the audience chamber of the Palace of His Excellency the President, who, in deference to our republican institutions, departed so much from his usual custom as to receive him in citizen's dress.

The presentation was a very creditable affair. Our Minister made a very neat address, and the President's reply indicated a good state of feeling for our present Administration, and much regret at the present aspect of affairs in the United States. The ceremony closed with congratulations on the part of the Government officials, that the United States was so ably represented in the person of the present Minister. I will send you a copy of the *Gaceta de Guatemala* of the 30th inst., containing the addresses delivered on the occasion of the reception. Inclosed you will find the translations. AMIGO.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA: His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, has conferred upon me the distinguished honor to reside near the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, in the quality of Minister Resident of the United States of America.

In this capacity, His Excellency the President, has directed me to express to your Excellency his sincere friendship for you personally, and his good wishes for your health and happiness. He has charged me to bear to your Excellency his earnest hope that peace and prosperity may continue with your Government and all [illegible] country. It is the earnest hope [illegible] Government of the United States that the present [illegible] good correspondence so happily existing between the two Governments may be increased, and more intimate, social and commercial intercourse encouraged between the people of the two countries.

It is believed that such increased friendly intercourse will greatly add to the mutual prosperity of both Republics.

To consummate these good results, the President and Government of the United States will most heartily coöperate with your Excellency and the Government of Guatemala. The rights and interests of the citizens of Guatemala who may visit or reside in the United States for pleasure or business will receive the especial attention of the Government of the United States and their persons and property guarded with paternal care. The present domestic difficulties in portions of the United States are regarded by the Government as transitory, and it is confidently believed that they will soon subside without serious interruption to the general prosperity of the country. I am directed by His Excellency the President, to explain to your Excellency and the Government of Guatemala, that the present disturbances have had their origin only in popular passion, excited under novel circumstances of very transient character, and that not one person of well-balanced mind has attempted to show that dismemberment of the Union would be permanently conducive to the safety and welfare of even his own State or section, much less all the States and sections of the United States.

The people themselves still retain and cherish a profound confidence in our happy Constitution, together with a veneration and affection for it such as no other form of Government ever received at the hands of those for whom it was established. The experience of history teaches that every Government has at times been disturbed by local discontent but the prompt and impartial administration of the laws, the just protection of persons and property, tempered with paternal kindness by the Government, will in time insure willing obedience from all.

The Government and people of the United States are no exception to the laws of God, that guide the destinies of nations and of men. Relying upon the obedience of both to its will, it is believed we soon shall see all parts of the United States enjoying the peace and happiness that now blesses your own delightful country.

I avail myself of the present occasion to renew to your Excellency my profound respect and esteem for you personally, and to thank you and the people of your country, whom I have heretofore known for your and their constant kindness and hospitality.

If, by returning to your beautiful country, where I find so many cherished friends, I can add to a more intimate friendship between the two Governments and people, thereby increasing the prosperity and happiness of both countries—then, indeed, the desire of my heart will have become accomplished.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

MR. MINISTER.—It is gratifying to me to receive the letter which accredits you as Minister resident of the United States to this republic.

I fully appreciate the value of the sentiment of friendship toward this country, and to me personally, expressed by you on the part of His Excellency the President of the United States; and I can assure you that the Government and people of Guatemala respond in the most cordial friendship for the republic you represent, and for the distinguished statesman who has been raised to the head of the Government by the votes of his countrymen.

You will find in me the best disposition to do all things that may contribute to the development of the relations, social as well as commercial, between the two countries, and to increase more and more intimately the friendship which now unites them.

God tries from time to time the nations of the earth with disturbances and difficulties, and He hath now submitted the United States to that common law. It is my earnest wish to soon see realized the hope you express in the name of the President of that republic, that these disturbances which now exist may be transitory, and that they be satisfactorily arranged.

I hope and believe the patriotic and wise men who now guide the destinies of those States, may find means for the reëstablishment of peace, and that the wonderful prosperity they have attained may not be interrupted. I pray most fervently that Divine Providence, who hath for so many years favored your country, may put a speedy end to the evils which now afflict it, and may continue pouring upon it His blessings.

You may assure His Excellency, the President of the United States, that the choice he has made of you for the honorable charge of representing that friendly Republic among us, has been extremely agreeable to me. Your personal character, that I have heretofore had occasion to appreciate and esteem, and the sympathy you have shown for Guatemala, are to me sure guarantee for the maintenance of the good relations which so happily subsist between Guatemala and the United States, and that the development of these relations will result in the mutual benefit of both countries.

Receive, Señor Minister, my most cordial welcome and my best wishes for the happiness of the great Republic you represent, and for its worthy President.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

First Intelligence of War in the United States —Politics Quiet in Chili—More Bankruptcies—The Railway to Santiago—The Coming Elections, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, June 3, 1861.

To-day the British Steamer *Bogota* leaves for Panama. She brought the startling intelligence of war actually broken out in our native land. We have eleven days to wait now for further information. Then hope for 18 days later news.

Here everything is quiet politically.

In business circles, too quiet, by far. The complaint is of nothing to do. I called on a merchant recently, who was studying Spanish for want of occupation.

There have been more bankruptcies in Santiago. Few failures have taken place here, but in the end our merchants of Valparaiso will feel the effect of these failures, through traders in the interior owing them.

A family called ORTUZAR, landholders to a large amount, have recently failed. Report says the amount of their aggregate indebtedness is two millions. Oddly as it may sound to hear of a family failing in business, still that is the fact, owing to the practice of these relatives mutually indorsing for each other. A surprising recklessness in this respect has been brought to light by these events. A man who probably has not fifty thousand dollars in the world, in his own right, was found to be compromised by indorsements alone, given not in way of business either, but to help his relations, who were an awfully extensive circle, to the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars. In his circle of friends one did not know how much he owed, but calculated the amount at three hundred thousand; it proved to be just double that amount; for assets he had 20,000 fanegas, about 50,000 bushels of wheat, and that was all he had to meet his heavy indebtedness.

The railway to Santiago is at a standstill from this cause. OVALLE, the contractor, has failed in business and cannot go on with the work. As yet, the Company have not been able to extricate the business from his hands.

The tunnel on the same line, this side of Ruillota, is going forward pretty well.

The proposal to change the route to Melipilla is still under consideration, and will not be settled till the elections have passed by.

These will be held at the close of this month, on the 25th. The President is to be chosen. PEREZ is the candidate, and no doubt he will be chosen. There appears to be no organized opposition.

The New Gas Company is getting ready for operations. On the 6th inst. a meeting is to be held of stockholders. WALLIS, formerly engineer of the other Company, is here, and will carry on the work of the new one. He has recovered $5,000 from SANCHEZ, of the other Company for violation of contract. Gas has been wretchedly bad of late. The Chili coal gives a poor quality of gas, and must have a good supply of Scotch Boghead coal mixed with it. The Company is, therefore, tempted to use the cheaper coal, and are by no means proof against the temptation. The only cure will be a rival Company. The project for this is headed by J. E. RAMIREZ.

A street railway is to be laid at last. Bids for contracts have been called for, and some have been received. An American from Baltimore, named MYERS, stands a fair chance of getting the contract. He has shown himself a practical man in work already intrusted to him.

H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war *Alert* is here, to sail soon for England. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best conducted journals are liable to error, and at times may become the organs of intentional misrepresentation. Such has evidently been the case in your paper of this morning, in reference to the above-named railroad. Your reporter has been imposed upon. Rival companies are industriously engaged in giving circulation to false reports, with a view to damage the business of this road, and from these sources your reporter has no doubt received his information. In referring to the departure of the "Massachusetts Glorious Eleventh," your reporter says they left New-York for Washington *via* New-Jersey Central and Harrisburgh, and then adds:

"It is rumored that the reason why they were sent by this roundabout way was because a member of the Cabinet has stock in the railroad."

Now, as far as the New-Jersey Central is concerned, this is unqualifiedly false. No member of the Cabinet, nor any other prominent politician, owns one dollar's worth of stock in this railroad. But even if it were so, it would not at all affect the case. The question, after all, would be, "Does this route possess any advantages over the others? I claim that it does, *especially for regiments which have heavy baggage trains.* I will now briefly state the case.

1. As to distance. From New-York to Washington, by way of Philadelphia, is 232 miles; by way of Harrisburgh, 362 miles—difference, 70 miles. But as a set-off against this greater distance, this route possesses this advantage—*the regiment can be carried through from Elizabethport to Washington without change of cars.* Every person acquainted with the transportation of troops and heavy military baggage and stores will at once appreciate this advantage. Now, then, look at the other route. At Philadelphia the whole regiment and every ounce of baggage has to be taken off the cars, marched and drawn four miles through the city; then reloaded on the Philadelphi, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. At Havre de Grace all the men have to leave the cars and cross the river on the ferry boat. On arrival at Baltimore the same process has to be repeated as at Philadelphia. The remainder of the journey is performed on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

2. As it regards time. The difference of time on the two routes is: By the Philadelphia route, from 18 to 20 hours; by the Harrisburgh route it can easily be performed in from 25 to 27 hours. I now appeal to any candid man, acquainted with military affairs, which is the preferable route—the one on which the men and baggage can be carried through without change of cars, or the one on which so many shipments and reshipments have to be made? I think there can be no difficulty or doubt on the matter. My object in sending this correction and explanation is that the public, and especially the military portion of it, may be able to see for themselves the exact state of the case in reference to these two routes.

I remain, yours respectfully, N. D.

ELIZABETHPORT, July 1, 1861.

[The reporter's error was simply one of location. Mr. CAMERON, the Cabinet Officer he referred to, has no interest in the New-Jersey Central Railroad, but he is the principal owner of the Northern Central Railroad, over which the troops who take this line travel between Harrisburgh and Baltimore.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—Misrepresentations of Correspondents—Slanders on Wisconsin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, June 28, 1861.

A correspondent, calling himself "L'Occident," writing from Milwaukee to the TIMES, his letter appearing in the issue of the 26th, which has just reached us here, makes very poor concealment of his delight at the cold shoulder said to have been turned by New-York capitalists to the War Loan from this State. The truth is, that the loan has never been offered in market; but our State Treasurer, being in New-York two weeks since, showed the law to sundry capitalists, who, on examination, found that the Legislature had made a bungling business of it, so that cautious capitalists abroad can easily be excused for not being prompt to invest. However, $860,000 of the $1,000,000 authorized (all that is wanted at present) has been taken by our own bankers in the State, at rates equivalent to *par*, payable 60 per cent. in gold and 40 per cent. in bills on par banks.

But your "L'Occident" succeeds very clearly, to his own satisfaction, in throwing the blame for our supposed failure to dispose of the bonds in New-York on the Governor, because that officer refused and still refuses to give to the La Crosse Railroad Company (whatever that Company is just now) a title to any of the lands granted to this State by Congress. The Governor has acted in strict discharge of his duty. The Company was required, by the law of October, 1856, to complete two sections of road, to wit: From Columbus to Portage City, and from Madison to Portage City, some eighty miles in all, by December, 1858. This the Company did not do—did not build a mile of this portion of the road within that time, and has not built a mile of it to this day. This is the "quibble" which your *accurate* correspondent says is raised by Gov. RANDALL, as an objection to the handing over of the lands. This being understood by your readers, his argument, drawn from his premises, may be appreciated.

One has generally to go abroad, in these days, to learn what is doing at home. And so we find "L'Occident," writing from Milwaukee, slandering those who are laboring with zeal to prepare our regiments for service, and asserting that "rumor says that peculation has interposed its corrupting fingers to annoy the soldiers and disgrace the cause." No such charge has been made against any man connected with the service—not one—except in general terms by an infamous secession sheet at Milwaukee, which, refusing to die when the Democratic Party died, continues to brave public indignation. The charge is simply malicious. If any responsible person should present to the Governor an accusation of the kind, he would cause an investigation to be made forthwith. Our regiments go forth well provided, and still we manage to get along at reasonable expense, by careful contracts, and our State officers deserve better of their constituents than to have such slurs cast upon them by anonymous and irresponsible parties. We are just about forwarding the last of six regiments to Washington, and they will be found as good men as any in the service, fully paid by the State to the time of their departure hence, well equipped and provided for, and at far less expense than in several other States. MADISON.

A Vindication of Col. Emory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3, signed "Observer," contains several errors respecting an officer of the United States Army, which I desire to correct, and I request the favor of you to publish the following narrative:

Col. EMORY left Washington on the 26th day of March last for his post in the Indian country, believing that peace was to be preserved, and taking with him a portion of his family, in the expectation that his wife, with the other children, would join him in the Summer, after the eldest son, then a cadet at West Point, should have graduated.

Soon after his arrival, in April, he received the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, accompanied by a thousand rumors, such as the resignation of Gen. SCOTT, the abandonment of Washington, the breaking up of the Government, &c. In a moment of confusion and despair, he wrote his resignation, and inclosed it to his brother in Maryland, to hand in, if matters were as he supposed them to be. This misstep was taken, not from disloyalty to the Government, for he never dreamed of serving against the United States, but that he might return home and protect his family.

The very day after Col. EMORY had sent his resignation, his command was threatened by the Secessionists of Arkansas and Texas, and he saw the necessity of concentrating and withdrawing it from the country to avoid the difficulties which had proved so disastrous to the army in Texas.

He at once determined to recall his resignation; he telegraphed to friends in Washington to intercept it if it should be sent in. He also wrote to that effect. He sent his telegrams and letters by an Indian to Fort Smith, at great expense, but the Secessionists who had possession of that place must have prevented them from being forwarded.

Col. EMORY concentrated the troops, six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, and marched out of the country to Leavenworth. He was continually threatened by bodies of Secessionists, but did not lose a man or any Government property, bringing home property worth half a million to the United States.

When he arrived at Leavenworth, he found to his deep sorrow that his resignation had been received

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1861.

SIR: When the change of Administration took place, in March last, the Navy Department was organized on a peace establishment. Such vessels as were in condition for service were chiefly on distant stations, and those which constituted the home squadron were most of them in the Gulf of Mexico. Congress had adjourned without making provision for any extraordinary emergency, and the appropriations for naval purposes indicated that only ordinary current expenses were anticipated.

Extraordinary events which have since transpired have called for extraordinary action on the part of the Government, demanding a large augmentation of the naval force, and the recall of almost the whole of our foreign squadrons for service on our own coasts.

The total number of vessels in the Navy, of all classes, on the 4th of March, was ninety, carrying, or designed to carry, about 2,415 guns.

Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished, those used as stationary storeships and receiving ships, and those considered inexpedient to repair, the available force was:

	Guns.
1 ship-of-the-line	84
8 frigates	400
20 sloops	406
3 brigs	16
3 storeships	7
6 steam frigates	212
5 first class steam sloops	90
4 first-class side-wheel steamers	46
2 second-class steam sloops	45
3 third class screw steamers	28
4 second-class side-wheel steamers	8
2 steam tenders	4
69	1,346

Of this force the following were in commission, the remainder being in ordinary, dismantled, &c.;

	Guns.
2 frigates	100
11 sloops	232
3 storeships	7
1 screw frigate	12
5 first-class steam sloops	90
3 side-wheel steamers	35
2 second-class steam sloops	45
5 third-class screw steamers	28
3 pipe-wheel steamers	5
1 steam tender	1
42	555

These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7,600 men, and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of 12 vessels, carrying 187 guns and 2,000 men. Of this squadron only four small vessels, carrying 25 guns and about 280 men, were in Northern ports.

With so few vessels in commission on our coast, and our crews in distant seas, the Department was very indifferently prepared to meet the exigency that was rising. Every movement was closely watched by the disaffected, and threatened to precipitate measures that the country seemed anxious to avoid. Demoralization prevailed among the officers, many of whom, occupying the most prominent positions, betrayed symptoms of that infidelity which has dishonored the service. But while so many officers were unfaithful, the crews, to their honor be it recorded, were true and reliable, and have maintained, through every trial and under all circumstances, their devotion to the Union and the flag. Unfortunately, however, few comparatively of these gallant men were within the call of the Department at that eventful period. They, as well as the ships, were abroad.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, the flag-ship of Commodore PENDERGRAST, arrived opportunely in the Chesapeake on the 23d of March; and as this was the only vessel of any considerable capacity in these waters that was manned, I detained her at Norfolk to await events that were gradually developing in Virginia and the adjoining States.

The Navy-yard at Norfolk, protected by no fortress or garrison, has always been a favored depôt with the Government. It was filled with arms and munitions, and several ships were in the harbor, dismantled and in ordinary, and in no condition to be moved, had there been men to move them. There were, however, no seamen there or on home stations to man these vessels, or even one of them of the larger class, and any attempt to withdraw them, or either of them, without a crew, would, in the then sensitive and disturbed condition of the public mind, have betrayed alarm and distrust, and been likely to cause difficulty.

Apprehensive, however, that action might be necessary, the commandant of the yard was, early in April, advised of this feeling, and cautioned to extreme vigilance and circumspection. These admonitions were, a few days later, repeated to Commodore MCCAULEY. This commandant, whose patriotism and fidelity were not doubted, was surrounded by officers in whom he placed confidence; but most of them, as events soon proved, were faithless to the flag and the country.

On the 10th of April, Commodore MCCAULEY was ordered to put the shipping and public property in condition to be moved and placed beyond danger, should it become necessary; but in doing this he was warned to take no steps that could give needless alarm. The steam frigate *Merrimack* could, it was believed, were her machinery in order, be made available in this emergency, not only to extricate herself, but the other shipping in the harbor. Not knowing, however, who could be confided in to take charge of her, a Commander and two Engineers were detailed to proceed to Norfolk for that purpose. Two days after, on the 12th of April, the department directed that the *Merrimack* should be prepared to proceed to Philadelphia with the utmost dispatch. It was stated that to repair the engine and put it in working condition would require four weeks. Discrediting this report, the Engineer-in-Chief was ordered to proceed forthwith in person, and attend to the necessary preparations.

On the 16th of April the commandant was directed to lose no time in placing armament on board the *Merrimack*; to get the *Plymouth* and *Dolphin* beyond danger; to have the *Germantown* in a condition to be towed out, and to put the more valuable public property, ordnance, stores, &c., on shipboard, so that they could, at any moment, be moved beyond danger.

Such was the energy and dispatch of the Engineer-in-Chief that on the 16th the Department was advised by the commandant of the yard that on the 17th the *Merrimack* would be ready for temporary service; but when, on the afternoon of that day, the Engineer-in-Chief reported her ready for steam, Commodore MCCAULEY refused to have her fired up. Fires were, however, built early the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the engines were working, engineers, firemen, &c., on board, but the commandant still refused to permit her to be moved, and in the afternoon gave directions to draw the fires. The cause of this refusal to move the *Merrimack* has no explanation other than that of misplaced confidence in his junior officers who opposed it.

As soon as this fatal error was reported to the Department, orders were instantly issued to Commodore FAULDING to proceed forthwith to Norfolk, with such officers and marines as could be obtained, and take command of all the vessels afloat on that station; to repel force by force, and prevent the ships and public property, at all hazards, from passing into the hands of the insurrectionists. But when that officer reached Norfolk, on the evening of Saturday, the 20th, he found that the powder magazine had already been seized, and that an armed force had commenced throwing up batteries in the vicinity. The commandant of the yard, after refusing to permit the vessels to be moved on Thursday, and omitting it on Friday, ordered them to be scuttled on Saturday evening, and they were sinking when Commodore FAULDING, with the force under his command, arrived at Norfolk. This officer, knowing that to sink the ships would be only a temporary deprivation to the insurgents, who would, when in full possession of the place, again have them afloat, ordered the torch to be applied to the sinking ships. Pursuant to instructions, he also destroyed, so far as he was able with his limited force, the public property in the yard, before abandoning the place.

The *Cumberland* was towed down the river, and passed, after some little delay, over the obstructions that had been sunk in the channel to prevent her removal.

This unfortunate calamity at Norfolk not only deprived the Government of several vessels, but of a large amount of ordnance and stores which had there accumulated. In preventing the shipping and property from passing into the hands of the insurgents, who had gathered in considerable force in that vicinity under Gen TALLIAFERRO, Commodore FAULDING, the officers and those under them, performed their duty, and carried out, so far as was in their power, the wishes of the Government and the instructions of the Department.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

The demonstration at Norfolk was but one of a series of movements that occurred at that juncture. Simultaneously with it, Baltimore appeared in insurrection, and by force and violence destroyed the railroad communication and cut off mail and telegraphic facilities between the seat of Government and the States North. In this crisis it became necessary to act with promptness and vigor. There could be neither hesitation nor delay when the Government and the country were imperiled, and the Department took measures accordingly.

Believing that the emergency not only justified but absolutely required that all the public armed vessels should be forthwith completed and equipped for service, orders were given to that effect, and in addition thereto the commandants of the Navy-yards in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia were directed to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man steamers which, upon examination, might be found fit or easily convertible into armed vessels suitable for the public service in order to support the Government and enforce the laws.

To carry into effect the proclamations whereby communication with the ports of the insurgent States was interdicted, and an embargo or blockade declared, it became necessary to concentrate almost all the naval force of the country upon the Atlantic coast, at and south of the Chesapeake Bay and in the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive line of seaboard, embracing an extent of nearly 3,000 miles, with its numerous harbors and inlets, was deemed too extensive for a single command, and the naval force to carry into effect the proclamation and execute the laws has consequently been arranged into two squadrons. The command of the first of them, the Atlantic Squadron, has been confided to Flag officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM, and the second, or Gulf Squadron, is under command of Flag-officer WILLIAM MERVINE.

Before either of these gentlemen could appear on the station assigned him, Flag-officer PENDERGRAST, in command of the Home Squadron, established non intercourse, and gave notice to foreigners of an embargo or effective blockade, at Hampton Roads, on April 30. It is due to this officer to say that he has rendered essential and active service not only before but after the arrival of his senior on that station.

Flag-officer STRINGHAM reached Hampton Roads with the *Minnesota*, his flag ship, on the 13th of May, and entered upon his duties with such force as the department in so brief a period was able to place at his disposal; and illegal commerce by the insurgents, in disregard of national laws, is almost entirely suppressed.

The *Niagara*, which arrived at Boston from Japan on the 24th of April, was immediately despatched to New-York for necessary repairs, before proceeding off Charleston harbor, whither her energetic commander was directed and promptly repaired, to prevent illegal commerce from that port. In the meantime, information reached the department of large shipments of arms and munitions of war in Europe, destined for New Orleans and Mobile. Believing it of primary importance that this shipment should, if possible, be intercepted, and its landing prevented, Capt. MCKEAN was directed to proceed to the Gulf for that purpose; and the *Harriet Lane* was ordered to Charleston, to take the place of the *Niagara* before that port.

Flag-officer MERVINE left Boston in the *Mississippi* in advance of his flag ship, the *Colorado*, and arrived in the Gulf on the 8th of June. Previous to his arrival an embargo or blockade of the Mississippi River, and some of the principal ports on the Gulf had been commenced, and has been since vigorously maintained and enforced.

As the Constitution declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another," and also that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States;" and as in several of the States the insurgents had, in utter disregard and violation of these express provisions of the Constitution and the laws, assumed to give a preference, by unauthorized regulations of commerce or revenue, to the ports of certain States over the ports of other States, and had assumed, without consent of the Congress, to lay imposts or duties on imports and exports, and that, too, not for the use of the Treasury of the United States, but to deprive it of revenue, it became a duty of paramount necessity, acting under the express authority of the act of 1807, an horizing the use of the Navy in "causing the laws to be executed," to suppress, by an armed naval force before the principal ports, these illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; to assert the supremacy of the Federal laws, and to prevent any preference, by commercial regulation, to the ports of any of the States.

In carrying into effect these principles, and in suppressing the attempts to evade and resist them, and in order to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, it became necessary to interdict commerce at those ports where duties could not be collected, the laws maintained and executed, and where the officers of the Government were not tolerated or permitted to exercise their functions. In performing this domestic municipal duty, the property and interests of foreigners became to some extent involved in our home questions, and with a view of extending to them every comity that the circumstances would justify, the rules of blockade were adopted, and, as far as practicable, made applicable to the cases that occurred under this embargo or non-intercourse of the insurgent States. The commanders of the squadrons were directed to permit the vessels of foreigners to depart within fifteen days, as in cases of actual effective blockade, and their vessels were not to be seized unless they attempted, after having been once warned off, to enter an interdicted port in disregard of such warning.

The questions presented under this extraordinary conjuncture of affairs were novel, and, not having been in all their extent anticipated by our laws, some further penal legislation, especially in relation to the law of forfeiture, may be needed to meet the exigency and render the Government more effective.

STEAM GUN-BOATS AND SLOOPS.

The necessity of an augmentation of our Navy in order to meet the crisis, aid in suppressing insurrection, and assist in causing the laws to be executed at all the ports, was immediately felt, and a class of vessels different in some respects from any that were in the service, to act as sentinels on the coast, was required. On the spur of the moment transport steamers were secured; but, though made capable of sustaining a small armament, they were not such vessels as would perform continuous duty off the harbors in all weathers. They will, it is believed, answer a temporary purpose for the Summer months, but a stronger and different description of vessel is necessary for the Autumn and Winter. The Department, besides purchasing, has, therefore, contracted for the building of twenty-three gunboats, each of about five hundred tons burden; and has made preliminary arrangements for several larger and fleeter vessels, which shall not only aid in preventing illegal commerce, but be made particularly serviceable in suppressing depredations on that which is legal. Both of these classes are of sizes inferior to the sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress.

The Department, in carrying the order of the last session into effect, directed the construction of two vessels at each of the four yards, making eight instead of seven to be built. In consequence of the great activity and heavy demands at all the yards to equip and prepare every available vessel for service, the construction of these sloops has been retarded, but is now being prosecuted with vigor, and we may expect they will be completed at the earliest possible period.

The authority for these purchases and contracts is to be found in the necessities and condition of the country and the times. The action of the Department may require the sanction of Congress to give it validity. If it shall be asserted that an error has been committed in thus providing for the wants of the service and the Government, a much greater error would have been committed, it is believed, in the omission to have made such provision under the existing necessities.

VESSELS IN SERVICE.

Of the 69 vessels, carrying 1,346 guns, herein before mentioned as available for service on the 4th of March last, the *Levant* has been given up as lost in the Pacific; the steamer *Fulton* was seized at Pensacola; and one frigate, two sloops, and one brig were burnt at Norfolk. These vessels carried 172 guns. The other vessels destroyed at Norfolk were considered worthless, and are not included in the list of available vessels.

These losses left at the disposal of the Department 62 vessels, carrying 1,174 guns, all of which are now, or soon will be, in commission, with the exception of the—

Vermont, ship-of-the-line	84
Brandywine, frigate	50
Decatur, sloop, at San Francisco	16
John Hancock, steam tender, at San Francisco	2

There has recently been added to the Navy, by purchase, 12 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each, and 3 sailing vessels. There have been chartered 9 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to 62 vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the Department.

Purchases of sailing ships have been made for transporting coals to the steamers that are performing duty as sentinels before the principal harbors. It would be inexpedient and attended with much loss of time, as well as great additional expense, to compel the steamers when short of fuel to leave their stations and proceed to the nearest dépôt, distant in most cases several hundred miles, to obtain a supply. In the absence of any proper or suitable stations or buildings for storing coals, hulks have been provided, to be anchored at some convenient place for the use of the squadron.

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. STRINGHAM, consists of 22 vessels, 296 guns, and 3,300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag-Officer WILLIAM MERVINE, consists of 21 vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men.

Additions have been made to each of the squadrons of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The steamers *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas*, and the flotilla under the late Commander WARD, with several steamboats in charge of naval officers, have been employed on the Potomac River, to prevent communication with that portion of Virginia which is in insurrection. Great service has been rendered by this armed force, which has been vigilant in intercepting supplies, and in protecting transports and supply vessels in their passage up and down the Potomac.

The flotilla on the 27th ultimo met with a serious and sad loss in the death of its gallant commander, JAMES H. WARD, who died at his post, while covering the retreat of his men from the assault of an overpowering number of rebel enemies. In the death of Commander WARD the Navy has lost a brave officer, who has enriched it by military and scientific contributions, served it faithfully in varied spheres, and promised much for it in the future.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-Officer JOHN B MONTGOMERY, consists of 6 vessels, 82 guns and 1,000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of Flag Officer G J. PENDERGRAST, who has been temporarily on duty, with his flag-ship, the *Cumberland*, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 23d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam frigate *Roanoke*, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and in the West India Islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 200 guns and 2,500 men.

RESIGNATION AND DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Since the 4th of March two hundred and fifty-nine officers of the Navy have resigned their commissions or been dismissed from the service. This diminution of officers, at a time when the force was greatly enlarged, and when the whole naval armament of the country was put in requisition, has compelled the Department to send many of our public vessels to sea without a full complement of officers. To some extent this deficiency has been supplied by gentlemen formerly connected with the Navy, who had retired to civil pursuits in peaceable times, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, came promptly forward in the hour of their country's peril, and made voluntary tender of their services to sustain the flag and the country. The Department gladly availed itself of the tender thus patriotically made, and received these gentlemen into the service in the capacity of acting Lieutenants. The alacrity with which they presented themselves for duty in any position the Government might assign them, when others who had been the trusted and honored recipients of Government favors were deserting the standard, was no less honorable to them than to the profession which they adorned and the country which they loved.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.

The authorized increase of enlistment and the immediate establishment of naval rendezvous at all the principal seaports, with an abbreviation of the term of enlistment, enabled the Department to recruit a sufficient number of seamen to man the vessels added to the service with almost as much rapidity as they could be prepared, armed and equipped. Only one or two ships have experienced any detention for want of a crew, and none beyond two or three days. At no period of our history has the naval force had so great and rapid an increase, and never have our seamen come forward with more alacrity and zeal to serve the country.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval School and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate *Constitution*, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connection with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures rescued the frigate and Government property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Capt BLAKE, contributed, in no small degree, to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to remove the institution elsewhere. Newport, R. I., presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property, were removed thither. Although the numbers at the school are reduced by the resignation of nearly every student from the insurrectionary region, and a call of the elder classes to active professional duty, the younger classes that remain form a nucleus to reëstablish and give vitality to the institution.

Some legislation will be necessary, not only in relation to what has been done, but with a view to the future continued success of the school, which has already accomplished so much towards the efficiency and elevation of the Navy. By the existing law the appointment of students can be made only upon recommendation of the member of Congress from the district in which the applicant resides, and in case he omits to make selection of a suitable person there is no way provided to fill the vacancy. In consequence of this regulation the school has not its authorized number, for nearly one-third of the districts neglect or refuse to be represented at the academy, and there is no legal way of supplying this deficiency from other districts, although the applications are numerous.

Congress must provide for this deficit, and it is, moreover, worthy of consideration, whether for a period, at least, the numbers in the school should not be increased, until a full complement of officers is supplied.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the ordnance branch of the service there has been great activity, and the works at the Navy-yard in this city have been in constant operation, day and night, to meet, as far as possible, the extraordinary demands that have been made. When the late Commandant of the Washington Yard, on the 22d of April, declined further connection with the Government, and was dismissed the service, it was believed that the true interest of the country would be promoted by placing the yard and foundry in charge of the efficient and capable officer whose reputation in connection with ordnance is national. If his rank did not, according to usage, entitle him to the position, his merit did. To obviate difficulty, and place that branch of the service in proper working condition, I would recommend that there be appointed an officer, to be known as the Director of Ordnance, who shall, under the Department, have the immediate supervision of the manufacture, description and supply of ordnance for the Navy, in all its details.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory, for many years under the superintendence of an officer who had gained distinguished reputation in connection with the institution, was abandoned by him in a very abrupt manner on the 20th of April. On receiving intelligence that he had, without previous intimation of his intention, deserted the post that had been confided to him, a gentleman eminently adapted to the place, who had, moreover, been early identified with the Observatory, was at once placed in the position. It gives me pleasure to say that in many respects the change has been an improvement, while I trust that neither the country nor the cause of science will experience any detriment therefrom.

A change or modification of the law regulating the Navy ration seems necessary to meet the existing condition of things. Nearly the whole of the present naval strength of the country is employed on a particular service, which extends along the coast, an effective force being stationed at each of the principal harbors. It is important that the vessels should remain on duty at their stations as long as possible, to guard the coast and prevent illegal commerce. That they may do this satisfactorily, it is essential that the crews have frequent supplies of fresh provisions and other necessaries conducive to health. The Department has already so far innovated as to send forward a cargo of fresh supplies, and it proposes to continue thus to supply the crews of the squadron until the insurrection is suppressed. Provisions and stores will in this manner be dispatched with supplies of all kinds that may be required for the subsistence and health of the crews. Communication with each of the principal stations will be established by these dispatch boats, which will carry to and receive from the squadrons letters, convey recruits, bring home invalids, and while performing these services will also discharge coast guard duty.

INCREASE OF SURGEONS.

An increase of the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons is also recommended, in conformity with the suggestions of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. A copy of his report is herewith transmitted. The deficiencies that at present exist will doubtless soon be filled, but the full complement allowed by the existing law is inadequate to the present requirements of the service.

ACTING PAYMASTERS.

The additional number of vessels employed called for additional paymasters beyond the number limited by law, and the Department, under the existing necessity, appointed acting Paymasters. Where this appointment has been necessary it has usually been connected with that of Captain's Clerk, who has been required to give bonds for the money intrusted to his hands, and his confidential relations with his commander have been such that it has been deemed a further security. I would recommend that there be an increase of the corps of Paymasters, or perhaps it may be well to have a class of Assistant Paymasters at a less compensation and with less responsibility. The minor appointment may be made a preliminary step to the more important office of Paymaster.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

It became necessary to enlarge the marine corps, in order that it should correspond in some degree with the general increase of other branches of the service. Under the authority of the Act of Congress of 1849, two additions have been made to this corps, which now consists of 2,500 privates, but the officers, except the force composing the staff, remain the same in point of numbers as when the corps consisted of but 1,000 men. This number is altogether insufficient, and it is therefore recommended that there be an additional number created, and if the session is sufficiently prolonged an entire reorganization of the corps may be expedient.

MASTERS AND MASTERS' MATES.

There has been, from necessity, a large number of acting masters and masters' mates appointed from the commercial marine to meet the wants of the service. These officers, generally of great experience and intelligence, and occupying the highest position in the merchant service, have voluntarily come forward and offered themselves for useful duty on board our public vessels, where they are contributing to the efficiency of the Navy.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS, OR FLOATING BATTERIES.

Much attention has been given, within the last few years, to the subject of floating batteries, or iron clad steamers. Other governments, and particularly France and England, have made it a special object, in connection with naval improvements; and the ingenuity and inventive faculties of our own countrymen have also been stimulated, by recent occurrences, toward the construction of this class of vessels. The period is, perhaps, not one best adapted to heavy expenditures by the way of experiment, and the time and attention of some of those who are most competent to investigate and form correct conclusions on this subject, are otherwise employed. I would, however, recommend the appointment of a proper and competent board to inquire into and report in regard to a measure so important; and it is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron-clad steamers, or floating batteries, to be constructed, with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

It is nearly twenty years since a gentleman of New-Jersey, possessing wealth and talent, projected the construction of a floating battery, and the Government aided the work by a liberal appropriation. The death of this gentleman a few years since interrupted the prosecution of this experiment, and application has been recently made by his surviving brother, the authorities of New-Jersey, and others, for additional means to carry it forward to completion. The amount asked is of such magnitude as to require special investigation by a competent board, who shall report as to the expediency and practicability of the experiment before so large an expenditure should be authorized.

INCREASE IN CLERICAL FORCE.

An increase in the clerical force of the Department is indispensable, and its organization may be in some respects modified and improved. The present session having been called for special purposes, it may be deemed inexpedient to enter upon general legislation; but the greatly increased labor renders it necessary that there should be a temporary increase of clerks, and I would, in this connection, and as a part of this improvement and addition, recommend an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on whom might be devolved many of the details that now occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time of the Secretary, and from which he might be relieved.

The *Levant* sloop-of-war, Commander WM. E. HUNT, sailed from Panama in May, 1860, for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of inquiring, at the suggestion of the Department of State, into the disbursement at those islands of the fund for the relief of destitute American seamen. She reached her destination safely, and the investigations were conducted by Commander HUNT at the ports of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo. The last official intelligence received by the Department from the *Levant* was a communication from Commander HUNT, dated Hilo, Sept. 3, 1860. He expected to take his departure in a short time for Panama. Not arriving at that port by January, Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY dispatched the steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming* in search of her. The latter visited the Sandwich Islands and various localities on the route, making every possible inquiry for her. But no tidings of her were obtained, although it was definitely ascertained that she had sailed from Hilo on the 18th of September, 1860, direct for Panama. All hopes for her safety have long since been abandoned, and it now devolves on Congress, as in previous instances, to make such legislation as may be just and proper for the benefit of the families of the lamented officers and crew who perished with her.

The following captures of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade have been made since those mentioned in the last annual report of this department:

Bark *Cora*, captured on the coast of Africa, Sept. 26, 1860, by the United States sloop *Constellation*, Capt. J. S. NICHOLAS, with a cargo of 705 Africans, 694 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig *Bonita*, captured on the coast of Africa, Oct 10, 1860, by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, with a cargo of 750 Africans on board, 616 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig *Tuccoa*, captured on the coast of Cuba, Dec 20, 1860, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN.

Bark *Mary Kimball*, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 21, 1860, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN.

Ship *Nightingale*, captured on the coast of Africa, April 21, 1861, by the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander ALFRED TAYLOR, with 961 Africans on board, 801 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

The *Cora* and *Nightingale* were sent to New-York; the *Bonita* to Charleston, and subsequently to Savannah; and the *Tuccoa* and *Mary Kimball* to Key-West, and delivered into the custody of the proper officers.

CONCLUSION.

In discharging the duties that pertain to this Department, and which have devolved upon it during the brief period it has been intrusted to my hands, I have shrunk from no responsibilities; and if, in some instances, the letter of the law has been transcended, it was because the public necessities required it. To have declined the exercise of any powers but such as were clearly authorized and legally defined, when the Government and the country were assailed and their existence endangered, would have been an inexcusable wrong and a cowardly omission. When, therefore, the Navy was called into requisition to assist not only in maintaining the Constitution and to help execute the laws, but to contribute in upholding the Government itself against a great conspiracy, I did not hesitate, under your direction, to add to its strength and efficiency by chartering, purchasing, building, equipping and manning vessels, expanding the organization and accepting the tender of services from patriotic individuals, although there may be no specific legal enactment for some of the authority that has been exercised.

Submitted herewith are supplemental estimates from the several bureaus to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year just closed, and for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $13,168 675 86. The estimates now submitted amount to $30,609,520 29. For a detailed statement of these estimates I refer to the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Cameron.

Secretary CAMERON commences his report by briefly referring to the seizures of arsenals, forts, &c., by the rebels. Then, alluding to the treachery of TWIGGS, which he contrasts with the heroic patriotism of ANDERSON, he speaks in eulogistic terms of the conduct of Major SLEMMER at Fort Pickens, and of Lieut. JONES at Harper's Ferry. Mr. CAMERON then alludes to the generous outpouring of volunteers, which greatly exceeds the demands of the Government, and sums up as follows the number now in the field. His estimate, he says, is not altogether accurate, as the officers commanding regiments have delayed making the returns called for. Mr. CAMERON says:

"Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last, the Governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to 94 regiments, making 73 391 officers and men. Of the States called upon, the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri peremptorily refused to comply with the requirements made by the department. All the other States promptly furnished the number required of them, except Maryland, whose Governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore."

Then having alluded to the 11,445 officers and men raised in Missouri, despite the treachery of Gov. JACKSON, to the 2,823 officers and men furnished by the District of Columbia, and to the regiments organized in Delaware and Virginia, Mr. CAMERON proceeds:

"Under your second proclamation, of the 4th of May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date, 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a special time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry, have, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments partly made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153 in active service, and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war	235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service, 50 000	
Add new regiments of regular army, 25,000	75,000
Total force now at command of Government	310,000
Deduct the three months' volunteers	80,000
Force for the service after the withdrawal of the three months' men	230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230 000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force."

Regarding the increase in the regular army, Mr. CAMERON says:

"This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4 for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service, a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General-in-Chief recommended as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and after much deliberation, it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the general command of the regiment. This it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and therefore much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which may properly engage the attention of Congress.

In making the selection of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open, viz: To make the appointments from the regular service by seniority, or by selection. The first appeared liable to the objection that old, and, in some instances, inefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the grave objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the General-in-Chief, to appoint one-half of them from the regular army and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants from the regular service.

In view of the urgent necessity of the case, these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress, should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require. A similar increase of the Army, under like circumstances, was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in service, being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a reduction was ordered to be made, under the supervision of a Board of Officers, specially organized for the purpose. At the close of the present struggle, the reduction of the present force may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained."

After eulogizing the patriotism of the volunteers in answering their country's call so promptly, Mr. CAMERON makes this point against one of his predecessors: But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the Government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by JOHN B. FLOYD, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

"When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whimpers of terror and submission."

This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and Constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the Federal Government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood."

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

The Secretary proceeds:

"The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the pecuniary amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1862, for the forces now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	$70,286,000 21
Subsistence Department	27,276,781 50
Ordnance Department	7,466, 72 00
Pay Department	66,402,500 08
Adjutant-General's Department	466 000 00
Engineer Department	665,000 00
Topographical Engineer Department	50,000 00
Surgeon General's Department	1,271,811 00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000 00
Total	$185 296,907 19

The outbreak in Baltimore, which necessitated the opening of a military road via Annapolis, is alluded to, and in this connection Mr. CAMERON recommends the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. He also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

He also urges the necessity of organizing some military tribunal to take cognizance of criminal offences; of empowering the commissariat to make larger purchases of fresh provisions; and of making appropriations for the purchase of water-proof capes and blankets. Then having alluded to the Sanitary Commission, which is working in conjunction with the Medical Bureau, Mr. CAMERON says:

The arms and ordnance supplied from our National armories, under the able superintendence of the Ordnance Bureau, compare most favorably with the very best manufactured for foreign Governments. The celebrated Enfield rifles, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at the Springfield Armory.

Previous to the early part of last year, the Government had a supply of arms and munitions of war sufficient for any emergency; but, through the bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship, they were taken from their proper depositories, and distributed through portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated rebellion. In consequence of the serious loss thus sustained, there was available, at the commencement of the outbreak, a much less supply than usual of all kinds. But through the zeal and activity of the Ordnance Bureau, the embarrassment thus created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the Government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield Arm

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The business of Congress yesterday was principally of a preliminary character. In the Senate, after the election of ISAAC BASSET as Assistant-Doorkeeper, Mr. WILSON presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday. The bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Army was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Hale of New-Hampshire, Latham of California, Sherman of Ohio, Powell of Kentucky, Cowan of Pennsylvania, King of New-York, Kennedy of Maryland, and Howe of Wisconsin, and the other bills were referred to the Military Committee. A message was then received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session. In the House the death of Mr. SCRANTON, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and appropriate remarks were made by several members; after which the House adjourned, in accordance with the usual custom on such occasions.

Gen. PATTERSON'S column is to be still further strengthened by the addition of the Cayuga and Niagara regiments from this State. These regiments left Washington yesterday by rail. There is no change to report in the relative positions of the belligerent forces across the Potomac.

The last skirmish in Western Virginia, which occurred early on Monday morning last, was quite important in its results. It took place near Buchman, and the National troops engaged were almost entirely from Ohio. The rebel forces, which were commanded by either WISE or GENET, retreated hastily after a brief exchange of shots, with the loss of twenty-three killed, two hundred prisoners, and seventy-one horses. A collision between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the main body of the rebels was expected soon to take place, in fact may already have occurred.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are interesting. Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen THOMAS and other gentlemen, accompanied by a number of ladies, visited the Fortress on the 5th, and there were grand reviews at Newport's News, Camp Hamilton and the Fortress, in honor of the visitors. It is understood that the visit of Secretary CAMERON related to the requirements of the Army in that vicinity, and it is now expected that the requisition of Gen. BUTLER will be immediately answered. Several skirmishes have recently taken place between detached parties of the rebels and our scouts, in one of which 25 of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a force of one hundred and fifty rebels, including twenty-five cavalry, with one field-piece, some seven miles from Newport's News. The Zouaves held their ground and sent for reinforcements, but the result of the affair was not known at last advices. Col. DURYEE has been promoted to be a Brigadier General, and now commands at Camp Hamilton. Col. BAKER'S Regiment arrived on Friday morning, and encamped near Hampton Creek. It is thought that Col. BAKER will also be made a Brigadier-General.

The persons who control the military destinies of the State of Arkansas, are getting somewhat frightened at the aspect which affairs in Missouri have assumed, and apprehending a descent of Gen. LYON and his victorious National forces upon the heels of Gov. JACKSON, have issued a proclamation calling for ten thousand men to repel the expected invasion. Each company is expected to arm itself with the "usual weapons of the country," and furnish its own tents and camp equipage, which will be paid for by the State—perhaps.

Governor JACKSON, of Missouri, it appears, is not disposed to "give it up so." His Secretary has called a session of the State Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession—at least, so says the Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 28th ult. The Secessionists in Western Missouri are stated to be concentrating at that place, where no doubt their case will be attended to by Gen. LYON in person. The members of the Legislature will probably hesitate some time before they will obey the call to meet at Sarcoxie. In Jasper County, a terrible state of affairs is reported—the leading Union men being hung without mercy by the Secessionists.

One of the New-York Fire Zouaves was on Friday night assassinated in Washington, in front of a row of disreputable houses His murderer could not be discovered. Yesterday afternoon the houses were visited by a number of the Zouaves, who, in revenge for the death of their comrade, broke up all the furniture contained in them, drove out the inmates, and set the buildings on fire—subsequently preventing the firemen of the city from extinguishing the flames.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, bound to Quebec with British troops, passed Father Point yesterday at noon. Her advices are to the 27th of June—four days later than previously received. She reports the Liverpool cotton market firm, with no change in prices, and an increased inquiry for breadstuffs, with stiffer prices. Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL was found dead in his bedroom on the morning of the 23d, having ruptured a blood-vessel. He is succeeded by Sir R. BETHEL. The Sultan of Turkey also died on the 25th, and is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ KHAN. In the British House of Commons, Sir J. FERGUSON had condemned the sending of troops to Canada, and Mr. DISRAELI also thought that the Government was incurring a serious responsibility. Lord PALMERSTON, however, defended the act of the Government as a precautionary measure usual with all Governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step, he contended, indicated no distrust of the Northern States, and no want of confidence in the Canadians. The great conflagration in London, before reported, proves to have been the most destructive one which has occurred for generations. The loss is estimated at over two millions sterling—principally covered by insurance. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France had been formally announced. The agitation in Hungary is said to have assumed most serious proportions.

☞ By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday night, we have advices from San Francisco to the 26th of June. The markets continued very quiet. The Lime Point case, in which several speculators have been endeavoring to sell to the Government a point of rocks near the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, for the extravagant sum of $200,000, has been decided by the Supreme Court. Under this decision the Government can take possession of the Point as soon as it pleases, without paying a cent for it. A regiment of riflemen is being organized in the interior counties of California, the services of which are to be offered to the War Department to guard the Overland Mail route and protect emigrants, when the regular troops shall have been withdrawn.

In the Marine Court, Judge ALKEN has decided that JAMES WATSON WEBB, being a Minister of the United States, must be sued in the Courts of the United States

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were somewhat restricted; prices of most kinds of Grain were lower. Cotton was in more request and was firmer Pork, Beef, Fish, and Sugars, were more freely purchased. The inquiry for Coffee, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky, was moderate. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Salt, and Tallow, were quiet. The freight engagements were heavier, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

National Restoration.

With an energetic individual or people, a clear and distinct purpose or policy is the very next door to success. The proper means always present themselves to the intelligent hand, which confidence in the result keeps cheerfully and successfully at work. We have, most emphatically, in this great contest this prime condition to success. We simply aim to restore what has been subverted and overthrown—to reconstruct an edifice which has been partially destroyed, but of which the model and plan still remain. We do not seek to improve upon the past, except so far as to curb and repress those tendencies which have involved us in civil war. Our people desire no better Government than that under the fostering care of which they have made a progress which is really the marvel of the world. The restoration of the Government to an authority as wide as that of our domain, is a proposition upon which the loyal States are already united to a man, and for which our people are prepared to make the last of all sacrifices—that of life itself. Such a purpose commands universal sympathy and support, and, carefully adhered to, will preserve us from discontent at home, and from those factions and partisan cabals which are often more to be feared than a formidable army in the field. It is not what we may be called upon to endure that we have to fear, but that we may not have an adequate motive to sustain us in our trial. With such the satisfaction resulting from the maintenance of a principle is always in proportion to the difficulties encountered. We are never so contented and cheerful as under the sacrifices we are called upon to make, provided these are sanctified and ennobled by a great purpose.

With such purpose—the restoration of the Government, or of our political unity—we can move South with entire confidence. We are a unit at home, and, so long as we remain so, irresistible. In proclaiming that we simply seek to restore what has been sought to be overthrown, we touch a chord intelligible to every Southern heart In eulogizing our Government, we only repeat the language which a few months ago was uppermost upon every Southern lip. Since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederated States, in words of unsurpassed eloquence and sincerity, proclaimed this Government to be the best and most beneficent the sun ever shone upon, and that it had raised the South to a pitch of wealth, social comfort and political influence unexampled in history. This declaration met with a response in every Southern mind not then plotting the overthrow of the country. The conviction still remains, though no longer expressed. But the nature of a whole people does not change in a day. Mr. STEPHENS at the same instant warned his people that the overthrow of this Government would convert them into devils seeking to cut each others' throats. His picture of the dreadful results that would follow has been fully realized. The ebullitions of passion have not yet subsided, but they cannot always last. The remembrance of the past cannot be effaced; and when we present it as an alternative to the dreadful condition into which the South have precipitated themselves. it cannot be long before it will be eagerly accepted by the great mass who are influenced by no other motive than their real welfare. The Southern people cannot prefer perpetual silence to the free and honest expression of their sentiments and opinions; the destruction of all their material interests to a condition of plenty, and of wealth that gratified every reasonable want or taste; or a constant state of terror from servile insurrections, threatening the destruction of society itself, to one of perfect peace and security. They have already demonstrated to themselves that they have given away to a most insane delusion, which, persisted in, is inevitable destruction. Secession, as Mr. STEPHENS told them, is fraught with every evil without a single compensating advantage, and must ere long be loathed and abandoned, unless men deliberately prefer their destruction to their salvation.

The policy of the restoration of the authority of our Government, is equally intelligible to foreign nations, and must command the respect and acquiescence of their Governments, if not their sympathy. Such a position is too strong to be assailed, however great may be the wish to encourage the quarrel, and to see our Government broken up. No one can deny to us the right of self-preservation. This would carry with us the people of every nation in Europe, and of necessity their Governments. Public opinion must be as much respected there as upon our own continent. Our safety consists in having the popular sympathy in our favor the world over. We have only to make our cause plain and intelligible, by limiting it to the restoration of the authority of law, and to the correction of the tendencies that have produced the outbreak, to carry heartily with us, not only our own, but the moral sympathy and support of every European people.

No Adjournment until all is Done.

A day's proceedings of Congress are enough to show the determination of the majority to devote themselves earnestly and patriotically to work, and of a factious minority to throw every possible obstacle in the way of business. Such men as BRECKINRIDGE, POWELL and POLK in the Senate, and BURNETT and VALLANDIGHAM in the House, are there for no other purpose than to embarrass the Government and obstruct legislation. It is one of the rights of a minority that they may do this; but while the nuisance is to be submitted to, as the highest evidence of the injustice of the Southern libelers, who rant about the tyrannous temper of the Northern majority, care should be taken that the privilege be not abused to the detriment of the public service. It is quite possible that in the eagerness to expedite necessary measures, and in the impatience of such mischievous opposition, less deliberation will be given to the various bills which Congress will have to pass than they demand. For such haste there is no occasion. The obvious requirements of the moment should be met promptly; but seeing that occasions will constantly occur when the Executive must need the assistance or the advice of the legislative branch, it may not be undesirable for both Houses to maintain a quorum until the developments of the campaign may show their presence to be unnecessary.

We are quite aware that this view is not popular at Washington. There is, on the contrary, a strong disposition to have the measures by which the President will be vested with plenary powers, and an inexhaustible purse, urged through at once, and then have Congress sent about its business. How far an earnest willingness to see inquiry into abuses and corruption postponed, may underlie this desire, we are not aware; but if Congress adjourns before light is thrown upon matters in regard to which there is so much popular distrust, it will abdicate its functions as a legislative power, and sink to the level of the old French Parliaments, for the registry of royal edicts. Since the substitution of salaries for a sum *per diem*, we know that long sessions cost the treasury no more than short ones.

Resources of the Rebels.

A statement went the rounds of the Press some weeks ago, giving an exaggerated and false statement of the resources of the rebels, as it regards their means of subsisting an army. It was made to appear that the South is richer than the North in agricultural resources of every kind, including the number and value of cattle and horses, and the quantity of the cereals produced. It was also assumed, as a matter of course, that the South was a unit, and that whatever is produced in the Slave States is to be put down as among the resources of the rebels. It is quite easy to show that in both these assumptions the sympathizers with treason have drawn upon their imaginations for their facts.

For the present we must be content with the statistics furnished by the census of 1850, as those gathered up in the enumeration of last year have not yet been made public. But during the decade it is well known that a very great and unprecedented development of the agricultural resources of the Northwest has taken place, far surpassing the corresponding progress of the South. It is also true that while the whole agricultural energies of the Free States have been given to the production of the necessaries of life, those of the Slave States have been more and more diverted into the channel of planting. The pursuits of the planter were never so profitable as during the last ten years, and the consequence has been that all other interests have fallen into comparative neglect. The cotton and sugar crops have been doubled in amount, as compared with those reported in the census of 1850, while it will be found that the production of grain and other necessaries of life has been less attended to than formerly. Premising these obvious considerations, we proceed to state the respective conditions of the loyal and rebel States, as it regards resources, on the authority of the census of 1850.

The capacity of the South for the production of Indian corn is very great, and in 1850 the Slave States produced considerably more of that article than the Free. But in wheat and other grains the North excels, and in the aggregate the North produced more bushels of the cereals than the South. The figures are as follows:

North.	Bushels.	South.	Bushels.
Wheat	72,269,079	Wheat	27,911,381
Rye	12,574,529	Rye	1,608,206
Indian Corn	242,721,566	Indian Corn	349,247,779
Oats	96,656,517	Oats	49,862,741
Barley	5,003,229	Barley	161,908
Buckwheat	8,550,759	Buckwheat	405,347
Total	437,775,681	Total	429,197,362

These tables include the products of the Free and Slave States, counting Oregon, California and Minnesota with the former, but excluding Utah, New-Mexico, which, though free, are yet Territories, and the District of Columbia, from each. They show the actual grain products of the North and South in 1850; but if we wish to form a correct notion of the strength of the loyal and disloyal States, it will be necessary to take from the South the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia, which have taken sides with the Government in its efforts to quell rebellion. We concede East Tennessee to the rebels, because its resources are still at their command. These States must not only be taken from the South, but they must be added to the North, since their resources are at the command of the Government. Their aggregate of wheat was 13,843,870 bushels; of rye, 446,337 bushels; of Indian corn, 120,891,740 bushels; of oats, 19,719,074 bushels; of barley, 114,254 bushels; and of buckwheat, 223,656 bushels; making a grand total of 155,238,931 bushels of grain, to be taken from the side of rebellion and added to that of loyalty. The result is as follows:

Total bushels of grain produced in the Southern States in 1849	429,197,362
Deduct Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia	155,238,931
Leaving to the rebels	273,958,431
The total product of the Free States, during same year, was, in bushels	437,775,681
Add loyal Southern States	155,238,931
Resources of the Union	593,014,612

It will be seen that the grain resources of the Union are more than double those of the rebels, even on the basis of the census of 1850. But the fact already referred to must not be lost sight of, that while the production of cereals in the Free States has nearly doubled during the last ten years, the extraordinary attention given to cotton and sugar in the South has prevented a corresponding, and probably any increase of the grain product in that section.

But when the support of armies is in question, there is no more important article of provender to be thought of than hay, and in this article the loyal States have a monopoly. Thus, in 1849, as reported in the census of 1850, the Free States produced 12,693,774 tons, and the Slave States only 1,137,721 tons. But of this latter sum the four States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia, produced nearly half, viz.: 541,819 tons, which must be taken from the Southern and placed on the Northern side The result is as follows:

	Tons.
Total Southern Hay	1,137,721
Deduct Border States	541,819
Leaving the rebels only	595,902

The resources of the Union in hay will stand as follows:

	Tons.
Total Northern Hay	12,693,774
And Border Slave States	541,819
Total resources of the Union	13,235,593

These figures show, that in the important article of hay—which is so essential to the support of cavalry, draft and other horses, and for the fattening of beef—the resources of the Government are to those of the rebels in the proportion of about twenty-five to one.

The Reports of the Departments.

We present in our columns this morning the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with an abstract of that of the Secretary at War. Both documents exhibit more than ordinary intelligence and ability. Mr. WELLES recounts with much clearness the course of events in his branch of the service since the commencement of hostilities, throwing light on transactions which have greatly needed it, and pointing to measures which his experience and information suggest. These are generally judicious and advisable. For any permanent enlargement of the Navy, however, to dimensions answering in any degree to the European standard, the country is unprepared. Reckoning, as we have a right to do, upon the decided and energetic tone of the President's Message, and the response of Congress, as proofs that the war is to be a short one, and knowing what secondary part frigates and gun-boats play, where in the absence of a hostile Navy mere transports are mainly needed, we may reasonably hesitate to witness what may be regarded as a needless addition to our very great public burdens. If, as we are told, the Southern ports are now perfectly blockaded, Mr. WELLES' own tabulation of our war shipping shows there is a residuum quite strong enough to make the seas unsafe for privateering.

There is one point in the Naval Report where some additional explanations would not have been superfluous. Mr. WELLES very fairly relieves the Administration of responsibility for the destruction of the vessels at Gosport. Every effort seems to have been made by the Department to bring off the squadron; and an engineer, instructed to that end, had actually caused steam to be got up on the several steamships, which were to tow the sailing craft over to the protecting shelter of Fortress Monroe, when Commodore MCCAULEY yielded to the advice of junior officers now in the rebel service, and refused to permit the removal of the squadron. By the time more peremptory orders reached him the work of destruction could not be stayed. What we want to know is, why Commodore MCCAULEY has not been dismissed from the Navy, or otherwise properly punished, for an act of disobedience which has cost the Government millions, and aided materially the public enemy.

The Report of Secretary CHASE was given in our columns yesterday. How entirely satisfactory his explanations and proposals are, is best indicated by the instant improvement it has caused in the price of the several existing National loans; a phenomenon which may well seem unintelligible in Europe, where the announcement of a new loan uniformly produces a decline in the others.

Mr. CHASE tells us that he shall need $400,000,000; but his means of procuring it meet so entirely the approbation of financiers and capitalists, accustomed to scan curiously the securities and provision for interest and repayment upon which the claims of credit are founded, that confidence is redoubled not only in the future, but in the present loans of the Government. It must prove highly gratifying to the Secretary of the Treasury to learn the favorable reception which his budget has encountered.

Comparisons are Odious.

We fully recognize the duty of all patriots, in the present national crisis, to give to the President of the United States all the respect due to his office, and all the support that he can justly claim of good citizens, in the perilous work he has to perform. We shall strive to strengthen his Administration in its efforts to suppress the gigantic rebellion that threatens the existence of the Government, with all the means and influence in our power. We do this from personal, from political, and from national and patriotic considerations.

But all must admit that the good of the country and the efficiency of the military service of the Nation, are superior in their claims upon all patriots, to the incidental interests of individuals of the Administration; and an independent journal cannot and should not approve sentiments or measures of members of the Government, however well intended, if they are calculated to impair the National defence.

It is with such views of our duty that as a friend of the President and of his Administration we call attention to the following extract of his Message for the purpose of disapproving it:

"It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, *large numbers* of those in the Army and Navy who have been *favored with the offices, have resigned* and proved false to the hand which pampered them, *not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates*, but the greatest honor and the most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law."

We are of the opinion, most decidedly, that this drawing of comparisons between the loyalty of "officers" and "common soldiers," to the advantage of the latter, in a grave State paper, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, must have a demoralizing and pernicious influence. It is subversive of all subordination; it puts suspicions in the minds of soldiers against the fidelity of those appointed to lead them in battle. And when their confidence in their leaders is lost, the bravest soldiery in the world are worthless in battle. To the mutinous portion of an army—and an army composed as ours is, of men not used to subordination, will always contain such—this portion of the President's Message supplies ready weapons with which to assail and villify all officers, as a class, for treasonable and disloyal propensities, and therefore as not deserving the confidence and obedience of soldiers.

If the President felt called upon to condemn the disgraceful conduct of the many officers of the Army and Navy who have recently quit the service, he might at least have put in a saving clause, that they were in nearly every instance citizens born of the rebel States, and that the service being now purged of traitors, the officers left in command were true. This, we are sure, would have been grateful to the officers in the service from the loyal States, upon whose fidelity the breath of suspicion has never rested. We cannot agree with the President in his declaration that those officers that have remained faithful deserve any "honor" for their conduct. They have done their duty—nothing more. And they ask nothing but a recognition of that fact.

While the passage we have quoted from the President's Message must have, as we fear, an unfortunate effect on the relations that should subsist between officers and men, there is an intrinsic injustice in it to the officers of the Army that should have been recognized by the President. He says that, while so many officers have "proved false" to the Government, "not one common soldier or sailor has deserted his flag." It should be remembered that "a common soldier or sailor" enlists for a term of years in the public service, and when he "deserts his flag," he is summarily shot as a traitor. On the contrary, "an officer" has not been held to stand in any such relation to the Government. When *he* desires to leave the service, he "resigns," and his resignation is accepted—and the Government thus connives at his treason! It does not become the head of the Government to stigmatize a practice on the part of officers which itself has allowed to grow into an army usage.

Kansas and Missouri—Time's Revenges.

Five years ago the Border-Ruffians of Missouri, aided by the Ruffians of the far South, scoured the Territory of Kansas with fire and sword—carrying desolation and slaughter through the Free-State settlements. The infant towns were sacked, the printing-presses demolished, the cabins of the pioneers given to the flames, and they themselves hunted over the prairies and destroyed like wolves. STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON and their bloodthirsty cohorts glutted their demoniac fury without mercy and without pause. "Men of the South!" shouted Senator ATCHISON, to his Bowie-knife ruffians, at Lawrence, on the memorable 21st of May, 1856:

"Men of the South! I greet you as Border-Ruffian brothers! [Yells.] Ruffians! draw your revolvers and Bowie-knives, and cool them in the heart's blood of all those Northern dogs that dare defend that breathing-hole of hell, (Lawrence.) [Yells.] The South has always proven itself ready for honorable fight, and you who are noble sons of noble sires, I know will never fail, bu will burn, sack and destroy until every vestige of these Northern Abolitionists is wiped out. Never slacken or stop until every spark of Free State, free speech, free niggers, or *free* in any shape, is quenched out of Kansas." [Terrific enthusiasm.]

The bloody programme was well carried out; for subsequent legislative investigation has shown that over a thousand Free-State settlers lost their lives by Pro-Slavery violence, and over a half a million dollars' worth of property of the unhappy squatters was destroyed.

But Kansas is now a Free State—the youngest of the glorious sisterhood; and her long-harassed settlers are taking a noble revenge upon their old Missouri foemen. Three regiments of Kansas troops, in the American service, are now on the western border of Missouri—two of them in the State itself—acting in concert with the loyal sons of the soil, and their brothers of Iowa on the North and Illinois on the East, for her salvation from the awful consequences of secession and civil war. The counties of Platte, Clay and Jackson, from whence issued the hordes of marauders to ravage the Free-State settlements in the valley of the Kaw, are now under the protecting surveillance of the men whom for four years Missouri tried to extirpate. From Leavenworth, and Lawrence, and Ossawattomie, and from the cabins far out on the Big Blue and down on the Neosho, have come the squatter sovereigns with their Sharp's rifles in their hands—not to glut their vengeance on a fallen foe, but to rescue Missouri from the clutch of a usurping Governor, and to restore to her the peace and freedom of which her ruffians tried so desperately to deprive them. It is a revenge worthy of freemen.

Besides the three regiments already accepted for the war from Kansas, Brig.-Gen. LANE is now empowered by the Government to raise two more—to be composed of four companies of cavalry, four of artillery, and twelve of infantry. This makes far the largest proportion of soldiers yet furnished by any State in the Union. The population of Kansas is but one-thirtieth part that of this State—so that, if New-York had furnished for military service an equal ratio of her population, she would have in the field three times as many men as she now has, or nearly a hundred and fifty thousand men. The population of Kansas, too, is thinly scattered over a large territory, and is composed mostly of small farmers, who can ill afford to leave their farms now that the soil is beginning to yield abundantly after the horrible famine of the last year. But we doubt not that under the inspiration of freedom that breathes from the soil and the history of the gallant young State, and under such leaders as have the matter in hand, they will all be raised.

These hardy prairie squatters have already measured swords with the braggart chivalry of the far South, as well as with the Border-Ruffians proper—for it will be remembered that in 1856, BUFORD of South Carolina carried a horde of Carolina and Gulf Ruffians to the Territory, to aid in the work of extirpation. But though the chivalry were then backed by the National dragoons, and subsidized from the National treasury, they showed themselves no match for freemen fighting for freedom. They will probably before long be taught the same lesson again, by the same men, on another field.

The Louisville Schools.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 5.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Common Schools contradicts the statement that any investigation is progressing or contemplated in regard to the political or religious opinions of the teachers. The recent case was a female teacher, who prohibited the singing of National and Southern airs, because the children quarreled with each other, from the antagonistic feeling engendered by such tunes.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lord Campbell.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of JOHN, Lord CAMPBELL, Chancellor of England, a nobleman equally distinguished as a jurist and as a *littérateur*. Lord CAMPBELL was the son of a Scottish clergyman; was born in 1781, and was educated for the Church. After graduating at St. Andrew's, in the same class as Dr. CHALMERS, he abandoned clerical studies, and, going to London, devoted himself to law and to reporting for the morning Press. For several years he was parliamentary reporter and dramatic critic upon the *Morning Chronicle*. After his call to the Bar, in 1806, he rapidly acquired a prominent position in the profession, but was shut out from political preferment because of his liberal sentiments; and it was only after the death of Lord ELDON that he attained the dignity of King's Counsel. His first appearance on the floor of the House of Commons was in 1830; two years later he was appointed Solicitor General, and subsequently Attorney-General in the Whig Ministry. In 1841, Mr. CAMPBELL was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a peer of England. The same year, however, witnessed the overthrow of the Whigs; and thus suddenly endowed with leisure, Lord CAMPBELL surrendered himself to literary pursuits, by commencing the preparation of that highly interesting work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors." Later in life, he added to this valuable series of biographies another, which has likewise become a professional classic, "The Lives of the Chief Justices." When, in 1846, the Whigs returned to power, Lord CAMPBELL took the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1850 succeeded Lord DENMAN as Chief Justice of England. It was when the same party resumed their places, after the Derbyite episode, that Lord CAMPBELL reached the elevated position he held at the moment of his death. Lord CAMPBELL was married to a daughter of Lord ABINGER, the famous Sir JAMES SCARLETT.

Sir RICHARD BETHEL, who has been raised to the wool-sack as the successor of Lord CAMPBELL, is a native of Bradford, where he was born in 1800. Graduating at Oxford, he adopted law as his profession, and was called to the Bar in 1823, and made Queen's Counsel in 1840. In 1852, when the honor of Knighthood was conferred upon Sir RICHARD, he was made Solicitor-General in the Ministry of Lord ABERDEEN, a position he held until the transfer of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN to the Bench, when he became Attorney-General. Sir RICHARD BETHEL occupied by general consent the position of leader of the English Bar.

☞ The Death of Abdul-Medjid.

By the *Great Eastern* we receive confirmation of a rumor brought by the *Persia*, of the death of the Sultan of Turkey. The event took place on the 25th of June. ABDUL-MEDJID was born in 1823, and succeeded to the throne of MAHMOUD, his father, in 1839. His reign has been extremely unfortunate. It began in a violent struggle with the several Pachas of the empire, who sought its overthrow, and partition among themselves; a struggle which was only rendered successful by the aid of the great European Powers. A succession of courageous, but only partially successful, attempts to Europeanize the Turkish people, and their institutions, followed. The Sultan was steadily opposed by the heads of the Musselman Church, and while many new ideas were put in practice, the civilization of Turkey has not been decidedly advanced. The steadiness with which ABDUL-MEDJID refused to surrender the Hungarian refugees to Austria must always honor his memory. The similar spirit which he exhibited to Russia, in 1853, produced the Crimean war, and a long catalogue of results, the foremost of which is the financial ruin of the Empire. So prostrate, indeed, are the resources and credit of the Ottoman Government, that the wisest statesmen think the dissolution of the incongruous monarchy sure to ensue before the lapse of another year. ABDUL-MEDJID, in leaving his crown, leaves but the fragment of a reign. The late Sultan was the father of sixteen children, sons and daughters, whose names figure in the Gotha *Almanack*; but is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ EFFENDI, born Feb. 9, 1830

The Attitude of Great Britain in regard to the American Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most people think, that some time since we had rather more than enough of falsehood and willful misrepresentation, in regard to the attitude of the British people and ministry in the American crisis; but it would appear not, for in your journal of yesterday you give insertion to nearly two columns of calumnious false matter from your correspondent "Malakoff," and who I now therefore call upon either to substantiate his allegations, by naming through your columns the English statesman, in respect to whom he says, that "not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesmen of England use the following decided language to a group of American gentlemen: 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you must not build up any hopes, on the good will or the aid of our Government. The Government and aristocracy of England, while maintaining the strictest official neutrality, ask no better than to see you tearing each other to pieces"—or forever to remain branded as a willful perverter of the truth, and an enemy to the Government and people of the United States, by endeavoring through the most deliberate and fiendish falsehood, to alienate the good wishes and feelings of the people of England from those of this country, and by inference attempting to induce "the South" to believe that the English people are in sympathy with them, and opposed to the Government of the United States.

As a friend and well-wisher to the American people, and a determined advocate for the maintenance of "the Union" in all its integrity, I ask you, as you have given the bane, now to apply the antidote, by inserting this letter in your journal, and thereby call upon "Malakoff" to confirm his allegation, by naming the statesman to whom he has alluded, and the time, place and circumstances under which the alleged statement was made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MERCATOR.

No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, July 5, 1861.

Fire in Milwaukee—Heavy Loss.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 5.

A fire here yesterday P. M. destroyed the American House, owned by P. KANE & SONS; two brick stores, owned by C. H. WILLIAMS, six frame buildings, occupied as stores, west of the American Hotel; the Methodist meeting-house on the north side of Spring-street, and all the frame buildings to Austin's Block, which was considerably damaged. Also, several small frame buildings, used as shops, north of the Methodist Church. The loss will fully reach $100,000. The American House is insured for $17,000. Other insurances not ascertained. The fire originated in a livery-stable in the rear of the American House.

Parliamentary Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 6.

In the Parliamentary election here yesterday and to-day, Hon. GEORGE BROWN, leader of the Opposition, was defeated by Mr. CRAWFORD in the Eastern Division; and Mr. ROBINSON was defeated by Mr. WILSON, Opposition, in the Western Division. There was considerable excitement.

From Fort Kearney.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, July 4.

The first coach of the overland mail, going West, passed here yesterday noon, with five passengers and sixteen sacks of mail-matter.

Chief Justice HALE, *en route* for Colorado, passed here to-day.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, July 5.

A whole block of small buildings on Poydras-street was burned this morning.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Payment of the Volunteers — Drunkenness among the Soldiers—Inefficiency of the Municipal Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The payment of the volunteers, which took place some days ago, has had a very demoralizing effect upon them, and upon the city. A soldier in camp, or in quarters, can do nothing with his money but spend it; and the largest portion of the investment is always made in intoxicating drinks. Everybody remarked upon the sobriety of the troops here, during the first two months of their presence among us; but since the fatal pay-day, drunkenness, accompanied with occasional rioting, has been quite common. Drunken men are now to be met with at every turn, and they are not unfrequently seen lying in the gutters, or on the doorsteps, in a state of beastly intoxication.

I am sorry to say that no effort whatever seems to be made, on the part of the authorities, for the suppression of these disorders. The soldiers are neither restrained from going to places of intoxication, nor arrested and taken to their quarters, when found drunk on the streets. The consequences of such mismanagement, or rather, want of management, cannot fail to be highly injurious to the efficiency of the army, as well as destructive of the morals of the young men who, under the impulse of patriotism, have volunteered to serve their country. The life of a soldier is—or, at least, should be—one of restraint and subordination, and in a time of war it is especially important that individual caprice or inclination should be held in subjection to the discipline of the service.

This evil of drunkenness is as great a foe to the discipline of the army as it is to the morals and character of the soldier; and since it is fostered and stimulated by the practice of paying the men in full for their services while in camp, where they could only spend it, as they do, for whisky, would it not be better, especially for volunteers, to withhold the great bulk of their pay until their terms of service expires? Suppose, instead of paying them in full, monthly, to be expended in intoxicating drinks, or at best in trifles, they be paid two dollars per month for spending change, and the remaining nine be invested in Government securities bearing interest? If such an arrangement were made the three years' volunteers would come out of the service with a saving of about four hundred dollars each, which, with bounty land, would set them up for life.

The present reckless and prodigal plan of payment results in the demoralization of the soldier, as often as otherwise, and even when this does not follow a total waste of his time occurs, for it is rare that a volunteer soldier saves anything from his pay. The whole affair is regarded as a frolic, and the saving of money is the last thing thought of even by the sober and discreet. Three years of a man's life are too much to throw away, and the Government which tempts its citizens into such courses is no true benefactor.

Without the additional expenditure of a dollar, the Government might, by the adoption of a plan of payment like that here suggested, conserve the morals of the soldiers, provide them or their families a competency for life, and at the same time add incalculably to the discipline and efficiency of the army. It would have another good effect, which should not be overlooked. It would attach the soldier to the service, by making him feel that, while serving his country, he was not wasting precious years of life which he owes to himself and family. Two dollars a month is as much money as a common soldier ought to spend in the gratification of his tastes and appetites. His rations furnish him with all and more than the necessaries of life in abundance. His clothing should be issued to him like his rations, or at fixed wholesale prices, and the bulk of his pay should be invested for his benefit.

The *Tribune*, some days ago, in defending the appointment of politicians to high commands in the army—or, perhaps, more accurately, the appointment of civilians—asserted that Gen. WINDER, who lost the battle of Bladensburgh and the City of Washington, in 1814, was of the regular service; while Generals JACKSON and HARRISON, who achieved honorable renown during the war, were civilians. As to the two last named generals, it is sufficient to say that, like WASHINGTON, they were soldiers from their boyhood, and, although there was no West Point in those days, they were trained to arms in defending their country against the Indians. They were not mere civilians. Gen. JACKSON was widely known as an Indian-fighter twenty years before the war with England of 1812, and the career of Gen. HARRISON had been entirely similar. WASHINGTON was a soldier from the time he was nineteen years old, and was intrusted by the Colonial Government of Virginia with responsible commands, twenty years before the Revolution broke out. The truth is, these men—WASHINGTON, JACKSON and HARRISON—were the most military men of their times, and in the positions in which Providence placed them, they were, so to speak, the National leaders of the people, and the defenders of their country, and were always foremost in leading their countrymen to battle against assailants, whether savage or civilized. It anybody will undertake to say as much for some three or four of the recent appointees to major and brigadier-generalships, I will surrender the question at discretion.

As to Gen. WINDER, I am assured on intelligent authority, that he was not, as stated by the *Tribune*, a regularly educated officer. On the contrary he had no military education or experience, and owed his appointment to his social or political influence. He was simply a lawyer of distinction, of Baltimore, of the Federal school of politics, and was appointed by the Republican Administration in order to conciliate their opponents in a time of war, just as some recent appointments have been made. This Federal lawyer greatly distinguished himself when placed in command of the army for the defence of the Capital, by fighting the most inglorious and the most disastrous battle in our annals. It may be hoped that the new experimenters will be denied the opportunity of acquiring like renown. OBSERVER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

APPEARANCE OF WASHINGTON—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT—THE DRUNKEN SOLDIERY AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED—NECESSITY OF A STANDING ARMY—BALLOON ASCENSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Events which so suddenly and deeply modify men's sentiments and character, act with no less energy upon things to which they communicate an aspect quite different from that which they formerly possessed. The City of Washington affords at the present hour an example of these extraordinary changes which, once or twice in the course of a century, revolutionize the nations of the earth and influence their destiny for generations to come. She is no more the city of the noisy, turbulent, garrulous politicians, a race peculiar to the soil of the United States, and existing nowhere else, eking out its living God knows how, and spending the greatest part of its time closeted in barrooms, in lobbies and around the Departments which they professed to direct and control. Washington is now a city of camps. The god of war sits upon its ground and the sound of his mighty voice has blown away the political dwarfs who believed themselves strong because they were unpunished. The men you meet now are of quite another stamp; they have upon their countenances that earnestness and vivacity indicative of great resolutions, and whether you look at a soldier or at a civilian the same feeling is distinguishable. This resemblance in the physiognomy of the citizens gives to Washington a family air which she had not when the animosity of parties and the opposition existing between the candidates for offices divided it into a great number of camps hostile to each other and ready at any moment to come to blows.

It would, however, be presuming too much upon human nature, to suppose that this harmony is without blots. Each medal has its reverse, each picture its light and shadows, and each society its excellencies and its defects. Without entering into the system of that German philosopher, who pretends that evil is good inverted, I will forthwith state that the shadows to the picture I have just described, are formed by the Secessionists on one hand, and the drunken volunteer on the other. The first hides himself in the obscurity of private life, as if he was ashamed of his own heart; the second defies the light of the sun, drags himself along the avenues, and in the vicinity of the grog-shops, and his insubordination, turbulence and intemperance, are not calculated to inspire the foreigner with a very lofty idea of the habits and character of the American soldier. I am aware that this is an exception, but an exception repeated often, has the most unfortunate effect. You are not without knowledge of the scenes of disorder which have lately taken place in Washington—scenes in which two public establishments were broken up by a drunken soldiery and rifled of their contents. Last Sunday evening I witnessed a little performance of the same kind. Three intoxicated soldiers were going down one of the streets adjoining Pennsylvania-avenue, insulting all the persons passing by, when a volunteer belonging to another regiment, stopped and attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty. But no sooner had he opened his mouth than the three drunkards turned against him and commenced whipping him till he fell. Strange to say, several officers passed along whilst this brutal act was perpetrated, and none deemed it his duty to interfere, till one, prompted by a more generous sentiment, advanced, and patting the drunkards on their heads, as a mother would do her child, finally succeeded in making them give up fighting. A European gentleman, just arrived in this country, who happened to be with me, could not recover from his surprise. He remained several days before believing in the existence of discipline in the American Army, and was not fully convinced of its efficiency till he read in the newspaper that Gen. MANSFIELD has ordered an inquest upon the affair relating to the public establishments alluded to. Since that event, the military police of the city is intrusted to the regulars, whose patrols can be seen at all hours of the day and night striving to maintain order among the volunteers and carrying away the delinquents.

Since I have mentioned the name of regulars, I will urge, as being one of the most essential measures of this moment, the necessity of increasing their number. I do not believe that there are at this present juncture many persons in the United States who would refuse their vote for the creation of a standing army of fifty thousand men, brought up in the school of war, and ready at all times to serve, not only as soldier, but as teacher to the volunteers. It is perhaps not sufficiently known in this country that it takes several years and several campaigns to make a good soldier, and that the necessary experience can only be possessed by a man who accepts the military art as his profession and devote his life to it. I do not want to disparage the military qualities of the volunteers whose zeal, devotedness and patriotism are beyond all praise. But it is not the less true that he leaves the entire Army just at the moment when he begins to become a soldier, that is to say, after an enlistment of three years of active service. This is a disadvantage which the formation of a respectable standing army can alone compensate. We must not forget that, if like our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, we are essentially hostile to all military organization, we have not, like them, to protect ourselves against a continental attack, a belt of water, the English Channel, serving as a natural fortification, and as strong as ten artificial ones. It would certainly be an unpardonable oversight if we did not avail ourselves of the present circumstances to guard ourselves against all contingencies by immediately raising the figure of our regular forces to the respectable condition of an army of fifty thousand men. Let us remember that Gen. LA MARMORA spent seven years of his life in the creation of the Piedmontese Army, who, conjointly with the French, succeeded in completely routing the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino, and that it was to the defectiveness of their military organization that the previous reverses of the Piedmontese were mainly due.

The Secessionists in Washington are as thick as Autumn leaves after a northern gale. Like the Italian bravo, they are plotting in the dark, stabbing with their tongues, in the secret recesses of their nightly conclaves, the present Administration and all its supporters. The strangest stories are afloat as to what they have done and propose to do. I will not relate them until I have ascertained what reliance is to be placed in them.

On Thursday, the 4th of July, we will have a magnificent parade in Pennsylvania avenue, of all the troops now encamped in Washington, which, on this occasion, will be reviewed by the President. The same day Congress will meet. I have the assurance on the part of several members of the Senate and the House, that its operations will be strictly limited to the war and to the questions relating to it.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The desire I have to become acquainted with the state of things in Washington, especially in what relates to military preparations, has induced me to visit the lines of the army and to converse with officers abler than I, upon the efficiency of our defences, and upon the state of the army in general. My personal observations and the inquiries I have made, lead me to the belief that the fortifications outside of the Potomac are incomplete and defective in many respects, and insufficient to protect the city so as to guard it against a *coup de main*. As to the troops, they do not seem to me, ready either to march on or even to shield the city, without great losses to themselves. I believe that their distribution inside and outside of the Potomac is such as to produce delay and confusion, should a sudden attack be made against us.

In the actual condition of things, two eventualities are likely to take place. BEAUREGARD will either attack us with a *corps d'armée*, or carry on a *guerilla* warfare. It is clear that if we have to act on the defensive our fortifications become of great importance to us, and must be completed and strengthened so as to leave no chances to the enemy to break our lines. Besides, our army must be organized; that is to say, concentrated into one, two, or three camps, and exercised to tactics and evolutions, so as to acquire unity, that indispensable element of success, without which victory is impossible.

But if, on the contrary, BEAUREGUARD acts on the defensive, and if we take the offensive, as it is necessary we should do, we must guard against directing upon him any strongly concentrated body of troops, for this reason—that *guerilla* warfare can be carried on successfully only by employing the same means adopted by the enemy to fight him. The French experienced this in their war in Algeria. Marshal BEAUGRAUD, the commander-in-chief, committed at first the mistake of directing heavy columns, protected by skirmishers, (*tirailleurs*), against the Arabs. His columns were decimated in less than a campaign. He then changed his tactics, organized special bodies for [illegible] with their own weapons, were soon reduced to submission.

According to all appearances it is not probable that BEAUREGARD is now in a position to take the offensive. The quality of his troops, the insufficiency of his provisions and munitions of war, are as many reasons compelling him to remain hidden behind his intrenchments. The only inducement which could make him assume the offensive would be our neglect in promptly organizing into active corps the troops we dispose of, on the one hand, or if large reinforcements from Louisiana, Tennessee or Mississippi were going to join his army. It is the opinion of several Secessionists established in Washington that BEAUREGARD, like the African ABDEL-KADER, intends to divide his troops into small bodies and to make them radiate in all directions, in securing to them as a basis of operations Manassas Junction—against which his hopes are that the National army will be annihilated.

Some new regiments are coming to Washington every day. I have counted three new ones within the last twelve hours filing along Pennsylvania-avenue, the Massachusets, New-Hampshire and Michigan Regiments. The men composing these regiments are tall, robust, and have a martial appearance, calculated to inspire the greatest confidence in their gallantry and power of endurance. The elements of a great army are now placed in the hands of a few leaders, from whom the country expects a great deal. Will they realize its expectations? This is more than I can say now.

I see frequently in the newspapers allusions made to *reconnaissances* in balloon, but I never saw it stated that they have yet led to any practical results. I go further, I believe them completely useless. Balloon ascensions were tried by the Generals of the first French Revolutions, especially in the civil war of *La Vendée*, and were finally given up by HOCHE, who, in a letter to CARNOT, declares the balloon *reconnaissances* worthless. LOUIS NAPOLEON allowed the brothers GODARD to make a balloon ascension at Castiglione in 1859, but nothing proves that the French Emperor received from that source satisfactory information respecting the position of the Austrians. I believe in amount that the money expended in balloon ascensions could be applied to much more useful objects.

I am just informed that the fortifications at the head of the Potomac Bridge, which, as I have said in the commencement of this letter, were insufficient to protect the city against a *coup de main* are, upon representations made to that effect, about to be completed. I believe, however, that as this line is a simple one, it will but very imperfectly guard Washington against an attack from the enemy. Though the Confederate troops cannot be compared to the French troops of the first Empire, I will refer the Engineers of the United States to the transient fortifications erected by WELLINGTON around Lisbon, Portugal, against the French. They will find there an example of field fortifications, the comparison of which can but inspire them with humility and repentance for those they have erected

On the point of closing my letter, a high officer in the army informs me that the President has received a dispatch from the Upper Potomac, announcing that Gen. PATTERSON, after driving the rebels from their position and losing two men, has succeeded in reaching their whole force, amounting to ten thousand well-armed soldiers, and obliged them to accept battle. The same officer tells me that the rebels have been completely routed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the battle-field, and that a great many prisoners have been taken. I give you the news without wishing to be reponsible for it. The departments at Washington are full of such news from morning to evening, and I assure you that a letter writer who would accept them all would have to exercise very little of his own inventive faculties in order to interest his readers.

The Lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute was crammed the evening by an audience eager to listen to this eulogy on the lamented Senator DOUGLAS delivered by Col. FORNEY. As this eulogy was a tribute paid to a long uninterrupted friendship, I will not undertake to criticise it. If Mr. FORNEY did not succeed in proving to us that his friend was always consistent in his views: if, on the contrary, he represented him as wavering at the end of his life in his faith to Democracy, which in his eyes had the value of a dogma; if he shows him as repenting that he had so long believed in a false religion, it was useless, to say the least, to raise a temple to his power as a logician and as a statesman. Mr. DOUGLAS had certainly very eminent qualities as an orator and as a party leader; he knew well the history of his country and of its institutions, and used his knowledge with great advantage, aided in this by a style as clear and limpid as water. Unfortunately he could neither generalize nor concentrate, and consequently was deficient in foresight and political acumen, the two most essential qualities of a statesman. * * *

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT—A DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION—FORNEY'S EULOGY OF DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The TIMES this morning struck the key-note of popular alarm and anxiety, when it demanded *investigation*—immediate and thorough—touching the management of the war. Only the servile few, who never have an opinion except after its utterance by their leaders, or the corrupt clique who make money, as thieves commit robbery, when everything is silent, are disposed to allow the special session to pass without a searching inquiry in regard to the mode in which such immense sums of money are unavailably squandered. Several members of the lower House have declared their purpose to initiate a keen and piercing examination, similar, if public justice requires, to that which COVODE and TRAIN pushed with such relentless ardor two sessions ago. Statements are boldly made in this city, which, if true, (and denial is openly challenged,) show that schemes have been devised and perfected that ought to consign their operators to infamy and severe punishment. Your readers would be astonished and startled if they were told of the wonderful sums which certain men boastingly declare have been their share of contracts for army purposes, made through the generous intervention and aid of "friends at Court." Nor will the Administration or the Republican Party suffer by a prompt investigation of these alleged villainies. Policy, self-defence even, make this a plain duty. *Buchanan had his Floyd; Lincoln may remember and profit by his example.* It is better to lose a mortified finger of the right hand at once, than to cherish it till the arm is full of disease, and the whole system threatened with dissolution. I hope, therefore, that the impression which prevails, that the President and his special friends will seek to stifle inquiry, is erroneous, and that Congress will faithfully do its duty as a coördinate branch of the Government. Thus only can American liberty be preserved, and the integrity of our institutions kept untarnished.

FORNEY'S eulogy of DOUGLAS this evening was most admirable, though it scored the last Administration, and the recent foes of DOUGLAS, with whips of scorpions; it was fearfully keen and bitter; it *pulverized* BRECKINRIDGE and BUCHANAN, and then blew the dust away, because it was offensive to decent men. NOIVO.

The Question of Compromise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article in yesterday's TIMES on the subject of compromise with the South. I have for a long life been a uniform Whig and Republican, and think you state the case too strongly in abjuring all compromise. I would compromise with them very gladly, if they will dissolve their new Confederacy, repeal their Secession Ordinances, and restore to the United States all the property they have seized, and return to their allegiance to the Union; and would offer such amendments to the Constitution as would liberally secure them all their rights and render them permanent; and among the proposed amendments should be one, providing that no State shall attempt to nullify or resist any law of Congress, nor have the right to secede from the Union without the consent of three-fourths of the other States, or, at least, without the consent of all the States of that section, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, to which the State applying for such consent belongs, and two-thirds of the remaining States.

There is another subject of great importance which requires careful consideration, and candid reflection and discretion. There is great danger that the discussion which will inevitably arise in Congress, and throughout the country with the Press and the people, and the feelings and diversities of opinion consequent thereon, will greatly impair the unanimity and enthusiasm now so universal, and thereby embarrass and weaken the action and energy of the Government, and people, and tend to embolden the confidence of the rebels. In short, any fair and honorable means, which will restore the Union and stay the civil war should be resorted to.

Yours, respectfully, SENEX.

PLATTSBURGH, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ADVICES BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

Death of Lord Chancellor Campbell and the Sultan of Turkey.

The Propriety of Sending Troops to Canada under Discussion in Parliament.

The Spanish Declaration of Neutrality.

The Italian Kingdom Fully Recognized by France.

INCREASED AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, July 6—Noon.

The steamship *Great Eastern's* report for the Associated Press has been brought to Father Point by the steamer which went down to meet her with pilots from Cape Desmonts.

The dates per the *Great Eastern* are to the 27th of June, four days later than those already received.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York arrived at Queenstown on the 26th of June.

The steamships *Arago* and *Edinburgh* sailed for New-York on the 26th of JUNE. The latter has $263,000 in specie.

Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL had died very suddenly having ruptured a blood vessel.

Sir R. BETHEL has been confirmed as Lord Chancellor of England.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Market for the three days, were 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000. The market closed firm and unchanged.

The Manchester market was quiet, and quotations were barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS were rather firmer, with more inquiry.

PROVISIONS steady.

CONSOLS 89¾ to 90⅛ for Money and account.

The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th of June, and was succeeded by his brother ABDUL AZIZ, Khan.

FURTHER BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, July 6.

We have the following summary of the news sent out by the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, on the 26th, the day preceding the departure of the *Great Eastern*.

The Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL was found dead in his bedroom, on the morning of the 23d. He had retired to bed in good health. His death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Sir RICHARD BETHEL, the Solicitor-General, succeeds to the Chancellorship.

The Sultan died on the 25th. He is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ, Khan. All quiet in Constantinople.

Sir J. FERGUSON, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada.

Mr. DISRAELI also thought the Government was incurring a serious responsib

Lord PALMERSTON defended the act of the Government, as the usual precautionary measure of all governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States, and betrayed no want of confidence in the Canadians. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer.

The *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, in a letter to CASSIUS M CLAY, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a National Church and Monarchy as the remedy.

The conflagration in London, briefly telegraphed by the *Persia*, was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses, on the Surrey side of London Bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. The loss exceeded £2,000,000 sterling. Some estimate the extent from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000, nearly all insured.

The probable sales of consols by the Insurance Companies caused a decline on the Stock Exchange. Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed.

The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced in the *Moniteur*, and by Baron RICASOLI in the Italian Parliament. The latter said that diplomatic relations between the two countries would soon be reëstablished.

The Roman question was still pending, and it was hoped that there would be a favorable solution of it.

The appeal in the case of PATTERSON *versus* BONAPARTE commenced in the Special Court of France on the 24th ult.

The Paris Bourse was flat, at f.67.60c.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse and were arrested by the troops on the 23d ult. They were subsequently shot.

The Italian Chamber had adopted the bill in relation to the national armament.

The Pope was ill, but improving at last accounts.

Agitation in Hungary was reported to be increasing.

The mails from Bombay to May 27, from Calcutta to May 22, and from Shanghai to May 4, had arrived at Marseilles.

A panic prevailed at Calcutta, owing to the opium speculations.

The Chinese rebels had taken Hangkow.

The Cunard steamer *Scotia* had been successfully launched.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The *Great Eastern* left Liverpool at about noon of the 27th.

The *Hibernian* reached Liverpool at noon of the 26th.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown at noon of the 25th, and at Liverpool the following morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament, on the 26th, were wholly unimportant.

The great seal of Lord Chancellor was formally conferred, by the Queen, on Sir L. BETHEL, *vice* Lord CAMPBELL, deceased.

The great fire in London was still burning in some vaults, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger of further explosion was considered over.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM had arrived in England, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th to the camp at Currah, Ireland, to take the round of military duties.

Mr. COBDEN addressed his constituents at Rochdale on the 26th. He eulogised the French Government and the commercial treaty with France, denounced the volunteer movement in England, and ridiculed as a ridiculous bugbear the idea of a French invasion.

Sir JOHN SHELLEY, M. P., who was charged with indecently exposing his person, had been honorably acquitted. Mr. TRAIN was mixed up in the charge, and counsel for the defence asserted that he was actuated by SHELLEY'S opposition to TRAIN'S street railways.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was improving. On the 26th Rentes were quoted 67f. 65c.

The new treaty of commerce between France and Brazil is confirmed. It will involve a general remodeling of tariff duties.

SPAIN.

A royal decree admits cotton at much lower dues in Spain from September till January.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention [illegible]

[illegible] war says the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and Confederate States of the South. With this view it is prohibited to arm, build and fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port. Ship owners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters-of-marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out privateers. Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over twenty four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship anything but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold. The carriage of goods to none of the blockaded ports is guaranteed, especially war material and letters, which are prohibited. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and enjoined to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain. The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Señor COLLANT and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 20th, debated the bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. FARRAR opposed the bill, and attacked the whole system of Government. DESARETTS replied, and demonstrated that the Government was following Count CAVOUR'S system. The debate was adjourned.

The official gazette contradicts the report of the landing of the Bourbonists and disturbers of public order in Sicily, and says that only three Bourbon brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says RICASOLI'S note in reply to French recognition, is firm and uncompromising. He does not admit of reservations, and declines entering into any engagement as to the future, which would interfere with the completeness of the new kingdom.

HUNGARY.

The funeral services at Pesth in honor of Count CAVOUR were interdicted by a telegraphic order from Vienna.

It is reported that additional troops are under orders for Hungary.

Reports had been current that the English Ambassador at Vienna had insisted on a solution of the Hungarian question; but semi-official journals give a denial.

The alarming reports relative to the health of the Empress of Austria are too true.

INDIA.

The China mails, already telegraphed, had reached England.

Mr. LAING, the Indian Finance Minister, had taken a sea voyage, and partially recovered from his severe illness.

Mr. BARNES, Foreign Secretary, is dead.

The famine had been effectually relieved. There were slight disturbances in the southwestern provinces of the indigo districts.

The Calcutta Produce markets were more active; imports were affected by embarrassments occasioned by opium speculations. Freights languid.

HONG KONG, Sunday, May 12.

The British Minister at Peking has declined for the present to grant passports to British subjects to visit the capital.

The capture of Hankow by the rebels is not confirmed, but the insurrection is spreading.

Trade is very inanimate at all southern ports, but a good business is done in cotton goods at Shanghai for new ports. New teas were appearing.

CANTON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—Funds on the 26th were firmer, the late fall having induced purchasers.

Consols advanced ¼; Money in moderate demand, 6 per cent. generally demanded. Increased ease was anticipated.

The Board of Trade returns for May show increased exports over May of last year, notwithstanding the American crisis.

The Bank of Madrid has altered its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 27.

The Royal Mail steamer *Shannon* arrived off Hurst Castle yesterday morning with the Mexican West Coast and West India mails.

The letters from India and China were delivered in Liverpool this morning. Those from Bombay will be here to-morrow morning.

Cotton was advancing in price at Bombay, and freights also were rising.

Commercial Intelligence by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days including Wednesday were 32,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at rates showing no change since the departure of the *Persia*.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was quiet, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was favorable for the crops—rather showery.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR—Quiet, at 24s.6d.@27s. 6d. for American. WHEAT—Steady, with a better tone and more inquiry; Red, 10s 6d.@12s.; White, 12s.@13s.6d. CORN—Steady; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 28s.@28s.6d.; White, 30s.@31s.6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK steady. BACON quiet. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW in but little inquiry, and prices weak; North American 49s.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull; common 6s, 3d.@6s. 4d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and nominal, at 43s.@43s. 6d. POT ASHES quiet at 34s.; Pearls quiet. SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS declining. WHEAT dull, and 1s.@2s. lower for inferior new, closing steadier. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 52s.@53s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 40@39 discount. Erie shares, 21@22; New-York Central shares, 69.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted 89⅜@89½.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Lime Point Case Decided for the Government—Military Matters—The Markets, Shipping, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, July 6.

The Pony Express passed here at 7 o'clock last night, bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 26.

Arrived 23d, bark *Wavelet*, 25 days from Nagasaki, Japan; brig *Mary Ellen*, from Honolulu; 24th, ship *Flying Mist*, from New-York; *Flying Dragon*, from Boston; *Eureka*, from Hong Kong; steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

Sailed 22d, ships *Morning Star*, for New-York; 23d, *King Fisher*, for Boston; *Reporter*, for Mazatlan; 25th, *Belle of the Sea*, with 3,000 sacks of barley, 900 bales of wool, 7,000 hides, and a large amount of oil, etc., for ——.

Spoken, May 28th, ship *Hibernia*, bound to the Ochotsk Sea. All on board were well.

The market for imported merchandise remains exceedingly quiet, while a moderate jobbing trade only is doing in domestic goods. Coal and Candles are drooping. The former is considered worth $20@$21 ₰ ton. On the 24th, 22,000 sacks of Wheat were sold for export, at $1 90 ₰ sack.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Lime Point case, establishing the right of the General Government to have the property condemned as a site for a fortification, and purchased at its actual value, as determined by the jury. This is a point of rocks near the entrance of the San Francisco harbor, which certain speculators have been endeavoring to sell to the Government at the extravagant price of $200,000.

H. TEMPLETON, who is represented as an experienced Indian fighter, has been engaged in the interior counties of the State organizing a regiment of riflemen of 1,000 men, of which 100 have already been enrolled, which he proposes to offer to the War Department to guard the Overland Mail route, and protect the emigration from which the National troops are being withdrawn. Some of the leading military men in the State are engaged in the movement, and it is represented that Senators BAKER, LATHAM and [illegible] will urge the acceptance of the regiment by the War Department.

SUDDEN ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, on the body of THOMAS FRASER, aged 12 years, who was run over by a Broadway stage on the evening of the 4th instant, in Broadway, near Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Fingerwaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $30. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this Dye. Factory, No. 81 Bayley-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 843 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

DIED.

DOONEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 5 BARNEY DOONEY, native of Buncrana, County Donegal, Ireland.

His brothers, John, Michael and Hugh, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on the 8th o'clock.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

SANDS.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, July 6, ABRAHAM S. SANDS, in the 47 year of his age.

Particulars respecting the funeral will be published on Monday.

ROBINSON.—At Fernando Po., W. C. Africa, on board U. S. steamer *Mystic*, of remittent fever, GEO. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years and 6 months.

BALDWIN.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, July 6, GRACE E., only daughter of Abel S. and Hannah Jane Baldwin, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 362.—JULY 6, 1861.
70, 29, 24, 49, 52, 25, 59, 46, 11, 28, 51, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 378.—JULY 6, 1861.
35, 58, 21, 19, 3, 22, 34, 51, 42, 66, 31, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what was the principal production of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has unitiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances: and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No woman has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply, for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States s

Fair Play and no Dodging.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been said in print about the incompetency of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to carry troops properly and promptly, that I am inclined to give you the result of a single day's operation upon their road, which I think will be a "knock-down" argument to the contrary.

On Friday, the 28th day of June, the Camden and Amboy Company ran *twenty-two extra trains* over their road, carrying in all eight thousand troops, together with their artillery, baggage, stores, &c. These troops were nearly all transported in first-class cars, (only five second class cars being used,) and put through in "time-table time," without the slightest inconvenience or accident to the troops. In addition to this, they ran their usual *through and way trains*, about thirty in number, not one of which was detained by the extra trains more than five minutes beyond their usual time.

With your accustomed desire to do justice to all, please insert the above in your columns, in order that the Camden and Amboy Company may have "fair play and no dodging." JERSEY.

A Query for Rhetoricians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I look to you not only as my political guide but also as my critical adviser, for which services I give you my two cents daily. I therefore beg you will translate for me, and others similarly benighted, the following profound and mysterious sentence which I find in a letter of the *Tribune's* "Own Correspondent" at Washington, July 4, 1861:

"From the *dry udder* of the Mother of Presidents shall be drained in the second maturity the nutriment which *feeds* the tissues of a new manhood, *grafted* on to the *link* of a life sapless in decay, but full of the *revivifying juices* of vitality and existence."

I trust, sir, you will take pity on me, and thereby "graft" the desired "nutriment" on to the "link" of my "sapless life," and not leave me, as I must now perforce consider myself, a complete *sappy*-head.

Yours, &c., TIMOTHY HASLET.

Shocking Tragedy in Ithaca.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

From the Rochester Democrat.

We learn from an entirely reliable source, that a most shocking tragedy took place in Ithaca on Wednesday night last, which has plunged two highly respectable families into the deepest distress. On the day mentioned, a young lady about 16 years of age—whose name we did not learn—informed her sister that she had agreed to walk out on Wednesday evening with her suitor, a young man named CORNELL, about 18 or 19 years old, and that they had agreed that he should first shoot her and then himself, and thus end their existence together. The sister was shocked, and started to inform their father, when the first one affected to have been "fooling," as she said, and thus quieted the alarm of her sister.

When the time came it appears that the couple did ride out in a buggy, about nine o'clock in the evening. The sister remained up for some time awaiting their return, feeling a little uneasy, but finally retired, persuading herself that her fears were groundless. The next morning the horse returned without a driver, but the buggy contained the lifeless body of the young lady, who had been twice shot, and probably died instantly. The pistol was a double barreled one, and, perhaps by mistake, both had been discharged at the young lady. After diligent search for young Cornell, his body was found in Cascadilla Creek, where he had, as is no doubt correctly supposed, drowned himself.

We are not informed of any reason, if any is known, for this most unnatural and shocking agreement of two respectable young people to put an end to their lives. It is one of the unaccountable tragedies which now and then startle the community.

The following verdicts were rendered in the respective cases:

The Jurors, upon oath, do say that the said ADIS LUCY CRIDDLE was found dead in a buggy wagon, standing in the highway leading south from the old cotton factory; and the said body, when so found, appeared to have been shot with a double-barreled pistol below the left breast; and we do further say, that we believe that ADIS L. CRIDDLE came to her death from the simultaneous discharge of the two leads of the pistol in the hands of MONTGOMERY CORNELL, at some time between the hours of ten and four of the previous night. In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on the day of the date of inquisition.

The Jurors upon oath do say, that the said MONTGOMERY CORNELL, on the night of June 25, or the morning of June 26, 1861, at Fall Creek, in Ithaca, in county aforesaid, voluntarily drowned himself in the said Fall Creek, and thus died. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the day of the inquisition aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1861.

SOLON P. SACKETT, Coroner.

— The author of *Adams' Arithmetic*, Mr. DANIEL ADAMS, of Keene, N. H., although in his eighty-ninth year, is about to publish a revised edition. It is now about 60 years since the first edition of the book was published.

LAW REPORTS

United States Circuit Court—JULY 6.

Before Judge Shipman.

William B. Bradford, one of the crew of the ship *Monarch of the Seas*, who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, with a sheath knife, upon one William Riley, while on board the ship, was brought this morning up for sentence. The prisoner is a native born African, and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Daniel J. Downing, one of the crew of the bark *Excel*, who had pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, and there being mitigating circumstances, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for four months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

The Right of the Corporation to Impose a License upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action is one of a number brought by the Corporation to recover a fine of parties or companies running railroad cars below One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. The penalty sought in this instance is $50. The case was now decided on appeal from a judgment at Special Term for defendants on demurrer, and dismissing the complaint. The opinion of the Court fully explains the facts of the case.

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—This action is brought to recover from the defendants, as owners of a certain railroad, a penalty of $50 for running it below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a certificate of license, according to an ordinance of the Common Council requiring every passenger railroad car running below that street to pay into the City Treasury annually the sum of $50, "for a license or certificate of such payment, to be procured from the Mayor," under the penalty of $50 for every car run contrary to the regulation, to be recovered of the proprietors of the car by the Corporation Attorney, as in case of other penalties.

The defendants set out at length the agreement between their assignors and the Corporation, entered into on the 15th of December, 1852, by which they were authorized to lay rails in certain streets and run their cars thereon; and they allege that they have constructed their railroad in pursuance of said agreement, and they have in all respects complied with its terms and conditions, and claim that they have full authority under the agreement to run their cars without paying fifty dollars annually for a license.

The agreement contains no stipulation on the part of the defendants or their assignors to pay any license for running their cars, nor does it require any additional action, or any further assurance or authority, to enable them to do what this agreement, of itself, expressly and unconditionally permits, unless it may be considered that the resolution of the Common Council, recited in the agreement and made a part of it, imports a liability to pay any sums which the Common Council may thereafter think proper to impose. This resolution requires that the parties shall, before the permission takes effect, enter into an agreement with the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, binding themselves "to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions therein contained, and also all such other regulations or ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council relating to the said railroad."

A demurrer to the answer, as not constituting a defence, was overruled at Special Term.

I. Without at present considering the effect of the reservation contained in the resolutions above referred to, the first question which presents itself is, whether the corperation could, without such a reservation, require the defendants to take out and pay for a license after the execution of the agreement.

If an agreement of this kind were entered into, on behalf of a sovereign State possessing the power of imposing imposts or taxes for the support of Government, the mere permission to do a certain thing would not exempt the grantees from liabilities to any tax, to which persons in a similar occupation were made liable, even after the permission were given. All citizens are liable to contribute to the support of the Government which protects them; they cannot be exempted from this except by a special provision of law; and it would be just as reasonable to suppose, because a State conveyed land in fee simple absolute, with covenants, that it exempted the land from taxation, as to suppose that a permission like that involved in the present case exempted the defendants from the payment required, if it was imposed by an authority possessing the taxing power.

But no municipal corperation of the present age, at least in this country and in England, possesses any such power. The Supreme Legislature of the State could not constitutionally delegate it. The Common Council has full authority, indeed, by virtue of the charters of James II, and Queen Anne, to make laws, orders and ordinances for the good-will, overright, correction and government of the city, and may impose and tax reasonable fines and amercements against and upon all persons offending against such laws, orders and ordinances. It may, consequently, limit and prescribe the rate of speed, designate the stations or places where they should stop, and require them to adopt some method by which their approach may be made known to persons crossing the street; and as it may be indispensable to the public safety and convenience, that railroad cars should, like other vehicles, be subject to supervisory regulation, it may ordain that they should be licensed; and if the Company should neglect to take out the license that they should be subject to a penalty. But if the Common Council enter into a specific agreement with a Company, prescribing the regulations to which the latter shall be subject, requiring no farther license, and reserving no right to require one, I think they are excluded by their contract from afterwards enacting that a license shall be a condition to entitle them to run their cars. This contract is nothing more or less than a license.

This does not in any respect, gainsay the doctrine laid down in the Rick Presbyterian Church *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New York, (5 Cow., 538,) and in Coates *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York (7 Cow., 585). I do not deny that no contract entered into by the Corporation can curtail or supersede its action as a legislative body, within the sphere of its legislative powers. But I do deny that the right to establish ordinances, &c., for the good rule and government of the City, and to provide penalties for their breach, confers any right to impose a tax. In the language of a former Counsel of the Corporation, I may reiterate that the Common Council may provide that vehicles of a certain description shall be used, rates of speed may be limited, the particular places in which they shall stop may be designated, and penalties may be imposed for any breach of these regulations. This, however, is a very different power from that which provides that vehicles may be run, if a certain sum shall be paid; otherwise they shall not run. This is only a taxing power in the guise of establishing ordinances for good rule and government. Thus, as I have already said, the Corporation may ordain that all public vehicles shall be licensed, and if their proprietors shou d neglect to take out this license, that they shall be subject to a penalty. But if they ordain that the proprietors shall pay a license fee for the privilege of running, and not as a penalty for disobedience, it is an attempted exercise of the taxing power, which no subordinate legislative body under our institutions can possess. The license to run, in the present instance, had been granted by solemn agreement, and, of course, in running pursuant to that license or agreement, the defendants violated no ordinance, so as to have made themselves liable to the imposition of a penalty.

I. Is any such right reserved in the agreement under consideration in the present case?

A resolution, as we have before noticed, was passed during the negotiation between the parties, that the assignors of the defendants should bind themselves to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions contained in the agreement, and "also all such other regulations or ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council relating to the railroad."

Now, if the agreement of itself confers the right to run in a certain manner through a specified portion of the City, no subsequent enactment can curtail this right. The agreement itself, I repeat, is a license. By this agreement the Common Council has thought proper to give the defendants liberty or license to run their cars. It could not, therefore, have been in the contemplation of either of the parties to the agreement, that any fur her license should be necessary. The license given by the agreement was unqualified, and therefore the ordinance incorporated into that agreement, by which the defendants are bound to abide by all other regulations or ordinances as may be thereafter passed by the Common Council, could not have included a regulation or ordinance requiring any additional license. If this was intended, the requirement should be expressed in specific terms.

Preceding the introduction of this resolution, provisions were set forth relative to the mode of laying the rails, keeping the streets in and about them in repair, confining the propelling power to horses, regulating the number of times the cars should be run during the day, and between what hours, and providing that they should be run as much oftener as public convenience may require, "under such directions as the Common Council may from time to time prescribe;" also, prescribing limits to the rate of fare, and reserving to the Corporation the right to regulate the fare, for the whole length of the road, when completed to Harlem River.

Immediately following this, comes the resolution, that the parties shall, in all respects, "comply with the directions of the Street Commissioner and of the Common Council in the building of the road, and in other matters connected with the regulation of the road." This is followed by the ordinance on which I have been commenting; and I have no doubt that the words, "other regulations and ordinances," which it contains, mean such ordinances or regulations as the Common Council may afterwards think necessary for the regulation of the road, in regard to the public safety and convenience. It leaves the Common Council the power, in certain respects, to make further necessary or expedient provisions for the regulation of the road; it by no means imports a right to nullify the license, which the agreement itself gives.

It reserved the right in short, to regulate the mode of running, not to nullify the privilege of running altogether; for this would be the effect of allowing the Common Council to impose a license fee upon the Company, it would be allowing the plaintiffs to say, we now order you no longer to run your cars unless you pay us a heavy fine or penalty, although we have already promised that you should run without requiring the payment of any sum. If they have the right to impose the payment of $50, they have the right to impose any greater sum, which may be so oppressive as to make it no longer worth while to continue running the cars, and thus in effect rescinding the agreement, without any violation of it on the part of the defendants. The power to impose this fine not being reserved in the agreement, and the Common Council not having the power to impose a tax, the claim of the plaintiffs is therefore not sustained. The plaintiffs cannot object to the assignment of the agreement by the original parties to the defendants. Since the date of the assignment the defendants have constructed the railroad, have in all respects complied with the terms and conditions of the agreement, and, during a period of several years, have been recognized and dealt with by the plaintiffs as the proprietors of the road and the assignees of the original parties.

The order of the Special Term should be affirmed with costs, and there should be judgment of dismissal of the complaint.

Justice SUTHERLAND delivered a concurring, and Justice INGRAHAM a dissenting opinion, each of which will be hereafter published in its order.

Powers of a Court of Equity in Cases of Alleged Insolvency.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas Galway et al. vs. *The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.*—In this case, the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from making any confession of judgment, and from any alienation of the property of the Company. He also obtained an injunction restraining all creditors from commencing any action against the Company, together with an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. These injunctions, and the order to show cause, were obtained upon the allegation that the Company was insolvent, and would not go into voluntary dissolution, and that about half of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that creditors were about commencing suits.

The defendants now made return to the order to show cause, denying all allegations on the part of the plaintiff that they had made attempts to prefer creditors. They also claimed to be doing a good business, and to be perfectly solvent. They put in affidavits showing that their whole indebtedness was but about $200,000, while their real estate was worth $500,000, subject only to a mortgage for $195,000.

The defendants' counsel, upon these papers, disputed the right of a creditor at large, before obtaining judgment and execution and while the real estate of the Company was lying open, to levy to any relief in a Court of Equity, and contended that the Court had no power under its general jurisdiction in Equity, or by virtue of any statute, to sequestrate the property of the Company, and appoint a Receiver in the case before the Court.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Dykes for the plaintiffs; Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choat for the Company and Trustees; Mr. Fessenden for other defendants.

An Editor and a Minister—The Difference—A Question of Jurisdiction.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

The Stamford Bank vs. *James Watson Webb, and S. C. Wing* vs. *Same.* These were actions on two notes, alleged to have been given for the salary of the commercial editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

The defence was that, under the laws and the Constitution, the defendant being Minister to the Court of Brazil, he could not be sued in other than the courts of the United States. Mr. Webb's credentials were put in evidence.

The Court sustained the defence, and dismissed the complaint.

Miller, Peel and Nichols, for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, for defendant.

Hackley's Case Further Postponed—He is Said to be Ill.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Andrew J. Hackley.—Upon the convening of the Court, Mr. Hackley was called, but did not answer. His counsel, William Fullerton, Esq., read the affidavit of one Bliss, setting forth that Mr. Hackley was sick at Bergen Point. The District-Attorney, not being exactly satisfied with the affidavit, cross-examined Mr. Bliss, and the witness related a series of incidents connected with Hackley's illness. Witness had seen him a week before he left the City, at a house corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, sick, and attended by two physicians. Witness last saw Hackley on the Fourth at Bergen Point. He was then too ill to come to the City, being a part of the time confined to his bed.

WILLIAM DUNIGAN SENT TO THE SESSIONS FOR TRIAL

The People vs. *Wm. Dunigan.*—In this case Mr. Ashmead moved that an order made by Justice Leonard removing the case of Dunigan (charged with the murder of Hickey,) to the General Sessions for trial, be vacated. Counsel stated that Justice Allen had, at the May Term, ordered that if Dunigan was not brought to trial at the next Term of the Court, he should be discharged. He had not been brought to trial, but the District-Attorney had obtained the order sending the case to the General Sessions without notice to his counsel. He thought Justice Leonard's order should be vacated.

The District-Attorney denied that he had not given notice to the prisoner's counsel, and stated that the case was sent to the Sessions that the prisoner might have an early trial, as it had been intimated that this Court would take up no cases for trial.

The Court refused to interfere with the order of Justice LEONARD, stating that any application should now be made to the Recorder. The Court adjourned to Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Burke vs. *Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Heinbold vs. *Williams et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ustice, deceased.—Order of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Palmer vs. *Smedley*—Five cases.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Claflin et al vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Devin vs. *Woodgate.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, INGRAHAM, J, dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Martin Walters* vs. *Josiah G Clarke.*—Motion for judgment, on account of the frivolousness of demurrer, denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Dunham & Demon* vs. *Henry P. Wilson et al.*—Defaults opened on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85¾	4,000 M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S F C.S	92
34 000 do	85¼		
16,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	79	1,000 C. & N.W 1st m	34½
17,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c. N	102	1 000 N. J. C. 1st mtge	104
1,000 Treas. 11 ₱ c. N	101½	46 Continental Bk	94
1,000 Ill. Cen 8s '60.	75	10 Penn. Coal Co'y	78
17 000 Tenn. 5t. 6s, '90.	37¾	50 do	78¼
5 000 do	s20 37¾	5 Pacific M. S. Co	71
5 000 do	s30 37¾	50 do	s10 71¾
10,000 do	s30 38	12 N. Y. Cen. R	73¾
8 000 do	38	175 do	73⅞
5,000 do	38½	450 do	s10 73¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	46½	100 Erie Railroad	s10 22¾
9,000 do	46	30 Hudson Riv. R	32
1,000 do	45¾	25 Harlem Railroad	9¾
12 000 N. Car. State 6s.	51	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	b10 65¾
6 000 do	50¾	100 do	s30 64¾
43 000 Missouri St. 6s	38	150 do	c 65¾
18,000 do	38½	500 do	65¾
1,000 do	38½	6 Clev. Col & Cin. R	97
1,000 Mo & Ise to H & St Jos. R	47	200 Gal. & Chi. R	s10 60¾
1,000 do	46	250 do	s30 60¾
1 000 Va States	53	595 do	61
1 000 N. Y. State 6s	90	100 do	s60 60
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R 7s	96¾	50 do	s10 61
5,000 Erie R'd 2d M. 8	101½	50 do	s5 61
1 000 Rud. R R. C Bds	68	450 Clev & Toledo R	24
3,000 M. C. 8 ₱ c. Pold	89	40 Chi & Rock I R	34½

SATURDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, under the favorable feeling created by the Message of the President of the United States, and the reports of the Secretaries of War and Treasury, improved ½@1 ₱ cent. on the National Stocks, and left off firm on the Railway shares, New-York Central selling at 74 ₱ cent, and Galena and Chicago advancing to 61¾ ₱ cent. The Western Roads, generally, were a fraction higher than yesterday, and closed firm in the afternoon on the Street—only one session of the Exchange Board being held to-day. The feature of the General Market, to-day, was the firm demand for the National and State Securities, followed by a free supply of the latter, supposed to be from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin.

The news from England by the *Great Eastern*, at Quebec, advises a better tone in the Grain Market, and further shipments of Bullion to this side, by the steamer *Edinburgh*, to the amount of $1,015,000.

A bill of a financial character has passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, and will probably pass the Senate, the substance of which is about as follows. Section 1 authorizes the Banks of the State to receive and pay out the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, issued by the authority of the Provisional Congress of those States in May, 1861. Sec. 2 authorizes all officers of the State to accept said Treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and are also authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State and the counties thereof, the circulation of the Banks of the State which conform to the Bank Code of Tennessee, and the acts amendatory. Sec. 3. The Banks of the State, subject to the provisions of the Bank code, including the Bank of Tennessee, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is made unlawful for one of said Banks to resume specie payment in advance of another. Sec. 4 enacts that the policy of the Banks, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interest, *and that they be required to reverse their policy and increase their circulation*, so as to answer the public wants; provided such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock. Sec. 5 repeals so much of section 1, of an act passed Jan. 31, 1861, fixing the time for the Banks therein named to resume specie payment by July 1, 1862. Sec. 6 makes it unlawful for any Bank in the State to pay dividends to stockholders who are citizens of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue "during the existence of the war which the Federal Government is waging against the Confederate States of America." Violation of this provision of this act by any officer of any Bank of this State, or agent or attorney thereof, will be punished by imprisonment, not less than twelve months and a fine not less $1,000. Ownership herein mentioned shall be determined by the books of the Bank as they stood on April 15, 1861. Sec. 7 *makes it unlawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the 15th April*, 1861, *by citizens of the non slaveholding States, or by any corporation of said States*:" the day named being the date of President LINCOLN'S proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers for the subjugation of the South. It is made unlawful also to pay the principal or any part thereof of said bonds; this prohibition to continue during the war, mentioned above. Sec. 8. makes it unlawful for citizens or corporations of the State, to pay debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States, during the war; it is also made unlawful to evade the provisions of this act, by pretended assignment, or by otherwise falsely representing oneself as owner of any debts thus due; an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence of evasion. No agent or attorney shall pay over moneys which may now be collected or may hereafter be collected for citizens and corporations of the non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Sec. 9, enacts, that a violation of sections 7 and 8 of this act shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and to a fine equal in amount to the sum paid. Sec. 10, makes it unlawful for any bank, or the officers or agent thereof, to remove from the State, the assets or any part of the assets of any bank, for the benefit of stockholders who may be residents of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Any bank officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years. Sec. 11 enacts, that the interest on all bonds of the State upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, to be paid at Nashville, New-Orleans, or Charleston, provided said bonds were *bona fide* held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th April, 1861, ownership to be proved by the affidavit of the party demanding payment or otherwise satisfactorily to the Comptroller, the Comptroller to elect at which of said points the interest shall be met.

This act, so far as it prohibits the payment of interest on the Public Debt, and of debts due to or collections made for citizens of the United States, is not an act of unconditional repudiation, in terms, but of limited suspension of payments during the War. It is scarcely less creditable, however, to the State, so far as the integrity of its public faith is involved, though it is some satisfaction to her bondholders and to our merchants, holding claims upon her people, to know that this *legal embargo*, upon the exercise of common honesty between debtor and creditor, is to terminate with the War, and that in the meantime the military proclamation of Gen. PILLOW, sequestrating absolutely the property, choses in action, bank stocks, &c., of non-residents, was wholly unauthorized. A letter received to-day from Nashville pronounces the action of PILLOW a usurpation and a nullity.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 92 bbls. Ashes 27.115 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 177,569 bushels Wheat, 86,229 bushels Corn, 7,710 bushels Rye 25,872 bushels Barley, 19 500 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 40 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 713 bbls., including 521 bbls. Pots and 192 bbls Pearls.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Yellow have been made at 29c @29½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at previous figures.

COFFEE—Sales 1,000 bags Rio, at 11c.@14c., and 300 bags Maracaibo, at 14c @14¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has attracted rather more attention, including New Sheathing, at 24½c.; Yellow Metal, at 17c.; and Refined Ingot, at 17½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request at rising prices. Sales since our last, 2,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary. ₱ lb	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16¾

FISH—The principal inquiry has been for Dry Cod, at from $2 37½@$3 25 ₱ cwt; and for Smoked Herring, at 25c for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather limited demand to day, as holders have not been disposed to make any further important concessions to buyers, while increased firmness in the freight market has been discouraging to shippers. Sales have been made of 13,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 50@$3 75; poor to choice extra State, at $4@$4 40, mainly at $4@$4 15; superfine Western, at $3 30@$3 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 75@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $3 85@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 50@$4 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 50	@$3 75
Extra State	4 00	@ 4 40
Superfine Western	3 30	@ 3 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	3 75	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	3 85	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 50	@ 4 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 80	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales 900 bbls, at $4 90@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in slack demand, including inferior to very choice extra $3 05@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 720 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $2 70 for Jersey, $2 90 for Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

FRUIT—Sales of all kinds have been light, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75; Bunch do. at $1 18¾@$1 25 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, and the demand has been good, especially for Winter Red, which has been quoted somewhat firmer, while the market for most other kinds has favored purchasers. Sales since our last 204 000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, part at 95c.; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 10@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15; Red Western, $1 05@$1 09; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 93@95c.; Milwaukee Club unsound to very choice, at 76c.@92c.; Northwestern Club at 80c.@85c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 67c @80c.; and White Kentucky at $1 25 ₱ bush. Corn is depressed and declined. Sales 94,000 bush., at 37c.@38c for damaged, and 40c @ 46c for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 48c.@ 50c for Western Yellow; 50c @51c. for Western White, and 50c for Northern Yellow ₱ bush. Rye continues in demand at 67c @68c. for Northern, 62c.@65c for Canadian, and 50c.@52½c., according to quality, for Western, ₱ bushel Sales 7,000 bushels Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 26c @29c., and State at 29c.@30½c ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 30 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	26 998	31 294
Wheat, bushels	265 443	470.244
Corn, bushels	647 651	836 637
Oats, bushels	29 941	102,893
Rye, bushels	16 959	26 348
Barley, bushels	2,138	200

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 30:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	559 830	224 369	204,080
Wheat, bush	4,899 122	1,810,763	1 369,852
Corn, bush	8,678,678	8,022,818	2,513,717
Oats, bush	495.208	592,671	337,320
Rye, bush	21,513	61,742	25.534
Barley, bush	303,091	190.051	119,296

The following table shows the total receipts of Grain (including Flour) in Chicago, from the 1st of January till the 1st of July, for a series of years:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1861	17 536 763	1857	6.444,093
1860	12,399,690	1856	7.418,032
1859	5 386,789	1855	6,867,596
1858	10,270,987		

HAY—North River is very quiet to-day, at 25c.@ 40c. for shipping, and 50c. @65c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate, and sales light during the past week, the market having been depressed for all descriptions. Week's receipts, 24,992 hides; sales, 7,700 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,070 Dry California, 22 lbs., supposed 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,030 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., 14c., less 3 ₱ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Western, 18@22 lbs., 9c. less 5 ₱ cent, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 5½c., cash, for export; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, for export; 30 bales Dead Green Cow, 8½ lbs., on private terms. Also, the following sent to tan: 1,734 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Cow. The importation of Hides into New-York from Jan 1 to 1st inst. was 485,868 from foreign, and 291 945 from coastwise ports; total, 777,813, against 936,672 during the same time last year, showing a decrease of 158,859 and of over 550,000, compared with the receipts during the first six months of 1859. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 481,600, (same time last year, 312,900; year before, 167,200.) and 1,165 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,600 Horse, 2,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 16c.@26c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $1 10@ $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line have been limited, within the past week. "During the early part of the week," Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark, "we noticed the reappearance in the market of a few Eastern buyers, who had not for a long time visited us, but they bought very sparingly, and the market as yet exhibits no decided improvement, nor can we look for any till a change for the better is manifested in that for Boots and Shoes. Small sales continue to be made to our local and near-by purchasers, and some parcels shipped to Europe, but no diminution is apparent in the excessive stock, the receipts fully equaling, if not exceeding, the sales and shipments together. Prices are nominal.

LUMBER—Trade has been quite limited, here, though prices have favored buyers. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber comes in slowly from all sections. The assortment in market is good, and the supply of most kinds ample. A new feature in the market during the past week has been the attendance of several large buyers, who have purchased three or four cargoes each, because the prices were low and freights could be obtained at low rates. These shipments, with several large orders for foreign shipment, and the small ordinary sales, have given a more lively appearance to the wharves. Prices for coarse Lumber have reached as low a figure as they will this season, in the opinion of the dealers, and for other Lumber accommodating terms have been made. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	12,327 000	1,391	1,750	4,096,700
1860	13,341,000	2 113	5,370	5 445,400
1861	7,313,409	2,786	——	5,967,800

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	97,011,100	23 312	24,257	51,483,480
1860	101,187 600	16,162	22,498	28,166,647
1861	85,280,580	14,245	32	24,760,080

At Chicago, the market during the week ending July 2 was dull and heavy. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 3d instant, says: City dealers are neither buying nor selling to any extent, and all along the river and its branches there prevails an almost Sabbath-stillness. The limited demand from the interior is supplied at $7 50@$8 for common stuff, by the car load, and in boat loads at $7@$7 50—the inside quotations denoting cash, and the outside time transactions. In upper qualities there is almost nothing doing, and quotations are merely nominal. In cargoes we have also to report a dull market with a still further decline in prices of 50c @75c ₱ thousand feet. In the early part of the week there was a light inquiry by country buyers; but yesterday and to-day there was no demand whatever, either by city or country dealers. Owners of cargoes traveled along the river offering their lumber for sale, without getting a bid for it. The consequence is, that a large portion of the supply has been docked on account of the owners—who find it a difficult matter to get money advanced to pay the freight." At Milwaukee, during the week ending July 1, the *Sentinel* says: "The currency troubles this week have nearly tried up the lumber trade—not that there was any falling off in the demand, but because dealers did not care about selling until matters became more settled. Those who received currency freely had about all they could do. Prices have ruled higher for some time in this market than in Chicago, and are so still, thus inducing more liberal arrivals than we usually have at this season. Prices have been well sustained until within a few days, but the market now shows some signs of weakness, and dealers talk as if they expected a decline."

LEAD—Has been in limited request, but has been stiffly held, including Galena, at $5@$5 05, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland: 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Prices are quoted firm, but the current movements are very light. Sales to-day included small lots of Porto Rico at 23c.@25c, and Cuba Muscovado at 16c.@17c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Limited transactions have been reported since our last at unaltered prices. Linseed chiefly at 54c., cash, ₱ gallon; Whale and Sperm as previously quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 650 barrels, in lots, including Mess, at $14 62½, and Prime at $10 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams and 4¾c.@ 5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lards in demand at previous prices; sales 375 tcs and bbls., 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more sought after, and 1 600 bbls. have been reported sold at $10 25@$11 62½ for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inact

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Trustees of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday the 13th day of July next for loaning to the state of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in War." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the case of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State, provision for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide sufficient means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

The law, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Coupons will be special, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the said day July 13, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may also choose to be present, and the loan awarded to the lowest and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing the same, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
FARRIS L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5 000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under; and five per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS,
AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST
25 MONTHS $523,056 66.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST,
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAN, Act't.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit & Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal New-York, July 3, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM BELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 20, on all deposits in this institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VERPLANCK L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 168 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $267,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address H. E., Box No. 2,490 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

BELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. UARY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square—New York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent on the Capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. } NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No 54 WALL ST., July 1, 1861.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.
By order
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS CO., } No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand.
By order.
WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 143 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st. Bank of New-York Building.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per, cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No 69 Wall-st., New York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.
THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McGREARY and JAMES A. McGREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes steam guages and fixtures, 1 fire damper and regulator, blower pipes and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubes, 105 iron tubes, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutie, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tube, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets. 2 halters, hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333), three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:
Mr. David Bino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh: Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3rd and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint store, No 97 Bowery.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODious steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions. Apply on board the steamboat *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 42 Hicks-st., near Middagh-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman with good experience wishes the above situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, a superior waitress and a good plain sewer; is neat in her person and habits, has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway up-stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble and competent young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; refers to her present employers, at whose residence, No. 7 East 34th-st., apply for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No 378 6th av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman wishes a situation in city or country; understands baking bread pies and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and has good reference, and is ready for an engagement this day. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, steady woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can do cooking after the American and English style; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No 61 28th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., City or country.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse; can take the full charge of children and do plain sewing; no objections to travel with a lady; can go as waitress also. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., Room No. 13. Best city references given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable woman, with milk four months old. Is willing to make herself useful. Good reference given. Apply at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

HALVES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single young man wishes a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the laying out of walks, and has some knowledge of flowers; understands shrubbery, and everything connected with a garden; has had three years experience; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation in City or Country, by a very respectable man and wife as farmer and gardener, and cook, &c; is an Englishman; has followed the business for many years, and furnishes the most undoubted testimonials for fitness. Apply at No. 61 4th-av.

A USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SMART, ACtive, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; is strong and willing to work on a farm; can work in the garden take care of horses and understands raising vegetables, &c. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
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By GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE, AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $150. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Apply No. 48 West 32d st.

TEACHERS.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (AN experienced teacher) wishes to make an immediate engagement on very moderate terms either as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a family. Branches of instruction—French, piano, drawing, writing, &c. No objection to the country. Adress. H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A RE-engagement as governess: she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; unexceptionable references Address E. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure, desire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 408 Hudson-st.

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RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
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TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
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ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion sales in the Ch[illegible] spring beds, spring pallasses and ornamental chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at CRITTER'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Franklin Insurance Company No 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season
RASBORN & MCMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J. is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year. also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors. June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, at Castleton, Staten Island, about three miles from either landing. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; parlor and bedroom; dinner from 1 to 2. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, ALBION, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FINE spacious house with large garden, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, near three lines of cars to different ferries, and bathing convenient would let a large airy room, with pantry or bedroom attached, on second story, to two gentlemen for the Summer months, or longer, or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Genteel parties will find this a quiet, pleasant home; terms very moderate. For interview address J. E. W., Brooklyn Post-office. N. B.—A family of three or four not objected to.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, would let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No. 301 4th-av.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts, and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., or JOHN J ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTain House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade, milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, 40 miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, address, by mail M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

AT 50 PER CENT.
BLACK LACE VEILS.
BLACK LAMA, PUSCHER AND CHANTILLY SHAWLS.
BLACK EDGING AND FLOUNCING.
Just imported. New Designs.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Late James Gray & Co.

AT 25 CENTS.
1 yard wide, REAL MOZAMBIQUE,
WORTH $1.
Another case just received.
LEGRAINS No. 729 Broadway, (Late Gray &

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ering facts connected with the Clarksburgh column of attack on Laurel Hill.

The Seventh was at Clarksburgh on Friday last in the afternoon. The regiment had orders to march at 9 A. M. on Saturday. The Third and Fourth were ordered to march previously. The Clarksburgh column is about 10,000 strong, and is commanded by Gen. McCLELLAN in person, that officer having arrived while Mr. C. was there. The Seventh will lead the column, Col. TYLER's intimate knowledge of the country being appreciated as of great value. The Seventh was in fine spirits and eager for a fight. The men were fully prepared when they entered Clarksburgh. Of course nothing authentic in relation to the plan of attack on Laurel Hill is known, but all indications point to the conclusion that that point is to be attacked by three columns, so that the retreat of the rebels will be cut off. On the Buckhannon Road, by which the Clarksburgh force approaches Laurel Hill, the rebels have planted a battery on the steep side of a hill. A lodgment for the guns was cut in the side of the hill, and the pieces raised by means of derricks. These guns command a considerable portion of the road, which passes on one side of the hill, and from thence towards Laurel Hill. This artillery must be dislodged before an attempt is made to pass the road, or another route taken."

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF MR. YANCEY.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY—THE MONITEUR'S ARTICLE UNAUTHORIZED.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I had, last evening, a conversation with Mr. W. L. YANCEY, chief of the Southern mission to Europe. Mr. YANCAY informed me that he had been in Paris less than a week, and should return to-day to London, where his colleague, Mr. MANN, still remained, not yet having crossed the channel. Judge ROST, of Louisiana, the third Commissioner, has fixed his head-quarters in Paris, and is exerting himself energetically to obtain a hearing from the Imperial Government. None of the envoys have succeeded in reaching the Emperor's presence, but Judge ROST avails himself of every opportunity to converse with journalists and the public functionaries who may be readily approached, turning to the best account his perfect familiarity with the French language, whilst no member of the United States Legation can speak that tongue. The disadvantage is, at all times, considerable; but at this particular moment it is enormous. I am well aware that very few American statesmen are acquainted with the language of European diplomacy, but a great error has been committed by the Government of Washington in not appointing Secretaries to Mr. DAYTON capable of acting as his interpreters. An idea is prevalent in the United States that the Minister has frequent interviews with the Emperor, who speaks English. Since his arrival, Mr. DAYTON has seen the Emperor once only, for the purpose of presenting his credentials. All the business relations of the United States Envoy are with M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who neither speaks nor understands English.

In my conversation with Mr. YANCEY, that gentleman expressed his views unrestrainedly. I told him that my object in seeking the interview was to lay the result before the American people; that I believed my account of his remarks, whatever they might be, would be widely read in the United States, and I wished him distinctly to understand my intentions before giving utterance to anything he might desire to withhold from publication.

He said he had no secrets. The object of his mission was well known; and he had every reason to anticipate complete success. England had not yet made up her mind to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but six months hence—that is to say, between the present time and Jan. 1, 1862—that recognition would be a *fait accompli* on the part of both Great Britain and France, when the same line of policy would be adopted, without difficulty, by all the other Powers of Europe. The influence of England would be paramount, and England must have cotton. Manchester has a supply until the first of November, but it was hardly probable the British Government would wait until the last bale had been reached before determining upon the means of continuing the supply. If the blockade of southern ports was maintained until the new crop was ready for shipment, the blockade would then be forced by British cruisers, when it should be found that a rigorous embargo upon the exportation of the staple through the Northern States had been ordered by the Confederate Government. The stories of Southern famine, circulated in the North, were utterly false. The season had thus far been most favorable, and, though the cotton crop might fall 1,350,000 bales below that of last year, the decrease would be solely owing to the fact that cereals had been sown in much larger proportions than usual. Mr. YANCEY had information that the cotton crop would amount to three and a half millions of bales, at the lowest estimate. The efforts of British manufacturers to procure cotton from India, Africa, &c., though they might succeed at some future period, were now fruitless; and Europe must, for years to come, remain dependent, for its principal supply, upon the Southern States. Under no circumstances could the culture of the plant be carried on so favorably as in the Slave States. The labor is cheap and regular. English operatives may strike for higher wages, and expose their employers to great loss; but the injury done is never irremediable. The looms, after stopping for a week or a month, may go on as before: but if the workmen in the cotton field could imitate the example of free laborers, one week's idleness would, at a certain season, ruin the entire crop. In the cotton field, therefore, none but compulsory labor was possible, and even English abolitionists now commence to comprehend the fact.

I asked if there existed no hope of a reconciliation between the North and South; if, upon reasonable concessions being made by the Free States, the recalcitrant members of the Union would not return to that glorious flag which had for eighty years been growing in the respect and admiration of the world. Mr. YANCEY said that the breach could never be healed. He had himself been advocating secession during a long period, opposed by a great majority of his fellow-citizens in the South, and he had repeatedly despaired of success. But the South had been at last awakened to the bitter insincerity of Northern compromises. The minority had lost something of its rights at every renewal of the Slavery question, in the Federal Congress, and it was resolved that the compromise of 1850 should be the last.

As long as the plain provisions of the Constitution had been unwillingly respected by the Northern majority, the people of the South had endeavored to remain contentedly in the Union; but when it was proclaimed that there was a higher law than the Constitution, and when a President was elected upon a sectional platform, the patience of the South gave way. Nothing but the force of arms could now bring back the Southern States into the Union, and nothing but a military subjection could maintain them there. They would prefer any yoke to that of the North. Rather than again join the Free States, they would gladly become a colony of France and England. At the same time, they would neither ask nor accept the assistance of any foreign power. They were fighting for their rights, their firesides, and they relied on God and their right arms. On the other hand, if the North would consent to a separation, there was nothing to prevent the most friendly relations between the two peoples, and one of the first articles of the treaty would be a mutual agreement to maintain and defend, against the world, the great national principles which have been established during the existence of the Republic.

I suggested that the North wished to know why the Cotton States had set the example of secession. If the Slave States had been materially injured, those of the far South had least suffered loss. Mr. YANCEY said that the worst tyrants always asked that question. Even NERO pretended that the Romans were an ungrateful herd.

I said that it was difficult for me to understand how Slavery would be protected by separation; whether the South accomplished independence on the battle-field or by the peaceable consent of the North. If planters are, in isolated instances, unable to regain possession of runaway slaves, under the laws of the Union, thousands of negroes would escape to the free North, and the South could not indulge a hope of obtaining a treaty by which the people of the North would bind themselves to return such fugitives.

Mr. YANCEY thought my view entirely erroneous. Not a single runaway would be suffered to remain in the North, but would, on the contrary, be spontaneously returned to his owner. The hatred of Northern people toward the institution of Slavery was based upon the fact that the whole country, of which the Free States form a majority, is responsible for it in the eyes of the world. Europe stigmatizes Slavery as a curse, and says to the North, "The principle upon which the Government of the United States is founded is that the majority shall rule. *You* constitute the majority, therefore *you* are responsible for Slavery. The North is restive under this imputation, however fallacious, and hence the anxiety of the non-slaveholding States to rid themselves of all solidarity with the institution. As an evidence that the resentment of Northern Abolitionists is confined to the planters of their own country, Mr. YANCEY affirmed that the slaves of Southern men, brought by their masters to Northern cities, are enticed away, or even carried off against their own will, whilst the black servants of Cubans, visiting New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, are never molested. Hence, Mr. YANCEY inferred that the moral side of the question is, in reality, little heeded. In the Southern States, Slavery was a patriarchal institution; although the slaves numbered one million only in 1800, when the trade was abolished, and not one thousand native Africans have been imported since that time, the negroes of the South have quadrupled. In Cuba, on the contrary, which alone offers encouragement to the Slave-trade, the blacks are decreasing. The sole idea of the Cuban planter is to get as much work out of his negro as possible, and, if the man is driven to death, his place is supplied by the ingenuity of Yankee shippers, sailing in Yankee slavers.

These are the main features of a long interview, during which I became satisfied that Mr. YANCEY's reputation for eloquence is not exaggerated, and I can readily imagine with what fervor he must have addressed political assemblages during the secession campaign. His manner is mild, affable and exquisitely courteous, and the impression left upon me by him was that he possesses both great political talent and fascinating social qualities. He manifested no hatred of the North, but I regret to find in him the prejudice of many Southern men, on the subject of Northern courage. He admitted that the North does not lack brave men, but thought there were more in the South. I told him that possibly ere now the combatants might have learned to appreciate a valor common to our whole country, and confined to no section. Upon the issue of that conflict depends the fate of Mr. YANCEY's mission—not upon so tom Mr YANCEY himself said that England and France could not or would not nullify themselves by recognizing the Southern Confederacy so long as they believed a reconstruction of the Union to be possible. He is, of course, endeavoring to convince them that such a contingency is impossible, and the friends of secession will perhaps gather hope from a few lines at the close of an article on Italy, published in the Paris *Patrie* and copied into the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, to the effect that "the Great European Powers will recognize the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a government founded on bases which will allow of international relations advantageous for the general interest."

I hold in my hands a note dictated by no less a personage than a Cabinet Minister of the Emperor, declaring the above allegation, concerning the "american Southern States" to be "purely gratuitous, and utterly in conflict with the actual policy of the French Government."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 6.

The most hearty gratification is expressed here at the tone of the President's Message, and the proposition for more men and money will be responded to by Massachusetts with energy and unanimity.

SECRETARY CAMERON AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 6.

Secretary CAMERON and party arrived here this morning from Old Point to take the afternoon train for Washington.

Four kegs and two boxes filled with powder were found secreted in the Western Police Station. A small number of arms were also found.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Saturday, July 6.

Maj.-Gen. McCALL has issued an order that each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve corps of Pennsylvania volunteers be raised to the maximum Army standard, 1,046 officers and men. A force of nearly 4,000 men will thus be added to this already large effective corps.

WHY GEN. WOOL IS NOT EMPLOYED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter has just been shown me from your correspondent "Leo," at Washington, stating that "Gen. WOOL had not been assigned to any command by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT," and that "he was doing more good at Troy than he could possibly do in active service." The first assertion of your correspondent *I know to be essentially untrue.* Gen. SCOTT did make an order for Gen. WOOL to take command at Fort Monroe, said order was taken to Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, (as is usual) for approval, and *that order has never been heard from since.* I would like to ask your well informed correspondent what are the important cuties of Gen. WOOL at Troy? In my opinion he might as well be stationed at Coney Island, to keep a lookout for privateers. J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Abolitionists celebrated the Fourth of July at Farmingham, Mass. WENDELL PHILLIPS was one of the speakers. In the course of his address, he said:

"We have an honest President, but, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, he listens overmuch to Satan.

Now what are we to do in these circumstances? We are to claim from the Administration the naming of a purpose. Administration or no Administration, liberty waits on hovering wings on the horizon, anxious to descend on the country. And where could there be a more glorious sight than 20,000,000 of people uniting in their secret hearts to give liberty to the country. The masses have decided that to the freemen of the earth 4,000,000 of blacks shall be added, and their design will avail.

They say Pennsylvania means to pass a black law to shut out fugitives who seek to escape across that State from Virginia. Well, I am glad of it. When the first frost comes, there will be 10,000 blacks taking refuge in Fortress Monroe. Government asks what the Abolitionists mean to do with them. Nothing. We leave them in Government hands. Government dares not, in the face of the civilized world, return them to their masters. Nay, LINCOLN, BLAIR, CHASE, do not wish to put back into Virginia one single article of contraband from Fortress Monroe. When 10,000, or 20,000, or 100,000 blacks are on their hands, then, if not now, the Government must indicate its purpose. And when it comes, it can't be that we'll send them to Jamaica—we have no shipping. Or to Hayti—we have no right.

Or to Liberia—it is too expensive. Pennsylvania will have built up her wall against escape to Canada. Heaven grant that the first frost may find in our lines half a million of these colored arguments for the Administration to declare itself. Thus hemmed in, ABRAHAM LINCOLN can say nothing else but this: 'The stars and stripes shall float over Virginia; every black man that sees it shall live where he is in freedom and in peace; and while twenty millions of Northern freemen live and breathe they will not allow a master there.'

I am glad that SCOTT has got 200,000 men in arms. I only hope that when Congress adjourns he will advance into Virginia. I do not believe there are 50,000 determined men on the other side. All the rest is bravado. It won't do to wait till they disperse. What this war is to do is to redeem the character of the North. No Southern man believes that a Northern man has courage. In the person of CHARLES SUMNER, South Carolina believed she had scourged the whole North and would humble it into silence.

This is no theory, that the South denies Northern courage. It is a fact, and but for the conduct of CHARLES SUMNER and a dozen like him, they were fully justified in believing it. They will never know their error till they meet the armies of SCOTT in the field, breast to breast, and learn at the bayonet's point that Northern men are not the cowards they take them to be.

The South has not met in Congress anything for sixty years that she could not either bully or brag. Now, the blessing of war will be to convince the South that the North can fight if she will, and then, either in the Union or alongside of it, the South will behave quietly. Let SCOTT starve out the rebel States—he cannot starve out the belief that the Yankees are cowards. That can only be cannonaded out of them.

SEWARD is an incomprehensible man, but the rest are honest. The party we cannot trust at all. It buried itself when it placed the tried virtues of GIDDINGS beneath the untried character of THOMAS. The party is dead. Party organizations have failed us. That free speech exists here is owning to no finger of aid from the Republican Party. That party has shown itself recreant intentionally this year, and obedient to dictations from Washington.

The party placed in the Governor's chair [one whom they considered their best representative. He was baptized at Washington, into the faith of the Administration. He returned, and when free discussion was trodden under foot in January, he lifted no finger to check it, aided his subordinates to belie the Abolitionists in the public journals, and personally intrigued to prevent the enactment of a bill which would have placed in his hands the right and the duty to protect freedom of speech.

We put no trust, therefore, in the relics of that party which failed us in the hour of need. I put my trust in the individual honesty of LINCOLN and CHASE, but neither they nor their compeers dare take a stand for emancipation. A defeat that would madden the North, or a victory that would drive the South to unusual desperation and to reprisals, would force the Administration into an emancipation policy. Let us pray that JEFFERSON DAVIS may have life and courage and strong battalions spared him to bring this question to a head. We speak as Abolitionists, not as citizens only.

Standing here as citizens we might find fault with newspaper criticisms on our officers. But they are better than the Southern traitors who have been our officers. We have no criticism for our army. Had they been left to themselves they would have bivouacked in Richmond before this, and met with no enemy either. We want a head to that army such as the *Tribune* would have. We want people to say what they mean, when they all want and are fighting for the Abolition of Slavery. We have only to be faithful, each in our place, and let the great spirit of the age organize for us.

These dissensions will soon be over. The problem is being decided. Sooner than we think the end will come. The Constitution is rent. The people will be called one day not long hereafter to reorganize. We will then fill with men the places of the men of 1787, who planted the dragon's teeth, which South Carolina and Massachusetts reap in bloodshed to-day. Let us do better work than they. The cannon are pointed, and two hundred and eighty thousand muskets shotted by thirty years of Anti-Slavery agitation are aimed at Slavery. We shame England, awake France, call the world to witness that our cause is justice and manhood, and not a battle for a bit of parchment.

I want to write on the forehead of LINCOLN not "the slavehound," but "liberator of 4,000,000 of bondsmen, the first President of the *free* United States." The Western lawyer is willing, only he lacks courage to say so and take his stand. Now is the time for Massachusetts to send forth ideas. It is the Bay State that can remodel a nation. It is the conscience and will of Yankees that can upset and set up nations.

It is a momentous hour in which we stand. As sure as God reigns the slave in ten years will be free. The North should be able to secure the result with the least possible suffering, without a broken Union, without exasperated States. And it can be done. Proclaim emancipation and you save the Union. Let DAVIS and SCOTT still be encamped against each other eighteen months hence, and FRANCE and England will recognize the South, and twenty years will pass before coalition is possible again. Proclaim the end at once and the end will come soon. Let us be decisive.

Adjourn Congress. Let SCOTT know that reconstruction of the Union is impossible, and the brave old man will be decided. He will feel that his reputation as a General hangs suspended in the balance, and in six months he will crush out rebellion.

The speech of Mr. PHILLIPS was frequently interrupted by applause.

FROM CHARLESTON AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, again favors us with late New-Orleans and Charleston papers. The Richmond correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* furnishes this highly important intelligence:

"Passengers just in from Washington report the greatest alarm at the National Capital on account of the advance of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The archives of the Government, books, records, &c., were being moved out as rapidly as possible. There seems to have been no particular secrecy about this, as it is added by the same passengers that on their trip round by way of the Relay House, they saw cars, bound North, loaded with these same documents, marked 'C.' The same passengers report that the approaching session of Congress would not be held in Washington, but Philadelphia. It is very possible, therefore, that this removal is only of such papers and books as the Congress may need. The alarm at Washington, however, is very great, and it is probable that even if this should be the published pretext of the removal of books and papers, the more important archives of the Government will be included with them.

It is also reported from Washington that many apprehensions are beginning there to be entertained that it will be impossible much longer to get along without a formidable loan, such as has never before been proposed, and the people can hardly afford to submit to, if they are disposed to. A national debt of two or three hundred millions is freely talked about as an absolute necessity. Whether the approaching Congress will vote this, remains to be seen. It is said there are already signs of opposition, and it is exceeding doubtful whether there will not be such opposition to it as will effectually kill it."

The *True Delta* says:

"A few days ago Judge BURTHE, of the Third Judicial District Court, in the parish of Jefferson, decided a case of the utmost importance, considering the existing state of affairs between the North and South. It was the case of the succession of GEORGE W. ROBERTS, in which there were $5,700 due to heirs residing in Philadelphia, and the Court held that as the parties to whom the money was due were aliens and enemies, the amount could not be paid over to them, but must be deposited in bank for the benefit of the State. Since then Col. LUMLEY, who was counsel in the case, deposited the money in the State Bank of Louisiana. If this rule be followed by other Courts it will soon place the State in a flourishing financial condition."

The Charleston *Courier*, of June 28, says: "The steamer *Wm. Seabrook* yesterday took down to the steam frigate *Wabash* a communication from the Spanish Consul, requesting the commander of the fleet to send to New-York the Spanish ship *Pius Ultra*, now daily expected here from Barcelona.

The *Wabash* and a sailing vessel, supposed to be a sloop of-war, were the only vessels in sight. There was a brig brought to by one of the fleet yesterday, but she was apparently bound North."

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

A CORRECTION.

The Company Commanders of the Garibald Guard, have read with pain an article which appeared in the *Courier des Etats Unis* some ten days ago, stating that the members of the French Company were ill provided with clothing and shelter, and were overrun with vermin; and we feel very keenly the unjust reproach which the publication of such an article casts, not only upon our regiment, but in an equal degree upon the Union Defence Committee and upon the many friends of the regiment, who have generously provided our soldiers with all that conduce to their comfort—to such an extent, indeed, that the chief complaint of the men is, that they have more to carry than they can stow in their knapsacks.

The letter of the Commander of the French Company, which constituted the principal part of the article, was written during the first days of the encampment, before we had received all of our tents, and while the constant rain made our new camp very uncomfortable. It was a private letter, written to friends, without the least idea of its being published. Capt. TASSILLIER, immediately upon its appearance in your journal, wrote a refutation of the charges which it implied, but his friends have neglected to secure the insertion of the same. He now joins us in the most complete disclaimer of all charges against those who have so amply provided for our wants, and in the statement that our regiment is in as good a condition as could be desired.

Signed by the officers of the ten companies of the Garibaldi Guard. P. T. O.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.

This regiment was reviewed, on Friday, by Brig.-Gen. CURTIS. The General made a brief and patriotic address to the soldiers. Delegates were in attendance from the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, with a gift of 400 army hymn books. The donation was made in appropriate terms, by a member of the organization.

Addresses were also made by Col. SLIPPER and Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD. The main feature of the occasion was the presentation of a sword, sash and belt to Lieut. FITZPATRICK, an officer of large experience in active service in India and the Crimea, by Company E, Capt. FOSTER.

Gen. CURTIS acted in behalf of the donors, and the recipient of the handsome testimonial responded in a neat and soldierly speech. The lieutenant's graceful deportment and utterance were greeted with hearty cheers by his command, who are steadily attaining a marked proficiency in drill, under his direction.

In accordance with a unanimous call from the ranks, Col. ADAMS, commanding, made a few terse and characteristic remarks, after which the battalion was dismissed.

The men quartered here are commendably patient in their tolerance of the privations incident to the want of uniforms, camp equipments, etc.

They are laudably eager to get away from this desert island, and begin the *business* before them.

CREDIT TO WHOM IT IS DUE.

Mr. SAMUEL WILSON, of Compauy H, Capt. KILPATRICK, DURYEE'S Zouaves, desires us to say that he captured the rebel Capt. WHITING, who was taken prisoner during the battle of Great Bethel. This honor has previously been awarded to other individuals, but the circumstances, as detailed by private WILSON, show clearly that he alone is entitled to the credit of the capture.

THE CHARTERED VESSELS.

The new steamship *Eagle*, of the Charleston line, has been chartered by the United States Government, and yesterday morning steamed from Pier No. 4, North River, round to the Navy-yard, where she will be turned into a gun-boat. The *James Adger*, of the same line, it is said, is about being chartered for the same purpose

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

JACKSON GUARD.

This regiment expects immediately to proceed to the seat of war. Subjoined is a list of the line officers already appointed:

Company A.—Captain, James Mooney; First Lieut., Henry Harrington; Second Lieut., Hugh McCluskey. Company B.—Captain, Peter Bowe; First Lieut., James E. Boyle; Second Lieut., Thomas Abbot. Company C.—Captain, James Graham; First Lieut., Charles McPherron; Second Lieut., James Gillis. Company D.—Captain, Henry Call; First Lieut., John P. Bendon; Second Lieut., Francis E. Toun. Company E.—Captain, James B. Lynch; First Lieut., Patrick J. Downing; Second Lieut., Thomas W. Kelly. Company F.—Captain, Joseph Walter Tobin; First Lieut., Isaac Gotthoed; Second Lieut., James Conroy. Company G.—Captain, John Quinn; First Lieut., Robert C. Wright; Second Lieut., Michael J. Lee. Company H.—Captain, Henry H. Alden; First Lieut., S. M. Saunders; Second Lieut., John Paine. Company I.—Captain, David Hogg; First Lieut., William A. Lynch; Second Lieut., —. Company K.—Captain, Michael Geraghty; First Lieut., Thos. Reynolds; Second Lieut., James McGrath.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

The De Kalb Regiment was to have left for the seat of war yesterday, but did not get off in consequence of the deficiency of wagons for the baggage and sundry minor equipments. They will positively leave to morrow (Monday) at 2 P. M., and will, no doubt, parade down Broadway *en route*.

FLAG RAISING.

On the Fourth, a handsome flag was raised upon the house of Steam Engine Company No. 57. A number of distinguished persons were present at the ceremony, among whom were Judge BULL and Hon. C. S. SPENCER. The latter gentleman made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Mr. NORTON, Paymaster of the Garibaldi Guard, left for Washington yesterday, with sixty-five men, comprising a corps of sappers and miners.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A beautiful flag was presented on the 4th of July to CHARLES NEWCOMB, Esq., of this City. The ceremony took place on the palisades, above Englewood, on the ground occupied by WASHINGTON during the revolution. The flag, which is of silk, richly embroidered, with a staff surmounted by a golden eagle, was presented to Mr. NEWCOMB as a compliment to his patriotic efforts in behalf of the Union. Appropriate speeches were made, when the company, consisting of numerous ladies and gentlemen, adjourned to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion.

FLAG-RAISING AT THE STEVENS HOUSE.

Mr. PATRICK O'GRADY, the proprietor of the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, raised an American flag on Wednesday evening, just before sunset, and the event was duly celebrated by his friends and invited guests. The roof was covered with a patriotic audience, who listened to a soul stirring address from W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., which was applauded to the very echo by the audience, and by the large crowd which thronged Broadway below. At the close of the address, the magnificent ensign was hoisted by Capt. EDWARD MILLS, after which the party adjourned to the dining-rooms and partook of a sumptuous repast. Eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Peck, Mr Cronyn, Mr. Pitman, Dr. Sanger, Mr. O'Grady and others.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The friends of this excellent Regiment will be glad to learn that through the strenuous exertions of Col. GOODWIN, who is now in Washington, it is likely to be among the first, if not the very first Regiment to be called to Washington. The moral character of the Regiment will add much to its efficiency.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A number of gentlemen, friends of this regiment, have formed themselves into a committee for the reception of any useful article that can add to the comfort of the men. Already one lot has been sent on, and the Colonel has returned thanks on behalf of the regiment, for the kindness shown them.

THE SANITARY MOVEMENT.

The sanitary movement, which carries with it so much interest, not only for our country at large but for the hearts and homes of every soldier's family, is being pushed forward with a promptitude and efficacy consistent with the influential position of the projectors of it. This week Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, under the direction of ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, Esq., (resident Secretary of the Commission at Washington,) enters upon his instructions to the culinary departments of the volunteer regiments, commencing with the New-York Twelfth. He is aided in his practical efforts by two first-class professional cooks who accompanied him from this City. We understand from the same good authority that the New-York State troops at Fortress Monroe are suffering for shoes; a large number *being compelled to forbear parade, as they are actually barefoot.* The greatest necessity exists for at least two hundred pairs for each of the regiments in that vicinity, including Hampton and Newport's News.

It would seem appropriate for the Commissariat to supply these shoes, yet it would be a commendable foresight if the State authorities should meet the present urgent demand, and subsequently receive reimbursement from the national Government.

Gov. MORGAN, fully impressed with the utility of the various sanitary measures on foot, has authorized the Commission to draw upon him in furtherance of their plans.

The patriotic offer of a prominent firm of carriage-makers of this City, to furnish one horse ambulances at cost, has been accepted, and they are now busily engaged in getting up a supply of these indispensable conveniences for field use.

DEPARTURE OF THE MOZART REGIMENT.

The Mozart Regiment, Col. EDWARD T. RILEY, which has been quartered at Yonkers for several weeks past, struck their tents yesterday morning, and proceeded by steamboats to Elizabethport, N. J., where they took the cars *en route* for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. The regiment passed down the river without touching the City, and consequently effected no great attraction. They left Yonkers fully equipped and prepared for military service. The principal officers of this regiment are as follows:

Colonel, EDWARD T. RILEY; Lieutenant Colonel, T. B. EGAN; Major, B. T. Halstead; Adjutant, —— Raphael; Quartermaster, —— Halstead; Surgeon, —— Dexter.

VISIT TO SOUTH BROTHERS ISLAND.

The Chaplain, and Messrs. VERNON, NASH and others of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited South Brothers Island yesterday, and presented 400 copies of the Soldier's Hymn Book to the Brooklyn Phalanx, and took part in the ceremonies of a sword presentation. Remarks were made by Gen. CURTIS, who presented the sword; by Col. SLIPPER, of West Point; by Col. ADAMS, of the regiment; and by Mr. VERNON and Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, accompanied with prayer. The regiment showed itself appreciative and enthusiastic, and is one that may be relied on, under the lead of a noble staff of officers, to do good service in the holy cause of Union and Liberty.

RECRUITS FOR COL. DURYEE'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An impression, originating in believing officious rumors, has gone abroad that this regiment has lost very largely by the recent affair at Great Bethel, and that the present recruiting is to supply such loss.

In order to remove an impression so painful to the friends of the regiment, I would state that the loss at the battle did not exceed seven, including three since dead; and I believe there have been no other deaths in it from any disease whatever.

The recruiting is solely because of an order to place the regiment in organization on the footing of those for three years. This gives 270 more rank and file. J. M. DAVIES, Major Commanding.

RECRUITING HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., Lafayette Hall, July 4, 1861.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES—AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.

This regiment, bearing the glorious name of the hero of Sumter, has been mustered into the service of the National Government, and will, in all probability, leave for the seat of war immediately. Before they leave they are extremely anxious to liquidate a few debts of honor incurred in the formation of the regiment. With this laudable object in view, they feel confident that the generous and patriotic citizens of New-York will cheerfully subscribe a sum which will enable them to leave with credit to themselves and the great metropolis they represent. It is hoped that the friends of the regiment will subscribe sums from one dollar upwards to the amount that each can afford. By so doing they may rest assured that the regiment will be most grateful, and that the knowledge of possessing such friends will impel the men to nobler deeds in sustaining the Constitution and upholding the glorious flag they have sworn to defend. Contributions may be sent to any of the following-named gentlemen: Hon. SHEPHARD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank; DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, Esq., No. 73 Sixth-avenue; Hon. A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank; MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., No. 177 West-street; L. L. BRITTAN, Esq., Everett House, or to the Editor of the TIMES.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ARMY.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the two weeks ending July 6, 1861:

From G. G. Williams, $20; the Misses Bloede, $2; by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from G. W. Morris, $25; Mrs. Renwick, $50; R. B. Minturn, $50; Mrs. J. A. Stevens, $25; Mrs. John Paine, $50; Royal Phelps, $25; Mrs. J. C. Green, $100; Mrs E. Satterlee, $25; Mrs. G. F. Jones $50; Mrs. Pickersgill, $25; Mrs. Hukscher, $20; Miss Coster, $20; Mrs R. L. Banks, $10; F. B. Cutting, $50; Mrs. Stevenson, $15; Mrs Moses Taylor, $50; Mrs. F. De Peyster, $25; M. Payne, $10; Thomas McMullin, $20; James W. Beckman, $25; Mrs. D. Lord, $25; Mrs. S. Wetmore, $20; Mrs. J. D. Jones, $30; Miss F. Jones, $10; Edward F. Jones, $10; E. Schermerhorn, $25; Mrs. H. A. Coit, $10; Mrs. Henry Laight $25; Mrs G. S. Robbins, $50; R. R. Winthrop, $50; Edward Wolsey, $50. For Howard Potter, Treasurer, by A. W.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SOLDIER MURDERED AT GEORGETOWN.—An inquest was held on Friday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, upon the body of JOHN HOLMES, late a member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who was murdered at Georgetown, D. C., on the night of the 2d inst. An inquiry was made into the case by the Coroner at Georgetown, and evidence casting suspicion upon two of the comrades of deceased was elicited, but it was not of so clear a character as to warrant their arrest. There were four knife or bayonet wounds on the body. The jury rendered a verdict of death from stabs received at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown. Those having charge of the remains forgot to bring a burial certificate from Georgetown, thus making it necessary to hold another inquest here. The deceased was a native of Scotland, 26 years of age. He lived at No. 108 Eighth-avenue, where he has left a family.

PATRIOTIC RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—An extraordinary programme of exercises is announced to be given at the Church of the Messiah, of which Dr. OSGOOD is minister, this evening. The musical part of the service will be executed by an unusual array of vocal talent, and will include some very appropriate and attractive selections. Dr. OSGOOD will deliver a discourse entitled "God with Nations," and recite passages from Scripture suitable to the occasion. The service will conclude with the hymn "My Country, 'tis of Thee," sung by the full choral force of the congregation.

IMMIGRATION DURING JUNE.—Thirty-seven ships have arrived at Castle Garden during the month of June now last past, freighted with European immigrants to the United States. These vessels hailed from different ports, in the following proportions: Liverpool, 12; London, 2; Galway, 2; Tralee, 1; Havre, 6; Hamburg, 3; Bremen, 9; and Antwerp, Rotterdam and Ghent, 1 each. They gave passage to 10,233 persons, of whom 4,000 embarked from Liverpool alone. This is a larger addition to the population than might have been expected in the present troubled condition of the country.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—In addition to those before reported, there were yesterday five other arrests made, of parties charged with passing $10 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Boston. Their names are John Dobbs, Charles Sands, Asa Smith, Mary J. Shaw, and Wm. Green. They were all locked up for trial by Justice STEERS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WILLIAM ELLER, a boy, five years of age, was yesterday run over in Varick-street by car No 71, of the Sixth avenue Railroad, and instantly killed. The driver was arrested and held to await the Coroner's inquest. The body was taken to the residence of his parents No. 50 Vandam-street. His father is a member of the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, now in Washington.

ROBBERY OF EX-COUNCILMAN WILD.—LOUISA THOMPSON, a colored woman, lately a servant of Ex-Councilman HORATIO N. WILD, the confectioner, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice KELLY, on a charge of having stolen $39 from her employer. The prisoner was arrested by Detective BENNETT, and the money found in her possession.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—The New-York Alliance will begin a series of open air services on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, under the special permission of His Honor, the Mayor. Rev. Dr. TYNG, President of the Alliance, will officiate. The Alliance have selected Astor-place as the most suitable for such services.

FIRE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—At 8 o'clock on Friday evening some dry goods in a show-case window of the store of G. C. HOOK, No 108 Sixth-avenue, took fire from a gas-light and before it could be extinguished goods to the value of $1,200 were destroyed. The building was damaged about $100. Both fully insured.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in a pond at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Broadway, yesterday morning. The deceased was a German, about 45 years of age, and was dressed in black coat, gray pants and Hossuth hat. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named JAMES AIKEN was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from the house of DANIEL BUCKY, No. 39 Eldridge street, who had employed him to move some furniture. The accused was held to await an examination.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of JAMES O'BRIEN, who accidentally fell into the dock at Pier No. 50, East River, on the 4th inst., was yesterday recovered, and the Coroner notified.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 5, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 28	132	248	380
Admitted to same date	45	24	69
Discharged, cured or relieved	53	46	99
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	121	225	346

Males, 323; females, 23.

Amusements.

The new play of "Suspense" has been the only attraction at the Winter Garden during the past week. Neither the Press nor the public have felt very enthusiastic about it, but the houses, notwithstanding, have been moderately good. The coming week will be devoted mainly to benefits. Mr. SOUTHERN's engagement will terminate on Saturday next. He will be succeeded, we understand, by Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre there is no prospect of a change until the Fall, when it is understood a new spectacle piece will be produced, excelling in scenic effect all that has ever been attempted, even at this establishment. Until then the public will undoubtedly remain faithful to the "Seven Sisters."

"The Patriot's Dream" is still the attraction at BARNUM'S Museum; but custom does not stale the infinite variety of the other things to be enjoyed at Mr. BARNUM'S unique establishment. A day's amusement is always to be had there.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY has succeeded in firmly establishing his pleasant Ethiopian entertainments at Stuyvesant Hall. They are the best things of the kind ever attempted in this City.

BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Octoroon" is being played at MAGUIRE'S Opera House, San Francisco, with Mr. WHEATLEIGH as *Salem Scudder*, Mr. H. A. PERRY as *Pete*, and Mrs. SOPHIA EDWIN as the Octoroon. At the American Theatre, EDITH MITCHELL seems to be the attraction.

Mr. HORACE WATERS has just issued another patriotic song called "Our Army and Navy Forever." The music is by CHARLES EICHHORN; the words by MINARD W. WILSON.

Signora GUERRABELLA, another American *prima donna*, has made a successful *début* in London at the Philharmonic Society's Concerts. She is described as an excellent artist, and a most charming and vivacious lady.

APTOMMAS, the harpist, is about to give an exhibition of his skill in the English metropolis.

Nineteen th

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3055. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Preparations for the Grand Advance.

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL LINES.

Flying Artillery, Rifled Cannon and Troops Sent into Virginia.

Important from Gen. Patterson's Command.

A GREAT BATTLE AT HAND.

Reinforcements Ordered from Washington and Boston.

Another Skirmish in Western Virginia.

Gov. Wise Reported Mortally Wounded.

OPERATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7.

The city has been rife with rumors to-day, relating to the movements of PATTERSON'S column. One report had it that JOHNSTON had been defeated, with a loss of two thousand killed and a large number wounded. Another report had PATTERSON defeated, and that he was falling back. From Col. LAMON, who left Martinsburgh yesterday afternoon, I learn that Gen. PATTERSON was at that place, and had no expectation of a conflict with the rebels before the middle of the week.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ARLINGTON

I visited to-day all the fortifications along Arlington Heights. They are in a state that they may be finished in two days. There seems to be no indications of a movement, except that the strong regiments had orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching on short notice. The trenches of the Sixty-ninth are completed, and the guns mounted. The batteries of flying artillery are being placed in position along the line on the right, left and centre of the column. Capt. AYRES, in command of SHERMAN'S battery is in front of the Sixty-ninth. At their drill to-day, with the thermometer at 100, they showed remarkable proficiency.

REINFORCING GEN. PATTERSON.

The Twelfth New-York Militia and the Fifth and Twenty-eighth Volunteers left for Harper's Ferry this afternoon.

THE TARIFF.

A Committee of Boston and New-York merchants are here to induce some changes in the Tariff. It looks as though little would be done in that line at this session.

ANOTHER BRIGADE.

Col. DAVIES, of the Thirty-eighth, has been given the command of a Brigade, composed of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and his own Regiment.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth, Col. CAMERON, moved across the Potomac this afternoon.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Last night Gen. TYLER arrested the overseer, a young lad, nine mules and horses, a load of grain, and several negroes, just as they were moving off to join the rebels. The parties resided near Falls Church. The owner of the property, and the father of the young man, is Capt. MASON, of the rebel army.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM IN BAD ODOR.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM visited the camps of the Ohio regiments to-day. On his appearance the volunteers hung him in effigy, and gave unmistakeable signs that they would handle him roughly unless he left. As he left the camp he was assailed with onions, stones, hisses and yells.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Gen. McDOWELL, on a case made, has decided that the time of service of the volunteers dates from the time when they were sworn in by the War Department. Some of the three months regiments will therefore serve about four months.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

I think there will be few Executive appointments confirmed by the Senate until after Congress has adjourned. The Senate will remain in session for the purpose of rigidly scrutinizing nominations, especially those of the military branch.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDS.

A motion will be made, to-morrow or Tuesday, for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in connection with supplies for the Army. The charter of the steamer *Cataline*, the beef job, the horse-purchase swindle, and a lot of jobbing, will be rigidly looked through. Those engaged in those jobs are working industriously to push their associates into the Clerks' desks of the Senate and Assembly. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7.

It is the general belief among Congressmen that Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. It was Mr. STEVENS, and not Mr. GROW, as erroneously printed in the House proceedings, who sportively said he would no longer be a candidate for Speaker. Mr. GROW made no remarks whatever previous to his election.

Yesterday, by the invitation of the Andrew Johnson Guard, Capt. McBLAIR, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, accompanied by Senator TEN EYCK, Representatives SPRAGUE and NIXON, and WM. A. BROWNING, Esq., visited Camp Hollingsworth, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge.

Senator TEN EYCK introduced Mr. JOHNSON to the large body of military, appropriately referring to the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by that distinguished gentleman in his defence of the Union, both in Tennessee and in the Senate. His allusion to the devotion of Senator JOHNSON to the Constitution and the general interests of the country elicited the most rapturous applause.

Mr. JOHNSON made a very effective speech, exciting his listeners to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

At the solicitation of Col. McCONNELL, of the Third Michigan Regiment, Senator JOHNSON afterwards visited that encampment, and there also made remarks of such character as to occasion the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Indications of active military operations of decisive character, are apparent in the departure, to-day, of the New-York Fifth and Twelfth Militia Regiments by rail, in the direction of Martinsburgh.

Also the departure of the New-York Thirty-eighth, and GREENE'S United States Artillery Battery, into Virginia.

The New-York Twenty-third (Elmira County) Regiment, which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to move into Virginia early to morrow morning.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment is expected to leave to-night.

Upwards of thirty rifle cannon have been sent into Virginia since Friday.

Reports are current that the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac will soon be additionally largely reinforced.

Col. LAMON reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and proceeded immediately to the President's House. Subsequently he had an interview with the military authorities. He came direct from Hainsville and Martinsburgh. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. JOHNSTON has been reinforced, which has induced the Government to strengthen Gen. PATTERSON'S column.

Extravagant reports are prevalent here of a great battle between Gens. JOHNSTON and PATTERSON, but they lack confirmation. A skirmish to which little importance is attached is probably the origin of the rumors. It is certain the Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. VAN WYCK, in the House yesterday, gave notice, under the rule, of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the pay of the private soldiers. Also, a bill to reduce the expenditures of the Government.

WM. R. SANFORD, of Orwell, Vermont, late State Senator, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS—APPEARANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

It was a novel scene—a new sensation—that I saw and experienced to-day. It is the first time in the history of the country that the anniversary of our national birth has found the Senate and House of Representatives in session.

The new House—the attraction is in the House, and I go there in preference to the Senate—looks cool and inviting. The seething red of tapestry and panel, cushion and floor, has faded out, and in its stead we have delicate lavender on the walls, amber oak on chair and desk, and the soft, mellow tint of Chinese matting on the floor. For these judicious changes we are primarily indebted (as we are for the session of Congress) to that outbreak of rebellion, which made it a necessity that armed men should stand in battle array in the halls of legislation. Quartering the troops in the House of Representatives, consigned to the auction-room, the brilliant scarlet facings. It is a pity that by some of those manipulations incident to war, there had not been effected such a break in the walls and ceiling as would have afforded improved ventilation. It was criminal in the Seventh—an oversight of the "Pet Lambs"—not to have opened a way to the outside world from the recesses of the inner chamber, in which they were quartered.

The House is crowded to-day—not the floor, for rebellion has vacated a large proportion of the seats; not the diplomatic gallery, for the diplomats are in the full exercise of that proverbial caution which forbids them to say or do anything, so long as anybody cares what they do or what they say. But the galleries appropriated to the populace, the corridors of the buildings and the ante-rooms of the House, are replete with a varied throng of fashionable women, gold-laced *militaires*, hopeful aspirants for lucrative places, and *passe* politicians. Here and there is a "have-been," perhaps a woman in the ladies' gallery, an ex-member in the vestibule, or a by-gone Secretary, on the floor—for Washington is never entirely divested of this class. Like the relics of Rome—splints of the cross and thorns from the crown—and the supply of living ruins of a past greatness, is always abundant.

There is on the floor the customary bustle of preparation. The chronic importuning of would-be officials, the greetings of friends, the consultations of partisans and the zeal of new beginners, keeps alive the mass, and gives interest and zest to the spectators of the galleries. One thing you miss. You see no more that endless array of gold-headed canes, wherewith Southern Representatives so largely abounded, and the fresh matting is yet unpolluted with the juice of tobacco. There are some who have contracted the habit of putting their feet on the desks, who seem not yet to comprehend there is a new order of things, in which "feet on the desks" are to be an exception, not a rule. An irreverent friend, in a reporter's seat, says, the House—with the Southerners absent—reminds him of a den of rattlesnakes, minus the fangs. The fangs are surely gone, and let us hope that the character of the serpent has changed not alone in this respect.

It is sharp twelve, when Col. FORNEY, the Ex-Clerk of the last, and for the time the supreme head of the incoming House, gives two or three declaive raps upon the stone balustrade of the Speaker's desk, and so brings order and decorum out of the chaos and confusion of the previous moment. He requests all who are not entitled to the privileges of the floor to betake themselves outward, and all who are Members to be seated. Then he steps aside, and a venerable man invokes the Divine blessing upon us and ours. It is an earnest, warm prayer for peace and its attendant blessings—it is a high and strong supplication for the maintenance of the Government and the upholding of that Constitution, which was born of Christian faith and Christian endurance.

And now comes,—pardon the expression,—after the prayer, the earnest work of the day. The Clerk's announcement that "the next business in order is the election of a Speaker," brings up first JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, who in a few words of commendation presents the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, as his candidate for presiding officer. That name has been common of late—common in the mouths of men as that of a leader doing a leader's duty in the cause of freedom—and it would be strange if its mention did not elicit some echo of popular approval. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM takes umbrage at these demonstrations of the public feeling, and demands that the Clerk shall suppress them. The Clerk says he has no power to do so—and for once, at least, the Clerk has the credit of speaking the truth. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, whose name had been used in the canvass, modestly declines to be considered as an aspirant, and is followed by THAD. STEPHENS, of Pennsylvania, who presents his colleague, GALUSHA A. GROW. That, too, is a name that men have learned to associate with devotion to freedom, with honesty of purpose and endurance in execution. It deserved to be recognized, and it was—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the contrary notwithstanding. These were the only nominations made—the contingent remainder of the Democratic Party indicating no choice of men.

The Clerk has nothing left now but to call the roll. He has scarcely commenced doing so before Mr. STEPHENS interrupts him with a challenge of its accuracy. It is the Clerk's prerogative, you know, to make up the roster of members, and thus virtually to determine, for the time being, who shall vote for the presiding officer. The Clerk has exercised his license by awarding to Mr. LEHMAN the seat from the First District of Pennsylvania. It is this against which Mr. STEPHENS protests, but as it is not now in order to make a motion, he contents himself with "a notice of intent," and the call of the roll goes on. When Virginia comes, Mr. COX, of Ohio, and Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, interpose objections after the manner of Mr. STEPHENS, and a like interposition comes when Mr. THAYER, of Oregon, is called. With these interruptions, the ballot proceeds to a close. The tellers are making up the count, but the audience has already determined the result. There is no choice, by majority, but Mr. GROW has such a large plurality as to insure his election, so soon as another ballot can be reached. But it will not be reached. While the tellers are busy with the scatterings, there has been a consultation around the desk of "the gentleman from Missouri." After a moment's hesitation, he gracefully withdraws his name from the canvass, and requests his friends to change their votes from himself to Mr. GROW. Gentlemen from Ohio, from New-York, from Pennsylvania, from Maine, New-Hampshire, Illinois and Indiana—one after the other, in rapid succession—notify the transfer of their names, until all but eleven of those who gave their choice to Mr. BLAIR have followed his desire, and have changed.

The Speaker elect is waited upon to the Chair, and obedient to custom, responds with a speech, to the recorded preferences of his friends. When he declares that "Not one foot of land shall be wrenched from the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States until it is first baptized in fire and blood," do you wonder that the audience in the gallery and the members on the floor beat a response with stamping feet and clapping hands? Do you wonder that it fans to a brighter glow the fire of patriotism, or that it blanches the cheek and maddens the brain of the gentleman from Ohio, who only needs to breathe Southern air to make him a rebel, and who evidently spoiled a good slave-driver when he became a Representative in Congress. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM repeats his stereotype menace of the offending galleries, and the Speaker proceeds to administer the oath to his fellow members. As it is administered, it is a disgrace, and after the ceremony of to-day, I am the less surprised that the rebels of the last Congress held it in so little veneration. The Custom house oath, "So help you God—give me six shillings," is more sublimely administered a thousand times a day by the deputies of Mr. Collector BARNEY.

Now comes up in due order for consideration and decision, the cases of the contestants—for they had been estopped from taking the oath, by a pervious ruling of the House. One of the Virginians, Mr. UPTON, is objected to by Mr. COX, for the reason that he is a resident of Ohio, and not of the State which he claims to represent. Mr. UPTON himself virtually admitted this fact, and I think should have been excluded for this reason alone—having in reality no more right to his seat than any other person who might have ordered an election at his own house, voted for himself, and himself made a return of his own election from the ballot thus cast. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, objected to the entire Virginia delegation, for the reason that they were themselves nothing but the creatures of anarchy and revolution. This position was refuted by Mr. CARLISLE, for himself and for his colleague, Mr. BROWN, whom he claimed had been elected on the day fixed by law for the election of Representatives, and in the form and manner furnished by the ordinances of the Commonwealth. Mr. CARLISLE spoke eloquently and well, giving utterance to some sentiments that enticed another outburst of applause from the galleries, and so provoked Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to another manifestation of his pent-up fire, and to the renewal of his threat to "clear the galleries." Without really passing upon the grave questions raised by Messrs. COX and BURNETT, the House determined to let the Virginians "take a swear."

The contested seats were then temporarily disposed of by administering the oath to the person designated by the Clerk's motion—the majority erring (if it erred at all,) always on the side of the minority. I use the words "majority" and "minority" to designate, as usual, the political antagonisms of the House—for, talk as you will of the divisions of politics being obliterated in the deluge of patriotism, there is very little of such a reality. There was, to-day, an attempt on the part of members to ignore the old divisions, but they would crop out. As they are indelible, they may as well be recognized.

The closing business of the day was the election of Clerk. The failure of Col. BLAIR had unmistakable significance. It intended more the defeat of FORNEY than the success of Mr. GROW. Bankrupt in political capital, with so thin a coating of political and personal integrity that it hardly covered political dishonesty and official corruption, it would have been wonderful, indeed, if the House could have chosen him Clerk, even though his opponent had not been the gallant and true man who proclaimed, last spring, that "the platform of the Chicago Convention was broad enough for every section of the Union." The House would have been unworthy of the trust reposed in it by the people had it failed to recognize and recompense EMERSON ETHERIDGE as one of the first and the truest of statesmen and patriots. The innate justice of the North found utterance in the majority which declared him Clerk, and consigned his predecessor to that political oblivion from which the strong arm of DOUGLAS too long preserved him. "God is good."

LEO.

MORE TROOPS FOR WILLIAMSPORT.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 7.

A dispatch was received from the War Department, last night, ordering the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, to proceed immediately to Williamsport, *via* Chambersburgh, and report to Gen. PATTERSON. In pursuance of the order, the regiment will leave to-morrow, by the Stonington route, for New-York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, authorizing the raising and equipping of fifteen regiments, to be held as a reserve corps in this State, has been nearly complied with. In a few weeks Pennsylvania will have 16,000 troops, fully armed, and in all respects ready for service, in the field, in addition to those she has already sent forward at the call of the National Government. A portion of these troops are now on duty on the border line between this State and Maryland. They moved in the direction of Cumberland, for the double purpose of protecting our own frontier from invasion, and reinforcing Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Regiment, should that be found necessary.

When the Indiana Regiment was found not to be in immediate danger, Col. BIDDLE was ordered to halt at Bedford, but the advices of the want of an additional force in that vicinity have since been so urgent that he has been ordered toward Cumberland, and, with the two regiments mentioned, and a detachment of artillery from CAMPBELL'S Battery of the Reserve Volunteer Corps, is now encamped a quarter of a mile from the State line, in a position selected with a view to military strength and moral effect, at a fork of two roads, both leading toward Cumberland, on which, in full view of the camp, the regimental colors are planted. There is said to be now no apprehension in Cumberland of an attack, though the presence of this force in the neighborhood may be necessary to the safety of Col. WALLACE'S command, as his force is small, and his activity provokes the resentment of the Secessionists. Col. BIDDLE is authorized to proceed to Cumberland, to support Col. WALLACE, if likely to be attacked. It is not, however, desired that the Pennsylvania troops should engage in offensive operations. Still further reinforcements can be soon sent there, if required."

NO ARMS PURCHASED BY GEN. FREMONT.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs from Washington:

"Gen. FREMONT while in Europe contracted for no cannon or small arms, nor did he bring any over. The report was a mere conjecture hazarded by some overanxious newsmonger. Our Government has abundance of excellent arms for all its needs, and the works we have in operation can keep us in full supply for the future. In addition to this, a new clipper ship, with a cargo of 40,000 stand of arms and a number of brass rifled cannon for the rebels, has been captured off Charleston by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade. This was supposed to be a vessel from Belgium, which the fleet in the Gulf had been warned to intercept, being destined for New-Orleans, but unfortunately that vessel got into the river past the blockading squadron by a trick."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The War Comet—Burning of the Steamer Cataline—A Visit to Commodore Stringham—The Case of Col. Allen, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

We had two distinct sensations last night. The first was caused by the appearance of the magnificent Comet, which burst upon our sight as soon as the advancing darkness made it visible, and without any of that preliminary flourish which has hitherto announced the visits of such distinguished strangers. It was about 15 degrees above the horizon at 8 o'clock, and its tail reached beyond the zenith. It seemed quite as brilliant as the Comet of 1859,—until it was eclipsed by the second of the occurrences to which I allude.

This was the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, which has hitherto kept up communication between this point and Newport's News. She had been over to that point to-day to convey Gen. BUTLER, with his staff and family, and had but just returned. After landing her passengers at the wharf she had started for her anchorage, but had scarcely gone twice her length when flames burst out from around her smoke-pipe and spread with great rapidity. She was at once run upon the shelving sandy beach, where she burned at her leisure. The night was clear and perfectly calm, and after she was all in a blaze, and the volumes of smoke, illuminated by the glare of flame, were rolling up into the clear, black sky, she presented as fine a spectacle as I have seen for a long time. All on board her reached the shore in safety, though not without some difficulty, in consequence of the rapidity with which she burned.

There are some peculiarities about the charter of the *Cataline* which make her destruction at the present moment a topic of very general and not very charitable remark. She was owned in New-York, and used to run between that City and Bridgeport. She was chartered for this service by several New-York gentlemen, who made arrangements with the Government by which she was to receive $190 a day, or about $12,000 a month for the service. She was commanded by Capt. PHILLIPS, formerly of New-York and engaged there in the towing business, and her agent was Mr. LARKIN, of St. Lawrence County. I have been told that it was also stipulated in her charter that if lost during the term for which she was hired, her owners were to receive from the Government the sum of $50,000. This seems improbable as she certainly was not worth one-third of that sum. She was chartered for three months, and her time would have expired in about ten days. As a matter of course, it was predicted that she would be wrecked or burned before the expiration of her term of service. It is stated that the fire was accidental, and so far as I know there is no good reason to doubt it. The Captain thinks that the chimney had become defective, and that the giving way of some of the parts most worn caused the boat to take fire. Mr. LARKIN will proceed to Baltimore this evening to procure another boat.

THURSDAY, July 4.

I intended to have gone to Washington last night, as there are very strong indications there of a forward movement of our troops. Upon the invitation of Gen. BUTLER, however, I went with him and his family and staff to pay a visit to the flag-ship *Minnesota*. The party was soon after increased by the arrival of Col. DUPUYER, with his wife and daughters, and the hospitality of Commodore STRINGHAM and Capt. CASE detained us until I was quite too late for the Baltimore boat. The *Minnesota* is a splendid ship, and is in capital order. While we were there the *Roanoke*, another propeller, of the same class and style, came in sight, and, when half a mile off, saluted the flag-ship with a splendid discharge of cannon, which enveloped her in smoke, and sent its echoes around the walls of Fortress Monroe. Commodore NICHOLSON soon after came on board the *Minnesota*. Commodore PENDERGRAST will go at once on board the *Roanoke*, which is to be the flag-ship of the West India squadron. Commodore STRINGHAM has command of the whole blockading squadron on the Atlantic coast, but sadly lacks enough vessels of *light-draft* to make it effective. Every now and then, too, orders come from Washington to send some vessel, on duty at the mouth of some of these rivers, away for repairs, and then the rebels step in with their boat-loads of supplies. Some effective gun-boats are greatly needed.

While we were on board the *Minnesota*, the little secession propeller which does this duty came up in sight, with a flag of truce from Norfolk. The secession flag floated at her stern, and the white banner at mast-head. She came up within a hundred yards of the *Minnesota*, one of whose officers put off to her, and soon returned, bringing a request from Mr. MYER MYERS, the British Consul at Norfolk, that he might be permitted to go to Baltimore to see about sending aid to a British vessel in distress, and return. Gen. BUTLER declined giving him permission, but said that any message on the subject would be promptly sent to the British Consul at Baltimore, or the British Minister at Washington, and that any aid that might be desired would be cheerfully furnished by our vessels. Mr. MYERS is an open and avowed Secessionist, and the refusal of his request was a wise precaution.

A gentleman, representing himself to have been a Captain in the recent German legion raised by the British Government, was sent in under a flag of truce to Newport's News, last night. He was permitted to go North to-day. A Mrs. GWYN, who travels considerably on this route, was permitted to go to Norfolk yesterday, as were also a Mrs. ELLIS and her daughter, from North Carolina. The General is inclined to be a good deal more rigid than he has been hitherto in regard to these matters.

I wrote you on Tuesday of the capture of some letters, found at a picket guard of the rebels which was surprised, at Little Bethel, by one of our scouting parties, the day before. I learn that among them was one from a person who had been clerk at head quarters, dated June 18, in which he described the expedition to Big Bethel,—saying that it consisted of about 3,000 men, and that *this left only two regiments at Yorktown*. Gen. BUTLER regards this as showing conclusively that the rebel forces at Yorktown do not exceed 5,000 men. There has been some expectation of an attack on the two Massachusetts regiments which have crossed Hampton Creek, and are now in advance of Hampton village without intrenchments or adequate supports. The General, however, does not believe that they have sufficient force to venture upon such a movement. A line of telegraph has been laid down from the Fort to Hampton, and is now in successful operation. The system of signaling between the Fort and Newport's News is also in excellent working order.

When Col. ALLEN was arrested, he was allowed the full liberty of the Fortress and of his camp, on giving his parole not to cross Hampton Creek. On Tuesday, however, he crossed over and spent some time at the quarters of Col. WARDRUP, of the Massachusetts regiment. Yesterday Gen. BUTLER revoked his permission and restricted him to the Fortress. I see that some of your cotemporaries have allowed some zealous friend of the Colonel to denounce his arrest, and on the strength of it to impeach the *loyalty* of Gen. BUTLER. This is the height of absurdity. I have heard many persons question the fitness of Gen. BUTLER for a high military command, but I have never heard any man doubt his perfect loyalty and good faith. The simple fact about Col. ALLEN is, that he is in the habit of drinking to a degree which makes him reckless of military discipline, and unfit for the position he holds. It is to be hoped that his trial may be expedited as much as possible, and an end put to the troubles in his regiment.

Col. BIDDLE has demanded a Court of Inquiry on the charge contained in Gen. BUTLER'S report of the Big Bethel affair, that the collision with Townsend's regiment occurred through his (BIDDLE'S) "blunder." The demand has been granted. The Colonel declares his ability to show that the "blunder" was committed in another quarter. It is understood that Gen. BUTLER does not consider it necessary to inquire into any other part of that day's proceedings.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE has been assigned to the command of the advanced camp of Massachusetts regiments at Hampton, and Col. DUPUYER has been appointed to the command of Camp Hamilton. It is hoped here that Col. DUPUYER'S command may be permanently enlarged, as none of our officers enjoy more of the confidence of the troops than he.

The lot of knapsacks sent from New-York for Col. CASE'S regiment, have been condemned as unfit for use. I do not know who made them, but they are the flimsiest and most worthless things of the kind I ever saw. They are *pasted* together instead of being sewed, and pull apart upon the slightest provocation. I do not believe they would sustain their own weight when filled. It is an outrage which should be punished with the utmost severity, to attempt to palm off such trash upon the troops or the State.

There has been no general celebration of the Fourth to-day. Col DUPUYER'S Regiment intended to signalize the anniversary by raising a flag-staff, but they were all ordered off on picket duty, so that the ceremony will have to be postponed. Instead of selecting pickets from all the regiments, the German practice now obtains of assigning the duty to a whole regiment. At 6 o'clock this morning a grand salute was fired at Newport's News, and at 12 o'clock the Fortress led off with thirty-four guns from the water-battery, and was followed in succession by the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland* and *Roanoke*. There was also a dress parade of all the troops within the Fortress.

Judge DAVIES, of your City, arrived this morning on a visit to his son, who is a Captain in the Fifth Zouaves. H. J. R.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Evening, June 6.

Before the departure of Secretary CAMERON, last evening, there was a grand review at Camp Hamilton. Fireworks were displayed, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

There was an alarm at Hampton at midnight, and Gen. PIERCE came to the Fortress for an extra supply of ammunition.

Strong batteries are being erected by our troops in the direction of New Market Bridge.

The California Regiment bids fair to be very popular. Col. BAKER went to Washington last night.

The Zouaves have been under orders to advance, but still remain in camp.

SAWYER'S projectile on the Rip Raps is this afternoon throwing shell at the supposed new battery on Sewall's Point.

A flag of truce went to-day to Craney Island, with a party residing South.

The following is a correct account of the skirmish at Newport's News: Capt. HAMMELL, with eighty men of HAWKINS' Zouaves, went on a reconnoissance, Friday morning, and encountered a considerable force of Confederate infantry and cavalry. Shots were at once exchanged, and three of the rebels—two officers and one private—are said to have been killed, and seven wounded. Capt. HAMMELL was unable to withstand the large force, and withdrew to the camp without loss.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED WOUNDING OF GOV. WISE.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, of this city, from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Col. HORTON, with 150 men, had just arrived there from an expedition into Virginia, where they captured four horses, sixteen head of cattle and two mules from the rebels.

Gov. WISE, with a body-guard of 50 men, under Capt. PATTON, were fired at by the natives, near Scssionville. WISE and PATTON are supposed to have been mortally wounded, and 40 of the guard killed. The report is undoubtedly true in substance, but the wounding of Gov. WISE and Capt. PATTON needs confirmation.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACTION AGAINST ODDS.

BUCHANAN, Va., Sunday, July 7.

Forty-five men belonging to the Third Ohio Regiment, under Capt. LAWSON, while on a scouting tour last night, fell in with an ambuscade of several hundred rebels at Middle Fork Bridge, 12 miles east, and were surrounded. After a desperate fight they cut their way through, losing one killed and having some five wounded. The enemy lost some 20 killed. Five of their dead bodies were found to-day.

Col. McCOOK, with the Fourth and Seventh Ohio Regiments, and the Tenth Indiana Regiment, under Col. MORRIS, with LOOMIS' Battery and BIRDSALL'S Company, moved on and took possession of the bridge early this morning. Gen. MORRIS advanced from Phillippi to within a mile and a half of Lamel Hill.

Ex-Congressman GARRETT is in command of the rebel forces there.

Gen. McCLELLAN, with a large force, moves towards Lamel Hill early to morrow. A battle is anticipated within 48 hours.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment arrived here to-day.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia *North American* has this summary of the progress of events in Western Virginia:

"From various sources we are in possession of late and interesting information from Western Virginia, which goes to show that the delay of our operations there has resulted very unfortunately in a large gathering of rebel forces, which will render it necessary to fight a severe battle to get rid of them. At the camp beyond Phillippa the rebel army numbers at least 5,000 men, variously armed, intrenched upon a hill, defended by five pieces of artillery, and having about six hundred cavalry. Of their cannon, two are in a masked battery. Gov. WISE, though not with them at the date of our advices, was expected. Each side has been meditating and preparing for an attack, and each has been mustering strongly for the purpose, until it is now admitted that instead of a skirmish, there will be a hard battle.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been reorganizing his scout service, having found his scouts green hands, who were both careless and useless. To remedy this he has selected a number of picked men, and organized them into a company regularly under instruction. Among them is an experienced Western trapper, who has served as a scout in several of our Indian wars. Gov. PEDDOPT has appointed Col. KELLEY to the command of the Virginia brigade of volunteers. Brig.-Gens. BILL, MORRIS and SCHLEICH are also on the ground in command of the Western troops, so that all the brigades will be fully organized. Two regiments of Indiana troops have left Indianapolis, and two regiments of Ohio troops have left Camp Dennison to join McCLELLAN'S corps. Each regiment has a corps of sharp-shooters, two pieces of artillery, fifteen days' rations, 120,000 rounds of cartridges, and 200 rounds of shot and shell for the artillery.

At Phillippa, Gen. MORRIS is in command of our troops, Gen. McCLELLAN moving with the Clarksburgh column. The rebel lines stretch from Laurel Hill to Huttonsville and the Cheat Mountain Gaps. Immediate action being requisite, Gen. McCLELLAN has begun his movements by posting detachments in various directions with a view to surrounding the enemy, who to avoid this has retired to the position above stated, presenting only the front of his lines to an attack his rear resting on the mountain passes to keep open his retreat.

At Grafton the Kansas Artillery and the Ohio Sixth Regiment had arrived, and also a troop of horse from Washington County, Penn., numbering 60 men, who were mustered at once into the United States service. They are an able-bodied, hearty looking corps. Gen. McCLELLAN uses the telegraph in his operations by establishing temporary lines between his scattered detachments. The troops on our side have not been idle, as is supposed. On Saturday last two Ohio and two Indiana regiments, with Capt. LEMAN'S battery of 6 pieces and twenty-seven Chicago dragoons, advanced from Phillippa to Buckhannon, when the rebels posted there immediately fled. Our forces occupied the place at once, and Gen McCLELLAN was expected to arrive there on Tuesday night. On the same day Gen. TYLER, with another body of our troops, took Weston and seized $20,000 in gold belonging to the rebels. He also captured five prisoners, among whom was the rebel paymaster, who had their money to pay the rebel troops with. Since the United States forces reached Clarksburgh a company of cavalry and one of infantry had been formed there for United States service.

The Clarksburgh column numbers ten thousand men, under the immediate direction of Gen. McCLELLAN. It was the vanguard of this body which reached Buckhannon. It is marching against the rebel army at Laurel Hill, but is delayed by the want of cavalry, and by the non-arrival of 200,000 rations, which had been expected. A battle was anticipated on the 4th. A strong column is concentrating at Phillipps, under Gen. MORRIS. It is difficult to explain the movements of Gen. McCLELLAN'S whole army, as many of the places where they halt are not set down in the maps."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Preparations for the March to Granby—The Character of the Secessionists—Their Tricks—Some Traits of Gen. Lyon—Plan of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LYON, BOONEVILLE, Mo., Friday, June 28, 1861.

Your regular correspondent has doubtless given you ample particulars of the late affair at this point; and in doing this about the only subject worth writing about, so far as Booneville and vicinity are concerned, has been exhausted.

At present all operations here are prospective in their bearings—all that is being done is with reference to a no less stupendous object than the transportation of an army through a thinly-settled and rough and hostile country for a distance of nearly or quite 200 miles. When we have done this—done it successfully, as I doubt not we will; when we have footed it all these long, weary miles and retraced our steps, and in addition have given BEN McCULLOUGH a threshing such as he deserves, we will have done a feat that will entitle us to the laurels of the Seventh Regiment—the poetical laudations of the *Atlantic Monthly* to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the way, Gen. LYON ("Daddy" his affectionate Regulars term him) assures us that the glory of the immortal Seventh is rivaled in splendor by an undertaking performed by the First Iowa Regiment, under Col. BATES, last week. They were a thousand men, composed of lawyers, doctors, handlers of yard-sticks, and the youngest darlings of fond mammas—fellows tender of foot and delicate of constitution; and yet, with no physical training whatever to prepare them for a tramp of such magnitude, they set out, and in forty-eight hours thereafter had concluded a march of sixty miles. All the way, the merciless sun poured down his hottest shafts, the heavens were brass, the earth a Sahara of scorching, stifling dust. And then the "timber" was to be explored for lurking Secessionists; teams "balked" at every hill, wagons smashed at every crossing, provisions gave out, water dried up, men laid down to die (but didn't); and yet, with all these, and a thousand other difficulties clogging its weary march, the regiment pressed hopefully on, and within forty-eight hours stood upon the banks of the Missouri, hurrahing gleefully in response to the cheers of welcome which greeted its coming.

HANNIBAL, the New-York Seventh, NAPOLEON the First, and the First Iowa Regiment have all made great marches—marches which, in every case, should be immortal. But, alas! the last-named has no niche in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Lacking this, shall its exploits be forgotten?

The time, since the battle at this point, has been spent in preparations for a march to the southwestern portion of the State. Not less than three thousand men will leave from here, and as thirty-seven days' rations are to be taken along, it can easily be imagined that the preparations are neither few nor small. About one hundred and fifty wagons are necessary to transport the requisite *materiel*, each of which will be drawn by from two to ten horses or mules. Then a large number of saddle horses is required to carry the higher officers, scouts, &c., making in all a drove of some five or six hundred draught and saddle animals necessary to the starting of our expedition. All these materials, together with forage, haversacks, canteens, and many other articles, have been procured at this point. Gen. LYON gave out word that he needed a certain number of horses and wagons. If they came in peaceably, good—if not he would have to send for them. A committee, composed of three officers and two citizens, was appointed to appraise the value of the horses and wagons as they came in, and when purchased were paid for by draft on St. Louis. It was thought best not to hire the conveyances, but to buy them outright—a determination on the part of the Government that met with the entire approbation of owners irrespective of politics. There is one point in which the people hereabouts are still faithful to the Government. They may hate its policy, curse its measures, and deride its character, but they love its gold. In this respect they are loyal to the core—loyal as bride to husband, or Christian to his faith. When appeals were made to their reason they gave us torches, hemp, bullets. We sent bayonets to reclaim their wandering feet, and turn them into the paths leading to the Constitution and loyalty, and they burnt down the bridges, cut the telegraph wires, sent a few charges of buckshot at us from behind trees, and then fled for dear life to distant jungles for safety. They deserted their houses, ran off their women, children, and niggers; refused us water, scrowled at us on meeting, and cursed us bitterly in secret. It was war to the hilt, deadly and eternal. Gen. LYON shakes a bag of gold at them, and lo! a change. We ain't such bad fellows after all—it's a mistake that we murder men, ravish women, run off niggers, and eat children by way of pastime. They're not in the least afraid of us now—they crowd around in droves—they hang up their shot guns; and now, the best Union men in the Republic, they "trot out" their horseflesh, and are the most willing men imaginable to aid the Government. Clemency, rifled muskets, Reason, all failed to secure their loyalty—Gold did it quicker than the ass' head was put on *Bottom's* shoulders. This proves that if secession cannot be reasoned or driven out of our glorious Union-temple, it can be bought out. To make the American Eagle sacred in their eyes, it is only necessary to present them that bird upon a ten dollar piece—thereafter they will worship it. This, at least, is what I believe of "patriotic" secession hereabouts; and the course of secession's great high priest, FLOYD, would indicate a wide-spread connection between love of gold and love of secession.

It was astonishing to notice how "chivalry," in all the pride of descent and possessions, would drive up, accompanied by a nigger or two, and become at once as full of falsehood and trade as a common horse-jockey, or a Yankee tin peddler. Horses that were toothless and blind, would be called "comin' eight;" wagons that evidently had run for a quarter of a century, were taken from the shop last year, and had only been fixed for hauling the last "crap." In fact, in the last three days, I have heard, among the blooded "chivalry" of this section, (the kind of which one representative is a match for seven of the Northern scum,) more lying than I ever heard in all my life before.

However, the purchases have been concluded. A fair price, and frequently an extravagant one, was paid for each article purchased; and Booneville is now many thousand dollars richer than it was before the advent of those troops, whom they valorously shot at and fled from last week. It may be expected that gratitude for the benefit will keep their traitorous propensities in check for a few weeks, at least.

Not that this circumstance may be depended upon; there is a better guarantee of their loyalty, and that is, that their boasted ability to whip treble their number of Northern men has been tested, and found woefully wanting, while everywhere Union men

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA; With Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and Other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Corresponding Member of the American Ethnological Society; of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. With numerous Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Sojourners at Saratoga Springs during the month of August last will perhaps remember a spare, sinewy, lithe-framed little man who was daily visible in the parlors and promenades of one of the principal hotels of that place. With singularly self-possessed manners, yet of modest and unassuming deportment withal, and keen and searching black eyes, which neither wavered nor fell in conversation; beyond these there was nothing to distinguish their possessor from the great crowd of idlers who yearly go down to the Spa to seek a shelter from the scorching sun of Summer, and lave their throats with its pleasant waters. That lithe little man was DU CHAILLU—the author of the volume before us—a man who has carried the touch of exploration where it has never before been borne—penetrated the veil which shrouds the burning heart of Africa, and left his footprints on the summits of mountains, whose very existence was before but a matter of conjecture. During the four years which embraced these explorations—to use the author's own very modest summary of his exploits and adventures—he traveled (always on foot and unaccompanied by any other white man) about 3,000 miles. He shot, stuffed, and brought home over 2,000 birds, of which more than 60 are new species; and killed upward of 1,000 quadrupeds, of which 200 were stuffed and brought home, with more than 80 skeletons. Not less than 20 of these quadrupeds are hitherto unknown to science. He suffered fifty attacks of the African fever, taking, to cure himself, over fourteen *ounces* of quinine. Of famine, long-continued exposures to the heavy tropical rains, and attacks of ferocious ants and ravenous flies, our author does not think it worth while to speak, though those of us who shrink from the bite of our own mitigated mosquitoes will incline to think, that from these multiplied martyrdoms alone he has claims upon our sympathies. If DU CHAILLU ventures to visit Saratoga again, we predict that his presence there will be known, and that those who have an opportunity of looking into the eyes that have undauntedly faced death in a thousand different forms will make "a note of it."

It was in England that the achievements of our author first excited popular attention; and that the critic of a leading daily journal ventured to write of him: "He has contrived to render his name forever memorable in the annals of geographical discovery." There DU CHAILLU found himself the lion of a very lengthy day; learned Societies conferred their honors upon him, and night after night crowded audiences flocked to listen to the wonderful experiences he had to narrate. It was in England, too, that a cavilling Curator arose to question the merit of his discoveries, and, by insinuated charges, shake the pillars of a well-earned fame. Trifling discrepancies in dates were triumphantly pointed out, and from this the Curator seemed inclined to infer that our author had never been in Africa at all. Then it was suddenly discovered that he was no naturalist. The last was a grave charge, indeed. It only remains for the illustrious inventor to cloud the career of COLUMBUS, and fix a retrospective reproach upon his name, by roundly asserting that he was no navigator. Beyond a doubt the Captain of any craft plying between this port and Liverpool could determine his latitude and work out his longitude, or calculate the force of tides and currents, with a facility which would have astounded the discoverer of the continent. Nevertheless, COLUMBUS contributed a very considerable something to the sum of human knowledge. And without being an experienced and accomplished navigator, Noah, if a commonly received account may be believed, succeeded in making a very good and-fail in the prosecution of his first voyage. So far as slight discrepancies of dates are concerned, the only wonder is, that a man racked by fever and threatened by the knives of hostile tribes, dragging his weary legs through tangled jungles and serpent-infested morasses, ever succeeded in keeping any note of time whatever. Regarding the authenticity of his adventures, the book of DU CHAILLU is his best vindicator. There is the impress of substantial truthfulness on every page. Where so much of mystery attaches to a region, it were easier to heighten it than to lessen it. A weird halo of romance invests the valleys and veils the uplands which the adventurous little Frenchman threaded. He might have told many wonderful tales, and indulged in the most extravagant invention, without danger of discovery. Without painfully journeying over blistering sands, and under scorching suns, he might have halted beneath a convenient palm-tree, and drawn upon popular tradition for a knowledge of the country and people which lay beyond. Yet his whole aim seems to have been to push forward to the unmapped countries, and verify the crude statements of his guides by his personal knowledge. Not content with accepting the native narrations, he, in all cases, verified them by actual observation. His faith is one founded upon sight alone. In this patient investigation, we recognize a desire to fix truths to be verified by after explorations, rather than the too often ambition of travelers, who prefer to astound rather than to instruct, and confound a transient notoriety with an enduring fame.

We are ignorant of the plan which M. DU CHAILLU proposed to follow in the literary execution of his work, but had he consulted with eminent authorities for a twelvemonth, he could not have chosen a style for his narrative more calculated to enlist and rivet the attention of his readers than the one he has adopted. Now in the past, and anon in the present; at one moment we seem to sit with the author in his study—all the dangers and hardships are passed, and he gives us the record of a month. Suddenly we are with him in the woods. Here is a date. Yesterday we had a "palaver" with a cannibal king, to-day we catch a glimpse of a gorilla, and to-morrow we propose to launch our canoe and go up a river which has never before had the honor of bearing a white man on its muddy bosom. Action and narration are so judiciously intermingled that the reader never wearies, never feels like "stopping to rest." Our sole desire is to push on and keep pace with the author.

From the sea-coast to the gorilla-regions is a long journey, and, however inclination may prompt, we have not time, at present, to follow DU CHAILLU thither. A few passing glances at the manners and customs of the tribes, a few extracts, and we must bid our entertaining explorer good-bye. One practice among the Mpongwes commends itself to our attention from its contrast with the civilized customs on like occasions. Before "making a King," the Mpongwes spit upon the one to be thus honored, pelt him, revile him, and abuse him to their hearts' content. Thereafter he is crowned, and his subjects demean themselves to him with profound reverence. We honor our candidates before election and abuse them afterwards. The Mpongwe way of ordering this thing is best Unfamiliar with our system of labor, the tribes of the interior think that we purchase slaves to eat them, and cannot comprehend any other use to which they may profitably be put. Thus, one of the chiefs, to whom DU CHAILLU was known by report, on receiving a visit from him, immediately sent a fine, fat slave to his hut, to be killed for an early lunch. "Not eaten," he cried, when DU CHAILLU spat upon the ground and gave other manifestations of disgust, "what for white man buy blackee?"

The problem of practical cannibalism is definitely set at rest by his sojourn among the Fans. His first intimation of the prevalence of the horrid practice, beyond the report of tribes nearer the sea-coast, was almost simultaneous with his arrival in a Fan village.

"On going out next morning, I saw a pile of ribs, leg and arm bones, and skulls (human) piled up at the back of my house, which looked horrid enough to me. In fact, symptoms of cannibalism stare me in the face wherever I go, and I can no longer doubt."

And we question whether so diabolical a type of the man-eating mania can be found in any other out-of-the-way corner of the world as is here presented:

"Eating the bodies of persons who have died of sickness is a form of cannibalism of which I had never heard among any people, so that I determined to inquire if it were indeed a general custom among the Fans, or merely an exceptional freak. They spoke without embarrassment about the whole matter, and I was informed that they constantly buy the dead of the Osheba tribe, who, in return, buy theirs. They also buy the dead of other families in their own tribes, and besides this, get the bodies of a great many slaves from the Mbichos and Mbondemos, for which they readily give ivory, at the rate of a small tusk for a body. Until to-day I never could believe two stories—both well authenticated, but seeming quite impossible to any one unacquainted with this people—which are told of them on the Gaboon. A party of Fans who came down to the sea shore once actually stole a freshly-buried body from the cemetery, and cooked it and ate it among them; and at another time a party conveyed a body into the woods, cut it up, and smoked the flesh, which they carried away with them. The circumstances made a great fuss among the Mpongwe, and even the missionaries heard of it, for it happened at a village not far from the missionary grounds, but I never credited the stories till now, though the facts were well authenticated by witnesses. In fact, the Fans seem regular ghouls, only they practice their horrid custom unblushingly and in open day, and have no shame about it. I have seen here knives covered with human skin, which their owners valued very highly. To-day the Queen brought me some boiled plantain, which looked very nice; but the fear lest she should have cooked it in some pot where a man had been cooked before—which was most likely the case—made me unable to eat it. On these journeys I have fortunately taken with me sufficient pots to do my own cooking. They are the finest, bravest-looking set of negroes I have seen in the interior, and eating human flesh seems to agree with them, though I afterwards saw other Fan tribes whose members had not the fine air of these mountaineers. As everywhere else, location seems to have much to do with it. These were living among the mountains, and had all the appearance of hardy mountaineers."

Of African morality, but little praise can be spoken:

"Their women they keep only to minister to their pride, influence, pleasure and sloth. A man pays goods or slaves for his wife, and regards her therefore as a piece of merchandise. Young girls—even children in arms—are married to old men for political effect. The idea of love, as we understand it, seems unknown to these people. The inhabitant of the seacoast has no hesitation in bartering the virtue of his nearest female relatives, nor are the women averse from the traffic, if only they be well paid. And I will add that many of the whites who come to the coast, sailors and others, do more to debauch and demoralize these poor, ignorant natives than even their own ignorance and brutality would do."

There, as elsewhere, women are the prolific cause of trouble:

"Unlawful intercourse with the women of a neighboring tribe or village is the cause of nearly all the 'palavers,' and wars and fights in Africa. If a tribe wants to fight, they *make* this the cause, by getting one of their women to intrigue with a man of the other tribe or village; and if they do not want to fight, even, they are forced into it. Then the system of intermarrying involves half a dozen tribes in the quarrel of two. Each chief calls on his fathers-in-law to assist, and thus the country is thrown into uproar; property is unsafe, and becomes almost valueless to them; agricultural operations are impeded, and whole villages gradually disappear from the scene of contention, either by migrating, starving out, or being killed out."

Anon we stumble upon what may very well be called a "wilderness of monkeys." The first encounter with a gorilla is of a nature to induce the belief that many a hardy hunter would neither desire nor seek a second. It seems that this amiable brute, in whom some naturalists would have us recognize our immediate progenitors, precedes his roar with a rustle:

"The singular noise of the breaking of the tree branches continued. We walked with the greatest care, making no noise at all. The countenances of the men showed that they thought themselves engaged in a very serious undertaking; but we pushed on, until finally we thought we saw through the thick woods the moving of the branches and small trees which the great beast was tearing down, probably to get from them the berries and fruits he lives on. Suddenly, as we were yet creeping along, in a silence which made a heavy breath seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filed with the tremendous barking roar of the gorilla. Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours, but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I shall never forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring, large, deep grey-eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision: thus stood before us this king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his hugh fists till it resounded like an immense bass-drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime giving vent to roar after roar. The roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins with a sharp *bark*, like an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass *roll*, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder along the sky, for which I have sometimes been tempted to take it, where I did not see the animal. So deep is it that it seems to proceed less from the mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast paunch. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again sent forth a thunderous roar. And now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish dream creature—a being of that hideous order, half-man half-beast, which we find pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, just as he began another of his roars, beating his breast in rage, we fired, and killed him. With a groan which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the huge body. It proved to be five feet eight inches high, and the muscular development of the arms and breast showed what immense strength it had possessed. My men, though rejoicing at our luck, immediately began to quarrel about the apportionment of the meat—for they really ate this creature. I saw that they would come to blows presently if I did not interfere, and, therefore, said I would myself give each man his share, which satisfied all. As we were too tired to return to our camp of last night, we determined to camp here on the spot, and accordingly soon had some shelters erected and dinner going on. Luckily, one of the fellows shot a deer just as we began to camp, and on its meat I feasted while my men ate gorilla. I noticed that they very carefully saved the brain, and was told that charms were made of this—charms of two kinds. Prepared in one way, the charm gave the wearer a strong hand for the hunt, and in another it gave him success with women."

We can well pardon the natives for telling strange stories of such a diabolical-looking customer. Circling around their camp fires after the above adventure, our author caught some of their conversational confidences.

"One of the men told a story of two Mbondemo women who were walking together through the woods, when suddenly an immense gorilla stepped into the path, and clutching one of the women, bore her off in spite of the screams and struggles of both. The other woman returned to the village, sadly frightened, and related the story. Of course her companion was given up for lost. Great was the surprise, therefore, when, a few days afterward, she returned to her home. She related that the gorilla had misused her, but that she eventually escaped from him. 'Yes,' said one of the men, 'that was a gorilla inhabited by a spirit'—which explanation was received with a general grunt of approval. They believe, in this country, that there is a kind of gorilla—known to the initiated by certain mysterious signs, but chiefly by being of extraradinary size—which is the residence of certain spirits of departed negroes. Such gorillas, the natives believe, can never be caught or killed; and, also, they have much more shrewdness and sense than the common animal. In fact, in these "possessed" beasts it would seem that the intelligence of man is united with the strength and ferocity of the beast. No wonder the poor African dreads so terrible a being as his imagination thus conjures up. One of the men told how, some years ago, a party of gorillas were found in a cane-field tying up the sugarcane in regular bundles, preparatory to carrying it away. The natives attacked them, but were routed, and several killed, while others were carried off prisoners by the gorillas; but in a few days they returned home uninjured, with this horrid exception: the nails of their fingers and toes had been torn off by their captors. Some years ago a man suddenly disappeared from his village. It is probable that he was carried off by a tiger; but as no news came of him, the native superstition invented a cause for his absence. It was related and believed that, as he walked through the wood one day, he was suddenly changed into a hideous large gorilla, which was often pursued afterwards, but never killed, though it continually haunted the neighborhood of the village. Here several spoke up and mentioned names of men now dead, whose spirits were known to be dwelling in gorillas. Finally was rehearsed the story which is current among all the tribes who at all know the gorilla, that this animal lies in wait in the lower branches of trees, watching for people who go to and fro; and, when one passes sufficiently near, grasps the luckless fellow with his powerful feet, and draws him up into the tree, where he quietly chokes him. Many of the natives agree, I say, in ascribing to the animal this trait of lying in wait for his enemies and drawing them up to him by his "lower hands," as they may properly be called. But I have little doubt that this story is incorrect. Of course, the secluded habits of this animal, which lives only in the darkest forests, and carefully shuns all approach to man, help to fill the natives with curious superstitions regarding it."

To present further extracts would be a work of supererogation, since the book will undoubtedly find its way to the shelves of every library and into the hands of all who pretend to read. Well may the critic of the London *Post* say that the author has contrived to render his name forever memorable in the annals of geographical discovery. His explorations have been conducted in solitude. While earlier voyagers and other travelers have gone with men of kindred color to bear them company, DU CHAILLU, alone with his own stout heart, plunged into the bosom of African wilds, and opened the way for the development of civilization and commerce. And we had sooner place an additional wreath on his brow than loosen one leaf of his well-earned laurels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—PUTNAM, to his elegant edition of IRVING, adds *Bonneville*, a narrative of the adventures of that famous Captain in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West. Over the prairies we follow the gallant Captain and through the mountain fastnesses, now chasing Indians and anon being chased by them. It is needless to say that of the two exciting employments the former is by far the most pleasant. Many of the adventures are marvelous, and occasionally the reader will involuntarily raise an eyebrow; but the heresy is momentary and inadvertent. Who would deliberately doubt a story told by that veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose history of New-York has become a standard book of reference both at home and abroad.

—*A Day's Ride*, by CHARLES LEVER, is published in pamphlet form by the HARPER'S, as an addition to their library of select novels. The clever author of "Charles O'Malley," and other stories, whose names are household words, has gone to the land whose reality is veiled by dim shadows. "A Day's Ride," unless we are mistaken, ran, in serial form, through *Once a Week*. Without coming up to the standard which the clever novelist reached in his earlier works, it still has quite enough merit to warrant its reproduction in its present form, and the reader, who gives an occasional hour to it, will not find his time ill bestowed.

—*The Life of Winfield Scott*, by JOEL T. HEADLEY, published by CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., will undoubtedly find many readers. The hero of a hundred battles, and not one defeat, is just now exhibiting himself in a phase which awakens interest in his antecedents, as well as conjectures respecting his dawning achievements. Mr. HEADLEY'S book is of a judicious size, small enough for pocket transportation, yet large enough for the main incidents of an eventful life. As a companion for the soldier in the camp the book is very desirable.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish a new edition of HENDERSON'S *Hints on the Medical Examination of Recruits for the Army, and on the Discharge of Soldiers from the Service on a Surgeon's Certificate*. The edition is revised by RICHARD H. COOLIDGE, an Assistant-Surgeon in the Army. The republication of the book is timely, since the importance of a rigid inspection of recruits cannot be overestimated. If disease lurks in the system, it is sure to be developed by the hardships which the soldier is compelled to undergo, and it is much better that a sick soldier should be in the hospital than in the battle-field. It is still better, however, that men who are incompetent by constitution to the performance of the arduous duties of military life should not be in the Army at all. And the physical examination of recruit cannot by any possibility be too rigid.

—*Patriotic and Military Eloquence* is the title of a work comprising selections from most eminent living orators and poets, about to be issued by the enterprising publisher. Mr. GREGORY, whose illustrated editions of COOPER and DICKENS have been so successful.

—*The Breath of Life*, a quaintly bound book, written by GEORGE CATLIN, and published by JOHN WILEY, inculcates a very important maxim—keep your mouth shut. Although the author only applies this rule to the process of breathing, it is one capable of indefinite extension. A careful observance of this rule has made Presidents, and philosophers,—at least it has made their reputations.—it has saved many precious lives and fortunes. Mr. CATLIN, however, suggests it as a rule to be followed especially in respiration—urging that we should breathe through the nostrils, and keep the mouth to eat with. To the account of a departure from this practice, he lays a long train of diseases, and beseiging ills, which throats and lungs are heir to. The nose, according to Mr. CATLIN, is a strainer, while the mouth is an unquestioning receiver that would swallow a camel. If allowed to make a suggestion, we would say to the author that a book intended for popular perusal should have been printed in modern type. The affectation of the old-fashioned *s* is reprehensible.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 1 says: "The keel of the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* has been laid, and most of the timbers for the frame prepared. The raising of the frame will be commenced this week. It is designed to push the work forward with all possible dispatch. Messrs MERRICK & Sons are making the machinery for the *Tuscarora*, which they are under contract to finish in ninety days. The keel of the sloop-of-war *Juniata* will be laid soon in the large ship-house. The contract for the machinery of this vessel has not, we believe, been given out."

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

Money Plenty, but hard to get hold of—J. Davis & Co. and the Privateers—Theatrical Matters—Want of Sober Commedians—Personal and Military.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

If a fellow wants to write a letter to do himself any credit, and his readers justice, he should not put it off until the last moment, and sit down in the "wee small hours;" but, when it is *then* or not at all, he must make the best of it, and the readers, *they* must make the best of it, too. I have enough to say, but am short of time to say it in, and will therefore give it to you in a spasmodic way, *a la* a great many other distinguished writers.

Firstly, Money being the all-important and most interesting subject, we will say something on that head. The article seems to be "easy" this steamer, which term I quote from the market report, and can't say I ever fully understood its true meaning. Money may be easy, but the community at large far from it; it may be easy to have, but, yet, hard to get. I generally find people's ideas on the subject are governed by the state of their pockets after business-hours steamer-day—if there's nothing left but a bunch of keys, and the jingle of coin gladdens not the heart, then it may be set down that money is "tight," which means that it has gone with a "looseness" into a course of dissipation not at all *creditable*. The bankers got scared here for a time, and set up such a hubbub about danger of privateers, &c., that exchange went up to six per cent.; and of course it was a first-rate excuse for all of us to secede from any little idea we may have had for making a remittance to BREWSTER & Co. for that last natty light wagon, or BROOKS BROS. for sundry big-sleeved "blawsted" English coats and peg-top pants. So for a time very little money was shipped, and it was a foretaste of the good times we might have here if we could manage to settle the matter with our creditors and our own consciences, and keep all the money in the country instead of shipping it off East to pay debts with. For a month past there was any quantity of coin at the banks, and huge piles of gold and silver bars that filled the vaults and continued to collect, to the great annoyance of porters and bank clerks; but last steamer it began to go off, and people are beginning to have a little less confidence in the ability of the firm of J. DAVIS & Co. to collect the California remittance, at the cannon's mouth, and don't place implicit faith in the statement that the fierce little scorpion, the *Lady Davis*, will take the *Niagara* first and then all the California steamers at her leisure. The consequence is an increase of the shipment, which will doubtless continue to increase, and our balance on hand materially decrease. I want to see a cessation of shipments for about twelve months, and it would be a cause of rejoicing to have the aforesaid J. DAVIS & Co. blockade the entrance to our "Golden Gate" for that period—give a grand opportunity to consume stocks on hand. Speaking of that, a ship has just arrived from Australia with an assorted cargo of coals to Newcastle, same consisting of hardware, boots, shoes, actors and liquors. Among the actors is friend WHEATLEIGH, who seems to have a slight disgust on—didn't meet with as much success as he deserved. The Australian audiences don't appreciate BOURCICAULT'S "Octaroon" and other highfalutin productions. WHEATLEIGH is a good actor, and that portion of the cargo of the ship we can appreciate; and the liquors, too, I think I hear some thirsty individual remark. We have had rather a dry time of it in the theatrical way lately, anyhow. STARK is rearing and charging around the stage at "McGuire's," doing heavy tragedy to a scarcity of Hi, hi's in the parquette; and a lady of juvenile pretensions, but of an age to render her eligible to office as a Florence Nightingale, (30, I hear, is the lowest figure,) with a great demonstration on the hair question, is playing the *role* of *Mrs. McBeth, Julia*, in the "Hunchback," "Broken Heart," and other heart-rending spectacles of high-toned woman laboring under a complication of difficulties. *Miss* MITCHELL, of whom I speak, is, as I remarked, very much run to the knotty-knobby style of carlo-like bunches of large fat grapes hung around, the quiver and vibrate at every step; and I have often noticed that the theatrical genius runs fully as much to hair as artists who fill the Academy of Design with a style of pictures I see HARPER has illustrated lately. They have a way of dragging it down over the forehead and one eye, giving them such a knowing look, and "no-you-don't" expression, its *very* pretty. Miss MITCHELL (let me say it in a whisper) is not as handsome as she has been, nor as young—per consequence, not taken "*cum grano salis*"—as she ought to be; and when I say *that*, I say all that is necessary to account for thin houses. There's no use talking, virtue may be its own reward, and beauty may be but skin deep, but as shallow as it is, a little of it helps out mightily at the foot lights, and it don't come amiss in any other phase of life that I ever heard of. Our present great want is a pretty woman for general theatrical works, a good comedian that will be sober enough three nights out of six to walk stage-walk without dwelling too long on his toe, and won't disgust the audience with hiccups in every scene. We want, too, a select snug little opera company—three or four first-class artists. The chorus can be had here, and very good at that. They have drank lager and sang through many a changing year, as I can testify, until they know every note. We want a "rattling tenor," as STEPHEN C. MASSETT says; and, by the way, we have not the ghost of a one to sing his patriotic song that he sent me, and which I tried to have sung at the grand Union Concert to-night, and I hope will be. The song you all must have heard, "Our good ship sails to-night;" all about a young gentleman whofeels a little uncomfortable at the prospect of going off sogering and leaving his "Mary Ann."

I said we wanted a sober comedian, and I say so because we do. There are half a dozen spirited fellows here—"good uns"—but they consider it a duty they owe themselves and society to keep most gloriously drunk from 7 o'clock Saturday evening to 6½ P. M. the following Saturday. Rum fellows.

We hear that Miss JOEY GOUGEN—HIM is *en route*, and will be here by next steamer. All right—let her come. But JOEY don't hit the right spot either. She don't come up to the standard, and won't do. She won't draw; "first society" don't like her style—rather too "gallus," (excuse the term—I couldn't think of any other so much to the point.) JOE JEFFERSON, *he's* coming, is he? How is he on the drink question—sound? What a rarity if he happens to keep sober for a week or two. But let's drop theatricals, and talk about something else.

Firstly, I have "a bone to pick" with "Ching-Foo," the New-York correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*. That is, I am told to do it by a lady friend, who is very indignant, and declares him to be a rank Secessionist at heart. She says he's a croaker, too, and has been all along; and she is beginning to talk very strong about it. Says also that I ought to "give it to him." Now I have said, not *my* say, but hers; and as for "giving it to him"—not if I know myself, for I don't care to be "masticated up" in such short order as would be my fate. I know my man too well. He says he drills men. He might take a notion to drill me. He is a fighting man, evidently. I am not, for a wonder, and ought to be preserved as a most remarkable exception.

We are having a military *furore* here, as well as everywhere else. The regiment I spoke of in my last is full, and more offering—numbers 1,200 men. They have offered, and are waiting in hopes they will be accepted. If not, they say they are going to the wars anyhow—"*nolus volus*," as Gen. TAYLOR said to CHARLEY MAY. Shouldn't wonder at all, for there is considerable go-ahead in a Californian when he is nearly dead broke, and there is a chance to get himself comfortably provided for, and generally "done for" (as some would probably be) at somebody else's expense.

There's a grand row among the politicians hereabouts, in the matter of "general average" and "appointments"—*i. e.*—handing out the loaves and fishes; and just at the present moment it waxes hot and heavy in the Mint. R. J. STEVENS was duly appointed Superintendent, and CHEESEMAN Treasurer. By custom or law, or both, the Superintendent appoints the clerks. Mr. CHEESEMAN thought he had a right to appoint his own clerks. STEVENS thought not, and proceeded to appoint them. CHEESEMAN thought he *had*, and proceeded to do likewise And as it now stands there are three sets of clerks in the Treasurer's Department—first, the old set, who are doing the work; next, the set STEVENS appointed, who are taking lessons; third, CHEESEMAN'S appointees, who sit around picking up all the items, and being initiated, as they fondly imagine. A check is presented, the old clerk pays it, and the two new ones look over his shoulders at it, *ad interim*. As room is scarce, one jumps up on the counter, the other sits down on a pile of coin and lights a cigar. The first day, the Cheeseman men rather preponderated, as they are some on the muscle. Subsequently, the Stevens men, by their coolness and apparent confidence in the result, rather disconcerted the Cheesemen To-day I thought Cheeseman stock rather depreciating, and I prophecy Stevens wins, for BOB has precedent and apparently the law on his side, and that's everything in these days; and BOB is good on a long pull, as I know, for we pulled in a club boat together, years ago, down in old Newport, when we were young men, *Bowen* the girls around, fishing, and had tread on fewer thorns in the pathway of life than since. I don't know Mr. CHEESEMAN; believe he is a very clever sort of a man; he is almost a stranger here. STEVENS is a 49-er, and is well known, and a popular man, and is a good business man, without being an old fogie, which some people consider essential. Can't say I do

In military movements, since my last, we have the arrival of Capt. ORD'S Company of Light Artillery, stationed at the Presidio. Capt. BOOTE'S Company was ordered up from Benicia, on Saturday, to Fort Churchill, close by the Washoe mines. Gen. SUMNER, who keeps himself thoroughly posted on everything hereabouts, learned that some four hundred of the old set of Bowie knife chivalry that fattened on the offices here always, until recently driven out by better men—had organized a Secession movement, by which they intended to appropriate the new Territory of Nevada, in which the Washington mines are located, and set up for themselves. Arms and ammunition were being received all the time, and they were maturing their plan of operations rapidly; but the company of National troops sent up, together with those now at Fort Churchill, will be able to hold them in check, and probably entirely break them up. Should they make any demonstration, they will meet with short shrift and a quick rope, for that is a fast country, and the people are very hasty; they have a way of shooting first, and inquiring into the cause afterwards This step, on the part of Gen. SUMNER, gives great delight and satisfaction to the community, all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the mines at that point. The investment in one mine alone (the Ophir,) being a million and a-half. They will now feel that there is some security and certainty of their being able to hold their property, which heretofore has been a very doubtful question, as there has been high-handed operations going on in that region. Judge TERRY, the man that killed BRODERICK, has been the leading spirit in all the rowdyism and jumping of mining claims. They made their living that way. When they saw a good claim in weak hands, they would trump up some title to it, take possession by force, and swagger around with five-shooters in hand, until they were bought off; then they went on to the next. But they are nicely done for now, and their reign is over.

Gen. SUMNER has decided to withdraw twelve companies from Oregon to reinforce the troops in this vicinity. He will doubtless send some of them South, as we learn that there are bands of gentlemen, with Southern proclivities, fitting out to go overland to Texas. Gen. JOHNSTON, lately in command of this Department, and who resigned, it is said, is going to head the party; but I am inclined to think he goes on his own business entirely, to look after his interests in Texas. The Pacific Coast is all right, and safe, and we have more men and officers than we really require. Many of the officers are impatient at the inactivity of such peaceful times, and hope to be ordered East. We are all ready to go, on short notice, and hope we shall be wanted. The general opinion, however, this way is, that it will turn out to be what Noah gave as his opinion on the first set out of the Deluge—that it would be no great shakes of a shower, after all; but Noah rather mistook the signs, and perhaps we may have done the same. Any how, we want this question settled, and if one man at the South *is* equal and superior to five of us Northern Yankees, the sooner we know our places the better. and if "so be," then we will make a move on't, pack up and leave, and if we can't get *through* Baltimore, we will crawl *under* it, and J. DAVIS & Co. can see us safely home. If we are half as mean as they say we are, we can soon be sent back in a hurry, not with a flea in our ears, but with a "bagnet" at our backs.

The Hon. M. S LATHAM leaves this steamer for Washington. His course in these trying times has added much to his popularity, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his claims to the respect and esteem of this community are fully appreciated, and no man ever left these shores with such hearty good wishes for his welfare and general well-doing. Long may he wave!

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Resignation of Acting-Gov. Wootton—How the Saints Received the News of the Death of Senator Douglas—Judicial Matters—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 14, 1861.

There is sometimes a good deal of virtue wrung out of necessity. Our worthy Secretary, and, since the departure East of Gov. CUMMING, our "Acting Governor of Utah," probably rather confident that his official hour was short, has stolen a march on the President by resigning, instead of waiting to be superseded, as the following published document will show

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 5, 1861.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: Having been appointed by President BUCHANAN Secretary of the Territory of Utah, I accepted the trust, and have endeavored to discharge my duty. Since then Gov. ALFRED CUMMING, under leave obtained, has left for the States. In accordance with the provision contained in the third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Utah," I am now the Acting Governor of Utah. The recent course of your Administration makes it inconsistent with my sense of duty to longer hold office under you, and I accordingly tender you my resignation.

As I am the only Executive officer in the Territory, I will remain until relieved by my successor, whose arrival I hope will occur speedily.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Acting Governor of Utah.

No doubt President LINCOLN will hasten to relieve Gov. WOOTTON, that he may fly, as on the wings of the wind, to strengthen the influence of the new Confederacy in Maryland, ere it be too late.

Last Wednesday the Pony told us of the death of Senator DOUGLAS. The Mormon portion of the community entertain certain hard recollections of the Senator, on account of his "loathsome ulcer" recommendations. So there are no flags at half mast, no mourning appears, no tears are shed, no tokens of respect for the memory of the illustrious Illinoisan are visible, though an old neighbor in Nauvoo days.

BRIGHAM and his company returned from their Southern trip on Saturday evening. On these journeys the Prophet has considerable go-a-headitiveness; for instance, the three last days of the journey, the travel was about 160 miles. Rather tough work for horses and mules at the latter end of a rapid 600 mile trip.

The party went to the Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin, the Mormon cotton country, as it is south of the Southern rim of the basin, and rejoices in a climate approaching the tropical, at least apparently so, for the hot air from the great Southern desert modifies it sensibly.

The company is enumerated as follows: 48 men, 14 women, 2 children, with 23 carriages, 21 horses, and 42 mules.

It appears that a great amount of preaching, praying, and exhortation was done, principally to the effect that home manufactures are an excellent thing.

Judge CROSBY opened his Court for the First Territorial District, at Manti, San Pete County, a hundred miles south of this city, on the 3d inst. The Territorial Marshal being absent, the venires for grand and traverse juries were placed in the hands of a deputy, Mr. DAVID CANDLAND, the quondam host of the Globe restaurant, in this city, for service. Much to the Judge's vexation, however, when he opened court, instead of juries, he found the returned venires inclosed with a resignatory letter from Deputy Marshal CANDLAND, who, it appears, declined the onerous task of traveling over that extensive and sparsely-populated judicial district for the meager compensation awarded by the extremely economical territorial "fee-bill."

The indignant judge was desirous of immediately punishing the contumacious landlord for "contempt," and a warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest. But here was a new difficulty. The county sheriff, it appears, had also resigned, so no proper officer could be found to serve the warrant. Mr. CANDLAND consequently goes at large with impunity, only with the chance of being required to give an account of himself at the next term of court.

There were few cases on the docket; some were settled by the parties interested, some were dismissed through defect of papers, and one case was considered impracticable. After a two days' session, the court adjourned *sine die*.

Judicial matters are also rather flat and insipid in this county. The probate court opened in this city on Monday, and there being but few cases, and those unready, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

A rather noted character in this Territory was called suddenly to his account on Sunday last—Capt. BALLO, a musician, and chief of "Ballo's Band." He died by an apoplectic fit in the evening, having assisted in the choir services in the Tabernacle, morning and afternoon.

Capt BALLO was a native of Sicily, born in 1805. He landed in New-York in 1825, afterwards served eight years as a musician in the National Army, under Commander CHAUNCEY, at Bedloe's Island, and still later, served three and a half years at West Point.

His body was interred in the cemetery on Monday, the three city bands forming part of the procession to the grave, alternately playing on the way, and giving a parting salute before leaving his remains.

Not only is linseed oil being manufactured in quantity in this city, but Messrs. MITCHELL & PYPER have commenced the manufacture of white-lead—so the Mormons will probably soon make all the paint-stuff they need, excepting coloring ingredients.

Emigration from the States to California begin to pass through our city. Several horse and mule-team trains have enlivened our streets during the week past. Apparently, people and teams are in good condition.

Prospects are bright for a vigorous prosecution of the central overland telegraph enterprise. It is stated that persons residing here have contracted for supplying the needful poles between the South Pass and Ruby Valley, at two dollars per pole, at the points where they are required, the contracts to be executed by an early day. So we shall very soon have instantaneous communication with the East and West, and hear of the stirring "secession" incidents at an earlier hour in the day than they occur.

After several days of provoking threatenings, refreshing showers came down last Friday and Saturday. We have had much wind since, yesterday almost a hurricane, and accompanying dust to a most annoying degree.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Lack of Visitors and Military Enthusiasm a the Falls—Pressing Need of Cavalry in the Army—The Sutler at Fort Monroe—Army Plunder, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The majestic cataract, as if in scorn of the ephemeral freshets of human passion it is destined to survive, *labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum*, and the walls that imprison it, are indifferent to "civic commotions" more raging than those of Rome under Consul METELLUS. But this cannot be said of the surrounding mortals who live by the cataclysm, as army contractors thrive by war. The hotels are mourning their emptiness with all the desolation of Rachel; the hackmen speak their minds with more candor than discretion, about the wickedness of this would-be oppression of their best customers; the thousand objects of art in porcupine quills moose hair, and fluor spar, languish in their show-cases: the Charon o the Styx lies half the day upon his oars, and reverts with pleasing melancholy to last Summer and BLONDIN; the *Maid of the Mist* disheartened by inaction, disappeared the other day over the hitherto unshot rapids, and dispelled the tradition that there was no exit from the whirlpool: and as the tourist advances toward Table Rock he is accosted by starving *ciceroni* as eager as Swiss harpies to conduct him to the Acheron below the Falls. Mr. BARNARD'S Museum is neglected, and a solitary buffalo in his garden might imagine himself in his native wilds, "save those sounds."

If there was nothing at Detroit to remind one of the war, there are certainly no manifestations here of martial ardor, though the discontent of a dull watering-place is as much an evidence of the calamity from which it arises as crape is of death in a family, and in the midst of all this despondency the *aliquid amargi* is revealed by the universal question, "Where is all this to end?"

With you matters seem pointing to a serious collision, in which the position of the Secessionists at Pickens will be reversed. It is you who will have the converging and they the diverging fire

[Was the confidential performer of the "old Public Functionary," has become the ape of the jauissaires of the Secretary of War.

You are either engaged in a holy war, a crusade for the maintenance of the right and the vindication of the honor of a great nation, or—as the Southern people are assured, and generally believe—you are prosecuting the most unrighteous and tyrannical aggression upon human rights. Is not the attempt to plunder the nation or the soldier like picking pockets in church, where even the swell-mob usually show forbearance?

MIRABEAU.

THE POTOMAC BRIDGES.

The Danger of the National Army in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The salvation of an army has often depended on the security of a bridge. The fate of NAPOLEON, at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand veterans, was once placed in imminent peril by the destruction of a bridge over the Danube, and rescued only by that rare genius which appeared always most brilliant when dangers and difficulties were most formidable.

I do not intend to encroach needlessly upon the proper field of our military authorities; but the defence of the National Capital is a subject of such vital consequence to the dignity and honor of the country, that every citizen ought to be justified in using his best efforts, even at the risk of appearing somewhat officious, to shield it against the possibility of capture.

The enlightened officers of the Army, from whom the General in command necessarily receives much of the intelligence which governs his measures, are doubtless fully aware of the immediate consequence of preserving their communications across the Potomac; yet the unprofessional public would scarcely suspect that the proper safety of the army now in Virginia, might be seriously imperilled by the partial destruction of one frail wooden bridge, which twenty resolute men could render useless in as many minutes.

There is now really but *one* available bridge by means of which the communications between the forces south of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL, and the reserves encamped around Washington, can be effectually maintained.

In riding over this structure—the Long Bridge—a few days since, I was admonished by a surly sentinel not to trot my horse. It occurred to me, of course, that if there could be any—the least possible—danger to that structure caused by the smart walk of a single saddle-horse, it would certainly offer but an insecure support for twenty or thirty pieces of artillery, thundering over it, in advance or retreat, at full run. Yet this is the bridge which the army around the Capital will be compelled to cross, in case of any formidable attack on the position of Gen. MCDOWELL, leading to a sudden demand for reinforcements.

If that bridge should be destroyed, the army south of the Potomac would be temporarily isolated, and cut off for a season from the sources of its supplies; and in that condition would be compelled, without support, to sustain the burden of an assault from the concentrated forces of the insurgents.

The Georgetown Aqueduct, in its present condition, is not available for the passage of an army, which could only cross by filing over its towing-path; and though the structure could be made available with but little labor, that little would certainly involve material delay, at a terrible crisis, and possibly lead to fatal confusion.

It seems to me, therefore, that viewing the importance of having at least two chances, in any possible emergency, for getting troops and supplies over the Potomac, this Aqueduct might be advantageously provided with suitable *approaches* on both shores—so that, by drawing off the water, troops of all arms, including artillery, might be conveniently passed through the trunk of the canal.

The Little Falls bridge would not serve to relieve the embarrassment which would result from the interruption of travel by the Long Bridge. It is situated seven miles higher up the Potomac than the Long Bridge, and the roads on the Virginia side connecting the two works are extremely difficult, narrow and circuitous.

Now, I wish to disclaim any intention to deal with this professional question *en militaire*. Nevertheless, there are some views of the situation of the armies now confronting each other beyond the Potomac, which are as obvious to civilians as they can be even to our veteran, patriotic and skillful Commander-in-Chief himself.

There are, apparently, but three courses open to the leader of the insurgent army, which promise any chance of a successful issue.

THUS: He may venture upon a general assault on the whole line, now materially strengthened by isolated fortifications, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge; but, if he is repulsed, and compelled to retreat—pursued by a victorious enemy—he would be broken and discomfitted, and the cause of treason, in all probability, utterly *ruined*. The *prestige* of the rebellion, under such a blow, would be irrevocably gone.

It would seem, therefore, that the risk of assailing this line, fortified as it is by intrenched redoubts, well supplied with formidable artillery, would be too great even for the reckless traitors who have inaugurated this wicked rebellion.

As an alternative plan, they might prefer to rest on their arms, and await an assault in their own intrenchments at Manasses Junction, and on the broken ground of the tributaries of the Occoquan. But, as it will soon be practicable for the hero of Chippewa and Mexico to place an army of forty thousand men in the rear of that position—cutting off the communications of the rebels with the South—it is not at all probable that they have any intention to wait there until they are thus forced to retreat, and so abandon the prestige of treason without even risking the loss of a battle in its support.

Either of these plans would almost inevitably lead to the prompt destruction of their disloyal lodges; and we are forced to suppose, therefore, they will be compelled to adopt some other and more promising expedient.

The only remaining plan which would seem to be practicable, is *to make a false attack by night* upon the entire line of Gen. MCDOWELL—rendering the demonstration so formidable in appearance as to induce him to draw heavily on the reserves in the encampments around Washington; while the *main body* of the rebel army would be pushed forward to some higher point on the Potomac, and crossed over to the Maryland shore by fords, or impromptu bridges, so as to approach the Capital *from the west and north*, where there are no fortifications.

Such an attack, combined with a simultaneous attempt, by secret emissaries established in Washington and Georgetown, to destroy the bridges; and seconded by a revolutionary demonstration in Baltimore—headed by some official traitor not yet arrested there—might, indeed, attain some marked success.

The forces around Washington being thus reduced by the reinforcements sent over the river to repel the false attack—the telegraphs cut, and the bridges destroyed by conspirators here, with Baltimore in open rebellion—the army on this side thus surprised and discouraged by the general panic consequent on its sudden isolation, might possibly be defeated.

Admitting that the success of this move might be only temporary, yet its immediate consequences—the dispersion of Congress and the capture of the officers of the Administration, the seizure of the archives and the occupation of the capital—the command which would be obtained of the communications with Baltimore and Annapolis, the political disturbance of Maryland and the effect which would be produced abroad—would probably, in the eyes of such desperate men, be sufficient motives to justify the daring venture.

It seems to me that this movement, made jointly by the combined forces of the twin traitors—JOHNSON and BEAUREGARD—the moment that Gen. PATTERSON'S command is fairly over the Potomac, affords the best promise of a successful issue of all the plans which would appear to be within the range of possible achievement.

What would be likely to follow—with the bulk of our Army south of the Potomac, and completely cut off by the destruction of the bridges; with the Navy-yard and all its resources in the hands of the rebels, and their cannon planted on all the hills around the capital; with the prestige of victory on their side—is rather a question for military speculation than for the rough guesses of a mere civilian.

It is enough for us to know that the fate of this gallant and loyal army of patriots *ought not to be suffered to depend on the strength of a single bridge*—so frail in itself that the jar of a trotting horse is supposed to endanger its equilibrium—and so open to attack that it may be destroyed by a few bold conspirators at their pleasure—when two or three other substantial temporary bridges—no hostile force interfering—could be placed across the river in as many days.

I am not inclined to credit the rebels with any remarkable strategical qualities, or greatly to apprehend their contemplated assault—come in what shape it may—yet I think it well to look at the attempts which might be made, and to prepare for them with some show of timely and prudent

CAUTION.

The Organ of Plum Gut the Property of the South.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction with the wise, manly, and patriotic conduct of your journal as contrasted with the editorial course of some of your neighbors and cotemporaries. Its "leaders" of yesterday upon iron-sheathed war vessels and uniforms are worthy of all praise. Whilst you are exerting every effort to instruct and prepare your countrymen for this momentous issue, the *Tribune*, disappointed in love or ambition, has "gone to the bad" as thoroughly as if MR. GREELEY had taken to meat and strong drink; and the *Herald*, with its characteristic and inscrutable malice, is doing its best to bewilder and bedevil our people.

If the character of a newspaper is an index to that of its patrons, and the Micromegas of VOLTAIRE, revisiting the earth should land in New-York to-day, and be shown the *Herald* as an exponent of Republican morals and civilization, he would doubtless turn his steps to the shores of the Baltic, which originally received the planetary emigrant. Can it be said of the readers of the *Herald*, *nascitur a socius?* Or is its circulation due to the apprehension of BROWN that JONES & ROBINSON, who take it, may become wiser than he? To us in this loyal colony the new varieties of mischievous schemes it evolves daily, for the pretended precipitation of this National quarrel by a foreign war, by the annexation of Canada, the seizure of Cuba, the conquest of Mexico, &c., seem such compounds of ribaldry and blasphemy in the face of the fearful perils that now beset your great Republic, once the hope, and now almost the despair, of nations that we marvel why the office of the paper is not mobbed, and its proprietor treated to tar and feathers, rail-riding, and other Southern diversions, for giving to the people *stones instead of bread, and serpents instead of fish?*"

But it is not my province to complain that Mr. BENNETT, since his last and most reckless somerset, should have not put forth a single useful or patriotic suggestion in his columns. The intemperate violence of which against his former patrons, like all insincere ranting, counteracts the effects of its apparent intention. The *Herald* has done its best to provoke feelings of hostility towards England, and slandered her Government and her people with an insolence and an impertinence of rancor which I take to be negative evidence of the well-known proclivities of its editor for the Court of the Tuileries, where he may have found a reception more soothing to his vanity than on the other side of the channel. I am aware that age and infirmity now protect one upon whom the cane of WEBB, the whip of GRAHAM, and perhaps the boots of others—to say nothing of the pen of FAY—were bestowed in vain, and, were he even less crippled and moth-eaten, one would blush to chastise a coward.

But in the present case, does not your Vicar of Bray bray too loud? I was told a few days since by a citizen of Charleston, who was present at the bombardment of Sumter, when your correspondent "Jasper" was locked up in the guard-house, while that of the *Herald* was admitted to the confidence of Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, that "it was generally understood that the *Herald* belonged to the South;" "and," added he, "though compelled soon to wear a Northern mask to save his skin, I can see by the way he is perplexing those Yankees, that his loyalty is all a sham and that he belongs to us still."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant and obliged reader,

CANADENSIS.

Military Inhumanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a period like the present, when the gallant youth of our country are battling in defence of our flag and the National honor, any undue display of severity in their superior officers is, to say the least of it, injudicious, but when coarse brutality is used by those placed in exalted positions in our Army, it becomes peculiarly reprehensible, and should be made public, in order that the people, the source of all power, may have an opportunity of pronouncing their verdict upon such heartless conduct as the following plain and brief statement exhibits:

My son, First Corporal in Company G, Capt. DENIKE, Fifth Regiment, Advance Guard, or, as they are called South, "DURYEA'S Red Devils," was badly wounded in the affair of Big Bethel. He fell, shot through the hip, early in the fight, and after laying two long hours on the field, in due time, after a fatiguing journey of twelve miles over a rough road, in a country wagon, arrived at camp, and was placed in hospital, where he received all the care and attention that professional skill could suggest, and from Col. DURYEA, and the officers of the regiment in general, kindness and delicate attention, which he desires thus publicly to acknowledge, and for which he will ever cherish feelings of the warmest gratitude.

On Friday, 28th ult., being anxious to return, as soon as he could possibly travel, to the comforts of a home and nursing care of a fond mother, he applied to his Colonel for a furlough, who unhesitatingly granted an unconditional one, and also, with his characteristic kindness and forethought, detailed a man with a furlough of eight days to accompany him to New-York. It was necessary that Gen. BUTLER should countersign these furloughs. When presented, he signed my son's, but coarsely refused to sign the other, saying he "would give a furlough to no man," thus leaving my crippled boy, (he was and is still on crutches, and the wounded limb completely powerless,) to get on to New-York the best way he could, with a knapsack on his back of 45 or 50 lbs., and upon the following pass:

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
FORT MONROE, June 28, 1861.

Bay Line Steamer pass T. W. CARTWRIGHT, United States Army, to Baltimore free of charge. Meals and state-room extra. Signed. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

Per G. G. CLAIBORNE, Agent.

Thus the boy was started for home, helpless, without a place to rest his disabled limb, or a mouthful of refreshment, after three weeks' hospital fare; but the officer of the boat kindly paid every attention to him.

I leave the matter with you, Sir, and a discriminating and generous public, to decide whether there is anything to justify treatment such as this to a youth not yet 19, who fell in his first fight.

But his story gained him sympathy and friends throughout all his journey home, and an expression of feeling not at all flattering to the pride of Gen. BUTLER, and prayers were offered for him, which, if answered, would consign him to warmer quarters than the boys had at Bethel.

THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Senr.

P. S.—The furloughs were presented by, or in the presence of, the Chaplain of the Regiment.

Michigan and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In readi , the TIMES of Monday last, I noticed in a communication over the signature of "Mirabeau," certain statements which do the authorities and people of this State great injustice, and which I beg leave to correct.

Your correspondent seeks to convey the impression that in this State nothing is being done, and that nothing has been done, to put down the rebellion and war waged by the traitors of the South against the Constitution and the Union. That while New-England, New-York, and the strong young West, have sent forth their thousands of brave and patriotic freemen to the battle, the Peninsula State has remained idle and inactive in the cause. "Mirabeau" has been South, and therefore is not expected to be very well informed in regard to what has been done in this part of the Republic. He must, I think, have come from Chicago in the night, and have slept very soundly at that, in order not to have seen or heard the preparations which are going on to assist the Government in the present crisis.

We of Michigan feel that our State has done her duty thus far, and we *know* that she will persevere to the end. Four regiments have already gone from this State to the seat of war, thoroughly equipped and ready for duty. We believe that our volunteers will compare favorably with those of any other State, both as regards the discipline and character of the men, and the skill and efficiency of their officers. It should be remembered that the first soldiers that arrived in Washington from the West were from Michigan, and that Col. WILCOX, of our First Regiment, received the first sword surrendered by a rebel officer.

There are now organized in this State *three* more regiments, waiting anxiously the call of the Government to take the field. Our Legislature has appropriated a million of dollars to carry on the war, beside nearly an equal amount has been raised by private subscription. But more than this, this State has done what *no other* State has done. A camp of instruction has been established at Fort Wayne, near this City, where are assembled all the officers of the three remaining regiments. Some of the States have sent unskilful officers to the field, whose blunders have been disastrous to the National cause. Michigan is determined that no officer shall go with her troops who is not fully competent to do his duty. The strictest discipline is observed at the camp, and its benefits will, I have no doubt, be fully realized when the officers now there shall be summoned to the field.

The people of Michigan are as patriotic and as truly devoted to the Union as the people of any State, and when we consider her wealth and population we shall all agree that she has done her duty equally well as any other.

AGRICOLA.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Financial Embarrassments South.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* (recently united) of the 17th of June, contains an article on financial transactions in the bogus Confederacy. The following are the essential parts of the article:

"It happens occasionally in all commercial communities that a period of embarrassment and difficulty arises which spreads a gloom on all its operations, and makes the most energetic pause till they can see some light by which the darkness may be dissipated and encouragement given to the prosecution of their legitimate enterprises. Such is the present position of the merchants and mechanics of Mobile.

The payment by the Confederacy for all work done for the Government is in Treasury notes and in the notes of the interior Banks, the first of which are sold at seven per cent. discount, and the latter at twelve to fifteen per cent., as they are not receivable at our Banks, and consequently are refused by the mechanics and tradespeople. This, in connection with the refusal of the Banks here to put out their own notes on any securities which can be offered, has so embarrassed the whole community, that a settled gloom rests upon all its operations, and no one seems to know what course to pursue.

The Treasury Department of the Confederacy may very properly desire, under no circumstances, to receive or pay out any other than the constitutional currency of the country, which can never be less than gold or silver, or bills which are of specie paying banks, and yet, while they have $180,000 in coin in the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of this city, they are refusing to pay those who have made contracts with them for specie currency in anything but their Treasury notes, which cannot be counted in money or in the paper of the banks of the interior, while they are at the same time demanding from the suspended banks that they shall pay coin, or its equivalent, for all their notes which may in any way come into the Treasury.

Now whether this state of things has been brought upon us by the policy or necessities of the Treasury Department, the fact is that all are embarrassed by the act that we have upon us two kinds of currency—one of specie paying banks, which are constantly decreasing in their amount by the payment of coin and entire withdrawal from circulation, while the other currency of suspended banks and Treasury notes is fast increasing upon us, and is at present unavailable for the payment of any of the necessary purchases of the mechanic and laborer, and subjects all that take it to heavy loss, while those who buy, even at ten and fifteen per cent. find no way of disposing of it to advantage. The planters, who might perhaps assist in its circulation in the country, require that any balances due them by the factors shall be remitted them in gold or silver coin, which they will hoard up till the end of the war or until such time as they shall be able by the use of it to purchase negroes at such diminished prices as will induce them to part with it. It is said that in this way some three to four millions of specie have been drawn from our city Banks, and may be said *buried* till it can be used at a time when the necessity of the people are ripe for large sacrifices of their property to obtain it."

LAW REPORTS.

The Power of the Common Council to Fix a License Fee upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES, and the opinion of the Chief Justice was given in the issue of Sunday. The following is the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, concurring:

SUTHERLAND, J.—I look upon the question raised by the demurrer in this case, as a question of property, of vested rights, resting on or secured by grant or contract.

The resolutions and agreement set up in the defendants' answer were in effect the grant of a valuable franchise, or property. The agreement was not only in effect, but in form a contract; and the franchise, which is the subject of it, is as much within the protection of the Constitution as any other property or right resting on or derived from contract. (Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, 11 Wheaton, 511.)

The question of the power of the Common Council, independent of the State Legislature, to make this grant or contract is not in this case—it is not raised by the demurrer. This action for the penalty of $50 under the ordinance of the 31st of December, 1858, affirms, or at least assumes, the right of the defendants to run their cars, and to enjoy, or exercise, the franchise originally granted by paying the license fees exacted by that ordinance.

The question of the right of the original grantees to assign to the defendants, is not in the case. This action affirms, or at least assumes, the right of the original grantees to assign, for it assumes the present right of the defendants to run their cars under the original grant or contract by paying the license fees and taking out the certificates of license.

The franchise granted is of course held by the defendants, and is to be enjoyed by them, upon the terms and conditions specified in the grant or contract; and I think the question in the case really is whether from the grant, contract, or agreement itself, it can fairly be inferred that the plaintiff intended to reserve the right, thereafter, at any time, and from time to time, to impose the payment of these license fees without limitation as to amount, and thus impair, if not utterly destroy, the franchise granted.

But it is suggested, that irrespective of the terms and conditions of the contract the plaintiffs had a right to impose the payment of these license fees—that the ordinance imposing them was and is an act of legislation—that the plaintiffs cannot grant away their right of legislation—that the grant to the assignors of the defendants of the franchise in question must be presumed to have been made subject to the right thereafter to impose the payment of these license fees as a legislative act; and the cases of the Brick Presbyterian Church *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (5 Cowen, 538) and of Coates *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (7 Cowen, 585,) are referred to as sustaining this principle.

I do not doubt that grants of property or franchises by the City Corporation must be deemed to be made and received subject to the right of future municipal police regulations, the same as if granted by an individual; and this is the principle established by the cases in 5th and 7th Cowen.

In the case in 5th Cowen, the ordinance prohibiting the use of the premises as a cemetery was strictly a municipal law or police regulation, authorized by an act of the Legislature. But suppose the ordinance, instead of prohibiting the use of the premises as a cemetery, had imposed a license fee of fifty dollars for each body thereafter to be interred in the premises, would the Court have held such an ordinance a repeal of the covenant for quiet enjoyment? I think not. No one can fail to see, I think, that such a decision would have done violence to justice and the Constitution by destroying the contract between the parties.

No doubt the grant of a ferry franchise would be deemed to be made subject to such future municipal police regulations or laws as the public safety or health might require; and an ordinance absolutely prohibiting the use of the ferry during the prevalence of an infectious or contagious disease, might be justly held not at all to interfere with the covenant for quiet enjoyment in the lease or grant of the ferry. But would the City corporation, after leasing a ferry for a certain term, or a certain rent, have a right to impose a license fee of fifty dollars for each ferry boat used? It is plain it would not, independent of the contract. And yet it appears to me that that is the precise question in this case, irrespective of the express terms and conditions of the contract.

The distinction must be taken between a general municipal law or ordinance for the public safety or good, and a law (if you choose to so call it) or ordinance for the pecuniary benefit of the City Corporation as a legal entity or person capable of granting property, and entering into a contract with reference to it. No doubt the City Corporation has power to impose a license fee for the use of public carriages; but the question is, whether, after having licensed a public carriage for a certain fee for a certain term, or for a certain term without the payment of any fee, it has the right during the term to impose the condition of the payment of an additional license fee in the former case, or of any license fee in the latter case, without having reserved such right. Plainly not, if the license is deemed to be a valid subsisting contract.

I presume public lands might in effect be granted by an act of Congress or of the State Legislature without the formality of a patent or other instrument. Of course, such lands after the grant would be taxable by general laws imposing taxes. But could Congress or the State Legislature, by a special law, impose as a condition of enjoying the lands so granted, the payment of a certain annual sum of money as rent or as a tax for the use of the land? I think not, although the act of Congress or of the Legislature would not be in the form of a grant or contract.

The question whether the plaintiffs, independent of the act of 1854, affirming the grant to the defendants' assignors, is not in this case.

The right to revoke the grant itself is one thing; the right to affirm it, or at least to assume its existence, and at the same time to impair or destroy its value, is another thing. I am free to say, however, that I do not see upon what principle it could be claimed that the grant could be revoked at the mere will of the Corporation.

If the plaintiffs have a right to impose a license fee of $50 for each car, they have a right to impose a license fee of $5,000 for each car, and thus they could utterly destroy their own executed gift, if no consideration was paid for the grant. Or if a consideration and a large one was paid, they could thus, under the form of a license fee, exact such other and further consideration as they saw fit.

I presume that an executed gift can no more be revoked or repudiated than a bargain and sale. Besides, if the grant could originally have been called a gift, the defendants under it have built their road, it must be assumed, at large expense, and thus they have a large vested interest under the grant.

Upon the whole, upon the grounds which have been above barely suggested, I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs' right to recover in this action must rest exclusively upon the terms and conditions of the written contract; and as I agree with Judge CHASE in his construction of the written contract, I also concur in the conclusion to which he has arrived, that the order of the Special Term should be affirmed and the complaint dismissed, with costs.

The dissenting opinion of Justice INGRAHAM will soon follow.

Appeal in the Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of June A. Blankman.—The heirs at law in this case have appealed from the decision of the Surrogate, admitting the will to probate. The heirs at law have also appealed in the case of the will of Wm. H. Morehout.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate: William Williams, L. Wines, E. A. Clark, Jane Shephard, John Donohue, F. Reckenberger, J. D. Horston, W. H. Levy, Ann Burhous, C. A. Kimball, Edward Owens, James Morkey, C. Van Varick, Margaret Ward, John Connolly, F. P. V. Leilhort, Gilbert Allen, Hannah Allen, Nancy Lestore, C. M. Boron, Wm. G Breere. The following, although contested, have also been admitted: Wm. H. Morehout, Joseph Goodwin, Richard Sands, Robert S. Peck.

James Morkey's will left $500 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince-street.

An Alleged Panel Thief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of Julia Wright.—In this case the prisoner applied to be discharged upon *habeas corpus*, alleging that she was wrongfully detained. It appears that Julia was charged with complicity in robbing one John D. Pierson of $20 by means of the panel game. She was detained by a Justice of the Peace, as alleged, upon the statement of Pierson. The Court granted her discharge.

Shipmasters and Owners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Edward R. Wanderer vs. *Thomas R. Foster et als.*—This was an action by the master of the ship *Flora*, to recover a balance of $3,787 90, claimed to be due him for wages and disbursements, during a three years' voyage of the ship. The master claimed that he had rendered his accounts and vouchers, and as alleged, the defendants refused to pay him, or to point out their objections to the account. The defendants therefore deny the whole account, and set up various counter claims, the principal one being that the master had brought the vessel home in ballast, instead of bringing home a cargo, which, it is alleged, he might have done with every facility. The motion is now made to compel the defendants to point out the portions of the account objected to, and to set up fully the items of the counter-claim. Decision reserved.

D. B. Eaton, for plaintiff; Charles Benedict, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, a motion was made to quash the indictment against Dr. ERNEST BAGNIASKI, formerly a surgeon in the Austrian army, for forgery. The Doctor was formerly put on trial for false pretences, in defrauding a midwife of a large sum of money, but was acquitted on technical grounds. As the fraud was accompanied by the utterance of worthless paper as security, a new indictment was found against the Doctor for forgery, which is now sought to be quashed on technical grounds. The motion was argued by Mr. Clegg for the prisoner, and by the District Attorney for the Government, and a decision was reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Gregory* vs. *Gregory.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $18,942 55, as of the 1st October, 1860. Each party pay their own costs.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Corlies* vs. *Lyman, &c.*—Motion for new trial granted, on payment of costs by plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

CLERKE, J.—*Garner* vs. *Bank State of New-York.*—Case settled.

Worson vs. *Foster.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Coup	85¾	$4,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	92
24,000 do	85¾	1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m	33½
6,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Coup	79	1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m g'l'd	104
17,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. N	102	48 Continental B'k	64
1,000 Treas. 11 ₩ c. N	101¾	10 Penn. Coal Cm'y	78
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8s '60.	75	50 do	78¾
17,000 Tenn. 6st. 6s, '90.	37¾	5 Pacific M. S. Co	71
5,000 do	s30 37½	50 do	s10 71¾
15,000 do	s30 38	12 N. Y. Cen. R	73¾
66,000 do	38	175 do	73¾
5,000 do	38½	350 do	s10 73¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	46¾	100 Erie Railroad	s50 32¾
9,000 do	46	30 Hudson Riv. R	32
1,000 do	46¾	25 Harlem Railroad	9¾
12,000 N. Car. State 6s	51	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	b10 65¾
6,000 do	50¾	100 do	s30 64¾
43,000 Missouri St. 6s	38	150 do	c 65¾
18,000 do	38¾	580 do	65¾
1,000 do	38¾	6 Clev. Col & Cin. R.	97
1,000 Mo. 6s loan to H. & St. Jos. R.	47	200 Gal. & Chi. R	s10 60¾
1,000 do	46	225 do	s30 60¾
1,000 Ia. State 6s	53	595 do	61
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	99	100 do	s60 60
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R 7s	96¾	50 do	s10 61
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	101¾	50 do	b15 61
1,000 Bud. R. R. C Bds.	48	460 do	s5 61¾
3,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c B. old	89	450 Clev. & Toledo R.	24
		40 Chi. & Rock I. R.	34½

MONDAY, July 8—A. M.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is received by Wall-street with eminent satisfaction. Its first effect is to advance the market credit of the old loans of the Government, while no less a sum than *two hundred and forty million dollars* is applied for, to be added to the Public Debt of the United States during the fiscal year upon which we are now entering. This favorable effect, we have reason to believe, will be increased rather than diminished, the more closely this able and business-like budget of Mr. CHASE is looked into. The directness with which he states the wants of the Treasury, no less than his clear-headed arrangement of the ways and means of supplying them, will at once commend the Report to financial confidence, and so elevate the Public Credit, as to render success in negotiation sure and reasonably economical. Of course much will depend upon the prompt and unstinted sanctions of Congress. If that body will only bring to the consideration of its Money bills the same bold and comprehensive view of the extraordinary necessities of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the present War, for its supremacy at home, and its undivided power and credit in the great family of nations, together with the same generous confidence in the readiness of the People to spend and be spent in the support of THE CAUSE—whether by direct or indirect taxation; whether by contributing to the permanent Funded Stocks or temporary Loans, which Mr. CHASE has asked for—we doubt not that the National Credit will rise to the emergency, and at once become, from the very magnitude of the sums required, the first object of support and conservatism to every loyal citizen in the country, whether of moderate means or liberal wealth.

The figures and suggestions of the Secretary are involved in no obscurity of detail or verbiage. They are immediately directed to the fiscal year 1861-'62. The ordinary wants of the year, founded on existing laws and appropriations, and upon the increased charge for interest on the Public Debt, are stated at about $80,000,000, say $79,887,849, including $5,000,000 toward the liquidation of the principal of the existing debt. These, he insists, should be met by taxation, direct and indirect. The indirect system has been the established policy of the Government. From this he proposes no permanent departure. But, after raising the Customs revenue $20,000,000 by War duties upon Sugar, Coffee and Tea, and $7,000,000 by other convenient and equitable alterations of the Tariff, he deems it imprudent to rely, in this year of depression in business and moderate imports, on more than $57,000,000 from Customs, to which he adds $3,000,000 from Lands and Miscellaneous sources. For $20,000,000 he would rely on direct taxation for a single year, believing that the future revival of business will give the Department all of $80,000,000 from Customs, ordinary and extraordinary, as above. The mode of direct taxation is left to the adjustment of Congress. A two-mill tax upon the wealth, real and personal, of the loyal States, would produce $21,800,056; or a tax of three mills on the real wealth of these States would produce $22,891,580; or a tax of one and a quarter mills on the real and personal wealth of all the States would produce $20,128,667.

The extraordinary or War estimates of the War and Navy Departments are to raise the annual expenditure of the fiscal year to about $320,000,000—say $318,579,581—or $240,000,000 in excess of the proposed current Ways and Means of the year, which sum Mr. CHASE proposes to raise by way of Public Loan. His plans of negotiation are three in number, and simple in detail, and are stated without the expression of his particular preference for either over the other—all being predicated upon the feasibility of negotiation and circulation at the par value, as follows:

1. Three-year Treasury or Exchequer Bills, bearing 7.30 ₩ cent., for the convenience of calculation at 20 cents on the $1,000, or 2 cents on the $100, per diem, interest payable semi-annually, to be distributed on popular subscription throughout the country, to the extent, if need be, of *one hundred millions*.

2. A thirty-year Funded Stock, in Federal or Sterling denominations, inscribed or coupon, bearing 7 ₩ cent., not to exceed *one hundred millions*.

3. One year Treasury Notes for popular circulation, and for the convenience in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, of the denomination of $10 and $20, and upward, to bear the rate of 3.65 ₩ cent. per annum, to the amount, if need be, of *fifty millions*; or, if deemed preferable, a popular circulation to the same amount, redeemable at all times, on demand, and to bear no interest. The rate of 3.65 ₩ cent. was the one adopted by Mr. Secretary WALKER through the Mexican War, and is the equivalent of one cent per diem on each $100, or one mill per diem on each $10 bill.

The present unexhausted Loan authority of the Department is stated to be

On Treasury Bills, act of June, 1860	$13,978,000
Less issued to Public creditors at par	900,000
Subject to issue July 1	$13 078,000
Loan Act of March, 1861	10,000,000
Together—limited to 6 ₩ cent. interest	$23,078,000

Since the 4th of March the Secretary appears to have borrowed under the act of February, 1861:

On 6 ₩ cent. Stock	$15,316,000
On Treasury Bills 6 ₩ cent	1 684,000
Being the balance authorized by that act	$17,000,000
And on Treasury Bills, as above, under act of June, 1860	900 000
Total	$17,900,000
And he has paid off on old Treasury Bills maturing	3,488 000
Increase of Public Debt since March 4	$14,412,000
Present Public Debt of the United States	$90,867,828

The Trade at New-York of the past week was again on a large scale, in the way of receipts and exports of Domestic Produce, though, in consequence of advices from England, at lower rates for Grain and Flour. The business in Imports is on a moderate scale in the Dry Goods line, while some animation is shown in the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Teas, and Coffee, owing to the prospect of an early War tax, as recommended by Secretary CHASE, and fully anticipated by the public generally. Sugars at present bear ¾ ₩ cent. ₩ lb., on the raw article, and the proposal is to raise the duty to 2½ cents the pound. The apprehension that the change may be applied to the large stock of Cuba Sugars now in Bond, is inducing the Importers to pay the present duty, which they do in 6 ₩ cent. Treasury paper, at 98½@99 ₩ cent., so as to withdraw their previous entries from Bond. There is no present duty on Teas or Coffee. The proposal is to levy a duty of 15 cents the pound on Black Teas; 20 cents on Green Tea, and 5 cents the pound on Coffee. The market for Money continues dull, in the absence of employment on improved mercantile paper and stock collateral, and it will be found in the Bank statement to be made up this afternoon that the further considerable sum of $1,500,000 has been voluntarily paid off since the previous weekly report. The actual line of Loans and Discounts, including the large advances heretofore made on Government Securities, is believed not to exceed *one hundred and ten millions*, although the average, as on the statement, will be something larger. And at the same time the Specie average has probably been increased upwards of $3,000,000, say to $45,250,000, against $42,078,000 last Monday, while the actual stock of Bullion in Bank to-day, from the rising nature of the average, is over *forty-six millions*. The receipts from Europe and California during the week were $2,750,000, and the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, over its receipts, amount to $1,123,000, a good portion of which, though paid out by way of interest on the Public Debt held in Europe, went into Bank, and was remitted for in Exchange, at 106½@106¾ ₩ cent., causing the rate on London to advance ½ ₩ cent. and to leave off 106¾@107 ₩ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 105½@106½ for the various grades of Merchant bills.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,878,323, against $4,592,676 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $3,235 516, against $1,898,669 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,171,861.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	85¼@85¼	@85¼					
New-York Central	74	@73¾	@74				
New-York and Erie	22¾	@22¾					
Reading	33¼	@33¼					
Rock Island	35	@34½					
Michigan Guaranteed	27¼	@27					
Michigan Southern	12¾	@12					
Michigan Central	44¼	@13					
Toledo	24¾	@24¼					
Galena	61	@60¾	@61¾				
Illinois Central	67	@65¾					
Panama	104	@106					
Pacific Mail	69¾	@71	@68¾	@70¾			
Missouris	38¾	@37½	@38¾				
Virginias	43¾	@47	@46				
Tennessees	37½	@38¾					
Hudson River	33	@32¾					
Harlem Preferred	24¾	@23					
Burlington and Quincy	56	@55					
Harlem, Common	10¾	@9¾					

The principal activity on the Stock Exchange the past week, was in the Border State Stocks, and near the close in National Securities, the old issues of which—particularly the 5 ₩ Cents,—improved 1@1½ ₩ cent. Of the Border State Stocks, the aggregate sales of the week again foot up about $1,500,000, the supplies coming, as heretofore, mainly from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin in rapid liquidation of their discredited currency. The heaviest sales were in Tennessees, which finally closed nearly one ₩ cent. higher than the previous week. Some English orders for Virginias, and the relatively moderate offering, caused a rapid advance to 47 ₩ cent., the closing price being about 46 against 43½ the previous Saturday. The issue of the State of Missouri to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, and the prompt payment of the July coupon on this $3,000,000, caused an advance to 46@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

NEWS OF THE DAY.

☞ That military operations of a decisive character will be much longer delayed seems improbable, in view of the active movements hourly occurring, which can have no other object in view. Since Friday last upwards of thirty rifled cannon have been sent into Virginia, besides other important paraphernalia of war; and in addition to the great body of troops already there, the New York Thirty-eighth and Greene's United States Battery went over yesterday, the Second Rhode Island was expected to go last night, and the New-York Twenty-third is under orders to move over this morning. The intrenchments across the Potomac are now almost entirely completed, and the batteries of flying artillery are taking their places at the right, left and centre of the lines, preparatory to a general advance. We may expect soon to hear stirring news from our Army opposite Washington.

There is no doubt that the War Department has received such intelligence of the strengthening of the rebel force near Martinsburgh, as to induce the sending of reinforcements to Gen. PATERSON immediately, in anticipation of a general battle. Col. LAMON yesterday reached Washington in a special train from Martinsburgh, and had private interviews with the President and the military authorities. Subsequently the New-York Fifth and Twelfth Regiments left by rail for Martinsburgh, and a dispatch received in Boston orders the Second Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. GERDON, to report to Gen. PATERSON at once. Reports were prevalent at the Capital, last night, that a battle had already been fought, but they proved to be unfounded, as the Government had no such information.

Another skirmish has occurred in Western Virginia, the results of which are represented to be quite important. Gov. WISE, with a body guard of fifty men under a Capt PATTON, was fired upon by a company of native Union men near Sissonville, and forty of the guard are reported to have been killed, and WISE and PATTON mortally wounded. There appears to be no doubt that such a skirmish occurred, but the report relative to Gov. WISE needs confirmation. In fact, it is probably too good to be true. There seems to be little doubt that a battle of importance will soon take place between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the rebels at Laurel Hill, commanded by GARNETT. The advance guard of the National forces was yesterday within a mile of the enemy, and Gen. MCCLELLAN was rapidly bringing up his men preparatory to action.

An authentic account from Fortress Monroe, of the affair between a party of Hawkins' Zouaves and a considerable force of rebels, has reached us. The statement that six of the Zouaves were killed proves to have been erroneous. They numbered thirty men, under command of Capt. HAMMELL, and encountered the rebels, infantry and cavalry, some distance from Newport's News. Shots were exchanged, and three of the enemy—two officers and one private—were killed, when Capt. HAMMELL deemed it prudent to retire, which he did, without loss. Strong batteries are now being erected in the direction of Newmarket Bridge.

VALLANDIGHAM, the recreant Ohio Congressman, visited the Ohio regiments across the Potomac yesterday, and was received with such decided marks of distavor that he was forced to leave for fear of violence. He was hung in effigy, and on taking his departure was pelted with onions and other missiles.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, yesterday visited some of the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and was received with the most decided demonstrations of respect and admiration. He made two speeches, which are represented to have wrought the men up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The Missouri State Legislature, in accordance with an official call, will assemble at Jefferson City on the 22d inst. The whereabouts of Governor JACKSON is not yet definitely ascertained. The National troops, however, continue to assemble in Southwestern Missouri, in anticipation of a raid from Arkansas.

The De Kalb Regiment, raised under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, and one of the finest which have offered their services to the Government, will leave for the seat of war to-day, from Pier No. 2, North River, after a parade through the City from their encampments, at Hamilton Park and Conrad's. This regiment has a Zouave troop attached, composed of picked men, which it will be well for the rebels to steer clear of.

Our advices from Utah are to the 14th of June. FRANCIS H. HOOTTAN, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Acting Governor in the absence of Governor CUMMING, who left for Georgia some time ago, resigned his position on the 5th of June, in a letter addressed to the President, alleging as a reason, that he could not consistently hold office under an Administration whose acts he could not approve. He expressed his readiness, however, to perform the duties of the office until he is released by the appointment of a successor, which will no doubt speedily be done. BRIGHAM YOUNG had returned from his trip to the Southern part of the Territory, having visited Santa Clara and Rio Virgin Counties, with a view to ascertaining their capacity for the production of cotton. Emigration from the States to California was beginning to pass through Great Salt Lake City. The Central Overland Telegraph enterprise was being vigorously prosecuted, and the Mormons soon expected to have daily bulletins of events in the East.

The concurring opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, in the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Second Avenue Railroad, brought to recover a fine for not taking out a Corporation license, is published in the law column. An appeal is taken from the decree of the Surrogate, admitting to probate the will of AUGUSTA J. BLANKMAN. The appeal is, of course, taken by the blood relations, or heirs-at-law.

The Stock Market was active and higher on State and Government Securities, on Saturday, and closed generally firm in the afternoon. Missouris, 38⅜; New-York Central, 74 ⅌ cent; Exchange firm at 106¼@107 ⅌ cent. on London.

The Treasury Report.

The telegraph has brought us the more interesting portions of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; omitting, however, several important details, needed for its perfect understanding. When received in full, we may present the subject with more precision.

For the present, it is enough to state, in general terms, that the sum needed for the current fiscal year, commencing June 30, 1861, will be $318,519,581, or in round numbers *three hundred and twenty millions*. The ordinary yearly expenses of the Government, as appropriated by the last Congress, absorb $66,000,000 of this amount. The remaining $254,000,000 will be needed for the war, including $9,000,000 for interest on monies to be borrowed during the year, and $5,000,000 as the commencement of a Sinking Fund, for the eventual extinguishment of the principal.

The report of Secretary CHASE states the expense of the War Department at $180,296,397, and of the Navy Department at $30,609,520, being $210,905,817 for both. A considerable portion of the difference between this $210,905,817 and the $254,000,000 above estimated will doubtless be required to meet the irregular and improvident expenditures incurred between the President's Proclamation and the 30th of June last, the commencement of the fiscal year. We renew the expression of our earnest hope, that some Member of Congress will be found willing to cause these expenditures, in all their details, to be fully investigated now while the matter is fresh. We are emphatically admonished by the unequaled magnitude of the sums before us, much of which must be levied without delay by taxes on the people, that the Government cannot begin the work of retrenchment and reform one moment too soon.

The bold and vigorous manner in which Secretary CHASE proposes to meet these enormous demands has given universal satisfaction. He has proved himself fully adequate to the emergency by proposing a sound, conservative and statesmaalike policy, which needs only the sanction of Congress to place the public credit on an immovable basis. It may be summed up in a word. *No money is to be borrowed to pay interest.* The debt is not to be compounded; but *adequate and certain revenues* are to be created, and promptly and punctually applied to the payment of the interest and the gradual extinguishment of the principal.

We give the very words of the Secretary They deserve to be written in letters of gold, for, in the mere saving of needless depreciation of the public securities, they will keep tens, if not fifties of millions in the public treasury.

"In every sound system of finance," says he, "adequate provision by TAXATION for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the *creation* of a *gradually increasing fund* for the redemption of the principal, is *indispensable*. Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation."

Financial doctrines like these, duly manifested by acts, safely carried England through her giant struggle of twenty years with the first NAPOLEON. They will assuredly carry the credit of the American Union, without spot or blemish, to the end of the present rebellion.

The Report of the Secretary points out several subjects for taxation fully adequate to the purpose, but we must reserve their examination for future remark. It is enough for the present to know that the able and upright manager of the National finances has thus early and clearly announced the fundamental duty of providing a solid basis for the National credit.

Confiscation of Rebel Estates.

In estimating the cost of the war that the National Government is now waging for its own existence against a most nefarious insurrection, our people are sometimes startled by the vast amount of money needed, and insidious traitors among us intrude the inquiry, Is the reduction of the Southern hostility to the Government really worth the immense sum that will be required? But the loyal citizens of the country have not shrunk from the task of suppressing the rebellion, great as the task is, and although it may cost four hundred or six hundred millions of dollars, or even double these sums; and they have not stopped to consider whether the whole amount of the immense war debt will have to be paid out of the property and resources of the loyal States alone.

At this time, therefore, it may be encouraging to the country to be reminded that by the law and usage of nations it is entirely legitimate to make the property of the citizens of the rebel States, whose wickedness has provoked this war, pay the whole debt incurred by the Nation in restoring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. That it will be just to inflict a penalty on treason, no one can deny; and the country will demand the recognition of this principle, partially, if not to its full extent, by a special impost on the property of those traitors who have plunged the Government into its present enormous outlays.

The debts incurred by the Confederate States for the support of their conspiracy and revolt, are clearly without law and void, and will be so treated by all National Courts. They will not, therefore, be a charge upon the property of the people of the seceded States when the Union is restored, or rather when the National jurisdiction over them is resumed. It will be within the ability, then, of the disloyal States to make up to the National Government the losses they have occasioned it; and the very revenues they have devised—the export duty on cotton, and the direct taxes they will lay—may be properly diverted by the National Congress from the support of treason to the extinguishment of the Nation's war debt. The export duty on cotton will thus become a permanent regulation of American commerce; and as the English people, who are its chief purchasers, have no fault to find with the imposition of this duty by the rebels themselves, it is not to be supposed that they will complain if it is adopted and continued as a settled policy of the National Government.

It would not be at all amiss for the National Government, in the exercise of its rightful power, to confiscate the property of rebels, to lay a special tax on that species of property in the seceded States that has, more than any other, been the cause of the present civil war. The rebellion was nominally inaugurated for the protection of slave property. It has practically destroyed it. The only safety of slave property now lies in the restoration of the Constitution and Union. It is most fit, therefore, that the property that has caused the rebellion should be specially taxed to pay the expense it has occasioned. And it can well afford to do so, in view of the fact that the money now expending by the Nation is the absolute salvation of the property in question.

Mr. Secretary CHASE very properly presents this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, in his admirable report on the Treasury. He says that "the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditure made necessary by their criminal misconduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the Nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury."

It is obviously the policy to confiscate only a part, and not the whole, of the estates of the masses of the people found in arms against the Government. The object is not to crush the industry of the South, but to punish. The leaders, to be sure, should have nothing left to them—perhaps not even their mischievous lives; but the mere innocent people, who have been deceived into a participation of their crimes, may be spared to repent, and redeem the country, by honest industry, from the debt they have brought upon it.

We hope Congress will not hesitate to pass suitable laws at once embodying the principles herein embraced. It will strengthen the loans proposed by the Government, to have it assured that they will rest upon the pledged wealth of the entire Union—of thirty-four States, and thirty millions of people. And it will greatly cheer the loyal States and their citizens to know, by the enacted laws and resolves of the American Congress, that the whole debt of $400,000,000, now to be incurred by the Government to suppress treason, can and will be drawn ultimately, every dollar of it, from the property and industry of those whose wicked acts have made the expenditure necessary

Another Want of the Rebels.

Why Brigadier BRAGG encamped before Fort Pickens these three weary months, while great reinforcements have been thrown into it, and its armament has been made complete, and a fleet has been added to its defences, has not made the long threatened attack, is one of those anomalies which puzzles others than London correspondents. The reason, we are taught to believe, is extremely simple. The South, by the confession of its journals and leaders, is almost destitute of gunpowder. It has men, and courage, and guns; it has no objection to sacrificing that pure Southern blood which we of the North, unworthy, seek to spill, it is not holding back in the hope of a compromise; nor has any angel of mercy spiked the eager cannon. None, indeed, of the manifold reasons which have been interleaded to account for the indisposition of ex-Capt. BRAGG to spend a little more grape, or shell, or round shot, meets the case. It is simply the want of the fatal grain which brings all things to a pause. The holiday bombardment of Fort Sumter cost the very life blood of the rebel warfare. Fifty or a hundred tons of gunpowder are not to be had on demand at the retail groceries of Florida, or even in Virginia; and the difficulty is enhanced when the required article is to be of a specific kind, for which no substitute is admissible.

Among experts it is well understood that the strength and utility of gunpowder are dependent upon its purity. If manufactured from crude and impure chemicals, it will not only possess imperfect projectile force, but will choke and foul the interior of the cannon so as to render it practically useless. It is of this worthless kind that the supplies of the South principally consist. They have had it lying in their magazines for a long time, and when made, it was not of the best quality. For the old-fashioned, smooth-bored, pot-metal gun, it may serve the purpose; but for their improved arms, whether artillery or small arms, it is wholly unsuited. Rifled cannon, for instance, require a very coarse-grained powder. The amount of surface in a charge determines the length of time it will burn. If the powder be finely granulated, the amount of surface in a given quantity is greater, the combustion quicker and the consequent impetus, or shock, more intense; but it is also sooner spent. In discharging the rifled cannon, military authorities require a force which is gradual; first, to overcome the inertia of the ball, and then to keep adding to its velocity until it leaves the piece. In other words, the powder must continue to burn to the very muzzle. This the coarse-grained powder accomplishes. That ordered by the War Department for such uses is actually in grains—if that be not a misnomer—larger than cherries. One of these murderous globules weighs perhaps seventy-five grains. And indeed the powder demanded for the ordinary cannon is in particles of only half this weight.

With this effective explosive there is good reason to believe the rebels totally unprovided. It is extremely improbable that before the institution of the blockade they had supplied themselves from England; for England is itself largely dependent on our Northern mills for its supplies; and it is not likely the provision of the South had been so absolute as to assume the entire suspension of its resources in this commodity at the North, and to lay in a fleet load of the grain from Europe. They are without the means of making it themselves; for, with the exception of two or three very small factories, with antiquated machinery, they have no preparations for the manufacture. To complete the equipment of other mills would be the work of a year at least—a delay not to be thought of. The material also is lacking. Notwithstanding the vaunts of the rebel newspapers, it is quite certain saltpetre cannot be found in the insurgent States, in any practical quantities. What might be scraped in gross impurity from the caves of Kentucky, supposing Kentucky to lend its resources to the rebels, would be of no consideration in a month's active consumption. Our Northern powder mills, which are mainly dependent upon India, would exhaust, in a few weeks, the entire domestic production of the mineral.

Without, therefore, sufficient hoards of the indispensable grain, and without the means or the material of its manufacture, if is impossible for the South to prolong their resistance to the Government. Its subjugation to law and order must be speedy, Unless it can convert the idle fibre of the cotton plant into gun-cotton, or, aided by the necessities of Europe, force it through the blockade, and get gunpowder for it, the weapons with which FLOYD armed them insufficiently will be worse than worthless; and not only will Fort Pickens be unassailed, but early and entire submission will be inevitable.

European Emigration to this Port for the Half Year.

It is remarkable, in view of our civil war, that the current of foreign immigration continues to flow hitherward in full volume, unchecked, so far, either by the political commotions or by the commercial disturbances which, in some localities, are producing such serious disaster. During the half year just closed the immigration from Europe has been nearly as great as it was for the corresponding period of last year, and considerably greater than for the same months of the two years preceding last. The whole number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden from the beginning of the year to the close of last month, (as registered on the books of the Emigration Commissioners,) amounts to 43,637, as against 49,388 for the first six months of last year—being a diminution of only 5,751. There is known, however, to be an unusually large number of emigrant ships now on their way here from Hamburg, Bremen and other German and Northern European ports—so that it is anticipated that the emigration of the present year will equal, if it does not exceed, that of any year since 1857. Only last week the steamship *Hammonia* came into this port filled with industrious and intelligent German emigrants, who had been compelled to take that means of conveyance from Hamburg, because all the sailing vessels in that port, or about to arrive there, were already engaged for the transport of passengers impatient to get on their way to the promised land of America.

A somewhat larger ratio of the emigration thus far, this year, is from Germany, than was the case last year, and a considerably smaller proportion from Ireland; and according to present appearances, the disparity with former years, in the same direction, will be still greater in the remaining months of the year. The comparison between the arrivals this year and last, from these two great hives of migratory humanity, stands thus:

First six months of last year, (Irish)	25,168
First six months of last year, (German)	14,850
First six months of this year, (Irish)	20,009
First six months of this year, (German)	17,435

The falling off in the Irish element lately may, perhaps, be accounted for, in part, by the extraordinary news from America, which is circulated among the British and Irish emigrants at the various points of embarkation, as well as among the peasantry of the agricultural districts. It is believed by everybody over there, (according to the accounts of venturesome Hibernians lately landed here,) that the people all over America are slaughtering each other like savages, and that they were fighting furiously even in the streets of New-York; while the very latest intelligence at the emigrant head-quarters in Liverpool was that the inhabitants of New-York had all taken to their heels and were running for their lives—no one knew where. Of course no son of Erin would ever think of going over to America, or New-York—which is about the same thing—after he heard that: for, though Pat is proverbially of a belligerent turn of mind, and has lately shown himself as happy to wield a rifle in Virginia as heretofore a shillelagh at Donnybrook, it could hardly be expected that he would emigrate with his wife and his brood of young ones to a country where a general scrimmage ended in a universal flight for life.

The German emigrants, on the other hand—whose numbers have of late so greatly increased—are reported generally to have a much more accurate idea of affairs in America—derived, probably, from the letters of their kinsmen, who have settled principally in the Free States of the great Northwest. Some of them, who have served in the *landwehr* or armies of their native States, boldly declare that they have come to America to fight for *freedom*.

New-York is, as everybody knows, the principal port of entry for emigrants destined for all parts of the United States—the arrivals here being over eighty per cent. of the gross number to all the ports of the country. A considerable proportion of the emigrants from Germany and the Northern Kingdoms of the European continent, however, have heretofore sailed direct for New-Orleans, and from thence gone up the river to the States and Territories of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri. The blockade will, of course, divert all of these to this port. Only the other day a ship arrived here with a number of emigrants aboard, which had attempted to enter New-Orleans, but had been turned back by the blockading fleet which so terribly distracts the bankrupt city of the Gulf. It is very doubtful, however, if there was no blockade whatever, whether any European emigrants would *now*, or for a long time to come, venture up the Mississippi through the seceded States,—as the river rebels, in addition to their other crimes, have been guilty lately of seizing a lot of these unfortunate strangers, and impressing them into their service as trench-diggers, while others—honest and respectable peasants heretofore—have been ruined and degraded by transfer into the ranks of the thieving and bullragging chivalry.

The foreign immigration has heretofore played such an important part in the opening up of the illimitable Territories of the great West, and in developing the resources and increasing the power of the country,—and, moreover, this migration of so many millions from the over-crowded and oppressed nations of Europe to the fertile fields and free institutions of the West, has been the means of so largely increasing the happiness of the human family—that it is a matter of congratulation that it has not received, and is not likely to receive, any serious check from the Southern war. Indeed, there is no reason why this local and temporary struggle of Slavery and feudalism should interfere with it at all. The great bulk of the Continental emigration makes its way to the rich farming regions of the Northwest, hundreds of miles away from the Northernmost echoes of any possible Pro-Slavery war, and where there is no likelihood that, for untold ages, they or their posterity will ever be disturbed in their peaceful pursuits. The decrepit slave-chivalry, even in their most idiotic intervals, cannot indulge the thought of ever making conquests over the free and warlike millions of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota or Iowa,—much less of attaining dominion over the mighty farming and pastoral regions, sweeping from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains—a thousand miles. Here there is room for the emigration of centuries and millenniums, and an assured and boundless plenty for them and their seed as long as grass grows and water runs. And even beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the great, rich and salubrious regions stretching from thence to the Pacific Ocean—in Oregon and California, in the Territory of Washington, Nevada and Utah, a hundred millions of men can find a home, overflowing with all the beneficences of nature, safe forever from the desecration of slaves and from the wars and usurpations of the masters of slaves.

The States of the West can give employment also, even now, to an immense army of field laborers, who will thus obtain a capital introduction to the modes of American agriculture. Tens of thousands of farm hands in the Western States have gone off to the war; and it is feared that if labor is not speedily had, a large part of the crops will remain ungathered. In almost every farming State of the West, the emigrants of this year will find a welcome and a home.

The Families of Poor Volunteers—A Chance for the Charitable.

War brings home to every household a certain degree of deprivation, and a certain obligation to self-denial. The wealthy feel its pressure in the form of a compulsory and unaccustomed economy; the poor realize it in the suspension of business, the absence of employment, and the want of the scanty wages upon which they have been content to sustain life. Suffering at such epochs is the rule rather than the exception; and if the grace of charity grows torpid and inactive, it is because benefactors and beneficiaries are equally subjected to conditions, to which they are unused, and which are big with a momentous uncertainty. We freeze up our hearts and clasp our purses, because we know nothing of the exigencies of our own circumstances to-morrow, the next day, and the next.

But there are demands upon public attention, from which no such selfish provision can exonerate us. The beggarly pay which war, always barbarous and oppressive to the individual, gives to the soldier, is wholly inadequate to his personal expenses in an age when the five dollars of our ancestors is worth but one; and the family which he leaves behind him, is left without the means of maintenance. It is this forsaken class which makes the largest draft upon our sympathies. A note from Col. VAN BUREN, the efficient Paymaster-General of the State, informs us that he is overwhelmed with mistaken applications for relief from the families of ardent volunteers, who are in the front rank of the national army; applications mistaken, because founded on the belief that the State is answerable for the support of those thus left destitute. Col. VAN BUREN states that the entire exhaustion of the funds intrusted to the Union Safety Committee leaves the families of poor volunteers wholly unprovided for; and their necessities are extreme. A duty is evidently imposed upon the community, which it is slow to fulfill.

The necessity of the case may, perhaps, suggest the employment of some charitable organization already existing to meet it. The Association for the Relief of the Poor has by its fidelity and zeal, secured the public confidence to a larger extent, perhaps, than any other society; and as its ordinary labors are suspended during the Summer months, we submit the propriety of having its well-regulated machinery applied to this extraordinary demand upon beneficent labors. The assurance that the contributions of the charitable will be dispensed in the judicious fashion prescribed by the experience of this veteran institution, will command the necessary means; and the public will no longer be scandalized by the spectacle of extended suffering, the result of patriotic self-sacrifice, which there is no further spirit of the same self-denying character to alleviate.

The Escape of Missouri.

Of all the States that have escaped the curse of secession, there is not one that has so much cause for rejoicing as Missouri. Her normal position is in connection with the Free States. Her climate, soil, productions, her immense mineral resources, the development of which will one day place her among the richest States of the Union, all unmistakably indicate that her prosperity will always depend upon the employment in the main of free, and not of slave labor. Bordered, too, as she is, on three sides by Free States, exposing her continually to the inroads of free sentiments, and the direct influence of free institutions, slave property would cease to be desired or profitable, while its liability to escape would always render it too insecure for investment. Though the sympathies and prejudices of a large portion of her people were, for the present, with the South, yet the inexorable logic of events was linking all her interests indissolubly with the North and the East. The construction of railroads, connecting her immediately with the Eastern cities and the commerce of the ocean, relieved her from dependence on the Gulf by means of the Mississippi, which not many years ago was the great and only thoroughfare of northwestern trade and travel. Merchandise purchased in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, found its way to St. Louis by New-Orleans, whence it was reshipped some fifteen hundred miles up the current of the Mississippi to that city. Goods purchased in New-Orleans had, in the main, been purchased by the New-Orleans merchant in New-York or New-England, and the consumer in Missouri had thus to pay the double profits of the two sets of jobbers through whose hands they had passed. With the construction of Railroads came a great change in the currents of Missouri commerce and trade. It set with a continually increasing volume towards the Atlantic instead of the Gulf cities. Not only was Missouri looking to the East for a market wherein she could make her purchases, but she was sending a large proportion of her surplus products in that direction to be sold. Every year increased the amount of this reciprocal trade, and another decade will connect her as indissolubly with the Northern Atlantic States as is Ohio, Illinois or any other Western or Northwestern State. With a kindly feeling, which late events have strengthened rather than diminished, the North and the East will pour a continually increasing tide of hardy emigration into her fertile valleys, and Northern and Eastern capital and enterprise will aid in developing the unexampled richness of her mineral resources. Had she permitted herself to be entangled with secession it is easy to perceive how fatal it would have been to her material prosperity. She would have surrounded herself with enemies instead of friends. She would have thrown away the advantages of position, of intercourse and commerce with those to whom she was united by the bonds of a common interest, surrendered her prestige as the great State of the West, and shut her gates against an immigration of labor and capital so necessary to the development of the mighty sources of wealth hidden in her mountains, and in the unequaled richness of her soil.

But there is another aspect in which secession would have been still more fatal to Missouri. It was a part of the selfish policy of the Cotton States to involve Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland in their scheme of dissolving the Union, not only with a view of making these States the scene of actual warfare, to be trampled over by hostile armies and deluged in blood, but to avail themselves of their credit and immense resources to enable them to carry on their rebellion. In counting their means of supplying money, soldiers and food in their resistance to the power of the Government, they reckoned upon filling their ranks with men from these four States, upon feeding them from their granaries, and paying them with their money. Had they succeeded in carrying out this policy, Missouri would not only have been ruined in credit and resources in the present, but would have had entailed upon her a debt that would have hung like an incubus upon her industry for generations, or, like that of Mississippi in the past, and of all the Cotton States in the future, to be wiped out by the infamy of repudiation. She would not only have been surrounded by enemies, but would have been made hopelessly bankrupt. From such a fate the loyalty of her masses, under the direction of an intelligent and patriotic leadership, has saved her. Her State officials were traitors, her politicians were traitors, but the people of Missouri were true to their allegiance and their own best interests. Compare her present position and prospects of the future with those of Virginia. The one free from the tumult, the chaos, and horrors of war, with resources unimpaired and energies unwasted. The other the centre of a conflict which is to crush her industry, demoralize her people, and destroy for generations her financial resources, her credit and her prosperity. Who believes that Virginia can ever pay the stupendous debt she is rolling up? Who believes that one of her banks will survive the senseless folly of her revolt? Who believes that the Confederate States, even if they shall succeed in their traitorous purpose of dissolving the Union, will, or can, if they would, relieve her from the burden she has so foolishly heaped upon herself? Let Kentucky and Maryland consider the condition of Virginia and Missouri as they appear in such wide contrast, and be wise.

TOO HASTY LEGISLATION.—While we, in common with all good citizens, are in favor of strengthening the hands of the Chief Executive, and legalizing, as far as necessary, all the acts relative to suppressing the rebellion, which Mr. LINCOLN has felt called upon to perform without specific authority of law, we must at the same time enter our protest against such wholesale legislation as is contemplated in the following portion of a bill introduced into the Senate on Friday last:

"Be it enacted, that all the acts and proceedings of the President in calling into the service of the United States the militia of the several States, for the purposes aforesaid, *and all the acts and proceedings incident thereto*; and all acts and proceedings *relating to the operations* of the military and naval forces of the United States are hereby approved and confirmed, and the same shall be legal and valid in all respects as if done under the express authority of Congress previously conferred."

It appears to us that this too general language will have much the same mischievous effect as the act under which Secretary FLOYD escaped punishment. It is very much like taking an oath with an indefinite proviso added. In the hurry of business, such a law may be made to cover a host of fat contracts. A more detailed account of the specific acts to be legalized, and the absence of such generalizations as "all acts and proceedings incident thereto" would tend to disarm suspicion. Let the people have at least the consolation of knowing how the money goes.

THE INVINCIBLE CONFEDERACY.—Is it not a humiliating fact for the gallant, the indomitable, the invincible chivalry of the Gulf States, who were born almost with rifles in their hands, who practiced gunnery and horsemanship in swaddling clothes, and grew up into such walking arsenals, that each man of them could laugh a siege of ten Yankees to scorn; who were to be such thunderbolts in war that they would sweep victorious over every battle-field, sack Philadelphia, seize the money chests of New-York, and encamp their armies on the three hills of Boston—we say, is it not humiliating to find these terrible sons-of-thunder retreating everywhere before their long-despised and villified enemies, and crying pitifully before the world that all they want is "peace"—all they want is to be "let alone?"

But such is generally the ignoble end of the braggart's career. True courage is never

loud-mouthed and ostentatious. It is modest, gentle and silent. And in the clash of "cold steel," and the sulphurous smell of "gunpowder," which JEFF DAVIS so lately and so indecently promised the loyal men of the North, it will be seen where the truest courage is found.

In the meantime, it is worth while to note that the "invincible" Secessionists no longer look to their wonderful warriors to win them the victory, but are turning, with despairing eyes, to England and France, to break the cloths with which their limbs are already bound.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Grand Review of Citizen Soldiery—The Meeting of Congress—Qualifications of Members—The Case of Mr. Upton, of Virginia, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

Perhaps the largest review of soldiers took place to day, in front of the President's house, ever witnessed in this country. The number was more than twenty thousand, chiefly, if not entirely, of New-York volunteers. A good deal of complaint is made that the brief and inadequate notice of the affair left the great majority of the people ignorant of what was to transpire. The *Republican*, of this morning, which reaches many of its readers as late as 8 o'clock, gave notice that the grand parade would take place at 7, and be over before 9.

The streets have been thronged all day, and the Capitol was crowded to overflowing. The election of Speaker went off finely. Mr. COLFAX withdrew from the contest, and when it was ascertained that Mr. GROW was far ahead of his Republican opponent, Mr. BLAIR, the latter rose, and signified his wish that his friends would change their votes, and terminate the contest by voting for Mr. GROW. The two Republican rivals for the honor revived the good old days of the early past by voting for each other; and when the result was announced, Mr. BLAIR, with Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, at the request of the Clerk, conducted the newly-elected Speaker to the chair. The inaugural of Mr. GROW made a brief allusion to the state of the country, and when he declared that the Union must be perpetuated, and that the constellation of States could only go out in blood, the applause was loud and prolonged, both in the galleries and on the floor.

The recent revolutionary events of the South have given rise to some knotty questions as to the qualifications of members, which were for the time disposed of; but, if I understood the positions taken by Mr. BURNETT, they will again be brought up for examination. He disputes the right of the gentlemen from Virginia to take seats, on the ground that they have been elected in violation of the ordinance of the State Convention, which forbade the holding an election; and he contended that if the Republicans were right in the position that the State is still in the Union, they could not deny the legitimacy of its action. But Mr. CARLILE pertinently replied that the Convention had no right to repeal an act of the Legislature; and furthermore, that the action of the Convention was void, for the reason that it failed to comply with the condition of the law which constituted it. That law made it incumbent on the Convention that its action should be submitted to the people for ratification; and although the secession ordinance was submitted, the unauthorised acts of legislation were not. He also took the bolder and more conclusive ground that no State had a right to secede from the Union, and treated the whole affair as a nullity. When he made this strong and emphatic declaration of his loyalty to the Union, the crowded galleries again broke forth in a storm of applause.

A special ground of objection to the claim of MR. UPTON to a seat from the Fairfax District of Virginia was made by Mr. COX, of Ohio, in that he was a citizen of Ohio, and voted at the November election last fall. It was also stated that he was the editor of a newspaper in Ohio, and that his name still appeared at the head of its columns. Mr. UPTON admitted that he voted in Ohio in November last, and that he had been connected with the Press in that State, but stated that he had disposed of his interest in the paper. He also claimed that he was a resident of Virginia at the time of the election. It seemed to me that Mr. UPTON and his friends failed to make the point, which I think they may do safely, that it is not necessary to be a citizen of a State, according to the laws thereof, in order to represent it in Congress. The point has frequently been decided, that the States have no right to change, by additions or subtractions, the qualifications of the members of the two Houses of Congress. The Constitution of the United States fixes these qualifications absolutely, and nothing the States may do can change them. This was determined in the case of Judge TRUMBULL. It will be remembered that objection was made to his taking his seat in the Senate, on the ground that he held the office of Judge in the State of Illinois, and that by the Constitution of that State, no man holding the office of Judge could be eligible to a National appointment, or perhaps to a seat in either branch of Congress, during the term for which he was elected Judge. The Senate—and by the way, a Pro-Slavery, and so-called Democratic Senate—decided that the State Constitutions could not alter nor add to the qualifications requisite in a member of that body, which were absolutely fixed by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and the objection was overruled by the admission of Judge TRUMBULL.

It is, therefore, of no moment, that Mr. UPTON was not a citizen of Virginia, the Constitution of which, I believe, requires a two year's residence; and we must look solely to the Constitution of the United States for authority on the case. Turning to that instrument, we find the most explicit ground for saying that it is not necessary to be a citizen of a State to represent it in either branch of Congress. The language of the Constitution on this point is unmistakable. It declares that:

"No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a *citizen* of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an *inhabitant* of the State in which he shall be chosen."

I need not remind the reader that the framers of the Constitution used language with the utmost regard to accuracy and precision. They meant exactly what they said, and no more. They require that the Representative shall be a *citizen* of the United States, but he may be only an inhabitant of the State he represents. They made this distinction on broad National grounds; and this clause, as well as that relating to the qualifications of Senators, furnishes a striking illustration of their freedom from the modern CALHOUN heresy of State Sovereignty. They thought any citizen of the United States eligible to represent any one of the States by becoming an *inhabitant* thereof. The clause defining the qualifications of Senators, is identical with the above, except that it requires a citizenship of the United States of nine years' duration instead of seven. The simple condition that he must be "an inhabitant" of the State for which he is chosen, fails to designate any time, long or short, as the requisite term of residence.

These clauses of the Constitution should be conclusive, as it regards Mr. UPTON'S elegibility. If he resided in Virginia three days prior to the day of election, it was all-sufficient. In point of fact, his family has resided there for months, and if I am not mistaken, he left them there during his brief residence in Ohio. It is quite a different question whether he was elected by the people to represent them. If, as stated, he only received twenty-one votes, there will be a general feeling of disapproval of his admission to a seat, and it would be far better to open a new election, after the District, which is now the chief seat of war, shall be cleared of rebels.

OBSERVER.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Her Trial Trip—An Excursion and its Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The first of two new steamboats for the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston, made her trial trip on Friday night. The name of the steamer is the *City of Boston*, and I suppose the reader might ascertain from a remark made by a young lady as she stepped on shore, all that is absolutely necessary to know concerning both boat and trip. In reply to a question put by her attending gallant, the aforementioned lady said, "Mercy, yes, I think she's a sweet, pretty boat, and we've had a splendid time." However, a few details may be acceptable, and I will give them.

Courteous invitations, printed on pink-tinted paper, were issued by Mr. MARTIN, the Agent of the line, desiring the pleasure of the company of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, upon the trial trip of the new steamer. Of these, many gladly availed themselves, thinking thereby to avoid the heat and dust of the city, enjoy a pleasant sail by moonlight, examine the beauties and peculiarities of the latest aquatic sensation, and also do, as I did, take a run up to the City of Notions. At such times, the company which one meets is somewhat mixed, i. e., not particularly homogeneous, as there are many interests to be consulted and many influences to be courted, the neglect of which, or the offending, would result disastrously to the enterprise. Hence I was prepared to find, as I did, delegations from all grades of reputable society gathered on the after-deck, grouped in the *salon* or promenading the spacious cabins. Each new comer was scanned, and many a familiar face was recognized. Prominent among them was Capt. Jo. CONSTOCK, the President of the line, known to all New-Yorkers who know anybody, Capt. A. G. GRAY of the *Baltic*, Capt. T. G. JEWETT, late of the *Bay State*, and now of the *City of New-York*, the mate to the *Boston*; Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY of Jersey City, Mr. CRANE of ADAMS & Co., J. W. WOODRUFF of the New-Jersey Railroad, and HORATIO ALLEN of the Iron Works, besides scores of reporters from all sorts of papers, hundreds of humans, brilliant doubtless in private life, and ladies in vast numbers.

For some reason the hour for departure was deferred to a later one, by which time a great crowd had gathered upon the dock to see her off. "Bang" went the gun, "hooo" went the whistle, and off went the boat. Cheers from the crowd on the pier, dippings of friendly buntings from adjacent steamers, ringings of kindly-toned bells, and salutes from more pretentious ocean steamers, were answered by the dingdong of our bell and the cheers, waves of handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations from our crowd. As we passed down towards and around the Battery the excitement seemed to grow somewhat greater until the whole Bay appeared to be filled with nodding sloops, swift-winged steamboats and hospitable old tubs anxious to pay court and do homage before the queen of the hour.

The thoughtful hospitality of our hosts had provided for the amusement and gratification of the most fastidious, by engaging the services of the far-famed and justly bewritten "Seventh Regiment Band." From the cornet to the drum, all seemed inspired by the occasion, and most deliciously the patriotic, operatic, symphonic and popular strains gushed forth, filling the souls of all listeners to the very brim, and preparing one and all to be delighted with the boat and all connected with her.

Embracing an occasion when nearly all the guests were gathered about the locale of the band, I took a tour through the steamer.

THE CITY OF BOSTON,

commanded by Capt. WM. WILCOX, will form, with her twin, the *City of New-York*, Capt. JEWETT, a daily line to Boston *via* New-London, Norwich and Worcester. She is a side-wheel steamer of exquisite model, whose gracefulness of line and symmetry of proportion, cannot fail to cause the beholder, if he be a man of an eye for the beautiful, to exclaim in the words of a sacred writer, "Now do mine eyes behold thee, beauty of my heart; grace and loveliness are thine, and thou art mine." She is 315 feet in length, 40 feet wide, 13 feet deep and 75 feet over all. Nominally her engine has but 800 horse-power, though her engineer, Mr. E. B HARVEY, thinks she can be worked up to 1,500 horse-power, while she has an 81-inch cylinder. The hull is divided into water-tight compartments, constructed by THOMAS WEST & Co., so that if an unkind rock lays open her stern, her bow will yet be secure, and her passengers all safe. Had the *Lady Elgin* been thus arranged her ill-fated excursionists would not have been buried unsurined in the cold waters of Lake Michigan; and by such construction, the unfortunate *New World* might to-day be prepared to pursue her accustomed way to Albany, instead of being compelled to bathe, for an indefinite length of time, in the muddy channel of the "Hudson near the shoal."

The hull was built by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co. Her engine, which was built by the Novelty Works, is of 1,700 horse power; cylinder 81 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston. The furniture, which is all of rosewood, is from EBENHAUSEN & CO., and the crockery, plate and table appointments from E. V. HAUGWOUT & Co. A. T. STEWART furnished the carpets, bedding and upholstery.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CABINS

is peculiar. The lowest hold, instead of being, as is the custom, appropriated entirely and in vast length to the men, is divided into three apartments—one for the ladies, which connects with an upper cabin; one for the gentlemen, which connects with the deck, and a third for gentlemen, which is also used as a dining-room. In them all are found the luxurious accommodations which are expected, as a matter of course, in this country, and which elsewhere would be considered mad folly and idle extravagance. On the deck above, that portion which is generally called the ladies' cabin, is divided into state-rooms instead of berths, and is much more retired and homelike either for families or ladies traveling alone, than those constructed on the old plan. The deck yet higher, is as are all such decks in first-class steamers, elevated to long promenading-cabins lined on either side with state-rooms, and having at each end a spacious area for the use of sitters, smokers, loungers and lovers (of fresh air.) There is, however, unlike other boats, a row of state-rooms in the centre of the forward portion of the cabin, which is an innovation on the old style. The total absence of gaudy ornament, of flashy decoration, and of gingerbread humbuggery is noticeable. The state-rooms have glass doors, thereby obviating the necessity and the danger of having small lamps or lanterns in the rooms, while the light from the outer saloon makes them much more inhabitable than if illumined by an oil-dripping, short-wicked lamp.

At a convenient season, after we had been refreshed, and inspired, enchanted and delighted by the music from the Seventh Regiment Band; after "Dixie," marches, dances and operatic selections had drawn forth the applause of the audience, and the wind, firing of its whistling accompaniment, had created within us a desire for internal creature-comforts, we were summoned to a banquet. A prettier sight than that presented by the dining hall, it would be difficult to imagine. There were ten or twelve small tables standing crosswise, and one running the entire length of the cabin. These were brilliantly lighted by parti-colored waxen tapers, beautified by tastily arranged flowers, and well set off by a liberal display of nicely-patterned plate. The steward, THOMAS BURNS, must have spread himself as well as the table, for never did the intricacies of the typographical art more elegantly imprint such profuseness of viands, solid, light, palatable and tempting, as on this occasion. The dinner was good and we were hungry; full justice was done to the one, and full stomachs satisfied the other.

After dinner, it being about 8 o'clock in the evening, the band detached a quadrille set, and while the many gathered on the upper deck, to watch the comet and hear the music, the few formed sets below, and danced (literally) all night till the broad daylight, and were tired enough the next morning. A grand display of fireworks enlivened, or rather varied the entertainment of the night, and refreshing creams and ices gratified the palates of the non-dyspepic thereafter.

So passed the time. The engine worked to a charm. The boat was as steady and unshaken as a solid rock. No attempt at speed was made owing to the foaming of the water in the boiler, a temporary inconvenience which compelled the captain to confine his boat to a slow rate. Enough, however, was done to satisfy the old salts and the experts in steam that she is a well-built, well-arranged, carefully managed vessel, and one on which passengers may be sure of safety, comfort, attention and all desirable conveniences.

About midnight the steamer *Connecticut* passed and saluted her beautiful rival with a shower of rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks. Capt. WILCOX responding by a handsome pyrotechnic display, and the guests singing the national hymns accompanied by the band. This incident constituted one of the most pleasing episodes of the trip.

On Saturday morning the boat proceeded to Norwich, where she was inspected by the citizens while the passengers breakfasted the town. Her arrival and departure were honored by a salute fired by a Com-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
America	Liverpool	Boston	June 26
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Europa* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE DECIDED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK
IN THEIR THREE STORES AT
A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
And all who are in pursuit of
DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL
Are invited to avail themselves of the
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
Our Stock is very large and includes Fashionable and Desirable Dry Goods of every description.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $36.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
Selling off
BY THE ASSIGNEE,
No. 473 Broadway, (late Beekman & Company's,)
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, SILKS, MOHAIRS,
And DRESS GOODS generally.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP.
A. C. HODGE, Assignee.

GREAT
CLEARING OUT SALE!
at
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
The present opportunity is one which seldom offers, to make selections from a stock of upwards of $40,000 worth of new and choice millinery and fancy goods, a less than fifty cents on the dollar.
THE PANIC IN BONNETS!
200 good straw bonnets, closing at 3c. and 4c.
7 500 fancy straw bonnets, closing at 12c. and 15c.
1,748 colored straw bonnets, clearing at 25c.
4,000 fine split-straw bonnets, 38c., 50c., and upwards.
All our fine bonnets less than half-price.
SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS!
6,650 yds. trimming ribbons 2c. and 3c.
6 000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 3c. and 4c.
4,800 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 6c. and 8c.
4,500 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 10c. and 12c.
10,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, clearing at 15c. and 18c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED, ON TUESDAY, TO ARRANGE THE STOCK.
SACRIFICE IN FLOWERS!
2,500 sprays flowers, closing at 2c.
3,000 sprays flowers, closing at 4c. and 6c.
800 sprays flowers, closing at 8c. and 10c.
All our finest French flowers, half-price.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.
6,800 worked bands clearing at 4c.
4,000 worked bands clearing at 6c.
3,750 worked bands clearing at 8c.
1,500 worked bands clearing at 10c. and 12c.
2,500 worked bands clearing at 15c. and 18c.
2,000 rich embroidered bands for skirts, closing at 25 and 50c.
800 needlework sets, 25c and 50c.
370 needlework sets, very fine, closing at $1.
800 worked collars closing at 6c.
4,000 wrought lace collars closing at 6c.
2,000 worked collars closing at 12c.
1,500 rich needlework collars closing at 25c.
1,850 splendid Swiss collars closing at 31c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN PRICES.
EXCITEMENT IN LACES!
10,000 yds. lace edgings, 1c.
6,000 doz. linen edging closing at 15c. per doz.
2,500 yds. black mantilla lace closing at 6c.
3 000 yds. black silk mantilla lace, marked 15c.
1,500 yds. wide silk mantilla lace, marked 25c.
8 000 yds. silk blond laces closing at 1c., 2c., 3c.
9,000 doz. joined blonds, all silks, at 18c. and 20c. per dozen.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, closing out at 5c.
PANIC IN PARASOLS!
600 silk parasols closing at 50c.
450 silk parasols (flounced) marked 75c.
250 flounced and fringed parasols marked $1.
5,000 much finer parasols reduced nearly one-half.
LOOK AT OUR GLOVES!
1,000 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 5c.
1,500 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 6c.
2,400 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 8c.
1,450 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 12c. and 12½.
1,200 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 18c.
800 pairs twisted silk mitts clearing at 20c.
750 pairs long silk mitts clearing at 10c. and 12c.
300 pairs double-twisted silk mits clearing at 38c.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!
1,200 pairs ladies' cotton hose closing at 5c.
2,000 pairs children's hose closing at 3c.
1,400 pairs men's half hose closing at 5c.
All our better goods equally as cheap.
4,000 PIECES RUFFLING CLOSING at 31c. a PIECE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
10 000 yards dress trimmings, marked 1c.
6 000 yards dress trimmings, marked 2c.
4,500 yards dress trimmings, marked 4c.
15 000 yards dress trimmings, marked 6c., 8c. and 10c.
STORE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO REDUCE THE PRICES!
TROUBLE IN YANKEE NOTIONS!
15,000 spools Kinzey's glace thread, 1c.
10,000 papers nest needles, 3c.
6,000 papers best pins, 3c.
1 000 cards hooks and eyes, 3c.
All small wares at half price.
Also! Also! Also! Also! Also! Also!
Bonnet ruches, 4c. and 6c. Bonnet Ruches, 12c. and 16c.
Milliners and country merchants are invited to inspect this stock, thereby saving at least 40 per cent. from the regular jobbing prices.
STORE WILL OPEN AND SALE COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9 o'clock.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

THE BALANCE
Of our rich stock of
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
in Robes and by the yard.
Also,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be offered for a short period, prior to the closing of our lavenstery,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and auction lots in Handkerchiefs. White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $7 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.,

NEW-YORK.

1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' AND GENTS' SUPERIOR
SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At 3s. per pair.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE,
At 25 cents per pair
500 MEN'S GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND PANTS,
At 75 cents each.
Greatly below regular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT 50 PER CENT.
BLACK LACE VEILS.
BLACK LAMA, PUSCHER AND CHANTILLY SHAWLS.
BLACK EDGING AND FLOUNCING.
Just imported, New Designs,
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Late James Gray & Co.'s.

AT 25 CENTS.
1 yard wide, REAL MOZAMBIQUE,
WORTH $1.
Another case just received.
LEGRAINS. No. 729 Broadway, (Late Gray & Co.)

AT 30 CENTS,
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIES, reduced from 75c.
HONEYCOMB, new for children's wear, 3s., worth 75c.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, (late Gray & Co.)

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., very valuable horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them, viz; a long-tailed gray mare, (*Blue Bell*,) 15 3 high, 5 years old this Spring; can trot in 3 minutes; very stylish driver; has been used under the saddle; worth $150; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a very rare chance to get an excellent horse.
Also, a black mare, (*Lady Spanker*,) by Hill's *Black Hawk*, 15 3 high, 8 years old; is a first rate saddle horse, for which it has been used; very stylish; can trot in 3 minutes, and warranted sound.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 51 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier & Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be had on the morning of sale.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF Household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday) at the private residence No. 50 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor and chamber, and oak dining-room furniture, china, glass, silverware, &c. Also basement and kitchen utensils, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 141 Broadway, Horses, Wagons, and Harness. On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a large stock of first-class furniture. By order of Assignee.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 348 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 18 Bible-house,
E. D. Burt, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 89 Broad-st, corner Beaver.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 108 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of July, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. F. Fowler, in the town of South East, from the Post, a grey HORSE, five or six years old, weighing 850 pounds. He is very round and snug built, and in good rig; trots and paces both, has a shortish mane and light switch tail, (mane and tail darker than the horse,) and a white spot on his nose; he had two splints on one of his forward legs and one on the other. He had a light breast collar harness on, a bridle without blinders, with one rosette, a bar bit with large and strong iron rings. A light trotting buggy wagon, with round top dash and rod plated, with small wings on the seat, no back to double reach; it was newly painted black, with striping on the running part, the width half an inch on either side of the spokes and on the hubs, the color between a yellow and red. If any one can give information in reference to this horse and buggy, and will return him to the subscriber, will be benefited with the above reward. GEORGE E. SEARS, Brewster's Station, N. Y.

LOST—ON THE 27TH ULTIMO, BETWEEN THE Astore No. 345 Broadway and the Bank of the Commonwealth, a promissory note, drawn by Cyrus Manvel to the order of Joseph Merwin, dated April 6, at 4 months, for $425. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid at maturity. MERWIN & BRAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms in the Bible House on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consider business of great importance. A full attendance is requested.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD —New-York, July 5, 1861.—A stated quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Head quarters National Guard Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order, TAYLOR, Adj't.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York, will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water-sts.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO MILLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER, at a bargain, the Valley Flouring Mill, located at Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y. It contains three runs of stones, with water power for five more, and is situated in the heart of the great dairying district, thus making a home trade for all the flour and feed the mill can grind, (capacity, 100 barrels per day.) It is within 200 feet of either railroad or canal, and is without doubt the finest location in the State for a safe milling business. A portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. A. RATHBUN & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER from Europe, a fine assortment of Boy's Guns with Bayonets; Boy's Guns with Zouave Sword Bayonets; Boy's Rifles to shoot powder, Knapsacks, Swords, &c.
STRASBURGER & VERHN,
No. 65 Maiden Lane, corner William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling auctioneers' spring beds, spring mattresses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at CHAPPELL'S, manufactory, No. 161 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; perfectly understands her business in both capacities; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamber work and waiting, in a respectable private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 113 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful in a private family; can bring the best of reference. Call at No. 159 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, by a Protestant young woman; would have no objection to do housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY A respectable woman and her daughter, both in one house preferred; one as good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, fully understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamberwaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; very best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman; one who is a good meat and pastry cook, and is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, by a young woman, who is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City reference if required. Call for two days at No 428 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c. — A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housekeeper; makes excellent bread, biscuit pies, and is a beautiful laundress; is very willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable American woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding house, or to the country for the Summer months. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 50 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; would not object to assist in the washing, if required, or go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st st., front room, second floor; or any letters addressed to A. L. will be punctually attended to for a week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; also understands the management of milk and butter; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business; is a good baker; can have the best of City reference; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, NOT girl with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; or as regular laundress; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Nova Scotia woman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; can do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a good washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 494 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in the country to do country work; knows how to milk and make butter and to do all kinds of work; has reference; can bake bread and pies, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be ready at two hours' notice. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately landed from the North of Ireland, desires a situation in City or country in the capacity of house work'r; can do plain sewing, and willing to be generally useful; will take moderate wages. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., City or country.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family or private boarding-house in the City; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can wait on the table, &c.; she refers to her last employer. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a smart, industrious servant girl, in the City or country; is a good plain cook; experienced in general housework, and an excellent washer and ironer; accomodating, neat and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A HARD-WORKING honest and sober young woman, wishes a situation to do the whole work of a family; can cook, bake bread and pie, and wash and iron first-rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first story, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can bring up a baby on the bottle from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 414 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; is an experienced nurse for the last seven years; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts, in the plumber's shop, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress by a person who has had many years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand and is accustomed to travelling; is a good seamstress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation in the above capacity; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing, and wishes to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, wishes a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 267 West 33d st., between 8th and 10th avs., up one pair stairs, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A VERY superior woman, with the best of City reference wishes a situation in City or country; can cut and fit and make children's dresses; will work by the day, week or month; her present employer can be seen. Apply to Mr. CAIRNS, No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to live in a first-class family; her baby is six weeks old, and no objections in going to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine washing, is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wishes a situation as cook and washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 264 Forsyth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses, is an excellent groom and good driver, and a good milker of cows if required, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. DUNSCOMB'S saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables; is also a good horseman in every respect; is willing, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Call or address, for three days, J. C., No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation; understands horses, or a plain vegetable garden; his wife would go as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objections to the country; last employer can be seen for seven years' reference. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days. Wages not an object, but a respectable home. Is not afraid to work.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as gardener, who fully understands the management of green-houses, vineries, the lay-i g out of grounds, also the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful if required. Address L. V. D., Broadway Post-office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman st., for M. D., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of reference. Address J. H. S., at Wood & Gibson's saddlery, No. 362 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN'S OR groom's situation wanted by a young man, who can produce the very best City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st. in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 3d-av., up stairs.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable single young man, a situation as groom or coachman; has been in care of racing horses in Europe; good reference from present employer. Can be seen at Mr. F. Pettit's, Clinton av., Brooklyn, near Green; or address T. BLANCH, Box No. 218 *Times* Office. No objection to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman to a gentleman going to the country for the Summer months; can produce good City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. L., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, as situation as groom and gardener, by a Protestant Englishman, single; is an excellent groom and driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; country preferred; wages, $8 to $10. Address J. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address HARNET, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the rail road depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM the City by Harlem Railroad; one mile from depôt at White Plains; 17 acres of good land, beautiful cottage and carriage house, fine garden, in order. Possession immediately. Price $5,500, which is less than the improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, will be rented for the Summer months, or until the 1st of April; distance, 16 miles from the City. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Broadway and Canal, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT and healthy country residence in the village of Southport, Conn., two hours' ride from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to C. H. CHRISTMAS, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET.

NEW COTTAGE HOUSES IN BROOKlyn. Rent low. Four new houses near Fulton Ferry, in Sands-st., between Gold st. and Hudson-av. with gas, baths, &c., and suitable for a genteel family. Apply from 11 to 2, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms, if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE. the first or second floor, with the conveniences for keeping house for a small family; location in a clean and respectable neighborhood. If suited will remain 3 years. Reference unexceptionable, rent in advance; $150 to $200. Address Madison Square Post-office, for one week, UNION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A two story brick house, with cellar basement and attic, with modern improvements, to be situated between 5th and 9th avs. and 16th to 49th sts. Possession to be given now or the first of May. Address H., No. 206 Sullivan-st., stating lowest price.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family, and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in business in this City, that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This will be seen, upon investigation, to be a chance seldom offered. Full explanation given upon an interview; unquestionable references given and required. Address H. H. HARNARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSiness of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $3,000. Address BAXTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. ROSENBERG, NO. 120 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at low prices. Samples by mail. Also, card door-plates.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND.
This newly-appointed and conveniently located hotel is now in readiness to receive guests. It is reached by taking the Staten Island Ferry-boat, and landing at either the Quarantine or Staple

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not altered by the Treasurer of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the state, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Test arms will be made, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may also be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners thereon, provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 629 CANAL, COR VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS,
AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST
25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS.
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CURRAN, Act't.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:

Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. to $1,000, and 4 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHEUS A. BUNCH, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 106 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company, to the holders of Common Stock on the books of the Company, is now due, and payable at this office.

A. G. FARLIN, Treasurer.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $30,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of

SCHUCHARD & SIGEBRAND,
No. 56 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON. }

$12,000 WANTED OF LODER & CO.'S matured paper, in sums not to exceed $500, for which sixty cents on the dollar, cash, will be paid. Address BROKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for three days, stating name and the amount.

PENNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. R, Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. UARY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square—New-York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent on the Capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 193 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on and after the 8th inst.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—LIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Secty.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. ALLEN, JR. Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 437 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 66 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muzle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fa 1 rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 3 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333), three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer Yorktown are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 15 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HITCHCOCK,
No. 138 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1861.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:

Mr. David Bino, No 66 44th st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 9th and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiskey, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No 39 South 7th-st., near 2d st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint store, No 97 Bowery.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 11, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 120 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Doehler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL will permanently cure any case of seminal weakness, [illegible] aggravated, sent by mail, $1 per box. WINCHESTER, [illegible] New-York.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No 74 Wall st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.

je24-law6w M* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Pltf's' Att'y's,
No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.

je24 law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ledlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

REMOVAL TO NEW-YORK.
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
DUG AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible] New-York. Branch office, No. 238 Broadway
[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton Slip	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	9:80 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	6:00 P. M. *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes) and by James-slip Ferries, (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Supt.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M. 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

Passenger trains leave 2nd Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

N. HARRIS MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, S

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Secession has not heretofore held the numerical majority in this State; it has only been in possession of all the impudence, braggadocio, and so-called "chivalry." The "bone and sinew"—those who staid at home and minded their own business—are all Union men and women. The floating population, the vagabondism, the rowdyism, (*vide* the records of "Black Friday in St. Louis,") the aspiring politicians, the pauperized demagogueism—all these classes and influences, with here and there a good man and a good purpose, have composed the secession elements in Missouri.

Gen. LYON is a stern teacher, as one will know who looks for a moment into his determined countenance, and watches the expression of his deep gray eyes, now fixed, now stormy with resolve. In the wrinkles that gather under his jutting eyebrows, like waves rolling up beneath some beetling cliff—in his high, broad forehead—in his firm-set mouth—in his small but wiry frame, one can recognize a character who will prosecute sternly to the very end whatever he sets out to do. His treatment of secession may partake of sternness, but he will render it effectual. Not an inch will be yielded—not an advantage given—but he will march straight to the end he has in view, with the unswerving, resistless force of a planet in its orbit. Thus much do I promise for him, and I know he will make the promise good.

Some time to-day or to-morrow, we will leave here with all the force now at this point, with the exception of some five hundred men, who will be left to defend the position and strengthen the Union cause by their presence and sympathy, and if need be, their arms. This small force will be amply sufficient to care for this portion of the State; they are well fortified on a high bluff, which commands town, river and country, and have an abundance of arms, including several pieces of artillery. A company of Union men, numbering 145, has been formed in Booneville, and supplied with arms by Gen. LYON; and in view of these facts, it is safe to infer that secession in this quarter of the State has received what will prove its final quietus.

Free communication is not allowed by river with points above this. Yesterday, considerable excitement was created by the appearance of the *Sioux City* steaming slowly up the channel on the opposite side of the river, apparently with no intention of landing. One of the brass six-pounders, which for the last week have been gazing idly down upon the river, was wheeled forward and sighted carefully upon the lazy craft. A cartridge was sent home, the gun capped, a brawny, bare-armed artillery man seized the lanyard, and the next instant the *Sioux City* would have received a six-pound token of our regards. Just then, however, she rounded to, greatly to the disappointment of a thousand men or so, who were gleefully overlooking matters, and speculating upon the exact destination of the first shot. Had she been armed with a couple of twelve-pounders, she might, with a discharge or two of grape, sent half the crowd into "kingdom come," and then made her escape, with little or no damage to herself, as a short distance further a turn in the high bluffs would have screened her from our guns. However, she came peaceably back, and proved to be heavily laden with provisions and stores, bound for Kansas City. Gen. LYON ordered her to be searched, and finding nothing contraband, allowed her to proceed.

Such an excitement as this, with the occasional sight of a regular, tied up by the thumbs to a gun wheel, and flogged for drunkenness—or mayhap the shooting of a man here and there by his own carelessness, is about all that occurs here to vary the monotony of preparation.

It is the probable intention of Gen. LYON to proceed from this point to Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri; there form a junction with the Kansas troops and also with a body, under Col. SIEGEL, from St. Louis, now moving in that direction—and with some other forces, now scattered in various directions, making, when united, a total force of from seven to ten thousand men. We will have, in addition, a formidable artillery department, including pieces ranging from 6 to 64-pounders and one 10-inch howitzer.

The majority of the troops which will compose this body, are armed with rifled muskets, and all are plentifully supplied with ammunition. We have no doubt as to our ability, in case we meet that formidable individual MCCULLOUGH, to extinguish him with nearly the same ease and readiness that we did His Excellency Gov. JACKSON.

It may be remarked that the evidences of want of purpose and determination, and indisputable proofs that Gov. JACKSON has given of arrant cowardice, have had no light effect in turning Missouri tendencies Unionwards. Just now he is the best-cursed and most heartily despised man in the State—in fact, he has in no small degree contributed to swell the success of the Union effort being made in Missouri. If he can only manage to escape Gen. LYON for the next six months, he will drive a dagger straight into the heart of Secession—in other words, if he have rope enough given him, he will hang himself and his cause, as sure as the Summer brings harvest. Heaven speed his efforts!

GALWAY.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, Col. WYMAN, reached here from Caseyville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad depot, whence they go to join Col. SIEGEL'S command in the South west.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of July 3, says:

"Fifty Home Guards under Capt. COOK, from De Soto and Hopewell, proceeded Sunday night by rail to Irondale, where they arrived Monday morning at 9 o'clock and marched towards Farmington in search of contraband arms, &c., reported to be in the neighborhood of that place. They passed through Farmington about three miles eastward towards the river, but finding nothing, were returning home, when about six miles west of Farmington they were attacked by a body of some 250 to 300 well armed and mounted Secessionists, who were in ambush. Their fire resulted in "nobody hurt."

The fire was returned by the Home Guards, mortally wounding WM. HUNTER, one of the secession leaders.

The Home Guards returned to De Soto yesterday at 1 P. M., without the loss of a man or a gun.

The rebels in that section are in possession of artillery, and gathered their clan by the discharge of their cannon, and were rallying all their forces in anticipation of the return of the Home Guards.

The brave 300 were concealed in the brush, and fired upon the Home Guards in an open field.

Three companies left the arsenal last evening to strengthen the operations of the Home Guards, and we may soon hear of something lively from the Southeast."

ARMS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. PETTUS CALLS FOR SHOT-GUNS—HE PROCLAIMS MISSISSIPPI IN DANGER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., June 23, 1861.

Whereas, it is probable that Mississippi will be called on to put forth her full military strength; and whereas, arms manufactured specially for war cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to arm ALL who are willing and anxious to take part in the present contest, I have deemed it proper and necessary to the defence of the State to call the attention of the people to the fact that they have in their possession arms which can be made efficient for war purposes, sufficient to arm twenty-five thousand men; and to invoke the aid of all State and county officers in collecting these arms and placing them in reach of the State authorities. Let the Boards of Police of each County forthwith assemble and send an agent into every police beat, and urge the citizens to send to the County seat all surplus firearms, shot-guns or rifles of every description, new or old, in order or out of order; and, when collected, let them be valued by just and discreet men appointed by the Board of Police, and the State will become responsible for their value to individuals sending them. Let them then be sent to Jackson, where they can be repaired. Small rifles can be bored to the proper calibre, old guns repaired, and broken ones mended. I further enjoin it on all officers of the State, and earnestly invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens, to use every effort to collect the scattered arms belonging to the State and send them forward to Jackson. Let every company which is not in a position to receive arms from the State arm themselves with double-barrel shot guns, (for they can be made as efficient as muskets or rifles) and ho d themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. If seconded in these measures, as I hope and believe I shall be by the gallant men of Mississippi, we will then be able to send our insulted, invaded and outraged friends of the Border States all the aid they may need, and have arms enough left to make Mississippi a land of fire to an invading foe.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

TROOPS SENT OVER.

Three companies of Natchez Howitzers left Richmond on Wednesday, by the early train, for the intrenched camp on the top of the Blue Ridge. They have nine cannon, which, added to those already at the camp, make the total of 22. Two regiments arrived from Georgia, one infantry and one rifle—1,900 men, and encamped at Buchanan Springs. They go to Camp Steuben, ready to meet the National troops, though they are only armed with old flint muskets. The Twenty third Regiment of Louisiana Infantry were dispatched in great haste to Weldon to meet the enemy. This Company is very handsomely equipped, and will perform a first-rate service. Thirteen columbiads were shipped for Warwick, and forthwith put in position.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sunday, July 7.

Congressman VALLANDIGHAM visited the Ohio troops to-day. While in the First Regiment camp a disposition was shown by many of the troops to oust him, and notwithstanding the nerve and courage shown by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it is probable they would have succeeded, but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton company, and his pass from Gen. SCOTT. He finally retired to the camp of the Second Regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union man as any of them; expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both Gen. SCHENCK and Col. MCCOOK were temporarily absent during the scene.

Gen. TYLER departed from Camp McDowell last evening, handing his command over to Col. E. D. KEYS, of the Eleventh Infantry. It is understood that a change will be made to advance Gen. TYLER in command.

Three rebel Cavalry appeared to the pickets a mile and a half outside of Cloud's Mill last night, but disappeared in the alarm made by the pickets.

It being ascertained that a farmer named Capt. MASON, in the vicinity of Fall's Church, outside our pickets, was about removing his stock of goods to the enemy's country, Gen. TYLER took the precautions to seize them while en route, which was done this morning at daybreak, by a party of the First Connecticut Regiment. Five horses, five mules, and a considerable quantity of baggage were captured. A later report represents the goods returned, the charge against Mr. MASON not being sustained.

Rev. Mr. LEYPOLDT, of the Second Presbyterian Church, opposite head-quarters, in this City, in his sermon, to-day, took strong Southern grounds, in treating of the present state of affairs, and volunteered a prayer especially for the State troops. Col HEINTZLEMAN, after a conversation with the minister, decided that the Church should be closed, and, accordingly, this evening, sentinels were placed around it at special request. Col. HEINTZLEMAN subsequently withdrew his order, being of the opinion that nothing the reverend gentleman could say would hurt our cause. The affair creates considerable feeling among the religious community, and affords quite a relief in the way of excitement. The Church is not opened this evening, it being understood the elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. LEYPOLDT to preach, to-night, under the circumstances.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 7.

Hon. HENRY MAY left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond, Va., where he now is. Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his visit. Previous to his starting, he had an interview with President LINCOLN, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said to-day that he was invited to Richmond by JEFF. DAVIS, and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

Col. KENLY'S command of Maryland volunteers, one thousand strong, left this evening for Frederick City. KENLY will be detained a few days further here by his duties as Provost Marshal until the police officers of Baltimore are arranged to the satisfaction of the Government.

A detachment of recruits for the Second Maine Regiment, unarmed, arrived this evening by the Northern Central Railroad, and were escorted to the Washington Depôt by a Company of Col. LYLE'S Pennsylvania Regiment.

A large number of horses arrived by the Northern Central route to day for Washington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col. MARSH, arrived Saturday, and went into quarters at the Arsenal, whence they will probably proceed South by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Col. WILLIAMS' Thirteenth Illinois Regiment left for Rome yesterday, fully equipped for a long march.

Gen. LYONS' command was two days march, 31 miles south of Booneville, on the 4th. Several officers of Lieut. BLOOD'S battalion of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, which went down to Iron Mountain on a scouting expedition on Tuesday, have returned, and report the death of one captain and 13 privates of the Secessionists in a little skirmish near Valley Forge on the 4th. The Federals surrounded Farrington on the night of the 3d, and the next morning thoroughly searched the town, and administered the oath to some 50 of its citizens. The troops then marched to Pilot Knob, where they encamped, waiting for the Sixth Regiment from Illinois, when it is thought they will march south.

THE BODY OF THOMAS CURRY EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 7.

The body of THOMAS CURRY, the Zouave who was murdered in Washington, on Friday night, passed through here to-night, *en route* for New-York, accompanied by a guard of his late comrades.

TENNESSEE.

The followiag proclamation appears in the Memphis papers:

"By ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed 6th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State, in accordance therewith, upon the Ordinance of Separation and Representation; and also, whereas, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "Separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America;

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor o the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent Government—free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this, the 24th day of June, 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

The following general orders give the impression that the Confederates are not so well armed as has been supposed:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21, 1861,

Commanders of the Militia of Tennessee will proceed forthwith to organize, muster and drill their commands, preparatory to active service at a moment's call. Each Captain will muster his company once in every month.

The Colonel of each regiment, and in the event of a vacancy in the Colonelship, the Captain of each company will report immediately to this office the strength of his regiment or company, and also the number of rifles, shot-guns, muskets, swords and other weapons of war, owned by those subject to military duty, or living within his said command.

It is recommended that all rifles be at once prepared for the use of the Minié ball, and made similar in bore, length, lock and ine like, according to instructions, which have already been furnished by the Military Board to the officer of every county.

A pair of model moulds will, when they can be prepared, be deposited in the office of the County Court Clerk of each county.

Commanders will vigilantly see that all vacancies in the offices in their respective commands are filled without delay. By command of

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. MCHENRY, Adjutant-General.

THE CONFEDERATE COURTS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of June 25, has these minutes of cases recently held in that city:

"The following decision is one very important to our mercantile community. It will doubtless cover the case of Messrs. FROST & CO., boot and shoe dealers, who have been charged by MR. NEWMAN, one of their clerks, with treason, in sending to their house in Boston two drafts on Liverpool for £1,000 each.

JAMES SMITH *vs.* STEPHEN FLANAGAN *et al.* The plaintiff, a resident of Mobile, obtained on the 11th of May, 1861, an injunction prohibiting GELDERMAN & LESPARRE, merchants of this city, from paying or disposing of any part or portion of certain funds in their hands. The defendants, citizens of Philadelphia, and therefore alien enemies, have moved to set aside the injunction, on giving bond and complying with the requisites of the law.

As soon as war is commenced, all trading, negotiating, communication or intercourse between our citizens and the enemy, without the direct permission of the Government, except an engagement to pay the price of a ransom bill, is unlawful. An alien enemy has no *persona standi in judicio*—that is, he has no right to be heard as plaintiff in a court of justice. He has no right of action during war, and he cannot sue, because it would be drawing resources out of the country. All the citizens of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other nation. It is not only unlawful to aid and abet the enemy, but it is our duty to withhold from him, *flagranti bello*, what was justly due him at the commencement of the war; and as the object of the law is to harass and cripple the enemy, *a fortiori*, have we the right to bring him into Court at the suit of our own citizens. Once in Court, the alien may be heard in his defence. The rule taken is not a defence to the merits. The object of the rule is to have the funds delivered to the defendants, that is, an appeal to a Court to sanction and authorize the unlawful act. That which could not have been without this injunction, for the fiduciaries could not have been remitted "without violating their allegiance."

Again, the defendants cannot avail themselves of these proceedings; for a condition precedent would be that they furnish a good and valid bond. The bond would be a judicial bond, the security to be domiciled in the jurisdiction of this Court. No contract is considered valid as between enemies, so as to give them a remedy in the Courts of either Government. The suretyship is accessory to the principal obligation; if the principal obligation is void so also is the accessory. But again, no resident could become surety. It would be aiding and abetting the enemy, and could not be done without a direct violation of the laws of this country and of nations. Any bond furnished must violate the law forbidding intercourse and trade, and would, therefore, be null and void. Let the rule be dismissed.

In this Court, on Saturday, the whaling schooners *Mermaid* and *John Adams*, and the whaling brig *Panama*, with their cargoes, brought into this port as privateers' prizes, were condemned to the use and benefit of their captors, with a reservation exempting so much of the vessels or cargoes as might be owned in countries with which the Confederate States are at peace. This, we believe, finishes the list of prizes brought into this port.

THE DEFENCES OF FORT MCHENRY.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBINSON, ITS FORMER COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 1st of May last, a letter was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Fort McHenry, Sunday, April 28, 1861, which was headed "Curious Revelations of the Recent Defenceless Condition of Fort McHenry." This extraordinary letter was written by an officer who, when called upon for his opinion as to how long the force then in the fort could hold it with the means at hand, stated that he did not believe it could be taken by assault. This publication was made at a time when the writer knew that the commanding officer had adopted every means in his power to mystify the people of Baltimore; that they were led to believe that the post was in a perfect state of defence; that the garrison was reinforced on Saturday night, (April 20,) by the arrival of the steamer *Spaulding*, with 800 men, and that, if any demonstration were made to attack it, the City of Baltimore would be leveled to the ground. None but officers and two trusty messengers were allowed to leave the fort, and citizens were excluded from it, that the rebels might not be undeceived. Fortunately, before the letter appeared in print, the post was reinforced, and no evil resulted from its publication. Although we were deficient in some ordnance stores, we were prepared to defend the work against any force likely to assail it, and had we been attacked, as we expected, I believe Baltimore would have been free from mobs for years to come.

I should not have troubled you with this communication but for the fact that, in the TIMES of the 1st inst., appears a letter over your signature, again calling the attention of the public to the defenceless condition of Fort McHenry, while under my command, and adds:

"But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees with projecting branches has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally only intended to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars, and a part of the columbiads on the landward side, are kept loaded, in preparation for any emergency."

I have not spent half of my life in the Army without having learned that an officer seldom receives credit for that which he *actually* does. Your letter, as well as the one first referred to, reflects upon my management of that post, and justice to myself compels me to state that the arrangements you commend so highly were either completed or under way, when my successor arrived there with a reinforcement. A measurement of the work had been made for the barricades and abattis. Tools had been procured for constructing bomb-proofs. Sand-bags and timbers were prepared and on the ground for the protection of the magazine. Gutters had been provided, (not for hand-grenades,) but for rolling eight-inch shells, which were filled and provided with a short fuze. Requisitions had been made for columbiads and additional mortars. The guns were kept constantly loaded, and details of men to serve them were made every evening at retreat. The letters I have referred to have done me great injustice and injury, and I call upon you to correct the impression they have created. I am not willing your readers should think that when intrusted with the command of an important post, I would neglect any means to protect and defend it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Captain Fifth Infantry U. S. A.

DETROIT, July 4, 1861.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE—COMPANY G SENT TO JAIL—HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY JAIL, BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

A letter written from the supposed location of Mahommed's coffin, "midway between Heaven and Earth," ought to attract a share of interest; and in the same ratio, why should not a letter written from the cupola of a prison share a copartnership in attention? Throwing aside the suspicion naturally attached to the writer's liberty of range, it possesses at least the merit of novelty. Nor is the suspicion decreased by the fact that the incarceration is not confined to the writer, but is shared by the whole of his Company. In spite of all doubts, the fact remains, that the right flank Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is resting upon its laurels in the Baltimore City Prison!

We came here by easy and natural stages. It is an old lesson, that after the first downward step is taken, the descent is easy, and ultimately leads to "durance vile." We are an elegant illustration. We went virtuously to school at Annapolis, but unfortunately strayed into a lager-beer garden, and naturally reached the jail! Let those who would cry "How very improper!" listen. On last Sunday, a rumor reached the camp at Bellevue Garden—to which we removed after my last letter, (and a greater improvement on our sand-hill accommodations can hardly be imagined,) that a regiment of New-York troops *in transitu*, had been attacked by the Baltimoreans, and subsequently we were ordered to march into the city. In a drizzling, penetrating rain, on Monday morning, we were marched through the city, halting at "McKims' Hill," and surrounded a house owned by Marshal KANE, in which it was supposed a number of arms were concealed. The search was futile, however, as the arms had been removed, and after arresting a few Secessionists, one of whom was a negro, who turned an indescribable color from fear, it was deemed advisable to send Company "G" to hold a prominent secession Ward in view of contingencies. Thus we came to this spot, and were garrisoned in this prison, where we are prisoners in every sense of the term, save being confined in cells, as the discipline observed is of the strictest description, since every moment may call us out. While I touch the subject of discipline, let me mention a few facts in connection with the various reports sent home through the medium of the Press, of our "wretched condition," "insubordination," and general "state of mutiny." There never was a regiment in which some causes of complaint were not well founded, and a million of others unfounded. It is also a fact, that in the hasty formation of our regiment, some exceptional characters managed to produce trouble. The same remark will apply to every regiment that has yet advanced a banner towards the war. Badly executed plans of equiping, provisioning and directing troops, always produce an undue amount of complaint and misrepresentation. And it is due to the respect for superior officers, as well as the respect that each member should feel in his regiment, that he should be "sure of right" before attempting to publish it to a watchful public. Thus, all statements calculated to reflect upon officers, should be surely founded upon the known facts of injustice, for upon investigation it almost always occurs that the fault lies at other doors. In letters which have been published, we have been described as "in a state of mutiny;" that "thefts and drunkenness were allowed to go unpunished, save by, perhaps, a little extra guard duty, &c." Now, the facts are that mismanagement has existed in the matter of food, but I have not yet heard of over 500 deaths from inanition.

True, that at times we have suffered from a lack of proper food, but the growls of the animal have never attained the dignity of a mutiny on this or any other pretext. Companies have not been backward in expressing their hungry sentiments to their Captains, and in all cases that I have heard of, their grievances have been redressed. Mutiny, I need not say, is a serious matter, and when it occurs you may be certain that it will be summarily dealt with.

With regard to the offences usual in camps, I have not known of an instance that has not been, or will be, dealt with according to the gravity of the case. But a week ago, a man was drummed out of the regiment for insubordination, and ten minutes afterwards was received into another regiment. We should always remember that it ought to require an avalanche of injustice and wrong to open lips that should be closed to augut but a Nation's honor.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die."

The Fourth is with us. At 12 o'clock, we fired thirty-four salutes in honor of the past and the *inevitable future* galaxy of Confederate States. The stereotyped observance of reading the "Declaration" was observed by us, in the chapel of the prison; after which, Capt. THORNE made a few graceful remarks touching the kindness extended to us by Mr. WILLIAM A. WISONG, the kind and gentlemanly Warden, and the other officers. In return, Mr. W. responded, in a vein calculated to increase the egotism of the Brooklyn City Guard. This, with a song from one of our number, closed the outward observance of the day, since it was the request of Capt. THORNE that no member should ask for permission to leave the yard. How like a hand of iron underneath a glove of velvet a personal request operates on men, who respect their officers!

As I write, the sun-light crowns with glory the statue of that man, "first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," whose noble heart would have been torn with anguish at our shame in these degenerate days: and as he stands, immovable as fate, facing the clime which, in its blindness, has forgotten his teachings, one can but wonder how a city whose tutelary genius faces them when early dawn first blesses the earth, and whose illuminated life is an undying record of patriotism, truth and love for an unclvued country, so clearly graven that those who run may read as in the palms of their hands, could prove false to every hope of the past. Now sweeping in graceful curves before that outstretched arm floats the emblem which is at once our nation's wedding-robe or shroud, and in the silent pose of that outstretched arm lies the *fiat* of Fate. Ah! for the future, that veil of Isis whom no mortal may lift.

A lady whose proclivities are decidedly Southern, remarked to an officer the other day, "You observe, Sir, that WASHINGTON faces us, but turns his back upon you of the North!" "True," he replied; "he is evidently admonishing the South!" The last that was seen of that lady, she was busily figuring on a barn door the number of advances made by JEFFERSON, the son of DAVIS towards Faneuil Hall! This jail was built in 1859, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is amusing to witness the perplexity of the loungers, whose curiosity freezes their noses against the bars. They evidently labor under the impression that the whole company has been shoplifting, and are suffering the usual penalty. Imagine a company drilled to snatch handkerchiefs, commanded by a modern Fagin! Everything to-day in Baltimore is as serene as a hen-perked husband's contemplation of the tomb of his dear departed. Not even the ordinary smell of powder, or the accidents resulting; and in future years I predict that Baltimore, arising from the inert slumber of national purity, shaking from her robes the feudalism incident upon dense population, will afford the spectacle of a great people united in defence of those principles which will never die. E. M. B.,

Comp. G, Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Thirty-three regular men-of-war celebrated the Fourth of July on the American coast this year. This is the first time so large a naval fleet honored the day. Every full Commodore or flag-officer, fired a national salute. Off Fort Monroe, the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Roanoke* and *Santee*, all discharged at noon, with splendid effect. The *Niagara* at Pickens, the *Wabash* at Charleston, the *Mississippi* at Mobile, the *North Carolina* at New-York, the *Ohio* at Boston, the *Marion* at Portsmouth, and the *St. Lawrence* off Philadelphia, all made a Union demonstration, covering a very wide area.

This morning the week's recruiting reports will be handed in. Only 14 men were enlisted for the army, at the offices of the old regiments since Saturday. Those of the Twelfth, (new,) now open in Broadway and Yorkville, are equally unfortunate. In Boston, Rochester and Buffalo a similar falling off in recruiting for the regulars is experienced, owing, doubtless, to the increased energy with which the volunteers pick out military aspirants. Two detachments from provincial rendezvous have lately been added to Governor's Island. Lieut. DAVEN has relieved Lieut. COGGSWELL at the Chatham-street rendezvous, the latter having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tammany Regiment.

Matters at the Navy-yard again look brisk. The steamboat *Eagle* came over on Friday evening. She is the "sister craft" of the *Mississippi*, whose arrival has been already announced. Henceforth, these vessels will be called the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*. They are over 1,500 tons burden, and will be commanded by Capt. WOODRULL and Lieut. TRENCHARD. Capt. GANSEVOORT has received instructions to prepare batteries for them.

The *Savannah*, 26, awaits her sailing orders, off the Battery. She has not yet been detailed for specific duty, and no one on board knows what part of the world he will be in six months hence. The *Richmond*, 14, late flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, is about giving her crew a run on shore. Her propeller needs looking to, but cannot be touched without orders from head-quarters. The *Richmond* is the worst vessel of her class, built in compliance with the act of 1857. The *Harriet Lane's* new and altered armament is preparing fast, and will be finished soon. Her seams need some stuffing, and her bottom new sheeting. The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, is giving her ship's company liberty, and will sail from this port for the blockade in a few days. We believe that some of her officers and some of the *Richmond's* are suspected of being about to resign. The *Brandywine*, 50, is destined to be torn apart, Mr. WELLES' report implying that the late survey demonstrated her rottenness. There are those who think she is not half so worthless as craft recently bought at extraordinary prices and fitted up very elaborately. There are now over 2,000 men working in the yard, and the disbursements exceed $85,000 monthly. An extra force will be put on the new steam-sloop about the 20th. There are but a few sailors on board the *North Carolina*. The marine barracks contain about 100 men, under Maj. BROOKE and Capt. DOUGHTY, and recruiting is slowly but steadily increasing their number. The gun-ground and ordnance-house approach completion, and will add to the appearance of the yard.

No important changes have been made in recruiting for the Navy. The entrance bounty to sailors is materially increased, and none but American citizens will be accepted. One of these measures tends to augment the *personnel* of the Navy; the other to lessen it. Over 128 men were obtained at the local offices here last week.

The burnt steamer *Cataline* turns out to have been owned by Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. DICKINSON, who got a third party to have her chartered for $10,000 a month. Her loss entails $1,200 on Capt. PHILLIPS, $150 on her first engineer, $250 on her second engineer, (Mr. SIMMONS,) $250 on the purser, $300 on the steward, $2,500 on Dr. BRADLEY, being the amount of private property destroyed belonging to these gentlemen. The crew lost about $100 each.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, sailed from Fortress Monroe, on July 3, for a cruise on the extreme Southern coast.

The bark *H. E. Spearing*, captured as a prize by the United States corvette *Brooklyn*, 14, off the mouth of the Mississippi, was released by Judge ALLEN, at Key West, on the 27th of June, there not being sufficient evidence to condemn her.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which arrived at Portsmouth, from Fort Pickens, on the 3d inst., has been ordered under survey. She has on board 540 officers and men. The vessel will be at once refitted, manned and sent away. Capt. ADAMS will be detached.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* has sailed from Key West on United States blockade service.

The great Winans steam-gun is coming on to this City.

"TO WHAT BASE USES," &c.

The *Traveller* says that a letter received in Boston from Mobile states that Capt. WYMAN, the commander of the brig *Minnie Schiffer* at the time she rescued and brought to Boston the passengers of the burning steamship *Connaught*, is now fitting out at Mobile the pilot-boat *Florida* as a privateer. She will carry four broadside guns and one pivot gun. Capt. WYMAN was for some time commander of the privateer *Calhoun*, of New-Orleans, which captured several Northern vessels.

FROM CAIRO.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo, under date of July 1 and 2:

"We had several distinguished arrivals here on Saturday—Capt FITCHER, of the regular service, who is commissioned to swear in those who reënlist for the war; also, Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, J. S. MUNDAY and J. S NEWMAN, M. D.'s of the Commission of Inquiry and Advice of the sanitary interests of the United States forces; also, Dr. J. SIMONS, of the United States Army.

The Commission made on Saturday a perfect and thorough examination of all the quarters of the troops and the regimental brigade hospitals. They expressed themselves astonished and highly gratified with all the arrangements, and complimented highly the able corps of Surgeons; also the admirable condition of the brigade in bodily vigor and discipline.

On the same evening Gen. PRENTISS held a grand brigade review, in which over five thousand troops appeared and went through their different movements with the ease and precision of regulars. The visitors were loud in praise of their admirable appearance.

Dr. SIMONS remains to oversee the whole Medical Department of the brigade.

The Sanitary Commission left last evening on the train for the East.

Before leaving, Dr. BELLOWS, who is well known as one of the most able and eloquent divines of New York, made an address to the officers and a large number of the soldiers, in front of the St. Charles Hotel. It was replete with eloquence and true patriotism, and had a marked effect. While he deplored the unhappy war which had torn so many from their homes and families to serve in their country's cause, yet in it he considered and contended that the soldiers of the North were engaged in a great and holy cause, in which they were as really serving the cause of God and their country as they would be if around their family altars and in their Churches on the Sabbath, and, though many of them might fall by disease and on the battle field; yet if faithful in this contest for the maintenance of the best and purest Government on the earth, their names would go down with honor and glory to the latest echo of history. He reviewed rapidly the causes of the treason of the South the misleading of the masses of the Southern people by high traitors and politicians, and prophecied a speedy and successful termination of the war, and the triumph of the Union cause. It was a war of brothers against misled brothers, and he felt confident that when the Northern armies should march South, and meet them face to face, that by a firm but moderate and conciliatory course, that the mass of the South would become convinced that they were brothers, not the murderers, knaves and thieves that Southern demagogues had persuaded them they were, and would return to their allegiance.

After giving a fervent religious address to the troops, he gave them some excellent sanitary advice, counseling them to moderation in eating and drinking, and in the cooking of their food, also in regard to personal cleanliness. Disease killed far more men than the bullet or the sword, and too often disease was brought on by the personal neglect of the men themselves. He complimented the brigade briefly on their fine personal appearance, their admirable efficiency, and emphatically said that it was the finest and best brigade that he had yet seen, and that he should so represent it to the President and Cabinet that week. As to medical aid and every attention to their wants, they might rest assured they should have it.

The Government, by the great rebellion, had suddenly been caught in many things unprepared, yet every department was being rapidly systematized, and all causes of complaint would soon be removed.

Gen. PRENTISS received orders from Washington on Saturday, to hold his brigade in marching orders; also, to proceed at once to muster into service all who were willing to reënlist for the three years' war, and to prepare to muster out of service those who would not, and recruit in their places. This work will commence immediately.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. PITCHER mustered into service the three remaining companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, all the other companies having before reënlisted. On the Fourth of July a grand review of the troops will take place, when they will be addressed by Gen PRENTISS, who feels confident that four-fifths of the brigade will remain.

There is but little doubt but that the troops will receive their money this week, as Gov. YATES is in New-York negotiating for the money. It is truly hoped that this matter will not be delayed, as it would be a great impetus to the troops to get their pay, as many of their families are really suffering. Every possible exertion should be made by the State to keep this splendid brigade in service, and they can keep them by paying them and promising them some actual fighting."

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Major T. S. TWISS, United States Indian Agent, Upper Platte, N. T., writes as follows to his daughter in Troy:

"I have long entertained the opinion that the institution of Slavery was an incubus on the advance of civilization, and a fatal bar to the progress of civil and religious liberty, as we of the North are taught to believe. Nevertheless, you know I have always stood by the South, in support of her rights under the Constitution—those sacred compacts and compromises of our revolutionary patriots. But when the South take the course of secession, and try to stab the Constitution so fatally, I say good-bye, my Southern friends; you compel me to draw the sword to preserve that Constitution, and fight you as my most deadly enemies. You throw to the winds all of those sacred compromises by which you were guaranteed possession and enjoyment of your *peculiar* institutions. You have violated the compact, and shall no longer have those guarantees which our forefathers gave, in order to a more perfect Union, and which you so ruthlessly cast aside. We fight for the *right* and shall be victorious over you, and when you are exhausted by this civil war, peace will ensue; but there *will be no more compromise on the question of human freedom.* We will neither acknowledge nor recognize the right of any State or people to hold a race, black or white, in bondage. This buying and selling *labor* is no longer to be tolerated among Christians. You must not be angry, Southern brothers, because we demand these terms; you may call us Abolitionists in vain. We are none of that; we advocate the rights of human freedom, and will make no more compromises on that question—for you have rashly and recklessly destroyed your guarantees. Look to yourselves! We are for human progress and liberty.

These are some of my thoughts, and you know very well that I have never, and do not now, entertain one idea of the Abolition doctrine. I have lived, I shall die a conservative Democrat, more Southern at heart and in feelings than Northern; but always and under all circumstances a true patriot. True, I am now in a most hopeless Democratic minority, but that matters not. I still enjoy liberty of thought and action, and am prepared and ready to fight for the *United States* against all enemies, wherever they may be found. I will do battle for the Stars and Stripes—that emblem of our nationality beneath whose glorious folds I was born and educated, within whose sacred embrace I hope, and wish, and trust to die."

THE ENEMY'S BOMBS.

The Troy *Times* says:

"Among the instrumen's of death fired at our forces from the enemy's rifled cannon at the battle of Great Bethel, was a large percussion shell of a new pattern, which failed to explode, and was borne from the field by our forces as a trophy of war. It was kept for some time at Camp Hamilton, and finally sent as a present to WM. E. HAGAN, of this city. Its outside appearance has already been described in the papers. Of course, it was supposed to be filled with combustibles, and spectators gazed on it with that kind of awe inspired by chained tigers, or high-pressure steam engines.

But it was determined to solve the mystery, and the shell was sent to the United States Arsenal, for the purpose of having a *kari kari* Japanese process performed upon it, and thus ascertain the contents, just as we open a book for the same purpose. The Arsenal employes approached the dangerous plaything with some trepidation, and performed the unscrewing of the percussion tip with fear and trembling. Carefully they proceeded, and slowly the outer wrappers of the missile came off. And then came a surprise, and then ensued a laugh. The dangerous shell that was to have burst with such terrible effect, was found to be filled with *rice*. There was a sufficiency of the Southern staple in the shell to furnish seed for a plantation. If all the other shells thrown by the valiant Confederate forces are filled with a similarly harmless "explosive," they will not do much execution, except on a direct fire. Our soldiers should be informed of this discovery."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* says:

"We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of LINCOLN'S men were found in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle ground, in a state of decomposition. They were

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Secession has not heretofore held the numerical majority in this State; it has only been in possession of all the impudence, braggadocio, and so-called "chivalry." The "bone and sinew"—those who staid at home and minded their own business—are all Union men and women. The floating population, the vagabondism, the rowdyism, (*vide* the records of "Black Friday in St. Louis,") the aspiring politicians, the pauperized demagogueism—all these classes and influences, with here and there a good man and a good purpose, have composed the secession elements in Missouri.

Gen. LYON is a stern teacher, as one will know who looks for a moment into his determined countenance, and watches the expression of his deep gray eyes, now fixed, now stormy with resolve. In the wrinkles that gather under his jutting eyebrows, like waves rolling up beneath some beetling cliff—in his high, broad forehead—in his firm-set mouth—in his small but wiry frame, one can recognize a character who will prosecute sternly to the very end whatever he sets out to do. His treatment of secession may partake of sternness, but he will render it effectual. Not an inch will be yielded—not an advantage given—but he will march straight to the end he has in view, with the unwavering, resistless force of a planet in its orbit. Thus much do I promise for him, and I know he will make the promise good.

Some time to-day or to-morrow, we will leave here with all the force now at this point, with the exception of some five hundred men, who will be left to defend the position and strengthen the Union cause by their presence and sympathy, and if need be, their arms. This small force will be amply sufficient to care for this portion of the State; they are well fortified on a high bluff, which commands town, river and country, and have an abundance of arms, including several pieces of artillery. A company of Union men, numbering 145, has been formed in Booneville, and supplied with arms by Gen. LYON; and in view of these facts, it is safe to infer that secession in this quarter of the State has received what will prove its inauguietus.

Free communication is not allowed by river with points above this. Yesterday, considerable excitement was created by the appearance of the *Sioux City* steaming slowly up the channel on the opposite side of the river, apparently with no intention of landing. One of the brass six-pounders, which for the last week have been gazing idly down upon the river, was wheeled forward and sighted carefully upon the lazy craft. A cartridge was sent home, the gun capped, a brawny, bare-armed artillery man seized the lanyard, and the next instant the *Sioux City* would have received a six-pound token of our regards. Just then, however, she rounded to, greatly to the disappointment of a thousand men or so, who were gleefully overlooking matters, and speculating upon the exact destination of the first shot. Had she been armed with a couple of twelve-pounders, she might, with a discharge or two of grape, sent half the crowd into "kingdom come," and then made her escape, with little or no damage to herself, as a short distance further a turn in the high bluffs would have screened her from our guns. However, she came peaceably back, and proved to be heavily laden with provisions and stores, bound for Kansas City. Gen. LYON ordered her to be searched, and finding nothing contraband, allowed her to proceed.

Such an excitement as this, with the occasional sight of a regular, tied up by the thumbs to a gun-wheel, and flogged for drunkenness—or mayhap the shooting of a man here and there by his own carelessness, is about all that occurs here to vary the monotony of preparation.

It is the probable intention of Gen. LYON to proceed from this point to Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri; there form a junction with the Kansas troops and also with a body, under Col. SIGEL, from St. Louis, now moving in that direction—and with some other forces, now scattered in various directions, making, when united, a total force of from seven to ten thousand men. We will have, in addition, a formidable artillery department, including pieces ranging from 6 to 64-pounders and one 10-inch howitzer.

The majority of the troops which will compose this body, are armed with rifled muskets, and all are plentifully supplied with ammunition. We have no doubt as to our ability, in case we meet that formidable individual MCCULLOCH, to extinguish him with nearly the same ease and readiness that we did His Excellency Gov. JACKSON.

It may be remarked that the evidences of want of purpose and determination, and indisputable proofs that Gov. JACKSON has given of arrant cowardice, have had no light effect in turning Missouri tendencies Unionwards. Just now he is the most-cursed and most heartily despised man in the State—in fact, he has in no small degree contributed to swell the success of the Union effort being made in Missouri. If we can only manage to escape Gen. LYON for the next six months, he will drive a dagger straight into the heart of Secession—in other words, if he have rope enough given him, he will hang himself and his cause, as sure as the Summer brings harvest. Heaven speed his efforts!

GALWAY.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, Col. WYMAN, reached here from Caseyville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad depot, whence they go to join Col. SIGEL's command in the South west.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of July 3, says:

"Fifty Home Guards under Capt. COOK, from De Soto and Hopewell, proceeded Sunday night by rail to Irondale, where they arrived Monday morning at 9 o'clock and marched towards Farmington in search of contraband arms, &c., reported to be in the neighborhood of that place. They passed through Farmington about three miles eastward towards the river, but finding nothing, were returning home, when about six miles west of Farmington they were attacked by a body of some 250 to 300 well armed and mounted Secessionists, who were in ambush. Their fire resulted in "nobody hurt."

The fire was returned by the Home Guards, mortally wounding WM. HUNTER, one of the secession leaders.

The Home Guards returned to De Soto yesterday at 1 P. M., without the loss of a man or a gun.

The rebels in that section are in possession of artillery, and gathered their clan by the discharge of their cannon, and were rallying all their forces in anticipation of the return of the Home Guards.

The brave 300 were concealed in the brush, and fired upon the Home Guards in an open field.

Three companies left the arsenal last evening to strengthen the operations of the Home Guards, and we may soon hear of something lively from the Southeast."

ARMS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. PETTUS CALLS FOR SHOT-GUNS—HE PROCLAIMS MISSISSIPPI IN DANGER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., June 23, 1861.

Whereas, it is probable that Mississippi will be called on to put forth her full military strength; and whereas, arms manufactured specially for war cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to arm ALL who are willing and anxious to take part in the present contest. I have deemed it proper and necessary to the defence of the State to call the attention of the people to the fact that they have in their possession arms which can be made efficient for war purposes, sufficient to arm twenty-five thousand men; and to invoke the aid of all State and county officers in collecting these arms and placing them in reach of the State authorities. Let the Boards of Police of each County forthwith assemble and send an agent into every police beat, and urge the citizens to send to the County seat all surplus firearms, shot-guns or rifles of every description, new or old, in order or out of order; and, when collected, let them be valued by just and discreet men appointed by the Board of Police, and the State will become responsible for their value to individuals sending them. Let them then be sent to Jackson, where they can be repaired. Small rifles can be bored to the proper calibre, old guns repaired, and broken ones mended. I further enjoin it on all officers of the State, and earnestly invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens, to use every effort to collect the scattered arms belonging to the State and send them forward to Jackson. Let every company which is not in a position to receive arms from the State arm themselves with double-barrel shot guns, (for they can be made as efficient as muskets or rifles) and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. If seconded in these measures, as I hope and believe I shall be by the gallant men of Mississippi, we will then be able to send our insulted, invaded and outraged friends of the Border States all the aid they may need, and have arms enough left to make Mississippi a land of fire to an invading foe.

JOHN J. PETTUS,

TENNESSEE.

The following proclamation appears in the Memphis papers:

"By ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed 6th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State, in accordance therewith, upon the Ordinance of Separation and Representation; and also, whereas, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "Separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America;

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent Government—free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government of the United States or of any other government in America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this the 24th day of June, 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

The following general orders give the impression that the Confederates are not so well armed as has been supposed:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21, 1861.

Commanders of the Militia of Tennessee will proceed forthwith to organize, muster and drill their commands, preparatory to active service at a moment's call. Each Captain will muster his company once in every month.

The Colonel of each regiment, and in the event of a vacancy in the Colonelship, the Captain of each company will report immediately to this office the strength of his regiment or company, and also the number of rifles, shot-guns, muskets, swords and other weapons of war, owned by those subject to military duty, or living within his said command.

It is recommended that all rifles be at once prepared for the use of the Minie ball, and made similar in bore, length, lock and the like, according to instructions, which have already been furnished by the Military Board to the officer of every county.

A pair of model moulds will, when they can be prepared, be deposited in the office of the County Court Clerk of each county.

Commanders will vigilantly see that all vacancies in the offices in their respective commands are filled without delay. By command of

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Commander in-Chief.

JAMES W. MCHENRY, Adjutant-General.

PARSON BROWNLOW UNDAUNTED.

Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, having been advised of the conspiracy to seize himself, Messrs. JOHNSON, NELSON, MAYNARD, and other Union men of Tennessee, and carry them in irons to Montgomery, there either to be punished for treason against the Confederacy, or kept as hostages, says:

"Let the railroad whereon Union men are conveyed to Montgomery in irons, be eternally and hopelessly destroyed! Let the property of men be consumed, and let their lives pay the forfeit, and the names will be given! Let the fires of patriotic vengeance be built upon the Union altars of the whole land, and let them go out where these conspirators live, like the fires of the Lord that consumed Nadab and Abihu, the two sons of Aaron, for presumptuous sacrilegious! If we are incarcerated at Montgomery, or executed there or even elsewhere, all the consolation we want is to know that our partisan friends have visited upon our persecutors, certain secession leaders, a most terrible vengeance! *Let it be done, East Tennessee, though the gates of Hell be forced, and the Heavens fall!*"

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, of June 27, says:

"Mr. J. M. POTTS, a native of Pennsylvania, and for two years a resident of this city, arrived here yesterday from Helena, on the Mississippi River, in Arkansas. He has lived in Helena nearly a year, and left there three weeks ago. The immediate cause of his leaving was the fear that he, like many other Union men, would be pressed into the rebel army. Northern men are closely watched, and it is almost impossible for them to escape from the State.

Four boats were at the levee the day Mr. POTTS left, and HINDMAN's regiment were leaving; in the general confusion he secured passage without being detected.

At Memphis he remained two days. The regiment of T. C. HINDMAN left there for Virginia. They secured their outfit by seizing 120 hogsheads of sugar—consigned to parties in Chicago—and selling it at auction. HINDMAN took the money they obtained. The only soldiers now in Helena are a Home Guard of about 100 men. They have two pieces of BRAGG's battery, stolen from the arsenal at Little Rock, and one 32 pounder. Mr. POTTS thinks there are not more than 2,000 soldiers at Memphis, and he had ample opportunity to examine the town.

There are three fortified posts in Memphis:

First—A breastwork, 200 yards long, on a high bluff commanding the river, composed of cotton bales, two bales in height. It is simply a row of bales running parallel with the river, with no side or rear defences.

Second—A three-gun battery, open in the rear.

Third—A four-gun battery, made of sand, open in the rear, and very roughly made. Five miles above Memphis there is another sand battery of four guns.

The large body of troops recently at Memphis had gone to Virginia, and others were pushing forward as rapidly as possible.

There are no men in camp opposite Memphis, on the Arkansas side, as some of the prints have represented. Until you reach Randolph, fifty miles above, there are no more bodies of troops. Fort Harris, about half way between these towns, is deserted. Randolph is fortified. The troops there have been living on the pork and beans stolen from Uncle Sam at Little Rock. They are poorly armed, and lack discipline. There are no obstructions on the river between Randolph and Columbus, Ky., twenty five miles below Cairo. Columbus is connected by railroad with Union City, Tenn., where there are said to be 7,000 soldiers.

At Cairo MR. POTTS was arrested by Gen. PRENTISS, but was released on giving a satisfactory account of himself.

From the above statements it will be seen that the rebels have greatly over-stated their strength on the Mississippi. PRENTISS can go down any day he has a mind to, and, by a rear attack, can take Memphis in an hour. Gen. LYON would *do it*.

MR. POTTS says 1,200 soldiers had not left Arkansas up to the time of his departure; the few troops there are poorly armed. BEN MCCULLOCH had not been there. Business is extremely dull. Flour was selling at $15 a barrel; side-meat at 25 cents a pound, and very little to be had. Nobody calls himself a Union man—"couldn't if he owned a hundred niggers." Two Northern men were lately hung for their political opinions—one at Madison, and one at Trenton, Ark.

Our informant believes that if a fleet of twenty steamers were to go down to New-Orleans, they would all come home loaded with Union men—Union men who are now talking 'the loudest kind of secession."

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. CLAY.

MANSFIELD, near Lexington, Ky., June 24.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to see that the neutrality of Kentucky between the belligerents in the war now being waged appears to be wholly misunderstood by many in the North.

Two years ago a Democratic Governor and a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature were elected by the people. Our Legislature is, by the Constitution of the State, elected biennially. At the regular session Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was elected to the Senate of the United States. It has been the constant object of the conservative men in that Legislature to keep Kentucky in the Union, and to prevent the Governor and his secession friends from *precipitating* her into revolution.

The adoption of neutrality was a matter of necessity. We could not have preserved the State in the Union by any other mode. We did not intend, by the assumption of neutrality, to abnegate any of the constitutional rights of the General Government, but we wished to take no part in the war. We had no agency in bringing it about, and we were unwilling to imbrue our hands in the blood of our brethren, either of the North or of the South.

We had the same domestic institution as the South, and our relations, both commercial and political, were more intimate with her than with the North.

The unceasing efforts of the Secession or State Rights Party, as they call themselves, would, ere this, have thrown Kentucky into rebellion, had it not been for the conservative action of the Union men in its Legislature. That she has been kept loyal and faithful has been a constant theme of gratulation and pride with her Union citizens.

It is true she has not done her full duty to the General Government, but she has not been found warring against it.

We believe the Administration of the General Government is fully informed as to the difficulties of her position, and will respect it as far as is practicable. With 600 miles of coast on the Free States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and near 400 miles bordering on Tennessee, we stand as a breakwater between the belligerents, and protest solemnly against our State being the theatre of war.

As to the sneers indulged in by some of the Northern papers, we think they are ill-timed, as regards the neutrality of Kentucky, and that those who make them should better inform themselves as to her actual position.

That Kentucky is loyal is shown in the Congressional election which came off on the 20th inst., at which election nine out of ten Union representatives were elected by large majorities.

I concur in the general admiration of Mr. HOLT's letter to Mr. SPEED. But Mr. HOLT has been for many years a non-resident of Kentucky, and I am confident he is not so well advised of the status of our people (to use a word I detest) as the Union members of the Legislature of Kentucky.

We are true to the Stars and Stripes, and, God willing, we shall so be found always.

Very truly, your friend,

THOS. H. CLAY.

THE CONFEDERATE COURTS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of June 25, has these minutes of cases recently held in that city:

"The following decision is one very important to our mercantile community. It will doubtless cover the case of Messrs. FROST & Co., boot and shoe dealers, who have been charged by Mr. NEWMAN, one of their clerks, with treason, in sending to their house in Boston two drafts on Liverpool for £1,000 each.

JAMES SCOTT *vs.* STEPHEN FLANAGAN *et al.* The plaintiff, a resident of Mobile, obtained on the 11th of May, 1861, an injunction prohibiting GOLDSBOROUGH & LEARNARD, merchants of this city, from paying or disposing of any part or portion of certain funds in their hands. The defendants, citizens of Philadelphia, and therefore alien enemies, have moved to set aside the injunction, on giving bond and complying with the requirements of the law.

As soon as war is commenced, all trading, negotiating, communication or intercourse between our citizens and the enemy, without the direct permission of the Government, except an engagement to pay the price of a ransom bill, is unlawful. An alien enemy has no *persona standi in judicio*—that is, he has no right to be heard as plaintiff in a court of justice. He has no right of action during war, and he cannot sue, because it would be drawing resources out of the country. All the citizens of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other nation. It is not only unlawful to aid and abet the enemy, but it is our duty to withhold from him, *flagranti bello*, what was justly withheld from him, at the commencement of the war; and as the due bim at the commencement of the war; and as the object of the law is to harass and cripple the enemy, *a fortiori*, have we the right to bring him into Court at the suit of our own citizens. Once in Court, the alien may be heard in his defence. The rule taken is not a defence to the merits. The object of the rule is to have the funds delivered to the defendants, that is, an appeal to a Court to sanction and authorize the unlawful act. That which could not have been withheld, this injunction for the fiduciaries could not have been remitted "without violating their allegiance."

Again, the defendants cannot avail themselves of these proceedings; for a condition precedent would be that they furnish a good and valid bond. The bond would be a judicial bond, the security to be domiciled in the jurisdiction of this Court. No contract is considered valid as between enemies, so as to give them a remedy in the Courts of either Government. The suretyship is accessory to the principal obligation; if the principal obligation is void so also is the accessory. But again, no resident could become surety. It would be aiding and abetting the enemy, and could not be done without a direct violation of the laws of this country and of nations. Any bond furnished must violate the law forbidding intercourse and trade, and would, therefore, be null and void. Let the rule be dismissed.

In this Court, on Saturday, the whaling schooners *Mermaid* and *John Adams*, and the whaling brig *Parsons*, with their cargoes, brought into this port as privateers' prizes, were condemned to the use and benefit of their captors, with a reservation exempting so much of the vessels or cargoes as might be owned in countries with which the Confederate States are at peace. This, we believe, finishes the list of prizes brought into this port.

THE DEFENCES OF FORT MCHENRY.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBINSON, ITS FORMER COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 1st of May last, a letter was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Fort McHenry, Sunday, April 28, 1861, which was headed "Curious Revelations of the Recent Defenceless Condition of Fort McHenry." This extraordinary letter was written by an officer who, when called upon for his opinion as to how long the force then in the fort could hold it with the means at hand, stated that he did not believe it could be taken by assault. This publication was made at a time when the writer knew that the commanding officer had adopted every means in his power to mystify the people of Baltimore; that they were led to believe that the post was in a perfect state of defence; that the garrison was reinforced on Saturday night, (April 20,) by the arrival of the steamer *Spaulding*, with 800 men, and that, if any demonstration were made to attack it, the City of Baltimore would be leveled to the ground. None but officers and two trusty messengers were allowed to leave the fort, and citizens were excluded from it, that the rebels might not be undeceived. Fortunately, before the letter appeared in print, the post was reinforced, and no evil resulted from its publication. Although we were deficient in some ordnance stores, we were prepared to defend the work against any force likely to assail it, and had we been attacked, as we expected, I believe Baltimore would have been free from mobs for years to come.

I should not have troubled you with this communication but for the fact that, in the TIMES of the 1st inst., appears a letter over your signature, again calling the attention of the public to the defenceless condition of Fort McHenry, while under my command, and adds:

"But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees with projecting branches has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally only intended to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars, and a part of the columbiads on the landward side are kept loaded, in preparation for any emergency."

I have not spent half of my life in the Army without having learned that an officer seldom receives credit for that which he *actually* does. Your letter, as well as the one first referred to, reflects upon my management of that post, and justice to myself compels me to state that the arrangements you commend so highly were either completed or under way, when my successor arrived there with a reinforcement. A measurement of the work had been made for the barricades and abattis. Tools had been procured for constructing bomb-proofs. Sand-bags and timbers were prepared and on the ground for the protection of the magazine. Gutters had been provided, (not for hand-grenades,) but for rolling eight-inch shells, which were filled and provided with a short fuze. Requisitions had been made for columbiads and additional mortars. The guns were kept constantly loaded, and details of men to serve them were made every evening at retreat. The letters I have referred to have done me great injustice and injury, and I call upon you to correct the impression they have created. I am not willing your readers should think that when intrusted with the command of an important post, I would neglect any means to protect and defend it."

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,

Captain Fifth Infantry U. S. A.

DETROIT, July 4, 1861.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE—COMPANY G SENT TO JAIL—HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY JAIL, BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

A letter written from the supposed location of Mahommed's coffin, "midway between Heaven and Earth," ought to attract a share of interest; and in the same ratio, why should not a letter written from the cupola of a prison share a copartnership in attention? Throwing aside the suspicion naturally attached to the writer's liberty of range, it possesses at least the merit of novelty. Nor is the suspicion decreased by the fact that the incarceration is not confined to the writer, but is shared by the whole of his Company. In spite of all doubts, the fact remains, that the right flank Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is resting upon its laurels in the Baltimore City Prison!

We came here by easy and natural stages. It is an old lesson, that after the first downward step is taken, the descent is easy, and ultimately leads to "durance vile." We are an elegant illustration. We went virtuously to school at Annapolis, but unfortunately strayed into a lager-beer garden, and naturally reached the jail! Let those who would cry "How very improper!" listen. On last Sunday, a rumor reached the camp at Bellevue Garden—to which we removed after my last letter, (and a greater improvement on our sand-hill accommodations can hardly be imagined,) that a regiment of New-York troops *in transitu*, had been attacked by the Baltimoreans, and subsequently we were ordered to march into the city. In a drizzling, penetrating rain, on Monday morning, we were marched through the city, halting at "McKim's Hill," and surrounded a house owned by Marshal KANE, in which it was supposed a number of arms were concealed. The search was futile, however, as the arms had been removed, and after arresting a few Secessionists, one of whom was a negro, who turned an indescribable color from fear, it was deemed advisable to send Company "G" to hold a prominent secession Ward in view of contingencies. Thus we came to this spot, and were garrisoned in this prison, where we are prisoners in every sense of the term, save being confined in cells, as the discipline observed is of the strictest description, since every moment may call us out. While I touch the subject of discipline, let me mention a few facts in connection with the various reports sent home through the medium of the Press, of our "wretched condition," "insubordination," and general "state of mutiny." There never was a regiment in which some causes of complaint were not well founded, and a million of others unfounded. It is also a fact, that in the hasty formation of our regiment, some exceptional characters managed to produce trouble. The same remark will apply to every regiment that has yet advanced a banner towards the war. Badly executed plans of equiping, provisioning and directing troops, always produce an undue amount of complaint and misrepresentation. And it is due to the respect for superior officers, as well as the respect that each member should feel in his regiment, that he should be "sure of right" before attempting to publish it to a watchful public. Thus, all statements calculated to reflect upon officers, should be surely founded upon the known facts of injustice, for upon investigation it almost always occurs that the fault lies at other doors. In letters which have been published, we have been described as "in a state of mutiny;" that "thefts and drunkenness were allowed to go unpunished, save by, perhaps, a little extra guard duty, &c." Now, the facts are that mismanagement has existed in the matter of food, but I have not yet heard of over 500 deaths from inanition. True, that at times we have suffered from a lack of proper food, but the growls of the animal have never attained the dignity of a mutiny on this or any other pretext. Companies have been backward in expressing their hungry sentiments to their Captains, and in all cases that I have heard of, their grievances have been redressed. Mutiny, I need not say, is a serious matter, and when it occurs you may be certain that it will be summarily dealt with.

With regard to the offences usual in camps, I have not known of an instance that has not been, or will be, dealt with according to the gravity of the case. But a week ago, a man was drummed out of the regiment for insubordination, and ten minutes afterwards was received into another regiment. We should always remember that it ought to require an avalanche of injustice and wrong to open lips that should be closed to augut but a Nation's honor.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die."

The Fourth is with us. At 12 o'clock, we fired thirty-four salutes in honor of the past and the *inevitable future* galaxy of Confederate States. The stereotyped observance of reading the "Declaration" was observed by us, in the chapel of the prison; after which, Capt. THORNE made a few graceful remarks touching the kindness extended to us by Mr. WILLIAM A WISONG, the kind and gentlemanly Warden, and the other officers. In return, Mr. W. responded, in a vein calculated to increase the egotism of the Brooklyn City Guard. This, with a song from one of our number, closed the outward observance of the day, since it was the request of Capt. THORNE that no member should ask for permission to leave the yard. How like a hand of iron underneath a glove of velvet a personal request operates on men, who respect their officers!

As I write, the sun-light crowns with glory the statue of that man, "first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," whose noble heart would have been torn with anguish at our shame in these degenerate days: and as he stands, immovable as fate, facing the clime which, in its blindness, has forgotten his teachings, one can but wonder how a city whose tutelary genius faces them when early dawn first kisses the earth, and whose illuminated life is an undying record of patriotism, truth and love for an undivided country, so clearly graven that those who run may read as in the palms of their hands, could prove false to every hope of the past. Now sweeping in graceful curves before the outstretched arm floats the emblem which is at once our nation's wedding-robe or shroud, and in the silent pose of that outstretched arm lies the *fiat* of FATE. Ah! for the future, that veil of Isis whom no mortal may lift.

A lady whose proclivities are decidedly Southern, remarked to an officer the other day, "You observe, Sir, that WASHINGTON faces us, but turns his back upon you of the North." "True," he replied; "he is evidently admonishing the South." The last that was seen of that lady, she was busily figuring on a barn door the number of advances made by JEFFERSON, the son of DAVIS, towards Faneuil Hall! This jail was built in 1859, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is amusing to witness the perplexity of the loungers, whose curiosity freezes their noses against the bars. They evidently labor under the impression that the whole company has been smoothing, and are suffering the usual penalty. Imagine a company drilled to snatch handkerchiefs, commanded by a modern Fagin! Everything to-day in Baltimore is as serene as a hen-pecked husband's contemplation of the tomb of his dear departed. Not even the ordinary smell of powder, or the accidents resulting; and in future years I predict that Baltimore, arising from the inert slumber of national purity, shaking from her robes the feudalism incident upon dense population, will afford the spectacle of a great people united in defence of those principles which will never die.

E. M. D.,
Comp. G, Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Thirty-three regular men-of-war celebrated the Fourth of July on the American coast this year. This is the first time so large a naval fleet honored the day. Every full Commodore or flag-officer, fired a national salute. Off Fort Monroe, the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Roanoke* and *Santee*, all discharged at noon, with splendid effect. The *Niagara* at Pickens, the *Wabash* at Charleston, the *Mississippi* at Mobile, the *North Carolina* at New-York, the *Ohio* at Boston, the *Marion* at Portsmouth, and the *St. Laurence* off Philadelphia, all made a Union demonstration, covering a very wide area.

This morning the week's recruiting reports will be handed in. Only 14 men were enlisted for the army, at the offices of the old regiments since Saturday. Those of the Twelfth, (new,) now open in Broadway and Yorkville, are equally unfortunate. In Boston, Rochester and Buffalo a similar falling off in recruiting for the regulars is experienced, owing, doubtless, to the increased energy with which the volunteers pick out military aspirants. Two detachments from provincial rendezvous have lately been added to Governor's Island. Lieut. DAVEN has relieved Lieut. COGGSWELL at the Chatham-street rendezvous, the latter having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tammany Regiment.

Matters at the Navy-yard again look brisk. The steamboat *Eagle* came over on Friday evening. She is the "sister craft" of the *Mississippi*, whose arrival has been already announced. Henceforth, these vessels will be called the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*. They are over 1,500 tons burden, and will be commanded by Capt. WOODHULL and Lieut. TRENCHARD. Capt. GANSEVOORT has received instructions to prepare batteries for them.

The *Savannah*, 26, awaits her sailing orders, off the Battery. She has not yet been detailed for specific duty, and no one on board knows what part of the world he will be in six months hence. The *Richmond*, 14, late flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, is about giving her crew a run on shore. Her propeller needs looking to, but cannot be touched without orders from head-quarters. The *Richmond* is the worst vessel of her class, built in compliance with the act of 1857. The *Harriet Lane's* new and altered armament is preparing fast, and will be finished soon. Her seams need some stuffing, and her bottom new sheeting. The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, is giving her ship's company liberty, and will sail from this port for the blockade in a few days. We believe that some of her officers and some of the *Richmond's* are suspected of being about to resign. The *Brandywine*, 50, is destined to be torn apart, Mr. WELLES' report implying that the late survey demonstrated her rottenness. There are those who think she is not half so worthless as craft recently bought at extraordinary prices and fitted up very elaborately. There are now over 2,000 men working in the yard, and the disbursements exceed $85,000 monthly. An extra force will be put on the new steam-sloop about the 20th. There are but a few sailors on board the *North Carolina*. The marine barracks contain about 100 men, under Maj. BERYCOAR and Capt. DOUGHTY, and recruiting is slowly but steadily increasing their number. The gun-ground and ordnance-house approach completion, and will add to the appearance of the yard.

No important changes have been made in recruiting for the Navy. The entrance bounty to sailors is materially increased, and none but American citizens will be accepted. One of these measures tends to augment the *personnel* of the Navy; the other to lessen it. Over 128 men were obtained at the local offices here last week.

The burnt steamer *Cataline* turns out to have been owned by Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. DICKINSON, who got a third party to have her chartered for $10,000 a month. Her loss entails $1,200 on Capt. PHILLIPS, $150 on her first engineer, $250 on her second engineer, (Mr. SIMMONS,) $250 on the purser, $300 on the steward, $2,500 on Dr. BRADLEY, being the amount of private property destroyed belonging to these gentlemen. The crew lost about $100 each.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, sailed from Fortress Monroe, on July 3, for a cruise on the extreme Southern coast.

The bark *H. E. Spearing*, captured as a prize by the United States corvette *Brooklyn*, 14, off the mouth of the Mississippi, was released by Judge ALLEN, at Key West, on the 27th of June, there not being sufficient evidence to condemn her.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which arrived at Portsmouth, from Fort Pickens, on the 3d inst., has been ordered under survey. She has on board 540 officers and men. The vessel will be at once refitted, manned and sent away. Capt. ADAMS will be detached.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* has sailed from Key West on United States blockade service.

The great Winans steam-gun is coming on to this City.

"TO WHAT BASE USES," &c.

The *Traveller* says that a letter received in Boston from Mobile states that Capt. WINSOR, the commander of the brig *Mount Vernon*, at the time she was seized and brought to Boston for the passengers of the burning steamship *Connaught*, is now fitting out at Mobile the pilot-boat *Florida* as a privateer. She will carry four broadside guns and one pivot gun. Capt. WILSON was for some time commander of the privateer *Calhoun*, of New-Orleans, which captured several Northern vessels.

FROM CAIRO.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo, under date of July 1 and 3:

"We had several distinguished arrivals here on Saturday—Capt. PITCHER, of the regular service, who is commissioned to enlist for those who reenlist for the war; also, Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, J. S. MUNRAY and J. S. NEWMAN, M. D.'s of the Commission of Inquiry and Advice of the sanitary interests of the United States forces; also, Dr. J. SYMONS, of the United States Army.

The Commission made on Saturday a perfect and thorough examination of all the quarters of the troops and the regimental brigade hospitals. They expressed themselves astonished and highly gratified with all the arrangements, and complimented highly the able corps of Surgeons; also the admirable condition of the brigade in bodily vigor and discipline.

On the same evening Gen. PRENTISS held a grand brigade review, in which over five thousand troops appeared and went through their different movements with the ease and precision of regulars. The visitors were loud in praise of their admirable appearance.

Dr. SYMONS remains to oversee the whole Medical Department of the brigade.

The Sanitary Commission left last evening on the train for the East.

Before leaving, Dr. BELLOWS, who is well known as one of the most able and eloquent divines of New-York, made an address to the officers and a large number of the soldiers, in front of the St. Charles Hotel. It was replete with eloquence and true patriotism, and had a marked effect. While he deplored the unhappy war which had torn so many from their homes and families to serve in their country's cause, yet in it he considered and contended that the soldiers of the North were engaged in a great and holy cause, in which they were as really serving the cause of God and their country as they would be if around their family altars and in their Churches on the Sabbath, and, though many of them might fall by disease and on the battle field; yet if faithful in this contest for the maintenance of the best and purest Government on the earth, their names would go down with honor and glory to the latest echo of history. He reviewed rapidly the causes of the treason of the South, the misleading of the masses of the Southern people by high traitors and politicians, and prophecied a speedy and successful termination of the war, and the triumph of the Union cause. It was a war of brothers against misled brothers, and he felt confident that when the Northern armies should march South, and meet them face to face, that by a firm but moderate and conciliatory course, that the mass of the South would become convinced that they were brothers, not the murderers, knaves and thieves that Southern demagogues had persuaded them they were, and would return to their allegiance.

After giving a fervent religious address to the troops, he gave them some excellent sanitary advice, counseling them to moderation in eating and drinking, and in the cooking of their food, also in regard to personal cleanliness. Disease killed far more men than the bullet or the sword, and too often disease was brought on by the personal neglect of the men themselves. He complimented the brigade briefly on their fine personal appearance, their admirable efficiency, and emphatically said that it was the finest and best brigade that he had yet seen, and that he should so represent it to the President and Cabinet that week. As to medical aid and every attention to their wants, they might rest assured they should have it.

The Government, by the great rebellion, had suddenly been caught in many things unprepared, yet every department was being rapidly systematized, and all causes of complaint would soon be removed.

Gen. PRENTISS received orders from Washington on Saturday, to hold his brigade in marching orders; also to proceed at once to muster into service all who were willing to reenlist for the three years' war, and to prepare to muster out of service those who would not, and recruit in their places. This work will commence immediately.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. PITCHER mustered into service the three remaining companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, all the other companies having before reenlisted. On the Fourth of July a grand review of the troops will take place, when they will be addressed by Gen PRENTISS, who feels confident that four-fifths of the brigade will remain.

There is but little doubt but that the troops will receive their money this week, as Gov. YATES is in New-York negotiating for the money. It is truly hoped that this matter will not be delayed, as it would be a great impetus to the troops to get their pay, as many of their families are really suffering. Every possible exertion should be made by the State to keep this splendid brigade in service, and they can keep them by paying them and promising them some actual fighting."

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Major T. S. TWISS, United States Indian Agent, Upper Platte, N. T., writes as follows to his daughter in Troy:

"I have long entertained the opinion that the institution of Slavery was an incubus on the advance of civilization, and a fatal bar to the progress of civil and religious liberty, as we of the North are taught to believe. Nevertheless, you know I have always stood by the South, in support of her rights under the Constitution—those sacred compacts and compromises of our revolutionary patriots. But when the South take the course of secession, and try to stab the Constitution so fatally, I say good bye, my Southern friends; you compel me to draw the sword to preserve that Constitution, and fight you as my most deadly enemies. You throw to the winds all of those sacred compromises by which you were guaranteed possession and enjoyment of your *peculiar* institutions. You have violated the compact, and shall no longer have those guarantees which our forefathers gave, in order to a more perfect Union, and which you so ruthlessly cast aside. We fight for the *right* and shall be victorious over you, and when you are exhausted by this civil war, peace will ensue; but there *will be no more compromise on the question of human freedom.* We will neither acknowledge nor recognize the right of any State or people to hold a race, black or white, in bondage. This buying and selling *labor* is no longer to be tolerated among Christians. You must not be angry, Southern brothers, because we demand these terms; you may call us Abolitionists in vain. We are none of that; we advocate the rights of human freedom, and will make no more compromises on that question—for you have rashly and recklessly destroyed your guarantees. Look to yourselves! We are for human progress and liberty.

These are some of my thoughts, and you know very well that I have never, and do not now entertain one idea of the Abolition doctrine. I have lived, I shall die a conservative Democrat, more Southern at heart and in feelings than Northern; but always and under all circumstances a true patriot. True, I am now in a most hopeless Democratic minority, but that matters not. I still enjoy liberty of thought and action, and am prepared and ready to fight for the *United States* against all enemies, wherever they may be found. I will do battle for the Stars and Stripes—that emblem of our nationality beneath whose glorious folds I was born and educated, within whose sacred embrace I hope, and wish, and trust to die."

THE ENEMY'S BOMBS.

The Troy *Times* says:

"Among the insurmises of death fired

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3056. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

A Flag of Truce From the Enemy.

Dispatches from the Rebel Camp to President Lincoln.

Proposition for a Cessation of Hostilities and Compromise.

Cabinet Meeting and Consultation With Gen. Scott.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

Important Proceedings of Congress.

Prompt Action on the Bills Introduced in the Senate.

The House Resolved to Push the War Vigorously.

Proposition to Confiscate the Property of the Rebel Leaders.

A Great Battle Expected in Western Virginia To-day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Col. THOMAS TAYLOR, of the Rebel army, came into Col. TYLER'S camp this afternoon, with a flag of truce. He was sent with an escort to the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL. Col. TAYLOR brought dispatches for President LINCOLN. A Cabinet meeting was held at once, and consultations were had during the evening with Gen. SCOTT. The subject of the dispatches is, of course, unknown. While passing from Col. TYLER'S to head-quarters, Col. TAYLOR asked the officer in charge of the escort, if our army was not all prostrated with the measles.

MUTINY AMONG THE GARIBALDIANS.

It is reported that a mutiny broke out among the Garibaldi Guard to-day. One hundred of them left the camp and came to the city. They were stopped on this side of Long Bridge by the guard, and held there. The military officers on this side will make a word and a blow, and fire on the mutineers, unless they surrender and return to duty. The trouble grows out of some disaffection about the arms given to the regiment.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was in Washington to-day. He represents that on the eastern shore there is much rebel feeling, and is anxious that a force should be sent down to afford Union men protection.

THE ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Hon. THOS. A. MARSHALL, of Illinois, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in Illinois. Col. MARSHALL is now here to complete the armament of his regiment.

COL. LAMON'S REGIMENT.

Col. LAMON has met with complete success in raising a regiment of Virginia volunteers. It will consist of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of rifled cannon. Col. LAMON will probably have an independent command, and be authorized to fight the rebels after their own guerilla fashion. He will make them sick of their system before many days.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH.

There was a trouble among the Eighth New-York Volunteers to-day. The companies were marched down to exchange muskets at the arsenal. One company was dissatisfied with the arms furnished, and refused to return to their camp. They were locked up in the jail.

ACCEPTING MORE TROOPS.

In answer to several communications, the Secretary of War says that he has no right to accept any more regiments until Congress authorizes him to do so. He has promised, however, to accept the Continental Guard, of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. JAS. H. PERRY, as soon as he has authority to do so.

SICKNESS IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

There is much sickness among the men of the Seventy-first Regiment, and some complaint of the sanitary treatment of the regiment.

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

Government has purchased the steamboat *Cambridge*, from Boston, and will fit her up as a gunboat.

OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

President SPATES, of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, has effected an arrangement with the Government to protect the line of the canal as far as Graytown.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, ETC.

The death of DOUGLAS is to be announced in the Senate to-morrow. Several of the Republican Senators will pass eulogies upon the deceased.

The Military Committee of the Senate has determined to report a bill calling out 500,000 men, and appropriating $500,000,000 to defray all expenses of carrying on the war. The weight of the Senate will be thrown in favor of vigorous action, and the complete subjugation of the rebel States.

The House to-day, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, passed a resolution raising a Committee to investigate any frauds that may have been perpetrated in the Government in the furnishing of supplies, transportation, &c. With Mr. VAN WYCK at the head of the Committee, the inquiry will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Departments are fast being purged of rebel Clerks. To the persistence of members of Congress, we are indebted for a pretty thorough cleaaning out.

A STEAMER-STEALER CAUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8—10 P. M.

One of the gallant gentlemen who was engaged in stealing the steamer *St. Nicholas* has been arrested by Gen. BANKS. He was found secreted with three others on the steamer *Mary Washington*. His name is RICHARD THOMAS, and he was formerly a cadet at West Point. When arrested, he gave an *alias*, but a commission was found on him giving him a Colonel's command in the rebel army. This was dated July 1, and was doubtless conferred in payment of his services in stealing the *St. Nicholas*. He stands a good chance of being promoted by the Provost Marshall.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

It is more than probable that Gen. MCCLELLAN will meet the rebel forces to-morrow, and it is deemed certain that he will succeed in defeating them.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

The statement of the *Tribune* that Gen. SCOTT had given a dinner to the Kentucky delegation in Congress, is a pure fabrication. He hes not even entertained one of the delegation at his table.

MEANING OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

I am reliably informed that, with the flag of trece brought by Col. THOMAS TAYLOR from the rebel camp, comes a proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a settlement of difficulties. I learn that the rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts. I am confident that, in the consultation that followed the announcement of these propositions to the Cabinet, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON at once and decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebel force. In this view the President heartily concurs, and to it he will rigidly adhere.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

One of the bills submitted by Secretary CHASE, with his report on the finances, contains features similar to those in the bill reported during the second session of the late Congress by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and commonly known as the "Force bill." It places in the hands of the President the military and naval power to collect revenue in cases where there are any unlawful combinations against the laws of the United States; authorizes him to close disloyal ports by proclamation, and provides for carrying on trade with any part of a State, (as in the case of Western Virginia,) in favor of which the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Postmaster-General—with respect to commerce and postal accommodations—have already acted.

The contract for supplying the War Department and its various bureaus with stationery for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMANS, of this city.

Capt. VAN VLIET, it is said, has been removed as Quartermaster from Fort Leavenworth, and Capt. EASTON appointed to the place.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. POMEROY, Senator from Kansas, has chosen the seat formerly occupied by a Senator of Virginia, and his colleague, Gen. LANE, that of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, Major GERHARDT, and those of the Virginia forces on the other side of Great Falls. The former lost one man. The enemy concealed in the bushes, and were fired at, with what effect is not ascertained.

A detachment of 300 for the Maine Regiment, and 150 horses, for the baggage trains, reached here this morning.

It is the impression here that Representatives CARLILE and VAN WINKLE, of Parkersburgh, will be elected United States Senators by the Legislature in session at Wheeling.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS will probably be announced in both Houses of Congress to-morrow. Among the designated speakers for the occasion is Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Further intelligence from GERHARDT'S District of Columbia Volunteer command at Great Falls have been received. Two of his men were killed and several wounded. The rebels suffered to a far greater extent. They had a body of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomac, but kept up the fight at interval throughout yesterday.

A company of Texas Cavalry went up this afternoon from Washington.

The latest report from Arlington is that Major TAYLOR, of New-Orleans, arrived at the camp of the Eighth New-York Regiment, Col. LYON, this afternoon, under a flag of truce, with dispatches for President LINCOLN. He was detained there, awaiting further orders, and was last from Manassas Junction.

The steam-transport *Cambridge*, which brought Col. CASE'S Massachusetts Regiment hither, has been purchased by the Government, and is being fitted up as a gun-bat.

Twenty-one members of the New-York First German Rifle Regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted them, but insisting on having rifles instead, were this evening put under arrest and conveyed to jail, where they now are.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

A VISIT TO THE LINES IN VIRGINIA—THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE TROOPS—THAT ARTICLE IN THE MONITEUR—WHAT A FRENCH MILITARY AGENT SAYS OF THE TWO ARMIES—WANT OF ORGANIZATION AND ARTILLERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

It happens that I had, yesterday afternoon, a vivid experience of the nobly developed qualities of our volunteer bands of the Free North. Opportunity was afforded for a drive, in company with CHARLES SUMNER and Gov. ANDREW, (that "little, round, fat, oily man,"—not particularly "of God," however,—who has taken advantage of the holiday to run down and look after his Massachusetts boys, whom he loves,) to the Rhode Island Encampment. It lies a couple of miles out from Washington, on the road to Bladensburgh, on a beautifully broken piece of ground charmingly shaded. We arrived a little before evening parade, and in the course of our stroll around among the tents of the men, had occasion to remark the fine qualities of intelligence and character that marked them. Noble young fellows they are; mechanics, farmers, engineers, students, lawyers and the like—the physique clarified, as it were, by the fine alchemies of their life in Nature, and their spiritual parts showing the growth of the noblest human qualities. These two regiments realized perfectly Mr. LINCOLN'S description, and we could not help thinking of them—so admirably furnished with all practical and mental efficiencies—as fine types of the free, creative, civilized communities of the North. A large concourse of visitors witnessed the evening parade. At the close of it, soldiers and the assembled multitude, uncovered while the reverend Chaplain read from the grand old Hebrew prose lyrics, and poured forth a fervent prayer. The sun had set on the scene, behind the Virginia hills—the landscape around lay like an old Claude—and the natural and spiritual seemed to blend in one. Few eyes but were moistened, few hearts but were mellowed and touched. We drove back amid the firefly's preternatural glow and the spiritual light of the stars.

I was on the point of writing to you the other day that the offensive article assimilating the rebel Southern States to Italy, printed in the Paris *Patrie* and reproduced in the *Moniteur*, could have no authoritative significance. I arrived at this conclusion by simply noticing the *place* of the item in the *Moniteur*—it is not in the official columns at all, but is among a string of common *faits divers*, and is evidently entirely unofficial, represents no determination of the French Government, and is simply a piece of scissoring by a sub-editor. It now seems by your Paris correspondence that this is the very explanation given by the French Minister to Mr. DAYTON, who remonstrated against the *rapprochment*. And I may also mention that not only was this explanation given to Mr. DAYTON, but a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL has just been received here, reiterating that the item was purely personal to the writer, and in no way engages or represents the policy of the French Government. This is a proof of the solicitude which that Government feels to avoid all occasion of offence to the United States. And I may also mention that, unlike England, that Government is willing to afford us every facility of obtaining supplies of munitions of war and the like.

You were aware that Capt. RUSSEL, of the French Navy, had been appointed by NAPOLEON to make a tour of the States North and South, with a view to reporting on the military *status* and resources of the two sections. He has just returned from a month's sojourn in the South. His comparative view of the two sides I have been able to learn is as follows: the Northern elements are greatly the superior both in quantity and quality; but the Southern forces are much our superior in *military organization* and in artillery! Capt. RUSSEL, I may say, is no partisan of the insurgents, as he has been represented; on the contrary, he sympathizes wholly and heartily with the North. His conclusion accordingly is worth laying to heart—*we are deficient in a comprehensive scheme of military organization!* Throughout the whole North the confidence of the people in "the greatest captain of the age" is unbounded; but they will anxiously look to Gen. SCOTT that he immediately see to it that the cause, if it exists, of the reproach of the French officer be removed.

W. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all the duties on all arms imported since the 1st of May which have not been actually paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in good faith is aiding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, presented a petition for the relief of ROGER JONES, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy the public property.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in relation to the harbor defences. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back joint resolutions legalizing all the acts of the President. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON also reported a bill authorising the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Messrs. DELAPLAINE, NUGENT and DUNN severally appeared for the first time this session, and took the usual oath.

Mr. VANDEVER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying for the establishment of a National armory at Rock Island. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, the first-named on each being the Chairman thereof:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Dawes, Campbell, Voorhies, McKean, Loomis, Baxter, Kelly, Brown and Menzies.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, N. Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClernand and Stratton.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hall, Noell, Duell, Webster and Wallace.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Washburne, Illinois; Elliot, Ward, Nixon, Babbitt, Gurley, Rollins, (Mo.) Leary and Sheffield.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Julian, Trumble, Vandever, Kellogg, (Mich.,) Cresfield and Woodruff.

Committee on Post-Office—Messrs. Colfax, Alley, Wickliffe, Morrill, (Me.,) Windom, Blake, Ubbard, Trowbridge and Norton.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Conkling, Delano, Burnett, Ashley, Calvert, Hanchett, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Davis and Upton.

Judiciary Committee—Messrs. Hickman, Brigham, Pendleton, Kellogg of Illinois, Porter, Carlisle, Thomas of Massachusetts, May and Diven.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Duell, Edgerton, Cooper, Rice of Maine, Wall, Ferry, Grider, Riddle and Morrill of Maine.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Covode, Edwards, Kerrigan, Train, Windom, Webster, Julian, Hanchett and White of Ohio.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, of Pennsylvania, Noell, Hanchett, Van Horn, Shank, Walton, of Maine, Shellaberger, Lazear.

Manufactures—Messrs. Huchins, Morehead, Haight, Alley, Porter, Ely, Arnold, Ancona, Brown, of Virginia.

Agriculture—Messrs. Lovejoy, Loomis, Calvert, Smith, Chamberlain, Shank, Bailey, of Pennsylvania, Worcester, Aldrich.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Aldrich, Edwards, Mallory, Conway, Mitchell, Odell, Lansing, Patton, Thayer.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Blair of Missouri, Curtis, Richardson, Buffinton of Ohio, Allen, Marston, Jackson.

Militia.—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Dunn, Ancona, Delano, Biddle, Harrison, Brown of Virginia, Cutler, Goodwin.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Sedgwick, Rice of Massachusetts, Fouke, Moorhead, English, Verree, Pike of Maine, Conkling, Wadsworth.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Train, Lovejoy, Delaplaine, McKnight and Morris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indiana, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas of Maryland, Pomeroy, Fisher.

Territories—Messrs. Ashley, Van Wyck, Cravens, Kellogg of Illinois, Beaman, Reed, Sloan, Bailey of Massachusetts.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Van Wyck, Blair of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pennsylvania, Steele of New-York, Granger, Law.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Ely, Sherman, Logan, Hararson, Cutler, Waley, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Gurley, Hale, Van Horn, Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beaman.

Patents—Messrs. Dunn, Rice, of Maine, Baker, Johnson, Noble.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Babbitt, Menzies, Fessenden, Wright.

Accounts—Messrs. Buffinton, Rollins, of New-Hampshire, Lehman, Worcester, Dunlap.

Mileage—Messrs. Robinson of Illinois, Killinger, Frank, Grider and Wood.

Library—Messrs. McPherson, Franx and Law.

Printing—Messrs. Walton of Maine, Clark of New-York and Bailey of Pennsylvania.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Granger of Michigan and Cobb.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. McKean, Robinson, Nixon, Vandever and Clinton.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Odell, Campbell, Bingham, Rice of Massachusetts and Samuel Cox, New-York.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Dunlap, McPherson, Blake, Baxter, Cooper.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Messrs. Killinger, Wickliffe, Trimble, Kellogg of Michigan, Smith of New-York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Lazear, Kelly, Chamberlain, Wall, Perry.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Allen, Conway, Sherman, Shellaberger and Cooper.

At their own request, Mr. HICKMAN was excused from serving on the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. BURNET on the District of Columbia Committee, and Mr. CURTIS on Military Affairs.

On Motion of Mr. MCKNIGHT, a resolution was adopted that the members now proceed to draw for choice of seats.

Mr. KELLY was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Elections, for the reason, as he stated, that the seats of the two Representatives from the Districts adjoining his are contested.

Mr. WICKLIFFE was excused from service as a member of the Post-office Committee, on account of physical inability.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to divide Pennsylvania into three Judicial Districts—Court to be held at Erie. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM introduced a bill to repeal the Tariff act of 1861, and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced a bill granting bounty lands to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the Pacific Railroad bill, which was referred to a Committee of Nine.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill granting homesteads, and a bill establishing a General Bankrupt law. The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and the latter to that of the Judiciary.

Mr. ELLIOT—A bill for the general introduction of an International Code of Marine Signals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COX—A bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point Academy. It gives three times the present number, and reduces the time at the Academy from five years to four.

Mr. WALTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives after this Congress at 239—this being the present number.

Mr. SPAULDING presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-York relative to a reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at New-York, relative to the defences of that harbor.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution was adopted, that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning Military and Naval appropriations for the Government and financial affairs connected therewith; and that all bills of a private character, and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, and military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave law.

3. *Whereas*, Major EMORY, of the United States Army, resigned his commission under circumstances showing sympathy with rebellion against the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House in the name of the people demand of the Executive his immediate removal.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point that the resolutions were precluded by the order, adopted at the instance of Mr. HOLMAN, which specifies the peculiar character of the business to be transacted during the present session.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made an ineffectual effort to amend the resolutions.

The House then voted on Mr. EDWARDS' motion, and laid the resolutions on the table by 87 against 62.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Appleton, Babbitt, Baily of Pennsylvania, Blair of Missouri, Browne of Rhode Island, Burnett, Calvert, Carlile, Chamberlain Cobb, Cooper, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, English, Fisher, Fouke, Franchot, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hale, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Hordon, Jackson, Johnson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kelloog of Illinois, Killinger, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Logan, McPherson, Mallory, Menzies, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Odel, Olin, Patton, Pendleton of Ohio, Reid, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Steel, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Verree, Vibbard, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright.

NAYS—Aldrich, Ailey, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey of Massachusetts, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conkray, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Elliot, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Morill of Maine, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Riddle, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellaberger, Sherman, Sloan, Stevens, Trowbridge, Vandever, Vanllorne, VanValkenburgh, VanWyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Washburn, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Worcester.

Mr. HICKMAN moved for a reconsideration of Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, his object being to include general questions of a judicial character.

Mr. BURNETT desired a further extension, in order that propositions looking to a peaceable solution of the present political difficulties may be permitted. He was one of those who had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The SPEAKER—Debate is not in order.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution was adopted, and Mr. HICKMAN proposed the amendment as above indicated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the point that the resolution changed the rules, which could not be done without the required notice to that effect.

The Speaker, for reasons already stated, overruled the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON wanted the resolution amended so that contested elections might be considered.

Mr. COLFAX briefly maintained the Constitution provided for that subject.

Mr. BURNETT again suggested an amendment, so as to allow propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced.

Objections were made.

Mr. BURNETT said: Gentlemen ought certainly not to be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, declared in the name of his constituents, his country and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammeled. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by 52 against 102.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, as amended by Mr. HICKMAN'S resolution, was then again adopted.

Mr. FOUKE offered a preamble setting forth that a fierce and unnatural civil war exists, caused by a portion of our misguided countrymen, and concluding with resolutions that the House should, during the pending civil war, ignore all political differences heretofore existing between citizens of the loyal States; that all appointments, civil and military, should be made in accordance with JEFFERSON'S plan, namely: "Is he honest?—Is he capable?" and approving of the President's course in summoning troops hither to defend the Capital, etc.; paying a high tribute to Gen. SCOTT'S military skill and wisdom, and to his loyalty amid so much defection; and concluding by saying, "that while we hold the sword of justice, and have the ability and disposition to uphold the President, it becomes our most solemn duty to offer to our deluded brethren the olive branch of peace."

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point of order that these resolutions were precluded under the proposition to-day adopted, prescribing business during the present session.

The Speaker sustained the point, as well taken.

Mr. WASHBURN offered a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate Committees. Adopted.

All the contested election cases were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. CURTIS offered a joint resolution, proposing to strike from the pension-rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the United States, and all aiding or abetting secession, &c.

This was ruled out under the rule adopted this morning.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 a month, commencing from May 1, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expenses of the Government. This last bill provides that all officers, excepting Postmasters and Consuls having no stated salary, shall pay all fees collected by them into the Treasury; that the salary of all officers, civil, military and naval, shall be reduced as follows: Over $10,000 thirty per cent.; over $7,500 twenty-five per cent.; over $5,000 twenty per cent.; over $3,000 fifteen per cent.; over $2,000 ten per cent.; over $1,000 five per cent.; also, repealing all laws granting mileage to Members of Congress, restricting the franking privilege to one ounce in weight, and repealing all laws and resolutions appropriating money for newspapers and stationery for members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, it was resolved that a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the Departments for provisions, supplies and transportation, for materials or services, or for any articles furnished for the use of the Government without advertising for proposals, as required by Statute 61; also, to ascertain the names of the parties to whom contracts have been given, the compensation and terms thereof, and the reasons therefor; also, when proposals were received, if the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and if not, the reasons, therefor; also, whether the contracts as let are in accordance with the specifications inviting the proposals, and if any alterations the reasons for the same; also, whetner any person or persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded, or have been paid for obtaining the same, or have any interest in the profits arising therefrom, except the contracts; and that the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. UPTON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to instruct the officers of the Army of the United States, taking prisoners and releasing them upon their oath of allegiance to the United States, to report their name and residence to him, (the Secretary of War,) that the same may be recorded in his Department.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of the full number of cadets from such States as have not now in the Naval service the number to which they are entitled by existing laws, and if from any of the States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from such States in the same section of the Union as shall apply for the places in said school.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to inquire and report as to the present capacity of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of arms; also what further expenditure, if any, is necessary for operating that armory to the utmost of its capacity.

On motion of Mr. LOOMIS, it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this House a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding any office whatsoever, either civil or military, under the Government of any State or of the United States, or the so-called Confederate States of America, who have taken up arms, or shall hereafter take up arms, against the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill granting a pension to the mother of the late Col. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a temporary increase of the navy, by authorizing the President to purchase or procure suitable vessels, and commission for a limited time competent and skillful commanders and officers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. DIVEN, it was resolved that if the Senate concur, the following address be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate, and that the President be requested to approve the same and transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of this Republic.

Here follows the address in which this sentence occurs, namely:

"We thus entreat you, not in dread of your power, but because we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you as enemies. We declare our determination, in case you persist in your rebellion, not in a spirit of menace, but that we may dissipate all idea of peace upon terms other than the supremacy of the Constitution. Our flag shall wave triumphantly over this whole Republic, or it shall cease to be a National emblem. This is our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world will decide as to the rectitude of our course."

The papers were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the House as soon as practicable, plans and estimates to be prepared by the Engineer of the Department, for completing the defensive works on the side of the Potomac, near this city, and also to report upon the expediency of constructing similar works of defence on the northern side of this city, with estimates for the same, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of troops required for the protection and defence of the Capital.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report to the House the number of persons, with the names thereof, now employed in the several departments of the Government, who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States, and those who have refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The House adjourned.

IMPORTANT ARREST AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8.

Lieut. CARMICHAEL, of Provost-Marshal KANLEY'S Police, went down the river in a tug, and boarded the steamer *Mary Washington*, to arrest a man named NEILL GREEN, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, and who, it was thought, would come on board at the Patuxent. On coming up the river, he ascertained that Captain THOMAS, of St. Mary's County, who took command of the *St. Nicholas*, and headed the pirates, was also on board with seven of his confederates; their object, it is supposed, being to seize another steamer in a similar manner. Lieut. CARMICHAEL, on getting abrest Fort McHenry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen BANKS, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops th arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. THOMAS had concealed himself, and, after an hour's search, was found hid in a large bureau-drawer in the ladies' cabin.

It will be remembered he went aboard the *St. Nicholas* disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the fort with several witnesses, who were on board the *St. Nicholas* at the time of seizure, including her captain and engineers.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Unsatisfactory Condition of the Forces in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

I observe in the newspapers considerable comment on the unsatisfactory condition of the American troops at this point; and some of the New-York journals, either editorially or through their correspondents, have stated that the Army here had degenerated into a mere mob. This is much too strong a statement of the case. It is unjust to the men of the several regiments, as well as to their officers. The troops are in tolerably fair condition, and certainly know a good deal more about campaigning than they did at first. They have become accustomed to camp life, and have learned many things of indispensable utility.

Nevertheless, it is quite apparent, even to an unprofessional observer, that there is a great deal yet to be done before these men can be regarded as thorough and efficient soldiers; and that more ought to have been done than has been done towards the attainment of this object. I see a strong disposition in many quarters to complain of Gen. BUTLER for not making a movement in advance. I do not think this is wholly or even mainly his fault. He is too anxious for an advance, and is in danger of making it before it is safe. The affair at Big Bethel shows that the danger does not lie on the side of too much prudence. But he has not the means of making an advance. The lack of transportation alone, if nothing else, would prevent it. For the forces now here not less than 750 horses would be required, and only 150 have thus far been procured. Nor is the force as large as is generally supposed There are only *twelve* regiments here in all, and they only number about 8,500 men. This is quite sufficient to hold the place against any force the enemy can bring against it, for they would have the protection of the guns of the fortress, which would alone be equal to a very large army. But the force is not strong enough to make an advance movement with any confidence, although it is now pretty well understood that the rebel forces at Yorktown do not exceed 5,000 men. They might possibly be driven out, though they are understood to be strongly intrenched, and our troops have no field artillery adequate to an attack of heavy batteries sustained by a considerable force. But for the support of the Fortress there would be great reason to apprehend a disastrous attack of the enemy upon our divided forces. The two regiments at Hampton, with the bridge behind them destroyed, would be compelled for some considerable time to sustain the full weight of an assault, though it is now believed that, by the aid of the telegraph which extends to the fort, and the system of signals to Newport's News, reinforcements could very promptly be put in motion.

But it is very evident that the principal use of this position for the present, beyond that of serving as a base of future operations, is to train and discipline volunteer forces; and I do not think that in this respect the results thus far attained have been satisfactory. The time our troops have spent here in camp has not been as thoroughly improved as it should have been in perfecting their drill and discipline. Most of these regiments have been here six or eight weeks,—time enough under proper supervision and with proper care, not to make veterans of volunteers it is true, but to fit them for any work they are likely to be called on to perform. Soldiers cannot be extemporized; and although, when we read of the wonderful victories achieved in the first French revolution, by the raw levies of the Republic against the trained armies of the Coalition, we are apt to think that drill and discipline are needless, we must remember NAPOLEON'S explanation, that those ostensible recruits were really the surviving and disbanded soldiers of the old monarchy. *His* opinion was that nothing short of six months' thorough, hard and steady drill would make a soldier. It should be the aim of our Government, therefore, in every camp not called on for immediate active service, to subject the troops to the most rigid and thorough instruction which the most rigid and experienced military disciplinarian can possibly give them.

In this camp, I am sorry to say, this matter has been seriously neglected. The men have not been drilled effectively. Their discipline has been excessively lax. Their camps do not present a creditable appearance. Their drill is not accurate, prompt and self-assured. The responsibility for all this falls, of course, primarily upon the officers. If they are vigilant, painstaking and well informed as to the requirements of the service, they will keep their men in constant training, giving attention at once to their personal habits and their demeanor, as well as to their military drill. This duty devolves primarily upon the Captains and Lieutenants,—while it is the Colonel's business to keep these officers constantly up to their work. And it is the duty of the commanding General to infuse a military spirit into the Colonels, and by frequent visits, by inspections and personal inquiries, see to it that the whole force is kept under constant and effective instruction. The inspiration,—the incitement to constant progress and preparation, must come from above. Although the practical detailed work is to be done by the subordinate officers, the manner in which it is done will depend entirely on the spirit, the vigilance and the military fitness of the commanding General.

It requires peculiar qualifications in a General to convert volunteers into soldiers. Gen. WOOL is reputed to have these qualifications to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other officer in the service. He superintended the drill and discipline of our armies in Mexico on the Rio Grande line, and the result was seen in the steadiness and efficiency of their conduct at Buena Vista. Thorough military knowledge, and a contagious enthusiasm for drill and discipline, are essential to such a service. I have heard but one opinion expressed of Gen. BUTLER in this respect. Whatever abilities he may develop in the field, he has not proved himself conspicuously equal to the very different, but equally important, duties of preparing our troops for active service. He has not taken care that they were subjected to constant drill. He has not made frequent personal inspection of their condition, and I believe that in no single instance has any attempt been made to manœuvre the several regiments together, or to practice upon a large scale the evolutions which will be indispensable in any considerable engagement. All these things are left to take care of themselves. The General does not make himself *felt* in the spirit and temper and discipline of the Army. While evolution in line have thus been wholly neglected, no pains have been taken to secure all

ular company and regimental drill. I believe there has not been a single brigade review until to-day,—when Col. DURYEE, succeeding Gen. PIERCE in the command of Camp Hamilton, signalized his accession at once by ordering a brigade review, although his own regiment was on picket duty.

In the absence of a vigorous and effective military supervision on the part of the commanding General, the condition and efficiency of each regiment must depend on the fidelity and fitness of its own officers. And naturally enough there is a very great difference among them. The Third Massachusetts Regiment is very highly spoken of for character and conduct. The men are orderly, painstaking and well-behaved. Col. WARDRUP, their commander, is a young man of spirit and energy, —not thoroughly familiar with military details, but conscious that he had much to learn, and disposed by resolute application to learn. He has given constant attention to the drill of his regiment, in which he has been well supported by some of his subordinate officers, and the result is that he has a creditable and efficient command. I hear similar reports of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. PACKARD. The Vermont Regiment is commanded by Col. PHELPS,—a West Point graduate, and an officer of merit, who saw service in the Mexican war, and only recently retired from the Army. He is somewhat slow,—a little peculiar in his mental movements, but thoroughly methodical and accurate in everything he does.

The other regiments here are from New-York. Part of them the best, and part the worst, portions of the force. Those of Cols. CARR, ALLEN and MCCHESNEY have achieved a very unenviable reputation,—and not wholly without cause, though they protest against many of the charges laid to their door. Most of the marauding and plundering which has been perpetrated in this vicinity has been charged to them,—but as they allege with great injustice, at the outset, there is no doubt, all our troops, even those of the best regiments, were involved in these shameful proceedings; but I think the officers of the other regiments took more pains to check them than those which I have noticed. It is pretty certain that they have achieved less in the way of discipline than the other regiments. Col. CARR'S regiment has been especially unfortunate in their supplies. Their uniforms were wretchedly made;—their knapsacks have been condemned;—many of the men are entirely without shoes,—and nearly all of them without shirts. It is very difficult for troops, under such circumstances, to maintain soldierly habits. But the military training of this, as of the other regiments named, has been inefficient. Their arms are not properly inspected:—their tents are small, poor and untidy:—the muster rolls are not properly kept;—there is but little discipline among them; serious offences go unpunished,—and I have heard regulars say, with emphasis and sincerity, that in an engagement they would be much more likely, from lack of steadiness and command, to shoot each other than the enemy. Col. MCCHESNEY'S regiment has gone within the fortress in place of the Massachusetts regiment advanced to Hampton. I saw them on parade, to-day, and take great pleasure in saying that their appearance was highly creditable. Under the more rigid drill and discipline they will now receive, they will improve rapidly,—for the regiment seems to be made up of excellent material.

The other New-York Regiments command general admiration. Col. TOWNSEND'S is spoken of as among the best. He is a thorough soldier, zealous in the service and ambitious for his command

Col. DURYEE'S regiment, the Fifth Zouaves, is in capital condition. The Colonel himself is thoroughly posted in the details of drill, and has, what is still more important, an enthusiastic and inspiriting love of the profession. He has some excellent officers under him,—Lieutenant-Colonel WARREN, a clear-headed, energetic and skillful officer of the regular army,—Adjutant HAMLIN, who has seen considerable service in the West,—Major DAVIES, son of the former West Point professor and himself an enthusiast in military studies,—besides several captains of excellent spirit and capacity. Constant attention is paid to the instruction of officers, as well as the discipline of the men, in this regiment, which shows the advantage of it in its steady progress and admirable condition. I was present at a parade review of the Fifth a few evenings since, in which every movement was executed with admirable precision and promptness. The regiment has three howitzers and a rifled cannon, at which the men are exercised twice a day. Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment of Germans is one of the most soldierly bodies of men in the field. A very large number of the subordinate officers and men have seen service in Europe, and know how to make themselves comfortable in camp as well as serviceable in action. The Colonel himself is a fine specimen of an officer,—polite and dignified in his manners, and rigid in his devotion to his duties. The other German Regiment, under Col. BENDIX, is also said to be in excellent condition. Col. HAWKINS is an admirable officer, and his regiment is generally conceded to be quite equal to any of the others. Of Col. TAYLOR'S regiment I hear but little,—but I believe it to be in very good condition.

Of such material the proper degree of care and discipline will make most excellent soldiers. But this they do not now receive. I do not in this matter express so much my own opinion, as that of experienced professional men, when I say that Gen. BUTLER is not doing all that belongs to his position in the preparation of his command for active service. H. J. R.

Description of the Fort and the Surrounding Camps.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

Though I have been here nearly a week, I have not yet made any attempt to give your readers a general idea of the appearance and condition of this fortress. It stands, as you know, upon the extremity of a point of low, flat land, which here projects into that broad base of the Chesapeake Bay which receives the York, James and Nansemond Rivers, and is itself completely inclosed by the encircling shore. It is very large, covering about seventy acres,—and leaving on its western front only a small portion of the land, hundred acres perhaps in all, for the little village which lies under its walls and constitutes the famous watering-place known as Old Point Comfort. The whole Point belongs to the Government.

As we came by steamer from Baltimore, we landed, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the wharf which runs out into the bay on the south side of the fort. Lieut. SMALL, the Provost-Marshal of the post, stood at the gangway with a list of the passengers in his hand, and questioned each of us in succession as to the business which had brought us here. Those who could not satisfy him on this point were required to remain on board:—the inquest, however, was not very rigid, and those who passed the ordeal followed him to his office. The road from the landing leads along the shore, over a sandy soil, and under the walls of the fortress. At our right beyond the lighthouse, and at the angle of the fort, perhaps a hundred rods distant, is mounted the famous Floyd gun, celebrated more, I believe, for its enormous size and the amount of powder required to discharge it, than for any execution it has ever done. Following the road we come to a low-roofed, double cottage on the left, shaded by trees, which was the Summer residence of the famous FLOYD, and is now much more worthily occupied by Dr. NOYES, for some years editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and now correspondent of the Associated Press at this point. Opposite is the residence of Col. DERUSSY, of the Engineers, a soldier of the old school, who has lived here for many years. At our left, as we proceed, between the road and the store, lie an immense quantity of cannon and balls which have accumulated here during many years. On the wharf which runs out from this point lies the mate of the Floyd gun, unmounted, and the famous steam-gun of Mr. WINANS, captured by Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House, and which he intends to ship for Boston as a curious trophy of the war. A little further on, upon the right, is the large Hygeia Hotel,—built like all watering-place hotels, with a piazza in front, and intended to accommodate some three or four hundred guests. The main body of the building is occupied as a hospital, and is under the care of Dr. KIMBALL, who came from Massachusetts with Gen. BUTLER. The end portion, however, which you reach by turning to the right, is left to Mr. WILLARD, the old proprietor, as a hotel. But the sentinel who stands at the gate will not give you admittance unless you have been to Provost SMALL'S office, which stands directly opposite, and procured a pass. Armed with this document, however, you can go wherever you like.

Passing through an open square, with the stables, the market and the dépôt for the contraband of war who have come into the fortress for protection, on one side, and the barber-shop, (which is also a news dépôt,) on the other, and crossing by a bridge the ditch, which is about one hundred feet wide, you enter the fortress—a large grassy field, well shaded with trees and crossed by-paths leading to the various houses that the purposes of the garrison require. At the left of the gate is the hospital, through which we were shown by Lt. CUYLER, the Surgeon of the post—a man of ability and experience, resembling somewhat in person and manner, Gen. S. P. LYMAN, of our City, and deservedly popular with the garrison. Two large buildings on the right and left, known respectively as the Tuilleries and Carroll Hall, afford quarters for the officers and men. There is an ordnance shop in the rear; large apartments are fitted up in the casemates, and a large room building at the eastern side of the grounds, is occupied as headquarters by the Commanding-General. Water for the garrison is kept in cisterns—nothing but filtered rain-water being yet accessible. But an artesian well is in progress, having already reached a depth of 250 feet, and a project is in process of execution under the supervision of B. F. CAMP, Esq., of New-York, to bring water into the fort from a well about a mile distant.

I had been favored with letters to Gen. BUTLER which insured me a friendly reception. The portraits which our illustrated papers have published of him, do him great injustice, rather in the expression than in the features of his face. He is of medium height, completely bald, wears a moustache but no whiskers, is cross-eyed, easy, familiar and not at all stately or dignified in manners, and talks freely about everything and everybody connected with the war. Several large maps of Virginia hang upon the walls—one very admirable and complete in all its details, published by the State, and another in manuscript made in 1819, upon which all the roads as they then existed are laid down. There are several officers and about three hundred men of the regular army here. Col. DIMMOCK, Commandant of the fortress, Captains HAYNES, TALLMADGE and TAYLOR, Lieutenants CHURCHILL, MORGAN, SMALL, &c. One regiment of volunteers is also in the fort.

From the flag-staff at the Southern angle of the fort you have a capital view of the surrounding region. Looking south, you have close at hand the ships of war that constitute the squadron on this station—the *Minnesota*; the *Cumberland*, the *Roanoke*, the *Santee*, the *Anacosta*, with several others which go in and out. Just over these and perhaps a mile from shore is the Rip Raps, which is merely the *débris* of a fort commenced there many years ago, but which settled so badly soon after that it has never been completed. Looking across the water, in a clear day, you can see a little to the left, the lighthouse on Cape Henry, by which lies the only channel to the open sea. Following the shore, with the eye to the right, you see a low coast, covered with trees, with here and there a house, until you reach a point southeast of the fort, ending in a high, long sand-bank, which glares white in the sun, and is topped with trees. This is Sewall's Point,—held by the rebels, and on which they have planted a battery of 13 guns, which can do no harm, however, to the forces here, unless they have guns which can throw shot and shell five miles. With rifled cannon of long range, however, they might disturb our vessels, and compel them take up another position. Commodore STRINGHAM says that this battery can be dislodged with ease whenever it may seem worth while. Following the shore still further, you see Pig Point, which is at the mouth of Nausemond River, and exactly opposite Newport's News, which is at the mouth of James River. On Pig Point the rebels have also a battery of heavy guns,—which have not been able, however, to reach within a mile of Newport's News, where, as you know, we have a strongly-intrenched camp of five regiments. Following the shore still further your eye falls upon a large building with a cupola standing upon the shore northwest of the Fortress;—this Chesapeake Hall, a female college, now, of course, broken up; the building is occupied by Brig.-Gen. PIERCE,—and in its immediate vicinity is Camp Hamilton. This is what you see from the southern angle of the fort. Crossing over now to the opposite side, you look down upon the two narrow strips of land, about three-quarters of a mile in length, by which alone access to the Fortress from the land side is possible. The one on the right is nothing but sand, —flat at first, but rising to high sand-banks as you near the land. The other is low, but contains some soil, and is partly covered with buildings. At about half a mile out upon it is a long bridge, which spans the outlet by which the bay, which the two tongues of land inclose, is connected with the main water of the bay. It is by this bridge that we go to Camp Hamilton, Hampton and the interior.

The fortress, on this side, overlooking these two land approaches, has been made very strong. Five or six very heavy batteries of mortars, columbiads and other heavy guns, have been mounted here,—and every foot of the whole of both roads could be swept constantly. There are several ditches and walls to be crossed, moreover, and it is not too much to say that on this side the fort is absolutely impregnable to any attack except by a regular siege. Gov. WISE said this post would be worth ten thousand lives to Virginia. Twice that number would not take it.

This is a general statement of what you can see from the walls of the fortress. Coming out now by the western gate, and again crossing the ditch, we take the road over the western strip of the two strips of land already described. A walk of half a mile brings you to the bridge. Crossing this, the road bends to the right, leading past eight or ten houses, one of them a fine large dwelling now occupied as a guard-house, and then turns sharply to the left. In the fields on either side, but mainly on the left, our troops are encamped. On the right is Col. ALLEN'S Regiment, the Second; on the left is Col. CARR'S. Passing through this, you come to the farm of Col. [illegible], which are occupied the Fifth Zouaves, Col. DURYEE, and Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment. The former has his head-quarters at Col. SEGAR'S house, a fine, large structure, directly on the banks of the bay. Col. TOWNSEND is a little further on, upon the lawn of the seminary of which I have already spoken, and which has a most beautiful and picturesque location. At the extremity of the lawn, and some thirty rods from the house, Col. DURYEE has thrown up an earth-work, on which are mounted two guns.

Leaving these camps, and coming back to the road, at about a mile and a half further on, passing over a level country, you come to the village of Hampton. The intervening country is covered with wheat fields, the grain being quite ripe, but unharvested, as the owners have all gone away. As you approach the river, or creek, as it is called, which here runs into the bay, you see on the right of the road a tall brown wooden building, with some pretensions to architectural tase,—one part being a square tower three stories high, and the other Gothic in its style. This was Ex-President TYLER'S Summer residence. It commands a very good view of the bay. The grounds about it were neatly laid out. The lawn in front leads to the river and is well shaded, and the house was very neatly furnished. It is now the head-quarters of Col. MAX WEBER, whose regiment of German Turners is encamped in the garden and adjoining grounds. Entering by the main hall, we found on the left the offices of the Adjutant and others, and on sending in our cards, we were shown into the Colonel's room on the other. It was evidently a sitting-room. Through a large French window we had a fine view over the lawn and river;—the Colonel invited us to seats in the elegant chairs, covered with figured silk, which Mrs. TYLER used to offer her guests, and tendered us hospitalities quite as cordial, though probably of a different kind from which the house had been accustomed. If the Ex-President, after the war, ever returns to his Hampton residence, I fear he will scarcely find it in an inviting condition. The national flag, hoisted by some of DURYEE'S Zouaves the day after their arrival, still floats from the tower.

A little further along the road, on rising ground and overlooking the river just at the head of the bridge, stand two very neat cottages, with large lawns in front, filled with choice roses and other flowers. They were in full bloom on the day of my visit, but the owners who used to admire them were not there. The Naval Brigade had pitched its tents in one of the gardens, and Col. WEBER'S were busily engaged in throwing up the earthworks for a battery directly in front of the house and across the path in the other. This battery will command the bridge, and with two or three others at neighboring points will protect the passage of the river. A plain wooden bridge, built upon piers, has hitherto given passage across the stream, which is about as wide as the Park in front of the City Hall,—and on the other side lies the Village of Hampton, a very pretty country town, with a fine hotel looking out upon the river,—a good military school, three or four churches, &c. On the day after his arrival at the Fortress, Gen. BUTLER crossed over this bridge with one of the Massachusetts regiments, on a reconnoissance; and this seems to have completed the terror which had previously almost paralyzed the town. The people burned the bridge and fled.

I procured a boat and crossed over to the "deserted village." A stout fellow rowed us across, who said his master had gone to Yorktown, and he was not anxious to have him return. Of the 2,000 or 2,500 inhabitants of this town, not twenty-five remained. The rest took all the valuables they could carry away, packed the rest in boxes, locked their doors and fled. It was the most melancholy picture I had ever seen. Our soldiers had come over, broken open the houses, rifled the boxes, carried off tables, chairs, sofas, and whatever else they could make useful, and wantonly destroyed what they could not take away. Passing through the deserted street, I saw through an open door a woman sweeping a little shop. She said she had left town with the rest, but thought she would come back to look after the few things she had left. They had all disappeared. The house had been broken open and every thing in it carried away. This is the general story throughout the town. I heard of three or four of our men who went into a house where were only an old man and his wife, and when the latter refused to tell them where they left their money, they broke open the bureau and took $26 which they found there. In another instance a gang of men went into a house occupied by a lady, a relative of Commodore BARRON, who had packed up the family pictures and other relics and put them away. They broke open the boxes, threw the contents out into the street, and completely stripped the house. At another house, after taking away what they wanted, they emptied jars of sweet-meats which they poured into the river. At the house of a Mrs. CARY, they smashed to pieces all the glassware they could find, much of which was very valuable. Passing through the village I came to the old church, said to be the oldest now standing in this country. It stands a little back from the road, and is surrounded by the graveyard, just in the rear of it, and close by the walls, was the freshly-made grave of a child, with a slight wooden frame around it to protect it from desecration. Some of our troops had placed an iron rod across the frame, upon which they had hung a kettle over a fire, built upon the grave!

I could give scores and hundreds of instances of similar outrages. Is it surprising that the people here look upon us as vandals and barbarians? By no possible process could we contrive to make them bitterly and relentlessly hostile toward the Union than in this way. General BUTLER, of course, disapproves all this—but that is not enough. He should have issued a proclamation, as soon as he arrived, inviting the citizens to remain at home, and assuring them of the perfect protection of their lives and property. And then every violation of private rights,—every instance of theft, or plunder, should have been punished with a rigor which would have effectually prevented a repetition of the act. If some officer of the regular army—such a man as Gen. WOOL, for example—had been here, we should have had none of these disgraces. If the citizens had remained at home, their property would have been much safer. But they were afraid to do so, and not without reason. One of our Colonels one night arrested, and brought into the fort, a whole family—including an old lady and three or four small children, on the charge that they were displaying signal-lights for the rebels. It turned out that they kept a light burning on account of a sick child. How could any one feel safe when exposed to such outrages?

Two Massachusetts Regiments are now stationed at Hampton,—the men being quartered in the vacant houses. They will be pushed further forward as soon as preparations can be made for constructing the necessary works. The bridge in the rear of Hampton, which was burned more than a month ago, has not yet been repaired. Our men are waiting for *lumber from Boston*. The old church, of which I have spoken, is occupied as a guard-house. The yard is surrounded by a substantial brick wall about six feet high, which will be used as a defence if necessary.

Newport's News, where we have five regiments encamped, is only reached by steamer from Old Point—as we have not command of the roads which lead to it from Hampton. Our troops have a strong position there, from which I do not believe they can be dislodged by a considerably superior force.

This completes the survey of Fortress Monroe and all the points in its vicinity where our troops are encamped. It is a most beautiful and healthy position, and is of the utmost importance to the future movements of our army. H. J. R.

The Fourth, and How it was Celebrated—Affairs in Camp—Return of Wounded Zouaves—Trials of Correspondents, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Virginia never before saw such a celebration of the nation's natal day as that which the "Red-legged Devils" had yesterday. On the Fourth, the Fifth Regiment was doing duty as a picket-guard, watching the approaches to the camp, while their comrades within were making merry. Their own celebration was, therefore, deferred to the fifth. In the afternoon, the New-York Brigade, which is again under the command of Acting Brig.-Gen. DURYEE, Gen. PIERCE having been assigned to the command of the Massachusetts troops, was reviewed by Gen. BUTLER and staff. It was nightfall when the Regiment returned to its quarters, and immediately after the men were dismissed the illumination of the company streets began. In each of these there are rows of transplanted trees, brought from an adjacent thicket. Among the branches candles were placed, and in various parts of the camp huge fires were kindled, around which the "Red Devils" danced and sung like so many imps in Hades. Meantime, in front of the colorline all manner of fireworks were blazing and whirling, and ascending and bursting, and in the red, white and blue light the Zouaves in picturesque costumes and postures, were studies for a painter. It was a scene to remember, and tell one's grandchildren of when we take them on our knees, next century, and fight the battles of the present o'er again. Tattoo was postponed for one hour that the men might more fully enjoy it.

During the evening the officers of Col. TOWNSEND'S (New-York Third) Regiment dined with the officers of the Fifth in the Colonel's marquee, Col. DURYEE presiding. It was a very delightful reunion.

Colonel DURYEE spoke post-prandially of the gratification which he felt in welcoming the officers of the Third to the festive board of the officers of the Fifth. It was well that they who were to be comrades in arms should cultivate kindly relations with each other. He was glad that the Fifth, Third, and Twentieth (Col. WEBER'S) occupied contiguous positions in the line of battle. They were the three regiments that he desired to have together, and he predicted that, shoulder to shoulder, they would march to victory against the foe. He urged the importance of discipline in the Brigade, and sat down amid loud plaudits. Speeches were made, also, by Capts. CATLIN, SMITH and COOPER, of the Third; Adjutant HAMBLIN, Capt. HULL and others of the Fifth, with here and there a song or a story, and at every interval music by the Third Regiment band. The happy occasion was prolonged as far as was consistent with the discipline of the camp.

Two of the Zouaves, wounded at Big Bethel, return home to-day. One of them disabled and the other on furlough. JOSEPH KNOWLES lost his right arm at the battle. He is a worthy young man, an American, and 19 years old. His misfortune incapacitates him for working at his trade—that of a stone-cutter. He was wounded while fighting bravely with Capt. HIRAM DURYEE'S Company, (E,) and his commandant and comrades all praise him highly. The people of New-York, I am quite certain, will not allow him to suffer. He is the son of JOHN KNOWLES, No. 89 East Forty-fifth-street.

The other, EDWARD G. BELL, of Company B, was acting First Lieutenant of Company A on the day of the action. He was wounded in the right leg. He returns *viâ* New-York to his home in Philadelphia, and will rejoin his regiment as soon as he is entirely recovered.

All goes well with us here. Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which arrived yesterday, is encamped near Col. WEBER'S, at Hampton. It is a fine-looking body of men, and will do good service, I'll warrant me.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Fortress Monroe, has stated that one of your correspondents, whose name he assumes to give, will be tried for writing discourteously of his superior officers. No correspondent of the TIMES at this post is to be or has been tried on any such or any other charge. G. C.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 7.

The *Susquehannah* is being towed up the Roads by a gun-boat, one of her shafts is broken.

The *Cumberland* will sail for Boston within forty-eight hours.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General, and CHARLES B. SEDGWICK and THEODORE M. POMEROY, members of Congress from New-York, are at Old Point to-day.

Young RAYMOND, son of the Principal of the Chesapeake Female College, came in to-day as a deserter from the Rebel Army. He was impressed into the Confederate service some time since. He represents their case as desperate.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN STATU QUO—PROBABLE CAUSE OF INACTIVITY—THE WHEREABOUTS OF JACKSON AND PRICE—STURGIS' EXPEDITION—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

It is impossible to make head or tail out of it! Last week we received positive news from Booneville that Gen. LYON had been reinforced by Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment on Tuesday, broken up his camp on Wednesday, and gone in hot pursuit of Gen. PRICE'S band of rebels, who had evacuated Lexington a few days previous, and were now on a hasty flight towards the southern border of our State. A few days after, this report was denied; Gen. LYON was still at Booneville, no measures had been taken to follow in the track of the retreating enemy, and the only indication we have now of such a movement being in contemplation, is the purchase by Gen. LYON of all the transport wagons and horses he can lay his hands on.

This inactivity is so unexpected, so contrary to the quick manœuvring, we have been used to await from Gen. LYON, that it is no wonder everybody is puzzled, and no one knows what to think of it. After the Booneville battle, it was generally supposed that Gen. LYON would leave the rebels no time to retreat, but follow them closely in the rear, and either cut them to pieces or so effectually surround them in the southwestern corner of the State, that a surrender could not have been avoided. It has been suggested that the heavy rains, which have lately fallen, have made the roads impassable to the forward march of our troops, but this is not very likely. It takes a good week's steady rain to make our roads anything like impassable, and Gen. PRICE'S army had only a couple of days the start of us. If the roads were too bad for our troops, they were just as bad for the enemy.

Much more probable is the suggestion, that instructions from Washington have determined Gen. LYON to change his plan; the policy which recommissioned EMORY is generous enough to grant full pardon to a traitor like JACKSON, and at least too tender-hearted to sympathize with the ferocity of us Western savages, who feel little inclined to show any quarter to the traitors. Indeed, if Gen. LYON is to follow the same course that has heretofore been pursued toward the captured enemy, and allow all prisoners he may take to escape on their taking an oath, which none of them pretend to regard as obligatory, it will be folly for him to prevent the State troops from crossing over into Arkansas. For, if he did surround and capture them, he would be little better off than the man who won an elephant at the lottery. All he could do would be to let them run again, after they had undergone a little swearing; and to take all the trouble of catching them, with no other result, is certainly not worth the time or expense it would cost. There may be still other reasons why Gen. LYON remains inactive, but if there are, their nature is secret.

Where PRICE'S forces are at present, is not known; all the accounts we receive from the southern part of our State, point to their advance on Springfield, or rather on any open point in the roads leading into Arkansas, west of Springfield. Some reports affirm that JACKSON has already crossed the line of our troops with [illegible] of his men, and gone in the direction of [illegible]. It is [illegible] to point through our lines, [illegible] your columns to Booneville, in Lawrence county, thereby putting himself in possession of all the roads leading into Arkansas, west of Springfield. PRICE has most probably joined Gen. RYAN—one of his Brigadier-Generals—who is reported to be in Vernon County, at the head of ten thousand men—a force which could only have been brought together by a junction of General PRICE'S command with that of General RAIN'S. To oppose this force, we have in Springfield about thirty-five hundred men under Col. SIEGEL, and fifteen hundred Home Guards under Major PHELPS. This would put the odds two to one against our troops if a collision should occur, which it is certainly not Gen. PRICE'S purpose to provoke, if he can effect his plan of crossing over into Arkansas by other means. But it is also probable that our force Springfield will have received an effective addition by the arrival of the Kansas City expedition, which must now be close in the rear of Gen. PRICE'S army. This expedition consists of one regiment Kansas volunteers and five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and two companies mounted riflemen and dragoon, (United States regulars,) with one battery, and is commanded by Major S. D. STURGIS. The whole detachment numbers 2,500 men. They left Kansas City on the 24th June, proceeding in a southern direction, through Jackson and Cass Counties. At Harrisonville, Cass County, they met a detachment of State troops, repulsed them after a short skirmish and succeeded in taking fifty prisoners, and obtaining possession of a large amount of war material, which, in the hurried flight of the enemy, had been left behind.

It is possible that this expedition is to effect what we have been led to believe would be Gen. LYON'S share of the campaign—to keep in the rear of the enemy, until SIEGEL'S forces are near enough to attack in front, and then to cut the whole body of the enemy's troops to pieces. I hope it will turn out to be so, for it would be really too bad should PRICE be allowed to make good his escape into Arkansas; and as for a real good battle, with a long list of killed, I think the country would be very thankful, and consider it a great improvement on the favorite plan of surrounding your enemy, taking his forces prisoners, and then allowing them all to escape again. Our soldiers will soon get tired of fighting, if this policy of treating prisoners of war is persisted in. What good does it do to capture traitors, if they are not punished? Do our leaders never contemplate the future, and consider the consequences that must arise, if these criminals are left at liberty to mature their wicked design for some more favorable opportunity? The men, whom our Government now lets loose on society in this unpardonable manner, are guilty of the most hideous crime, are, in all respects, far worse than so many highway robbers. They nourish a vindictive hatred against all loyal citizens, which sooner or later will break out, which will not cease to undermine our political institutions and to plant a similar feeling of hatred in the young hearts of the uprising generation. Treason is a crime, which must be exterminated, if it is not to contaminate the whole national body, and exterminate it we must. The maudlin sympathy for individual suffering must give way to patriotic love of a nation's existence. If Brutus could sacrifice without a tear his rebel sons to the welfare of his country, shall we weep over the blood of traitors, because they are of our own country? Has our admiration of the stern old Roman been a shallow hypocrisy, that we dare not emulate it?

There is now in the hands of our army a prisoner by the name of Lieut. (*alias* Dr.) BARNES. This fellow was engaged in the murderous attack on a company of Home Guards (mostly Germans) at Cole Camp. In the stillness of the night he and his fellow-bandits entered the stable where the Home Guards were sleeping, and butchered over thirty of them before our men could seize their arms and repulse the attack. This Dr. BARNES was one of the leaders and the loudest in shouting, "No mercy to the Dutch!" He has been taken prisoner by some of these very "Dutch" soldiers, who were fools enough not to hang him at once, and will, in all probability, be liberated like the rest of them on swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. This is outrageous; it is showing more favors to the enemy than to our own soldiers. If such a state of things continue, military discipline will soon cease, for it is not to be expected that our soldiers will patiently see the murderers of their comrades set free in such a manner. Our soldiers are intelligent enough to see what such a system of warfare must lead to, and will have mettle enough to prevent its continuance by taking no more prisoners while a cartridge is in their pockets or a knife at their side.

In the Southeastern part of this State another of Gen. PRICE'S Brigadiers, Gen. WATKINS, is apparently making preparations for an attack on Bird's Point, which is now held by two regiments of Illinois Volunteers, Col. SCHUTTNER'S Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers having been removed to Cairo for some reason unexplained. Gen. WATKINS is reported to have some four thousand State troops under his command, and has for some time past been encamped with part of his forces in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County.

When news of the presence of these Secessionist forces at Jackson reached head-quarters here, Col. BLAND, of the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, was instructed to disperse them. Accordingly, the *J. C. Swan* took down Col. BLAND with five companies of his regiment to Cape Girardeau, last week, where his arrival created quite a sensation among the inhabitants of that little town. Leaving a squad of men there to protect the steamer, Col. BLAND with the balance of his men marched upon Jackson, but was surely disappointed at his arrival there, to find the Secessionists had fled at the first news of his approach. The people appeared very enthusiastic when the Star-Spangled Banner was carried though the streets, where the secession flag had floated but a few hours before, and over 300 loyal citizens entreated Col. BLAND to enlist them as Home Guards. Cheerfully complying with their request, Col. BLAND left one of his officers, Capt. SHAEFFER, with them, to attend to their drill and distribute the arms, which Col. BLAND promised to send down from the arsenal.

These Home Guards are a splendid institution which East Tennessee will find it far more profitable to cultivate, than the "peculiar." In Missouri we have now at least 15,000 well armed Home Guards, and their number is daily increasing. In St. Louis we have 4,000, in Springfield 1,500, in Johnson County 1,200, under Col. B. W. GROVE, in Cole Camp 800, in St. Joseph 500, Kansas City 500, Hannibal 400, and the same number in Jefferson City, Rolla, Booneville, Cape Girardeare, Settls and Benton County.

The Third Iowa Regiment is now at Hannibal, to assist the Second, under Col. CURTIS, in protecting the Northern part of Missouri, and it is reported that the two regiments of Illinois Volunteers, now stationed at Carysville, will take up their quarters in the Arsenal here. Thus our military force is becoming quite considerable, and it almost seems as if Gen. LYON expected an attack from Tennessee. If Gen. PILLOW should really entertain the idea of transferring his forces from Memphis to our borders, it is sincerely to be hoped that the army under Gen. PRICE will be routed before we are called upon to repulse an attack from another quarter, and that henceforth no prisoners of war will be liberated until the struggle is over. We cannot afford to give aid and comfort to our own enemy by sending him recruits, which we have taken prisoners from his own ranks.

The news that Gen. LYON has been appointed Major-General, and Commander of the Western Department, comprising Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, has created universal satisfaction. Gen. LYON'S merit is great, and it is gratifying to know that it has been acknowledged. Bold, yet prudent, humane and brave, he is admired by all, and wherever he leads his troops the hearts of the people are inspired by this noble American officer with a new love and veneration for the country he has rendered such gallant services to.

The Fourth passed very quietly here. One or two pistol-shots, a few bunches of fire-crackers, and an occasional rocket—this was all to distinguish the day from a model Sabbath in New-England.

OUR BOONEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES—EFFECT OF GEN. LYON'S COURSE ON THE UNION SENTIMENT OF MISSOURI—PREPARATIONS FOR A MARCH.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Still here, and to all outward appearance, likely to be till at least the American eagle has made his annual Fourth of July flight. The main reason of our delay thus far has been the continued rains, which have made land locomotion next to impossible; and transformed a country naturally of super practical and aesthetic value and adjunct, [illegible] are drying up rapidly, and within forty-eight hours at farthest we shall probably be *en route* for the Southwest.

Within the last day or two our force has been increased by detachments from St. Louis and other points, and is in detail as follows:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	958 strong
Second Regt. Missouri Vols, 6 companies	630 strong
Seventh Regt. Missouri Vols., 4 companies	362 strong
Pioneer detachment	15 strong
Artillery detachment	49 strong
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961 strong
One company Second Infantry, U. S. A.	74 strong
One company Second Artillery, U. S. A.	69 strong
Fourth Artillery recruits	93 strong
General service	48 strong
Total	3,363

All these, with the exception of nine companies of the First Iowa Regiment, are armed with rifled muskets; and several companies with sword-bayonets. There are also four brass pieces—one 12, and three 6-pounders—one 64-pound howitzer, and one iron 6-pounder taken from the Secessionists. A small portion of Col. BORNSTEIN'S command will be left to care for this point, and with the balance, we shall follow the hasty course taken by Missouri's masterly (in retreat horse-stealing and the like) Governor.

A report comes up here this morning that Gov. JACKSON has been caught and subjected to that process of hempen strangulation usually accorded in all well-regulated communities to homicides and traitors. The report is too good to be true. Men listen to it and shake their heads in disbelief as they reflect upon the gigantic magnitude of good which would result to Missouri were the rumor a fact. It is undoubtedly a mournful fact, that unless there has been a marked special interposition of Providence, JACKSON is in full retreat from Booneville, stealing horses and rallying his infatuated shot-gun followers for one more stand against and one more defeat by the Union forces under Gen. LYON, which will be soon on his track. I have no doubt that in four weeks JACKSON will be either under the paw of our LYON or driven forever from the soil of the State he has betrayed and so nearly ruined.

It cannot well be imagined to what an extent the course of Gen. LYON has strengthened the Union sentiment, and converted secession tendencies, not only in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of his operations, but throughout the whole State. It has been the religious belief of nearly all classes that the march of his troops would be infinitely more terrible than was the descent of the old northern barbarians upon the south of Europe. Men, women and children, upon learning of our approach, fled in deadly terror, as from a plague. Everywhere we found only deserted houses, or if inhabited, it was by people who trembled as if our arrival opened beneath them an abysm of fathomless ruin. The troops passed, and the shivering people awoke as from a terrible dream. They found their wives, their daughters, themselves, their henroosts, inviolate; their lean horses and cows browsed untouched upon their "native heath;" their long-snouted swine grunted and wallowed safely in their accustomed mud-holes; in fact, everything remained pretty much as before, save that as the night-mare-bestrid proprietor examined his once thin wallet, he found it distended to jolly obesity with bills and eagles deposited there by these savage Cossacks from the sterile, frozen North.

The strange intelligence was conveyed to those who were lurking in wood and swamp—they returned, counted their niggers, and found the tally correct; examined their spoons, and found none missing, and rubbed their eyes doubtingly as they saw their homes smiling in untouched peacefulness, instead of being a charred, unsightly ruin. Men saw all this; and, as human nature, even in portions of Missouri, is subject to that plainer species of logic which works out its own conclusions and places them directly before the eye of the individual, without the slightest mental effort on his part, they saw that secession, in spreading all these reports, had lied. This was one important step towards the reformation of Missouri; and when Gen. LYON, instead of instantly hanging all those taken in arms against the Government, let them all go wherever they would, with only a fatherly admonition, another immense stride towards the right was taken by the masses.

Ten days ago, when we reached this point, but few citizens were to be seen—and these, gathered in small groups, talked in sullen undertones of the invasion and the invaders. Then, not a petticoat, unless it hung around the angular form of some dusky wench, could be seen within a circuit of a dozen miles. Now the streets are full of smiling citizens, who mingle freely with the soldiery; while hoops, full-orbed and brilliant as a harvest moon, throng the sidewalks, attitudinize in doorway and window, are everywhere as fearless, lively and musical as flocks of tame canary birds. The "d—d Dutch" from below have become "the German troops;" the Iowa Cossacks have settled into the gentlemanly soldiers from Iowa, —foster brothers of, and men who won't hurt Missourians.

Such the change produced by the march of this Iowa Regiment through the country to this place, and by the energetic, decisive action taken by Gen. LYON since his arrival. Secession will die of itself, if JACKSON will only remain long enough in the State to enable the people to get well before them the contrast between his course and that of the United States forces, and this without the flashing of a sabre or the burning of a cartridge.

Three days' rations are being given out to the troops, an indication that "something is up"—possibly that long-delayed march after BEN MCCULLOUGH—and weather and other things being favorable, we may yet spend the coming Fourth at some point a good many miles nearer JACKSON than this.

GALWAY.

LIEUT.-COL BOWMAN.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* writes under date of June 27:

"You will no doubt remember the disappearance of Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Secretary CHASE from this camp; also the rumor currently circulated that they had been taken prisoners and hanged. This day, a flag of truce, borne by a corporal and three privates, in full uniform of the Confederate army, made its appearance on the Virginia shore, opposite Williamsport. Majors KNIPE and FRANK ROBINSON were soon on the ground, and learned that the object of their mission was to receive an answer to a communication in their possession, addressed to A. H. EMLEY, Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was immediately sent for, and on his appearance on the Maryland shore, the flag was displayed, when he crossed and had an interview. Learning that a corporal was the highest in rank present, he declined transacting business with him, and deputized Majors KNIPE and ROBINSON to accompany the corporal to the line of the enemy's picket, about three miles distant, where they remained until a message was sent to and an answer received from Lieut.-Col. STEWART, commanding at head-quarters, 'Falling Waters.' The following communication is a copy of that brought by the corporal.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-COL. BOWMAN, CVPTURED BY THE REBELS.

RICHMOND, Va.,

...nsas, to be raised and organized by you in Kansas. ... muster the same into service immediately on being ready to be so mustered; and as being mustered, the requisite arms, &c., will be furnished on the requisition of the mustering officer, who is hereby authorized to make the same.

By order of the President.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Fellow-Citizens of Kansas and adjoining States and Territories:

The important trust thus confided to me has occurred at a momentous period in our history as a nation. An insurrectionary war, commenced by rebels, in defiance of patriotism and duty, has now approached our border. Treason has raised its bloody hand, almost in our very midst, to strike down our glorious flag, made blessed by the memories of our fathers. The horrors of war are no longer far removed from us, but have been brought, by traitorous hands, to our very hearthstones. Impressed with the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in defence of our country, its flag and our homes, the President has authorized the formation of a brigade of five regiments in Kansas. He has been pleased to place in my hands the honor of leading the gallant sons of the youngest State of the Union to victory, in defence of that Union of which it has so lately become a part. Treason and rebellion surround us. Loyal American citizens, driven from their homes, are crying to us for protection. The best Government in the world is assailed by wicked hands. Men of Kansas and the surrounding country, in the name of all that we hold sacred, and by the authority of our constitutional ruler, I invoke you to rally to the Stars and Stripes come forward and join the regiments accepted from our State. When organized, the watchword of the Brigade shall be the downfall of treason wherever found, and the upholding of Union-men in every State and place. JAMES H. LANE, Grig. Gen.

A WINTER'S TALE.

The Boston *Traveler* has this interesting statement of the condition of affairs in the South. It says:

"We have had an interesting interview to-day with Mr. J. E. WINTER, whose arrival in this city a day or two since as a refugee from the South, has been announced. Mr. WINTER is a Northern man, but has been at work at his trade of a bricklayer at or near Mobile for the last five years. While a resident of this city, Mr. WINTER was a member of the Boston Fusileers, and is fully worthy of confidence in all his statements in regard to the South.

While in Mobile he married a lady of that city, and had accumulated about eight hundred dollars, when he was one day called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the South. He declined, when the Committee who called upon him gave him half an hour to leave, one of them producing a rope, intimating that he should use it if Mr. WINTER was seen in the city at the close of that brief period. Mr. WINTER states that many Northern men at the South, who had married there, felt obliged, for the want of other means to support themselves, to join the rebel army. The cases are very rare, however, of such men having any sympathy with the designs of the South. In New-Orleans, as stated by Mr. RUSSELL, English subjects are impressed into the army without hesitation. The victims threatened to appeal to the British Consuls, but their threats were laughed at and they were told that he was of no consequence, and they were carried off.

Mr. WINTER tells us of his own exderience in regard to the new Confederate scrip. He was at work at the fort below the city, and when his pay reached $80 he requested a settlement. He received their scrip to that amount, and was told to carry it to a certain place in the city. This he did, when the clerk formally recorded it in a book. Mr. WINTER asked for his money, but was told that they did not pay money; that the scrip would go on interest at seven per cent., until such time as the Government was able, when it would be paid. This, of course, to a poor mechanic, was polite repudiation, and he asked to see it again, when he tore it up and left the building. Many of the soldiers of the fort had not received a dollar of pay since they enlisted, and many were down sick in consequence of their unhealthy food, which consisted entirely of hard bread and Cincinnati bacon. It will hardly be credited that these soldiers could not succeed in making bread for themselves.

The perfect prostration of business in Mobile is terrible. Many shops are closed and many houses empty, and it is an utter impossibility to sell real estate except at ruination prices. Vigilance Committees parade the streets, and all strangers are either imprisoned upon trumped-up charges or impressed into the army.

Mr. WINTER thinks that many of the merchants and traders are in favor of the Union, but they will never dare show their hands until a sufficient force from the North comes to their aid and emancipates them from the present tyranny which rules over them.

He says that the slaves are well aware of what is going on, and fears are felt that a great insurrection will occur. At Mobile many of the slaves have been sent out of the city to secure positions, where they are overlooked by a guard. At New-Orleans the same apprehension was felt, and at the religious meetings of the blacks armed men were stationed to prevent the formation of any conspiracy.

At New-Orleans, an attempt was made to impress Mr. WINTER by a Vigilance Committee, who were scouring the streets, but he managed to escape, and got on board a steamer which conveyed him to St. Louis. Mr. WINTER says that in ordinary times the wages of mechanics are high at the South, but provisions and clothing are much dearer. He had on a suit of clothes—coat, vest and pantaloons—for which he paid $67 in a store in Mobile, and this was considered an excellent bargain."

SUIT TO RECLAIM LIBELED PISTOLS.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 29 says:

"A few weeks since, the United States Marshal seized thirteen of Colt's Navy revolvers at the express office in Cincinnati, which were found in two barrels of dried apples. The *Enquirer* says that the apples were sent on to Louisville to the parties to whom consigned. The pistols were claimed by M. J. MILLER, Esq., of Owensboro, Ky., who alleges that arms were purchased by him in the East to be distributed in his town for home protection; that he is a true, loyal citizen of the Union, and that as an insurrection among the negroes was apprehended in his neighborhood, the pistols were purchased to be used if such an event occurred. The District-Attorney filed an information in the United States District Court before Judge LEAVITT, on Thursday, asking that the usual process be issued, confiscating the thirteen pistols to the use of the United States. Mr. MILLER, in his answer, sets forth that the pistols were purchased solely for himself and citizens of Owensboro, who are loyal to the Government of the United States, in the defence of the families and property of said town from negro insurrection and marauding parties. The case was supported on each side by evidence of witnesses and depositions. One witness stated that in Owensboro the Union men and Secessionists were equally divided; that he, with others, were apprehensive of an attack from Secessionists; that many Knights of the Golden Circle resided there, and were regarded as dangerous citizens, and that Owensboro was in JACKSON'S district, recently elected to Congress, who had proclaimed that he would vote men and means to sustain the Government of the United States. The case was continued for further hearing."

EXPERIENCE OF A NEW-BEDFORD BOY.

The Fall River *News*, of July 1, says:

"During July, of last year, the bark *Mary Ann*, Capt. CHAS. WILCOX, left New-Bedford for a whaling cruise. About six months from the time of sailing, while lying at anchor off Florida Keys, in company with some Provincetown vessels, she was seized by a privateer from the Confederate States, and taken to New-Orleans, in company with the other vessels seized. Capt. WILCOX, being a native of Georgia, was released, as also several subordinate officers and men. Those who belonged north of the Slavery line were thrown into prison. After remaining there for some considerable time, Master HENRY W. KELLY, a youth 14 years of age, a cabin-boy on board the *Mary Ann*, in company with two of his shipmates, escaped from jail by leaping from the window outside the yard, a distance of more than thirty feet. They started for the Free States without a cent of money in their pockets, sleeping in the woods nights, and begging food along the way. Master KELLY'S two companions left him in New-York State, having traveled on foot the distance between New-Orleans and Albany, occupying, as near as they can calculate, two month. Young KELLY left Taunton in the morning train, to-day, for his home in New-Bedford. His appearance abundantly confirms the truth of his story. His apparel was extremely dilapidated, and the long journey had worn off the flesh from his body, giving him a skeleton-like appearance. He informed us that he suffered considerably from the pangs of hunger, and that he was often refused food on the journey, and ill-treated by those into whose hands he fell. He thinks he will remain at home during the remainder of the war."

ADVICE TO WEST INDIA TRADERS.

The following letter from Flag-officer STRINGHAM, to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, has been handed us for publication:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, June 29, 1861.

Charles Dennis, Esq., Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:

I beg leave to suggest to the Company that if they will instruct vessels with which they are in communication, coming from the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, to keep on the outer edge of the Gulf Stream, I think they would run much less risk of capture. I have no doubt vessels armed, especially steamers, run out for a day or so, perhaps not crossing the Gulf yet are able to pick up vessels on the inner edge of the Stream, as was the case with the rebel schooner *Savannah*, and more recently the *Lady Davis*.

Very respectfully,
S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-officer
Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The Case of Texas—What Should be Done to Recover that State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From statements made in your organ, I infer that it is the intention of the United States Government to send an expedition to Texas for the purpose of protecting the Union Party there, and pacifying the State. As a citizen of Texas, and having a deep interest in her welfare, I am rejoiced to hear that there is a prospect of her being restored to the Union, and reclaimed from the present state of anarchy and desolation in which she is plunged.

Had not the arch-traitor TWIGGS betrayed his trust, Texas would never have been overawed and bullied by the party of political hacks who "jumped up," as it were, an assembly of worthies—called it a Convention, and passed an act of secession, and submitted it to the people for ratification, with the proviso that any citizen voting against it would be required to leave the State.

A *majority* of the people may have voted for secession in Georgia or South Carolina, but, be assured, such was not the case in Texas.

Western Texas has always looked forward to a separation sooner or later from the Eastern portion, as her interests are totally distinct from it, but for this the Constitution provides. Slavery is not a profitable institution west of the Colorado or even the Brazos River, on account of the vicinity of the Mexican frontier, and white labor is the only resource for the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, and raising of stock; this, together with the presence of about 3,000 United States soldiers, who not only protected the frontiers and kept open the trade with New-Mexico, Arizona, California and Chihuahua, but afforded the people a profitable market for a large portion of their corn, wheat, stock, &c., would naturally induce them to remain loyal from interested, if not from patriotic motives.

Eastern Texas has just as good reason for holding fast to the Union, as the projected Pacific Railroad will pass through it. But the infamous traitors WIGFALL and Company have played on the fears of the hardworking farmers by persuading them that President LINCOLN has pledged himself to emancipate all the slaves in the United States, without the slightest regard to the consent or compensation of their owners. This, of course, had a great effect with a large portion of men, to whom such a measure would be ruinous, and who did not dream that they could be so heartlessly betrayed.

WIGFALL and Company did not inform them, however, who it was that elected LINCOLN by intriguing against DOUGLAS or any other Democrat who was likely to be nominated, or who played the same game in 1856, and came very near electing FREMONT. No, that was not their policy, so they kept dark. But "woe" unto the traitors when the people have their eyes opened. Then, indeed, will be fulfilled the old adage: "There will be wigs on the green and no one to gather them."

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, is greatly mistaken if he thinks that there is no "substratum" of white men in the Slave States. I can tell him there is, and a very shrewd, hard-headed "substratum" it is. It consists chiefly of farmers owning from two to twenty negro hands, who, not being wealthy, or perhaps lazy enough to hire an overseer, are in the habit of working with their sons in their corn or cotton fields, side by side with their slaves. These men, from paying little attention to politics, are sometimes liable to be led astray by designing politicians; but though they would fight bravely for their homes and firesides, or any other just cause, still they cannot afford to go forth to fight and throw away their lives, solely for the aggrandizement of a set of scheming and ambitious demagogues, leaving their families behind them to face poverty, ruin, and servile insurrection. The United States has been a kind and fond mother, and surely the State of Texas will not stab the breast that nourished and protected her, when weak and faltering.

Whenever the United States Government extend a helping hand to Texas it will be eagerly grasped, and I see no reason why Galveston is not made a depôt for coal and Naval stores; it is a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom are Union men, and it can be easily defended on the land side, as the Island is connected with the mainland by a railroad bridge of about two miles in length. It would have a good moral effect on the State at large.

SAN JACINTO.

THE CRUISE OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Feeling at Rio Janeiro Regarding the War—State of Affairs in South America—Officers of the Seminole.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR SEMINOLE, NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The United States Steam-sloop *Seminole* arrived here to-day, after a passage of 37 days, from Rio de Janeiro, which we left on May 30, touching at Pernambuco for coals. There was little or no fever at Rio, and everything was quiet when we left. Some anxiety and excitement existed among the merchants there, on account of the opening of war in the United States.

About the 15th of May we left Montevideo, where the Flag-ship *Congress* was at anchor, expecting and awaiting orders to return home. Everything was quiet there; but at Buenos Ayres the political aspect of affairs was rather squally. War between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres, was daily looked for, and Gen. URQUIZA was preparing for another contest. Rifled cannon were on their way from France, by his order, and there was some excitement at the City of Buenos Ayres.

The American ship *Emily Farnham*, Capt. SIMMS, went on shore about 30 miles northward of Pernambuco, on the 7th of June; on the 8th, a steam-tug went to her assistance. The *Emily Farnham* was on her way from London to Calcutta.

On the 25th ult. we hove-to the American ship *Carib*, 15 days out, from Boston, and sent a boat on board, with a Lieutenant, to ascertain all about her. She was all right, however, and was permitted to go on her way. The Captain of the *Carib* gave us some newspapers, which were eagerly devoured by all hands, as we had not heard the last news for sixty days. As you may imagine, intense excitement prevailed among men and officers, and great enthusiasm for the Union.

The *Seminole* has had fair winds all the way home, so that we sailed most of the way and saved coals. She wants some few repairs before she will be well fitted for service—such as stronger and larger masts and spars, and another blade in her propeller. In rough weather she is uncomfortable, on account of the water washing up on the inside, from the hold, and covering the decks. The bilge-water is horrible, so much so that some of us have been very unwell from sleeping in our rooms, where its effects are very bad.

On the "Glorious Fourth" we fired a salute of twenty-one guns at sea.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Seminole*:

Commander, EDWARD R. THOMSON.
First Lieutenant, John C. Howell; Second Lieutenant, Sam'l P. Carter; Third Lieutenant, Wm. P. A. Campbell; Fourth Lieutenant, Charles Stuart Norton; Paymaster, Louis Sands, late Flag Secretary to the Brazil Squadron, ordered to the *Seminole* in the place of Paymaster Morris, sent home; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Dr. George Peck; Midshipman, acting Master, A. D. Wharton; Midshipman, A. R. McNair; Midshipman, Wm. H. Barton; Midshipman, E. R. Walker; Chief Engineer, James A. Kimball; First Assistant Engineer, A. B. Littig; Second Assistant Engineer, R. L. Harris; Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. C. Starr; Fourth Assistant Engineer, James L. Keleher; Commander's Clerk, Wm. Fagan; Paymaster's Clerk, John F. Denson; Gunner, Thos. Robinson.

Means ought to be taken by the Navy Department to have the *Seminole* cleaned out, as malaria might result in case of her being much in a warm climate.

LAW REPORTS.

Huckley still Ill—His Case Postponed until the Second Tuesday in August.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Justice Ingraham.

The People vs. *Andrew J. Hackley.*—This case was the only matter taken up by the Court yesterday.

Mr. Waterbury moved that Mr. Hackley be called and that his bail be forfeited.

Mr. Fullerton presented a certificate from Mr. Hackley's physician, stating that he was ill with bilious fever and nervous prostration.

Mr. Brady contended that this certificate, sustained as it was by the physician's oath, was a sufficient excuse for Mr. Hackley's absence, and he asked that the case be postponed till September.

Mr. Waterbury said he did not believe Mr. Hackley was any more sick than was required to make an excuse for his absence. Before going to Albany he notified Mr. Hackley that if the case was not brought up at the June Term of the Court of Appeals, he should consider it his duty to move for sentence in accordance with the stipulation. He was now on the eve of making an important investigation, involving Municipal corruption, and the whole matter must be stopped because of Mr. Hackley's contumacy. He believed that one cause of this sickness was owing to the pressure of this matter on his mind, and that if he would come forward and give his testimony, he would relieve himself, and be benefited in health thereby.

Mr. Fullerton made a statement of the circumstances of the case. The reason the appeal had not been taken within five days, according to the stipulation, was in consequence of the desire to present it to the Court of Appeals in such a form as not to admit of delay in bringing it to argument. The District Attorney had recognized the validity of that appeal, and at all events it was on the calendar for argument.

The Judge said the appeal not having been taken within the five days, according to the stipulation, the defendant's counsel had not fulfilled their agreement. He did not deem it necessary to use haste in passing sentence on the accused, as the certificate of the physician was entitled to some weight, although it did not satisfactorily appear therein that Mr. Hackley was too ill to attend the Court. He would adjourn the proceedings to the second Tuesday in August.

Mr. Brady gave notice that on that day Mr. Hackley's plea of guilty would be withdrawn, and a plea of not guilty put in, and that he would be ready for trial on the indictment at the same time.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 8.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *John MacDonald and Frances Love*—An indictment for smuggling five barrels of sugar.

The United States vs. *Charles Ramos.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a sheath-knife, upon one Ralph M. Emory, while on board the ship *Ocean Traveler*.

A JURY ORDERED.

There being several parties now in jail under indictment, the Judge ordered a petit jury to be summoned for next Monday, to dispose of their cases before adjourning for the Summer.

The Power of the Corporation to Impose a License Fee upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c. vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This action was brought to collect a fine of $50 imposed upon the defendants for an alleged neglect to take out a license for running their cars below One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 7th and 8th, in which issues the concurring opinions of Justices CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, dismissing the complaint upon demurrer, appeared. The following is the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, dissenting:

INGRAHAM, J.—The questions argued in this case arise upon a demurrer to the answer of the defendants.

The plaintiffs claim to recover a penalty of fifty dollars against the defendants for a violation of the Corporation ordinance for licensing railroad cars, which prohibited the running of cars in the City without such license, under such penalty.

The answer admits all the facts set up in the complaint, and, by way of defence, sets up an agreement made between the plaintiffs and Denton Pearsall and others, granting them permission to lay the railroad track through the Second-avenue, in pursuance of resolutions of the Common Council, and claiming that they have full power to run their cars upon their said railroad without paying any license fee.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur.

There is nothing in the resolutions of the Common Council making the grant, nor in the lease executed in pursuance of such resolutions, which specially exempts the defendants from the payment of fees for such licenses, or from the necessity of taking out such licenses, if required so to do by law. The question, therefore, must be decided upon the broad ground that the Corporation have no power to require a license to be taken out in regard to the using of railroad cars; or that the grant to the parties who originally received it, by not reserving the right to impose such license when required by law, relieved the defendant from any obligation to take out such license, even if the Common Council had authority to require it in other cases.

Upon the first question I think there can be no doubt. It is not to be expected that in the ancient charters of the City special reference should be made as to modes of conveyances not then in existence, or even thought of; but in the Montgomery Charter ample provision is made for the passage of all laws, ordinances and statutes which to them shall seem good, useful or necessary for the good rule of the citizens, inhabitants and residents of the said City, and for the further public good, common profit, trade, and better government and rule of said City. (Section 14 of the Montgomery Charter.)

The same section also authorized the Common Council to ordain such penalties as they should think necessary against persons who should offend against such laws.

The powers granted by this charter in regard to passing laws and ordinances for the good government of the City have never been taken away or limited by legislative enactments. On the contrary, laws have frequently been passed confirmatory of such powers, or extending them where doubt existed as to the extent of them; and although many of those laws were unnecessary, I know of none in which any attempt was made to take away the powers thus conferred, except so far as the inspection laws on the sale of merchandise, &c., were abrogated by the Constitution.

The right to require licenses for public carriages used for the conveyance of passengers is necessarily embraced in the powers above referred to. And while the exercise of this power in regard to stages, omnibuses, carriages, and other modes heretofore in use, is not objected to, I see no good reason why the same should not be extended to railroad cars, simply because they are driven on rails laid in the streets. The question is as to the power of the Common Council to require a license, irrespective of charge, as a mere Police regulation. The fee to be charged for it is a mere collateral matter, not affecting the right to require a license.

The other question is, whether the grant of the franchise of laying rails through the Second-avenue to the assignors of the defendants, prevents the plaintiffs from passing an ordinance requiring the defendants to take out such license.

I suppose it will be well settled that a Corporation in dealing with its property, or in making contracts in regard thereto, as well as in making grants of its property or franchises, is only to be regarded as an individual; that all such grants and contracts when made by them are to be made subject to the general legislation of the City and of the State, and that it is not necessary in such grants to reserve any right to legislate on subjects connected therewith.

The conveyance of a lot of land by the City to an individual, with all the covenants of warrantee and quiet enjoyment, does not relieve the owner from paying taxes which are annually imposed upon it. The conveyance of a house and lot would not prevent the Common Council from increasing the tax for water to be imposed thereon.

The grant of a ferry franchise would not prevent the Common Council from any general legislation in regard to the ferries, which by law is within their powers, although such legislation might operate injuriously to the grantees.

The right of the Common Council thus to legislate, even to the injury of grantees holding under them, has been the subject of adjudication.

In the case of the Brick Presbyterian Church *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York (5 Cow., 538,) it was held that a grant of land by the Corporation for the purpose of a cemetery, with a covenant of quiet enjoyment, did not prevent the passage of an ordinance prohibiting interments in that part of the City where the land was situated. Chief Justice SAVAGE says: "In ascertaining their rights and liabilities as a Corporation or as an individual, we must not consider their legislative character." Their enactments in their legislative capacity are to have the same effect upon their individual acts as upon those of any other person.

The same rule was laid down in Coates *vs.* The Mayor, &c. (7 Cowen, 585).

These cases, however, not only hold that the grant does not prevent the subsequent passage of a by-law at variance with it, but they go further, and deny the power of the Corporation, acting in regard to their property, to make any grant or covenant which would be at variance with their subsequent legislation.

In the case in 5 Cowen, at page 540, Chief Justice Savage says, referring to the Corporation, "They had no power as a party to make a contract which should control or embarrass their legislative capacity."

So in Milhan *vs.* Sharp (17 Barb., 435), Mr. Justice Harris held that a clause in a grant of a railroad giving the right to charge a particular rate of fare was in violation of the authority conferred upon them to regulate the rates of fare, and says, "The members of the Common Council by which this resolution was adopted were not authorized thus to invade the legislative power of their successors."

And in New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, (1 Hilton, 585,) Hilton, J., says: "The Corporation cannot surrender (any power conferred by law) into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation, and any attempt to do so without such authority would be utterly void."

The act of 1854, confirming the grant to the defendants and other grantees under these grants by the Common Council, was not intended, and did not operate to extend the grant beyond the terms of it. It left them still liable and subject to the general legislation of the City, which did not deprive them of the rights therein granted.

The judgment appealed from should be reversed, and judgment ordered for the plaintiffs on demurrer, with leave to defendants to amend their answer on payment of costs.

Judgment by Confession—Motion to Vacate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Nelson Smith Receiver, &c., vs. *Samuel Baldwin.*—The plaintiff, having made an application to the Court to sell a lot of watches and jewelry, which had come into his hands as receiver and representative of judgment-creditors of the defendant, a motion was now made by defendant to set the judgment aside, upon the ground that it had been suffered by the defendant to be taken in evasion of the statute regulating judgments by confession. It is also alleged that the judgments of a number of the creditors were obtained for debts not due when they were confessed. Decision was reserved.

L. J. Goodale for Receiver E. & E. F. Brown for defendant; J. J. Townsend for opposing creditors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Browne* vs. *Douglass.*—Case settled.

Farrell vs. *Rockwell.*—Case settled.

The People, &c., ex rel. Belch, et al. vs. *Barfield.*—Case settled.

Remington vs. *Brown.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFRAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 8, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '62	92¾	10,000	Mo. 6s, Issued	20
62,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85½		Han. & St. Jos. R.	47
1,000	do	86⅛	1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	97
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85½	4,000	do	97¾
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	2,000	N. Y. Cen. bds. '76	101
14,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou	80	2,000	E. R. 1st M. bds.	101½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	79¾	2,000	M. C. 8 p. cent. 1st M. S. F. C. bds.	92
6,000	do	79	10	Merchants' Bank	82½
2,000	Tres. 6's Ct. 2 Year	99	5	Bank of Commerce	72
8,000	do	98¾	9	Am. Ex. Bank	74½
4,000	Tres. 12's Ct. Nts.	102	41	do	75
2,000	Ky. 6's Ct. L'rge	B. 68	120	Pacific M. S. Co	70½
85,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	38½	1015	N. Y. Cen. R	74⅛
5,000	do	38⅜	50	do	74
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	46	5	do	74¼
4,000	do	46¼	20	Hudson River R	32
5,000	do	46½	100	Reading Railroad	33¾
1,000	do	46½	200	do	34
10,000	Louisiana State 6s	54	80	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	26¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	75	100	Panama R	30
5,000	N. C. State 6s	51	850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¼
5,000	do	51¾	7	do	66
5,000	do	51¾	315	Gal. & Chicago R	61⅛
20,000	do	51¾	500	Cleve. & Toledo R	24½
5,000	do	51¾	465	do	24⅜
10,000	do	51¾	40	do	24¼
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	39	50	Ch. & R. I. R	34½
10,000	do	39	60	do	34⅜
5,000	do	38⅞	100	do	34⅝
20,000	do	38¾	30	Ch., B. & Q. R	55
10,000	do	38¾	95	Mil. & P. du C. R	14

SECOND BOARD.

$52,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	86	10,000	do	39
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85¾	20,000	do	39
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Reg	80	5,000	do	39½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Reg	80	1,000	do	39¼
10,000	Ill. Reg. Bds	74½	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	39
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	39	70	do	39¾
8,000	Vir. State 5s	47¾	100	do	39⅝
500	do	47⅜	200	N. Y. Central R	74¼
1,000	do	47¼	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12¾
5,000	Geo. State 6s	62	100	do	12⅜
20,000	Miss. State 6s	39	100	Clev. & Toledo R	24½
10,000	do	39	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	35

MONDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 6, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 29:

Decrease in Loans	$ 269,344
Increase in Specie	3,552,014
Increase in Circulation	524,240
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,858,001

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 7, 1860.	July 6, 1861.	June 29, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	127,244,241	112,134,668	112,404,012
Specie	22,751,694	45,630,025	42,078,011
Circulation	9,363,727	8,862,799	8,338,559
Gross Deposits	107,874,248	108,242,399	102,601,655
Exchanged	26,542,928	17,662,646	13,879,903
Undrawn	81,331,320	90,579,753	88,721,752
In Sub-Treasury	5,187,468	4,970,949	6,094,283

The Bank return, as expected, shows a very large addition to the Specie line, and on a rising average. The actual curtailment of Loans and Discounts, from the payments into Bank on paper maturing 4th of July, is not fully shown in the present average. A further considerable decrease will, no doubt, appear on the next statement, although no movement of the kind is desired by the Banks at present, if the offering of approved mercantile paper could authorise a larger line. The market for Money to-day, as at the close of last week, is dull, even at the lowest rates of interest on demand Loans and prime short Discounts. Exchange for the Boston mail of Wednesday is also dull, though rates on Loans are well supported at 106¼@107 ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

Banks.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, July 6.	$112,134,668	$90,579,753	$45,630,025	$8,862,799
Boston, July 1.....	60,086,675	18,294,875	5,874,353	6,105,524
Phila., July 1.....	23,867,300	15,997,943	6,698,395	2,101,313
N. Orleans, June 22	19,643,319	16,506,373	15,080,191	5,610,506
Total	$215,740,962	$141,378,944	$73,283,864	$23,680,041
Last week	219,047,815	139,328,231	68,681,542	23,582,417
Last year	243,990,181	134,276,467	43,763,961	19,308,368

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	June 22.	June 29.	Difference.
Short Loans	$10,236,326	$9,795,740	Dec. $441,086
Specie	15,033,801	15,086,991	Inc. 53,190
Circulation	6,668,561	6,610,306	Dec. 58,255
Deposits	16,714,910	16,506,373	Dec. 208,537
Exchange	4,276,479	4,168,331	Dec. 108,148
Distant balances	743,697	766,978	Inc. 23,281
Long Loans	9,521,446	9,747,579	Inc. 226,133

Confidence on the Stock Exchange is further improved to-day by the discussion and examination of the Public Documents communicated to Congress at the close of last week. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and his plans for supplying the Ways and Means for the prosecution of the War against the Southern rebellion excite especial remark, and have advanced the National Credit in Wall-street about 2 ℘ cent. The demand for all the outstanding Loans of the Government has received a new impulse, and the orders at the Exchange Board to-day, actually executed reach nearly $200,000. The 5 ℘ cent. Loans rose to 80 ℘ cent., and the new 6 ℘ cents. to 86 ℘ cent. The same feeling extended to the low-priced securities of the Border States, whether in present rebellion, as in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, or in adhesion to the Union, as in Missouri. The rise in Virginias and Missouris is 1 ℘ cent. on Saturday's sales, while a large business was done in Tennessees at the full rates of that day, and ½ ℘ cent. advance. The sales of State Stocks altogether reach nearly $400,000, prices closing firm in the afternoon, 39¼ for Missouris, 47¼ for Virginias, and 39 for Tennessees. In the Railway Shares the business of the day was not very large, but at the close of the day a rise of ¼@1 ℘ cent was established on nearly all descriptions. New-York Central was 74¼ ℘ cent.; Galena, 61¾ ℘ cent.; Rock Island, 35⅜ ℘ cent.; Illinois Central, 66¼ ℘ cent.; Toledo, 24¼ ℘ cent.; Reading, 34¼ ℘ cent., and Michigan Central, 43¼ ℘ cent. There was a still larger advance in Panama shares, for which 109, ex-dividend, was bid at the close.

We have reason, from our information from Washington to-day, to state that the difficulty to the regular payment of the July interest on the Texas Indemnity Loan of the United States, heretofore interposed by a hasty order from the Treasury Department, will probably be reviewed by Mr. CHASE in a day or two.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, are as follows for steamer *Europa*, from Boston, Wednesday, July 10, 1861. Mails close in New-York, Tuesday, July 9, 5½ P. M.:

London—60 Days' Sight	107 ℘ cent.
London—3 Days' Sight	106 ℘ cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 31¼c.
Paris—3 Days' Sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 27½c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight ℘ guilder	40 cts.
Hamburgh—60 Days' Sight ℘ marco banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight ℘ florin	40¼ cts.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight ℘ rix dollar	77 cts.

The following is a statement of the coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending July 6.	Season to same date.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	23,922	246,610
Pennsylvania Coal Company	18,232	227,387
Total tons	42,054	473,997
During same period in 1860:		
	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	12,393	176,936
Pennsylvania Coal Company	13,055	211,967
Total tons	25,448	388,903

The *Tribune*, recently, in announcing the resignation of Mr. HUSBAND, of the Albany Assorting-house, took occasion to state that it "would probably be broken up." This being erroneous, Mr. MOFFAT, acting Superintendent, addressed the following communication to that paper in correction of the false statement, which correction, as the *Tribune* has not published, we publish by request.

ASSORTING-HOUSE, ALBANY, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Referring to the above notice, which appeared in your commercial columns of this date, I beg to inform you that, although Mr. HUSBAND'S resignation has been accepted, neither the resignation, nor its acceptance, was based on any idea of the Assorting-House being discontinued or "broken up." It will continue its operations as heretofore, and you will please correct, without delay, the erroneous statement made by you in regard to it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
S. MOFFAT, Acting Superintendent.

The net receipts of the Harlem Railroad for the month of June, are as follows:

1860	$92,316 85
1861	87,492 93
Decrease	$5,023 92

There was one working day less in the month this year than last.

SPECIE—SILVER.

Buying.		Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 65@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	95	Specie	1 06
French Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Buying.		Buying.	
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old ℘ cc. prem.	

THOMPSON BROTHERS are buying Specie and Currency to-day as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Free Indiana	5
New-York State	⅛	Virginia	20
East Jersey	¼	North Carolina	20
West Jersey	⅛	South Carolina	25
Philadelphia	¼	Georgia	25
Pennsylvania	2½	Alabama	25
Baltimore	⅝	New-Orleans	15
Maryland	2@3	Missouri	20
Ohio and State Bank of Indiana	⅞@1	Wisconsin	50@60
Kentucky	4	Canada	⅝
Michigan	1		

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. July 6. | Loans. June 29. | Specie. July 6. |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the Benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

That Congress is disposed to push through the special business for which it was called together, in the shortest possible time, will be sufficiently evidenced by a perusal of the report of yesterday's proceedings. The temper of the members is not to be mistaken. In the Senate a joint resolution was offered by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee on Finance, providing for the remission of all duties on arms imported for use in the suppression of rebellion. The joint resolution legalizing all the recent acts of the President, and the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws, were referred back from the Committee on Military Affairs, and laid over under the rule. They will probably be passed to-day. In the House, the Standing Committees were announced, and after some trifling changes the members went to work in good earnest. A disposition being shown by several to introduce unnecessary business to attention, the House adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, providing for the consideration only of those bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and other financial affairs—all other bills and resolutions to be referred without debate to the appropriate Committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress. This resolution was subsequently amended by adding a clause providing for the consideration of general questions of a judicial character, and thus stand for the guidance of legislation. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions declaring against a return of fugitive slaves; instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and censuring the authorities for restoring Major EMORY to the Army; but they were tabled, 87 to 62. The various branches of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committees, and the contested election cases were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers, and providing for Government retrenchment by the reduction of salaries and other means; also, a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the matter of contracts. Among other important motions adopted, was one made by Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report a bill to confiscate the property of all office-holders found in arms against the Government. An address was presented by Mr. DIVEN, and referred to the Judiciary Committe, declaring the determination of the Government to replace the flag of the Union over the whole Republic.

News of importance reaches us from Washington. A flag of truce from the rebels, borne by Col. THOMAS TAYLOR, was brought into Col. TYLER'S camp, on the Virginia side, yesterday afternoon. Col. TAYLOR was immediately escorted to the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, when it was ascertained that he was the bearer of dispatches for President LINCOLN. On receipt of the dispatches the President summoned his Cabinet at once, and consultations were held during the evening with Gen. SCOTT. The meaning of all this it is of course impossible to explain, and it is unsafe to hazard even an opinion.

Gen. PATTERSON'S entire command was encamped on the 6th in and around Martinsburgh, and he was being rapidly reinforced preparatory to an attack upon the position occupied by the rebels under Gen. JOHNSTON, at Bunker Hill, where they had concluded to wait for Gen. PATTERSON and give him battle. The rebel force had been augmented to 16,000, by the arrival of 7,000 from Manassas. The battle, when it takes place, will probably be one in which artillery will play a prominent part. DOUBLEDAY'S Battery and the Rhode Island Battery are both with Gen. PATTERSON.

A dispatch which reaches us from Buckhannon, in Western Virginia, places four companies of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment in a rather precarious position. They are stated to be at Glenville, about forty miles to the southwest of Buckhannon, besieged by a picked regiment of Virginians, and fifteen hundred rebel militia, commanded by O. JENNINGS WISE. Two National regiments, however, have marched to the relief of the Ohioans, and it is hoped they will hold out until this succor arrives.

Our special correspondent at Fort Pickens informs us that the British Admiral, MILNE, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval forces in North America, has dispatched a steam-frigate to that place, which has dropped anchor among our fleet off Rosas. The object of her visit is stated by her Commander to be the protection of the rights of English commerce, and to see that the blockade is "such as to prevent the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the Southcoaster, ocean trader, or tender." This is in accordance with Admiral MILNE'S views of an effectual blockade, as furnished to his subordinates in command for their guidance. As they are not in accordance with the views entertained by our Government, the Admiral will probably find some difficulty in carrying them out. The arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, with WILSON'S Zouaves on board, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. The Zouaves appear to have been in the best of spirits, and cheered everything and everybody in their own peculiar style. Our correspondent gives a highly interesting account of the condition of affairs on Rosas Island and among the rebels. BRAGG has some six thousand men under his command, while our force is but two thousand—enough, however, to hold the Fort against any assault. BRAGG, it is stated, has sent a requisition to Richmond for four thousand more troops, under the apprehension that the National forces are about to attack him.

There is no intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe. The position and condition of the troops remain the same as before reported.

The "French lady," whose "brilliant exploit" in stealing the steamer *St. Nicholas* was so much vaunted by the rebels, has made one venture too much, and has, in consequence, fallen into the hands of the Provost Marshal in Baltimore, and stands a good chance of "promotion." Capt. THOMAS—that is his name—together with seven of his confederates, were yesterday arrested on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, as they were about to embark in another enterprise. The redoubtable Captain was found stowed away in a drawer in the ladies' cabin.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. The *Great Eastern*, arrived at Quebec, brought one day's later news, but we find in our files by the *Arago* various matters of interest, which we give in detail. Among other extracts will be found the debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the 24th, on the question of sending reinforcements of troops to Canada. It will be seen that the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON is most positive that the act, the propriety of which was questioned by various Cabinet members, has no reference whatever to the troubles in the United States.

The steamships *North Star* and *Champion*, which left this port for Aspinwall—the former on the 21st ult. and the latter on the 1st inst., returned to this port yesterday, on account of accidents to their machinery. The *Champion* had on board the United States mails and 300 passengers, which will be transferred to the *Northern Light*, and sail to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and received a resolution to appropriate $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, which was made the special order of business for the next meeting. The Board of Councilmen also met, and adopted a resolution requesting the Common Council Attorney to frame a memorial to the General Government, asking for means to relieve the families of volunteers. A preamble and resolution were adopted referring to the funds placed in the hands of the Union Defense Committee, and the manner in which the same had been expended.

The dissenting opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, in the case of The Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad, is given in the law column. The action, it will be remembered, is brought to recover a fine of $50 from the defendants for not taking out a car license. The opinion of the Court, before published in the TIMES, dismissed the complaint in the case, or, rather, affirmed the judgment below, which dismissed it. In the Oyer and Terminer, before Justice INGRAHAM, the Hackley matter was adjourned until the second Tuesday in August, it appearing that Mr. HACKLEY was seriously ill.

The Stock Market was strong, yesterday, no National and State Securities, on a business of nearly $600,000. On Railway Shares a fair amount was done at a rise of ¼@1 ₩ cent. from the close of last week. The general market left off 74½ ₩ cent. for New-York Central; 86 ₩ cent. for National 6 ₩ cents of 1881. Exchange, 106@107 ₩ cent. The Bank return shows a gain of $3,552,000 on the Specie line, and a decrease of $369,000 on Loans and Discounts.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were moderate; prices favored sellers. The demand for Flour was fair, and superfine brands were somewhat higher. The sales of Wheat were larger, and prime lots of Spring were dearer. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Mess Pork advanced a shade. Prime Pork was depressed. Beef was less active. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, prices of which exhibited a further rise. Coffee and Molasses attracted more attention. Metals, Oils, Rice, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was lower. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

The War Department.

It would seem as if some potent Spirit of Evil had cast its incurable curse upon the War Department of this country. During a period of eight long years, that office has been administered in the exclusive interests of treason and corruption. In it were contrived the wicked plans for the subjugation of the struggling freemen of a whole persecuted State; in it high officers of the Army have been, one by one, suborned and corrupted, until, for a time at least, the very name of the Army conveyed with it the idea of possible infidelity and dishonor; in it financial frauds, wrongs and robberies, have been concocted on a scale so gigantic that all the frauds and defalcations of the past have been either forgotten or almost forgiven, in comparison with those which, during these eight years, have burst out of that hot-bed of wickedness and corruption. Around this Department have circulated characters whom honest men shun as the timid avoid the leprous; men whom it would be felt to be discreditable to know, and with or near whom no one careful of his reputation would willingly be seen. The names of DAVIS and FLOYD; the wrongs and blood of the persecuted people of Kansas; the robberies perpetrated upon the trust funds of the Indians; millions of dishonored acceptances; the sale of public property for nominal considerations, and its purchase by the corrupt associates of the Secretary; the treachery of officers of the Army as the only passport to official favor; perjury, bribery and desertion—these are the names, the acts and the facts with which the War Department has been closely associated in all this long period of official degradation.

On the advent of a new Administration, for which the patriotism of the country had been impatiently longing, the great duty devolved upon Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, to redeem that iniquitous Department from the taint of infamy which had settled upon its very walls, and so cleanse it that respectable and just men might again enter its polluted chambers without the fear of reproach or a sensation of disgust. The equally important duty—to see that that great trust is, has been, and shall be faithfully administered by him—will now devolve upon the new Congress.

The powers of this Department, for good and for evil, under the administration of Secretary CAMERON, will vastly exceed any that it has ever before possessed. The opportunities for the exercise of a judicious economy, and exacting and enforcing a rigid accountability—or for indulging in favoritism, rewarding partisan or personal friends, and dispensing unmerited fortunes, in the shape of advantageous and lucrative *jobs*—will be increased by the circumstances of the existing war, immeasurably beyond all former precedent. All the vast military outfit of an army, soon to be raised to an aggregate of at least four hundred thousand men—the purchase of all the arms and clothing—horses, harness and wagons—tents and camp equipage—boats for the Western rivers—transportation by land and water—the purchase of rations for the men, and fodder for the horses—damages for property appropriated for the public service—the supplies of ammunition—the appointment and promotion of officers and agents—are all so many objects of public expenditure which pass through the various branches of that office—recently so corrupt, and not yet known to the public to have been wholly purified. The outlays for these countless objects, estimated by the President at the round sum of *four hundred millions of dollars*, will afford countless opportunities for abuses and for frauds, under the most energetic, sagacious and honorable administration of the business of the Department. Under one which, ventures to introduce a system of favoritism—to render the expenditures, justified and authorized by a patriotic impulse of the public heart, a means of rewarding political friends, or of purchasing political promotion—these vast disbursements will open as many paths to public robbers as there are needful objects of public outlay.

We cannot, therefore, too earnestly advise the Secretary to call to his aid the best light he can obtain to guard against the abuses of which his Department is becoming the immediate victim; nor can we impress upon Congress too plainly the correlative duty of affording the Department every lawful aid in its power to assist in checking and arresting these impending dangers. In this connection, the post of *Assistant Secretary of War*—an office about to be created as one of the exigencies of the anomalous occasion—will be a position of immense consequence. The occupant of that position will possess many opportunities to check abuses which might escape the eye of the Secretary himself; and, having his thoughts less distracted by the grave subjects brought to the attention of a Cabinet officer, will be able to detect and evade collusions, whether formed within or outside of the Department, which it might be impossible for the over-burthened Secretary himself to detect or thwart. But it is undoubtedly to Congress we must chiefly look for the protection of the country against such wrongs as now threaten the public service, not merely through the appointment of a somewhat independent collaborator, but by rigid scrutiny into all contracts made or pending, and, as far as possible, into the *personnel* of the contracting parties.

The proper experience of every business man is demonstrative of the fact, that it is easier by timely care to *prevent*, than by ever so-great industry to *repair* the consequences of official corruption.

The Era in our National History.

Up to the great rebellion, the civilization of the United States has been mainly a borrowed one. The early colonists reënacted the laws to which they had been trained, with slight modifications to adapt them to their new surroundings. The war of the Revolution was not to change, but to maintain these laws, sought to be subverted and overthrown by the British Crown. There was nothing new in the formation of the Confederation or of the Federal Government. This was simply the union of the several Colonies for mutual profit and protection. One has only to read the debates in the Convention for the formation of the Constitution, and the arguments to which the proposition gave rise, to see how sedulously every precedent was examined to furnish guides for deliberation and action. Up to the adoption of the Constitution only a slight divergence of sentiment had prevailed between different parts of the country. A common necessity had imposed common occupations and common objects to all—contests with savage tribes, and with a powerful nation which, for a long time, held the larger and fairer portion of our country, and the incessant labor necessary to subdue a continent, and to provide the means for supporting life. The people were too poor to be luxurious, and too much engrossed in their labors to plot mischief either against each other or the Government. The white man worked by the side of the slave. The vicissitudes of frontier life preserved the whole people in energy and vigor. The only discordant element in the horizon was *Slavery*, and it was believed that this blot would soon disappear before the working of those beneficent principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Constitution.

In a wide portion of the country the results anticipated have been fully achieved. Our domain has been vastly enlarged, but the marvelous progress in the science of locomotion, and in the transmission of intelligence, more than neutralized these tendencies toward those differences which naturally manifest themselves among a widely separated people. Chicago, to-day, is not so far from the City of New-York as was Albany fifty years ago. The mutual dependence of our people was increased rather than weakened the more widely they spread themselves over the continent. The relations between the people of California and New-York are as intimate and necessary as those between portions of our own State. Everything for a time seemed to indicate that mutual dependence and interests, and the means of social and business intercourse would consolidate our Government upon the strongest possible basis, and that we should in the pursuit of our industries alone, reach a condition of internal peace and quiet which other countries had only gained through a long course of wars and bloodshed, before the incongruous elements in their nationality could be reduced to subjection and order. But all such dreams have been rudely dispelled. An institution, thoroughly hostile to human progress and to free society, which, under the fostering care of Government, had grown into collossal proportion, has sought to overthrow this Government, and establish itself in its place. It is no Whisky Insurrection, or Shay's Rebellion. Six million of people, holding four millions more in bondage, constituting one-third of our whole population, are now seeking to overturn the very institutions which have so long been our boast and pride.

With this conspiracy and war commences the great era in the history of our people. We can no longer flatter ourselves with the axiom which has been pushed to such extreme limits, that our Government rests solely upon the consent of the governed. We are now striving by main force to reduce one-third of the States to submission to a Government which they claim to detest. Respect and affection for this Government is no longer a motive to obedience. This is to be enforced by that burden and curse of the Governments of the old world, and from which we fancied we were exempt—a large standing military force. In what manner, to what extent, and with what cost remains to be seen.

Here, then, is the real commencement of our National career. In the past, everything has had its precedent; but we have none for the emergency now upon us. It contradicts all the past; the future is entirely shrouded from our gaze. We may have to recast our whole system. We may leave Slavery as it is, but we shall never cease to watch it as closely as the autocrat of Russia or the Emperor of France watch the slumbering elements of revolution in their dominions. It will always remain a volcano beneath our feet. An institution so Anti-Republican and unnatural must always be a magazine of danger. Fostered and protected by, and controlling, time out of mind almost, the National Government, it sought its destruction the moment it temporarily lost its accustomed hold upon power.

For the future the Administration of this Government is no longer in its beaten path. Its operations had become so regularly established that its own momentum was sufficient to carry it forward almost without the interposition of either Executive or Legislature. Now difficulties suddenly unfold themselves more appalling than those that confront the Governments of the Old World. We have an equal revenue to raise, with one-third of our people in revolt. We have for the first time in our history immense armies and navies to maintain. We have a great rebellion to subdue, and then to win back to their place rebels inflamed by implacable hatred toward our Government. We have the terrible subject of Slavery staring us in the face, in reference to which, we hardly move in any direction, without dividing the people still loyal. We have yet to prove whether we can establish our nationality on a basis as wide as our vast domain; or whether we must break up into tribes, to waste, savage-like, their resources in efforts at mutual destruction. We are to prove whether we can expend the vast sums required for the war and retain our integrity; whether patriotism is still stronger in our natures than selfishness; whether we can display energy and humanity at the same time; whether we can enforce the laws in a manner, first, to win respect, then obedience—in fact, to prove whether we are what we have fancied we have been, a great, capable and virtuous people; or whether we are what foreigners affect to believe us to be, an infuriated mob, having no true idea of liberty and order, but solely bent on each other's destruction.

With the great rebellion commences our new existence, and new life. No nation ever achieved anything worth possessing that did not wade to it through blood. Such is the method of national development. We must pay for everything we possess. We cannot absolve ourselves from this universal law. We are soon to determine what is to be our destiny by the manner in which we carry ourselves through this great crisis

Increase of the Regular Army.

The expediency of an increase of the regular army of the United States is generally admitted, and the steps taken by President LINCOLN to augment that branch of the service by the addition of 25,000 men will, no doubt, meet the ready approval of Congress. The entire number of the regular army will then be 42,000 men; and so far from attracting attention as a large force, we are sure it will generally be regarded as quite too small; considering the proportions the rebellion has attained, and the probability of extensive and lingering conflicts ahead.

In his suggestions on the subject of the proposed increase of the regular army, Secretary CAMERON rightfully enough remarks that, in accordance with precedent, it may be reduced at the close of the war, if then found too large. And he adds that, in making such reduction, "a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained." With only such increase as the Secretary contemplates, it is not at all likely that at the close of the war any reduction of the regular army would be found compatible with the National security. At the beginning of the present rebellion, the regular army bore no proportions to the territory they should have been able to protect, nor to the forces that on a sudden were marshaled against them. In many cases property of the United States Government, costing millions of dollars, had not a dozen bayonets to guard it; and at no time in the incipiency of the rebellion was it possible for the Government to have concentrated, at any point of threatened attack by rebel force, so insignificant a force as 5,000 men, within six weeks from the date when their presence became necessary. If such was the weakness of the Government with an authorized regular army of about 20,000 men, will the mere doubling of that force be adequate to the necessities of the Nation in this time of actual war?

And will it be safe, in the future, to look merely as Mr. CAMERON does, to "the protection of the public property," through the agency of the regular army? Has not experience taught us that certain strategic points of National defence must hereafter be held, and by a force considerably beyond what may be needed merely to protect the real estate, the buildings, the money or war munitions that may be found there? Cairo must continue to be a military post. So must Memphis, when it is reoccupied by the friends of the Union. Knoxville, which commands the Northern gate-way of the Cottonocracy, should be occupied by a military force in behalf of the Union, and never given up. And perhaps the same might be said of Richmond and New-Orleans.

Beside the establishment of permanent and efficient garrisons at these points, it is probable that numerous temporary posts will require to be occupied in the more violent rebel communities of the South for several years after the back of rebellion has been broken by Gen. SCOTT, and the country has been restored to nominal peace. A sullen and resentful spirit is likely to remain in the hearts of many instigators of the present conspiracy long after hope of its success is abandoned. A reptile is slow of death, and often stings in the dying; and treason is a reptile remarkably tenacious of life.

In view of these facts and contingencies, we think the Secretary at War would have been warranted in proposing an increase of the regular Army to the number of 75,000 men, and the country would have sustained it, both as a prudent and economical measure. Every man of that number would be fully, and to the Nation profitably, employed for five or ten years to come.

An adequate army for the regular wants of the Government at the beginning of the present war, would not have been less than 50,000 men. And if the President, on the 4th of March, had possessed an available and well disciplined force of fifty thousand, he could have suppressed the rebellion without ever calling for a volunteer or creating a special war debt. But for the lack of an adequate army at a critical time, the Government is now compelled to call for 400,000 men and to create a debt of $400,000,000,—with no certainty that even this vast number of soldiers and immense sum of money will be sufficient to maintain the integrity of the Union.

But if 50,000 men were needed in the regular service, at the beginning of the present troubles, and would not have been considered too large an army, in view of the immense sea coast and Indian frontier we have to guard, independently of the necessities of inland garrisons, why should 75,000 men at the present time be regarded as too large a force, when we have actual civil war raging, and disquieting utterances reaching us from England and France in regard to the blockade which prohibits the shipment of rebel cotton? It is a homely proverb, and, like all proverbs, a pithy expression of a great truth, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If we had had an adequate regular army at the start, we should have had no gigantic war on our hands, and no mammoth debt to incur. But it is not too late to learn.

There has been a deep popular prejudice in this country against so-called "standing armies." This prejudice springs from two causes; first, the expense of maintaining an army; and, secondly, the apprehension of danger to the liberties of the people. With regard to the expense of a regular army, we think it is already clear that it would have been economy of life, treasure and liberty, to have had a regular army of 50,000 men on the 4th of March last; and that it will be true economy and prudence to keep at least 75,000 regulars in service for several years to come. With regard to the danger to the liberties of the people, there is no reason to fear, in a country of such vast extent of territory as this, where the nature of the service would keep the force we have indicated so much dispersed. It is only when large bodies of soldiers are kept together, and allowed to become a distinct and ruling element in a city or State, that their solidarity and selfishness become dangerous elements to a free society. And this danger, supposed to attach exclusively to a "standing army," will be found an inherent evil of any large bodies of soldiers, even of volunteers, if kept for years in the service, as the vicissitudes of the Government may in future require.

One very strong reason in favor of relying, to a much greater extent than we have heretofore done, on the services of an adequate regular army for the public defence, is the extremely demoralizing influence of a camp life upon the volunteers. The citizen soldier who goes to war as an honest man and peaceful farmer or mechanic, is in much danger of leaving camp a much worse man in heart and habits. It is a chance if he returns to his plough or his workshop at all, or if he does, with the same health of body and purity of morals that he carried away with him. Who can estimate the fearful evils of disease and debauch that the present war will inflict on the 400,000 men that, on our side, will take part in it?

Another very strong reason in favor of the employment of a regular force, though minor to the above, is the vast and unequal expense of a volunteer soldiery as compared with regulars. We have not at hand the comparisons made by competent authorities, but we believe the cost is nearly as five to one. In volunteer movements everything is extemporized—everything is got up for the special occasion—and consequently everything is charged for at enormous prices. No just conception can be had of the stupendous frauds, impositions, peculations and villainies attending the raising and bringing of volunteer regiments into the field. If all that has been done in this way during the past sixty days could be exposed to the American people—as we hope it may be—it would blow to atoms one of the popular delusions in which we have long been living.

Finally, the act of certain States in the recent peril of the Republic, in refusing to furnish volunteers to the Government when called for according to the Constitution and laws, shows that the Congress and President, who are the exponents of the nation's war power, should have something more instantaneous and reliable for the public defence. There is nothing adequate to the purposes of Government, as experience shows, but a regular army, fitly proportioned to the population and territory to be defended.

A FORCE BILL.—It is a proof how wholly unprepared was the last Congress for the direction events have taken since the 4th of March, that it failed to pass the bill of Mr. BINGHAM, authorizing the President to collect the revenue at the Southern ports, or to close them. The omission has left foreign Powers at liberty to discuss the blockade in the light of international law, and to decide whether or not they would respect it, as if they were the interpreters of the code; whereas, had the ports been declared closed as a purely domestic measure, connected with the interests of the revenue service, the question would have been decided by ourselves, and so definitively, that for a European ship to enter a Southern port, even in the absence of a blockading fleet, would expose its officers and crew to the penalties of smuggling. To place the question in this position at the earliest possible moment is clearly our duty, and Congress cannot too promptly authorize the President to take the necessary steps.

AN INHOSPITABLE WORLD.—The Government of Spain, following the example of that of England and France, has cut off its citizens from the privilege of privateering under the authority of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy, and has also forbidden the privateers who may take the risks of that calling, from remaining in Spanish ports or selling any stolen property there. This decree shuts up Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, which were the most desirable markets for Southern buccaneers, and leaves the rebels with exceedingly small margin for piratical operations. If Mexico should now give them the cold shoulder, and the Barbary States join the crusade of civilization against them, the chivalric sons—all gentlemen—of the South, will conclude that this is indeed an uncharitable and inhospitable world.

Proprieties of Discussion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is most unpleasant to hear the names of our *rulers* bandied about like those of jockies; for instance, "A member of the Cabinet owns stock in the New-Jersey *Railroad*, and so, forsooth, the New England troops are sent over it to Washington. Men's names should be respected for their office sake. Men holding high offices in this hour of our national peril, have difficulties to encounter that none of their predecessors hardly dreamed of. Your responsibility as conductor of a paper that has wide-world circulation, is fearful, while you should publish nothing but *truth*. Are there not some truths that you should withhold; are there not *facts* at this critical period that should not be made public? Does not their publicity tend to shake the confidence of the *ruled* in the ability of rulers to govern? You may say you are watchmen, and should give the alarm when danger threatens the public safety; true, but would it not be better to remonstrate personally, or by private letter. Try a little commendation and encouraging, that might prove more remedial than criticism. I cannot exactly get at your object in the tone of your articles. If we were on the eve of a Presidential election, I should then think you wished to bring about a change in the Administration. Perhaps you want all hands aboard *impeached* and begin anew. Crazy Jake used to, on certain occasions, steal stealthily into people's houses and put out all the fire, and when asked why he did so, he replied very coolly that "he wanted some new fire."

A COUNTRYWOMAN.

Our fair correspondent in thus putting her case, opens a broad field for polemics, but one which in the present atmospheric temperature and condition of public affairs, we shall decline to cultivate. It is sufficient to say in general terms, that our faith in individual rulers at a crisis such as the present, is measured by the fidelity with which they represent the people, its purposes, opinions, and collective wisdom. Their position entitles them at no time to immunity from discussion. Raised to office by the voice of the people, uttered through the Press and the ballot, the office gives them no dignity or honor that is not derived from the people, or secured by a faithful execution of its will. It is the peculiar merit of our institutions that in choosing every four years a new head to the Government, we choose not a master but a minister; a servant rather a dictator. He assumes his place conscious that he is merely to obey the national bidding. To place his acts beyond discussion, so long as that discussion is restrained within the limits of candor and propriety, is to claim for him the attributes of despotism; and to assert, what is merely reducing the thing to absurdity, that the creature is greater than its creator. These, of course, are the baldest platitudes. They were truisms so long ago as the age of JOHN WILKES; and what hold they have since taken upon the convictions of mankind, rising almost to the dignity of axioms, may be seen in the advance of free speech as measured in the difference between the pages of the *North Briton* and the London *Punch*.

So far as the special case is concerned, the solicitude of our correspondent is misplaced. When Mr. LINCOLN was chosen President, he came from the people necessarily without instructions as to the policy to be pursued in present events, for the simple reason that by the great body of the nation they were wholly unforeseen. His knowledge of the popular will, to which he looks for guidance, must be procured as events develop themselves; and in this country the Press is accepted by common consent as the most authentic expression of public opinion. It is, therefore, the duty of those who control great public journals to conduct their discussion of public affairs with fairness, freedom and independence, realizing fully that individuals who happen to be in public place are wholly unimportant and transitory, while upon the nation and its wise Government the future of mankind is very certainly dependent. This duty it is the intention of the NEW-YORK TIMES to fulfill. It may now and again trench upon the sensitiveness of those who are fairly exposed to severe criticism, and excite the resentment of partial friends; but such incidents of editorial experience are not to be weighed with its higher aims and obligations. Happily, so far as President LINCOLN is concerned, there is no occasion for fear that he will ever receive anything less than cordial and effective support from the TIMES, so long as he pursues the general line of policy prescribed in his addresses and messages, and thus far fairly carried out. And that our support may be effective, we do not propose to indulge in that indiscriminate and uniform applause and adulation which seems to govern the larger number of our cotemporaries; but when we discover evidences of unsoundness, or error in judgment, or mistake in action.—lapses to which all men are liable.—we shall demonstrate the sincerity of our friendship by freely indicating and censuring them. And the fact that cabinet officers are not chosen by, or directly responsible to, the people, will always expose them to even greater vigilance and more emphatic censure, when they forget their duty.

FRIGHT IN THE SOUTH.—The Gulf States flattered themselves that when they had involved the Border States in their secession schemes, they would have removed all dangers and alarms from their own homes, and would be able to go on with their domestic employments quietly and profitably as of old—planting in peace and reaping in plenty. When Virginia fell into the snare, a salvo of jubilation shook the South.

But now on a sudden all mirth is gone, and a pallor overspreads the land of Cotton. At the latest dates, New-Orleans was quaking with fear of invasion from the Gulf Squadron. Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has just issued a proclamation calculated to throw his subjects into intense excitement, for it clearly contemplates the presence of terrible war upon their own soil. Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, follows with a proclamation but little less alarming. And while these unmistakable evidences of fright are given in these high quarters, we hear from every source that a general uneasiness pervades every extreme Southern community. They feel that they stand on a heaving volcano; and not only have they no more men to send to the North, but are deeply anxious to have at home again those who have previously gone. This is the beginning of the end.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The Debate in the British House of Commons on the Canada Reinforcements.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire in London.

THE FRENCH RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 26th June, arrived here last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Great Eastern*, which left on the 27th, but we give such extracts from our London files as we deem of interest.

The *Arago* brought $71,104 in specie, consigned as follows:

Wm. Bramhall	$21,400
Walsh, Carver & Chase	4,022
Willets & Co	15,282
Ralli & Co	5,000
Tappan & Warbuck	4,000
Valable & S. R. Raynal	2,400
Hennings & Gosling	20,000

In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Mr. SCULLY moved an addressed to Her Majesty, representing that Mr. ADAIR, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Donegal, has recently ejected all the inhabitants from a tract of land in that county, under circumstances which appear to affect seriously the general peace and well being of the district, and praying that she may be pleased to direct an inquiry, with a view to consider whether it is fitting that Mr. ADAIR shall continue to hold Her Majesty's commission.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENNESSY.

Mr. BRETT suggested that the inquiry into these evictions should be conducted by a Select Committee.

After some remarks by Lord HAMILTON, the amendment was negatived.

The London *Era* states that HURST was going on favorably, and that there was not the slightest uneasiness respecting him.

With respect to the great fire in London, the *Times* says:

"The metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire of London. Certainly, for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced during the last half century. The loss being moderately estimated at more than half a million. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of premises known as Cotton's wharf, in Tooley-street, near London Bridge, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning; continuous "blows" of saltpetre kept going off, and there being no less than fifteen thousand casks of tallow, it was impossible to conjecture how far the fire might extend, especially as the vaults, running under the street as far as the London Bridge Railroad, were filled with those combustibles.

Not the least trace of the body of Mr. BRAIDWOOD, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, or of other persons supposed to have perished, have been found.

On Monday the body of Mr. BRAIDWOOD was found fearfully crushed.

Enormous quantities of oil and tallow have been destroyed. The loss and destruction of property will amount to at least £2,000,000."

The *Times* further says:

"Three acres of ground were covered with a mass of fire, glowing and cracking at a white heat like a lake of molten iron. The saltpetre, the tallow, the tar, and the other combustibles ran blazing into the river until the very stream appeared to be covered with flames. Ships were burnt as well as houses, and the danger to life was almost as great on the Thames as in the street. The glare of the conflagration was not only visible, but strikingly conspicuous, 30 miles off.

It appears impossible at present to ascertain the proportion in which each of the principal fire insurance offices will suffer from the fire. The stock of tallow destroyed at Cotton's wharf is 8,800 casks, worth about £200,000, all of which is insured."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The general state of trade in France has not improved during the last week, nor does it appear to be in a more unfavorable condition, beyond what must inevitably result from continued stagnation. The fine weather contributes to maintain prices, and the crops are unusually fine."

For the last ten years the vineyards have not looked finer.

The appearance of the crops in Belgium are very satisfactory.

The harvest will probably begin in France some weeks earlier than usual. In the South they have already commenced cutting wheat.

Baron SLOET VAN DE BEELE has been appointed Governor of the Dutch Possessions in the East Indies.

The Schlesische *Zeitung* publishes news from Warsaw, stating that the laws in connection with the reforms recently published, had in no way given satisfaction.

The privilege granted to the Council of State and the Municipal Councils, were found to be so insignificant that their proceedings promised no results.

The dissatisfaction of the people was increasing, and the aspect of affairs in general was most gloomy.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE CANADA REINFORCEMENTS.

Following is the full report of the debate on the question of sending reinforcements to Canada, which took place in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., as mentioned briefly in our telegraphic dispatch from Father Point:

Sir J. FERGUSON, who had given notice of a question on this subject, said the occasion was a somewhat pressing one, because he had learnt, since coming down to the House, that the troops were ordered to sail to-morrow. The simple fact that so large a force as three thousand men was about to be sent to Canada was itself rather unusual, but there was something in the manner in which the reinforcement was to be dispatched which rendered it still more remarkable. He might state at the outset that, in his opinion, the merits of the dispute which unhappily existed in the United States of America had nothing to do with the question to which he wished to call the attention of the House. The House had already expressed its opinion that abstinence from all discussion upon the state of affairs in America would be the most becoming and prudent course to pursue, and he was happy to say that such discussions were entirely foreign to the subject upon which he desired to make a few remarks. At the same time he thought that the step which the Government had taken was very likely to interfere with that resolution to abstain from all share in the unfortunate contentions in America, because it would be regarded as taken from a feeling of uneasiness springing to some extent from the state of things in the United States, and, at all events, occurring at such a moment, it was a matter on which the House had a right to ask and the Government ought to give an explanation. But that to which he wished particularly to call attention was the manner in which the expedition was about to be dispatched. It was to be dispatched in hot haste in a very ostentatious manner, in the largest and fastest vessel which this country had ever possessed. It was not to be sent out in the ordinary way in the transports belonging to the public service, or in the numerous steam frigates which crowded our ports, but the Government had considered it necessary to engage the *Great Eastern* for the purpose. When a force which partook much more of the character of an expedition than of that of an ordinary relief, was sent to a distant part of the world, the House might fairly ask upon what grounds such a step was taken. So decided and conspicuous a measure should not be adopted unless there was either a great object to be attained or a great danger to be averted, and therefore he had no hesitation in asking the Government why so large an expedition was being so hastily dispatched to Canada. In former times, even larger expeditions had been sent to British Provinces, but they had always been intended either to guard against foreign aggression or to repel internal disturbance. During the rebellion in Canada, a large force was sent out to that country, and it was happily instrumental, to some extent, in restoring peace; but he believed there was nothing in the present state of affairs, on either side of the frontier, that would justify so remarkable a step as the Government had taken. The position of Canada was certainly a difficult and even dangerous one. Canada had a long and vulnerable frontier, and on the other side of the frontier there was a great and high-spirited people in the most excited state, and as he yet hoped, only in imminent peril of being plunged into civil war. At such a time, and in a country where, as in the United States, there was the utmost freedom of expression of public opinion, and where there was an exaggerated and even intemperate tone adopted by both writers and speakers, there must naturally be a disposition to look with jealousy upon the conduct of foreign Powers. Abstinence from partisanship might be interpreted into aversion or concealed hostility, and we could not wonder that expressions were used by writers and repeated in the United States which certainly would be alarming if used in any other country, or at any other time. He could not think, however, that at such a moment, and in consequence of any such expressions written or spoken, a step so momentous as that which the Government had taken bedified so great a Power as England. In the presence of such manifestations, the attitude of a great Power should be one of conciliation and of confidence. If we were to gain any advantage from the increase of our naval and military establishments, it ought to be at a time like this, being too strong to think it worth while to notice such intemperate language as had appeared in certain public documents, so that we should remain calmly in the power of honest and absolute neutrality, instead of doing that which would bespeak alarm in placing a corps of observation and even of defiance on the frontier of a neighboring State. Such a course was calculated to excite most serious apprehensions, because it must be considered as partaking more of the nature of a challenge than of caution. The question might be asked when a force of 3,000 men, complete in its various arms, was dispatched to Canada, whether there was any actual fear of invasion from the United States? If so, surely to guard a frontier of such extent as that separating Canada from the United States, a force of 3,000 men would be absolutely misapplied. Those who were well acquainted with that frontier entertained the opinion that its proper protection would be gunboats on the lakes, not men scattered in small numbers and at distant points on the land. But, although it might be some time before the Committee to whom the question had been remitted would report, there was a feeling in the House with respect to colonial military establishments that, beyond garrisoning the great fortress of Canada, this country ought not to be called on to contribute to the military expenses of the colonies. If it were said that this force was intended to complete the garrisons of Canada, perhaps only the large fortified town of Quebec, he thought they might fairly ask why the military force to which had been intrusted the guardianship of that fortress had been allowed to fall so low that it was necessary to send out reinforcements in such hot haste and to such an extent as already to double the force in that colony. There was a second class of causes that might render such a force necessary—if there was any likelihood of internal disturbances in Canada. There were undoubtedly distinct and separate races in Canada, and in former times there were discords between parties and races, but he certainly did not expect that at the present moment those discords were likely to break out, or that there was a probability of any such exhibition of feeling not most loyal towards this country, which should induce the Government to send out so considerable a force. On the other hand, he thought the conspicuous loyalty expressed by the whole Canadian population towards the Sovereign of this country, and the country generally, on the recent happy occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, ought to show that if there was a dependency of Great Britain on which we might most confidently rely as not likely to endanger the position of this country by any expression of bad feeling towards their neighbors, or by sympathising with either party in the civil war in the United States, it was the province of Canada. If such a feeling did exist it would be a great mistake to think that it was by force of arms, far less by virtue of so small a force, that we could hope to retain that colony. He believed the improved feeling which subsisted between Canada and this country was the result not of the strength of the Imperial Government, but of those ties of kindred which had been strengthened by the gift of institutions similar to our own, the consciousness of self-government, the absence of any undue control over colonial affairs, the healthy growth of the free institutions of this country transplanted to a kindly soil. He believed that it was an error to suppose that Canada was likely to be disloyal, and it would be an error still more grave to think that the United States would take any step insulting to the Canadas or hostile to our interests, which would render it necessary for us to increase so strongly our garrisons in that province. It might be that rash partisans or mobs might make an incursion over the frontier, but they would be discouraged alike by the Americans and Canadians; and surely we had militia and volunteers perfectly able to keep off such intruders till the regular troops could assist them. He believed it would not be prudent to leave the garrisons in Canada not reinforced during Winter, but in Summer, while Quebec was so easy of access, he could not see why they should send out in so ostentatious a manner so large a force as 3,000 men. There was another matter on which he would only speak with the greatest delicacy and reserve. Every one acquainted with Canada, or who had spoken to officers quartered there, knew how great were the temptations to which British soldiers were exposed in that colony. The Government, he hoped, had sufficiently weighed this very serious consideration when they contemplated dispatching this force. If temptation at any time was held out to British soldiers to be unfaithful to their colors, how much more danger was there when every trained soldier was worth his weight almost in gold in the United States, looking more especially to the mere pittance left him after paying the rations? He hoped, under these circumstances, the Government would do something to make the British soldier feel that he had what would make him remain faithful to his regiment. This would not take much, for the British soldier was most sensible of kindness. What he suggested was, that while in Canada, regiments might have free rations, and that the men when off duty might be allowed to work at their trades and assist at the harvest. He was quite aware that it was a matter of great delicacy to interfere with the disposition of Her Majesty's troops, but he thought the House had a right to demand explanations with reference to the dispatch of these 3,000 men to Canada, because it might, though he trusted it would not, lead to suspicion and difficulty with a country with which it was beyond all-important that we should remain at peace; it might have an effect damaging to the army, and produce a feeling of apprehension and dissatisfaction among the loyal inhabitants of Canada. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount PALMERSTON—Sir, I can have no difficulty in answering the question of the honorable and gallant officer, though I must say that I was surprised at some of the arguments which he adduced, [hear, hear,] especially considering the profession to which he belongs. [Hear, hear.] I should not have expected those insinuations against the army to have come from the mouth of a gentleman belonging to that service. [Hear, hear.] I entertain no such apprehensions as he has expressed. I am persuaded that the imputations which have been cast on the British soldier are entirely unfounded. [Hear, hear.] The honorable and gallant gentleman has asked several questions which he himself answered in subsequent parts of his speech. He talked at one moment of this large expedition, this momentous measure, and at another moment he treated the force sent out of 3,000 men as insignificant and utterly insufficient for any purpose. Now, I really should wish him to tell us which of these two statements he intends to abide by; whether he actually regards it as a momentous and large force, or as a very small and insignificant one. He also said there can be but two motives for which the force is dispatched—viz., either to guard against an attack from the Americans or to interfere in the war now going on, or else for the purpose of suppressing disturbances in Canada. The honorable and gallant gentleman has given a reply to all these suppositions. He has told us that there is no apprehension whatever of an attack from the Americans. He has told us that the Government have pledged themselves and the country to maintain a neutrality, and he entered into a very eloquent and well-deserved panegyric of the loyalty which prevails in every part of our North American provinces. Well, I concur in all those assertions. Undoubtedly, we have no reason to suppose that the Northern States of America would commit such an act of folly as to add a contest with us to the internal contest in which they are at present engaged. Her Majesty's Government have professed in the most solemn and public manner their intention to abstain from taking any part in the dispute now unfortunately subsisting between the Northern and Southern States. We rely implicitly on the loyalty of the people of Canada of all races—a loyalty that was manifested in the most unequivocal manner during the visit of the Prince of Wales to those provinces. Therefore, none of those reasons could be the occasion for sending a large force, the dispatch of which would be a momentous measure. But it is the ordinary practice of all Governments in all parts of the world, when war breaks out and great military operations are commenced in neighboring States, to take the small and usual precaution of strengthening in some degree their military force in that portion of their territory which is in closest proximity to the scene of hostilities. That is an ordinary precaution, the neglect of which would be blameable in those who are answerable for the interests of the country—[hear, hear]—and that we have not gone beyond that reasonable limit is proved by the honorable and gallant member's own description of this force in the latter part of his speech as a very small one. It is a very small force; and to talk of 3,000 men being a large and momentous expedition is, I must say, an amount of exaggeration hardly to have been expected from a military officer of so much knowledge and experience as the honorable and gallant gentleman. [Hear, hear.] Well, if we have sent out only that small reinforcement, which, according to his own statement, was necessary in common prudence, because he himself complained that the garrisons of Quebec and Montreal had been brought down too low by former operations, then the question arises whether they have been sent out at the proper time and in the proper manner. The honorable and gallant member admitted that reinforcements ought to be dispatched. He said it was impossible to leave those garrisons the Winter through as they have lately been, and he added that reinforcements could not be sent out in Winter, but must go in Summer. Well, we are sending them out in Summer, and why does the honorable and gallant gentleman complain? [Hear.] One thing that he said certainly a little surprised me. On former occasions we have heard complaints made that troops have been provided with insufficient means of transport, and have consequently suffered hardships and been detained too long on the passage, and the Government has been blamed for such bad arrangements. But the complaint of the honorable and gallant gentleman is that we send out these troops in one of the fastest vessels that can be found; that we send them out in ships large enough to insure their perfect comfort, and to obviate those evils which too often result from the employment of numerous small vessels for such a purpose; that, in point of fact, we have abridged the length of the voyage as much as we could, and that we have dispatched them in such a manner that they will reach their destination with the least possible inconvenience and suffering. Well, I should really have thought that a military officer would have given us credit for that, instead of making it a topic of censure. [Hear, cear.] I have only now to say that the measure we have adopted *indicates no intention whatever to take any part in the unfortunate differences now prevailing among our relatives—for I may so call them—in the United States*, [hear, hear,]—that it indicates no suspicion whatever, of the true and undoubted loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects in our North American dominions—that it is designed solely for the purpose of making those precautionary movements which are essential in a country that is contiguous to another country in which disturbances exist—that we have carried it out in the manner best calculated to spare the troops any inconvenience which a sea passage too often produces; and that we trust when they arrive in Canada they will behave with that loyalty for which the honorable and gallant member does not seem to give them credit, but which I am persuaded the British soldier will on all occasions exhibit. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. FERGUSSON wished to explain. The noble lord had asked him whether he meant that the force was too large or too small, as he had stated that it was both. What he had said was that the force was too small for any serious guarding of the frontier, but very large compared with the ordinary establishment there.

Mr. DISRAELI—I am not at all surprised that my honorable and gallant friend should call the attention of the House to the departure of certainly a considerable body of troops from this country. I should not, however, have risen but for the remarks of the noble lord, which were ingenious enough as matters of parliamentary reply, but which, nevertheless, do not appear to be of so satisfactory a nature as could be wished. Because, after all, what is the character of this operation? The noble lord has made a number of observations in answer to those of my honorable and a gallant friend, but he has not once touched the real point—viz., the policy of that operation which is really what, at the present moment, engages the attention of the country. If those disturbances had not taken place in the United States, would these 3,000 men have been sent to Canada? That is the question we are to consider, (hear,) and we cannot be diverted from the real point by observations on the season of the year and all the other superficialities with which the noble lord has treated us. If the disturbances had not taken place in the United States, I repeat, would these troops have been sent from this country? If they are sent in consequence of the disturbances in the United States, what are they sent for? Is it to guard the frontier or to guard the garrisons? If to guard the frontier, are they sufficient for that object? If to increase the garrisons, are they necessary? These are very plain questions, and I did not discover any satisfactory reply to them in the speech of the noble lord. I am bound to say that I view the step taken by the Government with great anxiety, and that I cannot view it with approbation. It is a step of very great importance. The noble lord says you cannot call this an expedition. Well, there have been expeditions not much more considerable in number sent from this country for very great objects,—for example, the expedition to Portugal, which did not consist of more than 5,000 troops,—and which are often referred to in this House as important historical events. [Hear, hear.] So the departure of 3,000 men for Canada, may hereafter occupy a much more important place in history than the noble lord, or perhaps, any of his colleagues at the present moment contemplate. I must say that I think it a very serious measure, and that the Government have incurred a very grave responsibility indeed. I do not, at this moment, clearly see what is the object of the dispatch of these troops. Dismissing from our minds the disturbances in the United States, I do not see the necessity of that operation; and if those disturbances are its cause, then we have to consider an act of very grave policy on the part of the Government. The noble lord will not regard it in that light, but I am bound to say, that it brought before this House, it is our duty to regard it in that light. It is possible, if these disturbances spread and greatly prevail in the United States, that there may be outrages on our Canadian frontier. I can conceive that there may be violations of our frontier, and acts of outrage committed by subjects of the American Government. But are there no inhabitants in Canada—are there not a numerous and gallant people there, accustomed to military discipline? And in a moment of excitement, with that sense of responsibility which all free men have, the inhabitants of Canada would be adequate to the occasion, would be able to depend on their own energies, and would not require the dispatch of these 3,000 troops to set them an example. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, I should say that, taking this early opportunity of letting the people of Canada know that we are prepared to assume the monopoly of defending them, is rather calculated to dampen their energy and make them feel that it is not their business to protect their hearths and homes and national honor, and that they may pursue their profitable callings without coming forward on an exigency of this character. In that way I think this proceeding very unwise. But supposing these disturbances in the United States are not the cause of the dispatch of these troops, the step clearly was not necessary to strengthen the garrisons. The garrisons were at the pitch of strength at which, upon the whole, and after due experience, it was the opinion of Parliament and of this country that they should be maintained. The whole tone and tendency of our policy of late years, and certainly in the present year, as shown by a vote when Parliament first met, was that no increase of military expenditure, especially in respect to our colonies, should take place. [Hear, hear.] Put it as you may, it comes to this,—that this is an act of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It can be viewed in no other light than an act of policy adopted in consequence of the disturbances in the United States. But is that an act of sound and wise policy? I have very great doubts as to its wisdom or its soundness; and we must come to an opinion upon the point in this manner. Every one will dismiss immediately the idea that the transmission of 3,000 of Her Majesty's troops is an adequate means for preventing or baffling an invasion of Canada by the United States. That is out of the question. Gallant as our troops are, and little inclined as I am to believe that we may lose their services by other causes than the chances of war—although I think my gallant friend was justified in alluding with delicacy and reserve to what we know from experience of the last disturbances in Canada was the unfortunate result of the position of our army, still, gallant as our troops are, no one can pretend that such a force as this could be sufficient to prevent or to defeat an invasion of Canada by the United States. What is the fact? It is an act of policy. It has the appearance of an hostile act? What will be its effect upon the temper of the Government and people of the United States? I do not say that we should do anything unbecoming our position or the doctrines which I think have been wisely and soundly laid down of neutrality in our relations with the Government of the United States during these disturbances. But we should do nothing wantonly to infuse into their minds the idea that there is any suspicion on the part of our Government as to their conduct, and that therefore the Government of this country is looking to ulterior consequences and making preparations for future misunderstandings and perhaps war. The only inference they will draw from our sending a body of troops—an expedition which is not powerful enough to defend the frontier nor necessary to increase the garrisons of the towns—the only inference will be that there is on the part of the English Cabinet suspicion and fear, and a preparation for hostilities which may be contingent with the United States. I say that is unwise, and I hope such is not the opinion of the British Government, and I will cheerfully believe that it is not their opinion that such a contingency is probable; but, if their opinion should be otherwise, then I say it would not be wise nor politic to intimate that opinion in this manner, but rather they should prepare for such a contingency at a proper time, and take proper means by which the honor and interests of this country should be vindicated. When the noble lord boasts of the promptitude with which the Government have availed themselves of the new means which science and skill have placed at their disposal, which enables the British Government to transmit in a short time a numerous force to the other side of the Atlantic, he must remember that the same means will permit the British Ministry to repose in confidence without exhibiting any unnecessary apprehension which circumstances may eventually not justify, knowing that with these new means which science has placed at their disposal they can throw upon any given point an amount of force with a degree of promptitude which former Governments had not the power to do. At present I confess it seems to me that this movement has a fretful and a feverish character, and, whatever may be the opinion of the Government as to any ulterior consequences which may accrue to Canada from these unhappy disturbances in the United States, I think it would have been better if we acted with more forbearance, and until necessity forced us to do otherwise, if we continued in that tone and spirit of colonial policy adopted by Parliament, and, as I believe, approved by the country. [Hear, hear.]

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE AMERICANS.

From the London Times.

The natural susceptibilities of a foreign nation are at all times worthy of respect. Where any of our neighbors have reason to suppose that we have acted in an unfriendly or ungenerous manner towards them, or that their interests are likely to be affected disadvantageously by our acts, the opinion, though erroneous, deserves to be removed by explanations on our part. It must be expected that nations will sometimes give way to groundless jealousy, and misinterpret the policy of others by viewing it as distorted by their own fears. In all such cases a frank and ready assurance of good intentions will never be withheld by the suspected State. But in the present case the people of the Northern States have, without the shadow of reason, and in spite of manifold instances of courtesy and good-will on our part, chosen to lash themselves into a fury, because we have taken the only course which was open to us, and declared our neutrality in a war between two powerful, energetic, and obstinate communities. It cannot be supposed that they are ignorant of the reasons which compelled us to this course, for these are obvious to every one who has any knowledge of international law and the laws of war; they have been plainly stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament, and they have been laid down by American jurists in cases almost identical with the present. Nor is there the least pretence for saying that apprehension has anything to do with the noisy attacks which are made upon us. No American in his senses believes that we are about to give any help to the Confederate States, or that we hastened to recognize them as a belligerent Power in order that we might supply them with arms, or share with them the profit of captured merchantmen. The reasons advanced by the Northerners to justify their indignation are only pretexts, used to cover the real cause of it—namely, the wound which their vanity has suffered by our not having shown sufficient admiration of the levy made in obedience to President LINCOLN'S Proclamation. This is the head and front of our offending. All the talk about aiding the Secessionists and raising rebels to the dignity of patriots is merely an affectation to conceal the real grievance. This being plainly the state of things, we shall not attempt to coax the Northerners into good humor by assurances of any kind. Our conduct in the American civil war is before the world, and it is no completely approved that it has been followed in every step by the French Government, and will, no doubt, be also followed by the other maritime States of Europe. The coarse invectives which fill the Northern papers may therefore continue; they will not be deprecated by us. The politicians and the journalists, who, a few weeks ago, were advocating the seizure of Canada, must continue to lament that the North has not met with due sympathy from England in its crusade against the Confederate States. The Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and we must leave them to recover their temper.

With respect to the progress of the war, there is not much to be told, though it is clear that serious work is at hand. The events of the first days of June were not unexpected. The most important of these is the retreat of the Southern troops from Harper's Ferry to Manassas Gap, a place some forty miles lower down the Blue Ridge, and said to be chosen by the President of the Confederate States as the position at which he will first try the chances of war. The skirmishes which have taken place, and the unsuccessful attack made on the Secessionists by a part of the garrison of Fort Monroe, may have the effect of inflaming the two armies against each other, but are otherwise insignificant. Yet the considerable forces which, if the newspapers speak truly, are being brought up from the South, render it likely that some more important battle will follow. The falling back of the Southerners from Harper's Ferry, and the concentration of Northern forces at Cairo are the chief pieces of military news brought by the last steamer. It is plain that the war will be a much longer affair than the sanguine patriots on either side have expected. President DAVIS will not plant his flag on Faneuil Hall, or even on the White House; and, on the other hand, if even Virginia is to be conquered and the debatable land of Kentucky secured, something more than a brilliant march will be required. Not that we doubt for a moment the great energy and the high military qualities of the Northern Volunteers. From their habits of life and the general wellbeing in which they have been brought up, the American youth are fine materials for soldiers, and will be made into excellent troops in a very short time. But all of us know from experience—some of it bitter, some of it amusing—that armies and their apparatus are not to be extemporized. The horrors of the Crimea and the little adventures of our new Volunteer Corps are sufficient to make us understand that fifty or sixty thousand young lawyers, doctors, clerks, farmers, fishermen, fashionables, rowdies, and so forth, commanded by officers who have attained to distinction by their political eminence in the Legislature, or their conversational powers in the bar-room, do not easily advance hundreds of miles through an enemy's country, and effect the conquest of a territory like Virginia, larger than England and Wales. It is said, indeed, that there is already a diminution of zeal among the more wealthy of the Volunteers, who, though burning to fight the Secessionists, are rather disappointed at not meeting any within a convenient distance from home. This, we fear, is a common fault with fashionable warriors on both sides of the Atlantic. They like a campaign where enemies are well "preserved." To fight in a country well stocked with hostile game is very well, but to follow it over vast tracts, and to find themselves brought to a stand-still for want of food, or conveyance, or arms, or ammunition, is a trial through which few can pass without some abatement of ardor. We cannot but think that when Congress meets in July, it will be necessary to provide for a stricter and more lasting organization, to be constituted of harder materials. What the Southerners may be doing we know not; but from the hints of our Special Correspondent we should conclude that their military authorities will have the same difficulty. War can never be waged on so large a scale without regular armies, and to regular armies it must come at last on the American Continent. In the meantime the fate of the Border States hangs in the balance; Kentucky, Missouri, and even Tennessee are threatened with disruption as well as Virginia. The first victories will no doubt decide to which Confederation these shall attach themselves, or whether they shall be broken asunder. A mighty contest looms in the distance, and all that we can clearly see is that our own policy of neutrality is both wise and just.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF BARON RISCASOLI.

TURIN, June 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Baron RISCASOLI, President of the Council of Ministers, made the following statement:

"The Government is happy to announce to the Chamber an event which will be received with great satisfaction by the Italian people. The Emperor of the French has recognized VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy. The right of our nationality, which until now has only been graven in the conscience of the people of Italy, will soon become a right recognized by all Europe. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France and England definitely determines our position in Europe. Italy is now placed among the other sisterly nations, and occupies the place which has long been denied her. The recognition of the Italian Kingdom is the fulfillment and the the seal of the memorable words pronounced by the Emperor of the French in July, 1859, in replying to the congratulations of the constitutional bodies of state of France shortly after his return from the glorious campaign in Italy. He said, "The future will show the results of this peace for the happiness of France and the peace of Europe." The Chamber will certainly acknowledge as a fresh proof of the Emperor's good will the moment itself which he has chosen for making this solemn manifestation. It is certainly his intention to render less painful to Italy the great misfortune by which she has been overtaken. Italy will see in this fresh cause for being grateful to the generous nation whose genius and noble instincts the Imperial Government so worthily represents. I do not consider that I am lowering the dignity of Italy in declaring that she ought to be thankful to France. [Cheers.] Do not fear that our gratitude towards France can demand of us the least sacrifice of our rights or of our interests. [Cheers.] Between France and Italy there cannot be any conflict of interests. Liberty, progress and humanity will henceforth be the sole common aims of civilized people. Italy and France will go hand in hand to this noble result. Such is the new basis of the policy of the Emperor of the French, inaugurated yb the war in Italy, a policy which will form the best title of his glory, and which will give to the world that which it is most in need of, namely, peace founded on justice. [Cheers.] Let us rejoice at this new success; but do not let us forget that our work is not yet completed. We owe this success principally to wisdom, constancy, concord, magnanimous emulation, efforts and sacrifices. We still require these virtues, the effects of which cannot be compensated by any friendship or foreign support. These virtues are the true motives of the past, and most sure token of the future." [Prolonged cheering.]

Signor MURONNIO, member of the left, said: "I find a deficiency in the communication of Baron RICASOLI, in his silence with regard to Rome, our capital by right." He asked for explanations.

Baron RICASOLI replied—"There is at present no Ambassador of Italy at Paris, nor any French Ambassador at Turin. This part of our relations has not been settled, but will be so very shortly. As regards Rome, I can assure you that the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important for the Government not to incessantly occupy themselves with it. The Chamber will, however, understand the gravity of the question, the difficulties of which must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with NAPOLEON, which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I certainly cannot fix, we shall arrive at such a result as will meet the best wishes of the nation. In the meantime I can assure that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy does not involve any condition, nor any insult to our national rights."

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Moniteur*, of to-day, says:

"The Emperor has recognized VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy. In notifying this determination to the Cabinet of Turin, the Government of the Emperor declared that they would decline any solidarity in enterprises of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe; and that the French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence there shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees."

American Government Securities and Railways.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874.	70 @ 72x. c.	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	41 @ 43	
Illinois Cen. 5 ₰ cent., red. 1875.	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40 @ 39 dis.	
Do. do. all paid	59 @ 60x. in	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₰ dent.	80 @ 82	
Do. S. Fd. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M., 1882	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent., (Sinking Fund,) 1885	63 @ 65	
New-York Central 8 ₰ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	87 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. (S. Fd.,) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	63 @ 70	69
New-York & Erie 1st M. 7 ₰ ct., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1853, assented	76 @ 78	
Do. Bds., 7 ₰ ct., '62, '71, '75, ass'd.	50 @ 55	
Do. Shares, assented	20½ @ 21½	21
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage ₰ cent., 1866	98 @ 98	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent, '62.	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₰ dent. convertible	82 @ 84x.c.	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ dent., sterling	79 @ 81	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	15 @ 20	

Account of the Passage of the Great Eastern.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, commanded by Capt. KENNEDY, late of the *Etna*, his first trip in command, and the number of officers reduced one-half, was brought across without the slightest difficulty, and now lies at anchor opposite to the city. It was exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left till the Canadian pilot boarded her, during which time she had only 20 hours of clear weather. The *Great Eastern* made Cape Race in six days from Liverpool, but the weather was too thick to communicate. She nearly ran into the *Arabia* in a fog on the 2d, and would have done so if she had had on bowsprit. On the same day she saw several icebergs.

Two *births* occurred on board during the passage. A number of soldiers wives were found concealed on the steamship. The weather was moderate throughout the passage, the sea being smooth, but a dense fog prevailed from the 29th of June to the 5th of July. The ship will not probably be ready for inspection for a week, and will probably remain over for a month.

The Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 8—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North Briton*. Weather foggy, with a heavy thunder shower.

Accidents to Steamers.

THE NORTH STAR RETURNS TO PORT, HAVING LOST HER WALKING-BEAM AND A SMOKE-STACK.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, July 8.

The steamer *North Star*, hence for Aspinwall on the 21st ult., is now passing in the Hook. One of her smoke-stacks is carried away, and she has but one walking-beam and one wheel working.

RETURN OF THE CHAMPION WITH BROKEN PISTON.

Steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, left New-York for Aspinwall, July 1, with 260 passengers. Being deeply loaded, she made very slow time till July 4, when, at 1½ P. M., about 600 miles from New-York, she broke her port piston and follower. After disconnecting the engines, at 5½ P. M., she put about for New-York, and having a fair wind all the way, reached her wharf July 8, at 4 P. M.

Among the passengers were Commander Middleton, who goes to Panama to take command of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in place of Commander Wm. D. Porter, Secessionist; Chas. Riotte, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica; Francis W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; E. E. Rice, United States Consul at Hakodadi, Japan; Chas. D. B. Simonton, United States Special Inspector of Customs at Panama; W. C. Cleman, Purser of Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*; Panama; Chas. Winship, Panama Railroad Company; Señor Montufar and family and Miss Mary E. Christie, for Costa Rica.

Steamboat Collision.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 8.

The steamer *Potomuska*, Capt. NYE, of Cromwell's line, at this port from New-York, when off the Race, at 2:30 A. M., Sunday, came in collision with the schooner *Samuel Gilman*, from Boston for New-York. The steamer lost her wheelhouse, &c., and was slightly bruised on the side. The schooner lost her jibboom and figure-head.

[Advertisement.]

HILL, THE INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-street. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-street, and sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Bachelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace, AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 371.—JULY 8, 1861.
78, 15, 25, 7, 39, 71, 16, 72, 58, 67, 26, 36, 10, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 372.—JULY 8, 1861.
61, 52, 49, 65, 64, 72, 54, 31, 21, 71, 67, 48.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH AND LIEUT. LANGFORD.

In this number of the LEDGER we commence the great story by Lieut. LANGFORD, entitled, "THE TRIAD."

In next week's LEDGER we shall begin a new story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, "EUDORA; OR, THE FALSE PRINCESS"—a work of unusual power and transcendent interest. Eudora, the heroine, is a high-born orphan girl, of such exquisite personal beauty and such winning loveliness of mind and spirit, as to be utterly irresistible. And yet this angelic creature, whose only wish is to minister to the wants of her fellow-creatures, is, by the demoniac machinations of the "FALSE PRINCESS," (who occupies towards Eudora the relation of a bosom friend, and is thus enabled to pursue her plots und

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer, also is a good seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 27th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 113 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundry maid, or do general housework in a private family; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 596 Leroy-st., corner of Washington-st., up stairs, all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing understands French fluting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., next door to 4th-av., for two days. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, (12 months in this country,) as chambermaid; would be willing to take care of a child, or assist in the washing; has good City reference; no objections to go to the country. Call or address a note to E. S., No. 67 West 20th-st. 2nd floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful in a private family; can bring the best of reference. Call at No. 159 6th-av., in the bakery.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A NICE girl, American or German, to do chamberwork, to sew, and look after a child; a person of good disposition, and one that is capable, is desired, and none other. Call at No. 340 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Lafayette-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at 293 Stanton-st. Best references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a Welch Protestant, and can refer to her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Call for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Houston-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 201 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young German woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will mind children. Call at No. 165 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply until engaged, at No. 186 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 35 1st-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of long experience in this country and her own, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats and made dishes; soups of every kind; pastry in all its perfections; boning and larding; pickling and preserving; makes good bread and cake; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 Bowling-green until engaged. Ring the bell.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable American woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or to the country for the Summer months. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY young woman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; would not object to assist in the washing, if required, or go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 305 6th-av., near 21st-st., front room, second floor; or any letters addressed to A. L. will be punctually attended to for a week.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; also understands the management of milk and butter; would assist with the washing and ironing, has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Best of City reference given from her last place.

A COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has the very best of City reference; lived nine years in one family; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman who understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing if required. City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two flight of stairs, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Nova Scotia woman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 207 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 310 1st-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GERMAN young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; makes good bread, pies, &c.; is very obliging; best City reference; wages low; no objections to country; a girl wants a place; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 520 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls; one as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do waiting; both have the best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; is first-rate at both; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for 2 days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; or as regular laundress; wages, $7; City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at 201 West, 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 Ludlow-st., New-York.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small family; the best of reference can be given; two years in her last place. Call at No. 193 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman; is a good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 149 26th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman; one who is a good sweet and pastry cook, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, by a young woman, who is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City references if required. Call for two days at No. 40 8th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARDWORKING, HONEST and sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good cook, excellent baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wishes a situation as cook and washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 Forsyth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY young woman; is a good plain cook, first class laundress; also, a young woman to do general housework; has good City references from their last places. Call, for two days, at 60 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8—City or country. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESpectable Scotch women wish situations as cook and laundress in a respectable family; understand their business perfectly; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business; is a good baker; can have the best of City reference; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 25, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or laundress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is not afraid of work; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week in private families, also an excellent plain sewer and do fine stitching on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a Protestant, wants the work of a family going to the country for some time. Address S. G., No. 13 6th-av., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; references given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first story, back room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do housework in a respectable family, in City, or a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

A LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a French girl, in a first-class family, as lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; has 5 years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to engage with a lady or family going in the country, or traveling, for the Summer; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also hairdressing; no objections to travel, or wait on a grown up child. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress; refers to her present employers, No. 7 East 34th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as infant's nurse; is well experienced in the care of young children for several years past. Can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; is willing to go in the country for a few months; for the last year has done city chamberwork and waiting, and taken care of a baby. Has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing, and wishes to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant; has good reference; has no objection to country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 124 4th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; is an experienced nurse for the last seven years; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the plumber's shop, for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can bring up a baby on the bottle, from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress by a person who has had many years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, and is accustomed to traveling; is a good seamstress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 962 West 28th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, wishes a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., up one pair stairs, front room.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation to take care of children or wait on a lady, by a young girl, 17 years of age, who has never lived out before. Can be seen, for two days, at her sister's, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner of Broome, third floor.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a child from its birth, and has reference to that effect; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse and to do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; would go into the country. Best of references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to live in a first class family; her baby is six weeks old, and no objections in going to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 96 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress, or would go out by the day, week, or month; would be willing to travel with a family. Call or address No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or as general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED,

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED, BY A steady, respectable man, with first-class New-York City and European reference, a situation as butler or waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found truthful and trustworthy. Any family in want of such a man will be punctually waited upon by addressing X. Y. Z., at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as bar-tender; can give the best of references as to capability, honesty, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables; is also a good horseman in every respect; is willing, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Call or address, for three days, J. C., No. 275 Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, if required; best of references will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man in a private family; is strictly temperate; will be well recommended by his last employer. Apply at No. 115 4th-av., where he has lived for the last four years at the business.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 401 3d-av., up stairs.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference. Address J. H. S., at Wood & Gibson's saddlery, No. 362 Broadway.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver, and a good milker of cows if required, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN'S OR groom's situation wanted by a young man, who can produce the very best City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, 30 years of age; has had many years of experience; is a good driver; understands well the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the country preferred; wages moderate; can train horses to lady's saddle; six years' best City reference; three from last employer. Address, by note or person, J. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required; good reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and steps of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

A GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation; understands horses, or a plain vegetable garden; his wife would go as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objection to the country; last employer can be seen for seven years' reference. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days. Wages not an object, but a respectable home. Is not afraid to work.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble man, a situation as gardener, who fully understands the management of green-houses, vineries, the laying out of grounds, also the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful if required. Address L. V. D., Broadway Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE, young man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country; must be steady and industrious. Apply in the morning at No. 181 Front-st., corner Burling-slip.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single young man, a situation as groom or coachman; has been in care of racing horses in Europe; good references from present employer. Can be seen at Mr. F. Fettis's, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, near Green; or address T. BLANCH, Box No. 218 *Times* Office. No objection to the country; can be seen for two days.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to City or country; having lived in both, would be found of willing and obliging disposition. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman to a gentleman going to the country for the Summer months; can produce good City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. L., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as groom and gardener, by a Protestant Englishman, single; is an excellent groom and driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; country preferred; wages $8 to $10. Address J. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A MAN WITH EXCELlent reference wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman and good gardener and farmer; is very willing to work; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business and has the best of City reference. Any family requiring an excellent waiter, for any part of the country, may apply for three days at No. 189 Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the grocery-store, for G. W.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; city reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A young man wants a situation as above; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE de premier classe, desire entrér dans une bonne famille. Elle est resté 8 années dans sa derniere place, et peut fournir les meillieurs renseignements. S'Adresser au No. 198 de la 27ime rue, entre le 5ime et la 9ime avs., mardi de 10 heures du matin a 5 heure de l'aprés midi.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A CHAMBERmaid who thoroughly understands her business, who desires a steady home, and who is not afraid to work. Wages, $4 per month. Apply at No. 73 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A PROTESTant woman who is a good cook, washer and ironer. One who is neat and willing will find a good situation in a family residing on the North River. Apply at No. 365 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) July 9.

A GARDENER.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER wanted; one who understands his business and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and previous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,474 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED. APPLY TO C. C. & H. M. TABER, Nos. 148 and 150 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER from Europe, a fine assortment of Boys' Guns with Bayonets; Boys' Guns with Zouave Sword Bayonets; Boys' Rifles to shoot powder, Knapsacks, Swords, &c.
STRASBURGER & VERHN,
No. 68 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Delamater Caloric Engine Agency, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $7 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE, $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.
Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.
TERMS CASH.
Sale to commence this morning at
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE DECIDED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK
IN THEIR THREE STORES AT
A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
And all who are in pursuit of
DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL
Are invited to avail themselves of the
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
Our Stock is very large and includes Fashionable and Desirable Dry Goods of every description.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No 375 Broadway.

GREAT
CLEARING OUT SALE!
AT
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
The present opportunity is one which seldom offers, to make selections from a stock of upwards of $40,000 worth of new and choice millinery and fancy goods, at less than fifty cents on the dollar.
THE PANIC IN BONNETS!
900 good straw bonnets, closing at 3c. and 4c.
7,500 fancy straw bonnets, closing at 12c. and 15c.
1,740 colored straw bonnets, clearing at 25c.
4,600 fine split-straw bonnets, 38c., 44c., and upwards.
All our fine bonnets less than half-price.
SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS!
6,450 yds. trimming ribbons, 2c. and 3c.
6,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 3c. and 4c.
4,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 6c. and 8c.
4,850 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 10c. and 12c.
10,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, clearing at 15c. and 18c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO ARRANGE THE STOCK.
SACRIFICE IN FLOWERS!
2,500 sprays flowers, closing at 2c.
3,000 sprays flowers, closing at 4c. and 6c.
800 sprays flowers, closing at 8c. and 10c.
All our finest French flowers, half-price.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.
6,500 worked bands clearing at 4c.
4,000 worked bands clearing at 6c.
3,750 worked bands clearing at 8c.
1,500 worked bands clearing at 10c. and 12c.
2,500 worked bands clearing at 15c. and 18c.
2,000 rich embroidered bands for skirts, closing at 22c. and 50c.
550 needlework sets, 25c. and 50c.
570 needlework sets, very fine, closing at $1.
100 worked collars closing at 6c.
6,000 wrought lace collars closing at 6c.
2,500 worked collars closing at 12c.
1,580 rich needlework collars closing at 25c.
1,950 splendid Swiss collars closing at 31c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN PRICES.
EXCITEMENT IN LACES!
10,000 yds. lace edgings, 1c.
6,000 yds. linen edging closing at 15c. per doz.
2,500 yds. black mantilla lace closing at 6c.
3,000 yds. black silk mantilla lace, marked 18c.
1,500 yds. wide silk mantilla lace, marked 25c.
8,000 yds. silk blond laces closing at 1c., 2c., 3c.
9,000 doz. joined blonds, all silks, at 18c. and 20c. per dozen.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, closing out at 5c.
PANIC IN PARASOLS!
600 silk parasols closing at 50c.
450 silk parasols (flounced) marked 75c.
250 flounced and fringed parasols marked $1.
8,000 much finer parasols reduced nearly one-half.
LOOK AT OUR GLOVES.
1,000 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 5c.
1,500 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 6c.
2,600 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves, clearing at 8c.
1,450 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 10c. and 12c.
1,200 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 18c.
800 pairs twisted silk mitts clearing at 20c.
750 pairs long silk mitts clearing at 10c. and 12c.
800 pairs double-twisted silk mitts clearing at 33c.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!
1,800 pairs ladies' cotton hose closing at 5c.
2,000 pairs children's hose closing at 3c.
1,000 pairs men's half hose closing at 5c.
All our better goods equally as cheap.
4,000 PIECES RUFFLING CLOSING at 31c. a PIECE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
10,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 1c.
6,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 2c.
4,500 yards dress trimmings marked 4c.
15,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 6c. 8c. and 10c.
STORE CLOSES ON TUESDAY TO REDUCE THE PRICES.
TROUBLE IN YANKEE NOTIONS!
15,000 spools Kinzey's glace thread, 1c.
10,000 papers best needles, 3c.
6,000 papers best pins, 3c.
1,000 cards hooks and eyes, 3c.
All small wares at half price.
Also! Also! Also! Also! Also! Also!
Bonnet Ruches, 4c. and 8c. Bonnet Ruches, 12c. and 16c.
Milliners and country merchants are invited to inspect this stock, thereby saving at least 49 per cent. from the regular jobbing prices.
STORE WILL OPEN AND SALE COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9 o'clock.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:
WINTER SCENE.....by SMETZ
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KERRIMANS
The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., very valuable horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them, viz.: A long-tailed gray mare, (*Blue Bell*,) 15.3 high, 5 years old this Spring; can trot in three minutes; very stylish driver; has been used under the saddle; worth $150; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a very rare chance to get an excellent horse.
Also, a black mare, (*Lady Spanker*,) by Hill's *Black Hawk*, 15.3 high, 8 years old; is a first-rate saddle horse, for which it has been used; very stylish

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal, corner of Varick-st.

Interest will be paid on or after July 15 on all deposits in this institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$5,000. WANTED FOR 12 MONTHS, ON a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at the lowest valuation $15,000. The security hereby offered is of the most unquestionable character, and the personal responsibility of the applicant, independently of the mortgage security, can be fully assured. Apply, personally or by letter, to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

$1,200. WANTED—TWELVE HUNDRED [illegible] of Loder & Co.; paper in sums not exceeding [illegible] which a fair price will be paid. Address M. F. [illegible] No. 142 *Times* Office.

NEW [illegible] AT SEVEN PER CENT. [illegible] Bonds, interest payable quarterly; also, United States [illegible] Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by the CITY BANK BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

LOAN [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] 10th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive. By order.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL Y. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and fixtures on first, second and third floors of Nos. 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 25 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 4 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 dydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (33.,) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

MATTHEW WHITE,
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN doing business under the style and firm of E. MANDEL & CO., have this day dissolved their partnership by mutual consent. The stock, fixtures and outstanding claims have been purchased by R. MANDEL and S. LEVY, under the firm of MANDEL & LEVY. All claims against the late firm of E. MANDEL & CO. will be paid by MANDEL & LEVY. EMANUEL MANDEL,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1861. ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of BAILEY & FARRINGTON, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either parties will sign in liquidation—New-York, July 3, 1861.

JOHN C. BAILEY,
GEO. F. FARRINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5. 1861.

MR. SPALDING:
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Min.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who will try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicines can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

PARES GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the [illegible]

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ARISING FROM a destructive youthful practice, and all other diseases of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* Price $1. The treatment laid down in this work is new, entire y original, and perfectly reliable. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.; or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODuces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Kino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 89 South 4th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of mis-placed confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. ROMER BOSTWICK WILL CON-TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFREIS, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAHAN, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5791 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding or. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. HELES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
ap6-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja1 -law6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MILLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER, at a bargain, the Valley Flouring Mill, located at Little Falls, Herkimer County N. Y. It contains three runs of stones, with water power for five more, and is situated in the heart of the great dairying district, thus making a home trade for all the flour and feed the mill can grind, (capacity 100 barrels per day.) It is within 200 feet of either railroad or canal, and is, without doubt, the finest location in the State for a safe milling business. A portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. A. RATHBUN & CO.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE.—TO A PHYSIcian or smart druggist a good chance offers, as it will be sold at a sacrifice, through domestic affliction; the store is well stocked, long established, and beautifully located in a populous neighborhood near the ferries; the house and store is in excellent order; rent extremely low and a long lease. Apply to A. McFEETERS, No. 110 William-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO EN-gage in business in this City, that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This will be seen, upon investigation, to be a chance seldom offered. Full explanation given upon an interview; unquestionable references given and required. Address H. H. HARNARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A PAPERHanging and Paint Store. The undersigned wishes to sell his stock and fixtures to leave the retail tr

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Admiral Milne and the Blockade—What he Thinks Must be Done to render it Effective—The Landing of Wilson's Zouaves—Condition of Pickens—Bragg's Forces, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

I wrote to you, some days ago, to the effect that Admiral MILNE, of the British Navy, the Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in North America, was giving especial attention to our blockade. The news is confirmed. A British steam-frigate has arrived here from Havana, and is now swinging from a pair of anchors in the berth occupied by the *Sabine*. The officer in command of the steamer vessel makes no secret of his mission. It is, he says, to see that the rights of English commerce are protected; and that the blockade must be such as will prevent "the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the South, coaster, ocean trader or tender." This will be strange intelligence to the majority of the TIMES' readers. The Treaty of Paris has not laid down any rules by which we may know what is and what is not an effective blockade. Admiral MILNE makes up for the deficiency. Here is his definition, as furnished to one of his subordinate commanders:

1. No port is blockaded efficiently, if any vessel can enter or depart from it, unknown to, or in spite of, the guarding men-of-war.

2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor islands, having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.

3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade.

If her Britannic Majesty wishes to keep the letter of this law in force, should it be broken from any cause, she must send out bigger and better men-of-war than any of hers at present in the waters of North America. I give you the programme exactly as it was made out, and you can see its absurdity on its face. What does it mean by alluding to "island harbors having no outlet except under the guns of the fleet?" There are "island harbors" at several of the Southern ports which could keep the rebels in provisions for months. We have cut them off in more places than one. Will our British cousins insist that a proper blockading fleet should wink at grub going to camps on the main land from adjoining islands? The Admiralty of England, I understand, established a proper blockade law during the existence of some South American troubles a few years ago. It provided merely for the successful cutting off of ocean traffic, and said nothing whatever about coasting, "island harbors," and the like. It appears that this thing called international law is just as England wishes to make it; where she has any "say," at all events. Capt. MCKEAN does not believe that there is any responsible authority for the definition given by MILNE. The Admiral had in his possession a copy of Capt. ADAMS' letter issued on the 19th of May, from the frigate *Sabine*, and I learn he sent a duplicate of it to England.

When Her Majesty's ship anchored she ran up the American flag and fired 21 guns, which we immediately returned. She then fired thirteen in deference to the Commodore, which was answered by the flagship. An exchange of visits between the respective officers then took place, and to see the manner in which wine and good-fellowship went around in the ward-rooms would convince any honest man that there is more deceit in the Anglo-Saxon character than we have been in the habit of thinking of. A very funny incident occurred during firing of the salutes. I suppose you are aware that the first thing a foreign man-of-war does, when saluting a friendly nation, is to send aloft its ensign. So our Star-spangled Banner was hoisted to the foretop of the *Briton* when being saluted, and the circumstance caused the most magnificent confusion in the rebel camp on shore. What could it be? The Union Jack at the peak, and the Stars and Stripes at the fore of a man-of-war blazing away at Pickens! Was it a new-fledged Confederate vessel successfully pebbling us under false pretences? Every telescope and opera-glass in camp was brought to bear upon the ships, and I hear that the garrisons of McRae and Barrancos were summoned to quarters. Officers from the different posts were seen hurriedly riding to and from Gen. BRAGG's quarters, and BRAGG is reported to have commanded "a general fall in on the Warrington road." For over seven or eight hours the hoax was working dire trouble and uneasiness on shore, and no one but the rebels know whether the fear of Yankee power, occasioned that day, has subsided yet. So far, then, RENSHAW's moonlight humbug has been repaid with a vengeance.

Twenty-four hours ago our reinforcements were comfortably camped on Rosas. You probably know more about them than I do. "BILLY WILSON'S Regiment" got inside the lights on the 24th, and is now on Rosas Island. As I write there is a battalion drill going on, and it looks queer enough to one who has been thirty years a regular. What the new comers lack in elegance, however, they make up in muscle. Their advent here was a grand affair, and was as noisy as you can imagine. Cheers do not describe the extraordinary roars with which every one of our vessels, and subsequently ourselves, were greeted. I sincerely doubt whether so many "tigers" were ever before heard in Florida. Is it any wonder, then, that the regiment should be the lions of the hour? The debarkation was something whose like I never hope to look upon again. "Three Cheers for HARRY BROWN—tiger." "Three cheers for BILLY WILSON—tiger" "Three cheers for General SCOTT—tiger." "Three cheers for Old ABE—tiger." "Three cheers for Mr. SLEMMER—tiger." "Three groans for Old BRAGG—tiger." "Three groans for JEFF. DAVIS—tiger." "Say, old bandy legs, fling down that fowling piece." "Hold on there, squint-eye, them's my groceries." "Pull that d—d nigger overboard;" and a thousand other indescribable phrases greeted my ear from the crowd, as the *Vanderbilt* hauled near to let them land.

The two most trying months in the year are approaching us. Czar fashion, BRAGG places more reliance in "Generals July and August," than on his satellites. He is wise. But we will survive, I know, and survive to capture Pensacola. We have now a pretty moderate sick list, considering the locality and the circumstances; and scurvy, which recently appeared to have a design on us, is going away. Nevertheless, the heat is intolerable. There are times when a damp cloth, pressed tightly to the walls, will actually emit smoke. Drilling in the sun has been abolished, and I regret to see Mr. WILSON's men forced to endure it. Several invalids belonging to the regiment, and to our force, have given way before the scorching influences of a Floridian sun, and many of them will be sent home in the *Vanderbilt*. We sent a few to the States in the frigate *Sabine*, whose officers and men we miss sadly. The Summer clothes of the troops—as much of them as we had, at least—have been served out, and this fact will go far to neutralize the dreadful sufferings we endure from the weather. Last evening the light rifled guns were placed in position to do considerable damage to the rebels; the mortars are properly placed, too, and our labors grow less as the work approaches completion. I told you of the arrival of this ordnance before, so there is no use in again describing it at length. I have been requested not to be very definite in speaking of the bearing of our batteries, as the New-York papers reach the enemy pretty regularly. But I may state that we have made Fort Pickens impregnable; and those officers of the United States Army now in the loyal States who remember what its condition was on the first of the New-Year, will admit that there have been no idle time spent here. On the 1st of April even ISRAELSKAM entertained the idea that Pickens could be reduced and taken. There is not a man in Warrington to-day that feels his own position secure, and does not know ours to be as safe as the commander of Gibraltar's.

The latest news from shore is dated last evening. I explained it easily. It amounts to this: The rebels have completed their four new batteries, and have them well fitted with guns. This makes abouts eighteen they have in all, including McRae and Barrancas. Wherever columbiads came from—several have been mounted on Barrancos instead of the common guns heretofore located there. I receive from several sources assurance that the Secessionists really need the necessaries of life, and have narrated accounts to that effect before. But I do think they are exaggerated. For this reason: that the Alabama railroad runs, and surely, if there are any provisions in Secessiondom Confederate States, troops would not be dispatched to arrive in Florida. Besides, to tell the truth, the siding is filling rubbish and bricks, rather deleteriously on the chief officers. Some of the horses lately purchased, too, have been put a-lee for "exempt artilleristz."

The soldiers at Fort Hamilton have not yet got their discharges. Four non-commissioned officers were given leave to depart last week, which occasioned considerable surprise. The men are almost continually in this City, having been partially paid off recently. The artillery company still garrisons the fort, the Texans being lodged in camps. Affairs at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard are brisk. The frigate has hauled nearer to the yard. The sloops *Marion* and *Dale*, late of the African Squadron, have been reported ready for sea, and have on board their full complement of men and guns. The newly-purchased steamers *Ossipee* and *Keersarge* are in the hands of the naval constructor, undergoing a thorough overhauling. A number of pivot gun-carriages, which will cost $3,000 each, have been ordered. About one thousand men are employed at the yard, and the disbursements monthly are about $35,000.

Mr. WELLES has given orders that none but native-born landsmen will be accepted for our ships-of-war. All the naval officers of the station have expressed themselves against so uncalled-for a regulation, when our naturalized citizens are doing so much for their adopted country.

A detachment of United States Marines, for the guards of the steam frigate *Niagara* and other vessels of the blockading squadron, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. When more are enlisted, they will also be sent off.

The Navy Department has enabled the recruiting officers at the different ports to advance three months' pay, instead of two, to seamen and ordinary seamen. Thus the newly-enlisted men will receive $54 instead of $42.

A detachment of thirty men left Governor's Island, yesterday, to fill up the artillery company at Fort Hamilton, so that it can be on a war footing when orders are received.

Yesterday was pay day at the Navy-yard, but there were no funds on hand.

The *Savannah*, 26, the *Crawford* and *Varme*, are the Government vessels now lying off the Battery.

The new steam gun-boat *Seminole*, of the Brazil Squadron, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening. She has been ordered home especially for the blockade service. The *Seminole* is one of the gunboats ordered in 1857, was built at Pensacola, and got her machinery at Norfolk, whence a damaging report of her condition was sent to the Navy Department. She was launched on the 26th of June, 1859, and christened by Miss MARTHA PORTER, daughter to the Naval Constructor, Florida. She is a bark-rigged steam propeller, 800 tons burden; has three large guns, one of which weighs 25,000 pounds. Her machinery was got up at the Morgan Iron Works, in this City, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, of 750 horse-power, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The *Seminole* was reported lost, going out, and great consternation was caused by the announcement. She left the States on the 25th of September, 1860, and has been, consequently, over ten months in commission.

The *Congress*, the flag-ship of the Brazil fleet, has been also ordered home, and will be due in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

H. B. M. steamship *Gladiator*, Commander HICKLEY, from Fortress Monroe, June 6, at 9 P. M., came to this port for orders. She left in the Chesapeake the following United States vessels: *Minnesota, Roanoke, Santee, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Penguin, Dawn, Daylight, Quaker City.*

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 8.

The *Journal* this morning says that the Governor of Tennessee has been regularly notified that no more trains on the Nashville road will go into Tennessee until the stolen cars and locomotives have been restored. It also learns that the Tennesseeans in Frankfort were urging Gov. MAGOFFIN to take possession of the Nashville Railroad, holding it open for freight transportation. Great excitement exists there, it adds, in consequence of MAGOFFIN having taken the matter into consideration.

The *Courier*, this morning, has an advertisement notifying the citizens of the opening of a recruiting office for the army of the Southern Confederacy.

An Arkansas paper names JEFFERSON DAVIS for President and ALBERT PIKE for Vice-President of the Confederate States.

The Memphis papers say that many deaths are occurring in Camp Cheatham from the measles.

The South Carolina regiments have left Manassas to return home, their time having expired.

DEPARTURE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

This superb German regiment took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. When it is inspected by the practiced eye of Gen. SCOTT, it will, we are persuaded, win from the veteran a generous meed of praise, which has not been exceeded by any other regiment from this State. The men are drawn from our best industrial classes. They are tough and tenacious of pupose, but well-informed and infinitely above the ordinary run of volunteers. The temper of the regiment has been formed by the officers, who are men of experience and social position. The Colonel, LEOPOLD VON GILSA, was educated in the military school of Germany, having commenced his studies at the age of ten years. He has seen service, and in the war of Schleswig-Holstein was decorated three times upon the field of battle. The Major (HOLMSTEAD) was an officer in our Mexican war, and returns to arms with the feelings of a victor. The Lieutenant-Colonel (DUYSING) is a Hessian by birth and a soldier by profession. The first company was formed by this officer, who may therefore be regarded in some degree as the father of the regiment. The Captains and Lieutenants are nearly all men who have seen active service. One of the number was mapograp r of the Geographical Society, and another was recently Assistant Engineer of the Central Park. Amongst the men are many who have seen from eight to ten years' service in European armies.

We are indebted to the Union Defence Committee for the perfect equipment of this fine regiment. At an expense of about $35,000, Col. VON GILSA has been supplied with every requisite for his fine body of 1,046 men. In completeness the outfit of the regiment surpasses all its predecessors. The men were dressed in a *quasi*-Prussian uniform—fine green cloth with red facings, and gray pantaloons. They were armed with common Springfield muskets, which, it is understood, will be exchanged in Washington for those of the Minié or Enfield pattern. They have had their arms from the commencement, the Colonel wisely remarking that a better weapon was not needed for drilling purposes. Hence a considerable degree of efficiency has been maintained. If the men should rush unexpectedly into an engagement, they will know how to protect themselves. The staff officers, six in number, were mounted.

About three o'clock the up-town companies located at Conrad's Garden, left their quarters, and proceeded to Hamilton Park, where the balance of the regiment was in waiting. Thence they proceeded on their way down town, stopping at the residence of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., No. 21 West 34th-street, a member of the Union Defence Committee, and a staunch friend, to whose activity and kindliness indeed, (combined with that of GEORGE FISH,) the regiment is mainly indebted for its perfect condition. After giving a proper salute to this worthy gentleman, who was surrounded by the Mayor, Collector Barney, Judge Schlossen, Dr. Wm. H. Miner, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. Frederick Knapp, Mr. G. H. Withaus and other distinguished citizens, they paraded Broadway, and a little after 7 o'clock reached Pier No. 2 North River, whence they were conveyed by the *Kill von Kull* to Elizabethport, *en route* for Washington. The neat dress and soldierly bearing of the men excited the warmest enthusiasm along the line of march, which was crowded. A Zouave troop headed the regiment, (and forms, of course, a part of it.) It is certainly the finest body of men we have ever seen. The band which gave vivacity to the scene was composed of twenty-four pieces, without counting drummers and buglers.

The departure of the De Kalb Regiment was an event with our German fellow-citizens. They turned out in thousands, and fairly lined Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to the Battery. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, (which, we are informed, compelled some of the soldiers to drop from the ranks,) they maintained their posts until they had an opportunity to applaud their patriotic countrymen and wish them a happy journey. We have seldom seen a more hearty demonstration. The remembrance of it will gladden the De Kalbs in many a dreary hour.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO P. T. BARNUM.—On the 3d inst., while in the act of arresting a horse that had become suddenly frightened at the blowing of a locomotive whistle, Mr. BARNUM was thrown violently upon his right shoulder, crushing the cap bone. His injury, though severe, it will not prove fatal, but it must be several weeks before he can recover, as his nervous system is considerably affected by the severe injury.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution was offered by Alderman GENET, authorizing the Comptroller to disburse the unexpended balance of the "Donation Fund," for the benefit of the needy families of volunteers. The resolution was lost, four only voting in the affirmative.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution appropriating $500,000 to be expended in relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers—the payments to be made on the requisitions of a Committee consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of each Board. It was laid over.

The resolution was then made the special order of business for Thursday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS TO BE RELIEVED—THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO BE CALLED TO AN ACCOUNT.

At the meeting of the Board last evening—Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, in the absence of the President—a preamble and resolution was adopted, stating that the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000, to be used by the Union Defence Committee for the relief of the families of volunteers and the equipment of regiments, and urging that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to frame a memorial, with the advice of the Comptroller, to the proper authorities of the General Government, asking for reimbursements, in behalf of the Corporation, of such amount as should be properly borne by the General Government, and that the same be expended by the City in a proper manner for the benefit of the wives and children of volunteers.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. ORTON:

Whereas, The Union Defence Committee have failed to reply to the resolution adopted June 13, calling for information respecting the manner in which they have expended the $1,000,000 placed in their hands by the Common Council; and,

Whereas, Said Committee have discontinued the relief temporarily furnished to the wives and families of volunteers from this City, although but $200,000 have been expended for that purpose, out of nearly or quite $2,000,000 intrusted to them, the balance having been employed in furnishing supplies for troops which have been mainly provided for by the Government; and when, as thousands of our citizens have volunteered to aid in crushing the present rebellion, under the belief that assistance would be extended to their families in their absence, the small wages of a common soldier being wholly inadequate to their support; and

Whereas, The intense suffering which now prevails throughout this City, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of the only means of support from a large number of families, calls for prompt and vigorous action in devising means for their relief; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be requested to report as early as practicable what course it is necessary for the Common Council to pursue to have the City Treasury reimbursed, to defray the expenditures of the Union Defence Committee in subsisting, uniforming and equipping the troops of this City, as should be properly borne by the State and National Government, in order that some form of immediate relief for the families of soldiers may be immediately offered.

Resolved, To ascertain what action it is proper for the Common Council to take in view of the refusal of the Union Defence Committee to furnish the information called for last June, and whether the Special Committee have power to send for both persons and papers, and to compel the persons to appear before it for examination, and produce their accounts.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to make no further payments to the Union Defence Committee from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds, known as the Union Defence Bonds, now remaining unsold in his hands.

In moving the adoption of the resolution, Mr. ORTON did not suppose that any member of the Union Defence Committee was cognizant of the misappropriation of one dollar placed in their hands, and believed that a better Committee could not have been selected; but in the Eighteenth Ward there was absolute suffering staring in the face of the families of volunteers who had gone forth to serve their country, with the assurance that their families would be taken care of. He had visited one family, consisting of a wife and four children, who lived in the fifth story of a house, and who did not have a morsel of bread in their possession. Whatever might be said about the disposal of the fund the Common Council never designed that $800,000 should be appropriated for the soldiers, and only $200,000 for their families. He supposed an equal share would be distributed for each purpose. A few army contractors had been fed, while families of volunteers were suffering. The City was bound to do something for these families.

Mr. LENT said that the debts had been contracted by the Union Defence Committee, in view of the negotiations of bonds held by the Comptroller. He thought the resolution would bring no relief to families, and advised the Board to send to the Head Department of the State if they desired to get the details, concerning the expenditure of the fund. He had been informed by the Comptroller that the bonds authorized by the Board of Supervisors, could not be negotiated. He was glad that the funds had been expended by the Union Defence Committee, for had the Board of Councilmen expended them in the same manner, the community would not have been satisfied.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday evening.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURES, &c.

The following communication was sent to the Common Council last evening:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the Charter and ordinance of the Common Council, I have the honor, in the continued absence of the Street Commissioner from illness, to report the state of the Department, and the public business connected therewith, for the quarter ending June 30, 1861. Since my last quarterly report, made to your honorable bodies on April 1, the Legislature have authorized the raising of money by tax, covering the several amounts appropriated by the Common Council to defray the expenses of the City for the year 1861, with some exceptions hereafter noted; and I am, therefore, enabled at this time to give a correct statement of the several appropriations drawn by this Department. Requisitions have been drawn by this Department upon the Comptroller for the quarter, amounting to the sum of $495,883 61. Of this amount $384,955 82 is drawn upon Tax appropriation, and $110,927 79 upon trust account, the latter to be reimbursed by assessment upon the property benefited thereby. For a statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the year 1861, as passed by the Common Council, the balance available at the first of the current year, amount authorized by the Legislature, amount drawn upon the Comptroller by requisition, and amounts paid by him without requisitions from this Department, see appendix A. For full details and statements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, amounts paid by him to the City Chamberlain, and returned by him uncollected to the Bureau of Arrears, see appendix B. The reports of the Superintendents of the several Bureaus of this Department, giving a full exhibit of the public business done by them respectively, together with a statement of all vouchers drawn, is herewith transmitted. I respectfully refer your honorable bodies to the same, and ask your attention to the several recommendations made therein.

The Superintendent of Street Improvements reports the amount of work done in his Bureau for the past quarter as amounting to the sum of $156,267 49; 30 per cent. retained on the same is $49,731 10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is $106,536 39.

In the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, there has been work done and vouchers drawn in payment therefor during the quarter to the amount of $35,496 27. In the Bureau of Roads, $28,706 56, including work done on Third-avenue, macadamizing and working Eleventh-avenue as a country road. In the Bureau of Lands and Places, $10,017 53. In the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, $114,112 64. In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, $60,681 28. In the Bureau of Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, $44,890 93. In the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $27,983 57. I herewith transmit a list of all contracts made by this Department during the first and second quarters of this year, showing the titles of the work, names of contractors, and the amount of each contract. On the 1st of April there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments lists amounting to the sum of $505,539 22. Since that time there has been placed in his hands for collection lists amounting to the sum of $169,682 35.

During the quarter he has paid to the City Chamberlain $200,806 76, and returned to the Bureau of Arrears $27,368 34, leaving in his hands to be accounted for the sum of $448,878 56. I beg leave at this time to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the subject of a revision of the grades of the streets in certain parts of the City, which was laid before the Common Council by communication from this office under dates of Nov. 10, 1859, and Sept. 11, 1860. The established grades were made to conform to the old Harbor Commissioners' line, which was considerably outside the line adopted in 1857, as the grades in the upper part of the City are generally descending to wards the river. The consequence of this change is a precipice of 10 or 15 feet in height at the foot of those streets. The regulation of these streets, in several instances, has been ordered by your honorable bodies, but has been delayed by this Department, because it would entail a heavy expense upon the property owners, and when completed would not give available access to the river, as costly buildings are now in process of erection in that part of the City, which would render a change of grade at a later period a matter of serious damage and expense; the subject of a general revision of these grades at an early day is urgently called to your attention. I would also respectfully notify your honorable bodies that as yet no grades have been duly established on Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets. A resolution to remedy this deficiency was transmitted to the Common Council on 4th of February, 1861, for which your favorable consideration is requested.

The ordinance defining the power of the Street Commissioner relative to the repairing of flagging, was found to be ineffectual for want of power to compel a compliance with his notices, and a draft of an ordinance was submitted by this Department for your consideration on June 6, 1860, with a view to correct this evil; should it be favorably acted on, it will greatly facilitate the business of the office.

Respectfully submitted, M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Superintendent Com'r.

Additional by the Pony Express.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS—MORE MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.

The following is the remainder of the Pony Express dispatch, which we were unable to receive on Saturday night, owing to a storm interrupting telegraphic communication.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Cottonwood, Syckejan County, on Thursday, consuming the entire business portion of the town. Loss about $40,000.

The grain harvest has commenced in all parts of the State. The crop was never finer; there is probably an eighth more land under cultivation this year than ever before, and the proportion of wheat over other crops is also greater.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 22d inst., contains the following items from the Southern portions of the State and adjacent territories.

JOSE MATTOR MORENO, the present acting Governor of Lower California, was arrested at San Diego on the 19th of June, by Deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States during the late difficulties in California between DON FELICIANO ESPARZA and DON JUAN MENDOZA.

By information obtained from the Express rider from the Colorado, we learn that that portion of the Overland Mail stock, used on the line on the other side of El Paso, is on the road to Los Angeles, and may be expected in five or six days. The Expressman left Fort Yuma on the 16th, at which time the stock had arrived on the other side.

MCNEESE and GIDDINGS' party had been discovered murdered, and the bodies horribly mangled. Mr. GIDDINGS was a brother of the mail contractor.

By the breaking up of the post at Tejon, in addition to other Government property removed to Los Angeles, we have also the herd of camels which have been at Tejon for some years.

On Wednesday morning Company B, First Dragoons, from Fort Tejon, with the band of the regiment, under command of Capt. DAVIDSON, arrived in Los Angeles. They marched into camp at once, making three companies encamped here.

The news from the Sandwich Islands, received to the 20th of May, is ten days later, but is quite unimportant. Business dull.

Tornado at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Monday, July 8.

A destructive tornado swept over this city at 2 o'clock this morning, unroofing houses in every direction, blowing down trees, and doing immense damage.

The large flouring mill of MESSRS. GREEN & POWERS was unroofed, and the upper portions demolished. The store of BIGGER & HILL was unroofed and filled with water, damaging the goods to a large amount.

The steamer *Shawanau*, at her dock, was made a complete wreck. The steamer *Berlin City* had her smoke-stack and upper cabin carried away and otherwise damaged. Houses in all parts of the city were lifted up and carried several feet; in some cases turned completely around, and some entirely demolished. The wind was accompanied by a violent hailstorm, and the lightning was terrific in several places. No loss of life is yet reported.

Violent Storm in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad was unroofed, the machine shop of the Racine and Mississippi Road was demolished, and the bridges over the Pecothica River, at Yellow Creek and near the city, were blown down. It also unroofed several houses in Rockford. A thunderstorm has prevailed here all the afternoon, preventing the working of the telegraph wires, we therefore are unable to obtain further particulars.

Fight Between Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, of the 3d inst., gives the particulars of a fight between a party of Chippewas and Sioux, on June 10th. It appears that the Sioux arrived at St. Josephs, on the Pembina River, that day, for the purpose of returning some stolen horses. They were fired upon by a party of Chippewas encamped in the vicinity, which was immediately returned by the Sioux. Six chippewas and three Sioux and two Assimboines were killed. The Sioux finally escaped, leavine behind forty horses. Although the half-breed at St. Josephs refrained from taking part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake.

The Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 8—8 A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North Briton*.

The *Great Eastern* reached Quebec all right at 6½ o'clock Saturday evening. Weather calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 70c. CORN and other grains dull, no sales. WHISKY nominal at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 62c.@62¾c. for No. 1 in store, and 58c.@59c. for No. 2 in store. CORN ½c. better. OATS firm. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull; 5¾c. on Corn to Buffalo. EXCHANGE on New-York ⅜ @ cent. discount for gold.

OSWEGO, Monday July 8.

FLOUR steady; sales, 800 bbls., at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT, in fair demand; sales at 75c. for No. 1; Chicago Spring, 71c.@73c., and 3,000 Winter Red Western at 93c. CORN dull; sales, Saturday night, 14,000 bush. Illinois, at 34c.@35c. CANAL FREIGHTS—unchanged; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Canada Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 74,700 bus. Wheat, 94,000 bush. Corn, 5,600 bush. Rye.

ALBANY, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT—Sales 6,000 bushels Canada Club on private terms. CORN opened dull; sales 20,000 bushels at 40½c.@42c. At the close the market easier. OATS dull; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago at 27½c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 15c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and East, 694 bbls. Flour, 366 bbls. and sacks of Wheat, 95 bbls. Whisky, 57 sacks Wool. For New-York, 4,501 bbls. Flour, 778 sacks Wheat, 846 bbls. Whisky; 202 pkgs. Tobacco.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR dull; Superfine $4 50, Extra $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT unsettled and drooping; Chicago Spring $1 75@$1 83, Winter $1 10@$1 12, New Red $1 12, White $1 20@$1 25. CORN—Prime scarce at 53c. GROCERIES firm. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY unsettled at 16c.@17c.

MARRIED.

MOORE—WHILEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, by Rev. Edwin A. Cook, RICHARD HOFFMAN MOORE to ANNA BEEKMAN WHILEY, daughter of the late Richard Whiley, Esq., all of this City.

WEYANT—DE YOE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 4, by Rev. John Poisal, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEYANT, to Miss ADELAIDE DE YOE, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DOREMUS—TAYLOR.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 27, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. DAVID DOREMUS, of this City, to ADDIE TAYLOR, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Yonkers.

DIED.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, suddenly, CORNELIA M., youngest daughter of Joseph P. and Catherine Ann Hallock, aged 3 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 338 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock

MCCARTNEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, after a long illness, NICHOLAS T. MCCARTNEY, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 42d-st.

TALMAGE.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, Rev. THOMAS ADRIANCE TALMAGE, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 62 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

HILLIER.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 8, suddenly, THOMAS HILLIER, late of Isle of Wight, Old England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 444 2d-st.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, after a lingering illness, EMERET D. BOYD, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 Ludlow-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

BEERS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, July 7, suddenly, JOHN THEODORE BEERS, aged 35 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, Jesse H. Beers, and of his brothers and brothers-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 194 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PLATT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 7, JANE D., wife of Nathan C. Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 29 Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, CATHERINE C., wife of Thomas Houseworth, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 264 Spring-st.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 8, FLORENCE, fourth daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, aged 11 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will take place at Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DARLING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 8, CLARISSA M., second daughter of Daniel S. and Mary Darling, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 St. Felix-st., opposite the Hanson-place M. E. Church, this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LYONS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 7, JESSE, eldest son of Martin J. and Ella T. W. Lyons, aged 6 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Michael Lyons, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grand parents, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, July 6, ABRAHAM B. SANDS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

BALDWIN.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 6, of disease of the heart, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience, GRACE ELIZABETH, only daughter of A. S. and H. J. Baldwin, aged 19 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, Westcott-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of Mr. Wm. McMunn, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Horse cars leave the ferry side of Jersey City Every 20 minutes.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Nyack, on Friday morning, July 5, JAMES D. VAN ANTWERP, in the 70th year of his age.

MCCORMICK.—On Thursday, July 4, ELIZA MCCORMICK, relict of Robert McCormick, aged 62 years and 9 months.

DARLING.—At Bergen Hill, N. J., on Monday, July 8, MAGGIE E. DARLING, the beloved wife of Samuel E. Darling.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation. The South Bergen cars (horse railroad) leave Jersey City at the ferry every few minutes.

AMODIO.—ALESSANDRO AMODIO, artist, late of the New-York Academy of Music, aged 31 years, died and was buried at sea on his voyage from Venezuela to Philadelphia, on Saturday June 22, after a brief illness.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st. (Dr. Cummings') on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased, the Italian Society in New-York, and all members of the profession generally are invited to be present.

TREADWELL.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, July 8, JANE PRIME TREADWELL, eldest daughter of Henry R. and Martha D. Treadwell, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at New-Milford, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 8 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 8—*In steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton*—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Herriman, Miss C. Herriman, Mrs. H. S. Wykoff, Miss Wykoff, Mrs. A. H. Black and servant, A. J. Clark, Mr. Hall, F. Chase, Mr. Chittenden, Miss E. H. Chittenden, Miss M. Chittendeen, Dr. C. O. Hall, Dr. A. Flint, Jr., Dr. W. H. Mason, Dr. de Wolf, Dr. Satchwell, E. Riggs, Mrs. and Miss Bodenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jova, Miss Y. Jova, Miss M. Jova and servant, Mrs. Oxnard, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Costerauste, child and servant, Mrs. John N. Hasbrouck, Miss Belling, Mr. and Mrs. Panow, Mrs. Gardner and 3 children, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Marais, Mr. and M

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3057. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Return of the Rebel Emissary from Washington.

Latest News from General Patterson's Column.

His Available Force Twenty-Thousand Fighting Men.

The Rebels Expected to Fall Back to Winchester.

Active Movements in Western Virginia.

Relief of the Ohio Troops in Glenville.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

The Bill to Refund Duties Paid on Arms Passes the Senate.

The House Appropriates $7,000,000 for the Payment of the Volunteers and Militia.

SAD CASUALTY IN WASHINGTON.

Two Members of the Rhode Island Regiment Killed and Three Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

As the right section of the Rhode Island Light Battery was drilling on the grounds near the encampment of the Mozart Regiment of New-York, early this morning, the cartridges in the limber chest of the second piece exploded, killing Corporal N. T. MORSE, Jr., and private WM. E. BOURN; seriously wounding E. R. FREEMAN, and slightly wounding RICHARD THORNLEY and EDWIN E. WEEKS. The remains of the dead will be sent to Providence this afternoon. The cause of the ignition of the powder is unknown. A report prevails that it was in consequence of the explosion of a shell, but this is disproved by the examination of several men acquainted with pyrotechny, no fragments being found. Their theory is, the explosion was by the agency of friction matches, either thrown into the limber-chest by some enemy, or dropped into, or near it, by carelessness.

The *Star* has an extra, saying:

"Col. TAYLOR, who came hither under a flag of truce, yesterday, says that his business was disposed of at the White House in a very few moments, for in that time he was sent back to Gen. SCOTT with one letter less than he bore on his person on entering the United States lines, the President not deeming the communication he brought such as required him to enter into any communication with DAVIS. Col. TAYLOR was next immediately faced in the direction from which he came, and marched back to Gen. McDOWELL's head-quarters, where through courtesy he was kindly treated. He was, however, kept under a strict guard until an early hour this morning, when he was escorted back to the Confederate lines, and turned loose to find his way back to BEAUREGARD, without having accomplished what was evidently a main point to be attended by his mission, namely, to communicate with the traitors in our midst, who had doubtless prepared to send to BEAUREGARD, through him, important information concerning the alleged contemplated movement of Gen. McDOWELL's army upon the Confederate lines."

The *Star* further says:

"Although the President has communicated the exact contents of the letter from DAVIS, brought by Col. TAYLOR, to no one besides his (the President's) constitutional advisers and Gen. SCOTT, yet from certain signs we are able to assure the public that it amounted to nothing of earthly importance to the present crisis."

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The announcement in the Presidential Message that "*the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world*," should at once put an end to the blather about our "foreign relations." *Our only "foreign relations" now are in Richmond!* Let us understand that at once. If Mr. LINCOLN's statement be correct, the plain duty of the Administration is, brushing away all diplomatic cobwebs, to devote itself to the tremendous realities of the actual situation. There are those among the guides of our Government whom precedents and protocols and State-craft seem to have demented. When the secret history of our foreign diplomacy for the past year comes to be written, it will be seen that that policy has been marked at times by a wanton desire to produce irritation, and at others by tortuous courses which neither prudence nor principle will justify. But this is no time for such an *exposé*. And now that there is a perfect understanding with all the foreign Powers, it may not be profane to say that there would be nothing lost if the State Department were locked up, the key thrown into the Potomac, and the tribe of scribes packed off to more useful service, with musket and knapsack on their shoulders.

Surely nobody needs to be told that *we* hold the key of the solution of this crisis. It depends on *us* whether or no the foreign Powers shall recognize the insurgents. If they are successful, depend on it, they will be recognized. Subdue them, and all the Cabinets of Europe will deny that thought of recognition ever crossed the threshold of their dreams. Our diplomacy, then, is *here*, not abroad. *We* are masters of the situation—*we* hold in our hands the settlement of all questions—cotton and the rest,—and control the elements which will control the policy of Europe.

The bane of this irritating distraction of the public mind from the realities before it, is *the weakening and waste which it brings about of all the moral forces*. Important as are considerations of ways and means, questions of tariff and technicalities of military organization, the real supreme controlling elements, beneath and back of all these, are the purely *metaphysical* elements. What is sublime in our new revolution is the pure self-sacrificing devotion and the moral unanimity that unite the loyal millions of the Free States. This is the pearl richer than all his tribe. These are the omnipotent forces. Cherish and utilize these, and triumph is secure. Squander them on poor phantasms, or allow them to die of atrophy, and your material forces are impotent spectres. If demoralization has not now begun, we may surely look for it. It is folly to overlook the limitations of human nature. Men can attain to heights they cannot *hold*; and it would be strange if the vital energies should not be exhausted, and the unity of moral purpose destroyed, under the baleful influences of public inaction and private disaster.

I hasten, however, to correct this statement. It is the atmosphere of Washington that inspires these dark prognostics. The great heart of the People is sound. Thank God for that! For if the salvation of the country depended on those who throng Washington, Heaven help us! There are silent, earnest men here, let us hope, who will do good work. But those who come to the surface are poor pigmies. Where is there a first-class statesman? Where a commanding, creative head? Did ever nation, in trying times, suffer from such mental and moral poverty! As for society, the *salons* are full of Secessionists, secret or avowed,—men and women. In street and hotel, too, you meet crowds of compromisers, sneerers, infidels, and others—adventurers, toadies, pimps, gamblers, scabs, and poor miserable rat and scavenger organizations, for which, in the Capital of the nation, there should be no hole found.

Nevertheless, we shall succeed. But it will not be by the wisdom of our rulers. It will be by virtue of the moral vigor of the people, and by the action of those deep impersonal forces which have fated the cause for which we fight to conquer. W. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey, that, in case of the Naval Academy being permanently removed from Annapolis, to create the same at Perth Amboy. Mr. TEN EYCK, in a few brief remarks, presented the advantages and facilities Perth Amboy afforded for a naval school.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that all petitions, not necessarily connected with war matters, be laid on the table, and made a motion to that effect. Carried.

Mr. KING presented a petition from the Military Board of New-York, to remit duties upon arms.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back from the Committee on Finance, the bill to refund and remit duties on arms for the use of a State. Bill passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that DE WITT C. CLARKE be appointed Clerk of the Senate, in place of Mr. NICHOLSON, resigned. Passed.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill to increase the army, with an amendment to increase the old regiments to the same number as the new.

Mr. TRUMBULL announced the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: At the close of the last day in the month of May, 1861, on entering the City of Chicago, after a brief visit to this place, I was informed by a friend, who met me at the depot, that my colleague in this body, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, was dying, and would not probably survive an hour. As I approached the Tremont House, in which he lay, I found the sidewalks and the vestibule of the hotel thronged with people, anxiously inquiring after the condition of the dying man. The next morning it was some relief to know that he was still alive, though it was said, with little hope of a recovery. He continued in this condition the whole of the day and the next, when the public began to entertain expectations of his restoration to health. The fears and hopes of the immediate attendants, friends and relatives who watched over him during those awful hours of suspense, and until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d day of June, when he expired, I have no disposition, had I the power, to portray. The solemn duty of announcing my late colleague's decease imposes upon me no such obligations, and God grant that the wounds then inflicted may not be opened afresh. Mr. DOUGLAS was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, being but 48 years of age at the time of his decease. He was descended from Puritan ancestors by both parents. Of one, his father, he was bereft in infancy; his mother still survives. After acquiring such an education as could be obtained at the common school and the academy, not having the means to perfect it by a collegiate course, at the early age of 20 he emigrated to the State of Illinois, where he taught school for a short time, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar to practice law. In 1835 he was made State Attorney, and from that day to the day of his death was almost constantly engaged in the public service of either the State or the nation. He held the offices of State Attorney, Representative in the Legislature, Secretary of State, and Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of Illinois, and also that of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, in that State, by appointment from Mr. VAN BUREN, before he entered the councils of the nation as a Representative in the other branch of Congress in 1843. He was three times elected by the people to the House of Representatives, and thrice by the Legislature of his State to a seat in this body, and was continuously a member of one House or the other from his first entry in 1843 until his death, four years of his last Senatorial term still remaining unexpired. From this brief history, it appears that Judge DOUGLAS devoted more than half his life, and all the years of his manhood, to the public service, and so prominent was the part he took in public affairs, so intimate the connection between his own rise and fame, and the progress and renown of his State and the nation, that the history of the one would be incomplete without that of the other. No great public movement has taken place since he entered public life, which has not felt the influence of his will and his intellect. Perhaps no one man, since the Government began, ever exercised a greater influence over the masses of the people than he. No one ever gathered around him more devoted followers, or more enthusiastic admirers, who were willing to do and dare more for another, than were his friends for him. What this charm was that so linked the popular heart to him, that it never faltered, even under circumstances apparently the most discouraging, seems almost mysterious. This feeling of attachment followed him even to the grave, and was never more manifest than after his decease, when he had become alike indifferent to the adulation of friends or the censure of enemies, and when his power had forever departed, either to reward the one and punish the other. It was then, if ever, as his body lay lifeless, in the city of Chicago, that the true feeling of a people would manifest itself, and it did show itself not only there, but throughout the nation, to an extent scarcely if ever witnessed since the death of the Father of his Country. The badges of mourning were seen displayed not only from the public buildings and the mansions of the rich, but the cottages of the poor, the carts of the workmen, and the implements of the laborer were everywhere to be seen draped with the habiliments of woe, all the more touching as they were simple and plain. The people's favorite in life, he was followed by their lamentations in death. But Judge DOUGLAS possessed not only the power of fascinating the masses, he was a marked man wherever he went and with whomsoever he associated. No matter whether as a lawyer at the bar, as a Judge on the bench, at an agricultural society where the skilled in mechanic and industrial pursuits were assembled, at some college commencement where the learned were convened, in the other House of Congress in the midst of the tumult and commotion of its most excited debates, in this more deliberative body, or before the popular assembly of the people, wherever he appeared, he always shone conspicuous. He was one of the few men who have proved themselves equal to every emergency in which they have been called upon to act. I remember well when he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, his enemies predicted, and his friends feared, that his talents were not fitted for this body, and that he would be unable to sustain the reputation he had acquired in the more popular branch. He entered here when the great men, whose talents, and learning, and eloquence, have shed an undying lustre on the American Senate, when CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON and CALHOUN, in the vigor of manhood, full of wisdom and experience, were still here, and proved himself no mean compeer of either. His speech of 1850, wherein he met and refuted the positions of the great Carolinian upon the very points which have been made the pretexts of the Southern rebellion, was perhaps the greatest effort of his life. The distinguishing characteristics of Judge DOUGLAS which enabled him to cope successfully with the greatest intellects of the age, were fearlessness, quickness of apprehension, a strong will and indomitable energy. He knew no such word as fail. He had full confidence in himself and in his ability to accomplish whatever he undertook. In controversy he was unsurpassed, and without pretension either to accomplished scholarship or eloquence, there was a fullness in his voice, and earnestness in his manner, a directness in his argument, and a determination in his every look and action, which never failed to command attention, and often, electrifying the multitude, would elicit unbounded applause. This crowded Chamber has often been witness of the delight with which the multitude hung upon his words. Of the political course of Judge DOUGLAS and its effect on the country, it does not become me to speak, but I may be permitted to say that when a portion of the opposition to the Administration assumed the position of armed resistance to its authority, and attempted by force to dismember the Republic, he at once took sides with his country. His course had much to do in producing that unanimity in support of the Government which is now seen throughout the loyal States. The sublime spectacle of twenty millions of people rising as one man in vindication of constitutional liberty and free government when assailed by misguided rebels and plotting traitors, is to a considerable extent due to his efforts. His magnanimous and patriotic course in this trying hour of his country's destiny was the crowning act of his life. All his life long a devoted partisan of the Democratic faith, he did not hesitate when his country was in peril, chiefly from those who had formerly been his political associates, to give his powerful support and the aid of his great influence to the Government, though controlled by political adversaries. If in thus discharging his duty, Judge DOUGLAS manifested a disinterestedness, a magnanimity and a patriotism which entitles him to credit, it is but just to say that he was met by his political opponents in a similar spirit. Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid him, and one which few statesmen have ever received, was that extended to him by the Legislature of Illinois after his return to the State after the close of the last session of the Senate. That body, controlled in both Houses by his political adversaries, unanimously invited him to address them on the condition of the country, and nobly did he respond to the invitation. His address delivered on that occasion, which by order of the Legislature was extensively circulated through the State, will ever remain an enduring monument to his fame, and an example, worthy of all imitation, of the sacrifice of pride to principle, of self to country, and of party to patriotism. In social life Judge DOUGLAS was genial and attractive. Open, frank, and generous almost to a fault, he never failed to exercise a large influence over all with whom he came in contact, and few men have ever had more numerous or more devoted personal friends. Such were some of the characteristics of our departed brother. Inheriting neither wealth nor position from an illustrious ancestry, he acquired both by the active, energetic, laborious and never-ceasing use of those noble faculties with which he was endowed by the Great Author of all; and if the wealth he at one time possessed does not remain to those who were dependent on him, it is because the energies of his great mind were devoted rather to the country and to the whole people than to providing for his own. Laboring under the defects of an imperfect education in early life, his industry and his energy supplied the want. He was emphatically a self-made man, and the history of his life affords a striking illustration of what industry and energy, united with a strong will, can accomplish. But that iron will which had so often met and overcome obstacles, was compelled at last to yield to the king of terrors, for it is appointed unto men once to die. Only a few months ago Judge DOUGLAS, in vigorous health, went forth from this chamber to rally his countrymen to the support of the Constitution and the laws, and then to die. To die at the very zenith of his fame, when a whole loyal people, forgetting past political ties, stood ready to do him honor. His death in the full vigor of manhood should admonish us who are left, that here we have no abiding-place, it may be not even for the brief periods for which we are chosen members of this body. Mr. DOUGLAS was not a professor of religion in the sense of being attached to any particular Church, but in his will, executed several years before his decease, after providing for his worldly affairs, he says: "I commit my soul to God, and ask the prayers of the good for His divine blessing," thus leaving on record the evidence of his trust in the Supreme Ruler of the world. He leaves surviving him a widow, and two children by a former marriage. Into the domestic circle broken by his departure I do not propose to enter; nor to attempt by any poor words of mine to administer consolation to those who were bound to him by the closest of ties. How unutterable must be the anguish of the aged mother, the sister, the children, and the bosom companion of him whose departure has clothed a whole nation in mourning. I can only point them to him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, and the widow's God. On the 7th day of June all that remained of our departed brother was interred near the City of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose pure waters, often lashed into fury by contending elements, are a fitting monumento of the stormy and boisterous political tumults through which the great popular orator so often passed. There the people whose idol he was will erect a monument to his memory, and there in the soil of the State which so long without interruption, and never to a greater extent than at the moment of his death, gave him her confidence, let his remains repose so long as free Governments shall last, the Constitution he loved shall endure. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, deceased, late a Senator from the State of Illinois, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional remark of respect for the memory of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. MCDOUGALL followed, seconding the resolutions, and speaking in high terms of the public and private character of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. COLLAMER said Mr. DOUGLAS was a native of Vermont, and he claimed to utter a few words at this time. Mr. DOUGLAS' career was a firm evidence of the efficiency of our institutions; his whole career comprised in nearly 20 years, yet secured the affections of the great mass of the Democratic Party, and he held their hearts in his hands; Mr. DOUGLAS supported the Democratic Party as a National party, and was defeated, not by the body of the party, but by a conspiracy of leaders in the party, who were enemies of the country.

Messrs. NESMITH, BROWNING and ANTHONY next spoke in eulogy of Mr. DOUGLAS. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for a national loan and for other purposes.

The Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union also reported a bill to provide into the payment of the militia and volunteers called for the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President on April 18, 1861, from the time they were called into service till the 30th of June.

Mr. STEVENS said there is much suffering among the soldiers, and there was no means to pay them except by passing this bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM trusted that there would be no objection to it.

Mr. BURNETT, being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill, desired to interpose no objection. He would content himself with saying that he was opposed to the whole system of war measures.

The bill was passed. It appropriates $6,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that he will call up the Loan bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any and what further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture and condemnation of piratical vessels seized out of the authority of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the President of the United States, if compatible with the public service, communicate to this House any correspondence which our Government has had with the Government of Spain, with reference to the incorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy, and what protest, if any, our Government has made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish Government.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals adapted to secret service, to sea dispatch vessels, &c.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. It is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States; to make ports of delivery ports of entry in certain cases; to collect duties on shipboard, and to seize and confiscate all vessels belonging to the rebels, &c.

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties in certain cases, and regulate the compensation of Surveyors of Customs in certain States.

Mr. LOVEJOY introduced a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. STRATTON raised the point that the resolution is not admissible under the order adopted yesterday, prescribing the business for the session.

The Speaker, for reasons given, overruled the point.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, unsuccessfully sought to submit an amendment to Mr. LOVEJOY's resolution.

Mr. STRATTON, without meaning disrespect to the Speaker, appealed from his decision.

Mr. HUTCHINGS moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was agreed to.

The Speaker, therefore, was sustained.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, again ineffectually appealed to Mr. LOVEJOY to withdraw his demand for the previous question on the passage of his (LOVEJOY'S) resolution, he (CARLILE) desiring to offer an amendment to the same.

The main question was then ordered, and Mr. LOVEJOY's resolution was passed by a vote of 92 against 55.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was then appropriately noticed, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

BUCKHANNON, Tuesday, July 9.

A courier from Weston reports that Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio, succeeded in throwing one company of his regiment into Glenville last night with provisions for the nine companies of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Ohio regiments, and was only awaiting the arrival of the Tenth Ohio to move an attack on Gov. WISE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left Middle Fork Bridge, where he encamped last night, early this morning, with the evident design of marching to a point 20 miles east of here, where the rebels are reported to be in large force, and strongly intrenched.

THE NEW VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, July 9.

This afternoon JOHN S. CARLISLE, of Harrison County, was unanimously elected United States Senator for the long term, in place of R. M. T. HUNTER, and WAITMAN F. WILLEY, of Monongahela, in place of J. M. MASON, for the short term. In addition to this elections for various State officers took place to-day. The new Government is now under full headway, and its recognition is gradually extending all over Western Virginia.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR BUCKHANNON.

The following special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the particulars of this affair, and other interesting intelligence:

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 7.

A gallant band of fifty Buckeyes, Third Ohio Regiment, under Capt. O. A. LAWSON, of Columbus, made a good record yesterday afternoon, at Middle Fork Bridge. Friday afternoon, without Gen. MCCLELLAN'S knowledge, Gen. SCHLEICH ordered Col. MORROW to detach fifty men for a scouting expedition. Surgeon MCMEANS accompanied the party, five men being taken from each company of the regiment. The expedition proceeded by bridle paths across the hills to a point on Beverly Pike, five miles this side of Middle Fork Bridge, and encamped for the night. About midnight Union men appealed to them for protection against marauding rebels, who had forced their women and children to flee to the woods for safety, and had pillaged their houses. LAWSON scaled a rough mountain and crossed Middle Fork in the morning, two and a half miles above the bridge. He followed the stream with great difficulty through unbroken thickets, until he reached a good ambush within musket range of the bridge, which was crowded with rebels. The enemy discovered his party, and an advance guard of five cautiously approached him from the bridge, all ready with their muskets. His men stood up, and both parties fired simultaneously. Three of the rebels fell at the first round, and the other two immediately afterwards. The enemy now opened upon his little band from three sides from the bridge, behind its embankments, and the thickets on the hillside.

In order to get better opportunity, he moved his men into an open space seventy-five yards from, and commanding the Eastern entrance of the bridge, and poured into the crowd of rebels a galling fire; the effect was awful imprecations and screams of "murder." His men obeyed orders with absolute composure. A number had already been hit, and one was killed in the act of firing. After firing four rounds into the bridge he ordered a retreat, and the lads backed slowly into the bushes, carrying their wounded. The enemy did not pursue, and his party recrossed the stream a mile and a half above the bridge. Captain LAWSON brought away the musket of his dead soldier, but was unable to carry off the body, the enemy's ambuscade from the hill-sides being too hot. He says his party was not much harrassed by the rebels at the bridge, but the ambuscade was annoying.

Those in the Brigade and behind the embankment would pop up their heads and blaze away without good aim, but those in the bushes were more deliberate. An Irishman in the party says it was "hot as hell." LAWSON says his men behaved splendidly, not a man flinched, and they obeyed orders just as promptly as if on dress parade.

The men say the Captain himself animated them by his cheerful voice, which was heard above the din of the din of the conflict. Dr. MCMEANS says the Captain was as calm and collected as if he were playing soldier.

The casualties were as follows: SAM'L W. JOHNS, of Hamilton, Butler County, shot dead by a ball through the breast; Corporal JOSEPH HIGH, of Columbus, shot in the right foot by a rebel from the hill side. The ball struck on the top of his ancle, and passed downward shattering the small bones of the foot. The surgeons hope to save the foot, but it is doubtful. HIGH was in the front of the battle, and fell exclaiming: "Captain I'm hit, but I must have another shot;" raising and standing on one fot he loaded and fired twice more, when, being faint, two of his comrades assisted him into the bushes. FICHOLAS BLACK, a Brighton butcher boy, of Cincinnati, was struck in the forehead, aver the right eye, by a buck-shot, which lodged between the skull bones,—a severe wound, but not dangerous. He fell, and, rising again, he took two more shots at the enemy. GEORGE W. DARLING, of Newark, was shot in the arm: the ball entered at the elbow, and traversed the muscles of the arm seven or eight inches, plowing up a ghastly furrow; the bone was not broken; DAVID EDSON, of Barnesville, Belmont County, slightly wounded in the right arm; JOSEPH BACKES, of Newark, slightly wounded in the left leg; WM. DENING, of Hamilton, Butler County, had the skin above his right ear cut by a ball; seven or eight of the men received scratches, and had their clothing riddled. Capt. LAWSON says Mr. MILLER, of Worthington, was the coolest and pluckiest fellow in the fight. He was the last to quit the field, and left the bushes twice to get a fair shot. But Dr. MCMEANS said every man of the party displayed good pluck. The wounded were brought to the hospital in wagons, this morning, and are comfortable. Capt. LAWSON and his men are confident that some were killed in the bridge. Seven were killed outside of the bridge. All accounts agree that the rebels were about 300 strong, mostly Georgians, including 40 horsemen, armed with Sharpe's carbines.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is much pleased with the gallantry of the men, but severely censures the expedition. LAWSON gave valuable information about the topography of Middle Fork.

Col. MCCOOK took command of the advance, and moved at daylight with his own regiment, the Ninth Ohio, ANDREWS' Fourth Ohio, LOOMIS' Battery, and BURDSALL'S Dragoons, which constitute the advance guard, the Fourth being detached from SCHLEICH'S Brigade. ROSECRANS' Brigade is under marching orders. The Tenth Indiana have left to-day; the remainder of the Brigade leave at daylight to-morrow.

General MCCLELLAN goes forward to-morrow. SCHLEICH'S brigade will follow immediately.

The Tenth Ohio just arrived; it is in SCHLEICH'S brigade.

Gen. MORRIS received orders yesterday, to move his whole force last night to a strong position, within a mile of the enemy's fortifications, at Laurel Hill. The order was obeyed, and at daylight Gen. MORRIS was in position. You perceive the army is rapidly closing for conflict.

This division will probably meet the enemy first at Roaring Run, 12 miles beyond Bevelry. The enemy is reported 20,000 strong, east of the Middle Fork, including all their posts. They are either very strong, or they don't know what they are about. Ripley, California, Charleston, Glennville, Bulltown and Frenchtown are ordered to be occupied by strong detachments. O. JENNINGS WISE escaped from Ripley. Col. NORTON went after him on the 4th, but WISE retreated on Charleston. Col. CONNELL, of the Seventeenth Ohio, is appointed commander of this post.

Capt. BARRETT'S company, Nineteenth Ohio, was paraded before the regiment this morning, disarmed, and ordered to report at Columbus. They were disgraced for outrages perpetrated on the property of reputed Secessionists, by Lieut. STRATTON and eight privates of the company. Capt. BARRETT was profoundly grieved.

Subsequently the commissioned officers of the regiment appealed to Gen. MCCLELLAN to revoke the sentence, and give the innocent members a chance to redeem the reputation of the company. After considering the case, the General acceeded to the desire, and the arms were restored. Lieut. STRATTON and his guilty friends go home in disgrace.

MCCOOK reported his arrival at Middle Fork this afternoon. He reports finding the body of JOHNS, who was killed in LAWSON'S skirmish.

An official report from Col. TYLER, dated this morning at Weston, states that six of his men surprised sixteen mounted men, in camp, between Weston and Bulltown, yesterday, and took six of them, with their arms and horses, prisoners. They will be sent to Columbus.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES.

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday Night, July 7.

Two deserters from Gen. JOHNSON'S camp came in yesterday, and they estimate the force of Gen. JOHNSTON at 15,000, with 22 pieces of cannon. Reliable information has since been received that Gen. JOHNSTON has been reinforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments and one piece of cannon.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania pickets took five horses and three rebel troopers this afternoon. The farmers near Hainsville showed us the graves of ten rebels killed at that fight, and found by them in the woods, horribly mutilated by the exploded shells from PERKINS' howitzers.

The Staff estimate the number of the enemy killed and wounded at 60, but I do not make it so large in numbers. They say that one of the wounded at Hainesville declared to his officers that he had not fired during the engagement, and showed the nipple of his gun closed up with lead.

We have a rumor here this evening, which is received with great enthusiasm, that Gen. MCCLELLAND has routed Gen. WISE at Buchanan and Laurel Hill.

Reinforcements are now approaching us from Williamsport, which will give an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and we may expect a forward movement in 24 hours. Our men are all grumbling with impatience, and eager to move on, but it is believed Gen. JOHNSTON will fall back to Winchester, and there we will have the first battle.

THE SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

A brief account of this affair has already been received by telegraph. The following is from the Washington *Star* of Monday evening:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, a considerable body of Secessionists made their appearance at the Great Falls, opposite Major GERHARDT'S command, Eighth German Battalion, of about 200 men, and commenced firing. Major GERHARDT'S battalion returned the fire, and after the exchange of a few volleys, "nobody hurt," the enemy retired, but returned again in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, with reinforcements comprising a body of cavalry. The firing was kept up with spirit on both sides for several hours, and two men of Major GERHARDT'S command were mortally wounded, and have since died—privates GEO. RIGGS and MARTIN OHL. Their bodies were brought to Georgetown this morning in a boat which came down the canal. No other men were wounded on our side, but Major GERHARDT'S sharp-shooters emptied several saddles on the other side, and suppose they must have killed at least a dozen before the enemy retired. A company of National cavalry passed through Georgetown this morning at 2 o'clock, in pursuit of the Secessionists. GERHARDT'S men are anxious to cross the river to-day and meet their enemies hand to hand, if they can be found. The firing from the other side was all along the shore, from near Dickey's tavern to above the Falls. Both RIGGS and OHL belonged to Company B, Turner Rifles. Both were married men, and the last words of OHL was a message to his wife "not to grieve for him, that he died for liberty and his country." Lieut. KEESE is to-day making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Major JEWELL has offered an escort, and various District companies and societies will doubtless swell the line of procession that follows these brave soldiers to their honorable grave.

P. S.—Information has reached the city this morning that the firing at Great Falls has been renewed.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON SEWELL'S POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8, *via* BALTIMORE the 9th.

Commodore PENDERGRAST has gone Southward with the *Roanoke* and the *Cumberland* and *Daylight* will sail to-morrow. The *Roanoke* will probably become the flag-ship of the West India Squadron.

The *Quaker City* was ordered up to Old Point early this morning, to participate in the contemplated attack upon Sewall's Point.

Including a frigate and several gun-boats, there was in Hampton Roads, this morning, a force of 200 guns and 3,500 men. It was hoped that a demonstration would be made against some of the adjacent batteries, but nothing of the kind is to be done.

Col. DURYEE is Acting Brigadier-General. A movement of his regiment to Fox Hill, about five miles distant, was contemplated, but has been abandoned.

Last night two men deserted from the Confederates. They belonged to the gunboat *Teaser*, which guards James River from Richmond to the vicinity of Newport's News. While she was at anchor last night the men escaped with a yawl and long-boat, and were picked up this morning by the *Monticello*. A small boat from the shore pursued the deserters, but withdrew on the appearance of the *Monticello*. The men belong in New-York and Baltimore, and report they were impressed into the Confederate service; that there are only 2,000 troops in Richmond, and that the same number are posted below on the James River. The situation of the rebels they say is desperate.

THE SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE REBELS AND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The following private letter gives a clear account of the recent skirmish near Newport's News, between a detachment of HAWKINS' Zouaves and the rebels:

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., Friday, July 5, 1861.

On the Fourth we fired 20 guns in honor of the day, and on the same night Capt. HAMMILL had orders from the Colonel to take 25 men, me among the number, to dislodge the enemy, who were apparently building a battery. We started about 7 o'clock, and taking the road along the James River, we came across the enemy's picket. By some mistake, we fired upon them, and thus gave the alarm. We then halted for the remainder of the night, but started again about 4 o'clock this morning, (the 5th.) We marched on to Jones' House, about 13 miles from camp, where the advance guard commenced firing in the woods. We were then ordered to take the double quick march, when suddenly we received a volley from the woods. The Captain ordered us to scatter, and charge on the enemy. We then fired upon them, when they retreated further into the woods. It was a rather tight place; about 25 men to two or three hundred, besides cavalry and two cannons; however, we stood our ground for about 15 minutes, with the balls whizzing on all sides, when the Captain ordered a retreat on double quick; but as we started, the enemy, thinking that we were charging upon them, and not knowing our real force, retreated in great confusion, and were with much difficulty rallied. All through the fight the enemy kept shouting, "Washington—Death," which were their watch-words.) The strangest thing of all was that our party did not lose a single man.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8.

Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon from a report that the Home Guard and State Guard at Bardstown had had a rencontre. The story was that the Surveyor of Louisville had directed an agent to stop at Bardstown certain wagons with goods *en route* for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destined for Tennessee, and that the agent, being unable to execute the order, called on the Home Guard for assistance, and that the latter were attacked by the State Guard, causing a loss of several lives on each side.

A passenger who left Bardstown several hours after the reported collision, says there was no conflict, and that the wagoners, advised that there would be trouble, went around Bardstown on their way to the railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 9.

A recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy is just opened here.

A letter in the *Journal* of this city, from Franklin, says: "Eight boxes of merchandise, one whereof marked, 'Public arms,' for Camp Ironsdale, Tenn., were put off here, and three boxes of muskets were on the train from Bowling Green to Clarksville."

It is reported that large quantities of goods are passing by the turnpike from Bardstown to Franklin, on the southern frontier of Kentucky. The Surveyor of this port is taking active measures to intercept them.

The *Courier* publishes a letter from JAS. GUTHRIE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, incorporating a letter from Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, saying, that when the President of the road places permanently in Tennessee a fair proportion of the rolling stock of the road, the running of the road shall not be obstructed. Mr. GUTHRIE replies, that he cannot consent to the seizure and detention of trains, and that the conjoint operation of the road by the Directors and Tennessee authorities would result in insuperable difficulties.

Gov. HARRIS, on the 6th, issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the Confederate army.

The Southern papers contains no further news.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "FRENCH LADY."

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

Lieut. THOS. H. CARMICHAEL, of the Middle District Police, and Mr. JOHN HORNER, of this city, captured yesterday afternoon no less an important personage than Capt. THOMAS, of St. Mary's County, *alias* the "French Lady," whose exploit in seizing the steamer *St. Nicholas* a short time since, while in the Patuxent River, was so boastingly proclaimed by the secession journals of the city as a "brilliant exploit." The particulars of the affair, as narrated by a passenger on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, were as follows: Lieut. CARMICHAEL, with Mr. HORNER, left this city on Sunday morning in a small sloop for Fair Haven, on Herring Bay, near the lower portion of Anne Arundel county, for the purpose of arresting a certain NEALE GREENE, a noted barber, doing business on Pratt-street, near Frederick, who is charged with being a participant in the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment on the 19th of April, and with other offences. Owing to the head-winds the sloop did not reach the place of destination until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. On landing the officers proceeded to a house in the vicinity and arrested GREEN, who had designed remaining there for some time, but proposed sending his wife to this city by the steamer *Mary Washington*, which usually stops at Fair Haven.

The officers, with GREEN and his wife, took passage on the *Mary Washington* without any knowledge of those on board. Shortly after leaving the lieutenant entered into conversation with a number of passengers, and ascertained that Capt KIRWAN, with the engineer and another officer of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, as well as others who had been taken prisoners when the steamer was seized by THOMAS, the "French Lady," and his party, had been released by them, and were returning to this city on the *Mary Washington*. The officers also ascertained that among the passengers on board were seven or eight of the captors, with Capt. THOMAS himself, who, doubtless exhilarated by the success attending their first achievement, were disposed to make another venture, probably on the steamer *Columbia* or some other steamer plying on the Maryland rivers.

As soon as satisfactory information on this point was obtained, and each one of the party recognized beyond doubt, Lieut. CARMICHAEL directed Capt. MASON L. WEEMS, the commander of the *Mary Washington*, to proceed, on reaching this harbor, to land the passengers at Fort McHenry. The direction was given while the steamer was near Annapolis. Shortly after, while Lieut. CARMICHAEL and Mr. HORNER were in the ladies' cabin they were approached by THOMAS, who desired to know by what authority the order had been given for the steamer to touch at Fort McHenry. The Lieutenant informed him that it was through authority vested in him by Col. KENLY, Provost Marshal of Baltimore. On hearing this THOMAS drew his pistol, and calling his men around him, threatened to seize and throw CARMICHAEL and HORNER overboard. The latter drew their revolvers and defied the other party to proceed to execute their threats. The utmost confusion prevailed in the cabin for a short time, the female passengers running out screaming, but the other male passengers stood up with CARMICHAEL and HORNER, and compelled THOMAS and his companions to remain quiet. Matters thus stood on the boat until the steamer approached the Fort wharf, when the Lieutenant went up and informed Gen. BANKS of his important capture.

The General instantly ordered out a company of infantry, who marched to the steamboat,

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Southern Commissioners Tender a Crown to one of the Bonapartes.

Why Mr. Burlingame has Not Reached Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS PARISIAN ITEMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

I have just been informed that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Capt. BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, with a crown at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. If anything were wanting to prove the moral and political degradation into which the politicians of the Slave States have fallen, surely this last effort furnishes the *coup de grace*. When any considerable section of a great country has fallen as low as this in the scale of morality, a little of the purifying influence of the sword, independent of any question of secession or Slavery, will do no harm. Fortunately for him, Capt BONAPARTE (as well as his grandmother, Madam PATTERSON BONAPARTE,) goes for the Union, and the Captain refused the unclean and unnatural proposition in the most decided way.

The trial of the PATTERSON family against the BONAPARTE family came on again yesterday in the Imperial Court, on the appeal of the Baltimore family from the decision of the lower court, which was against them, and the case will probably be decided for the second time this evening. The plea of M. BERRYER, yesterday, in favor of the American family was a magnificent legal effort, and would have carried any case not prejudged by extraneous causes; but the judgment of the lower court will most probably be confirmed, and then the plaintiffs will carry the case to the Court of Cassation—the high Court of Appeals. It is in this court, in fact, that they place the greatest hope, since from its position as the last court of resort, it is supposed to be absolutely beyond the influence of political or other outside motives of action.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY writes from St. Petersburg that he had not seen the Emperor yet, on account of his absence from town, but that the Government people sympathized strongly with the North in the present struggle in America, and would be glad to see the rebellion put down.

Mr. HARVEY, the new Minister to Portugal, and whose fidelity to the Union is, I see, called in question in the United States, left Paris two days ago for Lisbon, and before the news in question arrived here. It is to be hoped that, for many reasons, he will hear of these reports before arriving at his destination.

I see a statement made in your Washington correspondence, to the effect that Mr. BURLINGAME, our new Minister to Austria, was stopped at Paris, on his way to Vienna, by news that he would not be received by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, on account of the active part he took in Congress in favor of Italian independence. It is true that Mr. BURLINGAME stopped in Paris longer than he intended to on this account, and the following are the facts in the case:

It appears that the Austrian *Chargé* at Washington, M. HULSEMAN, always anxious of showing his zeal in the protection of the interests of his Government, wrote home as soon as Mr. BURLINGAME was appointed, to give the Austrian Cabinet a history of the new Minister's political acts in connection with the quarrel between Italy and Austria. When Mr. BURLINGAME arrived, therefore, at Paris, he was met by a request coming from the Prince METTERNICH, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, addressed through the American Legation here, that he would delay for a short time his arrival at Vienna, in order that the way might be made clear for his reception by the Emperor.

This request was made in the most kindly way and with the view of rendering Mr. BURLINGAME'S reception and residence at the Austrian Court as agreeable as possible. The polite manner in which the request was made, induced Mr. BURLINGAME to consult his diplomatic colleagues then at Paris—Messrs. DAYTON, MARSH, SANFORD and others—all of whom advised him to respond to this request in the spirit in which it was made. Mr. BURLINGAME concurred in this view of his duty, and waited a certain length of time in order to see what course the Austrian Government was going to adopt in regard to him; when, at length, growing impatient at the delay, he, a few days ago signified his intention of starting at once to demand his reception.

Prince METTERNICH, having been informed of this by the American Legation here, again pressed upon Mr. BURLINGAME for a little longer delay, reiterating the desire that his reception might be rendered as acceptable as possible, and hoping that nothing should occur to disturb the good relations now existing between the two countries. But Mr. BURLINGAME, feeling that he had waited quite as long a time as could be reasonably expected of him, thought it due to his own dignity and that of his Government, not to wait any longer, and he accordingly left yesterday for Vienna, intending, however, to pass through Switzerland on the route, and thus consume a week between Paris and Vienna.

Mr. BURLINGAME very properly denies the right of the Austrian Government to inquire into his political acts antecedent to the date of his present appointment; and while he would willingly join issue with them on that point, and stands ready to demand without a word of explanation, his reception or rejection, yet he thought it right to defer to the polite request of the Prince METTERNICH, and accord the necessary time for consideration. He has thus satisfied every reasonable exigency, he has avoided introducing any new complication, and he can and will now demand his reception by the Austrian court purely on the merits of the case, without explanation or further concession of any kind.

This is not the first time Mr. BURLINGAME has been called to account for a fearless utterance of liberal doctrines. When he stood up in the House of Representatives and denounced the despotism of Slavery, he was singled out by the chivalry as a man to be made an example of, and was challenged to mortal combat; but that time the chivalry found they had waked up the wrong man. Now, again, when he stands up in the same House and pleads the cause of struggling Italy against despotic Austria, when he asks as an act of justice that free America should give encouragement to the noble efforts of the patriots of Italy, he is met with the scowls and the displeasure of Austria.

Mr. BURLINGAME, however, will not be rejected; he has been careful, since his appointment as Minister, to commit no act that could be offensive to the Austrian Government, and he does not admit their right to take exceptions to language used in debate in the councils of his country prior to that time, and on a question which did not directly concern Austria. In introducing a bill for elevating Sardinia to a higher rank in the diplomatic scale, he was doing a palpable act of justice to that Power, and in its advocacy was only performing the ordinary duty of any legislator to his country. But, if in the debate he spoke words of harshness towards Austria, they applied to the relations between that Power and Italy, and should not be made to act prejudicially to the United States, or to Mr. BURLINGAME'S relations as representative of the United States at the Court of Austria. So far as regards his own feelings and those of his Government toward Austria, there is nothing to which the latter could take exception.

Under any circumstances, Mr. BURLINGAME will not, perhaps, remain but a short time abroad. His heart is in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, and he feels like most men who have been mixed up in the events of the day, that his place is at home in the ranks of the army.

In this connection it would be proper to state that for the last year or two all American travelers whom we have seen concur in their testimony in favor of the superior politeness of Austrian officials over the officials of other parts of Germany. The change in this particular is most remarkable, and on account of the military precision, and yet polite and regular administration of police regulations, Austria has become, at least for Englishmen and Americans, the most agreeable country to travel in, on the continent.

A young French lady has just arrived in Paris from Nashville, Tennessee, from which place she was driven by the Secessionists. This lady, who is a highly accomplished and interesting person, has lived in Nashville many years as teacher in a seminary, and has not mingled in any way in the politics of a country to which she was a stranger. Lately, however, in a letter to a lady acquaintance at New-York, whose name, on account of her husband's position, is a terror to Secessionists in general, she described in no very agreeable colors the soldiers that were leaving for the army of JEFF. DAVIS. This letter was opened in the Nashville Post-office, its contents were read and voted treason to the Commonwealth of Tennessee, and a Committee at once waited upon Mademoiselle C., and gave her the usual twenty-four hours' notice to quit the State. She is now in Paris, and gives her French acquaintance a not very brilliant account of Tennessee civilization or Tennessee chivalry; and when one reflects that the cause of disunion require such measures as these for its safety, the whole fabric of the Slave Confederacy must hang upon a brittle thread indeed.

A book has just been printed here entitled *Fibrilla*, by HYPPOLITE VATTEMARE, translated from the American, with notes by the Abbé MOIGNO. The only peculiarity about this is, however, (since you are no doubt acquainted with the original,) that it should be translated *from the American*.

A good story is going the rounds charged to the account of Gov. WRIGHT, the American Minister at Berlin, and who, I need not tell you, is from Indiana. Two European diplomats were talking about the Governor, and one of them who knew him, and who had just told the other that the Governor spoke neither French nor German, and English but indifferently, was asked by the other what language he did speak? "Why, Indiana, I suppose," was the reply.

But the Governor has made himself immensely popular at Berlin, as well with the diplomatic corps and the Government as with his traveling countrymen, and his departure will be deeply regretted. His successor, Mr. JUDD, has been to Switzerland to leave his family, and quits Paris in a day or two for Berlin.

Mr. FOGG, Minister to Switzerland, left Paris yesterday for Berne, his future residence, in company with Mr. BURLINGAME. Mr. FAY, the retiring Minister to Switzerland, is going to travel a little in Europe, and then return to Berne to take up his permanent residence. His second wife is a Swiss lady, and all his ties seem to be now in that country. He is very popular in Berne, and is widely known by the Swiss people and universally esteemed.

MALAKOFF.

A General Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The commercial men in all our large cities have their minds turned more or less earnestly to the question of a General Bankrupt law. Some think that the extra session of Congress now at hand will not close without at least discussing the question; but this is probably an error. It is not likely, however, that the next year can pass without a strong effort being made to have some law for the relief of insolvents passed by the United States Congress, although doubtless *any* such law will meet with opposition.

It is admitted that many men have been brought to poverty by misfortune, many by imprudence, and a still larger number by incapacity and inattention to business. Some ought to be left in suffering because of their recklessness, perhaps dishonesty, but there are many men who ought to be relieved from the pressure of debts they cannot pay, and the existence of which prevents their engaging in any business by which they could relieve themselves. If a general law could be framed which would punish fraud and relieve the honestly unfortunate, it would be most desirable, and certainly Congress ought to have sufficient talent for the enactment of such a law.

The English Bankrupt Law is doubtless well understood in this country, but it has some features which would require changing to suit us. The minor or lower Courts of Insolvency would not answer unless serious changes were made in their working, and some of the practice in the superior Court would demand a like serious change. In fact, the United States law should be prepared for the United States, and without distinct reference to the laws of any other country.

In this City, at the present time, there are some men in a position which would of itself suggest what ought to be a first provision of any such law as that referred to. Some merchants have, by the pressure of the times, and heavy losses in the South, been forced into insolvency. They have had a Committee of Creditors examine their affairs, and, acting under their advice, have offered a settlement to the creditors which most of them very willingly accept, but which two or three ill-natured ones decline, and commence suit against the debtor, hoping by their harshness to force a better settlement. This action on the part of three or four, or even a smaller number, will probably force the debtors into an assignment, and thus, without in any way benefiting the creditors, leave the debtor in poverty and debt, from which no amount of labor can ever relieve him.

To meet such cases, let the law provide that the debtor who finds that he cannot pay his debts may apply to the Commissioner in Bankruptcy for protection against executions, until a competent accountant, appointed by the Court, shall make a thorough examination of the debtor's affairs, such protection to be given for not less than ten or more than forty days. When such examination has been made, if it appears that the debtor has acted in good faith, and honestly offered to his creditors all his estate will pay, let creditors be notified to come in within sixty days, and agree to accept the offer, failing which, the official assignee shall take charge of the estate and proceed to wind it up, and the Court shall have authority to discharge the debtor on his making a full surrender to the assignee.

Again, when a debtor stops payment and does not at once call his creditors together and state his position to them, or when any party to whom he owes a *bona fide* debt of not less than $500, will come forward and make oath that he verily believes fraud is contemplated, or that the debtor retaining possession of his estate may prove disastrous to the interests of creditors, an injunction shall at once issue restraining the debtor from further progress with his business until the case is heard, which hearing shall be within five days, and at the hearing the creditor seeking to have the estate placed in bankruptcy, must show cause, or must have at least one-third the creditors to join him in the effort, provided the debtor opposes the action, and is supported in his opposition by any one of his *bona fide* creditors. In case no opposition is offered the Court may, at its discretion, order a surrender of the estate to the official assignee, and the discharge of the debtor or his imprisonment, if his action has been fraudulent.

These are but two points suggested by cases now existing, and if the framers of the law keep in view the fact, that *misfortune is not a crime, and ought not to be punished as such; but fraud is a crime, and ought to be punished as are other criminal acts*, they can frame a law which must prove just and equitable. When a debtor goes into the Bankrupt Court to seek the relief it affords, he ought to know that his affairs will be thoroughly investigated, and if fraud is found, he will be punished, not only by being refused relief, but by being imprisoned not less than six months.

The men who give credit oppose a General Bankrupt Law solely because they consider it impossible so to frame a law that its provisions will not be found in some instances to bear injuriously on the creditor, especially where the debtor is very distant. It is feared that if every country should have an Insolvent Court, or country judges have insolvency jurisdiction, the men appointed assignees might be unfit for their position and that estates would be wasted, or perhaps, worse.

To obviate this, confine the Courts to two or three for a State; let the judges be appointed by Government, and not removable except for cause; let the creditors have a restricted veto power as to who shall be assignee; and let the assignee be compelled to give adequate security.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More About the Recent Election—Sixty Thousand Clear Majority for the Union—Trimble, not Burnett, Entitled to Represent the First District—Trimble may Contest the Election There—Exciting News from East Tennessee—Impending Civil War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Kentucky's aggregate Union majority on the 20th ult. exceeded 50,000—it was nearly or quite 60,000. I under-estimated the majorities of several—for instance, WADSWORTH'S, which is about 10,000; HARDING'S, 7,900; GRIDER'S, 7,300; JACKSON'S, 5,900; WICKLIFFE'S, 5,500; BURNETT claims 2,000 or more majority over TRIMBLE, but TRIMBLE can more fairly claim it, and I trust he will contest BURNETT'S alleged right to represent the First District.

According to the most reliable accounts, BURNETT represents only the manufactured high-pressure sentiment of a dominant mob in the Purchase,—not the sober and real sentiment of the people even there. The Purchase groans under a reign of terror. Many hundreds were barred from the polls. Many were intimidated, many imposed upon. "Fifteen thousand majority for BURNETT," was the cry and the boast, and those who would not swallow it, and swell the train of BURNETT'S "Knights" and "Guards," were gagged by warnings or goaded by bayonets. They had to vote for BURNETT or not vote at all.

If any one is entitled to represent the First District TRIMBLE is. The actual popular majority is for TRIMBLE and with TRIMBLE. Judge TRIMBLE deserves a seat in the Congress of the United States. He is national and loyal.

But HENRY CLAY BURNETT has been, is, and and will be, so far as he dare, a traitorous conspirator against the Government he may again swear faithfully to serve,—the Government which with one hand he would strike down and stab to death, while with the other he would draw on the Government Treasury and grasp at "LINCOLN'S gold." The Purchase should at once be purified, redeemed, and relieved of all such "Henry Clays" as he. It soon will be.

The news from East Tennessee is that "King HARRIS" may attempt to invade and overrun it. I shouldn't be surprised. The foolhardy audacity of Secessionists knows no bounds. "The little batch of affected traitors around ANDREW JOHNSON'S home" shall not contract their expansive powers! They are raising all sorts of rumors as pretexts to fill East Tennessee with JEFF. DAVIS' soldiers, and by force of arms to prevent it from taking the stand of West Virginia. PILLOW'S forces may already be planted at Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps to seize "LINCOLN'S guns," and waylay with masked batteries and guerillas "LINCOLN'S troops." A gentleman just from Tennessee tells me he saw several regiments hurrying to Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Private letters to Mr. PRENTICE and other Louisvillians indicate a "desperate state of excitement." Both parties in Tennessee are up in arms. Civil war, commencing in East Tennessee, is imminent. But the liberty-loving people of the Cumberland Mountains can never be subjugated. The atmosphere around ANDREW JOHNSON'S home inspires the right spirit—the spirit of heroic patriotism. The noble mountaineers will fight and win. They are fully aroused. They will brave and overcome all the dangers which beset them. King HARRIS can't make them recant their Convention's Declaration of Grievances and virtual Declaration of Independence. But they need more arms, munitions, men and means, and the sooner they are supplied the better for them and for us all. That they will receive timely and adequate succor from the Government and Kentucky, I cannot entertain a doubt.

PONTIAC.

Interesting from New-Mexico.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY—THE GOVERNOR—THE APACHES STILL HOSTILE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

SANTA FE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The Fifth and Seventh Regiments are ordered to the States. They will not leave, however, before the volunteer regiments are organized and equipped to supply their place. CERAN ST. VRAIN and MIGUEL E. PINO are appointed Colonels; KIT CARSON and MANUEL CHAVES, Lieutenant-Colonels; JESU MARIA BACA Y SALAZAR and FRANCISCO CHAVES, Majors.

Col. CANEY now commands the Department of New Mexico, Col. LOVING having resigned and left for the Southern Confederacy, accompanied by Paymaster ROBT. B. REYNOLDS. Col. JOHN B. GRAYSON, of the Subsistence Department, and Dr. EDWARD N. COVEY, have also quit the service, and will, doubtless, soon turn up in Dixie's land.

Lieut. O. G. WAGNER, in pursuance of an order from Washington, will leave this evening for the States.

Major WHITING and son were passengers in the last STAGE coach, which arrived here on Wednesday last.

Dr. H. CONNELLY, for many years a merchant in New Mexico, has been appointed Governor. He will not qualify for the position until after the expiration of Gov. RENCHER'S time. A Mr. GRANGER succeeds W. A. STREET in the office of Receiver of Public Moneys. LEVI J. KEITHLY has declined the appointment of Marshal for the Territory. It is a position of much labor without sufficient emoluments to keep soul and body together. It was this same Mr. KEITHLY who, on the 17th of January, 1860, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill for the repeal of the slave code, enacted the previous year, and who, on the following day, was, for his temerity, ejected from the Speakership by a vote of more than two to one. Mr. KEITHLY was the first one to take the initiatory step to practically inaugurate here the principles contended for by the Lincoln Administration. Who, after this, will not say that political parties, as well as Republics, are ungrateful?

A party of men on their way to the San Juan mines, last week, were attacked near Navajo Springs, by Navajoes, and one of the number killed. On the 21 inst., the same tribe run off sixty-one oxen belonging to the train of Mr. VICENTE PINO, between Las Lunas and Laguna. About the same time they stole eighty head of cattle from the Pueblo of Isleta.

The Arizona Apaches are in open hostility to the whites of that Territory, notwithstanding several of the bands regularly received rations from the United States Government. In consequence of recent demonstrations on the part of these Indians, it is said that the Pino Alto mines have been deserted, as also the settlements on the Rio Mimbres; in fact we have accounts from almost every part of the Territory, of ranches being abandoned in consequence of the marked hostility of the Apaches; and it is not unlikely they will soon make an inroad upon the Valley of the Mesilla. There can be no doubt that they are infinitely more warlike than ever before. About the first of this month they stole forty-four mules from the San Pedro Station of the Overland Mail Company. The stock of several stations had been collected at that point for safety. On the 3d inst., near Cook's Springs, they killed two Mexicans belonging to ELLSBURG & ASHBURN'S train, and drove off twenty head of mules. A party of emigrants the same day, at the same place, were attacked and two of their number killed. In this encounter the red devils received a Roland for their Oliver. A herd of train mules belonging to the Government were taken by another band of the same tribe.

Near Apache Pass another Government train lost twelve mules by the same tribe. A few days subsequent to the above, they attacked three Mexicans, killed one, and captured four mules, which at the time were attached to a wagon. Very recently wagons belonging to Mr. SAMUEL BEAN were attacked within one mile of Pino Alto. The drivers fled for safety. The Indians shot the oxen, rifled the wagons, and what they did not want they scattered in every direction. A party of nineteen Comanches, on the 24th ult., made a descent upon a herd of mules belonging to the mail-station at Leon Holes, and succeeded in driving off three, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented from taking the whole herd. Mr. H. C. GROSVENOR, Superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, and two Mexicans, were killed by the Apaches on the trail between the Santa Rita mines and Fort Buchanan. Mr. GROSVENOR was a native of Ohio, a printer and lithographer by profession.

The train of army supplies which was run into Chihuahua some weeks since and sold by the wagon-master, was not delivered to the United States troops as reported. The purchaser, on learning that KIRK had sold him stolen property, pursued him and regained possession of the money he had paid, and delivered the train back to KIRK. The property was afterwards seized by an agent of the American Consul at El Paso, who also arrested KIRK. A company in pursuit of Indians, happening on the train, arrested both KIRK and the agent and took possession of the train, which is now at Casas Grandas, and the prisoners, KIRK and the agent, are now at Chihuahua, awaiting a judicial investigation of the case. It is said that, inasmuch as there is no treaty between the United States and Mexico that requires the rendition of stolen property, the United States will in no wise be benefited by the adjudication of the suit.

The Placer mines, within sight of Santa Fé, are again being worked. They are now managed by practical miners of large experience. There is no question but that the quartz of these mines excel in richness those of any others known in this country. The great difficulty heretofore encountered in their profitable working was the inability of the miners to save the gold after it had been separated from the quartz. Last Saturday an experiment was tried, which resulted in the production of thirty-four dollars in gold from fifteen bushels of quartz.

Nothing since my last from San Juan.

We have had several refreshing showers of rain the past week. We are most anxious that it should be duplicated. There have also been reviving rains in the Rio Abajo, but not enough to satisfy the growing crop.

New-Mexico is still loyal to the first Confederation, and her people evince no disposition to change.

Hon. THOMAS C. DE BACA and Hon. J. S. WATTS, will most probably be the candidates for Congress, although no nominations have yet been made; the friends of the respective parties are already electioneering in their behalf.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

We are celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in our enemy's country, upon our own soil. It is not probable that the farthest-sighted patriot of the band who signed the sacred scroll ever had a conception of such a result.

The march from Hainesville here was almost without interest, not an enemy being visible on the road or near it.

A short time before the march commenced, Orderly-Sergeant SMITH, of Company C, of the Twenty-third, found about 150 large hospital tents, belonging to the enemy, and all piled up ready for transportation. As transportation could not be had for them, they were burned by Lieut. MALSEED, with a detail of Company C, by order of Col. DARE.

The march into Martinsburgh was led by the cavalry, under Col. THOMAS, and as the Union troops came in at the eastern side of the town, the secession army was leaving it in hot haste at the western. Several Confederate flags were flying when we came in sight, but when our force got into the streets not one was to be seen.

The Union people are overjoyed at the arrival of the Federal force, but the rebels were very much frightened, and closed their houses and stores. They have reopened them all now, however, as they have made the discovery that we came to protect, and not to molest.

Major SPEAR, of the Twenty-third Regiment, is Provost Marshal's Aid to-day. Lieut.-Col. BUNNY, of the same, is Grand Officer of the Guard.

At noon, to-day, the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Court-house, and ten regiments under Gen. CADWALADER paraded on the occasion. A national salute was fired by Perkins' Battery. The raising of the flag was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by the citizens and soldiers, and a season of general rejoicing prevailed.

The bars have all been closed, and five hundred barrels of whisky left by the rebels in a ware house along the railroad were destroyed by McMULLIN'S men, by order of Gen. PATTERSON.

Numerous complaints have come in against our men, along the road from Williamsport here, for sacking and pillaging private property, and the complaints were all verified by our own view of the premises yesterday. In consequence of this, Gen. PATTERSON has issued a peremptory order, that any soldier caught pillaging, or with any stolen property in his possession, shall be shot by drum-head Court-martial at once; and any officer who shall speak to or insult a lady upon the street, shall be subject to arrest and confinement in the guard-house.

HAMILTON SMITH, of Company B, Twenty-third, had his arm so seriously fractured to-day, by the accidental discharge of a rifle, that it was found necessary to amputate it, and Surgeon GROSS performed an operation which promises to save the man's life and a great portion of his arm.

A private of the Sixteenth had his hand very seriously lacerated this morning, by the discharge of a musket which fell on a tent.

All day there has been a report here that Gen. McCLELLAN had taken Winchester, but it is not generally credited.

The town to-night is as quiet as though there had never been a soldier within a hundred miles of it. Once in a while a musket shot is heard from some exultpike picket, who imagines he sees something. The Twenty-third Regiment has charge of the town, and are in the highest repute with the citizens, as the men and officers behave in the most exemplary manner.

The general impression here in the force is that we shall not move from this point for some days. If the news of McCLELLAN'S occupancy of Winchester is verified, we will probably move in that direction in a few days. If it is not true, we shall not probably leave until there is something positively learned from his division.

The following strict orders have just been issued to the soldiers under Gen. PATTERSON'S command:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—*First*—The following articles of war will be read to each command, and be posted in a conspicuous place in each camp and quarters. All officers and good soldiers are requested to check with a firm hand any violation of these regulations, and to arrest and report the offenders forthwith, in order that they may be brought to punishment, and the good name of this army and of the American people be protected from dishonor.

ART. 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of fire-arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by a General Court-martial.

ART. 50. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a Court-martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn fields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ART. 56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, materials or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 57. Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

2. The names and offences of all persons engaged in plundering or wantonly destroying property, and of officers conniving at such disgraceful practices, will on detection be published to the army and to the country.

3. The Commanding General has assured the citizens protection while peacefully following their ordinary avocations, and no one worthy of associating with honorable men will disturb them. He relies upon the loyal men of his command, who are here to assert the supremacy of the laws of the country, to see that they are not violated with impunity by wretches who assume the garb of the soldier only to disgrace it.

4. All officers will be held responsible for the inforcement of these regulations within their respective commands.

By order of MAJOR-GEN. PATTERSON.
F. J. PORTER, A. A. General.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* has this account of the fight near Martinsburgh:

"On Monday last the National forces under command of Gen. PATTERSON, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport, ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburgh. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under command of Col. ANGLIN, which had been sent out by Col. JACKSON as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came in collision with a large force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5,000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 400 or 500 of Col. HARPER'S regiment were in the action.

The Continental Morgan Guards, of our town, commanded by Capt. AVIS, and the West Augusta Guards, of Staunton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn, there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn, are FARRISH and SNAPP, of Capt. AVIS' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every necessary attention. A company which had been detained from the main body, were captured by Captains PATRICK and HARDESTY, companies of cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town on Wednesday morning, and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under condition that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th inst., and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of the company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Col. JACKSON, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburgh. Last evening, Gen. JOHNSTON, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid, and we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

LATER.—We learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and a Surgeon. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburgh, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Gen. JOHNSTON is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburgh, and at the time of our writing is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of LINCOLN."

The following note from a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, just returned from Martinsburgh, puts to rest all the rumors of a battle between Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. JOHNSTON, and a revese to the Union troops, which were so industriously circulated on Sunday evening:

RELAY HOUSE, Monday, July 8, 1861.

Messrs. Editors of American:

We left Martinsburgh on Saturday at noon. All was quiet there then. Gen. PATTERSON'S command is now in camp on the several sides of the town, waiting the arrival of Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S 32-pound rifle cannon, and also for Col. STONE to come up.

JOHNSTON has taken a position seven miles beyond Martinsburgh, where he has been reinforced by about seven thousand infantry, giving him a total of sixteen thousand men. He there awaits the approach of Gen. PATTERSON, which will be made as soon as the expected reinforcement comes up. Ten regiments are expected from Pennsylvania and New-York to join PATTERSON'S command. It is most likely that JOHNSTON will fall back to Winchester, where the forces of McCLELLAN and PATTERSON will join to give battle.

The last account, and most reliable, in regard to the skirmish on the 3d between the advance guards of Gen. PATTERSON and the Confederates, at Hainesville, gives over one hundred Confederate soldiers killed, and three of the Federals.

A fine house and barn situated at Falling Waters, and owned by JOHN CUNNINGHAM, was burned to the ground on Friday last. It was probably fired by some of his Union neighbors, whom he offended by efforts to oppress them, when the Secessionists were in power there. Prompt measures will be taken by the commanders of the forces to prevent all future like deeds of vengeance. "To deliver, and not to oppress," is the motto.

The boys at Martinsburgh are full of enthusiasm and hope, and all eager for a real grand fight. All engaged in the late skirmish behaved themselves nobly.

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND.

The Indianapolis *Journal* contains a "letter written at Camp McGinnis, Cumberland, Ind., June 27," giving the full particulars of the desperate fight of the Zouaves at Davis Creek, as follows:

"The party went down the North Fork of the Potomac to the burnt bridge, six miles below, and crossed into Virginia, along the line of the railroad. After inquiring along at different points as to the presence of troops, they were told at one house that they were just ahead. The woman said she had counted forty-one horsemen. A little further on they came up on their tracks, and meeting a footman, he said they were but fifty yards ahead, hid by a bend in the road. They put spurs to their horses, and, coming in sight, fired upon them. The rebels turned in their saddles, and fled, but made no stand. Both parties continued at a full run, our boys passing five or six of the crew they had unhorsed, until they came to a culvert with a bridge over it too long for the horses to leap; several horses fell over this. One officer, thought to be a Captain, turned upon DAVE at the culvert, and gave him the sword stroke on his head. I think DAVE shot his horse from under him. DAVE received his wounds in this fight while running after them, and had his horse killed. This captain's horse fell over the culvert, the captain going through the culvert and coming through on the other side of the railroad, came upon FARLEY, catching him by the left shoulder, and raised his revolver to strike him with it, when HOLLOWELL broke his gun stock over his head, and they (FARLEY and the captain) clinched and rolled down the hill together. The captain then surrendered himself and begged for mercy. FARLEY unloosed his grip and got up, when the captain—a man of about 200 pounds weight—caught FARLEY about the legs and pulled him down again. FARLEY then struck him with his sabre bayonet across his right and left temple, and a centre blow on the top of his head. HARRISON, of Company H, then shot him in the breast. Strange as it may seem, FARLEY says he was not dead when he left him. It has since been ascertained that he is a celebrated Texan Ranger, notorious as a bloodthirsty and courageous man.

As the rebels were flying up the side of the mountain, one of them aimed his revolver at one of our scouts, and just as he pulled the trigger, down fell Mr. Zouave, flat on the ground, and the ball passed harmlessly over him. A fellow Zouave, who was near him, aimed at one of the rebels of the party on the mountain, and firing, the rascal leaped out of his saddle into the air, and fell a dozen feet below, upon a rock, (as the scout told me,) with a *whack!* Many little incidents I must omit. Our boys killed seven or eight in this skirmish; killed several horses, and captured five or six; several revolvers, five silver-mounted dragoon and navy pistols, and the Captain's sword.

DAVE was so weak they were compelled, on their return, to stop on Kelly's Island, between Virginia and Maryland. BAKER went for a wagon to carry DAVE. Before his return the rebels had received reinforcements, and came upon them again with between fifty and sixty men. Under the excitement of the moment HAYS managed to get on a horse, and the boys started him toward the river and turned on the rebels. The first that came through the ravine fell dead in his tracks, and three were shot in the middle of the branch as they rode through, falling in the water. As they rushed on, our boys, who were dismounted at the time, became separated in the thick undergrowth and logs, and it was every man for himself for a little while. Most of the boys had emptied their pistols in the first fight, and having no pistol ammunition, they were obliged to trust to their rifles, but they made every shot tell. LEW. FARLEY, of Company F, shot six himself, one of them the leader of the party. There was hardly any of the party but what brought down his man, and some of them killed two or three apiece. As soon as our boys discovered that they were outnumbered so largely—about six or eight to one—they beat a retreat. Two of the boys threw their guns into the canal, they were pressed so hard, not having time to reload. Another was chased nearly three miles by the enemy, they firing at him as they ran. Having wet his ammunition in crossing the river, he threw away his rifle and had to depend on his heels.

After the men became separated in the undergrowth, in the first rush of the rebels, it was impossible to get together again, and while some remained on the ground, others were obliged to retreat. FARLEY and one or two others remained until the whole fight was over, and then started for the camp."

The following is Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter to Col. WALLACE, complimenting the conduct of his regiment:

Col. LEW WALLACE: I congratulate you upon the gallant conduct of your regiment. Thank them for me, and express to the party how highly I honor their heroic courage, "worthy of their French namesakes." I more than ever regret that you are not under my command. I have urged Gen. SCOTT to send up the Pennsylvania Regiments. I begin to doubt whether the Eleventh Indiana needs reinforcements.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

THE POSITION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter is probably about as satisfactory an exposition as will be made of the feelings and purposes with which Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN takes his seat in the House of Representatives, after having defeated the noisy Secessionist, SIMMS:

PARIS, June 26, 1861.

LARZ ANDERSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our State has been again called upon to speak her voice on the question of Union or Secession, and she has spoken by an immense majority according to the true and noble teachings of her dead CLAY and living CRITTENDEN. In our district the last of the great old Romans has obtained a vote which represents the strength of its Union sentiment and its appreciation of his wisdom, virtue and public services. But even now the newspapers have commenced the work of misrepresenting him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN had formed the deliberate purpose never again to take any office, but to give the residue of his days to the quietude of private life. He was only induced to stand for a seat in Congress from the Ashland District, by the earnest and persistent solicitation of friends, in it and out of it, who had honored him so long and so much, and who desired to restore its former splendor. In all his speeches, he distinctly expressed his utter distrust of his ability to do anything towards delivering the country from its great troubles; and besought the people, if he should be elected, not to be disappointed though his utmost exertions to that end should prove fruitless. He said, in reply to questions propounded to him through the public prints, that for the defence of the Capital of the Nation, he would vote men and money to an amount that might become necessary to defend it against all enemies, foreign or domestic. That if the seceded States made a just and reasonable proposition to restore the Union and peace, he would not thereafter vote another man or dollar to make war upon them. That if such a proposition was made to them, he would vote supplies to enable the President faithfully to execute the duties of his office and the laws of Congress.

It is not true that Mr. CRITTENDEN intends to propose any ultimatum in Congress to adjust the existing national difficulties. He thinks the war ought never to have been begun, and ought to be brought to a speedy close, upon just and proper terms, which would restore the Union and peace. But he does not believe that he would be the most suitable person to present propositions to that end to Congress at its next session. He hopes they will originate with others, under whose auspices they would be more likely to have a better promise of success; and will give any proper ones, come from what quarter they may, his most earnest support. He seeks no fame or even prominence in connection with this subject, but hopes that all the wounds of his torn and bleeding country may be healed, and will ever be ready to give all aid and honor to the blessed physicians who can suggest the remedies. His constituents and his countrymen will give him full trust and confidence in the whole matter. They know that he fully and correctly comprehends his

...ham in Grundy County, and made the man haul it for him."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 1, has the following: "The South Carolina schooner *Petrel*, E. O. ... commanding, left South Edisto on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, passed North Edisto at 4 o'clock, and made Stono at 5½ P. M. The officers report that they saw in sight two men-of-war, one a large man-of-war ship, and the other a barque-rigged vessel. These were seen about twenty miles to the Southeast of Charleston bar. The *Petrel* ran in over the bar, passing the blockaders, was brought to by a shot from Fort Sumter when nearly abreast of Fort Johnson, and a few moments afterwards was hailed with another shot from Fort Moultrie. This occurred about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and no doubt gave rise to the current rumor that a boat from the blockading vessels, in attempting a landing, had been fired at from Sumter. The *Petrel* anchored in the stream off the battery yesterday morning, giving a salute as she dropped anchor. An officer on board reports the blockading vessels, on Sunday morning, immediately off the bar. The *Petrel*, while on service, seems to have been quite a mark for artillerists. During the action of Fort Sumter she was fired at several times from Fort Sumter, whilst engaged in carrying dispatches between Morris' and Sullivan's Islands, and thus keeping up communication."

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The Mobile *Register* says: "We have reason to know that the Confederate Government is in possession of dispatches from its Commissioners in Europe as late as May 24. We are betraying no secret of the Government at Richmond, because our information does not come from any member of it. At the date alluded to Mr. YANCEY was in London; Judge ROST was in Paris, and had had two interviews with the ... particulars of those interviews we ... was of a character highly gratifying to the Commissioners and to the friends of their ... such Emperor understands the ... at the bottom of the American revolution ... better than LINCOLN or any of the Northern rulers who are now running the 'old wreck' high and dry ashore with all their might. 'Set a beggar on horseback,' says the old proverb, 'and he will ride to the devil.' LINCOLN and crew are beggarly statesmen, and, before many moons, will be a 'stench in the nostrils' of all civilized men, as they are now in those of the people of the South, and growing daily to be in those of Europe. In England the Southern cause hourly gains strength and friends. Every step of the Lincoln Government has damaged it abroad. SEWARD's braggadocia dispatches and CASSIUS M. CLAY's silly letter to the London *Times* have prejudiced their authors and helped the South.

On the whole, our Commissioners are in the best possible spirits, working hard as any man with a heart in his breast would work in such a cause, and doing better with that cause than even a sanguine Confederate would have a right to expect."

INDIANA TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of July 6 says:

"When Col. KIMBALL's regiment arrives in Virginia, Indiana will have ten regiments in the field of action, which, when the first six are recruited up to the three years' standard, will comprise a force of very nearly 11,000 men. The following are the regiments and their commanders: Sixth Regiment, Col. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, Col. Dumont; Eighth Regiment, Col. Benton; Ninth Regiment, Col. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, Col. Manson; Eleventh Regiment, Col. Wallace; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Sullivan; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Kimball; Fifteenth Regiment, Col. Wagner; Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Hascall. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh regiments are composed of three months' men, which will be recruited for the three years service and kept in the field without interruption. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth are originally three years' men, are splendidly equipped and finely drilled and disciplined. They are in for the job, and will need no recruiting unless disease or the enemy's bullets thin their ranks."

CONFISCATION PROPOSED.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is savage at the useless "humanity and moderation" of the rebel leaders. It wants a full stop put to all payment of Northern debts, and calls attention to the large amount of property in Louisiana held by persons or their agents in the North. It mentions three cases, viz.:

"Gen. PATTERSON, in command of a large force now advancing on Virginia; Capt. ADAMS, who commands the squadron which is now depredating on the property of Southern citizens; and Dr. WOOD, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. These officers all own large properties in the South. Gen. PATTERSON holds a large amount of the paper of our planters. He is even now, through his attorney, endeavoring to execute a judgment for $30,000 on a plantation owned by a widow lady in this State. Capt. HENRY ADAMS has a large interest in a plantation and negroes in this State, and Surgeon-General WOOD has a large force of negroes working on a plantation in Louisiana."

A STEAMBOAT FOR CAIRO.

B. S. WALCOTT, of New-York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y., has tendered to Gen. PRENTISS, as a present to the Government, the stern-wheel steamboat *Princeton*, owned by him, and now at St. Louis, and the offer has been accepted by the commandant of the post, whose Secretary writes:

"I am instructed by Gen. PRENTISS to reply that a good steamboat is and has been in constant need at this post, and has been hitherto obtained at exorbitant rent, and that therefore no donation to our Government could be more directly useful than yours."

THE CHIVALRY LAID BARE.

Under this caption the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Some years ago the writer spent a winter in New-Orleans. Conversing one day with a friend—a man born and bred at the South—a slaveholder, too, but one who hated Slavery with all his heart—we made a remark complimentary of the social character of the Southern people. He replied: 'You do not know these Southerners. You give them credit for good breeding; you commend them for their chivalrous bearing. Do you know they are brutes at heart—the best of them? They purr beautifully, do they not—these feline gentry, so long as you stroke the hair downward; but pass your hand the other way and see how soon they will spring at you with tooth and claw! You have met some of these gentlemen at my house; you were pleased with them, I see; but would you believe me if I told you the best of them wouldn't hesitate a moment to cut my throat if he knew I entertained such opinions about Slavery as I now express. And yet these men are my neighbors, and think they are my friends.

'Remark my prediction,' continued our friend, 'some day the North will make up its mind that it has been imposed upon and bullied by the South, and will assert its independence. *Then* you will see what the ... 'breeding' and Southern 'honor' and Southern 'chivalry' are! *Then* you will see these ... gentlemen in the deformity to which Slavery has reduced them. God grant that it may not happen in our day; for when the South finds it can no longer rule, you will see such a spectacle of brutality and madness,—such an exhibition of ruffianism, ... and lawlessness as shall make all Christendom turn pale. *Then* you will see the Southern character laid bare; you will see how essentially the canker of Slavery has eaten out all the finer and better attributes of manhood. *Then* you will see a people endowed with all the lawlessness, without the magnanimity of the savage.'"

THE VICTORY AT BUCKHANNON, VA.

The Washington *Republican*, of July 8, says:

"According to dispatches received here, (and among others one received by Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia,) an important victory was obtained by the National troops last Monday morning, at Buckhannon, in Western Virginia.

Buckhannon is the shire town of Upshur County, about a dozen miles from Philippa, and twenty-five from Clarksburgh, which last town is on the railroad to Parkersburgh.

The number of rebel troops at Buckhannon is stated at 4,000. The attacking National force consisted of two regiments, one from Clarksburgh and one from Philippa.

The rout was complete, the rebels losing 20 or 30 killed and wounded, some 200 prisoners, and 60 horses. The attacking force lost none in killed.

There is still said to be a rebel force at Huttonsville, but otherwise the road from the Ohio to Staunton, by the Little Kanawha, is clear of the enemy.

Ex-Governor WISE is reported to be at Charleston, on the Great Kanawha.

Wherever these scamps are found, they will run, unless they outnumber the National troops more than four to one, or have some advantage of intrenchment. This secession has been, from first to last, nothing but a game of brag. Gen. LYON understood it, and administered, in Missouri, what is the only proper treatment of it anywhere."

THE TRUE SPIRIT IN MARYLAND.

A handbill has reached us, bearing resolutions adopted by the Home Guards of Middletown and Frederick, Md., in view of the action recently taken by the State Legislature. The Middletown resolutions read thus:

Whereas, The secession majority of the Maryland Legislature, in their attempts to usurp the military power of the State, and divest the Governor of his constitutional authority, have passed an act to disarm the Home Guards, organized and enrolled under the Militia laws of the State;

Therefore, the undersigned, Captains of the Middletown Home Guards, in the name and on behalf of the companies under their respective commands, solemnly protest against this legislative usurpation and invasion of their rights as citizens, and pledge themselves, by all that freemen hold dear, to oppose to the death any and every attempt to take away their arms, under the pretended authority of the act referred to.

And if any person or persons, under the pretended authority of the Legislative usurpers, feel disposed to carry their illegal act into effect, we invite them to commence operations on the Middletown Home Guards.

The following is a portion of the preamble and the resolutions adopted by the Frederick Home Guards:

Whereas, We, the members of the Home Guard of Frederick, have organized the Company for the purpose of protecting life and property from mobs and rioters, and have obtained our arms legally from the proper military authorities of the State.

Therefore be it unanimously resolved by the Home Guard of Frederick, That we will resist the inforcement of said order or requisition, if made on us, *at all hazards and to the death.*

Resolved, That all the companies of Home Guards in this County be requested to concur in the above determination.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting and published in all the newspapers of the County favorable to the *Union and triumph of the Stars and Stripes.*

TENNESSEE ADMITTED.

The following dispatch is published in the Memphis *Argus*:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 3.

"Yesterday Tennessee was admitted into the Confederacy. By proclamation of the President the Confederate laws are extended." D. A. B.

BITTER.

Judge GEO. W. THOMPSON, of Wheeling, has written a bitter protest against the movement recently inaugurated in Western Virginia. He denounces the "present usurped and tyrannical despotism in Western Virginia," declares his belief "that an agent of the Wall-street Virginia bondholders was, during the sittings of the Convention, in Wheeling, promoting the scheme for reorganization of the State, with the countenance and support of the Administration, whose confidential communications he bore, and who, upon his arrest in Western Virginia, was discharged on the order of a high functionary at Washington."

In conclusion, referring to the administration of the oath of loyalty, he says:

"I refuse to touch the taint and grime of this oath, also, because the oligarchy at Wheeling is, in the main, composed of the drippings and leavings of the old party, to whose very heart the offices of the Republic had become a corrupt, a degrading and a constant desire in their life pursuit of them through all forms of party and all changes of name, and all bargains and corruptions in the combinations of disappointed and greedy place-hunters to that last act of infamy and disloyalty to integrity and worth, the trade and sale of body and soul to abolitionism, and the instauration of negro equality on the soil of Virginia. That this is so, and that the usurped, lawless and unconstitutional rule at Wheeling was the suggestion of Northern venality, Northern fanaticism, Northern policy and Northern avarice, I verily believe and for the reasons given, and for others; the argument upon which it is based is the fallacious and inconsequential production of the Major Dalgetty, of Massachusetts politics, the man who has ever had an argument and a coat for that Presidential candidate who was most likely to succeed.

Because the money of the North has been tendered to these men and the Minnié muskets of Massachusetts have been received at Wheeling.

Because I know that the plan suggested by HOADLY, of Massachusetts, indorsed by SUMNER, of the Senate, and placed in the hands of Postmaster-General BLAIR, was forwarded to Wheeling to a well-known agent of the Government, and has constituted the staple of the argument on which these most wrongful proceedings have been instituted and consummated, in the violation of constitutions, in the overthrow of well-settled forms proceeding, and in the initiation of despotic powers.

These things, men of Western Virginia, may, perhaps, have your present concurrence; but believe one who has fifty-five years of practical experience and knowledge of the human heart and human affairs, and pause while I tell you that there is a fearful day in the future unless you get back to ancient forms of proceeding, and to the love of that order which grows out of obedience to law, and to that obedience which is an enlightened regard for private conscience and public interests, based, as Mr. VAN WINKLE says, on the constitutional integers of society."

FROM THE KANHAWHA VALLEY.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 8 says: "From a gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Roane County, and from letters received from Mason, we learn that the rebel troops in the Kenawha Valley are continually arresting and outraging Union men, and destroying their property. There is no doubt but that WISE is in the vicinity of Charlestown, in command of a force of 4,000 men, which is augmenting daily. A minister reports that he saw him in his carriage between Lewisburgh and Charlestown, traveling in the direction of the latter place, one day last week. A young man was arrested in Charlestown, week before last, was discharged on the Saturday following, and arrived at Point Pleasant on Sunday. He says he saw the Ex-Governor there when he left. The young man made various other statements as to the movements of the rebel cavalry towards Jackson and Roane Counties, which movements are known from other information to have actually been made. O. JENNINGS WISE is the leader of the marauding party in Jackson County.

One letter states that there were constant alarms along the Ohio, in the vicinity of Point Pleasant and Ravenswood, and that most of the people had gone over to Ohio for safety, in skiffs and upon rafts. Government troops were moving into the Kanawha country."

FOR THE OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

The Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal* of Monday says:

"Lieut.-Col. NIERLING, of the Twenty-first Regiment O. V. M., stationed at Gallipolis, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, bearing an order from Col. NORTON for the twenty-three Secessionists who were sent here a few days ago as prisoners. The reason assigned was that the Confederate authorities had released and sent home the two members of the Virginia State Convention, and other Union men they had taken as prisoners near Point Pleasant, Va.; and as the men sent here were taken and held as hostages for the safety of the Union men taken there, the Governor gave an order on Col. SCAMMON for their delivery to Lieut. NIERLING, who will proceed with them to Gallipolis at once, and deliver them to Col. NORTON. We suppose, of course, they will be set at liberty on their arrival there.

They were brought from Camp Chase yesterday, and quartered at the Goodale House, and will proceed in Messrs. HAWES & Co.'s coaches to Chillicothe, and from thence by railroad to Gallipolis. They speak highly of the treatment they have received since their arrival at the Capital, and appear in good spirits."

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN ON THE REBELLION.

The Fourth of July Oration in Albany was delivered by Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN. In concluding, he said:

"It is our duty to resist this secession dogma by all the means in our power, and only to acquiesce in it after a full and fair experiment shall have proved that we cannot help ourselves. Then only will our responsibility cease. Let us, however carry the olive branch in one hand, while the sword gleams in the other. Let the South know that, with returning allegiance on their part, the arms will drop from our grasp. Let them learn that the war is waged not to exterminate Slavery, but to defend the Union. Teach them in every way that no invasion of their constitutional rights is contemplated, and none will be tolerated. Teach them, too, that the great body of the people of the North have no malice or vindictive feelings to gratify, and that they do not sympathize with that mischievous band of fanatics who have been so long making war upon their feelings and their rights. * * * Cling to this Union, my countrymen, while life lasts. Defend it at home and abroad; defend it in prosperity; defend it in adversity; defend it at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. I will not believe that this Union must now be destroyed. Let us hope that its authority will once more be restored in all places where it is now displaced. Let us hope that in the hands of that Almighty Power, who has upheld it for so many years, it will survive the attacks of its enemies and accomplish its high destiny."

PROCLAMATION OF BEN. McCULLOCH.

The following is a document to which the telegraph has already referred:

CITIZENS OF ARKANSAS: To defend your frontier, troops of Missouri are falling back upon you. If they are not sustained, your State will be invaded and your homes desolated. All that can arm themselves will rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will await further orders. All those who have arms of the State will march to the scene of action, or give their arms to those who will not desert their country in the hour of danger. All organized companies, whether cavalry or infantry, will report at Fayetteville, and will at once be formed into regiments and battalions. The necessary subsistence stores will be forwarded from this post. Rally promptly, then, citizens of Arkansas, and let us drive this Northern horde back from whence they came. BEN. McCULLOCH,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

A COMPROMISER.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, introduced the following preamble and resolution into the State Legislature, on July 3. They were rejected by the decided vote of 18 Nays to 173 Yeas:

Whereas, One-third of the sovereign States, heretofore composing the United States, have withdrawn from the Union, and the effort to compel their return, and to enforce, within their limit, the laws of the United States, have assumed the proportions of a civil war of vast magnitude, threatening the people of the country not only with the burdens of enormous taxes and public debt, but the destruction of thousands of men in deadly combat; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are in favor of maintaining the Constitution of the United States in the true spirit of its founders, and of upholding the Government organized in consonance therewith, we believe it to be the duty of Congress, now soon to assemble, to adopt the Resolutions known as the "Crittenden Compromise," or some other plan of adjustment of similar design, for a fair and honorable termination of the present troubles. And in any event, we solemnly protest against any interference, by any warlike movement, with the institution of Slavery where it is recognised by the Constitution of the United States, or for the purpose of disparaging the equality of the several States as united by the National Constitution.

Cotton and Privateers—Sensible Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a constant reader of your paper to make a few suggestions in relation to King Cotton and his present mighty adjunct, Piracy; which, in the many able articles in your print, has been overlooked.

Our cousin, John Bull, is very sensitive on the subject of his next supply of cotton, and certainly not without reason. So long as Cousin Bull evinces a disposition to do the fair thing by us, it is clearly our duty to help him if in our power. Now, it has suggested itself to me, that Uncle Samuel can help himself, and at the same time befriend our worthy cousin, by taking charge of those "innumerable bales," himself, and selling them to England. The chivalry *owe* us a large debt, since the opening of the account at Sumter, and they certainly cannot complain, if we, as generous creditors, take our pay "in trade," provided we keep an honest debit and credit account. If, in this arrangement, a surplus should arise, the balance, if any, might be handed over to our neighbors, and indorsed on certain repudiated bonds, which "President DAVIS" will probably recollect. Now, if this suggestion is carried out, and I think we have the entire *ability* to do so, it will materially help the taxpayers of the North, and heal up the sore spot on Cousin Bull's head.

Now, a word or two about JEFF.'s "Mosquito" Privateers. In the olden time of this State, our Legislatures were chiefly composed of farmers, and to protect their corn-fields and sheep-cots from crows, wolves, and *other vermin*, rewards were given by the State for the head or hide of these "varmints"—not because there was any value in them for food, or anything else, but to rid our settlements of them as pests. I propose to get rid of JEFF.'s "Navy" the same way. Let the Government offer a pro rata reward for the taking of these Southern crows and wolves; fix a tariff on each gun the pirate carries—say from $1 to $10,000. We have among us a great abundance of wealth, enterprise and pluck, who would engage in such an undertaking. In order to avoid dishonesty or abuse, let the Government commission the vessel and its officers as a sea police, and every Southern pirate captured should be brought into port and sold for the benefit of the captors, and the claim for bounty then and there adjudicated. Have it understood that the compensation is to accrue from the prize taken and the bounty.

Some such course, as is here suggested, would, in a short time, use up DAVIS's regular and artificial navy; would protect our commerce, call off none of our regular navy from their legitimate objects, and be attended with but little comparative expense, and for a short time at least, handsomely pay the capital invested. With proper guards, no abuse of the authority conferred could arise. It would be merely calling into requisition, private enterprise to effect a public good, in which other nations would reap a corresponding benefit, as against the most contemptible kind of *sneaking* piracy. Yours, PAUL JONES.

LAW REPORTS.

The Richmond (Va.) Inquirer and its New-York Advertisers.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Bull.

O. Jennings Wise vs. *James T. Ridley & Co.*—The plaintiff is the notorious son of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and he is also editor and proprietor of the notorious sheet, the Richmond *Inquirer*.

This action is brought to recover of the defendants, merchants of this City, the sum of $47 50, for alleged advertisement in said paper, since November, 1860.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff showed that one Mills presented a bill for said plaintiff, amounting to $47 50, to the defendants, for advertising, and that one of the defendants promised to pay it, however claiming a deduction.

Mr. Van Dolsem testified that he made an agreement with defendants for the plaintiffs, but he did not know if their advertisement ever appeared in the paper.

Defendants swore that they did not know of the advertisement being in the paper, and that the agreement was to have it in the daily paper, and the paper was to be sent to them; that the paper never had been sent to them since the agreement was made.

The Justice charged the Jury, that the best testimony in cases of this kind was some evidence that the work was done, but that a promise to pay, if made by defendants, was binding on them. If they believed the evidence of defendants, that the contract was an entirety, viz.: not only to advertise, but to send the paper to defendants, then the defendants were entitled to recover.

The Justice warned the Jury not to let their prejudices warp their judgment, and even if our brethren at the South acted as pirates and thieves, it was no reason why we should stultify ourselves, or become perjurers.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 9

Before Judge Shipman.

PRACTICE—WRIT OF ERROR.

John Fowler vs. *John Hecker, et al.*—This was a motion to show cause why an execution should not be set aside which had been issued upon a judgment entered in this Court. Affidavits were read showing that the defendants had duly issued a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and had given security on the appeal. Plaintiff claimed that no writ of error had been left for him in the Clerk's office, but the defendant showing that the writ had been served on the defendant personally, after hearing counsel the Court ordered that all proceedings on the Judgment be stayed.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

John Culligan, the Deputy Marshal, who was in charge of the slaver Capt. Latham when he escaped from custody, was brought up to plead to two indictments found against him, one for allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody and one for impeding the course of justice. He pleaded not guilty to both indictments and his bail was continued by consent to the October term of the Court.

Bradley Winslow, Minthorne Westervelt and Samuel B. Haynes were arraigned under the indictment found against them for being engaged in the Slave-trade on board the *Nightingale* and pleaded not guilty.

John McDonald and Francis Love indicted for smuggling sugar were also arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Ramos, indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon, plead guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for eighteen months and to pay a fine of six cents.

Pleading—Parol Agreements Concerning the Payment of Promissory Notes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullen.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Thomas C. Fields, and Same* vs. *Benjamin F. Camp.*—These were actions upon two notes made by the defendant Fields and indorsed by the defendant Camp.

The defence was that Stout, the President of the Bank, was largely indebted to Fields when the notes were made, and that the understanding was at the time they were made that Stout would cause them to be paid at maturity. The defendants aver that the notes were thus paid by Stout.

The plaintiff moved that the defendants be ordered to strike out of their answer all matters set up except the payment by Stout, alleging that everything else was evidence and not pleading.

The Court now renders the following opinion:

MULLEN, J.—The motions to strike out portions of the answers in these cases must be granted.

The facts alleged by way of defence are that, when the notes were made, Stout, the President of the plaintiff, was indebted to Fields in a large sum of money, and it was agreed by and between Fields, Stout and the Bank that Fields should make his note to be indorsed by Camp, and the Bank would discount them, pass the bonds to Fields' credit, and Stout would pay them, or cause them to be paid. The plaintiff moves to strike out all except as to the payment by Stout.

If Stout has paid the notes, the portion of the answer which alleges payment is all that is necessary to enable the defendants to make that defence available. The other matters would only be evidence and not pleadable.

If the defendant means to set up an agreement by the bank to accept Stout as its debtor, and that the defendant was, by that agreement, discharged from all liability on the papers, such an agreement is no defence.

The defendant says the agreement was made at or about the time the note was given. If the Bank, concurrently with the making and discount of the note, agreed that the defendant should not be liable upon it, (for that is the proposition,) the verbal agreement contradicts the writing, and is not available for that reason.

There is no consideration whatever alleged or shown to support such an agreement.

For these, and other reasons which might be given, I think the motion should be granted, with $10 costs in each case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Wood* vs. *Wood.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Martine vs. *Martine.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Galway et al. vs. *The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company; Gonzales* vs. *The Same.*—The injunction against the corporation and its trustees or directors must be continued. As to the creditors of the Company, it must be so far modified as to permit them to enter judgments, which are to stand as security only subject to the judgment of the Court, as to the validity and effect thereof in the final hearing in this action. I find no authority for the appointment of a receiver, and the motion in that respect is denied. Ten dollars' cost of the motion to the party finally prevailing, ordered to be settled on one day's notice to defendant's attorney.

The particulars of this case were reported in the TIMES of the 7th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Haven* vs. *Soder.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event.

Blakely vs. *Jacobson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Townsend et al. vs. *Bogert et al.*—Motion denied.

Colman et al. vs. *Beasley.*—Motion for an attachment denied without costs. The plaintiffs to be at liberty to file interrogations and proceed in the usual manner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 9, 1861.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	86¼	50	Continental Bank	65
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86¾	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70	104½	100	Cumb. Cl. Pref	43
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	89	50	Pac. Ml. St. Co	70
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79.	79	1,035	N. Y. Cent R	74¾
5,000	Indiana State 5s	75	10	do	74¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	s10 39½	100	do	s30 74¾
10,000	do	s10 39¾	100	do	b10 74¾
10,000	do	39¾	70	Erie Railroad	23
40,000	do	40	11	do	22¾
2,000	do	s5 39¾	50	Hudson River R	32¾
5,000	do	c10 39¾	50	do	32¼
5,000	do	s4 40	100	Harlem Railroad	10
27,000	Virginia St. 6s	c 49	200	Reading Railroad	33¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s	s10 53½	50	Mich So. & N. I. R.	13
5,000	do	s10 53½	95	Mich. So. & N. I. G. Sk	27¼
29,000	Mis. State 6s	40	75	do	27½
10,000	do	40¾	15	Panama Railroad	110
5,000	do	s5 40¾	50	do	109½
5,000	do	s5 40¾	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	s15. 66
7,000	do	40¾	250	do	66¼
10,000	do	40¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	7
25,000	do	40¾	450	Gal. & Chic. R	62
5,000	do	40¾	50	do	s10 61¾
5,000	do	s30 40	400	Clev. & Tol. R	25
500	Cal. State 7s	75	100	do	24¾
5,000	do	75½	100	do	b60 25
2,000	Br'klyn City W. L.	98	850	do	24¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	96¾	500	do	24¾
1,000	E. R. Con. bds. '71	56	150	Chic. & R. I. R	35½
1,000	E. R. Con. bds. '62	56	250	do	35¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. Con. bd	68	100	do	s30 35¾
3,000	M. C. 8 p. c. R. Old	89	50	do	b10 35¾
1,600	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	80	50	do	s15 35¾
8,000	Chic. & N. W. 2dm.	13	250	do	35¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	60	11	do	35¾
225	Bank of Commerce	73	100	do	b60 35¾
64	Am. Exchange Bk	75			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	86¾	33,000	Miss. State 6s	40¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	86¾	10,000	do	s20 40¾
9,900	U. S. 6s, '67	88¾	5,000	do	s15 40¾
16,000	Treas. 6 p. c. 2Yr.	96¾	10,000	do	40¾
1,000	Mo. 6s Ins. to H. & St. Jos. R	49¾	2,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	13
6,000	Louisiana 6s	55	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 69¾
20,000	California St. 7s	75½	125	N. Y. Central R.	74¾
4,000	Vir. State 6s	s15 49	100	Reading Railroad	35¼
3,000	do	c 50	100	Galena & Chi. R	62¾
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	40¾	5,000	do	s15 62¾
4,000	do	40¾	100	do	63
9,000	do	40¾	750	do	63
13,000	do	41	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
5,000	do	s15 40¾	200	do	s10 25
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	s5 54	100	do	b30 25
			100	do	b60 25¼
			30	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	35½

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Treasury Department made a temporary Loan for $5,000,000, in Wall-street to-day, through Mr. CISCO, the New-York Sub-Treasurer, on 60-day Treasury Bills bearing 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest at par. The authority was received by telegraph at noon, and before 3 o'clock the whole amount was subscribed by the Banks and Bankers of the Street, and upwards of $3,000,000 of the amount deposited with the Sub-Treasurer in Bullion. Double the sum could no doubt have been raised had the immediate necessities of the Department, in anticipation of the action of Congress on the Ways and Means for the War, required it.

The dullness of the Money Market is partially relieved by the above negotiation of the Government, and no paper could have come more acceptably to the Banks at the present time. In foreign Exchange a fair business was done for the Boston mail, at 106@107 ₩ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, and 105¾@106¼ for the various grades of Merchant bills. Of the latter, a liberal sum is again created this week by the export clearances of Domestic Produce from this port, which compare as follows with the previous seasons of 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,055,033	$1 477,931	$2,454,819
Prev. reported	32,428,902	43 643,420	66,792,105
Since Jan. 1	$33,483,935	$45,121,351	$69,246,921

There was increased firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day, with another heavy business in Federal and State securities, amounting to about $500,000, at an average rise of 1 ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. In some instances on the Southern Border State Stocks the rise was 1¼@2 ₩ cent. Tennessees were done as high as 41 ₩ cent., and Missouris 40¾ ₩ cent. The Federal Stock of 1881 rose to 86¾ ₩ cent., and New-York State 7 ₩ cents to 104½ ₩ cent. The Railway Shares sympathized in the improving confidence in the National Credit, and New-York Central rose to 73¾ ₩ cent.; Panama to 109½ ex dividend; Galena and Chicago to 63 ₩ cent. cash; Reading 35¼ ₩ cent. and Toledo to 25 ₩ cent. cash and 25½ buyer 60 days. There was a general buoyant feeling in prices to-day on both Bonds and Shares, accounted for on the Street by various theories of a political nature, the most reliable of which is that the Government has already established its power both moral and material, to suppress the Southern rebellion, and that the final settlement of the difficulty is only a question of a few months' time. We call this inference a rational or reliable one, because there is little or no doubt that the assembling of the Special Session of Congress, and the State papers communicated by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, have inspired extraordinary confidence, in Stock and financial circles, that the integrity and undivided power and supremacy of the Government must soon be restored in its full vigor, coextensive with the entire thirty-four States of the Union. This feeling sufficiently accounts for the advance of the National Credit 3 per cent. in the open market since last week, in the face of the acknowledged future wants of the Treasury as set forth in the Report of Secretary CHASE. Under a similar influence, the low-priced Stocks of the States of the South and Southwest, which have made an attempt through the madness of their politicians to "secede" from the Union, are advancing rapidly, though in the prospect of continued heavy supplies from the Free Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm.

N. Y. Central	74¾	Panama	109
Galena	63¼	Pacific	70
Illinois Central	66¼	Missouris	40¾
Toledo	25¾	Tennessees	40¾
Rock Island	35¾	Virginias	49¼
Reading	35¼	United States 6s of 1881	86¾

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a dividend of 2½ ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable July 13. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Mercantile Bank a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

MR. R. W. MARTIN, with Messrs. ASHLEY & NORRIS, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following satisfactory telegraphic dispatch, in reference to the July interest on the Texas Indemnity 5 ₩ cent. Loan of 1865, was received at the Sub-Treasury to-day:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

JOHN J. CISCO, New-York: Pay all Coupons of Texas Bonds which you have no reason to suppose to have been negotiated since the attempted deposition of Gov. HOUSTON in February last.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

The June statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad is as follows:

Acres construction lands sold	4,716.65 for	$76,520 51
Acres interest fund lands sold	320.00 for	5,738 09
Acres free lands sold	1,372.11 for	20,713 41
Total sales during the month	6,408 76	$102,972 01
To which add town lot sales		132 50
Total of all		$103,104 51
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	61,936 83 for	$962,362 41
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273 46	16,147,983 91
Total	1,322,210.29	$17,110,346 32
Total cash receipts in June 1861		$37,879 29
Total receipts since 1st January, 1861		325,134 29
Total cash & bonds rec'd to June 30, '61.		4,523,532 31
Receipts from passengers		69,982 56
Receipts from Freight		103,958 60
Receipts from Mails		6,358 34
Receipts from rent of road		5,923 10
Receipts from other sources		1,977 53
Total receipts in month of June, 1861		$188,194 13
Total receipts in month of May, 1860		188,060 59
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861		1,455,916 99
Total receipts in corresp'ding period 1860.		1,172,984 01

The Market Fire Insurance Company have declared a scrip dividend to policy holders of 45 ₩ cent. for the year ending June 30, and a half-yearly cash dividend to stockholders of 6½ ₩ cent. The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend payable on and after July 15.

The mail by the *Arago*, this morning, brought intelligence of the sudden decease in London of Mr. THEODORE DEHON, a prominent and influential Merchant of this City, whose general intelligence and public spirit, no less than his honorable career in commercial life, commended him to the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 1.	LOANS. July 8.	SPECIE. July 1.	SPECIE. July 8.
Philadelphia	$3,118,000	$3,289,000	$447,000	$865,000
North America	2,828,582	2,772,533	793,981	813,619
Farmers & Mech.	4,284,594	4,336,333	1,505,466	1,552,230
Commercial	1,407,000	1,428,000	287,000	321,000
Mechanics'	1,470,228	1,466,000	318,400	309,509
N. Liberties	1,197,000	1,178,000	375,000	398,000
Southwark	896,970	858,392	276,129	274,598
Kensington	637,629	636,408	182,346	185,135
Penn Township	599,622	592,142	178,053	205,429
Western	1,317,106	1,321,100	422,780	451,865
Man. & Mech	980,855	962,995	176,155	162,160
Commerce	656,707	670,709	216,310	237,848
Girard	2,013,962

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RAISING THE WIND—BOB NETTLES—THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The business of Congress, yesterday, was cut short by the announcement of the death of Senator DOUGLAS,—notwithstanding which, however, a number of important measures were acted upon in both Houses. In the Senate, a motion made by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, that all petitions not necessarily connected with war matters be laid on the table, was carried. The bill to refund and remit duties paid on arms imported by loyal States, was reported back from the Finance Committee and passed. The bill to increase the Army was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment increasing the old regiments to the same number as the new. Action on this was postponed for the eulogies on Senator DOUGLAS, which were pronounced by Senators TRUMBULL, MCDOUGALL, COLLAMER, and others. In the House, the first business was the passage of a bill appropriating six millions for the payment of the militia and volunteers recently called into service. A Loan bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and will be called up to-day. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture and condemnation of piratical vessels. The same Committee reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, etc. This bill is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States, to make ports of delivery ports of entry in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of duties on shipboard whenever it may be necessary. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a resolution, which constituted one of the series introduced by him on Monday, declaring that it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves. Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question on this resolution, and it was passed—92 to 55. The death of Judge DOUGLAS was then announced, and no further business was done.

Nothing in the military way of special importance is reported from Washington. This may be accounted for by a telegram received in this City yesterday, to the effect that the dispatch of news of Army movements, by the telegraph, has been forbidden by Gen. SCOTT, on the ground that the publication of such reports will have an injurious effect. The rebel emissary, Col. TAYLOR, spoken of yesterday, has been sent back by Gen. MCDOWELL. His message is understood to have been of a frivolous character.

Gen. PATTERSON now has an available force of at least twenty thousand men with which to move forward against Gen. JOHNSTON, the rebel commander, and a dispatch from Martinsburgh, dated Sunday night, states that the advance was then expected to take place within twenty-four hours. It was not believed, however, that Gen. JOHNSTON would make a stand at Bunker Hill, but that he would fall back to Winchester, and there await the approach of the National forces. Two deserters from his camp on Saturday last estimated his force at fifteen thousand men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, and he was subsequently reinforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments, and one piece of cannon. The forces of the two armies are thus about equal.

Important events follow each other with remarkable rapidity in Western Virginia, and the National troops are moved from one point to another, with a celerity which is astonishing. Gen. MCCLELLAN is evidently manœuvering for a position where he can crush the rebel forces, and circumstances indicate that he will speedily attain it. He yesterday left Middle Fork Bridge, for a rapid march of 20 miles eastward, where a large rebel force is reported to be collected, probably with the intention of scattering it. The nine Ohio companies, reported to be besieged by O. JENNINGS WISE'S command at Glenville, were, on Monday night, successfully relieved by a company of the Seventh Ohio, who conveyed to them a sufficiency of provisions to enable them to hold out until further reinforced. The new Government in Western Virginia is now in full operation, and is being gradually recognized all over that section of the State. The Legislature yesterday elected JOHN S. CARLILE and WAITMAN F. WILLEY as United States Senators.

Advices from Fortress Monroe to Monday evening intimate the possibility of an attack upon the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point. There is now at the Point a naval force of two hundred guns and thirty-five hundred men, which is probably amply sufficient for the capture of any or all of the rebel water batteries in the vicinity. Two more deserters from the rebels have arrived at the Fortress. They escaped from the gun-boat *Teazer* on Sunday night, while she lay at anchor above Newport's News, taking with them a yawl and long-boat. They were pursued by a shore-boat, but succeeded in getting on board the *Monticello*. The rebel leaders will probably soon begin to understand the folly of impressing Northern men to serve in their ranks. They are sure to escape on the first opportunity, and convey valuable information to the National Army. These men, who belong in New-York and Baltimore, report that the situation of the rebels is desperate.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore yesterday made another important capture, growing out of the second visit of the "French Lady," Capt. THOMAS, to his precinct. The schooner in which he and his piratical party came from Fredericksburgh, having been ascertained to be in the Bay, the Marshal took possession of a steamer just ready to depart for the Eastern Shore, and went down and captured her. Two other steamers about to sail were detained temporarily at their wharves, as a matter of precaution. We give elsewhere a detailed account of the capture of the "French Lady" and her companions, together with a narrative of their exploits on board the steamer *St. Nicholas*, as furnished to us by the mate of the coal-schooner which they captured.

A dreadful accident occurred at Washington yesterday, by which two soldiers lost their lives and several others were wounded. A section of the Rhode Island Light Battery was engaged in drill, when the cartridges in the limber-chest of one of the cannon exploded, from some cause which it is impossible to explain, with the effects above mentioned. The supposition is that the explosion was caused by friction matches, but whether placed in the chest by an enemy, or dropped in through carelessness, cannot be decided.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel GEORGE H. GORDON, arrived here yesterday morning from Boston. After the men had partaken of dinner in the Park Barracks, they were marched to Pier No. 2, where they embarked for Martinsburgh to join Gen. PATTERSON. Attached to this regiment are 25 wagons, 2 ambulances and 125 horses.

The steamship *North Briton* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with European advices two days later. Her budget of news is neither new, full nor very important. A dispatch from Paris gives a rumor that the new Sultan of Turkey is disposed to signalize his advent to power by an attempt to rouse the long-dormant energies of the Mussulman population, and that the Christians will be likely to feel the effect of the change of rulers. Another dispatch intimates that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than people have supposed.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a resolution tending to benefit the families of volunteers. The Harlem Bridge Commissioners ask for an appropriation of $130,000 to satisfy claims held against them. The Comptroller sent in his quarterly report, which shows a balance of $2,629,113 17 in the County Treasury.

In one of the District Courts, (the eighth,) yesterday, before Justice BULL, O. JENNINGS WISE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, lost $4,750 for alleged advertising, by the verdict of a jury, in his suit against JAMES T. RIDLEY & Co., merchants of this City. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder HOFFMAN sentenced TULLY and MADDEN—the first to three years, and the second to two years in the State Prison, for being concerned in robbing AHERN, several months since, of $60, in Water-street. Several other cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market was again strong and advancing yesterday, on a large business done in National and State securities, and a good demand for the Railway shares. Missouri six ℔ cents, 40¾; New-York Central shares, 74¾ ℔ cent. The Treasury Department borrowed $5,000,000 in Wall-street yesterday, for 60 days, at 6 ℔ cent. per annum interest.

Cotton was more active yesterday at advancing prices. Flour was in better request and was firmer. The receipts and sales of wheat were less extensive; the market, however, was firm. Corn was plenty and heavy. A moderate inquiry prevailed for provisions, including Pork, which was scarce; also, for Hops, Tallow, Molasses, Whisky, Resin and Fish Oils. Coffee and Sugars were freely sought after. Spices attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The cattle trade was dull yesterday at Forty-second-street, and prices were lower than at any previous market this season, to say the least. The decline from the low rates of last week was $2 to $4 per head. Many of the cattle sold at about what they cost in Illinois, or at a loss of $10 to $12 per head, to the owners. Some 3,800 head were on sale, including a few disposed of on Monday, and by hook and crook a good portion were worked off on Tuesday, the prospect ahead inclining to an early sale. Prices ranged from 6¼c. to 8¼c.—generally from 7c. to 8c. Much of the stock was light and thin.

The Culmination of the Rebellion.

Within a few days unmistakable evidence has been forced upon us from every quarter, that Secession is really in its last throes. Hereafter, it is to oppose no formidable resistance at any given point, the peculiar institution requiring all the able-bodied men in every portion of the South to remain at home as a local police. Even in the great strait in which Virginia is placed, with a hundred thousand National troops upon her soil, and upon the eve of a battle which is to decide the fate of Secession, the South Carolina regiments recently stationed at Manassas Gap are on their way home. Nothing can be more significant than this of the condition of affairs in that State. Not even the recent announcement of Gov. PICKENS to the Confederate Government that no more of its troops can be sent beyond its own limits. The battle to be fought in Virginia concerns South Carolina as much as if it was to be fought on her own soil. The Confederate Government, of which she is really the author, and with the maintenance of which secession is identified, is located at Richmond. If driven from this place, the cause is utterly lost. Yet, in this crowning emergency, South Carolina, the great author of the rebellion, and which is to be disgraced and ruined if this rebellion is crushed, can render no further aid. All her soldiers are required for the preservation of domestic order, to repress insurrections of slaves. Georgia is in a similar condition. Her Governor has just announced that no more of her soldiers can be sent to other States, not even to poor Virginia, which has so adroitly been made the battle-field. Alabama is stated to have made a similar order in reference to the troops of that State. The recent proclamation of the Governor of Mississippi, in reference to the arming of that State with double-barreled shot-guns shows that the emergency there is a negro insurrection, not the repelling of the National troops, who are not to be driven back by such weapons.

The action of these States is only confirmatory of private intelligence reaching us from every quarter, that negro insurrections are so imminent as to require the presence at home of all the people in the South capable of bearing arms, and that they have quite enough on hand without making any attempts to resist the authority of the National Government.

This state of things throughout the South settles the question as to the immense bodies of troops in Virginia, or concentrated at various points in the rebel States. We have always believed that their number has been vastly overrated, and we have now positive evidence that this is the case, particularly in Virginia. A trustworthy eye-witness estimates that there are not over 6,000 troops, all told, at Richmond, against some 20,000 or 30,000 as previously estimated. Other points in the States will probably bear a similar reduction. In fact the concentration of large bodies of troops at any point in the South has been from the first impossible, from the condition of the Southern Commissariat. Deserters, travelers and refugees from every section concur in this testimony. The troops are literally without food, for which there is no adequate source of supply: or if there were, neither State nor Confederate Governments have any means for its purchase. The same may be said of the clothing for troops and munitions of war. With such a condition of affairs an army is no better than a mob; and such will soon be, if it is not at present, the condition of the Southern forces.

As a military power the Confederate States may be regarded as already pretty effectually crushed. They may fight one severe battle, but it will end in a rout. The leaders are desperate men, and really risk nothing in a battle—their fate is sealed. With a declining cause the utmost discord and bitterness will soon reign in their councils. With defeat, all faith in secession on the part of the people will be lost. In the meantime the National Government is steadily collecting and consolidating a military power against which all hope of resistance is now utterly hopeless. The permanency of the Republic is fully established. It has recovered all the prestige it ever enjoyed. The moment protection is afforded, loyalty will everywhere display itself. As our troops advance South they will help to complete the disorganization of the rebels. The stampede of South Carolina troops from Virginia will soon be followed by those of other States as their only means of escape. Col. LANDER, in Western Virginia, is undoubtedly moving towards East Tennessee, whither our troops are invited by the loyal people of that State. We soon expect to hear that the East Tennessee Railroad is in our hands, when the great line of communication upon which the rebels depend for their means of existence will be cut off. Their capture or destruction would then be inevitable. But they will not probably await such a contingency, but retreat while they can do so with safety. We may soon expect to hear that the troops of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, now in Virginia, will follow the example set by those of South Carolina.

Such are some of the causes that are defeating secession, independent of any action of our own. But these are not all, though probably the most potent. The South is utterly without money or the means of establishing an adequate commissariat or supplying themselves with munitions of war. All reports concur that the soldiers are wretchedly fed and clothed: that they are not paid at all, and that a wide-spread discontent and demoralization prevails. Left to themselves, the Confederates must soon be without an army. When it is considered that the blockade of their ports, respected by all the great Powers, cuts off their very means of existence, their condition in any point of view is truly desperate. It is one that we early proved must inevitably result from premises about which there could be no dispute. The demonstration has only come earlier, and is more complete, than we anticipated.

A Crown With a Cotton Lining.

A story which reaches us from our well-informed correspondent at Paris shows that the cause of the Confederate rebels is as desperate in the Old World as it is in the New. Failing in acting upon the sympathies and self-interest of England through the cotton crop; hopeless of securing European recognition without military successes, they are conscious they can never obtain; disappointed by the very marked and universal reprobation and discouragement their projected system of privateering receives where they had expected approval and connivance, if not open aid, they have at last been brought to play their last card, which is certainly a court-card of very high apparent value. To a member of the BONAPARTE family they have offered the crown of the Southern Empire, on condition of his assuming the command of their armies, and making good his independence of the National Government. The fact that this sublime proposition was as sublimely declined is a matter of very little moment. But the important point is that all the superb expectations the conspirators founded upon the good seed of their European diplomacy have culminated in this utter and final defeat.

For to France the attention of these foolish people has been directed from the inception of their design. They have never disguised their intention to use their cotton bribe as a lure for France if it failed to catch England. If England, they argued, omitted to intervene and liberate the crop, and by a prompt recognition of the rebel Government, establish intimate relations with it, and secure its illustrious favor, they were to lay at the feet of the French Emperor, supposed to be ever yearning for the overthrow of British prosperity, as the giant Blunderbore hungered for the blood and bones of Englishmen, an opportunity of finally destroying the English supremacy in the cotton manufacture, by transferring to France the possession and control of the raw material. It was assumed that this project would at once captivate a statesman so sagacious as NAPOLEON III., who, hastening to pay the purchase of advantages so incalculable, would at once shelter the South under a military protectorate; and having expelled the Yankees, decide whether to annex the Confederation to France, or accept the crown for a cousin or nephew as that of an independent kingdom.

The measures necessary to clear the way for this negotiation have been long arranged. French capitalists have been invited to send steamships to Norfolk and New-Orleans. They had been brought to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, through which Norfolk was to be the outlet of the Great West. At the moment hostilities broke out, they were on the eve of contracting for the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Gulf of California, whereby New-Orleans was to grasp the trade of the Pacific. These, and doubtless manifold other projects for settling immense detachments of French capital in the South, and so interesting the French Government in its protection, were but the preliminaries to a formal proffer of sovereignty to the Emperor, or some of his family, and to the consequent transfer of the task of giving the war of independence a triumphant conclusion to the victor of Solferino.

All this astute and far-reaching tangle of diplomacy has been cut by the refusal of Lieut. BONAPARTE to become the monarch. The Bonapartes have no disposition to wield their democratic sceptres over millions of slaves. They figure in the nineteenth century as the symbols of progress; while the proposed Southern empire is representative of the most violent reaction, going, indeed, in its impetus quite back to mediæval barbarism. The Commissioners have simply carried their antiquated wares to the wrong market. A Bourbon, now, a family of which there are several eligible members, like young Bomba, out of employment, and perishing for thrones, might have been had; though open to the objection of not possessing armies sufficient for the preliminary service demanded of them. But there is the Pope, struggling to retain his hold upon the profane temporalities of this world, still possessing an army, and in the contributions of the faithful a perennial resource for his treasury, who might certainly be brought to regard the tender with complacency, and possibly to accept it. Let him be tried; and perhaps the Commissioners may thus have the glory of solving political problems, which are just now perplexing both hemispheres.

Military Police—A Contrast of Systems.

If rumors are not altogether unfounded, there has been no little dissatisfaction felt and expressed in high quarters at Washington, with the determined vigor and rapidity of Gen. LYON'S movements in Missouri against the Secessionists. Having been left, necessarily, to a certain degree of discretion, Gen. LYON looked at the patent fact that his Government was at war with traitors; that the public enemies were active and untiring in their malevolence, and let no opportunity slip to deal a foul blow to the country. And Gen. LYON followed only the faithful soldier's impulse, in such circumstances, to disarm the enemy whenever he could, and whip him when he could not.

The capture of Camp Jackson at St. Louis, and the quick pursuit and rout of Gov. JACKSON'S rebel gang at Booneville, were the two movements that decided the fate of Missouri, and held her in the bonds of the Union. They have saved the State from the intolerable scourge under which Virginia is suffering, and will spare the National Government the effusion of much blood and vast treasure. And yet, if we are correctly advised, while these acts of Gen. LYON were *officially* indorsed, there were not lacking those at Washington who condemned them in unmeasured language, and declared that such a course would have the effect of alienating the people of Missouri hopelessly from the Union. Gen. LYON and Col. F. P. BLAIR, who was supposed by his sympathetic counsel to inspire and sustain his superior officer, were *not* regarded as the right men in the right place, doing their work in the right manner, by some who occupied easy cushioned seats at Washington, and spent their valuable time in the careful winding and unwinding of "red tape."

On the other hand, the important military departments in the State of Virginia were governed from Washington Bureaus. Fortress Monroe, for instance, from being by far the most valuable strategic point in the war against secession, had the earliest and most especial care of the Government. Upon it, and its surroundings, has been expended the military and civic treatment of rebellion most in favor with red tapists, and which Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were supposed to be so vastly and unfortunately disregarding in Missouri.

In the natural order of events the two systems have produced their results, and by a singular coincidence two letters appeared in yesterday's TIMES—one from the Editor, written from Fortress Monroe, and the other written from Gen. LYON'S camp at Booneville, Missouri,—which clearly enough show which system has been wisest in the end, and where most prudence has been exercised. The letter from Fortress Monroe, after reciting the sack of the village of Hampton, a town of 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, in which "our soldiers had broken open the houses, rifled the boxes, carried off tables, chairs, sofas and whatever else they could make useful, and *wantonly destroyed what they could not take away;*" and after mentioning the indecent desecration of "a newly made grave of a child,"—goes on with the following general statements and reflections:

"I could give scores and hundreds of instances of similar outrages. Is it surprising that the people here look upon us as vandals and barbarians? By no possible process could we contrive to make them bitterly and relentlessly hostile toward the Union than in this way. Gen. BUTLER, of course, disapproves all this—but that is not enough. He should have issued a proclamation, as soon as he arrived, inviting the citizens to remain at home, and assuring them of the perfect protection of their lives and property. And then every violation of private rights,—every instance of theft, or plunder, should have been punished with a rigor which would have effectually prevented a repetition of the act. If some officer of the regular army—such a man as Gen. WOOL, for example—had been here, we should have had none of these disgraces. If the citizens had remained at home, their property would have been much safer. But they were afraid to do so, and not without reason. One of our Colonels one night arrested, and brought into the fort, a whole family—including an old lady and three or four small children, on the charge that they were displaying signal-lights for the rebels. It turned out that they kept a light burning on account of a sick child. How could any one feel safe when exposed to such outrages?"

Nor need the Washington authorities go even as far as Fortress Monroe to find illustrations of the want of that first requisite of an army, a thorough military police. Our reports from Washington and Alexandria are filled with narratives of outrage and violence; citizens lynched and robbed in the streets, and houses burned to the ground by riotous soldiers; troops in large bodies throwing down their arms and refusing to obey orders; and other evidences of the laxity with which the rules of military discipline are administered. And these things under the very eyes of the Commander-in-Chief.

We leave this picture of a Virginia department, and turn next to the contemplation of the Missouri camp, where such dangerous and fatal rigor has reigned, and read from our correspondent's letter as follows:

"It cannot well be imagined to what an extent the course of Gen. LYON has strengthened the Union sentiment, and converted secession tendencies, not only in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of his operations, but throughout the whole State. It has been the religious belief of nearly all classes that the march of his troops would be infinitely more terrible than was the descent of the old northern barbarians upon the south of Europe. Men, women and children, upon learning of our approach, fled in deadly terror, as from a plague. Everywhere we found only deserted houses, or if inhabited, it was only by people who trembled as if our arrival opened beneath them an abysm of fathomless ruin. The troops passed, and the shivering people awoke as from a terrible dream. They found their wives, their daughters, themselves, their henroosts, inviolate; their lean horses and cows browsed untouched upon their "native heath;" their long-snouted swine grunted and wallowed safely in their accustomed mud-holes; in fact, everything remained pretty much as before, save that as the night-mare-bestrid proprietor examined his once thin wallet, he found it distended to jolly obesity with bills and eagles deposited there by these savage Cossacks from the sterile, frozen North.

The strange intelligence was conveyed to those who were lurking in wood and swamp—they returned, counted their niggers, and found the tally correct; examined their spoons, and found none missing, and rubbed their eyes doubtingly as they saw their home smiling in untouched peacefulness, instead of being a charred, unsightly ruin. Men saw all this; and, as human nature, even in portions of Missouri, is subject to that plainer species of logic which works out its own conclusions and places them directly before the eye of the individual, without the slightest mental effort on his part, they saw that secession, in spreading all these reports, had lied. This was one important step towards the reformation of Missouri."

We have given so much space to this subject because of its deep and vital interest. Before God and the civilized world our Government and people will be held to answer for its mode of conducting the present war. It is conducted, on our part, on the hypothesis that the Union is unbroken; that the citizen of every seceded State is still a fellow-citizen of the Union, and as such entitled to all the protection of the Constitution and laws, unless actually found bearing arms against the United States or unquestionably aiding those who do. It is, therefore, not less the duty of those who are clothed with National authority in the Seceded States, whether military or civil, to repress insurgents, than it is to defend with all the power at their command, to the last extremity and against every foe, the lives and the property of those not found in hostile action. The startling disclosures made by the Virginia and Washington correspondence of this paper, leave no alternative to the wise and the good of the land, but in the name of Christianity and good Government to protest against such scandals and national crimes, and demand their instant reform. If the Union is to be preserved, it is the policy that has prevailed in Missouri that must do it, wherein the sternest and promptest overthrow of rebel bands is united with a faithful and loving treatment and protection of the masses who yet carry a holy reverence for the Union in their hearts, despite the shibboleth that wicked leaders have been putting on their tongues.

British Reinforcements in Canada.

The brief debate which occurred in the British House of Commons on the 24th ult., upon the dispatch of reinforcements to Canada, is only of interest to the people of the United States, because of the evidence it furnishes that the policy of British neutrality in American affairs is entirely settled.

Sir J. FERGUSON arraigned the wisdom of the Government in sending the troops, on the distinct ground that the movement looked to probable hostilities with the United States, and that, instead of giving to the United States assurance of friendship and neutrality, it plainly indicated intervention in the American quarrel.

In reply, Lord PALMERSTON denied explicitly that the reinforcement of the Canada garrisons was intended to have any such meaning, or that it was of such size as to be at all threatening to the United States. He asserted emphatically that the British Government had no fears, no thought even, of an attack on their Canadian colonies by the United States, or with any difficulty with that Government. He contended that it was the ordinary practice of Governments in all parts of the world, when war breaks out and great military operations are commenced in adjoining territories, to take the small and usual precaution of strengthening their military force in that portion of their domain next to the scene of hostilities.

Mr. DISRAELI was not well satisfied with the explanation of Lord PALMERSTON. He thought the effect of the reinforcement would be unhappy on the excited minds of the American people—that they would regard it as a preparation of the British Government for intended hostilities. He was in favor of abstaining from everything calculated to excite suspicion of their good faith, and thought the Government, in possession of means of such speedy reinforcement when necessary, might well have waited a seeming necessity for the step they had taken.

All of which is satisfactory, or should be, to the citizens of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that the fears of Sir J. FERGUSON and Mr. DISRAELI are not realized. The people of the United States do not feel any concern whatever in the act of the British Government in reinforcing Canada. They manifest, because they feel, no irritation on the subject. The Americans have not seriously entertained a thought of a war with England or an attack upon the Canadas; and if they had, they would hardly deny the perfect right and propriety of the British Government in reinforcing their adjacent colonies as largely as they might desire.

South Carolina Not to Go Unpunished.

It is very much to be regretted that South Carolina, the front and origin of our National woes, and the saucy provocator of the war, should be exempted from the immediate punishment her people well deserve. Retributive justice exacts that the horrors she has scattered over the Border States should be sent home to the place of their nativity, and the chivalrous descendants of convict sires should be made to suffer the extreme penalty of guilt which thirty years of persistence has made inveterate and incurable. Up to this moment she has had nothing but prosperity in crime. The military prestige of the campaign, until Gen. LYON started in pursuit of a runaway Governor of Missouri, was entirely hers. Her soldiers passed northward into Virginia flushed with the opening victory of the war. Ruin, to be sure, has fallen upon her material interests; her railroads are unemployed; banking capital is idle or squandered in Confederate bonds; her warehouses and wharves are deserted; but these calamities she suffers in common with all the States, including those whose loyalty would have saved them from such evils but for this pestilent little member of the Union. What we have a right to demand is some special allotment of punishment to fall heavily upon the originators of this National trouble. The people chafes at the sight of the tranquility and apparent comfort of the community, which has destroyed quiet and comfort everywhere else; and wants to know if steps are not to be taken to bring the delinquent to special and vindictive justice. And any termination of the war, which should fail to place the National flag upon Sumter, not as the result of compromise and concession, but of absolute submission, would certainly provoke an irrepressible outburst of popular indignation.

It is now too late in the Summer for the dispatch of an expedition directed especially at South Carolina. With the coming of Autumn, however, should the war last so long, we trust the attention of the Administration will be directed to the subject, as a proper anticipation of the more deliberate movement of the national army toward the Gulf. It is to be feared, otherwise, that overwhelmed with the certainty of ruin, the leaders of the rebellion may lay down their arms before South Carolina has been reached and received her punishment; and after submission, that infliction which would leave its memory as a sure preventitive of renewed revolt, may, through reluctance to punish the conquered, be never visited upon them. Let it be seen to, that whoever, by an early peace escapes the penalties of rebellion, South Carolina receives them in full.

CHANGE OF TUNE IN PALMETTODOM.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

"*We should prepare for defeat.* In the confidence of our might and courage, this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behavior of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a needful and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness. Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their Generals have abilities and resources. And, in addition to all these considerations, battles are not always decided by strategy, or even courage. A single mischance may turn the tide of success. A circumstance, in itself insignificant, may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize."

This is really something new to hear from South Carolina. Preparations for defeat! Why, such a thing was never heard of in the unconquerable kingdom before. The perpetual refrain heretofore has been: South Carolina against the Union—South Carolina against the universe. But, nevertheless, it's good advice to the chivalry at present to—prepare for defeat!

ENGLAND'S POSITION SKETCHED BY CARLYLE.—In the closing paragraph of CARLYLE'S *Cromwell* there is a characteristic sentence, which not even the fear of three Canadian regiments shall prevent us from printing. We intend nothing personal to our London namesake, and no insult to our British cousins, by the implication of the passage, that "terrene provender" may have something to do with the equivocal attitude of the Government in its relation to American affairs:

"The Genius of England no longer soars sunward, world-defiant, like an eagle through the storms, 'renewing her mighty youth,' as JOHN MILTON saw her do: the Genius of England, much like a greedy ostrich intent on provender and a whole skin, mainly stands with its *other* extremity sunward; with its ostrich-head stuck into the readiest bush, of old church-tippets, king-cloaks, or what other 'sheltering fallacy' there may be, and *so* awaits the issue. No ostrich, intent on gross terrene provender, and sticking its head into fallacies, but will be awakened one day,—in a terrible *à posteriori* manner, if not otherwise! Awake before it come to that; gods and men bid us awake! The voices of our fathers, with thousandfold stress monition to me, and all bid us awake."

THE BLUFF GAME.—Our news to-day is that Gen. BRAGG is exceedingly uneasy before Fort Pickens, fearing an attack from the National forces, and that he has sent to Richmond for 4,000 troops to enable him to maintain his position. Perhaps he will get them; but we are of opinion that the people about Richmond will never feel less inclined to send away 4,000 men than just now; and then, would it not be unhealthy down there in dog-days?

The Programme of Gen. Scott—Why an Immediate Advance is not Desirable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ignorant persons are constantly blaming the eminent chief of our armies for dilatoriness in not directing an advance of our forces in Virginia.

It is not with a view of defending his action, (which I consider far above the criticism of any man in the land,) but in some sort to quiet the minds of the people of the country, now restlessly determined on some new excitement, that I venture to make the following remarks:

A battle is not an end, but a means. If the end can be gained by any other process, a good soldier spares the lives of his men. If Gen. SCOTT orders *now* an advance on Manassas he will do so in my opinion, to quiet popular clamor, and not because it is a good or proper move.

Suppose Manassas attacked and taken; the enemy protected by his batteries and his cavalry, will fall back in good order to his next fortified position. This process is then repeated; and admitting that we are victorious in every conflict, the result between this point and Richmond will be six or eight battles, in every one of which we will labor under the disadvantage of being obliged to attack the enemy in his chosen positions, with a loss on our side enormously disproportioned to the necessities of the case.

Let us consider, on the other hand, the advantages of apparent inaction. Gen. PATTERSON'S victorious column is already approaching Winchester; MCCLELLAN, with near twenty thousand men, is advancing on the same point. Let these columns unite, and, with WALLACE'S and STONE'S, they will present an effective consolidated force of near fifty thousand men, under one of the ablest commanders now in our service. This army advancing upon Strasburgh and Port Royal, and basing itself upon the Shenandoah, will be in position to force the evacuation of Manassas. For, (if the enemy remains in that position,) by throwing himself upon Culpeper Court-house, MCCLELLAN will, while he has a good line of retreat himself, force a battle where defeat would involve the entire ruin of the Confederate army.

The enemy is however commanded by Generals too experienced to await such a contingency—retreat. The Washington army would then properly be advanced, taking the direct road to Richmond, while MCCLELLAN'S army, constantly acting upon the flank and near the base of the mountains, would turn any position taken by the enemy, and force him at last to fall back upon Richmond itself. Then, with all our forces combined for one mighty effort, the grand battle fought, the victory gained, the back of secession broken, our brave army could retire to their peaceful homes, to boast "how fields were won," and to laud to the skies the genius and patience of the greatest Captain of his time.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Erastus Corning, of Albany; John Magee, of Bath, and D. A. Smalley, of Vermont; John Arnot, of Elmira, and Dr. G. H. Gay and G. P. Gore, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; A. Wing, of Albany; J. N. Moore and W. B. Seely, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Judge Colt, of St. Louis; Capt. Wheeler, of the United States Army; W. P. Westervelt, of Philadelphia; G. F. Appleton, of Vermont; T. H. Bacon, of Boston; M. K. D. Hovey, of Lake Superior, and C. T. Smith, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Zohlon, of Philadelphia; Rev. C. B. Thomas and lady, of New-Orleans; J. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson, of San Francisco; Miss Belling, of England; J. Grove, of Illinois, and G. B. Newton, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. J. E. Turner, and Mr. Cameron and lady, of New-York; T. N. Dale, of Paris; W. Tillotson, of Dutchess County, and L. Bacheider, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. R. P. Jones, of the steamship *Etna*; Mr. Chase, of Paris, and T. Hollister, of Utica, are at the Everett House.

J. J. Blackburn, of England; W. Butler and lady, of South Carolina, and Carlos Fezidor, of Saratoga, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Potter, of the United States Army, and J. W. Wallack, Jr., of New-York, are at the La Farge House.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Col. Craig and the Ordnance Department—The Cause of His Displacement—Charges Against Col. Ripley and Capt. Maynardier—The Army Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

It will be remembered that Col. CRAIG, the head of the Ordnance Department, had the honor to fall under the displeasure of that prince of peculators and traitors, FLOYD; and that, to get rid of him, he was ordered to California in November last. The Colonel protested, and gained time, until the culmination and exposure of FLOYD'S treachery and fraud saved him from banishment. Among the first and most honorable of Mr. HOLT'S acts was to recall the order which was designed to get rid of an honest and faithful public officer. It was taken for granted that a Republican Administration would, as a matter of course, feel respect for, and be prone to confide in the integrity of a man who had fallen under the displeasure of JOHN B. FLOYD; and there was no small degree of astonishment, not to say indignation, when it was announced that Col. CRAIG had been supplanted in the confidence of the new Administration, or at least in that of the Secretary of War, by the very men whom FLOYD had especially patronized and trusted.

I learn that the immediate circumstance which led to the displacement of Col. CRAIG, and the substitution of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY as acting head of the Ordnance Department, arose from the seizure of powder in Georgetown last Spring. The facts are these: An agent of DUPONT, HAZARD and other powder manufacturers, named BOGUE, resided in Georgetown, D. C., and had in his possession a large quantity of that explosive material. To prevent its falling into the hands of the numerous traitors who were then going at large about the Capital, the Government had it seized, and stored in the public magazines. BOGUE demanded extravagant prices as compensation. In fact he demanded retail prices, with large commissions and profits. Col. CRAIG refused to pay the sum demanded, amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, but agreed to pay the owners the price they should name, together with Mr. BOGUE'S commissions. This was refused, and the agent resorted to the Adjutant-General, THOMAS, who interposed in his behalf, urging on Col. C. that the price demanded should be paid. The latter still refused to yield, declaring that the price demanded was speculative and exorbitant, and that he must have a bill of the article from the manufacturers. Gen. THOMAS then said, "If you will not pay it, I will find some one who will," and went away. In a day or two Col. CRAIG was superseded by an order alleging his feeble health as the ground of the displacement, and placing Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, his junior, at the head of the Department.

Col. CRAIG has recently demanded a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances which led to the order for his displacement, and I understand that he expects to prove that he has been the victim of a combination of corrupt jobbers, who regard him as an obstacle to the success of their schemes. It is not for the Press or the public to assume that these charges will be proven, but coming as they do from a highly respectable and responsible source, they deserve to be thoroughly investigated. At no period of our past history, except during the war of Independence, was it so important that we should have honest men at the head of affairs, who will see that every dollar of the people's money is well spent in the public service.

I also learn that Col. CRAIG has filed charges of a very grave character against his successor in the Ordnance Department. These charges relate to the circumstances attending Col. RIPLEY'S tour of inspection to Europe and other parts of the world, and the manner of obtaining the order for that purpose. It is also charged that an enormous allowance was made for the trip, by FLOYD, who advanced him five thousand dollars, and authorized him to charge the Government at "California rates," which are double those ordinarily paid.

Col. CRAIG, as I learn, has filed in the War Department, charges against Capt. MAYNARDIER, also of the Ordnance Department, who was removed from the place of Assistant to the Colonel of Ordnance, by this Administration, but subsequently restored, along with RIPLEY. This officer was a great favorite of the late Secretary FLOYD, and seems equally fortunate in having gained the confidence of Secretary CAMERON. He was Mr. FLOYD'S traveling companion on his trip to Old Point, during which the *entente cordiale* was firmly established between them. He was also favored by FLOYD with a splendid inspection tour to the Lakes, at the Government expense, in which he had the opportunity of comparing the log and earth works of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Defiance, with Fortress Monroe. The charges against him relate to his connection with the removal of the Pittsburgh cannon to the *intended* Gulf forts, and to the sale of muskets, and other matters. Capt MAYNARDIER met with the frowns of the Republican Administration at its commencement, but has been amply indemnified for his temporary exile from place. He has not only been restored, but has met with a mark of peculiar favor, in the appointment of his son, a youth of intemperate habits, to a Lieutenancy of Artillery.

The Senate should exercise unusual circumspection in acting upon Army appointments. In this hour of trial to Republican institutions, it is all important that good men should be selected to command the armies of the nation. Nepotism favoritism and corruption should be driven from the high places of power, and no false delicacy should screen the incompetent and unworthy kinsmen of Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen, and other high functionaries from the axe of proscription. At another time I may enumerate some of the more glaring instances of improper appointments—at present I will only allude to one. I am informed on reliable authority that an influential staff officer, at the head of an important department of the Army, had two of his sons appointed Second Lieutenants of Artillery,—one of whom is only 17 years old. It is said that the father applied to the Secretary of War about two months ago for a commission in the Army for the oldest son, and a place at West Point for the younger. The generous head of the Army responded, "O, I will do better than that. I will give them both commissions." They were accordingly appointed, and by seniority have become First Lieutenants in a month. The junior was at school in Virginia when the stroke of fortune was received, and is now studying under a private tutor. But the danger is, that a Captaincy will overtake the lucky youth before he learns the rudiments of arithmetic. OBSERVER.

Jersey City.

THE RIOT AT WEEHAWKEN.—Dr. CHABERT yesterday informed Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, that JOHN DEVLIN, the man who was supposed to be fatally wounded in the riot at the foot of Weehawken Hill, a week since was improving, and in all probability will recover. Upon the statement of the Doctor, the Coroner released ROACH, the man who fired the pistol shots, from confinement in jail.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of June, 162 persons were arrested by the Police and disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 102; committed to the County Jail and Workhouse, 27; committed to Jail to await trial, 6; committed to the City Prison, 4; sent to the Almshouse, 5; held to bail, 14; fined, 5.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Threatened Persecution of the Christians in Turkey.

Precarious Condition of the Pope's Health.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, July 9.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th ult., passed this Point to-day. She brings two days' later intelligence than that brought by the *Great Eastern*.

The political news is unimportant.

The French Senate had passed a bill establishing a postal service with America.

NAPOLEON'S recognition of Italy had been withheld, for approval of his past policy at Turin.

It is stated that the new Sultan will make a daring attempt to rouse the long-dormant energies of the Musselmen population, by working on their fanaticism, and that the Christians will be the first to feel the effect of the change of the rulers.

Rumors are afloat that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than generally people suppose.

It is doubted whether Austria will receive the Hungarian deputation. It is quite clear that the requisition contained in the address will not be granted. The departure of the Empress under such circumstances throws a gloom over Vienna.

All the London morning papers have a leader on Mr. COBDEN'S speech.

The *Times* says, he has modified his views considerably on the national defences, and controverts, in a friendly tone, some opinions on which the *Times* still differs from him.

The *Herald* speaks of Mr. COBDEN as an agent of the Emperor of the French.

The *Post* says he has probably no sort of evidence in support of his assertion that the French navy is now largely on the increase; nor is this the only point of issue. Before many years shall have passed, Spain and Italy may have navies, and a Spanish navy used commonly to be but a French maritime auxiliary.

The *Daily News* has two leaders on Mr. COBDEN and his speech.

The *Post* says it is rumored that either Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN or Justice HILL will retire to make way for the present Solicitor-General, and that if that arrangement should be carried out, Mr. RAUNDALL PALMER, in all probability, will become Attorney-General, and either Mr. COOLIER, Mr. MELOR or Mr. G. DEUMAO, Solicitor-General.

The *North Britot* brings 286 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

She encountered great quantities of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 28.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 80,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 13,500 to exporters. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 are to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; Fair Mobiles, 8¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 1,124,000 bales, of which 534,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs, however, are steady, though quiet.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Friday, June 28.

Consols, 89¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £239,000.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 39@39¼ discount, and Erie Shares at 21.

The Canada off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, on the 29th, *via* Queenstown, on the 30th, passed Cape Race, at 4 P. M., of Monday, 8th inst. Her masts were first seen four miles east, over the fog. The news-boat of the Associated Press was pulled alongside, but the men could not make themselves heard. The steamer was blowing her whistle all the time, which, no doubt, drowned the sound of her guns. The boat was almost under the paddles. The *Canada* will be due at Halifax Wednesday.

Report on the Commerce of the United States.

A meeting of "The Association for the Increase and Extension of American Commerce" was held in the American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, on Tuesday, July 9, 1861. JAMES GALLATIN, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the Chair. The meeting was held to consider a report on the present state of the commerce of the United States, and its most urgent necessities. The report was submitted by the President, on behalf of the Committee, consisting of James Gallatin, William A. Booth, Samuel B. Ruggles, George D. Lyman and John Eadie, and was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held 26th ult., to inquire into the present condition of "the Commerce of the United States, and its most urgent necessities," respectfully report:

That, in the brief period since their appointment, they have not been able to enter into those minute inquiries which are demanded by the magnitude of the interests involved. Yet, in view of the importance of speedy action, they have deemed it judicious to make an early report upon the general outlines of the question presented, trusting that the association will consider it advisable to organize special committes on investigate particular branches of trade and industry, and to ascertain the best means of opening new avenues for trade with other countries. They have limited themselves, in fact, to a brief review of our commercial situation and the leading characteristics of our monetary affairs, the financial wants of Government, and the action which Congress would seem called upon to take at the extra session, to meet the pressing wants of commerce.

Your Committee are deeply impressed with the fact that the development of our commercial and industrial resources has occupied a very subordinate place among the objects which, for a quarter of a century or more, have engrossed the attention of the Government; and although it cannot be expected, in the present condition of the country, that these resources should now claim an absorbing interest, it is gratifying to know that the President has given expression to an earnest desire that all the influence which his Administration can exercise in favor of their promotion should be extended at the earliest moment.

In proof of the past neglect of our commercial and industrial interests, it is only requisite to point to the great prominence which has been given to our reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the treaties with Japan and China, in connection with the fact that other and vastly greater markets for a highly profitable reciprocal trade hane remained unimproved. Indeed, it requires but a superficial examination of the progress which the leading nations have mace, to show how we have suffered by our neglect to promote the development of our commercial and industrial resources, and how much other nations also have suffered from their inability to make progress while we have been negligent or indifferent.

Commerce is said to be the lever of the world's progress. With freedom of trade we extend individual liberty and civilization. And as the liberty of man, to the greatest extent which he is capable of maintaining, conduces to his elevation in the scale of humanity, so the liberty of commerce promotes its growth and extension. It is to our commercial liberty, no less than our civil and religious freedom, that we are indebted, under Providence for our successful career as a nation. It is to their commercial freedom, in like manner, that England and France, and other enlightened nations, are indebted for their civilization, their liberties and their progress in science, literature and art.

Your Committee consider the extension of commercial intercourse, through greater freedom of trade, to be one of the highest objects which can occupy the attention of philanthropists, statesmen and economists. It is the only great agency which we can rely upon for uniting the material interests of nations in indissoluble bonds. It is the chief source of those friendly alliances that cement nations together in peace and harmony. It averts war, promotes kindly offices, and extends civilization, religion, science, literature and art, throughout the whole earth.

Our commerce at this time is characterized by a falling off in imports of luxuries and the more costly fabrics; a decrease in exports of cotton, and an increase in exports of food, and the liquidation of balances of trade in our favor by imports of the precious metals—with a revival of trade in those northwestern States, where a false paper money system, crippled by the insurrection which has overrun the States upon whose debts the currency was based, is steadily giving way before the supplies of money of real value flowing in to us from California and Europe.

Real money being the instrument of trade and commerce, every dollar thus added to the currency gives rise to substantial prices or values, in the ratio of from twenty-five to one hundred, or more, in proportion to the activity of its circulation; and the great Northwest having been for some time economizing, or embarrassed by a vicious monetary system, may now be considered, with this improved currency, in a position to resume, at an early date this coming Autumn, that commercial activity so congenial to her enterprising people. In all other parts of the country, not embarrassed by the insurgents, elements of wealth exist in profusion, with a monetary system which is being daily strengthened; and it is gratifying to observe that the supplies of the precious metals coming to us from Europe are not creating, by their withdrawal, any very serious inconvenience in the money markets of that part of the world, but apparently bringing out, as if providentially kept in store for this emergency, a part of those great accumulations of treasure which have for twelve years been drawn from the mines.

Your Committee consider that these accessions to our stock of the precious metals are very desirable additions to our wealth, required to place our currency upon a par with the money of other countries, or to sustain our business affairs upon a footing of the greatest possible efficiency. Beyond or above that amount, the export of these metals: in exchange for other commodities, we view in the same light that we would the export of any articles of trade.

In view of the great dangers to be apprehended from a Government paper currency, which history has taught us to avoid, we would express an earnest hope that all patriots will unite in their efforts to avert such a calamity from hereafter falling upon the country:

In relation to the future course of monetary affairs, we would advise that the measure of security adopted by the New-York banks, on the 21st of November last, be accepted by the banks of every City or every State, whenever circumstances may require extra precautions. This measure is well calculated to allay popular apprehension, by convincing the people that the supply of real money can be made equal to all their wants, while, by its extension to the banking institutions of the country, we might secure the advantages of a safe currency, without any centralization of monetary power.

The present condition of the currency affords undoubted evidence of the ability of the country to sustain the expenditures demanded of Government in the suppression of the insurrection, for we have a substantial basis in this supply of real money upon which to build the credit of the Government, to an amount which can only be estimated approximately, with some allowance for altered circumstances, by the vast amount of the investments which we have made in various undertakings during past years.

Your Committee have not, therefore, the slightest doubt of the ability of Government to suppress the insurrection, whether it cost two hundred millions or five hundred millions; and we are satisfied that, in their efforts to do so, they are now, and will continue to be sustained by the patriotism of the people; while in those States which have been overrun by the insurgents there is a growing desire to get rid of a usurpation which is reenacting the worst crimes of the worst Governments that have ever existed.

Your Committee feel it to be do less a duty than a privilege to offer their humble congratulations to their fellow-citizens upon the policy which has been proclaimed by the President, in his message to Congress, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. We have in this policy of a prompt and adequate application of the actual resources of the country to the suppression of the insurrectionary movement, every object that the highest aspirations of patriotism and of commercial and industrial interest could desire, while our venerable military chieftain, and the officers and the men of our army and navy, possess the entire confidence of the people. Hearty support of the Government, ever the duty of a good citizen, cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of us all in this crisis.

To sustain the Government, to preserve our industrial resources, and to maintain our trade and commerce, are now the great objects to which, relying upon the aid of Divine Providence, our best energies are to be devoted; skill, perseverance, self-denial and patience are needed now throughout the ramifications of industry and of business, no less than on the battle-field.

Your committee cannot refrain from giving expression to the heartfelt gratitude due to the people of the loyal States, and universally entertained towards them, for that heroic devotion to the Union which they display in filling the army and navy, in self-denying economy, and in furnishing to the Government every assistance, whether material or intellectual, for putting down the insurrection. It is the economy of the people which has provided unusual supplies of real money in this hour of greatest need. It is the prompt self-denying abandonment of luxuries by the people which has turned the balances of trade in favor of the country, and brought those supplies of money. It is due to such a people, who can thus, in emergencies, place themselves in history beside the greatest and best of ancient or modern nations, that no effort should be spared by those whom they have a right to call to action, to obtain the speediest possible resumption of active employment throughout every department of industry, of trade and of commerce.

Your Committee are aware, that in the economical affairs of the people, governments possess a very limited power for good; we would, therefore, urge individual efforts on the part of every man engaged in active pursuits, to infuse the highest possible efficiency into all the industry and skill which he can command or influence for increasing the productive capacities of the country.

Whater aid Government can give, or Congress extend, will, we are persuaded, be promptly and cheerfully furnished. All that can be expected, however is the influence of Government in behalf of the opening of new channels for the extension of our commercial intercourse. Such channels, we have ascertained, are to be found, and we would recommend the appointment of a separate Committee for each, to correspond with the people of other commercial centres, and procure and present to the President and Congress and the Departments the requisite information for use before the Committees of both Houses.

Having secured the favorablr action of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, we have no doubt that the individual enterprise of our people will improve the channels which may be opened; and, while thus conferring benefits upon ourselves, we shall be enabled to obtain, from those exchanges of commodities which follow the negotiation of commercial treaties, a friendly recognition of that reciprocity of interest which should bind nations together as members of one family.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee.

(Signed,) JAMES GALLATIN, President.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

RELIEF TO BE EXTENDED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS WANT $130,000—THE COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Board held a meeting yesterday.

A bill from the Commissioners of Pilots, amounting to $6,200, for removing such portion of Pier No. 51, North River, as projected beyond the proper bounds, was referred to Committee on Taxes.

Mr. PURDY offered a preamble and resolution, stating that the Special Committee appointed April last, to inquire into the legality of issuing revenue bonds, to the amount of $250,000, for the relief of families of volunteers, had reported in favor of issuing the same, and urging that the said Committee be requested to report to the Board what action had been taken by them, to make an immediate appropriation for the families in question.

Mr. PURDY thought some immediate action should be taken in the matter. A large amount of money had been expended by the Union Defence Committee, and he thought it had been honestly distributed. The members of that Committee stood too high in the public estimation to have their acts assailed. It was not for the Committee to distribute funds to helpless families; the people in the several Wards should attend to that duty. The greater part of the fund had been expended in purchasing arms and equipments for the General Government, which has not the means at present to replace the amount.

Mr. BLUNT was in favor of taking the surplus fund of last year's appropriations, amounting to $279,000, and applying it for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, stating that there were claims against them for labor and supplies furnished, including the amount of certificates issued to contractors, and eighty per cent. of the estimated amounts due contractors, for which certificates had not been issued, made up to July 1, 1861, amounting to $55,748 98. The estimated amount of cost of sinking the remainder of the columns, including wages and materials, is $8,000. Salaries of engineer and other officers, $6,771. Estimated cost of the temporary bridge, $2,500. Eighty per cent. of the estimated amounts of additional work under the contracts, $57,200—the total amount of claims being $130,219 98. The Commissioners wished a sufficient appropriation to cover all of the claims, so that they would be in a position to prosecute the work to advantage, and avoid the necessity of asking for another appropriation within three months. The communication was laid on the table, and subsequently taken up, when an unsuccessful effort was made to appropriate $80,000 for the work. The document was laid over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. TWEED, and adopted, requesting the Commissioners for building McCOME'S Dam Bridge, to inform the Board what disposal had been made of the $80,000 in bonds placed in their hands, for the purpose of paying the share of New-York in the cost of constructing said bridge, and all the facts connected with the same; also, a complete statement of all expenditures incurred, and of salaries paid, and directing them to return to the Comptroller the unexpended sum in their hands.

The Comptroller's Quarterly Report made up to June 30, shows the appropriations for 1861, to be $4,877,349 27; expenditures, $2,248,236 10, leaving a balance in the County Treasury of $2,629,113 17. The document was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER IN MULBERRY-STREET.—An inquest was held on Monday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of MARY JONES, a young colored woman, who was mortally stabbed on the morning of the 4th inst., by CHAS. W. SMITH, also a person of color. The deceased was unmarried, but had been living with SMITH for six years past, and at the time she was wounded they occupied a room at No. 19 Mulberry-street. For a day or two previous to the Fourth, SMITH had been very ill-tempered, having become jealous of his paramour, and had threatened on more than one occasion to give her a mark she would carry to the grave. On Thursday morning the dispute was renewed and he attempted to stab her with the large blade of a pocket-knife. She implored him not to harm her, when he closed the large blade, opened the small one and thrust it into her side. He at once went to look for a doctor, and inquired of a policemen where one could be found. Subsequently, he assisted in the removal of the woman to the Hospital, and on the way thither, he told officer WILSON, of the Sixth Ward, that he had done the injury, but did not seem at all anxious to escape. On Sunday his victim died, and a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. LITTLE demonstrated that the wound had caused her death. The jury declared SMITH guilty of the murder, and he was committed by the Coroner for trial. The prisoner stated that he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, 36 years of age. He made no statement with reference to the charge against him.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY FOUND IN A POND AT EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Coroner GAMBLE has opened an inquest in the case of the body found on Saturday morning in a pond at the corner of Eighty-ourth-street and Broadway. It has been identified as the remains of CHRISTIAN ERBO, a German, recently employed at Bellevue Hospital as a nurse. Three witnesses thus far have been examined, two of whom, Drs. O'HANLON and BEACH, testified that they had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found four stabs in the left breast, running downwards and inwards, one of which penetrated the apex of the heart, and produced death. The other witness, Policeman HAAS, stated that his attention was called to the body by a little girl early in the morning. He found several persons looking at the remains, and with their assistance they were hauled out of the water. He observed some blood upon the two shirts which deceased wore, both of which were buttoned close, excepting one button at the top. The body was lying about three feet from the brink of the pond, which is filled with stagnant water to the depth of from two to four feet. There were no cuts in the clothes, neither were there any footmarks upon the margin of the pond, indicating that a struggle had taken place. The Coroner has directed that the pond shall be dragged, upon the supposition that the knife with which the wounds were inflicted was thrown into the water, and to afford opportunity for obtaining other testimony the inquest was postponed until Saturday next.

FATAL RESULT OF A FRACAS ON THE FOURTH.—On the evening of the Fourth a number of disorderly youths who were passing up Chatham-street, made a wanton attack upon STEPHEN MCGRATH, a young man living at Manhattanville, who was sitting on the sidewalk at the corner of that street and Baxter. They struck him several times in the face, and were resorting to other violence, when several persons interposed in his behalf. Among them was a man known as "Jingles," who drew a knife and made an offensive demonstration toward a lad in the crowd named WM. ALTY. ALTY then discharged a pistol at "Jingles," the ball from which did not take effect in him, but struck another of the bystanders, named PATRICK DOYLE, in the side. DOYLE was taken to the Hospital, and yesterday the wound resulted in his demise. At the time of the occurrence ALTY and several others were arrested, but it was not then known that the shot had been fired by ALTY, and the Magistrate on Friday morning discharged all of the prisoners. The police will rearrest most of these persons, and to-day Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the case.

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE REBELS.—HENRY V. VULTEE, a lawyer, residing at No. 132 Monroe-street, was brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in the streets of the Seventh Ward, by giving free expression to treasonable sentiments. The complainant, FREDERICK A. POTTER, an officer of police, testified that the accused was constantly in the habit of uttering scurrilous language against the President and Government of the United States, characterizing the entire Northern people as scoundrels and thieves who desired to deprive Southerners of their rights, and making use of other inane expressions of similar nature. The neighbors had been greatly outraged and annoyed by VULTEE'S conduct, and some of them had threatened to hang him. The complainant on various occasions had requested the accused to desist from his foolish conduct, but he was not heeded. Finding him on Monday evening discoursing on his favorite topic to seven or eight excited persons, the officer told him to go away, when he turned his batteries of abuse upon that individual and was arrested. He was held for examination.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, upon the remains of an unknown man, late a member of the De Kalb Regiment, who died at Elizabethport on Monday afternoon. The body was brought to this City on the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, and placed beneath a shed at Pier No. 2 North River, there to remain uncared for until the Coroner made his appearance. Col. VON GILSA failed to send an escort with the remains, and in consequence neither the name of deceased, nor any particulars concerning him could be obtained. The certificate of a physician was forwarded, however, to the effect that the poor soldier had died from drinking too much iced water while overheated during the march of his regiment through the City, on Monday afternoon. No other evidence concerning the cause of death was produced. The remains will be kept a few days for identification, at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was apparently of German birth, and about 22 years of age.

A SAD MISTAKE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 4 First-street, upon the body of an infant four months old, whose death was occasioned by an overdose of morphine. The mother of the child died at its birth, but shortly before her decease she gave the little one to one of her friends, Mrs. EHLERS, to be taken care of. A few days since, Mrs. E. and the baby both became ill, and Dr. FISCHER, the father of the child, prescribed some morphine powders for the lady, and another sort of powders for the babe. On Saturday evening MARY JERS, the servant, was directed to mix one of the child's powders, when she inadvertently took one of the other kind, which Mrs. E. administered. Presently the mistake was discovered, but it was too late, and the child died on Monday.

CUT OFF THE SUPPLIES.—The Health Warden of the Thirteenth Ward yesterday had two children, aged 4 and 2 years, brought to Essex Market Court, to be provided for by the City. They had been found, vermin-covered, and in a most pitiable plight, at No. 76 Mangin-street. The neighbors state that their father, a man named NIELE, had enlisted and was now at the seat of war with the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He left the little sufferers in care of MARY NEILE, their step-mother, who had been obtaining means from the Union Defence Committee for their support. This money, however, she squandered upon herself, and neglected the children, who were at the verge of starvation. Both were sent to Randall's Island.

GENIUS AMONG THE BRISTLES.—Invention knows no limits, and whether its object be a patent engine or a patent tooth-pick, it is perhaps equally entitled to recognition, if not entitled to equal praise. As an illustration, we may refer to a patent "hair-brush," invented by Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, which, by means of a reservoir in the back, controlled by a spring, ejects a rational quantity of oil among the bristles, which distribute it impartially over the scalp. To those who are in the bad habit of using such dressing for their hair, the instrument may be recommended as tributary to neatness and cleanliness.

CITY MORTALITY.—The weekly report from the City Inspector's Department, shows that from the 1st of July to the 8th of July, 1861, there have been 393 deaths, being a decrease of 62 on the previous week, and a decrease of 38 on the corresponding week of last year. The proportion of the different sexes are as follows: 65 men, 60 women, 140 boys, and 132 girls. Out of these 229 died from acute diseases, 122 from chronic disease, and 32 from external causes.

SIGNOR AMODIO.—It was stated in the *Herald*, of Monday, that "a solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Signor AMODIO, the favorite Baritone, was celebrated on Saturday last." This is an error. The requiem will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, (Dr. CUMMINGS,) on Saturday next, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M. On this occasion many distinguished Italian artists have kindly offered to assist.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION—The 300 passengers of the steamer *Champion*, for California, whose engine broke down on the 4th of July, three days after she left this port, obliging her to return here, together with the U. S. mails, were transferred to the *Northern Light*, and left again yesterday for Aspinwall. The engines of the *Champion* were the old ones taken out of the *Prometheus*.

THE RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The large bulk of the receipts at the Custom-house during the past week has been from the sugar and molasses trade. The duties paid on these articles have amounted in the aggregate to $365,000. One merchant paid $80,000, another $75,000, and others smaller amounts. One sugar merchant paid $31,000 on Monday, and on other withdrawals $110,000.

A BOAT CAPSIEZED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a small sail boat was capsized off Quarantine, containing three persons, one of whom was drowned. The others were saved by Capt. BRAISTED, of the Staten Island ferry boat *Westfield*. The men were soldiers on Governor's Island. The one drowned, belonged to Company I.

THE HEAT.—The thermometer yesterday ranged 95° to 96° in the shade, and may be fairly regarded as the hottest day of the season. The Massachusetts Second Regiment, which arrived about noon, complained much of the intensity of the heat. They thought the City Hall Park the hottest place they had yet seen.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

TULLY AND MADDEN SENT TO THE STATE'S PRISON.

Tully and Madden, who were indicted for robbing Ahern, a sailor, several months since, in Water-street, were put on their trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions. Ahern was knocked down late at night, while passing along the street, by a gang of three or four, who, after dragging him three or four yards on the sidewalk, rifled his pockets of sixty dollars in gold. The testimony showed that Tully was seen to run into a cellar by the officer who pursued and arrested him. Upon returning to the spot afterwards, some papers belonging to complainant were found. Subsequently five or six persons who were found in a dance-house near by, were taken to the Station-house, when Ahern identified Madden as another of the parties concerned in the assault and battery. Judge Stewart made an urgent appeal to the jury in behalf of Madden upon the ground that if he had been guilty he would have escaped from the neighborhood, and believed Ahern mistaken in his identity. The Jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty in both cases. The Recorder sentenced Tully to three years in the State Prison. Giving Madden the benefit of a doubt as to identity, he sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. Had Madden been able to show previous good character and associations, he would, no doubt, have escaped conviction; but, like his associate, he had been in the Penitentiary before, and he was well known as one of the vile gang who live on the wages of prostitution, and thrive by robbery in the low dens of Water-street. They received their sentence without emotion, and even smiled as they were being conveyed handcuffed back to the Tombs. They are both young men, apparently not over 21 years of age.

The case of Morelli, indicted for murder, being called, the District-Attorney was not ready on account of the absence of a material witness, Dr. Ward, who is a surgeon in one of the regiments near Washington.

Christian Maus, indicted for felonious assault and battery, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. Sentence was deferred, and permission given to his counsel to put in evidence of previous good character.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday evening, when considerable routine business of no general interest was transacted. A resolution, presented by Alderman STRONG, directing that a drill-room be hired for the Washington Grays, now being raised in the Eastern District, was adopted. On motion of Alderman J. G. TAYLOR, PETER GREEN was appointed Deputy Comptroller, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

A DUEL ALMOST.—A Captain and a Lieutenant, connected with that portion of the Sickles Brigade, now stationed in East New-York, on Saturday morning last, went outside the camp to settle a difficulty between them according to the dueling code. Arriving at the ground their intentions failed them, and the whole matter resulted in a promiscuous fist fight between the principals and their friends.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.—The detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment recruits, now quartered in the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue, received a portion of their clothing yesterday, and expect to receive the balance to-day. If the clothing is received at an early hour the detachment will leave for Virginia this evening.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While three night scavengers were at work yesterday morning at a vault at No. 36 Chapel-street, the flooring gave way, and they were immersed in the contents of the place. Immediate assistance was at hand, and they were taken out more dead than alive, and sent to one of the Hospitals for medical attendance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Mrs. MOLYNEAUX, of No. 34 Remsen-street, E. D., was on a visit at the house of a friend, No. 346 Atlantic-avenue, Sunday evening, she accidentally fell down a flight of stairs and was instantly killed. The husband of decease and four of their children, were with her at the time.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—Several men were prostrated by the severe heat of yesterday, but, so far as is known, only one case resulted fatally. A laboring man named PATRICK BARRETT, residing at No. 308 Hicks-street, while at work in a sewer on Sand-street, was prostrated by the heat and died soon after.

NEW ARMORY.—The Williamsburgh Riding School building has been hired by the City for an armory. The Washington Greys, a new regiment now being formed for actual service, will take possession of it in a few days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly German attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the Last River from one of the Houston-street ferry boats. He was rescued with great difficulty by officers of the boat.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Grace Church was laid on Saturday last at Jamaica, on the site of the one recently destroyed. The new building is to cost about $15,000.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—A boy named HENRY HENDRICKSON died yesterday from cramp, caused by eating too freely of cherries and green apples.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.—When we find our ideas less clear than usual, eyesight dimmed and head dizzy, we may feel sure that we are in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. No time should be lost in procuring a box of HOLLOWAY'S Pills, which will restore order to the deranged functions of the liver and stomach.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents; Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Depôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 11 Barclay-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

MOORE—WHILEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, by Rev. Edwin A. Cook, RICHARD HOFFMAN MOORE to ANNA BEEKMAN WHILEY, daughter of the late Richard Whiley, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

SIMMONS.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 8, WM. SIMMONS, son of John and Ellen Simmons, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family, the teachers and pupils of Primary School No. 9, also of the 1st-st. Sabbath School, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock this day, at the Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., near 2d-av.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, CATHERINE C. WRIGHT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st-st.

JONES.—In this City, Miss MARGARET JONES, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 411 Houston-st.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, JAMES CLARKE, civil engineer, for many years a resident of Havana, Cuba, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David C. Wilson, No. 241 West 16th-st.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, after a lingering illness, EZEKIEL D. BOYD, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 292 10th-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

PLATT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 7, JANE D., wife of Nathan C. Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 2 Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, CATHERINE C., wife of Thomas Houseworth, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 264 Spring-st.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 8, FLORENCE, fourth daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, a

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer, also is a good seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 27th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundry maid, or do general housework in a private family; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 595 Leroy-st., corner of Washington-st., up stairs, all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing understands French fluting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., next door to 4th-av., for two days. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, (12 months in this country,) as chambermaid; would be willing to take care of a child, or assist in the washing; has good City reference; no objections to go to the country. Call or address a note to E. S., No. 67 West 20th-st. 2nd floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 34 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESpectable American young woman, with two years' City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and washing, or chambermaid and nurse, and plain sewing; is of good disposition and obliging, and exceedingly fond of children; wages low; will go into the country. A girl wants a place, wages $3 a month. Call at No. 520 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., up stairs, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 116 West 27th-st., third floor, Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at 233 Stanton-st. Best references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a Welch Protestant, and can refer to her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can be seen at general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., rear top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 25, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or to undress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can be seen at general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., rear top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 25, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or to undress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is not afraid of work; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 62 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week in private families, also an excellent plain sewer and do fine stitching on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a Protestant, wants the work of a family going to the country for some time. Address S. G., No. 13 6th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; references given. Call at No. 161 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, is smart, willing and obliging, and can do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 102 third court of 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 1 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st., first story, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do housework in a respectable family, in City, or a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a very respectable and experienced person as housekeeper; can take entire charge, and is willing to be useful, or would take a seamstress' situation. Best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a French girl, in a first-class family, as lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; has 8 years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to engage with a lady or family going in the country, or traveling, for the Summer; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also hairdressing; no objections to travel, or wait on a grown up child. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress; refers to her present employers, No. 7 East 34th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to do anything; has the best of reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as laundress, or cook and laundress, by a respectable girl, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 522 31st-st., near 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant; has good reference; has no objection to country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 124 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as nurse and sewstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable steady young woman, a situation as nurse and competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging. Has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 302 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 25th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation to take care of children or wait on a lady, by a young girl, 17 years of age, who has never lived out before. Can be seen, for two days, at her sister's, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner of Broome, third floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a child from its birth, and has reference to that effect; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse and to do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; would go into the country. Best of references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress, or would go out by the day, week, or month; would be willing to travel with a family. Call or address No. 515 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation as seamstress; has a sewing-machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of plain sewing; will go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 90 Rivington-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 29 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8—City or country. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can be seen at general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., rear top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 25, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or to undress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is not afraid of work; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 62 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week in private families, also an excellent plain sewer and do fine stitching on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a Protestant, wants the work of a family going to the country for some time. Address S. G., No. 13 6th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; references given. Call at No. 161 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, is smart, willing and obliging, and can do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 102 third court of 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 1 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st., first story, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do housework in a respectable family, in City, or a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a very respectable and experienced person as housekeeper; can take entire charge, and is willing to be useful, or would take a seamstress' situation. Best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a French girl, in a first-class family, as lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; has 8 years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to engage with a lady or family going in the country, or traveling, for the Summer; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress; refers to her present employers, No. 7 East 34th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to do anything; has the best of reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

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AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as nurse and sewstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

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AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 13 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen this week at her present place, No. 45 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is an excellent plain sewer and embroiderer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED, BY a steady, respectable man, with first-class New-York City and European reference, a situation as butler or waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found truthful and trustworthy. A family in want of such a man will be punctually waited upon by addressing X. Y. Z., at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as bar-tender; can give the best of references as to capability, honesty, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, if required; best of references will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with years of experience, desires a situation in the above capacity, in City or country, will be found a first-class driver and good groom; salary not so much an object as a good home; best of references can be given. Call for GEORGE, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of references. Address P. H., at Mr. Cowhead's saddlery, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man in a private family; is strictly temperate; will be well recommended by his last employer. Apply at No. 115 7th-av., where he has lived for the last four years at the business.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MIDdle-aged man wishes a situation in the country; is a good coachman and a first-rate gardener; understands the care of flowers and the laying out of walks, and everything connected with a garden; has eighteen months' reference from his place this day. Call at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling assured that he will be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, 25 years of age, having no home, is desirous to find a situation in a gentleman's family, to drive, take care of horses for his board till the time when he can make a home; sober and willing; City reference. Address P. McN., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for 3 days; City or country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required; good reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had charge of one for 14 years; has a family to go with him; can give the best of reference; any person wanting such a man, call at Langley's Hotel, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Lackawanna-st. for M. P. for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good family driver; will be found willing and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. I., Box No. 19 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his employer. Address R. S. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country; must be steady and industrious. Apply in the morning, at No. 151 Front-st., corner Burling-slip.

AS GARDENER-LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situation for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife is laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS USEFUL SERVANTS ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—A man and his wife, with excellent references, wish situations; the man has had a number of prizes awarded to him, both in this country and in England, as florist; he is also an excellent farmer. The wife is a good cook, washer and ironer and dairymaid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family, has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business and has the best of City reference. Any family requiring an excellent waiter, for any part of the country, may apply for three days at No. 188 Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the grocery store, for G. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; city reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address M. N., care T. Saunders, No. 147 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT WAITER WISHes a situation in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., till engaged.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, from Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 41 Watts-st.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A young man wants a situation as above; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A NICE girl, American or German, to do chamberwork, to sew, and look after a child; a person of good disposition, and one that is capable, is desired, and none other. Call at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Lafayette-av.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and prev ous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,471 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a shipping-office, a stewardess, and 4 girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COACHMAN WANTED, APPLY TO C. C. & H. M. TABER, Nos. 148 and 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET for the Summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice-house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell-fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated on the East River, about one hour's distance from the City by steamboat or railroad; perfectly healthful; excellent bathing, &c. Apply at No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The largest variety in the United States; 500 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. REDINGTON, No. 249 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE.....by SMITH
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....D. BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KERRIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

MINTURN & PARTRIDGE, Auctioneers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF FRUITS.—Auction sale of lemons and oranges, by MINTURN & PARTRIDGE. The following portion of the cargo of the brig *Cerro* from Palermo, having remained unclaimed, and being of a perishable nature, will be sold at auction at Pier No. 10 East River, at 11½ o'clock A. M., the 10th inst., viz:

L TP	360 boxes lemons.
L FF	142 boxes lemons.
L SLB	332 boxes lemons.
GD	42 boxes lemons.
MS L	234 boxes lemons.
GP L	87 boxes lemons.
L [in 2 triangles] L	100 boxes lemons.
L SLB 4	750 boxes lemons.
10 SLBG	100 boxes oranges.
O GD	10 boxes oranges.
O FF O	138 boxes oranges.
O MS L	106 boxes oranges.
[Arrow in] O	100 boxes oranges.
O [in 2 triangles] O	50½ boxes oranges.
GP L	53 boxes oranges.
SLB G	500 boxes lemons.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large collection of modern oil paintings, consisting of a private collection of fine modern pictures purchased by a gentleman in Europe, comprising many valuable works; among them are two very fine pictures by Rausch of Munich, and Welsman. Also, a collection of old and modern paintings, to close invoices. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, rosewood parlor suites, etageres, wardrobes, book-cases, side boards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre tables, extension dining tables, lounges, library and reception suites, &c. This sale absolute for cash.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to city and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 84 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extens ve use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, and five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that anything in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 9,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
L. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1851

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96

Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96

WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 15th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$5,000 WANTED FOR 12 MONTHS, ON a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at the lowest valuation $15,000. The security hereby offered is of the most unquestionable character, and the personal responsibility of the applicant, independently of the mortgage security, can be fully assured. Apply, personally or by letter, to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, } New-York, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the New-York Consolidated, on demand.

W. M. JEFFRAY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY declare a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the New-York Consolidated, on demand.

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARMET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1 61.

The Board of Directors have this day declar d a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to..... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to..... $70,397

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., } No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., } No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.

J. FAULKNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. payable on demand

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
ATLANTA, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
TRALASIAN, Capt. Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freigh or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, July 27.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburgh 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $46, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D'SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale by DR. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL.

To a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a complete cure of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœpathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole depôt, by the proprietor, J. WINCHESTER,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Kino, No. 60 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Fowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 23d-st., six doors west of Broadway, at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, and at KIP HARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Laight-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C. is a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MALGAT, late Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., just published the 40th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and No. 1 Ann-st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. BLEEKER, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted on diseases at his residence, No. 152 Concord-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brick work and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 Canal-st. Planing machines, chains and fixtures, copper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 3 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 2 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper coals, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink cates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 drydrometers, 20 pallet knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, cases and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 2 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 horse wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

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CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COU

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

suspicious schooner, supposed to be in the employ of the piratical party who seized the *St. Nicholas*, some of whom were captured yesterday, was in the bay waiting the return of Capt. THOMAS, *alias* the French Lady, this morning took possession of the steamer *Chester*, just as she was about leaving on her regular trip for the Eastern Shore. The passengers were put off, and soldiers took their place, and she proceeded down the bay and made the capture. Capt. THOMAS and his party came from Fredericksburgh in this schooner.

Shortly after the seizure of the steamer *Chester*, the steamers *George L. Weemes* and *Mary Washington*, which had just started out, were required to return by the Government officers. This measure was precautionary in apprehension that an attempt might be made to seize them.

THE "FRENCH LADY'S" EXPLOITS.

NARRATIVE OF THE SEIZURES MADE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The following statement has been made to us by Mr. E. CASE, mate of the schooner *Margaret*, loaded with coal, bound from Alexandria, Va., to New-York, and which was seized by the *St. Nicholas*, after the latter had been taken possession of by Capt. THOMAS and his pirates. Mr. CASE reached this City last evening.

On Saturday, the 29th day of June, we passed Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac; we saw the steamer *St. Nicholas* come out of a river on the Virginia shore, called Cone River. She passed us, and paid no attention to us, we thinking all the while it was rather strange for her to be sailing down the Bay, as it was out of her course. Her object, we soon found out, was to seize the brig *Monticello*, and the schooner *Mary Pierce*, which were bound up the Bay, as we were going out. In a few minutes the the *St. Nicholas* headed up the Bay again; she came up and passed us; then turned again and bore updown on us Capt. HOLLINS hailed us, and asked what schooner it was. We told him the schooner *Margaret*. He then inquired what it was loaded with, and we told him. He then sung out that we were a prize to the Southern Confederacy. The *St. Nicholas* was then run close alongside; then about twenty-five armed men jumped on board and drove all hands on board the steamer. When I got on deck, and before they drove me into the hold, I looked around me, and who should I see but the traitor, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, formerly master of the steamer *Jamestown*.

They then took the schooner in tow, and took us up the Rappahannock River as far as the depth of the water would permit. That night they came again alongside, and coaled the *St. Nicholas* from our cargo. Next morning we started for Fredericksburgh, and took the *Mary Pierce* in tow, and towed her within fifteen miles of the town. At dark, on the 30th, we came alongside of the dock; they kept us on board all night. The next morning, early, we were marched out, closely guarded by soldiers, and were placed on board the cars for Richmond, not having eaten anything worth speaking of for twenty-four hours. At every station we stopped at, we were hooted, and called all the vile names the populace could lay their tongues to.

We arrived at Richmond on Monday, July 1, at 10 A. M., and were taken direct to jail; we were followed by about fifteen hundred people who were hooting, yelling, and abusing us at the top of their voices. I expected momentarily that some of us would be shot. We were locked up till 6½ A. M., July 4. After going to the Mayor's office and obtaining a permit to pass out of Virginia, the whole of us—thirty-eight in number—were permitted to depart, but not before we were asked to go into the army and take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. This, we most emphatically declined to do. We were then taken back again to Fredericksburgh; not one of us had a cent of money. At 1 o'clock Friday morning, 5th July, we were put on board a boat and carried and landed down the river at a place called Mahassen; we staid and slept in a barn there. The people here were kind to us and gave all of us something to eat. On Saturday morning we started and walked twenty-three miles before we could reach the banks of the Potomac, at the head of the Cone River.

Capt. KIRWIN, the late Captain of the *St. Nicholas*, got a wagon and drove four miles, when he managed to procure a schooner that would take us across the following morning. We started and walked the next morning for the boat, which was of the Confederate Army, and named the *Georgiana*, owned by Col. THOMAS; Col. T. was on board with a crew of about twelve in number. We sailed for Point Look-Out, on the Maryland shore, and landed at 5 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Directly we landed she started and sailed up the Chesapeake Bay.

We had had nothing to eat on board the *Georgiana*, and started to walk the thirty miles to Mill-Stone Wharf, on the Patuxet River, to meet the steamer *Mary Washington*. We reached there about 6 o'clock in the morning, Monday. The Captain of the *Mary Washington*, with great kindness, gave us all a passage to Baltimore, and furnished us with a splendid dinner. At Mill-Stone Wharf, who should come on board but Colonel THOMAS, the same man who seized the *St. Nicholas*. On our way to Baltimore we stopped at a landing called Fair Haven; there two United States officers came on board, and were informed that he was on board. They soon discovered him, but did not inform him who they were. Before we arrived at North Point, Col. THOMAS imagined that somebody was on the look-out for him and endeavored to lower the quarter-boat of the steamer, but he was caught in the act by the officers, and stopped. He drew a pistol, and the officers drew their revolvers; they told him they would take him, dead or alive. He called out for his "boys," and by that the officers found out who the rebels were that were with him.

We stopped at Fort McHenry to land the prisoners, and Col. THOMAS was nowhere to be found. They hunted for him over an hour; finally they found him stowed away in a bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. He and the rest of the rebels were marched inside the fort.

The Sergeant belonging to the rebel army, and who guarded the jail in Richmond, in which we were locked up, told me there were not more than 3,000 men in Richmond. According to appearances, I should judge that the men were half-starved. I never saw a more miserable-looking set. Along the whole route to Richmond and back again, I did not see more than 5,000 soldiers. By the information I received in Richmond the number of Confederate soldiers in Virginia is immensely overrated; I was told there were not more than 75,000.

I would state, to satisfy the families of the crews of the different vessels that have been seized, that those who are not detained for witnesses will be returned to their homes immediately.

THE TIME FOR SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that there is much misapprehension regarding the risks our soldiers are likely to run in consequence of exposures in a hot climate. I have traveled extensively in the Southern States at all seasons of the year, and have consequently had excellent opportunities for making observations on this subject, and am fully convinced that such of our forces as are at all fitted to endure the fatigue of a soldier's life will be much better fitted to endure the hot climate than those in the rebel ranks.

Those who have joined the National forces are for the most part taken from our working classes, and have become inured to the fatigues of the field by laboring in all weathers, while exposed to the sun as well as the rain. In the ranks of the Southern Army, on the contrary, are very many sons of slaveholders. The mode of life of this class is well known to be altogether different from that of those whom we have put in the field. My observation proves that this class of the population in the Southern States take good care, during the hot season, to shelter themselves from the rays of the sun. If obliged, during the warmer part of the day, to leave their houses, which are uniformly well sheltered and protected from the sun's rays, they take good care to confine themselves to shady spots as much as possible. Even the overseers who keep the poor negroes at work, remain almost continually under the shade of some convenient tree.

Again, it seems to me that the diet upon which the Southerners rely mainly—smoked pork and corn-cake mixed with water, and but little salt—is not calculated to make them a rugged race. Our own soldiers, of course, need good food, as nearly as possible equal in quality to that on which they subsist at home. Then their clothing should be of a light color, so as to keep from drawing more heat than can be avoided. These points well attended to, I am inclined to believe that the Southern troops will be more easily conquered in the Summer months than at any other year. Dress for hot weather, diet for hot , storm the enemy's camp in hot weather, and dent that our troops will be the victors.
ats, N. H., Wednesday, July 3, 1861. B. P.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. LYON MARCHING IN PURSUIT OF GOV. JACKSON—PROBABILITY OF OVERTAKING HIM—PRECAUTIONS FOR THE MARCH—GOV. JACKSON AND THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

At last we have reliable information from Booneville, that Gen. LYON'S *corps d'armée* broke up camp on Thursday morning, and is now fairly under way for the Southern border of our State. What reasons induced Gen. LYON to delay this long expected forward movement for over a week, while the enemy was daily getting further away from the clutches of our main army, has not yet transpired; if Northern Missouri was not sufficiently protected, we might have had the necessary reinforcement from Illinois at a few hours' notice. At any rate it is safe to assume, that Gen. LYON has had very good reasons for deferring his forward movement,—obstacles may have occurred which it was not in his power to surmount.

Before starting, Gen. LYON appointed Col. STEVENSON, of the Seventh Regiment, Chief Commander of all military forces from Kansas City to the mouth of the Missouri River, thus suspending Col. BOERNSTEIN from his command at Jefferson City. This was absolutely necessary, for the appointment of Col. BOERNSTEIN to a position which invested him with the quasi dignity of Governor was a very injudicious move from the beginning, and has already produced a great deal of ill-feeling. Col. BOERNSTEIN has never been anything but a politician, and political motives alone prompted his appointment to the command of the Capital. But our people are sick to death of politicians, and growl at every attempt to make this war for the maintenance of the Union subservient to party considerations and party remunerations. Gen. LYON stands so high in the hearts of our citizens because he is simply a military hero; Col. BLAIR would be far more popular were he not tinged with partyism. But aside from this, Col. BOERNSTEIN is so personally unpopular, that all the companies of his regiment, which remained with him at Jefferson City, had to be sent back to St. Louis as disaffected, and replaced by other troops. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation to Gen. LYON that he has removed a person from an important position, who was totally unfit for it, and appointed in his place a gentleman like Col. STEVENSON.

Booneville was left in charge of Lieut.-Col. SCHAFFER, with 500 men; and Lieut.-Col. WHITE was sent with six companies of St. Louis Home Guards and two six-pounder guns, per steamer *Louisiana*, for Kansas City, with instructions to arm and organize the Home Guards in that place, and keep a strict watch on the doings of the Secessionists in the adjoining neighborhood.

Having thus arranged all matters in Northern Missouri, Gen. LYON left Booneville early in the morning on Thursday, with twenty-one hundred men, consisting of Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. TOTTEN'S companies of United States regulars. One hundred and twenty-five wagons were taken along for transport service. Before marching, Gen. LYON issued a special order to his troops, exhorting them to do their duty, and cautioning them to observe the strictest discipline. Gen. LYON says:

"Company commanders will march at the hind end of their companies, and see that no man falls out of his place without permission, and this permission will only be granted for absolutely necessary purposes."

Upon arriving in camp, commanding officers will cause company rolls to be called, and all persons out of the ranks without permission will be punished.

Frequent halts will be made, and men must take advantage of this to get water and rest themselves; and no indulgences beyond this can be permitted."

It appears from this, that Gen. LYON is fully aware of the dangers his expedition will have to encounter in a long and tedious march through an enemy's country, where ambuscades may lie in wait for them at the corner of every road, and small squads of Secessionists will lurk about in every direction to kill off such careless strollers as may linger behind.

It will, indeed, be a rough journey to our troops, and initiate them a little more in the hardships of soldier life than they probably are anxious to become acquainted with. A quick march of nearly a hundred miles with little more rest than a few short halts will give, is not an altogether agreeable exercise this hot weather, especially when you are not sure to obtain a good fight at the end of it. For it is not very likely that Gen. LYON will be in time to assist Col. SIEGEL and Major STURGIS in demolishing the rebel troops of Gen. PRICE, and administering a clyster of grapeshot to the bowels of their dysenteric commander, should this heroic individual not succeed in escaping their vigilance.

Late news from the Southwestern seat of war leads us to hope that not only PRICE'S escape will be cut off, but also, that our peripatetic Governor, the be-petticoated JACKSON, will be caught; for it appears that he is still in Vernon County, and Col. SIEGEL has now extended the line of his troops so far West and South as to cut off the last chance of an escape. Gen. PRICE and Gen. RAINS are still in Vernon County, and their forces are variously estimated at from six to ten thousand. Every day may bring us the news of a battle, for Major STURGIS' expedition from Kansas City must by this time be close in the rear of the enemy's army, and will doubtlessly induce them to hasten their flight southward, where Col. SIEGEL has prepared them a warm reception.

When this battle shall have been fought, Missouri will have been liberated, and Arkansas' turn will have come. For Gen. LYON would scarcely have considered it worth while to break up his camp at Booneville at this late day, and march all the way to Springfield, if he had no other object in view than to assist at the jubilee over the total rout of the enemy. Besides, there is still a possibility of Gen. PRICE'S escape, and in that case it would be absolutely necessary to follow him into Arkansas, and cut his army to pieces before he could have effected a junction with the Arkansas army under BEN. MCCULLOCH.

In Arkansas they seem to be aware that such a movement is contemplated, for the Military Board of that State have called out ten new regiments "to repulse an invasion from the North." Not to assist their brother traitors in Missouri, as they have always been bragging of doing: their ardor has cooled down, they only desire "to be let alone now;" they do not wish to be "invaded." I presume it is the same way with Gen. PILLOW, who always *threatens* to come over to see us, but never comes. It would really be delightful, and show that "things can be done in one way as well as in another," by a LYON as well as by an Anaconda, if Missouri were to be cleared from the whole gang of her pestilent rebels, before the first step has been taken to clear Virginia from hers.

The defeat of BLAIR in the contest for the Speakership has caused a feeling of disappointment and chagrin among his party friends, who had hoped to see his well-known views in regard to an energetic war policy indorsed by the House. Perhaps this defeat is partly due to the inconsiderate laudations of his friends, who have been trying their best to get up a military reputation for Mr. BLAIR, which is neither his due, nor at all necessary for one whose other talents are sufficient to command universal respect. *Suum cuique!* To Mr. BLAIR and the German population of St. Louis belong the honor of having created the possibility to save Missouri from the treacherous designs of her Government officials, but Gen. LYON has been the soul of all military manœuvres, and as an old and tried soldier in the service of the United States, he has changed the contest—which otherwise might have been but a war of faction against faction—to a war for the Union against traitors.

No steps have yet been taken to call the State Convention together, and this hesitation augurs very unfavorably for our hopes of an adjustment of our difficulties through the agency of that body. The power to convene the Convention was vested in a committee before the adjournment of the last session; but it seems that a majority of the committee is adverse to a session at the present time. Mass meetings have been held in many counties of the interior, demanding the immediate assembling of the Convention, and requesting that body to depose the present State Government, and make provisions for a new election. Whether this outside pressure will have the desired effect on the members of the committee, and induce them to meet the just demands of the people of Missouri, we shall soon see. The present state of affairs is intolerable, and if we cannot get a civil government soon, Gen. LYON ought to provide us with a military government. He certainly has the power, for he virtually exercises it every day, and about his right to declare Missouri under martial-law there can neither be any question. There surely ought to be some remedy to set the broken machinery of our government to rights again, and it will be far better to adopt it at once than to wait until the whole machine bursts, and our State is enveloped in wild anarchy and confusion.

Gov. JACKSON is reported to have secretly ordered the Legislature to assemble at Sarcoxie, Jasper County, for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance. There is little doubt that the report is true. Before adjourning from Jefferson City, a bill was passed, giving Gov. JACKSON the power to change the seat of government at his pleasure; in short, creating a kind of traveling government, which would be able to follow the Governor in his projected flight through the State. This bill was passed, as all the others of a similar nature, at the express instigation of JACKSON, who was resolved, as he expressed it, "to take Missouri out of the Union or into hell."

Unfortunately for the pious Ex-Governor, Sarcoxie is at present occupied by Col. SIEGEL'S troops, who would be more rejoiced to receive a visit from "Claib," and his legislative coadjutors, than these gentlemen might be to meet them. This disagreeable circumstance may be evaded, however, by appointing a new seat of Government—the selection of which is solely dependent on the valiant Ex-Governor. A convenient town, in the middle of an uninhabited track of wild timber land, where branch banks are usually located, would do very well for these traitors to meet in and declare Missouri out of the Union. But it is to be hoped that our troops will be upon them before any such infernal schemes can be carried into execution; though a secession ordinance, passed by the Legislature, would be of itself an usurpation of a power which the people have delgated, if it does exist, to the State Convention, and consequently be null and void.

This plan of JACKSON'S to have a session of the Legislature before he leaves Missouri for Arkansas, explains the slowness of his flight. He thinks the passage of a secession ordinance by the regular Legislature, which has not yet been deprived of its authority, either by the State Convention or the military representative of the General Government, Gen. LYON, will do more mischief to the Union cause than the loss of a battle could do to his. It thus becomes every day of more importance that our forces should hasten to relieve the State from the presence of these miserable conspirators, and that a strong military government should at once be installed in Missouri, until the people can be called upon to arrange their affairs by the election of new officials.

Last night the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. J. B. WYMAN, heretofore stationed at Caseyville, Illinois, left our city on the Pacific Railroad for Rolla, Pulaski County, from which place they will at once proceed towards Springfield, to join the forces of Col. SEIGEL. These are the first troops from another State which have passed through our city, and their appearance created quite a sensation. They had evidently done a good deal of marching and very little of eating during the day, for they had scarcely reached the dépôt before two baker-wagons, very conveniently passing by at the moment, were emptied, and the contents, bread, cakes, pies and crackers thrown about over the heads of the front ranks to those in the rear in a manner quite original and amusing. The pies especially, having a tendency to stick to the faces of such as stood in their way, gave many a hungry soldier the appearance of a "doughface," and stewed apples and currant jelly sought a provisional hiding place in many bushy whiskers, to be extracted at a more convenient time. Of course, the owners of the wagons were paid in good coin, and departed in high spirits over the quick sale of their eatables. An adjoining bakery was cleared out in the same rapid way, and from a "corner grocery" innumerable bottles of suspicious appearances were carried out in a most touchingly careful and affectionate manner.

Twenty-five cars stood ready at the dépôt for the transport of this regiment, and amid loud cheers, songs, laughter, and all the wild frolic you might expect from a good thousand Western soldier-boys, the train departed.

In Northern Missouri our force has now been increased by the arrival of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment. Three regiments are now stationed along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the Second Iowa Regiment, Col. CURTIS, Lieut.-Col. SWITZLE; the Third Iowa Regiment, Col. WILLIAMS, and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. SMITH,—Col. CURTIS being absent at Washington, Col. SMITH has been appointed chief commander, and has changed his Head-quarters from St. Joseph to Palmyra.

The case of TUCKER, of the *State Journal*, arrested on the charge of treason, is progressing slowly, and excites little attention, because no one believes that he will be punished, however conclusive the evidence of his guilt may be. A letter from him to JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War was produced in Court, recommending the bearer to an appointment in the Confederate Army; also a batch of editorials from his miserable *Journal*, and several letters from Gov. JACKSON, showing that individual's irrepressible desire to take Missouri out of the Union. To-morrow the United States Circuit Court will commence its extra session, under Judge CARTER, when the whole plots of treason hatched by JACKSON and his tools will be thoroughly sifted and laid bare to the public.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS

A detachment of United States troops arrived in this City yesterday from Philadelphia, and was immediately transferred to Governor's Island. A squad of regulars was again sent down from Fort Columbus yesterday, to fill a few remaining vacancies in the company of artillery, garrisoning Fort Hamilton.

Capt. FRANK E. BROWNELL (the avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH) has reported for duty at Boston, to recruit for the new Eleventh Regiment, United States regular Army, to which he was appointed in General Order No. 13. Capt. CUTTS, who is married to a sister of the late Senator DOUGLAS, is also in the Modern Athens on the same business. The Head-quarters of the Eleventh will be at Fort Independence, Boston harbor—if it ever be organized, which seems doubtful. Col. KEYES, of Pennsylvania, is to command the regiment.

We have advices from the Utah Army to June 14. Everything was prepared for the march, and the soldiers would all be on the road in ten days. Lieut. DUBLEY, whose command was abroad, was ordered to return to the Fort and await orders from Washington. Col. COOK, of the Second Dragoons, Dr. MOORE, and Lieut. GREEN, had been visiting Great Salt Lake City. The rumor that disloyalty had shown itself in Fort Crittenden, is officially contradicted. CHARLES WOLF, a private soldier of the regular forces, was killed at a fandango.

The steamer *J. C. Swan*, seized for temporary service by the authorities of the St. Louis, Mo., Arsenal, has been turned over to her owners.

Matters at the Navy-yard were unusually dull yesterday. The *Harriet Lane*, 6, is in the dry-dock; the *Richmond*, 14, is waiting for her turn in it; the *Iroquois*, 6, is rapidly preparing for sea again. The Board of Naval Officers is still in session at the Naval Hospital. The steamer *Eagle* progresses fast: the *Potomac*, 50, sailing frigate, has her masts nearly in ship shape; the Marines still keep their head-quarters at the gate barracks; the two new steam-sloops go ahead in the ship-houses; the two thousand men anxiously look for money, and none comes; and the Ordnance Department is hurrying up armaments for the newly purchased vessels. The *Savannah*, 26, corvette, is still off the Battery with the *Varina* and *Crawford*.

The coal ship *Phelps* left the wharf, yesterday afternoon, with fuel for the blockade fleet. This vessel has undergone a thorough overhauling, and put in a seaworthy condition at a heavy expense. She has on board a quantity of other necessaries than coal.

The Naval recruiting is gradually dying off. The seamen and ordinary seamen imagine that the law about natives extends to them, which it does not at present. A few slender Provincial men and some New-York rowdies are now the only classes from which landsmen can be taken.

The *Seminole* came up to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, yesterday. The *Cumberland* will be at Boston on Friday.

Horse buying for the Army continues here. The stables where horses are to be sent for inspection, are situated in Twenty-fourth-street, New-York, and No. 28 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. Over fifty have been bought within the past two days. Animals to be accepted must be 15½ hands high, not over eight or under three years old—stallions and geldings preferred. The Assistant-Quartermaster is the officer to whom applicants should bring horses. He will be found at proper hours at the places mentioned, and wants a thousand horses.

A NEW-JERSEY SECESSIONIST.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 9.

A well-known petty politician of this city, has addressed a treasonable and insulting letter to Col. JOHNSON, of the First Regiment of New-Jersey, now in Virginia, which, by Col. J.'s request, was published in this morning's *Mercury*. Such acts as this are generally regarded here as simply very unwise, fruitful of more trouble to the authors than others. The immense preponderance of public sentiment is so manifestly with the Administration that very little notice is taken of our secession sympathizers.

MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, July 8.

Capt. STEWART VAN VLIET, for many years Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered East for services in the field.

The Third Regiment of Kansas Volunteers is being formed at Mound City.

RESULTS OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

A friend, says the Baltimore *American*, has handed us a letter found in the pocket of an officer in the Confederate forces, written to a friend in Richmond. He was, with several others, surprised near Great Bethel by some of Gen. BUTLER'S scouts, and escaped, leaving their coats hanging on the limb of a tree. In speaking of the New-Orleans Zouaves, which he calls "JEFF. DAVIS' Pet Wolves," he says: "They were here only about twenty-four hours, and in that time killed only four cows, together with sheep and pigs too numerous to mention; they are without doubt the hardest set I ever saw." He continues: "We have been getting on quite comfortably here, as we manage to get a few extras occasionally by buying them. But we have not received anything in the way of meat from the Commissary except salt bacon, and most of the time the most abominable flour you ever saw; in fact, the bread made from it is so heavy that it is dangerous to go swimming after a meal, for fear of sinking."

Whatever may be said of the military resources of Virginia in men and arms, in the provision line the State must be pretty well relieved of all its superabundant supply. We heard from the mountain region a day or two ago, and it was asserted by a man direct from that portion of that State, that within a radius of forty miles of a given spot, "no chicken could be heard to crow," whilst everything else in the way of eatables was completely swept off.

Recurring to the case with which we started—it would seem that the importation of the "Pet Wolves" into this region by Mr. DAVIS has been pretty well matched by the Government in the deportation of the "Billy Wilson Zouaves" to Pensacola, in which region it may be supposed, if they get a chance to explore, they will doubtless rival the exploits of those now in Virginia.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The following petition was sent into the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, and referred to the Committee on National affairs:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, representing the Second Scott Life Guard, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, respect fully petition and state that the said regiment, now at the seat of war, was organized in this City in the months of April and May last, under the calls of their Excellencies the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York, "for the embodying and equipment of volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence."

Your petitioner would further state, that in the formation and embodiment of the above designated Thirty-eighth Regiment a large expense was incurred for the subsistence, lodging and clothing of the men; also for printing, advertising and other necessary calls of outlay.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues felt authorized in contracting the above alluded-to liabilities, on account of your honorable body having voted and appropriated one million of dollars, a portion of which, at least, it was expressly stated was to be used for the expenses of forming regiments, before their muster in the Government service. These expenses in the Thirty-eighth Regiment were large, as, owing to a change in the orders regarding the numerical force of companies before they would be accepted, your petitioner and colleagues were at one time boarding and lodging at least 700 men, and during a term of about five weeks they were constantly providing for, as above, from 100 to 700 persons. Also, during this period a large amount was necessarily expended for shirts, pants, shoes, &c., it having been found impossible and inhuman to keep the men together without furnishing such clothing, &c.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues had assurances from the Union Defence Committee, that all funds necessarily expended for the purposes above-mentioned, would be advanced by them; and that the whole amount thus expended, as far as your petitioner has been able to learn, and he has been most active in endeavoring to ascertain the facts, having been detailed from his regiment almost especially to attend to these claims, amounts to about $13,000, about $5,000 of which remains unpaid.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues have received from the Union Defence Committee about $5,500, and that upon a further application, with properly-attested vouchers, were informed by the Union Defence Committee that their funds were all exhausted, and that it was impossible for them to make further response.

Your petitioner would further state, that the claims against the Thirty-eighth are held by parties mostly in needy circumstances, and that it will occasion great distress to many families of worthy citizens if those accounts are allowed to stand unliquidated, until relief is afforded by State legislation, which is the only resource left, besides the present application for aid to your honorable body.

Your petitioner would further state that he feels confident that all these bills will be allowed by special act at the next meeting of the State Legislature, and he therefore humbly prays, and respectfully petitions your honorable body, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to meet these bills, which sum will undoubtedly be returned to the City by the State, and thus much misery and distress avoided, at a time when nearly all business arrangements are stagnated on account of our National troubles, among a respectable class of our fellow-citizens who have fulfilled their contracts with the Thirty-eighth in good faith.

Your petitioner would further state, that the Thirty-eighth is admitted to be one of the most efficient and effective Regiments that has left our City, or even the State; and while others were féted and pampered, and made the recipients of color presentations and various other popular demonstrations, they were allowed to leave with only the overflowing applause of their fellow-citizens for their orderly bearing and soldier-like discipline, as they marched through the streets to the transport which bore them from their native City.

In conclusion, your petitioner will only add, that he feels assured that the justness of his petition must meet the unanimous approval of your Bodies, and that the aid asked for will be promptly extended. And your petitioner will ever pray. Respectfully,

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Colonel Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.
By his Attorney, Capt. DANIEL E. GAVIT, Company A.

WANTS ATTENDING TO.

We have received frequent complaints from masters of vessels arriving at this port, of the unofficial and ungentlemanly conduct of the United States Consul at Matanzas, Dr. HUGH MARTIN. Capt. WALTERS, of the schooner *Americus*, arrived yesterday, reports him as a drunken vagabond, and a disgrace to his position, besides being an undisguised Secessionist.

ENLISTMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

CHARLES BIRD, of Canada, having joined the United States Army, and being under age, his father claimed his release, and received the following reply from Lord LYONS—and the fact this note contains may be considered a precedent in all future difficulties of the kind:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

SIR: With reference to the letter which you wrote to me on the 6th inst., I beg to inform you that, in compliance with a request from me, the Government of the United States has given orders for the discharge of your son, CHARLES BIRD, from the First Kentucky Regiment of volunteers. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LYONS.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

HOSPITAL NOTICE—SUPPLIES WANTED.

COOPER UNION, ROOM No. 25,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

The Woman's Central Relief Association beg leave to inform the ladies and Army Societies of this City and vicinity, that they received on the 5th inst. from the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission at Washington, an urgent requisition for hospital clothing for 300 patients, to be sent to Washington before the 11th inst., for the supply of the hospitals soon to be occupied there. The Central Relief Association has not at present the means of furnishing this requisition, and it earnestly solicits supplies of flannel shirts, hospital bed-gowns, drawers and slippers, and any other articles suitable for hospitable uses, as advertised in the circulars of the Association. These things are needed at once, and it is hoped that the call will meet with a prompt and generous response.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,
Miss COLLINS,
Members Ex. Committee.

THE RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We speak of the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, the Sanitary Department of an army; why not also of the Religious Department? The spiritual interests of the army are most important, both for the future well-being of those who may be called to die for their country, and as an element of success in a righteous war. To take care of these interests many devoted Chaplains are now laboring. Perhaps no "Committee of Supplies" has done so much to furnish spiritual aid as the American Tract Society, they having already supplied above sixty regiments with large donations of tracts and libraries. As many are furnished, the aid goes forward. J. M. S.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at West Roxbury for some time past, broke camp at eleven o'clock, on Monday morning, and marched to Boston. It was intended to have a grand review upon the Common, but owing to the intense heat, it was thought advisable to dispense with it. At 3½ P. M., the regiment started from Boston for New-York. It arrived in this City, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, at about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning. A Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts, headed by Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, met the regiment upon its arrival here. After landing, the regiment marched up Cortlandt-street to Broadway, from thence to the Park Barracks, where the men breakfasted. The officers were invited by the Committee, to dine at the Astor House. The invitation was accepted.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. JOSEPH CHOATE, a son of the late Mr. RUFUS CHOATE, entered the room, and was greeted with prolonged applause. Speeches were made by this gentleman, Col. GORDON, Lieut. EDWARD ANDREW and others. All of which were of the most patriotic nature, and listened to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Col. GORDON, the commandant of this regiment, is a graduate of West Point, as is also the Lieutenant-Colonel and several other officers. The uniform is the same as that worn by the Regulars; the numerical strength of the regiment, including officers and men, is 998. Shortly before 5 o'clock, the regiment formed into line in front of the City Hall, and marched to Pier No. 2, where it embarked for Martinsburgh to join Gen. PATTERSON'S command. This regiment carries with it 125 horses, 25 wagons and 2 ambulances. The following is a correct list of the officers:

Colonel, Geo. H. Gordon, of Boston.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. L. Andrews, of Boston.
Major, Wilder Dwight, of Boston.
Adjutant, Chas. Wheaton, Jr., of Boston.
Quartermaster, R. Morris Copeland, of Roxbury.
Surgeon, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., of Boston.
Assistant Surgeon, Lincoln R. Stone, of Salem.
Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Quint, of Jamaica Plain.
Company A—Captain, Ed. G. Abbott, of Lowell; Lieutenants, Wm. D. Sedgwick and James Francis.
Co. B—Captain, Greely S. Curtis, of Boston; Lieutenants, Charles F. Morse and James T. Ellis.
Co. C—Captain, Wm. Coggswell, of Salem; Lieutenants, Edwin R. Hill and Robert B. Brown.
Co. D—Captain, James Savage, Jr., of Boston; Lieutenants, H.T. Higginson and Fletcher M. Abbott.
Co. E—Captain, Samuel M. Quincy, of Boston; Lieutenants, Wm. B. Williams and O. H. Howard.
Co. F—Captain, Charles R. Mudge, of Boston; Lieutenants, Robert G. Shaw, Jr., and T.R. Robeson.
Co. G—Captain, Richard Cary, of Boston; Lieutenants, Henry S. Russell and Anson D. Sawyer.
Co. H—Captain, F. H. Tucker, of Boston; Lieutenants, T. L. Motley and Stephen G. Perkins.
Co. I—Captain, Adin B. Underwood, of Boston; Lieutenants, Marcus M. Hawes and Rufus Choate.
Co. K—Captain, R. C. Goodwin, of Boston; Lieutenants, Geo. P. Bangs and Chas. P. Horton.

WILLIAM LADD, of Lowell, while the regiment was passing the City Hall, fainted from exhaustion, and was borne from the ranks by his comrades and some citizens, and allowed to recover in the shade of the City Hall. A carriage was procured, and he rejoined the regiment at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

THE HEALTH OF OUR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The experience of England in the Crimean War has been of essential advantage to this country in the present emergency. We all recollect the sad account of the sanitary condition of her soldiers, which came back immediately upon their arrival on those inhospitable shores. How they sickened, how they died, is well known to us. How all England was aroused, how her women volunteered as nurses, how her men poured out their wealth, how the stores of that seagirt island were turned into the lap of the Euxine for the comfort of her sons, is now a matter of history. That history teaches us to care for the health of our soldiers, for upon the stability of their health depends, in a great measure, the success of the cause in which they are engaged. The Government has been aware of this, and has gladly adopted the plan of a Sanitary Commission, recommended by the Surgeon-General, appointed by the Secretary of War, and approved by the President, which shall act in coöperation with the Medical Bureau of the Army, in their efforts to a proper organization, as connected with the hygiene and comforts of the soldiers. The Sanitary Commission is a self-sustaining one. The officers are by no means sinecures; the gentlemen appointed to their work without salary or expectation of salary, and look to their fellow-citizens for the means to meet merely the necessities of the Commission. The claims of the Commission need only to be properly presented to meet with that reply which our people always give to a good work. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately placed $1,000 at the disposition of the Commission, and we doubt not other of our public institutions will respond to the appeal which this Commission makes. Citizens, generally, may be assured that their donations to this object will be applied to a good purpose. D.

FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS—PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Thursday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock, to consider what action may be necessary to protect from starvation the families of our patriotic volunteers, resident in the Twenty-first Ward.

Gardiner Spring, D. D., Pastor Brick Church; J. P. Thompson, D. D., Pastor Tabernacle Church; John Kelly, Sheriff City of New-York; S. P. Russell, Public Administrator; A. V. Stout, President Shoe and Leather Bank; John H. Sherwood; B. B. Atterbury; W. H. Haight; Andre Froment, Alderman Twenty-first Ward; Alex. Brandon, Councilman Seventh Distriet; Chas. C. Pinckney, Councilman Seventh District.

PAPER, ENVELOPES, PENCILS, ETC., FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Evangelical Alliance, from correspondence with the Chaplains of the various regiments, learn that a great want of stationery exists among our volunteers. Hundreds of them are unable to correspond with their friends on this account. The letters in possession of the Alliance show that such little things are the great want of the camp at the present time. Will not the manufacturers of these articles donate a few reams of paper and other stationery to meet this felt want? Any amount sent to the rooms of the Alliance, University Building, or to the Treasurer, CHARLES PLACE, Esq., No. 62 Dey-street, will be duly acknowledged, and sent in connection with the packages of papers to the various regiments.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, is filling up rapidly, and in all probability will proceed to the seat of war in two weeks. The uniform of this Regiment will be the same as that worn by the Chasseur de Vincennes, and for comfort and durability cannot be surpassed. Head-quarters of Co. G, No. 10½ Mott-street, where a few more recruits will be taken; also, at the house of House Company No. 56, Park, where the head-quarters of Co. B is located; also, at house of Engine Company No. 16.

SURGEONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Naval Medical Board, consisting of Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, continues its sessions at the Naval Hospital, on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. Well qualified medical men desirous of entering the Navy should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, the limits of which are between 21 and 25, place of birth and present residence; accompanying their application with a testimonial of moral character. The Board will continue to meet for some time longer, and candidates are not yet too late to make application.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ADVANCE GUARD.

Capt. KILPATRICK leaves this morning for Fort Monroe with seventy recruits for Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, which has always been distinguished for the well-bred and gentlemanly demeanor of its members. This detachment appeared fully capable of sustaining its reputation—none but picked men being received. Head-quarters, Lafayette Hall.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR ARMY.

We have received the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3058. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Battle at Brier Forks, Missouri.

Fifteen Hundred National Troops Against Ten Thousand Rebels.

Terrible Slaughter of the Insurgents.

Retirement of the Union Forces to Carthage.

RUMORED NIGHT ATTACK OF THE REBELS.

Their Final Discomfiture and Retreat.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Loan Bill in the House.

$500,000,000 AND 500,000 MEN.

The Message from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln.

AN INTIMATION OF ITS PURPORT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proposed postal convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico, respecting which negotiations between the high contracting parties in Washington have been pending for some weeks past, has fallen through for the present, at least. Postmaster-General BLAIR imposes stipulations which Mexico cannot concede. There is no immediate prospect of direct mail facilities with Mexico, and Government will probably continue to avail itself of the Penobscot River, or some other equally desirable route. L.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The dispatches brought by Major TAYLOR continue to excite inquiry and comment. The Administration is evidently trying the experiment of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is professed to be discovered, namely: That if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

Large droves of horses continue to arrive to supply the want of cavalry, to cooperate with infantry.

CHARLES P. GRANT, of Company C, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, aged 26, died at Camp Banks last night, of congestion of the lungs. His remains will be sent North if his friends desire.

Four additional regiments will be removed into Virginia to-morrow.

The Confederates have a camp in the neighborhood of Great Falls, and it is supposed, from indications, that they are endeavoring to plant a battery

The following order is just issued:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1861.

By order of the Postmaster-General the entire postal service, embracing post-office routes and route agencies, in Middle and West Tennessee, is discontinued from and after this date. No mails will hereafter be made up for any office in those Districts until such service shall be restored and notice given. Nor will prepaid postage thence be recognized.

JOHN A. MASON, First Asst. Postmaster-Gen.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES STOPPED.

The following is the order of Gen. SCOTT, referred to yesterday:

"Henceforward the telegraph will convey no dispatches concerning the operations of the army not permitted by the Commanding-General.

WINFIELD SCOTT."

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RESTRICTION OF CONGRESSIONAL DELIBERATIONS—THE SALARY SYSTEM VS. PAY PER DIEM—INQUIRY INTO ARMY CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The resolution adopted to-day in the House of Representatives, proposing to confine the deliberations of the session to the measures necessary for the war, is scarcely consistent with the freedom of debate and of legislation guaranteed to Congress by the Constitution, and will be found highly inconvenient in practice. Within an hour after its adoption it was agreed to reconsider it, in order to include matters relating to the judiciary within the scope of Congressional action, which was agreed to; and two gentlemen of the Opposition wished to add two other subjects, but were voted down. It is highly probable that as much of the session will be consumed in these efforts to reconsider and amend the gag resolutions, as would be occupied in the most unrestricted discussion. In fact, there is nothing to prevent an indefinite amount of discussion in Committee of the Whole, as has heretofore been the case. This resolution presents no remedy for the old abuse of making windy speeches, or reading prosy essays on "the state of the Union." The thing needed is a rule imperatively requiring the speaker to address himself to the subject before the House, with no more latitude for discursive flights of fancy than is essential to our rather vitiated habits of ratiocination.

If it be legitimate for the two Houses of Congress to restrict their debates and proceedings, by resolution, to one class of subjects for a single session, the resolution may be engrafted upon the permanent rules, and the effect will be to change the Constitution by resolution of either House.

In the present instance, this effort to secure speedy action upon necessary measures of legislation, by adopting a gag-rule, is wholly uncalled for. The majority in favor of such measures is overwhelming; and there are not twenty members at most who will desire to make a factious opposition to the vigorous war measures of the Administration. The members from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, will probably vote against the thorough measures for suppressing the rebellion, which have been brought forward, and will endeavor to bring about a "compromise." But the majority against them is overwhelming, and they will not venture to offer a factious opposition, however they may desire it. I repeat, therefore, that there is no necessity for this gag-rule as a means of securing prompt action.

There can be no mistaking the fact that the adoption of the salary system of compensating Members of Congress has tended to shorten the sessions. When the pay of members depended upon the number of days spent in the public service, the severe duties of legislation were borne with a degree of patience, fortitude and self-sacrifice which are in striking contrast with the hurry and eagerness to get home we now witness. I have always maintained that the present salary of $3,000 is not too much for the services of competent legislators; but it would greatly promote the public welfare if a certain number of months' service were made the condition of full payment, with a corresponding deduction for any shorter period.

The suggestion of the TIMES that Congress should be in session during the important campaign which is now progressing is well-timed. It is impossible to foresee and provide for the emergencies that may arise, and it may become highly important that the Administration should consult with the National Legislature. There are members, perhaps, who think that their services in the field would greatly promote the success of our arms. I make no issue on this point, and allowing it to be true, it would be better to vote them leave of absence from their seats than to hurry up legislation and rush through measures of the greatest importance, in order that the whole body may go home. In these times, when the "bone and sinew" of the country are called upon to make forced marches under the burning sun of the South, to live in camps on coarse fare, and to expose their lives on the battle-field, it is not for the representatives of the people to complain of the heats and fatigues of a Summer session of Congress.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented a pertinent resolution to-day, proposing a general Committee of Inquiry into army contracts. Never was there a finer opportunity for public plunderers than that presented in the immense expenditures of this war, and never did the country so abound in these blood-suckers as at the present time. I hear every day of frauds upon the Government, committed at by officials, high and low; and while there is a moral certainty of their existence, it is next to impossible to get at the proof of the facts. It is only when the rogues fall out that the public learns how the Government has been swindled. The institution of a Committee of Inquiry, composed of incorruptible men, is an admirable idea, and the Press should favor its establishment, on the condition that no unnecessary delays take place in making their reports. Such a Committee would be a terror to evil-doers, and a protection to honest dealers and contractors with the Government, while it would save millions to the Treasury, and conserve the public morals.

Mr. GROW was, doubtless, moved by a chivalrous feeling of courtesy to his late opponent in appointing Mr. BLAIR to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs, an appointment in itself every way worthy to be made—but the friends of Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, feel that he had superior claims to the honor, in that he is a graduate of West Point, a Colonel of the volunteers, and an older member of the House. He declined taking the second place on the Committee.

OBSERVER

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Navy. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Military establishments of the United States, with an amendment. Laid over.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a Chaplain for the present session. Agreed to.

On a ballot thirty-five votes were cast, of which Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND had thirty-three, and was declared elected.

Mr. CLARK offered a resolution as follows:

Whereas, A conspiracy has been formed in several States against the Government of the United States, and that the people in the several States, naming the seceded States, attempted to withdraw them from the Union, and certain Senators engaged in the rebellion, on knowing it have not advised the Government of its progress, therefore

Resolved, That Senators MASON, HUNTER, CLINGMAN, BRAGG, NICHOLSON, SEBASTIAN, MITCHELL, and others from those States be expelled from the Senate. Laid over.

The Senate resolution No. 1 to approve of certain acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. POWELL wished the matter laid over, as he wished to make some remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way, or put off to give time for speeches. It was an extraordinary time, and it was absolutely necessary to do business rapidly.

After further discussion Mr. POLK moved that the bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Motion not agreed to.

Mr. KING offered an amendment that in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States the standing army be reduced again to the footing of the act of July, 1861.

Mr. LATHAM said, as a member of the Military Committee, he wished to explain that he had not agreed to all the provisions of the bill. He saw no reason for an increase of the regular Army, or for the suspension of the Act of *habeas corpus*, though he was willing to indorse the acts of the President.

Mr. HALE moved to add the word "Navy," so as to reduce that in the same manner. He said that it was evident from the manner in which the people rallied to the call of the Government that the strength of the country was in the volunteer militia. He (HALE) also wanted to make war on the harpies who were busy around the Departments—he wanted to save the treasure of the Government as well from being stolen by the rebels and being filched by false friends.

Mr. KENNEDY wished to enter his protest against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President. He thought it entirely without warrant of law. He was not prepared to vote for the resolution in all its parts. Being opposed, as he was to coercion, he could not sustain all these extraordinary measures. Care must be taken not to violate the Constitution in the effort to sustain it.

Mr. WILSON appealed to the Senator to withdraw his amendments to this simple resolution legalizing the acts of the President, forced on the President to save the nation.

Mr. KING said that he was willing to sustain all the acts of the President, and vote for any amount of men and money till only one flag floated over the country, and that flag the old Star Spangled Banner. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. BAKER said that he hoped never to have any exhibitions of approval or disapproval here, and that he should be compelled to move to clear the galleries, if the same was repeated.

The Vice-President stated that he should take care to enforce the rules, and preserve order.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana—My friend from Maryland (Mr. KENNEDY) has alluded to his views of coercion. I believe that now coercion is the only means left to sustain this Government, and I would sanction no peace that does not imply the entire suppression of this most wicked rebellion. I would sanction no peace which does not imply the death of all the armed traitors who are leading this rebellion—not simply death from the steel of the soldier, but a felon's death by the halter. That is the fate I would give to every single one of the leaders of this conspiracy, and I would march the troops freely everywhere to put down rebellion. As far as compromise is concerned, there is no compromise necessary, but that these men should lay down their arms, and abandon their position of armed rebellion, and return to their allegiance, and there is an end to the matter. The Constitution of the Republic is the wisest compromise of conflicting opinions that has ever been made, and upon that compromise I rest all my hopes of the perpetuity of the Government under which we live.

Mr. KENNEDY said he had heretofore expressed his distate of the doctrine of coercion, and he was more than ever opposed to it, notwithstanding the eloquent panegyric of the Senator from Indiana. He was more than ever convinced that you could not put down this revolution—he called it a revolution—by force. He was willing to make any concession to restore this Government to where it was a year ago. But you might fight twenty years, and you could not reconstruct this Union. He had yet to ask for any reason for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. WILSON—The existence of a band of armed traitors in the City of Baltimore, who organized murder, and shot down in the streets of that city the brave men who were rallying to the call of the country to defend the Capital of the nation—I say the existence of such a band of traitors is a full and complete justification of the President for any act he has done. In no spot in this country have there been blacker traitors than in and about the City of Baltimore, men who were ready for murder or any other crime.

Mr. KENNEDY said he was glad the Senator had brought this subject up, that he might reply to it. No man deplores more than I do the lamentable occurrence of the 19th of April, but it is due to the Mayor and Police of Baltimore to say that they gave all the protection they could to the regiment. No body of men were more zealous in the performance of their duty than the city authorities and Police of Baltimore. But on that day a mob did suddenly spring up. No one knew anything of it, and no one did more to suppress that mob than one of the persons now suffering from the arrest of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I allude to Marshal KANE. I am perfectly aware that his opinions and sentiments were favorable to Southern views. I have not, and never had any affiliation or cooperation with that party in Maryland, and I was originally opposed to that police, but it is due to truth to say, and I appeal to the Massachusetts Regiment to say, whether this very man, Marshal KANE, could have done more. He interposed his life between them and this mob, fighting gallantly between them and this mob, fighting gallantly to conduct these troops through the city. No police force in this country ever bore itself more daringly than the police of Baltimore the 19th of April. Indeed, much information has been given to the Government for the purpose of misleading them, and for local political purposes only. I am not here to vindicate the secession wing of the party in Maryland, for I am in utter opposition to them, but I should not be true to my State if I did not vindicate her from all the calumny cast upon her. In referring to the stores of arms found in secret places, he said, that the whole amount of arms was 321, instead of 8,000, as reported. There were 18 muskets without locks, 149 old flint locks, and a parcel of good-for-nothing arms, and a considerable amount of powder which had been lying in these places for two or three years. A portion of the powder was sent there at the time of the JOHN BROWN raid and secreted. This is the whole story of the secret organization in Baltimore. He did not believe the whole armed secession force in Maryland is 5,000 out of 75,000 votes. There was nearly 20,000 majority, and at least 10,000 in favor of peaceable separation, who would never take up arms against the Government of the United States.

Mr. BAKER said that he was willing to support the President. He was for carrying on the war until the flag of the Union floated everywhere and peace fully restored; then we should not need a large army.

Mr. FESSENDEN proposed to modify the amendment so as to read "that nothing herein contained shall authorize the permanent increase of the army or navy." Accepted.

After further discussion the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. POLK proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution, and referred to the momentous character and preparations of war, which are monstrous in character. The President made this war when Congress was the only power which could make war. He contended that the President could, by proclamation, create insurrection, and be arbiter of whether insurrection existed. The Constitution says no preference shall be given to States in the matter of revenue, yet the President had gone far beyond that and blockaded the ports of several States. Further, the President had increased the Army when there was no law for it. The President also suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, which even the King of England could not do. He honored the Chief Justice for his opposition to this assumption of authority. It is justified by the plea of necessity, but no necessity had been shown—necessity is always the tyrant's plea all the world over.

The President had even gone beyond that and proclaimed martial law, a thing not mentioned in the Constitution, and the security of persons guaranteed by the Constitution had been violated. He could not approve of the acts of the President in thus violating the Constitution.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn, that the Senator might finish to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. POLK resumed. He called the attention of the Senate to the acts which had taken place in his own State.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill to authorize the employment of volunteers in suppressing the insurrection and protecting property, was taken up.

The bill as amended makes an appropriation of $500,000,000, to enable the President to accept such numbers of volunteers as shall become necessary, not exceeding 500,000, and provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, adjutants and quartermasters.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the clause making the appropriation, as it would come from the House in detail, which was agreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to add the franking privilege to captains. Agreed to.

Mr. RICE moved to strike out the section conferring the franking privilege, but withdrew.

Mr. TEN EYCK moved to amend so as to make brigades of three regiments instead of four, so New-Jersey could have a brigade in the field. Lost.

Mr. NESMITH offered an amendment that the President may appoint Major and Brigadier-General from the Regular Army. It was necessary that soldiers should be led by men of experience. The affairs of Big Bethel and Vienna show the necessity of this. To sacrifice brave men by incompetent leaders is murder.

Mr. WILSON said he perfectly agreed with the Senator, and thought it good policy.

Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL moved to strike out the section in regard to the franking privilege, and insert the section abolishing the entire franking privilege. He was willing to direct the Postmaster-General to issue stamps to soldiers. Disagreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out 500,000 as the number of troops and insert 200,000. He said the Union had no warmer friend than himself, and that the State of Delaware was eminently loyal, but the people there believed there could be a peaceful settlement of this trouble. He was willing to vote any amount of people to defend the Capitol, but he believed if Congress would to-day adopt the compromise of the Senator from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) and turn the Richmond Government over to our people, we would have peace. He was fearful that we could not save the Union in the measure proposed by this bill.

Mr. FISHER said that 200,000 were too many to make peace and too few to make war.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would defend the Capital.

The amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 5; Nays, 33, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson o Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—33.

ABSENT—Messrs. Baker, Bright, Breckinridge, Collamer, Pearce, Simmons, Thurston and Wilmot.

The bill then passed, yeas 34, (Mr. COLLAMER having come in,) nays 4, (Mr. SAULSBURY absent,) being the same relative vote as on the former question.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill for refunding and remitting the duties on arms imported by States since the 1st of May last, or until January next.

Mr. STEVENS asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. BURNETT wished to be indulged in a few remarks, to which there were no objections.

He said, I am perhaps one of the few members who think not only that the commencement but the prosecution of the present war might have been, or might now be avoided, by proper efforts on the part of the National Administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to the force of the cannon, bayonet, and sword, under any circumstances, believing under the theory of our Government that the Union can never be held together in that way. Hence it is my purpose, representing a Congressional district of Kentucky, to oppose both by my voice and vote every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the Southern States which have seceded. These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not, under any circumstances, give my vote for measures which look to the involvement of our common country in a bloody struggle, the results of which to both sections will be the destruction of their material and best interests, and the prostration of Republican Government on this continent.

Mr. MALLORY—I have risen simply to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives, on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague (BURNETT.) Kentucky, by a large and overwhelming majority, will support and maintain the Government and the Constitution of the United States. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

The Speaker quickly reminded gentlemen that the applause was in violation of the decorum of the House, and he would insist on the enforcement of the rules. He hoped the House would sustain him. He had no desire to clear the galleries, but if the disorder therein was repeated he would feel it his duty to do so. He trusted that all the spectators present would respect the proprieties of time and occasion, and remember this was not a theatre. (Voices—"That's right." "That's true.")

Mr. MALLORY resuming, said: I do not desire to make a lengthy speech. I insist that what I have stated is the opinion of Kentucky in this unfortunate state of affairs. We in Kentucky believe that the peril, the danger, the destruction, and the ruin of so many material interests, have been brought about by these very seceding States of the South, which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion, and that of Kentucky, I am authorized, I think, to say to this House and the country that the people of Kentucky, through her Union Representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the Government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort, for the maintenance of the Government and the Constitution. (Applause.)

The Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any gentleman who should repeat the demonstrations of applause.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not propose to consume time in discussion of this bill. It had been thoroughly considered by the Secretary of the Treasury and himself, (WASHBURNE,) and also by the Committee on Commerce at two of their meetings, and they came unanimously to the conclusion to report it to the House. Mr. WASHBURNE caused an explanation of its provisions to be read, by which it appears it contained features similar to the act of 1833, commonly known as the Force bill.

Mr. PENDLETON asked for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question to be put, but the House refused to so order.

Mr. PENDLETON said that he was unwilling to vote for the bill without being given time to consider it.

Mr. WICKLIFFE referred to the fact that the bill authorized the suspension of importations in the rebellious States only. He (WICKLIFFE) was under the impression that there were certain treaties between this and other nations, in which privileges as to importations are unlimited and unrestricted. Had the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce examined into the subject, and taken into consideration the abolition of ports of delivery, instead of the suspension of the right?

Mr. WASHBURNE thought that, if the gentleman had attentively listened to the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would have been satisfied on the points presented.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 135; Nays, 10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burnett, Harden, Norton, Pendleton, Reid, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wood.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Loan bill, and that debate be concluded in one hour.

Mr. BURNETT desired to know whether Mr. STEVENS intended to afford reasonable opportunity for discussion.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he proposed to allow one hour for debate, because he knew some gentlemen on the other side wanted to make speeches. He (STEVENS) would be equally accommodating on some other bill.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was agreee to.

Mr. COLFAX was called to preside over the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending with June next, and for arrearages for the year ending 30th of June last; also a bill making appropriations for the navy for the same period. Both were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE called up the bill reported by him, yesterday, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM inquired whether the first section of the bill was not the same as reported last session by Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. WASHBURNE was not prepared to answer, not having made a comparison.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM regarded the bill, in two particulars at least, unconstitutional. He voted against his colleague's (BINGHAM's) bill twice during the last session, and would pursue a similar course now.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proceeded to review the President's Message, and after referring to the call for four hundred thousand volunteers and four hundred millions of dollars, said that when the House of Representatives became a mere machine to register the edicts of the President, it was time to abolish it. But there were gentlemen here who were firmly united and determined that their own rights and privileges as representatives of the people shall be preserved in spirit and in letter. At all events, there are those who would assert and exercise their rights with becoming decency and moderation, fully and freely, and regardless of the consequences. Instead of the President communicating, as required by the Constitution, the state of the country, the House had before them a vindication of his own policy, which has precipitated a bloody and terrible revolution. The President admitted that to-day we are in the midst of a civil war—not a petty insurrection, which might be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation and the employment of three months' militia. He had totally under-estimated the character of the revolution with which we have now to deal, and had also usurped power which the Constitution expressly confers on Congress. The President had omitted, while making out his case against the Disunionists and Secessionists of the South, and which he might have made much stronger, the still stronger case against the Abolitionists of the North and West. He had not alluded so much as a word to the "irrepressible conflict" and other causes which superinduced the action of the South. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM expressed his astonishment that the Administration had ignored the history of the last session when Congress refused to supply the General Government with the means of war against the South. Every principal proposition for an adjustment of our difficulties came from gentlemen of the South, with the exception of that of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and they all knew the fate which the latter met. In the subsequent elections the people ratified or approved of the policy of peace. Secession was then melting away, but it was strengthened and invigorated by the policy of the present Administration. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the ill-advised passage of a high protective tariff. In further argument he charged the President with usurpation of power which would have cost a sovereign of Europe his head, and severely reprobated the progress of affairs which threatened popular liberty and the rights dear to freemen. He stood to-day where he stood on the 4th of March last—where the Democratic and Constitutional Union Party then stood, and where he believed a majority of the people of the United States then stood. He was for peace—speedy, immediate, honorable peace, with all its blessings. His duty should be discharged freely, calmly, honestly, and regardless of consequences, with the approving voice of conscience, void of offence, and with an approving public judgment, which will follow after some time be passed. These, God help him, were his trust and support.

Mr. HOLMAN asked Mr. VALLANDIGHAM whether he was in favor of defending the integrity of the Union, or of recognizing the so-called seceded States as a separate nationality?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied by sending up a resolution, which was read, asserting that the National Government is the agent of the people of the several States; that the Government consists of three Distinct departments, the Executive, Judicial and Legislative, and that it is the duty of every one to sustain these departments with all the constitutional power which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles, vigor and integrity, and to stand by the flag, which represents the Government, the Union and the Country.

Mr. HOLMAN remarked, while the gentleman censures the Administration, he and his constituents were, he supposed, for its support now.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, that he was responsible to his constituents for his public course, and not the gentleman from Indiana, at whose instance the Holman gag was yesterday adopted.

Mr. STEVENS made no remarks, though the rules allowed him an hour to do so, but simply moved that the Committee rise, which motion prevailed.

The Loan bill was then passed; yeas 149, nays 5, namely: Messrs. Burnett, Reid, Norton, Vallandigham and Wood.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States; to amend the act providing for calling forth the militia in certain cases, &c. Referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to introduce a bill to forward letters of soldiers free of postage.

Mr. BURNETT objected.

Mr. VAN WYCK [illegible] to have the bill referred to an appropriate Committee.

Mr. MOORHEAD offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a Select Committee of Nine, to inquire and report on the expediency of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether he has issued orders to accept none but American born citizens at the recruiting stations, and if so, for what reasons, etc.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were referred:

A bill for retiring superannuated and disabled Army officers.

A bill to regulate contracts in military services of the United States, and

A bill for the relief of certain musicians and soldiers, who lost property in their removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill concerning the pay of officers in the Revenue service.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to the removing the ambiguity in the act of 1795, providing for the calling out of the militia. Adjourned.

THE BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The bill which passed the House to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of the act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for which he is authorized to issue Certificates of Coupon, or Registered Stock, or Treasury Notes—the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure. The United States Treasury Notes are to be fixed by the Secretary at not less than fifty dollars, payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on notes of larger denominations. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loan, and for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledge the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the Treasury.

The other bill, which passed the House, provides that, whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the Revenue laws and collect duties on imports by the ordinary means in the ordinary way at any port of entry in any Collection District, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said District until such obstruction shall cease, and in such case the Surveyors at the ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations of Collectors at ports of entry. The Secretary is authorized, with the approbation of the President, to appoint weighers, gaugers, etc.

A Custom-house for any District may be established, either on land or on shipboard, for the collection of duties in cash.

The President is empowered to employ such a part of the Army, the Navy, or the Militia, as may be deemed necessary; and, if the duties on imports cannot be effectually collected, he can close the ports of entry in the District by proclamation.

The President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any part of a State or section, the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection.

Vessels found at sea or in ports of the United States fifteen days after such proclamation has been issued, shall be forfeited.

Forfeitures and penalties incurred by this act, may be mitigated or remitted in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 28th, prints the following from a private letter received from Manassas Junction. The statements are, of course, to be taken with a good deal of caution:

"Our force is less than has been supposed. Two days ago it consisted of only about 7,000, and so also are all our forces at other points smaller than is supposed. Johnson, when he evacuated Harper's Ferry, had not more than 7,000 effective men. Two thousand joined him about that time, and, in one way and another, he has now a force of about 16,000 men. It was a military necessity, and he is the man to make he most of it. These facts account for all the retreating and apparent indisposition to meet the foe. Their invasion of Virginia, and our inability to repel them, has been the result of the strange notion that we are engaged in a five years' war, and of the consequent policy of rejecting, six weeks ago at Montgomery, over 100,000 troops, offered for twelve months. The scheme of requiring them for three years, or the war, has produced great delay in the organization of the Southern army, and we are still very deficent, although now there is a willingness to accept on terms previously rejected. Our reliance, at present, is solely in the superior *morale* and desperate valor of our soldiers, and in the ability and judgment of our generals. [Our cause has been greatly impeded and imperiled by this idea of a five years' war, which nothing but the effect of this backwardness can produce."

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED NATIONAL TROOPS AGAINST TEN THOUSAND REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, July 10.

We are indebted to the Kansas *Journal* for a copy of the Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 7th. It contains the account of a battle between the Missouri State troops, under Gov. JACKSON and Gen. RAINS, numbering, by their own account, from ten to thirteen thousand, and the United States forces under Col. SIEGEL, numbering 1,500 in all. Our informant says:

"On Wednesday, 3d inst., the State troops left Rupes Point and moved south to Murrays, six miles. Friday morning at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the County seat of Jackson County; at Brier Forks, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. SIEGEL, with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the Artillery making fearful havoc among the enemy's ranks. At the crossing of Dry Fork, our lines were very near being broken, when, by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoals Creek, they crossed with but a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued, the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River. On the way, the fighting was all done with the Artillery, Col. SIEGEL retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on their ranks as they advanced.

It is believed Col. SIEGEL's object was to draw the State troops on to Carthage, when, with 400 reserves left at that place, and expecting reinforcements from Neosha and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to return and drive them back, or rout them.

The loss of JACKSON's side was very great. Our informant said he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the wayside.

At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of the wagons, it is supposed, to make room for the dead.

Another informant, a resident of Carthage, states that he passed over a part of the battle-field yesterday morning, and says he saw wagons and hacks passing in every direction, gathering up the dead for interment.

The loss on the part of the State troops cannot be less than from 300 to 500. The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses, and the stench was sickening.

The whole country was laid desolate, fences were torn down, crops trampled into the ground, and houses plundered.

The informant met parties of women who stated that everything had been taken from them by the State troops, exbept what they had on their backs.

The retreat of the National forces was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, and with as much coolness as if they were on a parade-ground, instead of the field of battle.

It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the Secessionists that enabled them to carry the day. The real victory was with Col. SIEGEL.

A LATER DISPATCH

It is reported a night attack was made on Col. SIEGEL's force, and that 400 of his troops were killed and 600 taken prisoners, besides three pieces of artillery being captured.

Our informant, however, says that he overheard a messenger from the secession camp say that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns.

Gov. JACKSON announces his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage until Gen. PRICE and BEN MCCULLOUGH can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive, and enforce the laws of the State.

Col. SIEGEL retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements.

Nothing has been heard of Major STURGIS and Gen. LYON later than July 2.

8 P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived here, having left Sherman, Jasper County, at daylight this morning.

He states that after leaving Carthage Col. SIEGEL encamped two miles southeast of their town, when he was attacked in the night, and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000, and that of the Secessionists from 1,000 to 2,000.

Col. BROWN, with 3,000 troops from Springfield, is said to have joined Col. SIEGEL; Major STURGIS is north of the Osage River, and Gen. LYON, at last accounts, was at Warsaw, on his way south.

On Friday, the day of the battle, BEN MCCULLOUGH and Gen. PRICE arrived at Neosho, twenty miles south of Carthage.

A guard of 200 men, left there by Col. SIEGEL, was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says that they were all killed; another report says that but a small portion of them were killed.

BEN MCCULLOUGH has sent forward 3,000 men to assist Gov. JACKSON, and he (MCCULLOUGH) expects 5,000 additional troops from Arkansas soon.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

Authentic intelligence, received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. SWEENEY, with his entire force, reinforced Col. SIEGEL, and at last accounts were pursuing the State troops near Vernon. The reports of the engagement near Carthage, *via* Kansas, are much exaggerated, but all accounts agree in the death of Lieut.-Col. WOLF.

WHO COL. SIEGEL IS.

We learn the following particulars of the history of Col. SIEGEL, from an intimate friend of his, Mr. STUMPELS:

Col. FRANK SIEGEL, who so gallantly led the United States forces against the Missourians at Carthage, is about 37 years of age. He is a native of Baden, and was graduated at the military school at Carlsruhe. He

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM CAMP GREBEL.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE—RETURN OF MAJOR WINTHROP'S WATCH—LIEUT. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCOUTING PARTY GOES FIVE MILES BEYOND BIG BETHEL—HAMPTON BRIDGE—THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

CAMP GREBLE, HAMPTON, Va., Monday, July 8, 1861.

As the end of the term of enlistment of three months' men here approaches, their thoughts naturally turn more and more homeward; nevertheless, a rumor which has gained currency among them that they are to be retained until the 23d, excites little more than disappointment. They want a fight.

An attack was expected last Friday night. A large part of the force here was marched out beyond the usual picket lines, but no enemy came. A tremendous rain-storm on Saturday night gave the enemy a still better chance than ever before to make their attack, but they again failed to come to time.

On Friday, four commissioned officers of the rebel army came to the National pickets outside the village, under a flag of truce, for the ostensible object of returning Major WINTHROP'S watch. Gen. PIERCE met them, received the watch, and a conversation of some length took place. They represented themselves to have ridden in from Yorktown, the distance of which place they variously stated at twenty-five and twenty-six miles. Capt. INGRAHAM, of Company L, Third Massachusetts Infantry, who was present, states that this was evidently false, their horses being quite fresh. Their uniforms differed in every respect from each other.

Among them was Col. CAREY, who burned Hampton Bridge. He declared, with evident seriousness, that they "should not let us rest easy here." One of the others stated that he himself was not an original Secessionist, only having gone out when his State did, but that Col. CAREY was "dyed in the wool." They gave no clue to the number of their forces in this vicinity. Their force at the Big Bethel fight they gave as 1,400, 200 of whom were cavalry; a reserve force being on the way from Yorktown at the time of the fight, the number of which they did not give. They say that *the Massachusetts troops were marching on their weakest points*, and give them the credit of being the part of the force which threatened them the most serious in that fight. The evident purpose in sending four commissioned officers to return a watch was a reconnoissance of the place. After the usual amount of attempted "pumping on" on both sides they rode off again. One of them wore the uniform of the Louisiana Zouaves.

A Mrs. SCHMELZ has been keeping a store in the town, passing beyond the lines every night. The great pleasure evinced by this lady at the salutes of the rebel officers led to a little *espionage* over her movements, which has resulted in her continued residence within the lines. The stopping of passes for marketing purposes has also been rendered absolutely necessary, by the information put in possession of the enemy by this means.

Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, Company C, Third Massachusetts, returned yesterday (7th) afternoon from a scouting expedition which extended five miles beyond Big Bethel. They were gone thirty hours, and some uneasiness was beginning to be felt concerning them. They met no large force of the enemy, but tried in vain to outflank a company of cavalry and get a fight out of them, but, true to "secesh" first principles, all they wanted was to be let alone, and Lieut. C. couldn't get them to fight. There is thought to be a rebel force of two or three thousand at Big Bethel.

Hampton Bridge, burned some time since by Major, now Col., CAREY, to prevent the passage of the National troops, still remains unfinished, because, it is said, of *lack of timber*. It would certainly seem that a proper sense of the military necessity for the instant rebuilding of the bridge would very soon find timber, but red tape is all-powerful.

The passage of the creek is still made by batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade. It is certainly to be hoped that these brave men will yet be treated as decently as their services deserve. From the first, they have been used more like dogs than human beings, and last night one of the men lay in a high fever in his quarters, where he had been for three days without medical treatment. The Brigade covered the retreat of our forces from Big Bethel, and some of them, with two guns, a day or two since met some rebel cavalry, unlimbered, and when the cavalry fled, ran after them, dragging the guns.

Without the Brigade, Hampton Creek would now be simply impassable in case of a retreat. Let them choose their own officers and give them the credit due them, and we shall see what we shall see. BETH.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC—THE FIGHT NEAR FALLING WATERS—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 5, 1861—9 P. M.

You have doubtless been informed of the passage of our troops into Virginia, and the engagement of Tuesday. There are some details, however, of which I suppose your readers would like to be informed. The passage of the river was well executed, and without accident of any kind. Col. ABERCROMBIE, with the Sixth Brigade, (Eleventh Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Regiments,) led the van, accompanied by Capt. MCMULLEN'S Company of Independent Rangers, as flankers, and one section of PERKINS' Battery, and a company of cavalry. Then followed Col. THOMAS' Brigade, (First,) Gen. NEGLEY'S and WYNKOOP'S, (Second and Fifth,) Gen. WILLIAMS and Col. LONGNECKER (the Third and Fourth Brigades) bringing up the rear. Each regiment was followed by its baggage train and guard, and was accompanied by a piece of artillery and a company of cavalry. Gen. PATTERSON crossed with Col. ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade. The passage commenced about 4 A. M., and was finished about 11. Upon crossing, the main body took the Martinsburgh turnpike, throwing out flanking companies about ¼ mile on each side. Gen. NEGLEY, after reaching the toll-gate, took a road about a mile to the right. Early in the morning the rebel scouts were in the neighborhood of the river, and two of them were shot by our pickets, but by the time the column got well in motion, none of them were visible.

Everything went on quietly until the head of the column had advanced about two miles beyond Falling Waters, where the enemy had been encamped. They had evidently broken up their encampment very suddenly, leaving bread in their ovens and breakfast uneaten. MCMULLEN'S Company, which were thrown out in advance, with two companies of cavalry, were the first to receive the fire of the enemy, by which three of his men were wounded, but none killed. The enemy then came forward in force about three thousand strong, six hundred of whom were cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, which they fired pretty rapidly. ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade were about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the main body, and had to bear the brunt (indeed the whole) of the fight. The section of PERKINS' Battery was immediately put into operation, and orders sent to hurry up the rest of the column. Meantime fences were torn down and the army deployed into the adjoining fields. Col. ABERCROMBIE very properly held his men in check to prolong the fight until the main body had an opportunity of coming up, and the enemy showed no disposition to come to close quarters. In the meantime, the Wisconsin Regiment and the Rangers, as skirmishers, kept up a pretty rapid fire, while the artillery on both sides blazed away. It is surprising that more were not killed—the shot of the enemy generally were too high, striking the trees above the heads of our men in a very lively manner. This continued for over an hour, when the other regiments, coming up with the remainder of the guns, the enemy thought it prudent to retreat, while our army, encumbered with baggage and fatigued with a six miles' march, and being under arms since daybreak, were in no condition to follow. Our loss was three killed and ten wounded—the loss of the enemy is said to have been sixty killed. While the enemy were retreating, a party of their cavalry came upon one of Gen. NEGLEY'S flanking companies, which had halted and were awaiting the approach of the main body of NEGLEY'S Brigade, which, as I have stated, marched by the right. Our men, mistaking them for our own troops, commenced taking down fences to enable them to pass, but they were soon undeceived by the troopers firing their pistols among them and summoning them to surrender. The men fired their pieces and did their best to escape, which most of them did, but about 12 or 15, so far as I can ascertain, were captured.

I rode over the field of battle to-day, and it shows very evident traces of the engagement; the rails torn down, and the rich wheat trampled under foot where our men were hurried across to form into line-of-battle in front. The ruins of a barn which was burnt add to the desolation. The trees, also, in an adjoining wood, (which afforded excellent shelter for our skirmishers,) were in many places grazed and limbs knocked off.

When the enemy commenced their retreat they did it with such a hearty good will as to render pursuit, with our small force of cavalry, entirely hopeless, never stopping until they had reached a point about six miles south of Martinsburgh, on the Winchester road. The people here say they never halted, but went right through in double-quick time.

The conduct of our men is spoken highly of by the officers. Col. ABERCROMBIE, whose command was almost solely engaged, says he never saw any troops behave better. The enemy are now said to be in force about seven miles from here. Their strength is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, with twenty pieces of artillery. I do not think they exceed ten thousand, and do not believe they have twenty pieces. I believe the strength of the enemy in this neighborhood has always been over-estimated, at least since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. At that time, from the most authentic information, they did not exceed ten thousand men, three thousand of whom went towards Romney, and have not returned. We have no evidence of any considerable accessions in this line since. Moreover, an army of the size which this is said to be could not move about the country as this is said to be doing, without leaving the most unmistakable evidences of its passage. But, whatever its strength, I trust we shall soon learn it with certainty, as there is every indication that we shall soon follow them. Our men are kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and it is expected that we shall march towards Winchester in search of the enemy to-morrow.

All the regiments but the Connecticut are now here. The latter is equally divided between Williamsport and Hagerstown, to guard the dépôts there. Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S battery is here, as well as PERKINS' and the Rhode Island, which arrived last night. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Department have been kept busy, and the roads have been lined, for the last two days, with wagon trains bringing on the supplies. We have now, or will have by to-morrow, ten days provisions for the whole force.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 7.

So soon as the position of Gen. MCCLELLAN is learned here officially, we shall most likely make a move, but what is to be the direction or object, we are unable to say.

Every few hours we have a fresh alarm, but generally they never amount to anything. Yesterday, a more than usually exuberant alarm came up, and the whole force was put under arms.

The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments were advanced some distance out the Winchester pike, until two companies, advanced by the Sixteenth, came in contact with the rebel pickets, and some shots were exchanged.

The report had been that the rebels were 30,000 strong, and proposed to surround us, but this proved to be untrue, and both regiments, with a portion of PERKINS' Battery, which had been sent out, were recalled, and order was again restored.

From the most reliable information obtained, it has been made evident that the rebels have not even a remote intention of coming to molest us here, and upon our advance to Bunker's Hill, if we ever make such an advance, they will retire to Winchester, and may probably give us a little shake there.

Martinsburgh was probably never more quiet and orderly than at the present time, and business, in a great many branches, is looking up.

The Twenty-third Regiment, with Major SPEAR as Provost Marshal, has charge of the town, and at night the whole is as quiet as a city of the dead.

The complaints here are loud and deep against the absurd reports furnished of the operations by the Associated Press, and scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon from some supposed connection with the matter. It is better to state nothing, than to misstate and fabricate.

In the dispatches of the 4th, the Twenty-third Regiment, of Philadelphia, is accused of being prominent in pillaging, &c., when, on the contrary, they have all along been called upon as reliable to prevent such occurrences, and arrest any who transgressed.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 8, 1861.

Coolness is the order of the day here now, with reference to everything but weather; but we do think that the coolest thing we have heard of lately was got off yesterday by Major SPEAR, of the Twenty-third, who is acting as Provost Marshal of this high old town. A man who had a cow out at pasture some two miles from town, came to the Major and complained that the picket would not allow his boy to pass back and forth to bring the cow home, and he desired a pass for the boy. A few moments' investigation convinced the Major that it was the rebel pickets and not ours who were interfering. He, therefore, sat down and wrote the following:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, U. S. ARMY,
MARTINSBURGH, July 7.

COL. STEWART—*Sir*: You will accept my compliments, and I desire that you will instruct your pickets to allow Mr. ——— to pass his cow freely back and forth through the lines. See this order obeyed.

Yours, &c.,
Major GEO. SPEAR,
Acting Provost Marshal.

The gentleman has had no further difficulty with his cow; but what Col. STEWART must have thought of the matter deponent saith not.

This afternoon, Capt. GIRARD, Company F, Seventh Regiment, went out with fifteen men, upon picket duty, and surprised and captured three rebel dragoons and four horses.

The guard-house is rapidly filling up with prisoners, and before long it will become necessary either to send some of them away or provide more commodious quarters.

The prisoners of war from this division will be sent to Fort Delaware.

The brigade under Col. STONE arrived this morning. It embraces the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Ninth New-York, Second and Third Wisconsin, Third New Hampshire and First Pennsylvania—the whole numbering some 7,000.

The town and all the adjacent country is now just as full and a little fuller than is comfortable, as the force here now amounts to something over 30,000.

Gen. PATTERSON, this morning, issued an order that the Provost Marshal should search the town for any articles contraband of war, and the search has produced some queer revelations.

At the Everett House, the late head-quarters of the Confederate Army here, a box of medicines was found, consigned to Dr. F. A. NICHOLSON, Hopkins' Hospital, Winchester, Va. All the bottles bore the label of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, but the packing of the box are Baltimore papers, and a Baltimore card, turned upside down, was used for a label. The capture was made by Capt. HOFFMAN and Lieut. WILSON, of the Twenty-third.

Sergeant FULMER, of the Twenty-third, found in a house, down town, a number of sabres and pistols, which have been turned over to head-quarters. Operations have been commenced to-day for the restoration of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and they will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

Last night we had another very lively alarm, resulting from some mistake of a picket guard, who fired his piece a little too soon. About 200 shots were wasted upon the desert air, and the whole force was put under arms, but after a few moments of expectant waiting, all was again quiet.

We have ceased to pay much attention to alarms any more, as they are of too frequent occurrence, and amount to too little.

THE FIGHT AT GREAT FALLS.

The Washington *Republican* of July 9 has the following account of the recent skirmish at Great Falls:

"A message arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing information of a skirmish which had taken place during the day previous (Sunday) at Great Falls, between Major GERHARDT'S command, Eighth German Battalion, of about 200 men, who were stationed on the Maryland side of the river at Great Falls, and a much larger force of Secessionists, who were posted all along the other side of the river. The battalion was then under command of Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI, of Company B, Turner Rifles, Major GERHARDT being in the city.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a considerable body of Secessionists—nothing like the exact number of which could be ascertained, owing to their being mostly concealed behind the rocks—fired several volleys in quick succession, which was promptly returned by the men under Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI. The enemy was soon driven off. Nobody hurt on either side, so far as known.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock, however, the enemy again made their appearance, bringing with them a body of cavalry and other reinforcements, who again opened fire on our forces, which was returned with great promptitude, killing eight of the Secessionists, mostly cavalry, and wounding a number of others.

Two of Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI'S company were mortally wounded during the fight. The first was MARTIN UHL, who resided on Capitol Hill, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a cooper by trade, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. The other was HENRY RICHS, who also resided on Capitol Hill. He leaves a wife, who is now in Baltimore, but leaves no children. He was a very steady, upright young man, a carpenter by trade.

The first-named was shot in the left abdomen, as he was standing near the rest of his company engaged in loading and firing. His last words were a message to his wife, telling her 'not to grieve for him, as he had died for liberty and his country.'

Young RICHS was standing on a ledge of rocks when he was shot, the ball striking him on the left side of the forehead, causing him to fall a distance of over three hundred feet, striking behind the rocks, breaking one of his legs, and also crushing his head in a frightful manner. He lay thus for over two hours, until the enemy were driven off, when he was rescued by his companions. He was then still alive, and lived for about two hours afterwards.

The remains of both RICHS and UHL were brought to this city about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and were immediately taken to the armory of Company B, Turner Rifles, Republican Building, where they now lie. The remains were visited by large numbers of the District Volunteers during yesterday; and the determination to avenge their death is universal.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, two companies United States Infantry, and Company D, Second Cavalry, left for the scene of conflict.

Reports of a renewal of the fight were rife through the city all day yesterday, but up to 2 o'clock this morning we have been unable to ascertain anything reliable from that vicinity. It is generally supposed, however, that the Government troops are now in pursuit of the rebels.

The funeral of both RICHS and UHL will take place from the armory of Company B, Republican Buildings, (corner of Second-street and Indiana-avenue,) at 9 o'clock this morning. A large number of district companies have signified their intention of joining the cortege, and a general invitation is extended to the military from other places now in this city.

These are the first Washingtonians who have yet been killed in battle since the war commenced.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of June 26, writes:

"Com. MERVIN visited Fort Pickens this morning in great ceremony.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Swan* and *Illinois*, are all in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pickens, unloading war implements, stores, &c. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday evening there were thirteen vessels, of all classes, in view—several of them small steamers. The steamer *Mississippi*, with Com. MERVIN on board, and the *Niagara*, occupy their old positions. A large number of troops have been landed on the island from the recently arrived transports. A regiment of Zouaves are said to be among them. Citizens are not permitted longer to visit the Navy-yard.

P. S.—The steamer *Cahawba* has just arrived from the eastward and anchored in the fleet. Her decks are, or seem to be, crowded with men. Verily, our neighborhood is greeting thickly settled. Another small man-of-war steamer has arrived outside."

In a letter dated Thursday night, June 27, he writes:

"For the last two days we have been favored with cool, refreshing showers, and all fear of sickness, from the long drouth, has disappeared.

The numerous arrivals in the fleet of the enemy since Monday have created a great deal of excitement, and flashing eyes, lighted countenances, and lively conversations have taken the places of dejected faces and dull thoughts of our soldiers.

Another deserter to-day from Fort Pickens. A mule from one of the recently arrived transports, not liking his quarters on the island, or driven to desperation by the sand flies, swam from the beach at Fort Pickens to our shore, and made his way to the hills in spite of soldiers and batteries, which were charged in gallant style. Verily, old LINCOLN'S service must be a hard and degrading one, when his mules desert.

The Pensacola Telegraph Company have put up the posts between Farnesworth and the State line, and in few days the wires will be stretched—making a direct line to Montgomery—and having a line from Barrancas to Pensacola, news will travel with the lightning's speed between the army and Richmond.

Many troops are thought to have been landed on the island this week. This morning hundreds of them were in bathing on this side the island, cutting up terrific swells. If Billy Wilson's Zouaves, they needed washing. Their tents are stretched on the sandy beach, whoever they are. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. The transport steamers—which we make out from their engine, smoke-stacks, &c.—and now discharging, are the *Vanderbilt*, *Swan*, *Atlantic*, *Illinois* and *Cahawba*."

The same writer, under date of Friday night, June 28, says:

"The excitement of the last two or three days has in a measure subsided. Whether there was any cause for it or not, it has had one good effect, to arouse the people to preparation and vigilance. For a week past the vessels of our neighbors have displayed nightly signals, which we have been unable to interpret. They are probably of the newly-adopted code, intended to take the place of the lighthouse, long ago abolished at this point. There is seldom, however, an arrival among them by night. Either the *Vanderbilt* or *Illinois* sailed last night.

LOBER, the man that swam from Fort Pickens, goes to Richmond to play a star engagement. He left in this evening's train.

The mode that followed the example of LOBER, in swimming from Fort Pickens to the white settlements, turns out to be an old resident of Warrington and the Navy-yard. He was pressed into service by SLEMMER when he left that place, and deserted the first opportunity. He bears evidence of bad treatment, but is rapidly improving under the kindness of Capt. LOVELL'S company, the Quitman Artillery, whose prisoner he is."

MR. SEWARD AND THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

A day or two after the review, at Washington, of the New-Jersey troops, by the President and Secretary of State, says the Trenton *Gazette*, we addressed the latter a note, thanking him, on behalf of the officers of the three regiments, for his attendance on the occasion.

To this note we yesterday received the following reply, which contains so much of sound, patriotic sentiment, and is so marked a compliment to the Jersey Volunteers, that we feel constrained to lay it before the public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR. Neither you nor the patriotic brigade with which you are associated are under any obligations to me for my attendance on the President at the review to which you refer. His generous and grateful sentiments have been awakened by the promptness and vigor with which the people have taken up arms at the call of the Government, when a misguided portion of our fellow-citizens have not only determined to trample the award of the ballot-box under their feet, but even to overthrow the Union itself. He has, therefore, so far as it has been compatible with his many engagements, welcomed the arrival of our citizen soldiers at the Capital which they have so loyally come to protect and defend. It has been my official duty to support him on many of these occasions, and thus I have been enabled to say that they have been among the most pleasing of all the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. I am authorized by the President to assure you that he was very favorably impressed with the military appearance and bearing of the New-Jersey Brigade. I confess to an especial sympathy with them, because I derive my lineage, so far back as it can be traced at all, through ancestors not unknown or unhonored in that patriotic State.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LAND GRANTS TO THE SOLDIER.

The following is the bill offered on Monday by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers, who have been or shall hereafter be engaged in the military service of the United States:

Be it enacted, &c., That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall have been in the military service, or shall have volunteered and enlisted, and been regularly mustered into the military service of the United States, since the 12th day of April, 1861, and shall have been or shall be in such service for a period of sixty days, and shall have received or shall receive an honorable discharge, shall be entitled to receive a warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Section second grants one hundred and sixty acres of land to the widow or minor children of any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who may be killed or die in the service, provided he has been mustered into service for a period not less than three months.

Section third provides that the land warrants shall be assignable only subsequent to the delivery to the person to whom issued, and such assignment to be valid must be personally executed by such person.

Section fourth provides for the location of such warrants on any public lands duly surveyed and subject to sale.

Section fifth extends the benefit of the act to the militia or volunteers of any State or Territory who shall have been mustered into the actual service of the United States, provided that such militia or volunteers shall have been actually armed and equipped by such State or Territory, and in the actual pay thereof, for the purpose of sustaining the authority of the Government of the United States.

Section sixth gives three hundred and sixty, instead of one hundred and sixty, acres of land, to every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or to his widow or minor children, who shall have been mustered into the service prior to August 1, 1861, and continue in such service until the military forces of the United States, except the regular army, shall be disbanded, or who shall be previously honorably discharged on account of wounds received or sickness incurred in such service.

Section eighth applies the provisions of the act to officers and seamen in the Navy, within the periods and subject to the limitations of the act.

Section ninth provides that the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry the act into effect.

Section tenth provides that an honorable discharge, on account of wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall entitle the party discharged to the same benefits as if the term of service had been fully performed.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* publishes the following card from the gentleman who took Mr. W. H. HURLBURT from Atlanta to Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

To Hon. Jared I. Whitaker, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.:

In accordance with your orders, Messrs. BOGGUS, WATKINS, HUNNICUTT, and myself, left Atlanta, Ga. on the evening of the 21st inst., in charge of W. H. HURLBURT, for Richmond, Virginia. We arrived in Lynchburgh, Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., where we were obliged to remain over until Monday morning, in consequence of the trains not running on that road on the Sabbath.

We arrived in this city on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Leaving HURLBURT in charge of Messrs. BOGGUS, WATKINS, and HUNNICUTT, I proceeded immediately to the quarters of President DAVIS, and reported my business. The President was so kind as to give me an immediate audience. I laid before him your orders, the letter of Hon. B. C. YANCEY, and the dispatches, explaining to him, verbally, the whole particulars of the case, together with the facts drawn out in the examination, by the Committee in Atlanta, together with the state of feeling which existed in our community.

The President examined all the papers and dispatches personally, and listened attentively to my statement. He called in consultation Mr. TOOMBS, Secretary of State, and after a careful weighing of the whole case, the Government came to the conclusion that HURLBURT was a dangerous man, an enemy to the South, and that he ought to be held for trial. Mr. BENJAMIN, the Attorney-General was also consulted, but I have not been fully apprised of his opinion in the case. Mr. W. M. BROWNE, Assistant Secretary of State, *was not* consulted by the Government, yet he gave it as his opinion, and expressed it with great boldness, that HURLBURT was a friend to our Government, and ought to be released at once. I take occasion to say that Mr. BROWNE is the only man in, or out of the Government, that I have met with in Richmond who dares to express such an opinion, in the face of all the facts of the case. President DAVIS, for certain satisfactory reasons, concluded to turn HURLBURT over to the authorities of the State of Virginia.

By request of the President, Mr. TOOMBS accompanied me to Gov. LETCHER, before whom the whole case was laid. Gov. LETCHER came to the same conclusion concerning the case arrived at by President DAVIS and Mr. TOOMBS, and determined to send HURLBURT to Charleston, on the warrant of Judge GILCHRIST, Confederate States Commissioner. Dispatches have been received from Charleston, from the Confederate States Commissioner and others, to hold fast HURLBURT, as they want him in that city, and he will probably be sent to South Carolina in a few days. I am requested by Gov. LETCHER to remain here for a day or two, until a final disposition is made of HURLBURT.

The outside feeling in this city against HURLBURT is very strong, and if turned loose here he would no doubt be summarily dealt with. He is looked upon here by all persons, except W. M. BROWNE, as a bold and audacious man—a bitter enemy of the South and her institutions, an Abolition writer known to the North and to Europe for the past twelve years, and a wholesale slanderer of Southern men. In person and manners he has all the appearance of a gentleman. He is a fine scholar, a man of very superior talents and accomplishments, and of very insinuating address—all of which, taken into consideration, makes him far more dangerous than an ordinary man would be. It is hoped justice will be meted out to him.

WM. S. BASSFORD.

In an editorial notice of the above, the *Intelligencer* makes the following pertinent remarks:

And who is Mr. BROWNE? And how comes it that this spy is his friend? Why should HURLBURT so earnestly desire to be sent to Richmond where his "friend" BROWNE was? Why should BROWNE, the "friend" of the spy, *without being consulted*, thus strive to obtain HURLBURT'S release *at once*? We mean more and we know more than it is desirable to express at this time. We only say to the Charleston *Mercury*, "here is a widening of the Abolition trail." Mr. BROWNE, like Mr. HURLBURT, possesses a facile pen. We all know with what ease certain accomplished "professional writers" can paint both sides of a picture. Mr. BROWNE was once connected with the New-York *Journal of Commerce* when that paper opposed the South. Mr. BROWNE is from England, and, if we are not mistaken, is very intimate with certain parties in Edinburgh. He may be blameless. He may be the dupe of HURLBURT. But there is too much at stake to justify ceremony. BROWNE is too near the Government, too familiar with our plans, and, by his influence in the State Department, has too much power to paralyze and demoralize our foreign policy, to be exempt from scrutiny. Of one thing we are positive, and that is, that the friend of W. H. HURLBURT is not fit to be the Assistant Secretary of State and the confidential adviser of the Premier of the Southern Cabinet.

MOVEMEMTS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of July 8 says:

"It will be remembered that last week Lieut.-Col. BLOOD'S battalion, of Col. BLAND'S regiment, went to Pilot Knob, and thence to Farmington, Francois County, Mo. At 5 o'clock Saturday evening a party returned from the battalion, bringing four prisoners, who are now at the Arsenal. The party consists of Adjutant GANTT, Major WALKER, (Surgeon,) W. F. MCCHESNEY, hospital steward, and two privates.

The detachment left the Arsenal at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, and reached Pilot Knob at 5 A. M. next day. After reconnoitering at this place and the vicinity, they proceeded thence to Farmington, to disperse certain bands of armed traitors said to be gathered there. They arrived at midnight, quickly posted guards on all the roads leading to the town, and took possession of the Court-house. Next morning the town was subjected to a search, which resulted in the finding of a large secession flag in a hayloft, and several drums belonging to secession military companies. Some fifty of the citizens took the oath of allegiance to the National Government. At evening rumors arrived that rebel troops were hovering in the vicinity, and next morning a skirmishing party of some eighty men, under Adjutant GANTT, was sent in pursuit. They proceeded, on the 4th, some eight miles toward Valley Forge, when they came upon a party of the rebels, some eight or ten, armed with rifles. They fled—refusing to halt—and were fired upon. One of them was shot through both knees, and died within about fifteen minutes. Three of the others were captured, and the rest got off. The deceased was named NICHOLAS BERRINGTON. On his person was found an unfinished letter, addressed to his sweetheart, bidding her farewell, and telling her he was 'going to shoot Black Republicans.' The detailed party found traces of companies of troops, but failed to meet enemies and returned."

Col. BOERNSTEIN has issued an address to his regiment declaring his intention of resigning his command as soon as his three months enlistment shall have expired. He finds that he is too advanced in years to bear the fatigues of camp life.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The following call appears in the St. Louis journals:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee of the Convention of the State of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening the said Convention, at such time prior to the third Monday of December, 1861, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require, do hereby notify the said Convention to assemble and meet at Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

R. WILSON,
J. T. TINDALL,
J. W. MCCLURG,
JAS. R. MCCORMACK,
THOS. T. GANTT,
Majority of the Committee.

THE VOTE IN KENTUCKY.

The following is the official vote in the recent election in Kentucky, with the exception of Boone County:

	Union.	Disunion.
First District	6,225	8,988
Second District	9,271	3,368
Third District	10,392	3,113
Fourth District	10,344	2,469
Fifth District	8,247	2,719
Sixth District	8,101	229
Seventh District	11,035	2,862
Eighth District	8,272	5,706
Ninth District	12,230	3,720
Tenth (all but Boone County)	8,373	4,526
Total	92,460	37,700
	37,700	
	54,760	

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON KENTUCKY SOIL.

The Louisville *Journal*, of July 8, says:

"Some time ago a man named MACK HENDRICKS, who grew up in Simpson County, left that county, went to Tennessee, and enlisted in the Confederate Army stationed immediately across the Kentucky line, eight miles from Franklin. On the night of the 1st inst. he deserted and made his way to Franklin, Ky. The next morning Capt. BAKER, of the Tennessee Army, with his Orderly Sergeant, came into Franklin and took him, contrary to his will, declaring he would take him back or kill him. Some of the citizens of Franklin, if they had known it in time, would have sworn out a writ of *habeas corpus* and tested the question whether Kentucky soil should be violated in that manner.

This is a case that demands Gov. MAGOFFIN'S prompt interposition. A military officer of the Southern Confederacy has no more right to come into Kentucky and forcibly seize and carry off a deserter than a Canadian officer has. Every Kentuckian is wronged, Kentucky herself is outraged, by the act of lawless violence. If MAGOFFIN is really a Governor of Kentucky, if he is anything better than the mere employe of the Southern Government, let him prove it. If a Captain from Camp Clay, near Cincinnati, were to come over into Kentucky and forcibly seize and abduct a Kentucky deserter, wouldn't MAGOFFIN rumble Executive thunder.

KENTUCKY AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Louisville *Journal* comments as follows on President LINCOLN'S Message:

"On the whole, it is plain that the Message limits rather than enlarges the policy foreshadowed in the proclamation. If, therefore, Congress shall comply promptly and fully with the President's recommendation, as we apprehend that Congress will, the duty and the policy of Kentucky respecting the war will remain, nevertheless, precisely what they are and have been from the first. The Message introduces no new element into the question of our position. At worst the Message leaves us exactly as we were. It contains absolutely nothing calculated to disturb us in the attitude of neutrality we have assumed. To be sure, the President characterizes the attitude in terms apparently not very complimentary to some of us, but, after all, he is more severe on himself than on anybody else, inasmuch as his language implies a thorough misconception both of the ground of our attitude and of its total effect on the condition of affairs. We are neutral mainly because neutrality alone promises to stay us from imbruing our hands in each other's blood; and our neutrality, so far from being in the long run injurious to the Government, has done more to relieve the Government physically and to strengthen it morally, than the active support of any single State in the North,—certainly far more than such active support as Kentucky herself could have brought to the Government. The President in overlooking these conspicuous facts reflects on himself instead of Kentucky. We venture to say, that if he had comprehended the attitude of Kentucky just as it really is, he would have couched his views of neutrality in language more just than as well as more becoming to himself. As it is, we can very well stand his strictures, if he can stand the ignorance that licensed them. Kentucky is too firm in her consciousness of right, and too clear in her loyalty to be moved by the illiberal criticism of anybody, whether high or low, and whether at home or abroad.

What ever Congress may see fit to do in the line of the President's recommendation, then, the duty and the policy of Kentucky, we repeat, will remain precisely what they are and have been from the first. Let this fact be distinctly recognized. We have, for the sake of peace amongst ourselves, and in a spirit of the highest and most enlightened loyalty, assumed a position of neutrality during the war, whether the war be offensive or defensive, long or short, disastrous or successful, and duty and policy alike require us to maintain the position in good faith. Let us be true to our high obligations. Let neither machinations here nor misconceptions elsewhere swerve us a hair's-breadth from the path we have marked out for our beloved Commonwealth. That path is for us, whatever may be said of it by ignorance on the one side or malice on the other, the path, and the only path, of peace, of safety, and of honor. One month from to-day the people of Kentucky will have an opportunity to lift the car of State into this path squarely and permanently. Will they do so, for will they set Kentucky on the inclined plane of secession, and start her impetuously for the near abyss of revolution and of war? This is still, as before, the simple yet pregnant issue to be tried at the August election. The message does not change or even qualify the issue.

Voters of Kentucky! we call on you to meet the issue with that commanding unanimity which the repose and welfare of the Commonwealth and the solemn interest of the whole nation demand at your hands.

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Vicksburgh, Miss., dated June 16:

"Our Southern cities, and especially Vicksburgh, can be compared very well to a steamer on the Mississippi, whose bottom is perforated by a thousand holes, which is perceptibly and rapidly going under. There is no business doing. The shelves are bare—the merchants lolling on the counters. There is no money, no credit, and provisions scarce and dear. If the war continues, this whole country will be overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. There is no money in the country. To supply the deficiency and defray the expenses of the Government, and to support the army, we have resorted to the issue of Confederate bonds, which, if the blockade is effectual, will, I am afraid, be equal to the old Continental money. Our negroes bring us in very little. It is almost impossible to get employment at any price. Thousands have enlisted in the army merely for a support. The only bustle in our city is from the soldiery drilling and coming and going. The season has been quite favorable. Crops are fine, and fruit in abundance. I am in hopes we shall not perish for want of food, although many must suffer.

Our prospects appear gloomy and sad. Whatever may be the result of this war, I have never been able to see any good likely to come to us from secession, but, on the contrary, I believe if our independence is acknowledged, it will be the commencement of the abolition of Slavery. How can Missouri, Kentucky, or Maryland retain their slaves if the line is drawn between them and a foreign country. They must inevitably become Free States. In turn the next tier of States, and so on. It may be gradual, but certain. To keep the peace it will require a standing army of two millions. The usual men, the expense for the support of these, with the war debt already and to be incurred, will entail upon us and future generations several hundred millions. What, then, do we gain? A dispututed Government, entitled to no respect at home or abroad, a partnership of States—a rope of sand, liable to be severed at any moment by any disaffected State—any State capable of disannulling any law which does not exactly please her."

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 29th, is quite despondent over the results of secession diplomacy. It says of the refusal of Great Britain to permit privateers to bring their prizes into British ports:

"We are only surprised that any of the Commissioners have remained a day in London after this order was issued. This is an attack of *quasi* hostility, which it appears to us ought to have arrested all confidence with British authorities. It was well known that, whilst Great Britain has the greatest interest in the independence of the Confederate States, there is an element of anti-slavery fanaticism which would, in all likelihood, paralyze her counsels in our favor."

The *Mercury* thinks the Emperor of the French free from all "fanaticisms," but ascribes his neutral policy to the stupidity of the Commissioners in staying so long in England as to give the British Ministry the opportunity to commit him to their own course of procedure. It also says that the Commissioners ought to have offered the British and French Governments some tangible advantage in the shape of low duties, to compensate them for running the risk of disagreeable complications with the United States, and asks in conclusion:

"Have our Commissioners been empowered to offer to France and England a treaty guaranteeing for a number of years low duties on their manufactured commodities imported into the Confederate States? We fear not; for if they had been empowered to make such treaties, we are satisfied that they might before this have returned home, with their mission completely successful, and the war on our frontier, on the part of the United States, reduced to a weak absurdity."

THE FORCE IN VIRGINIA.

A letter dated at Lynchburgh, Va., June 30, and published in the Louisville *Courier*, says:

"We are now at Camp Davis, in comfortable quarters, where, in the roll-call of companies, the names of doctors, lawyers,

on to at any moment. What can one hundred men dowl Pocosville, without field-pieces, against three or four transports filled with troops, covered, of course, by heavily armed steamers? Some of our pretended wise folks may ridicule the landing of an army at Proctorville, or on the shell bank below there. It is thought that no more troops ought to leave the State."

THE PIRACY OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFTER COL. THOMAS SCHOONER.

From the Baltimore Auerican of yesterday.

We learn that the steamer *Chester*, Capt. E. S L. YOUNG, was taken possession of at her wharf at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by order of Provost Marshal KENLY, for an expedition to the mouth of the Potomac which admitted of no delay. The *Chester* was firing up for her usual trip to Charlestown, and was ready for immediate service. She proceeded directly to Fort McHenry, where Gen. BANKS had in readiness an armament of two 24-pounders, an artillery company, an infantry company, and a posse of police officers, under Lieut. CARMICHAEL and Officer HORNER, which were soon placed on board, and she steamed down the river. Orders were also immediately given to stop all the bay steamers that usually start at an early hour, to prevent any possibility of information being given that might tend to the defeat of the purposes of the expedition.

Information was received on Monday night that Col. RICHARD THOMAS, (the French lady,) with his seven companions, had reached Fair Haven from a schooner, which had brought them down the Rappahannock, and was waiting off the mouth of the Potomac for some purpose in connection with Col. THOMAS' visit to Baltimore. Col. KENLY, therefore, immediately resolved to attempt her capture, and being unable to engage a steamer with the essential secrecy, seized the *Chester* as above stated. He had also reason to believe that persons in the city were in collusion with Col. THOMAS, whatever his designs may have been, and that several parties of men left the city in omnibuses on Monday, prior to the arrest of Col. THOMAS, going towards North Point, designed it was presumed, to furnish the schooner with an armed crew for future operations.

The *Chester* did not get off until near 7 o'clock, but as no other steamer was allowed to leave the port it is probable that the schooner will be captured with all on board and brought to the city.

Col. THOMAS is a son of the late Hon. RICHARD THOMAS, of St. Mary's County, for many years President of the Maryland Senate, and a nephew of Ex-Gov. JAMES THOMAS. We have not ascertained the names of the parties arrested with him, but it is believed that none of them are Baltimoreans.

Lieut. CARMICHAEL says that he was informed that the party on board the schooner done their best to persuade Col. THOMAS not to come up to Baltimore, and some of them even endeavored to hold him by force. Finding that he was determined to come, seven of his companions resolved to accompany him. What was the object of their visit is variously surmised, but it is presumed to have been to attempt another piratical seizure of one of our river steamers and the capture of any vessels that might be found in the bay.

The *Chester* returned at midnight, having failed in capturing the schoner, though they got on her track. She went about six miles up the Patuxed River, to Millstone Landing, and ascertained that the schooner had been there during the morning, having on board about thirty men, all well armed with bright muskets. The steamer remained at the landing a cougle of hours and then returned to the city. The gunboat *Benwood* was overhauled and put on the track of the schooner, and she will have to keep a sharp lookout to escape capture.

The following are copies of papers found on Col. THOMAS at the time of his arrest at Fort McHenry. It will be seen that it was his intention to pass whilst in this city, under the assumed name of Col. R. T. Zaroona:

The *Commonwealth of Virginia to Richard Thomas Zaroona, greeting:*

Know you, that from special trust and confidence reposed in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, our Governor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by an ordinance of the Convention of the State of Virginia, doth commission you a Colonel in the Active Volunteer forces of the State, to rank as such from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, as Governor, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) JOHN LETCHER.

City of Richmond, Virginia, to wit:

This day appeared before me, JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of the City of Richmond, RICHARD THOMAS ZAROONA, and qualified to the within commission by taking the oath prescribed by law.

Given under my hand this 2d day of July, A. D. 1861. (Signed,) JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 3, 1861.

Permit Col. R. T. ZAROONA, of the Potomac Zouaves, to pass at will, *free*, over the roads and rivers of this Commonwealth upon his own certificate, and upon like certificate, pass his men and baggage.

All officers, civil and military, will respect him, and give him such facilities as he may require, in their power to afford. By order,

S. BASSETT NEUCH,
Aide-de-Camp to Governor of Virginia.

Approved:
(Signed) JOHN LETCHER.

He had also with him a letter of credit on a Baltimore house for the sum of $1,000, declaring that the check of Col. ZAROONA to that amount would be duly honored by Messrs. R. H. MAURY & Co., of Richmond.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

By virtue of authority vested in me as commanding officer of this Department, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, GEORGE R. DOBBS, Esq., of Baltimore, Marshal of Police, vice Col. JOHN R. KENLY, who, being relieved of this service at his own request, now assumes command of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers on the Upper Potomac, in the State of Maryland.

I have made this appointment at the suggestion and upon the advice of very many influential and honorable citizens of Baltimore, representing its different sections, parties and interests. And in order that public opinion shall have proper influence, and the civil authority due weight in all municipal affairs, it is my desire and expectation that the Marshal shall receive suggestion, advice and direction from these and other loyal citizens, as from all the Departments of the Government of the city, and in all respects to administer every department of the Police law in full freedom, for the peace and prosperity of the city, and the honor and perpetuity of the United States.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General
Commanding Department of Annapolis.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, Fort McHenry, July 10, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—The troops stationed near the centre of the City of Baltimore will break up their camps at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, and resume the positions heretofore occupied by them in the suburban portions of the city, viz:

The Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. LYLE, near Fort McHenry.

The Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. LEWIS, Federal Hill.

The Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. MORKHEAD, Mount Clare Station.

The Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. PEARL, Patterson's Park.

The Thirteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. SEARS, on West Baltimore-street.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Voluntees, Col. HINKS, on Baltimore-street.

The battery of light artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, Major COOK, Mount Clare station.

2. When reëstablished in quarters, the commanding officers will not allow the men of their respective commands to visit the city without permission obtained for that purpose from the commanding officers of the company and regiment to which they are attached. When such permission is granted it will be for good cause, and those who receive it will be required to leave their arms in camp, to avoid controversy or collision with citizens, and to carefully observe and obey the laws and ordinances of the city.

No soldier who violates the rule should be permitted to enjoy the privilege a second time. Any soldier who violates the ordinances established for the government of the city, will be punished by the civil tribunals according to the laws of the State. The commanding General enjoins upon all officers in command, in addition to the military instruction of the officers and men required of them, especial attention to the 73d paragraph of the Army Regulations, viz:

"All commanders ought to encourage useful occupations and manly exercises and diversions among their men, and to repress dissipation and immorality."

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS,
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Richmond under date of June 25, says:

"Right Rev. LEONIDAS POLK, of Louisiana, was to-day commissioned Major-General in the Army of the Confederate States. The appointment has been urged upon Bishop POLK for several weeks, but he has had some hesitation in accepting it. A few days since he paid a visit to the venerable Bishop MEADE, at his home near Winchester, to consult with him about it. The result was that he concluded to accept it.

Bishop MEADE told him truly that he already held a commission in a very different army, to which he held allegiance 'till life's journey ends.'

'I know that very well,' replied Bishop POLK, 'and I do not intend to resign it. On the contrary, I shall only prove the more faithful to it by doing all that in me lies to bring this unhallowed and unnatural war to a speedy and happy close. We, of the Confederate States, are the last bulwarks of civil and religious liberty; we fight for our hearth-stones and our altars; above all, we fight for a race that has been, by Divine Providence, intrusted to our most sacred keeping. When I accept a commission in the Confederate army, therefore, I need not only perform the duties of a good citizen, but contend for the principles which lie at the foundation of our social, political and religious system.'

The result of this conversation was that our beloved Bishop was induced to accept the appointment which was urged upon him, and for which he is particularly fitted, by his education and talents.

Bishop POLK is a native of Tennessee, and at an early age entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinguished honors, a contemporary of President DAVIS, Gen. LEE, Gen. JOHNSTON and Gen. MAGRUDER. All of these gentlemen remember his talents and proficiency, and have urged his appointment from the beginning with a unanimous voice.

The command of Major-Gen. POLK extends from the mouth of the Arkansas River, on both sides of the Mississippi, to the northernmost limits of the Confederate States. It takes in the encampment at Corinth, Mississippi, where there are about 15,000 men assembled; the northern portion of the State of Alabama, and the State of Tennessee. On the west, it comprehends that portion of the State of Arkansas bordering the Mississippi north of White River, as far north as the boundaries of the Confederate States may extend. That portion of the State of Arkansas south and west of the White River is consigned to Col. HARDEE, now in command of Fort Morgan, near Mobile.

Gen. POLK will leave for his command in a very few days. His head-quarters will be Memphis, where he will no doubt frequently be heard from."

News from St. Domingo.

The News from St. Domingo is important, a bloody reaction having taken place against the invasion by Spain. The Kingston (Jam.) *Journal*, of the 8th of June, in reference to affairs in St. Domingo, says that Gen. SANTANA has succeeded in establishing a reign of terror in the Republic, similar in its features to that which prevailed in France during the first revolution. A system of the severest espionage has been inaugurated, and upon the slightest suspicion of disaffection to the new order of things, the Police unceremoniously force their way into the private dwellings of the citizens. Numerous arrests of suspected persons, several of them of high social position, have been made, and a great many of those who are obnoxious to him have been summarily condemned and shot by his orders.

The tidings of a popular insurrection in Cibao are confirmed, and in addition we learn that the people of Moca, another province of the Republic, took up arms on the 2d ult., and pulled down the Spanish flag. An engagement between the Spanish troops and the populace took place, and much blood was spilled. In Vega a traitor, PADRE MOYA, who was sold to the Spaniards, raised the Spanish flag in opposition to the wishes of the people, who are pursuing him to put him under arrest. In all parts of the country, the Dominicans, roused to a sense of the degradation that has been put upon them, and of their danger, are rising against the Spaniards, determined to defend their nationality by force of arms.

The Spaniards find the work upon their hands growing warmer every day, and a reinforcement has consequently been called for from Porto Rico. It was thought at first that 10,000 soldiers would have been more than sufficient to subjugate the country, but already they begin to feel that 20,000 will not be too many.

The Spanish officers are described as being very much dissatisfied with the state of things. Provisions are scarce, and living is very dear, and disease has broken out among the military. Out of fifteen hundred men ninety-five had died in a few weeks, and three officers. So prevalent and fatal were disorders of the bowels among the troops that it was suspected that either the bread or the water with which they were supplied was poisoned, and both were analyzed, but found perfectly sound and wholesome. Altogether things appear to be in a deplorable state, and Spain will find that she has undertaken a task of infinitely greater difficulty than she imagined when she entered into an unholy and disgraceful compact with SANTANA to deprive the Dominicans of their liberties.

From all this the public will see that the statements which have been made to the effect that it is the desire of the Dominicans themselves to have their country reincorporated with the Spanish monarchy, are utterly false. The people have been most cruelly betrayed by SANTANA in this matter, and if the Spanish Government have a spark of honorable feeling left, they will, upon ascertaining the real state of things—that is, supposing they have not been all along privy to the movements of the traitor, and a party in them—immediately withdraw their troops, and leave the Dominicans to themselves. Meanwhile, the President of Hayti and the people, feeling their nationality and independence threatened by this business, are making vigorous preparations for war.

The memorial from the public meeting held in this city to Her Majesty, the Queen, on the subject of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, and to which we alluded in our last summary, received over 3,500 signatures in a few days, and was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, through His Excellency the Governor, by the last packet.

LAW REPORTS.

The Nature of a Bond of Indemnity—Is it a Contract of Indersement?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Daniel G. Bacon et al. vs. *William Hickock and six others*—The action in this case is brought upon a bond of indemnity, conditioned to pay the amount of $7,927 71, the gross amount of three several promissory notes, made by the Damascus Iron Company. The bond of indemnity was given by the defendants, pursuant to an agreement containing several recitals, among which were the following: "And the said obligees (plaintiffs) have consented to discontinue said suit, and extend such time of payment by taking new notes, as hereinafter mentioned, *provided* the abovenamed obligors will become individually and personally bound to said obligees *as indorsers* on such new notes, to which condition the obligors have assented, except that they prefer to fix their liability in this behalf by a *bond of indemnity*, instead of indorsements, to which preference the said obligees have yielded their assent." Then follows the obligation in these words: 'Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Company shall well and truly pay the three several promissory notes given herein, when they become due, and if the obligors shall well and truly indemnify the said obligees of and from all loss and damage, by reason of such non-payment, then the obligation to be void." The Company failed to pay. An action was brought on the bond, for the non-payment of one of these notes. The complaint did not show that there had been any notice of demand on the notes given to the defendants, as indorsers, and it did not show that the plaintiffs had endeavored to collect the money of the Company, and had failed to collect it. The defendants demurred to this complaint, and assigned as their objections—that, although the security was in the form of a bond, the liability of the defendants was strictly that of indorsers, and they were entitled to be treated in all respects as such, before they could be made liable on the bond. Counsel further contended that actual loss and damage must be averred before the plaintiffs could recover of the defendants. Such a loss was best shown by proving an attempt to collect the notes of the makers.

The Court, however, held that the parties to the indemnity bond were not indorsers, but parties to a contract, the stipulations of which they were under obligations to perform as soon as the Company failed to pay the notes.

Judgment was given to the plaintiffs on the demurrer.

Mr. Bryan for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Capron for defendants.

Judgments by Confession.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Nelson Smith, Receiver, &c. vs. *Samuel Baldwin, &c.*—This was a motion to set aside certain judgments by confession, and for leave to the plaintiff to sell, as receiver in the case. A motion was also made by a creditor to compel the delivery of certain stock to him. The case was stated in the TIMES of July 9. The Court now renders the following decision:

Motion to set aside in favor of Thomas S. Baldwin, *et als.*, and in favor of Taylor and Carley, is denied; the costs of the Receiver on the motion, fixed at $10, allowed out of the fund. No costs to any other party. The motion of the Receiver for leave to sell is granted as to the stock, &c. The motion of Downing to compel the delivery of the stock to him, is denied with leave to take reference as to the validity of his claim.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Price* vs. *Payne, &c.*—Plaintiff must give security in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties who shall justify.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 10, 1861.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg	80½	545	N. Y. Central R...	75
500	Treas. 6 ₩ c. 2 Yr.	98⅜	10	do	74⅞
10,000	do	98⅜	200	do	s30 74¾
4,000	Ken. 6 ₩ ct. largeB.	72	300	do	s5 74¾
720	Ill. Internal Imp.	78	100	do	s10 74½
5,000	Ill. Regist'd Bds.	78	50	Erie Railroad	22½
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	700	do	23
5,000	Vir. State 6s	s15 49	100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	34
2,000	do	s20 48⅛	10	N. H. & Hartford R.	135
36,000	do	49	100	Reading Railroad	36
6,000	do	s20 48	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½
5,000	N. C. State 6s	54	300	do	13¾
5,000	do	s15 52⅜	55	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	28
25,000	Missouri State 6s	41½	5	do	27⅜
55,000	do	41⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66⅜
2,000	do	41⅜	200	do	s5 66½
10,000	do	s30 41⅜	200	do	b60 66½
20,000	do	s10 41⅜	100	do	s1 66½
7,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	50	50	do	s4 66¾
4,000	Cal. State 7s	76⅜	150	do	66⅜
3,000	do	76¾	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97
4,000	N. Y. State 6s, '70	105	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s19 64
3,000	Brook. City W. L'n	98	100	do	s30 64
6,000	H. R. 3d m. bds.	79	100	do	64⅝
4,000	M. C. 8 ₩ ct. b.	89	100	do	64¾
1,000	M. C. 8 ₩ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bds	94	100	do	b30 65
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	39	850	do	65
1,000	do	39¾	100	do	s5 64¾
2,500	H. & St. J. R. R.	31	2300	do	26
11,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	60	100	do	s10 26
5,000	G. & C. 1st m.	99	300	do	b30 26⅛
70	Mer. Bank	82½	400	do	b60 26¼
15	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	80	200	do	s30 26
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	34¾	6	Ch. & Rock I. R.	36¼
300	Harlem Railroad	16	100	do	36½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	87¾	12,000	Ill. Reg. Bds	78
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	88¼		Mer. Bank	87
3,000	Treas. 6 ₩ c. N.	101⅝	35	Imp. & Trad. Bank	80
2,000	do	101	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	70
1,000	California St. 7s	76	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	96
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	s15 42½	250	N. Y. Central R.	s30 74¾
30,000	do	42¾	300	do	b10 75
4,000	do	s20 42⅞	100	do	75
10,000	Vir. State 6s	48¾	100	Erie Railroad	s60 23
5,000	do	48¾	150	Hudson River R.	34
2,000	Geo. State 6s	s20 62¾	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 61¾	100	Ill. Central R. S.	66¾
4,000	do	61¾	50	Galena & Chi. R.	67¼
5,000	do	b30 61¾	50	do	s3 64¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	81	100	do	s6 64⅝
4,000	do	81¼	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	25¾

WEDNESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The temporary loan of $5,000,000 so promptly effected, yesterday, in Wall-street on telegraphic request from the United States Treasury Department, excites much remark and gratification today. The Sub-Treasurer was overwhelmed, this morning, with applications to participate in and extend the loan on the same terms, and there is no question that he could have doubled the sum before the hour of noon, had not his immediate authority to borrow been limited. The remainder of the money on the $5,000,000 was deposited, to-day, in bullion. There is a further advance on the Funded Stocks of the Government in the Market to-day, placing the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 at 87¾ @88 ₩ cent., and raising the whole advance since the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President to 4 ₩ cent.

The Stock Market generally was higher and quite buoyant through the forenoon. The actual sales of Federal and State Securities amount to over $400,000. The latter advanced rapidly on Tennessees, Georgias and Missouris, while Virginias were rather brought to a pause after the very rapid advance since Saturday last. Tennessee's were done at 42½ ₩ cent., the Broker of a well known private capitalist participating in the purchases. Missouris were done at 41½@41⅜, cash, in the morning, but left off a fraction weaker on exaggerated rumors of the Civil conflict on the frontier of the State between the National forces and the insurgent Governor and his secession army. The latest registered sales in the afternoon were at 41½ ₩ cent. There was a large demand with a liberal supply of Virginias at the early Board, the cash sales being at 49 ₩ cent., from which point the price receded to 48⅛ ₩ cent. at the Second Board. Georgias rose rapidly to 62½ ₩ cent., including the July coupon. This debt is a small one upon one of the richest of the Southern States, the whole issue being about $3,200,000, and orders for the Bonds at low prices are believed to have come from the State within a few days. The Railway Mortgages of approved credit were higher in the bidding, with only a few retail parcels offered. On the Railway Share list there was considerable interest in New-York Central, at 75@75⅛ in the forenoon, and 75@74⅞ at the Second Board; and in Galena and Chicago, which rose suddenly to 65 ₩ cent. for the cash stock, leaving off 64½@64⅜, as against 63 at the close of yesterday's dealings. The other Western stocks were also firm, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, and New-York and Erie rose to 23 ₩ cent., at which figure the stock was taken, seller 30 days, in the afternoon. The general market at the close was less buoyant than early in the day, owing in part to the rumors referred to, but speculators against the market, after having paid large differences on last week's sales, were indisposed to throw their contracts ahead to any decided amount. Prices at 4½ o'clock were steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	74⅜	Missouris	41⅜
Galena	64⅜	Tennessees	42¾
Toledo	25¾	Virginias	48¾
Reading	36	United States 6s of 1881	87⅝
Illinois Central	66¾	Pacific	70½
Erie	23⅜	Panama	108½

The Money Market, except in the Government negotiation, is dull, and the employment on the Stock exchange has not improved, even at low rates, to correspond with the increased speculation for the rise. Most of the Railway Shares are evidently held with firmness outside of the Street, while the bulk of purchases in the National and State Stocks appear to be by parties who have the money to advance upon them. The Foreign Exchanges, since the Boston mail, are called steady at 106¾@107 ₩ cent. for Banker's bills and 105⅝@106¼ for the various selections of Merchant bills. The *Edinburgh*, from England arrived this afternoon with the equivalent of about $1,015,000 in bullion, as follows:

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH.

A. Belmont & Co	£36,000	Brigham & Parsons	3,847
J. M. Smith & Co	10,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	1,200
Phillipeyer & Co	26,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	24,200
Marcuse & Baltzer	25,000	B. Herzod & Co	10,900
Mercantile Bank	1,000	L. von Hoffman & Co	20,300
Harbeck & Co	4,000	Smallwood, Stric & Co	6,725
Brown, Bros., & Co.	50,000		
Total			£203,672

The Illinois Central Company have appointed Mr. JOHN M. DOUGLASS, of Chicago, Resident Director, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Gov. BANKS. Mr. DOUGLASS has been connected with the Company, as counsel, for eight years past. The appointment is spoken very highly of by the Press in Illinois.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 7 ₩ cent., payable July 12. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Standard Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Ætna Fire Insurance Company of New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 12th inst. The New-World Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the agency in this City, No. 62 Wall-street. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable at the Bank of America on demand. The Exchange Bank of Hartford, a dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Canal receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week in July, 1860 and 1861, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley bush.
1860	6,900	266,300	227,100	
1861	50,100	996,200	393,700	17,600
Increase.	41,200	729,900	166,600	17,600

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1861. May 1.	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15
Flour, bbls	293,300	277,600	147,900
Wheat, bush	7,999,600	2,417,800	455,200
Corn, bush	4,762,600	4,575,000	800,200
Barley, bush	129,000	78,700	134,500
Rye, bush	166,400	66,400	84,400
Oats, bush	1,720,900	2,733,100	1,326,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 23,603 bbls. Flour, 208 bbls. Corn Meal, 109,694 bushels Wheat, 71,236 bushels Corn, 370 bushels Rye, 7,101 bushels Oats, 29 pkgs. Provisions, and 826 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 833 bbls., including 615 bbls. Pots, and 219 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Liverpool Cannel at $7; Liverpool Orrel at $5 ₩ chaldron; Sydney at $4 25@$4 50, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, owing, in part, to the high prices asked. The reported sales comprise 250 bags Laguayra, on terms not to be published; and 550 bags Rio at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., usual credit.

COPPER—The principal inquiry is for Refined Ingot, at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request, but at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 900 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb	12⅜	12¾	12¾	13
Middling	15⅜	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16	16¼	16¼	16¾

DYEWOOD—St Domingo Logwood has been in request at $15 25@$15 50 ₩ ton. Stock in first hands exhausted.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, chiefly at $2 50@$3 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 2 Shore Mackerel at $4 25@$4 50 ₩ bbl., and Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 15c.@16c. for No. 1 ₩ box. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, the demand from shippers having been restricted, while prices have not varied materially. The receipts, since our last, have been rather heavy. The reported sales comprise 19,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 65@$3 80; poor to choice extra State, at $4@$4 50, mainly at $4@$4 15; superfine Western, at $3 55@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 75@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $3 90@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 50@$4 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 65	@$3 80
Extra State	4 00	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 55	@ 3 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	3 75	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	3 90	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'd	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 80	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 55	@ 4 65
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales 965 bbls., at $4 95@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, including inferior to very choice extra $4 90@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 90@$3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at essentially unaltered quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75; Bunch do. at $1 15@$1 25 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good demand, chiefly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots, especially of White, (which has attracted more attention,) have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 22½; Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at 94c.@96c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@93c.; Northwestern Club, at 82c.@85c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice at 70c.@85c.; and White Kentucky, at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Sales 91,000 bushels, at 38c.@44c., for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 45 for old do. do.; 48c.@49c. for Western Yellow; 50c. for Western White and 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bush. Rye is inquired for at 68c. for Northern, 60c.@64c. for Canadian, and 45c.@48c. for Western, ₩ bush. Sales 11,500 bush. Barley continues dull and nominal; a small lot of State was sold at 52c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 26c.@29c., and State at 29c.@30c., ₩ bush.

HAY—North River has been in more demand to-day, at 37½c.@45c. for shipping, and 55c.@65c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 16c.@26c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $22@$23 ₩ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 10@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive and prices have been irregular to-day.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, to-day, at, however, buoyant prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@36c.; Porto Rico, 21c.@27c.; Cuba Muscovado, 16c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet quoted steady at from $4 75@$5 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, at 82c.@83c. ₩ gallon. Tar has been sparingly sought after at $3@$3 12½ ₩ bbl. Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ 310 lbs., from yard and delivered.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 10.

	1860. Receipts.	1860. Exports.	1861. Receipts.	1861. Exports.
Turp'tine, Crude, bbls	3,442	3,569	34,059	19,405
Turp'tine, Spirits do	72,155	34,110	43,565	19,905
Tar, bbls	38,115	23,096	48,852	24,641
Resin, bbls	357,816	309,304	189,519	167,383

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 8.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has been very quiet since our last. The transactions have been confined to sales of 450 bbls. Sperm, in lots, at $1 25 ₩ gallon, (150 bbls. for export,) and 500 bbls. selected Whale, and 300 fair ditto, at prices not transpired. Whalebone—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 8, 1861	37,900	85,605	810,600
Same time last year	40,163	112,830	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 760 bbls., including Mess at $14 87@$15 00, chiefly at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 25, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is quiet at former prices; sales 240 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales of 230 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. were reported at $5 50@$6 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has attracted more attention, including Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$1 60 ₩ sack; and Turk's Island at 19c. ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 70 boxes Castile, part at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales to-day 250 bags Pepper at 8½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request at buoyant prices; sales to-day 2,100 hhds., including Cuba at 5c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5¼c.@5½c., and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7c., the latter an extreme rate; 70 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.; and 544 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 3¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Continue in fair request at rising prices. The available supplies are less extensive. On July 1 the importers held $2,871 half chests of Greens, and 221,159 half chests of Blacks.

TIN—Holders ask 26¾c.@27c. for Banca, and 24c.@24¾c. for Straits, ₩ lb.; but the demand is limited.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 14¾c.@15c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active at buoyant rates. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¼c.@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₩ lb. Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Lard and Bacon, 25c.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10¾d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important battle, or rather brace of battles, has been fought in Missouri. The dispatches announcing these occurrences are contradictory, and evidently of an exaggerated character; but making all due allowances for exaggerations, and steering carefully between the contradictions, we arrive at a tolerably fair idea of the truth. Gov. JACKSON—who, it appears, did not fly to Arkansas as reported—and Gen. RAINS, at the head of at least *ten thousand* State troops, were met on Friday last at Brier Forks, near Carthage, by Col. SIEGEL, at the head of *only fifteen hundred* National troops, who immediately gave them battle. The State troops, notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, were driven back, and the order was given to retreat. Col. SIEGEL, finding that in following the enemy his command was likely to become surrounded, ordered his command back, and then retired slowly, keeping up a murderous fire of artillery all the while. In this way Col. SIEGEL continued retiring until he received a reinforcement of two hundred men, when he again assumed the offensive, and drove JACKSON'S forces back with great slaughter. The National loss in this affair appears to have been inconsiderable, while that of the State troops, it is thought, cannot be less than from three to five hundred. A later dispatch states that Col. SIEGEL'S force, while encamped on the succeeding night, was attacked by Gov. JACKSON and severely cut up. This, however, we consider improbable, from the fact that on the 6th he was reported to have been reinforced by Gen. SWEENEY with his entire force, and to be in pursuit of JACKSON'S army near Vernon. JACKSON had announced his intention to fortify himself at Carthage, and to await the arrival of Gen. PRICE and BEN. MCCULLOUGH from Arkansas, with reinforcements, when he would act on the offensive, and "enforce the laws of the State." He has probably by this time changed his mind.

In consequence of the new order from Gen. SCOTT, which we publish this morning, prohibiting correspondents from telegraphing anything relating to the movements of the Army, our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found rather meagre. Nothing is known publicly yet with reference to the nature of the communication from JEFF. DAVIS to the President, brought under a flag of truce by Major TAYLOR. It is believed, however, that it contained nothing of the slightest consequence, and that the whole affair was simply a ruse to obtain information. If so, it signally failed of its object.

Congress continued busily at work yesterday, and got through an amount of business which, in ordinary times, would be absolutely amazing. In the Senate, a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Navy was introduced and referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider such matters. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment of the country was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, which carried it over one day. A resolution was introduced providing for the expulsion of the Senators from those States now in rebellion, which was also laid over. The first of the Senate bills, originally introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, approving the recent acts of the President, was then taken up and debated at considerable length. Several attempts were made to postpone the matter, but they were not successful. Messrs. KENNEDY, of Maryland, POLK, of Missouri, and others of known secession proclivities, took occasion to censure the acts of the President, but with very little effect. Consideration of the resolution was finally postponed until to-day, after the adoption of an amendment providing that nothing contained in it should authorize a permanent increase of the Army or Navy. The bill to authorize the employment of volunteers was then taken up, and after the adoption of an amendment providing that the President may appoint Major and Brigadier-Generals from the regular Army, was passed. In the House, a notice was received from the Senate that the bill for refunding and remitting duties on arms had been passed by that body, and Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked that the bill be put upon its passage. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, interposed objections, and took occasion to censure all the acts of the Administration. His colleague, Mr. MALLORY, followed, and took the opposite ground, maintaining that Kentucky would uphold the Government by an overwhelming majority. After a brief debate the bill passed, with only ten dissenting votes. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Loan bill, and that important measure was subsequently passed, with only five votes in the negative. Among other business of an important character, was the adoption of a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy whether he has issued orders that none but American-born citizens can be accepted as seamen, and if so, for what reason.

Gen. BANKS' appointment of Mr. DODGE as Marshal of Police in Baltimore, gives universal satisfaction to the Union men in that City, and there is little said against the appointment by those of opposite views. With the reorganization of the police force, the presence of the troops in the city is no longer required, and yesterday they marched again to their posts in the suburbs. The schooner which brought the "French Lady" to Baltimore Bay had not been captured at last accounts, but a steamer was on her track, with a fair chance of finding her.

Our troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe continue hard at work intrenching themselves; Hampton Bridge is expected to be rebuilt within a few days, and a telegraph line is almost completed from the Fortress to Newport's News. What is to be done after all this work is through with does not yet appear. Gen. BUTLER was again at the Rip Raps on Tuesday, experimenting with Sawyer's rifled cannon, with a view to testing the different varieties of shells. The mark fired at, as on former occasions, was Sewall's Point. The rebels there will get used to this sort of thing by and by.

The steamship *Canada* has arrived at Halifax with European advices two days later. She left Liverpool on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th. The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government recognized the right of New-Granada or the Granadian Confederation to close or blockade certain ports, and had replied that in the case of *rebellion* the Government had a right to close the ports; but if, in case of *civil war*, the ports were *de facto* occupied by the insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law, and the British naval commander would not recognize the right. The Turkish Ambassador in England had announced that the Foreign policy of Turkey would remain unchanged, and that the new Sultan intended to carry out salutary internal reforms. The condition of the Pope is represented to be very alarming. He is said to have an abscess in the right leg, which affects his whole body. The diplomatic correspondence relative to the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France had been presented in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by Baron RICASOLI. Austrian troops were still being thrown into Hungary.

The United States corvette *Savannah*, which has been awaiting orders at her anchorage off the Battery, since Friday last, weighed anchor yesterday at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to sea. She goes to join the blockading squadron off one of the Southern ports. She carries a large supply of ammunition and navy stores for a prolonged cruise, and will add materially to the strength of the naval force now in commission.

The gold medal, prepared by a number of citizens of New-York as a testimonial to Major ANDERSON for his heroic defence of Fort Sumter, was, yesterday, presented by Mayor WOOD to the gallant Major, through his authorized representative, Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, of this City.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Special Committee appointed to devise means for aiding the families of volunteers, and concurred with that Committee in a resolution to place in the hands of the Union Defence Committee, the sum of $163,070 18, to be expended for the purpose named.

The Board of Councilmen met and adopted a report of the Committee on Ordinances, appropriating the sum of $250,000 for the benefit of the families of Volunteers, which sum is not to be used until the $163,000, appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for the same purpose, shall have been exhausted.

The trial of CHARLES JEFFERDS for the murder of his step-father, JOHN WALTON, on the 30th of June, 1860, commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN. JAMES T. BRADY and A. OAKEY HALL, Esqrs., appeared for the prisoner, and the District-Attorney was assisted by Messrs. SEDGWICK and ANTHON. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited beyond the facts which came out on the Coroner's Inquest. The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Stock Market was again firm on the sales of yesterday, another large business being done in National and State Stocks. At the close prices were a fraction easier on the Railway shares; New-York Central, 74¼. No change in Money or Bills on London.

Less activity was discernible in the Cotton Market, yesterday, though prices were well supported. Flour was in good request at uniform rates. Wheat was freely purchased, and was quoted firmer. Corn was more sought after, and the market for desirable lots favored sellers. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. Coffee and Molasses attracted less attention. Teas were in fair demand at rising figures. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Common Resin, Spices, Salt, Soap, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Fish. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets were crowded with animals yesterday. Beeves were in excess of the limited demand during such hot weather, when mutton, fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits are more generally patronized. The market was the hardest of the season, good cattle selling at 7¼c.@8c., with a few prime steers at 9c. There is nothing new in the cow and calf markets—a continued dullness pervading them. Sheep are 25c. ℔ head lower, and lambs 50c. less than last week, although the stock was about used up to-day. Hogs are lower than we have seen them for years, being 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ lb., or 3c. lower than this time last year.

The Army and Fugitive Slaves—Mr. Lovejoy's Resolution.

We are advised by telegraph that Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a resolution on Tuesday to the effect, that "in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves." Mr. MALLORY (Unionist, of Kentucky,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. CARLISLE (Unionist, of Virginia,) unsuccessfully sought to submit an amendment. But under the operation of the previous question, which cut off all debate, the resolution was passed by a vote of 92 to 55.

There may be a little surprise occasioned at first, that any vote was cast against Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolution. No one thinks that it is the duty of the soldiers of the United States to catch and return fugitive slaves. The idea is an insult to them. It is what Southern gentlemen themselves do not volunteer to do. The laws of the United States prescribe a specific mode, in which owners of fugitive slaves may claim and recover them. The mode is justly odious to the North; but the execution of the law is held to be a duty, but only in the mode prescribed by the law itself. It is very clear that neither "soldiers" nor military commanders should be required to capture or return fugitive slaves. This service calls for a species of investigation altogether foreign to the vocation of a soldier. There must be proofs taken, records made, evidences weighed and balanced, and decisions, subject to appeal, rendered. The duties are all judicial, not military. They do not belong to the army. The object of the army, to be sure, is to secure the enforcement of the National laws—of which that for the recovery of fugitive slaves is one—but only in the regular mode of administration through civil officers.

We think we can account for the opposition that Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolution met. It is because it is too general in its language, and therefore liable to misrepresentation. And because, likewise, it does not distinguish between the slave property of loyal men and of rebels. While it is not the duty, and cannot become the duty of soldiers, to supersede existing laws and become agents to capture and return fugitive slaves, it may be feared by some who voted against Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolution, that its construction among the soldiers will be that they are to disregard all rights of property in slaves. The citizens of the slave-holding States that have not seceded and the loyal citizens in the seceding States, have been promised the fullest protection of their property, of all kinds and descriptions. Mr. LINCOLN has, again and again, justly and vehemently asserted that the good citizens of the South are to be protected in all their rights. While under no circumstances should the rebel slave-owners claim or receive the protection of the Government for their slave property, all will admit that a different policy will be pursued towards those who cordially support the Constitution and Government. If the army of the United States is to be taught that there is *one* right of loyal Southern men that they are not "bound to respect," or *one* National law that they are not, under any circumstance, to aid in enforcing, then would the Government become Abolitionist and revolutionary, whereas Mr. LINCOLN and the party that elevated him to the Presidency propose only to make it Republican and constitutional.

We think it unfortunate that the resolution was not made more definite and discriminating,—not that it does not set forth a naked truth clearly, but that loyal men at the South could have seen that their case in regard to their slaves is better than the case of the rebels. This was, perhaps, the purpose of the amendment that Mr. CARLISLE wished to offer.

The Reported Battles in Missouri.

If the telegraphic reports from the West are to be credited, there has been fought in Missouri by far the most serious battle of the war. The account is that on last Friday, as Gov. JACKSON, with from ten thousand to thirteen thousand secession troops, was marching southward towards Carthage, the county seat of Jasper County, a southwest border county of Missouri, pretty near to the Indian Territory, he was met by Col. SIEGEL, of the United States forces, at the head of about fifteen hundred men. The collision occurred about seven miles north of Carthage. Col. SIEGEL gave battle, and the Secessionists fell back, suffering greatly. Gov. JACKSON, or his officers, ordered a retreat, but his flanks did not hear the order, and the advancing United States troops soon found themselves nearly surrounded, and were obliged to retire. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery making "fearful havoc" in the secession ranks. The battle continued until dark, when Col. SIEGEL reached Carthage, where he had 400 reserves. Col. SIEGEL'S total loss, in this day's work, is reported to be five killed and two mortally wounded, with, of course, an average of minor casualties. The secession loss is reported to be very large, but as they advanced and occupied the field of battle at the close, no correct account of it can be given. One informant reports having seen between seventy and eighty wounded in houses by the wayside.

This fight began at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed only at dark. It commenced seven miles north of Carthage, and ended when Col. SIEGEL entered that town. It was therefore a full day's work, and a fair day's journey, under the circumstances.

A sequel to this battle comes along in later dispatches, to the effect that Col. SIEGEL passed through Carthage on his retreat, and encamped two miles south of the town, where he was attacked at night by the secession army, and his force badly cut to pieces—he losing 300 to 1,000 as killed or prisoners, and the Secessionists losing 1,000 to 2,000.

We must moderate this entire story by known facts, so as to bring it within the range of probabilities. And first, we have a very strong suspicion that the second conflict—the reported night attack—never took place at all. Friday's fight is perhaps all that occurred. The rumor of a great and decisive battle always grows out of the occurrence of a smaller one. As for instance after the Big Bethel affair, it was widely published and believed that Gen. BUTLER had advanced and achieved a great victory. And so of most other skirmishes in the war. Secondly, it is stated that Gov. JACKSON had declared his purpose to fortify himself at Carthage and await reinforcements; which could hardly be, if he had annihilated Col. SIEGEL'S command, for he could then have marched on unopposed to the Granby Lead Mines in Newton County, (the next county south of Jasper,) towards which he is supposed to be marching, and which the Secessionists are anxious to seize and hold.

The force of Secessionists engaged in Friday's battle must be grossly exaggerated. At no time and at no place in Missouri has Gov. JACKSON had about him the half of 10,000 troops. Previously to this fight near Carthage the largest number assigned to him by the most reliable reports at St. Louis was 5,000, to wit: 1,000 who followed him in his retreat from Booneville, and 4,000 that one of his Brigadiers (Gen. RAINS) was said to have raised, and had ready to join his standard when he should reach Vernon County. This would make a total of 5,000, but RAINS' force was undoubtedly reckoned too high.

On the other hand, Col. SIEGEL'S force engaged in the fight is perhaps quoted correctly. He was in command of about 3,500 men, his head-quarters being Springfield; but he had to extend and scatter this force from Springfield to Carthage, a distance of about 55 miles, to intercept JACKSON'S retreat.

If we are correct in supposing that Gov. JACKSON has advanced no further than Carthage, and that Col. SIEGEL is still in his front, and not defeated, then the great fight is yet to come off, and the report of it will announce the annihilation of the Secessionists.

Gen. LYON is marching rapidly South in JACKSON'S rear, at the head of 2,100 men, composed of BATES' Iowa Regiment the First Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, and Capt. TOTTEN'S companies of United States regulars. Major STURGIS left Kansas City on the 21th of June for a due South march to cut off JACKSON'S retreat, with one company of Kansas volunteers, five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and two companies of mounted riflemen and dragoons (United States regulars) and one battery. The whole detachment numbered 2,500 men, and is equal to any in the service. This formidable body must have been near the Secessionists when the late fight occurred; and if JACKSON halts at Carthage they will be on him before he can fortify himself. Over 1,000 Home Guards, at Springfield, under Col. J. S. PHELPS, are reported as under orders to Col. SIEGEL; so that within this week the United States troops, fully 9,000 strong, under the personal command of Gen. LYON, will converge upon JACKSON'S camp, supposing him still to be at Carthage; and we may safely predict the utter extermination of his rebellion. BEN. MCCULLOCH will never get men near enough to save him.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT FOR MISSOURI.—A majority of the Committee of the State Convention of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening that Convention at such time prior to the third Monday in December, 1861, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require, have just issued a call for the Convention to meet at Jefferson City, on the 22d day of the present month. We are authoritatively informed that the programme agreed on for the Convention is to depose Gov. JACKSON, Lieutenant-Governor T. C. REYNOLDS, and the State Legislature now in office, and proceed to elect, by the Convention, a new set of Executive officers. ROBERT WILSON, of Andrew County, (the county next north of Buchanan, in which St. Joseph is situated,) is spoken of as the probable new Governor. JOHN B. HENDERSON, of Pike County, (on the Mississippi River, south of Hannibal,) is also mentioned very favorably in this connection. Mr. WILSON is a farmer, of the old Clay school of politics, and has been long prominent and much honored among all parties of Missouri. Mr. HENDERSON is a much younger man, a lawyer of ability, and was a warm Douglas Democrat in the late Presidential campaign. Both gentlemen are decided and unconditional Union men, and both members of the present Missouri State Convention.

Our Interests in Mexico.

Whatever may be the result of the stupendous revolution now in progress,—whether we are to have one or more separate Governments within the limits of what have been known as the United States,—the Northern section of this country has a paramount interest in cultivating friendly relations with Mexico, and occupying that broad and rich field with her free-labor industry and her commercial enterprise.

Aside from all selfish motives—all material interests—the importance of this matter in a political point of view cannot be over-estimated. There are cogent reasons for believing that the nation-trying complications arising out of the Slavery question, and that may arise out of, to say the least, our somewhat dubious relations with European Powers, will find their solution in Mexico. If our Administration is not blind to all traditional and historical teachings, and to the political lessons of the day, it cannot fail to comprehend the fact that European Powers will make our extremity their opportunity, and strike us at every vulnerable point; and unless all our ideas of progress, all our cherished traditional aspirations of compelling the world to recognize us as the great and controlling power on this continent are entirely mythical, we are as vulnerable in Mexico as we are in New-York. This great question, with that of the natural and peaceful solution of the wretched Slavery dispute which has caused the whole country to fly to arms, depends on the political, industrial and commercial supremacy of the Washington Government in Mexico during the next ten years.

That the leading nations of Europe comprehend all this, and that they are laying their plans broad and deep to circumvent the youthful yet powerful nation before whose seemingly grand destiny they bowed but a few months since, as before the decree of fate, there is no earthly reason to doubt, was the belief that the terrible issue which is now upon us would eventually come, that caused us to earnestly advocate the McLane-Ocampo treaty more than a year ago, and to characterize its non-ratification by the United States Senate as the greatest political mistake ever made in American legislation. It is useless to recount now the amount of Northern industry and commerce ruined by the civil strife, which might have been profitably turned into Mexico under that treaty. Neither will it avail anything to portray the immense advantages in Mexico that treaty would have given our Administration over the South and all Foreign Powers. Rather let us look after the present and the future.

But what have we done, and what are we doing, in this all-important matter, with reference to the present and to the future? Our Government, it is true, has dispatched to the neighboring Republic one of our most distinguished statesmen, Mr. CORWIN. And this is all. Our Ambassador has been cast adrift in Mexico to plod and grope his way along the bewildering labyrinth of Mexican politics, and encounter at this critical juncture the wiles of European and Southern diplomacy, as best he can. The Administration has not even vouchsafed to its Minister any facility for communicating with Washington, and this at a moment when speedy, direct and frequent communication is of vital importance. Though Mr. CORWIN has been absent on his mission three months, we believe that one dispatch only has been received from him during this period; and a few days since the State Department forwarded its return dispatches by a schooner sailing to Vera Cruz from Bangor, Me.! We cannot conceive why it is that the Administration manifests so little interest in this matter, and such imperfect appreciation of its importance.

We have already remarked that the President, in his recent message, disposed of our relations with foreign countries in one very brief paragraph. Had any exception been made on this point, we think it should have been made with reference to Mexico. Nothing could have been more opportune, and nothing could have done us more good, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, than a few words in the President's Message signifying to Mexico that the natural sympathies of the American people are with the Mexican nation in its struggle for the principle of civil and religious liberty. Furthermore, it would have been well, notwithstanding our own political difficulties, to have assured Mexico of our determination and power to assist her in putting down anarchy, and establishing a stable Government, and thus convince the Mexican people, that of all others, the masses of the North—the energetic, enterprising and industrial free labor masses—are naturally their friends and allies.

Even had the President's Message been penned in Washington while the city was besieged by a Southern army, or amid the smoke and roar of battle, we think some mention should have been made of our interests in Mexico. At the present moment, we have no reason to believe that those all-important interests are receiving the slightest attention at the hands of the Administration. The folly o this neglect may be painfully apparent before any of us are aware.

A KENTUCKY UNIONIST.—The speech of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, delivered yesterday in the House of Representatives, will attract general attention and applause. Mr. MALLORY represents the Louisville District. He was elected by about ten thousand majority, and he delivered just such speeches in his canvass before the election, as he has now uttered at Washington. His Message's remarks were in reply to the Secession of his secession colleague (Breckinridge) of a factious opposition to the war policy of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. MALLORY gave notice that he was prepared to support the Government by voting all the men and all the money that might be required to crush the rebellion against it. We are happy to believe that Mr. MALLORY expresses the sentiments not only of all his colleagues in the House, except BURNETT, but of the 60,000 majority of Union votes in Kentucky, who returned them to their present seats. Mr. MALLORY is a Virginian by birth, but a loyal Union man and patriot of the HENRY CLAY school.

Steam Battering Rams for Coast and Harbor Defence.

We are not of those who think it is by any means very probable that the present conflict in this country will involve us immediately in a foreign war. But it has unfortunately been made only too apparent to the American public, that the most free, as the most powerful nation of the Old World—the one of all others for whose kind sympathies and moral support we should have naturally, if not confidently, looked, in the pending struggle between the hostile principles of Freedom and Despotism on this continent—has shown a forward inclination to favor the Southern rebellion in its matured effort to divide and destroy our peaceful and, perhaps, too prosperous country.

That British jealousy of the rapid progress and increasing strength of the Great American Republic, salient in every expression of the recognized exponents of the sentiments of the English Government, may, however, eventually lead to a contest, no prudent observer would venture to deny.

But it is not our purpose now to speculate about the chances of a future foreign war, which, whether it shall come upon us sooner or later, it is the part of national prudence to assume *may some day come*, and which, therefore, a wise foresight should prompt us to be so far prepared for, that the nation may not be found altogether defenceless when it shall come.

There can be no doubt that the points of attack most exposed to foreign aggression are our seaboard cities and their commercial marine; and it is for the protection of these interests, mainly, that the construction of forts and batteries on the approaches to the great harbors of the country, to prevent the entrance to hostile fleets, has long been the approved and the adopted policy of the Government.

These defences were doubtless well adapted to the protection of our maritime cities, when that system was introduced, and while navigation was dependent on the winds, and on the sails of our old-fashioned men-of-war. But steam has effected a recent revolution in naval warfare, and the practice of the world has not yet adapted the seaboard defences to the altered conditions and means of attack.

We venture to submit the proposition, that it is now very doubtful indeed whether the armament of any battery or fortress, great or small, in the United States, would be found sufficient to prevent a fleet of iron or steel-covered frigates from steaming silently and contemptuously past their guns, and laying the helpless city which these forts were intended to protect, in ruins, under the alternative penalty of unconditional capitulation.

We are led to these reflections, at this time, by noticing the propositions now before Congress, to authorize a material increase of the Navy.

We would like, *in limine*, to be assured that the subject of improving the maritime defences of the country has received such a share of the thoughts of the present Administration, during its brief and necessarily excited official existence, as to enable the Department to decide properly on the sizes, armaments and characters of the vessels, which would best adapt them to the duties to be performed. We know that there is a great and pressing haste to get out vessels of light draft, and we are willing to submit to some sacrifices with a view to the prompt and vigorous dealing with the pending rebellion.

But we wish not to see *the permanent efficiency* of our naval and coast defences unnecessarily overlooked, in the headlong haste to do something quickly.

We venture to ask, therefore, what attention has been given by the Department to a subject which has, at last, attracted the earnest investigation of French and British naval architects—*the construction of powerful steamers to be used as Floating Battering rams, with which to sink an enemy by the direct force of collision instead of shot?*

We have been told that United States naval officers of approved skill and great experience, and civilians of established mechanical reputations, have repeatedly endeavored to demonstrate to successive Secretaries of the Navy, the undoubted efficiency and irresistible power of this system of harbor defence—without, however, having yet received sufficient encouragement to procure even an official communication of the plan to Congress.

Yet, while this neglected system—this great *improvement*, perhaps now rendered infinitely more efficient by the introduction of steam in ocean navigation—originated in the United States, and has been vainly urged, over and over again, on the Department, by our own citizens—it has been taken up and is now in the course of practical application on the most gigantic scale, by several foreign Governments.

About two years since, Vice-Admiral SARTORIUS, of the British Navy, complained in a series of letters in the London *Times*, of the neglect of the Admiralty to give proper consideration to *his* plan for a steam-ram,—not being then aware, apparently, that the late Commodore BARRON, of the United States Navy, had exhausted his patience, more than a quarter of a century before, in idly pressing the same system of defence on the too preoccupied Navy Department of this country.

We do not profess to be qualified to express a reliable opinion on this most important practical and professional subject; but we cannot hesitate to give great weight to the testimony which has of late years accumulated in behalf of this war-engine, at least as an efficient weapon for harbor defence.

Since Admiral SARTORIUS gave up his unprofitable effort to cut the red-tape of the British Admiralty, that inapproachable body, apparently of their own motion,—or yielding, possibly, to the growing convictions of naval authorities in England,—have themselves undertaken the construction of a gigantic iron steamship, to serve the purpose of a RAM, which, when fully fitted out and prepared for sea, will be of *nine thousand tons burthen*,—and large enough and strong enough, it is thought, to crush as an egg-shell, the frame of the heaviest and strongest war vessel that ever was launched.

This huge ship, of which the full details have been published, is now in process of construction in one of the Government yards. But, since it was ordered, contracts have been made by the British Government, with several private builders, for *three other vessels* of the same general design.

France, also, has given close and timely attention to this subject; and there is reason to believe that the final adoption of the new system of naval combat by the British Government, was in some degree the result of its previous adoption for some ships of that class, which it was represented in the English newspapers, were in preparation in Cherbourg.

Indeed, we recollect something of an international controversy in the French and English journals, not very long since, touching the relative claims to priority for suggesting this terrible system of naval warfare—neither party knowing, at that time, that the honor of the original suggestion, in modern times at least, was due to an officer of the United States Navy.

We regard this as a most important subject, and trust that it will command some attention from the present Congress, to the specific duties of which it is perfectly germain.

A call, by the House or Senate, on the Secretary of the Navy, for copies of all the communications in the Department on the proposition to employ floating steam Battering Rams for harbor defence, or general naval warfare, which may have been submitted by officers of the Navy, or others, together with such additional information as the Department may possess of what has been done, or is being done, in that way, in Europe, and as official opinion of the merits of this application of steam in naval warfare, we think would be likely to draw forth from the shelves of the several naval bureaus a great deal of latent and most valuable information.

Let this information be laid before Congress and printed, that the country may know whether it will not be practicable to protect our harbors against even steel-coated men-of-war, whether our batteries can afford them the needful protection or not.

Col. Taylor's Mission Explained.

One of the best means of obtaining comfort for the ills of this life is to contrast our own condition with the often worse condition of others. Or, to compare our condition as it is with what it might be under much more adverse circumstances.

The people of the United States are, of course, very unhappy about the present war. They know what terrible and invincible warriors JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are; and what unparalleled and unconquerable soldiers compose the secession army, now resting like lions couchant in the camps of Virginia. It only needs JEFF. DAVIS' word to advance, to send the Administration of President LINCOLN spinning from Washington, with Gen. SCOTT and his whole Army in complete rout at their heels.

But, DAVIS and his host, like all brave men, are magnanimous. They wish to spare the effusion of Northern blood, and for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," they are willing to let the "stars and stripes" and the old Government on the Potomac come down easy. It is to this spirit of magnanimity and mercy that we owe the visit of Col. TAYLOR to Washington, under a flag of truce, on Tuesday. JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD wished to give this erring rump Government of ours one last opportunity to repent before sweeping it away with the besom of destruction.

We take upon ourselves, therefore, to say, that President LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT, perhaps in a fit of wounded vanity, have not allowed the true nature of Col. TAYLOR'S mission to be known. The envoy of secession did not wish to see Gen. SCOTT or the President! *He bore dispatches to the American Congress, setting forth the basis on which the South was willing to grant us a peace.* The terms offered, or intended to be offered to our Congress, by Col. TAYLOR, are foreshadowed in the following editorial of the Richmond *Whig*, published under the inspiration of DAVIS and his Cabinet. That there may be no mistake about it, we will add that the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the *Examiner*, have contained articles presenting substantially the same programme:

"This war must go on. The South must fight until the North sues for peace. Pass a non-intercourse act, and then she will soon begin to feel the ruinous pressure of the war. *We must dictate the terms of peace*; the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she pay, to the uttermost farthing, *the expenses of this war*. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all *public* property, both *public* and *private*, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office ABE LINCOLN, indict him and hang him for treason and other crimes."

These terms are so perfectly reasonable—the American Congress would have embraced them so greedily—that we are surprised to know that President LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT sent the Envoy back, with the petulant remark that his "communication was of no importance." Is it of "no importance" that we allow everybody in this country to secede that wants to? Is it of no consequence that we agree to pay the South's war debt, seeing her own utter inability to do so? Is it of no consequence that we pay for all "public property," both "public and private," (including "contraband,") that the rebels lose in these perilous times? And finally, (and we put this to Mr. LINCOLN personally,) is it of no consequence that we "indict and hang you?" and hang you, Sir, not only for "treason," but for "other crimes?" If we were about to execute this little injunction of the South, you would very soon come to think it was of some consequence.

The inconsiderate act of the President and the Lieutenant-General in sending Col. TAYLOR home, might have involved the country in serious evil. But this timely divulgment of the true object of his mission gives us a last chance of escape. We know the ultimatum of the Southern camp, and notwithstanding our repugnance to paying all Confederate loans and debts, and our objections, on the score of pride, to hanging our President,—perhaps we had as well be getting about it. But "what will Mrs. Grundy say?"

THE CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Arrival of the Great Eastern—The Object of the Reinforcements—English Feeling Towards the North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

The *Great Eastern* arrived here to-day. As she swung round Point Levi and appeared in full view of the town, it seemed to ten thousand spectators as though a slice of land had been miraculously detached from the shore, and was floating on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. There was a large crop of ships in port, and the leviathan glided in and out among them with the ease and assurance of a tiny ferry-boat. She never looked so vast upon the waters of New-York Bay as she does here, where every vessel is a foil to her superiority, and every object ashore throws her bulky proportions into wondrous relief. As she passed the transport *Golden Fleece*, the latter—itself an enormous ship—looked like a yacht in' comparison. The *Great Eastern* has made the passage in eight days, and however great her failure in some respects, she has, certainly made a successful voyage in the service to which she is now consigned. It is very probable that she will be retained by Government for the purpose of transporting troops to distant parts of the Empire.

Some 4,000 British soldiers, including two Regiments of the line, a regiment of rifles, a battery of flying artillery, and half a dozen Armstrong guns, have been brought to this Province within a week by the *Great Eastern* and the *Golden Fleece*. The movement has, I see, excited comment in the United States, and English journals do not seem to understand its object. The explanation offered by military authorities here is not an unreasonable one. In the first place they say that the reinforcements, excepting the artillery force, merely raise the garrison of Canada to its strength before the Crimean war. This is true. Again, it is urged that the troops are required to maintain the police of the Canadian frontiers during the existence of pending troubles. This is also true. In times past frontier duty was performed by a Provincial regiment (the Canadian Rifles,) but on the withdrawal of line regiments for Crimean and subsequently for Indian service, the Rifles were ordered to garrison Quebec and Montreal. By the new arrangement they will merely return to their old occupation, and the regiments just arrived will garrison the large towns. It is understood to be the opinion of the British Government that the civil war now raging in America, will be of brief duration, and that after the Northern army has been disbanded, a strong Police force on the Canada frontier will be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws of the Province and to prevent any unauthorized irruptions by fillibusters and marauders. This opinion does not indicate any intimate knowledge of the people of the United States or their Government; but, in an international point of view, it may be held to justify the present reinforcement of Provincial garrisons. The same policy was pursued after the Mexican war. The subject is hardly important enough to justify diplomatic interference. The small number of troops transported hither prevents us looking upon the act in the light of a menace; and even if it were so intended, the Canadians are the last people in the world to tolerate a war between themselves and the neighboring Republic, though it were waged to obtain all the cotton that was ever raised in Dixie's Land. On the other hand, no one here imagines for a moment that the United States entertain any hostile designs against British America; yet it is only under such a supposition that one can explain, on rational grounds, the articles that have appeared in the New-York *Herald* and other kindred prints, touching this reinforcement of the Provincial garrisons.

I do sincerely hope and trust that the vindictive irritation displayed by a portion of the American Press against England has now subsided, and that the acts of a people who most sympathize with us are viewed with a more unbiased judgment. I have been in different portions of the British Empire since the commencement of the war, and I have spoken to hundreds of Englishmen on the subject, yet I never heard *one* express any sympathy with the South in its unnatural rebellion against the most beneficent Government that man ever established or Providence ever blessed. Any one who takes the trouble to feel the pulse of British sentiment will find that, in spite of cotton and other devilish temptations to go astray, there is an earnest desire to see the Union restored and its glory reëstablished. In a domestic strife like ours, where the issues are purely local, it would have been undignified and unjustifiable for a friendly Government and a kindred people to have assumed any other position than one of the strictest neutrality. This position England and France have both taken, and when the objects of the war shall have been accomplished, their neutrality will be regarded by both sections of a reunited country as the wisest and truest course that they could have possibly pursued. W. G. S.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—If those from whom we expect gallantry were not absent at the war, we should feel disposed to cavil at the slight which a pretty and talented lady experienced last night when she appealed to her friends and admirers for that support which an actress rarely fails to secure at the close of an arduous season. Mrs. CHANFRAU, whose benefit we are referring to, did not meet with the hearty compliment to which she is fairly entitled. The house was moderately filled; it ought to have been crowded. Under ordinary circumstances we are sure that this result would have been attained, but in times like these who can tell what fate has in store even for her favorite?

The programme contained three pieces, and was well interpreted by a company in some respects new to this establishment. Mrs. CHANFRAU was received with the favor which is justly her due. She is one of the most useful and agreeable actresses on the Metropolitan stage, and applause is well bestowed where effort is so conscientious. Mr. CHANFRAU played in the piece called "Bob Nettles," and was assisted by Mr. MARK SMITH. The last-named gentleman, it will be remembered, was one of the heroes in the "Cockade Guard" business at New-Orleans,—a foolish theatrical joke, which created some animadversion in this City at the time. When Mr. SMITH made his appearance, there was an extraordinary and superfluous scene. A large number of over-zealous friends applauded, stamped, shrieked, cheered, tigered, and generally exhibited themselves in a way which must have exceeded Mr. SMITH'S desire. An insignificant minority hissed the actor, and between the two cliques there was a moment or two of noise and confusion. Mr. SMITH, then desired to make an explanation, and in a few, well-selected and temperate words, said that he had never taken up arms against the flag of his country, and never would; that the report that he had done so was an error, having its origin in a theatrical military company, of which he was a member, and which never contemplated fighting under any circumstances, and more to the same effect. We have already explained to our readers that the imputation under which Mr. SMITH for a time labored was unjust. He convinced his audience of the same fact last night. Unfortunately, in doing so, he made the least desirable portion of his admirers yell again, and we are bound to confess that a more ugly set of yellers have seldom been seen in a decent place of amusement. They were there so obviously for a row, indeed, that it is a wonder they did not succeed in creating one. The whole scene was disgraceful, and must be painful to the gentleman whom it was intended to benefit.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—There was no less than four deaths in Brooklyn yesterday from coup de soliel.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Lord John Russell's Distinction Between Rebellion and Civil War.

Particulars of the French Recognition of Italy.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The Foreign Policy of Turkey Unchanged.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 10.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of Saturday, the 29th ult., via Queenstown evening of the 30th, arrived here at 4:30 P. M.

She has 36 passengers, and $516,000 specie for Boston.

The R. M. steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 9 P. M. of the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, the new Lord Chancellor took his seat, under the title of Lord WESTBURY.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. BERKELY asked whether the Government recognized the right of New Granada or the Granadian Confederation to close or blockade certain ports. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that in the case of rebellion the Government had a right to close the ports, but if in case of civil war the ports were *de facto* occupied by the insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law. The British naval commander would not therefore recognize the right of closing of ports.

Lord C. PAGET announced that the Admiralty survey of the *Great Eastern* was most satisfactory, and although it was not usual, the Government had no objection to publish the report.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE called attention to the death of the Sultan, and asked the Government if it could give any information as to the policy of the new Sultan.

Lord WODEHOUSE said the Turkish Ambassador had announced that the foreign policy of Turkey will be unchanged, and the new Sultan intends to carry out salutary internal reforms.

The French occupation of Savoy and the independence of Switzerland was debated, but the Government said the proposition of England for a conference on the subject was rejected.

The proceedings of the House of Commons were quite unimportant.

The *Times* announces the following lay changes, in consequence of Sir RICHARD BETHEL'S appointment to the Chancellorship: ROMILLY PALMER, Attorney-General; Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON accepts the Judgeship, and the Solicitor Generalship will be conferred on one of the lawyers in the House of Commons.

Queen VICTORIA held the second drawing-room of the season on the 27th. Mr. ADAMS presented JASPER F. CROPSEY, of New-York; and Mrs. ADAMS presented Mrs. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Mrs. CROPSEY and Mrs. SCHAFFER.

BLONDIN was performing his tight-rope wonders in Liverpool before immense crowds.

Advices from Jamaica mention that the Jamaica Cotton Company had commenced planting operations in the eastern part of the Island.

FRANCE.

It was stated that Marshal NIEL was about to proceed to Turin to notify officially the Italian Government of the recognition of the new Kingdom by France.

The Corps Legislatif was prorogued on the 27th. Count MORNAY, in his closing speech, congratulated the members on having appreciated the new privileges granted them in the Senate.

Two bills were passed, establishing postal services with India, China, and with the West Indies and the United States.

The annual subvention to the lines from France to New-York, and West Indies and branches, is £372,000 sterling, but from it is to be deducted £37,000 sterling, to be paid by the Company yearly in discharge of the loan advanced by the State of £920,000 to start the Company. From 50° north to the Equator, from Newfoundland to the Amazon, there is not a port of commercial importance which steamers will not communicate with. Branches to Mexico and New-Orleans are to be optional. The Government reserves the right of extending the service beyond the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific; the French port ultimately to be Brest.

The case of PATTERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE was continued on the 28th. The Procurator-General concluded his speech in favor of the judgment pronounced by the first tribunal.

The legal proceedings against the Duke of BROGLIE for his work entitled *Views on the Government of France* had been stopped, and the copies siezed were to be restored.

The Bourse was quiet; Rentes closing 67f. 75c.

ITALY.

Baron RICASOLI presented in the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic correspondence of France and Italy relative to the recognition of the new kingdom. The following is a summary of the French note. The Emperor, on the demand of VICTOR EMANUEL, recognizes him as the King of Italy, but by this recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin, nor does he encourage the enterprises of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe. The Emperor regards the principle of non-intervention as a rule, but declines the responsibility of any project of aggression. The French troops will continue at Rome as long as the interests which took France to Rome are not covered by guarantees.

The following is RICASOLI'S reply: He thanks the Emperor for their recognition, and recalls the programme set forth in the recent votes of the Chambers, and expresses a hope that the wished-for solution may be brought about without interruption. He says the wish is to restore Rome to Italy without depriving the Church of any of its grandeur or the Pope of his independence. He hopes after time the Emperor will be able to withdraw the troops from Rome without exciting the apprehension of the Catholics. He leaves to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the movement, and trusts that France will not refuse to bring Rome to accept the arrangement which will be fruitful in happy consequences.

The Turin *Opinione* announced the departure of Count AREZ for France on a special mission.

The bill for a national loan had been further discussed, but no decision arrived at.

The King's Lieutenant at Naples has applied for sixty battalions of line in order to put down the political brigands and other disturbers of the public tranquility.

The *Opinione* of Turin says Portugal has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

The latest accounts of the Pope's health are alarming. He has abscess in the right leg, which affects his whole body.

AUSTRIA.

Troops continued to be concentrated in Hungary.

The fortified camp near Pesth had been enlarged.

It is doubtful if the Emperor will receive the Hungarian deputation. It is considered certain that he will not grant the requisitions.

The Empress had left for Corfu with a presentment that she would never return.

Reports were current in Paris that the people at Pesth had fired on the Austrian Police, but they lack confirmation.

TURKEY.

ABDEL AZHG, the new Sultan, had issued a proclamation declaring that he will follow the present foreign policy of the Turkish Government, and will introduce great reforms in the interior in favor of all subjects, without religious distinction. He insists on the necessity for economical and financial reforms.

A modification of the Ministry, is considered probable.

There was a report that ZAFA PASHA, Minister of War, will be replaced.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 6½. She was detained off the harbor by fog two hours.

The Berlin papers published a dispatch recently addressed by Baron SCHLEINITZ to the Prussian Minister at Washington, in which the warmest sympathy with the welfare of the Union, and the deepest regret for the unfortunate discord is expressed.

Baron GEROLT is instructed to discuss the important question of the treatment to neutral ships with the American Government in a friendly and open manner. The course which Prussia most desires to see adopted is a declaration of adversion to the Paris agreement of 1856. Should this be unattainable, Prussia would, for the present, content herself with a binding declaration that America would, for the duration of the present civil war, with respect to neutral shipping adopt principles two and three of the Paris documents, namely, that a neutral flag covers the enemies-property, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral property under a hostile flag with the same exception is inviolate.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for the crops Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD NASH & Co., report FLOUR dull and freely offered a 24s. 6d.@28s. for American. WHEAT steady; Red 10s. 6d.@12s.; White, 12s.@14s. CORN dull; Mixed 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; White, 29s 6d.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The same authorities report: BEEF quiet. PORK difficult to sell. LARD dull at 50f.@51f. for choice. TALLOW slightly declined, but more inquiry; Butchers', 49s.@49s. 6d.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POTASHES dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. 3d. PEARLS dull at 35s. RESIN dull at 6s. 4d. 6s. 5d. for COMMON. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 43s. @. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm and partially slightly advanced. RICE heavy. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; prices unchanged. LINSEED OIL steady at 30s. 3d. ant, s. 6d.

@2

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports WHEAT dull and 1s.@2s. lower; White, 59s.@61s.; Red, 52s.@58s. FLOUR dull and 6d.@1s. lower; sales at 26s.@28s. 6d. IRON dull at £5 2s. 6d for both rails and bars; Pig dull at 49s. SUGAR dull and quotations barely maintained. TEA dull at 11d.@11¾d. for common Congou. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. OILS quiet but steady; Sperm heavy at £95; Linseed firm at 28s. 9d. TALLOW, 53s. @53s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and offered at 44s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds are dull and gloomy, but the fluctuations are unimportant. The demand for money had become extremely heavy owing to the close of half the year. Six per cent. was liberally demanded.

The West India mail-steamer had arrived with £127,000 in specie.

Large instalments of the Chinese indemnity was paid into the Government Bank, at Canton, on the 23d of April.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING'S Circular quotes Bar Silver nominal at 5s. ¾d; Dollars, 4s. 10¾d.; Eagles nominal at 78s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Securities unchanged. They quote United States Fives 70@72⅛ ex dividend; Illinois Central shares 39⅛@ 39¼ discount; Erie shares 21@21½; New-York Central shares 68@70.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 30.

COTTON—Sales Saturday, 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an advancing tendency at the full prices of Friday.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Saturday, June 29.

Consols closed at 89⅛@89⅜.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39⅛@39 discount. Erie shares 21⅛@21⅜.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. The market opened dull but closed active with an advancing tendency. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 111f.; do. *bas* 105f. Stock, 315,000 bales.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

TRIAL OF CHARLES JEFFERDS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Charles Jefferds for the murder of his stepfather, Mr. John Walton, on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, commenced in this Court yesterday. A good deal of interest was excited in the public mind by this murder at the time of its occurrence, and the circumstances attending it, as brought out on the Coroner's Inquest, are no doubt still fresh to most readers. The unusual delay in bringing the case to trial has been the subject of much comment, and not a little complaint from the friends of the prisoner; but the peculiarity of the case, presenting as it did so many points indicating the *probable* guilt of the prisoner, and yet lacking almost entirely that kind of evidence which would be likely to convict him before a jury, has furnished a reason and perhaps a justification to the District-Attorney for putting off the trial of the case, in hopes that new evidence might come to light which would render the prisoner's conviction more sure, or, if acquitted, that his innocence might be less doubtful.

Whether any new evidence has come to light since the Coroner's investigation, will be made to appear as the trial progresses.

James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and the District-Attorney has called in the assistance of Messrs. Sedgwick and Anthon.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case, gave a very brief statement of the facts of the murder, and said that the prosecution would be able to prove strong motive on the part of the prisoner, a close resemblance of his person to the man who shot Mr. Walton, and a conduct on his part, subsequent to the murder, that was entirely incompatible with his innocence.

Samuel Lee, Jr., sworn—On the night of 30th of June, 1860, was in Mr. Ames' room, No. 192 Third-avenue; while there, between eleven and twelve o'clock, heard report of a pistol; went to window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk, northeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street; went out, and, on arriving at the body, saw blood on the sidewalk; helped take the body to the drug-store.

No cross-examination.

The District-Attorney then read the deposition of Mr. John S. Ames, containing substantially the same facts as testified to by Mr. Lee.

Dr. Samuel R. Percy sworn—Was called to see Mr. Walton after he was shot, on the evening of the 30th of June; found him lying on the floor of the drug-store, corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street; on examination, I found he had been wounded by a bullet on the left side of the head, about an inch back of the left ear; probed the wound to the depth of four inches, and saw that it was fatal; assisted to remove the body, which was sent directly to the hospital.

Cross-examined—On probing the wound I found that powder had been blown into it, from which I inferred that the person firing the pistol must have been very near the deceased; the direction of the wound was upward.

The deposition of the Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital was then read, stating the time of the death of Mr. Walton, (eight o'clock on the following morning,) and giving a detailed description of the wound as ascertained from a *post-mortem* examination.

Mrs. Walton sworn—Am the mother of John Walton; have known the prisoner for two or three years; never heard any conversation between the prisoner and Mr. Walton. [This witness appeared deeply affected; and her voice was almost inaudible to the reporters. As far as could be heard her testimony was immaterial, and she was not cross-examined.]

Mary Walton, sworn—Am the daughter of Mr. Walton, deceased; first knew the prisoner after father got married, I think in 1859; perhaps a year before father's death I heard the prisoner say at my father's house, in Twenty-third-street, that if father didn't treat his mother right he would blow his brains out; about an hour afterwards he said the same thing to my father; he wanted father to go up stairs and see his mother when he made the remark; father said he would go up in a few moments; Charles came down several times, and the third time father went out after an officer; in about an hour the officer came and Charles went out with him; Charles had been living at our house when this occurred, after that, I believe, he went to sea.

Cross-examined—I am sixteen years old; I was examined before the Coroner's Jury; don't remember that I then stated that this conversation occurred about sixteen months before father's death; Charles did not say, when he made the remark, what father had done which made him angry; he did not say what his mother wanted to see father for; father told him he would take his dinner before he went up; it was the first time Charles asked father to go up that he made the remark about blowing his brains out; did not see Charles, after he went out with the officer, for several months; after he came back from sea he came to our house to live; can't say whether he lived there up to the time of father's death or not; he took his meals at the house, and was on friendly terms with the family.

James Walton, sworn—Am brother of Mr. Walton, deceased; in the Summer of 1859 heard the prisoner say at my brother's office, in Twenty-fifth-street, that if he had had the pistol which he then held in his hand at the time my brother had him arrested, he never would have arrested him; he had been firing a pistol through the window of the office, and held it in his hand when he made the remark; the remark was made to a companion of his who was in the office with him, and was overheard by me, as I was entering the office; he followed the remark with others, having reference to his skill with the pistol; Charles seldom came into the office while I was there; I never was present at a quarrel between my brother and Charles; my brother's age was 44 years.

Cross-examined—I never offered to bet with Patrick Smith that Judge Russel would deny the motion to release Jefferds on bail; Smith said he thought Jefferds would get off, and I told him I didn't think he would; never said to Smith, "That" (referring to Jefferds,) "is the damned rascal who murdered my brother;" don't make use of that kind of language.

Henry Hesser, sworn—On the night of the murder, between eleven and twelve o'clock, I stood on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; I was alone; while standing there I saw a man standing behind a tree on the opposite corner; two men came up Eighteenth-street, and after they passed the tree I saw the man step out and shoot one of the men; the man who shot the pistol immediately ran across the street, down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, and up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place; I ran after him and hallooed; when he got to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-Place he turned round and shot another man who was following him, and I did not follow any further; he passed within ten feet of me, and I saw him fully, both his body and face; he was dressed in light clothes, and had a Panama hat; I first saw the prisoner a week afterwards, when I recognized him; he looked very much like the man I saw on the street.

Cross-examined—When I went before the Coroner's jury, they asked me if I saw any one there that looked like the person I saw that night. I looked around the room, and when I saw Jefferds, I said he looked like him; no one pointed him out to me; I did not say before the Coroner that I did not see the man's face that night; I could not be sure of his identity before the Coroner, and am not now.

Richard H. Pascal, sworn.—I lived with Mr. John Walton at the time of his death, and was with him when he was killed; we had been together to his store in Eighteenth-street, and were going home the last time Mr. Walton had been to his store previous to this evening, was on the Thursday evening previous; he was in the habit of returning from his store on Thursday evenings about 9½ o'clock, and on Saturday evenings about 11½ o'clock; his store in Eighteenth-street was between First-avenue and Avenue A; on the Saturday night he was killed, he left the store about 11 o'clock, and 20 minutes; we went up Eighteenth-street, and when we got to the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue we noticed a man leaning against a tree; we passed on, and when about five feet beyond the tree, I heard the report of a pistol and saw Mr. Walton fall; I was stunned for a moment, but on recovering I saw a man run across to the opposite side of the street; the report of the pistol had brought out a young man from the drug-store on the opposite corner, and I told him to look out for the man, while I ran down the Third-avenue hallooing "Watch," "Murder," &c.; quite a crowd soon gathered, and I followed on, and when near Irving-place I heard another shot; I assisted the second man who was shot (Matthews) to a drug-store, and then returned to Eighteenth-street; the man who stood by the tree, and who shot Mr. Walton, had on light clothes, and was about five feet ten inches in height, and built accordingly; I first saw Chas. Jefferds, after this occurrence, at the Coroner's inquest, had often seen him before.

Cross-examined—Had known Jefferds for six or eight months previous to this; I did not see the face of the man who stood behind the tree; he wore a light hat; I had lived with Mr. Walton about two months previous to his death; had not seen Jefferds for some time before this occurrence.

Wm. A. Bailey sworn—The shooting of Mr. Mathews took place close by my house in Seventeenth-street; I had just gone up to my bedroom; it was about eleven o'clock and twenty minutes; I heard the report of the pistol, and looking out the window saw a man running up Seventeenth-street toward Irving-place; am not able to give any description of the man.

No cross-examination.

Henry J. Morgan, sworn—Live at No. 38 Irving-place; on the night of the murder my attention was attracted while sitting in my room to shooting in the street; looked out the window and saw a man running from Seventeenth-street towards Sixteenth-street, followed by several persons crying "Police;" could not see the man distinctly enough to give any description of him.

No cross-examination.

Thomas M. Lewis, sworn.—Live in Irving-place; on night of murder heard a shouting in the street, and looking out of the window saw two men running up Seventeenth-street; they passed my door, and when a few feet beyond, one of the men turned round and shot the man who was following him; he immediately fell to the walk, exclaiming, "I am shot;" I watched the man who fired the pistol as far as I could, but could not get a distinct view of him; if he had worn light clothes I should have known it, as my attention was called particularly to that point; I dressed myself as soon as possible and ran to the assistance of the man who was shot.

No cross-examination.

Officer Monroe sworn—Pistol shown to witness, which he identified as the one he picked out of a grass-plat on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; when I found the pistol (a five-barreled revolver) two of the barrels were discharged, and the three remaining barrels were still loaded; I found the pistol on Sunday afternoon, the day following the murder.

No cross-examination.

At this point the Recorder adjourned the Court till 10 o'clock this morning, having first cautioned the jury to refrain from conversing with any one on the subject of the trial during the intermission.

Arrival of a Slave Captain and Crew—Sudden Escape of a Portion of the Prisoners.

The brig *Triton*, captured as a slaver off the Coast of Africa on the 20th of April last, arrived at this port on Tuesday, having been sent home by the United States ship *Constellation*, with the captain and five of the crew of the *Triton*. The officer sent home in charge of the prisoners, anchored the brig off the Navy-yard, about one hundred yards from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and, as he says, called upon the Commodore for assistance to take charge of his prisoners while he reported his arrival to the United States Marshal, which the Commodore refused. At any rate, while the officer was off reporting the case to the Marshal, three of his prisoners escaped from the brig, and have not since been heard of. Among those who escaped was the captain of the *Triton*, who, when captured, gave his name as JAMES PERCY, and JOHN WILLIAMS and JOHN MORRIS. The other three prisoners, named HOWARD, ALLEN and CONNER, were yesterday taken in charge by United States Marshal MURRAY, and locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ABRAHAM B. SANDS.

We have already, in its proper place, announced the death of ABRAHAM B. SANDS, Esq., who was widely known throughout our country as a merchant of high standing, and who, by his energy and business qualifications, accumulated a large fortune. But it was in this City that he was known and appreciated for his moral and social qualities, and for his earnest coöperation in benevolent Christian enterprises. While possessing a modest and retiring spirit, he was placed by others in positions of great responsibility and trust, requiring all the tact of the business man with the unction of the Christian. He was for a number of years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and as a financier he will long be missed by that body, which has, within the last few years, done so much in the care of Trinity's munificent endowments. Mr. SANDS was also for some time a member of the Board of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, and oftentimes sent its publications to the remotest parts of our globe. Of our great charitable institutions, he was probably more attached to St. Luke's Hospital than to any other. He was active in the foundation of this much needed charity, and was one of the Board of Managers. From its inception until the day of his death he was ever vigilant with his fellow-managers in promoting its efficiency. "The good citizen, the devoted husband, and the kind father," are stereotyped terms of obituary, but in their fullest sense they may be applied to Mr. SANDS, with the addition of the highest term in our language, he was a faithful Christian.

Note from Mr. Richard Grant White.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

Having just seen the *Transcript*, of July 1, in which you announce, in terms for which I have to thank you, that I am one of the editors of the *World and Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, I beg to be allowed to say in your columns that your informant must have spoken upon a misunderstanding, or merely upon his knowledge of my editorial relations to the *World*, of which Mr. JAMES R. SPALDING was editor-in-chief. Of the *World and Courier and Enquirer*, a gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. CUMMINGS, a friend of Mr. Secretary CAMERON, and the former publisher of the *World*, is nominally, and Mr. MARBLE, known to you, perhaps, as having been connected with the late Boston *Traveller*, actually editor-in-chief. As I do not share the labors of these gentlemen, it is unjust to them, however flattering to me, that I should have any part of the credit which is their due, and thus diminish the reputation which they will doubtless gain.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York

MARRIED.

CRAMPTON—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, Dr. Parker's, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, M. D., of Sandy Hill, N. Y., to DORA M. MILLER, daughter of Jacob Miller, Esq., of New-York City.

DEERING—CARTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., J. WENTWORTH DEERING to M. ADELE CARTER, all of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GILSON—BRINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Mr. CARLTON S. GILSON to Miss MARY LOUISE BRINCK, daughter of J. C. Brinck, Esq., all of this City.

PAINE—YEOMANS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Spring, EDWIN THEODORE PAINE to FANNIE STANTON YEOMANS, all of this City.

WILSON—BREITHAUPT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. J. W. Diller, assisted by Rev. W. W. Olssen, O. B. WILSON to Miss AUGUSTA E., eldest daughter of F. J. and the late P. A. Breithaupt.

DIED.

KNOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, suddenly, DOUGLAS, youngest child of Andrew and Annabella G. KNOX, aged 4 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 273 8th-av., corner of 24th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 10, GREENLEAF C. WILLIAMS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, John L. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 127 West 16th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Hudson for interment.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, MARY F., youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hallick, aged 6 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 120 East 13th-st., on Friday afternoon.

LYONS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 9, after a long and protracted illness, MARGARET LYONS, mother of Edmund and James Lyons, and widow of the late Nicholas Lyons, of Fenniscourt, Carlow County, Ireland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place this day, (Thursday,) July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 420 7th-av., corner 36th-st., New-York.

VARMI.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, of small pox, MANSUETO VARMI, aged 19 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Rose-st., without further notice, this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, CATHERINE C. WRIGHT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st-st.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, JAMES CLARKE, civil engineer, for many years a resident of Havana, Cuba, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David C. Wilson, No. 241 West 16th-st.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 10, Mrs. LOUISA FERGUSON, wife of William B. Ferguson, and daughter of Miles Chambers, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 12th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, this afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Friends burying ground, Brooklyn. The 5th-av. cars, from Fulton, Wall or South Ferry, run past the street.

HUNTTING.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 9, CATHARINE WINSLOW, second daughter of Rev. James M. and Catharine Huntting, aged 23 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 9 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 375.—JULY 10, 1861.
13, 52, 37, 73, 59, 50, 67, 17, 8, 64, 75, 35, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—JULY 10, 1861.
3, 47, 22, 62, 33, 72, 45, 37, 49, 54, 2, 31, 40, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic, and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 406 Broadway, sole Agents.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry.
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

SOMETHING RICH.—A SERIO-COMICO PICTORIAL LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS, in a series of expressive tableaux, with an exceedingly appropriate "Finis."

By mail, post paid, upon receipt of a three-cent stamp. To dealers, $2 per 100, post paid.

CALDWELL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chlooroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—AN EXCELLENT fire-proof safe, made by one of the best City makers, powder-proof lock, extra thick walls, handsomely fitted interiorly. It will be sold for cash, at about half the cost. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock daily.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

MOSQUITOES. 10,000
Pieces Nets for 50 cents per piece.
1,200 pieces Extra, 10 yards long, 2½ yards wide.
Hartwell's Patent.
Palmer's Patent Canopies.

BOBINET All kinds. **LACE,**
KELTY'S, No. 359 **BROADWAY.**

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
G. H. Moody's, No. 198 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

CRIMEAN TENTS AND FRENCH REVOLVERS FOR SALE—One hundred each of the above. These tents were used in the Crimea by the Allies and gained the great medal, being the only tent with proper ventilation, and made on scientific principles. The revolvers are of the latest design, and can be fired a third more rapid than any other weapon in the market.

GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

BAYONETS.—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND Bayonets. Apply to M. GROSZ, No. 45 Greene-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given to the East River side, near the water, with good bathing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON ANY railroad or steamboat route, within six hours of New-York, in exchange for first-class City property. Send full descriptions for 30 days, post-paid, to Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., Box No. 248.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—In exchange for that desirable 5-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st., a valuable business location, lightly incumbered. Inquire at No. 58 Water-st., for the owner, from 2½ to 5 o'clock, any day.

FACTORY WANTED—WITH POWER, OR A part of a factory, suitable for dyeing purposes. Apply immediately to J. S. FERRIS, No. 267 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 67, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst. at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH INST., A pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by establishing his claim thereto and paying expenses. Apply to CHARLES F. LINEBACK, Dean House, 8th-av. and 25th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.
The largest variety in the United States: 600 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WM. REDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

600 PATRIOTIC UNION AND COMIC ENVELOPES for sale at one cent. each, all different styles, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. Just received, five varieties of Secession Envelopes. New designs received daily.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A STEAMboat; two conductors; one stewardess; three porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A steady, tidy girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; none need apply but those who understand their business, and have good recommendations. Call, from 10 till 5 o'clock, at the basement door of No. 375 4th-st.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and previous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,474 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLE market, in fine location, doing good business, long lease, low rent, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete. Address, by letter, A. B. C., No. 744 3d-av., corner of 50th-st; drug-store, stating where an interview can be had.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention will secure a partnership, that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Article, location the very best.
BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY property, [illegible] quality, price, &c., apply to JOHN [illegible], No. 145 William-st., corner Spruce.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The largest institution in the country. Families in want of help of every description, from the best to the poorest, can be supplied at once. Also, those wishing places. The largest and best assortment of civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., to be found anywhere any. Have joined the army: Good help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., up stairs, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 116 West 27th-st., third floor. Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very neat and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is a beautiful laundress; is very willing. Wages moderate. Best of City reference. No objections to the country. A clean, smart girl wants a place to do light housework or mind children; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; also a good chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference; will go together or separately; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general, in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH excellent reference, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who has lived three years in a gentleman's family, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; will do part of the washing. Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address 216 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 520 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; she thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., front room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing, if required, or to go to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer, the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 46th-st., near 8th-av

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, understands French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves; good City reference. Apply at 96½ Broad-st., near South Ferry, in the dry-goods store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SItuation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Has four years City reference. Call at the fancy-store, No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 52 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastries; is a good bread baker, &c.; has the best of recommendations. Is an excellent washer and ironer, is civil and willing; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Institute, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman as good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small private family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best City references. Address No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to the children; best of City reference for two years, from their last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. No objections to the country.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A nice English Protestant girl wants a situation as cook or chambermaid and seamstress. A nice, tidy, sober, honest and steady girl, seven years in last place; three girls three years, and five girls two years in last place, want situations, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses and general workers. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; are willing to go to the country. Call at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 337 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts. Can get good City reference.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, steady woman, with the best of City references, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; can do all manner of cooking after the American, French and English styles; can make all kinds of jellies, blancmanges, ice creams, &c. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is smart, willing and obliging, and can do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 110 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD, honest girl wishes a situation to do general housework; understands cooking, baking, dairy work and washing and ironing first-rate; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN REINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS SALESWOMAN, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—The advertiser, a young, intelligent lady of respectability and business qualities, wishes to obtain a situation as saleswoman, nursery governess, or general family days' worker; would act as housekeeper where an honorable position is offered; salary no object; would leave the City. Address MISS EGBERT, No. 27 Bayard-st., for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; no objection to children; country preferred. Address by letter, for one week, Mrs. MOVELA, Station F, No. 408 3d-av., New-York.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—A young woman with good references wishes the above situation; is willing to do the whole work of a gentleman's family; is fond of children, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH person desires a situation as lady's maid with a family traveling; only just landed; understands dress-making. Address E. P., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing, and operate on the machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable English woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all family sewing; would work by the day or week; good reference given. Inquire at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to do anything; has the best of reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as laundress, or cook and laundress, by a respectable girl, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 522 31st-st., near 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do all kinds of embroidery and fine sewing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable steady young woman, a situation as nurse and competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging. Has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 25th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 9 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation as seamstress; has a sewing-machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of plain sewing; will go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 99 Rivington-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country. Will make herself generally useful; best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen this week at her present place, No. 45 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is an excellent plain sewer and embroiderer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, who re efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or to work in garden; understands the care of horses well, and a steady driver; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at the cottage, between 25th and 26th sts., 11th-av.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days or till engaged, at No. 401 3d-av., first floor, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of references. Address P. H., at Mr. Coxhead's saddlery, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and management of horses well; is a good gardener; understands raising fruit, flowers and vegetables; is willing and obliging, and will make himself useful; wages no object; has the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in Europe; would be willing to take charge of a small garden if required, or make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, having no home or friends, is in want of a situation in a gentleman's family, to drive and take care of horses for his board till the times mend, where he can make a home; smart and willing; best City reference. Address P. McN., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for 3 days; City or country.

AS FARMER, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A man and wife, without family, want situations; the man understands farming and plain gardening, or would go as coachman; would like to go in the country; his wife is capable of waiting, or anything possible; employer can be seen; City reference for seven years. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter. (Protestant.) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man of industrious, sober habits, that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references. Any commands left at No. 864 Broadway, in the French confectioner's, between 17th and 18th sts., for S. T., will be attended to, for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address M. N., care T. Sanders, No. 147 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

A WAITER.—A PROTESTANT WAITER WISHes a situation in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., till engaged.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., Box No. 411 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

A WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, from Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 41 Waite-st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN OF SUPERIOR education, desires to find a situation in an English or American family, or mercantile house. He could fill the requirements of a clerk; take care of a garden or farm and stock horses; he could give lessons in French and writing to children, and make himself generally useful. Address LEON, No. 36 Walker-st., or at Yonkers, N. Y. The best reference given.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsomely located on the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing on the Palisades, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City. Buildings all new and commodious. The grounds comprise about four acres, half of which is nicely laid out; the balance in forest and fruit trees. The location commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. Apply to the owner after 2 P. M.
A. W. PAGE, No. 43 St. Mark's-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DEsirous of purchasing or hiring one or more handsome, well-built and roomy, but cheap cottages, with spacious lots, beautifully situated on high ground, in a pleasant village, less than one hour from New-York, can have such erected, deliverable by May 1 next, or sooner, and are invited to examine one proposed as a model, just finished. Part cost could remain on mortgage. Apply at the Insurance office, No. 75 Liberty-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM the City by Harlem Railroad; one mile from depôt at White Plains; 17 acres of good land, beautiful cottage and carriage-house, fine garden, in order. Possession immediately. Price $8,500, which is less than the improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME dwelling, with garden, situated on the southwest corner of Kingsbridge-road and 153th-st., Carmansville; communication with the City every hour. Inquire of R. C. COMBES, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily, will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 1½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST. Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century, the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT.
BANJO TAUGHT. BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT. BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON. GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE. AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $120. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 18th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms, $160 per year. For particulars, inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS HAD great success in the business of instruction, is desirous of placing herself in a family where her services would be deemed sufficient remuneration for board. She teaches thoroughly the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address at once, MARIE H. ARNOLD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references from her pupils in the City, desires to find a pleasant home in some family, where her services as teacher of these branches would be considered as an equivalent for her board.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. MORGAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor of State, Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as be necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

Nothing in it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the property of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the indebtedness of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained, shall be so construed as to prevent from taxation any part of the capital stock of the incorporators of the State Bank of Iowa.

The said sealed proposals for bonds authorized by said act to be issued, as aforesaid, in the manner and form as above mentioned, will be considered. The undersigned are resolved to reject all or any such proposals as they shall not be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the Saturday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned as the agents of the State, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan, and of the action of the board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents relating thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.

ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have declared that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
8 [illegible] Secretary.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK.
[illegible] DAY COMPANY.
[illegible]
New-York, July 11, 1861.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to..... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to..... $70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 15th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 18, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 15th, inclusive.

by order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, magnificent span of long-tail blood bay horses, five and six years old, sixteen hands, of great beauty, style and action. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle. Cost the owner $1,500.

ALSO,

An elegant Germantown Rockaway carriage, built to order by Wood Brothers, in the best manner.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted double harness, made to order by J. & B. Louden. Cost $115.

The above elegant turnout is the property of a private family leaving in the *Persia*. Has been used only since April last, and will be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine establishment, the above offers great inducements.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HAMILTONIAN MARE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a fine gray mare, 15½ hands, seven years old. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle—a fine saddle mare Also, a light top-wagon and harness.

ALSO,

One light carriage, for four or six persons.
One four-seated light wagon.
One light Rockaway, for four persons.
One light road-wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior horses, carriage, harness, &c., being the entire establishment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz: a pair of dark bay horses 15.3 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, excellent saddle horses, very stylish, fine action and quite fast; will be sold under the Veterinary Surgeon's guarantee. Also a fine phaeton carriage, City built, in fine order, with pole and shafts. Also a very superior sett of double silver-plated harness, made by Trainor to order, and but little used, all of which will be sold without reserve. A horse 15 hands high, 9 years old, and warranted perfectly sound and kind both in harness and under the saddle, can trot in 3:10. Also a top wagon, City make, in perfect order. Also a close carriage in good running order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large collection of modern oil paintings, consisting of a private collection of fine modern pictures purchased by a gentleman in Europe, comprising many valuable works; among them are two very fine pictures by Ransch of Munich, and Welsman. Also, a collection of old and modern paintings, to close invoices. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.—A general assortment of good household furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, 1st story of No. 8 LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prompt delivery of goods, shipped to City and country trade.

ADAMS EXPRESS
CO
FORTRESS MONROE, &c.
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, BALTIMORE, ANNAPOLIS, &c.

We have United States Government permission to carry packages of goods and money to above-mentioned places. Freight or packages to SOLDIERS should be prepaid.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want to Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages,	At little expense.
Little or no change of diet:	No inconvenience

AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER,	KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,	DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,	ABUSE,

Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ARISING FROM a destructive youthful practice, and all other diseases of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—(*From the N. Y. Home Journal*. Price $1. The treatment laid down in this work is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.; or of the author, at No. 659 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:

Mr. David Kino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 51 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

Lot for sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor: No. 39 South 4th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Lowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and impediency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFREIS, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send (free) to those who require it, (inclosing stamps,) a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed in finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. BUTTS'S RED DROP CURES, CURE remedies fail; cures cure all; cleanses and purifies in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous [illegible] the blood is sure to absorb unless this [illegible]

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from MacDougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. BLEEKER, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted on diseases at his residence, No. 162 Concord-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. C. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. L. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, July 27.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to send out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN LANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, ORIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree and judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered in the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and specially ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Attorney of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

entered the regular army of Baden and was advanced to the post of Chief Adjutant in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was appointed General-in-Chief in the beginning of the second revolution, May, 1848, and led the forlorn hope of the liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was a Professor in Dr. DULON'S Academy, and married Mr. DULON'S daughter. He received a call to a professorship in St. Louis, where he soon became distinguished by his great military talents.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proceedings in the Senate and House to-day give earnest of a short session and a prompt discharge of the duties devolved upon Congress by the rebellion. All the measures necessary to ensure a speedy and successful issue of the conflict will be rapidly matured.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TREASON.

The speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the House to-day was more treasonable than anything that WIGFALL, or MASON, or TOOMBS ever uttered. His manner during its delivery was that of a bravo endeavoring to astonish men by the rashness of his position and the recklessness of his assertion and arguments. I understand that the speech was the result of a caucus held last night, at the rooms of BEN. WOOD, at which BENNETT, BRECKINRIDGE, and that wing of the party assisted. I am satisfied that a large proportion of the Democratic members, though invited, refused to attend WOOD'S convention.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The responsible majority of the Senate this morning resolved to pass concurrent resolutions declaring in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the extent of the resources of the Government, and deprecating any settlement of existing difficulties except upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the subjugation of the rebel States to the authority of the Government.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The repairs of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal have so far progressed that the water will be let in on the Georgetown line to-morrow. About two hundred boats will be thereby enabled to reach tide-water.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

Mr. GEO. GAITHER, of Richmond, Va., was arrested to-day in Washington on suspicion of being a spy.

LIBERAL DONATION.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Member Congress from New-Hampshire, to-night received a donation of five hundred dollars from PAUL J. WHEELER, to be appropriated to the use of the company from Newport, N. H.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE RHODE ISLANDERS.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the camp of the Rhode Island Regiment this afternoon.

Mr. WILLETT, son-in-law of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, died last evening of consumption.

CARE IN ISSUING PASSPORTS.

The State Department is exercising great caution in issuing passports. It is useless to make application unless the person asking is prepared to furnish reliable proof of his loyalty, and of the business upon which he is going. No exceptions are made to this rule: LEO.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad with dispatches from Col. SIEGEL to Adjutant HARDING at the arsenal. The following abstract was written at Rolla for the *Democrat*, on the morning of the 5th:

"Col. SIEGEL, with a portion of his regiment and a part of Col. SOLOMON'S, and 10 pieces of artillery, in all from 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a body of 6,000 rebels under Gen. RAINS and Col. PARSONS, about seven miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. They only had five pieces of cannon. Many of the enemy were mounted men. Col. SIEGEL began the attack at 9½ o'clock in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice. After one hour and a half's fighting we silenced their artillery.

The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, which was left unharmed, and two secession flags, which were twice shot down and raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry and cut off our baggage, but Col. SIEGEL made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with a battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery near each body, and the remainder of the artillery in front, on the flanks of the rebels. They then attempted to cut off his communication with carriages with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire which played havoc among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Carthage, the enemy harrassing his flank up to the farm, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. SIEGEL surrounded the town, strewing shot and grenades into the rebels cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach the adjacent woods to prevent the use of the cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought. But the enemy was finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces. Col. SIEGEL then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive officer, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss at near 250 on their part, but as the severest fighting was done subsequent to that hour, it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The battle in which Col. WOLFFE was killed, was fought Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 6th, says, immediately after the arrival of Brig.-Gen. SWEENY at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Col. SIEGEL, stating that Gov. JACKSON and Gens. PRICE and RAINS united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON pushed on rapidly and attacked the rebel force early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing the information that the rebels are retreating southeastwardly between Saccoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville with the baggage and plunder, under the cover of their cannon, and Col. SIEGEL attacking their rear this afternoon.

Gen. SWEENEY commands in person a flying column moving Southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus casing them completely between our columns.

Large bodies of mounted men congregated at West Plains and Forsythe with an intention of joining Gov. JACKSON'S force, but Gen. SWEENEY sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas County to prevent their union, and to drive back Gen. MCBRIDE'S command.

A company of Home Guard arrived last night bringing Col. CARTER, late a member of the Legislature, as prisoner.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield Sunday morning of an engagement between 800 Nationals, under Col. WOLFF, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. WOLFF occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but the number is not definitely ascertained.

A messenger was then dispatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force of that place immediately pushed forward.

Gen. LYON was at Leesville, Clinton County, Sunday morning. Major STURGES was at Clinton, Henry County, the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles south of Clinton Sunday night.

REPORTS FOOM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON, Wednesday, July 10.

Messengers are just from Gen. MCCLELLAN. He reports the enemy very strongly intrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana Fifteenth Regiment will leave here early in the morning.

The Ohio Tenth will be recalled from Glenville and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong.

After the messenger got underway he heard an exchange of shots. The dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN intimate that he would attack the advanced position of the enemy to-morrow. The forces are so near together that rebel flags can be distinctly seen by our forces.

Col. IZLA, with the Seventh Ohio Regiment, occupied Glenville. The rebels had fallen back some twenty-five miles into the country, to Arnoldsburgh.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, July 10.

A resolution passed the lower House to-day instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the necessary appropriations of men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromises until the rebellion is crushed out. The following resolution was offered by Mr. VANCE, of Harrison.

Whereas, One OWEN LOVEJOY, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 10.

The *Picayune* having denied Mr. RUSSELL'S statement in regard to the impressment of British subjects into the Confederate army, the British Consul at New-Orleans, in a letter, corroborates Mr. RUSSELL'S statement.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 6th has an account of the fight at Newport's News between 150 Louisianians and Col. DRYER'S regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. DE RAMSEY.

The Louisville recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy informs us that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the Confederate army within 15 days; that during the same time the National enlistment in the State had not reached 350. He further says that he shall send forward to-night five deserters from ROSSEAU'S camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that from 60 to 75 per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 9.

Gen. BUTLER is to-day on the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer's, James' and Hotchkiss' shells upon the battery at Sewall's Point. Some experiments with the last yesterday were pronounced remarkable by Lieut. BAYLOR, who has charge of the Ordnance Department in the absence of Capt. DYER. The purpose to-day is to test the three varieties, with a view of at once adopting the most effective. A large company went over to the Rip Raps with Gen. BUTLER, and the scene from the ramparts is very animated. Several shots are said to have been fired this morning from the new Confederate battery nearly opposite the Rip Raps, but nothing definite is known concerning the position of their intrenchments.

Our troops are hard at work intrenching themselves outside.

Hampton Bridge, across Hampton Creek, will be completed in a few days. A telegraph wire is also erected nearly all the way to Newport's News.

The *Cumberland* and *Susquehanna* sailed this morning; the former for Boston, and the latter southward. The *Quaker City* accompanied them to sea.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamer *Chester*, which was sent down the Bay yesterday to capture Col. THOMAS' schooner, returned at midnight, having failed to make the capture, though they got on her track. The schooner had stopped at Millstone Landing, on the Patuxent. She had about thirty men on board, all well armed. The National gun-boat *Ben Wood* was put on her track, and she will very likely be captured soon.

The soldiers quartered in the city are preparing to march to their posts in the suburbs this afternoon.

The appointment of DODGE as Marshal of Police seems to give great satisfaction to the Union people, and those of opposite views have little to say against the man, whose character commands respect.

The DeKalb Regiment arrived this morning, at 7 o'clock, and departed for Washington.

Many extravagant rumors are afloat again to-day. Gen. PATTERSON'S command, which has been regularly defeated, cut up and drowned in the Potomac every day for a week past, is again reported annihilated. It can only be said the report lacks confirmation.

THE "FRENCH LADY" INDICTED FOR PIRACY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10.

Col. RICHARD THOMAS, the "French Lady," has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for piracy and treason. He is now in jail.

The troops quartered in the city left this afternoon for the camps on the suburbs.

Col. LYLE'S Regiment, before leaving, went through the manual in Monument-square. The precision of their drill was greatly admired, as also was the splendid music of their band, which, by constant practice, has attained great proficiency.

A report from Washington by the evening train says it was very generally credited there, that reliable information had been received that Gov. WISE was shot, and either killed or seriously wounded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army on Monday to send on to the seat of war at once the company of the First Artillery—part of the Fort Sumter garrison—which remained at Fort Hamilton. Instructions were immediately sent down to the brave fellows, who were under arms for the road in a few moments. The old ensign of Sumter went along with them, as they believed "there would be no luck in the company without it."

The Government has decided to retain Camp Denison, Missouri, as a permanent recruiting head-quarters, and will dispatch a lot of regimental pioneers to that city in a few days. The Eighth and Twelfth (militia) regiments vacated the Camp on Tuesday Regulars will be its next occupants.

The sum of $250,000 in specie was sent from Washington to Cincinnati on Sunday last, to partially pay for and fit out the gun-boats bought there, and fully described in our columns some time since. The gun-carriages for these vessels are to be finished on the 20th of this month and sent on to Cairo. Capt. POOR, of the Ordnance Department, is superintending their construction. They will carry 64 pound guns.

Dr. MARTIN MAYER, of Buffalo, has been reported in this city for duty as one of the Medical Staff of the new Twelfth Regiment, now being recruited as rapidly as possible. Dr. MAYER is a professional man of considerable European and American reputation. More than half of the staff and officers of this regiment have already reported for service.

The Hon. J. H. OGDEN, M. C., of Brooklyn, has followed the example of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, in giving the Naval cadetship at his disposal to the best common school candidate. Those appointed under the rule before are now first in their respective classes.

The officers of the *Richmond*, who resigned, left the vessel with their baggage, yesterday. They are, as already reported, Capt. SIMMS, Marines, [Virginia; Lieut. F. D. Shepherd, North Carolina; Dr. Christian, Virginia; Engineer Warner, Virginia; Master J. W. Alexander, North Carolina; Midshipman J. L. Taylor, Virginia; Engineers Freeman, Hering and Fagan. From the *Iroquois*, Lieuts. Eugene, McCrea and another.

The Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps arrived in this City from the National Capital yesterday. He has been sent on here especially to report on the condition of the new Marine Barracks, and to expedite their preparation for the reception of troops. A large body of soldiers, attached to this branch of the service, will be permanently located in the new quarters. The marines at this station were paid off on Tuesday, by Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, the executive officer of the post. Major BREVOORT still commands at the Barracks. The Board for the examination of Warrant officers for the Navy again convened yesterday. JOHN SELMEN was brought before it, as a candidate for admission to the service.

The United States razee *Savannah*, 26, sailed from the Battery last evening for the Atlantic division of the blockade fleet. She takes a mail for Fort Pickens, whither she will proceed direct, and a number of marines to reinforce the guards of the squadron. Capt. WATSON, United States Marines, who commanded the marine guard at Pensacola when the flag was hauled down, goes out in her. The *Savannah* is 1,726 tons burden, carries 26 guns, 300 men, and a marine guard. She was razed after her return from Brazil, in 1857, where, as a 50-gun frigate, she cruised for three years, flying the wide pennant of Commodore W. D. SALTER, of New-Jersey. We printed a full list of her officers when she went in commission. Capt. HULL, of New-York, commands her. He ranks Capt. MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*, who must "fly the red" when he arrives. The *Savannah* is "crammed" with provisions.

At Philadelphia, the *Keystone State* has been taken on the Navy-yard dry dock. She was replaced last evening by the *Seminole*, late from Brazil, whose crew are to go on board the receiving-ship pending the repairs of their vessel. The Iron steamship *Louisiana*, built in the Quaker City, has been purchased by the Government, and is at the Navy-yard fitting up as a gun-boat. From 50 to 100 horses are daily bought for United States Cavalry, and sent to Washington from the same place. The Philadelphians are anxious to have the *Seminole* cleared out, to avoid malaria.

THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

The blockade fleet now consists of 37 regular men-of-war and 39 steam gun-boats.

The following table shows the number of regular men-of-war, with the number of guns and men on board each vessel, and the tonnage:

	Vessel.	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons.
1.	Steam-frigate Minnesota	60	500	3,300
2.	Steam-frigate Niagara	12	540	4,580
3.	Steam-frigate Wabash	44	500	3,200
4	Steam-frigate Roanoke	44	500	3,200
5.	Steam-frigate Colorado	44	560	3,200
6	Steam-frigate Powhatan	10	350	2,415
7	Steam-frigate Mississippi	11	380	1,692
8	Steam-frigate Susquehanna	16	330	2,450
9.	Steam-corvette Richmond	14	345	1,920
10.	Steam-corvette Brooklyn	11	325	2,075
11.	Steam gunboat Pawnee	6	100	1,289
12	Steam gunboat Water Witch	5	94	373
13.	Steam gunboat Mohawk	6	110	464
14.	Steam gunboat Wyandotte	6	110	380
15	Steam gunboat Crusader	8	110	549
16.	Steam gunboat Pocahontas	4	94	320
17.	Steam gunboat Iroquois	6	100	1,016
18.	Sailing frigate Constitution	50	240	1,726
19.	Sailing frigate St. Lawrence	50	500	1,726
20	Sailing frigate Santee	50	500	1,726
21.	Sailing frigate Sabine	50	300	1,726
22	Sailing corvette Cumberland	24	300	1,726
23	Sailing corvette Savannah	26	300	1,726
24	Sailing corvette Macedonian	34	300	1,341
25.	Sailing corvette Jamestown	22	300	986
26.	Sailing corvette Vincennes	20	300	700
27.	Sailing corvette Vandalia	16	300	783
28	Sailing corvette St. Louis	20	300	700
29.	Sailing corvette Preble	16	300	566
30.	Sailing corvette Dale	16	200	566
31.	Sailing corvette Marion	16	200	566
32	Steam gun-boat Seminole	3	220	800
33	Sailing brig Bainbridge	6	100	259
34	Sailing brig Perry	6	100	280
	Three storeships (armed)	3	170	
	Total	720	10,113	59,229

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. COUCH, now encamped at Taunton, leave to-morrow afternoon for the seat of war, proceeding to Mansfield, whence they proceed to New-York.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, will probably leave Friday for the seat of war.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, July 10.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. H. W. STOCUM, one thousand strong, left here this afternoon for Washington.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

MAYOR WOOD, ON BEHALF OF CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, PRESENTS A MEDAL TO MAJOR ANDERSON BY PROXY.

The elegant gold medal ordered by the citizens of the Metropolis for Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, to commemorate his brilliant defence of Fort Sumter in April last, was yesterday presented to him through his friend, Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY. The presentation speech, which was made by the Mayor, we give below, with Mr. MURRAY'S reply.

The medal is of solid gold, and cost $500. It represents, on one side, a fortress in mid-ocean; over it is the word "Sumter." An engagement is in progress; shells are flying from its portholes, while others from the enemy are bursting over its parapets, and from the casements flames are bursting on every side.

On the reverse is a wreath of oak leaves joined by the American shield.

Thirty-four stars inclose the wreath and these words surround the whole:

"*Prudens, Fidelis et Audax.*"

"*Invictæ Fidelitatis, Præmium.*"

The presentation was made in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, where about two hundred privileged spectators assembled. Mayor WOOD, holding the medal in his hand, made the presentation speech as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. MURRAY: I have been requested to present to Gen. ANDERSON this medal, on behalf of the citizens of New-York. It is intended as a memento of their appreciation of his noble defence of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, in April last. In his absence you have been deputed to receive it, and to you, as his representative, I now address myself. I take peculiar pleasure in this presentation. So far as the hero of the occasion is concerned, it is unmingled with any doubts or regrets or qualifications. As dreadful as war necessarily is, and as painful as the present war, more than all others, must necessarily be to the whole American people, the position of Major ANDERSON, in the defence of Fort Sumter, is exempt from any responsibility of the military conflict then, or of the military conflict now. However greatly men may differ as to the necessity of the present war, there can be no difference of sentiment as to the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON at that trying moment. It is approved at once by the highest standard of military duty and necessity, as well as the requirements of an elevated and patriotic citizenship. He acted upon the defence. He defended the property, the honor and the flag of his country, and he did it not only in pursuance of his general duties as a soldier, but of the orders of the Government, whose agent he was, and in some respects, it may be said, to stand almost alone in the military history of the last three months. It is certainly contradistinguished in its attendant circumstances from all others. Maj. ANDERSON made no attack on any people, any Government, or any authority, real or assumed. He was clothed with certain responsibilities, the eyes of the American Union fixed upon him, and he met these responsibilities nobly. He met them in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the arms of the country, on the whole American people, and, indeed, on the age in which we live. Neither in the events which preceded the immediate attack upon Fort Sumter, its inmates exhausted by hunger, nor in the conduct of the defense, nor in the brilliant and persistent return of the enemy's fire, nor at the awful period of internal conflagration, nor in the final evacuation of the fort, was there a line written, a word spoken, nor an act performed or omitted which does not defy criticism. Indeed, in those few hours was displayed by one man the most extraordinary combination of consummate wisdom, courage, coolness and patriotism. It is only in extraordinary emergencies that the great qualities of extraordinary men are developed. While, at times, it may be thought some giant intellects create the opportunity for the accomplishment of brilliant exploits, yet in the defence of Sumter, pregnant with consequences too vast for ordinary vision to fathom, no power, save that of God alone, could have created the occasion, and in his wisdom he placed there Major ANDERSON, as if he was the only man who could have met this emergency without being chargeable with a fault either of omission or commission in the discharge of his duties. With these views, therefore, I shall be believed when I say that with peculiar pleasure I present this medal to so distinguished a man. It is intended as a simple tribute of our appreciation of his character. I beg you to convey it to him, and to assure him that my language to-day is that of heartfelt sincerity, truthfully reflecting not only my own feelings, but the sentiments of those I represent.

Mr. MURRAY responded as follows:

MR. MURRAY'S REPLY.

Mr. MAYOR: The highest honors that can be paid to man under our form of government, are those which emanate from the spontaneous verdict of the people. Rank may dazzle; ambition may find in the exercise of power a transient gratification; but there is nothing that so entirely fills the measure of a faithful soldier's reward, for duty performed, as the hearty and grateful applause of his fellow-men. It is with these sentiments that I accept, on behalf of my absent friend, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON—and at his request—this medal, which you have just presented to him in such flattering terms. It is with these sentiments, I am sure, that he will receive it, and read the reflex of his character upon its face:

"*Prudens, Fidelis et audax.*"

while he observes that the tribute is declared to be,

"*Invictæ Fidelitatis, Præmium.*"

It cannot fail to gratify him, Sir, to find that the welcome which burst upon his eye and ear when entering the bay of New-York, from his brilliant defence of Fort Sumter, in April last, prolonged in the grand ovation that marked his journey through the country, has culminated in so beautiful, eloquent and tangible a form as this, which you, with these our Municipal authorities, and these citizens of the Metropolis, have come here this day to bestow. The subject of your well-chosen and delicate compliments will, with unaffected modesty, attribute them to the partiality of friendship rather than to merit of his own. But, Sir, are they, or is this medal the less deserved by the brave man, the Christian soldier, the tried patriot, because through his innate diffidence he cannot realize the greatness of his own achievements, which, in the judgment of mankind, already pronounced, are worthy of a place on that page of History where are to be found the brightest examples of fidelity, endurance and courage. I will convey this medal, Mr. Mayor, to Gen. ANDERSON, with a faithful sketch of your eloquent remarks; and in his name I return you, and those whom you represent, his profound and respectful acknowledgments.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—AMOUNT REALIZED BY MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The branch office in the Fourth-avenue, belonging to the Union Defence Committee, and which was opened expressly for the relief of the families of volunteers, remained closed yesterday. All families who wanted immediate relief were told to go to the Ward Committees. The proceeds arising from Mr. EVERETT'S oration at the Academy of Music amounted to $1,300; out of this $200 is due for the use of the Academy. The trustees have been written to by Mr. EVERETT, and asked to remit the amount and add it to the fund. The only aid that volunteers' families can receive is from this source, until another appropriation is made by the City, or until the State or General Government refunds some of the money that has been spent on different regiments by the Committee.

REV. DR. PERRY AND HIS REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War having expressed his readiness to accept the Continental Guard, now being organized in Brooklyn, under the command of Col. JAMES A. PERRY, at present pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church in said city, in case Congress shall authorize the raising of additional troops, active measures are now being taken by Col. PERRY and his officers to enroll men of good character and physical ability to serve for three years or the war. This regiment has already had a large force of men offered, but not having the proper authority from the Government did not deem it advisable to accept them; but now as they consider their acceptance of no further doubt, are ready to take into consideration such companies or parts of companies as may be offered from either the City or country, provided the rank and file of such companies shall be found to possess the requisite qualifications. As soon as their acceptance is official, immediate steps will be taken to give their men quarters and rations, and great pains will be taken to render this one of the most effective and best disciplined regiments in the army. Col. PERRY received his military education at West Point, and, therefore, considers the country fully entitled to his services—which he has tendered to the Government. He served through the entire Texan war of independence, when he displayed great skill as a brave and efficient officer. The head-quarters of the Continental Guard is at Room No. 2 Montague Hall, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The workmen who have been employed by this department to construct barracks and perform other duties, complain that they have been unable to receive any remuneration for doing the same, and all inquiries made by them in reference to the matter, are met with the reply, that the inspectors have not made their report. It is certainly time that these people were paid, as the circumstances of many of them are not pecuniarily favorable.

CONSTITUTION GRAYS.

The officers of this regiment will meet at the Jefferson Market Armory on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Independent organized companies, either uniformed or not, and who are desirous of joining this regiment, are invited to be present.

MECHANICS' RIFLE.

This regiment has established its head-quarters at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-street, where recruits will be received. None but respectable mechanics will be received, who will have to serve three years or during the war. Nearly 400 have already enrolled themselves.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Lieut. REDDING left on Tuesday evening for the seat of war with a detachment of 150 recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, now stationed at Arlington Heights. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, of the same Regiment, remains yet at the State Arsenal in this City, to receive 100 more recruits. The last detachment was composed of as fine a body of men as has yet left Brooklyn. They are well clothed and thoroughly equipped, and will give a good account of themselves in the field. The recruiting for this Regiment has gone on very briskly, and the officer on duty here could have enlisted a whole regiment had he accepted all who applied; but to the contrary, he accepts only those who are sound in every way, and from these he selects the best. The Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, is one of the regular State Militia regiments, and first offered their services under the three months' call, but too late to be accepted, when they gallantly offered their services for three years unless sooner discharged, and were accepted. It is now said to be one of the best drilled and one of the best disciplined regiments in the service.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, which was accepted under the three months' call, and is now stationed in Baltimore, it is expected will return about the 23d inst., at which time their term of service will have expired. They will not return at that time, however, if the Secretary of War should urge them to remain longer for any special service. It is contemplated, immediately upon the discharge of the Thirteenth, that a new regiment will be created out of it to serve for the war.

The Continental Guard, of which Rev. J. H. PERRY, pastor of the Pacific-street M. E. Church, is to take command, is rapidly filling up, and will be ready for service at an early day. Mr. PERRY graduated at West Point and has seen considerable service in Texas.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SUM OF $250,000 APPROPRIATED TOWARDS AIDING THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a report from the Committee on Ordinances was received, recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Mr. ORTON thought the Board might, without impropriety, delay action on the ordinance for a few days. He was informed that the Board of Supervisors had appropriated, that day, a fund for the benefit of these families, which would last at least four weeks; so the families would not suffer within that time. A single night's reflection might show to many of the members the necessity of putting in additional restriction, or of modifying the ordinance. He could see no harm in laying the matter over till Monday evening.

A motion was then made by Mr. HOGAN to lay the ordinance on the table, which was lost.

Mr. LENT said he would not lay a straw in the way to extend immediate aid to the families, but still he could not bring himself to vote for its passage at that time. The Board of Supervisors had given a sufficient sum for the purpose to last four weeks, and he thought it was not advisable that both Boards should extend charity for the same object. He could not find anything in the Charter that allowed them to vote for an ordinance the same night it was presented. If the ordinance was passed there was no certainty that the money could be raised for several weeks. In voting against the ordinance he thought he was not impeding relief to the families. When the Union Defence Committee shall have exhausted the money now at their disposal, then he would be in favor of this appropriation.

Mr. BARNEY did not want the Common Council to be remiss in their promise to take care of the wives and children of volunteers in the absence of the latter. The Board had the same means and right to raise this fund as they had to raise a previous fund, and he knew that the money was placed in the hands of men who deserved their utmost confidence.

Mr. CLEVELAND had understood that the Union Defence Committee were about to make an application to the State and General Governments for funds; if they did so, the Board might well wait to see what was done.

Mr. KAGEN said, much stress had been put upon action of the Board of Supervisors. He apprehended that the act of that Board would have to go before the Mayor before it could become a law, which would occasion much delay.

Mr. GROSS said that if they passed the ordinance, it would have to go before the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, which would occasion so much delay that the money given by the Supervisors would be exhausted by the time the contemplated fund was made available.

Mr HOGAN asked if the Common Council were to furnish aid to the families of commissioned officers. He was not in favor of so doing.

After some further discussion, the Chairman offered an amendment to the original report, stipulating that the money should not be used until the amount given by the Supervisors was exhausted. Carried.

Mr. ORTON then offered an amendment, which was accepted, that the fund should not be used until the fund which the State or General Government might give was exhausted.

The report was subsequently adopted, and the Board then adjourned till Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At a special meeting of the Board, held at 1 o'clock yesterday, a report was received from the Special Committee appointed to provide for the relief of the families of volunteers, in which the Committee believe that the $250,000 recommended by them, in a former report, to be raised by issuing County revenue bonds, can be appropriated much sooner by using the unexpended balance of last year's County fund. It appears that the total amount appropriated for County purposes last year was $3,651,247 53, of which only $3,371,590 58 has been expended, leaving in the Treasury a balance of $279,656 95, and the Committee advised the using of this balance for the benefit of the families. Of the unexpended fund it had been designed to appropriate for arrearages, $9,382 06; for Harlem Bridge, $220 84; for Coroners' fees $7,143 48; for County contingencies, $17,232 08; for election expenses, $11,675 99; for lighting, cleaning, and supplies, $4,927 13; for officers and witnesses' fees, $1,746 36; for rent, $5,343 34; for repairs, $5,398 90; for new Court-House, $100,000. It was not though advisable that the families should be compelled to wait for aid, simply because the Board were in doubt as to their power to issue revenue bonds. Attached was a resolution authorizing the Comptroler to draw his warrant for the sum of $163,070 18—amount of balances of the appropriations for the support of the County Government for 1860—and tender the same to the Union Defence Committee, to be used exclusively for the support of the families of volunteers from the City and County of New-York, and that the said Committee be required to report the disposition of the fund when called upon for that purpose by the Board.

The report was adopted.

A motion made by Mr. TWEED, to appropriate $80,000 towards the construction of Harlem Bridge, was defeated.

The Board then adjourned till 12 o'clock Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT A BEER GARDEN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 25 Avenue C, upon the body of GEO. ANDREW JINNEMAN, a German, 35 years of age, whose death had resulted from violence. The following facts were elicited: the deceased was engaged, with several other persons, on the 4th inst., to furnish music at a beer garden in Guttenburg, N. J., of which E. EISLER is proprietor. The band did all it could to please the patrons of the establishment, but after a while some of the dancers became dissatisfied, owing, perhaps, to their copious libations, and insisted that the music was not sufficient, either in quality or quantity. Meanwhile, the pleasure-seekers were receiving continual accessions to their numbers, and fresh sets took the floor, until it was apparent that the band and their instruments were blown to an unendurable degree, and the music ceased. This turn of affairs was not at all to the liking of the dancers, who loudly demanded that the music should be continued, and after a short respite, the band made another effort, which only resulted in an unlooked-for break-down. The sudden stop which this put to the amusements infuriated the Teutons, and after much introductory quarreling, they went to fighting. In the melee JINNEMAN was beaten so badly that his death resulted from the injuries, after he had languished several days in intense pain. The jury declared that he came to his death from peritonitis, brought on by injuries received at the hands of persons to them unknown.

THE HOMICIDE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK DOYLE, a young Irishman, whose death occurred on Tuesday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received in Chatham-street on the evening of the Fourth. The testimony fully corroborated the version of the affray which was published in yesterday's TIMES, viz.: that several disorderly youths made an unprovoked attack upon a man named MCGRATH, whose friends interfered in his behalf, and one of whom, a man called "Jingles," made a rush toward WILLIAM ALTY, one of the boys, with a drawn knife. Fearing his life was endangered, ALTY fired a pistol at "Jingles," and the ball took mortal effect upon DOYLE. A verdict was rendered against ALTY, who, having been arrested, was present at the inquest. The Coroner committed him, pending action by the Grand Jury. He stated that he is a newsboy, 19 years of age, residing at No. 126 Worth-street, and denied having intentionally used his weapon against DOYLE.

CASES OF SUN STROKE.—The sweltering, scorching heat of the past few days has occasioned the prostration of several persons by attacks of *coup de soliel*, but only two fatal cases have been reported to the Coroners. One of these was a German blacksmith, 43 years of age, named FRANK DREBSCHULTZ, who was overpowered on Tuesday afternoon while working at a forge at No. 301 Front-street, and died soon after his admission to the New-York Hospital. The other case was that of Mr. GEORGE POWELL, residing at No. 25 Lispenard-street, who was also prostrated on Tuesday afternoon and died yesterday forenoon. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case. The Police have dispatched thus far during the heated term about a dozen rabid dogs, many of which had bitten persons in the streets.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here on the 8th inst. at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 29

Arrived 27th, ship *Abbott Lawrence*, Cardiff; bark *Onward*, Kanagawha; the French brig-of-war *Railleur*, Tohiti, via Honolulu.

The market remains as last advised, extremely dull, and there are no prospects of a revival of trade until the 4th of July celebration, for which unusual preparations are making in San Francisco and all parts of the State.

There was a fair demand for money for Monday's steamer, at easy rates. The next Eastern bound steamer will be the *St. Louis*, which goes armed with two fine brass pivot guns and a Dahlgren gun, besides small arms, sabres, and all the necessary preparations for making a vigorous defence in case of a hostile attack. She will not stop at Accapulco, or at any other port on her downward trip, but take aboard at Benicia coal enough to last her through to Panama.

The news since the departure of the last Pony Express is unimportant.

The first Overland Emigrants Express this season from Western States arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th, bringing sixty horses. It met with no difficulty on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 22d, contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the State. Since the Volunteers, under Lieut. COLLINS, took the field, 117 Indians have been killed, without loss on the side of the Volunteers.

The San Barnardino *Patriot* of the 22d represents that the Secessionists are recruiting all through the tier of Southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy drumming up recruits. A company of over 200 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Zuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the Secessionists in their scheme and if they once secure it, it will be a foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained. The fears of the *Patriot* do not appear very well grounded or its information correct, otherwise it is not probable that Gen. SUMNER would have concentrated National troops at Los Angelos from the Southern frontier.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3059. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Probable Battle on the Upper Potomac.

Gen. Patterson to Attack the Rebels Yesterday or To-Day.

BRISK FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Strongly Entrenched at Laurel Hill.

General McClellan Assaulting Their Works.

Desperate Valor of the Ohio and Indiana Troops.

Authentic Account of the Great Battle in Missouri.

SPLENDID MANŒUVRES OF COL. SIEGEL.

Another Sharp Action with Rebel Cavalry.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

PROBABLE BATTLE ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

I am enabled to state, on the highest military authority, that a battle has either taken place to-day, or will to-morrow, between Gen. PATTERSON'S command and the rebel forces under Gen. JOHNSTON. Arrangements to this end have positively been made.

THE POLICY OF CONGRESS.

The debates in the House to-day developed completely the treachery of VALLANDIGHAM and BURNETT. They had a monopoly of avowed treason, but probably they have about a score of men in the House who really sympathize with them.

In the Senate, to-morrow, Senators BAYARD, of Delaware, and BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, will speak on the present condition of the country. They will both sustain the rebel side.

Congress, or the responsible majority, has determined the policy it will pursue. It has settled to give the Government all the power asked by the respective Secretaries; to vote one-fifth more men and money than was asked by the President; to declare against any compromise; in favor of a complete subjugation of the rebel States, and then to hold the Administration to a rigid accountability. In pursuance of this understanding, both Houses will push the business before Congress, so as to adjourn within three weeks of the time of meeting.

THE SENATE CLERKSHIP.

An effort was made in the Senate caucus this morning to go on with the nomination of a Secretary. The attempt failed, but the friends of FORNEY intend to press it again. It will probably not succeed.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The House Committee on Contested Elections will meet to-morrow for the purpose of proceeding to business. The first case to be taken up is that of BUTLER *vs.* LEHMAN, from the First District of Pennsylvania.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

EDWIN STEVENS, of New-Jersey, is in Washington, with a working model of the celebrated Floating Battery that has long been constructing at Hoboken. It is to be exhibited to the Government officers and the Naval Committees of the Senate and House. It has never before been exhibited, even to the Government officers.

FLOOD OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Washington is inundated with office-seekers, both for civil and military appointments. I never saw such a crowd. The members from New-York are crowded with applications for appointments in the Army. Such applications are worse than useless. In the last list of appointments, New-York has eighty-one names—a much larger number than she is entitled to.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN WASHINGTON.

Archbishop HUGHES is on a visit to Washington. He dined to-day with Secretary SEWARD.

HELP FOR PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW'S paper has been designated by the State Department to publish the laws of Congress to be passed at the present session.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

Chevalier BERTINATTI returned from New-York to-day, accompanied by a Secretary of Legation.

Señor FIGANIERE DE MORAS, the Portuguese Minister, has taken up his residence in Washington, for the first time since he has been accredited to this Government.

Dispatches received by the last steamer give flattering assurances of the friendly wishes of all the Governments of Europe, with the single exception of England. That patient is a long while being cured, but her recovery is confidently anticipated. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The newspaper statements which have elicited an inquiry by the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to receive at the recruiting stations none but native-born citizens are untrue. The facts are, that the number of landsmen offering was much larger than the service required, and hence Boston is now the only point where they are received. At all the stations seamen are enlisted without regard to nationality.

Gen. JIM LANE, of Kansas, to-day received an order from the War Department for the immediate mustering in of his Brigade. The skeleton companies thereof are to be filled up hereafter.

Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate, cover appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the Army have not yet been submitted for confirmation by that body. Not a few of those appointed, however, have donned the uniform in advance of such action.

Major-Gen. FREMONT will probably leave Washington to-day to enter upon the duties of the Department to which he has been assigned.

It is stated that Judge BENTON, of Kentucky, and Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharp-shooters in their respective States for Col. BERDEN'S Regiment. The Governors do not assist as do those of other States, but upon application to the President, he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed. Mr. JOHN CRUXTON, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. BLAIR from his own State at St. Louis. The test is to be an average of five-inch, ten shots, from centres at 200 yards at rest, or the same average at 100 yards off-hand.

The condition of the Virginia camps on Tuesday and last night is represented as more quiet than heretofore. The Confederates gave the National pickets no cause for alarm. In fact, it is not known that any of the former paid unwelcome visits near the United States lines.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House calling for the correspondence touching the annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain, has replied it is not deemed advisable to communicate it at this time.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet considered the Tariff bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has approved the bill remitting or refunding the duties on arms imported by States to be used in suppressing the rebellion.

Various propositions have been made in regard to the postage on soldiers' letters, one giving the franking privilege to an officer in each regiment for its benefit; another to furnish them with stamped envelopes. Another plan has been suggested by Mr. COLFAX, Chairman of the Committee on Post-office, that they be exempted from pre-payment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the recipients of their letters, which would avoid loss to the revenue, and obviate the objection to the extension of the franking privilege.

An amendment to the Volunteer bill, reducing the pay of chaplains 50 per centum lower than the pay designated in the order of the Secretary of War, has passed the Senate. Should it become a law, it is feared that some of the more competent will be forced to resign, owing to the insufficiency of support.

OTIS S. BUXTON, of Warsaw, N. Y., has been appointed First Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

It was expected on Thursday, this morning, that the Michigan First and Second, and three other regiments, would move from the vicinity of Shuter's Hill to a point five miles out on the Fairfax road.

The Vermont Regiment, which arrived on Wednesday, moved directly to the neighborhood of Cloud's Mills, on the railroad, where they spent a stormy night, dinnerless and supperless.

Three companies of troops were sent up the Manassas Road, on Wednesday night, on a false alarm. All the sick are being removed from Alexandria and the camps to Washington, or sent home, and the general baggage reduced to the smallest extent. A telegraph-office has been established at Cloud's Mills.

Reports from Fairfax Court-house indicate a gradual withdrawal of Confederate forces. A farmer from that vicinity reports that the pickets which have hitherto extended two miles outside of Fairfax, were withdrawn day before yesterday.

An unfounded rumor prevailed in the Ohio camps to-day, that those troops were to return to Washington to-morrow morning.

There have been no attacks on the pickets for several days.

Secretary CAMERON, Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, and representative MOREHEAD, visited the Pennsylvania boys, now here in charge of the Government railways, this evening.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

MARTINSBURGH, Tuesday, July 9.

Capt. GIRARD, of Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, captured Sunday three troopers, four horses, two revolvers, one holster pistol, one Hall's carbine and four swords. Capt. GIRARD is an old Algerine soldier, having served seven years in the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

During a reconnoissance made in force by the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First City troops, a nephew of Capt. BUTLER, of the Confederate Army, was taken. Seventeen prisoners have been taken, who are well-known Secessionists. The enemy's troopers are under the care of Major SPEAR, Provost Marshal. This number embraces all the prisoners not sent from here to Fort Delaware.

The First and Third Pennsylvania remain here at present, as a guard over this station. There are 160 horses in the Quartermaster's Department, already unfit for service, from various causes. Orders have been issued that the Brigade-Quartermasters must forage for themselves, giving a receipt in the name of the Government upon the Quartermaster's Department.

The order given, yesterday, to move this morning, was countermanded last night at 12 o'clock.

STRIKING PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have seen nothing which has so strikingly displayed public confidence in the Government and its financial administration, in the great struggle in which it is embarked for the Union and the Constitution, as the promptness with which the sum of five million dollars was advanced to the Secretary of the Treasury in New-York on Tuesday last, in response to a call for that sum—on such liberal terms, too, in the face of the great loan of two hundred and fifty millions about to be authorized by Congress.

It was after business hours on Monday, the 8th inst., that Secretary CHASE sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1861.

JOHN J. CISCO, New-York, will issue six per cent. Treasury notes at sixty days to amount of five million dollars for five millions in coin. Please make arrangements forthwith. S. P. CHASE.

The dispatch was received the following morning, and Mr. CISCO immediately called a meeting of the leading Bank officers and started a subscription, and before the close of business hours of the same day the following dispatches were sent to the Secretary, and reached Washington before he had left the Department for dinner:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

I have obtained the subscription for the entire amount of five millions. Over three millions have already been paid in. JOHN J. CISCO.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

The five millions are secured.

JOHN A. STEVENS.

President of the Bank of Commerce.

We doubt whether the history of the Department shows an instance of similar dispatch in negotiations.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 11.

In the Kentucky Circuit Court, in the case of BRADY and DAVIS *vs.* The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Judge MUIR decided against the plaintiffs and in favor of the right of the National Government to interdict freight to the South.

The *Courier* of this morning gives notice to the authorities of Tennessee of the intended shipment of guns to the Union men of Tennessee, and names the route by which they are to go.

Lieut. CRITTENDEN, son of JOHN C. CRITTENDEN, denies in a card to the *Democrat* that he has joined the rebels.

Several prominent Secessionists have left here for Richmond. Several of them are connected with the State Guard.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Major-General POLK'S command will comprise the land and water defences from the mouth of Red River up to the Northern boundary of the Confederacy. This supercedes Gen. PILLOW.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that the sum of $400,000 was due the troops at Pensacola on the 1st inst.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY ENTRENCHED AT LAUREL HILL.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Beddington, near Laurel Hill, says that brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock P. M. from the high hill in the neighborhood two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparation was made to resist the attack.

By 4 P. M. skirmishing in front by the Fourteenth Ohio and the Ninth Indiana Regiments became very warm.

The enemy advanced under the cover of the woods, when our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank. Our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley.

The enemy now scattered in the woods. Their officers were seen attempting to rally them, but they could not be brought up in a body again. Meantime our skirmishers picked off the officers.

Several more shells were thrown in by our men, when they made a final rush, driving the enemy clear through their own rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns.

The regiment engaged was a Georgian regiment, and is their crack regiment.

At dusk our skirmishers retired from the woods in capital order.

Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was in keeping the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst.

The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men new ideas of Yankee pluck and courage.

A prisoner who was taken says that the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and that all were very much astonished and terrified by our assault. He also says that their supplies and provisions are all cut off, and that they must soon come to extremes.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Thursday, July 11.

A messenger from Gen. MCCLELLAN, just in, reports that two regiments under Cols. MCCOOK and ANDREWS made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position last evening, and were fired upon. One man of Col. MCCOOK'S Regiment was killed and 3 wounded.

They got within 135 yards of the intrenchments and were ordered to fall back upon the main body. The rebels are so strongly intrenched that it will be necessary to carry their fortifications by assault.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was to commence the work at 8 o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight, a large loss of life must ensue.

A courier who left Camp Morris, at Laurel Hill, at 11 o'clock last night, reports that more or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. The forces were within 1½ miles of each other. The rebels were strongly intrenched, and supposed to be 8,000 strong. The enemy had only 6-pounders, and their shot fell 300 yards short of our lines. The 12-pounders of the Federal troops appeared to be doing great execution. The messenger saw some 15 or 20 bodies of the rebels as he passed.

Col. STEADMAN yesterday afternoon advanced a hundred men to draw the enemy out from their intrenchments, and succeeded, but a shell scattered them in every direction.

The courier saw but one dead body of our forces—a Second Lieutenant—but the loss had doubtlessly been considerably more. A cessation of hostilities took place last night at 6 o'clock, in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight would be resumed this morning.

Gen. MORRIS' forces were posted on the brow of a hill commanding their intrenchments, and he had hopes of dislodging the rebels to-day.

The Indiana Fifteenth started, early this morning to join Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Col. TYLER will continue to hold Glenville. The Tenth will return, this way, to-morrow, on their way to the main column.

AN ATTACK ON THE REBELS.

BUCKHANNON, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

A courier who left the camp of Gen. MCCLELLAN at 3 o'clock this morning, reports that his force had divided and started in two divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners, who have been brought in, report their force at 2,500; but that they were very strongly fortified.

LATEST FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Thursday, July 11.

Intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, has been received. He had commenced erecting his batteries on the hillsides, when the rebels opened fire, but without damage. When the courier left Gen. MORRIS still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting orders to advance.

The skirmishing has been brisk and frequent for the last 24 hours. Three of the Seventh and Ninth Indiana were killed, and one of the Ohio Fourteenth, and 7 wounded of the three regiments. An occasional shell was sent into the rebel camp, a mile and a half distant, to keep them in position.

SEVERE SKIRMISH AT BEELINGTON.

The following telegraphic correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains intelligence of interest:

BEELINGTON, Va., July 7, 1861.

The brigade, Gen. MORRIS commanding, left Phillippa this morning at 2 o'clock, in the following order Indiana Ninth, Ohio Fourteenth, Barnett's Artillery Indiana Seventh, three companies of the Ohio Fifteenth, three of the Ohio Sixteenth, body guard Company K, Ninth Indiana, squadron of cavalry, Indiana Sixth, one company of the Virginia Second and the Ohio Sixth. There were also several companies of the First Virginia in the column. The force is about 4,500 effective men. One company of the Indiana Ninth and one of the Ohio Fourteenth took the advance as skirmishers. They fired upon a body of 40 of the rebel cavalry, who fled and were tracked by their blood, but no formidable opposition was made to our advance until we reached this place. Company G, Indiana Ninth, Capt. MOODY, advanced round a hill to the south of this point, and entered a thickly wooded hill on the left of the road. They had nearly reached the summit, when 400 concealed skirmishers fired by platoons on them, killing private WM. GARBER, from Bradford Station, Ind. He was shot through the forehead. The Indiana boys fell back upon their regiment, which was advancing on the right of the road, but not till they had brought down some of the rebels, who still hold that hill, as an order not to advance was given. We have thus occupied this strong position, commanding the roads to Phillippa and Morgantown, completely cutting off the rebels on this side. Three pieces of artillery, the Seventh and Ninth Indiana and Ohio Fourteenth, guard the road from Laurel Hill, with strong pickets thrown out to hold every point occupied. Skirmishing is constantly going on. We shall advance as soon as intelligence is received from MCCLELLAN'S column, which is now moving up from Beverly. Our troops came through in admirable order, arriving here at 7 o'clock. The citizens report the rebels very strong. P.

BEELINGTON, Va., (near Grafton,) July 8—P. M.

The tidings from MCCLELLAN are that he is supposed to be advancing from Beverly. There has been sharp skirmishing all day on the wooded knoll to the left of Beelington, and along the line of the Ohio Fourteenth. Our battery threw several shells and a few rounds of grape and canister into the enemy, supposed to be one thousand strong, who yet hold the knoll. About fifty of the Indiana Ninth and Sixth, and Ohio Fourteenth, rallied and rushed into the woods as the shell burst and shot down a number of the rebels, who in turn rallied strongly and drove them back, killing JOHN SMITH, of the Indian aSixth, and wounding three others slightly. Our boys found forty or fifty dead bodies in the woods, and brought off uniforms, guns, &c.

The Georgians are dressed in gray, the jackets almost the same as those of the Indiana troops.

During the day the pickets of the Ohio Fourteenth killed two mounted scouts, and captured three horses and three others of the enemy.

The pickets of the Indiana Ninth have killed five men, who were seen to fall. After the firing of the first shells, the enemy were seen carrying off dead bodies on litters of poles.

Two men of the Indiana Ninth were wounded slightly.

The rebels are armed with Minié rifles and common muskets. They care not come out of the woods. GEO. TELLERSON, Company D, Barnett's Artillery, was shot in the thigh, while getting water at a spring in Beelington. He is doing well. The same day FRANK JEAN, Ohio Fourteenth, was wounded in the side. He will recover. S. R. BROWN, Company D, Sixth Indiana, was also wounded in the arm, but slightly.

Our loss up to this time, so far as reported, has been 3 killed, 7 wounded, not fatally, and one or two missing.

The body of WM. GARBER, killed in the first skirmish yesterday, was tied up to a tree by the rebels to draw our force. Several pounds of strychnine and arsenic were found by our boys in DOUGLASS' store, in Beelington. DOUGLASS has fled. You can infer what they intended doing with these poisons. Our boys are in great spirits, and will fight to the death. The rebels outnumber us, but we hold a strong position. The rebels have withdrawn their battery. They have something afloat.

JULY 9—7 A. M.

There were several alarms during the night, and considerable skirmishing between the pickets. As near as we can ascertain the rebels have lost, in killed and wounded, about 60. One of the First Virginia Regiment is reported to have been taken prisoner. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced yesterday, and were seen putting up tents. P.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY THE QUAKER CITY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 10, / *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11. \

Gen. BUTLER was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with the Hotchkiss shells, that he at once ordered a large number for immediate use. They can be projected from the ordinary rifle cannon.

Five hundred horses, and forage for the same for eighty days, are on the way to Old Point.

The frigate *Sautee* sailed this afternoon, to join the Gulf Squadron.

The *Susquehannah*, instead of going southward, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, will shortly sail for New-York for repairs.

Several persons came down from Baltimore this morning, with an intention of going to Norfolk, but Commodore STRINGHAM would not permit a flag of truce to leave the harbor.

No military movements whatever are taking place near Old Point.

The heat is excessive, and the health of the troops generally good.

Two hundred and fifty, who have been rejected from regiments, have left for New-York on the propeller *Stars and Stripes*.

The *Quaker City* this morning captured the brig *Amy Warwick*, of and owned in Richmond, from Rio, and bound to Hampton Roads, with 5,100 sacks of coffee. Part of the cargo is owned by British merchants.

The *Quaker City* yesterday made a reconnoissance of the coast 30 miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shores, all old and entirely deserted.

The Confederates are felling and burning the trees at Sewall's Point, indicating that they intend holding the place.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States Arsenal at Frankford, Pa., has just sent to the ammunition head-quarters a tremendous cargo of caps, primers, &c. This establishment is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It covers about 60 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a wall ten feet high, and from 12 to 18 inches thick. Some 15,000 muskets have been forwarded the house for repairs. About 120,000 percussion caps are manufactured every 24 hours, the machines running night and day, Sundays not excepted. Thirty men and boys are employed in the department where friction primers are made, and turn out daily about 8,000 of them. These primers have worked up in them $200 worth of material every 24 hours, and 3,000 lbs. of acid are required to make the 3,000 lbs. of powder used in making them. The manufacture of the Marquari primers has been stopped by the Government. There are 30,000 lbs. of powder in the Frankford magazine.

The War Department has been informed that the Newport, Ky., barracks are not large enough to accommodate the 3,000 troops ordered there. It is thought additional quarters will be erected. Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the United States First Foot, who has been in command at Newport for over a year, has been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to repair at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where instructions as to his future movements will be found. The Colonel is a Vermont man.

Capt. CRAVEN, the new Commandant of the Chesapeake flotilla, has reported for duty at Washington. Henceforth the flag will be hoisted on the *Live Yankee*, instead of the *Freeborn*. The former is lying off the Washington Yard, waiting orders. Capt. CRAVEN is an efficient officer, but of the very opposite characteristics to Capt. WARD. He could not be put out of his equanimity if the *Yankee* were a sheet of flame. The new gun-boat *Cambridge* took on board, at Washington, on Tuesday, a heavy armament of 24 and 32 pound guns.

The *Marion* and *Dale*, sailing sloops-of-war, have been ordered to sea from Portsmouth, N. H. They are supposed to be destined for the Florida Division of the blockade-fleet, under Commodore HULL. The regular cavalry at the seat of war has been reinforced by the following troops, which arrived from Fort Leavenworth, all well, on Tuesday:

	Men.
Company E, First Cavalry	70
Company K, Second Dragoons	68
Company A, First Cavalry	71
Total	209

Some of these men are not very well mounted, but they have plenty of nags to pick from in Washington. The scramble for "the best looking chargers," is described as being very amusing.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors of gun-boats, by the Navy Department: Commodore Gregory, Capt. R. B. Forbes, Capt. J. J. Comstock, James Rowan, John Easby, Mason C. Hill, Ira Buckman, J. H. Pook, and R. L. Ells; Clark Fisher, of Trenton, has reported at Newburgh, N. Y., as Superintendent of the new gun-boat building there.

Forty-one horses have been bought by the Government in this City, during the past two days. They are to be sent on to Washington.

A detachment of 500 U. S. sailors arrived here yesterday in the steamship *Joseph Whitney* from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard. They are destined for the United States sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, now preparing rapidly for commission at Brooklyn. A small number of them will be detailed for the *Rhode Island*, which, with the propellor *Connecticut*, is to be employed as a carrier of fresh provisions, ice, and other matters to the blockade fleet.

The propellor *Ironsides* came to the Brooklyn Yard yesterday with ammunition for the Ordnance Department, and the propellor *Brisk* with provisions for shipment. The *Iroquois*, 6, the *Richmond*, 14, the *Brandywine*, 50, the *Potomac*, 50, the *North Carolina*, 84, are in the stream. The privateer *Savannah* and the steamer *Connecticut* are also at anchor.

The Washington correspondent, of a generally reliable Philadelphia paper, states that two iron vessels for the Navy, and two iron plated vessels, are probably in course of construction.

It will be seen by our telegraphic column, this morning, that the Secretary of the Navy denies having ordered recruiting officers to enlist none but native landsmen for the Navy. Nevertheless, the order was issued, and was acted upon too, exactly as we reported. Mr. WELLES' statement adroitly mentions "seamen," when speaking of the report the second time. It was distinctly stated that seamen and ordinary seamen were not included in the order of the Secretary.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ACTION NEAR CARTHAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Lieut. TOSKIN, Col. SIEGEL'S Adjutant and bearer of dispatches to Col. HARDING, gives the following additional particulars of the battle near Carthage:

The State troops were posted on a ridge in a prairie, with five pieces of artillery—one 12-pounder in the centre, two 6-pounders on the right and left, cavalry on each flank and infantry in the rear.

The artillery of Col. SIEGEL approached within 800 yards with four cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six-pounder under Lieut.-Col. HASSENDAHL on the left, Col. SOLOMON'S command with a six-pounder on the right, and a body of infantry behind the centre artillery.

Col. SIEGEL'S left opened fire with sharpness, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels had no grape, and their artillerists being poor, their balls flew over the heads of the Nationals. After two hours' firing the enemy's artillery was entirely silenced and their ranks broken. About 1,500 rebel cavalry then attempted to out-flank SIEGEL, and cut off his baggage train, which was three miles back, when a retrograde movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order, surrounded by infantry and artillery, and the retreat of the National troops continued until a point was reached where the road passed through a high bluff on each side, where the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, SIEGEL drew the cavalry in a solid body into the road at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards from his position, when, by a rapid movement of his artillery, he poured a heavy cross fire of canister into their ranks. At the same time the infantry charged at a double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured and sixty-five shot guns and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the ground.

Col. SIEGEL did not surround Carthage, as reported yesterday, but attempted to reach a piece of woods north of the town, and after two hours' desperate fighting, in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. TOSKIN thinks the enemy lost nearly 200 killed, he succeeded in doing so, and the rebels retired to Carthage and SIEGEL fell back on Sarcoxie, whence he proceeded next day to Mount Vernon.

Lieut. TOSKIN left on the evening of the 7th inst., and rode to Rolla, one hundred and fifty-three miles, in twenty-nine hours. He met Gen. SWEENEY'S command five miles, and Col. BROWN'S command sixteen miles from Mount Vernon, pressing forward to reinforce SIEGEL.

Lieut.-Col. WOLFF was not killed, as reported.

IMPORTANT FROM QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, July 10.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a company of rebel cavalry, numbering 100, made a demonstration at Monroe Station, thirty miles west of Hannibal. They burned the Station-house, six coaches, eighteen freight cars, and tore up the Railroad track on each side of the town. A much larger force is supposed to be concealed a short distance off. One Union man was killed.

Capt. RALSTON, who is here for troops to aid Col. SMITH, of the Illinois Volunteers, near Monroe, says that the Colonel, with 500 of his men, are surrounded by about 2,000 cavalry, and are in the most imminent danger.

Col. GRANT'S regiment, which has been in camp at Naples, is ordered to be here to-morrow morning.

Col. PALMER'S regiment at Canton, will also be brought here as soon as possible.

SOWARD, the assassin of Capt. HOWLETT, was brought here last night for safe keeping. It is reported that Ex-Senator GREEN is soon to follow. He is said to be at Canton, Mo., under $6,000 to appear when wanted. He is required to report himself at PALMER'S head-quarters each day, at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER SHARP ACTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

J. H. BOWEN, agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, just from Hannibal, brings the following account of affairs from that section:

About 2 o'clock, the camp of the National troops, under Col. SMITH, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, near Monroe Station, some 30 miles west of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the Third Iowa Regiment, 200 of the Sixteenth Illinois, and about 100 of the Hannibal Home Guards, were attacked by 1,600 rebels, under Brig.-Gen. HARRIS. Although the Nationals were surprised they repelled the attack, and drove the rebels back, killing four, wounding several, and capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Gen. HARRIS retreated to Monroe, where another skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were again repulsed. Col. SMITH then took up a position, and sent a messenger for reinforcements from Quincy.

Col. SMITH was afterwards surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out till reinforcements reached him. The most reliable troops were mounted. The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. MARCH, left the arsenal yesterday for some point down the river, supposed to be Cape Girardeau. There are now about 1,000 troops encamped in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

REBELS WOUNDED AT BIRD'S POINT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 10.

A gentleman from Rush Ridge, eight miles below Cairo, says that three of the rebels who were wounded in the skirmish at Bird's Point on Monday night died of their wounds, and that a fourth was also dangerously wounded.

ITEMS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

Judge CAYTON'S charge to the Grand Jury was read in the United States Circuit Court to-day. It treats the question of treason at great length, and fully proves that the Judge has not followed Tennessee, but remains true to the United States Government.

URIEL WRIGHT has made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Ex-Senator GREEN and JOHN HOWARD, now held in the custody of the United States forces at Canton, Missouri.

Judge LACKLAND also applied for a similar writ in the case of Capt. CAMPBELL, one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson, who gave up his parole and delivered himself to Adjutant-General HARDING at the Arsenal on Monday last. Quite a number of witnesses are here from the interior.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. SAULSBURY gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peaceful adjustment of the present troubles.

Mr. GRIMES presented resolutions from the Legislature of Iowa, for the establishment of an armory and arsenal on Rock Island.

Mr. BROWNING presented petitions from citizens of Illinois to the same effect.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill in relation to the further collection of duties and imposts.

The Force bill, so called, or the Blockade bill, with a recommendation that it pass, was laid over.

The Loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the Navy; also a bill to regulate the Marine force; also a bill to increase the Navy in time of war; also a bill to increase the number of Paymasters in the Navy; also a bill relating to the Naval Academy. All referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented resolutions from the State of New-Jersey, recommending the establishment of an armory in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finances, reported the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the appropriation five and three-quarter millions instead of six millions of dollars.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. CLARK called up the resolution offered yesterday in regard to the expulsion of Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, Hemphill and Wigfall, being those Senators who had not made their appearance here, and who vacated their seats at the last session.

Mr. BAYARD saw no reason for anything more than declaring the seats of the absent Senators vacant. The people of their respective States have gone out of the Union in the exercise of what they think a right, but which he (BAYARD) thought revolutionary. He saw no reason for charging these Senators with conspiracy.

Mr CLARK said that he wanted to deny openly any right of secession. When a Senator places himself in opposition to the Government, he merited expulsion. He wanted men who turned guns against the nation to be expelled from its councils.

Mr. BAYARD claimed that the action of a State was no ground for the expulsion of a Senator. He did not know but that some of these men were opposed to secession. Indeed, he thought some of them had deplored and still deplore it.

Mr. LATHAM said that he should not vote for expulsion. He would vote to have the names of the Senators stricken from the roll, and their seats declared vacant. He knew that one of these Senators was not in favor of secession, but who thought he had no right to remain in his seat after the action of his State. He moved to strike out the word "expel."

Mr. MCDOUGAL said that he was ready to vote for expulsion. No man has a right to a seat here who espoused the cause of treason. Treason, to be sure, was a gentlemanly crime, and entitled to the axe instead of the halter—but still it was a crime.

The amendment of Mr. LATHAM was disagreed to, by Yeas, 11; Nays, 32.

Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury voted in the affirmative.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 32, nays 10.

Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice voted in the negative.

The resolution approving of the act of President LINCOLN was then taken up.

Mr. POLK resumed his remarks. He said that the State of Missouri had obstructed no law whatever of the United States, and yet that State under no pretext of law, had been invaded by United States troops from Iowa and Kansas. Mr. POLK then proceeded to argue that the President had no right to invade a State, and no right to give the power to proclaim martial law to a mere captain. He then referred to the acts of Captain LYON, and in some detail to the occurrences in the city of St. Louis, which he characterised as illegal and unconstitutional. He also referred to the course of Gen. HARNEY. He (POLK) was willing to do anything to put a stop to this unholy war; he would do nothing to continue it.

Mr. WADE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POWELL proceeded to give the reasons why he could not vote for the resolution, claiming that the President was bound to obey the Constitution, and that the Constitution gave no power to make war on a sovereign State. The President had no right to declare a blockade against any of the States, and he had no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He quoted from MARSHALL and STORY to confirm his position that the Constitution gave the President no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That power belonged solely to Congress. Therefore the President had violated the Constitution which he had sworn to defend. He never could and never would approve of the violation of the Constitution of the country by any man, high or low. In these times the Constitution was nearly all that was left. In heaven's name, preserve that. He demanded to know what right the President had to increase the Army and Navy? The plea of necessity had been the tyrant's plea, but he would demonstrate that the necessity did not exist in this case. If the Capital were saved at all, it was by the volunteer force, and there was no necessity for an increase of the Army. He hoped he should hear no more of the plea of necessity, for it did not exist. He never would approve of any act violating the Constitution.

Mr. WILKINSON asked the Senator if he approved of the action of the Government of Kentucky in refusing to send volunteers in answer to the President's Proclamation?

Mr. POWELL said that all the State of Kentucky approved of it, and he was one of its people. In the earlier and better days of the Republic such monstrous usurpations of authority had been the cause of impeachment at the bar of the Senate. He referred to the remarks of the Senator from Oregon, (BAKER,) who was ready to fight, even to subjugation, and asked if the Senator from Oregon thought he could preserve the Union by reducing sovereign States to provinces. That would be the utter destruction of the Union; yet the Senator from Oregon would reduce them to conquered provinces, and send them Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois.

Mr. BAKER said the Territorial Government was a republican form of government. But we are now in a state of war, and the Senate is hearing hostile guns. There was no time to mince words or measures. He hoped those States would return to their allegiance, and send men as true as his distinguished friend from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) but he did say, if the States would not return and govern themselves, he would govern them as territories, which would be better

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

HISTORY OF THE RIFLED CANNON.

Discovery of the Breech-Loading Gun and Conical Projectiles—Origin of the Rifled Cannon—Reichenbach, Wahrendorff, Cavalli—The Present System of the French Rifled Guns—The French 4-pounder—Its Weight, its Range and its Effect—What is the Best Metal to Build Rifled Cannon With?—The Armstrong and Whitworth Guns.

The attention lately granted by the Powers of Europe to the firearms designed for military services, and the numerous improvements introduced in that branch of the national service, clearly indicate what we ought to do ourselves, if we wish to retain the rank we occupy among great nations. These improvements are so much the more desirable, that they do not simply imply a desire of becoming a warlike people, but also of attenuating the direful effects of war, by making it shorter, more decisive and less bloody than before. A general belief, confirmed by statistical tables of mortality, is that the destruction of armies is in an inverse ratio with the progress in the science of war, and that the more perfect the weapons used by the soldiers, the smaller the losses. Look, for instance, at the battles fought in India by the English, in Africa and Italy by the French, and compare them with those fought half a century ago, and you will arrive at the conclusion that the number of deaths in the Army has decreased with the increase of range and accuracy in firearms.

If to these effects, sufficiently great to induce us to change our system of armament, we add the vast superiority which rifled arms give to an army, the amount of intelligence, activity and security they communicate to the soldiers, the intellectual development imparted to all the services in consequence, the rapidity they secure to all military movements, the promptness and safety they afford in small as well as in great manœuvres, it is impossible that we should not be lead by so many important considerations, to a complete reform in our present system. The study of the questions relating to this important branch of the military service, ought to be a duty to all good citizens, especially at the present time, for from it depends, in great part the life of our soldiers, our success in war and our influence among the powers of the earth. We beg leave, then, to be excused if, in view of the great results to be achieved in that direction, we give a historical sketch of one of the most useful weapons in the art of modern warfare, the rifled cannon. May it lead our people to form an idea of its importance, and of the necessity to provide our army with it.

ORIGIN OF THE RIFLED CANNON—THE CONICAL PROJECTILE—THE BREECH-LOADING GUN.

The rifled cannon is not as recent a discovery as people are generally inclined to suppose. There is now one at Berlin bearing upon its escutcheon the date of 1664, the year in which it was built. It is made with forged iron, has thirteen grooves inside, and a screw at its breech. Models of the same kind, and forged in the same country, are also to be seen at Munich and in other German cities. Studies on the construction of rifled cannon were not made in Germany alone, but were also the object of much attention in England and France. Writers on gunnery speak of a two-pounder rifled gun, tried for the first time in England in the year 1776, for the purpose of reducing to obedience the American rebels. These small ordnance threw projectiles at the distance of about 1,100 yards, with a deviation of about two feet in their range.

The invention of conical projectiles, which, combined with the rifled bore have produced the wonderful effects we witness in our days, is still older than that of fire-arms. The English, who never succeeded in making their speculations, or practice in fire-arms prevail, but who always make a great noise about their improvements, used the conical bullet for the first time in the year 1627, at the seige of La Rochelle, a Protestant stronghold besieged and taken by Richelieu. As to the breech-loading gun, it dates as far back as the discovery of the cannon itself, and fourteen guns of that description were used by the English army at the siege of Orleans, in the year 1428.

However, all these experiments which manifested a marked tendency concerning the improvements in firearms, did not produce any practical results, and were finally given up. The time when this idea took a permanent hold of the mind of special men, and was successfully carried through within the space of half a century, may be fixed to the year 1808, when GUITTON DE MORNEAU, a French chemist, proposed to substitute to the common bullet a cylindric projectile of iron, semi-spheric at one of its ends, covered over with lead, so as to expel the wind from the breach. The great wars in which NAPOLEON I. was engaged prevented that discovery to be received with the degree of attention it deserved. It was not, however, lost sight of, and in the year 1813 some of our officers applied to our cannons elongated projectiles, which gave more accuracy and range to our fire than to that of the English. These results caused the English and Hanoverian Government to make serious researches upon the improvements to be introduced in the shape of projectiles, but whatever may have been their success, we do not find in all their attempts any trace of experiment in which the conical ball and the rifled bore were combined. It is in this combination that lies the wonderful effects produced by the Minié rifle and the rifled cannon.

ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF THE RIFLED CANNON

These experiments, though contributing, each for its part, to the stock of general knowledge, had not yet produced any material change in the system of fire-arms, when M. REICHENBACH, a captain of artillery in Bavaria, constructed, in the year 1816, a rifled bronze cannon, with seven grooves, and loaded it with conical balls. Though the deviation was very great at first, the result was nevertheless very remarkable, and created a certain sensation in German military circles. Unfortunately, the moment was not auspicious for the prosecution of his discovery. Europe was just emerging from one of the bloodiest and longest wars she ever had been engaged in, and the longing for peace was such that Capt. REICHENBACH'S cannon was made the innocent victim of this disposition of the public mind. He was besides arrested in the prosecution of his discoveries by several other reasons, the main one being the difficulty of loading the piece by the muzzle, after a certain number of rounds, and the fear of increasing the expenses of the Bavarian treasury, nearly exhausted in consequence of the war with France. He was thus compelled to discontinue his experiments, and to give up the idea of perfecting his work. This must not, however, deter us from acknowledging that the original idea of combining the rifled bore with the conical ball belongs in great part to REICHENBACH. His ideas were prosecuted in England, but remained as to Germany, in a state of mere speculation.

In 1843 M. WAHRENDORFF, the proprietor of the great iron forge at Aker, (Sweden,) manufactured several rifled guns, but without altering the spheric shape of the bullets, which he only covered with a leaden coat, so as to facilitate their acherence to the grooves. In 1846 M. CAVALLI, a Major in the Piedmontese army, renewed the experiment made in 1816 by REICHENBACH; but his cannon, instead of being loaded at the muzzle, was loaded by the breech. The results obtained by these inventors induced the French Government, which, since 1851, had been actively engaged in experimenting with the rifled cannon, combined with the conical ball, at the arsenal of Vincennes, to introduce considerable change in the material of the artillery.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF FRENCH RIFLED CANNON.

It was in the year 1828 that Capt. DELVIGNE fired for the first time his breech-loading gun with cylindro-conic bullets. This trial was the signal of a complete revolution in the manufacture of firearms. The theories which attributed to the spheric, a superiority over the conic projectile soon fell to the ground, and the elongated bullet was acknowledged as the best of the two. From this invention of Capt. DELVIGNE may be traced all the great reforms in gunnery which have taken place in the last thirty years.

Little was said, however, upon the improvements made in France in the construction of cannon, when the correspondent of a newspaper published in Vienna, who followed the Austrian army at the time of the Italian war, took the world by surprise by his revelations on the subject of French artillery. His letters, which were eagerly read, especially in Germany, stated that all the ordnance in the French army had been brought down to two calibres: the twelve-pounders for the besieging of strongholds, and the four-pounders for field pieces. These changes had not been confined to the cannons alone; plain projectiles had been given up, and hollow and explosive ones substituted in their stead. In his estimation, the twelve-pounder was going to replace all the huge ordnance so much praised by military men, and as a proof of it, he mentioned an experiment in which a twenty-four-pounder, old system, being pitched against a wall, side by side with a twelve-pounder, new system, the latter did the work twice quicker than the first.

THE FRENCH FOUR-POUNDER.

The French four-pounder weighs 784 pounds, about half the weight of the guns used at Alma, Inkermann and Traktir, is made of bronze, and resists a protracted fire. The ball, hollow and explosive, is provided with a fuse at one of its ends, allowing to direct its explosion according to distances, and may also be used as an ordinary bullet. The range obtained with twenty ounces of powder, is two-thirds of a mile. Its accuracy is such that each shot will kill a mounted man at a distance of two thousand eight hundred yards, and that whole regiments may be easily annihilated within this area. Four horses are sufficient to carry it over the highest peaks, and four other horses will carry one hundred shots and grape-shot. It is loaded by the muzzle, a method criticized by the German inventors, who believe that breech-loading cannon are the best. The French, on the other side, entirely deprecate the breech loading gun, pretending that they are of no value whatever, whenever the bullet weighs above sixteen pounds. The French four-pounder is so light and easy to handle that it superseded cavalry at the battle of Magenta, in which the Austrians were, as everybody knows, pursued in their flight by the artillery.

Since the campaign of Italy the French Army has been provided with a four-pounder still lighter, throwing the same projectile at equal distance, and transportable on horseback. This cannon weighs only two hundred and thirty-three pounds, and may follow the infantry in all places and positions it may be called to occupy. The artillery trains have also been made lighter, and mobility and simplicity, essential elements of the success of armies has been introduced in all departments.

THE BEST MATERIAL TO BUILD CANNON WITH

When the French Government decided to employ bronze in the casting of cannon, it was not without its being aware of the existence of a superior metal to this. Sixteen years ago, the cast-steel cannon manufactured by M. KRUPP, at Essen, Prussia, had been tried at the Arsenal of Vincennes, and left no doubt as to its superiority over the bronze cannon. Three thousand successive shots were fired with M. KRUPP'S gun, without any sensible variation or any degradation whatever in the bore. But the war of Italy was so sudden, that the order given to M. KRUPP for a supply of his cast-steel, could not be filled in time, and bronze was temporarily adopted in its stead. LOUIS NAPOLEON has availed himself of the present peace to order a custom melting of the old artillery, the value of which scarcely to buy the cast-steel he needs for his new one. Cast-steel can then be looked upon as the most tenacious of all metals; it is supposed to last three or four times as long as bronze.

The great difficulty with the muzzle-loading rifled cannon consists in the cleaning of the bore. The idea of loading by the breech has not been given up, and notwithstanding the objection of the French concerning the breech-loading system, they are now occupied in finding a mechanism which, without prejudice as to tsafety and accuracy, will allow them to load it like the Armstrong gun.

THE ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.

Our object being simply to acquaint our readers with the history of the discovery of rifled cannon, and with some of its effects we will speak only from memory of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns. The first is a complicated breech-loading piece of machinery, easily put out of order, difficult to repair, and not without danger for the men serving it, as has been demonstrated in the campaign against the Chinese. As to the second, the Whitworth gun, the opinions are divided, and there is still a great obscurity about its real value. Some German military writers pretend it to be the best muzzle-loading gun in existence, though, on another side, it is said to be complicated and subject to be frequently put out of order. Owing to these contradictory rumors it would be well, we think, not to adopt too readily either of these two cannon until they have had time to receive their certificate upon some battle-field.

For the present, the cannon which offers the best title to public confidence is undoubtedly the French rifled cannon. We do not say here that it is not susceptible of improvement; we even believe that French artillery officers are at this moment occupied in reforming its construction, especially in what concerns the method of loading it and of cutting and distributing the grooves. But one thing is certain; notwithstanding their present imperfections, the French rifled guns have produced results which no other guns have yet given; and as the art of warfare can only be carried successfully through, not with contemplated effects, but with positive results, it follows that the preference ought to be granted to the pieces in which these qualities are the less incontestable and the more conspicuous.

Amherst College.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—PRIZE SPEAKING—ADDRESS FROM MR. GOUGH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The exercises of Commencement week opened on Sunday with the Baccalaureate Sermon by President Stearns. He chose for his text, Rev. xxi., 7: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things." He remarked, conflict was our lot, and that another class was about to engage in what is properly called "Our great life struggle"; that life was not a play-ground, but a battle-field. After these preparatory remarks, he divided the sermon into three great heads. 1. The nature and fact of the struggle. 2. The final result of it. And 3. The proper place of the student in that struggle. The sermon was characterized by more than usual vigor of thought, and was followed by an appropriate address to the graduating class.

The most notable exercise of Monday was the prize speaking. The competitors for the prizes were all from the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The successful candidates in the latter class were Messrs. STEARNS and ADAMS, and from the Freshman class, Messrs. BARNES and PRATT.

After the speaking came the Biennial Supper of the Sophomores.

Last night JOHN B. GOUGH lectured here on temperence. The weather was intensely warm, but the church was literally packed to hear the great orator. He spoke with more than his usual eloquence, because, as he himself remarked, he was speaking to young men. It was not a profound, philosophical discussion of the temperance cause, but a prayer in its behalf—an earnest entreaty, illustrated with anecdotes and incidents of interest, sometimes sublime, and sometimes other than sublime, but all holding the closest attention of the audience.

The exercises of to-day are of great interest. The orators are Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Rev. JACOB MANNING. D.

The Real State of English Sentiment Toward America.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one acquainted with the facts connected with the subjects alluded to, can read the remarks of your Parisian correspondent upon the English Government and people, in his letter of May 14, published in your weekly paper of the 5th inst., without surprise, pain and indignation.

I say without any qualification that your correspondent is most grossly deceived. He says:

"The English Government is rejoiced at the threatened dismemberment of the American Union; it will remain a sworn enemy of the United States. The feeling is not confined to the Aristocracy, but pervades the business community, who are willing to submit to the losses that will ensue in order to see their rival humiliated. All they ask, is to see each party tearing the other to pieces."

I declare the whole of this sentence to be most atrociously false. The Government does not wish to see the United States dismembered. The Government is not a sworn enemy to America, and will not remain so. There is hardly a person in all England that wishes to see the American Union dismembered. There is not a person in Great Britain who wishes to see the American people tearing each other to pieces. There is hardly one person in Great Britain but who wishes to see the American nation great, prosperous and happy.

Your correspondent further says:

"It is said that Lord PALMERSTON'S bones would turn in their grave if he should die without seeing a war between England and the United States, such is his hatred to the Yankees. Lord RUSSELL knew very well when he acknowledged for the Southern Confederacy the right of belligerents that he was prolonging and embittering the struggle between brothers, and rekindling all the old fury and hatred of the Revolution."

There is simply not one word of truth in this whole paragraph. Lord PALMERSTON does not desire war with America. No one would regret more than Lord JOHN RUSSELL war, or the rekindling of old hatreds between England and America. It is the greatest desire of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL, and of the British Government, to remain at peace with America; and they, and nearly every other person in Great Britain, would regard a war with America as a very great calamity, second hardly to any that could befall this nation.

I have been a close observer of the feelings and sentiments of the English people for a period of more than forty years, during the whole of which time I have never been induced, either by favor, observation or by argument, to swerve from my American democratic principles, and having always belonged to the radical reform party, have been quickly observant of any manifestations of Anti-American views and feelings; and I know that what I say in reply to your correspondent's observations to be true.

Your correspondent continues:

"England is now the biggest bully the world has ever seen. With seven hundred armed vessels, 200,000 men for foreign service, and with a volunteer force sufficient to protect the Island, all the appearance of twenty years has returned, especially towards the weaker Powers, and John Bull seems also taking his revenge for the insults America has heaped upon him."

I do not pretend that my influence in England fits me to express a judgment on the subject of this portion of your correspondent's remarks, (as it does on the political matters noticed) I am one residing out of the country, and changed; but still, as a general observer, not entirely of events, I say this is positively the reverse of bullying others, and on the contrary, has on the contrary, has increased the forbearance against insult. Only last night, the London *Times* denounced the sending even the small force of 2,000 men to Canada, lest they should be wanted at home. Is war with Russia in defence of Turkey, is siding with Sardinia against Austria, is putting the foot down with Prussia and France, the signs of a bullying nation? And what was Power is England bullying? Is it America, with its two millions of armed men? Your correspondent affirms that America has heaped insults upon England, and that England is anxious to be revenged. If America has it suited England, it is not natural to expect that satisfaction will be required; but I would ask, why, with this intense hatred and these powerful forces and great desire for war, England has not resented these insults and gone to war with America? The answer is plainly because there is no truth either in the one or the other. America has not intended to insult England. America has never degraded itself by intentionally insulting England. In some instances it has been petulant and unnecessarily pugnacious, especially in that frivolous matter of enlistments in New-York; but the American Government has never intentionally insulted England. And here let me remark, it is high time for the American Nation to leave off playing the boy, and take the position of the man. It is high time for the American Nation to leave off acting the small Power through showing upon every trivial occasion that it is not afraid to fight, and to take the position of a first-rate Power, equal to any, and capable of bearing and forbearing, regardless of being accused of want of spirit or of pusillanimity.

Your correspondent closes by saying, should the contest between the North and South be elevated to a struggle for the emancipation of slaves, then the sympathies of all classes in England and Europe will be given to the North and to President LINCOLN. It is not sufficient to tell England that Slavery is the cause of the present contest—its abolition must be the object.

This is unquestionably true, but cannot your correspondent see that it nearly destroys his previous assertions. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL, and the English people, are ready to give up their hates, to forego the desire for war, to deny themselves the pleasure of the tearing to pieces—and for what? Simply to see the quarrel elevated to a struggle for the emancipation of Slavery; a measure that no one pretends will be of any pecuniary benefit to them, but, on the contrary, which many suppose would seriously interfere with the supply of cotton, which they are accused of considering paramount to nearly everything else. Really their hatred must be very small or their philanthropy very large. Let them have the benefit of both.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will inform you of a feeling which exists in England that Americans often mistake for enmity to themselves and their institutions. England has, by perseverance, through a long, dark, dreary period, the merit of which it is not in the power of language too highly to extol, established constitutional freedom, trial by jury of one's peers, liberty of speech and freedom of the Press, to the fullest extent; perfect liberty of conscience, and the sanctity of the soil to all who may flee to it. It has nurtured, maintained and established these, in opposition to the examples of thousands of years, and to the barbarisms and despotisms of the world. All Americans admit that but for England the American Nation, as it is, or in any similar position, could not have existed. The people generally, therefore, have a very natural belief that a constitutional, well-balanced Monarchy, is the best form of government. A large party are of the opinion that a limited right of suffrage in the election of Members of Parliament, with *viva voce* voting, is safer and better than extended suffrage and vote by ballot, and that a tendency to Monarchy is much better than a tendency to Democracy.

The radical reformers are desirous of infusing more of the democratic principle, and especially of limiting the aristocratic element, which, by the way, has been mainly instrumental in the great work of curbing the power of the Crown, and in establishing the boasted constitutional monarchy; and are always holding up the American Government as evidence of the truth of their doctrine. Consequently, the large conservative party would not dislike to see at any time some proof of the weakness of the American system of government, and of the necessity of its being made less democratic; but this arises neither from hatred nor jealousy; but partly from a desire to see long-cherished opinions confirmed, and partly from party spirit. Some angry feelings have also come up over the Morrill Tariff, not so much from its threatened interference with trade, as from its antagonism to what the people have of late years been taught to regard as sound political economy, and consequently indignation for its offensiveness to sound doctrine has been the prominent feeling in respect to it. Perhaps few of its supporters even can show the policy and justice of doubling the duties on an article of general necessity, when the home manufacturer was already making more than fifty per cent. per annum on his capital invested. It may be said that the Buchanan Administration left a double legacy, viz., rebellion and the Morrill Tariff. The North will put down the former! Will it abolish the latter? Not so much, however, has been said against this Tariff in England as has been said against it in the New-York papers.

In judging of the English Government, it must be borne in mind that it is to some extent a Government of precedent, and not a Government of impulse or sentiment, and that its acts do not always, by any means, express the extent of its sympathies.

If war ever occurs between England and America, it will be owing more to the evil tendency of the mischievous writings of foolish or designing people, than to any real enmity or cause of difference. *I have a right to raise my voice against the misrepresentations of American writers*, for I have for years raised it against the misrepresentations of English writers, and recently in reply to articles in the London *Times*, and other papers, as you are aware; and, moreover, my American ancestry is of 200 years standing, both on paternal and maternal side, which should be a guarantee of fidelity to the American cause, and I claim to be heard.

I should mention that great ignorance prevails in England on American affairs, and as the insurrections of Europe have been so universally against real oppressions, often too grievous to be borne, the English people have become to regard Insurrectionists as oppressed persons, and nearly always in the right; and, moreover, as it is in their nature to espouse the weakest side, the sympathies of those who have not informed themselves on the subject, are at the first blush with the Secessionists; not that they wish the Union destroyed or weakened, but that they wish to see the oppressors righted, and their supposed wrongs redressed. They cannot believe in an insurrection of intelligent, prosperous people, without a sufficient cause.

America has now to put down this most wicked and causeless rebellion. If it costs every dollar and every life in the nation, it must and will be done; otherwise, the world is a barren waste, and life not worth preserving, at least to an American. It will yet show to the philanthopist, to the oppressed, and to the world at large, that the aspirations and labors of WASHINGTON, and the galaxy of sages and patriots, by whom he was surrounded and assisted in establishing its glorious Government, were not in vain.

Very respectully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GODDARD.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have placed it in the hands of the editor of a newspaper of large circulation—an intelligent, well-informed man, well acquainted with the feelings of the Ministry and of the British people, for his opinion of the correctness of my assertions; and he declares I "have given a truthful account, and in no wise exaggerated the friendly feeling towards America entertained by this Government and people."

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

MOVEMENTS AND PROGRESS OF THE HIGHLANDERS—THE ATTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—THE NEW COLONEL, ETC.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, GEORGETOWN BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being unable, as you may imagine, to command the time necessary to reply individually to the numbers who have addressed me, inquiring with eager anxiety as to everything connected with the Highland Regiment, down to its minutest movements from the hour that I organized it for the war, I avail myself of your columns, always open to such an object, to acknowledge, collectively, these communications, and to furnish such a concise summary of the movements and progress of the Seventy-ninth as may, I hope, be satisfactory and interesting to them and to the many Scottish hearts that in every land are throbbing in sympathy with their kinsmen. Nor am I without hope that such a communication may possess the additional advantage of being in some measure a guide to other regiments, who are now going through the ordeal of formation and acceptance, as to what they are to expect, and on whom they may with reliance call.

For myself, from the hour when, after many fruitless efforts in other quarters, I obtained directly from Secretary CAMERON the acceptance of the regiment for the war, I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the zealous cooperation and valuable services rendered to me and to the regiment by the officers acting for the State in New-York and Washington. On the evening of our departure we were accompanied to the boat by Gen. HALL, whose anxious interest in the regiment caused it to gather in its grasp everything that was requisite to its comfort. His son, too, accompanied us as far as Philadelphia. As to Brig.-Gen. EWEN, had the regiment been the child of his own creation he could not have evinced a more affectionate and ardent interest in its welfare. Forsaking at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice the business of the important company over which in his citizen capacity he presides, he not only accompanied us to Georgetown, daily drilling the regiment, and lending a most effective aid in advancing it towards perfection. Of our march through Philadelphia and Baltimore your own chronicles have already told in glowing description.

From the hour we left New-York to that in which we reached Washington our progress was an ovation. In Baltimore especially, where we had anticipated at best a silent reception, the enthusiasm rose to a frantic pitch at the sound of the shrill and sight of the kilt. Every house poured out a libation of lovely women to bid us welcome and God speed, and if every flower presented to a soldier carried a kindly feeling in its cup, never did men go to battle with warmer good wishes than will those of the Seventy-ninth.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached Washington, but even at that hour we found Col. HAMILTON, the gallant and admirable Aid of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD in waiting. Our barracks, thanks to his attention, had been prepared for us, and he remained with us during the night rendering every aid and assistance. And here I think it but just to tender the tribute of my personal thanks, and that of the regiment to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD for a devotion to the comfort, advancement, and true interest of the regiment, which has been unceasing from the hour we reached Washington to the present moment. There was no cloud, no trouble however great, he was not ready cheerfully to undertake, lending us aid in getting the proper forms and various materials from the Commissariat, and descending personally to any detail, however small, by which he could be of service. The Government and State authorities owe a debt to Gen. SANDFORD they can never too well repay. I have reason to believe, indeed, his services are appreciated as they should be, and I have every hope that, when the hour of action arrives, he will have an opportunity of proving himself, by his gallantry add ability an honor to the soldiery of New-York. Every officer from New-York may rest assured he will find Gen. SANDFORD ready to render him every aid, and that with a genial courtesy and gallant frankness that lends to every act of kindness an additional charm.

Nor have we been less indebted for kindness to the President and members of the Government than to the officers of our own State. In the society of the President and Secretary of State, who paid us a long visit together on our arrival, we (for I speak the feeling of my brother officers as well as my own,) passed some of the most delightful hours that I have ever known. A more cheerful, agreeable, thoroughly unaffected and intellectual man than the President of the United States it has never been my fortune to meet, and I have had opportunities of meeting many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. In speaking to us he considered himself, he said, as in the society of his brothers, for he looked on every soldier in this war as his brother, and all who were enlisted under the banner of our great and glorious cause as his bosom friend. His kindly manners, so easy and winning, without being deficient in dignity, has left an abiding impression of endearment on the hearts of all our soldiers.

Nor was Secretary SEWARD less full of genial cordiality or less enthusiastic in his admiration of that spirit of New-York, out of which at the country's call, sprang, as if by a touch of enchantment, twenty of as fine regiments as ever did and died upon a field.

The next visit paid to us was from the family of the Secretary at War—his wife, three daughters and son and his grandchildren. As they came upon the ground I ordered ROBERTSON'S Band to play up "Auld lang syne," and some of the favorite airs of Scotland, and as the music fell upon their ears, in the midst of such surroundings, never perhaps did the softest air that floated round the revels of the East thrill the heart with such an agony of rapture as did these simple tones laden with the memories of their fatherland. And the Duke of Argyle never warmed more to the plaid of JENNIE DEANS than did these lovely daughters of the descendant of Lochiel to the tartans of their clan. They gave us all a general invitation to their house, of which we have freely availed ourselves, not, however, without some loss, several of our young officers having in this fair field found their first wound in the campaign. The chief of our clan himself received us with all the warm enthusiasm of a true Highlander's greeting as brothers and friends, and from the moment he accepted the regiment to the present hour has covered the Camerons with his protecting shield. As a pledge of his feeling he united with me in my efforts, at length crowned with success, to place the regiment under the command of his brother—a CAMERON in every respect, worthy to lead our clan. Of splendid proportions, standing over six feet high, and straight as an arrow, he is still in full vigor, time having touched him but lightly as she passed. Of most courteous demeanor, and always considerate of the wants of his men, he is at the same time an admirable soldier, having commanded a Pennsylvania regiment for many years, and I deem myself most truly fortunate in procuring such a Colonel for our corps. The day of his inauguration was a gala day to our camp.

The officers in full uniform in the great hall, the ceremony commenced by Gen. EWEN, in a most eloquent address, calling attention to the object of the meeting, and in inviting them to the discharge of the important duty before them, referring to the proud and loyal name of Scotchmen and their noble deeds of daring in all time.

When the ballot had been proceeded with, and the result announced, the acceptance by Col. CAMERON of the position to which he had been elected, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In acknowledging the honor conferred on him by Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT and the officers of the Seventy-ninth, our new Colonel, in a speech of great power and brilliancy, gave a sketch of the history of the rebellion, and dwelt on the determination of the Government to crush it with an iron hand. He was followed by Gen. SANDFORD, Col. HAMILTON and his fellow aid, Mr. THAWN. For myself I can only say that if I am entitled to the merit so lavishly accorded to me by these distinguished officers, of having raised, procured the acceptance of and brought into the field the Seventy-ninth Cameronian Regiment, I have been more than rewarded in the kind feeling extended to me from every side, and in a Scotchman's pride in seeing his fatherland so splendidly represented in so great a cause.

I cannot close without expressing my acknowledgments, and that of the regiment, to the Superior of Georgetown College. I was pleased to be kindly recognized there, as in most other places, by some old patients. And as the engineers and mechanics of the Massachusetts Eighth found their trade of good service in the march from Annapolis to Washington, so was I glad to have the opportunity be mine of relieving many while here, to whom or to whose friends I owed some kindness.

In the Quartermaster's and Commissariat Departments we experienced at the start, as is ever the case, much discomfort and many difficulties before their action could be brought into perfect working condition. I am happy to say that Quartermaster OSBRANDE and Commissary HARRY PEARSON are now, however, fully equal to their duties, and we are supplied with all a soldier can desire. Our camp at Georgetown is magnificently situated at an elevation of several hundred feet above the level of the sea, giving us a fine circulation of air, and overlooking for a considerable distance the waters of the beautiful Potomac. As to the feeling inside the camp, we have been since we reached here as a band of brothers. I have never seen exhibited a more complete absence of all small or jealous feelings, a more generous and affectionate disposition to go hand in hand in all things, and a more unselfish desire to promote the happiness and comfort of the men in their charge, than has been evinced by the officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Our camp has been enlivened most agreeably by a visit from the wife of Capt. MANSON, Company A, and his First-Lieutenant, MORRISON, also of Capt. PARSON, Company B, and Lieut. WETHERSPOON, all of whom we were most happy to see. Nor can I forbear to mention in our list of pleasures the charming entertainment given to us by the Caledonian Club, of Washington, President CARLTON, at which our vow of festivity and merriment ran with true Scotch spirit far into the small hours.

Now that I can leave the regiment in the hands of its excellent Colonel, I purpose going to New-York on furlough, to attend to the unfinished business of the regiment, which may occupy me some time, as I am anxious to obtain pieces for whom I may have to go to Canada, and also to procure kilts for the entire regiment, without which the Highlander is shorn of half his martial spirit and all his martial splendor. In the meantime I have requested one of my officers to make notes of all that occurs during my absence, which I shall be happy to communicate, through the same channel, on my return to camp.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the numerous gifts to the regiment of dresses, Arms & Sons, Schuyler, Hegeman & Co., Dorcmus & Nixon, Patterson & Co., C. H. Marshall, Sanger Watson, R. McCreskey, R. Irving, George Douglass, Tappan, Sackrider & Co., and last, not least, another accustomed of Lochiel, R. W. Cameron.

For the rest I can only say, that if every other regiment has found the same unwearying solicitude and the same unvarying kindness since from the Government, the State authorities and the people as I have experienced, no army that ever entered the field on so noble an advance to a contest with more manly and confiding hearts than that which in this holy cause has marched into Virginia.

I remain your faithful servant,

SAMUEL M. ELLIOTT,
Lieut.-Colonel Seventy-Ninth Regiment,
Cameron Highlanders.

HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED BY THE SOLDIERS.

THE ATTENTIONS PAID MR. VALLANDIGHAM BY THE OHIO TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP CITY, Va., Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

In the TIMES of the 8th inst. I saw an account of how the Ohio Regiments treated the traitor VALLANDIGHAM. An account of the affair by an eye-witness may be acceptable.

On Sunday morning it was rumored about the camp that VALLANDIGHAM was to pay us a visit in the afternoon. The report that such a man should be allowed to come to camp, excited great indignation, as the boys all thought that just such men as he had caused all our present troubles, thus bringing about the death of eleven of our comrades at Vienna. Just after dinner, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM came on the ground, when a committee of three from each company were appointed to wait on him and tell him that his presence was obnoxious to the regiments. He replied that he came as a visitor, and would go when he got ready, and said that he would come out to camp two or three times a week, or as often as he could leave his business, and that he was not to be bullied by a pack of dead Abolitionists. He said further, that if he has a knife he would cut the heart out of the one who told him that he was obnoxious to the regiments. When the boys saw in what an ungentlemanly manner he acted, they wanted to put him out of camp, but the officer of the day would not permit it; so they exhibited their contempt for him by hisses and groans. In a little while he left the First Regiment and went to the Second. Afterwards he came back to the First, when the fife-major played the Rogue's March, and the boys again greeted him with hisses and groans. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at once drew up his coat-tails, when one of the boys threw an onion at him. Afterwards an effigy was hung on a tree by the side of the road which he had to pass when he went back to Washington, marked "VALLANDIGHAM, the traitor." The Ohio Regiments are willing to fight for the glorious old Union, but they do not want to be insulted by a traitor from their State. OHIO.

INTERESTING FROM ALABAMA.

The Chicago *Journal* has the following interesting statement:

"Mr. H. SAVAGE, formerly of Delevan, Walworth County, Wis., who has just returned from Mobile, Ala., whither he went as an agent for the sale of a shingle-machine, and who has had six years of experience in the South, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of facts:

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to come away from the South, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the Governor of the State, which is no easy matter. Mr. SAVAGE succeeded in getting away (after receiving two bullet-shots from an officer for refusing to bind himself to serve for three years in the rebel army) by being secreted on board a boat whose Captain felt interested in him. The passengers on the boat were examined at several places along the river, but he was 'stowed away' so that they did not discover him.

At Mobile a war meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several blustering lawyers; among them were W. SPEAR, J. H. TAYLOR, E. SPRAGUE and R. KELSEY. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. TAYLOR, who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three gray-headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was from Louisiana—was opposed to the movement from the first. He said the South can never conquer the North. 'You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths,' he said; 'you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a foretaste of what is to come.' He added: 'A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well-nigh ruined the country. More than half of the planters of my State are opposed to this war. The Cotton States can't live three months unless they get provisions from the North. Already bands of poor men of several hundreds in each party are prowling about the country, taking everything they can lay their hands upon, to prevent themselves and families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions enough to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where am I to get more?' The other two old men spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crest-fallen after the old men spoke. Had such a speech been made by a Northern-born man, he would have been shot on the spot.

Mr. SAVAGE says, only a few days before he left Mobile, he saw a company of from six to eight hundred men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed '*Bread or blood*," and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. Afterwards a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

He says, on the boat which came up the river, he saw thirty Germans, with their families, from Texas, emigrating northward. The men, having no 'passes,' were compelled to go on shore,—furnished with guns and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercilessly sent up the river, to shift for themselves as best they could.

Mr. SAVAGE says, the general impression in Mobile is, that they can never beat the North, but they say, 'We must now make the best show we can, and scare the North into submission.' Others, who are of French descent, of whom there are many, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

According to Mr. SAVAGE'S account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those States. The terrorism which has been maintained by the demagogues who got up the secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is secure, and famine is beginning to stalk all over the land."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Adams' Express furnishes us with late New-Orleans papers. The *Picayune* confines its editorial discussions to vigorous assaults on Mr. RUSSELL, whom it accuses of abusing the confidence of his hosts, in describing the fortifications at Pensacola so minutely; and on the Unionist Mobile *Register*, for its masterly defence of the Union. The *Picayune* has this paragraph regarding a late United States officer, Major H. H. SIBLEY. It says:

"This distinguished officer arrived here on Saturday last, from Fort Union, New-Mexico, having resigned his commission in the United States Army. Major SIBLEY served throughout the war with Mexico, as Captain of the Second Dragoons, and was severely wounded at Monterey, near Vera Cruz, for which he was brevetted Major. The Second Dragoons has long been celebrated as the most effective regiment of cavalry in the old service. It was formerly commanded by Gen. TWIGGS, and has made its mark on every battle-field.

Mr. OTERO, late delegate to the United States Congress was canvassing the Territory as a secession candidate to represent the people in the Confederate Congress.

Major SIBLEY, since his arrival here, has already been offered the command of one of our volunteer regiments, which we hope he will be induced to accept, as no more gallant and experienced officer could now be obtained. The regiment which succeeds in obtaining the Major's services may well rejoice in having for its commander so capable and efficient an officer.

The *True Delta* says:

"A carpenter named J. S. CHAPMAN, who joined the Clay Guards, at Algiers, is proved to be a traitor by a letter which he wrote to his 'dear Julia,' in Maine. He says: 'I am all right for the South—in a horn'—and tells her that he joined the company as a blind. This CHAPMAN was arrested on Saturday. Yesterday the Mayor submitted his case to Gov. MOORE, and was requested to transfer it for prosecution to Mr. MILLER, the Confederate States Attorney for this District."

The Fourth of July seems to have been celebrated with as much spirit as if New-Orleans were in the Union. The military paraded at Camp Lewis, near Carrollton, where they were reviewed by Gen. TWIGGS and Gov. MOORE, and in the afternoon PIERRE SOULE made a brief address; the first occasion on which this gentleman has made a public appearance since Louisiana seceded. What he said, we are not told.

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of June 30, writes:

"Yesterday, under a salute of eleven guns by the State Artillery, and in the presence of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, a new Confederate flag was raised on the piazza, and now waves defiance to those who have insolently come to rob us of homes and property.

The flag-ship *Mississippi* and the *Niagara* have strictly examined positions and neared Fort Pickens. This is at present of no avail, but I give

cently moved forward to join Gen. BEAUREGARD's command, and the possibility of a defeat is hardly thought of."

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Of movements in Southwestern Virginia, the *Dispatch* thus speaks:

"Brig.-Gen. FLOYD has, within the space of twenty days, enrolled, armed, equipped, and brought to a condition of most creditable discipline two regiments of men, who will be ready to march within five days from this time. He expects to add yet another regiment. The two now ready, at the camp near Wytheville, are commanded by Colonels A. W. REYNOLDS and HARRY HETH, both accomplished officers, late of the National Army. They are both graduates of West Point, and Col. REYNOLDS was a classmate of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The regiment itself is said to be composed of a body of men who cannot be surpassed for manly proportions and all the native qualities of the true soldier. Gen. FLOYD has accomplished wonders in bringing together and equipping such a body of men in so brief a space of time. They will soon be on the march, hunting up the rude and brutal foe who is now desecrating the soil of Virginia."

FROM WISE'S LEGION.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from Charleston, Kanawha County, July 1, says:

"Gen. HENRY A. WISE reached this town on Wednesday last, escorted by a fine cavalry company and attended by his staff. Col. C. Q. TOMPKINS has accomplished miracles in organizing his military force here, considering the difficulties he had to contend with. Capt. PATTON, commanding at a camp some miles below here, has his camp in thorough military order, as I am informed by those who accompanied Gen. WISE in a visit on Friday last. The state of public sentiment in this immediate region is sound.

It is the determination of the General to treat as traitors all Virginians found in arms against the Confederates. What their force at Parkersburgh is I am unable to say. Fortunately, Gen. GARNETT demands all their attention at Phillippa, and I have no doubt Parkersburgh is held only as securing them the railroad, and not as a base of operations in this direction. If GARNETT could get around and behind Phillippa, he would route them, and the thing is not impossible. You need not be surprised to hear of a brilliant victory in that quarter at any moment.

P. S.—Since writing the above, three more traitors have been brought to Gen. WISE. They are from Rome County, and one (Col. S. A. ROBERTS) was a member of the Wheeling Convention. They will be handed over to the civil authorities, and indicted for treason, with a count under the new ordinance of the fifteenth of June last. Scouts are out for more of such game."

THE REBEL FORCES AT WINCHESTER.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes from Winchester under date of June 26:

"Our brigade, consisting of three Georgia regiments, and the two Kentucky battalions, under command of Col. BARTON, remain peacefully encamped. There is not a breath of war in the atmosphere, and the smell of powder is an odor to which we are becoming disused. There is, however, no cessation of military duty. The troops are becoming masters of the art of soldiery, and will soon be as proficient as regulars. On drill they present the appearance of veterans, and march with the firm and decided tramp of the 'Old Guard.' Should they ever encounter the enemy in battle, you may rely upon it that they will prove as efficient and skillful in manoeuvre, as they will be bold and decisive in action. They combine the two most necessary ingredients of soldiers, perfection in the art of war and a determination to succeed, based upon a knowledge of the justness of their cause.

But then there is no present prospect of our meeting the Yankees. They have thus far most studiously avoided Gen. JOHNSTON's command, although outnumbering us three to one. March as rapidly as we may, it is impossible to overtake the fleet-footed Northerners. Their retreats are unparalleled in history, and we hope that they possess in their ranks some Xenophon to record their frequent retrogade movements.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, late United States Consul to Messina, and since then connected with the Southern Embassy at London, reached camp this morning. He is here on business for the Confederate Government.

Among the recent arrivals from Kentucky is SHELBY COFFEY, member of the Legislature from Wayne County. He is soldiering on his own hook, and there is no more effective man in the Army. On his own horse, feeding himself, and fighting gallantly wherever he can find one of the National picket-guards, he is proving highly serviceable, and in no wise expensive. It was Mr. COFFEY's good fortune to be with the Tennesseans at the battle of New Creek, and he succeeded in capturing one of the drums of the enemy. I trust that he will carry it home, and make it serviceable in beating up the gallant boys of our old home State."

Another letter says:

"Yesterday we had an accession to our numbers in the persons of one hundred and fifty law students from Baltimore, who are perfected in the Zouave drill, and well equipped. I shall refrain from saying anything in reference to our number or position henceforth, as the local papers studiously avoid it as being calculated to give our enemies a far better idea of the disposition of our forces than it is possible for them to ascertain by means of their scouts or spies. From the best information we will not be attacked until after Congress shall have assembled and voted an appropriation for carrying on the war. Will our Kentucky Congressmen vote for it? *Quæ sobi!*

I regret to chronicle the ravages made in our ranks by the measles, which has, in many instances, proved fatal. The Eleventh Mississippi and Fourth Alabama Regiments have suffered more than all the Army, the former having at one time had three hundred and sixty on the surgeon's list. Among the Kentuckians, Capt. BOWMAN's have been the sufferers, having twenty-seven on the list, but thanks to the ladies of this place, their condition is such that in a few days they are able to "fall in" the ranks again. Too much cannot be said of the treatment of our soldiers by the inhabitants of this town. Every family in the town has one or more, frequently a dozen, sick soldiers, who are treated as one of the family. And everything that kindness can suggest is done for their relief. And the ladies do not stop here, but all hours of the day and night they may be seen hovering, like ministering angels, as they are, around the hospitals ministering to the wants of the sick, and many of us will never forget the many acts of kindness received at their hands, or the kind and genial faces that hovered around their sick couches, and assuaged the burning fever that racked their veins. Ours (the South Licking Rebels) have escaped thus far, with two exceptions, and the remainder are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and able to 'hip' at a 'double-quick,' notwithstanding the extreme heat."

Still another letter, dated two days later, says:

"Things are rapidly approaching the point towards which all eyes have been turned for the past two months, and, judging from the best information, the events of the next ten days will be of thrilling interest to the civilized world.

The return of McCLELLAN to his post, as commander of the Abolition Army in Western Virginia, is deemed of sufficient significance to make all preparations for repelling an attack; and, notwithstanding the profound secrecy pertaining to the movement of our troops, at head-quarters, the briskness of things generally, coupled with the hasty departure of two regiments for Harper's Ferry, at 2 o'clock this morning, justifies me in saying that there will be 'somebody hurt' in a few days. But we feel equal to any emergency that may arise, and if the enemy are one-half as anxious for an engagement as the members of Gen. JOHNSTON's brigade, we will soon be at it in earnest, as that portion of our brigade under the command of Col. JACKSON are within a few miles of them, and an attack on his force will be the signal for us to 'double-quick' it to the banks of the Potomac.

Troops are constantly arriving from the extreme South, and swelling our already large force to almost an incredible number, and no one supposes for a moment that this large body will be kept in a state of inactivity, allowing disease and pestilence to thin the ranks of an army composed of such material. And such is their desire to meet the foe who have invaded their homes, that they become restive under the restraint, and constant excitement alone can keep in due bounds such men."

THE BATTLE OF MARTINSBURGH.

The Southern papers of Saturday have the following dispatch in reference to the fight near Martinsburgh:

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 4.

"Passengers from Manassas, Winchester and points above, confirm the invasion by CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, and state that an action had occurred at Martinsburgh between about 700 Confederate troops and 6,000 or 7,000 Lincolnites, in which only two or three of the Confederates were killed, 17 wounded, and about 42 Abolitionists taken prisoners and a large number killed.

The general impression is, that if PATTERSON does not soon retire, a bloody conflict will result, as JOHNSTON with a large force is pushing forward to meet the Federalists."

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday says:

"Two prisoners, one a National Dragoon, the other one of ELLSWORTH's Zouaves, arrived in the Central cars yesterday. Their manner is defiant and swaggering. They say they are but the advance guard, and that Gen. SCOTT will certainly march into Richmond, at the head of a victorious army, on the 4th of July."

TREASON IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following proclamation appears in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

To the Sheriffs of Hancock, Brooke, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler and Monongalia Counties, and to George W. Sights, William M. Berryhill and Joseph Seybold, Special Commissioners for Ohio County:

Whereas, It appears upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, that GEORGE W. THOMPSON, late Judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler and Monongalia, has refused to take the oath or affirmation required by the ordinance for the reorganization of the State Government, passed by the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861; :

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT, Governor of Virginia, in pursuance of authority vested in me by law, do declare the said office vacant; and you are hereby required, (having first been duly qualified,) to hold, according to law, an election to fill the vacancy aforesaid, at the several places of voting in your counties, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of August, 1861, giving at least ten days' notice of such election, and of the time of holding the same, at each place of voting; and full authority is hereby conferred on you to do and provide whatever may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the less Seal of the Commonwealth at the City of Wheeling, this eighth day of July, 1861, and in the Eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth. (Signed,) F. H. PEIRPOINT.

By the Governor:

L. A. HAGANS, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

ITEMS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* furnishes the following particulars of incidents which the telegraph has already noticed:

"On Sunday morning, a squad of the First Connecticut Regiment, at present located at Falls Church, proceeded near the residence of Capt. MASON, at Chestnut Hill, three miles south from their encampment, for the purpose of intercepting the flight of the overseer, with a number of slaves, on their way to Manasses Gap. The information of their leaving was given the pickets the day before, by a slave belonging to the Captain.

The following letter, from ROBERT F. MASON, which was found on H. TERRETT, the overseer, after his arrest, and to whom it was addressed, will be read with interest:

'Father has just received a letter from Uncle MURRAY, requesting him to have his negroes moved if in danger. From all we can learn, the enemy will take possession of your neighborhood very shortly, so don't delay a moment in bringing them to the Court-house. The captain wants HENRY to wait on him. Let them bring provisions to last ten days, their clothing and bedding, or as much as you can. Bring also some cooking utensils, as they can cook their own food, and thus save the expense of boarding. Father and myself will be at the Court-house to meet you. I must say again, don't delay a moment. Get up in the morning by 11 o'clock, if possible. Bring the pony, also a pair of large spurs you will find in the parlor. When you get to our pickets, they will send one in with you.'

Capt. MASON and his son ROBERT, the author of the letters, are both in the Confederate Army. Uncle MURRAY, spoken of, is Senator MASON, and brother o the Captain. The prize, consisting of the overseer, eight negroes, three horses and a wagon, together with a large amount of baggage, was conveyed to Falls Church, to await the orders of Col. KEYS, the successor of Gen. TYLER, who was recently promoted. Mr. TERRETT was released on his parole of honor, to report himself every day, and not attempt to pass outside the lines, while the negroes were taken possession of by the different Captains, to be used as servants.

Lieut. ABBOTT, of the Topographical Engineers, made an ascension in a balloon, yesterday morning, belonging to one of the Rhode Island regiments, at Falls Church. This being his first attempt, he was naturally somewhat timid, and when the balloon reached an altitude of some 300 feet, he ordered it pulled in. Of course, no observation of the position of the enemy was made. During the afternoon the gas was let out, and the ballon brought here to be refilled. What the next move will be is not known, but it is unquestionably the policy of the Government to employ a practical aeronaut, and not place so important a position in the hands of inexperienced men.

M. M. KIMMEL, First Lieutenant of Second Cavalry, has been made an Aid-de-Camp to Col. HEINTZELMAN, also, J. D. FAIRBANKS, First Lieutenant, Michigan Regiment.

The opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, by the Government, took place yesterday morning. The train consisted of one company of Michigan Volunteers and one of the Fire Zouaves, together with a number of invited guests, who proceeded five miles, when they were prevented from going further by the destruction of a bridge. Here the troops encamped, to protect the rebuilding of the bridge, while a party of laborers proceeded to construct a telegraph line, to connect with the War Department at Washington. This is an important movement, indicating that an advance towards Manassas Gap is soon to take place.

The Second and Fourth Maine Regiments arrived to-day, which makes ten in this division, under the command of Col. HEINTZELMAN, and a total this side of the Potomac of thirty-five regiments, the whole under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL."

EX-GOV. LOWE, OF MARYLAND, IN RICHMOND.

Ex-Gov. ENOCH LOUIS LOWE reached Richmond on July 6, and signalized his arrival by promulgating the following intelligence:

"He states that on entering the stage at Winchester, on Thursday evening, reliable intelligence was received from Martinsburgh to the effect that Gen. JOHNSTON had engaged the forces of the United States, estimated at 20,000, at a place called Darksville, three miles this side of Martinsburgh—that Gen. JOHNSON had repulsed them three times, with great loss on their side, although their number largely exceeded his. Gen. PATTERSON is supposed to have been in command of the National troops. Gen. JOHNSTON succeeded in driving them back to Martinsburgh—outflanking them and getting between them and the river, intercepted their retreat.

An order had been received at Martinsburgh, from Gen. JOHNSTON, to remove the women and children.

It was not known by our informant what was the extent of loss to either side.

The same authority states the National loss at Hainesville at 67 killed, 85 wounded, and 53 prisoners."

TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Legislature has refused to take any action upon the memorial from East Tennessee, in favor of a separation from the rest of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MATTHEWS AND WALTON MURDER.

Trial of Charles Jefferds—Verdict of Not Guilty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The second day's trial of this case was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance of spectators was not large, and less than the usual interest was manifested, even the prisoner himself showing little concern at the result. Three or four ladies were in Court most of the day, among them the widow of the murdered Mr. Walton, and mother of the prisoner.

The prosecution resumed the evidence on behalf of the Government, by reading the testimony as taken before the Coroner, of Mr. Curtis', one of the persons who joined in the pursuit of the murderer immediately after the commission of the act. His testimony contained little in addition to what was given the day previous.

Mr. Betts, keeper of a public house at Patchoque, L. I., was sworn, and testified that the prisoner came to his house in the early part of June, 1860, stayed about three weeks, and left on the 23d, saying he was going to Delaware; came again on the 25th of June and stayed till the 28th, when he left, saying he was going to the City; next saw him on the Monday following the murder. July 1, at the Union Hotel, No. 1 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, when prisoner told him he was implicated in the murder, and asked him whether he had not better deliver himself up; witness advised him to do so, and went with him to a Police Justice.

On cross-examination witness was shown the revolver picked up in a vacant lot near the scene of the murder, and asked how it corresponded with the one prisoner had while at his house; he said it was unlike it—the one he had there being silver-mounted, and having a double handle, whereas the one shown him had a rough handle and was not mounted; prisoner told witness that he had thrown his pistol away, thinking if it was found in his possession it would be evidence against him; that he knew no more about the murder than he (witness) did.

Geo. S. Devoursene, keeper of the Union Hotel, testified to prisoner's putting up at his hotel at different times for a week previous to the murder; on Saturday, the day of the murder, he was about the house all day until three P. M., when he left for New-York; came home between twelve and half-past twelve at night, after the hotel was shut up; wore the same clothes on his return as when he left—black coat, black pants, and Panama hat—and saw nothing unusual in his manner; the next morning (Sunday) prisoner got up at the usual hour and read the papers, one of which, the *Herald*, contained a brief account of the murder; prisoner at request of witness went to East New-York with him and a friend named Lynch, on a pleasure excursion during the day, and in the course of the day prisoner conversed about the case of Harding, the wife-poisoner, and expressed the opinion to witness that Harding ought to be "skinned alive;" witness made no allusion to the murder of Walton till the next day (Monday,) when he stated to witness that the reason he had given the name of Jackson on Sunday, (he had never registered his name at the hotel,) was that he saw by the papers that he was implicated in the murder, and did not wish to be dragged through the streets on Sunday.

The *Herald* was then put in evidence to prove that the account which he read on Sunday did not implicate him, or mention his name in any way.

The deposition of *Miss Ellen Costigan*, mother-in-law of Devoursene, was read, giving the same statements in reference to the time of prisoner's return to the hotel on Saturday night, and his appearance on his return.

Mr. Jno. G. Lynch, the friend of Devoursene, who accompanied him to East New-York on Sunday, testified that during the day prisoner asked him if a man should injure his sister or mother, and he should shoot him, what would be done with him; witness replied, "he guessed not anything—they did not hang folks much now-a-days;" prisoner said, "Yes, they did; they would hang you like a dog," and repeated the remark two or three times; witness replied, "Well, let them hang them," and that ended the conversation.

Mr. Francis, conductor of a Fourth-avenue car, testified that on the night of the murder, when going up town, and near Sixteenth-street, heard report of a pistol, and soon after a man jumped upon the car in great haste, took a seat, looked hurriedly up and down several times, and before they got to Nineteenth-street he jumped off again, without paying his fare; he was very confident that the prisoner was the man who got on the car; about the time he got off, another car was coming down, which would arrive at the Astor House two minutes before twelve o'clock.

Dr. Alex. M. Gwinn testified that prisoner called on him a few months after his mother's marriage with Mr. Walton, to get him to pay a professional visit to his mother; that he then stated that his mother had married a d—d rascal—a man who treated her like a d—d brute; witness replied that he had known Mr. Walton a long time—probably before he (prisoner) was born—and he did not think he was capable of treating any woman in the manner described by him; prisoner then said he "would blow Walton's brains out," or they ought to be blown out, or words to that effect, at the same time putting his hand in his pocket as if to get a pistol.

Policeman Coulter testified to having arrested Jefferds in February, 1859, on complaint of Mr. Walton, and took him before Justice Quackenbush, where he was bound over to keep the peace.

After some other immaterial witnesses, the prosecution closed their case, and Mr. James T. Brady, for the defence, arose, and stated to the Court that he should take the responsibility of calling no witnesses in the case for the defence, but should proceed briefly to sum up the case. He claimed that not a particle of legal evidence had been offered tending to throw even a suspicion upon the defendant, much less to convict him of a crime for which, if guilty, he ought to suffer death. He then proceeded to sum up the testimony, speaking about an hour, and commending with much severity on the conduct of the prosecution in delaying the trial of this case over a year from the time of the verdict of the Coroner's jury. He claimed that no new evidence had been adduced on this trial beyond what was given at the Coroner's inquest, and if there was not evidence enough to convict him then, there was not now.

The District-Attorney made the closing argument for the Government, and replied with warmth to the charges against the prosecution, for not bringing the case to trial sooner. He said that the indictment was not found till October, 1860, and from that time until January, 1861, the new law relative to capital punishment had not been settled by a decision of the Court of Appeals, and it was considered by many of the best judges in the State to be unsafe to try a capital case, owing to the conflicting opinions of lawyers and judges as to the effect of the new law. He did not, however, wish to deny that he had used his utmost endeavor to detect the author of the foul and double murder of the 30th of June, 1860, and in doing this he felt that he was doing no more than his duty as prosecuting officer of the County. He had hoped that new evidence would be brought to light, which would render the conviction of the prisoner beyond peradventure, as he entertained not the shadow of a doubt in his own mind that he was guilty. He denied the statement of the prisoner's counsel that no new evidence had been offered. The statement of the prisoner, that he gave the name of Jackson because he saw by the papers that he was implicated in the murder, while it was false and strongly tended to prove his guilt, was also entirely new evidence.

The District-Attorney spoke for about an hour, and was followed by a brief but able and impartial charge to the Jury from the Recorder, who laid down the rule in regard to circumstantial evidence to the effect that the circumstances must be such as not only produce a suspicion of guilt but to exclude any reasonable hypothesis of innocence.

The Jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, for the prisoner, then moved that the indictment in the case of Matthews, being founded upon the same style of facts as that in the case of Walters, be withdrawn and the prisoner discharged.

The District-Attorney consented to the motion, and the Recorder told Jefferds he could go on his own recognizance.

Ejectment—The Court held to have Power to Grant a Stay in Summary Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Leri Hart vs. *George Gordon*.—This was a proceeding to remove the defendant from certain premises in Christopher-street, which, as alleged, he has occupied for the last fifteen years. The proceedings were instituted in the Seventh District Court, and judgment of *ouster* was granted on the second or third of the present month.

Upon the trial, defendant proved that he rented the premises of the plaintiff, and that he had paid him rent since the first of May last, which had been accepted; and the fact was claimed as sufficient to establish his right of possession for the year. An agreement was offered in evidence by plaintiff, purporting to have been signed by one Harley as defendant's agent. But as the defendant had sworn that Harley was not his agent, the agreement was objected to, defendant's counsel stating that Harley was the proper party to testify as to its execution—he was a resident of the City—and amenable to the process of the Court. The Justice, however, overruled the objection, and admitted the agreement as evidence. Judgment of ouster was given in favor of plaintiff, as above stated.

The defendant excepted thereto, and now applies for a writ of *certiorari* upon which to take up the proceeding for review in the Supreme Court.

Meantime, defendant's counsel asked that a stay of proceedings be ordered, contending that the following section of the Revised Statutes respecting summary proceedings was void because unconstitutional:

"The Supreme Court may award a *certiorari* for the purpose of examining any adjudication made on any application thereby authorized; but the proceedings on any such application shall not be stayed or suspended by such writ of *certiorari* or any other writ or order of any Court or officer."

This section (47, article 1 of summary proceedings) counsel contended, was at variance with the Code, and deprived the defendant of a substantial right.

The Court granted the writ, returnable on the 15th of September next, and ordered a stay of proceedings in the meantime. Thus a new and important decision will be obtained.

Ranken & Reavey for the defendant and the application.

Action to Compel the Completion of a Purchase.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

John S. Farran vs. *Charles Shonnard*.—This was a motion made on behalf of one George Kitching, a purchaser of two lots in Cherry-street, under a decree in partition. The sale of these premises was to have been closed on the 21st of March last. Two objections are now made to the title. First, that a mortgage dated in 1816 was still unsatisfied of record: Since the service of the motion papers, however, that mortgage has been satisfied, but the purchaser still objected to take title, on account of his having lost an opportunity to get a lessee for the premises on account of the mortgage being in the way. The second objection was that the personal representatives, said Chessman & Brown, surviving executors of Robert Brown, deceased, who held a further mortgage upon the property, were not made parties in the partition suit. It being contended that *prima facie* the mortgage belonged to said Chessman & Brown, individually, and not to the estate of which they were executors, and that the purchaser was entitled to have this title perfect upon the record. On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the mortgage of 1816 must be presumed to have been paid, after the lapse of twenty years. And as to the mortgage alleged to belong to said Chessman and Brown, it was contended that there could be no dispute about it; it was proved satisfactorily that it belonged to the estate and not to the personal representatives individually. Decision reserved.

Martin and Smith for the motion; Smith and Woodward, opposed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The members of the Bar are requested to file their notes of issue for the third Monday calendar, with the Clerk at Chambers, on or before Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., and to specially state what class of preferred cases their motions belong to.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Beem* vs. *Snow*.—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 11, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62		95
1,000	U. S. 6s, '62..Cou		94½
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou		88
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou		82
3,000	do		81¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bonds '79		81¼
4,000	do	s15	81½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '68		59
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		42½
20,000	do		42½
15,000	do	s15	42½
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	s15	47
5,000	do	s15	47¼
2,000	do	s20	47
32,000	do		47⅜
35,000	N. C. State 6s		54
4,000	do		54¼
10,000	do	s15	53¾
5,000	do	s30	53⅞
55,000	Mis. State 6s		41½
5,000	do	s15	41¾
5,000	do	s30	41⅝
10,000	do	s15	41⅝
10,000	do	b60	41¾
10,000	do		41¾
2,000	Mis. 5's bds		40
7,000	Cal. State 7s		76
9,000	do		75¾
7,000	N. Y. S. 7s 1870		105
2,000	B. C. W. Loan		98
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		92
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		97
3,000	Erie R. Bds., 1875		96
7,000	Hud. R. 2d M. bds		79
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M. bds		96
1,000	M. C. R. R. c. bds. old		89
3,000	M. C. R. R. c. 1st M.		93
8,000	Sk. Fund Con. bds.		93⅜
9,000	M. S. 2d M. Fx		39
1,000	So. S., Fd. Bds.		73½
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		82
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1m.		24¾
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2m.		14
3,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B.		73
110	Bank of Commerce		75
5	do		75¼
124	on inental Bank		66⅜
10	Penna Coal Co		79
155	Pacific M. S. Co		71½
100	do		71¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s30	87½
50	do	s15	75⅛
100	do	b30	75¼
100	do		75⅜
850	do		75⅝
100	do		75⅞
5	do		75½
10	Hudson River R		33¾
50	do		34
50	do		34¼
325	Erie Railroad		23
10	Harlem Railroad		10½
25	do		10
30	Reading Railroad		36⅛
250	do		36½
50	do		36⅝
50	do		36¾
800	Mich. Central R		44⅝
60	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R		13¼
50	do		13⅞
50	do		14
100	do	s10	67¼
100	do	b30	67½
100	do		67⅝
100	do		67¾
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		97
329	Gal. & Chic. R		64⅛
100	do		64⅜
350	do	s5	64¼
100	do		65
70	Cleve. & Tol. R	s30	25¾
1300	do		23
200	do	b10	26⅛
50	Chic. & R. I. R	s4	36¼
50	do		33¾
200	do		36⅝
5	Chic. Bur. & Q. R		58
25	do		57½

SECOND BOARD.

$10	Hud. Riv. Railroad		35¾
150	do		35⅞
100	do	b60	36
50	do	s30	35¾
300	Harlem R. Pref		25
95	Mich. Central R		45
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		29¼
150	Reading Railroad		37¼
200	do		37⅛
50	do	s30	37⅛
50	do		37¼
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		69
150	do		68¾
50	do		68¾
150	do		68½
50	do	s10	68⅛
550	Gal. & Chi. R	s10	65
100	do		65¼
100	do	b30	65⅛
300	Cleve. & Toledo R		27
100	do		26¾
400	do	b30	26¾
200	do		26⅝
100	do		26¾
300	do	s60	26
300	do	s10	26⅝
100	do	b60	27
150	do		37
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R		37¼
200	do		36¾
150	do		36⅝

THURSDAY, July 11—P. M.

The National Loan Bill, which passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, with only five members in the negative and without amendment from the original proposition and draft of the Treasury Department, was read and discussed on the Street to-day with the utmost satisfaction, so far as we have heard the expression of financial people. Its provisions are at once ample and practical to secure to the Government all the means which may be required to suppress the present rebellion. The powers granted to the Secretary of the Treasury for borrowing money are almost plenary, and $40,000,000 of the sum is placed at his discretion at once to meet the contingencies of the Department without going before the public for a formal subscription in Treasury paper or Funded Stock. In addition to the principal three plans for raising the Public Loans, as suggested in the report of the Secretary, to wit:

1. On 3-year Treasury paper 7.30 ℔ cent. per annum.
2. On 20-year Funded Stock 7 ℔ cent.
3. On Short Treasury paper 3.65 ℔ cent.

The allowance of a National Circulating Currency in $10@$20 Treasury bills, is also granted for the convenience of the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Department, which bills are to bear no interest but to be made redeemable at all times at one or the other of the principal Sub-Treasuries in New-York or Philadelphia. This, provision is consistent with the recommendation of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON in favor of a National Issue Department in the New-York Treasury, while the other and more decided Loan features of the Bill are understood to reflect the advice of a number of distinguished business millionaires of this City who were called to Washington in consultation with Mr. CHASE. The following is a copy of the Loan Bill at length:

A BILL to authorize a National Loan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding $250,000,000, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupon or registered stock, or Treasury Notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable. The stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and the Treasury Notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than $50, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on the notes of $50 and semi-annually on the notes of a larger denomination, and the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries, or other dues from the United States Treasury, notes of a less denomination than $50, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, or Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. and exchangeable at any time for certificates of stock or Treasury Notes for $50 and upward issued under the authority of this act and bearing interest as specified above.

Provided, That no such exchange of such notes in any less amount than $100 shall be made at any one time.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that the Treasury Notes and Certificates of Stock issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the First Comptroller or the Register of the Treasury, and by such other officer or officers of the Treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and all such obligations of the denomination of $50 and upward shall be issued under the seal of the Treasury Department. The Registered Stock shall be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, on delivery of the certificate and the Coupon Stock, and Treasury Notes shall be transferrable by delivery. The Interest Coupons may be signed by such person or persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall fix the compensation for the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the Treasury Notes for $50 and upward, at such places as he may designate in the United States, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to be superintended by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and at other places by such depositories, Postmasters and other persons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened, and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest, and if not, he shall accept the amount required, by giving preference to the smaller subscriptions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation of the public officers or others designated for receiving said subscriptions, *Provided*, That for performing this or any other duty in connection with this act, no compensation for services rendered shall be allowed or paid to any public officer, whose salary is established by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also make such other rules and regulations as he may deem expedient touching the installment to be paid on any subscription at the time of subscribing, and further payments by installments or otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any installment, and also concerning the receipt, deposit and safe-keeping of money received from such subscriptions, until the same can be placed in the possession of the official depositors of the Treasury, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin or pay for public dues or for Treasury notes of the issue of 23d of December, 1857, and falling due on the 3d of June, 1861, or for Treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said Treasury notes for $50 or upward, not exceeding $40,000,000.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before awarding any portion of the loan in stock authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deems it advisable to issue proposals for the same in the United States, shall give not less than fifteen days' public notice in two or more of the public newspapers in the City of Washington, and in such other places of the United States as he may deem advisable, designating the amount of such loan, the place and time up to which sealed proposals will be received for the same, the periods for the payment, and the amount of each installment in which it is to be paid, and the penalty for the nonpayment of any such installments, and when and where such proposals shall be opened, in the presence of such persons as he may choose to attend. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders, *provided*, that no offer shall be acceptable at less than par.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it advisable, negotiate any portion of said loan, not exceeding $100,000,000, in any foreign country, and may issue bonds or certificates of stock for the amount thus negotiated, agreeable to the provisions of this act, the interest payable semi-annually either in the United States or at any designated place in Europe. And he is further authorized to appoint such agent or agents as he may deem necessary for negotiating such loan, under his instructions, and for paying the interest on the same, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents; and shall prescribe to them all the rules, regulations and modes under which such loan shall be negotiated; and shall have power to fix the rate of exchange at which the principal shall be received from the contractors for the loan, and the exchange for the payment of the interest in Europe shall be at the same rate.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any Treasury Notes of a denomination less than $50 authorized to be issued by this act shall have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may re-issue the same, or may cancel them and issue new notes to an equal amount. *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of Stock and Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of this act shall never exceed the full amount authorized by the first section of this act. And the power to issue or reissue such notes shall cease and determine after the 31st of December, 1862.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress immediately after the commencement of the next Session, the amount he has borrowed, under the provisions of this act, of whom and what terms, with an abstract of all the proposals, designating those that have been accepted and those that have been rejected and the amount of stock or Treasury Notes that have been issued for the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the principal of the loan authorized by this act, and for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledges the duties of impost on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can, or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or reenacted.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray all the expenses that may attend the execution of this act, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

There was increased confidence on the Stock Exchange, with a considerable degree of speculative excitement, such, indeed, as we have not witnessed before for several weeks past, both on Bonds and Shares. The additional rise was from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. since yesterday afternoon, and the business more gener

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After two or three days' severe skirmishing between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the rebels at Laurel Hill, it is probable that a desperate battle was fought there yesterday. A courier who left the camp of the National forces at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, states that they had been divided into two Divisions, and had started with the purpose of surrounding the rebels, who were represented to be strongly fortified. The main body of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S force had been for two days within a mile and a half of the rebel intrenchments, and a fire of artillery, more or less constant, had been kept up. The rebels, however, had only 6-pounder cannon, while ours were double that calibre, and did good execution at long range. On the afternoon of Wednesday a considerable body of the enemy, which proved to be a regiment from Georgia, came out of the intrenchments with the purpose of driving in our skirmishing parties, but after a sharp action of short duration the Crackers were utterly discomfited.

From a condensation of Col. SIEGEL'S dispatches to head-quarters in St. Louis, and from a narrative given by Lieut. TOSKIN, Col. SIEGEL'S Adjutant, we have an authentic account of the battle,—for it is worthy to be dignified with that name,—which took place at Brier Forks, near Carthage, on the 5th inst. The forces engaged were about twelve hundred Nationals, with ten pieces of artillery, against about six thousand rebels, with five pieces of cannon, but having the advantage of a considerable body of cavalry. Col. SIEGEL commenced the attack on the enemy's line of battle at 9½ o'clock in the morning, and succeeded, after about two hours fighting, in silencing his artillery. The rebel cavalry then made a movement to out-flank him, and make an attack upon his baggage-train, but Col. SIEGEL manœuvred in such admirable style that the attempt entirely failed. The National forces retired until a point was reached where the road run between two high bluffs, the opening being occupied by the rebel cavalry; when by a ruse he drew them into a solid body to within a hundred and fifty yards of his position, where he opened upon them with a cross-fire of artillery, and charged them at double-quick with his infantry, scattering them in every direction. The enemy finally retired to Carthage, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Sarcoxie, and the next day went to Mount Vernon to await reinforcements. The losses on both sides were very correctly given in the first accounts. It will be seen, however, that no second battle was fought, as at first reported. It is probable that before this time the rebel forces in that part of Missouri are completely broken up and scattered.

Gen. PATTERSON had not, at last accounts, advanced to attack Gen. JOHNSTON, the order to that effect, given on Monday for the day following, having been countermanded at midnight. We are advised privately from Washington, however, that in high military circles a battle was considered inevitable either yesterday or to-day.

With regard to the movement of our troops in the vicinity of Washington, we are of course without information, in consequence of the new order of the War Department, prohibiting the transmission of such intelligence. From the Virginia side of the Potomac, however, we hear of the gradual withdrawal of the rebel forces from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Their pickets in that vicinity were called in on Tuesday last. The meaning of the movement is not explained.

The proceedings of Congress were again of the highest importance yesterday, not only in view of the business accomplished, but as indicative of the feeling and temper of the members from different sections. In the Senate, Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution looking to a peaceable adjustment of the National difficulties. The House bill in relation to the collection of duties was reported from the Committee on Commerce, but no action was taken upon it. The Loan bill was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. HALE introduced a number of bills relating to the Navy, and they were appropriately referred. The House bill providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers, was passed with an amendment reducing the appropriation to five and three-quarters millions. The resolution providing for the expulsion of Senators from rebel States, was passed, after some debate, only ten Senators voting against it. The resolution approving the acts of the President was then taken up, and debated at considerable length, but action on it was finally postponed until to-day. The several amendments to the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment, were ordered to be printed, and the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, various important bills were reported from Committees, and referred to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. The Army bill was then considered in Committee, and occupied attention nearly the whole day. The debate was principally between Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Vallandigham of Ohio, Blair of Missouri, Burnett and Wickliffe of Kentucky, McClernand of Illinois, and Hickman of Pennsylvania. The bill was amended in a few minor particulars. The one making appropriation for the Naval Service was then taken up, and there being no debate upon it, both were reported to the House, and severally passed. The House subsequently concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers, and adjourned.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., states that a company of one hundred rebel cavalry visited Monroe Station, in Missouri, thirty miles west of Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, on Wednesday morning, and burned the station-house and several cars, besides tearing up the track for some distance, and killing one Union man. It was also rumored that Col. SMITH, of the Illinois volunteers, with 500 of his men, was surrounded by about 2,000 rebel cavalry near Monroe. This rumor is confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, giving the particulars of a sharp encounter between Col. SMITH and the rebel cavalry. Troops have been sent to his relief.

No movement of the military at Fortress Monroe has yet been made, but preparations for such an event are going forward. The principal cause of delay has been the want of horses and wagons for transportation, but it is now understood that five hundred horses, with forage sufficient for eighty days, are on their way to Old Point. The gun-boat *Quaker City*, on Wednesday morning, made another important capture—the brig *Amy Warwick*, owned in Richmond, and bound for that place, from Rio de Janeiro, with a load of coffee. A reconnoissance of the coast for thirty miles south of Cape Henry, has been made by the *Quaker City*, and she reports the discovery of five wrecks on shore,—all old, however, and entirely deserted. These wrecks had been previously discovered by other vessels, and it had been intimated they, perhaps, had been run ashore as a means of conveying supplies to the rebels; but their condition, as ascertained by the *Quaker City*, proves this idea to be erroneous.

Poor PILLOW, it seems, is superseded in his command of the rebels at Memphis. The new Major-General-made-out-of-a-Bishop POLK is assigned to the command of all the land and water defences from the mouth of the Red River up to the northern boundary of Dixie's Land.

The troops of the Southern Confederates must begin very soon to wonder where their pay is to come from, if they are all creditors of the bogus Government to the same extent as those at Pensacola. The Mobile *Tribune* states that on the 1st inst. there was due to the troops there the sum of $400,000. Don't they wish they may get it?

JOHN WILLIAMS, one of the sailors who was sent home in the slaver *Triton*, and who escaped from on board, was yesterday arrested in this city. He was committed for examination by Commissioner HENRY.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, passed an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief and support of the wives and children of volunteers. The report of the Comptroller, and of the Chamberlain, were received, showing the financial state of the City Government. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August. The Board of Councilmen also met and received the Comptroller's report, referring to the issuing of the $1,000,000 Union Defence Bonds, and the disposition of the funds raised. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to report the nature of the claims made by CHARLES DEVLIN against the Corporation.

The trial of CHAS. JEFFERDS for the murder of JOHN WALTON, on the 30th of June, 1860, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered by the jury. The indictment against the same party for the murder of JOHN W. MATTHEWS, was, on motion, quashed, and the prisoner was discharged. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD has granted a stay of proceedings in a case for the dispossession of a tenant, notwithstanding the section of the Revised Statutes declaring that no Court or officer shall make such an order in summary proceedings. The Court by this order holds that the section referred to is unconstitutional, because it might operate to deprive a party to a suit of a substantial right.

The Stock Market advanced yesterday 1½ ₩ cent. on Railway Shares, and 2@2½ on some of the Border State Stocks. New-York Central, 76; Missouris, 42¾; and Tennessees, 44 ₩ cent. Government Stocks were also higher, and the general market favorably influenced by the Loan bill, so unanimously voted by the lower branch of Congress on Wednesday.

The Cotton market was quiet, yesterday, but prices were very firm. The scarcity of vessels, and the rise in rates on freight, checked export movements in Breadstuffs; Flour and Wheat were less active, yet generally quoted steady; Corn was firmer. The principal business in Provisions was in Mess Pork, which advanced materially. Groceries were in good request, at buoyant prices. Hay, Hops, Whisky, Tallow and Spices were in demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Congress and its Legislation.

The anomalous state of the nation, produced by the rebellion, promises to illustrate a variety of hitherto untried theories in politics and economy. A very marked and interesting example is furnished by the deliberations of Congress. Political writers are almost unanimous in the opinion that for the safe and thorough discussion of public measures, it is indispensable to have the deliberative body pretty equally divided between opposing parties, whose zeal in advocating or resisting specific acts of legislation will be sure to throw the largest volume of light upon the topic considered. There are others who recognize in the rigidity of party discipline reasons to apprehend that the light thus elicited has no chance to act upon the result of the debate, which, whatever the reasoning on the two sides, is finally decided by their numerical strength. The present extra session of Congress will do much to clear up this matter. There is practically only one party in Congress. Whatever measures are reported by the Committees proceed to a vote without discussion, and are accepted by a majority, which is almost tantamount to unanimity. Measures which involve millions of men and money, which inaugurate or abolish systems of revenue and administration, which create armies and navies, and give to the Executive the plenary powers requisite in such grand National emergencies, are hastened from the committee-room to the engrossing clerk with a rapidity which, in ordinary time, would suggest the idea of the Legislature having surrendered all but the formal exercise of its constitutional functions.

But in the circumstances which surround the Government no other course is possible. It is necessary to impress not only the rebels, but the entire world, with a just sense of our power, earnestness and unanimity. We must have it understood that there is no divergence of sentiment between the people and the Executive; that we have the will, the intention and the ability to suppress the insurrection; and that no secondary questions of party cavil or of jealousy between the several Departments of Government, or suggestions of untimely economy, will be permitted to interfere for a moment in the prosecution of the contest. Nor in thus approving one measure after another giving transcendent power to the Administration are we to see an undue and dangerous deference of the Legislature to the Executive; but a salutary deference to the clearly expressed will of the people. Fresh from popular contact Congress simply records a plebiscitum. The Nation chooses to delegate its exhaustless powers to the hands of President LINCOLN. It recognizes the possibilities of danger such a surrender necessarily involves, and the mischievousness of the precedent; but the pending issue is big with dangers of so much greater magnitude, that it is impossible to mistake the National duty. The immediate question is, shall the Union be preserved? That settled, it will not be too late to cure all excesses of power the settlement involved; to bring back the Executive to the normal exercise of its functions; to reduce the army, and curtail expenditures. It is quite safe to assume that those who pretend devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and yet decline to grant powers necessary to sustain them, are quite as insincere and traitorous as those who, openly desiring the overthrow of the Constitution, angrily denounce every act necessary to its protection as a violation of its provisions.

It is fortunate that in the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, as compared with the Administrations which immediately preceded it, we can with unwonted confidence repose this extraordinary trust. There may have been minor acts of impolicy, and a want of judgment and taste in public declarations, and for some time an unaccountable inability to comprehend the spirit and purpose of the great National uprising; but the Administration is now fully alive to its duties, and, as we learn from the recent message and its attendant reports, proposes to execute them with unrelaxing energy. The nation has nothing more to ask. With such determined purposes; with a reasonable intelligence and ample powers, it is impossible that the Government shall fail of an early and brilliant triumph.

Whatever, therefore, the general principle may be, in the present instance it must be regarded as an important advantage, that there are not two parties in Congress,—the little brood of malignants mustered by VALLANDIGHAM is, of course, even less than a faction. In completing the momentary transfer of power from the people to its agents, Congress requires little deliberation, so fully does it comprehend the situation, and the popular will. But when it has finished this immediate obligation, and passes to the consideration of questions not immediate or vital, and which may properly be postponed to a future session, whose deliberations shall be held under more tranquil influences, we are confident that a full and thorough deliberation and comparison of views will be indulged, and no measure be put upon its passage under such pressure as has impelled the appropriation, the loan, the Army, and the force bills, through the house of Representatives.

Confidence in the Government.

The pocket is the grand test of confidence among men whose relations to each other are only of a public or a business character. Nay, even among friends and relatives, is not the willingness to open the purse regarded as an unmistakable evidence of interest and affection? and is not a trust reposed in regard to the material interests of life, justly looked upon as one of the surest indications of faith in capacity and trustworthiness, by those who are bound together by the very bonds of blood? The "confidence man" won his name and gained his plunder by boldly and adroitly playing upon this sentiment. He deceived his victims as to his identity, and then benefited by the reliance which they placed in his supposed trustworthiness.

We are reminded of this truth of every-day life, by an incident which shows unmistakably where the confidence of those most suspicious and sensitive of all human beings, the capitalists, is placed. On Tuesday the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York received, at 11½ A. M., a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury, "Borrow immediately for the United States five millions of dollars on Treasury notes at sixty days." Our readers will remember what a day Tuesday was; how the intense heat took all life and spirit and vigor out of the whole human race in this latitude, and made efforts at the transaction of business—such business as there was to be transacted—mere feeble makeshifts and semblances of work; and yet, although this demand was received only within half-an-hour of noon, before 3 o'clock the whole loan of five millions was obtained, and three millions two hundred thousand dollars of it was in the Sub-Treasury. And this, too, without any other security being offered or asked than the mere assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury and his Assistant that the Government needed the money, and would return it with interest.

The significance of such an occurrence as this can hardly be overrated. It shows that at this time, when a man who has a dollar in his hand that he does not need for the day's emergency, looks at it twice before he lets it go on a well-grounded assurance that it will return to him ten—that at this time, when even the best real estate in New-York goes begging for purchasers at prices which would have been scouted ten years ago, not because of any depreciation in its real value, but because of the timidity of capitalists, the Government of the United States is regarded as so stable, its faith so inviolable, its resources so ample, that it can have at an hour's warning five millions of bullion for the asking, upon the mere assurance of the proper officers that the money is needed. A stronger indication of confidence in the strength of the Republic, and, we will add, in the financial ability of Mr. Secretary CHASE, could not have been manifested. The prompt response was hardly less a compliment to the high position held by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO.

A Word to the Tribune.

Mr. THURLOW WEED states in the *Evening Post* that he "did not in any way or manner participate in the purchase or charter of the steamboat *Cataline*, and had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of such purchase or charter."

This proves that Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was misinformed, and unintentionally did injustice to Mr. WEED in reporting him as one of the owners and moneymakers of that steamer. Mr. RAYMOND ought to be cautious about allowing himself to be made a vehicle for such incorrect reports. He exposes himself thereby to the danger of doing serious injury to innocence. He should be more careful.—*Tribune*, 11th.

This is the second time the *Tribune* has attributed to Mr. RAYMOND the connection of Mr. THURLOW WEED'S name with the contract for the steamer *Cataline*. We did not correct the wrong, in the first case, because of the apparent hopelessness of inducing the the *Tribune* to stick to the truth in regard to anything it states touching the war. We do not now desire to believe its fabrication in this matter willful. We attribute it rather to a mental and moral infirmity which disables that journal from knowing truth when it see it.

It is enough to say that Mr. RAYMOND has alluded to the case of the burnt steamer but once in his letters, and on that occasion did not implicate Mr. WEED in the manner charged, nor in any other manner, with her purchase or charter. Mr. RAYMOND was not himself "misinformed," nor did he "unintentionally" do injustice to Mr. WEED or any one else, as the uncalled-for charity of the *Tribune* supposes. If the *Tribune* has any evidence to sustain its twice-repeated charge, it had better produce it, or again confess itself the retailer of idle fabrications.

Resources of the Rebels—The Supplies of Food.

We some days ago gave the resources of the rebels in grain, showing that they were less than half those at the command of the Government, to say nothing of the hay crop, which alone is equal in value, for the maintenance of an army in the field to the grain crop of the South. The Irish potato crop of the loyal States is about double that of the sweet potato crop of the rebel States, and fully equal the latter, together with their pea crop. Of seven and three-quarter millions worth of orchard products, less than a quarter of a million belongs to the rebel States. Of five and a quarter millions worth of market garden products, less than half a million belongs to the rebels. Of 313,267,000 pounds of butter, worth some fifty millions dollars, only about 40,000,000 pounds, or less than one-seventh, belongs to the Confederates; and of 105,535,219 pounds of cheese, only three-quarters of a million, or about the one-hundred and fortieth part, falls to the share of the rebels.

It is well known that the horses, the cattle, the sheep and swine of the Free States are, in general, far superior to those of the Slave States, except Kentucky, and parts—the loyal parts—of Virginia and Tennessee. The horses bred in any portion of the rebel States are invariably small—indeed, very small—and, as a general rule, a pair of them would be no match for one of the great draft horses of the Northern and Middle States. The same is true of their milch cows, their oxen, their sheep and swine. The fact that a regular trade in horses and mules has been carried on between the loyal and disloyal States for half a century, and that from the same Northern source the South has derived its regular supplies of bacon, and, so far as the article is used, beef, demonstrates the great inferiority of the Southern to the Northern animal. This inferiority is a natural consequence of the general neglect of the ordinary pursuits of agriculture, and especially of the cultivation of grass and clover. But, notwithstanding these well-known disparities in the domestic animals reared in the two sections, the compilers of the census have subjected them all to a common Procrustian bed, and estimated them at common prices. The "stump-tail steer," which Gov. WISE represented his improvident constituents as pursuing over the sedge patches, in order to obtain a tough beef-steak, is put down as of equal value with the great fat cattle of the North and West; and the miserable lank-sided and half-starved swine of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Gulf States, are absurdly supposed to be worth as much as the huge porkers of Kentucky and the Northwest. It is needless to say that estimates of the value of live stock, based on such premises, are worse than useless. They not merely convey no correct information, but they grossly mislead. Neither would it be correct and satisfactory to calculate the value of these articles at the local prices paid for them, for the reason that the immense product of the Northwest causes the prices to be very low in that region in comparison with those which rule in the South, where the production is unequal to the consumption.

With these explanatory remarks we give a brief statement of the live stock of the loyal and disloyal States, as we find them in the census of 1850.

The number of horses reported in the Free States was 2,276,836. The number in the Slave States was 2,050,190. But of these Southern horses, 721,318 belong to the loyal States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. They should therefore be subtracted from the South side and added to the North, and the result is:

	Horses.
Loyal States	2,998,154
Disloyal States	1,328,872

We have already remarked upon the great superiority of the *horses* of the Northern and Middle States over those further South. The difference in respect to quality is at least in the proportion of two to one; and as is seen above, it is more than two to one, as it regards numbers.

We are forced to yield the palm to the rebels in one respect: The proportion of asses and mules among their population is enormous. There were in the Union in 1850, 559,229 of these animals, of which the Slave States contained 518,835, the Free States only 31,358, and the Territories 9,035. The States now in rebellion contain 429,342, and the loyal States only 120,851.

The number of milch cows in the Free States was 3,546,260, and in the Slave States 2,829,475. We have already alluded to the great superiority of the Northern over the Southern cows, notwithstanding that in the census they are estimated at one price. But this difference is rendered palpable by the amount of butter and cheese produced from them. Of the former article the South yielded only one-sixth of the National product, and the seceded States about an eighth. Of cheese, the South produced about a hundredth part, and the Confederates a hundred and fortieth. These facts show how false and illusory is the estimate placed on Southern cattle by the compilers of the census. The best of the Southern cattle are, of course, in the Border States. These number 689,624, which, taken from the South side and added to the North, leaves the following result:

	Milch Cows.
Loyal States	4,235,884
Disloyal States	2,139,851

After what has been said above as to the product of butter and cheese, it is needless to say more upon the respective values of these cattle.

There were in the Free States in 1850, 861,141 working oxen. In the Slave States there were 820,473. Taking the proportion of the Border States, including one-third of Virginia, from this latter number and adding it to the former, and we have the following result:

	Oxen.
Loyal States	1,109,149
Disloyal States	572,465

The disparity is augmented, if we reflect that each yoke of oxen in the Northern and Middle States is worth at least double that of one in the rebel States.

Of "other cattle" reported in the census, the Free States had 4,201,063, and the Slave States, 6,055,096. Deducting the proportion belonging to the Border States which embraces all that are good for anything, and we have the following result:

	"Other Cattle."
Loyal States	5,438,606
Disloyal States	4,817,755

Of 21,721,814 sheep in the country in 1850, the loyal States contained above seventeen millions, or more than four-fifths. Of swine there were 30,316,618 in the country, about one-half of which belonged to the rebel States. It is sufficient to indicate the character of these animals to say that the South is annually indebted to the Northern and Middle States for supplies of bacon and pork. In truth, they will not average more than one-third the weight of Northern hogs.

We have thus presented the resources of the South in their strongest point of view. In other respects the weakness of the rebels is too palpable to need exposure. To say nothing of Slavery, they have only about one-fourth as many fighting men as the loyal States. They have no commerce, no manufactures, no money nor credit, no ships and seamen. They have few steamboats, and as often as they lose one the loss is nearly irreparable, as they possess no skill in ship or boat building. But these matters have been enlarged upon before, and need not be repeated.

Bounty Lands to Soldiers.

Prompt action has already been taken by Congress upon the bill making provision for the payment of Volunteers from the time they were called into service by the President till the close of last month. Two other measures, relating to the compensation of the National Army, are now before Congress. One of them is put forth in the bill introduced on Monday by Mr. VAN WYCK, of this State, providing for the increase of the pay of private soldiers to $15 a month, to take effect from May 1, 1861; and the other is contained in the bill offered by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, on the same day, which provides that each officer and private, either in the Army or Navy, who shall have enlisted since the 12th of April, and remained in service for a period of not less than sixty days, and then been honorably discharged, (referring to the three months' volunteers,) shall be entitled to receive a bounty warrant for 160 acres of land, to be selected from any public lands duly surveyed and subject to sale; and further provides that every officer and private who shall have been mustered into service prior to August 1, 1861, and shall continue therein until the extraordinary forces are disbanded, or who shall have been previously honorably discharged, (referring to the volunteers for three years or the war,) shall be entitled to receive a warrant for 320 acres of land, to be selected in a similar manner.

According to the computations made in the report of the Secretary of War rendered on the 4th instant, the total accepted military force now in the field amounts to 80,000 three months' volunteers, and 230,000 volunteers for the war and regulars. Add to these the officers and men of the Naval arm of the service, and it will be found that, according to the terms of Mr. HOLMAN'S bill, over a hundred millions of acres of land will be needed for the bounties to the troops already raised. If the number of war-volunteers be increased to the magnificent figure proposed in the message of the President, or to the half-million so strongly urged by many members of Congress, a proportionately greater quota of the National property will, of course, be required to fulfill the conditions of the measure—should Mr. HOLMAN'S bill become a law.

Of course the public domain is ample enough to furnish a half section of good land to every man of even such a vast army as this; and even after having done so, it would hardly be perceptibly diminished in extent. And on no other class of citizens could the right to a homestead on the public land be so worthily bestowed as on the loyal and brave soldier-citizens who have rushed forward so nobly to offer their lives and their all for the service of the Republic. All past experience has shown, however, that, as this matter of military gift lands is carried out, a half or quarter section of land, located Heaven only knows how and where, is but a poor boon to the soldier; and the various loose schemes enacted ostensibly to secure it to him; inure almost exclusively to the benefit of the land-shark and speculator. Not one in a hundred of those who receive bounty warrants under the present scheme ever find it possible or desirable to go off solitary and alone and hunt up the unclaimed sections in the wilderness of the far West, and settle down upon them as farmers. As a consequence, the warrants are usually speedily sold by the recipients for fifty or seventy-five dollars, and in a week or two they are no better off than if they had never received them.

It is time, before rushing this great measure through Congress—the only effect of which will be to flood the market with dirt-cheap land-warrants, to the great loss and injury both of the volunteer, the actual settler, and the country—that some more practical and beneficent mode of land-distribution among the retiring soldiers should be adopted. It would be far better for all parties, if, instead of this crude and hasty legislation, showering land-warrants among those who do not want and will not use them, some plan were devised of rendering practicable the *actual settlement* on the public lands, and particularly in certain sections of the country, of such of the volunteers as chose to settle, either at the close of the war, or within a specified time thereafter; while to those of our soldiers who do not wish thus to settle, or to accept of the donated land at all, Government might commute for their warrants at the usual rate for public land, of a dollar and a quarter an acre. It is earnestly to be hoped that before the bill is reported back to the House, the Committee to whom it has been referred will see that it is so drawn up that it will really fulfill its ostensible object, and not be used, as all our previous military bounty-land bills have been, as a mere means of enriching public plunderers.

In connection with this subject and this bill, we would also suggest the idea of an *organized military colonization* on the public lands in the Southwestern States and elsewhere. The Government owns millions of acres of fine land in some of the seceded States, well adapted for settlement and cultivation by white men, and with every advantage over such lands as can now be obtained by the preëmptor in New-Mexico, Nebraska, or any of the unsettled Territories. The plan of organized colonization has already exhibited **the most marvelous results in many parts of the West, and by judiciously planting such colonies at certain points in the South, and giving them a *military* character, the greatest practical benefit would ensue. A dozen such colonies established in Texas, for example, after the backbone of secession gets well broken, would not only secure the loyalty and healthy progress of a State which is now rapidly receding to barbarism and anarchy, but would develop the inexhaustible resources of as noble and fertile a region of country as the sun in his whole circuit looks down upon. By offering bounty lands in the Western part of that State to actual settlers selected from the three months volunteers now about to be disbanded, on condition of military service—also to be compensated for—the pacification of the whole State would very speedily be secured. Thousands of young men, we doubt not, would volunteer from the Western regiments, under such an inducement; and backed up, as they would be, by the large German and loyal population there, all secession difficulties in Texas would soon disappear. Such a colony in Florida again, (where the Government owns much and,) would do more for the permanent peace of that charming, though beleaguered and miserable State, than could be effected in any other way. Already we hear of thousands of our soldiers now in Virginia, too, who are anxious to make life-settlements in that magnificent dominion, who could only do so effectively under some eligible plan of organized military colonization. Before the close of the war, Government will most likely largely increase its landed possessions in Virginia as well as elsewhere in secessiondom; and we have no doubt, that in the course of a year after its close, a hundred thousand loyal colonists, under proper inducements, might be thrown into the Old Dominion. In return, they could be held liable for service in case of the outbreak of such local insurrections as are now likely to be chronic in the South during the present generation at least.**

The disbanded volunteers, we believe, would take hold of such a plan of colonization as this far more kindly than they do of the present system of land grants, which, so far as they are concerned, are practically worthless.

Round Numbers and Easy Reckoning.

We were struck, on reading the practical and sensible financial report of Mr. Secretary CHASE, by the importance attached to the convenient mode of calculating the value of the Treasury notes which the Secretary proposes to issue, at the rate of interest which they are to bear, viz.: seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

"The convenience of calculation ineident to the rate proposed," says the Honorable Secretary, "is quite obvious; for the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note, or of the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it."

We must admit that this is really a great convenience, both to the holder of the note and to the Department; and worthy, we would think, in the issue of a security which is to be circulated very generally among our own countrymen, even of some sacrifice of interest to obtain.

In this connection, we may submit another coincidence of *round numbers* occurring in the President's Message, which we regard as equally convenient and almost of ominous significance. It is proposed, in the Message, to appropriate four hundred millions of dollars and enlist four hundred thousand men, to suppress an insurrection which originated essentially in the desire to extend the political influence of the proprietors of *four millions of slaves*.

It may yet occur to our enlightened political financiers and arithmeticians, that if a *per capita* tax of just one hundred dollars on each slave, were to be levied, the sum collected from that source alone—the very source of the rebellion—would be four hundred millions of dollars, or precisely the estimated aggregate cost of the war. If this tax were to be distributed equally over a period of ten years, it would amount to only *ten dollars per head per annum*—which, if our memory is not at fault, would be a good deal less than half the war tax which has been actually imposed, by South Carolina, upon a considerable portion of her free negro population.

There is much convenience in the use of round numbers; and often, too, much inconvenience likely to result from hastily establishing suggestive precedents.

WHY NOT BOTH WAYS?—Simultaneously with the reception of the order of Gen. SCOTT prohibiting the transmission of telegraphic dispatches relative to army movements, we are placed in possession of New-Orleans papers of the 5th inst., containing full reports by telegraph from every important location of the National forces. While the Secessionists experience apparently no difficulty in thus obtaining the fullest information of the movements on foot against them, the Government is in reality aiding them in their efforts, to keep news of their Army operations from reaching the North. All the Southern papers of any importance have telegraphic and mail correspondence regularly from the North, and it would seem to be at least fair, in point of courtesy, to say nothing of patriotic motives, to see that the loyal are not less favored than Southern journalists, who are openly in rebellion.

COMING VICTORIES IN VIRGINIA.—Before the TIMES is put to press to-morrow morning, there is every reason to believe we shall have tidings of two decisive battles in Virginia, fought on different sides of the Alleghanies. Our latest reports from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Division, in Western Virginia, represent that very competent commander as in the act of advancing his force, in two bodies upon the enemy, who was in his immediate neighborhood intrenched, and awaiting the assault. As the National force is believed to be superior to its opponent, and composed of men who have given the most splendid proofs of intrepidity, there can hardly be a question upon whose eagles victory will perch. To-day is the latest fixed for the advance of Gen. PATTERSON'S column upon the position of the rebel, Gen. JOHNSTON, who so ingloriously retreated from Hainesville. Allowing the utmost latitude for the tales of large reinforcements received by JOHNSTON through Manassas Gap, the odds of numbers are no doubt on the side of PATTERSON; and this,

with the same prestige of courage and success which attended the Western Army, must turn the scale of the conflict in our favor. The battle in the Valley of Virginia will perhaps excite a greater local interest here, as several of our favorite regiments, including the Twelfth Militia, are in the army of Gen. PATTERSON.

THE BATTLE AT BRIER CREEK.—The telegraph, which seldom leaves a sensation story to the slower movement of the mails, has certainly done so in regard to the conflict between the National and rebel forces in the vicinity of Carthage, Mo. As we now receive the official report of the struggle, as carried to St. Louis by private hands, the credit due to Col. SIEGEL and his command can hardly be excessive. Encountering a force three times his strength, and better provided with artillery, that officer brought off his force with very trifling loss, while pouring destruction upon the enemy; defeated all the attempts of the rebels to outflank him, or cut off his retreat, and by the instant employment of an ingenious military resource, in a moment of capital danger, dissipated a body of hostile cavalry, which must otherwise have decimated his gallant little army. A well-conducted retreat is more creditable in such circumstances than a victory; and even the glory of a victory certainly belongs in this instance to the combatant, who, with numbers so inferior, inflicted such tremendous damage upon his adversary.

INDICTMENT OF JOHN MERRYMAN.—The soul of TANEY, C. J., is now probably tranquilized. Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN is no longer a prisoner in defiance of a writ of *habeas corpus*; but having been indicted for sundry acts of treason, flagrant in character, by a jury of his fellow-citizens, is transferred to the less tenacious grasp of civil authority. The course of trial and appeal may in due time carry the cause for a rehearing before the venerable Chief Justice himself, when we may expect to have some as edifying and satisfactory views of the law of treason as we have received from the same authority in regard to the rights of slaveholders and the *habeas corpus*. Expedite your case, Mr. MERRYMAN, and let us get at the law and the testimony.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.

Effect of the Resolution Restricting Legislation—Republicans Patronizing their Enemies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The House of Representatives has agreed to a "negative pregnant," declaring that it is not the duty of the Army to catch and return fugitive slaves. The resolution is vague, and subject to misconstruction, and no doubt perplexed members as to the course proper to be pursued in disposing of it. It is certainly not the duty of the Army to catch runaway negroes. The laws have imposed that odious task upon other hands, and the President has pledged himself to the faithful enforcement of that, together with all other laws on the statute books. The issue is unfairly presented, and the vote will define the position of neither party accurately. The country was well satisfied with the action of Gen. BUTLER in the premises, and if the decision given by him were directly presented, there would be few men calling themselves friends of the Union who would not sustain it. He decided that the slaves of Secessionists which escape to the lines of the Government troops will not be returned, for the reason that their labor would be employed in maintaining the rebellion. In a word, that they are contraband of war. But he has refused, and very properly, to harbor and employ the runaway slaves of loyal citizens. This decision is strictly within the Constitution and laws, and a resolution approving it would have met with almost unanimous approbation. If the resolution adopted by the House means more than this—if it means that the slaves of the loyal citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia should be held in camp and set to work upon fortifications, as those of the Secessionists have been, it is a manifest breach of faith, and will be attended with bad consequences. There is reason to apprehend that this construction will be placed upon it by the people of the Border States, and that it will give strength to the secession feeling.

The mover of the resolution should have been called upon to explain what he did not mean by his negative proposition, as well as what he did; and it would have cleared up all doubt, if it had been distinctly added, by way of amendment, that the army is not at liberty to harbor, conceal and employ the slaves belonging to loyal citizens of loyal States.

If the continuance of Slavery shall be found to be no longer compatible with the restoration of peace and union, let it be so declared, openly and above board, and let steps be taken to abolish it, on that ground, with compensation to loyal slaveholders; but while the Constitution and laws are what they are, the Government is bound to restore fugitives from labor, and by all means to abstain from interference with the institution in the States. I am quite sure that nine-tenths of those who voted for the resolution will assent to these propositions; and that the adoption of the resolution is no fair statement of the position they occupy. They should, therefore, either have insisted upon its amendment, or voted it down.

I am free to admit that I see no hope for reconciliation and cordial union between the North and South while Slavery shall exist; and I see no solution of the problem but in the abolition of Slavery. But I insist upon openness and directness, on good faith and fairness. The right of the Government to perpetuate its existence is indisputable, and if the existence of Slavery has become incompatible with the existence of the Government, the former must go by the board. I think that in the progress of the war this will become apparent. But the time has not yet arrived for such radical treatment of the disease, and until it comes the Government should stand faithfully by the conditions "nominated in the bond."

The practical working of the gag rule was tested to-day, and it was found that the House has tied itself hand and foot. The Committee on Mileage wished to report in favor of requiring each member to state the number of miles from his home to Washington, by the shortest route. But the point of order was raised that the report related to matters not within the rule adopted yesterday, and was sustained by the Speaker. A member, or perhaps the proper committee moved to amend the House rules so as to limit debate to five minutes, and although this was done in order to carry out the spirit of the gag, it could not be adopted because it has no relation to measures necessary for carrying on the war. Numerous other matters—perhaps of equal interest, were cut off by the inevitable gag, and the result was, that a member who voted for its adoption, gave notice that he should move that it be rescinded.

There is a proneness in Republicans to distrust the capacity of their friends, and to overrate that of their enemies. The late sham Democracy never doubted their ability to find men in their own ranks competent to discharge the most intricate official functions; but the Republicans assume that their friends cannot understand affairs, and, therefore, retain, or procure *de novo*, the services of their implacable enemies, who have been denouncing them as "negro thieves" during the last twenty years. This diffidence of the abilities of their friends is the peculiar trait of the Senators, and is largely shared by the Cabinet. As cases in point, the Senate has just elected one of its old officers as doorkeeper, and will very probably elect HICKEY to the honorable and responsible position of Secretary of that body. He has been in the office of the Secretary, Mr. DICKENS, for a number of years, and doubtless understands his duties; but the fact that he enjoyed the implicit confidence of those who are in open rebellion against the Government; that he was in harmony and sympathy with the Democracy when it was under the lead of JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, HAMMOND and SLIDELL, is sufficient to show what his principles are. I will not say or intimate that he is a Secessionist; but what I say is, that he is, or was, a thoroughly Pro-Slavery Democrat, and that his election to the Secretaryship by a Republican Senate is inexplicable on any principles of justice to their friends or consistency with their professions. If these responsible posts are still to be filled by the ultra defenders of Slavery, the unsophisticated people of the country will conclude that there was no necessity for a change of Administration, and for all the noise that has been made.

The country will have reason to be gratified at the appointment of the energetic and earnest young member from Ohio, Mr. ASHLEY, as Chairman of the House Territorial Committee. This is his second term in Congress, but he has already made his mark by his admirable speech at the last Congress, on the reorganization of the judiciary, in which he demonstrated the utterly absurd and unequal distribution of the legal labor which the slave power had arranged in order to keep a majority of the Judges. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Serious Trouble about the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—The Government must Control It, or the Secessionists Will—The Policy of the President's Message Meeting with Popular Favor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8, 1861.

Our quiet since the June election is likely soon to be disturbed. Tennessee's seizure of the Nashville end of our railroad, and of some of its rolling stock, is intended as a preliminary to Confederate seizure and control of the entire road and all its rolling stock. For this end GOV. MAGOFFIN is importuned, by accredited Tennesseeans now in Frankfort, to post the State Guard, a notoriously disunion organization, at Louisville. A detachment of the Guard is already encamped at Muldragh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, commanding the most extensive trestle work on the road—for what object remains to be seen. The general opinion is that the K. S. G. will not protect the road, except to subserve the K. G. C., and defend them against "any invading force." The Governor knows this, and if he stations any more secession regiments of the Guard at any point along the road, he will do it to precipitate a collision with loyal Kentuckians, and to precipitate Kentucky.

"Neutral" loyalty here has waxed fat, while honest loyalty has pined. "Neutrality" has fed and furnished the rebels, while in exchange it has filled its coffers with "LINCOLN'S gold," and now it saucily kicks at the Government for closing its "neutral" road. However, some of our recent mercantile "neutrals"—now that they have got all the cash out of the rebels they ever expect to get, so long as the rebels are under the yoke of the arch-repudiator, JEFF. DAVIS—roundly approve of the order of Secretary CHASE, and are among the loudest for its unconditional enforcement.

I feel satisfied that the United States Government is bound to control the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its Memphis Branch with United States forces at Louisville, Muldraugh's Hill, Bowling Green, Franklin, and other points. Otherwise, the Confederate troops in Tennessee and their armed allies in Kentucky will seize the entire road and set at defiance all United States authority and instructions. They care nothing for the road except so far as they can continue to make it available for their uses and their ends. If they are not watched and prevented, they will destroy all its important bridges and trestle-work in Kentucky, when they find the Kentucky portion of the road is about to pass into Union hands, and they intend to do the same with the Tennessee portion before they give it up. Rather than let "abolition invaders" or Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky Regiments use or touch it, they would, if they could, tear up the whole track. Mr. GUTHRIE, President of the road, and those of the Directors here who are Union, are overruled and powerless. They would submit to the Government orders, but the rebel magnates at the other end, with their allies here, are bent on ruling the road or ruining it. The Government will look to this matter in time. The road is of much strategic importance. By protecting the road the Government will protect itself and the road's large majority of Union stockholders.

The President's message, so far as I have learnt, is generally well received by Unionists. They feel and say that the President of the United States could take no other position than the one he does take, and that he very sensibly and cogently defends it. President LINCOLN'S policy, as stated in his message, and shown by his acts, is daily growing in favor throughout Kentucky. The appeals of Hon. Jos. HOLT through the Press and on the rostrum will insure Kentucky's positive acceptance and active support of the Administration's manifest policy,—*the unconditional maintenance of the Union by punishment of the open rebels everywhere, and protection of the open loyalists everywhere.* Sixty thousand majority of the people of Kentucky proclaim that they feel, and will, I trust show that they feel, that by no other policy can the Government be upheld and peace be restored; that they never should and never can favor at all any proposition or "compromise" which looks to a final division of the Union; that recognition of the spurious Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS would be the prolific parent of war; that the present war is better than a provision insuring war perpetual for all time to come; that the greater the strength the Government brings to bear, the shorter and more decisive, as well as more humane and salutary, will be the struggle; and that Kentucky, as a steadfast member of the United States, and a firm friend of the people of the whole nation, is bound to contribute, if necessary, all her strength, moral and physical, for the preservation of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the loyal citizens of the United States. PONTIAC.

The New-York Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the month of June, 1861:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	O'alt'o'ola
No. of Male Patients	1,745	960	1,304	1,214	445	5,668
No. of Female Patients	2,363	1,460	1,636	1,762	990	8,201
Totals	4,108	2,420	2,940	2,976	1,435	13,869
Treated at Dwellings	510	436	541	639	185	2,589
Treated at Dispensaries	3,478	1,904	1,399	2,377	1,221	10,420
Primary Vaccinations	433	565	850	384	340	2,502
Revaccinations	70	128	100	45	10	361
Whole No. Vaccinated	503	641	950	429	370	2,893
Number of Adults	2,608	1,054	1,341	1,460	928	7,391
Number of Children	1,500	1,366	1,599	1,516	497	6,458
No. of Native Patients	2,958	1,415	1,791	1,556	780	7,702
No. of Foreign Patients	1,150	1,00	1,150	1,326	645	6,973
No. sent to Hospital	602	28	156	40	7	813
Number of Deaths	24	1	30	12	4	65
Prescriptions dispen'd	7,693	3,140	4,934	4,335	2,475	22,577

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,869 persons. The principal causes of death were phthisis and variola. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary and cutaneous system. Among the most important were consumption and variola.

THE DEATH OF MRS. LONGFELLOW.—A sad accident, which proved fatal yesterday forenoon, befel Mrs. FANNY LONGFELLOW, wife of Prof. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, at their residence in Cambridge, on Tuesday afternoon. While seated at her library table, making seals for the entertainment of her two youngest children, a match or piece of lighted paper caught her dress, and she was in a moment enveloped in flames. Prof. LONGFELLOW, who was in his study, ran to her assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late for the rescue of her life. Drs. WYMAN and JEFFRIES, of Cambridge, and HENRY J. BIGELOW, of this city, were summoned, and did all that surgical skill could do. Both of the sufferers were under the influence of ether through the night, and yesterday morning Mrs. LONGFELLOW rallied a little, but at 11 o'clock she was forever released from suffering. Mrs. LONGFELLOW was a gifted and accomplished lady, the daughter of Hon. NATHAN APPLETON. She leaves five children to mourn, with their father, their common loss.

Prof. LONGFELLOW'S injuries, though serious, are not of a dangerous kind.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, July 11.*

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

AID FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

The following preamble and resolutions have been passed by the Common Council, and will be observed by the Committee on National Affairs, to-day:

Whereas, The Common Council passed an ordinance, which was signed by His Honor the Mayor, on the 22d day of April, 1861, making an appropriation of one million of dollars, (1,000,000,) for the purpose of assisting to fit out soldiers, and to aid the families of those who reside in this City, who volunteered, or were called upon to take up arms in defence of the Constitution and laws of the country; and

Whereas, The amount referred to was placed in the hands of what is known as the Union Defence Committee, for disbursement, and a communication has been received from His Honor the Mayor, inclosing one from that Committee, stating the funds put in their hands by the Common Council were about exhausted, or until they were reimbursed by the General or State Government, for a portion of the amount; and

Whereas, The Common Council expected, and intended that one-half of the million of dollars referred to would be disbursed for the relief of families of the soldiers who so readily and patriotically took up arms in defence of the country, and we have understood but about $200,000 has been used for that purpose; and

Whereas, The Union Defence Committee have been respectfully requested by the Common Council to make a report to them, in detail, at their earliest convenience, of the amount that has been expended to fit out regiments, also for relief of families, and what amount may be expected to be returned by the Government, that can be made available for the use of the needy families of the soldiers; and

Whereas, The Common Council appropriated the one million of dollars without legal authority; but, as prompt action was necessary, they relied upon the patriotic citizens of this City to approve, and the State Legislature to legalize the acts in this matter; and

Whereas, The Comptroller of the City has expressed an opinion, from his efforts to negotiate the bonds for the one million of dollars, he has reason to believe that no more money could be raised at this time by the Common Council, should an additional appropriation be made—it would therefore be useless to attempt it, as the same could not be made available; and

Whereas, The Sub-Committee of Relief, in the different wards, have had an opportunity to learn of the necessities of the families of the soldiers, and, in most cases, found them in great distress and worthy of assistance; and

Whereas, The members of both Boards of the Common Council have not only seen the distress among the soldiers' families, but, from the repeated calls upon them for employment by the mechanic and laboring classes, they know that there is much want and suffering, and it is not only the duty of the Common Council, but of all classes of our citizens, to suggest or devise some mode whereby they can obtain employment. Therefore

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that our citizens be, and are hereby, requested to call a public meeting, or to take such measures as they may deem necessary to relieve the families of the soldiers, and to suggest some plan whereby the poor worthy and needy laboring classes may obtain some kind of employment.

Resolved, That the Common Council of this City will gladly coöperate with any portion of our citizens in carrying out the object of the above resolutions, by taking any measures to continue or extend the public works that may be deemed advisable for the best interests of the City.

Resolved, That a joint Special Committee, to consist of three members of each branch of the Common Council, be appointed for the purpose of inquiring and ascertaining the best course to be adopted by the City authorities, having a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the portion of our population dependent upon their labor for maintenance, and that the said Special Committee, after consultation with our most prominent and influential citizens, report to the Common Council the result of their deliberations, with such recommendation as in their opinion will meet the exigencies of the case, for such action as may seem fitting and proper to be taken in the premises.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee appointed under the foregoing resolutions, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That an invitation be given to such of our prominent and influential citizens as may be designated by this Committee, to attend the next meeting of this Committee, to consult with them with reference to the objects for which this Committee was appointed.

Pursuant to the above resolution of the Committee, citizens are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Committee in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COMFORTS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

We would call the attention of such ladies as are desirous of doing something for the sick soldiers, to the making of currant jelly for the hospitals. A dozen jars, holding one pound each, could be nicely packed in a starch box, filling up the spaces between with old newspapers, torn in pieces and pressed in. Bore two holes in each end of the box, and tie in a bit of small rope, leaving a loop on the outside for a handle. Let the lid be screwed or nailed on and labeled for the hospital you wish to send it to. Also, name its contents, that it may be taken with greater care. Adams' Express Company will carry anything of the kind for half price. As the season for making currant jelly will soon be past, every lady who feels inclined to make some for our sick soldiers, should begin it immediately. Nothing is more refreshing to the feverish invalid than a tablespoonful of currant jelly in a glass of cold water.

SYMPATHY FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

A public meeting of our fellow-citizens has been called for to-morrow at 3 P. M., in front of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, to secure sympathy and procure material aid for the Unionists of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. J. HOXIE, Esq., will preside. W. C. NOYES, Esq., Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and others have been invited to address the meeting.

OUR NATIONAL BANNER.

The ceremony of raising the flag of our country took place Wednesday evening, at the Mount Pleasant Reformed Dutch Church, East Fiftieth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward. The exercises commenced with prayer by the pastor, Rev. CHAS. M. JAMESON, after which the national banner, containing the full number of stars, (34,) was raised amidst enthusiastic cheering. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the choir, and the children of the Sabbath School, under the direction of Prof. WIDOWS, the organist. Addresses were made by Mr. LYON, NICHOLAS BABCOCK, Esq., and Hon. JOHN W. BEEKMAN. The interesting exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee."

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD) NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Paymaster ALBAN V. ELLIOTT will leave this City at 6 P. M. to-day, with a squad of recruits to join the regiment now in Virginia. A limited number of good, able-bodied men will be taken by applying before 2 P. M., at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The next regiment from Massachusetts will arrive here either to-day or to-morrow. The Chairman of the Committee for their reception requests that there may be a full attendance of the Sons of Massachusetts to welcome them. They meet at the Astor House at 9 o'clock.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday the Eleventh Regiment, (Fire Zouaves) Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, was paid off by the State. The amount was $8,181 51.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Orders have been received from Albany to close the volunteer dépôt at the corner of White and Elm streets. Gen. YATES is ordered to join his command, now at Washington, forthwith.

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A concert of prayer for soldiers was held on Tuesday evening, in Dr. PARKER'S church, Fourth-avenue. Remarks were made by Dr. PARKER, Rev. Mr. BUSH, of the Boston American Tract Society, Messrs. SELF and TYNG, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Chaplain LOCKWOOD. It appeared from reports that the Association had within six weeks past, distributed among the regiments about New-York and in transit, about 250,000 pages of tracts, books, etc., from different publishing societies, especially the American Tract Society, Boston; 2,000 patriotic songbooks, donated by H. WATERS, and 16,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book, published by the Association. Very interesting statements were made in regard to Sunday meetings, and efforts in camps about the City. Mr. TYNG, who has corresponded with 150 regiments at the seat of war, read thrilling extracts of letters received, showing that a general feeling of revival is spreading through the army. But it was stated that the Association could not go on with the work, without additional funds. Let a benevolent community say whether so good a work shall cease for want of support.

PRESENTATIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

On Friday evening last, Capt. DAVID HOGG, of Company I, Tammany Regiment, was complimented by being presented with a handsome sword, sash, shoulder-braces, &c. The presentation was made by his friend JOHN MORRISSEY, at the Louisiana Hotel, in Houston-street, in a few appropriate remarks, which were well responded to by Capt. H. Last evening, a sword, sash and belt were presented to Lieut. THOS. REYNOLDS of Company K, Jackson Guard, Tammany Regiment, by United Association of Journeymen Marble-Cutters, at their meeting rooms, West Thirty-second-street. The presentation was made by the President, ARTHUR O'ROARKE, Esq., and happily responded to by Lieut. REYNOLDS.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This corps did not depart yesterday as anticipated. A few more men are wanted to fill up the ranks. This regiment does not appear to move with alacrity when ordered to do so by the proper authorities. It may go to-day, and then again it may not.

THE EMPIRE CITY AND THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF REGIMENTS REMAINING IN THE CITY—THE NUMBER OF REGIMENTS SENT OFF.

Although the Empire City has already equipped and sent off twenty-nine regiments to the war, her resources are not near exhausted, as there are nearly as many more being formed, all of whom are anxious to be the first accepted and ordered to the field so as to crush rebellion and overthrow those who have attempted to stain our National Flag. Among the regiments that are now being formed the most prominent are the following, of which we give a brief account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is quartered at Salterville, N. J., and numbers about nine hundred men, all of whom are fine active young fellows. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will be prepared, and expects to march, in a few days.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Col. KENNEDY'S command is encamped at Great Neck, Long Island. It numbers about one thousand men, all equipped and prepared for active service, with the exception of arms, which will be furnished them to-day or to-morrow.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

This Brigade, now encamped at Camp Scott, after many delays, will at last, taking a broad view of the matter, prove a success. Two regiments out of the five of which it is composed will enter the United States service, and march for the seat of war in a very few days. The Second Regiment Firemen Zouaves, as well as the remaining regiments, are but partially uniformed, neither have they received their equipments.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue. It will consist of twelve companies, each of which will number 100 men. Some of the members have furnished their own horses, but the majority of them have to be mounted. Unless energetic efforts are made by the authorities, it will be some time before this regiment is ready. Col. MCREYNOLDS is in command. Yesterday Col. MCREYNOLDS received a dispatch from Washington, ordering him to report to the Quartermaster, and have his men mustered into the United States service. Members are requested to meet this evening at head-quarters at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. DICKEL, acting commander of this regiment, has now some four hundred names enrolled. The men are quartered at Elm Park, and a fine set of fellows they are. This corps may be delayed for some time, but as a number of our most influential citizens have taken an interest in it, it is almost sure to be accepted into the service.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The rendezvous of this regiment is at Palace Garden. Two or three hundred men are now in quarters, and more are being rapidly enrolled, both in the City and country. This regiment, commanded by Col. JOHN COCHRANE, is being mustered and equipped as soon as a company is formed, and will, when the full complement of men have been obtained, at once enter the field.

COL. RAMSAY'S SKIRMISHERS.

The men joining this regiment will be detailed entirely for skirmishing duty. It is being formed under the new army regulations and will number twenty-four hundred men.

THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

This regiment is encamped at Long Branch, and numbers several hundred men. Col. MONTGOMERY is in command; the men are now being uniformed.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES LEGENDRE is organizing this regiment as rapidly as possible. Several hundred names have already been enrolled. It is intended that this regiment should be composed of sharp-shooters.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Col. GOODWIN now numbers on his roll eight hundred men. The regiment will be received under the new call expected to be made by the President.

OTHER REGIMENTS FORMING.

Several other regiments are also being organized, the most noticeable of which are the Washington Grays, the Mechanic Rifles, the National Guard Zouaves, and the Cameron Zouaves. Nearly all the above regiments will be accepted by the United States.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—COMPTROLLER'S AND CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENTS—EXPENDITURES OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FOURTH, ETC.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock, yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business preparatory to the Summer vacation.

The resolution introduced by the President, requesting the Union Defence Committee to appropriate the unexpended balance in their hands for the immediate relief of the needy families of volunteers, was adopted.

The ordinance introduced at the last Board by Alderman BOOLE, and amended by Alderman CORNELL, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of Volunteers, and defining the mode of making the disbursements, was passed. It provides that the Comptroller is to be the Treasurer, with an Assistant Treasurer in each Senatorial District, all payments to be made only upon certificates signed by the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward in which the beneficiary resides.

The Comptroller submitted his Quarterly Statement of all accounts against the Corporation. The total amount of warrants drawn during the quarter on Treasury account, is $2,044,110 48
Total amount of warrants drawn on special and trust accounts 2,560,675 78
Total $4,604,786 26

The account with the Union Defence Committee stands as follows:

Receipts in 1861	$950,082 00
Expenditures to June 30	887,730 30
Balance unexpended	$62,251 70

A resolution appropriating $8,000, expended for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was adopted.

Also, a resolution appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of the Committee in carrying out the arrangements for receiving the President of the United States. The following are the items:

Astor House Bill	$1,650 00
For Carriages	780 00
Brady's Bill	47 50
Expenses of Committee	158 00
Total	$2,640 50

A deduction in the bill for the board of policemen of $140, reduced the amount as above.

The statement of the City Chamberlain, giving the condition of the City Treasury, contains the following figures:

Balance, June 22	$702,489 07
Receipts	1,125,571 81
Total	$1,828,060 88
Payments	1,149,297 96
Balance, July 6	$678,762 92

The sum of $893 was appropriated to pay the expenses incurred in the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH.

The semi-annual report from the Croton Aqueduct Department shows that there was received $218,024 08, of which $197,815 89 was for water rents. The total expenditures for the same period were $496,397 36, of which $363,743 19 was for Croton Water Works extension.

They concurred with the Councilmen in the preamble and resolution touching the refusal of the Union Defence Committee to give information of their expenditures, and directing the Comptroller not to pay any other requisitions unless audited by the Common Council.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DISPOSITION OF THE $1,000,000 UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The Board held a meeting last evening, and received a resolution requesting the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance which shall prevent Belgian pavement from being disturbed after a street has been paved, and directing the owners of lots to connect drains with the main sewers; also, directing that no street shall be paved with Belgian pavement until a sewer shall have been built therein, which resolution was referred.

A report was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Union Defence Bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, authorized to be issued by an ordinance of the Common Council, last April, have been issued, and for which the sum of $948,200 has been deposited in the City Treasury. The amount paid upon requisitions of the Union Defence Committee is $925,180 51. Balance in the Treasury, $23,019 50. Of the above amount $200,000 was expended by the Union Defence Committee for aiding the families of volunteers. The bonds are payable on May 1, 1862. The document was ordered to be filed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to report what claims had been made by Charles Devlin against the Corporation, for work done by the former, or contracts entered into between the parties named, and to report the nature of the claims, also any further information connected with the matter, of which the Comptroller may be possessed.

An ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $500,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned till Monday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The various institutions under control of the Commissioners report for the past week as follows: Died, 59; discharged, 1,666; sent to Blackwell's Island, 367; sent to State Prison, 2; total remaining in the different institutions, 8,097—being an increase of the number of the previous week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ONE OF THE SLAVER TRITON'S CREW ARRESTED.—JACK WILLIAMS, one of the sailors who escaped from on board of the brig *Triton*, was yesterday arrested in the Park by a United States Deputy Marshal. WILLIAMS was on an extensive bender, by way of celebrating his lucky escape from the custody of the Marshal. He was committed for examination by United States Commissioner HENRY. There are now two others at large, viz.: JOHN MORRIS and Capt. VERAM LOCKE. He is about five feet eight inches in height, o. dark complexion, dark auburn hair, a hair-mole on his right cheek, and having small, blue eyes. His hands have been very much scarred. He is about 35 years of age. The *Triton* left Norfolk Feb. 18, 1861 arrived in the Congo River April 10, was seized as a prize May 20, arrived at Ascension on the homeward trip June 7, where the vessel was partially cleansed; crossed the Equator June 14, and arrived here July 9. The vessel, with her slave-deck still on board, lies at the Union stores, Atlantic Dock.

DEATH BY STRYCHNINE.—Dr. ALEXIS MODAI committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a dose of strychnine, in his room in FRENCH'S Hotel. He had probably lain some time, when a friend called to see him, and after knocking repeatedly, looked through the fan-light over the door and saw the Doctor writhing on his bed. The inmates of the house being alarmed, the room was broken into; the poor man asked to be left to die in quietness, as he had no hopes in this world. Dr. YOUNG, of the Astor House, was called in, but the poison had gone too far to have its course arrested, and he died about 3 o'clock. Dr. MODAI was a German, and came to this country in the ship *James Keeler*; he was in very needy circumstances, and had been for some time dependent on his friends. Unless some charitable person will bear the expense of his funeral, he will be taken to Potters'-field. The inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, after a *post mortem* by Dr. GEORGE B. BOSTON, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts above named.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—DOUGLAS KNOX, a child five years of age, whose parents reside at No. 273 Eighth-avenue, was crushed to death, on Wednesday evening, in Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. He had climbed on the back step of an ice-cart, and was taking a ride, when the horse took fright, and shook him from his position. Before he recovered his footing, a car, which had been following a short distance after the ice-cart, ran over him, and he was killed. The driver of the car was arrested, but the evidence failed to show that the casualty resulted from his carelessness, and he was discharged.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 9 Centre-Market-place, upon the body of JOHN MCNAMARA, one of the occupants of the house, who was suffocated on Wednesday evening by inhaling the foul effluvium of the sink in the rear of the premises. He had dropped his watch into the vault, and descended himself, in hopes of recovering it, but was overpowered, and before his friends knew of his condition, he was dead.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Lockwood, of Iowa; Col. E. G. Allen, of Washington; Capt. J. M. McIntosh and Lieut. A. W. Stone, of the U. S. Army; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; and E. Benedict, of California, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Sherrill, of Albany; Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; G. P. Baker, of California; J. S. Ewbank, of Washington; J. M. Carrere, of Rio de Janeiro; E. C. Galpin, of St. Louis; and Mr. Vail, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. James Badley, of California; Col. J. A. Hutchinson, of Columbus; Dr. Sheldon, of Connecticut; M. L. Wasson, of Indiana; J. H. O'Boyle, of Indiana; W. B. Gambill, of Baltimore; W. W. Schuyler and lady, Easton; Thos. J. Townsend, of Wisconsin, and E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Hogue, of Rio de Janeiro; E. L. Ritchie, of Boston; C. A. Washburn, of California; J. W. Renshaw, of Baltimore, and P. E. Lockwood and lady, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Sedgwick, J. A. Godfrey and J. S. Keys, of the U. S. Army; J. R. Young and W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, are at the Everett House.

J. Perkins, of Boston; M. Cruger and J. Livingston, of Tivoli, and G. D. Parrish, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

J. Boulton and lady, of Venezuela; Lieut. A. Ramsay, of the U. S. Army, and F. De Zaza, of Havana, are at the New-York Hotel.

We call attention to a peremptory sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the first-class brown-stone house No. 262 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; house 65 feet, lot 25 by 125 feet, with alley-way to 30th-st. for stable privilege, &c. $16,000 can remain on mortgage.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair: the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Dépôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 11 Barclay-st.

Ladies for the Country, wishing for themselves and families, gaiter boots and shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

FAY—RENNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. James Bush, WILLIAM GASTON FAY to EMMA C. FENNER, both of this City.

PHELPS—WEIR.—In this City, on Thursday, July 11, at the Church of the Intercession, by Rev. Charles Purvis, FRANK PHELPS and Miss KATE, only daughter of Hon. Geo. Weir, all of this City.

EARNSHAW—CORLIES.—At Greystone, near Tarrytown, on Thursday, July 11, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, JOHN W. S. EARNSHAW, of England, to CORNELIA, daughter of the late Joseph W. Corlies, of New-York.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 11, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, ELLIE, only daughter of Noah and Sarah A. Norris, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 47th-st, west of 6th-av., on Saturday, 13th inst., at ½ A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

EDMONSTONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, after a lingering illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, GEORGE EDM

Interesting from Arizona.

We have received a copy of the Mesilla (Arizona) *Times*, dated May 17, from which the following extracts are taken. There is too much truth in the comment that Arizona has been neglected by the General Government relative to the great question of Slavery, now in issue between the North and the South. Our entire frontier regions, from the British possessions to Mexico, feel but little real interest, as the practical application of the system of slave labor in all that immense extent of territory is known to be impossible. The universal disloyalty to the Government of the United States manifested on our frontiers must be attributed mainly to the entire want of anything like genuine interest or sympathy on the part of our Government for emigrants or pioneers. The great interests of our widely-extended frontier regions have been left in the hands of the army and of the Indian Agencies, who have too generally prostituted their official position and power to their own selfish purposes, regardless of the general interests of the country and the special welfare of those of our hardy pioneers who pave the way to empire. We are now reaping the bitter fruits of such culpable and unfortunate management on the part of our rulers and their agents.

In the course of a long article replying to the assertion that emissaries had been at work to accomplish the secession of Arizona, the *Times* says:

"You deceive yourselves, gentlemen. There have been no emissaries in Arizona to work out this end. No scheme or plot systematically carried out, grand in its proportions, exists, except in your fertile imaginations. By much more natural reasons can the secession of Arizona be accounted for. Unalterable laws of climate had something to do in this decision. Geographical position was a weighty consideration. The sentiments and opinions of that small population of Americans of whom you speak, control its destinies and directed its choice. A sympathy existed between the whole population and those States who so manfully declared their independence. No spark of fanaticism has as yet been kindled to poison the minds of the people. Their hearts were devoted to the cause the Confederate States had espoused. By birth or long connection they were allied to their institutions. They were ready to battle for common safety. The feeling in Arizona was spontaneous, united—a free expression of the wishes of the people. Scarce a dissenting voice was raised against the general sentiment; and there would not be to-day, if the United States troops were withdrawn from our borders, a single man who would advocate any other choice."

The *Times* has these items of news:

"The first through mail from San Antonio, Texas, to Los Angeles, Cal., under the control of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company, leaves Mesilla to-day, the 18th inst. An escort of six picked men accompanied them, prepared for any difficulties which may be encountered on this now dangerous route. This mail will be run semi-monthly, and will give to Western Arizona regular mail facilities, which have been entirely cut off since the withdrawal of the Overland Mail, and will keep open a most important route of communication between commercial centers."

A large train of men, stock and coaches of the Fort Davis and Mesilla division of the Overland Company, passed through to-day for California and the Northern Daily overland Mail Route. The train was joined at this place by a number of men and coaches. The whole outfit presented quite an imposing cortege—100 men, some 200 animals, 21 coaches and other vehicles. They were accompanied by some twenty-five men with a herd of stock of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company, who will fill the place of the Overland, and conduct the division between this point and Tucson.

We are sorry to say good-bye to the employes of the Overland in Mesilla. We will miss many a good fellow in our gatherings. We wish them an abundance of *buena suerte*.

The rainy season is at last upon us, and ushers in a season of bounty, and a scene of beauty on every hand. On Wednesday and Thursday we had rains in earnest,—good, long, refreshing rains. It needs an absence of rain for several months to learn us to appreciate its blessings. The grass is turning green upon the mountains, and the heading grain and growing crops form a far-spread vista of promise and of plenty. From all parts of the Valley every report is cheering from the farmer. Every crop is promising well.

At old El Paso, also, a bountiful harvest in every way is confidently expected. Grain is looking well, and there will be an abundance of all kinds of fruit this season,—of peaches, pears, apples and grapes, an extraordinary yield. The "Roses of Castile" are in bloom, rivaling the beauty of the fair Pasanian Senoritas. Who would leave these realms of shower and sunshine?

An Indian Fight.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 3.

We are indebted to JAMES M'FETRIDGE, Esq., late United States Collector at Pembina, for the particulars of the bloody fight between the Sioux and Chippewas, of which he was an eye-witness, at St. Joseph, on the Pembina River, on the 10th of June last.

Last Summer while the Hon. CHARLES GRANT was encamped with a party of hunters on Mouse River, twelve horses were stolen from him by a party of Yankton Sioux. Nothing was heard of the horses until the 10th of June last, when a party of thirty-six Sioux warriors, accompanied by two squaws, arrived at St. Joseph with the stolen property, for the purpose of returning it, in pursuance of a recent treaty made between the Pembina half-breed hunters and the Yankton Sioux. The delegation with the stolen horses arrived opposite St. Joseph about two o'clock in the afternoon; they immediately crossed the river and proceeded to the residence of Gov. WILKIE (a member of the last Territorial Legislature.) Unfortunately a large party of Chippewas fired on the Sioux while they were in the act of entering Gov. WILKIE'S house. The Sioux took possession of the house, and, removing the "chinking" from between the logs, returned the fire with effect. From this time until midnight, a constant fire was kept up between the Indians. Six Chippewas, three Sioux, and two Assiniboines were killed during the struggle. Gov. WILKIE'S daughter, in passing within range of the combatants, was severely wounded in the thigh by an arrow. Mr. MCFETRIDGE describes the scene as terribly exciting, and relates instances of great individual bravery. One Chippewa, a son of the chief, RED BEAR, was shot three times in an endeavor to enter the house; at each shot he fell to the ground, but raised himself and pushed forward; his progress was stopped at the threshold by one of the Sioux cleaving his head through to the chin with an axe.

The house occupied by the Sioux is about two hundred feet from the river. The Chippewas surrounded it, and, to make their escape, the Sioux were compelled to run that distance and wade the river to the south bank, in the face of a constant fire from their enemies. This they did, aided by the darkness of the night, with the loss of one warrior, who was found dead by the Chippewas in the morning, on the south bank of the stream. The Sioux left behind them thirty-two horses, (in addition to the twelve stolen ones,) and the dead bodies of three of their warriors.

Mr. MCFETRIDGE states that the residence of Gov. WILKIE resembled a slaughter-house on the morning after the conflict. Five Chippewas and two Sioux were lying dead on the floor, which was covered with their blood. The Sioux did not scalp the dead Chippewas in the house, nor mutilate their bodies. The Chippewas were more brutal, they cut up the bodies of their foes and burned them.

Although the half-breeds at St. Joseph refrained from taking any part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake. The Sioux promised to return and settle accounts with the Chippewas in numbers like the mosquitoes—a very forcible simile in that locality.

Congress appropriated, a year or more ago, $50,000 for the erection of a fort on Pembina River, to prevent such outrages as this. We submit that the occurrence here related indicates the necessity of immediate action on the part of the National Government. There should be a permanent military post located at St. Joseph, or in that vicinity, immediately.

Interesting Patent Decision.

Judge DUNLOP, of the Circuit Court of this District, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, has just made an important decision,—in the case of Snowdon *vs.* Pierce,—the facts in which were as follows:

In April, 1860, THOMAS SNOWDON, United States Inspector at the port of Pittsburgh, obtained a patent on a valuable improvement in heating the feed-water of steam boilers, by the direct agency of the live steam in the boiler. Subsequently, EPHRAIM PIERCE and WILLIAM MCCLURG, made separate applications for patents for the same invention. The Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of patents, declared an interference between the patent of SNOWDON and the said applications. At the hearing before the Patent Office, priority of invention over MCCLURG was awarded to SNOWDON, and priority of invention over both MCCLURG and SNOWDON was awarded to PIERCE.

From this decision SNOWDON appealed to his Honor, Judge DUNLOP, and the decision of the Patent Office has been reversed. The Judge rules that an inventor to entitle himself to the protection of the law must be diligent in perfecting his invention and obtaining his patent, otherwise he loses his rights; and, therefore, as PIERCE rested upon and secreted his ideas more than two years after he alleges to have perfected them, and in the mean time SNOWDON, independently of any knowledge of PIERCE'S invention, discovered and reduced to practice the same invention, and promptly applied for his patent, PIERCE must lose his claim, and SNOWDON be regarded as the rightful claimant for the patent.

The learned Judge also settles another point of practice before the Patent Office, and that is, that no appeals can be entertained by the Circuit Judges before an appeal has first been made to the new board created by the last Congress, and then to the Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of March 2, 1861.

AN IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONARY PENSION CASE DISPOSED OF.—For some years past PETER VAN BUSKIRK, of this city, aged 99 years, who has been upon the revolutionary pension rolls as a private, at $5 per month, for many years, has been prosecuting a claim for arrearages of pension as an Assistant Forage-Master, which, if allowed, entitled him to receive a total pension of $50 per month, instead of $5, the amount heretofore paid to him. His claim was more than once rejected for want of testimony. Recently he has found and presented the necessary testimony, and yesterday his claim was duly allowed, with an award of $16,200 back (arrearages of) pension. This is, we believe, the largest back pension ever obtained from the Treasury of the United States. The officers of the bureau, though believing him entitled to be placed on the roll as an Assistant Forage-Master, could not previously allow his claim for want of the requisite legal evidence to substantiate it.—*Washington Star, July 10.*

A WINDFALL FOR TROY.—For some years past a lady named Mrs. PECK has been residing in Bennington, Vt. She was the widow of a druggist, and lived quite retired, but appeared to be in quite easy circumstances, and to have an extensive command of money. Quite often she visited Troy, where she had a number of friends, and in which city she seemed to have great confidence. She made large investments in Troy bonds, and often spoke to her acquaintances and advisers concerning institutions in this city, among them the Young Men's Association, Hospital, Marshall Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, &c. She had no relative, except a step-daughter, with whom she had lived for many years.

On Monday last Mrs. PECK died. What was the astonishment of her executors and friends, on opening the will, to find that she had *devised and bequeathed all her property, real and personal, to the City of Troy.* There are various estimates as to the value of this estate. It is placed by some persons as high as $22,000, although in her lifetime it had not been deemed worth more than $12,000. Mr. WILLIAM E. HAGAN, of this city, is one of the executors; but as he only returned from Fortress Monroe on Monday, he was not aware of the death of Mrs. PECK. Mr. HAGAN had often been consulted by her in business matters, and had invested money for her at various times.

There are said to be doubts as to the entire sanity of Mrs. PECK. She was but 42 years of age at the time of her death, and was peculiarly strong in mind. Of course there is a possibility that the will may be contested, but it seems probable that our city may realize a substantial benefit from this eccentric legacy. It will be a pleasant return to the bread cast upon the waters in the shape of the $10,000 appropriation to the families of volunteers.—*Troy Times, July 10.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Berussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, magnificent span of long-tail blood bay horses, five and six years old, sixteen hands, of great beauty, style and action. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle. Cost the owner $1,500.

ALSO,

An elegant Germantown Rockaway carriage, built to order by Wood Brothers, in the best manner.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted double harness, made to order by J. & E. Louden. Cost $175.

The above elegant turnout is the property of a private family leaving in the *Persia*. Has been used only since April last, and will be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine establishment, the above offers great inducements.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE.....by SMETZ
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....RUSSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KERRIANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HAMILTONIAN MARE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a fine gray mare, 15½ hands, seven years old. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle—a fine saddle mare Also, a light top-wagon and harness.

ALSO,

One light carriage, for four or six persons.
One four-seated light wagon.
One light Rockaway, for four persons.
One light road-wagon.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., a medium-size Herring safe, nearly new. Also, two upright oak office desks, very complete. Also, office table. To be sold by order of mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior horses, carriage, harness, &c., being the entire establishment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.: a pair of dark bay horses 15.3 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, excellent saddle horses, very stylish, fine action and quite fast; will be sold under the Veterinary Surgeon's guarantee. Also a fine phaeton carriage, City built, in fine order, with pole and shafts. Also a very superior sett of double silver-plated harness, made by Trainor to order, and but little used, all of which will be sold without reserve. A horse 15 hands high, 9 years old, and warranted perfectly sound and kind both in harness and under the saddle, can trot in 3:10. Also a top wagon, City make, in perfect order. Also a close carriage in good running order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, paintings, books, fancy articles &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, oak dining-tables, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, with mirror back, refrigerators, beds, cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, rosewood suite covered in green reps, dressing-glasses, &c. Also, a valuable lot of medical and other books, beautifully illustrated, and bound in calf and morocco; oil-paintings, engravings and maps, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, on branches, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist Mr. W. Galbraith.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 20th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company., payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.

MARK BANKS.

A REWARD OF $20 WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a trunk and contents, lost in the latter part of May last. Said trunk was painted green, with C. M. in black letters on each end. Apply to C. LEONARD, No. 5 London-terrace.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH INST., A pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by establishing his claim thereto and paying expenses. Apply to CHARLES F. LINEBACK, Utah House, 8th-av. and 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 33c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and to do plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children; best City reference; no objections to the country; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and roning. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; also a good chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference; will go together or separately; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, &c.; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who has lived three years in a gentleman's family, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; will do part of the washing. Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing, if required, or to go to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A respectable private family as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; can make bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves; good City reference. Apply at 96½ Broad-st., near South Ferry, in the dry-goods store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastries; is a good bread baker, &c.; has the best of recommendations; is an excellent washer and ironer; is civil and willing; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Institute, No. 148 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young American girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD, HONEST, HARD-working woman wishes a situation; is not afraid of work, and knows how to do it; understands cooking, baking, milking, butter-making, and washing and ironing. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; would assist in washing; good reference; call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two respectable young women, sisters, one as a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen until suited at No. 187 east 22d-st., between 1st and Av. A, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, understands milk and butter, makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 24th-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts. Can get good City reference.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; can do all manner of cooking after the American, French and English styles; can make all kinds of jellies, blancmanges, ice creams, &c. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A French dressmaker, lately from Paris, who understands how to cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Address No. 27 West 10th-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good baker of bread and pies and cakes; is also a good washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style, can give the best of reference; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with thirty acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; grapes, under glass, &c. Very moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, opposite.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation for a very smart, capable girl, who understands all kinds of general housework, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended, not afraid of work, and would like a place in the avenues or in East Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., 3d door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful; no objection to chamberwork and washing; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; is honest, industrious, obliging and willing; a good washer and ironer; kind to children; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., private door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; no objection to children; country preferred. Address by letter, for one week, Mrs. MOVELA, Station F, No. 40 3d-av., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to superintend household affairs; can bake bread, cake and pies. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 167 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH person desires a situation as lady's maid with a family traveling; only just landed; understands dress-making. Address E. H., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing, and operate on the machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, with a fresh and healthy breast of milk, would like a child to wet nurse at her own residence; references given and required. Call at No. 388 6th-av., from 7 to 10.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as nurse or to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Would like to go to the country for the Summer months. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 188 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular waitress in a private family, in the country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 93 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SALESWOMAN, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—The advertiser, a young, intelligent lady of respectability and business qualities, wishes to obtain a situation as saleswoman, nursery governess, or general family days' worker; would act as housekeeper where an honorable position is offered; salary no object; would leave the City. Address MISS EGBERT, No. 27 Bayard-st., for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 14½-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or to work in garden; understands the care of horses well, and a steady driver; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at the cottage, between 35th and 36th sts., 11th-av.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days or till engaged, at No. 401 3d-av., first floor, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. J. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 688 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in Europe; would be willing to take charge of a small garden if required, or make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., for M. D., for to-day.

AS FARMER, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A man and wife, without family, want situations; the man understands farming and plain gardening, or would go as coachman; would like to go in the country; his wife is capable of waiting, or anything possible; employer can be seen; City reference for seven years. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 949 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man of industrious, sober habits, that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references. Any commands left at No. 864 Broadway, in the French confectioner's, between 14th and 15th sts., for S. T., will be attended to, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN OF SUPERIOR education, desires to find a situation in an English or American family, or mercantile house. He could fill the requirements of a clerk; take care of a garden or farm and stock horses; he could give lessons in French and writing to children, and make himself generally useful. Address LEON, No. 35 Walker-st., or at Yonkers, N. Y. He best reference given.

WANTED.—A VALUABLE GOLD WATCH WILL be given to the person who will secure for the undersigned a permanent position in the Police force, or a clerkship under the City Government, or otherwise, which shall be permanent. Address C. P. K., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, TO GO A short distance in the country, a man and wife; the man must be a careful hand over horses, a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman a good down-stairs domestic, a first-class washer and ironer, and one that understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

FARMER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands all kinds of farming, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., this day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c.; terms for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, Madison, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, in a private family, with no other boarders, by applying at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The largest variety in the United States; 500 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. REDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

600 PATRIOTIC UNION AND COMIC ENVELOPES for sale at one cent. each, all different styles, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. Just received, five varieties of Secession Envelopes. New designs received daily.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

$350.—WANTED, TO HIRE A NEAT house, in the upper part of New-York, or in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Describe particularly, and give location. Rent not over $350. Address J

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Canvass Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may be necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the property of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the banches of the State bank of Iowa.

No one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall not be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may be proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the lowest and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, endorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

The number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds proposed to be purchased, and payment must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment or one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $1,800,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
C. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the Banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.

ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums, up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits is entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
JAMES CURRIER, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. on $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$4,500 OR $4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in the upper part of the City worth double the amount; would divide it in two sums. Address Box 2,605 Post-office.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Loan, due in 1876, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by JOHNSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted, to join a young man in the grocery and provision business; one accustomed to, or good at buying, preferred. The store is located on a leading avenue in Brooklyn. Address H. W., Box No. 120 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to..... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to..... $10,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital..... $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities..... 16,198 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participation in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMFORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y. July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 54 WALL-ST., July 5, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 46 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 60 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received. ANDREW A. HARWOOD,

Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 231 SIXTH-AVENUE.—DespondING invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring pallasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRAduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully Illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, to wit: One steam-engine, 25-horse power, large pullies, shafts and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Bursting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink crates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying cylinders, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 paint-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 46 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

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JUNE 27, 1861.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

In virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and specially ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the tr

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

than to have them governed by themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL continued. He said he did not believe one section could conquer the other. He would like to see the war stopped, and see the Senators from both sections endeavoring by amendments to the Constitution, to restore the Union. It must be done by compromise and conciliation, and not by force. He referred to the spee h of Senator DOUGLAS last Winter in favor of compromise, and characterizing war as disunion, as expressing his (POWELL'S) sentiments. He appealed to the Senators to make every effort to make peace by compromise. He had no hopes of inducing Senators to vote against the resolution, but he felt it due, as one who loved his country, to protest against the overthrow of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAYARD renewed it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE rose, but yielded to Mr. WILSON, who moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill for providing for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, and the several amendments ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, for the year ending June, 1862, and for arrearages for the year ending with June last; also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same periods.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army; also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government.

All the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, with Mr. WASHBURNE in the chair.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., said he had had no opportunity to examine the bill or the estimates on which it is based. Millions upon millions are reported and hurried through, without an opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentlemen (STEVENS) whether this bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. STEVENS replied entirely so.

Mr. BURNETT asked what was the aggregate amount of appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS replied $667,000,000, in minus six millions.

Mr. BURNETT said this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do since he had had a seat on this floor—namely, the increase of the regular Army. If for no other reason he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the bill was based on the estimates of the War Department, and that it was the desire of the Committee on Ways and Means to finish their business in the least possible time. They could not wait for the other committees to make their reports, as they hoped to complete their business, so that the House might adjourn on Thursday next. They were disposed these war-times to give everything the Government asks, trusting that before half a year shall pass away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops was so obvious as not to require argument. If the Army should be too large after the rebellion is suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war-standard.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, believed the act of the President in increasing the Army unconstitutional. He regretted to hear Mr. STEVENS say that the Committee on Ways and Means had merely carried out the recommendation of the Executive Department. Inasmuch as it appears that the war is to be waged, he asked that the majority of both the House and the Senate take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under Constitutional restrictions. It was known that he had no confidence in the Republican Party, but he would rather trust the majority here than the Administration itself.

Mr. BLAIR said that the Military Committee had under consideration this very subject of adding new regiments to the Army. They had not yet had time to frame any bill. He did not know what they would agree upon. Certainly the subject was of vast importance, and he presumed the Committee was entitled to have time to consider it. He saw no objection to the first clause of the bill now under discussion. It simply made an appropriation to pay for recruiting the proposed new regiments. If the regiments were not authorized, the section would, of course, be of no effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would not vote for it, as the bill proposed to increase the standing Army to more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and his constituents would give their last cent and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but they did not desire to increase the regular Army.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know how it was that this enormous appropriation and contemplating an increase of the regular Army happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, briefly advocated the increase of the Army, saying it had been too small for the last fifteen or twenty years for the interests of this great Empire.

Mr. BURNETT replied that, instead of this being a great Empire, he (BURNETT) had thought it was a Confederacy of States, resting for its support on the people, and seated in their hearts and affections; and that it did not require a standing army to keep the people in order, not even to the extent of fifteen thousand men. He might not be so well informed as the gentleman from Illinois, (McCLERNAND,) but he did know that the Fathers of the Republic were always jealous of a standing Army, and that all the past Administrations had always been opposed to its increase. Whatever their individual views may be, surely the wisdom of the House will agree with the gentleman from Illinois, (LOVEJOY,) that in order to put down rebellion, it was not necessary to increase the regular Army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. McCLERNAND—Will you vote for the Volunteer force?

Mr. BURNETT—Not by any means, because I do not believe that we can hold the Government together at the point of the sword or cannon's mouth. I believe with Mr. DOUGLAS, whose eulogy the gentleman from Illinois (McCLERNAND) but recently pronounced, that "such hostile appliances would prove the death knell of this representative Government." These are my sentiments. You may vote your five hundred thousand men and your five hundred millions of dollars, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but by the first Monday in December next, you will be no nearer the end of the war than now, and your money will be gone and your men in the field. I have been published as a Secessionist far and wide, yet my last speech was a Union argument, and against the doctrine of secession. I repeat that, according to the theory of our Government, it rests for its support "on the affections and consent of the governed," and that the warlike movements now going on, will prove the death-knell of our republican institutions. For this reason I enter my solemn protest against this war.

Mr. McCLERNAND replied: The gentleman from Kentucky said, that he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either the regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took upon him a solemn obligation in the sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are leveled, perhaps, at the capital? Is this the way he can discharge his obligations? I leave every impartial man to decide. In further response, Mr. McCLERNAND said that this was not a war of conquest, but it was to put down rebellion, to vindicate the Constitution, and to protect the Union men in the seceded States. Just in proportion as the National flag advances, they would be found rallying around it. There was not a time when we had not a standing Army, and he would remind the gentleman that Kentucky had, by a vote of from fifty to sixty thousand, declared in favor of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT reminded the gentleman from Illinois (McCLERNAND) that he (BURNETT) had said, "a large standing Army."

Mr. McCLERNAND, resuming, showed the necessity and importance of an adequate standing Army, to take care of our forts and arsenals, suppress Indian disturbances, and secure the country against the effects of rebellion and revolution.

Mr. BURNETT replied: The gentleman from Illinois (McCLERNAND) has adverted to the fact that I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I did take such an oath. I took it with a clear conscience, and with as firm and fixed a determination to stand by that instrument as any other member of this House. I do not recognize that the member from Illinois (McCLERNAND) has become a censor with regard to my duties. I represent the people of Kentucky who sent me here, and to them alone am I responsible. One word more: Every man must judge for himself as to what are his duties. I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of constitutional representative government, as well as the prosperity and happiness of the people, by advocating a peaceful solution of the present trouble, instead of advocating a bloody war.

Mr. McCLERNAND—You propose a peaceful solution. I want to know the basis of it. Do you want us to recognize the Southern Confederacy?

The Chairman reminded the gentleman from Illinois that such remarks were not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. McCLERNAND—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. BURNETT—I must be myself the judge of the manner of reply. I repeat that I am best subserving the interests of the country by advocating a peaceful settlement of the question—hence I oppose the section of the bill which looks to the enlargement of the Army. The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when I shall have a full opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said: I am for the largest number of men. If the rebellion in the Southern States requires twice five hundred thousand men, I am for employing them, and eighteen loyal States will do the same thing. We intend that the Constitution and Union shall be maintained; that treason, assume what shape it may, and marked by whatever numbers, shall not destroy either one or the other. I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of the entire State. But whether he does or does not, I say frankly it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and Union, for whatever their action may be, the Government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. [Applause.]

The Chairman here said that if the violations of the rules of the House and its decorum should be again repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. HICKMAN resumed. The gentleman came into this hall for the purpose of paralyzing the arm of legitimate power. We meet him here not only for the purpose of strengthening that arm, but to teach these men that they cannot antagonize the Government which seeks our safety.

Mr. BURNETT here raised the point of order that no one has a right to question the motives of any member.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Mr. HICKMAN—Then I will not call into question the motives of the gentleman, inasmuch as he seems to apprehend that my remarks are directed especially to him. [Suppressed laughter.] But I repeat, Sir, everything that I have said. I declare my conviction here now, as I did more than two years before, that this Government will be sustained, and it is not in the power of armed rebellion, either in one State or many States, to destroy the Government under which we live, and which secures protection to that gentleman as well as it secures it to me. I go, therefore, for the larger proportion of men and money.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but surrendered it to Mr. BURNETT, who rose to reply.

Great interest was manifested in the hall at the position taken by the two gentlemen, and the best rather threw into their allusions to each other.

Mr. BURNETT said—The gentleman has dealt in a general sort of attack upon me for what I said with reference to the power and purposes of the Government in regard to the unfortunate divisions of our country. Now, let me say to him, and to the House, that the State which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor—and I point with pride to her past history and to the loyalty she has ever manifested to the Union and the Constitution,—let me say, once for all, as a representative of that State, that however much my individual opinion might differ with the opinion and sentiment of Kentucky, I am a native of that State, and I trust a loyal son to her; and whatever position she may take in this unfortunate crisis of our country, I intend to stand by that position. I am one of that class of politicians who recognize loyalty to a State about loyalty to the National Government. I was only discussing the question as to the result that may be accomplished by the war. And now I tell Northern gentlemen that I do not call in question the bravery or gallantry of their men. I have seen their services on the battle-fields of the country. I know the vast resources of the North, the prowess of her section; but I understand, too, the gallantry and bravery of those who are in rebellion against the Government, and I say to the gentleman now, carry out your picture, carry on the war, inundate the country with blood, have your army of five hundred thousand men desolate the fields of both sections, fill their rivulets and streams with blood, let all the gentleman desires be accomplished, and I ask him what the country will be worth when the victory is won? Let him tell me what the Government will be worth when all is accomplished? Sir, when the pen of the future historian comes to write the history of the times in which we live, I tell the gentleman that there will be a fearful and terrible accountability for some of us to render. The gentleman tells me that this war must be prosecuted. So be it. Go on. You have the power. I am powerless here. I prefer peace to war. And let me remind that gentleman, that when my venerable colleague, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) then a member of the Senate, and other Southern members in this and in the other half of Congress, stated their views, and on bended knees and with tears in their eyes, begged you to give us something that would restore peace and fraternity to a common country, and to stay the threatening tide of revolution, all these appeals were not only resisted with silent contempt and indignant scorn, but all propositions looking to that end were recklessly and defiantly voted down. And now the President of the United States, without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the country, has inaugurated a civil war. And here, as one of the people's representatives, and in the name and on behalf of my constituency, I protest against all measures taken to prosecute this war further.

Mr. JACKSON, of Kentucky.—My colleague, (Mr. BURNETT) does not represent the sentiment of the people of Kentucky. My colleague says he does not recognize the right of secession, but that he recognizes the right of revolution. I therefore infer from this declaration that he justifies the revolution. My colleague also declares that the destiny of Kentucky is his destiny. I believe I utter the sentiments of a large majority of the people of my State when I say that under no circumstances, whatever may be the hazard, will she raise her hand against the National flag. [Applause.] I declare further in relation to the declaration which he made touching State sovereignty, that we in Kentucky believe the National Government and National law are supreme, and that State government, and State law, and State sovereignty are subordinate.

Mr. HICKMAN—I do not misapprehend the position of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. BURNETT.) His affections are enlisted on the side of his State, no matter what side that State may take, whether for or against the Government under which we live. If his State goes for rebellion, as one of her representatives, he, too, is for rebellion. But if the loyal men of that State shall be strong enough to conquer the evil influences of treason and remain loyal to the Government, he will be on the side of loyalty too. I tell the gentleman, I do not misapprehend him. According to his own showing his position here is of a most hypocritical character, to say the least of it. He is for treason and rebellion, although he might perhaps prefer loyalty. I should like him to be more distinct and explicit in his utterance and sentiments, in order that we might be able to determine to a certainty in what direction his particular affections lie. But, Sir, allow me to say to him, and to all who may be affected like him, when he talks of rivers of blood, and burning dwellings, and general desolation—let him, I say, take care and see to it that he does not bring about the very calamity he so much fears. Sir, it is no longer a question in the United States of North America whether there are enough men, and whether there is enough money, to put down rebellion; nor is it a question either as to the existence of the determination to do it. They have resolved and resolved, and the war is upon us. That war will be persevered in, by the grants alike of men and money, until those who have questioned the courage of the North will be willing to admit it in other places than here. Sir, I have never before heard it admitted on this floor that the North had any courage; but now, at last, at the eleventh hour—yea, at five minutes before high noon—comes the admission that the North has some courage. Let the gentleman from Kentucky look to it, (suppressed sensation,) that the Northern courage he now admits, does not bring on him and his the desolation he fears.

Mr. BURNETT replied—After six years service the older members here will bear me witness that in the discussions on all subjects my conduct has at least been marked by courtesy and respect. I have never permitted myself to indulge in impugning the motives of my fellow members, or to call in question their conscientious conviction as to what was their duty. Neither do I recognize the right of any member to question my motives and actions as an independent representative of the people. In response to the member from Pennsylvania, permit me to say in connection with our service on this floor, and the preservation of the Government and Union of the States intact, and the upholding of the Constitution of our fathers, my record will bear a favorable comparison with his. It is covered in the efforts to stay the present condition of the country, and to remove all cause of sectional agitation, and to spread abroad everywhere the spirit of fraternal love. These have been my efforts. Let the gentleman answer to his own conscience if he has contributed to bring about the present unfortunate condition of our country. So far as this, my efforts are concerned, no man would go further and make more sacrifices to reconstruct and reunite the Government than myself. I would say to my colleague (JACKSON,) that I represent the people of the First Congressional District of Kentucky; I am their agent and speak for them, and not for the entire State of Kentucky. The member from Pennsylvania tells me to take care and look to it that I am not swept away in this revolution with the besom of destruction. But let me tell him as to mere brute or physical courage, I know not whether mine is superior to his or not; but I have the moral courage to rise above it and to do my duty, be the consequences what they may. That duty shall be discharged fearlessly, with a due regard not only to the rights of the people I represent, but to those of others. His (HICKMAN'S) warning falls on a heedless ear.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, inquired whether new officers under this bill had not already been appointed and received some of their pay.

Mr. STEVENS believed that to a considerable extent this was so.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, suggested that when we are under the necessity of borrowing money and are threatened with direct taxation, whether the appropriations for certain forts placed in the bill might not be postponed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, replied that they were estimated for by the War Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used for the employment of forces for the purpose of subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, nor for interfering with African Slavery in the States. His object was to dismiss from the minds of any who might misunderstand the purposes of the war, that it was carried on for these objects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE appealed to the gentleman not to press his amendment to this bill. Let it be brought forward at a subsequent period, unincumbered, and the vote taken on its merits. He was perfectly satisfied that at this time it would be voted down, and thus an imposition would be made. It was the intention and purpose of the Government to conduct the war with this view. He hoped the declaration would be made at the proper time that it is not the purpose to subjugate or deprive any State of her constitutional rights, or to affect its domestic institutions, but to restore the authority of the Government, and protect the citizens of every State in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would be glad to comply with the gentleman's request, if he could be assured the rule recently adopted would not preclude the proposition from being offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. McCLERNAND saw no necessity for the amendment. He had never heard any responsible man say that the object of the war was to subjugate the seceded States and hold them as conquered provinces, or to abolish Slavery. The war was carried on to vindicate the National authority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was rejected.

The Army bill, after several minor amendments, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service was then taken up and read through.

There was no debate.

The Committee rose when these bills were severally passed, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on the final vote.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers.

Adjourned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The Army bill for the year ending with June next, which passed the House to-day, appropriates about $161,000,000, including for the pay of the Army $4,000,000; for three months' volunteers, $507,000; for three years' volunteers, $45,000,000; subsistence in kind for regular troops, nearly $2,500,000; subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers, $23,084,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, over $14,000,000; and for incidental expenses thereof, over $7,500,000; for the purchase of 84,000 dragoon and artillery horses, $10,500,000; for transportation of Army, &c., over $16,000; for gunboats on the western rivers, $1,000,000; for fortifications in New-York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida and California, $645,000. Appropriations are also included for arrearages for the year ending with June last.

The Navy bill appropriates about $30,000,000, of which $8,500,000 are for the repair and equipment of vessels, $1,600,000 for the completion of seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized last February, $91,400 for the completion of seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamers, nearly $4,600,000 for the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, and reservations due on existing contracts for the fitting out of ships-of-war.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

The ladies of West Baltimore presented a flag this afternoon to the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The flag is of very beautiful silk. It was borne by a young lad, followed by 34 young ladies, each representing a State. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, and speaking, music, &c., were the order of the occasion. There was an immense gathering and great enthusiasm.

The ladies of East Baltimore also presented a handsome flag this afternoon to Col. LYLE'S regiment at Locust Point. It was received with great enthusiasm by the gallant members of the National Guard.

THE BALTIMORE TREASON.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JOHN MERRYMAN.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday, found an indictment for treason against JOHN MERRYMAN, of Baltimore County, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Maryland District.

The jurors of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do, on their oath and affirmation, present that JOHN MERRYMAN, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United State of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the United States of America to disturb, and to stir, move, excite, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, and, in order to fulfill, and bring to effect the said traitorous compasings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, and, in order to fulfill, and bring to effect the said traitorous compasings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the other false traitors aforesaid, with force did burn and destroy divers, to wit, six bridges on a certain railroad, known as and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, and being a part of said road, with intent thus and there to hinder, delay and prevent the passage and movement of military troops of the State of Pennsylvania, and military troops of the United States of America, and good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, to the defence of the Government of the United States of America, by means whereof large numbers of troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America were hindered and delayed in their movement and progress to the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

Another count charges that the said JOHN MERRYMAN did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with a certain railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defence of the said United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid, against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

The following are the witnesses in the case: Adam Riddle, Thomas Baldwin, W. J. D. Muller, H. C. McAllister, Robert Kerr, Samuel Worthington, David Jones, Thomas Lipp, Thomas B. Tracey, Nathan Price, John Wise, Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns, T. H. Taylor, Robert W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.

A similar indictment was found against CHARLES COCKEY.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

The Grand Jury also found an indictment yesterday against SAMUEL MACTIER, the principal count of which is in the following form:

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and levying war aforesaid of the said SAMUEL MACTIER, he, the said SAMUEL MACTIER, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, at the District aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did obstruct, hinder and delay, and with stones, pistols and guns, assault, fire upon, and put to rout a large body of the troops of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which said troops were duly and lawfully ordered to move and repair to the said City of Washington for the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

The Grand Jury also found indictments in above form against Lewis Bitter, James McCartney, Philip Casmire, Michael Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell.

WRECKS BETWEEN HENRY AND HATTERAS.

We have been permitted to see a letter from an officer in the squadron blockading the Chesapeake, from which the following is an extract. It is corroborative of the opinion entertained by merchants and underwriters as to the increased danger incurred by vessels navigating the Chesapeake Bay. It occurs to us that some of the vessels reported ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, may have been run ashore intentionally, for the purpose of landing their cargoes for the benefit of the rebels. At any rate, it might be well for the Government to be watchful of such proceedings.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY,
OFF CAPE HENRY, June 9, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: While on the blockade service off this place I have noticed a large number of vessels, of various sizes, constantly arriving from ports more or less distant, and bound to Baltimore.

We are constantly in the receipt of intelligence of the doings of the rebels on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay, and of such a character as to render, in my opinion, the navigation from the Capes to the port of Baltimore unsafe and dangerous.

The commander of H. B. M. steamship *Gladiator* informed us on Saturday last that there were no less than five vessels, of various sizes, ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Owing to the requirements of a stringent blockade off this place I have not been able to go more than 12 to 15 miles to the south of Cape Henry. I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly, THOMAS W. WILSON.

D. D. SMITH, Esq., President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, New-York.

SAILING OF THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 3, says: "The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer-of-war *Sumter*, sailed on Saturday last, on a cruise, having ran the paper blockade of the Lincoln Abolition war steamers, off the mouth of the Mississippi. She has a picked crew, and her commander is known to be a most brave and chivalrous sailor, and he has under him a most gallant set of officers: Commander Raphael Semmes; Lieutenants John M. Kells, R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling; Paymaster, Henry Myers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Francis L. Galt; Lieutenant of Marines, Becket E. Howell; Midshipmen, Richard F. Armstrong, W. A. Hicks, A. G. Hudgins, J. D. Wilson; Gunner, Thomas C. Cuddy; Sailmaker, M. P. Beaufort; Engineers, First Assistant, acting as chief, Miles J. Freeman; Second Assistant, W. P. Brooks; Third Assistants, Matthew O'Brien and Simeon W. Cummings. She has a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines."

SUSPICIOUS, VERY.

A letter to the New-Oleans *Picayune*, from Camp Vincent, near Portsmouth, Va., says:

"Were it not for the almost unanimous vote polled in and about Norfolk and Portsmouth, ratifying the secession of Virginia from the old Union, I would believe a majority of them were Unionists. All eatables and drinkables have risen one hundred per cenum since the middle of May, and the general understanding among the citizens seems to be to extort from their defenders on every occasion offered, sufficient to make up the decrease of general custom. Five of our boys went into Norfolk the other day to buy some underclothes, with an indorsement note from Lieut.-Col. VINCENT, and the cheapest bargain they could make was at the rate of fifty per cent. discount for ten days. Capt. NELLIGAN'S Company, the Emmet Guards, and Capt. CRONAN'S Company, Company A, Orleans Light Guards, have bought themselves a new suit of clothes; and Capt. DEAN has gone to Richmond to procure clothes for his company."

THE BLOCKADE OF APALACHICOLA.

The Apalachicola *Times* states that the United States steamship *Montgomery* appeared off the West Pass bar on the 11th ult., and on the 12th her commander, Capt. SHAW, formally notified the city authorities of the existence of the blockade. The *Times* adds:

"On the 17th the *Montgomery* was visited by a schooner from the westward, pilot-boat rigged, and supposed here to be the *Oriental*, bearing dispatches, in all probability, from the fleet at Pensacola. After communicating with the ship, the schooner proceeded to the eastward. Up to the time of writing this, the other entrances of our harbor are not blockaded. Advices from St. Marks, to the evening of the 17th, state that that port was not yet blockaded."

THE ST. NICHOLAS SEIZURE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, that the prisoners taken on board the *St. Nicholas* and the other vessels captured by Capt. HOLLINS, were released by order of the Confederate authorities. They are the same persons that arrived at Richmond on Monday, in the *Mary Washington*.

The same paper further says of the capture of the *St. Nicholas*:

"A number of bags containing the mails and dispatches from the Brazil Squadron, captured on the brig *Monticello* on last Saturday morning, on the Potomac, by the *St. Nicholas*, have been brought to this city. They are not the only specimens of similar contraband goods that have come into the possession of the Confederate authorities since Old Abe commenced his war. No doubt they will be of value, as showing the plans of the enemy."

The cargo of ice captured by Capt. HOLLINS, sold in Fredericksburgh for $8,000.

WHO SHOT CAPT. WARD?

It seems that Capt. WARD was killed at Mathias Point by JAMES STHRESHLY, of Stafford, Va. Young STHRESHLY was armed with a Sharpe's rifle, and was a little nearer the *Freeborn* than the main body of soldiers. He took deliberate aim, at a distance estimated at between 400 and 700 yards.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE C. S. A.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says no contract has been entered into for the manufacture of postage stamps, nor can any be had for distribution for several months. Various designs have been submitted by several lithographers of New-Orleans and Baltimore, none of which have pleased or been accepted by the Government. The Postmaster-General is aware of the anxiety felt by all classes for their appearance, and will make arrangements as speedily as possible for their procurement.

MILITARY INHUMANITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday I notice a communication from Mr. THOMAS W. CARTWRIGHT, Senr., with the above caption. The article does injustice to the Railway Department as well as to Gen. BUTLER. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., on presenting the proper vouchers, was furnished with passes to New-York. Whether or not a pass was refused to any person detailed to accompany him I cannot say. The issue of passes for such purposes is not authorized by the order of the War Department, and had one been issued in the case under consideration, it would be upon the sole responsibility, and without doubt at the expense, of the commanding officer. The passes issued to Mr. CARTWRIGHT were all that are permitted under the order establishing this department; and indeed a strict construction of the order would seem to require that passes should not be issued except to discharged soldiers.

Very respectfully,

G. C. CLAIBORNE,
Agent Railway and Telegraph Department.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 9, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, ILL., Thursday, July 11.

Capt. McALLISTER, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by Secessionists concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. PETRIE'S Company from this city, were also killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry leaves to-night to the succor of Col. SMITH. We have no further news from than that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1,600 cavalry and in great peril.

Ex-Gov. WOOD and Gen. MATHER, of this State, accompany the expedition.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, July 10.

The express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bound east to-day was stopped at Monroe, by 400 rebels, and an effort made to take possession of it; but it escaped unharmed, and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hunnewalt Station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River bridge east of Palmyra to-night. The station-house at Monroe has been buaned, but the telegraph line being cut, we are unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried. This blockade does not affect travel between this place and the East, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri Railroad. The road is well equipped with motive power, and National troops and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels and restore the regularity of the road at the earliest moment.

LATER, 11 A. M.—Five hundred National troops left here this morning, and will be joined by 700 men at Hudson.

7 P. M.—The bridge at Salt River was not burned last night, as reported. The fire set to it went out after the rebels left it, causing but little damage, which will be repaired immediately. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road. Nothing has been heard from the troops who left here this morning.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, July 11—P. M.

A messenger just arrived from Hannibal, brings the intelligence that the railroad bridge between that place and Palmyra, was burned last night. The bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra Road across the same stream, was also burned.

Gen. MATHER has sent a detachment of one company of artillery, infantry and cavalry by boat to Marion City, six miles south, with orders to push from there by land to aid Col. SMITH. By the route taken, they will avoid the burnt bridges, but will have to march 30 miles. Gen. MATHER has also sent a strong detachment by the Quincy and Palmyra road with orders to open the route by to-night, at all hazards.

Col. PALMER arrived this morning with 800 men. He routed a camp of Secessionists yesterday, taking one Secessionist prisoner. One regiment has been ordered from Alton and one from Chicago to this place.

The circumstances of the skirmish in which Capt. PATERS' company was engaged are reported as follows: The forces stationed at Monroe made an excursion into the country for the purpose of capturing a party of rebels, but neglected to leave a sufficient guard behind. On returning, they were fired upon by the rebels, who had burned the cars and station-house, and killing eight persons.

SOWARD, the murderer of Capt. HORNELL, was last night taken to St. Louis.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Accounts received to-night state that General RAINS, of the State forces, was killed at the battle of Carthage. The Command of Col. SIEGEL has been reinforced, and is now prepared to renew the attack.

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 11.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Judge CAPRON refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* of Capt. CAMPBELL, confined at the arsenal, on the ground that the petitioner voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner. In the case of Ex-Senator GREEN the writ was granted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 11.

A gentleman from Memphis reports that a regiment left there yesterday for Missouri. He also reports that 2,000 rebel troops were at Point Pleasant, Mo., making preparations to attack Bird's Point.

Gen. PILLOW

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

than to have them governed by themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL continued. He said he did not believe one section could conquer the other. He would like to see the war stopped, and see the Senators from both sections endeavoring by amendments to the Constitution, to restore the Union. It must be done by compromise and conciliation, and not by force. He referred to the speech of Senator DOUGLAS last Winter in favor of compromise, and characterizing war as disunion, as expressing his (POWELL'S) sentiments. He appealed to the Senators to make every effort to make peace by compromise. He had no hopes of inducing Senators to vote against the resolution, but he felt it due, as one who loved his country, to protest against the overthrow of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAYARD renewed it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE rose, but yielded to Mr. WILSON, who moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill for providing for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, and the several amendments ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, for the year ending June, 1862, and for arrearages for the year ending with June last; also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same periods.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army; also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government.

All the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, with Mr. WASHBURNE in the chair.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., said he had had no opportunity to examine the bill or the estimates on which it is based. Millions upon millions are reported and hurried through, without an opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentlemen (STEVENS) whether this bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. STEVENS replied entirely so.

Mr. BURNETT asked what was the aggregate amount of appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS replied $667,000,000, in minus six millions.

Mr. BURNETT said this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do since he had had a seat on this floor—namely, the increase of the regular Army. If for no other reason he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the bill was based on the estimates of the War Department, and that it was the desire of the Committee on Ways and Means to finish their business in the least possible time. They could not wait for the other committees to make their reports, as they hoped to complete their business, so that the House might adjourn on Thursday next. They were disposed these war-times to give everything the Government asks, trusting that before half a year shall pass away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops was so obvious as not to require argument. If the Army should be too large after the rebellion is suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war-standard.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, believed the act of the President in increasing the Army unconstitutional. He regretted to hear Mr. STEVENS say that the Committee on Ways and Means had merely carried out the recommendation of the Executive Department. Inasmuch as it appears that the war is to be waged, he asked that the majority of both the House and the Senate take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under Constitutional restrictions. It was known that he had no confidence in the Republican Party, but he would rather trust the majority here than the Administration itself.

Mr. BLAIR said that the Military Committee had under consideration this very subject of adding new regiments to the Army. They had not yet had time to frame any bill. He did not know what they would agree upon. Certainly the subject was of vast importance, and he presumed the Committee was entitled to have time to consider it. He saw no objection to the first clause of the bill now under discussion. It simply made an appropriation to pay for recruiting the proposed new regiments. If the regiments were not authorized, the section would, of course, be of no effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would not vote for it, as the bill proposed to increase the standing Army to more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and his constituents would give their last cent and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but they did not desire to increase the regular Army.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know how it was that this enormous appropriation and contemplating an increase of the regular Army happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, briefly advocated the increase of the Army, saying it had been too small for the last fifteen or twenty years for the interests of this great Empire.

Mr. BURNETT replied that, instead of this being a great Empire, he (BURNETT) had thought it was a Confederacy of States, resting for its support on the people, and seated in their hearts and affections: and that it did not require a standing army to keep the people in order, not even to the extent of fifteen thousand men. He might not be so well informed as the gentleman from Illinois, (MCCLERNAND,) but he did know that the Fathers of the Republic were always jealous of a standing Army, and that all the past Administrations had always been opposed to its increase. Whatever their individual views may be, surely the wisdom of the House will agree with the gentleman from Illinois, (LOVEJOY,) that in order to put down rebellion, it was not necessary to increase the regular Army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—Will you vote for the Volunteer force?

Mr. BURNETT—Not by any means, because I do not believe that we can hold the Government together at the point of the sword or cannon's mouth. I believe with Mr. DOUGLAS, whose eulogy the gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) but recently pronounced, that "such hostile appliances would prove the death knell of this representative Government." These are my sentiments. You may vote your five hundred thousand men and your five hundred millions of dollars, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but by the first Monday in December next, you will be no nearer the end of the war than now, and your money will be gone and your men in the field. I have been published as a Secessionist far and wide, yet my last speech was a Union argument, and against the doctrine of secession. I repeat that, according to the theory of our Government, it rests for its support "on the affections and consent of the governed," and that the warlike movements now going on, will prove the death-knell of our republican institutions. For this reason I enter my solemn protest against this war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied: The gentleman from Kentucky said, that he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either the regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took upon him a solemn obligation in the sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are leveled, perhaps, at the capital? Is this the way he can discharge his obligations? I leave every impartial man to decide. In further response, Mr. MCCLERNAND said that this was not a war of conquest, but it was to put down rebellion, to vindicate the Constitution, and to protect the Union men in the seceded States. Just in proportion as the National flag advances, they would be found rallying around it. There was not a time when we had not a standing Army, and he would remind the gentleman that Kentucky had, by a vote of from fifty to sixty thousand, declared in favor of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT reminded the gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) that he (BURNETT) had said, "a large standing Army."

Mr. MCCLERNAND, resuming, showed the necessity and importance of an adequate standing Army, to take care of our forts and arsenals, suppress Indian disturbances, and secure the country against the effects of rebellion and revolution.

Mr. BURNETT replied: The gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has adverted to the fact that I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I did take such an oath. I took it with a clear conscience, and with as firm and fixed a determination to stand by that instrument as any other member of this House. I do not recognize that the member from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has become a censor with regard to my duties. I represent the people of Kentucky who sent me here, and to them alone am I responsible. One word more: Every man must judge for himself as to what are his duties. I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of constitutional representative government, as well as the prosperity and happiness of the people, by advocating a peaceful solution of the present trouble, instead of advocating a bloody war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—You propose a peaceful solution. I want to know the basis of it. Do you want us to recognize the Southern Confederacy?

The Chairman reminded the gentleman from Illinois that such remarks were not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. BURNETT—I must be myself the judge of the manner of reply. I repeat that I am best subserving the interests of the country by advocating a peaceful settlement of the question—hence I oppose the section of the bill which looks to the enlargement of the Army. The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when I shall have a full opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said: I am for the largest number of men. If the rebellion in the Southern States requires twice five hundred thousand men, I am for employing them, and eighteen loyal States will do the same thing. We intend that the Constitution and Union shall be maintained, that treason, assume what shape it may, and marked by whatever numbers, shall not destroy either one or the other. I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of the entire State. But whether he does or does not, I say frankly it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and Union, for whatever their action may be, the Government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. [Applause.]

The Chairman here said that if the violations of the rules of the House and its decorum should be again repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. HICKMAN resumed. The gentleman came into this hall for the purpose of paralyzing the arm of legitimate power. We meet him here not only for the purpose of strengthening that arm, but to teach these men that they cannot antagonize the Government which seeks our safety.

Mr. BURNETT here raised the point of order that no one has a right to question the motives of any member.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Mr. HICKMAN—Then I will not call into question the motives of the gentleman, inasmuch as he seems to apprehend that my remarks are directed especially to him. [Suppressed laughter.] But I repeat, Sir, everything that I have said. I declare my conviction here now, as I did more than two years before, that this Government will be sustained, and it is not in the power of armed rebellion, either in one State or many States, to destroy the Government under which we live, and which secures protection to that gentleman as well as it secures it to me. I go, therefore, for the larger proportion of men and money.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but surrendered it to Mr. BURNETT, who rose to reply.

Great interest was manifested in the hall at the position taken by the two gentlemen, and the best either threw into their allusions to each other.

Mr. BURNETT said—The gentleman has dealt in a general sort of attack upon me for what I said with reference to the power and purposes of the Government in regard to the unfortunate divisions of our country. Now, let me say to him, and to the House, that the State which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor—and I point with pride to her past history and to the loyalty she has ever manifested to the Union and the Constitution,—let me say, once for all, as a representative of that State, that however much my individual opinion might differ with the opinion and sentiment of Kentucky, I am a native of that State, and I trust a loyal son to her; and whatever position she may take in this unfortunate crisis of our country, I intend to stand by that position. I am one of that class of politicians who recognize loyalty to a State above loyalty to the National Government. I was only discussing the question as to the result that may be accomplished by the war. And now I tell Northern gentlemen that I do not call in question the bravery or gallantry of their men. I have seen their services on the battle-fields of the country. I know the vast resources of the North, the prowess of her section; but I understand, too, the gallantry and bravery of those who are in rebellion against the Government, and I say to the gentleman now, carry out your picture, carry on the war, inundate the country with blood, have your army of five hundred thousand men desolate the fields of both sections, fill their rivulets and streams with blood, let all the gentleman desires be accomplished, and I ask him what the country will be worth when the victory is won? Let him tell me what the Government will be worth when all is accomplished? Sir, when the pen of the future historian comes to write the history of the times in which we live, I tell the gentleman that there will be a fearful and terrible accountability for some of us to render. The gentleman tells me that this war must be prosecuted. So be it. Go on. You have the power. I am powerless here. I prefer peace to war. And let me remind that gentleman, that when my venerable colleague, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) then a member of the Senate, and other Southern members in this and in the other half of Congress, stated their views, and on bended knees and with tears in their eyes, begged you to give us something that would restore peace and fraternity to a common country, and to stay the threatening tide of revolution, all these appeals were not only resisted with silent contempt and indignant scorn, but all propositions looking to that end were recklessly and defiantly voted down. And now the President of the United States, without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the country, has inaugurated a civil war. And here, as one of the people's representatives, and in the name and on behalf of my constituency, I protest against all measures taken to prosecute this war further.

Mr. JACKSON, of Kentucky.—My colleague, (Mr. BURNETT) does not represent the sentiment of the people of Kentucky. My colleague says he does not recognize the right of secession, but that he recognizes the right of revolution. I therefore infer from this declaration that he justifies the revolution. My colleague also declares that the destiny of Kentucky is his destiny. I believe I utter the sentiments of a large majority of the people of my State when I say that under no circumstances, whatever may be the hazard, will she raise her hand against the National flag. [Applause.] I declare further in relation to the declaration which he made touching State sovereignty, that we in Kentucky believe the National Government and National law are supreme, and that State government, and State law, and State sovereignty are subordinate.

Mr. HICKMAN—I do not misapprehend the position of the gentleman from Kentucky. (Mr. BURNETT.) His affections are enlisted on the side of his State, no matter what side that State may take, whether for or against the Government under which we live. If his State goes for rebellion, as one of her representatives, he, too, is for rebellion. But if the loyal men of that State shall be strong enough to conquer the evil influences of treason and remain loyal to the Government, he will be on the side of loyalty too. I tell the gentleman, I do not misapprehend him. According to his own showing his position here is of a most hypocritical character, to say the least of it. He is for treason and rebellion, although he might perhaps prefer loyalty. I should like him to be more distinct and explicit in his utterance and sentiments, in order that we might be able to determine to a certainty in what direction his particular affections lie. But, Sir, allow me to say to him, and to all who may be affected like him, when he talks of rivers of blood, and burning dwellings, and general desolation—let him, I say, take care and see to it that he does not bring about the very calamity he so much fears. Sir, it is no longer a question in the United States of North America whether there are enough men, and whether there is enough money, to put down rebellion; nor is it a question either as to the existence of the determination to do it. They have resolved and resolved, and the war is upon us. That war will be persevered in, by the grants alike of men and money, until those who have questioned the courage of the North will be willing to admit it in other places than here. Sir, I have never before heard it admitted on this floor that the North had any courage; but now, at last, at the eleventh hour—yea, at five minutes before high noon—comes the admission that the North has some courage. Let the gentleman from Kentucky look to it, (suppressed sensation,) that the Northern courage he now admits, does not bring on him and his the desolation he fears.

Mr. BURNETT replied—After six years service the older members here will bear me witness that in the discussions on all subjects my conduct has at least been marked by courtesy and respect. I have never permitted myself to indulge in impugning the motives of my fellow members, or to call in question their conscientious conviction as to what was their duty. Neither do I recognize the right of any member to question my motives and actions as an independent representative of the people. In response to the member from Pennsylvania, permit me to say in connection with our service on this floor, and the preservation of the Government and Union of the States intact, and the upholding of the Constitution of our fathers, my record will bear a favorable comparison with his. It is covered in the efforts to stay the present condition of the country, and to remove all cause of sectional agitation, and to spread abroad everywhere the spirit of fraternal love. These have been my efforts. Let the gentleman answer to his own conscience if he has contributed to bring about the present unfortunate condition of our country. So far as this, my efforts are concerned, no man would go further and make more sacrifices to reconstruct and reunite the Government than myself. I would say to my colleague (JACKSON,) that I represent the people of the First Congressional District of Kentucky; I am their agent and speak for them, and not for the entire State of Kentucky. The member from Pennsylvania tells me to take care and look to it that I am not swept away in this revolution with the besom of destruction. But let me tell him as to mere brute or physical courage, I know not whether mine is superior to his or not; but I have the moral courage to rise above it and to do my duty, be the consequences what they may. That duty shall be discharged fearlessly, with a due regard not only to the rights of the people I represent, but to those of others. His (HICKMAN'S) warning falls on a heedless ear.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, inquired whether new officers under this bill had not already been appointed and received some of their pay.

Mr. STEVENS believed that to a considerable extent this was so.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, suggested that when we are under the necessity of borrowing money and are threatened with direct taxation, whether the appropriations for certain forts placed in the bill might not be postponed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, replied that they were estimated for by the War Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used for the employment of forces for the purpose of subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, nor for interfering with African Slavery in the States. His object was to dismiss from the minds of any who might misunderstand the purposes of the war, that it was carried on for these objects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE appealed to the gentleman not to press his amendment to this bill. Let it be brought forward at a subsequent period, unincumbered, and the vote taken on its merits. He was perfectly satisfied that at this time it would be voted down, and thus an imposition would be made. It was the intention and purpose of the Government to conduct the war with this view. He hoped the declaration would be made at the proper time that it is not the purpose to subjugate or deprive any State of her constitutional rights, or to affect its domestic institutions, but to restore the authority of the Government, and protect the citizens of every State in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would be glad to comply with the gentleman's request, if he could be assured the rule recently adopted would not preclude the proposition from being offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. MCCLERNAND saw no necessity for the amendment. He had never heard any responsible man say that the object of the war was to subjugate the seceded States and hold them as conquered provinces, or to abolish Slavery. The war was carried on to vindicate the National authority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was rejected.

The Army bill, after several minor amendments, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service was then taken up and read through.

There was no debate.

The Committee rose when these bills were severally passed, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on the final vote.

The House concurrred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers.

Adjourned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The Army bill for the year ending with June next, which passed the House to-day, appropriates about $161,000,000, including for the pay of the Army $1,000,000; for three months' volunteers, $507,000; for three years' volunteers, $45,000,000; subsistence in kind for regular troops, nearly $2,500,000; subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers, $23,084,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, over $14,000,000; and for incidental expenses thereof, over $7,500,000; for the purchase of 84,000 dragoon and artillery horses, $10,500,000; for transportation of Army, &c., over $16,000; for gunboats on the western rivers, $1,000,000; for fortifications in New-York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida and California, $645,000. Appropriations are also included for arrearages for the year ending with June last.

The Navy bill appropriates about $30,000,000, of which $8,500,000 are for the repair and equipment of vessels, $1,600,000 for the completion of seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized last February, $91,400 for the completion of seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamers, nearly $4,000,000 for the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, and reservations due on existing contracts for the fitting out of ships-of-war.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

The ladies of West Baltimore presented a flag this afternoon to the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The flag is of very beautiful silk. It was borne by a young lad, followed by 34 young ladies, each representing a State. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, and speaking, music, &c., were the order of the occasion. There was an immense gathering and great enthusiasm.

The ladies of East Baltimore also presented a handsome flag this afternoon to Col. LYLE'S regiment at Locust Point. It was received with great enthusiasm by the gallant members of the National Guard.

THE BALTIMORE TREASON.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JOHN MERRYMAN.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday, found an indictment for treason against JOHN MERRYMAN, of Baltimore County, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Maryland District.

The jurors of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do, on their oath and affirmation, present that JOHN MERRYMAN, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United State of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the United States of America to disturb, and to stir, move, excite, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, and, in order to fulfill, and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the other false traitors aforesaid, with force did burn and destroy divers, to wit, six bridges on a certain railroad, known as and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, and being a part of said road, with intent thus and there to hinder, delay and prevent the passage and movement of military troops of the State of Pennsylvania, and military troops of the United States of America, and good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, to the defence of the Government of the United States of America, by means whereof large numbers of troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America were hindered and delayed in their movement and progress to the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

Another count charges that the said JOHN MERRYMAN did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with a certain railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defence of the said United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid, against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

The following are the witnesses in the case: Adam Riddle, Thomas Baldwin, W. J. D. Muller, H. C. McAllister, Robert Kerr, Samuel Worthington, David Jones, Thomas Lipp, Thomas B. Tracey, Nathan Price, John Wise, Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns, T. H. Taylor, Robert W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.

A similar indictment was found against CHARLES COCKEY.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

The Grand Jury also found an indictment yesterday against SAMUEL MACTIER, the principal count of which is in the following form:

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and levying war aforesaid of the said SAMUEL MACTIER, he, the said SAMUEL MACTIER, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, at the District aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did obstruct, hinder and delay, and with stones, pistols and guns, assault, fire upon, and put to rout a large body of the troops of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which said troops were duly and lawfully ordered to move and repair to the said City of Washington for the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

The Grand Jury also found indictments in above form against Lewis Bitter, James McCartney, Philip Casmire, Michael Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proceedings in the Senate and House today give earnest of a short session and a prompt discharge of the duties devolved upon Congress by the rebellion. All the measures necessary to ensure a speedy and successful issue of the conflict will be rapidly matured.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TREASON.

The speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the House to-day was more treasonable than anything that WIGFALL, or MASON, or TOOMBS ever uttered. His manner during its delivery was that of a bravo endeavoring to astonish men by the rashness of his position and the recklessness of his assertion and arguments. I understand that the speech was the result of a caucus held last night, at the rooms of BEN. WOOD, at which BURNETT, BRECKINRIDGE, and that wing of the party assisted. I am satisfied that a large proportion of the Democratic members, though invited, refused to attend WOOD'S convention.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The responsible majority of the Senate this morning resolved to pass concurrent resolutions declaring in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the extent of the resources of the Government, and deprecating any settlement of existing difficulties except upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the subjugation of the rebel States to the authority of the Government.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The repairs of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal have so far progressed that the water will be let in on the Georgetown line to-morrow. About two hundred boats will be thereby enabled to reach tide-water.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

Mr. GEO. GAITHER, of Richmond, Va., was arrested to-day in Washington on suspicion of being a spy.

LIBERAL DONATION.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire, to-night received a donation of five hundred dollars from PAUL J. WHEELER, to be appropriated to the use of the company from Newport, N. H.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE RHODE ISLANDERS.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the camp of the Rhode Island Regiment this afternoon.

Mr. WILLETT, son-in-law of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, died last evening of consumption.

CARE IN ISSUING PASSPORTS.

The State Department is exercising great caution in issuing passports. It is useless to make application unless the person asking is prepared to furnish reliable proof of his loyalty, and of the business upon which he is going. No exceptions are made to this rule: LEO.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad with dispatches from Col. SIEGEL to Adjutant HARDING at the arsenal. The following abstract was written at Rolla for the *Democrat*, on the morning of the 9th:

"Col. SIEGEL, with a portion of his regiment and a part of Col. SOLOMON'S, and 10 pieces of artillery, in all from 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a body of 6,000 rebels under Gen. RAINS and Col. PARSONS, about seven miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. They only had five pieces of cannon. Many of the enemy were mounted men. Col. SIEGEL began the attack at 9½ o'clock in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice. After one hour and a half's fighting we silenced their artillery.

The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, which was left unharmed, and two secession flags, which were twice shot down and raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry and cut off our baggage, but Col. SIEGEL made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with a battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery near each body, and the remainder of the artillery in front, on the flanks of the rebels. They then attempted to cut off his communication with carriages with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire which played havoc among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Carthage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the farm, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. SIEGEL surrounded the town, strewing shot and grenades into the rebels cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach the adjacent woods to prevent the use of the cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought. But the enemy was finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces. Col. SIEGEL then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive officer, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss at near 250 on their part, but as the severest fighting was done subsequent to that hour, it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The battle in which Col. WOLFF was killed, was fought Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 6th, says, immediately after the arrival of Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Col. SIEGEL, stating that Gov. JACKSON and Gens. PRICE and RAINS united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON pushed on rapidly and attacked the rebel force early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing the information that the rebels are retreating southeastwardly between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville with the baggage and plunder, under the cover of their cannon, and Col. SIEGEL attacking their rear this afternoon.

Gen. SWEENEY commands in person a flying column moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus casing them completely between our columns.

Large bodies of mounted men congregated at West Plains and Forsyth with an intention of joining Gov. JACKSON'S force, but Gen. SWEENEY sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas County to prevent their union, and to drive back Gen. MCBRIDE'S command.

A company of Home Guards arrived last night bringing Col. CAFFEE, late a member of the Legislature, as prisoner.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield Sunday morning of an engagement between 500 Nationals, under Col. WOLFF, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. WOLFF occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but the number is not definitely ascertained.

A messenger was then dispatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force of that place immediately pushed forward.

Gen. LYON was at Leesville, Clinton County, Sunday morning. Major STURGES was at Clinton, Henry County, the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles south of Clinton Sunday night.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON, Wednesday, July 10.

Messengers are just from Gen. MCCLELLAN. He reports the enemy very strongly intrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana Fifteenth Regiment will leave here early in the morning.

The Ohio Tenth will be recalled from Glenville and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong.

After the messenger got under-way he heard an exchange of shots. The dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN intimate that he would attack the advanced position of the enemy to-morrow. The forces are so near together that rebel flags can be distinctly seen by our forces.

Col. IZLA, with the Seventh Ohio Regiment, occupied Glenville. The rebels had fallen back some twenty-five miles into the country, to Arnoldsburgh.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, July 10.

A resolution passed the lower House to-day instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the necessary appropriations of men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromises until the rebellion is crushed out. The following resolution was offered by Mr. VANCE, of Harrison.

Whereas, One OWEN LOVEJOY, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 10.

The *Picayune* having denied Mr. RUSSELL'S statement in regard to the impressment of British subjects into the Confederate army, the British Consul at New-Orleans, in a letter, corroborates Mr. RUSSELL'S statement.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 6th has an account of the fight at Newport's News between 150 Louisianians and Col. DURYEE'S regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. DE RAMSEY.

The Louisville recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy informs us that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the Confederate army within 15 days; that during the same time the National enlistment in the State had not reached 350. He further says that he shall send forward to-night five deserters from ROSEAU'S camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that from 60 to 75 per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here on the 6th inst. at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 29

Arrived 27th, ship *Abbott Lawrence*, Cardiff; bark *Onward*, Kanagawha; the French brig-of-war *Railleur*, Tahiti, *via* Honolulu.

The market remains as last advised, extremely dull, and there are no prospects of a revival of trade until the 4th of July celebration, for which unusual preparations are making in San Francisco and all parts of the State.

There was a fair demand for money for Monday's steamer, at easy rates. The next Eastern bound steamer will be the *St. Louis*, which goes armed with two fine brass pivot guns and a Dahlgren gun, besides small arms, sabres, and all the necessary preparations for making a vigorous defence in case of a hostile attack. She will not stop at Acapulco, or at any other port on her downward trip, but take aboard at Benicia coal enough to last her through to Panama.

The news since the departure of the last Pony Express is unimportant.

The first Overland Emigrants Express this season from Western States arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th, bringing sixty horses. It met with no difficulty on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 22d, contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the State. Since the Volunteers, under Lieut. COLLINS, took the field, 117 Indians have been killed, without loss on the side of the Volunteers.

The San Barnardino *Patriot* of the 22d represents that the Secessionists are recruiting all through the tier of Southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy drumming up recruits. A company of over 200 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Zuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the Secessionists in their scheme, and if they once secure it, it will be a foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained. The fears of the *Patriot* do not appear very well grounded or its information correct, otherwise it is not probable that Gen. SUMNER would have concentrated National troops at Los Angeles from the Southern frontier.

ORDNANCE STORES.

The steamer *Ironsides*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brings a full cargo of ordnance for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, consisting of 1,000 32-pound box shell, 1,000 11-inch shell, 400 9-inch shell, 100 32-pound canisters.

Sailing of the Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 11.

The steamship *Canada* having been detained by fog, left this port at 7 A. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow noon.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 11—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Kenosha Spring, at 74c.; 4,000 bushels Red Winter, at 90c.; 5,000 bushels White Winter, at $1. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales, 28,000 bushels, at 31c. OATS in fair demand; sales, 19,000 bushels, at 20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—firm. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn. *Exports*—66,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4@$4 75. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Red $1 05@$1 12; White, $1 18@$1 25; New Southern Red, $1 12@$1 15. Corn unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 16c.@16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11.

Stocks weak. Philadelphia State Fives, 74¼; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3060. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Two Important Battles Fought in Western Virginia.

The Rebels Routed with Great Loss at Laurel Hill.

The Second Battle at Rich Mountain.

A Strong Rebel Force Driven Out of Their Entrenchments.

The Capture of Cannon, Horses, Camp Equipage and Prisoners.

Relief of the National Troops at Monroe, Mo., and Rout of the Rebels.

JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES AT WORK.

Capture of Vessels in Northern Waters.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up the Potomac Fleet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Passage of Important Bills Through Both Houses.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The Government has accepted a tender from Gov. MORGAN of a troop of three hundred cavalry.

CLERKS REMOVED.

A number of clerks have been removed from the Interior Department. The want of money is the reason of these discharges. The Patent-office receipts are down to almost nothing. The reserved fund of $80,000 that was on hand at the commencement of the year is already reduced to $30,000.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

It is almost certain that the rebels are falling back upon Manassas Junction. From there they will go to Richmond, if permitted.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The debates in the House are becoming animated. There was a personal controversy between CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, to-day. The latter is beginning to feel the contempt which the public and his colleagues entertain for him and the course he has pursued.

AN ARREST OF A SPY.

MR. TALIAFERRO, who was recently removed from a clerkship in one of the Departments, and who has been in that position for several years, has, since his departure from the Government employ, where he has so long fed liberally from the public crib, turned against us, and has indulged very indiscreetly in his secession anathemas. An eye was on him, and he was followed. The steamer *Guy* went down the river last night and overtook this gentleman at Port Tobacco, in his hotel. A squad of soldiers seized him and brought him to the city. In his pockets were found several important letters to Secessionists in Virginia, and indications that he had furnished to the rebels drawings of the camps, fortifications, etc., around Washington. He is now in custody of the military authorities here.

A RELEASE.

WM. BRENT, of Richmond, arrested some days ago as a spy, at Bladensburgh, Md., was this morning released from jail on his parole of honor here, by order of the Secretary of War, he having satisfied the authorities, through responsible parties, that he was a good Union man, and had never had any ill designs against the Government. He took the oath of allegiance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMY ABUSES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Army Department: Van Wyck and Fenton of New-York, Washburne of Illinois, Holman of Indiana, Dawes of Massachusetts, Steele of New-Jersey, and Jackson of Kentucky. The Committee will meet to organize to-morrow. The first job investigated will be the charter of the steamer *Catalina*.

The Committee to purge the Departments of traitors is Messrs. POTTER of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, CALVERT of Maryland, EDGERTON of Ohio, and HAIGHT of Indiana. At the rate removals are now being made the Committee will be sharp if it catches any rebels in office at the end of the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The *Journal*, Louisville, Ky.; the *Journal* at Evansville, and the *Journal* at Indianapolis, Indiana, have been designated by the State Department to publish the laws passed at the present session of Congress.

THE MEXICAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State had an interview yesterday in relation to the Mail Service, and the negotiation promises now to be successful.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE TWELFTH.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Twelfth, Onondaga Volunteers. He read to the regiment the dispatch he had just received, announcing the success of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The troops exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, and were loud in expressing their desire to be led against the rebels.

OUTSIDERS PRESSING.

The pressure of outsiders continues to increase. The hotels are literally crammed with people from all sections of the Union that are loyal to the Government, and there is no small sprinkling of former residents of the rebel States.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Congress did another full day's work to-day. At the present rate, it may adjourn by next Thursday, after having accomplished all that is necessary to be done by the legislative branch.

THE TARIFF.

It is probable that in all essential particulars Congress will embody in a law the recommendations made by Secretary CHASE relative to the tariff. Duties will be equitably laid without regard to the views of foreign Governments, although an effort has been made to reduce the rates upon liquors, upon the plea of a necessity for conciliating France. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The *Freeborn*, Lieut. LOWERY commanding, arrived up from Aquia Creek at 6½ P. M. to-day. She had been cruising nights up and down between that point and the mouth of the river, preventing communication between the lower part of Maryland and Virginia. The service was active, arduous and dangerous. Sunday, at noon, the *Freeborn* was at Aquia Creek, with the *Resolute*, *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, and two large oil tanks were discovered floating down towards the fleet with ebb tide. When within a quarter of a mile, a small boat was sent from the *Pawnee* to reconnoiter them. The *Resolute* supported the small boat. It was discovered that they were infernal machines. One struck the rudder of the *Resolute*, and became detached from its buoy and sank. The other careened over and the fuse was put out by dipping in the water. The latter was hauled on board the *Pawnee*. It had a cylinder, made of boiler iron, five feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, filled with all sorts of destructive elements, designed to blow the Potomac Squadron to atoms. The machine weighed about four hundred pounds. Connecting the cylinder with the cask or buoy, which was full of coil of slow match, was an India-rubber coated fuse. The machine looks devilish.

The *Freeborn* brought it up to the Navy-yard, where it attracts great attention. Thousands visited it.

The *James Guy* went to Port Tobacco, yesterday, at 4½ P. M., after TALIAFERRO, late clerk in the Navy Department, a Virginian, and son-in-law of the late Senator MASON of that State. He went thither by land yesterday, and Captain DARLING, of the Capitol Police, discovering the fact, charged him with being a spy of JEFF. DAVIS, and obtained the *James Guy* and went in pursuit. The *Guy* arrived at Port Tobacco last night, and found TALIAFERRO, who was arrested, taken on board and brought here a prisoner, arriving at the Navy-yard at 4½ o'clock to-day. A large bundle of letters addressed to prominent Secessionists in the South was found on him. Also, plans of the location of our camps in and around Washington.

It appears by an order just issued, that the Quartermaster's Department will provide horses, and the Ordnance Department will furnish horse equipments for Volunteer cavalry companies, upon the requisition of the mustering officer, as fast as companies are mustered into service.

SHUTTING DOWN ON THE PRESS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The telegraph has informed you that the Government through Gen. SCOTT, has prohibited correspondents, from sending anything over the wires relating to the movements of the United States troops. Upon a consultation with the commanding officer, we were informed that this order would be construed to cut out of all dispatches anything relating to the arrival or departure of men and the munitions of war; to an enumeration of the forces of the Government; to any information relative to supplies, and to the contemplated operations of either division of the Army. Substantially, therefore, you will see we are estopped from any publication relative to the Army which would in the slightest degree interest the public, unless we forward such information by mail, which does not reach New-York until about twenty-four hours after such information might be transmitted over the wires.

The ostensible object of this exercise of power is an alleged necessity of depriving the rebels of their sources of information. Gen. SCOTT, in defence of the measure, was so frank as to admit that the special correspondents of the Metropolitan journals were so quick of perception, and so shrewd at guessing, that they were able to frustrate his plans and detail his operations, with substantially as much accuracy as if they were seated on his lounge, and discussing with him the progressive (excuse the misnomer) movements of the campaign. If such be the facts, and the rebels, through the information thus obtained, are enabled steadily to frustrate the schemes of our General-in-Chief, the Government does well to open a vigorous campaign against the Press, and with mighty blow to sever the connections between their correspondents and their respective persons. It might have been more becoming a powerful Government, it might have been more in harmony with the spirit of the age, if the Administration had expressed to those representing the Press of New-York at the National Capital, its wish that they should refrain from publishing any information calculated to benefit the rebels, which the rebels could not readily obtain elsewhere than in the New-York papers. I think I can speak for all, when I say for myself, that such a request would have been promptly obeyed.

I should be the last to complain of the new regulation, and would willingly submit to the exercise of power, were it to subserve the public good, and likely to secure the ends which the Government has in view. But no such good is to follow. It is stopping a spiggot, and allowing the bunghole to remain open. While the New-York Press is not permitted to publish details of Army operations, no such prohibition is extended to the local Press of Washington, which, to the extent of its capacity, daily records the information which I am prohibited from sending to the readers of the TIMES. The rebels at Washington can as well send the *Star* as the TIMES to their associates in crime at Manassas, or Fairfax, or Richmond. Besides, the City of Washington is largely inhabited by those sympathizing with the rebels, and many of this class are now employed in public offices, and even in the department over which Gen. SCOTT presides. This is not mere assertion. It is so true that the House of Representatives has raised a Committee charged to purge the Bureaus of the Government of those who are hostile to its existence—traitors in thought and deed. These people can as well watch the movements of troops and the public operations of the Army as the correspondents. It is not many days since the wife of an officer in the rebel army was the companion of an officer in our Army during a visit to the camps and intrenchments on the Virginia side. It is no disparagement to the officer to say that the lady was quite as competent as himself to judge of the efficiency of the men, and the strength of the works they were jointly inspecting. It would be doing the lady injustice to suppose that the information thus obtained was not specially and speedily communicated to her husband in the rebel ranks, and so made serviceable to the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. Within speaking distance of where I am now writing, resides a lady who has three sons and a son-in-law in the rebel army. The mother, wife and sisters of these men make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebel cause, and their disloyalty to the Government. They watch the movements of our troops with the industry and zeal of a newspaper reporter, and with a like intelligent understanding of what they see. In the adjoining house lives the wife of another officer in the rebel ranks. These women are in daily communication with their relations, sending and receiving letters with more regularity and certainty than the mails are transmitted between this city and New-York. These instances, as I have said, are within the sound of my voice. It is not likely that they are isolated cases. They probably are but instances common to every part of the city. If they are not known to the authorities, it is their own fault. Nor is this all. The Government itself is daily permitting common carriers to convey letters and information to the rebels. I have before me the envelope of a letter which was sent last week from New-Orleans. It bears the post-mark of a prominent Express Company, and was duly conveyed through the Rebel States to the post-office at Louisville, and there mailed. It contains on its face the evidence of the route it has traveled, and the means of transportation. The same enterprising Company will carry a letter to Manassas, or to Fairfax, or to Norfolk, or to Richmond, or to Pensacola, or to any other rebel post. Through this channel the rebels have quick dispatch for the information which their co-rebels collate in the streets of Washington, and on the very threshold of the War Department. So long as this channel is open—so long as traitors live in the atmosphere of the capital, and re be ls live upon the Treasury of the United States, is there a shadow of justification for the interposition of the obnoxious Government orders?

I know it is a waste of time and labor to protest. It is probably idle to show that the evil is not cured by the remedy which the Government has applied. But I could not refrain from showing the readers of the TIMES that the order which deprives them of early information serves no purpose beyond their annoyance. LEO.

LATEST FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, July 12.

SAMUEL J. REA, a well-known correspondent, was arrested last evening by order of Gen. PATTERSON, probably to prevent communication with the Eastern press. All access to him is denied.

A Post-office has been established here, and letters to this division are promptly delivered.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

ARRIVAL OF COL. STONE'S COMMAND—RESPECTIVE NUMBERS OF THE NATIONALS AND REBELS—MORE CONTRABAND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 8, 1861.

Col. STONE'S column, 2,500 strong, arrived here this morning. It is composed of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, artillery, Col. F. E. PATTERSON, (son of the General,) the First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. TAPPAN; the Ninth New-York Regiment, Col. STYLES, and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. COKE. Col. YORE also arrived this morning from Frederick. All came through Williamsport, and crossed the ford last night and early this morning. Col. WALLACE, from Cumberland, is expected here to-day—two of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, Col. BIDDLE and Col. ——, having supplied his place at Cumberland. Two Wisconsin Regiments, the Third and Fourth, and two New-York Regiments, the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth, are, or will be to-day, at Williamsport, *en route* to join this column—which swells this force to about 23,000 men—with twelve 6-pounders, three 24-pounders, and one 12-pound howitzer,—six of the small guns and one large one being rifled. This force is amply sufficient to overpower any resistance that can be offered by the rebels between this and Winchester.

No one outside of head-quarters believes that the enemy can muster over 8,000 between this and the latter point. Indeed, I conversed with a deserter last night, who says that their whole force between this and Winchester does not exceed 8,000, very much demoralized, more than one half being disposed to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. He says that if on the 2d or 3d, Gen. PATTERSON had pushed after the forces that halted about four miles south of this place, they would have been completely routed. They were quarreling amongst themselves, and all but three regiments, the Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi, were opposed to continuing the hopeless struggle, being poorly supplied with artillery, ammunition and provisions. It is true there are reports of a much larger force, stated as high as 25,000, with 22 guns, and this seems to be credited, or at least acted upon by the Commanding General. I believe that the enemy are entirely over-estimated, and that these reports have just as much foundation as those two weeks ago, which stated that the enemy were 15,000 strong at this place, marching to attack Gen. CADWALADER'S Division at Williamsport.

But whatever the strength of the enemy we will soon test it, for orders have been issued, and this whole force is now preparing to move towards Winchester early to-morrow. I am inclined to think the movement will be executed.

Yesterday, about half a dozen very good horses were brought in, captured from the enemy. Last night one of our express men between Williamsport and this place was chased by about half a dozen rebels; he escaped them, however. This morning two runaway slaves, who came to one of our regiments claiming protection, were marched to headquarters, and sent under escort to their owners.

P. S.—The Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments have arrived.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. G. L. WILLARD, of the Eighth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Newport, Ky., where a large regular force is about to be concentrated. Capt. W. is one of the officers raised from the ranks of the old Army some years ago, and his company fortunately escaped the lot that befel the other companies of the Eighth in Texas.

Dr. J. SIMMONS, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., has been detailed for a very important mission, by the Secretary of War. He has been sent to the great camps of the West, to survey minutely the hospital regulations there, and to report on their condition, making such suggestions for the introduction of new, and the reforming of old systems, as may appear fit to him. It is said that the eminent gentleman is not prepossessed in favor of the practice of appointing lady nurses.

Cincinnati is rapidly becoming one of the "capitals" of the regular Army. For the past week, the most important non-combatant movements to be chronicled have occurred there. On the 9th, 4 ambulances, 136 horses, 33 wagons, 75 tents were sent to Western Virginia. Then, 2,000 horses, 3,000 sets of harness, 850 wagons and 400 boxes of ordnance were registered a the office of the Provider for the Army. Maj. HANTLER, a large clothing contractor for the service, also keeps his head-quarters at "Porkopolis."

We have been favored with a General Order, issued by the commanding officer of the Department of California. After specifying various military movements, already noticed, it contains this paragraph: "All officers charged with the care of public property will hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it at every hazard. No property will ever be surrendered in this Department." The sanitary reports, lately forwarded from the medical officers on duty in the Golden State, announce the health of the soldiers generally to be good. Five more resignations are threatened.

The authorities have ordered that Companies A and B, of the Governor's Island permanent party, are to be drilled as artillerists, and ready for any emergency that may occur. The order was read out on parade yesterday. Only one detachment of regulars, recruited at neighboring stations, have arrived here this week.

Matters at the Navy-yard remain in *statu quo*. A draft of sailors arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and were transferred at once to the receiving-ship. A few non-commissioned officers of the *Richmond* were replaced by privates from the barracks. A tremendous cargo of cannon, consisting of no less than 100 guns, are expected from West Point. The *Harriet Lane* is still in dock and the *Richmond* in the stream. An armament of 6 guns will be put on board the *Rhode Island*. The *Iroquois* is nearly ready for sea.

The little steam gun-boat *Anacosta* has been detailed as the night guard-boat of the Rip Raps, off Fortress Monroe. The *Minnesota*, *Santee*, *Susquehanah*, *Monticello*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Daylight*, *Adriatic*, *Fanny* and six others were off Monroe on the 10th.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS ROUTED AT LUAREL HILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, July 12.

A private dispatch to A. STAGER, Jr., Telegraph Superintendent, from Western Virginia, says that Gen. MCCLELLAN gained a decided victory at Laurel Hill. He captured the enemy's entire camp, guns, tents, wagons, etc. Many prisoners were taken; among them were several officers. The loss of the enemy was severe. Our loss was very small. No officers were lost on our side. Gen. MCCLELLAN turned the enemy's position.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Head-quarters of the Army in Washington:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, RICH MOUNTAIN, Va., 9 A. M., July 12, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend:

We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point on the right of Beverly. I have taken all his guns, a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc.,—everything he had; a large number of prisoners, many of whom were wounded, and several officers prisoners. They lost many killed. We have lost in all perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three were in the column under ROSENCRANZ, which turned the position. The mass of the enemy escaped through the woods, entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners is Dr. TAYLOR, formerly of the Army.

Col. PEGRAM was in command. Col. ROSENCRANZ' column left camp yesterday morning, and marched some eight miles through the Mountains, reaching the turnpike, some two or three miles in rear of the enemy, defeating an advanced post, taking a couple of guns. I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as guns were moving up, I ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly, a part of Col. ROSENCRANZ'S troops being now within three miles of it.

Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether WISE and JOHNSON will unite and overpower me. The behavior of the troops in the action and toward the prisoners was admirable.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

ROARING RUN, Va., Friday, July 12.

A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy numbering about 2,000 men in command of Col. PEGRAM were strongly entrenched. About 3 o'clock in the morning Gen. ROSENCRAUZ, with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana and Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and the half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Some of the latter are officers. They retreated precipitately, leaving behind six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. The loss on our side was about twenty killed and forty wounded,—among the latter Capt. CRIS MILLER, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 11,
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

J. T. SONGSTER, a native of Philadelphia, and belonging to Col. BAKER'S regiment, was shot in mistake by a sentinel on Sunday night, and died shortly afterwards.

Yesterday thirty men of Col. WARDROP'S regiment made a reconnoissance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up between James River and Great Bethel. At the latter place is posted 200 Confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

One hundred recruits from New-York for Col. DURYEA'S regiment, have arrived here.

The time of the Massachusetts Regiments expire on the 16th inst., and that of the First Vermont Regiment a few days later.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

WHAT THE QUAKER CITY IS DOING—OLD WRECKS ON THE COAST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The United States gun-boat *Quaker City* this morning captured brig *Amy Warwick*, from Richmond, with 5,100 sacks of coffee from Rio Janeiro. Part of her cargo is owned by British subjects.

On July 9, the *Quaker City* made a reconnoissance of the coast thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five vessels of various sizes ashore, but all old wrecks, and utterly destroyed. B.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 12.

A resolution was offered in the Councils last night requiring a revision of the Committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to the Southern Confederacy.

The State military have decided that no more money shall be spent upon the military encampment. They have also demanded that the Governor call in the arms in the possession of the State Guard, and make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards. This movement looks to a disbanding of the Guard.

The *Ledger* is authorized by Collector ANTHONY to say that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles from New-Albany, Ind., to Louisville.

D. C. STONE, late Captain of the Louisville battery, publishes a card denying his disobeying certain orders, as charged by Gen. BUCKNER, and threatens, through the Union papers, to show that Gen. BUCKNER'S decision against him was false, and given through mere prejudice, and that the Board comprising the Court, including the Judge-Advocate, knew it to be so.

The Richmond *Despatch* learns that a large number of the negroes captured by the National troops have been sent to Cuba to be sold as one of the means of defraying the expenses of the war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SEVENTH.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

The Seventh Regiment left this afternoon, and will arrive at New-York to-morrow morning in the steamer *Commodore*.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

Seizures Made and Vessels Chased by Them—Description of the Vessels Seized—Revenue Cutters Gone in Pursuit of the Pirates.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

A brig from Bangor arrived at Newport this morning with the crew of the brig *John Welch*, from Trinidad for Falmouth, which was captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, on Saturday, off Hatteras. The crew were put on board the ship *John Goodwin*, from New-York for Montevideo. They ransacked the ship but allowed her to proceed on account of her draft of water. The same privateer also captured the schooner *J. C. Warner*, of New-York, and a brig whose name was unknown, 100 miles Southeast from Nantucket South Shoals.

Capt. GERRIOR, of the British bark *Major Norton*, at this port, from St. Martins, reports on the 9th inst., in lat. 39°, long. 68°, having seen a full rigged brig showing French colors, which hailed the bark in English, to which a reply was made in French by Capt. GERRIOR, but they did not appear to understand the language. They, however, chased the *Major Norton* for nearly three hours, but she outsailed them. Two men were on the foretopgallant mast. She was about one hundred and eighty tons, American built, and had no name on her stern. Capt. GERRIOR thinks she was a privateer. The position of the vessel was in the latitude of the Capes of Delaware.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 12.

The schooner *Enchantress*, from Boston for St. Jago, was captured on the 8th inst., by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and sent to some Southern port.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE JEFF. DAVIS.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 12.

The ship *Mary Goodall*, MCGILVERY, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, arrived here this afternoon, and reports having been boarded on the 9th, south of Nantucket South Shoals, lat. 39° 10', long. 67° 30', by the privateer brig *Jeff Davis*, but her cargo being British property, she was released after putting on board Capt. FIFIELD, of the brig *John Walsh*, of Philadelphia, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, with cargo of sugar; Capt. SMITH, of the schooner *S. J. Waring*; and Capt. DEVEREAUX, of the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, all of which vessels have been captured within a week.

The privateer took from the *Mary Goodall* five of her crew and a supply of water. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and they were sent into Southern ports.

The privateer was just boarding the brig *Mary E. Thompson* when last seen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JEFF. DAVIS.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 12.

The *Jeff. Davis* is reported to be a full-rigged brig, mounting four guns in the waist and a pivot-gun. She is supposed to be the former brig *Echo*, the slaver.

The *John Walsh*, Capt. FIFIELD, had a cargo of 275 hogsheads, 54 tierces, 28 barrels, and 436 boxes of sugar. She was bound from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, and was captured July 6, lat. 26° 50', lon. 69° 30'. She had six months' stores on board, all of which were taken, except enough to last the prize-crew, which was selected to correspond with the cargo on the ship's papers, to deceive the National cruisers.

All the crew were taken from the schooner *Enchantress* except a negro cook.

Two men and a passenger were left on board the schooner *S. J. Warren* with a prize crew.

The privateer ran down, in every case, under the French flag, and set the Confederate flag on boarding. She left Charleston on the 26th of June. The *John Walsh* was her first prize. Several other privateers were fitting out in Charleston when she left. They were looking particularly for coffee vessels.

THE COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATEER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 12.

POSTELL, formerly of the United States Navy, is in command of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and his orders to the prize masters were to take the three vessels into some port of Florida, or near Savannah. (By telegraph to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq.)

THE VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED.

The agents of the New-York Board of Underwriters, at Newport, in a dispatch to Mr. WALTER, state that the ship mentioned in the above dispatch as the *John Goodwin*, should be the *Mary Goodell*. The latter vessel belongs to Messrs. R. P. BUCK & Co., of this City, and was cleared hence, recently, for Montevideo, S. A. She carried an assorted cargo, which was no doubt overhauled, and such parts of it appropriated as suited the wants of the pirates. The *Mary Goodell* is a ship of only 717 tons register, with a draft of water of nineteen feet, which, it seems, was an insuperable difficulty in the way, since she could not be taken into any of the Southern ports which remain accessible.

The brig *John Welsh*, Capt. FIFIETO, belongs to Philadelphia, and is owned by WILLIAMS and others. She is a comparatively new vessel, having been built at Gloucester, N. J., in 1858, and has been employed in the West India trade. She is of 275 tons register, and draws only 11 feet of water, which would admit of her being taken into some one of the shoal harbors of North Carolina, which are not yet protected by blockading vessels. It is probable that her cargo of molasses and sugar was shipped on English account.

There is no *J. C. Warner* in the list of schooners in the American Lloyds Register, and the name may have been incorrectly given for the *J. C. Homer*, a small schooner belonging to E. BARNARD, of Bucksport, Me. The schooner *Enchantress*, Capt. DEVEREUX belongs to B. DAVIS, Jr., Newburyport. She is 159 tons register, and was built at Newburyport in 1858. She had a cargo of flour and provisions, bound to St. Jago, Cuba, for a return cargo of molasses. As the privateer *Lady Davis* is too small a vessel to carry coal for a long voyage, it is probable that these captures have all been made near Hatteras Shoal, instead of Nantucket Shoal, as stated in the dispatch.

GONE AFTER THE PRIVATEERS.

Three of the United States Revenue Cutters which have been at anchor off the Battery for several days, received orders yesterday afternoon to get under way and proceed to sea. The three vessels weighed anchor together about 4½ o'clock P. M., and commenced to beat down the Bay, when the steam-transport *Mercury* took one after the other in tow, and at 5½ o'clock all three were noticed passing through the Narrows. It is supposed they have been thus suddenly dispatched for the purpose of capturing the privateer which was yesterday reported to have captured vessels near the South Shoal of Nantucket. Capt. BENNETT'S Yacht Revenue Cutter meantime does duty as home guard for the Collector.

PIRATICAL PLOT CIRCUMVENTED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

Another bold plot to seize river steamers by the Secessionists has just transpired. The steamer *Chester*, as before stated, was sent by the Government a few days since down the bay to search for the schooner fitted out by Col. THOMAS, the "French lady," but returned unsuccessful. Yesterday morning the steamer *Pioneer* left here for her usual trip to Annapolis, West River, Cambridge and Easton, and on returning this evening landed four prisoners at Fort McHenry, upon a charge of piracy, having, as is alleged, been concerned in the seizure of the *St. Nicholas*. The *Pioneer* left Cambridge this afternoon.

The prisoners came to Cambridge in a canal-boat, about 12 o'clock, Thursday night, having with them a large box filled with carbines, Colt's revolvers, cutlasses, sabre-bayonets, cartridge-boxes, buckshot, etc. The circumstances being suspicious, they were arrested by the civil authorities, and taken in charge by a platoon of the Home Guards, who had charge of them till they reached the fort. Two of the prisoners were recognized as Baltimoreans, and are said to belong to Col. THOMAS' expedition.

THE "FRENCH LADY'S" SCHOONER CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

The steamer *Arrow*, which left here yesterday with a detachment of troops, made another search for the "French lady's" schooner, and found her aground on a shoal off Egg Neck Narrows. She had been abandoned by her crew. A guard was placed on board of her, and a tug has been sent to tow her up. There seems no doubt, from the various circumstances, that the design was to seize the steamer *Chesier*.

When the *Pioneer* left Cambridge, a prominent Secessionist on the wharf gave three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, which was the signal for a free fight between the Secessionists and Union men there gathered. Pistols and Bowie knives were freely used, and it is the opinion of some of the passengers, that several parties sustained serious injury. Gov. HICKS was seen standing on the wharf.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF COL. SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Brookfield, Mo., says that Col. SMITH'S command occupied the brick College building at Monroe, and that the rebels 2,600 strong had surrounded it and planted cannon so as to destroy the building and its inmates. A flag of truce had been sent out, but it was disregarded. Aid from the West will reach Monroe to-night.

RICHARD SOWARD, who shot Capt. HOWELL at Canton, and his son EDWARD R., reached here to-day, under a guard of United States troops, and was delivered to United States Marshal RAWLINGS, who lodged them in the County Jail.

A private dispatch from Jefferson City says that Gen. RAINS was killed in the battle near Carthage.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Jefferson City, says that large armed bands of rebels from Boone and Calloway Counties, are crossing the Missouri River to join Gov. JACKSON'S forces.

Col. BOERNSTEIN has sent a detachment of 250 troops and two mountain howitzers, to act in connection with the Home Guard at Cole Camp and Syracuse, to intercept and drive them back. A squad of cavalry will also be pushed forward on Gen. LYON'S left flank to keep open the communication with him.

COL. SMITH REINFORCED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12.

A gentleman from Hannibal last night says that Col. SMITH'S command, at Monroe, was reinforced by 300 mounted men from Illinois yesterday afternoon, when the rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. HARRIS was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of rebels were captured. Capt. MCALLISTER, reported killed, was only severely wounded, and will probably recover.

The Hannibal Home Guards arrived home safely last night.

THE ST. LOUIS STATE JOURNAL SUPPRESSED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12.

About 400 men belonging to Col. MCNEIL'S Regiment, a reserve corps, visited the *State Journal* Office early this morning, removing the type, paper, &c., &c. They then read an order from Gen. LYON prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors of the *Journal* will respect the order, and lay the whole matter before Gen. FREMONT, on his arrival here.

THE WANTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

EFFORTS MADE ON THEIR BEHALF.

The Joint Special Committee, consisting of three members of each branch of the Common Council, appointed to meet with the prominent and influential citizens, for the purpose of ascertaining the best course to be adopted by the City authorities, tending to relieve the condition of our working classes, and aiding the families of volunteers, met in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen at 3 o'clock yesterday. The Committee consisted of Aldermen CHIPP, DAYTON, and FREAR, and Councilmen CLEVELAND, GROSS and LONG, who were present, excepting Messrs. FREAR and LONG. The Chairman, Mr. CHIPP, called the meeting to order, and presented a communication from Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, in which that gentleman stated that his engagements were such as to prevent him from being present in person. He approved of the object of the meeting, and would do all in his power to aid the cause.

Mr. DAYTON then briefly stated the object for which invitations had been extended to gentlemen to meet with the Committee on that occasion, which was nearly a repetition of the preamble and resolutions published in yesterday's TIMES. He said every citizen of New-York must perceive that there was a great amount of actual suffering among the working classes of our population, and many who had heretofore been employed in mechanical pursuits, are now without labor, and of course without the means of support. It was obvious that something must be done to give work to those who are willing to labor, and to provide for the families of volunteers. The fact that a great many of our people have enlisted, has no diminished the demand for labor, and a great many are left among us to be supported. The number left is almost without any perceptible diminution. The immediate object was to endeavor to recommend to the Common Council some plan by which labor may be afforded to these people. Under the restriction imposed upon the Board by the tax levy for the present year, the amount of public work which the Corporation has engaged to be done, is much less this year than that of previous years. In the work of paving, the appropriation was considerably reduced, and but a limited number of men has been employed in that department of work. The head of the Department of Sewers hesitated to make any new contracts, from the want of money to pay for the work. The Central Park has heretofore employed a large number of men, and there is still work required to be done in that place. One thousand men are employed now, but it is apprehended that it will not be possible to continue them all, at any rate, unless the loans, which are necessary to provide the Central Park Commissioners with funds, are negotiated, and the money coming forthwith to pay for the labor. It had been suggested that the Government of the United States should engage in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the harbor of New-York, and by this means give employment to a great many. It was understood that a petition had been presented to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce that such an undertaking may be commenced, that the harbor may be fortified—not so much for furnishing employment to citizens, as for protecting commerce at home. Even if Congress should appropriate a sum for harbor defences, the amount which would fall to New-York would be quite limited, and would probably give but little relief. The Committee proposed to present to the gentlemen of the meeting these facts, with a view of eliciting their opinion as to the proper course to take in this matter.

Mr. TAPPAN, President of the Croton Board, produced a written statement, showing that between 500 and 1,000 men could be employed in that Department.

Mr. JOHN LEVERICH, in order to give the prominent men more time to think of the subject, proposed that the meeting adjourn till some day next week.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned till 1 o'clock Wednesday.

PRIVATEERS.

Capt. JONES, of schooner *James Jones*, which arrived at Boston on July 10, from Cuba, states that on the 6th inst., in lat. 34 42, lon. 74 11, saw two schooners, about 100 tons, pilot-boat rigged, and was chased by them for two hours, but made all sail and kept clear.

[*For other Rebellion News see Fifth and Eighth Page.*]

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAMINGHAM, JULY 4, 1861.

Reported for the Boston Liberator.

FRIENDS: What can I say to you to-day? No man can feel himself particularly competent to make a speech on the Anti-Slavery question just now. It is all guess-work. The only question is, whether it is probable one man will guess a little better than another. It seems to me that we are all afloat. Events, not men, are the great objects of interest. War between two great ideas has commenced. Almost all we can do is to watch the gradual progress of that conflict. You will not, therefore, expect from me a speech. All I will attempt is simply to give you, in a friendly way, my impression of men and things, as we stand; just to state, informally, as one does to another on the sidewalk, how I look at things just now.

In the first place, I feel satisfied that the end of the slave system has come. [Applause.] I have no doubt that we begin to touch the end. My reason is this. The age of discussion is over. We have had fifty years, more or less, of what is called agitation, discussion and party divisions. Now, a new act has opened. It is the hour of fight—the age of bullets. That never lasts very long. It does not take as much time for a nation to fight itself clear as it does to talk itself clear, only it is necessary that the talk should precede such a fight. It is only necessary that the mind, the substratum of purpose, should be deliberately formed. I think it has been. I do not mean to say that the whole North is Anti-Slavery, much less for abolition; but I do mean to say this, that the South has fully come to the conviction, that unless she can use the Union to support Slavery, the system is gone; and I think the North has come to this conviction, that the Union never shall be used to sustain Slavery. I think, so far, the public mind is made up. I do not mean that the popular mind objects specifically to certain Constitutional provisions, that men have made up their minds not to return fugitive slaves; but I think there is a prevailing and unconscious, perhaps, but assured sentiment and purpose at the North, that the Union either does or shall mean liberty in the end. Those two ideas conflict—hence the war. We are in it; how shall we get out of it?

There are only two ways by which a nation is molded. One is by its great men; the other is by its masses. We have not been brought to this spot by what we called our great men; we have been brought here by our masses. The war was raised by the masses, not by statesmen, and the war will be ended by the masses, not by statesmen. This is the reason why I address you today. Mr. SEWARD is not honest enough to manage this war; Mr. LINCOLN is not bold enough yet. We are to curb the one, and spur the other; and that is the object of such meetings as this. In other words, neither party—neither the North nor the South—has shown any statesmanship. The South thought she had humbled the North so completely, in long, dismal years, that the threat of secession would bring us to our knees. JEFFERSON DAVIS never meant to pass this last last Winter out of Washington; STEPHENS never meant that a session of Congress should be held to which he should not be summoned. They both thought that the South, with sixty years of sovereignty behind it, could again whip the North into the traces. They were mistaken. To-day convicts them of utter lack of statesmanship; for if statesmanship means anything, it means knowing one's times. The North, also, has shown no statesmanship; for Mr. LINCOLN thought, and Mr. CHASE thought, and Mr. CAMERON thought, that the South would never dare to secede; that South Carolina was not mad enough to try the gulf on the edge of which she stood. We thought so; and it only shows we all miscalculated our times in a most important point and degree. Over our heads, the Divine Providence of the hour, and beneath us the unconquerable will of both sections, have brought us face to face in battle. God be praised for it! [Applause.] Cannon are to sound the jubilee of the slave. As neither party has shown statesmanship hitherto, we have no right to expect it hereafter. We are to guess the future by weighing the elements that have formed the present, and that is the deep-seated will, the enlightened conscience, and the assured purpose of the people.

Some friends criticize me because I seem to them to have surrendered my favorite plea of disunion, and welcomed this war. But let such remember, that no man should flatter himself he can mold the world exactly in his method. He must consider it rare success if his cotemporaries adopt substantially his purpose. I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practicable and peaceable method of freeing the North from the guilt of Slavery, and of planting at the South the seeds of early and entire emancipation—wringing justice from a weak and bankrupt South. But it has pleased the Nation to seek that result in a different way. The majority about us, starting with the principle that this was a Nation, not a partnership, have constantly claimed that the corner-stone of our Government, the spirit of '76, was the full liberty of each and every human being. They waited with what they thought brotherly patience, with what the South fancied was selfish fear, for the whole Nation to acknowledge this theory. The half-success of FREMONT, the election of LINCOLN, were the hand-writing on the wall. It was in vain that the leaders of the three parties bound the Constitution on their brows, and swore they should never dream of changing its stipulations. The South is too wary to judge of the future by dough-faces or office-seekers, by self-elected or real leaders. They knew that the fathers of '76 assured King GEORGE, and believed, that there was no dream of independence, only a few months before they declared it. They knew that the people, once in earnest, care as little for history or parchments as a growing oak for rotten cords. They say Dr. CHALMERS, baffled once in unharnessing his horse, led him into a garden walk, and left him to wait the ostler's coming. When his sister remonstrated, that the brute would not heed the tiny hedges, but eat them and trample the flowers, "he'll be a very unaccommodating animal, then," said the doctor. The South knew the people, likewise, were "a very unaccommodating animal," spite of Mr. EVERETT'S faith in their respect for historical hedges—and that LINCOLN, even if he brought his favorite amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill in his right hand, and vociferated his pledge of slave-hunting afresh at Cleveland, was really the picket and outpost of the great Abolition army, taking quarters in the Capitol. "Crush the viper in his egg" was their war-cry. The argument of the free men had gone against them. They fell back on the last resort of kings—cannon. The North replies, "We should have preferred debate—a free Press—education—ballots; but if you choose bullets, agreed! The Stars and Stripes meant Liberty in 1776, and shall now." I myself should have preferred peace and argument, but the twenty millions have chosen otherwise. I have only to accept the Red Sea through which God wills to lead his people, and I rejoice still that Canaan is beyond. If we are to serve our age, we must serve it in the way it chooses. When the people, thoroughly awake, and as well taught as the times allow, deliberately choose any honorable way of reaching an object of pressing importance, the duty of an honest man is to aid them all he can in their effort. Hence I bow to the masses, and welcome emancipation by war.

The South is in earnest. I do not say she is unanimous. I think that the Gulf States are as unanimous to-day as the thirteen States were in '76. The Secessionists of the South are proportionally stronger than the Whigs of the thirteen Colonies were when they strangled the Tories with one hand and GEORGE III. with the other. There is as much unanimity there to-day as there was throughout the Colonies during the Revolution. It is idle, therefore, to talk about unanimity. A large and active number holding the wealth, and almost all the education of the Gulf States in their own hands—mark you! not the mob, but the men of property, the men of thought, the men of influence—and having one-half the mob with them, are the State, to all intents and purposes. I dismiss, therefore, utterly, the question, whether the numerical majority of the Gulf States wishes to secede. Whether they wish to or not, they cannot help themselves; for the ruling elements of the Gulf States have seceded, and mean to secede.

I say, therefore, *the South*, properly speaking, is in earnest. She has been considering for thirty years—now she begins to act. She acts harmoniously, earnestly. The North is only awake. She is not in earnest. The South knows what she wants; the North struggles and gropes her way with a half-formed purpose, half understood method. Just this is the weakness I find in the Administration. That is the reason why I say the masses have got to decide this battle. I hold a statesman to be one who is ready to do all the people allow. He is one who drags public sentiment up to its utmost possible efficiency. That is a statesman. I hold a politician to be one who does all the people demand. He yields, he does not lead. He submits, he does not initiate. The Administration is ready. It stands looking to the North and the West, and saying, "What shall I do?" You recollect the modest swain in DICKENS' story, who could not muster courage to offer to his lady love, but getting into conversation with her favorite, said, "Tell her Barkis is willing." The Administration is willing. [Laughter.] We want more. We want an indication that shall ripen public sentiment. We want a proposal—an opening of the channel that shall guide the public thought. The Administration propose nothing. They merely cry with the people, "The Stars and Stripes!" They merely respond to this war-cry of an insulted nation. It seems to me that we have a right to ask of them that they should show us how we are to be got out of this difficulty. Here are fifteen States in arms against the other half of the nation. Ten million of men against twenty. A statesman should boldly probe the wound, scan the cause of the disease, and indicate the remedy. In this age, after two hundred years of Union, of pulpits and schools, of common tongue and faith, war, except there be momentous cause, shows our pulpit and school to be failures. "Excuse us to ourselves, and save us from such an another hour, if you claim to lead."

Does any man dream, that within an assignable time, we can conquer the Southern States by the present means? Will an army of 200,000, or 500,000, subdue the Gulf States, on our present plan? When they have done it, does the history of the last sixty years render it probable that the Carolinas or Mississippi will stay subdued? Have we a right to found our future on the supposition that the white race of that half of the nation are not as desperate as Poland, as brave as Hungary, as determined as Italy? We may defeat them on a dozen fields of battle, but until we depopulate the State, we never shall have subdued it. It seems to me that there is but one way of developing a Union sentiment in those Southern States, and of subduing the secession sentiment equally, and that is, by arraying a might of power, and putting behind it a purpose, that shall remove the cause that makes us two people. That is, not until you call four million of blacks into liberty, and on our side [applause]—not until you say to the South, "The Stars and Stripes mean liberty to every man—twenty million of men at the North, and four million at the South have said it: if, in striking down a vile system OR the battle-field, any loyal man suffers loss, the nation shall share it with him"—not until we say this can we awaken the Union sentiment of the South, and array all that is loyal on our side, and annihilate the rest. At present, one-half of the South clings to Slavery, and means to fight for it to the death. Pride of race, family pride, old associations, and often sincere convictions of the value of Slavery, produce this determination. The other half would gladly be rid of a system they thoroughly know and hate; but they dread pecuniary ruin in the change. Both halves believe the North, spite of its protestations, means, in the end, abolition, immediate and unconditional. And they are right. Left to itself, that is our future, as sure as the Rapids end in Niagara. Assure this half of the South that the nation which decrees freedom will shield them from ruin, and we have at once with us the North, the slave, and half the South—the world over the water, and God above: success then is speedy and sure.

Outside of that is the war, two years long, four years long—costing a million a day, developing the courage, the love of country, the character of the North. Yes; but when it has lasted two years, and the unsubdued South still stretches her hands to Europe, Europe will acknowledge her independence, and ought to do so; and then the divided nation will present a new policy to the free North, and a bankrupt South, sure to emancipate, because she is too poor to keep the slaves in their chains. On one side or the other of that line rests the only effective battle. I hate war. I think the present civil war the bloodiest stain on the century, if it means only "stars and stripes"—if it means only the Union as it was. But every thinking man sees that, no matter what men wish, it cannot mean the Union as it was. Let this war go on twelve months, and the old Union never can be rebuilt. It was built on compromise. Such a war as this, the bitter fruits of years of angry discussion, of proud contempt on one side, and submission on the other, which the hounds knew meant cowardice and infamy—such a war may have *truces*, but in the end the only peace will be unconditional submission of one or the other side. We must change the elements which have created this quarrel, if we would end it. They are only to be changed by emancipation or division.

What do I ask of the Government? I do not ask them to announce that policy of emancipation now; they are not strong enough to do it. We can announce it; the people can discuss it; the Administration are not strong enough to announce it. I do not care whether they mean it or not; it were utter ruin to announce it now. But I do claim this, that the Administration shall indicate, shall manifest its character. It has not done it. Its friends say, "We shall be called an Abolition Administration if we favor the Anti-Slavery sentiment; we want to be known as a constitutional Administration." There is the mistake. There is the fundamental error. Gen. PATTERSON, Gen. CADWALLADER, are using the shoes Gen. BUTLER has thrown away, and promising to put down servile insurrections. By the Constitution they have no right to lift a little finger against a servile insurrection until the Governor of a State asks it. When they make such a proclamation it is alike uncalled for, illegal and unconstitutional. What I call on Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN to do is, that they shall rebuke their Major-Generals when they go outside of the law to propitiate the Slave Power. I want the scales held even. For sixty years that of Liberty has kicked the beam. I call on LINCOLN and his Cabinet at least to hold them even. Even fair play to Liberty, under the old Constitution, will be such a change as will quell the South and educate the North. If Gen. PATTERSON knows no better than to suppress servile insurrections, cashier him on this side the Potomac. The Administration can, should, ought, if it means liberty, indicate its purpose by these legal, constitutional and imperative measures. Why do they not? I will tell you. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT is a Southerner. He is 75 years old. He is a loyal, honest, devoted friend of the Union, and the ablest soldier we have. He means to keep his oath to the letter. But he has a natural and unavoidable tenderness towards the section from which he sprang. He has an old man's fondness for the associations of the past. He hopes and trusts that, by moderate measures, by waiting, by patience, by blockades, by starvation, he can avoid exasperating the sections, and bring them together again in a harmonious Union. Mr. SEWARD would sacrifice everything for that Union. He has not the beginning nor the end of a principle. His own colleagues know he is a traitor; and the fault I find with the Administration is, that while honest men recognize the honest elements contained in it, those honest elements suffer themselves to be compromised, balanced, by one powerful, but, at the same time, known to be treacherous. I am only saying of SEWARD what every man says in Washington; what every honest man says all over the country, and especially in New-York State.

With such a man at the head of the Administration, and those willing to be his comrades in it, I believe that we owe the absence of compromise this hour to CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate, and the New-York *Tribune* in the country. [Applause.] I mean exactly what I say. An honest Administration, an honest President, who, hesitating, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, awed by the Senator of New-York, to-day, that we have not been compromised into disgraceful and ruinous peace is due, more than to any other single man, to the great Senator of Massachusetts, and, more than to any other Press, or hundred Presses, to the *Tribune* of New-York City.

What have we to do, under these circumstances? We are to do this: We are to claim of the Administration the indication, the manifestation of a purpose. They ask our support. We will give it, if they will give us a twig or a twine thread on which to take hold. But we must have something. And yet, Administration, or no Administration, Liberty waits on the horizon, ready to descend, like a guardian angel, on this distracted and beautiful country. For when was there ever a more glorious sight than twenty millions of people ready to risk their institutions and their wealth in a struggle which every man in his secret heart—no matter what his lips say—knows means liberty—the liberty of the hated, the friendless, the odious, by race and condition. I say, Administration or no Administration, events, the masses, have decided that these meetings need not be held many years to come, without being turned into meetings to celebrate the freedom of four million blacks betwixt here and the Gulf of Mexico.

I will tell you what I do hope and expect: they say Pennsylvania wants a black law—means to pass a black law, in order to shut out of her territory those fugitives who have made Fortress Monroe their refuge, or who, deserted by their masters, are living alone upon Virginia plantations, ready to come North whenever the return of the white man or the rigor of Winter forces them to it. There will grow one good, however unintended, from that negrophobia of Pennsylvania. When the first frosts come, there will be ten thousand men, women and children, blacks, taking refuge in Fortress Monroe. The friends of the Government are asking what the Abolitionists mean to do with them. Nothing. We leave them on your hands. You dare not, in the face of the civilized world, return them to their masters. More than that, you do not want to. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SALMON P. CHASE, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, have not the heart nor the wish to put back into the hell of Virginia Slavery one single contraband article in Fortress Monroe. They never will do it. And when 20,000, 40,000, 100,000 are within the lines of Gen. SCOTT'S Army, the Government must indicate its purpose. If we cannot clutch it out of them, the slaves will smother it out. When the time comes, it cannot be that we shall export them to Jamaica, we have not the shipping; that we will force them to Hayti, we have no right; that we will send them to die in Liberia, we cannot afford it. To export the working class is suicide. We cannot take them North; Pennsylvania has built her wall, tall as the Alleghanies, and forbids it. God grant that the first frost may find 500,000 arguments within our lines—arguments for the Administration to declare itself; for, hemmed in on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the ocean, on the West by the Mississippi, and above by the loyalty of God, ABRAHAM LINCOLN can say nothing else but this: "The Stars and Stripes shall float over Virginia, and every black man that sees them may live where he was born, certain that while twenty million of men breathe in the North, he never shall find or fear a master." [Loud applause.] You perceive that the Government will be shut up to emancipation on the soil. Send LANE or MONTGOMERY to Memphis, and the black men in their ranks will be double the whites. The decision what to do with those allies settles the slave question. Slavery will never exist again in Virginia, unless the United States Government brings it back. Let the Administration compel every General's *actions* to eat his bad words and fulfil his good ones, as thoroughly as BUTLER'S have done, and we will wait their further conversion, trusting events awhile. But we demand the rigor of all the law left us. Then you and I must prepare the public opinion behind these politicians. We must prepare a public opinion that by the 4th day of December, will be ready to sustain Congress in meeting the ultimate issue of this quarrel.

Suppose you are as brave, as rich, as strong, as persistent, as you suppose yourselves to be, while we fight, we have nothing but Mexican wars and South American civilization before us; a conflict of States; perpetual war; the South fighting desperately, on the mountains, ambuscades, guerilla warfare, but fighting. Is that the country we look forward to? Is that the civilization which the North would accept? Never! If our statesmen cannot give us anything better, mark me! if Europe does not recognize in two years, the North will compromise. Northern trade, Northern industry, Northern common sense will never suffer such a future for years. The North will compromise before she will endure it. Save us from long years of war. Save us, either by emancipation or division. Nothing can be worse than years of civil war, demoralizing, weakening, destroying the ultimate hope of either a peaceful or a successful dealing with the slave question.

And yet, I see the value of this war. I am glad Gen. SCOTT has 200,000 men. I only hope that when Congress is adjourned, he will advance into Virginia, and fight. I do not believe there are 50,000 soldiers on the other side. I believe BEAUREGARD lives, spite of the telegraph, and I believe there are some 40,000 or 50,000 men with arms of some sort, in the State of Virginia—the rest is bravado. But it won't do to rely wholly on blockade, to starve them out; it won't do to wait till they disperse. The worth of this war is to redeem the character of the North. No Southern man believes that the Northerner has any courage. I do not mean that the South *affects* to believe this—she *does* believe it; and but for the conduct of CHARLES SUMNER, and a dozen like him, she has a right to believe it. She has never met in that Senate or House of Representatives, for sixty years, more than half a score of men who have dared to look her in the face. She had a right, therefore, to believe that the North was craven, or peddler; for what she could not bully, she could always buy. Now, the benefit of this war—the blessing of it—which we shall buy at a million of dollars a day, and cheap at that, is, that we shall beat this saucy Virginia, some half dozen times, into good behavior. We shall convince these incredulous Carolinians that the North can fight when she thinks it worth while; and then, either in the Union, or alongside of it, they will live in peace, and treat us properly. They never will until then. Gen. SCOTT may starve the Gulf States; he never will starve them out of the conviction that New-England is coward. That can only be cannonaded out of them, on the sacred soil of Virginia, [applause;] and the lesson which JOHN BROWN set the text for, it is for us to write in characters visible from Harper's Ferry to New-Orleans.

My policy, therefore, is, give the Administration generous sympathy; give it all the confidence for honesty of purpose you can. They mean now only the Union. That is all they mean at present; but they are "willing" we should make them mean anything more we please. They are not like SEWARD—slippery, equivocal, false. You know the old problem which disturbed the wits of the schoolmen for a thousand years. It was, whether, when a man said, "I lie," he lied or told the truth; for if he uttered the truth, he lied, and if he lied, he told the truth. [Laughter.] It is exactly so in regard to SEWARD. There is no making anything but a parallel problem out of his life and speeches. [Applause.] But the rest of the Cabinet are honest men. ABRAHAM LINCOLN means to do his constitutional duty in the crisis. I think Mr. CHASE means to. I trust them as individuals to that extent. Their party I do not trust at all. See how it has bartered the twenty years of devotion and energy in the person of CLAFLIN, for the unrecorded and untried virtue of THOMAS! And I consider Massachusetts as good a specimen of the Republican Party as exists in the country. But I consider it dead, and am thankful it is dead, [applause,] because it leaves us free now to discriminate as to individuals; and the present crisis demands that we should make that discrimination. There is no faith, no trust to be placed on party organization in such an hour as this. They have failed us the whole Winter. That free speech exists in this Commonwealth is owing to no single word or finger of aid from the Republican Party. The Massachusetts Republican Party has shown itself, in its ranks and in its head, recreant to the most sacred duty of the Winter, and recreant by system, by intention, by dictation from Washington, or submission to its known policy and wish. I mean what I say. If I had time, I should go over the record, as I shall do before the first day of January next; but you know, as well as I do, that the Republican Party placed in the Governor's chair of this State one whom they considered the best representative of their principles. You know that he went to Washington, and was baptized into the policy of the Cabinet that was to be. You know that he returned to the Capital of the Commonwealth, and saw a mob, in the pay and service of secession, trampling under foot the very sentiments which placed him in his Chair of State, and he cannot be fairly said to have lifted a finger for the most sacred of all rights—that of freedom of discussion. You know that, after writing a letter on the value of free speech, of which I said (and said it fittingly) that it was the noblest word a Massachusetts Governor had spoken since the days of JOHN WINTHROP, on that mad week in January, he violated every principle announced in his letter to KIMBALL, broke his promise as a gentleman, failed in his duty as an officer, aided his subordinates to belie the Abolitionists in the public journals, and when, afterwards, the House of Representatives passed, and the Senate was ready to pass, a bill offering him that power, the lack of which he had made a pretext for inaction, he personally intrigued to prevent its enactment. ["shame."]

I know five months, crowded with great events, have passed since. But such treachery no events are large enough to hide. Free speech is the germ of our history, the corner-stone of our power. Whoever, in Massachusetts, trespasses on free speech, declares war with all our past, and endangers all our future? EVERETT, in 1835, had the excuse of a stronger temptation for less infamy. Let no sheen of military efficiency blind us to the danger of such an act from one whom the masses trust. Last March, before a Legislative Committee, I bore my testimony on this point. I do not mean to forfeit the character of twenty years of impartial vigilance by silence now. I feel with SOUTHEY, speaking of an act not so dangerous: "To palliate it would be vain; to justify it would be wicked. There is no alternative for one who will not make himself a participator in the guilt, but to record the disgraceful story with sorrow and shame."

Why do I mention this? Is a recreant Governor of Massachusetts of so much consequence? No. But in this he was the mouth-piece of the Cabinet at Washington—of the men, I mean, who were marked for the Cabinet, when the 4th of March opened. They did what they thought necessary for the welfare of the Republican party. They wrecked it. Your Governor placed himself among these men—ready to do anything to save the party. I said, just now, that CHARLES SUMNER and his like, with the *Tribune*, had saved the country. It is because I believe of him (and I know but of some half-dozen others of whom I should dare to say it,) that while he would do anything to serve his country, he would not do a dishonorable act to save it. When, on the contrary, a man writes himself down in the other category, when he shows himself willing to use means he knows to be base, for an end he thinks good, his usefulness is gone. I place no confidence, therefore, in the action of that political organization which failed us in the final hour. I put my faith in the honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as an individual, in the pledge which a long life has given of CHASE'S love for the anti-slavery cause; but I do not believe either of them, nor all of them, nor all their comrades, have the boldness to declare an emancipation policy, until, by a pressure which we are to create, the country forces them to it. We are on the one side; the enrolled army of Virginia on the other. A defeat, bloody and cruel, will anger the North into emancipation. A victory, that throws the South into madness, and makes her seek any means, in her desperation, may force the Government on to emancipation. Let us pray for the life of JEFFERSON DAVIS! [Laughter.] God grant him long life, and *something* of an army! [Renewed laughter.] Let us pray that Heaven, or some other power, will put into his heart courage, so that he may not run away too soon; [laughter] so that out of the contest may come emancipation. A northeaster, that sweeps the ocean clear of every sail, is one thing; the pattering storm that only makes every man feel uncomfortable, is another. I think, of late, we have seen the latter kind of warfare, and not the best sort.

What we are to ask for is a decisive policy, or the commencement of it. I believe that Wall-street wants it; State-street wants it. The merchants of 50 and 60 years old, who see their property melting away, who count their losses by hundreds of thousands, have no wish to be in a Slave Union again. We have come to a moment when the selfishness of wealth is on our side. Rich men, or those lately so, cannot afford to have this war smothered up by compromise or half-way peace; that were to risk another bankruptcy four years hence. The heart of the masses and bank vaults are as one. At a fitting moment, the Government has only to decree justice, and it will see the nation take its place among honorable States, with an uprising as proud and glorious, as hearty and unanimous, as that which awed Europe into sympathy and respect two months ago. This Administration holds in its hand the seed of the mightiest change of our age—the change of the great Republic from hypocrisy into honor. It lies with them to assure the success of this experiment and make the world our debtors. So far, the people have done their full share, rebuking distrust from the height of a sublime virtue. Let statesmen fitly use the noble weapons which a great people have forced into their reluctant hands. Woe to any man who balks the hour, or fails to seize the golden opportunity! The curses of one race left in chains—of another mocked in its purpose—of the world, sad from the failure of its great free model, shall load their memory.

I look at this question only as an Abolitionist. If I stood here on other grounds, I should have a great deal to say. If I stood here as a citizen, I should protest against the criticism by the Press of our generals and colonels—upon the hasty rebuke of a single error, mischance or mistake, of what are called "civil" generals. I have no such fault to find. Our army, hitherto, has been officered—how? Out of every ten, eight were Southerners. Of these eight, four were traitors and two were imbeciles; so we had about two out of ten worth anything. We have now civilians; unpracticed men, to be sure, but they are "smart" men, cunning New-Englanders. They could build a ship on ten days' notice, and translate the New-Testament out of the original Greek with a month's schooling. It does not need long to make anything out of a Yankee; and in ten such Yankees, you will find five that think, each one of them, they shall be President; such will face ambuscades or open batteries for a chance. [Laughter and applause.] Those men will fight boldly, at least. The other five have reputation, a purpose, and an intention to do their duty. You will get two-thirds of the ten decent officers in the end. Wait awhile: we can afford to teach such men their art on the "sacred soil of Virginia." An army, raised at a bound from 25,000 to 250,000—where, but among civilians, shall it find new officers? I see no errors in the last two months which the history of the great FREDERICK and of WELLINGTON does not parallel. I have, therefore, no criticism of the Army. I think, if it was not held back, it would have bivouacked at Richmond, and not met a Southern soldier, either. [Applause.] So that, if I were speaking as a citizen, I should have no fault to find with our levies, with our generals, with the general machinery. They want only a head. They want only a purpose, and that the masses are to give to them, not the statesmen. You and I are to begin it. And as I so seldom praise anybody, I certainly may be allowed to say of the New-York *Tribune*, which we so often find fault with, that it has done yeomanly service in the last six months. We want a Press equally energetic, equally exacting, all over the country; and we want a public opinion here in Massachusetts that shall forget party lines, not for the purpose of welcoming Bell-Everett or broken down Democratic statesmen into their ranks; but shall forget Party lines in order to rise to the requisitions of the hour, and tell the open secret on every man's lips—merchant, farmer, politician, clergyman—that which no man dares print, and no politician avow, but which flashes from every eye, and nestles in every heart. It is, that every man belives this a fight for and against Slavery, and intends to strangle it. Why should they not say it? It ought to be said in our Legislature—ought to be said in Congress—ought to be said very soon by the Administration.

I could talk a great deal longer, if it were necessary, [many voices: "Go on!"] but of what use were it? We are all, as I said, afloat. The good God takes the helm out of man's hands, and we have only to be faithful, each in our little place, and let the great spirit of the century lift up our practice to our ideal. These days of Anti-Slavery gatherings for the purpose of emancipation, I believe, will soon be over. By the Constitution, or over it, liberty is sure to come. Our part will soon be to watch for the welfare of this victim race, guard it during its pupilage, shelter it by patronage, by protection, by privilege, by recognizing its claim to an equal manhood Sooner than we expected, sooner than the most sanguine of us dreamed, this problem is to be decided. How often have we stood under these trees, and sometimes talked despondingly of the future! Mr. GARRISON once burned the Constitution on this platform. It is now indeed a blurred and tattered parchment, between the cannon of South Carolina and the sides of Fort Sumter. It is gone; the nation survives. The parchment is rent in twain; the people exist. That people are to shape their Government anew. You and I are to have a voice in the molding. The part which HENRY and MADISON, which HANCOCK and ADAMS, played in '87, we are to play to-day. They yielded to the recollection of past suffering, to the fear of present evil, to the prestige of great names, and made an instrument out of which have grown sixty years of infamy, and now civil war. They planted the dragon's teeth, and, to-day, Boston and South Carolina hold each other by the throat. This is the first-born child of 1787. To-day we plant fresh seed. Mr. LINCOLN and the Administration are pausing, waiting. The furrow is opened. The guns are shotted to the lips. They are to be pointed—where? At a miserable rattlesnake flag! At a bankrupt and fugitive Cabinet, now at Montgomery and now in Richmond! At a General, of whom half the world doubts his existence! No! Your 250,000 muskets, shotted by thirty years of Anti-Slavery agitation, are to be pointed at the Slave Power. [Applause.] Demolish it! [Renewed applause.] Shame England—waken France—summon Europe to our side, by proclaiming that the cause of the North is liberty, and our end justice—that no flag, no parchment, is worth shedding a drop of blood, but that four millions of slaves, whom we have outraged for seventy years, claim of us this atonement—and, whether in money or in blood, it is to be laid cheerfully on the altar. Show the world that twenty million of freemen, the ripe fruit of two hundred years of self-government and Puritanism, are above wars waged for the bauble of a crown, the etiquette of a boundary, or the honor of a flag—that they take the thunderbolt, as God does, only to lift up the humble and abase the proud, and execute justice between man and man.

I want to take back that name which I endeavored to write on the forehead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Springfield—"the slave-hound of Illinois;" and, instead of it, before the first day of January, 1862, I want to write on that same honored brow, "Liberator of four million bondmen; first President of the *free* United States of America." [Loud applause.] Help him to that fame. The Western lawyer is "willing," only he has not the courage to offer. [Laughter.] We can help him. Help him by the Press. Why, the Boston *Atlas* has recovered its soul! It speaks brave words. Soon they will let us stand by the left wing of the party. We can save it from being devoured by the Leverett Saltonstalls and George T. Curtises of a defunct dynasty. And it must be saved, not the party lines, but the heart of it. Massachusetts must send out, not merely men; as usual, she must send out ideas. I take from your Governor no jot of his merit. I tear from his brow no leaf of his laurel. Prompt, efficient, sagacious, foresighted, exact in routine—I grant it all. He has done well with the military arm of Massachusetts. But brute force, muskets, Minié rifles, are not the real arguments of the old Commonwealth. Virginia can fire a gun—from an ambuscade—and Illinois can muster a regiment; but it is only the Bay State that can remodel an age. It is only the conscience and the brain of Yankees that can upset and set up nations. That was what we were to have done during the Winter, and what we are to do for the future.

A momentous hour this. It is a dangerous thing to make speeches in these days. We stand at the parting of two roads. A great policy is to be decided this year. It is easy to say that emancipation lies at the end of both roads. No doubt of it. As sure as God reigns, the slaves, or most of them, in ten years or five, will be free. But that is sorry consolation for twenty millions of educated, Christian, Republican citizens. We ought to be able to handle this problem as a tried General handles his troops on the field of battle—to secure the result with the least possible suffering. We ought to be able to secure it without half a dozen years of warfare, without a broken Union, without exasperated States; and we can so manage it if we will.

For myself, I put no value on the Union. It is a name—nothing more. It is a parchment, stained and bloody. It were enough for me to damn it forever, that THOMAS SIMS and ANTHONY BURNS bear witness against it on the pavements of Boston. But there are men—some of you—who still linger in your prejudices for the Union. If so, up! gird yourselves! demand of the Administration that they proclaim emancipation. There is no other way to save the Union—none. If, eighteen months hence, Gen. SCOTT is encamped, with Gen. DAVIS against him, in any such shape as now, (as I believe they possibly will, unless emancipation intervene.) England and France will acknowledge the Confederacy—we shall acknowledge it; and then, ten or twenty years will elapse before the exasperated States coalesce a second time. Now, seize time by the forelock; call back to reason the madness of Louisiana and Georgia; announce that the stars and stripes carry liberty with them. [Applause.] Mr. CAMERON says, "Wherever the flag goes, trade follows." Oh, better that maxim! Wherever the flag goes, LIBERTY goes with it, and let trade take care of itself. [Applause.] Announce it, and soon, if there is a majority for the Union, they will show themselves. Say to the slaveholders, "The Union shares the loss with you, if it takes your slaves from you by a military necessity." No matter what it costs. Better pay the money to save the sinner from his sin, than spend a million a day, for five years, in a cruel, useless and brutal war. One year is enough for manhood; enough to show the character and purpose of the North; anything more is brutal. The Government can prevent it by a word. Call on the honesty of the Cabinet, and bid them banish traitors. If that means the Empire State, banish it. Put into the office of Secretary of State a man whom LINCOLN will not have to watch. One half of the clerks of the departments are traitors. Empty them! Mr. CHASE knows, in the northern half of Ohio, men who, for nothing, rather than the places should be filled by traitors, would serve the Government. I go for decision. Adjourn Congress, and SCOTT will be decisive. I concede gladly, proudly, fully, the fame of the Lieutenant-General. I do not want him to die or be superseded. Only adjourn Congress; tell him that all hope for the present Union is over; but that his fame as a General, before he dies, rests on his crushing the viper within six months; and the old man will do it. [Applause.] It is not loyalty, it is not ability, it is a nation behind him that he needs. You and I can begin that voice which shall be echoed from the Mississippi, and compel the Government to speak. Men whisper to us in the streets, in our chambers, what Gen. BUTLER means here, and Mr. CAMERON there, and Mr. CHASE elsewhere: we want it proclaimed. We want it known to you, voted on, enforced; and the next time we meet here, you will not need me to make a speech. BUTLER will be here, with a proclamation of emancipation in his hand, as an introduction to you—[loud applause] —asking your votes, perhaps, as Governor of Massachusetts—[laughter]—and thinking that there is no pedestal but this which surely leads to the gubernatorial chair. Yes, I congratulate you that you will soon have a new batch of speakers. The old worn and scarred guard can retire to the rear rank, and the new Major-Generals and civilians, who have invented "contrabands," and lawyers who have turned their ingenuity into the channel of statesmanship, will be here to swell our jubilee of gratitude; and we will not be careful, then, to divide the degrees of merit, but cheerfully let the last comer take the best prize. [Loud applause.]

The University of Rochester.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK—SERMONS, ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The exercises of Commencement week were introduced by a sermon before the Judson Society for Inquiry. The discourse was delivered by Dr. EVARTS, of Chicago, formerly of the Laight-street Baptist Church, New-York. His subject was, "The Coming of the Kingdom of Heaven." The speaker considered his theme under the following divisions: 1. The nature of the Kingdom. 2. The manner of its coming. 3. The means of its coming. The discourse exhibited much literary excellence, but it was characterized, especially, by simplicity of diction and earnestness of expression.

On Monday evening occurred the Sophomore prize declamations. The great "Expounder of the Constitution" was frequently impersonated on this occasion.

On the same evening, Dr. MAGOON, of Albany, delivered on oration on "The Beautiful in Art," before the Rhetorical Society connected with the Theological Seminary. The oration was a philosophical discussion, made peculiarly spicy by a discreet interspersion of anecdote and wit.

On Tuesday evening the Literary Societies celebrated their eleventh anniversary. An oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J., and a poem by R. H. FENN, Esq., of Rochester. The oration was one of the best efforts of the Doctor, and fully realized the expectation of his friends. The poem was superior in interest to the ordinary poetical effusions on such occasions, and as a literary production it did not rank below those of more widely known authors

To-day the literary exercises of the University culminated in the annual commencement. The graduating class numbers twenty-five, nineteen of whom delivered orations. The style which characterized the orations was, for the most part, chaste, and the oratory exhibited that degree of culture for which the University is distinguished.

President ANDERSON delivered to the class an address replete with pathos and eloquence. After the conferring of degrees, the following awards were given to those who had sustained the best examinations in the extra studies assigned by the Faculty. The Committee awarded the Freshmen mathematical prizes as follows: First prize to MILTON G. POTTER, of Cowlesville, N. Y.; the second was divided between HENRY C. BOSLEY, of Rochester, and ARTHUR D. NORTON, of East Hiba, N. Y. The first prize for successful examination in Latin was awarded to PHILIP P. FARNHAM, of Watertown; the second to CHARLES T. KREYER, Shanghai, China. The Committee of Award on Sophomore Declamations assigned the first prize to JOHN D. GRIEBEL, Gloversville, N. Y.; the second to PHILIP P. FARNHAM, the third to CHARLES T. KREYER. The subject of the Senior prize essay is "The Influence of the Revival of Greek Learning on the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century;" MILTON B. COMFORT, of New-York, received the first prize, and SENECA CORN, Wayne, Penn., the second prize. The Committee of Award regarded the articles of A. BAKER, Urbana, O., and OLIVER B. LEONARD, Plainfield, N. J., as worthy of special reference.

To-morrow, Thursday, occurs the anniversary of the Theological Seminary. The old friends of the University may be interested in knowing that the "old hotel," on the banks of the Erie Canal, has re-echoed the voices of the students for the last time. Next term they occupy a building specially erected for their accommodation. IOTA.

A Justification of Cassius M. Clay.

Galignani's Messenger has been requested to publish the following letter, which, it states, comes from an authoritative quarter:

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

SIR: In your paper of the 14th inst., is an article from the *Saturday Review*, with the following sentence: "Mr. CLAY himself, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and after the secession of Virginia, publicly recommended to his countrymen abject submission and acquiescence." As this statement has also been made by the *Liverpool Post* and other journals, and lest his silence should be taken for assent, Mr. CLAY authorizes me to pronounce it a calumny. In all his speeches during the late canvass, he always anticipated armed resistance to Republican rule, and spoke of force to compel submission to the Union. Early in last September, in response to the Ohio Republicans, he said: "Not one, not four, not all the Slave States, would be allowed peaceably to secede." The only "public avowal he has made since the bombardment of Fort Sumter," was in response to some serenaders at Willard's Hotel in Washington. He is reported as saying that he always was for a peaceable solution of the slave question, believing that ideas

Perilous Balloon Adventure.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE AERONAUT.

Several balloon ascensions took place in Boston on the 4th inst., in honor of the day. The wind being seaward, the air-ships were carried out in that direction, and their passengers, alighting in the water, were near being drowned. One of these incidents is thus described in the Boston *Transcript*:

"'The Queen of the Air,' conveying Mr. SETH SIMMONS, Jr., who was in charge of the balloon, and Mr. E. B. HASKELL, one of the reporters for the *Herald*, arose almost in a straight line for some distance, when an upper stratum of air caught it, and it was wafted over East Boston, and seaward toward Nahant. Ballast was thrown out, and the balloon ascended higher, but the current of air, which baffled a few points off and on, still tended eastward and seaward. Under such discouraging circumstances it was thought best by Mr. SIMMONS to try the lower strata of the atmosphere again, and a sufficient quantity of gas was let off for that purpose. But the wind remained firm from a western direction, and seeing some small vessels in the water below, it was determined—rather than run the risk of descending involuntarily on the broader surface of the Atlantic—to come down and trust to Providence for safety.

Just as the balloon was about to touch the water, it encountered the light breeze playing along the crest of the little waves, (for the ocean was unusually calm,) and it was first slowly, and afterwards with great swiftness, dragged along the surface.

Messrs. SIMMONS and HASKELL were both thrown down at the moment the basket touched the water, and the latter was hove out. Mr. SIMMONS seized hold of the hoop, and, more than half immersed in the water, was dragged along. Mr. HASKELL caught one of the lanyards pendant from the top of the balloon, and held on to it with most tenacious grasp.

He was assisted by Mr. SIMMONS, and was thus dragged through the water for a couple of miles, which distance was accomplished—according to the account given by the parties who were instrumental in their rescue—in the space of ten minutes. Providentially, the crew of the schooner *Atlantic*, bound to Bangor, saw the accident to the balloon, and put about to intercept it in its career over the ocean; and specially providential was it that the schooner was directly in the way of the balloon as it came along, which drove up against her stem. At the moment of contact, Mr. SIMMONS let go the basket, and succeeded in getting on board the schooner. Mr. HASKELL was forced by the concussion to relinquish his grasp of the halyard of the balloon, and he drifted astern. But, being a good swimmer, aad, above all, having good heart in his great extremity, he threw himself on his back, and allowed himself to float on the tide, without making any effort to swim back to the schooner. He felt confident that nothing would be left undone to accomplish his rescue at the earliest possible moment—and it was well; for had he struggled during half the time he was subsequently fated to be in the water, he would have exhausted himself and been drowned.

The schooner's crew lowered a boat to go to the rescue of HASKELL, but in the haste of doing so it was swamped, and one man who was on board pitched out. He unfortunately drifted in an opposite direction from that in which Mr. HASKELL was floating, and the crew of the *Atlantic* had to bail out their boat and save their own companion before going to the rescue of Mr. HASKELL.

By the time preparation was made to go after him with a boat, Mr. HASKELL had been nearly three-quarters of an hour in the water. But the yacht *Mist*, which happened to be cruising in the neighborhood, and whose crew saw the accident and Mr. HASKELL'S extremity, came up before the boat from the *Atlantic* reached him, and picked him up. He was somewhat tired, but not over-exhausted. The *Mist* also took off from the schooner his companion-voyager in air and water, and carried them to Nahant."

The Case of Polly Frisch.

HER CONTINUED INSANITY.

From the Buffalo Daily Courier.

This unfortunate woman, whose case was so long pending in the courts, and attracted so much attention in legal and medical walks, has not yet been removed from Sing Sing Prison to the Insane Asylum at Utica, but it is expected she soon will be. It will be remembered that she was convicted, in Genesee County, in August, 1859, of the murder, by poison, of her little daughter FRANCES, a pretty child nine years of age, and that she was indicted also for poisoning her husband, and another child.

She has been an inmate of the prison hospital for a long time, and the peculiar fits of epilepsy, or of an epileptiform character, to which she has been subject for many years, have recurred at intervals with increasing violence. She is quiet, and does not require confinement, but is regarded as insane. The intelligent matron of the prison says that "her reason has not returned to her for one instant."

In the face of much local prejudice and scepticism, those eminent and experienced physicians and superintendents of the insane, Dr. GEORGE COOK, of Canandaigua, and Dr. EDWARD HALL, of Auburn, threw the first satisfactory light on the mental and physical ailments of this wretched woman, and simplified, in some degree at least, a solution to the unnatural and revolting crimes with which she was charged. Science and skill turned to the mind partially unsound, and affected by peculiar female maladies and weaknesses, for the explanation of conduct otherwise unnecessary, so extraordinary and so atrocious. Many good and kind persons protested that no sane wife and mother would murder her offspring without some well-defined motive or reason to impel her. Treating her as a perfectly rational person, it was well nigh impossible to believe her guilty. Regarding her as a woman partially—and when affected by certain passions and instincts—insane, the key to her sad and shocking history is furnished. Even those at first the most back ward in believing her anything short of being totally depraved, feel relieved in contemplating her case in the aspect in which it was presented to Gov. MORGAN by Dr. HALL, who concluded his report to him by stating that had attention been earlier called to her peculiar mental and bodily infirmities, "she would have been regarded as an object of pity and compassion instead of horror and aversion."

Humanity has to thank Gov. MORGAN that this poor woman fills a ward in some hospital or asylum, instead of passing over the scaffold to a murderess' grave.

A STRIKE AMONG THE BOSTON SHIP-CARPENTERS.—We are informed that the ship-carpenters of Boston had quite a large meeting last evening to consider the subject of what wages they should demand of the contractors who have taken the Government gun-boats to build, and after considerable discussion it was voted to demand $2 50 a day for first-class carpenters, and $2 a day for second-class carpenters. This is the same for first-class as is paid in the Navy-yard, and twelve cents less than the Navy-yard for second-class. We understand further that they voted to wait upon all carpenters who should come from other places seeking employment, and urge them to ask and adhere to the price above named.

We should be glad to see the ship-carpenters and others engaged in ship-building, who may seek employment upon the gun-boats, get high wages for their labor. Very many of them have been out of work for a long time, and they and their families need all they can earn. We question, however, the expediency of the movement which they have started, and very much fear that it will result in their own injury. It is well known that the contractors have taken the gun-boats at a very low price—at a price for which some of our shrewdest and most experienced builders declare they cannot be built, and the contractors come out whole—especially if they do not happen to have a considerable amount of stock on hand, but have to purchase at present market rates. We understand that the builders design to pay from $1 75 to $2 a day, and that they have already had many more applications for work at $1 50 a day than they can employ, and men are flocking in here from all quarters to get employment. With the great number of men out of work here and in other places, it is hardly probable that Boston shipwrights can obtain their prices, and if they do, it might result in the builders, in retaliation, giving the work to out-of-town men. We should regret this result, and hope it may be prevented, by the builders and the carpenters coming to some amicable arrangement as to prices, by which our mechanics can do the work, and receive for it a fair price for the support of themselves and their families.—*Boston Journal, July* 11.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS AT YELLOW MEDICINE.—We have information from Yellow Medicine up to four o'clock P. M., July 4—about as late, or later perhaps, than any one, except newspaper folks, yesterday possessed in St. Paul.

On the morning of the Fourth, Agent GALBRAITH held a council with the Indians, and told them to appear at four o'clock that afternoon, and receive their provisions. They came at the hour, but none of the chiefs, except "Standing Buffalo," condescended to receive the proportion allotted to their several bands. The old claim of the Yanktons, that the land ceded by the treaty of 1851, belonged to them, was set up, and they reclaimed annuities for the last seven years. They refused to receive anything, and every Indian who was not classed as a soldier left the ground. One of the soldiers who remained fired his gun, pointing it parallel with the door of the warehouse, "but nobody was hurt." They then all left the ground, and here the matter rested when our informant left the Agency.

The Agent immediately dispatched a messenger to Fort Ridgley for troops, who arrived there on the morning of the 5th. That day Capt. Western was to send up 125 men with a field piece. Our informant, who was the messenger down to Fort Ridgley, and who writes us from that point, concludes as follows:

"There are about five or six thousand Indians at Yellow Medicine. What they intend to do is not known; but the folks there think they intend to raise the devil in some way or other."—*St. Paul, Minn.*

HONORS TO A PORTLAND SHIP AND CREW.—The Collector of this port has received from the Department of State, Washington, two elegant telescopes which the British Government have presented to Capt. FREDERICK ISELEY, master, and Mr. NEWELL T. BOWDEN, mate, of ship *George Turner*, of this port. They are presented as a mark of gratitude for the noble services of the master, mate and crew of the *George Turner*, in rescuing the officers and crew of the British Brigantine *Escape*, of Hornoway, in the English Channel, in February last.

The brig was a perfect wreck when seen by the ship, and the sea being very rough, was breaking completely over her. Her wheel had been broken, and the Captain had an eye put out by being thrown down by the sea. Hazardous as the attempt appeared to be, in three or four minutes after the wreck was seen and the order given to man the boat, the mate with his boat's crew was clear of the ship, and pulling manfully in the heavy sea.

The sea ran so high, that it was impossible for the boat to board her, and it was necessary to perform the dangerous feat of running near enough to the wreck, to permit her crew to jump to the ship's boat; this was safely done, both officers and men saving only the clothes they stood in. A pecuniary gratuity was also sent by the British Government to the crew of the boat, and the owner of the ship reimbursed the cost of the subsistence of the British crew during the time they remained on board that vessel. These noble acts of heroism and generous international courtesy, show that "blood is thicker than water."—*Portland Advertiser, July* 11.

THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—The severe thunder storm of Monday, which, to many people, promised so grateful a relief from the hot and sultry atmosphere of preceding days, was attended by a tornado that swept over Northern Illinois with fearful severity. We have already reported some of the damage done at Rockford, and elsewhere, but the storm seems to have covered a wider extent of country than at first supposed. From all along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad we get reports of the same tenor. Its presence was felt and *feared* everywhere, for the tornadoes of the past two seasons have caused a gathering of dark clouds to be watched with an uneasiness and dread quite new in this latitude. The gale swept from southwest to northwest, and spent its greatest force for a half hour about noon. Torrents of rain fell and the lightning constituted no small portion of the display. At Dunleith the steamboat freight-house was partly unroofed, and the upper works of the wharf-boat destroyed. At Galena and Belvidere no great damage was done. The storm seems to have been most destructive to buildings and town property at Freeport and Rockford, in which places the aggregate damage is put at not less than $150,000.

Two railroad bridges near Freeport, the one of the Illinois Central Railroad across Yellow Creek, and the other of the Galena Railroad over the Pecatonica, were completely carried off. The Episcopal Church at Freeport was blown down, and is a perfect wreck; the Methodist Church, also, is partly unroofed. The Brewster House is partly unroofed, and BURDICK & HAMEL'S Building, a block above. The Railroad round-house is in ruins, and the freight-house injured. The Galena freight-house is partially unroofed. A large number of barns and private houses are unroofed or blown down entirely. A good deal of damage was done in Rydott and Silver Creek townships.

The camage to farm property is very great. All along the line the effects of the storm can be seen in trees twisted off, corn and wheat prostrated, and even potatoes are flat down, as though passed over by a heavy roller. The damage is thus widely and generally felt, and can hardly be estimated in figures. No lives are lost, as far as known.—*Chicago Tribune, July* 10.

THE NEW WORLD RAISED.—We learn from Col. HARCOURT, that the steamer *New World*, which sunk near Stuyvesant, on the morning of the 3d, was successfully pumped out, and raised early this morning. Contrary to the general belief, she was found to have been but little broken, and when lifted up, the timbers pressed back very nearly to their proper positions. The machinery is somewhat thrown out of line, but Col. H. is of opinion that the steamer can be put in running order in two weeks.—*Albany Evening Journal, July* 11.

LAW REPORTS.

Orders Not Appealable—Constitutional Power of the Legislature to Unite Law and Equity.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

The New-York Ice Company vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company.*—This case was reported in the TIMES when argued. The opinion of the Court fully recapitulates the facts.

By the Court—COMSTOCK, C. J.—The object of the suit was to recover the sum of $1,000, in which the defendants, by a fire policy, insured the plaintiffs. In the complaint it was stated that a certain clause in the policy, descriptive of the subject of insurance, was inserted by mistake, and that the defendants, taking advantage of that clause, had refused to pay the loss. The prayer of the complaint was for the recovery of the $4,000, and if necessary, that the contract be exercised by striking out the clause in question. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Ingraham, who dismissed the complaint. The decision proceeded solely on the ground that the plaintiffs had not made out a right to have the contract reformed; but no determination was made that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover on the policy as it actually was. The learned Justice was of opinion that such a recovery could not be had without instituting a new suit, and the judgment was accordingly without prejudice to the right of bringing another. But the plaintiffs afterwards ascertained that by a provision in the policy, action must be brought within twelve months after a loss, and that it was too late to begin *de novo*. They then moved the Special Term to amend the order of dismissal by inserting leave to file a complaint "at law" in the same action, and an order granting such amendment was made. From this order the defendants appealed to the General Term, where the same was reversed, and from the order of reversal the plaintiffs appeal to this Court. The defendants move to dismiss this appeal.

I confess myself unable to see why the plaintiffs were not entitled to a reformation of the contract. The learned Justice who tried the case, in the opinion given by him, after referring to the evidence, observes: "The only conclusion I can adopt on this question is that there was a mutual mistake as to the description of the premises, arising from a misunderstanding of the parties in the original negotiation of the contract, and that the defendants' agent, in making the policy, made it as he intended it should be, when he agreed to insure the property. The policy was made according to the description entered by him in the books of the Company," &c. Now, if the misdescription of the subject of insurance was material, and was entered in the books of the Company, and found its way into the policy in consequence of a mutual mistake or misunderstanding of the parties, it seems to me that a proper case was made out for a reformation.

In the next place, I am of opinion that it was erroneous to turn the plaintiff out of court, on the mere ground that he had not entitled himself to the equitable relief demanded, if there was still enough left of his case to entitle him to recover the sum in which he was insured. No suggestion was made that the complaint did not show a good cause of action for this money, even after striking out all the allegations and the prayer on the subject of equitable relief. But because it contained those allegations, and because those were tried without a jury, and tried unsuccessfully, the Court refused to entertain the case for the relief to which the plaintiff was in fact entitled, that is to say, for a recovery of the money without reforming the contract. This ruling proceeded wholly on the authority of the case of Rubens vs. Joel, in this Court (2 Kernan, 488), which, it is intimated, was a departure from previous cases also in this Court. But this is a mistake. In that case, a debtor had made, as it was alleged, a fraudulent assignment of his property, and a creditor, by simple contract, commenced a suit against the assignor and assignee, praying a recovery of his debt, and for an injunction to restrain the alienation of the property assigned.

The questions in the case arose on demurrer, put in by the assignee, and the point determined in this Court was, that such a creditor was not entitled, in such a case, to equitable relief by injunction. We all thought that the creditor had no standing in Court, legal or equitable, as against the assignee, until after judgment against his debtor; and whatever was said beyond this is to be taken as individual opinion merely. The doctrine of the previous cases (2 Kernan, 268, 336,) favorable to inviting in the same action legal and equitable grounds of relief, was not intended to be disturbed; and a case in this Court of a later date has reaffirmed that doctrine in the most explicit manner. (Phillips vs. Gorham, 17 N. Y., 270.) In this case the point was very distinctly presented, and it was decided upon the fullest consideration. I think it proper to mention that the reason why I expressed no opinion in the case was, that I hesitated in regard to the power of the Legislature under the Constitution to abrogate all the distinctions between legal and equitable actions. That such was the expressed intention of the Legislature in the code of procedure I never had any doubt. Both of these questions must now be considered at rest.

And in the next place I do not see the grounds upon which the Court below in General Term reversed the order of the Special Term, giving to the plaintiff the right to put in and or amend the complaint in the action. I think the complaint was perfectly good, and that no amendment or substitution was necessary. It was much more clearly good in the so-called legal than in the so-called equitable aspect of the case. Nevertheless the Court corrected the judgment by adding the words "or the plaintiff may serve a new complaint at law;" this action on payment," &c. The judgment was entered December 23, 1859, notice of the motion for leave to add this clause to it was given in February following, and the order granting leave was made in July following.

It is suggested, in the opposing papers, that the judgment had become perfect and final before the motion was made. I do not see the force of this suggestion. The judgment was perfect as soon as pronounced and entered. It would become final when the time for appealing should expire; but there is no pretence that this time was ever limited by serving on the plaintiffs the notice required for that purpose. (Code, § 332.) I think the power of the Court to modify or amend the judgment cannot be questioned. Even if the time for appealing had expired, I am by no means prepared to admit that this power would be lost. At all events, so long as the judgment was subject to an appeal, it was subject to such corrections and modifications as the Court which pronounced it might in its discretion think proper to make. The administration of justice would be extremely imperfect if this power did not exist. In this case the complaint had been dismissed at the trial because the plaintiffs had failed (as the Court thought) to prove the equitable ground of relief which he had alleged. By the modification afterwards directed, leave was given to file and serve a different, that is to say, an amended complaint. The judgment then was no longer absolute, but it would become so unless the plaintiff within twenty days amended his complaint and paid the specified costs. If an amendment was thought necessary, this would have been extremely proper as an original disposition of the case at the trial. As the time for bringing a new suit had expired, justice plainly required that the case should be put in this situation; and as it was not so done at the trial, it was just that the omission should be supplied afterwards. In the next place, I am of opinion that the Supreme Court had no right to entertain the appeal at all from the order of the Special Term. That order, in its substance and nature, simply allowed a pleading to be amended in furtherance of the justice of the case. Such orders rest in the discretion of the Court which makes them, and they involve no substantial right, and they are not reviewable on appeal. They do not belong to either class of orders, which, according to the Code, may be reexamined at the General Term (Code, § 349.) As incidental to the amendment applied for in this case, it was necessary to modify the judgment in its absolute character. But this was only a part of the discretion to be exercised on the application.

Not even in this view was any substantial right involved, because it was merely a question of practice whether the legal merits of the case should be tried under an amendment of the pleading, or in a new action. Leave to bring a new action had been originally given. The amendment simply gave leave in the plaintiff's election to go on in the same action after reforming his complaint. In all this I see nothing but practice and a discretion which afforded no ground for a review.

But the inquiry remains whether the order of reversal pronounced at the General Term can be reversed in this Court. We regret to find that there is no provision of law which authorizes such an appeal. The order appealed from does not, we think, "in effect determine the action and prevent a judgment from which an appeal might be taken." (Code, sec. 11, sub. 2.) On the contrary, it leaves in force a judgment in the action rendered upon the trial from which an appeal might have been taken, and so far as we know may still be taken.

The case, therefore, does not seem to be contained in any of the subdivisions of the 11th section of the Code, which is the only authority for appeals to this Court.

The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed, but without costs.

N. Merritt and F. R. Sherman for plaintiffs; Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendants.

Title to Real Estate—What will Work a Defect.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Horace Holden, Executor, &c., vs. *Elisha B. Sackett.*—This was a motion made for a resale of certain premises, situate in Henry-street, in this City, which had been sold at the Exchange, on the 12th of April, 1861. At the sale the premises were struck off to Amos P. Sackett, a brother of the defendant, for $2,325. Ten per cent. of the purchase money had been paid by the purchaser, but the balance had not been paid. On the petition of the plaintiff, a motion is now made for a resale, on the ground that A. P. Sackett has not complied with the terms of sale. Sackett, however, alleges that shortly after bidding in this property, he employed Luther R. Marsh, Esq., to make an examination of the title of the premises, and that he reported the title defective in the following respects:

First—That an appeal had been taken from a motion that had been argued in the case, the object of which was to set aside the judgment upon which the said sale was made, and that the appeal is still pending.

Second—That a notice of *lis pendens* had not been filed in the clerk's office in an action in the Supreme Court, in which certain other parties had brought an action of foreclosure, against Horace Holden, executor, and that such omission is a cloud upon title.

Another objection is that the lease by which the possession of said premises is held had become forfeited anterior to such sale, and that the title is neither vested in the lessee or the mortgagee; and that the same is now claimed by Hiram Denio, Esq., as representative of the lessor of the premises. On the petition and the affidavit setting forth these facts, the motion was argued at some length, and the Court now ordered that Sackett complete his purchase within ten days or a resale of the premises will be made. The defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

M. S. Bidwell for motion; Luther R. Marsh opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*George M. Tracy* vs. *Tallmadge.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

BARNARD, J.—*Matter of opening Seventy-sixth-st., from Eighth-av. to Hudson River*—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

LEONARD, J.—*Waugh* vs. *Back Dan'el*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange JULY 12, 1-61.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	95	1600	N. Y. Central R		75¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	95	100	do	b10	75¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	95½	100	do		75¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	95½	50	do		75¾
6,000 do	95½	100	do		75¾
3,000 do	95½	50	do		75¾
12,000 do	95½	50	do	b10	75¾
17,000 do	95½	200	do	s30	75¾
10,000 Va. State 6s	48	50	Hudson River R		30¾
5,000 do	48	50	do		30¾
3,000 do	s10	50	do	s10	30¾
5,000 do	s30	47	do		30¾
5,000 Georgia S. 6s	s30	82	do	b10	30¾
2,500 N. C. State 6s		56	Harlem Railroad		10¾
5,000 do		57	Harlem R. Pref		25½
5,000 do		57	do		25½
68,000 Missouri State 6s		41	do	b30	25½
20,000 do	b10	41	do	s10	25¾
5,000 do	b60	41	Mich. So. & N. I. R		13¾
5,000 do	b10	44	do		13¾
1,000 Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. J. R		51	do	b10	13¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s		76½	400 M. S. & N. I. gs	b10	28¾
2,000 N. Y. State 7s '70		100	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		67½
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s		92	50 do	s15	67¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. Rs. '76		101½	100 do	s30	67¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M		105	50 do		67¾
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bds		98	70 Clev. & Pittsburg R		58
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs		79½	50 Gal. & Chic. R		61¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs		73	150 do		61¾
4,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B		82	50 do	s15	61¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M		39	100 do	b n w	61¾
500 Lake S. & M. S. 2d M. Bs		92	250 do		62¾
10 National Bank		92	100 do	b10	63
100 Bank of Commerce		76	600 Clev. & Toledo R		65
10 Metropolitan Bank		89	100 do	b30	26¾
15 Continental Bank		67	100 do		26¾
20 Park Bank		87	100 do	b30	27
19 Del. & Hd. Canal Co.		83	875 do		27
27 Penn. Coal Co.		78	50 do	b10	27
60 Pac. Mail SS. Co		74	200 do	b60	27¼
100 do	s30	74	250 Chic. & Rock I. R		37
100 do		74¼	150 do		37¼
55 do		74¼	50 do		37¼
5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R		97¾	150 do		37½
5 do		98			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	250	N. Y. Central R		75¼
6,000 Ky. St. 6s	73	10	do	b5	75¾
7,000 Ky. 6 p c. L bs	70	100	do		75¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	43¾	100	Mich. Central R		41¾
5,000 do	43½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		25¾
5,000 do	b30	43¾	50 do		25¾
5,000 do	b30	43½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	s5	67¾
5,000 do	s10	43	100 do		67¾
10,000 do		43	50 Gal. & Chi. R		61¾
10,000 do	b30	43	300 do		61¾
10,000 do	s15	43	50 do		61¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. bds		92	200 Clev. & Tol do R		26¾
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90		45	100 do	b60	27
2,000 do		44¾	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		37¾
5,000 do	s15	44½	100 do		38
100 Harlem Railroad		10¾	50 do	b60	38¼
200 Reading Railroad		37½			

FRIDAY, July 12—P. M.

The rapid rise for a day or two past on the Stock Exchange induced some realizing this forenoon on the Railway Share list, and also on Government Stocks of 1881, but the demand for the Border State Stocks, at the same time, was even stronger than yesterday, and in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed sales at the Second Board, the whole market became buoyant again, and left off firm. Very large transactions took place in Tennessees and Missouris at 44¾@45 for the former, and 44@43 for the latter, and a considerable amount of business was also done in the other Southern State Stocks and in Illinois 6 ₱ cents. One or more of the Banks were reported to be sellers of Government 6 ₱ cents of 1881 in the forenoon at 88, but the same price was paid for more at the Second Board. The 5 ₱ cents of 1874–71 continued in demand at full rates and were scarce. The temporary falling off on the Railway Shares was equal to ¼@½ ₱ cent. against the advance of 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. yesterday. Late in the afternoon prices returned to about the highest points—76¾ ₱ cent. being bid for 1,000 shares of New-York Central; while Galena was 64¾@65; Illinois Central 68, and Toledo 26¾@27, and Rock Island rose rapidly to 38¼@39 ₱ cent., as against 36¼@37 yesterday. The aggregate business of the day at both Boards and on the Street was nearly or quite equal to that of yesterday, and while a number of the operators who had realized their profits on the rise of yesterday, were inclined to look for a reaction of 1@2 ₱ cent. from extreme rates, the actual strength of the market late in the day was evidently against this theory. The cause of this strength is variously ascribed to the calculation of a short war, and to the moral and material strength of the Government, and the striking unanimity of the people and of Congress to carry on the War. Our own impression is, that the latter is much nearer the true solution of the confidence of the Stock Exchange than the former. We find that very few business men, with whom we daily exchange views on the subject, look for a short war on the score of what is popularly known as "Compromise" or "Peaceable Solution," and quite as few who doubt that the Southern party in rebellion will fight as long as they are able to measure strength with the power of the Government. The opinion rather obtains that this power has been so greatly increased since the Message of the President, the vote of men and money by Congress, and the passage of the admirable Loan measure of Mr. Secretary CHASE, as to leave the question of ability on the part of Government in no doubt, even with its rebellious enemies.

Money lenders at Bank and on the Street continue to offer temporary accommodation at as low rates as before the recent Government negotiation. The five millions on 60-day paper taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, is likely soon to return to Bank again, through the disbursements of the New-York office. The effect on the market is, therefore, next to nominal; the more so as the negotiation still leaves over $42,000,000 in Bullion in Bank. Exchange on London has relapsed into dullness, so far as Bankers' bills are concerned, but the recent advance in this class to 106¾@107 ₱ cent. has been of service to Merchant bills, which now go at from 105¾ to 106¼ ₱ cent. This comes very acceptably just now to exporters of Grain and Flour, as Freights are working against them.

Among the letters or suggestions addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the preparation of his recent scheme of finance for raising Money by popular Loan, was one from Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the Oriental Bank of this City, the projector and publisher of the well known and valuable books of Interest, Exchange and Investments calculation. He it was that proposed and enforced, because of its great convenience of every-day calculation, the 7.30 ₱ cent. per annum price of Treasury Bills. It affords us pleasure to award this credit to Mr. PRICE, for while he is not among our largest or wealthiest Bankers, he deserves to be rated among our most useful and public spirited business men.

The *London Economist* has the following reference to the assumptions of certain Southern politicians on the Cotton supply:

"They have contracted by a long and strange history, and from a peculiar and lamentable state of society, an exaggerated idea of their own importance. Writers in the most respectable Southern journals advisedly say, that if England and France cannot obtain their cotton in consequence of the blockade imposed by the North, both England and France will interpose to remove the blockade. The South fancy that we shall go to war in its aid, in conjunction with the French Emperor, if only our supply of raw material is straitened and obstructed. With this strange fancy in their minds, they are not inclined to send us their cotton by occult and recondite means; they are not inclined to invent ingenious expedients for breaking the blockade. On the contrary, they say, 'Let the blockade be effectual; the sooner the better; the sooner will it be over; the sooner will rescue from Europe reach us; the sooner will the strong hand of the 'Old Country' remove all our difficulties.'

Such an idea is neither reasonable nor satisfactory. We know it to be raving, but those who use it are in their senses and believe it. It is certainly calamitous that one combatant should not be very anxious to prevent our having their cotton, and that the other combatant should be very anxious that we should have it. We have the strongest faith in the economical doctrine that raw material, if grown, will be sold. We believe it will be so in this instance now than it, others; but still the position is exceedingly remarkable, and is not exceedingly comfortable."

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway shows the following favorable business for June:

Receipts for the last week in June, 1861	$36,402 61
Against June, 1860	12,199 33
Increase	$24,203 28
The receipts for the whole month were:	
June, 1861	
Passenger	$24,623 36
Freight	108,219 78
Mail Expenses	2,362 38
Rents	2,341 00
Ferry	2,270 10
Total	$139,816 71
June, 1860	48,797 30
Increase June, 1861	$91,019 41
The receipts since Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1861, were	439,413 59
Same time 1860	263,002 31
Increase in six months	$176,411 28

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of July 1 to 8:

	1860.	1861.	Increase
Freight	$11,078 12	$24,653 55	$13,575 43
Passengers	7,009 29	8,378 19	1,368 90
Mails, &c	1,000 08	1,100 00	100 00
Total	$19,087 41	$34,131 74	$15,044 33

The Weather and the Crops.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 10th inst., says: "The weather, during the greater part of the past week, has been exceedingly warm, and during the past two days, it has been sultry and close, with heavy rains, and in some places heavy storms and tornadoes have prevailed, doing considerable damage to houses, bridges and fields of grain. The harvesting of Winter wheat progresses favorably, and nearly all accounts agree that the yield is good and the quality excellent. The most recent reports, however, with regard to the Spring wheat are not so favorable. In many places it has been struck with the fatal rust, and in low grounds the grain is backward and sickly-looking. The rust we have traced from Woodford County up north through the centre of the State to the southern part of Wisconsin. From Dane and Rock Counties of the latter State, we have some very gloomy intelligence; but in Northern Wisconsin, and almost all through Iowa, the appearance of the crop is favorable. From all the circumstances, it is assumed that if we have an average crop of Spring wheat in the Northwest, we will be fortunate; and there are some good judges who think it will be below an average. At any rate, we need not expect such an immense crop as that of last year; for neither the same breadth has been sown, nor have we had such favorable weather as prevailed in 1860. The corn crop in the central and southern portions of the State looks well, and a heavy yield is predicted; but, in the northern part of this State and in Wisconsin, it is backward. Oats are reported as thriving well, and a fair crop is expected. The amount of barley sown was comparatively light, and, both in Wisconsin and Illinois, the reports are unfavorable."

The wheat crop in Minnesota is very unpromising. On account of the drought it is very thin and short; and although probably one-third more ground is sown to wheat this year than last, the total yield in the State will not exceed half that of last year. The yield per acre promises to be only from one-third to one-half of last year.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the same date, remarks: "The weather has been changeable, with some heavy showers, and generally a low temperature for the season, the range of the thermometer being 70° to 82°. The accounts coming in regarding the wheat harvest are most encouraging, and the corn is represented as looking remarkably well. Wheat has been generally cut in Kentucky and the southern counties of this State, Indiana and Illinois.

Within the past week, the manufacturers of Linseed Oil in the West, held a meeting in this city for the purpose of comparing notes, with reference to their future action. The statistics furnished, show that the whole amount of seed given out to farmers, in the Spring of 1860, was, in round numbers, 49,000 bushels; and that the average product was eight for, or eight bushels to the one sown. This year the whole amount given out did not exceed 25,000 bushels, and further that there has been much less independent seed sown this year, than last. The cause of this falling off was the wet weather in April, which rendered sowing in all cases difficult, and in some cases, in flat land with a clay sub-soil, impossible. The growing crop, we understand, looks well, and promises an average yield, in case the weather proves favorable. The whole number of oil mills in the West is sixteen, all of which we believe were represented. Now, the product of oil is generally two gallons per bushel, so that basing our calculations upon the above figures, leaving out the deficiency in independent seed, the comparison is as follows:

	Gallons.
1860 Product of oil	784,000
1861 Product of oil	400,000
Deficiency this year	384,000

Based upon this fact, thus made known, the manufacturers agreed not to sell their present stock of oil less than 55c., which is an advance of 4@5c. per gallon over the rate it had been selling at."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 29 bbls. of Ashes, 16,650 bbls. Flour, 258 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,671 bushels Wheat, 54,096 bushels Corn, 714 bushels Rye, 1,370 bushels Oats, 660 pkgs. Provisions, and 791 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been reported at 28¾c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been limited for all kinds, including Adamantine, at 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quite active, to-day, and very firm, prices tending downwards. Sales: 1,000 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 15c.; 232 bags triage do., on private terms; 500 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c.@15¾c.; and 6,172 bags Rio, at 12c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been very quiet, since our last, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at uniform quotations. Sales 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & T-xas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
Middling Fair	16	16⅜	16⅜	17

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Tampico Fustic, at a price not disclosed.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is unsettled to-day. State brands opened firmly, but the difficulty of procuring shipping accommodation checked the export demand, and at the close prices were decidedly easier, ordinary extra State being obtainable in round lots, at $4 per bbl., which price is as much as shippers are inclined to pay. Low grades of extra Western are less abundant, and these are quoted firmer. Superfine Flour is in light supply and moderate request at full rates. Trade brands are rather more sought after at uniform figures. The receipts since our last have been fair. The reported sales comprise 14,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 70@$3 90; poor to choice extra State, at $4@$4 40, mainly at $4; superfine Western at $3 60@$3 80; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 95@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 50@$4 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 70	@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence of two important battles in Western Virginia—one at Laurel Hill, where Gen. MCCLELLAN commanded the National forces in person, and the other at Rich Mountain, where our forces were commanded by Gen. ROSENCRANZ. The former, according to our dispatches, was fought in pursuance of the plan foreshadowed in the latest advices received on Thursday night. Gen. MCCLELLAN turned the enemy's position at Laurel Hill, and gained a most decided victory, capturing the entire camp—guns, tents, wagons, etc., and many prisoners, among whom were several officers. The loss of the enemy is reported to be severe, while ours was very small—a fact probably attributable to the superiority of our artillery. The other battle was fought on Thursday afternoon, two miles east of Roaring River, in Randolph County. The rebels, numbering about two thousand, under command of Col. PEGRAM, were strongly intrenched. Gen. ROSENCRANZ had under his command portions of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana, and the Nineteenth Ohio Regiments. He made a difficult march of seven or eight miles from Roaring River, cutting a road through the woods, and succeeded in surrounding the enemy, when a desperate fight took place, lasting about an hour and a half, and resulting in the total rout of the rebels, who left behind them six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, etc., and lost sixty killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners, the latter including several officers. The loss of the National forces was about twenty killed and forty wounded—proving it to have been the most desperately contested battle which has yet been fought.

The latest dispatch we have from Martinsburgh is dated the 10th inst., on which day Gen. PATTERSON had ordered the arrest of a newspaper correspondent, in order to prevent communication with the Eastern Press. We, therefore, have no means of knowing whether or not a battle has been fought with the rebel forces in that vicinity.

Dispatches from St. Louis announce that reinforcements had arrived to the relief of Col. SMITH's command, which was reported to be surrounded at Monroe Station by a large body of rebel cavalry. Col. SMITH occupied a brick college building, and the rebels had planted cannon against it, and refused to recognize a flag of truce which he sent out—intending to destroy the building and slaughter the whole force. Three hundred Union cavalry, however, opportunely arrived, when Col. SMITH assumed the offensive, and dispersed the rebels in a short time.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of the same interesting and important character as on the preceding days of the session. In the Senate, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill relating to the proposed Sanitary Commission, which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON also gave notice that he should introduce a bill providing for the confiscation of personal property in the rebel States. The vote by which the employment of volunteers was authorized was reconsidered, and the bill was subsequently passed with an amendment, limiting the service of volunteers to three years. The House bill relating to the collection of import duties in the rebel States was passed. The bill known as the Force bill was taken up and passed after considerable discussion, only six voting in the negative. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. In the House the Select Committees were announced—to inquire into the propriety of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies, to inquire into the subject of Army contracts, and on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered his resolution of inquiry relative to those members of the House supposed to be also holding commissions in the Army, directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the matter, but after explanations from one or two of the members designated the resolution was voted down. The House consumed the rest of the day in Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion, and it was finally passed, very nearly as it originally came from the Military Committee. It authorizes the calling out of volunteers to the number of 500,000, should so large a number be thought necessary. The debate in Committee of the Whole, which we publish a very full report of, was extremely interesting.

The agents of the Board of Underwriters, at Newport, yesterday, telegraphed ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary of that Board, that a part of the crew of the brig *John Welsh* had arrived at Newport, and reported that vessel as captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, off Cape Hatteras—the other part of the crew being put on board of another vessel, the *Mary Goodell*—bound to Montevideo—which had been boarded by the same piratical craft. The pirates ransacked the ship, taking what they wished, and then allowed her to proceed, because her draft of water—nineteen feet—would not allow of her being taken into any of their Southern ports. The same authority says the schooner *J. C. Warner*, of New-York, and a brig whose name is not known, were captured one hundred miles southeast of Nantucket South Shoal; also, the schooner *Enchantress* from Boston, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, was captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, on the 8th instant. Still other captures are reported by vessels which have arrived at Northern ports. The pirate vessel *Jeff. Davis* is represented to be a brig rigged vessel, with several guns in the waist, and is supposed to be the same vessel formerly known as the slaver *Echo*. Three of the revenue cutters which have been doing coast-guard service, were yesterday ordered away, and left suddenly about 5 o'clock P. M., passing through the Narrows in tow of the steam gunboat *Mercury*. It is rumored that they have gone in pursuit of the privateer, reported to be cruising off Nantucket Shoals.

Capt. LOVEJOY, of the bark *Illinois*, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, reports that among other vessels left in port, was the schooner *Tamaulipas*, formerly of New-Orleans. She had been fitted out for a privateer, but having a poop-deck, her pivot-gun could not be worked to advantage. Her commission was thrown up, and she then procured a register from the British Consul, and now flies the British flag.

The rebels at Aquia Creek, on Sunday last, made an attempt to destroy the Potomac fleet with infernal machines, but it was a very bungling attempt, and proved unsuccessful. The *Freeborn*, *Resolute*, *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas*, were at anchor in the stream, when two large oil-tanks were discovered floating towards them with the tide. When they had approached within a quarter of a mile, however, a boat was sent out to reconnoiter, when their character was discovered. One of them was sunken, but the other was secured, as it is now at the Washington Navy-yard. It weighed about four hundred pounds, and was loaded with very destructive materials, which must have caused great havoc among the fleet had it exploded as intended by the rebels.

An important arrest was yesterday made at Port Tobacco, Md., by Capt. DARLING, of the Capitol Police. The person arrested is named TALIAFERRO, late a Clerk in the Navy Department, a Virginian, and a son-in-law of Ex-Senator MASON. He left Washington on the day previous, and it being suspected that he was a spy, his arrest was determined upon. He had in his possession a large number of letters addressed to prominent rebels in the South, and plans of the locations of our camps in and around Washington.

By the arrival of the transport *Illinois* at this port from Fort Pickens, Tortugas and Key West, we have advices from the former place to the 29th ult., from our special correspondent, and to the 5th inst. from other sources. Everything remained, apparently, in very much the same condition as at the date of previous advices. One effect of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the London *Times* has been seen in the strengthening of the rebel positions at points where he had pointed out defects. The rebels were perfecting a system of telegraphic communication with all the points of importance, and the railway connection between Alabama and Pensacola had been perfected. Our correspondent is of the opinion that the position of Fort Pickens is growing more and more like that of Fort Sumter previous to its bombardment, and is now not so certain as formerly of the ability of the National forces to hold it. The rebel supply of provisions from Mobile, however, had been completely cut off by the blockading fleet.

We hear from Fortress Monroe that an important reconnoissance was on Wednesday made by thirty men belonging to Col. WARDROP'S Regiment. They went within nine miles of Yorktown, passing up between the James River and Great Bethel. They ascertained that at the latter place are posted two hundred cavalry and one hundred artillery. The recruits for Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves arrived on Thursday.

The St. Louis *State Journal*, a rabid disunion sheet, which has for months been feeding the secession fires by the most gross misrepresentations of passing events, has been very properly suppressed by order of Gen. LYON. A body of about four hundred Union troops yesterday morning visited the office and took possession of the types and paper. The same process could with propriety be adopted with some other journals.

The Sons of Massachusetts met at the Astor House, yesterday, and appointed a permanent Committee to properly receive all Massachusetts regiments that may pass through the City on their way to the war, and also provided for the suitable reception of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on their arrival this morning.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. INNES commanding, which has been quartered at Riker's Island, took its departure yesterday, *via* Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for Washington.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council, to confer with prominent citizens, on the subject of relieving the condition of our working classes, and aiding the families of volunteers, met for that purpose, yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, when Alderman DAYTON explained, in full, the object of the meeting, and presented the views of the Committee.

An interesting opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the New-York Ice Company *vs.* The Northwestern Insurance Company, respecting certain orders not appealable, and also concerning the power of the Legislature to unite legal and equitable causes of action, will be found in the law column.

A large business was again done at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices ultimately left off as buoyant as the day before, after some considerable realizing of profits by recent buyers. New-York Central 76¼, Missouris 43@43¾, ⅞ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. State Flour was cheaper; low grades of Western were firmer; Wheat was stiffly held, and Corn was a shade higher. Cotton was inactive, at previous figures. Pork and Beef were not very freely purchased. Mess Pork was dearer. Lard attracted more attention. Coffee, Sugars and Tobacco were quite actively sought after. The movements in other branches of business were limited.

A Point of Real Danger.

The sudden activity of the rebel privateers, as demonstrated by the news this morning, shows, among other things, that the blockade of the Southern coast is extremely imperfect. These vessels have evidently just put to sea, or their appearance and mischievousness on the great highway of traffic would have been earlier reported; and the statement accompanying our present information, that they merely rob, without seizing, vessels of draft too deep to enter the secondary Southern harbors, shows that they count on no difficulty in running our ineffectual cordon. From New-Orleans, also, we have intelligence that the Confederate war-steamer *Sumter*, fully manned and armed, had set forth on a cruise, doubtless pursuit of the California treasure-ships, passing to sea as freely as if no blockade existed; while it is well known that communication between New-Orleans and Galveston proceeds without interruption. Another trick of the rebels, if not in some way prevented, will destroy all hope of cutting off supplies from abroad. The masters of vessels, who find the Southern port to which they are destined closed against them, run their vessels ashore at some convenient point where the cargo can be safely landed. The Richmond papers, in reporting one instance of this kind, speak as if it were not the first.

It will be remembered that when inquiry was made in the British House of Commons as to the instructions sent out to Admiral MILNE, commanding the squadron upon this station, with regard to what he was to recognize and respect as a blockade, the reply of the Ministers was that the subject was so surrounded by difficulties, it had been deemed advisable to refer it entirely to the Admiral's discretion. A letter from Fort Pickens shows in what way that discretion is to be used. A British frigate belonging to the squadron of observation had arrived off the fort, the commander of which exhibited the instructions received from his flag-officer. They were as follows:

"1. No port is blockaded efficiently if any vessel can enter or depart from it unknown to, or in spite of the guardian men-of-war.

2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor islands, having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.

3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade."

This is specific and unmistakable; and under the latter rule the blockade of New-Orleans, even by the confession of our own Naval officers, who are maintaining at the mouths of the Mississippi a nominal *surveillance* is invalid, may be declared so by Admiral MILNE, and involves us in a difficulty little anticipated, but calculated to exert a most disastrous influence upon the present contest. A thorough and effectual blockade would in time utterly destroy the rebels. But England is as much interested in raising it as we are in maintaining it. It has never been believed there that we could make the blockade effectual, and the instructions from the Admiral have undoubtedly been prepared upon such a supposition. We have no doubt that Mr. MERCY, the British Consul at New-Orleans, whose business it is to discover any loophole through which the shipment of cotton to Liverpool may be resumed, has a list ready for his Admiral of twenty vessels that have run the blockade since we assumed to make it a competent one. The evidence may be so conclusive that we ourselves may be compelled to acknowledge its force, although an attempt to raise the blockade would, under any circumstances, inevitably lead to a war with England. Here is a matter deserving the most careful attention of our Government. England has vast interests at stake in opening the Southern ports. Upon it may depend the employment of millions of operatives as well as commercial revulsion, which may overwhelm that country with ruin. Every legal defect in our proceeding will be taken advantage of. To have our blockade broken would be equivalent to the loss of a campaign. It would supply the enemy with what it now lacks—means for prosecuting the war on a grand scale. It would destroy the prestige we have been steadily gaining, and perhaps engage us in a foreign as well as a domestic war. It would help to turn loose a swarm of pirates upon our commerce. We cannot, indeed, imagine a condition of things more fraught with danger in every aspect than an inefficient blockade of such a port as New-Orleans. Will the Government take immediate steps to avert the threatened peril, and restore public confidence? It is absolutely essential that we wield that great arm, our Navy, in a manner to secure respect abroad and protection at home, and destroy the rebels by destroying their means of existence.

Direct Taxation.

One of the favorite theories of the secession school of Southern politicians, is the superiority of a system of direct taxation for raising the revenue needed for the support of Government, over the more popular method of obtaining it through duties on imports. Indeed, to obtain this great benefit, it has been earnestly set forth by the rebel leaders of South Carolina, as one of the prominent motives for the wicked rebellion which was inaugurated by her Convention. It will, therefore, be a subject of gratification to the statesmen of that almost forgotten Republic, to learn that on this particular and sensitive point, our present practical Secretary of the Treasury, as we understand his report, proposes to accommodate them. The demands upon the Treasury required to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, the interest on the increased public debt, and to allow a margin for a small sinking fund, are estimated at the aggregate of eighty millions of dollars. Of this sum the Secretary proposes to raise sixty millions from duties on imports and other ordinary sources of revenue; and then submits to Congress the propriety of resorting to either *direct taxation*, or to the alternative plan of an *excise*, for procuring the remaining sum of twenty millions.

We are not proposing to enter into any discussion of these important financial questions. But it seems to us that much practical future benefit might result to the whole country, and especially to the revolted portions of it, if Congress were to decide—on this occasion, and under the pressure of a necessity which will well justify the experiment—to test the practical merits of the system of direct taxation to the full extent required according to the Secretary's estimate, to make up the deficiency from duties on imports. One advantage would most certainly result from a trial of this system. The necessity of a largely increased revenue is the direct consequence of the Southern rebellion; and one of the alleged motives for that rebellion was to secure, under a separate Government, the substitution of direct taxation for import duties.

By continuing the old and popular system of collection for raising the ordinary revenues of the country, and adopting the favorite Southern system for the *additional taxation* consequent on the rebellion itself, a fair opportunity will be afforded to Southern political economists, as well as to Southern taxpayers, to compare the relative merits of the two systems. The two methods being thus fairly tried everywhere, simultaneously, would enable the whole country, and especially the Southern politicians—should that influential class live to see the trial through—to determine satisfactorily which they like best.

We are always glad to be able to draw any refreshing stream of comfort from this rebellion; and we hope, therefore, to see it now made available in satisfying their unceasing demand for *direct taxation*. This rebellion promises, indeed, to serve the purpose of solving several disputed Southern theories. The plan of "declaring non-intercourse with the *North*"—one of the great specifics so often urged on the resonant stump as a means of bringing that deluded part of the world to a just sense of its dependence—is now fairly under trial, and its merits very likely to be soon satisfactorily ascertained. Before the current year is over Southern philosophers and political economists will have been enabled to decide practically whether there is really any great disadvantage in being permitted to hold the intercourse necessary to obtain Northern shoes and tubs, Northern hay and corn, or in having their letters carried in Northern mails. Satisfied on this point, it will remain for them next to test fully the merits and comforts of *direct taxation*, and that opportunity the Secretary's report very clearly intimates they may soon be permitted to enjoy, for a year or two at least—or until the war debt, of which they themselves have caused the necessity, is entirely liquidated.

A THREAT FROM RICHMOND.—A few days ago a report was received in Richmond, Va., that Capt. BAKER, of the privateer *Savannah*, had been tried and convicted of piracy, in New-York, and would be hung. Whereupon, according to the *Enquirer*, the Davis Government took the immediate resolution to inform President LINCOLN that if such sentence should be executed on BAKER, a fearful retaliation would follow on any officers or men of the United States that might be in their hands.

Perhaps it was to convey this message that Col. TAYLOR visited Washington. It seems to us that, in view of the complications arising from the capture and holding of prisoners on both sides, who may become the victims of a fate such as JEFF. DAVIS threatens, it becomes very desirable to try conclusions at once with his braggart rebel bands, and drive them speedily, and while the Dog-star rages, down into their native swamps of South Carolina and the Gulf. We trust that this needful work is now about to be performed. And "If 'twere done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

Right Reverend General Polk.

Some surprise has been manifested at the appointment of Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of Louisiana, to the post of Brigadier-General in the Army of the insurrection, and at his ready acceptance of the same. But there is no reason for this astonishment. The appointment is quite in order, and in entire accordance with well-established ecclesiastical precedent. The history of the dark ages is illuminated with many instances in which the professed apostles of Him, the meek and lowly, whose kingdom was not of this world, sought upon the battle-field that excitement and distinction which they could not obtain in the cloister; and shall the shining example of these venerable fathers not be followed by prelates in like circumstances now-a-days? True, the practice was productive of some inconvenience. There was the English bishop, of whom WALTER SCOTT tells us, who, in an interview with a royal envoy, being robed in his pontifical vestments, laid his hand solemnly upon his breast as he asseverated "upon his conscience" that he had taken no part in a certain very recent skirmish. But the self-imposition of the Episcopal hand produced such a clash of breastplate, gorget and vantbrace underneath the robes of peace, that the Envoy at once exclaimed, "My Lord, I fear your conscience clatters." Then there was the Bishop of Beauvais, whom RICHARD the lion-hearted, encountered among other captains, in his last war upon PHILIP of France, armed cap-à-pié, leading a division of the French forces against him, and whom, with a sacrilegious disregard of his holy office, the royal crusader did most thoroughly beat and take prisoner. Then was Pope CELESTIN wrathful, and demanded the liberty of the prelate, whom he claimed as his spiritual son, threatening direful things if he were not immediately restored to the paternal embrace. But, in reply, RICHARD, all of whose wit was not in his big battle-axe, sent to his Holiness the coat of mail which the bishop had worn in battle, and which was all besmeared with blood as Joseph's coat was; and the King said to the Pope, in the terms used by Joseph's brothers to their father: "This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no." This, in the lawyer's phrase, concluded the pontiff; and if he imitated the patriarchal recognition of the bloody garment, the fact is not recorded.

But such slight inconveniencies and immaterial inconsistencies as these cannot, of course, be allowed to interfere with the working of the martial instincts and the development of the military capacity of a bishop, whose services are needed for the propagation of Slavery, and the destruction of "the most beneficent Government the world ever saw." A bishop, too, whose sponsors in baptism, when they renounced for him the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh, called him, not John or Paul, or even by the name of that other Apostle, whose solitary performance with the sword might indicate that he who bears his name should still attack his enemies at their ears, but by the royal and martial prefix LEONIDAS; directed to Spartan nomenclature doubtless by a presentiment of the warlike distinction which the then sucking and innoxious son of the Church was destined to attain. It is unfortunate for the eternal fitness of things that their foresight did not extend further, and enable them to see the holy cause in which he was to do battle and reach eminence, and to conform his appellation entirely to his lot. Had they but added ONESIMUS to his other name, and thus intimated that he was to draw the sword in the cause of those who seek to extend the Kingdom of Heaven by holding saints in boudage, what a pitch of completeness they would have attained! Think of it. The Right Reverend Brigadier and Father in God, LEONIDAS ONESIMUS POLK! The power of descriptive nomenclature and titular aptitude could no further go. A round, mouth-filling name, too; one well suited to the dignity both of general and bishop.

It must be admitted, however, that there are some slight difficulties in the way of a complete and conscientious discharge of both the offices assumed by the modern Leonidas. For instance, at his consecration, he was solemnly reminded, in the words of one of his predecessors, Saint Timothy—a predecessor in the Church, not in the Army, for we do not read of Brig.-Gen. Saint Timothy—that a Bishop must be "not given to wine, *no striker*."

It is true that he may urge that he afterward promised that he would be "faithful in laying hands upon others;" but we must insist that this plea cannot serve him; and that the laying on of hands, personal or vicarious, that his newly assumed functions will require of him, is not exactly of the episcopal sort. He promised, too, and on the occasion referred to, that he would, as much as in him lay, maintain quietness, love, and peace among all men; and although he may claim that he promised this only to the extent of his ability, and that he is not able to do it at all, we fear that such a plea must be set aside as frivolous and unworthy of the conscientiousness which becomes a Bishop, or the honor which should pertain to a General.

What the rebels propose to gain by this appointment it is very easy to discover. Their treasury is low, and war expenses bear heavily upon it. The blending of the Church and the Army saves expense in chaplains, and brings the exercise of the functions of both offices into convenient and edifying propinquity. The Right Reverend Brigadier can open a charge with prayer; send out a foraging party fortified with the episcopal benediction; or even, as knighting is out of fashion in this country, reward those whose valor has been conspicuous by administering to them the rite of confirmation upon the battle-field, and ordaining that all those thus distinguished shall rank their humbler brethren who have obtained entrance into the pale of the Church by the more peaceful and ignoble way of the chancel rails But the various uses to which a man who is both a brigadier and a bishop can be put by people who, where Slavery is a religion and PILLOW a general, must be sadly in need of Christian counsel and military leadership, need only to be thus hinted at; and we leave the Right Reverend General clothed with full powers of the Church militant, wearing mitre and chapeau, rochet and epaulettes, brandishing the crozier in one hand and sword in the other, master of the field.

The Duty of Capital.

It will require but a short argument now to convince, not only all the capitalists who have money in manufactures and commerce, but every man who employs money in any business of life, that it is an imperative duty—and a duty in the sense of self-interest—to contribute a liberal portion to the United States loan now about to be raised. All business is now paralyzed, and money produces only limited returns. When will business revive and flourish again? Assuredly not till the war closes. Capital that is idle and profitless must therefore *fight* its way out to fields of activity. The more men and money the Government can raise, the more surely is its triumph established, and peace insured. The more quickly the money is got, the more quickly will these results be attained.

Not only is money almost profitless in the present stagnation of commerce, but all other property has declined, and is declining in value. If the war last two years, the loss to estates will be much more extensive and disastrous than if it last only one year. It is a matter of the plainest economy, then, for every man to contribute directly and freely to the means of the Government, in order that business may be brought to life, and the sacrifice of property stayed.

A merchant may feel quite able to weather the present storm if it continue only one year, but be quite sure he will go down, if it last for two years. It is the simplest calculation for such a man, even if he is no patriot at all and has no sacrifice to voluntarily make for his country, to determine how far it is his duty to aid the Government, *for his own sake*. For he may rest assured that, money or no money, the war will go on—only the more slowly and by direct taxation, if loans are refused; and in the lingering war that will ensue, his fate is surely sealed.

But again, if the loan soon to be asked for by the Government shall be speedily taken, it secures the speedy triumph of the Union and the utter overthrow of all its enemies. The credit of the Government will go to the highest pitch, and the securities given for the loan, like English Consols, will have a value as actual and convertible in commerce, in every part of the United States, as gold itself. The loan builds itself up while sustaining the credit of the Government, and becomes more useful, for many purposes of society, than the gold itself that is advanced for it.

There are many calls in this country for a form of investment that shall be beyond all probable contingency of depreciation and final loss. As fortunes accumulate, and estates become unwieldy, this want will be more pressing, and will rapidly absorb the entire loan that the Government is now proposing to make. Men who amass fortunes and wish to retire from business will not feel secure hereafter in buying State Stocks, with the examples of Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee, before their minds. Nor will Railroad Bonds be popular, with the present experience of the dangers roads are liable to, of confiscation at the South, or prostration of business at the North. Nor will Bank Stocks be sought for with eagerness, when hundreds of millions of dollars of their paper can be so easily put in peril.

The time has come when something safer than all these will be required. Capitalists will want Government Stocks for their own income. They will put the fortunes they intend for their children in Government Stocks. Administrators and guardians will invest the money of minors and wards in Government Stocks. Bankers will replace State Bonds with Government Stocks. After the recent crash of so many institutions of credit, and the destruction of such vast values in securities that were deemed to be permanent, there will be a universal demand for some species of security in which the accumulations of the people—the high and low, the rich and poor, the young and old, the orphan, the widow, and the decrepit, may be kept. These wants will soon absorb the $250,000,000 that the Government now calls for.

And, finally, not only will the immediate acceptance of the Government loan by the people bring the war to a speedy and triumphant close, and restore values to all property, and activity to all legitimate business, but the disbursement of the amount raised by the loan will itself create an immense business, at once restoring to all the channels of trade the money obtained, and returning it to the hands of the people from whence it came. In every view of present good and future welfare, as a means of securing peace and restoring business prosperity, and providing for the ultimate safety of fortunes, the Government loan will be a wise and profitable investment of money.

GEN. RAINS AND GEN. HARRIS, OF MISSOURI.—The latest dispatches from Missouri announce that Gen. J. S. RAINS, one of Gov. JACKSON'S Brigadiers, came to his death in the fight with Col. SIEGEL. RAINS made himself very useful to his rebel chief, and raised more men than any other of his Brigadiers. But yet his death would be no serious loss. He is not a military man at all, but a fussy, Fourth-of-July sort of politician, in Southwest Missouri. He was a Bell-Everett supporter in the late canvass for the Presidency; and was run by the "Union" men of his district against Hon. J. S. PHELPS in the late election for Congress. He was confident of success till election day, when he found himself some 2,000 votes behind. He sought an early opportunity to vindicate his Union principles, by becoming a Secessionist of the most ultra type, and was rewarded for his treachery by Gov. JACKSON in a commission as Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. THOS. A. HARRIS, who at the head of about 1,600 rebel troops, attacked Col. SMITH, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, commanding about 600 men, near Monroe station of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is the late Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives. We believe he has a military education. He is a son-in-law of Commodore PORTER. At the late election he was a strenuous Union man, and supporter of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He was the author of the Military Bill, passed by the Missouri Legislature, under which Camp Jackson was organized, and various other military encampments were to be established, all in the cause of secession. His commission as General was bestowed by Gov. JACKSON. HARRIS possesses very similar qualities to RAINS, being shallow, vain and frothy. A whole regiment of such Generals would not stand a day before LYON or SIEGEL, though at latest accounts, Gen. HARRIS with his superior numbers was holding Col. SMITH in close limits.

How to Treat the Vallandighams.

Attention has been called to the fact, and deservedly, that while such men as VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who have hearts full of treason, are permitted to rise in their seats in the Capitol at Washington, and utter with impunity the most violent and unseemly attacks on the constituted authorities of the country, a like course against JEFFERSON DAVIS and his pretended Government in any part of the seceded States where the sway of the rebels is undisputed, would subject the offender to instant and barbarous death.

In the old Union, freedom of speech and freedom of the Press obtain as sacred rights of republicanism. In the seceded States, where rebellion is advocated in the name of liberty, a fierce intolerance reigns, unequaled by the most relentless despotism known in all the annals of history. Nay, more; while in the seceded States, the mere fact of birth in the North subjects both men and women to cruel indignities and oppressions, and in thousands of cases to expulsion from homes they have made by national right under the shadow of the flag, large numbers of citizens of the seceded States visit the loyal States with impunity, enjoy peace and security of person, partake of the hospitalities of society, and live amid the luxuries of life. When their visits are ended and their purposes accomplished, they go home as safely as they came, too often to repay with the grossest misrepresentation and abuse the hospitality that has shielded and solaced them.

These wrongs will not be without their recompense. The fury that rages at the South cannot, in the economy of Providence, last. The spirit that rules and ruins there is too diabolical, and in good time will be "chained," lest society itself perish. And, then, Northern forbearance in the time of temptation and trial will shine with especial radiance.

If there be any, therefore, that would see VALLANDIGHAM expelled from Congress as a perjurer who spurns the Constitution he has sworn to support, or throttled as a traitor by such spontaneous law-makers as those honest soldiers that lately stoned him from their camp, we beg them to dismiss the revengeful thought, and exult rather that not upon our escutcheon rests the stain of any such deeds as disgrace the South. It is for the rebels to persecute, lynch and hang the innocent and feeble that fall into their hands. But let the Stars and Stripes float only over a peaceful and law-abiding Union, where all the rights and franchises of freemen are preserved. It is this distinction that has made ours the dearest land in all the world to the downtrodden of other countries. It is this distinction that binds the hearts of all such who have sought an asylum here to our noble ensign, and sends them forth to fight its battles.

We must not disgrace our civilization by following the rebels into any of the sentiments or practices of barbarism; but we must rather more carefully guard the good name and good principles that have given us our national strength and our world-wide renown. Let this be our simple revenge against such malignant but harmless spirits as VALLANDIGHAM, who offend the nation with their currish snarling.

A LOYAL JUDGE.—The country will read with much pleasure the accounts, from St. Louis, of Judge CATRON'S unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and Union. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he repudiated the pretended right of a State to secede, and held that all citizens of the United States, no matter under what pretence, found in arms against the Government, are guilty of treason, and should be so dealt with. Some of the would-be martyrs of the Camp Jackson capture, who are at the Arsenal in durance, and who applied to Judge CATRON for release by *habeas corpus*, were refused, and must take their chances elsewhere of purging themselves of treason.

Judge CATRON will be useful just now in Missouri, whither he has gone to hold a District Court of the United States. Many mooted questions among the traitors in that State may be settled definitely—but perhaps not to their entire satisfaction.

Judge CATRON is a citizen of the State of Tennessee, an early friend and associate of Gen. JACKSON, by whom, we believe, he was placed on the Supreme Bench. He has a good share of the old hero's intrepidity, and all of his hatred for treason.

Judge CATRON went recently to Nashville to hold the appointed term of the United States Court in Tennessee, after the secession act of the Legislature. He was warned by the Marshal to desist, or his life would pay the forfeit. The intrepid Judge commanded the Marshal to do his duty in preparing for and opening the Court, and spare himself all care of the Judge's life. The Marshal then confessed himself afraid to discharge his duty, and flatly refused. And he and all other subordinates declined to act; and so Judge CATRON failed to hold his Court in Tennessee. But he will hold it there not long hence.

GOOD FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Ohio and Indiana Volunteers seem to be distinguishing themselves by most splendid fighting in Western Virginia. We have an account this morning, of a decisive victory, gained by a detachment of these volunteers, under Col. ROSENCRANZ. They assaulted a well-fortified position of the rebels, who were about 2,000 strong, under Col. PEGRAM, (undoubtedly Capt. PEGRAM, late of the United States Army, in New-Mexico,) and after a fierce fight of an hour or two, drove the latter from their intrenchments, and captured most of their artillery and munitions, besides inflicting on them very severe loss in killed and wounded.

FRAGMENTARY REGIMENTS.—It is a fact—however unpalatable—that but few of the regiments leaving this City for the seat of war have departed with full ranks. In some, a total lack of discipline has caused hundreds

fully equipped men to stray and become permanently detached, while in others, the full quota has never been collected. Accordingly, our corps presents a superfluity of officers and a deficiency of men. This fact should be borne in mind by the authorities in accepting more regiments. Let the ranks in every case be full.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Col. Craig and the Ordnance Department Again—The Cause of the Attempt to Supersede him—The Law of Appointments in the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The supersedure of Col. CRAIG as the head of the Ordnance Department, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel RIPLEY to that post, is an unwarrantable infringement upon the regular course of military promotions, a cruel act of injustice to a faithful public officer, and originates in motives utterly reckless of the public service. The truth is, that Col. CRAIG has rendered himself obnoxious to the mercenary crew of jobbers and speculators who have dealings with the Government, by his unflinching resistance to their schemes of plunder; and these men have had the adroitness to get rid of him, on the false pretence that the condition of his health renders him no longer capable of attending to the duties of his post. He incurred the displeasure of FLOYD, and was ordered to California. But, as stated in a former letter, the exposure of the treason and frauds of that Cabinet officer, and the accession of Mr. HOLT to the administration of the War Department, caused the order to be rescinded, and Col. CRAIG was restored to his legitimate duties in Washington. The conduct of the present head of the War Department in following in the footsteps of FLOYD, by making friends of his friends, and enemies of his enemies, is inexplicable. The fact that Col. CRAIG incurred the hostility of that arch-traitor and prince of public plunderers, by his refusal to connive at frauds upon the Treasury, will commend his case to the favorable consideration of all honest men, and the people will demand the reason why a Republican Secretary of War has struck hands with FLOYD's parasites in the effort to get rid of this officer.

Col. CRAIG, as I am assured by well-informed persons, who have given special attention to Army affairs, has seen more hard service than any other officer of his corps. He was in the war of 1812, and in that with Mexico he was honorably mentioned by Gen. TAYLOR in his official reports of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and Buena Vista, and was breveted. During a ten years' administration of the affairs of the Ordnance Department, he has incurred the ill will of the whole army of jobbers and speculators.

I submit that the Press should direct its whole energies to ferreting out the true reason for the displacement of such a man by an officer who never saw the face of an enemy—if I am correctly informed—who is older than Col. CRAIG, and far more infirm of body, who was never remarkable for vigor of mind, but who had the doubtful honor of being a favorite of the late Administration, and especially of JOHN B. FLOYD.

About two months ago the present Secretary of War ordered Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY "to take charge of the Ordnance Department during the feeble health of its chief." Col. CRAIG was sick two days; and on recovering, reported for duty. He received for reply a long letter from the Secretary, informing him that he had changed the head of the Ordnance Department, but offered a salve of commendation for long and faithful services to the injured officer.

It is proper to state, for the information of those who are unfamiliar with what relates to the Army, that Col. CRAIG is the head of the Ordnance Department by seniority—seniority of service, though not of years—and that his supersedure by the Secretary, without explanation of the causes which made the harsh act necessary, is an outrage upon his rights as an officer. If a man of great superiority in endowments and accomplishments, in the prime of life, and in the possession of vigorous health, had been appointed to take his place, there might be some excuse for the summary procedure. But to supersede him by a man older and more infirm than himself, by an enemy of the party which has obtained power, and a friend of the traitor FLOYD, is to add insult to injury. The country will demand the reason for this singular policy. I hold that it is inexplicable except on the theory above suggested, that Col. CRAIG has been victimised by a combination of greedy cormorants who follow in the wake of the Army, to prey upon the Commissary's department.

It is well understood in Washington that bills designed to carry out the policy of the Administration are often framed, ready for the adoption of Congress, in the department which has cognizance of the subject matter. It is on this ground I infer that Senate bill No. 3, introduced by Senator WILSON on behalf of the Military Committee, was in reality concocted in the War Department. It bears unmistakable marks of the sinister manipulation of those who have brought about the removal of Col. CRAIG, and the placing of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY at the head of the Ordnance Department. This fact will be made apparent if we compare the fourth and fifth sections: The latter conforms to military usage, and declares that—

"There shall be added to the Corps of Engineers, *by regular promotion of the present officers*, one Brigadier-General, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors," &c.

But the fourth section is cunningly worded, as follows:

"That there shall be added to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, as now organized, one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank, pay, emoluments and allowances of the Quartermaster-General of the Army; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and six Second Lieutenants; *the Chief and the field-officers to be appointed by selection* from the officers of the Ordnance Corps," &c.

Here the door has been purposely left open to enable the enemies of Col. CRAIG to supplant him by appointing the friend and favorite of FLOYD over his head. Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY has already been made a Brigadier-General by brevet—thus giving him a double promotion, in consequence of the confidence reposed in him by FLOYD. But enough for the present.

OBSERVER.

From the Bahamas.

By the *Karnak* we have Nassau papers to the 6th inst. A slave brig was wrecked on Anquilla Key early in June, supposed to be an American vessel. A Spanish schooner took off the negroes and sailed for Cuba. The slaver was 35 days from Congo River.

The American workmen, employed in the erection of the Royal Victoria Hotel, celebrated their Fourth of July anniversary at La Couchverde. Capt. SAMUEL WHITING, the newly appointed United States Consul for this port, gave, in admirable style, a very appropriate address.

The American schooner *Gen. Vaazie*, Capt. GALLAGHER, from Port au Prince for Boston, with logwood was wrecked at Bird Rock, June 28. Cargo saved and taken to Long Cay. Salvage not settled.

By arrivals from Inagua and Long Cay this week, we are informed that much rain has lately fallen at those places, and that raking has entirely ceased for the present. Very little sale for salt, and prospects gloomy.

Letters from Turks Island to June 21, say that trade is very dull, indeed, and there is little demand for salt. The last cargo was sold at 9½cts. A letter adds: "We have little or no provisions, and I do not know what we shall do if we do not get some very soon."

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

The steamship *Illinois*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, en aged in the transportation of munitions of war to Fort Pickens, has arrived here. She left Fort Pickens June 20, and arrived at Tortugas June 20, having discharged her guns, shell, &c., at Tortugas, (they not being required at Fort Pickens,) she left July 4 and arrived a Key West the same day. Left Key West July 8, at 3 P. M., and arrived in New-York July 12.

The following ships were at Fort Pickens on her departure: the United States steamships *Mississippi*, *Water Witch* and *Niagara*, steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Cahawba*; also, H. B. M. steamship *Jason*, which left the fleet on the 26th June and proceeded to sea.

At Tortugas the *Illinois* reports the bark *David Wilson*, discharging coal.

At Key West, on the departure of the *Illinois*, were the following ships: United States steamship *Niagara*, she having come from Fort Pickens for coal; steamship *Cahawba*, bound for New-York with Capt. BARY's Artillery Company, waiting for coal and water; United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, United States steamship *Crusader*, and steamship *Salvor*.

On the 5th, the steamship *State of Georgia* came in from Fort Pickens, being ordered to Key West for coal for the fleet off Santa Rosa Island, and the schooner *Henry Nutt*, of Philadelphia.

By news brought by the *Cahawba*, up to the 5th July, no warlike movements had taken place at Fort Pickens. The *State of Georgia* took from Pickens two companies of WILSON's Zouaves and left them at the fort on Tortugas Island, and took from Tortugas in exchange Capt. DAWSON's Company of Artillery for Fort Pickens, to replace some of the men coming North.

At Key West everything is quiet. Two prizes, the *Brilliante* and *M. Sutson*, are in the harbor, and four more are expected daily, all having been captured at the mouth of the Mississippi. The report that the *Brooklyn* was on shore off one of the Passes is incorrect.

The steamship *Sumter*, belonging to the Confederacy, (formerly the *Habana*,) ran the blockade while the *Brooklyn* was in pursuit of an English vessel, and she is now upon the seas.

The *Illinois* brings Major HUNT's light battery, Company M, 87 men, Lieuts. CLITZ, THOMPSON, BAILEY, CHEBOURNE and PLATT, Mr. TIFT, Capts. BARROWS and PLUNKET, 7 discharged seaman, and 15 discharged mechanics. Total, 109 steerage and 9 first cabin.

OUR FORT PICKENS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS—THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THEM—THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR BATTERIES—WILSON'S ZOUAVES, ETC

FORT PICKENS, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

The *Niagara* is going to Key West for coal, and an opportunity offers to send you another letter. Since I wrote last nothing of importance has transpired, except it be the receipt of Mr. RUSSELL's letters to the London *Times*. The universal sentiment here is that "our own" has been of invaluable service to both sides. It must be confessed, however, that little reliance can be placed on his statements for *practical purposes*, if he were as successfully bewildered in Pensacola, as he was here. The following remarks are refreshing and *new* to insiders: "The bastion guns were rather crowded;" "the officers of the garrison (Fort Pickens) said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the (rebel) mortars.' Ram told the reception of the New-York papers, containing a reprint of the famous letter—which were sent off from an English man-of-war, it is reported—caused the most extraordinary consternation in the Bragg Camp. The "blabbing" about the no-intrenchments-in-the-rear, was a fearful stroke to the Governor. The fact is, we had been informed a dozen times, that there was a very formidable intrenched earthwork in the region explored by Mr. RUSSELL, and I have no doubt that the latter gentleman will be gratified to learn that he gave HARVEY BROWN the very latest news from the enemy, which is something to be spoken of in these enterprising newspaper days. But there is one point on which the Irish gentleman of English birth, or the English gentleman of Irish birth, I forget which, was sadly at sea—that is for a man whom experience ought to have taught a little tactics. He says, "If they (the Secessionists) thought a landing possible, it is unpardonable in them not to erect such a protection," meaning the intrenchment which does not exist. Dear Mr. RUSSELL, with the Bay of Pensacola before your and Gov. BRAGG's eyes, and with the number of the Fort Pickens garrison known to you and to Gov. BRAGG, how could either of you think of our landing? Not an oyster-boat can come over the bar unknown to the enemy, and he perfectly understood that the garrison of Pickens was barely enough to work its own guns, let alone to assault his position. He hears all our movements—as we do his, generally—and when reinforcements were expected, busy soldiers were noticed in his rear. Let all the parties concerned bear two things in mind: to land, without leaving 1,000 men on Pickens, would be madness; to land with less than 2,000 men would be as foolish. There is not on the American continent a man who feels these facts more forcibly than HARVEY BROWN, except one—and that is Gov. BRAGG. But the intrenchments are under way. The men and officers of the garrison are under obligations to Mr. RUSSELL for his flattering account of them. Were it not for this fact I would hope to make the announcement worth something, that everybody in this command deems the general description given of the place by him as one of the finest efforts of modern journalism. HOGARTH once made a caricature of an old hag, and showed it to two persons, one of them the son of the original. "It is a capital thing," said the person who was not the hag's son, and who had not seen the hag. "Oh, if you only saw my mother," remarked the other, "*then* you could see how awful like it is." So with Pickens and Pensacola. Until you have seen them you cannot form an idea of Mr. RUSSELL's letter.

Admiral MILNE's naval messenger, the *Jason*, has left us, and gone down to Key West. There is another English frigate off the Tortugas, and three screw sloops, cruising continually between this place and the Key. The vigilance of these vessels in looking after our affairs has given the slavers a grand holiday. About eight weeks ago, I informed you of the reported arrival of three ships, alleged "blackbirds," at Havana. There is a pretty well authenticated rumor now to the effect that a three-masted New-York vessel, and a British hermaphrodite brig, have relieved themselves of cargoes at an isolated part of the coast. If this is not true, it is very probable, for H. B. M.'s naval representatives seem to think that their only business here is to watch the progress of our blockade. Their abhorrence of Slavery and slave traffic is all very well in its time; but it must not be permitted to interfere with the diplomatic manœuvring of Lord PALMERSTON.

One of the most important works attempted by the rebels is the perfection of telegraphic communication between their several posts. You have already learned from my letters about the local lines, got up through the instrumentality of the Memphis operator. It is understood that he is pushing his enterprise ahead with remarkable celerity, and that Warrington will be "within ten minutes of everywhere by and by." Add to this, what you have also been informed, in due course, that a railway connection between Alabama and Florida was finished in May, and that heavy mortars were transported over it, and you can form some idea of the manner in which the Confederates are tying us up, in a black knot. If we took the Navy yard three months ago it could be, like Pickens, made impregnable; now, no less than 10,000 men could secure it—that is, providing all the exertions to facilitate transportation and communication, daily made by the rebels, are allowed to go on. In the name of common sense, is there any man at home capable of appreciating our position. Not a day that does not help to make our case and Sumter's a parallel. Will it continue to the end?

It is reported in BRAGG's camp that the United States forces are going to evacuate Fort Pickens and adjourn to Texas. If it were possible to imagine anything more absurd, the enemy would doubtless get hold of it. Nevertheless, there is one feature of this *canard* that looks suggestive to me. It is the undoubted fact that the Secessionists are beginning to hope for a permanent maintenance of their position in this end of Florida. A very singular letter from a lieutenant in a New-Orleans regiment, now serving in Virginia, to a comrade on shore here, has fallen into my hands, and you shall have its contents as soon as possible; just now I have no time to transcribe it. But it furnishes a very clear outline of what Gen. BEAUREGARD believes to be Gen. SCOTT's plan of "invading Virginia."

We have at last completely blocked up the Mobile provisioning business. It is rather hard to be obliged to stop charitable contributions—and from ladies, too—but nothing in the whole catalogue of Gov. BRAGG's requirements could give his men such aid and comfort as fresh beef, new potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. There is one little consideration that makes this part of the blockade sit lightly on our conscience: grub never goes to waste with us. It is not like capturing an old-fashioned gun, when you are well supplied with new ones. You can always find customers for a fresh meal, even without BILLY WILSON, who is said to be devilishly fond of cabbage. His men look out for the fishing boats—that is what they call the gun-boats—and when returning from a trip, dozens rush to the beach, roaring out: "Hey, Navy man! d'd ye git a bite; enny tomatoes an' Alabamy spuds?" These men are so much attached to provender obtained otherwise than at a fair market price, that it takes a week to get them back on beans when the Mobile boats are turned back.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been ordered to await the arrival of the *Colorado*, on this division of the blockade, and to turn over to that vessel Commodore MERWIN and his wide flags. Coal was being laid aside for the *Colorado*, on the 24th, at Key West.

We send a gun-boat occasionally to Havana, and other ports, as usual. A great part of our best fresh provisions come from the Cuban Capital, as there are several reasons why we prefer to get them there.

I shall give you all the news as it occurs. TODD.

THE CRUISE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, AT SEA, Wednesday, July 1, 1861.

When we left New-York, under orders to proceed to Portsmouth and take in munitions of war, we were led to think we should at once return to New-York, but instead of being ordered to New-York we were sent to Pickens. If it was the original intention of the powers that are to send by the *Illinois* that warlike body of men called WILSON's Zouaves, then we escaped a dire calamity; for, although one must respect those who are ready to die for their country, still a close companionship on board a ship might possibly be objectionable. Be this as it may, we did arrive at Fort Pickens, but we did not discharge our guns at that place, as they already have as many as they can readily manage. Besides, they were not heavy enough for the purpose; our guns being 9-inch Dahlgren guns, while they require at least 18-inch columbiads.

This being the case, we were ordered from Fort Pickens to Tortugas—at which place we left our guns, shot and shell. While at Pickens we took on board Major HUNT, with his Company of Light Artillery, they being ordered home, where they will be of more use than at Pickens. The men have had a hard time since their arrival at Pickens, and I venture to say that no body of men have done as much hard work as the men at Pickens since its reinforcement; for, as the Hoosiers would say, there was a power of work to be done.

It seems to be the policy of Government to withdraw the light artillery from this quarter, for the *Cahawba*, which come into Key West just as we were leaving, had on board BARY's battery *en route* for New-York. She will leave here as soon as she can coal and take in water for her horses.

When we left Pickens, everything was quiet, and up to the 5th of July, no warlike demonstration on either side, had taken place. The interior of the fort seems to be in a complete state; and I am informed that they have a sufficiency of guns *en barbette*. Outside I notice a great change since my previous visit. Three new batteries have sprung up, armed to the teeth. The battery near the fort, on the point of sand looking toward McRae, is called Battery Scott, and consists of two sea-coast mortars, 10-inch, two columbiads, 10-inch, and one rifled cannon, 42-inch. The battery eastward of the fort, is called Battery Cameron, consisting of two columbiads, 10-inch. Under the vigilant eye of Lieut. ROBERTSON, I am certain much good will come thereof. The battery to the east of Cameron, is styled Battery Lincoln, consisting of four 8-inch howitzers, two sea-coast mortars, and one rifled gun, 42-inch.

As concerns the enemy, they have been hard at work. Our people now know that they have eighteen sand batteries; how many more concealed ones they may boast, time alone will solve.

The health of the fort is as good as can be expected, and as yet that scourge which the Secessionists predicted has not made its appearance. The officers, especially those who have of late been promoted, are in good spirits.

The day we arrived at Pickens, the *Vanderbilt*, having arrived the same morning, was quite busy discharging the Zouaves. If the embarking of WILSON's Regiment was laughable, then their disembarkment was more so. The fort being full, the regiment went into an encampment the first night. One of their Captains, being unruly, was placed in the guard-house, thus introducing a new idea as regards the treatment of a refractory officer. I am informed that they reached Fort Pickens losing only two men on the passage. Of one thing I am certain, the regiment can furnish good material, if Government will furnish the officers to drill them. Already two companies of the regiment have been sent to the fort at Tortugas to relieve Capt. DAWSON's Company, which had been sent to Fort Pickens.

When we left Fort Pickens, the following vessels were off Santa Rosa Island—the United States steamships *Niagara* and *Mississippi*. When we arrived the English war-ship *Jason* was with the fleet, but she left the day following for a cruise; she stopped in to see how effectual the blockade might be. She reports that at every point she has touched she has found the blockade effective. The *Water Witch* acts as blockading vessel to the main passage into the harbor, while the *Wyandotte* is stationed at the passage to the eastward of the island. The *Vanderbilt* and *Cahawba* were engaged in discharging their cargoes. The *South Carolina* was off the fort, she having come up for mails for the fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi. From one of the officers I learn that the report which existed in New-York at the time of our sailing, (*i. e.* that the *Brooklyn* was aground off the Lower Pass,) is unfounded. The *Powhatan* was expected at Pickens, and I am since informed that she has arrived.

While we were at Key West, the *State of Georgia* came in from Fort Pickens for coal for the fleets. She brought up to Tortugas two companies of WILSON's Zouaves, and took on board at Tortugas Capt. DAWSON's Company of Artillery, which company is to be removed to Fort Pickens. The *State of Georgia* left for Pickens on the 7th. I also learned that the steamship *Sumter*, of the Confederate States Navy, (originally the *Habona*,) while the United States steamship *Brooklyn* was in pursuit of an English ship, managed to slip out of the Mississippi River, and is now in the Gulf.

At Key West Secession is dead and buried—thanks to the vigilance of Maj. FRENCH. The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* arrived on the 6th. She is now coaling. On the 8th the *Niagara* came in from Fort Pickens for coal. The *Crusader* is at the Government Dock. The *Wanderer* has just come in from a cruise along the coast. All these vessels will proceed to sea as soon as possible. At present there are two prizes in the harbor, the Mexican schooner *Brilliant* and the bark *M. Sutson*. Four more are hourly expected, all prizes of the steamer *Massachusetts*, off Ship Island.

On the 4th of July the day was observed at Key West. Mr. BOYNTON, the newly appointed District-Attorney delivered a fine oration, which is highly spoken of. In the afternoon the good people of the city were treated to a ride on the short railroad track recently built for transportation of sand for the construction of works appertaining to the fort, and inasmuch as but few of the inhabitants ever saw a locomotive, this was a rare treat. In the evening the officers of the *Crusader* gave a ball—where all the fair ones of the Island passed the most of the night. The health of the Island is excellent, and thus far all our forces South have been extremely fortunate in the absence of epidemics of all kinds.

The arrangements for the transmission of mail matter are now quite good; two fast sailing boats ply between Key West and Havana; two also ply between Key West and Tortugas; and as many of the ships bound to Fort Pickens touch at these points, news is forwarded to Pickens. Thus far we have no privateers, and we are rapidly sinking into the conclusion that they are scarce. OUTIS.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Sons of Massachusetts met at the Astor House, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive the Massachusetts regiments, as they pass through the City from time to time, on their way to the seat of war. Mr. FRANK E. HOWE was appointed Chairman, and Mr. RICHARD D. WARREN, Secretary. In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. FRANK G. ELDRIDGE stated that before the first regiment from Massachusetts came on, a Committee of the Sons of that State was appointed to receive them, and the duties of that Committee expired really when the regiment had left the City, and it was deemed proper that some permanent arrangements should be made for the future. On motion, William E. EVERTS, M. H. GRINNELL, Rev. S. H. TYNG, George C. Ward, Wm. C. Bryant, F. E. Howe, Charles N. Emerson, Frank G. Eldridge, F. A. Farley, and Elisha Bacon, were appointed a General Committee to make proper arrangements for the reception of all Massachusetts regiments that may pass through the City, and a committee of five, consisting of Richard D. Warren, Wm. E. Crocker, Baylis Sandford, John W. Candler, and Frank E. Howe, were appointed to receive the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on their arrival this morning. The Committee will proceed to Pier No. 18 North River at 5 o'clock, and escort the regiment to the City Hall, where a welcoming address will be made by Richard D. Warren, after which the troops will breakfast at the Park Barracks, and the officers, with the Committee, at the Astor House.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. R. H. JOHNSON, referring to the arrangements made to receive the regiment under command of Col. WEBSTER, the Chairman stated that JAMES T. BRADY was in possession of the flag that was on the *Star of the West*, and which was fired upon when floating over Fort Sumter, and would present it to any Massachusetts regiment that he (Mr. HOWE) might name. Col. WEBSTER's regiment was designated, and it was decided to invite Mr. BRADY to deliver an address on that occasion.

A motion was offered to make Gen. H. WALBRIDGE an honorary member of the General Committee, when that gentleman stated that he had indeed contributed his humble efforts to raise ten regiments from Massachusetts, and also to raise regiments from other States. He did so with the conviction that the noble men of Massachusetts should enter the war fully equipped and provided for in every respect, but he hoped he would not be pressed to accept their kind offer, inasmuch as he was not a son of Massachusetts. His efforts were stimulated by patriotic motives. He happened in Baltimore, about the time the murderous assault was made upon the Massachusetts regiments, and for expressing his abhorrence of that diabolical act, was seized by the authorities and incarcerated for twenty-four hours. He reminded the Police Commissioners at that time that he would be able to invigorate the war, and to what extent he left the people to judge.

The motion was withdrawn and a resolution adopted inviting Gen. WALBRIDGE to participate with the sons of Massachusetts in the reception of the Seventh Regiment this morning.

A resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the meeting to the Press of this City, for the liberal manner in which the calls of the several meetings, and notices of such proceedings, had been published in their columns without charge.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. F. E. HOWE, for his able and efficient conducting of the meeting, when the Sons adjourned till to-day.

The following is addressed:

To the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in New-York City and vicinity:

At a meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts, held at the Astor House, on Friday, the 12th inst., it being represented that the call for additional regiments from that State had rendered necessary a more permanent organization for their reception here, it was on motion of the Chairman of the former Committee,

Unanimously resolved, That it was expedient to call a general meeting for the purpose of making permanent arrangements for the proper reception of the Volunteer Regiments of Massachusetts, which may pass through this City.

The undersigned, were appointed a Committee to call such meeting. We, therefore, invite all the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in this vicinity, to meet at the Astor House, on Monday, the 15th of July inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of carrying out the objects proposed. It is eminently due to the patriotic soldiery of the Old Bay State, who, emulating the example of their ancestors, have so nobly responded to the call of their country, that their reception here should be worthy of the noble State which they represent, and the cause of the Constitution and the Union to which they have devoted their lives and sacred honor, which has ever been inviolate.

That Massachusetts men may be in nowise behind their brethren of New-England, in the cordial enthusiasm with which they hail and bid God-speed to her soldiery, let there be a rousing gathering of her sons!

WM. M. EVARTS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
GEO. C. WARD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
FRANK E. HOWE,
CHARLES N. EMERSON,
FRED. G. ELDRIDGE.
FREDERICK A. FARLEY,
ELISHA BACON.

NEW-YORK ITY, July 12, 1861.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The departure of Col. INNES' Regiment, which has hung fire so long on account of the incompleteness of the regiment and its equipment, took place yesterday afternoon. The barge *Poughkeepsie*, with the steamer *N. A. Stevens*, received the regiment on board at their encampment on Riker's Island, and brought them to Pier No. 2 North River, arriving here shortly before 6 o'clock P. M. They were transferred directly to the steamer *Red Jacket*, Capt. ADAMS, and after some slight detention, to allow a portion of the men to have a parting interview with sweethearts and wives, who had come down to bid them adieu, they proceeded directly to Elizabethport, to take the cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. They proceed *via* Reading and Harrisburgh, direct to Baltimore and Washington, without any necessary change of cars. At Baltimore the Colonel of each regiment has his choice between marching his men through the city,—which is sometimes desirable by way of resting them after a long ride,—or of taking the route around the city by the new rails recently laid down for the Government use. Some twenty regiments have now gone to Washington by this route on account of the greater ease and security it affords in the transport of troops. The time occupied is generally about 21 hours. Col. INNES' Regiment goes full, and numbers some excellent officers and men who have seen active service in Mexico and in the Crimea. They are supplied with the Springfield musket of 1849, but are promised rifles when they reach Washington. Some members of the regiment did not come to time, and were left behind. They are ordered to report themselves to the Surgeon, at the Park Barracks, this morning. The names of the officers have already been published.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The men of this regiment are anxiously expecting their pay. Many of them enlisted with the understanding that the corps would be accepted, and that they would be in immediate receipt of something for their services. As it is, though the men have been in quarters for the last seven weeks, they have not received a cent. It is time that something should be done for this regiment, and that the men should be properly clothed and equipped. Complaints are reaching us daily that the families of the men who have enlisted in this regiment are being neglected, and it behooves the Union Defence Committee, or those who are in power, to ameliorate the condition of the wives and families of those who are anxious and willing to defend our flag and Constitution.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE UNION MEETING.

The meeting advertised to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Union men of Western Tennessee and Virginia, did not come off. A couple of gentlemen present, however, favored the reporters with copies of resolutions establishing a society in aid of the object named. The names of the Chairman and prominent speakers of the proposed meeting seem to have been used without adequate authority.

TRACTS FOR THE ARMY.

Forty regiments have now been supplied with one thousand of their admirable tracts for soldiers, prepared by the American Temperance Union. But their means are exhausted. It is to be hoped that gentlemen realizing the importance of this work will send in the needful to Dr. MARSH, at No. 10 Park Bank Building. All donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Recruiting for this regiment is actively going forward. On Wednesday, 105 men and three officers were accepted, and yesterday, 115 men and one officer from Vermont. Several companies in Rhode Island, St. Lawrence County and other parts, are only awaiting the order for subsistence to proceed to headquarters.

THE DISTRESS AMONG FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe by the statement of the City Comptroller, contained in your report of the proceedings of the last Common Council, that there is a large unexpended balance of money—some $63,000—still in the hands of the Union Defence Committee. There are cases of great distress among some of the families of volunteers, and it is of vital importance that they should have immediate relief. Shall these poor people starve while thousands of the peoples' money lies unused in the hands of the Committee? BREAD!

A Slave Captain and His First and Second Mates Arrested by the United States Marshal.

Several months ago, it will be recollected that the brig *Wm. R. Kibby* was picked up by a United States vessel off the coast of Cuba, having on board three negro boys, the remnants of a cargo of slaves that had evidently been just landed on the coast. The boys were brought to this City, where they excited considerable attention, and were the occasion of the famous assault of Capt. RYNDERS—then, unhappily, Marshal of this District—upon LEWIS TAPPAN, who had called upon the Marshal to make inquiries about the juvenile Africans. The boys have since been sent back to Africa by the Colonization Society, but their captors—the officers and crew of the bark *Wm. R. Kibby*—have hitherto not been heard of since their desertion of their craft on the coast of Cuba, until their arrest by the United States Marshal on Thursday afternoon. The *Wm. R. Kibby* sailed from this port on the 20th of February, 1860, having escaped, as many had doubtless done before her, the *extraordinary* vigilance of Marshal RYNDERS, and immediately proceeded to the coast of Africa, where, after being several times suspected and overhauled by United States vessels on that station, she succeeded in making her escape with a cargo of 500 Africans, which she landed, as before mentioned, on the coast of Cuba—overlooking, in the hurry of the landing, the three infantile contrabands which had stowed themselves away in the hold. The captain of this successful slave-cruiser was THOMAS H. BURNS, an American, hailing from New-Orleans, where, as appears from an inspection of his baggage since his arrest, he keeps a respectable bank account. Marshal MURRAY has been on the look-out for him for five weeks past, and on Thursday he succeeded in catching him in Wall-street. On his first arrest the captain attempted to laugh it off as a good joke, but after sleeping a night in the Tombs he seems disposed to regard the matter in a more serious light. Yesterday the Marshal succeeded in arresting the first and second mates of the *Kibby*—the former of whom he found in Water-street, and the latter in the upper end of Cherry-street. The first mate's name is HILDERBRAND, a German, who hails from Antwerp; the second mate is an American named PARTON.

The evidence against them, in possession of the Marshal, is said to be overwhelming, and their chances of escape are exceedingly small. The Marshal declares that he will give no more quarter to slavers than he would to black-snakes, and he is determined, while he holds the office, that, so far as this port is concerned, the business of fitting out slavers shall be stopped. He certainly deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he has, thus far, headed off their operations, and for his efficiency in securing the arrest of the parties above named.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 4½ A. M., arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news-agents at all the stations on the road.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—Our soldiers have entered the land of fever, dysentery and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones there, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them!

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BLACKBURNE—RIKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. D. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE BLACKBURNE, of Newark, N. J., to Miss PAULINE RIKER, of this City.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

HASBROUCK—BILL.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 9, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., ELI HASBROUCK, Jr., to SUSAN RANDOLPH, daughter of Edward Hill, Esq.

IRWIN—RYER.—In Newburgh, on Thursday, July 11, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Brown, JAMES IRWIN, to SARAH J., daughter of the late Samuel R. Ryer, both of New-York.

DIED.

EGLESTON.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, after a short illness, THOMAS EGLESTON, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, HARRIET SMITH, the wife of Albert R. Smith.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, 30th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

☞ California papers please copy.

SHUMAN.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, GEORGE KEITH, youngest son of Amelia K. T. and William C. H. Shuman, aged 8 months.

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., from his father's residence, No. 107 East 36th-st.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 11 after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, OLLIE, only daughter of Noah and Sarah A. Norris, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 47th-st., west of 6th-av., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8½ A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

EDMONSTONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, after a lingering illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, GEORGE EDMONSTONE, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Carmine-st. Church, without further invitation.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 11, Dr. WILLIAM W. DWIGHT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 372 4th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET SCHOONMAKER, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Nassau-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CAMMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 11, ELIZA M., widow of Henry J. Cammann, and daughter of the late John Dunscomb, of Newfoundland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., without more particular notice.

BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 12, MARTHA BRIGHAM, infant daughter of Luther W. and Jennie K. Badger.

SPRAGUE.—In Tottenville, Staten Island, on Sunday, July 7, suddenly, Capt. ABRAM SPRAGUE, in the 80th year of his age.

QUICK.—At Cold Spring, L. I., on Thursday, July 4, with dropsy of the brain, LULU HUTTON, youngest child of John J. and Margaret A. Quick, aged 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.

HAYES.—In Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, July 10, OLIVER J. HAYES, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from the First Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 9 A. M. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SUTER.—In Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., on Friday, July 12, of membraneous croup, ROBERT, son of Robert and Eleanor Suter, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents in Bergen.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 379.—JULY 12, 1861.
3, 60, 59, 31, 29, 2, 55, 21, 63, 50, 25, 73, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 380.—JULY 12, 1861.
66, 18, 7, 51, 34, 70, 33, 19, 57, 65, 28, 2, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bott

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A LITTLE GIRL OF 13 YEARS IS anxious to place herself in a family where she can obtain food and clothing; will do anything she can do; no wages. Call, or address No. 32 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, deserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, &c.; is willing and of liging; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook; can make bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young American girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 119 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant young women wish situations, in City or country, to do the whole work of a family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; are willing and obliging; have good reference; can enter their places this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD, HONEST, HARD-working woman wishes a situation; is not afraid of work, and knows how to do it; understands cooking, baking, milking, butter-making, and washing and ironing. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; would assist in washing; good reference; call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen until suited at No. 187 east 22d-st., between 1st and Av. A, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation as good cook or laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., two pair of stairs up, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes excellent bread, and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging; has the best of City reference; will go to any part of country; wages low. Call at No. 829 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good baker of bread and cakes; is also a good washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style, can give the best of reference, can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COUNTRY SERVANT, WITH GOOD references, wishes a situation; understands cooking, baking, butter-making and washing and ironing; thoroughly; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway; up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a very smart, capable girl, who understands all kinds of general housework, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended; not afraid of work, and would like a place in the avenues or in East Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., 3d door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AN GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing to be generally useful; no objection to chamberwork and washing, wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply No. 37 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; is honest, industrious, obliging and willing; a good washer and ironer, kind to children; no objections to the country, good reference. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., private door.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to superintend household affairs; can bake bread, cake and pies. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 167 West 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as nurse or to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes to procure a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 60 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 455th-av., until suited.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS PARLOR-MAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable English woman wants a situation for her daughter, 16 years old, as parlor-maid or child's nurse, or would like to walk in a store and make herself useful; she can be seen at her home, 54th-st., first house East of 10th-av., on the north side; no objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular waitress in a private family, in the country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 Fifth-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 25 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years; if any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a man who understands farming in all its branches, and the care of stock, and everything that is connected with a farm; he is willing and obliging, and can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for to-day.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the business in every department, and not afraid to work; wages no object. Address No. 531 1st-av., for three days, to E. M. Letters from the country punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A THOROugh business man, who has lost all, and will now devote his entire time to the interest of a party wishing a man reliable in every particular. He will go to Europe, South America, California, or to any part of the world, or engage in any business that will pay liberally. The best unexceptionable City references, by addressing H. H. DAVISON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE.....by SMETZ
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KEERIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, paintings, books, fancy articles, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, oak dining-tables, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, with mirror back, refrigerators, beds, cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, rosewood suite covered in green reps, dressing-glasses, &c. Also, a valuable lot of medical and other books, beautifully illustrated, and bound in calf and morocco; oil-paintings, engravings and maps, china, crockery and glassware.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN.—At auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the buildings known as the Stamford Female Seminary with half the lot in Henry-st., about 220 by 140. Also at same time and place, the other half of lot, without any buildings.

The sale will be absolute, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous of establishing a school or large boarding-house. A portion of the money can remain, if desired, at 6 per cent. By order.

W. T. MINOR, President.

STAMFORD, July 10, 1861.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 7½ o'clock, Private Library of Choice Books, mostly of the best English editions of standard works, in fine condition, and many of them bound in morocco and calf, by Bayday and others, including superbly illustrated books; also, a variety of scarce and choice works. Catalogues are ready, and the books now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suites, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, extension dining-tables, centre-tables, book-cases, and a general assortment of fine furniture. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, wardrobes, oil-cloths, pictures, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, JULY 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT their Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of new and second-hand wagons, top and no-top buggies, rockaways, close carriages, double and single harness, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Chatou Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DEsirous of purchasing or hiring one or more handsome, well-built and roomy, but cheap cottages, with spacious lots, beautifully situated on high ground, in a pleasant village, less than one hour from New-York, can have such erected, deliverable by May 1 next, or sooner, and are invited to examine one proposed as a model, just finished. Part cost could remain on mortgage. Apply at the insurance office, No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. CLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Piue-st.

TO LET—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND—A first-class house, in perfect order, immediate possession can be given. Inquire at No. 13 Ann-st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c.; terms for two persons, $6 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADison, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET—IN SUITE or single, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, rooms on second floor, having fine water view, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 5 Poplar-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a good cook, washer and ironer; also, a chamber-maid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply, with good City references, at No. 209 East Broadway, after 9 o'clock A. M.; German preferred.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, TO GO A short distance in the country, a man and wife; the man must be a careful hand over horses, a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman a good down-stairs domestic, a first-class washer and ironer, and one that understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; can drive, wait on table; is willing to make himself generally useful, and to wear livery. Apply on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock. C. EDWARDS, British Vice-Consul, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half tye rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at tye *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDing.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Inspatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPerty in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 80 acres, on east bank Hudson River, two miles above Cold Spring; good house and necessary out-buildings; abundance of fruit; beautiful prospect, and very healthy. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good bathing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD.—PLACES AND PRICES IN THE COUNTRY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., $5 50 to $5; Patchogue, L. I., $4; children and servants half price; Plainfield, N. J., $4 50 to $5; Yonkers, N. Y., $5; Harlem, $3, $6 and $7; Bergen Heights, $7; "Orient Point House," L. I., $6 to $7; children and servants half price; Purdy's Station, N. Y., $4 to $7; Darien, Conn., $3 to $4; Madison, N. J., $3 to $5; Milton, N. Y., $4 to $5; Babylon, L. I., $6 to $8; Mott's Dock, L. I., $5; Metuchin, N. J., $3 to $4 50; Glen Cove, L. I., $5 to $7; Jamaica, L. I., $3 50 to $4; Eatontown, N. J., "Buttonwood Cottage," $4 to $7; Sing Sing, N. Y., $6; Port Richmond, Staten Island, $5; Milburn, N. J., a beautiful place, $7; Caldwell, N. J., $2, $3 and $4; Flatbush, L. I., $5; Stepney Depôt, Conn., $4; Middletown Point, N. J., for children, $2 to $2 50; Madison, Conn., $4; Fort Lee, N. J., $1 50, $3 50, $4; Fort Chester, N. Y., $5 to $6. IN THIS CITY.—Near St. John's Park, Beech-st., $3 to $5; Bleecker-st., $4 to $6; 2d-st., $8. IN BROOKLYN—Lafayette-av., $5; Oxford-st., $5 to $7; Bedford-av., $1 50 (children) to $5. For further particulars and directions respecting either of the above, apply at the "Board Registry," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Room No. 24.) N. B.—Board is yet wanted for several families. A. C. JONES & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, D. H. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can obtain board at a large country house, pleasantly situated. The room is on the first floor, very nicely furnished, and opening into a wide hall. Location fourteen miles from Jersey City, on the Northern Railroad. Terms reasonable. Inquire of C. H. KNAPP, No. 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CHARLESTOWN SPRINGS, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—The location is beautiful, near a splendid lake and mineral spring, shady and most healthy, and affords good boating, fishing and bathing. Terms for the season reasonable. Address H. H. WALCOTT, Freehold, N. J. References, David Hallis, No. 68 Vesey-st., New-York; Stephen Flock, No. 227 3d-av., New-York.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY —Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH. —A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of J. RODGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A COMFORTABLE farm-house, pleasantly located in the hills of Connecticut or Massachusetts; must be well shaded; four good-sized rooms required, for 2 adults, 2 children and nurse. Address H. W., Box No 1,592 New York Post-office, with full description and the terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three families at Chester, Conn., one of the most healthy and delightful places on the Connecticut River, a few miles from the sound, with ready communication with New-York City. For further particulars, inquire at No. 227 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINgle or suites of rooms, location cannot be surpassed for shade and fruit; also, choice vegetables. Prices low; gives in the house, bowling and bath; can apply at ASTRANGER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES VOSBURGH, Yonkers.

LAKE HOPATCONG.—SOME DESIRABLE ROOMS with good accommodation, can be procured, on early application, at moderate charges, in a private boarding-house at this healthy place. Address, for particulars, GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Hopatcong, or A. H. WARD, Nos. 10 and 12 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, in healthy locality, within 1 to 1½ hour of the City, a family, consisting of husband and wife and three small children and servant. Must be well-situated, fare and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,317 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family or on a farm, with good wholesome, pleasant rooms and good fare, about the 1st of July. Address, for interviews given and required, Box No. 4,059.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open at reduced rates for boarders. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars, address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM house, near the City and water; must be well-shaded accommodations for two small families required. Address, stating price and references, F. A. M., Box No. 223 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, FOR gentleman, wife, five children and servant. For the gentleman partial board only. Address F. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, forty miles from New-York, near Bedford Station. For particulars, address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE, WELL-shaded farm-house, can be had on moderate terms. Address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.
Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.
TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 14 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 20th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.

MARK BANKS.

FOUND—ON JULY 1, IN BROADWAY, A GOLD HUNTING WATCH and CHAIN. The owner can have the same by calling on Mr. P. T. BERRINGHAM, No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., proving property and paying expenses.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a trunk and contents lost or miscarried on the 1st inst. Said trunk was painted green, with C. M. in black letters on each end. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 5 London-terrace.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE—A RIFLE, (single, medium size;) makers, Richardson; case, with Minie bullet-mould, etc., complete. Apply to Mr. JOHN, No. 67 West 30th-st., corner 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 136 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J. —The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE.—LAKE HOpatcong is now open to receive guests. A more quiet and beautiful Summer resort cannot be found; only 2½ hours ride by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the House. Terms moderate. RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few choice rooms are yet vacant at this beautiful private Summer boarding-house. Apply on the premises, of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREAKY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHARLES BUTLER, of Duchess county, dated the 25th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pulleys, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes, one large locomotive boiler, 16-horse power, steam pipes, gauges, brickwork and fixtures, pumps, water and steam pipes, steam gauge and cocks, live damper and regulator, lower pulleys and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and belts, pulleys and belts in first, second and third stories of house, 355, 357 and 359 Canal-st. Hoisting machine, chairs and fixtures, copper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 2 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pulleys and belts attached, 4 stave covers, 2 stone mills, fixtures, pulleys and belts, 7 hoop mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 2 large iron tanks, 3 galvanized tanks, 24 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper boiling pots, 2 copper boats, 24 iron pots, 2 scuttle bowls, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 jiggers and sides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 4 hanging lamps, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 32 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutlle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 sly-gauges, 2 gauge-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 1 tin oil-can, 1 clock, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 46 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bits for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse-cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 27th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 33th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the bressrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. Any proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their award, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JERMAIN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the Banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.

ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed. F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVEnue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVESTER A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $200,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,175 98
Liabilities	46,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 20th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to $278,702
Net Surplus (estimated) to $60,000

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DROVERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared an semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 15th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y. July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 51 Wall-st., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attent on and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections so of the most distressing character.

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URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

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Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

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Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—[From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 23d-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 9 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

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AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MALGAIGNE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private diseases, certified by grateful thousands. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time, and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pleasure parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill relative to the Sanitary Commission. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the National Government to take personal property in the rebel States, where the owners have been found in rebellion against the Government.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia while the soldiers are here. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts have been made except by the regular officers, Commissary or Quartermaster, and if so, to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, for a peaceful adjustment of the present difficulties, which was ordered to be printed. The proposed amendments to the Constitution are simply the old Crittenden resolutions of compromise.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to sanction the Sanitary Commission; also, to provide a Sanitary Board to go with each large body of troops.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which, in view of the petitioners, is the continued permission of Slavery.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a bill to establish an armory at Rock Island, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, reported back the bill to alter and regulate the Navy rations. Passed.

Mr. HALE also reported the bill to provide for assistant Paymasters. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, was passed. Agreed to.

Some amendments were made. One was, providing for volunteers to serve three years.

The amendment to increase the salary of the Chaplain, led to considerable discussion, but passed.

The bill was then passed—yeas 35, nays 5. Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk and Powell, voting in the negative.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, presented what purported to be the credentials, from the Governor of Kansas, of FREDERICK P. STANTON, as Senator, in the place of Mr. LANE.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that this looked like an attempt to bury a man before he was dead. He had been employed in raising a Brigade in Kansas, and when full, if the Brigade desired, he would take charge of the Brigade, and he then would surrender his certificate, not to the Governor, who was a man of a hostile feeling, but to the people of Kansas. He wanted the people of Kansas to select a successor and when that was done there would be a man on the Senate floor true to the Union and to the cause of human freedom.

The papers were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROWNING offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury pay the representative of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the amount of salary due him at the time of his death.

The House bill, relating to the further collection of imports, was passed.

The Force bill was then taken up. After considerable discussion Mr. SAULSBURY moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill was passed—Yeas, 36; Nays, 6. Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk and Powell, voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up.

An amendment was passed providing for the Superintendent of the Military Academy to be selected from the Army, Engineer, Topographical, or Ordnance Corps.

An amendment was adopted, increasing the Army rations, providing for 22 ounces of bread or flour, instead of 18; one pound of hard bread; fresh beef, instead of salt, when required; beans and rice, potatoes, when practicable, three times a week: when not practicable, other food equivalent in value.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, that when the Cadets of the Military Academy be reported deficient in conduct or duty, and discharged, they shall not be returned or reappointed, except on the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Mr. HALE proposed to add, "or appointed to any place in the Army."

Messrs. WILSON, TRUMBULL and NESMITH spoke against such addition.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to modify Mr. HALE's amendment so as to read, "Not appointed to any place in the Army before his class left the Academy and received his commission," which was accepted.

The amendment as amended, was adopted.

Mr. WADE would strike out the eleventh section, which provides that the President may fill vacancies in the Military Academy, and in addition two cadets from each State to be appointed by Senators.

Mr. RICE moved to strike out that portion giving the President power to fill vacancies.

After debate, Mr. RICE withdrew his motion, and the motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out of the fifth section that portion adding, "By the promotion of officers to the Engineer corps."

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following are the Select Committees announced:

To inquire and report relative to the establishment of a National Armory west of the Alleganies—Messrs. Moorehead, McClernand, Bingham, Kellogg of Michigan, Stratton, Delano, Rollins of Missouri, Vandever, Wallace.

The Select Committee to inquire into the subject of Army Contracts—Messrs. Van Wyck, Washburne, Holman, Fenton, Dawes, Steele of New-Jersey, Jackson.

On the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Curtis, Campbell, Mallory, Blair, Cox, Webster, Franchot, Arnold and Thayer.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered a preamble substantially as follows:

Whereas, It is rumored that Messrs. Gilman Marston, of New-Hampshire; James E. Kerrigan, of New-York; Charles J. Biddell, of Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel R. Curtis, holding seats in this House, have been sworn into military service, under the authority of the United States, and whereas James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, has also been admitted on the floor of the House, (he holds a military commission,) therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire and report without unnecessary delay, whether the gentlemen above named, or any of them, claiming seats here, and at the same time holding military office under the authority of the United States, are Constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill., desired the resolution to lie on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said two similar cases have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disqualified as members, owing to their military commissions. He did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House by elaborate remarks at this time; but this being a grave matter, involving a Constitutional question, it should be investigated.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pa., wanted an amendment made, to insert Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's name in the resolution; for after the gentleman's speech on Wednesday the Committee on Elections ought to examine Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's credentials to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that if the gentleman wanted any personal controversy with him he could have it elsewhere wherever and whenever he should decide. He came into the House to abide by the rules and usages of decorum, and did not mean to violate them.

Mr. MCKNIGHT—Neither did he mean to violate decorum.

There were cries of "Order" during this spirited colloquy.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, said: As for himself, whose name was mentioned in the resolution, he held his seat here by virtue of the confidence of the people of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania; his commission as Colonel was under the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He held no two offices under the National Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did, and in this respect they were even. This matter did not rise to the dignity of a legal question. If this House should decide there was any conflict of commissions in his case he would resign his seat here and follow the flag of the country in the open field wherever it may be. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, did not understand Mr. CAMPBELL to say he held a commission under the National Government, and therefore did not understand the facts to be as stated in the resolution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, as his name was in the resolution, made a few remarks showing that his position as a member of the House of Representatives, and a military officer, were not incompatible. He held his military commission under the State of Iowa. He asked Mr. VALLANDIGHAM whether he, too, was not an officer of militia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CURTIS—Then you would not fall into the ranks if the defence of Ohio required it?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Unquestionably I would; but in that case I would first resign my seat here.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S resolution was tabled, by 92 against 51.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, a resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney-General to lay before the House a copy of his opinion, referred to in the President's special message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The House took up and merely read through the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; also, the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion and defending the Government of the United States.

The President is authorized by the bill to accept the service of volunteers, either cavalry or infantry, as he may deem proper, to the number of 500,000; and to pay the expenses of the same, five hundred millions of dollars are appropriated.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, desired to amend, so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years. He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and number of men mentioned in the bill, if necessary, to secure the enforcement of the laws, and suppress the present revolution.

Mr. BLAIR said: The President may, by the terms of the bill, accept the services of volunteers for one, two, or three years, but not exceeding three years, and all may be disbanded if the war is sooner concluded.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, supposed that there was some reason for proposing a larger number of men and a greater amount of money than the President recommended, and he would like to know what it was.

Mr. BLAIR responded, that in order to suppress rebellion the Committee on Military Affairs were not only disposed to grant what was asked, but to provide for all contingencies during the recess of Congress.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was for supporting the honor and dignity of the country within the limit of the Constitution, and which a reasonable necessity demands. But he was utterly opposed to any measure which forces on the Administration more men and money than the exigencies of the service require. He was opposed to the increase of the regular Army when it was apparent that volunteers are the proper force to suppress rebellion. He was opposed to bills of indemnity to cover up the acts of the Administration, rather than to relieve the country of embarrassment.

Mr. BLAIR briefly replied, saying that the estimates not only covered the volunteers, but the additional regular troops. Congress might not deem it necessary to grant the latter. He repeated that it was the duty of Congress to provide such forces as may possibly be required after Congress shall have adjourned.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, was willing to vote for the proposed bill, as large armies would be required at Pensacola, Charleston and other rebellious places in our Confederacy. He for one responded to the sentiments the gentleman from Pennsylvania (HIESTAND) expressed yesterday. If half a million of men were not sufficient, he would vote for a million. He had confidence in the President and his advisers, and would give to him the broadest discretion.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, would give the President all the men and all the money that he asked, and would do this on the ground that the Administration is better acquainted than the House are with what is required. He, (MCCLERNAND) however, would hold the President responsible for the expenditure of the money and the successful use of the military forces.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, wanted the bill to stand as reported by the Committee. He was opposed to the proposed reduction from 500,000 to 400,000 men. He expressed his confidence in the Administration and the old eldertain who controls and directs the war movement. They would not spend a dollar or employ a man more than would be necessary to put down rebellion, and down it must go.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, was in favor of giving any amount of money and any number of men to support, maintain and defend this Government—but he was against voting more than was necessary. He was decidedly and unconditionally in favor of defending and supporting the Government, the best Government the sun ever saw, and the last hope of free government on this continent; but, at the same time, he was against the subjugation of the Southern States. He, however, did not understand this bill to look to such subjugation, but to the support and maintenance of the Government. Though he and his colleagues come from Kentucky, they represented as loyal a set of Union men as were to be found in any part of the United States; but they were opposed to subjugation. He was anxious to do all he could to save Kentucky from the horrors of civil war, and as a peaceful solution of our difficulties, he briefly advocated the Crittenden plan of compromise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proposed an amendment to the bill, namely: That before the President shall have the right to call out more volunteers, he shall appoint some Commissioners to accompany the Army on its march, to receive and consider such propositions, if any may be submitted from the Executive of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, looking to a suspension of hostilities, and the return of said States, or any of them, to the National Constitution and authorities. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM alluded to the fact that when Utah was in rebellion three Commissioners were appointed to accompany the Army which moved into that Territory, and certainly the case now presented was one of far greater importance to the whole country. The Army now should go forth with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. He offered the amendment in good faith, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a disposition here to listen to terms of accommodation. He would vote just as many men and as much money as was necessary to protect and defend the National Government. It was against aggressive and offensive warfare that he raised his voice.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said that he was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Mr. WRIGHT—Are you opposed to the return of the seceded States?

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he was not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM further asked: If the seceded States desire to return without fighting or striking another blow, did the gentleman intend that they should stand up and be compelled to receive our shot, the edge of the sword, and the point of the bayonet?

Mr. WRIGHT replied: When these, who are fighting under the standard of rebellion, lay down their arms, and sue for peace and surrender their leaders, then he was for peace—[applause]—and not otherwise. It was not his purpose to regard this as a war of subjugation. The march of the Army of the loyal States was to defend the integrity of the Government, not to rob Southern men of their property, or interfere with the negro question, and so long as the object and design was to preserve the integrity of the Union, he was opposed to any proposition for peace while those men hold arms in their hands. Without saying anything about the Commissioners who accompanied the Utah army he alluded to the fact that Commissioners went with the army into Mexico. Why did he (WRIGHT) justify that? Because that was a conflict between two independent nations. The present war was raised by members of our own household—those who by their rebellious acts had produced want and almost famine and paralyzed the pursuits of industry. He wanted to subjugate traitors that patriots may live, and that the laws may be supreme.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, moved an amendment to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S proposition, to read, that the war be vigorously prosecuted to the effectual putting down of the rebellion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that the character of his colleague's amendment would be well understood to be the prosecution of a vigorous war against innocent men, who are seeking to return to the authority of this Government.

Mr. HUTCHINS' amendment was agreed to, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S proposition, as thus modified, rejected.

Mr. DIVEN offered an amendment that the officers to be appointed to the forces authorized by this bill be selected from persons educated at West Point, or from persons who have served in the regular Army not less than five years. He said, in the course of his remarks, this war was to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and not trample on the rights of the States. These rights must be held inviolate forever, or the fair fabric of the Union must crumble into dust.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, returned his thanks to Mr. DIVEN, not only for the amendment he had offered, but for the sentiments he had avowed. The only security against disunion is the preservation of the Constitution and the sacred rights of the States by intelligent officers at the heads of regiments and brigades. He was as much against political generals as he was against political partisans.

Mr. SHERLABARGER, of Ohio, moved to amend Mr. DIVEN'S amendment by adding, "or who shall have been in actual service, and in war shown efficiency and capacity for such commands." He briefly advocated his proposition, which, together with Mr. DIVEN'S amendment, was rejected.

Various amendments were made, but the prominent features were retained, including the giving authority to the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., offered a proviso, that the military force hereby provided, shall not be employed in subjugating and holding as a conquered province any Southern State, lately one of the United States.

The question was taken, and the proviso rejected.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania—I am in favor of the amendment for increasing the amount of money and number of men, not because I believe that the lesser number would not be sufficient for the work on hand, but because I prefer to err on the safe side. I have been from the first of opinion that one hundred thousand men would be entirely sufficient to accomplish the restoration of the Constitution in the seceding States; but the smaller the number of men employed, the greater would be the length of time necessary to accomplish the object in view. I do not say myself that increasing the number of men will necessarily increase the hazard of subjugating the South. I do not know, myself, whether it is contemplated to subjugate the South, but I do know, however, that it is fully contemplated to force the South into submission to the laws and to the Government. And these men are to be taught that they must pay the same regard to the Constitution and the laws as commoner people are forced to render. These men supposed that they would vote themselves out of the Government whenever they might think that it was their interest to do so, or whenever such an act might be in accordance with their passions to do so. We, the people of the North and the other loyal States, and all who act with the North, intend to educate these men in a different doctrine; and if we eventually be forced to bring them into subjection—abject subjection—to the Constitution of the United States, that will be their fault, and not ours. Now, Sir, an Army will be needed on the Southern coast. Every foot of that coast will have to be occupied, and perhaps eventually invaded. An army will have to be started on the nearest Southern frontier, and it will have to be marched to meet the army threatening the coast. And perhaps it will be necessary, Sir—and I, is well for gentlemen from Southern States to consider whether or not it will be necessary—to leave the track of the chariot wheels of our army so deep in Southern soil that a century shall be necessary to obliterate the prints. (Suppressed sensation.) I am not willing to grant the Government, either in men or money, and I am determined, so far as my voice and influence and voice will go, to make this war effectual—a terror to evil doers for all time to come, so that when the Constitution and the Union shall be reestablished, it shall be on such a permanent basis as will satisfy all true lovers of liberty.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania—I draw a great distinction between the loyal men of the South and the traitors, in considering this question. I say here, that I know that in Missouri, and in Western Virginia, and in good old Kentucky, and Eastern Tennessee, there are as loyal, faithful men, as ever marched under the flag of the country, and as true to their constitutional obligations. Therefore, Sir, I talk not of subjugating these men. I discriminate between them and the traitors who are in rebellion against the country. I think, therefore, that it is better to have, and everywhere, when we talk of disarming rebellion, and trampling traitors to powder, we should at the same time consult the necessity of putting arms into the hands of the loyal men of the South as they [illegible] maintain their Constitutional obligations everywhere. The war is not intended to destroy the rights of man, or to tear the constitution into fragments. It is to support the government and the constitution, and to preserve the rights of all sections. This is the object of the grand struggle now going on in the country. I will go so far to support the loyal men of Kentucky and Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, and would go to support the men of Pennsylvania or Ohio. I know no difference between them. But in order to carry out the war effectually, I will vote all the men and all the money necessary. I do not see that the President, or the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or Navy, and the other component parts of the Government, have the selective right to judge of the number of men and the amount of money necessary in this great contest. To the patriotism, the judgment and wisdom of Congress, I look as much for the efficient carrying out of the war as I do the wisdom and patriotism of the Executive. I do not desire that Congress shall assemble every sixty days to vote more money and more men. I desire to give the Executive superabundant means in this crisis of the country. And while I do so, I would hold the President and his advisers strictly responsible for the expenditure of money and for any waste of life. But we must not now err in voting too small an amount of money and too few troops. The life of the nation is now in question. I would not refer to a revolutionary war—the past not yet shown in this fearful struggle. The fate of free republican institutions depends upon the result. The hopes, the lives of millions of men, now hang by a single hair. The rebellion now upon us is a most formidable one. The force at hand is certainly great, and I will not attempt to under estimate it. But, I repeat, I would rouse the nation at once to a degree of revolutionary life and vigor, so that the nation might put forth all her energy to crush this rebellion and overthrow the enemy the very first moment it can be done. Everywhere I would have columns on the march. I would darken the ocean with fleets, at once cover the land with hosts of armed men, in order that this rebellion might be crushed out in thirty days from this. I will not speak of the number of men necessary to do this; but if a million of men were necessary, I would vote a million of men. I know that the patriotic sons of the soil are ready to undertake the good work; but let them get the means of doing it effectually, and doing it at once. It had been said that England, to some extent, sympathizes with the Southern rebellion. Sir, England care not and will not act in a way to imperil her own interest and her own safety in this great domestic struggle. I am happy to say that England now shows no disposition to do either. But in sixty days we may run it to further conflicts. Government may be further pressed, and may want more money. Then let us not make a mistake in voting too few troops, or voting too small an amount of money. I give the amendment for an increase my hearty concurrence.

Mr. COX briefly maintained that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to distrust the power of the Executive, and, further, that they should not go beyond the President's recommendation in the extent of men and money for which he has asked.

Mr. BURNETT—I desire to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Messrs. HICKMAN and CAMPBELL) for their very frank and candid exposition of the views of that part of the House with reference to this war. If there is any trait of character which I do admire in the gentleman, (Mr. HICKMAN,) it is his frankness and candor. He does not conceal what his purposes are. He tells us, Sir, in response to my colleague, who says that his constituents and himself are ready to vote men and money for the purpose of sustaining the Government, defending the Constitution and preserving the Union, but that they will not vote for subjugation. He, (Mr. HICKMAN,) in response to that, tells us that it is the purpose of eighteen Northern States to reduce the Southern States to abject submission.

Mr. HICKMAN explained that he believed that his remark was that they intended to bring disloyalty to submission to the obligations of law. Whether it was necessary to go any further than this, it was for gentlemen who occupy a position of rebellion to determine.

Mr. BURNETT, resumed.—I quoted him, Sir, literally. I wrote it down, and so did others around me. What else? He (Mr. HICKMAN) tells this House and the country that it may be necessary to make the wheels of their chariots of war so deep in Southern sod that the prints shall be left for a century to come." Now, how any gentleman of intelligence, how any man on this floor, who has been at all observant of what occurred since he came here, can for a moment doubt or hesitate in regard to what is the purposes and objects of this immense appropriation, and in this grand army which is to be called into the field, is to me passing strange. A half a million of men, a hundred thousand more than the President asked for, and an appropriation to be made by Congress of $50,000,000, a $100,000,000 more than the sum asked for! Nothing like it has been seen in modern times. It has no parallel in history. And the men who doubt that the object of this war is the subjugation of the Southern States, and holding them by a military government, and with a military force to sustain that power and enforce that subjugation, have, in my judgment, not the faculty of reason. No one can doubt the object of the war. I am not a representative of the sentiments of Kentucky, nor do I profess to be, but I will say to my colleague here to-day, that Kentucky has no sympathy, if she is to be judged by her past acts and by the voice of her people, as spoken by the constituted authorities, has no sympathy with a war which looks to a subjugation of the Southern States. Let me say, further, that for my sentiments I am responsible to my constituents alone. I do not know what the sentiments of Kentucky are. I only judge of them by her past acts. The Executive called upon the Government of Kentucky for troops to aid in what was then given out as the defence of the Capital. While, Sir, our Legislature was in session—and it is well for each side to understand one another here—while the Legislature was in session, the President made his application for troops, and the Governor responded that Kentucky would not furnish a single man. That response was sustained by almost the unanimous vote of the popular branch of the Legislature, by all parties and all men. What else? On the 1st day of January last two parties of the State, of whom my colleague is a representative, met in solemn Convention, and passed through their representatives a series of resolutions, in which they declared that they were opposed to coercion, and that if this was to be a war of subjugation, it would then be the duty of Kentucky to resist it with arms in her hand. This was not the action nor the language of my party, but the language of the Union Party in Kentucky. And let me say here now, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMPBELL) talks of supporting the Union men of Kentucky, that there are none but loyal and true men in Kentucky, I tell him that I do not believe that there is a single class of men in that State, when Kentucky come to act as a State, when the Legislature of the people determine the course she is to take, Kentucky will be found a unit in her action. I have been anxious to save my State from the horrors of this civil war, and when gentlemen here, who represent the Union Party in Kentucky, place her in a position of neutrality—a position so strongly denounced by the President and declared by him to be disunion itself—I, as a citizen of Kentucky, yield to that position a prompt recognition, and declare myself ready to stand by it. I had hoped that we might be permitted to maintain that position, in which the Union Party had placed us. By that we were prepared to stand. These are matters of record, and I shall enter into no disputed questions with my colleague on these points. These are the recorded acts and deeds of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. One of my colleagues told me that I sympathized with the people of the South. Is it, then, strange that I should sympathize with men dear to the soil of Virginia? Through their veins run the same blood which courses through mine. Is it remarkable that I should sympathize with men whose fathers have been baptized in the field of that Revolution which regenerated us? I have desired and I have struggled to save this people from all the horrors of this sad civil war. My friend from Illinois (Mr. MCCLERNAND) asked me yesterday how I proposed to settle this question? In answer, I desire simply to state that my venerable colleague, during the last session of Congress, offered propositions which the North might have accepted without the surrender of a principle, and in pressing them that gentleman (Mr. CRITTENDEN) told you, time and time again, that unless something was done, the very state of things which is upon you would happen. Yet his urgent and patriotic appeals to your patriotism met with no response from the great North. All his appeals passed unlistened to, and his propositions were scornfully voted down. These very propositions of the men you call to-day "traitors," and the President himself of the Southern Confederacy, in arms against you, told you on the floor of the Senate, that if you granted these measures of conciliation, and incorporated them in the Constitution, that the revolution would cease.

The bill was subsequently reported to the House, when the amendments were concurred in, including the following, proposed by Mr. COLFAX:

"All letters written by soldiers may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the recipients."

The bill passed at 5 P. M. and the House adjourned.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following is the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalities incurred in certain cases, regulating the compensation of certain Surveyors of the customs, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That from and after the passage of this act the Surveyors of the customs, at ports on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, shall, respectively, be entitled and receive, for their official services, including fees and emoluments, compensation not to exceed the following rates, to wit:

Surveyor at Pittsburgh, Penn., $2,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Wheeling, Va., $900 per annum.
Surveyor at St. Louis, Mo., $3,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Hannibal, Mo., $500 per annum.
Surveyor at Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Louisville, Ky., $2,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Evansville, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at New-Albany, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Medina, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Alton, Ill., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Galena, Ill., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Quincy, Ill., $1,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Cairo, Ill., $1,500 per annum.
Surveyor at Peoria, Ill., $500 per annum.
Surveyor at Burlington, Iowa, $400 per annum.
Surveyor at Keokuk, Iowa, $400 per annum.
Surveyor at Dubuque, Iowa, $400 per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, the sum of five hundred dollars, that being the amount of a fine improperly exacted by the Collector of the Customs at the port of Norfolk, Va., in the month of November, 1860, of the master of the *India*, a Russian vessel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to remit, in whole or in part, on such conditions, and under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, the additional duty secured by the bond given for the transportation of merchandise from a port in one collection district, prescribed by the sixth section of the act entitled, "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," approved the 28th day of March, 1854; provided that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the failure to transport and deliver the merchandise aforesaid, according to the conditions of the bond occurred without willful negligence or fraudulent intent on the part of the obligors.

The Volunteer bill, which passed the House to-day, has yet to be acted upon by the Senate. The President is authorized to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. The appropriation of $500,000,000 was stricken out, for the reason that the money for their support will be provided for in some other bills. Mr. VAN WYCK'S amendment was voted down. It proposed that the Chaplain or other competent person of every regiment be appointed postmaster, to frank letters and papers for all officers, musicians or privates, the matter so franked to be carried free of postage, and also received without charge.

Similar privileges were likewise proposed to be extended to those in the service of the Navy and Marine corps. The House, however, adopted an amendment, that letters to and from soldiers be exempted from the prepayment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the recipients. The bill provides liberal bounties for reenlistment.

The House Select Committee, to examine into the War Department contracts, will immediately proceed to business. The first subject of inquiry will be in reference to the chartering of the steamboat *Cotillion*.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, ILL., Thursday, July 11.

Capt. MCALLISTER, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by Secessionists concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. PETRIE'S Company from this city, were also killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry leaves to-night to the succor of Col. SMITH. We have no further news from him than that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1,600 cavalry and in great peril.

Ex-Gov. WOOD and Gen. MATHER, of this State, accompany the expedition.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, July 10.

The express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bound East to-day was stopped at Monroe, by 400 rebels, and an effort made to take possession of it; but it escaped unharmed, and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hunnewalt Station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River bridge east of Palmyra to-night. The station-house at Monroe has been burned, but the telegraph line being cut, we are unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried. This blockade does not affect travel between this place and the East, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri Railroad. The road is well equipped with motive power and National troops, and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels and restore the regularity of the road at the earliest moment.

LATER—11 A. M.—Five hundred National troops left here this morning, and will be joined by 700 men at Hudson.

7 P. M.—The bridge at Salt River was not burned last night, as reported. The fire set to it went out after the rebels left it, causing but little damage, which will be repaired immediately. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road. Nothing has been heard from the troops who left here this morning.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, July 11—P. M.

A messenger just arrived from Hannibal, brings the intelligence that the railroad bridge between that place and Palmyra, was burned last night. The bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra Road across the same stream, was also burned.

Gen. MATHER has sent a detachment of one company of artillery, infantry and cavalry by boat to Marion City, six miles south, with orders to push from there by land to aid Col. SMITH. By the route taken, they will avoid the burnt bridges, but will have to march 30 miles. Gen. MATHER has also sent a strong detachment by the Quincy and Palmyra road with orders to open the route by to-night, at all hazards.

Col. PALMER arrived this morning with 800 men. He routed a camp of Secessionists yesterday, taking one Secessionist prisoner. One regiment has been ordered from Alton and one from Chicago to this place.

The circumstances of the skirmish in which Capt. PETERS' company was engaged are reported as follows: The forces stationed at Monroe made an excursion into the country for the purpose of capturing a party of rebels, but neglected to leave a sufficient guard behind. On returning, they were fired upon by the rebels, who had burned the cars and station-house, killed eight persons.

SOWARD, the murderer of Capt. HORNELL, was last night taken to St. Louis.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Accounts received to-night state that General RAINS, of the State forces, was killed at the battle of Carthage. The command of Col. SIEGEL has been reinforced, and is now prepared to renew the attack.

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 11.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Judge CADWALLADER refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* of Capt. CAMPBELL, confined at the arsenal, on the ground that the petitioner voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner. In the case of Ex-Senator GREEN the writ was granted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 11.

A gentleman from Memphis reports that a regiment left there yesterday for Missouri. He also reports that 2,000 rebel troops were at Point Pleasant, Mo., making preparations to attack Bird's Point.

Gen. PILLOW has been superseded by Col. ATKINS. All is quiet here.

Severe Tornado at Londonderry, N. H.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPORTY, ETC.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, July 12.

A destructive tornado passed through Londonderry yesterday afternoon from the southwest. Several buildings were unroofed, a number of barns demolished, and orchards and crops ruined. The tornado swept about a third of a mile in width through valuable timber land, leveling everything of size, blockading the roads, and doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The people were much frightened, and fled in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured.

Severe Shock of an Earthquake.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 12.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here at 9 o'clock, last evening, which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City, chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered.

PRESCOTT, C. W., Friday, July 12.

An earthquake was felt here last evening, at 9 o'clock. The shocks were quite violent, and lasted nearly a minute.

COBURG, Friday, July 12.

About 9 o'clock we experienced a severe shock from an earthquake, which lasted about a minute.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

The *Canada* arrived here at 6 P. M. Her mails were forwarded at 8½ o'clock on the night train. The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, in care of the baggage-master, was also forwarded by this train.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, July 12.

SYLAH MATTHEWS, of this city, one of the most eminent lawyers of Western New-York, was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy yesterday while engaged in arguing a case in Court. He was taken home in an unconscious state, and died at an early hour this morning.

Markets By Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 12.

FLOUR steady. Holders of WHEAT firmer; market quiet; sales last night 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 73c.; this morning, 3,000 bushels, at 73c. CORN in good demand; market closing firm; sales 60,000 bushels, at 32c. WHISKY nominal, at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; $4@$4 25 from Spring Wheat; Extra and Family Flour, $4 25@$4 75. WHEAT improving; Red, $1 10@$1 13; White, $1 18@$1 25. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bush. at 52c.@53c. WHISKY, 16c.@16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 12.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 75½, Reading Railroad 19, Morris Canal 39, Long Island Railroad 10½, Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₰ cent. discount.

The Accident to Mr. Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, July 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper regarding an accident to myself is exaggerated. A shoulder bone only was broken, and I am already on my feet again.

P. T. BARNUM.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE SLAVER TRITON.—Deputy Marshal BORST yesterday arrested JOHN MORRIS, one of the crew of the slaver *Triton*, who escaped on the day of the arrival of the brig at this port, while Midshipman BOACHER was off reporting his arrival to the United States Marshal. Another of the escaped prisoners, named JOHN WILLIAMS, was arrested by the same officer on Thursday. MORRIS is well known to the pilots of this port, having for many years served here as a pilot himself. The remaining prisoner who made his escape, Capt. PERCY, of the *Triton*, is supposed to have gone to Boston. The United States Marshal at Boston, has been telegraphed, and will no doubt speedily effect his arrest.

FOLLOWING A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of Brooklyn, representing the Second Congressional District, has followed the example of Hon. Mr. SICKLES by filling the cadetship at West Point, at his disposal, from the public schools.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau N. P.—Mrs. L. Ober, Mrs. R. Kerr and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, Mrs. L. West and child, Jules Leblanc and family, 7, and servant, Miss J. A. Aldann, Miss B. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Laudoux, Charles Parkinson and family, 4, Mrs. A. Smith and child, Mrs. T. Chapman, F. Ridel and family, 3, Mrs. Dunbar and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Viannello and child, Gen. P. R. Negrette, Ensign Jos. Knipe, Captains Cotlin, W. P. Polley and J. F. Broderson, Messrs. G. L. Brinkerhoff, C. L. Carty, R. J. Morrison, W. W. Guild, N. Coleman, W. A. Cornick, S. F. Capell, J. J. Merritt, J. F. Yero, J. M. S. Foix, A. R. del Camino, R. Menucho, L. Sola, J. B. Plase, J. P. Plase, F. Lefendre, C. Bacot, A. de C. Romero, J. Garcia, B. Yzquierdo, D. Lalbin, J. del Campo, M. F. Lopez, M. F. Ramos, J. O. Bafford, J. Lubira, A. D'Costa, C. Bartlett, S. Hayman, C. Giraud, J. S. George, N. Pulgaron, J. R

The New-York Times.

VCL. X....NO. 3060. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Total Discomfiture of the Rebels in Western Virginia.

Details of the Battle at Rich Mountain.

Official Account of Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Loss 159 Killed and Wounded, and 100 Prisoners.

Beverly Occupied by the National Forces.

Precipitate Retreat of Garnett with Ten Thousand Rebels.

Measures Taken to Cut Off his Communications.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL ALLEN.

The Recent Skirmish between the Rebels and Hawkins' Zouaves.

TWO INSURGENT COLONELS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

Gen. McCLELLAN reports that perhaps 20 of his men were killed and 40 wounded, and not 50 killed, in the late engagement, as erroneously stated.

The Government is still engaged in making such arrangements as will render the condition of the troops more comfortable, and providing for every possible comfort for the sick.

The improvement in the military drill and discipline of the volunteers is such as to elicit the highest encomiums from army veterans.

W. D. SHEPHERD, of Washington, has been awarded the contract for furnishing stationery to the Interior Department.

It appears from calculations at the Post-office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the seceded States amounted to only $960.000, while the expenses of the transportation of the mails exceeded this sum by $3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in these States.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, July 13.

A deserter from the Confederate army was brought to head-quarters last night. He was a resident of Madison, Indiana, (named W. H. WILSON,) until last Spring, when he went to Louisiana on the Mississippi boat trade. Finding himself powerless in the hands of the Secessionists, he entered the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, which was about leaving for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get among his friends by desertion. An opportunity he found yesterday, when on picket duty, near Bank's Station. He gives very intelligent information regarding the position of the enemy. There were 2,000 troops at Fairfax Station yesterday morning, including a Louisiana regiment. He is not informed of the number of troops at Fairfax Court-house.

An arrival from down the river brings information that a regiment of rebel troops are encamped in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, July 13—P. M.

Two prisoners were brought into the Connecticut camp, to-day. One was named JOHN TAYLOR, and is supposed to belong to Alexandria. Both were in the cavalry service. They were arrested two miles this side of Fairfax. They refused to give any information, and were sent to Arlington.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A communication was received from the Postmaster-General in relation to having suspended the mails in the seceded States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Senators elect in Virginia, namely, W. B. WILEY, in place of Mr. MASON, and J. S. CARLISLE, in place of Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he looked upon it as a favorable omen for the return of the Old Dominion to this body.

Mr. BAYARD protested against the admission of these gentlemen as Senators in the place of Senators whose time had not expired. He thought a very grave question was involved. He moved to refer the credentials to the Committee on Judiciary before administering the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the credentials stated on the 9th day of July that these gentlemen were elected Senators in place of Messrs. MASON and HUNTER, but yesterday the Senate treated the said gentlemen as Senators, and when these new gentlemen were elected, in the judgment of the Senate, there was no vacancy, for the Senate treated Messrs. MASON and HUNTER as such, and expelled them. For that reson he thought they had better be referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he hoped the motion would not prevail. The Credentials were *prima facia* evidence that these gentlemen were Senators elect, according to the Constitution and laws of Virginia. There could be no objection to their being qualified, then; any contest could be settled afterwards.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if Messrs. MASON and HUNTER had appeared yesterday and claimed seats he would have voted to expel them, because they had taken up arms against the United States; but, if yesterday the Senate had a right to expel Messrs. MASON and HUNTER, we had no right now to recognize an election before that time. This was the only objection he had. He wanted the Senate to act according to the Constitution, and preserve its constitutional records.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the case of new States which had elected Senators before they were really in the Union.

Mr. HOWE—The credentials here are fair on their face, but going outside of the credentials we know that the old Governor is in arms against the country, and is not recognized as a Governor, but as a traitor. A portion of the people of Virginia are loyal to the Union, and the loyal men have a Legislature, and ask a Representative, and they are entitled to it, and the enemies of the country are not entitled.

Mr. BAYARD replied, contending that that was against the proper form of law, and recognizing insurrection in the State.

Mr. HALE said he wanted to notice one thing said by the Senator from Delaware—that this would be recognizing insurreetion. I deny that it is in any way recognizing insurrection. It is recognizing the true and loyal men of the State of Virginia. One portion of the State of Virginia is in insurrection and revolt, but one portion remains true and loyal, and they come here and ask that they may be represented. To be sure there was no precedent for this thing, because the world never before saw such a state of things. This is no time for forms or ceremony. It was a question of life or death with this Government, and it must be met, and these very men for whom so much sympathy is expressed to-day, sat here last Winter aiding the men who plotted and who said that this Government had received a staggering blow, and we dare not resent it. That was the kind of insult that was heaped on the Government. This is the day and the hour for the decision of all these experiments in Government. It is the combination of the grand contest that has been going on through all time between despotism and constitutional Government and liberty. That is the issue, and we are fighting the battle of all past ages and coming generations. They have all culminated in the experiment we are making to-day. Sir, this war has been forced upon this country—forced upon it until the last question left to it was, to submit ignominiously, or with all the energy it could command send its controling voice out to the millions who are subject to its control; who believe they had a Government which could defend them, and around which they could rally; and they did rally as never people rallied before. And I tell you, Sir, if you hesitate to meet the issue, and to meet it in all its aspects, and all its contingencies, here on this floor, on the field of battle, and everywhere, you are unworthy of the day and hour in which God Almighty has permitted you to enact the part he has assigned you in the great chapter of human destiny. I am glad, Sir, that I was born about the time I was, so that my lines have fallen here to-day. I am glad that my destiny is linked with the great contest that has been coming, coming, with every successive generation and every successive experiment that the world has made in all the past. I feel to-day that all the blood that has been shed in the battle-field for freedom, is at issue in the contest we are now carrying on. I feel that the blood of every patriot who has poured out his life on the scaffold, the worth of it and the effect of it is all at this issue, if we are faithful to the hour, faithful to the crisis, and faithful to our duty—that God will pour out on this nation all the blessings which have been invoked by the prayers of the pious in all times past. It is no holiday contest in which we are engaged. It is no time to hunt up justice of the Peace records, to find precedents of form. We must accept the contest as it comes, destitute of any precedent in the past, but I trust in God to shed infinite light on the future. At such a time, in such a day, and in such a contest, the only question I ask of any man is, Is your heart right? if it is, give me your hand, join us in this great struggle. And if there are loyal men in Virginia, who are determined to stand by the cause of civil liberty in this hour of peril, let them valve, let them form a Constitutional Government as they best may, and let this National Government pour its men and money to sustain them in that contest. While I am up, Sir, I want to say another thing. The people of this country are exceedingly impatient at the way this thing is carried on, and know but what that impatience will be turned to indignation, if they see, when the loyal State of Virginia claims her place here, the Senate hesitate and deliberate whether they will admit, lest it might conflict with some of the former rights of the men whom we expelled yesterday or the day before. I trust, Sir, we shall use the emphatic language of the late Senator from Missouri, (BENTON,) whom you always used to listen to with so much pleasure. When some one asked him to retrace some position he had taken, "Sir," said he, "I use no backward step." I want that to be the motto of this Administration, and this Republican Party. And if we cannot put down this rebellion, let them put us down. The day of compromise has gone by. We have lived on compromise; it was our daily food. There was no evil for which a compromise was not proposed, and the nature of it was just this: The party now in rebellion against the Government took everything they could take, and gave nothing back, and then called it a compromise. That day is gone, and I have no compromise to offer except the Constitution of the United States; that is good enough for me and has ever been. Mr. HALE then referred to the case of Senator HARLEM, of Iowa, who, when he came here, was sworn in, and about twelve months afterward, the Senate sent him home, and his people sent him back. He also referred to the case of the Indiana Senators, who had not, as a large portion of the Senate thought, not even a *prima facie* claim to a seat; yet they were admitted. He hoped the same justice would be done to Virginia.

Mr. POWELL wished to enter his protest against the admission of these men. It looked like overthrowing the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the case in 1790, when a Governor of Virginia appointed Mr. WALKER in the place of Mr. JNO. MASON, who refused to act. These expelled Senators refused to act before these other men were elected. He also referred to a case in Maryland.

Mr. LATHAM said he had supposed, at first, that the western portion of Virginia had seceded. In that case he was prepared to oppose it. He would not recognize in any way this most damnable doctrine of secession that the Government was ever infected with. But this was not the case. Here was the great seat of Virginia, and the Legislature was regularly elected, and the Senate was bound to admit these gentlemen as Senators from Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, asked if the vacancy did not really exist at the time the Senate expelled the Senators.

Mr. SAULSBURY said, in his judgment the Senate might have treated it as a vacancy, but they had treated the Senators as expelled Senators. He wished it distinctly understood he had no sympathy with the expelled Senators, for he believed, with the Senator from California, that the doctrine of secession was a most damnable one, and leading to most dangerous results.

Mr. JOHNSON (of Tennessee) contended that it was the duty of the National Government to come and help the loyal men of Virginia, and sustain them in the great struggle against rebellion which he believed would result in the overthrow of treachery and treason. He hoped these men would be qualified and take their seats here among Senators, and help battle for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the effect of the resolution of the Senate simply was that the Senators expelled were guilty of treason. Virginia sends two Senators here and asks they be admitted, and the Clerks of the Senate have no right to refuse them. In 1791 Mr. PINCKNEY resigned and the Governor called an election and Mr. MERCER was elected, and the House decided that a State had a right to decide on the vacancy. He contended this was a perfectly clear case, and that it was right and proper to admit these gentlemen.

The discussion was carried on by Messrs. SAULSBURY and BAYARD at some length.

Mr. TEN EYCK said that he was glad that the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL) had asked for the ayes and noes. The Senator put himself forward as the champion of the Constitution, and arraigned the President for violation of the Constitution. But the Senator admitted that the President had done one constitutional act when he called for seventy-five thousand men. But why did not Kentucky answer to the call of the President. He (TEN EYCK) did not think neutrality was true to the Constitution. It was with the country as with God. He who is not for us is against us.

Mr. POWELL said that Kentucky believed that the troops called out by the President were intended to subjugate the South, and, therefore, refused to comply with his demand. Kentucky desires peace and compromise. She does not wish to imbue her hands in the blood of her brothers. She has been and always will be ready, to fight against a foreign enemy. Her attitude should be admired by all true Christian men. She wished to be a peace maker.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he could only repeat the words of the gallant ROUSSEAU, in reply to the Senator, who said, "Neutrality is treason." The troops here are not for subjugating the South, but for suppressing insurrection and preserving the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he wanted a vote. The country wanted deeds not words.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 5, Nays 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

The new Virginia Senators were then sworn in, suppressed applause breaking forth as they took the oath.

The Loan Bill was taken up, and several amendments from the Committee on Finance adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend so as to make $150,000.000, instead of $250,000,000, on the ground that $150,000,000 was sufficient till the next session of Congress. Lost. Yeas, 4; Nays, 36; Messrs. JOHNSON, of Missouri, POLK, POWELL and SAULSBURY voting in the negative.

The bill was then laid over temporarily.

The bill to increase the present military establishment was then taken up.

Mr. KING offered an amendment that within six months after the insurrection be suppressed the Army be restored to what was proposed by the act of May, 1861. Agreed to.

Also, that the President cause officers and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the Army in accordance. The previous amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH offered an amendment that no person be commissioned a Major or Brigadier-General in the Regular Army unless having served ten years, and no person a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, unless he has served two years. Disagreed to.

Also, that if citizens are to be appointed officers in the Army, they shall first pass a Board of Examiners.

Mr. WILSON objected to the amendment, as it would in effect prevent the appointment of worthy officers, and men of intellect and culture.

Mr. LATHAM thought that some limitation ought to be placed on appointing officers. It was a great evil now to have citizens appointed over old officers in the Army, when they had no military qualifications.

Mr. WILSON said that many officers in the Army ought to be placed in different positions. In fact, the Army was paralyzed as you go toward the head, until you reach the head. Many men who served on the frontiers, and are serving the country among the mountains, have not had justice done them—while many men who hang around Washington, get good positions.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. NESMITH moved to amend so that the enlistments made in 1861 and 1862 be five years, instead of three years. He said that we have got to have a larger standing army, and ventured to predict that no man would see the Army reduced. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend, that officers of the Army transferred into new regiments, relative to rank, shall be preserved. Lost.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

The Speaker laid before the House, this afternoon, a communication from the Postmaster-General, made in compliance with the law which requires him to state the reasons for discontinuing the mails in the so-called seceded States. He says the events for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary. It seemed more necessary for him to explain why the transportation of the mails was continued therein so long. It was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in those States and disabusing the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence, he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the conspiracy, the postal service affording the best means to this end. He had no doubt the people of the South would vindicate his course at the first opportunity. They shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a preamble, that *whereas*, JOHN B. CLARK was elected a Member of Congress on the first Monday in August, and *whereas*, since that time the said J. B. CLARK held a commission in the State Guard in Missouri, under the rebel Governor of that State, and took part in the engagement at Booneville, therefore,

Resolved, That said JOHN B. CLARK has forfeited his right as a Representative of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a Member of this House.

Mr. BLAIR said that Mr. CLARK took up arms against the Government of the United States, and this was sufficient for his expulsion. The Third District of that State was loyal, and is, therefore, entitled to a loyal Representative. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, wanted him to withdraw the motion in order that he might submit one which was legitimate and proper, namely, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections. The gentleman's love of fairness will induce him to comply with this request.

Mr. BLAIR refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. REID, of Missouri, said that he had no knowledge of Mr. CLARK being in arms against the Government. He had never heard of it, except from rumor. Perhaps, however, Mr. BLAIR had information that he (REED) did not possess. He would be glad if the subject could be referred to a proper committee.

Mr. BLAIR repeated that the Third Congressional District should be represented by a loyal man. He had made the statement on his own responsibility and with a full knowledge of the fact. It was as notorious that Mr. CLARK was in arms against the Government at Booneville, as that Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE were there.

Mr. BURNETT again interposed, and amid, calls to order from the Republican side, said something about this being a star chamber.

The Speaker reminded him that he was out of order.

Mr. BURNETT excused himself by saying that the proposed course was so extraordinary that he did not know in what proper terms to condemn it.

The main question was ordered to be put. When Mr. COX's, of Ohio, name was called he said, "if he were satisfied that Gen. CLARK was in arms against the Government, he would vote to expel. Until a proper inquiry could be had, he voted no.

The resolution was then adopted by 94 against 45.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbit, Bailey of Massachusetts, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederic A. Conkling, Conway, Covode, Crittenden, Curtis, Cutter, Davis, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunlap, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchont, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Harding, Harrison, Hutchins, Jackson, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Morrill, Morrill of Maine, Morrell of Vermont, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellinberger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Maryland, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandervere, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, Whitley, White of Indiana, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Baily of Pennsylvania, Browne, Burnett, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Craven, Dawes, Delano, English, Fouke, Gooch, Haight, Holman, Johnson, Law, Laycar, Leary, Logan, Moorhead, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Perry, Reid, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Vorhees, Ward, White of Ohio, Wood, Woodruff, Wright.

A message was received from the President. He had approved of the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into service up to the 30th of June last.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from CHARLES S. FOSTER, claiming his election as a Representative from the First District of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the several reports made by Gen. HARNEY, lately connected with the forces in Missouri.

It was amended, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, by adding the words "if consistent with the public interests."

Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a bill for the establishment of an armory at Timber Basin, near New-York. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. WARD asked, but did not receive, consent to introduce a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, asked, but failed to obtain, consent to introduce a resolution, declaring "that the recognition of the Confederate States by any foreign Power would be considered an act of hostility to the United States, and would justify the suspension of diplomatic relations with such a Power."

On motion of Mr. ELIOTT, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate at the next session all information relative to the so-called Asiatic Coolie-trade.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions referred to in the President's Message, including the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States, at the beginning of the next Session of Congress, or at this Session, if compatible with the public service, communicate to this House all the correspondence with the English, French, Spanish, and other Governments, with reference to the rights of blockade, privateering, and the recognition of the so-called Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. F.A. CONKLING, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to report to this House in what manner and to what extent the expenditures of the Government of the United States may be reduced, and what officers may be dispensed with.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, asked, but failed to obtain, permission to introduce a resolution declaring "that the Union must be preserved, and the sole object of the war is to restore the authority of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of loyal men."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to promote the efficiency of the Army by retiring disabled or infirm officers.

The bill provides that a Board be selected from the Medical Staff, to be appointed from time to time, to determine the facts and occasion of each disability, &c.

It was stated in the course of incidental debate, that the bill had met the approbation of military men.

The Committee rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. CURTIS, (of Iowa) called up the bill for the relief of the soldiers who lost private property in going from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the amount being eleven hundred and twenty dollars. The bill was passed, and at 2 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

BEVERLY, Randolph Co., Va., Saturday, July 13.

Yesterday morning Gen. McCLELLAN ordered four regiments, the Eighth, Tenth and the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, to proceed along the line of the hills, southeast of the enemy's intrenched camp, to the Beverly Road where it crosses Rich Mountain, two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road and attack the east side of the works,—Gen. McCLELLAN being prepared to assault the west side as soon as firing should announce the commencement of the attack. The capture of a courier, who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of the movement. When Col. ROSECRANZ reached the Beverly Road at 2 o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted at the opposite side of the road, about 800 strong, with two cannon, and holding a strong position, partially fortified. An engagement instantly took place, and continued for three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with the loss of 300 men, including officers, and both cannon.

About seventy-five of the rebels were killed, seventy-five of them wounded, are in our hands, and one hundred and fifty others as prisoners.

The road was between two hills. Our troops, descending a steep declivity, were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured musketry shot and shell upon them.

ROSECRANZ's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night. Gen. McCLELLAN was in position with his whole force during the whole afternoon, ready to make the assault, but heard nothing from the other column, except the distant firing. Early in the morning he was proceeding to plant cannon upon an eminence, commanding a portion of the rebel camp, and prepared to attack the whole nest in front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving behind a few of their sick men, all their tents, cannon, camp equipage and transportation. A rapid march was then made by Gen. McCLELLAN to Beverly, passing ROSECRANZ's command on the road, with instructions to follow quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained, late in the day, that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving towards Romney. Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The foregoing is approved by Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Army Head-quarters, from Gen. McCLELLAN:

BEVERLY, Saturday, July 13.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.—The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his caps. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. GARNETT abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. Gen. MORRIS is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland, to join Gen. HILL at Rowlesburgh. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburgh, and will cut off GARNETT's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops, strongly intrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show GARNETT's force to have been 10,000 men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and, I think, Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, etc.

I trust that General COX has by this time driven WISE out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Department of Ohio.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 13.

Gov. MORGAN has just ordered Col. BERDAN'S Sharp-shooters from this State, when enrolled, to be equipped without delay, having received a dispatch from the President and Secretary of War that they would be pleased to have him do so. The Committee appointed here by Col. BERDAN consists of STEPHEN MARTIN, JOHN WILSON and JOHN C. CLARK, and they are to test the skill of the applicants from Albany, Troy and Hudson. The Committee met yesterday at the Red House.

Everything was admirably arranged, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The test was ten consecutive shots, distance 200 yards, aggregate measurement from the central ball-hole not to exceed 50 inches or an average of 5 inches. But six out of several dozen were able to come up to the requirement, viz.: John F. Sickles, Chas. F. Biete, Chas. E. Scott, Wm. Warren, Albert H. Southwick and John Van Arnott. Others will be tested in a day or two. Albany is determined to be fully represented in this greatest of all regiments.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

Capt. SMITH, from Springfield on Thursday morning, gives further particulars of the battle at Carthage.

BEN. MCCULLOUGH was in the fight with his Arkansas troops. Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE were present, but took no active part. Gen. RAIN's son was killed. The rebel list of dead will be between six and seven hundred.

A detachment of 100 of SIGEL's troops left at Neosho had been captured. The State officers wanted them shot, to which MCCULLOUGH would not agree.

There had been no second battle. Preparations were being made for a movement.

THE BATTLE NEAR CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

FULL DETAILS OF COL. SIGEL'S BRILLIANT DEFENCE—HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS.

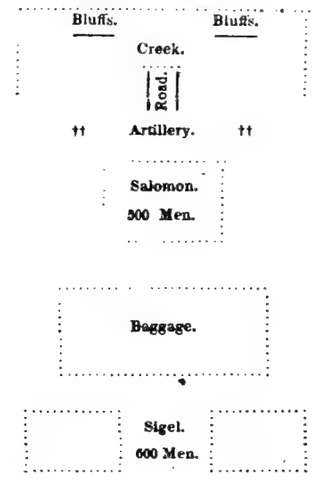
From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

Lieut. M. TOSK, of the artillery attached to the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, who acted as Col. SIGEL's Adjutant in the engagement near Carthage, arrived in the city last night on the Pacific train. He comes as the bearer of dispatches to the Commander at the Arsenal, having traveled day and night from the seat of war. The account given by Lieut. TOSK of the battle between the National forces and the Missouri troops is interesting. From his statement, it appears that on Friday morning last, at 5 o'clock, a scouting party, sent out by Col. SIGEL, encountered about two miles distant from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were attacked, and three taken prisoners. With all dispatch, Col. SIGEL prepared to go forward, expecting to meet the State troops some distance west of Carthage. About 9½ o'clock, the meeting took place in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. Lieut. TOSK estimates the numbers of the opposing army at five thousand, chiefly cavalry, but supplied with a battery of five cannon—four six-pounders and one twelve-pounder—while Col. SIGEL's command consisted of his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. SALOMON's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. BACKOF. Col. SIGEL's Regiment had six hundred men and Col. SALOMON's five hundred. The State troops were commanded by Generals PARSONS and RAINS. Maj. BACKOF, under the direction of Col. SIEGEL, opened the fire, which continued briskly for nearly two hours. In less than an hour the twelve-pounder of the State troops was dismounted, and soon afterwards the whole battery was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State troops, whom for convenience we shall call JACKSON's men, twice broke their ranks, but were rallied and held their position very well, considering the destructive discharges against them, until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this juncture about 1,500 of the cavalry started back with the intention of cutting off SIGEL's transportation train, seeing which movement a retreat was ordered, and word sent immediately for the wagons to advance as rapidly as possible. By keeping up the fire with the infantry, and bringing the artillery in range whenever practicable, Col. SIGEL managed to retard the progress of JACKSON's cavalry, and eventually to fall back almost unobstructed to the baggage train, which was some 3½ miles from the scene of the first engagement.

By a skillful movement the wagons were placed in the centre of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. JACKSON's troops then retreated and endeavored to surround the entire column by taking a position upon some high bluffs or hills overlooking a creek. There was but one road leading across this stream, and to progress at all without further retreating in the direction of Carthage, it was necessary to cross the elevation where the cavalry were mainly posted. The following sketch will show the situation at this point:

State Cavalry—1,500 horse.



Maj. BACKOF ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left and two to the right, and at the same time a similar movement was made from Col. SIGEL's battalions. This was a manœuvre to induce JACKSON's men to believe that SIGEL was seeking to pass out on the extremes of their lines, and to out-flank the cavalry. It was followed by a closing up to the right and to the left by the forces on the bluffs, when, on reaching a point 350 yards from the cavalry, the four pieces were ordered to a transverse obligue, and immediately a heavy cross-fire was opened with cannister. At the same time the infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were scattered in every direction. Ten rounds of cannister were fired from each of the cannon, together with several rounds by the infantry.

This was at about 5 o'clock in the evening, and the engagement, with the manœuvering, had occupied in the neighborhood of two hours. JACKSON's Cavalry were poorly mounted, being armed chiefly with shotguns and common rifles. They had no cannon on the bluff or hills, and were consequently able to make little or no resistance to the attacks of Col. SIGEL. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken, belonging to JACKSON'S troops, and there were also captured sixty double-barreled shot-guns, and some revolvers and bowie-knives. Our informant states that one of the prisoners, on being asked how many had been killed on his side, estimated the loss at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred.

Lieut. TOSK says that it is undeniable that the officers of JACKSON'S troops displayed great ability in their manœuvres, showing much strategic skill, but the men were raw and undisciplined, their inexperience in the art of war leading them continually into danger.

Notwithstanding their losses, the State troops still held their position so far as to cut off SIGEL's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, JACKSON's men following and surrounding the column on three sides. During the retreat, firing by the infantry was kept up, and in this way the cavalry was kept at some distance. SIGEL's command got back to Carthage at 6¼ o'clock, and at once undertook to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement was strongly and desperately resisted, JACKSON's men feeling that once in the timber they could do nothing, being on horseback. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of the infantry into action. After some hard fighting, Col. SIGEL got his men into the woods, and so covered his retreat as to force the State troops to relinquish the further prosecution of the fight for the night. The latter returned to Carthage with the evident purpose of renewing the battle in the morning. Lieut. TOSK, without any positive information on the subject, thinks that in this last engagement near Carthage, JACKSON's men must have suffered a loss of not less than two hundred killed. He says that during the whole day the loss on the National side was but eight killed and forty-five wounded, though we understand that the dispatches of Col. SIGEL to Col. HARDING, at the Arsenal, place the number of killed at twenty-four. The report that Lieut.-Col. WOLFE was killed is erroneous, the only officer even wounded being Captain STOUDMAN, of SIGEL's regiment.

Col. SIGEL, notwithstanding the great fatigue of the day—his men being in action nearly twelve hours, and suffering severely from the heat and from lack of water—ordered his men to press on in retreat from Carthage. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of Jasper County, (Carthage being the country seat,) a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. There they went into camp at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. In the afternoon of the next day the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, in Lawrence County, sixteen or eighteen miles east of Sarcoxie, where SIGEL took a stand, and where his head-quarters were located when Lieut. TOSK left, which was at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 7th.

We should have stated above that our informant says that the cannon of the State troops was only provided with round balls and worked by very poor artillerists.

Lieut. TOSK met Gen. SWEENY with his force five miles from Mount Vernon, and Col. BROWN 15 miles from there, so that the army under Col. SIGEL had been largely augmented, and we may soon hear more exciting news from the Southwest.

The following letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Springfield, July 6, gives the following details of subsequent movements:

Since Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY and his command arrived here, every one has been on the tip-toe of excitement, expecting something to be done, and that right speedily. Immediately after his arrival, the General dispatched messengers to Cols. SIGEL and SALOMON, who were encamped at Neosho, to move on their columns to Carthage, which was promptly executed. Scouts had been sent to all parts of the South and West, to ascertain the precise movements and position of the enemy's force, and the information obtained determined this movement of our forces. Last night, about 12 o'clock, a messenger was dispatched from Col. SIGEL to Gen. SWEENEY, stating that JACKSON, PRICE and RAINS had united their forces to the strength of 4,000 men, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage, on the Carthage and Lamar road. Cols. SIGEL and SALOMON pushed forward their columns, and attacked the rebel force in accordance with the general orders, about 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and continued the fighting during the day. Messengers have been continually arriving and departing the whole day, and reliable information is obtained that the rebels are retreating southeastward, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Caseville, and forcing their way from that point to Arkansas. This afternoon Gen. SWEENY commands in person a flying column moving southwestwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus crushing them completely between our columns, and routing secessionism for ever in this State. While I am writing, a scout enters with reliable news, that JACKSON and his forces are retreating slowly south-eastwardly, with their baggage and plunder, under cover of their cannon, and Cols. SIGEL and SALOMON are attacking his rear, thus administering a *stern* lesson to the *laxity* of secession discipline under PRICE, FOX, RAINS & Co. Reliable information reached head-quarters that large bodies of mounted men are congregated together at West Plains and Forsythe, with the intention of uniting their forces, and pushing onward to join the column of FOX, PRICE & Co. To check this movement, the General dispatched a company of 200 mounted men towards the southeast, through Douglas County, to prevent their union and push back their forces, under Gen. MCBRIDE and Gen. PRICE, until he shall be able to crush them in detail, after first bagging FOX, PRICE & Co.

After having effected these purposes, the General will fall back again upon Springfield, and hold this, the most important point in the Southwest. As far as my knowledge of military matters are concerned, I consider this the most important place *now* to hold in the State, as forces may be pushed out in every direction from here, and occupying, as it does, the very hub of military importance on the southwest part of the State. Gen. PRICE, with a mounted force, has been threatening this point for the last week, and has even said he would *dine* in Springfield on the 4th of July; but *he did not dine here*—reason, fear of being overstuffed with blue beans. A company of Home Guards arrived here last evening, bringing as prisoner the celebrated Col. COFFEE, who has been riding secessionism rampantly for the past few months; but I expect his coffee will soon be settled, perhaps forever. I visited the distinguished Secessionist in his lonely cell this morning, he having made a requisition on my medical stores for *good brandy*, which I refused him, thinking his accustomed *Bourbon* better fitted for a secession stomach than the best old pale Otard furnished me by the Medical Director as hospital supplies.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TWO OF THE REBEL OFFICERS KILLED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 12, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 13.

The United States steam-frigate towed up last night proved to be the *St. Lawrence*.

The Confederates confess to the loss of two officers killed in the encounter between 30 of HAWKINS' Zouaves and 150 of their troops, a few days ago, near Newport's News. One of them was Col. DE RUSSAY, brother of Col. DE RUSSAY of the Engineers Corps at Old Point.

One of NORMANSEY's evaporators is being put in operation at the Fortress, which will produce from ten 1,000 gallons of fresh water per day. This is the most effective measure yet employed by Quartermaster TALLMADGE to supply this post with water.

The examination of Col. ALLEN for disregarding Gen. BUTLER's safe-guard began yesterday. Lieut. LODIK is Judge Advocate. Col. ALLEN denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony. If the Colonel is really guilty of permitting the depredations charged against him, it is to be hoped that he will be punished to the fullest extent.

An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewell's Point, probably burning timber and brushwood.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. MAGRUDER.

From the Baltimore Clipper, of yesterday.

By the arrival of the steamer *Louisiana*, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, we have gathered the following facts and rumors concerning events at Fortress Monroe and vicinity:

"From an officer of the National Army, who came passenger on the boat, we were informed that it was reported and generally believed at the Fortress, that Col. MAGRUDER, of the Confederate forces, had been killed a few days since during a short engagement with the National forces at Newport's News. The rumor was more fully strengthened yesterday by a negro making his way to Newport in a small boat, and stating that such was the case, and that the body of the rebel chieftain had been taken to Norfolk.

Throughout Thursday the woods on Sewall's Point was burning briskly, a dense volume of smoke completely enveloping the Point. It is now thought that the woods were set on fire by shells thrown from the Sawyer gun placed on the Rip Raps.

During Thursday the most powerful glasses were brought to bear upon the Point to ascertain if the rebels still held possession of the place. After a careful survey of

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Canada.

Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., reached this City early yesterday morning.

We add various extracts of interest to the details already received from Halifax.

The Berlin papers publish a dispatch, recently addressed by Baron SCHLEINITZ to the Prussian Minister at Washington, in which is expressed the warmest sympathy with the welfare of the Union and the deepest regret for the present unfortunate discord. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron GEROLT, is instructed to discuss the important question of the treatment of neutral ships with the American Government in a friendly and open manner. The course which the Prussian Government most wishes to see adopted by that of the United States, is a declaration of adhesion to the Paris declaration of 1856. Should this be unobtainable, Prussia would for the present content herself with a binding declaration that America would, for the duration of the present civil war and with respect to neutral shipping, adopt the application of principles two and three, as laid down in the Paris document—namely, that a neutral flag covers an enemy's cargo, with the exception of contraband of war; and that neutral property under a hostile flag (with the same exception) is inviolable.

The London *Herald* says:

"It is time, indeed, for the North to set its house in order and to look well to what it is doing. If anything should happen to the veteran Scott the command of the Army would devolve upon a mere youth, hitherto unheard of, and quite inexperienced. The South appears to number among its commanders men of some ability, who understand the conduct of a campaign."

COTTON THROUGH MEXICO.

From the London Post.

On the 21st of last month an act was passed by the Congress of the Southern States at Montgomery, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the exportation of cotton or of cotton yarn, "except through the seaports of the said Confederate States." And this prohibition is to continue so long as any of the ports of the South are blockaded by the Government of the United States. The object of this act clearly is to retaliate upon the Northern States, by preventing them from obtaining for their manufactures a supply of the raw material overland. It would appear, therefore, that for the present all commerce in American cotton is effectually cut off. The blockade of the Southern ports by the Navy of the North on the one hand, and the strict prohibition against the inland traffic on the other, must entirely shut up at least the ordinary channels of traffic. But there is a clause in the recent act passed by the Confederate States which indicates that a new outlet may be found in the present crisis for the great staple of the South. The provision to which we refer is in the following words: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit exportation to Mexico through its contiguous frontier."

Now, as the Northern States are at peace with Mexico, they cannot of course interfere with any exports that may be shipped from that country. Still less can they blockade any Mexican port. The question of the practicability of establishing a transit for cotton across the Mexican frontier is therefore one of very great importance, and more especially to ourselves. We may remember that during the Russian war a traffic of a similar kind was established with great success. Although all direct intercourse with Russia was prohibited, the produce of that country found its way overland to the ports of Prussia, and was thence shipped, without let or hindrance, to England. The land traffic had, no doubt, the effect both of raising the price and diminishing the quantity. But we deemed it better to submit to this inconvenience than to the still greater inconvenience of being deprived of Russian produce altogether. The truth is, the more commercial the world grows the more difficult does it become to enforce the laws of war regarding trade. The spirit of these laws is so essentially opposed to the spirit of commerce that we need not be surprised at this, nor at the various attempts which have been made of recent years, by different commercial bodies both in Europe and in America, to overturn the ancient doctrines upon this subject, and to introduce an entirely new maritime code.

Whether or not the contemplated cotton traffic through Mexico is likely to succeed we are not prepared to say. Tampico, we believe, is the nearest port to the American frontier, and the route from thence through Texas to the mouth of the Mississippi is long and difficult. But we know that to India cotton is still brought from the interior of the country by the most primitive modes of conveyance; and in the event of a protracted struggle in America we have no doubt that a portion of the produce of the Southern States will find its way to Mexican ports, and from thence in neutral bottoms to Europe. It is astonishing to what channels commerce will adapt itself when its ordinary course is interrupted. NAPOLEON could not, in triumph from the Tagus to the Vistula, overthrew, as if by magic, the best appointed armies and the most ancient dynasties in Europe. He could make and unmake what laws he chose, subjecting only one—the simple and eternal law of demand and supply. His famous Milan and Berlin decrees were more injurious to his subjects than to his enemies. British commerce found its way to the heart of his dominions in spite of every obstacle, and American cotton will find its way across the Atlantic in spite of all the navies in the world. But it is possible, nay, highly probable, that the demand for it will diminish in the event of a protracted contest. There are numerous instances in the history of commerce where the accident of war, or even the alteration of a law, has entirely destroyed some particular branch of trade. The present state of things has stimulated, and must continue to stimulate, the production of cotton, not in one but in many countries. Who can tell that the misfortunes of America may not prove the salvation of India? Revolutions in commerce far more remarkable have frequently occurred, though to the Southern mind such a contingency may at present seem beyond the bounds of possibility.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. COBDEN had a demonstrative public reception by his constituents at Rochdale, on the 26th ult., when he addressed a vast audience, mainly in relation to the Commercial Treaty with France. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Now, before I sit down, I want to say one word upon a subject that affects our minds and our hearts, and meets us in our daily avocations. I want to allude, and in two words only, to something which is passing beyond the Atlantic. My friend Mr. BRIGHT and I, have been sometimes criticized by those in certain quarters of having been too friendly to American institutions. I think somebody once called us the two members for the United States. [Laughter.] Well, now, I do not know that Mr. BRIGHT and I have ever brought forward the United States as an example or a guide for us except on two questions—one, the question of non-intervention, and the other, the question of economy in the administration of our affairs. I allude now only to the first question, because it is germane to what is passing on the other side of the Atlantic. We have advocated here in England the principle of non-intervention with the affairs of other countries; and I am happy to say that we have seen within the last two years great progress made in the affairs of Europe. [Hear, hear.] One, when this lamentable—this most deplorable civil strife arose in America, to which I do not intend to allude further than to express my deep and sincere regret and sorrow that a country for which I have so deep a sympathy should be rending, I fear, upon the greatest of all calamities—a civil war. I do not care to mix myself in any way in its affairs, nor in the way of opinion or counsel. I should be presumptuous if I did so. I can only express my sorrow and suffering for what is passing there. But I have seen in certain organs of the Press in America and also in other quarters, not universal nor even general, but I have seen it stated that England has not acted properly towards that country. Well, our Government has adopted in this matter the principle of non-intervention, which we have learned from the Americans themselves. I am bound to say, so far as my judgment goes, I wholly approve of the course which our Government has taken in adopting and proclaiming the principle of non-intervention, absolute neutrality in the civil strife which is now going on in America; and I cannot believe that, in calmer moments, the Americans themselves will be otherwise than satisfied with the course which our Government has taken; for I maintain that they could have taken no other ground that would not have been not only injurious, but insulting to the American people. To interfere at all in any way without being invited by both parties to do so, can, in my opinion, do no good whatever in a case of this kind. I, therefore, hope that our Government is loyal, and I believe they are; I believe they are loyally and frankly carrying out the policy of absolute neutrality in this matter. But there is one little affair which I think will very likely give some dissatisfaction when the news reaches America, and very likely some dissatisfaction even in Canada—I mean a step which has lately been taken by our Government in sending out 2,000 or 3,000 troops to Canada; what for I cannot understand, and never could conceive. But let not our American friends consider that this is an act done specially to annoy, or even in the spirit of suspicion towards them. It is just one of those follies we always commit in such cases; and that is a fact which I beg the Americans to bear with them in thinking and talking of this matter. Our Horse Guards, or somebody quite outside of public opinion and Parliament, appear to me to be anxious to seize every occasion of bringing into prominence our military forces. [Cheers.] If there is a quarrel threatened on the Danube at an almost inaccessible distance from this country, it is immediately made the ground of increasing our forces in England. If there is a country rises—Italy or anywhere else in Europe—it is immediately made the ground for appealing to Parliament for an increase in our forces; we want to establish some more soldiers at Gibraltar, or plant some more guns at Malta; we must always be arming everywhere in the neighborhood where we hear somebody is going to fight. Now, when you analyze that policy, you find it is founded upon an absurdity. When two parties are fighting it is the very time when neither of them is likely to be disengaged to attack you. That is just the case now in America. The North and South have come into collision, but neither will be more disposed to quarrel with us in Canada. The fighting is not being carried on within several hundred miles of Canada, and anybody going to fight will be sure to rush down towards the South to indulge their appetite for fighting. [Hear, hear.] This is only one of those foolish things which we have always done at such times, and I think we may fairly call upon the Americans not to consider that this folly is especially directed towards them.

LAUNCH OF THE SCOTIA.

THE SECOND LARGEST MERCANTILE STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

From the Glasgow Herald.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the steamship *Scotia*, the second iron paddle-wheel liner built by the orders of Messrs. BURNS, of this city, for the Cunard or British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SONS, at Govan. Although the weather was rather unfavorable, yet an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the event. The *Scotia*, which is somewhat larger than the *Persia*, is the second vessel in point of magnitude and capacity that has hitherto been constructed for mercantile service. From the adaptation by the builders of every improvement and scientific auxiliary, the *Scotia* is expected to attain a very high degree of speed, and no doubt is felt that she will, in ordinary circumstances, perform the voyage between New-York and Liverpool in nine days.

The preliminary arrangements were the extreme of simplicity, but also of effectiveness. There were attached to her bow two chain cables, which stretched across the river, and were attached to anchors weighing five tons each, firmly fixed into the ground on the north side. The cables were 2½ inches in diameter, and were each capable of resisting a strain of 120 tons. There was no checking gear on the south side of the river. The inclined plane, or sliding plank along which the vessel was to slide into the water, was constructed in the usual manner, as were also the framing, the bilge-blocks and dog-shore. On deck floated the union-jack, the Stars and Stripes and several pennons.

For two hours before the launch, visitors—among whom were many ladies—thronged to the the building-yard, and by the time fixed for the event it was almost completely filled. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the knots of workmen stationed at various parts of the vessel, knocked away the bilge blocks, when the vessel sank down upon her own weight, resting on the two artificial keels, or movable base, which slides along the surface of the fixed inclined plane or sliding plank. Between the moveable base and the immovable inclined plane was the usual composition of tallow and soap, to facilitate and smooth her descent into the water. There was only at this moment the little dog-shore, with its one end fastened to the immovable plane and its other secured to the movable base, to hold back the enormous structure, weighing as it did 2,500 tons, and prevent the vessel from rushing down into the water.

The shid was then named the *Scotia* by Miss ARBUTHNOT, the youthful daughter of G. C. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank, Mid-Lothian. For the performance of this interesting ceremony, a small covered stand had been erected at the stem of the vessel.

One moment's anxious expectation, and the loud stroke of the hammer was heard, which removed the little dog-shore near the stem. Instantaneously the vessel moved. The sound had scarcely reached the ears of the spectators at the stern when the magnificent hull was in motion of her own accord, gliding smoothly and beautifully into the water amid the plaudits of the multitude. The two checking cables were not put to the strain, and within a single minute from the sound of the stroke that removed the dog-shore, the vessel was sitting safely and gracefully on the bosom of the tide. The band struck up "I'm afloat," and the vessel was towed up to Lancefield Dock, where her machinery will be put in.

As soon as the *Scotia* was fairly in the water a large number of the ladies and gentlemen in Messrs. NAPIER'S yard retired to one of the large working sheds in connection with the yard, where a sumptuous champagne lunch had been provided. Mr. JOHN NAPIER proposed "Success to the *Scotia*," which was responded to with cheers. He then proposed "Success to the Cunard Line," which was also warmly responded to.

Excepting the *Great Eastern*, the *Scotia*, as we have said, is the largest mercantile steam-ship afloat in the world, far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage, and steam power the other vessels-of-the-line, and exceeding by 760 tons the tonnage of the *Persia*, and by 1,900 tons the internal capacity of any other of the present splendid Cunard liners. Her chief proportions may be summed up as follows:

	Feet.
Length of keel and forerake	360
Length over all	400
Breadth of mould	47
Depth	32

Stupendous as the *Scotia* is, the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in the preparation of her model that her appearance is singularly graceful and lightsome. Yet this mighty fabric, so beautiful as a whole, is made up of innumerable pieces of ponderous metal, welded, joined and riveted into each other with exceeding deftness. The keel consists of several bars of iron, about 35 feet in length each, joined together by long scarfs, and is, as a whole, 14 inches deep by 4 inches thick. The framing is constructed in a manner at once peculiar, and securing the greatest possible amount of strength. Amidships the framing is of plates, four angle iron, running up to the gunwale; and towards the stem and stern there are angle irons in the usual way. The framing of the ship is very heavy. The space between each frame is 21 inches, and the powerful frames or ribs themselves vary from 10 to 7 inches in depth, with double angle irons at outer and inner edges. The bow is constructed in a manner at once peculiar, and affording the greatest possible strength to this important part of the ship. The framing of the bow is placed diagonally, the effect of which is that, in the case of collision with other ships or with rocks or icebergs, the strain would fall upon the strongest material within the structure, and that the *Scotia* would have a good chance of safety and successful resistance, while ordinary vessels would indeed be in great peril. In addition to the kelsons and girders of the usual form, kelsons of a novel form have been introduced, in order to give the ship prodigious strength. A ship, under any circumstances, must be of tremendous strength to pass the Government Surveyors; but the builders of the *Scotia* have gone farther than even this, and have put backbones and ribs into the vessel to give her extra strength. It is true that the Cunard liners, during their long career, have been almost entirely exempt from maritime disaster; still it is not the less pleasing and praiseworthy that the British and North American Steamship Company readily seize all the appliances of science and art, and think rather of what may happen, than of what has not happened. The other ships built hitherto in connection with this line have been all fine vessels; but as time rolls on experience increases, and in the present case, the results of an experience gathered amid the tremendous gales of the Atlantic have been embodied in this fine specimen of naval architecture. The vessel is not clinker built, as some vessels now are; the plates of the ship being laid alternately, so that one adds strength to the other, and they form a whole of wonderful compactness and solidity. The keel plates are 1 1-16th of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship the plates are 15-16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load-water they are ⅞ths of an inch, and above this they are an inch in thickness.

The *Scotia* has seven water-tight compartments. The goods are to be stowed in two of these divisions, 75 feet each in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height. These goods stores, or rather tanks, are placed in the centre line of the ship, and are capable of receiving 1,500 tons of measurement goods. These chambers are perfectly water-tight; and in the event of accident to the hull these tanks would of themselves float the ship, the vessel being so constructed as to have, in reality, a double bottom under the goods chambers, so that if the outer were beaten in or injured, the inner would in all likelihood protect the cargo dry and intact. These goods holds are entered by three water-tight tanks from the upper deck. On each side of these tanks are the coal cellars or bunkers, capable of containing 1,800 tons of coals. The liner will have side lever engines, with two cylinders of 100 inches diameter each, and 12 feet stroke of piston. The paddles measure 40 feet 8 inches in diameter, over the rings. She has four large tubular boilers, and two funnels; and we need only speak of her machinery in general, which is all ready, as being first-class.

The vessel has 157 cabins, affording sleeping accommodation to 300 passengers, disposed along the main deck, and lying immediately above the goods and coal stores. These cabins are nine feet in height; and, coupled with the excellent system of ventilation introduced into all the Cunard liners, we need scarcely say that they will be alike pleasant, airy and healthful. In the forecastle are the berths for the seamen and firemen; and amidships is the accommodation for some of the officers and engineers. Behind these are the galley and cooks' quarters; while aft, on each side of the wheel, are the cabins of the chief officers. Provision has also been made for the conveyance of mails. Above the main deck there is a deck-house covered, the roof of which affords a promenade from stem to stern. The fore saloon measures 45 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and 8 in height; the main saloon is 62 feet in length, by 20 feet in breadth, and 8 in height. They will be copiously lighted from the sides by plates of glass placed in the alternate panels, and will afford dining accommodation for 300 passengers. In front is that important adjunct, the pantry; and before the funnels is the kitchen, with its cooking ranges, exceeding most and equaling any of the culinary establishments of the most extensive and noted hotels in the Kingdom. On this deck and below it are also to be found the bakery, the butcher's shambles, the scullery, the cow-house, the carpenter's workshop, lamp-house, doctor's shop and ice-house.

The weight of the iron in the *Scotia*, as launched, was 2,500 tons, and when the hull is finished, its weight will be 2,800 tons. When the engines are on board, the weight of the immense mass will be 4,050 tons, at which she will draw 22 feet of water. The engines are 883 horse-power. Steam is the grand agent here; and the *Scotia*, like the other steamers of this line, is accordingly rigged only lightly with three masts. Each mast is 30 inches in diameter.

This vessel is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and the hull combines perfect symmetry of form with the strongest known proportions; and the utmost attention has been bestowed both by the builders and owners, to procure a result worthy of their long experience and high standing. The goods accommodation of the *Scotia* may be considered small, but it must be remembered that her main design is that of a floating hotel, and that the goods carried by these liners, are principally those by which the manufacturing ingenuity and refinement of the East minister to the comfort and luxury of the West.

Our Relations with Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the arrival of every European steamer expectation is on tip-toe, to learn what course England and France are likely to pursue in regard to this country. A certain undefined fear seems to exist in the minds of the people, that these great nations are anxiously awaiting the annihilation of the great American Republic, a consummation so devoutly to be wished that they are willing to employ every means to hasten that event. And these feelings are kept alive and continually strengthened by a few of our daily papers. Now, Sir, let us look at the facts. From all sides we have heard that the people of both England and France are strongly in favor of the North. They applaud, with undisguised admiration and surprise, the unanimous uprising of the American people to suppress rebellion. They may fear, and not without cause, that our present troubles will entail serious difficulties upon them, and hence they deprecate civil war, but still, like ourselves, they know that this cannot be avoided, and that eventually our people will subdue the most gigantic rebellion ever recorded on the pages of history. Hence their interests, as well as their principles, are in favor of the North. Thus much for the people. Now, for the Government. With the exception of one member from Ireland, both Houses of Parliament have shown an unusual desire to respect our naturally excessively sensitive feelings, and their Press have shown the same desire. So much so, that the London *Times* deprecates the shipment of troops to Canada, principally because we might look upon it as unfriendly. The rights of belligerents were conceded to the so-called Confederate States, but have we the right to blame them for this?

Has not our Government, under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, virtually done the same? Has not Mr. BUCHANAN waited until three millions of freemen established a Government for themselves, which had the audacity to send its Ambassadors to our own Capital? And did not Mr. BUCHANAN tacitly acknowledge the existence of that Government when he received these men as distinguished citizens, instead of hanging them as traitors? If England and France had then acknowledged the Confederate States as a Government *de facto* could we have blamed them? No, Sir, at least not until the people of the United States shall have impeached Mr. BUCHANAN for complicity in this treason, and shall have shown to the world that he did not represent the wishes of the nation which had honored him with the highest dignity which it could bestow. So long as the principal does not denounce the acts of his agent, so long is he responsible for them. Hence, as long as Mr. BUCHANAN is not impeached, so long must the world suppose that he acted right in treating traitors as gentlemen. But even supposing the sympathies of Europe to be in favor of the rebels, are we not sacrificing a large part of our national dignity, by constantly recurring to it?

A certain obscure journal has been daily encouraging the rebels, by trying to prove that England and France stand ready to assist them. Not many months ago, that same paper violently abused every one who spoke of quelling this revolt. With the spontaneous exhibition of feeling evinced by the North after the fall of Sumter, it seemed to see the urgent need of altering its course, and even tried to make its readers believe that it had long before advocated a forcible resistance to the demands of the rebels. Now it seems to think that many are getting tired of the embryo war, and advises a compromise under the specious pretext of a union of the American and rebel forces, for the purpose of driving Spain from Central America and England out of Canada. Ridiculous as such articles may seem, they show nothing more plainly than the editor's well-known faith in the efficacy of fishing in troubled waters. But as he has already done enough to dirty our once placid political stream, it would be desirable if, for the future, he should keep his hands off, or that some one in authority would treat him as a certain General treated a certain Marshal and his clique, not long ago. At all events it is highly desirable that every truly American paper should convince the Nation that the South cannot rely upon the assistance of Europe, because it is undoubtedly against the interest as well as principle of every European nation to interfere in our domestic quarrels. The people of the United States have the power as well as the will to crush this rebellion and to punish traitors, and they will never listen, under no circumstances whatever, to any compromise with rebellious demagogues.

P.

ORDNANCE.

A Visit to the Manufactories of Heavy Ordnance at Pittsburgh and Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The term ordnance, as all should know, applies to the various kinds of cannon and firearms used for the purposes of warfare, but, more strictly speaking, to heavy garrison, sea-coast and light battery guns. At a time thus exciting, when all classes of our people are perfecting themselves in the use of arms, and when information of a warlike character is eagerly grasped for, a brief notice of two of our most important cannon manufactories will serve to interest the reader, and show to him that the skill and ingenuity of American mechanics and inventors is not a whit behind that of any other civilized and enlightened nation.

The casting of heavy cannon for our Government has been done at private foundries, under Government contracts. Of these private foundries, the Alger Works at South Boston Point, the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y., and the Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburgh, Penn., have had the contracts for heavy garrison and sea guns, while the Messrs. AMES, of Cabotville, Mass., have manufactured mostly ordnance of a light character, such as brass guns and howitzers for light batteries.

A few rods below the dépôt of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the City of Pittsburgh, the stranger will notice an imposing brick pile with huge smoke-stack, which marks the location of some busy manufactory. No watchful cerberus guards the gateway, but pacing to and fro are two bronzed and smoke-begrimed Emerald-islanders walking before the entrances, while the forbidding sign "no admittance" stares one full in the face. Passing around the corner of this gateway, through whose interstices you behold enormous guns, you come to the office, and in a second you are in the celebrated works of the Fort Pitt Foundry. Entering the court-yart, piles of condemned cannon, mostly of iron, condemned shell and shot of all sizes scattered around, meet your eye. From this court-yard the next object of interest to be seen is the foundry where the heavy guns are cast. It was at this foundry that the celebrated Rodman and Union guns, of 15-inch calibre, were manufactured. Here workmen were engaged in casting shot and shell of all sizes, and piles of "secession pills" lay scattered around, comprising 6, 12, 18, 24, 32, 42 and 64 lb. balls, ready for immediate use. One pile of immense 15-inch shells attract the attention of the visitor. These consist of a shell 15 inches in diameter, severally weighing 300 pounds, and requiring a charge of nine pounds of powder to the shell. They are made for the celebrated "Union" gun, now mounted at Fortress Monroe, and which heavy piece of ordnance alone weighs over 50,000 pounds, its range being 4½ miles. The machine-shop is the next place of interest. Here several hundred workmen are employed, and on a lathe was seen a huge 10-inch Columbiad, whose bore seemed of sufficient capacity to put one's head into with ease. On other lathes the visitor will see heavy 8-inch Columbiads, and 8 and 10-inch siege-mortars and howitzers, revolving slowly in the process of boring and turning. There are other shops where dusky forms and fiery and smoky Vulcans are preparing for use the implements of war. Messrs. KNAP, RUDD & Co. are now making, besides Columbiads and howitzers, a number of heavy 9 and 11 inch Dahlgren guns, and they employ over two hundred and fifty men, at work night and day, such is the demand for artillery of all kinds. They are also manufacturing a set of 9-pounder rifled field-guns for experimenting with. So far, the guns manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works have proved to be most perfect in their construction, standing severe service-tests to the entire satisfaction of the inspectors. On the 17th of June the writer visited the proving-grounds on the Alleghany, about twenty miles above Pittsburgh, witnessing the satisfactory proving of two 10-inch Columbiads and a number of heavy 8-inch howitzers, designed for the immediate use of our forces in the field. So much for the celebrated Fort Pitt foundry.

A few rapid strides of railway over a long extent of mountainous country brings us to the borders of the enemy's confines, and the immense unfinished dome of the Capitol in the distance reminds us of the approach to Washington, the seat of our National Government. Here, at the present time, nought is to be met but soldiers, politicians, and long trains of baggage wagons moving in serpentine lines through the broad thoroughfares of this "city of magnificent distances." Passing from the rear of the Capitol, the stranger emerges into the broad avenue northwardly, and, taking a "bus," is soon at the gateway of the Navy-yard. Entering, he beholds the representatives of both the land and sea service, the neat white pants, belts and blue jackets of the marine displaying itself on one side, while opposite him paces leisurely along the neat fatigue-dressed soldier of the gallant New-York Seventy-first. As you walk down the broad avenue which leads you to the Commandant's head-quarters, you pass the neat white tents of the same gallant regiment whose various signs arrest the attention of the passer-by, such as "Pavilion," "Astor House," and last though not the least, the famous sign "Nine miles to the Junction," and "Thereby hangs a tale." At the naval head-quarters you enter an ante-room, and amid the crowd of visitors await your chance. Soon it is your turn, and entering you catch the eye of a sober yet by no means unpleasant looking officer of the middle age of life, whose undress uniform denotes him to be a naval captain. As he gazes upon you with his mild blue eye and pleasant countenance, courteously inviting you to be seated, you feel at once acquainted with him and perfectly at your ease. He is an indefatigable worker, laboring with ease, and accomplishing with cool and steady nerve an immense amount of business in the most perfect order and in the most cheerful manner. As an Ordnance officer, his qualities are unsurpassed, and he is a most invaluable officer to the Navy, and for energetic and scientific abilities, his loyalty to his Government, we hope he will be advanced to the highest rank in his profession, as he certainly deserves its. An hour of pleasant conversation spent in his company passed away rapidly, and he courteously extended the writer an invitation to visit the foundry where the guns of his patent were in process of manufacture. Escorted by an orderly, we entered the foundry, and there saw sixty or seventy of his celebrated boat-howitzers, made to fire shell or schrapnel shot, of very light calibre, so that they could be used as a mountain howitzer with drag ropes, manned by a few men and easily transported on account of their light weight. We next saw a number of brass guns of heavier calibre, rifled and made as Capt. DAHLGREN said, to supply the wants of the times, the rifled gun being most in vogue. In another apartment were huge 9 and 11 inch ship guns of iron, one of which a 9-inch gun was rifled. Most of the ship guns, however, are of smooth bore, carrying shell of small calibre, grape, schrapnel and round shot. From the machine shop you enter the laboratory. Here cartridges are made for muskets, rifles and navy pistols, besides patent fuses and percussion caps. In this building about one hundred hands are employed, two-thirds of whom are young ladies and boys. At one end of the table sit these smiling ladies filling up these cartridges, and fixing the Minié ball to shoot the "lords of creation." Just think of it, soldiers and sailors, when you handle that ammunition, and while you pray for the fair damsel who made them, breathe a prayer that the traitor whom you shoot may be forgiven; but remember, pray for the girl first and the traitor after you have shot him.

Having finished the rounds below stairs, we visit the "ball-room," where the projectiles are kept. Here are round, conical, skeleton, grape, schrapnel, cannister and solid shot of every description and pattern, finished, unfinished and put up in neat boxes marked with the quantity and calibre of each. Lastly, we take a look at the newly invented rifle Dahlgren gun, the twelve-pounder bronze boat piece, and the rifled iron gun of 5.1 inch bore. Of these latter guns, the former is bored to 3 4 inches and rifled, its weight being 850 pounds, and its shell, when empty, twelve pounds. The iron gun is of heavier calibre, weighing about 5,400 pounds, carrying a shell weighing forty pounds and a shot of fifty pounds, and will properly class with an 8-inch smooth-bore gun. Another rifled gun has been manufactured of 6-inch calibre, weighing about the same as a 9-inch naval gun, carrying a shot weighing eighty pounds and a shell of sixty-five pounds. Capt. DAHLGREN informed the Department that he wished to make a rifled cannon of 7-inch calibre, for a shot of 120 and a shell of 100 pounds, which will no doubt be granted to him. His boat howitzers, however, are the most valuable gun, and the War Department has ordered a number to be used as light howitzers for our infantry corps.

The Dahlgren gun, as invented by Capt. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, claims in its construction a greater quantity of metal between the trunnion and base of the gun, than the ordinary cannon, causing it to be stronger at a point where the force of the powder is the strongest in explosion. This having been abundantly tested by scientific men, concedes to Capt. DAHLGREN the merit of discovering and patenting the best pattern of heavy ordnance for sea-coast or garrison duty. The Columbiad is made on the same principle, though of a different pattern, and has not (like the Dahlgren) an outside strengthening-band running longitudinally with the gun. Rifled guns being now the hobby of nations, Capt. DAHLGREN'S guns, subjected to this process, cannot be surpassed as one of the most valuable pieces of ordnance ever invented.

Those interested in the manufacture of implements of war cannot enjoy themselves better than by spending a few hours at either of these large manufactories of cannon and war-projectiles.

W. B. R.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Severe Storm—New Regiments Forming—Appearance of Chestnut-Street—Secession Trophies—Activity at the Navy-Yard—Recruiting for the Service—A New Route for Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11, 1861—P. M.

The severe storm of wind and rain which visited our city last evening, has improved the tone of the atmosphere considerably. It did not leave us without first doing some mischief. The streets were flooded with water, trees were wrenched up by the roots, awnings torn off, and signs blown down. At the Continental Hotel on Chestnut-street, a heavy stone capping of one of the chimneys, weighing over eight hundred pounds, was taken from its place, and cast down the skylight, through the wire screens, into the second story, fortunately doing but little damage to the magnificent structure, further than the breaking of glass and flooding the floors with water. Luckily, no one was injured, as the inmates were mostly at the windows, watching the progress of the storm.

The various military rendezvous in this city are thronged with martial spirits, and the regiments are filling up very rapidly. In Chesnut-street, near Fourth, the Jackson Regiment is recruiting rapidly, and a portion of it has gone into camp at Camden, N. J. This regiment is composed of a fine body of strong, active, and well-behaved men, and will be an honor to the city. It is commanded by Col. MURPHY, an old and experienced officer, assisted by a number of junior officers, well qualified for their position. They are uniformed in a neat gray regulation uniform of cloth, selected by the companies, and each uniform measured for the men, warranting a perfect fit. They will be furnished with the new Minié musket in a day or so, and will encamp as a regiment early next week, at a place hereafter to be designated. The Cameron Regiment, Gray Reserve Corps, and Col. FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, will be mustered into service in a few days. There are now eight new regiments formed and in process of formation in and about the city. Recruiting officers from the seat of war are here, and filling up the vacancies, caused by the casualities in their commands, very fast. Col. E. D. BAKER is recruiting his California Regiment, also. He has a fine command, nine out of ten of the companies being composed of Philadelphians. There are a good many citizens volunteering to fill up the new regiment from Delaware.

The Girard House, Jones' Hotel, and several of the leading hotels, which have been closed for a time, have now become vast recruiting dépôts for troops. In the once fashionable corridors, where youth, and beauty, and gaiety formerly reigned, nought is now to be heard but the rattle of the drum, the word of command, the heavy tread of armed men, and the ringing clangor of the steel-clad musket, and jingle of the sabre, as it strikes the pavement. Chesnut-street, the once gay and lively Chesnut-street, has changed its features, and donned its military suit, in place of holiday appointments, and so it will be until smiling peace and victory shall once more gladden our country.

Secession trophies are getting to be very common. At a store on Chesnut-street may be seen a secession soldier's cap, made similar to our fatigue caps, with a green border around it, and over the visor a wreath of bullion inclosing the letters "B. B. G."—Berkley Border Guard. A blanket made out of an old quilt lays in the window by its side, and a set of infantry accoutrements, comprising black belt and brass plate of the Government service, marked on the plate with U. S., denotes stolen property. A miserable, small, dirty-looking secession flag stands in the background as if ashamed to show itself. Mr. GEORGE A. GLENN, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, has another trophy on exhibition, consisting of a uniform coat taken from a secession captain of the "Wise Cavalry." It is of scarlet, faced with black velvet, on which are two rows of bell buttons, on the face of which are the Virginia arms with the motto "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" It was a curious looking uniform, and as lining was scarce in "the land of cotton," it was patched up with common *bolting* cloth. A large secession flag captured by the gallant Capt. MCMULLEN, of the Philadelphia Cavalry, near Martinsburgh, Va., arrived in the city last night by ADAMS & Co.'s Express.

Great activity prevails at the Navy-yard, where over 1,000 workmen are employed. A new gun-boat of the heaviest class is on the stocks in the small ship-house, and is progressing rapidly. Three more are contracted for, and will at once be built. The vessels now at the yard are the receiving-ship *Princeton*, the steamer *Seminole*, the *Keystone State*, the revenue-cutters *Dobbin*, *Thompson*, and a new cutter just purchased, name unknown, besides the iron steamship *Louisiana*, which is being fitted out to carry six 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The *Keystone State* was taken out of dock last evening, and the *Seminole* takes her place. The latter vessel will be ready to sail the latter part of next week, her crew having been temporarily transferred to the receiving-ship. No person is admitted into the Navy-yard unless he has a pass from the commandant, which is a good rule, as at the present time the old axiom is invaluable, "time is money." The men are working night and day. Sailors are not shipping very fast, though there is a great demand for them, but the marines cannot recruit fast enough, there being a very small force in the yard at present.

What is the meaning of your New-York troops being sent away on another and less comfortable route to Washington, instead of passing through this city? In the first place, the troops are taken a round-about way to Harrisburgh, made to ride over a rough road to Baltimore, and are often delayed, subjecting Government to a useless expense as well as the troops, who are obliged to rely on their own scanty rations, while by the old route through this city, they are abundantly and freely supplied with provisions and warm coffee, *free of expense*, and expeditiously forwarded over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore route to their destination. Comment is unnecessary, for your correspondent has traveled over both roads and seen the difference.

W. B. R.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

How the President's Message was Received—The Illinois Troops—Gen. Fremont—The Late Tornado—Grain, Exports, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The Message of President LINCOLN, and its recommendations for raising a large Army and of means to support it, met with a general and hearty response in all the Northwest. There is but one sentiment, and that is for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels, and the closing out of the affair at the earliest possible moment. There has been, and still is, considerable restiveness under the delays and tardy movements at Washington; but, at the same time, there is, in all the public mind, undiminished confidence in Gen. SCOTT and the President, and while we are inclined to murmur and to chafe that there is no decisive forward movement toward Richmond, all admit that we ought to defer to the greater experience and knowledge of the Lieutenant-General, and have implicit confidence that the final result will be all that we can desire. Illinois has raised 20,000 men, some of whom were among the first in the field, who have been lying around in camps idle, away from the anticipated scenes of active duty, whereby much discontent and dissatisfaction have been caused. But, notwithstanding this, there is no faltering, no holding back, with the great body of our enlisted men. They enlisted to serve their country, to defend its flag, and to chastise traitors. All they ask is an opportunity to meet the foes who are arrayed against the Constitution, and to be relieved from the inactive life they have been compelled thus far to lead—their only battles having been against the disease, demoralization and other annoyances of the camp.

The announcement that Gen. FREMONT had been assigned to the command of the Department which embraces this State is hailed with enthusiasm. Our soldiers think they see in this a sure indication that "forward" will be the next order. Two of our regiments—that of Col. MARSH and Col. WYMAN—have, within a day or two, been ordered into Missouri, and have taken up their line of march toward the Arkansas border. We may expect lively times in that region before long.

I saw a Union man from the Red River country yesterday. He came North by the way of Kansas, passing through the southwestern county of Missouri. He represents the country as in a state of anarchy and confusion. Men were hurrying toward the Missouri frontier, and from what he saw, he judged there would be by this time fully ten thousand men concentrated about one hundred miles southwest from Springfield. Their arms, such as he saw, consisted of a great variety—rifles, shot-guns, old-fashioned muskets, Minié and Sharpe's rifles, &c. He also states that there is a large number of Union men in Arkansas, who are now overawed by the ruffians, but who would, if the same protection were given them that has been extended to Missouri, arm and fight for the Government.

Of local news, we have nothing very startling. A heavy storm passed over a large section of the northern part of this State, yesterday, which did damage to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. From this city we could see a black cloud hanging over the north, which appeared, at one time, about to discharge its fury upon us. As it was, we received a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a gale, which prostrated many trees and did other damage. But in the northwest, along the line of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, it assumed the form of a tornado, and in some places swept everything before it. At Freeport, Stevenson County, an Episcopal Church was blown down; the Methodist Church, the Galena freight dépôt, and a number of other buildings unroofed; the round-house of the Racine and Mississippi was blown into a mass of ruins; the railroad bridges of the Illinois Central, over Yellow Creek, and of the Galena, over the Pecantonica, were destroyed. At Rockford great destruction was likewise wrought. The damage at the two places is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. At Galena, Dunlieth, and other places, more or less damage was done. In the country the loss is very great—orchards, corn, wheat, fences, outhouses, barns, were prostrated throughout a large section. I do not hear of any lives being lost. Several were severely wounded, and great fright prevailed, as all remembered the fearfully destructive tornado of last year. I see by the telegraphic dispatches that the storm extended its ravages into Wisconsin, and at some points was even more violent and destructive than in this State.

I saw a gentleman just now, C. C. IRISH, Esq., who has recently come through by the overland route from California, passing through Nebraska. He says that the Indians are rest

$300,000; ground, $150,000; furnishing, $100,000—at $450,000, has just been opened in this city. Such a hotel, though magnificent in all its appointments, is more appropriate to the "flush times" of 1855-6, than to the present. But it will be ready against the prosperous days to come.

Our currency troubles are not over yet. It is announced this morning that the Marine Bank and the Marine Fire Insurance Company—two of the heretofore strongest institutions in the West—have gone into liquidation. The owners of the bank are rich, and live in marble palaces; but thousands of poor and laboring men have lost a large portion of their means by them. We suppose they will live in their marble palaces still, and not be restricted in any of their extravagancies or luxuries, while their victims suffer the loss. So wags the world.

Another story of *scan. mag.*, in high life, is afloat; and if rumor is not at fault, the "Burch case" will be reproduced, with new characters and scenery. As in the former, a "distinguished lawyer" is involved, with a dry goods merchant as the "party of the first part."

Preparations are going forward for State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September. Notwithstanding the war and hard times, everything now promises well for the exhibition. A novel and appropriate feature is to be introduced. Premiums have been offered for cannon, rifles, muskets, and war implements generally. The trial of these will excite a good deal of interest. ONTONAGON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 6, contains several letters from its Richmond correspondent. Under date of July 2, that veracious individual states that Col. THOMAS, "the French lady," captured the *St. Nicholas*, with the intention of subsequently capturing the *Pawnee*. His project was frustrated by that vessel going up the Potomac to Washington to carry the remains of Capt. WARD. The correspondent adds:

"Thus ended an expedition which, for strategy, skill and consummate success, is without parallel in the history of legitimate warfare. The thirty-nine prisoners are safely ensconced in the good city of Richmond. We commend their captors to the Secretary of war for promotion!

Last evening the workshops of the Penitentiary were almost completely demolished by fire. The loss is very considerable, as the buildings and machinery were used in the manufacture of articles for the use of the State which cannot well be supplied elsewhere. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary."

Under date of July 4 we have these items:

"The principle bubble upon the wave of Richmond life to-day, or rather yesterday, was the arrival of Hon. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, the successful competitor in the recent contest for a member of Congress there, against HENRY WINTER DAVIS, the Black Republican candidate. The object of his visit has not transpired, but it is loudly whispered that it looks towards certain events in Maryland, which may have an influence in determining the continuance of the war. The intelligence he brings from there is gloomy enough to make an American weep. According to his statement, Baltimore is as effectually under the heel of the tyrant, as if the hand of every man was in iron fetters. National troops are encamped in its squares, and patrol the streets; cannon are planted at corners; citizens are arrested for even breathing secession; women are insulted with impunity; outrages are perpetrated that make humanity blush; and, in a word, a reign of terror has been inaugurated which, if not as cruel in results, is as bad in principle as that of ROBESPIERRE, when he enshrined a harlot as a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall down and worship.

While this is the sad side of the picture, there are other features about it which inspire the strongest hopes that the day of redemption and retaliation is not far distant. Thirty thousand men are said to be under arms, waiting concerted action. Silently and stealthily they have been preparing for the event, which they knew must come. The mercenaries have sought to deprive them of their weapons, but where one has been made a prize a hundred have taken its place. I learn this fact from a well-informed Baltimorean now in Richmond, and from another source I have ascertained that not less than 8,000 muskets are at this moment concealed, and vigilantly guarded night and day.

I think I telegraphed to you, that in the Eighth Ward—an Irish district, by-the-way—a Confederate flag was flying over a house, in which loaded swivels were mounted at the windows, and that the inmates would die before they would allow the flag to be struck. This is the spirit which prevails in every part of the city. Women, not less than men participate in it; and, as I wrote you from that point some weeks ago, should a battle ensue in the streets, you will find their hair hands dealing death and destruction from the windows of their dwellings. The Government have gone too far to retrace its steps. Baltimore must either be wiped out of existence, or the demands of its people be conceded. Property with them is no longer a matter of consideration. Fort McHenry may burn and bombard their homes, but with life and principle at stake, they will sleep upon the ashes before they yield one jot or tittle to the usurpers.

My informant believes that a battle there is imminent. Affrays between the citizens and soldiers take place frequently. Already several on both sides have been killed and wounded. Should a fight result, we shall hear of scenes that only find a parallel in the bloody records of French revolutions, when the people fought and conquered the trained soldiers of their King behind barricades. The blow may be precipitated in less than a week. Everything depends upon the success and movements of Gen. JOHNSTON. If he has orders from the President to march into Maryland and towards Baltimore, the game commences at once. LINCOLN will find himself encompassed by forces in front and rear. Cut off from the North and West, Washington will be destroyed; and the footsteps of the retreating army, though tracked in blood across the soil of Maryland—as they assuredly will be in such an event—may possibly pave the way to an honorable peace.

The movements of JOHNSTON within the last few hours are watched with intense interest. It is known that CADWALLADER is on the march towards Virginia, and that a small battle had taken place between his advance guard and the forces of Col. JACKSON; but beyond the arrival of forty cavalry, taken prisoners and brought to Winchester, the details of the affair have not transpired. Col. JACKSON retired to draw the enemy into our line of operations, and Gen. JOHNSTON, with the entire force under his command, advanced. Here the record stops, but I hope the telegraph to-day will bring such news of a great battle as will make the 4th of July doubly dear to every Southern heart.

By the way, speaking of newspaper correspondents, there is a small brigade here, representing between them, nearly every leading journal in the South. Some of them are doing duty with the sword; the rest stick to the ancient idea that the 'pen is mightier than the sword,' but all, I believe, are as religiously faithful in their respective vocations, as good Christians ought to be. Mentally and numerically, they are emphatically of the fat of the land.

The few with whom I have thus far had the pleasure of 'bibulating,' are Gen. PARTRIDGE, of the Vicksburgh *Whig*; Col. ALEXANDER, of the Savannah *Republican*; Chaplain JENKINS, of the New-Orleans *Delta*; Maj. PERRY, of the *Pic*; Capt. KENNEDY, of the Selma (Ala.) *Issue* (I think), and Lieut. DUNCAN, of the telegraphic corps."

In another letter the same correspondent says:

"The Hampton Legion is encamped at a beautiful spot, about two miles from Richmond, called Griffin's Spring. Your correspondent was present at a very creditable dress parade. At present Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON commands. Three infantry companies, three cavalry companies, and the artillery companies, are here now."

I am sorry to observe in some quarters a disposition to indulge in an angry controversy relative to the presumed action of individual States in the Confederacy. Some newspaper men are nothing if not critical. For the sake of Heaven cannot we put aside quarreling and recrimination until after the war is over? The comments of some newspapers upon Virginia are creating a feeling of indignation among this people which may be the germs of worse dissensions at a future time. These comments are not only imprudent—they are unjust. Virginia is doing nobly, gloriously. Is she true to the South? Let the vote on the Ordinance of Secession answer. Outside of the Abolition Panhandle, the vote for the South was nearly unanimous. Virginia has now 50,000 men armed, equipped and in the field. This is a fact, for I have it from an official source.

The other ten States of the Confederacy have not contributed much more to the defence of this border. Virginia has done this in less than three months. Many of the other States have been preparing six and ten months. * * This day they have in the field a splendid army of 50,000 men. * * What, then, is there to justify the continued sneers of journalists and correspondents, the misrepresentations, the insinuations of lukewarmness, even of cowardice, against the Old Dominion? Let those come here and do something towards carrying it to a successful issue. That would be much better than sowing the seeds of jealousy and dissension among our own people.

It is utterly impossible to form a conjecture as to what may transpire at Manassas. Those of us who are or have been permitted to visit the fortifications are permitted, from prudential reasons, to say nothing of them; and we can only say to our readers, be confident of success! Carolinians, *ye* know BEAUREGARD! He has not retreated one step from his first position. Out of the force under his command, variously estimated between thirty and fifty thousand men, only three thousand are at the Junction. Every hour brings the army nearer to Alexandria, and he is preparing a thunderbolt that will soon fall and shiver the lines of the Lincolnites into fragments. At least six regiments are composed of your own brothers and fathers, and their courage you dare not doubt. The army is within seven miles of Alexandria, and we may hope that ere as many days elapse, they will be twice the distance beyond."

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The Richmond papers mention the arrival of various members of the bogus Congress, which is to assemble in that city on the 20th, unless events should interfere with that design. Among the number are the following:

"Albert Rust, Arkansas; A. J. Albert, Jr., William H. Ryan, William H. Brown, Baltimore; Col. Hill Carter, Virginia; Ex-Gov. Enoch Louis Lowe, Maryland. Of the South Carolina delegation, Col. W. Porcher Mills is attached to the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and is doing duty at Manassas Junction. James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, is in Richmond, having been appointed in place of Judge Withers, resigned. Lawrence M. Keitt has been in our city for several days, and we understand proceeds to Fairfax to-day, accompanied by T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, hoping to be able to do a little fighting 'on their own hook' before the assembling of Congress. Mr. Keitt thinks there is 'some game' in the neighborhood of Fairfax. Col. Francis S. Barrow, of Georgia, is with Gen. Johnston's command, at or near Martinsburgh, at the head of his regiment, doing duty, however, as Brevet Brigadier-General. We understand Col. Bartow has resigned his seat in Congress, where his knowledge of military affairs will be much missed."

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, June 18, 1861.

Hon. Thomas F. Drayton, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: The Congress of the Confederate States, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles.

It has been deemed advisable, in carrying out this law, to circulate in advance lists for subscription, in which every planter can indicate the portion of his crop which he is disposed to lend for the support of the Government. It is proposed that no disturbance shall be made of the usual arrangements of each planter for selling his crop, but that he shall simply indicate the portion he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, and the factor in whose hands it is placed for sale; and shall order the factor to exchange the proceeds of sale of the subscribed portion for Confederate Bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest.

Several of these lists are herewith sent you, and you are requested to act as Commissioner in bringing the same to the attention of the people of your district or county. You will use your discretion as to the best mode of bringing the matter forward; but it is suggested that it would be desirable to use any public occasion, and to induce as many gentlemen as you can to make individual applications to their fellow-citizens. As soon as you shall have procured as many signatures as you can to any one list, you will please forward it to this Department. To provide against loss of any list, it is desirable that they should be signed in duplicate, and forwarded by different mails.

Respectfully,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

True copy: THOMAS F. DRAYTON.

STARTLING NEWS.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following dispatch, under date of Richmond, July 5. The concluding paragraph undoubtedly gives a clue to the flag of truce which came to Washington a few days ago:

"A gentleman who has just arrived from Winchester informs me that Gen. JOHNSTON had a fight with PATTERSON on the night of the 3d inst., which was continued on the 4th. JOHNSTON repulsed PATTERSON three times, and finally got between him and the river, where the retreat of the entire force is cut off. It is reported that JOHNSTON has telegraphed BEAUREGARD for reinforcements, and given notice that the women and children must leave Martinsburgh, as he intends to shell the town, the greater part of the enemy being there, cooped up. Col. JACKSON, with a considerable body of Virginians, has joined JOHNSTON, and the probability is that PATTERSON'S force will be cut to pieces. No further details of the affair have been received.

LATER—The report of JOHNSTON'S success has been corroborated by several passengers, and is credited at the War Department.

The blockade of the Chesapeake, it is said, has been broken by private individuals by permission of LINCOLN and BUTLER. The facts are in possession of the British Minister at Washington, Lord LYONS, and trouble between the Lincoln Government and England may be expected.

News has been received that Capt. BAKER and his associates of the privateer *Savannah* have been found guilty of piracy. The Confederate authorities promptly ordered Col. BOWMAN and a National prisoner here to be taken into custody, and it is understood will notify LINCOLN that if any harm is done to one of the Carolinians, it will be immediately followed by retaliation to the fullest extent, even to *hanging*.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

A clergyman from Virginia, now on a visit to a friend in this city, says the Newark *Mercury*, gives a doleful picture of the condition of the rebels in that State. The troops in many places are down with the typhus fever and other diseases, and all suffer much from the insufficiency of the commissariat. Widespread insubordination exists among the men, and discipline seems out of the question. A good proportion of the troops are but poorly armed, while some are not armed at all. The leaders, convinced of the weakness of their cause, are growing desperate, and the people would hail with joy any army that would deliver them from their oppressors.

Another gentleman, recently from Georgia, says that provisions in that State are growing very scarce, and suffering will very soon be general. In Savannah, coffee is selling at fifty cents per pound, tea is equally dear, while cheese and similar articles are not to be obtained at all. These reports, from perfectly reliable men, will give our readers some idea of the weakness of the rebels, and show the impossibility of their maintaining themselves in the treasonable attitude they have assumed.

MR. MAY'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "I am in possession of some facts which may throw some light upon the mysterious movements connected with the visit of Hon. HENRY MAY to Richmond. It is an undeniable fact, that at the time MR. MAY was a candidate for Congress in Baltimore, he received the votes not only of Republican Union men, but also of Union men who did not take ground in favor of the war, and also the votes of many whose sympathies were with the South. It is certain, too, that his election was regarded with pleasure at the South. So far as MR. MAY himself is concerned, I am positive in saying that he is ardently and sincerely attached to the Union, and wishes it reconstructed. But he is opposed to the war, which he believes to be unjust and unnecessary. He believes, too, that the war will never cause or result in a reconstruction of the Union; but that the longer it is continued, the more impossible will Union become. MR. DAVIS, knowing these to be his views, invited him to Richmond, hoping that through his influence in Congress the door of reconciliation might be again opened

Before going to Richmond, MR. MAY came to Washington, and had two interviews with the President. You may rely upon the fact that he received no countenance in his undertaking from MR. LINCOLN. The President is firm in his determination to hold no parley with rebels but at the cannon's mouth, and so expressed himself to MR. MAY. That the mysterious dispatch brought to the President by the flag of truce was from MR. DAVIS, and that it had reference to the settlement of the present war by negotiation, seems now to be generally conceded. The suppositions that it referred to an exchange of prisoners, or to matters in Western Virginia, are entirely gratuitous and absurd.

It is equally certain that whatever may have been the overtures made by MR. DAVIS to the President, they have been decidedly rejected. MR. MAY may now come here and take his seat. His mission, if it was a mission for peace, has been fruitless. War is now the word—a sharp and decisive war."

A WRECKED COFFEE VESSEL.

A letter from Norfolk to the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"A large ship, with about 750 bags of coffee, went ashore off Cape Henry on Monday night. She has been secured by our men, who are glad to realize such a prize with this cargo."

FOURTH OF JULY.

A letter from Norfolk to the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Col. HUGER makes a strong appeal to our people for the observance of the 4th of July. From the preparations we hear taking place, the day will pass off most patriotically."

There was also an enthusiastic observance at Richmond, and a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated July 4, says:

"Business is, in a great measure, suspended here to-day. Confederate flags are waving in all parts of the city, and one among the most splendid waves majestically over the office of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. No daily papers will be issued in this city to-morrow. We learn that 'the old and glorious Fourth' is being celebrated in several of the cities and towns of Georgia and South Carolina."

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 6, contains reports of the manner in which Fourth of July was celebrated in that city. Picnics seem to have been the distinguishing feature of the day, military displays being dispensed with, perhaps because they had not soldiers enough to make a respectable parade. The Seventy-six Association also celebrated the day with a supper. Mr. SAMUEL L. HAMMOND was among the speakers. The style of his oratory is fairly represented in the following extract:

"We of the Charleston Riflemen hope, and I doubt not but that you join us in the hope, that the golden bowl which now overflows with brotherly love will never be broken—that the silver cords of friendship which bind our hearts will never be loosened. [Applause.] We have heard the promethean eloquence of the gifted gentleman who has so nobly represented the ladies. 'We have hung upon the honey of his tongue.' We have heard that from the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, down to the orange groves and coral reefs of Florida—from where the Atlantic rolls its frost-capped waves against our eastern shore, across the Rocky Mountains—over the prairies of Arkansas and the wilds of Texas, to where the Rio Grande rolls and leaps along the burning sands of Mexico; throughout our South land—from where at rosy morn the sun lifts his kingly brow above the blue waters of the East, to where he reclines below the glory-crowned hills and fire-bathed trees of the West, and pillows his regal head upon a purple cloud beneath the calm and holy shades of Eventide—the children of the free and brave have risen in their might, and gone forth to achieve a victory—to win a new independence."

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The following is from a letter written by one of the officers of the United States blockading squadron, off Charleston (S. C.) Harbor:

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE WABASH, June 27.

* * * The other day a steamer bearing a flag of truce came out of the harbor, and one of our boats was taken in tow by the tug *Union* to board her. The officer was met at the gangway by a person in uniform, who introduced himself as "Captain" LEE, of the Confederate States Army, and desired to go on board the *Wabash*. He was informed that it was impossible for him to do so, but that if he had any communication, verbal or written, it would be taken to the commander.

He then brought out a document addressed to the commander of the blockading squadron, and said he would wait for an answer. The communication was from S. P. GIST, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina, asking for an exchange of prisoners, "rank for rank, according to the usages and customs of war," supposing that we had prisoners on board taken from the privateer *Savannah*.

What prisoners they can have is a mystery to us, unless they have captured some vessel which we do not know of.

The steamer which carried the flag of truce was filled with citizens of Charleston, among whom were PORCHER and PELOT, formerly of the United States Navy. It was an abuse of the flag of truce, such as would render her a prize if caught with the flag flying. The captain was informed that hereafter no flag of truce would be recognized, if the vessel had any one on board excepting those immediately connected with the business upon which it came.

Yesterday we took the *Solferino*, loaded with coffee, thirty-eight days from Rio and bound for Charleston. She gave us a sharp chase, but we succeeded in catching her just as she was entering the harbor. As soon as she was captured the Captain was as demure as possible, and he tells all sorts of stories to excuse himself.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

We find the following letter in the Mobile *Advertiser* of June 29:

MOBILE, Friday, June 28.

SIR: The telegram shown you yesterday by us, led you to believe the schooner *Decuda* "had arrived safely at New-Orleans from this port." This vessel is loaded with grain at New-Orleans, and has not left that port—her cargo is being taken out and sold. No vessel has arrived at New-Orleans or at *this port* since the *Oregon* was fired into.

The blockading squadron have probably taken the schooners *Fanny*, loaded with railroad iron, *Three Brothers* and *Zuhme*, loaded with salt bound here—and the *Olive Branch* and *Benbury* from this port to New-Orleans. Yours respectfully,
L. P. HILL & CO.

A REFUGEE FROM ARKANSAS.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following interesting narrative:

MR. AMOS BRADLEY reached this city, yesterday, from Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas, *via* Cairo, and, after a stay of a few hours, proceeded to Buffalo, on the propeller *Concord*. He has letters from Gen. PRENTISS and others, which avouch his credibility, to say nothing of his face, in whose lineaments sterling honesty and dauntless courage seem to struggle for the mastery. He is a son of A. BRADLEY, a well-known paper-maker of Danville, Livingston County, New-York, and, although a young man, is not a stranger to adventure, having belonged to the Japan expedition under Com. PERRY.

MR. BRADLEY went to Camden about twelve months since, in the employ of a branch of the Overland Stage Company, running through Arkansas to Unis Landing, on the Mississippi. One W. F. BAKER officiates in the capacity of agent at Camden. About the 7th of June, BRADLEY made a formal demand upon BAKER for a settlement, there being about $175 due him. BAKER replied very significantly, with a sinister look well suited to his words: "We are pretty much done settling with such fellows as you." BRADLEY comprehended at once the true state of the case, and seeing two twenty dollar gold pieces lying upon the table, the task of declaring them "contraband," and transferring them to his breeches pocket, was performed in less time than the act could be described. BAKER drew a knife and approached him, but a chair was wielded so effectually that he was soon placed *hors de combat*. Immediately after this occurrence BRADLEY was seized by a mob, who took his watch and everything else he had, (except the double eagles, which had slipped down into the lining of his pants,) and, amid the most horrible blasphemy, and cries of "Hang the Yankee son of a b——h" he was hurried off to jail. After three days' confinement he was placed in irons. He expected every day would be his last, but on the night of the 28th or 29th of June, after an incarceration of three weeks, relief came, as unexpected as it was grateful. The Southern jails are generally isolated structures, the keeper not living under the same roof, as at the North, and this is the case of the one at Camden. On the night in question BRADLEY heard his name called at the grate by a voice that seemed a familiar one. Upon responding to the call, he was overjoyed to find a particular friend in the person of his nocturnal visitor, a young man named ROBERT TEMPLETON, also an employe of the Stage Company. He brought a hammer and cold-chisel, which, by the way, had been stolen from BAKER, the amiable gentleman to whom reference has already been made. The prisoner was informed by TEMPLETON that it was the intention of the mob to hang him in two or three days, but perhaps by proper use of the hammer and cold-chisel that part of the programme might be indefinitely postponed. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock, and between 1 and 2 his escape was effected, having severed the bolts of his irons, and then severed the staples of the door in the same way, after which he had only to pick his way through a dun brick wall to make good his escape. A man named ROBINSON who (cut under Gen. PRENTISS, in Mexico) was incarcerated at the same time in another compartment for the crime of being a Union man. BRADLEY proffered his aid in getting him out, but ROBINSON generously refused to listen to the suggestion, for fear that his own escape would be jeopardized, and he reluctantly left without him. Knowing that if he fled by land he would be tracked by bloodhounds, he made his way down the Ouachita River, partly by swimming and partly by wading, lying by in the daytime and traveling by night. On the fifth night he reached Saline River, whence he was taken to Collins Station by a driver of the Stage Company, who also furnished him with a pair of pants, his own being torn into shreds. He then made his way to Memphis *via* Unis Landing. At the latter place he learned that seven hundred negroes had risen at —— Bayou, (name forgotten,) which occasioned intense excitement among the entire population, only one man being left at the wharf-boat, a fact to which he was doubtless indebted for his safety, as a great hue and cry was raised concerning him after his escape from jail. At Columbus, where he arrived on the 4th of July, the people had turned out *en masse* to celebrate the day at Union City. No troops of consequence were seen either at Memphis or between that city and Cairo.

At Cairo, he was surprised to meet a man whom he recognized as one who had mingled freely in the mob at Camden, and whom he remembered to have questioned him rather closely. It is almost unnecessary to add that the man proved to be one of Gen. PRESTISS' spies.

The combination of favorable circumstances under which BRADLEY made his escape, would not probably occur in one case out of a thousand. Every man against whom the slightest suspicion rests of entertaining Union sentiments, is marked by the mob. While BRADLEY was in jail, his memory was refreshed with the particulars of a scene in which he figured, last January, when a drunken mob had torn the Stars and Stripes and then trampled upon the fragments. BRADLEY remarked that it was "enough to make a man's blood run cold," and was warned at the same time to "keep shady." Yet there is no lack of Union sentiment, awaiting a favorable opportunity to manifest itself. Slaveholders, able to give bonds for half a million of dollars, are Union men at heart, and the very county (Ouachita) in which the above incidents transpired, gave a Union majority last Winter of 700.

TEMPLETON, who furnished the means of escape, is now safe, and there is no harm in giving his name.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The following documents are published in the St. Louis papers:

HEAD-QUARTERS AT THE CAPITOL, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 5, 1861.

To Wm. S. Moseley, State Auditor, and A. W. Morrison, State Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by Gen. N. LYON, commanding this Military District, to notify you that your offices can be opened, and that you can resume the duties of the same upon the following condition, viz: "That a committee shall be appointed to supervise the issuing of warrants by the State Auditor and the payment of the same by the State Treasurer." In accordance with said instructions I have appointed Gen. THOS. L. PRICE, Dr. B. BRUNS and Col. ALLEN P. RICHARDSON, said committee, who will be governed by the letter of instructions received by me from Gen. LYON.

HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Colonel Commanding Post.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MO., CITY OF JEFFERSON, Thursday, July 5, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

I presume it is generally known that my office has been closed and guarded by Col. BOERNSTEIN'S command since about the 15th of June last. From the above notice, which I to-day have received from him, it will be seen that I have been authorized to open it again with certain restrictions prescribed by him on my official action. It is true that it is in the highest degree humiliating to any citizen of this State, and more especially to a public officer, elected by the free voters of the State, who has taken an oath to discharge faithfully his duty under the laws of the State, to be arrested and held by military power, required to take an oath unknown to any law of the land, or be held in custody, and finally to be obliged to discharge the duties of his office, *if at all*, under restrictions neither required or contemplated by the laws of the State. No one can feel a deeper, and more lasting sense of humiliation and wrong at these things, both as an officer and as a man, than I do. But notwithstanding all this, I believe the public good requires me, even under these restrictions, to enter on the discharge of my official duties. It is the end of the second quarter of the year, and the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, the Blind Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are entitled to their respective appropriations, without which they must be thrown helpless and destitute on the charities of the world. The Penitentiary also would be compelled to suspend all its work, as all the guards and officers about it must leave, unless they receive their pay. Thousands are now suffering for their pay for services, provisions and other things furnished the Southwest expedition. A quarter's salary is now due every civil officer in the State, and the support of their families depends upon their receiving it. Hundreds of persons are now waiting to pay the taxes on their land before the time given them for this purpose expires, and it is advertised for sale. All these things depend upon the opening of my office. Besides, the payment of these several appropriations and demands will be the means of putting a large amount of money in circulation, which is more than ever before needed to relieve our overburdened people from the pecuniary distress which is now weighing them down. If the office be opened, this money is at once thrown out among the people, and may be the means of doing much good; otherwise it must lie idle in the treasury of the State, while thousands are suffering for the want of it. These are some of the many reasons which have influenced me to the course I have taken in submitting quietly to an infringement on my rights as a citizen, and to an illegal and unwarrantable restriction of my action as an officer of the State. In submitting to these things, I desire to say that I have not in the slightest degree either changed or surrendered my political opinions, which, in common with every citizen, I have the right to entertain and express.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

HOW EX-SENATOR GREEN WAS CAUGHT.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., July 6, gives the following particulars of Senator GREEN'S capture:

"Yesterday evening the steamer *Black Hawk* arrived at our levee, bringing the balance of Col. PALMER'S Regiment, provisions, &c. Everybody felt rejoiced on the arrival of the troops. They took up their quarters with the balance of the troops at the Christian University, on the hill.

The troops are doing good work. Yesterday, twelve miles from here, they caught the flying Ex-United States Senator JAMES S. GREEN. They demanded Mr. GREEN to halt, which he did not do; the next was a gun fired over his head, which brought him to a stop. They brought him to the University as a prisoner of war, where he is still remaining. It is rumored in town that the Ex-Senator will not swear allegiance to the United States, and if he would swear, the commanding officer would not accept it. I expect Uncle Sam will give him his due. A great many of the Secessionists have fled since the arrival of the troops. Arrests are constantly made, and in a short time we will hear of good times. At the residence of Mr. GREEN the Stars and Stripes were run up by the command, instead of the secession flag, which was captured by the troops."

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Under date of July 8, the correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo:

"The work of enlisting for the three years, or the war, is going on since with a renewed impetus. Col. MCARTHUR'S splendid regiment have nearly all re-enlisted. So far, 820 of them have, and still more will. Col. MCARTHUR is one of the most popular and efficient officers of the brigade, and his men will stand by him.

In Col. MORGAN'S and OGLESBY'S regiments the work is actively going on, and the majority of both these fine regiments will re-enlist. Their commanding field officers are very popular, and rank justly from long experience on the field and eminent abilities, combined with the esteem of their commands, as gallant and tried officers who cannot be spared from the service. The same may be said of the great majority of the officers in these regiments. In Col. COOK'S regiment, now stationed at Mound City, I am sorry to say that there seems to be considerable discontent amongst the rank and file as regards some of their officers, and from present indications most of them may retire. However, it is hoped that this fine regiment may be kept together yet. Col. COOK is a very able officer and popular with the regiment, and matters may be arranged yet so as to retain them in service.

The companies of artillery stationed here will nearly to a man go in for the war. This is a matter of congratulation, as all of the companies are picked men, finely disciplined and drilled. Should any of the members leave any of these companies, their places will be quickly filled, as it is a branch of the service eagerly sought for by the flower of our citizens; however, there will be few openings unless new companies are formed.

I learn, to-day, from Capt. TAYLOR, of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, which has gone, and for the war, that Major MCKINSTRY, of St. Louis, has been authorized to buy for it in St. Louis sixty-six draft and twenty-saddle horses.

This battalion will have six pieces of artillery, four of which they have now, and to which will be added two rifled brass pieces.

Col. LAWLER'S and WALLACE'S regiments, stationed at Bird's Point, are getting along finely, being in an admirable state of discipline and health.

A reconnoitering expedition was made by Gen. PRENTISS on Saturday, down the Mississippi, about 18 miles, on the steamer *W. H. Brown*. Capt. CALLAM'S fine company and Col. MORGAN'S regiment accompanied him. The islands and points on the Missouri shore were closely scanned, as reports had come that there were some rebels about. None, however, were found.

A huge columbiad, a sixty-four pounder, calculated to throw either solid shot or shell, arrived here yesterday, per railroad from Pittsburgh, to be mounted on Fort Prentiss.

The health of the camp continues excellent. One death occurred yesterday, that of a German boy who had been taken into the hospital some time since with an injured leg. It was amputated twice, but tetanus set in and killed him.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL AND THE ARTIST OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The paths of "own correspondents" and "special artists," although peculiarly pleasant in peaceful times, seem to lead over singularly rough roads now that the drum beats—especially in the revolted States. Some time ago the HARPERS,—with a view, undoubtedly, to their own glorification and the exaltation of their journal,—announced to the world that they had dispatched a "special artist" to the South in behalf of their *Weekly*, and that he was then traveling in company with W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at Law, and special correspondent of the London *Times*. On a copy of the journal containing this announcement finding its way South, Mr. RUSSELL was waited upon by a committee, who expressed a desire to obtain possession of the person of this young artist, that they might confiscate it for the benefit of the Confedrate States. Thereupon Mr. RUSSELL published a card in the Mobile *Register*, denying that any artist was traveling with him in behalf of *Harper's Weekly*, whereupon the proprietors of the latter journal, to justify themselves from the charge of misrepresenting their business arrangements to the public, reiterated the assertion, and continued to publish sketches "taken by our special artist, traveling in company with W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law." Subsequently, on the return of Mr. DAVIS—the artist referred to—and on his representing that the card in question was only published by Mr. RUSSELL with the amiable design of averting from the whole party an enforced reception of the hospitalities commonly bestowed by Southerners upon guests suspected of unfriendliness to the "peculiar institution," the *Weekly* published a portrait of Mr. RUSSELL, with a flattering sketch of his "life and works." To vindicate the course which they have taken, and the statements which they have made, the Messrs. HARPER lately called upon their artist to use his pen in their behalf as he has before used his pencil. In this week's issue of the *Journal of Civilization* he does so, stating that he met Mr. RUSSELL in Washington, and communicated his desire to travel South in his company, at the same time reading to him a note which he had received from his employers containing instructions. Mr. RUSSELL'S reply to the proposal was in substance:

"Tell the editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am very happy to have so pleasant a companion on my journey."

Mr. DAVIS tells the rest of his story thus: "About a fortnight afterward I received a note from Mr. RUSSELL, announcing his approaching departure, and we left accordingly together. Previous to my departure I had been introduced to Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, and had informed him of the engagement I was under with you. Mr. FORSYTH politely invited me to go to Mobile with himself and family. This courtesy I declined on the ground of my prior engagement with Mr. RUSSELL; and I did not meet Mr. FORSYTH again till we reached Mobile, when I was the recipient of fresh attentions at his hands.

One afternoon at Mobile, I found Mr. JOHN FORSYTH in company with other gentlemen in Mr. RUSSELL'S private parlor. Mr. FORSYTH called my attention to a paragraph in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* stating that you had 'dispatched an artist to the South in company with Mr. RUSSELL.'

I saw that a crisis had arrived. The loyal tone of the *Weekly* had rendered it most obnoxious among the rebels. Both Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. FORSYTH—both knowing perfectly well my connection with *Harper's Weekly*—cast significant looks at me; the 'other gentlemen,' less thoroughly informed, looked suspicious and angry. (I was afterward informed that the house was surrounded, and that I ran some risk of closing my career then and there.) Under the circumstances, feeling no thirst for martyrdom, no desire to embarrass Mr. RUSSELL, who had been so kind to me, and, to tell you the truth, some anger at you, for publishing a statement which might have rendered my journey futile and endangered my life, I simply replied that 'the advertisement was very strange, and I could not understand it.' I permitted myself to be represented as an artist, drawing for the *Illustrated London News*; and this so thoroughly satisfied the 'other gentlemen' that they withdrew.

After they had gone, Mr. RUSSELL thoughtfully advised me to leave the Confederate States before copies of *Harper's Weekly*, containing my sketches, should reach the South. I joccosely assured him that that there was little danger, as the chances were, that my drawings had been stolen from the mails by the Secessionists—a prediction which was afterward verified.

I am very sorry, indeed, to be placed in an attitude of antagonism to Mr. RUSSELL, to whom I am indebted for many favors and courtesies. But the fact is, that both he and Mr. JOHN FORSYTH were well aware, from their first acquaintance with me, that I was the special artist of *Harper's Weekly*. And if my regard for them, and for the interests of the journal I represented, induced me to keep my vocation a secret at an imminent crisis, in Mobile, I do not think I thereby acted dishonorably, or justified them in denying what they previously knew."

This statement is confirmed by Maj. BEN. PERLEY POOR, who was present at an interview between Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. DAVIS, in the course of which the matter was discussed, and in some points by a note from Mr. SAMUEL WARD, Mr. RUSSELL'S traveling companion, dated New-Orleans, June 25, in the course of which he says:

"In the present interrupted state of communications, and amid the perilous excitements of these trying times, *it has been thought unsafe for Mr. Davis to continue a tour rendered unusually insecure by an indiscreet notice at the heading of your 'Weekly.'*"

So the matter stands at present. The occurrence doubtless brought home to Mr. RUSSELL a conviction of the necessity of keeping his "lines of communication open," as he expressed himself in one of his letters, and demonstrated very conclusively that a residence in the Confederate States was not preferable to one in the United States.

HON. DAVID KILGORE ON THE CRISIS.

Hon. DAVID KILGORE, of Indiana, writes as follows to Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I know you will pardon me for not writing to you at an earlier day when I assure you that my time has been constantly occupied since here in discharging indispensable duties which I owed to my constituents.

I feel confident the day is not far distant when the mind of every intelligent man in Kentucky and elsewhere will be disabused as to the policy of President LINCOLN and his supporters, and all know to a certainty that, whilst the President feels it to be his sworn duty to *reclaim and defend the public property and enforce the faithful execution of the laws*, he has no disposition whatever to make war upon the *institution of Slavery* in any of the States, or to make war at all if it can be avoided.

I hope you will pardon me for saying that, in my opinion, much harm has been done to the Union cause, by men professing to be its friends, by the abuse and misapplication of the term *coercion*. Many good and true men who have freely denounced the cesesion movement as an outrage upon the Constitution, and as entirely unjustifiable, have destroyed the force of their denunciations by accompanying them with a declaration of hostility and opposition to any coercive measures upon the part of the Government to prevent it, as if *it were possible to enforce any law against guilty violators of its provisions without coercion*.

Let us for a moment examine the acts of the Secessionists, and see whether they deserve either favor or sympathy at our hands. They have, without cause, fired into our unarmed and defenceless vessels that were in the discharge of Government duties; they have forcibly taken possession of our forts, armories, navy-yards, arsenals, mints, money, valuable machinery, public arms, and provisions. They have denied the right to the Government of furnishing supplies to the famishing troops in our fortifications, and after months' preparations, have, by force of arms, driven out the Government troops. They have formed a large army, and publicly threatened to take possession of the National Capital. They have assumed to grant letters-of-marque, licensing piracy upon our commerce. All of which our Union men, with an "if," profess to condemn, but are still opposed to the Government, or those charged with the execution of the laws, resorting to any coercive measures to prevent the wrongs or to enforce the rights of the Government, so necessary for the maintenance of its character and power.

Such men, I again repeat, have done much harm to the Union cause, and have strengthened the hands and encouraged the Secessionists throughout the country. I sincerely believe, had the true Union men everywhere taken strong ground at an early day in favor of a rigid enforcement of the laws, that secession

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebels are utterly discomfited in Western Virginia—their position is such as to render it extremely improbable that they will venture another battle, unless they are driven to it. Full and reliable details of the battle at Rich Mountain, and the events which followed it, lead inevitably to this conclusion. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dispatches to the War Department state that his success is all that he could desire. He captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage, even to his cups—about two hundred tents, and more than sixty wagons. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners. Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately followed up this most complete victory by pushing on and occupying Beverly, within a few miles of which GARNETT, at the head of about ten thousand rebels, was encamped. GARNETT hearing of the approach of the National forces, precipitately left, and at last accounts was retreating in confusion on the road to St. George, with Gen. MORRIS in full pursuit, and with a good prospect of his retreat being cut off by Gen. HILL, who has been stationed at Rowlesburgh, and who was instructed to move immediately to intercept GARRETT. Gen. MCCLELLAN closes his dispatch with an intimation that by this time, probably, Gen. COX has driven Gen. WISE and his rebels out of the Kanawha Valley, thus making the work in Western Virginia complete.

We have no news from Gen. PATTERSON'S column later than to the 10th inst., when a battle with JOHNSTON'S rebel forces was anxiously expected. The enemy were reliably reported to have retreated from Bunker Hill, and to have taken up a position about three miles north of Winchester, where they were awaiting Gen. PATTERSON'S attack. Special instructions, it was said, had been received from Gen. SCOTT, through Gen. SANDFORD, relative to the attack.

A report was current in Baltimore, last night, that Gov. HICKS had been assassinated at Cambridge, but it could not be traced to any reliable source.

Congress continued hard at work, yesterday, and accomplished considerable important business. It is quite likely that the present week will see the business for which the session was called entirely completed. In the Senate, Mr. HALE introduced his bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Postmaster-General sent in a communication, in accordance with the request of Congress, explaining the circumstances attending the suspension of the mails in the rebellious States. The credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia, in place of Messrs. HUNTER and MASON—JOHN S. CARLILE and WILLIAM B. WILLEY—were presented by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and a long debate occurred as to the propriety of their admission, which was participated in by Messrs. BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and others, the objections to their admission being constitutional. A motion to refer to the Committee on Elections was finally negatived, 35 to 5, and the new Senators were sworn in. The Loan bill was then taken up, and several amendments suggested by the Committee on Finance were adopted, after which it was laid over temporarily, and the bill to increase the present military establishment was taken up and passed. In the House, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a resolution expelling JOHN B. CLARK, a member from that State, for having borne arms against the Government. Those among the members of known secession proclivities did their best to save CLARK from his impending fate, by endeavoring to have the matter referred to the Committe eon Elections, but their efforts were of no avail. He was expelled by a vote of 94 to 45. The President notified the House that he had approved the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers. The opinion of the Attorney-General on portions of the President's Message, including that relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the possibility of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The bill providing for the retirement of disabled Army officers was debated in Committee of the Whole and passed; also the bill to pay soldiers for private property lost in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

It appears, according to the statement of the Captain of the brig *Mary E. Thompson*, which we find in the Newport *News*, of Friday, that the name of the pirate vessel which has recently been overhauling vessels off Nantucket Shoals, is the *Argo*, a full-rigged brig, formerly known as the slaver *Echo*, which was captured and taken into Charleston harbor about two years since. She is of about 300 tons burden, and has a crew of sixty men, armed to the teeth. She carries four broadside 12-pounders, and one long 32-pounder, on a pivot, amidships. These cannon, however, appear to be old, and probably would be comparatively useless in a fight against any vessel carrying guns of a more modern style. She is said to have left Charleston about a fortnight ago, having been towed out over the bar by a steamer, and having set sail and put to sea in sight of the blockading vessels. This statement should probably be taken with all the allowance due to its Southern source. Several other vessels are reported to be fitting out at Charleston and Savannah for this piratical service, and one at Beaufort, S. C., where there is no blockade established. They will probably be looked after before they do any serious damage.

Our latest dispatch from Fortress Monroe is dated Friday evening. The examination of Col. ALLEN, on charges preferred against him by Gen. BUTLER, commenced on the day previous, and had not yet been concluded. He denied the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced against him, as well as the validity of the testimony. The late skirmish between a party of HAWKINS' Zouaves and a considerable force of the rebels, proves to have been more disastrous to the latter than at first supposed. It appears that they lost two officers in the encounter, one of them Col. DE RUSSAY. A rumor prevailed in Baltimore on Friday, after the arrival of the steamer there from Old Point, that Col. MAGRUDER himself had also been killed. The Baltimore *Clipper* gives currency to this rumor, on the authority of an officer from the Fortress.

By recent arrivals from the Gulf, we have received letters from our correspondents on board the *Niagara* and the *R. L. Cuyler*, which afford various items of interest. Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Jason* was again anchored off Fort Pickens on the 26th of June, having returned from a trip to the westward. In view of the instructions of the British Admiral MILNE to his subordinates, it is gratifying to know that the commander of the *Jason* considers the blockade of the Gulf ports effectual. This opinion was given by him after he had visited the mouths of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile and other places along the coast. Intelligence has been received in the fleet from a Jerseyman who had escaped from New-Orleans,—and this intelligence is corroborated by a gentleman who has just reached Boston from that city,—that the rebels there are preparing several plans for the destruction of the blockading vessels, one of which is by means of a floating battery propelled by steam, completely protected by iron, and having under the water-line a sharp projection, for the purpose of running into and sinking our vessels. As an incentive to success, a reward of $100,000 was offered for the destruction of the *Brooklyn* and the *Powhatan*. This battery was expected to be ready about the 20th of this month—by which time the vessels mentioned will probably be fully prepared for its reception in a befitting style.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, 1,040 rank and file, under command of Col. D. M. COUCH, arrived here yesterday morning in the steamers *Commodore* and *Commonwealth*, and were immediately transferred on board the steamer *Kill von Kull*, and proceeded to Elizabethport, when they took the cars for Harrisburgh. The regiment has 100 horses and 20 commissariat wagons.

We give elsewhere varied extracts from our files of English papers, received by the steamship *Canada*, her mails having reached this City from Boston early yesterday morning. Among these extracts will be noticed an article from the London *Post*, relating to the exportation of Cotton from the Southern States through Mexico, and which we have comments upon elsewhere.

The steamship *North Star* arrived here last evening from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The list of specie foots up $1,244,000, which the Confederate war-steamer *Sumter* was undoubtedly on the look-out for, but did not find. The news from California is, as usual, anticipated through the medium of the Pony Express.

The advices from New-Granada by the *North Star* are important. The previous reports of the advance of MOSQUERA to Bogata, are fully confirmed, and the accounts of his defeat are dispersed. He had fought an important battle in sight of the Capital, which resulted in the defeat of the Government forces, and he had subsequently entered the city, though at last accounts he was not in full possession, though he was in a fair way to be so. His success had been followed by the defection of a number of the officers of the Army of the Government.

The Flour market was depressed yesterday, and prices favored buyers. Wheat was less freely purchased, yet rates were quoted firm; there were two small lots of *new crop* sold at $1 25 for Amber Delaware and $1 15 for Amber Jersey, per bushel. Corn was in good request, but at somewhat irregular quotations. The transactions in Provisions were restricted. The suspension of the firm of N. T. HUBBARD & SONS was announced, and the news elicited a general expression of sympathy. Mr. HUBBARD, Senior, has been about half a century in business; always high in the esteem of the mercantile community; and, for many years past, familiarly known as "the father of the provision trade" in this City. His firm had liberally assisted several houses, that have been lately forced to succumb; their failure was the main cause of the embarrassments of the Messrs. HUBBARD, whose paper now goes to protest for the first time. The demand for Coffee was active; Molasses, fair; Sugars and Rice, restricted; and for Crude Turpentine and low grades of Resin, unusually brisk. Whisky was more freely dealt in, and was heavier. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 524 vessels of all classes in port

A Look to the End.

When a person is overboard, and in the act of sinking, it is hardly the time to discuss the cost of the means by which he is to be rescued. We have no disposition to refer, except by way of approval, to the vast sums so promptly voted at Washington to put down the great rebellion and to restore our national unity. But in all this are we not in great danger of establishing a precedent, or habit, which we shall never shake off after peace is secured? In the administration of their finances all nations of modern times seem incapable of reforming an expense or office. Once created they are never abolished. Such is our own history; but much more striking illustrations of this fact are to be found in the experience of France and England. The annual expenses of the Government of each of these countries, upon a peace footing, cannot now be reduced much below $400,000,000! The rate of their increase, particularly of France, appears to be limited only by the ability to borrow, or to devise some new and cunning mode of taxation whereby another slice may be taken from the profits of the industry of the people.

The national debt of France has been nearly doubled within the last ten years, as will be seen by the following statement of its annual amount:

	Amount in francs.	Annual increase.
1851	5,343,637,360	
1852	5,516,194,600	170,557,240 francs.
1853	5,577,504,586	61,309,986 francs.
1854	5,669,655,012	92,150,426 francs.
1855	6,082,877,852	413,222,840 francs.
1856	7,558,040,822	1,475,162,970 francs.
1857	8,031,992,466	1,473,951,644 francs.
1858	8,422,096,777	390,104,311 francs.
1860	9,323 517,866	901,421,089 francs.

The figures for 1860 cover the increase for two years. The statement shows at what terrific cost the vast military power of that country is purchased. No one dreams that any reduction can ever be made to this debt. Its regular increase is inevitable. The English national debt remains nearly stationary, but to keep it down taxes have to be enormously increased. The Budget, in a comparatively short time, has run from some £50,000,000 to £70,000,000. The burdens of this Government have made its people a nation of grumblers; yet there seems no power by which they can be reduced, or their steady increase checked. The tax-payer is engrossed in his avocations, and however much he may feel outraged at the exorbitant sums he may be called upon to pay, he is conscious that he is entirely powerless to reform the abuses heaped upon him. Behind the intrenchments of the law is a countless host, who, deriving their means of support from the Government, are sleepless in their vigilance to see that none of their privileges are abated, while no stone is left unturned to increase their emoluments and power. The creation of an office or the payment of a salary, designed to be temporary, becomes a precedent, sends its roots into the treasury, takes fast hold of public opinion, and in a short time becomes one of the organic institutions of the land. It is nobody's business to see that the abuse is reformed. No one wishes to be charged with churlishness or persecution. Every one seems conscious that it is a mean thing to turn public informer. The placeman is thus secure from the tax-payer; while those who wield the Government are only too happy to have a plenty of good offices to fill, to reward partisans and add to its strength. In France, the offices are so numerous as absolutely to control public opinion, that Government is the State. In every new movement it is the source of inspiration; the people never. It is pretty much the same in England. For either Government to decrease its expenditures, would be to weaken its power. In these countries there is, to be sure, a recognized antagonism between the Governments and the people. The former have rights and privileges *per se*, which they scrupulously guard. Even my Lord BROUGHAM has his $25,000 for his life-time, for sitting a year or so upon the woolsack. In England, pensions are continued to families to-day that were established two hundred years ago. The privileges of *caste* are held by a *fee simple* title. The greater the expenditure the stronger the Government. An army of office holders disciplines itself. All actuated by an instinct of self-preservation, each takes the place to which he is best adapted, and performs twice the service expected of him. Backed by the whole revenues of Government, they are usually invincible. Should the expenses of England and France be reduced to the standard of the United States five years ago, the Governments of neither of them would stand a week. Hardly a corporal's guard would be interested in sustaining them, while millions would unite for their overthrow.

Are we moving in the same direction? We have been accustomed to regard our Government, springing as it does from the people, to be in sympathy with them, and interested in promoting their welfare. We do not question the good intentions of our rulers, but as republicans, we well know how difficult it was to remove the last dynasty from power—not because it had any reputation or credit among the people, or that any affection was felt for it, but it was so firmly intrenched in its place, its immense host of office-holders were so united, vigilant and trained, and so skilfully wielded the patronage of Government, the expenses which it had increased fourfold, that for a long time it baffled all assaults. It was the Treasury of the United States in the hands of able and unscrupulous partisans that defeated Mr. FREMONT. Mr. LINCOLN would very probably have met a similar fate, had not the Democratic party, by division, sought its own destruction.

We hope we have inaugurated a better era, but men are everywhere the same. No matter of what stripe of politics, no sooner is a person in place than he sets about to fortify himself in it. Party affiliations never eradicate this tendency. We have felt so lightly the burdens of Government, that we cannot be made to appreciate its natural antagonism to the people. They are the same in a Republic as in a monarchy, differing only in degree. We are now to suddenly swell our expenses four, and perhaps six fold, our Army fifty fold, add vastly to our Navy, while the number of new offices created will be legion. All this is very easy, everybody helps to forward it. The means to crush the rebellion should be instantly and generously supplied. But the rebellion crushed, will not the machinery by which this is effected, become permanently established? Having accustomed ourselves to an expenditure of two or three hundred millions annually, how are we ever to get back to the simplicity and frugality of our better days? Here is something to be thought of in all our zeal and patriotism. Thus far all has been fair sailing. But we shall soon come to a realization of our condition, when the tax-gatherer comes round to add to our already heavy burdens. It will be an easy talk to put down the rebellion, but a herculean one to escape from its almost inevitable consequences—a permanent national debt, and an annual expenditure not much below that required by a state of war. This is to test the question whether we can unite patriotism with prudence, and zeal with discretion; whether our Government can be administered, as it has been, for the good of the people, or whether it will acquire, through the vast power and patronage which the war must intrust to it, that antagonism to the public good characteristic of the Governments of the Old World.

WESTERN TRADE.—The merchants and the Press of Philadelphia are making great exertions, just now, to turn the trade of the Great West permanently into that city. That part of it which has heretofore gone to New-Orleans and Memphis is now effectually cut off by the blockade of the Mississippi at Cairo; and the very heavy Western business carried on with Baltimore is about as effectually annihilated by the destruction of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and by the innumerable interferences of the traitors with traffic and travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (which, curiously enough, seem to be approved of by the commercial community of that treasonable city.) It is important that the whole of this trade should now be permanently transferred Northward: and it is of great consequence to New-York at this juncture, when the commerce with the West is likely soon to become profitable again, and, in a few years, to be far greater and more profitable than ever, that no other city should divert from her the trade which, by right of superior market advantages, facilities of transit, &c., belongs to her. After a long period of depression and monetary embarrassment, the finances of the West are now rapidly attaining a normal state, and a sound currency is superseding the false paper money system, which has wrought such havoc both among the Western people themselves and their Eastern creditors. The splendid crops of last year and of this year in the farming States are bringing a rapid and heavy return in European gold; and, notwithstanding the war, the trade with the West bids fair to be in a healthier condition this Fall than it has been for years.

In the very able report of Mr. GALLATIN to the "Association for the Increase and Extension of American Commerce," published by us on Wednesday, allusion is made to this subject, and the merchants of New-York are urged to lose sight of none of their advantages. "The great Northwest," says the report, "having been for some time economizing or embarrassed by a vicious monetary system, may now be considered, with this improved currency, in a position to resume, at an early date this coming Autumn, that commercial activity so congenial to her enterprising people." New-York is, of course, the point to which this traffic naturally tends. The great lines of railroad penetrating far West, and the inland lake navigation, *viâ* our great canal system, converge here; here the bulk of Western exports find their outlet; and here the West should obtain her imports, as well as those domestic goods, implements, &c., needed by her farmers. The trade with the South is now destroyed; its ports are likely to remain closed for a long time against all intercourse; the war will leave her crippled in resources and in energy for years to come, and the loss of commerce there must be made up elsewhere. Let not the indomitable and enterprising merchants of New-York lose sight of the Great West.

Light and Durable Cannon.

The fact that the Government is understood to have ordered six hundred wrought-iron rifled cannon—a number not exceeded in any European field armament—is satisfactory evidence that it appreciates what must be, in modern warfare, the strong arm of assault and defence. But it is unfortunate, for several reasons, that such an immense order was given to one Pennsylvania house. First, wrought-iron is acknowledged by all military authorities to be vastly inferior to steel as a cannon metal; second, "built-up" cannon, besides being quite as expensive, by reason of the extra amount of labor required, as solid cast-steel guns, are, and must be, from the nature and state of the art, less sound, on the average, than guns made of one homogeneous piece. The whole history of failure in wrought structures, made of tolerable and average materials, is simply a history of *bad welds*, either in the pile from which the forging was made, or in the junction of the several parts of the completed work. This is a cardinal fact in iron-working, which no practitioner will attempt to deny, and which is so simple and well known as to be patent to the public at large. It is true that blacksmiths, with careful heats and manipulations, and hammers ten or twenty times heavier than ordinary trip-hammers, in proportion to the work, can generally make sound welds; but welding large masses, under the comparatively light pressure of common hammers and rolls, is universally distrusted and avoided as far as may be, while an excess of size is always given to large welded parts which are subjected to great strain. Not one-tenth part of railway bars are as sound in the weld as through the homogeneous parts, which accounts for their rapid destruction by lamination and peeling. In designing wrought iron work, the good engineer avoids welds in light working parts whenever he can, and in locomotive and steamboat practice, he frequently goes to the expense of bronze *castings*, the best of which will average as strong as wrought iron, and even prefers iron *castings*, in some cases, to welds. And in making large forgings, the great modern improvement has been the reduction of the number of pieces in the pile from which the forging is made, by increasing the size of the slabs forming the pile, and the use of heavier rolls and hammers, chiefly for the purpose of reducing the number of welds and increasing the soundness of those that cannot be avoided. If this is the practice under ordinary strains, what are the risks of welds under the terrific and instantaneous force of gun-powder?

Now these six hundred cannon are to be "built-up" out of a great number of pieces welded together. The history of built-up cannon, up to a quite recent date, has been a history of failure, and although the modern welded cannon, particularly the Phœnix Iron Company's cannon, are better designed and more skillfully manufactured, than the earlier types, we do contend that no *radical* change has been made in the old process, nor any grand improvement in the art of welding. On the contrary, the welding is done in the rolls, which give much less pressure than the hammer. Their success, therefore, if they are successful, will be partial and comparative, rather than perfect and positive. After all, we do not wish nor intend to question the propriety of ordering a considerable number of these built-up cannon. While their stability depends on the imperfect art of welding, they have been tested by Government, and we do not believe that our loyal officers would have remained silent after the issue of such a stupendous contract, if the guns were not pretty certain to be at least above mediocrity. But we do protest against altogether excluding the best material known—cast-steel. We know it to be a fact that several of our largest and most celebrated and trustworthy iron and steel makers, have been refused an order for even *one* cast-steel cannon, while it is understood that six hundred wrought-iron guns have been ordered to the exclusion of steel in any form, from one Pennsylvania house.

Before considering the merits of solid cast-steel guns, let us refer to puddled-steel or semi-steel, which is simply a product made like wrought-iron, and by nearly the same process, in the same furnace, out of cast-iron. It is a soft or "low" steel, partaking more of the nature of iron than of "high" cast-steel. It may be soundly worked, precisely like iron, except that it requires a little heavier hammering, and welded as thoroughly and soundly as iron, by careful operatives, although the margin of heat between the melting and the welding point, is less with steel than with iron. It is thus in every particular as well adapted to being made into guns, while it is far better adapted to serving under strain and fire, by reason of its greater elasticity, hardness and strength—the three leading features of cannon-metal. The Albany Iron Works and the Trenton Iron Works are making the best puddled-steel in the world, the former using the Salisbury iron, and the latter the peculiarly adapted magnetic iron of New-Jersey. Now why is not puddled-steel—a vastly superior, and not much more expensive material—used for some of these six hundred, if we *must* have built-up cannon?

There is a prevailing notion that cast-steel cannot be made into large guns. It is generally considered impracticable to weld large masses of cast-steel, because it begins to melt at very near the welding heat, hence the cannon made of it are best made in one piece. Indeed, this is the great merit of the material, that it dispenses with welds, which in large borings, are always imperfect. Even bronze, soft, heavy and perishable as it is, is generally preferred to wrought iron, simply because it is homogeneous. Now, cast-steel is not only perfectly homogeneous and seamless, but it is the strongest, most elastic, hardest, and, for all purposes of strain, the best of metals; and we are told by steel-workers, even as well as by the acts of the Government, that it cannot be forged into sound cannon of large dimensions! Now we wish to inquire of these objectors, if they believe in the existence of such a country as Prussia, and a steel-maker resident there by the name of KRUPP, and the solid cast-steel cannon, of three to eight-inch bore, of his manufacture, scattered all over Europe? If not, then we advise them to investigate the matter, when they will find that the said KRUPP has been for several years forging sound and homogeneous solid steel masses large enough for columbiads. And if they prosecute their inquiry in their own country, they will find the forging of steel masses of any size, from the solid cast ingot, to be a comparatively easy matter. It depends simply on thoroughly softening the ingot to the core by a slow and long continued heat, and then in condensing it to the very centre by blows from a hammer proportioned to its size. KRUPP, as we have stated on another occasion, uses 20-ton hammers; we are since informed that he has a still larger hammer for his heaviest work; and in these slow heats and heavy blows lies the secret of his success. Now, the American cast-steel, as well as puddled steel, is of a superior quality. The public must remember that the art has taken a wonderful stride within the past few years, and that the traditions and old publications about the failure of American steel are quite out of date. For instance, the Trenton Iron Company are now producing a very remarkable quality of "low" cast-steel, which is simply their puddled steel melted in crucibles, without the addition of carbon, as by the usual process. They, and other steel-makers among us, have hammers quite heavy enough to make cast-steel flying artillery, and are ready, we believe, to guarantee perfectly sound forgings. Why are the six hundred exclusively confined to built-up wrought iron, without even a chance offered to puddled and cast-steel? There is no mistake about the certainty and perfection of heavy cast-steel forgings, if the proper furnaces and hammers are employed; and if the Government will not offer any inducements to the construction of such machinery, we hope those of our manufacturers, who are enlightened as to the present state of the art in Europe, will take the risk of preparing it. There will be a plenty of steel guns wanted for ships and sea-coast defence, when the *public* understand their merits, while heavy marine engine and other steel forgings will always be in demand.

A New Way to Dodge the Blockade.

The London *Post* should have credit for a suggestion in regard to the Cotton supply of the world, which will be found republished in our columns to-day. The *Post* has been diligently studying the several acts of the Montgomery Congress, and it finds one prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the exportation of cotton or cotton yarn "except through the seaports of said Confederated States." Inasmuch as all these seaports are blockaded by what the *Post* is pleased to style the "Navy of the North"—it has forgotten there is such a country as the United States—and a strict prohibition of inland traffic prevails, it appears there is small hope for the escape of cotton from the Southern States.

But the *Post* is indefatigable, and it is shrewd. It peruses the Confederate legislation down to its last section, and there it makes a brilliant discovery. It finds that a new outlet may be had for the great staple of the South. The section in question declares that "nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit exportation to Mexico through its coterminous frontier."

The *Post* leaps to a joyful conclusion on reading this provision. Its argument is swift as a Manchester shuttle, as follows:

"Now, as the Northern States are at peace with Mexico, they cannot, of course, interfere with any exports that may be shipped from that country. Still less can they blockade any Mexican port. The question of the practicability of establishing a transit for cotton across the Mexican frontier is, therefore, one of very great importance, and *more especially to ourselves*."

And then, the *Post* resorts, if not to wise saws, at least to "modern instances," to show how persistently commerce will make to itself new channels when old ones become obstructed—all of which may be granted without affording a particle of relief to the blockaded cotton bales of the Confederate States.

The idea of the *Post* is simply ridiculous. The writer of that journal has not traveled. His notion of foreign countries is similar to that of the Chinese. The little Island of Great Britain is his world, and the Continents are small affairs, dotted around in the corners of his map. Texas is coterminous with Mexico, and Texas is coterminous with the Cotton States, besides being one of them. Therefore, concludes the *Post*, nothing is easier than to shove a million or two bales of cotton from Texas over to "coterminous" Mexico, and ship them quietly off from Tampico. The *Post* forgets that Texas is a State having an area exceeding that of France by fifty thousand square miles; that it has no navigable rivers, and very few and short railroads, and they not running towards coterminous Mexico. It forgets that Texas is one of the smallest producing of the Cotton States, yielding not one-thirteenth of the American crop; that its cotton region is in the eastern department and bordering on Arkansas and Louisiana, perhaps eight hundred miles by any possible land route to Tampico. It forgets that all the little streams that run into the Gulf would have to be crossed by the toilsome ox-teams that should attempt to pull two or three bales each from Red River to the nearest Gulf port of Mexico. And at least one hundred miles of the distance, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers, is almost a rainless desert. If all the cotton crop of the United States were given to the English manufacturers, they could not afford to haul it from New-Orleans to Tampico. This ends that matter.

But what is the meaning of the proviso in the act of the Confederate Congress? Simply this: Mexicans are a stylish and picturesque people. They affect fine blankets, handsomely wrought, and trappings for themselves and horses, of graceful form and brilliant hues. The Canadians have a similar taste and make similar goods. Manufacturing of such articles is carried on very extensively in the States of Northern Mexico, and Mexican teamsters come with little carts, drawn by the horns of a pair of oxen, hundreds of miles to San Antonio, Texas, bringing little bags of corn, (and sometimes pigs of native silver,) which they exchange for bags of cotton, and disappear again on their homeward journey. This is a very important trade to San Antonio—it is almost the only trade it has—and San Antonio is too valuable a post to Confederate treason, for the Montgomery Congress to permit its little revenue to be broken up.

Secession of Indian Tribes.

The diplomacy of the Secessionists has at length achieved a triumph of so much consequence to the United States that we are happy to aid the Secession organs in spreading a knowledge of it among our own people and in other nations. We learn from the Galveston *News*, of the 25th of June, that Mr. J. A. ECHOLS, Secretary of the Commissioners sent by the Texas Convention to the Indian Nation, had returned, bringing with him the gratifying news that the Chickasaw Legislature had passed an ordinance of Secession (from the United States Government) by a unanimous vote. A Convention of the Choctaws was to be held on the 14th inst. for the same purpose, and "there is no doubt that nation has also seceded." The Creek Nation held a Convention, but they sat "with closed doors." Their action is not certainly known, but "they elected Delegates to the Montgomery Congress," from which fact the Texas papers draw conclusions favorable to Secession. Mr. ECHOLS, we are further informed, brought to Austin, Texas, copies of the treaties he had formed with the Chickasaws and "five *wild* tribes west of the civilized Indians." The Kickapoos, the Delawares, the Keechies, &c., "bind themselves to coöperate with the Southern Confederacy in the present war with the Lincoln [United States] Government."

It is greatly to be hoped that this news is not exaggerated. No part of the duties of the United States Government has been more perplexing and expensive than that of taking care of the Indian tribes in question. From the time when the Southern planters began to covet their rich lands in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, down to the purchase of their lands and the removal of tribes, greatly against their own will, to their present homes west of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, they have cost the United States Treasury a sum total of very near ten millions of dollars—although the three tribes combined contained less than fifty thousand souls.

In the treaties providing for their removal, not only were their lands in the before-mentioned States paid for at extravagant prices, but immense tracts of the finest lands in the Far West, where they now live, were gratuitously furnished to them by the United States; forts were built among them at great expense and troops maintained there for their protection; special appropriations were granted them annually to aid them in agriculture, education, and in some of the ruder mechanic arts. And the interest on about $1,000,000 was divided among them annually, in the form of annuities. The annual permanent charge of the Chickasaws on the National Treasury, at the present time, is, in round numbers, $5,000, although there are but about 4,500 of these Indians, all told. The annual charge of the Choctaws is about $36,000. And of the Creeks about $41,000.

These are the direct annual payments in cash, from the National Treasury, to these three tribes. Their military protection amounts, perhaps, to fully as much more. The total amount of lands that the Government of the United States has assigned them and allowed them to occupy, is about fifty millions of acres. The relation of the United States Government to these Indians, is simply that of patron and protector. By treaty stipulations, on certain conditions of peace and amity between our own people and the tribes, the latter are to be protected in their homes, and faithfully paid the yearly stipends above named.

The secession of these Indians, therefore, is an act in which they lose everything, and the United States Government is relieved of an annual burden on its treasury equal to the yearly interest of about two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Indians have no warriors to spare to conduct hostilities against the "Lincoln" Government; and how they are to be saved from starvation, is a problem that now concerns only the Southern Confederacy, whose standard they have joined. We may add that no list of grievances is given, which compel the Indian tribes to withdraw from all connexion with us; but we suppose the cause is "inconipatibility of institutions." The Indians own about 2,000 slaves.

COULDN'T STAND IT.—The exemplary gentlemen composing the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York had made extensive arrangements to receive the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on its arrival here yesterday. They had prepared a welcoming speech, an oration, a breakfast for the men, and a *dejeuner* at the Astor for the officers. But it seems that Col. COUCH had read the papers, and received an inkling of the enjoyments of standing an hour in our Sahara-like Park, under the infliction of long-winded speeches. So he politely declined to go, or to march his regiment either, in spite of the welcome, the oration, the breakfast and the *dejeuner*. With all due respect to the Committee, we think the Colonel did right. Reception Committees have yet to learn that brevity is the soul of wit.

Reducing the Salaries of Public School Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently been informed of a measure about to be brought before the Board of Education, or some of the local Boards of Trustees, which, if adopted, will reflect little credit on the gentlemen voting for it. It is to reduce the salaries of our Public School teachers. Now, Mr. Editor, it is a well-known fact that our teachers are not extravagantly paid, and it is also a fact that a majority of them—females as well as males—are material aids to, or the main support of families. At any rate, it is but fair to suppose that—as teaching is no sinecure—our teachers, especially the female portion of them, would not adopt the profession except as a livelihood, and that they *need* all the money they can earn. With the knowledge of these facts, and in view of the troublous times at present, and dismal Winter approaching, it seems to me a very illiberal and narrow-minded policy to pursue. I trust that you will use your influence in this matter, and call the attention of the Board to the impropriety and injustice of any such measure. Allow me to add, that I write at the request, or by the authority, of no one connected with Public Schools, but simply as a disinterested lover of justice. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Antecedents of Lieut.-Col. Ripley—Injustice of His Proposed Promotion—The Supersedence of Col. Craig in the Ordnance Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

I alluded in my letter yesterday, to the attempt of the Secretary of War to raise Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, by brevet, two degrees in rank, as an outrage upon military principles of propriety, and a gross injustice to his associates in the service. From a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he is to be raised, "by the advice and consent of the Senate," to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; and it will behoove that body to scan with impartial rigor the grounds of this extraordinary proceeding. I understand from a military source of great experience and intelligence, that this double promotion is unexampled in the service, except in the case of the late lamented Col. DUNCAN, of New-York, and perhaps one other, and then for the most distinguished and gallant conduct in battle. It is not known that Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY was ever in a fight. During the Mexican War he was quietly ensconced at Springfield Arsenal; but even then, our bureaucratic hero had the address to secure a brevet for his skill in manipulating red tape. Among the glorious achievements of this officer—at least the one which attracted the greatest share of public attention—was the construction of a palatial residence, for himself and family, at Springfield, at the expense of the Government. This splendid structure, under the unpretending title of officers' quarters, cost the country about $25,000, and although a gem of architectural taste, it awakened at the time the deep and loud complaints of the Press and people, and was the subject of discussion in Congress, as an extravagant and extraordinary waste of the public money.

If the Senators wish information on this point, I refer them to Major-Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, who was, at the time, or shortly thereafter, a representative from the Springfield District in Congress, and who but reflected the sentiment of Massachusetts, when he denounced the Ripley Palace as a prodigal and reckless expenditure. RIPLEY then held the rank of Major, and was breveted for his distinguished services at this Springfield Arsenal, in the heart of old Massachusetts—a place as far removed from the danger of assault by Mexican enemies as it is possible to conceive of. It is fair to infer, that the construction of the military palace was the ground on which his brevet was conferred by the Administration of JAMES K. POLK. The officer in command of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal during the same period, Major SYMINGTON, who acquitted himself with equal ability, except that he was less ambitious of architectural honors, was less fortunate. He received no brevet, and is still a mere Major.

I have not been able to learn what are the political affinities of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY and Capt. MAYNARDIER, but I have a right to infer from the confidence reposed in them by the late Administration, and especially by FLOYD, that they are, or were, sound on the Slavery question. They may have been "Old Line Whigs," or "Democrats," but at any rate they could have had no sympathy with Republicanism; and this, among other reasons, may have been the ground of preference given to them by the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN over Col. CRAIG, a Republican of Whig antecedents. It was natural that an Administration which considered the propagation of Negro-Slavery as the paramount law of our National life, should have given the preference to a Pro-Slavery over an Anti-Slavery officer; and all unscrupulous and desperate as such a party must in the nature of things be, it is not surprising that they displaced Col. CRAIG, under false pretences, and substituted a man of congenial principles in his place. But what are we to think of a Republican Administration which resorts to irregular and unwarrantable courses for supplanting its friends, by the substitution of the friends of FLOYD in their place? In the Army and Navy, if not in the Civil service, the only questions proper to be asked of an applicant for place should be, "Is he honest?—is he capable?—is he faithful to the Constitution?" But if this rule is to be departed from, it is certainly the natural order of things that the bias should be in favor of the Administration's friends. The Secretary of War, under strange influences, has set an example of disinterestedness—viewing the matter from the political stand-point—unheard of in the history of parties on either side of the Atlantic. He violates the usage of the military service, in order to oust the friends of the party to which he belongs, and put its enemies in their places.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the Garibaldi Regiment, and there has been a disposition to complain of their want of discipline. But, on the other hand, ladies in this city of the highest worth and intelligence, whose approbation would be a passport to the confidence of any community, bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and the discipline of the soldiers, while the regiment, with others, was encamped in their vicinity—a secluded part of the suburbs. One of these ladies has written to a friend, from which I am permitted to extract as follows:

"Though surrounded by encampments, and about five thousand soldiers, no one could imagine the order and quiet that prevail unless they could witness it. We have never been so free from depredation as since we have been protected by these regiments. The Garibaldi Guard is composed of foreigners, with a few rare exceptions. We had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with some of the officers—men highly esteemed no less for their literary attainments than for their chivalrous bearing in the European wars. Having gained laurels abroad, they will no doubt signalize themselves in the country of their adoption. The discipline and good behavior of their men is particularly striking. The services last Sunday were conducted in three languages by their gifted Chaplain."

If the Garibaldi Guard have subjected themselves to censure, by their internal divisions since they have been in Virginia, they are nevertheless entitled to the benefit of this disinterested tribute of Washington ladies. OBSERVER.

CAPE MAY.

Opening of the Season—New-Yorkers at the Cape—New Locality for a Camp.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The season of gayety at Cape May—though backward—was inaugurated last evening by an opening hop at the Columbia House, and to-night a second is to transpire at Congress Hall. The number in attendance and the general enjoyment of the visitors relieved the hotel proprietors of apprehensions they had felt that the season was to be a failure. The boats from Philadelphia are now bringing over a hundred a day, with a continuing increase.

The hop of last evening was a beautiful assemblage of beauty and fashion. The programme embraced a varied list of dances admirably arranged by HASSLER'S, of Philadelphia, whose band furnished the music. Philadelphia and Baltimore furnished most of the company, but New-York was well represented. Among the families from your City were the Lansings, Westons, Elliots, Jacksons, Van Zandts, Livermores and Bergens.

The situation of Cape May is admirable for the comfort of visitors. Though almost insular, being a point of land not two miles across and surrounded upon three sides by water, yet, to within a stone's throw of the ocean there are well-tilled fields, groves, meadows and lawns, in the midst of which dwell a prosperous people. The verdure extends to the margin of the beach, where the compactness of the sand makes it an admirable drive when the sun is declining. Nothing can exceed the hilarity with which the bathers—a hundred or two at a time—tumble about in the heavy surf, which breaks upon the beach at high tide.

A week hence we are to have a new excitement. Major RAWLINGS and Capt. MILLWARD, of Gen. HARLAND'S Regiment of Kentucky Light Cavalry, are now here and have secured the site for a camp. It is located nearly midway between Cape Island and the steamboat landing, and about a mile west of us, on the farm of J. K. F. STILES, Esq. The locality possesses all the requirements for the comfort of the troops, there being a fine grove included in the premises. The nucleus of the regiment was organized in Kentucky, and is composed of five companies. There are also 300 Philadelphians and 300 New-Yorkers enrolled for the same regiment, the former of whom are quartered at Haddenfield, N. J., near Philadelphia, and the latter at Long Branch. The New-Yorkers and Philadelphians will arrive within a week, with their tents and camp equipage, under command of Lieut.-Col. YOUNG. The Kentuckians will arrive a week later, and the regiment will remain some weeks drilling in cavalry tactics and field evolutions. The regiment has already 300 horses, which were furnished by its own members. The remaining number will be forwarded by the Government.

The visitors are mostly quartered at the Center, the Ocean, the Atlantic, the Columbia, and Congress Hall. The Columbia and Congress Hall, under the pressure of the times, have reduced their prices from $15 to $12 per week, and it is not improbable that others will follow suit.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,244,000 IN TREASURE.

Important News from New-Granada.

A BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR BOGOTA.

Entrance of Mosquera into the City.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, reached this port last evening.

The Pony Express has anticipated the California news, but she brings important intelligence from New-Granada, which will be found detailed in the letter of our correspondent, given below.

Following is the specie list per *North Star*:

Sam'l G. Reed & Co.	$3,290 98	J. Strauss Bros. & Co	$41,251 33
Naylor & Co	4,823 00	Newstadter Bros	21,700 00
J. A. McGaw	5,000 00	C. H. Grant & Co.	3,000 00
J. G. Parker & Sons	8,000 00	Robt. Morrison & Co	7,000 00
H. Cohn & Co	25,000 00	John Jones & Co	3,000 00
Leppinger & Co	13,000 00	Reuben Meade	8,000 00
N. E. Hecht	6,968 00	R. Meader & O.	
Frank Baker	12,000 00	Adams	5,000 00
W. T. Coleman & Co	43,400 00	C. H. Mallory	10,000 00
Wm. Sellgman & Co	32,000 00	Chas. W. Crosby	8,500 00
Am. Ex. Bank	11,500 00	Kirby, Byrne & Co	11,500 00
L. Einstein & Bro	15,500 00	P. Naylor	10,000 00
Am Ex. Bank	8,970 75	J. H. Coghill	5,000 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	20,500 00	Jansen, Bond & Co.	10,000 00
Wm. Heller & Co	15,500 00	N. W. Canfield	5,200 00
J. Heller & Co.	14,200 00	Jennings & Brewster	11,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co	2,600 00	Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00
Scholl bros	24,000 00	Baker & Morrill	6,000 00
Chas. Rich & Bro	5,000 00	Jansen, Bond & Co	2,000 00
Atlantic & P. S'p. Co.	11,871 12	Order	14,959 00
Richard Patrick	86,304 00		
Total			$1,244,000 00

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Success of Mosquera at Bogota—A Smart Battle and the Defeat of the Government Forces—Mosquera in the City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fortune has at last favored the brave. I will not discuss the legitimacy of his cause, though I do think that haste in action has perhaps been his only fault, yet one thing cannot be denied, MOSQUERA—he has shown himself a good general, an energetic and persevering chief. I take it that on such as these it is that fortune bestows her choicest smiles. We are advised, then, that after being in the outskirts of Bogota, and sustained a siege almost as long as that of Troy, at last he has accomplished the feat of entering the city, creating such a feeling in the *true* hearts of the conservative old "Bogotanos" as might be felt only by a *Celestian* at seeing an honest Abbetonian plenipotentiary patting his grand Tycoon on the back, and telling him that he is a "regular brick." But in order that you may better understand events as they have transpired, I will condense for you the communication of the Secretary of War to the Governor of Cundinamarca, dated Handa, June 10.

It seems that from the beginning of the present month, they had had skirmishes of more or less importance, until the 12th, when, without *malice prepense*, a hot action took place, which terminated in the flight of the Government forces towards the city! At 3½ o'clock, it was ordered that skirmishers should be sent out from both wings of the Army, to reconnoiter the advanced posts of the enemy. They at once perceived the move, and sent all their infantry to attack these small bands. The whole of the first regiment on their side was so badly matched by our *eighty men*, that we had to send out 116 men more to reinforce them. This conflict had a favorable termination for us, forcing the enemy to make an attack with 1,600 men, 2 field-pieces, and 300 horsemen. Then we brought up the Heira Regiment, and a regular battle was fought. Among the dead, we find Col. AMAYA and five other officers.

It seems that it was dark by the time the victory was won, so that it was not possible to follow the army that night. On the day following, however, there was another battle fought, which had a similar termination. After a few hours hot work, the enemy were put to flight, and when last seen, were making particular haste to Bogota.

Further dates from the army, we have none, but the bearer of the last dispatch, and private letters say that MOSQUERA had already occupied a portion of Bogota, and that a great many officers had deserted the enemy's ranks, and were joining the invading troops.

QUINTERO JACOME was in Lunja. CANAL was reduced to Pamplona. Col. GUTIERREZ was in Santa Rosa and Cerinza with 800 men. A Division had marched from Lunja to attack VARGAS CALVO, who was stationed in Chiquinquira, with 50 men.

On the Jaast they have taken the brig *Ospina*, which, if you remember, ran away from this port some time since. The schooner they blew up, making good their escape.

On the Pacific side Col. ARBOLEDA is making himself as agreeable as he did here. He has caused four men to be shot, and has called his best officers brutes, stupid and cowards. No doubt the hero of Santa Martha is the only man among them, and he is still in Pasto with 600 men; whereas Col. PEREZ is thereabouts also, with 1,500, to prevent his further progress.

By the last English steamer we had the pleasure of seeing homeward-bound the corps of French engineers, who have been taking the preliminary surveys of the canal through the Isthmus of Darien. As far as they have gone everything has gone *a merveille*. On account of the season, and with the hope of getting the support of the French Government, they go home now, to return in December. ***

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.—One of the assistant engineers on board this steamer, in a letter to a relative in this city, writes: "We sailed from Boston on Wednesday morning, and arrived off Cape Henry at 2½ P. M. on Saturday. At 4 o'clock on that afternoon we broke our starboard shaft, which was twenty inches in diameter, where it goes outboard. We shall have to return North for a new one, and are now awaiting orders from Washington. There was no fraud about this breakdown, as about forty per cent. of the break was an old flaw, and could not have been discovered, unless some one could be found small enough to crawl through the pores of the iron. We were going very slow at the time of the break, and the water was very smooth. If the shaft had broken in a storm the sea would have torn the wheel out of the ship."—*Boston Traveller, July 12.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The only change at the two remaining theatres of the Metropolis is at the Winter Garden, where Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE commence a short Summer season on Monday, producing for the occasion the drama of "Handy Andy," and the protean farce called "Lessons for Husbands." These artists are well-liked by our public, and will, we think, succeed, despite the hard times, especially as elsewhere we find no novelty to oppose them. At LAURA KEENE'S the programme is the same as heretofore. At BARNUM'S the young "Wizard of the North" is holding forth to good audiences, and stepping in his father's shoes with great comfort and success. Here the record is at an end. In the way of minstrelsy, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY continues to delight his patrons at the elegant little establishment opposite Bond-street. His programmes are always fresh and amusing.

Mrs. J. H. ALLEN took her benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre last week, and has since retired from the company for the Summer season. The occasion, we are sorry to say, was not properly commemorated. It is hinted, indeed, that the fair *Columbia* lost money by it. This is the second pretty woman that the public has slighted during the past seven days. It is too bad.

A rumor got wind in London that BLONDIN had offered a hundred pounds for a man who was willing to risk his neck in being carried on the rope-walker's back across the Crystal Palace. Thereupon upwards of a thousand volunteers proffered their services. One of the number offered to do it for fifty pounds, provided Mr. BLONDIN would settle that sum upon his mother if he were killed. It is a satisfaction to know that these sickening exhibitions have come to an end, and that in future the Frenchman will content himself with a rope not more than ten feet from the ground.

Mlle. ELENA, a prima donna who appeared before our public under very unfavorable circumstances, and perhaps for that reason was not rightly judged, has taken her departure for Europe, where she is better appreciated.

BEETHOVEN'S Mass in D has been performed twice during the past season at the (London) New Philharmonic Society; each time with tremendous success. Among the classical revivals elsewhere in the great metropolis, were SEBASTIAN BACH'S orchestral overture, or series of movements in D major, and ROBERT SCHUMANN'S piano-forte concerts—played by Mme. CLARA SCHUMANN WIECK. Among the occidental soloists of the season, Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, is mentioned with honor. Also Mr. JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT, son of the composer of the "Mountain Sylph," a pianist new from his studies, who seems to have created (in BEETHOVEN'S concerto No. 3 in C minor) a very favorable impression. Herr IGNACE MOSCHELES, to whom the modern art of pianoforte playing, and the equally modern art of pianoforte composition, owes so much—this remaining Titan of an age of giants, appeared once more at the Hanover-square Rooms during the last concert of the series. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and the veteran's greeting appears to have been perfectly overwhelming. The London *Times* says:

"To describe the reception awarded to Herr MOSCHELES as he ascended the steps that lead into the orchestra; or the repeated and hearty bursts of recognition that greeted each familiar passage of his concerto; or the rapturous plaudits that, from every corner of the room, bore witness to the real delight he had contributed by his performance, would be difficult, if not impossible. How he played—how, while the hand was frequently unnerved that once was so energetic, dexterous and firm, the mind proved still vigorous and young, still lit up with the 'divine spark,' and in possession of absolute control over those subtleties of expression, those genuine touches, that distinguish the great musician from the mere 'virtuoso,' the skilled executant and 'poula tout'—must be left to the imagination of the reader. The incident was one of rare interest."

The concerto referred to was MOSCHELES' composition, in G minor.

Good classical music is a luxury so seldom enjoyed, even in this City, that we may fairly congratulate our Staten Island friends on the prospect of six admirable concerts, which are announced to take place at the new and extremely elegant hall of the St. Julien Hotel, during the coming weeks of the Summer season. When we state that such distinguished classicists as Messrs. BERGMANN, NOLL, BERIO and HERWIZ, together with Mr. S. B. MILLS, the renowned pianist, are to be the interpreters of the programmes, it will be seen that the entertainments are of the highest degree of excellence. The programmes of the series are before us, and they promise an instructive and valuable course of the best chamber music, one which, if listened to by the young, can hardly fail to elevate and refine the taste. Six concerts are announced—the first to take place on Saturday next, the 20th inst.

A new piece has been produced at the (London) Olympic. It is called a "Charming Woman," and is taken from an old French play, called "*A Trente Ans.*" The critics speak highly of its merits, especially as a vehicle for Miss SEDGWICK'S talents as an actress.

A gay little piece, composed by Mr. THEODORE RITTER, a rising young pianist, called "Marianne," has been well received at the Opera Comique, Paris. The music, playful, light and characteristic, was admired and applauded heartily. The orchestration is elegant and modest, quite the opposite of what we generally find in the first works of young instrumentalists, who think they can never give their orchestra enough to do. A little love intrigue, in which a pretty peasant girl and her rustic lover manage to defeat the improper designs of a certain wily Count, forms the plot; and Mlle. BELIA, with BERTHELIER as her swain, sang and played the principal parts very prettily. Mr. PREVAL was named for the libretto.

At the Gymnase, a new piece, called "La Vie Independante," has been produced with very moderate success. It is the production of Messrs. FURNIER and ALPHONSE. At the Varieties, the latest novelty is a little affair called "Les Domestiques," which is said to resemble the English piece called "High Life Below-Stairs," but is not half so humorous. The authors show the public how the poor *M. Durosel* and his wife are treated by their servants, *François, Joseph, Julie, Adele*, &c., whose malice and rogueries are exposed with an unsparing but somewhat vulgar hand.

It is stated that M. CALZADO has engaged Mlle. PATTI, whose success in London has been so great, for a part of the ensuing Winter at the Italians.

M. BERLIOZ has declined the post offered to him of superintending the bringing out of the "Alceste" of GLUCK, at the Grand Opera. Certain *improvements* in the instrumentation were required by the presiding deities, which the worship of BERLIOZ could not stomach. Luckily, there are heaps of musicians about the establishment perfectly capable of improving GLUCK—with a vengeance!

M. MEYERBEER is understood to be occupied in setting a *Tartuffe* to music, whether the comedy of "Moliere" or not, we have no means of knowing. The *story* of the great composer, giving his *Africaine* to the grand opera, is and must remain a "story," until the company of that theatre is completely renovated.

The journals of Naples are in ecstacies just now with the singing and acting of LA GALETTI in VERDI'S opera of "Macbeth." Her sleeping scene is described as producing an effect never reached before. A duet with *Macbeth* is also said to have electrified the entire auditory.

BLONDIN—our Niagara mountebank—furnishes the English papers with a good many sensation paragraphs. Here is one about his rope, which was stretched through the transept of the Crystal Palace, 150 feet from the ground. The accident which it records was sufficient to prevent a repetition of the gymnast's feats—and very properly, as we think:

"On Monday evening the arrangement of the rope was just completed when it was perceived that a piece of wood which had been used in the process was left suspended from it. One of the workmen had the rashness to venture along the rope for the purpose of reclaiming it. He reached it in safety, but then he had to turn and retrace his steps. In the attempt, whether his nerve failed him altogether, or whether he was ignorant how it was to be done, no one can say; but he slipped, lost his footing on the rope, caught it with his hands, and there hung suspended, shrieking for assistance. Can one conceive a spectacle more terrific? There were crowds of people below, but not the slightest assistance could be rendered. What could break such a fall? The rope was at least seven inches in circumference, larger than could be easily grasped, and consequently the poor man was hanging only by his fingers. His doom was inevitable, and became only a question of seconds. We believe no man could thus sustain himself for two minutes; and within some such period his hold relaxed, and he fell from that fearful height on to the terrace below! All possible help, of course, was then rendered him; but we may pass over the details of such terrible injuries, by saying that his recovery is hopeless; mercifully so, for recovery would but be a life of agony."

We have received from Mr. C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, the following pieces of music: "Spring Flowers," (No. 20;) melodies from BELLINI'S opera of "Norma," arranged in an easy style for two players; "Hark, I Hear an Angel Sing," music by R. G. SHERIVAL, a graceful and singable melody; "The Ellsworth Requiem," by GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, an unpretentious *morceau*, for the piano, which can hardly fail to make a good effect when performed with tolerable cleanness.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAYOR AND HIS FRIENDS.—Our readers will remember that, in 1859, under the authority of the City Inspector, a vigorous effort was made to suppress the abominable nuisance of pigstys, which were then quite numerous in the upper Wards. The ordinance in that case requires that all keepers of swine should have the express warrant of the Mayor or City Inspector. Mayor TIEMANN then filled the civic chair, and as he could not be induced to soil his robe of office with the filth of swine, the ordinance at that time was enforced with little difficulty. Supported by a force of policemen, the City inspector compelled the pig-owners to remove their piggeries, while those who showed a refractory spirit were dealt with in a summary way. The matter excited much comment at the time, and it was hoped that the evil was permanently abated. But a new King arose in Egypt, and in him the keepers of swine have found a friend. In view of the intensely hot weather, the Sanitary Police have been diligently looking up the filthy and health-destroying objects of the City, and prominently among their reports we find mentioned the hog-pens which abound in the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. The number of these so far reported is from sixty to seventy, with from three to fifteen hogs in each. Any one who is familiar with the habits of the animal, may fancy that five or six hundred hogs are no desirable addition to the live stock of a limited territory. The huts in which the owners live are little superior to the stys, and before each of them a cauldron is stationed, which receives the garbage obtained from gutters and swill-pails, and this reeking mass is kept boiling for hours daily. The exhalations from this villainous mixture cannot be described, but the atmosphere is infected by them for blocks around. Hogs are proverbially unclean, but the horrid, putrid filth in which these hogs revel must be seen to be believed. On the representations of the Sanitary Police, the Magistrates issued summonses within a few days past to all the parties implicated, requiring them to appear for examination on the charge of having violated the City Ordinance concerning the keeping of swine. This action of the Justices fell like a thunderbolt among the dismayed swineherds, but after obtaining the advice of "distinguished counsel," they rushed to Mayor WOOD and obtained from him a permit to keep swine, in number unlimited and in filth incomparable. Thus protected they answered the summonses, and of course were acquitted. The Mayor in this matter, may be doubtless actuated by a desire to become a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to those who do well, but the Police Commissioners and the Sanitary Squad do not see it in that light.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN INTEMPERATE WOMAN.—DORINDA JARVIS, a woman 27 years of age, died suddenly on Thursday evening, under circumstances which led to the arrest of another woman named ANN CHAPMAN, on suspicion of having caused her decease by a blow. Several women, the deceased and the accused being of the number, were having a tippling-time at the room of one of their acquaintances, No. 24 Oak-street. After a while Mrs. CHAPMAN took a doze in a rocking-chair, and on awaking, excitedly charged the deceased with having stolen two cents from her. The latter denied the truth of the accusation, but Mrs. CHAPMAN would not be satisfied, and going toward her, clutched her dress and threw her upon the floor. Her head came violently in contact with the surbase, and after gasping convulsively a minute or two, she expired. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding well-marked evidences of the dissipated life which deceased had led, and was of opinion that death was the result of intemperance. He was unable to discover the slightest indication of violence upon the remains. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the remains, and presented the above evidence to the jury, who exonerated Mrs. CHAPMAN, and returned a verdict of death from the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

CASUALTIES.—CHARLES MCNULTY, a child 4 years of age, was found drowned, on Saturday morning, at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River. The deceased fell overboard while playing upon a raft on Thursday. The body was taken to the residence of the deceased, No. 314 Avenue A, and the Coroner was notified. A man, whose name is supposed to have been CHA. BUCKLEY, fell off Pier No. 26, East River, on Saturday morning, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and the Coroner notified. A boy, 7 years of age, named JAMES A. RICHARDS, was run over last evening, in second-avenue, by a horse and cart, driven by one ISAACS, of No. 423 Second-avenue, and seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. EMMA STACEY COLEMAN, a child 5 years old, had her skull fractured yesterday afternoon, while playing upon a pile of lumber in Eleventh-avenue, by some of the lumber which fell upon her. She was taken to the residence of her parents, corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, and is supposed to be fatally injured.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.—The New-York Evangelical Alliance is taking energetic measures to inaugurate a judicious system of open-air preaching at various points through the City. Rev. Dr. HAGANY, of St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, will preach this afternoon at 5½ P. M. in Astor-place, and as opportunity offers, the meetings will be extended. Mayor WOOD has issued the following permit for the benefit of the Alliance:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance are permitted to hold open-air meetings on the Sabbath, for the promulgation of religion, provided no religious sect or its opinions be denounced, or public disturbances occur in consequence.

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A GREASY ITEM.—While a carman named THOMAS MORRISON was driving his dray, on which were two small casks of whale-oil, through South-street, near Peck-slip, yesterday, about 11 o'clock A. M., owing to the jolting produced by the unevenness of the carriage way, one of the casks sprung a leak, and finally the head, or a portion of it, came out entirely, and the cask was speedily emptied of its contents. The street, for some distance around the dray, was rendered very slippery. A wag suggested, in the hearing of our reporter, that it be called (*pro tempore* at least) the "oleagenous way."

NEW STEAMER.—The New-Haven Steamboat Company has just completed a new first-class steamer, over 300 feet in length, called the *Continental*. She was built in the strongest and most thorough manner, by S. SNEDEN & Co.; is beautifully modeled, and elegantly furnished and equipped. She takes the place of the *Elm City*, and will leave New-York every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The *Elm City* is placed on the night line, leaving New-York every night at 11 o'clock, admirably accommodating passengers for New-Haven, Hartford and intermediate points.

VARIOUS INQUESTS.—Coroner JACKMAN held inquests, on Saturday, upon the bodies of CHARLES BUCKLEY, aged 30, accidentally drowned; WILLIAM PENDERBURG, aged 7 years, who died from injuries accidentally received; JAMES MCNULTY, aged about 5 years, accidentally drowned; an unknown man, apparently aged about 35, found at Pier No. 34, East River, supposed to have been drowned, and THOMAS KELLY, of No. 584 Greenwich-street, aged 54, who came to his death by falling down a flight of stairs.

ARREST OF A CLERICAL GENTLEMAN.—Rev. JOSEPH HERBERT, who is a priest of the Catholic Church, arrested by Officer LOUDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, and examined by Justice QUACKENBUSH. The reverend gentleman exhibited evidence of post-prandial indulgence, which, notwithstanding his appeals to the Court, compelled the Justice to consign him to the cells. Mr. HERBERT, who thus dishonored his sacred calling, is a man whose address would be a card of admission to the best circles.

NEW-YORK CITY HOSPITAL.—The number of patients remaining in this institution on yesterday, (12th,) was 352; of these 328 were males and 24 females. In the medical department, 224; in the surgical department, 128. Admitted during the week, 67. To the medical department, 26; to the surgical department, 41. Discharged relieved or cured since July 5: From the medical department, 26; from the surgical department, 28. Died, 7. Remaining on July 5, 346.

LIBERALITY OF MR. ROBERT BONNER.—Mr. ROBERT BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, has given to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT $1,000 for the families of the Massachusetts volunteers, in return for the oration given by Mr. EVERETT on the Fourth of July, the proceeds of which were for the families of the New-York volunteers. This is liberal all round, and the donors deserve the gratitude of all good people.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—WILLIAM CALLAHAN was arrested by Officer CALLAHAN and taken to the Second District Police Court, where a highly-respectable young married woman had the commendable courage to appear and tender a charge against him for violent and indecent assault. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed CALLAHAN, in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—A young man named WM. LONG was arrested last evening, charged with breaking into the grocery of JOHN MURPHY, No. 10 Pelham-street, and stealing the money-drawer, which contained $75. The drawer was seen in possession of the accused. He was held by Justice BRENNAN to answer.

ACCIDENTALLY SCALDED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 52 Pitt-street, upon the body of JAMES TIERNE, aged 3 months. The child fell into a tub of hot water and died before assistance could be rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN PRISON.—MARGARET PIERCE, a prisoner at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, attempted suicide by opening veins in her left arm. She was discovered bleeding, and secured from further violence.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting on Saturday twenty licences were granted, making 230 thus far issued this year, which, at $30 each, will yield $6,900 to the Treasury.

LETTERS SOUTHWARD.—Letters are still sent to the New-York Post-office, to the number of sixty or more a day, superscribed to persons resident in the seceded States.

Small Pox.

Now that this dreaded disease is skulking on our byways and secretly holding sway in higher places, vaccination becomes a serious duty, to be overlooked only by those who would nurse a pestilence. It may be obtained with ease and propriety, from pure sources, by the humblest in our midst, through the excellent arrangements to that end which have lately been effected. Crowds gather daily at the different station-houses and dispensaries, and a visit to some of them gives one an extra peep down into mysterious human nature. The class who form the majority of applicants at the Eastern Dispensary are descendants of generation upon generation of low intelligences, so that they present their case and questions all at once; this, too, without the smallest intention of being understood, or of comprehending in return, until after several repetitions; said repetitions becoming pathetic, belligerent, or comic in their advanced stages, according as they seem to affect the auditor. The resident physician having had a long experience with this demonstrative class, has a way of getting along peculiar to himself. He hears the whole story, curtailing it or not as the case may be, and after replying to it settles himself for the repetitions;—in the meantime tips the wink to an aid at his elbow to take up the echo business. It is rather heavy on the lungs, often ad to the eye and repellant to every sense, but a most excellent school for the cultivation of patience. Interspersed with these are many of a very different type from that just referred to. The once opulent and luxurious, the refined economist, the educated poor come here in lowly garb, with modest request for medical advice and assistance. The healthy and hardy German and Swiss population of our City depend almost wholly upon this institution for the vaccination of their infants; and their superior cleanliness, together with the customary presentation of their offspring previous to dentition, renders the virus obtained from them unexceptionable in character, and therefore is largely used by the practitioners of this institution, who have sufficient overplus to abundantly supply many physicians throughout the City. Thirty-eight regiments have been supplied with matter from this institution: beside requisitions being filled from Miss DIX for the Washington Hospital, the Albany Military Hospital, and the volunteers at the New-York Hospital. Dr. LOINES, resident physician here, operated upon three thousand of the five thousand six hundred and fifty-three patients, which composed the total number vaccinated by all the Dispensaries in this City during the month of May. The rush is not so great during the advance of Summer months, and gradually falls off to a small average in the Fall, owing to a popular superstition that when the sap runs up the tree in the Spring, the blood is best prepared to take the vaccine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the last month 645 persons were treated in this Dispensary, classified as follows: Males, 237; females, 408. Nativity—United States, 376; Ireland, 226; England, 25; Germany, 17; Scotland, 1. 639 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. The diseases were as follows: injuries, 16; nervous, 27; skin, 78; head, 38; abdomen, 144; eye an t ear, 11; heart, lung and throat, 44: minor surgery, 74; rheumatism, 12; urinary, 3; abscess, 4; fever, 6; vaccinated, 213. The ages of those treated were as follows: under 1 year, 115; between 1 and 5, 141; between 5 and 10, 74; between 10 and 30, 163; over 30, 152.

BROOKLYN TROOPS.—A gentleman who reached this city yesterday direct from Washington states, he visited both the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments—the former in Baltimore, and the latter at Arlington Heights—and there was only one man from each regiment in hospital. The men of both regiments he represents to be in better health, as a general thing, than when at home, notwithstanding the hard fare.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Capt. PETTIS, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, but now attached to the Scott Rifles, is recruiting a Company at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets.

PROMOTED.—JOHN B. HOWARD, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, has recently been appointed Brigade-Quartermaster in Gen. PETERS' Staff, on Arlington Heights.

New-Jersey.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.—About 11 o'clock, on Friday night, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon, No. 150 Prospect-street, Jersey City, during which the proprietor, WILLIAM BUSH, received injuries at the hands of half a dozen sailors, belonging to an English vessel, which will undoubtedly terminate fatally. It appears that the men went into the saloon, and after taking drinks, refused to pay for them. BUSH attempted to turn them out, when he was attacked, and fearing serious bodily harm, went behind the counter and took down a sabre, with which to defend himself. He was immediately overpowered; and one of the men, gaining possession of the sabre, attempted to run him through, but BUSH avoided the blow. They then got him down and jumped several times upon his chest, also beat and choked him. They then went away, and subsequently three of them were arrested by Officer SLOAN, and taken to the Station-house. BUSH went down and made a complaint, but on returning was suddenly prostrated, and experienced great pain in the chest and neck. Dr. STRYKER, assisted by Dr. BOUTON, attended the injured man, and found him suffering severely from internal injuries, to such an extent that they were of the opinion that he could not survive many hours. This (Saturday) forenoon Recorder MARTINDALE took BUSH'S deposition, which was in substance as above stated. It was only by the greatest effort and the assistance of stimulants that he was able to give a disconnected statement of the affair. The prisoners, who gave their names as JOHN MCLENNEN, FRANK REYNOLDS and JAMES EDWARDS, were committed to prison by the Recorder, to await the result of the injuries.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A BANK.—A man, named PATRICK DONNELLY, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with attempting to defraud the Hudson County Bank out of $987, by means of a worthless check, purporting to have been signed by BENJAMIN R. PARKER, Jr., of New-York. A certified check, signed by the same party, amounting to $987, had been deposited in the Bank the day previous, but the Cashier, Mr. HARDENBURGH, suspecting something wrong, made inquiry at the clearing-house, and ascertained that the check was a fraud. Accordingly, when DONNELLY presented the check for payment, he was taken into custody by Chief of Police MARINUS, who was on the look-out. The accused is a laboring man, and has evidently been innocently drawn into the matter by other parties.

ARREST OF A RUNNER.—A young fellow, named DAVID STONE, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, for soliciting passengers at the Cunard dock for a New-York hotel. Being unable to pay a fine, he was committed to the City Workhouse for ten days.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 13.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10:45 A. M. for Liverpool. She takes out 90 passengers.

Fire at Milwaukee—Loss $25,000.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 13.

A fire destroyed last night the property corner of Reed and South Water streets. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000.

Lieut. Moore and the Apaches.

FORT BRECKINRIDGE, New-Mexico, Sunday, June 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed slip from your paper of April 4, 1861, has just been received:

"The Apaches, which is another name for the terror of Arizona, are fast learning what civilized justice is. Four Americans have been captured by them on the line of the Overland Mail route, and speared to death. When Lieut. MOORE, with 70 United States Dragoons, arrived from Fort Breckinridge, at the Apache Pass, he found so much as the Coyotes had left of their bodies, which was little more than sufficed to identify them. Whether the Lieutenant's extraordinary proceedings, after he had decently buried the dead, is in accordance with the established policy of the Indian Department, I do not know, but this it was: He took the six braves whom he had captured, and whose only connection with the outrage was that they belonged to the same tribe, and hanged them, indulging the wife and a boy of one of the braves with a good position to see it all. The po

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Unity of Our National Character and the Supremacy of a National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

From what has preceded, it cannot be doubted that the Declaration of Independence was a covenant of National unity with all the foreign Powers who aided the people of the colonies in its achievement. It would have been a violation of this solemn covenant, and a mockery of the faith with which they had encouraged the martyrs of the revolution not only, but also the whole civilized world, to confide in its integrity, had any one of them thereafter broken away from its sacred obligations. It was in this National capacity, comprehended under the designation of United Colonies or States, that they procured the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance with France; that they secured the sympathy and friendship of Spain and Holland; that they procured loans to carry on the war by which they achieved their independence. It was in this capacity that their Ministers and Ambassadors were received and respected abroad. And it was in this capacity alone that their union received the sacred and irrevocable seal of perpetuity under the Confederation.

We have shown that the fact of our National unity was a covenant running with the title to the land ceded to the United States in Congress assembled, by the Definitive Treaty with Great Britain. And so also was it a covenant running with the land ceded by the several States to the General Government. The very terms upon which the unoccupied territory, which lay within the charter limits of the respective colonies at the commencement of the war, were ceded to the Congress as the general governing power, are evidence of their conviction of the necessity and importance, as well as a guarantee, of a perpetual and irrevocable union.

New-York ceded her Western territory on the express consideration, condition and reservation that it should be be held by the National Government for the use and benefit of such of the United States as should become members of the proposed perpetual Federal alliance, "and for no other use or purposes whatsoever." She also required that the proposed Articles of Confederation should be "duly notified and confirmed by, or in behalf of, all the said United States in Congress assembled."

While, on the other hand, the Congress pledged itself that such lands should "be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."

Now, suppose this Federal alliance to have ceased—to have lost its character of perpetuity. Suppose the Union to have been dissolved; would not the title to these lands have reverted again to New-York? Would not the same be true of the lands in like manner ceded by Virginia, or of those ceded by Massachusetts? or by Connecticut? or by any other of the original colonies? If they had thought of, or anticipated, a possible dissolution of the Union, would they not, think you, have specially provided for the reversion in such a contingency? Was it not under an assured conviction of the impossibility of secession, and confidence in the capacity and perpetual duration of the National character, that these cessions were made? Was it not under this same conviction and in reference to this same capacity, that our independence was acknowledged by the Crown and Parliament and people of Great Britain? Did not the whole American people aver and guarantee its character of unity and perpetuity, and the necessity of it, and the impossibility of secession or disruption, in all their deliberations on the Confederation, and in their credentials of power to their delegates in the Congress to ratify the same? How could such pledges be maintained in their integrity, if the whole fabric were dissolvable at the will of a single State? How could the Congress "settle and form these Territories into distinct Republican States, which should become members of the Federal Union," if each State was at liberty to revoke the grant, dissolve the Union and break up the Government, by the enactment of a simple "Ordinance of Secession?" Surely, if all these declarations and pledges and covenants and treaties and proclamations and ordinances establish anything, they establish the unity and perpetuity of our National character and Government, and the impossibility of any right of secession in any one of the original States in this Union.

Thus we see that it was essential to the preservation of their faith at home, their integrity abroad, their respectability everywhere, aye to their very existence as a recognized sovereign Power on earth, that they should continue united as one people. To perfect as well as to perpetuate such their union, as well as their nationality, it was also essential that they should have a consolidated National Government. And it was equally essential that that Government should be supreme over all; that it should possess not mere delegated powers, which might be revoked at will by each or any State, but all the positive and inalienable attributes of sovereignty within the sphere over which its administration was to operate. Consequential to their union and this necessity was produced, under the Confederation, the singular anomaly of the constituent parts of a nation brought into competition with the nation itself for these essential elements of sovereignty. Hence we have the very ground of controversy which poisoned the Confederate organism, and rendered it wholly incompetent to the ends and uses which it was designed and intended to accomplish. It was the reservation (if powers which were never possessed could be said to be retained or reserved—I should say rather it was the concession) to each State, in severalty, of a sovereignty which did not belong to it, and which it never possessed or enjoyed independently of the Union, or the Magistracy in the Congress. But even under this reservation more than this was claimed in behalf of the States. Hence the conflict. How was it regarded in that day?

"Unless," says WASHINGTON in his address to his countrymen on resigning his command of the American Armies, 1783, "unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives which they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, (Confederation,) everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. It is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration. There must be a pointed and faithful compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. Whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lesson the sovereign authority ought to be considered hostile to the liberty and independence of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly; and, lastly, unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the States, to participate in the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of Government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised by the articles of Confederation; it will be a subject of regret that so much blood and so much treasure have been lavished to no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without compensation; and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain."

Such, in the contemplation of WASHINGTON, were the lamentable results of setting up a State sovereignty, or a State independence, against the sovereign authority of the General Government. Such was it, also, in the contemplation of our fathers.

"Let it be remembered," say the Congress in their address on public affairs, in 1783—"that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the author of those rights on the means exerted for their defence, they have prevailed against all opposition, and from the basis of thirteen independent States. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the unadulterated forms of Republican Government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits.

In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude, and all the other qualities which ennoble the character of a nation, and fulfill the ends of Government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet enjoyed, and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence upon the rights of mankind. If, on the other side, our Government should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and destroyed; the best and fairest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation."

Such were the fearful apprehensions of our fathers in that great struggle which they witnessed between National and State sovereignty, under the Confederation. The details of it are too familiar to call for repetition. Its disastrous fruits were but too fearfully apparent in the prostration of the nation during its continuance. It lay like a paralyzed and helpless human frame. The essentials which constituted an animate being were there, while the power which alone rendered them useful or available was taken away. The political sovereignty of the general administration was acknowledged, and a supremacy of power inherent in its existence as an independent national element, was admitted; and yet, at the same time, each State claimed to be clothed with "every power, jurisdiction and right," which was a component and essential part of the attributes of sovereignty and supremacy.

Well might we exclaim and ask by what charter? We have shown that there was no such thing as independence in any State outside of the general Union; that there was no such thing even as a State organization before the Declaration of Independence; that their colonial designation was never entirely relinquished until the proposed articles for a perpetual Confederation; after the final ratification of which alone their State capacity was formally recognized and established; that there never was actually any such thing in all America as a State independency, or a State sovereignty, until after the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. And that was an independency of the Crown, not of the Congress, which was all the independence the States retained under the articles of Confederation. So, that whatever of sovereignty or independence each State was actually possessed of at that time, was derived to it under that organism. And that, we repeat again, was not an independence or sovereignty in any State which gave it a claim to the allegiance of its citizens, paramount to their allegiance of the General Government. The Confederation was not, nor was it intended to be, *a mere alliance of States*, the fathers and framers of it, themselves being judges. Read the report of the Committee of the Congress on the system of general revenue proposed to the States, made and adopted in Feb. 1786. It concludes:

"*Thus circumstanced, after the most solemn deliberation*, and under *the fullest conviction* that the public embarrassments are such as above represented, and that they are daily increasing, the Committee are of opinion that it has become the duty of Congress to declare most explicitly that the crisis has arrived when the people of the United States, by whose will and for whose benefit the Federal Government was instituted, must decide whether they will support their rank as a nation, by maintaining the public faith at home and abroad, or whether for want of a timely exertion in establishing a general revenue, and thereby giving strength to the Confederacy, they will hazard not only the existence of the Union, but of those great and invaluable privileges for which they have so arduously and so honorably contended."

And what was the language of Virginia on this point? In allusion to this very report of the Committee of the Congress she says, Oct., 1786.

* * * * * * "And whereas the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the Confederacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made from time to time by the United States in Congress, particularly in their act of the 15th of February last, can no longer doubt that *the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide* the solemn question, *whether they will*, by wise and magnanimous efforts, *reap the fruits of that independence* which they have so gloriously acquired, and *of that Union which they have cemented* with so much of their common blood; or whether, by giving way *to unmanly jealousies and prejudices or to partial and transitory interests*, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the revolution, *and furnish to its enemies* an eventual triumph over those by whose virtue and valor it has been accomplished."

Here we have high testimony to the fact that our National independence, our National Union, and our National Government, *were the people's work*, and not the work of the States: and *the people* are called upon to settle forever the question now at issue between *State* and *National* Sovereignty. The appeal, be it remembered, is made, *both by the Congress and by the States*, to the people, not in their capacity of citizens of this State, or of that State; not of this locality or of that locality: not as representing divers sections or divers interests, but *as the People of America*. The one people who constitute the great Nation, the Republic, called The United States; whose domain and jurisdiction were defined by the difinitive treaty with Great Britain.

The issue submitted to the people on this appeal involved the existence of any authority in the Congress, then the acknowledged governing power, to execute its laws upon the individual citizen within the limits of the respective States, each State claiming an exclusive sovereignty therein. The condition of the country under this state of things was thus graphically summed up by the late Chief Justice MARSHALL:

"A Government authorized to declare war, but relying on independent States for the means of prosecuting it; capable of contracting debts, and of pledging the public faith for their payment, but dependent on thirteen distinct sovereignties for the preservation of that faith, could only be saved from ignominy and contempt by finding those sovereignties administered by men exempt from the passions incident to human nature."

It was this crisis which originated the Federal Convention of May, 1787. What was its aim? It was to settle and adjust the controversy between State and National sovereignty; or, in other words, and in the language of that day, to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union. For, be it remembered, the Union is still regarded as the great object of interest, the great guarantee of independence, whether State or National. No one yet talks of dissolving the Union. The proposition is to render the General Government equal to its exigencies, not by dissolving it, but by reassuring its perpetuity, now hazarded by the conflicting claim of State Sovereignty, by making it more perfect. We need but turn to the record to establish this point.

The Federal Convention was preceded by, and grew out of the Annapolis Convention, which met at Annapolis, in Maryland, in September, 1786. It was composed of Commissioners from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and Virginia, and the result of their deliberations was a circular letter addressed to the several States recommending a Convention to be held in the month of May following, "to take into consideration the inefficiency of the Federal Government, and to devise such further provisions and alterations of the Federal Constitution as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

The first response to this call came from Virginia. In it she says, after referring to the Annapolis Convention:

"*And whereas*, the same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments, which originally determined the citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States in establishing a Federal Government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that Government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war."

The act goes on to provide for the appointment of delegates, to meet delegates from other States in the proposed Convention, "and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act, or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

The act of New-Jersey came next, and empowered her delegates to meet in the Convention, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the General Government adequate to the exigencies thereof."

The act of Pennsylvania authorized her delegates "to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other States, and to join in devising and deliberating on, and discussing, all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such act, or acts, for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Next came the act of North Carolina, authorizing her delegates, "Then and there to confer with such deputies as may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our Federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes it was intended to effect; and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this State as, when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same."

Georgia, in appointing delegates to meet those of other States, authorized them "To join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations, and further provisions, as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act, or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Delaware, in appointing her delegates, authorized them "To join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, may effectually provide for the same."

Thus far the action of the States had gone in response to the call for the Federal Convention, before the Congress had taken any action upon the subject. The subject came before them on the 21st of February, 1787, on the report of the Committee to which the letter from the Annapolis Convention had been referred. A resolution was then adopted, viz

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to the Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government, and the preservation of the Union.

The State of New-York at once responded to this recommendation of The Congress, and appointed delegates to the proposed Convention—"for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union."

South Carolina empowered her delegates "to join with such deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the Confederated States; and together with the said deputies or Commissioners, *or a majority of them who shall be present* (provided the State be not represented by less than two,) to join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union."

The act of Massachusetts recited the resolution of Congress, and authorized the Governor of that State to commission five delegates appointed to the proposed Convention, who, or any three of them, were empowered "to meet such delegates as may be appointed by the other, or any of the other States in the Union, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, at the time and for the purposes aforesaid."

The act of Connecticut also recited the resolution of Congress, and appointed delegates to meet with the others—"and to discuss upon such alterations and provisions, agreeable to the general principles of republican government, as they shall think proper to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union; and to report such alterations and provisions as may be agreed to by a majority of the United States represented in Convention, to the Congress of the United States and to the General Assembly of this State."

The Legislature of Maryland appointed deputies to meet such delegates from the other States as were authorized, "for the purpose of revising the National system, and to join with them in considering such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

The State of New-Hampshire appointed her delegates for the purpose recited in the resolution of Congress, "there to confer with such deputies as are, or may be, appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remedy the defects of our Federal Union, and to procure and secure the enlarged purposes it was intended to effect; and to report such an act to the United States in Congress as, when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Rhode Island did not respond to the call by the appointment of delegates to the Convention.

To the superficial reader all this may seem but a tedious detail of dry and musty legislative enactments; but to the thoughtful and inquiring citizen, what a volume of authoritative testimony to the unity and supremacy of our national character and government is here recorded! The covenant of perpetuity contained in the Articles of Confederation, is thus reassured by the testimony of the Commissioners of the several States represented in the Annapolis Convention; by the entire representation of the United States in Congress assembled, and by the Legislative Assemblies of every State, in the appointment and credentials of delegates to the proposed National Convention. Can human evidence, in any shape, be more ample, more solemn, or more conclusive? And in all this record, be it remembered, we find no expression of a desire, design, thought or wish, looking to a dissolution of the Union. Who thought of secession? Upon what ground? Where is the record of it? Who dared breathe the sacrelegious suggestion of a disruption of the Union, or a destruction of the General Government? Oh, no! there was but one sentiment throughout all America, and that was "to make the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the General Government and the preservation of the Union." How this was accomplished by the Federal Convention, we shall show in our next article.

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 12, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 13, 1861.

$26,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	300 N. Y. Central R.	76⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65	98	850 do	76⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	81⅞	50 do b4	76¼
560 Treas. 12 ₱ c. Nts.	102¼	50 do b4	76⅛
8,000 do	102¼	250 do s10	76¼
2,000 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	99	50 do b10	76⅜
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44½	150 do s30	75⅞
13,000 do s10	44	450 do	76⅜
49,000 do	44	150 do b10	76⅛
15,000 do s15	44	200 do b30	76⅝
5,000 do b30	44⅝	400 Erie Railroad	23⅝
25,000 Virginia S. 6's	48	100 do	23⅝
15,000 do s10	47¾	100 do s10	23⅞
2,000 N. C. State 6's	60	34 Erie R. Pref	40
5,000 do s15	59	10 Reading Railroad	37
2,000 do	61⅜	400 do	37¼
1,000 do	62	50 do s10	37⅜
20,000 Mo. State 6s, b10	43	100 do b30	37⅜
22,500 do	42¾	200 do b30	37⅝
9,000 do	42⅜	200 Hudson River R.	35¼
5,000 do smwk	43	50 do b10	35⅜
57,000 do	43	50 do b10	35½
6,000 Cal. State 7s	76⅝	50 do s10	35⅝
500 N. Y. State 7s '70	105½	50 do b30	35⅝
500 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98	16 do	35
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs	102	50 Mich. Cen. R.	44¼
1,000 Mich. C. & ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	93¾	19 do	44
17,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M	14	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. s10	13⅝
40 Bk. of New-York	81	150 do	13⅝
15 Bank of America	99	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
20 Bank of Commerce	77	200 do b30	68
5 Pacific M. S. Co	73	225 Gal. & Chic. R.	63
50 do	72⅝	200 do s60	63⅞
50 do s10	72½	250 do	64⅛
50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	38⅝	300 do	64¼
100 do b10	38¾	150 do s5	64¾
50 do	38⅝	50 do nw	64⅝
100 do	38⅝	50 do s60	63⅜
50 do	38⅝	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	27
50 do b60	39	400 do	27
50 do b30	38⅞	100 do	27⅛
150 Harlem Railroad	10½	300 do	27¼

SATURDAY, July 13—P. M.

There was less buoyancy on the Stock Exchange in the early part of the day than at the close on Friday. The Railway Shares and some of the Border State Stocks were a fraction off, while several of the latter, such as Georgias and North Carolinas, advanced rapidly on the previous sales. The lowest business done in Missouris was at 42¾—the closing sales at 43 ₱ cent.; the lowest in Tennessees, 44 ₱ cent.—closing 44, seller 15 days; the lowest in New-York Central, 76 ₱ cent., as against 76¼ at the close on Friday—the latest business 76¼, cash, for 500 shares, and 76¼ bid at 4 o'clock on the Street. In other descriptions the changes were not important from yesterday. Rock Island maintained the advance to 38½ ₱ cent., but not to the extreme figure of 39¼, which we understand was paid late yesterday afternoon. The general market this afternoon left off firm; Government Stock of 1881 at 88 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 76¼; Rock Island, 38¾; Missouris, 43 ₱ cent.

We understand that no award of the proposed Iowa State loan was made to-day, and it is questionable whether any *bona fide* bids were made at rates which the Fund Commissioners could afford to take for a 7 ₱ cent. State Stock, if constitutionally issued with the purpose of being honestly reimbursed to the holders. The facts that the constitutional authority to issue such a Stock is extremely questionable, and that a large portion of the People of Iowa in their County and City relations, have manifested, of late, a disposition to avail of all technical or legal advantages to avoid or defer the payment of their debts, and have been backed by the Judiciary of the State in this disposition, will sufficiently account for the utter failure of the present Loan.

The Bank Department at Albany communicates the following comparative figures of the various Securities held by the Department as the bases of Bank Note Circulation since 1857, and also for the quarter just ended of the present year:

From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1861.	
Total amount of bonds and mtgs. July 1, 1857	$8,099,801
Total amount of bonds and mtgs. July 1, 1861	5,586,692
Decrease	$2,513,108
Total amt. New-York State stock, July 1, 1857	$21,725,221
Total amt. New-York State stock, July 1, 1861	19,420,099
Decrease	$2,305,122
Total amount United States stock July 1, 1861	$4,832,300
Total amount United States stock July 1, 1857	498,220
Increase	$4,334,079
Total amount Illinois State stock, July 1, 1857	$638,996
Total amount Illinois State stock, July 1, 1861	410,250
Decrease	$228,746
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1857	$221,000
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1861	21,000
Decrease	$187,000
Total amount Michigan State stock, July 1, 1857	$172,000
Total amount Michigan State stock, July 1, 1861	41,000
Decrease	$131,000
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1861	$157,704
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1857	77,357
Increase	$80,347
Total amount of circulation, July 1, 1857	$29,842,613
Total amount of circulation, July 1, 1861	28,631,273
Decrease	$1,211,340
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1857	$31,422,596
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1861	30,472,045
Decrease	$950,551
From April 1, 1861, to July 1, 1861.	
Total amount of bonds and mtgs., April 1, 1861	$5,752,473
Total amount of bonds and mtgs., July 1, 1861	5,586,692
Decrease	$165,781
Total amount N. Y. State stocks, April 1, 1861	$19,985,579
Total amount N. Y. State stocks, July 1, 1861	19,420,099
Decrease	$565,480
Total amount of U. S. stock, July 1, 1861	$4,832,300
Total amount of U. S. stock, April 1, 1861	4,081,300
Total amount Arkansas State stock, Apl. 1, 1861	$132,000
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1861	24,000
Decrease	$108,000
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1861	$157,704
Total amount of cash, April 1, 1861	81,688
Increase	$76,016
Total amount of circulation, April 1, 1861	$28,669,824
Total amount of circulation, July 1, 1861	28,631,273
Decrease	$38,551
Total amount of securities, April 1, 1861	$30,484,291
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1861	30,472,045
Decrease	$12,245

The *Express* of this afternoon, reports that:

"Messrs. N. T. HUBBARD & SONS, the oldest house in the provision trade in this City, have supended payment. The senior member, Mr. N. T. HUBBARD, has been in business for forty-eight years, and this is the first time his paper ever went to protest. He was well known throughout the entire mercantile community, and was familiarly called the father of the provision trade. This failure excites the sympathy of the whole trade. The suspension is caused chiefly by their accommodations to several houses that have recently stopped."

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, July 11.

The crop of Winter Wheat in Illinois and Indiana is now being harvested. The quality and quantity reaped, and to be reaped, varies greatly, in some sections the Grain coming out plump and sound, in others, but probably only a small proportion of the country, more or less shriveled or shrunk, either by the drouth, or injury by the army worm; doubtless a fair crop of Winter Wheat of medium to good quality can be anticipated. Spring Wheat, which is the main article on which this market relies, is just now coming into head. In Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, the dry weather of the last few weeks, except in favored spots, has given short straw, heads thin, and, compared with last year, light and short. The general opinion is that the best that can be looked for this year is about two-thirds the crop of Spring Wheat reaped in 1860. From Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota advices are not very complete; the accounts have been so far very good, but as the crop is later, it has greater risks to run. In Iowa the prospect is probably better than in the same parallels east of the Mississippi, the ground having been better watered, and the Grain standing heavier.

A rain storm passed over Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, Monday afternoon and Monday night, followed yesterday by alternate showers and sunshine, with more heavy rain last night and frequent showers this morning. In many places, the rain was accompanied by a high wind, sometimes amounting to a hurricane, unroofing buildings, and leveling grain, trees and fences. At the present stage of the Spring Wheat crop, considerable anxiety is felt, as great danger of *rust* exists, unless the wet shall be succeeded by cool winds, in which case, while Wheat, Barley, and Rye, may escape injury, Corn, Oats, and Grass, will be benefitted beyond calculation. At this writing, the rain-clouds are breaking up, and rapidly drifting away before a fresh north wind, which is the most favorable omen we could desire.

The past week has been productive of a more cheerful feeling in business circles, owing to a better supply of Money for business purposes, and improvement in prices of leading articles. Flour has advanced 15c.@20c., and closes both firm and active. Wheat has advanced 6c.@8c., and continues buoyant to the close. Corn has taken a turn upward, and, though the advance is only slight, it is sufficient to render the market firm, with a large business doing. Oats are without material change, but firmer. Rye declined 2c.@3c., and quite dull. Barley neglected, and quotations would be merely nominal. Vegetables unsettled, Beans active and higher, but Potatoes declining and dull. Live Stock has been lower and dull, but closes firmer. Hides dull. Tallow lower and inactive. Highwines quiet. Wool more active, but prices unchanged.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107
3	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,156
16	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219
21	397,988	479,857	827,348	1,085,405
22	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 61 bbls. of Ashes, 16,393 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 136,868 bushels Wheat, 81,378 bushels Corn, 13,422 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Oats, 1,215 bushels Malt, 518 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 711 bbls., including 578 bbls. Pots, and 133 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at advancing prices. Sales 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17⅜

COFFEE—Continues in good request at buoyant rates. Sales to-day 500 bags Java, chiefly at 18c.; 800 bags Laguayra at 15c.; 1,100 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.@15¾c.; and 3,700 bags Rio at 11¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have been tending downward. Receipts continue fair, and most holders are eager to sell. The reported sales comprise 11,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 70@$3 85; poor to choice extra State at $4@$4 40, mainly at $4@$4 05; superfine Western at $3 60@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 95@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio at $4 50@$4 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 70 @$3 85
Extra State	4 00 @ 4 40
Superfine Western	3 60 @ 3 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	3 90 @ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00 @ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 50 @ 4 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brand	4 60 @ 4 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 75 @ 5 75
Fancy Genessee	4 50 @ 4 60
Extra Genessee	4 70 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales 600 bbls., at $4 95@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $3 40@$3 50 and inferior to very choice extra, $4@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for MARSH'S Caloric, from store, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered and purchased, to-day. The principal receivers are not disposed to make any further concessions to buyers, who, in turn, are reluctant to pay asking prices. Receipts have been more extensive, including a few small lots of new crop, from Delaware and New-Jersey. The reported sales of all kinds amount to 141,000 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at 68c.; White Western at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western at $1 07@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 93c.@95c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@92c.; Racine Spring at 89c.@91c.; Northwestern Club at 84c.@89c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 69c.@83c.; White Kentucky at $1 25; new crop Amber Delaware, (500 bushels,) at $1 25; and new crop New-Jersey, (500 bushels,) at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at, however, irregular, prices. Sales 90,000 bushels, at 40c.@45½c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 38c.@39c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western White, and 50c.@62½c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c. for Northern, 60c.@64c. for Canadian, and 45c.@50c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian, at 25c.@27½c.; Western at 27c.@29½c.; and State at 29c.@30c., ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, and prices have favored sellers. We quote: New-Orleans at 33c.@37c., Porto Rico at 22c.@28c., Cuba Muscovado at 17c.@24c., and Clayed Cuba at 15c.@17½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and rather heavy. Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams; and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at former prices; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales of 225 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported, at $5@$6, chiefly at $5 12½@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The principal sales, this week, have been 3,000 Tampico Goat and about 1,000 lbs. Central American Deer on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been made of only 560 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c.; with 140 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., at 15½c.@16c., closing at 16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at our quotations. We qnote for Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ barr

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after
MONDAY, July 15.
Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $600,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5.000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed. F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 266 HICKS-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER OF STATE-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 19, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN.—The valuable four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 266 Hicks-st., northwest corner of State-st., 24.6x60 feet, and extension of 12 feet. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, Ridgewood water, &c., and in good order. Lot 24.6x77.6 inches. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for term of years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN.—At auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the buildings known as the Stamford Female Seminary with half the lot in Henry-st., about 220 by 140. Also, at same time and place, the other half of lot, without any buildings
The sale will be absolute, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous of establishing a school or large boarding-house. A portion of the money can remain, if desired, at 6 per cent. by order.
W. T. MINOR, President.
STAMFORD, July 10, 1861.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, CHEAPER THAN anything in the City, if forthwith, one of two three-story houses, well located, and near cars and stages. N. B.—Also, forty city lots, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or exchange for houses or farm near the city.
J. W. BARTLETT, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, in perfect order, in one of the best and most pleasant places in Brooklyn. Also, tenement property in New-York, paying a large interest on price asked. Address PIONEER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—OF ABOUT 150 ACRES, OF good land, with good buildings and plenty of fruit—the neighborhood of Hudson River preferred—is wanted, in exchange for a very desirable place near Tarrytown, Westchester County. Address, with full particulars, EXCHANGE, Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 80 acres, on east bank Hudson River, two miles above Cold Spring; good house and necessary out-buildings; abundance of fruit; beautiful prospect, and very healthy. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. O. KETCHUM and D. O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance requested for important business. GEORGE CATLIN, Assignee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
E. C. HAMOR, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.
The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.
And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to..... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to..... $70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 18 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.
By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof, and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—OR THOSE WISHING TO ENgage in the printing business. A rare opportunity is now offered in the purchase of a well-appointed newspaper and job office, about fifty miles from New-York. To one having a knowledge of the business, and capable of conducting a paper, that is an opportunity seldom offered. Inquire at or address Westchester House, room No. 56, between 10 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the City prescription trade, and having a small amount of means, to take an interest in a retail drug store in the City. Address, with good reference, for two days, A. C. P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$1.000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount may secure an interest in the soap and oil business. He is wanted as book-keeper in the factory. Address R. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.
The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received. ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 43 AND 45 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE.—LAKE HOpatcong is now open to receive guests. A more quiet and beautiful Summer resort cannot be found; only 2½ hours ride by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the House. Terms moderate. RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few choice rooms are yet vacant at this beautiful private Summer boarding-house. Apply, on the premises, of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN wife and one child, can obtain board in a private family, in Hudson City, N. J., near West Hoboken, by furnishing their own rooms, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 5 Macdougal st.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADison, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET—IN SUITE or single, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, rooms on second floor, having fine water view, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 5 Poplar-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate, houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat, style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINgle or suites of rooms; location cannot be surpassed for shade and river view; near to cars and steamboat. Price low; gas in the house; boating and bathing. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, in healthy locality, within 1 to 1½ hours of the City, by a family consisting of gentleman and lady, three small children and servant. Must be good substantial fare, and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,152 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family or on a farm, with good sea bathing, pleasant rooms and good fare, abundance of milk, &c. Best of references given and required. Address City Post-office, Box No. 4,029.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars, address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq. fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM House, near the City and water; must be well shaded; accommodations for two small families required. Address, stating price and references, F. A. M., Box No. 233 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE FOR gentleman, wife, five children and servant. For the gentleman partial board only. Address F.T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.
Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to
H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:6 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9¼ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.
John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., N. R., on SUNDAY, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport. Fare 25 cents each way.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-St., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

that the rebels had taken a powerful tug-boat, covered her with railroad iron, and put her machinery below the water line. They had also built a new boat completely of iron, very sharp, with a sharp point below the water line, and intended to run down United States vessels. She was to be commanded by Capt. SEWARD PORTER, formerly of Portland, Me.

FROM THE GULF FLEET.

WHAT THE NIAGARA IS ABOUT—THE CAPTAIN OF H. B. M. SHIP JASON THINKS THE BLOCKADE EFFECTUAL—BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES—THE LOUISIANIANS BUILDING A FLOATING BATTERY TO TAKE THE BROOKLYN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, Fla., Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

We have had a lively time here during the past three days. The *Mississippi* arrived on Sunday morning, and yesterday the *Vanderbilt*, with Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves on board, came in and anchored about 8 A. M., nine days from New-York. She is also deeply laden with ammunition, ten 10-inch Columbiads, and two rifled cannon.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, the *Illinois* arrived ten days from Portsmouth, N. H., having on board thirty more 10-inch Columbiads and about 400 tons shot, shell, &c. Her British Majesty's sloop-of-war *Jason* also arrived in the evening, from the westward, and on entering the port, saluted the Flag-Officer with fifteen guns, which was promptly returned by his flag-ship, gun for gun. This vessel has been visiting the mouths of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile and other places along our coast. When the captain of her was asked the question, "Do you think the blockade effectual?" answered, "Yes, I do, for I was boarded by your officers wherever I went. You are certainly doing the business very well."

WILSON'S Zouaves are spoiling for a fight. On the passage down, they did have several going on in different parts of the ship at the same time. So soon as they are put under strict military discipline by Col. BROWN, I will not be astonished to hear of a few becoming insubordinate, tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. But they are just the men for this place.

Capt. BARRY'S famous Flying Artillery are ordered to Virginia. They will leave in the first vessel. The Zouaves go into camp to-day, and the vessels are now being discharged of their cargoes.

The steamer *Salvor*, of Tampa, arrived at 9 A. M., to-day, with a few regular troops and some field-pieces on board. We now have six American steamers here, one Englishman, and a store-ship. The rebels are still quiet. This is the day fixed for them to commence operations.

"SIONARA."

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

The transport steamer *Cahawba* arrived yesterday morning, with mules, cattle, guns, &c., for the Army. On the 26th the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, arrived from Berwick Bay, where she had been blockading, but with very little effect, as the water is so shoal she cannot get within seven miles. She brought with her a New-Jerseyman, who escaped and floated down the river from New-Orleans in a "gum-tree canoe." This man, who is very intelligent, reports six steamers fitting out for the purpose of breaking up the blockade; but the most important, and somewhat alarming, news he brings us, is that they are fitting up a floating battery, covered and completely arched over with heavy iron bars, very sharp, and having attached to her bow, underneath the water, a long iron shaft, tapering to a point, so that so soon as she strikes, the ship will be so much damaged as to fill with water and sink immediately. He says they expect to gain a speed, with the current, of twelve or fifteen knots, and that a reward of $100,000 is offered if the parties succeed in destroying both the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. He was compelled to work upon the craft up to the time he made his escape. Four weeks from the 25th of this month is the time calculated for this iron arrangement to be in readiness. Should the rebels accomplish their object by running into one of our men-of-war, their boat must evidently stick fast, and not one of them will be left to tell the tale, unless the six steamers are also present to worry us, by making a quick dash and board.

The Flag-ship *Mississippi* is now here, and as soon as the *Colarado* arrives, this ship will proceed to Key West for coal and water, and then go to the Mississipqi River; but we draw too much water, and cannot get close enough to do much good. As I said before, this ship should be in the Chesapeake Bay, and this is the opinion of every officer on board, from the Captain down. Her splendid 11-inch battery, of twelve guns, whilst doing blockade duty in the shallow water along this coast, is made perfectly useless. It would be effective here bombarding McRae, and one or two sand batteries at the right of it—but now, os there is no prospect of an attack until next Fall, unless we should commence it, the ship would be comparatively idle, should she remain here all the time. We are not prepared to commence the engagement, as there are not enough of troops here to hold the place should we succeed in taking it.

Col. BILLY WILSON'S boys are now in camp, and behave very well, although spoiling for a fight. Capt. HARTSOFF, Assistant Adjutant-General to Col. BROWN, takes the regiment in hand to drill and discipline them.

The steamer *Massachusetts* was met off the mouth of the Mississippi with six prize schooners in tow—one of them with 600 barrels of flour on board. A schooner with two howitzers mounted in her, and filled with bricks, was captured by the *South Carolina* and sent to New-York.

The transport *Cahawba* will sail for New-York in a day or two, with Capt. BARRY'S Flying Artillery on board. Capt. CLITZ and Major HUNT, with a company of regulars, go to-morrow morning in the *Illinois*. CLITZ and BARRY are promoted to Majors, and go home to join some of the new regiments. We received lots of papers and letters by the *Cahawba*. Let our good friends still remember us in this distant hole of Florida.

Impress upon the Government to send some half dozen or more light draft gun-boats to the Gulf. We are much in want of them, and cannot much longer get along without them. Still address all letters to this point. "SIONARA."

THE R. R. CUYLER AT TAMPA BAY—MOSQUITOES—SITUATION OF TAMPA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER, OFF TAMPA BAY, Fla., Monday, June 3, 1861.

I propose occasionally to keep you informed as to the movements of our good ship, hoping that information thus conveyed may be agreeable to the many friends of the officers and men on board. We left New-York on the 5th of June, and arrived at Key West on the 11th. We had a rough passage around, but the ship proved herself entirely capable of carrying her battery, and in every way proved herself able to maintain her good reputation. We remained at Key West nine days, coaling and watering ship, and then proceeded to our station to blockade Tampa Bay. I am of the opinion, however, that our ship is in the wrong place, but I presume it does not become me to criticise the "powers that be." She draws too much water to approach near the shore, and there is not sufficient trade here to justify such an expenditure upon the part of the Government. The *Cuyler* is admirably adapted for transport duty. Her engines are powerful and she has great depth of hold. A small schooner, with half a dozen men and a howitzer, is quite sufficient for Tampa Bay. We are, fortunately, in a good position for the sea breeze, and far enough from the land to be rid of those pests of the Gulf, musquitoes. The subject of mosquitoes is a tender and sensitive one for us here. We have passed through the terrible ordeal and were found wanting. We gracefully acknowledge the corn, mosquitoes used us up. At Key West innumerable myriads of famished rascals, each with a wrought-iron proboscis, paid us the compliment of a call, and remained with us very sociably, and upon the most intimate terms, for about four days. They were days of indescribable misery, nights of inexpressible agony. Do you suppose they resemble a civilized, christianized mosquito. As I heard the First-Lieutenant remark, they partake of the barbarism of the peculiar institution by which they are surrounded. Do you entertain the remotest conception that they regard clothes or boots, or any reasonable impediment? They light upon you like a royal Bengal tiger, and drive that iron snout through anything. I tried to sleep in an India-rubber coat and high-top boots, and nearly dissolved myself by the experiment. Our faces and hands were one huge musquito bite, unable to feel the sensation of a scratch. Go to bed in your state-room, take a candle under your mosquito-bar, and carefully annihilate every stray rascal you can catch inside. The effort will almost exhaust you. Now lie down, fan yourself a moment, you feel safe, you will no doubt sleep very sweetly, while swarms of hungry vagabonds are howling and screaming outside for your blood. You gently doze, but soon you imagine that a buz is nearer to you than it ought to be. Another moment and all feeling of security is gone. He has pounced upon you with the ferocity of a blood-hound. Your fortress has been stormed, a breach has been made in the walls, the enemy are pouring in, you may as well give in, for if you lie still you are done for. Thank Heaven, the sea breeze was too much for them, and we are now beyond their reach.

We found the *Mississippi*, with Com. MERVINE, the *Crusader* and the *Mohawk*, at Key West. The Commodore is a most efficient officer, and firm in his determination to do his duty, in blockading every available port on this coast. He has issued a proclamation to the squadron, which I would be glad to send you. It abounds in pure patriotism, and has the ring of the true metal.

The *Mississippi* sailed on the 20th for a cruise on the coast. The *Mohawk*, Capt. STRONG, sailed on the 21st for St. Marks, where she is stationed, and we left on the 22d for this interesting settlement. We are anchored about eight miles from the entrance, with fires banked, ready at a moment's notice for anything that may turn up. Tampa is about forty miles up the bay. It is said to be a straggling town, of not any particular number of inhabitants. It was during the Indian war the head-quarters for the troops in this vicinity, while the Indians infested these worthless swamps. Government has a number of store-houses there now. We are going up there to see what is to be seen. Make a note of that. What a miserable, God-forsaken hole, this portion of Florida is! If it were not for the principle of the thing, I should vote unconditional separation. Land of cadaverous inhabitants, land of mosquitos and swamps—I should have been glad to have had you secede, but now you shall not. We will retain you as a contrast. Think of the audacity of this little thing declaring herself free and independent. She cost the Government originally seven millions of dollars. About ten millions more have been expended in lighting and fortifying her coasts, and in driving the Indians from her worthless swamps. Some of the bravest and best blood of the land was shed to protect her inhabitants. She finds the Union oppressive, and is now loose. Beware, Northern hirelings! beware of Florida's vengeance! She has almost as many white inhabitants as Brooklyn, and they are terrible fellows.

We left New-York with a green crew—only five men had ever before been on board of a man-of-war. They were immediately taken in hand, put through a severe course of drill, and we now feel ourselves quite able to do our duty under almost any circumstances. We hope to give you a good account of the *Cuyler*, if we ever have an opportunity. Most of the officers of the ship are volunteers. The Surgeon, WM. ARGYLE WATSON, is from Newport, R. I. He left a very lucrative practice in New-York for the purpose of serving his country. He is a most excellent gentleman and a skillful physician.

This is a dreary place to spend the long, hot Summer—almost beyond the reach of news and mails. We hope, however, occasionally to be able to communicate with Key West, by means of these little fishing smacks. We would be glad to know if JEFFERSON, and his friend WIGFALL, are in Washington, and if TOOMBS has yet called his roll on Bunker Hill. We think not, however. How long we are to remain here depends entirely upon circumstances. All we can do is to do our duty and endeavor to keep cool. If anything turns up I will write again. G.

4 P. M., 25th.

P. S.—I see the extract you have made from the Mobile paper is in every particular correct; but it does not state why the *General Miramon* was allowed to enter the port. This I wrote you before. The Captain of the English man-of-war is much mortified about it, and says the commander of the *Miramon* has acted most shamefully. The *Miramon*, I suppose, by this time is in New-Orleans, having gone up through the inner passage. Col. BROWN and staff visited the *Niagara*, to-day, and received a salute of thirteen guns.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

NO FORWARD MOVEMENT—CAUSE OF THE APPARENT INACTIVITY—STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

I am sorry to have to inform you that the forward movement contemplated yesterday did not take place, and, what is worse, from present indications this large force is to be kept idle here, as at Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, for some time; I think the remainder of this week. There is something very unaccountable in the course pursued with this army, and if the design was to dispirit the men and to waste the time until the term of the three months' men expires, no better plan could have been adopted, than that chosen.

Every now and then there is an assumption of great activity; reinforcements to large amounts are called from Washington, or diverted from other places, and a show of vigorous measures made. But no sooner do the troops arrive than all this ceases; difficulties are discovered or made, and the force kept inactive. So it was in Chambersburgh until the enemy had evacuated Harper's Ferry; so it was at Hagerstown and Williamsport, after the army first crossed the river, and so, I regret to say, it appears it will be here.

The fact is this Army is entirely too large for any useful purpose in this quarter. There is no enemy that requires anything like the present force, and its movements are actually embarrassed by its size. The force originally here, about 15,000 men, was ample for active service, and quite as large as the means of transportion and subsistence would warrant. It is reported one cause of the present delay is the want of transportation and subsistence for this largely increased force. The country cannot be depended upon for either, and as confiscation is not allowed, the only alternative is to await a supply of wagons and provisions to carry along.

In addition to the original force which came here from Williamsport, an account of which you have, there has arrived within two days the following troops: The First Pennsylvania Regiment, from Frederick, about 800; Col. STONE'S column, composed of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, the Ninth New-York, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Company of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, in all about 2,500 men; the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth, Fifth and Twelfth New-York Regiments, (the two latter arrived this morning,) about 3,000 men, making in all over 6,000 reinforcements within three days, and WALLACE'S Regiment, from Cumberland, expected to join soon. In addition to which, we have received one large rifled gun to be added to DOUBLEDAY'S battery, and the Rhode Island light battery, (rifled,) and another light battery of six guns (said to be rifled) on the way.

This brings this force up to about 23,000 men, and two more regiments from Wisconsin expected with three light batteries, and the heavy battery, in all 18 six-pounders, 2 twenty-four, and 1 thirty pounder, (the last rifled,) and an 8-inch howiter. Now it would seem to the unitiated that this force should not have been brought here if they could not be used. Forces like these are not to be treated as a miser treats his money—kept to be looked at—and if Gen. PATTERSON does not know what to do with them it is time that somebody was put in command that does.

The enemy are now reliably reported to have retreated from Bunker Hill, and to have taken up position about three miles this side of Winchester, where they are said to be strengthening themselves to receive our attack.

Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, has arrived here it is said, with special instructions from Gen. SCOTT. This may, as I trust it will, hurry up our movements.

THE PRIVATEER OFF NANTUCKET.

THE CAPTURES MADE BY HER—STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG MARY E. THOMPSON.

From the Newport News, of Friday.

Brig *Mary E. Thompson*, of Searsport, HAVENER, from Bangor for Antigua, with a cargo of lumber, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. HAVENER has furnished our reporter with the following interesting and important intelligence:

Tuesday, 19th inst., lat. 39° 16', lon. 67° 40', (about 200 miles S. E. from Newport,) was brought to by a privateer, which came alongside. They boarded him and commenced ransacking the vessel, taking from her everything that suited their fancy, such as her only boat, oars, spars, rigging, &c., and after putting on board four prisoners, previously taken from other vessels, released her, they having no use for the vessel or cargo, and would not burn her for reasons which will hereafter be stated. The privateer was alongside the *Mary E. Thompson* about three hours.

The privateer proved to be the full-rigged brig *Argo*, of and from Charleston, S. C., about 200 tons burthen, with a crew of sixty men, armed to the teeth, each man apparently having side arms sufficient to arm half a dozen. The brig was armed with four broad-side 12-pounders, one long 32-pounder on a pivot, midships. The guns Capt. HAVENER describes as old and apparently condemned pieces. The *Argo* is identical with the brig *Echo*, which was captured and carried into Charleston about two years since as a slaver, and about which there was so much stir at the time.

On Saturday, 6th, the *Argo* also captured brig *John Welch*, of Philadelphia, Capt. FIFIELD, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, manned her with a prize crew, and sent her off. The second mate and two of the crew of this vessel having, with others of the crew, been retained as prisoners, were put on board the *Mary E. Thompson*. The remainder of her crew are supposed to have been put on board another vessel, of which we shall speak below. The same day the *Argo* captured schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, from Boston for St. Jago, Cuba, manned her with a prize crew, and sent her to a Southern port. One of the crew of this vessel was put on board the *Mary E. Thompson*.

On the day previous (5th) the *Argo* captured brig *J. W. Warner*, SMITH, from New-York for Montevideo, with a general cargo, which they made the same disposition of as those previously named.

The *Argo* had also overhauled the ship *Mary Goodell*, of Searsport, from New-York for Montevideo, which they boarded, ransacked from deck to keelson, taking from her water, provisions, stores, &c., and five of her crew, who either joined the pirates voluntarily or were pressed into the service. Their places are supposed to have been supplied by the remainder of the crew of the brig *John Welch*, mentioned above.

Capt. HAVENER says that the manner of proceeding of the pirates in making prizes, is to investigate them into their motives by hoisting false colors. They first hoist a French or Dutch flag, and evince a desire to communicate. If this fails to attract, they next display a signal of distress, and when sufficiently near "show their teeth," and take possession.

Capt. HAVENER learned from one of the crew of the *Argo*, who said he was pressed into the service, that on leaving port they had orders to destroy such vessels as it would not be an object to retain, and such were the ship and brig released as above mentioned. The reason why this was not carried out in these instances, was, that with their own crew weakened in manning prizes previously taken, it was feared that the accumulation of prisoners would endanger their own capture by them and that of the vessel. The release of the vessel was the cause of much dissatisfaction among the pirate crew.

The *Mary Goodell* would not answer their purpose, for the reason that she was too heavy draught of water to take into a Southern port, and the cargo of the *Mary E. Thompson* they had no use for.

The discipline of the pirate crew is said to be just nothing at all. When they boarded the *Mary E. Thompson*, they were two-thirds of them drunk, and cut and slashed around among the sails and rigging with their knives and sabres *ad libitum*. They act without any sort of concert, each stealing all he can lay his hands upon, apparently on his "own hook."

The crew of the *Argo* state that she left Charleston either one week or a fortnight ago last Saturday. Capt. HAVENER cannot recollect which. She was towed out over the bar by a steamer, after which she set her sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading squadron. This is their statement, which, if true, does not leave a very exalted impression of the efficiency of the blockade. We doubt its being true, however, in all its particulars.

The man above named, informed Capt. HAVENER further, that another privateer, a fast sailing top-sail schooner, was fitted out in Beaufort, N. C., where there was no blockade, and would proceed to sea immediately. There are also two others in Charleston ready to come out, and three in Savannah.

Capt. HAVENER brought his vessel in here to procure a new boat and a supply of rigging in the place of that stolen, and also to land his passengers.

SEARCH FOR THE JEFF. DAVIS PIRATE.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The revenue cutters *Morris* and *Caleb Cushing* sailed from here last night in search of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

The frigate *Vincennes* sailed this morning also with orders to look out for the privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

SAILING OF WAR VESSELS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13—P. M.

The *Vincennes* will cruise off Nantucket for a week, and if the privateer *Jeff. Davis* is not overhauled by that time, will return to the Navy-yard.

The *Cumberland*, from Fortress Monroe, was reported below this evening.

The *Marion* sailed from Portsmouth yesterday, and the *Dale* will sail to-morrow or Monday, both for the South.

FROM THE GARRISON AT FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, Thursday, June 27.

On behalf of the officers and men in garrison at this post, I desire to return sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association, the publishers of the different papers of New-York City, and to such persons as have kindly sent papers, periodicals, and other reading matter, here. Situated as we are, with irregular steam communication with home, in the face of an enemy who is in daily telegraphic communication with the seat of war, such favors are most welcome.

(Signed) G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Army.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamer *Locust Point*, Capt. FRENCH, lying at the foot of Robinson-street, has been chartered by Government, and is now loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Potomska*, that arrived yesterday morning from Portland, brings 20 ambulances for the Government.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, July 13.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, leaves Portland Wednesday morning, and will arrive in New-York Thursday morning *en route* to Washington.

MERRIMAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 13.

JOHN MERRIMAN was to-day released from custody at Fort McHenry, on $40,000 bail.

It is reported here to-night that Gov. HICKS has been shot at Cambridge. The report, however, can be traced to no reliable source.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA LOAN.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The $1,000,000 State loan for war purposes, received bids to the amount of $1,800,000, at from par to 6 per cent. No bids were accepted under 1½ per cent.

PROVISIONS FOR THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 13.

The *Journal* has a letter saying that the trains on the Nashville Railroad have been busy transporting soldiers from Camp Cheatham to East Tennessee. It is thought a sudden eruption of the soldiers will find East Tennessee unprepared.

The *Journal* says, that recruiting for the Southern Confederacy is going on in all the counties immediately surrounding Frankfort.

The *Journal* has also a letter saying that trains and wagons, heavily provided with provisions, pass Bowling Green daily, coming all the way from Louisville. The Surveyor of the Port at New-Albany says that the blockade has not been raised there, and that the restriction on flour and grain is in part removed.

THE FRENCH WAR-STEAMER CATINET.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The French war-steamer *Catinet*, with Admiral RENAUD on board, arrived at Halifax on the 6th of July, and awaits the arrival there of five or six other French men-of-war, which are shortly expected, when the fleet will depart together for Southern waters.

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

ARRIVAL, RECEPTION AND DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT—DESCRIPTION AND LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.

The Seventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers enlisted for the war arrived early yesterday morning, in the steamer *Commodore*, and a large portion of the baggage came on the *Commonwealth*. As they only struck tents at Taunton at 11 A. M. of Friday, and came *viâ* Groton, their early arrival caught the Massachusetts Reception Committee napping. The news soon spread, however, and at 7½ o'clock the Committee of Arrangements met at the Astor, and proceeded thence to the steamer, moored at Pier No. 18. The Committee set forth eloquently their happiness at meeting the soldiers, and pictured in glowing terms the princely preparations that had been made to receive the regiment, breakfast the men at the Park Barracks, and *dejeuner* the officers at the Astor. Col. COUCH was, however, inexorable; and, in spite of the smoking breakfast, and Mr. WARREN'S contemplated oration, absolutely refused to allow his men to land, or to dine at the Park Barracks, or to partake of the Astor House comestibles, or to hear the oration. He was desirous of departing immediately, and meant to transfer his men forthwith. The Committee therefore acceded, with as good a grace as possible under the circumstances. There was, however, a breakfast served for the men on board the *Kill Von Kull*, which boat conveyed men, baggage, and horses to Elizabethport, *en route* for Harrisburgh.

The regiment presented a fine appearance. The uniform of the Fall River companies is gray woolen cloth pants and blouse, trimmed with red. The other companies are clad in the conventional State gray. All have drab felt hats. They are armed with Enfield rifles of 1861, with the old style bayonet. They have fifteen wagon loads of baggage and two ambulances. Ten of the wagons are for the use of the medical department. Altogether there are 80 horses belonging to the regiment. The band, numbering 26 pieces, will join the command in a few days. The drum corps, consists of ten, under Drum-Major SHEEHAN.

The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Darius N. Couch, of Taunton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chester W. Greene, of Fall River; Major, David E. Holman, of Attleboro'; Adjutant, Othoniel Gilmore, of Raynham; Quartermaster, Daniel Edton, of Dighton; Surgeon, S. Atherton Holman, of Taunton; Assistant Surgeon, Z. Boyiston Adams, of Boston. Company A, of Fall River—Captain, David Dyer; First Lieutenant, Jesse Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Nye. Company B, of Fall River—Captain, John Cushing; First Lieutenant, Jesse N. Bullock; Second Lieutenant, George W. Gifford. Company C, of Raynham—Captain, Charles F. Robinson; First Lieutenant, Edgar Robinson; Second Lieutenant, George F. Holman. Company D, of Taunton—Captain, Joseph B. Leonard; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Stall; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hall. Company E, of Boston—Captain, Horace Fox; First Lieutenant, Hiram A. Oakman; Second Lieutenant, Wm. W. Carsley. Company F, of Taunton—Captain, Zeba F. Bliss; First Lieutenant, James M. Lincoln; Second Lieutenant, James R. Mathewson. Company G, of Mansheld—Captain, John R. Whitcomb; First Lieutenant, John W. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. White. Company H, of Easton—Captain, Ward L. Foster; First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Lothrop; Second Lieutenant, Munroe F. Williams. Company I, of Attleboro'—Captain, John F. Ashley; First Lieutenant, Wm. M. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Des Jardines. Company K, of Attleboro'—Captain, Franklin P. Harlow; First Lieutenant, George W. Reed; Second Lieutenant, Abijah L. Mather.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The seven New-York companies of this regiment will be mustered into the United States service on Tuesday morning, by Capt. HAYMAN, of the Seventh United States Infantry. Col. MCREYNOLDS returned from Washington on Friday, with the requisite authority for obtaining uniforms and arms, and also with his commission as Colonel of the regiment, he having been sworn into service while in that city. Government has concluded to purchase the horses for this regiment, and contractors are now sending them to Washington as fast as they can be purchased. The regiment will be mounted as soon as they arrive in that city. This regiment of cavalry—the only one accepted from this State—comprises many men who have been in active service, and is commanded by an experienced officer, whose services in the Mexican war are duly recorded in the War Department. It was at the special request of Gen. SCOTT that Col. MCREYNOLDS was appointed to the command. Seven of the twelve companies of the regiment have been raised in this City, and as they are officered by experienced military men, New-York will expect much from them. A more respectable-looking body of men than have enrolled their names in the Lincoln Cavalry have not left this City. During the weary weeks of delay they have devoted themselves attentively to drill, and are not only well posted in company evolutions, but have become quite expert with the sabre. After being mustered into service, they will go into camp near the City to await their arms and uniforms. The three Pennsylvania and two Ohio companies have already been mustered in and are in camp. The entire regiment will, by order of the War Department, be in Washington within ten days. A few active, experienced horsemen will be received, also two or three buglers, wagoners and blacksmiths, on applying at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, or at No. 648 Broadway.

THE POLISH LEGION—CARD FROM COL. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on the undersigned, as well as my countrymen who are now serving in the United States Army, to give this a place in your journal. Some of the daily newspapers notice in their columns that "Col. JULIAN ALLEN'S Polish Legion was a failure." It may be nearly so called, as far as a Polish regiment is concerned; but as for the members of the so-called Polish Legion, every one have been attached to the Thirty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers; and I also now have to offer to the General Government, nearly 800 men, to serve for the war, for which purpose I intend visiting Washington in a few days.

In addition, I will have a battery of BISHOP'S patent breach-loading guns. Very respectfully yours,

JULIAN ALLEN.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this regiment will meet every night this week, at the head-quarters, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, for the purpose of drilling and receiving recruits.

TRIAL OF WIARDS' STEEL RIFLED CANNON, DESIGNED FOR THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Early in his effort to organize his Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES made arrangements to arm it with the most efficient artillery. To this end he decided to adopt the plans and proposals of NORMAN WIARDS, of this City, for furnishing three batteries of steel rifled guns—two of them to consist of six guns each—to carry six-pound Hotchkiss shot and shells, and to have a calibre of 2 6.10 inches, and one to consist of six guns, to carry 12-pound Hotchkiss shot and shells, and to have a calibre of 3 67.100 inches. The first of these guns was completed and tested at Fort Richmond, near Camp Scott, on the 3d inst., it having been taken to Camp Scott to be used in firing the National salute on the Fourth. The following report will show the result of the trial. This gun was yesterday taken to Washington by Adam's Express, at the request of the Ordnance Board, and the remainder of the first battery will be completed in about ten days. The gun was dismounted, and placed on a trial-carriage, and, *immediately after being rifled, was fired eleven times at a canvas target.* The target was placed 1,133 yards from the gun, and was 20 feet square. Three of the shots were used to adjust the sights and range; eight struck the target, one hitting the bull's-eye, and three passing successively within eight inches of each other. With a single exception, the shots passed on from 300 to 500 yards beyond the target before making their first graze, one falling short. The gun was elevated but 2° 38', and the time of flight averaged 3½ seconds to the target. One shot was fired into the compact beach sand, at an inclination of 20°, distance twelve yards, penetration four feet. Another was fired for ricochetting on the water; the first graze was estimated to be 500 yards, with four rebounds; the weight of charge was eight ounces, of Hotchkiss projectile six pounds. The gun was then remounted on its own carriage, and three shots were fired, with charges of fourteen ounces, from an elevation of 36°; time of flight of the first was 28½ seconds, the next, 29 seconds, and the last, 31½ seconds. During the trial, a common United States bronzed rifled 6-pounder was placed on the same trial-carriage at an elevation of 4½°. The comparative results of the firing were as follows: Time of flight to the target from this gun, six seconds, weight of charge, 19 ounces, of Hotchkiss shot and shell, 12 pounds; recoil of gun, 9 feet; weight of gun, 890 pounds. The steel gun weighed 700 pounds, recoiled but 30 inches, gave nearly double initial velocity with but two-fifths the weight of charge and one-half the weight of shot, with a difference of 2¾ seconds in its favor in the time of flight in passing over a distance of 1,433 yards. The rifling in both guns was the gain twist giving one revolution in 12 feet in the bronze, and one in 9 feet in the steel gun, with a very decided advantage in accuracy on the part of the latter.

THE DANIEL DREW AFFRAY.

Lieut. DONOHUE, and three privates of Col. INNESS' Regiment (Thirty-sixth) New-York State Volunteers, took passage at Newburgh on Friday afternoon, for New-York, intending to join their comrades at Riker's Island. The soldiers were either pennitless, or did not choose to pay their fare when the clerk made the circuit of the boat, and the Captain and his assistants assaulted them, and put them ashore at West Point. We follow the affidavit which was made before Justice KELLY, on Saturday afternoon: "Deponent, WILLIAM EATON, and TIMOTHY KINNEY, TIMOTHY DONOHUE and ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, went on board the steamboat *Daniel Drew*, at Newburgh; the clerk of the boat came up while so on board, and asked Lieut. DONOHUE if he would pay our passage to New-York; he replied that he would; a few moments afterward he came back again and asked the same question, and DONOHUE pulled out some money and said, "You are not afraid of my money, are you?" The clerk then replied that he would not take his word; then Capt. ELMENDORFF came with a club and said they were going to put us ashore at Cornwall, the next landing; one of the deck hands told us to go aft and see the captain; Mr. DONOHUE went aft and shortly afterward returned; subsequently Capt. ELMENDORFF came up toward us with some of the crew and said they would put us ashore. Trouble ensued, and the captain and clerk drew handspikes and commenced striking MCMULLEN on the head, so that he became insensible, and in the melée which followed, DONOHUE was seriously injured; GILCHRIST was hurt about the head, and KINNEY about the breast." Deponent (Officer MCMULLEN) thereupon went ashore at West Point, where Lieut. DONOHUE lies in a critical state. The various affidavits agree on the main question of assault, which is not denied. Capt. ELMENDORFF was required to give bail in $500 on the first complaint, and $300 each on three others. The clerk is in charge of an officer, and has gone to Newburgh. CHARLES A. MAY, Esq., is counsel for Capt. ELMENDORFF.

THE STATE QUOTA COMPLETE.

The Thirty-sixth, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third Regiments, which departed during the latter part of the week, completed the number of men required by the President's requisition upon the Governor of New-York.

RIFLES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

It is stated that about 4,000 improved rifles are to be forwarded immediately to our soldiers. The three months' volunteers, we learn, are to be invited to enlist for three years.

COL. DURYEE'S REGIMENT.

Some seventy men were inspected and mustered in on Saturday, to join Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, now at Newport's News.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales moderate. Sales 6,000 bushels Kenosha Club at 78c.; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 73c., and 6,000 bushels Red Winter at 91c. CORN—Holders ask ing an advance 1c.; market quiet; sales 20,000 bushels at 32½c. WHISKY steady at 14c.; sales 50 bbls. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports to-day*—62,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR dull, at $4@$4 25 for Superfine. WHEAT dull, at $1 12@$1 13 for Red, and $1 15@$1 20 for White. CORN and WHISKY unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Mrs. Schmidt and child, John Vogt and family, Mrs. Denfental, Julius Ahlborn, New-York; Mrs. Goubault, England; Mr. and Mrs. Westerndarp, Hamburg; Mrs. Robert and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Haraschy and daughter, San Francisco; Miss Martha Assmann, Connecticut; Miss M. Bornhorst, S. Schiffman, Charles Schulze, Vincent Mayer, St. Guthemann, Mr. and Mrs. Schlon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern and infant, R. L. Kocu, Francis Hopp, Mr. Berlyn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hartknock, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gold and infant, Boston; Miss Anna Pape, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, Baltimore; Paul Greve, Oshkosh; J. Neustadter, F. Levy, California; S. Teis, John H. Hildebrandt, A. Marcus, H. Reiche, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Krieg, Gustav Reimann, Mrs. Andrade and infant, Carl Zoller, Mr. and Mrs. Schnabel and son, New-York; E. Eytenbenz, Detroit; L. E. Suydel, Utica; H. Hinch, Mexico; Moritz Heinemann, Chicago; C. Henzler, Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cuera, Spain; Ernst Bohne, Louisville; Charles Zchuppe, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Hagemann and child, California; Adam Seegmiller, Canada; Mrs. Kliffmuller, Alabama; Miss Lange, North Carolina; Dr. Enders, Providence; France Von Eu, St. Louis; J. M. Guenthermann, Washington, and others in the steerage. Total, 178.

JULY 13—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Waters, Mrs. J. P. Baragwautu, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Maria Butler, L. H. Allen, Samuel Morgan, Robert Brown, M. Heafs

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3061. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from Western Virginia.

Surrender of Col. Pegram and his Whole Force to Gen. McClellan.

ONE THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.

Gen. McClellan in Full Pursuit of Garnett.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Concentration of the National Forces at Springfield.

The Rebels Retreating Towards Arkansas.

Seven Hundred of them Killed in the Battle of Carthage.

Eight American Vessels Captured by the Rebel Steamer Sumter.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Col. Bendix's Men Taken Prisoners.

REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The following was received, July 13, from Beverly, Va.:

"I have received from Col. PEGRAM propositions for his surrender, with his officers and remnant of his command, say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. PEGRAM comes in.

"The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels to be killed some 150."

Gen McCLELLAN's dispatches have diffused general joy here, and none share in it in a greater degree than Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT himself. The intelligence served to make the military hereabout impatient for an opportunity to achieve results similar to those narrated.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 14.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Beverley, says that Gen. McCLELLAN's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels burned the bridges at Huttonsville and will burn the Cheat Mountain Bridge, but it cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain, 131 dead rebels have been found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers were killed and captured, including Capt. SKEPWITH, of Powhatan; Capt. D. R. LANGELL, late of the United States Army; and Capt. IRWIN, of Brunswick, are dangerously wounded. Dr. TYLER, late of the United States Army, and Dr. WALK, late of the United States Army, are prisoners.

Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the rebels dead are chiefly Western Virginians.

This morning Col. PEGRAM, commander at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, offering to surrender himself and command of 600 men. The surrender was accepted, and the prisoners will march in to-day. The prisoners are much reduced by hunger.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

It is probable that Ex-Postmaster HOLT will be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. JAMES LESLIE, Jr., of Pennsylvania, succeeds Mr. SANDERSON as Chief Clerk in the War Department. He is admirably qualified for the place.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE OCCUPIED.

Our troops occupied Fairfax Court-house, and without opposition from the rebels, who have fallen back. Our lines have also been extended below Alexandria.

"BY AUTHORITY."

The Chicago *Democrat* and the Springfield *Journal* have been designated by the State Department to publish the laws of Congress; in Nebraska Territory, the *Republican* at Omaha, and the *Press* at Nebraska City, have been designated; in Delaware, the *Journal* at Wilmington, and the Milford *News*.

THE BISHOPS AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Bishops HUGHES and TIMON, of Eastern and Western New-York, visited the Sixty-ninth, and were warmly received. Father MOONEY has returned to New-York.

AN ARTILLERY CORPS.

THOS. H. BATES, Quartermaster of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, has resigned, and will return to New-York to raise an Artillery corps.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

W. H. WILSON, formerly of Indiana, escaped from Fairfax yesterday, and is now in Washington. Mr. WILSON is a printer by trade, and was forced into the ranks of the Confederate Army. He came away in a sad plight, clad in the rags of a common negro dress, and barefooted when he escaped. He represents the army at Fairfax as being in bad condition, half clad, without money, and indifferently armed. Many Northern men are in the ranks there, he says, who, in case of a conflict, will never fire upon our men. In his opinion the rebels will retreat from Manassas, as they have at other points, and thinks it is BEAUREGARD'S design to fall back upon Richmond as soon as our forces make their appearance in any considerable numbers from this direction. Mr. W. also states that many of the farmers and market-men who come to Washington from Virginia with passes, act as spies for the enemy secretly. He is now temporarily at work in the Government Printing-office here.

A DIFFICULTY AND THE RESULT.

Quartermaster TROW had a difficulty, yesterday, with Capt. L. NEWMAN'S clerk, of the Thirty-first New-York Regiment, just as the corps was leaving town for Alexandria. Words passed, and TROW struck the clerk in the face. His name was NICHOLS. The latter retorted, threatened TROW, and finally struck him back, when TROW fired his revolver and shot NICHOLS in the shoulder. Dr. MEADE took charge of the wounded man, but the ball cannot be extracted. TROW has not been as yet arrested.

SURVEYOR OF NEW-YORK.

Saturday afternoon, Secretary CHASE received a note from President LINCOLN, requesting that a nomination of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, of New-York, be transmitted to the Senate as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. This settles the list of principal offices. It is probable that GEO. F. SHERMAN and MOSES BEECHER will be appointed Appraisers, and that the third appointment of Appraiser will not be made at present.

THE NEW TARIFF.

I send you a copy of the proposed new tariff. You will see that it changes nearly the entire list of imported articles. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The Sanitary Committee has just closed its third session in Washington, where its first meeting was held a month ago. The Commission is now thoroughly organized, and working effectually. Its agents are busily at work in the principal military encampments. They report the results of their inquiries and labors daily by mail to the head-quarters of the Commission in the Treasury Buildings. Several of the Commissioners and a considerable number of agents are continually employed at the seat of war. The results of the inquiries thus pursued at all of the encampments, from Cairo and Missouri to Eastern Virginia, have enabled the Commissioners to act definitely and efficiently upon a great variety of practical questions that are of vital importance to the life and health of the soldiers.

The following are the leading questions discussed and acted upon during the present session of the Commission:

First.—The payment of soldiers' wages by allotments, or by Treasury orders for the benefit of their families and themselves.

Second.—The condition and wants of the Army in and near Washington, and a like report from the encampment at Fortress Monroe, and a similar report from the Western encampments visited by the President.

Third.—Measures for improving camp-police and the regimental hygiea.

Fourth.—Special reports from the various inspecting agents of the Commission.

Fifth.—Improvement in the soldiers' rations and regimental censure.

Sixth.—The diminution or prevention of intemperance in the Army.

Seventh.—The enlistment of competent cooks in every regiment.

Eighth.—Nursing, and the better care of the sick and wounded.

Abstracts of several reports were ordered to be published in document form. They are in press, and will soon be furnished to the public.

The Treasurer's report exhibits the pleasing fact, that the labors of this Commission are appreciated by Life Insurance Companies—a single Company having contributed $1,000 to the treasury.

A code of instructions to the agents of the Commission was agreed upon and ordered to be published. A concise manual of advice to military officers, giving plain directions respecting camp police, military hygenia, and rules for the soldiers' health, was presented by a Committee, and a large edition ordered to be published, and gratuitously distributed in the Army.

The Commission have opened a dépôt for the reception and distribution of clothing and delicacies for sick volunteers, and have instructed their agents closely to follow up their inquiries by such suggestions and efforts as may be necessary to secure effectual reformation of the defects and evils they meet with. After deciding upon the plan of effort to be pursued until the next meeting, the Commission adjourned Saturday afternoon, and those of its members who could be spared from duty at Washington proceeded to Fortress Monroe.

A resolution has been prepared, and will be probably introduced in the House to-morrow, instructing the Committee of Elections to inquire and report as to whether Hon. HENRY MAY, Representative from Maryland, now in Richmond, has been, or is now, holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and whether his seat shall not be declared vacant. Mr. MAY has not yet appeared here this session.

The House Committee on Commerce will make a favorable report on the bill for the employment of secret signals on dispatch and other naval vessels.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING SEATS IN CONGRESS—THE ENGLISH SYSTEM—CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS—CONTRACTS TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12, 1861.

The House of Representatives to-day decided, by an almost strictly party vote, that certain gentlemen occupying seats have not forfeited them by accepting military appointments in the States which they represent. I observed that Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING voted with the Opposition against laying the resolution for the exclusion of the military members on the table. The point decided is, to say the least, a very doubtful one, and honest men may differ upon it without incurring the charge of blind subserviency to party on the one hand, or factious opposition on the other. But it is singular that all such questions are invariably determined on party principles, and that the inclination, and not the judgment, is consulted by the great mass of members.

It was alleged by the gentlemen named in the resolution that they are not officers in the service of the United States—that they hold their commissions in the service of their respective States. But I presume they will draw their pay from the National Treasury, and this fact would seem to bring their cases within the spirit, if not the letter, of the disqualifying claim of the Constitution.

The English system of Government, in which there is no written Constitution, interposes no obstacle to the appearance of Army officers on the floor of the House of Commons, and of course none to the exercise of the legislative function by peers of the realm. But the framers of the American Constitution saw, or thought they saw, evil consequences resulting from the practice of concentrating two or more officers in one person, and determined to guard against it by a positive prohibition. I confess that I can see no evil likely to result from the holding of military and legislative positions at the same time, except that the two functions cannot be simultaneously exercised, although the double pay may be received. This objection of double pay and single service is not applicable to English officers who hold seats in Parliament, since the members of that body receive no compensation for their services; and in times of profound peace, within the United Kingdom, when Army officers in the same service have no higher duties than to superintend forts, arsenals, and soldiers in quarters, there would seem to be no great abuse attending their admission into Parliament. Whether, under our system of salaried representation, it is proper to adopt this English practice, may well be doubted. But the House of Representatives has decided differently.

As it regards the right of Cabinet Officers to sit in either House of Congress, I incline to the opinion of Judge STORY, who has discussed the question with much ability in his Commentaries. He arrives at the conclusion that our Constitutional restriction in this particular is unfortunate, and that the English usage is more conformable to that direct accountability of the Administration for the measures of legislation which it labors to secure, than our jealous exclusion of Cabinet Officers from Congress. The American Administrations, he argues, must resort to indirect, clandestine, and often corrupt means of operating upon Congress; whereas, the English Ministers can frankly appeal to Parliament, and through Parliament to the people, for the wisdom and propriety of their measures. Their practice would, in fact, seem to be in this respect more consonant with liberal and republican forms of Government than ours. Judge STORY also remarks, and with evident truth, that the English system is better calculated to secure talent in the Cabinet than ours. When a British Minister takes a seat in the House of Commons, or is entitled to one in the House of Lords, it is his privilege to vindicate the measures of Administration; and if he fails to do so, he is sure to be interrogated by his political friends or opponents, as to their grounds of justification. Or, if the Ministry are silent as to the policy to be pursued in any emergency, some member is sure to smoke them out with his sharp interrogations, or compel them to take refuge under the plea that the interests of the Kingdom forbid a disclosure of the views of Government, or of the facts sought. This sort of information, as it regards the views of Government, can never be got under our system; and when either branch of Congress desires information within the possession of the Administration, it can only be obtained by the adoption of a resolution of inquiry.

Instead of excluding Cabinet officers from Congress, it would not be a bad idea to make membership of one or the other House a necessary qualification; and at any rate the *Premier* and Secretary of the Treasury should be in Congress.

I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhauled by Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. I understand that a manufacturer in Brooklyn, in New-York, sent an agent here some time ago with a proposition to sell several hundred wagons to Government. He was introduced by a Senator to the proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government had no need of wagons—that it would rely on steamboats and railroads, and thus dispense with the old-fashioned modes of transportation. The poor fellow went home with a flea in his ear, and the manufacturer made up his mind to the sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for a market until the revival of business after the termination of the war. But he was soon rouse from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons and a good many more than he could furnish. I understand that these lucky favorites received from the Government *thirty dollars per wagon more than the manufacturers offered to sell them for.* The parties who are to reap this rich harvest are well known here. They have been great jobbers under preceding Administrations, and are distinguished for nothing so much as for their intense hatred of Republicanism. Not one of them has the remotest connection with wagon-making.

The *millionaire* of the party, like most, if not all the millionaires about Washington, was a strong sympatizer with the rebels, since the Presidential election, and offered to bet thousands Mr. LINCOLN would never be inaugurated. Such are the men who receive the favors of the War Department. The same parties had the job of buying beef at eight cents a pound. OBSERVER.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, July 14.

A party of Zouaves and Maine Scouts met with a party of fifteen Alabama Scouts twelve miles out, yesterday, and succeeded in capturing three of them, as well as a farmer who was acting as their guide.

Two of the parties who kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores, by rowing boats across at midnight, were captured Friday night by a party of Company E, of the Zouaves.

The reported withdrawal of the secession forces from Fairfax Court House was doubtless premature.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 14.

The rumored assassination of Gov. HICKS cannot be traced to any reliable source, although the name of his reported assassin is given, and that he was taken to the house of Capt. FLINT, at Cambridge, where he died. We do not credit the report, believing it one of the secession rumors constantly afloat.

HOW THE REBELS GET THEIR FOOD.

There is good reason to believe that since the mouth of the Chesapeake has been closed, the ingenuity of the rebels has found another and safer route by which to obtain the beef, pork and flour necessary to feed their guerillas on the western shore of Virginia and the Potomac. The eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland is separated at several points by only some seven miles from the Atlantic side, and there are several barred harbors which are easily accessible by vessels of light draft, through which provisions are stealthily introduced at night without the fear of detection. The principal of these is Chincoteague Inlet, with nine feet at low tide; Towpink's Inlet, ten feet; Watchapoenque, eight feet; Hog Island, twelve feet; Sandshoes, eight miles South of Hog Island, with twelve feet at low water; and Ship Shoal Inlet, between Sand Shoal and Smith Island, with five feet entrance at low tide. Into these out-of-the way places, quantities of provisions, it is believed, are nightly introduced, and after being transported over the peninsula of Eastern Virginia and Maryland, are conveyed across the Chesapeake in some of the innumerable porgys which abound in the rivers on the opposite shore.

To put a stop to this illicit intercourse, all that is wanted is one or two of the light-draft, centre-board schooners, such as are used by the Staten Islanders, to scour the Atlantic side and guard the approaches to these Inlets. Such vessels, in charge of such old coast-pilots as Capt. PETER ROFF, would soon put an end to the overland traffic of the eastern shore, and starve treason along the western shore of Virginia and the Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

CONCENTRATION OF NATIONAL FORCES.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 14.

Capt. SMITH, from Springfield, Thursday, reached here to-night, reports that a messenger arrived there that morning with intelligence that Gen. LYONS' command would reach there that day. The entire National force, comprising the commands under Gen. SWEENEY, Cols. SIEGEL, SOLOMON, BROWN, and four wounded Home Guards, under JOHN S. PHELPS, are concentrated at Springfield.

The last heard from the State forces they were in Neosho, going South, communication with Arkansas being open in consequence of Col. SIEGEL falling back on Mount Vernon.

A large number of Arkansas troops were engaged against Col. SIEGEL, in the battle near Carthage. The National loss in that battle was 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 4 missing. The rebels state their loss at 700 killed.

The guard of 120 men left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, previous to the battle, were taken prisoners by a large force of Arkansas troops, and a proposition was made to shoot them, but were finally released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

AUTHENTIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE—RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE FORCES ENGAGED—SUPERIORITY OF THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY—THE REBEL CAVALRY, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

Our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement to-day, by the news of a great battle which was reported to have been fought in the vicinity of Carthage, between the United States forces, under Col. SIEGEL, and the rebel troops, under Gens. PRICE and RAINS. The most contradictory statements were afloat and published by the several newspapers, the *State Journal* affirming the total rout and destruction of Col. SIEGEL'S *corps d'armée*, while, on the other side, it was maintained that our troops had achieved the most glorious victory which had yet shed lustre on the Star-Spangled Banner in the present campaign. The great numerical superiority of the enemy, whose forces were known to outnumber 7,000, while Col. SIEGEL'S whole command did not reach 4,000, led us, at first, to doubt a real victory, and it was not until late in the evening that all doubts were dispelled, by the arrival of a messenger direct from Col. SIEGEL, with dispatches to the Commander of the Arsenal. This messenger, Lieut. M. TOSH, of the artillery attached to Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment, came by the evening train of the Pacific Railroad, and brought a full account of the glorious victory.

After having made further endeavors to meet the enemy on the 4th, early in the morning of the 5th, Col. SIEGEL was advised that the enemy had been seen a few miles north of Carthage, Jasper County. Col. SIEGEL immediately ordered all troops under arms, and after a short march, had the good fortune to find the report confirmed, by meeting the enemy on an open prairie, about 10 miles north of Carthage. Col. SIEGEL'S command consisted of eight companies of his own (Third) regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel HASSENDEUBEL; seven companies of the Fifth Regiment, Col. SOLOMON, and two batteries of artillery, consisting of eight field-pieces, under Major BACKOFF. The forces of the enemy numbered five thousand five hundred, at least three thousand of which were mounted, and a battery of artillery,—four six-pounders and one twelve-ponder. Generals PRICE and RAINS commanded the State troops in person.

The position of the State troops was well chosen and gave them a great advantage, which was more than balanced, however, by our superior artillery. Three flags floated over their ranks, two secession flags, which our splendid artillerists soon made to lick the dust, and in the centre the State flag of Missouri.

At half past ten o'clock the attack commenced by our artillery opening a strong fire against the centre of the enemy. The aim was so effective that in less than one hour the enemy's twelve pounder was dismounted, and by noon the whole battery of the State troops was silenced. Repeatedly the columns of the enemy gave way under the heavy fire, but rallied again, until our infantry, which had heretofore remained in security behind the batteries, were ordered to advance, when the centre of the enemy at once was broken. To remedy this disaster, about seventeen hundred of the enemy's cavalry were ordered to fall back, and by a side movement try to get possesion of Col. SIEGEL'S baggage train, which had been left some three miles behind on the road, and thus encircle and cut him off from retreat. But this manœuvre did not succeed. The moment that Col. SIEGEL saw what was intended, he ordered his men to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, at the same time giving word to the baggage train to advance. Before the enemy's design could be carried out, Col. SIEGEL had his baggage train in safety. The wagons were placed in the centre of his column, protected in the front by Maj. BACKOFF'S artillery and Col. SOLOMON'S battalion, and in the rear by Col. SIEGEL'S eight companies.

By this time it was 4 o'clock P. M. Our troops had suffered a loss of only about twenty killed and forty wounded, while the enemy's loss was stated by some of their officers, who had been taken prisoners, to amount at least to two or three hundred. This difference in the list of killed is mainly due to the efficient use of our artillery, which mowed down the enemy, while our troops were scarcely hurt by the fire from the miserable battery on the other side.

Having thus placed his baggage train in a sure position, Col. SIEGEL followed the enemy, who had now taken position on the bluffs on the south side of a creek, cutting through the only road leading to Carthage. Here Gen. PRICE thought his State troops could cut off all further progress of SIEGEL'S forces, and at the first show of a retreat fall in their rear with his cavalry and cut them to pieces. To Col. SIEGEL it was absolutely necessary to pass the creek and clear the road to Carthage, as he could not run the risk of being surrounded by an army of such a numerical superiority by remaining where he was, or of retreating. To dupe the enemy, he ordered his artillery to oblique, two pieces to the right and two to the left, following the movement with part of his force.

The enemy supposing it to be SIEGEL'S intention to escape them by cutting a road at their extreme sides, immediately left the road leading over the bluffs, south of the creek, to Carthage, and advanced to the right and left, to prevent SIEGEL'S forces from crossing their line. But scarcely had they advanced within four hundred yards of our troops, when our artillery suddenly wheeled around, and poured a most terrific volley of cannister on the rebel cavalry, from both sides. Simultaneously our infantry was ordered to advance at double quick step across the bridge, and in a few minutes the whole body of State troops was flying in all directions. Not a show of resistance was made. Eighty-one horses, sixty-five double shot-guns, and some revolvers fell into the hands of our troops. Some fifty prisoners were taken, and from them the number of killed was ascertained to amount to nearly three hundred. Very few on our side were lost.

After this splendid achievement, Col. SIEGEL proceeded to move toward Carthage, the road to which place was now open. But all along the road, squads of the State troops kept at the side of our forces, though not daring to attack, and occasionally saluted by a discharge from the rifles of our infantry. Arriving at Carthage, Col. SIEGEL found it in possession of the enemy; a secession flag, waving from the top of the court-house, was quickly shot down by our troops.

Col. SIEGEL now found it necessary to retire to Sarcoxie, eight miles southwest of Carthage, as his ammunition was beginning to give out, and it was necessary to connect again with the balance of our Southwestern Army, concentrated at Mount Vernon and Springfield The road to Sarcoxie passes around Carthage, and is covered by heavy woods, which it was Col. SIEGEL'S object to gain, since the State troops at Carthage, almost altogether cavalry, could not follow him there.

Fully aware of this, the enemy had taken his position on the road leading into the woods, prepared to dispute Col. SIEGEL'S advance to the last. The most desperate conflict now commenced; the infantry on both sides engaging for the first time. Our troops fought splendidly, and for the first time the rebel troops screwed up some courage. But their arms were very inefficient, and their cavalry could be of little use. The battle raged for over two hours, from quarter-past six to half-past eight o'clock, and was altogether the most hotly contested encounter of the day. Over two hundred of the rebels bit the dust; our loss was eight killed, and some twenty wounded. One officer, Capt. SIEODTMANN, was wounded. Our cannon fired 95 rounds. When the enemy retreated to Carthage, about a mile from the place of the engagement, Col. SIEGEL had got his troops into the wood, where they were secure from any further attack.

Although exhausted by ten hours' severe fighting in the heat, and suffering intensely from thirst, Col. SIEGEL ordered his forces to press on towards Sarcoxie, where they arrived on Saturday morning. On Sunday afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where he has since been reinforced by Col. BROWN'S Regiment of Home Guards, and Gen. SWEENEY with another detachment of Home Guards.

Thus the first *serious* conflict between the United States troops and the rebels has been fought in Missouri, by our brave German Missouri volunteers, resulted in a brilliant victory. Gen. LYON will perhaps now repent that he delayed so long at Booneville, and was thereby prevented from being present and sharing the honors of this glorious victory with Col. SIEGEL.

That Col. SIEGEL would fight, and when fighting be victorious, none who knew him ever doubted. He is, perhaps, the best educated tactician we have in Missouri, and has gained a valuable experience in actual warfare, in Schleswig-Holstein and Baden during the revolutionary period of 1848. His soldiers love and admire him, and his regiment is the best drilled of all our volunteer regiments. When he fights, he means fight, and is not so very humane as to confine himself to taking prisoners, merely for the pleasure of letting them run again. His appointment to the rank of a Brigadier-General has long been urged by his friends, though his own modesty would prevent him from aspiring to a higher rank than he now holds. Perhaps none of our officers deserve a promotion more than Col. SIEGEL, and in his case everybody would know that a promotion was not given on account of nationality, but by reason of merit.

The State troops seem to have behaved better than usual in these engagements, and would undoubtedly have met with better success, if they had not been so miserably armed. Besides, their cavalry was altogether disproportionate to their infantry, and was rather a hindrance than otherwise. The artillery did the fighting, and as the enemy's battery was silenced two hours after the commencement of the battle, it was all on one side. This accounts for the heavy loss on the enemy's side, over 700, and the small loss on ours, amounting only to 28.

Gen. LYON and Major STURGIS had joined forces at Oscevala, St. Clair County, and were proceeding southwards, at latest accounts.

One battle more, and in all probability, secession will be crushed out in Missouri. A majority of the Committee, charged with the duty of convening the State Convention, have at last seen themselves forced to comply with the will of the people, and consequently issued a call for the meeting of that Convention at Jefferson City, on the 22d day of July. By that time, if Providence permits, Gov. JACKSON will be swinging at the gallows, and his followers adorning the battle-ground of Missouri, or the swamps of Arkansas.

THE PRIVATEER ARGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS OF THE CAPTURED BRIG JOHN WELSH AND SCHOONER J. S. WARING.

Capt. FIFIELD and Mr. ACKLEMAN, first officer of the brig *John Welsh*, and Capt. SMITH, and first officer of the schooner *J. S. Waring*, which were both captured by the privateer *Argo, or Echo*, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line.

They state that the Captain of the privateer is named COZZETTER, and not POSTELL, the latter being First Lieutenant.

They desire to express their thanks to the Captain of the steamer *Forrest City*, who kindly took them from Portland to Boston; also to the merchants of the Boston Exchange and Captain BRADEN, of the *Empire State*, who treated them with the utmost kindness.

WISCONSIN TROOPS ON THE WAY.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 14.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. HAMILTON, arrived here this afternoon, and after taking refreshments, proceeded to Elmira, where they receive arms.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the past week for the Army shows a still further improvement. For the old regiments 25 men were enlisted; and the offices for the Twelfth (new) received about as many more. Detachments from the provincial rendezvous have arrived, as usual, and been added to the force on Governor's Island, where there are now 694 men. Buffalo is doing well, of late, Mr. SHERIDAN having forwarded more than the average.

A telegraphic dispatch was sent from this city to the Navy Department, on Saturday, conveying the gratifying intelligence brought by the Pacific mail, that the United States steam gun-boat Wyoming is safe. The rumor of her supposed loss was a hoax, against which we warned the public several days since. The Department will probably make known her safety to-morrow, in an official order.

Orders were sent to Commodore BERRIE, on Saturday, to send the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, to sea, to look out for the Confederate privateers. The vessel was immediately got under weigh, and left in the afternoon. The *Iroquois* was lately on the Mediterranean squadron, and returned with the *Susquehannah* and *Richmond*. A list of her officers has been already published. The United States sloop *Preble*, 16, left Boston for the blockade service on the 11th. The *Preble* has lately been thoroughly refitted, and has a good ship's company of 200 sailors and a marine guard. The *Marion* and *Dale*, with an aggregate of 500 men, and 35 guns, from Portsmouth, N. H., were also sent to sea last week; and the sailing corvette *Vincennes*, 20, from Boston. Thus, in six days, we have dispatched four regular men-of-war, carrying nearly 80 guns, and over a thousand men, to join Commodore STRINGHAM'S command.

The United States corvette *Cumberland*, 22, was telegraphed as having arrived at Boston on Friday night. The *Cumberland* relieved the *Savannah* as flag-ship of the Home squadron, but became leaky at Vera Cruz, and was ordered to Norfolk for repairs. When she arrived there, rebellion was at work, and she has since been waiting at Hampton Roads and Fortress Monroe a chance to leave for some loyal station, to be overhauled. This is why she returns to Boston. There is no wide flag at her masthead, however, Commodore PRENDERGAST having been transferred off Old Point to the steam frigate *Roanoke*, 44.

Matters at the Navy-yard are dull, yet there are nearly 2,000 men employed, and the disbursements average $85,000 a month. Annexed is the last report of the ships in the bay:

Receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 84; undergoing internal repairs. Over 700 men on board.

Brandywine, 50; sailing frigate, in ordinary, now effective.

Potomac, 50; sailing frigate, fitting out. Can be ready for commission in three weeks.

Purchased steamer *Rhode Island*, fitting out as a mail-boat and light transport to the blockade fleet.

Supply, troop and store-ship; taking in stores and provisions for the Florida division of the blockade.

Richmond, 14; steam-propeller, waiting orders from Washington. This ship is in commision, and manned.

Harriet Lane, 5; side-wheel steamer, having her armament changed and improved.

The commander of the *Reliance*, 4, of the Chesapeake flotilla, complains that four enterprises of his are credited to the *Resolute*.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TWELVE OF COL. BENDIX'S MEN CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 13.

Forty-five men of Col. BENDIX'S Regiment yesterday strolled from Newport's News without leave, and were surprised a few miles from the camp, by a large party of Confederates, foot and horse. One of them, at least, is known to have been killed, and several wounded. A considerable number of them fell into the hands of the rebels. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the Seventh Regiment were sent out, but have not since been heard from.

Gen. BUTLER this afternoon went to Newport's News to inquire into the matter.

Col. BENDIX was yesterday at Old Point, attending the Court-Martial of Col. ALLEN, which progresses slowly.

A large number of passengers have just arrived from Boston by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*.

From the latest information there must be a considerable force at Great Bethel.

LATER.—A messenger from Newport's News, just arrived, states that twelve of Col. BENDIX'S men are missing.

MORALE OF OUR TROOPS IN THEIR CAMP.

A correspondent, describing the religious and salutary influences brought to bear upon the soldiers in the camp, says, "Our young men are *better off here, in a moral point of view, than in your City.*" This is, doubtless, true in regard to many of them. When in camp they may hear preaching every Sabbath. Prayer-meetings are often held in their tents. In many of the regiments there is a good supply of religious books and tracts.

One Chaplain says, "I give the soldiers tracts every Sabbath, and *and they are all read.* When men expect death at any moment, they willingly receive instruction, reproof and correction."

A soldier to whom a quantity of publications were sent by the American Tract Society writes, "I was glad to receive such a quantity of tracts, and, above all, that 'Camp Library.' The boys gathered round my tent as soon as they heard that I had Testaments and tracts, and before dark the Testaments were all gone, and I had to refuse a number. The tracts were half distributed with the Testaments. The books have been covered to-day, and some of them have been lent. You would have been surprised to see how anxiously they were taken by the boys. Please thank Mr. —— for procuring them for me; and tell him that they will be the means of doing much good. The almanacs I distributed, one to each tent—a very useful article here."

THE THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, having been appointed a Major in the United States Army, has resigned the commission he has hitherto held, and addresses to his regiment the following letter:

ALBANY, July 4, 1861.

To the Officers and Members of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

I have been appointed to the office of Major in the United States Army, and have accepted the appointment.

On leaving this camp some days since, I went to Washington for the purpose of procuring a furlough, that I might get longer command of the regiment which I organized, and with which I received my baptism of fire at Great Bethel. In this effort I was not successful. Indeed, on the contrary, I was directed to report in person immediately to the Colonel of the regiment at Columbus, Ohio, with permission, however, to visit Albany. Here my efforts have been equally unavailing, and I am therefore forced to take my farewell of you by letter.

I tell you, my friends—for I can address you in these terms—that I have no other than the warmest and sincerest affection for you all. I have been earnest and untiring that you should be well provided for by the governing authorities of New York, and that your discipline should reflect credit alike on your State and yourselves. My every effort has been directed towards these ends, and I am delighted to say that you have most fully and gallantly fulfilled my expectations.

There have been no accounts from the Third Regiment save those of honor; and I am satisfied that the future will only verify the fact. Remember the sacred cause you are struggling to uphold, and with the blessing of God, you will be as honored as you are brave and true.

With every trust that God will preserve you, as He did at Big and Little Bethel. I am your friend,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Late Colonel of the Third Regiment.

NEW-ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA.

The annexed letter, from a merchant of New-Orleans to his correspondent in Alexandria, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, was not written for publication, and therefore may be supposed to express the real views and sentiments of the intelligent writer:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28, 1861.

Major TOCHMAN, formerly of your city, is near here, forming a brigade to be called the Polish Brigade. This brigade will perhaps be filled in a week, but it will be several weeks before he can move, as there are a good many details to be arranged before it will be ready for the field. We have now three camps in operation within a short distance of the city, so that soldiers are becoming a scarcity. Added to which, the news reaching here of the immense force the National Government is bringing into the field has somewhat cooled the ardor of those who presumed that they had nothing to do but to appear in Virginia, and the Union troops would scamper and run. Our people have now become satisfied that they have made a great mistake in hurrying matters to the extent they have; but now, having crossed the Rubicon and taken the responsibility in the rebellion, they must abide the result.

Our stock of cotton is now 8,000 bales, and none arriving. The blockade, far from injurious, is rather a benefit in lowering the prices of provisions, and, better than all, serving to keep the Yellow Jack away from us. The weather at present is delightful.

We are obliged, of course, here to favor the Confederate cause. Any man who is at all suspected has a very unpleasant time of it. Our newspapers, which are more powerful than armies, give us but one side of the question, and hardly ever a kind word for that Union that has made us a great and powerful people.

PASCAGOULA.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now comfortably situated on Staten Island. The men have been uniformed, and are supplied with food by the United States. The regiment not being full, Capt. COARD, No. 110 Fulton-street, will accept recruits.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association visited this regiment on Friday evening, and presented five hundred copies of the Soldiers' Hymn Book, and held a very interesting prayer meeting. The regiment is now transferred to Riker's Island.

LINCOLN CAVALRY—CONRAD PARK.

Mr. D. MELDOLER LEVI, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church. After which, he delivered a most patriotic address, and gave each man a small book. The men were quite pleased with the service, and all joined in the hymns.

[For other Rebellion News see Third and Fifth Pages.]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

Recent Deaths of Prominent Personages—A Siamese Embassy—The Patterson-Bonaparte Case—Trial of M. Mires—Agitation on the Bourse, &c.

PARIS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

Death has been playing sad havoc lately with men in high position. First, Count CAVOUR, then Senator DOUGLAS, then Lord CAMPBELL, and now the Sultan, have paid the debt of nature. The late ABDUL MEDJID, a mild and intelligent Prince, gave himself up to intemperance and the pleasures of the seraglio, and thus has died from exhaustion at the early age of thirty-eight. His eldest son, twenty-two years of age, and now heir to the throne, is already feeble and exhausted from the same pernicious habits. But the brother of the late Sultan, ABDUL AZIZ, who has ascended the throne, is quite another sort of man. Brought up in seclusion in one of the retreats of the seraglio, almost a prisoner to his brother, the Sultan, he is said to be quiet, austere, temperate in all his habits, and on the question of money, penurious. This last, in the present empty condition of the treasury, will not be the least of his merits. In politics he belongs to the old Turkish Anti-European party, to that party which believes there is no other God than Allah, that Mahomet is his prophet, and that Christians are but another species of dog made to lick the feet of true believers. But if the least knowledge of passing events has ever penetrated the Prince's seclusion, he has learned that the age of religious persecution has passed for his Empire, and that Western Europe hereafter is to take charge of that part of his administration. In his first proclamation he makes high sounding promises of reform; but this has grown so much the fashion with newly arrived monarchs that nobody attaches any importance to it. In the land from whence came the Arabian nights' entertainments, gilded aircastles are just in place; in fact, many people will have the souvenir of the thousand and one nights recalled by the harmonious and pretty name of Abdul-Aziz.

You had the Japanese; we have the Siamese. Three Ambassadors, according to the Oriental custom, and a suite of twenty persons, arrived a few days ago on a mission to the Emperor NAPOLEON. They bring to the Emperor from their King and two semi-Kings three autograph letters, and many rich presents. A certain amount of official display was made for these awkward-looking Orientals, but the public have not deranged themselves on their account, other than to stare at them when they come in their way. Yesterday they were presented to their Majesties at Fontainebleau, a French Catholic missionary attached to the Embassy acting as interpreter. The Ambassadors and all their suite entered the room and walked to the foot of the throne *on their knees*. As the presentation took place in the large room known as the *Salle Henri II.*, and the Ambassadors must have had a considerable walk to accomplish on their patellas, the scene must have been too ludicrous even for the gravity of the Emperor. The speeches were then made, the rich gifts presented, and the Ambassadors retired backwards, still on their knees.

Two trials of great importance are going on at the present moment—one the appeal of Mrs. BONAPARTE-PATTERSON against the Prince NAPOLEON, and the other that of MIRES, the banker. In the first case, which is not yet terminated, it has been remarked that the papers in the interest of the Government do not mention the trial, and we are thus forced to the conclusion that the Government is determined not only that the case shall go against the Baltimore family, but that they shall not have the advantage of the publicity for their documents which the trial affords.

In the case of the banker MIRES, which commenced yesterday, and will run through a week or more, we are prepared for an acquittal, or at most a punishment of such a character as not to prevent him from going into business again. The impression is growing general that MIRES has been a persecuted man, and that the Government has no right to make an example of him for speculations in which all or most of his colleagues indulge, more especially as many of his customers were Government people. On the trial, M. MIRES is permitted to take part in the proceedings, and he yesterday conducted himself with great energy and ability. He told the court, among other things, that such a tribunal was incompetent to sit in judgment on the affairs of a great banker, on account of their necessary ignorance of such a complicated business; and he declared that the "expert" who had been charged with the examination of his books, and was then giving testimony, had examined the books as if they had been those of a grocer. There was no doubt truth in both assertions.

Within the last week the Bourse has had two alarming reports which threw down the funds, one to the effect that the Emperor was seriously unwell, the other that arrests had been made for a conspiracy against His Majesty's life. The first is totally gratuitous, for the very day on which it was invented His Majesty was hunting deer in the forest, and the other concerned the arrest of some returned Garibaldians, who had learned too much liberty in Italy, and used language to which our *mouchards*, from old habits, have difficulty in accommodating their ears. But I ought to say that France is now about as free a country for the discussion of political subjects as any other in Europe, and we shall no doubt hear less and less of arrests for such an offence, as the police become more habituated to it.

In many parts of Germany, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has been celebrated this year with a degree of ostentation which has offended the French Government. France does not need to be reminded—at least, not by Germany—that Waterloo is yet unrevenged, and that the Rhine is yet outside the French frontier.

Charivari seems to think it a bad speculation for the two parties in America to call the Indians to their help, for this morning he gives a cut of two savages, one scalping a United States man, and the other performing the same operation on a Confederate States man. The first is made to cry to the second—"Thunder! South American! will you haul off your savage? I'll haul off mine." "I guess I will, North American; he's scalping me also. Droll sort of soldier!—We'd better do our own fighting!"

A correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, traveling in the United States, writes as follows to that paper:

"We were traveling the other day on the railroad through a Western clearing; men were cutting down a magnificent forest, in order to make way for potatoes. It was melancholy to see. All at once, a shot was fired from the window in front of me, and I saw the frogs jump in the ditch at the road-side, and heard my fellow-passengers shout and laugh, and then the whole party commenced to fire their revolvers, with shouts and screams, at the poor frogs. For the first time, I had seen a real example of American gayety. Think of traveling day and night with fifty-four volunteers in the same box, which they call a *car*, all of whom have revolvers in their pockets, and exercise themselves on frogs by the wayside! Decidedly I should prefer to take the chance of encountering JUD, (who murdered Judge POINSOT in the cars.) As I was recounting yesterday the incident of the frogs, which did not astonish my hearers a bit, they replied: 'Oh, that's nothing!' and then they assured me that, at the ball of Mr. SEWARD'S, the dandies of the New-York Seventh Regiment, the lions of the Union Army, danced without taking off their revolvers! But I must, in fact, it must be added, to inform their partners that the pistols were charged. The thing was found to be quite in good taste, and altogether *sympathique*."

M. CORNELIUS DE WITT, son-in-law of M. GUIZOT, has just published a new volume, *Thomas Jefferson*. His biography of WASHINGTON, with a preface by M. GUIZOT, has reached a third edition.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The Death of the Lord Chancellor—The Great Fire—The Canada Reinforcements—Mr. Adams and the New-York Herald—The Rebel Commissioners, &c.

LONDON, June 29, 1861.

Another of the old set of English statesmen and lawyers, the cotemporaries of Lord BROUGHAM and Lord LYNDHURST, not to say of Lord PALMERSTON and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has quietly dropped below the surface of the quiet current of English history. The Lord Chancellor, better known in America from his literary works, such as his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, than for his strictly legal productions, does not seem to be considered a very serious loss. As a lawyer, his place can be supplied, and there are few distinguished men in England whose death would create less emotion or sense of loss than his. As an humorist and an original, however, it will be hard to find his match, especially among the English, who seem generally molded after one shape, and into whose characters humor and gaiety do not enter in any very large quantity.

Among the other events of the week, has been the terrible fire among the storehouses on the other bank of the river. It shows strikingly the prodigious wealth of this city, that the loss by this fire, roughly estimated at more than ten millions of dollars, should create no more excitement and trouble than has been the case here. With my limited views on the matter, and supposing that such a disaster would cause a good deal of embarrassment in the city, I ventured one morning, while going down to the bank, on the top of an omnibus, to suggest in conversation with my next neighbor, the obvious consideration that the insurance offices might be crippled by such a blow; but he repelled my narrow views of political economy with the air of a SAM JOHNSON, and explained to me that such a fire would make up the loss to the offices by causing every one to insure their property, or raise the valuation of their property already insured, and take out new policies for the amount; so that I came to the conclusion if people took so very cool a view of the matter, ten million dollars must be a much smaller amount to lose at one stroke, than we economical Americans have been used to suppose.

The death of Mr. BRAIDWOOD has caused a deeper feeling than the great loss itself. His name has been identified with the fire department here, which he in a manner created, and his high character and the great services he has rendered the city, make it reasonable enough that his loss should be much felt, especially as he died in the discharge of his duty. There is something very heroic in his death, which the English will not fail to appreciate.

In spite of the remonstrances of a large part of the daily Press, including even the *Times*, which shows some practical wisdom in the matter, the Government has held to their determination, and the *Great Eastern* has gone with its three thousand troops to Canada. I have the strongest reason, from personal conversation with men of different parties, to believe that this step is looked upon as a blunder almost universally. But the control of the army is vested in the Crown, and popular opinion acts on the Horse-guards very slowly. So the measure is carried out in haste, to be regretted at leisure, and Lord PALMERSTON, when called upon to explain it, shuffles and equivocates, while Mr. DISRAELI completely corners him, and leaves him no resource but in absolute silence. I have said once before that I believed this measure to be taken in consequence of some idea of the Ministry that our people meditate some sort of attack on Canada. What this fear really is, and what foundation it has, I cannot learn, but it comes from your side of the Atlantic, and whether the New-York *Herald* or more reliable authorities are responsible for it, is for this Government to explain. Perhaps it has explained, and the uneasiness that is felt here is superfluous. If so, you will know it before this. By the way, Mr. COBDEN has just made an address to his constituency of Rochdale, and in it he refers to American affairs, speaking of this measure of sending troops to Canada as incomprehensible to him, but giving his decided approval to the neutral policy of the Government. Now Mr. COBDEN is one of the few men on whom one can always rely for the truth. He never dodges a question because a true answer to it would never his popularity. He never seeks office, nor does he seem to have any ambition except that of assisting in the great march of liberal principles, which he has done more than any other living man to advance. He is as firm friend of our Government now as formerly, and it is from his lips that we may expect to hear the honest expression of those opinions which the mass of the English liberals hold towards us. No doubt the excitable part of our people will see in the coolness and moderation of his language a want of sympathy with our cause and a want of appreciation for our sacrifices and trials. But those who know the English character will not look for anything more than certain practical results, expressed in a purely business way, and will be perfectly satisfied where Mr. COBDEN'S sympathies lie where they see in whose favor policy tends. Now it is not for us of the North to say that all who are not with us are against us. It is for the South to say this, for without active aid she is lost. Accordingly the position of Mr. COBDEN and also of his friend, Mr. BRIGHT, though they do not make any protestations nor express any sentiments other than those consistent with perfect neutrality, still is meant to be, and practically is favorable to the Union and destructive to the rebellion.

The latest American advices have brought us back through the columns of the New-York *Herald* what purports to be the substance of the first dispatches of Mr. ADAMS to the State Department. Now about this, there are two or three things to be suggested from an English point of view. If the *Herald's* report is correct, it seems to me that I can fancy the consternation and dismay with which Mr. ADAMS would read his own confidential dispatches in the columns of the lowest print that has ever disgraced a great nation. If, on the other hand that report is not correct, the impression made here in England is likely to be of such a sort as to counteract all our Ministers' efforts to create a healthy state of opinion here. From what I have seen here, I should judge that the grandest work our English and French Ministers have had, has been to counteract the blunders of their own friends; but if our newspapers at home are to add to the difficulties of a Minister's position, by sending over here pretended reports of his dispatches, I pity him if he expects to do any good. Before long he would have the whole English Press abusing him for what he never said, and preventing his effecting the very ends they all really wish him to gain; that is, a candid reconciliation of the two nations.

The season is drawing to a close. The Queen held her last drawing-room this week, at which was by the way, that Mr. MOTLEY, the historian, his wife and daughter, were presented by our Minister; and, it is said, that next week Her Majesty goes to Osborne, so that so far as she is concerned, the season is ended. I am told, however, that this departure of the Queen is likely to be rather a relief than otherwise; for in consequence of her mother's death, she has been all Summer in a state of great depression of spirits, which of course has effected the Court and all society more or less. Her daughter has come over from Berlin, to make her a visit, and the young Prince LOUIS of Hesse, the future husband of the Princess ALICE, second daughter of the Queen, is also here. Through the newspapers, we obtain the pleasing information in regard to him, that he is suffering from the measles—a rather unromantic attention on the part of the young Prince to his *fiancée*. Those who have seen him, are not complimentary in their descriptions of his personal appearance, and call him anything but aristocratic in look at least. But the English dislike all foreigners, and are fond of making the German relatives of the Queen feel the small account that is taken of them here, so that no fair opinion can be formed from what they say. The marriage is not to take place till next year, it is said, and meanwhile they are looking out for a wife for the Prince of Wales.

The Southern Commissioners, who have gone over to Paris, are getting on from bad to worse. In England, there was some hope for them from private sources at least, though all the encouragement they ever got from the Government was in their own happy imaginations. But in France they are high and dry, and even their supplies have given out, so that they live now on charity, as indeed all Southerners here are doing. Some banker advances money to keep them alive and out of prison. Indeed I doubt whether any banker will advance much more, so that they will soon have to live by subscription.

Is Treason to be Indiscriminately Pardoned?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a good deal said in the public journals about the policy of the Powers at Washington in relation to the prisoners taken in the present war. By the letter of the law, every man bearing arms in this armed rebellion, or otherwise aiding the treasonable movement, deserves death. How is this army of criminals to be disposed of? Surely the duty and true policy of the National Government in its treatment of the citizen rebels who fall into their hands, is a question of great difficulty, and of almost infinite importance. It is indispensable that its line of action be clearly and definitely settled—that the demand of the present emergency be clearly seen and carefully, wisely, and impartially followed—and that the principle and course of action be open and plain to the public mind.

First, then, there can be no doubt that a lenient policy, even a kind, forgiving and parental course, so far as duty will permit, is a proper and praiseworthy one for the rulers of the Nation, though ordained of God, for the punishment of evil-doers, to pursue in the present lamentable conflict. It is to be remembered that many sin ignorantly—that multitudes have only been carried by the current which they had neither the wisdom nor the stable principle to resist, whilst they never of their own will or ambition purposed to commit treason themselves, or to plunge others into it. The ends of Government surely do not require the blood of all this multitude—its position is reclaiming, not vengeful, maintaining law and right at all hazards, but freely and gladly showing mercy. Christian men will rejoice in its leniency—but not in any weakness or shuffling expediency that hesitates to execute the penalty of treason upon those traitors for whose blood the safety, health and conscience of the country calls.

It is to be remembered, however, that the National Government, in its present contest for the supremacy of law, has other ends to accomplish, other, and it may be higher and more imperative duties to perform, than to show its mildness and leniency, or indulge the pleasure of indiscriminate forgiveness. It has the duty on hand, not simply to put an end to this present rebellion but so to defend and establish true principles, and so to uphold and vindicate the majesty of the law, that, if it may be, such treasonable rebellion in all future time shall become impossible. The seed of it is to be destroyed. Submission of traitors is not to be bought for the time by ignoring all the demands of justice. It is now, in this contest, in a practical way, and in facts to become historic record, to teach the people truth and duty. Its path is to be one of light and knowledge—its acts a lesson for the present and for future ages. To this end, one of its most urgent duties is to make it clear that treason is not a mere figure of speech—to establish the fact that it is a crime, to make it stand out boldly in all its enormity in our national history, and to place the true estimate of its criminality upon it, as justly deserving death.

As a people we have become skeptical about the character of treason—whether in morals there is absolutely any such crime at all. We have heretofore seen nothing of it or of its dreadful consequences; and we had almost begun to doubt whether, beyond the bug-bear name, there was any such ill-deserving thing—a crime toward which our own purity and virtue demand that we exercise a stern abhorrence and a severe judgment. All civil and social crimes lose their apparent criminality and fail to arouse the condemnation of conscience, when they become dissevered in our thoughts of them from their just penalty—for it is by the penalty of a crime that we distinctly conceive of its real ill-desert. It is for this reason that Governments, in which the penalties affixed to crimes are inadequate, unjustly lenient or severe, or in which the prescribed penalties are never inflicted, are so corrupting. They educate men to estimate the ill-desert of crimes by false standards, and they thus take away the inward restraints and safeguards of virtue in the minds and hearts of the people, and prepare them to commit the worst deeds, with a dim perception that they are doing anything evil at all. It is the just inward judgment of crime that constitutes the strength of human virtue. Government is an educational power—and it teaches with authority—and so, to maintain the true standards of judgment, that is the true penalties and ill-desert of crimes, is one of its highest and holiest and most beneficent and necessary functions. For this reason, a Government to be true and faithful, must mark every crime against the public welfare with its just demerit. Truth and justice for the public mind are not to be obscured by clouds of unregulated and misapplied mercy. For this reason, Government cannot consistently forgive crime indiscriminately and without limit—it must get the crime and its just penalty together, and in their true relation, before the eyes of men. It is thus that Government prevents crime—not by fear or any outward restraint, but by establishing the minds of men in a just judgment of its ill-desert. It is not the fear of being hung that restrains virtuous men from murder—it is their own inward judgment and condemnation of the crime; that it deserves death. But teach them to estimate its criminality by a five-shilling penalty—let this lesson be daily inculcated until it becomes the habitual estimate of the mind that murder demands five shillings, and the result will soon be changed. The guilt of treason, therefore, must be clearly established and impressed upon the minds of men, or they will very likely become traitors. In the treatment of it by Government it must be seen with all the force of historic fact that treason deserves death. In view of the awful consequences of the crime as they are now exhibited in our land, destroying all the blessings of life, and life itself, and in view of the ingratitude and baseness of heart which it implies, no one, I apprehend, but criminals themselves, will imagine that the death-penalty for willful treason is any too severe. Let, then, the invisible criminality of the rebel movement be distinctly set forth in the visible penalty—a death-deserving crime.

But by what act has our Government as yet shown decidedly, that it believes that treason has actually been committed; or, if so, that the perpetrators deserve to die? Seizing men, and letting them go again does not do this—the effect is just the contrary. Men are painfully in doubt about it; they wait with impatience to see what position in this matter Government will assume; and certainly a most imperative obligation rests upon our rulers, so to execute the laws that their position cannot be mistaken. No wholesale butchery is demanded; no exhibition of cruel delight in bloodshed; no forgetfulness that the rebels are citizens; but surely it is to be also remembered that the citizens are also rebels, and that such treason demands victims. The hearts, the consciences of men cannot be satisfied without them, or feel safe under a Government that does not require them. Victims there must be. But the guilt of the many may well be laid upon comparatively few of the leaders, who have sinned most willfully and understandingly, and contrary to positive oaths, which were upon them. Let those die for all—let the desert of treason fall upon them promptly—upon JEFF. DAVIS, when he is caught, but upon others whose guilt is plain and aggravated, as they are taken. There need be no hesitancy, delay or contest about the right of the first place or the second in this march to an immortality of shame. First come, first served. Let the course of action be clear and decided. For, if no prisoners taken in arms are to be executed, then no soldiers met in arms should be shot—at least not till a judgment against them, "Guilty of treason," from ROGER B. TANEY is first issued. If there were ever any criminals against the State and against humanity, whom the Executive Power had no right to pardon, the prominent representative men of this treasonable rebellion are such criminals. I have no faith in any such political universalism, as puts *goodyism* in the place of justice, and practically repudiates the just punishment of even the greatest crimes. The prompt punishment of traitors is now indispensable to the public health and safety—*it must be*, if anything like true loyalty is to survive the fiery ordeal through which it is now passing.

Z.

Civilians as Brigadier-Generals—General Schenck, of Ohio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a civilian enters the list, claiming high military position, it is right the public should rigidly scrutinize his claims for such preferment. Mr. SCHENCK, with no acquaintance of military affairs, no experience even in that very poor school, our militia system, sought from the President a rank in the Army awarded only to the veterans in the regular service. He claims to outrank those who do know their business, and who must feel humbled by such inconsiderate kindness on the part of the Executive. Now, Sir, your correspondent has a son in the service, subject to his orders, and liable at any moment to be put upon an expedition which could only be successfully carried out by an experienced officer. Is it not quite enough for the father to offer his children for the defence of the country, without the terrible conviction that their leader is totally ignorant of the service he undertakes? How would Mr. LINCOLN like to put his sons under such a command?—and there are many in the service of the same age, probably raised to quite as high expectations as any they had a right to entertain, to say the least.

Mr. SCHENCK—we only know him in Ohio as Mr. SCHENCK—has made through his Aid-de-Camp the best defence he could in the columns of the Philadelphia *Press*. I have not the article at hand—indeed, I dropped the paper in which it was published the moment I read it—so poor, so flimsy an excuse only made the sad transaction still worse.

And what was that transaction? Gen. SCHENCK—courtesy, we suppose, demands the title—receives orders for a forward movement. Let the reader mark the exact import of the order—to proceed with a train of cars as far as the "Crossings," (where the Ohio camp is now located,) and there put down the regiment and establish a camp, from which he was to send forward patrols, feeling his way.

How was this order executed? He proceeds along the line of the road, dropping a detachment here and there. No scouts are sent forward, for an obvious reason—they could hardly keep pace with a locomotive. Yet the General was advised that a considerable body of the rebel forces had left their camp, and would undoubtedly intercept him. This is allowed by his young apologist, who innocently remarks that a General who should heed such reports would not amount to much.

Ah, indeed,—it has not been considered derogatory to learn even from an enemy. A hint from a friend would be generally regarded as a timely caution.

Onward speeds the train. One company is dropped, and then another. The last detachment only is left—a deep cut entered—the men on platform cars. The young Aid-de-Camp thinks the speed was slackened. How considerate! A masked battery salutes them; the details I need not repeat. A soldier of the expedition says the iron hail rattled over their heads with terrible rapidity. The guns were not well sighted. If properly manned, few would have been left to tell the tale.

Is comment necessary? Hardly. How could any commander, how could any man of common sense, thus drop his troops on the way, instead of retaining his entire force until the furthest point is reached? How could he penetrate into an enemy's country thus forewarned, without a thorough reconnoissance of the route? No wonder the noble veteran in command here expressed his surprise at this new system of military reconnoissance. Another case like these sad records at Bethel and Vienna would paralyze the service. Why are not official inquiries instituted?—why do not the officers thus implicated demand it?

Since the above was written a friend has sent me the Cincinnati *Gazette*, containing a similar apology. Both writers insist that SCHENCK simply obeyed orders. This can only be characterized in plain language as a palpable falsehood. He did not obey his orders—he plainly disobeyed them. The order given was as stated—not in the words, for the writer has not even a personal acquaintance with Gen. MCDOWELL, but he took the trouble to learn *their exact import*. In a word, Gen. SCHENCK does not deny it, however he may suffer his friends to give a false coloring to their import.

When the Senate passes upon these nominations, involving not only the honor of the service and the lives of so many brave young men, but the very success of a cause in which so much is at stake, it may be hoped a rigid examination will be made. The country expects it—the country demands it.

OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN TURNED HIGHWAYMAN.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes this special dispatch:

POMEROY, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamer *Fannie McBurnie* was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom, by the notorious A. G. JENKINS. As she neared the shore at a given signal, thirty of his band sprang from ambush near at hand, and ordered her to cast anchor, which she was forced to do, after which they boarded her, and upon search found one box of pistols and a few stores, which they carried off, together with goods taken from passengers. They then told the officer, that as they were particular friends and acquaintances, they would not burn the boat. The above is reliable.

L. W.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The following deaths occurred on board the brig *H. C. Berr*, from Matanzas, now anchored in lower Quarantine: June 24, at Matanzas, ANDREW LINCOLN, cabin boy, of Boston, aged 17; July 5, at sea, REMY SOULLIER, passenger, a native of Philadelphia, aged 23 years, and a cooper by trade; July 6, at sea, PRATT WHEELER, first officer, of Bristol, Maine, aged 22 years; July 4, JOHN CARY, seaman, of Boothbay, aged 22 years.

FINANCIAL POLICY FOR THE UNION.

To Defray the Expenses of the War—One-fourth by Public Loans—One-fourth by State Loans—One-fourth by Duties—One-fourth by Taxes and Excise—Thus averting sacrifices on Loans and speeding the War and disheartening Secession.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The first peal of cannon at Fort Sumter called a nation to arms. Soldiers have sprung up from every glen and hillside, from farms and villages and the streets of populous cities. Contributions have been made with a liberal hand to uniform and equip the soldier, to minister to his wants, and to cherish in his absence those that the holds dear. Arsenals, armories and dock-yards are busy. The clergyman offers his prayers, the lawyer his pen, and the physician his skill in the common cause, while women and our children have sat their fingers in motion to shape a tunic or fashion a havelock.

An army of three hundred thousand men has thus been marshalled for the war, with astonishing celerity. A navy has been improvised, old ships refitted, steamers purchased or chartered, and war ships placed on the stocks. The Southern ports have been closed, and our soldiers are now crossing the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Osage Rivers. It is the interest of the country to close this war with all dispatch, before the loyal States are exhausted by delays, or Europe has become impatient for her cotton. And to insure celerity, it is the policy of the Union to provide money, the sinews of war, with promptitude and dispatch.

It has been repeatedly urged that as the war is to preserve the Union for posterity, that posterity should share in its burdens, and that we can pay the bills more easily in days of peace than we can during a war which cripples business and interrupts employment, and this is undoubtedly true. But, at the same time, it is our duty to act like the prudent merchant, who toils alike for himself and his children, and to make the burdens of the war as little onerous as possible, both upon the present and the future.

If the merchant is suddenly required to make large disbursements, and finds from the pressure of the times, that his notes have fallen to a discount, and that he may save twenty or thirty per cent. by cash payments, he calls in, if he can, his resources, exhibits his strength, and pays the cash until he brings his notes to par.

The five per cent. loan of the Government not long since, at fifteen per cent. premium, has now fallen to seventy-five per cent., at a time when we must provide at least three or four hundred millions to conduct the war to a successful close. Each issue for bonds, with the fear of future and indefinite issues, depresses the market. Each lender wishes to secure the lowest price, and it is obvious that without some judicious and comprehensive plan we must, in order to provide for four hundred millions, at reasonable rates, issue at least one hundred millions extra for the benefit of capitalists, thus giving to the brokers and the lenders at least one thousand independent fortunes, and saddling the nation not only with an hundred millions of needless debt, but with an annual payment of five or six millions per annum, a future burden for some indefinite period upon ourselves and our children.

How shall these sacrifices be avoided? It is by an exhibition of our strength and courage, by diminishing the extent and weight of the loan, by defraying, as we may, one-fourth of our expenses by duties, another fourth by a moderate tax or excise upon a few leading articles, another fourth by one or more public loans, payable within a few years, and at such rates as shall command par, and the residue by loans of individual States, to be eventually replaced by an issue of public stocks at par. In this way three hundred and twenty millions of money, if required, may be annually commanded without incurring any debt to Europe.

What are the present resources of our Government? We have, in the first place, twenty millions of souls in the Free States and four millions more in Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and those districts of Virginia and East Tennessee which still recognize the Union.

Here is an aggregate of twenty-four millions—a population equal to that of England and Wales.

What are our resources? The returns under our new census are not complete, but we have returns from New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Virginia of the assessed wealth of nine millions of people:

For New-York, 1860	$1,430,000,000
For Massachusetts, 1860	897,000,000
For Ohio, 1859	846,000,000
For Virginia, 1859	1,044,000,000
For Kentucky, 1859	459,000,000
Total	$4,676,000,000

If we apply this sum to the free population of these States, which does not exceed nine millions, we deduce an average of $520 for each individual, and an aggregate amount of twelve thousand five hundred millions for the loyal districts, and fifteen thousand million for the whole United States.

And in this estimate the public lands and property exempt from levy, schools, churches, State and county buildings, deposit and savings banks, and all that escapes the assessors, are omitted.

In this schedule some of the richest States of the Union—Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Louisiana—as well as some of the poorer States, are not included.

An elaborate article in the Edinburgh *Review*, rates the wealth of Great Britain at six thousand millions of pounds, which, at present rates of Exchange, would be twenty-eight thousand millions of dollars.

The wealth of France is estimated by a leading journal of London at half the wealth of Great Britain, which would bring it below the property of the United States. But while the capital of Great Britain is estimated to yield four per cent. per annum, it affords an annual income little above that of the United States, in which the annual return on capital may be estimated at more than six per cent. per annum.

As we have entered upon the war with the determination to put down secession and preserve the Union, and with the assurance of our power to do so, we may still estimate the resources of the whole country, which compare well with Great Britain and France, and we may well ask, What have those nations been able to accomplish?

Each of them has to-day an annual income from duties, excise and taxes, considerably exceeding three hundred millions of dollars. Great Britain has sustained, and is gradually reducing, a debt of more than four thousand millions of dollars, while Holland, with a population of three million—little more than the population of Pennsylvania—has successfully coped with a debt exceeding eight hundred millions of dollars, which she is gradually extinguishing. Cannot the American Union, during a temporary struggle with secession, command a revenue less than half the amount of that of France or Great Britain, and sustain a debt less than that of Holland? Echo answers yes.

This country, with respect to specie, was never in a stronger position than it is to-day. The crops in the loyal States are excellent. We have accumulated some $80,000,000 in our banks and Sub-Treasury. Europe is indebted to us. Specie is flowing in both from the East and West, and money is abundant.

Our importations are below our exports, while the annual accumulations of the loyal States and districts, if we may judge from the growth of railways, ships, manufactures and assessed values, has been more than four hundred millions per annum.

In a single year we have seen more than a hundred and fifty millions flow into ships, factories and railways alone, and at least sixty millions more into the coffers of the Government, and from fifty to a hundred millions into private buildings, beside other outlays. Can we not, now that new enterprises are checked, draw for a brief period three hundred and twenty millions into the coffers of the State?

First—Can we extract one-fourth of three hundred and twenty millions, or eighty millions, from duties?

For some years past our exports have been close upon four hundred millions. While secession detains the cotton for the present, abundant harvests of wheat and corn, with an European demand that bids fair to continue, have added from seventy to one hundred millions to our export of provisions.

These exports flow almost entirely from the Northern and Western States, and give employment to our vessels, which find in the transport of breadstuffs and in the export of cotton from India to England increased from fifty thousand bales to one hundred thousand bales per month—a part of the employment they are losing at the South.

Although our imports are, for the moment, checked by the shock given to credit by Southern repudiation, consumption still proceeds and imports must soon revive, and among them military stores must form no trifling item. There is reason to believe that with the exhaustion of stocks and the progress of our trade, importations will amount to three hundred millions per annum. Under the late tariff the average return in duties was fifteen per cent. If the duties under the new tariff average twenty per cent., which is probably not wide from the mark, and trade revives, we should have a return of sixty millions for the coming year; but for greater safety we will reduce the estimate

Ten per cent to	$54,000,000
If to this we add a further war duty of	
2 cents per lb. on 500,000,000 lbs. of sugar	$10,000,000
5 cents per lb. on 180,000,000 lbs. of coffee	9,000,000
16 cents per lb. on 25,000,000 lbs. of tea	4,000,000
12½ cents per bushel on 16,000,000 bushels of salt	2,000,000
5 cents per gallon on 20,000,000 gallons of molasses	1,000,000
Total	$80,000,000

Our estimate gives an aggregate of $80,000,000. These duties would of course vary with the changes of commerce, and may, for a portion of the first year, fall below our estimate, for the present tariff is not yet tested, and confidence has not yet revived; but, as our exports will be large, light imports will bring large returns of specie, which will aid the demand for our bonds, and stimulate further importations; and, if our rate of duties proves too high or too low, they can be varied in accordance with the views of those most conversant with trade.

As both duties and secession check importations, a material reduction has been made from last imports in the above estimate of additional articles for the tariff.

But can we raise an additional eighty millions? If the assessed wealth of the Union is fifteen thousand millions of dollars, a levy upon it of five mills on the dollar, or one-half of one per cent., would produce the seventy-five millions required; but one-fifth of this wealth is in the hands of secession, and we cannot rely upon more than sixty millions at present. Should we make this levy upon the country at the July session of Congress, it will be wise to make it payable as late as January 1862; and pursuant to the provisions of our Constitution, a direct tax must be apportioned according to representation, and would ultimately fall in part upon the slave property of the South. If thus apportioned, the tax in Massachusetts would not materially vary from three mills on the dollar and would be cheerfully contributed.

But there are other auxiliary articles for the tariff.

EXCISE AND IMPOSTS.

A large part of the public revenues of Great Britain is collected by an Excise Board principally upon tobacco, spirits, malt, and a few other leading articles. Great Britain draws twenty-five millions, and France twenty millions from an excise on tobacco.

In India, more than twenty two millions of dollars are now drawn from an excise on salt, and a still larger revenue from saltpetre and opium.

In preparing an excise for war expenses in the United States, it would be politic to make such a selection as would throw a full proportion upon the guilty authors of the war.

Tobacco, salt, spirits, cotton and slaves at once occur as suitable subjects for an excise. They have some grounds in common, but several distinct grounds upon which an excise should reach them. Tobacco comes principally from the South, although some 30,000 hogsheads are now raised in Ohio, a considerable quantity in Illinois and Indiana, and at least five or six thousand in the Connecticut Valley. Although the use of cigars is immense, and the use of chewing tobacco is a sin of the country most glaring in the eyes of foreigners, it is very difficult to estimate the consumption. If we rate the consumers at six millions, or one-fourth of the loyal population, and the use as a trifle over half an ounce for each per day, it will give an aggregate of 33,000,000, and of 99,000,000, or, in round numbers, 100,000,000 of pounds per annum, or four pounds for each inhabitant. An excise of ten cents per pound would yield at least $9,000,000. And to show that our estimate is a low one, we find that the average consumption of tobacco is twenty ounces per head in Denmark, and seventy-three ounces per head in Belgium.

The choice of this article would throw a portion of the burden upon the South, and would approve a national sin, while it might easily be collected from the tobacco in the inspection warehouses. We now control more than half the tobacco producing districts of the United States. Salt might be selected for several seasons. It can be easily reached, as it is produced almost entirely at three great points—on the Kenawha, in New-York and Michigan. It is produced to a great extent on the borders of the Southern States and reaches the South through Kentucky. The facilities for collection, the fact that it will bear in part upon Southern property, and the further fact that it will bear more upon the agricultural than on the mechanic interest—which is most affected by the war—offer reasons for its adoption. A moderate excise upon salt would yield at least three millions of dollars. The whole consumption of salt, which is in part imported, is rated at one bushel for each inhabitant, and this includes the consumption by cattle.

With the history of the whisky insurrection before us, we must deal gently with an excise upon spirits, and the enforcement of it should be referred to the decision of the West. We must not, however, forget that the South is a large consumer of whisky, and kindles its martial ardor by large libations of this stimulant of valor, for which it relies almost entirely upon the Free States, and it will be very satisfactory to levy a contribution upon every glass imbibed by the Southern chivalry.

By the census of 1850, the annual production of rum, gin and whisky in the United States was forty-eight millions of gallons the present year. A duty of ten cents per gallon on spirits would doubtless return six millions to the Government, and the West, which thus far has yielded to no other section in patriotism, will, it may be predicted, cheerfully surrender this article to the excise, if required for revenue.

Three items remain—sugar, of which Louisiana yields on an average three hundred millions of pounds; cotton, of which the South produces in average years four millions of bales; and negroes, whose numbers now exceed four millions.

Could these articles be reached in all the Southern States, an excise of two cents per pound on sugar would yield six millions; another of two cents per pound on cotton would yield eighteen millions, and another of five dollars per head on negroes would return twenty millions—an aggregate of forty-four millions. Should such an assessment be made payable with the direct taxes in January, 1861, we might reasonably expect by the progress of our arms, to collect at least one-half, as our fleets and armies must control in a greater or less degree all these subjects of excise. Such results would produce—

Taxes	$60,000,000
Excise on tobacco	$9,000,000
Excise on salt	3,000,000
Excise on spirits	6,000,000
Ex'se on sugar, cotton and negroes	22,000,000
Auxiliary	$40,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

With respect to cotton, however, it may be urged that it is a material for our manufacturers, and that it is the policy of a wise government to keep down the price of manufactures, and this must be conceded, but for the present year the price of cotton will depend not upon the cost of production, or the duties levied upon it or the home market, but upon the quantity thrown upon the market, and the exportation from India, which now promises to rise to 1,200 bales the present year, will tend to counteract the effect of an excise. Again, it may be urged that it is the intention of the Southern planters to transfer the cotton to JEFFERSON DAVIS, in exchange for Confederate bonds, and for DAVIS to sell the whole to Europeans. Our Government will recognize no such sales, and doubtless, if it finds cotton thus transferred to DAVIS, will not content itself with the excise, but devote the whole as contraband, to the expenses of the war, and should give public notice to foreign States and capitalists that it will treat property thus transferred as contraband. With respect to slaves it may be urged that they are not dutiable under our Constitution; but they are not restricted to any State or States by our Constitution, have been held to be chattels by Chief Justice TANEY, himself a Southerner; and if it be urged that a tax on sugar, cotton or slaves is a direct tax, and should be apportioned according to the census, the Constitution gives Congress express power to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and in Hytter *vs.* The United States, 3 Dallas 171, it has been held that a tax on carriages is not a direct tax.

If this be law, how does an excise on the articles in question differ from the tax on carriages? If any legal question should arise, it may be settled equitably after the war, when the South meets its proportion of the direct taxes. It may deem itself fortunate if it escapes from the war it has originated with no more serious infliction.

With such sources of revenue, or a direct tax and an excise, we might reasonably expect to realize, within a year from the first, protected by the second, at least $80,000,000, and eventually $20,000,000 or $40,000,000 more. Having thus provided by revenue for one-half the national expenses, the war is smoothed for raising the residue by loans. This may be easily accomplished, if we apportion one-half the amount of our loans among

expenses of France for all but her debt are about the same.

If, on the one hand, we pay our Army and Navy more liberally than they do, we conduct the war upon our own coast, and command flour, beef, pork and shipping on better terms than they can.

Neither have we any royal or imperial families or nobility to sustain, and ought to conduct this war for less than their average rate of expenditure.

The war in which we are embarked is a war of patriotism—a war for the preservation of our country, and has thus far been met by men, women and children, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public good, while treason and fraud in high places have been dethroned. In this general uprising of the nation, inspired by patriotic feeling, it has a right to demand from those at the helm an abrogation of all private interests and a devotion to the public good, like that exhibited by ANDERSON, SLEMMER and LYON. Let us not hear of the removal of reliable men from posts of trust, to give place to the friends of those in power. Let us not hear of contractors enriched by lucrative contracts granted by friends or kinsmen, but of wise and rigid economy, dealing with the millions to be contributed by a generous and confiding nation. In a war like this, thousands of able and patriotic men, without kindred to enrich or private objects to accomplish, would cheerfully serve their country for the honor of the service, and the nation will count upon unblemished honesty as well as frugality and ability in the highest offices of the country.

BOSTON, July 3, 1861. MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* urges the policy of expending half a million in enlarging the armory in that city. This sum, it says, would give that armory efficiency which could not be procured by erecting a new armory at a cost of several millions. The *Republican* says:

"The character of the musket produced from this establishment is established the world over, and leaves nothing wanting to be desired either in plan, workmanship or material. Both the musket and the machinery by which it is made have furnished the models for the first Powers of Europe. The machinery, invented at this armory by workmen at day wages, has been copied by all the armories of Europe, and is the basis of that upon which our more distinguished pistol manufacturers conduct their operations. But the comparative cheapness at which the musket is produced here, for the United States Government, is less generally known, and will excite surprise when known. In 1851–52, when the Springfield Armory produced about 25,000 muskets of the old model per year, the cost was but $9 each. This covered every expense, salaries of officers, care of grounds, &c.—everything but interest on original investment. Since then the new and more expensive rifle model has been introduced, and the production decreased to less than 10,000 a year, upon which the same general expenses had to be divided, and the cost has been from $12 to $14 per arm. But the present increase in production, with the dropping of the Maynard primer as a drawback to the usefulness of the musket, has carried down the cost, and the arm is now produced, in its highest perfection, for about $10. It is believed that 75,000 to 100,000 muskets of the present model could be produced here yearly, by an enlargement and simplification of the shops, at a cost of between $8 and $9 each.

Contrast these facts with the cost of the small arms at other establishments, and we shall see how greatly the United States Government has reason to congratulate itself upon the economy of one branch at least of its public service, and how justly the Springfield Armory may claim the respect and favor of Congress. The price of the small revolving pistol and of shot-guns averages $20. The cost to the English Government of its rifle musket, of which it makes 100,000 a year at a single establishment, ranges from $13 to $15. This estimate is made up in the same way that the cost is computed at the Springfield Armory, counting in all expenses for officers, &c., but excluding interest on buildings, machinery and lands. The State of Massachusetts is paying $20 apiece for the English rifle muskets, which it is now importing to arm the new regiments. Yet this is an inferior arm in style and workmanship to that produced at the Springfield Armory; and though modeled upon the Enfield or English Government rifle, is not made at the Government establishment, but by private armories. Probably the private contracts which the War Department has made for rifle muskets is at the rate of over $16 each, and is more likely to be nearer the price paid for the English imported rifles."

From another source we have the following statement of arms sent out from the armory:

"Since April 1, upwards of 100,000 muskets and other fire arms have been issued from this armory, as follows: Altered from flint lock, 30,696; percussion muskets, patent of 1842, 68,152; rifled muskets, 8,717; pistol carbines, 1,500; horse artillery sabres, 1,300; Coehorn mortars, 10; twelve-pound howitzers, 2; six-pound cannon, 4. They have been distributed to fifteen States, including Missouri, for the use of volunteers and the regular army, as follows:

FOR VOLUNTEERS.

STATES.	Muskets, Patent of 1822.	Muskets, Patent of 1840.	Muskets, Patent of 1842.	Rifle Muskets, Patent of 1855.	Rifles, Patent of 1842.	Total to each State.
Vermont	.....	.....	770	300	.....	1,070
Massachusetts	.....	.....	7,462	500	443	8,405
Connecticut	.....	.....	1,730	216	.....	1,946
Rhode Island	.....	.....	340	.....	660	1,000
Maine	.....	.....	3,360	344	.....	3,704
New-Hampshire	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
New-York	.....	7,720	24,900	40	.....	32,660
New-Jersey	.....	.....	1,850	.....	.....	1,850
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	11,000
Ohio	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
Michigan	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
Indiana	2,500	2,500	.....	1,062	750	6,812
Wisconsin	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	1,040
Iowa	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Missouri	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Total	500	14,220	62,952	2,462	1,853	88,987

FOR REGULAR ARMY.

New-York Arsenal, 2,200 muskets, patent of '42; 2,000 rifle muskets, patent of '55; 10 Coehorn mortars—total, 4,810.

Washington Arsenal, 802 rifle muskets of '55,

Alleghany Arsenal, 1,000 rifle muskets, of '55.

St. Louis Arsenal, 2,500 muskets, of '22; 2,500 muskets, of '40—total, 5,000.

West Point Cadets, 300 rifle muskets, of '55.

Carlisle Barracks, two 12-pound howitzers—total to the regular Army, 11,914.

At the Water-shops, a mile southward, where all the heavy iron-work is done, twenty new forges are being constructed, which will give employment to an increased number of men. The pay-roll for the preceding month is made up, and the workmen paid off on the 20th. The amount paid out in June for labor performed in May, was $30,183 57. At that time there were 650 workmen employed, while there are now at least 700. In June there were 3,000 arms manufactured."

A REBEL STORY.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following letter:

WINCHESTER, July 2, 1861.

At 10 o'clock this morning a courier arrived from Martinsburgh, announcing that a large National force, under Gen. PATTERSON, had attempted to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, and were met by Col. JOHNSTON'S command, consisting of four regiments of Virginia infantry, Capt. PENDLETON'S battery of flying artillery, and Col. STEWART'S cavalry, numbering about 500 men—the whole force amounting to about 4,000 men. Assistance was asked from Gen. JOHNSTON. Orders were immediately issued for three brigades to march to Martinsburgh. The first under Col. ELZEY, of the First Maryland Regiment, (successor of Col. HILL;) the second under Col. BARTOWN, of the Eighth Georgia; and the third, (embracing the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, Fourth Alabama, and First Tennessee,) under Gen. B. As I write, they are passing through Winchester, on their way to the scene of action.

Hagerstown, P. M.—The stage has just arrived from Williamsport, bringing a number of passengers, and among them a wounded soldier of Col. STEWART'S cavalry, who was in the engagement this morning. From him and others present at the fight, I gather the following particulars. Last night a large body of the enemy crossed the Potomac, some above and some above Williamsport, and marched two miles this side of Falling Waters, six miles east of Martinsburgh. Col. JACKSON hearing of it, advanced to meet them, taking Col. STEWART'S cavalry, Col. HARPER'S regiment of infantry, and one piece of Capt. PENDLETON'S battery.

The vanguard of the enemy consisted of a company of 65 men, distributed 15 in front, 30 at a distance of 200 yards from the front, and forty, 300 yards in rear of them. Col. STEWART advanced within 30 steps of the first 15 without receiving a single shot, the Yankees evidently mistaking his men for friends. At this point, two of STEWART'S men dismounted and let down a fence, and immediately the Colonel rode up to their line and demanded their instant surrender on pain of death, with which demand they promptly complied. The next thirty fired a few shots and did likewise.

Of the remaining 40, 4 were taken prisoners, 17 were killed and 19 were wounded. In the meantime, a portion of the main body came up, and were engaged by Col. HARPER'S regiment, with one piece of artillery, for one hour and a half, when they (the enemy) retired to Falling Water, and Col. JACKSON prudently returned to an intrenched position two miles west (this side) of Martinsburgh. The number of killed on our side is said to be 8, and 11 wounded. The wounded man who came here to-night is only slightly injured. The loss of the enemy is variously reported, but I take the minimum—67 killed, 80 wounded and 49 taken prisoners.

RECAPTURED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of July 6, publishes the following dispatch:

"CEDAR KEYS, *Fla.*, July 5.—The schooners *Fanny Kennedy* and *Three Brothers*, of New-Orleans, and the *Olive Branch*, of Mobile, all recently captured by Lieut. CRABB'S cruisers, and being detained by Key West, were recaptured off Cedar Keys on the 3d inst., by the Confederates. Their crews, Federal troops, United States Marshal and assistants, pilots, were taken prisoners, and have been sent to Tallahassee. The crews of the schooners are safe at Cedar Keys, and will be sent home."

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF ILLINOIS.

The following is the official enumeration of the Illinois Regiments, together with their present location. The numbering commences with *seven*, in token of respect for the six Illinois regiments in the Mexican war:

Reg't.
7. Col. John Cook, at Cairo.
8. Col. Richard J. Ogiesby, at Cairo.
9. Col. Eleazer A. Paine, at Cairo.
10. Col. James D. Morgan, at Cairo.
11. Col. William H. L. Wallace, at Cairo.
12. Col. John McArthur, at Cairo.
13. Col. John B. Wyman, in Missouri.
14. Col. John M. Palmer, at Quincy.
15. Col. Thomas J. Turner, at Alton.
16. Col. Robert F. Smith, Quincy and Missouri.
17. Col. Leonard F. Ross, at Alton.
18. Col. Michael K. Lawler, at Bird's Point.
19. Col. John B. Turchin, at Chicago.
20. Col. C. C. Marsh, in Missouri.
21. Col. Ulysses S. Grant, at Quincy.
22. Col. Henry Dougherty, at Caseyville.

The above regiments are all that were authorized to be raised by the Legislature at its recent session. Three others have, however, been raised and accepted by the President, to wit:

Twenty-third Regiment, (Irish,) Col. J. A. MULLIGAN, at Chicago.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, (German,) Col. FREDERICK HECKER, at Alton.

Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Cavalry,) Col. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, two companies in Virginia, and remainder to rendezvous at Alton and Quincy.

In addition to the above, there are three detached companies of artillery at Cairo, and one company of sharpshooters, (the Sturges Rifle corps,) with Gen. MCCLELLAN in Virginia.

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments are enlisted for three months, and all the others for three years.

The general officers are Brig.-Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, (commanding at Cairo,) Brig.-Gen. JOHN POPE, (commanding the Department of Illinois,) and Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT. Adjutant-General of Illinois, THOMAS S. MATHER. The whole is under command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, Commanding the Department of the West.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SWEENY.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Mirror* publishes the following document:

HEAD-QUARTERS SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., July 4, 1861.

To the Citizens of Southwest Missouri:

Your Governor has strove to cause the State to withdraw from the Union. Failing to accomplish this purpose by legislative enactment, he has already committed treason by levying war against the United States. He has endeavored to have you commit the same crime. Hence he has called for troops to enter the military service of the State—not to aid, but to oppose, the Government of the United States.

The troops under my command are stationed in your midst by the proper authority of our Government. They are amongst you not as enemies, but as friends and protectors of all loyal citizens. Should an insurrection of your slaves take place, it would be my duty to suppress it, and I should use the force at my command for that purpose. It is my duty to protect all loyal citizens in the enjoyment and possession of all their property—slaves included. That duty shall be performed.

I require all troops and armed men in this part of the State now assembled, and which are arrayed against the Government of the United States, to immediately disperse and return to their homes. If this shall not be done without delay, those hordes of armed men will be taken prisoners or dispersed. I request every citizen who acknowledges he owes allegiance to the United States, to aid me to prevent the shedding of blood, and to restore peace and quiet to this portion of the State.

Those who have manifested a want of loyalty, either by word or act, towards the Government of the United States, are requested to appear before me, or any officer in command of any post, or any detachment of the troops under my command, and take an oath of allegiance to our Government. Gross misrepresentations of the oath, which has already been administered to many of your most respectable citizens, have been made. No loyal citizen will decline to take such an oath.

It is the duty of every good citizen to bear allegiance to the Government, and to support the Constitution of the United States—not to encourage secession by word or act, and to obey all legal orders emanating from the constituted authorities of the land. No loyal citizen will bear arms against his Government, or give aid and support to the enemies of the country. Such, in brief, are the obligations required.

I assure you the Government of the United States will deal leniently, yet firmly, with all its citizens who have been misled, and who desire to maintain and preserve the best Government ever devised by human wisdom.

T. W. SWEENY, U. S. A.,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following reminiscence of JOHN B. FLOYD:

"The papers say that Gov. FLOYD has presented a pair of magnificent horses to JEFF. DAVIS. The Governor, since his opportunity of stealing by the million, has had the means of figuring pretty extensively in the way of gifts. But we don't believe the old rascal would pay his debts even if his stealings were five times as huge in amount as they are.

We presume that the two horses which FLOYD has given to DAVIS are not the same two that he stole from SAM BURKE, of Jefferson County, Ky., fifteen or twenty years ago, for these must be getting a little old by this time. Perhaps some of FLOYD'S admirers would like to know how the old horse-thief managed his little operation with BURKE. Well, he lay sick for several weeks in BURKE'S neighborhood, and when he recovered, and was about to start for his home in Virginia, he heard BURKE say that he proposed selling a very fine pair of horses. "Oh, don't sell them here," said FLOYD, "let me take them to Virginia, and I can immediately sell for you at twice what they would bring here." BURKE gave his consent, and FLOYD made off with the horses. BURKE waited, and waited, and waited, and got tired of waiting. At the end of about six months, he wrote to FLOYD, asking whether he had not sold the horses. FLOYD wrote back that one of them had been lame some time indisposed, and he had therefore thought it best not to hurry the sale, but that the invalid horse was getting in good condition and would no doubt be very soon fit for the market. BURKE, not quite satisfied that all was right, made answer that he wanted the horses sold immediately and the money sent to him, even if it shouldn't be more than five dollars. To that FLOYD made no reply whatever. BURKE never received another line from him, but, meeting with one of FLOYD'S nearest neighbors a year and a half or two years afterwards, he mentioned to him the circumstance of FLOYD'S having carried off his horses. "Why, my dear sir," said the gentleman, "I see those horses every day; they are FLOYD'S carriage horses, and considered the finest in our county." We understand that poor BURKE gave a very energetic expression to the emotions of his heart.

We might give other and equally curious accounts of Gov. FLOYD'S operations in this neighborhood. Certain victims of his very peculiar financial skill wrote to him, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, having a faint hope that, as he had risen in position, he had also risen in personal integrity, or, at least, in personal pride, but they were not able to attract his attention. No doubt he was by far too busy with his new stealings to be willing to have his thoughts diverted from them by his old ones.

A CURIOUS TRIAL.

The Philadelphia papers of July 10 report a curious trial which has just been held in that city. The *Ledger* says:

"ENOS PRIZER and HENRY T. DARLINGTON, proprietors of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, were put on trial in the Quarter Sessions, before Judge ALLISON, on a charge of libel. The prosecutor was HENRY BLACK, a resident of this city, but formerly of Bucks County, and he complained that the defendants had, on the 23d of April last, published an article giving the state of feeling in the county in regard to the attack upon Fort Sumter, and after narrating some of the incidents attending the uprising of the people, the article referred to Mr. BLACK, and continued: 'This man undertook to defend secessionism among a crowd of people, at Sixth and Germantown Road, Philadelphia, when he was seized by the bystanders, a rope put about his neck, and he was nearly strangled by their violence. It is said that the arteries of his neck were laid open by the rough treatment he received.'

The case occupied the entire day in its trial, and was given to the jury late in the afternoon. Judge ALLISON, in charging the jury, said it was proper matter of publication to designate A or B as a Secessionist, in order that the community may be on their guard, and know whether they have in their midst those who are willing to overturn the Government of the country. The only thing left for the defendants was to prove the truth of the article, and that it was published without malicious motives, and the defendants, if they proved substantially the truth of the article, they are entitled to an acquittal. If it was true that HENRY BLACK had avowed himself a Secessionist and, therefore, a traitor, the defendants had the right to publish the fact. And in regard to the other clause that the prosecutor had been treated with violence, it was for the jury to say whether that was not calculated to hold him up to public scorn. The defence, in setting up the truth of the article, must cover all the material facts charged against the prosecutor.

The jury, were allowed to return a sealed verdict.

ANOTHER FEAT.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"It was thought no possible feat of physical endurance could equal that "night march to Phillippa." We still think it unsurpassed. Col. TYLER thinks "what man has done man can do." He adds five miles to the march, but has no rain. When it was found that there was $30,000 in gold, in Weston, likely to be taken by WISE, Gen. MCCLELLAN started for Clarksburgh, 23 miles from Weston, to send Col. TYLER and his regiment to get the money. TYLER never sleeps, and seems full of the idea that his office is to be no sinecure. He anticipated the order, and paralleling his men on a highland near the depot at which MCCLELLAN was to arrive, he told them to keep an eye on him when the train arrived, and if the word from MCCLELLAN was march, he would wave his handkerchief, and they could show Clarksburgh their heels. The train arrived, and Gen. MCCLELLAN rushed up to Col. TYLER as he sat on his horse, and asked, 'Col. TYLER, how soon can you march for Weston?' 'I'll show you soon if you will look yonder,' and waving his handkerchief, the whole regiment struck a double quick and disappeared like the hosts of RODERICK DHU. Major CASEMENT started with two horses, but in a few hours was tugging away on foot, both his horses loaded with soldiers whose physical strength had given out, and when they entered Weston, both 'JACK' and his horses were loaded with muskets so as to favor poor exhausted soldiers. We are ready to go our pile on the gallant Seventh Regiment.

THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS.

The following memorial is published in the Washington papers:

To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress:

GENTLEMEN: A bill has passed the Senate, with an amendment of Senator RICE, reducing the pay of Chaplains in the Army to that of post chaplains, viz: sixty dollars a month, with four rations per day.

The bill must certainly have been passed without a full understanding of its bearing upon those who have accepted the appointment in accordance with the call of the President of May 4.

This call expressly states that each regiment shall have a chaplain, a minister of some denomination, "whose rank and pay shall be that of captain of cavalry," viz, $145 50 per month.

In accordance with this call, at the invitation of the field officers of the regiments, a large body of clergymen of high position in their respective churches have resigned their parishes and entered the service of the country. Over seventy are now in the neighborhood of this city. One has resigned an income of $5,000 per annum. Another has left the post of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chancellor of State University. The present bill, as passed the Senate, reduces the pay to less than $1,200 annually.

Naturally expecting that Congress would indorse the acts of the President, we have incurred expenses of outfit and equipment which must be met, but can not, and at the same time leave a support for our families.

We desire to serve our country; we seek the spiritual good of officers and men; but we are unwilling to serve under circumstances which will degrade us in their estimation, will seriously lessen our influence, if not compel us generally to resign.

So far from reducing us to the pay of less than that of second lieutenants, or of the inferior officers of your own honorable House, we think that men fit for the office in this crisis should hold a position in the regiment second to that of the commanding officer alone. We only ask that the patriotic call of the President shall be indorsed, and the Government maintain its faith with us.

We ask no more than the chaplains obtained in the first War of Independence; we are engaged in the second, and never was prayer more generally offered, never was it more needed.

Our services are gratefully received by the Army. The spirit of God is blessing our efforts. We ask you to sustain us in our work. Let us feel that we are sustained and respected by you in arduous duties among the sick and dying soldiers, like ourselves separated from our homes, our families and our friends.

We feel assured that a careful consideration of the subject will prevent the passage of the Senate bill, as amended, in your honorable body, and secure its reconsideration in the equally honorable body which it has, to our regret and astonishment, passed.

We are, with respect, yours in common love of country, COMMITTEE OF THE CHAPLAINS
Of the American Army in Washington and vicinity.

HOW EX-SENATOR GREEN WAS CAUGHT.

The Quincy *Whig*, of July 6, has the following particulars of the capture of Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri:

"The advent of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment at Canton, on Friday morning, was very disturbing to the nerves of that distinguished ex-public functionary and imbiber of cocktails, the late Senator JIM GREEN, of Missouri. His misdeeds have caused him to be 'spotted' for some time, and as it seemed necessary to station troops at Canton, it was also deemed advisable to take charge of Mr. GREEN, if he should happen to be receiving calls at home.

For fear that he might not be willing to see his Union friends, a portion of the troops were landed so as to cut off his retreat in one direction. Just before reaching his house, his daughter saw the soldiers coming and gave the alarm. JIM made off for the woods in his slippers, ordering 'his man' to place a horse for him in the woods at a certain spot. He reached the woods, and his pursuers finding the bird had flown, started out on a scouting expedition. JIM and 'his man,' however, 'failed to connect,' some of the Union men capturing the horse before his master could find him. But he obtained another from a brother of his, as report has it—and made off.

One party of mounted pursuers, of about 20 persons, was headed by Gen. WOOD. They struck out into the country, and after a ride of six miles, came in sight of a 'solitary horseman,' moving like CLAIB. JACKSON, toward Arkansas. One of the party knew GREEN, and declared it to be the great Missouri Senator, and then there was a 'two-mile heat,' and 'the best man wins.' JIM'S distance from his pursuers gradually lessened, but still he continued to do his prettiest. He was ordered to halt, but failing to obey, two shots were fired at him. At the second he tumbled from his horse as if dead, and such was the speed of the pursuers that they nearly ran over him before they could 'apply the brakes.' JIM was found to be not dead or wounded, (perhaps 'shot in the neck,) but had gone to ground because firing did not agree with the nerves of his horse. Gov. WOOD took charge of the flying Mazeppa, riding him back to Canton, where the illustrious Secessionist was lodged in jail, and can be found at the present writing musing on the instability of human glory and the folly of expecting always to play the traitor without reaping the traitor's reward."

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes as follows from Falls Church, in Fairfax County Va., on the 12th inst:

"A contraband reached the Connecticut camp, at Taylor's tavern, yesterday afternoon, having claimed the protection of one of our scouting parties a few miles in advance of this point. It appears that he was brought from Alabama by a secesh officer as his servant. On the day before yesterday his master flogged him for some offence, so he gave him leg bail, making for our lines.

There were five regiments yesterday morning immediately in and around Fairfax Court-house, with eighteen pieces of field artillery in all, and twelve pieces being in battery. The three most advanced regiments are from South Carolina.

From the Court-house back to Centreville the woods are lined with them, (disunion troops,) in what numbers, exactly, I am not able to write you. Their baggage, &c., from Fairfax Station has all been carried back to Manassas Junction, and they are all bivouacking nightly, as though on the march. This is of course a preparation for an attack from us, a retreat, or a forward movement. I however interpret it to mean that they expect speedily to have to fall back upon Manassas Junction—but we shall soon see what we shall see.

They have batteries commanding every approach by road to the Court House—and trees are felled in all the neighboring woods. The Fifth Alabama Regiment (made up almost entirely of beardless boys,) is camped at the intersection of the Braddock road with the road from the Court House to Fairfax station.

By the by, having no army transportation with which to carry their tents, baggage, &c., back to Manassas from Fairfax Station, BEAUREGARD made pack horses of the whole force below the rank of field officers; loading the back of every man with as much as he could "tote." The allowance of load for his lieutenants was 25 lbs. each. That's the way in which he managed to get his baggage, &c., back to Manassas Junction. Though such transportation may answer when not within striking distance of an enemy, with McDOWELL'S Army within rifle shot of his, it will of course fail.

GEN. LYON'S ARMY.

On the 2d of July, the force under the command of Gen. LYON numbered 2,262 men, composed as follows:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	958
Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 6 companies	630
Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 4 companies	362
Pioneer Detachment	80
Artillery Detachment	15
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961
One Company Second Infantry United States Army	74
One Company Second Artillery United States Army	69
Fourth Artillery Recruits	93
General Service	48
Total	3,262

With the exception of the First Iowa Regiment, the men were armed with rifled muskets. The artillery of Gen. LYON consisted of four brass pieces—one 12 and three 6 pounders—one 64-pound howitzer, and one iron 6-pounder. Gen. LYON maintained strict discipline among his troops, and was becoming very popular with the Missourians.

THE MICHIGAN LOAN.

The Detroit *Advertiser* of July 9 says:

"The bids for the new State Loan opened yesterday, were hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, less than half the amount required being bid for, and the average of the proposals not exceeding 85. Of course, no thoughts of accepting anything below that figure were for a moment entertained; and it was only after some deliberation that it was concluded to accept those at 87. All below this latter figure are accordingly rejected.

The remainder of the bonds not thus taken, will be offered at private sale as the money shall be wanted, the price being fixed at 90."

UNWORTHY SONS.

A Mobile paper says: "GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Jr., a son of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is the captain of a company raised for the service of the Secessionists. Major ADAMS, of the United States Army, has three sons in the service of the Confederate army."

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN RUSSIA.

A letter received in Boston from Cronstadt, dated June 17, written by the mate of a ship, says: "There is a Charleston ship laying alongside of us that hoisted the flag of the Southern Confederate States, and for so doing I understand that the Captain was arrested and placed in the guard-house of the Russian officers. They would not acknowledge or in any way recognize the flag of the rebels."

A DECISION OF INTEREST.

Some time since, LUCIUS A. ERSKINE, with three other volunteers, having left Capt. RICHARDSON'S company, stationed at Elmira, Mr. M. D. ERSKINE, of Mexico, wrote to Gov. MORGAN to ascertain whether they could be compelled to return. The Governor referred the letter to the Adjutant-General, and the following is that officer's reply:

ALBANY, June 26, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., addressed to Gov. MORGAN, has been referred to this Department for reply. If your son has not been sworn into the service of the United States, he cannot be compelled to return to his company, nor can he be claimed or arrested as a deserter. If, however, he has clothing or other articles in his possession, belonging to the State, (anything furnished by the State,) he must deliver it up at once to the officer in command of the regiment to which he was attached, or to the Commandant of the Elmira depôt for volunteers; otherwise he will be liable to indictment for the crime of larceny.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

MADISON D. ERSKINE, Esq., Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

THE VOTE IN TEXAS.

The official vote of Texas on secession, just published, was 46,127 for and 14,697 against. When it is recollected that in more than half the State no man could safely vote for the Union, the vote against secession is large.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 13, 1861.

$28,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	88	300	N. Y. Central R....	76⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	88	850	do.....	76⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	81⅞	50	do.....	76⅜
500	Treas. 12 ₩ c. Nts.	102⅜	50	do.....	76⅜
8,000	do.....	102⅜	250	do.....	b10 76⅜
2,000	Treas. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs.	99	50	do.....	b10 76⅜
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44½	150	do.....	s30 75⅞
13,000	do.....	s10 44	450	do.....	76⅝
49,000	do.....	44	150	do.....	b10 76⅝
15,000	do.....	s15 44	200	do.....	b30 76⅝
5,000	do.....	b30 44½	400	Erie Railroad.....	23⅝
26,000	Virginia S. 6's...	48	100	do.....	s30 23⅜
15,000	do.....	s10 47⅜	100	do.....	s10 23⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	34	Erie R. Pref.....	40
5,000	do.....	s15 59	10	Reading Railroad..	37
2,000	do.....	61¾	400	do.....	37⅝
1,000	do.....	62	50	do.....	s10 37⅜
20,000	Mo. State 6s. b10.	43	100	do.....	b30 37⅜
22,000	do.....	42⅞	200	do.....	b30 37⅜
9,000	do.....	42⅞	200	Hudson River R.	35⅝
5,000	do.....	s nwk 43	50	do.....	b10 35⅞
57,000	do.....	43	50	do.....	b10 36⅛
6,000	Cal. State 7s....	76½	50	do.....	s10 35⅝
500	N. Y. State 7s '70.	105½	50	do.....	b30 35⅜
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98	16	do.....	35
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. be	102	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	44½
1,000	Mich. C. & N. c. 1st		19	do.....	44
	M. S. F. Con. Bds.	93⅜	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10 13⅝
17,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	14	150	do.....	13⅝
40	Bk. of New-York..	91	330	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	68
15	Bank of America..	99	200	do.....	b30 68
20	Bank of Commerce.	77	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 64
5	Pacific M. S. Co....	73	200	do.....	s60 63
50	do.....	72½	250	do.....	64½
50	do.....	s10 72½	300	do.....	64¾
55	Chic. & Rock I. R.	38⅞	150	do.....	s5 64¼
100	do.....	b10 38⅞	50	do.....	nw 64⅜
50	do.....	38⅝	50	do.....	s60 63⅞
120	do.....	38⅜	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 27
50	do.....	b60 38⅜	100	do.....	27
50	do.....	b30 38½	100	do.....	27½
150	Harlem Railroad	10½	300	do.....	27⅝

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Loan Bill founded upon his ably-digested recommendations, have constituted the chief topic of interest in financial circles the past week. They have greatly strengthened the public confidence in the ability of the Government to prosecute the War against rebellion with credit and without undue Money sacrifices. The Public Funds rise in market value upon the announcement of the largest future wants on the Treasury, for the sufficient reasons that the finances of the Government are in able hands and that the people are ready to afford the means for their easy and successful administration under the popular Loan Bill which their representatives have passed with such singular unanimity. The bill is now before the Senate, and will probably pass that body, to-day, with some few amendments, calculated, no doubt, to add to its real efficiency. These amendments we have not seen, but if founded, as we suppose they are, upon suggestions made to the Secretary and to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of Finance in the Senate, they probably relate to an enlargement of the denomination of the Treasury Notes for circulation to $100, instead of being confined below $50, and to a convertible clause in the 7.30 ₩ cent three-year Treasury Bills, so that, at the end of the War, they may pass into a 20-year Funded Stock, bearing only 6 ₩ cent., should such conversion be desirable to the holders, instead of the redemption of the bills. The first amendment would not interfere with the circulation of the $10 and $20 notes of the Department, but rather contribute to the popularity of the system of circulation free of any interest charge upon the Government. The other amendment would not conflict with the negotiability of the 7 per cent. 20 year Stock, of Federal or Sterling denomination, while it would add another inducement to the holding of the 7.30 per cent 3-year Bills by men of comparatively small means, all over the country, and by City and Country Banks and other moneyed corporations, whose convenience would be served by the adoption of a temporary or permanent investment in the Public Funds.

The inquiry has been made of us as to what portion of the Treasury Bills and Notes under this Loan Bill are made *payable and receivable* for the public dues. The discretion of the Department is left free in paying out either the 3-year 7.30 Bills: the more temporary 3.65 Bills, (which may be subsequently converted into the 7.30 denomination,) or the Notes of Circulation without interest, in all contracts, settlements, &c., with the public creditors, and the use of the Notes of Circulation by all disbursing officers, in place of Specie, would seem to be unlimited, so long as the redemption of these Notes on demand in Specie is taken care of at one or the other of the principal Sub-Treasuries of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The suggestion that these Notes are to be represented, all times, by a corresponding amount of Specie actually in hand, no more and no less, and that the Secretary will only employ them to the extent that Specie is first exchanged for them, is simply a mistake. The whole principle of this Circulation is the mutual one of facilitating the disbursements of the Government and the accommodation and convenience of the Public. The Notes of Circulation will be receivable, of course, for Customs, Public Lands and all other dues to the Government, and we find authority for the receipt as cash of *no other Bills* under this measure, before their maturity, as in the case of the present outstanding Treasury Bills under the old laws. Such, at least, is the reading of the Loan Act, as it passed the House of Representatives. With the ample provisions for the redemption and receipt of the Notes of Circulation, and for the conversion of the 3.65 ₩ cent. Bills at the end of a single year, (or in less time, if so dated,) into 7.30 ₩ cent. Bills, it was not desirable that the Customs Revenue should be otherwise interfered with. The effect upon the present 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, of two years' date, is to advance their value to about par, say 99@99½ ₩ cent.

The Trade of the past week was generally dull in Dry Goods, Imports and in Domestic Commission Goods. A fair business is doing in such articles of General Foreign Merchandise as are likely to be affected by the revision of the Tariff. The stocks of Sugar, Coffee and Tea, however are so ample at present, that the advance in prices is by no means proportioned to the probable advance in the rates of duty. The latter have not yet been agreed upon in Congress, and there is some talk of *three* cents instead of *five* on Coffee, and a lower rate than 2½ cents on Sugar. No departure from the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be made unless to secure a larger rather than smaller revenue from these important staples, and we presume the matter will be determined on the question of how far the extreme rates would probably influence consumption. The willingness of the whole loyal People of the country to be taxed on Sugar, Tea and Coffee, is not for a moment doubted. In the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, there is no abatement from the active business of the past two or three months. The latest news from England is, that with reasonably good weather until the harvest, a fair crop of Wheat, on a confessedly indifferent seeding, will be realized, but liberal orders on this market are still kept up, and the supplies of Grain and Flour from the West are so heavy, that the limits as to price are readily met. Grain freights are again advanced, not so much for want of tonnage, as the impracticability of return cargo from England or France. The dullness of the Money Market has been very partially relieved by a 60 day Loan of $5,000,000 to the Government, taken mostly by the Banks, whose aggregate line of Loans and Discounts will thus be kept up for a few weeks, or until other Government opportunities offer for the employment of Money. The ordinary mercantile Discounts continue to fall off; a large amount of paper maturing the 1st and 4th of July being paid off without renewal. The statement of averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show that by the addition of the Treasury paper referred to, the line of accommodation is partially increased, and the average a rising one. The receipts of Bullion for the week are $1,606,000 from England and France, , and $1,244,000 is added this morning from California, while the net transfer to the Sub-Treasury balance is $2,568,000; the present balance being $7,539,522 against $4,970,949 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average this afternoon will probably show a moderate decrease from last Monday's report, say about $45,000,000 against $45,630,000, but on a declining average. The Exchange on England is ruling 106¾@107 for Bankers' bills, and 105¾@106½ for Merchant bills. The following is the

SPECIE LIST BY STEAMER CANADA, AT BOSTON:

W. Ropes & Co.....	£1,100	S. Carr, Cashier Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank.....	£408
St. Stephen's Bk., N. B.	5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The defeat of the rebel forces at Rich Mountain by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the subsequent occupation of Beverly by the latter, have been followed by one of the most complete and humiliating blows which have yet fallen upon the head of this rebellion. Gen. MCCLELLAN has reported to Gen. SCOTT, under date of the 13th inst., that Col. PEGRAM has surrendered himself, his officers and the entire remnant force under his command, some 600 men, —extremely penitent, they say, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. This swells the number of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S prisoners to 900 or 1,000, while the rebel loss in the battle, according to the latest accounts, was one hundred and fifty in killed alone. We expect next to hear that GARNETT, who, with his rebel force, was last heard of in full retreat from Beverly, has been cut off by Gen. MORRIS, and between the two forces of MORRIS and MCCLELLAN, has been either defeated or forced, like PEGRAM, to surrender. A dispatch from Beverly, dated yesterday, announces that the advance division of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is moving rapidly towards the Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels have burned the bridges at Huttonsville, and were expected also to burn the one at Cheat Mountain, but this would not delay the advance an hour.

The whereabouts of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which recently run the blockade at New-Orleans, and has since succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our cruisers, has been ascertained. By the steamship *Columbia*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, we learn that the *Sumter* on the 6th inst. entered the harbor of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, with seven American vessels as prizes—the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, and the brigs *Ben. Dunning*, *Albert Adams*, *Naud*, *Cuba* and *Machias*;—having burnt another at sea—the ship *Golden Rocket*, the crew of which she took into Cienfuegos. SIMMS, the commander of the *Sumter*, immediately communicated with the Governor on shore and the Governor communicated with the Captain-General, the result of which was that the prizes were retained in port to await the decision of the Spanish Courts as to their disposition, and the *Sumter* was obliged to put to sea again, within twenty-four hours, having in the meantime taken in a supply of coal and water. The United States Consul telegraphed the particulars to our Consul-General at Havana, Mr. SHUFELDT, and inquiry into the circumstances of the seizures elicited the fact that they had been made, at least in a number of cases, within three maritime miles of shore.

The latest advices from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house indicate that the report of the withdrawal of the rebel forces from that locality was premature. They still occupy the place, although in reduced numbers. A slight skirmish took place, on Saturday, about twelve miles out from Alexandria, between a party of the Fire Zouaves and Maine boys on our side, and fifteen Alabama scouts, in which three of the latter were taken prisoners, together with their guide. The Zouaves have also succeeded in capturing two of the parties who have kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac by means of small boats.

The rebel forces in Missouri, when last heard from, were in full retreat towards Arkansas, communication in that direction having been opened by the necessary retrograde movement of Col. SIEGEL after the battle of Carthage. Gen. LYON'S command was expected to reach Springfield on Thursday, where the entire National force under Gen. SWEENEY and Co's. SIEGEL, SOLOMON and BROWN, and four hundred home guards were concentrated. It is now reliably ascertained that Col. SIEGEL'S loss at the battle of Carthage was only ten killed, forty-three wounded and four missing, while the rebels admit their loss, in killed alone, to have been seven hundred.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe to Saturday evening has reached us. A party of Col. BENDIX'S men having gone a considerable distance from their camp at Newport's News, without leave, were surprised by a superior number of rebels, and twelve of them were taken prisoners. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the regiment went out in pursuit of the rebels, but the result of the expedition was not known when the steamer left. Col. BENDIX was attending the Allen Court-martial at the time of this occurrence.

The third session of the Sanitary Commission has just been closed in Washington. It is now thoroughly organized, and is working effectually, with its agents busily at work in the military encampments, from Missouri to Fortress Monroe, who report daily by mail to the head-quarters of the Commission in Washington. Among the leading questions discussed and acted upon, during the last session of the Commission, are the payment of soldiers, the condition and wants of the Army, camp police and regimental hygiea, improvement of rations, diminution or prevention of intemperance, the enlistment of competent cooks, and the nursing and care of the sick and wounded.

The Captains and officers of the brig *John Welsh* and the schooner *J. S. Waring*, recently seized by the rebel privateer *Argo*, or *Echo*, have reached this City. They state that the name of the pirate Captain is COXSETTER, and not POSTELL, the latter being the first officer.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., which indicate that affairs in that country are in anything but a settled condition. The reactionary forces were hard at work, and had even gone so far as to threaten the Capital. The Government forces, under Gen. VALLE, had suffered a defeat at the hands of GALVEZ. VALLE marched from the Capital on the road to Toluca, at the head of a thousand men, and was reinforced by five hundred more, when he was met by a considerable reactionary force, surrounded and captured. VALLE was himself taken prisoner, and subsequently shot. A conspiracy had also been discovered in the city, which had for its object the assassination of various high personages. MARQUEZ, in the interest of ZUOLAGA, was at the head of about 4,700 men, and the latter, it was said, fully expected soon to enter the capital with very little opposition. MARQUEZ had, however, attempted an entrance, and had suffered a repulse by the Government artillerists, and been forced to retreat to Cuantitlan. Congress subsequently declared the city under martial law.

We have details of Utah news to the 21st of June, at which time the Mormons were considerably exercised in respect to the Government officers. There was only an Acting Governor, who had sent in his resignation, and one Judge; and the only new appointments known to be made were those of a Postmaster and an Indian Superintendent. The arrival of each Pony Express was looked for with the greatest interest, in anticipation of the vacant offices being filled. Emigration across the plains had fully set in, and parties were passing almost daily through the streets of Salt Lake City, bound for Nevada and California. Breadstuffs were very cheap in the Territory, flour being sold as low as $2 50 per hundred. The weather had been intensely hot, and in consequence the crops were suffering considerably from drouth. Great efforts were being made to get the dam across the Jordan in working order, so that the plan of irrigating the country around by means of canals might be carried out this Summer. It was estimated that the dam would cost some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

The Stock market was less strong at the Board on Saturday than the day before, but again improved on the street, and closed firm; New-York Central, 76½.

The Finances of the War.

No just or prudent Government will ever borrow money on permanent loan, to pay its current yearly expenses. A community which has no means of revenue sufficient to sustain its ordinary political existence, should disband at once, and join some stronger body. A people unable or unwilling to pay the expenses of their Government, are not fit to govern themselves, nor is it possible for them to do so for any considerable time. Exigencies, however, do arise where Governments may properly borrow money to provide for extraordinary expenses, which are only temporary.

If it were certain that the present war, or the military habits or necessities it may engender, will permanently cost the nation two, three or four hundred millions yearly, it would be equally certain that not a dollar of that amount should be raised on loan, but should be levied and collected at once from the existing resources and industry of the people. The very idea of a "loan," presupposes a period when the extraordinary expenditure rendering it necessary, is to cease; and that the money borrowed is then to be repaid more or less gradually, out of yearly revenues which may then exist. Every loan made in war, is expected to be paid during the succeeding peace. Every provident government will therefore so conduct its affairs, both military and financial, that the ensuing period of peace shall probably suffice to discharge the obligations it thus incurs in war. Amid the varying accidents of national existence, and the incurable infirmities of human passion, no one can precisely predict the duration of peace, and therefore every prudent nation involved in war will assume, without delay, a considerable portion of its burdens, not only by punctually meeting the interest on the loans needed for its prosecution, but by adequately providing for the gradual but certain redemption of the principal.

The "United" States, up to the year 1789, consisted in truth of only a group of loosely confederated communities, without any settled or matured fiscal system. They came out of the War of the Revolution with no provision for paying their debts; and the consequence was, that the great mass of their common or confederate obligations, which had accumulated in paper issues to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, under the imposing name of "Continental" money, were wholly repudiated. The vigorous and commanding genius of HAMILTON enabled him, in spite of bitter political opposition, to fund the advances made by the separate States, and thus to provide for $75,000,000 of the debt morally binding the nation. "He smote the rock of the National resources and streams of revenue gushed forth" in such volume as to enable the Government by 1812 to discharge from its ordinary yearly revenues a large portion of the debt thus assumed.

The second war with England, in 1812, occasioned extraordinary expenditures to the amount of $127,000,000, but that sum, in its turn, was not only discharged in full by the peace revenues of the twenty-one years, from 1815 to 1836, but a surplus of about thirty millions, in addition, was distributed in the latter year by the National Government among the several States. In the twenty five years, from 1836 to 1861, the Nation, in addition to greatly increased extravagance in expenditure, prosecuted wars in Florida and in Mexico, at heavy cost, nearly all of which has been reimbursed, not to speak of the splendid acquisition of California, adding, by her auriferous power, at least fifty millions to our yearly export. Such, in brief, are the lights and shadows of our fiscal history, down to the commencement of the present conflict.

The question then arises, is there anything in the magnitude or the character of the war we are now waging, to induce the Government to depart from its established usage of providing, by actual revenues, for the interest of any moneys it may borrow, and of having the greater part of the principal to be gradually reimbursed from the accruing revenues of future years? Is there any sufficient reason why the present generation should do more than thus to provide for the interest, and set apart an annual amount sufficient, in time, to extinguish the debt?

Including the debt due the 30th June, 1861, and the outstanding, unsettled liabilities, the amount at the close of the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, will hardly be less than four hundred millions. Interest will begin to run on the whole of that amount by the time any direct taxes can be actually collected, and probably as soon as any efficient system of excise can be put in operation. Allowing for the rate of interest less than seven per cent. on a part of the existing debt, the yearly interest payable on the four hundred millions, will be about twenty-seven millions. If the war continue through a second year, with a further expenditure of three hundred millions, twenty-one millions more must be added for interest, making forty-seven millions for the year 1863. A third year, if one or the other of the combatants be not sooner exhausted, will carry the debt to *one thousand* millions, with a yearly interest to be punctually met of *sixty-eight* millions.

We shall rely implicitly on the sound, conservative policy of Secretary CHASE, now so fully sanctioned by Congress, to provide actual and adequate revenues to meet the interest, whatever it may amount to; and the only question remains, but one not wholly unimportant—*How* and *when* is the principal of this debt of four hundred, seven hundred, or a thousand millions (as the case may be) to be paid? This brings us to a point which seems to have occupied but little attention,—the expediency and advantage of borrowing at least a part of this thousand millions, if not of the three hundred millions, for a period of time longer than twenty years. The fiscal project now before Congress provides for a foreign loan of one hundred millions for *twenty* years,—for a domestic or National loan of one hundred millions for *three* years—and Treasury notes, redeemable in coin *on demand*, for fifty millions. We are not wholly without apprehension, that if the war be much prolonged, it may be found somewhat inconvenient to redeem this hundred millions of the National loan in so short a time as three years. We cannot stop to examine the dogma, now nearly exploded, emanating from Virginia abstractionists, which denies to any Government the power of binding its people by any obligation, pecuniary or political, beyond the limits of a single generation—varying in duration, according to the fluctuations of medical skill, from seventeen to nineteen years. We hold, on the contrary, to the common-sense doctrine, that a Government has one, continuous existence, incapable of such artificial division, and may bind itself and its people by contract for one or for fifty years, as they who conduct its public affairs may think most conducive to the public good. We equally hold, that no honest Government will fix a specific time for paying a debt, without intending actually to pay it at or before the time specified,—and that it is derogatory to the public credit, to rely on renewing the obligation, in whole or in part. We therefore hold, that if a Government giving an obligation for twenty years, do not really intend to pay it before the end of thirty years or more, it should be "so nominated in the bond."

The question assumes a still more important aspect when we consider that the limit thus fixed for the duration of the loan, practically indicates the portions of our posterity, considered in the order of time, on whom we are to impose the principal of the debt. The smaller the yearly sinking fund which we prescribe, the more broadly, and equitably, and equally do we distribute the burden.

In order to pay the principal of a debt in twenty years, computing interest at five per cent., a yearly sinking fund of a little less than one-thirtieth of the principal is requisite. The Canal debts of New-York are extinguished, as they fall due, by yearly setting apart, for eighteen years, a portion exceeding one-thirtieth by a small fraction. If the debt for the present war do not exceed four hundred millions, twenty years would probably suffice for its easy redemption, as the requisite yearly portion of one-thirtieth would not exceed *twelve* millions; but, if it is to be carried up to a thousand millions, the question will become well worth considering, if it is not already, whether a longer period should not be fixed for its redemption. By extending the time to thirty years, the yearly sum to be set apart for redeeming the principal can certainly be reduced to *one-fiftieth*,—being only twenty millions of the thousand—enabling the Government, after paying the interest, to reduce to that amount every impost, excise or tax needed for sustaining, in fullest vigor, the public credit. In a contest like the present—having for its vital object to secure a country, a nation, one and undivided, for a posterity to cover centuries to come—it cannot be unlawful or unreasonable to distribute over at least thirty years the burden of paying for a boon thus inestimable.

Privateering and Pickens.

Our correspondent at Havana announces the arrival at Cienfuegos of the *Sumter*, a steamer of the rebel Navy, bringing six prizes, the results of a short predatory cruise. A seventh had been burned at sea. This *Sumter* was in other times a mail steamer plying between Havana and New-Orleans, with the title, *Habana*; but seized by the rebel government, she was converted into a man-of-war, and well-armed and manned, put to sea the other day from New-Orleans, in saucy defiance of what the journals of that city properly describe as the paper blockade. The news of her departure has barely reached us when it is hotly pursued by this later news of her success. It is true the insular authorities have reclaimed the six prizes, because they had been captured within Spanish waters; but the fact of seizure shows the power for mischief possessed by the cruiser in question, and renders it almost certain that if any of these released vessels hereafter depart for their ports of destination in the United States, they will be exposed to serious danger of recapture and condemnation. Moreover, the *Sumter* sailing from Cienfuegos has doubtless placed herself in the path of the Aspinwall steamers, with their millions of California treasure. Much pains have been taken by the steamship company to put their packets in a thoroughly defensible condition; and it is possible they may be able to contend successfully against privateers. But the *Sumter*, according to the New-Orleans papers, is far more perfectly armed and equipped than any privateer; and if the treasure ship crosses its track, the odds are fearfully against an escape. These facts and dangers are the first traits of the laxity with which the blockade is enforced at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Another result, though indirect, is no less undesirable. The cruise of the *Sumter* furnishes the cotton-craving Governments of Europe with the best evidence that our blockade is not such as international law demands, and that they are released from all obligations to respect it. We have no right to demand of England and France, who consent to suffer, while we, within legal warrant, proceed to the repression of the Southern insurrection, that they shall connive at the deficiencies of our measures, or decline to take cotton when the way to get it is thus shown to be open. If England were now to declare the blockade of New-Orleans merely formal, and therefore without claim to recognition, and if her squadron were to protect British merchantmen in carrying away cargoes of cotton, we should have no right to complain. She would act strictly in pursuance of an equitable principle announced at the commencement of this contest, and which we at that time cordially accepted.

Our duty, therefore, is evidently to do what should have been done three months ago—make the blockade impenetrable. There has been no moment since the blockade was proclaimed, when it was not practicable to perfect it at a week's notice. It was only necessary for Government to charter, arm, and dispatch some of the many unemployed coast-wise steamers, which the fishermen of New-England would have hastened to man, to close every Southern port effectually, and establish such a thorough patrol of the entire coast as would prohibit the egress of armed vessels, and the ingress of vessels bearing munitions and supplies. It was only a few days since a vessel with 100,000 stand of the most approved European arms reached New-Orleans, in spite of our blockade. But if reluctant to take this course, there is another which there is no apology for omitting. To the amazement of mankind, the rebels have now for a third of a year, surrounded Fort Pickens, without the garrison of the fortress taking any step to disperse them. At their leisure, they have girdled the place with every conceivable means of reducing it. Not a shot or shell have disturbed their labors; the stranger could only suppose the garrison to be in firm and friendly league with the assailants. For some time an excuse for inactivity was found in the weakness of the force and the deficiency of the supplies. But this has been remedied. Men to the fullest extent demanded, and food and munitions have been furnished; and a fleet of war vessels has, since the middle of April, been anchored under the shadow of the fort. And yet shipping, and fortress, and rebel intrenchments, remain as if the object of all three was the strict preservation of peace, and the indefinite postponement of that conflict, for which the entire nation impatiently waits. One result of this culpable inactivity, and that immediately to our purpose, is that seven war vessels, whose services in perfecting the blockade, or in cruising after privateers, are urgently wanted, are permitted to lie idle and rotting in those tepid waters, with no more efficiency or promise of active service than if they were in the Black Sea. We are entitled to know what sinister and it would seem treasonable influence perpetuates this mischievous *status in quo*. It has been in the power of Col. BROWN and his auxiliaries any time these two months, to destroy Gen. BRAGG'S defences, disperse his army, and occupy Pensacola. Why has it not been done? By whose counsel is it that the fleet at Santa Rosa is anchored there forever, while the sea within sight of their decks is swarming with insolent privateers, and tame men-of-war? The matter demands inquiry.

Treason no Longer a Crime.

Upon the English statute books are a great number of laws once in harmony with the spirit of the times, and in full force, but which, upon changes in public sentiment, and in the structure of society, have long since been practically, though not formally, repealed. The habiliments of a previous generation no longer fit the present, and they are hung up in some out-of-the-way closet, awaiting a possible contingency, instead of being thrown to the clothes-gatherer or rag-man. The United States are a young people, yet old enough to have outgrown, in the same way, laws inherited from our English ancestry, and which still have a conspicuous place in our Constitution and codes of law. Among these obsolete laws is that against *Treason*. Under the old English Constitution, from which our own was borrowed, the laws against treason were cruel and sanguinary, and in the hands of the Courts, backed as they usually were by compliant juries, were instruments by which the head of every person obnoxious to the Crown could be easily brought to the block. We admit that rulers in olden times were compelled to carry a firm hand. Society had not been learned that as a general rule, the greater the freedom the more perfect the public order. In popular idea, the Government was the State, and to conspire against one was to conspire against the other. In the safety and security of the former was that of the latter. In the safety of the King was the salvation of the people. For a conspiracy against the former, no punishment could be too severe. In olden times, treason was the more severely dealt with, because it was an attack upon private as well as public rights. Then the power to govern exercised, was not by virtue of popular appointment, but as a matter of prescriptive right. Treason was thus a conspiracy against persons as well as the State, and the law against it was pursued with all the energy with which a man defends himself from a personal assault. But England has grown more lenient and humane. Treason there is rarely plotted. The Tower is the show-place for the curious relics of the middle ages, no longer the pen for the suspected or convicted. Government has nothing to fear from Treason, and when fears are not aroused, punishments are never cruel or excessive.

Our political fathers had pretty much the old English notion. They could conceive no greater crime than an attempt to subvert the Government they established, which was to protect the lives and property of its subjects. But since the enactment of the Constitution, public sentiment has greatly changed. There was then a wide distance between the Government and the people—now none at all. Then the Government was the sacred object—now the subject *per se*. Those who wield the Government have no privileges whatever by virtue of their office. An attack upon it invades no vested rights—only an idea. At the same time the indisposition to inflict punishment for any crime has greatly increased. There has been a steady melioration in the penalties prescribed by all our laws. In a number of the States, capital punishments have been abolished. Our people have either grown much more humane, or much more lax; and as the people are the Government, and administer the laws, the laxity of one is repeated in the other. As we allow the utmost freedom of opinion and action, it is hard to tell where private right ends and treason begins; and as it often happens that the State suffers no actual injury from an overt act of treason, the offense in such case is against an idea—a fragment of the law; rather than against any tangible public or private right. We do not punish such offences in this country. They may have been committed by our next neighbor, and may be only the difference of opinion between him and ourselves. In the language of a new school of reform, the "sovereignty of the individual" is paramount in this country to everything else. The Government is nothing—the individual everything. To punish severely is to incur a host of enemies, which at the next election may unseat the magistrate and send him to private life. When parties are nearly balanced, a single enemy, made by the impartial enforcement of the laws, may blast all hopes of popular preferment. The result is that we punish only direct crimes against persons and property—never those against the State. Not a man in the country doubts that Mr. BUCHANAN, and the greater part of his Cabinet, were all guilty of treason. Yet none of them have lost their standing in the respective circles to which they belong. One-half of the officers in the army resigned for the sake of entering the conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and received an honorable discharge. If taken in arms against it they would be simply held as prisoners of war—or what is more probable, be discharged on their own parole. Our army about Washington seems to be chiefly employed in catching rebels one day and discharging them the next. Such, we presume, will be the treatment of Colonel PEGRAM, just surrendered to General MCCLELLAN, who a few months ago left the army of the United States to join that of the rebels. The departments at Washington are filled with traitors, who keep the rebels fully informed of all our movements. Men have been retained in high official position for years who have notoriously employed their whole time in plotting the destruction of the Government which has fed and clothed them. In fact no possible form of treason could exist that has not, and is not, daily enacted before our constituted authorities with entire impunity, so far as the punishment is due to the crime is concerned.

We do not at present see any remedy for this state of things. We do not punish treason, because we attach no meaning to the word. Thus far the burdens of Government have set so lightly that we do not yet know the difference between a good or bad Government. Never having felt the effects of treason, we are not yet conscious there is such a crime. But when it has cost us a hundred thousand lives, and saddled us with a debt of $1,000,000,000, as it bids fair to do, then we shall begin to see that an attempt to subvert law and order is to destroy property and life, and is the gravest of crimes. But, unluckily, the penalty we must suffer is the only thing that brings us to anything like consciousness. Could we have had principle or firmness, or a proper appreciation of the necessary relation between cause and effect, or have felt that the subversion of law is material destruction, then we might have saved ourselves from a great catastrophe. As it is, it is upon us, and we thus far see no hope that we shall ever be wiser but through the teachings of a terrible experience.

Fortune's Reverses.

When JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, was agreed on by the Republican members of the late Congress, as their candidate for Speaker, he was met by the secession Democracy of the House with perhaps the most violent and unscrupulous opposition that ever assailed an honorable man who was a candidate for that office. This opposition was led by the Hon. JOHN B. CLARK, of Missouri, then representing the Third Congressional District of that State; or rather, it was begun by CLARK; for, as little self-respecting as the Democratic members of that Session were, they would never have admitted that the semi "border-ruffian" CLARK was their leader.

Before the balloting for Speaker commenced, CLARK offered a series of resolutions reciting the enormities of the celebrated Helper Book, and declaring that whereas Hon. JOHN SHERMAN (with many others) had indorsed that book, he was unfit to preside over the American Congress. Then ensued the furious and malignant Slavery debate that lasted two months, and came near dissolving the Government—the last and worst agitation of the Slavery question that ever disgraced Congress. It was in the course of this debate on CLARK'S resolutions that the last straw was laid on the camel's back of the patient North; and representatives of the Free States defied the insolent bravos of the House to the contest that the latter have now madly precipitated. The New-York *Herald* was a vehement defender of CLARK'S resolutions, and is remembered as having had somewhat to say at that time about the "Helper Book."

The angry and protracted controversy in the House was terminated by the election of WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, to be Speaker, instead of the Republican nominee; and JOHN B. CLARK signalized the withdrawal of his resolutions by a coarse speech chuckling over the defeat he supposed himself to have inflicted on JOHN SHERMAN. It may be remembered that he illustrated the effect of his triumph by an anecdote of a Western hunter, who had shot a turkey from the top of a tall tree. The turkey fell to the ground; but it was discovered he was only winged. He sped away on foot, and the hunter gave chase. But after growing breathless in a long and fruitless race, the hunter abandoned his game, with an imprecation that the turkey would "roost low the rest of his life." This piece of wit at Mr. SHERMAN'S expense, had a great run at the time in the South and West among CLARK'S admirers; and it was indeed the only feather that CLARK put in his cap during the session.

We have nothing to add to this reminiscence save that JOHN SHERMAN, then beaten for Speaker, now holds a seat in the United States Senate, fairly won by his dignity and heroism in the war waged on him by JOHN B. CLARK and the *Herald* through the Helper Book; and that JOHN B. CLARK, who was reëlected to Congress, was, on Saturday last, expelled by a vote of the House that pronounces him a traitor to his country. Mr. CLARK will henceforth roost as low as any bird that ever hawked as saucily as he. We commend him in his retirement to the old copies of the organ of Phin. Gut and the Helper Book.

ONE WEEK LONGER TO WAIT.—On Saturday next, the 20th inst., the Confederate Congress is to assemble at Richmond, Va. The Richmond papers are already announcing the arrival of members; and President DAVIS is doubtless busily engaged preparing his Message. If there are any decisive battles fought this week, they will be fought without President DAVIS' personal presence in the field.

The speeches of the Southern leaders, delivered for many years past in the Congress of the United States, have been known as speeches "to Buncombe." They were for effect abroad, and had little or no pertinency to pending legislation. The Messages of JEFFERSON DAVIS are necessarily of the same kind. He writes for European consumption entirely. He weaves his arguments for the cotton mills of England and France. He will have no time, therefore, to fight this week. But yet a "famous victory" for the Confederate arms would favor his forthcoming Message most admirably. And he understands stage-effect well enough to have it put in, *if possible*. We do not see how he can.

There are many among us who do not understand why this Confederate Congress was ever permitted to sit in Richmond. It is not doubted that the Army of the United States could have occupied that city on the 20th day of July. Why has it not been done? There are those who fear that the Administration at Washington have been befooled by the desperate gamblers of the Southern rebellion into the belief that the Confederate Congress would open a door for peace. And for this it is thought there has been and will be no battle fought before Saturday next.

We hope this is not true. If the Administration has listened to any such whisperings from Richmond, it has been listening to lies; and it has shown that it understands neither its own people nor the wicked rulers of the great rebellion. The latter are ready for deceit, poisoning, piracy and murder, and think they do God's service in whatever mode they deceive and kill a "Yankee." This is well known at Washington. And our own people know it; and they will tolerate no armistice; no awaiting for "honorable propositions of settlement" from a gang of Confederate traitors, styling themselves a "Congress." And this the Administration ought to have known.

But this last delusion will soon be over. In five days DAVIS will be surrounded by his entire Government, and he will hurl his impudent defiance at the United States, and trust to the enthusiasm of his followers, stimulated by the semblance of a complete Southern Union, to the achievement of some victory that shall sustain his desperate fortunes. If there is a fight this week it will not be by our beginning. We are waiting on the action of the Confederate Congress. It is not pleasant, but we can wait one week longer.

HALF-A-MILLION SOLDIERS.—When, after the fall of Sumter, the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, the whole country was startled at the vastness of the proposed Army. Such a prodigious force had never before taken the field on this continent; and the proclamation calling it out struck many persons—particularly, it was said, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet—as a bit of ridiculous though perfectly harmless braggadocio. The chivalry laughed consumedly at the idea of seventy-five thousand of even the poorest troops being raised from among the vulgar mudsill Democracy of the Free States; and our English contemporaries also ridiculed the assumption that the peaceful and commercial people of the North would ever raise such an Army to fight for so shadowy a thing as the unity of the Republic, particularly when no dollars were to be made by it. It was seriously feared by some, too, that Congress would hardly ratify the President's action in calling to arms such an unprecedented force.

But, five times seventy-five thousand men are already in arms; and a patriotic Congress now empowers the President to call into service a grand National Army of *half a million* soldiers. If needed, this gigantic Army of five hundred regiments will be in the field, ready for active warfare against whatever foe, before the close of next month. More than that number of regiments have already applied to be accepted—not obtained by conscription or compulsion, or by the tricks of the recruiting-sergeant; but who have striven earnestly for the honor of bearing aloft the banner which symbolizes all that is dear to man. Behind these, too, stand more than five times their number, eager to spring into the ranks as their comrades fall, and ready to encounter any foe in behalf of the cause for which they fight.

No one, either at the South or across the water, will henceforth doubt the warlike power and energy of these Free States; and, if our Grand Army shall, as we believe they will, before next Spring, conquer every rebellious State, garrison every Southern city and fort, and dispose effectually of the chief conspirators, the military power of the Republic will be established on a basis that will be a warning forever to the plotters against us, whether on this Continent or any other.

SURRENDER OF A REBEL ARMY.—The victory of Gen. MCCLELLAN is even more complete than the first dispatches intimated. The enemy was not only beaten, with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed, and of his artillery, baggage and camp equipage, but has since surrendered, thus placing 600 prisoners in the hands of the National commander. The effect of a triumph so important must be decisive of the war beyond the Alleghanies. The main body of the rebels, 10,000 strong, under Ex-Congressman GARNETT, was in full retreat at our last accounts; while upon the position of Gen. WISE, at Charleston, a strong detachment of Ohio troops was advancing up the Kanawha. The rout of Colonel PEGRAM, an accomplished officer, graduated at West Point, must tend to dishearten GARNETT and WISE, who bring no military knowledge to their business; while the fearful loss of life among his men must strike terror to the common soldiery. Besides, with every new collision between the rebels and the National forces, the illusions with which the Southern war spirit has been fed, are destroyed. The Northern soldier is found not only not to lack courage, but to possess it in connection with a skill and steadiness before which the rebels cannot for a moment stand. These phenomena will also brace up the nerves of the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, who will know they are no longer left to the oppression of WISE and PILLOW. Our only regret, as we witness these successes of our arms beyond the Alleghanies, is that they provoke no emulation at Washington and Martinsburgh.

DEATHS FROM EXHAUSTION.—On Saturday afternoon, Officer CLARK, of the Seventh Precinct, rescued a man who had fallen into the water, at the foot of Catharine-street, East River, but he did not long survive the immersion, having expired on the way to the station-house. The deceased has not been identified. Another unrecognized man died on Saturday afternoon, in the hands of the Ninth Precinct Police, from exhaustion, consequent upon falling off the slip into the river, at the foot of West Tenth-street. He was intoxicated when the accident befel him. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold inquests.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Privateer Steamer Sumter Heard From.

Eight Vessels Captured by Her on the South Coast of Cuba.

Seven of Them Taken into Cienfuegos and the Eighth Burned.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 10th instant, at 5½ o'clock P. M., reached this port yesterday, having made the passage in three days and fourteen hours.

There is nothing new of local interest in Havana. The health of the city is in the usual Summer condition—fever not malignan when treated in time.

The privateer *Sumter*, which recently run the blockade at New-Orleans, put into the harbor of Cienfuegos on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, *Naiad*, *Albert Adams*, *Ben Dunning*, and the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. The same steamer fell in with the ship *Golden Rocket* at sea, and set fire to her, having previously taken off her crew. SIMMS, the commander of the *Sumter*, sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of the town, who telegraphed to the Captain-General for instructions. The American Consul at once also telegraphed to the Consul-General at Havana. The steamer left again the next day, having received a supply of coal and water.

The account given by the Purser of the *Columbia*, is as follows:

The privateer *Sumter* has made capture of eight American vessels on the south side of Cuba, in the last ten days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one which was burned at sea. The barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, from Cienfuegos, for Falmouth and orders; brigs *Ben Dunning*, *Albert Adams*, and *Naiad*, from Cienfuegos, for New-York, were taken, as Consul-General SHUFELDT says, a short distance from Cienfuegos; brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, from Trinidad, for New-York, taken out a short distance from the coast of Cuba, and sent into Cienfuegos; and the ship *Golden Rocket*, from Havana for Cienfuegos, was taken and burned near the Isle of Pines. The officers and crew were landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos.

It is reported that the privateer which has done all this mischief was the former steamship *Habana*, but many seem to think it was the former *Marques de la Habana*.

Sugars, on the 10th, active and steady, at 7 to 7¾ reals, No. 12. Molasses quiet, at 1¾ to 1¾ reals per keg.

FREIGHTS—As last reported with less demand.

EXCHANGE—London, 13 premium; New-York, 4 to 5 premium.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

A friend who has just arrived from the country tells me the privateer steamship *Habana* has for some time been cruising off Cienfuegos; that she had captured several American vessels and sent them into that port, where the authorities would not allow them to remain; and that one of them had been set fire to and burned outside the port.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this morning states the prizes captured by the privateer *Habana*, now called the *Sumter*, and taken by her into Cienfuegos, were detained there until the decision of the Spanish Government was had on the subject, whilst the "corsairw" as compelled to leave the port within twenty-four hours. The prizes were captured in Spanish waters, within three miles of the shore of this Island. The names of the vessels captured by the *Habana* are the brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, *Naiad*, *Albert Adams*, *Ben. Dunning*, and barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. The bark *Golden Rocket* was the one that was burned.

One of the regular traders between this port and New-Orleans, the *Margaret Ann Stevens*, Capt. BUTLER, has managed to break the blockade and get into the latter port, at least it is so announced in one of our papers of yesterday.

A pamphlet has been published in Barcelona by a Spanish gentleman named BOSD, in which he comments very freely upon the acts of the Government of this island during the last few years. He says, among other things, that the period of ruling a country by force has passed, and that if Spain desires to retain the sovereignty of Cuba for even a few years longer, some other system of government must be adopted. Very few copies of this pamphlet have reached this island, and they all were snatched up at $4 25 each, although the price at which they were sold in Barcelona was only a quarter dollar. A further supply of them is, however, shortly expected to be received, of which I am promised a copy, which, should I obtain, I will either send it you or make extracts of the most interesting portions, in the first letter I shall have the pleasure of writing you after the receipt of the pamphlet.

The "Te Deum" sung at the Cathedral Church of this city, on Sunday morning last, on account of the safe *accouchment* of the Queen of Spain, was a *superb* performance. The music and singing was beautiful. His Excellency, the Captain-General, the civil and military authorities, and a large number of Spanish military and naval officers "assisted" on the occasion. I could not, however, avoid observing the very small number of the respectable private inhabitants of this city, who were in attendance.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, it is publicly announced in one of the daily papers of this city, will shortly sail for St. Domingo, in the frigate *Petronila*, to take possession of that recent reacquisition, in the name of the Spanish Crown.

A body of free negroes and emancipados are shortly to be sent to Fernando Po, where they are to serve for a "certain time," in a military organization there established. Some of them are to be employed as laborers, and others, again, are to become "colonists." The number of "persons of color," who are to go according to the Government notice in the *Gaceta*, is eighty, none to be under eighteen nor above fifty years of age. They are to serve for eight years, and will receive twenty-five dollars bounty upon their enlistment.

There have again been excessively heavy rains and discharges of electricity at Matanzas. Some considerable damage to buildings was effected by the latter, but happily there was no loss of life.

Two colored men were arrested by the police of this city a few days ago—the one charged with the manufacture, the other with uttering false money. I have seen lately many false two-dollar pieces, also several false *dimes*. The latter were evidently cast in a mold prepared from a genuine coin, but were so clumsily made as to be at once detected by a mere superficial glance at them.

The love of the sight of blood and of cruelty to animals, which would seem to be inherent to the Spanish nature, is, I am sorry to say, about to be gratified next Sunday at the bull-ring. There is to be a fight between an American bear and six ferocious dogs, and between a hyena and *two* dogs. This brutal affair was to have taken place last Sunday, as previously announced, but it was afterwards stated it would not "come off." A bull-fight was substituted, which is quite as cruel. However, I see it stated in the Government official paper, of yesterday, that M. G. BALLADON has arranged with the proprietors of the bull-ring for the fight with wild animals to take place there next Sunday. A dog-fight is also to come off, and a *donkey* is to fight a *bear*. Does not all this exhibit the want of civilization that here prevails in a lamentable light?

The countryman, who you will probably recollect, some little time ago knocked down a sentinel at one of the city gates with his own musket, has been tried by Court-martial and sentenced to four years in the chain-gang—an extremely mild sentence under the circumstances of the case.

The British steamer-of-war *Baracouta*, Commander WOOD, again arrived here from Nassau 8th inst.

The *Marion* is advertised to sail hence 17th inst., for New-York.

We feel deeply indebted to the owners of the *Columbia* and *Morro* for keeping up the regular communication between your City and this, which we had feared would have altogether ceased for some little time to come.

There has not been any rain during the last two or three days, and it is scarcely as warm as it was. No material alteration in the public health.

Two or three more *minor* failures are announced.

The ship *Leonidas*, WOOD, arrived yesterday in 112 days from Canton *via* St. Helena, with 270 Asiaticos consigned to Messrs. CHAS. CARO & Co. She had fourteen deaths on the passage.

The *Columbia* takes to-day more than a hundred passengers. GOOD LUCK TO HER!

I my haste to have my letter prepared in season for the *Karnak* on the 6th inst., I committed a blunder, which I at once correct.

The paragraph ending with "Death to PAEZ and may JOSE TADEO MONAGAS live forever," should have been translated thus: "A letter from Bogota says that SOLTILLO was at Santa Ana walking about with his friends, and that *he* had issued a proclamation ending with the following words: 'If PAEZ does not proclaim the Federation, then death to PAEZ and may JOSE TADEO MONAGAS live forever.'"

COMMERCIAL.—The markets all continue without any change. Sugar still active at last quotation.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Reactionists at Work—Attempt Upon the Capital—The Government Forces Victorious—The City Under Martial Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde*, at this port 6th instant, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, dates from the former have been received to the 2d instant. I translate and condense the following from the papers of this city of the 7th:

"The forces of the Government, under Gen. LEANDRO VALLE, had suffered a reverse. He marched from the City of Mexico on the road to Toluca at the head of a thousand men, was reinforced by Col. O. HORAN with five hundred more,—was met by the forces under GALVES, who surrounded and conquered him. He and the other numerous prisoners were shot and his dead body was hung to a tree.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the City of Mexico, which had for its object the assassination in the middle of the night of the persons of the greatest note in the city. Among those arrested and imprisoned were the Ex-Col. ESPRUEDO, the commander of MIRAMON's Grenadier Guard, and another officer named CEPERINO RODRIQUEZ.

The forces commanded by GALVES and VICARIO had joined those of MARQUES, who was thus at the head of a force of 4,700 men."

Under date of Vera Cruz, July 2, we have the following:

"The forces destined by MARQUES to attack the Capital consisted of 2,000 cavalry. These forces formed the first and second divisions of the army of the reactionists.

The enemy received from Mexico exact notices of the strength of the Government and of the orders it issued, and it was assured ZULOAGA would speedily enter Mexico without resistance.

From this cause, MARQUES in his movement from Molino Prieto, where was stationed part of his forces, at once advanced to San Cosme with the two divisions above referred to. He did not encounter any opposition on the way, and possessed himself of the hospital of San Cosme, taking prisoners the small force left there as guard. Inspirited by this triumph he at once advanced to Buena Vista. But there the artillery of the Government charged with grapeshot, and compelled a retreat of the whole force. The battalions of ZACA were those which expelled the enemy at San Cosme.

MEJIA, says the *Siglos* of the 19th, showed the greatest coolness in the moment of danger. The cavalry persecuted the enemy in his flight, causing him great loss. MARQUES had returned to Molino Prieto, where, having united his forces, he took the road to Planopantico, by which he arrived at Cuantetlan. BUITRON was established on the Toluca Road robbing travelers.

ALVAREZ and SCHAFFS continued prisoners.

The Congress had declared the City of Mexico to be in a state of siege.

Various incendiarisms and assassinations are here published.

DOBLADO had gone from Guanajuato with a corps of four thousand men in aid of the capital.

Gen. HUERTA had also gone with the same object. It was probable this command will persecute the enemy in combination with the forces of GONZALES, ARTEAGA and BENCKABEL.

The Minister of War, with a junta of Generals, was actively engaged in devising means for the total destruction of the bandits.

A Council of War had been held, for the trial of all those who had aided the enemy.

The Licentiate GARTSAGA had been appointed by the Congress President of the Supreme Court of Justice—he receiving 13 votes, Licentiate PEDRO OGAZEN, 7 votes, and Licentiate MANUEL DOBLADO, 2 votes.

The Ministry was not yet formed, Señors OLAGUIBEL and LERDO DE TEJADA not having accepted the offices offered them.

The Government had appointed Señor MONTES Minister *ad hoc*, to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce between Mexico and Belgium.

This nomination has been approved of by the Lower House of the Congress.

The Congress had accorded to the memory of Señor VALLE the corresponding honors due to his rank.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Appeal of the Executive Finance Committee in the City of New-York.

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Committee, addressed in the subjoined letter from Dr. BELLOWS, the President of the Sanitary Commission, earnestly entreat your immediate and hearty coöperation in the noble undertaking it so ably advocates.

Never before, in the history of human benevolence, did a gracious Providence vouchsafe an opportunity for doing good on such a scale; to so great a number; in so short a time; and with comparatively so little money. Of the immense array of three hundred thousand men now in arms in our defence—to be swelled, if necessary, to five hundred thousand—the experienced military and medical members of the Sanitary Commission declare that *one-fifth*, if not one-fourth, may be saved by proper care, who must otherwise perish. Reducing the results of individual action to a form still more precise, they estimate that *every dollar*, honestly and judiciously expended in sanitary measure, will save at least *one soldier's life*.

Cannot a City like ours find forty or fifty, or even sixty thousand dollars, to save a like number of the sons, the brothers, the friends, the fellow-countrymen now gone to battle for the very purpose of rebuilding its own broken fortunes, of restoring, in fullest measure, its former prosperity?

Fellow-citizens: We cannot afford that any one of our brave defenders shall needlessly perish. All our interests, commercial, fiscal, political and moral, are crying aloud for a speedy termination of this great National conflict. In such a struggle, it is madness to waste a single hour, still more a single life. Most of all should we avoid the ruinous delay of slowly replacing in the wasted camp the tens of thousands which our neglect may thoughtlessly leave to die, almost within our sight.

Men and women of New-York! We beg you to awake to instant action. Death is already in the breeze. Disease, insidious and inevitable, is now stealing through the camps, on scorching plain, in mirky damp, menacing our dearest treasure—the very flower of the nation's youth. You surely will not permit them thus ingloriously to perish. In the name of humanity and patriotism—in the name alike of justice and manly generosity, bidding us save them who stake their lives in saving us—in the name of the honored ancestors who fought for the land we live in—in the name of the Blessed Being, the friend on earth of the sick and the suffering, we now commit this holy cause to your willing hearts, your helping hands; with our earnest assurance that, whatever you do, will be doubly welcome, if done at once.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, MORRIS KETCHUM,
C. R. ROBERT, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, DAVID HOADLEY,
GEORGE OPDYKE, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
JONATHAN STURGES, CHARLES E. STRONG,
Members of the Executive Committee
of the Central Financial Committee
United States Sanitary Association.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1861.

Contributions may be sent to any member of this Committee, at his place of business, or to their Treasurer, GEORGE S. COE, Esq., of the American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar-street.

Weekly reports are made to the Committee by GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., (a member and the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission,) of all its engagements, expenditures and appointments.

Letter of the President to the Executive Committee of the Central Financial Committee, in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

To Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Christopher R. Robert, Robert B. Minturn, George Opdyke, Jonathan Sturges, Morris Ketchum, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, J. P. Giraud Foster, and Charles E. Strong, Members of the Executive Committee of the Central Financial Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: On returning from a tour of inspection of our troops in the West, I hear with the liveliest satisfaction that the thoughtful, business men of New-York, associated with other patriotic men all throughout the country, have taken in hand the pecuniary interests of "The Sanitary Commission," and are devising ways and means of supplying it with money, the true and only means of its efficiency. Could I transfer to your hearts and minds the rich experience of the last fortnight passed in camps of the West, you would need nothing further to animate you to the most earnest, immediate and unwearied efforts, to provide our Commission with money—the only thing it now lacks to give it a benignant power to diminish and control the morbid calamitous influences that hang darkly round our troops, and threaten to make out of the most precious portion of our whole population another "noble Army of Martyrs!" Money! money! promptly and liberally expended in supplying our officers and men with instructions, the warnings and the aids, which their inexperienced and unfurnished condition demands, and which only an association like our own—of an extraordinary character, unhampered by routine and with special rights and privileges granted by the Government, with express reference to the exigencies of this exceptional case—can hope to impart, with promptness enough to secure the end.

Money is the indispensable condition of our success, and is the only one now wanting.

Consider the prospects of 250,000 troops, chiefly volunteers, gathered not only from the out-door, but still more from the in-door occupations of life: farmers, clerks, students, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, accustomed, for the most part, to regularity of life, and those comforts of home which, above any recorded experience, bless our own prosperous land and benignant institutions; consider those men, used to the tender providence of mothers, wives and sisters, to varied and well-prepared food, separate and commodious homes, moderate toil, to careful medical supervision in all their ailments—consider these men, many of them not yet hardened into the bone of rugged manhood, suddenly precipitated by unexpected events into the field of war, at the very season of the greatest heat, transferred to climates to which they are unwonted, driven to the use of food and water to which they are not accustomed, living in crowded barracks and tents, sleeping on the bare earth, broken of rest, called on to bear arms six and eight hours a day, to make rapid marches over rough roads in July and August, wearing their thick uniforms and carrying heavy knapsacks on their backs—and what can be looked for, but men falling by the dozen in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, hundreds prostrated with relaxing disorders, and finally, thousands suddenly swept off by camp diseases, the result of irregularity of life, exposure, filth, heat, and inability to take care of themselves under such novel conditions. If you add the assertion that the brave and worthy officers who command those men, are, from the very nature of the case, wholly inexperienced in camp-life, that they are usually no more than the social equals of those they are set over, that the excellent and devoted medical men selected to watch over our volunteers, are equally unaccustomed to the field and to the military hospital, that their commissaries and quartermasters have been summoned from civil life, and that our whole military array, with so small an exception as not to be worth noting, is the product of a rare necessity, extemporized almost as miraculously as the armed men that sprang from the teeth that CADMUS sowed, you will at once feel how inevitable must be the defects, the friction, the mistakes, the delays, the dreadful consequences to health and life attending the very collection and existence of such a body of troops, so officered and provided for.

Can anything but the energetic interposition of a body of persons devoting themselves to the special work of furnishing condensed experience to officers and men, diligently attending the camps, bringing instantly to headquarters the warnings of scientific and practical instruction, relieving surgeons, commissaries and quartermasters of their embarrassing want of knowledge how, in the shortest manner, to relieve their official necessities, establishing a quick communication between the volunteers starting under State patronage, and sadly tried to understand how their relations are changed upon passing under United States control, and the General Government, who can alone relieve their wants.

My recent experience in the West has confirmed all my expectations of the feasibleness of such a service, and removed every doubt which others had raised, in regard to the cheerful acceptance on the part of officers and surgeons, of this extraordinary intervention. I went, in some little anxiety, as to the welcome I might receive as the envoy of that mixed body, scientific, medical, military, and civil, the Sanitary Commission. But I found my way prepared before me. Tidings of the appointment of the commission had already spread far and wide. Orders for our cordial reception had providently gone forth from the War Department. From the highest to the lowest officials, the most generous courtesy, the most willing cooperation, the most grateful sympathy, flowed without any interruption from a jealous etiquette, or an imperilled dignity. The officers of the Regular Army were just as kind and cordial as those of the Volunteers, and I am now sure that none of the difficulties anticipated from a conflict of powers, are at all likely to arise with a reasonable discretion on our part. Indeed, no averted eye, or cold shoulder, either from a medical or military official, chilled my heart, in a visit extended to 20,000 troops, to twenty hospitals, to hundreds of medical gentlemen, and yet, I spared no warning, no remonstrance, no earnest words of entreaty, made necessary by what I found defective in the Camp Police, the hospital arrangements, the inexperience of officers. Plain, honest, earnest, direct words, kindly and sympathizingly spoken, were the only weapons found necessary, besides the governmental authority to utter them. This was indispensable, and it was a great boon to possess it.

I cannot here spread out the ample details which I proceed to Washington this evening to lay before the Sanitary Commission and the Government, as materials towards a correct judgment and immediate action. The general impression, however, which my visit to Camp Denison, near Cincinnati, Camp McClellan, at Cairo, Camp Pope, at Alton, and other smaller collections of Western troops made upon me, I do earnestly desire at once to communicate.

A nobler, manlier, a more intelligent, earnest and valuable body of troops was never gathered on the earth's surface, than the 20,000 men I saw in these camps! They are fully equal to the best of our Eastern troops in clothing and equipments, and, better than that, their equals in moral force, and directness and seriousness of purpose. I have visited them in their tents and barracks, hastily, of course; seen them in the ranks, witnessed their evolutions and marked their drill; lunched with the men and with their officers; conversed freely with hundreds in the hospitals, which now, all told, hold perhaps near a thousand of the twenty thousand, who are more or less seriously ill;—but sick or well, in camp or on parade, I have seen only one spirit—a profound love of country, a solemn sense of the necessity of this war, a willingness to die in the defence of the sacred interests at stake, with a most assured sense that God was behind and victory before them! Since the earliest and best days of the War of Reformation, no such spirit has stirred soldiers in the field, as that which now animates our troops. Nor were so many priceless lives ever so freely offered for an end so devotely held to be worth all it can cost. The perils of the actual battle-field are nothing to such men; the injury their open enemies can do them, almost not worth thinking of,—but will malaria, fever, pestilence—irrational and viewless enemies—be as little dangerous? No! It is before these inglorious but deadly foes, that our brave boys will flinch, prefer their unseen weapons that they will fail! Their generous and self-devoted officers are likely to be the first to suffer. They share the hardships, they more than share the labor and exposure of their commands. They have the best purposes. But they know not yet how to control the diet, the personal habits, the ventilation and police of their quarters and camps. They are studying war *tactics*, intent on making *soldiers*; they rashly assume that intelligent men know how to take care of themselves; and they are already finding camp-dysentery seizing their regiments with a threatening grasp. The most striking difference is already apparent in camps and troops, according as attention is given or denied, to the character of the water used, the situation of the camp with reference to the prevailing winds, and to the regulation of sinks, and the cleansing of tents and quarters. Two regiments, separated by a quarter of a mile only, contained in one camp not a dozen sick men; in the other, 250 men more or less ill with dysenteric diarrhœa, and all because one was on a plain with decent well-water at hand, the other in a wood, with a wretched puddle of black ditch-water as the only resource for drinking and cooking! Do you ask, will medical men and officers, too, stand with folded arms, and see this go on without immediate and energetic remonstrance and action? They will, I reply, under some provision of military etiquette, or some governmental obstacle—which it requires the boldness and decision of a power in confidential relations with the War Department, to put aside. We possess this power.

But, gentlemen, I must spare you and the public and myself any further details. I am confident I have said enough to stimulate your utmost energies in supplying us with the means of immediately sending efficient men, experts in sanitary matters, into every camp and fortress, and of keeping them there under our direction, and fortified with all the authority of our commission, to warn, instruct and befriend our officers and men, coöperating with the noble physicians who have so largely volunteered in this war, in preventing all the disease that can be prevented by sanitary science, and in assuaging and mitigating all that must inevitably visit our troops. You, with the response which the public will give your honored names, must place us in a position of moral independence, by enabling us to dispense with all pecuniary support from the Government. The Government has given us what is far more important, its sanction, and its authority. We seek, from sources that you command, the material aid, which at your hands we can receive without loss of moral power and position with the country and the army. Thanking you in advance in the name of the army, the Government and the Commission, for any labors and sacrifices you make in our behalf,

I remain, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

BODIES FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner Schirmer held inquests yesterday upon the remains of two persons which had been found in the East River. One of them was a man, apparently 55 years of age, who was taken from the dock at the foot of Broome-street, and the other was a boy, aged about 10, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of 42d-street. The bodies were not identified.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF CHRISTIAN EBLE.—Coroner GAMBLE on Saturday closed the inquest in the case of CHRISTIAN EBLE, the German, whose remains were found about ten days since in a pond of stagnant water, at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Broadway, without having been able to ascertain the circumstances attending his death; and the jury rendered a verdict of "death from hemorrhage consequent upon wounds in the breast, inflicted with a knife or other sharp instrument, at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The evidence elicited does not by any means warrant the belief that deceased was murdered, but rather that he had committed suicide. One of his friends testified that when EBLE left home a day or two before his body was found, he remarked that in case he never returned his watch should be given to one of his acquaintances, whom he designated. A jack-knife was found on his person, and with it the wounds could have been inflicted, while their nature and direction indicated that they had been made from within the shirt bosom. The deceased, it was likewise shown, was of intemperate habits, and had been some time out of employment. Dr. BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination, inclines to the theory of suicide, and in support of his belief mentions that the clothing of the deceased was undisturbed, and the position in which the body was found indicated that it had fallen into the pond.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The anticipated change in the Tariff by the present Congress has given a fine impetus to the business at the Custom-house quite refreshing in these dull times. Merchants seem to be of the opinion that the alterations in the Tariff will effect goods already in bond, and consequently are making great exertions to relieve their present importations of goods, upon which it has been intimated the duty will be increased from the enacts of a change. Nearly all the sugar in store was withdrawn last week, under the new rate of duty, three-quarters per cent. One firm, large importers of sugar, paid upwards of $117,000 duty in one day. Tea, coffee and sugars are now being withdrawn, and during the present week it is probable that those goods will all be out of bond. Notwithstanding the large amounts paid for duty, the Government does not receive a dollar in cash. The merchants invariably pay in Treasury notes, which are purchased at a small discount.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH FERRY.—PATRICK MCCOURT, a laborer in the coal-yard of Messrs. C. L. YOUNG & Co., Third-avenue, was shockingly injured on Saturday afternoon, by falling between the spiles and bridge, at Atlantic Ferry, while one of the boats was entering he slip. He was carried to the New-York Hospital by the Police.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The New-York Evangelical Alliance were prevented from holding their out-door meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Astor-place, in consequence of the inclement weather.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, lady and family, of California; Senator E. D. BAKER and lady, of Oregon; Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory; H. C. de Alma and Col. ASBOOTH, of Gen. Fremont's Staff; David Gibb and lady, of California; Maj. Reynolds, of the U. S. Marine Corps; L. Sands, Lieut. Maxwell and R. J. Freeman, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ben. Perley Poore, of the Massachusetts Eighth; Francis Maxwell, of London; J. Wilson, of Australia; W. F. Safford, H. R. Bishop, Mrs. Castro and Miss Bacon, of Cuba; E. Albro and family, of Halifax; U. S. nav. T. S. Woods, from Fort McHenry, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. E. F. Johnson, Connecticut, and E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; J. Carson, of Lake Superior; M. A. Carruths, of Havana, Lieuts. Lemmer, and Kimball, of the United States Navy, and Wm. Mann of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Bayley and family, of the Bahamas; S. G. Dillon, of New-York, and H. H. Adams, and H. E. C. Keming, of Norwich, are at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Samuels and Madame Kizo, of England; J. R. Jova and Jose M. Beming, L. Buedo, of Cuba; Dr. Montada and lady and M. A. Quhoza, of Vera Cruz; Gabriel Marntang, Manuel Del Val and M. O. Del Val, are at the Everett House.

Samuel Vance, of the Navy; J. N. Andrews and A. M. Andrews, of the U. S. A.; L. De Vignier, of Paris, and M. De Poradillo, of Havana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. H. J. Munroe, of Massachusetts; Louis Lichtenberg and D. C. Bergman, of Havana, and Martin Hart, of Mexico, are at the LaFarge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—The old railroad from the South ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, under its present management, is operated efficiently, successfully, and to the satisfaction of the traveling public. Cars now leave almost hourly, and arrive at Jamaica in time to connect with the trains of the Long Island Railroad going East and West. This new, regular, and frequent operation of the old South ferry route, is a very great convenience to the public, as is easily shown by the increasing travel over the road. The running time from South ferry to Jamaica is less than one hour, and the fare has been reduced to twenty cents. Persons visiting Rockaway will find the old South ferry route not only convenient, but speedy. We understand that permanent arrangements have been made so that stages will connect with the cars of the Company at Jamaica, and so that there will be no mistake or delay in reaching or returning from Rockaway.

MORTALITY.—There were 152 deaths in this city, during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 19; boys, 59; women, 15; girls, 59; adults, 54; children, 118; males, 78; females, 74. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 16 by cholera infantum; 13 by marasmus, 11 each by convulsions and scarlet fever, 5 by small-pox; 4 by diphtheria; 5 by casualties, sunstroke, 4; measles, 3. Ninety-three were five years of age and under; 120 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First Ward, 7; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 2; Fifth Ward, 12; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 13; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 9; Eleventh Ward, 21; Twelfth Ward, 6; Thirteenth Ward, 6; Fourteenth Ward, 6; Fifteenth Ward, 3; Sixteenth Ward, 17; Seventeenth Ward, 8; Eighteenth Ward, 3; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

BEQUESTS.—The will of MATILDA BROWN, deceased, of Brooklyn, was proved in the Surrogate's Court, last week. She makes the following bequests: $100 for the benefit of the poor of Brooklyn, $100 to the Children's Aid Society of New-York, $500 to the Long Island College Hospital, for the support of the lying-in department; and the residue, after payment of debts and legacies, to be divided between the Church Charity Foundation, of Brooklyn; the New-York Female Magdalen Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City of New-York.

REGATTA.—A regatta will take place in Gowanus Bay, on the 16th inst., under the auspices of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The boats will be divided into two classes—from 25 feet to 26 feet, and over 26 feet. Entrance for first-class, $10; second-class, $5. First prize, first-class, $50; second prize, first-class $15. First prize, second-class, $25; second prize, second-class, $10. Distance 20 miles. The boats to start at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday, when some business of local interest was transacted. The Health Officer reported that the number of small-pox cases was rapidly diminishing, owing to the strict enforcement of the sanitary laws. The Board adjourned for one week.

FLAG-RAISING.—The National flag, with appropriate exercises, was raised, Saturday evening, on the new Methodist Church, on Warren, between Court and Smith streets.

Co. A, C. G.—Capt. L. H. LENT, of the Seventh Regiment, has opened a recruiting-office at No. 203 Atlantic-street, to recruit Company A, of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY.

PAID OFF.—The Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) Col. SMITH, was paid off at Baltimore on Friday, and there was general rejoicing thereat.

Sporting Matters.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—Saturday, July 13, match $500, mile heats, to 250 pound wagons:

Mr. Jackson's b. c., Tip	1 1
Mr. Burrows's g. g., Gaincoe	2 2

To time taken.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, July 12, match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

S. McLaughlin's b. s., Bell Founder	1 1 1
H. Woodruff's b. s., Abdallah Chief	2 2 2

Time—2:37½—2:42½—2:46¼.

There was quite a large attendance at the course to witness this trot; *Bell Founder* was the favorite, $100 to $50, and won the race in three straight heats. The great trot of the season takes place to-day, (Monday, July 15,) over the Union Course, L. I.—*Flora* against the double team *Ethan Allen* and his running mate *Socks*. This trot is creating much excitement among sporting men. *Flora* has the call in betting, and a heavy amount of money is bet on time, some marking us low down as two minutes twenty-three seconds.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD—CHALLENGE TO JIM MACE, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—We are told that JOHN C. HEENAN, Champion of America, is willing to bet MACE $10,000 to $8,000, if MACE will fight in Canada; HEENAN will also give MACE $1,000, to pay his expenses to America; or HEENAN will take $10,000 to $8,000, and fight in England, provided MACE will agree [illegible] to pay [illegible] to go to England.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Miss Loveday, Count de Campo Alegre, E. Duarte, S. Rodriquez, M. E. Bacot, Mrs. Fernandes de Carta, Mr. E. L. Crabb, wife and two children, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, Miss L. Carrebara, H. L. Bishop, C. Morrell, G. Marstang, E. Finera, Mrs. Hart, Mr. A. Betancourt, M. Parker, Mrs. C. de Cardenas and servant, Miss A. de Cardenas, Miss C. de Cardenas, Miss B. de Cardenas, D. Marin, J. A. Saco, F. Frenchum, J. Crabb, L. Vignes, J. M. Ramirez, W. J. Safford, Br. J. Toledo, wife and two children, R. P. de Leon, J. G. Cueredo, M. J. Tosadillo and servant, M. Orliz, M. del Val, Mr. A. Gonzales and wife, Miss Buckley, Mrs. Casey, J. D. Hodgson, H. B. Blood, Miss E. Menzandes, Mrs. M. Marabe, A. Jora, F. Breeze, L. Valadara, Mrs. V. Hemvell and children, E. Mais, J. Barthomemr, S. Rueda, Alonzo Gobel, Mrs. Brewer, Mr. P. Carere and wife, Miss A. Cawere, Miss J. Cawere, M. Munfada and wife, J. A. Quiorzo, B. Toulet, Wilfred Forpier, S. A. Smith, G. Ronffman, M. Kelly, M. Nontojo, F. J. Montejo, G. Matthews, A. Gesler, B. Price, L. Gradler, A. Nickerson, E. Smith, J. M. Dowall, J. N. Caralho, L. Molinar, M. Molinay, N. M. Whipple, J. S. Facio, W. H. Groot, G. Bollingsworth, R. Andrum, M. Hart, J. Holt, R. Woodworth, C. De Ruiz, J. T. Kirby, Capt. Jenkins, M. Fleming, F. Metzer, J. Lane, C. Labourie, E. Cartel, P. O'Brien, J. Forbes, W. Stanley, J. Bathin, P. Guilherma, S. Rink, W. Moore, E. Quin, A. J. O'Neill, A. D. O Neil, P. M. Dailey, P. Anthony, E. John, N. Gill, G. Fleisher, R. Denius, L. De Angelis, F. L. Gonzales, C. S. Allen, J. Malcolm, C. Coolidge, J. Brum, J. C. Farm, V. C. Aven, J. N. A. Carr, A. Le Archer, J. Fingin, J. McDonald and wife, R. Alexander, R. Moran, M. Maguil, W. Lomoyer, J. V. Diaz, Thos. Lisette, R. Stewart, Chas. Foster, M. Irwin, E. McMahon, H. Lafferty, C. Renken and wife, W. Anderson, and one seaman sent home by United States Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets.... 11 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 42 | Gov. Island. 1 31 | Hell Gate.... 2 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, July 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana July 10, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Lyuner.

Ship Golden Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Wilson, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal and salt to master. June 2, lat. 46 20, lon. 15 30, fell in with ship Amanda, from Newcastle for New-York; parted co. 13th, in lat. 45 20, lon. 36 47.

Ship Commodore, (br., of Aberdeen,) Delgarone, Sunderland 46 ds., with coal to order—vessel to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had light westerly winds and calms with dense fog during the passage.

Ship Compromise, Zeregua, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Zeregua & Co. Has been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, and 7 ds. W. of George's with light westerly winds, calms and fog on the Banks; saw 15 large icebergs.

Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to Barbeck & Co. Has had light S. and W. winds during the entire passage; been 20 ds west of the Banks, with light W. winds and calms, and much fog; no date, on the Banks, spoke whale schr. E. H. Hatfield, of Provincetown, Cook, out 60 ds. on a cruise, with 100 bbls. oil.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Malone, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. & N. Smith & Co. 5 days to date, lat. 50, lon. 45, spoke ship Confidence, from Liverpool for New-York. The F. B. C. was 10 ds. in the vicinity of the Banks, enveloped in dense fog.

Ship Crimea, (of Kennebunk,) Peabody, Liverpool May 27, with coal and salt to master.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Merryman, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. and 153 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Napier, Keith, Liverpool June 14, with coal to Slate & Co.

Bark Achilles, (of Philadelphia,) Gallagher, London 35 ds., in ballast to Thos. Richardson & Co. Had light baffling winds and foggy weather since passing the Banks. June 26, lat. 45 20, lon. 26 16, signalized a ship showing a private signal—blue ground, a white diamond, and a star in centre of the diamond. June 29, came up with and exchanged colors with an Aus polacca brig, bound westward. July 4, lat. 42 5, lon. 61 39, signalized a Swedish bark showing Nos. 1,457, first distg. pendant, bound W.

Bark Clara, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 199 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. Has experienced nothing but westerly winds and fogs the entire passage; saw a number of icebergs and much field ice on

LAW REPORTS.

Remedy by Injunction—Power of a Court of Equity.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas Galway et al. vs. *The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.*—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of July 9. The plaintiffs obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from making any confession of judgment, and from any alienation of the property of the Company. He also obtained an injunction restraining all creditors from commencing any action against the Company, together with an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. These injunctions and the order to show cause were obtained upon the allegation that the Company was insolvent, and would not go into voluntary dissolution, and that about half of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June last, and the creditors to that amount were about commencing suits. Upon the return to the order to show cause the defendants denied all the allegations of the plaintiffs that they, the defendants, had made any attempts to prefer creditors. They claimed to be doing a good business, and to be perfectly solvent. Their affidavits tended to show that their whole indebtedness was about $200,000, while their real estate was worth $500,000, subject only to a mortgage for $195,000. Upon these papers the defendants' counsel denied the right of a creditor at large, before obtaining judgment and execution, and while the real estate of the Company was lying open, to any relief in a Court of Equity, and contended that the Court had no power under its general jurisdiction in equity, or by virtue of any statute, to sequestrate the property of the Company and appoint a receiver in such a case.

The Court now rendered the following opinion in the case:

LEONARD, J.—The law forbids transfers of property by incorporations, in contemplation of insolvency.

Suffering a creditor to obtain judgment in the manner, and to the extent charged in this complaint, while the defendants' corporation is insolvent, with a view to give such creditor a preference, is, in my opinion, illegal on the part of the trustees or directors. Such a judgment will result in the transfer of the property of the corporation.

The company is wholly unable to pay its debts at present.

Our statutes contemplate an equal division of the property of insolvent corporations among their creditors.

The Court are authorized to restrain any creditor from proceeding at law, and obtaining a preference. (Sec. 65, p. 767, 5 Ed., 3 R. S.)

The injunction is authorized on behalf of any creditor. (Sec. 43, p. 763.)

The question to be tried is, whether or not the Trustees or Directors are illegally or fraudulently permitting certain creditors of the Corporation, of a favored class, to obtain a preference over other creditors by judgment; or at least that is one inquiry in the case, and certainly it is the question in this case wherein there is the least doubt as to the jurisdiction of this Court to interfere or grant relief.

The injunction against the Corporation and its Trustees or Directors must be continued.

As to the creditors of the Company, the injunction must be so far modified as to permit them to enter judgments, which are to stand as security, only subject to the judgment of the Court as to the validity and effect thereof on the final hearing in this action.

I find no authority for the appointment of a receiver, and the motion in that respect is denied.

Ten dollars costs of the motion to the party finally prevailing.

Order to be settled by the plaintiffs on one day's notice to defendant's attorneys.

Messrs. Dykes and O'Connor for plaintiffs. Messrs. Evarts and Choate for the Company and Trustees. Mr. Fessenden for the other defendants.

The Captain of the Daniel Drew Make Application for Discharge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Application of the Captain of the Daniel Drew.—The captain of the steamer *Daniel Drew*, charged with cruel and inhuman treatment on board his vessel towards his men, came in Court and asked to be discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that no complaint had been entered against him. The Court, after hearing the District-Attorney on behalf of the people, denied the application, and remanded the prisoner.

S. J. Tilden, for relator; District-Attorney Anthon opposed.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hannah M. Johnson.*—In this case, which was brought to forfeit the vessel as a prize, the motion was made to discharge from custody certain personal property found on board. The property was the effects of a Northern shipmaster, named Henry Reed, who was compelled to make his escape from New-Orleans, and not being able to take his baggage with him, made arrangements to have it sent North by this schooner, and the vessel being seized, his goods were seized with it.

The Court ordered the property to be discharged from custody and delivered to the claimant.

For the claimant, Mr. Donohue; for the United States, Mr. Smith.

Wills Admitted and Offered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Richard Sands, the circus rider, which we reported to have been lost, has been recently found, and is now offered for probate.

The will of A. B. Sands, late of the firm of A. B. and D. Sands, of this City, has also been offered for probate.

The wills of the following named persons, have been admitted to probate: Ann Taylor, Jacob H. Mott, Henry Tillman, John Kettleman and George Judd.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman and Woodruff, J. J.

Kimball vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Young vs. *Willet, Sheriff, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In the case of the matter of difference between Ellis, Executor, &c., vs. James Lynch.—Judgment in favor of the executors, with the costs allowed by statute, against the purchaser.

Clark vs. *Meigs, et al.*—Order reversed.

Reilly vs. *Cornell.*—Judgment dismissing complaint affirmed with costs.

Thompson vs. *Laing.*—Judgment of dismissal reversed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly and Brady.

Lewis vs. *Rider*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Seeley vs. *Newell*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Von Ethard vs. *Lights*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Myers vs. *Gerits*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Wood vs. *Pilcton*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Nourry vs. *Lord*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Baskin vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Company.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Pettis vs. *Bloomer.*—Judgment affirmed as to $200, and reversed as to the rest, without costs to either party.

Malone vs. *McKeckine, Jr.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Bayles vs. *Benedict et al.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Coleman vs. *Bean.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nelson vs. *Nixon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Powers vs. *Farrington.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Dunderdale vs. *Sauvestre.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Russell vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

After the rendition of these decisions the Court adjourned until Saturday, the 27th inst., for the rendition of further decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Theron H. Butterworth* vs. *Richard Pelton.*—Motion granted.

John S. Farrar et al, vs. *Charles Sherwood.*—Motion granted.

George Gould vs. *Charles Gould.*—Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing, to abide the event.

A Missouri Judge on Treason.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CATRON.

The St. Louis papers of July 11, bring us the recent charge of Judge CATRON to the Grand Jury summoned by the United States District Court. After alluding to the enormity of the crime of treason, and defining the terms used regarding it in the Constitution, Judge CATRON proceeded:

"A secret meeting, although that meeting be of conspirators, and although it met with a treasonable intent, is not in actual levying of war.

The distinctions thus drawn may be more briefly stated in these words: A treasonable *design*, unaccompanied, or not followed by a treasonable *act*, is not treason. A conspiracy to levy war is not an actual levying of war. The assembling of men, or an assemblage not in military array, or in an attitude of war, will not be an overt act. The assemblage must be a warlike assemblage—must be in sufficient force to have the appearance or posture of war, or must have resorted to forcible opposition, or must have marched in bodies or detachments towards some place of rendezvous, or done some other open visible act of war, before the overt act has been committed.

On this point it is apprehended you will have very little difficulty; for when war actually exists, inquiries into the precise steps, successively taken, from the inception of the treasonable design to the first overt act, may be of less importance than an investigation of the acts done towards carrying it on, or in giving aid and comfort of the enemy, in adherence to his cause. When war exists, all who are leagued in the general conspiracy, and perform any of the various and essential military parts of prosecuting it, are guilty of treason. Thus, a commissary who is at a distance from the scene of active military operations, and who may never have been present at any hostile rencontre, or even seen the rebels in camp or in military array, may, by furnishing supplies to the traitorous force, be as guilty as if called in battle with them in his hands. By being in his [illegible] with an officer commissioned to recruit, who enlists and forwards men to fill the rebel ranks; or with any other person who voluntarily furnishes them with money, arms, ammunition, provisions, or supplies, or who otherwise performs, if he be leagued in the general scheme, "any of the various or essential parts which in carrying on a war must be assigned to different individuals." It is necessary, however, that he should have been leagued in the general conspiracy, and have also performed some part towards its prosecution; for both the *intent* and *act* must exist, or the crime has not been perpetrated—is not complete.

If the treasonable intent does exist, however, the overt act may consist, not only in furnishing men, money, arms or provisions, but also in giving intelligence whereby the enemy may better conduct his hostile movements, be saved from reverses, or aided in his plans. It is obviously of great moment to be accurately informed of the numbers and position of an opposing force and of their plan of campaign or intended movements. At times, no more important aid can be given. Actual presence in the hostile ranks may be of far less assistance to the foe than a timely communication from a distance concerning the movements of the opposing force, whether actual or contemplated.

After war has been raised, then the plain duty of every one is to refrain from whatever acts can contribute to the enemy's advantage or assistance. In foreign wars all private communications, intercourse and trade between the contending nations are interdicted; but in insurrectionary movements, those not leagued in the general conspiracy, or aiding therein, are not necessarily forbidden all private intercourse or trade with peaceful and patriotic citizens resident within the insurrectionary districts.

What the policy of war *may* demand in some of its stages, it is not for the Judicial Department to determine, for it can only recognize existing facts growing out of the action of the political departments, and apply the established rules of law to those facts as they are presented. Whether the Government shall assume a condition of peace or war, foreign or domestic, it is not within the province of the judiciary to decide; for the war-making power is not vested in the Judicial Department. When a *foreign* war exists, there can be very little difficulty in ascertaining what acts amount to such an adherence to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort, as falls within the definition of treason; but in domestic conflicts, or rebellions and insurrections, the legal rule is not necessarily the same in all cases, and at all stages of hostile movements.

If a citizen of the United States, during a foreign war, adheres to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort, he violates his allegiance and is a traitor; and every act done towards carrying on a domestic war, or an insurrection raised by American citizens against their own Government, if done by one owing allegiance to the United States and with the intent to further the treasonable object, may fall within the definition of "levying war," and, therefore, the latter species of treason be broad enough to cover every such act during a rebellion or insurrection. Whatever, during a foreign war, would amount to "adhering to the foreign enemy, giving him aid and comfort," would generally be treason during an insurrection, if done in aid of the insurrectionists. Hence it is a rule of law, that "the joining with rebels in an act of rebellion, or with enemies in an act of hostility, will make a man a traitor."

"Furnishing rebels or enemies with money, arms, ammunition or other necessaries will *prima facie* make a man a traitor."

"Surrendering a castle to rebels, being in confederacy with the rebels is treason under the clause of "levying war," and so would be the holding against the Government of any of its forts, arsenals or navy-yards, or all of the same, or treacherously delivering them up to the rebels." In the exercise of constitutional authority and supremacy, the United States Government has a legal right to send its troops into any State or Territory of the United States, and to keep them there; and any attempt by a hostile force, though violence, or by assembling in military array, or in the posture of war, to keep such troops out of such State or Territory, or to drive out those who shall be there, or to oppose their marching, sojourning or remaining in such State or Territory, or any assembling of armed men in military array, or with a warlike appearance, or in force, for such a treasonable purpose; or aid or assistance given to those engaged in such a treasonable attempt, knowingly and with the intent to further their treasonable designs, will be treason against the United States.

[illegible] suggestions will be useful to reach a sound conclusion concerning every case brought before you involving the crime of treason. I have endeavored constantly to put before you the essential elements of the offence [illegible] attention of the over[illegible] You should also bear in mind that my expressions of opinion, or [illegible] upon public men and movements, [illegible] or ministers, the discussion of [illegible] and policy, or the assertion of any one [illegible] doctrines, or the [illegible] of any one [illegible] petitioning [illegible] grievances [illegible] citizens [illegible] does not constitute treason in any legal sense of the term, and it is with treason in a legal sense only that I can deal."

Steel-Clad Steam Frigates.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you explain why our Government have not taken steps to plate some stanch little steamer for the emergency with iron plates, so as to make her shot-proof? Surely some boat could be found that could be so plated, and with a heavy rifled cannon or two on board, they would be of great use to shell out such places as Sewell's Point, or any place where the rebels are at present annoying us.

Imagine a mail-clad gun-boat going into Charleston harbor, and shelling the batteries along each side of the harbor, or any point South. Nothing would distrust the rebels more than the fact that we had steamers that could run into their ports past forts with impunity.

It is reported in the papers of this City that the steamship *Yorktown*, formerly running between New-York and Richmond, has been covered with iron by the rebels, and I don't see anything to hinder her from shelling out our troops at Newport's News, or any camp within two, or probably three, miles from the shore; and if she be covered even imperfectly, what an immense advantage she would have over anything we could send against her.

Had we had iron-plated gun-boats, Fort Sumter could have been relieved to a certainty, and, who knows, but this war averted.

The rebels seem to be wide awake, and it becomes us to be on our guard. We have the means and appliances to plate a small steamer in a very short time, and we shall find it to our advantage to do so.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861. GLOIRE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, Joseph Webster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY EXPRESS.
SEAT OF WAR,
FORTRESS MONROE, &c.
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, BALTIMORE, ANNAPOLIS, &c.

We have United States Government permission to carry packages of goods and money to above-mentioned places. Freight or packages to SOLDIERS should be prepaid as we charge only half the regular rates.

Our GREAT EASTERN and PHILADELPHIA EXPRESSES sent as formerly.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

BOOK AGENTS!

We have a complete outfit for you, viz: ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DAYS IN FORT SUMTER. Price 12 cents. A steel engraving of Col. Ellsworth. The Ellsworth Memorial. National Envelope and Paper. Jesse Colby, of New-Jersey, has sold 4,200 of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DAYS IN FORT SUMTER.

N. TEBBALS & CO., No. 120 Nassau-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Odontotype, &c. Post for pertinent pamphlet.

E. ATWOOD, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A LITTLE GIRL OF 13 YEARS IS anxious to place herself in a family where she can obtain food and clothing; is willing to help in anything she can do; no wages. Call, or address No. 32 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Wages suitable to the times. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chamberma d and waitress, understands her duties thoroughly, is willing and obliging, and of kind disposition. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COMPANION OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY a lady, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family. Address, post-paid to No. 151 West 11th-st., stating where an interview can be had. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; best of City reference given from last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family or hotel in city or country; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts, ice cream, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit in the best manner; has City reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and ice cream; has no objection to a first-class lady and gentleman's boarding-house. can give first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, does up linens in good style; wages $7. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $7. Best of City reference. City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman wishes a situation as a good thorough cook and to assist at washing and ironing; is an excellent baker, understands French and Spanish cooking; City reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. A girl wants to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; wages, $5. Call at No. 521 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS PASTRY AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation (City or country) it will be found to know her duties thoroughly; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; no objection to assist in the washing. Possess a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 317 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook, understands all sorts of plain and pastry cooking; also a waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a private family. Call at No. 197 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; can give three years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 248 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; wages not so much of an object as a steady place; best of references. Call at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room; can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with good reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron in style. Can be seen at No. 17 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard-working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do fluting; has the best of City references from last place; would not object going to the country with a respectable family; would engage permanently if required. Can be seen at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE wants a situation; from long experience, is fully competent to take the whole charge of an infant; is willing to sew if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 227 West 39th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of procuring a home in the country, as nurse and chambermaid; is a good family seamstress; a quiet home is more desired than wages; she is an excellent nurse, and very fond of children; willing to do anything that is required of her by her employers. Call or address, for one week, No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Refers to her last employers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av., until suited.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; will make herself generally useful in the City or country; wages, $6; good reference given. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country. Would make himself useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 294 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and wife, without children, situations: the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook; both thoroughly understand their business and can produce first-rate references. Address E. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman: has no objection to any part of the country; can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. L., No. 246 West 14th st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a man who understands farming in all its branches, and the care of stock, and everything that is connected with a farm; he is willing and obliging, and can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a private family. Call at No. 197 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

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AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife with strangers: the man is a gardener; his wife to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Best of references given. Address G. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the business in every department, and not afraid to work; wages no object. Address No. 531 1st-av., for three days, to E. M. Letters from the country punctually attended to.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A THOROugh business man, who has lost all, and will now devote his entire time to the interest of a party wishing a man reliable in every particular. He will go to Europe, South America, California, or to any part of the world, or engage in any business that will pay liberally. The most unexceptionable City references, by addressing H. H. DAVISON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, Box 112 *Times* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFfice, one entry clerk, four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,

The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
INCLUDING

600 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, at $1 50 to $5 per Robe.
460 BAREGE ROBES, at less than one-third their cost of importation.
200 GRENADINE ROBES, from $7 to $15—former prices, from $20 to $50.
260 pieces best quality FRENCH ORGANDIES, 12½ to 15 cents per Yard.
300 pieces yard-wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, fast colors, 12½ cents per Yard.
500 pieces PRINTED CALICOES, Merrimac styles, from 6¼ to 8 cents per Yard.
50 pieces 8-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 25 cents per Yard.
200 pieces 3-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c. to 10c. per Yard.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.

The announcement that our immense stock would be reduced in price about fifty cents on the dollar, has given such universal satisfaction to the thousands that have thronged our store the past week, that we have determined to make a display of bargains on MONDAY, July 15, and during the week, which would be impossible to appreciate without examination.

5,000 Straw Bonnets, closing at 6c.
4,750 Straw Bonnets, closing at 18c., 25c., 37c.
5,000 yards Bonnet ribbons, closing at 4c., 6c.
4,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 8c., 10c.
9,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 SPRAYS FLOWERS, CLOSING OUT AT ANY PRICE.
10,000 Worked Bands, closing at 4c., 6c., 8c.
5,600 Worked Bands, closing at 10c., 12c., 15c.
1,750 Needlework Sets, closing at 25c., 50c., 75c.
750 Worked Collars, closing at 6c.
3,450 Rich Needlework Collars, closing at 25c., 31c.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, CLOSING OUT AT 5 CENTS.
1,000 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 6c.
750 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 12c.
Rich Pusher Lace Vails, closing at half price.
3,000 pairs ladies' Lisle Gloves, closing at 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,500 pairs ladies' Lisle Gauntlets, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 pairs Silk Mitts, closing at 10c., 12c., 20c.
3,500 PIECES RUFFLING, CLOSING OUT AT 20c. A PIECE.
Parasols closing at 50 cents.
Parasols closing at 75 cents.
Parasols closing at $1.
Spool Thread, 1c.; Needles, 3c.; Pins, 3c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen.

Milliners, merchants and others are invited to give the stock in the two stores a careful examination, as we are determined to close out our Spring and Summer goods, even at less than

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. — J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN And other UNCURRENT MONEY Bought at best rates, payable in Coin, New-York Exchange, Or Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged. Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to. DEPOSITS RECEIVED. BROTHERTON & NETTLETON. Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $600, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMINS, Accountant.

$5,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed. F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 59 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 112 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

A S TUTOR.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROfessor of the French language in one of the first institutions of this City, and who can furnish the highest references, wishes to occupy the vacation as tutor in a private family or in a tour through Canada as tutor of a few youths. The attention of parents is called to the advantages of such a trip, both for practice of the language and health of the pupils. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school or seminary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one, either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—A WELL QUALified principal (with satisfactory testimonials) is wanted for a long-established academy. Connected with the institution is a boarding-house for pupils, of which the principal will be expected to take charge. Address Trustees of Academy, Kinderhook, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company., payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st. MARK BANKS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. O. KETCHUM and D. O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 26 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance requested (by important business). GEORGE CATLIN, Assignee.

ASSEMBLY OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A REgular meeting will be held at Fireman's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.
The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.
And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to	$278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to	$70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2nd sts.—The usual Semi-annual Interest on Deposits entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1 and if not drawn will bear interest same as deposit.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A BUNCE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under; and five (5) per cent. on sums over $500. All interest not called for, will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BALL, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MSEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 66 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON ALTER, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received. ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATH C SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurient Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, ISAIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, to ascertain the same and be finally and specially ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1850, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount thereof, by the day of the expiration of the time given in said notice shall not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24 law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, October 20, 1860.
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
law6mM*

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODuces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Stauts Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 4th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Powery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of Paris,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. ROMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 83 Broadway; and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chulugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach: has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gloom. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail

LINES TO THE LADY
FROM WHOM I BORROWED THE PLAY OF PIZARRO.

(WRITTEN ON RETURNING THE BOOK.)

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

All that man should be to woman,
In his friendship true,
All that Rolla was to Cora,
I would be to you,
For you have a noble nature,
Golden as Peru.

Don Alonzo married Cora,
Well her heart he knew,
But his friendship was for Rolla,
Faithful, leal and true—
Feelings he approved in Cora,
I discern in you.

In this strange, romantic story,
My devotion view:
Rolla gave his life for Cora
And Alonzo too—
So would I, with the same motive,
Peril mine for you.

Men their homage pay to women,
And with love pursue;
But long since my heart for ever
Bade to love adieu:—
All I have on earth is friendship—
That I give to you.

THE TRIAD;

OR,

ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY LIEUT. HENRY L. LANGFORD.

CHAPTER I.

THE FOREST.

It was the crisis of the great American Revolution. It was the time when the two opposing causes had mustered their utmost power, and were preparing for the final and the decisive struggle. The hand of war lay heavy upon all, and the land groaned under the accumulated ills of years of strife.

In addition to the great contending parties in this momentous strife, there were others, composed of the lowest and basest of mankind, who took advantage of the distracted state of affairs to add to the general ills, and indiscriminately plunder their helpless countrymen. Under such fantastic names as "Cow Boys" and "Skinners," they wandered in roving bands, enveloping the country in ruin and conflagration.

A large district in the neighborhood of New-York was thus overrun by these miscreants. Life became uncertain, property valueless, and a hostile army itself was not so much dreaded as they.

The sun was slowly setting on a sultry Summer day in the year 1780, when a strange company came upon the scene, on the road that ran between New-York and Philadelphia.

It was a war party of Indians, about thirty in number. They were all stalwart men, remarkable for stature and agility; their bodies were hideously painted, and covered with the grotesque war gear that the savage loves. They passed quickly onward with a pace which was half running and half walking, and as they went they dragged with them a young white man, whose despairing face and pinioned arms showed that he was a prisoner.

All around were the primeval woods, deep, dark, and hid in an impenetrable shade, whose gloom deepened every moment with the gathering twilight. In the distance rose hills which were clothed in their forest robes up to their very summits. The winding road was the only sign of human handiwork in all the scene.

Soon a light gleamed in the distance. With an exclamation of satisfaction the Indians quickened their pace. Passing rapidly down a long descent, they followed a turn in the road, and there, in an opening of the forest, they halted directly in front of an immense fire.

Close beside the fire there stood two men of striking appearance.

One was dressed as an Indian Chief. Tall, sinewy, and athletic, he seemed the beau ideal of a savage warrior. His face, however, presented a singular contradiction of expressions. His eye was as keen and quick as light, but it was full of intelligence. His features were Indian in their outline, yet they had all that mobility and expressiveness which is the result of civilization. His air, also, his gestures and manner as he talked with his companion, were rather those of an Englishman than an Indian brave.

His companion was evidently an American, and he was dressed in common country clothing. His manner was that of one accustomed to command, his voice was imperious, his eye black and flashing.

Between those two men there was a certain marvelous resemblance. It was not so much in material outline of feature as in that subtle spiritual likeness which nature stamps upon the faces of a family.

These two men were so absorbed in their own conversation that they did not notice the war party till they had come close to the fire, bringing their prisoner with them.

The American gave a careless glance at the new-comers, and then walked slowly away, his head bent on his bosom.

The chief advanced toward his men.

"Who is this?" he asked, in the Huron language.

"A messenger," said a tall warrior, roughly.

"Who sent him?"

"Washington."

"Where was he going?"

"To his French brother with this message."

Saying this, the savage held out a package to his chief. The latter took it. He opened it with a calm and almost careless manner, and after glancing hastily through the contents, he walked over toward the American, and said, in perfectly good English:

"There is not anything new in this. You've sent them word already."

At these words the prisoner uttered a cry.

"Save me! save me! My God! you must be an Englishman"——

"Peace," shouted the chief. "If you want to live you had better keep quiet."

"But surely—surely," cried the young man, who was scarcely more than a boy, "you will not leave me in the hands of these fiends? For, mercy's sake, loosen these cords."

"Cords!" cried the chief, with terrible emphasis. "You will soon learn another use for cords."

"It is not for myself that I care," said the poor boy, "but for my mother. She has only me——"

"Peace, I tell you."

"That dispatch had nothing harmful in it," continued the prisoner. "You said just now that you had sent word before."

"Ha!" shouted the chief, advancing close to the lad. "You heard that, did you? Then you have spoken your own doom."

The American also started, and came toward the prisoner.

The latter was as pale as death at the chief's last words, but no sooner had he seen the American than he gave a shout of joy.

"General Arnold!" he cried, in an ecstasy of delight.

It was now the American's turn to grow pale.

"What?" he cried, in a low voice.

"Oh, save me—*you* will. Do you not remember me? I marched with you to Canada—I was by your side on the plains of Abraham—and at Montreal—and at St. Johns. My glorious General! do you not remember the drummer-boy, Tom Poole? Do you not remember how I charged with you against Burgoyne?"

A tempest of conflicting emotions passed over Arnold's brow. As the boy paused, they were succeeded by a deep cloud.

"Boy," said he, "I have buried the past out of my remembrance forever."

"What!" exclaimed the lad, as he reeled under this cruel blow. "Will you disown me, and leave me to the mercies of these fierce savages?"

"I am done with mercy," said Arnold, sternly; "I seek now only revenge."

"This to me," faltered the boy, "from *you*? Oh, my General!"

"Even so," said Arnold, sternly. "Friend is a word that I do not know. I cannot create any exceptional pity for you. Better friends than you must fall before long."

The lad looked long and earnestly in Arnold's face, but found there no ray of hope. His suspense was followed by despair.

And now, in his despair, all boyish weakness vanished. Finding death inevitable, he summoned up all his fortitude to meet it like a hero.

"If you doom me," he said, "you doom your country! Remember that, General Arnold."

"Be it so."

"I am in the service of my country. If I die, it will be for her, and my blood and my country's curse will fall on you."

"I will survive it," sneered Arnold.

"False traitor!" cried the boy, in a frenzy of indignation, "will you dare to betray the holy cause of Liberty at such a time as this?"

"Gondo," said Arnold, quietly, I think I will leave you to finish this conversation. It is your affair. I don't control you. I have nothing at all to do with it. You will have to do just as you please."

"Oh, my country!" cried the boy. "Would that my death could compensate for this man's treason!"

"It would take a thousand lives like you's to do that."

"Would that I had a thousand lives," said the boy, "how gladly I would lay them down."

"Enough!" said the chief, whom Arnold had called Gondo; "warriors, assemble."

The Indians obeyed.

"Prisoner," said Gondo, as the Indians assembled in a ring around the fire, "you are in the hands of a tribunal devoted to the interests of His Majesty King George. We have but one sentence for those whom we capture, and we only capture those for whom that sentence is appropriate. Our aim is to extinguish disloyalty, and quench rebellion."

"You are worthy subjects of King George," said the prisoner, scornfully, glancing at the savages; "he is partial to such as you."

"We are very useful to him."

"Yet the time will come when this afflicted land will be fully avenged," said the lad, with kindling eyes.

"There is revenge to be had all around," said Gondo. "Who am I? Have I no revenges?" and his eyes blazed with intense lustre.

"You may take a few lives, but freedom will conquer at last. I am glad to give mine for my country. Merciless wretch, more merciless than these ignorant savages with whom you associate, as sure as there is a God in heaven, you will one day meet with a fit retribution."

Gondo gave a sinister smile.

"It is evident that it would never do to let you escape," said he; "you know too much. You might recognize us to our injury if we let you off."

"It would indeed be to your injury, wretch. I defy you. I care not how much you may torture me, and not even if you burn me at the stake."

"You are quite mistaken about us," said Gondo, with a sarcastic smile; "torturing and burning are too barbarous by far, for us. We merely extinguish life in the simplest manner."

While the chief was speaking, and even while the lad was preparing to answer, the end came.

A huge savage stepped up behind the prisoner. There was a sudden report, and the undaunted soul of the drummer-boy had joined the army of martyrs.

The report rang wildly and terribly through the forest, waking innumerable echoes, and flowing far away in long reverberations. As the last sounds ceased, Arnold walked up to where the body lay.

For a few moments he regarded it in silence, with folded arms.

"Poor lad!" he murmured. "It was hard to condemn you, and refuse your prayers, but it would have been ruin to save you. Yet I am not responsible. If I had not been here you would as certainly have perished."

He paused and looked around. "And this," he said pensively, "is the beginning. Where will it end? But away with such thoughts as these. There is no remedy for me. Ruin presses me from behind. Revenge for all my wrongs incites me from before. Onward—and let all who are in my path perish."

After further conversation with Gondo, Arnold prepared to depart. One by one the Indians went away, their dusky figures melting like shadows in the surrounding gloom, until at last all the scene was deserted, and nothing was left but the prostrate form of the dead, faintly illuminated by the last flickering rays of the expiring fire.

CHAPTER II.

GONDO.

A few hours afterwards the stillness was broken by the thunder of horsehoofs over the stony road. The moon had risen, and was shining brightly downward as the rider approached the opening in the forest. The smoke of the dying fire arrested his attention, and reigning up his horse, he regarded it fixedly.

At length he caught sight of the body of the youth. Uttering an exclamation, he turned his horse toward it.

Upon reaching the spot he dismounted, and turned the face round, so that the full rays of the moon were cast directly upon it. Scarcely had he done so than he uttered a cry.

"Tom Poole!" he cried; "poor, poor fellow. Have you come to this?"

He examined it then more closely. He distinguished the mortal wound, and felt that the heart had ceased to beat forever; and upon the top of the head he found the trace of the remorseless savage—the trace of the scalping knife. But this was a peculiar mark, for it was cut off in the shape of a triangle, and the scalp was fastened on the breast of the dead.

"The Triad!" cried the new comer.

"Oh, assassins! Whoever ye be, base cowards, that strike in the dark. Would that I had a few resolute souls to follow me so that I might trace you out. I would find you then, even if it were in the very heart of the British camp."

"Too late!" he continued. "I can do nothing here, and time presses. I must away."

Hastily mounting his horse, he continued his journey at the same rapid pace.

He was a young man, with fine martial figure, and handsome, open-hearted face, with hair that clustered round his brow like the locks of Antinous. He was dressed in the uniform of captain in the Continental army, and was armed to encounter the dangers of the road.

His horse was a powerful animal, which kept on for a long time at one rapid rate of speed, until the dawn gradually woke over the eastern hills. By this time he drew near to a village.

There the wearied rider stopped and slept for a few hours. Rising again, he went out and prepared to resume his journey. While thus engaged, a man drew near who clapped him brusquely on the shoulder, exclaiming:

"Hallo, Harry Temple! Why, I thought you were at West Point."

"Captain Gondo," cried Temple, looking up and smilingly shaking hands. "How are you? Yes, I was at West Point, but I had to leave on important business."

"Whither?"

"To Philadelphia."

"Dispatches?"

"Yes."

"And when did you come through?"

"Last night."

"Last night!"—a perceptible shadow passed over Gondo's face—"how many were with you?"

"None."

"None? Did you come alone?"

"Yes."

"It was the boldest thing you ever did. I hear the Tories are out, all through the intervening country."

"I believe they must be," said Temple sadly.

"Did you hear or see anything of them," asked Gondo, with unfeigned anxiety.

"Yes."

"Where?"

"At Jenken's Opening, a lonely place, too," said Temple, with a slight shudder. "I found there the dead body of as noble-hearted and as true a fellow as ever breathed. Poor Tom Poole."

"Tom Poole!" cried Gondo. "I have heard of him. He was a brave fellow. And do you say that he was killed?"

"Foully killed."

"How?"

"By that assassin's band—the Triad."

"Good heavens!"

"He was alone, and had been assassinated."

"What wretches!"

"I feel as though he calls on me to avenge him. If I can obtain leave, I will take a band of resolute men and hunt out these villains, if I have to march through the whole country."

"And I will join you," cried Gondo, with a fine burst of indignation. Count on me, first of all, my dear Temple."

"I will—I will. To tell the truth, I did think of you as the first man that I would ask."

"That's right. And if we could get enough men I would like nothing better than to hunt out every 'Cow-boy' also, and hang every man of them up from the nearest tree."

"Ah, if the men could only be spared!"

"And why can they not?"

"Because every soldier is wanted. The army is concentrating, you know, so as to act with the French, in striking a decisive blow upon the British. But you know all this as well as I. Have you not got your orders?"

"Oh, yes."

"And when are you going?"

"I'm going to Philadelphia this morning," said Gondo.

"Are you?" cried Temple, with delight. "Then we can go together."

"Yes, if you can wait three hours for me."

"Three hours?" and Temple's countenance fell. "My dear Gondo, I cannot wait three minutes."

"Are you in such a hurry?"

"Yes, I cannot wait another moment."

"And, unfortunately, I have much to do here before I go," said the other.

"Well, well, I'm very sorry; but we'll meet again soon," said Temple, who now mounted his horse. Bidding his companion adieu, the young soldier put spurs to his horse, and was off like a flash.

Gondo watched him in silence for some time. His dark complexion, sharp and jet-black eyes, and thin aquiline nose, all heightened the sinister expression of his face. As he stood watching the rapidly-departing rider, another joined him.

"The Continental uniform is more becoming than the dress of a Sachem," said the new-comer, with his usual sneer. Gondo turned and saw Arnold.

"When you go to West Point you will do well to get rid of that man," said he.

"I have been thinking so."

"He would be very apt to interfere in any plans."

"I must see to it."

"What time will you start for Philadelphia?"

"Immediately."

CHAPTER III.

WASHINGTON AND HIS STAFF.

In a chamber in Philadelphia there was at that time an illustrious company. Here Harry Temple had gone immediately upon his arrival, and here he now communicated what he had to tell.

"This Triad gang," said General Knox, bluntly, "seems to be worse than any of them. There is an air of bravado about their system of marking their victims which is maddening to think of. They cannot be Indians, or they would carry the scalp away; and yet I can scarcely bring myself to believe that any white men could be found who would thus make themselves savages."

"Oh," exclaimed De La Luzerne, the French Envoy, "is it not worse to kill a man than to scalp him?"

"But to scalp their victims adds to the atrocity of the crime," cried Knox.

"My friends," said Lafayette, "it is a painful fact, not only that civil war is more bitter than all other wars, but that the civilized man far surpasses the savage in excess of cruelty when he gives himself up to his passions. In this war our enemies stop at nothing; and not content with hiring savages to fight for them, they rival the savages themselves in cruelty."

"Oh, for the hour when we shall close with them finally," cried Knox.

"It is not far distant," said Lafayette.

"Our combined forces will be irresistible."

"And all the more so since they fight the battles of glorious Freedom."

"We have had some glorious triumphs; but the greatest of them all is yet to come."

"Yes; in our present state, when we meet them, victory will be certain."

"But, I confess, I would give more for the annihilation of these gangs of assassins, than for a victory over the entire British Army."

"Let us achieve the greater first, and then we can accomplish the less."

"I hope our glorious Arnold will have his part to perform," said De La Luzerne, who had a deep admiration for that general.

"His fiery nature," said Lafayette, "has unfortunately made him many enemies; but in battle he is a hero."

"Yes; in battle," cried Luzerne, "he is a Bayard—sans peur, et sans reproache."

"His troubles have been bad for the common cause."

"And they have greatly embittered his own soul."

Meanwhile, the leader of them all sat quietly among them, absorbed in thought. No man ever impressed others with such deep feelings of reverence as did Washington. All bowed to him with involuntary confession of his superiority. His calm and comprehensive spirit seemed to dwell upon a plane above the reach of common minds, whence he could look out upon a wider field of view than could be grasped by others. This large insight into men and things gave him knowledge of all the difficulties before him, but also showed him the distant goal, clearly and plainly.

"Gentlemen," said he, "a few assassinations may startle us, but need not make us despair. There are more dangerous things than murders. I find that, by some means or other, some of our most vital secrets are divulged to the enemy."

The whole company gave an involuntary start.

"Secrets, gentlemen, which should only be known to a very few of us, are already quite familiar to Sir Henry Clinton. It would not be so bad were these gained from dispatches that the enemy may chance to take. But there are certain things which have never been committed to dispatches, or writing of any kind, and these have been in some way communicated to him. Traitors must be around us, and spies in our midst, whom we do not dream of. And yet who the traitor is, baffles my comprehension; I only know that one thing must be. Time only can tell us more. Meanwhile we will have to be more than ever on the watch!"

At this intelligence a deep silence fell upon all.

Washington resumed in a kind of half soliloquy:

"The easiest part of this war is that which we wage against the British; the most difficult and dangerous is that which is carried on among ourselves. To meet in battle, to guide armies, to attack, or to defend, all this is easy and inspiring. The soul grows strong with such an exercise. But to battle with prejudice, jealousy, envy, and discouragements of every kind, to find apathy instead of zeal, and sullen discontent instead of earnest support—to be checked, thwarted, betrayed, in every way, and to see ten new difficulties rise up in the place of every one that has been removed—this, my friends, is a hard and a terrible fight."

"Yes," said Lafayette, whose generous and sympathetic nature entered instinctively into all the difficulties of his great associate—"Yes—and it is a struggle that gives no fame. If we are overcome we are disgraced, and if we conquer them we gain no glory, for this kind of enemy is not visible to the general world."

"Concerning these secrets, gentlemen," pursued Washington, "which have been divulged to the enemy, I have been forced to one conclusion, and it is rather a fearful one. Each branch of this treasonable correspondence may seem to be isolated and unimportant. But I am sorry to say that it is not so. They seem to be the scattered outworks of one grand and comprehensive plot. That plot has not yet been completed, although it is rapidly developing itself. What may be the inner core and essence of this I cannot tell, but I have already imagined the result, if it is successfully carried out——"

"What, what!" cried all, breathlessly.

"Ruin," said Washington, with impressive tones. "Deep, and utter, and lasting ruin to us and all our hopes."

The company eyed one another in dismay. Such language as this from such a man sank with fearful weight into their hearts. It was all the worse since he finally confessed that he could not even imagine who the traitor was, or what was the central aim of all these minor treacheries.

"I have tried to discover messengers, but in vain. I have wondered whether this new gang that calls itself the 'Triad' may not be concerned in it. But who knows anything about the Triad?"

"No one," said Knox, "no one. Every one who has seen them has died, and received their mark on his scalp."

"It will never do to let this thing go on in this way," said Lafayette. "If this band is dangerous, exterminate it."

At this Harry Temple started.

"This gang unites the cruelty of the savage," said Washington, "with the skill of the white man. Do you not see, gentlemen, how they are already affecting the minds of the people? The leader of this gang has evidently heard of the ancient '*Vehmegericht*.'"

"The *Vehmegericht*!" cried Lafayette. "So it is. It is arising again on a small scale in America."

"Small now, but who knows where it may end."

"Their leader evidently understands the minds of men. Mystery, and cruelty, and darkness, can always excite the fear of the multitude."

By this time Harry Temple had caught the eye of Washington, who saw that he wished to speak, and kindly encouraged him.

"If men could be spared," said Harry, in modest but eager tones, "I would like to lead a company to find out these miscreants; I know some bold spirits that would accompany me, and I think we could learn something of them."

The company listened approvingly; Washington alone did not seem to assent.

"If our men," said he, "were more numerous, I would let you go at once on this duty. But they are few, and every man is wanted for the coming conflict."

Harry Temple understood the General's meaning, and bowed.

"Perhaps, however," said Washington, "after this present movement is made we may have some time to devote to these fellows, and then the commission shall be yours."

Harry Temple was overwhelmed with delight at the appreciation of his abilities, though disappointed at not being able to use them immediately. Other thoughts, however, soon took possession of his mind.

In a little while he took his departure, and went out into the streets. With brightened eye and quick step he paced along.

"I wonder how she will receive me," said he. And with this thought he knocked at the door of a fine mansion in the upper part of the city.

"Is Miss Wells at home?"

"Yes," replied the servant, and the young officer entered.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LOVERS.

After waiting for a few moments in the principal room, the door opened, and a young lady entered. Her graceful figure and lovely face might well have excited the young man's admiration, and won his love. As she greeted him, her face showed a slight embarrassment, which made her all the more charming.

She could not have been over seventeen, and she had a fresh, frank manner, and a girlish laugh that was fascinating in the extreme.

"Is your father at home now?" asked Temple.

"Yes, he is in the city; but he is not in the house," said she, with a slight blush, "or you would not be sitting so quietly in this room."

"Has he not relented toward me?"

"No; not at all. But, indeed, I do not think that he gives you a thought now. His mind is all engrossed in business."

"His political feelings, I suppose, are as strong as ever?"

"Yes, quite as strong," and the young girl's face became filled with anxiety. "I do not know what will become of us in this place. My father does not dare to open his lips now; but I am afraid he will get into trouble."

"Oh, if he remains quiet he will not get into trouble," said Temple, cheerily; and then, to remove the anxiety which his fair companion showed, he recounted to her the events of his journey. She listened with breathless attention.

"Who is this Gondo?" she asked, at length.

"Do you not know him?"

"Oh, yes; I have seen him here. But who or what is he? His swarthy face makes him look like an Arab, but his manner and accent are English. Besides, he is well educated, and well informed. He would be an agreeable companion if he were not so terrible."

"His complexion is rather dark, I confess. I don't know what country he can belong to."

"I think he is an Arab."

"But his whole manner is English."

"Is he a friend of yours?" she asked.

"Yes," said Temple, "though we are not devoted to each other. He is a pleasant companion, and we have often met."

"Do you think he is a man to be trusted?"

"Well—as much as men generally are," said Temple, with a smile. "But if you dislike him, I will avoid him."

"Oh!" said the other, with a little confusion, "do not be influenced by me."

"But how can I help it?"

"I do not know what you mean."

"Do you not Clara?" said the young man, in a deep tone of voice, drawing his chair nearer to her.

But Clara did not seem to invite any confidences. Indeed, she seemed to dread them. She looked around in a kind of dismay.

"Clara," again said Temple, in deep emotion.

Her eyes met his for one moment—his, earnest, adoring; hers filled in all their dark depth with a strange expression, as though affection struggled with maiden timidity. It was but for an instant, however. The next moment she made a desperate effort to change the course of conversation.

"What can this Gondo be?" she said, slowly, looking downward as she spoke.

But Temple could not now be diverted from his aim. His whole soul was roused. He had called her by her own name, which he so dearly loved. He must now tell her all.

"Will you listen to me for one moment," he asked, imploringly, "dearest Clara?"

Clara again caught his eye, and her face flamed into confusion.

At length she started abruptly from her chair.

"There! there! He is pursued!" she cried, in a half distracted manner.

"Who! what?"

"My father! Oh, I am so afraid."

She leaned against the window, and looked up the street.

"There is nothing there," said Temple, with some vexation.

"But my father has already been pursued to his house by a frantic mob, and now I live in hourly fear of his life."

"Is it possible?" cried Temple, in surprise.

"Yes. They have threatened to burn the house down if he is found communicating with the British."

"But he wouldn't do that, would he?" asked Temple.

"I'm afraid—I'm afraid," said Clara, "he has some secret employment."

"Then let him beware!" cried Temple, in an unvoluntary burst of wrath.

"Beware?" cried Clara. "And do you, too, threaten?" She started back from him.

"Threaten? Ah, no; forgive me. You misunderstood me. I only thought of the dangers to which he exposed himself."

But Clara looked coldly upon him.

"Whatever fate falls upon him," she said, with calm and resolute tone, "is shared by me. I accompany him in every danger. If he is attacked, I also will be attacked; and if I am not strong enough to fight, I am yet strong enough to die!"

Temple turned pale; he felt as though a wide gulf were opening between him and Clara.

"Call him a Tory and a traitor," she said passionately, "but to me he is a father, and I will be his faithful daughter through every trial!"

"Oh, Clara, I beseech you do not speak to me in such a tone. Forgive me if by any chance I have offended you. Clara, I would give my life for *your* father."

"You have no reason to love him," she said.

"I do not love him," said Temple.

"Then why do you talk about dying for him?" said Clara.

"It would be for *you*—for *you*!" cried Temple, with kindling eye, and voice tremulous with emotion. "I love you—I adore you! Will you not hear me—will you not listen to me? Give me some hope—you cannot be so cruel as to turn me away! Speak! I beseech you, Clara!"

The young man paused, and, seizing her hand, he looked earnestly and imploringly at her. Clara's eyes fell beneath the ardor of his glance. She looked troubled and frightened. She gently drew her hand from his.

"Will you not give me one ray of hope?" asked Temple, with an imploring voice—"not one word——"

"Oh!" cried Clara, at last, bursting into tears, "if you do love me as you say you do—if this is true—spare me now! Do not——"

But at this moment the door was flung open, and a man entered the room. He was pale and breathless. He started back as he saw Temple.

"Father! father!" exclaimed Clara, rushing up to him. "Oh! I am so glad. I have been so anxious. Have they threatened you again? Are you pursued?"

"Sir!" exclaimed Wells, looking haughtily at Temple, "have you forgotten what I told you when you were here last?"

"No, sir, I have not," said Temple.

"You seem to have done so," said Wells. "So, in order to freshen your memory, I will tell you again: You are not wanted here, Sir! You are a low-born, ill-bred rebel! Do you hear that? And if words cannot keep you away, I will try what virtue there is in kicks! That was what I told you when you were here last!" cried Wells, in a furious rage, "and that is what I tell you now!"

"Sir," said Temple, "were you any one else than the father of Clara, you would answer with your life for such an insult!"

"The father of her whom you so familiarly call 'Clara,'" said Wells, "is infinitely obliged to you for your distinguished consideration. Perhaps you find it equally convenient to have such an excuse for pocketing an insult."

Temple turned as pale as death.

"Is it not enough, sir," continued Wells, "that my life is made a torment by your associates out side? Is it not enough that I cannot walk the streets in peace? Must you, too, come to invade the privacy of my own house, to act the spy—to plot against me—to—— In the name of Heaven," cried Wells, lashing himself to fury, "are you going? I don't want to kick you out, or you will bring a mob here to sack the house. What will you take to go peaceably? Will a hundred pounds do? Speak!"

Temple uttered a terrible oath. At this painful scene Clara had clung to her father with pale face and despairing look. The deadly insult which Temple had received banished from him the last vestige of consideration for Wells.

"Miserable man!" he cried, "do you talk about spying and treason—and to me? Thank God, my name is unsullied, and the insults which you throw at me fall back upon yourself."

He turned away, not daring to speak more, for a fiery passion raged through every vein, and had Clara not been present, he would have wiped out his insult with blood. Slowly, with rigid limbs and livid face he passed out of the house.

CHAPTER V.

LYNCH LAW.

Distracted by a thousand contending feelings, the young officer walked swiftly out into the country, and sought to soothe his ruffled spirits by vigorous and violent exercise. Yet the insults of Wells had cut him to the very soul, and could not easily be forgotten.

In vain he thought of different excuses for the old man's violence. He could not forgive him. No amount of persecution and storm that Wells had received at the hands of others could at all excuse his infamous behavior towards him.

At last he tried to think of Clara. But here he found little comfort. Did she love him. How could he tell. She had evaded his addresses, she had sought to escape his confession, and her last broken words before the interruption of their interview seemed to prohibit further attention. Should he take her at her word? Should he give her up?

Ah! what would he not give to avenge his wrongs, and wipe out his dishonor in the life-blood of Wells.

But Clara's look—so full of affection—a look whose timid meaning was unmistakable, bound him still to her. In vain he tried to give her up. Her face was before him always; and in the thronging fancies that came before him, there still was her sweet, her pure, her loving eyes.

He had walked out, and was rapidly returning by the same road. As he came back, there rose from afar a strange and portentious sound.

The road ran directly by the house of Wells; an awful thought came to his mind. Unable to endure his suspense, he started off on a full run, and soon reached a turn in the road, where all the scene burst at once upon his view.

In the few hours that had elapsed since the arrival of Harry Temple, the story of the horrible murder of poor Tom Poole had been spread throughout the whole city with a thousand accessories. From mouth to mouth the story passed, gaining new horrors, until at last the whole city had thrilled to one feeling of intense fury.

Wells had heard the story, and had returned rapidly home. He had heard that it was Temple who brought the news, and felt that the effect of this tragedy would be disastrous for himself—hence his unusual rage when he saw Temple in his own house.

His fears had not been without foundation. He was one of the most bitter partisans of the British cause in the city, and was constantly under the suspicion of the rulers. Now, when the news of the "Triad" gang, and the cruel tragedy which they had wrought, had spread abroad, the people rose up with one united clamor for vengeance, and every hand pointed at once at Wells. These furious passions spread like a flame from man to man, increasing in fury as it spread, until their thirst for vengeance could no longer be appeased without a victim.

In one vast body the mob moved to Wells' house, rending the air with shouts, groans, imprecations and cries of vengeance.

And, indeed, there was some excuse. Treason was all abroad. Spies were everywhere. British gold was freely lavished. It was the crisis of an awful contest, on which depended their honors, fortunes and lives, and all the welfare of coming ages. What punishment then could be too severe for the miscreant who, in such a state of affairs, would dare to betray his country. In that day a traitor was the blackest of criminals, and his punishment was quick, and sharp, and terrible.

As Harry Temple turned in the road and looked down, a wild roar came up to his ears that chilled his blood.

An enormous crowd was around the house, swaying, surging, shouting. Volleys of stones crashed into the windows and against the walls.

"Death to the traitor!"

"Down with his house!"

"Fire the house!"

"Tar and feathers!"

"Ride him on a rail!"

Ten thousand screams and cries, embodying every vindictive feeling of the crowd, rose terribly on high.

With bursting heart and unutterable agony, Harry Temple rushed down the road; madly he tore his way through the crowd. Fifty frenzied men had seized a stick of timber, and had burst open the door, just as he reached the spot.

"Great God!" cried Temple, in an agony. "They're lost!"

And wild and high rose the shouts of the mob—"Kill!" "Kill!" "Fire!" "Burn the house!" "Vengeance for Poole!" "Death to traitors!"

Temple struck right and left. Careless of everything, he sought to pierce the crowd, and gain the door. But there was a living wall between him and the house.

In vain he shouted. Waving his sword in the air, he called in the name of Congress, and ordered them to open a way. He might as well have spoken to the waves of the sea.

Suddenly a piercing shriek burst upon his ear. That voice! That sound struck terribly upon his heart. But he was powerless; wedged in among the crowd, he heard the scream of Clara, and could do nothing to save her.

A rush of human beings came out of the door which pierced the crowd. A dozen strong men bore in their arms a wretched human being, whose pale face and chattering teeth showed that he was at the last extremity of fear. A storm of execrations rolled up from the crowd. They thirsted for his blood.

With a convulsive effort, Temple reached the prisoner, and caught his arm.

At the sight of the young man, Wells revived.

"Save me," he cried, with a torrent of abject entreaties that was unintelligible in the uproar.

"Deliver him up," cried Temple.

His pale face, his disordered manner, his bloodshot eyes, and his drawn sword, arrested the crowd.

"Who are you?" they shouted, with an oath.

"I am dispatched by the commander-in chief to prevent bloodshed," said Temple. "Whoever harms that man, will answer for it himself. The laws will be enforced."

"Don't be afraid. We'll not take his life," said one of them.

"Give him up."

"Away!" cried the others. "We'll spare his life. That's enough. Beware how you interfere."

What more Temple would have done, cannot be said, if he had not been drawn elsewhere. For now a crackling and a roaring sound arose behind him, a puff of smoke came down, and the crowd, with one roar like the noise of a thousand waves, cried out exultingly—

"Fire!"

Temple turned away. There was another life, ten thousand times more precious to him than all else, and that life was now enveloped by fire. Wildly and frantically he rushed through the rooms, calling out the name of his beloved.

But no sound came back, save the rush of the furious flames within, that rioted among the tapestries and furniture of the house. They climbed the walls; they threw out their fiery arms over the ceiling; they rolled in lurid streams up the stairway.

Like a madman, Temple rushed about, searching every room and closet. What was life to him? His love, his life, his darling, was there amid the flames, and he resolved to rescue her or die. He did not dream of surviving her. If he could not find her he would remain and perish.

He climbed far up stairs to the attic, but she was not there—not in any room of the second or third stories—not on the lower flat—not in the kitchen or out-houses.

At last he rushed into the cellar. At that moment the house above seemed like one vast sheet of flame. Round it stood a silent crowd. Soon the silence was broken by loud yells and cheers—a procession came from a neighboring field, bearing a singular figure, that bore no resemblance to anything living.

It was Wells the Tory—he was covered with tar and feathers and riding on a rail.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is now ready and for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of July 27, and in it you will find the continuation of the story where it leaves off here.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY.—In this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER we shall begin a new story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, "EUDORA; OR, THE FALSE PRINCESS"—a work of unusual power and transcendent interest. Eudora, the heroine, is a high-born orphan girl, of such exquisite personal beauty, and such winning loveliness of mind and spirit, as to be utterly irresistible. And yet this angelic creature, whose only wish is to minister to the wants of her fellow-creatures, is, by the demoniac machinations of the "False Princess," (who occupies toward Eudora the relation of a bosom friend, and is thus enabled to pursue her plots undetected,) brought under the ban of the cruelest suspicions, and exposed to death on the charge of committing crimes perpetrated by the arch plotter herself. In the working out of this complicated and thrilling narrative, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH excels all her previous efforts, and has produced a story which will be read with absorbing interest.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3062. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Important Victory in Western Virginia.

The Entire Army of General Garnett Routed.

Garnette Killed by an Indiana Soldier.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Total Demoralization of the Rebel Forces.

Latest News from Fort Pickens and Key West.

The Niagara and Crusader on the Track of the Privateer Sumter.

Release of her Prizes by Order of the Captain-General of Cuba.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The House Devising Means to Render the Blockade More Effective.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN ON FRIDAY.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GEN. GARNETT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The following dispatch has just been received by the War Department :

HUTTONSVILLE, Sunday, July 14.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General :

GARNETT and his forces have been routed ; his baggage and one gun taken ; his army demoralized and GARNETT killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost thirteen killed and not more than forty wounded.

We have, in all killed, at least two hundred of the enemy, and the prisoners will amount to at least one thousand. We have taken seven guns in all.

I still look for the capture of the remnant of GARNETT'S army by Gen. HILL.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country. (Signed,)

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HOW GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15.

Gen. GARNETT was killed by an Indiana soldier in a regular battle fought yesterday, eight miles from St. George. This is reliable. Particulars of the battle will be quickly forwarded.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15—P. M.

A train arrived at Grafton at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the body of Gen. GARNETT, late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carracksford, near St. George. The rebels were completely routed by the column of Gen. MORRIS. All their camp equipage was captured. Fifty men were killed, and many prisoners taken. The loss on our side is four of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment killed, and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

No rebel forces are now within Gen. McCLELLAN'S district.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

GRAFTON, Va., Monday, July 15.

A train arrived this morning, bringing the body of Gen. GARNETT, Adjutant-General of Virginia, and commander of the rebel forces in Western Virginia. The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio and Seventh and Ninth Indiana regiments. At Carrick's Ford, Gen. GARNETT attempted to rally his forces.. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which Gen. GARNETT was killed, and 20 of his men left on the ground, while many bodies were carried off. The rebels were completely routed and scattered. Gen. MORRIS' command captured 40 loads of provisions, all their horses, wagons, &c.

Gen. GARNETT'S remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends. Two men were killed and two mortally wounded in the Ohio Fourteenth. There was no other loss on our side.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Grafton says that the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday night. Gen. MORRIS' column commenced the pursuit the next afternoon. After a terrible forced march through rain and mud over Laurel Mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carrick's Ford, eight miles south of St. George, Tucker County. The rebels drew up in line of battle, and poured in a raking volley on the right of our columns, the Ohio Fourteenth, which returned a hot fire, lasting twenty minutes, when Col. DUMONT'S Indiana Seventh made a charge upon their battery. They broke and run, crossing the Ford at St. George.

Gen. ROBERT S. GARNETT, while attempting to rally his flying men, was struck by a ball passing through his spine, and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the sand.

Col. Dumont continued the chase two miles, and bivouacked. The rest bivouacked on the battle-ground. We captured forty loaded wagons, one rifled cannon, and two stand of colors. We killed twenty, wounded many, and took more prisoners than we could take care of. The flight was turned into a disastrous rout. Our loss was two killed and two mortally wounded.

The rebels left all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, 100 muskets, knapsacks, and large quantities of ammunition. They retreated up the Horse-shoe, but it is hoped Gen. HILL will meet, and still further rout them, near West Union.

Gen. MORRIS was to return to-day, by St. George, to Laurel Hill.

We will bring Gen. GARNETT'S body here. It will be forwarded to his friends.

WHO GEN. GARNETT WAS.

Gen. ROBT. S. GARNETT, whose death is recorded in our war news this morning, was a graduate of West Point, and entered the Army in the usual course. After graduating with honors, his first Commission was filled for a Brevet Second Lieutenantcy in the 4th Artillery, and bore date the 1st of July, 1841. He was, therefore, twenty years an officer, nineteen years of which saw him an honorable soldier, serving under his country's flag. He was brevetted in 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war, and rose to the rank of full Major on the 27th of March, 1855 ; this was his position when he resigned. Maj. GARNETT was a Virginian, and personally, bore a good character.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The Investigating Committee, appointed by the House to ferret out the corruptions connected with furnishing supplies and transportation, is likely to have any quantity of work to do. The members of the Committee are daily receiving letters giving information of swindles which have been perpetrated. One man recounts a wagon swindle in Brooklyn ; another gives the details of a hat job at Cincinnati, and another exposes some clever jobs which an Ex-Member off Congress and a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, had in the infantry line. To-day, on motion of Mr. VAN HYCK, Chairman of the Investigating Committee. The House adopted a resolution directing the disbursing officers not to pay any portion of the Charter money to be paid for the use or purchase of the steamer *Cataline*, untill the Committee report upon the case. Those engaged in this swindle will probably realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

RECLAMATION DOR THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

The Secretary of State has made reclamation upon the Spanish Government for the rendition of the prizes captured by the pirate steamer *Sumter*, and carried into Cienfuegos. Under the proclamation of the Spanish Government it is probable that the claim of this Government will be acceded to.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Ex-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, has come to Washington to tender his services to the Government. The Ex-Governor was the intimate personal and political friend of the rebels of the South, and as Chairman of the Breckinridge National Commmittee did more than any other man to destroy the Government. He now offers to support. By the way, as STEVENS is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, he will better sustain the Government by paying up than by his personal services in the patriot army.

DRAGOONS ACCEPTED.

The War Department has accepted the Cameron Dragoons, a regiment raised by Col. MAX FREEDMAN in Philadelphia.

TROUBLE AT FORT MONROE.

Dispatches from Fort Monroe came te the War Department this afternoon by Mr. EASTERBROOK. Gen. BUTLER is represented as having come into conflict with the officers of the Fort, and to have made his grievances the subject of a communication to the War Department.

MORE GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The *Journal*, at Boston, and the *Spy*, at Worcester, have been designated to publish the laws of Congress in Massachusetts.

PROMINENT MEXICANS DEAD.

The last dispatches received by the Mexican Legation announce the deaths of DON MELCHOR OCAMPO and Gen. DEGALLADO, two of the most illustrious men of Mexico.

CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH LEGATION.

M. DES JARDINS, formerly of Boston, has arrived in Washington to take the place of M. DE VANGRIGREUSE, Chancellor of the French Legation.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

The nomination of RUFUS F. ANDREWS as Surveyor of the Port of New-York was sent in to the Senate to-day.

TROOPS MOVED INTO VIRGINIA.

By permission of the Government I state that the New-York Seventeenth, the Massachusetts Ninth and Eleventh, the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth and Michigan Fourth, passed into Virginia to-day and yesterday.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, to-day, elected JOHN W. FORNEY Secretary, in place of ASHBURY DICKENS. It is a matter of congratulation that the rebel DICKENS is at last cut off from the patronage of the Government he has done his best to destroy.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts Regiments have arrived at Washington.

The battery of flying artillery from Fort Pickens has reached Washington.

Fort Runyon, defending the approach to Long Bridge, is occupied by the New-York Twenty-first Regiment, which crossed the bridge yesterday.

CONGRESS CLOSING UP.

The business before Congress is being pushed along so rapidly that both Houses will probably adjourn on Friday, the day fixed by the House. The Senate will probably remain in Executive session some days thereafter. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The Post-office Department has ordered that mail matter for East Tennessee will go to the Cincinnati Distributing office.

The result of inquiries in military quarters this morning is that Fairfax Court-house is not yet occupied by the National troops.

It appears, from official data, that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law have been issued by this Administration. On the 27th of April, the following was addressed to the commanding General of the Army :

"You are engaged in suppressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line, which is now or which shall be used between the City of Philadelphia and the City of Washington, you will find resistance, which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the public safety, you personally, or through the officer in command at the point at which resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ."

This is signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

This order was modified on the 2d of July, so that the above authority should extend on the military line between New-York and Washington.

The third case was under the proclamation of the President, and made Martial law operate in Florida, over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Fortress Monroe. She brought up the secession schooner *Sallie Mears*, which was captured by the gunboat *Cambridge* coming out of York River. The *Sallie Mears* is about 300 tons burden, and is in ballast. She has on her deck the casting of a 32-pounder gun, but it is not bored out.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment embarked to-day on board the steamers *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*, at the Navy-yard, and proceeded to Alexandria.

The Michigan Fourth Regiment also proceeded to Alexandria yesterday by steamers.

Yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts Ninth Regiment and GRIFFIN'S Battery, stationed at the City Hall, departed for the other side of the river. The latter were provided with rifle guns, 12-pounders, an extra amount of ammunition and an additional number of horses.

The Seventeenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment from the same State, left their encampment about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and embarked on the steamers *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia* for Alexandria.

The Twenty-first New-York Regiment, Col. ROGERS, broke up their camp at Kalorama yesterday, and crossed the Long Bridge, and are now encamped in Fort Runyon.

The Garibaldi Guard changed their position Saturday, and are now about one mile south of Alexandria.

Lieut. GREEN'S fine battery of rifled cannon, and Company G, of Second Artillery, have left Fort Runyon, and gone to the vicinity of Alexandria.

Col. MILES' whole Brigade is now, it is stated, south of Alexandria.

The New-Jersey Third passed over Saturday afternoon, and encamped near Roche's Spring yesterday.

Col. MCLEAN'S New-Jersey Regiment crossed the river and took a position near the same point.

This morning the Twenty-seventh Pennsylaania Regiment, Col. EINSTEIN, broke up camp and went into Virginia by steamers to Alexandria.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment has been under marching orders for some days, and will perhaps go into Virginia this afternoon.

The Thirty-sixth New-York Regiment, Col. CHAS. H. INNES, arrived in Washington at midnight on Saturday.

Capt. BREWER'S Battery arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Fort Pickens. The Battery consists of four pieces of 2-pounders, and 84 men. Another Battery follows the above here to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

Mr. D'XON said : Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut, asking for the adoption of such measures by Congress as shall sustain the Government of the United States in the present crisis. In presenting this petition, I desire to say that I entirely concur in the sentiments of the petitioners. It is my purpose to vote for any measures which may be reported from the appropriate Committees calculated, in my judgment, to sustain the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the defence of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. I shall do this, Sir, in the hope and belief that, strengthened and supported by the popular will, as manifested in the measures adopted by Congress, the Administration will throw into the conduct of the war all the ardor, and energy, and enthusiasm which now inspires the hearts of the people. It is my belief that the Administration has already done all that could be expected or desired in the vast preparations for war which have in so short a period of time been made, bringing the country, in a few brief weeks, from the long quietude of a peace establishment, in which preparation for war had been too much neglected and the act of war almost lost and forgotten, to our present condition of security and power. So that at this moment, whatever may be the result of the present contest, the Government of the United States is the most firmly establishment Government on earth. Still I acknowledge that I have shared somewhat in the natural impatience which I know the people feel at any signs, real or apparent, of inaction or unnecessary delay. Whatever may be the issue of the conflict, let it be short and decisive. Now that the arbitrament of war has been chosen by the Revolutionists, let the war be so conducted as to bring the question at issue to a speedy and decisive result. The contest is not one which my constituents have sought. They desire that its end may soon come, and that it shall be such as shall not invite to a repetition of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposer shall beware of thee. So they proposed on their part to conduct this contest. Men and money in any number and to any amount, it is our business to grant the Administration. That being done, no halting, no delay, no thought of peace till the supremacy of the Government of the United States shall be an acknowledged fact throughout our entire domain. I rejoice at the signs which indicate early and energetic action on the part of the Government ; for of all things, in my judgement, delay is most to be dreaded. Temporary defeat may not be fatal, but the slow canker of tardy inaction will rust into the very heart and spirit of the people. This war is to them a serious and costly business. They demand that it be short, decisive, terrific and overwhelming, and if in any quarter they are thwarted of this purpose, their indignation will be proportioned to their disappointment. The events of the day are marked by rapidity of movement. At the commencement of the last session of Congress, little more than six months ago, the great rebellion, which has now reached its height, involving no less than eleven States, was only threatened. To-day, whatever may be its continuance in point of time, we may feel assured, that if the popular will shall be carried into execution, it is already more than half suppressed ; that it cannot, if properly treated, grow from a rebellion into a successful revolution, is already decided. Its end is certain, though its length of duration may be uncertain. The United States of America are to remain one nation. The territorial integrity of the Union is to be preserved inviolate. This is what the people of the United States mean by the immense sacrifices they are now making. This and nothing less. Whatever stands in the way of this, whether it be a political creed or a vested right, whether it be Democracy or Slavery, must go down and perish. And this is true, not merely because twenty millions of people have so determined, but because, in the nature of things, a great nation like this cannot be overthrown and destroyed, without, in its dying struggles, if die it must, overwhelming all the institutions created by its laws in a common ruin. How, then, can the peculiar institution of the South escape destruction, when it shall be found to stand in the way of the preservation of the Government ? Yet, in utter blindness to this obvious idea, the maddened South is rushing upon its fate. Six months ago, Mr. President, I saw as clearly as I now see the great conspiracy against the Union, that has now reached the point of open, flagrant war against the Government. If I saw it then a little more distinctly than some others, it was, perhaps, because I had a more correct appreciation of the true character of the violent and desperate men who were engaged in it. Had it been possible then by measures of conciliation involving no sacrifice of principle to disarm these men of the baleful influences they exerted at home, and so to strengthen the Union men of the South as to enable them to resist the torrent of secession, I would, under the circumstances then existing, have consented to such measures. The event, however, has shown that every such effort, however patriotic, was useless. The redress of grievances was not the object of the Disunionists. They had, indeed, no practical grievances to be redressed, those of which they complained being wholly imaginary. If they declared that their constitutional rights were violated, before the question of the protection of their alleged rights could have been considered by any competent tribunal, they had, to the extent of their power, overthrown the Constitution itself, and engaged in war against the Government of the United States. To talk of redress of grievances with such men, were to parley with the assassin who attempts your life. Looking, then, at the manner in which this great rebellion was commenced, and at its progress to this time, I have no difficulty in saying how it should, in my judgment, be treated. Its dimensions, I know, are immense. It involves, nominally at least, powerful and wealthy States. Among its adherents and supporters are brave men and able men. Its armies are powerful. Yet after all, it is the work of a faction. It is, with all its pretence of State authority, a lawless rebellion still, and as such it must be treated. If it were confined to a single State, we should have no difficulty as to its mode of treatment. That it extends over many States, may render its suppression more difficult, but does not render it impossible, and in no respect changes our duty with regard to it. I speak for only one State, and the voice of that State is that this rebellion must be crushed. Let it require a longer or a shorter time, ldt it cost more or less money, a greater or less sacrifice of human life, still it can be, it must and it will be crushed. If the ordinary means of warfare can do this, let them, as I hope they may, suffice. But if more shall be required, more must be resorted to. It may be, should the war continue to draw its slow length along, that means which seem to us terrific in consequences may be required ; but it ought to be understood now, in the beginning, that whatever means may be necessary to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States and the unity of the nation, will, when the necessity shall arise, be used freely, fully, and unhesitatingly. If, in the course of events, it shall appear that either Slavery or this Government must perish, then the voice of a united people will declare, let Slavery perish, and let the Government live forever. Such is the stern determination to which thousands have come, who have been considered heretofore men of moderate views. I will not enlarge on this point. It is enough to state it, It is the calm, deliberate opinion of that great conservative class, who, in the outset of these troubles, were anxious, if possible, to find a peaceful solution of our difficulties. Finding this impossible, they have come to the conclusion that the Government shall be saved from destruction, whatever else may perish. Representing a constituency who are governed by the calm and resolute convictions of thinking men, moderate in their views, yet earnest and decided ; slow to resort to extreme measures, yet never shrinking from the consequences of any measure, however extreme, these circumstances may render necessary. I have voted, and I shall vote, for any and all bills tending to the vigorous prosecution of the war, till its last battle has been fought and its last victory won. If, now, the insurgents were ready to lay down their arms, and acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, I should rejoice to see them return to their allegiance. Till they do so, the war will continue, and with every day of its continuance, the consequences to the States in rebellion, will become more and more serious and terrible. In their future, should the war go on, I see many scenes of horror at which humanity shudders, but the horrors will be of their own seeking. We, who are resisting their efforts to overthrow the Government are not responsible for the sufferings they are bringing on themselves. Our duty is plain, and though we were to shrink from its performance, the true, fearless, patriotic heart of the nation, beating high as it does with the love of civil liberty, and devoted to our Constitutional form of Government, would find other men to do its bidding. Sir, my desire is to see an early, overpowering, irresistible movement of our troops upon the insurgents. Every day's delay beyond the time absolutely necessary for preparations, is fraught with incalculable mischief to the cause of the Union, more especially if this delay is caused by political rather than military reasons. Negotiation has long since been exhausted. The question now is whether rebellion shall triumph—whether, in short, the National Government has the power to protect and perpetuate itself ? The sooner that question is decided the better, whatever may be the result. If the rebellion has sufficient inherent power to become a successful revolution, let the country know it. But if, as I fully believe, the National Government has power to enforce its laws, and defend the honos of its flag on every foot of its soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, let the world have evidence of that power. To-morrow, next week, at the earliest possible moment, let the invincible columns move southward, and let the crushing blow be struck. When the Stars and the Stripes float in peaceful triumph over Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans, the witness and the proof not of subjugation, but of restoration and protection, the people of the loyal States will feel that the South is not conquered but saved. I know that their deliberate pupose to accomplish this can be shaken by no disaster ; that they have the power to carry it into execution, and that they will never abandon the contest to which they have devoted their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, till the Constitution and the Union shall be everywhere acknowled and supreme.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Secretary. Agreed to.

On the first ballot 36 votes were cast. J. W. FORNEY received 26, and was declared elected.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill for the protection of Government contracts.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill for the organization and employment of a Police force in the City of Washington.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what contracts have been made since March, 1861.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to confiscate property in the rebel States of persons engaged in the war against the Government.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the Coast Survey be suspended during time of war.

After discussion this was disagreed to.

Mr. KING offered an amendment, that the two years' Volunteers be treated the same in all respects as the three years' Volunteers.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment so as to read that "all the provisions of law and appropriations herein contained, applicable to three years' volunteers, should apply to two years' volunteers, and all other volunteers exceeding three months in the Army and Navy." Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment for increasing the harbor defences of the City of New-York, and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

Mr. FESSENDEN raised the point of order that this was not recommended from committee or from the War Department.

The amendment was excluded.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

The bill to increase the Military establishment of the United States was taken up. The question was on the amendment of reducing the Army again in six months after the insurrection is suppressed, and it was modified so as to make it one year instead of six months.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment, as it would have a bad effect on the Army, and deter officers from entering new regiments.

Messrs. HALE and HARRIS also opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES spoke in favor of it. He did not wish to have a large standing army forced on the country.

Mr. WILSON said that, though he was not devotedly attached to the Army, still the country was not watching the interests of the Army as it should do. If we had had 40,000 men last October, properly distributed, we might have had the forts in the Southern ports to-day.

Mr. GRIMES thought that, if we had as large an Army as that, Mr. LINCOLN would not hold the position he now holds.

Mr. WILSON said that was a matter of opinion. He thought injustice was done to the Army by charging it with treason. Treason did not originate in the Army, but in these seats, and in the Cabinet.

On motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the resolution approving of the acts of the President was made the special order for to-morrow, as he wished to submit a few remarks.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the amendment reducing the Army again in one year after the insurrection is suppressed, by providing that "the Army may be reduced as Congress may direct."

Mr. HOWE spoke at some length on the subject. He contended that it might be necessary to have a larger standing Army than now to defend the frontier, or for other purposes. He thought it better to leave it to the future for Congress to decide.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to by Yeas 23—Nays 18.

The bill then passed.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to provide for the confiscation of the property of the rebels.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the loan bill was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, that the Committee on Commerce be directed to institute an immediate inquiry as to what further measures are necessary, if any, to make the blockade of the ports in the rebellious States more effectual, and to arrest the depredations of pirates now preying upon American Commerce, under pretended letters-of-marque and reprisal, issued by the rebel Government, or the so-called Southern Confederacy.

On motion of Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn next Friday.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report at the next session by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates who now infest our seas.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, wanted the resolution referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, inquired if it was contemplated to employ privateers by the National Government.

Mr. ELIOT replied that it was not.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a bill to establish a general and uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, it was ordered that all the departments and officers of the Government are hereby requested to withhold the payment of all moneys claimed to be due any person or persons on account of the use or value of the steamboat *Cataline*, until the Select Committee on Contracts shall report thereon.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Volunteer forces of the United States, and a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. Both were referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, resigning his seat in the House, he having been elected Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered the following :

Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures, for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional District, to meet in General Convention at Louisville on the first Monday in September next, the purpose of said Convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

Objections were made from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—92 against 51.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Chamberlain Clark, Colfax, Frederick Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchot, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis of Illinois, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgewick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellaberger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandeveer, Van Horne, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburn, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Windem.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Browne, Burnett, Calvert, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fisher, Fouke, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Lazear, Logan, McClernand, Mallory, Morris, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Vallandigham, Wibkard, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Mr ALLEN, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following :

Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion against the General Government shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of Slavery.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, suggested an amendment by adding the words "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

A question was raised that the resolutions were not in order, under the rule adopted last Monday, which point the Speaker sustained.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked leave to offer a series of resolutions, setting forth the recent acts of the President in relation to calling out troops for the war, etc., and declaring that they were without the warrant of law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he wanted these resolutions referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union ; but the House tabled them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which he said had received the approval of the law officer of the Government and of the Judiciary Committee.

The title of the bill is, "To define and punish conspiracy." It provides that if two or more persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down or destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or levy war against the United States, or oppose by force the authority of the Government, or by force prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law, or by force take and seize any papers or property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority thereof, or by force of intimidation or otherwise prevent any one from accepting or holding any office of trust or confidence, each and every such person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and on conviction thereof, in any court of competent authority, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned, solitary or social, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. HICKMAN asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to this, but not to the introduction of the bill.

The following are the names of the seven members who voted against the bill : Messrs. Ashley, Burnett, Divin, Edgerton, Goodwin, Pomeroy, Wood.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, said there would be no trouble, if the House would order the question on the passage of the bill to be taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wanted to have the bill printed, in order to examine its details. It was probable that it would command the almost unanimous support of the whole House, but he was not willing, on a subject relating to the jurisprudence of the country, to act hastily, and without first knowing whether it was constitutional.

The bill was passed, by Yeas, 123 ; Nays, 7.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, offered the following :

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving by an aggressive and iniquitous war to overthrow it, and break up the Union, therefore

Resolved, That this House pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. BURNETT.—Will the gentleman give us the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. MCCLERNAND.—Certainly. We want to get you on the record.

The resolution was adopted by yeas, 121 ; nays, 5. Nays—Messrs. Burnett, Grider, Norton, Read and Wood.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the Governament of Virginia to retrocede to the United States the County of Alexandria, and so much of the County of Fairfax, one mile square, as includes the Mount Vernon estate purchased by the ladies.

Objection made.

Mr. FOSTER, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

The Spanish Authorities and the Prizes of the Sumter---Sailing of the Niagara and Crusader in Pursuit of her---List of Vessels Captured by Privateers, &c.

THE PIRATICAL STEAMER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, July 15.

Capt. WHITE, of the bark *Louisa Kilham*, captured by the privateer *Sumter*, writes to his owners here that he was captured July 6, the day he sailed from Cienfuegos, with 550 tons of sugar on Spanish account, and bound for Falmouth, Eng., for orders. He also states that it is the opinion of the Governor here that the Spanish laws will not let him hold us. We expect to hear from Havana to-day.

A letter from CABUSAC BROTHERS, dated HAVANA, July 10, after stating the capture, says they (the prizes,) are now in the port of Cienfuegos, but will not be allowed to remain there. No more Americans can at present find charters from this Island. Of course this has caused great excitement.

A letter from the Captain of the brig *Albert Adams*, dated Cienfuegos, evening of the 7th, states that the Captain-General had released all the *Sumter's* prizes, and they would sail the next morning.

Another letter dated Havana, July 10, states positiveiy that the Spanish authorities had ordered the prizes of the *Sumter* to leave immediately.

CAPTURES BY THE PRIVATEERS.

At last accounts there had been dispatched in search of the two privateers of JEFF. DAVIS, known to be roaming the ocean, the first-class steam frigate *Niagara*, from Key West ; the steam gunboat *Crusader*, in company with the latter ; one sloop-of-war, the *Wyoming*, and the two revenue cutters *Caleb Cushing* and *Morris*, from Boston ; and three revenue cutters under command of Commodore HOWARD, from this port. The capture of one old brig, and one screw steamer of no particular pretensions to speed, are tolerably certain, provided the obnoxious cruisers should be found. Summing up the depredations thus far, we have the following list of captures which they have made, and the disposition made of the prizes :

Captured.	Privateer.	Date.	Cargo.
1. Brig Panama,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
2. Schr. Mermaid,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
3. Schr. John Adams,	W. H. Webb,	May 24	Oil.
4. Brig Joseph,	Savannah,	May 20	Sugar.
5. Schr. A. B. Thompson,	Unknown,	May 19	Sugar.
6. Brig Lydia Frances,	Unknown,	Unk'n	Molas.
7. Schr. Transit,	Unknown,	Unk'n	Ball'st.
8. Brig Monticello,	St. Nicholas,	June 29	Coffee.
9. Schr. Margaret,	St. Nicholas,	June 29	Coal.
10. Schr. Mary Pine,	St. Nicholas,	June 29	Ice.
11. Schr. Mary Goodell,*	Jeff. Davis,	July 9	Miscel.
12. Brig John Welsh,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6	Sugar.
13. Schr. S. J. Waring,	Jeff. Davis,	July 5	Miscel.
14. Schr. Enchantress,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6	Miscel.
15. Brig M E. Thompson,	Jeff. Davis,	July 9	Lu'b'r.
16. Ship Golden Rocket,†	Sumter,	July 9	Ball'st.
17. Brig Cuba,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
18. Brig Machias,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
19. Brig Naiad,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
20. Brig Albert Adams,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
21. Brig Ben. Dunnig,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
22. Bark West Wind,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.
23. Bark Louisa Kilham,*	Sumter,	July 9	Sugar.

* Released. † Burned.

The *Sumter*, which has been the most mischievous of these cruisers, was formerly the *Marquis de la Habana*, owned by MIRAMON, and captured by the *Saratoga*, near Vera Cruz. Having been carried to New-Orleans for the adjudication of her case, she was seized by the Confederates and converted into a vessel-of-war.

It appears that after achieving the capture of these half-dozen unarmed and unsuspecting molasses droghers, near the port of Cienfuegos, just as they were emerging from it to pursue their respective voyages, the privateer had exhausted all her coal, and was compelled to enter the very port from which most of the vessels sailed to take in coal and water. It is thus seen how utterly helpless these free-booters would be with steamers without some ports into which they could enter for a supply of fuel.

The captain of the pirate *Argo*, COXSETTER, told Capt. FIFIELD of the *John Welch*, that there are arrangements along the whole Southern coast by which signal lights are made to assist privateers in entering, the various creeks with their prizes. This, however, is doubtful.

FROM ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

THE CRUSADER AND NIAGARA ON THE TRACK OF THE SUMTER—HOW THE PIRATE RAN THE BLOCKADE—THE PIRATICAL CRAFT PROBABLY DETAINED AT TRINIDAD—HER ARMAMENT—PROMPT ACTION OF THE CONSULS AT HAVANA AND CIENFUEGOS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEY WEST, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The *Niagara* arrived at this place early yesterday morning, having left Fort Pickens on the 3d. On the 2d the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Commander SMITH, arrived at Fort Pickens, bringing intelligence to the Flag Officer that the privateer *Sumter* had escaped from the mouth of the Mississippi while the *Brooklyn* was overhauling an English ship. The *Brooklyn* had got further away from Pass a l'Outre than usual, and then discovered a vessel under a full head of steam coming down the river. She immediately put about and tried hard to reach the entrance of the river and head off the steamer, but, alas, it was too late ! the *Sumter* escaped. This vessel had previously, upon several occasions, come down almost within gun-shot of our vessels, and I understand that Commanders SMITH and ALDEN, of the *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina*, begged Commander POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, to allow them to go in over the bar and engage her, but he would not permit them to do it, which was altogether a wrong decision. Had they done so the *Sumter* would have, in all probability, been captured, and our anxiety now in regard to her never occurred.

The *Niagara* made ready for sea as soon as possible, and sailed the following morning for the purpose of cruising off the west end of the Island of Cuba, as far east as Havana, but we fell in with no vessel answering to her description, and our coal being out, we put in here for a supply. Last night, at 12 o'clock, a special vessel arrived from Havana, bearing a dispatch from Consul-General SHUFELDT to Capt. MCKEAN, stating that he had received a telegram from C. D. FOWLER, Esq., United States Consul at Cienfuegos, (a town on the south side of the Island, in lat. 22° S., and

the Captain-General of Cuba, the result of which will be telegraphed to Cienfuegos through Consul FOWLER, and Capt. MCKEAN, no doubt, will be governed by what the Captain-General advises—whether to seize her or blockade her in the port. The sale of the prizes will be immediately stopped.

I have heard it from good authority that the Captain-General has stated that he will not permit a privateer to enter, or allow one to be fitted out in any port in the Island of Cuba, and I have every reason to believe that he has had the *Sumter* detained. There is also a report that she left Cienfuegos and entered Trinidad, where the authorities have detained her, by order of the Captain-General. Lieut. SEMMES or STRIBLING, (son of Flag-Officer STRIBLING,) commands her, and her crew, it is said, are all Mexicans and creoles, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Her armament is a good one, consisting of eight 8-inch guns, and she is in every way admirably calculated for a good fight. Having a powerful engine, she is also very fast, steaming 11 and 12 knots easily.

I am of opinion that the *Niagara* is going to hav the good luck of capturing her somewhere along the coast. On the other hand, if she has left Cuba, her plan, no doubt, is to capture the next California steamer bound north, for we have heard that the rebels intended to put a large number of steerage passengers on board of her, who, as soon as the *Sumter* heaves in sight, will rise up and assist in taking the ship. The convoy brig *Bainbridge* can do nothing with the *Sumter*, as her guns are too short. I would here suggest that until the *Sumter* is taken the California steamers should be convoyed by a steamer with an armament of 8-inch guns or rifled cannon, and that the steamers themselves mount several of these guns, besides providing themselves with small arms to repel boarders.

A few days since the yacht *Wanderer*, Lieut. BREESE, commanding, returned from Apalachicola, where she had been sent with the mail and some coal for the *Montgomery*, Commander SHAW, sent there to blockade the port. She reports that upon making the first entrance to the harbor, she discovered a large ship, with a schooner alongside, discharging a cargo. She shaped her course for the vessels, when the schooner hauled of from the ship and put after her; not knowing but that she had a stronger armament than the *Wanderer*, Lieut. BREESE very prudently put to sea, and had hardly got out of sight of these vessels, when he discovered the *Montgomery*, and headed for her. On his arrival, he learned that the *Montgomery* had been lying at anchor in the northern entrance to the harbor for the past three weeks. She had also been ashore several times, and was obliged to throw overboard a quantity of coal. Now, if Commander SHAW cannot blockade, effectually, such a port as Apalachicola, with two entrances, only three miles apart, in a fine steamer like the *Montgomery*, and is going to act in this way, the sooner he is removed the better. Who knows but that ship was discharging arms and articles contraband of war? It is the most inexcusable and outrageous conduct for a naval officer to be guilty of, that I have heard of lately.

Several prizes have arrived here from the Mississippi during the past week, and five more are on their way—taken by the *Massachusetts*. The Prize Commissioners are kept busy all the time.

The Fourth was celebrated in grand style here; the military, under command of Major FRENCH, paraded during the day, and a ball was given by Lieut.-Commanding CRAVEN and his officers, on board the *Crusader*, which was attended by all the ladies in the city. Secession seems to have run its course, and all are now coming out strong Union, although the place is still under martial law. At noon, 34 guns were fired at Forts Taylor, Jefferson and Pickens. The rebels at Pensacola also fired a salute from Barrancas, and one of their guns either bursted or went off prematurely, blowing a man up, who went tumbling over and over in the air. The men-of-war along the coast were all dressed with flags, and fired salutes of thirty-four guns each.

The steamer *State of Georgia* left Fort Pickens on the 2d inst., conveying two companies of WILSON's Zouaves to Fort Jefferson, and will return with a company of regulars, who are intended to assist in manning the heavy guns.

The steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived last night from Fort Pickens, which point she left on the morning of the 5th. She has on board Major W. F. BARRY, with Light Company A, Second Artillery, and 50 horses. Lieuts. WEBB and TIDBALL, promoted from this company to captaincies in the new Infantry regiments, are also on board. On the night of the 4th the horses were conveyed from the shore to the ship, in scows, and hoisted on board. At about 11 o'clock a violent storm of wind and rain came up, and the hawser leading from the ship to the shore and made fast, and by which the scows were ferried out, parted, casting adrift one scow with 10 horses, Major BARRY, Capt. WEBB, and a number of men on board. No boats being near, and the wind blowing fresh directly towards Fort McRae, the whole party expected to be cast on the other shore among the rebels. It was an anxious time with them, when suddenly Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON and Capt. DUFFY of the Wilson Zouaves, discovered their predicament and immediately ordered their men, who had just shoved off from the shore with a scow in tow, to drop it and strain every nerve to render them assistance, which they accomplished a few moments before the scow struck the beach at Fort McRae.

The *Colorado* will finish coaling by the 12th, and sail immediately for Pickens, where Flag-officer MERVINE will transfer his flag from the *Mississippi* to this ship, and take the following officers with him, viz.: THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, Flag-Lieutenant; FRANCIS G. WOOD, Flag-officer's Secretary, and C. P. MORRIS, Flag-officer's Clerk. The *Colorado* will then visit Mobile, the mouth of the Mississippi, and afterwards cruise for the *Sumter*.

The *Cahawba* sails this evening at 7 o'clock for New-York, and takes E. M. BUCHANAN, Esq., of this ship, bearer of important dispatches to Washington from Flag-officer MERVINE.

The vessels composing the Gulf squadron are now stationed as follows: *R. R. Cuyler* at Galveston; *South Carolina* and armed schooner *Aid* at Berwick Bay, *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan* and *Massachusetts* at the mouths of the Mississippi, *St. Louis* and *Huntsville* at Mobile, *Mississippi* and *Water Witch* at Fort Pickens or Pensacola, the *Wyandotte* at east end Santa Rosa Island, *Mohawk* at St. Mark's, *Montgomery* at Apalachicola, *Niagara* and *Crusader* cruising around the Island of Cuba for the privateer *Sumter*, and the *Colorado*, after arriving at Fort Pickens will, in a few days, visit Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi, after which she will also keep a lookout in the Gulf for the *Sumter*, as I have stated above. As the *Cahawba* is now ready to sail I must close this hasty letter, and send it on board.

Yours truly, &c.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. BARRY'S FLYING ARTILLERY—EVERYTHING QUIET AT THE FORT—HOW WILSON'S ZOUAVES LIKE THEIR NEW QUARTERS—THE NIAGARA AND CRUSADER AFTER THE SUMTER.

The United States mail transport *Cahawba*, Capt. J. B. BAKER, arrived at her dock yesteaday at 9 o'clock. The *Cahawba* sailed from Fort Pickens on the morning of the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, and from Key West on the morning of the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, having run into that port for water, &c. At Pickens all remains quiet; and the idea of a fight coming off is almost given up; yet one visiting the fort will find everything in perfect readiness for action. The New-York Sixth Regiment (Wilson's Zouaves) arrived safely from the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and are encamped on Santa Rosa Island, distant about one and a half miles from Fort Pickens, and directly in sight of the rebel camp, near the Navy-yard. We made a visit to the camp before sailing, and found all as busy as bees, picking out camp-ground, pitching tents, pitching into mosquitos, (of which there was any quantity) &c. As for the camp, we cannot say much for it. The Island of itself is perfectly barren, and covered with sand, from six inches to eight feet deep While in conversation with Col. WILSON, we inquired how his men liked Pickens. He replied that all were satisfied.

The *Cahawba* brings from Fort Pickens Capt. BARRY's Battery of Flying Artillery, numbering 90 men, 50 horses, guns, camp equipage, &c. This Battery left New-York some three months since, per steamer *Atlantic*, they being the first called on for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens. Having accomplished this, they immediately turned their attention to the erection of powerful batteries on Santa Rosa, commanding a fine view of the Navy-yard and vicinity; having completed this work, they are now ordered to some more important post of duty. Capt. BARRY has certainly a fine body of men, and their perfect discipline reflect great credit on himself and officers.

The news of the *Sumter* having run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi caused much excitement at Fort Pickens, and the steam-frigate *Niagara*, then lying at anchor as one of the blockading force, was immediately sent in pursuit. When the *Cahawba* left the following vessels were at Fort Pickens: Flag-ship *Mississippi*, *Water Witch*, and transport *Vanderbilt*. The *Colorado* was daily expected, and will relieve the *Mississippi* as flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron. The health of the Island is good, very little sickness of any kind having as yet occurred this Summer.

From Key West we have nothing of importance. An official dispatch came over from Havana on the evening of the 8th, saying the *Sumter* had captured seven American prizes, and taken them into some port on the south side of Cuba.

LEFT IN PORT.—The *Colorado*, *Niagara* and *Crusader*; the *Colorado* coaling, and would probably sail 11th for Fort Pickens. The *Niagara* and *Crusader* were ordered to sea immediately in pursuit of the *Sumter*.

MILITARY NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH COL. TAYLOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE CONTENTS OF THE DISPATCHES—JEFF. DAVIS' INTENTIONS—SIGNS OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT AMONG OUR TROOPS—ADVANTAGE OF ORGANIZING SMALL BODIES OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12, 1861.

Last Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, a friend of mine, from whom I have the facts I am going to relate, was at the White House with a Member of Congress, when three persons, one of whom was evidently a stranger, entered the anteroom which precedes the cabinet of the President. The stranger, who appeared to be a man about 40, well-built, with a military carriage and decided manners, drew towards Mr. LINCOLN's Secretary, who was standing at a desk, and lifting up his voice said, "Please tell Mr. LINCOLN that a bearer of dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD is now in this room waiting for an answer." "If you give me your dispatches, Sir," replied the Secretary, "I will deliver them to the President of the United States." Col. TAYLOR, for it was he, hesitated a moment, then drawing from beneath his coat a large sealed envelope, he politely handed it to the Secretary.

The announcement of his singular mission, and the deliberate tone in which it had been made known, soon attracted around the new-comer the persons scattered in the room. "Were you not afraid, Sir," asked one, "to receive shots from our outposts?" "I was only afraid to be met by volunteers," replied Col. TAYLOR; "fortunately for me, I fell into a party of regulars, who, being acquainted with the rules of warfare, and accustomed to obedience, respected me and my companions." "We are happy," observed another of the bystanders, "to hear that no harm has been done to either you or your friends." "Thank you, Sir; as I have said, no sooner did I see the regulars, than I felt perfectly safe; I never knew yet an American soldier fire upon a flag of truce." "You must have a pretty busy time in Richmond," remarked a third interlocutor. "Pretty busy, as you say, sir," replied the Colonel, with a smile; "the Montgomery men are now assembled in Richmond, and I assure you they do not spend their time in trifles." After a few significant remarks, the door through which the dispatch had been sent was opened again, and the Secretary announced that Mr. LINCOLN declined receiving the bearer. At the same time, the two gentlemen who accompanied Col. TAYLOR, and who were officers in the regular Army, received the order to take him to Gen. SCOTT, an order which was immediately executed. As you have already alluded to the manner in which JEFFERSON DAVIS' emissary was disposed of, I will not say anything more on the subject.

Two versions exist on the nature and character of these dispatches. If I must credit persons whom I have all imaginable reasons to believe well informed, they do not contain, as some people are inclined to think, any proposition for the settlement of the pending difficulties, but relate simply to the undue interference of Mr. LINCOLN in the government of Western Virginia and to the fate of the privateers captured by the National Navy, and now prisoners in our hands. With an assurance which, if the fact is true, would belie the insinuation of a prompt surrender from the part of the rebels, JEFFERSON DAVIS demands that the aforesaid privateers, instead of being looked upon as pirates, and treated as such, should be considered and treated as prisoners of war, and threatens to retaliate if his demand is not strictly complied with. The language of the dispatch is said to be polite, but firm and energetic, and does not evince any symptom of weakness or fear. The other version is, that JEFFERSON DAVIS, before engaging in a warfare, the consequences of which can be but disastrous to him and his friends, wished to try the effect which a supreme appeal to peace would produce, and, accordingly, articles of agreement, forming the basis of an amicable settlement, to be presented to Congress, were sent to the President of the United States. In this he had two objects in view. The first was, to excite in public opinion a sentiment of curiosity, which he would have availed himself of to create a diversion in his favor and foster the desire for peace which exists among a few Secessionists in the North; the second was, to introduce into Congress questions calculated to procrastinate its session, mar the plans of the Government, and throw firebrands in various sections of the country, especially among those States, the doubtful loyalty of which is the greatest impediment to a successful prosecution of the war. Whatever of these two versions is the true one, it is not to be doubted that JEFF. DAVIS intends to profit by the small secession feeling which exists in some Northern and Middle States, and that his object is to sow dissension and division in the four corners of our mighty empire, by all the means his inventive craft and his unscrupulous character may suggest.

We are at least emerging from the state of suspense in which we have hitherto lived, on the subject of our Army, and some measures are now taken indicating that a forward movement is contemplated by our military leaders. Regiments are seen crossing every day on the other side of the Potomac, and are taking position within a smaller circle, thus making the concentration of our troops for either the defensive or offensive a matter comparatively safer and easier. This is not organization yet, but simply a sign that there will be one—a thing upon which persons who have lived in Washington during the last two months might have shown themselves very sceptical without being liable to answer for their scepticism. Indeed, the Peace Congress of Brussels, of which it has been said that it had philanthropy, benevolence and humanity on its side, but that it somehow lacked in common sense, would have smiled complacently at the inactivity which was manifested at first in the military department; and for a moment it was expected that BRIGHT and LAMARTINE, the two celebrated champions of peace, would send their congratulations and regards to the American staff at Washington. I am happy to state that the same reasons do not exist now for a demonstration of that kind.

The division of the great Army accumulated on both sides of the Potomac in moveable bodies of six to ten thousand men, complete within themselves,—that is to say, provided with a proportionate number of sharp-shooters, infantry, cavalry, artillery, train, commissariat, ambulance, and a strong reserve, seems to be among the objects contemplated by the military administration. This division, which I took the liberty to recommend in my last letter, has been to my knowledge urged upon the several officers of the staff at Washington, by several gentlemen experienced in the organization and management of armies. It does not necessitate the presence of any extensive material of war, and presents this advantage to be immediately applicable. Besides, it teaches the officers and soldiers confidence in themselves, precision in the movements and the tactics of the battle-field,—one of the most important elements in the art of warfare. The objection that we have no cavalry is not a serious one. It could be obviated by leaving into the intervals of the columns, and between the *echelons* formed by the regiments, a place for it. Meanwhile all the other arms belonging to an organized *corps d'armée* could be filled up, exercise themselves and acquire that homogenity inseparable of success, which is found more or less in all European armies. This mode of training large bodies is not unusual, as some people unacquainted with military operations may believe; it has been applied by most of the great Generals, and I was reading not long ago that a French commander in Africa made his soldiers rehearse their parts before giving battle to an enemy of forty thousand Moroccoes. That General had only with him ten thousand men; but they were so well drilled, so thoroughly imbued with the plan of their leader, so confident in their own efficiency, that they completely routed their enemy.

I should be sorry if my remarks on the deficiency of our military organization were considered as taking its source in a disposition from my part to criticise, of set purpose, any of the officers which the confidence of the people, based upon a well-deserved reputation, has placed at the helm of the military department. Nothing is more remote from my mind than such a thought. I respect their merit, I know the difficulties they have to encounter, as well as the time required for the erection of an army; I allow for the absence of material and cavalry, and for the rapidity with which troops have been poured upon them. What I blame them for is for not having availed themselves of the magnificent elements they had under their hands to commence the organization of an army, however small, ready to march at any moment, which by the homogeneity it would have acquired in camp exercise, would have been enabled to carry some decisive advantages upon the rebels. Instead of this, regiments have been left to themselves without any other coördination than that a transient and unexpected neighborhood could procure. How can the soldier, I ask, learn the trade which the love of his rights and the honor of the national flag has caused him to embrace, when nothing is taught him but the common drilling and shooting usual among parade regiments and courtly escorts? Armed men do no more constitute an army, than the boiler a steam engine; they are its elements, they are not the machine itself. Left to themselves, without assigning to each the task they have to fulfill, and seeing that each part act harmoniously one with the other, is to expose the military organization of the country to be blown up without hope of reconstruction.

These reflections are not peculiar to myself, but are shared by all the men possessing some knowledge of the military art; they are even entertained by officers in the American Army. Chance brought me in contact the other day with two officers of my acquaintance, one belonging to Gen. LYON's Army in Missouri, the other to Gen. PRENTISS', at Cairo, who have expressed great surprise at the want of organization among our troops. They represent their respective corps as thoroughly fitted up and possessing that compactness, that oneness, which gives to an Army an individual existence proper to itself, and causes it to act with that unity which is a sure harbinger of success. They cannot understand how it is that we have not imitated their example, and why we are not as fully organized here as they are there.

These remarks are applicable as well to the troops surrounding Washington as to the corps under command of Generals PATTERSON and MCLELLAN, Colonels STONE and WALLACE, &c. They have been from the start deficient in organization, a fact which accounts for the lack of discipline noticed by the Press, and more particularly the Editor of the TIMES, and for the nullity of their demonstrations against the rebels. Whatever may have been the hopes entertained by the Northern people at this withdrawal from certain military positions—such as Harpers' Ferry, Fairfax Court-house, &c. I cannot look upon this movement as a token of weakness and fear. This may be, but it may also be an act of prudence, of wise strategy—a plan calculated to crush us at a blow by inviting us to a pursuit which might have proved fatal to our troops. I like, as you do, to imagine my enemy in a miserable condition—the prey to anarchy, the victim of slave insurrection, a martyr to hunger and want, without ammunition, weapons, shoes and bread. But notwithstanding the flattering picture I make to myself of their wretchedness and destitution, I cannot forget that they keep me their prisoner in Washington, and that wishing the other day to go and kill some quails, which are in abundance on the other side of the Potomac, I was deterred from going by the fear of being shot by one of the starving and shoeless soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS.

To speak candidly, and taking into consideration the facts I have just mentioned, I think that since we have been waiting so long to move, we would do just as well by waiting a little longer, till we are ready to take the offensive and march to Richmond without being obliged to stop half way. As I have intimated in my last letter, we are not yet ready for an offensive war, because an offensive war always supposes an object, and because between our basis of operation and that object, there are innumerable obstacles which we are not fully prepared to overcome. Though there is evidence that a plan of operation has been laid out by Gen. SCOTT, having the Potomac for basis and Richmond for object, the movement of our columns do not sufficiently indicate a settled determination from his part to cut in one direction more than in another. Our various *corps d'armée* now on Virginia soil, are too far apart for us to expect that a concentration will soon take place; and as we know little or nothing about the resistance which that concentration can meet, and the obstacles it will have to overcome, I think it would be hazardous, to say the least, to require immediately from our army a battle which cannot be yet given, and a victory which cannot yet be obtained. This is the humble opinion which, in common with many experienced officers, I beg leave to offer. Let us wait until we are ready to march without delay to the capital of the enemy. This cannot be done unless our army be organized, and the columns of Gens. MCCLELLAN, MCDOWELL and PATTERSON, and Cols. STONE and WALLACE, be ready to make their junction, and act simultaneously against the rebels.

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FROM GEN. LYON'S COMMAND.

THE START FROM BOONEVILLE—NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE EXPEDITION—GEN. LYON AND HIS BODY GUARD—THE FOURTH OF JULY, ETC.

ON THE PRAIRIE, MO., Friday, July 5, 1861.

After so many false starts, or, perhaps, rather false anticipations as to the day of starting, we at length managed to get away from Booneville on Tuesday morning, the 2d day of July, 1861. I am thus particular as to date, for it seems to me to be at least not less than from six months to half a century since we last saw civilization—even such civilization as Booneville affords. To be sure, there have been houses thus far, but they are miles apart, and, occurring at such long intervals, seem to intensify rather than break the loneliness of the route.

The first few miles out of Booneville lead through as fine a country for farming purposes as ever lay "out of doors," and generally seems to be well cultivated. The grain is generally such as is grown in Central New-York, but infinitely huger in its proportion, beating by long odds even that hitherto-supposed-to-be garden of the world, the Mohawk Valley. Corn-fields look more like forests; wheat and oats tower up to a height that will hide a medium-sized man, let him stretch himself up to his highest "tip-toes," boot-heels and all thrown in. The wheat is mostly cut; in some places also stacked. It is enough to make one profane to witness the manner in which reaping is done in this country, and particularly so in the case of one who has heard the music of the reaper upon the vast wheat fields of Illinois and Iowa. The farmers haven't even reached that stage of improvement which includes the use of an ordinary grain-cradle, but a drove of niggers is turned into a wheat field and set to lowering the stately grain by handfulls. To be sure, in our march we have never actually seen the operation performed; its character was inferable from the appearance of the stubble. Those performing it were invariably roosting on the fence, like so many crows, and chattering about as intelligently. They consisted of all ages, sizes, sexes, colors and qualities, from some sage-looking old patriarch with a rimless hat, down to a four-year-old darkey, with eyes like beads, and nether extremities clothed in a pair of breeches rolled up in immense wads in the legs, and evidently once the property of the full-grown specimen who owned the crowd.

We left Booneville at 5 A. M., Tuesday, and by 3 P. M. had made Pilot Grove, on a fine stream, seventeen miles from our starting point, and the day was fearfully hot, and the march a most exhausting one, as the country was very uneven and the soldiers not wholly used to marching. Another thing that perhaps added to the speed of the men, was the fact that the force is composed of three grand divisions—the Regulars, Iowa, and Missouri Volunteers, each of whom entertained at starting a profound contempt for the endurance of the others. The receipts at the rear wagons, of used up soldiers, were about equally made up from all three—perhaps more from the first-named than the others; but were an inconsiderable number in the aggregate.

The entire number of troops in the expedition is about 3,000, a large majority of which is the volunteer force from Iowa and Missouri. The train excited considerable attention along the road; and invariably drew from each house to the front gate the shirt-sleeved head of the family, an ague-ish-looking woman, and some half-dozen tow-headed children. First went a company of Pioneers, with arms slung across their shoulders—next came the Artillery, drawn by immense horses, with their picturesque red blankets, then the Regulars, then the Volunteer Regiments, to the number of some 2,500, next the huge train of supplies, and finally a Company acting as rear guard—all forming a train nearly or quite three miles in length. The heavy rumbling of the artillery, the long lines of glittering muskets, the rattle of equipments, the almost interminable succession of heavily-laden wagons, the cheery songs of the German soldiers, as they rolled out some war-song, in their gutteral language, the rapid galloping hither and thither of gayly dressed officers, the tramp of hundreds of horses, all joined in making up a scene, the like of which was never before seen by interior Missouri, and in consequence drew the whole attention of the denizens along the route, and converted any quantity of individuals to the saving faith, who have heretofore been rabid Secessionists.

One of the principal features of the march are Gen. LYON and his German body guard. The latter is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. LYON, accompanied by half-a-dozen of these savage-looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house a half-dozen of them will be seen in front standing like iron statues at the bridles of their horses—if he scours along in advance of the train the clanking of their long sabres is heard beside him—stop where he will, there may be always seen a stolid squad of white-plumed horsemen awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders—jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence, have plenty to do. They are commanded by a Lieutenant; and from their appearance and daring horsemanship, will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in chivalry.

Wednesday was the glorious Fourth of July, which we celebrated in a manner which at least has the merit of originality, if not that of agreeableness. We rose at 3 A. M., ate some hard crackers, drank a tin cup of bitter coffee, packed up the tents, blankets, &c., fell into line, and, under a sun hotter than the throne of Lucifer, marched a distance of seventeen miles, drove into a piece of woods two miles from Smithton, chopped away a place for our tents, ate a moderate supper, and then turned into such slumber and such dreams as men tired to death can enjoy. There was no National salute at sunrise, no reading of the Declaration by John Smith, Esq., no oration by Hon. Blank Buncombe, no toasts with felicitous responses, as is customary on such occasions; "no nothing," in short, of WASHINGTON, our Revolutionary sires, Valley Forge, or things of that character. We all thought earnestly of our friends at home, the fun they were having, and—trudged wearily on.

To-day we got a good start at about daylight, and as the morning was cool and cloudy, we had strong hopes of making a good day's march, particularly, as soon after starting, we entered upon a level prairie of seemingly boundless extent. The clouds, however, grew thicker and darker, and in an hour or so a "smart" rain commenced, which soon after changed into a most tremendous thunder storm. The rain came in huge bucketfulls—drenching a man to the skin as if dipped in a river, and in ten minutes thereafter every man, so far as dryness is concerned, might as well have been soaking in a horse-pond. The thunder and lightning were terrible—the flashes were sharp as the crack of rifles, and so continuous as to keep the sky in one broad blaze of burning scarlet or zigzag lines, the color of white-hot steel; the thunder seemed roaring all over the sky, and broke back in a thousand reverberations from the countless eminences all over the ocean-like prairie. Dripping like unfortunate chickens rescued from a prolonged bath in a duck-pond, we reached a piece of timber some twelves miles from our starting place, drove through on the open prairie and pitched our tents.

The house of a farmer named PARBERRY was taken possession of by several officers, who soon after were steaming before a huge fire that roared gleefully up from an old-fashioned fire-place. Mr. PARBERRY, who is an ardent Secessionist, an opulent farmer and the owner of a goodly-sized drove of negroes, was extremely loyal and hospitable—furnishing a medium quantity of corn bread and a glass of sweet milk at the moderate price of 20 cents *per capita*. He was equally liberal in other respects, and will make some money out of secession.

The health of the troops continues very good—only some fifteen or twenty having thus far been affected by the march to an extent that required them to be sent back. Gen. LYON, Col. BATES, and the officers generally, are assiduous in their attention to the comfort of the troops.

The dispatch announcing the promotion of Gen. LYON to a Major-Generalship was received yesterday with unqualified satisfaction by all his command.

GALWAY.

FROM KENTUCKY.

JUDGE MUIR, OF LOUISVILLE, DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BLOCKADE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—HIS COMPREHENSIVE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Judge P. B. MUIR, of our Circuit Court, in a case before him, involving the question of the legality of the Government's blockade of our railroad to Nashville, has this morning decided the blockade to be legal. His decision, if carried to the Court of Appeals, will probably be confirmed. The President, JAMES GUTHRIE, and the Union Directors of the road, will submit to it, and Kentuckians generally will.

But Mr. GUTHRIE, and most other stock and bondholders, and the Kentucky people, while obedient to United States orders, will not submit to Tennessee dictation, will not submit to Tennessee's attempted confiscation of a part of the road, and threatened control of the whole. Gov. HARRIS, Gens. PILLOW, ANDERSON and ZOLLICOFFER, and the other ringleaders in or about Nashville and Memphis, are looked upon by the people of Kentucky as public robbers, deserving worse than a pirate's fate.

Judge MUIR's decision, as I understand him, amounts to this: President LINCOLN, as the Executive and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has the constitutional power and discretion to adopt what line of policy he pleases for the suppression of insurrection and the faithful execution of the laws of the land. He alone may judge of the military necessities which arise in the exercise of his military functions. He can forbid and suspend, until the end of the rebellion, all commercial dealing and all intercourse or communication with the rebels. He can suspend some of the blessings of the Constitution in order to save the Constitution itself. He can suspend some of the benefits of the Union in order to save the Union itself. He can constitutionally and legally close up, embargo and altogether control the Louisville and Nashville Road until the end of the war, in order to force the rebels to peace or starve them into surrender. The President of the United States is bound to take care that they submit to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, can use what military means he pleases for this end; and, as a military and governmental necessity, can shut up and guard with United States forces every foreign and every domestic avenue of communication with the rebels. He may have a right even to destroy any railroad, to burn down its bridges and tear up its track, if he should deem its destruction necessary to save the Government itself from destruction. The Executive Department of the United States Government is bound to prevent or prohibit the Louisville and Nashville Railroad being used or controlled in any way or for any purpose, commercial, military or other, by the rebels or for the rebels. In the judgment of Judge MUIR, the order of Secretary CHASE, embargoing the shipment of any class of goods to any State under insurrectionary control, is constitutional and legal, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is bound strictly to obey it.

The citizens of Louisville and the people of Kentucky can well endure temporary privation, in order to preserve their Government, themselves and their posterity from utter and everlasting ruin

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The National sentiments of Hon. ROBERT MALLORY yesterday, on the floor of the House, reflect the sentiments of his 80,000 fellow-members of the Unconditional Union Association of Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON.

The numerous complaints from the New-York and other volunteers with regard to the quality and quantity of their rations, which at first attracted mere passing notice, as being the natural expression of inexperienced soldiers lately separated from home comforts, has now assumed a more specific character. It has become the insufferable grievance of men who enlisted fully prepared to undergo all necessary privations, and who are far above any whimsical discontent. If the *well* suffer, the *sick* are yet worse off, if left to the tender mercies of the Government for hospital *comforts*; for with volunteer regiments the same provision is not available as in the Regular Army, where a Hospital Fund is established, made by the savings of the surplus rations.

This plan would at present be inapplicable to the volunteer department, inasmuch as its efficacy depends upon the providence of the captain, whose neglect has been known to leave a company entirely destitute of such a fund.

In any case it would be inadequate to their requirements, unaccustomed as they are to the regular daily ration.

The Sanitary Committee are using the most systematic and combined effort, that long experience and medical knowledge of a high order can bring to bear upon these and associate difficulties, and write to the Medical Association of this City, that so long as the Government cannot, under existing laws, sufficiently supply the volunteers, they must, by every means, do *their* part in the *hospital department* at least. It is said that a wounded man with suppurating sores requires much and varied nourishment; yet the Medical Department issues only tea, white sugar, tamarinds, spices, arrowroot, corn-starch, sago, and liquors. To this the physicians of the Sanitary Committee urge the addition of soup made of beef and vegetables, such as is used in the Arctic expeditions, dried tomatoes and apples, dessicated hash, concentrated milk, put up in sealed cans, (that preserved with sugar, and of the consistency of syrup being preferable to other kinds,) preserved eggs and fruits, chocolate, and portable egg-nogg.

For these articles the volunteers must look to their friends, for the Commission, after a thorough investigation, are forced to accept the assurance, that the refusal of Government to concede such supplies arises not from the fact of their necessity being unrecognized, but for reasons insurmountable under the present bearing of the military code.

All hospital clothing, shirts, drawers, slippers, &c., come under the head of circumscribed articles, it will be seen that the heavy demand upon the Medical Association can only be met by a continuation of the support they have thus far been so much indebted to, in the matter of made-up material from the fair sympathizers with our noble cause.

TENNESSEE REPUDIATION.

The following infamous act has been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee:

An Act to authorize the Banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, and for other purposes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That it shall be lawful for the banks of the State to receive and pay out the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America issued in pursuance of an act passed by the Provisional Congress of said States on the —— day of May, 1861.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all officers of the State are authorized to accept said treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and that they are authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof the circulation of banks of this State, which conformed to the Bank Code of Tennessee and the acts amenatory thereof,

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Banks of this State, which are subject to the provisions of the bank code, the banks of Tennessee being included, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is hereby expressly declared that it shall not be lawful for one of the banks to resume specie payment in advance of another.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the policy of the banks of Tennessee, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interests; and that they be required to reverse their policy, and increase their circulation so as to answer their public wants: *Provided, however*, That such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of section 1, of an act passed on the 31st January, 1861, as fixes the time of the banks therein named to resume specie payment by the 1st day of July, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any bank in this State, either directly or indirectly, to pay dividends due to stockholders who are citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war, which the Federal Government of said States of America is waging against the Confederate States of America; and if any officer of any bank in this State, or agent or attorney thereof, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, and fined not less than one thousand dollars. For the purposes of this section, ownerships shall be determined by the books of the bank, as they stood on the 15th day of April, 1861.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State of Tennessee, or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the 15th day of April, 1861, by citizens of non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, or by any corporation of said States, the day named being the date of President LINCOLN's proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the subjugation of the South. Nor shall it be lawful to pay the principal, or any part thereof, of said bonds. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war which the United States of America are waging against the Confederate States of America. And at the close of the war, the debt, principal and interest, shall stand subject to adjustment and accommodation between the two Governments, upon such equitable basis as shall be in accordance with the usage and practice of civilized nations.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for citizens or corporations of the State to pay any debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America during the war now in progress. And that the payment of said debts shall stand for adjustment and accommodation at the conclusion of the war, upon the principles stated in section seven of this act. And it shall not be lawful for any person, by pretended assignment or otherwise, to represent himself as owner of any debts thus due, and in that manner aid the provisions of this act; and an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was done to evade this act. It is in like manner made illegal for any agent or attorney to pay over moneys which may now be collected, or which may hereafter be collected for the citizens or corporations of said non-slaveholding States, and this prohibition shall continue during the war; and in no event shall the State of Tennessee become liable for the debts of any individual debtor of the State, unless said debtor shall have paid the amount thereof into the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That a violation of section 7 and 8 of this act shall subject the offending party, on conviction, to imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and to a fine equal in amount to the same paid.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any Bank, or the officer or agent thereof, to remove from this State the assets, or any of the assets, of any Bank in this State, for the benefit of stockholders who may be citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, and this prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war in progress. If any Bank officer shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the interest on all bonds of the State, or upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, shall be paid at Nashville, Charleston or New-Orleans, at the discretion of the Comptroller of the State; and it shall be the duty of the various railroad companies to pay the interest required of them into the hands of the Treasurer: *Provided*, Said bonds were *bona fide*, held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th day of April, 1861, and that fact is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the State, by the affidavit of the party demanding payment, and proof of the fact desired by the Comptroller, or upon the establishment of the fact in such other manner as shall be satisfactory to said officer. The Comptroller shall advertise at which of said points the interest on said bonds will be met: *Provided further*, if any of said bonds shall be owned *bona fide* by a citizen of the Confederate States, and the same held by a guardian or agent, in the non-slaveholding, the interest shall be paid as provided in this section. *Provided*, the same be paid to the owner of said bonds, or to a duly authorized agent, attorney, or guardian, citizen of the Confederate States.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the four first words, "at their first meeting, of the 7th section, eleventh line, of an act passed Feb. 27, 1856, chapter 210, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITEHOUSE.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. STOVALL,
Passed July 1, 1861. Speaker of the Senate.

THE FUGITIVE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS, the fugitive Lieut.-Governor of Missouri, has issued the following address to the people of the State:

"It is due to you, as well as to myself, in the present juncture of our affairs, that the motives should be announced

...ume to change; be ready to take advantage of it. ...thing such. Whenever a favorable opportunity ..., ready to the excellent of your Governor or ...ers cooperating with him; but partial uprisings, de...tionless positions, or without due concert of action, ...e worse than useless. Watch the opportunity to ...trike with effect. Meanwhile let each one of you ...eadily prepare; nearly all of you are doubtless now ...ware that your ordinary rifles and shot-guns, with ...inié balls, are equal to the weapons of your foes, ...d in your practiced hands will rarely fall of their ...ark.

Be not impatient of delay. Success in war depends greatly on a proper combination of preparation, precaution and daring; on blows surely given at the right time and place. You have this inestimable advantage; if the hopes given you, by me now or by others, of affective aid, should incite the enemy to increase his force in Missouri, he but weakens himself elsewhere, and hastens in Virginia his own defeat, which is your victory; if he remains inactive. he but shortens the time of your captivity. Be of good cheer; be but true to yourselves, invoking the aid of the Almighty who has so visibly favored the Southern cause, and sooner or later the day of your deliverance will surely come.

With the limited information obtainable here concerning recent events in Missouri, it is difficult to form a judgment about our immediate future. But as our enemies claim that they are about to capture Gov. JACKSON, you will, I trust, not consider it ostentation in me to give you this public assurance that, to the best of my ability, endeavoring to mingle prudence with energy and firmness, though with a painful consciousness of the difficulty and responsibility of the charge, I shall, in humble reliance on the guidance and support of Almighty God, unhesitatingly undertake any constitutional duty events may impose upon me. And should, unfortunately, any vacancy in the Executive office occur, which under our Constitution authorizes a new election for Governor, I earnestly hope that no State officer or authority, exercising or claiming the power of Governor in my absence, will order an election until, by the expulsion of the enemy, the choice of the voters can be rendered perfectly free.

The difficulty of speedy communication with Missouri being great, I respectfully request the newspapers friendly to our cause in adjoining States to publish this address, and thus give it a sure opportunity of reaching our own journals.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.

NASHVILLE, July 8, 1861.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CARD FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The following important card appears in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 6:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the Daily Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an article in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, commenting upon Mr. RUSSELL'S tenth letter, written from this city on the 25th of May, in which my name is made use of for the purpose of impeaching Mr. RUSSELL'S veracity. I have not seen his letter, but that is of little consequence, as I am not called upon either to coincide in his opinions, or defend his views.

I take it for granted, however, that the extract from the New-York paper, relative to the impressment of British subjects is correct, and as the statement made by Mr. RUSSELL involves a *question of fact* in which I am interested, I think it due myself not to preserve a silence which might be misconstrued.

Mr. RUSSELL'S statement, you have, apparently without any inquiry, characterized, not with your usual courtesy, as "an outrageous falsehood of his own coinage, &c., &c. Let us see with what justice you have used these severe expressions.

It is not the fact, that one or two isolated cases of British subjects who enlisted in the army, and "having thought better of it," then invoked my protection, made the basis of Mr. RUSSELL'S statement, or, as you call it "monstrous invention." But *it is the fact* that since the 28th of April to this present day, with very slight intermission, many British subjects, some of whom were only a few weeks in the country, were seized and forcibly carried off from the levee, steamboat landing, boarding houses, &c., to the different places of rendezvous of military companies. When the men resisted they were frequently assaulted, knocked down, and being overpowered, carried off in furniture wagons to the head-quarters of these embryo companies, where the most violent threats were used to compel them "to sign the papers."

When these outrages commenced, I addressed, in the end of April and beginning of May, communications to His Excellency, Gov. MOORE, who at once granted all the redress in his power, by ordering the discharge of those men whose names I could furnish as having been illegally impressed. His Excellency at the same time expressed "his unqualified condemnation" of such outrages, and stated that he would endeavor to put an end to them, *as far as he had any control* or authority over the parties implicated, I believe that in one case a company was ordered to be disbanded, in consequence of the very flagrant conduct of the recruiting squads, who had kidnapped men in midday at the end of the shell-road.

At the time of Mr. RUSSELL'S arrival in this city, about thirty-five or forty of these "illegal musters" had been discharged, and my office was still daily besieged by women, imploring me to get their husbands released. Within the last few days there have been over twenty applications of a similar kind, and some of the men, according to the evidence, have been most severely maltreated. One woman alleges that her husband was seized on his way to procure medical help for their child, that it was three days before she discovered the rendezvous where he was confined, and when she saw him he was tied by cords and so disfigured by bruises that she scarcely recognized him. She was not allowed to hold any communication with him, but was threatened with the prison if she troubled them again.

I do not wish to trespass upon your columns by multiplying instances. Instead of one repenting volunteer, *there has been about sixty cases of impressed British subjects reported at my office.* I am somewhat surprised, when so much patriotic spirit has been evinced in the filling up of military companies with so much rapidity, that any resort should have been had to the grog or bludgeon; and it is singular that a fact so notorious should have escaped the attention of your city reporter, who might have easily satisfied himself of its accuracy by applying to official quarters.

Upon the principle of "*audi alteram partem*," I request the assertion of this letter, and remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant. WM. MURE.

THE LATE BATTLE.

Much apprehension, says the Washington *Star*, exists around us as to the exact locality of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S important engagement, which we proceed to clear up, as follows:

The battle took place at what has heretofore been termed in the newspapers the Laurel Hill intrenchments of the Disunionists, whre Ex-Capt. (U. S. A.) PARHAM was in command of some 2,000 to 2,500 of what was known as Ex-Major (U. S. A.) BOB GARNETT'S division of the army of Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

Laurel Hill is not a mere knob, but a long ridge or rib of the Alleghanies, expending for at least one hundred miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pierces it by means of the celebrated Kingwood Tunnel, the longest in the world. It stretches down in a direction a little west of south, to the head waters of the Kanawha, there called the Greenbrier River. The main turnpike leading to Staunton (over which WISE'S army passed from Eastern Virginia to get thus whipped out of their boots,) runs along Laurel Hill's base. Leadsville, Beverly, and Huttonville are situated on that turnpike.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The Washington *Star*, of July 13, gives the following items regarding affairs at the Navy-ard in that city:

"The steamer *Freeborn* has discharged her guns and is about to be put upon the ways for repairs, having been racked by the frequent firing of her heavy guns. Her 32-pounders are to be exchanged for heavy rifle cannon and shell guns.

The propeller *James Jerome* came up, this morning, with a heavy cargo of naval and military stores, and is to-day, taking on board an immense amount of solid shot, shells and cannister, together with several heavy gun carriages for Annapolis, Md.

The *Baltimore*, *Powhatan* and *Philadelphia* are at the wharves awaiting orders.

The *Mt. Vernon* was expected up from Fortress Monroe yesternay, but had not arrived to-day at 11 o'clock.

HOW TO FIX FAT PORK.

A Canadian paper gives the following contribution to the comfort of our troops:

"We have remarked in several accounts from the Army, that the soldiers cannot eat the fat pork, which makes us wish that they had an old French Canadian *voyageur* or *charretier* with each regiment to show them how to use this most delicious of all victuals for hard-working men. Failing the old Canadian, however, we will try our hand at giving the recipe, which we hope the papers will copy for the good of the Army, viz: Boil thoroughly a square piece of mess pork,—the fatter the better; let it become quite cold, take a loaf of bread and cut a thick slice from it, upon which lay a rather thinner slice of the cold pork; eat this with great satisfaction, and repeat the process till hunger is appeased, using for a beverage, tea with or without sugar. A man thus fed is fit for any toil, as our *voyageurs* and lumbermen can testify; and besides, no meal is better relished by those who have tried this one.

RECAPTURED.

JAMES DONNELLY, a citizen of Westchester, now in Gen. PATTERSON'S army, writes to the *Record*, that the members of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, P. V., who were captured at the battle of Failing Waters, were subsequently recaptured by Major GIVEN. He says:

"This occurred quite early in the day, and they brought their prisoners through Martinsburgh in advance of the retreating rebel troops. Our men were tied with their hands behind, in couples. Some of the citizens here gave them food. They were greatly distressed by the forced march they had made. When notice of the capture reached the National camp, Major GIVEN solicited and obtained permission to head a party to rescue the prisoners. He made part... and fortunately came up... the retreating party, ...tioned the prisoners and captured eight or ten of ...

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Political Conventions and Nominations—A Disappointed Nephew—What our City Officials Get—New Pilot Rates—Mining News—Duels Falling Through, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The Republicans behaved sensibly in their State Convention, which adjourned yesterday. They brought out their strongest men, did nothing illiberal and made a ticket of eminent worth and popularity. Their nominee for Governor is LELAND STANFORD, a merchant of Sacramento, who ran for the place two years ago, when he had not a shadow of success to refresh him in his lonely race. He has just returned from Washington and many of your Eastern readers know him. He is able and honest, though they say he can't make a speech; but then he knows enough not to try very often. He was nominated on the first ballot, receiving a majority of all the votes in Convention, and the thing being made unanimous on the announcement of the result. His only considerable competitor was Mr. PHELPS, who was tendered soon after a nomination to Congress by acclamation. Rev. Dr. BELL, of the Oakland Presbyterian church was urged for Governor by a few friends, but he declined to have his name used. The Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor is S. CHILLIS, of Trinity County, whom nobody hereabouts ever heard of before.

The best strike of all was to nominate EDWARD NORTON, who is now at the East, for the Supreme Bench. Judge NORTON was elected years ago to the Bench of the Twelfth District Court by the Democrats. It has been long the fashion here to speak of him with as high eulogy as if he were just dead. It is the belief of the Bar that he never was muddled by a case—of the people, that he never made an unjust or illegal decision. His opinions are quoted as higher authority than the decisions of the Supreme Court. He is a great worker, quick, right by instinct, and sure by much study. His election will make real estate in San Francisco take a sudden rise. No other party will be so foolish as to nominate a man against him,—or, if it should, the new man must go out of San Francisco to get a dozen intelligent men's votes. The Judge has been generally supposed to be a Democrat, but I believe he voted for FREMONT, and for none but Republicans since.

The rest of the ticket is as follows:

For Congress—T. G. Phelps and A. A. Sargent, both strong able men.
For Attorney-General—Frank M. Pixley, late of the *Times*.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Frank F. Fargo, now of the *Times*.
For Controller—G. R. Warren, of San Joaquin County.
For Treasurer—D. R. Ashley, of Monterey.
For Surveyor-General—J. F. Houghton, of Solano.
For State Printer—B. P. Avery, of the Marysville *Appeal*.

The next State Convention is that of the "Douglas," or Democratic Union Party, on the 4th of July. The three principal candidates are JOHN CONNESS, whom San Francisco dislikes, because he voted for the Bulkhead; Gov. DOWNEY, who has been so true a friend of this city, and has so snubbed the lobby, yet, who allowed somebody to put his foot for him, into a horrible trap, when he wrote the no-coercion letter to the late Union mass meeting; and EUGENE CASSERLY, (formerly of Albany, New-York,) against whom there is the grievous charge, that he drew and openly favored the passage of a bill, last Winter, to divert some of the school moneys to the Catholic schools. All three are smart, and all Irishmen. The primary elections of the party in San Francisco, were carried by a small majority for CASSERLY; and CONNESS stood next best. But for that unfortunate letter, Gov. DOWNEY would have gone off with every delegate, and have been our next Governor in spite of fate.

The ejected Custom-house servants of the late BUCHANAN reign, and the little rump of the once ramping Chivs, met at Sacramento, last week, found scarcely enough present to officer a State Convention, adopted some resolutions, made no ticket, but to prevent the visit of the undertaker, agreed to meet again on the 23d of July. Their entire proceedings created less talk than a slow horse-race would have done. They are dead, and try to make believe that they are only sleeping.

So is the "Irrespective Union Party" dead beyond galvanism. It was discovered to be drawing on the Republican Party for all its strength, and was deserted. From this city it sent up three men to carry the 31 votes of the delegation to the State Convention, and with them labor simply for an adjournment to the 10th of July. Everybody prophecies that the Republicans will carry the State next September.

When Mr. RANKIN had received his appointment of Collector for this Port, President LINCOLN requested him to give the most lucrative job at its disposal, the drayage, to Mr. TODD, of Suisun—Mrs. LINCOLN'S nephew. If the wink of a king is law, one would suppose that a President's request ought to be as good as gospel to one of his own appointees. So Mr. TODD thought, and on his trip home by the last steamer from the East he swelled no little in prospect of his happiness. But on his arrival, lo! it comes out that the drayage has been disposed of. Whether Mr. TODD is a profane man I do not know; but they do say he talked like one before he went on towards Suisun. The cause of the disappointment was that the Suisun Republicans hearing what honor was in store for them, protested in a body, and made affidavit that Mrs. LINCOLN'S nephew was a violent enemy of the Republicans, and that during the Presidential campaign he openly avowed that Uncle ABE'S alliance was a stain on his family. Before the drayman expectant arrived the affidavit on which the protest was based, was probably at the White House. We hope our Collector will be forgiven for not obeying the hint, but you know it wouldn't do for him to demoralize the party up in Suisun.

We are under a new militia law. Its spirit is, "organize into companies, train from two to six times a year, and be exempt from jury duty." If you don't organize, you are enrolled, but there is no fine or tax for military purposes.

Under our new law all fees collected by city and county officers go to the Treasury. The principal officers get the following salaries, which are the only compensation:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
County Judge	$5,000	Assessor	4,000
District-Attorney	4,000	Auditor	4,000
Police Judge	4,000	Tax Collector $7,000 for the first year, and then	4,000
City Attorney	4,000		
County Clerk	4,000		
Sheriff	8,000		

[He has been getting from $15,000 to $30,000 a year.]

Treasurer	$4,000	Sup't. of Streets	4,000
Recorder	4,000	Sup't. of Schools	4,000
Harbor-master	3,000	Chief of Police	4,000

The annual saving by the reduction of salaries and abolition of the fee system is, concerning three offices alone, $30,000. The new law allows to clerks from $1,800 to $2,400 each a year, and to policemen $1,200.

Last Monday—Bunker Hill day—the Fire Department celebrated it and their Tenth Anniversary with a parade. EUGENE CASSERLY made the speech of the occasion, but nobody seemed to have heard it. While the procession was passing, one Mr. WORTHINGTON, formerly of Maryland, and a Union man of some small abilities, was saying to a friend that a regiment of such would make short work of an equal number of JEFF. DAVIS' men. "Nobody but a cowardly renegade from the South would say that," bawled Judge PORTER, a Chiv. from the interior. The insult being repeated, WORTHINGTON put the fellow into the gutter. Next day PORTER challenged WORTHINGTON, but, though weak enough to acknowledge the code, he has not been fool enough to fight yet. Judge MURRAY has done his befriending [illegible] yesterday. He claimed PORTER'S right to name a place of meeting *out of this county*, which WORTHINGTON refusing, the correspondence was published and the flurry is over.

Two Frenchmen fell out on a similar point on the same day, and it was supposed that they would go out with short swords to settle it, but they haven't been yet.

Our Legislature before adjourning gave us a new Pilot law. The rates established for taking vessels in and out of our harbor are as follows:

Vessels over 150 and under 500 tons, $7 a foot draft.
Vessels over 500 tons, $7 a foot draft, and 4 cents a ton of registered measurement.
Whalers, $1 a foot draft.
When a pilot speaks a craft and she declines his services, half pilotage.
Vessels in tow of a steam-tug, coasters to California ports, are exempt from the law.

The new County of Mono has elected its officers, and got to work on its own account. It embraces the Esmeralda District on the eastern border of the State. The population of the county has increased from 0 to 2,200, since the gold and silver outcropings were observed last Fall. The district is doubtless very rich, but little capital has gone into it yet. One quartz-mill is about finished, with a 12-horse power steam-engine, and one of HOWLAND'S 8-stamp batteries.

The Calaveras copper fever is on the increase. The gold mines of the region are counted stupid, and silver has lost its charms. Copper is the only metal that satisfies a Calaveras eye this month.

New cinnabar discoveries in the newly organized Lake County, are stirring the hearts of floating miners.

Lively times are anticipated in Sonoma County from the development of the quicksilver mines discovered last year. They are taking steps for putting the roads in good order, and calculate that after that is accomplished, will come a harvest to the County.

The weather is delightful, fruit never so abundant, animal spirits high, money plenty and cheap, a Union flag has been raised on the church of Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, who is expected home by the next steamer from attendance in the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly; the standard of morals in the State is nailed pretty near to the top of the mast, and while nobody eulogises Peace, sweet Peace smiles down upon us all from Shasta to San Diego, and from the Sierras to the Pacific. GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Lack of Government Officers—The First District Court Troubles—Immigration of Mormons—Cheapness of Breadstuffs—Irrigation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June, 21, 1861.

It is sometimes said that the world is governed too much. But, as far as National officers are concerned, Utah will soon be in no danger of such a position, according to all appearances. No information has yet reached here of the appointment of any officers for Utah under the new Administration, excepting a Postmaster and an Indian Superintendent. Yet there is but a Judge and a Secretary-Governor here doing duty, the Indian Agent being as good as seceded. Indeed, it is generally understood that not one of the remaining old Administration appointees is anxious to hold office under the present *régime*; so every "pony" is looked for with some interest beyond that attaching to the war news. "Are any officers appointed for Utah?" is the next question after the inevitable first of "What news of the war?" when the Pony has delivered his semi-weekly letter.

The Deputy-Marshal, or rather one of his friends, puts forth a defence of his not summoning a jury in accordance with the instructions sent him, for Judge CROSBY'S late Court at Manti, which is in substance as follows:—

Mr. CAUDLAND, said Deputy-Marshal, did not receive his commission and instructions till eight days before the day appointed for the commencement of the session, whereas the law requires "at least thirty days." The time being short, and the district extensive, the Deputy concluded to resign his office and return the documents, and instead of a jury meeting the Judge at the time appointed, the Deputy's letter was handed to him, to his infinite indignation. The Judge accordingly adjourned his session *sine die*, transacting only such meagre business as did not require a jury, and probably hoping that some other Judge would have the good fortune to hold the next session in the First District of the Territory.

Advices continue to reach this place of the concentration of a great number of Atlantic States and European Mormons near Council Bluffs, Mo., on their pilgrimage to this holy city. It is confidently expected that this year's emigration of this character will figure between two and three thousand.

Emigrants from the States, for Nevada and California, well fitted out with horse and mule teams, continue to pass almost daily through our streets.

Just before the harvest comes in, there is generally a very cheap time in this city for breadstuffs, for cash or store-pay, everybody rushing into market and thinking to steal a march on everybody else, by selling the stock of old wheat or flour before everybody has secured his new grain. Flour has recently been selling as low as $2 50 per hundred. So everybody gets a little taken in, for generally at harvest-time grain is higher than immediately before.

Great exertions are being made to get the new Jordan dam into working order, and to have the irrigating canals sufficiently advanced for use this Summer, as quite a number of acres of wheat, put in the ground through faith in the dam, stands a good chance of being burnt up by the sun if the water is not soon at hand to keep down the heat and neutralize the aridity of the desert. The dam will probably cost $10,000 or $12,000, besides eight or ten miles of main irrigating canal. The weather has indeed been hot, and scorching to vegetation, for the past few days.

BRIGHAM is putting up a vast verandah, on the west side of his "Lion House," two stories high, with deck roof, and apparently to be full of venetian blinds.

A brush-bowery has also been erected on the Temple Block, for the Summer's preaching and praying.

The new theatre is getting under way, and is to be a big concern, after the fashion of the world. It is to eclipse even the Tabernacle as to size and accommodation. The walls are to be of rock, and the interior will, of course, exhibit pit, boxes, and galleries—where the neither poor nor rich, the "upper ten" and the "gods" can severally shine, according to their rank and pockets.

Secession must be infectious, for, spiritually speaking, it has shown a formidable front about forty miles north of this, at a little settlement on the Weber. One MORRIS there, professes to be favored with light from the other world, far beyond the attainment of the original JOE SMITH or of the living BRIGHAM. It would appear that numbers have gone after the new light, even from this city, and that "the work is prospering" with all the freshness of youth, insomuch that BRIGHAM considered it expedient to have a long string of the names of the backsliders read over in the public meeting on Sunday.

The Uinta Indian Chiefs, WHITE EYE and AUTERO, have been in the city on a visit. Their country is between this and the Colorado. AMMON, half brother to the celebrated Utah Chief WALKER, died in his camp at the mouth of BRIGHAM'S cañon, in this Valley, a few days ago, in great pain. He was afflicted with a disease which should be nameless, received through association with the whites. Four or five horses were killed for use in the hunting grounds of the next world. PETEETNAT, another Ute Chief, it is said, has become enamored of the United States troops, and is determined to be released from his band.

The National Finances.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION UNDER THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

The following communication of the Secretary of the Interior announces the apportionment of Representatives among the several States under the Eighth Census:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July, 1861.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I, CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 23d., 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States," I have apportioned the Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of Representatives apportioned to each State under the last, or eighth, enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved 23d May, 1850, above referred to, namely:

To the State of—

Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New-Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New-Jersey	5
Florida	1	New-York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	28
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	8	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	8
Maine	5	Texas	4
Maryland	5	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	6

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

CALEB B. SMITH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 15, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68	Cou	90	100	Reading Railroad	37⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg	87⅞	300	N. Y. Central R	76
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Cou	87⅞	100	do s5	76
1,000	do		88	50	do snwk	76
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65		88	26	do	76⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		44	100	do b30	76⅛
15,000	do		43⅛	650	do	76⅛
5,000	do s10		43⅛	350	Erie Railroad	23⅛
27,000	do		43	24	Erie Railroad Pref.	41
8,000	Virginia State 6s		48	100	MichiganCen.R..b60	44⅛
7,000	do		48⅛	50	do	44⅛
5,000	do		48⅛	10	Harlem R. Pref	25
14,000	N. C. State 6s		61	210	do	25⅛
1,000	do		60¾	100	do	25⅛
1,000	do		60⅛	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
4,000	do		60	60	do buwk	68
83,000	Missouri State 6s		42½	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
5,000	do s30		42⅞	27	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	98
5,000	do b30		42⅞	56	Gal. & Chic. R.	65
1,000	do b10		42⅞	50	do s10	65
9,000	do		42	250	do s30	64⅞
6,000	do s10		42	65	do	65¼
1,000	Missouri 6s Iss. to Il. & St. J. R.		52	100	do s10	65⅛
2,000	do		52½	100	do s15	65
15,000	Va. 6s Large Bs.		45	100	do s5	65⅜
4,500	N. Y. Central 6s		92½	400	do	65⅛
1,000	Erie. R. 4th m. bonds ex int		72	100	do	65⅛
5,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.		97¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R	27½
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtg		80	175	do	27⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs		3	100	do s6	27½
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.		93	150	do	27⅜
50	Mechanics' Bank		90	300	do	27⅜
135	Bank of Commerce		77	100	do b30	27⅜
38	Am. Ex. Bank		78	100	do	27⅜
5	Del. & H. Canal Co		84	300	Chi. & Rock I. R.	39
50	Penn. Coal Co		78	50	do b30	39⅛
56	Pacific Mail S. Co		71	100	do b60	39⅛
5	do		71⅛	400	do	39⅛
100	Harlem Railroad		10⅜	50	do s15	39⅛
50	do		10⅜	15	N. J. Central R	110
				6	Warren Railroad	67

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Cou	88	185	N. Y. Central R	77
2,000	do		88⅛	50	do	77¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg	88	100	do b10	77⅛
12,000	U. S. 6's '6-		88	100	do b30	77⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74.	Cou	81⅜	400	do	77⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65		88	100	do b60	77⅛
3,000	N. C. State 6s		60	100	Hudson River R	36⅜
7,000	do s5		55⅜	50	do	36⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		43⅛	400	Reading Railroad	38
4,000	do s15		43⅜	100	do	37⅜
25,000	do		43⅜	80	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13⅞
2,000	Virginia S. 6's s15		47¼	100	do	14
25,000	do s20		47⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69
5,000	do s10		47¼	400	Gal. & Chi. R. s5	66
10	Bank of Commerce		77¼	50	do	66⅜
13,000	Mo. State 6s		43	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28⅜
2,000	do s15		43	300	do	29
3,000	do		43⅛	1500	do	29⅛
5,000	La. State 6's. s10		56	900	do	29⅜
1,000	do		56½	150	do b60	29⅜
3,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds		94	50	do s5	29
5	Amer. Ex. Bank		78⅜	100	do b60	29¼
95	Panama Railroad.		110	175	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40¾
350	Erie Railroad.		24	100	do	41

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 13, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 6:

Increase in Loans	$310,874
Decrease in Specie	613,189
Decrease in Circulation	363,100
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,226,184

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 14, 1860.	July 13, 1861.	July 6, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	127,136,166	112,445,542	112,134,668
Specie	23,641,357	45,016,836	45,630,025
Circulation	8,975,528	6,499,699	8,862,799
Gross Deposits	106,204,278	106,204,784	108,242,399
Exchanged	23,456,047	14,398,847	17,662,646
Undrawn	82,748,231	91,805,937	90,579,753
In Sub-Treasury	5,404,367	7,539,522	4,979,949

The Bank return this afternoon sufficiently reflects the present difficulty of employing Money on satisfactory security, even with the aid of $5,000,000 new Treasury paper taken from the Government last week. This sum was advanced by the Banks in Bullion, and the paper for the greater part immediately added to their line of Loans and Discounts. Yet the line is up only $310,000 on the present average, and the stock of Bullion down only $613,000. The average of the latter can scarcely be called a falling one, as we understand that the actual sum in Bank this morning, before counting the California remittance, is about equal to the average of last week. Nor is the Discount line, as far as we are informed, a rising one; the amount running off on Mercantile paper being about equal to the sum taken from the Treasury Department.

In the market for Money we hear of no movement to-day. In the Foreign Exchanges there is a little more firmness for the mail to go by the favorite steamer *Persia*. On London 106¾ @107 for Bankers' bills, and 106@106¼ for Merchant bills; on Paris the range is f.5.35@f.5.31½ to the dollar.

The Stock Market advanced to-day, with the progress of the good news from the Army of the Union in Virginia and Missouri. At the early Board there was no marked excitement at the opening, owing to a liberal supply of Border State Stocks, supposed to come out of the Bank Department of Illinois. The demand was equal to about $250,000, at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. on Tennessees, and about the same on Missouris. The Government Stocks were steady at Saturday's prices. When the Railway Share-list was reached, the market strengthened, and continued to advance throughout the day, the ultimate rise at 4½ o'clock being equal to 2@3 ₱ cent, as compared with the best prices of last week. There was much excitement on the Street between the Boards, and also at the Second Board, but the greatest buoyancy was on the Street after the close of the printed list of sales. The business done at the two Boards was far above the usual average of daily transactions, and the fresh interest manifested in the Western Road Securities was one of the most prominent features of the market in the afternoon. At the same time the decline of the forenoon in Tennessees and Missouris was nearly or quite recovered. The very latest Share quotations were about as follows, after large transactions in New-York Central, Toledo, Rock Island, &c.:

N. Y. Central	77¼	Toledo	30
Erie	24⅜	Rock Island	42
Illinois Central	69⅛	Galena	66¾
Michigan Central	45¾	Panama	110
Reading	38	Hudson	36⅛
Harlem Preferred	26⅛	Missouris	43¾

The secession authorities of the State of Tennessee, following the example of Virginia, have ordered the prompt payment of the July interest on the public debt, as far as the same is held in Europe or in the Southern States. As the railways of the State contribute the interest on nearly the whole public debt, the implication from this announcement is, that the non-payment of the July interest to Northern creditors grows out of no inability on the part of the State, but an indisposition on the part of the secession Legislature, which has the temporary keeping of her honor and credit, to pay over the money, which the railways have duly provided, to the holders of the debt resident in the loyal section of the country. Of course such madness and folly as all this must have an end. The great mass of the people of Tennessee cannot long remain under such scandalous rule. Our advices lead to the belief that the Secession Governor, HARRIS, whose position enabled him to precipitate the State into sudden and unreflecting revolution a month or six weeks ago, will be warmly if not successfully opposed for reelection on the first Wednesday in August, even in Middle and West Tennessee; while the loyal Eastern division of the State will assuredly refuse to allow him and his confederates in treason to rule over them any longer. The following is the official announcement of the State Comptroller:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 3, 1861.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed the 1st inst., I hereby give notice that the interest upon all State bonds, or bonds upon which the State may be liable, will be paid at this place; provided said bonds are not owned now, or were not owned on or subsequently to the 15th of April, 1861, by citizens or corporations of the Non-Slaveholding States of the United States of America. Satisfactory proof of ownership, on and after the 15th of April, will be required by the affidavit of the holder, and other proof where the party is not personally well known, taken before a Notary Public, or other persons authorized to administer an oath in the county where taken. Citizens and corporations of friendly foreign powers will be paid in sterling or other exchange.

J. T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in June were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$99,770 16	$111,727 00
Passengers	44,115 46	30,408 70
Mails and Miscellan's	8,537 58	4,920 50
Total	$152,423 20	$147,056 20

The following is the Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week and for the season:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Phila. & R. R	41,208	998,219	30,185	885,030
Schuylkill Canal	40,261	662,072	19,299	449,437
Lehigh Valley R	8,577	430,463	10,643	432,589
Lehigh Canal	24,121	426,262	22,051	361,319
Scranton, South	13,787	395,350	17,551	418,329
Scranton, North	4,202	98,064	4,464	123,057
Penn. Coal Co	23,600	208,191	18,232	227,387
Del. & H. Co	12,393	176,946	23,822	246,605
Wyoming, South	——	129,041	——	87,990
Wyoming, North	——	14,107	——	24,252
Broad Top	——	96,273	3,347	105,238
Shamokin	3,078	83,192	6,408	96,693
Treverton	1,505	47,515	2,248	22,257
Sc. Mt. H. T	2,237	41,300	983	38,472
Lykens. V. Coal Co	1,371	26,961	1,542	34,676
Total	182,117	3,774,694	160,077	3,595,930

A semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. has been declared by the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$281,701
Payments on all accounts	765,680
Balance in all funds	7,055,543
For customs	22,000

The rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Persia*, leaving Wednesday, July 17, (mails close in New-York, 11½ A. M.,) are as follows:

London—60 days sight per Pound	106⅞ per cent.
London—3 days sight per Pound	108 per cent.
Paris—60 days sight per Dollar	5 fr. 31¼ cts.
Paris—3 days sight per Dollar	5 fr. 27⅜ cts.
Amsterdam—60 days sight per Gilder	40 cts.
Humburg—60 days sight pr. Mare Banco	35⅜ cts.
Frankfort—60 days sight per Florin	40¼ cts.
Bremen—60 days sight per Rix Dollar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches this morning verify our anticipations of yesterday, that the measures taken by Gen. MCCLELLAN to intercept the retreat of the rebel forces, under Gen. GARNETT, would prove entirely successful. A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, received by the War Department, dated on Sunday, gives the particulars in brief of a battle which took place on Sunday morning, which resulted in the total route of the rebel forces, and the death of GARNETT himself, at the hands of an Indiana soldier. The battle, precisely in accordance with the plan announced in a previous dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, was fought by the National forces, under Gen. MORRIL, a few miles from St. George, with a loss of only thirteen killed and about forty wounded on our side, while the rebels had some fifty killed and a great number taken prisoners. The remnant of the rebel Army is now quite likely to be captured by the National forces under Gen. HILL, when the enemy will be entirely annihilated in Western Virginia, and secession—there, at least—will be dead. The troops defeated in the recent engagements there are the best regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Carolinians and Tennesseeans.

Troops are still daily arriving at Washington, and are being pushed over into Virginia. Within the past two days the New-York Seventeenth, the Massachusetts Ninth and Eleventh, the Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, and the Michigan Fourth have crossed the Potomac; while the Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts have reached the Capital.

Our latest advices from Gen. PATTERSON'S column, dated the 12th inst., leave the hostile armies in pretty much the same relative positions occupied by them at the date of previous advices.

Letters have been received in Boston by the owners of several of the vessels captured recently near Cienfuegos, by the privateer *Sumter*, from their commanders. One of them, dated the 7th, from the Captain of the brig *Albert Adams*, states that the Captain-General of Cuba had ordered the release of all the prizes, and that they would sail the next morning. It will be seen from the letter of our correspondent on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, written at Key West, that the career of the *Sumter* is likely to be cut short, if it is not done already. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the captures off the coast of Cuba, the *Niagara* and the *Crusader*, then at Fort Pickens, were got ready for sea, and proceeded on a cruise after the piratical craft, with a good prospect of capturing her. She is commanded by Lieut. SEMMES, and is understood to have an armament of 8-inch guns, with a crew of Mexicans and Creoles. She would stand a very poor chance, however, against the heavy metal of the *Niagara*. The captures made by the privateers, thus far, number twenty-three. It will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches, that our Government has promptly made reclamation upon the Spanish Government for the rendition of the *Sumter's* prizes taken into Cienfuegos.

Congress continued busily at work yesterday, and accomplished a large amount of important business. In the Senate, after the presentation of a petition from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, a ballot was had for Clerk in place of ASBURY DICKENS, which resulted in the election of JOHN W. FORNEY, by 26 out of 36 votes. A bill was introduced by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, for the protection of Government contracts. A bill was introduced similar to that of the House, providing for the confiscation of rebel property. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, after having been amended in various minor particulars. The bill to increase the Military establishment was then taken up and passed, after having been amended so as to empower Congress to again reduce the Army whenever it may see fit. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Loan bill, and several amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were adopted. In the House, the Committee on Commerce was directed to ascertain what further measures are necessary to render the blockade of rebel ports more efficient, and that Committee subsequently reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a sufficient force to render it so. A resolution was passed providing for the adjournment of Congress next Friday, if the Senate concur. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Select Committee on Contracts, that all moneys shall be withheld from the owners of the steamer *Cataline*, recently burnt near Fortress Monroe, until that Committee can report as to the propriety of paying them. BEN. WOOD offered a resolution providing for a General Convention at Louisville, on the first Monday in September next, but it was voted down. Mr. HICKMAN reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to define and punish conspiracy, which was passed, only seven members voting in the negative. Its provisions will be found in detail in our report of the proceedings. A resolution, offered by Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, was adopted, which pledges the House to vote all the men and means which may be needed to put down the rebellion. Only five votes were cast in the negative. The remainder of the session was spent in the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, directing the Committee on elections to inquire into the circumstances of Hon. HENRY MAY'S late visit to Richmond. It was finally passed.

An inquiry relative to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or rather the declaration of martial law, since the breaking out of the National troubles, has revealed the fact that three several orders have been issued by the Administration, as follows: One, on the 27th of April, addressed to Gen. SCOTT, empowering him to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* on the line between Philadelphia and Washington; the second, on the 2d of July, extending the provisions of the first order over the whole line between New-York and Washington, and the third, extending martial law over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa Island.

We have advices direct from Fort Pickens to the 5th inst., by the arrival of the steam transport *Cahawba* at this port, having on board Capt. BARRY'S battery of Flying Artillery. Everything remained quiet at the fort, and the idea of a fight had been about given up, although everything was kept in readiness for it. WILSON'S Zouaves had gone into camp about a mile and a half from the fort, in plain sight of the rebel camp near the Navy-yard. They were in the best of spirits, and satisfied with their position.

The only intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe is a confirmation of the report that twelve of Col. BENDIX'S Regiment, including two lieutenants, are missing since the skirmish of a few days ago.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on 3d inst., arrived at this port last evening, with three days' later intelligence from Europe. The news is of considerable interest. Lord BROUGHAM had moved in the House of Lords for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica, respecting the annexation of San Domingo by Spain, and had attacked the conduct of the Spanish Government in that transaction. The motion was assented to by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord STRATFORD de REDCLIFFE. The Pope is apparently in better health, as he officiated publicly at a mass on the 29th ult., and was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on the 1st inst. The Patterson-Bonaparte case was brought to a close on the 1st, by the dismissal of the appeal and the confirmation of the first judgment. The Spanish Government, it is stated, has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, but will retain Tetuan and render it impregnable, and colonize the territory. The Italian Parliament was engaged in discussing the Loan bill. The trouble in Hungary must apparently end in a serious outbreak. The Address of the Diet has been finally rejected by the Vienna Cabinet, and its form and contents ordered to be changed. In case of refusal, the Diet is to be dissolved.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, and received the Comptroller's cash statement for last week. A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department exhibited some retrenchments in City expenses. Resolutions in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in extending material aid to the families of volunteers, were adopted. The Board of Supervisors met at noon, yesterday, and received a report from the legal advisers, referring to the time when the State is entitled to the funds due from the County of New-York; also, a report from the same source relating to the Harlem Bridge matters. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated towards building Harlem Bridge.

An important decision in the Court of Appeals, determining the question of the right of a widow to her dower in lands in which her husband had a vested remainder depending on estate which did not determine in his lifetime, will be found in our law column. The judgment of the Court below was adverse to the widow's claim, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision against her.

The Stock market, yesterday, responded with great buoyancy to the news from our armies in Virginia and Missouri, and at the close, in the afternoon, much eagerness was manifested by buyers, at the advanced prices. New-York Central, 77¾ @ cent.; Rock Island, 42 @ cent. The Bank return shows an increase of $310,000 in discounts, and $813,000 decrease in specie. Of the stock of specie in the City, the Sub-Treasury owns $2,-000,000.

The transactions in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. Flour and Wheat were held with more firmness; Corn was a shade cheaper. Coffee and Rosin were in brisk demand; the sales of the former amounted to 9,450 bags, and of the latter to 6,500 bbls. at very full rates. Sugars and Whiskey were in good request. Provisions were quiet, as were also Rice, Cotton, Molasses, Tar, Turpentine, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils and Spices. There was more activity discernible in the freight market, though shippers had to pay existing advances.

The Positions of the Rebel Armies.

A correspondent calls our attention to what he conceives to be the menacing positions occupied by the two principal divisions of the insurgent forces—viz.: those commanded respectively by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. Without professing to be in possession of sufficient reliable facts to form for ourselves a positive conclusion on the subject, we will briefly submit the grounds of our correspondent's apprehensions.

The *south bank* of the Potomac, from the Chain Bridge, four miles above Washington, to Martinsburgh and Williamsport,—a distance of more than seventy-five miles,—is in the undisputed possession of the insurgents. The *north bank* of the Potomac, until recently, was guarded by Col. STONE'S command, from the Great Falls to the Point of Rocks. But the withdrawal of Col. STONE, with five or six regiments, from that position, and sending him to the support of Gen. PATTERSON, beyond the Blue Ridge, and south of the Potomac, has left the defensive line of the river too weak, and liable, at any time, to be crossed by the enemy anywhere east of the Catoctin Mountain, in force, without encountering much serious resistance.

In the meantime, JOHNSTON has thus far shown no disposition to fight, but has allowed Gen. PATTERSON, with a slight show of resistance, to cross the Potomac—when JACKSON'S advanced guard might have disputed the passage successfully—and establish himself on the Virginia side of the river. And more recently, it would seem from our accounts, he has drawn the main body of his command further south and *east*, still receding from PATTERSON, but at the same time still approaching nearer to Manassas Junction and to Washington. Adding to the significance of this strategy, are the scraps of information brought round from Richmond by the way of Charleston and Louisville—all going to show a formidable increase of the forces under JOHNSTON'S command, and all apparently indicating preparations for an offensive movement.

On the other hand, the force under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction, with advanced posts thrown forward almost or quite to Fairfax Court-House, is also receiving constant accessions to its strength from Richmond. This division commands the whole ground west of the Chain Bridge, on the south side of the river, and is in undisturbed communication with JOHNSTON'S command, with which it can combine at any point they may select, on either bank of the Potomac. Our correspondent thinks there are indications—inconclusive, he admits, but yet sufficient to excite a suspicion—that the forces under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, are now drawing together, preparatory to crossing the Potomac in great force, and marching either upon Baltimore, to excite and sustain an already organized insurrection there—or upon Washington, where the approaches from the North and West are covered by no defensive works.

Of course, such a movement as is here apprehended would expose the rebel armies to great peril. It would be impossible for them to keep up their communications with the South, which would be open both to the advance of PATTERSON and a detachment from MCDOWELL'S command. It would, in fact, be to stake the fate of the rebel army and the very existence of the bastard Confederacy on the hazard of a battle. Yet, it may possibly be a question whether the present condition and future prospects of the conspirators in command may not, in their view of the chances, make such an advance, and the risk of a battle, for which they are collecting their entire strength—with the hope, if successful, of taking and holding the Capital, and transferring the seat of war to the soil of Maryland, with the resources of Baltimore at their back—after all, though hazardous, yet by far the most promising and hopeful policy they can adopt.

We have not sufficient data, in the shape of any really reliable information of the enemy's strength and the present distribution of his forces, to be able to judge of the probability that he may undertake, or the possibility that he will succeed in, such an enterprise. We should think, however, that it covers a chance of success, which, in view of the momentous consequences that would flow from it, ought to be carefully guarded against. The balloon observations which have been made from Shuter's Hill and Fall's Church, might be advantageously repeated from some high points near the Great Falls and the mouth of Seneca Creek, unless our military commanders are prepared to make a *reconnoissance en force* South of the Potomac, with a view to ascertain whether there are any intrenched camps in process of formation, or large collections of troops anywhere visible, on the Virginia side, in that region.

A bold and unexpected movement of the rebel army upon Washington, coupled with its successful and rapid passage of the Potomac, and offer of battle on the road to the Capital, would be certain to produce great alarm throughout the country, and very probably suffice to precipitate Baltimore into immediate revolt. We trust, at least, that the danger may be looked into, and, if it really exists, effectually guarded against. If such an offensive movement should be made, it will doubtless be with the entire available force at the command of the rebels, which may be temporarily increased by heavy drafts ventured at the expense of other exposed points, such as Norfolk, Yorktown and Fredericksburgh. Every risk would certainly be incurred, all sacrifices submitted to, every muscle of the insurgents put to its utmost strain, to render the forces to be concentrated for this one decisive effort, if possible, overwhelming, at least on the field of battle. A victory, with the occupation of Washington and Baltimore, they would think, would compensate for all else. Baggage-wagons and camp equipage and supplies would be left behind; for, if the attack were successful, they would find in Washington and Baltimore an abundance of all such material to satisfy their immediate necessities.

We have not the data, we repeat, to enable us to estimate the chances in favor of the success of such a movement; but we trust that our military guardians have weighed them well.

British Ignorance and Arrogance.

Either the British nation is entirely misrepresented by its leading Presses, or it is the most insolent and conceited nation on the face of the earth, the Chinese not excepted; and to these characteristics it adds an ignorance with regard to the affairs of the United States which, if not willful, is unaccountable, and which in either case is disgraceful in regard to a country with whose fate it has such vast interests involved, and to the discussion of whose concerns it gives so much attention. We believe that in both cases our first alternative is the true, or in a great measure the true one. That is, that to a certain degree, at least, the people who "Never, never, never, never shall be slaves," are misrepresented by the journals that profess to speak for them, and that those journals are willful in their ignorance. Prominent among these papers is the *Saturday Review*, which attained some distinction in the early part of its career by the cleverness and smartness with which it discussed all matters, from a Royal speech to a flunkey's neck-tie. For some time past, however, it has been not smart, but smartish—not clever, but ratherish clever. An early decrepitude has soured its disposition. Its attic salt has been replaced by British bile—its lively wit has succumbed to what old BURTON would call a windy melancholy—its hearty, well-bred, contagious laugh has degenerated into a silly giggle—and its manly, out-spoken rebuke into an ill-natured snarl—so that, at last, it has well earned at home the nickname of the *Saturday Reviler*.

Of late, this organ of discontent has made its most characteristic self-exhibitions in regard to this country. An article in the last number that has reached us, is worthy of preservation, as a specimen of perfection in its kind. It is "that faultless monster that the world ne'er saw" before. It sets out by asserting that "from the commencement of the present crisis the [British] Government and the country have steadily observed the rules not only of international right, but of scrupulous delicacy and good breeding." The quality of this good-breeding and delicacy can be estimated from the very article in which their observance is asserted. The reviler recommends American speakers and writers to "try the experiment of demeaning themselves like gentlemen." Gen. SCOTT is spoken of as "probably a sensible old soldier." Our expressions of respect for France are said to be "dictated rather by a desire to be indirectly offensive than by a wanton servility." And by the way, though we could have understood what a wanton offensiveness was, what a "wanton servility" means is quite beyond our apprehension;—something very dreadful and un-*Saturday Review*-ish, without a doubt. We are told that England is the serene recipient of our "volleys of angry scolding," because "a consciousness of superior calmness and good sense has a tendency to soothe the temper," and "human [*i. e.*, British,] vanity finds a complacent satisfaction in the weakness of wanton assailants." These expressions are insignificant trifles in themselves, and they are as nothing when compared with others of the same kind which have recently preceded them; but they are somewhat noteworthy in an article which makes particular boast of the exhibition us-ward of scrupulous delicacy and good breeding.

But the persistent perversity with which the leading London papers contrive to state the thing that is not, with regard to the motives and purposes of Americans, is perhaps even more striking than the presuming insolence of manner which distinguishes their articles upon this country. Thus, for instance, a prominent English paper, in an obituary notice of Mr. DENON, says that he "was one of those gentlemen who, disgusted by the present aspect of affairs in America, have sought a temporary relief by a visit to this country." Now, as Mr. DENON was one of the most active members of the Union Defence Committee, and through his daily and nightly labors in that patriotic body, fell into the ill-health which compelled him to seek the restoration that he failed to get abroad, we on this side know that this sneer is only an exhibition of petty, imbecile ill-will. So our Reviler, in saying that "the politicians of the United States, generally, open their communications with the mother-country by an announcement that any hesitation in complying with their demands will immediately be followed by war," only succeeds in being ill-natured,—the difficulty with the statement being the slight one that it is not true. And thus it goes on trying to justify the tone of the London Press, with regard to our insurrection, by saying that "two months ago the Southern Confederacy seemed to be practically recognized at Washington," that "secession was almost openly acknowledged by the North as an irrevocable event," and that,

> "When a vessel loaded with arms for the Secessionists of Charleston was detained by the National authorities, the present Mayor of New-York, representing the great majority of the City population, loudly expressed his regret that he had not the power to liberate the sequestered property by force."

The first two of these assertions are directly at variance with the fact; and the third is, perhaps, a distorted adumbration of the seizure of some cases of arms, not a vessel, intended for Georgia, not Charleston, by the New-York Metropolitan Police, not the National authorities, at a time when the men in the control of that State were not in open war with the United States Government. Another plea, that "Mr. DOUGLAS applauded Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address on the ground that it appeared to announce a policy of peace," is founded on a like perversity or a like ignorance.

So long as there was the faintest hope that a policy of peace would preserve the nation and secure obedience to the Constitution, we clung to it; and some of us hoped much longer than others. But that hope abandoned, men sprang to arms with the plea for peace upon their very lips. When will Englishmen learn that until the United States flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, by orders of the "Confederate" authorities, there was no act of war, and, by the letter of the Constitution, hardly one of overt treason committed by the Secessionists; and, consequently, that until that act, so monstrous, so abhorrent in our eyes that we did not in our hearts believe it could be till it was, we endured and hoped in feverish quiet!

Thus filled with ignorance and supercilious insolence is the London Press, of which we admit that in this regard the *Saturday Review* is but the ringleader of the throng; and yet it has now for weeks devoted itself to the double and somewhat self-inconsistent task of endeavoring to discover why the North Americans are displeased, and defending the strictures that have displeased them. It might save itself some expenditure of time, type and trouble, by treating American affairs merely with candor and good nature. We ask nothing more. Any other attitude than that of neutrality on the part of Great Britain we should deprecate; sympathy, we should welcome, but we will willingly do without it; but we think that we have a right to expect the same treatment both as to act and tone as other nations meet with. And if we don't receive it we shall be content; but we shall express our opinion freely in regard to the matter, quite regardless of consequences,—which form of speech, most wise and exquisite Saturday Reviler, we do not mean for a declaration of war, either with sword or pen.

The Victories in Western Virginia.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is disposed to indemnify the country for the inaction at Washington by superhuman activity in Western Virginia. A victory a day is certainly as much as can be demanded even of Napoleonic skill and energy; and in this proportion does the Western leader furnish his achievements. The defeat of PEGRAM is followed on the ensuing day by the surrender of that leader, with the remnant of his force; and another day announces the utter discomfiture of GARNETT, with the main body of the rebel army, and the death of that commander. This energy and success are what the nation demands of its military servants. Had they been exhibited on the Potomac and the James, three months ago, the war, there is the best reason to believe, would now be practically ended by the expulsion of the insurgents from Virginia.

In measuring the plans of Gen. SCOTT by the development of the campaign thus far, we can no longer doubt that he does not contemplate the capture of Richmond by means of the force now fronting Washington. His purpose appears to be to drive back the enemy by thus threatening and assaulting his flank and rear, until self-preservation shall compel him to retire below the James River. If the movement from the direction of Fortress Monroe be made answerable in point of energy and courage to that on the western side of the mountains; and if Gen. PATTERSON, that hopeless *fainéant* of the conflict, ever will move, the programme may achieve the result our veteran General-in-Chief desires; but it will in no degree spare that effusion of blood which is said to be the aim of this peculiar line of strategy. The progress of Gen. MCCLELLAN has for the last few days been marked with incessant though inevitable bloodshed. There is little doubt that he will have to fight his way through the defiles of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge into Eastern Virginia; and the conflict will be extremely sanguinary.

In the meantime, Western Virginia may be regarded as liberated from the rebel domination. The troops on the Kanawha under WISE have no choice save to retreat into Eastern Virginia, to surrender, or to perish. The two regiments mustered by the scoundrel FLOYD will promptly scatter before the column of Gen. Cox, and thus from the Pan Handle to Little Tennessee, from the Alleghanies to Kentucky, treason will be thoroughly suppressed in Virginia. And we are justified in believing that when the news of those victories reaches Richmond, the utmost consternation will prevail among the rebels, and especially among the levies from Tennessee and the Southwestern States, at the certainty of their communications and supplies in that direction being suspended. We shall not be surprised if the intelligence creates a stampede among the soldiery from the section in question.

Confederate Finances and Folly.

There is great difficulty in dealing with a people who are children in intelligence, and barbarians in the excess of their conceit. There is no schoolmaster in such case but a thorough drubbing. The most astonishing arrogance and exalted notions of their power led the Confederates into rebellion. Every hypothesis upon which success was to be realized has utterly and totally failed, yet they are as stark mad as ever. The divisions at the North were to secure an easy victory. The North is an unit, moving with tremendous energy and power. The war was to be on *Northern* soil. Not a single Confederate has dared to show his face on Northern soil. They are scattered like sheep when attacked on their own. One "Southron" could flog five Yankees. Col. SIEGEL'S command in Missouri has shown that one United States soldier is a match for five rebels. England and France were to eagerly recognize their independence and open Southern ports. They refuse to do either. To support the war a loan of $15,000,000 was brought out with great flourish of trumpets, based on an *export* duty on cotton. Nothing could equal, in the opinion of the Confederates, the excellence of such a security. Some forced loans were made upon it, but, according to Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, they are now worth only 10 or 15 cents on the dollar in New-Orleans. In three months more they will not be worth as many mills. The whole thing has utterly collapsed. The cotton which was to be taxed to pay the interest and principal of the loan, is not going forward without the consent of the Government they are seeking to destroy. When this loan could no longer be forced, another of $50,000,000, based on some other kind of moonshine, was brought out, but never heard of after the first announcement. In the meantime Confederate soldiers were unpaid, badly clothed and armed, and, as a necessary consequence, disorderly and discontented. Some new system must be thought of, or the rebellion was at an end. The South had no money—in fact, it never had any except in a return for the crop, which was always anticipated. In this dilemma the Confederates have come to the last resort of all barbarous people, which is, to contribute a portion of what each one raises to the support of the war. Indians, in such case, contribute wampum and beaver skins,—the South, raw cotton. By the "spontaneous enthusiasm" of the people, the Confederate Government is to become possessed of one-half of the coming crop, say 1,500,000 bales, worth $75,000,000. This is to be offered to England and France at very low prices, provided they will raise the blockade. The South is completely electrified with this new scheme, which owes its paternity, we believe, to the illustrious Mr. COBB. Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS is now stumping the State of Georgia in its behalf, with such success, the Southern papers tell, as bids fair to secure the whole amount called for. The planters of Louisiana have caught the infection and are subscribing sugar; those of the low districts of South Carolina, rice. All is to go, Mormon fashion, to the Government, which is to become a colossal broker—is to send it all to Europe, not a pound to the United States—bring home oceans of money, with which to drive back the perfidious Yankees to their inhospitable homes.

Unless among the Mormons, we can find in history no similar financial scheme since the days of the Patriarchs. No matter for that. It takes a hold no less strong upon the imaginative mind of the South. They have not taken into account that their cotton, if it ever finds its way to England or France, must go forward in the ships of the North, and with the consent of our Government. In such case we should take pretty good care of the proceeds. The Confederates might as well talk of appropriating the gold now in the vaults of the Banks of New-York. Had they a particle of sense, or the faintest smattering of political economy, they would see that for a people to be forced to resort to such expedients, is the evidence of incredible weakness, as well as barbarism: indicating that society itself is reduced very nearly to its original or primitive condition, in which, as at present at the South, there is no money, but all dealings are *in kind*. Among sensible people, it is generally supposed that individuals can carry forward financial enterprises better than Governments; and that if the latter is to be supported, the people can better afford to pay their taxes in money than in what they raise; but this is not the theory of these new lights in political and social science.

The war has proved two things—the utter childishness and folly of the South, which could never have been believed had it not been enacted as it has; and that their only cure is thorough chastisement. Barbarians, such as "Southrons," Mexicans and Chinese, can be taught in no other manner. We must be the schoolmaster, and a severe one. We can in no possible way do the Southrons so much good as by giving them a lesson they will never forget—a lesson that will make them sicken at the word "Southern chivalry;" that shall show them their contemptible impotence and arrogance; that their institutions are the source of their weakness; that they have nothing in the world to be proud of, but everything at which to be disgusted and ashamed. Then, for the first time in their lives, will they be in that condition of humility in which truth can enter their minds. If we stop short of this, we leave our work to be done over again, with infinite loss and harm to both sides. While we are about it, let us make them decent people, and teach them that it is quite as respectable to drive an honest trade, as it is to breed, sell, or live by the labor of slaves.

SUSPICIOUS IMPARTIALITY.—The Captain General of Cuba seems to have studied neutrality in a rare text-book. The *Sumter*, of the Confederate Navy, carried into a port of the island half a dozen prizes captured within three maritime leagues of the shore, and therefore within the dominions of Spain. For this act the proper penalty would have been the seizure and detention of the offending vessel, especially as it sailed beneath a flag which was wholly unrecognized by Spain. So far from taking this eminently righteous course, the Viceroy permitted the sinning cruiser to take in fuel and supplies, and put to sea, following the permission promptly with orders that the captured vessels should also sail immediately. This is very much the neutrality and hospitality which the man would exhibit, into whose house a flock of lambs had been pursued by a wolf, and who after stimulating the appetite of the ravenous creature, should turn both prowler and prey out into the night. The subject invites inquiry. Possibly the belligerent Palinurus of the *Herald* may add Spain to the category of great powers with whom it is our business to institute war out of hand.

The Case of Florida.

It is now more than half a year since Florida, with an air of ridiculous pomposity worthy of the State from which the bulk of her population is drawn, announced to the world that she "solemnly withdrew herself from the existing government of the said United States; and that the State of Florida is hereby declared a *Sovereign and Independent Nation*." Unfortunately for Florida, however, it is one thing to declare for an independent nationality and quite another thing to achieve it; and while the three tailors of Tooley-street, or the three dozen traitors of Tallahassee can easily enough assemble in Convention and put forth the most defiant programmes—it is not so easy for the former to whip the Horse Guards, or for the latter to reduce Fort Taylor, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens, and to sink, burn and destroy the cruisers of Uncle Sam, which keep watch and ward round her whole coast-line, from St. Mary's to the Perdido. The fact is, *that* is a piece of work which the Tallahassee Sovereign Convention never thought of. The Floridians had so often seen the dough-faced Yankee Congressmen cower and quake before the threatenings of YULEE and MALLORY, that they fancied the Government would be glad to secure their friendship on any terms—even though it had to be purchased at as high a price as we gave a few years ago for their territory.

And consequently Florida has been for a half a year now in a most terrible plight. Her sovereignty and independence have been less since she proclaimed them, than at any time during the long period that she was alternately the property of Spain, France, England, or any enterprising filibuster that chose to own her. She is absolutely helpless, and likely to remain so as long as she is contumacious. She simply cannot now, or ever, sovereign though she be, take the forts on her Southern coast, nor expel the United States troops from her Western border. Not all the wreckers that hover around her coral reefs—not all the grape that Capt. BRAGG can fire from now till doomsday—not BILLY BOWLEGS, did his whoop ring from the Everglades ever so fiercely—not these, joined to all the Crackers, and Minorcans, and negroes, and negro-drivers, and alligators, in the whole Peninsula, even though every one of them had been born, like Gov. PICKENS, destitute of fear, could achieve for Florida that Sovereign Independence, the declaration of which was inscribed on parchment a half year ago, and solemnly deposited in the archives of Tallahassee. No, not if the whole Confederate Army and Navy were to rush *en masse* to her assistance.

And the worst of it is that every day the microscopic nation is getting into a worse plight. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves now tread her sacred soil, and the hi-hi's of the Old Bowery strike terror into every living thing on her surface. Of all the desecrations of holy things that have taken place since Gen. BUTLER planted his feet on Virginia, this is the most atrocious—and yet it has to be endured, and by a Sovereign Power too. Key West, too, is a loyal town, with a loyal Mayor, a National Court, Judge and officers; and it has just celebrated, in good old loyal style, the Fourth of July. A large part of the poor whites scattered throughout Florida know nothing about secession—what it is, or what it signifies—while the whole population of the State is not as great as that of some of the smaller Wards of this City. The secession aristocracy are only about a thousand strong; and these made up almost exclusively of planters, negro-traders, and factors, who have emigrated from adjoining States.

It would be well for Government speedily to pay still sharper attention to this misguided little abortion from the loins of South Carolina. She is of no sort of consequence to herself, but of great consequence to us—as is evident from the heavy price at which we purchased her. In no State was the work of secession so clearly the trick of a few demagogues as there; and in none of them could the thing be so easily, quickly, and effectually crushed. The moral influence of such a movement would be great; while a strong foothold near the mouth of the St. Johns and at St. Augustine, would furnish an admirable base for land or coast operations on the country east, west, and north of the peninsula.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The problem regarding prisoners of war can be put off no longer. Gen. MCCLELLAN has a thousand of the article on hand, who cannot be carried with him, and who should not be dismissed. How to dispose of them Government will have to determine. If precedents thus far established in the campaign be followed, these people will be made to take the oath of allegiance, and will then be sent about their business. That business we have no hesitation in saying will in nearly every case be a resumption of hostilities against the Government. It can hardly be otherwise. Returning to their homes the men will find themselves without employment; they will find a rabid community contemptuous of their recreancy; and determined, if persecution and unfriendly looks can do it, to drive them anew to the field; and ever ready casuists who will prove the superior obligation of State authority over that of the General Government, and the inefficacy of an oath uttered under compulsion. To such inducements the stoutest will yield, and the weaker will yield with much less provocation. Let these prisoners, therefore, be retained as a check upon the rebels, when they succeed in making retaliatory captures, and let them be transported in the meantime to points where their labors may be made available in executing engineering works, the digging of

trench ments, or the erection of heavy sea-coast defences.

With regard to the officers formerly of the regular Army, seized at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, the duty is obvious. Deserting the Government which had reared, educated and supported them, in the hour of its greatest extremity, they threw themselves into the conspiracy which sought its overthrow. Their act was at once patricide and liberticide. It was the negation of every principle of honor, fidelity and gratitude, without which no man is a good soldier or a good citizen. If treason is a crime, these are criminals the most guilty. To withhold from them the severest punishment the law can inflict will at once be a bounty to disloyalty and a rebuke to the faithful. Every instance of leniency extended to such men is a buffet upon the cheek of those who are offering lives and fortunes to save the Union, and who will be justified in measuring the estimate the Administration entertains of their services, by its treatment of the rebels. Hitherto the balance of kindness and gentle consideration has inclined to the side of the latter. The authorities have been at no pains to mark their conviction that treason is meritorious of punishment. Sooner or later it will be compelled to make the discrimination between loyalty and rebellion, and no time can be so suitable as the present. Let us have an example, to show the world, what the world reasonably disbelieves, that we have a Government—that it is in earnest—and that we so value our republican system that we are not only ready to die for it, but to put those who endanger it to death.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Dissolving Views of Expected Battles—Gen. Johnston's Retreat—Personal Experiences and Observations.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Virginia, Thursday Night, July 11, 1861.

I am in pursuit of a battle under difficulties:—and from the nature and number of the obstacles encountered, I am inclined to think that the management of this campaign is very imperfect. No adequate attention seems to have been paid to the wants of persons situated as I am. No reliable announcements are made of intended performances:—neither place nor time of expected battles is advertised:—and the responsible managers of the affair have not the slightest hesitation in disappointing the expectations of people who have come hundreds of miles to witness the spectacle of a grand engagement. Such reckless disregard of the feelings and convenience of an "enlightened public" would not be tolerated in the manager of any one of your New-York theatres:—how can it pass uncensured when perpetrated by the heads of our great Republic? If our General will remedy these defects,—advertise liberally the time and place of each intended fight, and provide seats for the spectators, they will entitle themselves to the gratitude of their constituents in general, and to mine in particular.

I left Fortress Monroe nearly a week ago, because every thing was at a stand-still there, and speedy movements at Washington were positively promised—especially in the *Tribune*, which daily dictates, with consummate, but I fear unappreciated generalship, the movements of the campaign. I waited in vain at the Capital,—struggling through hot days and hotter nights with such patience as I am capable of, and was finally assured on the highest authority, (higher even than the *Tribune*, if that be possible,) that Gen. PATTERSON was sure to have a fight within three days. His opponent, Gen. JOHNSTON, was at Bunker Hill, where he was throwing up intrenchments and preparing to make a stand with 18,000 men, including 7,000 just received as reinforcements from Manassas, against PATTERSON, who had but 13,000, and had reached Martinsburgh in hot pursuit of the enemy, only seven miles off. Letters were reaching Washington from some of Gen. P.'s subordinate officers, urgently asking liberty to make an attack at once, even with inferior forces, as they felt sure of success. It was judged safest, however, for him to await reinforcements, which were pushed forward as rapidly as possible. One respectable authority in Washington assured me that by Wednesday night Gen. PATTERSON would have a force of 23,000 men, with a superiority of artillery,—and that he would probably attack on Thursday or Friday—to-day or to-morrow. And another, still higher in position, thought I would have time to witness the engagement here and return to Washington in time to "assist," as the French say, at the movement there.

So under all these assurances I started from Washington at the mythical hour of 4 o'clock yesterday morning on my way to Martinsburgh, by way of Harper's Ferry,—to which point the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now running over repaired bridges, but with greatly impaired efficiency. The trains, indeed, do not reach the village called the Ferry, which lies upon the opposite shore of the Potomac on the high, sharp bluff made by its junction with the Shenandoah: for the splendid bridge which used to span the river was burned by the retreating rebels, and, is now,—like the Armory, Arsenal, and all the magnificent workshops that line the shore, a heap of ruins. They stop at Sandy Hook, a collection of houses about a mile from the Ferry. Here we found some 60 or 70 men, mainly of the New-York Ninth, established as a guard—the rest of the regiment having gone forward to join Gen. PATTERSON. There were also at the Point of Rocks, 10 miles below, not far from 200, mainly from New-Hampshire, encamped on the right of the railroad as we passed along, and extending their pickets all the way, along the Potomac, to Harper's Ferry. The river here is shallow, five or six hundred feet wide, and bounded on the opposite side by the forest-clad hills of the Virginia shore, which are in possession of the rebels, who scour the valleys with their horsemen, and amuse themselves almost every day with galloping to the bank and firing at our pickets on the opposite side. They have killed and wounded several in this way from time to time, but have by no means themselves escaped unharmed. At two points within five or six miles of the Ferry, we could see secession flags flaunting the breeze, close by the water on the opposing shore; but both, our boys said, should disappear within a week. At Sandy Hook we found Lieut. WARNER, of the Ninth, who is slowly recovering from a wound received in one of these small skirmishes, with Capt. TUTTLE, MACEY and others of the same regiment.

Sandy Hook is not a place where one can command all the luxuries of every season by simply asking for them. The hotel, however, gave us a dinner well worth the quarter which it cost, and we succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in chartering an establishment to take us to Williamsport, the only route by which we could reach Martinsburgh without imminent risk of falling into the hands of Secession scouts. The direct road by which I had expected to go, was about fourteen miles—the other thirty-three,—but as I had not the slightest desire to visit Richmond and depend on the sovereign pleasure of JEFF. DAVIS for the disposal of my *corpus*, I had no hesitation in choosing the safest and the longest route. Indeed, I had no choice in the matter, for I could get no one to take me over the other. My heart sank, however, when my vehicle drove up;—an old broken-down wagon, with an unplaned board for a seat, a driver more than half "tight," and a faded, feeble white horse, which might possibly have been of some value in the days of the Revolution. We went a mile in dead silence, in something less than an hour. I felt a little relief when the guard demanded my pass. It was short-lived, however, for I had a document from the Secretary of War, giving me full liberty to go wherever I pleased within our lines, and commanding everybody to be particularly civil to me. The guard came again to my relief, with a sense of duty for which he cannot be too highly praised. He said the Secretary of War had nothing to do with his command;—I must have a pass signed by Capt. BRACKELAND, or I could not go on. We turned the head of our steed, not sadly but very slowly, towards Sandy Hook,—reached that hamlet, secured the invaluable signature of Capt. BRACKELAND, and decided to remain at Sandy Hook all night. We were aided in reaching this conclusion by the bursting of a tremendous thunder-storm which had been gathering for an hour or two, and which, but for the picket who knew nothing about the Secretary of War, would have poured its watery deluge upon us in the mountains, at just about the point where Old JOHN BROWN collected his pikes and his handful of men for the extinction of Slavery in the Southern States. Beyond all doubt, we should have perished miserably. I desire, therefore, to tender my public gratitude to the picket aforesaid, whose contempt for the authority of the Secretary of War saved me from a fate which I shudder to contemplate.

We bargained with our driver for a better carriage and a span of good horses, and engaged him to take us through to Martinsburgh. He promised also to start with us punctually at 4 o'clock. At a little after five he made his appearance,—with the same wagon, and the same steed, with the added horror of a mate for the horse, and another for himself. We started in silence—meditating many things. I had fortunately fallen in with Dr. WOOD, an intelligent Virginian, who had been trying for some weeks to make his way to his family, within the rebel lines,—so that I could share my woes with him. After a little our drivers stopped, tore from the side of a house a clap-board, of which they made a seat for themselves, and we proceeded,—the picket this time not even asking to see our pass, or caring a straw whether it was signed by Capt, BRACELAND or the Great Mogul. Our Jehus were both Virginians, who had been driven out, like scores of others who hang about Sandy Hook, for being Union men. All these men hate the whole secession movement with an intensity of which we have little conception,—for, added to its political wrongs, they have the sense of personal outrages and sufferings.

For the first seven miles the road leads across the mountain, and is, of course, hilly, hard and very toilsome. At about a mile out we came upon an abandoned camp of Secessionists,—huts made of bushes, for they had no tents. Just across the road was the old, high log school-house, which I have already mentioned as JOHN BROWN'S arsenal, and to which somebody had set fire, though it burned only a hole in the roof. About a mile further on, at the left of the road, and surrounded by hills, stood the farm-house which he occupied during the year he devoted to preparing his scheme. After three hours' toil we accomplished the first seven miles, and at 8 o'clock reached Sharpsburgh,—a very small village bedecked throughout with Union flags, and celebrated for having been, from the beginning of these troubles, in spite of its exposure to the wrath of the rebels, one of the staunchest Union towns in Maryland. We breakfasted at the hotel, negotiated a release from our Virginia charioteers, and hired a capital vehicle, with a good pair of horses and a respectable driver, to take us the rest of the way.

At Williamsport, which lies twenty-one miles above Harper's Ferry, the Potomac, though wide, is at one point fordable. On the Maryland side, the bank, a little back from the stream, is very high; and from its top our battery scattered the Secessionists who held the opposite shore, and preferred retreating to resisting the advance of the National forces. Gen. PATTERSON crossed at this ford—our troops wading the stream—the band playing "Hail Columbia" and the men singing the "Star Spangled Banner" on the way. Six miles further on they came upon a portion of the rebels, some 2,000 in number, and scattered them after a sharp fight. The road, which is a fine, hard, macadamized turnpike all the way, at that point passes through a grove of trees, beyond which the rebels were stationed. The trees bear marks of the cannon balls which tore through them, and forced the enemy to retreat on Martinsburgh. As our army advanced, however, they fell back still further, and were supposed to be at Bunker Hill, seven miles off, throwing up intrenchments, and preparing at last to make a stand. But now we hear that they are still on the retreat,—the main body of their force having reached Winchester, twenty miles further on, and a portion of it being still beyond.

Thus it happens that I am cheated of the expected fight. The rapidity with which Gen. JOHNSTON retreats is astonishing. Whether its explanation is to be found in sheer unwillingness to fight, or in his wish to draw our troops further into the interior, in the hope that his cavalry, operating in our rear, may intercept and cut off their supplies, may perhaps be doubtful. But his present movements indicate that we may expect no engagement on this line, at least until the enemy reach Manassas Junction;—and it is by no means certain that they will not even abandon that.

R.

THE LATEST FROM MARTINSBURGH.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, July 12.

A white flag appeared yesterday, some six miles distant, supposed to be a sign that residents did not want hostilities there. It is not attributed to the enemy.

A party of two companies, commanded by Col. HEGNIS, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, escorting the Commissary of the Fifteenth on a foraging expedition, near North Mountain, six miles out, fired on and attacked the enemy, who retreated, but captured one of the National sergeants, who had separated from his company. Commissary RICE went to-day with some cavalry to repay them but we have not heard the result.

A teamster who burglariously entered the house of a widow named KANE, last night, has been arrested. Her daughter, who is afflicted by disease of the heart, died from fright. The burglar is named FISHER. He has been sentenced to be shot.

The delay in moving from here is occasioned by a want of horses, not of wagons. If any advance on Winchester is made the enemy could not make a stand, nor could we follow for lacking transportation for our supplies.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment arrived from Cumberland *via* Hancock this morning.

To the Humane.

The following appeal appeared lately in our columns, but owing no doubt to the great excitement of the public mind on the all-absorbing topic of the day, it failed to attract that general attention which under more propitious circumstances it would have secured. We reproduce the appeal in our issue of to-day, assuring the benevolent and well-disposed among our readers that the subject of our remarks is in every respect emphatically deserving of their consideration and sympathy.

"A gentleman of high literary ability, well known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The editor of the TIMES knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this renewed appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied."

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Something for the Van Wyck Committee to Inquire into—The Contract with Gen. James for Rifling Cannon—One of Floyd's Jobs—Capt. Maynardier's Report vs. Capt. Dahlgren's, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Van Wyck Committee to a contract entered into by the War Department in the fall of last year, with Gen. C. P. JAMES, of Rhode Island, for rifling one thousand seven hundred iron cannon. This job was arranged under the auspices of Secretary FLOYD, and the agreement was that the contractor should receive one hundred dollars per gun, or a grand total of $170,000. Col. CRAIG, the head of the Ordnance Department, was of the opinion that the work could be done at $25 to $50 a piece, and further, that it was not conducive to the good of the service to rifle so many cannon on JAMES' plan, which both he and commander DAHLGREN, of the Navy, regarded as inferior to others. Gen. JAMES applied to the present Secretary of War for the affirmance of the contract. The matter was referred to Col. CRAIG, who persisted in the view of the matter at first taken by him. JAMES' agent addressed a written argument to Col. CRAIG, urging the execution of the contract, and intimated that there was a *determination* to carry it out, and if Col. CRAIG did not take a proper view of the matter *unpleasant consequences would ensue*. But it seems that the contract was canceled, as it regarded the number of guns to be rifled, and in place of it, JAMES was employed to rifle a number—perhaps an indefinite number, something short or something beyond the original contract. I understand that the price to be paid is the same as under the original contract, which Col. CRAIG decided to be from two to four times more than the work was worth.

Now, I respectfully suggest that this job should be the subject of inquiry on the part of Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. In the first place, they should ascertain whether the cannon will be improved by being rifled on JAMES' plan; and secondly, whether the Government is not paying a good deal more for the work, supposing it to be advantageous in itself, than it is worth. The whistle may be worth something, but there is no reason why the Government should pay too dearly for it.

Capt. MAYNARDIER, the assistant in the Ordnance Department, was President of the Board that recommended the giving of the contract to JAMES. He made a strong report in JAMES' favor, and the latter was also strongly backed by certain New-England manufacturers.

The following extracts from a report (Ex Doc. 43) made by Commander DAHLGREN, on the 12th December last, in relation to experiments with rifled cannon, are directly in point. It will be seen that the actual experiments made by that accomplished and ingenious officer demonstrated that JAMES' rifled cannon are less accurate than smooth-bored guns. He exhibits tables showing the number of shots fired, the number of hits, and distinguishes between the direct hits and those "in ricochet," or rebounding. He says:

"The performance of the James shells was very indifferent; but few were fired, and those only from the 42-pounder—15 at 1,000 yards, and 14 at 2,000 yards—while 216 shot were fired from the various guns.

So far as can be known from this report, the James shells are so deficient in accuracy as to be of little account, and the *shot* only are entitled to consideration, while the practice now reported with the navy cannon is confined to shells, on the presumption that the firing with shot would indicate the usual superiority in steadiness of flight."

"The results given by the Board, [Capt. MAYNARDIER'S Board, which, as above stated, recommends JAMES' contract,] from their practice with the James shot, show that its best practice at 1,000 yards gave but 96⅔ per cent. of hits, (of which three-fourths only were direct,) while the best of the Navy practice gave 100 per cent. of direct hits at 1,300 yards, (one-third further.)

The James 76¾-pounder shot, best firing, gave 70 per cent. of direct hits at 1,000 yards, whilst the Navy 40-pounder shell gave 94 per cent. direct hits at 1,300 yards—distance one-third greater.

When the screen, at 2,000 yards, was fired at, no one of the James shells struck it—only 60 per cent. of the best practice with his shot, and but 34 in average practice; whilst the best firing withshells from the cannon of this battery, at the same distance, shows 91 per cent. of hits direct, and the average 85 per cent. of direct and ricochet.

The superior claims to accuracy of rifled projectiles over the common spherical I should have conceded—certainly would not have been inclined to question—but that Mr. JAMES, in a communication to the Bureau, has asserted it for his projectiles over those of the 9-inch and other guns of that model now mounted in our ships."

Having given *fac-similes* of the targets, and tables of the results, he remarks:

"So far, therefore, as facts yet known warrant a conclusion, it appears that the performance of spherical 9-inch and 11-inch shells was superior in accuracy, to that of the James 76¾-pound shot from rifled cannon, because they struck a given surface *oftener*, at a distance one-third *greater*.

Of course I do not pretend that these round shells will maintain the advantage at ranges practicable to rifled shot; nor that they may not be superseded sooner or later by them. But I may say that the evidence now before the Government is very far from establishing the superior accuracy which Mr. JAMES attributes to his rifle shot and shells, even over the round 9-inch and 11-inch shells, and to a distance which will, perhaps, not often be exceeded in *decisive* naval engagements.

The penetration must be less than that of a shot or a shell from a rifled cannon, but the shock is far superior, the splintering greater, as well as the efficiency of ricochet.

The directness of ricochet, attributed by the board to the James shot, is in its favor, but is almost nullified by the loss of force, which appears from the difference in penetration under each condition, and is explained by the fact that the shot loses its proper direction after striking the plane, and moves obliquely.

Its penetration, at 2,000 yards, was 39 to 45 inches, while the 40-pounder navy shell pierced 8½ feet of tough soil after ranging 6,700 yards, or nearly four miles. Neither result can be viewed as extraordinary, because, under like conditions, it would be properly due to any elongated projectile."

This report of Commander DAHLGREN was published at the last session of Congress, and is accessible to Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. I submit, that in the face of it, the job for rifling cannon by Gen. JAMES should not be permitted to proceed further without a rigid scrutiny on the part of the Committee which has been created expressly to investigate the utility and honesty of Government contracts. I don't claim to have established such a case against the James job as to warrant me in demanding a verdict; but I insist that I have adduced facts amply sufficient to found an inquiry of the grand jury.

While on this subject of contracts, I will mention that, if I am not misinformed, the acting head of the Ordnance Department, Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, has recently sold 10,000 rifles of the pattern of 1842 to SAMUEL COLT, at $10 a piece. Is this the time for the Government to be selling rifles? If they are worth $10 each, they are worth keeping; and if COLT can make anything of them it will be by reselling them to the Government—perhaps at $30. So we go.

I understand that the Committee raised to ferret out traitors in the Department has gone vigorously to work, and that it has already struck terror in the ranks of the spies and sympathisers with rebellion.

OBSERVER.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, July 15—10 A. M.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool July 4, *via* Londonderry the 5th, has not yet been signalled off this Point. Weather very foggy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The British Parliament and the Annexation of San Domingo by Spain.

An Appeal in the Patterson-Bonaparte Case Dismissed.

GREAT AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

The Address of the Diet Rejected by the Austrian Cabinet.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, July 3, arrived here last evening with three days later news from Europe.

The *Saxonia* brings the following specie list:

Lentilhon & Gessner	£100,000	J. S. Morgan, (sovs.)	10,005
Sturges, Clearman & Co.	$4,695	Marcuse & Baltyer	$35,700
W. Schall & Co.	£4,300	Scuchardt & Gebhard	25,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Monday, July 1, Lord BROUGHAM, on moving for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica, respecting the annexation of San Domingo, attacked the conduct of the Spanish Government in regard to the Slave-trade, and vehemently protested against the annexation of San Domingo, as it would give an increased stimulus to that odious trame.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE assented to the motion with regard to San Domingo. Spain had expressed their determination not to permit the revival of the Slave-trade in San Domingo, in any form whatever.

After some remarks from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, condemning the conduct of Spain, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 1, on the report upon the appropriation Seats' bill, as amended, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved to defer the consideration of amendments for three months.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said: The propositions of the Government as to the disposal of three out of the four seats had been assented to by the House, which had rejected their proposal as to the fourth. They now proposed to give that seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to divide that Riding.

Upon a division, Mr. DUNCOMBE'S motion was negatived by 201 to 28.

Mr. STIRLING then moved that the seat should be given to the Scotch Universities.

After some discussion, Mr. STIRLING withdrew his motion.

Upon the clauses relating to the division of West Riding, Mr. HADFIELD moved that Sheffield should be the central polling place, but a majority affirmed the choice of Pontefract as more central.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Various votes were discussed, among them a vote of £20,595 to complete the Houses of Parliament, which was agreed to.

M. MUSURUS, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has been accredited as Turkish Ambassador to Brussels. This is a double appointment, and will not withdraw M. MUSURUS from his functions at St. James.

The *Globe* says: "Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON has been appointed Attorney-General, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. The office of Solicitor-General is thus rendered vacant."

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, arrived in Dublin on Saturday evening. He will be the guest of the Lord Lieutenant while he remains in Dublin.

The great fire is still burning. On Saturday evening the flames and smoke burst forth with great force, and at 10 P. M. a loud explosion took place.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, nominating M. DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels.

The *Patrie* says:

"There is no foundation in the report that M. THOUVENEL has received a deputation from Rome."

The Pope again officiated publicly at a Mass on the 29th ult. His Holiness was to receive the diplomatic corps on July 1.

The Patterson family case was decided on Monday July 1. The appeal was dismissed, and the first judgment has been confirmed in the tribunal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor took place on Friday at Fontainebleau. The presents were sent in early in the morning. Independently of the Order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consist of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist belt, ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enameled, of enormous weight, and a number of palanquins, thrones, arms, &c."

The *Daily News* correspondent says:

"M. LESSEPS has been in Paris for a few days, having come from Egypt "to remove certain difficulties relative to the works at the Isthmus of Suez."

Two batteries of artillery and a company of military workmen had arrived at Toulon, to embark for Cochin China.

The *Observateur Belge* states that about 35 glass furnaces have been stopped near Charleroi, in consequence of the crisis in America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Among the consequences of the recognition of the Italian Kingdom will be the admission of the new Italian Loan to the Paris Bourse."

Letters from Algeria state that in some districts the grain crops have been totally destroyed.

Corn is now being cut in the South and Southwest of France, and it is expected that the harvest will be completed in the middle of July.

The Corn trade during the week has been dull in Paris.

Wheat of the first quality is firm.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonize the territory.

The official *Gazette*, of Madrid, of July 1, publishes a dispatch announcing that a band of 300 Republicans had risen in insurrection in the environs of Lorea. They are being pursued by the Royal troops.

PRUSSIA.

The judgment given in the late duel case having been confirmed, Major-General MANTEUFFEL was sent to Magdeburg to undergo sentence of three months' imprisonment in the fortress.

CASSEL.

In the sitting of the Second Chamber, of July 1, the proposals of the Committee in reference to the Constitution were unanimously adopted. The Commissioner immediately read a decree dissolving the Diet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis de Toncarsa, who is shortly expected at Berne, from Turin, on his way to Copenhagen, will officially notify to the Federal Council the devotion of VICTOR EMANUEL to the sovereignty of Italy.

A dispatch from Berne of July 1, says:

"The National Council and the Council of the States were opened to-day.

Mr. RAINER, member for Berne, was elected President of the National Council, and Mr. ESCHER, member for Zurich, Vice-President.

Mr. HERMANN, member for Uri, was elected President of the Council of the States, and Mr. VIGNIER, member for Solothurn, Vice-President."

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies has voted the Budget for 1861.

The discussion of the Loan bill will be resumed immediately.

A dispatch from Naples says that two Bourbon Committees have been discovered, and several arrests have been made. 500 muskets were seized by the Police.

The *Gazetta di Torino* says: "The Government have informed GARIBALDI that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprera."

The discussion on the Loan bill was resumed on the 30th June.

Signor MUSALINO opposed the bill, and declared that he had no confidence in a Ministry that wished to maintain the alliance with France. He said, "England is the only true friend to Italy," and insisted that France should be compelled to cease the occupation of Rome. The Italians, he continued, cannot await, for an indefinite period, the good pleasure of a foreign Power which defends the wickedness of the Roman Government.

Signor FARINI said that the statement of Signor MUSALINO respecting his journey to Chambery was erroneous. He supported the alliance with France, which, he said, is the foundation and shield of popular right, not only of Italy, but of all Europe. Italy is indebted to France and the Emperor for many blessings, the value of which history and ourselves will highly appreciate.

The Turin journals announce that Gen. CIALDINI will replace Gen. DURANDO in the command of the Army of the South.

Six hundred brigands have left Rome for the Neapolitan frontier.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna, of June 29, says:—For the last four days, conferences upon the Hungarian question and the acceptance of the Address have been frequently held between the Emperor and the Ministry, and also with the Hungarian Ministers. These conferences have led to no result. Another Cabinet Council was held on July 1, at which it was definitely resolved not to accept the Address of the Hungarian Diet.

The Ministry will shortly make a statement in the Council of the Empire, respecting the steps which have been taken with regard to Hungary. A Royal rescript has been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the Address is stigmatized as disloyal, hostile to the rights of the Crown, and such as could not be accepted by the Emperor.

The Diet is requested to alter the form and contents of the address. In case of refusal it will be dissolved.

TURKEY.

The *Patrie* of June 30, says:

"The English frigate *Terrible* anchored at Constantinople on the 28th inst., after having obtained from the Porte the firman required by the Convention relative to the Straits of the Dardanelles."

The same journal says:

The Sultan has introduced reforms in the Imperial Household, and has reduced the civil list from 75,000,000 to 12,000,000.

NAMIK PASHA is appointed Minister of War in the place of RIZA PASHA, who is disgraced. 500 palace servants have been dismissed. Other reforms are expected. MEHEMET ALI is in favor with the Sultan.

The rate of exchange is falling.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers, of July 2, publish dispatches announcing that disturbances have taken place at Naples. The importance of this movement is unknown.

A dispatch from Pesth, of July 1, says on the Imperial rescript being laid, sealed, on the table of the Lower House, cries were raised of "Return it unopened." After some remonstrances, the rescript was quietly read.

The rescript was read in the Upper House without disturbance.

Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JULY 1.

CONSOLS remain heavy, and are quoted 89¼@89¾ for money, and 89¼@89⅝ for the account.

About £10,000 was taken from the Bank, to-day, for America.

The India Loan for £4,000,000 is announced. The tenders are to be delivered at the Bank of England with the first deposit of 2 ₰ cent. on the 12th.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2.

The English funds show no alteration. Consols for money are quoted at 89¼@⅜, and 89⅜@⅝ for August 1. The demand for discount at the Bank was again active. The last price from Paris, was 67f. 65c. New-York and Erie shares receded. The stock of gold at the Bank of France being almost exhausted, they have resolved to pay their notes in silver. The tendency in the foreign exchanges is upward, in consequence of the above resolution by the Bank of France.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 1.—The market, to-day, was dull, at nominally last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY 1 AND 2.—There has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the two days amount to 50,000 bales, 27,000 on speculation and for export. Holders have obtained an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. per ℔. on American Cotton, over last Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

JULY 2.—WHEAT in good demand, at 2d.@3d. ₰ 100 ℔s. dearer. FLOUR, firm. INDIAN CORN attracted attention; Old Mixed American, 28s.6d.@28s.9d.; New Mixed, 27s.@28s.; Yellow, 29s.@29s.3d.; and White, 30s.@33s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

JULY 2.—SUGAR, unaltered. RICE, steady. COFFEE, steady. TALLOW, quiet, at 53s.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 2.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday 45,000 bales, including 24,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant under a large speculative inquiry at an advance of fully ⅛d., and in some instances at ¼d., and closes with an advancing tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; yarns are buoyant with an upward tendency, but cloths remain unchanged at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is steady; and the weather has been favorable for the crops. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report: FLOUR steady with a fair demand at 24s. 6d.@28s. WHEAT steady, and fine qualities are a shade dearer; red is quoted at 9s. 6d.@12s.; white, 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d.. CORN steady with rather more doing; yellow, 28s.@28s. 6d.; white, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet: BEEF firm; PORK heavy, at easier, though quotably unchanged; prices; BACON dull, and quotations are almost nominal; LARD heavy and nominal; TALLOW quiet, North American 49s.@49s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull and nominal at 6s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. SUGAR and COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. ASHES quiet; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 3d at 89¼@89⅜ for money, and 89⅜ for account.

SUMMER RECREATION.—In consequence of the present straitness in money matters, there will be less traveling this Summer than heretofore. The proprietors of hotels at Saratoga, Niagara Falls and the White Mountains will probably be able to furnish their guest with less crowded accommodations. Everybody expects, when starting upon a Summer tour, to find at the hotels, after a fatiguing journey, pleasant, airy rooms; but those who have not spoken in advance are told upon arrival that the best that can be done is a bed upon the parlor floor. Many are intending to recreate this Summer who are now seeking a place for their families where the City can be reached in a short time, if business requires it. The beautiful places upon the Hudson are always sought after by such, and the town of Nyack has deservedly met with large patronage. The most prominent building at Nyack, seen from the river, is the Tappan Zee House, of which Messrs. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD are the proprietors. This house, with the exception of ten weeks in the Summer, is occupied by young ladies from all parts of the country, under the tuition of the Messrs. MANSFIELD, who have won a fine reputation for their school in all its departments. On the 1st of July school-books are put away; the young misses return to their parents and friends, and the house is made ready for the numerous friends of the proprietors. It is delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from Hastings to Peekskill. Riding, boating and bathing, with other healthful exercises, are amply provided for. The Messrs. MANSFIELD have, in view of the times, made material reduction in their charges for board. We take pleasure in commending their house to our readers.—*Independent.*

Selling Out!!
Our Entire Stock
OF SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A
FURTHER REDUCTION
OF 25 PER CENT.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.,
AND
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown: best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, GEORGE MATHER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 68 West 35th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

ASHFORD.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. HANNAH ASHFORD, widow of the late John Ashford, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. SERENA A., widow of the late Benjamin M. Thompson, and daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wells Phillips, No. 143 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EGLESTON.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, THOMAS EGLESTON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEYS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 14, of scarlet fever, EFFIE, only daughter of George and Mary Leys, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Washington-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in place of 4 o'clock, as advertised in the Brooklyn papers. The friends of the family are invited to to attend.

MCDONALD.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 14, L. G. MCDONALD, in the 57th year of his age.

TRAVIS.—In Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, suddenly, ALEXANDER H., youngest son of Nathaniel Travis, aged 23 years.

BAYLISS.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, BENJAMIN BAYLISS, an old and esteemed resident of that city, aged 84 years and 6 months. Mr. BAYLISS was father of Rev. S. Bayliss, of Brooklyn.

BROWN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, July 14, Mrs. HANNAH BROWN, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Samuel and Luke H. Holmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Stamford, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

WESTERFIELD.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, July 2, of lung fever, after 4 days' duration, EVANGELINE, youngest and beloved daughter of Levi P. and Ellen A. Westerfield, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 283.—JULY 15, 1861.
54, 45, 24, 30, 74, 6, 17, 42, 51, 5, 8, 25, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 384.—JULY 15, 1861.
19 4, 60, 18, 29, 22, 7, 53, 42, 54, 55, 12, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her, especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used

LAW REPORTS.

Widow's Right of Dower.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE, 1861.

Before all the Justices.

Mary P. Durando, appellant, vs. *Charles C. D. Durando and others, respondents.*—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court refusing a widow dower in lands in which her husband had a vested remainder depending on an estate which did not determine in his lifetime. The judgment was affirmed, and the following opinion delivered by the Court:

SELDEN, J.—To entitle a widow to dower, a husband must have been seized, either in fact or in law, of an estate of inheritance in the land at some time during the coverture. This rule is inflexible. When, therefore, the husband had, previous to his death, simply a reversion in fee or a vested remainder, expectant upon an estate for life, his widow cannot be endowed, as in such a case the husband has never had either possession or any present right of possession; he cannot be said to have had a seizure of any sort, either actual or legal. It is conceded by the counsel for the appellant that this rule applies where lands descend to the husband, subject to the right of dower of the widow of the ancestor; as if a father die intestate, leaving a widow and a son, and the widow is endowed, it is not claimed that the widow of the son, in case of his death in the lifetime of his father's widow, could ever be endowed of the lands which had been assigned for the dower of the latter. But it is insisted that where the estate comes to the husband, not by inheritance but by purchase, the widow may be endowed, notwithstanding her husband has had only a remainder in the land.

This distinction, or rather the idea that it applies to this case, is evidently founded upon a misapprehension. It is true that where a father conveys lands to a son, subject to the contingent right of the wife of the father to dower, if the father dies and his widow is endowed, and before her death the son dies leaving a widow, the latter, if she survives the widow of the father, is entitled to dower in the lands of which such widow had previously been endowed. But the reason is not because there is any distinction between a vested remainder which comes by descent and one created by deed, but because, in the case supposed, the son becomes actually seized of the estate in the lifetime of the father; and this seizin is sufficient to entitle his widow to dower, although his estate is contingent, and is defeated by the death of a father leaving a widow. I can discover no other foundation for the position assumed by the appellant's counsel than the inapt use by Coke of a single word in a passage.

The learned Judge here quotes at length Coke Litt. 31 A. B., and thus continues:

The word purchase, which occurs in this paragraph, when used in contradistinction to descent, includes the obtaining of title by devise, as well as by deed. But the whole reasoning of the passage quoted shows, that the effect attributed to a purchase follows only when the land is conveyed by a deed. The sole reason given for that distinction is, that purchase takes effect in the lifetime of the vendor, and the purchase becomes at once seized of a defeasible estate; while in case of a descent, the heir is never seized of the lands assigned for dower, during the life of the widow, as her title relates back in all cases to the death of her husband. Now, in this respect, there is not the slightest difference between a descent subject to dower, and a devise subject either to dower or any other life estate. In either case, the freehold passes directly to the tenant of the life estate, upon the death of the ancestor or devisor, and neither the heirs nor the devisee of the remainder can have any seizin until the death of such tenant.

The distinction is stated in terms perfectly accurate and precise by the Chancellor, in case of Durham *vs.* Osborn (1 Page, 634); but in the subsequent case of Creiger (1 Bar. Ch. R., 598,) he uses the word purchase as it is used by Lord Coke, and states the distinction as being between estates which come to the husband, and those which come by purchase subject to dower. This inaccuracy in the use of the word purchase, by both Lord Coke and Chancellor Walworth, is perfectly palpable; but as it has led to the bringing up of so clear a case as the present to this Court, it may be well to advert and explain it. That it is this which has misled the counsel for the appellant is obvious, as he commences his citation in support of his doctrine with the Year-Book (5 Edw., 3. Title Voucher, 249,) which appears to be the very authority upon which Lord Coke based his distinction. None of the other authorities cited by the counsel have any tendency to support his position, and it is very clear that it is untenable.

The precise question was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Eldridge *vs.* Ferrestal (7 Mass., 253;) and in Beekman *vs.* Hudson (20 Wend., 53,) it was assumed as perfectly clear, that in such a case the widow was not entitled to dower.

J. M. Buckingham for appellant, and D. Thurston for respondents.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 15.

Before Judge Shipman.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Christopher Luchzinger.*—For larceny on the high seas, committed on board the ship *Vanguard.*

The United States vs. *John Brown.*—For an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: a jack-knife; committed on board the ship *Sheridan.*

The United States vs. *John McDonald and Francis Lowe.*—For smuggling five bags of sugar.

The United States vs. *Mary Murphy.*—For passing a counterfeit quarter dollar.

The United States vs. *Maurice M. Gorman.*—For the murder of Charles Brown, on board the ship *Mongolia.*

SENTENCES.

Charles Smith, who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon some days since, was brought up and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor four months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Maurice M. Gorman, indicted for murder, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Mary Murphy, indicted for passing a counterfeit quarter dollar, pleaded guilty, and said she was in liquor at the time. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and six cents fine.

John Macdonald and Francis Love, severally pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them.

Christopher Luchzinger pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for forty days.

John Brown pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and six cents fine.

The Grand Jury were directed by the Judge to be present in Court to-morrow, to receive instructions in relation to some cases to come before them.

In the case of José A. Pedragas, indicted for destroying the ship *E. A. Kinsman* at sea, the District Attorney said that owing to the death of one of his witnesses, he would have to send a great distance for another, and could not therefore try the case at present.

CAPT. GORDON'S CASE.

The counsel for Capt. Gordon inquired if the District Attorney would take up his case.

Mr. Smith said that in the absence of Lieut. Todd, who had been called to his official duty, he could not try the cause, and did not propose to take it up at present.

Mr. Joachimssen said the testimony of Lieut. Todd might be read from the Judge's minutes of the last trial, but Judge SHIPMAN said he would not allow it; the case was a capital one, and that might be ground for a motion for a new trial.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, Chas. Sands was arraigned for forgery in the second degree, and on pleading guilty to forgery in the third degree, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

Ann Smith, indicted for a similar offience, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence at a future day.

Geo. Morton pleaded guilty to an indictment for picking pockets, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The trial of Wm. Dunnigan for the murder of Wm. Hickey and John Keevan will commence in this Court to-day.

Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Richard P. Spencer* vs. *The Locomotive and Machine Works.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the demurrer as frivolous with costs, including costs of motion.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic, and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PROducing any painless agent for extracting teeth except nitrous oxide and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. W. Gilchrist, T. S. Webb and others.

NO. 100.—YOUR LETTER HAS BEEN RECEIVED I am very glad that you have written to your ——; I have left the C. and joined the V.; I leave in a few days. My direction will be the same. NO. 1.

TO F. B.—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED. ALL well. Let me know your address in confidence, and I will write full. Duke sends love. NED.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Harrod Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry, Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

A WOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED A—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a peculiar process adapted to medical purposes, such as tinctures, extracts, ethers, chloroform, &c. For sale by A. WOOD, No. 416 Broadway, Sole Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and frouing. Wages suitable to the times. The best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBEEMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress alone. Can give the best of City reference. Also, a situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as first-class waitress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman who has lived nine years in her last place. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., etween 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can come well recommended from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady girl to go as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; five years' City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at her present situation, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, understands her duties thoroughly, is willing and abliging, and of kind disposition. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is capable of doing fine washing and fluting; would prefer to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY a lady, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family. Address, post-paid, to No. 151 West 11th-st., stating where an interview can be had. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman cook wishes a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 116 11th-st., corner of 3d av. Can be seen from 12 to 2 for two days. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 244 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; best of City reference given from last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family or hotel in city or country; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and deserts, ice cream, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit in the best manner; has City reference. Call at No. 413 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette-st. and DeKalb av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 225 16th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman; is a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and ice cream; has no objection to a first-class lady and gentleman's boarding house; can give first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the most satisfactory reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived nine years in one family. Call for 3 days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY AND OBLIGING German girl wants a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash, iron, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City references. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, sober, middle-aged female, in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNtry wishes to procure a good situation for a girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country for a few months; the best recommendation will be given her. Inquire at No. 35 West 28th-st.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she lived three years. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 126 Hayt-st., near Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; or would do the general housework of a small private family; a short distance in the country would be preferred; most unexceptionable reference from former employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very nice girl, eight years in her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; also a chambermaid and waitress, with eight years' reference; also 16 girls, with good references, having lived from two to five years in their last situations. No charge to employers. Servants for all stations, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; can give three years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a girl to do general housework; has no objection to go to the country and take charge of a dairy; has good City reference; is a Prorestant, and is willing to work. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as general housemaid; willing to go into the country; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A PROTestant young woman wishes the above situation; makes nice bread, and is a good washer and ironer; very obliging; best City reference; wages low. No objection to the country. A small girl wants a place to do light housework or mind children; wages, $3 per month. Can be seen at No. 320 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; wages not so much of an object as a steady place; best of references. Call at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room; can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—An English girl, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is neat and tidy in her person and kitchen. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up-stairs, 3 doors west of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with good reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron in style. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—AN American woman wishes a situation as working housekeeper; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; is of obliging disposition, and very kind to children; has the best of reference; can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard-working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—THE SPEcial attention of families requiring honest and faithful servants is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment a selection of over 200 respectable, capable, and well-recommended domestics every day, (for the City and country,) at moderate wages. Also, a large number of very nice girls lately arrived, and will go for $10 or $12 per month. HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. N.B.—This establishment is conducted by American gentlemen, and the public who favor us with their patronage will find our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL-DISposed, hard-working young woman, with the best references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, trustworthy and competent; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person, as lady's maid, or to travel with a lady; best of reference can be given. Address E. A., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., near 11th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, also hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children; or to go out by the day. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., this week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do fluting, has the best of City references from last place; would not object going to the country with a respectable family; would engage permanently if required. Can be seen at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUation as above wanted, by a widow woman; would assist at chamberwork if required; can do up linen and finery in neatest manner; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; can give long and satisfactory City references. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE wants a situation; from long experience, is fully competent to take the whole charge of an infant; is willing to sew if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as children's nurse and sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 227 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; wages no objection; wishes to go to any part of Europe; England preferred; good references given. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would go out as weekly or monthly nurse. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 9th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of procuring a home in the country, as nurse and chambermaid; is a good family seamstress; a quiet home is more desired than wages; she is an excellent nurse, and very fond of children; willing to do anything that is required of her by her employers. Call or address, for one week, No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Refers to her last employers.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

A INFANT'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a place as nurse to an infant, or as seamstress, in a genteel family, by a refined young American woman, whose parents have recently met with reverses of fortunes. Apply for two days under A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady wants a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, four weeks old—her first child; can be well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the grocery store, all the week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 42 West 19th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG single man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he is strictly temperate, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to take charge of a garden; understands the care of flowers well; is a steady driver; has taken care of some of the best horses in the City. Address T. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or call at the cottage in 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good walker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's auction and furniture store, No. 385 Broadway, or address J. E., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country. Would make himself useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and wife, without children, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook; both thoroughly understand their business and can produce first-rate references. Address E. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gardener; fully understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman or plain gardener, or would work on a small farm; understands the care of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference given. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 116 Broadway, near 27th-st., or address GEORGE.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. L., No. 246 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle, in general; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages not so much of an object as a permanent home; is sober and willing. A note addressed to G. P., Box No. 971 New-York Post-office, will be punctually attended to.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; is also an excellent hand with horses and stock; can work in the garden; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take charge of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife wish situations; the man to do gardening; his wife to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to City or country; having lived in both, would be found of willing and obliging disposition. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man of experience, of sober and moral habits; feels him of competent for general service in a first-class family; has no objections to go into the country. Address G. H., Box No. 692 Post-office, or can be seen at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a young married man as groom and plain gardener; his wife as cook, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make themselves generally useful; can be highly recommended in every respect. Address K. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, of sober and industrious habits, that understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands left at Serle's hat and shoe store, No. 913 Broadway, for E. W., will be attended to for three days.

AS GENERAL AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Situation wanted in a store, by a young man 22 years of age; has five years experience with a first-class house in Boston as general shipping clerk; is not afraid of work; good penman; has best of references from his two employers; expects only a living compensation. Other New-York and Boston references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, THIRTEEN TO seventeen years old, American, honest, intelligent, temperate, healthy, who can reside with parents and near place of business. None other need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Broadway and 24th sts.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty and seventy-five cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four dollars a hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,662 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, Box 112 *Times* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suites, of various kinds, etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, bookcases, Turkish lounges and chairs, centre-tables, extension dining-tables, Japanese quartette tables, antique library tables, and chairs, counting-house desks, hall stands, &c. The above removed for convenience of sale, and the sale is absolute for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, bedding, kitchenware, table linen, sewing-machine, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand Vehicles this day at 12 o'clock, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his sales-rooms, No. 85 Liberty-st., (one door west of Broadway.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park. 3¼ miles from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A FINE new brick dwelling and suitable outbuildings, 10 acres of land, a variety of fruit, beautiful spring by the door. Also, a commodious new frame house, situated near North Englewood Station, 16 miles from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway, or G. HUYLER, near the Station.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 99 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to

H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 6th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, to a private family; the owner wishing to board in the family. Apply to JOHN JONES, No. 45 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*vid* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.

WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 49 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 30th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the State of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 14 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 30th, funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $3,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHNS, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 5th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 15th and 16th Articles of the Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dollars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits will be allowed, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over that sum, and will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WILLIAM B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5,000 TO BE DIVIDED.—$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, and smaller sums, to lend on bonds of approved real estate, in New-York and Brooklyn; $4,000 to $20,000 on first-class farms in neighboring counties, in this State only. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st., second floor.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.

Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.
Dated New-York, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TESTIMONIAL TO BOATSWAIN SMITH.—The friends of seamen will meet at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., under the direction of the Port Society, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to bid farewell to Rev. G. C. SMITH, about to sail for England. A medal will be presented and valedictory addresses delivered. All seats free.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. A. O. CUTRUM and D. O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance requested for important business.
GEORGE CATLIN, Assignee.

MASONIC.—SCOTT LODGE, U. D., (MILITARY,) will convene in regular conclave, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Camp Scott, Staten Island. Members in good standing are invited to be present. By order.
JAS. W. POWELL, Master.

LIFE GUARD.—THE USUAL MEETING OF Living Home Guard will be held at Palace Garden, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to	$278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to	$70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	66
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the Sabbath-school of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., which was unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 11th inst., will take place TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst. The excursion will leave the foot of 22d-st., North River, for Dudley's Grove, at 8 o'clock.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN for one week, can be had on board the Day Boats DANIEL DREW or ARMENIA for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 68 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 GLAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $116
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.
THE COMPLETELY-ARMED
U. S. M. Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, direct, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	36
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN F. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 17th inst. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Persia*, from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the Wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The ASIA will sail 31st of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WEMS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, EDWARD SMITH and WILLIAM H. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six of the public papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

directing the Committee on Elections to inquire whether Hon. HENRY MAY, Representative of the Fourth District of Maryland, has been found holding criminal intercourse with persons in armed rebellion against the United States, and to report as to what course should be taken in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested that the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the subject.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee have power to examine witnesses under their oath or affirmation.

Mr. COX moved an amendment, as follows: "And that Hon. HENRY MAY be informed of the passage of this resolution, if practicable, before action thereon by the Committee."

Mr. POTTER accepted all these amendments.

Mr. BURNETT raised the point that this was not a question of privilege, but this was overruled by the House.

Mr. DAWES said—Mr. MAY is not a member of this House as yet, not having taken his seat. What authority, therefore, had the House over him, or over the gentleman (Mr. CLARK) whom the House on Saturday expelled before he had taken his seat here.

Mr. POTTER replied: Mr. MAY's name is on the roll of the House, and it was shown by newspaper statements that Mr. MAY had gone to Richmond. It was but just to Mr. MAY that this subject should be investigated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM believed that he had a right by authority to say that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with the knowledge and consent of the Administration, and with the authority of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Beyond this he knew nothing.

Mr. WASHBURN had authority for denying that Mr. MAY went to Richmond by authority of the Administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM explained that Mr. MAY went with a passport from Gen. SCOTT, which passport he presumed could not have been issued without the knowledge of the Administration and an acquaintance with Mr. MAY's purposes.

Mr. MCCLERNAND was not prepared to say that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with the consent or by the authority of the Administration, but he would say that he had satisfactory and strong reasons for believing that the Administration was not unadvised of Mr. MAY's intended visit to Richmond. He had reason to believe that Mr. MAY went on a pass from Gen. SCOTT. What Mr. MAY did after reaching Richmond, he (MCCLERNAND) was not prepared to assert. He knew Mr. MAY personally, and believed him a patriotic, loyal gentleman. He understood that Mr. MAY was detained from attending the House by sickness. Was it just to found these proceedings on mere newspaper reports?

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, understood from Dr. MAY, a resident here, that his brother, HENRY, was prostrated by severe sickness in Baltimore. It would be exceedingly unjust and improper for the House to take action relative to this subject, unless the subject was referred to the Committee on a statement of facts.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, remarked that passes are given without reference to any man's position in society.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not wish to be misunderstood. He said that Mr. MAY went on his mission to Richmond, which was of a political character, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Administration, and by the authority of Gen. SCOTT. The pass was not in the ordinary form; but to pass the lines. It was given after Mr. MAY had disclosed to Gen. SCOTT the purposes for which he went to Richmond.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that it became the duty of the mover of the resolution, after the statement of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, to modify it, so as to inquire whether Mr. MAY did go to Richmond on a political mission with the knowledge, consent and authority of the Administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I did not say so.

Mr. STEVENS—I wish to know whether the Administration is tampering with the people, and whether any negotiation, or parley, or truce, except to bury the dead, is to be entertained until every rebel has laid down his arms.

Mr. WASHBURNE repeated what he had before said, namely: That Mr. MAY had neither the authority nor the assent of the Administration for going to Richmond.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, said that he knew that Mr. MAY went to Richmond with no authority to speak for the Government, but as a private individual. The President, with this understanding, not only granted Mr. MAY's request, but asked Gen. SCOTT to grant him a pass as a member of Congress, to visit Richmond.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, briefly argued that it was just to both the Administration and Mr. MAY that this subject should be investigated. He wanted to know whether while large armies are being raised, and soldiers are in the field putting down rebellion, a secret correspondence or communication is going on to settle matters by negotiation. He was for putting down the rebellion and sustaining the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated on the authority of Dr. MAY, that when Mr. MAY reached here he would be able to vindicate his character from all the charges and suspicion against him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: On the plainest principles I appeal to this House to pass this subject over till Mr. MAY arrives here, when it can be investigated at length. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Motion negatived by 56 against 82.

The resolution was then passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Volunteer bill.

Adjourned.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 14, via BALTIMORE, Monday, July 15.

I learn from Col. BENDIX at Newport's News that twelve men and two Lieutenants belonging to his regiment are missing. They have, doubtless, been killed or taken prisoners.

A part of the Sanitary Commission have reached Old Point, and have busily spent the day in visiting Newport's News and Camps Hamilton and Grebble. Their names are Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President; Drs. VAN BUREN and AGNEW, Prof. GIBBS, and Messrs. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and STRONG.

The distinguished visitor of the day is Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. He went to Newport's News with Gen. BUTLER and the Sanitary Commission, and witnessed some excellent firing with Sawyer's gun. This afternoon he visits Hampton, and will witness the reopening of the Hampton Bridge.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 15.

JOSEPH HOLT on Saturday evening addressed an audience in this city, one-third of whom were ladies, densely packing the largest hall in the city, in an unconditional Union speech, which was received with rapturous applause.

The Charleston *Courier* suggests that agents be appointed to receive subscriptions of rice and other produce of the Confederate States to sustain the Southern cause.

The New-Orleans *Delta* says that the New-York marine insurance policies cover losses by pirates, and not by privateers. Therefore, if the Northern Courts condemn Southern privateers as pirates, the insurance companies will be liable.

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 9th inst., says that several prominent prisoners of war, hitherto on parole, have been confined to-day because of the action of the National authorities relative to Southern privateers.

The Charleston *Mercury* tells its country readers to save their goose-quills, as the stock of steel-pens will soon give out.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 11th inst., says that further persistence of the Confederate States in the endeavor to obtain the recognition of our nationality is useless. It also says that the British Ministry have not the courage nor the inclination to apply to the Confederate States the rules which they have uniformly applied to other nations. It adds: "Too much importance has been assigned to the idea that France and England would break the blockade to get Southern products." The editor, therefore, proposes a recall of the Southern Commissioners, and to refuse the recognition of resident Consuls or all the Powers who will not recognize similar officers of the Confederates States abroad.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

Ex-President VAN BUREN was in town this morning. In conversation he expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted, until the full authority of the United States Government is reëstablished.

The State Military Board are said to have made a settlement with BROOKS BROS., who are to make 7,000 jackets and pants for the troops, of the best regulation cloth, as a set-off for the worthless suits formerly furnished, and are to be paid the amount of the contract in full.

THE STEAM FRIGATE IROQUOIS SEEN.

The pilot boat *W. H. Aspinwall*, saw, on Sunday, R. S. E. from Sandy Hook 80 miles, steam frigate *Iroquois* going very fast,

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GARNETT'S DEFEAT AND DEATH.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 15.

The force intrenched at Laurel Hill evacuated their position on last Friday night, leaving their camp equipage and sick and wounded, taking the road towards Beverly. When within three miles of Bevery, they met retreating rebels from Gen. MCCLELLAN's front at Rich Mountain. They then started on the road to St. George.

On Saturday, some twelve hours after the rebels left their camp at Laurel Hill, Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio, and Seventh and Ninth Indiana Volunteers, started in pursuit of the enemy. They succeeded in overtaking the rear guard at Carrick's Fork. The enemy made a stand, and a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted for 20 minutes.

By a clever manœuvre on the part of Gen. MORRIS, of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, the enemy were outflanked, and made a precipitate retreat. It was then that the rebel General, GARNETT, in trying to rally his forces, met with his death by a rifle wound at the hands of private FRANK BURLINGHAME, of Company E, Seventh Regiment of Indiana.

After this fight twenty-five dead bodies of rebel soldiers were left on the field.

It was stated by a farmer living in the vicinity of where the fight took place, that many wagon loads of dead and wounded passed his house. The agonizing cries of the poor fellows were heartrending.

The Union troops in their pursuit captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, forty wagon loads of provisions, and a large number of horses, wagons, clothing and arms. The rebels in their hastry retreat threw away their arms, boots, shoes, shirts, and, indeed, many of them were quite nude. Others fled to the fflountains, where they will not remain long, as hunger will drive them out, and they will ultimately surrender.

The Virginians were the first to retreat from the field, leaving the gallant GARNETT, with a few Georgians, who were the last to leave the field. The body of Gen. GARNETT was brought into Grafton by a detachment of Indiana troops, under Maj. GORDON. It has been boxed up and covered with ice, and a metallic coffin ordered from Wheeling, after which it will be placed at the disposal of his friends.

With the exception of irregular detachments of rebels in the Kanawha valley, there are no rebels in force in Western Virginia.

Thus ends the first campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All praise is due him for his skill and untiring energy. All praise to him and the troops under his command.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

An erroneous impression may be produced by the President's name having been mentioned in the House to-day in connection with Hon. HENRY MAY's recent visit to Richmond, there is authority for stating that he went thither on no mission for the Government, nor was he intrusted with any business whatever on its behalf. On the contrary, he obtained a carefully prepared pass from or through Gen. SCOTT, to enable him to go into the interior of Virginia on his own private business; thus having extended to him the courtesy due to a member of Congress.

Not a few persons here are industriously endeavoring to obtain the earliest information concerning the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the tariff now under its consideration, their object being to use such intelligence as they may obtain on that subject for speculative purposes.

The President has appsoved of the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue, in other words, the Force bill.

The reign of terror in Landoun County, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia muster for to-day were given on Saturday last. When the citizens were told to be ready to be drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction, to fill up the ranks of Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to escape. Twelve fled night before last, and evaded the Confederate pickets for nine miles, arriving at the Ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New-Hampshire Regiment at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday and try to cross the above-mentioned ford last night and during yesterday evening. The Confederate pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cienfugas, by the privateer *Sumter*, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release, with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West India ports. Thereafter, it is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation which has been received here, had not at that time been received in Cuba.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

A bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Lord LYONS, passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry.

The reported occupation of Fairfax was probably founded on vagaries from a militia captain. There has been no movement whatever that could be termed an advance, the position of the troops being at present confined within the limits of Springfield on one side and Falls Church on the other.

It is reported that a Zouave named KELLY was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court-house, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail.

There are doubtless a couple of thousand troops still at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court-house, and that the intrenchments and batteries still exist. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 700 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months' troops to continue in service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before reënlisting, unless the position they occupy may demand their service. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtlessly reenlist.

In the Pennsylvania Fourth, six out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. MCCOOK.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, will also form a three year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five whites sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia Creek, where they were impressed into the Confederate service.

Both of the Rhode Island balloons which were inflated and ready for ascension, exploded while being taken to Falls Church.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four secession cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

In consequence of information having reached here from Tepton that a Secession force was gathering there, a detachment was sent them from here by train this P. M.

It is rumored that there is considerable activity among the Secessionists throughout the country above here. It is supposed they are leaving to join the different leaders. It is reported that many have gone from the opposite side of the river to join Col. HARRIS in the southern part of Callaway County. The ferries above here have been destroyed and taken possession of by the United States troops. The telegraph wires are still down west of Booneville and south of Syracuse, and are cut almost daily between these two points.

Col. MCNEILL, with a battalion of the Third Regiment reserve corps, arrived here from St. Louis by special train at 1 P. M. He guarantees protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in the discharge of their duty, but urges the necessity of their organizing and taking part in the reconstruction of society.

He closes by assuring the people of Northeastern Missouri that the United States, although preferring a quiet, uniform obedience to the laws, are yet ready and abundantly able to enforce compliance and inflict, if necessary, the extreme penalty on all active and known traitors.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

Col. MCNEILL's command crowded into Callaway County this P. M.

Col. SMITH's Zouazes, and a portion of Col. BERNSTIENS regiment, under Lieut.-Col. SCHARF, are also approaching the same County, and the Fourth Missouri Regiment, under Col. HAMMER, will enter it from Herman simultaneously with these movements. The Illinois troops under Colonels SMITH and PALMER will approach from the east thus completely surrounding the rebel forces under Col. HARRIS. At the same time, scouting parties are marching through the country on this side of the river to clear that section of armed bands and prevent any communication with the rebels.

All is quiet here.

The Home Guards throughout this vicinity are active and vigilant, and no apprehensions are felt with reference to the assembling of the State Convention, which takes place on Monday next.

E. J. DONNELL, connected with the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. JACKSON's army, returned here to-day, and has been arrested. He is first implicated in the burning of the Asage Bridge.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, July 15.

Brigadier-Gen. HURLBUT, of the Volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Northeastern Missouri, denouncing the false and designing men who are seeking to overthrow the Government. He warns them that the time for tolerating treason has passed, and that the man or body of men who continue to stand in defiance of the supreme authority of the Union, peril their lives in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originated. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder and become heroes among their associated band, by slaughtering by stealth those whom openly they dare not meet. This system, hitherto unknown in civilized warfare, is the natural fruit which treason bears. The process of the Criminal Courts, as administered in disaffected districts, will not cure this system of assassination, but the stern and imperative demand of a military necessity, and the duty of self-protection, will furnish a sharp and decisive remedy, in the justice of a Court-martial.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 15.

Information received from Hannibal says that Ex-Senator GREENE had violated his parole, and left for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. SIEGEL's command, from Springfield, 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Col. SIEGEL's command, who were wounded at the battle of Carthage, have since died, making the total loss 21.

Capt. CONRAD's company, which was left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. PRICE demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused. Their arms and effects were then taken from them, the oath administered, and they were marched out of town, under escort of the Arkansas troops, and reached Opanyfield Thursday.

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops concentrated at Neosho.

The rebels report their loss in the battle with Col. SIEGEL at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted home guards.

GOV. HICKS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monnday, July 15.

Gov. HICKS arrived in Baltimore this evening in excellent health and spirits. He is greatly surprised at the assassination rumor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT CAMP WASHINGTON.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, July 15.

The Colonels commanding the regiments at Camp Washington have been notified by telegraph to hold their commands in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Company of Second Artillery that arrived here yesterday from Fort Pickens, left immediately for the National Capital, taking their horses and cannon.

Mr. MARSHALL relieves Mr. HERRICK of the *Atlas* today, as storekeeper of the Navy-yard. The Board of Examiners met again yesterday, and passed ROBERT STEEL as carpenter in the Navy. The employes will be paid off to-day. There has been no movement, whatever, among the vessels in the stream, since last noticed.

A new cutter of 500 tons burden has been added to the United States service. She is called the *Santa Cruz*, and has been sent to the Benicia (Cal.) Navy-yard for repairs. For the present she will take on board the armament of the *William L. Marcy*, will be known as the *General Sumner*, and will be commanded by Capt. W. C. PENAR. She will have 75 men and five guns.

A detachment of 53 men, in charge of Lieut. HYDE, were sent by Maj. BURNETT, yesterday, as a part of 250 recruits, ordered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the Virginia Coast Guard, stationed at Fort Monroe. Another will leave on Wednesday, and the balance will be taken by the Major himself, on Thursday. They were all picked men, and were inspected by Dr. C. R. HOLMES, of the Massachusetts Third Regiment, who was especially detailed for that duty.

Capt. MOORE and Lieut. BAKER, United States Army, arrived and reported at Washoe, Cal., on June 16.

The following punishments, lately designated as the only ones to be permitted in the British Navy, are said to be mentioned in a bill about to be brought before Congress: Death; dismissal, with disgace, from the service; reduction of rank in case of an officer, and of rate of a petty officer; dismissal from the ship to which the offender belongs, severe reprimand, or reprimand; forfeiture of pay and "fines." Every other mode of punishment *is to be inferior* to these: so that gags, tricing lines, double-irons, and "sweat-bones," may be abolished.

The Pacific mail brings a report that Maj. SIBLEY, of the Second Dragoons, and Lieut. RICH, of the Fifth Infantry, have resigned. The latter is a Missourian; the former, a Louisianian. It is possible that their names will be blotted from the army record. The resignation of these officers has been rumored for some time.

The head-quarters of the First Regiment of United States Dragoons is henceforward to be at Los Angelos, Cal., and of course all communications with the regiment should be addressed to that place. Fort Tejon, its late quarters, is to be abandoned. Company B had arrived, as the advance guard, to take possession of the new barracks. Fort Mojave is to be also abandened. Company I of the Sixth Infantry will join Company F of the same regiment, and camp at Los Angelos. Major ARMISTED was relieved at San Diejo by Maj. HALLER, of "the Fourth."

A complete revision of the order published some time since, about the organization of the eleven new regiments, has been going on at the War Department for some time. The corrected list may be handed to the Associated Press, if applied for, when it is ready. It is impossible to describe the anxiety with which hundreds of expectant aspirants look forward to the publication of the order.

The Naval Medical Board, composed of Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, and Passed Assistant Surgeon TAYLOR, Recorder, continues its sessions at the Naval Hospital. To this date the following gentlemen have passed a successful examination, and most of them have received appointments as Assistant Surgeons. They are named in the order of reporting:

S. D. Glagg, Jr.	New-York.	F. E. Potter.	N. Hampshire.
J. H. Gotwald.	Penn'vania.	A. Matherson.	Connecticut.
A. C. Rhoades.	New-Jersey.	J. R. Little.	New-York.
A. O. Leavitt.	N. Hampshire.	J. O. Burt.	New-York.
G. S. Beardsly.	New-York.	N. L. Bates.	New-York.
W. C. Lyman.	Massachusetts.	A. Hudson.	Canada West.
E. S. Bogert.	New-York.	E. S. Mathews.	New-York.
W. C. Wheeler.	New-York.	T. H. Whitney.	New-York.
John Wilson.	Pennsylvania.	W. R. Richardson.	Maine.
H. B. Judson.	Pennsylvania.	W. K. Scofield.	Connecticut.
Wm. Howell.	New-York.	H. M. Wells.	Massachusetts.
H. H. Leavitt.	Massachusetts.	H. Ackley.	Pennsylvania.
J. H. Linkham.	New-York.	A. W. H. Hawkins.	Penn.
M. Bradley.	Pennsylvania.	A. Hutchings.	New-York.
C. E. Covell.	New-York.	W. B. Dick.	Pennsylvania.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Treasury Building, July 3, 1861.

The following articles, which cannot be provided at present by Government, are immediately needed for the volunteers in hospital:

COTTON BED-SHEETS, one and a half yards long; two breadths of unbleached muslin, one yard wide; open one-half yard at bottom; length of sleeve, three-fourths yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard; fastened with four tapes.

LOOSE DRAWERS, 1¼ yards long, with a breadth of one-yard wide muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing-string round the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 22 inches; and in the front, 18 inches, with three buttons and three button-holes.

Soft slippers of different sizes.

LIGHT FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS of different sizes.

TOWELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

ABDOMINAL OR BODY BANDAGES—Material, thick flannel; length, one-and-a-half to one-and-three-quarters yards; to overlap in front; width, ten to thirteen inches, with narrow gores at the hips; three-and-a-half inches high, and two inches wide at bottom, with three broad tapes on each side, attached upon or above the gores.

The articles, if conveyed free of charge to this office, will be acknowledged and accounted for, and used where the need for them is most pressing.

Direct to the "Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, Washington."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

When the news of the fall of Fort Sumpter roused up all the North of the Union to the danger threatening the seat of our Central Government frightened the friends of liberty, hundred thousands of brave men flew to arms; and those circumstances did not allow them to go to war, but who had the means to bring some sacrifice on the altar of their country, promised to take care of the families of the departed warriors.

The courage and the resolution of the Army was confirmed and strengthened by these promises; but I am sorry to say, they were not kept to their full extent.

The zeal of the men of the sword remained steadfast. Will the wealthy classes do their duty? Will they keep their word? Or will they be more parsimonious with their treasure, than the warriors with their blood?

The day of revision draws nearer and nearer. We will fight. Will our compatriots at home forget at once us, their duty and their honor?

These questions form the topic of many conversations in the camp of the First German Brigade. The depressing news which our comrades of war get from home, cannot but raise many anxieties. I owe it to my men and to myself, to remember to the Committees and Societies of assistance formed in the moment of enthusiasm, the obligations they took upon themselves in the most solemn way.

I.S. BLENKER, Commander

First German Brigade of the United States.

CAMP BLENKER, SOMERSVILLE, near Arlington Heights, Va., July 13, 1861.

CAUTION TO PILOTS.

It is well known that our Sandy Hook pilots cruise two and three hundred miles from port—as far east as east of Nantucket Shoals, and south to Hatteras. The privateer *Jeff. Davis* when last seen was off Nantucket, in the route our boats cruise, and on Saturday last the boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4, was chased from Phœnix Island up to Cape Henlopen, by a very suspicious-looking fore and aft schooner She was painted lead-color, had new sails, and was very fast. She used every means to induce the boat to run down to her, by jigging her colors and otherwise, but there being no pilots on board, the boat-keeper concluded to keep her at a respectable distance. Finding the boat too fast for her, she kept off. Look out for privateers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW.—PHILIP ELMENDORF, the captain of the steamboat *Daniel Drew*, ALONZO COLYER, the clerk, and two or three others belonging to the vessel, appeared, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, in reference to the charges pending against them, of having feloniously assaulted Lieut. TIMOTHY DONOHUE, and three privates of the 36th Regiment, on the trip from Newburgh to New-York, last Friday. The substance of the complaint has been already published in the TIMES. The Lieutenant, who is a native of Newburgh, got on board the boat at that place, having three men under his care, who were on their way to join their Regiment, now stationed at Washington. Before the boat arrived at West Point, a difficulty occurred between Lieut. DONOHUE and the officers, regarding the payment of the fare, but its precise nature has not yet become known. The dispute resulted in an assault upon the soldiers, all of whom were brutally mauled with handspikes by the employes of the boat, and at West Point they were set on shore. Soon afterwards the attention of the officers of the military academy was attracted to their helpless condition, and after having received information respecting the merits of the case, a telegram was dispatched to Superintendent KENNEDY calling for the arrest of the *Drew*'s officers and crew. This was done, and on Saturday afternoon the three privates were sent down from West Point—and, upon their affidavits, Capt. ELMENDORF, Mr. COLYER and the others were required to give bail to answer at the General Sessions. Lieut. DONOHUE, who had been placed in the hospital at West Point, was found to be in too weak a state to admit of his removal to the City, and Justice KELLY has received letters from the physicians having charge of him, dated last Sunday, stating that his skull is fractured, and that the chances against his recovery are five to one. Under these circumstances the examination of witnesses was not taken up yesterday, the counsel for the prisoners preferring to await the result of DONOHUE's injuries. It is said that the excitement which the affair has occasioned at Newburgh is very great. DONOHUE is well known and much respected there, and his friends declare vengeance upon the officers of the boat. On her trip to Albany on Saturday morning, it was deemed inadvisable to land there, as a threatening crowd of from three to four thousand had assembled at the pier, and the passengers for that place were transferred to the *Armenia*, which conveyed them to their destination.

DEPLORABLE CASUALTY IN STANTON-STREET—TWO LIVES LOST.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a shocking casualty occurred in an unoccupied frame building located at No. 224 Stanton-street, by which two Germans, named ANDREW SIMPSON and ANTOINE PFEIFER, lost their lives. The premises in question have until recently been occupied by several families, but they were so old and tottering that it was no longer safe to live there, and, at the request of Mr. WEST, the owner of the building, the tenants vacated it. Last evening SIMPSON and PFEIFER—the latter a married man, living at No. 137 Pitt-street—went into the house to ransack it for firewood, and were in the act of tearing down a partition in the basement, when the foundation wall was disturbed, and a large portion of the building fell into the street. The men were both buried in the ruins, and from the appearance of their bodies, which were extricated within an hour or two, they must have been instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. The occurrence produced considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and a rumor was current to the effect that several children had also been overwhelmed by the rubbish, but such is not likely to have been the case.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—There were several false alarms of fire last evening, and among them one for the Seventh District, occasioned by the burning of a bed in Hague-street. The engines were out in large numbers, and on their return through William-street a collision occurred between the members of Nos. 14 and 20. A running fight was kept up for a minute or two with stones, bricks and other missiles, and several of the combatants were severely injured. One of No. 14's men named SERENES had his chin laid open by a blow with a wrench, and was taken to the Hospital. The Police finally put an end to the fight and arrested two members of No. 20, which Company is said to have been the aggressor.

A BRIG BURNED AT HER DOCK.—A fire broke out on Sunday night on board the Italian brig *Ericetta*, lying at Pier No. 40 E. R. The flames spread so rapidly that the only chance of saving the vessel was by scuttling her, and this was accomplished by the firemen and police. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and none of it is met by insurance.

FIRE IN A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the grocery and liquor store of BERNARD WARD, No. 782 Washington-street, took fire, and damage to the extent of $150 resulted to the stock and fixtures; insured for $1,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building was not injured much.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE LOST.—It was rumored yesterday that in passing out the specie from on board the *North Star*, two boxes were lost, containing $18,000. The proper number of boxes passed the tallyman at the specie locker, but the tally of the men on the dock was two short.

TRAVELING ON THE EAST RIVER.—The new steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*, of the People's Line, has commenced running from Peck-slip every day, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., to Glen Cove, White Stone, Great Neck, Roslyn, Sand's Point, Manhasset and Glenwood, returning next morning in time for business in the City.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, July 15.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, July 4, *via* Londonderry, 5th, reached this point at 9 o'clock this evening.

She has 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

She reports numerous icebergs, and was detained 24 hours in a fog.

Hibernian passed steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, Saturday, on Sunday at midnight, 30 miles east of Anticosta.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July with a public breakfast. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, presided, and prayed for the extermination of Slavery. Mr. ADAMS sent a sympathetic letter.

Mr. RUNDELL PALMER, Q. C., the new Solicitor-General, will become a candidate for the representation of Richmond and Yorkshire, which is vacant by resignation of Mr. HENRY RICH.

Mr. LOVER, M. P., has published a pamphlet entitled *Austria—Her Position and Prospects*. The object is to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste under an Austrian guarantee.

The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celbrate last Saturday the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long a fatiguing service, in honor of that Apostle, the patron of Rome.

A meeting to raise a memorial fund in behalf of the late Mr. BRAIDWOOD's family, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Italian Government has granted subsidies to an English Company, which has undertaken a complete system of potal and passenger steam service on the Mediterranean; the Company to be allowed to erect wharves and landing-places, thus avoiding, for the first time on the Mediterranean, the using of small boats for landing goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The *Daily News* denounces the Belgravian letters, which have appeared in one of its contemporaries, as an offence against good taste, and a calumnious caricature of English social and domestic life.

It is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August.

BERKENHEAD, Friday, July 12.

The mail train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. At a short distance from Rugby, while proceeding at a rate of about 30 miles per hour, the boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several passengers were severely shaken and injured. The post-office car was smashed to atoms, and Mr. STOKER had both legs blown off, and his life is despaired of.

The *Times* City Articles of Thursday evening says: "There were numerous investments yesterday on the part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks Consols exhibited sustaining symptoms of animation. The 4th of the month has passed off without pressure, and the demand was moderate, both in the Bank of England and the discount market. About £9,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank yesterday, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America."

The railway market was depressed the whole day.

LONDON, Friday, July 5.

The weather is showery and mild. The arrivals are pretty liberal. A better line of trade, but nothing dearer than on Monday last.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 158,600 bales, including 49,000 to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market is active in both the trade and speculative departments, and the American advices per steamer *Australasian* caused an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. Sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans fair	8⅝d.	Middling	8d.
Middling	8⅜d.	Upland fair	8⅝d.
Mobile fair	8⅝d.	Middling	7¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,100,000 bales, of which 838,000 are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is steady. Wheat is more steady, with a better demand. The weather since the departure of the *Saxonia* has been unsettled.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 89½ for Money, and 89⅝@89¾ for Account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £572,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 38½@38 discount; Erie, 21@28.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A STRIKE AMONG THE SHOEMAKERS.—About sixty of the "jour" shoemakers in the employ of Mr. HARMON, No. 30 Dey-street, New-York, yesterday started on a "strike" for higher wages, and immediately called at the establishment of Mr. HARSHAW, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, Brooklyn, where about 100 men of their craft are employed. They urged the workmen to quit work unless paid higher wages, but Mr. HARSHAW made a speech to them, stating that he was paying as high prices as he could afford to pay under his contract, and the men concluded to remain at their work for the present. The men say they have been receiving only 44 cents a pair for making soldiers' shoes, (of which they can make but one pair a day,) and have to find their own thread, wax, bristles and pegs.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At about noon Sunday, a fire was discovered bursting out of the engine room of the American Skirt Company's factory, on the fourth floor of No. 106 Orange-street. Fortunately, the fire was immediately discovered and got under before it had time to spread to other parts of the building, or a large amount of property must have been destroyed. The room in which it originated has not been used for some time, and therefore, it is presumed that the fire was set by some malicious person. This is the same place that was set on fire last Spring, when two young women lost their lives—one by suffocation, and the other was killed by jumping from a window in her fright.

Sporting Matters.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN ETHAN ALLEN AND MATE, AND FLORA TEMPLE.

One of the most exciting matches of the season took place yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island, between *Ethan Allen* and mate, S. MCLOUGHLIN, and *Flora Temple*, J. D. MCMANN, for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Flora* was the favorite, previous to starting, at the rate of $100 to $70. A large amount of money changed hands. JOHN MORRISSEY, the backer of *Ethan Allen*, won $10,000. *Flora* cut her quarter badly in the second heat; indeed, she was overmatched, as *Ethan Allen* had nothing to do but trot, while his mate, *Socks*, pulled the weight and wagon. The result was as follows:

Ethan Allen and *Socks*	1	1	1
Flora Temple	2	2	2

Time—2:22¼, 2:22, 2:23¾.

Another match has been made between these horses, with the exception that *Flora* will go in harness.

YACHT RACE.—On Tuesday, July 16, a regatta for cat-rigged yachts will come off from the Club-House, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. The boats will be divided into classes, from 35 feet to 26 feet and less. The entrance for the first class will be $10; for the second class, $5. The following prizes will be given: First prize for the first-class, $50; second prize $15. First prize for the second class, $25; second prize, $10. The race will be for a distance of twenty miles, the boats to start from the Club-house at 1 o'clock P. M. Two minutes to the foot allowed for difference in length. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the boats will sail on the first fair day. The race is open to all cat-rigged boats of New-York and its vicinity.

Obituary.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, who died in Boston on July 14, was born in Ipswich, N. H., on Oct. 6, 1779. A collegiate course which he commenced at Dartmouth was interrupted that he might become a partner with his brother in a mercantile undertaking in Boston, and in this branch of business he spent a large part of his life, amassing an extensive property. About the year 1821 Mr. APPLETON became deeply interested in the manufacture of cotton, and was one of the three individuals who founded Lowell. From 1831 to 1833 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1842 was elected a Representative to Congress. He resigned his seat, however, before the close of the term, and remained in private life until his election to the present Congress. A number of pamphlets and essays on Currency, Banking and the Tariff from his pen have been published at intervals during the past few years, and have attracted extended att

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3063. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Advance of the Grand Army under Gen. McDowell.

A Corps d'Armee of Fifty-five Thousand Men.

The Rebels at Fairfax and Manassas to be Overwhelmed.

Full Details of the Battle of Carrick's Ford.

The Georgian Regiments Engaged Direct from Pensacola.

CAPTURE OF THEIR STANDARD.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Measures for the Suppression of Southern Piracy.

A Vote of Thanks to Gen. McClellan and his Officers and Men.

Legislation for the War Nearly Perfected.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The army in Virginia to-day took up the line of march for Richmond, *viâ* Fairfax and Manassas. The force starting to-day was fully fifty thousand strong, the number reaching by actual count about fifty-three thousand. These, as I wrote yesterday, are about three thousand Regular Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and fifty thousand Volunteers.

The two Rhode Island, the Seventy-first New-York, and the Second New-Hampshire, comprising Col. BURNSIDE'S Brigade, went over the Bridge about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and struck the road for Fairfax Court-house. The Twenty-seventh New-York, Col. SLOCUM, went over at 5 o'clock, and also took the Fairfax route-step. As these regiments came together and passed the encampments, the soldiers cheered lustily, and shouted congratulations to each other that they were fairly on the road to the rebel capital.

The De Kalb Regiment this afternoon went over the Bridge and went into Camp Runyon.

In all there have seven thousand men passed into Virginia since daylight.

ANOTHER NAME STRICKEN OFF.

The name of H. N. HERMANS has been stricken from the List of Lieutenants in the Army. He was one of the last appointments. His reputation was so bad that influential Senators frankly told Secretary CAMERON that he would be rejected if his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. Upon being assured of the true character of HERMANS, the Secretary promptly caused his name to be stricken off.

MR. ANDREWS CONFIRMED.

RUFUS P. ANDREWS was to-day confirmed as Surveyor. The rules were suspended, and the vote was unanimous.

THE TARIFF.

I am assured by a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means that no modifications of the Morrill Tariff will be attempted at this session. Duties will be levied on tea, coffee and sugar, but further this Congress will not go—at least, such is the opinion of my informant. I also hear from some of the foreign Legations most interested, that they have abandoned all hopes of any modifications until the regular session.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Messrs. RICE and TRAIN, of Massachusetts, who have been ill for some days, have so far recovered as to take their seats in the House.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded to-day to hear the speech of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. The audience of the ladies' gallery contained many of the wives and sisters of men who are in the rebel army. You could pick them out by the smiles with which they greeted the Senator's nearest approaching to treasonable utterances. The speech was not very brilliant, nor yet very conclusive.

THE SUMTER PRIZES.

The Spanish Government has promptly acceded to the demand of the Secretary of State for the rendition of the prizes brought into Spanish ports by the pirates of the *Sumter*. As these vessels had already passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, the Spanish Minister incurred no great risk in conceding the right of the American Government to demand their return.

AID TO GEN. FREMONT.

Hon. J. P. C. SHANKS, of the Eleventh Congressional District of Indiana, has been appointed an aid on Gen. FREMONT'S staff, and has accepted the appointment. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

As soon as the recent seizures by the privateers *Jeff. Davis* and *Sumter* became known, the Navy Department issued orders to the National vessels at New-York, Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed, without delay, in pursuit of them and all similar craft

An official letter from Fort Pickens received this morning mentions that the *Niagara* had been dispatched on a like errand.

Dr. JOHN JULIUS GUTHRIE, of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigning him to duty, has been dismissed from the Navy.

Thirteen refugees, from Accomac, Virginia, arrived here to-day. They escaped on Sunday night, and slept in the woods to avoid being taken by the rebels.

An order had been issued to muster them into the service of the Confederate States to-day.

Another gang of six, who left Monday night, are on their way hither. Loyal citizens in that vicinity are leaving as fast as they can get an opportunity.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate was that of FRANK FULLER, of Portsmouth, N. H., as Secretary for Utah Territory.

The Tariff bill will be considered in the House to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means inserted nothing about iron, the duties on which they propose shall continue as under the present law. The duties on sugars range from 2½ to 6 cents per pound, according to form and quality. Molasses, 3 cents per gallon. All teas, 15, and all coffees, 3 cents per pound. Cocoa the same. Salt, 18 cents per 100 pounds. Russia hemp, 40; Manilla and other hemps of India, $25 per ton. All goods of war and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, or on deposit in warehouses and public stores, at the date of passage of the bill now considered, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before, and at the time of passage of this act.

The Loan bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the President's approval. One of the thirty amendments proposed by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coin or coin for payment of public dues, treasury notes bearing 6 to 7 six per cent. for a period not exceeding twelve months; provided the amount at any one time so issued shall not exceed $30,000,000, while the public faith is pledged for the redemption of the debt. The section pledging the duties on tea, coffee, spices, wines and liquors, also the excise and other internal tax, which may be received, is stricken from the bill. The Committee of Ways and Means will, it is understood, report an Excise and Internal Tax bill.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S Army did but little more than a forward movement this afternoon. The departure of Col. ERNSTEIN'S Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment for Gen. MCDOWELL'S command yesterday makes the fiftieth full regiment of citizen soldiery that has been sent to it from this point, averaging over 1,000 men each. This is exclusive of Regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full batteries of light artillery, &c., yet to be transferred to his command. The Rhode Island Regiments, New-York Seventy-first, Second New-Hampshire, the Marines and United States Artillery marched over the Long Bridge at 7 o'clock to-day, their several bands playing "Dixie." Col. BURNSIDE rode along by his Rhode Island Regiments, literally loaded down with bouquets.

The grand Corps d'Armee will therefore number about 55,000 men.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE—TROOPS MOVED INTO VIRGINIA—GEN. M'DOWELL TO COMMAND, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15, 1861.

The evidences of an immediate advance of our troops on the Virginia side are rapidly developing. The officers of the respective commands are in Washington, and here, there and everywhere you see horses standing before the doors of their residences, caparisoned for active service—hung around, as it were, with all the trappings of actual campaigning. If the weather proves fair, the movement must commence to-morrow morning. But the prospect now is that we shall by that time be in the midst of a heavy storm—the indications of rain being very strong.

Within the past thirty-six hours the forces on the Virginia side have been largely augmented. On Saturday afternoon Col. TAYLOR'S New-Jersey Regiment passed over Long Bridge, and encamped near Roche's Spring. Yesterday, Col. MCLEAN'S Regiment, from the same State, crossed the river, and took up position by the side of Col. TAYLOR'S Regiment.

Yesterday afternoon the Twenty-first, New-York, Col. ROGERS, went over Long Bridge, and occupied Fort Runyon. At the same time the Seventeenth, New-York, Col. LANSING; the Eleventh and Ninth, Massachusetts, and the Michigan Fourth, went on steamers to Alexandria, and then took up positions south of that place.

This morning the Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh, Col. ERNSTEIN, also embarked for Alexandria.

Capt. GRIFFIN'S battery of flying artillery, lately posted at the City Hall, and which was the main defence of the city through the dark days of April, is now in the advance on the Virginia side.

Capt. BREWER'S battery of artillery, from Fort Pickens, has reached Washington, and will go over the river as soon as the horses are recruited from the effects of their sea voyage.

The Thirty-Sixth, New-York, Col INNES, and the Massachusetts Seventh, Col. COUCH, reached Washington last evening. They will go into camp on this side to-morrow morning.

The forces heretofore on the Virginia side have generally been advanced to make room for regiments sent over within the past three days—the right and left spreading out to permit a more extended line. Notwithstanding the heavy drafts upon the Washington camps, there are yet ten or twelve thousand men on this side of the line. The Rhode Islanders are still here, except the battery of the First Regiment, which is with PATTERSON'S Division, in *statu quo* at Martinsburgh.

It is finally determined that the command of the troops advancing from this vicinity shall be continued with Gen. MCDOWELL. A determined effort was made to give his command to a Major-General, but thanks to the prompt and decisive action of the Press, the calamity was avoided. It needs but a glance at Gen. MCDOWELL to discover his fitness for commanding men and to direct the movements of an army. He is a thorough soldier—conversant with all the theories of his calling, and having experience of actual service. He has that complete command of both the outlines and details of his command, which alone can insure success. If he can once get beyond the reach of red tape and routine, he will rival the brilliant achievements of LYON, SIGEL and MCCLELLAN. I hope he is to have opportunities for action. The labor he has endured in organizing the force now under his command, deserves the reward of opportunity—the opportunity to win on the field of battle a soldier's laurels.

In all but one arm—cavalry—the army under Gen. MCDOWELL is most splendidly appointed. It is composed of New-York, New-England, Michigan, New-Jersey and Wisconsin troops, and in these regiments are men of all nationalities—men whose nationalities will conduce to a determined rivalry of valor. In front of these volunteers are heavy sections of flying artillery, (six and twelve-pounders,) and some 1,500 to 2,000 regulars. By the middle of the week the transportation service will be organized by Gen. MEIGS, so as to be efficient for the service of the troops. The supply of provisions and ammunition is ample—abundant for any emergency. What shall prevent this magnificent column—thus composed, equipped provisioned and officered—from sweeping over the obstructions at Manassas that the rebels have raised to defend their rebel Government? Nothing but formula and waiting to dot i's and cross t's. Let us hope that it will break loose, and by its great weight gather that momentum which will prevent its arrest until it has fulfilled its destiny, and swept rebellion from the Potomac to the Gulf. LEO.

THE ADVANCE.

The special corresponden of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs from Washington under date of July 15:

"The movement of troops yesterday across the river, the large transportation of ammunition, ambulances, &c., and the orders to move forward given to a large number of regiments, all point to one fact—the immediate advance upon Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction.

At Alexandria yesterday the Ohio regiment had orders to pack everything but their guns, uniforms, canteens and one blanket each, which they were to retain. The relief thus afforded would give them the free command of all their strength, and the use of their limbs, so requisite in an engagement. The goods thus left will be forwarded in wagons.

As the rebels have filled all the roads and avenues to Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction with trees, one thousand axes were distributed yesterday to troops in and near Alexandria, acting as sappers and miners. They were distributed in the following proportions: Four hundred to the New-Jersey, four hundred to the Connecticut, and two hundred to the Ohio Regiments.

This morning seventy-five Government wagons went over the Long Bridge, to move the camp equipage of the regiments now near the bridge, and about to advance toward Manassas Junction.

Col. EINSTEIN'S Regiment passed into Virginia this afternoon in fine spirits, and within twenty-four hours the following regiments have been added to the war army previously on the opposite side of the river: Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first New-York, Second New-Jersey, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts, and Fourth Michigan Regiments, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, hitherto stationed at the City Hall. Long trains of heavily loaded wagons, each drawn by four horses or mules, followed each regiment as it passed over into Virginia.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 15, } 9½ P. M. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16. }

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, left here for Washington and Baltimore at midnight.

Dr. BELLOWS, President; FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Secretary, and L. BAUER, Associate member of the Sanitary Commission, proceed to Washington to-night.

Dr. BELLOWS states that he finds the condition of the troops at Newport's News in many respects better than elsewhere, and that our volunteers at Old Point need clothing, matters would be greatly improved.

Dr. BELLOWS has made a diligent exploration of the camps, and his report will be highly interesting.

The Committee state that in many parts of the country there is danger of a pestilence in the Army, if immediate measures of remedy are not taken to prevent it. The greatest carelessness as to personal cleanliness exists, and the Camp Police is in great need of improvement.

Mr. RUSSELL says that the Commission have a herculean task before them, and that the American camps are worse than those of the Crimea.

Gen. BUTLER has shown the Commission all the attention in his power. There are innumerable less important demands upon his time, which civilians visiting at Old Point appear to disregard.

Gen. BUTLER'S war upon newspaper correspondents, alluded to in a recent editorial attack in the New-York *Tribune*, exists in fancy rather than in fact. The expression of "brandy and water" campaigners is entirely unwarranted, and is disapproved of even by those who are unfriendly to the policy of Gen. BUTLER. Such articles do not improve the condition of affairs. Had the Government given Gen. BUTLER adequate men and means, far more important results would have been attained in the Department of Virginia.

The rupture between the United States Army Surgeon at Old Point and the physician in charge of the Hygeia Hospital, is fortunately about ended.

The Court-martial held over Col. ALLEN adjourned on Saturday night sine die.

The *Quaker City* is at Old Point, undergoing repairs.

Nothing further has been learned in regard to the fleet which was shot yesterday near Hampton.

THE ADVANCE OF THE TWELFTH (NEW-YORK) REGIMENT.

The following extracts from a private letter give a graphic picture of the advance of the Twelfth Regiment to the support of Gen. PATTERSON:

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Friday, June 12, 1861.

We left Washington on Sunday afternoon, the weather very warm; took cars for Baltimore, and after great delay there, left at one o'clock A. M. for the West. It was a perfect ovation all the way through. The citizens in the towns through which we passed, showed us great attention, giving us bread, cake, coffee, &c., freely. Old men with bare heads, bade us God-speed, and little children cheered us on. At 7 we reached Hagerstown, and leaving the cars, marched to a wood near by, where we stacked arms. Capt. RYDER and some of the officers, went to town and obtained a room. I slept on the ground, with the starry heavens for a covering, a stone for a pillow, and the sentry's challenge for a lullaby. I never slept so sourdly before.

We left Hagerstown at 4 P. M., after a good dinner, and marched thirty miles—a good twelve hours' march. At Williamsport we forded the Potomac—the men wading across with the water waist deep—the boys singing "Hail Columbia" as we waded over.

As soon as we had formed on the opposite bank, Col. BURNETT ordered up and told Company E to take the post of honor—a mile in advance of the column. The Captain and I were the only officers with the company, the other lieutenants being lost in the darkness, which was now intense. Wet and tired, we pushed on, keeping within sound of the bugle. Soon after starting we halted, loaded our muskets carefully, threw out our scouts, and then pressed on again. Capt. RYDER was untiring, and worked like a beaver, while I led the advance, and —— was on the flank to keep all quiet and pass orders. For ten miles there was scarce a whisper to be heard in the darkness, nothing but the steady, firm tread of the men. Col. B. complimented us highly, and both he and the General say that Company E. covered itself with glory.

The march was most fatiguing; it was only by a firm effort of will that I could keep up, and when the bugle sounded the halt, the men were ready for it I can assure you.

It is a difficult matter to keep a body of men together on such a march, and in the midst of such darkness, though we were more fortunate than some of the companies, as we lost only one man. At A. M. we reached the National pickets, and halted for the regiment to come up. We are now camped on a field near by, in United States tents. The Colonel, Capt. R——, and some half dozen of us, are quartered in the house of Hon. Mr. PENDLETON—a Union man, who was driven off by the rebels.

I cannot say with certainty what our next move will be. We are nearly 30,000 strong, and the enemy have a large force, which they are said to be concentrating at Winchester. If they will give us a chance, we will wipe them out before Sunday. I think we will fight this week. At all events, I hope so; for I am getting tired waiting so long for a brush with the rebels. As ever, yours, TOM.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CARRICK'S FORD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 16.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* of this city, from the field of battle at Carrick's Ford on the 14th, says:

On the night of the 11th, the rebel army at Laurel Hill, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GARNETT, late a Major in the United States Army, evacuated its camp in great haste on learning of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S approach to Beverly, apparently hoping to pass Beverly before Gen. MCCLELLAN'S arrival, and thus escape the trap set for them by a passage through Cheat Mountain Gap.

The evacuation was discovered on the morning of the 12th, and pursuit was instantly ordered. By 10 o'clock the Ninth Indiana Regiment entered the rebel camp on Laurel Hill, and found a large number of tents, a lot of flour, camp equipage and clothing, and several sick and wounded, with a note asking us to give them proper attention. The whole road for twenty miles, was strewn with baggage thrown from their wagons to hasten their retreat.

The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly, and there met other rebels flying from Rich Mountain, and finding the escape to Huttonsville impossible, they all united and returned towards Laurel Hill, and took the road in the direction of St. George. The division of Gen. MORRIS pursued them for a mile or two beyond Leedsville that night, and then halted from 11 o'clock until 3 in the morning, when the advance resumed pursuit and continued it all day in spite of the incessant rain.

The rebel army left the pike, struck Cheat River, and pursued the Mountain Road down the valley. Our advance, composed of the Fourteenth Ohio, and the Seventh and Ninth Indiana Regiments, pushed on, guided through the mountain gullies by the tents, camp furniture, provisions and knapsacks thrown from the wagons of the rebels to facilitate their flight. Our troops forded Cheat River four times, and finally, about 1 o'clock, came up with the enemy's rear guard. The Fourteenth Ohio advanced rapidly to the ford in which the enemy's wagons were standing, when suddenly the rebel army opened a furious fire on them with small arms, and two rifled cannon from the bluff on the opposite side of the river, where they had been concealed. The firing was thoroughly returned, and the Fourteenth received it with spirit. Meanwhile, two pieces of the Cleveland Artillery came up and opened on the rebels, and the Ninth Indiana advanced to support the Fourteenth Ohio's left, while the Seventh Indiana crossed the river between the two fords, and came in on the enemy's right flank. The rebels fled them in great disorder, leaving their finest piece of artillery.

At the next ford, a quarter of a mile further on, Gen. GARNETT attempted to rally his forces, when the Seventh Indiana came up in hot pursuit, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. GARNETT was finally shot dead, when his army fled in wild confusion towards St. George.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment pursued them a mile or two, but our forces were so much exhausted by their forced march of twenty miles, with but little rest from yesterday's march, that Gen. MORRIS refused to let them pursue further. The results of the whole affair are, the capture of the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, a large amount of tents, camp equipage, forty baggage-wagons, a field camp-chest, supposed to contain all their money, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgian regiment, four Georgia captains and Lieutenants, and a large number of Virginia officers besides the killing of Gen. GARNETT, a very active officer of his race, and wounding a much larger number. Our loss, wholly, in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, is two killed and two mortally wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead.

Gen. GARNETT'S body is lying in state here. His body will be sent to his family at Richmond. Among the list of rebels, he would be classed with deserters, and our men are ordered to stop and arrest all such, because we cannot take charge of them.

There were over 4,000 rebels on the bluff commanding our position, who opened fire on the Fourteenth Ohio, and the distance was a little over 200 yards. Their artillery was rapidly served, but aimed rather too high, cutting off the tree-tops above the heads of our boys. Our advance, which alone entered the engagement, numbered less than 2,000.

It is thought that our forces at Rowlesburgh will cut off the retreat of the remainder, and secure the new baggage wagons left. The rebel army was composed mostly of Georgians and Eastern Virginians.

Col. RAMSEY, of the Georgia Regiment, succeeds Gen. GARNETT in their command. The Georgians were direct from Pensacola.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Grafton last night that on coming through the field of battle of Cheat River yesterday with Major GORDON, who had charge of the corpse of Gen. GARNETT, we learned that the rebel army had left the remainder of their baggage train and artillery at a point about two miles from St. George. Word was instantly sent back to Gen. MORRIS, and all is now probably captured. The rebels are greatly disorganized, and hunting for Harry County.

Gen. GARNETT'S body is at Grafton awaiting orders from his family.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS AT CUMBERLAND AND PIEDMONT.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 16.

Col CHAS. J. BIDDLE, commanding the reserve force lately encamped at Cumberland, occupied New-Creek bridge, Md., on Sunday.

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Col. KANE, of the same Brigade, occupied Piedmont, and Capt. EWER took his post at New-Creek village. The enemy precipitately retired upon the approach of the forces.

Capt. TAYLOR'S company pursued and captured a wagon filled with plunder. On Monday morning the enemy attacked Capt. IRWIN'S position, but were vigorously repulsed, leaving two men dead, and carrying away some wounded. No loss on our side.

THE FIGHT AT LAUREL HILL.

The following dispatch to the Washington *Star* gives some additional particulars of the recent rout of the rebels in Western Virginia:

BEVERLY, Va., July 13, 1861.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S victory of to-day is complete. Gen. GARNETT, on learning of the engagement, imprudently left his intrenched camp at Huttonville with the main body of his army, leaving what is supposed to be but a camp guard there. He advanced to succor Col. PEGRAM, and had arrived within three miles of Beverly when he was met by those of PEGRAM'S flying forces who were foremost in the retreat. As they rushed in among GARNETT'S troops they created such a panic among them as to make it necessary for him at once to decline standing to give our pursuing forces battle, and to fly himself in turn. He encamped accordingly in the direction of St. George's with all possible haste and in disorder.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S pursuit of the main body of PEGRAM'S retreating force was in the meantime vigorously pushed, and, on coming up with them, (disheartened by intelligence that Gen. GARNETT, instead of carrying out his original purpose of covering their retreat, had himself turned and fled with his whole force of eight thousand men,) PEGRAM promptly made propositions to Gen. MCCLELLAN for the surrender of all that remained of his force, admitting that he had a hundred and fifty killed, and the rest, except those he offered to surrender, scattered in the woods. God knows where.

Gen. MCCLELLAN offered to treat them as prisoners of war, but expressly stipulated that he could give them no guarantee whatever concerning the disposition the Government might eventually make of them for having taken up arms against its authority, it not being in his power to relieve them of their liability to the law on that account.

Gen. PEGRAM accepted those terms, and all that remained of his command of from 2,000 to 2,500, between *six and seven hundred*, have accordingly surrendered. With the prisoners Gen. MCCLELLAN made in the previous forty-eight hours this makes *full a thousand prisoners* on his hands—near half of PEGRAM'S command—a trouble-some incumbrance truly. How they are to be disposed of so as not to embarrass his movements in pouncing on the camp at Huttonville and seizing the Cheat Mountain pass with a portion of his command, and vigorously pursuing the flying main body of GARNETT'S army, I know not. It is fortunate that every prisoner taken is heartily sick of "secesh." Every man of them seems to be very sorry for having taken up arms against his country. All of them, the non-commissioned officers and men, freely declare that they have done with rebellion forever.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will surely make most of them fast friends of the Union, good loyal citizens once more—such having been the effect of his intercourse with all persons he has come in contact with since starting out from Clarksburgh on this glorious expedition. You may set down his work in this quarter as having been fully and finally completed.

Speculations are rife as to what will be WISE'S course on learning of this defeat, rout and dispersion of the best part of what was lately his army of the Northwest.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S FORCE.

The following is a near approximation to the number of troops comprising Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Division in Western Virginia, with their positions at latest advices previous to the late action. The numerical strength of his command is near thirty-five thousand, nearly all volunteers:

AT BEVERLY, LAUREL HILL AND BUCKHANNON.

Head-quarters of Maj.-Gen. McClellan and Brig.-Gens. Rosecrans and Schleich.

Regiments	Colonel.
Third Ohio Volunteers	J. H. Narrows.
Fourth Ohio Volunteers	Lorin Andrews.
Sixth Ohio	Col. Beeley.
Ninth Ohio Volunteers	E. L. McCook.
Tenth Ohio Volunteers	W. H. Lytle.
Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. B. Steadman.
Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers	J. M. Connell.
Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. R. Stanley.
Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers	Samuel Bratty.
Twentieth Ohio Volunteers	Thomas Morton.
Eighth Indiana Volunteers	W. P. Benton.
Ninth Indiana Volunteers	R. M. Milroy.
Tenth Indiana Volunteers	M. D. Manson.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers	G. D. Wagner.
Chicago Dragoons	Capt. W. Baker.
Chicago Sturgiss Rifles	Capt. W. Sturgiss.
Coldwaters Artillery, Mich	Capt. T. W. Culp.
Chicago Cavalry	Capt. Barker.
Flying Artillery	Capt. Howe.

AT CHEAT RIVER.

Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers	Col. G. W. Andrews.
Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. Irvine.
First Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. ——.

AT CLARKSBURGH.

Second Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. ——.
Third Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. ——.
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons	Capt. W. H. Stevens.

AT GRAFTON.

Head-quarters of Brig.-Gen. Hill.

Seventh Indiana Volunteers	Col. E. Dumont.
Troop of Horse	Col. ——.
Regular Artillery, from Kansas	Col. ——.
Company I, Fourth Artillery	Lieut. Ward.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. F. Smith.
Fifth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Dunning.

PHILLIPPA.

Brig.-Gen. Hill.

Sixth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Crittenden.

ALONG RAILROAD FROM PARKERSBURGH TO GRAFTON.

Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. E. Gilmore.

GLENVILLE.

Seventh Ohio	Col. E. B. Tyler.

RIPLEY.

Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. S. Norton.

EN ROUTE BY THE KANAWHA.

Brig.-Gen. Cox.

Eighth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Du Pay.
Twelfth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. W. Lowe.
First Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. Woodruff.
Second Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. G. Terrell.

EN ROUTE NEAR SCENE OF ACTION.

Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. J. C. Sullivan.
Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. N. Kimball.
Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Hascall.

AN EXPLOIT AT GUYANDOTTE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of July 13, has the following details of an exploit performed by the Second Kentucky Regiment:

"On Tuesday last, the First and Second Kentucky Regiments left this city for Virginia by river, with orders to land at Guyandotte, to rout the Secessionists who have infested that neighborhood. Upon nearing the point of destination, Col. WOODRUFF, of the Second Regiment, ordered his men to prepare to march.

The whole regiment was under arms in five minutes. Five minutes below the town the regiment was landed. It was ascertained that JENKINS, with his cavalry, was in the town.

To prevent his retreat, Capt. BROWN, with three companies, was ordered to take possession of the bridge leading into the country, while Col. WOODRUFF, with seven companies, took the direct road, marching a double-quick time. JENKINS, however, had taken the alarm and fled with his cavalry before Capt. BROWN reached the bridge. He made good time, proving by what he accomplished in this respect that he is one of the F. F. V.'s.

Some forty notorious Secessionists were taken prisoners, and a number of rifles were seized. An open barge leaving out of the town, which spans a small river, was turned into a guard-house. The prisoners were driven into this, a company of our men being placed at each entrance. Col. WOODRUFF being asked how he proposed to prevent them from escaping over the bridge, he remarked, that if they wanted to jump off they could go down seventy feet without hurting his feelings.

The officers were ordered to quarter themselves in the ladies' parlor of the hotel. The proprietor of the latter was glad to be permitted to take the oath.

As soon as it became known that our soldiers were in the town in force, the Stars and Stripes, which, under the reign of terror inaugurated by JENKINS, had been hid away, were brought out, and in a few hours they floated from nearly every house in town.

A cheering feeling soon spread among the loyal portion of the citizens. A staff was sawed across from the Ohio side to the town, bearing the American flag. It was waved by an old lady, sixty-five years of age, who was said to sadly rue our soldiers. She made a speech as follows: "I thought I would live to see the time when I could again carry the Stars and Stripes in Guyandotte." She was loudly cheered, and she returned to her home on the Ohio shore with an overflowing heart.

The secession prisoners are to be taken to Columbus."

THE LATEST MISSOURI NEWS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The detachment which was sent from here returned from Tipton at 2 o'clock last night. They surrounded the town and arrested 18 Secessionists, and have brought them here.

E. J. DONNELLY left for St. Louis by the train at 12 o'clock, under guard.

A prominent citizen of Pettis County, who arrived here this morning, reports 400 Secessionists had assembled near Georgetown, and had three pieces of artillery. They are receiving constant accessions to their number.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 16.

The Washington correspondent of the *Anzeiger* says that Capt. SWEENEY'S appointment as Brigadier-General of the St. Louis Home Guards never was confirmed by the Government, and orders have been issued calling him and his company of regulars to join his regiment, the Second United States Infantry, at Washington.

A respectable authority says that Col. SIGEL will be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

A train on the Northern Missouri Railroad, carrying a detachment of Col. SMITH'S regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods skirting the road, 20 miles above St. Charles, and two troops severely wounded.

ANOTHER PRIZE FOR THE PIRATES.

The Mexican brig *Balear*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning from Tampico on June 16, reports that the schooner *Ella*, of New-York, from Tampico about June 1, had been captured by a privateer off New-Orleans.

U. S. SHIPS-OF-WAR PASSED.

Capt. RICE, of the ship *Siam*, arrived yesterday morning from Jarvis Islands, reports that on the 10th inst., Cape Henry bearing west by south, sighted several ships and two steamers. At 7 P. M. was spoken by the U. S. frigate *Santee*, notifying of the blockade, and ordering the *Siam* off. On the 12th, when in lat. 37° 53', lon. 74° 30', received a pilot from the boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4. July 13, saw two ships-of-war, steering southward and westward. At 1 P. M. saw Abeecom light; 2 P. M., passed a sunken vessel, mast-heads just above water, bearing from Abeecom light S. E. by S. ½ S., distant forty-five miles.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, remunerating such owners of slaves as may be impoverished by doing so, from the treasury of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition from M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, asking payment for the steamship *Star of the West*, lost in the Government service, and introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. ROBERTS. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported a bill in relation to District Attorneys in the several districts. Passed.

Mr. MCDOUGALL offered a resolution in regard to the Pacific Railroad being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. LATHAM said he had prepared a bill on the subject, which he would to-morrow offer to go to the same Committee. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost on board of the *Levant*. Passed.

Mr. HALE also reported a bill for an assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a bill for the better organization of the marine corps. Both laid over.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that no patented article shall be used on board a United States vessel, or in the Navy-yards, until submitted to the proper Board, and duly recommended.

This amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. THOMPSON offered an amendment, making an appropriation to finish STEVENS' bomb-proof battery.

This was discussed a some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER introduced bills for the confiscation of property in the United States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution. He said under ordinary circumstances he might content himself simply with a vote, but now he thought it required to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution in its face, seems to admit that the acts of the President were not performed in accordance with the Constitution and laws. If that were the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the Constitution. He denied that one branch of the Government can indemnify public officers in another branch for violation of the Constitution and laws. The powers conferred on the Government by the people of the States are the measure of its authority. These powers are confided in different Departments, and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, and the Legislative Department its powers, and the Judicial Department its powers, and he denied that either can encroach on the other, or indemnify the other for usurpations of the power confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President than the President to make valid the act of the Supreme Court encroaching on the Executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid an act of the Executive, encroaching on the Judicial power. The resolution substantially declares that Congress may add to the Constitution or take from it in a manner not provided by that instrument; that her bare majority can, by resolution, make that constitutional which is unconstitutional by the same authority. So, in whatever view, the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the President had assumed power not conferred. He should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution—acts which he declared to be usurpations on the part of the Executive; and, so far from approving the acts, he thought this high officer should be rebuked by both Houses of Congress. The President has just established a blockade. Where is the clause in the Constitution which authorizes it? The last Congress refused to confer authority, and by what authority did the President do it after they refused? The Constitution declares that Congress alone have power to declare war, yet the President has made war. In the last session the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) delivered a speech on the 15th March, which he would read. He then read an extract from Mr. Douglas' speech declaring that the President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans or Charleston more than at Chicago. He also read from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. JACKSON had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved these sentiments, uttered by these eminent statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve the act of the President enlisting men for three and five years. By what authority of the Constitution and law has he done this? The power is not in the Constitution, nor granted by law. Therefore it must be illegal and unconstitutional. Again, the President, by his own will, has added immensely to the Army, whereas the Constitution says Congress alone have power to raise armies. He has also added to the Navy, against the warrant of the Constitution. These acts are not defended on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced them usurpations. He then referred to the suspension of the act of *habeas corpus*, claiming that it was a right above all other rights, paying a high compliment to the Chief Justice for his resistance to such usurpations. He quoted Justice STORY to show that the suspension of the writ was entirely a legislative power. But this was an usurpation of the legislative power by the military power. He wished to protest, in the name of the Constitution and people, against such an usurpation. Martial law is in effect established over the country, and men are imprisoned without warrant of law, and great rights which mark the progress of civilization trampled under a military despotism. He referred to the acts in Missouri, of seizing the types and stopping a paper as unconstitutional, and all this is done under the plea of necessity. He denied that there was any necessity. There was no necessity for violating the Constitution, and of passing a resolution to give the President the power of a dictator, and alter and subvert the Constitution. Men who loved the Constitution had gloomy forebodings for the future. He contended that, in fact, the Constitution was to be laid aside, and the war prosecuted to subjugate the South—and quoted the speech of the Senator from Oregon as proof of the fact that the Constitution was so laid aside, and the war carried on without warrant of law or the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER explained and repeated his speech, and said if no other way was left we would have to govern the South as a Territory, and he believed they would return to allegiance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE further referred to the speech of the Senator from Connecticut, (DIXON,) and also to Mr. POMEROY'S bill for the suppression of Slavery.

Mr. BINGHAM asked if he said it was not a slaveholders' rebellion?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he did say it was not, and asked the Senator from Michigan if he approved the title of that bill and contents.

Mr. BINGHAM said he knew nothing of the contents, but approved of the title.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE continued, referring to the efforts made at the last session of Congress for peace, which were refused, and hoped that after the frenzy of the hour was passed, Divine Providence

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARIS.

The Want of Cavalry by the National Forces—Why the Rebels are Better off for Horses—The Necessity of Cavalry for Reconnoitering—The Cossacks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 1, 1861.

You have referred more than once in your columns, since the outbreak of the war, to the great want of cavalry with which the North has to contend, and there is no doubt that is a want which may be felt as long as the struggle lasts. The mania for driving which has possessed the young men of the Free States, of late years, has been such that not five per cent., even of the wealthier ones, can ride decently in the saddle, or have any taste for it; and the effect upon the horses, as far as cavalry purposes are concerned, has been equally unfortunate. It would at this moment be very difficult to mount even a single regiment in any of the Northern or Eastern States, because all, or nearly all, horses fit for campaigning have been bred for family driving, and nothing else. They have been taught to bear on the bit, for trotting purposes, until their mouths are hard as wood, and it would take six months' training to make the most tractable a fair troop horse, manageable with the legs and one hand. I don't know where the United States cavalry has been hitherto in the habit of finding its remounts, but I suspect not north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The Secessionists, I need hardly say, are much better off in this point. Nearly all their young men are good horsemen, and nearly all their horses are saddle horses and good ones. I do not mean by saddle horses what goes by that name at the North—namely, animals that will allow themselves to be mounted without kicking, and will trot fifteen or twenty miles an hour with the rider hanging on to the reins as if he were hoisting a mainsail; but animals with gaits adapted to the needs of the human body, and taught to wheel and gallop and trop in obedience to a pressure of the leg, or a slight touch of the reins. The result is, or will be, that we shall find ourselves invariably—certainly for the first campaign—overmatched in cavalry, and that the rebel army will have all its reconnoitering, or a good deal of its outpost duty, done for it by excellent light horse, while we shall have to do ours as best we can with infantry. I think, however, this is likely to be the whole extent of the evil which our deficiency is likely to entail on us. There is no part of the Slave States into which the Northern forces are at all likely to penetrate in which cavalry can be used with any great effect against large bodies of men. If the seat of war were transferred to Illinois or Texas, or Kentucky, the case might be different, but Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi are all thickly wooded in every direction, and as long as the roads lie through forests our army has nothing to fear, if even tolerably watchful, from all the cavalry in Europe. A cart upset, a tree cut down, a *chevaux de frise* thrown across the road, or a few riflemen behind trees, would foil MURAT himself with all the host following he ever had. Even in case of a disastrous retreat anywhere in Virginia or the Carolinas, the enemy's cavalry could not operate with much effect. Horsemen can only advance in bodies along open ground, and in those States the only open ground is the high road; and an advance along a high road with woods on both sides, in which the hostile infantry can shelter themselves, would be a piece of folly of which even WIGFALL would hardly be guilty.

It is not, therefore, regular charges that the National troops have to fear from Southern horse, or, in fact, any regular casualties in the open field whatever. But they may fairly expect to suffer a great deal of harassing from them, such as night alarms, in which ten or twenty men will knock up a whole division out of sound sleep, and keep it all night under arms; attacks on convoys of provisions or ammunition, rendering it necessary to detail twice the force for their protection, which would otherwise be needed. Inconveniences of this sort have, if the newspapers report correctly, been suffered already on the Potomac. Several instances have occurred, in which small parties of Virginia Cavalry have beaten up the New-York Regiments, and then scampered away in the dark. The want of cavalry is, however, in no way so sensibly felt as with regard to the procuring of information in an enemy's country. The general that possesses them, knows everything that is going on for thirty miles round his headquarters, from house to house, without the least difficulty. The general that has them not, has to trust such crumbs of knowledge as parties of infantry reconnoitering slowly and painfully on foot can bring him in, and they cannot, of course, be dispatched, except in very large force, over a few miles from the main body. We see the result of the Northern deficiency, already, every day. Small reconnoitering parties of infantry, groping their way round the country, are set upon by cavalry, or assailed by concealed batteries, and are roughly handled before they can make their way back to camp. We fail to annoy the enemy, and watch him has come to be the great and only function of cavalry; and the only cavalry fit for this is light cavalry, or, in other words, small light men, mounted on hardy horses, and unincumbered by baggage. The Cossacks are absolutely worthless for a charge, and I doubt much whether they have ever attempted one in any considerable number; but they have nevertheless, in every campaign in which they have been engaged, proved the most efficient and useful light cavalry that any army ever possessed. They carry no baggage, have no commissariat, and are expected to pick up food and forage as they go along. When a Russian Army enters an enemy's country, the Cossacks of the force are sent to the front and flanks. No instructions are given to the commanding officer, except that he is to pursue a given direction, to be at a certain place on some future day, and off they go. They break at once into detachments, pour along the high roads, explore the lanes, peep into villages, rob the orchards and hen-roosts, and milk the cows. If they come upon the enemy in force, they at once retire at a gallop to some rendezvous previously agreed upon, and send reports in to head-quarters. If they encounter him in greatly inferior force, and in a position that makes victory certain, they charge him, not in line, but *en fourrageur*, that is, in a thick, irregular mass, somewhat like the wedge in which wild geese fly trusting to concentrated numbers to accomplish what regular cavalry achieve by discipline and order. If they meet with no such obstruction they will penetrate fearlessly many days' march ahead. They have been known to push on ten days' march in front of the advance guard. They extend their line for miles across the country, keep up their communications right and left, and have the knack of finding their way back or forwards to any given point, with an accuracy of which any red Indian might be proud. They sleep, when the night catches them, in their long overcoats, in a house, if there is one to be had; if not, in the open air. Their horses enjoy barley when they can get it, but will work for weeks on grass alone. The result is, that it is all but impossible to surprise a Russian army, and the General is invariably familiar with what is going on on every highway and byway, and in every hamlet and village, for three days' march around him. If the enemy attempts to advance in any direction, his approach is heralded by clouds of the Cossacks flying home before the storm from all quarters of the horizon. They stop when he pauses, retire when he pursues, and follow him if he retreats. One has but to read the account which SEGUR gives of the tenacity with which PLATOFF hung about the Grande Armée, in the retreat from Russia; of the audacity with which his hordes often rode across the line of march, under the Emperor's nose, cutting off communication with the divisions in advance, and occasionally threatening the staff itself with wholesale capture—vanishing in the snow when the French cavalry were sent to chastise his insolence, following on their heels when their trumpets sounded the recall,—to know what immense service an irregular force like this can lend without ever drawing a sabre.

Now, if the war lasts over this Summer's campaign, and above all, if an advance still further southward has to be attempted in the course of the Winter, cavalry corps will become a positive necessity, and will have to be raised somehow. What I fear is, that an attempt will be made to imitate the regular cavalry of European armies, with their tall, heavy men, showy horses, ponderous saddles, and arms and accoutrements, and close movements in line and column. This will be a sad mistake for two reasons. The first is, that if we try we cannot succeed; and the second is, that if we succeeded our cavalry would be worthless for our purposes when formed. It takes two years' steady drill to make a European dragoon equal to what is expected of him. Your hastily-raised levies, mounted on hard-mouthed, frothing horses, laden with uniform and baggage, and heavy saddles, would learn, in the time we could spare, just enough of the old system of drill to be useless for reconnoissance, and to be helplessly confused in a charge or under fire. They would march badly, could not fight at all, and would run away only very indifferently. Moreover, the cavalry system now in use in European armies has been proved by the experience of the Crimean and Italian campaigns to be all but worthless in war as now carried on. The new fire-arms have rendered their charges no longer terrible. Formerly they could approach a line of infantry within three hundred yards, with impunity, before sounding the charge. Nowadays they come under fire at a distance of one thousand yards, and may have half their saddles empty before they can get near enough for the final brush. Then the modern Zouave, with his great agility, his ability to act alone, without the support of a line or column so necessary to the old infantry, is himself a match for a horseman. He can run nearly as fast, can leap better, and can thrust and parry in a fashion which makes him a formidable foe to any cavalryman drilled in the old style. The result is, that the heavy dragoon and cuirassier have become anachronisms, and are acknowledged to be so by his warmest admirers. Measures have been taken this year in France for a total reorganization of the cavalry. The new recruits are to be drilled with reference to open order, single combats, long, rapid marches. In short, the soldier is to be made more of the Arab, or Bashibozouk. The heavy troops were useless lumber in the Crimea and in Italy. The horses were always on the point of death, owing to the weight of the men; and, in fact, the only cavalry that rendered any real service in either campaign, were the Chasseurs d'Afrique—light men mounted on Barb horses, and inured to hardships. In the English Army a similar change is being made. A Commission recently appointed has recommended the conversion of all the dragoon regiments into hussars; but as it included LUCAN, CARDIGAN and AIREY amongst its members, the change is so far more in name than in reality. Their Colonels are fond of show on parade, and consequently hanker after large men, so that while the real Hungarian Hussar, the model of all light horse, rides about 210 pounds, saddle, accoutrements and all, the English Hussar imposes on his steed a weight of not less than 280 pounds—an enormous difference in a long march. When Lord CARDIGAN led the British light cavalry on his reconnoisance into the Dobrudscha, two-thirds of the men were dismounted on the fourth day, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, sore back, cracked hoofs, &c.

What we want, therefore, and which we can really have, if we try, is cavalry corps raised, not to charge in line, or manœuvre with accuracy, but something of the "Texan Ranger," or Cossack type, with horses chosen rather for endurance than weight or beauty, such as are furnished in abundance by Vermont and Canada. The men should carry nothing beyond a cloak, curry-comb and brush, and one or two other necessaries of the lightest kind, and sack for hay or grass, and a bag for a single feed of oats. They should be light and active, well drilled in the use of the sabre, or at least well enough to cut their way decently out of a scrape, and with no other weapon beyond a revolver, carried in a belt, not in a holster. The holster is a mediæval contrivance for carrying pistols that were as heavy as muskets, and which, if the horse is killed and hastily abandoned, is apt to leave the rider without anything to protect him against a bayonet thrust. A corps of this sort could sweep a country in every direction, cross it, if the roads are blocked, march fifty miles on a stretch, maintain itself anywhere; reconnoitre everything, surprise small parties of infantry, destroy stores and convoys, and in fact, render immeasurable service, which ponderous, old-fashioned cavalry do very badly, and which infantry cannot do at all. Moreover, launched against a confused and retreating enemy, they could pursue, scatter, capture and cut down with the most perfect efficiency. For all these purposes any corps might be ready in a few weeks, and they might acquire increased proficiency in the management of arms and horses, so as to rival the best drilled regular cavalry as the campaign wore on. It was with a force very much like this that TARLETON and MARION made themselves such scourges to their respective enemies in the Revolutionary war. They never charged, or attempted to charge, on open ground—but they made rapid marches, appeared where they were least expected, struck where the foe was feeble, and vanished when his reinforcements arrived. Not the least argument in its favor, is that the Northern, and particularly the Western States, abound in a greater degree than any country in the world with young men possessing the intelligence and hardihood, which are the great requisites for such a service. All else will come with a little training. The uniform should be simple and light, and cheap—for instance, corduroy breeches, with short hussar boots coming up to the calf of the leg, a long jacket partially covering the hips, with facings of any desired color, and a hat or cap of any shape, with one or two steel ribs inside sufficiently strong to turn a sabre cut. A very slight modification of the ordinary English hunting saddle would furnish one very well adapted to the purpose—no holsters, but straps for the cloak (waterproof) in their place, and behind a small valise. With a good straight sabre, and plucky leaders, two or three thousand men, backed by advancing infantry, might make "secession" the most uncomfortable employment in which the chivalry were ever engaged. Their movements, too, would be singularly facilitated by the friendly disposition of the negroes—so that, in point of fact, their position any where in the Slave States would be very similar to that of an army advancing in an European country with the peasantry on its side.

S. L. G.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 16 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	88⅝	
1,000	do	88¾	
19,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88¾	
5,000	do	88⅝	
8,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	82	
1,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	99⅛	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	91	
1,000	Ky. St. 6s	78	
10,000	Ind. State 5s	76½	
55,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44¾	
3,000	do	44⅞	
6,000	Vir. St. 6s	48¾	
15,000	Vir. 6s, L. B	46	
7,000	Ga. State 5s	70	
30,000	Mo. State 5s	43½	
4,000	do	43⅝	
44,000	do	43½	
8,000	do	s10 43½	
5,000	do	b30 43⅝	
8,000	Mo. 6s iss. to Ill. & St. J. R	52	
4,000	La. State 6s	56	
5,000	California S. 7s	76¾	
2,000	do	76⅝	
5,000	N. Y. S. 7s 1864	102	
1,460	City 6s 1867	99	
5	00 N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 8s	76 102	
5,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	b60 73	
5,000	E. R. C. Bs. 1871	57	
2,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	106	
1,000	H. R. 3d M. B's	s0	
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	95	
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bond	92	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39½	
6,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. Bds	73	
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M	105	
30	Merchants' Bank	s5	
5	Bank of America	100	
6	Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	75	
35	Bank of Commerce	78	
10	Metropolitan Bank	s9	
15	Park Bank	90	
200	Pacific M. S. Co	s30 74	
150	do	75	
10	do	74⅛	
150	do	74⅛	
100	do	s10 74¼	
75	N. Y. Cen. R	77⅛	
1060	do	78	
150	do	b30 78⅜	
50	do	s30 77⅝	
250	do	78⅝	
50	do	s30 77¾	
100	do	s15 78	
100	do	s30 78	
100	Erie Railroad	25⅝	
	do	25¾	
100	do	s10 25⅝	
65	Hud. River R. R	37	
150	do	37⅛	
450	Harlem Railroad	11	
100	Har. R. R., prefer'd	27	
50	do	28	
150	Reading Railroad	39	
200	do	39⅛	
100	do	b30 39¼	
100	Michigan Cen. R	44⅛	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	14⅜	
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. gtd stk	30½	
10	Panama Railroad	110	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67¾	
100	do	s15 67½	
250	Gal. & Chi. R	64½	
50	Cleve. & Toledo R	28½	
100	do	28¾	
100	do	28¼	
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	40¾	
30	do	40¼	
100	do	s15 40½	

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88⅛	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	
6,000	La. State 6s	56	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	77	
3,000	Ill. Can. Bds. '60	s1	
2,000	Ill. Reg'd Bonds	91	
7,000	Georgia State 6s	70	
6,000	Indiana State 5s	77	
25,000	C. & N. W. 1st mtg.	40	
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d mtg.	15	
30	Park Bank	90	
40	Metroplitan Bank	s9	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	s30 74	
20	do	74½	
500	N. Y. Central	77⅞	
60	Hudson River R	37	
100	do	36¾	
500	Erie Railroad	26⅛	
150	Harlem R. Pref	27	
100	do	b30 27	
100	Michigan Cen. R	44⅛	
8	Stonington R	60	
150	Mich. Cen. R	45⅞	
110	do	46	
50	do	s10 46	
50	do	45⅞	
250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅜	
125	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	30½	
164	Panama Railroad	110	
125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69¼	
100	do	69½	
400	do	s4 69¾	
100	do	b30 69⅞	
400	do	s30 68⅜	
250	do	s30 68¾	
300	do	69⅛	
50	do	69	
100	do	68⅞	
100	do	s20 68⅝	
350	Galena & Chi. R	c 66⅞	
440	do	66¼	
100	do	b10 66⅜	
150	do	b30 66⅛	
50	do	s3 66	
550	do	s5 66	
200	do	c 66⅜	
50	do	s5 66⅛	
450	Clev. & Toledo R	30	
300	do	29¾	
200	do	b30 29⅞	
50	do	b60 29¾	
100	do	b60 30	
300	do	29⅝	
300	do	s10 29⅝	
300	do	29⅞	
100	do	b10 29⅝	
200	do	s30 29⅞	
200	Chic. & Rock I. R	42⅜	
200	do	s30 42	
950	do	42	
100	do	b10 42	
100	do	b10 42⅛	
200	do	b60 42	
200	do	41⅝	
150	do	s30 41⅝	
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	62	

TUESDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of June, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing the past fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, ending June 30, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of June, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$1,825,563
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	3,245,504
In Free Goods	2,191,513
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,262,580
Against June, 1860	19,122,517
Decrease this season	$11,859,937

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $5,387,153, against only $38,000 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $1,963,842, or $1,281,662 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in June is $5,980,918 against $16,903,785 marketed same month last season

The Exports from New-York for the month of June, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce		$10,270,430
Foreign Goods re-exported		1,552,359
Specie		244,242
Total clearances		$12,067,031
Against June, 1860.		
In Domestic Produce	$8,307,774	
Foreign Goods re-exported	686,692	
Specie	8,842,080	17,836,546
Decrease of all Exports, June, 1861		$5,769,515

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past Treasury year, comparing with the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,159,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
June	7,263,000	19,123,000
Total fiscal year	$190,325,000	$231,341,000
Foreign Specie	34,174,000	2,376,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,756,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
June	10,270,000	8,308,000
Total, fiscal year	$118,190,000	$70,215,000
Foreign re-exports	7,797,000	9,789,000
Together	$125,987,000	$80,039,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	$6,564,000	$10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,000	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,996,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
June	244,000	8,842,000
Total fiscal year	$23,860,000	$58,099,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$118,190,000	$70,250,000
Foreign Re-exported	2,797,000	9,789,000
Specie	23,860,000	58,099,000
Total	$149,647,000	$138,138,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1,794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
March	2,489,926	3,477,545
April	1,643,261	2,444,267
May	979,145	2,466,462
June	885,062	2,724,193
Total fiscal year	$28,223,732	$37,711,923

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,533	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 26	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,731,842
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,709,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Dec. 25	1,245,219	Feb. 29	$82,500
Jan. 3	1,455,885	March 11	1,193,111
Jan. 13	1,446,219	March 14	147,000
Jan. 25	1,246,020	March 25	823,750
Feb. 3	1,514,154	March 29	156,110
Feb. 12	1,052,313	April 10	1,146,211
Feb. 25	1,056,426	April 27	1,455,337
March 5	855,775	May 12	1,251,177
March 18	815,520	May 28	1,519,703
March 25	699,597	June 13	1,385,652
April 3	996,445	June 26	1,541,580
April 12	1,110,231	Total 12 ms.	$39,784,667
April 24	884,577		
May 4	868,619		
May 10	755,102		
May 25	354,115		
June 2	373,211		
June 12	631,659		
June 24	1,007,196		
Total 12 ms.	$34,074,138		

The result of the foregoing annual tables of the Trade and Specie movement at the Port of New-York is as follows:

A decreased Import of Foreign Goods of	$41,018,000
An increased Export of Domestic Produce of	47,940,000
A decreased Export of Bullion of	34,239,000
An increased Import of Foreign Bullion of	31,798,000

The decrease in the receipts of Gold from the California mines during the year is $5,710,329. And the reëxports of Foreign Merchandise from New-York were $1,992,000 less than the previous year. In addition to the Foreign Specie entered direct at this Port, the sum of $8,186,000 was entered at the port of Boston for New-York account, making the whole importation of Foreign Specie for the fiscal year $42,360,000.

In the Foreign Exchange Market for the *Persia*, there was rather less business done today than yesterday. The terms are steady for Bankers', at 106¾@107 ₱ cent., and the demand for the various grades of Merchant bills firm at 106@106¾ ₱ cent. The supply of the latter this week is again quite large from the Export clearances of Domestic Produce from this port, which compare as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$802,204	$2,074,433	$2,766,719
Prev. reported	33,483,935	45,121,351	69,246,924
Since Jan. 1	$34,286,139	$47,195,784	$72,015,643

The *Saxonia* delivered to-day about $200,000 in Gold, from England and France, and the *City of Washington*, from England, was announced late in the afternoon, with a larger sum on board.

SPECIE LIST OF CITY OF WASHINGTON.

R. Bell & A. Ogilvie	£10,000	R. J. Mackie	£745
A. Bell's Sons	2,000	Schuchard & Gebhardt	22,000
Brown Bros. & Co	50,000	Snow & Burgess	398
B. Berend & Co	29,400	Salter & Weinmann	1,000
T. Dixon & Co	15,000	A. H. Solomon	10,000
J. V. Freeman	190	Schuchard & Gebhardt	57,300
Halstead & Co	1,000	Wakeman, Dimon & Co	1,500
Von Hoffman & Co	16,800	Walsh, Carver & Chase	450
Hawley & Haines	400	J. G. Reither	150
Marcus, Baltzer & Co	15,000		
Total			£233,333
			$1,166,665

The increased activity this week on the Stock Exchange has created a partial improvement in the employment of Money at call at 5@6 ₱ cent., with most of the business, among the Stock Brokers at the outside rate, except on National Stocks, which are placed with large lenders at 5 ₱ cent. At Bank the mercantile demand continues moderate.

We report another day of excitement and activity on the Stock Exchange, following the buoyant and rapidly advanced prices made at the close of Monday's dealings. At the early Board there was a further rise on most descriptions, beginning with the National Loans of 1881 and the Border State Stocks, and extending to New-York Central, Erie, Hudson River, &c. But when the call reached Illinois Central on the Western Railway list, the market began to weaken, and before the Brokers left the Board room a general reaction of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. was experienced, and the same temper ran through the afternoon's dealings. This change, which is no more sudden than the rise of yesterday, appeared to be induced by no political news or rumors of the day; but by the realization of profits by certain heavy buyers of New-York Central, Galena, &c., of last week. The sales in realization of New-York Central were probably 3,000 to 4,000 Shares, and of Galena the recent buyers have been large sellers for some days past, either at the Board or by way of private settlement of contracts. The top price of Central to-day was 78⅛@¾ ₱ cent., against 77¾ at the close of Monday, and against 75⅞ early in the day on Monday. The reaction was to 77⅛@77¼ ₱ cent. The changes in Rock Island, Galena, &c., from the best morning prices were equal to a decline of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. In Erie old Shares—the time of conversion or assenting which will expire by limitation on Monday, 29th July—there was a rapid advance to 26½ ₱ cent., which was maintained to the close. In the State Stocks the supply from sellers for Western account continue on a liberal scale, while the demand is kept up with extraordinary regularity, and is, if possible, rather more general than before the 1st July. The Stocks of New-York, Ohio and Indiana participate in the inquiry. New-York Sevens are up to 105½@106; Ohio Sixes of 1886 are 92; Indiana Fives 77 ₱ cent. The National Funds are all higher to-day, and the prices paid indicate a rise altogether since the meeting of Congress, of 5@6 ₱ cent., althoug some of the original takers of the last issue of 1881 among the City Banks have been supplying the demand with some freedom until within a day or two. Late in the afternoon the general market closed with more steadiness, and under a partial recovery from the lowest prices on the Railways. New-York Central, 77½@⅝; Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 67¾; Galena, 64½; Toledo, 29; Harlem Preferred, 26½; Hudson, 36½; Missouris, 42½@43; United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, 88⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.

The transactions to-day at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	$33,660
Payments on all accounts	233,311
Balance in all funds	6,855,892
For Customs	23,000

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in July were, in

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$25,376 00	$27,526 00	Inc	2,150 00
Passengers	9,949 19	8,799 49	Dec	1,100 70
Total	$37,276 19	$36,325 49	Inc	1,049 30

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 15	LOANS. July 8.	SPECIE. July 15.	SPECIE. July 8.
Philadelphia	$3,287,000	$3,289,000	$861,000	$865,000
North America	2,907,573	2,872,533	952,520	813,619
Farmers & Mech.	4,357,562	4,396,333	1,485,011	1,552,233
Commercial	1,383,000	1,428,000	410,000	321,000
Mechanics'	1,455,200	1,466,000	389,474	319,509
N. Liberties	1,135,000	1,178,000	409,000	386,000
Southwark	639,518	656,392	274,578	274,588
Kensington	630,893	636,598	174,686	185,135
Penn Township	570,883	592,142	244,526	205,429
Western	1,309,623	1,321,110	535,365	451,865
Man. & Mech	970,720	962,995	173,225	162,160
Commerce	681,624	670,709	199,576	237,448
Girard	1,929,727	1,980,076	448,529	507,867
Tradesmen's	455,633	470,325	161,438	143,716
Consolidation	415,518	413,664	86,561	97,609
City	649,600	640,116	152,700	141,631
Commonwealth	365,924	374,755	96,467	81,265
Corn Exchange	347,000	379,000	134,000	136,000
Union	277,340	287,515	82,945	73,659
Total	23,996,323	24,127,173	$7,255,798	$6,956,112

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 15.	DEPOSITS. July 8.	CIRCULATION. July 15.	CIRCULATION. July 8.
Philadelphia	$1,877,000	$1,732,000	$.35,000	$241,000
North America	2,033,946	2,015,585	257,012	251,260
Farmers & Mech	3,522,069	3,581,826	385,285	374,595
Commercial	831,000	728,000	100,000	102,000
Mechanics'	806,000	706,372	129,710	134,400
N. Liberties	892,000	921,000	87,000	86,000
Southwark	685,825	721,178	69,500	69,150
Kensington	439,904	415,074	103,779	110,805
Penn Township	465,861	450,284	50,375	54,845
Western	1,032,259	918,522	110,565	115,390
Man. & Mech	4s2,790	647,210	81,810	85,550
Commerce	566,175	595,586	62,115	68,475
Girard	951,873	1,100,337	182,820	174,481
Tradesmen's	377,674	361,883	58,171	58,859
Consolidation	194,631	191,386	61,200	63,680
City	347,300	520,408	50,900	53,395
Commonwealth	161,958	169,814	76,275	70,545
Corn Exchange	301,000	296,000	62,000	62,000
Union	176,500	169,450	31,295	33,745
Total	16,129,765	15,851,924	$2,154,812	$2,190,035

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	July 8.	July 15.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,810,839	$11,810,839	
Loans	24,127,173	23,996,328	Dec. 130,845
Specie	6,956,112	7,255,798	Inc. 298,686
Due from other B'ks.	1,252,612	1,368,264	Inc. 112,642
Due to other Banks	2,610,189	2,739,490	Inc. 129,301
Deposits	15,851,924	16,129,765	Inc. 277,841
Circulation	2,190,035	2,154,812	Dec. 35,223

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Bill to Provide Revenue from Imports and for Other Purposes, Now Pending in the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two and a half cents, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses six cents per gallon; on molasses when tart or sour, four cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And

square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hasocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets r carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character. On all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second—On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper and blanketings for printing-machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannel colored, printed or plaided, and flannel composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarns, or yarn for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third—On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, stained, colored or printed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool or worsted, or of which wool or worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: on lappings, composed of worsted and linen, or any other materials, thirty per centum ad valorem; on cloths composed of worsted, linen, and cotton, or any other materials not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth—On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First—On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; on finer goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedule, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected and paid, an additional duty of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods. *Provided*, That no cotton goods in the above schedules, or other cotton piece goods, shall pay a less duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Second—On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third—On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth—On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen threads, twine and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First—On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton: on Manila and other hemps of India, fifteen dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on jute butts, five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manila cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns made up of hemp or tow of hemp, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, or any other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging or gunny cloth is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound: over ten cents per square yard, one and one-half of one cent per pound. On sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, or flax or hemp, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem, on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per centum ad valorem: on all brown, earthern and common stone ware, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all earthern, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of five percentum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for:

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States;

Alcornoque; ambergris; anatto; roucou or orleans; animal carbon, (bone black;)

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Bolting cloths;

Brazil wood; braziletto and other dye-woods in sticks;

Chalk; French chalk; and red chalk;

Cochineal; cobalt; cotton, unmanufactured;

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;

Flints; flint ground;

Grindstones, rough or unfinished;

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for;

Guano; substances expressly used for manure;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur;

Madder, ground or prepared;

Madder root;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use;

Nickel;

Nutgalls;

Pearl, mother of;

Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground;

Platina, unmanufactured;

Rags, of whatever material;

Safflower;

Saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude;

Seed lac;

Tin, in pigs, bars or blocks;

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;

Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants and roots, not otherwise provided for;

Tumeric;

Weld.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of ten per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description, not otherwise provided for; aloes, amber, ammonia, salammoniac, muriate and carbonate of ammonia, annise seed, arrow root, assafetida, arsenic;

Asphaltum; argols, or crude tartar;

Bananas;

Bark, quilla;

Barilla and soda ash;

Bamboos;

Barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Beeswax, black lead or plumbago, borate of lime; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured;

Brazil paste, bronze liquor, building stones;

Bells, old, and bell metal;

Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls;

Boucho, leaves;

Breccia, in blocks or slabs;

Brime;

Burstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones;

Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities;

Cadmium, calamine;

Cantharides; castor beans or seeds;

Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof;

Cork tree bark, unmanufactured;

Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil;

Cocoa-nuts;

Coculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for the use of jewelers; corn meal;

Divi-divi; dragon's blood;

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; Dutch and bronze metal, in leaf;

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot;

Emery, in lump or pulverized;

Extract of madder;

Fuller's earth;

Flocks, waste or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;

Gamboge; glass, plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; gold-beaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; ginger root; gum Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine, or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;

Gutta percha, unmanufactured;

Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair, used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;

Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops, horn, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured;

Indigo; ice; iridium; irris or orris root;

India-rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured;

India-rubber, milk of;

Iodine, crude; ipecacuanha; iron liquor;

Jalap; juniper berries;

Kelp;

Lemon and lime juice; lime;

Lastings; mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;

Leeches;

Licorice root;

Manganese; manna, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; mineral kermes, moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound;

Manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured;

Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;

Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;

Maps and charts; mineral blue;

Munjeit or India madder;

Natron; nux vomica;

Ormipent, or sulphuret of arsenic;

Oatmeal; oils—palm, seal and cocoanut; olive oil, in casks; oranges, lemons and limes; orange and lemon-peel;

Palm leaf, unmanufactured;

Pineapples; plantains;

Polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones;

Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground; Prussian blue;

Quicksilver;

Quassia wood;

Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for;

Rhubarb; rye flour;

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;

Rotten stone;

Sandal wood;

Saffron and saffron cake; sal-perre, or nitrate of soda or potash, when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sponges; spunk; squills;

Shellac; shingle bolts and stave bolts;

Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; and silk cocoons and silk waste;

Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy and botany;

Staves for pipes, hog-heads, or other casks;

Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;

Sumac;

Terra japonica; catechu or cutch;

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets;

Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for;

Verdigris;

Woad or pastel;

Woods, namely: cedar, lignum vitæ, fancy wood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured;

Yams.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric;

Blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitrol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves; brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone in rolls; bronze powder; Burgundy pitch; burr-stones, manufactured or bound up into mill-stones;

Calomel; castor oil; castorum; caustic soda; chicory root; chromate of lead; corks; cotton laces; cotton insertings; cotton trimming laces and cotton braids; cowhage down; cream of tartar;

Cubebs;

Dried pulp;

Ether;

Extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for.

Feather beds; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; feldspar; fig blue; firewood; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; fulminates and fulminating powders.

Glue; gold and silver leaf; grapes; gunny bags.

Hair, curled, moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hat bodies made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value; hatter's plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value;

Lampblack:

Magnesia; malt; mats of cocoa-nut; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds and strings for musical instruments of whip-gut or cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material; mustard, ground or manufactured;

Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning and knitting;

Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils; spermaceti, whale and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, not otherwise provided for; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use;

Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; pitch plaster of Paris, calcined;

Quills;

Ratans and reeds, manufactured or partly manufactured; red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin;

Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; articles composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; starch; stereotype plates; still bottoms; strychnine; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of quinine;

Tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new;

Varnish of all kinds; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; vermilion;

Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; woolen listings.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Alabaster and spar ornaments;

Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured;

Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;

Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for;

Asses' skins;

Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet of medicinal purposes;

Baskets, and all other artiicles composed of grass, ozier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;

Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads;

Benzoates; Bologna sausages;

Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material;

Braces, suspenders, webbing or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for;

Brooms and brushes of all kinds;

Buttons and button moulds of all kinds;

Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished;

Capers, pickles and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Caps, hats, muffs and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material;

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women or children, and not otherwise provided for;

Card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed;

Carriages and parts of carriages;

Clocks and parts of clocks;

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;

Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or japanned, not otherwise provided for;

Combs of all kinks;

Compositions of glass or paste, when set;

Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture;

Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses, not otherwise provided for;

Coral, cut or manufactured;

Cotton cords, gimps and galloons;

Cotton laces, colored;

Court plaster;

Cravons of all kinds;

Cutlery of all kinds;

Dolls and toys of all kinds;

Encaustic tiles;

Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal;

Fans and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed;

Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;

Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;

Fire-crackers;

Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished;

Furniture, cabinet and household;

Ginger, preserved or pickled;

Gunpowder;

Hair pencils;

Hat bodies of cotton;

Hats and bonnets, for men, women and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;

Human hair, cleaned or prepared for use;

India rubber shoes and boots;

Ink and ink powder;

Japanned, patent or enameled leather, or skins of all kinds;

Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;

Leather, tanned, bend, or sole and upper leather of all kinds;

Lead pencils;

Macaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;

Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree;

Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory;

Manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;

Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials in part of cotton, silk, wool, worsted or flag;

Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood;

Marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble squared, dressed or polished;

Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier-mache; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or monair are a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; oil-cloth, of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; olive oil in flasks or bottles; olives; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; parasols and sunshades; parchment; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise;

Red chalk pencils;

Salmon preserved;

Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; sealing wax; sheathing paper; side arms, of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate; soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; umbrellas; unwrought clay; vellum; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other material.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted from duty, that is to say:

All books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for, berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bones, burnt; bone dust; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in sticks;

Books, maps and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided*, That if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted;

Bullion; gold and silver;

Coins; gold, silver and copper;

Copper, when imported for the United States Mint;

Fish, fresh caught for daily consumption;

Goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, production of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with;

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad: *Provided*, the same are imported by the artists or on their own account; or by other persons, in good faith, as objects of taste and not as merchandise, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist in writing, signed by him, and certified by a Consul of the United States, that the said paintings or statuary were produced by him.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or prollided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever that word "ton" is used in this act in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 23. *And be et further enacted*, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured: and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character and weight of all such importations, when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon, the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment, whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States Consul, Commercial Agent, or other legally authorized deputy; and when no bill of lading so certified is presented the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual exportation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British Provinces, under the late so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp imported under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, or which may be hereafter imported under the provisions of this act, if manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That when imports of the same material or prescription, but of different values, are invoiced at an average price the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act.

The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and third of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which prohibits the importation of ale, beer, distilled spirits, and other articles of merchandise in casks or packages of less than a certain capacity or weight; and the act approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of drawback of the duties;" and the act approved on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, continuing the same in force, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 105 bbls. of Ashes, 19,755 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Corn Meal, 113,424 bushels Wheat, 19,620 bushels Corn, 13,630 bushels Rye, 22,400 bushels Oats, 2,368 bushels Malt, 141 pkgs. Provisions, and 237 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 68½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been less active, to-day, but prices have favored sellers. The reported sales comprised 150 bags Maracaibo, at 15¾c@16c; 70 bags Laguayra, at 15c.; 2,150 bags Rio, at 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 25,781 bags; sales, 26,481 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON review the week's business in Rio thus: "There has been an active demand during the past week, and the market closes firm at an advance on all descriptions of ₱ lb. Total sales to the trade reach 25,481 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Panama*, at 12½c.; 455 per do., at 11¾c.; 1,583 per *Clara, Harall*, at 13½c.; 1,122 per *Loufer*, at 13¾c.@14c.; 4,319 per *Parthian*, at 13c.@13¾c.; 500 per *Union*, at 11¾c.; 1,600 per *Logan*, at 13c.@13¾c.; 3,035 per *Lynchburgh*, at 13c.; 1,000 per *Vivid Light*, at 12c.; 1,439 per *Cariaca*, at 13c.; 663 per *Conrad*, at 14¼c.; and 1,000 per *A. C. Adams*, at 12¾c.@14c. The balance of the *Fama's* cargo, 4,121 bags has been taken on speculation at about 12¾c.: 1,000 per *Roanoke* have been shipped to Philadelphia, and have been taken from the stock." Stocks of all kinds in first hands at the close, 185,774 bags, including 168,207 bags Rio and Santos, 10,700 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,000 bags Java, 927 bags Laguayra, 600 bags Bombay, and 344 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 18¾c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 14¾c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@15c.; Rio, 11¾c.@14¾c.; St. Domingo, 12¾c.@13c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, yet quoted firm. Sales 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾
Middling	15½	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices, especially of low grades, have advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. The favorable news by the *Saxonia*, and the decline in rates on freight, have encouraged shippers to buy more freely. The reported sales comprise 21,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $3 75@$3 90; poor to choice extra State, at $4 10@$4 40, mainly at $4 10@$4 20; superfine Western, at $3 65@$3 80; extra Iowa; Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 10@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 55@$4 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 65@$4 80 ₱ bbls.

Superfine State	$3 75	@$3 90
Extra State	4 10	@ 4 40
Superfine Western	3 65	@ 3 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 00	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10	@ 5 40
Inferior extra Ohio	4 55	@ 4 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 65	@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 85	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, at former figures. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including Superfine at $3 45@$3 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, $2 90@$3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly for shipment, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. The reported sales of all kinds amount to 198,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 15@$1 28, chiefly at $1 18@$1 20; Red Western at $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 95c.@98c., mainly at 95c.@96c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 81c.@94c.; Racine Spring at 90c.@92½c.; Northwestern Club at 87c.@91c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 69c.@86c.; and White Kentucky at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 41c. @ 45c., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 38c. @40c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@49c. for Western Yellow, and 50c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Grand Army under Gen. McDOWELL was yesterday further strengthened by the Rhode Island Regiments, the New-York Seventy-first, the Second New-Hampshire, a detachment of Marines, and a considerable body of regular artillery, which marched over Long Bridge in the afternoon. And within the two preceding days the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first of New-York, the Second New-Jersey, the Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts, and the Fourth Michigan Regiments, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, had gone over to swell the great *corps d'armée*, now numbering in the vicinity of *fifty-five thousand effective men*, splendidly appointed, and ready in every way to meet the enemy. The hour for which Gen. SCOTT has been patiently waiting is evidently near at hand, if it has not already arrived. Indeed, our dispatches from Washington state, almost positively, that Gen. McDOWELL commenced his advance yesterday afternoon, and information from other sources leads us to hope that we shall soon hear of the occupation of Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction by our victorious troops. At Alexandria, on Sunday, the Ohio regiments received orders to pack everything but their guns, uniform, canteens, and one blanket each—indicating an expectation of work ahead, in which it would be unwise to be burdened with too much baggage. One thousand axes have also been distributed among the troops destined to take the advance, for the purpose of clearing away the obstructions which have been placed in the roads in the vicinity of Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas by the rebels. We may expect stirring news from across the Potomac to-day.

No news whatever has reached us from PATTERSON'S column since our last issue. It is to be hoped that he has made a forward movement simultaneously with that of Gen. McDOWELL. A better time could not be selected.

The full details of the retreat of Gen. GARNETT'S army from Laurel Hill, and the subsequent battle at Carrick's Ford, in which the rebels were so disastrously routed, prove conclusively that they are good neither at fighting nor at running away. After the battle at Rich Mountain, on hearing of the approach of Gen. McCLELLAN, they left Laurel Hill on the night of the 11th, hoping to pass Beverly before the arrival of the National forces, and escape through the Cheat Mountain Pass. The evacuation was not discovered until the morning of the 12th, when a pursuit was immediately ordered. The evacuated camp at Laurel Hill was entered at 10 o'clock that day, and the flying rebels, their course marked for twenty miles by baggage thrown from their wagons to lighten them, were followed by Gen. MORRIS until 11 o'clock at night—the rebels having gone within three miles of Beverly, where they were met by their flying friends from Rich Mountain, which was proof sufficient that the retreat by way of Huttonsville was cut off. GARNETT then took the road to St. George, and was overtaken by the advance of Gen. MORRIS about 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th, he having started again in pursuit at 2 o'clock in the morning. Our troops marched all day through the rain, and forded Cheat River four times on the way, before reaching Carrick's Ford, where the enemy was overtaken, with the results already narrated.

Some slight skirmishing has taken place in the northern part of Western Virginia, consequent upon the taking up of more advanced positions by the National forces from Cumberland. Col. BIDDLE, commanding the reserve force lately there, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, has occupied the New-Creek Bridge; Col. KANE, of the same brigade, has occupied Piedmont, and Capt. ERWIN has taken his position at New-Creek Village. The enemy at the latter place precipitately fled on the approach of Capt. ERWIN, but subsequently returned and attacked his command. They were, however, vigorously repulsed, with the loss of two men killed.

Congress pushed on rapidly with the important work before it yesterday, evidently determined that the limit fixed for the continuance of its session shall not be exceeded. In the Senate, a petition was presented from M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Claims, asking indemnity for the loss of the steamer *Star of the West*. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed until the hour of the special order, which was the resolution approving the acts of the President. This proved the text upon which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE discoursed at considerable length, rehearsing the old arguments against the right of the Government to put down rebellion, which have a thousand times been successfully refuted. In the course of his remarks, however, he took occasion to deny positively that he had ever telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS that President LINCOLN'S Congress would not be allowed to meet in Washington on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men for the rebel army. After some discussion by other members, the subject was postponed and the Naval Appropriation bill was passed. In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill providing for a more efficient blockade of the Southern ports, and asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, made objections and insisted that it should take the usual course, through the Committee of the Whole. It was finally referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, providing for the suppression of rebellion and conspiracy against the Government, was passed immediately, and almost unanimously, under the operation of the previous question. The Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, was reported by Mr. BLAIR, from the Military Committee, with a proviso allowing the President to select the Major and Brigadier-Generals from the line, and passed. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were all concurred in, and the bill went to the President for his signature. The House then passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Gen. McCLELLAN and his officers and men, for recent brilliant victories, and subsequently considered and passed the bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces.

There appears to be a perfect reign of terror in the northern counties of Virginia, where the rebels still have sway,—what must be the condition of affairs in the counties further south is left to conjecture. In Loudon and Occoquan notices have recently been issued to the inhabitants to assemble for militia muster, and to be ready to be drafted for an immediate march to Manassas Junction. In consequence of this movement, large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving to gain protection inside the National lines—quite a number having already arrived at Washington, after eluding the vigilance of the rebel pickets. Thirteen refugees arrived from Occoquan yesterday, who report many others on the way.

No military movement of importance has yet taken place in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, from which place we have advices to the 16th. The members of the Sanitary Commission visiting the fortress and the camps had concluded their labors, and were about to depart for Washington. The Allen Court-martial concluded its labors on Saturday night, and adjourned *sine die*. The result of their investigations, of course, can only be known when promulgated from Washington. Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, had left the fortress for the capital.

A portion of the First Regiment of Cavalry, numbering one hundred men and horses, under command of Lieut.-Col. T. C. DIVIN, left this City yesterday forenoon for Washington, by way of Elizabethport and Harrisburgh. They made a fine appearance.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings the heavy shipment of $1,166,665 in specie on freight. Her advices, both British and Continental, have been anticipated,—by the *Saxonia* at this port, which brought news to the 3d, and by the *Hibernia* at Quebec, which passed Father Point on Monday night with news to the 5th.

The bark *Restless*, Capt. LOTHROP, from Savanilla, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to June 30. The latest news from the seat of war in the interior of New-Granada was that Gen. MOSQUERA, with the Liberal forces under his command, was within three miles of Bogota. This, although not so late, is confirmatory of the news received by the *North Star*.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, and the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was adopted. The Board expressed their readiness to unite with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to the regiments belonging to the City, on their return home from the war.

The annual commencement of the Free Academy took place, last evening, at the Academy of Music. The customary declamations, orations, distribution of prizes, &c., took place, and occupied until nearly midnight.

At the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, a motion for a *mandamus* was made to compel the Board of Supervisors to audit and allow bills for advertising in the *Daily News*. The motion was argued and decision reserved.

There was much activity again on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, but the top prices of the day were not maintained after the First Board: New-York Central closed 77¼ ₰ cent.; Missouris, 42; @43. In Exchange, the business was dull; 106¾ @107 ₰ cent. on London.

The favorable news by the *Saxonia*, and a slight reduction in rates on freight, encouraged shippers to buy Breadstuffs more freely, yesterday; prices of the principal kinds advanced, closing buoyantly. An active business was transacted in Sugars, which were very firm. Coffee and Tobacco were less sought after. Rice, Cotton, Oils, Molasses, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hides, Leather, Candles, Tar, Turpentine, Foreign Liquors, Butter, Cheese and Cut Meats, were lightly dealt in. Pork was more inquired for, but at lower quotations. Beef, Lard, Hops, Resin, Raisins, Tallow and Teas, were in request. The Freight market was brisker, rates having been reduced.

The cattle markets keep well supplied with beeves, and prices continue low. About 3,200 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, and some 200 fresh and 100 stale cattle were sold there on Monday. Sales of a few of the best cattle were made at 8¼c.@8½c., but most of the stock run from 7c. to 8c., which is no better than last week. Many of the sellers thought the market even worse than one week ago. A fair share of the stock was sold yesterday, but there will be no lack of animals to-day.

The New Tariff.

We give elsewhere the new Tariff bill now before Congress. It is simply a war measure, and differs from the preceding Tariff chiefly by taking tea and coffee from the *free list*, and increasing largely the duties on luxuries, such as distilled liquors, wines, sugars and segars. The duty on salt is largely increased. Black teas are to be taxed at the rate of ten cents per pound, green fifteen, and coffee five cents. The duties on wines and distilled liquors are increased fifty per cent.; on cigars, very nearly in the same ratio. On sugars the duties are increased from three-fourths of a cent, to two and a half cents per pound on raw; to three cents on clayed, and four cents on white and refined. Molasses pays six cents per gallon instead of two. White lead $2 25 per 100 pounds instead of $1 25. There is some increase on other unimportant articles, but not enough to add materially to the revenue. In textile fabrics there is little change. A slight reduction is made on iron and steel—the duty on merchant bar being reduced from $15 to $14 per ton; on railroad iron from $12 to $10 per ton. As the previous duties were nearly, if not quite prohibitory, this reduction is for *the benefit of the revenue*. With the exceptions named, the Morrill Tariff remains substantially untouched. It was not to be expected that Congress, at its present session, would undertake a revision of our system, or make any change that did not promise to add largely to the revenue. It did not assemble, nor had it time for such objects. The long and regular session commences in a little over four months, when there will be ample opportunity for deliberation. At the present moment the country calls for action, and will undoubtedly heartily respond to any measure that will provide the means for putting down the great rebellion, even at the cost of a heavy tax upon luxuries which, for a generation almost, were duty free. We are for several years, at least, to have an expensive Government, and we must follow in the wake of the nations of the Old World, who not only have no source of revenue untaxed, but who leave ascertained by experience the kinds of taxation which will produce the largest revenue. Taxes may be increased to almost any extent when paid in small sums, and which are daily and hourly levied. England finds no difficulty in raising annually $100,000,000 by duties on tea, coffee, sugar and tobacco; and $85,000,000 by an excise duty on malt and distilled liquors. They are paid in uniform sums every day in the year, and in such trifling amounts each time that the burden is only slightly felt. In no other manner could such enormous revenues be collected.

The taxing of tea and coffee, and the increase of duty upon sugars and liquors, will produce a large sum, but we presume that there will be a very large falling off in the revenue from other sources. We cannot import to any considerable extent under the proposed tariff iron or cotton or woolen goods. The only way in which we can derive a large revenue from these is to greatly reduce the rates of duty. Capital, and all the elements of manufacturing cheaply, are so abundant in this country, that a large duty upon what we have the means for producing, will entirely exclude the foreign article. To make up for the loss in this quarter, the tendency of our legislation must be to put a high tax on luxuries which are consumed in pretty nearly equal quantities, whatever may be the prices paid. The French Government gets something like forty millions from the monopoly of tobacco. In the taxation of luxuries, we should raise whatever we can from impost duties, as we should find it very difficult to collect an excise duty on many of them.

At the next session of Congress we hope to see our present system thoroughly overhauled. In times of peace we can readily carry our exports up to $500,000 000, but not unless we can import merchandise to an equal amount. This we can never do under the present or proposed Tariff. Every portion of the country must be equally favored. While we would protect manufacturers, we would protect the farmer of the West, by securing to him a market which will give value to his labor by taking its proceeds. One State West could feed all the manufacturers of the Eastern States. But we do not expect such matters to be considered at the present session. Let Congress add what it can to our revenues from sources that cannot fail us, and take a more favorable opportunity for adjusting our relations with foreign countries, and placing our system upon a basis that shall, in providing us with a revenue, do equal justice to all our interests.

Iron-plated Ships-of-War—The Stevens Battery.

While the American public, relying on occasional extracts from foreign newspapers as to the terrible destruction of iron targets by steel projectiles, ridicules the idea of armor-clad ships, and even doubts the utility of iron hulls as compared with wooden walls, the English and French Governments are so far satisfied by the absolute necessity of such protection against modern projectiles, that they are constructing a large number of new mailed ships, and are plating some old and some partially completed vessels. The discussion about improving this system is, indeed, continued, and will, of course, grow warmer as improvements are introduced, like similar discussions about the railway and the telegraph; but the *system* of plating war ships is just as much established and decided upon as are the systems of transporting goods by steam and intelligence by electricity. But the experiments even do not justify the American conclusions in the matter; a number of trials, some years ago, by the late ROBERT L. STEVENS, the acknowledged father of the scheme, and others, some of them quite recent, by various Americans, and the late English trials by Capt. HALSTED, R. N., and by the Admiralty, as well as by private individuals, all prove four and a half inch steel-plates to be practically proof against round shot of any size up to ten inches diameter, and a very great protection against the most improved elongated rifle projectiles.

While it must be said that there has never been made a complete and satisfactory account of the experiments on the resistance of iron and steel plates to shot, and that the published results are often conflicting, the general conclusion from all the facts, especially from the fact that the English and French Governments have adopted iron and steel-plating as a standard feature, is in a high degree favorable to the system. This will be evident to everyone, we think, who does not rush headlong into its condemnation on the simple ground that four-and-a-half-inch plates have been broken up at short ranges, but who will stop long enough to take a comprehensive and reasonable view of the conditions and facts in the case.

In the first place we have certain unalterable conditions of the ship as a floating and seaworthy object; it must not only swim, but it must ride a heavy sea with ease and without excessive motion, all of which depends on the well-defined laws of shape, amount of weight and position of weight. Steel-plating evidently does not modify the shape, nor does the position of its weight impair seaworthiness to any serious extent, since vessels whose machinery is entirely below water, and which carry little weight above water, are notoriously unsteady.

The weight of the armor on the modern style of vessels, which are one deck lower than the old style, should be to steady them, just as the great walking-beams of the *Vanderbilt*, some thirty feet above water, render her one of the easiest vessels afloat, in a seaway. But the positive weight of the armor, is its worst feature. For a given speed, (and no one doubts that choice of position, *i. e.* speed, is quite as important as resistance to shot,) each pound of armor necessarily reduces either the guns and stores, or the supply of coal, or both, and is to this extent, a grand defect. It is by no means certain that *La Gloire* is light enough to swim a stormy sea, nor that even the half-plated *Warrior* will safely weather a gale; and these have only 4½-inch plates, which may be broken by modern projectiles. All this leads us to the conclusion, that the plating of the entire walls of ships with armor thick enough to be impregnable, is impracticable on account of the excessive weight, and it answers the question often asked: Why are not 6-inch plates, or even 8-inch plates, whose stability, under any known fire, no authority pretends to doubt—why is not such mail employed, if 4½-inch plates are too thin?

We are, therefore, restricted to one of two systems—to be satisfied with what protection, say 4-inch plates will give the whole ship, or to confine an absolutely shot-proof plating to a small portion of the vessel. It is indeed certain that the flat-headed Armstrong projectile, at short range, has broken and dislodged the 4½-inch plates on the *Trusty*, sometimes at the first blow; but it is equally true that some twenty-five shots have failed to absolutely break in and destroy the ship's side; and this is a greater number of steel rifle-bolts than any vessel would be likely to receive in action, at short range. There is every chance, therefore, that such a vessel would live through an action, although she might get some plates broken and torn off. Modern artillery certainly did its best (or its worst) when it blazed away for three days at the mailed sides of the *Trusty*. But if any one objects that such plates are not *absolutely* proof, after all, we should like to inquire what would become of any other ship under such a fire. Iron sides of ordinary thickness would, indeed, shed round shell—it is by no means certain that they would not admit the Sawyer and Hotchkiss shell—but solid shot of any kind, not to speak of elongated steel bolts, would perforate them at short ranges, and ultimately tear them to pieces. And what shall we say of wooden walls? The iron (thick or thin,) enemy of a wooden ship may just as well throw away its steel bolts and percussion shells; half a dozen ten-inch shells filled with molten metal will, in five minutes, put her beyond the reach of solid shot. Wooden ships with wooden projectiles are about as valuable as wooden stoves. It would be a very green enemy that would take the trouble to throw cold shot, or even explosive shells, at a wooden ship, if he had the facilities aboard—and they are perfectly practicable—for melting iron. It is certain that each additional inch of mail that can be carried is an additional protection, and excludes an additional number of kinds of projectiles; and it would be simply ridiculous to say that because four-inch plates may not keep out steel bolts, we will have no protection whatever from round shot or shell, or anything the enemy choose to fire at us. Practically, a ship that would exclude everything but steel bolts, and that would stand these for a day or so without getting knocked into a wreck—practically, such a ship would be nearly as good as an absolutely impregnable one. Therefore, there is every reason in favor of putting on as much armor as the ship will carry, as compared with having none at all.

But we are, fortunately, not confined to these conditions. There is no obvious necessity of spreading out a target 300 feet long and 15 or 20 feet high for the mere purpose of loading it down with steel plates. Ship's plates of ordinary thickness are just as good as 8-inch armor, *under water*; there is no better shield against cannon shot, and certainly no cheaper one than the sea itself—the very surface over which projectiles are *ricochetted* just as a boy "skitters" a stone; and there is certainly no necessity for the appearance of anything but a shot-proof battery above water. In short, the ship proper, may be entirely submerged during action, and so be safe without armor, while the projecting battery, being small compared to the size of the ship, may be thick enough to be absolutely proof against all possible damage from all known projectiles.

Such a battery, able to sail within 100 feet, if it comes to that, of the enemy's guns, evidently does not depend for its effectiveness on the number of its own guns. Room enough to work half-a-dozen of the largest class, without the least chance of damage to the armor covering them, is simply victory over any other class of ships. The vessel, from its depth in action, would be steady; its most vulnerable points, which could not be protected above water—the stern-post, rudder-post, etc., would be safe, and all the operations of locomotion and fighting, except the mere working of the guns, could be as well performed under water as above—in fact, they are performed under water in the present ships; therefore what is the use of having a long and high unprotected or else impracticably heavy bow and stern above water, when they are not only not indispensable, but positively in the way of the proper working of the guns?

The public is not advised as to the details of the Stevens' battery; we can say, however, that it will embody the principles just explained, among others, and that it promises to be not only the most successful war vessel known, but an essentially perfect, impregnable floating steel fort, and at the same time, a fast and seaworthy ship, if the battery part of it, still unfinished, is only made of the proportions and materials which modern experiment has proved adequate.

Some of our cotemporaries have been indulging in a great many assertions about the impracticability of steel-plated ships, and the probable failure of the Stevens' battery, as a basis for some very patriotic remarks about economy. We advise them to acquaint themselves with the principles and facts in the matter, of which their writings show lamentable ignorance, before they offer their advice to the Government. If we are going to have a crusade against the completion of the Stevens' battery, the Department and the public should demand something more conclusive than unprofessional assertions, before abandoning a work, which, for the reasons mentioned, is by no means unpromising, and may be of the highest value.

Sharp-Shooting Regiments.

The formation of regiments of Sharp-shooters as a branch of the military service, is attracting special attention. Rifle, or sharp-shooting as it is termed in the military parlance of the day, is a science of fine and numerous combinations of a high order, more so than is generally conceived. The various weapons in use, their size, weight and calibre, and sights, the shape and weight of lead they carry, the quantity and quality of powder they require, whether breech or muzzle loading, their accuracy and range, besides other peculiarities, are points which admit of extensive diversity of opinion. In alluding to the subject, we have no design to enter into the discussion of these undetermined points; but simply to consider by the light of European practice, and the experience of our own troops upon the frontier, the form in which a valuable arm of the service can be made most effective.

Shall the Sharp-shooters be formed into regiments, according to the plan of Mr. BERDAN, or into companies? How shall they be equipped? Shall any particular weapon be universally adopted, or shall each rifleman be allowed to choose his own weapon? Should the weapons be provided with bayonets, or should the bearer be reserved for service that does not require the use of that supplementary weapon?

Consulting European usage, we find the point-blank target and game shooting by our best muzzle-loading rifles, at distances varying from 25 to 200 yards, are but little understood or practiced. The attention of their Governments and military authorities has been more particularly directed to the production of small arms for man-shooting in battle, that should combine a much greater range with more accuracy than the common musket. To handle these improved weapons, picked marksmen are selected from the large armies and placed in barracks, where they are instructed in all the peculiarities of the arm they are to use. The attention given to this particular branch of service by the French Government is well known. The French Sharp-shooter undergoes a systematic course of instruction in the use of his piece. By practice his eye is brought to calculate distances with the greatest accuracy, and he is otherwise instructed on every point that may enable him to do the greatest possible execution at the greatest possible distance. Each sharpshooter is provided with a small, light spade, and when his position in battle requires it, he speedily makes an excavation in the ground sufficient to shield his body, and the earth thus thrown out serves as a fortification and a rest for his weapon, by which he is enabled more securely and deliberately to pick off the enemy. The French tirailleurs are not formed into regiments but into companies, varying in number as the case may require, and which hang upon the wings of the battalion or regiments of infantry, prepared to act as skirmishers, or otherwise to do execution.

The Swiss army has companies of independent Sharp-shooters with every brigade. The Swiss battalions are composed of six companies—750 men. Four of these companies are infantry of the line, provided with the bayonet for close fighting. The other two companies are Sharp-shooters attached to the wings of the battalion, and prepared for skirmishing, or other special duty to which their practice and weapon are adapted. In Switzerland, every citizen between the age of 20 and 34 years, is obliged to resort to the barracks for military instruction, and that country has now a standing and instructed militia of 144,000 men. From this body 14,000 are chosen as Sharp-shooters. They are twice selected—first from the battalions for wing companies, and then from the wing companies.

Austria has raised regiments in her mountainous provinces, and endeavored to combine in these regiments the two qualities of distant and close fighting. But her experience thus far is not favorable to this combination. As Sharp-shooters, her mountain regiments do better execution in distant fighting, but when it comes to close quarters, they prove greatly inferior to the infantry accustomed to the use of the bayonet.

From all the evidence that can be adduced, it does not appear desirable to attempt the combination of rifle shooting and bayonet practice, distant and close fighting, in the same regiment or companies. The rifleman should be devoted to sharp-shooting and nothing else; and in the use of his weapon, he should be taught to do the greatest possible execution, whether the distance be 25 or 1,000 yards.

We believe that all military experience will sustain us in the proposition that Sharp-shooters should be formed into *companies*, or even smaller bodies, and have their position on the wings of the regiments, and not be consolidated into *regiments*.

The duty of these Sharp-shooters should be to cooperate with the regiments, or act distinctly as skirmishers, according to the necessity of the moment. Ten companies of Sharp-shooters, numbering in all 1,000 men, hanging on the wings of five regiments, would certainly prove a greater sustaining force and do much more execution than 1,000 Sharp-shooters consolidated into a regiment, as the ten companies could be brought to bear upon ten different points with almost as much efficacy as the consolidated regiment upon one.

We have heard it stated, and it is, doubtless, true, that the military leaders in the South have organized companies of Sharp-shooters—men expert in the use of the best shooting rifles known—attached to every regiment, and whose business it is to pick off our officers, and perform such other delicate practice as may be assigned to them. While we are talking loudly about the matter, and doing nothing but talk, the rebels have been silently and energetically enrolling and bringing into the field their companies of Sharp-shooters. We should be ahead and not behind in this branch of the military service, and our companies of Sharp-shooters cannot be on the ground too soon.

PATRIOTIC WORK FOR WOMEN—AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The Secretary of the Army Sanitary Commission, at Washington, has forwarded to us a circular, stating that certain articles, such as cotton bed-shirts, loose drawers, light flannel dressing-gowns, towels, handkerchiefs and abdominal bandages, are immediately needed for the volunteers in hospital. All the specifications in regard to size, shape, material, &c., down to the minutest detail, will be found in the circular of the Commission, so that individuals, either singly or in groups, can go to work on them at once, without any further direction. It is to be hoped that the noble women of the city will see to the supplying of these imperative wants of the army without a day's delay. Thus far, they have done an immense amount of labor in this patriotic war.—labor that will lighten the burdens and cheer the soul of many a heroic soldier as he fights with holy enthusiasm against the destroyers of his country. And there will still be plenty for them to do for a long time to come.

There are thousands of true women in the palaces of wealth and luxury in this City, literally dying of idleness and *ennui*, for the want of womanly work and an impelling motive to work, who should take hold of this matter at once. It would diffuse among them a life, an energy and a happiness of which they now know nothing. All the girls, too, who have brothers and lovers in the Army in Virginia, should form themselves into circles of a dozen or twenty each, and devote a part of the day to their service. All that immense body of women who can spare a few hours daily from household duties, also, should have material and sewing directions at their homes, so that they can lend a helping hand. And probably many of the soldiers' wives who are receiving the charity of the City and various societies and churches, would be glad to repay it by helping also, if they were furnished with the stuff or a place to work. Let no woman that can aid hold back. There is a great deal that they can do now for their gallant brothers and countrymen at the seat of war. And the work needed is not the spasmodic efforts of an hour, but will be required till Freedom and the Union are permanently and universally re-established. "What thou doest, however, do quickly."

We would suggest, also, to the Commissioners, that they designate some general office in this City to which all the goods, such as they will continually require, may be sent by the various City sewing circles and societies. The circular, as will be seen, mentions that the articles must be sent to Washington; but there must also be, as there no doubt will be, a sub-dépôt established in New-York immediately.

FINANCIERING RUN WILD.—It has occurred to the gentlemen who have undertaken to exchange waste paper for the cotton crop, that thus to saddle the expense of the war upon a local staple is not the equitable thing. Virginia and North Carolina grow no cotton, and can lend no aid in realizing Mr. COBB'S ingenious financial scheme. The Charleston *Mercury* has a suggestion which is supposed to meet the difficulty. Where cotton is not to be had, the Commissioners may accept anything that may be offered. Virginia may send tobacco or smoked provisions; North Carolina may contribute her naval stores; and Arkansas may steal, and pass over from Missouri, a little of that lead for which the rebels are suffering. In short, nothing comes amiss to these ingenious publicans, whose depositories must present much the appearance of a magnificent pawnbroking establishment, where the largest sums are lent upon deposit.

There are reasons, however, why the project of a multifarious subscription of the kind now contemplated cannot be expected to prosper. Virginia, the battle-field selected by the South, is not likely to harvest enough tobacco next Fall for her own smokers. Crops are not planted or cultivated amid the march and collision of armies; and in Eastern Virginia especially, where the negroes have been so generally drafted to do the unheroic and laborious portions of martial duty, there are no hands at liberty to cultivate the dainty weed with the care it demands. And as little is Virginia able to export provisions, when she is consuming in a month, with the aid of her Southern allies, all her inadequate farming can produce in a year. From North Carolina and Arkansas as little can be expected; so the chances are that the States which began the war will have to pay for it, unless they oblige the Border States to put up one-half their Slaves. This is the only commodity those communities can now conveniently spare; most conveniently indeed, seeing the strong probabilities of the negroes either starving or running away. Let one-half or all of them be pawned to the Confederates, and sent to the Gulf States, where they may be employed to double the cotton and corn crops; and the effect will not only be beneficial to the rebel treasury, but it will save the National Government trouble in determining what shall be done with the Border State slaves.

In the meantime, as the coat of arms of the Southern Republic that is, and monarchy that is to be, has not been decided upon, we suggest three balls *or* a field *sable* as an appropriate blazon.

A BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS.—A rumor, traveling over a highly suspicious route—namely, through Arkansas to Memphis—represents the National Army in Missouri as having been defeated and brought to an unconditional surrender by Gen. McCULLOCH. The victory is located at Springfield, and the rebels are said to have entered the fight with inferior numbers. An obvious reason for disbelieving this glorious and altogether exhilarating report is, that if true it would have reached St. Louis three or four days before it could have flown to Memphis; and as no such tidings are transmitted from the former point, we may safely withhold credit from the story until they are. And an equally strong, though perhaps less convincing reason is, that McCULLOCH is given as the victor. It has so happened that this daring champion, who, during the closing days of the BUCHANAN *régime* figured as the foremost leader of the rebels; as the man who was to capture Washington, prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and finally to lead his resistless armies to the pillage of Wall-street, and purgation of Faneuil Hall, disappeared from active service the moment hostilities broke out. Since that period we have only heard of him at points remotest from Washington and danger. He has visited Montgomery, revisited Richmond, called in at New-Orleans, turned up in Texas, and reappeared in Arkansas, but never within marching distance of the Northern invader. The probability seems to be sustained, by a reliable deduction, that he has not met the enemy in Missouri, and that his temples are not green with the laurels of Springfield. It is indeed a somewhat significant fact that the men, who, like TWIGGS and BRAGG, JACK HAYS and BEN McCULLOCH, were to be the triumphant leaders of the insurrection, seldom appear, and then only at the extreme rear of the movement—among the suttlers, baggage and camp followers, as it were, rather than with the vanguard.

OUR CIVIL BRIGADIERS AND THE LETTER-WRITERS.—In proportion to the inactivity of a military leader, is his hostility to newspaper correspondents. Gen. PATTERSON, whom history will immortalize as Robert the Unready, amuses the leisure he should devote to the enemy by capturing the letter-writers of loyal journals, and confining them in a Virginia jail. And Gen. BUTLER, whose horses and artillery will never come, whiles his prolonged idleness by conducting through the telegraph a sharp controversy with one of our City cotemporaries. So far as Gen. PATTERSON is concerned, we have no reason for complaint, as there seems to be small opportunity for the exhibition of epistolary talent; and for gallant marches, brilliant attacks and heroic actions, generally, the correspondent will probably find his cell as available a post for observing and recording them as a free sky and open field's. As for Gen. BUTLER, he will one day discover the battle-field to be a better place for vindicating his reputation than the newspaper; and for both these controversial gentlemen a better occupation might be had in studying the reasons why LYON and McCLELLAN, with far less perfect preparation, have driven the foe before them hundreds of miles; with victory after victory, and crowned themselves with glory, while they have satisfied the nation.

AN OLD FIGHTING COCKE.—Soon after the secession of Virginia, PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE appeared on the stage as a Brigadier-General. Another of the sons of Gen. JOHN H. COCKE holds a commission in the secession Army. The father of this brace of rebels, who has long been known for his humanity and benevolence, was reported to have died a year ago. But the octogenarian is in the rebel camp, too, as appears from this private

note of a friend in Maryland; "What will you say when I tell you that good old Gen. COCKE, whose death was by mistake announced about a year ago, is now Captain of a troop of horse in the secession Army!" We have only to say that we are sorry so old and good a man is in such bad company, on such desperate business.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

No Movement in Advance—Motives of the Rebel Retreat—Behavior of Our Troops—Outrage by a Soldier—A New-Yorker Killed by the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Friday, July 12, 1861.

In spite of all the rumors to the contrary everything here continues quiet. This column has neither been cut to pieces as has been reported, nor advanced to meet Gen. JOHNSTON as was expected. It remains in *statu quo*. Day before yesterday orders were issued by Gen. PATTERSON for an advance the next day upon Gen. JOHNSTON'S force, which was then believed to be at Bunker Hill, about eight miles in advance, intrenched and prepared to make a fight. During the day, however, it was ascertained that he had retreated still further,—and the orders were countermanded.

Yesterday afternoon a deserter came into camp and was taken to head quarters. He was a citizen of Martinsburgh, and had been impressed into the rebel army previous to its advance to Harper's Ferry. While there, with some twenty others, he managed to escape,—but was afterwards taken from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and again forced into the ranks. He stated that the regiment he was in was at Winchester, located just outside the town,—that the whole rebel force was encamped in that neighborhood, and that some regiments were at White Post—still further on. This confirmed the previous intelligence of a retreat. Winchester is about 25 miles from Martinsburgh, and 50 from Manassas Junction.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S motive in thus falling back is not quite obvious. It is probably, however, to draw PATTERSON as far as possible into the interior,—either to fall upon him suddenly with a very large force drawn from Manassas, or else to come in behind him and cut off his supplies. Gen. PATTERSON will not move without having first taken every possible precaution against both these movements. I do not think he will leave Martinsburgh, at any rate, before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week,—and I think it doubtful whether he will then. He has now a very excellent location,—fine camping grounds, a position capable without intrenchments of being successfully defended against a large force, and open communication in his rear. His supplies now all come to Hagerstown by way of Chambersburgh, and are then transported by wagons six miles to Williamsport, where they ford the Potomac and go on to headquarters twelve miles distant. The roads are excellent. The rebel scouts now and then make their appearance along the route, but they are unable to do much damage. By advancing a regiment to Charlestown, and another to Harper's Ferry, he could have a shorter and easier line of communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—and would cut off any attempt of the enemy to pass to his rear.

The health of the camps here is very good. Provisions are reasonably abundant, but forage is becoming scarce. It is difficult to procure hay and corn without going to a considerable distance from camp. The rebel cavalry are on the watch for foraging parties, and frequent casualties attend them. Yesterday a body of men from the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers were foraging some four miles from camp, and had left the road for an adjoining field, when they were seen by a body of secession cavalry, which halted, drew up in line along the road, and commenced firing upon them. They killed one man,—a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who had joined the party;—I did not learn his name, but was told that he was a locksmith from Lockport. Two men of the Nineteenth, Company E, were taken prisoners. When last seen they were being run off by the side of the horses, each being held by the collar by the rider. None of the rebels were killed, as our men were taken by surprise, and were unable to return the fire with any effect. The Secessionists, while they remained here, made a pretty clean sweep of everything in the way of provisions in the immediate vicinity, and I believe that most of the beef now used is brought in from the North.

The deserter to whom I have already referred says that the rebels are well armed, but not well uniformed. They have but little means of transportation, and are short of provisions. They never distribute bread to the privates, but give them flour, which they are expected to mix with water and bake for themselves. He had a specimen of the mixture with him:—it was of the kind that sinks a man at once if eaten before bathing. It seems to be the general usage of the Southern army to distribute flour, instead of bread:—you may remember that a prisoner at Fort Monroe gave the same report of the custom at Yorktown. This man said there were a great many men in the rebel ranks who did not wish to fight, and would gladly get away if they could. Several incidents have occurred confirming this. After the skirmish at Falling Water, some six miles from here, one of the rebels was found by our men on the field mortally wounded. With an effort to speak, he told those who found him that he was for the Union,—that he was on the other side against his will,—and that, throughout the fight that day he had not fired his gun. Reaching out and getting it, he showed them that the nipple had been filled with lead, so that it could not be fired.

Men are constantly coming into camp asking protection, or applying for the restitution of property that has been taken by the rebels. Gen. PATTERSON treats them with uniform courtesy, and does all in his power to protect the inhabitants from loss. Everything taken for the Army, every field trampled down, every fence overthrown,—all damages of every kind, are appraised and promptly paid. This policy has had an excellent effect. The behavior of the men, as a general thing, has been good, though there have been exceptions. At the outset, instances of robbery and plunder were frequent:—but an order directing instant and severe punishment for every such offence has checked it. Night before last some soldier entered the house of a poor widow, who occupied it with her daughter, a girl of 18. His purposes were apparent, but were not accomplished, for the girl was so terrified that she died on the spot. Before the guard, summoned by the mother's screams, could enter, the villain had escaped. He left behind him, however, a pass and a knife, by which it is supposed he may be identified. One HENRY FISHER, belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, is supposed to be the guilty man. He is under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial this afternoon or to-morrow. If guilty, he will be shot at once,—with the hearty approval of the whole Army. I am told, however, that he denies the charge, and that his Colonel, who knows him well, credits his denial. He served through the Mexican War, and is said to have behaved well.

A man has been for some time hanging about the camp, calling himself Mr. UNDERHILL, and pretending to be a correspondent of the TIMES. Both pretences, however, were speedily disproved, and he was dismissed from the camp. From what I can learn of him, he has already figured somewhat extensively in New-York, and has served out a term of imprisonment for false pretences. A Mr. REA, a reporter for the *Herald*, has also been dismissed, or is now confined in the guard-house, I do not know which. It was noticed that his reports, published regularly in the *Herald*, were of precisely such a kind as a spy would furnish for the enemy. He took pains to collect and state the precise numbers of each regiment—to describe their locations, and positions of the batteries—to specify the points in which our forces were deficient, &c., &c. The whole style of his reports looked as if the object of the *Herald* in sending him to the camp had been to furnish the enemy with whatever information would be most useful to them. Mr. REA was accordingly put under arrest.

I walked out yesterday to the dépôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and such a picture of wanton and reckless destruction of property I have never seen before. Upon the double track at that point stood thirty-seven locomotives, and a little below were fifteen more, worth from $8,000 to $10,000 each. When Gen. JOHNSTON retreated from Harper's Ferry, he sent Capt. LETCHER, son of the Governor, with troops, and orders to destroy all these engines, with all the cars and all the bridges on the road. They piled wood under and around them, and set it on fire. The wrecked and ruined locomotives still stand in the ashes upon the track. One of them hangs over the place where the long and splendid bridge was burned. Not less than $750,000 worth of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was thus destroyed in this vicinity. The only object of such wholesale destruction was to prevent its being used by the National troops—yet Gen. JOHNSTON must have known that this could only delay their movements for two or three days at furthest.

It is reported, I know not with how much truth, that Capt. LETCHER remonstrated warmly against so wanton and so useless a sacrifice, and that, when compelled to go upon this errand, he burst into tears, and threatened to resign. I hear these acts of the rebel forces, and others like them, spoken of on every side in terms of unqualified detestation. They have alienated very many who were inclined to sympathize with secession, and wherever our army goes, or this column at least, confidence follows in its footsteps.

H. J. R.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Plans of the Secretary of the Treasury—Propriety of Taxing Salaries—The Abuse of Brevets—The Commissary General—Gen. McClellan's Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15, 1861.

At a time like the present, every citizen, and especially those in public employment, should feel disposed to divide their means with the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury has acted upon this view of the matter in recommending a general deduction of ten per cent. from salaries, during the war, if not as a permanent arrangement. There can be no doubt of the justice of this policy, since the sacrifice demanded of the salaried officials bears no proportion to that which every private man must submit to in the depreciation of property, or in the stagnation of trade in business. But instead of the horizontal scale of official taxation, it has been suggested that the rates should vary with the amount of salary. As a general rule, the salaries of the civil officers of the Government are high, and the tax suggested would or should be paid by them with cheerfulness. The lower grades of officials could very well afford to submit to a deduction of ten per cent., and the higher would not resign if the tax were carried up to twelve and a half, fifteen, and twenty per cent. Those under twelve hundred, that is to say, the messengers and recipients of fees, amounting to six hundred, could pay five per cent., while those whose annual compensation is less than this sum, might be exempted from the tax.

The Army officers are not paid too much at any time, and until within a few years their pay seemed to have been graduated with great nicety to the starvation standard. Now, however, they receive a just and liberal support from the nation, and I believe would be as willing to make pecuniary sacrifices for the country, as they are daily making those that are personal. It is proposed, therefore, that a law be enacted, to take effect during the war, and to be null and void at the cessation of hostilities, by which the per centage, hereafter stated, shall be deducted from the amount now due on the monthly pay account of each officer. Every officer who receives from $1,000 to $1,800 per year, shall be taxed five per cent. on the same; from $1,800 to $2,400, 7½ per cent.; from $2,400 to $3,500, 10 per cent.; from $3,500 to $5,000, 15 per cent.; above $5,000, 20 per cent. This would probably be a fair graduation, according to the means of the officers and the necessities of their families; and, in most cases, I think, would be cheerfully incurred, until the country is restored to peace and prosperity. The Navy could probably contribute to the same extent, and in view of prize money, might be willing to give a little more.

There is another point connected with Army expenditures to which the attention of Congress and the country is respectfully called, as it is liable to unobserved and insidious abuse. According to the newspaper reports, the Secretary of War has recently conferred upon several bureau officers in this city, the brevet of Brigadier-General. Until the war with Mexico, as I am assured on high military authority, a brevet was an honor supposed to be reserved for distinguished gallantry, and eminent services in the field, in the presence of the enemy. The low tastes and the political partialities of that day, however, degraded the distinction, and it was conferred in several instances for ordinary routine duty at home, without peril of life or limb, or even deprivation of an afternoon *siesta*. Under that administration, however, the chivalrous candidates for home brevets were compelled to wait until the end of the war. Now, however, it is not so, and we have just had two or three cases of the brevet preliminary for a red-tape campaign in the marble halls of Washington. As Sam Weller sagely and sentimentally observes, "the advantage of this plan is obvious." The Secretary of War has the right to assign these red-tape heroes to duty according to their brevet rank, and they are thus enabled to draw a few thousand dollars more per annum out of the Treasury.

This process of breveting favorites, in its pecuniary consequences, may become a serious abuse, and it is worthy of the consideration of Congress. The law gives to the heads of all the military bureaus, except one, the rank of Colonel, and it is well known that the pay of this grade has been amply sufficient for the maintenance of those who have occupied these places. At this time, indeed, the gallant gentleman and loyal Virginian who is acting Commissary-General, and whose duties must necessarily be arduous in the extreme, is only Lieutenant-Colonel, and seems to have been overlooked by the Secretary of War in the distribution of his favors. Col. TAYLOR, however, does not belong to the class of the fussy or the truckling; he does not sputter about the War Office half-a-dozen times a day, to make exhibitions of his immense "energy," he does his duty faithfully and quietly, without resorting to the art of making the issuing of a ration of beans a matter of as much consequence as the supply of a battalion. If he knew how to magnify a percussion-cap into the dimensions of a Dahlgren gun, he would probably, ere this, have been rewarded for his extraordinary "efficiency."

It is not improbable, having begun so early in the war, that this plan of brevets for pecuniary considerations, rather than for professional merit, may become more extensive unless some check shall be placed upon its exercise. Congress could do the Army and the country no better service than by the abolition of all brevets not conferred for well-known and generally acknowledged services in the presence of an enemy.

The routs and dispersion of the forces under Gen. GARNETT in Western Virginia is the beginning of the end. The secession fabric will henceforward come tumbling down at every rude thrust, and the march of the Government armies to the Gulf will only be delayed by the lingering heats of Summer. It was a magnificent bubble from the beginning, and will disappear, leaving only wrecks behind.

OBSERVER.

The Direct Mail and Passenger Route Between New-York and Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The report of the departure of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, in your issue of this date, contains several misrepresentations inimical to the direct mail and passenger route between New-York and Washington.

The route to Baltimore and Washington, *vid* Reading and Harrisburgh, is not, as alleged, the direct line from New-York, but, on the contrary, it is seventy-eight miles longer than the route through Philadelphia.

The grades on the circuitous line are much heavier than on the direct route, and hence the time actually required for the transportation of troops from New-York to Washington, *vid* Harrisburgh, is greater than is due to the seventy-eight miles of extra distance. Experience shows that the passage of troops *vid* Harrisburgh consumes more than double as much time as by the direct route.

It is asserted that the transit of troops over the circuitous route occupies generally twenty-one hours; facts and figures, however, tell a different story.

An accurate record of the movements of troops from New-York, proves that the time requisite for their transportation from that City to Baltimore, *vid* Harrisburgh, varies from thirty to fifty hours, while the passage between the same points over the direct route is made, on an average, in fifteen hours, including two hours allotted to the refreshment of the troops in Philadelphia.

The fare allowed by the Government for the transportation of troops is fixed at two cents per mile for each man, and according to this standard the cost of conveying a regiment by the circuitous line exceeds the cost by the direct route more than fifteen hundred dollars; this calculation does not include the increased freightage by the longer route, nor the additional expense of conveying the supplies through Baltimore by horse power.

Even if the fares were the same by both routes, the transportation of a regiment from New-York to Washington, over the circuitous route would entail on the Government a needless expense, exceeding one thousand dollars, inasmuch as every detention of a regiment, for a single day, costs that sum for pay and rations.

The direct route being the main thoroughfare between the North and the South, possesses every facility for transporting an immense number of persons with comfort, expedition and safety, since its rolling stock of passenger cars is superior to that of any railway line in the country, of the same length. The circuitous route, on the contrary, is to a great degree a freight line, and does legitimately only a very limited passenger business. Its passenger cars, consequently, are few in number, and its facilities for the transportation of large numbers are extremely meagre. Troops conveyed over this route are huddled together in freight cars, and subjected to personal discomfort, exposure to the weather, and peril to life and limb. Already several lives of officers and men have been sacrificed in consequence of the unfit accommodations for their conveyance.

Troops passing over the direct route are transferred by the boat from the cars at Camden to the terminus of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad on the Delaware River, where trains are in readiness to convey them through to Baltimore without change of cars, and the supplies of the regiment are transported from the same station to Washington, without breaking bulk at the Susquehanna or elsewhere.

The troops themselves would in like manner be conveyed from Philadelphia to Washington in the same cars, if they did not prefer to march through Baltimore. After riding a considerable distance, the troops experience a great relief from a short march and change of cars.

Before embarking in the train at Philadelphia the troops are hospitably entertained by a voluntary association of patriotic citizens, who provide the necessary conveniences for their ablutions, and furnish them with hot coffee, meats, bread and other wholesome food. After satisfying his immediate wants, each soldier is supplied with sufficient fare for the remainder of his journey to Washington. As a natural consequence, the troops thus conveyed reach their destination in high spirits, good physical condition, and ready for instant action.

Troops conveyed over the circuitous route, after leaving New-York, are obliged to rely on their own scanty provisions. As the time consumed on their journey usually exceeds the period anticipated by the troops, their supply of food is frequently exhausted before reaching Baltimore. In consequence of the exhaustion of their provisions, owing to the unexpected length of their journey, soldiers conveyed by this route arrive at Washington travel-worn, hungry and disheartened, and require a day, at least, to recuperate their wasted energies before they are fit for service.

The direct route is not a suppliant for Government patronage or official favoritism, neither does it seek to interfere with the rights or abridge the prosperity of any other line, but its managers would prove recreant to their trust if they should tamely permit its legitimate business to be wrested from it and forced into unnatural channels, in order that political schemers might aggrandize themselves or advance their political interests.

Troops and supplies which concentrate at New-York and Philadelphia can be transported over the direct route to Baltimore and Washington with greater economy and dispatch than by any other line, and every principle of justice requires that they should be forwarded to their destination by the most advantageous mode of conveyance. Yours, truly,

S. M. FELTON, President.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore RR.

The Compromise Petition.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM REV. DR. VINTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an error in my late communication to you on the "Compromise Petition."

I said that my son was induced to sign his name to the paper in circulation at a date "*before* the outrage at Fort Sumter." I was misinformed. I am satisfied from Mr. GUION'S statement, and from the evidence of a person present, given to me yesterday, that the date of my son's signature was Tuesday in Whitsunweek, May 21, *after* the fall of Sumter.

This fact relieves the gentlemen interested in the Compromise Petition from the suspicion of obtaining the signature under one aspect of public affairs, and using it in a crisis wholly different.

I beg, therefore, that in justice to Mr. GUION, as well as for truth's sake, that the imputation, founded on that clause of my letter to you, against the honor of Mr. GUION, and those who were engaged in circulating the Compromise Petition, may be retracted. I sincerely regret the mistake, and I take the earliest opportunity of correcting it; while I am still as earnest as ever in deploring the attempt to suggest compromise while the armies of the Union are vindicating the integrity of the nation, and battling for the Constitution and for national life.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF TAMMANY HOTEL.—Mr. CHARLES BROWN, who for a number of years was proprietor of Tammany Hotel, in this City, died suddenly, on Monday night, at his residence, No. 114 East Eighteenth-street, of disease of the heart. Mr. BROWN was born in Bradford, England, where he lived until his eleventh year, at which time he came, with his parents, to this City. He was soon engaged in the old Tontine Coffee House, where he remained for a long time, and became very popular with the patrons of that once favorite house. Subsequently, he was engaged in Lovejoy's Hotel, and afterward, having acquired an enviable reputation as a business man, became associated with Mr. HOWARD, a junior proprietor of Tammany Hotel. When Mr. HOWARD retired from business he left the proprietorship with Mr. BROWN, who continued in that position until the time of his death. His anxiety for the comfort of his patrons, many of whom had known him for years, led him to over exertion, which, it is believed, brought on the disease of which he died. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children, the oldest of whom is the wife of Mr. CHAS. WALES, of the Seventh Regiment. Mr. BROWN was a member of Manhattan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Veteran Corps of the Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard. Few men die leaving more warm personal friends behind them. The funeral will take place from his residence, on Thursday, at 3 P. M. The hotel will for the present be managed by Mr. ERASTUS JOHNSON, who has long and efficiently been the chief officer of the hotel.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY—TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday made an investigation into the circumstances attending the decease of two children, named HENRY and WILHELMINA GUMAN, aged respectively seven and five years, whose remains lay at the Fourth Precinct Police Station. It was educed in evidence that a fire occurred at 12½ o'clock on Monday night, at the tenement house on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, and the entire upper part of the building was burning fiercely before the sleeping occupants were aroused. The persons on the fourth and attic floors experienced great difficulty in escaping, and many were rendered insensible by the smoke. The parents of the children occupied a room on the third floor, and finding the flames raging above them, attempted to rescue their offspring, who were asleep in the attic, but were unable, in consequence of the smoke and heat, and it was not until after the flames had been extinguished that the remains were found. A surgical examination demonstrated that death had been produced by suffocation, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The fire was occasioned by one of the occupants of the fourth story front room having accidentally placed a lamp in contact with a straw bed. The building belonged to Mr. FRANCIS HELTH, who had it fully insured. It was damaged to the extent of about $1,000.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending July 14, numbered 565, being an increase of 172 over the previous week, and 123 over the corresponding week last year. 295 of the number were males, and 270 females; 166 were adults and 399 children. The larger portion of the increase were cases of cholera infantum, of which there were 72; infantile convulsions, which numbered 40, and diarrhœa numbering 26. The other principal causes of death were: Consumption, 39; hydrocephalus, 32; congestion of the brain, 21; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 25; small-pox, 16; inflammation of the brain, 15; inflammation of lungs, 12; congestion of lungs, 6; dysentery, 12; diptherite, 7; croup, 5, apoplexy, 9; disease of the heart, 7; marasmus, 50; premature birth, 15; albuminuria, 4; typhus and typhoid fever, 7; teething, 8; casualties, 8; burned or scalded, 2; killed or murdered, 2; old age, 2. Of the children, 54 were of native parents, and 293 of foreign parents. 78 deaths occurred in the public institutions. There were deaths in every Ward, the largest number (72) being in the Seventeenth Ward, and the smallest number (2) in the Second Ward.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AT WORK.—The unflagging exertions of this Institution, for the benefit of the friendless and destitute children of the City, merit praise and sustainment from the public. Mr. C. C. TRACY left New-York, this afternoon, with a happy company of these orphan and homeless boys and girls, neatly dressed. Among the company were some boys who had worked in stores, but, owing to the decay of business, had lost their employment, and were in much want and suffering. The public, in contributing to the funds of this Society, will be saving hundreds of these little ones from a future of privation, misery and temptation, resulting in crime.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—PATRICK MCCOURT, an Irishman, 35 years of age, living at No. 211 East Thirtieth-street, died at the New York Hospital on Sunday in consequence of injuries received by falling between the spiles and bridge at South Ferry.... CHAS. FOX, a lad aged 7 years, was drowned on Friday while bathing at the foot of East Forty-second-street, when he should have been at school. His parents live at No. 499 Fifth-avenue.... JOHANNA MARR, a young woman 16 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of burns received a few days since at No. 488 Seventh-avenue, when her dress took fire at a furnace standing on the floor. Coroners JACKMAN and SCHIRMER held inquests.

FIRE IN A DWELLING.—A fire occurred at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning at the tenement-house No. 93 Mott-street, in apartments occupied by B. ROSENTHAL, who suffered to the extent of $100, and the other occupants to a smaller degree. Mr. R.'s loss is covered by a policy for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The flames extended to the adjoining building, No. 91, the occupant of which, Mr. HENRY SAMUELS, sustained slight damage to his furniture. Both buildings are owned by Mr. G. W. WILKINS, who has them insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The damage to them is inconsiderable.

ARSON AT A LIQUOR-STORE.—Yesterday morning, at 3½ o'clock, oen of the Fourth Precinct Policemen found a disreputable drinking-place, located at No. 67 James-street, on fire. He broke the door open and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, after which an examination of the premises indicated clearly enough that the crime of arson had been perpetrated. Paper and old clothes, matches and other inflammable stuff, lay about the place, all of which had been well saturated with liquor. JAMES E. MINER, the barkeeper of the establishment, was arrested, and is held pending the result of the Fire Marshal's investigation.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT FROM BLASTING.—A large stone was yesterday afternoon projected from a blast in Ninety-second-street, which in its descent passed through the roof a Third-avenue car and fractured the leg of JOHN FITZSIMMONS, one of the passengers, in two places. The vehicle was at the time filled with people, but no other person was hurt. Mr. FITZSIMMONS resides in Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, but it was deemed best to take him to Bellevue Hospital. The law referring to the securing of blasts in the City does not apply at the point where this casualty happened.

FIRE IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY.—A destructive fire occurred on Monday night at JAMES D. MCCREARY & Co.'s kerosene oil factory, No. 333 Stanton-street, in consequence of the ignition of benzine, which had escaped from the still. The flames raged with great fury, and extended to a row of stables fronting on Mangin-street, which were destroyed, as well as eight horses, four carts, harness and other property belonging to various persons, and valued in the aggregate at $1,500. Messrs. MCCREARY & Co.'s loss is estimated at $5,000, upon which there was a partial insurance.

A PAUPER DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Blackwell's Island upon the body of PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, 30 years of age, who was drowned on Sunday last. The deceased had been an inmate of the Almshouse for the past three months, during which time he has suffered from epileptic fits, and at intervals has been insane. On Sunday he was missed, and soon afterwards his body was found in the river. He is supposed to have accidentally fallen into the water.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Early yesterday morning a man shot himself dead by placing the muzzle of a double barrelled pistol in his mouth and discharging the weapon in that position. The occurrence happened in First-avenue near Fiftieth-street, and the police were attracted by the report. The deceased appeared to be of German birth, about 40 years of age, and was dressed in dark clothes, slate colored hat and slippers. An inquest will be held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—CATHERINE AGNEW, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, was found in a dying condition late on Monday night in the area of the house No. 338 Water-street, and only survived her discovery a few minutes. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, by which it was shown that death had been caused by dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that her injuries resulted from falling into the area.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.—ELIZABETH WRIGHT, a young milliner, who has become notorious for shoplifting, but always until now managed to evade arrest, was caught yesterday forenoon in the act of filching a vest pattern from the store No. 310 Broadway. Officer FINCH, of the Broadway Police, conducted her to the Tombs Police-court, and Justice KELLY required her to give bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE GREENPORT SLAVER.—The bark *Augusta*, seized at Greenport recently, upon suspicion of going to the coast of Africa instead of a whaling voyage, was yesterday brought to this port by two Deputy United States Marshals, and she now lies at Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. The cargo is said to look more like a slave-trader than a whaler.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Friday last CHARLES BALLARD, a schoolboy, was drowned in the East River at the foot of Forty-second-street while bathing with a number of his companions, and his remains were recovered yesterday. They were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 237 Fourth-avenue, where Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

INDICTMENT OF THE PRIVATEERS OF THE SAVANNAH.—The Grand Jury yesterday formally presented the indictment against the officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah* for piracy, which was filed in the office of the District Attorney. The case will be put to trial at an early day.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

THE ORDINANCE FOR APPROPRIATING $500,000 FOR A RELIEF FUND A LAW.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, to consider the amendments of the Board of Councilmen to the resolution appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. On motion, all other business was suspended for that purpose, and the resolution was read. Alderman BOOTH was sorry that the Councilmen had seen fit to amend the ordinance; at the same time, for the purpose of making it a law, so that the Comptroller could proceed to issue bonds and get the money, he would move that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen in the amendments. The Board then concurred.

On motion, the ordinance was immediately taken to the Mayor for his signature.

A resolution was adopted, that the Common Council, in their individual capacity, unite to receive the different New-York City regiments in the City, when their terms of enlistments shall have expired, and tender to them a hearty welcome home, and that the expenses incidental to the welcome be paid by the members of the Common Council in their private individual capacity as citizens of New-York.

The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES—Are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldier, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

Selling Out!!
Our Entire Stock
OF SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A
FURTHER REDUCTION
OF 25 PER CENT.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.,
AND
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Let all Rejoice.—Yes, rejoice, for Dr. BRIGGS, the great Chiropodist, has arrived in the City. The greatest surgical operator on feet that ever lived, is here to relieve suffering humanity. We say suffering, for no one knows the pain to be endured from corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., but those who are subject to it. Look to your feet in time. BRIGGS is the man.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*
Office No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at PATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Also, their three thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

ROSS—SMITH.—In Burlington, on Monday morning, July 15, by Rev. J. A. Roche, of the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, SAMUEL P. ROSS to LUTHERA SMITH, both of that city.

NASH—PARKER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 3, 1860, by Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., WILLIAM A. NASH, of New-York, to MARY GRACE, eldest daughter of John Parker, of Providence, R. I., formerly of Nottingham, England.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, GEORGE MATHER, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 63 West 35th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

ASHFORD.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. HANNAH ASHFORD, widow of the late John Ashford, in the 98th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. SERENA A., widow of the late Benjamin M. Thompson, and daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wells Phillips, No. 143 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ELIAS P. WISNER, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and of the Fire Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Hovey's Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ANN S., wife of Samuel Earle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BILLOPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 16, HENRY R. BILLOPP, aged 31 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Southern Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his step-father, No. 35 Tillary st., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Salem, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

O'DONOHUE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 16, JOHN A., son of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 1 month and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John O'Donohue, No. 52 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ The funeral of the late JOHN F. MESSENGER will take place from St Ann's Church, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 385.—JULY 16, 1861.
32, 24, 29, 45, 74, 8, 55, 78, 3, 60, 10, 5, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—JULY 16, 1861.
35, 45, 31, 14, 73, 9, 67, 46, 40, 48, 33, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
OR
THE FALSE PRINCESS
THE FALSE PRINCESS
THE FALSE PRINCESS
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Second Edition of the July Number
OF THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
NOW READY.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:
I. Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
II. The History of Our Flag. By Rev. Dr. PUTNAM.
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IV. Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
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VI. Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, &c., &c.
☞ Price Only Twenty-five Cents.
For sale upon all the principal Railways of the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.



HARD AND SOFT
CORNS, BUNIONS,
&c., removed in three minutes, without pain or loss of blood, so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient, by
Prof. L. KIMBELL,
Who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., first floor.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CERTIFICATE
From the President of the Atlantic Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.
I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns, and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him. J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.
The third dinner of the Hoboken Turtle Club for this season will take place at Stryker's Bay, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1861. By order,
JAMES L. MILLER, President.
R. HEATHER, Secretary.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

NEW BOOKS.
READY THIS DAY,
SECOND EDITION!
UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE,
THE UNITED STATES IN 1861,
By Count GASPARIN,
1 vol. 12mo., 75c.
"We do not hesitate to call this the most remarkable book ever written by a European on the people, the institutions—political, civil, social and religious—of these United States."—*Christian Intelligencer.*
LIFE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
By J. T. HEADLEY,
1 vol. 12mo., with a fine portrait, 75c.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
☞ A Liberal Discount made to Agents.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.

A SEQUEL TO
"SCHOOL-DAYS AT RUGBY."
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD,
PART SECOND,
CO

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK OF GOODS contained in store No. 387 8th-av., consisting of dry goods, laces, embroideries and fancy goods, will be open for inspection until Wednesday, 17th inst., when I will receive tenders for the same, and sell to the highest bidder. EDWARD MARTIN, No 279 Canal-st., Assignee.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED—Which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to correspond with the times, viz., from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, 7-8 wide, all colors.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to contain one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $15, and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandize at wa prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSTON and New-York Pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at bargains.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUN & CO.'S
AMERICAN AGENCY AND READING-ROOM.
AMERICAN PAPERS KEPT ON FILE.
EVERY INFORMATION INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.
REGISTER OF AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND KEPT.

Persons who contemplate visiting Europe are informed that Messrs. GUN & CO. have established an Agency in London, for the special convenience of Americans. The great trouble and expense incurred by strangers unacquainted with the customs and localities of the English metropolis have long rendered an establishment of the above description almost a necessity. Travellers calling at Messrs. GUN & CO.'S offices, (the position of which is shown in Gun & Co.'s Map of London, copies of which may be had of J. C. HANEY, No. 109 Nassau-st. New-York,) immediately on their arrival in London, are at once relieved of all trouble and anxiety. They will be recommended to the best hotels; their baggage passed through the Custom-house; and the most reliable information provided them on all subjects. As Messrs. GUN & CO.'S is the head-quarters in London for all Americans, they will here be able to learn every particular concerning Americans abroad. A handsome Reading-Room is provided for the use of subscribers, well supplied with all the principal American journals, where also is kept a register of Americans in London.
GUN & CO.'S American Agency,
No. 16 Strand, London, W. C., England.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.
R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry.
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of two boxes gold coin, viz: One box marked F. B., No. 43, containing $12,000. One box marked B. & M., Boston, Mass., containing $8,000.

Stolen from the steamer *North Star*, July 15, 1861.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company., payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $20 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, A DIAMOND AND EMERALD RING—emerald of a long shape, surrounded with fourteen diamonds, carved shank. It is a family relic, and the finder will be satisfactorily and handsomely rewarded by returning it to
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress alone. Can give the best of City reference. Also, a situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as first-class waitress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman who has lived nine years in her last place. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to do light housework; can give five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; she understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house or hotel; can take the entire charge of a dining-room; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference for five years. Can be seen at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., over the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chamber maid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can come well recommended from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady girl to go as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; five years' City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at her present situation, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is capable of doing fine washing and fluting; would prefer to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young English woman, as companion to a lady; would like to go to Havana; has been there before; understands a little Spanish. Can be seen until suited, at No. 95 Sacket-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman-cook wishes a situation in a private family-hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 116 13th st., corner of 3d av. Can be seen from 10 to 2 for two days. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention. No objection to the country

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette-st. and DeKalb-av., 2d door, front room.

AS COOK—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant widow wishes a situation as first class cook, understands cooking in all its branches, &c., or will do housework in a nice family. Best of city reference can be given. Wages no object, to any family having no objections to her little boy 5 years old. Country preferred Please call at No. 220 Broadway, hall door for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No 225 16th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes. Wages $8. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the most satisfactory reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived nine years in one family. Call for 3 days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A CAPable woman as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 33 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY AND OBLIGING German girl wants a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash, iron, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City references. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, sober, middle-aged female, in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNtry wishes to procure a good situation for a girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country for a few months; the best recommendation will be given her. Inquire at No. 35 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business and is a good pastry cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; best City reference given. Call at No. — Broadway, corner of 16th-st. and Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as excellent cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 105 West 10th-st

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is obliging and very agreeable. Call at 11 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family, or would mind children and do plain sewing. Has over a year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 37 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if necessary, or would take a situation as housedress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of cooking, or would take a situation in any other capacity; understands the care of children perfectly; no objection to the country in any part. Call at No. 177 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook, by a Welsh Protestant woman, highly recommended. Also, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; best City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; she is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; she is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer: understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH person wishes a situation as good plain cook, or to take charge of a widower's house. Inquire at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 208 W. verley-place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, until suited, at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; or would do the general housework of a small private family; a short distance in the country would be preferred; most unexceptionable reference from former employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very nice girl, eight years in her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; also a chambermaid and waitress, with eight years' reference; also 16 girls, with good references, having lived from two to five years in their last situations No charge to employers. Servants for all stations, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she lived three years. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 170 Hoyt-st., near Douglas, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, competent woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTed by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week, on very reasonable terms, during the Summer months; the best of reference given. Address S. L., No. 59 West 44th-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a girl to do general housework; has no objection to go to the country and take charge of a dairy; has good City reference; is a Protestant, and is willing to work. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as general housemaid; willing to go into the country; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands doing up fine muslins and gentlemen's linen, would like to go as regular laundress; has been in that capacity; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Inquire at the northeast corner of Leroy and Washington sts., up stairs, all this week, for Mr. Walsh.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—An English girl, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country, understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is neat and tidy in her person and kitchen. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up-stairs, 3 doors west of Broadway.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—AN American woman wishes a situation as working housekeeper; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; is of obliging disposition, and very kind to children; has the best of references; can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up-stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL-DISposed, hard-working young woman, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, trustworthy and competent; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person, as lady's maid, or to travel with a lady; best of reference can be given. Address E. A., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., near 11th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and family dressmaker; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or travel, or will go out by the day; unexceptionable City reference given. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children; or to go out by the day. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., this week.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUation as above wanted, by a widow woman; would assist at chamberwork if required; can do up linen and finery in neatest manner; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; can give long and satisfactory City references. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE WANTS a situation; is a young woman, thoroughly experienced, and can take charge of baby from birth; is good at sewing, and excellent chambermaid, &c.; has the very best of references. Can be seen at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as children's nurse and sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; wages no objection; wishes to go to any part of Europe; England preferred; good references given. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would go out as weekly or monthly nurse. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a most respectable girl to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is a very genteel and well-informed girl, anxious to do her best to please; will hire for low wages, and has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Inquire for Rosanna, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a place as nurse to an infant, or as seamstress, in a genteel family, by a refined young American woman, whose parents have recently met with reverses of fortunes. Apply for two days under A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady wants a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, four weeks old—her first child; can be well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the grocery store all this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can do all sorts of family sewing, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands embroidery and will assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the care of children or going in the country. Call this day at No 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 8 West 19th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE METropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, the above situation; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes up gentlemen's linen very neat; understands milk and butter well; is very willing and obliging; City reference; wages low. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOY-MENT.—Mrs. GREEN begs to inform the public that she proposes to supply families with teachers, housekeepers and domestics of the best class. Best of help, for City and country, at No. 114 East 14th-st., southeast corner of 4th-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A store, by a young man 22 years of age; has had five years' experience in a first-class house as shipping and general clerk; good penman; is not afraid of work; best of references from his last employers, and other City references given; expects only a living compensation. Address A. A. J., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Situation wanted in a store, by a young man 22 years of age; has five years' experience with a first-class house in Boston as general shipping clerk; is not afraid of work; good penman; has best of references from his last employers; expects only a living compensation; other New-York and Boston references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG single man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he is strictly temperate, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to take charge of a garden; understands the care of flowers well; is a steady driver; has taken care of some of the best horses in the City. Address T. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or call at the cottage in 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 75 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 50 4th-av., New-York, for four days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 598 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman or plain gardener; would work on a small farm; understands the care of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference given. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gardener; can understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 1,116 Broadway, or 27th-st., or address GEORGE.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands raising, and the care of horses and cattle in general; has the best of reference from his last employer; is not so much of an object as a permanent home; is sober and willing. A note addressed to G. P., Box No. 951 New-York Post-office, will be punctually attended to.

AS FARMER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and to getable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by an English man that understands his business in every branch of the above capacities; the raising of garden produce, under glass or out-door, the raising of farm crops and stock; his wife can act as waitress at chamber maid, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good reference. Address J. B. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; is also an excellent hand with horses and stock; can work in the garden; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take charge of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address F. N., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man of experience, of sober and moral habits; feels himself competent for general service in a first-class family; has no objections to go into the country. Address G. H., Box No. 692 Post-office, or can be seen at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a young married man as groom and plain gardener; his wife as cook, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make themselves generally useful; can be highly recommended in every respect. Address K. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, of sober and industrious habits, that understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands left at Serle's boot and shoe store, No. 913 Broadway, for E. W., will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as above, in a private family, by a young man who has the best reference, and understands his business thoroughly. Address JOHN BUTLER, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., in the drug store, for three days.

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and judicious driver; can work in the garden, wait on the table, and do every other thing round a gentleman's establishment; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and with them the times are making from $8 to $11 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 1,652 Post-office, New-York

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. — J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 30th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Loan and Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A. between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5 0, and Five per Cent. on large amounts will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.
Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 148 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

A WOOD'S PURE AMOUNTS PATENTED ... fuel oil ... to medical purposes, such as ... 201 Broadway, Metropolitan ...

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payble upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.
The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.
And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.
The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to ..... $[illegible]
ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
New-York, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MCEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 15th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisand London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 42 Canal-st., near Canal-st., where DR. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without that disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cured in new cases in less than six hours. It resembles the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. By mail $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. At par trial, with a book, ... Broadway.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Deranged invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL REW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, said office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated June 11, 1861.
H. C. FRAZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
Je26-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-lawtmW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 85 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN M. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr., }
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE I. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-lawtmW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFEN'S manufactory, No. 151 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 428 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. — AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. — CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. — AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
VUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. — NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 11 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
LIMERICK ..... SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 17th inst. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Persia*, from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the Wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The ASIA will sail 31st of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WESKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana *via* Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN.—At auction, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the buildings known as the Stamford Female Seminary with half the lot in Henry-st., about 220 by 140. Also, at same time and place, the other half of lot, without any buildings.
The sale will be absolute, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous of establishing a school or large boarding-house. A portion of the money can remain, if desired, at 6 per cent. By order.
W. T. MINOR, President.
STAMFORD, July 10, 1861.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSE- hold furniture, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, viz: parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suites of various kinds; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, bookcases, Turkish lounges and chairs, sofas, centre tables, extension tables, Japanese quartette tables, antique library tables and chairs, desks, hall-stands, &c. The above removed for convenience of sale, and the sale absolute for cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-room No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a general assortment of household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

S. & J. ROGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 200 Henry-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of a 7-octave rosewood piano, parlor furniture, velvet, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, rosewood bedsteads, washstands and bureaus, dining-room furniture, fine hair mattresses, bedding, carved walnut bookcase, marble-top centre-tables, window-curtains, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BRO- GANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- GANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK CO

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary, perhaps to implicate certain Senators on this floor. He had read, this day, in a paper, that a certain Senator had telegraphed that President LINCOLN'S Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. LANE replied that he did.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do anything unkind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it once, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men was like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. LANE then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming the people in rebellion, and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be unconstitutional. Allusion had been made to the compromise of last session, but he would only say that none was made, because of Senators who occupied the now vacant seats. All they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the subject was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment in regard to STEVENS' Battery was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact the House yesterday passed a resolution directing that Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual and to put a stop to piracy, and the said Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore PAULDING, the bill he now proposed to report with the views this agreed on. It would have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill was read. It provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commands, the temporary appointments of acting Lieutenants, acting Paymasters, acting Surgeons, Masters and Masters' Mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized and approved. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to suppress piracy, and render the blockade more effectual, three millions of dollars is appropriated.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE said if Mr. BURNETT insisted on his motion he would move that the bill be considered in the Committee, as it was important it should be passed now.

Mr. BURNETT said that it was a foregone conclusion that this would pass, but he could see no necessity for violating the rule which requires all bills making appropriations to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill was on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion against the Government and resistance to the laws of the United States. The President is authorized to call out the militia for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct. The militia are to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular Army.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the public property. He proposed for it a substitute, similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the major and brigadier-generals from the line of the Army to command the volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendments to the Loan bill, which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Exchange bills to the amount of $100,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-Jersey, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter and regulate the Navy rations; also, the Senate bill providing for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the Navy; also, the Senate bill, with an amendment, fixing the 30th of June last as the date when the sloop-of-war *Levant* foundered at sea, and providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost.

The three above-mentioned bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill for the increase of the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the Revenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Twenty thousand copies of the obituary delivered on the death of Senator DOUGLAS were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee heretofore ordered to examine into the manner the expenses of the Government can be reduced, the following named members: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Blair of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Crisfield and Browne of Rhode-Island.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories, which they have by their skill and bravery achieved over the rebels and traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

The House in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions, when,

Mr. BURNETT addressed the Committee for an hour, in vindication of the Seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike acts of the Administration. He protested against the violation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States taken by the President, whom he charged with having usurped authority in various instances. He concluded by advocating a peaceful solution of our present difficulties.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, was not here to defend the Administration, which was not of his choice, but when the public liberty was in danger, patriotism might well silence the clamors of party. Public necessity, the preservation of the Capital, union and liberty, should offer some extenuation for the acts and policy of this Administration. According to the ancient maxim, the safety of the people was the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was then passed, and the House adjourned.

...ER'S BATTERY.

...of Fort Sumter, who left Fort ... command of the Fort Pickens Company, for Washington, will enter the field at once in command of a heavy battery, for which horses have been assigned since he reached Washington. It is understood that Capt. SEYMOUR chose this position, rather than be transferred from the artillery to the infantry service, with immediate promotion, as was the case with several of the officers of the Fort Sumter command. Capt. SEYMOUR'S high reputation as an officer and artillerist is a sufficient warrant that "Seymour's Battery" will make its mark upon the Confederates.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Hopkinsville *Mercury* reports that Quartermaster ALLENWORTH, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday that 500 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennesse service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 800 more have been encamped near Graysville, close to the State line.

A Memphis paper states that news reached Little Rock yesterday, *viâ* Pocahontas, that BEN MCCULLOUGH, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* learns that their regiment at Norfolk is afflicted with the measles, although mildly; that many of them need clothes and money, not having been paid off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11.

The sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire Tuesday morning on a Yankee war steamer, two miles off. The fire was returned, and one Confederate was wounded. The steamer hauled off, and went to Chandler's Island, twelve miles from the batteries.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 13.

Ice is scarce, at from 5c.@10c. per pound.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 14th contains a letter from Clarksville, 12th, saying that Brig.-Gen. WITHERS is organizing a Kentucky Brigade for the Confederate States at Camp Brown, eight miles from Clarkesville. Gen. WITHERS already has about 1,300 Kentuckians in camp, and awaiting orders from President DAVIS to augment the Brigade to 3,000.

Col. HAWKES has just arrived from Richmond, to take command of Col. WITHERS' regiment.

A letter to the same paper from a lady asks whether the ladies cannot be organized to administer to the troops at Camp Cheatham, where, she says, the soldiers are being decimated by disease.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 11.

A large concourse assembled to hear Vice-President STEPHENS' speech upon the Produce loan.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

The Charleston *Mercury* calls loudly upon the Southern seceded States to raise and send along produce and provisions for the Confederate Army.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. S. H. LEONARD, in camp at Fort Independence, was mustered into the United States service to-day. The Old Boston City Guard forms the nucleus of this regiment, which is armed with rifles of the most improved patterns. Col. LEONARD was late a Brigadier-General of our State militia, and is thoroughly a military man. His regiment is to shortly leave for the seat of war, and they will take the rank among the best from New-England.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, arrived from Springfield this evening, and went into camp at Medford.

THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The frigate *Cumberland*, from Fort Monroe for Boston, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GUNS FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

The State Military Board are about furnishing the National Government with fourfull field batteries of the largest sized guns. They will be forwarded to Washington complete this week.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry was sent from this City a few days ago, to Carlisle, Penn. Soon after their arrival a draft of two hundred was made up for the war, and forwarded on to the National Capital, in compliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They are quartered in the Seventh-street Park. Recruiting for this branch of the army is getting tolerably brisk.

Capt. NEWTON, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has submitted a report of a visit to Maryland Heights, whither he was sent to exercise a little professional reconnoitering.

In Philadelphia, Mr. T. BIRLEY, BIRLEY & SONS, BIRLEY & LINN, and HILMAN & STREATHER, have each commenced one of the new steam gunboats for the navy. LYNN & SON are building another, the work on which is progressing rapidly. She is to be 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. This vessel is expected to be ready for her machinery by the 1st of September. At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the *Tuscarora* is being pushed forward. She will be a steam sloop-of-war, 900 tons burden, and rate 15 guns. Her length will be 210 feet.

The steamboat presented to the Government by Mr. WOLCOTT is not worth $70,000, as reported. She is seven years' old—was, it is said, South once or twice, and was purchased over a year ago by parties interested in Wisconsin pineries, for about $3,000. She is 130 feet long, 18 feet deep, and is now lying at Princeton.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived here yesterday from Rochester, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

The hands at the Navy-yard were paid off yesterday. The steam-sloop *Richmond*, was hauled into the wharf. The *North Carolina*, *Brandywine*, *Potomac*, *Supply*, *Harriet Lane* and *Rhode Island* are in the stream. The steamer *Mississippi*—to be called the *Connecticut*—is expected at the anchorage to-day.

The Navy Department yesterday mailed the orders for the departure of the U. S. sailing corvette *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H. The *Dale* is a second-class sloop-of-war, is 566 tons' burden, and carries 16 guns. She was attached to the last African squadron. Her orders are to join the blockade fleet.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON AT WEST POINT.

Some interesting experiments were yesterday commenced at West Point with WIARD'S rifled cannon and the HOTCHKISS projectile. The firing was with a six-pound shot at a target one mile distant, quantity of powder eight and twelve ounces. Several of the shots pierced the target, exhibiting great accuracy in range. The only drawback was, a discovery made too late to be remedied, that the projectile was too small for the bore of the gun. The party dined at Capt. ROE'S West Point Hotel, and returned to the City by the evening train. To-day the large twelve-pound gun is to be tried.

A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER STOPPED.

The revenue-cutter *Corwin*, on Monday, observed a schooner of suspicious appearance passing towards the Narrows, bound to sea. She fired a shot across her bows and thus brought her to. She had no name on her stern, and was ordered back to the City to be overhauled. What she had on board, or where she was going, has not yet transpired.

THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see in this morning's TIMES, that you are directing the attention of the Government to the State of Florida. Fernandina offers peculiar facilities for shelter to the pirates that infest the Southern coast; it should at once be taken possession of by our Government. Capt. CORBETTER, one of the pirates who has been so successful, is a resident of St. Augustine, and formerly commanded a steamer that plied between Savannah and the St. John's River; he is quite aware that the whole of that part of the coast is unprotected, and offers every desirable convenience for the disposal of the vessels he may capture. It might not be amiss to send a few men to take charge of the port of St. Augustine, from which a large number of guns were stolen, even before the State passed an ordinance of secession, and carried to Pensacola and Fernandina. A small body of men could easily take possession of St. Augustine. It would be a salubrious and convenient rendezvous for our smaller vessels employed as a coast guard. I am well assured by reliable persons, who are well acquainted with the State, that a very large majority of its inhabitants would rejoice to see the authority of the United States Government restored, and to be relieved from the usurped dominion of a band of conspirators, who now control the State, most of whom, from the Governor down, are natives of South Carolina.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS NEAR FULTON, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The mail carrier reports that Major HARRIS with a force of over 3,000 men was at Wood's Springs, 12 miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road at 11 o'clock this morning.

Col McMELLE arrived at New-Bloomfield at noon and expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road were deserted in consequence of groundless fears on the part of the people.

EX-SENATOR GREEN, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July, 16.

The report that Ex-Senator GREEN had violated his parole, is untrue.

J. W. TUCKER, late editor of the *State Journal*, is making violent secession speeches in the country.

Col. STARVEL'S Fifth Reserve Corps arrived from Lexington to-day, and report having captured 20 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, one cannon and a quantity of machinery for boring, and molds for casting cannon, also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting steamers from passing Jefferson City unless they have the American flag flying.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depôt last night, in consequence of the seizing of a secession trunk, filled with Hardee's Tactics. The disturbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Surveyor COTTON.

Capt. FRABUR shot Capt. B. L. THOMPSON, at Camp Joseph Holt, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, this afternoon. The wound was slight. They were each Captains of Companys in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky Brigade, and the difficulty arose from some of FRABUR'S men going to THOMPSON'S company. FRABUR was arrested and taken to the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner* says the first rifled cannon was turned out at the Navy-yard yesterday, and in a few days they will be able to supply long range cannon to the Southern Confederacy as fast as wanted.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the blockade of that port was rendered complete the 2d of July, by the arrival of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN. She had captured the sloops *Dart*, *Shark*, *Falcon*, and two others.

Ex-Congressman JEWETT died at Shelbyville, the 14th.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Fairfax, says that by mistake on the 4th of July, the South Carolina and Virginia detachments had a rencontre, killing two and wounding one Virginian.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 9th, noticing the visit from Ex-Gov. MOOREHEAD, says: "Mr. MOOREHEAD states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influence, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky under temporary restraint."

The Louisville volunteers for the Confederate Army, who had left for Camp Boone, near the Northern line of Tennessee, are returning daily in considerable numbers, disaffected with the work assigned them and disgusted with their fare. A large portion of them say they don't want to hear anything more about JEFF DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

Gov. HICKS was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech, strong for the Union. He expressed his unalterable devotion to the Constitution, and said that he felt more than ever convinced that Maryland's only safety was in the Union. He was enthusiastically applauded.

ANOTHER MAINE REGIMENT COMING.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 16.

The Sixth Regiment leaves at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, 1,000 strong, under the command of Col. ABNER KNOWLES. This regiment is composed of companies from the neighborhood of Bangor and Gasport.

WISCONSIN TROOPS ENROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday July 16.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day and leave for the east *viâ* Dunkirk, at 6 P. M. All are well. They had a fine reception, and received refreshments here.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

This brigade, which is encamped at Camp Scott, Staten Island, is composed of five regiments. The First is commanded by Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT; the Second by Col. GEORGE B. HALL; the Third by Col. TAYLOR; the Fourth (Fire Zouaves) by Col. FAIRMAN, and the Fifth by Col. GRAHAM. Forty out of the fifty companies constituting this brigade have already been mustered into the service of the United States; the other ten will be mustered in as speedily as possible. Thirty-six companies have received their uniforms, which is the same as that worn by the Regular Army. Arms have been supplied to 2,707 men, and equipments to 4,207.

To the Fifth regiment a French Zouave *corps* will be attached, and eleven companies of Sharp-shooters will be joined to the various other regiments forming this brigade. The arms that have, as yet, been furnished to the men are old flint lock muskets altered to percussion cap. It is hoped, however, that the Zouave *corps*, and the company of Sharp-shooters, will be furnished with rifles, as those arms will add greatly to their efficiency in active service. Yesterday, the men of the First Regiment were busily employed in striking their tents, and repitching them, in order to practice them in that rapidity of movement so necessary to the proper efficiency of an army when an advance forward is ordered. On Sunday, the Fourth Regiment struck its tents, and moved about a third of a mile this side of Camp Scott; the Fifth Regiment has moved about the same distauce to the southwest of the camp. To-day, or to-morrow, the three other regiments will strike their tents and repitch them. Also, to-day, a grand parade will take place, when several distinguished military gentlemen are expected to be present. Although Camp Scott contains nearly 5,000 men, our reporter, during the time he was there, did not see one case of disorderly conduct; the whole of the men seemed to be in a complete state of subordination. The men are remarkably healthy, not more than eighteen being in hospital at the present time, and only one death has occurred since the brigade has been in encampment. Before long it is expected that Gen. SICKLES and his brigade will be ordered to the seat of war.

DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY FOR WASHINGTON.

A detachment of the First Regiment of Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. DEVIN, one hundred strong left this City yesterday forenoon for Washington, *viâ* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Being belated on Monday afternoon, the entire command, with their horses, spent the night on the inclosed pier of the Railroad Company, and yesterday morning took temporary possession of the quarters formerly occupied by Col. MCCUNNIS' Regiment on the Battery. Their presence and movements attracted much attention, and considerable admiration was expressed for the appearance of the force. Some of the horses are fine, spirited animals. At 10 o'clock the order of march was given, and in half an hour the whole force were on board the *Kill Von Kull* for Elizabethport, where a special train was in waiting to convey them by the way of Harrisburgh for Washington. The accommodations made by the road for the transport of horses, as well as troops, are very good. Eight horses are placed on each car, which is stoutly inclosed with slats to permit a free circulation of air, four on each end, with their heads towards the centre. This portion of the car is an inclosed space fitted up with conveniences for giving them food and water. The space is large enough to contain sufficient feed for each set of animals for the entire trip of, say 21 hours. The present force has not been sworn in for any particular time, but they will probably enlist for the war. The following are the names of the officers of the Regiment:

Lieutenant-Colonel—T. C. Devin.
Quartermaster—George W. Maxwell.
Captains—W. E. During, J. F. Barkley, George Mundorf.
First Lieutenants—Frederick Knebel, F. Reiss, K. Honan.
Second Lieutenants—John McAuliff, John Haggerty, William McGoldrick.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

One company of this regiment was mustered into the United States service yesterday. Company A will be mustered in to-day, and a meeting of the members is requested this evening to elect officers. The members of Company B, Lincoln Cavalry, are hereby notified that a special meeting of this company will be held at Head-quarters, DURROW'S Riding Academy, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. If the requisite number of members are present, the company will be mustered into the United States service on Friday morning, and go immediately into camp, receiving pay and subsistence. A few more able-bodied horsemen will be accepted. Horses and equipments furnished immediately.

THE CAMERON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment being fully organized and accepted by the War Department under the new call for troops, the officers will meet at the Head-quarters, No. 491 Broadway, at 1 o'clock to-day, when all further business will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. All who are anxious to join the Regiment will apply at the above office.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Gov. MORGAN is in town, and has made an arrangement with BROOKS BROTHERS to furnish 10,000 overcoats, jackets, and pants, free of charge, on account of the contract, made with them at the commencement of the war, not coming up to the proper standard. Gov. MORGAN has also ordered rifles enough for six regiments, to be shipped to Washington, in order that those regiments who are furnished with the old flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion cap, to exchange them and be supplied with a good weapon.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NOW AT WASHINGTON.

Lieut.-Col. LORD, of this regiment, will forward immediately all soldiers belonging to this regiment, by applying to him at the Park Barracks, where he is to be seen every day.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a Committee of Officers of the Fremont Regiment, U. S. V., now in progress of formation. The deputation was introduced by Dr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, of California, the well-known geologist. Gen. FREMONT expressed himself much satisfied with the intent and purposes of the regiment, and promised his active support in procuring a speedy acceptance of the same by the authorities in Washington. This regiment is rapidly increasing, and promises fairly to equal any other till now sent to the seat of war. It consists entirely of citizens of German birth, and is commanded by R. ROSA, Esq., formerly a military engineer in the Prussian service. The place of Lieutenant-Colonel is filled by GERMAIN METTERNICH, Esq., well known by his military exploits in the revolution of 1848. Head-quarters, Humboldt Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

In anticipation of the immediate acceptance of this regiment, several of the companies will go into camp on Thursday, on one of the finest camping-grounds in the vicinity of New-York. Subsistence will be furnished the troops at once, and a contract has been been made for one thousand Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets. The members of this regiment are directed to report themselves to their several officers immediately. The officers will meet at 11 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) at Head-quarters, No. 62 William-street.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this corps, who are all members of the Seventh Regiment, take great pride in their new undertaking, and expect by their united efforts to create a command that will do honor to them and to the country. They have commenced to recruit the men, for which duty some of them are in daily attendance at the rooms, on the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; and in the evening, for the present, all congregate at the same place for drilling purposes.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSION OFFICER.

A Frenchman, named D. G. FLORY, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Marshal's office, charged with having acted as an officer in the rebel army. Among his effects, discovered at his boarding-house, were a package of letters written in French, and a uniform used in the South with Palmetto buttons cut off. He strongly asserts his innocence, and offers to show that he was in France when Fort Sumter was taken. The case will be investigated.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—Considerable of a flutter was created yesterday among the members of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, by a requisition from the Secretary of War for 100 cavalry from this efficient command, to depart immediately for the seat of war to engage in scouting duty. When the first call was issued for troops, Col. GRAHAM tendered the services of his command, composed of artillery and cavalry, but was told that no corps thus organized would be accepted. The Colonel, notwithstanding his hopes were thus dashed, proceeded to place the regiment on a war footing, and consequently, now that a call has been made for a portion of his force, there is some difficulty in deciding who shall have the privilege of going. To prevent hard feelings, it is suggested that the chances be drawn for, and if this is done no one can have a semblance of excuse for finding fault if he does not win the coveted privilege. The corps of 100 men, under efficient officers, will be moved at an early day.

CONTINENTAL GUARD.—This regiment, which is being raised for Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is rapidly filling up. Capt. JULIUS ERRICSON, who served with distinction in the Schleswig-Holstein Army, during the revolution, is taking an active interest in the regiment, and is enlisting Company E, at No. 349 Fulton-street. Two Captains of the Thirteenth Regiment, (soon to be discharged,) with most of the men belonging to their respective commands, have signified their intention to join the Continental Guard. Capt. JAMES FARRELL, formerly of the crack Company in the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, is raising another Company, and has opened a rendezvous at No. 291 Fulton-avenue, corner of Fort Greene-place.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, formerly known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, are still quartered at Fort Schuyler, and kept under strict discipline. Rev. JAMES C. BEECHER, brother of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and late Seaman's Chaplain at Hong Kong, has been elected Chaplain of the regiment. A few more men will be accepted by Col. ADAMS, if immediate application is made.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Two companies of this regiment, E and F, were raised in Brooklyn. Capt. PETTIS still remains at the corner of Orange and Fulton-streets, and will receive a few more men to fill vacancies, and will also be pleased to receive any donations for the Brooklyn men.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—It is proposed that the ladies make arrangements, as well as the city authorities, to give the Thirteenth Regiment a cordial welcome on their return home.

MECHANIC RIFLES.—The Mechanic Rifles, recently raised in the Eastern District, have elected THOMAS M. DOYLE, foreman of Victory Engine Company No. 13, Captain.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Hon. R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Archdeacon Gilson, John Porter, and Philip Henry, of Montreal; W. P. Shearman, of Washington; David Moody, of the United States Revenue Service; A. Van Vechten and G. C. Davidson, of Albany; A. Westhead, of England; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, and P. Atkinson, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Gibbs, of Rhode Island; Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; A. A. Terril, New-Hamphire; Hill E. Merrill and G. H. Jones, of Boston; E. A. Chapin, of New-Hampshire; Rev. F. Evans and family, of the Bermudas, and W. E. Franklin, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Geo. F. Peabody, of Philadelphia; S. T. Carl, of Minnesota; T. Call, of Cuba; Prof. Roemer, of New-York; Rev. F. D. W. Ward, of Genesee; H. Amalon, of Boston; Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia, and A. Wild, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Miss Foley, the eminent American sculptress, of Boston; N. S. Longee, of England; Geo. W. Stephens, of Montreal; Mr. Tilton and lady, of Louisville, and C. W. Beush, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Rafael Romero, Minister from Nicaragua; Col. Reese, of the United States Army; Lieut. W. H. Mallory, from Fortress Monroe, and Judge Folger, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. H. A. Adams, of the United States Navy; Lieut. H. W. Fowler, of the United States Army, and John B. Wanklyn, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	60,325,000
Specie	6,395,800
Due from other Banks	7,627,000
Due to other Banks	8,173,760
Deposits	18,267,000
Circulation	6,607,000

AFTER THE CORNER BOYS.—For some time past the residents in the vicinity of South Fourth and Grove streets, Jersey City, have been very much annoyed by a gang of boys who congregate on the corners there, and conduct themselves in a disorderly manner, insulting passers, and especially unprotected females. Yesterday, on complaint being made before Recorder MANNERDALE, of Jersey City, he issued a warrant for the arrest of thirteen of them, and the police took five into custody during the day. They were held to bail for good behavior.

Fred Academy Commencement.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED—THE ORATIONS AND DECLAMATIONS—LIST OF PRIZES AND DEGREES.

The Free Academy authorities undertook last evening the difficult task of having twenty young gentlemen deliver orations and declamations, alternating the exercises with music, and winding up with the customary prize presentations and conferring of degrees. Warned by previous experience, the exhibition was commenced at the early hour of 6 P. M., and yet extended to such unconscionable length that midnight was close at hand ere the last plaudit had gone forth from indulgent friends, or the last bouquet smashed to fragments in its perilous flight to the stage. But "Commencement comes but once a year," and the aforesaid indulgent friends were expected to stand it, and they did nobly. Every available point of hearing, and likewise every stand-point of vision, was filled, while hundreds of the disappointed, who could neither hear or see, passed the time pleasantly in the lobby in audible chit-chat and merry flirtation.

The following was the order of exercises: Salutatory Address, and Second Honorary Oration—"*Architecture*," Wm. C. Kimball; Fifth Honorary Oration—"*Choice of Evils*," Evander Childs, Jr.; Philosophical (Third Honorary) Oration—"*Fate*," Frank Hyde; Fourth Dissertation—"*Spirit of Revolution*," Lawrence Kiernan; Second Dissertation—"*Free Colleges*," Wm. F. West; Sixth Honorary Oration—"*Rights and Duties*," Joseph S. Wood; First Dissertation—"*The Progress of Nations*," James H. Pullman; Oration—"*National Retribution*," Samuel M. B. Hopkins; Oration—"*The Star of Empire*," Albert H. Taylor; Oration—"*Hope*," William McGeore, Jr.; Oration—"*Modern Greece*," Edwin M. Cox; Oration—"*Juuwa Capta*," James Edward Morrison; Fourth Honor—Poem—"*Wane of the Crescent*," William H. Sanger; Oration—"*Influence of the People*," J. Howard White; Oration—"*The Great Soul of Humanity*," Roland G. Mitchell, Jr.; Master's Oration—"*Loyalty*," William M. Banks, Quartermaster Sixth Regiment.

Of the varied productions, those of Messrs. KIERNAN, KIMBALL, BANKS and ELLIOTT seemed to deserve special mention. The Faculty would insure a more creditable exhibition by limiting the time of each production to five minutes. The following prizes were awarded:

PELL MEDALS FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

First Prize, gold medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Second Prize, silver medal—Otto E. Michaelis.
Third Prize, silver medal—Augustus D. Fitch.

CROMWELL MEDAL FOR HISTORY AND BELLE-LETTRES.

First Prize, gold medal—Geo. W. Roberts.
Second Prize, silver medal—Eustace W. Fisher.

BUER MEDAL FOR BEST MATHEMATICS IN HIGHEST CLASS.

First Prize, gold medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Second Prize, silver medal—Joseph S. Wood.

WARD MEDALS.

Chemistry—Frederick Jarvis Slade.
Honorary Certificate—Wm. F. West.
Natural History—Charles E. Taylor.
Natural Philosophy—Otto E. Michaelis.
Moral Philosophy—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Honorary Certificates—S. M. B. Hopkins, F. H. Man, T. H. Pullman, W. H. Sanger, G. W. Thurston.
Law—E. Mark Hyde.
Honorary Certificate—G. M. Elliott, S. M. B. Hopkins, W. C. Kimball, T. H. Pullman.
English—S. H. Stuart, Jr.
Honorary Certificates—A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, G. W. Needham, J. M. Trippe.
Greek—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Latin—Gilbert M. Elliott.
French—Edward K. Goodman.
Spanish—Gilbert M. Elliott.
German—Joseph Koch.
Oratory—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Composition—Gilbert M. Elliott, W. F. West.
Logic—J. M. Trippe.
Honorary Certificates—W. Berryman, E. A. Carley A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis.
Astronomy—Wilson Berryman.
Honorary Certificates—A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, J. M. Trippe.
History—W. H. Roberts.
Drawing—Jas. W. Robinson.
Algebra and Geometry—Ira Remsen.
Engineering—Wm. C. Kimball.
Hygeine—Gilbert L. Morse.

PRIZE FOR PROSE DECLAMATION.

To Laurence Kiernan, Senior Class: "Irving's Life of Washington."

PRIZE FOR POETICAL DECLAMATION.

To John Deacon, Sophmore Class: "Chambers Cyclopedia of English Literature."

PRIZE FOR FRENCH TRANSLATION.

E. Frank Hyde, Senior Class): "Illustrated Works of Racine."

Dr. Doremus presented a testimonial to Urban G. Hitchcock, for best notes on Physical Geography.

Dr. Owens to Marinus Willett Banker, Senior Class, for excellence in Latin.

Dr. Roemer to Daniel Jackson, Sophomore, for excellence in French.

Dr. Gibbs to Wm. F. West, Senior Class, for excellence in Chemistry.

The Librarian presented a catalogue to O. E. Michaelis, for general excellence.

The following degrees were conferred:

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Marinus Willet Bancker, Geo. Campbell Cooper, Edwin Marion Cox, Wm. Bedlow Crosby, Jr., Gilbert Molleson Elliott, Charles Gregory Hayes, S. Milford Blatchford Hopkins, Edward Campfield Hopping, Elwin Francis Hyde, Edward Kelly, Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, Lawrence Kernan, James King, Jr., Chas. Pinkney Kirkland, William Little, James Patchell Lowery, Frederick Halsey Man, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., James Edward Morrison, James Murphy, Robert Orr, James Loder Raymond, George Washington Roberts, Henry Clay Selvage, Frederick Jarvis Slade, David Dean Terry, George Washington Thurston, John Hamilton Turner, Emile Vienot, George Winslow Watson, John Weldon, Jr., William Frederick West, Jefferson Howard White, Thaddeus Wilson, Joseph Simeon Wood, Nathaniel Young.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred on Theodore Galpin Ascough, Benjamin Mills Briggs, Evander Childs, Jr., Theodore Ward Kennedy, William Cargill Kimball, Phineas Channing Kingsland, Roland Greene Mitchell, Jr., James Henry Pullman, William Henry Sanger, Archibald Walker Spier, David James Starkey, Alfred Henry Taylor, Cyrus Barker White.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William Mellen Banks, Emile Jean Beneville, Thomas Crowther, James Godwin, William Kingsland Hallock, Alexander Phœnix Ketchum, Thomas Jefferson McKee, Elliott Dunham Tomkins, Henry Vehslage, Jr.

The degree of Master of Science was conferred on John Wesley Pullman.

The First Honorary Oration and Valedictory Address, "Free Speech," was delivered by Gilbert M. Elliott.

The exercises closed with the benediction.

The following is the Free Academy Merit Roll of the Class of '61, for the first half of the Class:

1	Elliott, Gilbert Molleson	45876
2	Kimball, William Cargill	45511
3	Hyde, Edwin Francis	45469
4	Sanger, William Henry	44996
5

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary perhaps to impeach certain Senators on this floor. He had read, this day, in a paper, that a certain Senator had telegraphed that President LINCOLN'S Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. LANE replied that he did.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do any thing unkind; but he had to say that the statement was not such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it once, but found the charge reiterated in the same, journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men was like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. LANE then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming the people in rebellion, and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be unconstitutional. Allusion had been made to the compromise of last session, but he would only say that none was made, because of Senators who occupied the now vacant seats. All they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the subject was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment in regard to STEVENS' Battery was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact the House yesterday passed a resolution directing that Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual and to put a stop to piracy, and the said Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore PAULDING, the bill he now proposed to report with the views thus agreed on. It would have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill was read. It provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commands, the temporary appointments of acting Lieutenants, acting Paymasters, acting Surgeons, Masters and Masters' Mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized and approved. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to suppress piracy, and render the blockade more effectual, three millions of dollars is appropriated.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE said if Mr. BURNETT insisted on his motion he would move that the bill be considered in the Committee, as it was important it should be passed now.

Mr. BURNETT said that it was a foregone conclusion that this would pass, but he could see no necessity for violating the rule which requires all bills making appropriations to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill was on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion against the Government and resistance to the laws of the United States. The President is authorized to call out the militia for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to exceed beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct. The militia are to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular Army.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the public property. He proposed for it a substitute, similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the major and brigadier-generals from the line of the Army to command the volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendments to the Loan bill, which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Exchange bills to the amount of $100,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-Jersey, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter and regulate the Navy rations; also, the Senate bill providing for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the Navy; also, the Senate bill, with an amendment, fixing the 30th of June last as the date when the sloop-of-war *Levant* foundered at sea, and providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost.

The three above-mentioned bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill for the increase of the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the Revenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Twenty thousand copies of the obituary delivered on the death of Senator DOUGLAS were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee heretofore ordered to examine into the manner the expenses of the Government can be reduced, the following named members: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Blair of Pennsylvania, Dixon, Crisfield and Browne of Rhode-Island.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories, which they have by their skill and bravery achieved over the rebels and traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

The House in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions, when,

Mr. BURNETT addressed the Committee for an hour, in vindication of the Seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike acts of the Administration. He protested against the violation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States taken by the President, whom he charged with having usurped authority in various instances. He concluded by advocating a peaceful solution of our present difficulties.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, was not here to defend the Administration, which was not of his choice, but when the public liberty was in danger, patriotism might well silence the clamors of party. Public necessity, the preservation of the Capital, union and liberty, should offer some extenuation for the acts and policy of this Administration. According to the ancient maxim, the safety of the people was the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was then passed, and the House adjourned.

SEYMOUR'S BATTERY.

Capt. SEYMOUR, of Fort Sumter, who left Fort Hamilton last week, in command of the *Fort Pickens* Company, for Washington, will enter the field at once in command of a heavy battery, for which horses have been assigned since he reached Washington. It is understood that Capt. SEYMOUR chose this position, rather than be transferred from the artillery to the infantry service, with immediate promotion, as was the case with several of the officers of the Fort Sumter command. Capt. SEYMOUR'S high reputation as an officer and artillerist is a sufficient warrant that "Seymour's Battery" will make its mark upon the Confederates.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Hopkinsville *Mercury* reports that Quartermaster ALLENWORTH, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday that 500 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennesse service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 800 more have been encamped near Graysville, close to the State line.

A Memphis paper states that news reached Little Rock yesterday, *viâ* Pocahontas, that BEN MCCULLOCH, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* learns that their regiment at Norfolk is afflicted with the measles, although mildly, that many of them need clothes and money, not having been paid off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11.

The sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire Tuesday morning on a Yankee war steamer, two miles off. The fire was returned, and one Confederate was wounded. The steamer hauled off, and went to Chandler's Island, twelve miles from the batteries.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 13.

Ice is scarce, at from 5c.@10c. per pound.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 14th contains a letter from Clarksville, 12th, saying that Brig.-Gen. WITHERS is organizing a Kentucky Brigade for the Confederate States at Camp Brown, eight miles from Clarksville. Gen. WITHERS already has about 1,300 Kentuckians in camp, and awaiting orders from President DAVIS to augment the Brigade to 3,000.

Col. HAWKES has just arrived from Richmond, to take command of Col. WITHERS' regiment.

A letter to the same paper from a lady asks whether the ladies cannot be organized to administer to the troops at Camp Cheatham, where, she says, the soldiers are being decimated by disease.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 11.

A large concourse assembled to hear Vice-President STEPHENS' speech upon the Produce loan.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

The Charleston *Mercury* calls loudly upon the South to secede States to raise and send along produce and provisions for the Confederate Army.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. S. H. LEONARD, in camp at Fort Independence, was mustered into the United States service to-day. The Old Boston City Guard forms the nucleus of this regiment, which is armed with rifles of the most improved patterns. Col. LEONARD was late a Brigade-General of our State militia, and is thoroughly a military man. His regiment is to shortly leave for the seat of war, and they will take the rank among the last from New-England.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. BARNES, arrived from Springfield this evening, and went into camp at Medford.

THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The frigate *Cumberland*, from Fort Monroe for Boston, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GUNS FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

The State Military Board are about furnishing the National Government with fourfull field batteries of the largest sized guns. They will be forwarded to Washington complete this week.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GARNETT'S DEFEAT AND DEATH.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 15.

The force intrenched at Laurel Hill evacuated their position on last Friday night, leaving their camp equipage and sick and wounded, taking the road towards Beverly. When within three miles of Beverly, they met retreating rebels from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S front at Rich Mountain. They then started on the road to St. George.

On Saturday, some twelve hours after the rebels left their camp at Laurel Hill, Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio, and Seventh and Ninth Indiana Volunteers, started in pursuit of the enemy. They succeeded in overtaking the rear guard at Carrick's Fork. The enemy made a stand, and a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted for 20 minutes.

By a clever manœuvre on the part of Gen. MORRIS, of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, the enemy were outflanked, and made a precipitate retreat. It was then that the rebel General, GARNETT, in trying to rally his forces, met with his death by a rifle wound at the hands of private FRANK BURLINGHAME, of Company E, Seventh Regiment of Indiana.

After this fight twenty-five dead bodies of rebel soldiers were left on the field.

It was stated by a farmer living in the vicinity of where the fight took place, that many wagon loads of dead and wounded passed his house. The agonizing cries of the poor fellows were heartrending.

The Union troops in their pursuit captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, forty wagon loads of provisions, and a large number of horses, wagons, clothing and arms. The rebels in their hasty retreat threw away their arms, boots, shoes, shirts, and, indeed, many of them were quite nude. Others fled to the mountains, where they will not remain long, as hunger will drive them out, and they will ultimately surrender.

The Virginians were the first to retreat from the field, leaving the gallant GARNETT, with a few Georgians, who were the last to leave the field. The body of Gen. GARNETT was brought into Grafton by a detachment of Indiana troops, under Maj. GORDON. It has been boxed up and covered with ice, and a metallic coffin ordered from Wheeling, after which it will be placed at the disposal of his friends.

With the exception of irregular detachments of rebels in the Kanawha valley, there are no rebels in force in Western Virginia.

Thus ends the first campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All praise is due him for his skill and untiring energy. All praise to him and the troops under his command.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

As an erroneous impression may be produced by the President's name having been mentioned in the House to-day in connection with Hon. HENRY MAY'S recent visit to Richmond, there is authority for stating that he went thither on no mission for the Government, nor was he intrusted with any business whatever on its behalf. On the contrary, he obtained a carefully prepared pass from or through Gen. SCOTT, to enable him to go into the interior of Virginia on his own private business; thus having extended to him the courtesy due to a member of Congress.

Not a few persons here are industriously endeavoring to obtain the earliest information concerning the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the tariff now under its consideration, their object being to use such intelligence as they may obtain on that subject for speculative purposes.

The President has approved of the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue, in other words, the Force bill.

The reign of terror in London County, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia muster for to-day were given on Saturday last, when the citizens were told to be ready to be drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction, to fill up the ranks of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to escape. Twelve fled night before last, and evaded the Confederate pickets for nine miles, arriving at the ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New-Hampshire Regiment at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New-Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday and try to cross the above-mentioned ford last night and during yesterday evening. The Confederate pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cienfuegos, by the privateer *Sumter*, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release, with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West India ports hereafter. It is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation which has been received here, had not at that time been received in Cuba.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

A bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Lord LYONS, passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry.

The reported occupation of Fairfax was probably founded on vagaries from a militia captain. There has been no movement whatever that could be termed an advance, the position of the troops being at present confined within the limits of Springfield on one side and Falls Church on the other.

It is reported that a Zouave named KELLY was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court-house, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail.

There are doubtless a couple of housand troops still at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court-house, and the intrenchments and batteries still exist. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 700 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months' troops to continue in service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before reenlisting, unless the position they occupy may demand their service. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtlessly reenlist.

In the Pennsylvania Fourth, six out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. MCCOOK.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, will also form a three-year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five whites sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia Creek, where they were impressed into the Confederate service.

Both of the Rhode Island balloons which were inflated and ready for ascension, exploded while being taken to Falls Church.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four secession cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

In consequence of information having reached here from Tepton that a Secession force was gathering there, a detachment was sent them from here by train this P. M.

It is rumored that there is considerable activity among the Secessionists throughout the country above here. It is supposed they are leaving to join the different leaders. It is reported that many have gone from the opposite side of the river to join Col. HARRIS in the southern part of Callaway County. The ferries above here have been destroyed and taken possession of by the United States troops. The telegraph wires are still down west of Booneville and south of Syracuse, and are cut almost daily between these two points.

Col. MCNEILL, with a battalion of the Third Regiment reserve corps, arrived here from St. Louis by special train at 1 P. M. He guarantees protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in the discharge of their duty, but urges the necessity of their organizing and taking part in the reconstruction of society.

He closes by assuring the people of Northeastern Missouri that the United States, although preferring a quiet, uniform obedience to the laws, are yet ready and abundantly able to enforce compliance and inflict, if necessary, the extreme penalty on all active and known traitors.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

Col. MCNEIL'S command crowded into Callaway County this P. M.

Col. SMITH'S Zouaves, and a portion of Col. BERNSTEIN'S regiment, under Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFER, are also approaching the same County, and the Fourth Missouri Regiment, under Col. HAMMER, will enter it from Herman simultaneously with these movements. The Illinois troops under Colonels SMITH and PALMER will approach from the east thus completely surrounding the rebel forces under Col. HARRIS. At the same time, scouting parties are marching through the country on this side of the river to clear that section of armed bands and prevent any communication with the rebels.

All is quiet here.

The Home Guards throughout this vicinity are active and vigilant, and no apprehensions are felt with reference to the assembling of the State Convention, which takes place on Monday next.

E. J. DONNELL, connected with the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. JACKSON'S army, returned here to-day, and has been arrested. He is first implicated in the burning of the Osage Bridge.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, July 15.

Brigadier-Gen. HURLBUT, of the Volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Northeastern Missouri, denouncing the false and designing men who are seeking to overthrow the Government. He warns them that the time for tolerating treason has passed, and that the man or body of men who continue to stand in defiance of the supreme authority of the Union, peril their lives in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originated. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder and become heroes among their associated band, by slaughtering by stealth those whom openly they dare not meet. This system, hitherto unknown in civilized warfare, is the natural fruit which treason bears. The process of the Criminal Courts, as administered in disaffected districts, will not cure this system of assassination, but the stern and imperative demand of a military necessity, and the duty of self-protection, will furnish a sharp and decisive remedy, in the justice of a Court-martial.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 15.

Information received from Hannibal says that Ex-Senator GREENE had violated his parole, and left for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. SIEGEL'S command, from Springfield, 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Col. SIEGEL'S command, who were wounded at the battle of Carthage, have since died, making the total loss 21.

Capt. CONRAD'S company, which was left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. PRICE demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused. Their arms and effects were then taken from them, the oath administered, and they were marched out of town, under escort of the Arkansas troops, and reached Springfield Thursday.

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops concentrated at Neosho.

The rebels report their loss in the battle with Col. SIEGEL at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

GOV. HICKS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 15.

Gov. HICKS arrived in Baltimore this evening in excellent health and spirits. He is greatly surprised at the assassination rumor.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON AT WEST POINT

Some interesting experiments were yesterday commenced at West Point with WIARD'S rifled cannon and the HOTCHKISS projectile. The firing was with a six-pound shot at a target one mile distant, quantity of powder eight and twelve ounces. Several of the shots pierced the target, exhibiting great accuracy in range. The only drawback was, a discovery, made too late to be remedied, that the projectile was too small for the bore of the gun. The party dined at Capt. ROE'S West Point Hotel, and returned to the City by the evening train. To-day the large twelve-pound gun is to be tried.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry was sent from this City a few days ago, to Carlisle, Penn. Soon after their arrival a draft of two hundred was made up for the war, and forwarded on to the National Capital, in compliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They are quartered in the Seventh-street Park. Recruiting for this branch of the army is getting tolerably brisk.

Capt. NEWTON, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has submitted a report of a visit to Maryland Heights, whither he was sent to exercise a little professional reconnoitering.

In Philadelphia, Mr. T. BIELEY, BIELEY & SONS, BIELEY & LINN, and HILMAN & STREATHER, have each commenced one of the new steam gunboats for the navy. LYNN & SON are building another, the work on which is progressing rapidly. She is to be 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. This vessel is expected to be ready for her machinery by the 1st of September. At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the *Tuscarora* is being pushed forward. She will be a steam sloop-of-war, 900 tons burden, and rate 15 guns. Her length will be 210 feet.

The steamboat presented to the Government by Mr. WOLCOTT is not worth $70,000, as reported. She is seven years' old—was, it is said, South once or twice, and was purchased over a year ago by parties interested in Wisconsin pineries, for about $3,000. She is 130 feet long, 18 feet deep, and is now lying at Princeton.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived here yesterday from Rochester, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

The hands at the Navy-yard were paid off yesterday. The steam-sloop *Richmond*, was hauled into the wharf. The *North Carolina*, *Brandywine*, *Potomac*, *Supply*, *Harriet Lane* and *Rhode Island* are in the stream. The steamer *Mississippi*—to be called the *Connecticut*—is expected at the anchorage to-day.

The Navy Department yesterday mailed the orders for the departure of the U. S. sailing corvette *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H. The *Dale* is a second-class sloop-of-war, is 566 tons' burden, and carries 16 guns. She was attached to the last African squadron. Her orders are to join the blockade fleet.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a Committee of Officers of the Fremont Regiment, U. S. V., now in progress of formation. The deputation was introduced by Dr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, of California, the well-known geologist. Gen. FREMONT expressed himself much satisfied with the intent and purposes of the regiment, and promised his active support in procuring a speedy acceptance of the same by the authorities in Washington. This regiment is rapidly increasing, and promises fairly to equal any other till now sent to the seat of war. It consists entirely of citizens of German birth, and is commanded by R. ROSA, Esq., formerly a military engineer in the Prussian service. The place of Lieutenant-Colonel is filled by GERMAIN METTERNICH, Esq., well known by his military exploit in the revolution of 1848. Head-quarters, Hunibold Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

In anticipation of the immediate acceptance of this regiment, several of the companies will go into camp on Thursday, on one of the finest camping-grounds in the vicinity of New-York. Subsistence will be furnished the troops at once, and a contract has been made for one thousand Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets. The members of this regiment are directed to report themselves to their several officers immediately. The officers will meet at 11 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) at Head-quarters, No. 62 William-street.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this corps, who are all members of the Seventh Regiment, take great pride in their new undertaking, and expect by their united efforts to create a command that will do honor to them and to the country. They have commenced to recruit the men, for which duty some of them are in daily attendance at the rooms, on the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; and in the evening, for the present, all congregate at the same place for drilling purposes.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSION OFFICER.

A Frenchman, named D. G. FLORA, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Marshal's office, charged with having acted as an officer in the rebel army. Among his effects, discovered at his boarding-house, were a package of letters written in French, and a uniform used in the South with Palmetto buttons cut off. He strongly asserts his innocence, and offers to show that he was in France when Fort Sumter was taken. The case will be investigated.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—Considerable of a flutter was created yesterday among the members of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, by a requisition from the Secretary of War for 100 cavalry from this efficient command, to depart immediately for the seat of war to engage in scouting duty. When the first call was issued for troops, Col. GRAHAM tendered the services of his command, composed of artillery and cavalry, but was told that no corps thus organized would be accepted. The Colonel, notwithstanding his hopes were thus dashed, proceeded to place the regiment on a war footing, and consequently, now that a call has been made for a portion of his force, there is some difficulty in deciding who shall have the privilege of going. To prevent hard feelings, it is suggested that the chances be drawn for, and if this is done no one can have a semblance of excuse for finding fault if he does not win the coveted privilege. The corps of 100 men, under efficient officers, will be moved at an early day.

CONTINENTAL GUARD.—This regiment, which is being raised for Col. JAMES H. PEARY, is rapidly filling up. Capt. JULIUS ERICSON, who served with distinction in the Schleswig-Holstein Army, during the revolution, is taking an active interest in the regiment, and is enlisting Company E, at No. 349 Fulton-street. Two Captains of the Thirteenth Regiment, (soon to be discharged,) with most of the men belonging to their respective commands, have signified their intention to join the Continental Guard. Capt. JAMES FARRELL, formerly of the crack Company in the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, is raising another Company, and has opened a rendezvous at No. 291 Fulton-avenue, corner of Fort Greene-place.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, formerly known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, are still quartered at Fort Schuyler, and kept under strict discipline. Rev. JAMES C. BEECHER, brother of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and late Seaman's Chaplain at Hong Kong, has been elected Chaplain of the regiment. A few more men will be accepted by Col. ADAMS, if immediate application is made.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Two companies of this regiment, E and F, were raised in Brooklyn. Capt. PERRIS still remains at the corner of Orange and Fulton-streets, and will receive a few more men to fill vacancies, and will also be pleased to receive any donations for the Brooklyn men.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—It is proposed that the ladies make arrangements, as well as the city authorities, to give the Thirteenth Regiment a cordial welcome on their return home.

MECHANIC RIFLES.—The Mechanic Rifles, recently raised in the Eastern District, have elected THOMAS M. DOYLE, foreman of Victory Engine Company No. 13, Captain.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, of Albany; Hon. R. P. RANNEY, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and Archdeacon GILSON, John PORTER, and Philip HENRY, of Montreal; W. P. SHEARMAN, of Washington; DAVID MOODY, of the United States Revenue Service; A. VAN VECHTEN and G. C. DAVIDSON, of Albany; A. WESTHEAD, of England; P. V. KELLOGG, of Utica, and P. ATKINSON, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. GIBBS, of Rhode Island; Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, of Prattsville; A. A. TERRIL, New-Hamphire; Hill E. MERRILL and G. H. JONES, of Boston; E. A. CHAPIN, of New-Hampshire; Rev. F. EVANS and family, of the Bermudas, and W. E. FRANKLIN, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer RAMSDELL, of Newburgh; Geo. F. PEABODY, of Philadelphia; S. T. CARL, of Minnesota; T. CALL, of Cuba; Prof. ROEMER, of New-York; Rev. F. D. W. WARD, of Genesee; H. AMADON, of Boston; Joseph A. CLAY, of Philadelphia, and A. WILD, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Miss FOLEY, the eminent American sculptress, of Boston; N. S. LONGEE, of England; Geo. W. STEPHENS, of Montreal; Mr. TILTON and lady, of Louisville, and C. W. BEURH, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Rafael ROMERO, Minister from Nicaragua; Col. REESE, of the United States Army; Lieut. W. H. MALLORY, from Fortress Monroe, and Judge FOLGER, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. H. A. ADAMS, of the United States Navy; Lieut. H. W. FOWLER, of the United States Army, and John B. MANKIN, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, July 15.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, July 4, *viâ* Londonderry, 5th, reached this point at 9 o'clock this evening.

She has 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

She reports numerous icebergs, and was detained 24 hours in a fog.

Hibernian passed steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, Saturday, on Sunday at midnight, 30 miles east of Anticosta.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July with a public breakfast. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, presided, and prayed for the extermination of Slavery. Mr. ADAMS sent a sympathetic letter.

Mr. RUNDELL PALMER, Q. C., the new Solicitor-General, will become a candidate for the representation of Richmond and Yorkshire, which is vacant by resignation of Mr. HENRY RICH.

Mr. LOVER, M. P., has published a pamphlet entitled *Austria—Her Position and Prospects*. The object is to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste under an Austrian guarantee.

The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celebrate last Saturday the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long and fatiguing service, in honor of that Apostle, the patron of Rome.

A meeting to raise a memorial fund in behalf of the late Mr. BRAIDWOOD'S family, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Italian Government has granted subsidies to an English Company, which has undertaken a complete system of postal and passenger steam service on the Mediterranean; the Company to be allowed to erect wharves and landing-places, thus avoiding, for the first time on the Mediterranean, the using of small boats for landing goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The *Daily News* denounces the Belgravian letters, which have appeared in one of its cotemporaries, as an offence against good taste, and a calumnious caricature of English social and domestic life.

It is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August.

BERKENHEAD, Friday, July 12.

The mail train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. At a short distance from Rugby, while proceeding at a rate of about 30 miles per hour, the boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several passengers were severely shaken and injured. The post-office car was smashed to atoms, and Mr. STOKES had both legs blown off, and his life is despaired of.

The *Times* City Article of Thursday evening says: "There were numerous investments yesterday on the part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks Consols exhibited sustaining symptoms of animation. The 4th of the month has passed off without pressure, and the demand was moderate, both in the Bank of England and the discount market. About £9,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank yesterday, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America."

The railway market was depressed the whole day.

LONDON, Friday, July 5.

The weather is showery and mild. The arrivals are pretty liberal. A better line of trade, but nothing dearer than on Monday last.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 158,600 bales, including 49,000 to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market is active in both the trade and speculative departments, and the American advices per steamer *Australasian* caused an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. Sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans fair	8¾d.	Middling	8d.
Middling	8¼d.	Upland fair	8⅝d.
Mobile fair	8⅜d.	Middling	7¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,100,000 bales, of which 838,000 are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is steady. Wheat is more steady, with a better demand. The weather since the departure of the *Saxonia* has been unsettled.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 89⅜ for Money, and 89⅜@89⅝ for Account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £552,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 38⅜@38 discount; Erie, 21@28.

Obituary.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, who died in Boston on July 14, was born in Ipswich, N. H., on Oct. 6, 1779. A collegiate course which he commenced at Dartmouth was interrupted, that he might become a partner with his brother in a mercantile undertaking in Boston, and in this branch of business he spent a large part of his life, amassing an extensive property. About the year 1821 Mr. APPLETON became deeply interested in the manufacture of cotton, and was one of the three individuals who founded Lowell. From 1831 to 1833 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1842 was elected a Representative to Congress. He resigned his seat, however, before the close of the term, and remained in private life until his election to the present Congress. A number of pamphlets and essays on Currency, Banking and the Tariff from his pen have been published at intervals during the past few years, and have attracted extended attention.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR in active demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. CORN MEAL, 94c.@$1 06. WHEAT, in lots, $1 25@$1 30 for White Michigan, and $1 08 for Red Winter. OATS are higher and in light supply; sales 5,000 bushels Northern, afloat, at 31c.; 5,000 do. Western on private terms. CORN dull and lower; 42c. for Western mixed in car lots. WHISKY, 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—3,242 bbls. Flour, 1,295 bags Wheat, 45 cases Tobacco, 46 sacks Wool, 160 bbls. High Wines. For Boston and East—60 bbls. Beans, 628 bbls. Flour, 17 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, July 15—24,000 bushels Corn, 123,300 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR, steady, and in fair demand. WHEAT, in fair demand, and market 2c.@3c. better; sales, 9,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 75c.; 15,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 75c.; 6,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 77c.; 20,000 bush. Green Bay Club, at 80c. CORN, in fair demand, and market steady; sales 4,000 bush. at 32c. OATS steady; sales, 14,000 bushels, at 22c. WHISKY, steady; sales, 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS, dull and unchanged—11c.@12c. for Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 160,000 bush. Corn, 40,000 bush. Oats, 13,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bush. Wheat, 6,300 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 18,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand, and advanced 1 cent; sales, last night, 11,000 bushels Prairie Chicago Spring at 74c.; to-day, 19,000 bushels prime Chicago Spring at 75c. CORN quiet; sales last evening, 12,500 bushels Western mixed at 34½c. OATS —Western held at 25c., without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c.@7½c. to New-York. *Imports*—932 barrels Flour; 64,000 bushels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Rye; 24,200 bushels Oats. *Exports*—391 barrels Flour; 12,700 bushels Wheat; 58,500 bushels Corn; 3,400 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 16—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Bonhire, Mr. Bonhire, Master Bonhire, Mr. Coitart, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and family, E. W. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, nurse and infant, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mrs. Otley, Lewis Thompson, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Wilson, H. M. Scott, Mr. and Miss Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Lepler and family, J. O'Donohue, John McDonald, and 194 steerage passengers.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Oreemer, T. Massos, D. Deire, T. K. Kelleo, J. A. Mowey, W. Arneley, R. C. Sougeo, E. Coodriem, C. C. Starbuck, J. Wall, W. P. Newman, A. P.-West, J. Davids and 3 sons, H. Morris, J. McDonald, F. L. Vinton, Thos. Smith, lady and family, Mrs. Charlotte

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3064. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Particulars of the Advance of the Grand Army.

Four Columns Marching Simultaneously.

Rumored Evacuation of Fairfax Court-House by the Rebels.

Gen. Johnston in Full Retreat for Winchester.

Rebel Cavalry Scattered at Bunker Hill.

Six Hundred of Wise's Men Routed at Kanawha Valley.

Number of Troops in the Vicinity of the Rebel Capital.

Northern Renegades Manufacturing Munitions of War for the Rebels.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

A Memorial from the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

Debate in the House on the Tariff Bill.

THE ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The *Star* this afternoon says, in relation to the Army under command of Gen. McDOWELL:

The column of the extreme right is commanded by Gen. HUNTER; the right centre column by Gen. TYLER. That consists of the following excellent troops, viz.: the Maine Second, the First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, under Col. KEYS; the New-York Second, and First and Second Ohio Regiments under Brig.-General SCHENCK; and the New-York Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, and the First Wisconsin Regiments, under Col. CORCORAN, probably with SHERMAN'S United States Light Battery, and six pieces of the New-York Eighth, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt. HARRISON and Lieut. TOMPKINS. Gen. TYLER'S column bivouacked last night in and around Vienna, four and a half miles from Fairfax Court-house.

Col. MILES, U. S. A., commands the left centre column, and among other crack troops has more than 2,500 regulars. He probably moved up by the Little River Turnpike yesterday afternoon to a point within five miles of the Court-house, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours crossing Bailey's cross roads yesterday afternoon to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River Turnpike.

Col. HEINTZELMAN commands the column on the extreme left, composed of the New-York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regiments, and other very fine troops, including the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery. Its route was *viâ* Orange and Alexandria Railroad and county roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested last night at Springfield Station.

Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of Gen. TYLER'S rear.

There must be at least fifty thousand troops actually on the march under Gen. McDOWELL, exclusive of his reserve, which is still resting in and around his late intrenchments.

From nightfall last night, the city was full of rumors that Gen. BEAUREGARD had abandoned Fairfax Court-house without firing a gun, but no such information from a reliable source had reached the Department up to 11 o'clock A. M. to-day; though that course on his part is not unlooked for.

The Division of Col. HUNTER proceeded doubtless by the Georgetown and Leesburgh turnpike, *viâ* Langley to the neighborhood of Vienna, and there formed a junction with Gen. TYLER. This morning the march of the grand column of some twenty-five thousand men commenced before daybreak.

The *Republican* of this morning says: "The general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, to which there is no great march from the right of Gen. McDOWELL'S line, though it is near 14 miles from the extreme left. The Army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court-house, which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night, and resume their march in the morning. They take with them three days' rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several squadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry."

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 12 has this paragraph:

"Last Sunday, Lieut.-Col. THOS. S. TAYLOR, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President DAVIS to President LINCOLN, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*. Col. TAYLOR proceeded to the head-quarters of Gen. McDOWELL, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a lieutenant, with a flag of truce. Thence, he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, Gen. SCOTT was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived at about 9 o'clock on Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. SCOTT—LINCOLN not being visible. Col. TAYLOR was then conveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. SCOTT informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was the bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. TAYLOR to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals LEE and BEAUREGARD. Col. TAYLOR, while in the enemy's lines, was treated with all the courtesies of the profession."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a bill to procure contracts to secure the speedy passage of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast.

Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, now confined at Fort McHenry by order of Major-Gen. BANKS.

The memorialists solemnly declare that they have always discharged their duties faithfully and impartially, and in obedience to the laws and the Constitution, and that the evidence to the contrary is false.

The memorialists further declare that the grounds set up by Major-General BANKS for their arrest have no foundation in fact, and that Marshal KANE is a gentleman of integrity and worth, and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combinations than the Police force of Baltimore. The memorialists submit that the proclamation by which they were arrested has no warrant in law, and they ask the interposition of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. PEARCE said the memorialists were known to him, and he believed them to be of the highest integrity, and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe that any proof could be furnished against them.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered resolutions for the establishment of a Naval Academy at Narragansett Bay. He urged in a few remarks the appropriateness of the site, the salubrity of the climate and the loyalty and maritime character of the people.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, said there was pressing necessity for the passage of the bill, when the privateers were injuring our commerce.

The bill authorized the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as may be necessary during the war to suppress piracy, and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates $300,000. Bill passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, in reference to the Industrial Exhibition in England, next year. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to regulate Navy rations, from the House with amendments, was taken up, and the House amendments concurred in.

The resolution of the House in regard to the adjournment on Friday, was taken up and laid on the table, to give time for further consideration.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the whole bill, comprising nearly all the amendments heretofore offered to the original bill, and further providing a tiring list for the Army.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment providing a retired list for the Navy.

Mr. HALE spoke against any increase of salaries, and although he was willing to have a retired list this was not the time to establish it.

Mr. WILSON at some length advocated the passage of the bill as amended.

Mr. GRIMES' amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment to extend the retiring list to the Marine Corps of the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out all that portion relating to the retiring list of the Army or Navy.

After a long discussion the amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 11, Nays 27.

Mr. RICE offered an amendment, if the Brevet Lieutenant-General be retired, there be no reduction of salary or subsistence. Agreed to—Yeas 29, Nays 11.

Mr. HALE moved to amend, so that those on the retired list receive half of the full pay instead of the whole. He explained that by the bill the pay was actually cut down.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to modify, provided not less than $500 be accepted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to modify so as to give the retired list simply pay proper, and no other allowances or emoluments.

Mr. HALE withdrew his amendment, and Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE moved to amend so that officers having the Brevet rank shall not receive any increase of pay. Agreed to.

Mr. BAKER moved that Lieutenant General SCOTT be excepted.

Mr. NESMITH said he saw no reason for exception.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should vote for it because he was glad the great Captain had not resigned and taken part with the Seceders. Agreed to. Yeas 30, Nays 6; Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, CARLISLE, JOHNSON of Missouri, NESMITH, POLK and POWELL voting in the negative.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out the provision relating to the Superintendent of the Military Academy so as to leave it as it is. Agreed to.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the House that insisted on an amendment to the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, and asking a Committee of Conference.

The Committee of Conference was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to suppress insurrection and sedition, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Speaker announced the following as the special Committee on the subject of a General Bankrupt law: Messrs. Roscoe, Conkling, Hutchins, Thomas of Massachusetts, Noell and McKnight.

HENRY MAY, of Maryland, appeared, and was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution authorizing the select Committee heretofore appointed to examine into the War Department contracts, to extend their inquiries in all facts and circumstances of all contracts and agreements made, or hereafter to be made, prior to the final report of the Committee, by or with any department of the Government; that the Committee have leave to sit during the recess at such times and places as they may deem necessary; that they be empowered to employ a stenographer or clerk; that the Sergeant-at-Arms attend the meeting in person, or by deputy, to serve all subpœnas; that the Speaker be authorized and directed to issue subpœnas at the request of the Committee, as in cases during the session of Congress.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, opposed the extension of inquiry which could be authorized only on the assumption that something is wrong. He was not disposed to establish an advisory and controlling Board, in effect to have eight instead of one head of Department. There was nothing to put the Secretary of War under the ban of the Committee. He was opposed to a roving Committee without limitations as to time and lads. He believed the Secretary of War was faithfully and honestly attending to the duties of his high and responsible office.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, briefly opposed the resolution, because, principally, he was opposed to a roving Commission.

Mr. HOLMAN said the resolution was reported by direction of the Committee, and had his concurrence. He argued that it implied no censure of the Administration.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, as a member of the Committee, said that although he had not consented to serve on it, yet he would not shield or whitewash any improper transaction, whether of this or any other Administration. The country is full of rumors of fraud and corruption, and hence an investigation was required. As the House have expressed a desire to adjourn on Friday, the time must necessarily be extended beyond the present session. Was it not better that the facts should be inquired into where the contracts have been made, than bring the witnesses at great trouble and expense to Washington? If the House believe the Committee will not abuse their powers, the resolution ought to be passed.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, was opposed to the resolution, and to the object for which the Committee was raised. It would be better to wait until some authentic or responsible charges were made before such inquiries should be made. They should not act on vague suggestions that possibly something may be wrong, especially at a time when it was necessary to exert all the energies of the Government to put down rebellion. Besides, there was the outstanding Committee on expenditures in the War Department, to whom the inquiry properly belonged.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, again urged his objection to the resolution, on the ground that there were no specific charges.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, said there were specific charges of fraud by contractors. He understood without doubt that within two short months, there has been a system of plunder, which for audacity and wickedness had never been surpassed. In this connection he referred to the excess of pay for beef, hats, &c. He charged no Department with complicity, but he did say there were men who had taken advantage of the necessity of the times and plundered the Treasury. Take the case of the steamboat *Cataline*, not worth more than $5,000 or $10,000. She was chartered for $10,000 a month, and $50,000 was to be paid for her in the event of her destruction. He would tell the House and the country that the War Department desired an examination into this affair.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by 48 against 77.

The resolution was then adopted by Yeas 81, Nays 42.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill concerning the revenue marine, and fixing the compensation thereof, which, without being read, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered a substitute, namely: To revive the tariff act of 1851, and tax articles on the free list therein ten per centum, with the exception of tea, coffee and firearms. He briefly advocated his proposition.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the substitute, for it was well-known that the act of 1851, even in time of profound peace, did not produce a sufficiency of revenue to defray the expenses of the Government. In relation to the duties on tea and coffee, as proposed in the bill under consideration, they would not be continued beyond the exigency which now demands them. He had no doubt the people would not object to these duties during this righteous struggle to preserve the nation which has protected them.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, opposed the tax on sugar, contending from the amount on hand the Government would derive no revenue therefrom the present year, and that the holders themselves would be benefited.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to strike out the tax on tea 15 cents, and on coffee five cents per pound. He said that when our efforts at adjustment failed last session, he looked forward to large armies and perpetual taxes, even such as these, which go into the houses of the poor and industrious, and which will be felt by them all their lives. But he would not vote for such taxes till the iron-binder of the Morrill bill was removed from the country and the West. Civilization, our foreign intercourse, and all parties to the present crisis demand its repeal. Its duties on iron, from a needle to a locomotive, including a tax of from 31 to 90 cents on wood screws of which the gentleman will remember well, are tributes levied on agriculture and labor by capital. Such taxes will alienate the West, even as it has the South. He was opposed to this specific mode of tax. The poor man who buys Rio coffee at 15 cents, will pay the tax of five cents, while the rich man pays no more tax on his 30-cent coffee. So with tea. It ranges from 20 cents to one dollar in price, and the rich and poor pay the same. The poor man who buys his cheap tea pays as much tax by this bill as the rich man who buys his dear tea. He would not add to our burdens by such taxes until equality of taxation is secured by the repeal of the infamous duties of the Morrill Tariff.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, would vote for the bill although it did not meet his cordial support.

F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, submitted interesting statistics in regard to tea, coffee and sugar.

Messrs. WRIGHT, CURTIS and FOUKE addressed the Committee on the amendment.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, expressed his astonishment that the gentlemen who had voted for every measure of the Administration, involving expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars, should now shed crocodile tears because the men who are fighting the battles of their country are to be taxed on their tea, coffee, and sugar. This was a logical sequence of the acts of this Congress. Gentlemen who are willing to bankrupt the Treasury, ought to be willing to foot the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, after remarking that the House was running into Buncombe, moved that the Committee rise, in order to terminate the debate in half a minute. This was agreed to.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, offered an amendment to reduce the duty on iron. Rejected.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, ineffectually endeavored to amend, that the bill take effect on the 1st of September instead of immediately.

Without concluding action on the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice of bills to regulate and enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*; to enforce the right of the people to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures; to secure to the people the right to keep and bear arms for their defence; to prescribe the manner of quartering soldiers in private houses in times of war; and to secure the freedom of speech and of the Press. Adjourned.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FIGHT ON THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. HAYWARD, Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, just from Hannibal, received the following dispatch previous to leaving that place:

HUDSON, Mo., Tuesday, July 16.

Eight hundred National troops came up ahead of the passenger train this morning as far as Millville, thirty miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railroad, where the track was torn up. The National troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of seven rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man who was caught with a gun in his hand was immediately hung, and another who attempted to escape was riddled with balls. The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed up. The Nationals had lost three killed, seven wounded, and thirty of their horses had been captured. The strength of the rebels was not known.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

This steamer is now undergoing thorough repairs in her machinery and armament, and will be ready for sea in a week. The families of a number of her crew complain greatly of the delay which there has been in paying off. It is now four months since the crew of this vessel has been paid off—the men always having received their pay monthly. Indeed they shipped with that understanding. It seriously incommodes them. The wife of one of the men has been turned into the street for non-payment of her rent; and others are in as destitute a condition. It appears to be a matter of "red tape." The ship belongs to the revenue service, and has been loaned to the Navy. On application for funds the Collector of the port says they are in the Navy, and when calling on the Naval Paymaster he says she belongs to the Revenue; and thus between them the families of the crew are in want. This is all wrong. The ship has done excellent service the past three months, having been several times in action, and the men should at least receive their pay, if not be rewarded.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

RETREAT OF THE ENTIRE REBEL ARMY.

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"An officer of the Twelfth New-York Regiment arrived in this city last night, direct from Martinsburgh yesterday morning. He brings the news that Gen. JOHNSTON broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army towards Winchester. Gen. PATTERSON, with his entire force, immediately went in pursuit, and was about eleven miles in the rear of JOHNSTON."

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

A letter from Martinsburgh, dated 14th, says that Gen. PATTERSON was moving on Winchester by two different routes.

THE MODERN BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BUNKER HILL, Monday, Va., July 15. 1861.

The whole of Gen. PATTERSON'S division of the Army, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a very serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg.

Capt. TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery had the lead, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and followed by the Twenty-third.

Just below Bunker Hill, Col. STEWART, with 600 rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the Twenty-first, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape.

Col. STEWART'S charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States Cavalry, under Col THOMAS, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one Captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburgh. The remainder of Col. STEWART'S force scattered into the woods, and the Second returned. Our whole force then encamped for the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from this point, the Secession pickets were just leaving, and the Twenty-first fired on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. We had lent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. CHAPMAN asked us to procure him a surgeon. Dr. WORTHINGTON, of the Ninth, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well. The whole Secession force has fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will likely give us battle there to-morrow.

THE POSITION OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Inquirer* of Wednesday, July 10, has the following, in reference to the position and movements of Gen. JOHNSTON:

"Passengers from Winchester confirm the previous report that Gen. JOHNSTON has fallen back upon that point with his whole force. The consolidated forces are still intrenched at Martinsburgh.

The explanation which gains most credit as to the object of Gen. JOHNSTON'S change of position, is as follows: PATTERSON has sheltered himself behind the women and children of Martinsburgh, refusing to allow them to leave. JOHNSTON cannot attack him, therefore, except at the peril of the women and children, and against large odds. He has fallen back to a point which commands the various roads that enter the North end of the valley, so as to prevent McCLELLAN, who hangs upon his left, from taking his rear. In this position he will watch the enemy, and intrench himself to await the attack.

This movement of Gen. JOHNSTON was very distasteful to his men, and no doubt also to himself. But we trust, and those better prepared to judge are confident, that it was wise and politic. It is to be hoped that PATTERSON, if he should pluck up resolution enough to attack him there, will not march the women and children of Martinsburgh at the head of his column as a shelter. It is to be hoped that Gen. SCOTT and even ABRAHAM LINCOLN will order him to desist from such cowardly poltroonery, and such infamous barbarity."

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has these additional particulars, confirmatory of the above:

"We learned from Prof. HOLCOMBE, of the University of Virginia, who came passenger by the Alexandria train yesterday afternoon, that he had been advised of Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements by persons direct from Winchester. After the enemy had taken possession of Martinsburgh, Gen. JOHNSTON sent in a flag of truce requesting the place to be evacuated by the women and children. To this arrangement our valiant enemies objected, and refused to allow the inhabitants to leave, holding them as hostages to secure their own protection. The enemy thus manifesting their determination not to fight except behind barricades of women and children, Gen. JOHNSTON advised his Army to fall back and await the movements of the Hessians. His men objected seriously to this, stating that they had come to meet the enemy and wanted to advance and fight rather than fall back. The General had to make them a speech and expostulate with them before they would consent to fall back upon their intrenchments at Winchester. It is his determination, we learn, to give them battle there, come in what numbers they may."

OUR MARTINSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENEMY CONSTANTLY RETREATING—DELAY IN FOLLOWING HIM—ACCESSIONS TO THE NATIONAL FORCE.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 14, 1861.

Ever since our arrival here, now nearly two weeks, we have been daily expecting to be led after the enemy, who has been constantly retreating—first to Bunker Hill, then to Winchester, and now beyond. Why this has not been done it is impossible for us to say, but must be supposed to be for good and sufficient reasons.

It is said that Gen. PATTERSON believes that the retreat of the enemy is a mere ruse to draw him on, but if JOHNSTON succeeds in drawing our General into an ambuscade, he will have to draw harder than he ever drew before in his life. The truth appears to me to be that JOHNSTON considers this force too strong for him, which, according to all accounts of his strength, it certainly is, and, therefore, very properly retreats. There is no mystery in it, and as for us, I can see no reason whatever to surmise any deep-laid plan to circumvent; at least it would appear to be almost time to test the question.

I believe you have been fully informed of the large reinforcements which arrived here last week. They consisted of Col. STONE'S column, 3,000 strong, and the Fifth, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments. The former have been formed into the Seventh and the latter into the Eighth Brigade, and the whole placed under command of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, (who also arrived here last week,) being the third division of this column.

In addition to this, the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, arrived here on Friday; also, Col. WALLACE, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, which has been assigned to the Sixth Brigade, Col. ABERCROMBIE. The Third and Fourth Wisconsin regiments were expected to have arrived in Hagerstown to-day, and will probably be here to-morrow. This makes an accession to this force of twelve regiments since our arrival here, with an aggregate strength of over 8,000 men, and increasing our present force to about 24,000. Two six-pounders also came with the New-York Ninth, and four more are expected to-morrow, giving us three light batteries, and DOUBLEDAY'S heavy battery of three pieces and a howitzer.

It would certainly appear that an army of this strength ought not to be afraid to make some little advance towards the enemy, and I think that both Gen. SCOTT and the country expects it of us.

Yesterday, two of DOUBLEDAY'S guns, and one company of artillery, marched back to Williamsport, but returned here to-day.

This afternoon, the Fifth Brigade (Gen. NEGLEY) moved towards Harper's Ferry, with a light battery, to occupy that place.

We learned yesterday of the success of Gen. McCLELLAN at Beverly, and long for an opportunity to emulate his men at this end of the line.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

CAMP MEIGS, NEAR MARTINSBURGH, VA., Friday, July 12, 1861.

DEAR ——: I write you from the sacred soil of the F. F. V.'s. I am at the present time, safely ensconced in a corner of the lot of land belonging to Mr. Minister FAULKNER—my back against a tree, and the very picture of ease and comfort. Thirty of our company have gone out to try and capture a company of secession light cavalry that have been scouring the country for some time past. Yesterday morning, they killed one of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and lost three of their own number. I send you an account of the skirmish, which I take from my journal.

Yesterday afternoon I went over to the camp of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and saw the body of a man belonging to that regiment, who was shot in a skirmish with the cavalry, this morning. The particulars are as follows: A party, consisting of five companies, were ordered off on a foraging expedition, and started. About four and a half miles from here, one company was left as a reserve, and the other four advanced. Part were stationed, a party of twelve men being thrown out as a picket guard. The Captain (COOK,) Lieut. WHITCHER, of Company A, and two privates, DAVIS and SLY, went up to a neighboring house, and entered for the purpose of gaining information and accomplishing the foraging purposes. While there, a *negro wench* belonging in the house, took a fish-horn and went out on the porch, with the avowed purpose of calling the hands to dinner—she blew a *regular bugle call*. The picket thinking all was not right, rushed from the house, and looking along the road, saw a large body of cavalry coming toward them on the full charge. Capt. COOK immediately fired, and private DAVIS right after him. Both dropped a man. They then retreated to the next picket; who, also, retreated towards a corn-field, firing as they went. When halfway through the corn-field, being reloaded, they halted and fired, dropping another man. At the same time, the cavalry halted and fired, one ball striking poor SLY in the spine, just where the head sets upon his shoulders, and came out of his lower left jaw, fracturing the jaw exceedingly. He threw up his rifle as he fell, exclaiming: "My God, I am wounded." Another hole in his right upper-lip, shows the mark of a pistol bullet, or the fracture of a flying tooth from the force of the other ball. Two of the balls from the cavalry, struck Lieut. WHITCHER'S sword-scabbard, one breaking the snap in two, and another making a deep dent in the scabbard. They continued to retreat. The reserves hearing the firing, advanced, and coming in sight of the cavalry, the latter turned and fled.

Poor SLY was a native of Lockport, New-York, and belonged to Company A, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment. His first name was ISAAC. He must have died instantly, as his face, after death, showed no contortions of any kind.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE REBELS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND DIRECT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

A gentleman of this city, who left Richmond, 9th inst., where he had resided several months, reports that he escaped via Tennessee. He arrived here this morning. He says, when he left there were only about 10,000 troops in Richmond; but there were several fortified camps commanding the approaches with heavy batteries, including one below Rockett, of 68-pounders, one on the Aquia Creek roads of heavy guns. There were three regiments at Howard's Grove, east of the city, and two regiments of flying artillery near Rockett, &c. Regiment after regiment were arriving, *via* Danville. Five regiments, with a small baggage train, left Richmond on the 8th, to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON. From all accounts, he estimates that there are not less than 60,000 under Gen. BEAUREGARD, at and around Manassas Junction, and reinforcements of militia are being forwarded daily.

It was reported but discredited that there were 10,000 at Aquia Creek.

ANDERSON'S Tredegar Works were turning out two 68-pounders and 6-pounders, a large amount of gun-carriages, shot and shell per week.

SLOAT'S former sewing machine factory had been turned into an armory, and was busily engaged altering guns, for which it has a large contract. It was also employed making belts, knapsacks, saddles, holsters, and all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments. There was a great scarcity of leather and oil-cloth, but the same establishment had recently received a supply of leather from Kentucky. Thirty barrels of oil had just been received at Richmond, bearing the mark "Philadelphia," of which SLOAT'S establishment procured a large proportion, and is now employed making oil-cloth for knapsacks, &c.

A man named DEBOW, said to be a Northerner, had erected a percussion cap machine, which turns out 30,000 daily. He was also engaged building three more. He experienced difficulty in obtaining detonating powder for filling them. Two explosions occurred from attempts to manufacture it, killing three persons. DEBOW, it is said, came North to obtain the article, or get a suitable person to superintend its manufacture, but it is presumed he was unsuccessful, as a man from New-Orleans was now engaged there in that department.

DEBOW is also constructing telegraph instruments, and recently invented and constructed an infernal machine, worked by a clock arrangement, capable of timing more accurately than a fuse the exact moment of its operation. It is said to consist of a single barrel, breech-loading and repeating, and capable of the greatest rapidity of operation. He had gone to Norfolk to give it practical test.

The steamer *Yorktown* has been razeed, and is mounted with eight 64-pounders. She being a side-wheel steamer, her upper machinery is protected fore and aft by an angular bomb-proof iron barricade, from her deck up. Her hull is also iron-plated for thirty feet fore and aft of her wheel-house.

The steamer *Jamestown* remained in *statu quo*.

The Confederate officers at Richmond estimated the number of men at Yorktown at 15,000, and from 10,000 to 20,000 at Norfolk.

From personal observation the gentleman estimates that at least one-fourth of the Virginia troops proper are cavalry. They are well mounted, armed and equipped, and their cutlasses are all sharpened.

The troops from Pensacola at Richmond generally concur in the impossibility of taking Fort Pickens. It is said that they were induced to come North from representations that Fortress Monroe would fall a more easy prey to secession valor. Many Northerners are among them, and came as the only possible chance of getting out of secession by desertion or turning against the Confederates on the occurrence of an engagement.

Provisions, at present, are plenty in Richmond, and vast crops of cereals are being harvested.

DIRECT FROM THE REBELS.

The Memphis *Appeal* has a correspondent at Richmond, who furnishes the following interesting information, under date of July 6:

"Information received from Yorktown, to-day, confirms the painful rumor of the death of Lieut.-Col. DREUX, of the Louisiana Volunteers, one of the most accomplished and highly-esteemed officers in the service. It appears Col. DREUX was sent, on Thursday night last, with a small force, to perform a hazardous and highly important service, which would have resulted in the capture of a considerable body of the enemy's forces. Owing to one of those unfortunate misunderstandings which seem unavoidable, the movement was betrayed to the enemy by the premature firing of some of our men, and, after a hasty discharge of their pieces, they fled and escaped capture. Unfortunately, two of their shots took effect, killing Col. DREUX and a private in the Shreveport Grays, named HACKETT, a lawyer, from Alexandria. The Yankees escaped by a resort to their usual means, flight, but a well-directed volley from the Crescent Rifles is known to have brought down six or eight of them. The rest found safety in their heels.

I regret to have to announce, likewise, the loss of Capt. DICK ASHBY, of the Fauquier Black Horse, whose death occurred at Winchester on Friday, of lockjaw. The strongest hopes were entertained of his recovery from the terrible wounds he received in his encounter with the enemy near Romney, and a letter which reached here Saturday, from Winchester, whither he had been removed, spoke in terms of confidence of his recovery; but in a postscript subsequently mentioned the receipt by the writer on the eve of closing his letter, of the melancholy intelligence of poor ASHBY'S death! This will be sad news to many to whom the gallant deeds of himself and his brother have made his name "familiar as household words." In the death of ASHBY and DREUX the Confederate Army has sustained a great loss. Two nobler spirits never lived.

Information will have reached you of the disbanding of the Ringgold Guards, Capt. G. W. L. COOK, which occurred some days since at Lynchburgh. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the causes which produced this unfortunate rupture, but I cannot vouch for the truth of any of them, and do not feel at liberty, therefore, to give them publicity. Cap. COOK is daily looked for here, and in expectation of his arrival, I have delayed mentioning the matter until I could hear his version of the story, which, like all others, has two sides. But the matter having already found its way to the public, through the Lynchburgh Press, there can be no longer any reason for withholding notice of it from your columns.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE SAVANNAH

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

THOMAS H. BAKER, the Captain of the privateer *Savannah*, with the crew, against whom an indictment was found, yesterday, for robbery on the high seas, were brought up, this morning, to be arraigned under the indictment. A large number of spectators were present. The prisoners were brought into Court handcuffed in pairs. Several counsel appeared for them. Mr. LAROCQUE and Mr. LORD appeared for Mr. HARLESTON, the mate; Mr. SULLIVAN appeared for BAKER and some of the crew, and Messrs. MYER, RIDGEWAY and SANDFORD appeared for others of the crew. Mr. BRADY was also retained to assist in the defence.

The several counsel objected to the prisoners being arraigned now, as the indictment had been only found yesterday, and they desired to have time to examine it before pleading. It was also urged that the trial could not take place at this term of Court, as it would be necessary to take testimony out of the State, and moreover it was important that the case should be tried before the two Judges, so that in case of a disagreement the prisoners might have the benefit of an appeal to the Supreme Court,—whereas Judge NELSON could not be here this term owing to an accident.

The District Attorney thought it was important in view of the condition of affairs on the ocean, that the trial should take place as early as possible. Nothing, however, was determined as to the day for trial, the only question brought up being as to a day for the arraignment of the prisoners, who were finally directed to be brought up again for that purpose on Tuesday next.

Some of the counsel objected strongly to the prisoners being handcuffed.

PRIVATEERING AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Since the captures made by the *Sumter* and their arrival at Cienfuegos no American vessel can obtain a charter in Cuban ports, shippers refusing to take the risk of their being fallen in with by the pirates of JEFF. DAVIS. All the sugar and molasses there is to be shipped is given to English and Dutch vessels. This state of things is not only very mortifying, but also very ruinous to American ship-owners and captains. A perfect panic on the subject is said to exist in all the shipping ports of Cuba, which nothing but the early capture and summary punishment of the pirates will remove.

Thus far no perceptible change has been made in the war risk by the marine insurance companies of this City. For vessels just now bound to the south side of Cuba, and ports of the Gulf, a slight additional risk is charged. There appears to be a general belief that both the brig *Jeff. Davis* and the steamer *Sumter* will be captured, if they have not already been. The interruption caused by these contemplated cruisers to the legitimate commerce of the country is exciting deep indignation among merchants, who generally express a wish that when taken the whole party may be hung at the yard-arm without benefit of clergy. There was a rumor that the brig has been heard of at St. Jago, but there has not been time for her to reach that port and permit the news to be received here.

The revenue cutters which sailed from this port took their course well to the southeast, with a view of heading her off to the southward. Bets have been made that the *Jeff. Davis* will be captured and brought into this port within ten days from the time the cutters left to cruise for her. The *Sumter* is almost sure to be taken by the *Niagara* or *Crusader*.

THE YORKTOWN AS A PRIVATEER.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

By the steamer from Fortress Monroe, leaving last evening, I learn that two deserters from a vessel of the enemy in York river, not far from the U. S. lines, have reached the fortress. They escaped in an ingenious way. Their vessel had two boats, and they slyly cut one adrift—shortly afterwards they jumped into the other, as though going to rescue the drifting boat, rapidly floating down with the tide. On reaching it, each man took one, and plied his oars with the tide, so that they were soon out of the reach of the fire from the ship.

They report that the steamer *Yorktown*, late of the New York and Richmond line, has been cased with railroad iron, her decks being also covered with it, as well as her engines, &c. She is armed with eight eight-inch guns and some rifled cannon, and preparations are being made to get her from her present position, near City Point out into the bay. Ex-Lieutenant MURDAUGH, U. S. N., and another absquatulating U. S. Naval officer, have been making surveys of the river navigation to be able to get her out. Commodore STRINGHAM is ready to receive her with his squadron. His flag-ship, the *Minnesota*, will blow her railroad iron casting about the ears of those on board of her in half an hour after she makes her appearance.

We know positively here that the total force of the enemy from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, including those at Yorktown and Norfolk, does not now amount to more than 15,000 in all.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The brig *A. Dumbar*, Capt. ROCKWELL, arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports on the morning of the 28th of June left Cienfuegos and was becalmed the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon a breeze springing up, she proceeded on her course; at 4 P. M. made a screw steamer in chase, coming from under the high land in the direction of Trinidad; at 8 P. M., the steamer came up with her and hailed in English, which Capt. ROCKWELL answered in Spanish: as they continued to hail, Capt. R. finally answered in English, when the commander of the steamer, after asking several questions, and hovering about for some time, wore his vessel up, and steamed towards Cienfuegos. From information received from the late papers, Capt. ROCKWELL has no hesitation in asserting that it was the privateer *Sumter*. He describes her as being a rather low-setting vessel, with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, and supposes that as it was dark when she came up to him, the broken English replies, &c., had led them to suppose his vessel to be foreign.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 16, *viâ* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 17.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment, whose three months time is up, sails for Boston this evening, in the *Cambridge*.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, whose time is also up, will follow to-morrow.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE will return home with the Massachusetts Regiments.

Col. MAX WEBER'S and Col

THE FALLACY OF NEUTRALITY.

NOBLE SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Kentucky Urged to do Her Duty.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

We have never witnessed a popular ovasion to a public man that could have proved more gratifying to the recipient than the demonstration at Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the reception of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT. The Temple was crowded with citizens of both sexes, who met spontaneously to do honor to the gallant Kentuckian, who, as the citizen and statesman, had the manliness, the courage and the patriotism to resist the iniquitous influences brought to bear upon him during the late Administration—bringing all his great ability, and the mighty weight of his influence, to the support of the Government whose existence he had sworn to maintain.

Mr. HOLT was introduced to the audience by Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, who addressed him a few words of welcome.

Then taking the stand, amid prolonged cheers, Mr. HOLT spoke as follows:

JUDGE PIRTLE—I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful for this distinguished and flattering welcome, and for every one of the kind words which have just fallen from your lips, as I am for the hearty response they have received. Spoken by anybody and anywhere, these words would have been cherished by me, but spoken by yourself and in the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I commenced the battle of life, whose friendship I have ever labored to deserve, and in whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest sympathy, they are doubly grateful to my feelings. I take no credit to myself for loving and being faithful to such a Government as this, or for uttering, as I do, with every throb of my existence, a prayer for its preservation. In regard to my official conduct, to which you have alluded with such earnest and generous commendation, I must say that no merit can be accorded to me beyond that of having humbly but sincerely struggled to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In reviewing what is past, I have and shall ever have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled to accomplish so little in behalf of our betrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You do me exceeding honor in associating me in your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumter. There is about his name an atmosphere of light that can never grow dim. Surrounded with his little band, by batteries of treason and by infuriated thousands of traitors, the fires upon the altar of patriotism at which he ministered, only waxed the brighter for the gloom that enveloped him, and history will never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes throughout the length and breadth of the land. Brave among the bravest, incorruptible and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all the perplexities and trials and sore humiliations that beset him, he well deserves that exalted position in the affections and confidence of the people that he now enjoys; and while none have had better opportunities of knowing this than myself, so I am sure that none could have a prouder joy in bearing testimony to it than I have to-night.'

FELLOW CITIZENS: A few weeks since, in another form, I ventured freely to express my views upon those tragic events which have brought sorrow to every hearthstone and to every heart in our distracted country, and it is not my purpose on this occasion to repeat those views, or to engage in any extended discussion of the questions then examined. It is not necessary that I should do so, since the argument is exhausted, and the popular mind is perfectly familiar with it in all its bearings. I will, however, with your permission, submit a few brief observations upon the absorbing topics of the day, and if I do so with an earnestness and emphasis due alike to the sincerity of my convictions and to the magnitude of the interests involved, it is trusted that none will be offended, not even those who may most widely differ from me.

Could one, an entire stranger to our history, now look down upon the South, and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threatening the capture of the Capital and the dismemberment of the territory of the Republic; and could he look again and see that this army is marshalled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country; and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of the United States had committed some great crime against its people, and that this uprising was in resistance to wrong and outrages which had been borne until endurance was no longer possible. And yet no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been faithful to all its constitutional obligations. For eighty years it has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, and by its prowess, its wisdom, and its justice, has given to the title of an American citizen an elevation among the nations of the earth which the citizens of no republic has enjoyed since Rome was mistress of the world. Under its administration the national domain has stretched away to the Pacific, and that constellation which announced our birth as a people, has expanded from thirteen to thirty-four stars, all, until recently, moving undisturbed and undimmed in their orbs of light and grandeur. The rights of no States have been invaded; no man's property has been despoiled, no man's liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively jeopardized by the action of this Government. Under its benign influences the rills of public and private prosperity have swelled into rivulets, and from rivulets into rivers ever brimming in their fullness, and everywhere, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have fallen as gently on the people of the United States as do the dews of a Summer's night on the flowers and grass of the gardens and fields.

Whence, then, this revolutionary outbreak? Whence the secret spring of this gigantic conspiracy, which, like some huge boa, had completely coiled itself around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when it falls on the ears of the next generation, the national tragedy, in whose shadow we stand to-night, has come upon us because, in November last, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was not elected President of the United States, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was. This is the whole story. And I would pray now to know on what was JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE fed that he has grown so great, that a Republic founded by WASHINGTON and cemented by the best blood that has ever coursed in human veins, is to be overthrown because forsooth he cannot be its President? Had he been chosen we well know that we should not have heard of this rebellion, for the lever with which it is being moved would have been wanting to the hands of the conspirators. Even after his defeat, could it have been guaranteed, beyond all peradventure, that JEFF. DAVIS or some other kindred spirit would be the successor of Mr. LINCOLN, I presume we hazard nothing in assuming that this atrocious movement against the Government would not have been set on foot. So much for the principle involved in it. This great crime, then, with which we are grappling, sprang from that "sin by which the angels fell"—an unmastered and profligate ambition—an ambition that "would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—that would rather rule supremely over a shattered fragment of the Republic than run the chances of sharing with others the honors of the whole.

The conspirators of the South read in the election of Mr. LINCOLN a declaration that the Democratic Party had been prostrated, if not finally destroyed, by the selfish intrigues and corruptions of its leaders; they read, too, that the vicious, emaciated, and tarnished hobby of the Slavery agitation, on which they had so often rode into power, could no longer carry them beyond a given geographical line of our territory, and that in truth this factious and treasonable agitation, on which so many of them had grown great by debauching and denationalizing the mind of a people naturally generous and patriotic, had run its course, and hence, that from the national disgust for this demagogueing, and from the inexorable law of population, the time had come when all those who had no other political capital than this, would have to prepare for retirement to private life, so far at least as the highest offices of the country were concerned. Under the influence of these grim discouragements they resolved to consummate at once—what our political history shows to have been a long-cherished purpose—the dismemberment of the Government. They said to themselves: "Since we can no longer monopolize the great offices of the Republic as we have been accustomed to do, we will destroy it and build upon its ruins an empire that shall be all our own, and whose spoils neither the North nor the East nor the West shall share with us." Deplorable and humiliating as this certainly is, it is but a rehearsal of the sad, sad story of the past. We had, indeed, supposed that under our Christian civilization we had reached a point in human progress, when a Republic could exist without having its life sought by its own offspring, but the Catalines of the South have proved that we were mistaken. Let no man imagine that because this rebellion has been made by men reared in our civil and military history, and in it is, therefore, the less guilty or the less courageously to be resisted. It is precisely this class of men who have subverted the best governments that have ever existed. The purest spirits that have lived in the tide of times, the noblest institutions that have arisen to bless our race, have found among those in whom they had most confided, and whom they had most honored, men wicked enough, either secretly to betray them unto death, or openly to seek their overthrow by lawless violence. The Republic of England had the Monk; the Republic of France had its BONAPARTE; the Republic of Rome had its CESAR and its CATILINE, and the Saviour of the world had his Judas Iscariot. It cannot be necessary that I should enlarge to you, for you know them well, who they are whose parricidal swords are now unsheathed against the Republic of the United States. Their names are inscribed upon a scroll of infamy that can never perish. The most distinguished of them were educated by the charity of the Government on which they are now making war. For long years they were fed from its table, and clothed from its wardrobe, and had their brows garlanded by its honors. They are the ungrateful sons of a fond mother, who dandled them upon her knee, who lavished upon them the gushing love of her noble heart during the whole of her life, who nurtured them from the very bosom of her existence, and now, in the frenzied excesses of ill-gratified and baffled ambition, they are stabbing at that bosom with the ferocity with which the tiger springs upon his prey. The President of the United States is heroically and patriotically struggling to baffle the machinations of these most wicked men. I have unbounded gratification in knowing that he has the courage to look traitors in the face, and that, in discharging the duties of his great office, he takes no counsel of his fears. He is entitled to the zealous support of the whole country, and, may I not add without offence, that he will receive the support of all who justly appreciate the boundless blessings of our free institutions?

If this rebellion succeeds it will involve necessarily the destruction of our nationality, the division of our territory, the permanent disruption of the Republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, and year by year we shall grow more and more impoverished, more and more revolutionary, enfeebled, and debased. Each returning election will bring with it grounds for new civil commotions, and traitors, prepared to strike at the country that has rejected their claims to power, will spring up on every side. Disunion once begun will go on and on indefinitely, and under the influence of the fatal doctrine of secession, not only will States secede from States, but counties will secede from States also, and towns and cities from counties, until universal anarchy will be consummated in each individual who can make good his position by force of arms, claiming the right to defy the power of the Government. Thus we should have brought back to us the days of the robber Barons with their moated castles and marauding retainers. This doctrine when analyzed is simply a declaration that no physical force shall ever be employed in executing the laws or upholding the Government, and a Government into whose practical administration such a principle has been introduced, could no more continue to exist than a man could live with an angered cobra in his bosom. If you would know what are the legitimate fruits of secession, look at Virginia and Tennessee, which have so lately given themselves up to the embrace of this monster. There the schools are deserted; the courts of justice closed; public and private credit destroyed; commerce annihilated; debts repudiated; confiscations and spoliations everywhere prevailing; every cheek blanched with fear, and every heart frozen with despair; and all over that desolated land the hand of infuriated passion and crime is waving, with a vulture's scream for blood, the sword of civil war. And this is the Pandemonium which some would have transferred to Kentucky.

But I am not here to discuss this proposition to-night. I wish solemnly to declare before you and the world, that I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants. I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us, and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust. My prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the Republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while, at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of Southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the South may demand, *whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then.* The arbitrament of the sword has been defiantly thrust into the face of the Government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All guarantees and all attempts at adjustment by amendments to the Constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the rebellion openly proclaim that they are fighting for their independence. In this contemptuous rejection of guarantees, and in this avowal of the objects of the rebellion now so audaciously made, we have a complete exposure of that fraud which, through the Slavery agitation, has been practiced upon the public credulity for the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation, we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless dream our apprehensions have been, and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims. They are fighting for their independence! Independence of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting; independence of that Constitution which their fathers framed and to which they are parties and subject by inheritance; independence of that beneficent Government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious. When a man commits a robbery on the highway, or a murder in the dark, he thereby declares his independence of the laws under which he lives, and of the society of which he is a member. Should he, when arraigned, avow and justify the offence, he thereby becomes the advocate of the independence he has thus declared; and, if he resists by force of arms the officer, when dragging him to the prison, the penitentiary, or the gallows, he is thereby fighting for the independence he has thus declared and advocated; and such is the condition of the conspirators of the South at this moment. It is no longer a question of Southern rights, which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions, which we know perfectly well have never been interfered with by the General Government, but it is purely with us a question of national existence. In meeting this terrible issue which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms—ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into the contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation, in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible. It is hoped that we shall soon see in the field half a million of patriotic volunteers, marching in columns which will be perfectly irresistible, and, borne in their hands,—for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but of protection only,—we may expect within nine months to see the Stars and Stripes floating in every Southern breeze, and hear going up, wild as the storm, the exultant shout of that emancipated people over their deliverance from the revolutionary terror and despotism, by which they are now tormented and oppressed. The war, conducted on such a scale will not cost exceeding four or five hundred millions of dollars; and none need be startled at the vastness of this expenditure. The debt thus created will press but slightly upon us; it will be paid and gladly paid by posterity, who will make the best bargain which has been made since the world began, if they can secure to themselves, in its integrity and blessings, such a Government as this, at such a cost. But, if in this anticipation we are doomed to disappointment; if the people of the United States have already become so degenerate—may I not say so craven—in the presence of their foes as to surrender up this Republic to be dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against it, then, I trust, the volume of American history will be closed and sealed up forever, and that those who shall survive this national humiliation will take unto themselves some other name,—some name having no relation to the past, no relation to our great ancestors, no relation to those monuments and battle-fields which commemorate alike their heroism, their loyalty, and their glory.

But with the curled lip of scorn we are told by the disunionists, that in thus supporting a Republican Administration in its endeavors to uphold the constitution and the laws, we are "submissionists," and when they have pronounced this word, they suppose they have imputed to us the sum of all human abasement. Well let it be confessed; we are "submissionists, and weak and spiritless as it may be deemed by some, we glory in the position we occupy. For example: the law says "Thou shalt not steal;" we submit to this law, and would not for the world's worth rob our neighbor of his forts, his arsenals, his arms, his munitions of war, his hospital stores, or anything that is his. Indeed so impressed are we with the obligations of this law, that we would no more think of plundering from our neighbor half a million of dollars because found in his unprotected mints, than we would think of filching a purse from his pocket in a crowded thoroughfare. Write us down, therefore, "submissionists." Again: The law says "thou shalt not swear falsely;" we submit to this law, and while in the civil or military service of the country, with an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon our consciences, we would not for any earthly consideration engage in the formation or execution of a conspiracy to subvert that very constitution and with it the government to which it has given birth. Write us down, therefore, again "submissionists." Yet again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the form and spirit of the Constitution, and has been regularly installed into office, and is honestly striving to discharge his duty by snatching the Republic from the jaws of a gigantic treason which threatens to crush it, we care not what his name may or may not be, or what the designation of his political party, or what the platform on which he stood during the Presidential canvass; we believe we fulfill in the sight of earth and heaven our highest obligations to our country, in giving to him an earnest and loyal support in the struggle in which he is engaged.

Nor are we at all disturbed by the flippant taunt that in thus submitting to the authority of our Government we are necessarily cowards. We know whence this taunt comes, and we estimate it at its true value. We hold that there is a higher courage in the performance of duty than in the commission of crime. The tiger of the jungle and the cannibal of the South Sea Islands have that courage in which the revolutionists of the day make their especial boast; the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect have had, and have that courage which submits to the laws. Lucifer was a non-submissionist, and the first Secessionist of whom history has given us any account, and the chains which he wears fitly express the fate due to all who openly defy the laws of their Creator and of their country. He rebelled because the Almighty would not yield to him the throne of Heaven. The principle of the Southern rebellion is the same. Indeed, in this submission to the laws is found the chief distinction between good men and devils. A good man obeys the laws of truth, of honesty, of morality, and all those laws which have been enacted by competent authority for the government and protection of the country in which he lives; a devil obeys only his own ferocious and prodigate passions. The principle on which this rebellion proceeds, that laws have in themselves no sanctions, no binding force upon the conscience, and that every man, under the promptings of interest or passion or caprice, may at will, and honorably, too, strike at the Government that shelters him, is one of utter demoralization, and should be trodden out, as you would tread on a spark that has fallen on the roof of your dwelling. Its unchecked prevalence would resolve society into chaos, and leave it without the slightest guarantee for life, liberty or property. It is time that in this instance, the people of the United States should make known to the world that this Government, in its dignity and power, is something more than a mere court, and that the citizen who makes war upon it is a traitor, not only in theory but in fact, and should have meted out to him a traitor's doom. The country wants no bloody sacrifices, but it must and will have peace, cost what it may.

Before closing, I desire to say a few words on the relations of Kentucky to the pending rebellion; and, as we are all Kentuckians here together to-night, and as this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all. I hope we may be permitted to speak to each other upon it with entire freedom. I shall not detain you with observations on the hostile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished his own history, his epitaph included, and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what his Excellency may propose to do, or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a burning blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed a crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her, by her own chief magistrate, a page of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that during the present unhappy war the attitude of the State shall be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this determination that I wish respectfully but frankly to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arrived at cannot be condemned as dishonorable, still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I cannot but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which may have fatal consequences. Strictly and legally speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she is necessarily either faithful to the Government of the United States, or she is disloyal to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which her well-meaning but ill-judging politicians are halting, can find any middle ground on which to rest, it has escaped my researches, though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion, and those who handle it will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who spake as never man spake, "He who is not with us is against us;" and of none of the conflicts which have arisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of that in which we are now involved. Neutrality necessarily implies indifference. Is Kentucky indifferent to the issue of this contest? Has she, indeed, nothing at stake? Has she no compact with her sister States to keep, no plighted faith to uphold, no renown to sustain, no glory to win? Has she no horror of that crime of crimes now being committed against us by that stupendous rebellion which has arisen like a tempest-cloud in the South? We rejoice to know that she is still a member of this Union, and as such she has the same interest in resisting this rebellion, that each limb of the body has in resisting a poignard whose point is aimed at the heart. It is her house that is on fire; has she no interest in extinguishing the conflagration? Will she stand aloof and announce herself neutral between the raging flames and the brave men who are periling their lives to subdue them? Hundreds of thousands of citizens of other States—men of culture and character, of thought and of toil—men who have a deep stake in life and an intense appreciation of its duties and responsibilities, who know the worth of this blessed Government of ours, and do not prize even their own blood above it—I say, hundreds of thousands of such men have left their homes, their workshops, their offices, their counting-houses, and their fields, and are now rallying about our flag, freely offering their all to sustain it, and since the days that crusading Europe threw its hosts upon the embattled plains of Asia, no deeper or more earnest or grander spirit has stirred the souls of men, than that which now sways those mighty masses whose gleaming banners are destined ere long to make bright again the earth and sky of the distracted South. Can Kentucky look upon this sublime spectacle of patriotism unmoved, and then say to herself: "I will spend neither blood nor treasure, but I will shrink away while the battle rages, and after it has been fought and won, I will return to the camp, well assured that if I cannot claim the laurels, I will at least enjoy the blessings of the victory?" Is this all that remains of her chivalry—of the chivalry of the land of the Shelbys, the Johnsons, the Allens, the Clays, the Adairs, and the Davises? Is there a Kentuckian within the sound of my voice to-night, who can hear the anguished cry of his country as she wrestles and writhes in the folds of this gigantic treason, and then lay himself down upon his pillow with this thought of neutrality, without feeling that he has something in his bosom which stings him worse than would an adder? Have we, within the brief period of eighty years, descended so far from the mountain heights on which our fathers stood, that already, in our degeneracy, we proclaim our blood too precious, our treasure too valuable to be devoted to the preservation of such a Government as this? They fought through a seven years' war with the greatest Power on earth for the hope, the bare hope of being able to found this Republic, and now that it is no longer a hope nor an experiment, but a glorious reality, which has excited the admiration and the homage of the nations, and has covered us with blessings as "the waters cover the channels of the sea," have we, their children, no years of toil, of sacrifice, and of battle, even, if need be, to give to save it from absolute destruction at the hands of men who, steeped in guilt, are perpetrating against us and humanity a crime, for which I verily believe the blackest page in the history of the world's darkest period furnishes no parallel? Can it be possible that in the history of the American people we have already reached a point of degeneracy so low, that the work of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, of HANCOCK and HENRY, is to be overthrown by the morally begrimed and pigmied conspirators who are now tugging at its foundations? It would be the overturning of the Andes by the miserable reptiles that are crawling in the sands at their base.

But our neutral fellow-citizens in the tenderness of their hearts say: "This effusion of blood sickens us." Then do all in your power to bring it to an end. Let the whole strength of this Commonwealth be put forth in support of the Government, in order that the war may be terminated by a prompt suppression of the rebellion. The longer the struggle continues, the fiercer will be its spirit, and the more fearful the waste of life attending it. You therefore only aggravate the calamity you deplore by standing aloof from the combat. But again they say, "We cannot fight our brethren." Indeed. But your brethren can fight you, and with a good will, too. Wickedly and wantonly have they commenced this war against you and your institutions, and ferociously are they prosecuting it. They take no account of the fact that the massacre with which they hope their swords will ere long be clogged, must be the massacre of their brethren. However much we may bow our heads at the confession, it is nevertheless true that every free people that have existed have been obliged, at one period or other of their history, to fight for their liberties against traitors within their own bosoms, and that people who have not the greatness of soul thus to fight, cannot long continue to be free, nor do they deserve to be so.

There is not and there cannot be any neutral ground for a loyal people between their own Government and those, who at the head of armies, are menacing its destruction. Your inaction is not neutrality, though you may delude yourselves with the belief that it is so. With this rebellion confronting you, when you refuse to cooperate actively with your Government in subduing it, you thereby condemn the Government and assume towards it an attitude of antagonism. Your inaction is a virtual indorsement of the rebellion, and if you do not thereby give to the rebels precisely that "aid and comfort" spoken of in the Constitution, you certainly afford them a most powerful encouragement and support. That they regard your present position as friendly to them, is proved by the fact that, in a recent enactment of the Confederate Congress confiscating the debts due from their own citizens to those of loyal States, the debts due to the people of Kentucky are expressly excepted. Is not this significant? Does it leave any room for doubt that the Confederate Congress suppose they have discovered under the guise of your neutrality a lurking sympathy for their cause which entitles you to be treated as friends if not as active allies? Patriotic was the purpose of her apprehensive statesmen in placing her in the anomalous position she now occupies, it cannot be denied that Kentucky by her present attitude is exerting a potent influence in strengthening the rebellion, and is, therefore, false alike to her loyalty and to her fame. You may rest well assured that this estimate of your neutrality is entertained by the true men of the country in all the States which are now sustaining the Government. Within the last few weeks how many of those gallant volunteers who have left home and kindred and all that is dear to them, and are now under a Southern sun, exposing themselves to death from disease and to death from battle, and are accounting their lives as nothing in the effort they are making for the deliverance of your Government and theirs; how many of them have said to me in sadness and in longing, "Will not Kentucky help me?" How my soul would have leaped could I have answered promptly, confidently, exultingly, "Yes, she will." But when I thought of this neutrality my heart sank within me, and I did not and I could not look those brave men in the face. And yet I could not answer "No." I could not crush myself to the earth under the self-abasement of such a reply. I therefore said—and may my country sustain me—"I hope, I trust, I pray, nay, I believe Kentucky will yet do her duty."

If this Government is to be destroyed, ask yourselves, are you willing it shall be recorded in history that Kentucky stood by in the greatness of her strength and lifted not a hand to stay the catastrophe? If it is to be saved—as I verily believe it is—are you willing it shall be written that in the immeasurable glory which must attend the achievement Kentucky had no part?

I will only add, if Kentucky wishes the waters of her beautiful Ohio to be dyed in blood—if she wishes her harvest fields, now waving in their abundance, to be trampled beneath the feet of hostile soldiery, as a flower garden is trampled beneath the threshings of the tempest—if she wishes the homes where her loved ones are now gathered in peace, invaded by the proscriptive fury of a military despotism, sparing neither life nor property—if she wishes the streets of her towns and cities grown with grass, and the steamboats of her rivers to lie, rotting at her wharves, then let her join the Southern Confederacy; but if she would have the bright waters of that river flow on in their gladness—if she would have her harvests peacefully gathered to her garners—if she would have the syllables of her own name, the symbol of her own individuality by the arms and arrays of battle—if she would have the streets of her towns and cities again filled with the hum and the throngs of busy trade, and her rivers and her shores once more vocal with the steamer's whistle, that anthem of a free and prosperous commerce, then let her stand fast by the Stars and Stripes, and do her duty and her whole duty as a member of this Union. Let her brave people say to the President of the United States: "You are our Chief Magistrate; the Government you have in charge and are striving to save from dishonor and dismemberment is our Government; your cause is indeed our cause; your battles are our battles; make room for us, therefore, in the ranks of your armies, that your triumph may be our triumph also."

Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, aye for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the traitor's knife, now at the throat of the Republic, is to do its work, and this Government is fated to add yet another to that long line of sepulchres which whiten the highway of the past, then my heartfelt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Situation in the Northwest—The Conflict at Monroe Station—How the News of the Supposed Rebel Triumph was Received in St. Louis—Suppression of the State Journal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12, 1861.

Scarcely had our citizens recovered from their exultation over the glorious victory of our troops in Southwest Missouri, when the news reached us of an unexpected battle in Northern Missouri, the result of which is still a matter of conjecture. The spirit of insurrection, which it was the intention of Ex-Gov. JACKSON's proclamation, to kindle over the whole State, laying waste our fields and cities, and turning over the property of peaceable citizens to the ravages of a military band of desperadoes and incendiaries, seems to have struck deeper root in the minds of his adherents than was generally supposed; and the necessity of a swift, terrible punishment for a rabble, which threatens to become an organized horde of robbers and incendiaries, is getting more apparent every day. These insurgents are, in fact, outlaws; to steal, plunder, burn, and even kill, is a matter of daily business with them. Their punishment ought to be severe, as their crimes are dastardly.

Northwestern Missouri was left by Gen. LYON under the protection of three regiments United States Volunteers, the Second and Third Iowa Regiments, and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment; Commander-in-Chief Col. SMITH, of Illinois. These troops were stationed along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at different points; Col. SMITH had established his head-quarters at Palmyra, Marion County, with two companies of the Sixteenth Illinois, and three companies of the Iowa Regiments. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning Col. SMITH broke up his camp, and with an additional force of one hundred Hannibal Home Guards moved towards Monroe Station, east of Palmyra, and from thence ten miles southward in the direction of Florida, Monroe County, where JACKSON's Brigadier-Gen. THOMAS A. HARRIS was reported to be encamped with a large force of insurgents, variously estimated at from one thousand to sixteen hundred. A scouting party went in advance, and soon fell upon a band of about one hundred rebels, who immediately opened a fire, which was promptly responded to. Reinforcements arriving on either side, the engagement soon became general. During the skirmish Capt. MCALISTER, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was wounded, receiving five bullets. Soon the rebels, mostly all of whom were on horses, retreated northward towards Monroe Station, closely followed by our troops. When about half way to Monroe Station, the enemy's cavalry having in the meanwhile got the start of our forces, a new detachment of about three hundred and fifty mounted rebels fell upon our troops, but evidently very little disposed to expose their lives to our Minié rifles, for after two volleys they also retreated northward. The first detachment under Col. OWENS, estimated at three hundred, had now reached Monroe Station; and by order of Col. OWENS a station-house, a railroad bridge, and thirty railroad cars had been set on fire. The track on the railroad was also torn up for a considerable distance. After this wanton outrage, during the execution of which an inoffensive citizen of Monroe, Mr. HOTCHKISS, was killed, Col. OWENS evacuated the little town, expecting to be soon joined by the second detachment, and forces from the adjoining country. Col. SMITH, on his arrival at Monroe, found the rebels had cleared out, but not before having cut off all railroad communication by burning the bridges and tearing up the track. Unfortunately his men were without provisions, and the cartridges were giving out; it became absolutely necessary to send for reinforcements, to relieve him from the dangerous situation. (This, at least, is the most favorable version of the affair; and only later news will tell, whether he was not guilty of serious imprudence, in undertaking an expedition against an enemy twice the number of his own forces, without a sufficient supply of rations and cartridges; or whether he ought at all to have remained at Monroe Station, instead of cutting his way through a cowardly mob of one thousand cavalry to his head-quarters at Palmyra.)

There is a female seminary at Monroe, a large three-story house. In this building Col. SMITH retreated, ordering earth-works to be thrown up around the building for a protection against an assault. The following dispatch was immediately sent to Quincy:

"Send up at once as many cartridges as can be spared, with rations. The track is torn up this side of Monroe. Have had two fights with success, but are now surrounded by 1,600 mounted men at Monroe City. Start boat at once, and bring down cavalry and soldiers."

In fact, Capt. OWENS no sooner saw that Col. SMITH did not follow him, than he returned with large reinforcements, the whole command under Gen. HARRIS, to Monroe City, and surrounded the building in which our troops had taken refuge. A report says that Col. SMITH sent out a flag of truce to the rebels. For the sake of his own honor and the honor of our troops, I sincerely hope that the report is untrue. Better, much better, that he and his whole command should leave the building and perish in open fight, every soul of them, if it was impossible to shoot or use the bayonet, than to suffer such an indignity. Five hundred against sixteen hundred may be fearful odds, but it certainly is no impossibility to charge bayonets against the cavalry, and especially such clumsy, inexperienced cavalry as that of this miserable rabble. As the case stands, we anxiously await news of the arrival of reinforcements. A body of six hundred cavalry troops left Quincy Wednesday night, and one regiment of infantry under Col. GRANT. Another regiment left Canton the same time. All now depends on the haste of these troops. Five hundred Iowa troops were also sent to Col. SMITH's assistance from St. Joseph's yesterday morning, and seven hundred more will join them at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Col. SMITH's situation appeared to him very desperate on Wednesday afternoon, since which time we have had no further news from him.

The insurgents are gaining strength every hour by the arrival of additional forces from the adjoining counties. The whole country is in a state of alarm, and everybody has left for the scene of the battle. The rebels are committing depredations wherever they go. They have not only burned the bridge and station-house at Monroe, but also the bridge between Palmyra and Hannibal, in order to delay the arrival of reinforcements from that quarter, and the bridge over Salt River, west of Monroe, to keep back troops from St. Joseph. The telegraph wires were cut east of Monroe, and the station-house at Hunneville set on fire.

The news of this insurrection in the northern part of our State was, of course, made the cause of loud triumphs on the part of the Secessionists; and their organ, the *State Journal*, did its best to make it the occasion of a riot in our city. False reports were published and posted on the bulletin board, announcing the total rout of the National forces. For a long time past, it has been the intention of the rebel leaders in our city to get up a riot during the absence of Gen. LYON, and the only difficulty was, how to get up the courage of the mob—always a very cowardly institution. This difficulty was sought to be remedied by publishing bogus dispatches, in which the Union forces were slaughtered by hundreds, without mercy, while the rebels always came out the victors. The rowdies of the city—for the whole gang of the rebel chivalry could not be distinguished from so many Bowery b'hoys, or Plug Uglies, by their manners or language, and the "Southern" ladies, *i. e.*, those who scream for JEFF. DAVIS, are still worse—congregated every afternoon around the *Journal* office, to read and comment upon these reports; but their valor never rose to the fighting point, and the city consequently remained quiet. Our peaceable citizens have repeatedly made representations to the military commanders here, urging the necessity of suppressing a sheet which was so constantly engaged in creating a riot, but all their protests were of no avail. Yesterday, the *Journal* issued a handbill, entreating its friends not to congregate any more around their office, since our military might make the continuance of such a practice an excuse for suppressing the *Journal*. This handbill had the effect it was intended to have, of increasing the crowd in the afternoon; but contrary to the expectations of the proprietors of the *Journal*, no violence occurred; the mob talked and swore, but that was all. It became evident, however, that something must be done to put a stop to these disgraceful and dangerous mob-gatherings, and, accordingly, this morning, at 3 o'clock, one hundred men, of Col. MCNEIL's Regiment of Home Guards, proceeded to the office of the *Journal* and took possession of the types, forms, &c., and the morning edition, which was just ready to go to press. No disturbance took place, and no resistance to these proceedings were offered. At the same time, Col. MCNEIL served the following order on the proprietor.

Under an order from Gen. LYON, commanding the forces of the United States within the State of Missouri, I am directed to prevent the further issue of a newspaper published by you in the City of St. Louis—the *State Journal*. I use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

I hereby notify you that the further publication by you of the newspaper aforesaid will not be permitted, and if attempted, I shall not hesitate to use the whole force at my command to enforce the law.

The ordinary business of your printing establishment will not be interrupted, unless perverted to treasonable purposes. JOHN MCNEIL, Colonel.

The excitement was intense among the Secessionionists when they learned in the morning what had taken place, and very few rebel stomachs digested their breakfast properly, owing to the superabundancy of bile with which they were drenched. A couple of hundred of the worst looking rowdies immediately hastened down to the office of their devoted *Journal*, expressing their rage in savage growls, melancholy whines, and wondrously composed oaths. The crowd kept increasing, and by 10 o'clock over five hundred of the *Journal* friends had blockaded the street in front of the office. Suddenly, a gentleman of very intellectual appearance opened one of the windows in the second story of the *Journal* building, and in extremely smooth and flowing sentences addressed the crowd. It was the traitor TUCKER, chief editor of the *Journal*, who is allowed to go free on bail while under charge of having committed a crime, in the face of which all other crimes pale into insignificance, and whose trial is proceeding before the United States Circuit Court at this very moment. Mr. TUCKER said, "he presumed the gentlemen were aware that our city was at present under the control of a military force, too large to be resisted by 'us,' (the Secessionists.) He had no wish of seeing the streets of St. Louis flooded with blood again, and, consequently, besought his friends, and the friends of the *Journal*, to disperse and return quietly to their homes. He urged them to go, and go *at once*, as the military might otherwise arrive and disperse them by violence. Col. MCNIEL had assured him that it was his intention, to use all the force under his command, if necessary, to suppress the *Journal*; and he, Mr. TUCKER, thought the crowd present could make no show of a resistance under such circumstances. He once more urged them to depart at once."

I thought I saw a shade of disappointment fly across the traitor's face when he saw how the credulous mob took him at his word, and silently and speedily went home. Perhaps he did not expect such cowardly conduct; perhaps, he would rather have seen the mob remain, or direct their fury against the offices of the other newspapers; for it is only two weeks ago since this Mr. TUCKER openly alleged that, if ever the *Journal* should be suppressed, or its editor but touched, within two hours every other newspaper and every other editor in the city would have suffered the same fate.

From the Southwest we have no further news, except a report, which seems to come from a reliable source, that Gen. RAINS, who, together with PRICE, commanded the State troops in the late encounter with SIEGEL, was killed in the affray. Col. SIEGEL's conduct continues to excite general admiration. His advance with eleven hundred men against an enemy whose strength was at least fifty-five hundred, is considered as heroic a movement as his retreat was masterly. It was indeed a piece of most skillful manœuvering, and shows the stuff he and his men are made of. His retreat was the most glorious victory our Army has yet achieved. Gen. LYON and Major STURGIS were, at latest accounts—last Tuesday—still in Osceola, St. Clair County. The steamer *City of Alton* arrived here last evening, with the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. DOUGHERTY, on board, *en route* for Bird's Point. Other Illinois regiments are expected to follow soon. The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. MARSH, came down from Alton a few days ago and took up quarters at the Arsenal, but left the next day for Cape Girardeau, where Col. MARSH has now gone into camp with his regiment. Four companies of Col. BOERNSTEIN'S regiment, who were left at Booneville, have returned, everything being quiet there, and are now at the Arsenal. Col. BOERNSTEIN has resigned; he is tired of camp life, and wants to return to his theatre again, where he can play the tyrant without subjecting himself to insults from his troops. The true reason is, he could not succeed in enlisting a regiment for three years under his name. A company of sappers and miners has lately been organized here, and is now at Rolla on the way to Springfield. A company of artillery is also being formed, and closely drilled at the Arsenal, under Capt. J. T. BUEL. Most of the men are Germans and experienced artillerists; those who are not, are instructed with a view to make them perfect in the shortest time.

LATER.—We have just received news from Col. SMITH. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the company of cavalry from Illinois reached Monroe Station, having made the trip from

...chanan; but I have pleasure in adding the yellow fever has not as yet spread with the virulence I had anticipated. "I hear there is but comparatively little in the harbor among the shipping, which must be attributable to the small number of vessels in port.

The Comet! I suppose you know much more about this unexpected visitor than I can tell you. It has appeared here every evening for nearly a week, and is supposed by some of our "astronomers"—smile not, we have "star-gazers" among us—to be that of CHARLES V. On the night of the 2d inst., when it first appeared here, at 9 hours 34 minutes and 30 seconds, it was distant from the star Vega 74°33'40". Its right ascension was 129°37', and its declination north 63°35'. Its tail is long and fanlike, the nucleus very large, but owing to the heavy state of the atmosphere it does not appear very brilliant.

The Right Reverend the Archbishop of Cuba, died on the 3d inst., at or near Port Principe, of disease of the chest.

MEXICO.

By the Spanish steamship *Union*, at this port from Vera Cruz 1st inst., dates from that city to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., have been received. The *Diario de la Marina* of this city, of the 2d inst., says: "In view of the critical state of the country, (Mexico,) the Supreme Government had suspended the personal security laws. The Press speaks with little clearness as to the part taken by the Government in the war.

Don MELCHER OCAMPO had been seized in his own house by a party of reactionists, taken out and shot. Don SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who by the authority of the Congress had gone at the head of a column to avenge the death of OCAMPO, had also been.

Mail received, through the Post-office, on the 2d inst., a copy of the *Mexican Extraordinary* of the 3d May, which I suppose has been at the Post-office here rather more *than a month*.

VENEZUELA.

The Spanish steamship *Cuba* arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, Venezuela, &c., &c. The dates from Laguayra are to the 17th ult. Her news has not been made public at the time I am compelled to close this letter. The *Prensa* in its afternoon edition of yesterday acknowledges the receipt of a number of the *Comercio* of Laguayra of the 15th ult., and states SANTANA had issued a proclamation, which ends with the following words:

"If PAEZ does not proclaim the Federation, death to PAEZ, and may JOSE TADEO MONAGAS live forever."

What SANTANA has to do with Venezuela and with PAEZ I have yet to learn. This must be an error.

COMMERCIAL.

I have much pleasure in reporting a great improvement in the public feeling, of confidence, &c., and trust I may at last safely assert the crises are quite over in this city. The sugar market continues rather active and firm, upon the basis of 7 reals ℔ arrobe for D. S. No. 12. Molasses—little doing at 1½ reals ℔ keg for clayed.

EXCHANGES.—Rates have improved. I quote sterling (60 day bills) 9@10 ℘ cent. premium. New-York 60 day bills, 1@2 ℘ cent. premium. New-Orleans, nothing doing.

Freights declined full 10s. ℘ ton to the north of Europe, and half a dollar a hhd. on sugar to the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

Motion to Set Aside Judgment—Question of Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Dewitt C. Marvin vs. *Dennis Lewis*.—This was a motion to set aside a judgment for irregularity in this, that it was entered while an order staying the plaintiff's proceedings was in force. The following decision was rendered by the Justice:

The defendant, on the day following the trial, (May 21,) obtained a stay of proceedings until the further order of this Court, and giving twenty days to make a case. On the 10th of June he obtained an order, dated June 8, giving twenty days additional time to make a case, and staying the plaintiff's proceedings in the meantime.

These orders were made *ex parte* at Chambers. I think the order dated June 8, 1861, was made without authority. A Judge has no more power to stay proceedings for forty days by two orders than he has by one order. The second order was made after a previous order had already operated eighteen or twenty days; it should have been obtained upon notice.

Second. If upon its literal import the second order operated from the day of its date, then it stayed the defendant's proceeding from June 8 to June 30, which was twenty-two days. It could not, in any aspect, operate as a stay for more than twenty days: for either reason the defendant had a right to disregard the second order, so far as it would be considered operative after the 28th, if it ever had any legal operation. The judgment entered June 29 was, therefore, regular. As the argument of the motion was based solely on the ground of irregularity, it must be denied with $1 costs, but with leave to renew on the merits on payment of costs of motion.

Interesting to Attorneys—Treatment of a Delicate Subject.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry Rasquin vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Company*.—In this action, which was commenced several months since, the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $2,000 for the loss of service and expense consequent on an injury to his son, arising, as he alleged, from the carelessness of the defendants' servant. The cause had been at issue for eleven months, during which period it had been twice reached, and the plaintiff had been ready for trial. A settlement was then effected between the President of the Company, and Mr. Rasquin, without the knowledge, of the attorney of the latter, who received $350, and executed a release from the claim in suit, and from all costs and charges in the suit. Mr. Rasquin's attorneys disregarded this settlement, claiming that the defendants had combined with the plaintiff, who they alleged was irresponsible to deprive them of their costs. A motion was then made on behalf of the Company to have the action discontinued, which was denied by the Court, whereupon the defendants appealed to the General Term. The following extracts from the opinion of the Court will be found interesting to the profession and the community.

By the Court—DALY, First Judge.—When a settlement is privately effected between the parties, with the design of preventing the attorney from obtaining his costs, the Court will, notwithstanding the settlement, allow the attorney to go on and collect the costs in the action, that he may thereby secure himself. That there was such a combination in the case is not denied; but the defendants insist that before verdict or judgment the attorney can have no lien, except upon money paid into the Court; that there must be something to which his lien will attach, and that that does not exist until the liability of the defendant or of the plaintiff is ascertained by verdict or by the entry of judgment. They claim the rule to be that if, after verdict rendered or judgment entered, the parties settle in fraud of the attorney's lien, the Court will allow him to enforce the judgment to the extent of the costs included in it, and even then only where he has given notice to the defendant of his lien. The case of Swain *vs.* Senate (5 Bos. & Pul., 99) is expressly to the contrary. In that case there was a collusive settlement before judgment, and the attorney had given no notice of his claim for costs; yet he was allowed to enter judgment, and to issue a *scire facias* against the bail. The Court said that it was a fraudulent attempt to deprive the attorney of his costs, and that therefore the plaintiff's attorney ought to be at liberty to proceed for his costs, and to recover nominal damages.

The case of Harte, a leading English decision, to the effect that when the claim is for unliquidated damages the parties may settle, disregarding the lien of the Attorney, was adverted to by the Court, but was not admitted to control the decision in this case, because the decision was put on the ground that there was no collusion in that case. The Judge continues: "Where there is collusion, it can make no difference whether the damages claimed are liquidated or not. The power of the Court is not limited to cases where the action is brought for a liquidated sum, but it inter poses upon the general principle that it is equitable and right to protect the attorney against a dishonest combination between the parties to deprive him of the fruits of his labor and services. The plaintiff's attorney had a right to go on and enter up judgment for the costs, and the motion of the defendants for an order discontinuing the action was properly denied."

The order was affirmed, and leave to discontinue refused, unless the costs are paid.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for appellants; Clegg and Semler opposed.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 17.

Before Judge Shipman.

SENTENCE.

William Smith, who was indicted last February for presenting fraudulent papers at the Paymaster's Office, and who pleaded not guilty, and has been in custody ever since in the Tombs, was this morning brought up, and withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. In consideration of his long imprisonment already, and of his being in very ill health from consumption, the Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned for sixty days and to pay six cents fine.

Court of General Sessions.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In the case of William Dunnigan, charged with the murder of John Kievan, by stabbing, on the 23d of March, 1860, the Recorder yesterday charged the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to four years in the State Prison, being the extreme penalty of the law for that offence. The Court then adjourned for the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Graham* vs. *Dunlap*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Dunham vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

The Hatters' Bank vs. *Philips*.—Application granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Joseph Cruise vs. *Louis De Figanier*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Townsend vs. *Whitney*.—Motion for a receiver of the rents and profits of mortgaged premises. I am of the opinion that the husband of the defendant, Samuel W. Whitney, being in possession of the mortgaged premises and interested therein, and being also himself a party to the bond and liable for the mortgage debt, a receiver of the rents of the mortgaged premises cannot be appointed without his being made a party defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Austin Kelley* vs. *Henry Bowen*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 17, 1861.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88⅛	
5,000	do b10	88⅛	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	80	
1,000	Tre. 10¾ ℘ c. N.	101⅜	
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	90⅜	
11,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	92	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, W. L.	88	
5,000	Ill. Canal 8s, '60	84	
35,000	Ten. S. 6s '94 s10	43⅛	
5,000	do	43⅛	
5,000	do	43½	
20,000	do	43¾	
10,000	do	43¾	
1,500	Va. State 6s	54⅛	
55,000	N. C. State 6s	57	
2,000	do s10	56⅝	
15,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	
4,000	do s10	43¼	
7,000	do	43⅛	
23,000	do	43¾	
1,000	Missouri 6s S Bds	45	
6,000	Michigan S.6s '78	80	
2,000	Mich.S.& w'k bds.	80	
2,000	California S. 7s	76¾	
7,000	do	76¾	
2,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	100	
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	93	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	98	
5,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds.	73	
1,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.Bs	84	
9,000	Ch.&N.W.1st Mtg	40	
37	Bank of New-York	83	
10	Bank of America	100	
25	Bank of Commerce	78	
25	Hanover Bank	65	
50	Metropolitan Bank	89	
100	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	74½	
90	do	75	
50	do	75½	
50	do bnwk	75½	
30	Market Bank	89	
1200	New-York Cen. R.	77⅛	
100	do s15	77⅛	
225	do s30	77⅛	
100	do s5	77⅜	
11	Erie Railroad	28¾	
135	do	27	
200	do s30	27	
50	Hudson River R.	37	
100	do	36¾	
650	Harlem Railroad	11	
50	Harlem R. Pref.	27	
50	do	26¾	
50	Reading Railroad	38½	
85	Mich. Cen. R.	45	
500	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14½	
100	do	14⅝	
440	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	31	
100	do b30	31¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S. s20	68	
100	do	68½	
200	do s30	68⅜	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. c	65¼	
50	do	65	
150	do	65¼	
200	Clev. & Toledo R	29½	
200	do	29½	
1000	do	29⅝	
30	do	29⅝	
100	do s30	29⅝	
600	do	29¼	
500	do b60	30	
235	Ch. & Rk. I. R. R	41½	
110	do	41¼	
450	do	42	
200	do b60	42¼	
15	Ch., B. & Q. R. R	60½	
25	do	61	
100	do	61½	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	80¾	
7,000	N. C. State 6's	57⅜	
1,000	La. State 6s	56⅜	
9,000	do	56	
8,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	44⅜	
5,000	do	44¼	
56,000	do	45	
5,000	Va. State 6s	47⅛	
3,000	Mo. State 6s	44⅜	
3,000	do	44¼	
5,000	do	44⅜	
10,000	do b10	45	
12,000	do	45	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92	
150	N. Y. Central R.	79	
100	do s5	79	
550	do	78⅝	
100	do	79¼	
350	do s3	79	
100	do bnwk	79	
35	Erie Railroad	28⅝	
250	do	29	
450	Hudson River R.	37⅜	
60	do s15	37⅜	
100	Harlem R	11⅜	
25	do	12	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	27⅜	
250	Michigan Cen. R.	45⅞	
100	do	46	
50	do	45¾	
400	Reading R	39⅜	
175	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15	
100	M. S. & N. I. gtd stk	32⅜	
200	do	32⅜	
20	Panama Railroad	110½	
20	do s60	110	
100	do	111	
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	63	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69⅛	
100	do s10	69⅜	
100	do s5	68⅞	
150	do	69¼	
50	do	69¼	
200	do b60	70	
50	Gal. & Chi. R	65¼	
100	do	66	
225	do	66⅜	
100	do s10	66⅜	
100	do	65¾	
1000	Cleve. & Toledo R.	32	
200	do	31⅝	
100	do	31⅜	
300	do	31⅜	
100	do b10	31¼	
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	43⅜	
250	do	44	
200	do	44⅜	
200	do b60	45	
100	do b30	45	
100	do	45	

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The scene of buoyancy and excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, incident to the march of the grand column of 55,000 National troops into Virginia last evening, exceeded anything of the kind witnessed on the Street to several months past. The prevailing sentiment is one of unwonted pride and confidence in the inherent strength of our Republican Empire, and the assured certainty that its power and beneficence will be acknowledged in the course of a few months, even by the masses of the Southern people, who have been temporarily misled and precipitated into an uncalled for revolution by their reckless and unprincipled politicians. The belief is almost universal among our business men, that in a short time the whole thirty-four States will be, in practical truth, as they are by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, One People. This confidence has grown out of the recent message of the President; the unanimity of Congress in promptly voting men and money, and in the movement of our Armies. If there is anything else which has contributed to it, in a material sense, it is found in the daily occurring signs that the loyal people of Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern States, mean to settle this difficulty among themselves, so soon as they are backed by the strong arm of the National power against the local usurpers who have placed their respective States in the false position of insulting the flag and authority of the American Government. We refer to this feeling as sufficiently explaining the recent gradual advance and present great rise on the Stock Exchange, because the mistake has been made by one or more of our cotemporaries in attributing the buoyancy in financial confidence to some undefined hope of early peace or mutual compromise. As touching the latter, we much doubt whether the thought is seriously entertained in Wall-street, and as to the hope of a sudden peace, we know of no calculation of the kind on either the Stock or Merchants' Exchange not based on the assured efficiency of our forces to suppress armed rebellion wherever it may be encountered—thus opening the way to peace to the great mass of the Southern people, who have no substantial cause for disloyalty, and whose hearts are really not in this unhallowed attempt at revolution.

The Stock market opened strong at the early Board, with a large actual business in both Bonds and Shares, but at no very large advance on the last prices of Tuesday. But subsequently in the Street, as further dispatches from Virginia were made public, there was renewed eagerness to buy, and the figures for the Railway Shares rose rapidly, say to 79 ℘ cent. for New-York Central and the Western Stocks in proportion. At the Second Board the speculation ran high on nearly all descriptions, the printed sales being quite equal to an ordinary First Board list. In several Western instances the ultimate advance on yesterday's prices was equal to 3@4 ℘ cent., and the average rise on New-York Central, Erie and the Border State is about 2 ℘ cent. over Tuesday's quotations. About $500,000 State and National Shares were sold and registered at the Board. The latter closed at 89 ℘ cent. for the 6 ℘ cent. loan of 1881, as against 88½@⅞. yesterday. Missouris and Tennessees both rose to 45 ℘ cent., against 43@43½ yesterday. Erie shares weredone as high as 29 and Central 79½ per cent., closing a fraction off on the latter after the Second Board adjourned. Speculation ran strong on Toledo, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, and Panama and Pacific Mail participated 1@1½ per cent. in the general advance.

Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, with only a partial abatement in the excitement among buyers. New-York Central, 79; Missouris, 44⅞@45; Rock Island, 44¼@½; Michigan Guaranteed, 32@32½; Erie, 29; Illinois Central, 69½@½; Toledo, 32@31¾; Pacific, 75½; Galena, 66½.

There is a moderate movement, as noticed yesterday, in the employment of Money at call among the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent. Otherwise the market is dull. The English steamers, this week, thus far, add nearly a million and a half to the stock of Bullion, and a further sum is looked for by the *Australasian*, now due at this port. Exchange for the *Persia* closed steady at 106¾@107 ℘ cent.

An analysis, made by a careful correspondent, of the Report of the finance Committee of the Senate of Illinois, submitted in pursuance of a resolution adopted Feb. 17, 1859, presents the following financial facts, which may be of interest to our readers, in view of the possible application of the authorities of the State for a loan, in whole or part, of $2,000,000, as authorized by the Twenty-second General Assembly, for war purposes, at its extraordinary session, convened April 23, 1861. According to statement presented, the debt of the State, on Nov. 30, 1860, amounted to the sum of $10,346,017 06:

Payable at the pleasure of the State	$606,396 34
Payable after 1860	13,000 00
Payable after 1862	902,000 00
Payable after 1865	271,890 21
Payable after 1869	215,000 00
Payable after 1870	2,356,617 83
Payable after 1876	109,000 00
Payable after 1877	1,719,925 82
Sundries and Interest Certificates	3,931,322 69
Interest Certificates, Canal Stock	18,864 17
Total	$10,346,017 06

The report bears evidence that the Committee examined vouchers and statements in the Auditor's office, in relation to the *two mill tax*, or *State Debt Fund*, showing the following amounts received and disbursed:

Received to Nov. 30, inclusive, 1850	$165,788 81
Received from Dec. 1, 1850, to Nov. 30, 1852	492,166 53
Received from Dec. 1, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1854	701,229 99
Received from Dec. 1, 1854, to Nov. 30, 1856	1,113,413 14
Received from Dec. 1, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1858	1,367,553 92
Received from Dec. 1, 1858, to Nov. 30, 1860	1,192,010 07
Total	$5,052,153 46
Paid *pro-rata* on the principal of State Debt Nov. 30, 1852, to Nov 30, 1860	4,558,274 07
Refunded	1,500 29
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, '60	492,379 10—$5,052,153 46

Showing an average amount of over $500,000 applied annually to redemption of the debt of the State. The agricultural resources of the State, now in process of development, will of course materially add to this source of revenue, in addition to which a large income is derived from the *one and a half mill tax*, or interest fund, the receipts and disbursements of which are stated as follows:

	Amt. Received.	Amt. Dishonored.
To Nov. 30, 1846	$62,024 33	$62,000 00
From Dec. 1, 1846, to Nov. 30, 1860	4,389,309 08	4,129,908 51
Balance in State Treasury, Dec. 1, 1860		259,424 90
Total	$4,451,333 41	$4,451,333 41

The receipts from the Illinois Central Railroad fund amounted to $597,751 64 from Nov. 30, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1860, and the immense area of valuable land now in process of development by means of this railway must materially add to the available income of the State. In reference to the War Loan, it may be remembered that the sum of half a million of dollars will probably serve the wants of the State this year; and even this sum will not be honored by the Fund Commissioners, unless on terms every way creditable to the position and resources of the State.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1861, were $429,757 26
Earnings June, 1860 ..... 401,560 14
Increase $28,197 12

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, and Corn left at tide-water by the New-York Canals during the 1st week in July, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
1860	18,000	525,100	404,600
1861	51,400	1,758,200	526,400
Increase	33,400	1,233,200	31,800

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of July, have been as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Canal open	May 1.	April 25.	April 18.
Flour, bbls	344,700	295,600	166,700
Wheat, bush	9,757,900	2,942,700	486,400
Corn, bu h	5,269,000	5,669,600	971,500
Barley, bush	129,000	78,700	140,700
Rye, bush	238,100	91,500	93,200
Oats, bush	1,821,700	2,926,900	1,860,800

The coal transported over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday last was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,388 02	129,144 19
Shipped South	20,579 11	439,5 8 07
Total	26,967 18	568,953 06
For corresponding time last year.		
	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,071 08	103,135 03
Shipped South	19,041 10	414,391 10
Total	24,113 02	157,527 03

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for Currency and Specie this day:

	Dis		Dis
New-England	¾	Free Indiana	5
New-York State	¼	Virginia	15@20
East Jersey	¼	North Carolina	20
West Jersey	⅜@½	S. Carolina	25
Philadelphia	⅜	Georgia	25
Pennsylvania	2	Alabama	25
Baltimore	⅜	New-Orleans	15
Maryland	2	Missouri	15@20
Ohio & S Bk. of Indiana	⅞@1	Illinois*	60@70
Kentucky	3	Wisconsin	50@60
Michigan	1	Canada	¼

SPECIE—SILVER.

Buying.		Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 00	English Silver	4 85@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	95	Specics	1 00
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz	1 19

GOLD.

Buying.		Buying.	
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 80	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old 5 p c. prem.	

The Consumption of Coffee in the United States.

The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy an import of five cents ℘ pound upon Coffee, will probably be adopted by Congress, and, as a war measure, will doubtless be cheerfully sustained by the American people. All patriotic citizens feel that it is a sacred duty to support the Government in this trying hour, and to submit to any sacrifices that may be necessary to maintain the integrity of the Union. Among the most available sources of revenue, which are resorted to only in cases of emergency in our country, duties on tea and coffee hold a prominent rank, on account of the large sum they will probably yield, and the effect they may exercise upon the consumption of the nation and the culinary arrangements of many families.

The people of the United States habitually consume more coffee than the inhabitants of any other country. Indeed, they use more than one-fourth of the whole production of the world. After us, as coffee-drinkers, rank the Germans, who import almost as much as we do. The people of Holland and Belgium also drink immense quantities of it. The consumption of Great Britain, a few years ago, was but about one-fifth as much as that of this country.

From 1850 to 1860 our importations in no one year fell short of 152,000,000 pounds, and in one year (1855) they exceeded 238,000,000 pounds. The imports during 1860 were 185,779,089 pounds, and the consumption during the same period was 177,530,623 pounds. The demand has of late years steadily increased more rapidly than the supply, and there has, consequently, been a decided increase in its price, which has recently had an effect in checking its consumption in this country. The following are the average wholesale prices per hundred pounds at New-York during the last three years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Brazil	$10 96	$11 61	$13 69¼
St. Domingo	9 28	10 39	12 39⅞
Maracaibo and Laguayra	12 04	11 89	13 83½
Java (white)	16 13	14 79	16 15¼

It is probable that on account of the blockade of the Southern ports, by which the supplies of the rebellious districts will be almost entirely cut off, and the imposition of a new duty, as well as the general derangement of business, the imports into the United States during the coming year will fall short of those of preceding years, and it would be gratifying if this diminished consumption should result in a reduction of its price, so that virtually the coffee planters would be compelled to share with us the burdens of our war.

The great coffee-producing country of the world is Brazil, where its cultivation was not commenced until 1774, and where, even in 1808, the annual crop did not exceed 8,000,000 pounds. But its growth there has increased with a rapidity only equaled by the increase of the cotton crop in our country, and its present annual production is about 400,000,000 pounds. The following is one of the latest estimates of the total production of the world:

	Pounds.
Brazil	400,000,000
Java	140,000,000
Ceylon	40,000,000
St. Domingo	40,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	25,000,000
Venezuela	25,000,000
Sumatra	25,000,000
Costa Rica, British West Indies, Mocha, &c.	18,000,000
Total	713,000,000

—*Philadelphia Press.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 19¼; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island, Railroad 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 per cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 120 bbls. of Ashes, 16,989 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. Corn Meal, 55,264 bushels Wheat, 33,980 bushels Corn, 15,577 bushels Rye, 11,500 bushels Oats, 491 pkgs. Provisions, and 626 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls. at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 862 bbls., including 714 bbls. Pots, and 148 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—We have heard of sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow, at 27c.@28½c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been in very limited request, at former quotations.

COFFEE—The principal business to-day, was in Rio, the sales of which reached 7,200 bags at 11¾c.@14¼c., indicating a further advance of ¼c. per lb; the sales of other kinds composed 150 bags Maracaibo at 15½c.@16c.; 350 bags Laguayra at 14¼c.@15½c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 13c. per lb—the latter an extreme price.

COPPER—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds, including New Sheathing, at 24c.; Yellow Metal, at 17c., and Refined Ingot, at 17c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention, at previous quotations. Sales 700 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Middling	15½	15¾	16	16¾
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¾

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in slack demand, at 22c.@38c. for common to prime, ℘ lb.

FISH—The inquiry is fair for the principal kinds, including St. George's Bank Dry Cod at $3@$3 25 ℘ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $4 50@$4 75, and No. 3 do. at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ℘ box. Stocks have been reduced, and most holders now claim advanced prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts have been moderate since our last, and holders of State and Western Flour have been less eager to sell, while the demand has been more general, both from shippers and the regular home trade. Prices have advanced slightly, closing with an upward tendency. The reported sales add up 16,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 80@$3 95; poor to choice extra State, at $4 10@$4 45, mainly at $4 15@$4 20; superfine Western, at $3 75@$3 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 05@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 10@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 70@$4 85 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 80@$3 95
Extra State	4 10@ 4 45
Superfine Western	3 75@ 3 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 05@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 90@ 5 90
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	4 70@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in demand at former figures. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request, including superfine at $3 50@$3 60, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 10@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 65 for Western; $2 75 for Jersey; $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

FRUITS—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal, including Layer Raisins, at $1 85@$1 95, and Bunch do. at $1 15@$1 25, per box, and Currants at 4¾c.@4¾c. ℘ lb. The Boston *Shipping List*, July 17, says: "There has been a speculative movement in Malaga Raisins and prices have advanced. Some 10,000 packages have lately been bought up, here and to arrive from New-York, and now held at $1 37½ for Bunch Muscatel, and $1 90@$2, 4 mos., for Layers."

GRAIN—Receipts of Wheat have been limited, while the demand has been active, mainly from shippers, and prices have favored sellers. The reported sales of all kinds amount to 154,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 15@$1 27; Red Western at $1 07@$1 11; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 97c.@$1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@96c.; Racine Spring at 92c.@95c.; Northwestern Club at 89c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 70c.@86c.; new crop amber Jersey, at $1 15; new do. Delaware, at $1 21, and White Kentucky at $1 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 85,000 bushels at 41c.@45c. for poor to choice new mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do. do.; 47c.@49c. for Western Yellow, and 50c. for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 65c.@67c. for Northern; 60c.@62½c. for Canadian, and for Western 46c.@48c., chiefly 46c. ℘ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request, including Canadian at 28c.@31c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HEMP—Has been very dull here; prices have been quite nominal; 1,000 bales Manila were sold in Boston at about 4½c. ℘ lb., 6 months credit.

HAY—North River is in demand, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at full prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@20c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@13c., ℘ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been unimportant since our last. Prices have been unsettled. Stock this morning 489,000 of all kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 10@$1 12½ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—The current movements are unimportant, parties disagreeing about prices.

LEATHER—All descriptions are quiet and prices irregular.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 110 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 30c., Barbados, at 26c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.; and Porto Rico, by auction, at 20c. @24c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Resin has been in lively demand, and 5,000 bbls. have been disposed of, at from $2 55@$2 75 for common and strained, $2 75@$2 90 for No. 2, ℘ 310 lbs., and $3 50@$6 25 for No. 1, ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been fair for Crude Whale at from 38c.@43c., and Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 26, but limited for other kinds, including Linseed, which is quoted at from 50c.@53c. for large and small lots, ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 15.—Sperm—The market has manifested more activity since our last, and the transactions for the week include sales of parcels amounting to 1,334 bbls., part for export and the balance to the trade. We quote: 877 bbls., in lots, at $1 25; 200 bbls. at $1 24 ℘ gallon; and 257 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale has also been in better demand, and the sales reach 3,430 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 3,000 bbl. at 42½c.; 200 good, do. at 42c., and 230 do., dark, at 38c. ℘ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. Whalebone—Sales in Fairhaven, 6,200 Ochotsk and South Sea at 55c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 15, 1861	40,309	93,300	825,600
Same time last year	41,576	112,830	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales amount to 700 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 62 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PADDEN O'RAFFERTY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advance of the Grand Army on Tuesday afternoon took place in four columns—the right commanded by Gen. HUNTER, the right centre by Gen. TYLER, the left centre by Col. MILES, the extreme left by Col. HEINTZELMAN, and the whole under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. This immense Army of at least 50,000 men bivouacked on Tuesday night, portions of it in positions recently occupied by rebel troops, and yesterday morning before daybreak again started on its resistless march towards the rebel capital. All Tuesday night Washington was full of rumors that BEAUREGARD had fallen back from Fairfax Court-house without firing a gun, but although such a course on his part was not unlooked-for, no reliable information to that effect had reached the War Department up to 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Gen. JOHNSTON, the rebel commander before Gen. PATTERSON, disliking his proximity to the National forces, has left his position at Bunker Hill, and fallen back upon Winchester, and on the 15th, Gen. PATTERSON'S whole division, with the exception of one regiment left at Martinsburgh, occupied the deserted camp at Bunker Hill. This movement was marked by an incident which proves that the rebels are capable of making bad mistakes as well as ourselves. Gen. PATTERSON'S advance was led by Capt. TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. A body of six hundred rebel cavalry, not discovering the battery, charged upon the Pennsylvanians, when the battery opened upon them with powerful effect, entirely breaking their charge. The Second United States Cavalry then charged, and pursued the rebels two miles, capturing one of their Captains and a private.

A portion of Gov. WISE'S command in the Kanawha Valley, six hundred in number, were on Friday night attacked by three companies of the Second Kentucky Regiment, between Mad River and Barbourville, and completely routed, with the loss of ten or twelve killed and a number wounded. As Gen. COX'S brigade is rapidly moving up the Kanawha in pursuit of WISE, who is also likely to be cut off in his retreat by some of MCCLELLAN'S forces, it is difficult to see how the great Virginia General is to escape.

Another fight has taken place in Missouri, the full result of which has not yet reached us. The particulars, so far as known, are given in a dispatch from Hudson, on the North Missouri Railroad, near which place the fight occurred. Eight hundred National troops went up on the road as far as Millville, when they were attacked by a numerous body of rebels, and an engagement ensued, in which seven of the rebels were killed and several taken prisoners, while the National troops lost three killed and several wounded.

Several measures of importance were acted upon by Congress yesterday, and others were debated. In the Senate a memorial was presented by Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, from the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, now confined in Fort McHenry, solemnly asseverating that they have been guilty of the commission of no traitorous acts, and asking the interposition of Congress in their behalf. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and immediately passed, providing for a temporary increase of the Navy. This measure looks to the suppression of privateering. The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, amended by the addition of a section providing for a retired list in the Army and Navy, and subsequently recommitted to the Military Committee. The House asked a Committee of Conference on the Volunteer bill, which was granted, and the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, Hon. HENRY MAY, of Maryland, appeared and took his seat. A resolution was introduced by Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, providing for the extension of the powers of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the contracts made by the War Department. It was passed, after considerable discussion. The House then debated the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole until the hour of adjournment, the principal point of difference among members being in reference to the proposed increase of duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

At Richmond on the 9th inst., according to a gentleman who has just arrived in Philadelphia, there were only about ten thousand rebel troops: but commanding the approaches to the city were several fortified camps, in which heavy batteries were mounted. The number of troops at and around Manassas Junction he estimates at sixty thousand, but as he has not been there himself, and only knows from what the rebels have told him, there is very little reliance to be placed upon his estimate. A much more important item of information which he furnishes is the fact that the manufacture of cannon and munitions of war is rapidly proceeding at Richmond—Northern mechanics being engaged in the work. The steamer *Yorktown*, of the old Virginia Line from New-York, has been fitted out for a privateer, being iron-plated, and having a heavy armament. She is watching her opportunity to get out of the river, but will probably be taken care of by the *Minnesota* whenever she makes the attempt.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments, their time having expired, were about to return home. They were to be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. PIERCE. On Monday night several companies went out from Newport's News to attempt the capture of a body of light horse, which had for some time been hovering in the vicinity—with what success was not known when the steamer left on Tuesday.

The Board of Education last evening transacted a large amount of routine business, and discussed the matter of the purchase of three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, under such circumstances as to lead to suspicion that the transaction was not exactly what it should have been.

The privateersman of the *Savannah*, Capt. THOMAS H. BAKER, and his men, were yesterday brought before Judge SHIPMAN, in the U. S. Circuit Court, to answer to an indictment found against them on Tuesday, for robbery on the high seas. On account of the shortness of the notice of the indictment, the counsel for the prisoners obtained a postponement of the arraignment until Tuesday next. No arrangement was made as to the day for commencing the trial. The prisoners appeared before the Court handcuffed.

There was increased excitement among the buyers of Stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices are 2 ₩ cent. higher than on Tuesday on nearly all descriptions; New-York Central 79@79¼; Missouri 44¼@45.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, and Corn was active, yesterday, and prices were generally firmer. The transactions in Provisions were moderate; Pork was cheaper. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, and Whisky, at buoyant rates. Resin, Raisins and Tobacco were in lively request. Fish, Hops, Fish Oils and Tallow were rather more sought after. The freight engagements were moderate, with 544 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets, during the past week, have been abundantly supplied for the season, the receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, being 3,744 beef cattle, 136 milch cows, 1,034 veal calves, 12,323 sheep and lambs, and 4,409 hogs. Beeves sold slowly at last week's rates, or 8¼c. for a few choice animals, 8c. for good beef, and 6¼c.@7¼c. for poor to medium, stock all sold. Calves were a drug, there being too many in market. Sheep sold pretty well, with a full supply. Hogs are not as plenty, and bring ½c. more ₩ lb., though still low.

The Advance of the Army.

The utterance of a single word by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has sent through the American heart a sense of satisfaction that it has not experienced since the dark day of treason dawned. That word is the monosyllable, "March." As it was borne along the lines from Arlington to Alexandria full fifty-five thousand men leaped to their feet with delight, and prepared for the long-sought encounter with the enemy. All regrets and repinings of the past were shaken off. The memory of toilsome work in ditches, of tedious hours in drill, of days of weary waiting in camp, vanished on the instant. The tents gave up their loiterers, and the hospitals gave up their sick; for the bugle note that sounded "Forward," brought the warm blood coursing through their veins as of old, and nothing could restrain their resolution to go with their stouter comrades to the field.

The tonic to the Nation is equally remarkable and inspiriting. We, too, forget our impatience and misgivings. We find the Government in motion. President and Cabinet, General-in-Chief, and Generals of Divisions—officers and men—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—all in motion and leading the Nation's strength to battle. So grand a spectacle never before was presented to the world—the uprising of a peaceful people, in numbers so vast and in armament so sudden and complete, to preserve their Government and vindicate the principles on which it is founded.

With this demonstration of energy, the popular demand is placated; and the Press, which has uttered no word of complaint but at popular instance, and has had no purpose but to make the Administration clearly understand the People's will in regard to the war, suspends all criticism, and gives to President and Cabinet, and to the General-in-Chief of our armies, the heartiest applause and support. Let the work go on bravely as it is now begun. The Administration and the people are abreast. Their hearts beat in unison, and in the mutual good understanding thus begotten, is a moral strength miraculous and invincible.

The popular rejoicings over the news from Washington allow no room for discussion of plans or conjectures of strategy. The Army is in motion, and it advances upon the central seat of treason. That suffices. The accomplished and soldierly MCDOWELL, the cautious PATTERSON, and the impetuous MCCLELLAN, heading columns that contain fully *one hundred thousand soldiers of the Union*, are now advancing upon Richmond. In good time and in the prearranged way, they will enfold that centre of rebellion in a deadly *entourage* of rifle and cannon, and reduce its obdurate temper to the peaceful and prosperous rule of the Republic. That will emancipate Virginia and once more unlock her closed rivers and harbors.

We trust this result may be reached without much bloodshed. We have long believed the armed strength of the rebels greatly exaggerated, and each day's development tells of an enemy weak, disheartened and demoralized. At an earlier day, the advancing pressure of our Army might have consolidated them into a powerful and dangerous resisting body. We will, in our present satisfaction, readily concede the full value and more of this theory, if our now advancing and irresistible legions shall scatter as a mob the dispirited and broken host that BEAUREGARD and DAVIS lately thought to mold into an army of invasion and conquest.

BRECKINRIDGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.—Some of the papers have taken the trouble to write elaborate reviews of Senator BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, delivered on Tuesday, in condemnation of the policy of the Government towards the rebel States. We do not see that the late eminent position of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as Vice-President, and as candidate for the Presidency itself, confers upon his common-place and shallow apology for treason any title to special consideration and reply.

The sum of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech is this only: "His regard for the Constitution of his country is so great that he would see it utterly overthrown by a mad rebellion rather than infract a jot or title of its provisions in its defence." That is not statesmanship; it is sheer frivolity. The author of such a sentiment is better fitted for spearing frogs than governing and guiding a nation.

He argues against the bill that ratifies and approves the extraordinary steps found necessary by the President to preserve the Capital of the Republic and check the designs of the rebels. He says that this approval by Congress will never heal a broken Constitution, but that the crime will stand unexpiated to future years against Mr. LINCOLN. Well, let it be granted. Mr. LINCOLN has run the risk. It is in the province of the House to impeach him. Nobody doubts this. But the House, representing the people, in whose behalf the Government was formed and gets its daily breath, declines to impeach the President, but on the contrary, approves his course. If a future Congress of this Government preserved, shall reconsider the present action, and conclude to impeach and hang Mr. LINCOLN for preserving it, it will only prove that, for his own sake, he did a bad business in saving so ungrateful a Republic from rebel hands.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE says, in the course of his speech, that the present war was "inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN." For an intelligent man to say this, in the face of the unchecked career of violence and robbery by the rebels, during the last three months of BUCHANAN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Administration—in full knowledge of the fire on the *Star of the West*, and of the bombardment of Fort Sumter—is to put himself out of the pale of honorable debate, and there the Press of the country should leave Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Retribution for Governor Wise.

The man to whom, more than to any one else, the State of Virginia owes its present terrible misfortunes and humiliation, is HENRY A. WISE, late Governor, and long time leader of the rebellious spirit of the State. By his extravagant and inflammatory demonstrations on the occasion of JOHN BROWN'S captufe, trial, and execution, he made every shallow-pated citizen of Virginia crazy with hatred of the North, and burning with a war-fever. And the undimmed victory won by the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of Virginia over the seven occupants of Charleston prison, (kindly captured for him by the United States Marines,) made WISE the representative man and the idol of the class who pined to avenge JOHN BROWN'S insult to Virginia in the blood of whole hecatombs of Northern people.

In the Virginia State Convention, Gov. WISE naturally sought and found a place. And day after day, in the Convention and out of it, he worked as only a man of his wonderful temperament and energy can work, to bring his State into a position of antagonism to the National Government. In his public speeches, Gov. WISE observed ordinary decorum toward citizens of the North; but in his daily harangues to casual crowds in the lobbies of the Richmond hotels, he lost all reserve, and indulged in the fiercest and bitterest denunciations of all men and all things North of the Ohio and North of the Potomac. The northern lack of courage was his constant theme. The pusillanimity of Indianians and Ohioans was the subject of his especial derision and scoffing. No limit could be fixed to the volubility of his sarcastic tongue when on these topics. And in contrast to Indiana cowardice, (which he supposed to be established beyond question and forever in the Mexican war,) Gov. WISE was wont to present the Spartan courage and Gallic enthusiasm and gallantry of the sons of Virginia and of the South. No bar-room orator ever had more admiring and self-satisfied hearers than did the so-called Sage of Accomac on these occasions. Is it any wonder that treason prospered under such incessant preaching? The constant dripping of water wears away stone. These daily appeals to the pride of Virginians; these steady stimulants of their vanity and self-love, sapped their loyalty at last, and Gov. WISE was master of the situation.

But what a situation it is! Look at it. Gov. WISE is first of all the eminent secession leaders of his State to reap the bitter fruit of his doings. He has already a cloud cast on his own fame, and by terrible reverses received at the hands of the very men he so incessantly and indecently reviled. It was the citizen soldiers of Ohio and *Indiana* that bravely turned the batteries of Col. PEGRAM, an educated Virginian soldier, and scattered his regiments of "Chivalric Southrons" in utter route, and finally received their arms in unconditional surrender. It was the raw volunteer forces of the States, so reviled by Gov. WISE, that chased the flying army of Gen. GARNETT, and sped the cruel bullet that let out from that accomplished officer the warm rich blood that only a Virginia gentleman is ever allowed to have in his heart.

The forces of PEGRAM and GARNETT formed a part of Gov. WISE'S army, with which he expected to sweep Western Virginia of National troops, and restore the rule of the Richmond junta. They were "gallant Southern men," all "fighting for their altars and their homes"—ready to perish in the defence of the "sacred soil" of Virginia, the Mother State of the South, too happy to "lay down their lives" in the cause of Southern independence. This was the rose-colored view of the case when these men went to war. This was the rhetoric that sounded them an encouraging farewell when they left their homes. But such rhetoric proved unmeaning bombast in the fight.

Gov. WISE had troops to his liking. And knowing, as we do, his opinions of Ohio and Indiana troops, there is reason to suppose that he selected the western field for his operations that he might have enemies to *his* liking—those that would flee from the least amount of fighting. There must be, therefore, a poignancy to WISE'S grief, and a depth to his humiliation, almost sufficient to disarm his worst enemies, and incline them to pity. If his sensibility shall prove equal to some of his less admirable qualities, then indeed will his sufferings be greater than he can bear, and we may expect to hear that he, as Gen. GARNETT, is supposed to have done, has sought death in "the perilous edge of battle" rather than live to receive his countrymen's reproaches.

Affairs in Mexico.

It is seldom we have been called upon to record such a state of affairs in Mexico as that represented by our regular correspondence from the capital of the Republic, and which appears in another part of this morning's issue.

In the first place, we learn from this correspondence that the Mexican Congress, after having reëlected JUAREZ as President on the 11th ult., by a vote of 61 to 55, and duly inaugurated him on the 15th inst., did, on the 28th ult., elect Gen. ORTEGA as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (Vice-President,) for the openly avowed purpose of supplanting President JUAREZ, whose overthrow either by legitimate, or what is more probable, revolutionary means, it appears, was about to be attempted. JUAREZ, it seems, though abandoned by some of his former supporters and deprived of others by death, stood firm and refused to vacate, or in any manner yield to threats or persuasion.

The extraordinary political changes that are taking place among the Liberals, are attributed by our correspondent, in part to the intrigues of speculators of foreign and domestic origin, who desire to see Mexico in the hands of those who will yield her up to their plundering schemes, and in part to the thrilling deeds of violence that have occurred in various sections of the country during the last month, and which have, to a certain extent, unsettled the public mind.

The bloody MARQUEZ, equaled only among the Church Party leaders by MIRAMON in atrocious cruelty, it appears has been able to collect a sufficient body of men with which to commit a series of diabolical acts and create wide-spread alarm. He caused the seizure of Señor OCAMPO, and ZULOAGA turns up once more as the tormentor and executioner of this, one of Mexico's purest patriots and most distinguished statesmen. Gen. DEGOLLADO, too, one of the most prominent Liberals of Mexico, fell before the banditti of MARQUEZ, fighting bravely to the end. The valliant Gen. VALLE, also, is no more. He was taken prisoner and hung by MARQUEZ.

It is but a few months since that we were called upon to record, almost simultaneously, the death, from natural causes, of ZAMORA, the patriotic Governor of Vera Cruz, and of LERDO DE TEJADA, the distinguished Mexican statesman and statistician, and both prominent leaders of the liberal party. Now we have to announce the violent end of OCAMPO, DEGOLLADO and VALLE, besides others of less note, and who, with their leaders, have fallen beneath the bloody hand that must lie cold in death ere it ceases to strike at the hearts of the defenders of liberty in Mexico.

With a bankrupt treasury, and surrounded by a plundering gang of unscrupulous speculators, besides foreign influences of an unfriendly, or perhaps we should say, a depressing character, the Mexican Government appears to be greatly paralyzed, and unable to check in any very decided manner, the confusion and anarchy which are evidently beginning to prevail throughout the land.

Notwithstanding the terrible nature of our own domestic difficulties, no matter how violently American nationality may be tossing about on the furious billows of sectional strife, and however dark the prospect may be, it will not do for us to remain idle spectators of the crisis through which Mexican nationality is passing. The preservation of Mexican nationality, and a union of amity and commerce between the free masses of the United States and the masses of Mexico, which shall shut out European domination in that country, are second in importance only to the preservation of our own Government and nationality.

There is great significance in the following extract from the letter of our Mexican correspondent: "I regret to say that both the Mexican and European residents in Mexico, are disposed to adopt the idea that the American Union is permanently dissolved, and that the power of the American Government is broken.

This is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, as, in connection with the confusion and uncertainty now attending affairs here, it opens wide the door for the machinations of European diplomacy; and that the European diplomats are busy with their brains and playing their subtle art for your discomfiture, you may rest assured."

It is a most unfortunate combination of circumstances that brings a terrible national crisis upon the United States and Mexico simultaneously. While the world may entertain the belief that we, through our superior civilization, can preserve our nationality, if the present condition of affairs in Mexico continues much longer, that same world will come to the conclusion that it is of not much consequence whether Mexican nationality is preserved or not; and that country will be given up a prey to the fillibuster, or to the ambition of some European Power. This is a sequence to the troubles in Mexico which we of the North have a vital interest in preventing.

Mr. CORWIN, our Minister, it appears, has not been able to accomplish anything in the way of treaty negotiations, and, according to all accounts, he has no good prospect. He is shut out from his own country at this most important period, unable to communicate with his Government, except at long intervals and by roundabout ways.

We reiterate the remark we have so frequently made, that ere any of us are aware, we shall have bitter cause to regret the neglect with which the Government in Washington treats our interests in Mexico.

A Parallel.

In the animadversions and conjectures to which the dispatch of British troops to Canada has given rise, we think that the condition of affairs in Newfoundland has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. The recent riotous proceedings at St. Johns occurred at a time when we were all so absorbed in our own momentous affairs that they attracted but little of our attention. But the fact is, that the British Government has narrowly escaped having to deal with an insurrection in the great fishing colony as formidable, in its relative proportions, as that with which we are now coping, and very similar to it in its spirit and purpose. Our readers will remember that the Lieutenant-Governor, BANNERMAN, of Newfoundland, was prevented by a mob from opening the Legislature at St. Johns, that houses of obnoxious persons were destroyed, they themselves attacked, and order only restored by the sending of troops from Halifax, who fired upon the rioters, killing innocent people, (as is usual in such cases,) and thereby inflaming passion, although they repressed violence. The agitation is but repressed, not allayed; and it is more than probable that the home Government, considering the disturbed condition of this country, and being possessed of that extraordinary notion prevalent in England, that the United States desires to provoke a war with Great Britain and to foment trouble in the Provinces, has sent these regiments with an eye to a possible need of their services in Newfoundland.

But, singularly enough, the British Ministry have in this Newfoundland trouble an illustration in little of the way in which the rebellion against the Government of the United States was incited. In both cases the exciting cause of the trouble has been the disappointment of the leading men of a political party. The population of Newfoundland is in a great measure composed of Irish Roman Catholics, and their interest has until recently been dominant in the island. But of late their opponents have obtained control of the Government, and consequently they have inaugurated a movement for the enlargement of the franchise. In this interest they returned two members to the Legislature by means declared to be both illegal and fraudulent; and it was the consequent rejection of these members which was made the occasion of violent demonstration against the Government and against the Protestant Party. The purely party character of the disturbance is shown by the firing of the residence of the Protestant Bishop of the island, who himself was stoned by the rioters; by the fact that Protestant members of the House and Council were compelled to have military and police escort; by the burning of the houses of Judge ROBINSON, and of the Attorney-General, also Protestants; by many similar attempts against the property of other gentlemen connected with the Government, all of whom are Protestants; and, not less, by the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the island was able to disperse the mob by causing the cathedral bells to be tolled.

Now, in case this insurrection had made sufficient head against the authorities of Newfoundland to defy them for a season, to get up a Provisional Government in some little town, appoint a General of the forces, and other subordinate officers, and, sending three fishy Commissioners to us, had told us that if we did not countenance them we should be put on a short allowance of cod, herring and seal skins, but, otherwise, that we should be supplied with those savory articles at an astonishingly low figure, what would the Great Britons have thought of our making haste to declare an absolute neutrality between the parties to the strife, announcing that we should grant to both the rights of belligerents, and denouncing the struggle as a "disgraceful and sanguinary civil war," in which we had no particular sympathy with either side! The positions of the two Governments and the two peoples would in that case have been exactly parallel, with these two exceptions: The number of the insurrectionists in this country, which, however, is not greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants here, and which, in any case, we apprehend does not touch the principle involved, and the fact that the insurrection in Newfoundland was avowedly, at least, to secure the extension of the elective franchise, while here the avowed purpose of the insurrection is the extension of Slavery. Let the world judge between us.

Food for the Soldiers.

All experience shows that sudden changes in the habits of life, whether as it regards the article of food, clothing or exercise, as well as climate, operate directly upon the physical health of those who may be subjected to them. Hence the danger to raw recruits entering upon the active duties of a campaign. Most of them are unaccustomed to severe labor, and scarcely any of them are used to long marches, or such work as is required in throwing up intrenchments or constructing fortified camps. Drilling in hot weather is, of itself, severe labor. In fact, camp life is, in its generalities, a total change of physical habits and employment to almost every one of the many thousand volunteers now in the service of the country. The ordinary rations dealt out to the soldiers are altogether different from the food to which they have been accustomed, and are in some respects selected without any reference to those sanitary rules, which every decently read physician would prescribe for the promotion of health. For instance, fat salt-pork and bacon are the leading articles, the great staples of Army rations, and that in a hot climate, and in mid-summer, with the mercury ranging daily from 90° to 100° in the shade. Of these, together with bread, there is an abundance, but what number of the volunteers have been accustomed at their homes to have pork and bacon the staple of their daily food? probably not one in ten. Of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, or cabbages, the soldiers are said to have scarcely any at all, and yet these, outside of the Army, are regarded as absolutely indispensable to the tables of all classes. Fresh meats are not mentioned among the regular rations, and yet probably eight of every ten soldiers have been accustomed to them every day during their whole lives. Without pursuing the subject further, it is perhaps sufficient to say, that a greater change in the food of the soldier could scarcely be made, than that which the recruit experiences on entering upon his military career. This should not be so, if it can be avoided, and we confess to an inability to see a necessity for it. In the matter of economy, we suppose that fresh meats are as cheap as salt pork and bacon, and can be quite as easily secured to an extent at least that will render a healthful variety to the soldier's fare. We suppose, too, that fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, onions and cabbages, can easily be supplied, and their cheapness or family would render such supply a measure of economy. In fact, the soldiers' food should be of that plain and substantial kind, and assimilating as nearly as possible to that which the men who compose our armies are accustomed to at home. We know that this cannot always be accomplished; but, though difficult in some localities, and under some circumstances impossible, yet much may be done in these respects to soften the hardships of the soldier's life, and render more agreeable the performance of the arduous duties which from a sense of patriotism they have taken upon themselves. A good supply of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions and cabbages, should always be furnished. Fresh meat, if possible, should be supplied five or six times a week. These, with the addition of corn meal and molasses occasionally would afford a pleasant variety to the monotony of Army rations, and afford a relish for the soldier's food that would at once make them contented, and give them health and strength for the weary marches and hard-fought battles that are before them.

We have been led to these remarks by complaints that have reached us from some of the regiments in camp in the neighborhood of Washington on this subject. Whether those complaints are just, to any considerable extent, we are unable to say. We do not desire to be understood as censuring any one. We know how difficult it is to supply in all respects a vast Army suddenly collected, and how easy it is to find fault with those who are charged with the duty of furnishing supplies. But we see a very palpable sanitary principle in relation to the nature of the food for the soldiers, which cannot be disregarded without greatly detracting from their comforts and jeoparding their health. We have referred to it, for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, so that if any real evil exists, it may as far as practicable be remedied.

Relief of the Respectable Poor.

Whenever business is dull and employment scarce, sympathy is very properly manifested for "the poor." How to provide work for "the poor," or, at all hazards, to feed and clothe them, is one of the chief topics of discussion in legislative bodies, in the newspapers, and in private circles. In addition to the many incorporated charitable institutions which aid "the poor" in various ways, all the year round, in good times and bad times alike, large appropriations are not unfrequently made for them from the public treasury when the demand for labor is very slack, and well-to-do philanthropists of both sexes form themselves into private societies for the purpose of collecting and distributing among them food, fuel, money and clothing.

This is all very right and proper. Nothing can be more just than that the extremes of society should reciprocate favors. Were it not for the workman there would be no wealth. But the fact should not be lost sight of that it is not the lowest of the laboring classes—who are generally meant when "the poor" are spoken of—that are the only or greatest sufferers in times like the present. Indeed, it might not be difficult to show that there are to be found, at all times, among the middle classes, for whom public appropriations are never made, to help whom philanthropists never dream of organizing societies, more cases of real physical suffering from poverty than among "the poor." Any physician in good practice will tell you of a dozen respectable families, one or more members of each of which is fast sinking into the grave from overwork at a previous period, want of proper nourishment, clothing, change of air, and similar causes. The mental misery of the middle classes is, of course, far greater than that of "the poor." Where there is no intellectual hunger there can be no intellectual starvation. But the question here is of mere physical suffering, and of that there is, to say the least, quite as much, at all times, among persons who are never classed with, or thought of as "the poor," as among those to whom the term is conventionally applied. During such a crisis as the present, however, there can be no comparison between the conditions of the conventional poor, and that of the class next above it, which may be denominated the lower middle-class. The book-keeper, the salesman, the better class of journeymen mechanics, the small bosses and shopkeepers, teachers of private schools, lawyers and doctors of limited practice, and others whose incomes, a few months ago, ranged from six to twelve hundred dollars a year, all of which was necessary to be spent to "keep up appearances," and who are now entirely out of business, are much worse off than the discharged hod-carrier; for the latter can turn his hand to any kind of rough laboring work; his wife is probably a washerwoman or charwoman; his children have most likely been accustomed to gather sticks and cinders, and collect cast-off clothing and broken victuals; his family has always received medical advice and medicine, *gratis*, from dispensaries, tickets for coal during hard Winters from the Almshouse Department, and has always been more or less cared for, and will be again in various ways, by the municipal authorities and by public and private benevolent societies.

The middle classes have no such resources. By the stern usages of society they are debarred by their very cultivation and respectability from being the public applicants for or recipients of the means even of preserving health and life. Even when starvation has commenced its work upon them, they seldom make known, even to a friend, the desperateness of their condition, merely representing themselves as "somewhat pushed." The reality of their case can only be wrung from them confidentially and by delicate management. There is no doubt that unostentatious wealthy philanthropists may find at all times, but particularly just now, among the middle classes, a large field in which to labor.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to suggest to firms who contemplate reducing their expenses the propriety of curtailing the salaries of their employes all round down to the lowest living stipend, rather than to discharge some of them and retain the others on good salaries. If possible, let no worthy man with a family be thrown on the world penniless.

TROUBLE FOR UNLICENSED DRAM-SELLERS.—As the Excise Commissioners approach the end of their sixty days' sessions, the number of licenses for liquor dealers rapidly increases. Those who thus secure legal protection for their traffic, will escape the trouble brewing from a new quarter. "The Inebriates' Asylum" is entitled by law to ten per cent. of the sum paid into the Treasury for Excise, and are thus interested in the suppression of unlicensed dram-selling. An energetic Board, with able counsel, cooperating with our public authorities, will soon dry up these fountains of misery and crime, and bring under the operation of our laws a class who have defied the Government for years. The sympathy of tax-payers and friends of order will go with this effort; for, humanity aside, the withholding of $300,000 from the treasury at such a time as this, and the attitude of lawlessness of a whole class, when we are putting down the rebellion of another class, cannot be endured. If the gentlemen of the Asylum should refund $10,000 in compelling the liquor dealers to pay over the $30,000 belonging annually to their institution, it would be an investment well employed for themselves and the public.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This handsome and popular establishment was reopened for the Summer season on Monday, having during the short recess been cleaned and otherwise placed on a light and airy footing. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, who come to us as regularly as the dog-days, have assumed the management of the establishment, and intend during the coming six weeks to produce several novelties of a patriotic character. Beyond placing the fact of their arrival, with a hint concerning their intentions, on record, it is not necessary to say more. Neither the drama of "Handy Andy" nor the protean farce called "A Lesson for Husbands," invite, by their merits or performance, a particular consideration. They are, moreover, somewhat stale. In the first piece Mr. FLORENCE made his appearance, and was warmly applauded. He is one of the most genial and amusing Irishmen now on the stage. In the farce Mrs. FLORENCE'S *rentrée* was, of course, the feature. The lady sang and danced with her usual vivacity. When something of interest is brought out, the Winter Garden will doubtless regain its old popularity.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

Public Impatience for a Vigorous Policy —Actual State of the Case.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

The whole country is impatient for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This impatience finds vent in all the leading public journals, and is fully shared by Congress. In some quarters it takes the shape of direct and bitter censure of the Administration, or some influential member of it, who is supposed to be responsible for the tardy progress of events. There are plenty of men who declare, and a few, doubtless, who believe, that Mr. SEWARD still cherishes the hope of compromising our present difficulties, and is using all his influence to retard the progress of our armies with a view to that end. Others are confident that the President does not comprehend the real nature of the crisis which is upon the country or the necessity of a prompt and vigorous policy. One member of the Cabinet has publicly declared that Gen. SCOTT is utterly incompetent to the conduct of the war—that he never was a soldier—that he blundered all through the Mexican war, and is about to close his career by compromising the honor and welfare of the country now.

All this sounds incredible. But it is actually true, and shows to what a degree men's judgments have been warped by the startling events of the day, and how far passion and zeal will lead to the most cruel injustice. There is not a man on this continent more anxious to sustain the authority of the Government and crush this rebellion, thoroughly and forever, than Gen. SCOTT;—not one more hostile to every attempt at compromise, or more fertile in suggestions for efficient action than Mr. SEWARD;—nor one who more thoroughly understands the wide sweep of the issues involved, and the deadly nature of the warfare waged upon the American Republic, than President LINCOLN. The Administration has no reason to complain of the impatience of the people,—but it has a right to ask that it shall not prompt to rash or uncharitable accusations. They assert that the movement of the main army is quite as rapid as consists with its safety,—and that it is much better to advance slowly, holding every foot of ground once occupied, than to push on recklessly, and be compelled, even in a single instance, to retrace its steps. Probably this is true. But it must be borne in mind that public sentiment is a powerful element of strength in this war,—that it must be secured and kept in full vigor even at some expense of scientific routine, and that the present temper of our people demands swift and sudden blows,—a bold and dashing policy: and it is a fair question for those in authority to consider whether it would not be better to meet and satisfy this temper, even at the cost of occasional reverses, than to lose the advantage of its support. In their present mood a slight defeat would only rouse and exasperate our people; while delay and apparent inaction discourages and disgusts them. This is the reasoning of those who demand an instant advance: but if that advance were to end disastrously, they would probably be the first to throw the blame upon those who had yielded to their advice.

Very much of this criticism, moreover, is the result of entire ignorance of the nature and wants of an army. Men who fight must be fed; and they must not be taken into any place or position where they cannot have food, shelter and the means of fighting. In going into an enemy's country, they must take with them all their tents, provisions, spades and other tools for throwing up intrenchments, cannon, ammunition and whatever else they expect to use. To arrive without these is simply to insure their starvation or swift destruction by the enemy. And to carry them requires wagons, horses, teamsters, time and space. It is, of course, the purpose of an army to reduce, as much as possible, the amount of baggage for which transportation is required. But when reduced to the lowest point, *fifteen* wagons with four horses each, to each full regiment of infantry, is a fair allowance. For an army of 50,000 men, are thus required 750 wagons and 3,000 horses, which would extend in single file, each wagon occupying only 100 feet, something more than *fifteen* miles. All these wagons had to be made and all these horses purchased, before any considerable movement in advance was possible. This number was required for the troops expected to advance from Washington alone. Half as many were wanted for Gen. PATTERSON'S column, and at least 200 wagons and 800 horses for Gen. BUTLER'S column. This makes no account of the horses needed for the artillery or the cavalry. It is merely the number requisite to convey the indispensable baggage, or as the Romans accurately and expressively styled it, the *impedimenta*, of advancing infantry. It is not reasonable to expect that all these things can be extemporized, and it is foolhardy and reckless of the lives of our citizen-soldiers to demand that they shall be ignored.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S splendid successes in Western Virginia are quoted to show that movements may be made without all this preparation. But it must be remembered that he has comparatively a small body of men to care for, that he is moving in a friendly country where supplies are easy of access, that there is no difficulty in keeping his communications open, and that he leaves no enemy in his rear. This is not the case with either of the other columns. Gen. PATTERSON has 25,000 men to provide for; Gen. BUTLER, though with a smaller force, is almost surrounded by the enemy, and the central column is very large and requires an immense amount of transportation.

But all these difficulties have been surmounted and the causes of past delays, whether valid or not, are rapidly disappearing. Horses, mules and wagons are coming into the city in great numbers, and everything is ready for an advance. There is a general impression that an advance must of necessity be a sudden and a violent movement,—implying a vehement assault, and a consequent battle. The reality may and probably will be very different. Great armies do not move in solid masses,—nor does an advance imply the concentration of forces upon a single point. On the contrary, one regiment is pushed forward in one direction to-day and another in quite a different direction to-morrow. And so it will be in this case. Gen. PATTERSON will move his forces down from Martinsburgh towards Winchester,—spreading them out in order to cover more points and check probable movements of the enemy to penetrate to his rear. Gen. MCDOWELL will push forward his forces gradually—each regiment feeling its way as it moves along. If any regiment or brigade finds an enemy in possession of the position it is ordered to occupy, its first business will be to dislodge him; and if he is in too strong force, reinforcements will be brought up to aid the effort. Thus it may be several days before any collision takes place between the opposing forces, although the advance may begin at once. If the enemy has concentrated his forces at any one point and made preparation for a resolute resistance, this will of course compel us to combine our strength sufficiently to drive him off. According to present appearances the main body of our forces across the Potomac will move forward to-morrow (Tuesday,) morning. It is not likely that they will advance more than eight or ten miles the first day. On Wednesday or Thursday they will probably go on, if not sooner resisted, to Manassas Junction:—and unless all our advices hitherto have deceived us, we may expect there to meet the rebels in considerable force, and thoroughly intrenched. I doubt whether an attack will be made upon them directly in front:—if at all practicable, I presume the effort will be to throw forces between Manassas and Winchester so as to prevent Gen. JOHNSTON from joining the main body and also to turn their right flank.

As a matter of course, this is mainly speculation,—and the events of the coming week may prove it to be without foundation. But the Government will certainly move forward immediately in the prosecution of the war. The capture of Richmond has undoubtedly become a matter of necessity, since that city has been made the capital of the Confederate States. At the outset of the rebellion, I have reason to believe that the programme of operation did not embrace the seizure of this city. While it was merely the capital of a State it was a matter of little consequence who should hold it. Gen. SCOTT believed that 80,000 men, carefully disciplined during the Summer, and sent down the Mississippi as soon as the frosts should make it safe, could hold every important point upon that river, New-Orleans included: and that this, with a rigid blockade of the Atlantic coast, would compel the rebellious States to sue for peace, and end the war with the least possible loss of life. The rebels, however, saw fit to make Virginia the seat of war, and to establish their capital within reach of Washington. This required a change of policy, and they will unquestionably see reason ere long to repent their temerity. Unless the Administration is compelled by the public impatience to dissipate its strength in movements having no direct bearing on the main results of the war, the early autumn will undoubtedly witness a blow which will break the back of this great rebellion. H. J. R.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Unfortunate Condition of Affairs—Dissensions Among the Liberals—The Presidency—Death of Degollado—Outrages of the Church Party—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The latest dates received from the United States are June 3, per steamer *Bienville*, from New-York to Vera Cruz, and when we shall again be favored with advices from your City, is one of the decided uncertainties which attend us here.

The state of affairs in this country is such that it is impossible to think of anything except the mere existence of the Government. Mexico, like the United States, is now in the height of a national crisis, and the end with Mexico, as with the United States, God only knows. The Reactionary or Church Party, as a political power in the country, is dead. The vast property of the Clergy even, that was to prove a national resource and accomplish so much for the Government, has entirely disappeared, and is no longer a bone of contention between Priest and Liberal, neither is it any longer a power for evil in the hands of the former, or a power for good in the hands of the latter.

The contention now rife in political circles is among the Liberals themselves. On the 11th inst. BENITO JUAREZ, who has been the legal and acting President of the Republic during the last three years, was declared reëlected by a vote in Congress of 61 to 56. On the 15th inst., he took the oath as President, and became duly installed. A very great and inexplicable change has taken place in Congress since that date. Two days ago, GONZALES ORTEGA, the successful military General, was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (equivalent to the Vice-Presidency,) with the avowed purpose of supplanting President JUAREZ. It now remains to be seen whether JUAREZ will be displaced by revolutionary or legitimate means. It is possible that he may be overthrown by revolutionary means, if he refuses to yield to the demands of those who, under the guise of seeking to save the situation, are endeavoring to place ORTEGA in power. JUAREZ declares that his resignation is neither necessary or lawful; and, whether he is the man for the place or not, whether he can continue to guide the nation on its tempest-tossed course or not, his decision is based on patriotism and an honest determination to save the nationality of his country, so long as any hope of its nationality exists.

The sudden changes that are now taking place among the political leaders, and the confusion and anarchy which naturally follow, are due in some measure to the intrigues of both foreign and domestic speculations for power and place that what remains of poor Mexico may be delivered over to the plunderers. The Government is paralyzed in the first place for the want of means with which to establish and maintain order. The treasury is bankrupt, and has been so since the present Government came into power. Foreign claimants take what little the custom-houses collect, and at the present moment there is no earthly prospect of improvement in the finances of the Government.

Under such circumstances, the condition of affairs throughout the country must be frightful. MARQUEZ, the most notorious and bloodthirsty leader of the Church forces that remains in the country, is drawing a line of blood around the capital. On the 2d inst., he dispatched CAGIGAS, a Spanish desperado, to Arroyozarco to seize Don MELCHOR OCAMPO. This officer of MARQUEZ took OCAMPO, and delivered him over to ZULOAGA, who subjected him to every imaginable indignity for two days. The co-laborer with Mr. MCLANE in negotiating the late treaty, was insulted by taunts, jeers and scoffs; he was spat upon, kicked and beat, half-killed by shots, and finally hung up to terminate an agony such as a human being is seldom brought to endure. Señor OCAMPO was the father of La Señora MATA, wife of MATA, late Minister to the United States.

This horrible affair caused intense excitement in the capital. The principal military men came forward, and among them Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who, with a division of men, marched towards Toluca. Whilst reconnoitering with a small party on the 16th, he was surprised by GALVEZ in a barranca, near the Llanos de Salazar. His party was cut to pieces, and he himself was killed. Gen. ORTEGA had in the meantime gone in pursuit of MARQUEZ, by the Llanos de Apam, towards Puebla. MARQUEZ fled before ORTEGA, and from the 14th to the 23d the pursuit was hotly maintained. On the other hand, Gen. VALLE took the road of the unfortunate DEGOLLADO, and shared the same fate. On the 23d, MARQUEZ, GALVEZ and others fell upon him near the Llanos de Salazar, cut his force to pieces, and took him and his officers prisoners. VALLE and his officers were afterwards hung, and many of the poor soldiers were butchered. MARQUEZ is now at Tulancingo, with about 4,500 men. ORTEGA, who returned to the capital on the 25th, leaves to-day with 4,000 men upon another expedition against MARQUEZ.

Señor DEGOLLADO, son of Don SANTOS, left this city on Saturday last, to bring the corpse of his father to this city for burial.

The body of Señor OCAMPO arrived in the city on the 4th inst., and was honored with a grand funeral on the 6th.

The thrilling events of the month now drawing to a close have greatly unsettled the public mind, and doubtless have something to do with some of the political changes which are taking place, and which may lead to a radical change in the Government, not, however, by placing the country in any manner under the sway of MARQUEZ or his party. No one fears this.

I give you some items from the interior.

Don IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE has been elected Governor of Vera Cruz by a vote of 43,000.

PESQUIERA has retired from the Government of Sonora. CUBILLAS will probably succeed him.

The material for the station-houses of the Medillin Railroad recently arrived at Vera Cruz from New-Orleans. The road is completed to the river's side.

The southern part of the State of Durango is overrun by robbers, under the command of MARIAM GONZALES and PABILLAS.

The port of La Paz, in Lower California, has been opened to foreign trade, and the ports of Mulige, Loreto, Cabo de San Lucas, and San Quentin, to the coasting trade.

A conducta of specie, it is reported, will leave Guanajuata for Tampico early in June.

A conducta of specie is announced to leave this city soon for Vera Cruz.

Every diligence passing over the road between here and Vera Cruz is robbed, and robbery is the order of the day in many other sections of the country.

It is understood that Mr. COWEN has thus far accomplished nothing in his mission, and the condition of affairs not only in this country, but in the United States, is such as to preclude the possibility of anything in the way of treaty negotiations being accomplished by the American Minister at present. Notwithstanding the national crisis that exists here, this people—the intelligent portion—are watching the progress of events in the United States with great interest. The prevailing idea appears to be to ascertain as soon as possible whether the great North American Republic is destined to lose its place among nations as a Power on this continent, and be able to judge whether the American nation is to continue to exercise an influence for weal or woe upon Mexican nationality and Mexican interests. I regret to say that both the Mexicans and European residents in Mexico, are disposed to adopt the idea that the American Union is permanently dissolved, and that the power of the American Government is broken.

This is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, as, in connection with the confusion and uncertainty now attending affairs here, it opens wide the door for the machinations of European diplomacy; and that the European diplomats are busy with their brains—and plying their subtle wit for your discomfiture—you may rest assured.

The British Legation is particularly active in pressing British demands, but, thus far, without any particularly sasisfactory result. But the sick man is being made sicker, and the necessity for the services of a distinguished physician from over the water will, probably, be made apparent soon. ***

FROM JAMAICA.

The Weather and Agriculture—The Holt Contract and Wreck of the Packet—Captain and Crew, with the Mail, saved, and sent on to Havana—British Cotton Company—Labor easily Commanded—Slave-trade—Accounts from Hayti, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
KINGSTON, Jam., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Having availed myself of the opportunity presented by the sailing of *Mary Alice*, which left this port for New-York on the 28th ultimo, to forward you a news letter, there is very little now to record in a dull community like ours. The rainy season continue, to the utter suspension of agricultural operations in some districts, in others producing the most gratifying results upon the young plants.

How unfortunate Mr. HOLT has been in his contract for conveying the Jamaica and American mails! From the outset there was always something occurring to occasion delay, &c., till matters reached a downright disaster in the loss of the steamer *Zulee*. The 6th of June mails, which should have been taken by that steamer, were forwarded by a schooner from Hayti, called the *Adele*. On her way to New-York she touched here for water. She was chartered and her name altered to *Elizabeth*. Intelligence has been received that she became a total wreck soon after leaving this island. The mails, Captain and crew were sent to the *Havana*.

On Sunday evening last was seen in our heavens one of those celestial wanderers called comets, whose appearance in all ages of the world has ever been a cause of alarm, and of excitement of the fears of the most superstitious. The comet now visible is the largest that has been seen here within the recollection of persons living. It was first seen at about twenty degrees to the northwest; but having a most extraordinarily rapid motion, it has since varied its course, and is fast disappearing. It is remarkable for the density of the nucleus and the size of the tail,—extending from the North Polar Star to the constellation Ursa Major.

This celestial visitor has done its share in alarming the minds of the ignorant and superstitious. All sorts of predictions are indulged, some going so far as to prophecy the early destruction of the globe. Revivals, which had been dying out, have received a fresh impetus, and the churches and chapels are crowded night and day.

The British Cotton Company have commenced operations, with the very brightest prospects of success. The cotton shrubs planted in November last are now yielding their first crop, and the agent of the Company reports highly favorably on a point on which there were many grave doubts, namely, the command of labor. He has not only had willing and continuous labor, but had it cheap also; therefore, Jamaica may now be said to have embarked fairly in the enterprize of supplying the British market with the raw material, of which she will surely be deprived by the civil war in the United States.

The news of the capture of a large slaver by the *Saratoga* has been received here with the highest satisfaction, showing, as it unquestionably does, that the United States Government is anxious for the suppression of the abominable traffic in human flesh and blood.

The accounts received here from Hayti are of a very deplorable nature, showing that the greatest possible excitement prevails from one end of the Island to the other. The Haytians and Dominicans joined, are preparing for a bloody struggle with the Spanish invaders.

The *Clarendon*, the last vessel of the season, has arrived, bringing us a further large supply of immigrants from Calcutta.

In political matters the colony is exceedingly quiet, but a very angry discussion is going on in regard to the Church, the Bishop of Kingston having given wide-spread dissatisfaction, and become very unpopular; there is one universal cry for his recall.

In commercial affairs I have no improvement upon my last accounts to report. The health of the colony continues favorable, although we are still in dread of small-pox, which now prevails to a very great extent at St. Thomas.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.—Bids for laying Belgian pavement were opened yesterday, and awarded as follows: Regulating and paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues—awarded to JOHN W. PETTIGREW, at a cost of $17,799; time, seventy days; sureties, WM. B. REYNOLDS and JOHN PETTIGREW; eight bids were received. Eight bids were received for doing the same work on Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. The work was given to CHRISTOPHER KEVES, at $25,052 52; time sixty days; sureties not determined. Same on Thirty-sixth-street, between the Park and Lexington-avenue, but of twelve bids received. THOS. A. DUNN'S was accepted, at $2,188 40; time, ten days; sureties, JAMES P. and ANDREW J. DUNN. Thirteen bids were received for doing the same work in Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue. JOHN O'NEIL bid $1,191 48, and will get the job, provided his sureties are accepted, if not, THOMAS A. DUNN takes the work at $1,510 80. Ten bids were received for the same work on Rutherford-place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Awarded to JOHN FITZPATRICK, at $950 28; time, sixty days; sureties, JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM and JOHN MCCABE. Eleven bids were received for building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the East River to west of First-avenue, which were laid over at the previous opening. Awarded to THOMAS HAYDEN, at $1,907 60; time, thirty-five days; sureties, OWEN MCGOVEN and DANIEL HAYDEN.

PAINFUL DEATH—RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT.—On Tuesday evening Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the remains of ELIAS P. WIENER, a native of this City, 27 years of age, lately residing at his father's house, No. 507 Fifth-street, whose death resulted from injuries received in a street brawl on the evening of the Fourth of July. It appeared from the testimony that deceased, at the time mentioned, was passing up East Broadway, and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 13 was going in the same direction. JOHN STEBLE, a young man, was among the crowd on the sidewalk, and the deceased overheard him make an offensive remark with reference to the fire company, to which he retorted in kind. Presently they came to blows, and clinching, both fell to the ground. The deceased then caught STEBLE'S cheek between his teeth, and the latter retaliated by biting his opponent's left thumb, when the Police interfered and stopped the fight. WIENER went to the truck-house, where a physician dressed his wound, which was not considered severe, but, after a few days, inflammation set in, and his case presented alarming symptoms. His friends, who are very worthy people, employed eminent surgeons to attend him, and an operation was performed upon the affected member, but a poisonous substance from the wound had already infused itself through the blood, and on Tuesday death resulted. The jury exonerated STEBLE from having been instrumental in causing the young man's death.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital upon the body of an unknown man, apparently 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland, who was found insensible upon the railroad track, in Third-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, on Sunday morning. It was first supposed that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen heavily upon the track, and lay there in a drunken stupor, but subsequent examination demonstrated that his skull was fractured. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died two days after admission. The Jury were unable to say in what manner the deceased received his injuries. He was most likely to have been porter of a store, as the key of a large door and a padlock key were found in his possession. These are retained at the Coroner's office, and may serve to identify the remains.

ROBBERY AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—RAMON CABRERA, a Spaniard, was found, on Tuesday evening, in the act of ransacking the bureau drawers of MRS. HOWARD, one of the boarders at the New-York Hotel, while the guests were at dinner. PATRICK MORRISSEY, one of the waiters, captured the thief, who made a stout resistance, using a chisel, with which he had forced open the door. He was taken to the station-house, and searched by Officer LIEPERTS, who found $146 50 worth of jewelry and toilet articles, belonging to MRS. HOWARD, in his possession. Alderman FEGAR yesterday committed the prisoner for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The remains of an infant were found yesterday morning in a sink, at No. 402 Second-avenue, and there being occasion to suspect BARBARA FEARK, a domestic in the house, had given birth to the child, and murdered it to shield herself from disgrace, an officer took her into custody. After her arrest, she admitted that it was her offspring, but asserted that it had been still-born. A *post-mortem* examination, made by JOHN BRACH, demonstrated that such was not the fact, and Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the matter to-day.

THE LOST CALIFORNIA TREASURE—PROMPTNESS OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—Commodore VANDERBILT has promptly refunded to the owners the amount of the treasure ($18,000) which was lost or stolen from the steamer *North Star*, while being transferred from the steamer to the shore. As the Insurance Companies and not the Commodore would be held immediately responsible for the loss, this prompt action of Mr. VANDERBILT, by saving delay, and perhaps litigation, is worthy of honorable mention.

A DRUNKEN MAN STABBED.—At 11½ o'clock on Tuesday evening, Officer CLARK, of the Third Precinct, found a man on the Corner of Broadway and Duane-street, suffering from a wound in the back, which appeared to have been made with a knife. He said that his name was HENRY MCMURRAN, and that he had been assaulted by some person in Williamstreet. He was, however, too much intoxicated to tell a connected story. The officer conveyed him to the City Hospital.

BURGLARS' TRACKS.—On opening the store of Mr. ALFRED PLUMLEY, No. 85 Liberty-street, yesterday morning, the discovery was made, that burglars had paid a nocturnal visit. Eight bundles of silks, valued at many thousand dollars, had been packed for removal, but for some cause unexplained, nothing was carried away. The rogues obtained access to the premises by concealing themselves in the hallway and forcing a side door.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—JAMES MURPHY, a laborer, employed in excavating at Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was shockingly injured on Tuesday afternoon, by the premature explosion of a blast. His left eye was put out, and arm fractured so badly, that it had to be amputated. Mr. MURPHY was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The meeting was not held yesterday, for the want of a quorum. According to the report, the number of arrivals at this port, during the week ending July 17, was 3,503. Number of inmates in the Ward Island Institutions, 873. The receipts amounted to $5,341; disbursements, $28,000. Balance in bank, $12,524 98.

The Meeting to Provide for the Unemployed.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council to confer with citizens on the subject of providing work for the unemployed laboring classes, held their second meeting yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. Alderman CHIPP, and Councilmen GROSS, CLEAVELAND and LONG, were present on the part of the Committee, while of citizens only two gentlemen, Ex-Alderman SMITH and Mr. A. V. STOUT, were in attendance.

Mr. SMITH made a few remarks, in which he represented numerous families living in the Eleventh Ward to be extremely destitute, and in several instances actually suffering. He visited a woman whose husband was in Washington, serving as a volunteer. She did not even have the means to buy a drinking-cup, or a wash-basin, and upon the floor stood a dish of soap, which she was collecting in her apron, that she might use the vessel for other purposes.

Councilman ORTON alluded to the paucity of the number present, and said the Common Council could do nothing in the premises without the concurrence of the public. A gentleman at the last meeting had recommended the prosecution of the public works, but the Common Council could not act upon business of such magnitude until it had been previously acted upon by the State Legislature. Undoubtedly, if the requisite authority could be obtained, the present is a favorable time to replace the old dilapidated wooden structures which abound in the City, with the more substantial material of stone and iron. To have so little work done here and there would employ only a few people, and not do much good. A course should be pursued similar to that adopted upon the introduction of the Croton water into the City. The Legislature would have to provide for the issuing of bonds, and pledge payments of interest upon them. Unless some definite proposition was made within the power of the Common Council to act, it was useless to devise means for alleviating the distress, as he could not see what they had to do with the premises further.

A communication received from Mr. A. S. HEWITT was read, in which that gentleman suggested that some plan might be adopted, by which the families of all needy could draw a month's pay in New-York. This would lessen the expense of the Street Cleaning by one half. He urged the adoption of the resolution, requesting the Secretary of War to provide, in this way, for the families of those who would sign the proper order. This could be accomplished by directing the Paymaster of each regiment to prepare a roll of the names of the volunteers who desire this arrangement. The expenses of the families of our workingmen might be summed up under these heads—food, clothing and rent. Food and clothing are now very cheap, and rents of all kinds have been very much reduced, excepting the rent for the cheaper kind of tenements, and so long as the tenants could draw a cash fund from any source, it was not natural that the rents would be reduced. He thought the landlords should be induced to make the rates correspond with the condition of the times. He advocated the prosecution of the public works, as it would be economy for the City, and give work to a great many people. There being no definite plan presented upon which the Common Council could act, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Board of Education.

FREE ACADEMY MATTERS—A COMMISSIONER IN TROUBLE—CONTRACTS, &C.—ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a tedious discussion took place with reference to the vacancy in the Professorship of German in the Free Academy. Strong preferences were expressed both for the temporary incumbent, and a German Professor applying for the place. The whole subject was settled by reference to a Special Committee of Five. This was considered by Mr. MCKEAN as a reflection on the Committee of the Free Academy, of which he was a member, and he indignantly resigned his position. The Board refused to accept the resignation, but on a motion to reconsider the reference, adhered to their former action.

A communication, from the local Board of the Fourth Ward, impugning the official character of Commissioner SHINE, was referred to the Finance Committee for investigation, with power to send for persons and papers.

The report of the Committee on Free Academy, on necessary alterations in the course of studies in that Institution, recommending certain studies, and also that each Professor be a member of the Faculty, was considered, and, after a lengthy debate, referred to the Committee to report together, with the opinion of the Faculty on the subject.

The Board approved of the contract for repairs on Primary School No. 2, for $1,521; also of the election of JOHN M. COSTA as Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward, in place of JOHN A. GILMORE, resigned.

The report of the Finance Committee on the Nineteenth Ward school-site, being the special order, was read, condemning that "sworn guardians of the School Fund—some by design, and others by culpable negligence"—have been parties to diverting the School Fund to "enrich unscrupulous speculators." The Committee, therefore, report adversely to the proposed appropriation of $9,000 to purchase three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, for a school-site. The report of the evidence taken by the Committee set forth that the lots had been repeatedly sold for less, and were offered for $2,500 each, and were assessed for only $1,100 each, or $3,300 for the three.

A communication was read from the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, denying any complicity with the alleged irregularities. Affidavits were submitted, exonerating the School Officers, and declaring that they were in no way interested in the sale of the lots.

Mr. TUCKER, in defending the report of the Committee, stated that School Commissioner MCGUIRE, as a real estate broker, had sold these same lots to Mr. Kelly for $2,700 each or $8,100, and Mr. Kelly sold them to the School Officers for the $9,000. As a School Commissioner, Mr. MCGUIRE could no sell the lots to the School Officers. He could, however, sell them to Mr. Kelly, and let Mr. Kelly sell them to the School Officers, which it seems he did.

Commissioner DAVID GILDERSLEVE made a statement with reference to the matter, in the course of which he said that the real owner of the lots, who was not Mr. Kelly, was willing to sell the lots for $7,700.

Mr. MCGUIRE stated he had purchased the lots for Mr. Kelly, and when he negotiated the sale had no knowledge that the Nineteenth Ward School officers wanted the lots. He did not know what Mr. Kelly's intention was, and had no subsequent connection with the affair. He was willing to compare his character with any member of the Financial Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY moved to amend by appropriating $7,500 for the lots.

Mr. DAVENPORT opposed the appropriation.

The report of the Committee as amended was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, getting only 23 votes to 5 in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Major Gen. Perley Poore, of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment; Capt. Porter, of New-York: D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut; J. M. Bullock, lady and son, of Kentucky; Frank Fuller, of Portsmouth, N. H.; R. R. Dobell, of Liverpool, and J. B. Wheeler and W. Rivers, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Addison Child, P. P. Goodsell, Capt. Chamberlain and G. H. Chapman, of Boston; Major Haynes, of the U. S. Army; A. S. Porter, of Connecticut; C. G. Selleck and lady, of Louisiana; Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore; T. N. Baxter, of Mount Vernon, and A. C. Goodsell, of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Colt, of St. Louis; Col. Thomas Greene, of England; T. G. Chanler and Dr. Bache, of the U.S.A.; M. W. Waine, of St. Louis; G. A. Dougherty and lady, of Kentucky; Mrs. Ward, of Canada, and Mrs. Patterson, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jas. Douglas, of Ireland; F. E. Church, the artist and lady, of New-York; Dr. Prince and family, of Northampton; Deming Jarvis, J. G. Whitney and lady, W. Bruggiotti, Dr. J. M. Brewer, and Wm. Dehon, of Boston, and H. W. Wilson, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati; C. W. Fozer, of California; S. Wlesskoff, of Russia; E. P. Ross, of Auburn; G. R. Brady, of the U. S. Army, and Dr. G. P. Smalt, of Pennsylvania, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Tappan, of the University of Michigan; J. L. Tappan, of Michigan; and E. W. Hopkins, of Fall River, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Fire at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 17.

WM. HONNAMAN'S drug-store, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $19,000; insured $6,000.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Boys, Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at MILLER & CO'S., No. 367 Canal-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-s. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

VAN VLIET—CORNWALL.—In Catskill, on Tuesday, July 16, by Rev. George A. Howard, ISAAC NEWTON VAN VLIET, of Albany, N. Y., to LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Amos Cornwall, Esq., of Catskill.

DIED.

WIENER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ELIAS P. WIENER, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and of the Fire Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. HOWE'S Church, corner of Sixth-st. and Avenue C, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ANN S., wife of Samuel Lee.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Bedford-st. and Waverley-place, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CRUT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, EDWARD PATTERSON, son of Thomas and Hannah E. Crout, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 70 Sixth-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 16, HENRY B. GILLESPIE, aged 31 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Southern Atlantic Lodge No. 168, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Stephen Tillary, No. 53 Tillary-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Sedalia, Mo., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

O'DONOGHUE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 16, JOHN A., son of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John O'Donohue, No. 52 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 17, SARAH F. BROWN, widow of the late Joseph Brown, of Maine.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, J. Warren Brown, No. 75 Putnam-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 17, Mrs. ANN MOTT, relict of the late Jacob S. Mott, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son, C. F. Mott, No. 19 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on this day (Thursday), the 18th inst., at 3½ P. M.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 17, CAPT. C. TOWNSEND, in the 56th year of his age.

HUNTINGTON.—In Canada, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 16, of congestion of the brain, S. HARRY HUNTINGTON, husband of Sarah H. Benton, and second son of H. and Orinda H. Huntington, aged 23 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, from No. 101 Avenue C.

MOTTSON.—On Saturday, July 13, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Elisabeth and Phebe Gardiner Mottson.

SANGER.—At Harper's Ferry, on Thursday, July 4, J. CARL BANKS, in the 24th year of his age.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, from the residence of his mother, No. 48 West 26th-st., New-York.

☞ The funeral of the late CHARLES BROWN, proprietor of Tammany Hotel, will take place at his residence, No. 114 East 18th-st., this day (Thursday) at 3 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family please attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 137.—JULY 17, 1861.
21, 3, 50, 56, 33, 69, 50, 67, 65, 10, 54, 26, 16, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 38.—JULY 17, 1861.
48, 41, 78, 70, 16, 56, 4, 35, 63, 70, 69, 55, 77, 34,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERRORS.—In Kentucky Extra Lottery, Class 3-5, drawn 16th inst., the fifth number should have been 73 in place of 71; and in Kentucky, Class 36, drawn 16th inst., the fifth number should have been 74 in place of 73, as erroneously printed in our edition of yesterday, the mistake being made by the compositor.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure, made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 26th-st., and at No. 275 8th-av., near 23th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

PLATED TEA-SETS—6 PIECES, $20.

Other plated goods in proportion. All articles warranted to be as represented. An experience of thirty years in one place enables me to do justice to my numerous patrons, both wholesale and

THE STEAMER NEW WORLD.—We are glad to learn that the steamer *New World*, belonging to the People's Line, has been safely towed from Stuyvesant, where she lately grounded, to New-York. On being put into the Section Dock there, her injuries were found to be much less than was apprehended. It was thought at the office of the line, that from $8,000 to $10,000 will cover the expenses of the accident, and that this fine and favorite boat will resume her regular trips at the expiration of a fortnight.—*Albany Argus, July 15.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malakoff	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Norwegian	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. R. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

This valuable map having received further improvements, is now the most correct and complete of the Seat of War east of the Alleghanies.

All the Army Departments use it as their standard.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they use the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $156 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSTON and New-York Pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at bargains.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 108 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best spring Peruvia Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED—Which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to compete with the times, viz.: from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, ¾ wide, all colors.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and is just the thing for a country and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Call or send, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Hardware and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15¾ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Second Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.
R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry,
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—Free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 155 Duane-st, New-York.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.
Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to
H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 389 Canal-st.; has been used for the last 20 years for a paper hangings' store; is a desirable stand, being near Broadway. Apply at No. 26 Wooster-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE-Kalb-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A SUITE, consisting of six rooms, communicating, handsomely furnished, on the flowering floor of the elegant, first-class dwelling No. 1,346 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.; will be let for a private family or party of gentlemen. Inquire on the premises. HOUSEKEEPER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a three-story house, modern size, modern conveniences, in good repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, between 9th and 14th sts. and 6th Ave. and Broadway. Address Box No. 635 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Nineteenth Ward, with a building loan, to purchasers.
J. K. CRANE, Architect, No. 291 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful; prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to do light housework; can give five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; she understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house or hotel; can take the entire charge of a dining-room; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference for five years. Can be seen at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., over the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young English woman, as companion to a lady; would like to go to Havana; has been there before; understands a little Spanish. Can be seen until suited, at No. 95 Sacket-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a private family, either in City or country; understands all kinds of meats, fish and deserts, baking and dairy work. Also, a situation for her daughter in the same family preferred; is a young woman 17 years of age; would go as waitress, chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and take charge of children; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., near 11th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A CApable woman, as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, all kinds of deserts, and every kind of bread and cake; can give two years' recommendations as to her capabilities from her last place. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of deserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business and is a good pastry cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has over a year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 302 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of cooking, or would take a situation in any other capacity; understands the care of children perfectly; no objection to the country in any part. Call at No. 177 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was herand ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH person wishes a situation as good plain cook, or to take charge of a widower's house. Inquire at No. 119 St Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 208 Waverley-place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, competent woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family; can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 63½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, the above situation; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes up gentlemen's linen very neat; understands milk and butter well; is very willing and obliging; City reference; wages low. Call at No. 149 Broadway, after 10 A. M., for two days.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTed by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week, on very reasonable terms, during the Summer months; the best of reference given. Address S. L., No. 59 West 44th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGE woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation. is a thorough houseworker, active, neat, careful and prudent. Is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT Protestant young woman, with best City reference, wishes the above situation; is a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, clean and neat about her person and kitchen; wages low; will go in the country. A girl wants to do light work; wages, $3. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and family dressmaker; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or travel, or will go out by the day; unexceptionable City reference given. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE WANTS a situation; is a young woman, thoroughly experienced, and can take charge of baby from birth; is good at sewing, and excellent chambermaid, &c.; has the very best of references. Can be seen at the large institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 95 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a most respectable girl to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is a very genteel and well-informed girl, anxious to do her best to please; will hire for low wages, and has three years and six months' reference from her last place Inquire for Rosanna, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can do all sorts of family sewing, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands embroidery and will assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the care of children or going in the country. Call this day at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, with 4 years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and to do waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing to assist at anything up stairs; good disposition; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Call at or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of City references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country; has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, with good City recommendations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by two respectable colored girls, with good recommendations. One as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A store, by a young man 22 years of age; has had five years' experience in a first-class house as shipping and general clerk; good penman; is not afraid of work; best of references from his last employers, and other City references given; expects only a living compensation. Address A. A. J., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 76 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man; is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 840 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 60 4th-av., New-York, for four days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 1,166 Broadway, near 27th-st., at the harness store, or address GEORGE.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gard ner; fully understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman that understands his business in every branch of the above capacities; the raising of garden produce, under glass or out-door, the raising of farm crops and stock; his wife can act as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist washing; good reference. Address J. B. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; can give unexceptionable references. Address J. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wishes situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in City or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arbriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 257 Avenue A, or address J. F. ANNING, said number.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, unexceptionable, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is active, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 218 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

A WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as above, in a private family, by a young man who has been with gentlemen of the first respectability in this country. Address JOHN BULLER, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., in the drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 10th-st. for G. A., care of Mr. Saunders.

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and judicious driver; can work in the garden, wait on the table, and do every other thing round a gentleman's establishment; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful; has five years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work; good penman; habits good; &c., expects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,682 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED from 16 to 17, to apprentice himself to the tinsmith business, in a first-rate place, 28 miles up the North River. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., to A. M. SEE.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, *Journal of Commerce* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

WANTED—A STEWARDESS, FOUR GIRLS, TO travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees of the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Hilton.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated June 11, 1861. H. C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je20-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND. JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Denais Keeley, Edward Taylor and Lucy Rose, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants Mary Swan hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO. —CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,237 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, to be held as security for the faithful fulfilment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNS, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company bonds numbered 951 to 956, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 158 Pearl-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 20th inst., will be paid at the Bank of America as usual.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties for the faithful as to particulars and terms of contract, which this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERRINE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities 16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payble upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities 16,188 02

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 1th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 68 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Sir. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 821 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 30 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $5 per vial, with a book.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.
Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 60 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 16, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE AND USEFUL patent right for the whole of the United States will be sold very low, and on liberal terms; there can be a large amount made by retailing it out.
BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
VUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 80 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 85 | Steerage to Paris 38
First Cabin to Hamburgh ..... 86 | Steerage to Hamburg 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DESOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENES, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana via Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2.50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of Am. Bible Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her offices. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school on salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one; either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Staten Island Institute, a lady and gentleman, as residents, both of great experience, for the branches. Good salary. Apply personally to the above Institute, Annadale Station, Vanderbilt Landing. Boat leaves at Pier No. 2 every hour, in connection with the railroad.

TUTOR WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Tutor to instruct three boys in English, French

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17.

Friday night a detachment of three Companies of Col. WOODRUFF'S Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked 600 rebels between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha River, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. Gen. CROX'S brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S TRIUMPH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Bealington, on the 8th and 10th inst., gives in detail the march of McCLELLAN, leading to the splendid results which have been already mentioned in the rout of GARNETT'S force.

It appears that the march began on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., everything being kept quiet, even from the men, and the moving force was about 5,000 men. The narrative shows the difficulties the men had to encounter, which adds to the credit of their achievement:

"By 2 o'clock in the morning the whole column was fairly in motion. The night was cloudy, and in the darkness we could only faintly discern the gleam of the bayonets nearest to us, while the steady tramp alone told us of the passage of an army. The road wound through the valleys, and occasionally climbed the precipitous hills which skirt the upper portion of the Tygart's Valley River. Our main safety in passing over this road, with its sudden curves, abrupt descents, and abundant natural ambuscades, lay in the secrecy and suddenness of our departure.

There was every opportunity for ambuscades and masked batteries; and as the enemy was supposed to have been expecting our movement along this road for weeks, the natural inference was that they were prepared to resist it.

Finally, about 7½ o'clock, the first gun was heard. The enemy's pickets were firing. Our skirmishers made a rush, and away went the pickets, running like quarter nags. Down went the column through a narrow gorge; it wound rapidly around a hill, and out we came in full view of the heights we were ordered to occupy, with our skirmishers just chasing in the last of the pickets, and a few of the rebel officers.

In half an hour after our arrival, the disposition of the forces to meet an immediate attack was complete; our position, perfectly cooping up the enemy, was secured, and but a single life was lost, that of WM. T. GIRARD, of Company G, Ninth Indiana, who had been shot through the forehead by the enemy, while bravely dashing ahead with his company of skirmishers into a wood occupied by the enemy, just beyond our advance. The march had been a very rapid one, and our men were too much exhausted to think of doing more than the stationing the guards, before sinking down on the ground to sleep.

Monday morning, with daylight, the skirmishing began again. It was known, then, as MORAIS was positively forbidden by McCLELLAN'S orders to do more than take and hold the position here, so as to coop up the enemy till the other column should arrive, and the boys were determined to provoke the rebels into an attack if possible. Through the forenoon the regular bush warfare was waged. Each side had learned the range of the other's guns, and greater caution was observed than during the skirmishing of the evening before.

Meanwhile the operations of the enemy were carefully watched from the surrounding heights. With a glass we could count their tents, distinguish the men and observe the color of their uniforms, discover the position of their artillery, and form a very good idea of the nature of their defences. The camp is situated on the western declivity of the Laurel Hall, (or mountain,) about one-fourth the way from the top, and on the right of the road to Beverly, which winds over the mountain at the only passable spot for miles. In front of it runs a strong breastwork, which we supposed to extend to each side also, though this could not be seen from the position we occupied. In the centre of the camp is a large parade-ground, on each side of which are the tents. On the upper side of the parade-ground is a structure which we supposed to be a sort of fort, with salient angles, (views from other points of observation have since confirmed that impression, though it is still far from certain.)

While making these observations, two large bodies formed on the parade ground, and marched off down the pike in good order toward our encampment. We had mounted couriers with us, and one was immediately dispatched to head-quarters with this information, which subsequently proved to be of considerable importance.

Descending from our position in the afternoon, we found that a couple of companies of skirmishers had been sent out to meet the advance of the bodies we had seen marching down the road out of the enemy's camp. The skirmishing, which had been kept up briskly all day, was beginning to be much more lively, and it was evident that the wooded hill opposite our breastwork, and just beyond the village, was full of the enemy. Their fire seemed directed not only against our skirmishers, but also against the artillerymen standing at their guns, and the troops within the breastworks. Going down to the artillery, I found the balls whistling overhead, and striking as far back as the position of the Seventh Indiana. Several soldiers were struck by spent balls. Finally, a bullet struck the sabre of an artillery officer. This was getting a little too warm, and rapidly sighting his gun, he dropped a shell in the wood in the direction from which the bullet came. For a little while the enemy seemed repulsed; then they returned and began a sharp fire on our skirmishers. To aid the latter another shell was thrown toward the rebels. Our boys instantly sprang forward the moment the shell burst, and poured in a galling volley upon the enemy, picking off particularly the mounted officers.

As soon as their pieces were discharged, the boys hurried back to the trees and fallen logs, behind which they concealed themselves. In their charge they had discovered that it was the Georgia regiment with which they were engaged, backed by a strong force of cavalry.

For a few moments all was quiet; then the rattle of musketry began again, our men apparently giving and taking in about equal proportions. An occasional shot from the enemy was still whistling around the artillery. The gun was changed to the direction indicated, and another bomb sent flying into the midst of the rebels. Instantly our boys sprang forward, as the Georgians ran from the bursting shell, and poured in a deadly volley. For a few moments the fire was incessant, and our fellows were seen pushing farther and farther up into the woods. Suddenly they came flying back, and took refuge behind the logs and trees. The artillery threw another shell, and the boys sprang forward again, charged upon the scattering Georgians, drove them beyond their own intrenchments on the top of the hill, and actually chased them within half a mile of their camp. There they kept up a straggling fire on the rebels till dusk, when they fell into line and marched down to camp, as jolly and indifferent as if they were not right under the eye of the enemy they had been fighting.

Altogether, this skirmish was a most spirited affair. The portions of two companies engaged (one from the Fourteenth Ohio, and the other from the Ninth Indiana, with stragglers from several of the other regiments) bore themselves nobly, and proved a fair match for the crack Georgia Regiment, backed as it was by their cavalry. The enemy had every advantage. They were in possession of a high hill, covered with a dense forest; they had their breastworks erected on the top of the hill, and their cavalry was ready to charge upon our skirmishers whenever they ventured out from behind their trees and attempted to advance in anything like military order. It was our shells that did the business. The Georgians couldn't stand bombs, and after the first explosion it was utterly impossible for their officers to rally them.

Our boys stood fire nobly. In fact, during the skirmish, but before any shells had been thrown, a Georgian, who was behind a tree, some distance from one of our men, called out to him, 'What troops are you?' One soldier, squinting around his tree, and seeing that there was no chance for a shot at his questioner, replied: 'Ohio and Indiana volunteers.' 'Volunteers! hell!' exclaimed the Georgian, 'you needn't tell me that volunteers stand fire that way!'

The peculiarity of the skirmish, Monday afternoon, was that our boys acted almost entirely without orders. There was but a single officer with them, and they didn't appear to act under his direction. When a shell was thrown, they would shout, 'Now, give it to them,' and forward the whole party would rush. When the enemy recovered, and began to return the fire, some fellow would sing out, 'Rally, to your logs,' and rally they did, with an activity very provoking to the Georgians.

The loss of the enemy in the affair was about twenty. Some of their officers were shot, among them one who fell but an instant before his horse was shot. When we gained possession of the wood yesterday, the dead horse was there, with a pair of Navy revolvers still in the holsters on the saddle, engraved "S. N. GAINES, Charlotte Troops."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 16, has the following additional particulars of subsequent routs:

"A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity, from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle of Cheat River on Sunday morning, and the killing of GARNETT. After Gen. GARNETT evacuated Laurel Hill, he retreated towards St. George, Tucker County, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. MORRIS. GARNETT reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make a stand, previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana regiment. Only one man was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet. During the retreat, and at the Ford, one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything in their retreat calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the route and the battle field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements. They left everything they had in the shape of horses, wagons, camp equipage, etc.

Major GORDON, of Gen. MORRIS' staff, brought the remains of Gen. GARNETT, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton, yesterday, whence they will be sent, via Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. GARNETT was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States Army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman GARNETT, of this State. The body of GARNETT was recognized by Major LOVE, of the National forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which GARNETT abandoned at Laurel Hill is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 40,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of getting out of the range of National rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way to get up, to get out of the way. As SPALDING'S advertisement would say, one can "hardly realize" how these rebels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe whose motto is, "Beauty and Booty," could act in this precipitate—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people, that secession in Western Virginia is about played out.

Several soldiers have arrived in the city from Laurel Hill, who give some amusing incidents of the scrimmaging in that vicinity. An Orderly Sergeant says that frequently the National and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another, and indulge in personal epithets, such as 'Traitor,' 'Abolitionist,' 'Blue bellied Yankee,' etc. In several instances, the pickets, after abusing one another, would, by general consent, ground arms and meet half way, for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would turn back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the chance of getting the first shot.

A full Hoosier is here, *en route* for his home in Indiana. He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a flesh wound only. He received the wound in a skrimmish last Thursday. He and his comrades had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retire back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so, he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back, but in order to guard against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received."

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, left Portland at 10:30. On their arrival at Boston the regiment will be escorted to the Common, where a collation will be furnished by the City Government. They leave this evening, via Fall River, on a special train and steamer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 o'clock.

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Hampton Roads, with a cargo of coffee, has arrived in the Bay. She was captured by the steamer *Quaker City*.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment unexpectedly arrived here early this morning. They were received by the Buffalo Tigers and breakfasted. They leave by the Erie Railroad this forenoon for the East.

THE PEOPLE'S REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 17.

May PECK, of Syracuse, late of the U. S. Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the People's (Ellsworth's) Regiment of New-York.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

CONFEDERATE TROOPS NEAR FULTON, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The mail carrier reports that Major HARRIS, with a force of over 3,000 men, was at Wood's Springs, 12 miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Col. MCNEILLE arrived at New-Bloomfield at noon and expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road were deserted in consequence of groundless fears on the part of the people.

EX-SENATOR GREEN, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July, 16.

The report that Ex-Senator GREEN had violated his parole is untrue.

J. W. TUCKER, late editor of the *State Journal*, is making violent secession speeches in the country.

Col. STARPEL'S Fifth Reserve Corps arrived from Lexington to-day, and report having captured 20 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, one cannon and a quantity of machinery for boring, and molds for casting cannon, also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting steamers from passing Jefferson City unless they have the American flag flying.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot last night, in consequence of the seizing of a secession trunk, filled with Harder's Tactics. The disturbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Surveyor COTTON.

Capt. FRAZER shot Capt. B. L. THOMPSON, at Camp Joseph Holt, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, this afternoon. The wound was slight. They were each Captains of Companys in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky Brigade, and the difficulty arose from some of FRAZER'S men going to THOMPSON'S company. FRAZER was arrested and taken to the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner* says the first rifled cannon was turned out at the Navy-yard yesterday, and in a few days they will be able to supply long range cannon to the Southern Confederacy as fast as wanted.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the blockade of that port was rendered complete the 2d of July, by the arrival of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN. She had captured the sloops *Dart*, *Shark*, *Falcon*, and two others.

Ex-Congressman JEWETT died at Shelbyville, the 14th.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Fairfax, says that by mistake on the 4th of July, the South Carolina and Virginia detachments had a rencontre, killing two and wounding one Virginian.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 9th, noticing the visit from Ex-Gov. MOOREHEAD, says: "Mr. MOOREHEAD states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influence, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky under temporary restraint."

The Louisville volunteers for the Confederate Army, who had left for Camp Boone, near the Northern line of Tennessee, are returning daily in considerable numbers, disaffected with the work assigned them and disgusted with their fare. A large portion of them say they don't want to hear anything more about JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

Gov. HICKS was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech, strong for the Union. He expressed his unalterable devotion to the Constitution, and said that he felt more than ever convinced that Maryland's only safety was in the Union. He was enthusiastically applauded.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, July 16.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day and leave for the East *via* Dunkirk at 6 P. M. All are well. They had a fine reception, and received refreshments here.

CAPT. H. W. BENHAM.

This gentleman, of the United States Engineers who was three years in charge of the Government fortifications building at Sandy Hook, is with Gen. MORRIS' Brigade, of McCLELLAN'S Division of the Army in Western Virginia. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that his fine abilities are held in the highest esteem by Gen. MORRIS, and that he is constantly intrusted with the execution of dangerous and difficult operations. It was Capt. BENHAM that led the skirmishers of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade from Philippa to within rifle shot of the rebel intrenchments on Laurel Hill, and there set down the Union forces in position before them. And Capt. BENHAM led the command in that wonderful forced march, of the Union forces over Laurel Hill in pursuit of GARNETT'S retreating Army, which ended in the engagement at Carrick's Ford, the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the total rout of the rebel Army.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It will be remembered that a prize of $1000 was offered recently by the New-York Union Defence Committee for a National Hymn. Up to July 1 some thirteen hundred contributions had been received and examined, and fifteen only reserved for future consideration. A final meeting of the Committee was held in New-York on Thursday last. Two musicians, Messrs. SCHAEFFENBERG and COYLER, have been summoned as experts in aid of the Committee. The fortunate competitor will be announced in a few days."

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Now that the great rush on the Brooklyn Navy-yard is over, the premises look as quiet and lonesome as they did on New-Year's day. Then the *Brandywine Perry*, *Bainbridge*, *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Potomac* and *North Carolina* were lying quietly in the stream. When the war required a movement, orders were received to fit out every vessel, and from that day to this officer or man has not seen an idle hour. An idea may be formed of the hurried manner in which business has been carried on, from the following list of ships that have been operated on since the President's Proclamation:

Steam-frigate Wabash	50	Huntsville	3
Stm-frigate Roanoke	44	Dawn	3
Stm-frigate Powhatan	10	R. R. Cuyler	9
Stm-frigate Richmond	14	Resolute	2
Stm-frigate Brooklyn	14	Reliance	2
Stm gun-boat Iroquois	6	Yankee	2
Sailing corvette Cumberland	2	Freeborn	4
		Uncle Ben	2
Sailing corvette Savannah	2	Penguin	5
		Albatross	5
Brig Bainbridge	1	Mount Vernon	5
Brig Perry	1	Harriet Lane	6
Monticello		Montgomery	3
Quaker City		Rhode Island	4

Besides these, over thirty transports have been at the Yard temporarily; and for several weeks hands have been kept at work incessantly, often at night and on the Sabbath. The labor performed by the officers, who are not more numerous than in the dullest times, is almost incredible. The Ordnance Department has had to either furnish full armaments for each of the above craft, or to reorganize and alter that already on board. Nor did the ordinary business of the year cease while this was going on. A new gun-ground, fronting the Naval Lyceum, which will soon be supplied with a fine battery, was laid out and finished, and a house for sighting guns and doing "fancy ordnance work on wet days," erected. The magnificent launching ways—hardly inferior to those at Toulon and Plymouth—was completed; several alterations were made in the ship-houses, and many slight but valuable additions made, generally, to the buildings in the Navy-yard. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has probably accommodated 6,000 blue jackets, nine-tenths of whom are now looking out for "blockade thieves and privateers." The marine barracks has been steadily endeavoring to increase the marine corps, and Major BROOKE, to expedite that desirable object, opened an office in this city, and sent a squad of enlisters to the new structure on Flushing-avenue, at which, although only half an hour's march from the Yard gate, the men have not yet arrived. The Lyceum is alive with activity. From the hungry office-hunter to the last-made middy, every branch of naval employes is represented in the porch, on the lobby, (very appropriately, in many instances,) and in the different rooms. Mr. DUTAND—up to his eyes in work, on account of the new sloops—still presides in the Constructor's office. Mr. BELKNAPP endeavors to find apologies for the frequent shortcomings of the exchequer, in which he is ably assisted by Mr. NIXON; Mr. HERRICK'S patriotism having been so great now entirely by the *Atlas*, he is replaced by Mr. MARSHALL. The Navy officers are as usual; Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE, Lieut. ALMY, Capt. GANSEVOORT, and Chief Engineer GARVIN, being the representative men. Mr. LEE is still in the "roll" room. Major DOUGHTY has left the barracks for Portsmouth, N. H. In the ship houses, the new vessels are progressing rapidly. They will be the best ships of their class. Yesterday the cutter *Harriet Lane* was floated out of the dry dock. The guns which were to be added to the *Richmond's* battery, began to go on board last evening. This vessel will be taken into dock in a few days. A large boat of shot and shell—numbering, probably, 5,000 in all—has been sent from the Yard within a few days. But the "flurry" is evidently over, and we are destined to have quiet times for a while.

"THE USURPER'S MESSAGE."

Under this caption, the New-Orleans *Courier* (formerly one of the most dignified and able journals of the South, says:

"Assuming that the spirit of the Usurper's message to the old Congress of the North has been correctly interpreted by the telegraph, we confess that we feel little disposition to devote to it any lengthened remarks. The public mind of the South had been pretty well prepared, by the outpourings of the Jacobin Press, for the loathsome mass of falsehood, vindictiveness and hypocrisy with which the old perjurer has insulted the common intelligence and civilization of the age.

We do not care to follow the message through its tortuous windings, and expose its deceitful assumptions, its Jesuitical dodges and pretences, its boastful vapourings, its English tone, and its feature indifference to the agonies of the people of the North, and the general stupidity, lovelessness and lunacy which it exhibits. All these are apparent, and must strike the minds of enlightened men the world over with amazement, disgust and horror.

It is said that this creature LINCOLN, this vulgar savage, who seems to be making desperate efforts to imitate the Nero and Caligulas of old, and who appears to get delirious at witnessing the general conflagration of the whole country formerly known as the United States, now composed of the Confederate States and the Lincoln Empire, takes opiates daily, which keep him in a state of general stupor, induced originally to make him sleep, and kept up for a similar purpose. We know not the truth of these avermants, but it seems to us that his message gives them some plausibility. If this be so, the idea of a Paris paper, that he is actually in a state of mental hallucination or lunacy may prove to be the literal fact! But if he is mad, there is method in his madness, too much to relieve him from bearing the just responsibility of his acts, for which history and posterity will assuredly hold him to a rigid account. Throughout the South, the message will be read with disgust and indignation. If it were meant to intimidate her people by a great display of resources on paper, to be hereafter, perhaps, available, it will most signally fail. On the contrary, it will rouse to a still higher pitch the opposition to the despotic Government at Washington, and intensify the determination throughout the Confederate States never to yield to its infamous usurpation and Draconian cruelties.

But how about its effects in the North? That remains to be seen; but unless we greatly mistake this bloody missive of A. LINCOLN, drunk or sober, sane or lunatic, will have in the North just the opposite effect to that which he intends it shall have. Unless we err, it will be the signal for the gathering together of the elements and the bursting of the storm against him and his aiders, which has been gradually appearing upon the horizon there. It will not surprise us if the opponents of the atrocious sentiments and sanguinary deeds of the Government do openly take their stand and defy it; and it will not surprise us if, ere long, force there be met by force, if the stupendous folly and iniquity of the head conspirators indicated in the Message be attempted to be carried out. This result was actually hinted at by an influential Northern paper before the appearance of the dictator's document to his Congress. Forced loans and drafting, the only possible ways by which the central despotism can obtain money and men for a hopeless purpose, and simply to deluge the land in an ocean of fraternal blood to glut the vengeance of a perjured despot and his vassals, must create a strain which it is impossible for the public mind long to endure, and an open revolt must follow a persistence in such a course."

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Last evening, Lieut McFarland of Company A, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in this city from Martinsburgh, with five rebel prisoners, who give the following names: ROBERT CHAMBERS, JOHN J. HIBBS, JOHN WILD, JOHN LEMON and THOMAS M. HOLLIS. A guard of five men accompanied the officers. The prisoners were lodged at the Central Station during the night, and early this morning they will be conveyed to Fort Delaware. The prisoners were young men, Virginians. They were captured by the Third Pennsylvania Regiment while on picket duty. Three of them belong to the cavalry and two to the infantry, and all represent that they entered the service on a lark. The issue does not suit them, judging from their rueful countenance last evening while in a cell at the station house. They were taken prisoners on Sunday week, and left Martinsburgh, in charge of the guard, on Saturday. Their uniforms have been taken from their persons and exchanged for citizen's dress. Not a syllable has passed their lips since their capture regarding secession or State rights, and it does not appear that they have a very clear idea of the principles involved in the present struggle.

Three of McMULLEN'S Rangers accompanied the party from Martinsburgh. One, JOHN MCGINLEY, is suffering from a wound in the foot, received at the battle of Falling Waters. The condition of our troops at Martinsburgh is represented to be good, and the best of health is enjoyed by all. Martinsburgh, since its occupation by Union soldiers, has become intensely loyal.

A large number of rebel prisoners are held in custody at Martinsburgh, and additions are being made daily. About two weeks ago, forty men came into camp in a body from the rebel forces, and surrendered themselves, and the majority have entered the United States service for three years. Many of these prisoners state that they enlisted in the first instance with the understanding that they were to protect Martinsburgh from the rebels, then at and near Harper's Ferry, but that subsequently they were compelled to remain, when the Secession Army entered the place, and thus they became involuntarily attached to the service.

The inhabitants of Martinsburgh have been great sufferers by the depredations of the rebels. The people have been stripped of nearly everything; their grain has been trampled into the ground; their horses and cattle have been seized, and in their place they have received orders, which are so much waste paper.

When our army entered Martinsburgh, a number of ladies, evidently of respectability, volunteered to bake bread for the soldiers, provided a portion of the meal was allowed to them in order to feed their own children. the retreating rebel army having taken everything eatable with them. The prisoners in this city last evening, speak contemptuously of their own infantry. They say that the cavalry of the rebel force is made up of men of means, who have entered the service voluntarily, and are for the most part well drilled, but the infantry is composed of common men, many of whom have been impressed, and none of them feel a deep interest in the contest, and are ready to turn and run at the first opportunity. Last evening the prisoners seemed to be rejoiced that their friends in Western Virginia had been routed. They say the war must end soon, and the sooner the better, and the active work of McCLELLAN is an earnest that the contest will shortly close in Virginia. They express the hope that JEFF. DAVIS will be properly dealt with but, of course, these assertions must be taken with some allowance, coming as they do from prisoners who may shape their conversation to suit a particular latitude.

"TO THE ENTERPRISING JOURNALS OF THE NORTH."

The following significant document, addressed to newspaper correspondents, is republished in the Louisville *Courier*:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: While I have not withheld permission from any representative of the Press to visit the camps in Virginia, and while I am as much the advocate of an unshackled Press as I am of the freedom of speech and of the independence of the Confederate States, yet I have thought it proper, under existing circumstances, to make an appeal to you to forbear from the transmission and publication of such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause, in which we all feel so deep an interest.

You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the North, and we may derive profit from their example, by a discriminate and judicious reserve in communications for the Southern journals.

It must be obvious that statements of strength, or of weakness, at any of the points in the vicinity of the enemy, when reproduced at the North, as they would be in spite of all the vigilance in our power, would warn them of danger to themselves or invite an attack upon us; and, in like manner, any statement of the magnitude of batteries, of the quantity and quality of arms, or of ammunition, of movements in progress or in supposed contemplation, of the condition of troops, of the commissariat, &c., &c., might be fraught with essential injury to the service.

To gentlemen of intelligence and unquestionable loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States, I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit; nor do I doubt for a moment that you will appreciate my motives in making this frank appeal to your patriotism and discretion.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

TRADE IN BALTIMORE.

The following notices appear in the Baltimore papers:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, July 15, 1861.

Until otherwise ordered, no vessels of any description will hereafter be permitted to leave this port after sunset and before sunrise.

The inspectors and watchmen will cause this order to be made known to those in charge of vessels doing business with this port, and will report without delay every case where there is the least cause to suspect that this rule, deemed essential to the more effectual suppression of "contraband" trade, is about to be disregarded.

The officers in charge of the "Fort" and of the "Revenue Cutter" will be instructed to bring to and detain any craft which shall attempt a violation of this order.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, July 15, 1861.

From and after this date, all vessels, of whatever description, whether engaged in the coasting trade or otherwise, will be required to obtain a regular clearance before leaving this port.

Every vessel will be expected to display her ensign within the bounds of this District, while under way.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN, Collector of the Port.

DISTATCHES FROM EUROPE.

BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., late Consul of the United States at the port of Liverpool, arrived in Richmond on Monday, with dispatches for President DAVIS. The *Dispatch* learns that he made the journey from Halifax to Richmond by the way of Canada, Michigan and Illinois. He speaks encouragingly of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of Great Britain.

LOCAL MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered to break camp at 3 o'clock this morning, and proceed at once to Washington. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* has been chartered to take the regiment direct from Great Neck, where it has been encamped for some time past, to Elizabethport; from thence it will take the cars for the Capital. Quartermaster RICHARDSON has already gone on to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment. Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall, has presented Col. KENNEDY with a handsome revolver. Other friends of the Colonel have presented him with a sword, sash and belt. The regimental standard is a very handsome affair, made of rich blue silk, with heavy yellow fringe. The device is a combination of the National and State arms, with a half globe and spread eagle surmounting. Above is the name of the Tammany Regiment. Underneath is the motto, "Excelsior." The list of officers we have already published.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixth Maine Regiment will arrive this morning, at Pier No. 3, and march to the City Hall. The Maine residents in this City are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock, to receive the regiment.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN W. FARMAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of a death in my family, I shall not leave for the seat of war until the 24th inst. Parties having any articles to send can leave them at No. 47 Ludlow-street. I have received 40 Havelocks from MRS. L. KIRKLAND, 11 Havelocks from Mrs. C. W. FIELD; 72 Havelocks, a box of conserved currants, and half a dozen shirts from unknown parties.

JOHN W. FARMER.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

At a meeting of the line officers of the First Regiment Washington Greys, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected field-officers of the regiment: Colonel, HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel, LEANDER BUCK; Major, DANIEL LLOYD.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This corps will probably go into quarters next week. There is yet room for two or three companies of first-class men. The following gentlemen constitute a Committee of Citizens to receive subscriptions on behalf of the regiment: Thomas B. Stillman, Ex-President Police Commissioners; John Decker, Chief Engineer N. Y. Fire Department; Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police Department; J. J. Gorman, Fire Commissioner; S. V. Althause, Iron Manufacturer; Alfred Schenck, Iron Manufacturer; Peter Naylor, Merchant; S. V. Bagley, Lawyer; Daniel Maujer, of Williamsburgh.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Gen. HALL has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

Col. L. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment Hussars, is directed to detail a troop of one hundred men from his command, with horses and full equipments, to proceed to Baltimore, and there report to Gen. BUTLER. Col. POSTLEY will report to Commanding General, First Division, at his quarters, at 12 o'clock, M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for further instruction. By order of WILLIAM HALL,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Div. N.Y.S.M.
A. P. DALRIMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS—THEIR DISTRESS AND WANT OF BREAD.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a number of poor women, chiefly German and Irish, began to gather round the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee on Fourth-avenue. Some of the women carried infants in their arms, while others led by the hand little children from four to six years of age. All of them complained bitterly of the privation they have had to suffer, and many stated that they had not a bit of bread in the house, and that their children were suffering from hunger. When they found that no money was forthcoming, their complaints grew louder, and one German woman was for going straight to the Mayor, as she considered it all his fault, and making him relieve their distresses. After much more talk of the same sort, the women reluctantly withdrew, empty-handed, to their several homes. When the new loan for half a million of dollars, to aid the needy families of our volunteers, is advertised, it is hoped that our moneyed citizens will speedily take up the loan, so as to ameliorate the condition of these poor women.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. W. H. H. GILL, who went into service as Adjutant of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment of Militia, Col. WOOD, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

BROOKLYN CADETS.—This corps, composed of youths under 18 years of age, is rapidly perfecting itself "in all that adorns a soldier," and will, at an early day, compare favorably with older corps, composed of more experienced men. The whole corps is drilled three mornings each week, on Fort Greene, and they occasionally have a drill in the evening. The Cadets are now making extensive preparations to go on a pic-nic excursion.

A REFUGEE.—A native of Virginia, residing in Prince William County, who was compelled to abandon home, friends and property, because he was a Union man, reached this city a few days since in a most destitute condition. On the 24th of June last, with $5 in his pocket he turned his steps towards the North, and after running the gauntlett of rebel pickets and suffering from privations and hardships, more than human tongue can tell, he reached Washington. After a short rest, he continued his course northward until he reached this city ragged and penniless, and applied to Mayor KALBFLEISCH to aid him in obtaining means of subsistence. The Mayor notified Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK of the case and that official made temporary provision for him, and yesterday he obtained a chance to work on St. John's Church. This man has never been away from home before, and he was made to believe before he left to come North that the people here were all barbarians. Notwithstanding all this, he preferred to cast his lot with those he believed to be barbarians, than remain at his home in Virginia. His astonishment at finding the people of the Free States really civilized and disposed to treat him kindly, may be imagined but not described.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—The one hundred mounted men called for scouting service in the vicinity of Washington, will, it is expected, be ready to take their departure the latter part of the present week. The officers will consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Buglers, two Farriers and Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and a Quartermaster's Sergeant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant JONES, of the Fourth enth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, is now at the City Armory, for the purpose of obtaining fifty more recruits. The Fourteenth Regiment is now with the advancing column of Gen. McDOWELL, and active, patriotic young men, who desire to participate in the stirring events soon to take place, should enlist in this corps at once.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.—Company "A," of the Lincoln Cavalry, raised in the Eastern District, assembled at Disbrow's Academy last night, and elected officers. The Company will be mustered into the service to-day.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.—The Ridgewood Temperance Union, is represented in the Army by one out of every five of its members, and the Junior Ridgewoods are represented by one in every ten of its members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A woman, named BRIDGET EAGAN, was found dead, Tuesday morning, at her residence, No. 137 Navy-street. Several of her ribs were broken, there was a contusion on her head, and on her body were other indications of violence. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that she died of congestion of the brain, caused, it is supposed, by blows upon her head. The husband of deceased, JAMES EAGAN, hackman, was arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the injuries. The case will be investigated on Friday by Coroner HORTON.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police discovered three boys, yesterday, on a stoop in Myrtle-avenue, quarrelling about the division of about $200 worth of stolen property they had in their possession, the proceeds of a burglary. They were committed for trial.

FIRE.—House No. 117 Stagg-street, occupied as a furniture store and dwelling-house, by JOSEPH DISSEL, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of FRANKLIN MITCHELL, three years old, residing on Franklin-avenue, died Tuesday from burns received the day before, by his clothes taking fire from matches.

New-Jersey.

OUTRAGE IN PERTH AMBOY.—New-Jersey is a loyal State, but unfortunately all New-Jerseyites are not respecters of our country's flag. In Perth Amboy there are a large number of open and fervent sympathizers with the Southern movement, who make their head-quarters at a well-known hotel in that town, and lose no opportunity to vilify and outrage the cause of liberty and its supporters. On Monday an estimable and elderly citizen of that place, Dr. PALMER, was assaulted in the public street by a fellow named ALBERT COMPTON, and after a few words was thrown violently upon the pavement. It seems that a short time since a relative of COMPTON made use of some infelicitous expression of opprobrium concerning the American flag, and Dr. PALMER, fearing she would incur the displeasure and, possibly, ill-treatment from those in the vicinity, justly remonstrated with, and rebuked her. For this, and without notice, COMPTON, taking the law into his own hands, outraged publicly and violently an old and defenceless man. It looks to us as though Mr. COMPTON and all fellows of kindred tastes should receive the early attentions of a Vigilance Committee. They are too lively, entirely.

EXCURSION OF "LITTLE WANDERERS."—Mr. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for little wanderers, located at No. 26 New-Bowery, Tuesday, proceeded to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on an excursion with the little folks under his charge. There were 216 of these children, who are gathered up from the streets of New-York, of

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The National Troops at Fairfax Court-House.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Provisions, Camp Utensils and Entrenching Tools Left Behind.

EXPECTED STAND AT CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

Senator LANE and Representatives VANDEVER, COLFAX, VERREE, WASHBURNE, and PORTER, went with the advance guard of the Army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock P. M., having left that village at 4:30 P. M. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11:30 to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been erected across the road a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sandbag protections, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving their grain bags, out of which their horses were fed, and the National troops fed their grain to their own horses. This morning, the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at 9 A. M. they made a precipitate retreat leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the National troops into Fairfax is said, by these gentlemen, to have been inspiriting beyond description. The main street was filled, as far the eye could see, with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were in the rear—the artillery being in front—dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles toward Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. McDOWELL will march on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax.

A few buildings were burned by the National troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings has been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excitement had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners. Gen. McDOWELL was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. MAISON, of the New-Hampshire Second, placed a guard around the Court-house building as soon as he entered the town.

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades under Cols. PORTER and BURNSIDE, and contained two batteries of Flying Artillery, the two Rhode Island Regiments, the New-Hampshire Second, the New-York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The following dispatch was, to-night, received at Head-quarters of the Army:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 17, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Head-quarters of the Army:

We have occupied Fairfax Court-house, and driven the enemy toward Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully,

IRWIN McDOWELL.
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

BUNKER HILL, Va., Monday Evening, July 15.

SAMUEL J. REA, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the Army, under special permit from Gen. PATTERSON, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. REA'S knowledge of military affairs, and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that it was desirable to withhold from the public. The Army having moved, he is now given the largest liberty.

The Army moved Monday morning, 25,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill, Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of rebel cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. JOHNSTON has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubtful.

Gen. PATTERSON and staff left Martinsburgh Monday morning with the troops. The First Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburgh, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve are now moving towards Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

The present opinion is, that Gen. JOHNSTON will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday July 17.

Col. KENLY'S Maryland Regiment is guarding the Canal from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 43 Union men from Loudon County forded the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confederate army. More than one hundred have passed within the past few days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Friday. Coal is much wanted there.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, July 19.

A company of United States troops came here to-day, and arrested quite a number of Secessionists, and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Gov. JACKSON'S army, and went south with him.

The telegraph lines west and south are down to-night so generally that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people here on both sides of the Missouri River are secessionists, and say that they will never submit to LINCOLN'S government, nor will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of LINCOLN'S Army. Many of them say the oath they are requested to take by the United States troops, is a mere form of words and not at all binding. It is thought there will not be a quorum present at a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 17.

A detachment from the Tompkins Zouaves was sent to the dépôt last night, to prevent further attempts to resist the orders of the Surveyor of the Port in reference to the shipment of contraband articles over the Nashville Railroad. The *Journal* suggests a change of starting hours, from noon and midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and boisterous shouting in the streets as likely to produce collisions.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, from Camp Boone, Tenn., on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling.

Camp drilling, and the requisition of enlistment for the war, has scared off a few. *Per contra*, the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left, desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river were full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only were left at the camp.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th nominates CONNOLLY T. TWIGGS, of KNOX, as the Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Richmond advices state that the Confederate Executive Department prohibits persons leaving the city without passports.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 10th inst. says that the steamer *Winslow* captured off Cape Hatteras, on the 3d, the schooner *Herbert*, MARTIN, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at $30,000.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17.

Friday night a detachment of three Companies of Col. WOODRUFF'S Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked 600 rebels between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha River, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. Gen. COX'S brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S TRIUMPH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Bealington, on the 8th and 10th inst., gives in detail the march of McCLELLAN, leading to the splendid results which have been already mentioned—the rout of GARNETT'S force.

It appears that the march began on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., everything being kept quiet, even from the men, and the moving force was about 5,000 men. The narrative shows the difficulties the men had to encounter, which adds to the credit of their achievement:

"By 2 o'clock in the morning the whole column was fairly in motion. The night was cloudy, and in the darkness we could only faintly discern the gleam of the bayonets nearest to us, while the steady tramp alone told us of the passage of an army. The road wound through the valleys, and occasionally climbed the precipitous hills which skirt the upper portion of the Tygart's Valley River. Our main safety in passing over this road, with its sudden curves, abrupt descents, and abundant natural ambuscades, lay in the secrecy and suddenness of our departure.

There was every opportunity for ambuscades and masked batteries; and as the enemy was supposed to have been expecting our movement along this road for weeks, the natural inference was that they were prepared to resist it.

Finally, about 7½ o'clock, the first gun was heard. The enemy's pickets were firing. Our skirmishers made a rush, and away went the pickets, running like quarter nags. Down went the column through a narrow gorge; it wound rapidly around a hill, and out we came in full view of the heights we were ordered to occupy, with our skirmishers just chasing in the last of the pickets, and a few of the rebel officers.

In half an hour after our arrival, the disposition of the forces to meet immediate attack was complete; our position, perfectly cooping up the enemy, was secured, and but a single life was lost, that of WM. T. GIRARD, of Company G, Ninth Indiana, who had been shot through the forehead by the enemy, while bravely dashing ahead with his company of skirmishers into a wood occupied by the enemy, just beyond our advance. The march had been a very rapid one, and our men were too much exhausted to think of doing more than the stationing the guards, before sinking down on the ground to sleep.

Monday morning, with daylight, the skirmishing began again. It was known that Gen. MORRIS was positively forbidden by McCLELLAN'S orders to do more than take and hold the position here, so as to coop up the enemy till the other column could arrive, and the boys were determined to provoke the rebels into an attack if possible. Through the forenoon the regular bush warfare was waged. Each side had learned the range of the other's guns, and greater caution was observed than during the skirmishing of the evening before.

Meanwhile the operations of the enemy were carefully watched from the surrounding heights. With a glass we could count their tents, distinguish the men and observe the color of their uniforms, discover the position of their artillery, and form a very good idea of the nature of their defences. The camp is situated on the western declivity of the Laurel Hall, (or mountain,) about one-fourth the way from the top, and on the right of the road to Beverly, which winds over the mountain at the only passable spot for miles. In front of it runs a strong breastwork, which we supposed to extend to each side also, though this could not be seen from the position we occupied. In the centre of the camp is a large parade-ground, on each side of which are the tents. On the upper side of the parade-ground is a structure which we supposed to be a sort of fort, with salient angles, but from other points of observation have since confirmed that impression, though it is still far from certain.)

While making these observations, two large bodies formed on the parade ground, and marched off down the pike in good order toward our encampment. We had mounted couriers with us, and one was immediately dispatched to head-quarters with this information, which subsequently proved to be of considerable importance.

Descending from our position in the afternoon, we found that a couple of companies of skirmishers had been sent out to meet the advance of the bodies we had seen marching down the road out of the enemy's camp. The skirmishing, which had been kept up briskly all day, was beginning to be much more lively, and it was evident that the wooded hill opposite our breastwork, and just beyond the village, was full of the enemy. Their fire seemed directed not only against our skirmishers, but also against the artillerymen standing at their guns, and the troops within the breastworks. Going down to the artillery, I found the balls whistling overhead, and striking as far back as the position of the Seventh Indiana. Several soldiers were struck by spent balls. Finally, a bullet struck the sabre of an artillery officer. This was getting a little too warm, and rapidly sighting his gun, he dropped a shell in the wood in the direction from which the bullet came. For a little while the enemy seemed repulsed; then they returned and began a sharp fire on our skirmishers. To aid the latter another shell was thrown toward the rebels. Our boys instantly sprang forward the moment the shell burst, and poured in a galling volley upon the enemy, picking off particularly the mounted officers.

As soon as their pieces were discharged, the boys hurried back to the trees and fallen logs, behind which they concealed themselves. In their charge they had discovered that it was the Georgia regiment with which they were engaged, backed by a strong force of cavalry.

For a few moments all was quiet; then the rattle of musketry began again, our men apparently giving and taking in about equal proportions. An occasional shot from the enemy was still whistling around the artillery. The gun was changed to the direction indicated, and another bomb sent flying into the midst of the rebels. Instantly our boys sprang forward, as the Georgians ran from the bursting shell, and poured in a deadly volley. For a few moments the fire was incessant, and our fellows were seen pushing farther and farther up into the woods. Suddenly they came flying back, and took refuge behind the logs and trees. The artillery threw another shell, and the boys sprang forward again, charged upon the scattering Georgians, drove them beyond their own intrenchments on the top of the hill, and actually chased them within half a mile of their camp. There they kept up a straggling fire on the rebels till dusk, when they fell into line and marched down to camp, as jolly and indifferent as if they were not right under the eye of the enemy they had been fighting.

Altogether, this skirmish was a most spirited affair. The portions of two companies engaged (one from the Fourteenth Ohio, and the other from the Ninth Indiana, with stragglers from several of the other regiments) bore themselves nobly, and proved a fair match for the crack Georgia Regiment, backed as it was by their cavalry. The enemy had every advantage. They were in possession of a high hill, covered with a dense forest; they had their breastworks erected on the top of the hill, and their cavalry was ready to charge upon our skirmishers whenever they ventured out from behind their trees and attempted to advance in anything like military order. It was our shells that did the business. The Georgians couldn't stand bombs, and after the first explosion it was utterly impossible for their officers to rally them.

Our boys stood fire nobly. In fact, during the skirmish, but before any shells had been thrown, a Georgian, who was behind a tree, some distance from one of our men, called out to him, 'What troops are you?' One soldier, squinting around his tree, and seeing that there was no chance for a shot at his questioner, replied: 'Ohio and Indiana volunteers.' 'Volunteers! hell!' exclaimed the Georgian, 'you needn't tell me that volunteers stand fire that way!'

The peculiarity of the skirmish, Monday afternoon, was that our boys acted almost entirely without orders. There was but a single officer with them, and they didn't appear to act under his direction. When a shell was thrown, they would shout, 'Now, give it to them,' and forward the whole party would rush. When the enemy recovered, and began to return the fire, some fellow would sing out, 'Rally, to your logs,' and rally they did, with an activity very provoking to the Georgians.

The loss of the enemy in the affair was about twenty. Some of their officers were shot, among them one who fell but an instant before his horse was shot. When we gained possession of the wood yesterday, the dead horse was there, with a pair of Navy revolvers still in the holsters on the saddle, engraved "S. N. GAINES, Charlotte Troops."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 16, has the following additional particulars of subsequent routs:

"A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity, from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle of Cheat River on Sunday morning, and the killing of GARNETT. After Gen. GARNETT evacuated Laurel Hill, he retreated towards St. George, Tucker County, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. MORRIS. GARNETT reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make a stand, previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana regiment. Only one man was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet. During the retreat, and at the Ford, one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything in their retreat calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the route and the battle field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements. They left everything they had in the shape of horses, waggons, camp equipage, etc.

Major GORDON, of Gen. MORRIS' staff, brought the remains of Gen. GARNETT, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton, yesterday, whence they will be sent, *via* Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. GARNETT was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States Army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman GARNETT, of this State. The body of GARNETT was recognized by Major LOVE, of the National forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which GARNETT abandoned at Laurel hill is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 40,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of getting out of the range of National rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way to get up, to get out of the way. As SPALDING'S advertisement would say, one can "hardly realize" how these rebels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe whose motto is, "Beauty and Booty," could act in this precipitate—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people, that secession in Western Virginia is about played out.

Several soldiers have arrived in the city from Laurel Hill, who give some amusing incidents of the skirmishing in that vicinity. An Orderly Sergeant says that frequently the National and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another, and indulge in personal epithets, such as "Traitor," "Abolitionist," "Blue bellied Yankee," etc. In several instances, the pickets, after abusing one another, would, by general consent, ground arms and meet half way, for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the chance of getting the first shot.

A tall Hoosier is here on furlough for his home in Indiana. He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a flesh wound only. He received the wound in a skirmish, last Thursday. He and his comrades had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retreat back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so, he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back, but in spite of grief against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received."

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 17.

Capt. FITZSIMMONS' company of cavalry, numbering eighty men and horses, was mustered into the service of the United States to-day, by Lieut. MARSHALL, U. S. A. The company is to be attached to Col. VAN ALLAN'S regiment, and will probably leave for Washington, *via* Elmira and Williamsport, to-morrow. Arms and equipments will be furnished after the company has arrived in Washington. Lieut.-Col. MIX is here, and will go with the Company.

Lieut. MARSHALL declared that it was the finest body of men he had seen mustered as volunteers. The rest of the companies of this regiment from Western New-York will probably be forwarded next week. One more will go from this city.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, left Portland at 10:30. On their arrival at Boston the regiment will be escorted to the Common, where a collation will be furnished by the City Government. They leave this evening, *via* Fall River, on a special train and steamer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 o'clock.

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Hampton Roads, with a cargo of coffee, has arrived in the Bay. She was captured by the steamer *Quaker City*.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment unexpectedly arrived here early this morning. They were received by the Buffalo Tigers and breakfasted. They leave by the Erie Railroad this forenoon for the East.

THE PEOPLE'S REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 17.

Maj. PECK, of Syracuse, late of the U. S. Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the People's (Ellsworth's) Regiment of New-York.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Now that the great rush on the Brooklyn Navy-yard is over, the premises look as quiet and lonesome as they did on New-Year's day. Then the *Brandywine Perry, Bambridge, Savannah, Roanoke, Wabash, Potomac* and *North Carolina* were lying quietly in the stream. When the war required a movement, orders were received to fit out every vessel, and from that day to this officer or man has not seen an idle hour. An idea may be formed of the hurried manner in which business has been carried on, from the following list of ships that have been operated on since the President's Proclamation:

Steam-frigate Wabash	50	Huntsville	3
St'm-frigate Roanoke	44	Dawn	3
St'm-frigate Powhatan	10	R. R. Cuyler	9
St'm-frigate Richmond	14	Resolute	2
St'm-frigate Brooklyn	14	Reliance	2
St'm gun-boat Iroquois	6	Yankee	2
Sailing corvette Cumberland		Freeborn	4
Sailing corvette Savannah	22	Uncle Ben	2
Brig Bainbridge	6	Penguin	5
Brig Perry	6	Albatross	5
Monticello	5	Mount Vernon	5
Quaker City	5	Harriet Lane	6
		Montgomery	3
		Rhode Island	4

Besides these, over thirty transports have been at the Yard temporarily; and for several weeks hands have been kept at work incessantly, often at night and on the Sabbath. The labor performed by the officers, who are not more numerous than in the dullest times, is almost incredible. The Ordnance Department has had to either furnish full armaments for each of the above craft, or to reorganize and alter that already on board. Nor did the ordinary business of the year cease while this was going on. A new gun-ground, fronting the Naval Lyceum, which will soon be supplied with a fine battery, was laid out and finished, and a house for sighting guns and doing "fancy ordnance work on wet days," erected. The magnificent launching ways—hardly inferior to those at Toulon and Plymouth—was completed; several alterations were made in the ship-houses, and many slight but valuable additions made, generally, to the buildings in the Navy-yard. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has probably accommodated 6,000 blue jackets, nine-tenths of whom are now looking out for "blockade thieves and privateers." The marine barracks has been steadily endeavoring to increase the marine corps, and Major BREVOORT, to expedite that desirable object, opened an office in this city, and sent a squad of enlisters to the new structure on Flushing-avenue, at which, although only half an hour's march from the Yard gate, the men have not yet arrived. The Lyceum is alive with activity. From the hungry office-hunter to the last-made middy, every branch of naval employes is represented in the porch, on the lobby, (very appropriately, in many instances,) and in the different rooms. Mr. DELANO—up to his eyes in work, on account of the new sloops—still presides in the Constructor's office. Mr. BELKNAPP endeavors to find apologies for the frequent shortcomings of the exchequer, in which he is ably assisted by Mr. NIXON; Mr. HERRICK'S patriotism having been needed now entirely by the *Atlas*, he is replaced by Mr. MARSHALL. The Navy officers are as usual; Commodore BERRIEN, Capt. FOOTE, Lieut. ALMY, Capt. GANSEVOORT, and Chief Engineer GARVIN, being the representative men. Mr. LEE is still in the "roll" room. Major DOUGHTY has left the barracks for Portsmouth, N. H. In the ship houses, the new vessels are progressing rapidly. They will be the best ships of their class. Yesterday the cutter *Harriet Lane* was floated out of the dry dock. The guns which were to be added to the *Richmond's* battery, began to go on board last evening. This vessel will be taken into dock in a few days. A large load of shot and shell—numbering, probably, 5,000 in all—has been sent from the Yard within a few days. But the "hurry" is evidently over, and we are destined to have quiet times for a while.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Last evening, Lieut McFarland of Company A, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in this city from Martinsburgh, with five rebel prisoners, who give the following names: ROBERT CHAMBERS, JOHN J. HIBBS, JOHN WILD, JOHN LEMON and THOMAS M. HOLLIS. A guard of five men accompanied the officers. The prisoners were lodged at the Central Station during the night, and early this morning they will be conveyed to Fort Delaware. The prisoners were young men, Virginians. They were captured by the Third Pennsylvania Regiment while on picket duty. Three of them belong to the cavalry and two to the infantry, and all represent that they entered the service on a lark. The issue does not suit them, judging from their rueful countenance last evening while in a cell at the station house. They were taken prisoners on Sunday week, and left Martinsburgh, in charge of the guard, on Saturday. Their uniforms have been taken from their persons and exchanged for citizen's dress. Not a syllable has passed their lips since their capture regarding secession or State rights, and it does not appear that they have a very clear idea of the principles involved in the present struggle.

Three of McMULLEN'S Rangers accompanied the party from Martinsburgh. One, JOHN MCGINLEY, is suffering from a wound in the foot, received at the battle of Falling Waters. The condition of our troops at Martinsburgh is represented to be good, and the best of health is enjoyed by all. Martinsburgh, since its occupation by Union soldiers, has become intensely loyal.

A large number of rebel prisoners are held in custody at Martinsburgh, and additions are being made daily. About two weeks ago, forty men came into camp in a body from the rebel forces, and surrendered themselves, and the majority have entered the United States service for three years. Many of these prisoners state that they enlisted in the first instance with the understanding that they were to protect Martinsburgh from the rebels, then at and near Harper's Ferry, but that subsequently they were compelled to remain, when the Secession Army entered the place, and thus they became involuntarily attached to the service.

The inhabitants of Martinsburgh have been great sufferers by the depredations of the rebels. The people have been stripped of nearly everything; their grain has been trampled into the ground; their horses and cattle have been seized, and in their place they have received orders, which are so much waste paper.

When our army entered Martinsburgh, a number of ladies, evidently of respectability, volunteered to bake bread for the soldiers, provided a portion of the meal was allowed to them in order to feed their own children, the retreating rebel army having taken everything eatable with them. The prisoners in this city last evening, speak contemptuously of their own infantry. They say that the cavalry of the rebel force is made up of men of means, who have entered the service voluntarily, and are for the most part well drilled, but the infantry is composed of common men, many of whom have been impressed, and none of them feel a deep interest in the contest, and are ready to turn and run at the first opportunity. Last evening the prisoners seemed to be rejoiced that their friends in Western Virginia had been routed. They say the war must end soon, and the sooner the better, and the active work of McCLELLAN is an earnest that the contest will shortly close in Virginia. They express the hope that JEFF. DAVIS will be properly dealt with; but, of course, these assertions must be taken with some allowance, coming as they do from prisoners who may shape their conversation to suit a particular latitude.

CAPT. H. W. BENHAM.

This gentleman, of the United States Engineers who was three years in charge of the Government fortifications building at Sandy Hook, is with Gen. MORRIS' Brigade, of McCLELLAN'S Division of the Army in Western Virginia. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that his fine abilities are held in the highest esteem by Gen. MORRIS, and that he is constantly intrusted with the execution of dangerous and difficult operations. It was Capt. BENHAM that led the skirmishers of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade from Philippa to within rifle shot of the rebel intrenchments on Laurel Hill, and there set down the Union forces in position before them. And Capt. BENHAM led the command in that wonderful forced march of the Union forces over Laurel Hill in pursuit of GARNETT'S retreating Army, which ended in the engagement at Carrick's Ford, the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the total rout of the rebel Army.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It will be remembered that a prize of $500 was offered recently by the New-York Union Defence Committee for a National Hymn. Up to July 1 some thirteen hundred contributions had been received and examined, and fifty-one reserved for future consideration. A final meeting of the Committee was held in New-York on Thursday last. Two musicians, Messrs. SCHARFENBERG and CUTLER, have been summoned as experts in aid of the Committee. The fortunate competitor will be announced in a few days."

LOCAL MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered to break camp at 3 o'clock this morning, and proceed at once to Washington. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* has been chartered to take the regiment direct from Great Neck, where it has been encamped for some time past, to Elizabethport; from thence it will take the cars for the Capitol. Quartermaster RICHARDSON has already gone on to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment. Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall, has presented Col. KENNEDY with a handsome revolver. Other friends of the Colonel have presented him with a sword, sash and belt. The regimental standard is a very handsome affair, made of rich blue silk, with heavy yellow fringe. The device is a combination of the National and State arms, with a half globe and spread eagle surmounting. Above is the name of the Tammany Regiment. Underneath is the motto, "Excelsior." The list of officers we have already published.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixth Maine Regiment will arrive this morning, at Pier No. 3, and march to the City Hall. The Maine residents in this City are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock, to receive the regiment.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN W. FARMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of a death in my family, I shall not leave for the seat of war until the 24th inst. Parties having any articles to send can leave them at No. 47 Ludlow-street. I have received 40 Havelocks from Mrs. L. KIRKLAND, 11 Havelocks from Mrs. C. W. FIELD; 72 Havelocks, a box of conserved currants, and half a dozen shirts from unknown parties.

JOHN W. FARMER.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

At a meeting of the line officers of the First Regiment Washington Greys, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected field-officers of the regiment: Colonel, HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel, LEANDER BUCK; Major, DANIEL LLOYD.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This corps will probably go into quarters next week. There is yet room for two or three companies of first-class men. The following gentlemen constitute a Committee of Citizens to receive subscriptions on behalf of the regiment: Thomas B. Stillman, Ex-President Police Commissioners; John Decker, Chief Engineer N. Y. Fire Department; Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police Department; J. J. Gorman, Fire Commissioner; S. V. Althause, Iron Manufacturer; Alfred Schenck, Iron Manufacturer; Peter Naylor, Merchant; S. V. Bagley, Lawyer; Daniel Maujer, of Williamsburgh.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Gen. HALL has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

Col. I. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment Hussars, is directed to detail a troop of one hundred men from his command, with horses and full equipments, to proceed to Baltimore, and there report to Gen. BUTLER. Col. POSTLEY will report to Commanding General, First Division, at his quarters, at 12 o'clock, M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for further instruction. By order of WILLIAM HALL,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Div. N.Y.S.M.

A. P. DALRIMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS—THEIR DISTRESS AND WANT OF BREAD.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a number of poor women, chiefly German and Irish, began to gather round the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee on Fourth-avenue. Some of the women carried infants in their arms, while others led by the hand little children from four to six years of age. All of them complained bitterly of the privation they have had to suffer, and many stated that they had not a bit of bread in the house, and that their children were suffering from hunger. When they found that no money was forthcoming, their complaints grew louder, and one German woman was for going straight to the Mayor, as she considered it all his fault, and making him relieve their distresses. After much more talk of the same sort, the women reluctantly withdrew, empty-handed, to their several homes. When the new loan for half a million of dollars, to aid the needy families of our volunteers, is advertised, it is hoped that our moneyed citizens will speedily take up the loan, so as to ameliorate the condition of these poor women.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. W. H. H. GILL, who went into service as Adjutant of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment of Militia, Col. WEED, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

BROOKLYN CADETS.—This corps, composed of youths under 18 years of age, is rapidly perfecting itself "in all that adorns a soldier," and will, at an early day, compare favorably with older corps, composed of more experienced men. The whole corps is drilled three mornings each week, on Fort Greene, and they occasionally have a drill in the evening. The Cadets are now making extensive preparations to go on a pic-nic excursion.

A REFUGEE.—A native of Virginia, residing in Prince William County, who was compelled to abandon home, friends and property, because he was a Union man, reached this city a few days since in a most destitute condition. On the 24th of June last, with $5 in his pocket he turned his steps towards the North, and after running the gauntlett of rebel pickets and suffering from privations and hardships, more than human tongue can tell, he reached Washington. After a short rest, he continued his course northward until he reached this city ragged and penniless, and applied to Mayor KALBFLEISCH to aid him in obtaining means of subsistence. The Mayor notified Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK of the case and that official made temporary provision for him, and yesterday he obtained a chance to work on St. John's Church. This man has never been away from home before, and he was made to believe before he left to come North that the people here were all barbarians. Notwithstanding all this, he preferred to cast his lot with those he believed to be barbarians, than remain at his home in Virginia. His astonishment at finding the people of the Free States really civilized and disposed to treat him kindly, may be imagined but not described.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—The one hundred mounted men called for scouting service in the vicinity of Washington, will, it is expected, be ready to take their departure the latter part of the present week. The officers will consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Buglers, two Farriers and Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and a Quartermaster's Sergeant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant JONES, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, is now at the City Armory, for the purpose of obtaining fifty more recruits. The Fourteenth Regiment is now with the advancing column of Gen. MCDOWELL, and active, patriotic young men, who desire to participate in the stirring events soon to take place, should enlist in this corps at once.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.—Company "A," of the Lincoln Cavalry, raised in the Eastern District, assembled at Disbrow's Academy last night, and elected officers. The Company will be mustered into the service to-day.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.—The Ridgewood Temperance Union, is represented in the Army by one out of every five of its members, and the Junior Ridgewoods are represented by one in every ten of its members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A woman, named BRIDGET EAGAN, was found dead, Tuesday morning, at her residence, No. 137 Navy-street. Several of her ribs were broken, there was a contusion on her head, and on her body were other indications of violence. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that she died of congestion of the brain, caused, it is supposed, by blows upon her head. The husband of deceased, JAMES EAGAN, hackman, was arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the injuries. The case will be investigated on Friday by Coroner HORTON.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police discovered three boys, yesterday, on a stoop in Myrtle-avenue, quarrelling about the division of about $200 worth of stolen property they had in their possession, the proceeds of a burglary. They were committed for trial.

FIRE.—House No. 117 Stagg-street, occupied as a furniture store and dwelling-house, by JOSEPH DIVGEL, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of FRANKLIN MITCHELL, three years old, residing on Franklin-avenue, died Tuesday from burns received the day before, by his clothes taking fire from matches.

New-Jersey.

OUTRAGE IN PERTH AMBOY.—New-Jersey is a loyal State, but unfortunately all New-Jerseyites are not respecters of our country's flag. In Perth Amboy there are a large number of open and blatant sympathizers with the Southern movement, who make their head-quarters at a well-known hotel in that town, and lose no opportunity to vilify and outrage the cause of liberty and its supporters. On Monday an estimable and elderly citizen of that place, Dr. PALMER, was assaulted in the public street by a fellow named ALBERT COMPTON, and after a few words was thrown violently upon the pavement. It seems that a short time since a relative of COMPTON made use of some infelicitous expression of opprobrium concerning the American flag, and Dr. PALMER, fearing she would incur the displeasure and, possibly, ill-treatment from those in the vicinity, justly remonstrated with, and rebuked her. For this, and without notice, COMPTON, taking the law into his own hands, outraged publicly and violently an old and defenceless man. It looks to us as though Mr. COMPTON and all fellows of kindred tastes should receive the early attentions of a Vigilance Committee. They are too lively, entirely.

YACHT RACE FOR $500.—A yacht race between the yachts *Plum*, Mr REED owner, of Jersey City, and the *Benicia Boy*, of Shrewsbury, Capt. LENAS owner, took place yesterday afternoon from McGehan's Basin, foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City. The race was for $250 a side, and the course was from a stake-boat near the Basin to a buoy off Robins' Reef, thence back and repeat. At the time of starting, 1½ P. M., there was scarcely a breath of air and the boats drifted away. After an hour or more a light breeze sprung up and the boats began to move along. The *Plum* proved to be the best sailer with a light wind, and won the race by more than half an hour. But few persons were present and but little money was risked upon the result.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Commencement at Harvard College to-day attracted, as usual, many distinguished citizens and a large throng of interested spectators to witness the exercises. Gov. ANDREW and other State officials were escorted to Cambridge by the Lancers.

The exercises, which took place in the Old Church, were considered fully equal to those of former years, and several of the young gentlemen were warmly applauded.

One hundred and ten applicants have been accepted for the coming term.

The honorary degree of Doctor of LAWS was conferred upon JOHN ALBIN ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of Washington; and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. H. BALCH HACKETT, Professor in the Newton Theological Institution; Rev. JOS. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, Constantinople, Turkey; Right Rev. JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. WHEAT dull; White Michigan, in barrels, at $1 25. OATS better, and in light supply; sales, 6,000 bushels State, at 32c. CORN active; sales, 30,000 bushels

The New-York Times.

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THE INSURRECTION.

PROGRESS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Details of the Movements of the National Troops.

SCENES AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Important Rumor from Pensacola.

The Rebels Fire upon a Launch from one of the Blockading Vessels.

Two of the Massachusetts Regiments leave Fortress Monroe.

Insurgents Landing at Sewell's Point.

SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Col. Boernstein Refuses to Administer any more Oaths of Allegiance.

A Secession Outbreak in Illinois.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Why Hon. Henry May Visited Richmond.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

MEASURES TO PROTECT OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

Twenty-four Army wagons, loaded heavily with boxes of muskets, left the arsenal at 5 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the railroad station, where they were transferred to a freight train, and taken off on the Washington Branch Railroad, probably for Col. H. W. LAMON'S Martinsburgh Regiment.

The gun-boat *Freeborn*, which has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Navy-yard, was launched from the ways this evening. She will receive her armament and provisions, and immediately rejoin the Potomac River police.

The steam-propeller *Jersey Blue* came up to the Navy-yard this afternoon, to be inspected, the owners offering to sell her to the Government for a gun-boat.

The Quartermaster-General is actively engaged in the preliminaries for the construction of gun-boats for Western waters. Plans and specifications for their hulls are on exhibition at his office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Alton. The boats are to be delivered at Cairo. Bids should be sent to the Quartermaster-General by the 1st of August.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that he has not sufficient force to protect the United States commerce from Southern privateers. Congress, however, will provide adequate means.

The argument in the Court of Claims, in the case of Latham *vs.* The United States, for erecting the Custom-houses at Buffalo and Oswego, was concluded to-day. H. B. STANTON and LEVI S. CHATFIELD argued the case for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. GIBSON and MCPHERSON, United States Solicitor and Assistant-Solicitor, for the Government. The amount involved is about $150,000. The argument occupied five days.

Messrs. NIXON and FRANK, members of the House, who entered Fairfax Court-house, yesterday, with Gen. McDOWELL'S Division, report that the Union men near that place had been in the woods for days to avoid being impressed into the rebel Army. Farmers residing out for a few miles were extravagant in their expressions of joy at the arrival of our troops and being again free to speak their Union sentiments. Some had run the rebel pickets and reached Gen. TYLER'S Division.

The President has appointed JOHN ARMSTRONG Postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

BUNKER HILL, Wednesday, July 17.

Much to the surprise of the whole army, instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, we took up the line of march this morning from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, and now have full possession. The reason for this move is that Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breastworks in the form of the letter "V," leaving the town behind the angle. It cannot be attacked from that side without exposing our troops to a destructive cross-fire. The west side is defended by a palisade, but the east side is only covered by a veil. On this side there is also an eminence which commands the town. This eminence has been left unoccupied, and it is thought to be the design of Gen. PATTERSON to secure it as the base of operations.

[The above is from the Baltimore *American's* Special Correspondent.]

FROM MARTINSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

The contents of the letter from Martinsburgh is mostly anticipated. Five deserters from Capt. PAGE'S company of guerillas, attached to Col. EDMONDSON'S regiment, late member of Congress, had come into the National camp. A prominent Secessionist, named WISELEY, had also deserted, and was lying in the woods prepared to give himself up to the National soldiers.

A SECESSION HOAX.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 18.

The rumor current yesterday that a battle had taken place near Georgetown, between the Home Guards and Secessionists under Col. MAGOFFIN, seems to have been a hoax started by the Secessionists, who also gave out that Syracuse and Florence, a town ten miles south of this place, were to be burned last night. Our citizens kept a watch all night, but there was no disturbance. Large numbers of men are reported as flocking to Col. MAGOFFIN'S aid.

THE ADVANCE ON FAIRFAX.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LEFT WING.

SANGSTER'S STATION, ON THE LINE OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, 18 MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, July 18.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march, and owing to the heavy guns which we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat during to-day, and barely escaped by the Old Fairfax Road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax Station, by Col. WILCOX, who took 11 prisoners, and Col. MILES is in possession of Fairfax Court-house.

On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's Station, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noon, when Col. FRANKLIN'S command branched off on the road to Sangsters to cut off railroad communication, and Col. WILCOX proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station. Col. HEINTZELMAN, in the meantime, remained at the corner of Sangster's Cross Roads, two and a half miles from Fairfax Station, with Col. HOWARD'S Brigade and Capt. LOWE'S Cavalry. About 1 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. WILCOX:

To Col. Heintzelman, Fairfax Station:

We have taken Fairfax Station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and FRANKLIN can intercept them. We have a flag, &c.

(Signed,) O. B. WILCOX.

The roads towards Sangster's were intercepted by the felling of trees and other obstructions. Otherwise Col. WILCOX might have succeeded in making even a more successful, expeditious victory. Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sangster's Station during the day, in retreat before Col. FRANKLIN'S column. An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the roads, where we arrived at noon, the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed this afternoon, and there was every evidence of their hasty retreat, quantities of fresh beef, corn, &c., being left behind. Near this camp we found that they had made an attempt at infantry breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proved the weakness of the enemy in this art of war. In the meantime, the first division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. TYLER, proceeds towards Fairfax Court-house, by the roads from Falls Church and Vienna; the second division, under the command of Col. DANIEL HUNTER, and the fifth division, under Col. D. S. MILES, in the same direction, by the Little River Turnpike and Braddock Road.

A messenger from Col. WILCOX brings information that after taking Fairfax Station, he proceeded toward the Court-house, and when within a mile of that place he found Col. BURNSIDE'S Brigade had taken possession, the enemy having in all instances retreated without showing fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

SECOND DISPATCH.

On Tuesday afternoon the lines of march were taken, the third division of the *corps d'armée*, under the command of Col. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventeenth Infantry, comprising the brigades of Cols. FRANKLIN, WILCOX and HOWARD. The troops proceeded without any difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Pohick roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked at Pohick Creek over night. The scene was a most romantic one, the camp fires burning on either side of the hills that surrounded the creek.

At 3 o'clock the next morning the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was reformed. The troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order:

First Brigade, under Col. FRANKLIN, in the advance.

Second Brigade, under Col. WILCOX, as the centre of the column.

Third Brigade, Col. HOWARD, of Maine, commanding.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

To Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

The First Division, under Gen. TYLER, is between Germantown and Centreville.

The Second (HUNTER'S) is at this place just about to move forward to Centreville.

The Fifth (MILES') is at the crossing of the old Braddock Road, with the road from this to Fairfax Station, and is ordered forward to Centreville by the old Braddock Road.

BARRY'S Battery has joined it.

One of Col. HEINTZELMAN'S Brigade (WILCOX) is at Fairfax Station.

Col. HEINTZELMAN and his other Brigade are below the Station, but he has not reported to me since we have been here, and I have not been able to communicate with him. I think they are at Sangster's Station. The four men wounded yesterday belonged to Col. MILES' Division, who had some slight skirmishing in reaching the position.

Each column encountered about the same obstructions, trees felled across the road, but the axe-men cleared them out in a few moments.

There were extensive breastworks thrown up at this place, and some of them with embrasures resetted with sand-bags. Extensive breastworks were also thrown up at the Fairfax railroad station, and the road leading to Sangster's.

A great deal of work had been done by them, and the number and size of their camps show they have been here in great force.

Their retreat, therefore, must have a damaging effect upon them. They left in such haste, that they did not draw in their pickets, who came into one of our camps, thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own.

The obstructions to the railroad, in the vicinity of the station, including the deep cut filled in with earth, &c., can be cleared out in a few hours. The telegraphic poles are up, with the wires on them. I look to having railroad telegraph communication in a very short time.

Much flour, some arms, forage tents, camp equipage, &c., were abandoned by them.

I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however, was soon checked. It distressed us all greatly. I go to Centreville in a few moments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Numerous trophies were brought to Washington this afternoon, including the Commissary's tent of the Third South Carolina Regiment, guns, books, coats, hats, and Palmetto buttons, the latter, as appeared from a stamp, manufactured in New-York.

All the masked batteries, so much talked of, and which rendered the leaders of our forces extremely careful in the forward movement, turn out to be nothing more than infantry breastworks of the meanest style of construction.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND ARMY AT CENTREVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

The troops reached Centreville at 9 o'clock today. The rebels made no resistance, but apparently left in a hurry. A little effort, it is thought, would have secured their rear and baggage trains. It is thought they will make a stand at Manassas, but I doubt it. LEO.

GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN.

Advance of the Grand Army to Fairfax Court-House—Precipitate Retreat of the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Here we are,—in peaceable possession of Fairfax Court-house, without a fight and in hot pursuit of a flying foe. The column will move on as soon as the others come up, and probably encamp at Centreville to-night, within eight miles of Manassas Junction, at which point the rebels can be accommodated with a fight to-morrow, if they feel inclined.

I came on with the centre column, under Col. HUNTER,—Gen. McDOWELL commanding in person. I drove over last night to the General's head-quarters at Arlington House, and although he was absent, the whole appearance of things was exceedingly symptomatic of a forward move. The servants were mysterious. The General's horses, with those of his aids, stood saddled in the yard, with baskets of provisions slung across the saddles. Regiments were blockading the roads,—moving outwards without knapsacks or baggage. Capt. GRIFFEN'S West Point battery stopped our carriage for half an hour. All these things, with sundry others which it is not necessary to mention, coupled with hints and wise nods I had received from those whose position forbid them from doing more, satisfied me that the advance of the great Army was close at hand. I made up my mind, indeed, that the great body of our troops would encamp for the night at about eight miles from the Potomac,—and that in the morning the first thing they would do would be to pay their respects to the rebels at Fairfax Court-house.

I made all needful preparations, hired a conveyance by the day for an indefinite period, packed it with such edibles as our hosts of the National and "Leo's" better half could comfortably provide, and at 4 o'clock this morning took my departure for the sacred soil of Virginia. We crossed the Long Bridge in the gray of the morning, and pushed on for some eight miles without meeting any further evidence of an army than a body of New-Jerseymen left to guard the railroad and telegraph where they are crossed by the turnpike. Soon after we came to a point where the road puzzled us by dividing; and we were fain to inquire of a small boy standing at the gate of a neighboring house which of the two would lead us to Fairfax. He told us both—but said the right hand one came first into the main turnpike, but that the troops had taken the other. We took the right, and after driving about a mile saw at our left, half a mile off, glittering among the trees the bright bayonets of our long line of troops,—while the artillery was just crossing the road by which we were approaching. We pushed our carriage into the front, and very soon overtook Gen. McDOWELL and his Staff, Major WADSWORTH and Major BROWN, accompanied by Capt. WHIPPLE of the Topographical Engineers. We learned that this was one of four columns on their march under orders to converge at Fairfax Court-house. It consisted of about 6,000 men, and was led by the Second Rhode Island Regiment, under Gov. SPRAGUE. The right column, which had taken the upper road, and under Col. TYLER, was to enter Fairfax from the direction of Germantown, consisted of about 12,000. To the south of us were Col. MILES with 5,700, and Col. HEINTZELMAN with 10,000 men. We had thus a force of about 35,000 advancing from this point towards Manassas Junction. It is understood also that Gen. PATTERSON was to commence his advance towards Winchester yesterday, and to push Gen. JOHNSTON, so as to prevent him from augmenting the forces in front of this wing of the Army.

At half past nine o'clock we came to a point at which the road, bordered with trees on each side, had been obstructed by trees felled across it. The axemen were ordered forward, and soon cleared the path. Passing on, the way led by an open wood, at the end of which rose what appeared to be a high square bank, on top of which we could see two or three horsemen riding backward and forward. A little further onward trees had been again felled across the road. Skirmishers were thrown out on either side, and the column moved on slowly, stopping now and then to feel its way, and being especially on its guard against surprises. Half a mile further we came to another blockade of trees, one of which had been very ingeniously turned exactly bottom upwards, so as to completely block the passage. The axemen soon took away the fence, cut down trees that were in the way, and made a side road through the adjoining field. We soon rose to the top of the hill, which proved to be what, in the distance, we had mistaken for an embankment. The house of Maj. HOWARD, who had gone with the Confederate Army, stood there, and the negroes left there told us the secession scouts had been there not half an hour before. The column stopped ten or fifteen minutes and then pushed on, coming, in half an hour, to a long embankment thrown across the road and the adjoining fields, with embrasures for cannon, and the huts of a camp in the rear, which had been abandoned with so much haste by the rebels only two hours before, that they left great quantities of meat, rice, clothes, blankets, &c., as spoils for our troops, who followed so close upon their heels. The works were extensive but not strong, and it was not very clear that any cannon had ever been mounted upon them. The embrasures were lined by sand-bags, each marked, "The Confederate States," one of which inscriptions I cut out for a trophy. Our men raised the Star-Spangled Banner on the ramparts, and greeted it with three hearty cheers. Just then we caught sight, at some three miles distant, of the long line of Col. TYLER'S column, marching along the upper road, with its white-topped baggage wagons in the rear, and the glorious Stars and Stripes flying in the van. Our column advanced rapidly, and in twenty minutes, at a quarter before twelve, raised the National flag on the Fairfax Court-house, a small brick building on the left of the street. The place was entirely deserted by the rebel troops, and, indeed, by the whole male population. The rebel Quartermaster's office had been abandoned in as much haste as the works we had passed, and great quantities of letters, papers, &c., were found strewn over the floor and the adjacent ground. I picked up a letter from a mother to her son, begging him if possible, to come and see them before he should be ordered off, and inclosing a lock of her hair, neatly braided and tied with white ribbon. I shall take that as a memento to one who will appreciate and sympathize with the sentiment which prompted the gift. We are told here that the rebels intend to make a stand at Centreville, seven miles further on. This I do not believe. They have unquestionably fallen back to Manassas Junction, and whether they make fight there or not, I consider a little doubtful, though the chances are that they will.

Gen. McDOWELL intends, I believe, to stop at Centreville to-night, and push on to Manassas in the morning. The whole army will be with him, and it will sweep before it all the forces that may oppose its progress. The onward movement has fairly commenced and it will not stop this side of Richmond. H. J. R.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday—12 o'clock.

In company with some friends we started on at sunrise this morning to accompany the advance of the Grand Army into Virginia. It was understood that PATTERSON had commenced a forward movement towards Winchester, and that this was to be in combination with his. Our ride in the morning was through a beautiful wooded country, with gentle slopes, and in some places hills of considerable size. We avoided the marching columns and by a cross-road struck upon the line near the front. Here we left our carriage and marched along by the side of the troops. It was one of the most inspiring sights I ever witnessed: the long line of glittering bayonets marching up hill and down, as far as the eye could see, the cavalry, (a few companies of Regulars,) and the rumbling artillery, with here and there a white-covered artillery wagon.

The men were in fine spirits, and marched along in the loose style of a regular march, but with quick step. We had some pleasant words with Col. HUNTER and Gen. McDOWELL, and then walked quickly to the front. On either side, the skirmishers spread out, the bayonets glistening through the corn-fields, the line advancing very carefully, though occasionally nothing could prevent the men stopping for the delicious blackberries that filled the fields.

Gen. McDOWELL informed us that he was concentrating four columns at Fairfax Court-house—one on the right, under Gen. TYLER, of about 12,000 men, through Falls Village and Germantown; one on the left, of about 5,700, under MILES, and the left wing, under HEINTZELMAN, with about 9,000. Suddenly, as we were picking berries by the road-side, came the word "Halt!" An orderly rode up and said, "General, we are in a trap; trees are cut down in front of us; there seems to be a masked battery beyond." The General took it calmly, and ordered the skirmishers to advance, while we poor civilians were expecting every instant to hear the whistling of the balls over our heads. As we approached the long line of earthwork, we could see our skirmishers slowly approach it, while our pioneers were clearing out the trees cut down in the road. At length the bayonets can be seen shining on the mounds, and we breathe freer, and hurry on. It is a line perhaps 50 rods long, with embrasures, lined with sand-bags, very poorly built, all say. We mount it, and shout, and then proceed to cut the name from the sand bags, "Confederate States," as a trophy. Soon the glorious old stars wave from it, with a cheer from the tramping columns, that shook the trees. Behind it was the camp of the enemy, apparently just deserted—a very fairly-constructed camp with drains systematically made. Every tent had had a little bower of leaves near it. Our men rushed in with "Hooray! took the Secesh's camp!" and poked over the rubbish, finding some meat and eggs and other little matters, which showed that the enemy were not starving. One of the Rhode Islanders captured a little raccoon, which he tried to store in his knapsack, but did not find an agreeable prisoner. There seemed to have been some two or three regiments there, and as we learned soon after from the negroes, they had only left about two hours before. We stopped beyond and had a talk at an old farm-house with the negro women. They said the people had all run, and told them they would be murdered, but, as one old woman said, she thought she would stay, "for she might see the salvation of the Lord!" In the next house, a white woman stood at the door very pale and weeping, as the column thundered by. She said she had a husband in the Secession army. Soon after, we passed a nice house abandoned. Our men had entered it and were searching every nook and corner. I looked over the books. They showed an intelligent family, with interest in scientific and agricultural matters. One man picked up a letter with the following passage: "Give my love to Susy and to Aunt M., and tell John to *shoot a Yankee for me!*" At precisely 12 o'clock, the advance-guard of the Grand Army entered Fairfax Court-house with tremendous cheers, and a kind of a rush that for a moment looked as if they might go to plundering. But there was nothing of the kind, except the searching for papers in the Town Clerk's Office, and some little pickings from the deserted work-shops.

Soon a man climbs up into the Court-house and hauls down the secession flag amid groans and cheers, and up goes the bright Union banner. I am writing in the office of the tavern where the secession officers have left some of their luggage, and the Rhode-Island Second are marching by with wild cries, their battery in the van. They sleep and bivouac in the yards of the houses. The handsome figure and face of Col. BURNSIDE can be seen everywhere. Col. HUNTER, with his quiet, gentlemanly manner, is directing the lines, and Gen. McDOWELL, with Maj. BROWN and Maj. WADSWORTH, are sitting their horses, and watching with their glasses the very dark lines on the hills about a mile to the South, which show that Gen. TYLER is approaching. Now the Rhode-Island First goes by, and the New-Hampshire Second, (a New-Hampshire pioneer comes in and boasts that he was the first New-Hampshire man on Virginia soil.) A lady comes out of a house near, and swings a Union flag, "the first," she says, "she has dared to for months."

Our landlady comes in and deplores, with tears, that all her forks and spoons have been carried off! The regiments now march by so quickly that we do not catch their names. They will all concentrate at Centreville. All are in the finest spirits, and only fear that the secesh ers will run too fast to be caught.

Gen. McDOWELL seems to manage everything excellently. He is evidently a thorough gentleman and soldier. We are very sorry to hear that through some mistake, the Garibaldians at the left, have only *five* rounds of ammunition. All is quiet now, and the men are eating their lunch. A CIVILIAN.

FROM PENSACOLA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 18.

A special dispatch from Pensacola to the Mobile *Register*, dated July 14, says Capt. CLINTON'S Montgomery Mounted Rifles fired on the launch of a National steamer, near East Pass, this morning, killing several men, including the commanding officer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WEBSTER REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 18.

The Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, visited the city this afternoon from Fort Warren. They were escorted to the Common by the Second Battalion of Infantry, where they were reviewed by Gov. ANDREW and staff, and an immense crowd of citizens. After the review a rich and beautiful standard was presented to the Regiment—EDWARD EVERETT making the presentation address, which was responded to by Col. WEBSTER. The Regiment is uniformed from the United States Army pattern, is well drilled and thoroughly equipped for active service.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 17.

Last night some Secessionists at Nashville, Washington County, in this State, destroyed several dwellings belonging to loyal citizens, and cut down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the secession flag. Several Union men of the town have been notified to leave immediately.

There is no news from the South.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. GARNETT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

The remains of Gen GARNETT passed through Harrisburgh, *en route* to Baltimore, where they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and conveyed under a flag of truce to Richmond. The remains are inclosed in a metallic case.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 17.

The *Democrat* has the following special dispatch from Jefferson City: "A company of Secessionists under Capt. MAGOFFIN, a brother of Ex-Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, had a skirmish yesterday with the Home Guards between Sidalia and Georgetown, in which the Home Guard lost seven killed and the Secessionists three. Capt. MAGOFFIN then retired to his farm, six miles northwest of Georgetown, where he is encamped with 700 men, and his force is constantly increasing." Advices from Calaway County say that Gen. HARRIS, with 800 men, is encamped thirteen miles north of Fulton. The National forces will probably reach him to-morrow.

Mr. BURCH, a school-teacher here, has been arrested for inciting mutiny among the soldiers, and sent to Booneville for trial before a court-martial.

Col. BOERNSTEIN has announced that he will administer no more oaths of allegiance, but keep all prisoners confined until they can be released without detriment to the cause of the Government.

A messenger from Col. BOERNSTEIN to Col. MCNIEL was arrested while on his way to Fulton, and his life threatened. He was, however, finally released. The messenger swallowed the dispatches.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 17, *via* BALTIMORE, July 18.

Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops, this morning, at Sewall's Point, where it is apparent that formidable preparations are being made to annoy our shipping and perhaps the fortress itself.

There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Rip Raps.

These preparations will, however, be ineffectual, in view of the terrible engines of destruction to be brought against the rebels opposite the Fortress, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance.

Two negroes escaped from Pig Point last night and found refuge at Newport's News. They had been obliged to work in trenches, and report that the Confederates are in large force opposite Newport's News.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment sailed for Boston this evening, in the *S. R. Spaulding*. Care had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the carrying of contrabands, several of whom were smuggled on board the vessel.

Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment will encamp beyond Hampton.

The *Susquehanna* sailed to-day for New-York for repairs.

The *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Washington with important dispatches for Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER made an appropriate speech on the departure of the Massachusetts regiments. It is evident that they do not go home in the best humor.

A private letter from Newport's News states that the Thirty-first Regiment have marched into Virginia and are in constant expectation of a brush with the Secessionists surrounding them.

Between flies by day and myriads of musquetos at night, they are not likely to fail in skirmishing for want of practice. The demand for musqueto-nets promises to rival that for Havelocks.

The weather is represented as being unbearable, and those who are provided sufficiently are glad to change their clothes twice a day. The small army cap is not at all in favor, and is replaced by anything effecting shade.

The Scott Life Guard and three other regiments are practicing the battalion drill—an exercise on a larger scale than has ever been attempted in New-York, requiring as it does four regiments, or 4,000 men.

Two *attachés* of the Stars and Stripes went out for a stroll, and upon their return to quarters they held aloft an imposing secession cap. When asked for an explanation, they related that in passing along near home, and totally unarmed, they came upon three rebels fully armed, yet who precipitately fled. Their hasty retreat resulted in the loss of the cap, which had shown the good taste to take the opposite direction to its hot-headed owner. The elaborations of silk and gold thread marked it the property of an officer.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The inhabitants of the neighborhood adjoining Forts Tejon and Mojave have commenced getting up a petition to the Government, asking that the garrisons of these forts may be retained. The stockholders assert that they are at the mercy of the Indians since the withdrawal of the troops. It is said that the commander of the Pacific Department is forwarding to the Secretary of War a suggestion for the establishment of a central military station at Vadous, which would necessitate a revision of the general order—alluded to on Tuesday—constituting Los Angelos a head-quarters.

The three remaining companies of the Fourth Infantry had arrived at San Francisco, at last advices, from Portland, Oregon. They were brought in under command of Capt. H. D. WALLING. Additional intelligence, from Lieut. MULLINS' wagon-road expedition, reported its members in good health.

The head-quarters of the Third (new) Regiment of United States Regular Cavalry having been located by the Secretary of War at Pittsburgh, Penn., officers to recruit for it were sent there some time since. The National Hotel was the place temporarily selected as the rendezvous, but as yet enlisting seems to go on very slowly. Col. HUNTER, late an Army Paymaster, was, it will be remembered, appointed Commandant of this regiment. If the war progresses at the rate it promises to do just now, the Third Cavalry will have one battalion organized in time to celebrate the peace.

The Texas troops still remain at Fort Hamilton, as ignorant of their future movements as when they arrived here. The men are becoming restless and very impatient. Neither the proposition to send them to Western garrison duty, nor that to disband them having been acted upon, there is no knowing how they will be disposed of. Meantime their expenses are about $500 a day, for which there is no return whatever.

The repairs of the steamer *Freeborn*, of the Chesapeake flotilla, are nearly finished at the Washington Navy-yard. The firing of her battery nearly shook her apart, and considerable strengthening of her sides is necessary. Notwithstanding this, her 32-pounders are to be exchanged for heavier guns.

Philadelphia is about to get a valuable "benefit" from the Navy. The clothing head-quarters are to be there. This will give employment to a large number of hands all the year round. It is time that we had a New-Yorker at the head of one of the Washington Departments, as the Empire City has all the profitless jobbing, and few of the flat advantages of the Navy. The vessels to be paid off are seldom here.

A survey of the steamer *Connecticut* (late *Mississippi*) took place yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE and Naval Constructor DELANO. The masts of the sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, are now all aloft, and her rigging set up. It is supposed that she will be ready for commission in three weeks. The steam sorvette *Richmond*, 14, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, was floated into the dry-dock yesterday. A close examination of her will be made to-day. The stores of the *Supply* are gone on board. Affairs on Governor's Island are unusually dull. With the exception of the daily drills and the gun-riding, there is little evidence to be found on the Island that the nation is engaged in war. Recruits from Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other places, arrive three or four times a week, and the inspections by general officers take place. The troops brought from Bedloe's Island remain in camp, near the Bay. Capt. ERVIN, United States Army, is recruiting a Company in Boston. There are now 1,500 hands employed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. One hundred ship carpenters were hired on Tuesday.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard are brisk. The *Keystone State* and *Cumberland* are nearly finished, the latter being still in dock. The keel of the new steamer *Tuscarora* will be completed in a few weeks, and the vessel be launched in about two months. The work on the *Juniata* will not begin until that on the *Tuscarora* is ended.

Fort Lafayette, near Fort Hamilton, is to be made a prison for political offenders, and will be well guarded.

The "Pegrams" of the "C. S. A.," having called forth many conflicting items, we append a brief account of them: Capt. GEO. H. PEGRAM was a Virginian; graduated at West Point in 1833; was Lieutenant and Adjutant under Gen. TAYLOR in the Florida war, and was one of his Aids at Okechobee. Subsequently he was Aid to Gen. SCOTT, and while visiting at Elizabethtown, married the accomplished Miss SPENCER. Capt. PEGRAM retired from the Army because he was refused leave of absence.

Col. JOHN PEGRAM also graduated at West Point, (about 1851.) He entered the Second Dragoons, became Adjutant, and served in Utah and Kansas with that regiment. He visited Europe during the last Italian war, and was on the field of Solferino. He is about 30 years of age, and bears, personally, an excellent character.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

Secretary FORNEY called the Senate to order, and stated that he had a note from the Vice-President saying that he should be absent for the rest of the session.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, Mr. FOOTE was elected President *pro tem.*

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a railway from the Navy-yard to Georgetown, D. C. Referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

The bill to provide for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, hoped the amendment would not be put in this bill.

After a short debate, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE moved to take up the bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps, which was agreed to. The amendments of the Naval Committee were adopted.

The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the military establishment, with amendments, made yesterday, and others.

The hour for the special order having arrived, on which Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, had the floor, it was postponed until to morrow.

The amendments of the Military Committee were then considered.

The amendment in regard to the filling of vacancies at the West Point Academy, led to a very long discussion, and a great number of minor amendments were offered. Finally the matter was settled by striking out all that relates to filling vacancies.

After further consideration, it was agreed that the officers on the retired list receive the pay proper, but no extra allowances.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, that no part of the Army or Navy shall be used to subjugate or hold, as conquered provinces, any sovereign State, lately one of the United States, or in any way interfere with African Slavery.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he would like to add, "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. SHERMAN said that he was astonished at such an amendment. He wished to repel any such insinuation. It was in no part the object to subjugate the States or abolish Slavery. The purpose was to maintain the national honor and uphold the national flag everywhere. They simply wished to maintain the Constitution. It was only those who wished to break up the Government that desired to alter the Consitution. He moved not to alter a line, but would not allow any imputation to be fixed on his constituents.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, said from what he had heard here and elsewhere, the people of the South might be well alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish Slavery. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Connecticut (DIXON) and the Senator from Oregon (BAKER,) and the bill of the Senator.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, explained that he had said in case the contest came to the question between Union and Slavery, he believed the people would say Slavery must go down, and he still said so.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting, unless it shall be necessary in enforcing the laws, or maintaining the Constitution and Union. He said he represented a State trampled on by the slave oligarchy. He found cruelty practiced on them of all kinds, yet he would have abided by all compromises of the Constitution, and permitted Slavery to exist in the States where it was. But it has forced war on us, and he did believe Slavery would not survive after the march of the Union Army, and he thanked God it was so. The whole country had been accursed with it. In all the troubles of Kansas no one from that side complained, but now they complain that the President has violated the Constitution. He thought it was better that Slavery should perish than one inch of the country should be parted with.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, said he regretted the introduction of the amendment. He thought it injustice to charge the rebellion to the institution of Slavery. The man who conducted the war of the revolution himself was a slaveholder. Some of the warmest friends of the Union are now slaveholders. This is not a war of subjugation, and he did not want a false impression to go to loyal men, who are struggling to preserve the Union.

Mr. BROWNING said he could not regret the introduction of the amendment. He believed the whole trouble had grown out of the institution of Slavery; grown out of a struggle to expand itself where it had no right to go. There was never such forbearance as that shown by the North, and there never was a more atrocious rebellion or causeless treason. He thought this was a war of subjugation—expressly to subjugate rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was not a war to subjugate States. It was to subjugate rebellious citizens, but the State remains.

Mr. BROWNING said he might call it what he pleased. He was for subjugation. The contest was to decide whether there is any such thing as a Government, and a struggle for the life of the nation. He wished to say that he approved to the uttermost the acts of the President, and he would have been recreant if he had not done all he could to preserve the Union. Treason was everywhere, and the Capital was threatened, and the President called on the States, yet the Senators from Kentucky and Missouri approved the refusal of their Governors to answer the call of the President.

Mr. POWELL said the Capital was not in danger then—Virginia was then in the Union.

Mr. BROWNING said if the Capital was not then in danger, it never was. He argued that loyal States had no right to refuse the call of the President. He said if the issue was forced on the people, whether Slavery or the Government should go down, with all hopes for the future for liberty, then he would have the last vestige of this barbarism swept from the land, or let the Government go down in a manly effort to sustain it, and sweep away the cause of all the trouble.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, said he had the deepest

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Policy of the British Government in Regard to the Slave-Trade.

Celebration of July Fourth in London.

France and the New Kingdom of Italy.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

INTERESTING FROM TURKEY AND INDIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown on the 4th and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th inst.

The *Adriatic* reached Galway at about noon on the 4th inst.

The Americans in London, on the Fourth of July, celebrated the national anniversary by a public breakfast, at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James'. They met at 2 o'clock, and separated about 7. The preparations were hastily made, as the festival was only determined upon a few days in advance. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, had already accepted an engagement to attend the annual speech-day at Harrow School, and sent a letter regretting his inability, on that account, to be present. In his letter he urged the necessity, at this trying moment, for every faithful citizen to renew his vows of adherence to the ancient doctrines of the great anniversary. Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, was President of the meeting, and proposed the usual patriotic sentiments, which were received with much enthusiasm, particularly one to "The Stars and Stripes, now and forever," which was followed by the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. In addition to the Chairman, the principal speakers were Mr. MORAN, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, Prof. ORDRONAUX, of New-York, Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Boston, Mr. JOHN CASSELL, the publisher, &c. All the speakers evinced strong feelings of patriotism.

An influential deputation had had interviews with Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Duke of NEWCASTLE respectively, on the subject of the African Slave-trade.

The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society handed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a statement in reference to the non-fulfillment by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the Slave-trade—to the reëstablishment of Consulates at Mozambique and other places on the east Coast of Africa, and to the present position of the slave traffic generally.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the position of the Government upon the question, and denounced the conduct of Spain. He said the Government was considering the expediency of establishing Consulates at various points along the African coast as one means of checking the Slave-trade.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to the statements made to him, said that he had given every instruction to the Governors of British settlements in Africa, to do their utmost to encourage native commerce. The growth of cotton was a most important branch of the question, and he hoped that capitalists would be induced to enter more warmly into that enterprise.

It is the intention of Queen Victoria to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August. Her Majesty will remain four or five days at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phenix Park, and will probably visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. Her Majesty's visit being of a private nature, no public receptions or ceremonies are contemplated.

At a meeting of the Mexican bondholders in London, several resolutions were passed, and the presence of a naval squadron was urged, and also that no subterfuge should be listened to. A deputation were to wait on Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Emperor of France had left Paris for Vichy. It is asserted on good authority that Gen. FLEURY will go to Turin as Extraordinary Ambassador, in order to notify to King VICTOR EMANUEL the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

The *Patrie* says: "France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the patrimony of St. Peter."

The Prince DE ROMBINO, bearer of the address signed by a number of the inhabitants of Rome, petitioning the Emperor of the French to withdraw his army from that city, has been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (M. THOUVENEL;) but simply, it is said, as a private individual, and not as a delegate of the petitioners.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was very dull. Rentes closed at 67.85.

There were rumors of the French having evacuated Civita Vecchia, and that they were also about to evacuate Viterbo, but they lacked confirmation.

The insurrection in Spain was entirely confined to Loja, and on the 4th inst. the town was entirely unrounded by troops. The insurgents were shouting, "The Republic forever!" "Death to the Pope!"

A Madrid telegram of the 5th announces that the troops had taken Loja.

Prince NAPOLEON, in his yacht *Reine Hortense*, had arrived at Lisbon on a visit to the King of Portugal.

A royal manifesto announces that the King and Queen of Prussia will be crowned at Konigsberg in October next.

Late accounts from Constantinople confirm the belief that the Sultan is determined to carry out his projected reforms.

A Russian squadron consisting of six vessels had arrived off Beyrout.

Reports had been current of disturbances at Jerusalem, but they are contradicted by the Paris *Patrie*.

The Bombay mails (date not given) had reached Malta and left there for Marseilles on the 5th inst.

A Calcutta telegram of June 12 states that Mr. LAING, the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, had sailed for England.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The C. S. Commissioners—Their Last Dodge—Why Minister Sanford is in Paris—What he has Done for the Government—The French Press—The Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

The agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris, after exhausting all other expedients for enlisting the action and the aid of the French Government, have now hit upon the dodge of a direct postal system between the French and Confederate ports, to be carried in French steamers. The creole and other Southern population in Paris complain loudly—forgetting with true Southern effrontery that they have no right to complain—that they are now cut off from all mail communication with their friends, bankers and agents in the Southern States, and they have jumped to the wonderful conclusion that the French Government takes the same interest in this deprivation that they do. To effect their object these Southern agents attempt first to create a panic among French commercial men who have extensive business relations with the Southern States, in the hope that these men will exert a pressure upon the Government and thus form an entering wedge for Messrs. ROST, KING & Co. Once engaged in negotiation, no matter upon what subject, they hope to be able to "place" their arguments in favor of the recognition of the Slave Confederacy here and there in the conversation. But even with the advantages which the French language and the creole influence afford them, these Southern gentlemen must invent some better dodge than this if they hope to "wool-gather" the old rats of European diplomacy. Whenever Mr. LINCOLN shall have shown himself incapable of carrying out the policy he has adopted; in other words, whenever the Slave Confederacy shall have shown itself capable of resisting the North and of maintaining a separate existence, then the agents of the Confederate States will be received officially by the French Government, and not before. Ample time will be allowed to prove which of the two contending parties is the strongest, and in the meantime no "dodge" that these apprentices in the art of diplomacy can invent will avail in entrapping the French Government.

Some of your Northern cotemporaries affect to find a just subject of reproach in the fact that Mr. SANFORD, the American Minister to Belgium, has an apartment at Paris, and spends a part of his time here. This only proves once more the natural antagonism of the American character and the proverbial ungratefulness of Republics and Republicans. One would suppose that the Northern journals could find enough of vent for their hostile propensities in the traitors to the Union, without attacking their own friends and those who are doing most for them.

The facts are these: Mr. SANFORD, being the first of the foreign diplomatic agents to leave for Europe, was charged by the Government with a sort of secret diplomatic mission, which it should be mentioned in passing, is no new thing in the history of diplomacy. He was charged with a supervision over the Legation at Paris during the interval that was supposed would intervene between the recall of Mr. FAULKNER and the arrival of Mr. DAYTON. He was also authorized to sound the ground in London and Paris, and see what was the feeling towards the United States, for the Government at Washington wished to know where it stood in its foreign relations, and it did not know to what extent the Ministers of Mr. BUCHANAN had been active in favor of the Union. Mr. SANFORD learned, on arriving at Paris, that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, Mr. FAIR, was not, in his official capacity at least, a Secessionist, and that the same was true of Mr. FAULKNER, at Paris; but he found, in hunting up his old acquaintances of the diplomatic corps, and in private circles, a most deplorable ignorance on the real nature of the issue in the United States, and of the probable results of the struggle. Finding, therefore, that there was no special need of his services at Brussels, (which, however, is only eight hours by rail from Paris, he took an elegant suite of rooms at Paris for two months, and while awaiting the retirement of Mr. FAULKNER, set to work giving and seeking information in the interest of his Government. He convened at his rooms leading French and English journalists and statesmen, and he invited there to meet them his American friends, and such of his diplomatic colleagues as had arrived in Europe. A free interchange of opinions took place, and the result was most salutary, as the changed tone of certain leading journals and statesmen absolutely proves. Here, and from this point of view, we can see nothing in all this to condemn; on the contrary, we believe that an invaluable service was rendered to the cause of the Union thereby

The same fault-finding journals ridicule Mr. SANFORD, because he was said to be giving diplomatic lessons at Paris to his newly-arrived colleagues. Perhaps he has given some such lessons; he is certainly capable of doing it; and if the gentlemen who find fault should ever be honored with a diplomatic mission to some Court, of which they knew neither the language nor the etiquette, they would only be too glad, we are sure, to rehearse a little before arriving at the last step in their journey. They would perhaps find little harm in such a procedure, and might even find it in bad taste that people at home should say anything about it. It is true that black GEORGE DIGGS used to be here to do that kind of thing for newly-arrived American diplomats; but GEORGE is not ubiquitous, and when such a shoal of diplomatic gentlemen arrive, cannot be everywhere at the same time. Besides that, GEORGE charges for his services, which is no trifling consideration to our meanly-paid foreign agents.

A leading article in the *Journal des Debats*, three days ago, on the American question, has attracted a good deal of attention; but the interest was concentrated principally upon the development of a hypothesis which is not new in the United States, that of an ultimate division of the Union into three separate States, to be called a Northern State, a Western State and a Southern State.

M. GUEROULT, the able editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, a paper which has taken the lead in defence of the North and the Union, yesterday published an article in which he records his regrets that the great American Union, the only model in existence on a grand scale of the system of self-government, is going to be obliged to modify this system for the future for the European system of strong government. We must hope, in the interest of humanity, that M. GUEROULT's previsions are not to be realized.

The Americans at Paris had no organized celebration of the Fourth of July. The day was, nevertheless, celebrated in isolated parties, and for our own part we had the good fortune to fall into an ambuscade of young New-York beauties, —a regular battery of black eyes and rosy cheeks, that made one glad he had a country and a Fourth of July to celebrate. What was better, (but only for the undersigned be it understood,) the war is beginning to tell, even at this distance, on the proportion of the sexes, and thus we found ourself, by the scarcity of the masculine admixture, converted into a sort of *pater familias*, which was far from constituting a disagreeable feature of the celebration. The excursion terminated at the romantic spot called Robinson, in honor of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island, and there, in the branches of an old chestnut tree, on which tables have been built for diners, a grand dinner took place, interspersed with certain patriotic songs which startled the birds and some neighboring Englishmen from their propriety, and caused the French to stare with an unusual curiosity. The American flag waved by the side of the tri-color, from the top of the tree, and if the French did not comprehend the songs of "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," they at least knew what the intertwining of the flags meant, and could appreciate the value of songs uttered by the lips of a dozen such charming belles as those that formed our patriotic chorus. MALAKOFF.

The Case of Paterson vs. Bonaparte—Judicial Value of the Napoleonic Decrees—Peath in a Ferment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

If it be possible to add iniquity to an iniquitous deed by the manner of doing it, the Imperial Court of Appeal has achieved that consummation by its judgment in the case of Paterson *vs.* Bonaparte. Not contented with adopting the opinion of the Tribunal of first instance, that the matter had been conclusively disposed of by the present Emperor's family council, it was not ashamed to indorse every fallacy of that unscrupulous advocate, but very poor lawyer, Procureur-General CHAIX D' EST ANGE, and to proclaim the validity of those decrees of NAPOLEON I., which Advocate-General MERVEILLEUX DEVIGNAN had not the impudence to defend, and which M. BENOIT CHAMPY's judgment did not rely upon. I had been almost tempted to hope better things of M. DEVIENNE, the present Chief-President of the Imperial Court. He is little known in Paris; has never been much mixed up in politics, and was translated here from the Lyons Bench, partly because of a difficulty in choosing a Chief Justice among the Parasian magistrates, without exciting much bitter jealousy, partly on account of an idea that it was well now and then to give one of the great prizes of the profession to a provincial lawyer, and partly on account of his large private fortune, which is at least 100,000 francs a year—an immense income for France. M. DEVIENNE therefore was the man of all others who might have taken advantage of this glorious opportunity to make himself a name, by doing justice at the risk of losing court favor. I should state, by the way, that by possibility M. DEVIENNE may, after all, have voted for Mrs. PATERSON. The French judges never deliver *seriatim* judgments. They deliberate in secret, and for aught that is known, the judgment pronounced in the name of the Court may be only that of a bare majority. It is, I fear, but too certain that in all political cases the French Government has had a packed majority of judges in every court. The law officers, however, got so frightened at the close shave in the Court below in this Paterson case, that fearing the possibility of DUPEN being seized with a conscientious fit in his old age, and treating the Court of Cassation (if the case should be carried there,) to some of BERRYER's crushing reasons against the *chose jugée* of the family council, that they resolved to get upon the record a judgment in favor of Plon-Plon upon every possible point, so that unless the Court of Cassation should differ with every one of their reasons the result must stand. The Court, acting under the dictation of CHAIX D'EST ANGE, says that JEROME BONAPARTE was only 19 at the time of the marriage, (a circumstance by the way quite unimportant, except so far as it may create a prejudice,) although his own declarations and his rank as Lieutenant in the Navy go to show that he was 21 and upwards; that the marriage was declared void by the first degree of NAPOLEON I, of II Ventose, year XIII, although that decree did not profess to avoid the marriage, but only issued the ridiculous and illegal injunction that no functionaries should register it; that the marriage was again annulled by the second degree of 30 Ventose of the same year, which decree was never heard of until it was raked out of the archives for the purposes of this cause, and which, moreover, was never countersigned by any minister, never inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and never, in short, promulgated in any of the ways hitherto held essential, even in the worst times, to the investiture of these arbitrary decrees with the character of laws; that this much dissolved marriage was twice dissolved again by NAPOLEON III.'s family council in 1856 and 1860, both times upon the strength of the *chose jugée* by NAPOLEON I., although to the first trial Mrs. PATERSON was no party, and although the second was a mere provisional proceeding, called *en referé*, on the occasion of breaking the seals after a decease, which never decides any question of merits. The Court's judgment concludes with an *ad captandum* flourish about the second marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE with the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemberg, "in the face of Europe," and talks of the injustice which would be done to the second family of the "sovereign annulling" if the first marriage, pronounced half a century ago, were now to be set aside. Now, then, observations are disgracefully irrelevant to the point at issue. The Court knows very well that by French law Mrs. PATERSON had no opportunity of trying the question till after JEROME'S death, and therefore the "half century," which reads so well in the paragraph, has evidently nothing to do with the matter. Neither is the subserviency of the minor sovereigns of Europe to NAPOLEON I., in the height of his glory and power, any legal argument. M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE'S great and ingenious invention for remedying the want of any legal proceeding on the part of JEROME'S mother to set aside the marriage made without her consent, was the suggestion that by the creation of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., succeeded at once to the old sovereign jurisdiction of the Kings of France over all members of the family, and that in virtue of this jurisdiction, the maternal authority to set aside a marriage made before he was clothed with the purple, became vested in him. The Court servilely adopted this argument, which, it is to be observed, never occurred to CAMBACERES, the Arch-Chancellor of NAPOLEON I., who told him that if he wished to annul the marriage he must get his mother to *sue in a court of law*.

To give you an idea of the judicial value of these Napoleonic decrees, which are now set up to avoid an American marriage, I send you an extract from an opinion of an eminent French advocate, Monsieur LE BERGNIER, written for quite another purpose. This opinion, which is appended to a petition lately presented to the Senate, complaining of a decree by which the present Emperor has illegally (as it is alleged) enlarged the powers of M. HAUPMAN, Prefect of the Seine, says:

"It has been justly remarked that under the first Empire a great many illegal decrees were issued. And one of the most unanswerable of the many charges made against the Senate of NAPOLEON I. is that it made no attempt to check the usurpations of the Executive power. And what was the consequence? Why, that the tribunals did not dare to do what the Senate neglected. The *Bulletin des Lois* contains a heap of decrees of all sorts, touching private as well as general interests, which perplex lawyers and torment families. It was not till the Senate disappeared that the Court of Cassation invented the doctrine of the *fait accompli*, in the interest of the peace of families who trembled lest acts upon which their whole fortune, in many cases, depended, should be attacked. The old Council of State showed more courage. In that body were many great advocates who have left lasting *souvenirs* at the bar; jurisconsults who, like TREILHARD and BERLIER defended law inch by inch. These men continually sent back to the Minister drafts of decrees which were tainted with illegality, as the records will show. But very soon, in order to avoid the inconvenient supervision of the Council of State, their assistance was dispensed with, and then we come to that series of decrees which set all principle at defiance, and threw our law into a state of confusion which to this day frequently raises serious difficulties before the courts. It is true that the courts may refuse to act upon a decree manifestly unconstitutional, but is it right or fitting to impose upon courts of justice the painful, and as experience shows, very difficult task of branding as illegal an act emanating from the head of the State?"

I have seen a private letter from Pesth, dated July 15, which gives some interesting particulars of the state of feeling in that city on the reception of the news that the Emperor of Austria had refused to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet. Early in the morning bills were placarded in the streets announcing that the members of the Lower Chamber were requested to meet in secret conference at noon, and that there would be a public sitting at 1 o'clock. At the secret sitting, M. GHYEZY, the President, who, with M. D'APPONYI, the President of the Upper Chamber, had been to Vienna with the address, was received with loud cheers. In a few words he informed the House of the failure of their mission. The Emperor would not see M. GHYEZY at all, and he only consented to receive M. D'APPONYI in his character of a Royal Government Commissioner, and not as President of a Chamber. The news soon spread to the crowd without, and produced a most painful impression. In the public sitting no Deputy rose to speak, and, after a pause, M. GHYEZY proposed that, in order to afford time for mature reflection, the House should adjourn for three days, the members meeting privately in the meantime. This motion was carried *nem. con.*, and the House broke up in a state of the greatest agitation. M. DEAK, who has been sulky since the rejection of the text of his original draft of the address, and is, moreover, rather unwell, was not present. It is understood that great differences of opinion prevail among the Deputies as to the course to be taken in this momentous crisis. Some are for passing a resolution, declaring simply that they will make no change whatever either in the form or tenor of the address. But there is strong reason for thinking that the majority will consent to the change demanded, because the country would blame the Chamber if, on a question of mere form, and merely for the barren satisfaction of refusing the Emperor the title of legitimate King of Hungary, all the dangers were to be incurred of the abandonment of that attitude of legal resistance which has been so long maintained. Moreover, the latest news from Vienna is of a nature greatly to modify the views of the ultra Constitutionalists. It appears that the European Ambassadors, being asked their opinion by M. DE RECHBERG, were all against the reception of the address by the Emperor in the form in which it was tendered. They said that, by accepting such an address, the Emperor would admit that he was not the rightful King of Hungary, and would thereby place himself in a difficult position with regard to diplomacy. The American Minister is said to have concurred in this advice. Lord BLOOMFIELD is reported to have said that, if the Emperor received the address as it was, the Emperor NAPOLEON and King VICTOR EMANUEL might eventually make use of it against him. Under these circumstances, the great probability is that the Diet, finding itself isolated and abandoned by those in whose support it had reckoned, will on this occasion show itself more moderate than is its wont, and make the concession required by Vienna. But this concession, it must be borne in mind, will only adjourn the crisis; for nobody thinks that the Emperor will listen to the claims of the address for a restoration of the laws of 1848, and upon this point it is certain that the Diet will not give way. The prospects, therefore, of a perfect understanding between the people and the Sovereign seems as far off as ever.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Celebration of the Fourth—No Chance for Privateers Fitting Out in English Ports—The Oath of Allegiance Administered to Applicants for Passports—Lord Brougham, M. Du Chaillu and his Travels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The Fourth was very soberby and quietly kept, here in London. It was rather a feeling of duty, as if patriotism demanded it, than any hope of enjoyment, that induced some of the residents here, of whom Dr. PATTEN took the lead, to meet and have a breakfast, and make some speeches. Certainly it was a much better conducted affair than the unfortunate meeting at the Louvre in Paris, some time ago, which came near making a war out of hand, and the bad effects of which are likely to hurt us in England more than the cotton-interest itself. The breakfast, over which Dr. PATTEN presided, was lucky in not being lorded over by diplomats, who seem to be unlucky birds, to judge from our experiences of Messrs. CLAY, BURLINGAME, and HARVEY. This time it was the clergy who carried off the honors of the day, and if all our celebrations could be conducted so creditably as this one, it's a pity that they should not all be placed under the supervision of the cloth. There is little to be said of it further than that it was quiet and in good taste. Among the persons present, I noticed quite a number of theatrical celebrities. The pulpit and the stage are both strong engines, and we are lucky if we can keep them in alliance, and on our side, but this time they really seemed to fraternize and divide the dignities between themselves.

There are numberless stories going the rounds here, and no doubt many of them will reach home, about privateers fitting out, purchases of munitions of war being made, treacherous parties in our cities who still keep up communications between the South and its agents here, and other rumors of the same nature. I do not repeat them, because these are matters of which the authorities are better informed than any one else, and in times like these their arrangements ought to be respected. At the same time, for the comfort of those who are anxious, it is fair to state that the chance of any privateer clearing from an English port, seems not very great. Such a process as fitting one out can hardly be completed without attracting attention. Mr. MORSE, our Consul here, is very vigilant and active, and both he and Mr. ADAMS have large sources of information. Our seamen here are strongly Union, and won't permit the secession flag to show itself in this port, and know with tolerable accuracy what is suspicious and what is not. Still there can be no doubt it would be a great security if there were some sort of a Government vessel on this coast to act in concert with our authorities here.

The Secessionists expect to get their supplies in by way of Mexico, I am told. This is, of course, all in the air as yet, but no doubt they will try it before long. A cargo of arms might be smuggled into Texas very easily, one would think. They are an active set of people and will leave no stone unturned. Indeed, they boast already that they keep up regular communication with their friends at Richmond, and I have heard it hinted that the whole vigilance of the Government had not succeeded in cutting them off for more than ten days. Whether their secret friends in Baltimore or in Cincinnati act as their agents, I will not venture to say, but the fact is certain that the insurgent's agents here are still in pretty regular communication with their chiefs in the Southern States. There are, too, here in England, a number of men who don't show their hands honestly. I can lay my hands on at least half a dozen such who profess loyalty but who are strongly suspected of playing a double game which is all to our loss. Soon after the new Minister arrived here, he made a number of changes in the regulations of the Legation, tightening up the reins that had been allowed to become very slack, and among others a rule was made of exacting from everyone who came for a passport an oath of allegiance to the Government and Constitution, so that now a Secessionist must either perjure himself here, or must pass himself off as an Englishman in crossing over to France. This is good as far as it goes, but of course it is merely negative in its results, and Secessionists have shown such a facility at lying and cheating that they would hardly hesitate over this. There seems to be no way of compelling them to declare themselves, and it still remains a mystery, so far as I know, how their Commissioners managed to get their passports, or, indeed, how they manage to move about at all. Probably Mr. FAULKNER is responsible for it, or some of their consular friends who issue passports without having any right to do so.

Lord BROUGHAM, with his old inveterate hatred to Slavery, which is a sort of mania in him, still continues to brad-awl the Emancipation and the country about the Slave-trade, and keep them up to the mark. He is now particularly savage against Spain for her behavior to San Domingo, and would, I should think, become in time rather discouraged at finding that that country will neither execute its treaties nor regard his sarcasms.

To leave politics for literature. The story of the great scientific battle has probably reached America, if anything besides the din of arms is heard there in these days. London is periodically the arena of some scientific or literary lion. They come and go every season, and while they are here the papers talk about them, and people read their book, and when something new comes they subside and are forgotten. Africa is the country which produces them to the greatest perfection, witness Dr. LIVINGSTONE. This season she has produced Mr. DU CHAILLU and the gorilla. The gorilla and ADELINA PATTI have been the great events this Spring. Mr. DU CHAILLU'S book has been the intellectual food of the English for several months. Its sale has reached or passed the tenth thousand. He himself has been received into society, dined and lionized. But the wicked English, while shouting for his triumph and dragging him about as though he had been a prize specimen of his own gorilla, abused him unmercifully to each other, and made mincemeat of everything connected with him. An anti-gorilla party arose, who declared Mr. DU CHAILLU to be a humbug; his science to be fictitious, stolen from others, and clumsily stolen; his pretended discoveries to be mere bosh; and worse than this, they calumniated Mr. DU CHAILLU'S own character, and affirmed that if his story were true—if he had lived where he said he had lived, and had obtained the protection of the native rulers, and remained so long as he affirmed—then it might be that Mr. DU CHAILLU was not a liar, but there was something else that he must certainly have been, and that was a negro-trader, engaged in buying negroes in the interior, and conveying them down to the slave-pens on the coast. In this way the slanderers of the gorilla endeavored to fasten Mr. DU CHAILLU on the horns of a dilemma. No wonder that he was not pleased with their behavior. But the battle did not become otherwise than a paper one, until the other day, at the meeting of the Ethnological Society, the two parties joined in the struggle, and Mr. DU CHAILLU and his supporters were hard pressed by the opposition. A Mr. MALONE, a very disagreeable, unpopular, offensive man, attacked Mr. DU CHAILLU in a very insulting and ungentlemanly way, and the little Frenchman's patience could stand the grievance no longer. After the meeting broke up, he made his way to Mr. MALONE, and after a few words, spoken in great excitement, he ended the controversy by no less effective means than that of spitting in the gentleman's face. Such are the amenities of literature.

Of course, the world was scandalized, and the next day appeared two letters in the *Times*, one from Mr. DU CHAILLU, humbly apologizing to the public for his loss of self-command, and another from Mr. MALONE, which did not tend to show that gentleman in an amiable light. At present advices Mr. DU CHAILLU, though guilty of an act which shows him to be rather gorilla in nature and breeding, still stands rather better than his antagonist before the public. By the way, it seems to be another disputed point as to what his politics are. He is an American citizen, and the suspicion of negro sympathies hangs round him in many ways.

It seems as though no week could go by without its obituary notice. You see, no doubt, by the London journals, the announcement of Mrs. BROWING'S death. She has been long a helpless invalid, and banished from England nearly all her life. Indeed, neither she nor her husband were made for this country of fogs and etiquette, and awkward stiffness. They were both of warm and expansive natures, and England is hard and unimpulsive. They took refuge, therefore, in Florence, and became almost Italian, so that her poetry, from imitating Greek models, gradually came round to express purely the warm Italian sympathy of to-day.

AMERICAN MATTERS ABROAD.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the London Times, July 5.

Yesterday, in some thousands of places, and with every variety of observance, was celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence. It was proposed throughout the Union to keep the day with more than usual solemnity, and to take occasion for making a display of patriotic feeling suited to the present crisis. That this has been done not only across the Atlantic, but wherever throughout the Old World a dozen Americans could come together, is a matter of course. Fireworks have blazed, cannon have been discharged, the streets have resounded with the noise of rifles and revolvers, the exuberant feelings of the American youth have vented themselves in shouts and songs; while those who prefer a more intellectual pastime have made or listened to political harangues by the hour. What torrents of eloquence must have been poured out during the last day and night! An ordinary 4th of July is not to be easily surpassed, but we may conclude that this of 1861 will have preëminence over any of the 84 which have gone before it. Denunciations launched against the world in general, defiance of whatever designs may lie hid under the neutrality of foreign Powers, will have been mingled with the old rejoicings at the triumph over the British and with the conventional praises of Republican government. There will be "sentiments" in abundance—that is moral or patriotic reflections conveyed in the flowery language for which our cousins are celebrated. For us English there will be the usual satire, the darts, though not very pointed, being plentifully envenomed, and when a fit of good temper comes over the assembly there will, perhaps, be touches of native humor, the best and least artificial efforts of all. Throughout the Northern States the day which commemorates the victory of a popular rebellion over a regular Government will have been thus solemnized with especial zeal. The tyranny of the mother country, overthrown at last by the efforts of freemen, the thwarted designs of the bigoted King and his Tory Ministers, will be dwelt upon, as in days past. But in the hearts of both speakers and hearers there will be a heaviness which all this oratory cannot take away.

We can understand the feeling which led the Americans now staying in London to hesitate before keeping in public their national anniversary. They, perhaps, more than their friends at home, see the situation of their country. Distance allows them to take a more comprehensive view, and, far removed from the noise and excitement of preparations for war, they can judge as we judge, and see the greatness of a contest which arrays the people of a region as large as Russia against the people of a region as large as the rest of Europe. This feeling, we can hardly suppose will be general among their countrymen, but reflecting men everywhere must have begun the day rather mournfully. *It is like the anniversary of a divorced couple's wedding.* Even the speeches which have done duty in times past must be recast; the similitudes will no longer apply, the subjects of congratulation are not the same, the superiority over Europe must be claimed on different grounds. A year ago the extent of the Union's territory and the universality of its productions would have been brought into ten thousand orations. "Our country" would be described as "stretching from the sounding shores of the Atlantic to where the broad Pacific ripples on Californian sands, from the ice-bound streams of the North to the reptile-haunted lagoons of the sunlit Gulf." Now the half of this vast territory is gone, and the shores of the Gulf have passed under the dominion of men who vow eternal hostility to the old Union. The region for which so much money and power and principle were sacrificed, has passed away. Texas is no longer United States ground; Mexico is no longer a prize to be won by Northern arms, but must rather be kept, if possible, from falling a prey to Southern ambition. Mr. BUCHANAN'S labors at the Ostend Conference would only secure Cuba for a foreign Power. Then there is the topic of natural productions. We used to hear of the greatness of America being assured by the possession of the three great staples—corn, cotton and gold. Cotton especially, the most valuable of the three, because exclusively bestowed on the States, was to rule the world. Now, cotton is to the Northerners like tobacco is to King JAMES, a noxious weed, to be rooted up as the corrupter of mankind.

But yet we can imagine what the celebration of the 4th of July has been like in the Northern States. Nations are not very logical, and the Northerners have, no doubt, declaimed against Lord NORTH and the British, without a thought that the arguments for the right of revolution may be applicable to the present time as well as to that of GEORGE III. But we certainly feel some curiosity to know how the great day was kept down South. Was the anniversary passed over as recalling only an association with vulgar Yankees, which Southern gentlemen are now ashamed of? Or have they celebrated in one the secession from England and the secession from the Union, as we in England used to commemmorate two deliverances fpom Popery on the 5th of November? The Southerners have not been slow in putting forth their claim to be considered as the real Americans, and they have, no doubt, made Fourth of July speeches in accordance with this theory. They are doubly-refined Republicans. They have had two revolutions while the Northerners have only had one, and are now playing the part of that "despotic Power" which is the traditional target of Fourth of July eloquence. The Confederate States are the Republic of WASHINGTON. They have given birth to nearly all the great Presidents—JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, TAYLOR, and to a host of distinguished statesmen. Their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. LEE, is the son of WASHINGTON'S personal friend, is allied to his family, and has been usually looked upon as his representative. In short, there are a thousand reasons which will satisfy the Southerners that they are the real inheritors of the traditions of 1776, and that if Independence day is to be kept up they alone have the right to it. Nor will they be deficient in the matter of speechmaking. They will talk on any given occasion quite as long as their rivals, and much louder. They may not be equal to the Northerners in "sentiment" and fine language, but their vocabulary is copious and emphatic to a wonderful degree. And it need not be said that their good opinion of themselves is supreme. When a Yankee visits New-Orleans he goes to that place where alone his own boasting can be outdone. The orations of the South will, no doubt, prove to be as high-flown in this respect as any pronounced in New-York or Boston. We have seen how closely the Southerners have imitated the institutions, forms, and phraseology of the old Republic, altering them only so far as was necessary for their purposes. They have a President, a Congress, a Senate, a House of Representatives. They are the "Confederate" instead of the "United" States. They have had their Declaration of Independence, in which they have inserted, word for word, whole paragraphs of the original JEFFERSON. This gives us a key to their Fourth of July oration. It would be simply the old one, such as we have been accustomed to all our lives, and then a sequel directed against the United States. Liberty, independence, British oppression, Colonial misgovernment, would appear in their old places, and then would come "Part the Second," consisting of indignant complaints against the Free-soilers, and their violation of Southern rights, joined together like the landing at Tosbay and the Gunpowder Plot in the service we have alluded to. The tyrants of the old speeches would do duty again with a new one added. It will now be King GEORGE, Lord NORTH, and President LINCOLN. Each side would appeal, as combatants have done from time immemorial, to the justice of its cause and the purity of its motives. But the Confederates have a trick of repeating the common-place of the North, which goes beyond this. "Vengeance and TILBURINA," exclaims WHISKERANDOS; "Exactly so," returns the Beefeater. With the same cries about Liberty, Civilization, Self-Government, the Rights of Man, the Rights of Communities, two angry combatants are rushing to the strife.

THE LESSONS OF THE DAY.

From the London News, July 5.

This Fourth of July is like no other that the Americans have ever seen. It may have been foreseen by some of their wisest men; indeed, we know that it has been from the days of the Revolution till now; but its actual appearance must be the most solemn spectacle ever gazed upon by the citizens of the Republic. How many of them will to-day be thinking of that now memorable walk of WASHINGTON'S on the bank of the Schuylkill, where he was found thoughtfully pacing the grass, meditating, as he explained at the moment, whether it would not be better to give up the idea of the Union, than to run the risks of such compromises as were found necessary. How many will now openly admit—what they would never acknowledge to themselves before—that the Union has never been a sound, honest fact, single in its meaning, and sincere in its professions! To-day, when Virginia is the seat of civil war, how many Northern men will recall the traditional discontent at the supremacy of that proud State, and the melancholy conviction which always went with it, that the Union depended on that supremacy! JOHN ADAMS was accustomed to say that "the Frankford advice" was what had placed the Union in a false position. When some of the chief founders of the Republic were in consultation at Frankford, near Philadelphia, on the meeting of the first Congress, the Pennsylvania delegates conjured the Massachusetts members not to let the word "Independence" pass their lips under any temptation, and not to propose any scheme or part of a scheme; but to give the lead altogether to Virginia. The leading took the form of compromises, so called, which were in fact bribes. The property suffrage of the slave owners was conceded by the Northern States, as a professed equivalent for the larger share of direct taxes borne by the Southern States; and that condition of affairs was established which, in fact, rendered the maintenance of the Union dependent on the supremacy of the Virginian interest, since extended over half the country, with aggravations which have been found at length intolerable. The issue has been foreseen by other Virginians than WASHINGTON himself. The last of the band of noble Virginians of the revolutionary time, the venerable Chief-Justice MARSHALL, sank into sadness in his latter years for reasons which he avowed to his friend STORY and others who had his confidence. *He said that he saw his own State going to ruin under the desolating influences of Slavery, and that the ruin of Virginia would destroy the Republic. Many of the citizens of every State are pondering these things to-day, and talking about them to their children; and it may be well that they should be remembered elsewhere.*

The lesson that they yield to-day is one which the Americans will be but too happy to accept—that the real disgrace and misfortune of the miscarriage of their great political experiment has not just at the moment occurred, and is not to-day to be mourned as a fresh and fearful chastisement which should humble them to the dust. There has been abundant cause for remorse, and matter for regret and shame; but it is not the breaking up of the Union since New Year's day that the citizens have to be ashamed of and to mourn. The few among them who have never countenanced the hypocrisies perpetrated on all preceding Fourths of July may even rejoice in the breaking up of a delusion or deception, and feel that at last there is something for them to rejoice about in the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. A good many more, less worthy, may feel the relief of being able to say what they think of other members of the Union, and of not being compelled to hear the hollow boastings appointed for the day. The really recreant Republicans, who have annually uttered the boasts, while gradually selling the liberties of the Free States, to buy off the exigencies of Southern domination, till the traffic was stopped, ought to bear the humiliation of the whole people, and to be ready to sink under the sins of the nation, for which they have long made themselves answerable. Knowing something of that class and their training, however, the world need not expect them to succumb to their disgraces. They are so accustomed to extol their country, in order to win admiration and support from the patriotic multitude on their national fête day, that they will no doubt find something to be proud of amidst the wreck of their own ca-

policy, and will appeal as usual to the multitude. Whether they will meet with a response as usual is another question.

Nothing like this Fourth of July was indeed ever before seen. In former years the hot Summer day has opened in much the same way from end to end of the Union. Everywhere it was hot; everywhere there was an early hanging out of flags, and tuning of bands of music, and lighting of cooking-fires for banquets, and chiming of bells for church. The difference was that in one section the young citizens were early abroad after their rejoicings, whereas in the other the pathetic spectacle was presented of the preparations for the triumph of liberty being made by slaves. Some of these poor fellows have thought it a grand day for the same reason that idiots laugh because others laugh; many have been unconscious of the cruel irony; and everywhere there was one or more who understood and resented it. Not the less were slaves busy that morning in pitching tents, and hanging garlands, and putting up inscriptions about Liberty which they could not read. Everywhere, at the same hour, the churches were open; and the bells summoning the citizens to come and thank God for national existence and their national privileges; and then did almost every pulpit in the land exhibit its Pharisee, leading the popular devotions into the channel of thankfulness that they were not as other men are, but a nation free, united, peaceful and flourishing. Then followed mutual congratulations on the greatness of all; and, as the day went on, there were banquets, and speeches, and parades of schools, and militia, and fire companies, and associations of all kinds, and firing of cannon, and balls, and fireworks. From this general rejoicing—or rather from the glorification, for they had some little cause for rejoicing of their own—one set of people absented themselves—meeting in their own way for a different object. The Abolitionists, who understood the character, and foresaw the fate of the Union, could not glorify it; and they stayed away from the churches, or entered them to pray "God, be merciful to us sinners." If this could not be allowed, they met on the green hill and under the green tree, to confess the national guilt, and protest against the national hypocrisy. While the slaves were helping on the mockery, their pitying friends were praying and planning to avert a servile war. These voluntary exiles from the jubilation alone were banished from all town and village festivals, and went out in little bands into the country, to sit in the shade of the groves, and strengthen their hearts by sympathy, by oratory, and by prayer, for achieving the real redemption of their country.

To-day they are meeting in the old places under new circumstances. The world in which they live has come round to them; the hypocrisy is at an end, and if the pride and vanity have not disappeared, they have assumed a somewhat higher character. They glory in a reawakened sense of right and liberty, and in the patriotic fervor in which the Free States have risen as one man to assert and defend the political organization of their country.

Thus it is a mistake to suppose, as the world generally does to-day, that this must be a day of mortification, shame and disgust to the citizens of both sections of the country. It is probably far otherwise in both.

The Southern people have never been genuine Republicans. Having no middle class, they cannot carry on Republican institutions: and the military despotism under which they are living provisionally is, as they are aware, the alternative to submission to the terms of the Constitution at Washington. Many are literally trembling between these alternatives; some must be mourning the original supremacy which they have now lost; and many believe what they are told—that they are resisting invasion and subjugation, and feel a patriotic joy accordingly. But the day in the South cannot be anything like what it is in the other section. There, many families are without their head; for Congress meets to-day, and a hundred thousand citizens are in the camps. But there is a truer understanding of the national case now than there ever was before—a more frank admission of its weak points—a more generous delight in its moral conditions, and a less selfish vanity in its material prosperity. The sobering effects of difficulty and suffering can hardly yet be seen. They are for a future day, when the citizens will have learned (what they cannot yet know) what they have undertaken in resolving to repair the mistakes of the original compact. The young and old are alike ready to encounter danger, pain and death, and to sacrifice wealth, ease and repose; and this readiness makes this Fourth of July a proud and happy day to them. Another anniversary may find them sadder and less proud, and wiser by a keen experience of difficulties of which they have yet thought little. They have to aim at concord among themselves; military and moral discipline in the camp and field; statesmanship at Washington; public virtue in every State and capital; and throughout a self-denying power of concession; a control of tongue and temper from day to day; a patience in suffering and moderation in action; and, finally, a lofty probity in dealing with the public creditor, which, if well maintained, will set the American people on the highest level as yet attained by any nation. All this is necessary, whatever be the issue of the conflict they are engaged in. Any possible issue must involve further probation. If the Northern men conquer to their hearts' content, they will have a task on hand harder than that to which the founders of the Republic were unequal. If they fail—a scarcely conceivable case—they will have to endure a bitter humiliation and worse. If, as seems most probable, they gain their chief objects with large drawbacks and severe modifications, and many disgraces of imperfect statesmanship and temper and fortune, they will look back on this day as the happiest, perhaps, of their Fourths of July, but with a preference for some future ones which will have found them wiser though less proud, more thankful though less exultant.

THE GREAT COMET.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 6.

This new visitor, which has taken even astronomers by surprise, shone with great brilliancy last night, exciting universal admiration. The reason why it was not observed before is, that up to the 30th ult., its distance from the pole was such as to make it set together with the sun; whereas from that date it has approached so near the pole that it cannot set at all. Its size does not at present exceed that of 1858, and it differs from it materially in this respect, that its tail is straight, instead of being curved. The observations taken by MM. LEPISSIER and LŒVY, on the 30th ult., were as follows:

Mean Time, Paris.	Right Ascen.	Distance from Pole.
9h. 5m.	6h. 37m. 60s.	44° 11′ 1″
11 27	6 40 37	43 20 9
11 44	6 41 1	43 13 5

Yesterday its distance from the pole was not more than 35°, it having thus performed nearly 8° northward in the course of 24 hours. It is composed, as usual, of a very brilliant nucleus, a luminous aureola of considerable breadth, a tuft on the side turned towards the sun, and a large tail in the opposite direction. According to M. CHACORNAC, the tuft is excentric, and composed of six curved and radiant branches, each not more than a minute in length; they are all curved in the same sense. As might have been expected, the comet gave rise to an animated discussion at yesterday's sitting of the Academy of Sciences. M. ELIE DE BEAUMONT read a letter from M. GOLDSCHMIDT, the amateur astronomer, in which he stated that the comet was 35 degrees in length, and between three and four in breadth, so that it measures seventeen millions of leagues. M. BABINET remarked that M. HIND's Ephemerides of CHARLES V.'s comet give it the precise position of the present one. M. BOMINE had predicted its return in 1858, and Mr. HIND admitted that it might return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time of its appearance and the time calculated. If this were so, the present comet was the same that had been observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of CHARLES V. It had previously appeared, according to PINGRE, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope URBAN IV.; and its appearance had been recorded even earlier, in July, 975, by the Chinese. M. LEVERRIER was not of M. BABINET's opinion. Mr. HIND's table showed different positions which CHARLES V.'s comet might occupy in the event of its return, and thequestion was so undetermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th of June; but the motion of the present comet in the course of 24 hours was so different from that given in the table that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted. Here the subject dropped.

The Late Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

From the London Spectator.

It is very painful to record the death of one from whom we had hoped so much as from Mrs. BROWNING, in the fullness of her powers, and too soon, perhaps, for the perfect maturity of her rich unchastened genius. By far the greatest, if not the only, Englishwoman whose name deserves to be ranked among our genuine poets, Mrs. BROWNING had not learned the difficult lesson of strictly subordinating the great wealth of her creative fancy to the guidance of a calm and lucid intellect. This steady self-denial of the imagination was, perhaps, the only quality wanting to perfect a rare and unique, though a strongly marked and even eccentric genius. It was difficult to hope too much, though it might have been easy to hope in the wrong direction, from the authoress of *Aurora Leigh*. That extraordinary book, great alike in its merits and its faults, gave promise of the very highest excellence in one particular region of poetry, if the authoress should ever learn to be completely mistress of her own powers—to keep her teeming fancy true to the service of her own brightest thoughts. All these hopes are now wrecked. One of the very few truly creative minds of whom England could still boast—one who, in poetic gifts, ranked far above all her countrywomen, if not all her sex, in this or any other age—has been taken from us at a time when we can ill spare her. In any age of dry and frigid criticism, the power and the passion of so noble a mind as Mrs. BROWNING'S, even though its highest moods had not always the white simplicity of the fullest inspiration, is an influence which cannot be lost without leaving a deep consciousness of that loss in English society; and it is well that it should be so.

All that is known of Mrs. BROWNING'S private life is little indeed, compared with the knowledge of her mind, which any one who has read her poems, with anything like insight, must have derived from them. Seldom have poems of any kind reflected more fully or more exclusively the personality of the poet than do those of Mrs. BROWNING. We have, however, one source of independent testimony, the recollections of her intimate personal friend, Miss MITFORD, who thus describes her before years of suffering had elicited the remarkable genius which years of happiness subsequently matured.

"My first acquaintance," she writes in 1851, "with ELIZABETH BARRETT, commenced about fifteen years ago. She was certainly one of the most interesting persons that I had ever seen. Everybody who then saw her said the same, so that it was not merely the impression of my partiality or my enthusiasm. Of a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face, large tender eyes, richly fringed by dark eyelashes, a smile like a sunbeam, and such a look of youthfulness that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend in whose carriage we went together to Chiswick that the translatress of the *Prometheus* of ÆSCHYLUS and the authoress of the *Essay on Mind* was old enough to be introduced into company—in technical language, was *out*."

In the following year, which we infer was the year 1837, Miss BARRETT broke a blood-vessel on the lungs, which refused to heal, though it did not lead to consumption, and she was ordered to spend some time at Torquay. During her residence there a tragical event, which permanently impaired her health and most painfully affected her imagination, deprived her of her brother. On a fine Summer day the boat containing him and two of his companions went down, apparently without cause, in crossing the bar, within sight of the very windows of thehouse, and the bodies were never found. "This tragedy," says Miss MITFORD, "nearly killed ELIZABETH BARRETT. The house that she occupied at Torquay stood at the bottom of the cliffs, almost close to the sea, and she told me herself that during that whole Winter the sound of the waves rang in her ears like the moans of one dying." For a period of many years afterwards she lived entirely in a darkened room, seeing only her own family and most intimate friends, but reading voraciously, and living in an imaginative world of her own. In one of the *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, she says, with strict autobiographic truth

> "I lived with visions for my company
> Instead of men and women, years ago,
> And found them gentle mates, nor thought to know
> A sweeter music than they played to me."

This long recluse life accounts for the unique and often eccentric character of much of Mrs. BROWNING'S poetry. Like a plant that is reared in darkness, her imagination had grown into grotesque shapes in the absence of the healthy magnetism of the common sunlight, and when restored to the world it was not possible to restore at once the law of normal growth. One of her greatest delights was the study of Greek poetry and philosophy—we suppose on the principle of contraries—for never was there a more strongly-marked specimen of the romantic in agination than Mrs. BROWNING'S, or less trace of the influence of the classical school of poetry on an original mind. Yet numbers of her poems show the passionate love with which she had read Homer, the tragedians, and even the later Greek poets, especially Theocritus. The striking lines on the "Wine of Cyprus" contain, perhaps, the most concentrated evidence of these studies, and show the remarkable contrast between her own genius and her classic taste.

> "As Ulysses' old libation
> Drew the ghosts from every part,
> So your Cyprus wine, dear Grecian,
> Stirs the Hades of my heart.
>
> And I think of those long mornings
> Which my thought goes far to seek,
> When betwixt the folio's turnings
> Solemn flowed the rythmic Greek."

About the year 1847, Miss BARRETT married ROBERT BROWNING, the well-known author of *Paracelsus*, and went with him to take up her residence in Italy, first at Pisa, then at Florence, where she continued to live till her death. Here it was that she wrote most of her maturer poems, especially her greatest work, *Aurora Leigh*, and the little poem, *Casa Guidi Windows*, suggested by the abortive Tuscan revolution of 1848–9. Mrs. BROWNING'S sympathy with Italy was so deep and true that it led her even into the extravagance of addressing a kind of hymn to the present Emperor of the French, for his intervention on behalf of Piedmont in 1859, the appearance of which, under the title of *Poems before Congress*, is still fresh in our readers' memory. English spectators were not able to share this enthusiasm, but Mrs. BROWNING'S view was perhaps not much more false on one side, than the common anti-Napoleonic hypothesis in England was on the other. *Casa Guidi Windows* will remain, however, the most popular of her political poems, though these are in every respect greatly inferior to those of pure imaginative sentiment. Still there is strength as well as eloquence in her rebuke to the party who resisted English intervention in Italy on the plea of the sacredness of peace.

> "What! your peace admits
> Of outward anguish while it sits at home!
> It is no peace, 'tis treason stiff with doom:
> 'Tis gagged despair, and inarticulate wrong,
> Annihilated Poland, stifled Rome,
> Dazed Naples, Hungary fainting 'neath the thong,
> And Austria wearing a smooth olive-leaf
> On her brute forehead, while her troops outpress
> The life from these Italian souls. In brief,
> O, Lord of Peace, who art Lord of Righteousness,
> Constrain the vanquished worlds from sin and grief,
> Pierce them with conscience, purge them with redness,
> And give us peace which is no counterfeit!"

Mrs. BROWNING died at Florence on the 29th of June last. She has herself delineated her own type of genius, and, with the fine passage to which we allude from *Aurora Leigh*, we will close this imperfect record of our own and England's loss. There was little of the calm joy of tranquil vision about Mrs. BROWNING'S genius; her art was, as she herself delineates it, the overflow of long-accumulated suffering, and even her happiest efforts bear evidence of this painful travail. The following noble lines might well be selected as the best epitaph on her rich, but turbid genius:

> "Art
> Sets action on the top of suffering;
> The artist's part is both to be and do,
> Transfixing with a special central power
> The flat experience of the common man,
> And turning outward with a sudden wrench,
> Half agony, half ecstacy, the thing
> He feels the inmost: never felt the less
> Because he sings it. Does a torch less burn
> For burning next reflectors of cold steel,
> That *he* should be the colder for his place
> 'Twixt two incessant fires,—his personal life's
> And that intense refraction which burns back
> Perpetually against him from the round
> Of crystal conscience he was born into,
> If artist-born? O, sorrowful great gift
> Conferred on poets, of a twofold life,
> When one life has been found enough for pain!"

Latest Intelligence via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia* has £109,500 in specie.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived here to-day.

The Hungarian Diet has passed the address originally proposed by M. DEAK.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 5th were firmer, and CONSOLS closed at a further improvement, the latest quotations being 93¾@⅞ for both money and account. Considerable purchases for investment led to the rise.

In the Discount market the demand was active, and few transactions took place below 6 ₱ cent. The tone of the market was rather more tight.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £572,888.

Bar Silver is quoted by BARING, BROS. & Co. at 5s. ½d.; Dollars, 4s. 10½d.; Eages, 77s.—nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say the market has been very quiet, and quotations are chiefly nominal.

United States Fives sold at	71 ex. div.
Erie Shares	22
Illinois Central	38½ @38

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 6—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advices received by the *Australasian* induced both the trade and speculators to purchase very freely, and the sales have been large every day throughout the week. Prices of American descriptions are in most instances about ¼d. ₱ ℔. dearer than last Friday. The demand for Surats has also been extensive, owing to their comparative cheapness, and prices have advanced ¼d.@3-16d. ₱ ℔. The sales of the week amount to the enormous quantity of 158,550 bales, of which speculators took over 49,000 and exporters 26,000 bales. Yesterday the demand continued good, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, 6,000 being on speculation and for export. The market closed firm, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8¾d.	8¼d.
Mobile	8¾d.	8 d.
Upland	8¾d.	7¾d.

Stock on hand 1,108,300 bales, of which 838,060 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There is still a want of animation in the market, but spinners have obtained a general advance of ⅛d., and in some instances ¼d. ₱ ℔. Sales of CLOTHS are reported at last week's rates, although an advance is demanded, and holders generally are firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unsettled and less favorable for the crops. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour steady, at former rates; sales, at 25s.@28s. Wheat steady, at full prices, and very firm for fine descriptions; Red, 9s. 6d.@12s.; White, 10s. 6d.@13s. ₱ cental. Corn in fair request and easier to sell; Yellow, 28s. 6d., White, 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, sales 3,000 tcs., at extreme rates for fine, but lower for inferior. Pork dull. Bacon dull and again a shade easier—40s.@42s. are extreme prices. Butter dull and lower. Lard dull at 50s. for fine in retail. Tallow in moderate demand at lower prices, sales at 47s.@50s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "Ashes again easier; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d., Pearls, 34s.@34s. 6d. Resin quiet; Common, 6s. 4d. on the spot, and 6s. 5d. to arrive; Medium, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Fine, 15s.@19s. Spirits of Turpentine opened dull and lower, but a speculative demand sprang up and prices advanced 4s. ₱ cwt. from the lowest point. At the close 47s. was offered and refused. Sugars very dull but unaltered. Coffee very quiet. Rice unchanged; sales of Carolinas 24s. 3d.@25s. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 10s. 6d.@11s. Fish Oils—New Pale Seal has sold at £35. Nothing done in Cod or Whale. Sperm £100.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARRING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS dull but prices unchanged. FLOUR difficult of sale, although freely offered. WHITE WHEAT, 59s.@61s.. Red, 52s.@58s. FLOUR, 26s.@28s. 6d. IRON very dull; Bars and Rails £5@£5 2s. 6d. Scotch Pig, 49s. SUGARS very dull, but firmer at the close. TEA, a shade lower for Congous, but other sorts unchanged. COFFEE in good demand at full prices. RICE very flat, but value unaltered. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—2,000 bbls. sold; buyers at 50s.; Rough TURPENTINE nominally 15s. @ 16s. TALLOW dull; Y. C. 52s. on the spot. LINSEED CAKES slow of sale; New York bbls. £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s. FISH OILS—No demand. LINSEED OIL steady at 59s. 9d.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 7.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday were 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but prices steady.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6—Evening.

Consols close at 93⅝@93¾ for money and account. Illinois Central Railroad, 38½@38 dis.; Erie Railroad stock, 21½@21¾.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 4.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 25,000 bales, at 115f. for *tres ordinaire*, and 109f. for *tres bas*. The market closes buoyant. The stock in port is 300,000 bales.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Major Barnard Reviews the Opinion of Secretary Cameron.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to make a few remarks upon the following paragraphs of the Report of the Secretary of War:

"The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States Army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection, the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in particular political theories, furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hand of the Government—a mark of special favor, conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousand inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received and treated as the adopted children of the Republic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the extraordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself.

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report herewith submitted of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a special reference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offences. It is argued with reason, that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist, that it will provide a remedy with the least possible delay."

The terms of the syllogism are found in unmistakable form, viz:

But for the large disaffection of the officers of the Army "the rebellion would never have assumed formidable proportions."

This disaffection, or rather "the extraordinary treachery displayed, may be traced to a radical defect in the system of education" at the United States Military Academy.

Conclusions: The formidable proportions of the rebellion would not have been attained had it not been for a radical defect in the system of education at the Academy.

I do not say that the honorable Secretary positively asserts the second proposition, but he suggests it as probable, and says further: "It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong," &c.

The charge is sweeping. It is not merely—though that would be in itself, indeed, a grave charge—that the sentiments of loyalty, of allegiance, of love of country as a common nationality and indivisible, is impaired or destroyed by the system of education—for that specific and isolated charge would be untenable—but it is that the moral sense is utterly corrupted: that the "distinctions between right and wrong," are confounded; that "habit" for "conscience" is substituted in the "decisions" of "grave moral questions;" and hence the graduates of the Academy have displayed this "extraordinary treachery;" that, in those grave questions to which recent events in the country have given rise, they have been unable to distinguish between "right and wrong."

I think any candid reader of the two paragraphs I have quoted, will sustain me in the opinion that I have construed the conclusion fairly.

I have not seen the report of the last Board of Visiters, but I doubt much whether its authors suspected that it would bear such a construction. However that may be, it is the first time in the more than half century's history of the Academy, that the charge of such utter and complete demoralization has been brought against its graduates. That history, if I had time to write it, would, I think, utterly disprove the charge and the unanimous verdict of the country would reject it.

Proved in all manner of ways by a half century's trial, the near two thousand graduates which that institution has sent forth, have maintained the highest reputation for integrity, zeal, efficiency and high moral character, without which last attribute there can be no real integrity, zeal or efficiency.

As soldiers they have borne with unflinching fortitude their life of exertion and privation, and notwithstanding the temptations to which their duties have exposed them, and their isolation (on frontier service) from the restraints of society, they have borne themselves with a propriety which a high moral character only could maintain.

As disbursing officers of the Government they have proved faithful, when too many not graduates have failed.

As engineers they have commanded the entire confidence of the Government and the communities which they served, and have been the principal agents by which our fortifications, our magnificent works of internal improvement, our railroads, our canals, our public buildings, and our light-houses and harbor works have been brought into existence.

In the ranks too of our legislators, our jurists, our agriculturists, our merchants, our ministers of the Gospel even they have been found, and have ever acquitted themselves with honor, and commanded their full share of respect from their fellow men.

Do these facts indicate that demoralization, that loss of power to "distinguish between right and wrong" which renders them an easy prey to every form of error, and which culminates in rendering them traitors to their country?

I have no time or disposition to analyze the system of demerit in use at the Military Academy, but I think a candid examination will disprove the opinion of the Board of Visitors that the "system of discipline ignores practically the distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations." I think I may safely assert that *it is not true* that violations of what the Bible and mankind clearly recognize as "moral laws" are confounded with those offences which are punished simply by demerit. These laws are few and simple. God and man recognize the c., and have put them into words. The casuistry which would go further and discover acts "wrong in themselves" as distinct from acts which are "wrong because made so by regulations," (in other words, violations of those laws which the paternal authority of the Government has ordained for their guidance and control,) is not, in my humble opinion, the agent which will strengthen the moral sense of youth.

The first duty God requires of man is obedience. The first duty the country requires of her people is obedience, (obedience to her laws.) The first virtue of the *soldier* is *obedience*. The first virtue the system of education at the Military Academy inculcates, the first duty she requires is *obedience*—obedience to the laws of God, (so far as she or any human institution can enforce them;) obedience to her "special regulations," as laws ordained by proper authority, and, *therefore*, "ordained of God."

The Military Academy has long been recognized, *not* as the inculcator of "disaffection" and treason, but as the teacher of the purest patriotism, of the most fervent love of country. It has been one of the very strongest bulwarks against disunion. In whatever spheres the graduates have acted, *there* has partisan spirit and sectionalism, to a great extent, been banished. The ties formed at the Academy between youth from all sections have endured unimpaired after leaving it, and have been a powerful means of restraining sectional hostility.

That these ties and the feelings of patriotism inculcated at the Academy have failed to prevent disaffection is indeed to be lamented. But its seeds were not sown there. Thank God, the only case of deliberate and actual treachery to the flag yet displayed in the Army, came—not from a graduate (though graduates have proved so shameless as to applaud and countenance,) but from a man white in his country's service—a recipient of her proudest honors.

For years the poison of secession has been infused into the Southern mind. It was not until those whom the South most honored yielded to its malignant influence, till States seceded and placed themselves in hostile array, that the graduates yielded (and most of them sorrowfully) to the supposed but most mistaken and erroneous idea of *necessity* to cast their lot with the section that gave them birth.

Sad indeed is the fact! Damnable and fatal must be that poisonous error which could eat away from the heart all that is noblest in man—his love of country as a *nationality*, one and indivisible—his devotion to that flag which waved over his head during the years of his youthful training, and which symbolized the Power to which he solemnly swore allegiance, and under the folds of which he has perhaps poured out his blood.

While treason, under the name of "secession," has reared its head in our very Cabinet, and has taught Southern men to disregard or misinterpret all constitutional obligations; while a Judge of our Supreme Court has abandoned his place to follow the rebellious career of his native State; while grave Senators, legislators, officials of all ranks and kinds, solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, have forsaken their trust, or perhaps, more criminally, violated it, while still under oath to maintain it; while the Navy and revenue officers of the Government have shown equal "disaffection" and equal "treachery," let not "the promoting cause" of this "extraordinary treachery" be looked for in an institution which has had to deal with but *one* class of "disaffected," and whose influence has been powerful (though, alas! not powerful *enough*) on the side of loyalty and Union. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Major of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861.

* Since the 4th of March, 268 Naval Officers have resigned or been dismissed, viz

From Northern States	7	From Missouri	3
From Maryland	20	From Seceding States	229
From Kentucky	9		
Total			268

In the absence of any statements of the actual number of resignations in the army, it is impossible to say whether the "disaffection" of graduates of the Academy is greater or less than that of the Navy Officers. Many Officers of the Border and even of the Seceding States yet remain in the service, both in the Army and Navy

One of the F. F. V.'s.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The capture of a Capt. SKIPWITH, belonging to the Virginia rebel forces, recalls to my recollection his probable ancestor, as well as a great number of the first families of Eastern Virginia bearing that name. That a man should either be exalted or degraded by the character of his ancestors, no liberal or Christian-minded man will approve; but when we see a whole people, like Eastern Virginia and Lower Carolina, boasting of an ancestry that every intelligent man knows to be false, then, for the sake of truth, facts should take the place of fiction.

In the case of Lord AUDLEY, (see State trials,) SKIPWITH, the probable ancestor of the numerous and very respectable families bearing that name, now living in Virginia, was a convict sent to the Colony of Virginia, and who was found guilty of a crime while living in the family as a menial servant of Lord AUDLEY—a crime the enormity of which is enough to make humanity blush, and which is utterly unfit for publication. Most of the convicts, however, went to South Carolina, and whose descendants now furnish a large portion of her population, who are known as *piney-woods people*—a population forming two-thirds of the whole State—the most ignorant and debased people known upon the earth, as Christian or civilized.

Of all the Huguenots who settled in Carolina, there was but one person, and she a Mrs. MAREGAULT, who was enabled to write their name. (See Record-office in Charleston.) They were mostly small artisans, but were an honest, working people, and as a body by far the most respectable settlers South Carolina ever had. G.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, during the month of June, 1861:

A. W. Hearn, G. A. Hearn, H. B. Claflin, New-York; J. L. D. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Illinois; Miss Kingsbury, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Towle, C. E., Boston; J. W. Crane, Jr., New-York; C. M. Eustis, Boston; E. B. Martin, New-Haven; E. Bayson, J. G. Welford, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Banke, New-York; Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Mrs. Rice, Boston; J. E. Harvey, U. S. Minister to Portugal; W. H. Belt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, New-York; G. H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Chamberlin, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wells, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Caswell, E. Caswell, T. Mott, Miss Barston, Providence, R. I.; Freeman Hinckley, Boston; H. M. Hicks, New-York; H. J. Hunt, Boston; W. G. Mayhew, London Coffee House, Baltimore; C. Pinney, C. E., New-York; J. N. Smedley, W. G. Mann, New-York; Rev. L. W. Smith, Western New-York; E. J. Porter, Boston; B. R. Wood, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crane, Detroit; F. W. Cheney, Hartford; B. C. Jilson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. P. Button, Vermont; S. Colville, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Hartford; Mary Provost, H. M. Hicks, R. D. Wood, Geo. Vandenhoff, J. E. Prugiere, J. Skipper, J. Mozier, H. Stone, J. R. Howard, J. Brickner, F. Haddington, T. Ronalds, L. Hatfield, New-York; D. W. Grosvenor, wife and daughter; W. Grosvenor, Jr., Providence, R. I.; A. P. C. Billings, J. Skipper, S. Downer, H. E. Towle, C. E., F. Price, Hammatt Billings, Boston; E. B. Hammond, Vernon, Conn.; H. E. Richards, New-Orleans; J. Jones, M. D., Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Camden, Mr. and Mrs. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.; V. Hascall, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Misses Fay, J. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.; J. Ordronan, Columba College, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 18, 1861.

$500	U. S. 6s, '67	90½	100	N. Y. Cen. R	79⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	89½	250	do	79⅛
52,000	do	89½	150	do	79⅛
20,000	do	89⅝	100	do	b30 79⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	90	100	do	s8 79
2,000	U. S. 6s, '71..Reg	92	50	do	b30 79
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	81½	200	do	79
10,000	do	82	100	do	s8 78¾
5,000	Treas. 12 ₱ c. Nts	102¾	100	do	78⅞
10,000	Ohio S. 6s 1860	91	100	Erie Railroad	28
500	Ohio S. 6s 1870	92	100	do	28½
1,000	Kentucky S. 6s	77	215	do	28¾
2,000	Il. Canal B's '60	81	100	do	b10 28¾
20,000	Ia. State 5s	77	100	do	28⅞
7,000	Mich. State 6s '78	80	30	do	28⅝
1,000	do	80¾	975	Harlem Railroad	12⅜
3,000	do	80⅜	50	Hudson River R	37⅜
2,000	do	80⅜	338	do	38
15,000	Tennessee S. 6s '90	45½	25	do	b60 38¼
1,000	do	45	50	do	b10 38
2,000	do	s20 45	650	Harlem R. pref	29
54,000	do	45½	25	do	29½
3,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅛	100	Reading Railroad	39¼
3,000	do	47⅛	120	do	39
2,000	N. Carolina S. 6s	58	500	do	39⅛
2,000	do	s10 58	225	Michigan Cen. R	46½
29,000	do	59	100	do	47¼
4,000	Missouri S. 6s	45⅜	400	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	15⅜
35,000	do	45⅝	1675	do	15⅝
5,000	do	b30 46	325	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	33⅛
2,000	do	s20 45⅞	210	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69⅛
10,000	do	s20 45¾	100	do	b30 69¼
30,000	do	46	50	do	s10 69
5,000	do	s60 46⅛	200	do	b10 69
13,000	do	46⅜	300	do	69⅛
7,000	do	46⅜	75	do	s5 68⅞
13,000	do	b10 46⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R	b10 66⅜
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s	60	25	do	66⅛
5,000	Cal. State 7s	78	100	do	s10 66
8,000	do	78½	100	do	s20 66
3,000	Mich. St. & W. Bds	80	100	do	nw 66⅛
5,000	Br. City Wat. L.	99	275	do	66⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex. '64	98½	50	do	b10 66⅝
2,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	97½	100	do	s10 66¾
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	80	50	do	66⅞
6,000	Mich. C. & ₱ c. 1st M. S. S. Con. Bs	96	200	Cleve. & Toledo R	33
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	74	750	do	32⅝
1,000	do	74⅛	200	do	32¼
3,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	13	400	do	b30 32
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	40	700	do	b15 32
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	16½	300	do	b60 32⅛
1,000	L. F. & W. 1st M Bs.	63½	1650	do	31⅞
92	Mechanics Bank	95	100	do	32
25	Phenix Bank	90	300	do	b10 32
47	Tradesmen's Bank	92	400	do	32⅛
15	Bk. of State of N. Y.	75⅜	385	Chi. & Rock Is. R	44
10	Bank of Commerce	79	100	do	s60 43⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	90	50	do	s60 43½
5	Continental Bank	68½	100	do	b60 44¼
5	Park Bank	91	300	do	43¾
5	do	90½	50	do	b30 44
48	N. Y. Gas Co	172⅝	100	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	63
50	Cum. Coal Pref	5½	65	do	63¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co	b10 77	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. R	15
30	do	77	24	Warren Railroad	70

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	89	50	Hudson River R	37⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	90	100	do	38
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	90¼	100	do	b30 38¼
10,000	do	90	50	Harlem R	s30 12
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Reg	83¾	300	do	12
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	s10 63	100	Harlem R. Pref	28
14,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	45⅜	350	do	28¼
5,000	do	s10 45¼	100	do	28¾
10,000	do	45½	100	Michigan Cen. R	46¾
4,000	do	45¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH LION—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-day we are in receipt of further particulars of the advance of Gen. McDOWELL'S division to Fairfax Court-house. The advance was made in four columns, one under command of Gen. McDOWELL, consisting of 6,000 men, one under command of Col. TYLER of 12,000 men, one under command of Col. MILES of 5,700 men, and the other of 10,000 men, under command of Col. HEINTZLEMAN—the whole amounting to a force of about 36,000. The rebels fled before the advancing army without firing a shot. At Centreville, Gen. McDOWELL intended stopping for the night, and pushing on for Manassas in the morning; the chances are that the rebels will make a stand there, but it is somewhat doubtful.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendments reported by the Military Committee were considered. The amendment relating to the filling of vacancies at the West Point Academy was finally settled by striking out all relating to the subject. On further consideration it was agreed that the officers on the retired list should receive the pay proper, but no extra allowances. Another amendment was offered by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, to the effect that no part of the Army or Navy should be used to subjugate or hold as provinces, any State lately one of the United States, or in any way to interfere with African Slavery. Mr. SHERMAN replied that it was in no part the object to subjugate the States or abolish Slavery. It was only to subjugate rebellious citizens. The Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers reported, and the bill was passed. Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was then agreed to, and the Military bill was passed. In the House, Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, reported a bill, which was passed, to remit fines and penalties in certain cases incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports. Mr. PENDLETON, from Ohio, brought in a bill to provide for the paying of the Ohio volunteers at the time they arrived at the rendezvous, and not from the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days afterwards. An amendment was made to pay the militia of other States similarly situated. The bill passed. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, proposed a bill, which was passed, that all letters addressed, prepaid, to the soldiers should, whenever practicable, be sent to any other point without charge. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Judiciary, inquired whether Mr. MAY, of Maryland, was or had been holding criminal intercourse with the rebels. As the evidence tending to prove Mr. MAY'S guilt was based upon newspaper articles only, the Committee recommended that no action be taken on the part of the House. Mr. MAY, by permission of the House, endeavored to make an explanation, wherein he said that he had stood faithfully by the United States, and he meant to stand by it. He condemned the way in which his constituents had been treated; they had been arrested in the dead hour of night, and imprisoned in forts. On this account, before he took his seat in the House, he had under consideration whether he should enter upon his duties as a representative. He defended Marshal KANE, but did not justify his dispatch to Mr. JOHNSON. The bill for increasing the standing Army to 24,000 men was then taken up; on a motion from Mr. BLAIR, a substitute was adopted converting these regiments into volunteer forces.

By advices from Alexandria, we learn that the railroad is open as far as Sangster's Station. After Col. WILCOX had taken possession of Fairfax Station, he proceeded toward the Court-house, and found Col. BURNSIDE'S Brigade already in possession, the enemy having retreated without showing fight.

At East Pass, Pensacola, a launch of a National steamer was fired into, on the 14th, by Capt. CLIXTON'S Montgomery mounted Rifles. Several men were killed, including the commanding officer.

On Tuesday night a number of Secessionists at Nashville, Washington County, Ill., destroyed several houses belonging to Union men; cut down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the secession flag. A number of Union men have been ordered to leave immediately.

The remains of Gen. GARNETT passed through Harrisburgh, *en route* to Baltimore, yesterday. From there they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and from there to Richmond, under a flag of truce.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment sailed from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening, for Boston. Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops at Sewall's Point. It is apparent that formidable preparations are being made there. It is expected that masked batteries have been erected at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Rip Raps. At Newport's News, two negroes, who had escaped from Pig Point, found refuge. They state that the rebels are in large force opposite Newport's News.

The Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, was in Boston yesterday, and was presented with a stand of colors. The address was made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and responded to by the Colonel. The time of the departure of the regiment is not known.

Col. WM. D. KENNEDY'S Tammany Regiment proceeded directly to Washington, yesterday, by the Central New-Jersey Railroad, *vid* Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

The Sixth Regiment of Maine passed through this City, yesterday, on its way to Washington. It is composed of an unusually fine set of men, who are very well armed and equipped.

The steamship *Asia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here yesterday morning. On the Fourth of July the Americans in London celebrated the anniversary of our Independence by a breakfast at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James'. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was unable to attend, having an engagement to attend the annual speech-day at Harrow School. A number of distinguished Americans were present; Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, was President of the meeting. The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society waited upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with regard to the non-fulfillment by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denounced the conduct of Spain, and stated that the Government thought of establishing Consulates along the African coast as a means of checking the Slave-trade. The Duke of Newcastle is doing his utmost to encourage the growth of cotton by British settlers in Africa. Queen VICTORIA will visit Ireland at the latter end of next month. Gen. FLEURY, it is asserted, will go to Turin, in order to notify VICTOR EMANUEL of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France. The inhabitants of Rome have petitioned the Emperor to withdraw his army from that city. Prince DE BOURBINO, the bearer of the petition, has been received by M. THOUVENEL, the Foreign Minister, but only, it is said, as a private citizen, not as a delegate of the petitioners.

The insurrection in Spain was entirely confined to Soja. The King and Queen of Prussia will be crowned at Konnisberg in October next. Accounts from the London money market state that the Funds on the 5th were firmer, and Consols closed at an improvement. American securities have been quiet, and quotations were merely nominal. Breadstuffs are dull, and prices unchanged. The cotton market closed steady. At Havre the stock in port is 300,000 bales. The amount of specie brought by the *Asia* is £301,065.

The Stock market was extremely active yesterday; the registered sales being the heaviest day's work at the Board for several months past. The National and State Stocks were further advanced 1@1¼ ₱ cent., while the Railway Shares were excited and prices were irregular. New-York Central 78⅝; Missouris 45½. Exchange firm at 107 ₱ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, at advanced prices. Rio Coffee was in lively request, as were also Spices and Whisky. Resin, Teas and Sugars were less freely purchased. A very moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Rice, Hay, Tallow and Provisions. Hops were inquired for. The freight engagements were rather light, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Great Cotton Loan.

We have previously referred to the novel, as well as vast movement, going on at the South to retrieve the already dilapidated finances of the Confederate Government. Money it has none. In credit it is equally out at the elbows. Such repudiators as JEFF. DAVIS, with all their impudence, cannot show their faces in any money market in the world. Borrowing is out of the question. But 100,000 men in the field are not to be fed on chaff. They may enlist in a frenzy, and serve for a month or so from the same impulse. But patriotism is only supported by a well-stocked larder and prompt pay. Without these, a large mass of men, nominally soldiers, are no better than a mob. This the leaders of the rebellion cannot but feel. But every ordinary source of raising money has been tried and has failed. The proceeds of the last crop, unfortunately, was spent before war commenced. The only possible alternative, consequently, was in some way or another to make the coming one available. But this the planter could not do. He had no possible means of sending it to market. All the avenues thither were held by the perfidious Yankees. In this dilemma, Mr. COBB, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, hit upon the following happy expedient: That each planter should sell at least one-half of his crop to the Confederate Government, taking for his pay its 8 per cent. bonds, "good as gold." In this way, the planter would get a round price for his crop, while the Confederates would be put in possession of ample means whereby to chastise Northern barbarians. The plan was exactly suited to Southern fancy, and the Vice-President of the Confederates and a large number of his most distinguished *confrères* are canvassing their constituents in its behalf, with great success.

But this grand scheme, so perfect in the eyes of the rebel leaders, has a far different aspect upon men of business and money. Nearly all the monetary operations at the South are bonds upon cotton. A great many of the planters, never over-thrifty, have mortgaged the crop for several years to come. Such has been the rage for purchasing plantations and negroes for years past, at enormously high prices, that a large majority of the planters are deeply in debt. For them to deliver their cotton to the rebel Government, in exchange for its bonds, is equivalent to throwing it into the sea; for no one will buy these bonds outright, in open market, at any price. If the Government gets the cotton by the process described, the factor or merchant who may have advanced its full value, is completely done out of so much money; the payment of all debts, except in Confederate scrip, of which the more a person has the poorer he is, is at an end. Now, as might be expected, there is down South a pretty decided opposition to this scheme. Those in the category of creditors, do not like the idea of seeing their debts entirely lost, even to maintain the grand rebellion. Repudiation was a fine thing so long as it only affected Northern pockets. But now the poisoned chalice is to be commended to their own lips. Resistance to the proposed measure is becoming strenuous, and several of the Southern journals are beginning, for the first time for months, to speak in an independent and manly tone. We give this morning a specimen in point, in an article from the New-Orleans *Delta*. All those who decline to come up to the work are *Abolitionists*, a generic term for everything offensive to Southern chivalry. Such a class are likely to become very numerous should the proposed scheme be insisted upon. It would amount, in fact, to a complete disruption of society. It would put a stop to all dealings and all commerce, and end in the utter repudiation of all debts, and finally in starvation.

Here then is an element at work which bids fair to shiver the new Confederacy to atoms the moment outside pressure is removed, or the moment success in the war appears to be doubtful. The scheme is the last card of the rebels. If it fails, they are irretrievably lost. If it succeeds, society itself is destroyed. But success, even as far as Government is concerned, would be impossible, were all the Southern ports as free as that of New-York. It is simply a dream of madmen. It reverses all the maxims of prudence and business, in assuming that a Government can do what individuals cannot. The Southern journals more than intimate that it is a scheme got up for the personal aggrandizement of DAVIS, TOOMBS, STEPHENS & Co.; that the management of such a vast trust is impossible, and would only serve as the means of party favoritism and political corruption. The arguments urged against it are so cogent, that the more it is pushed the more fatal it must be to the rebel cause, to end in an overthrow as signal as that administered by our arms.

We refer to this matter for the purpose of showing the nature of men we have to deal with. We commend it to the foreign sympathizer with the rebellion. The South is not only given over to frenzy of passion, but to a mental obliquity which no arguments can reach. Southern intellect is more debauched than Southern morals. We might go into a lunatic asylum to reason with its inmates with the same propriety as attempt to reason with a people so mentally and morally diseased. They are lunatics of the gennine Quixotic stamp, with this difference, we hope, between the two, the Southern disease may be curable by a thorough personal chastisement. Without it, conceit and arrogance are permanent qualities of this people. They are now in that condition in which they give full credence to the lies they spend their time in fabricating. If we should drive them out of Virginia, their retreat they would represent to be only a *ruse* to draw on the enemy to more certain destruction. Such a resource would never fail them as long as there was a foot of territory over which they had not been chased. They are so thoroughly given over to delusion, that they can never be reclaimed from it so long as the slightest excuse or apology can be invented. So in matters of finance and business. In all such they are perfectly wild. If they cannot see the folly of their plans and hopes, other nations must, and the speedy downfall of a Government based upon such lying and shams.

The Slaveholder's Rebellion.

In the Senate, the other day, a bill was introduced by Mr. POMEROY, and read twice by its title, viz.: "*A bill for the Suppression of the Slaveholder's Rebellion.*" The title of this bill was subsequently commented on with some feeling by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who maintained that the revolt which the Government is about to exert its entire power to suppress, is not a slaveholder's rebellion, but a movement in which all classes in the Southern States—non-slaveholders as well as slaveholders—equally participated. The fact adduced by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is, in the main, undoubtedly correct. The great rebellion of the South is not confined to the slaveholders, or to any other class, but pervades in some degree, all shades of society, without reference to possessions or occupations. Yet, notwithstanding this indisputable fact, it would be impossible to characterize the wicked insurrection which now prevails in the slaveholding States, more aptly and truly in the brief title of a bill, than by the words which have been employed by the Senator from Kansas,—THE SLAVEHOLDER'S REBELLION. It is, in fact, an insurrection against the peace of society, which had its origin in the especial interest of the slaveholder, and which has been promoted, encouraged and fired, at every step of its progress, under an open demand for the extension of the area of Slavery, and the increase of the political power of the slaveholding class.

We need not recapitulate the telling and damning facts,—from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of defrauding Freedom of its rights in Kansas, down to the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession,—which serve to establish this truth and place it beyond the reach of historical denial. Nor is the fact any the less absolute and conclusive, that this vast concentrated interest of the South has aways been able to surround itself,—by means of its wealth, ability, energy and unparalleled unity of purpose,—with numerous and powerful adherents drawn from all other divisions of Southern society, and apply their obedient muscle and willing voices in aid of their own unscrupulous and ambitious purposes.

It was not alone the NEVILLES of England, GUISES of France, or the ORSINI of Italy, that divided society, and flaunted sometimes their triumphant banners in the face of recognized Governments. It was the bone and sinew of *their followers* that gave vigor to ther movements, vitality to their orders, and terror to their names. It is not the swords of three hundred and fifty thousand slave-proprietors, either, that now disturb the peace of this country, and threaten its very existence. It is the uneducated masses whom these proprietors—the uncontrolled rulers of the South, claiming to belong that exclusive class which is alone entitled to direct the machinery of Government—keep in habitual and permanent ignorance, that makes up the raw staple of the slave-holders' Army, and fight the battles which, if successful, would confirm their own inferiority.

It is essentially the slave proprietors who supply the education, the mind, and design, and who give direction to the movement of the insurrection. It is, therefore, in fact,—and it ought to be by name so recognized—*The Slaveholders' Rebellion*

While we thus admit the correctness of the title of Mr. POMEROY'S bill, as aptly designating the true character of the present Southern movement, we take occasion, at the very outset, to enter our protest against the aim and object of this bill, in so far as we understand its character was revealed in the Senatorial debate of Tuesday last. This bill was then stated on the floor of the Senate, to contain a provision for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the insurgent States of the South by the proclamation of the President of the United States; and when that description of the bill was publicly given by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, it was not denied by Mr. POMEROY, who was present, or his friends. We have never hesitated to admonish the Southern people of the probably fatal consequences to their cherished institution, of placing before the free men of this country the alternative choice—the destruction of the Government or the destruction of Slavery. Indeed, we have earnestly and solemnly warned them, that the verdict of the people would be—whenever that choice, without evasion, should be forced upon them—that, let perish what might perish, our own free institutions would be preserved, for ourselves, our children and for posterity. We have endeavored to warn them, indeed, as some men may try to give counsel to madmen, that the Union of this country would be maintained unimpaired, in defiance of all their efforts to destroy it,—even though the consequence of its maintenance should be the ultimate emancipation of every slave under the canopy of heaven.

We adhere to that determination, but only in the form in which we have always endeavored to place it—*as a last resort*—as the only alternative left us by the delusion and infatuation of the slaveholders themselves, when forcing us finally to choose between the destruction of our country and the abolition of Slavery.

But we venture to suggest of Mr. POMEROY, on the threshhold of his crusade, that the loyal people of this country are not prepared to allow their great national and patriotic movement to be steered by the hand of the Abolition Society. The mission of their armies is to take the unlawful sword from the hand of the rebellious, and to rescue the loyal men of the South from the despotism under which they are groaning. But it is not their intention to put that sword in the hand of the untutored and uncontrolable negro, to deluge with indiscriminate blood, the households of the loyal and disloyal, and make a hell or a St. Domingo of the South. The patriotic people of this country will discountenance this measure; and they will show that they are true enough to the instincts of mercy—the charitable companion always of true liberty—to hold the disloyal men of the North quiet with one hand, while they throttle the Southern rebellion with the other.

How to Maintain the Advance.

The remarkable animation that has been infused into the Stock Market by the news of the Army's advance into Virginia, has much significance to every good citizen. For, however true it is that speculations of the Brokers' Board have directly little to do with the real, life-giving business of the country, and however difficult it is for the uninitiated to distinguish between the actual and the artificial transactions that are daily made, it is indisputable that no other thermometer of public confidence is so sensitive and reliable as the Exchange. When confidence rises among the people, the speculators respond by a rush for stocks, which, of course, advance in price. When confidence declines, the rush is quite as rapid to "unload," and stocks fall as fast as they arose.

A permanently buoyant Stock market is the infallible sign, therefore, of confidence in the country, and of the free and active employment of capital, not only in the region of Stocks, but in every department of trade. Stocks are the first to feel the effect of a change in a nation's prospects or prosperity. And though they may fluctuate in seasons of prosperity or adversity, their permanent tone indicates most clearly the condition of commercial life. What, therefore, will make permanent the buoyancy that has manifested itself on Wall-street, will most assuredly establish the basis of renewed and permanent activity in all departments of business, and gradually restore the country to that high degree of prosperity from which the ruinous rebellion precipitated it.

If, then, the vigor of the Government in its measures to suppress the rebellion is the cause of the rapid advance in the price of stocks of which we have spoken, (and no one doubts it,) that same vigor, well sustained, will infallibly bring to life the now torpid general business of the country, and furnish again a universal, ready and profitable employment of capital. Here, therefore, arises the vital question with all who have money, or all who have labor on which they depend: How shall the vigor of the Government be maintained? And the answer is quite on the surface and patent to all. It is to be sustained only by furnishing the Government "material aid"—men and money—and that hearty popular sympathy and encouragement that shall inspire them to an earnest and effective use of the means put into their hands. It is a fine thing to say that we have an Army of one hundred thousand fighting men, marching against the enemies of our institutions. But it is a profitable thing to remember that this great good is worth paying for, and must be paid for. Why should these hundred thousand men fight in defence of our flag and our country, rather than we who stay at home? What have they more at stake than we? Are not their lives as precious as ours? They have made sacrifice enough in leaving homes, in enduring hardships, in suffering sickness, and in facing death,—and it is now for the millions for whose benefit those sacrifices are made, to say whether such soldiers shall be sustained.

The Army advances! The people are satisfied. Stocks rise, and values return. But why does the Army advance? Because it is a willing Army—an Army which trusts its Government. All the vigor that we see, (and the beneficial effects of which we feel,) is obtained upon trust. Not less substantial because obtained upon credit, but, nevertheless, it is so obtained, and it rests with the loyal millions who live by industry and capital protected by the Constitution and laws, to say whether it shall be paid for.

No more opportune time than the present could arise for the offering of the loan which the Government is authorized to contract. All men see and feel the value of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in the electric change for the better produced by the first onward step. We do not entertain a doubt that if, two weeks hence, Secretary CHASE could announce that the entire Government need of Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars authorized by Congress had been subscribed for, the instantaneous advance of values in property throughout the country would be more than double the amount of the loan itself. And the profits of capital, at once released from the thraldom under which it lies, would before many months restore the entire fund invested in the loan.

We are proud of our Army. We follow it every step, as it advances upon treason. We exult in its courage, and expect to rejoice in its speedy triumph over a wicked insurrection. But we shall be unworthy of that Army, and unworthy of our Government and of our free institutions, if we hesitate in our duty—which is to furnish all of the needful millions to sustain the patriotic Army in its suppression of treason. When it is so evidently the dictate of self-interest and the duty of loyalty to sustain the Government and the Army in the vigorous policy now inaugurated, we shall look forward with confidence to the final test of American patriotism in the negotiation of the largest loan, by hundreds of millions, that was ever proposed in this country.

FAT PROMISES AND LEAN PERFORMANCE.—Such was the boastful spirit in which the rebel leaders entered upon their revolt, that many timid people were frightened by their terrible threatenings. Northern courage was scouted, and Northern *physique* derided as no possible match for Southern prowess. One Virginian was counted as equal to two or three New-Englanders, while a South-Carolinian or Georgian was regarded as equal to half-a-dozen of the "cobblers and greasy operatives of the North." We of the loyal States were to be made "to smell Southern powder, and taste Southern steel"—not in the sunny South, but at our own doors and in our own homes. The "wave of revolution was to roll North" till TOOMBS should "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill," and the Confederate flag wave from the lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. Well, we have "smelled Southern powder and tasted Southern steel." Neither has as yet proved at all formidable. The one is very harmless stuff, and the other rather a digestible article. Virginia chivalry is masterly in retreat, and Southern prowess unequaled in running away. The rebel heroes, as it turns out, belong to that class of warriors whom somebody has described as being "invincible in peace and invisible in war."

Senator Breckinridge and his Speech in the Senate.

At the late Presidential campaign, Senator BRECKINRIDGE was the peculiar candidate of the Secessionists. He was the embodiment of the pestilent theory that underlies the treason that has since culminated in rebellion in the Southern States. At the North he was the favorite of a small fragment of the shattered Democracy, whose fealty to party and zeal for its usages were stronger than their allegiance to the Constitution. He represented the extreme of Southern ultraism, and his election was, by coercing the North and West into all the concessions demanded, to avert the threatened ills that were looming in the perspective, or failing in this, he could, if need be, not only hand over his own State to the Southern Confederacy, but even Maryland and the Capitol at Washington, thus severing the Union and throwing all the Border States into the domain of the cotton oligarchy. Mr. DOUGLAS was rejected, because, while he was what the South termed conservative to some extent, yet they regarded him as too deeply imbued with a love for the Union, and too faithful in his allegiance to the Constitution, to serve their purposes.

As the campaign of 1860 progressed, the signs of practical secession became more and more palpable. This prospect of defeat stimulated the hates of the Southern leaders, and their threats of dissolution in case their candidates should be unsuccessful were proclaimed openly. The fears of thousands at the North of such a calamity overcame their convictions of political right and duty, and drove them into the ranks of the Breckinridge Democracy. During all this time the candidate was silent, or gave his sanction to these traitorous views. No words from him denouncing the meditated treason was heard.

The campaign was closed by the defeat of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the threatened treason of secession became a fact of history. State after State swung out from the Union, plundering the forts and arsenals, and spoiling the subtreasuries and mints of the General Government, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, then occupying the position of Vice-President of the nation, uttered no word of dissent or rebuke. Rebellion gathered its armies, and marched defiantly towards the Capitol, and still he was silent. From the first attack of South Carolina upon the integrity of the Union, he has spoken no word in condemnation of the gigantic treason. On the other hand, with Gov. MAGOFFIN, he has exerted his influence to rush Kentucky into the ranks of rebellion, and throw her weight into the scale of secession. Failing in this, he takes his seat in the National Congress, doing what he can to embarrass its action, and scatter discord and create distrust among the friends of the Constitution and the Union in that body and throughout the country.

His recent speech in the Senate of the United States would lead one to suppose that he had mistaken the body to which he has been accredited. It shows but too plainly that all his sympathies are on the side of secession. The efforts of the Administration to put down rebellion are denounced by him. The raising of an army to defend the capital when treason was on the march for its capture, he condemned as usurpation: and the refusal of the Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as a violation of the constitutional rights of the revolted States. The measures proposed for the defence of the country, for the preservation of the Constitution, and the salvation of the Union, are in substance denounced as subversive of the rights of the States, and destructive of the liberties of the people. Under the guise of defending the Constitution, he would make it instrumental in the destruction of all national unity, giving its sanctions to the withdrawal of any State from, and throwing itself into armed opposition to the General Government. Upon his theory, we have no Government, no Nationality, no Country. Not one word is uttered against the treason that would overthrow the Republic—not a sentence that would shock the delicate nerves of the rebel leaders—not a breath of censure against the rebellion they have organized. What JEFF. DAVIS demands at the head of armies and at the point of the bayonet, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in a manner, and in substance, concedes and advises in the Senate of the United States. The great, and perhaps only perceptible difference between them is, that the one draws the sword, and like a bold, though bad man, stakes his life on the issue of his revolt, while the other, though approving the treason, shrinks from the overt act that would expose him to the retributions denounced by the law against it.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE AN APOLOGY FOR TREASON.—Some of our people of tender consciences, and secession proclivities, are continually harping upon what they pretend to regard as a terrible fact, that this is a fratricidal war, and that they cannot sustain the Government in a controversy in which brother is fighting against brother. Of this class is Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, the leader of secession in the present House of Representatives. He talks so tenderly of our "Southern brethren" that one would almost suppose that the milk of human kindness flowed only in the veins of Southern men. But did it never occur to these men of peace, that those same "Southern brethren" have no such compunctious visitings? When or where has kindness, conciliation, forbearance, or even mercy been inculcated in the rebel councils? What Southern Press or Southern orator has spoken one word of tenderness towards the people of the loyal States, recognizing them as brothers or speaking of them as such? It is a great mistake to suppose that the loyal forces are marching for the conquest or subjugation of their "brethren" of the South. They are moving, and they will fight for the preservation of their country; for the salvation of the Government under which they have lived, and to which they owe allegiance;—for the perpetuation of that national unity in which alone is security, strength, civil and religious liberty, and it is against the enemies of these only that their warfare is waged. When those enemies shall forego their rebellion, when they shall renounce their treason against the Constitution, and cease their conspiracies against the Union, the brotherhood of States will be restored. But until then, to cease our efforts to overcome treason, is to sanction its wickedness, and participate in its guilt. The patriot's first and highest duty is to uphold the integrity and honor of the Union, and those who would consent to its dissolution under pretence of tenderness towards our "Southern brethren," are simply sympathizers with the traitors and their cause. It is not conscience but a lack of patriotism that actuates them.

Army Sanitary Commission.

The list of pecuniary contributions already received by the Commission, which we publish to-day, exhibits gratifying evidence that our citizens and some of our corporate bodies are beginning to awake to the importance of liberally furnishing means to the self-devoting men who have undertaken the heavy duty of saving, as far as practicable, our brave soldiers from needless death by disease.

Strengthened by these timely and liberal contributions, the Commission has already dispatched from Washington,—clothed with all necessary authority from the War Department,—faithful and experienced agents to many of the camps, carrying with them all needful instructions, and personally attending to their due enforcement. The immense numbers now in the field; the rapid approach of the sickly season, and the already ascertained condition of so many of the camps calling loudly for vigorous sanitary reform, will surely induce all our citizens and corporate bodies promptly and liberally to furnish the Commission all the means they may require to carry their benevolent and patriotic efforts into full effect.

We cannot better serve the cause than by making public the following letter to the Commission, with which the New-York Life Insurance Company yesterday accompanied their munificent donation of *five thousand dollars*,—a proof not less of the wisdom than the liberality and patriotism of its enlightened Directors.

Of all our public institutions, our Life Insurance Companies surely do well and wisely to look to it, that the tens of thousands of lives now at stake should not be lost through needless neglect:

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1861.

Dr. Henry W. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: Under a due appreciation of the great blessings which your benevolent association is calculated to carry to the brave and patriotic soldiers who have gone forth in defence of our flag, and in support of the institutions so dear to the American people, the officers of this Company cordially use the discretion vested in them, by the unanimous resolution of the Trustees, by adding the inclosed check of $4,000 to the $1,000 heretofore sent. They hope that their example may induce similar and other institutions and individuals to embrace the privilege of thus alleviating the condition of our Army, and to enjoy the consoling reflection that, under Providence, they have done something to sustain the cause so vitally associated with the permanent prosperity of the country, and to soothe and alleviate the sufferings of those who have gone to battle in its defence. In the hope that your exertions may succeed to your fondest hopes, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President N. Y. Life Insurance Company.

ANSWER OF DR. BELLOWS.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1861.

Morris Franklin, Esq., President New-York Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your favor, announcing the munificent contribution of your Company to our Sanitary Commission. The $5,000 we acknowledge with a lively gratitude, but we reserve our profoundest respect for the evidence of enlightened self-interest, coupled with long-sighted benevolence, which your Company exhibits in so promptly leading the way, where a less intelligent prudence might have hesitated till the golden occasion were lost. We need a generous confidence, and a rapid decisiveness on the part of the public, to sustain our efforts—for the case does not admit of delay. Every day's inaction now it will take weeks to repair, if indeed the loss be not irreparable.

In the name of the Sanitary Commission I thank you, and assure you that the name of your Company will be cherished with lasting gratitude by the Army, by my associates, and by

Your obedient friend and servant,

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING.—It may not have been generally noted by Northern readers that the Constitution of the Confederate States is required to be ratified by the people of each State before it becomes the sovereign rule. The plan of the rebels for letting us ingrates of the old Union out of our unhappy dilemma of a dissolving government was to take the Middle States, one by one, into the Confederate ark and under the Confederate Constitution, and thus finally to reconstruct the Republic with JEFF. DAVIS & Co., at the head, leaving, however, the New-England States carefully out in the cold. Seeing that this was the only hope for us, it is a strange apathy our people have exhibited in not studying the Confederate Constitution with more care, and watching its adoption with more interest.

We have need to be surprised and alarmed to find that our future Charter of Government is sailing in very shoal water down South, and is in danger of stranding before reaching harbor. The people of Georgia were required to vote on the 2d inst. on the ratification of the Confederate Constitution, and the result shows a cold indifference to that form of government that they are said to be enthusiastically supporting that we were not prepared to see. The Savannah *Sentinel* says:

"The returns of the election of the 2d, in relation to the ratification of the new Constitution, show a very meagre vote, and that the people cared almost nothing about the matter. In Bainbridge no election was held, and the Sumter *Republican* and Carterville *Express* make no mention of any election in Sumter and Cass. So far as heard from the vote stands for ratification 1,654, against 944—majority 740."

In some entire counties, not one hundred votes were cast. Whether it was raining on election day, or the Georgians were all absent bearing arms in Virginia, or all at home resting peacefully under vines and fig-trees, or attending the public harangues of ALEX. STEPHENS, and subscribing one-half of their expectant cotton bales for the support of the Confederate Government, or whether the polls were mostly in the hands of "Union bullies," the *Sentinel* does not venture to explain. But we must say that the "cold shoulder" given by Georgia to the Confederate Constitution argues poorly for its prospect of "covering the continent as with a garment."

F. F. V's.—After the unimpeded advance of Gen. McDOWELL, Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen PATTERSON, these time-honored initials will properly stand for "Fleet Footed Virginians."

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Special Session of Congress—Mr. Breckinridge's Speech—The Virginia Rebels "Our Troops"—The Election of Mr. Forney.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Never was there a session of Congress so transcendently important as the present, as well on accountof the events which have called it together, as the measures which have been adopted to meet the emergency. The freest Government in the world has been threatened with overthrow, by a combination as vast in its proportions, as it is unholy in its origin, and the appropriations of Congress are on a scale of magnitude unprecedented, and almost undreamed of, in the past history of the country, yet not out of proportion to the national necessity which has called them forth. But great as is the occasion, and great as is the action of Congress, the session is nevertheless a dull one. During the whole of last session the galleries of the two Houses were crowded, day by day, to listen to windy declamation which results in nothing, while at the present session, which has authorized the raising of an army of half-a-million of men, and appropriated five hundred millions of dollars to arm, equip and support them, the deliberations of the two Houses are intolerably dull, and though the city is crowded with strangers, the galleries are not half filled with languid listeners. This is the general rule with both Houses, and the exceptions are only found when notice is given that a sympathizer with the rebels will speak in their behalf. The curiosity of the public is of course great to know what these men will venture to utter on the floors of Congress, and the Houses are crowded to hear them. The speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to-day, gave rise to one of those instances of a crowded and deeply interested audience. He spoke for two hours in an earnest, but entirely decorous manner. As a speaker he is graceful and forcible, and though reputed eloquent, that quality could not be attributed to his apology for,allowing treason to go unwhipped of justice. He thinks the warlike measures of the Government will destroy the Constitution and civil liberty, and regards with peculiar horror the declaration of certain Republicans, that if the Union can only be maintained by overthrowing of Slavery, the peculiar institution must go by the board. He regards Slavery as far more sacred than the Constitution. The latter, he declares, is not an end, but a means, the end being the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, perhaps inadvertently, yet very naturally and truthfully, spoke of the rebel forces in Virginia as "our troops." He used this term twice almost in the same breath, yet he deprecates the charge of disloyalty to the Union, and declared that he would be denounced in the newspapers to-morrow morning as a Secessionist because he had defended constitutional liberty. His speech may be regarded as a despairing protest against the maintenance of the Union by the enforcement of the laws. He says that the few Senators who still adhere to their convictions of constitutional duty are aware of their utter helplessness, and that they might as well attempt to arrest the torrent of Niagara as to change the policy of the majority of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE dwelt upon the remark of Mr. BAKER, "That rather than see the Union dissolved, he would reduce the Rebel States to a territorial condition, and send men from the North to govern them." I think myself that the hypothetical case was wholly uncalled for, and that the General Government will find ample material in the South for its local administration. What the authorities are called upon to do, is not to take away any right of the Southern people, but to restore them to the privileges of self-government, by driving out the traitorous bands which have overrun them, and we shall then find that the people will joyfully resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BURNETT, in the House, made a speech the counterpart of that uttered in the Senate by the Ex-Vice President. He earnestly appealed to the majority to desist from its warlike measures; but his prayers were as those who have no hope. It is quite evident that these leading representatives of the secession sentiment are in despair. The recent events in Western Virginia have opened their eyes to the certain overthrow which awaits the cause of treason, and their notes of wailing, like those of the dying swan, grow sweet as they grow faint.

The election of FORNEY as Secretary of the Senate is universally disapproved by genuine Republicans. When it was necessary to form a combination with the Douglas men to prevent the election of an unqualified tool of the slaveocracy, as the Clerk of the House, FORNEY was accepted as a choice of evils. But his election to the honorable and responsible post of Secretary of the Senate, by Republicans, in preference to one of their own undoubted friends, is regarded as inexplicable. The effect will be the retention in office of most of the old officers, and the appointment of such of his particular friends as may be turned out of the House of Representatives. If the generous Republicans who have admitted the incompetency of their friends by his election, get a messenger's place or two, they will do well. It is well known here how FORNEY will distribute the patronage of the office. He is surrounded by a clique, composed of all sorts of material except Republican, who have grown rich, except in cases of great prodigality, at the expense of the public treasury. Rumor has it that FORNEY's election marks the triumph of a Presidential aspirant, who is training for the race of 1864, by feathering the nests of his friends a long way in advance. But he should remember that gratitude with politicians is a lively sense of favors to be received; and that the man who denounced him as guilty of bribery three or four years ago, may have equally weighty charges to bring against him three or four years hence. OBSERVER.

A Screw Loose—Why is not the Blockade Perfected?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is certainly a "screw loose" in regard to our "great blockade." The country has confidence in the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; we can "wait a week" to see the problem worked out in Virginia; but the Atlantic Coast is another matter. Vessels are seized and burned, and towed into Spanish ports. The pirate gets a supply of coal and water, and off he goes to look for the California steamer, with a million of treasure.

The large ports on our coast are blockaded, but there are, perhaps, forty others, where vessels can go in and out with perfect impunity. For instance, Galveston, Brazos, and others, in Texas; Darien, Newport, Pilatka, St. Marks, in Florida. There are good harbors, also, on the coasts of North and South Carolina, but little known, but very convenient just now for privateers. Look for a moment at the

LIST OF IDLE STEAMERS IN THIS PORT.

	Tons.		Tons.
Atlantic	2,845	Empire City	1,751
Alabama	1,261	Ericsson	1,902
Augusta	1,310	Florida	1,261
Baltic	2,723	J. Adger	1,152
Bienville	1,558	Ocean Queen	2,830
Coatzacoalcos	2,030	Philadelphia	1,238
DeSoto	1,675	Roanoke	1,071
D. Webster	1,035	Star of the South	960

Besides these there are from three to five hundred clipper barks, brigs and schooners, laid up to dry and rot. Why cannot the Great Republic have an Ocean Militia or National Coast Guard on the sea as well as on the land. Need we be surprised to wake up some morning and read in the TIMES, that the *Sumter* or *Star of the West* (under a piratical name,) has captured a steamer from Aspinwall, with a million of treasure on board?

A morning paper publishes a list of vessels seized and captured, but does not mention two large steamers, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*, now fitted out as privateers, or commissioned in the Navy of JEFF. DAVIS. Yours, &c., LOOKOUT.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The State of Society Among the Chivalry—How the Ladies Conduct Themselves—The Missouri Rebels—Guarding Against a Surprise in St. Louis—The Suppression of the State Journal—Col. Siegel's Position and Force.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

If the state of society among the chivalry of the other Southern States bears any resemblance to that which the "true sons and daughters of the South" have cultivated in Missouri—and I believe it is as bad, if not worse—the present war may be considered a blessed infliction of Providence, to cleanse the whole body social in the South from the wickedness and corruption with which it has been poisoned for a series of years, by an unchecked indulgence in the pride, arrogance and tyranny, arising from the relations between slaves and masters. Humanity has become extinct. Bravery is an unknown virtue, as every skirmish between our Army and the rebels has abundantly proved; generosity, if it ever existed, has now been replaced by a feeling of hatred and cruelty, which leaves no room for the growth of a redeeming virtue. What young Democrat of the North does not remember the noble ideal of a Southern gentleman, which his principles forced him to create, in order to quiet the voice of conscience, declaiming loud against the accursed system of human bondage? Under such gallant, hind-hearted and generous masters, would not that system be almost a blessing? Ah! a few months' residence in any slaveholding community will quickly dispel that illusion, if the events of the last six months have not yet overthrown it. The people of the North may have their faults, but they are at least gentlemen, and observe the appearance of gentlemen in manners and speech. But enter a city wherein rebels—the *pure* Southerners—dare lift their heads high, and you will become sick and disgusted with the rowdyism pervading all classes, high and low. Most sickening is the *language* used by men, too, who pretend to be gentlemen, and look down with supreme contempt upon the benighted barbarians of the North. In delicacy of expression, the wretches of the Five Points far excel them; and the oaths and blasphemy uttered by people dressed in finest broadcloth and profusely ornamented with jewelry, would do honor to the hardest swearing nation in the world, which, if I am not mistaken, is the Hungarian. But, the most disgusting feature in rebel society is the conduct of the ladies, who, in vulgarity of speech and manners, even manage to exceed their lords and masters. One hour's conversation with a "secesh belle," of this or any other Southern city, would, I am convinced, cure the most chronic case of sympathy with the chivalry of the South, which you could pick up in the North. When Home Guards pass through the streets, these ladies will not hesitate about calling them "G—d d—d Dutch," and even worse; or sending their little innocent children out on the street to use insulting language. The husbands, of course, are too cowardly to make any demonstration, for with men our soldiers would use very little ceremony. This low conduct has become too common here to excite any further astonishment, but it shows the rottenness of Southern civilization and the absolute necessity of a thorough cleansing out of the whole social system. The rowdy-spirit, which has gained the ascendency at the South, and rules it high over the conservative and Union-loving portion of the people, must be effectually quenched, and in such a manner as to silence it, at least, for several generations. Whether this can be accomplished by the very peaceful method of war, so popular with our Generals in Virginia, is another question. The stuff our rebels are made of has become apparent enough within the last two weeks. The main army of the insurgents, under JACKSON and PRICE, has signalized its retreat from Lexington to the southern border of the State, by wholesale plunder and theft. Every horse this organized band of marauders could lay hands on, was taken along, without so much as asking the proprietors' permission; houses were broken into and plundered; the cattle were not safe in their pastures, nor the chickens in their roosts. If storekeepers refused to sell their goods for worthless Army-scrip, a simple robbery was committed by taking away what was wanted without any payment whatever. County Treasurers were compelled to hand the funds due to the State over to JACKSON, for which, of course, they will be held responsible by a future Government, and money was extorted from individuals by all sorts of threats. Bridges were burned, roads made impassable, fields laid waste by the undisciplined cavalry, and loyal citizens insulted, lashed and murdered in more cases than one. All this *pro gloria nocæ civilizationis* and JEFF DAVIS. But when the hour of battle came, this body of six thousand vagabonds was thrice routed by Col. SIEGEL's little army of eleven hundred men, and found no other use for the stolen horses than to take to flight. The same spirit of cowardice and unusual destruction of property was evinced in the insurrection in Northern Missouri, which I mentioned in my last. After having plundered the immediate neighborhood, the ruffians, under Gen. HARRIS, fled twice, when attacked by half their number of United States troops; and not content with burning down bridges, railroad cars, and tearing up the track, or blockading it with trees, stones, &c., wantonly set two station-houses on fire, a destruction of property for which there was no excuse whatever, as it could not serve any purpose of theirs. But the most disgraceful part of the business was when Col. SMITH's small corps of five hundred men was hemmed in by over fifteen hundred of these ruffians, on the Seminary grounds at Monroe, and these fifteen hundred kept at a safe distance from the range of Minié rifles, too cowardly to attack a foe not half their number, and after having remained in this position for nearly twenty-four hours, took to flight at the first glimpse of a reinforcement of three hundred cavalry arriving from Illinois. We now hear of similar outrages being perpetrated in the vicinity of Booneville, from which place the garrison of four companies left there by Gen. LYON, was withdrawn about a week ago, on the supposition that everything would remain quiet in the neighborhood. It seems, however, that the Secessionists are bent upon creating disturbances in every corner of the State, so as to divert the attention of part of the force sent after their chief, JACKSON, from the southwest to the northern and middle part of Missouri. Ever since last Wednesday, the citizens of Booneville have been under arms day and night, momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels. The telegraph wires from Booneville have been cut down, bridges destroyed, and at latest accounts the insurgents were assembling at a small place about fifteen miles from Booneville, with the evident intention of commencing an attack. At Lexington affairs look also very threatening, and unless reinforcements arrive soon, an outbreak cannot be prevented. Last Friday evening three companies of the Zouave Regiment and two pieces of artillery left on the Pacific Railroad, and, though their destination was kept a secret, it is generally supposed they were sent to Jefferson City, *en route* for Booneville. At Jefferson City everything is quiet, but at last accounts very few troops were left, as 250 men had started last Tuesday on an expedition to Syracuse and Cole Camp, where a body of Secessionists were reported to be encamped. The Home Guards in Miller County had also broken up a Secessionist encampment, capturing two cannons and several small arms, and arresting the leader, JOHN WILSON. In Osage County, where a company of rebels had assembled, they were likewise dispersed by the Home Guards, and several prisoners taken.

That the attempt to get up a similar disturbance in our city failed, was only due to the energetic action of Col. MCNEIL, in suppressing at last the *State Journal*, which had for so long a while fostered the growth of treason and mob law in our midst. And even after the suppression, and the vain attempt of the editor of the *Journal*, Mr. TUCKER, to incite the people to a riot, efforts were not neglected to produce a disturbance. Rumors of the total rout of Col. SIEGEL in the southwest, and Col. SMITH at Monroe Station, were industriously circulated, and as this was insufficient to arouse the mob, three thousand mounted Secessionists were reported to be only ten miles from St. Louis, and ready to commence an attack on the Arsenal. The excitement was intense all Friday evening, and it was thought expedient to place a force of one hundred and fifty men in the Custom-house, to be ready for any emergency. At Turners' Hall seven hundred Home Guards were kept under arms all night, and patrols were occasionally sent out to see that everything was quiet. No disturbance occurred. This suppression of the *State Journal* has given cause to so many outcries against the tyranny of the Government in infringing the liberty of the Press, that it may not be amiss to say a few words in justification of it. Undoubtedly, the Constitution does guarantee the liberty of the Press; and yet, who does not recollect the suppression of ACKERMAN'S printing establishment in New-York a few years ago, and how that act was applauded by all decent citizens. No one doubts the power of the police to suppress any obscene publication; and yet this is an infringement on the liberty of the Press guaranteed by the Constitution, just as much as the suppression of a paper like the *Journal*. An *unlimited* liberty of the Press does not exist, no more than an unlimited right to bear arms, which is also guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen. For we find the Government infringing this right of carrying arms every day, by taking them away from rebels, without pretending to consider it an unconstitutional measure; and the police exercising it every day, when making arrests, without the shadow of a protest from the people. But considering the surpression of the *Journal* as a dangerous precedent, it might have been better, perhaps, if Gen. LYON had put it in the shape of a military measure; for which purpose it would have been necessary, however, to declare Missouri under martial law, a course which I have repeatedly suggested to be expedient, and which I still consider as the wisest plan to bring order into our chaos again.

From Col. SIEGEL we have later news, confirming in all respects the report of the Carthage battle, as at first transmitted. He had lost but twenty odd men, while the enemy's loss must have been over seven hundred. The highest praise is due to the artillery under Major BACKHOFF; every charge told, and this was so well understood by the enemy that JACKSON is said to have ordered every "d—d Dutch artillerist" taken to be instantly hung. Col. SIEGEL is still at Mount Vernon, where he has been joined by the balance of the Southwestern Army, constituting now an effective force of thirty-five hundred men, as follows:

Col. Siegel's Regiment Missouri Volunteers	1,100
Col. Salomon's Regiment Missouri Volunteers	1,100
Col. Gratz Brown's Regiment St. Louis Home Guards	1,050
Gen Sweeney's Companies St. Louis Home Guard	250

The Home Guards of Green and other adjoining Counties number thirty-five hundred, thus increasing the whole available United States force near Springfield to seven thousand men. Part of these forces have in all probability been immediately advanced to Sarcoxie and Neosho, in order to cut off the escape of JACKSON'S troops into Arkansas and assistance from that State. JACKSON'S troops still hold Carthage, and were, at last accounts, still busy burying their dead. Gen. LYON and Major STURGIS with their respective commands of twenty-five hundred men each are in the meanwhile slowly drawing down from the north upon the rear of the enemy, and will probably finish what SIEGEL begun. From Major STURGIS' expedition we have a queer piece of news, coming from the Clinton (Mo.) *Journal*, a paper issued by the printers of his corps, and relating to the chevaliers formerly known as Kansas Border Ruffians. The *Journal* says: "Outrages are being committed along the western frontier of Missouri by a lawless banditti under command of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, and we are authorized to say that they are acting without the authority or sanction of the United States Government, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens wherever found." Reports from other quarters confirm the news, and it is sincerely to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to prevent any similar outrages, and to bring the offenders to a speedy punishment. The United States Government must be vindicated of any complicity in the marauding expeditions of these villains, and show the people of Missouri that it is not our purpose to destroy, but to preserve. Our own soldiers have heretofore been guilty of no excesses, and to the contrast which their behavior offers to the robberies and violence committed by JACKSON'S banditti, is mainly to be ascribed the return to loyalty of all the districts where they have been temporarily encamped. We cannot afford to lose the affection of the people, gained under such difficulties; let JACKSON alienate still more the sympathies even of his own deluded partisans by inviting uncivilized Indians to enter our borders; his loss is our gain. Letters from the Southwest state that this has at length been accomplished, and wild savages from Arkansas are now on the soil of Missouri, ready to pillage, burn, rob and murder. It appears that a force of two or three thousand troops, composed of Indians, half-breeds, and Arkansas State Guards, have crossed our Southern border, on invitation of JACKSON, and are preparing to join him. For a long time negotiations have been carried on with the different Indian tribes in our Territory, for the purpose of inducing them to join JACKSON'S Army, but although many of the tribes are themselves slaveholders, and sympathize, consequently, with the South, no open negotiations could be accomplished. But, through the agency of CHAS. RECTOR, our Indian Agent under commission from BUCHANAN, a large number of the Indians and half-breeds were induced to join the Confederate troops in Arkansas. Col. COFFIN, who has been appointed by President LINCOLN in place of Mr. RECTOR, and left about the 1st of this month for Fort Smith, the headquarters of Mr. RECTOR, barely escaped with his life, and was repeatedly pursued by an Arkansas mob. His mission was altogether fruitless, as Mr. RECTOR pretends to be the proper Indian Agent, having received his commission from His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS. To the efforts of this Mr. RECTOR, JACKSON is mainly indebted for his new friends, who are very willing to serve for plunder. It is to be sincerely regretted, now, that Gen. LYON has been so slow in breaking up his camp at Booneville; invaluable time has been lost, by the proper employment of which our State could have been cleared of the whole rebel gang long ere this, and the war carried over into Arkansas. As it is, Col. SIEGEL must be content to prevent the junction of the Arkansas troops with those under PRICE, until Gen. LYON is near enough to assist him by falling upon the rebels from the North.

The insurrection in Northern Missouri, under Gen. HARRIS, seems to be making headway, and has assumed such serious dimensions as to call for a large addition to the force already on the field. After the flight of HARRIS with his sixteen hundred mounted rebels from Monroe Station, he retreated further South into Calaway County, where he is at present concentrating all the troops at his disposal. More bridges have been burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and even on the Northern Missouri Road, which it has heretofore been considered unnecessary to protect by the presence of United States troops—the people on the road having undertaken such protection—disturbances have occurred which make it necessary to station forces along the whole line of the road. Col. SHUTTNER'S Regiment, which arrived last evening from Cairo, was consequently ordered to proceed immediately to Hermann, from which place it will probably march straight to the scene of disturbances in Calaway County. Five companies of Zouaves and four companies of the Second Regiment, will leave tomorrow morning, under Major SMITH, for Jefferson City. Col. MCNEIL's Regiment of Home Guards will leave this evening. The whole of Capt. BUEL's Company of Artillery has left for Jefferson City, also a company of Illinois cavalry. In a few days we shall probably hear of the complete suppression of rebellion in Northern Missouri; and at the same time most likely news will reach us of a battle in the Southwest, between Gen. LYON and the forces under JACKSON. The excitement is, of course, intense, and the anxiety great.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

Arrival of Minister Crosby—Good Mechanics Wanted in the Country—Coffee Planting and its Profits—Salubrity of the Country—Failure of the Cochineal Crop.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GUATEMALA CITY, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Mr. E. O. CROSBY, the new American Minister, arrived in this city on the 12th of May, after a very exhausting voyage. The Government and people gave him a most hearty and cordial welcome back to Guatemala, and I cannot but think that he will be able to do much good for his Government and countrymen in this region.

President CARRERA and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have both expressed to Mr. CROSBY a great desire to have emigrants come from the United States and establish themselves in this country. Some good mechanics, such as carpenters and house-builders, who are finished workmen brick masons, and plasterers and finishers, cabinet-makers, wagon-makers,—in fact, any kind of mechanics who are practical workers, would find abundant employment. Farmers and gardeners would do well, if industrious and attentive to their business. I do not say they can make immediate fortunes, but always a good living, and if industrious and prudent, a few years will insure a competence.

Coffee planting is one of the most profitable, as well as agreeable of employments. It can be engaged in on the smallest scale or extended without limit. For instance, an emigrant arrives with his family or singly, the Government will grant him lands in any part of the Republic where it is vacant, (and there are many hundred thousands of acres in different parts,) for the trifling fee due for issuing the grant. He can, the first year, plant enough corn and grain to supply all his wants, and find market for any surplus. At the same time he can plant a nursery of coffee, which costs only the labor of clearing a half acre of ground and the value of, say a hundred pounds of good coffee for seed, worth $12 to $15. The second year the young trees are ready to plant out in the orchard about seven to eight feet apart, the same as a peach or cherry orchard. The third or fourth year they begin bearing fruit, or coffee, which is easily gathered and cured with ordinary labor, and if fortunate enough to have a family, all the children over five or six years old are useful to gather the crop. About six to eight hundred trees are put on an acre and when five years old, in the orchard, are worth a dollar a tree, if the proprietor wishes to sell his place. A small piece of ground only is necessary to have considerable value if planted in coffee The trees grow more and more productive for twelve or fifteen years, and last thirty or more years before they show signs of decay. There are any required number of acres of vacant lands on the high lands of Guatemala, particularly well adapted to raising coffee which the Government will grant for the asking. What more or better opportunity for enterprise within the reach of any one who is industrious? I have seen fair, ordinary trees, 15 years old, produce over forty pounds of cleaned coffee in a year; of course, while young, they produce but little. In the beginning they yield only a small quantity, but every year adds to the value and extent of the crop.

The uplands of Guatemala are as healthy as any country in the world, and no place can be more delightful in temperature; the thermometer at this place ranges from about 60 to 80; the mean temperature ascertained at the College for several years shows about 67 to 68. I always dress in woolen clothes, the same as we wear in Washington and New-York on a pleasant May day when it is neither too hot or cold. It is true, on the coast and low lands the climate is warm and subject to some sickness, but not more so than in almost any State of the Union during Summer months. With ordinary prudence there is no more danger of sickness here than at home. Guatemala climate reminds me very much of California in the Summer, only we have the same temperature the year round. The rainy season makes the roads muddy, but it also makes rich crops and luxuriant verdure, without the chill and cold of Winter—it is always Spring and Summer.

Tee best time to arrive here is in the month of November. The rains have then passed, and traveling is good. The temperature is like the Summer a person from the North has left, and he comes here with the same Summer he has been accustomed to for months, and with ordinary precaution will be no more liable to sickness or discomfort than when traveling at home in the Summer season.

They raise peaches, and apples, and potatoes here. I had to-day on my table for dinner very fine potatoes, of good size, mealy and white; roast beef, very fine; pigeons; fish from the Lake of Amattlan; salad, beets, cucumber pickles; and for dessert, green apples stewed, peaches fresh from the trees, custard and native coffee. I think it is a regular United States dinner or English dinner. It is the same I have every day, with customary variations of chickens, mutton and other things we have at home. Tortillas and frijolas always come if called for, and they are in no wise despisable if a person is hungry. We get good wheat bread, the wheat being raised in the country. Flour grown and manufactured here is worth about $3 50 a hundred pounds. Strawberries grow very fine, but the people do not pay much attention to their cultivation. A good practical gardener, or half a dozen of them, could do well to establish vegetable and fruit gardens near this city. I think a first-class American hotel would pay well if kept properly by a gentleman who came with means enough to fit up a house as it ought to be, or a good livery stable with carriages. There are some beautiful drives around this city.

The Italian Opera season is just closing. They have a very creditable company here this year.

The cochineal crop has failed, and it will be a great loss to the exports this coming year, and cause some commercial distress. AMIGO.

Flushing Institute.

CLOSE OF THE TERM AND EXHIBITION.

This old and flourishing institution, under the charge of Prof. E. A. FAIRCHILD, at Flushing, Long Island, closed its yearly term yesterday, and the occasion was improved in the usual way, by a public exhibition of the school. The citizens of the town, and the friends of the pupils from a distance, gathered in large numbers to witness the exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character. The large hall of the institute was tastefully decorated with evergreens, its only drapery being the American flag, which hung in graceful folds from the top and sides of the windows. A temporary stage, with curtained drawing-rooms, was improvised for the convenience of the orators of the day, and an effective corps of musicians, with the piano as an accompaniment, filled up the interludes with agreeable operatic and patriotic selections. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock, and, with a brief intermission, continued until about 1 P. M. Some sixty of the pupils participated in the exhibition, their pieces, both original and selected, having, to a large extent, direct bearing upon the State of the country. Among those which were well received, were "Fremont on the Rebellion," by GEORGE H. PARSONS; "The Union," by NELSON P. BANTA; "The Volunteers," a dialogue by HOWARD BURTIS and FREDERICK SPRING; "Senator JEFF. DAVIS on Union," by GEO. C. RANDOLPH; and "EVERETT on the War," by GEO. L. SIMONSON. The "Town Meeting," by fourteen amateur comedians, furnished a mirthful conclusion to the performances. WM. H. LITTELL, of Summit, N. J., pronounced the Valedictory Oration. The self-reliant manner and creditable execution of the students, produced a very favorable impression upon the audience.

Jersey City.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—A young man, named THOMAS DOTY, conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon one of his passengers. The complainant, FRANCIS CARLAN, a contractor, residing at Bergen, alleges that on the 8th day of July he purchased a ticket at Newark, for a passage to New-York. While on the way, as the conductor came along for the fare, he felt in his pocket for the ticket but at the moment was unable to find it. Accused demanded the ticket or fare, and finally CARLAN gave him twenty-five cents, at the same time saying that he wanted his money returned if he succeeded in finding the ticket. Before the conductor left the car, CARLAN came across the ticket, and handing it over asked for the return of his money, but alleges that both were retained. This led to an altercation, when he alleges DOTY struck him twice, knocking him nearly insensible, inflicting two very severe wounds over the eyes, and, while down, he was kicked by some person in the small of the back. Upon arriving at the junction on Bergen Hill, the cars were stopped, when complainant and a friend, who had interceded to save him and was also struck, were forcibly ejected from the cars by DOTY, assisted by several of the railroad employes. Since that time until Wednesday last CARLAN has been confined to his house, from the injuries sustained. His face still shows indications of very severe blows, there being a large cut over each eye, which the injured man believes to have been made with brass knuckles.

DOTY, who claims that there was sufficient provocation to justify him in committing the assault, demanded a hearing, which was set down for next Tuesday, and he gave bonds for his appearance. CARLAN also intends to take action against the Railroad Company to recover damages.

THE LEADER OF A GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED.—CONNORS POWERS, a boy who is said to be the leader of a gang of young vagabond thieves, in Jersey City, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with having stolen $3 50 worth of pennies from W. A. VAIL'S store, in Greene-st. The lad was detected by a saloon-keeper, in Montgomery-street, who suspected that he had stolen the money from the manner in which he was dispensing it and by pretending that some of it had Mr. VAIL'S mark on. He denied committing the robbery, and said it was given him by one of his chums. Neither threats nor promises of leniency by the Recorder could induce him to reveal the name of his accomplices. The accused was sent to jail for sixty days.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

India Gauze Under-shirts, 50 Cents—At Shirt and Collar Depot Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

MCNIESE—PEAKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, in Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, by Rev. W. J. McDowlle, of Hamilton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Mr. JAS. MCNIESE, of Jersey City, to Miss FRANCES OCTAVIA, second daughter of the late Rev. F. F. Peake, of Johnstonburgh, N. J.

HORNER—HYDE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, by Rev. James Millett, A. M., T. C. D., RICHARD HORNER, Esq., son of the late Rev. R. N. Horner, Rector of Dunnagnon and Killeshill Churches, County Tyrone, Ireland, to RACHEL, youngest daughter of James Hyde, Esq.

MILLER—MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 18, at the Park Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, JOHN E. MILLER to MARY A. MUMFORD, only daughter of John Mumford, Esq., all of the above city.

BERGEN—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., TEUNIS J. BERGEN, of Flatbush, to Miss MARGARET H. BERGEN, of the former place.

DIED.

GROUT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, EDWARD PAUL, infant son of Thomas J. and Hannah E. Grout, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 145 Suffolk-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 19.

CONLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 18, ANN E. CONLAN, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 326 Henry-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCINTOSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, MARGARET MCINTOSH, daughter of Lieut. Jno. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John W. Stout, at New-Brunswick, N. J., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 5 P. M.

BLASDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, of paralysis, JAMES H. BLASDELL.

Members of National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 668 8th-st. GEO. SMITH, N. G.

F. INMAN, Secretary.

HANKS—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, of consumption, Dr. AZEL HANKS, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at 10½ o'clock this morning, from his late residence, in Putnam-av., two doors west of Bedford.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, at No. 41 Henry-st., MARRIAN GRAHAM, wife of Mr. James Scott, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Magnolia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 166, are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Falkirk, Scotland, papers please copy.

WICKES.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 17, S. ROSCOE WICKES, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) July 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Simonson and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island.

FISHER.—In White Plains, on Wednesday, July 17, ANNA C., daughter of Emeline L. and the late Nathaniel B. Fisher, aged 20 years.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) 19th inst., at the First M. E. Church, White Plains, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st., New-York, at 8:15 A. M.

HATHAWAY.—In Port Ewen, N. Y., on Monday, July 15, of consumption, LUCY G. HATHAWAY, wife of William Hathaway, Esq., Agent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, aged 44 years.

LEAYCRAFT.—At Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, July 17, JAMES N. LEAYCRAFT, only son of Robert J. and Anna E. Leaycraft, aged 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 548 5th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TREMAIN.—At Oak Hill, Greene County, on Monday, July 15, of paralysis, LEVI TREMAIN, in the 79th year of his age.

DAVIS.—At Mount Wayne, on Tuesday, July 16, the residence of John M. Cooper, Esq., GARDINER LANGDON DAVIS, son of the late Samuel G. Davis, in the 17th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 389.—JULY 18, 1861.
26, 64, 74, 13, 71, 32, 48, 11, 29, 52, 16.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 390.—JULY 18, 1861.
51, 62, 23, 31, 2, 48, 74, 33, 52, 16, 4, 25,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MAISON DOREE, fearing that the public has misunderstood the announcement in the papers of the opening of his house, begs leave to notify those who have already favored him with their patronage, and the public generally, that the "PRIVATE ROOMS" in his house *are exclusively for families or dinner parties to order.*

In the meantime thanking the public for the numerous calls received since the opening, he will assure them that no pains will be spared to give to the "MAISON DOREE" such a respectable reputation that all good company and families will find themselves at home.

F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

Members employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 10 o'clock.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
NEAR WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—SURGEON N. R. MOSELEY is hereby detailed to collect and forward to Washington any men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment remaining in New-York. He will make requisitions upon the proper officers for supplies and transportation. By order of CHAS. H. INNES, Colonel Commanding Thirty-sixth Regiment.
N. G ULSHOEFFER, Adjutant. No. 210 2d-av.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1861.

CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND, July 18, 1861.

ORDERS HAVING BEEN ISSUED FOR the equipment of the Anderson Zouave Regiment every member is expected to hold himself in readiness for marching to the seat of war at three days' notice.

All who are on leave of absence will report themselves at head-quarters, Union-square Tent, immediately. By order of J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.
J. NORRIS MCLEAN, Adjutant.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup

LAW REPORTS.

A Judicial Sale Given Good Title.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Woodruff.

Holden, Executor vs. *Sackett et al.*—This action was brought to procure the foreclosure and sale of certain leasehold premises. The premises having been sold, the purchaser declined to complete the purchase, on the ground that his title would be defective in the following respects:

1. That a motion has been made in this Court to set aside that judgment, and from the denial of the motion an appeal has been taken.

2. That the defendants in this suit have filed a notice of the pending of a suit in the Supreme Court in favor of the defendants, and against the plaintiffs in this suit, the object of which suit is to set aside the mortgage, which in this Court has been foreclosed by the final judgment and sale above mentioned.

3. That at the time of the sale two quarters' ground-rent were in arrear, and since the sale another quarters's ground-rent has become payable, and the representatives of the lessor have given notice of an intention to reënter for the non-payment of the said rent.

On a motion that the purchaser complete the purchase or that the plaintiff have leave to resell the premises at the purchaser's risk, the following decision was rendered:

By the Court—WOODRUFF, Justice—In regard to the first objection raised by the purchaser, a judicial sale, made pursuant to the decree or judgment of a competent Court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, passes title to the purchaser, even though the judgment should afterwards be reversed or set aside for error or irregularity on appeal. (Wood *vs.* Jackson, 8 Wend. 9; Breeze *vs.* Bangs, 2 E. D. Smith, 474; Blakely *vs.* Calder, 15 N. Y. Rep., 617; Buckmaster *vs.* Jackson, 3 Seam., Ill. Rep., 104; Bank of the United States *vs.* Voorhis, 1 McLean, Rect., U. S. R., 221.)

In regard to the second objection, it must suffice to say, that by well settled rules of law, as well as by the express terms of our statute authorizing sales in foreclosure, such sale passes all the title of each and every of the parties to the suit, and the deed of the Sheriff is as effectual as if the mortgager and mortagee had united in a deed conveying to the purchaser their respective interest in the property, and is an entire bar against all parties to the suit. There are no parties to the suit in the Supreme Court, who are not parties to this foreclosure. Of course they are concluded by the sale and the conveyance by the Sheriff. (Cases Supra, 2 Rev. Stat., 192, § 208, 158.)

As to the rent in arrear, it will be the duty of the Sheriff to pay out of the purchase-money so much of the ground-rent as was due and in arrear, unpaid at the time of the sale; and as to the rent payable after the sale, it is the duty of the purchaser to pay that himself.

The lease is not so defeated but that, on payment of the rent, the rights of the tenant will be reinstated. (2 Rev. Stat., 505–6, sections 33, 34, 35, 36; laws of 1842, chap. 240.)

I think the fears of the purchaser are groundless, and that he should be required to do what he in truth desires to do—take the conveyance and pay the balance of the purchase-money.

If he neglects beyond ten days, the premises should be resold at his hazard in respect of loss.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

United States District Court—JULY 18.

Before Judge Betts.

APPORTIONMENT OF SALVAGE.

Jonas Smith et al vs. *The Bark Mansanito and her cargo.*—This case, which was brought for the salvage of a derelict vessel, was now brought before the Court for an apportionment of the salvage. The decision of the Court, allowing one-half the proceeds of the vessel and cargo, was reported some weeks ago.

The Court ordered the costs and expenses of the proceedings, as also the value of any charts or nautical instruments belonging to the salving vessel, but used in making the salvage and sold as belonging to the bark, to be deducted from the proceeds.

The one-half of the net proceeds, after making those deductions, amounted to $8,282 91, and the Court decreed that this sum be divided as follows

One-fourth to the master and owners of the *Yankee Blade*, the salving vessel, of which one-third was to go to her master.

The amount of one month's wages to Hinkley, the second mate of the *Yankee Blade*, and $10 each to those of her crew who remained with her.

One month's wages each to Rice, Cunningham, Peabody and Anderson, those of her crew who accompanied Hughes the mate on board of the *Mansanito* to effect the salvage, and the remainder to Hughes, the mate, because of his extra hazard and his intelligence, dauntless energy and perseverance in performing the service and effecting the salvage.

For libelants, Messrs. Jenness and Watson.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Hoagland* vs. *Richardson.*—Application denied.

In the matter of Edward Riley on Habeas Corpus.—The prisoner is discharged from imprisonment.

The New Naval Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress has or will appropriate $3,000,000 to purchase vessels to be employed by the Navy Department along our Southern coast to enforce the law closing the rebel ports, and to capture pirates. In order to avoid the frauds which have been recently practiced in purchasing and chartering vessels, the Secretary no doubt will advertise for such vessels as are adapted to this service. In the meantime it is suggested that the owners of such vessels here and elsewhere should immediately address the Secretary of the Navy, stating the general character of their vessels; the lowest price; where they may be found, and the place of business of the writer. This course will give all parties an equal chance, and exclude the harpies. J. A. H.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—We are informed that Miss LOUISA HIBBARD, a young lady of eighteen or nineteen years of age, and daughter of one of the most respectable and worthy residents of the town of Ontario, Wayne County, died on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken some weeks since. It appears that she had become attached to a young man whose name we have not learned, but who was not long ago working at the trade of a harnessmaker in Ontario, and the young people had made an engagement of marriage. Miss HIBBARD's parents were opposed to the match, however, and refused their permission. As we understand it, the young man left town, and soon afterward it was ascertained that the young lady's intimacy with him had been carried too far. In short, she was *enceinte*. The discovery created great excitement in the family, of course, and the distressed parents declared that they would rather have followed their daughter to the grave than witness her dishonor. She retired to her room, but returned in a short time and called for some water, into which she put a quantity of corrosive sublimate and drank it off. She then informed her parents of the nature of the draught, saying that they would now have an opportunity to see her buried. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every effort made to neutralize the effects of the poison, but without avail. The deadly drug had already done its work, and after a long and agonizing struggle, the victim succumbed. The seducer is said to belong in Sodus, but he has left for parts unknown.—*Rochester Democrat, July* 11.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

This valuable map having received further improvements, is now the most correct and complete of the Seat of War east of the Alleghanies.

All the Army Departments use it as their standard.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

SOLDIER—HEALTH.

By Dr. HALL, only 25 cents, the best book for the Volunteer yet issued. Address H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 821 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel with a family; is pleasant and of a kind disposition; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful; prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman. She thoroughly understands baking, meats, pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 33th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English-woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, who have seldom changed their employers, situations, one as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, and an excellent baker, makes pastries; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress or regular waitress, in the City or country; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 144 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook, will assist in washing and ironing, is a good bread and biscuit baker no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 1st-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a most excellent Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is very obliging, and clean and neat about her person and kitchen; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 520 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family, can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No 83½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking, honest young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is also a good butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGED woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation. Is a thorough housekeeper, active, neat, careful and prudent. Is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing, would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do light housework in a small private family; has no objection to travel; has good City references. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 95 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her baby, two weeks old, and has a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse; none but a respectable person need apply. Inquire at No. 225 East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 980 Degraw-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; would make herself useful. Call at No. 349 9th-st., second floor, near Avenue C.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of city references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for two days.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE METropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR PLAIN COOK.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country desirous of procuring a really reliable, smart and first-class domestic, with excellent reference, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, may be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country; has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man; is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; wages from $10 to $12 per month; is willing to make himself generally useful; can show good City and country recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A YOUNG man, wants a situation on a farm; understands farming in general; is a good gardener; can take care of horses and other stock; satisfactory reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—AN HONEST MAN WANTS a situation in the country; active and capable at any kind of farming; is a temperance man; has best references; has a wife who understands all dairy work, cooking, washing, &c.; will go together or separate, wages no object. Inquire or address M., Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; can give unexceptionable references. Address J. O., Box No 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wishes situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in City or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arbriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 257 Avenue A, or address J. F. ANNING, said number.

AS GARDENER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a very respectable English man and wife; he understands gardening in all its branches, such as green-houses, vineries and laying out of grounds, and is willing to make himself generally useful; his wife would like a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; have a little girl six years of age, can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 814 th av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. T., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No 919 Broadway, corner 21st, for two days

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG French man, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 10th-st. for G. A., care of Mr Saunders

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful; has two years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work, good penman, habits good, & c., respects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves 33c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs, desirables French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, gingham and silk, at cost, to close Spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED—Which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to correspond with the times, viz., from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, ⅞ wide, all colors.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, A DIAMOND and EMERALD RING—emerald of a long shape, surrounded with fourteen diamonds, carved shank. It is a family relic, and the finder will be satisfactorily and handsomely rewarded by returning it to
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway

LOST—A BADGE NO. 23—NO. 56 HOSE. ANY person finding the same will return it to the Hose Carriage-house, or Chief-Engineer's Office.
M. CAVANAGH.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED JULY 5th, FOR three months, payable to the order of Henry J. Swentzel, signed JOHN A. PLATT.
All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, received since the 5th inst., viz.: Geo. N. Lawrence, $100; Meredith Howland, $50; Miss M. Wells, Hartford, $5; Davis, Collamore & Co., by H. Chauncey, Jr., $25; Brewster & Co., (do.,) $25; Samuel Wetmore, (do.,) $100; Aymar & Co., (do.,) $50; J. H. Douglas, M. D., $25; New-England Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,000; R. H. L. Townsend, $25; R. J. Livingston, $100; J. C. Delano, by Robt. H. Minturn, $25; S. Griffiths Morgan, (do.,) $25; D. R. Green, (do.,) $20; Jas. Arnold, (do.,) $25; E. C. Jones, (do.,) $20; Hon. B. W. Bonney, $50; Alfred Roe, $25; Geo. N. Titus, $50; James Lennox, by Jno. Austin Stevens, $500; New-York Life Insurance Co., $1,000; Thos. H. Maybee, by Jno. T. Agnew, $100; Augs. H. Ward, $100; Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, $20; New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co., $100; Henry Chauncey, Jr., $50.

He also reports the following contributions received by George S. Coe, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee of the Sanitary Commission, viz.: A. C. Richards, $100; Jas. W. Paige & Co., $100; O. Bronson, $50; Coffin, Redington & Co., $25; O. W. Budd, $20; Aspinwall, Wheelwright & Hoadley, $200; E. White, $50; a lady, $20; H. S. Ayres, $5; J. D. Lawson, $30; Mrs. E. A. Thorne, $100; H. C. S., $5; O. R. McDonough, $5; J. P. G. Foster, $100; C. Mali, $26; John Allen, Saybrook, $250; A. Wilson, $2; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $50; M. S. Gilman, $50.

Further contributions are urgently requested, and will be received by GEO. S. COE, Treasurer Central Finance Committee, American Exchange Bank, or by
GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 68 Wall-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.—THE exclusive right to prepare this infallible remedy belongs to the "Union Manufacturing Company." Wholesale and retail orders promptly filled. Agents wanted. Principal office No. 2½ Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the United States Army, No. 744 Broadway. This Association is engaged in closing up its affairs, and no more contributions will be received after this date, July 19, 1861.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE SIZE SECOND-hand safe. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Read, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $156 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSton and New-York pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons, of every style, at bargains.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 112 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her offices. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, GOOD reader and writer in French, Italian, English, German and Spanish, wishes to find pupils as resident or visiting teacher in City or country. Will prove a rare chance to adults and children, and chiefly to persons wishing to study art and go to Europe. Salary no object until the Fall. Address Mlle. O. M., care of Mrs. Miers B., French and Spanish School, corner of 38th-st and Madison av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$550 FOR A HOUSE AND A QUARter of an acre lot, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated near the depôt; also, lots in three other places. Apply at No. 10 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.
Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to
H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE season, or till May 1, situated in Tarrytown, 27 miles from New-York, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Hudson River; contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellars, &c. Stabling may also be had, or one-half to let till May 1. Terms moderate. Address W. SLEIGHT, No. 200 West 19th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A SUITE, consisting of six rooms, communicating, handsomely furnished, on drawing-room floor of the elegant, first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; well adapted for a private family or party of gentlemen. Inquire on the premises. HOUSEKEEPER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, in any street leading from Broadway, not below Broome-st. nor above 10th-st. Address JORDAN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Nineteenth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS,
AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 29th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN said of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, now engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union. Applications will be received at this office for "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds," of the Corporation, to be issued for the above purpose in sums of $100, and upwards, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company bonds numbered 951 to 956, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 48 Pearl-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 20th inst., will be paid at the Bank of America as usual.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City, $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 84 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—DR. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 428 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.,

Cash Capital ..... $ 00,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities 16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payble upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities 16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 36 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 19, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of chestnut sorrels, 15¼ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind, agreeable in every way, single or double; have trotted together in 2 50, have been driven to a light coach the past two years, are warranted to trot 15 miles the hour

Also,
A light curtain coach, built to order by Messrs Wood Bros., and in perfect order

Also,
Silver-plated harness, whip, sheets, blankets To any gentleman wishing a fine turn-out, this offers great inducements, as every warrantee will be given.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany chairs and rockers, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany etagers, bookcases, rosewood suites in brocatel, sofas, lounges, &c.; bolsters and pillows; hair mattresses, straw beds, &c. Also, about 100 flint-lock muskets to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of blood bay carriage horses, 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, half brothers, kind, and good travelers, having been driven by the owner together for five years. Also, a close or open barouche, with patent axles. Also, a double harness. Will be sold separately or together.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1859. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis Cures guaranteed

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODuces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
Dr. LAVARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 11 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 80 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 85 | Steerage to Paris 38
First Cabin to Hamburgh ..... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60, steerage, $35 For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana via Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other things ordered, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this state, passed April 4, 1850, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate, and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof, within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be he

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

sympathy for the Senator from Virginia, but he contended that Slavery was the cause of all the trouble in the country since 1620. It was a day of sacrifices, and if Slavery is the last, the South must make a sacrifice of it. The North was sacrificing everything, and bending under the load of Southern repudiation to-day.

Mr. CARLISLE contended that Slavery did not of necessity produce the rebellion, and it was not justice to level artillery against the rights of property and people of one section. They had no right to come to his State and say we should not have the right of certain property, which was recognized by law.

Mr. BROWNING said he never meant such a thing unless the issue was forced on them by traitors.

Mr. LANE asked if in the march of the Army there should be an insurrection of the slaves, whether he would have the Army become the servants of traitors and return slaves to traitorous masters.

Mr. CARLISLE replied, quoting from Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation, that in the language of a man who loves his country, he wanted the Army to be an Army of deliverance from a reign of terror. If we make this a sectional war, it will never end in a conviction. It was not a sectional war we had endured so long and worked so hard in. It was a war to preserve the Union and nothing else, then let it be known, and the earlier the moment the sooner rebellion would be crushed out, and treason hide its head forever.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, made a report. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. POWELL spoke, contending that it was evidently the object to abolish Slavery. He hoped the Senate from Ohio would see it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was not used to such a style of argument. Nobody wanted to abolish Slavery, unless the issue were forced on them, but rather than one inch of the country be torn away by traitors he would have the slaves liberated, but he disclaimed any intention of this kind unless the issue was forced on them.

Mr. POWELL said the Senator from Kansas said Slavery would not survive the march of the Union Army.

Mr. LANE said he had said so. He trusted the slaves would march when the Army did, and he was not going to make a slave of himself to return them.

Mr. POWELL rejoined, contending that Slavery was not a curse, and if there was an effort to destroy property it was war and robbery.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute, the purposes of the military establishment were to preserve the Union, defend property and maintain the Constitution and authority of the Union.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he supposed that the amendment offered was simply to call the Senators. That game, he said, was played last Winter. He thought the country wanted to understand what it meant. He appealed to Senators to let these things pass in silence, and not be misjudged except by those who wish to misjudge us.

The discussion continued.

Mr. LATHAM moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas 10, Nays 27.

Mr. POLK claimed that the President did not issue his proclamation for the defence of the Capital. It was a false pretence, and he said that in the case of the troubles in Kansas, Missouri was not sinned against than sinning.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, spoke in favor of Mr. POWELL'S amendment, urging against war and subjugation, and urging the adoption of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. LANE'S amendment was lost—Yeas 17, Nays, 24.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, said that there were evidently three parties in the Senate. He would not vote on the amendment. If the Northwest believed it was a war for the abolition of Slavery there would soon be less money and men from there.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said there was only two parties—Union men and traitors.

The question on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 32; Nays, 4. Messrs. POWELL, JOHNSON of Missouri, POLK and POWELL voting in the negative.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, moved to amend Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment that Territories of the United States are not to be employed to subjugate any State or reduce a Territory or Province of it to the status of Slavery, which was lost—Yeas 6, Nays 30. Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury voting their votes in the negative.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred crimes.

At 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit fines and penalties in certain cases, incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports, and consequently no collectors are there to give the proper papers to vessels leaving those ports. The bill passed.

M. SEEFIELD, of Rhode Island, reported a bill supplementary to the act to protect commerce and punish the crime of piracy. Referred.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of closing, by an act of Congress, certain ports in the rebellious States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill that all prepaid letters to the soldiers, adressed to them at the point where they are stationed, may, whenever practicable, be sent to any other point without further charge. Bill passed.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Ohio Volunteers. It provides for paying them at the time they arrived at the place of rendezvous, instead of from the time they were sworn in, which was two days after.

An amendment was also made directing the War Department to pay the militia of other States similarly situated.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom Mr. POTTER'S resolution was referred, directing them to inquire "whether Hon. HENRY MAY, of Maryland, has been or is now holding criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, &c.," reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the Committee, but that he had no evidence tending to prove Mr. MAY'S guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only.

The Committee not having any evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of the House.

The Committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. SCOTT from any suspicion of a correspondence or attempted correspondence through Mr. MAY.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN the report was laid on the table.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, by permission of the House, then proceeded to make a personal explanation.

Mr. MAY said that he was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary had, in this decisive way, condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that on an investigation, those who were called upon to adduce the proof had to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that it was based on a mere newspaper rumor, the idle gossip of the hour, and on this a representative of the People was charged with a heinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding. Before he came hither, he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a representative, because of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents now bound in chains, absolutely without the rights of a free people, all their precious rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust. The military had arrested unoffending citizens in the dead hour of the night and incarcerated them in forts. There had been seizures and searches without legal pretext or justification. Injuries had been inflicted without redress. Was it not natural that he should feel indignant under these wrongs, and was it not reasonable to hope that there was yet a redeeming spirit in our Constitution, some angel of peace.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, understood the gentleman had obtained leave to make a personal explanation, but instead of that he was bringing charges as to the manner his constituents were treated. He, therefore, made this point of order.

The Speaker replied that he had no control over the line of remark, in reference to which the House must judge for itself.

Mr. MAY resumed, saying: He had fought against the monstrous heresy of secession—he had stood faithfully by the Union of the States—and he meant to stand by it. He claimed that he possessed the spirit of a freeman, to emancipate his constituents from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, interrupting Mr. MAY, moved, as the sense of this House, that his (MAY'S) remarks were not in order.

The Speaker suggested that Mr. STEVENS must present his objection as a point of order.

Mr. STEVENS did so, saying that Mr. MAY was out of order, and, therefore, that he ought not to be permitted to proceed.

The Speaker repeated that it was for the House to control the line of debate.

Mr. STEVENS appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Motion disagreed to by Yeas 53, Nays 82.

After further proceedings the decision of the Chair was overruled.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Pennsylvania, the gentleman (MAY) was allowed to continue his remarks in order.

Mr. MAY said: When I shall be restored to health, and when the freedom of debate shall be open to American representatives on this floor, then I will speak as it becomes me to do. In conclusion, Mr. MAY contented himself by asking that a memorial, couched in respectful and patriotic language, should be referred to a Committee, and that they be instructed to make a report thereon.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana—Is it the memorial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners?

Mr. MAY—It is.

Mr. COLFAX—It can be presented under the rules, as the memorials of other members are presented.

Mr. MAY—This being a question of personal liberty, it should have the benefit of open presentation.

Mr. COLFAX had no objection to the memorial being referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. As the gentleman had expressed his surprise at the manner in which he (MAY) was treated by the Republican side of the House, he (COLFAX) desired to say he was always for the largest liberty of speech. If the gentleman had confined himself to a personal vindication, for which the House had given him permission, instead of attacking the military authorities in Baltimore, he (COLFAX) would have stood by him. In response to the gentleman's declaration of his determination to stand by the Union. Mr. COLFAX said that he supposed that Mr. MAY had been grossly misrepresented by a Richmond correspondent of a Charleston paper, which asserts that he (MAY) expressed to the so-called Confederate Government that thirty thousand men in Maryland were ready to rise in arms against the National forces in that city.

Mr. MAY—This is the first intimation which has reached me of such a letter. I have not seen it.

The letter was handed to Mr. MAY, when he read the first part of it.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland—Read the residue.

VOICES—"Read," "Read," "That's right," "That's right," etc.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, here called attention to the fact that persons who were not privileged had intruded themselves on the floor.

The Speaker said the point was well taken, and directed the door-keeper to enforce the rules.

Mr. MAY said that he had no objection to the reading of the entire article.

The Clerk then read the letter. It was dated Richmond, July 4, and among other things it said that the object of Mr. MAY'S visit had not transpired, but it was whispered that it looked to certain events in Maryland, and that the intelligence he brought was enough to make Americans weep, that the city of Baltimore was under the heel of tyranny; that wonderful deeds, insulted, and outrages, such as to arouse the spirit of chivalry, had been committed. In fact, that a reign of terror existed. The hotel gossip inspired the strongest hope that the slave population was not disposed to make an insurrection. That 30,000 Marylanders would rise in arms against their oppressors, and though unattempted might be made to deprive them of their arms. 8,000 muskets were concealed and guarded night and day, etc.

Mr. MAY said that he did not know who wrote the article, as it was absolutely untrue that he communicated to the author of any such things. It was equally untrue in point of fact, that thirty thousand men were ready to rise against the Government, as here stated. But there were more than thirty thousand freemen, who, if the present oppression should not be removed, will vindicate their constitutional rights. He was one of the number placing himself on the ground of constitutional rights, on the ground of resisting tyranny and oppression, and on the grounds consecrated by Divine right. But as to a conspiracy against the United States and the National authorities in Maryland, to overturn them and this Government, the thing absolutely preposterous. It never did exist. The contrary was reported by miscreants and spies, who resorted to malicious falsehoods. He complained, on such grounds as these, that a people loyal and true to the Constitution, are dominated over and crushed under the heel of the military power. He denounced it as an unparalleled outrage. He knew what he had done, and invited the strictest scrutiny into all his acts. He was elected a Representative of peace and compromise by a large majority. As a Union man, looking to the salvation of this great, glorious and happy country, he stood here committed to such measures as will uphold and maintain it. He would lay down his life to secure this object. No frowns nor menaces should shake his love of peace. It was true that he went to Virginia, the mother of States, which was so closely allied to Maryland in blood and interest. He felt that he had a right to inquire into the disposition of the South—to find out the views of the Government established over them, in order that he might do everything possible to assuage this frightful civil strife. He felt that his motives were the most honorable of his life. Before going to Richmond he called on the President of the United States and stated frankly and fully his object. He did not ask him for his sanction. He did not wish to embarrass him. He asked his permission to leave Washington and cross over into Virginia. It was distinctly understood that he went thither on the most private mission. He asked the President for the necessary formality for that purpose. The President gave him permission to obtain a passport from Gen. SCOTT on this representation. It was not objected to that he should go to Richmond on his own responsibility. He thus vindicated these gentlemen from charges of being implicated in any way with the object of his visit. All the crime and treason, if it was so called, rested on himself. He was content to bear it.

Mr. COLFAX said that if the gentleman would compare the first part of his speech, which would be printed in to-morrow's *Globe*, with the first part of the Richmond letter, he would see a striking resemblance. If, as the gentleman remarked, while going to Richmond in the capacity of a mediator, he used the same language there that he had here, denunciatory of the Government and its affairs, and if, as he said, he hesitated to take the oath to support the Constitution, and as he also added that he was one of over 30,000 men to resist aggression on their rights, he (COLFAX) should not be surprised to hear that the rebel Government recognized him rather as a sympathiser than as a mediator.

Mr. MAY replied that he could not help the gentleman's conclusions. It was, however, absolutely true that the domination of the troops in Baltimore was a matter of history as well known to the writer of the letter as himself. He dared say that during his conversations in Richmond and everywhere, he had spoken in condemnation of tyranny—but as to the concealment of arms he never heard of it except as a suspicion. If he (MAY,) had made the declaration "That he would not take the oath to support the Constitution," he never would have been seen in this hall.

Mr. COLFAX—I only referred to what you said.

Mr. MAY—As to not taking the oath, I have taken it in twenty States as a member of the bar.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, asked permission to say a few words, promising he would not abuse the privilege.

Mr. BURNETT did not understand what the gentleman was going to talk about.

Mr. THOMAS would explain in a few words. There was a condition of affairs in Maryland painful to every citizen within its borders, and he undertook to stand here and aver that she in her heart of hearts, speaking through a large majority, thanks the President for clothing the Lieutenant-General with the power to declare martial law, and approved, as he did, the manner in which the power had been exercised by Maj.-Gen. BANKS. [Applause, which the Speaker promptly repressed.] Mr. THOMAS resumed.—He said Maryland will stand by the Administration in its military measures, and had placed a portion of her citizens in the field. Maryland is satisfied with her condition in the Union, and meant to maintain it on the battle-field of the State or elsewhere. He then proceeded to vindicate the declaration of martial law, and alluded, in terms of condemnation, to what he termed the monstrous and treasonable outrage committed in Baltimore on the troops passing through to the Capital to vindicate the law and preserve the Government. The Police Commissioners who had sent their memorial here were not competent to discharge their duties. But the Chief was active in the wholesale burning of bridges, to prevent the transportation of troops for the purpose he had stated. He thanked Gen. BANKS for suppressing insurrection and preventing civil war. Go on in your good work, and receive the laudation of every reasonable man in that State, including even the minority, when they wake from the delusion under which they are now acting. He referred to Marshal KANE as stirring up bad blood, and stirring up the people to rebellion, and alluded to the incendiary dispatch which KANE wrote to BRADLEY JOHNSON for the latter to hurry up his forces, &c.

Mr. MAY replied: He said that no man condemned the mob more than he did. On calling on Marshal KANE he was assured that he (KANE) would protect the National troops at the risk of his life, which service every honorable gentleman in Baltimore would admit was performed. He did not justify KANE'S dispatch to Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. THOMAS concluded by saying that KANE had striven to stir up domestic war all over Maryland.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and afterwards passed.

The House took up the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the standing Army to 24,000 men.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, from the Military Committee, a substitute was adopted, converting these regiments into volunteer forces.

Adjourned.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

Senator LANE and Representatives VANDEVER, COLFAX, VERREE, WASHBURNE, and PORTER, went with the advance guard of the Army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock P. M., having left that village at 4 30 P. M. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11.30 to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been erected across the road a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sand-bag protections, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving their grain bags, out of which their horses were fed, and the National troops fed their grain to their own horses. This morning, the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at 9 A. M. they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the National troops into Fairfax is said, by these gentlemen, to have been inspiriting beyond description. The main street was filled, as far the eye could see, with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were in the rear—the artillery being in front—dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles toward Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry, they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. McDOWELL will march on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax.

A few buildings were burned by the National troops a mile beyond Fairfax, on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings have been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excitement had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners. Gen. McDOWELL was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. MARSTON, of the New-Hampshire Second, placed a guard around the Court-house building as soon as he entered the town.

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades, under Cols. PORTER and BURNSIDE, and contained two batteries of Flying Artillery, the two Rhode Island Regiments, the New-Hampshire Second, the New York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The following dispatch was, to-night, received at the Headquarters of the Army:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 17, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Headquarters of the Army

We have occupied Fairfax Courthouse, and driven the enemy toward Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN PATTERSON'S COLUMN

BUNKER HILL, Va., Monday Evening, July 15.

SAMUEL J. REA, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the Army, under special permit from Gen. PATTERSON, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. REA'S knowledge of military affairs, and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that it was desirable to withhold from the public. The Army having moved, he is now given the largest liberty.

The Army moved Monday morning, 25,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill, Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of rebel cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. JOHNSTON has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubtful.

Gen. PATTERSON and staff left Martinsburgh Monday morning with the troops. The First Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburgh, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve are now moving towards Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

The present opinion is, that Gen. JOHNSTON will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday July 17.

Col. KENLY'S Maryland Regiment is guarding the Canal from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 43 Union men from Loudon County forded the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confederate army. More than one hundred have passed within the past few days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Friday. Coal is much wanted there.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, July 17.

A company of United States troops came here to-day, and arrested quite a number of Secessionists, and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Gov. JACKSON'S army, and went south with him.

The telegraph lines west and south are down to-night so generally that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people here on both sides of the Missouri River are Secessionists, and say that they will never submit to LINCOLN'S Government, nor will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of LINCOLN'S Army. Many of them say the oath they are requested to take by the United States troops is a mere form of words and not at all binding. It is thought there will not be a quorum present at a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 17.

A detachment from the Tompkins Zouaves was sent to the depôt last night, to prevent further attempts to resist the orders of the Surveyor of the Port in reference to the shipment of contraband articles over the Nashville Railroad. The *Journal* suggests a change of starting hours, from noon and midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and boisterous shouting in the streets, as likely to produce collisions.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, from Camp Boone, Tenn., on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling.

Camp drilling, and the requisition of enlistment for the war, has scared off a few. *Per contra*, the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left, desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river were full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only were left at the camp.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th nominates CONNOLLY T. TWIGGS, of Knox, as the Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Richmond advices state that the Confederate Executive Department prohibits persons leaving the city without passports.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 10th inst. says that the steamer *Winslow* captured off Cape Hatteras, on the 3d, the schooner *Herbert*, MARTIN, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at $30,000.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 17.

Capt. FITZSIMMONS' company of cavalry, numbering eighty men and horses, was mustered into the service of the United States to-day, by Lieut. MARSHALL, U. S. A. The company is to be attached to Col. VAN ALLAN'S regiment, and will probably leave for Washington, *via* Elmira and Williamsport, to-morrow. Arms and equipments will be furnished after the company has arrived in Washington. Lieut.-Col. MIX is here, and will go with the Company.

Lieut. MARSHALL declared that it was the finest body of men he had seen mustered as volunteers. The rest of the companies of this regiment from Western New-York will probably be forwarded next week. One more will go from this city.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT IN THE BAY STATE—THEY LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR WASHINGTON—DESCRIPTION, &C.

The Sixth Regiment of Maine, enlisted for the war, which left Portland yesterday morning, arrived in this City per steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, yesterday noon.

This Regiment has been recruited from Washington and Penobscot Counties almost entirely, and contains the usual quota of lumbermen—some of whom are several inches over six feet high. Their arms and uniforms are the State regulation, the same as those furnished the other Maine Regiments, besides which they have a fatigue uniform of gray shirt and pants. Each member has a Havelock. They have the usual complement of wagons, horses, camp equipage, &c., being fully armed and equipped, and ready to take the field. They are accompanied by Surgeon-General GARCELON, of Maine, Lieut.-Col. WILDES, of Gov. WASHBURNE'S staff, and a detachment of 125 recruits for the other Maine regiments already at the seat of war. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Abner Knowles, of Bangor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hiram Burnham, of Cherryfield; Major, Frank Pierce, of Bucksport; Adjutant, John D. McFarland, of Ellsworth; Quartermaster, Isaac Strickland, of Bangor; Surgeon, E. F. Sanger, of Bangor; Assistant-Surgeon, John Baker; Chaplain, Zenas Thompson, of Portland; Sergeant-Major, Percy Knowles, of Bangor; Quartermaster's Sergeant, T. W. Porter, of Bangor; Hospital Steward, Chas. A. McQuestion, of Bangor. Company A, Captain, M. W. Brown, of Brownville; Company B, Captain, Isaac Frazer, of Ellsworth; Company C, Captain, Benjamin Harris, of Machias; Company D, Captain, Joel Haycock, of Calais; Company E, Captain, Joseph Snowman, of Bucksport; Company F, Captain, Lysett, of Pembroke; Company G, Captain, Young, of Cherryfield; Company H, Captain, George Fuller, of Corinth; Company I, Captain, A. G. Burton, of Oldtown; Company K, Captain, Theodore Carey, of Eastport.

The Committee of the Sons of Maine resident in this City, had made arrangements to present the regiment with a banner, in front of the City Hall. But, for various reasons, it was deemed best not to parade the men through the City. The banner was, therefore, presented on board the boat, under the auspices of the Committee, Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Chairman. The presentation speech was made by Mr. A. J. HEATH. Col. KNOWLES responded appropriately, pledging the regiment to defend the flag to the last.

About 12 o'clock, Company A, of the City Educational Cadets, pupils of Ward School No. 7, in Zouave uniform, marched to the pier, with the design of escorting the regiment up Broadway, but, fearing the change in the programme, returned home disappointed. They were led by the Principal, Mr. CHARLES H. KENDALL, who is also a native of Maine.

During the afternoon the regiment was taken on two boats to Amboy, and proceeded thence to Washington.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS

MORE HAVELOCKS.

So increasing is the demand for Havelocks that no one to-day employs their time who makes them of any material consistent with coolness. The Ladies' Relief Union sent a lot of colors Handkerchiefs to a certain regiment, who immediately appropriated them for Havelocks. One ex-sailor showed himself such an adept in fashioning them, that as a climax to his efforts his superior officer requested one, and was shortly provided with a style exceeding his expectations. The cap consisted of fine handkerchiefs of highly contrasting colors, the crown piece being ornamented with that elaborate design, "Death's head and cross bones."

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment is composed of the hardiest and most reckless men in the City, who will make efficient soldiers. They are located in most healthy quarters at Camp Decker, on Staten Island. As fast as men are recruited they are provisioned, equipped and armed. There are several vacancies in the Lieutenancies, Sergeants and Corporals, which are reserved for such officers as may be selected for them ment. There is every prospect that this regiment will speedily receive marching orders, and will soon share the reputation for gallantry and good conduct earned by the First Fire Zouaves. A few good men will be received at the following recruiting offices: Company G, No. 10½, house of House Co. No. 50, Company D, No. 100 Cedar-street; Company F, house of Engine Co. No. 31; Company I, Chief Engineer's office, Brooklyn, E. D., and at the headquarters of the regiment, at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Centre Market.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission received since last report, July 5:

Previously acknowl'd	$1,575	Hon. R. W. Bonney	$50
George N. Lawrence	100	Alfred Roe	25
Meredith Howland	50	George N. Titus	50
Miss M. Wells, Hartf'd	5	Thos. H. Maybee, (by J. T. Agnew)	100
Davis, Collamore & Co. (by H. Chauncey, Jr)	25	Augustus H. Ward	100
Brewster & Co., do	25	Miss C. M. Sedgwick	20
Sand. Wetmore, do	100	New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co	100
Aymar & Co do	50	Henry Chauncey, Jr	50
J. H. Douglas, M. D	25	New-England Mutual Life Insurance Co	1,000
R. H. L. Townsend, do	25	James Lenox, (by Jno. Austin Stevens)	500
J. F. Delano, (by R. B. Minturn) do	25	New-York Life Insurance Co	1,000
S. Griffiths Morgan, do	20	R. J. Livingston	100
James Arnold, do	25		
D. R. Green, do	20		
E. C. Jones, do	20		
Total			$5,193

He also reports the following contributions received by GEORGE S. COE, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee of the Sanitary Commission, viz.:

A. C. Richards	$100	H. C. S.	$5
James W. Plage & Co.	100	O. R. McDonough	5
O. Bronson	50	J. P. G. Foster	100
Coffin, Redington & Co.	25	C. Mali	25
O. W. Bud	20	John Allen, (Saybrook,)	250
Aspinwall, Wheelright & Hoadley, (Conn.)	250	A. Wilson	50
E. White	50	Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	50
A Lady	20	M. S. Gilman	50
H. S. Ayres	5	N. Y. Life Ins. Co., (in addition to former contribution of $1,000)	4,000
J. D. Lawson	30		
Mrs. E. A. Thorne	100		
Total			$10,130

Further contributions are urgently requested, and will be received by GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee, at the American Exchange Bank, or by GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission, No. 68 Wall-street.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The large crowd, which for a few days past have besieged the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee, on Fourth-avenue, was yesterday reduced to a few individuals. At 10 o'clock A. M., about a dozen women and children were collected near the door, and after conversing with each other about an hour or so, quietly took their departure. A few women, some of whom were respectably attired, were seen in the rooms of the Committee on Pine-street, and upon being told that it was impossible to extend them further aid at present, vented their feelings in various ways, and then left the premises.

THE SECOND GERMAN RIFLES.

There is a second German Rifle Regiment forming in this City under the command of Col. R. J. BETGE, and thirteen Prussian and three Austrian officers, all graduates of principal European military academies. Col. BETGE, assisted by Col. FATCH, of the staff of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, went yesterday to Washington to further the acceptance of the regiment. There are already 400 men engaged. Col. FATCH is assured from the high character and abilities of the officers, that this will be one of the best regiments which has left the City for the seat of war. The German population take great interest in the regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The Tammany Regiment, otherwise known as the Jackson Guards, under command of Col. W. D. KENNEDY, left yesterday for Washington. The steamer *Kill von Kull* received the regiment on board at the encampment on Great Neck, in the afternoon, and they passed the City direct for Elizabethport about 7 o'clock. A baggage train of fourteen army wagons had previously been sent over, to go forward with the regiment, to be used for transporting their equipments after they reach Washington. A special train, with every convenience for the comfort of the men, was placed at the Colonel's disposal, and the regiment was soon on their way to Washington, without accident or detention. The men appeared in excellent condition, and expressed some fears that they might not be on hand in season to "assist" at the approaching battle at Manassas Junction. The Union Defence Committee furnished the regiment equipments.

RECRUITS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Seventy of the new recruits for Col. DURYEE'S Regiment of Zouaves, departed on Wednesday morning for Fortress Monroe *via* Baltimore. They are a fine class of men, and make an excellent appearance. They went fully equipped. These recruits are obtained here under a special order of the Secretary of War, in order to increase the regiment to the three years' footing, viz.: 1,040 men. The next and last detachment will probably go on Monday next, in charge of Major DAVIES. On Tuesday a handsome regimental color was presented to Capt. KILPATRICK, of Company H, by Mrs. J. PRICE and other ladies, residents in Clinton-place. The color was handed over to Major DAVIES, as the representative of the Fifth Regiment.

THE CAVALRY ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you have published, this morning, an order purporting to emanate from the Head-quarters of the First Division N. Y. S. M. No such order has been issued by me. As Gen BUTLER is not at Fort McHenry, the author of the published order is ignorant of the location of the various Commanding officers. Respectfully, WM. HALL,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. SHEPARD, Aid to the Governor, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, carrying with him five or six thousand rifles, and a quantity of uniforms, and equipments for the men.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The encampment of the ANDERSON Zouave Regiment, at Riker's Island, has been named Camp Astor, in compliment to JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., Esq.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Capt. G. VAN LATHAM, formerly a Lieutenant in an artillery corps, is now raising a corps of engineers, to be attached to the regiment of Washington Grays stationed at East New-York. This Company will be mustered into the service the moment it is full, and will at once proceed to the seat of war.

A meeting of members of Base Ball Clubs, who have members in the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, will be held this evening to make arrangements to unite in the reception of that Regiment.

Two recruiting offices have been opened within a few days in the Eastern District, to enrol men for the Fremont Regiment. One office is at No. 90 Montrose-avenue, and the other at No. 173 Grand-street. Over one hundred men have already enrolled their names. This company will be letter "B," and it is supposed that Mr. MUEHLBAUR will be elected captain. Mr. MUEHLBAUR was a lieutenant in Bavaria, and has been attached to the United States Army. A rifle company for the same regiment is also being formed in the Eastern District, to be commanded by Mr. SCHWICHARD, who was a captain in the revolution in Baden in 1849. Both of these companies will be composed of Germans.

The Court of Inquiry, now in session in Baltimore, was called at the written request of Col. ABEL SMITH of the Thirteenth Regiment, to have certain rumors again in him investigated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THREATS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—The vigorous and unrelenting course of United States Marshal MURRAY towards the slave-traders, who for the last four years appear to have carried on the business of fitting out their piratical crafts from the port with impunity, is bringing down upon his head the wrath of the whole set of scoundrels, who manifest their spleen in the puerile and cowardly manner of sending threatening letters to the Marshal. The following is a copy of one of these anonymous missives received by the Marshal yesterday: "If you do not let up on certain men you have under arrest, on charge of slaving, you will cease your duties as United States Marshal very sudden on some fine night. You are no smarter than other men who have been Marshals before, and you must not think so neither. Dr. BUNDELL was done for, so was WALTON, so can a Marshal be done for just as easy. So beware! you put on too big airs with your power, but I—I can take power away. The men you're persecuting have rich and powerful friends, who will use desperate cure for desperate cases—so beware."

THE VICTIM OF A CIRCE.—Mr. JOSE MOAN, a stranger, just from Cuba, boarding at French's Hotel, while strolling through the Bowery on Wednesday evening, was enchanted by a young woman named ANNASTACIA RYAN, whom he accompanied to a house in Elm-street. She left him minus his money—$70 or more—and he made his loss known at the Sixth Ward Police Station. Officer GOLDEN listened to his description of the woman, and had no difficulty in recognizing it as that of one of the vilest women of the town, whose name is given above. He found her yesterday, in Elizabeth-street, making merry with her friends over a bottle of brandy, which the Cuban's money had purchased. She was arrested, and Justice KELLY committed her to prison.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner ROBERT HESLWOOD held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who was towed in to Quarantine yesterday. The body was found floating near Robbins' Reef Light-house, and is that of a man about 5 feet 6 inches in height, rather stout built, heavy red goatee, no side-whiskers, hair rather sandy and thick, about twenty-five or twenty-eight years old. Had on grey cassimere pants, white cotton socks, white shirt and white wove cotton under-shirt, Congress gaiters, nearly new, small mouth, small teeth and all perfect. Seemed to have been in the water about a week. Supposed to be the body of Mr. BARNES, lost from the schooner *Alethee* on Sunday last. For further particulars see Coroner HESLEWOOD, at Quarantine.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The New-York Medical College is somewhat weakened in its faculty by the decease of Prof. REESE, (Theory and Practice of Medicine,) the resignations of Profs. DORESUS, (Chemistry, now of the Bellevue Hospital College,) GARDNER, (Diseases of Females,) BRONSON, (Anatomy,) BROWNE, (Physiology,) and WHITEHEAD, (Clinical Medicine,) seceded. Still, however, it proposes to complete its present able faculty, and to re-enter the lists this Winter. The preliminary lectures are already announced as to commence in September.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXCURSION.—Seventy children, from the Cottage-place Industrial School, connected with the Children's Aid Society, and under the superintendence of Messrs. J. MACY and A. L. SMITH, had their annual excursion yesterday afternoon, at Fort Lee, and a happier and better behaved party of little ones never enjoyed themselves in like manner. They had a plentiful feast, and partook with a zest which only the children of the poor, to whom these occasions are rare, can know. Much credit is due to the ladies who assisted—Mrs. LEWIS, Miss MACY, and the Misses HU

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3066. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE.

Movements of the National Army.

SKIRMISHING AT BULL'S RUN.

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS ENGAGED.

Forty of our Men Killed and Wounded.

The Rebels Retire from their Position.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS CAPTURED.

Our Army Marching on Manassas Junction.

The Confederates Numerous and Well Fortified.

No Fugitive Slaves Allowed to go with the Troops.

DEFEAT OF GOV. WISE'S FORCES.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Passage of the Appropriation Bills.

Reorganization of the War Department.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

I left our advance camp at 10 o'clock this morning. All the columns had come together, and were encamped one mile this side of Centreville, and four from Bull's Run.

No movement was intended to-day. The roads and works of the rebels were to be reconnoitered, and an advance movement will be made to-morrow.

The rebel batteries will not be attacked in front if they can be turned.

This city is full of absurd rumors about the Bull's Run affair. Nothing whatever was attempted after the ceasing of the fire of our batteries.

The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New-York Regiments, which are said to have charged the batteries, were not in the action at all; they came up just as it was closing, and were not brought to the front.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. PATTERSON to-day.

The rebels at Manassas are supposed to be quite as strong as we are, besides being strongly intrenched.

Gen. McDOWELL is greatly incensed at the depredations of our troops and at the insults heaped upon some of the prisoners who were brought into camp. He has issued a general order, threatening all offenders in this way with severe punishment.

Our provision wagons had come up, and the men will move to-morrow morning early. Our men will depend largely on their artillery, which is numerous and good.

There are no later advices from camp than these, though the town is filled with rumors of another battle—they are utterly unfounded.

I leave for Head-quarters at three in the morning. H. J. R.

ENGLAND ASKS ONE OPEN COTTON PORT.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

I learn from sources entitled to unquestioned credit that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needful supplies of the staple. The idea has been discussed for some time past among leading English journals, doubtless with a view to testing the temper of our people, and the probable reception which such a demand will encounter. You may rest assured the Administration will in no circumstances concede anything of the sort. M.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

On the earnest representations of Senator LATHAM, the steamer *Keystone State* will leave New-York to-morrow to convoy the *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, with over $2,000,000 in treasure. This duty performed, the vessel is to cruise for the pirate steamer *Sumter* until she finds and captures her.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Mr. BALL, who has been confined to his bed for several days by severe sickness, is now convalescent.

The President has transmitted to Congress the official correspondence, containing an invitation from Her Britannic Majesty's Government to appoint a Joint Commission with reference to the preservation and development of the Newfoundland fisheries. The President recommends the necessary legislation on the subject.

The following dispatch has just been received:

BEVERLY, July 19, 1861.

To Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

One of Col. Cox's regiments, the Second Kentucky, defeated and drove 600 of WISE's men out of Barboursville, Cabell County, on the 16th inst.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, rejected the nomination of MIGUEL A. OTERO, as Secretary of New-Mexico. This, it is understood, was owing to his secession proclivities, which were not known at the time of his appointment. He was lately delegate to Congress from that Territory.

The Sixth Maine Regiment arrived at 11 to-night.

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, July 18, } via WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19. }

The first engagement of any importance in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon. Gen. TYLER'S Division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville, and this morning proceeded toward that point. Centreville was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On the road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. RICHARDSON, in command of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. RICHARDSON proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First Regiment, being the Chelsea Company, the Fusileers, and the National Guards. They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan Second and the New-York Twelfth regiments, when they fell back.

The National forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifle cannons were planted in front, supported by Capt. BRACKETT'S Company B, Second Cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the Second Regiment of Michigan and the Twelfth Regiment of New-York in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high—but they were gallantly forced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In the meantime, Col. RICHARDSON'S brigade reconnoitered the woods. While we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and we poured grape and canister among the enemy till the supply was exhausted.

Capt. AYRES, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, and several of his pieces were disabled.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment suffered next to the First Regiment of Massachusetts.

Among the killed are the following:

Lieut. SMITH, of Company G, First Massachusetts Regiment.

EDWIN FIELD and Sergeant FROST, of the Boston Fusileers.

Among the wounded are:

Lieut. LORIN, of BRACKETT'S Cavalry.

OLIVER E. SIMPSON, of the Massachusetts First Regiment.

Chaplain LANCY, of the Connecticut Regiment.

The total loss on our side is estimated at thirty killed and forty wounded.

At 4½ o'clock Gen. TYLER ordered our troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. BRACKETT'S Cavalry, which had done the most effective service.

The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville.

Only about a thousand of our force was at any one time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at four thousand.

Col. WILCOX'S division, including the Fire Zouaves, moved from Fairfax Station to-night, to flank the enemy. The battery will undoubtedly be taken to-morrow.

This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries from Acotink Creek to Manassas.

LATER.

In addition to the killed yesterday, as far as ascertained, were two of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Our troops did not retreat, as represented in some quarters, but only retired for a more effectual engagement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

A gentleman just from Centreville, at 6 o'clock this morning, reports that all was quiet during the night; that no movement was anticipated to-day, and that the only alarm during the night was by the firing of the picket guards.

It is ascertained that about twenty of our troops were killed and wounded during yesterday's engagement at Bull's Run.

The rebels are still in possession of the batteries, and it is expected they will make a stand at that point.

Col. WILCOX'S brigade arrived at Centreville from Fairfax Station last night.

The National forces lie over to-day to reconnoitre, and it is expected they will attack the batteries again to-morrow.

A negro from the Secessionists' camp reports his master, Col. FONTAINE, of Warrenton, as killed, together with a large number of the rebels.

This statement is corroborated by a member of the First Massachusetts Regiment who was in the engagement.

The list of the killed on our side is not yet made out.

A telegraph dispatch was received at the War Department at 11 A. M. to-day, stating that fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

BULL RUN, 9 P. M., Friday, July 19.

From careful inquiry and personal observation, the number wounded on the National side amounts to 60, and the killed 40. Several amputations, as to the former, had already taken place. The wounded for the greater part are quartered in the old stone church, while every attention is being paid to their comfort.

Fourteen of the dead were buried this morning.

There has been no firing at Bull's Run to-day. The Confederates are still in possession of their principal batteries. Their pickets approach to within 150 yards of our own. With a spy-glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, apparently extending their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on our side, commanding the enemy's works, which are of a substantial character.

Owing to the slight repulse with which we have met, the movement against the enemy will be more carefully planned, and of greater magnitude, than was at first contemplated.

Our troops are all eager for the fight. They have constructed tents with their blankets thrown over stacked arms.

There is plenty of food, including fresh beef.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement before Sunday morning, unless the enemy shall provoke one.

Special attention is being paid to the Hospital Department, and making preparations for the sick and wounded. The batteries of the Confederates were scientifically worked.

This afternoon General Order No. 18 was read to all the troops under Gen. McDOWELL'S command, both at Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, prohibiting theft of every description and kind, and enjoining respect for persons and property, stating the least penalty for violation would be incarceration in the Alexandria jail, and for crimes of magnitude the severest penalties known to military law.

The order also stated that we had invaded Virginia to restore persons to their lawful rights, and to secure their good-will. The soldiers were not at any time to be the judge of the acts of the Southern people, and to take upon themselves the propriety of punishment, which would frustrate the designs of the Government.

To this the troops acceded by clapping of hands and huzzas for their Commander.

Great pains are being taken by responsible men, visiting the seat of war from Washington, to impress upon the people that the Government will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, and that this war is for the purpose of maintaining our nationality.

All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Several accidents have happened to our troops by the accidental discharges of their own guns.

The Fort Pickens Battery, Major HUNT, arrived at Centreville this afternoon.

GEN. RICHARDSON'S REPORT FROM BULL'S RUN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Col. RICHARDSON, Representative from Illinois, arrived here at 2 o'clock to-day, from the seat of war. Up to the time he left Bull's Run—8 o'clock this morning—there had been no general fight since yesterday at 6 o'clock. There were, however, occasional shots by the skirmishers on both sides.

Gen. McDOWELL informed Col. RICHARDSON that he should first examine the location of the enemy's batteries, their extent, etc., before again engaging the foe. Col. RICHARDSON says Gen. McDOWELL thinks forty will cover the number of killed and wounded; and of these, three were killed, twenty-nine wounded, and the remainder missing.

LATER FROM THE GRAND ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Col. McCLERNAND, of the House of Representatives, left head-quarters at Centreville at 9 o'clock this morning, bringing the official report of the battle at Bull Run. He arrived here this afternoon.

Last night, after the firing ceased, Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade proceeded up the Gainesville Road, with a view to flank the positions of the three more prominent batteries, which had opened on our troops.

A negro came into head-quarters from the enemy's camp, representing himself to be a servant of Col. FONTAINE, who, he says, was killed, together with a large number of the enemy.

The Confederates who fought the Nationals at the Run are, it is said, those who were driven back from various places between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, in addition to a reinforcement of five regiments, who were brought up from Manassas during the action, which continued about five hours. Despite the various rumors, the condition of affairs at the close of yesterday may be characterized as a drawn battle, there being no decided result. The Confederates nowhere showed themselves during the battle, they being altogether concealed by the woods, ravines and intrenchments from which they directed their fire.

The members of the House who witnessed the fight were Messrs. McCLERNAND, RICHARDSON, LOVEJOY and LOGAN, of Illinois, NOBLE, of Missouri, DUNN, of Indiana; and Ex-Representative HOARD, of New-York. It is Col. McCLERNAND'S belief, from what he ascertained while at the seat of war, that the Confederates had yesterday upwards of 50,000 men at the Junction, or who could soon there be concentrated.

CENTREVILLE, Friday, July 19—Noon.

Gen. TYLER'S column has commenced moving. The troops have formed in line. The Massachusetts First has the right of the column.

O. E. SIMPSON, of Company H, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, was one of the first wounded, and died this morning. He was buried by his friends.

It has been ascertained that the Confederate troops abandoned the first battery beyond Centreville before the National troops retired last night. The loss on our side is comparatively small. Some are missing, supposed to have straggled away or been taken prisoners.

Thirteen prisoners were captured by the National troops, and are now on their way to Washington.

MANASSAS JUNCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 19.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has a special dispatch, saying that a terrible battle has been going on all night between the National forces and the rebels, at Manassas Junction, and that the Stars and Stripes now float over it.

[As another dispatch to the Associated Press says that the fight was still going on at Bull's Run, at 11 o'clock this morning, the above dispatch is probably unreliable.—REP.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 19.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says that a large frigate, supposed to be the *Minnesota*, arrived off the bar yesterday. There are now four vessels in sight. The brig *Perry* occasionally appears in sight.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We are in possession of facts warranting the belief that we have amongst us a great many scoundrels who sympathize with the North, and would gladly aid in our subjugation. On the 13th a desperate fight amongst the Confederate companies at Norfolk occurred, wherein two were killed. Cannon are being successfully rifled at the Gosport Navy-yard."

ORDERS IN REGARD TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Gen. MANSFIELD has issued the following order, dated:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T. OF WASHINGTON.

Fugitive slaves will under no pretext whatever be permitted to reside or be in any way harbored in the quarters and camps of the troops serving in this Department. Neither will such slaves be allowed to accompany the troops on the march. Commanders of troops will be held responsible for a strict observance of this order.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE BY PRIVATEERS CONTRADICTED.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 19.

The story so current early this morning, brought by the *Eagle's Wing*, of the capture of two vessels off No-man's-Land, as reported by a vessel at Holmes' Hole, is explained as follows, according to Mr. HASKEL, a pilot: He says a steamer, with a brig in tow, for Boston, fired a gun for a pilot off No-man's Land, and the *Josiah Sturgis* put a pilot on board and returned to Cutty Hunk, where she was at anchor to-day. The Captain of the light-boat at Sow and Pigs, supposed the steamer to be a privateer, and had captured the brig; also the pilot boat.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship *Boston*, of the outside Philadelphia line, which left this port on Thursday, had on freight 2,220 round shot, 32-pounders, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steamship *Delaware*, which sails to-day, (20th,) takes 2,000 32-pound shot for the same place.

FROM GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

The Halt at Fairfax—Movements of the Troops—Incidents—Haste of the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Wednesday Night, July 17, 1861.

The General decided not to move forward any further to-night, mainly because the troops had been so fatigued by their day's march as to render any further movement unadvisable. They are encamped, accordingly, in this vicinity, a large portion of the central column being in the village and its immediate neighborhood, though Col. TYLER'S division holds position about half way between Germantown and Centreville. Col. HEINTZLEMAN had not been heard from at 3 o'clock, and Gen. McDowell took an escort and proceeded to the point designated for him to occupy. I have not seen him since his return, but believe he found all right.

Everything we see here shows that the rebels left the place in the greatest imaginable haste. Judging from the camps in the vicinity, as well as from the statements of the inhabitants, there must have been from 5,000 to 8,000 rebels troops here this morning. It is said that Gen. BEAUREGARD was here in person last night and left word for the troops, who were commanded by Col. BONHAM, to retire if attacked by a superior force. They are said to have commenced the retreat at about 9 o'clock,—when our troops were about five miles off. Why they should have gone in such extreme haste, it is not easy to see. The intrenchments thrown up a mile in advance of the town were so hastily abandoned, that provisions of every kind, rice, bacon, flour, &c., with blankets and clothing of the officers, were left behind. It was not very apparent that any guns had ever been mounted here, though the Engineers thought that some eight guns had been placed in position. I saw no evidence of this except the marks of what might have been artillery wheels, though they seemed to me quite as likely to have been the wheels of wagons used to bring the sand-bags with which the embrasures were lined. If any were there, they were moved off with great rapidity.

But the strongest evidence of haste was found in the abandoned camps. In that of the Palmetto Guards, lying nearest the side of the village at which our troops entered, almost everything remained untouched. The uniforms of the officers, plates, cans, dishes and camp equipage of every kind, an immense quantity of excellent bacon, blankets, overcoats, &c., &c., were left behind, and the tables of the officers, spread for breakfast, remained untouched. In a vest pocket of one of the officers was found a gold watch;—in another was a roll of ten cent pieces amounting to ten dollars;—letters, papers, books, and everything collected in a camp which had been occupied for some days, were abandoned without the slightest attempt to take them away. In another camp in a field at the extremity of the town, occupied by another South Carolina regiment, the same evidences of extreme haste were visible. Unopened bales of blankets were found; scarcely any of the utensils of the camp had been removed, and bags of flour and flitches of bacon were scattered over the ground.

One discovery was made of some significance. Gen. McDOWELL has had the Topographical Engineers under his charge employed for some weeks in preparing a very minute and accurate map of this portion of the State. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection and was particularly valuable from the fact that no good maps of this county have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map were made a few days since for the use of the War Department and of the officers engaged in the movement. *One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards.* Of course it could only have come there by the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our Government.

The discovery of these abandoned camps afforded a splendid opportunity for our troops to replenish their slender stock of camp furniture. They rushed to the plunder with a degree of enthusiasm which I only hope will be equaled when they come to fight. Men were seen crossing the fields in every direction loaded with booty of every description,—some with tents, some with blankets, over-coats, tin pans, gridirons,—everything which the most fastidious soldier could desire. I am sorry to say that they did not limit their predatory exploits to these camps, which might, perhaps, be considered fair objects of plunder. The appetite once excited became ungovernable,—and from camps they proceeded to houses, and from plunder to wanton destruction. Five or six houses were set on fire, others were completely sacked—the furniture stolen, the windows smashed and books and papers scattered to the winds. Presently in came soldiers bringing chickens, turkeys, pigs, &c., swung upon their bayonets,—proud of their exploits and exultant over the luxurious and unwonted feast in immediate prospect. These depredations were far too numerous for the credit of our troops,—and I was glad to see, as I passed the General's head-quarters, half a dozen of the offenders under arrest and in a fair way of receiving the punishment which they deserve.

This matter of plunder, however, it is humiliating to confess, is more or less inseparable from war. It is not possible, when 30,000 or 40,000 men are marching through an enemy's country, to prevent them from supplying their necessities and gratifying their lawless propensities by depredations upon the foe. The English understand this, and, as a matter of necessity, permit it. A good deal of this, in the case of our troops, is due to the spirit of frolic, which characterizes their progress thus far in this war. They act as if the whole expedition was a gigantic pic-nic excursion. After we were fairly in town, to-day, two of the troops dressed themselves in women's clothes and promenaded the town amid the shouts and not over-delicate attentions of the surrounding troops. Others paraded the streets under the shade of tattered umbrellas which they had found in camp,—and one, donning a gown and broad bands, marched solemnly down the principal street, with an open book before him, reading the funeral service of "that secession scoundrel, JEFF. DAVIS." All these humors of the camp help to pass the time,—and are pursued with just as much reckless *abandon*, now that they are on the eve of a battle which may send half of them into eternity, as if they were simply on a holiday excursion. Perhaps it is well that they do not take the matter any more seriously to heart,—for it is one which will scarcely bear very serious reflection.

The men are in capital spirits, and are quite ready for the approaching crisis. The best attainable information leads us to believe that the enemy is quite as strong as we are at Manassas, and that they have the advantage of intrenchments, constructed carefully and at leisure under the immediate supervision of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and the additional advantage of rapid railroad communication with Richmond and their base of operations. It is said here that Gen. B. informed the troops here last night that, whether they contested possession of this place or not, the question of an independent Southern Confederacy would be decided at Manassas,—and that he made each man of them take an oath to fight to the last man. If we had not heard a good deal of this before, and seen these oaths followed by swift retreats, we might attach more importance to them. According to present appearances, however, I am inclined to think that the rebels will dispute Manassas with whatever of force and vigor they possess; and it is not impossible that Gen. McDOWELL may deem it advisable to await reinforcements, if, after reconnoitering it he finds the place as formidable as he anticipates.

The troops are bivouacked to-night in the fields and under the open sky. The General and Staff, like the men, sleep on the ground, rolled in their blankets, and I found the General at three o'clock taking his dinner of bread and cheese, with a slice of ham, on the top of an overturned candle-box by the side of the main highway. When it comes to sleeping I rejoice that I am a civilian, for I am much better cared for to-night than the Commander of this, the largest force ever marshaled under one General on this continent. There are two hotels in this place,—both evidently feeble at their best estate, and just now, after a prolonged visit of rapacious and boisterous rebels, in a state of suspended animation.

Capt. RAWLINGS, of the New-Hampshire Regiment, with that versatility which enables a New-Englander to turn from commanding armies to keeping a hotel with marvelous facility, has succeeded in infusing into the mind of the invalid widow who keeps one of them, that the National troops have not come to sweep her and hers from the face of the earth. She has accordingly provided me with a bed, which, if not luxurious, is, to my untutored mind, decidedly preferable to one on the ground, even under the brilliant sky and softly superb moon of this July night.

H. J. R.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

U. S. CAMP, NEAR HUTTONVILLE, Randolph Co., Va., Sunday, July 14, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The Army, with Major-Gen. McCLELLAN at its head, reached this place, yesterday afternoon. Its achievements for the last two or three days will be memorable in the history of our country. I will give them briefly: Two good roads unite at an acute angle at Beverly, one from Buckhannon, and the other from Phillippa. A mountain ridge crosses both roads, and at each point of intersection the rebels made strong intrenchments. The one on the road to Buckhannon is called Rich Mountain Camp, and the other towards Phillippa. Laurel Hill Camp, both under the general command of Gen. GARNETT, of Virginia, though he remained at Laurel Hill, appointing Col. PEGRAM to command at Rich Mountain. Beverly, at the junction of the two roads, was not fortified. The intrenchments at Rich Hill were very strong in position, and could not be taken in any direct manner without great loss of life. On the top of the mountain was a smaller intrenchment. The lower fort was surrounded by dense woods, for a mile, in all directions. After ascertaining its position and strength, Gen. McCLELLAN early sent Gen. ROSENCRANS, with the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments, with the Nineteenth Ohio, to go around along the top of the mountain to get upon the east side of the intrenchments, so as to surround the enemy. After going nine miles, through woods and over rocks, a march which Col. LANDER, who was along, says is without an equal, Gen. ROSENCRANS came out upon the intrenchments at the top of the hill. They received a fire from the two guns, (six-pounders,) which killed one man and wounded several. Immediately Col. LANDER called for twenty Sharp-shooters, and with them hurried forward and placed themselves behind some rocks. These brave fellows soon picked off the gunners, but they were reinforced. The Nineteenth Ohio boys, who were in the rear and on high ground, fired a whole volley, after which the Indiana troops charged the guns and carried them, and in a moment the whole intrenchment, and utterly routed the enemy. The action was short but fierce. Two hundred and forty of the rebels have been found killed, and probably when the woods are searched the number will be increased. Our loss was very small, comparatively, not more than 20 or 25 being killed. Gen. ROSENCRANS remained on the ground. His victory, however, was not known to Gen. McCLELLAN, who heard the noise of the firing, but was in ignorance of the result. During the same afternoon, he was cutting a road for his cannon, nearly two miles long, through the woods to a point which commanded the lower intrenchments. It being too late to plant the guns that night, two regiments—the favorite Fourth and Ninth Ohio—were stationed on the new road to hold it till morning. In the morning a white flag was seen flying over the rebel fort, and it was soon afterwards found deserted. Col. PEGRAM left as secretly as possible, taking to the woods. He abandoned everything—tents, horses, baggage, indeed everything that could not be carried by men struggling for life in the Rocky Mountains, in a dark and rainy night. The victory was complete. The number of prisoners taken at the time was considerable, but has since been greatly increased. There will probably be a thousand, as Col. PEGRAM, with six hundred men, after wandering in the hills for thirty-six hours, and being completely hemmed in, sent in to Gen. McCLELLAN, proposing to surrender as prisoners of war. The General required an *unconditional surrender*, to which Col. PEGRAM submitted. He was brought into our camp at Beverly yesterday. His force is chiefly from Easton, Va., and was made up of their chivalry. Among the prisoners is a Professor in Hampden Sidney College, with a company of his students. It is also said that some of his College boys were killed.

Yesterday, the news came that Gen. GARNETT, who commands the rebels at Laurel Hill, was retreating with his whole force, six thousand men, towards the east. He is compelled to take a miserable mountain road, and as Gen. MORRIS is after him, all his guns and provisions must be captured, and perhaps a large part of his Army. Thus it it will be seen that the back-bone of the rebellion in Western Virginia is completely broken. The question is settled forever. Gen. McCLELLAN has made a splendid beginning of this campaign.

The Union people in this region have been treated by the rebels badly enough. The jail at Beverly was full of them. On hearing the defeat at Rich Mountain, they were taken out and sent to Staunton, twenty-five of them. One Union woman was in the jail, but she was liberated. She reports that another woman was carried away. Col. PEGRAM'S Army had been very boastful, and fully believed that the Yankees wouldn't fight. It is said that at Rich Hill they had, in anticipation of a battle, dug a pit into which to throw the killed of the enemy, and labeled it "For Union men." The same pit was filled with their own ghastly dead. FLINT.

U. S. CAMP NEAR HUTTONVILLE, RANDOLPH Co., Va., Sunday, July 14, 1861.

The campaign of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN in Western Virginia has terminated in the complete destruction and route of the rebel army. Sublime was Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation to the people of Western Virginia, and fearful was the retribution to be visited upon the army of the United States for invading the sacred soil of the Old Dominion. Behold the grand sequel! Gen. McCLELLAN has just returned from beyond Cheat Mountain Gap, and no foe could be seen. After burning the bridge at this place, the rebels pushed into the mountains post-haste, and are half way to Staunton by this time. Such was their fear, that they threw away many things; even many soldiers left their muskets in the houses of Secessionists, and doubtless in the woods. The citizens here say that there were nearly 3,000 of them. One of the regiments was on its way to Rich Mountain to reinforce the forts, and within three miles of its destination, when they heard the guns at the battle, and, soon after the news of the rout, wheeled about and started for Staunton. Gen. McCLELLAN feared that they might make a stand in the Cheat Mountain Gap—but their haste would not permit. Gen. GARNETT, with six thousand men, is also on what Col. McCOOK calls "a clean trot" for Richmond. He is in the mountains northeast of Beverly, and Gen. MORRIS is after him; and unless he throws away all his guns and heavy incumbrances, and is nimble on foot, will surely take him. Glorious, isn't it! With the exception of a small force near Charlestown, on the Kanawha River, Gen. McCLELLAN has swept the rebels out of all that part of Virginia which belongs to his military district. The rebellion can never organize itself again in this region. Gov. PIERPONT and his new Government will have free scope. The course of our Army has been most magnanimous in its treatment of the people. In the neighborhood of the camps, at all houses, there is, on the arrival of the Army, a guard stationed to protect the timid from their own fears. On the march from Beverly to this place, many of the houses were vacated entirely by men, women and children, all having been put in mortal fear by the terrible stories of our atrocities. In many cases, the men (Secessionists) fled, leaving their families, and these locked up in their houses, and closed the curtains, except, alas! when woman's irrepressible curiosity overcame them, and a slightly-drawn corner of the curtain revealed the gazing eye. A few who were Union people, stood in their front doors and yards and waved their handkerchiefs, in the highest joy. There was not the slightest difficulty in determining the character and sympathies of the people, by their appearance, as the United States Army marched by. Around Huttonville, the slaves, who were told that we should cut off their hands to disable them from working for their masters, are delighted with the army pageant, and come about in great freedom, and tell with great joy how they had been frightened and humbugged. Several Secessionists who had fled to the hills have returned. One man who had fled, driving away his cattle, came back, and was so well pleased with the Northerners that he brought back his cattle to sell them to feed our soldiers.

Where Gen. McCLELLAN will go from this point is not known—perhaps to the Kanawha region, to pay his respects to Gov. WISE. Foolish as the Governor is, he is too wise to be caught in the vicinity of Gen. McCLELLAN. We feel very proud of our wise and brave young Major-General. There is a future before him, if his life be spared, which he will make illustrious. He is the son-in-law of Major MARCY, of the United States Army. In conversation with Major MARCY about his Red River Exploration some years ago, he pleasantly remarked that then McCLELLAN was a Lieutenant under him, but now he (MARCY) was under McCLELLAN.

P. S.—The news reached the camp to-night that Gen. GARNETT is killed. He was followed into the mountains by Gen. HILL. He lost one cannon, several men killed, and several men taken prisoners. I am informed that the Seventh and Ninth Indiana Regiments, Cols. DUMONT and MILROY, Fourteenth Ohio, Col. STEADMAN, and First Artillery, Ohio, Col. BARNETT, were engaged in this work of routing the rebels in the mountains. I go up to Beverly to-day and shall learn all the particulars. FLINT.

IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTS OF THE BULL'S RUN FIGHT—GOV. LETCHER CALLS FOR ALL THE TROOPS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 19.

The Leesburgh *Democratic Mirror Extra*, of July 19, says: We have just learned that a sanguinary battle took place at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, on yesterday, July 18, in which the enemy met with terrible loss. The following letter, from a perfectly reliable gentleman, was sent to us at 7 o'clock this morning, July 19. We will endeavor to give to our friends from time to time the latest information from the scene of action. Two passengers, who also left the Junction yesterday evening, confirm the statements of our correspondent, and say that the victory was overwhelming:

NEAR NIDDLEBURGH, Friday, July 19.

I left Manassas Junction last night at sundown. Our troops had very severe fighting on Bull's Run, about three miles distant from the Junction, nearly all day yesterday. The artillery was in full play from 9 A. M. until between 4 and 5 P. M., with two or three intervals of about one hour each. The enemy's loss is thought to be very heavy. Ours is comparatively light. MARYE, of the Alexandria Riflemen, and SANGSTER, of the same company, are killed. A good many of same regiment are wounded, among them Capt. DULANY, severely. I could not learn that any of the Guard were killed or wounded, though I did all in my power to ascertain. The regiment to which we are attached covered itself with glory, but were unfortunately fired into by a Mississippi Regiment by mistake. The enemy were repulsed three different times with heavy loss. To use the expression of one of their men taken prisoner, "They were slaughtered like sheep,"—among them several field officers. F. L. FRED.

The city has been all day excited by rumors about the fight at Bull's Run. The reports are as various as they are ridiculous. One account purports to emanate from a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Union Army at Fairfax, and was received by telegraph by Mr. EARLY, a lawyer in this city. According to this statement, the Union loss was 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded and prisoners. The report is not credited.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has called out all the militia in Eastern Virginia, in response to a requisition from JEFF. DAVIS.

Attorney-General BENJAMIN has issued a circular of instructions to Marshals in relation to prisoners of war and persons captured at sea. The following are the most important points:

First—All persons captured at sea, and placed in custody of the Marshals, are at once to be confined in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.

Second—All persons captured on board of vessels, whether armed or unarmed, employed in the public service of the United States, are to be considered as prisoners of war. All persons employed in the service of the enemy are to be considered as prisoners of war, even when captured on unarmed vessels not employed in the public service of the enemy. Persons captured on private unarmed vessels, and not employed in the public service of the enemy, are not prisoners of war.

Third.—As soon as the Marshal shall have received into custody persons captured at sea, he shall make out a list of their names, rank and position, and submit one copy thereof to the Judge of the Court, and another to the captors, or their proctor, for the purpose of designating such as are to be detained as witnesses.

Fourth—After seperating those who are to be detained in confinement as witnesses, the Marshal will at once deliver to the commander of the military post all the prisoners of war, and will transport to the frontier, and place beyond the limits of Confederacy, all such alien enemies as are not prisoners of war.

EROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 19.

The Kanawha correspondent of the *Gazette* says, on the morning of the 18th, Gen. Cox ordered the Twelfth Ohio, two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, two guns of the Cleveland Artillery and Ironton Cavalry to reconnoitre for a supposed masked battery near the mouth of the Pope Creek.

On reaching the creek four miles from Gen. Cox's head-quarters, they discovered the enemy 1,500 strong, strongly entrenched on Scarcey Hill with a masked battery of two guns. On reaching the creek our men were fired upon from the masked battery and from a log house. Our men after firing 40 rounds crossed the

[*Continued on Eighth Page*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF CAMP EQUIPAGE—SHABBY UNIFORMS—THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON SEWALL'S POINT—THE THREE MONTHS MEN—THE ALLEN COURT-MARTIAL.

Correspondence of New-York Times.

FORT MONROE, Monday, July 15, 1861.

This long neglected division of the Army is just beginning to receive attention from the powers that be. To-day, the steamer *Adelaide* and *Georgiana* arrived from Baltimore, with a heavy freight of boxes, containing tents and their appendages, knapsacks, military coats, caps, pantaloons, cartridge boxes, and various articles of camp equipage, all consigned to Capt. GRIER TALLMADGE, the United States Quartermaster at this post. These articles are all much needed, and hitherto it has been impossible for the officers at the fortress to supply the pressing requisitions made on them by the Regimental Quartermasters. Large supplies of wagons, horses, mules and harness, are also, it is understood, shortly to arrive here. The lack of proper means of conveyance has been a serious drawback hitherto to the advance of our troops further into the sacred soil of Virginia.

Several of the regiments located in this vicinity, and at Newport's News, have suffered severely from the lack of shoes, clothing, camp equipage, and various articles of prime necessity. Shoddy uniforms, inferior shirts, and shoes of the frailest and shabbiest make, have literally fallen from the limbs of the soldiers of the Empire State, reducing our forces to ragged regiments and shoeless brigades. Some time since it was stated that the New-York troops, who were the victims to these disgraceful swindles, were to receive other uniforms of a better kind. Thus far, however, only the echo of a promise has reached us.

Some days since there was to have been a grand combined attack of the land and water forces upon Sewall's Point battery. The steamers and war vessels *Minnesota, Susquehanna, Cumberland, Roanoke, Santee* and others too numerous to mention, were gathered together in Hampton Roads, and Commodores STRINGHAM and PENDERGRAST, and other naval officers, it is understood, held a conference with Gen. BUTLER and advised an attack. But the General "didn't see it"—thought it was best to make the attack by a land force—wasn't ready—couldn't do it now, and wouldn't; and so the affair, for which much preparation had been made, fell through. Commodore PENDERGRAST, it is said, was disgusted. However this may be, it is certain that soon after he pointed his peak southward, and now his broad pennant is fluttering in the balmy breezes of the Gulf Stream. The golden opportunity for an effective blow at this battery has passed. Soon after this, the rebels, as if informed of our indecision, commenced work in earnest in the vicinity of Sewall's Point. They have cut and cleaned away the brushwood, and have built immense fires to burn up the debris of the forest which lines the shore. They have now an unobstructed view of Fort Monroe. The enemy's battery at Willoughby's Point is now said to be nearly completed, and with the heavy guns in their possession, can without doubt throw shell inside of the walls of the fort. The enemy are evidently becoming more bold and defiant. Their operations are plainly visible by aid of a glass.

The Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments will return home on Wednesday, the term of their three months enlistment expiring on that day. There are a few companies of Massachusetts troops unattached, which will remain, they having volunteered for three years. The term of service of the First Vermont Regiment will expire soon, when this fine body of men will also return to their homes. There will then remain six regiments, located between Fort Monroe and Hampton, and eight regiments at Newport's News.

The Allen Court-martial has buried itself in a fog at its very commencement. When Gen. PRICE gave his testimony, it leaked out that he had not made the charges against Col. ALLEN, and further investigation authorized the belief that Gen. BUTLER was himself the prosecutor. Col. ALLEN'S counsel then urged that the prosecutor could not detail the members of the Court. This was a fact so apparent that the Court immediately adjourned for the day, to allow individual members to inwardly digest the mooted point. There are several other nice questions raised; one of which is, whether a United States officer—(Col. DIMMICK presides)—can assist in the court-martialing of a State military officer, which Col. ALLEN claims to be. The Court is disposed to give the charges a thorough investigation, being somewhat incited thereto by the fact that Col. ALLEN'S counsel made the mistake of having a controversy with the Court in the first stages of the trial. I learn from a prominent member of the Court that there is considerable probability of conviction. Col. DURYEE was originally detailed as one of the members of the Court, but was peremptorily ruled out by Col. ALLEN'S counsel. The Court is open to the public, and any one may look in upon its deliberations, except when the doors are closed for consultation.

There is a strong impression here that Gen. BUTLER will not pass the ordeal of the Senate. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. Whether justly or unjustly, it is nevertheless true, that the feeling here against Gen. BUTLER is very strong and decided. I have not yet met the first officer who volunteers a remark in his defence, while both regulars and volunteers talk against him whenever they can do so without the danger of being court-martialed. It is undoubtedly true that he has failed to impress favorably the officers and troops under his command. His manner is cold, austere and forbidding, repulsive rather than winning. Instead of warmly taking inexperienced officers by the hand and pointing out to them in a kind manner the path of duty, he seems to delight in crossing them out with austerity, fragidity and harshness. Woe to the luckless Captain, or Lieutenant upon whom the glitter of his phosphorescent eye—brilliant but cold—falls with displeasure. As the unfortunate official beats a hasty retreat under the batteries of shrugs and flashes from his General, his only consolation is that of the poet who rejoiced that only one struck him at the same time—

"Two suns the world could ne'er endure,
Nor man thy double glance—
So nature set thy right eye straight
And turned thy left askance."

Gen. BUTLER has been in command here over two months, during which time, if he had possessed the genius of the soldier, and the courage of a hero, he might have made a record that would have gone down imperishably into history. Now Great Bethel is the only monument of his prowess here.

When anything new "turns up" you will hear again from MICAWBER.

DEPARTURE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS—THE ALLEN COURT-MARTIAL, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT MONROE, Va., Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Yesterday, the Massachusetts Third left here on a transport for Boston, and to-day the Massachusetts Fourth followed suit. On the occasion of both these regiments leaving, Gen. BUTLER improved the opportunity to make a speech. Yesterday, his oratorical efforts fell still-born upon his listeners. They stood in respectful silence, heard the General through, and, when he left, not a murmur of applause, not a breath of enthusiasm, greeted his well-meant sentences and fine turned periods. To-day, it was the same thing over again. The General told them that he had always put the troops of Massachusetts in the advance—they were the first to land here, as well as the first to leave. He gave them the post of honor at Bethel—the front of the work on the intrenchments opposite Hampton—and at all times the post of danger, as well as of honor. When the speech was finished, the General rode off, the same ominous silence falling chillingly upon his speech. Not a breath of approval—not a sign of applause—broke the painful stillness of the scene. The Massachusetts Fourth failed "to see it" in the roseate light pictured by their Major-General. Brig.-Gen. PIERCE stood near the line of the regiment, evidently with a grim satisfaction, for misery likes company. The General accompanies the Massachusetts Fourth home to-day, but proposes to return, and see the thing out, if the opportunity is vouchsafed to him. Of the two, he is evidently the favorite.

It is understood that Gen. BUTLER and Gen. PIERCE are not on the most cordial terms. The spectre of Great Bethel haunts them both, and like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. No one doubts Gen. PIERCE'S personal bravery, but the noise and confusion seems to have somewhat disturbed him on that occasion. He anxiously desires another opportunity to earn his spurs and his epaulettes.

The Allen Court-martial has fallen through. On Saturday it adjourned *sine die*. When Gen. PIERCE gave his testimony, he stated the fact that he was not an officer of the United States Army. He had applied frequently to Gen. BUTLER to be mustered into the United States service, but up to this period he has never been mustered in, and is now and has been at all times only a Brigadier-General in the service of the State of Massachusetts. Consequently, all orders and action in relation to New-York regiments were void. This being so, nearly all the troops at Great Bethel were without a legal Brigadier-General. Gen. BUTLER desired Gen. PIERCE to make the charges against Col. ALLEN; but he declined, for the reason that he did not consider he had any jurisdiction over the conduct of New-York troops. Gen. BUTLER then became virtually the prosecutor in the case. Then Col. ALLEN'S counsel set up the doctrine that Gen. BUTLER was not an officer in the United States Army, not having been confirmed by the Senate. Finally the following extract from an act of Congress was read, when the Court-martial adjourned precipitately *sine die*:

"Whenever a general officer commanding an army, or a Colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the Army of the United States under his command, the general Court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States."

The President not having appointed the Court-martial, it was held to be void. Col. ALLEN is, however, still under arrest.

In consequence of the return home of the Massachusetts Fourth to-day, MAX WEBER'S (German) Regiment has been ordered over into Hampton. They struck tents to-day, and will be in their new location ere the going down of the sun.

Col. CARR'S Second New-York Regiment yesterday received their first installment of new uniforms from the United States Quartermaster of the Fort—obtaining coats enough for the entire Regiment. The rest of the uniform will be speedily forthcoming. It is to be that of the Regulars of the United States Infantry.

An important movement—the precise nature of which is unknown here—is now in progress by the enemy at Sewell's Point. Considerable forces are being landed there from a small steamer which has made several trips from Norfolk there during the day. Much speculation is indulged in as to the object of the rebels in this movement of troops.

The twelve men previously reported as missing from Col. BENDIX'S Regiment have not yet been heard from. They have, without doubt been taken prisoners by the enemy, as several days have elapsed since their departure from camp.

The First Vermont Regiment will return home about the 1st of August, their term of enlistment expiring at that time. It is understood that this crack regiment, as well as the Massachusetts Third and Fourth, will probably reorganize, and most of the rank and file return to the scene of action.

MICAWBER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 17 brings us a number of interesting items regarding the rout of the rebels in Western Virginia. It says:

The remains of Gen. ROBERT GARNETT, of the Secession forces at Laurel Hill, who was killed at the Cheat River battle on Sunday morning, was brought up to the city yesterday evening, having been placed in a metalic coffin sent out from this city to Grafton. All of the General's private effects have been carefully preserved, and everything in which the friends of the deceased could have the slightest interest were forwarded with the remains, which were sent last night in charge of the Adams Express, via Pittsburgh and Baltimore to Washington, whence they will be conveyed, under a flag of truce, to his former home in Virginia.

The depot was literally packed with people upon the arrival of the train, all being anxious to get a peep at the coffin.

The ball which caused the death of Gen. GARNETT was from a Minie musket, and the wound pronounced is said to be a most terrible one, tearing the body like a common ball. The ball entered the middle of the back and came out just above the breast, tearing through two coats, a vest and under-clothing.

Gen. GARNETT was a small, sparely built man, with black eyes, hair and heavy black beard. He was apparently under forty years of age.

A letter received in this city from an officer in the First Virginia Regiment, says that the rebel forces in Western Virginia were totally demoralized. It is reported, with how much truth the writer does not say, that previous to the evacuation of Laurel Hill a desperate fight took place between the Georgians and Virginians. The Georgians, it appears, look to the rural Virginians do all the rough work, which they superintended. Old Virginia could not submit to this, notwithstanding her zeal in the cause of secession, and the result was a fight. Some fifty newly made graves were found on the top of the hill. For some days previous, to the rout there was no friendly communication between the Georgians and Virginians.

Some of the captured Georgians have been heard to say that they didn't come into Virginia to dig holes, and that the Virginia Hoosiers ought to do the work. They say they are gentlemen and not at all accustomed to excavate. Besides they say they came to help Virginia out of a scrape, and it is inhospitable, to say the least of it, to ask them to dig her ditches.

We learn that a portion of the force under Gen. HILL, who went down towards the Cheat River Pass to cut off the retreat of the rebels under GARNETT, came upon a number of retreating South Carolinians, on Monday, near West Union, twenty-five of whom were captured and are now held as prisoners. The South Carolinians say they were retreating towards Moorefield, Hardy County, in the vicinity of which place, it was understood, they were to be reinforced. GARNETT'S men on Monday, while on their retreat, were almost famished, and some of them rushed into the houses of farmers near West Union, and literally devoured everything they could lay their hands on.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is throwing out his forces all along the B. & O. R., as far as Oakland and Piedmont. Gen. HILL is now at Oakland, or was at daylight yesterday morning, though it was supposed that he was about moving to cut off the retreating rebels.

A correspondent gives these particulars of the rebel camp near Laurel Hill: "I visited their camp yesterday, and Mr. MUSTO, the gentleman upon whose farm the camp is, informed me that the rebels had been there just four weeks; at first about 2,000 strong, daily receiving reinforcements, until, as he supposed, they were from 3,500 to 5,000 strong. They certainly deserve much credit for the great amount of industry and skill exhibited in their preparations for their defence. I will not attempt an elaborate description of the work, as that will require a great many military phrases with which I am not familiar, but will give a few of the general outlines. The camp is formed upon two knolls, which slope in three directions, forming a kind of triangular hollow, through which the Beverly Pike passes. Two strong batteries, composed of green timber and clay, with three pieces each, are built upon these knolls, commanding the pike from this side, evidently expecting to be attacked from this quarter. Around each of these batteries are deep intrenchments and heavy barricades. Heavy intrenchments are dug around the entire camp, containing, I suppose, an area of one hundred acres. It is, perhaps, the most substantial and complete work of its kind ever built in this country, and was, unaoubtedly, intended for their stronghold in Western Virginia. Col. HUBBARD has taken charge of, and is now guarding it. In looking over the camp, I discovered fourteen graves, nine in one spot and five in another. Three of these had inscriptions upon them, which may be of some interest to your readers, of which the following are *fac simile* copies:

CHARLES U. GOFF, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, who was shot in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 10 years.

JOHN E. BLAKE, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, who was killed in action, July 10, 1861. Aged 19 years.

W. S. CLAY, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, July 1, 1861. Aged 17 years.

Some 1,500 troops are still here, guarding this camp. Major DUVALL has command at Phillippa, and is guarding that place.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) *City Fact* says, that among the prisoners taken near Laurel Hill on the 10th was a Georgia soldier, who was much surprised when he was furnished with a good breakfast, as he expected to be hung within five minutes after he was taken. He thought there were about 9,000 rebels, and that the best troops in the South were there,—among them a regiment from Georgia and one from Alabama. He said "the different regiments under Gen. GARNETT were kept separate as far as practicable, and were all told that the moment they fell into the hands of the 'nigger-stealing Yankees' they would be strung up." He thought "there were many Union men among them who would not fight, but would desert, or leave in some way, the first opportunity." He also said "they had taken all the provisions they wanted from the Virginians, and had not paid for them; they had plenty of ammunition, were well intrenched, and intended to fight.

Laurel Hill: JAMES F. BURRIS, a native of Ohio, lived at Buckhannon; C. A. BURNER, First Lieutenant in JENKINS' Cavalry; D. W. HARRIS, private in Capt. BRADFORD'S Barbour Grays, Jackson Regiment; J. M. EASTERLING, private, Esterville Davis Guards.

Lieut. BURNER is a fair specimen of the whisky-drinking nigger-driver, continually swearing, and says "there's no use talking, we will be whipped home again."

THE CONTRABAND AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A letter to the Boston *Traveller*, dated at Hampton, Va., July 10, says:

"Your correspondent has been obliged to interrupt his letters for some days, being specially detailed at head-quarters on a peculiar and responsible duty. On Monday morning last he was deputed to collect the colored men together, enrol them and put them to work on our intrenchments. Word was then passed around that they must meet at the Court-house yard when the bell was rung. They came as required, and went into the Court-house.

Your correspondent then made a few remarks to them saying that they had been put to work on the intrenchments of the Secessionists, and that we needed their services. That they would only be required to do what white men were doing—that they should be treated kindly and no one should be required to work if he was unwell or beyond his capacity; that they would be furnished with soldier's rations of food, and that he hoped when he should go home to be able to tell the Northern people that colored men were as industrious as the whites. They evinced no displeasure. Their names, ages, and the names of their masters were taken. A few old or sick men were excused, and those now engaged at officers' quarters were not called upon.

In the afternoon they went to work between 2 and 3, and worked till 6. Tuesday and to-day they have worked between seven and eight hours each day, coming together between 4 and 5 A. M., and working two hours before breakfast. There was some sulkiness in one or two at first, but it has passed away. The men were treated with kindness, were all allowed to rest for fifteen minutes at intervals, and they were requested to take other rests if they felt unable to keep on. They worked well and were cheerful. There were sixty-four in all, three or four of them having come into Hampton since Monday. They have thrown up an intrenchment 250 feet in length, and if your readers could see how handsomely and well it is done, they would confess that the negro can do some things as well as the white man. To-day, as usual, they were dismissed at 11 A. M. to come together at 3 P. M.

The contrabands are curious as to what shall be their fate. One or two told me that after working on our intrenchments it would go hard with them if their master's returned. One inquired suspiciously why his master's name was taken down. All hope that, some how or other, they will soon be free, and that their fugitive masters will never return. They call me by various titles, as boss, massa, general, &c. The post of an overseer of negroes in Virginia is certainly a new one for a pretty earnest Massachusetts Republican to occupy, and as your correspondent addressed them, there was one message which he then wished he could deliver to them, and that was that the hour of their emancipation had come. Indeed, in conversation with one or many, I tell them all that they are as much entitled to their freedom as I am to mine.

And will the Government be so false as ever to fail to protect every negro who has ever served our officers or men, helped to build our defences, or in any way aided our cause? If it shall ever be so base and treacherous as that, it will deserve to be a thousand times overthrown, and be forevr accursed among the nations. Whatever may be our general duty to this oppressed race, to such as we have thus employed, our national faith and our personal honor are pledged. The code of a gentleman, to say nothing of the grander law of rectitude, at least necessitates protection to that extent.

Yesterday I was at the Fort for the purpose of inquiring whether rations could be furnished to the negroes on account of their wives and children—it being manifest justice to provide for their families, whom they could not labor to support while so employed. This suggestion was cordially responded to, and rations ordered for them. This morning I inquired of each man whether he had a wife and children. In some instances the melancholy answer was given that he had had a wife, but she had been sold and carried off.

Some of the colored men who are at work have no shoes. They can use the pick without them, but it is more difficult to use the shovel. Shoes cannot be obtained for them without a special order from Washington.

Some slaves come into our pickets every day, having escaped from their masters. Some vacant buildings are assigned to them, and they are set to work.

Your readers will, I trust, not complain that I have so much to say about the negroes. They are the main feature of interest here. This is our first introduction to slave-life in Virginia, and we see now summoned to confront the gravest question of the war. God grant that we may have the courage and forecast to meet it. The anxious student of passing events cannot fail to find in the slave society, which is now presented, objects for perpetual reflection.

Since our regiments have been here, we have been engaged on guard and picket duty. One night we were out till morning, expecting an attack of cavalry. Our officers gave us special directions for our conduct in the anticipated attack. Many of us were stationed as sentinels to the distance of a mile or two into the country.

The bridge over Hampton Creek is still unbuilt. Indeed, work on it is suspended, and the timber requisite is to be obtained from Portland. There has been no unusual delay about the rebuilding of this bridge. There is timber here; if from no other source it can be obtained from the houses of traitors who have abandoned their property. The bridge is needed, both for convenience and protection, and any two or four companies can furnish men to complete it in two days. Still the work goes steadily on or is intermitted.

P.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe, under date of July 15:

"Last Friday afternoon a company of thirty-five men under command of Lieutenants HERRINGER and MOSEBACH, of Col. BENDIX'S regiment, requested permission to go outside the pickets, for the avowed purpose of procuring brush with which to construct temporary awnings for their camp. Soon after passing the picket line, however, they perverted the object of the expedition to a general foraging and pillaging, each man going pretty much where, and behaving very much as he pleased.

When about three miles from the camp, they came upon a colored man, who informed them that not far ahead were the pickets of the enemy, a company of ten men, who could be easily surrounded, surprised and taken. The negro offered to act as a guide, and the company very readily accepted his services, and proceeded in his trail. They journeyed thus until after dark, when they were surprised to find that they had been led into an ambuscade, and were themselves "surrounded," and about to be "taken." About two hundred secession cavalry came in upon them on three sides in the woods. The company were thrown into confusion, and broken in pieces, the men running in all directions, and the rebels opening upon them a lively fire.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape were terribly lacerated and torn by briers and bushes, through which they made a precipitate retreat, dashing through morasses and swimming streams and ponds which lay in their way. Through such a *per ardua* journey they came straggling one by one into camp. The arrival of one of the Lieutenants, who is quite severely wounded, occurred this morning, and there are now only an officer and ten men still missing. This number includes those killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and is surprisingly small when we consider the advantage in the hands of the rebels.

Lieut. T. DERRINGER was wounded upon a horse which he had borrowed from Col. PHELPS. He was shot and seen to fall, and it was at the first reported that he had been killed. Subsequent intelligence leads me to believe that his horse was shot and fell upon him, so as to confine him till he was captured by the rebels as a prisoner. He has not returned.

It is believed that a truce flag was to-day sent from Newport's News, to ascertain how many of our men are killed, if possible, to obtain possession of their bodies, and make arrangement concerning the prisoners. I have, however, just been informed that such is not the case; that a request was sent in to Col. PHELPS for permission for such an expedition, and that he has sent the request to Gen. BUTLER, desiring that he will refuse to grant it. Col. BENEDIX'S regiment seems to be fated.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT SHIP ISLAND.

The following account of an encounter between a National vessel and the batteries on Ship Island is communicated to the New-Orleans *Crescent* by a witness, who evidently saw with Confederate eyes:

"About 5 o'clock A. M. the *Gray Cloud* was seen steering for Ship Island, with the *Oregon* about five miles behind her. When about half way between Cat and Ship Islands, we observed her suddenly turn back. Thinking from her action that something was wrong at the Island, we turned our attention that way, and in a short time saw the smoke of a gun, which was soon followed by many others—about fifty in all. Ascending the highest elevation then convenient, 35 to 40 feet above the water, we distinctly saw a ship, which we presumed to be the *Massachusetts*, lying on the outside of the island, about one mile to the Southwest of the lighthouse. For about twenty minutes the shots passed freely between the vessel and our batteries, (on which latter we could see flags flying,) when after a heavy report from our 64-pounder the ship ceased firing, and steamed to the eastward until she had, from our range, left the lighthouse fully half a mile to the westward, when she hoisted a sail as if to aid her engines, but as there was apparently no wind to assist her (there was certainly none where we were) she lowered her sail, turned, and came back to the pass between the islands.

From the slow progress she made, being three hours traveling what we calculated a distance of about fifteen miles, we concluded she was badly injured, and not wishing to sink in the deep water on the outside of the island, she preferred coming inside, surrendering, and running aground on Cat Island Spit, for which she was apparently making; and from our batteries not opening on her as she passed their range, we presume she must have shown a flag of distress. As soon as she first started eastward, the *Gray Cloud*, which had stopped on meeting the *Oregon* near the high sand hills, where both boats remained until the firing was over, resumed her course to the fort, preceded by the *Oregon*. They landed, and when the was her final resting place, they were, we considered, fully within range of her guns if she had been belligerently disposed. The writer left for Pass Christian by land at 9 o'clock, up to which time there had been no renewal of the action, and was much surprised to learn from passengers on a sail-boat that the firing had been renewed about that time."

THE PIRATES.

The following statement is published in the Philadelphia *North American*:

ON BOARD SHIP MARY GOODELL, OFF CAPE COD, July 11, 1861.

Mr. Morton McMichael:

SIR: I send you a report of the capture of the brig *John Welsh*, of Philadelphia, by privateer *Jeff. Davis*, lat. 38° 50′ north, lon. 69° 25′ west, on July 6. At 7 A. M. we saw a sail ahead, standing southward; at 8 A. M. she tacked to the northward and westward. She appeared like a foreign vessel, as her sails were hemp canvas. At 8:30 she set the French flag, and I supposed she was of that nation by the look of her and her sails; at 9 A. M. she fired a shot across our bow. I took in studding sails and hove to, supposing her to be a French naval vessel. When her boat came alongside, the French flag was hauled down and the Confederate flag run up. I was then within a quarter of a mile of her. The wind was very light at the time. I had no thought of her character until the Confederate flag was up, and I was boarded in two minutes time by eight men well armed. They hauled down our flag and demanded the brig's papers. We were all taken on board the *Davis*, and a prize-crew took charge of the brig. They took all the stores, except enough to last two to three weeks, and started southward with her. I was bound from Trinidad de Cuba for Falmouth, England, with 273 hogsheads, 54 tierces, 28 barrels and 436 boxes of sugar, belonging to SALVADOR ZALUETA, of Trinidad de Cuba, and a certificate from the English Consul attached. The same day they captured the schooner *Enchantress*, from Boston for St. Jago de Cuba, which was treated the same way. On the 7th they captured the schooner *S. J. Warren*, of New-York, from New-York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; treated the same. On the 9th they captured ship *Mary Goodell*, of New-York, from New-York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and the brig *Mary Thompson*, of Searsport, came down, and she was taken soon after. As the ship's cargo was mostly lumber, and she drawing 18 feet, they thought they could not get her into a port South; and, as they had 21 prisoners on board of the privateer, they would release the ship, and put 12 of the prisoners—3 captains, 4 mates, 3 seamen and 2 boys—on board the ship, and let her off. The orig has a prize crew, and was sent South, or that was the intention when we left. We were treated very well while on board. They kept our seamen. Five seamen from the ship joined them; only one of the others from the three vessels. They say there are a number of privateers fitting out in Charleston and Savannah.

The *Jeff. Davis* is the brig (slaver) *Echo*. She has two 32's, two 24-pounders, and a long swivel, and had seventy men, with plenty of small arms. We were the first vessel, as far as I could learn, captured. She was six days from Charleston when she took us and the others—in all five vessels. The French flag was not hauled down until the boat with armed men was alongside ready to board, and no one thought of her character until too late. I expect to be landed in Portland if the weather permits.

Yours, with respect, JOHN C. FIFIELD,
Master of brig *John Welsh*.

The Portland *Advertiser* of July 15, says: "After the escape of the privateer *Echo*, or *Jeff. Davis*, as she is otherwise reported, from Charleston harbor, running the blockade, a nautical school vessel lying in the inside harbor, dropped down and took her place; and being a vessel of the same size and similar rig, served to blind the eyes of the officers of the blockading fleet. The sloop-of-war *Preble*, which sailed from Boston on Friday, was boarded off Highland Light and put in possession of the particulars of the depredations of the piratical craft. The Revenue Cutters *Caleb Cushing* and *Morris*, and sloop-of-war *Vincennes* sailed on Friday night, and the gun-boat *Pembroke* on Saturday, in pursuit of the pirate.

Capt. SMITH, of the schooner *J. S. Waring*, gives the following description of the *Jefferson Davis*: "The privateer *Jefferson Davis* is a full-rigged brig, having three jibs and foretopmast staysail; also main, middle, and maintopmast staysail. She mounted a long 18-pound pivot gun amidships, always covered with a man-of-war's mess cloth. She also carried two short 18-pound guns in the waist, and two short 12-pounders on the topgallant forecastle. The funnel was covered with wood, and looked like a gun mounted, but she had nothing of the kind there. She had an iron rail around her quarter, and kept a tarpaulin hung upon the starboard side of the quarter, and kept a lot of studdingsail booms hung over the stern. She carried a whale boat on the larboard quarter, and a yawl boat on the starboard quarter; had all hemp sails except the maintopgallantsail, which was of cotton. No person would think she was a privateer, but would be more likely to take her for a whaler."

The Fall River *News* states that the schooner *N. B. Borden* arrived at that port from Cardenas, reports being chased by a supposed privateer bark, July 6, when in lat. 20, long. 17.55, but the schooner proved to be the best sailer and escaped.

The Philadelphia *Press* of July 15 says: "It is probable that the privateer *Sumter*, which recently captured a number of American vessels near Cienfuegos, has 'caught a Tartar,' after all. We were yesterday shown a letter from that port, dated July 9, 1861, and received by a gentleman in this city, which says:

'Yesterday five American vessels left here for different ports in the United States, and one bark bound to England. There was a privateer outside, which captured five of them, and brought them back to this port. The privateer was a steamer named *Habana*. She is now under the guns of the fort. They say they will not let her leave here. She is now out of coal. More soldiers have been sent for. I do not know what will be the result, but I hope every one of them will be hanged.'

The privateer *Sumter* is supposed to have been formerly known as the steamer *Marques de la Habana*, which was sent from Cuba to Vera Cruz in March, 1860, to aid Gen. MIRAMON. It was there captured by the American fleet, and sent to New-Orleans, at which port it was recently fitted out for its piratical mission.

We learn from an authentic source, that the vessels referred to in the letter from which we have quoted were captured when about eighteen miles out from Cienfuegos, and that *four of the cargoes and one of the ships* belonged to Mr. TERRY, a very wealthy merchant, who resides in that town."

THE COMMANDER OF THE SUMTER

Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES, the commander of the Southern privateer *Sumter*, is a native of the State of Maryland, and is a person of much nautical experience, having entered the United States Navy on the 1st of April, 1826. He has had over eleven years active service at sea, and about ten years duty on shore; the balance of his time has been unemployed. His last sea duty was in the year 1849. He was appointed commander on the 14th of September, 1854. For the last two or three years he has acted as the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He commanded the United States brig *Somers*, which was capsized in a gale off Vera Cruz in 1846. It will be recollected that 37 of the crew and three midshipmen were lost by the accident. Then Commander SEMMES held a Lieutenant's commission—a position that he also held on the United States frigate *Raritan* the year following. At the time of the Mexican war he was regarded as a brave and gallant officer, and he performed many daring acts, for which he received great praise, but, like many others of our military and naval officers, he resigned at the commencement of our present national difficulties, preferring to follow the fortunes of the seceded States than to remain loyal to the Union that he had served faithfully for so many years.

At the time of the Mexican war he was engaged in a lengthy correspondence with Gen. SCOTT, Commodore PERRY, and others, relative to the release of Passed Midshipman ROBERT C. ROGERS, who was attached to the *Somers*, and was made prisoner by the Mexican authorities, and kept in close confinement. He was anxious that he should be sent with an escort to the Mexican commander, to arrange for the deliverance of Mr. ROGERS. Gen. SCOTT at one time promised him that his wish should be complied with, but thought better of it afterwards, the Government taking it into its own hands.

TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

From the Leavenworth (K.) Conservative, July 9.

Col. W. G. COFFIN arrived here from the Indian Territory on Monday. Col. COFFIN is the Superintendent appointed by the present Administration to take charge of the following agencies in the Indian Territory the Osage, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Wishitaw. A few weeks ago he left here for Fort Smith, which is the head-quarters of Mr. ELIAS REDTOR, his predecessor.

He was only able to penetrate about 115 miles into the Territory. The former Superintendent claims still to hold office by virtue of a commission from the Confederate States. The Secessionists have got the upper hand, and have succeeded in producing such a reign of terror, that Union sentiments can no longer be publicly proclaimed.

As soon as it was learned that Col. COFFIN was in the Territory for the purpose of taking control of the Indian Office, a systematic attempt was made to capture him. Fifty Arkansas rangers went to Tahlequah in pursuit of him, and a regiment of eight hundred, composed of Arkansas, Indians and Half-breeds, lay in wait for him a week at Maysville. He was pursued by a band of rangers in his flight towards our Southern boundary, but, by making sixty miles in nine hours, reached Crawford Seminary, where he found friends to aid him. When he left that place, his pursuers were within three miles of him. By stratagem he eluded them, and reached Kansas in safety.

From the statements of Col. COFFIN it is evident that the Indian Territory is in the worst possible condition. Since the departure of the United States troops from Forts Smith, Cobb, Washita and Arbuckle, the Secessionists have carried matters with a high hand. About $18,000 of money due to the Indians has disappeared and gone to the Confederates. Corn, bacon, and other supplies intended for Indians, have been confiscated in the most approved rebel manner. Col. COFFIN has communicated these facts to the Secretary of the Interior, and advised the withholding of money from Indian Agents who are committed to the rebellion.

More than half of the Cherokees are slave-holders, and there are as many slaves as Indians in that nation.

It will be remembered that, not long ago, Gov. HARRIS, of the Chickasaw Nation, called a "Confederate" Indian Convention. In his proclamation, he said: "The Chickasaws can no longer look for protection from the United States, *there being no such Government*. It behooves us, then, to assume our independence, and to take such steps separately, or in concert with other Indian nations, as will enable us to obtain a recognition of it, and to assume our rights in lands and moneys."

That Convention was held on the 24th of June, but broke up in a row.

Enough has already been done in the Indian Territory to justify armed interference on the part of the Government.

We heard Gen. LANE say, in a very remarkable speech delivered at Topeka, four years ago: "I am a Crusader in the cause of Freedom. I do not believe God will let me die until all territory is free between Kansas and the Gulf of Mexico." LANE is now a Brigadier-General of this Department, and those words were prophetic.

THE GREAT COTTON LOAN.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 7.

The experience of every people upon the face of the civilized and uncivilized world alike testifies to the absurdity and the utter unsuccess of governmental interference with things properly pertaining to individuals, and in regard to which men, in their separate, independent and untrammeled capacity alone are competent to deal. Especially is this great truth demonstrable from all attempts hitherto made and still making in various parts of the globe by Governments to control agricultural products or manufactures by agencies of their own, instead of by that mode of free and unrestricted competition among the citizens of the community which the experience and history of the greatest nations have shown to have been most successful and remunerative. To find, therefore, at this late day, when political and economical science have become almost branches of rudimental instruction in countries pretending to civilization and enlightenment, a Government—provisioned though it be—starting upon a new and untried experiment, and trusting for its success upon any expedient, condemned and rejected by the intelligence of mankind, is remarkable and surprising, and we fear the impression it is calculated to make upon the minds of men, otherwise disposed to contemplate favorably the movement which it is advanced ostensibly to promote, will be discouraging indeed. The proposition we allude to is the foolish scheme of converting the provisional authority now in charge of this Confederate Government into a great cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and other joint stock trading company, for perhaps, the immediate enormous profit of the managers and their friends, and to the ultimate injury, loss and grievous disappointment of the great body of people. We do not charge upon President DAVIS or Vice-President STEPHENS a deliberate or other purpose of seeking their own aggrandizement when they suggest, or, as Mr. STEPHENS is doing, stump the country, urging a sale of cotton or other crops to the Confederate authorities; but with all possible deliberation we do assert a more nonsensical, Quixotic or unstatesmanlike proposition has never, since the project of the national workshops in France, by the Socialist Revolutionary Government of that people in 1848, been seriously proposed by any commercial or educated people. We can easily and readily comprehend how a love of newspaper renown for cheap patriotism, or a fear of the permanence of the blockade, or a desire to avoid the payment of debts to the exporting cities, or an idea that high prices can be obtained from a governmental purchaser in depreciated paper which could be used in settlement with unwilling creditors should be inducements very potential, if not irresistible, to induce some men to urge a monopoly of the agricultural market of these States by the persons who have fortuitously found themselves in power; but if the people can find in such irrational, dangerous, impolitic and uncommercial scheme any feature deserving of countenance or encouragement, then we think they will find prosperity and freedom in any system however revolting, that men in office may choose to command for their adoption. If DAVIS, or STEPHENS, or any political economist of the Government scheme of cotton monopolizing, would condescend to explain how the thing is to be done, perhaps it might tend to modify the harshness of the condemnation every business-man pronounces upon it as presented. Who are to constitute the army of brokers who are to select the cotton-classify, sample and determine its price? Are they to be remunerated by the spontaneous liberality of the planter, or are they to have commissions from both purchaser and seller? Where is it to be stored, who are to have the pressing, what peculiar tone, tint or characteristic in the mixed politics of the day will entitle the common public like ourselves to an equal participation in the profitable drippings that will ooze in such a juicy current from this stupendous fountain of official patronage? Have Messrs. DAVIS, STEPHENS, and their associates, any other means or mode of sending cotton and other things to foreign nations, than those the enterprise and ingenuity of men especially conversant with trade and long engaged in it, can put in requisition? Will they descend from their official stilts and respond to these simple inquiries, which the merest tyro in commerce will perceive underlies the whole scheme, so foolish in its conception, so ridiculous in presentation, so dangerously impracticable in the attempt to carry out? We suppose it may be taken for granted that the provisional leaders—TOOMBS, BENJAMIN, and all—are of immaculate purity, men beyond the reach of any other motive than springs from the purest, loftiest and most disinterested patriotism; still, are the people so confident of their commercial capacity—admitting the unimpeachable integrity of all the Administration—as to be willing to clothe them with the power to make what they please money wherewith to buy up their crops, and then dispose of the same as their interests, ambition, political schemes, or personal fancies may suggest? The authors of the impracticable and stupid scheme were, we are willing to say, doubtless persuaded that it was one highly eligible and unobjectionable; indeed they were, in charity we believe, wholly incapable of perceiving any objection to it, it looked so fine upon paper or from the stump to call upon planters to come forward and sell their cotton to the pure patriots, who, for large salaries, generously administer their affairs, and take in return its full value in Treasury paper, which, again, they—the planters' creditors—must accept in payment of all claims, or otherwise risk being called malcontents *or Abolitionists*.. The merchants, bankers, factors and traders of this and other cities can scarcely have reflected, it seems to us, upon this matter—otherwise it is not credible that they would remain silent, fold their hands and acquiesce, as they too often do, when propositions affecting their own welfare and the best interests of commerce, ruinously, are brought forward. If any planter, *who is out of debt*, desires to *give* a portion of his crop to the Government, by all means let every thanks by press and people be accorded to such commendable and patriotic liberality; or if, on the other hand, planters desire to manifest their faith in the Government, let them inst

Is there to be a War with England?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some people say we shall have a war with England because she must have Southern cotton that her manufacturers of cotton fabrics may be kept from starving, or it may be from insurrectionary commotions. A war with the United States, even should it result in England's success, would be a very expensive operation for her as well as for us. If something must be done to keep these cotton-workers quiet, why not support them wholly or in part from the public Treasury? This would be vastly cheaper than war and all its present horrors, as well as the long enduring hostile feeling engendered by it between the two nations would be avoided.

England must never forget the fact that, notwithstanding the *entente cordiale* now existing apparently between herself and France, they are natural rivals. France, if not otherwise powerfully engaged, will never let pass a fair opportunity to strike England a heavy blow, and she will make that blow fatal if she can. Could a better opportunity offer than when England is engaged in a struggle with the Colossus of the West? What would be the attitude of the Colossus of the East while the struggle was in progress? Certainly neutrality, as far as intervention between France and England is concerned, or if not neutrality, adhesion to that side where her sympathies and interests would lead her,—the side of the Colossus of the West. Let England beware of war with the United States. What think you?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

LAW REPORTS.

The Excelsior Brigade Still Holds its Own.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel., Sarah B. Griffin vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—This is an application made on the part of Sarah B. Griffin for the discharge of Henry B. Griffin, her husband, who, in an unguarded moment, devoted himself to the cause of his country and Daniel E. Sickles, by enlisting in the Excelsior Brigade. His wife says that he was under the influence of his cups when he did it. Mr. Griffin was not produced in Court, in obedience to the writ, but the counsel for the defendant raised a jurisdictional question, which put a *quietus* upon the writ for the present. The ground taken was, that the Court had no jurisdiction. The application should have been made in Richmond County. With this view the Judge assented, and discharged the writ.

Wm. F. Howe for plaintiffs; James H. Coleman for defendant.

The Stealing of One Cent a Felony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. *Edicard Riley.*—The prisoner, who was convicted on the 22d of June last, at a Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of petit larceny, was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked for his discharge, on the ground that under the law of 1860 the taking of even the sum of one cent was a felony, and that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction. The District Attorney acceded to the fact that the Recorder had so held in a previous case. The Justice accordingly discharged the prisoner, taking the same view of the case.

Wm. F. Howe for relator; Mr. Garvin, Assistant District Attorney, opposed.

Application for the Discharge of a Sailor.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monnell.

In the matter of the application of Jeremiah Brenan—About two or three weeks ago Jeremiah Brenan went on a bender, and, as sworn to by several good-looking and credible witnesses, got as drunk as he could be. While in this state Mr. Brenan became discouraged with his prospects, and, disgusted with the artificial structure of society in general, he thought that the only place in creation where the prospects of rapid advancement were most likely to be attained, were on board a man-of-war. Mr. Brenan accordingly went to the United States recruiting office, placed his name up on the roll, and became a *jolly tar*. Mrs. Brenan however, is of a different turn of mind, and like Mrs. Micawber, will not desert Mr. Brenan. While Mr. Brenan was enjoying himself on board the *North Carolina*," waiting for something to turn up," he was informed by one of the officers that he was wanted upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and forthwith was brought over to see Justice MONCRIEF, who, after hearing all the proofs in the case, concluded Mr. Brenan was sober enough to know what he was about, when he enlisted, and recommanded him to the custody of the United States. Mr. Brenan is good for three years.

The Case of the Nelson Sisters—They Prove to be Minors.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Alfred Nelson vs. *James M. Nixon*—This was an appeal from a judgment recovered in a District Court against Nixon, the lessee of Niblo's Garden, on account of a failure to fulfill the contract under which the Nelson sisters were engaged in the Summer of 1860. The following decision is rendered:

By the Court—DALY, First Judge.—No assignment was necessary to enable the plaintiff to maintain this action. He had the right to sue upon the contract in his own name, though he described himself in the contract as the agent of his sisters, he bound himself personally for the performance of it. He signed the contract, and covenanted that his sisters, and he, as their director, would faithfully, diligently, and to the best of their skill and ability—his sisters by acting, and he by directing their acting—do and perform their part in the contract. His sisters, being minors, could not enter into any obligation that would be binding upon them, and there was, therefore, a good reason why the plaintiff should become personally bound as well for the fulfillment on his part as upon theirs of what was agreed upon. When a party, though acting as the agent of another, binds himself personally for the fulfillment of a contract, he may sue or be sued upon it. It is one of the cases in which an agent may enforce the contract by a suit in his own name: (Story on Agency, p. —) and it is also a rule that persons, though contracting as agents, are liable, where there is no responsible principal to resort to. (Foley on Agency, 374.) which was the case here. The contract was not signed by the plaintiff's sisters, and if it had been, and they had become formally parties to it, it could not have been enforced against them. It was signed by the plaintiff alone, and was an undertaking on his part, both for him and them. The defendant's remedy for the non-fulfillment of it would have been against the plaintiff. He could have maintained no action against the sisters, and, such being the fact, it can be treated only as a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, which the plaintiff had a right to enforce by an action in his own name.

The return of the Justice shows that the question put as to the age of one of the sisters was not excluded; it was put and answered. Nor does it appear by the return that the Justice allowed testimony to be given by the plaintiff after both parties had rested; and if he had, it was a matter entirely in his discretion.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Theodore Stuyvesant, for appellants; Henry H. Morange, for respondent.

Prize Cases—Effect of the Act of Congress.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 19.

Before Judge Betts.

Mr. Lord, counsel for claimants in some of the prize causes which have been heard before the Court, this morning called the attention of the Court to the recent Act of Congress authorizing the President to close the ports, as entirely decisive of the question of forfeiture in all these cases.

The provisions of the act to which he referred are, that the President is empowered to close the ports of entry in any District in case of insurrection, and in such case to give notice thereof by proclamation, and if, while said ports are closed, any vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duty, shall enter or attempt to enter said port, the same shall be forfeited.

And also that in case of insurrection, the President shall declare that the inhabitants of such State or portion of a State are in a state of insurrection, and all goods coming therefrom into other ports of the United States, and all proceeding there by land or water, with the vessels carrying them, shall be forfeited.

These provisions, Mr. Lord argued, showed that by construction given by the highest authority, there was no right of forfeiture existing before the passage of the act.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Francis Macdonald and *John Love* were tried and convicted of smuggling five barrels of sugar from on board a vessel in the harbor.

Act for the Protection of Game—Suits to be Brought by the People.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry Tomes vs. *John A. Farrington et al.*—This suit was brought in a District Court by Mr. Tomes, President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, to recover the penalty of $25 for an alleged violation of the somewhat noted statute of 1860, in that the defendants had in their possession at their place of business, in this City, and exposed for sale, the fresh venison of one deer. The defendants' answer alleged that the deer referred to had been killed out of this State prior to the day when the statute went into operation, and also denied any knowledge whether the plaintiff was President of the Sportsman's Club. The plaintiff asked judgment on the pleadings, which the Justice refused to give, and dismissed the complaint. The plaintiff appealed.

By the Court—HILTON, J.—The plaintiff mistakenly supposed he was entitled to sue as a common informer to recover the penalties provided by the act referred to; but it will be seen by refering to Section 9, that there is no express authority given enabling an informer to sue, the language being that "said fine, when collected, shall be paid, one-half to the person making the complaint, and one-half to the Overseers of the Poor, for the use of the poor in the town in which conviction is had." By the common law, a common informer has no right to sue for any penalty; and where he brings a *qui tam* action he must establish his right to do so by showing an express provision in the statute authorizing him to prosecute. In the present instance the statute under which this action has been instituted gives no such authority. It merely declares that one-half of the fine, when collected, shall be paid to the person making the complaint; this only applies to the penalty, when discovered, but does not give the informer the original power to sue for it. (Fleming *vs.* Bailey, 5 East., 313; 2 Black, 437; 3 ib. 160; The King *vs.* Hyman, 7 Tenn. R., 536; 1 Chitty, pl. 109.)

An action to recover the penalties imposed by this statute can only be brought in the name of the people by the public prosecutor. By 1 Revised Statutes (5th ed.), 844, section 204, this duty is imposed upon the District-Attorneys of the several counties of the State, where the penalty incurred exceeds $50, and no other officer is by law specially directed to prosecute; but in this City the Corporation Ordinances (see Ordinances 1859, p. 126, sec. 20) seem to have charged this duty upon the Corporation Attorney. (Laws 1847, chap. 446, sec. 28.)

The judgment was affirmed, with costs.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following named persons were duly admitted to probate: Sarah Russell, John L. Newcomb, John Dwyer, Sarah R. Hill, R. Welch. They contain no bequests of public interest.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Bayley et al.* vs. *Lane et al.*—Motion to strike out answer as shown granted, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19, 1861.

10,000	U.S.6's 1881,reg'd	90	175	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	78⅝
15,000	do	90¼	200	do	b30 78⅝
95,000	do	90⅜	150	do	78⅝
20,000	U.S.6s 1881, Coup	90¼	950	do	78¾
25,000	do	90⅜	100	do	s7 78⅝
7,000	U.S.6s 1874 Coup.	81½	100	do	s10 78⅝
3,000	Treas.12 p.c.N'y	102⅞	5	Erie Railroad	27⅝
2,000	do	102⅝	350	Hud. River R	37¾
2,000	Treas.10 p.c.N'y.	101⅝	25	do	b30 38
2,450	Treas. 6 p.c 2 year	99⅛	100	do	s10 37⅞
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	78	50	do	s15 37½
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.'79.	84	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	15
48,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45	140	do	13¾
8,000	do	s30 44⅛	200	Harlem Railroad	11⅞
2,000	do	s10 44⅞	100	do	b10 11⅞
8,000	Virginia St. 6s	47⅜	100	do	11⅝
5,000	Va. & L. Rds	45	150	Harlem R. Pref	b10 28
14,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	50	do	28
6,000	do	59⅛	100	do	b10 27⅞
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	45	100	do	27⅝
7,000	do	s30 45	100	Reading R.	b60 28⅝
5,000	do	b15 45⅛	100	do	b60 28⅝
5,000	do	b30 45	200	do	b15 28⅝
5,000	do	b30 45⅛	100	do	s30 28⅝
4,000	do	45⅝	150	Mich. Cen. R.	46
5,000	do	s7 45¾	15	do	46
10,000	Mo'ri5s.to St.J.R.	52	100	do	s30 45⅞
1,000	Louisiana States	58	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S	32
3,000	do	57⅜	100	do	s30 32
8,000	do	57	15	do	32⅛
3,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70	106	50	do	32
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	92¼	20	Panama Railroad	111⅞
3,000	Erie 1st mb. ex. '64	95⅛	100	Ill. C. R. S. bnw	68
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1 Eds	97	50	do	b30 68⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st m.Bs.	87½	50	do	b10 68⅛
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m.Bs.	60	50	do	68⅝
5,0	Mich. S. 2d m.Ex.	50	400	do	s10 68⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	92	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 65⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	40	150	do	snw 65⅛
5,000	do	b10 40	150	do	65⅛
3,000	Chi. & R. I. R	84	100	do	66
40	Bank of Commerce.	80	800	Cleve & Toledo R.	31⅝
25	do	s30	200	do	31⅞
10	Metropolitan Bank.	90	100	do	s30 31⅝
25	Continental Bank	71	100	do	b30 31⅝
450	Lum. Coal Tr. 6s	55	200	Ch & R. I R	b10 43
115	P. M. Steam-ship Co	75¾	150	do	43
50	do	b30 75¾	100	do	43⅛
10	do	75¾	100	do	43¼
50	do	75	50	Warren Railroad	70

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, coup.	90	4,000	La. State 6s	s1 56
4,000	U.S. 6s, '81, reg.	90	5,000	do	56
3,000	U.S. 7s, 74, coup.	81⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	92
10,000	U.S. 7s, '74, reg'd.	81⅞	100	Galena and Chi. R.	67
1,000	U.S. 5s, 1865	99	250	do	67
475	Tenn. States 6s, '90	44⅞	5	Bank of Commerce	81
15,000	Missouri State 6s	44¼	50	Phenix Bank	73
10,000	do	s30 44¼	10	N. Y. Cen. R.	78
20,000	do	b10 45	500	do	78
2,000	do	45	100	do	s15 78⅛
25,000	7 p. c. Notes	102⅜	100	do	s10 78⅛
3,000	Georgia States 6s	64	150	Harlem Railroad	14
2,000	N. C. States 6s	58	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	15
2,000	do	57⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
5,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅜	200	Cleve & Tole R.	b60 32

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

Another large business was done at the Stock Exchange to-day, but not so extensive as yesterday, nor were prices quite as buoyant on the speculative Shares. The pending engagement of the Army at Manassas created something of a pause in the market at the close of the early Board, and there was less doing on the Street between 1 and 2½ o'clock P. M. than usual of late owing to the general anxiety to know the progress of battle. Later in the day advices were received through the War Department that the advanced intrenchment of the enemy had been captured, though at a considerable loss of life, and that the engagement was going on at Manassas Junction. This gave general steadiness to prices, and soon imparted a firmer tone to the bidding for the Railway Shares, which had previously been tame. The peculiar characteristic of the day's market was the indisposition of sellers to press Stocks on the downward turn of prices, thus confining the fluctuations of the day on New-York Central and most other of the Railways within about ½ ₱ cent. One reason for this may perhaps be found in the renewed inquiry for the National Securities, and for the Stocks of the Southern States, which sold to the extent of $450,000, making over a million of dollars of registered sales for the two days. Tennessees were a fraction lower than yesterday; Missouris about the same: Government Registered Stock of 1881 a fraction higher, under a very large demand at the early Board.

Later in the afternoon the dispatches from the Seat of War took a more authentic and less confused form, but contradicting the advance on Manassas, to-day, the market closed, under less excitement, about as follows:

New-York Central	78⅜	Rock Island	44⅜
Erie	27⅜	Galena	65¼
Reading	38⅜	Michigan Guarantee	32½
Hudson	37¾	Michigan Central	45¼
Harlem Preferred	28	Toledo	31
Pacific	74¾	Illinois Central	68⅝
Panama	111¾	Missouris	45

The Foreign Exchange Market fairly turned 107 ₱ cent. early in the day, several leading firms advancing their rate to 107½ ₱ cent. The actual sales of Bankers bills, in round sums, were at 107¾@¾, with a moderate business in bills drawn to a point at 107½ ₱ cent. The quotations for the *Arago's* mail to-morrow closes 107¼@107½ on London, and 5f. 30@5f. 27½ on Paris. There is no change in Money affairs beyond the increased diversion of balances to employment on the Stock Exchange at 5@6 ₱ cent. Some of the private lenders are buying Government Stocks of 1881 at 90@90⅜, while others are lending on them to the Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Corporation of New-York City have authorized the Comptroller to issue One Year City Scrip, to bear 7 ₱ cent. interest, at par, to the extent of $500,000, for the relief of volunteers and their families in the Army of the United States, enlisted in New-York. Lenders can have this scrip at par on application to the Comptroller.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable August 1.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid August 1, at the Treasurer's office in New-York.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 8 per cent., payable August 1.

The Marine Bank will pay, August 1, a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable at the office, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Albany Exchange Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The State Bank at Albany also announces 3 ₱ cent., payable August 1.

The California Mail and Treasure ship of July 1, from San Francisco, will meet with no immediate connection at the Isthmus, owing to the accident to, and return of the *Champion*, which left New-York the same day. The delay of passengers and treasure at Aspinwall will be ten days for the next steamer in course on this side. We refer to the fact that no uneasiness need be felt at the interregnum of twenty days, instead of ten, from the last Gold arrival at New-York to the next, which will be by the *Northern Light*, in place of the *Champion*. A double remittance from San Francisco July 1 and July 11 will then be received.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week of July:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers	$11,145	$12,569
From Freights	6,873	7,250
Total	$18,018	$19,819
Gain for the week	$1,801	

Of the Rock Island Road for the same week:

1861	$20,614
1860	18,612
Increase	$2 002

We are indebted to the *Commercial Advertiser* for the following compilation of the undivided profits of the City Banks on their last quarterly reports to the Department at Albany; comparing with the corresponding quarter, 1860:

Banks.	Capital.	Net profits June, '61.	Net profits June, '61.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	214,312	175,999
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	617,797	586,166
Merchants' Bank	2,776,400	157,822	124,108
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	324,150	314,067
Union Bank	1,500,000	124,015	79,738
Bank of America	3,000,000	408,584	371,198
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	239,886	222,672
City Bank	1,000,000	196,330	167,652
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	81,797	91,802
Fulton Bank	600,000	214,452	211,710
Chemical Bank	300,000	712,924	658,216
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1,235,000	108,577	126,259
National Bank	1,500,000	71,033	78,209
But. & Drovers' Bank	800,000	114,073	121,630
Mech. & Trad's Bank	600,000	59,787	44,860
Greenwich Bank	200,000	44,129	44,152
Leather Manuf's Bank	600,000	234,050	242,595
Seventh Ward Bank	500,000	136,788	140,813
Bank State of N. Y	2,000,000	165,940	156,891
American Ex. Bank	5,000,000	202,687	179,659
Bank of Commerce	9,148,480	557,703	498,752
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	498,064	443,118
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	54,155	71,550
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	131,417	146,412
Pacific Bank	422,700	97,542	89,453
Bank of Republic	2,000,000	402,566	390,292
Chatham Bank	450,000	18,606	17,671
People's Bank	412,500	36,928	41,480
Bank of North America	1,600,000	142,726	143,599
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	75,171	90,943
Irving Bank	500,000	30,998	35,832
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	517,677	552,559
Citizens' Bank	400,000	45,241	50,610
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	42,615	45,415
Market Bank	1,000,000	80,194	91,152
St. Nicholas Bank	750,000	41,448	24,143
Shoe & Leather Bank	1,500,000	174,564	180,487
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	85,985	96,056
Continental Bank	2,000,000	93,932	124,531
Bk. of Commonwealth	750,000	43,699	54,676
Oriental Bank	300,000	26,243	29,239
Marine Bank	300,000	24,484	17,312
Atlantic Bank	400,000	27,464	17,675
Imp. and Traders' Bk.	1,500,000	188,259	189,422
Park Bank	2,000,000	266,457	219,864
Mech. Bank. Asso	500,000	29,030	41,820
Grocers' Bank	300,000	37,027	41,760
North River Bank	400,000	14,725	14,539
East River Bank	206,525	25,080	25,741
Mark't & Mech's Bank	500,000	19,718	14,571
Dry Dock Bank	200,000	5,838	9,306
N. Y. Exchange Bank	150,000	15,652	18,413
Gulf Stream Bank	200,000	20,111	22,787
N. Y. County Bank	200,000	18,334	22,112
Artisans' Bank	600,000	7,096	34,870
Total	$69,650,605	$8,328,802	$8,055,245

The following are the comparative July and January half-yearly Dividends made by such of the City Banks as usually declare at these periods:

Name of Bank.	Capital.	January.	July.
Bank of America	$3,000,000	3½	3½
Bank of Commerce	9,129,000	3	3
Bank of New York	3,000,000	3	3
Bank of North America	1,000,000	3½	3½
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	3½	3
Broadway	1,000,000	5	5
Bowery and Drovers'	800,000	5	5
Chatham	450,000	3½	3
Commerce	800,000	6	6
Continental	2,000,000	3	—
East River	206,525	3½	3½
Grocers'	300,000	3½	3½
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	3
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	4	3
Irving	500,000	3	3
Market	1,000,000	3½	3
Mechanics'	2,000,000	4	3½
Mercantile	1,000,000	5	4
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3½	3
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4	3
New-York County	200,000	3½	3
North River	400,000	3½	3
New-York Dry Dock	200,000	4	3½
New-York Exchange	150,000	4	3
Park	2,000,000	4	3
People's	412,500	3½	3½
Phœnix	1,800,000	3½	3½
Seventh Ward	500,000	5	5
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	4	3

The various City Bank Shares, on the strength of the last quarterly reports and the probability that their actual losses from bad debts on account of the civil war, will prove much less than was apprehended when the mercantile failures of last Winter and Spring were going on, have advanced rapidly this week, say from 5 to 8 ₱ cent. on the previous quotations. The bids at the Stock Exchange Board to-day were:

New-York	85	Manhattan	115
Merchants'	87	Mechanics'	95
Union	96	America	100
City	110	Phœnix	90
National	85	State of New-York	75
Commerce	80½	American Exchange	80⅜
Metropolitan	90	Market	89
Corn Exchange	78	Continental	70½
Commonwealth	60	Importers & Traders'	82⅛
Park	91		

The following is the business at the Sub-Treasury office to-day:

Total Receipts	$244,617
Total Payments	399,151
Total Balance	6,578,036

Included in the receipts is $30,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 18, 1861:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,089 103	$4,490,746	$247 100
Thrown on market	3,978,025	4,471,630	192,13
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	62,584,236	56,922,676	30,512,207
Thrown on market	62,236,949	56,685,001	28,691,752

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf of Wool	113	$40,270	441	$97,654	190	$48,811
Mf of Cot'n	208	30,469	311	36,325	80	16,238
Mf of Silk	23	13,571	6	5,346	25	15,369
Mf of Flax	48	11,084	29	2,727	42	7,068
Miscellan's	28	3,931	14	3,473	35	3,005
Total	420	$101,555	801	$145,545	372	$90,581
		145,515				101,565
Total entered		$247,100	Total marketed			$192,136

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from July 9th to July 15th:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$13,505 12	$22 713 79
Passengers	7,248 65	6,331 97
Mails, &c	1	1,100 00
Total	$21,	$30,145 76
Increase		$8,391 99

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 9,764 bols. Flour, 141 bbls. Corn Meal, 26,288 bushels Wheat, 18,084 bushels Corn, 5,161 bushels Rye, 17,294 bushels Barley, 1,113 bushels Oats, 346 pkgs. Provisions, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 90 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,000 lbs. Western Yellow at 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine, at 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, having amounted to 2,650 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14¾c., 50 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 60 bags Laguayra at 15c., the latter net cash. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The principal inquiry has been for Refined Ingot, the reported sales of which comprise 150,000 lbs., mainly at 17½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, sales 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾
Middling	15⅜	15⅜	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16⅜	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been pretty brisk to-day, and prices of desirable lots have again advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The light receipts tend to increase the confidence of holders, who are not eager to sell at even prevailing rates, as they anticipate a further improvement. The downward tendency in freights is encouraging to shippers. The reported sales add up 18,200 bbls., including superfine State at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$5 40, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 85@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in request at rising figures. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, from store, and $3 05@$3 07½ for Bradywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, the receipts having been very light, and as the demand has been good, chiefly from shippers, prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 110,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1; White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 14; Red Western, at $1 10@$1 13, chiefly at $1 10@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1@$1 02, chiefly at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 83c.@$1; Racine Spring at 93c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 92c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 75c.@93c, and White Kentucky on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is actively sought after and is dearer; sales 78,000 bush. at 41c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 37c.@40c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 43c. for unsound do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 65c. for Northern, and for Western 46c.@49c. ₱ bushel; sales 6,400 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canadian at 28c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 16:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	112,147	232,360	240,873	331,052
Wheat, bush	1,983,574	5,082,641	1,811,095	5,371,751

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 16, 1861

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	24,226	21,318
Wheat, bushels	216,788	269,147
Corn, bushels	725,873	1,169,404
Oats, bushels	38,543	79,306
Rye, bushels	6,913	—
Barley, bushels	7,568	4,417

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 16:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	637,391	232,161	217,033
Wheat, bush	5,449,272	1,910,732	1,460,933
Corn, bush	10,159,237	9,923,294	2,865,145
Oats, bush	550,524	632,164	368,309
Rye, bush	234,340	64,293	27,726
Barley, bush	313,955	992,671	121,229

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 15.	July 8.	July 1.	June 24.
Flour, bbls	22,5 5	23,700	22,150	30,155
Wheat, bush	98,076	174,808	302,899	512,382
Corn, bush	1,231,317	1,630,224	2,048,636	2,220,536
Oats, bush	297,584	339,598	400,233	475,145

"From the above table," the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 17th inst., remarks, "it will be seen that the stock of Wheat in this city is comparatively light; while the stock of corn, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, shows a decrease within the week of 400,000 bushels. The general markets during the last week have ruled higher. Flour has advanced 10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat closes 4c. higher; Corn has advanced 1½c.; and Oats 1½c. Within the week there has been an active demand for Wheat by Canadian buyers, and Corn by New-York shippers. On the whole, business looks much brighter."

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been neglected, and prices have been altogether nominal.

LEAD—Holders continue firm, but the Inquiry is quite limited.

LEATHER—All descriptions continue in slack demand at irregular quotations.

LUMBER—Business was very dull at Chicago, during the week ending with July 16. The *Tribune*, of that city, says: "Along the river and its branches there is a quiet, Sabbath stillness, rather unusual at this season of the year, as our lumbermen are to be found in their offices silently watching their stocks seasoning, calculating how they will manage to pay the freight on the next cargo of lumber, or meet the demands of the captain to pay his hands. There are, it is true, some exceptions to this state of affairs, but they are few and far between." In the yards, customers are scarce, and the demand is not sufficient to excite competition enough to bring down prices. Common boards and fencing, with other kinds of common stuff, are offered freely at $7 50, cash, or $8 on time; but there are some dealers selling at $7, both delivered on the cars and on canal boats. In cargoes there is little or nothing doing, and manufacturers are generally declining their stocks. Still we report the market about 50c. ₱ 1,000 feet lower. In Shingles we report a quiet and steady market. The inquiry is light, but the small stock on hand prevents any depreciation. A deck load of Rogue River Shingles were sold at $2 afloat, and 100,000 Green Bay on deck at $1 75."

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $2 62½@$2 75, in yard and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Prices of the principal descriptions are quoted steady, but the current movements are unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH LION—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

Newspaper Train.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The TIMES, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from news-agents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The engagement at Bull Run proves to have been far less important than appeared from the first dispatches. Gen. TYLER was making a reconnoisance in force, when a portion of his brigade was fired into from masked batteries of rifled cannon, stationed in the wood across the creek. The advance was gallantly sustained by Col. RICHARDSON, in command of three companies of the Massachusetts First and SHERMAN'S battery. After being relieved by the Michigan Second and the New-York Twelfth, Volunteers, (not Col. BUTTERFIELD'S,) the National forces took up a position on a neighboring hill, and planted rifle cannon, supported by Capt. BRACKETT'S cavalry, and the troops already named. From this position a steady fire was kept up on both sides until yesterday morning, doing some execution—accounts differ much as to the loss of either side. Gen. MCDOWELL estimates the loss of killed and wounded at about forty on the National side. Other accounts, however, magnify the numbers considerably. After several hours' firing, the attacking forces retired beyond the range of the rebel batteries, while vigorous preparations were made for flank movements, attacking the secession batteries on all sides. A number of Members of Congress witnessed the engagement, in which about four thousand troops on either side participated. The latest details of the fight yet received by mail, are given in our editorial correspondence this morning. It will be perceived by all accounts that the rebels, as usual, dared not show themselves in force, but kept their usual shelter of ravines and batteries. The latest news from the advance camp, which reaches us in our editorial correspondence *via* Washington, confirms our impression that the affair at Bull's Run was of minor importance. Gen. MCDOWELL had made thorough arrangements for reconnoitering the enemy's position. One of the rebel batteries was abandoned, and if the others could not be flanked they were to be attacked in front with heavy artillery, of which there was plenty at Gen. MCDOWELL'S command. The depredations of our troops excited the greatest indignation among the officers, and steps were taken to punish the offenders. There is every indication of a further advance and severe engagement to-day.

Congress caught the war fever yesterday, and short sessions were the order of the day. In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the nature of the "quasi armistice" referred to in the Message in relation to the operations of the *Sabine* at Fort Pickens. The House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter was passed. The bill for the relief of the Ohio volunteers, paying them from the date of rendezvous and previous to their being mustered into service, was also passed. **The Legislative, Executive and Judicial and Civil Appropriation bills were passed. The special order, the resolution approving of the acts of the President, was taken up and debated by Mr. BAYARD, and after Executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House a resolution to adjourn on Monday was lost—42 to 88. Mr. CRITTENDEN made an ineffectual effort to introduce resolutions declaring that the war shall cease as soon as the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained and defended, and rights and equality under it are unimpaired.** The joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost in the sloop-of-war *Levant* was passed. In Committee of the Whole, the House discussed the bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant-Secretary of War and a more efficient disposition of the war bureaus. After a brief debate the bill passed. Among other things the bill provides for a special oath of allegiance to the General Government to be taken by cadets. The House adjourned to Monday.

The news of the depredations of the privateer *Sumter* has led to further apprehensions for the safety of the California treasure. The steamer *Keystone State* has therefore been directed to leave this port to-day for the purpose of convoying home the *Northern Light* and her $1,000,000 of specie. The *Keystone State* will then go in search of the *Sumter*.

An official dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to Col. TOWNSEND, states that one of Col. Cox's Regiments—the Second Kentucky—defeated 600 of WISE'S men in Cabell County, Va., on the 16th.

An absurd story of the capture of two vessels by a privateer off Martha's Vineyard is contradicted. Its origin is explained to be the simple fact that a steamer having a brig in tow, fired a gun for a pilot.

The Union Defence Committee was yesterday engaged in distributing a portion of $20,000, which was received from the Comptroller last Thursday. Payments were made only on the back tickets held by the families of volunteers, a large number of which were canceled two or three weeks ago.

The Pony Express, with California dates to July 4, has arrived at Fort Kearney. The steamer *St. Louis* had sailed for Panama with $1,009,800 in specie, $989,000 were for New-York. The markets remained unusually dull. The first daily overland coach had started for the East. The National Anniversary was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the State. Dates from Oregon are to the 1st instant. Three Companies of the Fourth Infantry arrived on the *Pacific*. The order for the removal of Capt. PICKETT'S Company from San Juan Island has been countermanded. AUSTIN SMITH, the Navy Agent, had absconded with his books and papers and had turned out a defaulter, refusing to deliver papers to his successor. He was a Virginian and is believed to be in the Confederate Army.

A furious rain and hail-storm swept over the State near Albany yesterday afternoon, doing much damage. Four hundred window panes were broken in the Penitentiary by the hail.

The annual commencement of the Normal Schools of this City was held at the Academy of Music last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, and besides the usual exercises, addresses were made by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent. The graduating class numbered 159.

The Stock market was again active, on yesterday, but prices on the speculative list were kept somewhat feverish by the contradictory rumors and extreme anxiety to hear the facts from the Army in Virginia. Large purchases of United States and Border State Stocks were made; the former at 90@90⅜ ₩ cent. for the six per cents. of 1881; New-York Central closed at 78¼ per cent.; Exchange on London went up to 107¼@107½ per cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs advanced again yesterday, influenced by the light receipts and active inquiry. Cotton was in moderate demand at buoyant rates. A brisk business was transacted in Sugars, Black Teas, Rice and Spices. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Coffee, Whisky and Naval Stores. The changes in other branches of trade were not very important.

The Battle-ground in Virginia.

The necessity of having the popular mind prepared for both fortunes will in all probability be taught with a certain degree of thoroughness before this war draws to a close. It it not to be expected that victory shall perch nowhere but on our banners, and that the march of the great North will sweep without interruption to the Gulf of Mexico. It is something more than a holiday parade the nation is contemplating. We have accepted the idea of war reluctantly, because we know its horrors, and the contingency of disaster; and we shall be in no adequate mood to prosecute it to a successful result, if we are unprepared to accept a due proportion of reverses along with our triumphs.

The affair of Bull's Run, in which the centre of our main column was repulsed by a force of 4,000 intrenched rebels, and the advance of the whole Army suspended, is one of those calamities which draw largely upon the popular patience and faith. After so long delays for the purpose of completing every preparation, and rendering the likelihood of successful resistance extremely remote, our 50,000 heroes stumble almost at the first step of their march to the field of glory. A battery too strong to be carried by the force which fronts it, bars the path. Our helpless fellows, mowed down by the rebel artillery, are constrained to fall back; and the enemy acquires the prestige and *morale* of having checked at the very start the progress of the invincible and irresistible movement which was to proceed uninterrupted to the Gulf States. It is well to give the casualty its full significance, and also to learn from it a lesson, which shall abate that unlimited confidence of the public, founded in almost every case upon an insufficient estimate of the strength and ferocity of the enemy.

The worst result of this repulse is that it has postponed the advance until Gen. BEAUREGARD can obtain all those reinforcements which the immediate menace of a collision calls for. These he can draw without difficulty by railroad from Richmond. It is also more than probable that Gen. JOHNSTON, passing Manassas Gap, has by this time reached the Junction with his fifteen thousand men—the pursuit of Gen. PATTERSON being so tardy as to relieve the enemy from apprehension of an attack on the flank, until after the main conflict shall have been decided. If these impressions be correct, it is quite certain that the rebel chief is at the head of a force outnumbering our own, intrenched behind powerful batteries of rifled cannon, and ready to repeat upon a larger scale the incident at Bull's Run. We may be foolishly sanguine as to the result of a contest in which the enemy has the choice of position and the protection of elaborate defences. We shall be absurdly misguided if we reckon on nothing but displays of poltroonery on the part of our adversaries. It is to imitate the silly bravado of Palmettodom to assume that the Northern soldier is more than a match for two, or even one of his antagonists. It is far better to rate the enemy in these and all other respects at his full value, than to rush upon him recklessly on the faith of false assumptions and gross miscalculations. It is indeed quite within the range of possibility that, in the event of a collision at Manassas Junction, our Army may not obtain that victory which is popularly regarded as certain; and for this deplorable contingency it will be well to have our minds prepared. Had Gen. PATTERSON followed up the retreat of JOHNSTON so actively as to accompany the general attack in front by one on the flank and rear of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S position, we might anticipate success with greater confidence. This failure may beget us a Waterloo, and in that event the Pennsylvania commander will be its GROUCHY.

VIRGINIA GASCONADE.—A day or two after Gen. PATTERSON established himself in Martinsburgh with his advancing column, he was reported to have received a gasconading message from Gen. JOHNSTON, heading the secession rebels near by, suggesting the immediate removal by Gen. PATTERSON of all the women and children from the town, as he (JOHNSTON) wished to assault the place. Gen. PATTERSON, having no time nor disposition to attend to the banter and bravado of the secession General, paid no heed to the message, and JOHNSTON withdrew his Army sulknig to Winchester, and took position behind his intrenchments.

When PATTERSON was ready, and had orders from his Government to advance, he took up his line of march upon the track of the valiant JOHNSTON; when lo, at the end of his first day's journey, he learns that that formidable leader, so anxious to demolish PATTERSON, the Union Army and Martinsburgh, has retreated from Winchester and is encamped five miles further off.

The Richmond (Va.) papers were quite frantic in their expressions of scorn and contumely of Gen. PATTERSON when JOHNSTON reported the rejected overture in regard to the sending away of the women and children from Martinsburgh. They charged the Union commander with gross cowardice and barbarism, in shielding himself and his troops behind the women and children of Virginia, and trusted that he would not march these same innocents before him when he started (if he ever should start) toward Winchester. Now, the march is begun, and we do not hear that any women and children are pushed along in front. But we do hear that JOHNSTON is putting as many women and children as possible on his own

If this report be found true, then Gen. JOHNSTON had better shed his military feathers and retire from the Confederate service.

Solution of the Cotton Question.

We are informed, by a special dispatch from Washington, that the British Government are about to demand from our own the exemption of at least *one* Southern port from the operations of our blockade. That nation begins clearly to see the precipice upon which it stands. It is already numbering the days it has employment and food for millions of its people, material for its manufacturing establishments in which hundreds of millions are invested, and upon which no small portion of the vast commercial and monetary operations of the Empire are based. Raw cotton begins to be regarded in the same light as scraps of food by a beleaguered and famishing garrison. On the 5th of July there were only 1,100,000 bales in Liverpool, of which 159,000, or about one-sixth of the whole, changed hands in a single week. In the great strait, every corner of the globe is ransacked for a supply to make up for the loss of the American crop. Fifty-eight specimens from different localities lay on the desk of the Editor of the London *Post* at one time. In all this there is great encouragement for the future; but it does not meet the emergency. With all the stimulus added to its culture, the deficit arising from the loss of the supply from America cannot be made up elsewhere in five years. This the British Government well know. Hence its proposed notification to that of the United States that an inevitable necessity will compel it to demand of us the opening of one of our ports. Any amount of surveillance over the export will be allowed, provided only that a supply of cotton be obtained.

We have no doubt that such a demand, or request, rather, will be made, in which England, very probably, will be joined by France. The demand will be promptly refused, and here probably the matter will end. The inconvenience of one nation is no ground for interfering with the unquestioned rights and sovereignty of another. Our legal position is already admitted. Under such circumstances, the interference with our blockade would be a declaration of war, upon which we can hardly believe England or France is prepared to enter. Still cotton must be had in some way or another, especially by England. We can hardly imagine the event of 4,000,000 operatives in that country being thrown out of employment, and instantly reduced to starvation. We, too, shall soon need cotton at the North. Is there not a way of speedily obtaining it for both countries, with the maintenance of amicable relations between the two, with the restoration of our trade and our wonted commercial prosperity?

Unquestionably there is. All we have to do, is to seize the four great ports of its exportation—Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans. If we had possession of the port of New-Orleans, we might allow the exportation of Cotton from it with entire safety. It would then be *de facto*, what it now is *de jure*, an integral portion of the United States. Commerce would be as free in it as in New-York or Baltimore. There are as many rebels, to-day, in Baltimore as New-Orleans; but after the first frenzy of passion is over, no Baltimore rebel will give a penny to the Confederate Government, for a double reason—he knows that in no event will he be repaid, while he knows equally well that that Government is destined to a speedy fall.

Give to the New-Orleans merchant protection and he would be the pink of loyalty. In secession he sees certain destruction. The same is the case with the planter. He now submits to pillage because he dare not resist. If we had New-Orleans to-day, we should have the State. The latter would carry the former, and instantly strike one star from the Southern constellation. Gen. MCCLELLAN, driving the rebels before him, tells us he leaves none but eager and ardent friends in his rear, most grateful in being rescued from the mob that overmastered them. If we capture Mobile, in the same way we reduce Alabama to subjection; with Savannah, Georgia falls. The open champaign country in which cotton is produced could oppose no effectual resistance, if it desired. The mountain fastnesses, which might have been almost impregnable, are already in our possession, through the loyalty of their population. Western Virginia, always loyal, is now the *State*, acting in harmony with, and sustaining the National arm. Eastern Tennessee will take a similar position as soon as it is sustained by the National forces, now hastening to its assistance. The mountainous districts of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have never been really disloyal, only overawed, silenced.

Here then is the only practicable solution of this question of cotton, as well as that of the war. Within a week after New-Orleans is in our hands, cotton will go forward, if not with its accustomed volume, at least in quantities sufficient to relieve all apprehension, both in this country and England, and restore again the accustomed trade between the two great sections of our own. New-Orleans is still, in legal contemplation, a portion of the United States. As soon as it is, in fact, we shall do all in our power to promote its trade instead of crippling it. Every person not in arms against us will be esteemed and treated as a loyal citizen, entitled to pursue unmolested his ordinary avocations. As soon as the city is in our hands the Confederate Government falls, leaving to our own no ground for interfering with the ordinary operations of trade.

The immediate attention of our Government should be directed to this matter. Preparations should be instantly set on foot for the promotion of a naval and land force sufficient for the capture of the great emporium of the Mississippi Valley. This force should set sail early in October. It could probably commence operations by the middle of the month, without any fear of the diseases peculiar to the Southern climate. By the middle of November the city could be in our hands. We are aware that a force is being organized at Cairo, to move down the river, under the command of Gen. FREMONT. But the vulnerable side of the city is not in that quarter. By approaching it through Lake Ponchartrain, we could plant batteries to command it without encountering previous resistance save at one point. In going down the Mississippi, we should have to fight our way at every step through the very hot-bed of secession. The English Government might be notified of our purpose. Its Cabinet would instantly see that the success of the plan proposed would solve the whole difficulty, would relieve it of all apprehension, and lay again the foundation of an *entente cordiale* between the two countries, now thoroughly shaken by the indiscreet manifestations of satisfaction of the English people and Press over the downfall of the Great Republic.

The Dregs of the Slavery Question.

A good part of the time was wasted in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, in the discussion of that rare theme, the "negro question." Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, whose devotion to the Constitution is so questionable, and whose sympathy with treason is so manifest, desired to amend the pending bill by a provision requiring that no part of the Army or Navy of the United States should be used to "interfere in any way with African slavery." In reply to the protest of Senator SHERMAN against the imputation implied in the proposed amendment, Mr. POWELL insisted on its propriety, venturing the declaration that the people of the South "might well be alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish slavery."

If Mr. POWELL'S thoughts were upon the slave property of his own constituents, in urging these apprehensions, we think his anxiety misapplied. He misconceives the temper of the people of Kentucky. They do not contemplate secession. They will not be found in rebellion against the Government, and consequently there can be no war upon his constituents, and no peril to any of their property. On the contrary, the Army and Navy of the United States, to the last man and the last ship, will be used, if occasion requires, to defend loyal Kentucky, or any other loyal Slave State, in the peaceable enjoyment of all existing rights of property. Mr. LINCOLN has proclaimed his adherence to this view of constitutional duty again and again, in the most solemn form of asseveration, and every act of his Administration shows his fidelity to it. All this Mr. POWELL knows as well as any man in the nation.

If Mr. POWELL was not thinking of and trying to protect the property of his own constituents in the amendment he proposed, he must have been moved with the desire to save harmless the slave property in States in rebellion against the Government. In this view of the matter, we have a right to ask the Senator on what principle of public duty he seeks to interpose the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States in behalf of the property of those undeserving citizens who have openly thrown off and defied both? There is but one way to obtain for life and property the guarantee which the Constitution and laws afford, and that is to obey both, and support the regular administration of Government as a good citizen. Mr. POWELL wishes to reverse the order of God and man, which has ever fixed a penalty to wrong doing. He would secure immunity from punishment and the absolute fostering of the law for those wicked men who openly rebel against its administration. If slaves are property and nothing else, as the Secessionists and Mr. POWELL maintain, then why should slaves be exempt from confiscation and appropriation by the invading army, any more than horses, mules flour, meat, or money, found in the hands of rebels? Can the Senator of Kentucky answer? Or if they are not property merely, but men, working in the intrenchments against us, or bearing arms, with their masters, against the Union, on what principle are they to be spared as something sacred by the Army and Navy of the United States? Again we invite Mr. POWELL to answer.

If Mr. POWELL should be allowed to ingraft his peculiar notions of the immunity of Slave property on the laws that are to conduct this war, we should have a singularly imbecile and impotent campaign. The ancient Egyptians had a deep and superstitious reverence for cats, and would not harm one on any consideration. Their enemies in war were wont to avail themselves of this fact by bringing droves of the animal with them, and turning them loose in the van of battle. The Egyptians would stand paralysed in presence of their mousing gods, and the enemies have all the fighting and victory to themselves. Mr. POWELL would make a similar use of the negro in the present war. He would thrust him, before the mouths of our advancing cannon, and the points of charging bayonets, and shield the rebel through fear of wounding his slave. The Kentucky Senator says that the Southern States may "well be alarmed" in regard to the probable result of the war on slave property. There is reason to believe this true. But it might have been foreseen by sensible men of the South, and avoided by continued loyalty to the Constitution. It was not; and now the evil is upon them. They see it; Mr. POWELL sees it; everybody sees it. And they "*have* reason to be alarmed." There is only one way in which the threatened evil may be averted. That is by grounding arms, abandoning their rebellion and returning to their obedience to the Government.

It seems to us that Mr. POWELL'S amendment, however well intended, fell considerably short of the necessity and possibly the demands of the Southern insurgents. Why does he ask to protect their property and not their lives? Is a negro worth anything to a dead master? Are a hundred, even, however "fat and sleek," at all consolatory to a traitor pinioned by a bayonet or dangling from a beam? Yet while Mr. POWELL sees Congress voting men and money to reduce the rebel master, he only implores them in the name of the Constitution to spare his slaves. We think a wider range might have been taken in the amendment. He might have provided that the Army and Navy of the United States, in the work of suppressing the rebellion, should take good care to do bodily injury to no rebel, and above all things (as negroes must be first in consideration) not to interfere with the relation of a rebel master to his slaves. This would have been consistent with the spirit of the amendment as proposed, and quite as likely to receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

PLUCK.—The recent encounters with the enemy prove what few doubted, but which all are proud to see demonstrated—the courage and pluck of the loyal forces. On no occasion as yet have they faltered, and in no instance have they failed of victory, when they have met the rebels on anything like equal terms. They not only fight well, but they march well in their hunt after the enemy. We doubt whether an Army has ever been gathered in so short a time that has proved itself more efficient in all that constitutes good soldiering, than that which is now marching towards Richmond and the Gulf. It has secured for itself a prestige that will carry victory with it wherever it goes. We hope that the forward movement will not be arrested. The spirit of the men is the very best, and their desire to meet the enemy should not be baulked without the interposition of some necessity too potent to be resisted.

Henry May, of Maryland, and his Unionism.

At the late election for members of Congress in Maryland, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, J. P. KENNEDAY, ROBERT MCLANE and HENRY MAY were the prominent candidates for the district now represented by the latter gentleman. There was no doubt of the loyalty of the people of that district. None but a Union man, or one who was understood to be such, could by any possibility have been elected. Of the so-called Union candidates, the allegiance of Mr. MAY alone was at any time doubted, but so loud were his denunciations of secession, and so earnest his professions of patriotism towards the Union, that those doubts were removed, and Mr. KENNEDAY retired from the canvass, assured that, in the election of Mr. MAY, the Union cause would find an able and efficient supporter. The election resulted in the defeat of DAVIS and the success of MAY, who now holds his seat by the votes of a loyal constituency. How justly he represents them, will be shown by his subsequent career.

His first business was to visit Richmond to confer with the rebel leaders congregated in that city. Whether he mistook the body to which he was accredited, and was prospecting for a comfortable location and favorable seat in the rebel Congress, or to arrange terms of conciliation or peace with the bogus Confederacy, are matters in regard to which the people of his own State, as well as the Congress of the United States, demanded to be enlightened. They did not understand what business a loyal Representative could have in revolted camps, or how a patriotic man, who was backed by a loyal constituency, could meet on friendly terms with those who were armed for the overthrow of a Government, to the legislative power of which he had been chosen, and of which he was a part. An investigation was had, which, while it failed to establish that his mission to Richmond had about it the ingredients of treason to the Government, showed a degree of cordiality between him and the revolting leaders that indicated too clearly that their sympathies were not in conflict. His speeches and his action in Congress are at war with his professions of patriotism during the canvass. While professing a love for the Union, he goes even beyond BRECKINRIDGE or BURNETT in denouncing its defenders.

While he boasts of his veneration for the Constitution, and his strong desire to see it vindicated, he is fiercest in attack upon those who have been most earnest in sustaining it—denouncing all the measures dictated alike by patriotism and necessity which have been adopted for its preservation. The arrest of Marshal KANE, with the evidences of his treason upon his person, and the still more pregnant proofs discovered in his office, he characterizes as the extreme of usurpation, oppression and wrong, and threatens the perpetrators with the vengeance of those whom he is pleased to designate as an outraged and insulted people.

The rebuke administered by Mr. COLFAX was as deserved as it was dignified and severe. He said well that from the temper of his speech, and the spirit he manifested, the rebel government would recognize in him a sympathizer rather than a mediator. Gov. THOMAS, the colleague of Mr. MAY, replied in a speech replete with patriotism, eloquence and truth. He justified and commended the course of the Government, and thanked Gen. BANKS, whose energy and wisdom had given courage and vigor to loyalty in Baltimore, and saved his State from the crime of secession and the horrors of civil war. He vindicated the loyalty of the people of Maryland when left to the freedom of their own convictions, and denounced the demagogues who would have plunged them into revolt as traitors alike to the Union and the popular sentiment of their own State.

The presence in the National Congress at this time of men who have no feeling in common with the patriotic efforts of the Government, may almost be regarded as a National misfortune. They mar the harmony of that body, though thanks to its patriotism, they cannot influence its action. They give courage and hope to the rebels, by fostering the delusion that there is a party even in the loyal States who sympathize with their treason, and are ready to consent that this Union shall be dissolved. They see in the published speeches that sentiments akin to their own are avowed, and they gather the idea that there are large constituencies who entertain them. Hence they persuade themselves that the unity of the East, the North, and the West, is a sham, and that a terrorism there, as at the South, seals the lips of thousands who, otherwise would be with them in their mad crusade against the Union. But the truth is, such men have no constituencies. They were voted for and elected on the faith of their professions of patriotism and love for the Union. These having proved illusory, they will pass from Congress when their terms shall expire into an oblivion from which there will be no recall—political graves from which there will be no resurrection.

ROGUES FALLING OUT.—A most extraordinary statement reaches us through Western Virginia papers, to the effect that a serious fight occurred between the Virginians and Georgians, lately, of Gen. GARNETT'S command, in which at least fifty lives were lost. The reason is alleged to be a quarrel in regard to camp work. The Georgians were compelling the rustic Virginians to do all the work in the intrenchments, saying that they were "gentlemen," and did not come to Virginia to dig holes in the ground, but to "help Virginia out of a bad scrape." The blood of Old Virginia could not brook this arrogance and imposition, and the fight ensued. Many facts incline us to credit this story. It is well known that a deep and general alienation has occurred between Eastern Virginia and their Southern allies, and that reproaches are beginning to fill the papers on both sides. This estrangement would quickly reach the Western camps, and conduct such as is ascribed to the Georgians would ripen it to a collision. The utter demoralization of GARNETT'S command betrays some hidden cause of weakness, and GARNETT'S own heedlessness of death, and apparent courting of it, in all probability was owing to the unhappiness of his position in having to lead a mob of mutinous enemies instead of a united band of faithful soldiers.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Those who know JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, will not be at all surprised by the fiery, the energetic, the sublime vindication of the Union cause which he has just made before a Kentucky audience, and which we have had the pleasure of laying before the readers of the TIMES. We exaggerate not at all when we say that for impassioned eloquence, fervent patriotism, vivid portraiture of the causes, the circumstances and consequences of the gigantic treason that menaces the land,—for burning invective against his country's foes and stirring appeals to all the noble sentiments and memories of his hearers, to come up to their duty in this dark hour of the nation's danger, there has been no effort, North or South, to match it in all the history of the rebellion. It is worthy of the days of Revolutionary faith, fortitude and earnestness. It is a triumph that adds lustre to the record that such men as PATRICK HENRY, JOHN ADAMS, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER have made of American eloquence.

We say that no one that knows Mr. HOLT will be surprised by this startling and brilliant forensic achievement. He was known thirty years ago as one of the most perfect and effective orators in the West. From Kentucky, in the beginning of his career, he removed to Mississippi, where for twenty years he pursued his profession of lawyer and advocate, with a success almost unrivaled, winning for himself unbounded fame and fortune. But Mr. HOLT has always seemed entirely devoid of political ambition. The public never could understand why a man of powers so extraordinary refused to enter an arena where success would so surely have crowned him. But those who knew the man had no difficulty in accounting for his determination to avoid politics. He was the soul of honor, and valued his self-respect and independence beyond all earthly offices and rewards. He was penetrated with the conviction that place-hunting was becoming the vice of our public men, and that no one could long hold the fickle favor of the people without resorting to the acts of the demagogue, or rise to high position through Administrations without playing the part of a sycophant or courtier. His soul abhorred either *rôle*, and, consequently, Mr. HOLT, one of the purest men and most incorruptible patriots in the nation, possessing the information and eloquence of a Burke and the courage of a hero, was never heard of in American politics until Mr. BUCHANAN, by strange providence, made him Commissioner of Patents. From that office he was transferred to the Postmaster-Generalship; and in the latter part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, while the reins of power were falling from that old man's nerveless grasp, Mr. HOLT naturally, and by mere force of character, seized them, and became Secretary of War. It was at this dreary period that the country first learned to know and appreciate Mr. HOLT. Each day and each development of his nature and powers, but add to his new national fame. And after his late masterly and matchless achievement at Louisville, the name of no man will stand higher as an orator and patriot of the Union. If Kentucky shall prove unworthy of him in declining his eloquent counsels, the Union may well claim him as its own.

SECESSION HUMBUGS.—If lying would win battles, or falsehoods accomplish revolutions, we of the loyal States might lay down our arms in utter hopelessness of achieving the salvation of the Union. The inventive genius of the rebel leaders, unrestrained by any considerations of conscience, would so far overmatch us, that it would be utter folly to attempt resistance to the power of their mendicity. A little while ago we were replenishing our bankrupt treasury by the sale of slaves to Cuba, that we had captured in Virginia, or lured from their masters in Missouri and Kentucky. Then Gen. LYON was utterly defeated and made prisoner in the West. A little later, and MCCLELLAN, with twelve thousand Union troops, was captured in Western Virginia. And now it is going the rounds of the Southern Press that Gen. PATTERSON, with fifty thousand men, has been utterly overthrown, cut up and annihilated. These monstrous stories are circulated throughout the seceded States, and the Southern people are made to believe them all as Gospel truths. Secession throws up its cap at every defeat as if it were a victory, and when its troops are routed or run away, it shouts to its deluded followers in the background that the loyal forces are annihilated. All this is done to keep up the spirits of the Southern masses, and fan the flames of revolt. The time will soon come when the deluded people of the South will discover how they have been deceived and betrayed, and when it does come they will hold their betrayers to a fearful accountability. The bold, bad men, who hurried them from their allegiance, and occasioned to them so much of misfortune, will be reckoned with by their own people, if they escape a traitor's doom at the hands of the Government.

Amusements.

CLASSICAL CONCERT ON STATEN ISLAND.—Our Staten Island friends will have an excellent concert, to-night, at the St. Julien Hotel. The programme, which will be found in another column, contains an admirable selection of the best chamber-music. It will be interpreted by Mad. Von Berkel, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Mills, Mr. Noll, Mr. Besig, and Mr. Herwig.

STUYVESANT HALL.—Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY gives his last Ethiopian matinée at this establishment, to-day.

STEAMER NEW-WORLD.—The reports of damage done to this boat have been much exaggerated. She has been taken into the Balance Dock and thoroughly repaired, and on Monday is to take her place in the People's Line, leaving at the usual hour.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Congressmen off for the War—The Game of Rebellion Nearly Closed—The Duty on Sugar—The Revenue Standard.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

There is a striking number of vacant seats observable to-day, in the House of Representatives, which is to be explained by the Army movements of yesterday. A large number of members are said to have crossed the river in order to witness the stirring events which are imminent on the "Old Virginia shore." But the probabilities are that they will be disappointed unless they prolong their stay beyond the time set for the adjournment of Congress. It is generally believed that Fairfax Court-house will be evacuated by the rebels on the approach of the United States forces, and I learned to-day from a young lady of ardent secession sentiments, that the "Southerners," as she terms them, do'nt expect to make a stand at the Manassas Junction. She is in frequent communication and correspondence with persons on the other side of the lines, and says that they concur in this opinion. The rebels will probably abandon that point, and retire to the hills or mountains, where nature has given them great advantages of position. So much for the information of a handsome young Secessionist, yet in her teens. I should not be surprised if the event proves her to be better informed than many persons of greater pretensions to knowledge. For my own part, I regard the game of rebellion as being very nearly played out. The rebels have made a great and desperate effort which has exhausted their energies, and they are now about to break down, even if no decisive blow shall be struck by the Government. It is simply impossible that the rebellious States can feed and clothe the armies which they have raised, while their whole commerce with the world, including that with the Free States, is cut off. If the negroes were mere machines, with no sense of their wrongs, and if the products of their labors could be freely shipped to the markets of the world, in return for whatever the South needs, the war might be carried on with comparative ease. But when just the contrary is true in all these respects, with the judgment of the civilized world arrayed against the peculiar institution, the maintenance of the rebellion for any length of time is a simple impossibility.

The high duties upon sugar which the war has made necessary in order to raise revenue, would have afforded a rich harvest to the sugar-growers of the South but for their treason. At the last session Congress spitefully, rather than wisely, repealed the moderate sugar duties that existed. but now it is found necessary to renew them with threefold magnitude. If Louisiana, Texas and Florida had remained loyal, their sugar crops would have enjoyed a degree of protection never before known, and the planters would have been enriched by the misfortunes of the country. But they closed their ears to the appeals of reason, and the result is, that in place of large profits in the whole Union, their market is circumscribed by the limits of the Confederate States, and they are ruined. Neither their sugar nor the slaves that produce it are no wworth anything.

The hemp producers of Missouri, many of whom are as ungrateful and as disloyal as the sugar planters, will be more fortunate than the latter. The increased duties on the article—and the increased consumption consequent upon the conduct of the Southern rebels—will redound essentially to the advantage of their hemp-producing sympathizers on the Missouri.

The Committee proposed by Mr. VAN WYCK was to-day agreed to by a vote of two to one. The fact is a healthy sign of the times. It may be hoped that this Committee will be a terror to corruptionists, and that its existence will prevent, as well as expose, frauds upon ths Government Mr. V. called upon the Republicans to stand up for an honest administration of affairs, regardless of the consequences to individuals. If men claiming to be Republicans, however high in position, are found to be engaged in peculation, let them be exposed.

It is a well-known principle in political economy that duties which are too high are as unproductive of revenue as those which are too low; and this is especially true of articles which are produced in considerable quantities in our own country. There is a rate neither high nor low, called the revenue standard, which will produce more revenue than one either higher or lower. As a general rule, twenty to twenty-five per cent. upon the importations of an article will be found more productive than ten or fifteen on the one side, or fifty, sixty or a hundred on the other. The country has had sufficient experience in the mutability of its revenue system to fix the revenue standard upon most articles, and especially upon iron; and while all classes are called upon to make sacrifices in these trying times, is it not strange that no move has been made to reduce the duties on that article? The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is a Pennsylvanian, and a representative of the iron interest. It cannot be expected that he will have the moral courage to propose the change. It would be as reasonable to expect a Mississippi member to propose a restriction on Slavery, or a Maine member to urge the repeal of the Fishing Bounty. But should not some member from the Northeast or the Northwest offer to supply the omission? It is not often that I concur in opinion with Mr. BURNETT, the secession Representative from Kentucky, but the fact will not be denied that he made a strong point upon the iron side of the House to-day. The duties on iron are notoriously high, and a lower rate would greatly augment the revenue, which is the first consideration at the present time, and protection a secondary one. Secretary CHASE in his very able report recommends the reduction.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SCENES AT THE CAPITAL—MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

It is a very common thing now-a-days to read about troops going to Washington, *viâ* the *Kill von Kull*, but very few persons are familiar with the new route that is, and promises to be, a very good thing for our rich Secretary of War. Those whose patriotism leads them to encourage the Government in this way, can try the new route, taking the New-Jersey Central to Harrisburgh, 182 miles—time six hours and a-half—crossing the Delaware at Easton, and thence by the Lehigh and Lebanon Valley Road to Harrisburgh. At Harrisburgh you get into the Secretary's cars, changing checks, and again changing them at Baltimore, when you have to charter in addition a vehicle to carry you to the Washington Branch of the Ohio Railroad. The time is 15 hours, and the fare about $11. Those who prefer dispatch, superior comfort and less expense, will continue on the old route, soldiers as well as other members of the body politic.

Washington presents the appearance just now of New-York during the flush time of the Spring and Fall trade, that is, as New-York used to look. When flush times will come again, is known only to those who can predict future events, very far off. Washington at present is at its high carnival. Members of Congress and their wives, office holders, fresh with the importance of new batons, and any quantity of hungry lookers-on, who expect something commensurate with their transcendant abilities, hyena-looking contractors whom you find everywhere, sucking the life-blood of the nation, young sprigs with fresh epaulets, sunning their new honors at Willard's and the National, while all over you find our gallant volunteers, brown as a hickory burr after the first frost, and many of them so seedy looking that one wonders how their clothes hang together. When the history of this war is written, the world will stand aghast at the disclosures of corruptions that would have done honor to the Roman Republic in her worst days.

At present, "Defence Committees," under false names of patriotism, are in full feather and the innocent public frown down any exposures of this system of fraud, alleging that "we must support the Government. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*, is a divine motto, but the innocent public "don't see it." Let them taste the fruits then hereafter, if they will not heed now the warnings of *independent* journalism.

Taking a look at the Observatory Grounds this morning, I found a heap of wild horses, that reminded one of the South American Plains. About five hundred are received here every day, and are immediately sent over to invade the "sacred soil;" that is, being at last scarred at Fairfax and Centreville. At the Smithsonian Grounds, one is no longer reminded of elaborate and intensely learned papers, but his eye is attracted to the dense columns of jolly bovines, who are brousing under the shadows of Mr. SMITHSON'S towers, preparatory to being turned into blood, and muscle, and patriotism, on the other side of the Potomac. If you want men to be plucky you must give them plenty of beef, and therefore, every well-wisher of his country must rejoice at the new edict of the War Department, which orders that four ounces more of fresh beef shall be added to every man's ration per diem, hereafter. Let those who have fat stock take a note of this.

The friends of the New-York Seventy-first will be glad to learn that when they were ordered to accompany the two Rhode Island and the New-Hampshire Regiments, it was intimated to them that Government had the most entire confidence in their ability, pluck and drill, and therefore, they were selected to head one of the advanced columns.

A high military officer told me this morning, at the War Department, that probably a portion of our Army of 60,000 men would be thrown on the flank of the Disunionists, so that when the main body advanced from Centreville and forced them to retreat, they would fall into the net of the reserves and the result would be another Yorktown, with some slight difference in latitude, etc.

Yesterday there was a complete shut-down of "passes" into Virginia after sunrise. Mr. RAYMOND mounted his horse at 4 A. M., and when last heard from was enjoying the occupation of Fairfax Court-house. My informant left the Army last night, after assisting in pulling down the secession bunting, at the Court-house, and replacing it by one presented to one of the New-York regiments by their lady friends. He informed me that numerous depredations had been committed by many of the Union regiments, previous to the late advance, on the property of as good Union men as can be found anywhere, and that our cause was being very much injured by the acts of these reckless troopers. It is certainly high time that these excesses were stopped.

Gen. MANSFIELD is besieged, this morning, by a motley army, who wish passes for every conceivable purpose. A notice at the door informs the anxious ones that "nothing will be heeded unless the request emanates from an M. C. or from a Cabinet Officer, and that none will be admitted beyond the old lines unless their position as officer or soldier demands it." The following is the latest document of the kind:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

Pass "JASPER," One week over the bridges and within the original lines. By order of
Gen. MANSFIELD, Commanding.
DRAKE DE KAY, Aide-de-Camp.

(Turn over.

It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor, that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death.
Signed, JASPER.

How many think of the penalty, when they seek the pass? I may observe that DRAKE DE KAY'S letters are an inch long, and he puts enough sand on his signature to fill a small measure. A cockney would say that his signature is absolutely "stunnin."

I intend to-morrow to seek the august presence of Gen. SCOTT, armed with the usual indorsements. He has a holy horror of gentlemen of the quill, but as a private citizen of undoubted patriotism, he will, I hope, grant me a special "pass along" to the enemy's lines, and more particularly to the encampment of the South Carolinians, whose tender treatment of me, while in the negro guard-house of Charleston, during the infamous bombardment of Fort Sumter, I am anxious to reciprocate *vi et armis*. *Fort Sumter will be avenged this month*, and a full account of it, unless a Minié stops me, will be sent by

JASPER.

Mr. Wm. H. Russell and Harper's Weekly—A Letter from Mr. Samuel Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an extract from a private note of mine, addressed to Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, at the solicitation of Mr. THEODORE R. DAVIS, which I find in *Harper's Weekly* for the 20th inst., *purporting to be a communication to the editor of that journal*, in which it is inserted as a link in the chain of circumstantial evidence, editorially adduced, in support of a letter, wherein Mr. DAVIS asserts that Mr. WM. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, knowingly uttered a falsehood, when he proclaimed in the Mobile *Register* that he only knew him (Mr. DAVIS) in the capacity of traveling artist of the *Illustrated London News*.

In these days of National anxiety and sorrow, the persistence of the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in inflicting this personal controversy upon the patrons of that journal, looks more like a sinister attempt to malign a gallant and accomplished ornament of that Republic out of which the Messrs. HARPER are presumed to have made more than "bread alone," than a sincere and unstudied effort to wipe out the stigma of an indiscretion.

I leave the questionable taste of this proceeding to the discrimination of the public, who are now paying an extra assessment of sixteen per cent. as a contribution to Mr. DAVIS' traveling expenses. *Damus sum non Œdipus*, and it is not my province to divine the moral conundrum in which the motives of those publishers lie concealed, nor whether their patrons prefer calumnies to pictures. But as I have been most unwarrantably drawn into this petty squabble, I deem it my duty to expose Mr. DAVIS artful dodges, in the absence of the gentleman upon whose reputation he has endeavored to affix a stain, however repugnant this "breaking a grasshopper upon the wheel" may prove to the members of the Humane Society. My testimony is not needed to convict him of willful falsehood, for his own letter shows that he found no difficulty in lying long before cock-crow at Mobile, *partly to escape martyrdom, and partly from anger at the indiscretion of his publishers*. But I feel warranted in stigmatizing as a malignant slanderer, the Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, who inserts my private note to Mr. FLETCHER HARPER as a letter addressed to him, which he attempts with malice prepense to pervert into a spin, by which to fasten upon Mr. RUSSELL the lie, white or black, that won for Mr. DAVIS that gentleman's confidence, and saved his own neck.

I was present when Mr. FORSYTH exhibited to Mr. DAVIS the advertisement in *Harper's Weekly*, and can bear testimony to the apparent indignation with which he peremptorily denied the right of its publishers to designate him as their artist, and authorized Mr. RUSSELL to contradict the assertion in the Mobile papers of the morrow. He moreover protested "that his connection with the HARPERS had been dissolved." This feint, as it shortly proved to have been, was successful, for Mr. FORSYTH exclaimed: "Mr. DAVIS, at noon this day I was chosen Mayor of Mobile, and as such will be responsible for you to the Vigilance Committee."

I do not see that the story of the house having been surrounded by eager votaries of Judge LYNCH, improves Mr. D.'s position. The greater the danger he incurred, the more heinous is his present offence, even if not against truth—against gratitude; but unhappily for the romance of his legend, this portion of it is a figment judiciously inserted to enhance the horrors of his impending martyrdom. Who has not wondered at the porcupinish symmetry and profusion of the arrows that bristle in the pictures of St. SEBASTIAN in his agony? And yet, it can hardly be doubted that had that holy victim survived his sagittarial doom, and been subsequently inspired to depict its execution, he would have added a score or more of darts from the quiver of fancy.

The unqualified character of Mr. D.'s denial was particularly impressed upon me by a "remark he made" when he came into my room shortly after his interrogatory, when the following dialogue took place:

DAVIS—Can you hide these papers for me?

SELF—What are they?

DAVIS—My traveling credits and agreements that might compromise me.

SELF—Allow me to examine them—for they might compromise *me*.

Suiting the action to the word, I opened one of the letters. It was signed "JOHN BONNER," and authorized Mr. DAVIS to draw for an extra sum of $50, provided he sent him plenty of pictures.

SELF—Who is JOHN BONNER?

DAVIS—The editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

SELF—Then you ——?

DAVIS—I had to. Dont tell Mr. RUSSELL.

I now ask that kind-hearted and unsuspecting gentleman's pardon for having complied with Mr. DAVIS' entreaty. But how could I disclose to him a complication that must have established his moral solidarity with DAVIS, unless by withholding his promised card to the Mobile *Register* he had chosen to surrender Mr. DAVIS to the Vigilance Committee? I exacted two promises from Mr. DAVIS:

1. That he should send North no more drawings.

2. That he should start for home at the earliest practicable moment.

A few days after this we reached New-Orleans, where Mr. RUSSELL became the guest of Mr. Consul MOORE, and I was received under the roof of another friend, where, on the day preceding his departure, Mr. DAVIS called to say that "Mr. RUSSELL had given him a character," and asked me for a recommendation to my old acquaintance, Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, wherein, by testifying to his talent and assiduity, and by a pointed allusion to the danger to which the indiscreet advertisement of the *Weekly* had subjected him, I might enable him to make his peace with his publishers for having denied them.

This, Mr. Editor, explains the meaning of the phrase in my letter which you have quoted as an evidence against Mr. RUSSELL'S veracity:

"In the present interrupted state of communications, and amid the perilous excitements of these trying times, *it has been thought unsafe for Mr. Davis to continue a tour rendered unusually insecure by an indiscreet notice at the heading of your Weekly.*"

I did not mention to Mr. RUSSELL that I had given this letter to Mr. DAVIS, and was not a little surprised at receiving from him, last week, a note in which he observes: "I am told that the HARPER'S refuse to publish my last card, alleging that they have a letter from you which fully establishes my acquaintance with DAVIS' true character. What on earth did you write, and when?"

I received this inquiry on my return from Niagara Falls, where Mr. R. had left me *en route* to Washington. I at once called upon Mr. FLETCHER HARPER to explain the circumstances of Mr. DAVIS' journey, and to protest against the outrageous injustice of the insinuations of the *Weekly* in regard to Mr. RUSSELL. I also told him why I had written to him, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with my explanations, manifesting regret, if not compunction, for the attack upon Mr. R. He remarked that Mr. RUSSELL'S first card accused them of having published an untruth, and that they had commented upon it in self-defence only. To this I rejoined that the second card acquitted them of any intentional misrepresentation, and threw the onus of the mystification upon Mr. DAVIS. As the latter had not then stepped into the arena to calumniate his protector and benefactor, I still praised his industry and ability, and submitted his youth and inexperience, assailed by unexpected perplexities, in extenuation of his double-dealing. Mr. HARPER shook his head, saying, "I am afraid Mr. DAVIS, with all his talents, is a slippery fellow," which observation is so at variance with the editorial language of the attack upon Mr. RUSSELL, which characterizes him as a "Mr. DAVIS, whom we have ever found to be an honorable, truth-telling gentleman," that I feel quite justified in assuming that Mr. FLETCHER HARPER is not the Editor of Harpers' *Weekly*, who, in perverting the address of my letter, has been guilty of a substitution which, when found on a bank-note, possesses the magical properties of Prince Abou-Hassan's flying carpet, at least as far as Sing-Sing.

I now proceed to discuss Mr. DAVIS' artfully-constructed account of the origin of his connection with Mr. RUSSELL. On the 6th of April, I accompanied Mr. RUSSELL and two friends on a visit to Capt. DAHLGREN, at the Washington Navy-yard. In the interval between some experiments with boat howitzers, a pert looking lad rushed up to Mr. R. and inquired, "Will you be at home this evening?" To which Mr. R. coldly replied, "I shall not be at home until after 12 o'clock." He replied, "Well, Sir, I will be there about that time." The ardor of the one and the frigidity of the other, prompted one of our party to inquire, "Who's your friend?" "A poor devil of a young artist who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour, knew my friend WOODS, and says he sketches for the London *Illustrated News*. He is soliciting permission to accompany me to the South; and though I have told him that I expect to be the guest of friends to whose houses I cannot take him, he importunes me to give him my countenance in the cars." And this is what Mr. DAVIS, in his letter, calls *being with Mr. Russell at the Navy-yard*. More than one of the party sought to dissuade Mr. R. from complicating his journey with such an incumbrance. On the following Tuesday, one of your Washington correspondents wrote in effect to the TIMES: "I am happy to say that our young and talented friend DAVIS, the artist, is to accompany Mr. RUSSELL on his Southern tour." Mr. R. happening to call on me, I showed him this paragraph, and recollect that he blushed with indignation at "being made ridiculous," by appearing to have his traveling artist like the Prince of Wales. He left me, saying, "This article settles Mr. DAVIS' business."

On the 16th of April Mr. R. reached Charleston, whither accident had carried me several days previously, and in the course of the evening told me that Mr. DAVIS had come with him. I remarked that when we parted he had resolved to shake off his "burr," as he playfully called that gentleman, and he replied that when he upbraided Mr. D. with having had himself puffed in the *Times*, and told him that he could not suffer him to accompany him, he burst into tears, vowed the notice was inserted without his knowledge, and implored him not to be inexorable towards a boy of nineteen, who was the sole support of his mother and two sisters.

We visited Gen. BEAUREGARD the next morning, and as we were taking our leave Mr. RUSSELL said, "Gen. BEAUREGARD, there is a young artist here, a Mr. DAVIS, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from Canada to Richmond and is now sketching for the London *Illustrated News*." The General replied that Mr. DAVIS had already applied to him for permission to sketch the Forts, but that he had declined giving it to a stranger. That he would now cheerfully accord it, *under Mr. Russell's assurance that Mr. Davis was not connected with the Northern Press*, which Mr. RUSSELL instantly gave him.

We remained in Charleston a fortnight, during which I scarcely ever saw Mr. DAVIS, who never took a meal with us, which was certainly neglecting one who pretended to have been authorized by Mr R. to write as follows:

"Tell the Editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am very happy to have so pleasant a companion on my journey." And in another letter,

"Tell the Editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am charmed to have this young artist with me."

We paid a visit to the Pedee plantations without Mr. DAVIS, whose first appearance as Mr. RUSSELL'S companion was in the cars of the Savannah Railroad, which we left at Pocataligo to visit some friends on Broad River, while Mr. D. continued his journey alone to Savannah.

At the latter place we were the guests of a friend, and Mr. DAVIS lived at the Pulaski House. But there, as elsewhere, Mr. RUSSELL obtained for him invitations for our public excursions, always indorsing Mr. D.'s disclaimer of any connection with the Northern Press.

Mr. DAVIS did go with us from Savannah to Montgomery, from Montgomery to Mobile, from Mobile to Pickens and back, and thence to New-Orleans. We left Savannah on the 2d May, and reached New-Orleans on the 20th, so that Mr. DAVIS was but eighteen days Mr. RUSSELL'S companion, although he enjoyed his protection from the 13th April to the 20th May, the day of his departure from New-Orleans.

Thus, at Charleston to Gen. BEAUREGARD; at Fort Pulaski, Savannah, to Commodore TATNALL; at Fort Morgan, Mobile, to Col. HARDEE; at Pensacola, to Gen. BRAGG, and so on *passim*, until the appearance of the advertisement in *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. RUSSELL deliberately pledged his word as a gentleman, and his honor as a privileged neutral, that Mr. DAVIS was not connected with the Northern Press. He reiterates the sincerity of this conviction in the following passage from his last published card:

I have only to add that I know nothing of Mr. THEODORE DAVIS except what he told me. He introduced himself to me in a book-shop in Washington, and begged he might be permitted to travel with me to the South, assigning as his plea that he was engaged to take sketches for the *Illustrated London News*, and that his previous connection with you might possibly expose him to obstructions which would be removed if I gave him the permission he so urgently entreated. If he came in any other capacity, it was not only without my knowledge, but in contravention of truth and honor, for which he is responsible. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. H. RUSSELL.

And yet the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in reply to this card, says: "We have every reason to believe that Mr. RUSSELL knew, when he left Washington, that Mr. DAVIS was going with him as the artist of *Harper's Weekly*."

Let much of my testimony be discarded as irrelevant to the issue, nay, let it all be questioned save as to those facts which can be confirmed by the testimony of the gentleman whom I have just named; upon those facts, and the above extract from Mr. R.'s card, I am quite willing to submit to the tribunal of public opinion.

First—Whether a gentleman of character and experience would be likely to sully his reputation and self-respect by half-a-dozen or more of repetitions of a deliberate falsehood in as many positions of unparalleled delicacy and difficulty? In short, whether it is probable that the specially trusted and honored correspondent of the first Journal in the world would knowingly introduce a spy into camps, where his integrity had been confided in with the most courteous loyalty?

Second—Whether, if Mr. RUSSELL were capable of such treachery, he would have countenanced the imposture without a motive?

Third—In such case, what could have been his motive for serving, at the risk of ignominious detection, the HARPERS, whom he had never seen or heard of save as Mr. DAVIS' former employers, or Mr. DAVIS himself, who was an entire stranger, until he met him in a "book-shop," and who by his own avowal possessed no means of requital?

Fourth—Whether it was not worth Mr. DAVIS' interest to induce the Messrs. HARPERS to believe that Mr. RUSSEL was charmed by his talent and companionship, and even to flatter them by the suggestion that Mr. R's. protection was extended him partly for their respectable sakes?

Fifth—Whether in this outrageous and scurrilous attempt at persecution, the editor of *Harper's Weekly* has not displayed a malignity that stains that "Journal of Civilization" with disgrace?

The consolation of Midas, when the "Susurrant reeds" proclaimed him an ass, was that a god had inflicted this mortification upon his vanity and presumption; and even had the verdict been unjust, he might well have shrunk from the task of wandering through the Lydina marshes and giving all their reeds the lie. I am aware that it is almost as hopeless an effort to contradict the 115,000 reeds which, we are told, spring weekly out of the Messrs. HARPER'S swamp, which, I regret to say, breathe on this occasion the fetid growl of Caliban, and not the sportive sentence of Apollo. SAM WARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Detective VAN WAGNER, yesterday, arrested a man named GILES VAN VOST, on a charge of attempting to kill his wife. It appears that the parties have not lived together for some time past, and on Wednesday last the accused met his wife at No. 113 Myrtle-avenue, when he attempted to kill her by shooting her with a pistol. The ball entered her face, passing off to one side, inflicting a serious if not fatal injury. The prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

A PATRIOTIC REGIMENT.—The Secretary of War called for 100 cavalry from the Seventieth Regiment, whereupon the whole regiment, consisting of five companies of cavalry, two of artillery, (six pieces each, one rifled,) and one company of sharp-shooters, tendered their services for the war.

THE GERMANS.—There was a meeting of German citizens held at Webber & Evarts' Hotel, Hudson-avenue, last evening, to make arrangements to receive the Twenty-eighth Regiment upon its return to the city. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN CONNELL, while driving across the Carrol-street bridge yesterday, was thrown to the pavement and sustained such injuries that he died shortly after in the Long Island College Hospital.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Home Guard of the Thirteenth Regiment will meet at the City Armory, this evening, to made arrangements to join in the reception of the Thirteenth Regiment, on its return from the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE FOURTEENTH.—A detachment of recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, was seat forward on Thursday, under the command of Sergeant SHELTON. Another detachment will be sent forward to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A carpenter, named WM. YOUNG, fell from a building on Atlantic-avenue, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed. He resided at the corner of Nevins and Wyckoff streets.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as New. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Under Patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

CRANE—NICOLL.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Dr. CHARLES H. CRANE, U. S. A., to SARAH P., daughter of S. B. Nicoll, Esq., Shelter Island.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, ROBERT O'HARA TURNER, aged 42 years.

His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Pacific Lodge of F. A. M., and the members of his Royal Arch Chapter, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 18, FRANCIS E. MILLS, aged 26 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, William Francis, No 21½ Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

☞ Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 19, FREDERICK G. THURSTON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No 54 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, July 18, after a long affliction, borne with Christian fortitude, FRANCES, wife of Joseph Brooks, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 470 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

DAVIES.—In East New-York, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 18, HERMAN HENRY, infant son of Samuel and Adelaide Davies, aged 7 months.

His remains were interred at the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 391—JULY 19, 1861.
36, 71, 74, 7, 67, 45, 21, 17, 50, 19, 42, 66, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 392—JULY 19, 1861.
22, 1, 15, 30, 31, 25, 9, 56, 54, 72, 76, 75, 16.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

OR

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

NOW READY

NOW READY

NOW READY

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXIV.] CONTENTS. [AUGUST.

THE CENTRAL PARK. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Iron Foot Bridge—Map of the Park.—Arbor—Bridle Road—Transverse Road—Carriage Way—The Alcove—Water Terrace—Summer House—Carriage Bridge—The Swans—Rustic Bridge—Winter Sports—The Lake—The Cave—Stone Archway—Wooden Foot Bridge—The Lake, from the West—Arch-Way for Bridle Road—The Lake, from the East—The Old Reservoir—The Lake, from the Northwest—Vine Trellis—Archway under Carriage Drive—Mount Saint Vincent—The Bluff—Tunnel—Arbor—The Palisades.
THE COAST RANGERS OF CALIFORNIA.—II. THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS. By J. ROSS BROWNE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Diggers at Home—Out in the Mountains—Protecting the Settlers—Beach Fishing.
INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE OF MAIZE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Corn Cut-Worm—The Corn Weevil—Corn Weevil at Work—Spindle-Worm Moth—Corn-Plant Louse—Corn-Silk Moth—Half-Looper Moth—Sitophilus Granaria—Meal-Moth—Tinea Zea—Flat Corn-Beetle.
THE FIGHT AT ORISKANY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Portrait of Peter Gansevoort—Portrait of Marinus Willett—The Battle-Ground at Oriskany.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XIII. Guilty, or not Guilty.
CHAPTER XIV. Dinner at the Cleeve.
CHAPTER XV. A Morning Call at Mount Pleasant Villa.
CHAPTER XVI. Mr. Dockwrath in Bedford Row.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Lady Mason and the Furnivals—At the Cleeve.
THE SWORD AND THE PEN.
THE SEED PEARL.
THE BAKERTOWN MILITIA.
SUNSET AFTER A SHOWER.
A READING BY CHARLES DICKENS.
THE HELPING HAND.
LOUIS NAPOLEON: PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
MRS. JUJUBE AT HOME.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XV. Samaritans.
CHAPTER XVI. In which Philip shows his Mettle.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Good Samaritan.—Philip's Comforts—A Hero.
POSSUM HUNTING.
THE COUNTERSIGN.
THE POT OF GOLD.
THE CONFIDANTE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER—With four illustrations.
IN MEDIAS RES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. Jones Sleeps—Becomes a Medium—Moves Chairs—Moves his Wife—Nurse is Magnetized—So is Baby—And the Furniture Generally—Mr. Jones Awakes.
FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.
ILLUSTRATION.—Peignoir.

The *June* number commenced the *Twenty-third Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The object of the publishers, as stated in the first number, issued in June 1850, was to present a periodical "which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without. And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands or the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."

Its unparalleled circulation from month to month, and a constant demand for back Numbers and complete sets, evince that the Magazine meets the wants of the great body of American readers. No change will therefore be made in its general character. The Magazine contains at least twice the amount of matter of the leading English monthlies. It is therefore enabled to present the best productions of European novelists and essayists, besides furnishing a larger amount of original matter than is given in any other Magazine of the day. Each Number contains an amount of reading equal to that in an ordinary octavo volume, with abundant Pictorial illustrations of every subject in which the Artist can aid the Writer. More than *Seven Thousand* illustrations have already appeared in the Magazine.

The want which the Magazine was established to meet still exists, and the Publishers, while guaranteeing that the periodical shall maintain its high character, confidently rely upon a continuance of the liberal support which it has received for eleven years.

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GREAT ORATION
UPON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY—DELIVERED JULY 4, 1861,
will be published, July 23, in the
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MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

Members, employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 10 o'clock.

CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND, July 18, 1861.

ORDERS HAVING BEEN ISSUED FOR the equipment of the Anderson Zouave Regiment every member is expected to hold himself in readiness for marching to the seat of war at three days' notice.

All who are on leave of absence will report themselves at head-quarters, Union-square Tent, immediately. By order of J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.
J. NORRIS MCLEAN, Adjutant.

ATTENTION! MECHANICS' RIFLES.—Col. Bull.—Hard-fisted men are wanted, to fill up a company in this regiment, now accepted, and will go into quarters next week. Pay to commence immediately, and $100 bounty when discharged from service. Company Head-quarters, No. 62 Warren-st., New-York, and at White Plains. D. R. JOHNSON, Captain.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objections to to travel with a family; is pleasant and of a kind disposition; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful, prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat girl, with two years' City reference from her present employer, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children. No objections to country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No 104 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would rather going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 19th-st, between 9th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman. She thoroughly understands baking, meats, pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of deserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, who have seldom changed their employers, situations, one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, and an excellent baker; makes pastries; wages $8. The other as chamber maid and waitress or regular waitress, in the City or country; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country. will make herself generally useful; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 9th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country, can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a most excellent Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is very obliging, and clean and neat about her person and kitchen; best of references, no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family; can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No 83½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring; second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR PLAIN COOK.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country desirous of procuring a really reliable, smart and first-class domestic, with excellent reference, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, may be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—A hard working young woman wishes a situation to do the general work of a family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread, biscuit, pies, &c; can milk and take care of butter; not afraid of work; wages low; can enter her place this day. Call or address No 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging, has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is also a good butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGED woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation; is a thorough housworker, active, neat, careful and prudent; is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent American woman, a situation as housekeeper; can give best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 215 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 16 West

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her baby, two weeks old, and has a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse; none but a respectable person need apply. Inquire at No. 225 East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No 960 Degraw-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news depôt, corner of East 12th-st and 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Spanish young woman, aged 21, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to travel with a family best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av., near Amity-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; would make herself useful. Call at No. 319 8th-st., second floor, near Avenue C.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing, would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, near 12th-st

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of city references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for two days.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE Metropolitan Institute, No 52 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants: German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country; has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care. Best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. E., Box No. 184 *Times* office, or can be seen personally at the office No 134 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man, is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 330 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young man, who will be found to understand and exhibit the above; wages from $10 to $12 per month; is willing to make himself generally useful; can show good City and country recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Reckman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A YOUNG Man, wants a situation on a farm; understands farming in general; is a good gardener; can take care of horses and other stock; satisfactory reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS FARMER, &c.—AN HONEST MAN WANTS an situation in the country; is active and capable at any kind of farming; is a temperance man; has best reference; has a wife who understands all dairy work, cooking, washing, &c., will go together or separate, wages moderate. Inquire or address M., Institute, No 12 16th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; can give unexceptionable references. Address J. O. Box No 207 *Times* office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wants situations; the man is a good cow and vegetable gardener, understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in city or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arboriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 257 Avenue A, or address J. F. ANNING, said number.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the gardening business in every department and the care and driving of horses; good reference, and not afraid to work. Letters from the country promptly attended to. Address C A, No. 331 1st-av., by person or note, for three days.

AS GARDENER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a very respectable Englishman and wife, he understands gardening in all its branches, such as green-houses, vineries and laying out of grounds, and is willing to make himself generally useful, his wife would like a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; have a little girl six years of age, can give the best of reference. Apply at No 214 6th-av.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife wishes a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, &c.; his wife to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. T., No. 246 West 15th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant;) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN a situation as waiter. He perfectly understands his business. Has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at Mrs. Green's Agency, corner of 3d-av. and 14th st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 16th-st. for G. A., care of Mr. Saunders.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful: has five years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work; good penman; habits good; &c., expects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. Y. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 60 ACRES, with good house and outbuildings, on Harlem Railroad, forty miles from this City. The whole under good cultivation. Address S. A. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; these above suites being 25 per cent lower than ever before

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $188 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices. Pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2.50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH S. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Rendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.
Miss Rendall is aided by experienced and highly qualified English and Continental governesses, and masters of high standing attend on the usual terms.
For board and instruction in every requisite branch of literature, piano, French, German, Italian, drawing and painting, eighty guineas per annum.
For young ladies under 14 years of age, sixty guineas per annum—lessons from the masters, books and stationary, form the sole extra charge. The most unexceptionable references given and required.
St. Peter's House is delightfully situated in its own extensive grounds, to which pupils have free access for recreation.
Letters addressed to MISS RENDALL will meet with immediate attention.
RYDE, June, 1861.

MOKAYIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $350, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music. $6 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her others. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, GOOD Reader and writer in French, Italian, English, German and Spanish, wishes to find pupils as resident or visiting teacher in city or country. Will prove a rare chance to adults and children, and chiefly to persons wishing to study art and go to Europe. Salary no object until the Fall. Address Mlle. O. M., care of Mrs. Miers B., French and Spanish School, corner of 38th-st and Madison-av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, 8th-st., N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LAdies' school, in Boston, a well-educated French lady to give the best references required. Personal application can be made at No. 21 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable private residence owned and occupied by William Smith Jackson, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga county, N. Y.
The property contains about 20 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing order, and also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits of all the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or many other purposes, the place is admirably adapted. It is 10 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New York Central road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DAIERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country. Also, 3 acres from Newark, N. J. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N, Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$550 FOR A HOUSE AND A QUARter of an acre lot, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated near the depôt, also, lots in three other places. Apply at No. 10 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—By order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.
CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.
Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry, accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40, barn, stable and extra out-buildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy, two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 145 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, extension tables, etageres, bufferds, bedsteads, rosewood parlor suites, centre and card tables, easy and rocking chairs, lace curtains, Brussels, 3-ply ingrain carpets, oil cloths, cottage suites, book stand, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black. flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 7 Ludlow-st., and at the

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

AND

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*. *For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are pretending* cent

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured as a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $3 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 33, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 8½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board for three or four months, in the country, within two hours' ride of this City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; terms not to exceed $3 per week. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. D. R., Station F., New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO young gentlemen, board in a private family, location Ravenswood, Astoria, or East River side; house must be near the water, and easy of access. Address, giving name in full, HALSEY, Post-office. P. S.—None but private families need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,661 New-York Post-office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open, at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., and peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DELIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R. M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, GOOD BOARD and room for a gentleman and his wife. Astoria, Ravenswood or Bergen preferred. Price not to exceed $10 per week. Dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. Address BREVITY, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $8 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR CHOICE rooms on second floor, fronting river, to let with board. Stable accommodations. Also, boating, bathing and fishing. Apply on the premises formerly occupied by Abraham Knight, Esq., ten minutes above Riverdale station.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, (6 years old,) within 20 miles of New-York, of easy access by steamboat or railroad. Farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 742 New-York Post-office, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant, and nurse, convenient to the City; the milk alone preferable; terms must be moderate. Address, with terms and references, W. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

FARM-HOU

FINANCIAL.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.
Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.
The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1-61.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1-61.
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Adjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF ERIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the fifth and 16th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1856, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.
Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1-61.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5-00, and Five Per Cent on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.
The seven per cent. mortgage bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. All future transfers of the stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 10, draw interest from the 1st. SAMUEL D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly, also, United States Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No 2 Wall-st

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five Samuel McLaughlin names *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, McLaughlin names *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, in harness. A good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.
N. B.—In this race *Flora*, instead of going to wagon as she did on the 15th inst., when beaten by *Ethan* in the extraordinary time of 2.22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 15 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	15,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per cent. has been declared, payable on the first day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The transfer books will be closed after Saturday, 20th inst., until the second day of August.
Dated, BROOKLYN, July 19, 1861.
C. W. BETT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 15th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. Bloomfield.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LISTA, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander
One of the above will leave Pier No 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, July 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug 3
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	35
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring over their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates. To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75 $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40; from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st., in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No 15 Broadway, New-York

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENES, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No 68 Broad-st

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No 4, North river, TUESDAY, July 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Havana *via* Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No 29 Broadway

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a certain promissory note, signed and indorsed by us, numbered 279, dated March 1, 1861, for six hundred and fifty dollars and twelve cents, payable at the American Exchange Bank, eight months after date for value received of Carliss & House. Said note having been stolen, will not be paid at maturity.
LOWREY, DONALDSON & CO.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last. E. CAYLUS DE RUYTER & CO.
NEW-YORK, July, 1861.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents
R. C. HANFF, Register.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 166 Duane-st. New York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
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NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

creek and silenced the battery, but the ammunition giving out, were compelled to retire.

One gun of the masked battery was afterward remounted and opened fire. Capt. ALLEN and Lieut POWERY, of the Twenty-first Ohio, and two others were killed, and 17 wounded, and 3 are missing. Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was badly wounded and taken prisoner. The rebels were commanded by Col, TOMPKINS.

Col. WOODRUFF and Lieutenant-Col. NEFF, of the First Kentucky add DE VILLIERS, of the Eleventh Ohio, left Gen. Cox's camp on the 17th, and nothing has been heard from them. It is supposed they were either killed or taken prisoners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES also reported a bill to regulate the Police force of the City of Washington. Laid over.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate the nature of the quasi armistice referred to in his Message of the 4th inst., by which the commander of the *Sabine* refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what had been done in relation to the *Sabine*. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, reported a bill to pay the widow of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the sum due him—$750. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported the House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also reported the bill in relation to forwarding soldiers letters. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also reported a bill for the relief of Ohio and other volunteers. It provides for their payment from the time they were actually in service till they took the oath. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also reported the resolution in relation to the bonds of Paymasters in the Army. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported, from the Committee on Finance, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

The special order, the resolution approving the acts of President LINCOLN, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, proceeded to speak in opposition to the resolution. He reviewed the course of events last year, and of the measures taken to save the country by conciliation and compromise from the horrors of civil war. He loved the Union as much as any man, and was willing to make any sacrifice, even of his life, to save the Union. But the cry was now unconditional submission. There was no talk of peace. He admitted that the present trouble was a revolution. It was a revolution of eleven States. Even if they should be crushed out by war it will not be a restoration of the Union. A war of subjugation will end in the ruin of the Republic and in the establishment of a despotism. If the Union is to be made the means of prostrating our liberties it had better be dissolved. He warned the country against the horrors of civil war. He was for peace in any form to restore the Union, and if this was not possible to part in peace. He would negotiate with the revolted States and listen to the terms they had to propose. He admitted the right of blockade, for we were really in a state of war. He admitted that the writ of *habeas corpus* might be suspended where the Courts were not in force; but he denied the right to suspend the writ in States where the Courts were open. If we affirm that the President has such power, the right to suspend the writ a most fatal blow will be struck at the liberties of the country—but in no case can the President delegate this power. This was the great objection he had to the resolution; he did not care for the rest of it. The right of a citizen to liberty of person was most important. Mr. BAYARD argued at considerable length in regard to the sanctity of the writ of *habeas corpus*, contending that there was no difference between the *letter de cachet* of Louis XIV. and the arrests of the President, and the only difference between the Bastile and Fort McHenry is that the latter has no dungeons.

At the conclusion of Mr. BAYARD's remarks, Mr. LATHAM got the floor, and the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. THOMSON offered a joint resolution that examiners be appointed to examine STEVENS' Battery at Hoboken. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Monday.

VOICES—"You want to go to Manassas. Let's go."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, before voting, wished to know whether the Committee on Ways and Means had business to report.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, objected to the question being asked, the object being, he said, to go to Manassas to get in the way of our soldiers. [Laughter.]

The House refused to adjourn on Monday, 42 against 88.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, asked leave to submit resolutions declaring the present civil war had been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, asked leave, but Mr. BURNETT objected, to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify loyal citizens of Fairfax County for property destroyed.

Mr. SEDGEWICK, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill passed appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the Navy during the present rebellion.

Also, a joint resolution appointing a Board to examine STEVENS' Harbor Defence Battery, and report what sum would be necessary to complete the same.

Also, a joint resolution for the appointment of a Board to select a site for a Naval Academy.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, remarked that Maryland has declared, by 20,000 majority, that she stands fast by the Union. He therefore trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her this time by removing the Academy from Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported back the joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of men lost of the sloop-of-war *Levant*. Passed.

Mr. STEVENS said that the Committee on Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate. He therefore moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to restrain disloyal citizens from suing in the Judicial Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishments.

The bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and for an enlarged and more efficient organization of all the Army bureaus, etc.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, opposed the bill, the design of which was simply to multiply officers. In Heaven's name, were there not enough already?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said that it was owing to the character of the officers and the manner of their appointment, namely, from political considerations, that so many blunders have been committed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, thought Mr. DIVEN's remarks were not justified by the facts, and briefly showed the necessity of increasing the staff officers of the Army, when, owing to the war, business had increased beyond precedent in our history.

The Committee here rose and the bill passed.

Among its provisions is the form of an oath to be administered to the cadets, requiring them to swear they will support the Constitution and defend the sovereignty of the United States, and regard this obligation as paramount to any oath which may be prescribed by any State, and that they will obey all legal orders of their superiors.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, presented petitions from the citizens of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties for an immediate Convention of all the States, to take into consideration the present condition of the country.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMEN

A number of discharged soldiers from the Department of New-Mexico, have just arrived within the limits of this Department. With a few exceptions, they will join the regular regiments serving in the war. Capt. WALKER, Capt. LINDAY, Capt. MAURY, and their families, have also arrived from the frontier.

We understand that a very large number of steamers for the blockade, and privateer-searching business, are about to be chartered by the Government, in addition to those already in use. A naval officer from this City was ordered to Philadelphia a few days ago to examine craft for service. Gentlemen are also looking out for suitable vessels elsewhere. There cannot be less than 150 mercantile ships, steamers, and steamboats at present under United States charter, for the different purposes of war.

Orders have been forwarded from Washington to the commanding officer of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, to finish the steam gun-boat *Semanole*, 6, as rapidly as possible. This gun-boat recently returned from the coast of Brazil, where she was stationed with the *Congress* and *Pulaski*. The inefficient members of her ship's company will be replaced by others. She will carry an improved armament, and over one hundred sailors, landsmen and marines.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, recruiting has commenced for the Fourteenth Regiment (new) of United States Regular Army, the Head-quarters of which are to be at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Another rendezvouz has been opened for this regiment in the city of Troy, the Head-quarters of the Old Department of the East, and is presided over by Lieut. DURKEE. The presence and counsel of the veteran Gen. WOOL will have a good effect on the Troy detachments.

A most important appointment in the United States Corps of Marines has just been made. All the soldiers of that branch of the service attached to the Home Squadron are to be placed under one commanding officer, those officers commanding the guards of each ship being subordinate to him. Col. WM. DELANCY, now on duty at the Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., is to be Commandant of the Corps, and has been relieved for that purpose by Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, who was the late executive officer, under Major BREVOORT, at Brooklyn.

The company of regulars sent down to Fort Lafayette to prepare quarters for political prisoners and captured officers of the Rebel Army, will have that place ready to receive any persons sent down in a few days. It is said that twenty-five "distinguished personages" are coming on to be confined.

A detachment of United States troops, enlisted in Rochester, arrived here yesterday, and were sent over to Col. SMITH, at Fort Columbus, to be drilled and drafted for regimental service.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the coast of Africa has reported to the Admiralty, as we learn from the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, that the withdrawal of five United States men-of-war from the squadron will violate the Ashburton treaty, and leave the slavers numerous chances of escape. When it is borne in mind that the British Parliament has lately been entertaining the idea of withdrawing Her Majesty's ships altogether from the coast, the Admiral's coolness is remarkable.

Lieuts. WEBB and HUDSON, of this station, have been promoted to captaincies by late changes in the Army.

Congress has not authorized an increase of paymasters; but thirty-six Assistant Paymasters will be appointed, who will receive $1,200 at sea, and $800 on leave; after the first five years, $1,500 and $1,000.

Candidates for admission to the United States Corps of Engineers, continue to be examined by the Board, which is in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The latest admissions and promotions are as follows:

Egon Hovt, N. B. Litting and John Johnson to be First Assistants; G. H. Ball, C. H. Chipley and R. L. Harris, to be Second Assistants.

Francis C. Goodwin, Lucian Sullivan, Lewis A. Haverley, H. D. Sellman, B. Bunce and J. T. Hawkins, to be Third Assistants.

Chief Engineer, B. F. GARTIN is detached from the Board, and Chief Engineer WHIPPLE ordered in his place.

The Board consists, at present, of Chief Engineers W. H. SHOCK, E. T. ZELLER and E. G. P. WHIPPLE. The course of examination is very strict, and conducted in the ablest manner. A large number of persons are still to be examined.

PROCLAMATION FROM BRIG.-GEN POPE

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 19.

The following proclamation has just been received from Brig.-Gen. POPE:

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Friday, July 19.

To the People of North Missouri:

By virtue of power and authority I have assumed command of North Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Government, and too strong to be resisted by any means in your possession usual in warfare. Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent in our section of the country. The assurances for the last ten days, however, have plainly exhibited your lack of either the power or inclination to fully carry out the pledges, and the Government has therefore found it necessary to occupy North Missouri with a force powerful enough to impel obedience to the laws. As soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its authority and put down unlawful combinations against it, you will be relieved of the presence of the forces under my command, but not until then. I therefore warn all persons taking up arms against the National authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens, that they will be dealt with in a most summary manner, without waiting civil process.

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

THE BOSTON THIRD REGIMENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, July 19.

The Third Regiment arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and has encamped at Long Island.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, with the Fourth Regiment, Col. MONROE, also from Fortress Monroe, is coming up the harbor.

It is understood that both regiments will be mustered out of service early next week, when a public reception will begiven them.

Both regiments are reported to be in good health and spirits.

RETURN OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Friday, July 19.

The steamer *Cambridge* arrived this morning with the Third Regiment, Col. WARDROP, from Fortress Monroe.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The clerks at the office of the Union Defence Committee, Fourth-avenue, were busily engaged yesterday, in paying out a portion of a sum of money, amounting to $20,000, which the Committee received from the Comptroller last Thursday. Payments were made only on the back tickets held by the families of volunteers, a large number of which were partially canceled two and three weeks ago. In addition to the apartment already occupied by the Committee, an adjoining one of equal size, and communicating with the former at the street end, has been fitted up with benches for the accommodation of applicants. The benches are so constructed and arranged in each department that there can be no confusion among the ticket-holders in point of precedence. As soon as one enters she proceeds to the rear of the building, and gradually moves forward, as her successors, one by one, arrive at the teller's desk and depart with their money. From early in the morning till late in the afternoon both rooms were densely crowded with women and children, and, although the paying-out process was conducted with surprising facility, no apparent diminution was observed in the large number of applicants, until about 4 o'clock P. M. The clerks are furnished with a roll containing the names—nearly 1,200—of all the persons entitled to receive money from the Committee, and also a black list, embracing the names of deserters, expelled soldiers, and others, who have forfeited their claims for aid. This list, having 1,000 names, is carefully scrutinized before the money is paid over, and if an applicant presents a ticket on the strength of the services of a soldier whose name appears thereon, it is immediately destroyed, and she leaves the premises empty-handed. The Committee are at work preparing a detailed report of their proceedings, which will soon be placed before the public.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday $50,000 had been subscribed to the new loan of $500,000, authorized to be raised by the Common Council for the relief of the families of volunteers. There were three parties who took $10,000 each.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

One hundred men belonging to this regiment, went into quarters, yesterday, in the Park Barracks. On Monday next, they will go into encampment on Staten Island.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Medical Association for the supply of lint, bandages, &c., to the United States Army, has closed its labors. The peculiar emergency which called the Association into being has ceased to exist, and the members have deemed it expedient to adjourn *sine die*. The Government, they presume, has now had time to make adequate provision for troops so suddenly called into the field, and is now fully prepared to supply all the necessities which may hereafter arise. That work belongs properly to the authorized agents of the Government. The Medical Association being a purely voluntary body, and extra-official, think it to be expedient and proper to leave the future Hospital supplies for the Army to the regular authorities. To the ladies and gentlemen of New-York and other cities, who have made this Association the official centre for their patriotic contributions, they offer their hearty thanks, with the promise of presenting shortly in pamphlet form a full report of donations received and articles distributed. By order of the Executive Committee, No. 744 Broadway and Astor-place.

MORAL ASPECT OF OUR TROOPS.

We learn that a meeting of some interest is to take place to-morrow evening, at Dr. MACAULEY's Church, on Fifth-avenue, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. The object is to report the moral condition of our National troops, and to present a plan of operations for their elevation. In other words, to do for the volunteers, morally, what the Sanitary Committee are doing physically. From the very first, this organization began its labors among the soldiers, and from personal observation and extensive correspondence we doubt not a very interesting report may be expected. The list of speakers, Dr. TYNG, President of the Alliance, and DRS. SPRING, HITCHCOCK and MACAULEY, will insure a very large attendance. In consequence of this meeting the afternoon service of this Church will be suspended. The full Choir of the Church will be present in the evening, adding interest to the occasion. Dr. ASA D. SMITH is to preach for the Alliance on Astor-place, at 5½ P. M. The soldier's hymn-book will be used on that occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By reference to our religious advertisements it will be seen that religious services will be held to-morrow in the Park Barracks, under the auspices of this Association. Efforts like those which this Association is putting forth for the religious welfare of our soldiers deserve and must call forth the grateful sympathy of every Christian and patriot.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Col. DICKEL has just received orders from Washington to immediately prepare this regiment for the field. Two hundred men will be uniformed and sent on in a few days. A fine opportunity is now offered to men who have seen service, or who are good riders, to find immediate employment at head-quarters, Nos. 37 and 39 BOWERY, N. Y. All members of the regiment must report at once.

TRIAL OF THE ROTCHKISS SHOT AND SHELL.

The Government trial of these effective projectiles for WIARD's steel and other rifled cannon, under the direction of S. V. BENNETT, United States Ordnance, at West Point, has been in progress during the past four days. The trial of solid shot at a target placed at a distance of 1 650 yards, gave remarkable results—nearly every shot striking the target. The practice yesterday was with twelve-pound shells and solid shot, at long range, fired from a bronze gun of the ordinary 6-pounder size. With an elevation of 23½ degrees, a range of about four miles was reached. The trials will be resumed on Thursday or Friday of next week, with WIARD's 6 and 12 pounder steel rifled guns, weighing seven and twelve hundred pounds. This trial is designed to be made most thorough in every particular, for the purpose of enabling the Ordnance Board to decide upon the general adoption of these projectiles and steel guns.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

A walk through the quarters of this regiment discloses the excellent discipline and perfect comfort and content of its men. Four full companies, with their officers, are now mustered into the service of the United States, with pay, and companies, as they are recruited in the City, or arrive from the country, are to be in subjection to the same operation and receive the same benefit. The character of the subsistence furnished, and its preparation for the table, are superior to anything that has been seen in other regiments. Indeed, the uniforms and entire clothing, inclusive of shoes and blankets, together with the camp and garrison equipage, are far in advance of those procured for the regiments hitherto raised, their regiment being provided with every necessary and convenience by the Government of the United States. This is the only regiment that commands such facilities and presents such advantages—both to officers and men. It is the intention of Col. COCHRANE to go with the Companies that are now mustered into service into camp, at Willett's Point, the latter of this, or the early part of next week—the same having been assigned by the United States to the regiment for that purpose. During the short period while there, the noted skill and energy of Lieut.-Col. SPAULDING will rapidly school the recruits in the discipline of active service. Palace Garden will still be retained as the head-quarters of the regiment in the City.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment, Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, is nearly ready to take its departure for Washington. Company D, Capt. HARKINS, was yesterday supplied with full camp equipage by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and they immediately pitched their tents in Elm Park, where they will be quartered for a few days. Company B, numbering upwards of 80 men, was yesterday mustered into the United States service by Capt. HAYMAN, U. S. I., under the following commissioned officers: Captain, H. B. TODD, First Lieutenant, JOHN ENNESS; Second Lieutenant, R. H. LEE; Quartermaster's Sergeant, EDMUND W. TRUE. The company will go into camp to-day at Elm Park, together with a full company which arrived yesterday from Syracuse. Three more companies will be mustered into service to-day.

Commencement of the Normal Schools.

The Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools of the City took place at the Academy of Music last evening. To one who has ever attended a Normal School Commencement, it would be superfluous to say that the building was crammed. There may have been room for a dozen more persons than were in the Academy of Music last evening, but it would be difficult to tell where they could be packed,—certainly not in any position that commanded a view of the stage. The exercises were of the usual character, comprising written compositions by the graduates, distribution of diplomas and State certificates, addresses, &c., the whole interspersed with choice selections of music and singing. Among the songs was the "Star Spangled Banner," unheard at former Commencements, but whose omission would have been unpardonable at this.

The address to the audience was made by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and like all his efforts, was brief, appropriate and to the point. He alluded to the civil strife now unhappily distracting our country, and paid a merited tribute to the gallant soldiers of the Army—many of them the sons and brothers of those present,—who were now periling their lives to sustain the flag of the Union. Referring to the gallant achievements of Gens. LYON, MCCLELLAN, ANDERSON, SIEGEL, and others, he said they had linked their names imperishably with that glorious old hero, who, from the time of the battle of Chippewa down to the present moment, had stood the faithful guardian of his country's honor, and who deserved the gratitude, not of his country only, but of all mankind. [Prolonged applause.]

The diplomas were presented to the graduating class by JAMES W. FARR, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of the Board of Education, and the State Certificates by EMERSON W. KEYES, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent of Public Schools. The following are the names of the graduates:

FEMALES—Mary Ankers, Sarah A. Adams, Eliza A. Anderson, Mary A. Bergman, Mary J. Boyle, Margaret Beyer, Mary Blake, Amelia Blakely, Mary C. Bassford, Adelaide Brown, Sarah C. Bostwick, Teresa M. Brady, Anna G. Canty, Jane Connolly, Anna M. Connor, Mary L. Croft, Sarah J. Clarke, Hannah T. Collins, Susan Crummy, Mary E. Clark, Margaret Chalmers, Lucy Conart, Agnes Dana, Margaret Doyle, Georgiana Dugan, Fannie Dorman, Elizabeth T. Doyle, Louisa DeForrest, Helen Dunkin, Susan Doyle, Mary O. Davis, Annie S. Dibben, Florence D'Orsay, Mary E. Eppes, Kate A. Evans, Nancy Elliott, Letitia Fitzgerald, Georgiana R. Finlay, Bridget T. Fosbour, Lucretia Feller, Anna M. Francis, Sarah A. Fick, Julia Fawcett, Victoria Graham, Mary E. Galvin, Fannie E. Guion, Almira Gassner, Mary Glidersleeve, Josephine M. Gordon, Annie U. Gordon, Elizabeth Graham, Annie M. Holden, Mary L. Hikok, Jane Harkness, Emily Hyatt, Lavinia Hopper, Mary Hannah, Mary Heybeck, Maria Ingram, Martha W. Innes, Lizzie Jones, Eliza M. Jackman, Jane F. Jones, Jeannette Jollie, Agnes E. Johnson, Sarah E. Kreemer, Harriet Keeler, Catharine Kerr, Mary Kennedy, Catharine Keyser, Alvina Kerr, Kate R. Kimber, Adaline Kelly, Mary E. Kerrigan, Annie E. Lowes, Mary Lawler, Julia M. Lobdell, Mary V. Lockwood, Mary Lawrence, Mary J. Lord, Phebe L. Laton, Eliza A. Maher, Anna A. McCoy, Jane B. McIndoe, Helen C. McIndoe, Eleanor McDermott, Emma Miller, Addie M. Meeker, E. A. McKeachnie, Henrietta McLennon, Ellen Magui e, Helen Miller, Catharine C. McCaffrey, Catharine H. Mulrooney, Hester Manwaring, Mary McMartin, Mary Muldoon, Emma McMann, Mary McDowell, Elizabeth McHugh, Mary E. Northrip, Caroline E. Noe, Josephine Orr, Emma Olsen, Clara Olson, Sarah J. Olson, Louisa J. Peters, Emily E. Perham, Eleanor Palmer, Margaret Porter, Emily L. Rogers, Annie M. Reynolds, Emma Ransom, Jessie E. Rogers, Louisa Riley, Annie Richmond, Honora R. Sweeney, Angelina Simpson, Annie Simpson, Mary J. Swain, Josephine M. Spilker, Mary E. Squire, Susan Stuyvesant, Eliza Sisk, Sarah E. Simkins, Margaret E. Smith, Mary Sheren, Eugenia Swartz, Mary A. Smith, Melissa Thorp, Mary E. Topping, Lizzie Turner, Catharine Terry, Mary J. Taylor, Mary F. Thompson, Mary E. Underhill, Fanny VanBelt, Fanny VanPelt, Mary F. Vandervoort, Louisa Valentine, Margaret H. Walsh, Ellen C. Walsh, Bertha Wehle, Mary Wells, Jane E. Warts, Susetta E. Wandell, Isabella Youngs, Euphemia Young, Isabella Young—149.

MALES—William F. Brush, Henry Bawden, Benjamin Y. Conklin, John Deacon, Charles F. Hartmann, Edward Kelly, James Marshall, William B. Wood, James Yereance—9.

COLORED—Mary E. Eato—1. Total—159.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

News by Pony Express to July 4—Markets—Departure of First Daily Overland Mail—Celebration of the Fourth, &c., &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, July 13.

The Pony Express passed at 9 P. M., last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 4.

Arrived, none.

Sailed, 1st, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, carrying one hundred and sixty passengers and $989,000 treasure for New-York, $103,000 for England and $55,000 for Panama—total, $1,009,800. The principal shippers were:

Wells & Fargo	$250,000	Donahue, Ralston & Co	$60,000
Parrott	120,000	Sillyman	43,000
Sather & Church	115,000	Strauss	39,000
Davidson	96,000	Dewitt Kittle	31,000
Coleman	70,000	Geomer	20,000
Schall & Bro	65,000	Patrick	20,000
Tallant & Wild	60,000		

The following is the list of passengers: M. J. Lord and family, Mrs. S. F. Forbes, Austin Smith, H. Clay Smith, Jno. I. Meredith, L. L. Baker and wife, Capt. Bedougan, U. S. A., Mrs. A. B. Lubrick, Geo. Pittenas, Mrs. Little, P. F. Gorrish, J. M. Carrick, Lieut. Kautzush, Worthington M. Barnes, E. A. Wood, Mr. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Sherrard, infant and nurse, Mr. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. P. J. S. Paxton, S. P. Johnson, A. S. Ackerman, Capt. Sweeney, M. Lewis, E. Longfield and family, Wm. Abbott, E. Stanfeldt, C. Neuenhouse and family, W. T. Vielderbing, Capt. O'Malley and family, R. S. Hauen and family, Mrs. J. Bettercourt, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Pender, Mr. Arnott, Samuel Pope, M. D. Collons, W. Wheeler and wife, Capt. Stahl, Geo. F. Noyes, Samuel Smith, Mrs. Credit.

The markets remain unusually dull for this dullest period of the year. There is an export demand for Wheat and Barley. Shippers are willing buyers of new Wheat at $1 65 ₱ 100 lbs., and Barley at 90c.

The first Overland Mail Coach started from Placerville on the 1st, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannon firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags.

There were six bags of letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers, in all, weighing 1,176 pounds. Business is suspended throughout the State to-day, and our National Anniversary receives the homage of a people devoted to the Union. There never was such a display of flags, and so many manifestations of patriotism to act appropriate ways, at any previous anniversary.

Nearly all the churches of San Francisco have run up the Stars and Stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

COOK & HOOKER's train of overland immigrants, consisting of 22 men and six wagons, and 60 head of stock arrived at Carson Valley on the 1st, reporting plenty of grass on the route and Indians peaceable.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 15 degrees west of the North Star, with the tail directing across the heavens for more than 90 degrees. In many respects it resembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger nucleus.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Gov. DOWNEY issued some sixty military commissions to officers of various companies throughout the State.

Dates from Oregon are received per steamer *Pacific* to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, arrived by the *Pacific*.

Col. WRIGHT has countermanded the order for the removal of Capt. PICKETT's Company of Ninth Infantry from San Juan Island.

The best indication yet seen of the existence of gold in paying quantities in Nezpercis County is from the fact that the *Pacific* brought down some $300,000 in dust from there.

A violent storm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult., doing considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees.

The Vancouver, Washington Territory *Chronicle*, of the 20th June, has the following: We have from undoubted authority that HALLIDAY & Co., of St. Louis, contemplate a weekly communication between St. Louis and San Francisco. They are building small steamers with exceeding light draft, but possessed of great power, to ply on the upper Missouri, between St. Louis and Fort Benton. From that place to Lewiston, at the south of Clear Water, stages will run regular, and steamers, forwarding freight and passengers, will connect the latter place with Vancouver, which is to become the head of ocean steamship navigation. It was with this object in view that the Company lately bought the ocean steamers. If carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draft would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri to Fort Benton at all stages of the year.

AUSTIN SMITH, late of the United States Navy, left for this port, turned over this office to his successor last week, and departed by the steamer of the 1st—it is believed to enter the Confederate Army. He is a son of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia. The day after he left a suit was commenced against him. One of the San Francisco Courts received $14,399 intrusted to him by a man and his wife as their agent. The Sacramento *Union* of to-day, in commenting on the suit, gives the following account of Mr. SMITH's sentiments, as expressed to Mr. CHINING, his successor in office. He said, in a very excited manner, both in tone and gesture, "I owe no allegiance to the United States Government, and look upon the Government as an exploded humbug. I proclaim it openly that it will be a source of gratification to me—the proudest act of my life—to take back to my native State, Virginia, a few hundred thousand of money, and if I had it in my possession, I'll be d——d if I would not do so. But the amount in my possession is so paltry, $15,000, that it is not an object worthy of me, and I shall turn over to you what little I have, not as an act of honesty on my part, or that I should be entitled to any credit for it, but because the Government could make it out of my services. The North are grabbing public funds, ships-of-war, arsenals and Navy-yards, and the South are entitled to a hand in that game of grab, and it is a source of grief to me that it is not in my power to manifest my loyalty to my native State in a substantial manner."

The San Francisco *Times* to-day has the following additional remarks concerning the same party. "Mr. SMITH paid all the demands of his secession friends against the office, and did not pay the claims of loyal men. He refused to deliver a scrap of paper to his successor, and hurried all the books of the Navy agent's office off with them in the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. CHINING how the accounts stand. The affairs are in an inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose. It is intimated that orders will be sent by Pony Express to New-York for his arrest. News comes from the Navy-yard that previous to his departure, when called upon to pay audited demands, he answered, "The United States Government is played out."

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 15.

The Pony Express passed here at 8 45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.

Arrived 4th, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama, and ship *Sumner*, Sydney; 5th, ship *Dictator*, Hong Kong.

The week closed quietly in business matters, with no quotable change in prices.

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of 640 delegates, has been in session in San Francisco since the evening of the 4th. A permanent organization was effected, a sound Union platform adopted, and eight ballots polled for Governor. The last ballot resulted: For John Converse, 233; John G. Downer, 158; Eugene Casserly, 150; J. W. McCorkle, 61, John Bidwell, 35. Necessary for a choice, 328. The balloting will recommence to-morrow. It is impossible to predict the result. The contest is very bitter.

J. C. MCKINNEN will probably be one of the nominees for Congress.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 21½ Eldridge-street, upon the remains of FRANCIS E. MILLS, a Lieutenant in the E. D. Morgan Light Artillery corps, who was fatally injured on the 4th inst., while firing a salute at Jamaica, L. I. The deceased had accompanied his command to the place named, with the object of celebrating Independence Day, and at sunrise the National salute was fired under his direction. At sunset the salute was repeated, but at the thirty-third round the cannon was prematurely discharged, and the deceased, who, at the moment, was ramming home the cartridge, lost his thumb by the explosion. He received attention from a surgeon, and two days afterwards was brought to his residence in Eldridge-street, where he seemed to be gradually recovering until Wednesday last. At that time alarming symptons appeared, and on Thursday night he died of tetanus or lock-jaw. The jury declared the unfortunate occurrence to have been no person's fault. Mr. MILLS was a native of New-Jersey, nearly 27 years of age, and has left a family.

DEFRAUDING A WINE MERCHANT.—Mr. JOHN PICKERLGILL, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, at No. 223 Fulton-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named OSCAR F. WAINWRIGHT, whom he charged with having swindled him to the extent of $663, under the following circumstances: WAINWRIGHT called upon the complainant on the 3d inst., representing himself to be the captain of the steamboat *Worcester*, lying at Pier No. 39 North River, which he had chartered on his own account for an excursion on the Fourth, and was desirous of obtaining a lot of liquors and cigars on credit, to be paid for on the 5th. His story was believed, and the goods delivered. He did not, however, call at the time appointed for settlement, and consequently the merchant became alarmed. On inquiry he ascertained that WAINWRIGHT's representations were devoid of truth, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer HOLLAND, of the Lower Police Court, went in search of the accused several days ago, but did not catch him until yesterday. He was held pending the result of an examination. It is said that $250 worth of the wines and liquors have been recovered.

RELIGIOUS CARE OF OUR ARMY.—The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association report that 3,500 copies of the Soldiers' Hymn Book have been issued and distributed to the volunteers. All the camps and barracks have been visited systematically, and the religious wants of the soldiers cared for. Regiments on their way to the war have been supplied with religious reading. Miss on prayer-meetings and other services have been repeatedly held at various camps. Rev. C. L. LOCKWOOD is the agent in New-York, and Rev. Dr. C. M. BUTLER in Washington. Rev. M. B. SMITH is on a tour through the West and Northwest, for the purpose of reporting on the religious condition and wants of the Army. The Committee consists of GILEAD B. NASH, FRANK W. BALLARD, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and P. H. VERNON. Contributions will reach them if addressed to Box No. 1219 Post-office.

SUMMER EVENING FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.—Our German citizens really know how to enjoy themselves. The German Siederfrang Society held their Annual Summer Evening Festival at Jones' Wood last evening. This popular place of resort was crowded with members of the above society, accompanied with their wives, sweethearts, sisters, and others. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening which took place on a splendidly built platform facing the East River. Amusements of other kinds were also plentifully engaged in, such as shooting—not an apple—but a bunch of artificial flowers on the head of a son of the hero of Switzerland, playing at bowls, billiards, swinging, &c. The trees were hung with illuminated lanterns of various slades, making a very pretty and picturesque effect. The whole was a great and rational success.

ROBBERY OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.—A young man named WILLIAM WILSON was brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, charged with having robbed Mr. CLARK CHACON, of No. 121 Leonard-street, Consul for Spain, at this port, of a watch-chain, valued at $25. The prisoner, it is alleged, met the complainant at a restaurant in Lispenard-street, where they supped, and afterwards they took a stroll together. WILSON accompanied Mr. CHACON back to the restaurant, and bidding him good-night at the door, seized his watch-chain, and ran. Officer SLATER, of the Fifth Ward, was attracted to the cry of "Stop thief," and secured the fugitive, but the property was not recovered. Fortunately for Mr. CHACON his watch had a few hours previously been left at a watchmaker's, or it also would have been lost. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

TERRIBLE SCALDING CASUALTY.—THOMAS BLACK, an employe in the slaughter-house of RUGG & WILSON, in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on the 10th inst., by falling into a cauldron of boiling water. The deceased had been slaughtering hogs, and while searching the cauldron in which the animals were scalded, slipped from a plank into the water. He jumped out of the cauldron without assistance, and was taken home, but it soon became apparent that his injuries were fatal. He was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner GAMBLE held the inquest.

A VERY YOUNG ROGUE.—Two little boys, named LEWIS KNOB and JAMES H. FAGAN, aged respectively 5 and 6 years, quarreled at their play on Thursday evening, and KNOB stabbed his companion in the back with a butcher's knife. The wound, though not penetrating to a great depth, is of a dangerous character, and the little ruffian is kept under police surveillance. He obtained the knife from his father's butcher's shop, corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, in front of which the affray occurred.

FOUND IN THE WATER—The body of a man, which has not been identified, was found yesterday morning at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River. The remains had been several days in the water, but it is probable that deceased met his death by drowning. He was about 30 years of age, and most probably was a seaman or longshoreman. Coroner GAMBLE had the remains sent to Bellevue Hospital, where opportunity is afforded for their identification.

THE LOST $18,000.—Vigilant search is being made for the two boxes of specie, containing $18,000, which were recently missing from the steamer *North Star*. The submarine div

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3066. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

News from the Army Under Gen. McDowell.

Bull's Run and Manassas to be Attacked To-Day.

Beauregard Reinforced by Johnston's Forces.

Twenty or Thirty Thousand Rebels at Bull's Run.

Gen. Patterson Superseded by Gen. Banks.

General Dix to Command at Baltimore.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lyon Preparing to Attack Gov. Jackson and Ben. McCulloch.

An Irregular Scouting Party Surprised at Fortress Monroe.

MAJOR T. E. RAWLINGS KILLED.

Some of the Pirates of the Sumter in Port.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

Advices from Centreville state that no movement has yet taken place. The troops will advance to-night, and it is believed that at daylight to-morrow an attack will be made on the intrenchments which have been thrown up on the roads. It is said that very formidable works have been erected, and heavy reinforcements have come to Manassas.

Secretary CAMERON was in camp this morning. Mr. RAYMOND reached Centreville at 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20—9½ P. M.

With the great influx of strangers to-day came an unprecedented heat, the like of which has not for months been known. Several soldiers have been sun stricken, sundry civilians have collapsed with heat, and the horses harnessed before the Army wagons have suffered very perceptibly.

The air has been pregnant with rumors of battle and carnage, and this afternoon we were treated to a batch of reports, alike ridiculous and false. I am authorized to state that, so far as the War Department is concerned, there is no intelligence to-day of any serious collision between the forces encamped at Bull's Run or elsewhere.

Last evening, a squad of men belonging to the New-York Sixty-ninth were bathing in the creek near the field of the late engagement, when they were fired upon by pickets who were stationed some hundred yards beyond. The squad, being unprovided with weapons, did the best they could in the running line, and left their clothes on the bank. One, named THOS. SCOTT, was wounded in the calf of the left leg.

Various reconnoitering parties in force have reported to head-quarters, all of whom agree that the position of the enemy at Bull's Run is much more formidable than was at first supposed, and I think it very doubtful if Gen. MCDOWELL will deem it advisable to attempt a dislodgment at present.

A reliable citizen of Falls Church, a little town six miles from the Heights, tells me that firing was distinctly heard by him this morning in an easterly direction from Bull's Run. It may be that a reconnoitering party, which had not reported at the time the messenger left the camp, may have engaged a like party from the rebel ranks, but as yet there is no confirmatory intelligence.

I am informed by competent authority, and think there is every reason to believe it, that Manassas Junction is one of the best fortified positions in the country, and that our position at Arlington is no more defensible than it. When Bull's Run is passed—and that has not been done yet—the enemy will stand at Manassas.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was at Bull's Run three days since, has now retired to Manassas, and is devoting his time, aided by Gen. LEE, to the further fortifying of that place. This is not said on the authority of a "reliable lady," or of "a well-informed individual," but direct from the only source that could know of it. BEAUREGARD has said within two weeks, that Gen. SCOTT's plans and ideas were as familiar to BOB LEE as to himself, and that he knew what the old gentleman was about, as fully as if he had access to his maps.

At Manassas is concentrated an immense amount of ammunition, part of which BEAUREGARD sent away on Friday last—which would seem to indicate an idea that it might be needed elsewhere.

LATER.—Gen. CAMERON and THOS. A. SCOTT have just returned from a visit to the Camp near Bull's Run. They left Washington yesterday morning in a private carriage, in which they rode to Alexandria—thence to a point near Fairfax Court-house by rail. They remained all night at the house of a widow lady, who was unaware of the name or character of her guests. The hostess was a strong Secessionist, and declared with great earnestness that if any man dared raise a Union flag over her house she would shoot him down on the spot. BISHOP MCILVAINE, of Ohio, was a guest at the same place, and remained with the lady all night. The conversation became somewhat personal, greatly to the amusement of General CAMERON, who did not stand very high in her estimation. This morning the distinguished party went to Fairfax Court House, and from thence to General MCDOWELL's Head-quarters.

The National lines extend fully five miles. The pickets of the National and secession camps are close to each other, and various rebel camp noises can be, with great distinctness, heard in our lines.

GEN. JOHNSTON AT BULL'S RUN.

On the 19th, Gen. JOHNSTON reinforced the rebels at Bull's Run, and their number is variously estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. When they arrived, loud cheering was heard in the rebel camp, and our troops responded derisively.

Gen. CAMERON reviewed the troops at Federal Camp, and was received with great enthusiasm.

LOSSES AT BULL'S RUN.

In the engagement at Bull's Run we lost fifteen killed, had twenty wounded, and are short ten missing. The Secession soldiery acted most brutally towards our wounded men, running bayonets through them, and in several instances mauling their faces with the butt ends of their muskets.

REBEL PRISONERS.

There are thirteen secession soldiers in our guard-house at MCDOWELL's Camp. While Hon. J. M. HINKLE was talking to them, one, a huge six-footer, said, "Well, all, I can say is, that I will gladly whip any two of you for a chance for my freedom," to which a member of the Maine Regiment replied, "Oh, let him out,—do give me a chance at him!" Of course this was stopped by the officer in charge.

GEN. PATTERSON SUPERSEDED.

Great excitement was caused in camp, by the announcement that Gen. BANKS had superseded Gen. PATTERSON, and that Gen. DIX is to take BANKS' department at Baltimore.

THE ONWARD MOVEMENT.

The National forces move onwards to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at six o'clock, and it is the general impression that a battle will be given to-morrow. Every hack in the city has been chartered by civilians, who are desirous of spending Sunday in camp, but who are not aware of the coming fight.

DESERTERS.

Two deserters from the National troops were arrested, this morning, at the Bull's Run camp. Their heads were shaven close, and the company drums beat for their ears the Rogue's March, while they were ousted from the ranks.

ANOTHER CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The Navy Department was to-day in receipt of a dispatch from Com. STRINGHAM, stating that nine slaves were picked up on Wednesday near the mouth of the Rappahannock, by a Government vessel. They made their escape from shore in a row-boat. According to their account, which is doubtless true, the negroes in Essex and Middlesex counties are being armed. The only Union man in the former county who has dared to express his sentiments, was murdered a few days ago. Com. STRINGHAM, in view of this new attitude in which the "contraband" is placed, has written to the Department for instructions as to the disposal of the article now in his possession.

COOKING FOR THE TROOPS.

Mr. JAS. M. SANDERSON has been engaged the past week in supervising the culinary arrangements of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State volunteers, Col. MURPHY, and has succeeded in reducing the average on the sick list from twenty-five cases daily to two. His last effort was in regaling Gov. MORGAN with soldiers' rations cooked in a camp kettle over a camp fire. His Excellency pronounces it a great success.

I shall leave for the anticipated battle-field early in the morning, and hope to send good news.

HOWARD.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

Mr. RAYMOND left Washington this morning at four o'clock, to join the Army at Centreville. I have, as yet no advices from him. From a gentleman who left the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, at four o'clock, I hear that no movements in advance had been made since the advance fell back upon the main body in the rear of Centreville. The meantime has been occupied in reconnoitering the position of the rebels, and ascertaining the condition of the country. If an advance is deemed practicable, it will be made in force. Mr. RAYMOND will, of course, furnish the most reliable accounts of movements.

SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Government mails from Europe arrived to-day, are most satisfactory. It is clear from their tenor, that England and France will be governed in their action by the success which shall attend our arms. If there is a prospect of the rebellion being speedily crushed, the rebels will have the cold shoulder; but it is perfectly certain, that if there is any hitch, or delay, these Governments will be sure to give such aid and comfort to the rebellion as will serve their purpose to open the blockade. It is not known at the Department that any such demand as is mentioned in the TIMES will be made by France and England, but it is certain that no such demand will be for one moment entertained. It will be promptly refused, even though it involve us in a war with those Powers.

RATHER LATE.

The *Tribune*, I see, demands the recall of SPENCER, Consul at Paris. Mr. SPENCER was dismissed more than six weeks ago, as I published at the time.

GONE HOME

The Pennsylvania Fifth Volunteers returned home to-day, their term of service having expired.

MORE TOOPS.

The Sixth Maine reached Washington last night, and the Tammany Regiment this morning.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following papers have been designated to publish the session laws: *Hawkeye*, Burlington, and *Intelligencer*, St. Charles, Iowa; *Democrat*, St. Louis, and *Republican*, St. Josephs, Missouri; *Patriot*, Baltimore, and *Examiner*, Frederick, Md.; *Journal*, Albany, and *Independent*, New-York, for New-York.

NAVAL OFFICER.

DENNISTON, was to-day unanimously confirmed as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

Fifteen Secessionists were captured at Bull's Run on Thursday and brought to this city to-day under a strong guard. One was a South Carolina Sergeant, the others Alabamians. General MANSFIELD sent them to the old Capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The prisoners are rough-looking, and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets. Up to 1 o'clock nothing of peculiar interest had been received from the seat of war.

Gen. MCDOWELL was concentrating his forces and reconnoitering. Reinforcements were sent over to him to-day. The indications are that MCDOWELL is acting with deliberation and caution, previous to a renewal of the conflict.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CENTREVILLE.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, July 20—1 P. M.

The affair at Bull's Run, which has been magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disastrously as was, in some quarters, represented.

A list of the killed and wounded cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. The inmates of the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who suffered from exhaustion, and not by wounds. This fact gives rise to exaggerated stories as to a larger number wounded.

A flag of truce, which was sent by MCDOWELL to the enemy's lines, in order to recover our dead and wounded, was refused admission by them, for the reason, possibly, that they wished to conceal the position of their batteries.

It may be well to state that Gen. MCDOWELL, at the commencement of the action, was at Sangster's Station, on a visit to HEINTZELMAN'S command, and, while on his way to Centreville, was informed of the battle, and immediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing had ceased.

The movement toward Manassas from Centreville was unauthorized, the order of march to TYLER'S division being limited to the latter point, in order to await the flank movement of Col. HEINTZELMAN'S division, which was at that time at Songster's Point, on the line of the Manassas Railroad.

Gen. TYLER having ascertained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, he ordered a reconnoissance on his own responsibility. The result of this reconnoissance was the knowledge of the battery, which, although acquired by loss of life, will probably be an adequate compensation. Besides, a large body of our troops have been tried, and by no means found wanting. The order for retiring was given in consequence of the National battery exhausting its shot and canister, and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which, under the command of Capt. BROCKETT, performed the most efficient service in the action. The gallant Captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him with as fierce and determined a spirit; but the want of water for his horses—a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered all along from Centreville to Manassas—prevented him from continuing his efforts to unmask the enemy. It is regretted by some military authorities that the infantry was not called into more active service during the engagement, the best part of the fight devolving on the artillery and cavalry.

The entire portion of Col. HEINTZLEMAN'S command, which it is understood, was to flank the enemy on the South of Manassas at Braitsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centerville, and that portion of the country is now crowded with our troops. The publication of more definite information regarding their strength and numbers would be injurious to the service.

Last night was passed quickly, with the exception of a few instances of picket firing. The changes in the positions of troops has led many to suppose an advance was intended immediately, but it rather indicated a preparatory and defensive arrangement.

The reports that the enemy's batteries were assaulted, last night, are entirely without foundation, but it is supposed that breastworks will be erected, to-night, on the hill, within range of the masked batteries. This, however, is mere conjecture, and it is probable that Gen. MCDOWELL is still awaiting instructions from Washington.

A deserter from the rebels, who arrived here this morning, states that our fire created great havoc among their troops, and but for the fact that they were rallied continually by Gen. LEE, they would have retired.

It is understood here that heavy guns have been brought from Manassas to the scene of action by the rebels.

There is some good reason to suppose, from the large number of baggage wagons on the road leading from Strausburg to Manassas Junction, as observed through good glasses, and a reconnoissance made by Lieut. TOMPKINS, that Gen. JOHNSTON has succeeded in making his retreat good to Manassas Junction. Such is the opinion in military circles. Although this has largely increased the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction, it does not in the least deter, but only changes our military operations in that direction, as it hems in the main forces of the enemy between the advances of Gen. MCDOWELL'S and Gen. PATTERSON'S command.

Secretary CAMERON to-day, in company with Col. SCOTT, of the Militar Railway, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

At the hour of writing, GRIFFITH'S battery is moving up the Manassas road, probably to take position on the hill.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

CENTERVILLE, Saturday, July 20—6 P. M.

The whole division has just commenced to advance, leaving Bull's Creek fortification to the left. Their destination is supposed to be the Manassas Gap Railroad, cutting off all communication and supplies from JOHNSTON'S division.

Nothing else has transpired.

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

A Reconnoissance in Force—The Troops Engaged and How they Behaved—The Results—Turning the Enemy's Position—Undoubted Success of the Movement.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday evening, July 18, 1861.

This has been an eventful day for the Army of Advance, and the result will unquestionably be represented as a great victory on the part of the rebels. In a word, the affair was a reconnoissance in force of a wood at Bull's Run, whose contents were unknown. It proved to be a masked battery, behind which some 5,000 of the rebels had intrenched themselves, and our five regiments, which were sent against it, were repulsed with considerable loss—a loss, the extent of which I cannot state with any accuracy, but which probably amounted to not far from in 150 killed and wounded. On our side, SHERMAN'S battery, under Capt. AYRES, was the only one engaged. It behaved with great gallantry, but the extent of damage inflicted cannot be known, as it fired constantly into dense woods. Our forces were all withdrawn to the rear, the most of them as far back as Centreville, four miles from Bull's Run, which is itself about the same distance from Manassas Junction. The attack will unquestionably be renewed in the morning, not only upon this masked battery but upon the entire rebel force at Manassas—with what result I shall probably be able to tell you to-morrow.

So much for the general result,—now for the details of the affair, so far as they came under my personal observation.

I left Fairfax Court-house at a later hour than I intended, and reached Centreville at about 11 o'clock. The rebels here had thrown up intrenchments on a high hill, overlooking the road as it debouches from a fine wood, and a large open field, admirably fitted for defence. They had abandoned them, however,—and this confirmed the general impression that they did not mean to fight. The troops which had been brought forward,—comprising only a portion of Gen. TYLER'S brigade, were here halted for rest, and remained three or four hours. My carriage had become entangled in the baggage-train, and was some two miles in the rear. I began the tour of Centreville in search of food, as I had had no breakfast, and was nearly famished. While swallowing a cup of very poor coffee, which I persuaded the servants of a deserted mansion to sell me, I heard the sound of cannon in the direction of Manassas. I immediately pushed forward on foot, under a blazing sun, and after a brisk walk of three miles—during which the only refreshment I could procure was a little vinegar and water—I came to a wood through which the road leads over a high rise of ground, with an oatfield on the right, and on the left a meadow, in which is placed a small house, with an adjoining shed. In the oatfield, on the right, were stationed two of the Parrot guns, under Lieut. BENJAMIN. As you pass the crest of the hill, your eye falls upon a gentle slope of meadow on the left of the road—bordered on the lower side by a thick growth of low trees, and rising, after passing a ravine, to high ground on the other side. At the right of the wood was an open plain—with a house and barn some fifteen or twenty rods from the wood. As I approached the first hill, I saw SHERMAN'S battery drawn up on the left, behind the crest, and the First Massachusetts Regiment, in line of battle, some twenty paces behind, in a hollow, to be out of reach of the rebel batteries.

At about 1 o'clock, as the head of our column rose over the crest of the hill, it was saluted by a shot from the rebel battery quite across the ravine,—which fired eight or ten rounds from two guns, and was briskly answered by Capt. AYRES. After about ten minutes, their firing ceased, and it was supposed that the rebels had retreated. They had fired no rifled cannon, and it was believed they had none.

Skirmishers were at once thrown out from the whole brigade, which was commanded by Col. RICHARDSON, and consisted of five regiments, into the woods on the left,—while the First Massachusetts was drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of the woods, and the Twelfth New-York. Col. WALWORTH, just at their right. The Second and Third Michigan Regiments were sent to the extreme right, and marched in a right line from the road, towards the wood, and drew up in line of battle. The skirmishers pushed into the wood and were permitted to penetrate to some distance without being fired on. Soon a few scattering shots were fired at them,—and then the First Massachusetts Regiment and the Twelfth New-York were pushed in together. I had gone into the field bordering the wood, about one-third of the way to the wood, and watched them enter. They had been gone perhaps five or ten minutes when a full, round volley was fired directly in their faces from a breastwork in the ravine, behind which the whole rebel force had been drawn up. They could not see their assailants,—they scarcely fired a single shot at them, but were shattered by the deadly fire thus suddenly opened upon them. At intervals of perhaps a minute this volley was repeated five or six times—the rebels accompanying each fire with tremendous shouts. Two howitzers, belonging to SHERMAN'S battery, were sent past me through the field into the wood, and opened fire, which was returned by the same vollies. After a few minutes a rebel battery of cannon, planted upon a small cleared space in the wood, which I could see very distinctly with my glass, opened fire, first upon the howitzers in their vicinity. But after two or three shots they sent half-a-dozen balls into the field where I stood, and over my head into the group of officers and soldiers gathered about the house to watch the firing. One shot struck some 20 feet from me,—another went through the shanty adjoining the house, and a shell exploded in the field some 20 rods from where I stood, without doing any damage.

At 2½ o'clock a company of cavalry, Texas Rangers, belonging to the regular force, had crossed the field and taken possession, the men dismounting, armed with carbines, immediately in front of the wood. While stationed on the hill during the first firing, one of the rebel shots had fallen in their midst and severely wounded one of them who had been carried back into the wood. After the firing from cannon and musketry which I have mentioned had been continued some twenty minutes,—many of the musket shots reaching the point where I stood,—I saw the Twelfth New-York Regiment rush pell-mell out of the wood, followed by the Massachusetts men, marching in good order. Their appearance was the signal for a general retreat of the forces in that neighborhood. The regular cavalry wheeled and ran their horses up the hill at the top of their speed—putting those of us who were on the hill side in greater peril of life and limb than we had been before during the day. Two companies of the New-York Twelfth kept their ground well and came off in good order. The rest made good time in leaving a position which it could not be expected for a moment that they could hold. The Michigan regiments, on the right, kept their position for a time, but soon drew off with the rest.

It was clear that the rebels were intrenched in great force in the wood, and that they had a powerful battery there, some of the guns being clearly rifled cannon from the noise the balls made as they passed over our heads. Clouds of dust, coming towards the front from the hills in the rear, indicated that they were bringing up reinforcements. The withdrawal of our troops was in pursuance of a purpose to change the plan of attack. Orders were sent back for reinforcements. SHERMAN'S whole battery was ordered into the garden on the left of the road, just in front of the house; two guns were planted in the oatfield on the opposite side, and at 3½ o'clock, a shot from the rebels flying over my head, followed by two from the Parrott guns in the oatfield rushing in the opposite direction, satisfied me that the safest place during an engagement was not between two hostile batteries. We fell back, therefore, behind the crest of the hill. The firing on both sides grew very brisk, and the shot from the rebels nearly all passed overhead, crashing among the trees of the wood beyond, and wounding several of the great number of persons, troops and others, who had collected there for shelter. Just then the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment came up through the wood—the ears of its men being constantly saluted by these whistling balls—and was ordered to form in the field behind the house. It was soon followed by the Seventy-ninth, who did not, however, go out of the wood. The firing which had commenced at 3½ o'clock ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our entire force was ordered to withdraw on Centreville.

This is the whole of it,—and I have no time to add comments, as this hasty letter must be sent at once by a special messenger, who may reach Washington in time for the 4½ o'clock mail to-morrow morning. Gen. MCDOWELL, who had been to visit the other column, came up just as the engagement was over. I believe he says the existence of this battery was well known, and that the men ought not to have been sent against it. Gen. TYLER, formerly of the U. S. Army, is an officer of merit and experience. He displayed great coolness throughout the whole affair. I met a son of Gen. LEAVENWORTH coming off the field, a lad of 17, who had staid in the wood to bathe his feet, after the Twelfth, to which he belonged, was driven out, and who says he was surprised to find he was not half as much scared as he had expected to be. While on the side-hill, being half famished with thirst, I asked a swallow from the canteen of a portly gentleman who was passing. He gave it to me, and I found it was Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois. There were half-a-dozen private gentlemen present as spectators.

The criticism which will be made on this mishap will be that men should not have been thus thrust upon a masked battery—that it is a repetition of the old Big Bethel and Vienna affairs. Gen. TYLER, however, says that it was only a reconnoissance in force—that the object he had in view was to determine what force and batteries the enemy had at that point—and that he now understands this perfectly. Undoubtedly, this is so; the only question is, whether the knowledge was not purchased at too dear a cost. Upon one thing you may rely. This misfortune will not delay the attack on Manassas. On the contrary, it will hasten it. But I think that, instead of leading troops directly against batteries, whether masked or not, Gen. MCDOWELL will *turn their entire position*. The movement of troops, to-night, indicates a purpose to throw the troops upon the north side of the intrenched camp, from this point, while other columns will approach it from other directions. The result will vindicate the movement.

H. J. R.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COMMAND.

NO MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, July 20.

In consequence of complaints from numerous commanders, that their men were without shoes, clothing, &c., and could not be now supplied, as the time for which they had been sworn in was nearly expired, Gen. PATTERSON visited the different brigades, and plead earnestly with the men to stand by him, for the love of their country and the honor of our flag, for a few days longer, but failed to gain support.

The good behavior of the soldiers is having an excellent effect upon the townspeople: many of the families were prepared to leave, on the arrival of our Army, but now are going to remain, feeling that their property and persons are secure.

Three members of the New-York Ninth Regiment yesterday arrested Lieut. HARLETT, of the Confederate Cavalry force, while secreted in a house here. This officer is said to have commanded the troops that fired from Harper's Ferry upon Col. STONE'S Brigade, when passing opposite that point.

The jail where JOHN BROWN was imprisoned, and the scene of his execution, are constantly visited by our volunteers.

Capt. MCMULLEN'S Rangers have found numerous secreted arms.

Maj. JOSEPH KNIPE, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff has recruited a new Rifle Regiment for the war, from those about to disband. He will assume command.

Col. WALLACE, of the Indiana Zouaves, has a new regiment ready for him at Indianapolis, to be armed with sabre bayonets and Enfield rifles.

Col. CLARK, of the New-York Nineteenth (Cayuga Regiment,) is under arrest upon charges made by his officers. He will be court-martialed soon.

A mail bag belonging to our Army, and filled with matter, has been found here. Indications show it to have been stolen while on the way to Martinsburgh a week since.

Maj. LEDLIE, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, this morning at one o'clock, was fired on, when making the grand rounds, by a Secessionist, named WELCH. The latter was arrested, and his arms taken away from him. WELCH says in excuse, that he did not see LEDLIE, but hearing a noise, thought foxes were robbing his roosts.

The Indiana Eleventh Regiment, Col. WALLACE, marched to head-quarters, to-day, and informed Gen. PATTERSON of their willingness to serve ten days extra.

The Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left this morning for Harrisburgh, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Sandy Hook.

The railroad bridge across the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, will soon be rebuilt.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO ARKANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Friday, July 19.

The Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 13th furnishes the following items:

Gen. LYON, who is marching south towards Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major SYRACUSE' command. He has also twenty-four pieces of field artillery, of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage-wagons.

MCCULLOUGH and JACKSON have retreated across the Arkansas line, for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and a Mississippi Regiment. Gen. LYON'S strength will be between 10,000 and 12,000.

The Jayhawkers, under JENNISON, have been stationed on the State line, below this place, some days. JENNISON will maintain a force of 200 or 300 men in that region until the United States troops arrive.

A train which passed through this place about a month since, with the families and property of the United States soldiers from the Indian country, was intercepted and searched by him a few days since, and a quantity of ammunition, wagons, &c., taken possession of. JENNISON gave his receipt for the articles seized, to be held subject to the order of the United States Government. The owner of the property stated in this place, on the way up, that half of the profits of the trip should be used to purchase arms for the Southern Confederacy. He was not with the train on its return.

MESSENGER FROM JACKSON CAPTURED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, July 18.

A sergeant belonging to Capt. COOK'S company of Home Guards arrived at Syracuse this evening. He reports that Capt. COOK had captured eight Secessionists, among them a messenger from JACKSON, bringing letters to different persons. In one of these letters JACKSON begs for more men, and admits having lost 500 killed in the battle of Carthage.

Col. BOERNSTEIN has ordered another expedition into Callaway County, to open the road to Fulton, where Col. MCNEIL'S command is posted.

LATEST FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, July 20.

A messenger from Col. MCNEIL, at Fulton, arrived this morning, having left there at noon yesterday. He reports everything quiet there, and that the wounded are doing well. Col. HAMMER is 7 miles beyond there.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN, who arrived yesterday, will take command here. Col. BOERNSTEIN will leave for St. Louis with his command, Monday. Several companies of Home Guards are stationed at the Fairgrounds. The city is quiet.

POSITION OF JACKSON AND MCCULLOCH, FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 19.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says that it is probable that Col. CAREY will soon send a force to recapture Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of army stores belonging to the National Government.

Dr. PORTER, from Springfield on the evening of the 16th inst., arrived here to-night. He reports that Gov. JACKSON and BEN MCCULLOUGH'S forces are at Camp Walker, ten miles south of the Missouri line, and at Yellowville, Ark. Their pickets extended as far as Neosho, 30 miles north of Camp Walker.

Gen. POPE left to-day for St. Charles, where he establishes his head-quarters. His command in North Missouri will be 7,000 strong, and so posted that Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, and all the principal points in the Northern part of the State will be within easy striking distance. The National troops and the Home Guards at Jefferson City will encamp outside of the city limits during the session of the State Convention.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

AN UNFORTUNATE PRIVATE SCOUT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 19. *Via* Baltimore, July 20.

At midnight, a party consisting of Capt. HOLLIDAY, Capt. EDWARD W. JENKINS, Lieut. JOHNSON and private SMALL, of the Naval Brigade, T. ED. RAWLINGS, Major of the Kentucky Light Cavalry, and R. W. SHURTLEFF, of the New-York *Illustrated News*, left Hampton, without permission, on a scout. They were poorly armed, and but one mounted. At 4½ this morning, the party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond Newmarket Bridge, by twenty dismounted horsemen. RAWLINGS was instantly killed by a bullet through his head. JOHNSON and SHURTLEFF were also seen to fall, and they must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped.

Three companies went out and brought in the body of RAWLINGS. Major RAWLINGS arrived here yesterday morning, and happened to be in citizen's dress. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New-York.

Mr. SHURTLIFF came out as aid to Col. BARTLETT.

At least two of the rebels were shot. It is to be hoped that this will put an end to irresponsible scouting.

The *Minnesota* has steam up, but her destination is not known.

The *Monticello* yesterday fired into a body of Confederates, a short distance above Newport's News.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns, last evening, from the Pig Point battery.

The *Quaker City* last night picked up a man in a sail boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known before, namely, the raising of the United States ships-of-war in Norfolk harbor, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy-yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says that the Confederates feel sure of success, and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is in Richmond. There was much depression on account of the rebel defeat in Western Virginia.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MARSHAL KANE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 20.

The indictment against Marshal KANE contains seven counts and charges, briefly:

First—That said KANE, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devised and disturbed the peace, and incited to war, insurrection, and rebellion, against said United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass said insurrection with a great multitude of persons, to the number of five hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

Second—That said KANE assisted by all the means in his power, the aforesaid evil-disposed persons to rebel, and with said persons traitorously assembled on the 19th of April, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States.

Third—That said KANE, as such false traitor aforesaid

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO FORWARD MOVEMENT AT PRESENT—CONDITION OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY—DEPARTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS MEN—SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

I returned to my post early yesterday morning. The health of our troops continues good. Gen. BUTLER is still waiting to be effectively reinforced with cavalry and artillery, before making any forward movement. Lieut. BUTLER, of the staff, has obtained a number of horses. The quality of those thus far seen in Washington and vicinity is superior. It is to be hoped that the same kind will be supplied to Eastern Virginia. Your true Virginia soldier may be said to be born on horseback. He clings as naturally to the saddle as the saddle does to the horse. When well-armed and mounted, and familiar with the by-ways of his country, he is one of the best soldiers for the defence of his home that can be found in the world. Those who imagine that the flower of the Virginia cavalry will be driven off from their native soil like chaff, will find themselves very much mistaken.

As soon as possible after reporting at headquarters, I made a tour of a portion of the camps in the vicinity of the Fortress. It was my good fortune to be much facilitated in doing this by Surgeon-General CUTLER, who invited me to take a seat in one of the hospital ambulances—an admirable vehicle, strongly made, softly cushioned, well set on the springs, and covered with water-proof duck. Taking along four large bags of magazines and papers furnished me from the General Post-office at Washington, for distribution at the camp hospitals, and among the rank and file, I started off for Hampton and Newport-News. The dust was laid by recent rains, a morning sea-breeze blew fresh up Hampton Roads, and the foliage of the country looked its deepest green. The fields of wheat, and oats, and corn do not promise well. What a contrast does the farming of this part of Virginia present to that of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, through which I have just passed! What a mournful commentary do these deserted fields proclaim, trumpet-tongued, on the folly and madness of secession! The farmer of this section could not have been remarkable for thrift and skill before the war. His fields, and fences, and barns do not speak much in praise of the agricultural management of the regions round about Old Point. Neglect of manuring and lack of industry,—all summed up in that single word, Slavery—are so painfully evident, that the hardy free laborer feels sad at heart as he journeys along. Such a State, such a climate, such a soil, such a sea-coast, to be cursed with the incubus of unrequited toil! I love Virginia. I would rather live in this State than in any other, save one, in the Union. Her mountains filled with ores, and coals to forge them; her valleys enriched with the alluvial deposits of ages; her rivers and bays unsurpassed in all the waters of the earth; her atmosphere, with all its drawbacks, breathing fruitage like the garden of Hesperides—noble, grand, glorious Old Dominion! what is there to hinder her from becoming the first State in America? Nothing, but her own misguided policy in plunging into the bloody vortex of civil war. Let her spring up from that fearful chasm of treason and fanaticism; let her pluck from her generous bosom the traitorous vipers that would suck away the very life-blood from her veins; let her become once more a true Union State, the pattern of loyalty, the living exponent of the spirit of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE; and Virginia will not only be herself again, but more than herself by a thousand fold. Every patriot heart in the land cries out—So mote it be!

There was some excitement at the Fortress and through the Point yesterday, consequent on the return home of the Massachusetts Fourth Regiment. One of the companies, the Whitman Rifles, of Boston, Capt. CLARK, one of the best in the field anywhere, remains for the war, with several of the Third Massachusetts, probably to be reorganized under Col. WARDROP, a competent and efficient officer. Eight companies in all of the three years Massachusetts men will remain at Fortress Monroe. As the hour for the withdrawal of the Fourth arrived, the parade ground of the Fortress presented a somewhat animated spectacle. The men were formed in marching order, the regimental colors were advanced to the front, and before the word to march was given, Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. BUTLER, rode on the ground. The General was laboring under a serious attack of illness, but he could not permit his fellow-citizens and neighbors to depart for his and their home without addressing them. He said:

"MR. COMMANDER, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS: I am suffering at this moment from sickness, but I cannot lose the opportunity of saying a few words to you on the eve of your return to the State from which you came. You marched to the seat of war with scarcely a moment's notice. You were minute men in fact, though not such by name. I never shall forget the thrill of pride and joy I felt as I saw you marching so promptly for the defence of our common country. It is now with a shade of sadness upon me that I behold you about to return. But you have a right to do so—a right both moral and legal. You came from your homes at a very short notice, leaving your families and friends under circumstances well calculated to put your patriotism to a severe test. No man among you, no man anywhere has a right to complain that you now return. I wish you all a safe arrival, and a happy welcome in the bosoms of your families.

There is one subject to which allusion has been made, where I desire to correct misapprehension. I allude to the exchange of arms. It should be remembered that there is an important public reason, having direct reference to the public safety, for this exchange. The arms you take away with you are designed to be carried among friends. Those you leave behind are to be used among enemies. The former are suitable for drilling at home. The latter are indispensable for battle. I am aware of the affection every true soldier has for his piece: but as a patriot he must yield to the necessity which in this case requires him to part with it for the good of the country.

You came to the field among the very first of all our soldiers. You have all endured privations, and some of you were baptized in blood at Bethel, standing with courage before the continuous fire of the enemy. You have toiled in the building of earthworks in the face of an advancing foe, a kind of duty well calculated to prove the bravery of the soldier. In marching forward you have quartered in the oldest town, with a single exception, on the American soil. Some of you have attended Divine service in the most ancient Protestant church in our country. You have aided to fortify Newport's News, in a way to reflect credit upon you. On your return home, therefore, you will be entitled to hear the plaudit of your fellow-citizens—"Well done, good and faithful servants."

In bidding you adieu to-day, I anticipate that many of you will soon return to see the war through, with a firm determination that, so far as you can protect it, the Union shall suffer no detriment. I hope thus to see you again in a few days. And I pledge you that on your return you shall be supplied with your favorite rifles—the arms you are so well prepared and so willing to use in your country's cause. Let me part from you with the old salutation—"Good bye; God bless you!" I hope for you all success in every department of life. Farewell, then, Mr. Commander, officers, and fellow-soldiers of Massachusetts."

The regiment immediately marched to the tugs that were to take them on board the *Spaulding*, for Boston. At the wharf Col. DIMMICK, the commandant of Fortress Monroe, who has had the Massachusetts troops under his immediate charge, was called out and cheered by the officers and men. He sat on his familiar little pony and kindly thanked all present for the courtesy thus extended to him. He said he had a favorable impression made on him by the volunteers from Massachusetts. They had proved themselves worthy of their position, and he had often remarked, that if he were called upon to command volunteers in battle, he should be pleased to have them as good as those from that State. He wished them all prosperity and happiness.

Cheers were given for the officers of the regular Army and the Fortress Band which latter were responded to by "Yankee Doodle." In a short time the steamer was under way and out of sight.

During the evening of Wednesday we had an exhibition in the parade ground, inside the Fortress, of Prof. GRANT's calcium light. It was begun at about eight o'clock, and continued without intermission until nearly nine, giving the highest satisfaction to all who witnessed it. Col. DE RUSSEY, Col. DIMMICK, United States Army, and other officers, were present, by previous arrangement, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the experiment. Col. DE RUSSEY intimated it was so satisfactory it would probably be repeated at an early period. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of a full moon, the light was so vivid that it reflected objects in the shade of the trees and buildings on the opposite side of the parade—a distance of two thousand yards. But for the intervening ramparts it would have been thrown a much greater distance. The power of the radiance cast shadows on the tents from the passing men, and clearly showed how well the breastworks, forces, ships and other features of an enemy could be discerned, even from under cover, at a great distance, without exposing the light itself to an attack. By the judicious use of a mirror, the operator can be protected with the light on the ground, behind strong walls or bulwarks.

It is safe to say that for all purposes of war strategy there is no invention superior to the calcium light of Professor GRANT.

There was a rumor of an engagement at and near Hampton last night, but it was incorrect.

The *Monticello* fired well near Newport's News, scattering a secession group.

NEPTUNE.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST REG'T, N. Y. V.,
FORT RUNYON, Arlington, Va.,
Friday, July 18, 1861.

The Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, last Sabbath evening, struck their tents at Camp Kalorama, Washington, where they have been in camp nearly five weeks, and marched across the Long Bridge, and are now stationed in Fort Runyon. The four New-Jersey Regiments have been stationed in and near the fort, and have guarded until now the bridge. The Twenty-first now guards the bridge and fort.

With a few exceptions the various regiments on both sides of the Potomac, on Tuesday afternoon, struck their tents and took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-house, where they expected to encamp at night. The various roads leading thereto from the river were, in consequence, greatly enlivened during the entire day. First came the New-York Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, and New-Hampshire Second; then the First and Second Rhode Island Regiments. The Second Rhode Island was commanded by Gen. BURNSIDE, who marched at the head of his column on foot—and then followed eight companies of regular infantry and three of cavalry.

The scene from Arlington Heights was sublimely grand. Looking towards Washington, regiment after regiment was seen coming along the road and across the long bridge, their arms gleaming in the sun while the cheers after cheers given and returned, the martial music and sharp, clear orders of officers, made a combination of sounds very pleasant to the ear. At about 6 o'clock in the afternoon the De Kalb Regiment, and the last, passed the fort, and were greeted with loud cheers by the Twenty first. They were accompanied by *wan-ta-ras*, and followed by a long wagon-train with their camp equipage, baggage, &c. Behind these stretching out into dim perspective came a long wagon train with camp stores. As a large number of empty wagons were in waiting between the Arlington House and the river, they followed, I presume, with camp equipage and stores during the night.

Nothing could equal the enthusiasm and elasticity of spirit of the troops ordered to march. Their jokes with brother soldiers, their *naivete* and *abandon* were infectiously joyous. As they passed the fort they would say to us, "Cheer up, boys, it will be your turn next." "We will have old JEFF. by the time you catch up with us," and so on.

Yesterday, our camp was full of rumors of a battle at Fairfax Court-house. Last night, one Lieutenant and three privates, who were wounded yesterday at Fairfax Court-house, passed over the Bridge on their way to the Hospital. They brought in the news of the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the National troops under Gen. MCDOWELL. They were only slightly wounded. Their names I could not learn.

Our regiment are all well. Yesterday, we received orders to have two days' rations cooked constantly on hand. We are all impatient to move forward without delay. Yours, VOLUNTEER.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT'S NEWS,
VIRGINIA, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A most singular coincidence (or rather phenomenon) occurred in our camp to-day. While Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES, the Chaplain of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, was delivering his discourse, and just as he was uttering the words, "are not the spirits of the patriotic dead now hovering over us? Do I not hear the breathings of their patriotism and devotion to the Union? Yes, yes! LAWRENCE, as if to stimulate you in another struggle, cries out from his immortal abode, 'Don't give up the ship!' PATRICK HENRY, as if to intensify your love of liberty, is saying, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' ADAMS, as if to inspire your revolution, is making the air vocal, 'Survive or perish, I am for the Declaration!'" a large American eagle came sailing from over the tops of the trees of the adjacent woods, and as he came directly over the Chaplain's head, he paused a moment, then circling around a few times, took his departure. This attracted the attention of the whole regiment, and the effect was perfectly electrifying. WALTER SCOTT, Adjt.,

First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HAVELOCKS FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers and men of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. VON STEINWEHR, hereby express their thanks for the receipt of some havelocks. Fifty of these, beautifully finished, the gift of Mrs. HENRY ROGERS, were received by the officers, and the men have just been furnished with two hundred and fifty, kindly supplied by Miss MARY WOOD, of New-Jersey. The officers would also express their thanks for a complete set of camp and arm stools, sent by Mrs. HENRY B. LIVINGSTON, which, in camp, are a luxury, only to be appreciated by those who have suffered from the want of them. Yours, &c.,

H. L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster Twenty-ninth Regt., N. Y. V.

Camp two miles out of Alexandria, July 17, 1861.

ITEMS FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Committee of Inquiry relative to sanitary affairs in our Army, have returned from their tour of inspection in and around Washington, and the sessions of the Commission are now held in this City.

A sorry account is given of McClellan's Zouaves, although they occupy a position immediately under the eye of Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe.

The incompetency and subsequent resignation of their Colonel, (McCHESNEY) has had the effect of demoralizing them. Their camp shows great lack of proper police, while the men look squalid and dirty. It is natural at their condition should suggest to Gen. BUTLER the necessity for an immediate improvement.

In contrast to this, the camp at Newport's News presents an appearance of general good management, with the exception of the First Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Col. ALLEN. Here the tents and surroundings are filthy and neglected, and the men actually in rags.

Mr. SANDERSON is said busily engaged among the camps contiguous to Washington, where he and his able assistants are laboring assiduously to organize method and care in the cooking departments, thereby removing an essential cause of disease. His instructions are kindly received and profited by.

The Sanitary Commission, it will be observed by the advertisement of its Secretary, has been called upon to systemize and direct the spontaneous benevolence of those engaged in providing clothing for the sick. A depot near the seat of war becoming necessary for the reception and distribution of these articles, the Commission have obtained a commodious hall in the Treasury Building, at Washington, for this purpose. Contributions will be sent to them free of expense.

Several thousand hospital garments are at once needed, also such convenient delicacies as currant-jelly, tamarinds, limes, &c. The drinking cup adapted to the use of the prostrated, (being provided with a spout,) will prove a most acceptable contribution. Who will refuse their share, be it ever so small, to the relief of the weary soldier, far from the comforts of home, and the attentions of those who would gladly take all care from his shoulders? The amount of the donations received by the Commission is about ten thousand dollars.

Fifteen thousand documents, containing instructions to Volunteer Surgeons, are in press, and will soon be issued by them; also a small tract to be circulated among the Volunteers, embodying valuable suggestions in regard to the preservation of health.

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. SIEGEL.

The St. Louis papers translate from the German the following official report by Col. SIEGEL of the battle at Carthage, Missouri:

HEAD-QUARTERS COL. SIEGEL'S COMMAND,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 11, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Sweeney, Commander Southwest Expedition:

Having arrived with my command in Sarcoxie, 22 miles from Neosho, on Friday, the 28th ult., at 5 o'clock P. M., I learned that a body of troops under Gen. PRICE, numbering from 800 to 900, were encamped near Pool's Prairie, which is about 6 miles south of Neosho. I also learned that JACKSON's troops under the command of PARSONS had encamped 15 miles north of Lamar, on Thursday, the 25th, and that they had received the first information of the United States troops in Springfield being on their march to the west. Concerning RAINS' troops, it was reported to me that they had passed Pacinville on Thursday evening, the 27th, and were one days' march behind JACKSON on the 28th. I at once resolved to march on the two troops encamped in Pool's Prairie and Carthage, first going north, to attack JACKSON and RAINS, and open a line of communication with Gen. LYON, who, it was reported, had had a fight on the 5th inst., on the banks of Little Osage River, near Ball's Mills, about 15 miles north of Nevada City.

I will now, in few words, state that I had sent several scouts in the direction of Ball's Mills, but only one of them returned, and he had no reliable news.

Scarcely had our troops left Sarcoxie, on the morning of the 29th, when I received news that the camp in Pool's Prairie had been broken up the same morning, and the troops had fled towards Elk Mills, thirty miles south of Neosho, in the direction of Camp Walker, near Maysville, which place is not far distant from the southwestern extremity of the State. It now became my duty to direct my whole attention to the hostile forces north of me. Supposing that they would try to make their way into Arkansas, I ordered a detachment of two companies, with two field-pieces, under command of Capt. GROSE, to proceed to Cedar Creek and Grand Falls, in order to occupy the road and collect whatever news they could concerning the movements of the enemy.

I furthermore ordered the battalion under Col. SALOMON, just then under march from Mount Vernon, to Sarcoxie, to join the force under my command in Neosho, by forced marches.

As soon as this battalion had arrived, and our troops were sufficiently prepared for the movement, I sent them from Neosho and Grand Falls to Diamond Grove, seven miles south of Carthage, where they arrived about noon, advancing in a northerly direction. I ordered one company, under Capt. HACKMANN, to make a forward movement from Mount Vernon to Sarcoxie. I also ordered Capt. CONRAD, of Company B, Rifle Battalion, Third Regiment, to remain in Neosho, in order to afford protection to Union-loving citizens against the secession hordes, and, if necessary, to retreat to Sarcoxie. Company H, Capt. INDEST, was one of the two companies whom I had sent to Grand Falls. It had not returned when the battle commenced.

On the evening of the 4th of July, our troops, after a march of 20 miles, encamped southeast of Carthage, close by Spring River.

I was by this time pretty certain that JACKSON, with 4,000 men, was about nine miles distant from us, as his scouts were seen in large numbers coming over the grand plateau as far as the country north of Carthage, and conducted their explorations almost under our very eyes.

The troops under my command who participated in the engagement on the 5th of July, were as follows:

Nine companies of the Third Regiment—in all 550 men.

Seven companies of the Fifth Regiment, numbering 400 men.

Two batteries of artillery, each consisting of four field pieces.

With these troops I slowly advanced upon the enemy. Our skirmishers chased before them numerous bodies of mounted riflemen, whose object it was to observe our march. Our baggage train followed us, about three miles in the rear.

After having passed Dry Fork Creek, Six miles beyond Carthage, and only about another three miles, we found the enemy drawn up in battle array, on an elevation which rises gradually 4 cents from the creek, and is about 1½ miles distant. The front of the enemy consisted of three regiments, dismounted infantry and cavalry, with proper intervals of space. The two remaining regiments of cavalry, and two field pieces. Several other pieces were posted at the right and left wings. The whole number of troops which thus came to our view may be computed at 2,500 not including a powerful reserve which was kept in the rear.

My rear-guard being already engaged, I sent two companies, together with two companies of the Third Regiment, for its support. Another cannon and a company of the Third Regiment I ordered to a position behind the creek, so as to afford protection to our baggage and the troops in the rear against the movement of the cavalry. The remainder of our troops I formed in the following manner:

On the left, the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment, under command of Maj. BISCHOFF, in solid column, with four cannon. In the centre, the Fifth Regiment, in two separate battalions, under Col. SALOMON and Lieut.-Col. WOLFE. On the right, three cannon, under command of Capt. ESSIG, supported by the First Battalion, Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. HASSENDEUBEL.

Having made these dispositions, and advanced a few hundred paces, I commanded Maj. BISCHOFF to open fire upon the enemy with all the seven field pieces. The fire was promptly answered. I soon perceived that the two mounted regiments of the rebel army made preparations to circumvent our two wings. They made a flanking movement, and, describing a wide semi circle, caused a large interval of space to be left between them and the centre. I forthwith ordered the whole fire of our artillery to be directed against the right centre of the enemy, which had the effect, in a short time, of considerably weakening the fire of the rebels at this point.

I now formed a chain of skirmishers between our cannon, ordered two of Capt. ESSIG's pieces from the right to the left wing, and gave my officers and men to understand that it was my intention to gain the height by advancing with my left wing, and taking position on the right flank of the centre of the enemy.

A this critical moment, Capt. WILKINS, commander of one of our two batteries, declared that he could not advance for want of ammunition. No time was to be lost, as part of our troops were already engaged with the foe, he cavalry at the extreme right and left, and as it seemed to me of very doubtful expediency to advance with the remainder without the support of artillery. The moral effect which the hostile cavalry made on our rear could not be denied, although the real danger was not great. The threatening loss of our entire baggage was another consideration not to be overlooked. I, therefore, with great reluctance, ordered part of the detachment at Dry Fork Creek back, while Lieut.-Col. HASSENDEUBEL, with the First battalion of the Third Regiment, and a battalion of the Fifth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. WOLF, followed by four cannon of WILKEN's battery, proceeded to the baggage train, in order to protect it against the rear of the attack.

The enemy slowly followed us to Dry Fork. Capt. ESSIG's battery had taken position behind the fort, assisted by Capt. STEPHAN's Company (Fifth Regiment) on the left, and two companies of the Third Regiment (Capts. GEISENHEIMER and DENZLER) on the right, while at the same time two companies of the Fifth (Capts. SALB and MEISSNER) stood as a reserve behind the two wings. At this point it was where the aforesaid company and battery made successful resistance to the entire force of the enemy for two hours, and caused him the greatest losses. By that time, two rebel flags had been shot out of sight, each act being accompanied by the triumphant shouts of the Union Southern volunteers. In the meantime, the two cavalry regiments had completely surrounded us, and stood in line against our rear.

They had to pass the narrow creek by a little creek, called Dry Fork, over which we had to pass. In order to prevent them, I abandoned my position at Dry Fork, the cannon, two pieces to the right and two pieces to the left of the centre and baggage, supported by the detachments of Col. SALOMON and Lieut.-Col. WOLFE, under command Lieut.-Col. WOLFE, received the movement with his accustomed rapidity, in order to cover the movement of the first battalion, Third Regiment, and made them take up marching in order of battle in front of the baggage. Before the enemy could reach the bridge, Lieut. SCHNEIDER, with a detachment of the Second Battery of Artillery and two companies of infantry, coming in the direction of Dry Fork.

After the fight had become general on our whole line, our infantry and artillery fought in double quick and retreated gradually. The night was accompanied by the protection of our little army.

The enemy's baggage train now crossed the creek, unpursued, and ascended the heights which command the country from the north, this side of Spring River. Here the enemy again took position. His cavalry soon encamped upon us, while his cavalry commenced moving and retreating, in order to circumvent us, cross and join the Springfield Road.

Deeming it of the utmost importance to keep open my communication with Mount Vernon and Springfield, I ordered Lieut.-Col. WOLFE, with two pieces of artillery, (Lieut. SCHAEFER, of the Second Battery,) to pass through Carthage, and occupy the eastern heights on the Sarcoxie Road. Capt. CRAMER, with two companies, (INDEST and TOTSS,) were ordered to follow him, in order to protect the western part of the city against a hostile movement in this direction. Our rear took possession of the city, in order to give the rest of the troops time for rest, as they had marched 22 miles on the 4th, and 18 miles more during the day, exposed to a burning sun, and almost without anything to eat or drink. The enemy in the meantime derived great advantages from his cavalry, being able to cross Spring River at various places, scatter on all sides through the woods, and harass our troops almost uninterruptedly.

I therefore ordered a retreat towards Sarcoxie, under cover of both artillery and infantry. We first took position on the heights beyond Carthage, and then again at the entrance of the Sarcoxie road into the woods, about two and a-half miles southeast of Carthage. From the latter place our troops advanced unmolested as far as Sarcoxie.

Our whole loss in this engagement amounts to 13 dead and 31 wounded, among whom is Capt. STROBRIDGE, Company E, Third Regiment, and Lieut. BRUNOFF, of Company C, same regiment. The First Battery lost nine horses, the Third Regiment one, (Maj. BISCHOFF's,) and one baggage wagon had to be left behind in Carthage, for want of horses to pull it away.

According to reliable accounts, the loss of the enemy cannot have been less than from 350 to 400 men. One of their field pieces was dismounted, and another exploded.

With the deepest regret, I have to announce to you the surprise and capture, by the rebels, of Capt. CONRAD and his company of ninety-four men, in Neosho. Officers and men were afterwards liberated, after taking an oath that they would not take up arms against the Confederate States.

On the other hand, it affords me intense pleasure to be able to say, in justice to the officers and men under my command, that they fought with the greatest skill and bravery. Although threatened more than once on the back and in the rear by powerful detachments of cavalry, and attacked in front by an overwhelmingly superior force, they conducted themselves like veterans, and defended one position after another without a man swerving from his place.

I would also specially acknowledge the services of Lieut. REGIN, aid-de-camp, and Lieut. ANDREAS JOHANNES, who heartfelt gratitude. They proved themselves to be true friends and fellow comrades on the battle-field.

The excellent artillery under Major BACKHOFF, who, being Adjutant, ALBERT and HEINRICHS, was unfortunately commanding the main, in his efforts to execute all orders to my commands, also deserves honorable mention.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours,

FRANZ SIEGEL, Commanding Officer.

To the above favorable statement of the matter, we take the following list of killed and wounded of the Third Regiment, furnished the *Anzeiger des Westens*, by WILLIAM GERLACH, Sergeant-Major:

Killed—Corporal Gutman, Hermann Schaack, Ludwig Beck, George Baker, Thomas Percey, Frederic Fleischbut, Christian Veh, 6.

Wounded—Second Lieut. Jos. Nehrig, (slightly wounded,) Robert Gunthen-berge, (shot in the side and very much endangered,) Balthasar Stark, (shot in the leg,) Mathias Schaecker, (shot in the arm,) Henry Overbeck, (shot in the hand,) Robert Escher, (contusion at the left breast, already cured.)

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The following pointed card appears in the paper to which it is addressed:

JEFFERSON CITY, July 15, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Please inform through your valuable paper the captains of steamboats on the Missouri River that no boat will be allowed to pass this post which has not the American National flag hoisted at her masthead. It is just the time now when our glorious National colors should be shown and respected all over the country. Respectfully,

HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Post.

The *Democrat* of July 17, says: "Col. C. STIFEL arrived in this city from Lexington Monday evening, in company with Capt. NEUSTATTER, for the purpose of getting provisions and ammunitions. Col. STIFEL left last evening on the train of the Pacific Railroad, with 130 men, four pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. We are informed he captured 200 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, 1 cannon, 2 secession flags, and about $700 worth of machinery for making cannon, one pattern for casting cannon, which he found in a cooper-house, and several other contraband articles, mostly blacksmiths' materials. The whole of the above was taken in Lexington and neighborhood, and in each place Col. STIGEL ordered the stars and stripes to be hoisted."

Regarding the movements of Gen. LYON, we have the following in a letter dated at Hoffman's Ferry, on the Osage, July 10:

"The usual routine of marching has been considerably relieved of its monotony since last Sunday, on which afternoon we reached Browning's Ferry, on Grand River, eighty-five miles from Boonville, and the 14th day out from that place, making an average of seventeen miles per day. We commenced crossing the Ferry at 2 P. M., and kept the little ferry-boat busy night and day for seventy hours. The Kansas troops and regulars under Major STURGIS joined us on the north side of Grand River, and are located on it to make an essential part of this expedition. We look for some sharp work from the Kansas volunteers. They are not much pleased that they received but six Missouri guns to 56—7, and will be quite likely to strike an extra blow or old acquaintances.

Maj. STURGIS had been in pursuit of Gen. RAINS, who left Lexington about forty-eight hours before he left Kansas City. At Papinsville, he was within six hours of his object, but RAINS had fired the bridge at that point, cutting off further pursuit. Maj. STURGIS then came to Clinton, intending to cross at the ferry-boat there, but only very high water left the boat floating away from dry land, and it was impossible to cross.

Cols. BROWN, SIEGEL and SALOMON, with their regiments, are now part of McNEIL's, all under Gen. SWEENY, were attacking Springfield, this morning, and would arrive there before 3 P. M. McCULLOCH was on the south side with 5,000 to 10,000, and JACKSON on the west with the remnant of his troops.

An attack on Springfield was regarded as probable, but it is believed Gen. SWEENY can sustain himself until reinforcements reach him.

Our force now here is about 5,000, with ten pieces of artillery. All but 500 troops and five pieces of artillery move early in the morning to move rapidly forward to the assistance of Gen. SWEENEY. We shall reach him this week, and I think a nice little tea party with coffee and cannon for several, may be enacted on the programme for an early day next week."

The *Republican*, of July 18, says:

"We fear that the next news we have from Pettis County will require us to record the shedding of the blood of the best citizens of that county. Up to a very recent period the Secessionists were numerous and very violent in their conduct towards the Union men, comprising in their number the largest slaveholders and most conservative portion of the county. Some time ago, about five hundred of them were enrolled as a Home Guard, under the lead of Capt. MONTGOMERY, and very soon after their organization they captured a large lot of powder belonging to the State, and intended for the use of the Governor in raising Missouri out of the Union. This powder was concealed in a school-house in the edge of Saline County. The Secessionists were greatly irritated by this act, and on the return of Mr. MCGOFFIN, who lives about 8 miles from George town, from Gov. JACKSON's command, active operations were made for the immediate organization of the Secessionists in the county. MONTGOMERY and a large portion of his Home Guards last week went to Cole Camp, and while there, an express was sent to him urging his immediate return to George town, as to be on his guard against an attack from the Secessionists. He had about three hundred and fifty men with him. The Secessionists filled the woods along the route he was expected to travel. It was MONTGOMERY's intention to take them by surprise, but he found them ready for him, and skirmishing ensued, during which Capt. TUCKER was slightly between the parties, but with what loss on either is not known. An express was sent off to Syracuse during the night, by MONTGOMERY, for assistance. The next train will probably bring us the particulars. 'Thus has begun, and who can tell where it will end?'"

MOVEMENTS OF MONTGOMERY.

The following letter has been received in Boston from JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: Yours favored, dated June 21, at Washington, is now before me. In my last letter to you I informed you that I was on the point of starting into Missouri to aid the Union men. I did so. We marched into Missouri with 100 men. Entering the State early in the morning of the 26th June, we marched to Ball's Mills, (5 miles,) where a company of the enemy was posted. The rebels attacked us in quick order, but with the loss of one man wounded and one horse killed. The enemy were strongly posted, and under cover. They were so closely pursued that they had not time to mount—thus leaving quite a number of horses and mules ready saddled, which our footmen gladly appropriated. We took but one prisoner at this place, and cannot learn that any of the enemy were hurt. We had two skirmishes earlier in the day, in which several prisoners, with their horses, were taken, and one noted villain (LIEUT. MARCELLANUS) was killed.

At Ball Mills we learned from a prisoner and other persons, (Union men,) that we were driving Lane a to ee below strong, under Gen. RAINS, retreating to join Arkansas before the United States forces. The next day a few of our boys, acting with a small force of Union men, attacked a superior number of rebels at Walnut Creek, in Bates County, 18 miles east of this place, killing several men and horses, without sustaining any loss themselves. In another skirmish since, two more of the enemy were killed. Thus far we have sustained no loss, only as before stated. In haste, yours,

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE FED.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Mr. HIRAM MAHER has been buying cattle in our market well in a few days, on his Government contract to be slaughtered for army use. If the quality of the beef does not create a mutiny among the soldiers, it will be because they are endowed with the courage of true heroes. The 'scrags' and refuse of the yards, the leanest of lean kine, animals that would rival the stump-tailed steer with which Gov. WISE illustrated the desolation of Virginia, constituted Mr. MAHER's purchases and shipments. The rebellion will be suppressed long before these animals can be coaxed into anything like decent beef.

We are far from finding fault with Mr. MAHER. His contract requires him to put down the cattle in Harrisburgh, at $3 50 per hundred. He buys them in this market at $2 25@$2 75, paying doubtless, as much as $1 per hundred freight. Shrinkage would inevitably eat up this narrow margin of profit, if the animals were of a quality to admit of shrinkage. Expenses of feed and some kind of care, while *en route*, must also be deducted. How can the contractor live if he buys decent cattle at the market rates?

We will not undertake to explain the whys and wherefores of the Government beef contract. But we insist that the soldiers of the Union are entitled to something better than these packages of bones, these assortments of hair trunks, which are being sent to them. It was once offered in explanation of Mr. MAHER's low contract that he would realize his profits from the hides and tallow of the animals which he should purchase. These cattle may have hides, but it is certainly a long time since they have experienced any tallow. For further particulars of the purchases on Government account, and the present state of the beef market, we refer the reader to the careful report of our commercial editor in the appropriate column."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"We have before us a letter from one of a business firm in this city, written at Beverly on the 16th. The writer has been following the troops, and mentions several items of particular interest in this locality. He was in Rich Mountain after the battle, and saw the wounded and suffering soldiers left there by the rebels.

It was a sickening sight to see the surgeons amputating the limbs of the wounded. They took off the legs of two soldiers while I was there. Some were shot in the legs, some in the thigh, in the back, and some arms were broken and shattered by grape shot. One man, who had just had his right arm cut off near the shoulder, seemed to be in the greatest agony. I saw the prisoners at Beverley, (PEGRAM's men,) about 700 in number. The most of them were mere looking lubbers. Col. BARRY took out a detachment and arrested sixty men last night. Among the valuables captured from the rebels is the sum of $17,000 in money. One of the artillerymen had seven shots in him before he left his gun. He fiercely refused to go towards a stable, and never got any aid. Among the prisoners is a company of South Branch Riflemen from Hardy County.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WM. L. JACKSON, of Parkersburgh, in the rebel army, was killed at Cheat Mountain Pass."

GEN. COX'S DIVISION.

From a Point Pleasant letter, of date 15th, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we quote as follows: "Gen. COX's division is rapidly pushing up the valley. A portion of the First Kentucky Regiment, under Col. GUTHRIE, has been sent up in the direction of Ripley, a small town some distance north of the river; the Second, under Col. WOODRUFF, is making its way up the Guyan Ivette Creek; while the General, with the remainder of his command, will know the course of the Kanawha, the three columns converging at Charleston, where it is hoped WISE will make a stand.

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mined to decoy the enemy. A little to the left of these a small battery had also been placed. After getting the companies into position, it being still some time before daybreak, two of the Black Horse were directed to ride forward and ascertain the situation of the enemy and report as early as possible. Having just left the soldiers whom he had placed in ambush, the Colonel did not suppose the scouts now sent out would be interfered with. The two troopers were ANDERSON D. SMITH, Esq., and Mr. SAMUEL GORDON, of the lower end of this county.

They dashed rapidly forward in execution of their mission, and, after passing two of the companies, (who seemed to know them,) were challenged by the sentinels of the third, and ordered to halt. This Mr. SMITH did, but Mr. GORDON, not succeeding in stopping his horse immediately, was fired upon, and so severely wounded that he lived only two or three hours. Mr. SMITH then wheeled his horse, and pressed him forward, to escape the consequences of the terrible mistake in order which our men were acting, when a volley was fired at him, they still believing him to be one of the enemy's pickets. His horse, which was literally riddled with balls, ran about one hundred and fifty yards further, and fell; but, strange to say, he himself escaped with only a slight, but painful, wound on the tip of his right elbow. The butt of his gun was also shattered by the balls.

The other member of the Black Horse who was killed was Mr. MADISON TYLER, a young lawyer, and son of Judge TYLER, of this town. He happened to be near those having the battery in charge, and it is thought was struck by a chance shot, which killed him almost instantly."

FROM TEXAS.

The Boston *Journal* says: We have recently had an introduction to Mr. CLARENCE BUTLER, late Professor of English Literature in Bastrop College, Texas, from whose interesting narrative we condense the following account of the brutalities to which he was subjected. He says:

"On the 17th of April last, a requisition for service by the authorities of the State was made upon a military company composed principally of students of the institution, of which organization I was a member, holding the position of Lieutenant. I refused at once and utterly to have anything to do with the movement, alleging as my sufficient reason that when, six years ago, I reached Alabama from England, I took an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and I could not and would not violate it. This so exasperated them that, pressing me with questions in regard to my views, and learning the anti-secession character of my answers, they determined to lynch me; which, after selecting a jury and trying me in form, they agreed to carry out by hanging me. After the rope was placed about my neck, the President of the Institute, Col. ALLEN, who at that juncture returned from a ride to the village, threw himself between me and my enemies, declaring that they should not hang me unless they first killed him. He was a Secessionist and a person of large influence, so that the mob, fearing to offend him, agreed to commute my punishment by giving me a coat of tar and feathers, which they proceeded to do, blistering my face and body severely in the operation. After having, with the kind assistance of Col. ALLEN, rid myself of the tar and feathers, I was placed in a stage running between Bastrop and Hempstead, having first, however, been robbed of every article that I could possibly turn into money, except a gold watch, which I secreted in a fob-pocket of my garments. Col. ALLEN had given me a little money, with which I paid my fare to Galveston, where I sold my watch for $25, and took deck-passage to New Orleans, and thence up the river to Cairo, living in the meantime on a meagre supply of crackers which I had purchased with the $2 which, after paying my fare, remained. The supposition of the Secessionists was that I should be hung before reaching Galveston, for they did not know that I possessed either watch or money. Upon arriving at Cairo, which at that time was first being garrisoned and put into position of defence, I had a free pass given me to Chicago, and silence lectured my way to the East."

Mr. BUTLER intends to join the Army in any capacity in which his services may be valuable, and pay his respects to his cowardly tormentors.

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, Extra, of July 3.

Yesterday forenoon the lookout on Hendley's Buildings run up the red flag, signalizing war vessels, with the token for one sail and one steamer beneath, bringing groups of curious observers to the observatories with which Galveston is so well provided. In due time the dark hull of a large steam propeller loomed up above the waters, followed by a "low black," and approached the anchorage outside the bar. By order of Capt. MOORE, of the Confederate States Army, Capt. THOS. CHUBB, with the pilot-boat *Royal Yacht*, with our fellow citizen JOHN S. SNYDER, proceeded to board the steamer, which proved to be the *South Carolina*, formerly in the New-York and Savannah trade, but now converted into a war vessel.

The *Royal Yacht*, in answer to the pilot signal of the steamer, hoisted a flag; but the steamer evidently intended to force them to board the schooner; but this was not the intention. Capt. CHUBB, on seeing the Jack was down, put about for the city, bring at the same time out of range, when the steamer hoisted a white flag. The yacht then sent a boat alongside, bearing Col. SNYDER and Capt. CHUBB. They were received with due ceremony and marked politeness. Col. SNYDER having delivered Capt. MOORE'S letter, Capt. ALDEN gave him written notice of the blockade. A conversation of about an hour ensued, during which Capt. ALDEN was assured of the entire unity of our people in the determination to resist the oppression of the North. Capt. ALDEN expressed great regret that matters had reached such a pass, but said he was here to do his duty to his Government, and that the intention was to enforce obedience to it. He gave no assurances as to the means which would be adopted to carry out its intentions so far as we are concerned.

The hatchways being closed and guns all covered, it was impossible to form any exact conclusions as to the strength of the steamer. She has six large guns, exactly 42-pounders, one large swivel near her bow, and at her stern two brass six-pounders, all ready mounted for use as flying artillery. But few men appeared on deck, and the only clue furnished as to her complement was in her clothes hanging up to dry. Capt. CHUBB thinks there are about one hundred and fifty on board.

Capt. ALDEN expressed the belief that his Government would soon be able to bring the Southern States into subjection, and on being told that all classes of our people would suffer extermination first, seemed much surprised. He seemed disposed to converse freely in relation to our troubles, and receive the plain talk and patriotic response of our two citizens in good humor. He said he was able to enforce the demands of his Government, and if necessary, could shell us out. He was assured that whenever it came to that, we would give him a warm reception.

DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE.

To all whom it may concern:

I, WILLIAM MERVINE, flag officer, commanding the United States naval forces composing the Gulf squadron, give notice that, by virtue of the authority and power in me vested, and in pursuance of the proclamation of His Excellency the President of the United States, promulgated under date of April 19 and 27, 1861, respectively, that an effective blockade of the port of Galveston, Texas, has been established, and will be rigidly enforced and maintained against all vessels (public armed vessels of foreign powers alone excepted) which attempt to enter or depart from said port.

(Signed) WILLIAM MERVINE,
Flag Officer United States flag-ship *Mississippi*,
June 8, 1861.

I certify that the above is a true copy.
JAS. ALDEN, Commander United States Navy.

Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to depart from this date, viz: June 2, 1861.
JAMES ALDEN, Commanding.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th, says:

Mr. J. MCELROY, of the house of TAYLOR & KNAPP, who arrived last evening from Galveston *via* Sabine Pass, and to whom we are indebted for the *Civilian* extra, informs us that the arrival of the blockading vessels caused very great excitement at Galveston, and that steps were immediately taken to prevent, as far as possible, vessels bound to Galveston from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The blockading vessel *South Carolina* had captured five small vessels—sloops—before Mr. MCELROY left, including the yacht *Dart* and the sloops *Shark* and *Falcon*, well known in the trade between this port and Galveston.

The Vigilance Committee dispatched two messengers to Sabine Pass, in a pilot boat by which Mr. MCELROY came passenger, to intercept vessels bound for Galveston.

THE BAMBERG AND HER CARGO.

A good deal has been said about the ship *Bamberg*, known to have been on the way from Europe with a large cargo of arms for the rebels. It has been reported that the *Brooklyn*, at New-Orleans, ordered her off instead of making her a prize. This is a mistake. The *Bamberg* was fortunate enough to meet a vessel which had been ordered off, just in time to escape, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter written by one of the passengers, an Irishman named JAMES B. REILLY, to his father in Providence, which we find in the Providence *Journal*. REILLY is a machinist, and is now at work in Havana. We copy from his letter, dated Havana, July 1:

"We sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of April, in ship *Bamberg*, of New-Orleans, with thirty-seven passengers in the steerage and three cabin passengers. We had a splendid passage out of thirty-five days till we got within nineteen miles of the Balize, where the ship takes the tow-boat and pilot to go up the river to the city of New-Orleans. We were running before a twelve knot breeze, when all of a sudden it became calm. Some English vessels were coming out, and the Captain spoke one, and her Captain told him that the port was blockaded and he could not get in. He did not try very hard, for he turned right round and made tracks for Havana. That was on June 4. We got down to Havana all safe and well on June 13. Between the Balize and Havana spoke a Southern prize schooner that the Northern man-of-war had taken, and was sending on to New-York.

Our captain was in a terrible stew when he found out what she was. But he had reasons for it, as I found out afterwards, for we had 50,000 stand of arms, muskets and revolvers, from Liverpool to the Southern Army, and any amount of lead, and he is half owner of the vessel himself. He told us when he got within sight of Moro Castle, coming into Havana, that it was as good as $20,000 in his pocket, for he was afraid he would be caught by the cruisers in the Gulf. When he got his ship safe in the harbor the passengers asked him what they were going to do. He told them that he would find the girls situations ashore until he could get his ship to New-Orleans, and the men might look for themselves, as he could do nothing for them."

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

POSITION AND STRENGTH OF MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., July 7, 1861.

This place still continues the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of fortification still continues. By nature, the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half-way between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off towards the head waters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defence to itself. The key to the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. BEAUREGARD chose for his centre, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5,000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay.

The position, in fact, is fortified in part by Nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is impassable only at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men can defend against a whole army. It was at one of these points, that the Washington Artillery were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions.

Of the fortifications superadded here by Gen. BEAUREGARD to those of nature, it is, of course, not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, sallents, bastions, casemates and everything that properly belongs to works of this kind.

The strength and advantages of this position at Manassas are very much increased by the fact that fourteen miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistence and intrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manœuvred on the real battle field. Water is good and abundant, forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communication with all parts of the country easy.

Here, overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat and oats and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the advanced forces of the Army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Louisianians, Alabamians, Mississipians and Virginians for the most part; the first two, singularly enough, being in front, and that they will keep it their friends at home may rest assured. Never have I seen a finer body of men—men who were more obedient to discipline or breathed a more self-sacrificing patriotism.

As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, Gen. BEAUREGARD is very popular here. I doubt if NAPOLEON himself had more the undivided confidence of his Army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the Colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men, but how many more are encamped on the by-roads and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the number at about 30,000 men; those who have been here longer estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even at 60,000 strong. And there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself, his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer that I verily believe if he suspected his coat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it from him.

The General's head-quarters is a little farm-house, about fifteen feet by twenty, fronting on one of the roads that lead to Alexandria. The ground floor is divided into two rooms. The front one is filled with desks, at which clerks sit writing, or engaged in business of a various character. The back one appears to be used for a store-room and kitchen. Above, the same civil law continues, and the front room is the General's apartment. It is about fifteen feet long by ten wide, and hung with maps of the State and country around. In the centre is a plain pine table, on which, neatly folded up, what the visitor would naturally take to be plans, specifications, surveys, geometrical drawings, &c., and by their side military reports. Everything has the air of neatness, coolness and mathematical calculation. Of course there is nothing in the room but what pertains to the office, and to most eyes it would appear somewhat bare; but what there is, is arranged with so much taste that the general impression is by no means unpleasing.

The General is in his room the greater part of the day, apparently occupied with his plans and reports. Then he quietly, hour he sits alone by his neat little pine table maps, plans and specifications before him, and large open windows behind and around him, at first sight the cold, calculating, unsympathizing mathematician. Every now and then an aid enters, with a report or a message, which is delivered in military style, deliberately examined in silence, the correspondence either promptly written out or delivered in few words as possible, and our mathematical leader is as one again. When a visitor drops in, however, at a leisure moment, the formality of the officer readily gives way to that easy interchange of civilities which the actors are our people at home, but nothing more. Even at the table, when the General is daily surrounded by the most distinguished gentlemen of the country, there appears to be a distance which I suppose is natural to his position, but which is rarely found elsewhere.

The leading characteristic of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S mind is clearness of perception. Superadd to this is a strictly mathematical education. This you see in every word and look, even in the expression of his face. Sines, cosines and tangents stick out everywhere. In person he is slender, but compactly built, and extremely neat. Add to this a precision of manner, slightly modified by the ease which characterizes the well-bred man of the world, and you have a correct idea of the man whose words law and gospel throughout one of the largest, most intelligent and best appointed armies ever assembled on the American Continent.

In his personal staff the General has been peculiarly fortunate. They are principally from South Carolina, the same he had with him at the siege of Fort Sumter, all of them accomplished, discreet gentlemen, of the most pleasing manners. Among them I have been happy to meet Col. PRESTON, so long a resident and so well known in Louisiana, whose genial society must be a happy relief to the severe labors of the day.

The General's mess is very much in keeping with his character, and simple enough for NAPOLEON himself. It is served on a long pine table, set in an open piazza of the farm-house, and all his friends are hospitably welcomed to it three times a day. The General sits nearly in the middle, his aids immediately on one side and his latest guests on the other—the rest of the company as they may choose or chance to seat themselves. The viands are such as the country around affords, only the rice was "imported," and with it, I suspect, a South Carolina cook, for every kernel was as independent as the State from which it came. H. F".

THE KANAWHA TRAP.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The configuration of the Valley of the Kanawha, into which Gov. WISE has ventured with a force of malcontents, is singularly favorable to shutting him in, and to the capture of his whole force. It is a natural trap, the entrance to which from Eastern Virginia is far easier than the exit by the same path, while on all other sides, except towards the Ohio, it is practically closed to the passage of troops in or out. The Kanawha River lies in a very deep, narrow valley, parallel to the great Alleghany Mountain masses, from which a very slight descent takes the current to the Ohio River, north and northwest. East of this valley the mountain mass rises very abruptly and very high, with only here and there a bridle path leading up to the upper valleys along the deep bed of some tributary stream. Southward the valley grows narrow rapidly, coming to an abrupt close near the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, the two great branches of the Kanawha, both of which break down to the level of the Kanawha through very deep gorges many miles in length.

These gorges are very remarkable, affording striking scenery, which travelers often go far to visit, but they are not easily followed out of the valley toward the southeast. The only good road winds for twenty miles through narrow gorges and up steep slopes to get to the upper level at all, and even then there are difficult ridges to pass before getting to Lewisburgh at the east, or the Red Sulphur Springs at the south. A very small force posted on the Gauley River road, and another on the Greenbrier road, would close the entrance to the Kanawha valley, and hold any force WISE may have got there incapable of further harm. The country is particularly favorable to this occupancy by our force above, being open at the top, and practicable for any military movement. It is also a rich country near Lewisburgh, and a better point there to maintain a reserve force for a month or two than any where else in Upper Virginia.

If Gen. MCCLELLAN has been able to direct the course of any portion of his forces southward from Beverly, we may reasonably expect that he will see to the shutting up of WISE in the trap he has selected. A force moving up the Kanawha Valley may possibly catch him, with all his men and armaments, as we are led to hope by the news of yesterday; but, certainly, we can take the entire force easily, by sending a detachment southward from Beverly to Lewisburgh, and holding the passes of this half-Alpine region at their head in the open country of the upper plains.

ATTACK ON FORT HATTERAS, N. C.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* has the following: "Information reached here last night, by a Lieutenant of the Roanoke Guards, that on Wednesday, the 10th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a man-of-war, 44 guns, came under the guns at Fort Hatteras, when an engagement took place, which lasted three-fourths of an hour, each party firing about seven or eight guns. No damage was done on our side. The vessel was struck twice and thought to have been disabled, as she struck colors and sloped."

THE DEATH OF COL. DREUX.

The following is the detailed Southern account of the skirmish in which Col. DREUX lost his life. It is published in the Charleston *Mercury* as from one who was on the spot:

"Lieut.-Col. DREUX, learning that it was the custom of the Lincolnites to sally out every morning from Newport's News, and forage for their breakfast, determined, on the morning of the 5th, calculating that the enemy might 'come up groggy' from their celebration of the 'glorious Fourth,' to interfere somewhat with their arrangements. To this end he organized a scouring party, made up of twenty howitzers and one gun, twenty Shreveport Grays, twenty (we think) Crescent Rifles, and twenty Cavalry. Arriving within some three miles of Newport's News, he received information that the enemy were approaching and near at hand. Hastily posting his men, he sent forward two scouts.

The howitzers were posted on the left, in a turn of the road, behind a piece of woods. The infantry lay in ambuscade, also in the woods, but to the right of the road, whilst the cavalry were ordered to take position further to the right and further on towards the enemy. The scouts having advanced a short distance through the woods, and hearing the tramp of men in the road, called out, 'Who goes there?' To which those in the road replied, 'Friends.' After exchanging some other words, HACKETT, mistaking them for friends, emerged into the road, which he had no sooner done than he was fired on and struck by the party whom he, too late, discovered were enemies. His companion dragged him back into the wood, and, at his instance hastened back to Col. DREUX to inform him of the position and number of the enemy. In the meantime, the cavalry, hearing the firing, were seized with a sudden and unaccountable panic, and putting spurs to their horses, came dashing like so many devils, in headlong speed athwart and diagonally towards the ambuscade of the Louisianians, and directly upon the howitzers—running up against the howitzer guns, frightening and stampeding their horses, which ran more than a mile with the gun before they could be stopped.

On the first onslaught of the cavalry, Lieut.-Col. DREUX stepped out into the road to ascertain what was the matter, and was instantly shot at and killed by the enemy. Our infantry then fired one round and advanced, but the enemy having heard the extraordinary and unprecedented uproar, accompanied by the terrific snapping of pine sapplings, kicked up by the cavalry, had taken to their heels incontinently, and did not call a halt till safe within their intrenchments at NEWPORT'S NEWS.

The other scout who was with —— HACKETT, and whose name we regret not to have ascertained, informed his party that he thought he had killed one of the enemy after HACKETT had been shot—that seeing a man apparently an officer, on horseback, he took good aim at him, and that simultaneously with his fire he saw the officer fall forward, throwing a pistol from his hand in his fall, which fell in the edge of the wood. On search the pistol was found at the point indicated, and the prints of the officer's hands were plainly visible where he had fallen in the soft sand. This is the only one of the enemy there is any reason to believe fell on the occasion.

Col. DREUX was not thirty years old, but had become distinguished at home for his genius and attainments, and was warmly esteemed for the admirable quantities of his heart. By profession a lawyer, he abandoned the bar and enlisted in the cause of the South at an early period of the struggle. He was elected Captain of the Cadets, and with them repaired to Pensacola, where they remained two or three months.

After being joined by several other companies, the Cadets were ordered to Virginia. Capt. DREUX being the senior Captain, was made Lieutenant-Colonel. After sojourning awhile in Richmond, the Cadets were ordered to Yorktown, where they had been only a few weeks previous to the death of the Colonel.

Col. DREUX was a member of one of the oldest creole families in New-Orleans. As a lawyer he had acquired a distinguished position at the New-Orleans Bar, so noted for its ability. He was one of the most peculiar orators of the famous French school of Louisiana. He was a graduate of Georgetown College, and had been a prominent member of the Louisiana Legislature. A man of brilliant genius, he had a bright future before him; but his untimely death deprives him of it, and all the rich rewards of that heroism in his country's service which he would have displayed, and of which his bravery in the action in which he met death was an example."

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHARTER HOUSE, CHARLESTON, (Jefferson Co., Va., July 17, 1861.)

The whole of Gen. PATTERSON'S column is now in Charlestown, Va., the scene of the exodus of John BROWN from the stage of life.

The advance was made from Bunker's Hill, commencing this morning at 5 o'clock. Our arrival found the town all out of stores, and all the places of business closed. We are told that a short time before our arrival, there had been a company of cavalry in town, on hearing of our approach their muster roll was hastily taken, and all who answered were taken off to Winchester, but many of the gay cavaliers failed to answer the roll-call.

The advance of our column consisted of a detachment of the Second Cavalry under Lieut. ARNOLD, the Philadelphia City Troop, MCMULLEN'S Rangers, and the Perkins' battery. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment acted as skirmishers, and performed the duty most admirably.

About two miles out of town Lieut. ARNOLD'S command was sent ahead and near past the town, so as to surround it. He then advanced into the eastern end, at the same time Capt. JAMES, with the City Troop, came in from the west. The inhabitants were not evidently altogether prepared for such a summary proceeding, and the remarks that greeted the ears of our cavalry as they passed along the street, could hardly be called complimentary. Nearly every one here is a rabid Secessionist, but since they find we have come to spend money and not to kill, burn and destroy, they have come down somewhat from their arms, and we are treated with something that is supposed to be an approach to civility.

The Road from Bunker Hill here is one of the hilliest it was ever our lot to travel, and as DOUBLEDAY'S sole battery and an immense wagon train were on the road, a halt at about every quarter of a mile was the order of the day, as both the above-mentioned arrangements had to be assisted over the hills.

Once during the march it was thought we should have a little brush, and the New-York Ninth was brought up in line of battle, but what was taken for rebels we found to be our own scouts.

SGT. SELL, of Company E, Seventh Regiment, died from dysentery on the way, and fell from the wagon in which he had been laid. He was buried here last evening, with military honors.

Communication is now open with Philadelphia *via* Harper's Ferry.

The First Regiment arrived from Martinsburgh, direct, to-night, bringing a very large commissary train.

STIRRING TIMES ON THE OHIO BORDER.

A gentleman writing from Sample's Landing, below Gallipolis, Ohio, to a friend in Pittsburgh, gives a graphic account of the state of affairs in that vicinity. He says:

"There has been a continual excitement here along the border of the State, for the last two weeks, day and night, and the State has armed all the border citizens for self-protection. The principal cause of the excitement is the fear of an attack on Gallipolis by Ex-Gov. WISE, who is now encamped at Charlestown, Va. O. JENNINGS WISE, a son of the Governor, is now encamped twenty miles below here, at Barboursville. Another rabid Secessionist, named GALLATIN JENKINS, is encamped on his own farm, twenty miles below here. He is one of the Virginia aristocracy, and owns a farm seven miles in length on the Ohio River, and is carrying on a regular guerilla war on the Union men in Virginia.

Some twelve Union men, all wealthy farmers, opposite Sample's Landing, in Virginia, have deserted their homes, leaving everything behind them. They fled to this side of the river, as the damnable traitor JENKINS is seizing every Union man he can get his clutches on.

A man named BUTLER, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, and a man of daring courage, was recently captured by JENKINS. While BUTLER was being conveyed to JENKINS' farm, and when in sight of the river, he made a desperate dash, and amidst the whistling of bullets got safe to the Ohio side. He has since left here, armed to the teeth, determined to rescue his wife and two children, or die in the attempt. He resides eight miles from the river.

A party of men, consisting of two hundred, under Col. NORTON, recently attempted to capture JENKINS. They surrounded his house in the night, but the bird had flown. They secured fifteen head of fat cattle and nine horses, which they brought to Gallipolis.

We have to stand guard here every night on the border, from Gallipolis to Guyandotte, as there are rumors that WISE and JENKINS intend to cross over and attack us. We are determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity. The women stay up all night and sleep all day, and the men have provided a place of safety for them in case of attack."

PENSACOLA.

"Our Own Correspondent" at Pensacola, writes to the Mobile *Advertiser* under date 8th, as follows:

"A gentleman of this place, Mr. MCKENZIE, had just returned from New-York with some members of his family, who had sailed from Europe for New-Orleans in the bark *Bremen*. This vessel arrived off the Balize some weeks ago, was refused admittance, and ordered to New-York. The Captain informed the boarding officer from the *Brooklyn* that his vessel had sailed before the blockade was known, that his passengers were bound west, was short of provisions, water, &c., and that, under the circumstances, he ought to be allowed to complete the journey. The Lieutenant told him his case was rather a hard one, and he would like to comply with his request, but could not conscientiously do so, as the Confederates would impress all his passengers into the Army. He consequently sailed for New-York, in company with another emigrant ship. Mr. MCKENZIE says the newspaper accounts of commercial ruin and individual suffering convey but a faint idea of the desolation with which this war has cursed the entire North.

Mr. ABE'S men, within the last two days, have laid out and built up, on Santa Rosa Island, a new town of cloth and wood—in humble imitation of this ancient city. The principal building is of wood, is a story and a half high, and about one hundred feet in length. It is no doubt a hospital building, and constructed of the white pine lumber brought by the *Vanderbilt*.

With a glass this morning, I saw BILLY WILSON'S remains or somebody else's roughs polluting the waters of the island shore with their filthy carcasses. Where are the sharks—are they blocked out too?

A man named O. P. SELLAS, engaged in a small tin business in this place, was arrested and examined today, and leaves town under escort to-night. He has been quite free in expressing hostile opinions of the Confederacy, and in conversation said, "that if there were two armies forming in this place he would join the Northern to subjugate the South." When waited upon by a Committee of citizens in regard to this expression, he defiantly told them that he had used such language, and was honest in the sentiment. What disposition is to be made of him, further than that he leaves the city, I know not."

THE PRIZE-SHIP PARKHILL.

Judge CALDWALADER, on Friday, delivered a decision in the case of the prize-ship *Parkhill*, which was taken into Philadelphia several weeks ago. The decision, which is very long, commences with a review of the recent events in the history of our country, beginning with the Declaration of Independence by the State of South Carolina, in December last, the succeeding events of a similar character in other States, and the organization of a hostile Government, and the commencement of hostilities, that had now assumed the proportions of a general war. The capture of the libeled vessel by the United States frigate on the 20th of May last, off the port of Charleston, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, was next alluded to, as well as the averments of the libel—viz.: that she was engaged in an attempt to violate the laws of blockade established at that port, and that she is the property of insurgents and rebels. If the latter position is sustained, it was unnecessary to enter into a consideration of the former. In the present hostile relation of South Carolina to the General Government, can a citizen of that place maintain a claim to the captured property in the Courts of the United States?

With the statement of this proposition, the opinion branched out into a dissertation on the formation of the Government, and the relative position of the States to themselves and to the General Government. As to the former, being independent of each other, and as to their being independent only in such matters as were not reserved by the Constitution to the Federal Government, secession was defined to be no more nor less than attempted revolution, neither the power nor the right of which could be asserted in the courts of the United States.

Within the limits of two of the seceded States, so called, the laws of the United States were enforcible, but within the entire limits of the other nine the Constitution and laws of the United States were defied and their execution suspended. The Constitution prohibits all bills of attainder, and in guaranteeing the right to a speedy trial, provides that the accused shall be tried in the district where the alleged offence was committed. In view of this, war was the only means of self-redress, the only method whereby the restoration of the constitutional authority could be effected.

To hold rules restricting it within any limit less than a general war, was to give an advantage to the insurgents. The suspension of the courts of justice required that they should be again established and restored by the strong arm of the Government. The organization of prize courts was then reviewed, and their practice in refusing to entertain the claim of owners residing in a hostile State, unless for some special reason, which relieved the claimant of his hostile position. And this, though the claimant may be a citizen of the State in whose court he interposes his claim.

The claim of Messrs. STOCK & PATTERSON, of Charleston, South Carolina, is therefore dismissed, and the next step will be the condemnation of the vessel as a lawful prize of war.

GENERALS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 12 gives the following list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular Armies of the Confederate States. The fourteenth on the list is stricken off by Gen. MCCLELLAN:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

1. Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant-General, U. S. A.
2. Joseph E. Johnson, Virginia, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
3. Robert E. Lee, Virginia, Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A.

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David Twiggs, Georgia, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
2. Leonidas Polk, Louisiana, Episcopal Bishop.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.
2. Baxton Bragg, Louisiana, Captain of Artillery, U. S. A.
3. M. L. Bonham, South Carolina, Congressman.
4. John B. Floyd, Virginia, United States Secretary of War.
5. Ben McCulloch, Texas, Major Texas Rangers.
6. Wm. H. T. Walker, Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A.
7. Henry A. Wise, Virginia, late Governor.
8. H. R. Jackson, Georgia, late Minister to Austria.
9. Barnard E. Bee, South Carolina, Captain of Infantry, U. S. A.
10. Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Major of Infantry, U. S. A.
11. John B. Magruder, Virginia, Major of Artillery, U. S. A.
12. Wm. J. Hardee, Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A.
13. Brig. Huger, South Carolina, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A.
14. Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, Major of Infantry, U. S. A.

There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War Office. Gens. FAUNTLEROY, WINDER, COCKE, ROBERTS and HOLMES are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. Gens. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES, GWINN and GATTIN are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Gens. PILLOW and ANDERSON have appointments as Major-Generals in Tennessee. Major-Gen. JOHN CLEMANS commands in Alabama.

FORCIBLE.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* talks of the Confederate rulers as follows:

"If the men who have thrust or who worked themselves into high office in the present political perturbations, can give no good reasons why sentence of condemnation for incapacity should not be pronounced against them, why should not the people awake at once to the opportunity that will soon present to find others more fit to carry us with honor, glory, and success, to a triumphal termination of all our troubles? The men in possession of power have, it will be seen, absolutely established by their own acts, their utter unfitness for the places they have succeeded somehow or other in reaching; and at this very moment, when the enemy occupies our territory and desecrates the home of our brethren; when a force of two hundred thousand hostile bayonets are establishing themselves at vulnerable points on our frontiers, they seem to be without any other plan for replenishing the exchequer of the Confederate States than the eleemosynary scheme of persuading a few planters to promise to invest a portion of their unsalable crops in the bonds they are issuing, without any real guarantee of current interest or ultimate redemption.

It is unnecessary to tell the readers of the *True Delta* that to us, personally, the present administrators of the affairs of these States are as welcome as any others; we have no partisan or political affiliation, and can have no other motive than the safety, honor and the welfare of our country supply; but to our mind the emergency which elicits these remarks is urgent and critical, and if the work we have undertaken is to succeed, the sooner we find other managers and ample means, the better will it be for us and the world at large."

THE JEFF. DAVIS PRIVATEER.

The Portland (Me.,) *Advertiser*, of July 19, says:

"A rumor has been floating around the city for the last few days that Capt. NYE, of the steamer *Potomska*, on her last trip from New-York, when off Cape Cod, saw a schooner cross his course chased by a brig, who opened fire on her; soon after which, both vessels disappeared from view. We heard the report on Monday last, and called on Capt. NYE to ascertain the truth of it, and was informed that when off the Cape he sighted several vessels, and a signal gun was fired from one of them to attract the attention of another; but, beyond this, nothing of a suspicious nature was observed on the passage. Other rumors of a like character in regard to the steamer *Daniel Webster* have been afloat, but they are all unfounded, and their circulation at such a time is highly prejudicial to the interests of steamboat lines."

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that a letter from THOMAS M. DENHAM to his father, TILSON B. DENHAM, Esq., of New-Bedford, of date Portland, 16th inst., says: "Sunday evening, 14th, a brig was seen from our wheel-house, off Cape Cod, chasing a schooner; and after a while the brig was seen to fire, and the report of a cannon was heard by some in the wheel-house. We suppose it was the *Jeff. Davis*. Young DENHAM is clerk on board the propeller *Potomska*, now plying between New-York and Portland."

THE RECAPTURED SCHOONERS.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *News*, of the 8th inst., gives the subjoined facts:

"Four sailing vessels appeared of Cedar Keys on the 1st inst. One the 24, the steamer *Madison*, fully armed, and manned with two companies stationed at that point, Gen. WHIT. SMITH in command, went out after them and succeeded in capturing all four. It will be remembered that some time ago the blockading vessel off New-Orleans somewhere—the *Massachusetts*—captured some five of our schooners—one loaded with turpentine and salt, one with railroad iron, one with brick, and the fifth, a Mexican craft, with flour. The squadron proves to be the same boats, and were on their way to Key West, as prizes, under command of Lieut. GEO. L. SELDEN, when the four first described became becalmed off Cedar Keys, and were recaptured. The fifth had left the squadron some days previous, the Lieutenant says, against his orders, and was not seen by the capturing party.

Our prisoners released consisted of fourteen white men and one negro. The Lincoln vessels captured consist of Lieut. SELDEN and nineteen seamen from the *Massachusetts'* crew, who were brought to this city on Saturday morning, and who are now, *except the Lieutenant, who is on a parole of honor*, confined in our county jail, awaiting the orders of the Governor, who is now absent from the capital. *Lieut. Selden is a Virginian.*"

A CALL UPON THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

Gov. LETCHER, by proclamation, has called the militia in all the counties north of James River and east of the Blue Ridge, as well as in the valley of the State north of James River, into immediate service. The Governor thus appeals to the people:

"We have been taught by our fathers that the militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State. In time of need, therefore, it is proper to resort to this natural resource. We are called upon to defend all that is dear to freemen. We are called upon to drive from our land an insolent foe, who is threatening us with subjugation and overthrow. Confident that every true Virginian possesses the nerve and the soul to give his hand and his heart to prevent this fell purpose, the militia is called to arms. This call will not be unheeded.

"Every man that can bear arms must in turn give his willing assistance. Never in the history of nations has a people so eagerly and promptly met every call upon them. No man will cease his efforts now until we have been crowned with victory."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes extracts from the letter of a young Marylander, formerly a Secessionist, who became convinced of the error of his ways at the Cambridge Law School, and went home and raised a company for the National Army. He was rapidly promoted, and is now Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General of his Division. He writes of a classmate popularly known as "Major," who left the Law School to fight on the other side:

"I am sorry to tell you that I met H., of our Law School, in the Rebel Army, while skirmishing with them near Cumberland. I saw him at a distance of a hundred yards, but hadn't the heart to fire at him, though I could easily have killed him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my most intimate friends in Harvard, that I hope I shall be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, 'Major,' and raised my rifle. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hands above his head, as much as to say, 'I recognize you, old fellow,'—turned and I darted off into the woods. The captain of his company was an old friend of mine at the University of Virginia."

FORTRESS MONROE.

The following important item of information from Fortress Monroe, we take from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"All the woods obstructing the view between Fortress Monroe and the Sewall's Point Battery had been cut and burned off. The Confederates could be seen from the Fortress, and they were busily engaged on their defences. The distance between the two points is 3¾ miles, and it is supposed at the Fortress that they have obtained some heavy rifled cannon, which will be operated against the Fortress. A gun of shorter range than the Sawyer gun will throw shell into Fortress Monroe."

A PROBABLE STORY.

From the Memphis *Aralanche*, of Friday, we extract the following important intelligence:

"Our fellow-citizen, Capt. J. C. MCMANUS, the owner of the Vicksburgh Mail Line of steamers, left New-Orleans on Tuesday, and arrived in this city yesterday. He states that a dispatch had been received from Berwick's Bay, to the effect that the Confederate States steamer *Sumter*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches indicate the probability that an attack will be made this morning upon the rebel position at Bull's Run and Manassas. No movement of our troops, except in the way of reconnoitering, took place yesterday, but an advance was to be made last night, to be ready to commence operations at daylight. Whether Gen. McDOWELL intends to make a direct attack upon the batteries, the exact position of which was ascertained on Thursday, or whether he intends to turn the rebel position—an undertaking which is believed to be perfectly feasible—is unknown; but it is intimated that the latter course will probably be pursued. The lines of the hostile forces were yesterday very near to each other—so near, in fact, that noises made in the rebel camp could be distinctly heard in ours. BEAUREGARD himself is stated to be now at Manassas, though a few days since he was at Bull's Run. Gen. CAMERON, the Secretary of War, yesterday visited the National camp at Bull's Run, and reviewed the troops.

Gen. PATTERSON, it will be seen with regret, has utterly failed to prevent a junction of the rebel forces under Gen. JOHNSTON with those of BEAUREGARD, and they are now at Bull's Run and Manassas, ready to dispute the progress of the troops under Gen. McDOWELL. They arrived there, our correspondent telegraphs, on Friday last, swelling the numbers behind the masked intrenchments to from twenty to thirty thousand. Gen. PATTERSON, at last accounts, was still at Charlestown, to which place he had retired from Bunker Hill, while Gen. JOHNSTON was in full retreat towards Manassas. Under these circumstances it has been thought proper to supersede Gen. PATTERSON in his command, which is to be taken by Gen. BANKS, while Gen. DIX is to command the Department of Annapolis, vacated by Gen. BANKS. What position, if any, is to be assigned to Gen. PATTERSON, does not yet appear.

The affair at Bull's Run, on Thursday, proves, according to the statements of Gen. TYLER, who commanded on the occasion, to have been simply a reconnoissance in force, in which hardly more than a thousand of our troops were engaged at any one time. The firing commenced at 3½ o'clock P. M., and ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our forces were then withdrawn to Centreville, to await preparations for the general movement on the whole rebel position, which is to be made this morning. The rebel force, strongly intrenched in the wood into which our skirmishers were thrown, numbered at least five thousand, and during the brief engagement, a reinforcement of about five regiments arrived from Manassas to their support. A full and reliable narrative of the whole affair will be found in our columns this morning.

It is announced from Louisville that the message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress was delivered yesterday at Richmond, but we were unable to receive it last night in consequence of the bad working of the wires. We hope to present it to our readers to-morrow.

Our latest accounts from Missouri state that both BEN. McCULLOCH and Gov. JACKSON have retreated, with all their available forces, across the Missouri line into Arkansas, for the purpose of drilling their troops. They were supposed to have a command numbering some 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and a regiment from Mississippi. Gen. LYON, who was marching south to attack their force, at last accounts, had six thousand men, and expected soon to have ten or twelve thousand. He had, also—which is of the utmost importance—a large park of field-artillery of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full transportation train. Meantime, in North Missouri secession appears to be entirely crushed out. Gen. POPE has established the National Head-quarters at St. Charles, having under his control about seven thousand troops, so posted that all important points are within easy reach. During the session of the State Convention at Jefferson City, the National troops and the Home Guards will encamp outside the city limits.

An address of congratulation issued by Gen. McCLELLAN to his men, states that within the last few days they have captured five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, and one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner; the other lost his life on the battle-field. More than two hundred and fifty of the enemy have been killed, and they have lost all their baggage and camp equipage. This has been accomplished with the loss of only twenty men killed and sixty wounded of the National forces.

An affair has recently occurred near Fortress Monroe, which it is hoped will have the effect of putting an end to the system of irresponsible scouting which seems to have prevailed there. On Thursday night a party, few in number and poorly armed, started out from Hampton without permission, and were surprised in the woods beyond Newmarket Bridge by a party of rebels. One of our men—T. E. RAWLINGS, formerly of this City, Major of the Kentucky Light Cavalry—was instantly killed, and two were wounded and taken prisoners, while the rest escaped. The number of rebel troops at Norfolk and vicinity is reported by a deserter to be less than ten thousand, but they feel perfect confidence in their ultimate success. JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond at last advices, where much depression is represented to exist on account of the recent rebel reverses in Western Virginia.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate. After the presentation of resolutions and petitions, Mr. HALE presented a bill, which was laid over, to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in States now in rebellion, and for the military organization of such citizens for defence. The resolution approving the acts of the President was subsequently taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, addressed the Senate at considerable length in support of all those acts, with the exception of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland. He administered a marked rebuke to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and the other apologists of secession on the floor. The subject was finally postponed until Monday, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Two of JEFF. DAVIS' pirates from the privateer *Sumter* were brought to this port yesterday in the brig *Costa Rica*. They belong to a party of five who were placed in charge of the brig *Cuba*, at the time of her capture by the *Sumter* on the 4th inst. After the departure of the *Sumter*, it seems that the crew of the *Cuba* resumed command of their vessel and put the pirates in irons. Two of them were subsequently transferred to the *Costa Rica*, and the remaining three are on their way to this port. No resistance was made by the pirates to the *Cuba's* crew resuming command of their vessel, and the prisoners who have arrived here state that they purposely surrendered the vessel. The prisoners, one of whom is an Englishman and the other a Scotchman, were committed to the Tombs by the United States Marshal, to await the arrival of their comrades.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. Prices of Flour favored buyers; Wheat was held higher; Corn was steady. Provisions were quiet. Cotton was in fair request, as also were Sugars, Hops, Tallow and Whisky; the latter was cheaper. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Rice, Coffee and Candles were inactive. The inquiry for Black Teas was brisk; that for Green Teas and Tobacco, good. The freight engagements were light, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The Expected Battle.

The uppermost thought in every man's mind to-day will be upon the expected battle between the Union Army and the rebels, at or near Manassas Junction. To use a strong figure, the nation may be said to be holding its breath in earnest attention to hear the first tidings of the conflict. It does not seem possible that the advance of the Army under Gen. McDOWELL can be delayed a day longer. Gen. JOHNSTON, with about the best disciplined and most efficient corps of the rebel force, is believed to have retreated from Winchester and effected a junction with BEAUREGARD'S Army. We know that Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburgh and other rebel camps, are in easy reach of Manassas by railroad; and under the menace of an attack by the Union Army, the great body of the Confederate forces in Virginia could quickly be called to the Junction. That is a strong position by nature, and well fortified. If occupied by the entire Army of the South, it would present a defence from which our own grand column would recoil. And thus would the advance upon Richmond be suspended, to the nation's sorrow and shame.

The Army of the Union must go forward promptly, therefore, if it means to go at all. We cannot but regard it as unfortunate that two days have already been lost. One day's delay longer would be ill-omened, if not calamitous; that is, if Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army *has* joined BEAUREGARD, and if the rebels intend to fight a great battle at Manassas.

The public have assumed generally that a battle is to be fought here; and we have inclined to concur. But yet there need be no great surprise if we are all disappointed. The Virginia view of the war is that it should be conducted on the Fabian policy. There is too much danger in a pitched battle, for the Confederate Generals willingly to risk it. If beaten in a pitched battle at Manassas, the rebel Army would dissolve in a day, and Richmond would quickly fall. And with it would fall the gigantic rebellion. The Confederate Congress would scatter in disgrace and hardly have the courage to meet elsewhere, and look each other in the face. It is positively certain that the Southern States would be able to raise no second Army for service so far away from their slaves. And with Virginia surrendered up to Union occupation, and East Tennessee in communication with the National Army, not long would that State stand in Confederate conspiracy.

These disastrous results would follow closely upon a defeat of BEAUREGARD and the rebel Army at Manassas Junction. And we do not think that he and JEFF. DAVIS are quite willing now to risk all on the hazard of the die. Richmond will be a better place for the great fight than Manassas. It is equally defensible. It can concentrate more support; and a repulse of the Union Army before Richmond would be tantamount to its utter overthrow—so far would it be involved in the meshes of a surrounding hostile population, and so far removed from its base of supplies. A repulse of McDOWELL at Manassas would only delay his advance in greater numbers, and give McCLELLAN and BANKS (with PATTERSON'S column) time to come up and coöperate with him. To retreat from Manassas, would draw on McDOWELL'S column, and compel it alone to fight its way to Richmond, with the risk of never returning if it fails to capture that stronghold.

But it is useless to speculate, when events will so soon unroll themselves, and show us our destiny. A feeling approaching to a foreboding of evil has for a day and a half been visible among the people. It may be justified by events; but there is a strong probability, we think, that the great shock is not yet at hand. When it does come, we trust our grand Army will all be together, and then we know its triumph will be complete.

A Warning to Us.

A recent issue of the *Mexican Extraordinary* contains a list of the various Governments and Executive officers in Mexico since 1821, when that country achieved its Independence, up to the beginning of the present year, when JUAREZ was chosen Constitutional President. During these forty years, the *form* of the Mexican Government has been changed from one thing to another, and backwards and forwards, no less than fourteen times; while the Emperors, Presidents, Constitutional Presidents, Military Chiefs, Dictators, Supreme Dictators, and-so-forth, who have administered the various forms of civil polity, have averaged considerably over one per year, and at certain periods have counted up about one a month. After the first and second regencies and the emperorship of ITURBIDE, come in rapid procession the Provisional Government, the Federal Republic, a Central Republic, and a Dictatorship; then again in quick order a Central Republic, Federal Republic, and Dictatorship; followed again by Central and Federal, Dictatorial, Federal and Anarchical rule, in interminable confusion. Revolutions, conspiracies, reactions, decrees, plans, *pronunciamientos*, ceaselessly succeed each other—each of them interspersed with bloody wars, and each of them working out always anarchy and tyranny, social distraction and national ruin, until, at last, the unfortunate and struggling Republic seems ready to finally dissolve at the touch of any foreign foe. The administrators of the various Governments have been changed over fifty times in the last thirty years—most of them having been successively driven out by some such conspiracy as that which is now attempting to overthrow this Republic and its constitutionally elected President. In one year alone there were no fewer than five acting Presidents in succession; and during the last three years the Government has been changed four times, and has had no less than seven supreme executive officers. SANTA ANNA comes to the surface as chief no less than ten times—five times as President under the Federal Republic, twice as Provisional Dictator, twice as President under the Central Republic, and once and finally as Supreme Dictator *in permanence*—his terms of office varying from a fortnight to a half-year or year apiece, though at his last dictatorship he managed to hold the reins of power for two years, three months and twenty-two days. In 1839, BRAVO enjoyed the glory of the Presidency for a week, and again, seven years later, for six days. The associate Triumvirs ruled the Confederate Republic for a week and a day. COMONFORT was substitutionary President of the third Federal Republic for one year, eleven months and nineteen days; he then succeeded to the Constitutional Presidency of the same, which he held for seventeen days; and finally became provisional President of the Central Republic, which he held for twenty-eight days. Few of the Presidents have maintained their seats more than a few brief months before they were overtaken by a successful rival, when they in turn then speedily joined the great army of plotters against whoever happened to hold the reins of power. And thus have they gone on, forever overthrowing and being overthrown, through the long and dreary roll of Mexican chiefs. Besides these general revolutions, the local conspiracies, secessions, and revolts have never ceased for a month since the Republic had an existence.

"If," said Mr. DOUGLAS, in his speech delivered before the Illinois Legislature, a few days prior to his death,—"if a defeat at a constitutional election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, *you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico.* According to my reading of Mexican history, there never has been one [probably he meant never *but* one] presidential term from the time of the revolution in 1821, down to this day, when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate (or some ambitious conspirator) has seized upon the presidential chair by the force of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. "Are we," asked he, "to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States?"

The Volunteer System Our Only Safety.

The Senate has concurred with the House in committing the task of putting down the rebellion, and by implication of preserving the future peace of the country, to volunteers. This action is not only in harmony with the genius of our institutions, but with the most obvious dictates of economy and safety. A people who appoint the Government, and provide the means for its support, should never lose sight of the fact that they must defend it from harm. Whenever this duty and office is delegated, they become indifferent to the character of their rulers, who seize upon this indifference as the means of their own aggrandizement. The idea that the people are to protect, as well as support their Government, keeps constantly alive a sense of patriotism, as well as manliness and power. It is the only thing that gives real dignity to a democracy. It trains the people as to the duties both of Government and subject, and renders them adepts in the science of practical politics. Power must rest somewhere, and nothing tends so much to transfer it from the people to the Government as a standing Army. DE. TOCQUEVILLE saw clearly that our advantage over all other nations lay in dividing up the functions of government into infinitesimal quantities, rendering concentration and consequently oppression impossible. A well administered Government has never anything to fear from the people, while a well-disposed people may have everything to fear from Government.

If the action of Congress be faithfully followed up, we shall escape the gravest calamity feared from the war—a great standing Army—and convert the war into the greatest of blessings. It had become inevitable. Long before it commenced, the oligarchy of Slavery had susceptibly disgraced us in the eyes of the world. Even the English people, who ought to understand us better, and excuse a great many things to the tyranny and baseness of this oligarchy, had long since came to the conclusion that our institutions were completely rotten, that our grand experiment had utterly failed, and that anarchy must be the result of our downward career. Fight we must, or be forever disgraced, and justify all the opprobriums heaped upon us. A conspiracy to overturn the Government, embracing nearly two-fifths of all the States, had broken out in open war. If this conspiracy, thoroughly armed and organized, and carrying off nearly one-half of the officers of the standing Army, can be speedily and effectually put down, and order restored and enforced by the spontaneous rising of the people, who, when restored, return again to their ordinary avocations, we have gained a place in the opinion of the world of infinite value to ourselves and the race. Such will be one of the trophies of the war, which was also necessary to preserve the self-respect of the North, and to convey, for the first time, a proper lesson to the South. It will raise the North and the ideas it represents to a proper position of power and influence, and by depressing the South, and destroying the charm of its fancied power and invincibility, it will place it in a condition where, for the first time, it can begin to see things in their proper relations.

If we can secure all these advantages by the war—our self-respect and the respect of other nations; can prove to the world the capacity of man for self-government, and that the freest Democracy can put forth the greatest power; and make all this demonstration without leaving a canker behind that in time must eat into our very vitals, then we have truly accomplished a great mission. But if we have a large standing army, we have simply averted one evil by exposing ourselves to a greater one. It is the nature of every institution to array itself against the people—to seek to extend its power and privileges. When a man adopts a profession he soon becomes incapable of all means of support outside of it. If this fails, starvation stares him in the face. He consequently seeks to make his particular caste a sacred one, against which it is treason to act or speak. Proscription, which soon comes to its aid, establishes its inviolability. The moment this is fully confirmed all motive and stimulus to exertion is at an end. If England had commenced the Crimean war with a standing army not exceeding 10,000 men, she would have saved herself infinite mortification and loss, and achieved a far higher success. From the length of the roll, both in munitions and men, she assumed a capacity which was soon found to be utterly wanting. Defeats had to be suffered and precious time lost to bring her to that frame of mind she would have been in, had she been without any standing army whatever. In such case she would have proceeded sensibly and methodically to work. We owe our escape in the great rebellion to the absence of those assumed protectors, who may be corrupted into the most deadly and dangerous foes. In peace, a standing army supplies no motive among the great mass to energy and improvement. Both officers and soldiers become listless and torpid, under the influence of idleness and a plenty of pay. The mission of this country is not war, but peace. In time of peace a large standing army is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the people. In the event of an outbreak it may be unreliable from treachery or laxity of discipline. The volunteers are always ready at call; are capable of the highest military qualities, because intelligent, and because their stake is the safety of themselves, their families and their property. Let us adhere to a system which is equally our salvation in peace as well as war, and secure to ourselves a triumph more lasting and valuable than even the subjection of the great rebellion.

The British Press on the War.

The English magazines, issued on the day of departure of the last mail, show us what are the feelings and opinions of our transatlantic cousins, of that portion at least which is represented by the quarterly and monthly publications, with regard to the conflict between the North and the South. The Editor of the *United Service Magazine*, the monthly organ of the Army and Navy, commenting on the dispatch of troops to Canada, a step to which he objects on the ground that they are more to be required in the Mediterranean, yet expresses his belief that the chances of England becoming entangled in the war are increasing.

"It is in vain," he writes, "that we have, in our anxiety to keep out of it, manifested sympathy with the strongest side; and thus, in a moral point of view, already compromised our neutrality. To strengthen the North, a proclamation forbade Her Majesty's subjects to engage in the quarrel, the privateers of the South have been denied the shelter of our ports, and we have made a proposal to President LINCOLN to declare privateering piracy. Yet the North has been irritated, instead of soothed, by our attitude, and the feeling against us, according to last accounts, had risen to frenzy. Under such an influence an irritable officer of the Star and Stripes may at any time plunge the two countries into war."

There was no need, he says, to bemoan our disruptions, to decry the South and magnify the North. He regards the split as a deliverance for mankind, and wonders why the Press and public men of England should lament an event which divides the power of "an arrogant, besotted, irritable and quarrelsome mob, who overrule all the intellect and worth of America," and removes the danger of such power.

The *National Review*, which reflects the opinions of Mr. BAGSHOT, son-in-law and biographer of the late Mr. JAMES WILSON, of the *Economist*, while it regards the disruption as permanent and inevitable, touches not upon the contingency of war with England, though it enunciates sentiments towards America not very dissimilar from those of the magazine. Taking the NEW-YORK TIMES since January last as its basis, it reviews the events and their causes, and comes to the conclusion that there is nothing to fight about, and nothing to regret, on the part of the North at least.

"Their unanimous anger and bitter sense of wrong," says the writer, "are sentiments perfectly natural and legitimate. But these are not the *only* sentiments they ought to feel; nor are they wise, according to the best judgment we can form on the subject, in allowing even these sentiments to hurry them into hostilities. They cannot compel the South to come back into the Union, and they ought not if they could. On the contrary, we see more than one reason why they should rejoice at the catastrophe. Secession has at once relieved them from a terrible embarrassment, a great obloquy, an ominous, gigantic, ever-growing danger."

The writer dwells at some length upon the embarrassment, obloquy, and danger to which he alludes, and then proceeds to set forth the reasons why, in his opinion, England cannot sympathize very heartily either with the North or the South.

"She cannot," he says, "regret the disruption; she can scarcely desire either the exulting triumph or the utter subjugation of the South; she can only deplore and deprecate an aimless and sanguinary war. She is certain to suffer during its continuance; she can hardly be benefited by either termination. Whether America is to be one republic, or two, or several, she will probably continue as commercially valuable to us as she has been, and can never be as politically troublesome. For purposes of external aggressions, she must, under any circumstances, be less powerful, and therefore probably less unjust, less encroaching, and less cantankerous than was her wont. The *effect* of secession, however secession may end, cannot be undone. So far, good. But we cannot be very zealous for the North; for we do not like her ambition; we are irritated by her insolence; we are aggrieved by her tariffs; but still we have much feeling of kinship and esteem. We cannot be all zealous for the South; for though she is friendly and free-trading, she is fanatically SLAVE, and slavery is the object of our rooted detestation. The strict neutrality, therefore, which policy prescribes to England in this unnatural strife is the real dictate of perplexed and divided feeling, no less than of propriety and prudence."

That there is any alternative save recognition of Southern independence, the writer does not believe; and he therefore, urges the policy of separation by mutual consent; and enters into the questions of boundary and navigation of the Mississippi. Virginia and Kentucky, he believes, will ultimately cast their lot with the North.

"No Fugitive Slave Law," he says, "no treaty of extradition of runaway Slaves as such, can survive a war. The slaves in Kentucky and Virginia—already, from their vicinity to all the stir and stimulus of freedom, the most intelligent and formidable of the black population—will have unusual facilities for escape, and are sure to become restless and excitable, and will be truant and unmanageable, if not insurrectionary. Their masters will gradually, therefore, either sell them South, or move South with them. That the border States might thus, within a very short period of the accomplishment of final separation, cast in their lot with the free North, seems absolutely certain."

As to the South, he looks anxiously at its future, and has a dim vision of servile revolt and a negro State, republic or monarchy, far South.

These extracts indicate clearly enough that the same prejudice and obfuscation which govern a majority of the daily press, also becloud the graver reviews and magazines. Ignorant of our Constitution and ideas, and even profoundly ignorant of our geography, they discuss our present and future national life with a flippant dogmatism, which should appeal rather to our contempt than our anger. One effect of this war will perhaps be to teach these people that we deserve the study which shall make us better understood.

Cotton Culture in Africa.

From the data which have already been given in the TIMES in regard to the capabilities of Africa as a cotton field, it is evident that all that is now wanted there is the application of capital, in order to an extensive export of the staple to the American and European markets. Although much cotton is now grown there, and considerable quantities are manufactured by the natives for their own use, yet it will require the stimulus of intellect and capital from abroad before the native labor can be brought into such exercise as to induce confidence in a continuous supply from those regions. The Portuguese have, for some time past, yearly purchased large quantities of cotton cloths for use among the slaves of Brazil. From Lagos and the Bight of Benin it is stated that 200,000 cotton cloths of native manufacture had been exported in 1857, the amount of weight being nearly 1,000,000 pounds. These, of course, are more cumbrous than articles of American manufacture. Merrimac, or Lowell manufactured cottons, would soon supplant the native fabrics for most purposes, if the natives could exchange their raw materials for the various manufactured articles of America or England. The certainty of a lucrative commerce following in the wake of civilization, should call for the inquiry as to the feasibility of opening a commercial intercourse with the West Coast of Africa, and the regions bordering on the Niger.

While there is so much depression existing in various branches of trade, it would seem to be sound policy and wisdom to inquire whether shipments of goods to Africa to be returned in African cotton, palm oil, &c., would not be remunerative. These articles are in such constant demand, especially in England, that there can scarcely be a doubt of the success of judicious ventures in that direction. A brief examination of the cost of cotton production in Africa, will show that that region can easily be brought into direct competition with the South, and can undersell American slave-grown cotton.

The cost of cotton in the seed, in West Africa, is about one cent per pound, and it requires about four pounds to make one pound of clean cotton.

The cost has been computed to be, say, as laid down in Liverpool:

Four lbs., to make 1 lb clean cotton	4 cents.
Cleaning ¾c., packing and canvas 1c	1¾ cent.
Carriage and charge on board	¾ cent.
Freight and charges to England	2½ cents.
Total	8¾c. per lb

This cotton is the average quality produced there, and readily sells for the same price as average American, always for 4c. or 6c. per pound more than East Indian of average quality. West African cotton readily sells for from 14c. to 18c. per pound. That which is produced in Liberia is equal to South Carolina and Georgia staples. These calculations are predicated on the cost as now produced through the usual native supply. If ample capital were used, and large quantities produced under skillful direction, no doubt the proportion would be greater.

The price of native labor in some portions is 10 cents a day; in Liberia, of course, it is greater. But here is a fair margin of profit on the export of 100 per cent.; of course, as manufactured articles are taken in payment for the cotton, or pass through the hands of the exporter, there will be another profit realized in the transfer to African hands. Supposing this also to average 100 per cent. on cost, then capital will be receiving 200 per cent. on its investment in the African cotton trade. One-half of this, or one-quarter, would be thought an excellent return in many branches of trade.

If we reckon the cost of labor in Africa and compare it with the expense of labor in the Southern States, we shall see what an immense advantage Africa possesses in that respect in competing with the Cotton States for the British market. Labor is abundant, we have said, at 10 cents a day, but we will put it at 20 cents, allowing that labor will be better paid when cotton production shall become more regular and certain. At 20 cents a day, and three hundred days to the year, we have $60 as the wages of an adult laborer in the cotton-fields of Africa. Provisions are so abundant and cheap that this is equivalent to $300 a year in America. On the principle of *paid labor*, this is the whole cost to the employer, of his laborer, unless he choses to provide further for the welfare of those in his employ. Contrast this with the expense of slave-labor in Georgia or Mississippi, and the inutility of unpaid service is strikingly manifest. In the light of political economy, alone, Slavery is an absurdity, and ought to be relinquished. At the average price of $1,000 lately paid for prime hands in the South, we have, to begin with, the interest on first cost. This, at 7 per cent., is $70, $10 more than the entire wages paid to the African laborer, at the maximum price of 20 cents per diem. To this must be added the expense of food, clothing, dwelling, medical attendance, medicine, &c. These, at even the most moderate estimate, must be at least $50 per annum; where the slaves are well treated it must be more than this. Here we have more than double the cost of the African laborer, superadded to the wear and *tear* of the plantation life, the cost of utensils, and the entire loss of the capital invested in the slave when he dies.

The difference, then, must be set off thus:

Cost of an adult laborer (paid) in Africa, per annum	$60
Cost (including interest) of an adult slave in America, per annum	$150
Difference in favor of Africa, per capita	$70

In fine, the saving effected, or added profit, accruing to the cotton planter in Africa who employs 100 laborers would be $7,000, as compared with the planter in America working the same number of slaves. It would be well if the deluded victims of secession at the South would count up these figures, and let them have their due weight. They would gain more by giving freedom to their slaves, and letting them work on shares, either in America or Africa, than by holding them in bondage. If monied men would place some capital in Liberia, to be worked in this method by industrious colored men, they could reap a large return, and immensely aid in the development of that productive region.

GEN. BANKS.—The country will be greatly pleased to learn that Gen. BANKS is placed in command of the Army, now under Gen. PATTERSON, and that his great energy and sagacity are to be available at once in the field. Gen. PATTERSON came into the service at the head of the three months' volunteers from Pennsylvania, and his time expires in a few days. The appointment of Gen. BANKS to this command in the valley of Virginia, puts him at the head of the next to the largest corps of the National Army; and we know he will wield it with promptitude and effect. The country had begun to fear that political jealousies would keep him in Coventry. But he is out of the Baltimore prison at last.

Jeff. Davis and His Pirates.

The United States Government will soon be confronted by a question, the decision of which may add extreme acrimony to the war now waging between the loyal States and the South. The trial of Capt. BAKER and his associates, of the privateer *Savannah*, must very shortly result in their conviction, and their condemnation to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for piracy. Nothing but a pardon or a respite from the President of the United States can stay their doom, after the decree of Court and jury is entered up.

It is not likely that Mr. LINCOLN will interfere with the regular course of law in behalf of these criminals. There is no plea that can be made for clemency. They sinned wilfully and wickedly, and are not penitent even for the crimes they have committed. And unfortunately for them, their followers in the buccaneering business will not let their offence nor its enormity fade away from the public mind. Every day or two, fresh irritation is given by the impudent acts of the roving pirates *Sumter* and *Jeff. Davis*, and the popular demand grows louder for summary vengeance on all such pestilent marauders.

It must go hard with Capt. BAKER, therefore, and he had as well be preparing for the final surrender of his commission from JEFF. DAVIS, and the acceptance of one, with sealed orders, for a voyage over the dark sea that is the boundary of human life.

But what if Capt. BAKER is hung? We now know that JEFF. DAVIS has sent a letter to President LINCOLN, threatening prompt and cruel retaliation on citizens of the United States, unfortunately in his power, if Capt. BAKER and his crew shall be hung. Is it not hard to leave our countrymen that are prisoners at Richmond to such a hard fate, when we might save them? Is it not a poor exchange, to give up good men to be murdered, in return for the satisfaction of hanging a few characterless pirates?

So many will inquire, and all will admit it is a serious matter. But we apprehend the catastrophe is unavoidable—and if we lose good men for pirates, it must be accepted as one of the hard fortunes of war. It cannot be avoided. Many good lives must be sacrificed in war, and men cannot always select the time and manner of their dying. If they die for their country, the honor must be deemed the same. If JEFF. DAVIS chooses to murder men in cold blood, because the United States hangs buccaneers according to the forms and requirements of law, it must be so. We cannot yield a principle, a policy, and the regular awards of our Courts and our laws, under the threat that if we do not, an arch-rebel will become a murderer besides.

The country will require some other mode of dealing with JEFF. DAVIS besides submitting to his indecent and barbarous threats. And if it be true, as we suppose it is, that Gen. McCLELLAN has captured Col. PEGRAM and near one thousand rebels in Western Virginia, we hope they will be retained as prisoners of war and hostages for JEFF. DAVIS' good conduct—not coined into "Union men," as the custom has been, and turned loose under the slender shackles of an oath. We want these men as a stock in trade when the war of barbarism begins. And when BAKER is convicted and condemned, we wish President LINCOLN to send a notice at once to JEFF. DAVIS, informing him of the fact, and of the unquestionable purpose to hang him; and, moreover, assuring Mr. DAVIS, upon the honor of a President, that if he dares to hang one loyal Unionist in consequence, fifty rebel prisoners shall answer with their lives for every liege citizen of the United States so murdered. If we have to deal with pirates and villains, it is of infinite importance to the Government to keep well ahead of them in all the means and appliances of their chosen mode of strife.

Value of Skill in Sharp-shooting.

The entire change which has taken place in the tone and the attitude of the Secessionists since the uprising in the loyal States reminds us of an anecdote told of Mr. BERDAN, now Col. BERDAN, of the Regiment of Sharp-shooters. Several years ago Mr. BERDAN, then a very young man, and not so widely known as he is now, either as an inventor, for his personal qualities, or as a rifle shot, was talking with a friend in the barroom of an inn at a town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio. In the room was also one of those Bowie-knife bullies who infest the South and West; a man who had made himself dreaded wherever he was known by his readiness to pick a quarrel, and his skill with the knife, the rifle and the pistol. This man, stepping up to Mr. BERDAN'S friend, said that he wanted to speak to him. "Wait a moment," was the reply; and the interrupted conversation went on. Soon the bully stepped up again, and, laying his hand on the shoulder of his acquaintance, said, in a tone half-banter, half-earnest, "J——, when I tell you I want you, I expect you to come." "Certainly, certainly; but Mr. BERDAN was talking about his invention; and it was so interesting that"——. "Oh, d—— those Yankee inventions, and d—— the fellows that come to sell them." The words were hardly well spoken when the speaker was flying backward over a huge open stove behind him, being constrained thereto by a well-delivered blow between the eyes from Mr. BERDAN'S right arm. There was a tumult at once; and men threw themselves between the inventor and immediate death. They informed him, however, that his fate was but postponed. His opponent would of course challenge him, and certainly kill him if he accepted; and if he did not accept, shoot him "on sight" for not accepting. Mr. BERDAN replied that he was not a fighting man, but that "on this occasion he fought." He was challenged in due form and accepted—naming, as his weapons, rifles at two hundred yards. The terms suited his opponent "exactly," but he begged Mr. B.'s indulgence for a few days, till he recovered the use of his eyes. Mr. B. was accommodating. But the blow was so well planted that recovery was rather slower than was expected; and meantime a long-expected rifle match came off in the neighborhood which was to decide the merits of two rival manufacturers, one of whom was the famous WESSON. WESSON had undertaken to produce a man who, with *his* rifle, could beat DIMMICK, a great shot, whose re-

markable feats had brought the rival gun into general favor. To make the story short, WESSON'S champion proved to be Mr. BERDAN, who, on three trials of ten or twelve shots each, at two hundred yards, not only beat DIMMICK on every trial, but made the greatest rifle-shooting on record in this country. His name, of course, was, in that place, at once in every body's mouth; but the nub of the whole affair was, that he soon received a message from his challenger that it was hardly worth while for him to await the recovery of the damaged eye, and that he might consider the challenge as withdrawn! And so ended the only duel and the only rifle-match in which Col. BERDAN was engaged.

There are brave men at the South, as well as at the North, we know; but this incident is one of many that give color to the assertion made by those who have the opportunity to know, that much of the noisiest, and sometimes bloodiest, Southern bravery is often very silent and inoffensive in the presence of an opponent known to be well-armed and determined.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Advance of the Army—A Grand Spectacle—Probable Duration of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The advance of Gen. McDOWELL'S *corps d'armée*, which took place on the 17th—a memorable day in the annals of this country—presented a very fine spectacle. Imagine fifty-five regiments, of one thousand men each, independant of their origin and organization, commanded by independent colonels, different in equipment, dress, and drilling, coming from various regions and climates, speaking different languages, defiling, with flying colors and music in front, under a tropical sun, in the midst of Virginia dust, which, however sacred, is nevertheless intolerable! And a file of wagons, as long as the landing of Noah's ark, after the Deluge! And the tramping and neighing of the horses, smarting under the stings of the flies, and the heat of the day! And the city vehicles, filled up with ladies and gentlemen, and attending the departure of the Army! And, now and then, the shriek of the clarion renting the air, and trenching upon the fifty bands of music, playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the sound of which awakened in every man's heart sentiments of patriotism and honor! It was, indeed, a curious sight, and the stranger who witnessed it must have been struck with the firm and energetic appearance of our troops, and with the martial ardor which beamed on every soldier's countenance. It was not an army, in the strict sense of the word, and a military man might have smiled at an order of march having the artillery in front and the cavalry in the rear. It was a gathering of armed men, making up their deficiency in tactics and discipline by the moral bond which unite them in a common cause, and by the self-confidence which they derive from the sentiment of their individual value. In that respect, the Army of Gen. McDOWELL has no superior in any part of the world. If right and might make success, our Army is sure to reap an abundant harvest of laurels, unless, however, that by giving up all restraints, as in the case of the burning of part of the village of Germantown to ashes, and other depredations of a similar nature, she brings disgrace upon herself, and upon the country which has put its trust in it. I hope, however, that when the divisions of that army will have been left to act for themselves in the campaign just opening, and when the hardship of military life will have commenced, they will feel the necessity of a better organization, and of a stricter discipline. No army can do without both.

Now that the wheel is moving, the first question which presents itself to our mind is this: Will this Army and the victories which are likely to attend its operations put and end to secession? Will our conflict with the South end with the first battle, or will it begin only then? Will the submission of Virginia bring the other States to acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government, and to obey the laws, or will it alienate them the more, and increase their resistance On these questions I find opinions widely divergent. The school of Optimists, in the first rank of which stand Gen. SCOTT, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. BATES, &c., are convinced that the war will be of short duration; that the secession policy is only entertained by a few leaders, and that no sooner will they have felt the weight of adversity than the masses who are personally and by interest opposed to them will be glad to shake their yoke and to resume their former allegiance to the Government of the United States. This idea seems to have been harbored by Gen. SCOTT since the beginning of our troubles with the South. Three months ago he is known to have said to several persons that the war would be over in less than a year. Our Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, is as much, if not more, hopeful than the General. He neglects no occasion to ventilate his feelings on that subject. The other day, when the news of Gen. McCLELLAN'S success reached the White House, he exclaimed in a fit of enthusiasm, "Thank God, secession is over." These rose-colored views and sentiments, proceeding as they do from men whose words are an authority, are certainly most encouraging. For myself, I am ready to share them as soon as they have received the sanction of events. Unfortunately, they do not appear to be entertained by all, and I know many persons who have the bad taste to be of a very different opinion. They think that defeat will produce among Secessionists the same feeling as it would with us, and that far from causing their troops to disband, as it is secretly expected by men of the North, they would find in their very reverses the means to infuse into the minds of the Southerners an increased energy and vigor, and give a new start to hostilities.

Mr. SUMNER, the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts, has just communicated to me a letter from Paris, written to him by M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN, the author of a work, in two volumes, just published, having for its title *Abolition de l'Esclavage*. The first volume refers to the practical results obtained by the abolition of Slavery in the French, Danish and Swedish possessions. The second speaks of the effects and consequences of Slavery in the United States, in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Holland, and of the actual state of abolition of the Slave-trade; it concludes by a memory upon Slavery and Christianity, in which the formal incompatibility existing between religion and seritude is strongly delineated. Coming immediately after the work of GASPARIN, the effect of which has been very great upon European opinion, this book can but add to the influence the North exercises among all civilized communities, and help the cause to which we have devoted our men, our treasures and our energies. I hope the work will be translated as soon as he will have reached America.

M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN belongs to one of the most honorable families of the French magistracy, and has filled with much ability several offices under the French Government. He was once Mayor of Paris, and is now Administrator of the Hospitals of that city. His book has been presented by him to the Society of the Moral and Political Sciences, and M. MIGNET, its perpetual Secretary, will soon report upon it. ***

Will Gen. Scott Lead the Army—Gen. McClellan—A Chance for Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

It is not known whether Gen. SCOTT intends to take the field in person. Some think he will; but it is probable that his age and feeble health may interpose barriers to an active participation in the fight. At any rate he will receive the glory of having planned the campaign, when success crowns it, and his laurels will not be sullied by his remaining quietly at Washington. He may fellow the Army and direct its movements, but it cannot be expected of a man 75 years of age, that he should lead the advancing columns which he has organized and assigned to their respective duties. If Gen. SCOTT shall, for the reasons here assigned, remain in Washington, there is ground to hope that he will call McCLELLAN to the command of the centre, putting him over the divisions of PATTERSON and McDOWELL, and of the whole Army when its several parts shall converge together. The achievements of Gen. McCLELLAN in Western Virginia have fully sustained the high expectations of his friends, and they now think that he should be placed in the more responsible command of leading the Grand Army to Richmond. He has already achieved all the glory that remains for him in the West, for if he expects to overtake WISE, I predict that he will be sadly disappointed. Unless Gen. SCOTT in person shall take the field, and there is reason to apprehend that his health will not be equal to the task,—there is no man in the country in whom the people and the Army would repose so much confidence as in McCLELLAN. His capture of the enemy's camp, baggage, artillery and provisions, and an embarrassing number of prisoners, with a loss of less than fifteen killed, shows a power of combination and strategy from which we may expect the grandest achievements if he shall be placed in the right position. It must be remembered that Gen. McCLELLAN'S Army is made up—with the exception of two companies—entirely of volunteers, and is indifferently provided with auxiliaries for prosecuting a successful campaign. The troops opposed to him were commanded by a distinguished Virginia officer, formerly of our Army, and the names of several others among the killed and prisoners may be found upon the Army Register for January, 1861.

The TIMES is unjust to the Virginians in its criticism upon the speed displayed by them in Western Virginia. There must have been some great natural impediments in their way—high-walled mountain barriers, or unfordable streams—to explain their ill-luck in getting out of the way of McCLELLAN'S troops. At any rate, they have retrieved themselves by their expedition at Fairfax Court-House, and have well earned the new reading which some wag has given to the cabalistic letters, F. F. V.—viz., fast-looted Virginians.

It is due to the produce-dealers of New-York, and especially those of the West, to know that the Government is now paying $2 50 per bushel for beans. I understand from a Buffalo man that they can now be bought in that city for $1 37½ to $1 50, and that the expense of transporting them to Washington is 20 cents—viz., to New-York 16 cents, and from thence to this city 4 cents. Here, then, is a chance for somebody to make money, and for the Government to save it. When the new crop comes in, it is said that beans will be sold for $1 25 in Buffalo. Peas, which are a good substitute for beans, sell for 75 cents at Buffalo, and may be had here at 95. These facts are sufficient to demonstrate that we have a liberal commissariat, and those who have provisions to sell should not stand back. OBSERVER.

Senator Pomeroy's Bill for Suppressing the Slaveholder's Rebellion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The debates in Congress are becoming more and more caustic, bold and determined. There is no fear of any further "disgraceful compromises" while the present members are in their seats. It is not far down in the past to that period when the country looked for daring Anti-Slavery speeches from only two or three men. HALE and SEWARD, or SUMNER and CHASE, in the Senate, and LOVEJOY and GIDDINGS in the House, could be tolerated in saying what they believed to be radically true, and then for every minute these gentlemen occupied in debate, some devotee of the peculiar institution would rant by the hour and threaten like madmen.

Now, the whole North echoes the firm sentiment of equality and protection in all our National rights. The mantel of GIDDINGS is worn now in triumph by a large majority in the House, and the Senate is even contending for the title of the "popular branch" in regard to their declarations for human freedom.

On the 16th inst., Senator POMEROY, from Kansas, introduced a "Bill to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion," that has been the subject of general comment, both in and out of the Senate, since that time. BRECKINRIDGE and his cohorts took the alarm at once, and began to cry *wolf*. In consequence of this agitation an exciting discussion came up in the Senate yesterday, on the tendency of the present war upon the institution of Slavery. That is the right way to view this whole war question, and thereby the South will regain their wandering senses. It is right to tell them they have caused this civil commotion, and that Slavery must be its price if not ended honorably at once in harmony with the Constitution, by having every State return to its former loyalty. This Pomeroy bill is a terse, logical presentation of the Slavery question.

There are no white-glove touches in this bill, but it names the Southern revolt the "Slaveholders Rebellion." Never was language more appropriate, and through all time shall this strife be signaled as the "Slaveholders' Rebellion." The term will be as comprehensive in the future as has been that of the "irrepressible conflict" in the recent past.

Gen. POMEROY intends to present his views in support of the bill the first opportunity, when a spicy debate may be expected. At present there is not a majority in the Senate that will favor such a bill, but I question whether a majority will be wanting twelve months longer, if the war continues. We must yet learn, that the only effective remedy for this rebellion, is to remove *the cause*. Gen. POMEROY will tell how *he* would do that when he gets the floor. His colleague, Gen. LANE, will sustain the same view. These Kansas Senators have had an education more severe than the catechism of the Priest, and they are bearing early fruit in consequence of that education. But this is only another rebound of the ball against the South. RANDOLPH.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to criticise your article under the above title, in Friday's issue. You admit that this rebellion is purely and solely the work of the slaveholders. You also admit that the Government would be justified in proclaiming emancipation "*as a last resort.*" Allow me to ask what you mean by this "*last resort?*" If you mean that when the Government, backed up by the people of the loyal States, shall have tried by other means to crush this rebellion, and failing in all others, then, and not till then, you would have emancipation proclaimed—if this is what you mean by a "*last resort*," allow me to suggest that you have arrived at a most "lame and impotent conclusion." Think. You would have Government do all it can by its armies, by blockade, by non-intercourse, by stopping mails, by fines, by imprisonment, etc., and failing with all these powerful aids to crush the most wicked rebellion that ever cursed humanity, then you would proclaim emancipation, would you? Why, Sir, the proclamations of a government thus defeated in its attempts to maintain its existence by putting down such a rebellion would not be worth the paper they were written on. *Who would respect them?* No one whom your armies could not conquer; not those whom your fines and imprisonment could not intimidate; not those whom you would, by proclamation liberate. Why? Because a Government thus weak, thus unable to maintain itself by enforcing its laws *would not have power to make its proclamations respected.* Don't you see the fallacy of your "*last resort*" proposition? The public see it, if you do not. If such a proclamation is to be issued at all, now is the time, while the Government is strong, or has the credit of being strong enough to make its proclamation respected. Let the TIMES aid by its powerful influence, the passage of the bill to suppress "The Slaveholders' Rebellion." Yours, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Movements of McClellan—Its Consequences—Ohio and Indiana Forces—Effect of the Western Advance—Flank Movements—Concentration on Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, July, 1861.

I never attempt to give you news, for telegraphs and reporters furnish you that far in advance of anything which can be communicated by quiet observers at single points. But there is one thing in which I observe your telegraphs and reporters fail in, and it is one very important to the reader who would understand the whole relations and effects of the war movements. Your reporters likewise are at single points, or move with the Army. They give you, therefore, *isolated events* with great rapidity, but they fail to give you the *connections* of several movements, or the strength of several positions and forces. With your permission, I will occasionally give you a view of the whole field, connecting one movement with another, especially in regard to the West or flank movement. Your telegraph reporters inform you that McCLELLAN has burst on Virginia with a large force and been strikingly successful; but, to read the account, you would not know whence they came, or how strong they are, or what they aim at, except that some regiments of Ohio and Indiana volunteers are driving out the insurgents of Western Virginia. The fact is, McCLELLAN'S Army has been forming and drilling for two months in Ohio and Indiana, mostly at Camp Dennison, on the Miami River, and at Indianapolis. It contains now some of the finest corps in the service, and no troops have gone to the field better prepared than those of Indiana. The Army of McCLELLAN in Virginia is now composed very nearly of the following forces:

Ohio Volunteers	18 Regiments.
Indiana Volunteers	6 Regiments.
Virginia Volunteers	3 Regiments.
Kentucky Volunteers	2 Regiments.
Artillery	4 Corps.
Cavalry	1 Corps.

The whole army of Western Virginia now comprises little short of 30,000 men. Two or three regiments are, however, still on the Ohio River; and a distinct division is operating on the Kanawha. The Twelfth and Fourteenth Ohio Regiments, with the First and Second Kentucky, under Gen. COX, now constitute the Kanawha Army. It will probably be reinforced, either from Camp Dennison or from a part of McCLELLAN'S corps, lying at Glenville or Beverly. At any rate, the marauders under WISE and JENKINS will be cleared out. This JENKINS was a member of Congress, and now heads a party of horsemen, seizing Union men and scattering terror around. The Ohio men are now fast on his heels, and, if he does not make fast time, will put him in the category with PEGRAM and GARNETT. As to WISE, he may perform some rash exploits; but if his column does not retreat rapidly on the southwest, he will be captured, as PEGRAM'S forces were. Here let me remark on the topography of Western Virginia, which will explain some of the movements there. From the Ohio River to the Blue Ridge, the whole country consists of mountain ridges and intermediate valleys. A very large part of it is in its native state, covered with forests and rocks. The consequence is, that an army of anything but scouts *must* move on the *roads*. They can make no cross cuts, as they might over plains. The mountains and the woods heap themselves up in impenetrable ramparts. To obviate this in regard to migration and commerce, Virginia has provided several turnpikes, and some of them very good; and was, at the commencement of the war, carrying forward railroads to the Ohio. The roads from any one point are few; and hence an army, not superior in force, may be very easily captured if not extremely cautious. It was McCLELLAN'S intention, and it was partially successful, to take the whole rebel force at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain prisoners. At Leedsville, (look at the map,) near Laurel Hill camp, there were, as I understood it, three roads—one from Phillippa, on which Gen. MORRIS advanced; another to St. George, on which the rebels, under GARNETT, retreated, and one to the south, to Beverly. The Laurel Hill camp covered the two former near their intersection, and the Rich Mountain was in advance of the Beverly Road—some eight or ten miles from the former camp. If the Laurel Hill camp was to be taken, then it was necessary to take or break up the Rich Mountain camp, and seize the Beverly road To do this, McCLELLAN left MORRIS in front of Laurel Hill, and moved on Rich Mountain in two columns, (which the telegraph informed you was done on the morning of the 11th,) leading one column himself to the Beverly Road, and the other was under Gen. ROSECRANTZ, (a graduate of West Point and a citizen of Cincinnati,) advanced in a detour on the other side. It happened that a courier to McCLELLAN, making a mistake, fell into the enemy's hands, and the plan was discovered at the last hour—the enemy forthwith preparing to fight, in which engagement they were signally defeated. Now, you will observe, that the columns under McCLELLAN and ROSECRANTZ, being ready to fall on Laurel Hill, on the side opposite Morris, the retreat of GARNETT became inevitable to save them from being entirely captured. GARNETT retreated, was killed, and his forces scattered.

I regard this movement of McCLELLAN'S as one of the most skillful and best executed, not only of this war, but of any war we have had. It is true that his forces (taken altogether) were greatly superior, and that in the end the rebels must have retreated; but the plan, the execution, and the results were quite brilliant.

Now, what portends, you may ask, this movement of the Western Army, when, (as will be the case in a few days,) the rebels are defeated and scattered in the whole country west of the Blue Ridge? Why, if you take a camp of 20,000, or 30,000 men, moving east across the Alleghanies, the map tells you at once that his camp is a *powerful flank movement* on Manasssas or Richmond, and, in fact, it is both. The last accounts evidently pointed to a movement of McCLELLAN, through Romney or Winchester. You will probably, before this reaches you, hear of the advance of Gen. HILL, from Cumberland. The entire movement, taken together, signifies *a grand flank movement on Richmond*. If I am right, it does no harm to say so—since the movement is not only begun, but so far executed, that nothing but the retreat of the enemy will do him any good. At what point, then, will McCLELLAN strike? It looks like Winchester. In that case, if PATTERSON stands still—which is what I think he ought to do—the advance of McCLELLAN rapidly towards his rear will compel the retreat of JOHNSTON. The union of PATTERSON and McCLELLAN will throw 50,000 men at once on Manassas Gap. If BEAUREGARD does not fight before then, he must retreat rapidly—nothing else can save him Richmond will then be the point. But the Western Army will descend through the valley, *flanking Richmond at every point.* Must they not retreat again? Is there any line capable of defence, short of the Roanoke? I go into no further details, since it is not desirable to make a plan for the enemy. I will only comment when the information cannot be made available. It is evident to me that the decisive points are in the West. Secession is now powerless, unless to compel us to subdue it. The politicians may see this, and submit, when we march to the Roanoke; if not, then the capture and ruin of New-Orleans, Mobile and Memphis will be the terrible witnesses to the mournful evils which follows the most causeless and attrocious rebellion against the strongest as well as the most benign of Governments. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The FLORENCES, at the Winter Garden, are doing as well as can be expected, the times, and lack of novelty being considered. Their entertainment is of the right kind, and if it were a little newer, would, in spite of adverse circumstances, attract the full attention of the public. Mrs. FLORENCE'S versatility is as as agreeable as ever, and Mr. FLORENCE'S Irishman is, as we have frequently observed, a most genial and pleasant impersonation. Several novelties are said to be in preparation, some of them of a patriotic character.

At Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre there has been no change of bill, nor does there seem to be a necessity for, or immediate prospect of, a change. When the right moment shall arrive Miss KEENE will be prepared with a new spectacular piece, excelling in splendor everything that has ever been seen in this country. It has been in preparation for many months, and it is intended to close the theatre for two weeks in order to rehearse it perfectly before it is brought out. Until then the public will probably remain content with the "Seven Sisters."

The young Wizard at Barnum's Museum has attracted good audiences. He seems to inherit his father's genius for the Black Art. The other novelties of the establishment are as varied as ever.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA has completed his new entertainment on the subject of the war, and will shortly introduce it to the public. The poem will be illustrated with a series of views on a new and extremely effective plan.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY'S Ethiopian performances, at Stuyvesant Institute, have outlived all opposition, and are now the only things of the kind to be witnessed in the City. His programme is changed every week. The last City Matinée took place on Saturday, and was well attended. We hear that Mr. CHRISTY and his incomparable band will give an afternoon performance at the St. Julien Hotel, Staten Island, on Wednesday next, commencing at 4 o'clock. This will be a great treat for the young folk of that part.

The Committee whose hard fate it is to examine the various contributions sent in by upwards of two thousand competitors for the grand National Ode, have rejected all but fifteen of the manuscripts as worthless. Even this remarkably small residue is not spoken of with enthusiasm. The final selection will of course be made from the number, and the fortunate laureate made known to the public during the next week. What a frightful destiny; to examine bad musical compositions, and worry through ungrammatical chords, in weather like this!

ADELINA PATTI has had the honor of singing before Queen VICTORIA at a State concert in Buckingham Palace. She sang a piece from MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah." Several other artists were present.

The success of Mr. FECHTER has been so great in London, that it is not remarkable an imitator has sprung up. The gentleman in question is a Frenchman, M. JULES SAMSON. He appeared at the Standard Theatre in the "Courier of Lyons," and seems to have made a failure, notwithstanding a good deal of praise in the papers.

Recent letters from Vienna announce, for the thousandth time, the approaching marriage of LISZT, the pianist, with the Princess WITGENSTEIN. It was stated last year in Germany that the illustrious couple *had* been married, and that all scandal was at an end. Every one knows that if they are not married, they ought to be.

There is a Philharmonic Society at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, where VERDI'S "Trovatore" is considered classical. The King, who has a tenor voice, is of course greatly admired by local critics.

Special musical preparation is being made for the opening of the London great exhibition of 1862. Inaugural compositions by the leading composers of Italy, Germany, France and England, are to be performed by a tremendous force of artists. Messrs. MEYERBEER and AUBER have already signalized their intention to prepare for the occasion, and will certainly do justice to the claims of their respective countries. The Committee applied to ROSSINI—as the head of the Italian school—but the *maestro* declined, saying that "if I still belonged to the musical world I should have made it a duty and pleasure to prove on this occasion that I had not forgotten the noble hospitality of England." The next representative of Italia's muse being the redoubtable VERDI, the Committee have applied to that gentleman. He, too, is said to have retired from the musical world, but we expect he will consent to return to it for this occasion. Most assuredly he is the representative of the latest phase of Italianism, and as such is well selected. England has not yet announced the name of the composer whom she intends to call upon. If the selection is made according to popularity, it will be Mr. M. W. BALFE; if according to merit, Mr. STERNDALE BENNETT. There are plenty of other composers, Messrs. W. V. WALLACE and Mr. G. A. MACFARREN being the most prominent.

JENNY LIND has recently appeared before a London audience, being drawn from her retirement, as usual, by a benevolent object. The papers say that her voice is as lovely as ever, and that she is unquestionably the finest soprano of the age. The generous always elicit generosity.

The London Metropolitan Police Force seem to be a musical body. They can boast of several regularly organized bands. There is to be a competition shortly between the various amateur bands of the Volunteer corps and Police. Upwards of one hundred, numbering over three thousand players, have signified their intention of being present.

Signor PACINI, the veteran composer, has recently completed a new Opera, called "Belphegor."

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, with the artists of his troupe, (now in Mexico,) will shortly visit California.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" has been withdrawn at the Adelphi Theatre, not because its attraction was on the wane, but because Mr. BOURCICAULT has decided that its run should be stopped for the present. No drama ever produced in England has reaped so steady a harvest of gold.

The immortal MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER has written a drama called "King Alfred," which will shortly be produced in Manchester. The moral drama is looking up.

The Birmingham Festival recurs this year on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August.

A celebrated London actress, Mrs. STIRLING, has recently been robbed of all her jewelry. A lot of people, headed by TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, immediately subscribed a sufficient sum to replace it. Wonder if our dramatists would act in the same way.

Miss NINA FOSTER gave her second reading at Clinton Hall, on Thursday last.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The licenses granted last year expired on the 18th inst., and the Commissioners yesterday gave orders to arrest all persons who sell liquor without license. Additional Deputy-Sheriffs have been appointed for the express purpose of arresting unlicensed liquor dealers, and yesterday they arrested EDWARD STAPLETON, of No. 27 Washington-street; DANIEL FOGARTY, of No. 22 Vandewater-street; P. HUGHES, of No. 445 Tenth-street, and others, all of whom are now in prison. The Commissioners are now determined to do their duty, and to teach law-breakers that they can have their own way no longer, but must either obey the excise law or suffer the penalty prescribed for its willful violation.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING—GALLANT RESCUE.—Yesterday as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* was on her 5 o'clock trip from New-York, and when off Governor's Island, a little boy, named WHARTON WATSON, son of Mr J. H. WATSON, aged six years, fell overboard from the rail. The boat had proceeded some five hundred yards before it became known to the Captain, ISAAC VREELAND, who immediately turned back, when, strange to say, the child was seen floating on the surface of the water. Capt. E. K. KITTRIDGE, who was on board at the time, immediately sprang overboard, and succeeded in rescuing the boy from a watery grave. Life was so near extinct, that it was after great difficulty the boy was restored to consciousness.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL.—The second annual sermon will be preached this morning at the chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, by the pastor, Rev. F. SILL, who will give a general review of the operations of the chapel for the past year.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN DISMISSED.—The two policemen, C. M. FOSTER and J. BAYER, who were charged with robbing a citizen in a lager bier saloon, in William-street, were honorably discharged by Judge OSBORN, on Saturday last. It turns out that they were called in to quell a disturbance, when they saw parties trying to rob the citizen, inside, and saved his watch for him. After this, the parties, to justify themselves, persuaded the citizen to make a charge against the policemen.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 19, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total
Remaining on July 12	128	224	352
Admitted to July 12	20	21	41
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	23	47
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	121	221	342

Males, 320; Females, 22.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

The telegraph has already briefly reported the Commencement Exercises at Harvard College. In the Boston *Advertiser* we find the necrological list for the last year:

The ascertained deaths during the year have been thirty-one, being seven less than last year. The number of deaths during the academic year ending July, 1851, was forty-two; in 1852, forty-two; in 1853, sixty; in 1854, fifty-one; in 1855, fifty-one; in 1856, forty-three; in 1857, forty-eight; in 1858, thirty; in 1859, thirty-nine; in 1860, thirty-eight. The average number for the last eleven years is 43 and 2-11 per year.

Of those who have deceased during the past year, thirteen were lawyers, four were clergymen, four were physicians, two were merchants, two were teachers, one was a conveyancer, one was a horticulturist, and four had no profession. They were as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.	Time and Place of Decease.
1775	Caleb Bradley	89	Westbrook, Maine, June 2, 1861.
1797	Daniel A. White	84	Salem, March 30, 1861.
1798	Isaac Fiske	82	Cambridge, March 11, 1861.
1800	Charles Lowell	78	Cambridge, Jan. 21, 1861.
1800	Lemuel Shaw	80	Boston, March 23, 1861.
1800	Benj. Welles	78	Boston, July 24, 1860.
1801	Stephen Minot	84	Haverhill, April 6, 1861.
1806	Nathaniel Jacob	78	Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1861.
1809	Henry B. Smith	71	Boston, April 1, 1861.
1812	Geo E. Head	68	Boston, July 5, 1861.
1813	Orville L. Holley	69	Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1861.
1815	Ezra Hunt	70	Troy, Mo., Sept. 19, 1860.
1815	Gayton P. Osgood	64	North Andover, June 26, 1861.
1822	N. L. Bowditch	56	Brookline, April 16, 1861.
1822	Nathaniel Gage	60	Cambridge, May 7, 1861.
1822	Francis O. Watts	57	Roxbury, Sept. 28, 1860.
1823	Edw. V. Childe	56	Paris, France, Jan. 23, 1861.
1823	Jos. H. Farley	55	Tittsfield, Jan. 4, 1861.
1823	J. T. Woodbury	57	Milford, Jan. 16, 1861.
1829	Jas. D. Russell	51	Brookline, June 10, 1861.
1831	Moses Hagar	55	Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1860.
1831	Jos. R. Williams	52	Constantine, Mich., June 15, 1861.
1832	J. L. Whittemore	49	Paris, France, Oct. 14, 1860.
1834	Thaddeus Clapp	50	Dorchester, July 10, 1861.
1834	Lutus Hosmer	45	Lansing, Mich., April 20, 1861.
1840	Benj. Heywood	39	Worcester, July 21, 1860.
1846	John D. Austin	34	White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1861.
1849	Horace W. Adams	33	Boston, Feb. 17, 1861.
1854	Wm. G. Pearson	26	Oakland, Cal., Jan. 19, 1861.
1856	Isaac N. Beals	29	Dexter, Me., Aug. 5, 1860.
1856	Thomas Thaxter	26	Methuen, Aug. 15, 1860.

The following are the names of those deceased in previous years, but not before published:

1816	W. J. A. Bradford	61	At sea, Nov. 28, 1858.
1836	Abel Fox	41	Quincy, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.

The oldest living graduate is Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, of the class of 1790. He was born in Boston February 4, 1772. The next oldest is Dr. John Walton, of Pepperell, Mass., of the class of 1791. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 29, 1770. The third in seniority is Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Me, of the class of 1793. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1776. There are none living of the class of 1794 or of 1795. In the class of 1796, three are living. In the class of 1797, five; in the class of 1798, four; in the class of 1799, four; in the class of 1800, three.

THE EXERCISES AT YALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises at Yale College will begin on Sunday next. The following is the programme for the week:

Sunday, July 21.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. G. F. FISHER, Livingston Professor of Divinity.

Tuesday, July 23.—*Concio ad Clerum*, by Rev. MARSON M. SMITH, of Bridgeport.

Wednesday, July 24.—Annual meeting of the Alumni. *Afternoon.*—Oration before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston. *Evening.*—Address before the Alumni, by President STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, and Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by CHAMPION BISSELL, of New-York.

Thursday, July 25.—Commencement

Examination of Candidates for Admission to College, Monday and Tuesday, July 22 and 23.

The Associate Alumni of the Free Academy.

The regular annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy was held on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 5½ P. M.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Alfred G. Compton. Secretary, James Godwin. Executive Committee, Franklin S. Rising, Everett P. Wheeler and Nicholas H. Babcock, at large; George L. Clark, Class of '53; John M. Forbes, of '54; Charles G. Hayes, '55; Russell Sturgis, Jr., '56; Jared S. Babcock, '57; Samuel W. Whittemore, '58; Solomon J. Woolf, '59; Thomas Allison, '60; Roland G. Mitchell, '61.

Mr. JOHN HARDY was reelected Trustee of the Students' Aid Fund, and Messrs. Charles H. Pratt, Russell Sturgis, Jr., and James L. Van Buren, were reelected as Auditors.

The report of the Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund occasioned some discussion, and a Committee was appointed to collect as speedily as possible the sums called for by the Trustees.

The Association being notified of the deaths of HENRY E. MORIARTY and HENRY K. SLOAN, of the Class of '58; and REUBEN CROCHERON, of the Class of '60, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the friends of the deceased.

An amendment to the Constitution, by which it was proposed to admit to the Association students of good standing who may have left after completing their sophomore year, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The President appointed as Committee of Examinations, Russell Sturgis, Jr., John Hardy, John M. Forbes, Peter B. Wight, Charles S. Wightman, Everett P. Wheeler, Smith Bloomfield, Thomas Crowther, Manuel A. Kurshredt, David P. Fackler, Arnold Fanzer, Rowland Connor, Meletiah E. Dwight, Gilbert M. Elliott and James H. Pullman.

After some other miscellaneous business, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CLOSING OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The closing exercises of the Public Schools on Friday were of a very excellent character, and fully maintained the high standard that has been placed upon them by the public. At No. 15, the Primary Department, under the superintendence of Miss SARAH J. MARTIN, (formerly of New-York,) was excellent, and especially the allegory of Union and Disunion. Speaking, recitations and music composed the remainder, until near the close, when addresses were made by Messrs. Sprague, Meehan, Graham, Greenleaf, Rockwell and Douglass. The schools will reopen on the first Monday in September.

New-Jersey.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.—An estimable citizen, named JOHN SHOTWELL, residing in Hoboken, was seriously injured on Friday by jumping from the second story window of his residence. Mr. SHOTWELL has been suffering from illness for some time past, resulting in aberation of mind, and his family, being solicitous for his safety, kept a strict watch over him. On Friday, however, during the temporary absence of the nurse, he jumped out of the window to the area below, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions of the head. He received medical attendance, and may recover.

ARREST OF A RECEIVER.—THOMAS DOOLING, a junk dealer in New-York, was taken before Recorder MAKYNDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with having purchased a quantity of old brass belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, knowing it to have been stolen. He was committed for trial.

Obituary.

THOMAS EDWARD RAWLINGS, an account of whose death, near Fortress Monroe, is telegraphed to us, was a brother of AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, formerly connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He was born in England, and came to this country, several years ago, with his brother AUGUSTUS. He was about 21 years of age, and was recently connected with the *Illustrated News* of New-York.

NOT A SECESSION HOTEL.—In our Thursday's issue reference was made to a well-known Hotel in Perth Amboy, which was said to be the head-quarters of a number of Secessionists. Certain of the boarders at the establishment assure us that this is entirely incorrect; that no more loyal company can be found than is gathered at the house in question.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and Manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 20, after a lingering illness, CALVIN HUBBELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lanesboro', Mass., for interment.

COLLORD.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, suddenly, SAMUEL, youngest child of James and Mariet Collord, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 East 22d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 20, after a short illness, JOHN KIDDLE, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Henry Kiddle, No. 130 East 126th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, THOMAS HIGGINS, aged 31 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brother Francis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, thence he will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance.

GEDNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, EVERETTA FRANCES, only child of George W. and Elizabeth A. Gedney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day (Sunday,) 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 19, FRED

The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh Without Change of Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In different communications, and more particularly in one over the signature of S. M. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. As the route *via* Harrisburgh is longer than that by Philadelphia, there must be some reason for sending troops by the former road. This Mr. FELTON finds in the corrupt motives of political schemers. As the traveling public have long been familiar with the annoying delays and changes of cars at Philadelphia, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, they may find a better reason in these defects. At first, all the regiments sent by land passed through Philadelphia; but so great were the difficulties in transhipment of men and munitions, and so many men wandered from the ranks, were enticed away to dram-shops, or exhausted in marching through the cities, that the military authorities resolved to try the Harrisburgh route, despite the additional distance, as by that route, regiments, with their horses, artillery and stores complete, could be taken through to Washington without any necessary change, and without exposure to temptation. The guage is the same throughout, which is not the case on the other route, and this not only avoids changes, but enables all the cars of the companies, including the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to be united in case of emergency. Four regiments a day can be taken if necessary. This route now has decidedly the preference. Officers who have taken regiments both ways, can testify which is the better military route.

I am aware that many changes are now dispensed with on the Philadelphia route, also that the charges for transportation have been lowered; *but all the changes have been made since the troops began to go by Harrisburgh, and are the result of the competition.*

At present the regiments generally go by Harrisburgh. They are carried in comfortable cars, sheltered from the weather, at the same rates of fare and freight as by the Philadelphia route, and in twenty-four hours, including three hours for embarkation. Instances of extra delay in the case of particular regiments may no doubt be found on either route. Casualities will occur in moving large bodies of daring men, but these have been few, fewer even than on the other line, and these invariably from neglect of care by the sufferers. No lives have been lost from unfit accommodations, as Mr. FELTON represents. There is no deficiency of cars, nor are they inferior to his. The men are not huddled together in freight cars. They arrive no more exhausted and much less "refreshed."

I claim great advantages for this route as a military one, and that its competition has been a great benefit to the public as well as the troops, and also a great saving to the Government by reducing prices. Every principle of justice therefore requires that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey should have the preference so long as they can do the business satisfactorily. JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

President Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.

SERIOUS DISASTER ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 30th ult., says:

"The non-arrival of the passenger train due yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, caused some anxiety in the city, which became intensified as the day wore away without tidings of the train, and grave fears of accident were entertained. At about 5 P. M. the train finally arrived, and made certain what was before supposition and dread. It brought tidings of a serious accident which occurred on the upper division of the road, resulting in considerable damage to the Company, and what is of far greater consequence, loss of life and serious injury to many who survived the disaster. It appears that on Thursday night a special train, with a company of cavalry, composed of sixty men and their horses, bound North, came into collision with a regular freight train, Southward bound. This collision occurred near Tenton, Tenn. Twenty-five of the soldiers were wounded; two mortally that it is thought they cannot possibly recover. Only one horse was killed. The damage to the Company, it is estimated, is not less than $5,000. The locomotives were stove against each other—or, as our informant expresses it, 'the smoke-stacks stood hugging,' defying all efforts at separation. Several of the cars were materially damaged. The conductor and engineer of the up train, seeing the terrible disaster inevitable, took to the woods. The soldiers on the train became indignant and excited at the carelessness of the officials, and would have administered summary punishment upon them had they been overtaken. But, during the confusion attendant upon the disaster, the fugitives got too much the start, and evaded pursuit."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 20, 1861.

1,000	U.S. 6's 1881, Coup	99	
1,000	do	99⅛	
4,000	do	99⅜	
6,000	U.S. 5's 1852, Coup	95	
2,000	do	95⅛	
1,000	do	95⅝	
6,000	Treas. 10⅝ p c N S	101⅝	
10,000	Treas. 6 p c 2 yr	99⅝	
5,000	Indiana State 5s	77	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61	
5,000	do	b10	13⅝
25,000	do		13⅝
4,000	do	43½	
5,000	Va. State 6s	s20	16
5,000	do	s5	17
20,000	do		17
5,000	Georgia State 5's	84	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	87⅜	
2,000	do	s30	87⅝
20,000	do	s5	88
5,000	do	s5	88⅛
2,000	do		88⅛
5,400	Missouri State 6s	44⅝	
10,000	do	s30	44⅝
10,000	do		44⅜
35,000	do		44⅝
5,000	do	snwk	44⅝
3,000	do	s5	44⅞
1,000	Mo. 5's, toH. & St. J. R.		51⅜
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s		57½
16,000	do		57
1,000	E. R. Con. Bs, 1871		55½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's		
	1st M. S. F. C. B.		95½
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.		74½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		91⅞
2,000	do		91⅝
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m		40

2,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d m		16
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d m b		81
50	Bank of Commerce		81
24	Broadway Bank		121
20	Bank of N. America		89
91	Metropolitan Bank		90
10	Pacific Mail S. Co		74
90	New-York C. R. R		
50			84⅛
100		s10	84⅜
100		b30	84⅝
50			84⅝
20	Cumb. Coal, Pref		20
300	Erie Railroad		20
200	Hudson R. R. R		39
100	do		39
100	do	b30	39
100	Harlem R. R. Pref		9
100	do		9
100	Reading R		50
250	Mich. Cen. R		50
100	M. S. N. I. Rail Stk		50
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		50
100	do	s30	50
10	Cleve. & Tol. R		50
50	Galena & Chi. R.	s10	85
50	do		85
50	do	s15	85
50	do		85
150	do		85
50	do		85
100	Cleve. & Tol. R		85
100	do	b10	85
100	do		85
100	do		85
150	Chi. & Rock I. R		84
50	do		84
50	do		84
250	do		84⅜

SATURDAY, July 20—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The indecisive Army news in the morning papers and the apprehension of a very bloody engagement at Manassas on Sunday or Monday caused prices to recede about ½@¾ ₩ cent. on the Railway shares and 1 ₩ cent. on Government Stocks. The Border State Stocks were irregular. Tennessees fell off 1@1¼ ₩ cent.; Missouris ¾ ₩ cent.; while North Carolinas were higher than yesterday. Immediately after the adjournment, on the street there was some disposition to *Bear* the market on the Railways, but toward 3 o'clock the demand proved quite steady again for nearly all the parcels offered at going rates, and at the close of the dealings the following quotations were made; establishing about the decline from yesterday's last prices, as reported above:

New-York Central	78	Rock Island	44⅛
Erie	27	Galena	65½
Reading	38⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	32½
Hudson	37	Michigan Central	55½
Harlem Preferred	27½	Toledo	51⅝
Pacific	74	Illinois Central	67¼
Panama	111⅛	Missouris	44⅛

There was continued firmness, to-day, in most of the City Bank Shares, the following being the current bids:

New-York	84	American Exchange	92
Merchants'	90	Bk. of the Republic	92½
Mechanics'	90	Bk. of N'th America	80
America	100	Metropolitan	89
Phœnix	93	Nassau	88½
National	85	Corn Exchange	79½
State of New-York	75	Continental	70
Commerce	81⅛	Importers & Traders'	82½
Broadway	120	Park	92
Ocean	72	Man. & Merchants'	75

The Sub-Treasurer sent $500,000 in gold coin to the sent of Government to-day, reducing the balances at New-York to $5,735,887.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the second week of July were:

Second week, 1861	$19,918 38
Second week, 1860	9,357 34
Increase	$10,561 04

The first half of the month shows as follows:

Two weeks, July, 1861	$42,663 67
Two weeks, July, 1860	18,714 68
Increase	$23,948 99

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in the second week of July $18,197
1860 17,539
Increase $652

Weekly statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending July 15, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,403 35	$8,398 09
Freight	10,558 25	13,260 04
Sundries	815 33	853 05
Total	$16,776 93	$22,511 18

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, July 18.

The weather in the latter portion of last week, succeeding the rain and wind storms of the few days previous, was very fine; clear with fresh cool winds, and every way favorable for the wheat then in harvest, as well as for that maturing. Sunday and Monday it changed to a hot sultry temperature, with frequent showers, giving rise to renewed uneasiness about the late Spring Wheat, but Tuesday it came off fine, clear and cool again, and has since continued so favorable, that the wheat crop of the Northwest may now be considered beyond the reach of ordinary misfortune, and one which will give a fair average yield in quantity and quality, though it may be considerably short of the extraordinary crop of 1860. Corn is doing magnificently, and there is a world of it on the ground. Oats will turn out light. Rye is a good crop. Barley (probably) more or less injured.

The general tone of business and the markets noted here in our last review has continued the same, except that the general features then mentioned have been still further developed. Flour has improved slowly but firmly, and at the close an advance of 15c. @20c. may be safely quoted. Spring Wheat has been buoyant all the week, and closes active at an advance of 3c.@5c. Corn has been active but variable, the general range being ½c.@¾c. higher than a week ago. Oats have advanced ¾c. @1c., and are still in active demand and scarce. Barley is in some demand, and prices have slightly improved. Rye dull and neglected. Fruits and Vegetables very irregular. Live stock irregular. Cattle active and prices firmer. Hogs slow of sale. Sheep steady. Hides unchanged. Tallow dull. Highwines quiet and steady.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1	190,530	61,293	156,237	385,329
2	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107
3	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4	147,623	84,971	321,288	314,615
5	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6	180,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12	115,062	162,185	299,575	484,041
13	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,156
16	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17	678,662	185,433	514,584	613,039
18	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19	193,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219
21	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,105
22	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,037,967
25	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,088,763

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 127 bbls. of Ashes, 17,361 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. Corn Meal, 21,519 bushels Wheat, 17,471 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 708 bushels Oats, 99 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,019 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, 125 bbl. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been very dull here during the past week, sales having been made mainly in small lots, and at irregular prices. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "a few Western buyers have made their appearance, and some have commenced purchasing, while others are here for extensions. We look for more activity in a week or two, and there is an ample enough not large supply of goods to select from. The army contract for 800,000 pairs will amount to a considerable item, as the goods are to be made of the best quality of Oak Leather. Many in the trade here, however, think that good hemlock leather would wear quite as long, and make quite as good an article. The contract will, no doubt, make some work for our manufacturers. At present, business continues to be suspended with them, as the stock of goods is thought quite sufficient to meet all demands. For California the demand continues moderate. The advices from San Francisco state, however, that this trade has been favorably exempt from the general stagnation of business in San Francisco, though sales are limited by the large size of regular dealers and the lack of parcels pressed at auction as formerly. Prices are gradually approximating to the business coming on a more healthy basis, and profitable exchanges to this have for a long time been expected. The *Bulletin* from Boston of the 18th instant says: From New-York shipments to the 15th inst. The quantity to each of the Custom-houses is as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	193	1,004
Since Jan. 1	64,071	88,227
Total	64,264	89,231
Decrease this year		24,967

COFFEE—The market has been quite dull to-day, the high prices asked deterring buyers. The market is lower, and very little changes hands are not eager to sell.

COTTON—Is firm to-day, and is swiftly being sold, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Friday.	Sat'day.	Middling.	Net Receipts.
Ordinary	13¾	13⅝	13	14
Middling	15	15⅛	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅝	16⅞	17	11

EARTHENWARE—The sales of white goods have been quite moderate, the demand has improved, and prices have advanced 5c. during the past week.

FISH—Prices of the principal kinds are quite steady, though the demand is restricted. Dried Cod, $2 25@$3 12½ ₩ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel, $4 75@$5; No. 3 do., $3 25@$3 50; with Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scotch, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have been somewhat depressed, the tendency having been in favor of buyers. Sales of 14,500 bbls., including superfine State at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$4 40, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 05@$4 75, round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, nearly all at $4 75@$4 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State | $4 00@$4 10
Extra State | 4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western | 3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio | 4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 4 80@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee | 4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genesee | 4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet at old figures. Sales 900 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, from store, and $3 05@$3 07½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very slightly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in good demand, including Layer at $2 10@$2 15, now held at $2 20@$2 25, and Bunch $1 25@$1 30, now held at $2 35@$2 40 ₩ box; Currants at 25c. ₩ lb.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales here, 250 bales, at 9c., cash, and in Boston at 9½c., cash, ₩ lb., now held higher in both cities.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce to-day, and desirable lots have been held higher. The demand has been restricted; sales, 115,000 bush., part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1; White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 15@$1 16; Red Western, at $1 11@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 01@$1 02; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@$1; Racine Spring at 96c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 93c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 76c.@94c., and new crop Red and Amber Delaware, at $1 15@$1 22 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet firm; sales, 51,000 bush. at 42c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western.

39c.@41c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request, at 65c. for Northern, and for Western 45c.@56c., ₩ bushel; sales 6,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada firm at 28c.@31c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@34c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 60c.@75c., for lots wanted by local buyers, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c.; and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in some request; sales here, 500 bales at 4¾c. ₩ lb., and in Boston, 750 bales on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

HIDES—A very light business has been transacted in this line, during the past week. Receipts, 12,673; sales, 7,650 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 1,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs. on private terms; 200 Texas, 25 lbs., 11c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 480 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 500 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 5¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above, 1,000 Buenos Ayres were sent to tannery for owner's account; 2,400 Rio Grande were sent to tannery for owner's account; 500 Western were sent to tannery for owners account; 3,000 @ 4,000 Montevideo changed hands, on speculation, on private terms; stock in importers' hands: 468,000 dry Hides; 25,700 wet salted Hides; 4,000 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 121,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 12,500 Buenos Ayres Kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 29,600 Rio Grande; 52,500 California, &c., 61,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 18,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 3,000 D. S. Brazil, 9,400 Barcelona, &c., 15,000 Maracaibo, &c., 5,000 Truxillo, &c., 7,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c., 14,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 7,000 Chili and Peru, 4,500 Port au Platte and St. Domingo, 1,200 West Indies, &c., 54,000 African Kips, 18,000 Texas and Western, 9,000 Southern and Southwestern, 1,000 Rio Hache, &c., 1,000 East Indies, common, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,000 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic, 2,700 Wet Salted Rio Plate, 5,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 13,000 Wet Salted California.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "The Proposed large Government contracts for Shoes has induced a number of Eastern manufacturers to visit the Swamp this week, and their presence here, with the evident intention of purchasing, has tended to partially remove the depression that has so long been the leading characteristic of the market. Though the movements have not as yet been to any great extent, a more hopeful feeling seems to pervade the trade, and many of them are looking forward to a fair business during the Fall season. Sales of Sole for the week are considerably in excess of those of any previous one for months, but still far below the average during an active season. Prices are unquestionably changed, though firmer. Oak Slaughter in the Rough has been in active request during the week, and sales comparatively large at about our quotations. Hemlock Rough is uncalled for." We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 24c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, good, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped good, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, good, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B A. Poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on six months' credit. Week's receipts of sale, 28,000 Sides. The Government contract for Army purposes will require a supply of 60,000@70,000 sides of Sole Leather, and about 150,000 sides of Upper Leather, both tanned in oak.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 225 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 26c.@29c.; English Island at 26c., and Cuba Muscovado at 18c.@23c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, at about previous prices. Sales: 650 bbls., at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is in request at uniform rates. Sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales 325 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess, $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling in lots, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 3½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 ₩ 100 lbs. [redacted]

SUGARS—Deer have been in fair request, and nominal Goat have been in request, at low prices, chiefly for manufacturing, but the firmness of most holders has restricted sales. The large stock already here has been increased this week by the arrival of the *Bafaro* from Tampico, with about 550 bales Skins. Sales 5 bales Curacoa, at 48c.@52c., and 3,000 Tampico, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, to-day, and about 1,000 hhds. changed hands, at 5¼@5⅞c. for Cuba, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Porto Rico, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Blacks are brisk and buoyant. Greens are also advancing, though being less active.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 16c.@16¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet at our revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. and by a foreign vessel, at 9½d., in bags. Corn, 5¾d.@5¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tierce; Lard and Bacon 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 3s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 6d.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 31s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 1s. 6d.; and by steamer, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tobacco, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb. For Bristol, a foreign bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11½ ₩ bushel. For Gloucester, a bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11½ ₩ bushel. For Havre, Wheat (6,000 bushels), in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship of 700 tons, to Shanghae, Machinery (Boilers, &c.) at $8 ₩ ton, and Coal, to fill, $9 ₩ ton; a schooner, 124 tons, Aux Cayes and back, $95; a British brig, 196 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 250; a schooner, 325 tons, Trinidad and back, Salt, 10c.; a schooner, Hoboken to St. Kitts, 70c. ₩ bbl.; a Spanish ship to Barcelona, ship, 940 tons, now bound to London, from St. John N. B., to London, Deals, a brig, 189 tons, from port in Spain, a bark, 198 tons, and a brig, 195 tons, to Matanzas, a schooner, 353 tons, to Rochelle, a bark, 321 tons, to Matanzas, and two British brigs, 180 and 190 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July
Mahaska	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug.
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug.
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept.

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug.
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug.
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug.
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug.
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug.
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Western Mails (N. J. Erie Railroad) close at	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JONES' WOOD, THIS AFTERNOON.

B. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—In 96 pages issued in four weeks.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns, written and composed for all times, to be sung during the war by the nursing mothers of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country, and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of Songs, Duets and Chorusses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular Songs: "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flag of our Union Forever," "Where Liberty Dwells There is My Country," "My Country 'Tis Thee," "Our Flag is There," "Flag of the Nation," "O, Care for Them Tenderly," "Thy Country O'er Thee," "The Christian Hero," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freemen's Gathering," &c.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUN & CO.'S AMERICAN AGENCY AND READING-ROOM.

AMERICAN PAPERS KEPT ON FILE.
EVERY INFORMATION INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.
REGISTER OF AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND KEPT.

Persons who contemplate visiting Europe are informed that Messrs. GUN & CO. have established an Agency in London, for the special convenience of Americans. The great trouble and expense incurred by strangers unacquainted with the customs and localities of the English metropolis have long rendered an establishment of the above description almost a necessity. Travelers calling at Messrs. GUN & CO.'S offices, (the position of which is shown in Gun & Co.'s Map of London, copies of which may be had of J. C. HANEY, No. 109 Nassau-st. N. Y.) immediately on their arrival in London are at once relieved of all trouble and anxiety. They will be recommended to the best hotels; their baggage passed through the Custom-house; and the most reliable information provided them on all subjects. Messrs. GUN & CO.'S is the head-quarters in London for all Americans, they will here be able to learn every particular concerning Americans abroad. A handsome Reading-Room is provided for the use of subscribers, who will supplied with all the principal American journals, which also is kept a register of Americans in London.

GUN & CO.'S American Agency,
No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TENT MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 633 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat girl, with two years' City reference from her present employer, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children. No objections to country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 49 Cherry.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country; can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter: is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman: wages moderate. Inquire at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good milker, and is willing and obliging; has six months' reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—A hard working young woman wishes a situation to do the general work of a family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, &c., can milk and take care of butter; not afraid of work; wages low; can enter her place this day; city reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent American woman, a situation as housekeeper; can give best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children: can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 96 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news depot, corner of East 12th-st. and 1st-av.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care: best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, French, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 148 Fifth-av., corner of 20th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN a situation as waiter. He perfectly understands his business. Has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at Mrs. Green's Agency, corner of 24th-av. and 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Brigham, in the village of Seneca, Ontario County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The building consists of a fine, large, commodious and well-finished m

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular note of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, Sonnenberg, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 25th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfilment of the bid which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

ELIAS DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co, of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FREEMAN ACKERS, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 11th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN DANIELS, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $400, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

The seven per cent. mortgage bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 14th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 29, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage past due coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1861, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also United States Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No 2 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rice, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr W. Gould, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery

Price, 25 cents per bottle

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,000,000 00
Liabilities	164,878 07

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participation in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Asst Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date JOHN C. BELOH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 18 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 14th instant to Aug 1 inclusive. By order of the Board

I. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 9.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 46 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent, payable on the 15th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McVicar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
AUSTRALASIAN, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No 3 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKES, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $75
First Cabin to London 80
First Cabin to Paris 85
First Cabin to Hamburg 85
Steerage $30
Steerage to London 33
Steerage to Paris 38
Steerage to Hamburg 35

Steerages also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105, steerage, from Liverpool $30, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates.

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35 For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock P. M., for Havana via Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION. By order of J. HENDERSON, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

CLOTHING—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Sea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jacket, and trowsers, &c

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

By FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by FEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situate on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry; accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40; barn, stable and extra out-buildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy: two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH, (DUTCH REformed), Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Pastor. Services as usual in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MAY, (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. And in the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Washington-square Church, will preach. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons of 2,240 lbs.; and if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Back Mountain, or Black Heath kind, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 150 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of nine thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions as in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the coal that may be required to be delivered, and at such times as in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 150 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of nine thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions as in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the coal that may be required to be delivered within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given.

Form of Offer.

For (or we) ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant, with the United States and guaran tee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, a contract in accordance therewith, and with any other proposals made by the contractor with the Department, shall be executed by the said ——, and that he shall in all respects comply with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and made a part thereof, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness (Signed) C. D.
E. F.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law10s

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for Three hundred battle axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received. ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate, and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof, and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 19, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT W. HYDE,
JAMES G. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account. JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 176 Chambers st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and firm of C. F. MERKLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE C. FOX is authorized to settle all bills and accounts.

CHARLES F. MERKLEE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE C. FOX.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a certain promissory note, signed and indorsed by us, numbered 278, dated March 1, 1861, for six hundred and fifty dollars and twelve cents, payable at the American Exchange Bank, eight months after date, for value received of Carlisle & House. Said note having been stolen, will not be paid at maturity.

LOWREY, DONALDSON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

B. C. HANCE, Registrar.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M., 2:50, 5, 5:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st. between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, ½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 1½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 8½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 25 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings

John Lindenberger will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. S. PARKER will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 9 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 25 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch to and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steame HIGHLAND LIGHT. Fare 25 cents on the boat or stage

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows. Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf, at 9 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. H. SMITH, Superintendent

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:20 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾.

" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., and keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a design ful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at keyport. Fare 50 cents each way.

TWENTY CENTS TO KEYPORT, ON SUNDAY, July 21, 1861.—The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Pier No. 26, North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 8½; Spring st., at 8¾, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., direct for Keyport, stopping at Port Hamilton.

Returning, will leave Keyport at 3¾ P. M.

Fare to Keyport, each way, 25 cents.

Fare to Port Hamilton, each way, 15 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburgh Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 3d-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE NAUGATUCK leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 7 A. M., for Peekskill, landing at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, TOUCAsing at College Point, White Stone, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Pelancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 25th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments at Fort Schuyler and Great Neck.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Clark place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

said, on the 19th of April, did conspire, consent and agree, with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, to destroy six bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the passage of military troops, and of good and loyal people to the defence of the Government whereof numbers were murdered and delayed in their movement and progress.

Fourth—That said KANE did conspire and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires on the Northern Railroad, with intent to prevent the speedy transmission of intelligence, and thereby hinder and obstruct said United States in the adoption of means proper for defence.

Fifth—Charges levying war, &c., against the United States.

Sixth—Reiterates the charge of destroying bridges whereby large numbers of the military troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania were delayed, obstructed, &c.

Seventh—That KANE, and others, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did break and destroy telegraph wires, with object as aforesaid.

The indictment is signed

WM. MEADE ADDISON.
Attorney U. S. for District Maryland.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The State Revolution in Virginia—A Day with the New Government.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

A series of movements, resembling those of our secession Generals—all being made towards the South, and at the highest attainable rate of speed—have at length placed me on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Here pausing, of necessity, for a night, I became satisfied that Gen. MCCLELLAN (whose camp I seek) could make no important demonstration this week, and that a day's delay here could lose nothing in the mountains; while, on the other hand, an interest of no trifling nature now invests this provisional Capital of the new Government of the "Old Dominion," where the cotemporaneous successor of JOHN LETCHER now sits in gubernatorial state, and where the legislative representatives of loyal Virginia still hold high conclaves, and devise ways and means to plague traitors and deliver the oppressed.

So, after breakfast, and the New-York morning papers of yesterday, (pretty good communication that, for war time,) I started out in search of "the Government." I found it in the Custom-house building; for, Wheeling being in favored *Dixie*, has received from our indulgent old uncle, the endowment of a fine Government building, furnishing conveniences for Custom-house, Post-office and National Court rooms. This building now has another added to its original uses, and does present duty as the Capitol of the new State. It is well built of granite, with iron-stairs and window-shutters, and a general attempt at fire-proof and security from burglars. The rooms are spacious and airy, and furnish precisely the accommodations needed by a Government improvised to meet an exigency that does not admit delay. The two largest apartments have been surrendered for the use of the Senate and the House of Delegates; and several others furnish ample and convenient offices for the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, &c., of the Commonwealth.

So sudden has been this new State movement, and so utterly revolutionary is its character, and yet so peaceful and noiseless has been its action, that one can scarcely credit its strength or determination. The peaceful education of American citizens, and our instinctive obedience to the forms of law, unfit us for a sudden appreciation of the earnestness or magnitude of enterprises like the one inaugurated by the loyal citizens of Western Virginia. "To-day is a king in disguise;" and on some unexpected to-morrow we discover with astonishment the royal character of those events which, on their occurrence, we passed by careless and without obeisance. I confess, for my own part, that it was difficult for me to realize that I was standing face to face with a Government *de facto*, as I passed through the offices and loitered in the legislative chambers of the Wheeling Custom-house; and it was only on appealing to reason, that I came to comprehend the nature of the Government which had sprung forth spontaneously from the loyalty of a free people, as a protest at once against, and a successor to, the original structure which had been converted into an engine of treason; and saw an unmistakable reality in a system approved by at least half of the original State, and unconditionally recognized already by the National Government, which is thus pledged to its support.

After some time spent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, (to whom I am under great obligations,) in gathering facts within his official reach, I visited the hall of the Delegates. Business was here proceeding with regularity and perfect decorum. In superceding the former State Government, the new one does not propose to overturn the Constitution or disregard the statutes enacted under it. It is designed rather to supercede the traitors who have deserted their country, and to bring back the State to her allegiance. It takes the Constitution and laws as it finds them, amending where necessary. Hence the amount of legislation needed is not large. The Delegates voted quietly and with but little discussion, while I was in their Chamber, upon an amendment of the banking law and a resolution in regard to electing a Public Printer. In fact, I should judge the talking element in that body to be fortunately small. The appearance of the members generally was that of intelligent and conscientious men of the people; there was a marked absence of the class whom we term politicians. This class were caught in the secession trap, and have disappeared. It struck me as curious, too, ethnologically, that the prevailing type of physical character was Saxon. In the whole body, scarcely a swarthy, black-haired man could be seen. The brown, Saxon hair predominated, with the accompanying hazel or gray eyes; though numerous examples of sandy locks and light blue eyes, revealed a large admixture of Celtic blood; but the swart Norman hue—raven locks and black eyes, in which our fire-eating friends delight to trace proofs of their descent from the robber-rabble of WILLIAM the Conqueror, were rare as hen's teeth in the Representative body before me. I make a note of the fact, and leave for others the fabrication of a theory to account for it.

My next visit was to the Senate, which differed from the House mainly, in being much smaller, and in containing men of more marked characteristics. The talkers were here more plenty, though the debates were still brief and to the point.

Of course, in this Legislature, (or General Assembly, as they style it in Virginia,) only a small portion of the State is represented. In the Eastern and Southern counties, it was impossible, in the existing state of affairs, to hold elections. In some of the central counties, men who were elected have been seized by the Confederates, and are now held in custody. In fact, it would suit Western Virginia better, if the Eastern portion were to stay out of the movement altogether. No measures for the division of the State have yet been taken, but the idea is one which has a strong hold on the minds of the people of the mountainous districts. The interests of the two sections are considered utterly diverse, and it is believed to be better that a division should be had. For my part, I trust it may not be done. I would see the Old Dominion regenerated and preserved from disruption. Let her still remain the Old Dominion; but let the Dominion be worthy the legends and traditions of her youth.

A comparison of the census tables of 1850 and 1860 shows an array of figures altogether unfavorable to Western Virginia. While the increase of population has been 104,686 in the whole State, 107,397 of this has been west of the Blue Ridge; and of this, 61,050 has been in the 36 counties known as Northwestern Virginia. In this same district, too, in the same time, the slaves have diminished from 8,000 to 6,448; and in all the part of the State west of the Blue Ridge, the slaves have diminished from 63,225 to 62,677, while in the whole State the slaves have increased from 490,865 to 490,887. These figures add another to the statistical proofs that the increase of population and the decline of slavery go hand in hand; and that free institutions furnish the best basis for the prosperity of a State. The people of Western Virginia realize these truths, and hence their desire for a political separation from the slave-breeding and slave-trading politicians of the East. Should the line of separation be East of the Blue Ridge, it would divide the State into two nearly equal parts as regards population, each being entitled to four or five Representatives in Congress.

Whatever may be the result of the present revolution, however, on the unity of the State, it is certain that it will secure the destruction of the Richmond Government. In fact, that was the legal Government, *only so long as it acted in fealty to the Government of the Nation.* It possessed a clear right to secede, *for itself*, and try titles; but it possessed no right to control the action of the people, who really constitute the State. In seceding, if the Confederate conspiracy fails, the Richmond Government *only commits suicide*; leaving the State to create a successor, in such manner as the people choose. When that successor secures recognition by the National Government, it has a guarantee that makes it practically, *a fait accompli*; and that is the situation of the new Government of Virginia at this time. That recognition puts upon it the seal of legitimacy, and cures all irregularities in the inception. The question as to whether the Eastern part of the State shall be allowed, in like manner, to make for itself a new Government, in preference to uniting with the West in support of this, is subsequent and subsidiary; but that it must submit to this, if not allowed to frame a new one, is as certain as that the National Government is maintained. The case is most interesting, as a precedent, and as illustrating the philosophy of secession. The same reasoning that recognizes Gov. PIERPOINT, officially, in Virginia, *leaves every other seceded State without any State Government whatever*, and destitute of all legal authority within its limits, except that of the United States. *There*, the General Government is not only supreme, but *sole*, so far as legality goes; and any State Government, to be recognized hereafter, must be constructed anew by the people, as is being done in Virginia. The action of the Richmond traitors demonstrates, not the ease with which a State may be taken out of the Union, but the facility with which a State Government may snuff out the candle of its own existence without discharging a single citizen from his allegiance to the Government of the country; and it may prove useful as a study to those persons who are just now running the State machines in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland.

The new executive organization of Virginia is as follows:

Governor, F. H. PIERPOINT, of Fairmount; Lieutenant-Governor, DANIEL PALSLEY, of Mason County; Secretary of the Commonwealth, L. A. HAGANS, of Brandonville; Auditor of the Commonwealth, SAMUEL CRANE, of Beverly; Treasurer, CAMPBELL TARR, of Wellsborough; Attorney-General and Adjutant-General, JAMES S. WHEAT, of Wheeling.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates is DANIEL FROST.

The Government possessed one element of strength which would scarcely have been expected—namely, it has some money in the treasury. About $27,000 of State funds were within reach at the time of the organization, and were saved—added to which numerous taxes, falling due in this part of the State, will be paid to the new Treasurers. This help enables the initial movements to be made without great friction or individual sacrifice.

In GOV. PIERPOINT, I am persuaded that the new movement has secured an efficient and able head. He is a man of about 45 years old, of medium height, and square build, with a keen black eye, overhung by a massive forehead, and with curling black hair, well sprinkled with gray. He is a lawyer by profession, and has long been a leading man in Western Virginia, following a liberal, but cautious policy in politics, and managing public sentiment with a good deal of skill. A political friend, a Republican, charges him with having preached Republicanism last Fall, under the shelter of a Bell-Everett flag! His State policy appears to me to be statesmanlike, and I anticipate for him great success in its development.

As I get nearer the scene of Gen. MCCLELLAN's exploits, I hear various rumors and incidents illustrating the action. One is, that Gov. LETCHER was marching at the head of a regiment to reinforce Gen. GARNETT, when he met Col. SCOTT in full retreat and turned back. The story is, that he was only thirty miles distant when the battle was fought. I mention the rumor, only to call attention to its absurdity. Were the Confederate Congress not on the eve of meeting, and had the report given LETCHER ten thousand men instead of one, I might be less skeptical; but as it is, with due deference to the military gentlemen who give currency to the report, and who believe it, I must decline to credit the rebel Governor with so much courage or folly. That his son, or some other LETCHER, may have met SCOTT on his retreat, is quite probable; but not old JOHN, certainly.

That the rebels, under PEGRAM, fought bravely, is generally conceded. They are mainly the "crack companies" of Richmond, the same who gained such notoriety in the JOHN BROWN affair. After the battle Gen. MCCLELLAN marched *through* the Cheat Mountain Pass; but finding no enemies, he returned and established his camp again at Beverly. J. M. W.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS ARMY.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WESTERN VIRGINIA, Beverly, Va.,
July 19, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST—I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, intrenched in mountain fastnesses, and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner; the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all his baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. You have proved that Union men, fighting for the preservation of our Government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring brothers. More than this: you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress and the applause of your fellow-citizens.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 20.

Military resignations are current. It is reported that SIMON P. BUCKNER, Inspector-General of Kentucky, has resigned, and that BEN HARDIN HELM, Assistant Inspector-General, is about resigning; that Col. HUNT, of the Second Regiment of the State Guard, and Major SIMMES, of the State Guard, had also resigned. The impression is that the resignations will cause the disbanding of the State Guard.

In consequence of repeated midnight disturbances at the Louisville Dépôt of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in reference to contraband freight during the past week, and the falling off of business, the Directors have concluded to run but one train Southward per day hereafter, to leave Louisville at 9 A. M.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 20.

The Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments, from Fortress Monroe, will be dismissed this afternoon on furlough, that the members may visit their families. There is some necessary delay in mustering them out of service, but it will be done early next week.

The *Vincennes* arrived below last night. She has been cruising a week south of Nantucket for privateers.

The revenue *Crawford*, also on a cruise for privateers, has put in here.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 20.

The Pennsylvania troops in Baltimore have all been reclothed at the expense of that State and paid off by the General Government, and are also reënlisted and accepted by the War Department for three years, or during the war.

HOW TO DO IT.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, which left Buffalo on Wednesday morning, arrived in Corning in the afternoon, but there found their further progress stopped by a dispatch from Mr. MINOTT, of the Erie Company, directing that they should not be taken to Elmira over their branch. Up to 10 o'clock last night this refusal was persisted in by the Erie Road authorities at Corning, to the great annoyance and vexation of the regiment, who were naturally at a loss to conceive any adequate reason for such a course.

At last the Colonel determined to submit to the edict no longer, and gave the Erie men fair warning that he should go to Elmira on the first train. The New-York night express came along soon afterwards, and, true to his word, he detailed a file of twenty men to possess the engine, which they did immediately. He then told the railroad men that he "was going to Elmira on that train," that he "would much prefer the Company should run it themselves, but if they wouldn't, he had engineers, conductors and brakesmen enough among his soldiers to run it instead." Another engine was instantly attached to the train in which the soldiers were deposited, "hitched on behind," and the whole arrived at Elmira about two hours afterwards, under the direction of the Wisconsin Railway soldiers and their plucky Colonel.

PRIVATEERING.

TWO MORE PRIVATEERSMEN AT THIS PORT.

THEIR ACCOUNT OF THE SUMTER'S CRUISE—HOW THEY RAN THE BLOCKADE, AND HOW THE CREW OF THE CUBA RETOOK THEIR VESSEL.

The brig *Costa Rica*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, arrived at this port on Saturday from Aspinwall, bringing two men lately a part of the crew of the privateer steamer *Sumter*. These men give the following history of their connection with the crew of the pirate steamer *Sumter*.

Their names are HENRY SPENCE, an Englishman, 38 years of age, who is an experienced sailor, having sailed out of this and other Atlantic ports for several years. The other JOHN DAVIS, 25 years of age, a Scotchman, also a sailor, who has been an ordinary seaman on board the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and a year ago made a voyage from New-Orleans to the coast of Africa on board of a chartered Government vessel, to carry coals to the coast of Africa for the fleet.

They unite in the following statement:

They found themselves at New-Orleans when the war broke out, and were obliged to go into the Army and fight, or to go on board of some vessel. They chose the latter alternative, hoping to escape from the service of the Confederate Government. They shipped on board of the steamer *Sumter*, at $18 per month, as able seamen, for a three years' cruise. The crew consisted of some one hundred and twenty men. They were fully aware that the *Sumter* was a war vessel or privateer. She carried four short thirty-two's, broadside guns, and a long sixty-eight pounder on a pivot, just abaft the foremast. She also had a large supply of muskets, revolvers, sabres, boarding-pikes and other weapons, and a large supply of ammunition. She went to sea on the 30th of June, and passed out of Pass a l' Outre, running by the steamer *Brooklyn*, which was some five miles off. The *Brooklyn* chased them four or five hours; but she was too slow, and the *Sumter* got clear of the land, steering direct for the Island of Cuba. Being seamen, they of course knew nothing of the plans of the officers, which were kept wholly to themselves. The vessel was officered mainly by men who had held commissions in the United States Navy. The Commander was named SEMMES, a Southern man, and the First-Lieutenant, an executive officer, was named CAHILL. The ship was sailed under regular man-of-war regulations.

The steamer took the south side of Cuba, and although they saw several sail, they did not stop for them, and pursued their course past the famous pirate rendezvous, the Isle of Pines, and steered towards the east end of Cuba. On the 3rd of June, they fell in with the fine clipper-ship *Golden Rocket*, which was boarded and captured as a prize. The crew were all placed on board of the *Sumter*. Such articles as were wanted in the way of provisions, were taken out of her, and after allowing the officers to take their clothes and instruments, the ship was set on fire and burned. She was a fine ship, and very general regret was expressed among the privateer crew at the wanton destruction of the vessel.

On the 4th of July, late in the afternoon, they fell in with the brig *Machias*, of Maine, with a cargo of molasses and sugar, bound to New-York, and the brig *Cuba* from Trinadad bound to London, with a cargo of sugar. A prize crew of five persons, with Midshipman HUTCHINS, was placed on board of the *Cuba*, and both vessels were taken in tow by the privateer. The steamer steered in toward the land, and continued on until the following morning, when the hawser which held the *Machias* parted. The commander of the privateer then ordered the *Cuba* to make sail and steer for the land, while she went and picked up the brig *Machias*. The *Cuba* made sail and lay off and on until night, when shen she squared away to go to the westward. The regular crew worked the vessel, the prize crew keeping an eye on their movements. On the 8th of July while the prize-master was below asleep and the other four men lying about, without their arms, the captain gathered up their weapons and took them aft, ordering his crew to take command of their own ship. SPENCE and DAVIS say there was no resistance made, and they had previously told the crew they wanted nothing to do with the brig. In other words, they were but too glad to get out of a bad scrape, by allowing the rightful crew to resume charge of their own vessel.

The same day two were put in irons, the rest being only confined by spun yarn. They fell in with the brig *Costa Rica*, and these two men were put on board of her for this port.

They arrived here yesterday, and were taken in custody by the United States Marshal. A warrant was made out, and they were committed for examination, which will be deferred until the *Cuba* arrives here with the prize master and the other two men.

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.

Inasmuch as the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, brought in here some days ago, have not yet been tried, the following curious letter, dated New-York, July 24, which appears in the Boston *Journal*, may be regarded as premature:

"There has just come to my knowledge a little incident which, as indicating the amount of leniency that is likely to be extended by President LINCOLN to convicted pirates, may be of interest to your readers.

Mrs. BUCKLEY, a lady of position residing in Fifth-avenue, recently went to Washington to intercede in behalf of young COLLINS, FEATHERSTON and DUNLEAVY, who are under sentence of death for the murder of GEORGE W. PIKE, Captain of the *Gen. Parkhill*. On gaining an interview, she said to the President that she had come to place before him some of the circumstances connected with the case of the unfortunate men imprisoned in the Tombs in New-York, and that she hoped——

As she uttered these words, Mr. LINCOLN involuntarily started back, and with a manner that expressed the greatest determination and firmness, but altogether void of excitement, said that it would be a waste of time for her to proceed further, as his mind was made up to let the law take its course.

The lady began again to state her case, when Mr. LINCOLN exclaimed, somewhat impatiently, that it was enough—they were taken on the *Savannah*, and he would never interfere in their behalf.

Mrs. BUCKLEY then explained that he had misunderstood the nature of her application, and proceeded to acquaint the President with her mission. The result of her interview was that to-day a respite of the sentence was received by the United States Marshal, putting off the execution from the 26th of July, to the 29th of November, one of the grounds given being that an examination of the testimony produced on the trial showed it to be vague and contradictory.

When the thirteen pirates of the *Savannah* were brought into Court this morning, they were handcuffed in pairs, to which one of their counsel, Mr. LAW, objected, saying that if it was requested he desired them to be brought there only once more to plead. For the prisoners appeared a great array of counsel—Messrs. Larocque, Ridgway, Meyer, Sullivan, Sandford, Law, and Brady. The case was put over till next Tuesday.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

"About 11 o'clock last night," says the Baltimore *Patriot*, of July 17, "the Independent Blues band, Prof. ALBERT HOLLAND, proceeded to the Fountain Hotel, for the purpose of serenading Hon. T. HOLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland. A large crowd were present, they having received an intimation of the serenade, and after the band had performed in their usual excellent manner the National song, the 'Star Spangled Banner,' loud calls were made for the Governor.

In response he appeared at one of the windows, and stated that he had come out to express the pride he felt for this demonstration of respect by the citizens of Baltimore. He would not trouble them with a long speech. He was no speech-maker, but a workingman, and latterly he had been much worked down; but he congratulated himself that it was in a good cause. The Governor then alluded to the afflictions under which the country was now suffering, and said that as a parent would love a child the more because of its affliction, so we all feel more deeply for our country. He declared that it was impossible that this Government—which had diffused its blessings on the rich and poor alike—could be broken up by a few ambitious and designing men, and avowed his readiness to sacrifice his life, if required, in its defence. He said that his action in regard to the affairs of the State had been governed with a view solely to its honor and welfare, and that his reasons for calling the Legislature together had been fully justified by the action of that body. The Governor also referred to the charges made against him that he had declared that Maryland should follow Virginia, which he emphatically denied. What he did say was, that Maryland should go with Virginia when she went right; but not when she rushed headlong into anarchy and revolution. The Governor was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Hon. JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio, also delivered a brief and eloquent address, which was well received: and upon the conclusion of his remarks the band played "Hail Columbia," and the crowd dispersed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution, that the President be authorized to appoint a Commissioner at the coming World's Fair in London. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of a National Armory in that State.

Mr. KING presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York in relation to the reciprocity treaty with England. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALE reported a bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy. Laid over.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, that the Naval Committee be empowered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the Navy-yards at Pensacola and at Norfolk, with power to call for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to confirm the bonds of Postmasters, with a recommendation that it do not pass. If the bonds are good, no bill is needed. Laid on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, and it was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in the States now in rebellion, and to provide for organizing them into regiments, &c. He said that the loyal citizens in those States felt that the Government was bound to protect them against invasion and insurrection, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the Circuit and District Courts in certain districts during the temporary insurrection. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill in relation to the Police force of Washington was taken up. It provides for the appointment of the Police by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Passed.

The bill to reimburse the Seventy-first Regiment's expenses for employing a band was taken up and passed.

The bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships-of-war was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a Board of Naval Officers to examine, and if the Board report favorably, the Secretary be authorized to have said ships built. Laid over.

The resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak. He said there was such a marked discrepancy in the opinions of the Senators with whom he held friendly relation, that he felt it his duty to explain his own opinions. Some gentlemen on the floor differ from those who heretofore recognized and listened with pleasure to the eloquence of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE,) and also to the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD.) But he was pained that he did not hear one single word of denunciation of the breaches, infractions committed on the Constitution by the States now arrayed in hostility against the Government. The gentlemen could find, with logical reasoning, infinitesimal flaws in the conduct of the President, but not one word in condemnation of those who openly trample the Constitution under foot. Whatever necessity required the President to do to enforce the law and the Government, was right and proper, even though he might have committed an infraction of the authority delegated to him. But he would not sanction the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland, because he thought that State showed her allegiance by sending members to Congress, and that there was no necessity for such a suspension there, except it was evident that the Judiciary of that State was disloyal. No man doubts the loyalty of the Chief Justice. His character is pure and unstained. Neither could he justify the President for increasing the regular Army, for the object could have been accomplished by a volunteer force. He thought an increase of the Army not warranted by the exigencies of the case, and therefore could not sanction the act. But in regard to the blockade of the ports and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Florida, and all the other acts enumerated in the resolution, he gave the President his most cordial support; and he would say here, as a Representative of a sovereign State of a loyal people, if the President had not exercised these powers, he would have voted to have him impeached as unfit and unworthy of the place he occupies, and derelict in his duties. If, when assured that traitors threatened the capital, and the overthrow of the Government, the President had not resorted to every means in his power to preserve the Government, he would have deserved the execration and scorn of every honest man now and to all posterity. He had done all he could to elevate his friend from Kentucky to the Presidency. Suppose he had been elected, and New-England, led by Massachusetts, had done what the Southern States have done, tried to break up the Government, and seized the public property, he would have felt it his duty to use all the power possessed to enforce the laws, retake the property, and sustain the honor and dignity of the country; and the rule is not to be changed now because he is not the successful party. But the forbearance of the Government to the South only made more outrages, till she finally assaulted a few men in Fort Sumter with the very guns she had stolen from the Government; and our flag was trampled under foot, when the people rose as one man and said they would assert and maintain the dignity of the Government. The Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) says there are three parties here. In fact there are four. one is in the majority; those on the other side are prosecuting the war merely to sustain and uphold the Government; another, the minority, seek to make this the occasion to raise a hue-and-cry against Slavery, under a plea for the Constitution and the Union. On this side of the Chamber are those who belong to the Democratic Party, who cannot find condemnation for the acts of the Southern States, and are not willing to support the Government; but there are still others here, myself among the number, who never changed an opinion as to the duties of the Government in regard to Slavery, but believe it to be their bounden duty to give their voices and votes to sustain the Government by all constitutional means. The people are as willing to lay down their lives to prevent any infraction of their rights and property, and the Constitution, at the South, as anywhere. He said, in common with several gentlemen on this floor, he condemned every act of the South in opposition to the Government, and the pen of history would never record so unjustifiable and unwarrantable a revolt. He contended that if the South had remained in the Union, it would have held the power as much as ever it did, except the Executive sanction. It had always had the power of the Government for two-thirds of the time. He then contended the South had no cause of revolt; but he had become satisfied that it was the settled purpose of the South to seize the occasion of LINCOLN's election to precipitate the rebellion. He asserted further, that it was a scheme fostered by leading politicians of the South for a quarter of a century to break up the Government and establish a Government of their own, the corner-stone of which is Slavery. He referred to the declaration of Mr. YANCY as an evidence that no compromise should be accepted, but that the moment had arrived to strike for independence. The doctrine of secession was but the shadow of an excuse. He did not believe sensible men at the South believed in a doctrine so absurd. We paid for Louisiana $15,000,000 for Florida $5,000,000 and expended $100,000,000 in the Indian war, $7,000,000 in pensions to families of soldiers lost in that war, and $10,000,000 to remove the Indians. We paid $10,000,000 for Texas, and $217,000,000 for the war with Mexico. In fact, the people of the United States owe $617,000,000, and yet we are met with the argument that to avoid blood-shed we should consent to the doctrine that any State can leave when it pleases, and make war, and foreign alliances, and all in the name of the Constitution. Sir, if this be so, the sooner the people of the country know it the better. If this is the principle by which we are to be governed, the recognition of States to secede from this Government, then, instead of singing psalms to the Government, and instead of praising the memory of the great and good men who have laid broad and deep and wide the foundations of our Government, we should execrate their memory for thus giving to us, instead of a Government with life and validity, a mere skeleton of a Government which possesses no life. If this is so, then the people who are now standing up to defend your Government wish to know it. They have intelligence enough left not to allow a military despotism, not to allow any surrender of their political rights and institutions, by violating their institutions as they have understood them. They will make, Sir, a Government strong enough and powerful enough to conquer it to our future desires, until we shall be like Rome, when her imperial eagles hovered over all the earth. I know that no man here can perceive the end of this long and fearful controversy. I know that the constituency I represent desire above all things to have peace. But they want it not if it cannot be had without surrendering the principles of our Government, and without surrendering one acre of its soil. They are willing to do whatever the Southern people may require as necessary to guarantee and secure to them any enjoyment of their property; but they are not willing to see this Government dismembered and broken up, and a line of fortifications separating the Northern and Southern Confederacies. They are unwilling to see eight millions of people residing in the Northwest shut out from their largest natural outlet for their commerce. They are unwilling to see the property of Southern people destroyed, as it will be most certainly if they succeed. Mr. LATHAM argued at some length that the inevitable consequence of separation would be the entire destruction of the institution of Slavery, and said: "As I have said, I represent on this floor a State far off on the Pacific, who are in the calm, peaceful enjoyment of their every-day pursuits, supporting the Government, in securing obedience to all its behests, and in the hope, constantly, that, with as little bloodshed as possible, these misguided people may return to their allegiance, and to their duties to our country. I know this is a dark page spread out before our vision, and no man can prophesy what can be the result of it, considering the past and the passions of men who have become aroused to frenzy. But I have the proud consolation of feeling that, let the result be what it may; though God may will that star after star of our political firmament shall be rent out: though it may be that column after column that now sustains our political edifice shall fall and crumble away, yet, whenever that day shall come, you will find one column that is standing firm and beautiful in all its proportions, cloud-capped on its summits, and bearing inscribed on its face the name of my own beloved State, as one remaining that shall prove true to the end to the Constitution and the Government of our fathers." [Repressed applause.]

Mr. RICE said he wished to indorse all that had been said by his friend from California.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the subject was postponed till Monday.

Executive Session, Adjourned.

SENATOR WILKINSON ON THE WAR.

On the evening of July 17, Mr. J. W. FORNEY, the newly-elected Secretary of the Senate, was serenaded by some of his friends. He made a speech in response, and was followed by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, who said:

This war must go on. [Cheers.] This Union must be maintained, and it will be maintained. [Renewed applause.] Not by the power of Mr. LINCOLN; not by the power of any member of the Administration; not by the authority and dominion of any man or set of men; but it will be maintained, and our flag upheld and triumphantly carried over every section of this Union, by the energy and might of the great American people. [Tremendous applause.] People sometimes suppose that the Government of the United States is in Washington; they sometimes imagine that it is over in that Capitol, or exists in the White House at the end of the avenue; but this is a very great mistake. The Government of this nation rests away out in the country, among the masses of the people. [Cheers.] They constitute the Government, and they will uphold it, and carry its flag victoriously wherever its rights are violated, or its power disputed. [Cheers.]

Col. FORNEY has said that God is with us, and right is on our side. It is true. We have grown up and prospered under our present form of Government. Never on the face of the earth has there been a country the masses of whose people have been so happy and contented as have been the people of the United States of America. State after State has sprung into existence; we have extended our border to the Pacific, and there has been nothing to impede our onward march to greatness and to glory until the present rebellion broke out in the South. Well, the fiat of the people has gone forth, this rebellion must be put down, and I assure you in my humble judgment it will soon be crushed out by the power and majesty of a just Government. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and will not longer detain you. [Three cheers for WILKINSON.]

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

THE TERRITORY UNDER CONTROL OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

Correspondence of the Washington Republican.

MESILLA, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The condition of affairs in New Mexico and Arizona is truly deplorable. The few Americans resident here, who are mostly from Texas, and nearly all from the Southern States, have become, with scarcely a single exception, the most earnest advocates of and zealous workers in the cause of secession. They have banded themselves together throughout the whole of this region of country, but especially in Arizona, where they have obtained the complete ascendancy, (though largely in the minority,) and are exercising their power with acts of the most flagrant character and wanton cruelty. The Mexicans, who compose the greater part of the population, are, with but few exceptions, loyal to the Government; but in this matter, they are kept in abject silence and inactivity, by the threats and execrations of these dastardly rebels. Most of these men, who have thus assumed direction of public affairs, have for several years past been acting without restraint, and in direct violation of all law.

Since their usurpation of authority they have held a Convention in this place, and resolved upon the expulsion of every National officer from the Territory. Only a day or two since, agent LABODI, in the employ of the United States Government, was waited upon by a committee of this body, and his immediate departure beyond the limits of Arizona demanded. He was threatened with removal by force if he did not at once obey the order. They stated that they had an excellent barrel of tar, in which they intended to place the first public officer appointed by President LINCOLN, feather him, and start him off on a flight. Mr. LABODI refused to leave, telling them that he intended to discharge faithfully, and to the best of his ability, his duty to the Government in whose service he was, and that as his instructions were to proceed to Tucson, thither he should go, if not prevented by force. They did not press the observance of the decree in this case, because of the interposition of friends, and the fact of the party being a Mexican. Others, however, have not been so fortunate in escaping its enforcement.

Any attempt to reconcile these men must be attended with signal failure. Force, and that immediate, can alone effect a remedy for these evils. The rebel must at once be exterminated, or otherwise Arizona will shortly become the stronghold of secession. It is generally believed that it was at the instance of these traitors that the United States troops were removed from Fort Bliss, and others of a different character substituted. This point is the key to New-Mexico and Arizona. They well know, and properly appreciate its great importance, and have doubtless arranged for its occupation by a large force. This fort can readily be retaken, if a sufficient number of troops is dispatched at once, as there are but seventy Texas troops at present garrisoning the place; but if this fortress is not recovered, and effective measures adopted to put down this vile rebellion, New-Mexico, where there are at present but few Secessionists, will be made to succumb to its overwhelming influence, and Arizona rendered the bee-hive of secessionism, when, in all probability, every Union man will be massacred.

I trust that these facts may come to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, through the medium of your valuable paper, and we here thus relieved from this terrible state of affairs. C.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Company I, a new corps, to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., passed down Broadway yesterday afternoon, on their way to the seat of war, with very full ranks, (there being 110 men represented.) The company marched like veterans, and made a splendid appearance. The officers of this fine corps are as follows: PETER J. CLAASSEN, Captain; FRANCIS E. SMITH, First Lieutenant; CHAS. H. WHEATON, Second Lieutenant. This company was recruited through the personal exertions of Lieut. FRANCIS E. SMITH, by special orders from Col. STILES, of the Ninth Regiment. The company were uniformed and equipped entirely through the efforts of their own officers, and have not received any assistance whatever from the State authorities. The members of this company were sworn into the service of the United States on Thursday last, by an officer of the Army, and are now ready for active service. Lieut. SMITH desires to acknowledge the receipt of under-clothing so liberally bestowed on his company by the ladies of the Church of All Souls, the St. Ann's Relief Association, and the Ladies' Relief Society of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, all of which were thankfully received and duly appreciated by the men; also the receipt of a liberal donation from S. J. STRONG, Esq., Assistant-Postmaster, who will please accept the thanks of the company.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment has received from the New-York Medical Association seven cases of hospital supplies, and three hundred and sixty havelocks. This gift is very acceptable. Further donations of underclothing for the men will be at all times gladly received by the Acting Quartermaster, at head-quarters, No. 62 William-street.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The Comptroller announces the sum of $80,000 subscribed in two days to the new half-million loan, issued for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

We understand that the officers of this model regiment have, by the permission of Mayor WOOD, taken possession of the barracks on the Battery, and that the rooms are being thoroughly renovated, cleansed and purified, and will in a few days be ready to supply all the men with rations, clothing, &c. A few recruits of good character and physical ability wanted. Apply at No. 396 Broadway, at the barracks on the Battery, or at No. 308 Broadway.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Last Friday, the Union Defence Committee distributed at their office on Fourth-avenue, the sum of $11,000 to the families of volunteers, and continued paying out all day yesterday. The applicants, numbering over 2,000 daily, are admitted to the counter at 8½ A. M. Yesterday the Comptroller transferred $5,000 to the Committee. The money was a part of the unexpended balance of the $1,600,000 appropriated by the Common Council.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

On Friday, Col. INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment was paid off by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $14,374 95.

PRESENT TO COL. JOHN COCHRANE.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE was yesterday presented with a splendid case of revolvers, with holsters to match, valued at $125, the gift of several shipping merchants of this City, who bear in mind his efforts in their behalf while a member of Congress from this City. The pistols are large six-barreled revolvers (

The New-York Times.

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CRUSHING REBELLION.

The Greatest Battle Ever Fought on this Continent.

The Whole Rebel Army of Manassas Engaged.

FEARFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES.

Advance of the National Army in Three Columns.

The Enemy's Position Attacked by Flank.

Incessant Roar of Artillery and Rattle of Small Arms.

The Rebels Routed and Driven Behind the Manassas Lines.

The Battle to be Renewed To-Day.

THE PRIVATEERS COMING TO GRIEF

Another Vessel Recaptured and Brought to This Port.

The Commander and His Mates Killed by the Colored Steward.

Meeting of the Rebel Congress at Richmond.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

BULL'S RUN BRIDGE, Sunday, July 21—2 P. M.

The great battle occurred to-day, and the result is not certain at the moment I write. Both sides have fought with terrible tenacity. The battle has been hot and steady for three hours, and the loss must be very heavy—certainly not under one thousand on each side.

The Union Army advanced from Centreville in three columns at 3 o'clock this morning. Col. RICHARDSON commanded the column by the road to Bull's Run, where the action of Thursday took place, and Col. MILES lay on the road and at Centreville to support him.

Gen. TYLER commanded the centre division, which took the Warrenton Road—Gens. SCHENCK and Col. SHERMAN being in advance. He had the three Connecticut Regiments, two from Michigan, two from Wisconsin, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, from New-York. Gen. McDOWELL, with Col. HUNTER and a very powerful division, went out on this road, which leads directly forward to Manassas, crossing Bull's Run by a stone bridge, which had been mined.

The attack by these two points was intended mainly as a feint. The real attack was by HUNTER, who took a narrow road two miles out leading to the right, having HUNT's and the Rhode Island batteries, and leaving Col. KEYES on the centre at the crossing of the roads as a reserve.

His orders were to proceed high up the stream, cut himself a path through the woods, cross over, and turn the position of the rebels on the north.

I went out with the centre column. At ten minutes before six we halted about a mile this side of the position of the rebels. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of New-York were thrown the to right, in the woods, and the First and Second Ohio and the Second New-York to the left in advance.

The thirty-pound Parrott gun was planted in the middle of the road, and at ten minutes past six it threw two shells into the battery of the enemy, but without eliciting any response. Ten minutes after, we heard firing on our left from RICHARDSON'S column, which was continued at intervals for two hours, but without eliciting any reply.

Our column remained silent, firing now and then a gun, and at twenty minutes to eight, AYRES' Battery, formerly SHERMAN'S, fired five or six rounds into the enemy, but without response. At a quarter before nine shots were rapidly exchanged between the opposing skirmishers, and GARDNER, of Lacrosse, belonging to the Rhode Island Regiment, was reported killed.

At about ten o'clock heavy clouds of dust showed that reinforcements were coming up to the rebels from Manassas, and was continued through the next three or four hours.

At 11 o'clock AYRES' Battery went to the front; the Sixty-ninth, New-York, was ordered to deploy into the field in front, and firing was heard from HUNTER'S Division, on the extreme right, far in advance.

The Ohio regiments were pushed forward with the Second New-York, and ran upon a masked battery of four guns, which killed and wounded quite a number of both. Of the latter, MICHAEL MCCARTY, Sergeant of Company H, was wounded, and afterwards was reported dead. Lieut. DEMSEY received a slight wound. Some twenty or thirty of the Ohio regiment broke and run, but the rest stood firm, as did the Second New-York.

CARLISLE'S Battery was brought to the front on the right, and soon drove the rebels out of the masked battery.

It was now 11½ o'clock, when HUNTER'S column appeared across the Run, advancing on the flank of the rebels, and the engagement soon became very active in his position. He kept steadily advancing, pouring in a steady fire of artillery and musketry.

The whole Brigade under TYLER was ordered forward to his support. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New-York, the First, Second, and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin were sent in. A constant roll of musketry marked HUNTER'S advance, and the artillery from our column played incessantly on the flank of the rebels. So far as I could see, the latter were pushed backward a considerable distance to the road directly in front of where I stood, across which they charged twice with the bayonet upon our troops, but were repulsed each time. Our men crossed the road and poured in upon them a terrible fire of artillery and musketry.

I write this at 2½ o'clock, and am compelled to close in order to avail myself of a special messenger to Washington. The fight is still going on with great energy. The rebel batteries have again commenced firing upon us, and their balls and shells fall thick upon the road and in the field which I had selected as my observatory.

Gen. SCHENCK and two batteries are ordered up to repulse an attempt of cavalry to outflank us. I shall try to send the result in a later dispatch.

H. J. R.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—2 P. M.

Fronting Bull's Run is the main battery of the rebels, flanked on each side by slanting batteries, which protect the entire crossing of the creek. The right battery can be flanked, but the left cannot.

Our troops moved onward last night at 6 o'clock, numbering about forty-five thousand. Gen. PATTERSON'S column is reported moving down the Winchester Road with about fifteen thousand men, and is expected to join to-day. Eleven thousand troops left Alexandria this morning, so that by night we shall have a superior force there, although this morning we stood forty-five thousand against sixty thousand rebels.

What was done last night we do not know positively, but I am just in receipt of a report that a battle was commenced last night, and has continued all day.

The frequent discharge of heavy guns can be heard distinctly at Long Bridge, and this has continued since 6 this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—3¾ P. M.

This morning a general engagement took place along the entire line. After a terrific fight, with great slaughter on both sides, each and every battery was taken.

The fight progressed most fiercely, and the firing only ceased when the rebels were forced within their Manasssas lines.

The principal fight took place three and a half miles this side of Manassas. Couriers have been dispatched for further intelligence, and may be expected in very soon.

This news is corroborated by dispatches now before President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD. Gen. MANSFIELD says the enemy's guns and equipments are in the hands of our forces.

Now, on to Richmond!

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—8 P. M.

That this city has been in the greatest possible excitement you can well imagine. Bulletins have been received hourly by the President, and at the War Department. Several of them have been made public, being read at the corner of Willard's Hotel to vast crowds, who cheered vehemently, and seemed fairly intoxicated with joy.

Dr. PULLISTON, who has just returned, says that our artillery was played beautifully, and with terrific effect. Very many prominent men were on the field, and others were stationed at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Senator BIGLER was one of the former.

It seems idle to add anything to the detailed account of Mr. RAYMOND, with the exception of what I learn from official sources. Gen. SCOTT received the following from an official courier.

FAIRFAX C. H., 5¾ P. M.

The enemy accepted battle in full force. A great battle was fought and a victory won. The rout of the enemy was complete.

The Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvanians, are on their way from Centreville, their time being up. They had legal a right to leave, but there can be but one opinion as to their courage. Dr. PULLISTON met them on their way hither, and accosting the Major of the Regiment, said, "where are you going?" "Home," replied he—"our time is up." "But didn't they want you to stay!" "Oh, yes, they would have been glad of us, but we have done much hard work, and didn't care to stay." Whereupon the Doctor gave him a good blowing up, and went on.

An eye-witness informs me that members of a regiment on the right made a stampede, but were brought up by Col. BLENKER'S regiment, which supported them, and brought them again to order.

The Zouaves, of New-York, were very badly cut up, but behaved with great gallantry, and are spoken of by all as being worthy of the highest praise.

I hope to send later confirmatory news.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—11½ P. M.

Quartermaster SAMPSON, of the New-York Thirty-first, has just come in. He left Mr. RAYMOND at Fairfax Court-house. Mr. SAMPSON agrees with Dr. RAY, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in the belief that the battle will be renewed to-morrow. Col. HUNTER, who was shot through his cheek, has arrived, and though seriously, is not mortally wounded.

From all accounts it is evident that this has been the greatest battle ever fought on this continent. It has resulted in serious mortality on both sides.

Col. HUNTER'S column did most of the fighting, and suffered very severely. Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island, is reported dead.

It would be gratifying to know of the safety of several Senators and hosts of Representatives who were spectators, and who have not been heard from.

HOWARD.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

An arrival from the battle-field, as late as 5½ o'clock, says that the conflict was being carried on with vigor and success beyond Bull's Run, and three miles in advance of the battle-field of last Thursday. Reports of cannonding were heard here so late as 10 o'clock this evening, and it is supposed that our troops were still engaging the enemy at or near Manassas Junction.

From the thousand and one rumors around the city, it is impossible to send anything reliable. Each man tells a different story, and all profess to have been eye-witnesses to the events they narrate. It is certain, however, that there has been a desperate and destructive fight, and that the contest has been equally stubborn on both sides. The supremacy of the cavalry of the rebels gave them great advantage. They charged repeatedly upon our infantry, and caused great harm. The Fire Zouaves sustained several of these charges, and were finally broken.

It is now 12 o'clock. Mr. RAYMOND has not yet reached Washington.

LEO.

BULLETINS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The following bulletins were received in official quarters, during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Run:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, July 21—11 A. M.

There is rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11:40.—The fighting is very heavy, and apparently more on our left wing.

11:50.—There is evidently a battle toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1:45.—Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

2:45 P. M.—The firing is a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3:35 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle, which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, July 21—3:50 P. M.

Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster BARTON, of the Second Regiment of Michigan, has just passed, and says that the officers, men, and citizens at Centreville say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place, three and a half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the Secessionist lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every moment.

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, July 21—4 P. M.

Gen. McDOWELL has ordered the reserves now here under Col. MILES to advance to the Bridge over Bull's Run, on the Warrenton road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. MILES is now three or four miles from here, directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—4:45 P. M.

Two of our couriers have returned, but are unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDOWELL. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 P. M.—Another dispatch says that the Nationals have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from apparently reliable source, says that the column under Col. HEINTZELMAN has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights.

The head-quarters of the Army is inaccessible to-night, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. SCOTT and Staff, and other distinguished gentlemen

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, July 21, *via* Fairfax Court House, Sunday, July 21.

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At 2½ o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march, and at 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired by a thirty-pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on.

At Gen. McDOWELL'S head-quarters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right, to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnoisance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign.

If Gen. JOHNSON has not yet formed a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, he will be entirely cut off by this manœuvre. Thrown back upon the mountains, his army will become utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. And if he has formed a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, it opens our communication with Gen. PATTERSON'S column; and thus reinforced, the National army can crush out opposition.

If we are driven back the army can retreat upon Centreville, and keep open the communication with Washington. If Gen. BEAUREGARD remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endangered, and Manassas Junction being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by railroads, a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond.

The only danger the National troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. BEAUREGARD upon Centreville, interrupting communications and cutting off our supplies. But this manœuvre would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies, and placing himself in an exhausted country, and between the National troops and the Potomac.

The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is now out.

All the New-York regiments will follow this example.

For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville.

The *morale* of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description.

It is supposed that Gen. BEAUREGARD'S forces are larger than ours.

A battle is imminent at any moment, but it may not take place till to-morrow night.

Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the Army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court-house, with Messrs. BUELL and BENTON as Army operators.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the event is immediately surrounded to relate his observations.

The demand for intelligence is insatiable, and unauthenticated rumors prevails, which serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke from the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run, to witness the battle. One of them reports Col. HUNTER, of the Third Cavalry, acting as Major-General, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all qurrters that Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, were killed.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The orders to move yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, were countermanded till early this morning, our troops meantime cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to the Junction.

The city is wild with joy.

Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about 3. There was a cessation till nearly 5, and at 7 this evening the reverberation of cannon was again audible.

A gentleman who arrived to-night says at 3 o'clock this afternon the Second and Third New-Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the First sending their baggage back to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there is much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps.

It is not doubted in military quarters that Gen. JOHNSTON was enabled to effect a junction with the Confederates some time during yesterday.

Official dispatches were sent to Gen. McDOWELL at 2 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment passed over into Virginia this morning, the band playing "Dixie," amid the cheers of the soldiers and citizens.

Gen. McDOWELL has caused the following order to be issued:

"Capt. VARIAN'S Battery of Light Artillery, attached to the Eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, State Militia, having completed the period of its enlistment, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and will march to Alexandria and report to Gen. RUNYON, to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The material of the Battery will be turned over to the Ordnance officer of this command."

This battery, it will be recollected, started from New-York within 24 hours' notice. It has at all times rendered prompt, willing and efficient service, and gained the approbation of high military gentlemen.

The body of private BLACK, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, State Militia, who was accidentally shot two months ago, went forward to-day, under an escort, to his relatives in Brooklyn.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, which arrived last night from Fort Pickens, brought on four passengers, viz: Lieut. McCRAY, of the United States Army, who was discharged by Col. BROWN, commander at Fort Pickens, owing to his secession principles, (he was born in Virginia,) Mr. SIMMONS, First-Lieutenant of the United States steam gun-boat *Huntsville*, who fell down the hold of the vessel and injured his spine; also a fireman of the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, who returns sick, and a volunteer belonging to Col. WILSON'S Regiment.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE TO THE SOUTHERN "CONGRESS."

RICHMOND, VA., *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 20.

The Message commences as follows:

In my Inaugural I called attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. It is now only necessary to call attention to such facts which have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence.

He then congratulates Congress on the accession to the Confederacy of three equal sovereign States. (Mentioning the several States.) It was deemed advisable to remove the several departments and archives to Richmond, to which place Congress already removed the seat of Government. After the adjournment of Congress, the aggressive movements of the enemy induced prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac, sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and projection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital.

The rapid progress of the last few months, stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln Government were concealed, and they are now fully revealed. The Message of their President and the action of their Congress at the present session confess the intention for the subjugation of the seceding States by a war of folly which is equaled only by its wickedness. It is a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result. Whilst the dire calamities cannot be avoided by us, it will fall with double severity on themselves. Commencing in March last with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of the seven States, which organized the Confederate Government, persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was dispersed by a *posse comitatus*, and continuing in the successive months the false representations that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the basis of the Constitution, the President of the United States succeeded in deluding the people of those States into the belief that it was the purpose of this Government, not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not the defence of our liberties, but the subjugation of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which the impression was created, the act by which they were devised, and the perfidy by which they were executed, are already known. Could it be supposed they would make openly their success a subject of boast and self-laudation in the Executive message?

Fortunately for the truth of history, LINCOLN'S Message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, in violation of an armistice, of which he confesses to have been informed only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with a knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina, of an intended ruse for the accomplishment of the object, and, quoting from the Inaugural, there could be no conflict unless these States were the agressors, he proceeds to declare his conduct as in the past for the future, was the performance of this promise, which could not be misunderstood. In defiance of our statement that he gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet, he charges these States with being the assailants of the Union of the States. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence. LINCOLN expresses concern that some foreign nations have so shaped their actions, as if they supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. He abandons the further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and decisive, and confesses even an increased force might be demanded. These enormous preparations, a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation, compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved, they recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection, By the embargo and blockade, by which all commerce between the two is cut off, they repudiated the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are now waging an indiscriminate war upon them, with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization.

He compares the present invasion to that of Great Britain of 1781, (?) which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our fellow-citizens, and will depict the horror which they regard the deliberate malignity which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make a special war on the sick, women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure.

The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fury of the battle, by a careful deviation of an attack from hospitals, are now outraged by the Government, which pretends to desire to continue fraternal connections. Such outrages admit of no retaliations unless the actual perpetrators are requited.

Col. TAYLOR'S mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*, and to inform Mr. LINCOLN of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. LINCOLN'S promised reply has not yet been received.

Reference is made to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually termed the "Border Slave States," which cannot properly be withheld from notice. Our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of these States, which expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorize hostilities against them. A large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, and if they were unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority and a declaration of martial law, some of them at least, would joyfully unite with us. But they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us. These are facts of which the daily recurring events warrant the assertion that the President of the United States, in refusing to recognize in those, our late sister States, the right of refraining from an attack on us, justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution.

The new Constitutional relation between the States and General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the Message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the *habeas corpus*, delegating that power to military commanders at discretion; and both these propositions claim respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of opinion of the same paper, that it is proper in order to execute the laws, that the same single aw made to meet the extreme tendencies of the citizens for liberty; that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed the connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, with a people in whose presence such avowals could be paraded.

Our operations on the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The forces hitherto raised have proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. With the exception of those fortified islands whose defences is effectually aided by the preponderation of naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States, and now at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. The forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate. On account of the invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, a corresponding increase of our forces becomes necessary.

The message refers to the abundant crops with which we have been cheered, the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption. The citizens manifest laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the subscription to the loan proposed by the Government, cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably exceed that sum.

[Owing to some unexplained cause, the remainder of the "message" has failed to come to hand.]

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

Arrival of Another Recaptured Prize Vessel—The Commanding Officer and Two of His Mates Killed and Thrown Overboard.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, of Brook Haven, SAYRE, master, hence for Montevideo, July 4, with an assorted cargo, came up to the City yesterday P. M., and we gather the following intelligence from those on board:

On the third day out from port, the 7th inst., when 60 miles from Sandy Hook, in lat. 38°, long. 68°, was brought to by the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, which sent a boat full of men alongside, and ordered the Captain of the schooner to haul down the United States flag, and declared her a prize to the C. S. A. They ransacked the vessel, and took from her what they wanted—such as charts, quadrant, provisions, crockery, &c., and after returning to the schooner a second time, they put a prize-crew of five men on board without arms, and took away Capt. FRANCIS SMITH, the two mates and two seamen, leaving the steward, two seamen and Mr. BARNS SIMKINSON, a passenger, on board. The prize-crew were MONTAGUE O'NEIL, a Charleston pilot, in command; one named STEVENS, as mate, and MALCOLM LANG as second mate, and two men.

At 3 P. M. the schooner was headed South—probably for Charleston or near by. The remaining crew and the passenger were in hopes of a recapture by some United States vessel, and made themselves agreeable and sociable to the privateersmen, and in consequence they suspected nothing until the night of the 16th of July, when 50 miles to the southward of Charleston.

Seeing no prospect of their hopes being realized, and the prize captain and first mate being asleep in their berths, and the second mate at the wheel, the others dozing or asleep, the preconcerted plan was carried into effect by the steward, WILLIAM THOMAS, (colored,) killing the three with a hatchet, and throwing the bodies overboard. It was all finished in five minutes. One of the remaining men was tied up that night, and both were released in the morning, and promise to help work the vessel, and were treated accordingly.

After retaking the vessel the charge of her devolved on the steward. Neither he or the rest understood navigation, but having once got hold of the land he brought her safely up to pilot ground, when Mr. CHARLES E. WARNER, of the pilot-boat *Jane*, took charge of her.

One of the schooner's men, DONALD MCLEOD, refused to assist in her recapture, the whole duty falling on the steward. She has anchored off the Battery.

The names of the schooner's men are as follows:

WM. TILLMAN, steward.

WM. STREDING, seaman who assisted.

DONALD MCLEOD, seaman who refused.

The prisoners on board are named JAMES MILNER, of South Carolina, and JAMES DARNETT, of New-Jersey, who appears to be an innocent sort of person.

Officers NESBITT, SULLIVAN and GUERNER, of the Harbor Police, arrested the prisoners and also brought ashore the steward.

There was no baggage on the vessel. She was built in Port Jefferson, L. I., in 1833, and is owned by JONAS SMITH & Co. of this City.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. DORSETT, ONE OF THE PRIVATEER'S CREW.

JAMES E. DORSETT and JAMES MILNER, the two privateersmen, are confined in the cells of the Detectives' office. DORSETT is an intelligent young man, quite prepossessing in manner. He cheerfully answered all questions which were put to him last evening by our reporter. He said:

I was born in New-Jersey, and on the 4th of March last shipped at Jersey City on the schooner *Staggs* for a voyage to Key West. Our cargo was taken in at Pier No. 36 East River, and we reached Key West and Bay Port, Fla., early in May. It was determined that our return cargo should be cedar, and about the 10th of May we went to Cedar Keys for a load, but our vessel was detained there by the merchants, as security for a debt alleged to be due them by Mr. ASHMAN, her owner.

A man named VANEMAN, acting as agent for the cedar dealers, was dispatched to New-York in relation to the seizure, and a day or two after his departure, some people from Bay Port came on board the schooner and unbent the foresail and main sail, which they carried ashore. A few days after that, Capt. TUCKER, of Fernandina, came over to Bay Port and took possession of all the Northern vessels at the latter place as prizes to the Southern Confederacy. Three vessels were seized in all. The *Staggs*, *Annie Smith* and *Daniel Townsend*. The officers and crews of these prizes, by direction of Capt. TUCKER, were all put on board a small schooner, (excepting VAN DORN TOWNSEND, brother of the captain of the *Daniel Townsend*, and myself, who were forcibly retained,) and told to make the best of their way North. They were sent off with a small stock of provisions, barely sufficient for a few days' subsistence on short allowance.

After the departure of our companions, TOWNSEND and myself were carried to Fernandina, where we received urgent offers to enlist in the secession Army. These we firmly declined, and remained on board the vessel. After a few days, Capt. TAYLOR raised a company of 40 men, and conveyed them to Bay Port to protect the seized vessels, as it was believed that the United States steamer *Crusader* would attempt to retake them. All this time I had been serving my captors in the capacity of cook. We did not long remain as a guard for the prizes, but were soon relieved by another company from Fernandina, to which place Capt. TUCKER returned us. We had been thus far treated kindly during our involuntary captivity, and Capt. TUCKER seemed so well pleased with us that he promised to pay us for our services and send us home. This promise he subsequently refused to fulfil, and renewed his offers of enlisting in the Secession Army. I told him that I would not become a soldier, and TOWNSEND also objected. The Captain then told TOWNSEND that he should appoint him a shipkeeper, and detail him to watch his brother's vessel. He also informed me that I could have that night to think over his offer of enlisting, and that he would see me next day. Accordingly, the following morning, he sent for me, and finding me persistent in my desire to go home, placed a paper in my hand which proved to be a notice that I had been drafted as a soldier.

That very day, the steamer *Cecil* came into port from Savannah, Geo., and I determined, if possible, to escape by her. I, therefore, at the first opportunity, stole away, and concealed myself on board of that vessel, remaining in my hiding-place until she left. After getting fairly at sea, I emerged from confinement, and paid for a deck-passage to Savannah, where I arrived the latter part of May.

At Savannah I put up at a sailor's boarding-house, kept by a man named RAY, where I remained until my means were entirely exhausted, being unable to find conveyance North. RAY discovering that I was penniless, said I had better join the Southern Navy, and conducted me to a shipping-master's office. I expressed my disinclination to enter the service, but RAY said I must ship, as I owed him money which he could not afford to lose these hard times. The peremptation was then made me to join the privateer, *Jeff Davis*, which I was informed was fitting out in Charleston Harbor. Three or four Northern men were there also, in the same predicament as myself, and after consultation we decided to sign the shipping articles. In taking this step, we believed that the privateer would soon fall into the hands of a United States

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

REVENUES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Remarkable Speech of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, at Augusta, Ga.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF KING COTTON.

What the South has to Hope, and the Rest of Mankind to Fear.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at least three thousand persons assembled on the College Green, of whom a large number were ladies.

Mr. STEPHENS was escorted to his seat by Mayor MAY and a number of distinguished gentlemen. Judge STEARNS presided, and introduced the eloquent orator to those who so anxiously awaited his remarks. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RICHMOND COUNTY: I appear before you to-day in the discharge of a duty assigned me by the Confederate Congress. I am rejoiced to see so many persons out—persons of all classes and ages, men as well as women. It is true that the subjects upon which I am to address you to-day concern mostly—most directly—the men, and a particular class of men at that—I mean the cotton-planters—interesting all alike. The questions involved are questions which concern all alike. They involve the peace of the country—her political and social existence. All, therefore, do well to be here. We are involved in a war—the most important war that the country has been involved in since the revolution of our fathers—since American Independence was declared. We have had many wars since. We have had Indian wars with the different tribes; we had a small French war; we have had a second war with the mother country. Many, perhaps, who hear me to-day were engaged in that conflict. But this is war far transcending every other war, in magnitude and consequence—the consequences that will result from it.

REMINDS THEM THAT SOLDIERS MUST BE CLOTHED AND FED.

My business to-day is to unfold to you the exigencies of this war and its requirements. The Congress, it is known to you, provided for raising 100,000 men. Nobly, gallantly, and patriotically has that call been responded to, and is now being responded to. Thousands and tens of thousands (the exact number I am not now able to state to you) have gone to the battle-field. These men, however, must be clothed; they must be fed; they must be armed; they must be equipped. Wars can be sustained not by men alone; it requires men and money. The gallant volunteers have responded on their part. The questions upon which I am to address you to-day relate to the importance of raising the necessary amounts of money to meet these requisitions.

Upon the adjournment of the Congress from Montgomery to Richmond, the estimate was for 100,000 men for the first fiscal year.

THINKS FIFTY MILLIONS A LARGE AMOUT—IN AN QUANDARY.

The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was $50,000,000—a large amount. This amount must be raised. How to do it, is the question. But since that adjournment, since that estimate, this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of 100,000 men, we may have to send 200,000 to meet the enemy; instead of $50,000,000, we may have, and the probability is that we shall have to raise $100,000,000; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was $50,000,000, and whatever number of men and whatever amount of money shall be necessary must be raised. We do not intend to be subjugated. Mr. LINCOLN has increased his call from 75,000 to 400,000 men. He has increased his demand for money from the $5,000,000 first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect), and asks his Congress, now in session, for $400,000,000. Whether he will raise his men or his money, I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises 400,000 men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his $400,000,000, we must raise enough to meet it.

GETS PLUCKY—A NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is a war of political and social existence, and unless we intend to be overridden, and beaten down, and subjugated, and to become the vassals of his mercenaries and myrmidons, we must, every one of us—every man, every boy, and every woman—be prepared to do our duty. Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon a reasonable estimate, at least 700,000 fighting men. Whether all these will be required to drive back his armed myrmidons, I know not; but if they are, every man must go to the battle-field. He may think, and doubtless does, that 400,000 men will intimidate, subjugate, and overrun us. He should recollect, however, as we should, and reverentially, too, that the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but it is God that gives the victory.

BECOMES A HISTORIAN FROM THERMOPYLÆ TO JOHN HANCOCK IN ONE LEAP.

Four hundred thousand may be a formidable army against us; but it is not as formidable as the 5,000,000 led by DARIUS against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence, and for liberty. We have an example worthy of our imitation. Six hundred thousand Persians invaded Greece. These small States could bring against them but 11,000, all told. The 11,000 met the hosts of Persia, not the 600,000, but all that could be brought against them on the common plain. The 11,000, with valorous hearts, fighting for home, fighting for country, fighting for everything dear to freedom, put to flight the hosts of Persia, leaving 60,000 slain upon the field. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening prospects, (nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but 3,000,000, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world)—animated by these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary War, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we, since we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking.

We simply wish to govern ourselves as we please. We simply stand where our Revolutionary fathers stood in '76. We stand upon the great fundamental principle announced on the Fourth of July, 1776, and incorporated in the Declaration of Independence—that great principle that announced that the Government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In the announcement of this principle, the delegates from Massachusetts, and from Rhode Island, and from Connecticut, and from all the Northern States, united with the delegates from the Old Dominion, and from the Palmetto State, and from Georgia, the youngest and last of the colonies, then not numbering more than fifty thousand of population—they united in this declaration of the delegates from all the States or Colonies, and for the maintenance of it they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—Massachusetts side by side with Georgia, JOHN HANCOCK at their head, and, strange to say, to-day, the people of Massachusetts and the Northern States are reversing the position of our fathers, and are demanding to rule, to govern, to coerce, to subjugate us against our consent.

BECOMES AMIABLE—THE "MUDSILLS" IGNORED IN THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We wish no quarrel with them. After the establishment of the great principle, after the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, in the treaty of 1783, when each State was recognized as independent, we were not recognized by Great Britain as a nationality, but the independence of each Colony or State was recognized by itself—Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Connecticut and Virginia, each one by itself; each one was separate, sovereign and independent. They made a common cause to achieve individual and separate sovereign existence.

After the Revolutionary War they entered into a constitutional compact—that Constitution that we have ever admired—that Constitution to the maintenance of which I have devoted so much of my life.

We entered into that Constitution with this people. Almost from the beginning a large party in the North were against it; and, as a Southern man, in passing, I may be excused for claiming, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States was mainly the work of Southern hands. It is true, the delegates from the Northern States joined us in the Convention of 1787 that made it; but the first programme, the outline of the Constitution as we now have it, was proposed by the distinguished member from Carolina, Mr. PINCKNEY. Another programme, which was said to be the basis of the Constitution, was introduced by Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia. The Northern men, with a few exceptions, did not favor that form of Government. The Constitution, therefore, reserving sovereignty to the people, constituting a limited Government with an Executive bound by law, with a Legislature bound by law, with State sovereignty maintained to its fullest extent, with a Judiciary bound by fundamental law, with every officer, from the highest to the lowest bound by law—this great bulwark of constitutional liberty was the work mainly of Southern hands. MADISON is styled the father of it. Not a single pillar in the temple, not a single arch in this grand building was laid, or reared, or constructed by Northern men.

They had able members in the Convention. I detract nothing from their merits. They show forth as great lights in the Revolutionary War. I name but two—FRANKLIN and HAMILTON; men of transcendent talents, men of genius; but neither of them contributed anything to the formation of the Constitution. Mr. HAMILTON was for a different mode of Government; he was against the form adopted, and actually quit the Convention before it was made. It is true that afterward, when the Convention was agreed upon and submitted to the people, he lent all the power of his gigantic intellect, and all the favor of his pure and lofty patriotism to the establishment of the Government; but he differed in theory from the work that was done, and afterward attempted to incorporate, by construction, many of his original ideas. But what I claim before you as a Southern orator is, and I am proud of it, that the Constitution that made the old United States what they were, under which they prospered as no other nation ever has prospered, and under which they run the rapid and high career in National glory—this Constitution was the work of Southern hands mainly. And during the time of our political existence, the Administration of the Government was mostly under Southern hands and Southern policy. But, after it was adopted, reserving State sovereignty, reserving popular sovereignty, upon the idea that all power political resides with the people and emanates from the people; that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, every man, whatever be his *status* in society; every citizen stands upon equality in law. It was the grand principle of which we boasted. These are the grand ideas of American Constitutional Liberty, of which we are proud; these are the principles taught by our fathers to their sons, and they were the work mainly of Southern hands.

But soon after this Constitution was formed a large party in the North commenced, as I have said, by construction, to torture and twist the Constitution from its proper and legitimate meaning, to gain power indirectly. I have not time to go through the history of the country. It is enough to say it ripened within the last few years, and came to maturity under the organization of that party now in power—that party which now has the destiny of the United States in its hand—known as the Republican Party. Seven States of the North finally utterly repudiated the most important feature in it—a feature without which, I am told in the language of Judge STORY, the Constitution never would have been made. I mean that obligation the Northern States entered into to return fugitive slaves from our country. Seven States arrayed themselves—perhaps more—seven at least, arrayed themselves in open, palpable violation of this known portion of the compact. We appealed to them—we believe, it was best for all the States, as WASHINGTON presided over the Convention that made the Constitution, that all the States should remain in the Union, faithfully performing, each one for itself, the obligations of this Constitution.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA—THE SOUTH NEVER VIOLATES HER OBLIGATIONS!—HE STRIKES A TRAGIC ATTUDE.

This was the Southern idea. We made our appeals for years to them to come up and fulfill their obligations. From the beginning of the Government, the man cannot rise up and charge the South with ever violating, in the slighting degree, their obligations. We never asked Congress to do anything against the interests of the Northern States; we never wished to interfere with them at all. We rested upon the great principle that each State should govern itself; that they should govern themselves as they pleased, and let us govern ourselves as we please. This was the position of the South, and we made the same appeal to them for years; and only when this party came to maturity, and when so many States openly disregarded the Constitution, when they got the Government in their hands, it was then the South thought it necessary to look out for new safeguards for security. It was then she resumed her sovereign powers. It was then she became satisfied that the people of the North would not fulfill their portion of the obligation, and even then we believed it would be better for them and us to live on together, each and all doing their duty, but they would not discharge their duty. We said we would even try it, and even then sent Commissioners to them with the olive branch of peace. Our overtures were disregarded, and hence this war.

But the point I present to you is, that we stand now where our revolutionary fathers stood. All we ask is, to be permitted to govern ourselves as we please; and for one, I declare to you to-day, you may think of it as you please, the people of the South may decide it as they please, but as for one, I would never surrender this principle, though every valley from here to the Potomac should run with Southern blood, and every hill-top be bleached with Southern bones. [Tremendous applause.] Home, firesides, life, friends and luxuries are dear, but there is something dearer to a true man than life, and home, and all. It is honor and independence. [Applause.] Let the enemy, therefore, make his calculation as wide and broad as he pleases. I say every true Southern heart is impressed with the magnitude of the responsibility at any and every cost. Our fathers pledged life, honor and fortune for this principle, and I know we are not the degenerate sons, nor are we the degenerate daughters of the noble matrons of that day, that would sacrifice, lose, or surrender these principles at a less cost.

The men are ample; the means to support them is the subject upon which I am to address you, and how is the the money to be raised. War, I tell you, costs blood as well as treasure. Have we the means? Can we cope with the North? That is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property within the Confederate States, upon the last mihimum estimate. At last year's rates, we could therefore raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive property. It is to the latter we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war, generally, all business is interrupted. In this particular of productive capital, perhaps there is no people in the world more favored under heaven, and for which we ought to be grateful, not boastful; and it is one of those blessings for which we should return thanks. No nation in the world, with the same population, has such a continuous annual productive capital.

WHAT THE NORTH WAS—HE PREDICTS A LA JEREMIAH.

I have not stated the wealth of the North, but it is not my purpose to detract from it. They were a people of wealth. Most of it, however, came from their connection and trade with us. They were an ingenious and manufacturing people. We are an agricultural people. Their interests and ours were blended together. Our prosperity enabled them to become prosperous, and their States grew up by our trade and commerce. Most of their wealth, when you come to estimate it, was nothing but profits derived from our trade. Cut off that trade. Most of the wealth of the State of New-York—and that State alone is estimated to be worth four hundred millions of dollars (that is the taxable property of the State of New-York)—and in what does it consist? Close up the harbor; cut off manufactures. What does it consist in? Bricks and mortar—nothing else. And if the war lasts as long as the siege of Troy, in what will their wealth consist? It will disappear: for the bricks and mortar will be worth no more, unless there are tenants and the profits derived from labor, than the bricks and mortar in the arid plains of Babylon.

Sixty-one millions of New-England capital consisted alone in cotton manufactures and cotton spindles. These factories look to us for our raw materials. This capital is now literally paralyzed; it is dead capital; and will be as long as this war lasts. Of their nominal produce I do not now speak. Woolens, hats, shoes or silks, or every variety of dress I see before me, from the crowns of the heads of the fair ladies to the soles of their feet, all nearly all are supplied by the North, and there are eleven millions of annual product from the sales of cotton goods alone. All this will be cut off, and other things will be equally cut off.

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility which rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this: The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Their wealth was but the accumulation deposited from our commerce, just as the delta of the Nile was enriched above the lands of any other portion of Egypt, by the deposit of rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains and deposited in it. The riches, money and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. LINCOLN is to get his $500,000,000 I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through; but at present it is sufficient to say that Mr. LINCOLN has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine.

But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. We live in a heaven-favored land, for all the cereals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world—wheat, rye, oats and corn in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig-tree, the pomegranate and the vine. Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee. We, therefore, have the means, under the blessings of Heaven, to support ourselves and keep upon the field every variety of cattle suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can grow bread enough to support our people and keep from 100,000 to 200,000 men in the field. Let the blockade last, let the Western people be cut off from trade with us, and within the eleven Southern States we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather than to be subjugated and become vassals of LINCOLN'S power, fight it out beleaguered by blockade all around.

OUR CONDITION BEWAILED—STEAM VS. COTTON—UNFORTUNATELY CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, WHEN WILL THE BLOCKADE BE RAISED.

But this is not our only capacity. We grow supplies that the nations of the earth must have—that is, the cotton. What the North is to do without it, as I have said, I cannot say. Hundreds of thousands are dependent upon it for their daily bread, and these people are now turned out of employment. Perhaps they are the men who, for want of bread, have joined in this unnatural and suicidal war, which will be to them as disastrous as to us. In England, perhaps, not less than five millions of people depend upon cotton for their daily bread; in France, several hundred thousands, if not millions (I am not particular in my statistics.) And, when you come to take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tunnage employed in this trade, you will be still more surprised. Why, in the United States there are 40,000 seamen engaged in the transportation of cotton alone. And if you take into account the numbers in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Bremen engaged in it, you will find that it will amount to not less than ten millions of people, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of money capital engaged in it. This, therefore, is an element of great power—the great motor of the commerce of the world. We grow it. There is no part of the world that grows it as we do. We supply the markets of the world—they must have it.

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot, to-day, tell you how the blockade is to be raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it. Steam is powerful, but steam is far short in its power to the tremendous power of cotton. If you look out upon the ocean to-day, and inquire into the secret agency of commerce, you will find that it is cotton that drives it, and the spindles and looms, from those in your own State to the remotest corners in the world—it is this element of cotton that drives them; and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. [Applause.]

Upon a reasonable and ordinary estimate, we grow four millions of bales of cotton. I am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The proposition that the Government makes is not to tax the people. The object of a wise and good Government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every exigency. The proposition the Government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce. In the grain-growing sections the members of Congress solicit the loan in grain, army subsistence, meat, corn, wheat, and flour. We are not a grain-growing country. Our supply is cotton. I address you, therefore, solely on the subject of cotton.

TELLS THEM WHAT THEY MAY "COUNT" ON—A MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.

The object is to get along with as little tax as possible; but, my countrymen, do not suppose the Government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the Government does not intend to be subjugated, and if we do not raise the money by loans, if the people do not contribute, I tell you we intend to have the money, and taxation will be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every life and dollar in the country will be demanded rather than you and every one of us shall be overrun by the enemy. [Applause.] On that you may count. The Government, while it desires to carry on the war, establish your independence, and maintain the Government, at the same time wishes to do it in such a way as not to cripple industry; and while our men are in the field fighting the battles of their country, their brethren at home are discharging an equal duty, so that no serious detriment to public property will be sustained; and we have the element to do this that no other people in the world have.

Now, then, if four millions of bales of cotton are made, upon an average price they will bring two hundred millions of dollars. If the cotton-planter will but lend, not give—lend to the Government the proceeds of but one-half—that will be one hundred millions of dollars, double what the Government wants, or did want when we adjourned—quite enough to keep two hundred thousand men in the field—the balance you can use as you please.

FOR FEAR THEY WILL NOT OR CANNOT READ THEMSELVES, HE READS FOR THEM.

I now will read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition, upon which I shall make some comments, for I wish every gentleman to understand it. It is not asking a donation; the Government simply wishes to control the proceeds of your cotton. The Government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest also semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition:

"We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States, that portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hands of our factors, and sold on or before the —— next."

Fix the day of sale as soon as you please; the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please; though I am aware the Government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the meanwhile consult the market. But to proceed:

"And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds to the same amount, bearing eight per cent. interest."

WHAT HE PREFERS—HOW THEY MAY BECOME MODERN SAMARITANS.

There is the whole of it. The cotton-planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the Government in the subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a Committee will be appointed before this meeting adjourns, to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond County, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that Commrttee, and everybody, subscribe. I prefer you putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales; and I prefer your putting down, the proportion of your crop. I want, especially, the number of bales, but would like, also, to know the proportion it bears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence, in this way, of their patriotism, and I believe that the patriotism that puts down two bales, if it be half their crop, gives more, and more patriotically, than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one-half of his, because, as the Saviour said, the woman who gave her mite, gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be but two bales, or fifty bales, or one hundred bales, or five hundred bales.

AN HONEST CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL—CONFEDERATE BONDS NOT WORTH A DIME.

Inquiries have been made of me, and I take this opportunity to answer them: "Whether these bonds will circulate as money—will they pay debts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to answer the purpose of circulation. The bonds are larger than this paper. (A letter sheet.) The obligation is on the upper part of it, and the whole of the lower part is divided into forty squares or checks. In each one of these checks the interest is counted for each six months for twenty years. The checks are called coupons, and all the party holding them has to do, is every six months to clip of the lower coupon, send it to the Treasury, and get his interest. The bond is not suitable to carry in your pocket-book and use. It would wear out. It is intended to represent a fixed capital, or permanent investment—just so much as you can spare from your cotton crop. That is all. Instead of putting your surplus in land, negroes, houses, furniture, useless extravagance, or luxuries, just put it in Confederate bonds.

But while I said it was not intended to circulate or to pay debts, I have not the least doubt that anybody who will sell his crop entire for bonds, will find no difficulty in getting money for them, for they draw interest, and are better than money; and any man holding a note will give it up and take a bond, for a note draws but seven per cent., and this draws eight. I have no doubt that all minors' and trust property will soon be invested in it. The entire amount of private funds in the State of Georgia, on private loans, I suppose, is ten or twenty millions of dollars, at 7 per cent. All that amount will immediately find its way into these bonds, and hence a planter who sells his entire crop, and needs money, can get it from the money lenders upon these bonds.

I have been frequently asked if these bonds were good. Well, I want to be equally frank upon that point. If we succeed, if we establish our independence, if we are not overridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitancy in telling you it is the best Government stock in the world that I know of. It is eight per cent. interest; and if we succeed in a short time, in a few years, if not more than one hundred millions or twe hundred millions are issued, I have but little doubt they will command a considerable premium. The old United States stock (six per cent. bonds) five years ago commanded fifteen and sixteen per cent., and went as high as twenty per cent. Take the Central Railroad. The stock of that company commands 15 per cent. premium now. These bonds pay eight per cent., semi-annually; therefore, if there is a short war, these bonds very soon will command fifteen or twenty per cent.; but candor also compels me to state that if LINCOLN overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will not be worth a single dime, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. If we are overrun, they will be worth just as much as anything else you have, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. [Laughter.] So that is the whole of it.

THE WAR TO LAST UNTIL THE MILLENNIUM.

Let us, then, come up and contribute what we can. I say to the planters that I do not wish to urge anybody, but let everybody discharge his duty to the country as he feels it. But upon this subject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inquiry with me, how long I think the war will last—whether or not it will be a short one? Well, my countrymen, I will tell you this, that it is known only to the Ruler of events. It is curtained from mortal knowledge and mortal vision. I know not; I would not know if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is it is going to last until the enemy is whipped and driven from our soil. [Tremendous applause.] And it will require men and money to do it, and the best way to make it a short war is to send men into the field, and to raise means enough to support them in the field to drive the enemy out. This is the best way. This is the way to make it a short war, and in this the cotton-planters can contribute; and when I tell you it is an uncertain war, I cannot account for its duration upon any rational principle. It is a fanatical war, and whenever fanaticism gets control of reason, you can make no speculation in regard to it.

ALECK'S OPINION OF THE WAR.

This is a war against reason in every sense of the term. In the first place, many of those engaged in it are engaged in a crusade nominally to ameliorate the condition of a portion of our population. They are engaged in a crusade to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal. It is impious in that a great deal of the fanaticism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that source. Such an effort never could succeed, were they to overrun and drive us away. These very people would do as some are now reported to be doing in Virginia, (of which I neither affirm or deny the truth,)—capture the black population and send them off to Cuba for sale. But there is one thing certain, that they can no more carry their fanatical designs than they can make the Savannah run to the mountains; for the Great Creator—the Ruler of the heavens and the earth—He that made and fashioned him—made one inferior to the other, and made some to differ from others.

This fanatical sentiment of the North will no more make the negro equal to the white man than it will make the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. It is a war against the interests of those who wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by it, the New-England States will suffer the most. Their trade cut off, their supplies cut off, their source of wealth cut off, where are they to trade hereafter? We furnish them a market no other people in the world do. They cannot sell their goods to Great Britain, for they are supplied by British manufactories. Nor can they furnish Germany or France. Out of these two hundred and fifty millions of goods they sold, they did not send ten millions to the Old World. It all came to the South. We are their market.

ALECK QUOTES.

We wished to continue to trade with them, but they would not perform their part of the compact, and carried out the old adage of the "man who cut off his nose to spoil his face," [laughter,] and I cannot account for it except in the old Roman maxim, that he "whom the gods want to destroy, they first make mad." This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for—that every State Government derived its power from the consent of the governed. These were the principles of HANCOCK, JACKSON, MADISON, RANDOLPH, PINCKNEY, and others. They were the principles their fathers and our fathers united in fighting for; and now they have made them a mockery of all history and the shame of their ancestors. These people are now warring against that principle, and attempting to govern us as King GEORGE did; it is, therefore, an unnatural and irrational and a suicidal war, and you cannot count upon its duration. When a people becomes mad, there is no telling what they will do. It is so in the history of other empires; it was so in France. They say we are revolutionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be a revolution before it is over; but if a change of Government makes revolution, the revolution is at the North.

CURIOUS MODE OF RESCUING THE CONSTITUTION—DOESN'T LIKE LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

At the South our movements from the beginning have been planted upon the principles, as I have told you, of our Revolutionary fathers, and the Confederate States to-day have rescued the Constitution, with some improvements, some changes, all of which we think improvements. They stand to-day the defenders, supporters and maintainers of that Constitution, which was the admiration and devotion of us all. But a change of govern[illegible] has taken place in the South. The Constitution of our fathers has already been trampled in the dust. From the time Mr. LINCOLN went into his office until to-day it has been but one step after another—one stride after another upon the Constitution of the country. The first thing he did was to call out seventy-five thousand militia. He had no power to do it. The Constitution that MADISON and WASHINGTON, and the patriots of the South as well as the North, gave their consent to—that Constitution that was our admiration—that Constitution the Southern States have rescued, declares that Congress alone shall raise armies.

His next act was to increase the Army to twenty-five thousand men. This he did by an edict. The Constitution says Congress shall increase the Army. After that he increased the Navy to twenty-five thousand. LOUIS NAPOLEON or the Czar of Russia never assumed more dictatorial power. The North responded to it. That Constitution that had my admiration, (and many of you doubtless have heard me upon it, for if there was anything upon which my whole soul rested, and for which I have devoted life and everything dear, it was the Constitution of my country,) that Constitution that the Montgomery Government has rescued, declares that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That was the old Constitution. It is the Constitution we rescued. The Constitution the Confederate States presents to all people, high or low, is the surety to defend them [applause]; but, fellow-citizens, Mr. LINCOLN, by his own edict, has nullified, abrogated, destroyed, trampled under foot this great constitutional right. He has suspended the right of *habeas corpus*; and to-day, if any one in Maryland or Missouri is downtrodden or overriden by his myrmidons, or even in Massachusetts, if any freemen rises up in the land of HANCOCK to-day and says or affirms that the people of the South can govern themselves as they please—that for which Massachusetts, once upon a time, pledged honor and fortune and everything dear—if a freeman was to-day to announce the great truth upon which the Revolution was fought, he would be arrested, put in jail, immured in a dungeon, and the Courts would be closed—he would have no hearing except before a court-martial, and be executed for it.

"OH WAD SOME POWER THE GIFTIE GIE US,
TO SEE OURSELS AS OTHERS SEE US."

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war, you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and cowardly mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if, in less than three years, the leaders in this war, if Lincoln and his Cabinet, its head, came to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war [applause]; for human passions when once aroused, are as uncontrolable as the elements about us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law, and the day they framed and ratified these lawless measures of LINCOLN they dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they attempt to check it, LINCOLN and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France.

Why, the conservative sentiment in the North is against this war. When I tell you it is fanatical, I do not mean that all men are fanatics. Just as the sturdiest trees of the forest yield to the blast of the storm, so have the friends of the Constitution yielded at the North. And how is LINCOLN to get these $400,000,000? I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money. That is true. I suppose the North now might raise $100,000,000 in gold and silver. I have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money-lenders are not going to lend it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends, do not lay that flattering unction to your souls. How did the Jacobins raise their money? Why, they laid their hands upon it; and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Secretary of the Treasury cannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head if he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes, and thus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated. They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property.

HE PROPHECIES AND LIKENS HIS CONSTITUTION UNTO SALT.

What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. That is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy Constitutional Government at the North. They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, nurtured by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, to live to light the world, it is to be done in the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] At the North there is anarchy. Property will migrate just as it did in France. That is the end.

How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us—there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war, until we drive them back; and my wish, my idea, my desire, and my counsel would be to raise men enough, immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it. Georgia has already done well. I was always proud of my State—proud of her origin, of her history, of her resources, and proud of her achievements—and I am to-day prouder of her than ever. In this, her country's call, I believe she stands number one in answering it, both in men and money. [Applause.] She has answered nobly; let her answer still. The other States—let all send up men to drive the enemy out; and to the cotton-planters I would say, come up with the cotton to-day. I do not want to embarrass any one, but I would say to you, tell your debtors to wait until you are out of danger. [Applause.]

HE RECOMMENDS HIS OWN LOOSE PRINCIPLES TO HIS HEARERS.

When men come to you crying "Debt! debt! debt!" tell them, as PATRICK HENRY did, when they cried "Beef! beef! beef!"—let your debt wait; let all the machinery of society stand still until independence is secured. I would say, just as if my house were on fire, "All hands to the buckets; let the flames be extinguished." Let the Courts and everything else stand still, except to administer justice; let us all patriotically wait; let us all put our shoulders to the work and act together with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. That is the way to drive out the enemy, and it will be successful. They rely upon numbers, and they have got them; but I have told you the battle is not to the strong. We rely upon the righteousness and the justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, though they bring two to one, three to one, five to one, or ten to one, as was done in Greece. We rely upon the valor of our men—we rely upon our men fighting for their homes, fire-sides, children, and everything dear to them; and, in such a cause, we have no doubt the God of Battles will smile upon us.

HE FLATTERS THE WOMEN TO PICK THE POCKETS OF THE MEN.

To the ladies I must offer some apology for having said so little to them, and so much to the men, but I told them in the beginning my business was mainly with the men to-day. I was glad to see them here, and I must say that the women, in this great and patriotic cause, are not at all behind the men. The patriotism of the women I believe throughout the country, where I have been—the mothers and daughters—has not been behind the men, but even ahead of them. In Montgomery, when the order came from Gen. BRAGG for ten thousand sand-bags, the women turned out on the Sabbath as well as the week days, and completed the order in a very short time. In other places where volunteer companies have been called out the ladies have made the uniforms in a remarkably short space of time. In my own county, which has raised three hundred and fifty men, the ladies made the uniforms for the last company in two days, and they were ready to go with the rest. The ladies have done their duty as well as the men have. Richmond County has sent ten companies to the field. Nobly have you done your duty, and just as nobly have the women done theirs [Applause]

And I wish you to understand, while I do not speak much to you, for the tented field is not your place, women exercise more influence even in war, perhaps, than anything else; and it is a problem whether they do not govern the world at last. [Laughter.] It is their spirit which animates the soldier in the fight. Some recollect the good admonitions of their mothers, and others recollect the smiles and beaming countenances of some fair ones at home. These are the sentiments which actuate our soldiers. The attractions of the women are a power like that which holds the orbs of the universe in their proper places. Now, then, in this work you have much to do, and if the men are in doubt how much to subscribe, I am perfectly willing that they shall go home and ask their wives. [Laughter.]

A woman always acts from impulse, and her impulses are generally right; but a man ponders and thinks, and doubts. Woman's thoughts go directly to the truth; and I am perfectly willing to leave this cotton loan to the judgment of your wives and sisters. It may be that some husbands have promised their wives a new turnout, and they may be doubtful until they consult their ter.] Then let them have no fears on that subject. Just tell him, "I will do without that carriage or that furniture while our brave volunteers are in the tented field; I will put up with whatever we have got. Put down every cotton bale you can spare." This is what I know the ladies will say.

HAVING VENTILATED HIMSELF, ALECK, WITH SOME DOMESTIC ADVICE, RETIRES.

And now, then, gentlemen, I am perfectly willing that you shall go home. I do not intend to open any subscription here to-day. A Committee will be appointed to canvass the county, and every one of you, I trust, will be seen by that Committee. I wish you to consider the question; talk over the matter with your wives, and I am perfectly willing to abide by their judgment. And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and all, women as well as men, before you make up your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the question, the great issue before you, the perils surrounding you, the dangers beseting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and then think of subjugation. Think then of your duty, and all I ask of you is to perform your duty as faithfully as I have done mine to-day; and I leave it with you, the country and God. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The National Right of Self-defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

If a just view had been taken of the nature of our present struggle; if the due amount of light had shone on the path of the Administration—the President would not now be laboring under the aspersion of having violated the Constitution in the measures adopted to sustain the authority of the Government.

There is no statute-law regulating the right of self-defence. That right is based on the "higher law;" and the exercise of it is left, from the necessity of the case, to the judgment of the party attacked. If one man assail another, the latter is not told, by the Legislature, *how* he is to defend himself. He acts as the circumstances demand. The case is precisely the same with the artificial person, called a State or Government. The right of self-defence is not mentioned in the fundamental law. The people of the United States say "We ordain and establish this Government." Was it necessary for them to say—"We reserve to ourselves the right to defend it when assailed?" This right belongs to the most insignificant corporation, in the nature of things. Is it, indeed, true, that enemies of our Constitution—the foes of the Union of the people, foreign or domestic, may band together to dissolve that Union made for the common defence, and yet the people, who made it for their common defence, cannot maintain it, unless their creature, the Congress, has pointed out *how* they shall combine to make that defence? *Some* of the people—those, namely, who are opposed to the Union, may conspire to destroy it; but the *rest* of the people, attached to the Union, cannot combine to defend it, unless they pursue a *prescribed* method of defence. So, that if no method is prescribed commensurate with the violence of the assault, the friends of the Union must wait for authority to act, and, meantime, see the fabric destroyed.

Now, as no man denies the right of the oppressed to resist oppression, cannot the people of the United States, in imminent danger of subjugation by a foreign foe, voluntarily combine to resist the subjugation and oppression? In one word, the right of self-defence belongs to the individual man; and it belongs, as well, to a political union of men.

What, then, has the President done? He was undeniably authorized, by the Act of 1795, to call for 75,000 men. He is supposed to have exceeded his authority in calling for volunteers for the war. Suppose a statute should say: "When a man is attacked with violence he may defend himself with a club," would this permission be regarded as a prohibition of a knife? The law of nature says he may defend himself with a club and with a knife too; and this natural right is not limited by a partial express recognition of it. The Act of 1795 says that the President, in a certain state of things, may call out the militia; and, in this case, the militia are *obliged* to obey the call; they are not *volunteers*. But, suppose one hundred thousand enemies are combining to overthrow the *Union* of the people, cannot the President state the fact to the people, and

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COL. SCOTT'S MILITARY DICTIONARY.

MILITARY DICTIONARY; Comprising Technical Definitions; Information on Raising and Keeping Troops; Actual Service, including Makeshifts and Improved Matériel; and Law, Government, Regulation and Administration relating to Land Forces. By Col. L. H. Scott, Inspector-General, U. S. A. New-York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

It is quite unnecessary to recommend a book thus entitled to military men. The best practitioners in all professions are the first to secure the new technical books; and if the professors find them invaluable, how indispensable must they be to under-graduates; and who among us in the present war-time is not a student, of some grade, in military science? Although confined under the modest title, to the convenient form of a dictionary, this book is really an encyclopedia, both elementary and technical, and as such occupies a gap in military literature which has long been most inconveniently vacant. There are, indeed, for special purposes, excellent books of tactics for infantry and cavalry, of artillery practice, active service, commissariat, *matériel*, discipline and law, both rudimentary and profoundly technical; but never before have the subjects embraced in this title been condensed into a single volume of definitions and essays, not so brief as to be superficial and incomplete, nor so extended as to be diffuse and unnecessarily detailed, and hence equally valuable to the novice as a comprehensive text-book of miscellaneous instruction, and to the practitioner as a hand-book of general reference and information.

Such being the plan of the work, the consideration next in importance is the ability of the author to do it justice in the execution. Any tyro may compile a volume which shall look as rich to the hasty observer as the mature work of a veteran; and while it may indeed contain a vast amount of matter that has once been accounted standard, much of it will be obsolete, irrelevant and unfavorable to correct conclusions, while many of the more important facts of recent practice will be altogether omitted. An encyclopedia *compiled*, and an encyclopedia *written*, are two very different things: the one is a disconnected and, to some extent, discordant collection of statements, which confuse the expert and utterly confound the novice; the other can only be the work of a far-reaching mind, having a distinct object in view, educated in the principles, familiar with the practice, understanding the nature and value of evidence, and so bringing order out of confusion, and conveying to the reader the most satisfactory conclusion, of which the state of the art or the science treated will admit. Nor would the expert in any special branch of the military sciences and arts be likely to do all branches justice. It seems fortunate, then, that the *first* book of this particular character should have been written by a man whose long familiarity with all departments of service, both theoretically and practically, and whose position as Inspector-General in the Army, have rendered him peculiarly fitted for the work. The value of the book is therefore established by the plan and by the professional character and standing of the author. And, although it is quite as impossible for one outside the profession to fairly review a *technical dictionary* as to write one, we can certainly say that those subjects of greatest popular, if not professional interest, at the present writing—arms, artillery, the commissariat, etc.,—are treated in the full light of the best modern practice, while many promising improvements and reforms are fairly set forth. The book is full of illustrative engravings, without which any possible description would convey an imperfect impression to the unprofessional mind.

Without selecting any particular subjects, we may take a running view of the treatment of several, as we open to them:—Administration. This branch of political economy is defined in detail; the different systems are described; its distinction from *command* is specified; its different branches are enumerated, and a great number of words specially bearing upon it are referred to. Ammunition is discussed and described in detail under heads of arms, canister, cartridge, friction, tubes, fuse, grape-shot, gunpowder, ordnance, and ordnance stores, rifled ordnance, sabot, shells, solid shot and spherical case. Under the head of arms, the rifle-musket and its appendages are illustrated by some seventy wood-cuts; and rules for its use are given in detail. The departments of the Army of the United States are tabulated at length. The article on Artillery, together with those on the different varieties of cannon, under appropriate heads, form a very complete treatise on this subject. The cost and allowance of Clothing is tabulated; Cooking is elaborated; Horse and Equipments are the subject of good essays; Maneuvre and March are more than simply defined; Medicine and Militia occupy some pages; Outposts and Reconnoissance are illustrated by various diagrams or maps; Pay is tabulated; the article on Rifled Ordnance has many illustrations of celebrated guns and their results; Sieges is the subject of an extended article; Subsistence Department and Supplies are treated according to their merits; Tactics, Telegraph and Volunteers have detailed definitions, and much valuable and appropriate matter. Booty, Contracts, Court-Martial, Evidence, Injury and Trials, in the law department, and Bridge, Buildings, Camp, Distances, Field-Works, Fortification, (under various heads,) Surveys and Transportation, in the engineering department, are the subjects of essays rather than definitions. These essays, in fact, give a general idea of the science, requiring only definitions, more or less extended, for the great mass of the technical words. References to standard authorities are freely given.

Although designed chiefly for professional reading, and commenced before the outbreak of the war, this book meets a present popular want, and will be secured, not only by those embarking in the profession, but by a great number of civilians, who are determined to follow the descriptions, and so understand the philosophy of the various movements of the campaign. Indeed, no tolerably good library would be complete without the work, and, on the other hand, a tolerable familiarity with it would form the basis of a very comprehensive and sound knowledge of military affairs.

The satisfactory style in which the work has been got out by the publisher is worthy of remark. Convenient form, good paper, a large and clear impression, and strong binding certainly increase first cost, but we do not think they decrease the profits in the long run.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Until the author of *Tom Brown at Oxford* put pen to paper, the inner depths of life at the English Universities were never very thoroughly unveiled. Many pages of narrative have been woven, whereof University life formed the warp and the woof, but the authors could not, or would not, catch all the colors that tinge the threads. Mr. Hughes has been more successful—or more honest.

It seems manifest that in his experience he saw everything to be seen, and that he has recorded everything he saw. All who were familiar with "Tom Brown" at Rugby, will find genuine delight in following him to and through Oxford. The vigor and heartiness of the author's style would win him an audience even were the plot of his book less clear and straightforward, the characters less well chosen and artistically drawn. Moreover, those who read dedications and prefaces will find something in the dedication of the American edition to gain their sympathies.

In the following candid expression of good feeling, we think we recognize the beat of the popular heart in England, though ministers and journals in the interest of the Administration, may otherwise interpret it. The author has been speaking of his own works, but thus breaks off:

"Enough about the book. It seems like fiddling while Rome is burning to be talking of such matters now to any American. My dear friend, you cannot know how deeply all that is soundest and noblest in England is sympathizing with you in your great struggle. You must not judge by newspapers or magazines, though, so far as I see, the best of them are speaking decidedly on the right side. Not so warmly or decidedly as I could wish; for this our free-trade notions and some hasty, inconsiderate speaking and writing on your side will account. But, be sure that the issues are appreciated here, and, while we see the awfulness of the task you have in hand, we have faith in you; we believe that if it can be done you will do it, and we wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, God speed!"

The idea of making instruction begin with inspection, of teaching children by bringing visible objects before their eyes instead of presenting shadowy descriptions to their memory, is a good one, and well worthy the attention of those charged with the instruction of youth. In *Object Lessons for Teachers and Parents*, by N. A. Calkins, published by the Harpers, we have an educational book based upon this plan. The only objection to the plan presented by our author is the fact that in a large school the teacher would have to look out pretty sharply to keep his "objects" from going down to the depths of children's pockets—a bourne from which there is no return. Thus, in illustrating the decimal currency, and ringing metallic changes upon real, tangible, convertible cents, dimes, and dollars, a temptation would be presented for the confiscation of an occasional penny that not all children could withstand. The long vista of tantalizing "taws" and possible pea-nuts which such a display would open up might prove too much for childish philosophy to understand, and "please, sir, it rolled on the floor and fell through a knot-hole" would probably become a stereotyped form of explanation when the whereabouts of a coin was demanded. Putting an apple in a child's hand, too, and telling him that it was a sphere, would strongly tempt the little fellow to give his teacher an idea of the shape of a hemisphere, by a practical process of reduction.

The *Silent Woman*, by the author of *King's Cope*, reprinted from the English edition by Burnham, of Boston, certainly presents as attractive a title as any book can possibly bear. The idea conjured up by it is one of novelty, and, therefore, the title is a most appropriate one for a novel. The reader will plunge into its pages for the sake of solving the phenomenon, expecting to find that the woman was born dumb. Finding that this is not the case, he closes the book with an emotion of wonder at the singularity of the circumstance, a feeling of satisfaction at the pleasant and vivacious story he has thus been induced to read.

—Two little Military volumes before us, *Field Fortifications* and *Outpost Service*, published by John Wiley, new editions of works issued some time since, although used as text-books for the instruction of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, were—so states the Prefaces—chiefly designed to diffuse military information of a very important character among the officers of our militia, upon points of hourly occurrence with troops in the field. With this object, every subject is treated with accuracy of detail, and in clear and comprehensive language. A most excellent feature in these two books is the diagrams by which each subject is illustrated. The present edition of the *Outpost* is, in this last respect, a great improvement over preceding ones; containing diagrams of the manner of disposing troops in accordance with the features of the ground on which they are supposed to manoeuvre, either for the attack, defence or safeguard of a position.

Of the *Historical Sketches of Europe*, published by J. De Bulow, the sixth number is before us. The plan of the work is to present the most interesting events in the history of Europe, from the middle ages down to modern times. Each part consists of eight pages of reading matter, and contains four sketches from different countries, with four original pen-drawings. The sketches are prepared with taste and judgment, and the majority of the engravings are vigorous and spirited. The publisher says that his subscription-list is already large. It would be strange were it not, as it is furnished at a remarkably low price, and is the first historical work illustrated with pen-drawings ever published in this country.

MAGAZINES.

Harper's, for August, is out promptly. Why do not the proprietors avail themselves of the popular passion, and call it a "war number?" It might lay claim to such honor, inasmuch as it has an article called the "Sword and the Pen," "The fight at Oriskany," "The Bakertown Militia," and "The Countersign." These articles all are of kin to the battle-field; that they bear no special relation to the present contest, is a matter not to be taken into consideration.

We wish very much that the enterprising publishers of this magazine had either forborne all allusion to the Central Park, or else employed some artist who was capable of doing it justice. Such tame, spiritless sketches have not crossed our vision for some time, if we except those in a former article, "New York circumnavigated,"—which might better have been, called New-York libeled. Send such an idea of our Central Park as is here presented, abroad, and we shall have the Bostonians crowing over their Common, and the Hamburghers regretting that they sent us any swans.

Beyond the continuation of Trollope's *Orley Farm*, and some further chapters of Thackeray's new novel, there is nothing particularly noticeable in the present number. As usual we have the Editor's Table, the Editor's Easy Chair, and an additional vista of his Drawers.

The *Atlantic* for August is a very good number—considering the absence of Mr. Lowell from the editorial chair. Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento" is continued. *Apropos* of this story, it is stated that the authoress receives $25 per page for it. Accepting this as its valuation and the present number has $300 worth. It is a good story, undoubtedly, but happy is the Magazine that can afford to pay thus,—lucky is the author thus paid.

There are several articles closely touching the rebellion, of which the best is that entitled "Where will the rebellion leave us?" The question propounded in the title is somewhat more difficult to answer than, where it found us. The "Reminiscences of Stephen A. Douglas," is a light gossipy sketch, hardly preserving, however, the tone in which one should speak of a great departed statesman. It would have been in better taste with Douglas living than Douglas dead. Its spicy flavor, however, will probably commend it to the popular palate, and thus the chief end of publishers will be achieved.

Geo. W. Curtis contributes an affectionate sketch of the late Theodore Winthrop—everyone knows when and where he fell, for Big Bethel will not soon be forgotten. To the most of men, immortality comes only after death; and thus it seems to have been with poor Winthrop. Even those who rejected his manuscripts while living, now praise him when dead.

There are two charming poems in the August *Atlantic*: The "Parting Hymn," by Holmes, is a fit companion to his "Army Hymn"—now everywhere sung and chanted—and "Our River," by Whittier, is marked by all that poet's most pleasing characteristics. Of the "Dirge for one who Fell in Battle" so much cannot be said. It is hard enough to fall in battle, without having such a volley of unmeaning rhyme fired over one's grave. It is a pity that with so many words musically, a few grains of *sense* and real feeling could not have been thrown in.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

From the Richmond Whig.

Richmond, Monday, July 15, 1861.

It is a sad pleasure to communicate to you a state of affairs in Northwestern Virginia that at first sight may appear disastrous, but which, upon closer examination, sheds many a ray of satisfaction and encouragement to our future career—satisfaction that our late ill-success has lost to our State that portion which should never have been defended, and encouragement from the fact that our gallant boys fight with so much success against a thousand odds.

Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pass that runs between Rich and another mountain. The low slope of this latter mountain retreats from the camp, and consequently does not command it; but the more perpendicular slope of Rich Mountain is adjacent to the position, and upon it there is an eminence that is considered the very key to Camp Garnett. On Tuesday last, Col. Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies (Buckingham Lee Guard, Rockbridge Guard and Pryor Rifles) and one gun from the Lynchburgh Artillery, to secure the position at all hazards. They gained the height, and about 10 o'clock had built the breastwork to the height of two logs; meanwhile the enemy, headed by the Union Mountaineers, had, by squads and companies, reached a point beyond the breastworks and a little more elevated.

Immediately they commenced an attack upon our unfinished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced, and fired with Minié rifles incessantly. No execution, however, was done with these arms. Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly fire of our *brother* Virginians. Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the fatal shots from our boys. At this and shorter distances they were mowed down like wheat before the blade. At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers pressed forward until they discharged their pieces in our very faces; then we thought retreat better than a foothardy death, and each one sought safety in flight down the other side of the mountain.

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been eight thousand. Three thousand advanced to the attacks, while the rest were held in reserve. Part of the reserve occupied Rich Mountain, while part descended that mountain, crossed the pass, and occupied the side of the other mountain, not far from the road—thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to cut off Col. Pegram, if he should attempt to retreat to Beverly. Our whole force in the engagement was two hundred and fifty.

We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, could have done no more. Our loss was, considering all the circumstances, comparatively small—60 will cover the whole. The Buckingham Lee Guards suffered most severely, having 30 men, together with Capt. Irvine and Lieut. Boyd, killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rockbridge Guard, and Capt. Anderson, of the Lynchburgh Artillery, were also among the slain. Four hundred of the enemy found a resting-room in death.

The battle began at half-past one and ended at three. At sunset report says that Col. P. led his companions out from his camp up Rich Mountain to retake his position, but mistaking his way he missed his mark, and told his men to save themselves as best they could—he would return and bring out the regiment. In this he attempted he was taken prisoner. Many others men cut through the enemy, and came up with our regiment on its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

Now for the movements of our (the Forty-fourth) Regiment. That morning (the 11th) we resumed our march at Beverly, from Staunton to Laurel Hill, and had advanced five miles, when Col. Scott received a dispatch from Col. Pegram, urgently begging for assistance. Col. S. faced about, marched back to Beverly, and took a road almost at right angles for Rich Mountain. When three miles of Rich Mountain we heard the firing, and formed in quick time to the scene of action. Arriving there at three o'clock, we found the battle had almost ceased, the heated [illegible] Col. Pegram's force was completely surrounded on Rich Mountain. [illegible] have mistaken us for Lincoln's troops, and [illegible] have been killed.

Gen. Scott was not aware of the proximity of the enemy until he met forces (Union, of Fluvanna) to reconnoitre. This event being short, he immediately ordered a retreat. So that on the baggage train, he started to Beverly. Here he halted an hour, and then moved [illegible] towards Cheat Mountain. After two nights and a day's march we reached Greenbrier River, at which place (Sabbath day morning) I left the camp, on special detail for Richmond.

From the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 17th, a copy of which we have also received, we have the following account, showing that the news of the death of Gen. Garnett has reached Richmond:

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

We learn from a gentleman who left Beverly on Friday at 10 o'clock, that the enemy entered that place shortly after he left. We learn from him also that we were somewhat mistaken in our account of the fight at Rich Mountain. The facts are as follows:

"Our picket-guard, consisting of the following companies: the Upshur Greys, Capt. Higginbotham; Buckingham Lee Guard, Capt. Irvine; Capt. Curry's company from Rockbridge; Hardy Blues, Capt. Mullen, and one other company, with one of their pieces, were attacked near the top of Rich Mountain by a detachment of the enemy, numbering some 5,000 men.

Our entire force engaged did not exceed 350 men, but they fought gallantly, and although the enemy had such heavy odds against us, our gallant little band repulsed them three times, and killed a large number of them. The conduct of Capt. Dearing on this occasion is thus reported by the surviving members of the Upshur Greys. After his whole company were [illegible] on driven from the gun, and he wounded, he [illegible] the piece three times, and after being attacked by the enemy with their bayonets, he shot two of them with his revolver. The forces remaining in the intrenchment evacuated their position during the night, and nearly all of them escaped. Our entire loss in killed and wounded and prisoners will not exceed 200.

Gen. Garnett commenced his retreat from his position at Laurel Hill on Friday night, in the direction of Beverly, at a point about two miles east of that place, which, having the road blockaded, he countermarched and took the road [illegible] to St. George, in Tucker County, which he [illegible]. The enemy were in pursuit of him, and [illegible] camped near the St. George road, and when Gen. Garnett reached that point, and turned off in the direction of St. George, they attacked him in his rear and cut up his army in a terrible manner, killing him in the action. Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Garnett's forces, but it is presumed they made their escape with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and stores and munitions of war. Enough is known, however, to state that our forces have been routed from the Northwest, and the enemy are in possession."

UNIVERSITY HONORS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

At the last commencement of the Ingham University at Le Roy, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. The fact was made known to Mrs. McClellan, at Cincinnati, by a letter from Rev. D. Cox, Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Cox [illegible] the General himself was not [illegible] of the honor. The following acknowledgment from him is published in the Le Roy *Gazette*:

Head-quarters, Department of the Ohio, Buckhannon, Upshur Co., Va., July 9, 1861.

My Dear Sir, I hereby received yours, of June 26, to my wife, announcing the high honor conferred on me by the Ingham University of Le Roy.

I accept it thankfully; not that I can feel that it is deserved by me, but as an evidence of the kind feeling of patriotic citizens toward one engaged in the service of his country.

I trust, also, my dear Sir, that the brave men under my command will so demean themselves that you will not regret the honor conferred upon their General.

Pray express to the Council, on my behalf, my sincere appreciation of the honor.

With the highest regard, I am, Sir, very respectfully and truly yours, Geo. B. McClellan,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Chancellor, &c., Le Roy, N.Y.

GEN SCOTT TO THE PHILADELPHIANS.

Some prominent citizens of Philadelphia recently addressed a complimentary letter to Gen. Scott. It elicited the following reply:

Washington, July, 1861.

Gentlemen: Of the testimonials with which I have at different times been honored by portions of my countrymen, not one has been more precious to me than that I had the happiness to receive from you, my esteemed friends of Philadelphia.

It cannot be long before my public acts will be reviewed by posterity, when its judgment, I humbly hope, may be somewhat colored by the partiality that now cheers my declining years.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your grateful servant, Winfield Scott.

Messrs. Alex. Henry, Horace Binney, Richard Vaux, Wm. Meredith and 205 others.

PATRIOTISM OF OLD YALE.

Yale College, says the New-Haven *Journal*, has furnished a considerable number of officers and soldiers to the National Army recently. Besides those heretofore mentioned, the Class of 1862 has given Thos. Seelding, of Stamford, to Dubyer's Zouaves; H. H. Bloom, of New-York, to Sickles' Brigade, and Frank Stanwood, of Boston, to the Regular Army. Mr. Stanwood is the last to leave his class. He has received an appointment of Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, with orders to report next month, and last evening his classmates had an impromptu meeting on the College Green, and presented him a handsome and costly cavalry sabre. E. C. Ripley made a short presentation speech, which Lieut. Stanwood briefly responded to. The sabre scabbard bears this inscription: "Frank Stanwood, from his Classmates in Yale."

We should have stated some days ago, that the Class of 1861 presented a fine regulation sword to their classmate, H. Brayton Ives, of New-Haven, who is Adjutant of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment.

THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

Fairfax Court House, Friday, July 19—6 P. M.

According to your instructions, at 10 A. M., I started after the main body of the Army, *via* Germantown, where I found three of the fine buildings of which the village has been comprised, burned to the ground. The only citizens visible were females, looking intensely wo-begone, as though crushed to earth by the previous oppression of the Secessionists, and the recent vandal acts of arson committed by our then uncontrolled troops. They said that all the able-bodied men of the village had been pressed into the traitor service on the day before, at the point of the bayonet, before which they were driven in the direction of Manassas.

Leaving there for Centreville, I found my troops strewed along on each side of the road, resting at their noon halt. The whole road was lined with them thus: A portion of Col. Heintzleman's Division was in the rear, in and around Germantown. Those seen on the road to Centreville were principally of Gen. Tyler's column—the Maine, Connecticut and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Centreville I heard firing in the advance, and on reaching there learned that an engagement was evidently in progress before the enemy's intrenchments at Bull's Run, half way from that village to Manassas Junction.

I learned that the enemy had evacuated his slight Centreville works as early as 1 A. M. this morning. They were situated on the crest of the ridge immediately east of the village, consisting of 30 or 40 poor and straggling houses, stretching down the west slope of the ridge on either side of the Warrenton turnpike.

No male citizens were visible in the village, and the few white females there wore brighter countenances than their sisters of Germantown. When the enemy evacuated the place, (its males having been impressed the day before,) the women fled to the woods with their children and movables, leaving only one there. They had been told that it was the purpose of the d——d Yankees to burn the town and kill all the male white children. The women left, on realizing that no harm whatever was being done to person or property by our advance on entering the village, and brought those who had fled back by a negro messenger.

I found no detachment of our troops in the abandoned works or the village, though National stragglers were lounging about both. Gen. Tyler had ordered all the front doors to be left open, to prevent assassin shots from the houses, and the men were freely passing in and out of them, for water, &c. Not a disrespectful word even had been uttered in Centreville, by a single National soldier, nor had any one there been robbed to the value of a penny by them. The effort of their capital behavior there has been most happy indeed, making up for it at Fairfax and Germantown.

I proceeded as soon as possible on towards the direction of the firing, and two and a half miles out of Centreville saw on the crest of a ridge scattered soldiers and civilians evidently watching the battle in progress at or near its west base. On rising the hill it was in full view.

A portion of Sherman's Battery, which had been in the advance, had opened upon the enemy from near the west base of the hill, a low ground flat of some four hundred yards intervening between its position and the creek, and between the earth on the right (on our side of the creek) in which they had learned secession cavalry was concealed.

The enemy's small-armed forces were behind intrenchments in the woods on the west side of the creek, so covered by the heavy works and thick undergrowth, that glimpses of them were partly obtained.

As soon as our artillery opened on the earth, their cavalry rushed out of it and got out of the way, (behind timber, I believe.) When they left it, a concealed battery near the barn opened on our forces, with rifled shot, I fancy. Shortly afterwards more of our artillery came up, and when that of each of the enemy's position in the woods along the creek, for over a mile of its face, burning of theirs, surrounded by their infantry in the woods, replied. That of us considerable damage. I saw four or five of our killed or wounded carried past me to the rear, on litters.

Dr. Pettigrew, of Penn., Mr. McCormick, of the New-York *Evening Post*, Mr. Bill, of the New-York *Times*, Mr. Raymond, of the New-York *Times*, I observed among a few other civilians were at the first startling, surprised by a few straggling soldiers, quickly looking [illegible] from the foot of the hill, in advance of what Gen. Tyler had taken his position. Once the first shots fired from that secret battery of the enemy [illegible] the shout rose on the air, Dr. Pettigrew and Mr. McCormick, who were unarmed, hastily mounted a small running three years old, and rode off [illegible] the enemy's fourth fired volley of Minié balls, which fell [illegible] in our group, severing Lieut. a cousin, a Sickles, however. Lieut. Bacon, of New-York, was most mortally wounded. My observations quickly sought different and safer positions.

Just then the New-York Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth came up and took position near our other infantry on the left. Gen. Tyler, on finding that the force of the second of the enemy's batteries was likely to prove destructive, moderated the infantry into a different position, telling them to back without wheeling by fours. They were not as cool as cucumbers, and exercise the others with as much precision as though engaged in a dress parade on Pennsylvania avenue.

I was compelled, by my own movements, to return to Fairfax Church by my bridle, and then left to return. About six miles from the scene of the firing, I met Gen. DeDarrell, with his cavalry and artillery, and between the earth on the right (on our side of the creek) in which they had learned secession cavalry was concealed.

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We are at present encamped in the Court-house at Fulton. We expect an attack to-night, from Harris. He has about 1,000 men, all mounted; but I would not give a d——n for the whole of them, for they are the biggest cowards you ever saw. Their mode of warfare is to shoot a man from behind a bush, and then take to their horses and put. We are all in good health and have plenty of fun. A. S., Co. E.

GEN. BEN McCULLOCH AND STAFF.

The Van Buren (Ark.) *Press*, of the 3d inst., says:

"Gen. Ben McCulloch and Staff passed through Van Buren on Sunday, on their way to Camp Walker. We are indebted to Major George W. Clarke for the following list of members composing the Staff:

Capt. James McIntosh, Adjutant-General.
Lieut. J. W. Lubbock, Aide-de-Camp, (on duty in Texas.)
Lieut. Hamilton Pike, Volunteer Aide.
Lieut. Frank W. Armstrong, Volunteer Aide.
Major George W. Clarke, Brigade-Quartermaster, (on duty at Fort Smith.)
Major W. M. Montgomery, Field-Quartermaster.
Surgeon J. Winchester Breedlove, Medical Director.

The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh Without Change of Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In different communications, and more particularly in one over the signature of S. M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. As the route *via* Harrisburgh is longer than that by Philadelphia, there must be some reason for sending troops by the former road. This Mr. Felton finds in the corrupt motives of political schemers. As the traveling public have long been familiar with the annoying delays and changes of cars at Philadelphia, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, they may find a better reason in these defects. At first, all the regiments sent by land passed through Philadelphia; but so great were the difficulties in transhipment of men and munitions, and so many men wanderers from the ranks, were enticed away to dram-shops, or exhausted in marching through the cities, that the military authorities resolved to try the Harrisburgh route, despite the additional distance, as by that route, regiments, with their horses, artillery and stores complete, could be taken through to Washington without any necessary change, and without exposure to temptation. The gauge is the same throughout, which is not the case on the other route, and this not only avoids changes, but enables all the cars of the companies, including the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to be united in case of emergency. Four regiments a day can be taken if necessary. This route now has decidedly the preference. Officers who have taken regiments both ways, can testify which is the better military route.

I am aware that many changes are now dispensed with on the Philadelphia route, also that the charges for transportation have been lowered; *but all the changes have been made since the troops began to go by Harrisburgh, and are the result of the competition.*

At present the regiments go mostly by Harrisburgh. They are carried in comfortable cars, sheltered from the weather, at the same rates of fare and extras by the Philadelphia route, and in twenty-four hours, from the three points for embarkation. Instances of extra delay in the case of particular regiments may no doubt be found on either route. Casualties will occur in moving large bodies of daring men, but these have been few, if any, more than on the other line, and the same generally from motives of delay by the railroads. No delays have been found in unit accommodations, as Mr. Felton represents. There is no deficiency of cars, nor are they inferior to his. The men are not huddled together in freight cars. They arrive no more exhausted and much less "refreshed."

I claim great advantages for this route as a military one, and that its competition has been a great benefit to the public as well as the troops, and also a great saving to the Government by reducing prices. Every principle of justice therefore requires that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey should have the preference so long as they can do the business satisfactorily. John T. Johnston,
President Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 20, 1861.

1,000	U.S. 6's 1881, Coup	90		2,000	Chic. & N.W. 2d m	16
1,000	do	89⅜		1,000	Galena Chic. & mich.	94
5,000	do	89		50	Bank of Commerce	23½
6,000	U.S. 6's 1862, Coup	95		24	Broadway Bank	127
2,000	do	95⅛		20	Bank of N. America	80
1,000	do	95⅝		94	Metropolitan Bank	80
6,000	Treas. 10⅗ p'r N's	101⅛		10	Pacific Mail S. Co	74⅛
10,000	Treas. 6 p.c. 3 yr	99⅝		1,000	New-York C. R. R	78
5,000	Indiana State 5s	77		50	do	85⅞
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	49		100	do	85⅞
5,000	do	b10	43⅞	400	do	b30	78⅝
75,000	do		43⅝	850	do		78⅝
5,000	do		43⅝	20	Cumb. Coal Pref		54⅞
5,000	Va. State 6s	s30	46	200	Erie Railroad		37
5,000	do	s5	47	200	Hud. s. R. R. R		37
20,000	do		47	100	do		37⅛
7,000	Georgia State 6s		61	100	do	b60	37⅛
9,000	N. C. State 6's		67⅛	100	Harlem R. R. Pref		27
5,000	do		68	350	do		27⅛
20,000	do	s5	68	100	Reading R		38⅝
7,000	do	snwk	44⅞	150	Mich. Cen. R		45⅛
5,000	do	s5	44⅜	50	do		65⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s		44⅜	50	do		65⅜
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s		57⅛	50	do	s15	65⅜
16,000	do		57	700	Clev. & Tol. R		31
1,000	F. R. Con. Bs, 1871		55⅛	100	do	b10	31⅝
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p.c.			400	do		31⅜
	1st M. S. F. C. B.		95⅜	100	do		31⅜
4,000	Mich. So. & N. Ins.		74⅜	350	Chi. & Rock I. R		44
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		91⅞	150	do		43⅞
2,000	do		91⅞	350	do		43⅞
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m		40				

Monday, July 22—A. M.

There was continued improvement in financial confidence through the past week, as reflected by the active and speculative dealings on the Stock Exchange, and this feeling we understand to have extended, in a partial degree, to the general trade of the City. There is no decided movement yet, however, in the Dry Goods line, and most of the business doing is in the way of general merchandise, including a brisk demand for Sugar and Coffee, by way of anticipating the special tax to be imposed by Congress. The receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce continue on a large scale, and the latest advices from England are rather favorable again for continued free orders for Grain and Flour, of which our supplies, prospective, as well as from last year's harvest, are unquestionably superabundant. The recent balances against England and France, which have been in the course of active settlement in Bullion, are so far reduced as to impart more firmness, with an advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent. to the Exchange on London; the Bankers' quotation at the close of the week being established at 107¼ ℔ cent. Before this was done, however, further receipts of Bullion, to the extent of $2,123,000, came in by the several European steamers of the week, of which about $1,500,000 will tell in favor of the Bank Average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. And while this average will probably be about $46,500,000, we understand that the actual stock of Bullion, in various shapes, held by the Banks at the close of the week, on Saturday, amounts to *forty-eight millions*. In the absence of further immediate wants by the Government, the Banks are unable to loan to advantage any part of this continued increase of Money, and the aggregate line, including the $5,000,000 lent to the Treasury week before last, is now less than it stood before this negotiation. The mercantile paper maturing at Bank is being met with much punctuality, and this fact, in connection with an advance of 5@7 ℔ cent. on the Government Funded Stocks held by the Banks, has caused a rise of 6@8 ℔ cent. in most of their shares. In the open market for Money, the rates are 5@6 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime discounts. A few of the Importers of Sugar, &c., who have been withdrawing their entries from Bond, have put out a fair amount of short bills, which have been readily taken at Bank and by private lenders. At the close of the week, the Stock Exchange was brought to a pause, and there was some anxiety felt in other business circles, on account of the pending battle between the hostile forces now facing each other at Manassas Junction; and it is not improbable that this feeling may continue for a few days longer, unless a decisive engagement took place yesterday (Sunday) morning.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,410,421, against $5,877,377 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,766,719, against $2,074,433 same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,490,733.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June ult., having been made up and published a few days since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as per the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July inst., the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to....$77,949,000
Add three weeks in July 4,976,536
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $82,925,536
Against same time last year 135,355,594
Decreased Import since 1st January $52,430,058

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to July 1 ..... $66,601,000
Add three weeks in July 8,457,054
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $75,058,054
Against same time last year 49,019,033
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $26,039,021

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,249,438
Against same time, 1860 25,536,729
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 ..... $22,287,291

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York..... $31,053,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston..... 6,705,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

The proprietors of the TIMES announce with pleasure the completion of arrangements for furnishing the morning edition some hours earlier than heretofore, and that complaint upon this subject, which has been so general, can no longer justly exist. As tardiness in delivery will hereafter be solely attributable to the carrier, the fault will be corrected upon proper representations at the publication office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the National arms, and one in which Rebellion was taught a lesson which it will not soon forget, though at the expense of a sad loss of life. In accordance with preparations made on Saturday night, based upon the knowledge gained by numerous reconnoissances of the enemy's position after the battle of Bull's Run, the National Army was put in motion before daylight, yesterday morning, and advanced in three columns—the main body passing Centreville in the direction of Perrysville, by which movement the position of the rebels was outflanked. The head of the centre column was preceded by a thirty-pounder rifled cannon, to clear the way of any masked batteries which the enemy might open, and at 6 o'clock the first shot was fired from it, which, however, was not replied to. Col. RICHARDSON commanded the column which took the road to Bull's Run, where the fight of Thursday took place; Gen. TYLER commanded the centre column, which took the Warrenton road; and Col. HUNTER commanded the flank movement, by which the main attack was made—the two other movements being intended as feints. Our artillery made various attempts to draw the fire of the enemy, but they kept silent until nearly nine o'clock, when rapid shots were exchanged between the skirmishers. Soon afterwards heavy clouds of dust were seen in the rear of the rebel position, indicating large reinforcements from Manassas, for which they had probably been waiting before replying to the fire of our artillery. At half-past eleven, the head of HUNTER'S column was discovered across the Run, advancing upon the rebel flank, and the engagement then soon became very active. A constant roll of musketry marked his advance, while the artillery of the centre column played incessantly upon the enemy, forcing them to fall back. They made three attempts to charge with the bayonet upon our troops, but were each time repulsed with terrible loss. Their cavalry also made an attempt upon our flank, but that met with no better success. According to the latest bulletins received at Head-quarters in Washington, the rebels were finally compelled to retire with precipitation from their position, and fall back behind their Manassas lines—some accounts say with the loss of all their ordnance and equipments. Our latest advices direct from the battle-field have the fight still in progress, but there seems to be no doubt, from the nature of the latest official bulletins, that the success of the National arms has been complete. The losses in killed and wounded on our side are very heavy—those of the rebels must have been fearful, from the superior nature of our arms, and the rapidity and precision with which they were served.

There appears to be little doubt among military authorities in Washington that Gen. JOHNSTON succeeded in forming a junction with BEAUREGARD previous to the great battle, though one motive of Col. HUNTER'S flank movement was to prevent such an occurrence if it had not already taken place, and thus cut off his communications. We have heard nothing whatever of the movements of Gen. PATTERSON.

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress, now in session at Richmond, was delivered on Saturday, and we this morning publish an abstract of it, received by way of New-Orleans and Louisville. It is precisely what might have been expected from the unprincipled head of the great rebellion—full of prevarications and misrepresentations—a tissue of false arguments, based upon false premises. It may serve to still further delude the people who are following his lead so rapidly to destruction, but it can only have the effect elsewhere to still further disgust sensible people with a movement which was conceived and commenced in iniquity, and is rapidly ending in shame.

JEFF. DAVIS' sea-pirates are having harder luck, if possible, than his land pirates. The schooner *S. J. Waring*, which was captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, on the 7th inst., when 150 miles south of Sandy Hook, bound for Monte Video, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing with her two of the five pirates who were put on board of her as a prize crew, the remaining three, comprising the Captain, named MONTAGUE O'NEIL, and his first and second mates, named STEVENS and LIDDY, having been dispatched with a hatchet by the colored steward of the *S. J. Waring*, on the night of the 16th of July, and thrown overboard. At the time of her capture by the *Jeff. Davis*, her Captain, named FRANCIS SMITH, with the first and second mates, and two seamen, were transported to the *Jeff. Davis*, leaving only the colored steward, named WILLIAM TILLMAN, and two seaman of her original crew on board. The steward, and one of the seamen (the other refused to assist) formed a plot to retake the vessel, which was carried into execution on the night of the 16th, while the commander of the pirates was asleep. The schooner was on the South Carolina coast, below Charleston, at the time, and was immediately headed North. Although the steward was ignorant of navigation, he succeeded, by hugging the coast, in bringing the schooner home in safety. The two remaining pirates named MILNOR and DAWSETT, one a South Carolinian, and the other a Jerseyman, were transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal, and locked up in the Tombs.

The brig *Cuba*, lately a prize to the rebel privateer *Sumter*, but which was recaptured from her prize-crew, also arrived at Quarantine yesterday, bringing the three remaining pirates, who, with the two that arrived in the *Costa Rica* on Saturday, constitute the prize-crew that was placed in charge of the *Cuba* by the captain of the *Sumter*. Capt. STROUT, of the *Cuba*, denies the statement made by the pirates who arrived on Saturday that they purposely and without opposition permitted the crew of the *Cuba* to resume command of their vessel. On the contrary, they fought desperately to retain command of her, and the chief among them was wounded by a pistol-ball before he surrendered.

The United States steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. MARTIN, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Pickens. Nothing of any importance had occurred since our last advices. The Wilson Zouaves were building sand batteries on Santa Rosa Island. They were in good health and all were well at the Fort. The *City of New-York* brings the mails from the United States vessels at Fort Pickens. The gun-boat *Huntsville* left for Mobile Bar on the 12th inst., on blockading service. The *City of New-York* left at Fort Pickens the United States ships *Mississippi*, *Wyandotte*, storeship *Release*, and the transports *Vanderbilt*, to leave for Tortugas on the 19th, and *State of Georgia*, discharging. Lieut. J. W. SIMONS, of the *Huntsville*, came passenger in the *City of New-York*.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on the 19th inst., we have advices from San Francisco to the 10th. There is very little change to note in commercial matters in the California markets, and the Money Market continued easy. The Union Democratic Convention, which had been in session at Sacramento, closed its business on the 9th. The nominations made comprised JOHN CONNERS for Governor, RICHARD IRWIN for Lieutenant-Governor, and B. S. WHITMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court. The ticket nominated was not considered a very strong one. The Breckinridge Convention was expected soon to reassemble to make nominations. Destructive conflagrations had occurred at Marysville and Stockton. Later advices from Oregon are received, but there is little news of interest.

Our latest advices from Utah are dated the 28th of June. Great preparations were at that time on foot in Great Salt Lake City for the celebration of the National Anniversary on the Fourth of July. There was to be a grand procession, in which the various trades were to be represented, with speeches and orations, to be followed by a ball at night. The Territory seemed likely soon to be entirely left without any Government officers, and the Mormons were beginning to wonder how they were to be governed. Col. DAVIS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had left for his home in Missouri, accompanied by his clerk, and it was expected that the Acting Governor would soon also leave, whether a successor was appointed or not. In this contingency our correspondent considers it probable that the Mormons will fall back upon their old idea of a Provisional Government, with BRIGHAM YOUNG at the head. Emigration from the East to California continued to pass through Great Salt Lake City.

We learn by the arrival of the bark *Ferdinand and Louis*, that a bark, supposed to be the *Ardennes*, of New-York, was taken off the African coast by H. B. M. steamer *Wrangler*, with five hundred slaves on board, and taken into St. Helena, on June 1st. The slaves were landed and the bark was being broken up. Since the British Government have sent their slave-prizes into St Helena, the island has not been as healthy as formerly, and the African coast fever makes its appearance with every new arrival. The island is at present glutted with provisions, &c., of all countries, and everything could be procured at reasonable prices, except East India rice, which had risen in price since the arrival of the five hundred additional slaves, who are supported by Government until an opportunity offers to send them away.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance held a public meeting last evening, at Dr. MCAULEY'S Church in Fifth-avenue, with a view to advance the cause of providing for the religious wants of the volunteers. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who presided, Rev Dr. MCAULEY, and Rev. Mr. Goss, and a handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the cause.

The Army news of Saturday was construed as less encouraging by the Stock Exchange, and prices declined ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Government, State and Railway Stocks, although late in the day the general market left off steady. Government Stock of 1881 at 89 and New-York Central at 78 ₱ cent.

Victory at Bull's Run—Sumter Avenged.

The news from the seat of war must thrill every loyal American heart with deep emotion. The trust reposed by the country in its heroic Army has not been misplaced. After a battle of unparalleled severity, in which our soldiers fought against great odds in regard to position, and against forces not much inferior, if at all, in point of numbers to their own, they have come off more than conquerors—not only driving the enemy from their formidable positions, but seizing all their guns and equipments, and pausing only when the shattered ranks of the rebels found safety, from defeat, in other and equally strong defences.

The intrenchments of the enemy at Bull's Run were believed to be quite as impregnable as those at Manassas. The distance between the places is only a few miles, and after the repulse of our reconnoitering regiments, on Thursday, it is known that large reinforcements were sent forward by the rebels, and that they were exultant with the belief that their lines could not be forced. They had two days in which to make their defences complete, and BEAUREGARD'S entire Army, if not actually present, close behind them, from which to draw all of actual, and all of strategetic aid that their selected field was fitted to receive. That the rebels had chosen Bull's Run as a position they would maintain, would seem to be evident both from its fitness, according to all descriptions for military defence, and from their reluctance to leave it. The fighting was terrific, we are told; the enemy contested every inch; they did not cease to wield their guns until every battery was taken; and when they were finally expelled, it must have been in all cases at the point of the bayonet, for "all their guns and equipments" were left in the hands of the victorious Union Army. It was a bloody expulsion from their breastworks and guns, and not a retreat from a field that could no longer be contested.

We are aware that the public will have no care for editorial comments on this grand event. The occasion is too solemn, and the emotion it calls up too deep for expression in any language that we can command. We can only bow in heartfelt gratitude to the God of battles that he has seconded our noble Army, and caused victory to rest with the eagles of the Union. The glorious flag that fell at Sumter is now fully avenged. The folds that hid its bright stars when it was lowered in Charleston harbor, under BEAUREGARD'S guns, as a conquered ensign, flamed out again in the smoke and fire of the Bull's Run batteries, and sent dismay to the hearts of the ingrates that had shouted impiously over its former brief humiliation.

The repulse of the enemy at Bull's Run, we must believe is but the prelude to his greater and perhaps final overthrow at Manassas or Richmond. We now know that our gallant and laurel-crowned Army is equal to any work that rebel genius and rebel arms can give it; and in this hope we await events. But we cannot dismiss the subject without a word of consolation and of cheer to the many thousands whose hearts will bleed, even while they may shed tears of joy over this great victory. The list of the dead will soon be coming along, for such a victory is only bought at a fearful price, coined from the heart's blood of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons. To those who are to be agonized by the terrible record, we can only say, no higher fame can be enjoyed, than to have perished in order to make liberty safe.

Vice-President Stephens on the Cotton Loan.

Had Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS remained a member of the National Congress, it is not at all likely that any ordinary contingency would have made him Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Should he, escaping the fate of a traitor, return to that body, the chances of that distinction may be regarded as entirely extinguished. His cotton loan speech at Augusta, which we reproduce elsewhere, must do the business for him. Abounding in crude and confused ideas of the elementary principles of economy and finance—with frequent admissions of ignorance as to points which formed the foundation of his argument; and exhibiting ignorance quite as profound of matters in regard to which he assumed himself to be well informed, his remarkable forensic effort deserves transmission to posterity, as a model of all that a speech upon a national budget ought not to be. The only merit to be claimed for the effort, is its apparent earnestness and sincerity; but even these must be called in doubt, when we find the orator boldly representing the taxable values of the State of New-York at a figure considerably less than those of the City alone; and when we find him demonstrating, doubtless to the satisfaction of the throng of entranced planters, their wives, heirs and assigns, that the Confederate Bonds, secured by conditions never in the least likely to be fulfilled, are far more valuable than coin, the worth of which is unconditional.

The truth is, that in the distribution of parts in the cast of this Montgomery drama, one far beyond his qualifications was assigned the Vice-President. The fifty million cotton loan of the ingenious CONS is simply a forced loan stated in impossible terms. It purports to be an appeal at once to the interests and patriotism of the people. But Mr. STEPHENS is obliged, by the roving commission supplied him by the Confederate financiers, to require of each planter, not merely a subscription of so many bales, but a statement of the proportion which that subscription bears to his entire crop, evidently, by this device, intending to address the fears rather than the patriotism of the contributor, and in showing that it is the interest of the people to convert their staple into inconvertible scrip of the rebel Treasury, Mr. STEPHENS is driven to the necessity of asserting what no one knows better than himself to be a vulgar slander, that in the event of the National Government achieving its purpose in the war all the property of the South will be confiscated, and the estates and personal property of the planters will be worth no more than those pieces of waste paper which a Government on the verge of dissolution scatters like Autumn leaves over the cotton plantations, and which are sold in New Orleans, when buyers can be found, at ten cents on the dollar. We may pardon the orator's perverted premises and perverse logic; but for a fraud, the magnitude of which he fully appreciated, and which harmonizes so perfectly with the system of deliberate lies and delusions upon which the rebel movement is based, there is no forgiveness. Mr. STEPHENS knows now, what he disclosed in November last, that the National Government is the most benign one the face of the earth. Nowhere else are rights of property so sacredly observed—even those rights which our slaves of nature contemplate as antenatal. He has not an hour's doubt, or a fear of the loyal people of the country coming on to believe that any but the misguided of the Southern people will be put in jeopardy of their conventional and civil rights. On the contrary, he has the express assurances of the President of the United States that private property, embracing the peculiar property of the South, shall be everywhere protected, and that the National Army goes to restore order and peace, not to subvert them.

In urging the value of his Confederate securities with such fallacious inducements as these, Mr. STEPHENS presented the difficulty of his task in the most striking light. Not upon his fullness of knowledge of the subject, for whenever figures were alluded to the orator was obliged to confess his ignorance; not upon the intrinsic value of the stuff he was endeavoring to palm off upon a deluded audience, for he had to admit that the defeat of the rebel cause would leave it valueless; not upon the patriotic impulses of the people, for a clause appealing yet more strongly to their fears was carefully inserted, but upon lies and misrepresentations of the grossest sort, did this model of Southern statesmanship and full flower of Southern civilization rest his financial appeal. Had there been fact and reason at his service, we do Mr. STEPHENS the credit to believe he would have used them. But what is shocking to the last degree is to see a man who once possessed, through the entire country, a reputation for frank integrity which no other Southern politician possessed in an equal degree, thus condescending to the use of the most palpable sophisms and the most reckless falsehoods.

The phenomenon, however, like a number of other matters just now observable in the conduct of the rebellion, indicates the desperateness of the rebel cause. At the North no man could regard the National cause otherwise than as lost, if the Government were to address its appeals for pecuniary help to the bins and granaries of the people rather than to their bank accounts. To ask of the citizen a surrender of the surplus of his income, is to ask what no man will admit to have existence. But at the South the demand has this advantage, that the alleged surplus, if there be any, is never the property of the planter. The very crop which Mr. STEPHENS is begging to share, belongs already to owners other than the nominal ones to whom the mendicant applies. The factor in New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, has already paid for it in plantation supplies, ropes, bagging and cash. The real purpose of the Vice-President is to invite the planter to collude with the insurgent government in cheating the merchants of the great cities, whose advances alone sustain him in a period like the present; and as such a project involves simply the sacrifice of the rights of others, and as the alternative is the fearful one known in the Southern system of terrorism, it is quite possible the expedient will have a partial success. But one startling consequence, which will be enhanced in proportion to the success is already exhibiting itself. The moneyed classes of New-Orleans and Charleston have realized the swindle which is in course of perpetration, and are already declaring against the Government capable of so enormous a fraud. If Mr. STEPHENS reads the journals of those cities he must be profoundly alarmed at the tone they have assumed, a tone of violent opposition, prophetic of resistance in a more practical form, and which must be silenced if the States which contain the Cotton ports are to be retained in the Confederation. The danger is imminent. Every dollar Mr. STEPHENS and his fellow collectors harvest in the country, buys the ruin of their cause in the cities; and every argument of a speech like the present excites the hostility of those capitalists upon whom the planter is dependent. This single cause, of itself, is sufficient to destroy the movement with which Mr. STEPHENS has identified himself. The echo of his eloquence from Louisiana has probably already satisfied him that his persuasive strokes have roused a legion of enemies, where they have gained an adherent.

The War Loan.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000 to prosecute the war passed both Houses of Congress and became a law several days ago, but we cannot learn that any of our public financiers or leading capitalists at Washington have yet deemed it of sufficient importance to send a perfect copy of the bill as passed, even to the Sub-Treasurer or Collector in this City, still less to any of the public journals. None of the business men in this financial centre of the American world, appear to have any certain or reliable information of the terms or conditions on which this enormous loan is to be made, nor of the time, means or security proposed for its repayment. We have heard, however, in general, from Washington, that the bill, submitted to Congress by Secretary CHASE, and passed by the House, was materially modified by amendments in the Senate and especially that the very important clause pledging the revenues from certain specified sources to the punctual payment of the interest on the debt, was stricken out.

It is not Wall-street alone—nor the City of New-York—but the whole people of the United States, that are deeply and directly concerned in the judicious issue and sale of the public securities. So long as the yearly expenditures of the Government of the Union were confined to sixty or seventy millions, the people might safely overlook or disregard some little carelessness, waste or extravagance; but now that the yearly outlay is to be measured by hundreds of millions, they cannot afford recklessly to lose a single dollar. The whole of these enormous sums, however carelessly or corruptly lavished, are to be painfully drawn, sooner or later, from the pockets of the people. The National Securities are to be rapidly issued, in immense amounts, and the pecuniary interest of every tax-payer present or future, imperiously requires that they should not be negotiated at any needless sacrifice. For every dollar issued at adequate rates of interest, the full worth of a dollar should be received in return. The Government has no moral right to neglect or omit any measure of sound conservatism needed to secure the actual receipt of par value for all its obligations, without discount or depreciation. The people, who are eventually to pay them all, may rightfully demand that if any specific pledge of revenues is necessary to keep the public stocks at par, or will increase, to any material extent, their market value, when negotiated, such a pledge should be given without hesitation.

The Government of Great Britain did not deem it derogatory to its credit or its dignity to provide a specific Sinking Fund, for securing the enormous loans, which carried it successfully through the costly and protracted wars of the French Revolution. To come nearer home, the public authorities of the State of New-York have not thought it unbecoming to pledge specific revenues, by which, for nearly half a century, they have steadily sustained its public securities, often at a large premium above par, and for amounts quite equal, in proportion to population, to any debt the National Government may incur within the present year. Heated enthusiasts, in and out of Congress, may possibly assert and even believe that the United States, amid all the tremendous pressure of the pending war, can borrow money to any amount, on its naked credit, on terms equally favorable with the Governments that carefully provide and pledge specific revenues to meet their engagements. Experience will show them their mistake. We unhesitatingly predict, that the whole fiscal power and political authority of the Union, without such a provision or pledge, cannot keep its securities, so long as the war endures, equal in market value to those of the State of New-York.

The Congress of 1815, in the act for levying an annual tax of six millions, expressly declared that "it was laid for the payment of the *principal and interest* of the public debt, contracted or to be contracted," and they furthermore expressly "pledged the faith of the United States for its effectual application," reserving only the privilege of substituting "other taxes equally productive." With all proper respect, we cannot therefore refrain from saying, that Congress has not done wisely in striking from a bill of such transcendant importance as that authorizing a loan of two hundred and fifty millions, the very necessary and salutary provision for keeping the public credit at its highest level. Certain it is, that every diminution of proceeds, for want of such a provision, which in negotiating these immense amounts, the Government may suffer by tens of millions, will aggravate to the same extent the severity of the burdens they must eventually impose, by taxation, upon the people. An opportunity to correct this very serious error may occur, during the present Congress, in adjusting the details of the bill which doubtless will be proposed by the Secretary for imposing a direct tax. By inserting in that act a distinct pledge of the proceeds of the tax to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, Congress will best consult the convenience of the treasury and the permanent interests of the country.

The Need of Better Military Discipline.

The valley of Virginia has long been tabooed and hated by the lowland conspirators of Virginia for its recognized loyalty, and, in portions of its length, for its almost unanimous opposition to the purposes of the rebellion. The sudden apparent transfer of this prosperous and peaceful region from the support of the Union to the cause of treason was a result of the unhappy example of two or three popular and very able leaders, who were overawed by the demonstrations of the conspirators within and around the Richmond Convention. It was a change of sentiment in its very nature and origin wholly factitious, and produced, in a great degree, by a gross misapprehension of the facts which led to the President's Proclamation, and finally effected by the use of a well-arranged political machinery, in a moment of extreme popular excitement. Thus far the people of the valley have felt but lightly the pressure of the war. They have seen nothing but the march of gay and hopeful ranks, in high spirits and good humor, on the way to the appointed field, where the reputation of Southern prowess was to be practically vindicated by easy victories over an unchivalrous Northern rabble. But things have changed, and events are taking an unexpected turn. The ranks of these youthful and most inexperienced heroes are retreating hastily and in one alarm, without even risking a battle, before the steady tread and firm advance of an undervalued foe. The returning army, fatigued by a cruel march under a scorching sun—sullen, morose and dissatisfied—will be more difficult of discipline, and is only too likely to give vent and practical expression to its mortification and discomfiture by outrages upon the unoffending population—whose allegiance to treason is well doubted—along the line of its retreat.

Thus oppressed and injured by their own troops, this really loyal and law-obeying population—among whom are hundreds of emigrants from the agricultural regions of Pennsylvania and New-York—will find a return from an accidental and abnormal condition, to their natural fidelity to their honored flag, greatly facilitated and accelerated. The peaceful people of the valley of Virginia are now about to experience some of the real, and, alas! the most painful incidents of war—the exactions and cruelties of what they supposed to be their own friendly army.

But the acts of this retreating and oppressive mass of armed rebels—if properly used—will afford Gen. BANKS an open path through which he may bring the people of this rich valley, kindly, immediately and surely, back to their accustomed allegiance to the flag which they have only temporarily and thoughtlessly, but never seriously, abandoned. Let him, therefore, show *now* that he has the first essential quality of a real leader—without which no other good military quality can be made available—the power to exact obedience, to enforce discipline, and command the respect of brave soldiers to his rightful authority. Following in the footsteps of the enemy rebels, let him see to it, that the soldiers of the Union bring protection in the wake of terror; give comfort where there was anxiety; repair, as they can, what the traitors have destroyed, soothe the depressed, and spread confidence where they find universal saddening and apprehension. On Gen. BANKS first, and next on his officers and men, rest now a fearful responsibility. It is for them to show the misled, but kind, patriotic and really loyal people of the valley, that wherever the Stars and Stripes wave in triumph, there will be found also safety and protection to all good citizens and to all descriptions of property. Let the passage of his army, then, stand out to the terror-stricken people, in glorious contrast to that of the rebels whom it follows—that the deep curses upon the cruelties of secession, may be changed to joyful congratulations that there is still a great and powerful Union, under whose shield all good men may find shelter and protection.

The heart of the country sickens at the account which has just reached us, of the unprovoked burning of houses in a little village in Fairfax, under the miserable and cruel, if we may not say cowardly, plea, that a few shots were fired from them upon our approaching troops. Does a loyal soldier need to be told, even if the excuse were true, that it is the armed rebels that fire upon them, and *not* the proprietor or occupant of an isolated house, and that such shots are most likely to come from the dwellings of Union men, which for the moment are held, and serve to conceal the rifles of the traitors?

It is our earnest conviction that by holding the soldiery of the Union in firm command, and suppressing all depredation by quick trials and prompt and severe and public punishment, as well as by appeals to the loyalty and honor and *pride* of the troops marching to the rescue of the oppressed Union men of the South, our military commanders can do as much, and perhaps more, towards the great object of bringing a permanent and welcome peace to the country, as by their military achievements. We trust and hope that from the commander of every division of the army, and his staff, through every military grade, and among the proud and intelligent privates from every loyal State, the order shall pass from rank to rank, and be responded to from man to man, that *society shall be protected, and all who offend against its rights and its peace, promptly and severely punished.* Let this be made a law of honor in every division of the patriotic army of the Union, that its advance may be everywhere welcomed by the oppressed, and its passage everywhere followed by the blessings of the rescued.

RHETT RUNNING.—Among the South Carolinians who made such excellent time in the great helter-skelter race from Fairfax Court-House on Wednesday last, we find the name of Capt. RHETT, of the Charleston "Brooks Guard." We suppose this can be none other than our fire-eating *confrère*, R. B. RHETT, JR., of the Charleston *Mercury*, and son of R. B. RHETT, SR., member from South Carolina of the Richmond Congress, who, with YANCEY, was the original prophet and propagator of Disunionism. RHETT, JR., figured very fiercely around Charleston about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter as a Lieutenant in the South Carolina Army, "Brooks Guard," and it seems that for his exploits in that bloodless encounter, or for something else, he has been promoted to a captaincy. But it is painful to note that on the very first opportunity which this howling son of chivalry had to really distinguish himself, he should have achieved distinction only by being in the van at the Fairfax races. He has bragged so long and so loudly in his *Mercury*, about whipping the Yankees ten to one, that it might have been expected that he and his fellow-chivs, would surely have stood ground when McDOWELL advanced with a force not more than four or five times stronger than theirs, to say nothing of the fortifications behind which they were sheltered. But RHETT, after all his bluster, took to his heels with the rest of his chivalric crew, leaving guns, pistols, swords, knapsacks, and even their breeches and boots—(only think of it, a chivalry cutting stick without his pistol or pantaloons)—to say nothing of their half-cooked dinner and several copies of the *Mercury*—as trophies to the Yankees! Who *could* have thought it? And who could have thought anything else?

Slaughter of the Innocents.

The close contact of our Army with the ranks of the Secessionists and the events of the war, are revealing a fact in regard to the character of rebel recruits that should fix an indelible disgrace upon the insurgent leaders before the civilized nations of the earth. We all do to the numbers of extremely youthful persons—in some cases boys, or mere children—that are found in the rebel service. Two circumstances, just brought to light, explain our meaning and give the point we make. At the camp at Laurel Hill, in Western Virginia, which Gen. GARNETT abandoned when he commenced his hasty retreat, were found a number of newly made graves. Several had inscriptions on their head-boards.

"CHARLES L. GOFF, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was shot in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 18 years.

JOHN E. BANKS, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was killed in action, July 10, 1861. Aged 19 years.

W. S. CLAY, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, July 1, 1861. Aged 17 years."

At Camp Boone, in Tennessee, a gentleman who visited it reports a sad suicide of a young man of twenty years. His father was a devoted Unionist, and admonished his boy that if he took up arms against his country, he would disown him forever. But the excitement of rebel war proved too seductive for the hot-blooded and imaginative young man, and he joined a rebel company at Camp Boone. A few days only sufficed to dissipate his illusion, and thoughts returned of the dear home and gray-haired father he had left, and in the despondency of the moment he ended his camp career by cutting his throat. From the same camp, the gentleman reporting this case saw two boys borne away, both under fifteen years of age, who had been reclaimed by their parents.

It is no sufficient answer to the indignant comments that these revelations are calculated to awake, to say that the cause of the South is so holy that it carries with it irresistibly the feelings of all classes—that the young and the old alike are impelled to its defence; and that the women even do actually arm to share the service of men. A cause that is really so inspired, and that kindles such a fire in every breast, can surely get *men* enough in the ranks to vindicate it in the fiery gage of war. And while the seceded States are boasting of their ability to bring a million men into the field, it is a shocking and inexplicable circumstance that we read of a boy "ten years old" enrolled in their service and shot in battle. Is it upon the tender limbs of its children that, after all, the rebel States are to rely for its defence? Is it upon such loins as these that the sword is to be girt to conquer in the great fight which the crimes of older men have produced? Where are the *men* of the South, that children expiate their sins?

It is a disgrace to the age, and a blot on the manhood of the South, that these things are permitted. All nations, at all times in the world's history, have regarded women and children as persons to be exempt from the bloody work of war. Both on the score of humanity and the economy of human life, the rule should be observed. The Government that begins by drawing upon the nursery and the school-house for its defenders, will soon exhaust itself of the material of which armies are to be made, and perish of physical atrophy. In this aspect of the case, and having in view only success over the rebels, we might not care to find the poverty of insurgent resources so soon manifested in their admission of children into their volunteer ranks. But on the score of a common shame to manhood, we must protest against this Southern murder of the innocents.

If a commander of the Union forces should suffer a boy to be slain in the progress of his march through Virginia the civilized world would ring with the horror. But the Confederate leaders, as remorseless as Moloch, cause such sinless and gentle beings to "pass through the fire" of their treason and perish in the cruel havoc of war.

Gen. Patterson's Command.

The telegraph, always obsequious to commanding officers who have the power to suspend communication, apprises us that the responsibility of Gen. PATTERSON'S inactivity is attributable not to the General but to his men. The term for which a majority of his force volunteered is nearly complete; and we are informed that the most ardent endeavors of the chief to induce his men to follow him into action were defeated for this reason. The reader will believe what he pleases of this. For ourselves we receive it as a disgraceful slander upon the Army. Of the troops in the valley of Virginia, a large proportion were sent from Washington and Baltimore, all eagerness for the chance, which seemed to be so much more promising in PATTERSON'S command, of encountering the enemy. The spirit with which these brave fellows crossed the Potomac and routed the enemy at Hainesville, is sufficient demonstration of the sincerity of their operations and the sturdiness of their courage. Some subsequent causes must be found to account for their present alleged indisposition to advance; and it will, in all likelihood, be found in the vacillation, hesitation and pusillanimity which have characterized their leader. Under such a chief they may well refuse to go into action; and we venture to say that the substitution of Gen. BANKS will show that distrust of his predecessor, and not fear of the enemy, is the foundation of their reluctance.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Effect of Heat on the Soldiers—Absurd Fashions of Dress—Necessity for General Uniformity—Congressional Sympathies with Secession.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 18 1.

It is stated that many soldiers fell by the way from sun-stroke, in the march to Fairfax Court-house. The day was excessively hot, and this consequence was to be expected, as a natural fruit of the absurd and unaccountable manner in which the troops had been clad. Considering the fabulous notions entertained in the North of the Summer heats of the South, it must be set down as among the strangest freaks of fancy that ever took possession of a whole people—that of clothing the soldiers, with some common sense exceptions, as if they were about to enter upon a Winter campaign in Labrador, while their heads are covered with caps that fit the crown like the bark of a tree. I have with great pain witnessed regiment after regiment march into Washington wrapped in these warm and thick woolen cloths, when the thermometer has been at eighty to a hundred degrees, and when every citizen in sound mind was clad in the thinnest cotton or linen stuffs. But this is not the worst of it: human nature might possibly endure the thick coat of blue or grey cloth, with pantaloons of the same material; but to these horrors there is generally superadded an overcoat with an immense cape; and it seems to be a law with these volunteer regiments that all these garments must be worn, rain or shine, buttoned to the chin. It is only a partial relief when the overcoat, instead of being worn, is rolled up into a huge parcel and buckled on to the back above the knapsack. The cap, generally red or black, and fitting like the skin, invites the concentrated rays of the Southern sun. And can it be wondered at that the men die from heat and exhaustion? Would it not be strange if the fact were otherwise? I can imagine nothing so absurd, unless this folly shall be followed up by the adoption of a Winter costume of cotton and linen.

These Winter uniforms have probably been selected for a Summer campaign in the South, as a matter of convenience. Cotton or linen soon becomes soiled, and needs washing; and hence all ideas of comfort are sacrificed to convenience, or to appearances. But this difficulty may be avoided by adopting a light flannel uniform, which has the double advantage of lightness and exemption from the necessity of washing. Many regiments have uniforms of this material, and their condition is enviable, if compared with that of the majority. Among the most appropriate uniforms I have seen is that of the Rhode Island regiments, which consists of a flannel hunting shirt or loose coat, with pantaloons of the same material, while the head is crowned by a soft wool hat similar to that worn by the United States Artillery. The whole costume is respectable in appearance, cheap, and suited to the season.

Why did not the Government order all the volunteer companies to be uniformed alike, and in a manner adapted to the season? A stroke of the pen would have settled the whole question, and have saved several lives at Great Bethel, with the risk of many others from similar mistakes. There is certainly a best mode of clothing soldiers, and the experience of the War Department should be able to point it out, and to insist upon its adoption by volunteers, in preference to the innumerable whims and absurdities which have governed in this important matter.

The excitement in Washington to-day is intense, and the number of stories in circulation is past counting. Any tale will be believed at a time like the present, and the public ear is at the mercy of every unscrupulous tongue which may be prompted by vanity, or the pure love of lying, to invent a story. It is gratifying to know that the great losses first reported have no existence in fact, but at the same time we are bound to admit that our success has been less brilliant than was at first believed—in a word, that the affair at Bull's Run, last evening, was no success at all, but a repulse. It seems that the distinguished Editor of the TIMES was standing in a group of civilians which was honored with a bomb-shell from the enemy's batteries. I have seen a gentleman who was present, and had the dubious satisfaction of witnessing the fight. I understand that Mr. RICHARDSON, the member from Illinois, was present, and that he expresses much indignation at the conduct of the officers, in marching the men upon the batteries to be shot down. But it is but just that we should hear what the officers have to say for themselves, before pronouncing sentence upon their conduct. The Editor of the TIMES will no doubt furnish an interesting account of the affair. There may be reverses, but the confidence of the public here in the final result is unshaken, and there may be a hard fight, but none doubt that our flag will in a few days float over the enemy's works at the Junction.

It is surprising that men claiming to be honorable, and who are so regarded by the world, should "palter in a double sense," as is done by leading sympathizers with secession in Congress. No one can read the speeches of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT and MAY, without being convinced that their whole hearts and minds are in sympathy with the rebels, and that they wish success to the rebel arms. Yet these men have, within a fortnight, taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States. This Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are declared to be supreme, anything in the Constitution and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding, and the President takes an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws. What, then, must we think of the consciences of these men? Have they a sense of the obligations of an oath? Can they pretend to be supporting the Constitution, while they are urging the President to let the rebellious States go, and while they refuse to vote the supplies necessary to enable him to put the laws in force? Another generation will be amazed at the subterfuges resorted to by these "honorable men," in order to evade the plain at dictates of duty. OBSERVER.

Musical.

STATEN ISLAND.—A most agreeable Concert—and one of high artistic merit—took place on Saturday evening, at the new and elegant Hall of the St. Julien Hotel. It is seldom, even in this City, that we have a more *recherché* programme, or better artists to interpret it. The first *morceau* was HAYDEN'S charming Quartette in G major, (opus 77, No. 1.) played faultlessly by Messrs. NOLL, HERWIG, BRAID and BRANDEMANN; then came a Solo on the piano-forte by Mr. J. S. MILLS, who still maintains his preëminence as our most finished performer. The piece was a new fantasia on themes from MEYERBEER'S opera "Le Pardon de Ploermel," introducing some of the gems of that work, and replete with effective passages for the piano. It is Mr. MILLS' latest addition to the *répertoire* of his instrument, and in his hands is certainly as effective as it well can be. Mme. von BERKEL, an artiste who is heard to great advantage in the concert-room, gave a romance by MEYERBEER from the "Huguenots," with excellent taste, and later in the evening sang a couple of songs—one of them Scotch, the other German—to the entire delight of the audience. The remaining features of the programme were a new and very vigorous Trio by RUBINSTEIN, in B flat, the third, op. 52)—a work richly filled with *motives*, and carefully elaborated for the various instruments, and a Grand Fantasia on themes from "L'Elisir d'Amore," by HENSELT, played by Mr. MILLS. Both these productions were rendered so efficiently that their performance left nothing to be desired. We cannot recall a Chamber Concert where care and ability worked together more agreeably. It is a healthy sign of musical progress that such an entertainment is called for in our places of fashionable resort. The saloon of the St. Julien is admirably adapted for classical music. Ebery tone of the piano, (a superb instrument from Messrs. STEINWAY'S establishment) could be heard in its full vibratory richness.

The next classical soiree will take place on Saturday next. On Wednesday there will be an entertainment for the young folk. Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, with his inimitable band of Minstrels, will give a Matinee on that day, commencing at 3 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

How the Fourth of July was Celebrated—The Government Officers all Leaving—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 28, 1861.

While the good people of the "States," North and South, are preparing for or actually engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts, the people of this isolated Territory are making extensive preparations for a more than ordinary display of patriotic enthusiasm on the recurrence of the glorious Fourth. The ancient "Nauvoo Legion," which has "gone dead" since the stirring days of "Echo Cañon" fame, is to be resurrected to assist in the ceremonies of next Thursday. A grand procession, in which the various trades are to be represented, some of them practically, and the rising generation is to form a most noticeable feature, will start from Union-square and parade several streets to the Bowery, on the Temple block, where speeches or orations, political and patriotic, will be contributed by some of the preachers. A grand select ball is to follow in the evening, in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, and warm work it will be, no doubt, though the nights here are pleasantly cool, even in the heat of Summer.

One by one the National officers of the Territory leave us, and no successor arrives. Last Monday, Col. B. DAVIES, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, bade a long adieu to the Salt Lake and turned his face towards his own place in Palmyra, Mo., in company with Mr. EDWARDS, his clerk, and others.

And it is rumored about the city that our Secretary-Governor will shortly follow suit, successor or no successor, and then what shall we do? We can't well get along without being governed, in some fashion or other. As the Mormons are in the majority, and are fertile in expedients, they may—should no new Governor arrive soon, and the present incumbent depart—fall back on their pet, the "Provisional Government of the State of Deseret," with the inevitable BRIGHAM for Provisional Governor again. Time, however, will determine.

With the new mail service on the 1st of July, we get here a new Postmaster and a new Post-office. No announcement of the delivery and dispatch days has yet been made public, and there is a good deal of doubt, and some fear, in regard to the future letter-postage from and to Utah, some thinking the rate will be increased from three to ten cents, while others, and particularly the *Deseret News*, contend that Utah is neither on the Pacific, nor east nor west of the Rocky Mountains, but right in the middle of them, and that the Post Route Act cannot be fairly construed to increase our postage. However this may be determined, one thing I firmly believe—and I am not alone in the matter—and that is, that the three-cent rate will produce more revenue from Utah than the ten-cent rate.

Emigration from the East to California continues through our city, mostly taking fine horse stock through. A few are going the other way, I suppose to fetch their relatives and friends from the States.

Last Friday a train of twenty-five wagons and three hundred head of cattle left here for Carson, laden with flour, barley and oats, and owned by Messrs. WALKER, of this city.

BRIGHAM, KIMBALL and a company of others have been out on a preaching excursion as far as Spanishville, Utah County, starting last Friday and returning on Monday.

A special session of the Probate Court of this County commences to-day.

Burnt brick-making has not been carried on in this city, owing to the difficulty of obtaining good clay, and sufficient wood at a moderate price to burn it. But it appears that it has been determined to build the new Seventies Hall in this city of burnt brick, and a number of hands are now successfully employed in this business.

A week last Tuesday the mail and express animals at Strawberry Creek were stolen by Cheyenne Indians, and some Snake ponies at the upper crossing of the Sweetwater shared the same fate. The Snakes pursued the Cheyennes, and had a running fight from Rock Creek toward the head of Beaver Creek. The Snakes lost four men, besides two wounded, but recovered half their ponies and most of the mail and express animals. Eight Cheyenne scalps returned with the animals.

The Indians on the route hence to California have commenced to take toll from the emigrants. Seven horses were recently stolen from a company at Shell Creek, but, through the assistance of "Indian Jack," eleven were recovered.

The weather has been bright and very hot, but has moderated a little the last two days.

The New Government of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "J. M. W.," in his letter from Wheeling, of the 18th inst., speaks of the present State Government of Virginia as follows:

"So sudden has been this new State movement, and so utterly revolutionary in its character, and yet so peaceful and noiseless has been its action, that one can scarcely credit its strength or determination. The peaceful subjection of American citizens, as a rule, to instinctive obedience to the forms of law, must, as for a sudden appreciation of the earnestness or magnitude of enterprises like the one inaugurated by the loyal citizens of Western Virginia."

It is difficult to see how the recent movement in Western Virginia can, with any propriety whatever, be characterized as revolutionary. There has been no attempt to change the laws or the form of Government, secured to the people by the Constitution of the State, subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, by GOV. PIERPONT, and those acting with him. Their action has been merely to preserve the State from an attempted and partially executed revolution on the part of the late Gov. LETCHER, and other State authorities; but as this attempt was wholly without authority from the people themselves, and wholly against the Constitution and laws of the State and the United States as well, it was an act of sheer self-defence on the part of the people, who alone are the ultimate depositaries of political power, to reconstruct their State authorities, not their Constitution and laws, as these remain, as heretofore, undisturbed. The action of the late Gov. LETCHER and other State authorities under him, can only be regarded as an abdication of their political position and power, and the people very properly assembled in their primary capacity, and supplied their places by a new election according to the Constitution and laws. With what propriety, therefore, can the present Government be called revolutionary? Suppose that by some great Providential interposition, Gov. LETCHER and all the constitutionally elected authorities under him, instead of committing political suicide, as they have, had been suddenly deprived of life, would it have been revolutionary for the people to have assembled in their primary capacity and to have supplied their places by another and Constitutional election? Manifestly not. In what respect, essentially, does this supposed case differ from the one under consideration? Let there be no misunderstanding on this subject. The present Government of Virginia, as recognized by the General Government, is not revolutionary. It is essentially and emphatically anti-revolutionary.

Again, your correspondent says, speaking of the "Richmond Government:" "It possessed a clear right to secede for itself, and try titles; but it possessed no right to control the action of the people, who really constitute the State." This is a singular paragraph, to say the least of it. How could the elected authorities of the people have the right to secede as a Government, if they had no right to bind the people they were elected to govern, and by the people themselves? "J. M. W." would seem to be thoroughly indoctrinated with the wretched heresy, under our forms of Government, of the right of revolution, inhering in States as well as individuals. This pernicious error is wide-spread, and it is not, therefore, surprising to see it reiterated in connection with a political movement, having its origin in such extraordinary circumstances. "J. M. W." cannot have been an observant reader of the TIMES, or he would not have been a deliverer of such an absurdity as this, and it is quite certain that if his attention is turned even slightly to an investigation of the doctrine, he will at once abandon it. Let it be repeated, that the right to revolutionize by force, and the power to do so, are not contestible terms. There can be no right to revolutionize by force where there is a peaceable redress for grievances. The "Richmond Government" had no grievances to be remedied, and if they had, there was a full and complete provision for their remedy in the Constitution itself, and the people of the States had solemnly agreed with the people of the other States to abide forever by the guarantees of the Constitution in this respect. It is not necessary to protract an argument on this subject. The case only needs to be fairly stated to refute itself. The truth is, however, that this miserable doctrine of the right of revolution, is the especial weakness of the North, as a perverted State rights doctrine is of the South, and both together have contributed much to our present difficulties. We trust that the war now in progress, will blot them both out of our political vocabulary. W. L. B.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Shipping and Commercial News—Nominations for State Officers—Destructive Fires—Affairs in Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, July 19.

The Pony Express passed here at 4 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 10.

Arrived, 8th, ships, *Dictator*, Hong Kong; 9th, *Moonlight*, Hong Kong; bark *Druid*, Newcastle. Sailed, 7th, ship *Challenge*, Hong Kong, carrying $26,000 in gold bars; 8th, ship *Old Colony*, Liverpool, carrying 3,600 bbls. flour, 23,000 sacks wheat, 200 bbls. salmon, 275 bales wool, 1,000 flasks quicksilver.

The ship *White Swallow* has cleared for Hong Kong, with a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, and $107,000 in Mexican dollars and silver bars.

At present, the demand for silver is rather slack, and the supply liberal.

The following are recent engagements: Ship *Isabella*, to Liverpool, £2 per ton; ship *Flying Dragon* and bark *Alleyn* to Melbourne, ship *Ecorium* and brig *Curlew* to Sydney; ship *Flying Mist* to load dye-wood from the Coast of Mexico to Europe at £4.

A fair business is doing with the country, but there is no demand for goods from first hands. Jobbers are working off their stocks. There has not been an arrival from domestic Atlantic ports for sixteen days. No fresh goods are urged. Butter has declined to 25c.@27½c. Teas have advanced about 5 cents per pound, under the expectation that Congress will levy a duty on such imports. All other imported goods are flat and nominally unchanged. The demand for wheat, partially for export, is in excess of the supply, at about $1 65 per 100 pounds. The statistics of wheat export for the year ending July 1, show that 3,500,000 bushels were sent abroad. The average price during the year, was $1 52½ per 100 pounds. It is now estimated that California has about the same amount of wheat to export from the crop of 1861, as that from 1860.

The money market continues easy as usual, and Sight Exchange on New-York rates at 5 per cent.

The Union Democratic Convention completed its labors at Sacramento yesterday, having nominated the following ticket, which is not regarded a very strong one outside of the party supporting it: For Governor, JOHN CONNERS; Lieut.-Governor, RICHARD IRWIN; Congress, Southern District, HENRY EDGERTON; Northern District, JOSEPH McKIBBEN; Judge of the Supreme Court, B. S. [illegible], Clerk of the Supreme Court, GEORGE S. [illegible], Surveyor-General, JOSEPH GARDNER; Comptroller, JOSEPH E. NUTTMAN; State Printer, JOHN R. RIDGE. This ticket was carried by what was called the Broderick element in the Convention.

The Breckinridgers, who recently adjourned without making nominations, it is understood will reassemble and make nominations for all the State offices, for the purpose of defeating the Union Democracy, and thus opening the way to reorganize an old-fashioned Democratic Party, which will include all whigs. The Breckinridgers thus become the main reliance of the Republicans for carrying the State at the ensuing election.

A fire broke out on the 3d of July at Marysville, in CHAS. COBA'S stable, on the east side of C street, opposite the United States Hotel. Before it could be arrested it destroyed property to the value of $25,000 or $30,000.

The prospecting party which left this city some months since to visit the Potosi and other mines on the Gila River, have returned, loaded down with specimens of gold, silver, and lead. The mineral wealth of this section is apparently very great, particularly in silver. The bottom lands of the Gila River are represented as being of the greatest fertility, opening a fine field for agriculturists.

A fire at Stockton, on the 8th, consumed the Arcade Hotel, on Weber-avenue, and some large adjoining stables, together with twenty-five horses and mules; also, a dwelling-house and a portion of the San Joaquin Brewery.

The steamer *Cortez* arrived here last night from the Columbia, bringing papers from Portland, Oregon, to the 6th of July. Independence Day was celebrated at Portland with great enthusiasm. Delegates were present from Marion, Yam Hill, Washington, Clackamas and Clatzop Counties, and from Washington Territory. A fine display of fireworks took place in the evening, which was witnessed by upwards of 7,000 people.

The present season has been the most unusual one for rain ever known in Oregon. Instead of being warm and dry in April, the rainy season has kept up to the present month. The consequence is that the grass and vegetation are backward, and fruit and hops are late and fine. The cold and rainy days have damaged the Spring crops in appearance, while the early wheat threatens to attain such a growth of straw as to endanger its heading.

New-York Evangelical Alliance.

MEETING AT DR. M'CAULEY'S CHURCH—INTERESTING REPORT AND ADDRESSES.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance which has assumed the onerous duty of caring for the religious wants of the soldiers of the Union engaged in the suppression of the great rebellion, held a meeting last night at Dr. M'CAULEY'S Church in Fifth-ave nue. The crowd was so great, that Dr. TYNG, in stating the purpose of the meeting, regretting the absence of Dr. SPRAGUE, remarked that if perchance the very able and venerated pastor of the Brick Church had become lost in the mass, they would be obliged to somebody to have him consigned to the pulpit.

Rev. Dr. M'CAULEY opened the religious exercises by "presenting our wants and needs to the Lord's throne."

Rev. Mr. GOSS, the Secretary of the Alliance, after a brief explanatory address by Dr. TYNG, proceeded to read a report of the operations of the Alliance, and the good effect therefrom. He detailed the process of camp services, the supplying of religious reading, correspondence with chaplains, circulation of Union hymn-books, &c. Heretofore, they had mainly confined their efforts to the wants of our City volunteers. They now proposed to extend their operations to all the regiments of the State, numbering nearly 50,000 men. It was also proposed to establish correspondence, with a view of learning the religious wants of all the volunteers, and to have a central committee in each Northern State to perform similar duties. It had also been arranged with the President of the Sanitary Commission to have the agents of that body work also, in this cause.

Rev. Dr. M'CAULEY then delivered a most interesting address. He commenced with an eloquent justification of the cause in which our arms are engaged. In speaking of the great trial which the nation is undergoing, he said: "We are told that when glass first assumes its form and cools into brilliancy, the fall of a single grain of sand has shattered the vase; but, by subjecting it again to heat, and then skilfully allowing it to cool, this restoring its entirety and retaining its beauteous form well kept might bear the hammer's stroke without fracture. Does it not appear that we are now witnessing the annealing of that crystal vase into which God has poured that which is for the regeneration of all people. We are told that the diamond could not assume its shape, value, if it had been beneath a tremendous pressure. May it not be that the tremendous pressure under which this whole nation groans is the very process by which Providence will perfect this crystalization, and present it as chief among those jewels with which God adorns his diadem, King of Nations, as he reigns on high."

Dr. M'CAULEY further spoke in eloquent terms, of the *personnel* of the troops, their religious wants, and the need of providing them with religious reading.

Dr. TYNG next read a number of extracts from letters received from privates, chaplains, and others engaged in the war, praising the objects of the Alliance, and asking its aid. Upon the tenor of these appeals, he made a strenuous effort to have the moral and religious wants of the soldiers fully realized. Eloquently painting the justice of the cause, the fearful dangers to which the troops were exposed, the possible horrors of perhaps the very hour in which he spoke, the self-sacrifices of the men, the good results of the efforts already made, Dr. TYNG made a most stirring appeal on behalf of the work of the Alliance. Already, he said, 65,000 hymn books had been distributed, and 20,000 religious newspapers; and he urged them to aid the work by coöperation and subscription. There were slips of paper placed in every pew, and he hoped they would be disinterred from beneath the audience, and applied to their destined purpose—the recording of subscriptions.

[A handsome collection was taken up, and after singing the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* was on her down trip at 5 o'clock, and when about one mile below Governor's Island, a little boy, aged about three years, son of Mr. J. H. WATSON, who resides at No. 87 First-place, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the upper deck. He was in charge of his sister, aged twelve or fourteen, and was accompanied by a brother, aged about eight. They were going to Clifton to visit some friends. The little fellow was sitting on the lower rope of the guard, near the pilot house aft. A woman who had cakes for sale wished to pass with her basket, and as he was making room for her, he lost his balance and went over. A scream of horror came from all who saw it, and the sister and brother were well nigh paralyzed with fright. A gentleman who sat near hurried to the pilot house, and notified the man at the helm, "a child overboard!" In an instant the bell clanged in the engineer's room, wheels and rudders were reversed, the pilot hastened to the other pilot-house, and the boat went back with all speed, following the wake she had just left. A steamboat was seen coming down the bay and crossing our track about half a mile off, at about the point where the child went over. Every effort was made to signal them to stop, shout upon shout went over the water from a hundred voices, and hats and handkerchiefs were used with a *downward* movement; but, strange to say, it was interpreted to be what it did *not* resemble, and these signs of warning and distress were answered by cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. This was followed by a loud moan of disappointment, and cries of "There, they have run over him!" All hope of saving the boy seemed to be stifled, but the return of the boat to look for him, and while she was in the act of backing, when persons were seen to be looking over the side, the boy, safe and sound, and not even frightened, was picked up. A third of a mile of space was covered by the boat before she was brought to a stand-still by the hundred anxious passengers. "There he is!" "There he is!" "Stack up!" "Stop her!" The pilot sounded his bell to warn the engines, when a tall, spare man was seen divesting himself of hat, coat, vest and boots. He dropped himself into the water from the lower forward deck, went over the guard, hung down by his hands, and dropped into the water just as the boat was about coming in contact with the body. She had a little too much headway, and cries were heard on all sides, "They will be struck by the wheel!" "Stop her!" Sure enough, they would have been struck, but, with wonderful presence of mind, the gentleman *dove under the wheel* and came up near the stern with the boy in his arms. Life-preservers were thrown over and a small boat was lowered. The gentleman seized the latter with one hand, laid the boy in with the other, got in himself, and commenced at once to rub and rub him. Presently they were taken on board; the child was heard to cry, and the glad news, "He is alive!" "He will be saved!" went from mouth to mouth until every face beamed with a sense of intense satisfaction. The sister and brother came forward excited and in tears. They assisted to divest him of his drenched clothing; a blanket was brought in which he was wrapped, and the efforts to resuscitate were diligently pushed. One gentleman took from his wallet a newspaper slip containing printed directions, by E. MERIAM, for resuscitating a drowned person. When the boat arrived at Quarantine landing, the body was taken to the residence of the Health Officer, where DR. GUNN and the other health officers, with the ladies in the house, gave proper attention to the little sufferer. Word was immediately sent to friends at Clifton, and the parents were telegraphed to Brooklyn. They arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, and found that all was well. The child was restored to consciousness, and his chief complaint was thus expressed: "Papa, I fell in water and *lost my hat*." It was with much difficulty that the brave man who thus perilled his own life to save this little fellow could be induced to give his name, but the impropriety of his keeping it from the knowledge of the parents was so urged upon him that he finally wrote his address on a card for the sexton, with a request not to show it except to the parents. It transpires, however, at the Landing, that this good work was performed by "CAPT. L. W. KOSTRZOK, care of E. F. TEFFT & CO., Nos. 136 and 138 Duane-street, New-York." His wife, with a son and child, were also saved to be on board at the time.

SUICIDE WITH A KNIFE.—MR. THOS. LILLIE, a boot-crimper in the establishment of MR. WM. R. VANARSDALE, No. 31 Lispenard-street, was found yesterday morning at 9 o'clock lying dead in a pool of his own blood and gore. Life was not extinct. A knife with which the deed had been perpetrated lay beside him, and it was evident, from the circumstances surrounding the case, that he had premeditated suicide. He retired on the night previous in good health, and not appearing at the usual hour on the following day, search was made for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. It was then that the wife of the deceased entered the room and found him lying dead. Dr. JOHN C. CHEESEMAN was immediately summoned, but upon his arrival life was extinct. Deceased was a native of this City, 34 years of age, and had resided at the house for ten weeks.

MEETING OF CAP-MAKERS.—Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of cap-makers was held at Germania Hall, No. 12 Avenue A. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress to modify and alter the form that contracts for the supply of caps for the Army are given out. It appears that, owing to the number of speculators who are making money out of the misfortunes of our country, and who are in no way connected with the cap-trade, the regular cap-makers are unable to earn sufficient to support themselves and families. Before the war commenced, they could earn from $10 to $12 per dozen—now they can only earn from $6 to $7. The object of the petitioners is to ask Government to give the contracts to those who are legitimate cap-makers, and not to speculators. A committee of [illegible] was appointed to wait upon the President, and to present the petition. The committee consists of cap-makers, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

CAPTURE OF TWO WELL-KNOWN BURGLARS.—Detective RYAN, on Saturday, followed and watched for several hours two well-known burglars, named CHARLES JOHNSON and CHARLES LANE, whom he was convinced by signs of false keys, several dwellings on the Sixth avenue, but each time without any plunder. Finally they got into the building No. 572 Broadway (a Seminary for young ladies), and left it with a bundle, which proved to be nine pairs of pantaloons, two silver cups, and some other articles belonging to Mrs. CATHERINE COLCITT, the house-keeper. The officer followed them until they got to a stage, and then arrested them with the stolen property, a bunch of skeleton keys, and a chisel in their possession. They were taken to the Police Headquarters and locked up.

OPEN-DOOR PREACHING.—The second out-door meeting, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, was held in Astor-place yesterday, the exercises commencing at 5½ P. M. by prayer and singing. About two hundred persons of both sexes were present, who appeared deeply interested throughout the service. A brief discourse was delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, he having taken for his text the words found in Revelation, xiv. 29. After explaining the meaning of the passage, and alluding to the author, the preacher earnestly exhorted his hearers to yield themselves to the will of God, and listen to his kind entreaties. A hymn was then sung, and the benediction pronounced.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—JOHN BURNS and JOHN MCCORMICK were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing CHAS. MARSHALL of a wallet containing $9. It appears that they induced him to treat them at a liquor store on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, where he was given drugged liquor, and then robbed. For five hours after taking the liquor he was incognizible, and on reviving found himself in a stone-yard in Eleventh-avenue. The accused pleaded not guilty, but were locked up for trial.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—A young woman, named JANE PURCELL, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing laudanum. She was out of employment and destitute. Officer LOUDON, of the Eighteenth Ward, conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. CATHARINE HARRIS attempted self-destruction by jumping into the dock at Pier No. 1, East River, but was rescued by the First Ward Police and taken to the New-York Hospital.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Four boys, named JOHN FELTON, JOHN DAILY, JOHN FALLON and MIKE DEMPSTER, were arrested, yesterday, in the vacant store, No. 54 Courtland-street, to which they had effected an entrance from the roof. They had stolen a silver watch belonging to DENNIS DRISCOLL. Justice KELLY locked them up to answer.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—JOHN NOLAN, a member of Engine Company No. 9, of Brooklyn, while returning from a fire yesterday morning, fell at the corner of North Seventh and Second sts., and one of the wheels passed over his neck, inflicting dangerous injuries. He was brought to this City and placed in the New-York Hospital.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—HENRY LINN, a young man, was arrested on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics Bank of New-Haven, Conn., at MATARAN'S saloon in Beekman-street, and at other places. He was taken to Court, and locked up for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Douglas Irvine, Secretary of the British Legation, from Washington; Hon. G. T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.; Rev. T. Thayer, of Newport, R. I.; Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston; H. Lewis, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Donnell, of New-Orleans, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. C. S. Warner, of Illinois; Geo. Everett, and E. D. Jordan, of Boston; Robert T. Lincoln, the son of the President, from Washington; A. Whistler, G. T. Bayard, and John Adair, of the U. S. Army; J. W. Edgar, of St. Joseph, Mo.; and R. France and son, of Delaware, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chancellor Farnsworth, Capt. HOGAN, of the United States Army; Dr. Augustus Rawlings, of New-York; C. C. Gray, of Liverpool; H. H. Wolcott, of Binghampton; E. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin; W. Osborn, of St. Joseph, Mo., and R. K. Porter, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. S. H. Mix, of the United States Army; R. J. King, of England; J. Wylie Edmonds, of Boston; John Crouse, of Syracuse, and J. B. Kilbrith, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Moses H. Grinnell, of New-York; Rev. E. J. Noyes, of Montreal; W. P. Nottingham and W. W. Irvin, of the U. S. Army; Col. Hastings, A. M. Simpson, T. A. Howard, C. C. Evens, and Dr. T. Hopkins, of Boston; and Major T. E. Hall, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

W. Hewthorne, of England; J. Howard King, of Albany; and R. A. Hankey, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Cecil Johnson, of England, and T. C. Upham, of Maine, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The children connected with Mr. BEECHER'S congregation, in Brooklyn, with their parents, friends, and pastor, assembled in the church, yesterday afternoon, to take part in exercises appropriate to the close of the Sunday School for a month's vacation. Mr. BEECHER dispensed with his evening sermon, in order that this interesting festival might be held at a late and cool hour of the afternoon. After the singing of devotional hymns, addresses were made by THE REV. MR. TILTON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and GEORGE B. LOCKE, Superintendent of the school. A distribution of flowers to the children took place at the close of the exercises.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a meeting last Friday evening, Alderman STRONG in the Chair. Assistant Mr. LAUGHLIN presented a petition from the Collector of Taxes, requesting the appointment of an assistant clerk, at a salary of $700 per annum, from 30th ult. to Jan. 1st, in place of A. Adjutant GILL, who has gone to the war. Law Committee. Alderman WALKER presented a remonstrance against opening Yorkshire-st. The matter in regard to laying water at Gowanus, claimed by CORNELIUS DEVOE, was referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to ascertain the rights of the City in the lands. Adjourned to Monday evening, the 22d inst.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths during the week ending July 20 have been 137, as follows: Cholera infantum, 15; consumption, 17; dropsy, 6; scarlet fever, 5; disease of heart, 3; infantile marasmus, 10; small-pox, 3; sun-stroke, 2; other causes, 74.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—MARY FARNHAM was arrested by order of the Coroner last Friday night, on suspicion of being the murderer of BRIDGET EAGAN, at her residence, No. 137 Navy street, on Monday night of last week. The inquest is adjourned to Wednesday next.

A SECESHER.—A journeyman barber raised a secession flag, last Friday, over the barber's shop of his employer, in Grand-street, E. D., which did not suit the denizens of that locality. The secesher was soon glad to haul down the secession flag and raise the genuine article, and then secede himself.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During last week the wills of HENRY CONSTOCK, ELIZA WINSHIP and GEORGE BAKER, all of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court for Kings County.

New-Jersey.

THE STABLES OF THE JERSEY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY DESTROYED BY FIRE—FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a large frame building in Mercer-street, Jersey City, owned and occupied as a stable by the Jersey City Railroad Company. When the fire was discovered, about twenty horses and a large quantity of grain and hay was in the stable. The Fire Department and the Police were soon at the scene of the conflagration, and labored nobly to subdue the flames and rescue the horses. Five valuable horses, however, were burned to death, and most of the grain and hay was destroyed. The extent of the loss could not yesterday be ascertained, but it is estimated at several thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and a reward of $500 is offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage.

LARCENY.—CHARLES O'NEIL was arrested on Saturday night, charged with stealing a large quantity of cabbages from the premises of HUGH MCQUADE, No. 295 South-street, Jersey City. He was held to answer.

INSULTING FEMALES.—Officer KILLCOILEY yesterday arrested WM. BRADFORD for disorderly conduct and insulting females at the Jersey City Ferry. He was locked up to answer.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST AT ST. PAUL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Messrs. LOVE and MCLAREN, old California and Fraser River miners, arrived in this city Friday evening last, from the Saskatchewan, bringing with them 74 ounces of gold of fine quality, procured from the Rocky Mountains. They have located on the Saskatchewan River, along which, for 600 miles this side of the mountains, they have found gold.

A portion of their party is now engaged there exploring the tributaries of the Saskatchewan. They believe that this new gold region will prove as rich as any other on the continent. They have come to St. Paul for supplies, and will return by way of Red River in a few days.

Mr. MCLAREN migrated from Hastings to the mountains, and spent last Winter on the Saskatchewan, the Winter climate of which he represents as milder than that of this section, and says the Winter is the best for prospecting.—*St. Paul Press, July 13.*

FREDERIC HECKER, distinguished among the Germans as a leader in the Baden Revolution of 1848, for the last ten years a farmer, resident near Belleville, Ill., arrived, says the St. Louis *Republican*, from Washington a few days ago, where he had an interview with the President. He says the President assured him positively, that Col. SIEGEL will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, THOMAS HIGGINS, aged 31 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brother Francis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, thence he will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIAM H., Jr., infant son of William H. and Sarah Raynor, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIE PEERS, infant son of Wm. H. and Alice A. Earle, aged 1 month and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas F. Peers, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MARSH.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, FRANK, youngest child of Philip B. and Matilda L. Marsh, aged 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 Mansfield

William Strickland Explains why He was arrested as a Spy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Fortress Monroe, under date of July 1, introduces my name in his letter, and states that I was arrested as a spy, by the order of Gen. BUTLER.

Such was my misfortune, but certainly not my fault; not even as he supposes by "blundering in my manner of exploring the camps." I had already received two lessons in the shape of arrests at Fort Corcoran, near Washington, and at Sharpsburgh, near Harper's Ferry, and do claim that my conduct whilst in and near Fortress Monroe, was as circumspect and proper as it possibly could have been.

It was not my fault, certainly, if I came in contact with military men who could not understand how it was possible for a mere civilian to have curiosity and adventure enough in his composition, to wish to spend a three weeks' holiday in traveling from camp to fort, and from fort to camp, to examine things he might deem most worthy of being visited, see with his own eyes celebrated places, and come in contact with some of the men who are now making our history. I supposed that as an American citizen and a thorough "Union" man, I had a perfect right to visit any or all of our lines and forts in the possession and under the protection of the National Government. I must confess, before I got home, I began to think I might possibly have been mistaken: that the rights and privileges of citizens were not quite so extensive or well secured as in my ignorance I had supposed them to be.

In making preparations for my trip, I took exceeding great care to arm myself with such letters and other documents as seemed to me amply sufficient to explain the why and the wherefore of the trip, and indorse, beyond question, my loyalty as a "Union" man, and my standing as a citizen.

Experience showed that the very excellence of my references proved my worst stumbling-block; they were looked upon as forgeries, and myself detained until their genuineness could be proven.

The real cause of my arrest at Fortress Monroe was a circumstance wholly beyond my control, and occurred as follows: On reaching the ante-room leading to Gen. BUTLER'S reception-room, where I was detained some twenty minutes, I found several persons, among them two gentlemen in citizen's dress, who evidently, from the tenor of their conversation, were Federal spies from Secessiondom, and one of them, as his words implied, from Richmond. Whilst I was in Gen. BUTLER'S presence, waiting for my permit, this Richmond spy stated that he thought he had seen *me* lately in Richmond; the consequence was, after having left with my permit, I was recalled, and questioned by Gen. BUTLER as to when I was last in Richmond; my reply was I had not been there since 1856, and the General *seemed* satisfied.

I spent a very pleasant day, saw about everything worthy of examination, and was about to leave by the boat at 6 P. M., but was arrested in the act of stepping on board, and conducted to Gen. BUTLER.

He informed me, with chuckle, which must be seen to be appreciated, that a sharp fellow of his had followed me when I left his presence that morning. To use his own language, I had had a "shadow, shadow below, Sir, all day, all day. Sir, shadow, Sir, all day, Sir, have been taking with the sentinels, sent a note, Sir; making sketches, Sir, taking memorandums, Sir,—continually, Sir,—and I must see them, see them, Sir."

I handed him the memorandum-book which had produced such intense excitement on the part of the General, almost convinced that I *had* been doing wrong, though I could not even guess what it was; a cursory examination of which, by even his keen, cross eyes, resulted in ascertaining that I had actually committed the grave offence of taking down the weight of the "Union" gun, the names of the two frigates *Minnesota* and *Cumberland*, and the number of the regiments which were encamped within the fort. Now the memorandum-book, like many other things connected with his command, I presented and placed in his hands for examination, and referred to Simon Cameron, John F. Potter, our Representative in Congress, and Charles Dubree, our Senator. Letters of introduction from the officers of Wisconsin to Senators Sumner and Wilson, and to other persons of less note living in Washington. He inspected them by kindly leading me he "had a young man in his office who could beat him"—implying that they were forgeries, and insisting that I send them on to Washington for authentication, causing a detention of from four to six days, at least.

In the course of my defence I alluded to my previous troubles in Alabama, my expulsion from Mobile, the pecuniary ruin which followed, the bitter feelings I entertained as a consequence, &c., &c., and alleged that I was the very last man to be suspected of any sympathy for or a desire to aid secession.

The response which I received could only emanate from Gen. BUTLER. I cannot believe another man area who could have taken so base a view of the facts of the case.

It was, that "I was just the man for JEFF. DAVIS to pick up, that my antecedents placed me above suspicion." He might have added, except to a man as smart as Gen. BUTLER.

My letters were sent to Washington, and I committed as a spy until responses came back. Whilst waiting their return, Senator WILSON, accompanied by THURLOW WEED, paid a visit to Gen. BUTLER. I at once wrote a line to him, stating that if he would inquire of Senator WILSON he could ascertain from him if my letter to him was authentic.

The inquiry was made, and the letter proved genuine. The next day Gen. BUTLER released me, asking if he could do anything for me, which would in any way repay me for the detension. I told him I wished to visit Newport's News Point. The permit to do so was given me, and I left much pleased with the favor, because I knew it was one not easily obtained. An hour after I was again arrested, and treated more cavalierly than ever; simply because he had learnt I had been so unfortunate as to have been detained an hour or so in Fort Corcoran, near Washington. He threatened to order a court-martial at once on mycase.

He finally subsided, and concluded to send me to Fort Corcoran, near Washington, or whoever was in command there, which proved to be Col. SHERMAN. As soon as I had a man of sense to deal with, like Col. SHERMAN, and not a mere criminal lawyer hunting up a case, like Gen. BUTLER, I was at once released.

WM. STRICKLAND,
Milwaukee, Wis.

LAW REPORTS.

Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 20.

Before Judge Shipman.

Francis Macdonald and John Love, convicted yesterday of smuggling five barrels of sugar, were brought up this morning and sentenced—Macdonald to be imprisoned twenty days and to pay a fine of $10, and Love to pay a fine of $5.

David S. Mills and Capt. Downs, indicted for destroying the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, at sea, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The petit jury were discharged for the Term, and the Court adjourned.

A Minister Extraordinary don't wish to be Sued in a State Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Mechanics Bank of the City of New-York vs. *James Watson Webb.*—This is a suit brought by plaintiffs to recover the sum of $2,400, in part of a note made by defendant, payable to "his own order." The note was indorsed by Mr. Webb, and the summons and complaint was served upon the defendant on the 12th of June last. On the 2d of July, defendant put in his answer to the complaint "protesting against the jurisdiction of this Court herein," and for no other purpose answers the complaint as follows:

"That the Court has no jurisdiction of the action. That at the time of the commencement of this action, the said defendant was, and ever since has been, and still is, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Brazil, duly appointed and commissioned as such by the President of the United States; and that by the Constitution of the United States, the Courts of the United States alone have exclusive cognizance and jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers and consuls."

Plaintiffs' counsel now moved for judgment, on the ground that the defendant's answer to the complaint was frivolous. Judge LEONARD granted the motion, with $10 costs.

Chapman and Hitchcock for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd and Whitney for defendant.

It will be recollected that a suit of similar nature was brought in one of the District Courts some weeks since, and the presiding Judge dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the case should be brought in a Federal Court. The above reverses that doctrine, and is therefore of importance.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Ford* vs. *Schieb.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Lozier vs. *Benkard & Hutton.*—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Burrall* vs. *Bowen, Holmes & Co., et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the frivolousness of the answer, with leave to the defendants Avoy, Van Olinda and Lasall to serve an amended answer in ten days, on payment of $10 costs of this motion.

Brown vs. *Brown.*—Alimony allowed at the rate of $7 50 per week, and alimony of $50 as a fee to enable the plaintiff to prosecute this action.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,

The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
INCLUDING

600 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, at $1 50 to $5 per Robe.

460 BAREGE ROBES, at less than one-third their cost of importation.

200 GRENADINE ROBES, from $7 to $15—former prices, from $20 to $50.

260 pieces best quality FRENCH ORGANDIES, 12½ to 15 cents per Yard.

300 pieces yard-wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, fast colors, 12½ cents per Yard.

500 pieces PRINTED CALICOES, Merrimac styles, from 6¼ to 8 cents per Yard.

50 pieces 8-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 25 cents per Yard.

200 pieces 3-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c. to 10c. per Yard.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE.
THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.

The immense success attending this sale, and the general satisfaction given to the thousands who have thronged our store the past week, has induced us to continue a short time longer, and to offer the coming week still greater bargains by making a further reduction in prices.

All our 25c. Bonnets marked 12c.
All our 37c. Bonnets marked 18c.
All our 62c. Bonnets marked 25c.
All our finer Bonnets equally low.
All our 12c. Ribbons marked 4c.
All our 15c. Ribbons marked 8c.
All our 25c. Ribbons marked 12c.
20,000 Sprays Flowers marked 2c., 4c. and 6c.
All our 10c. Bands marked 4c.
All our 15c. Bands marked 6c.
All our 25c. and 37c. Bands marked 10c. and 12c.
All our 12c. Worked Collars marked 6c.
All our 25c. Needlework Collars marked 12c.
All our 50c. Swiss Collars marked 25c.
All our 63c. Sets marked 33c.
All our $1 25 Sets marked 50c.
Great Ladies' Fine Linen Collars reduced to 5c.
All our 12c. Lisle Gloves marked 6c.
All our 25c. Gauntlet Gloves marked 12c.

The same reduction may be expected on every article throughout the two Stores.

Remember the number,

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.
Entrance No. 223.

LACES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS will be offered in BRUSSELS APPLIQUE and VALENCIENNES COLLARS, at $1 each and upwards.

CAPES, APPLIQUE SETS, COLLAR AND SLEEVES, only $3 each.

REAL HONITON LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, at half the cost of importation.

Also,

A select assortment of POINT GAZE and APPLIQUE BRUSSELS COLLARS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., for sale at one-third the value of each.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, at very attractive prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN GROS DE R. DOLLFUS MEIGS
And other celebrated manufactures of
GRENADINE ROBES, a disposition,
Only 12½ cents per yard,
(formerly sold 25c.)

ALSO,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
FULL CHINTZ COLOR and choice styles,
At 18¾ cents per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, Auctionbots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auctionbots in embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs, Best 6-cent French Gloves, job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN PARIS PRINTED BAREGE ROBES
Only $2 50 each, (value 5c.)
Also,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES,
From $3 each and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, sunshades and silks, at cost, to close spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.



THE NEW
GOTHIC
FURNACE,
Patented by
A. H. BARTLETT,
Sept. 18, 1860.

"The Inventor has long been engaged in manufacturing and selling Furnaces, and his aim in devising this was to so combine the modifications suggested by experience as to produce an economical and convenient Furnace, one that should utilize all the heat, be easily managed by an unskilful servant, and afford the greatest possible facilities for cleaning and repairs.—*Scientific American.*

Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.



THE POLAR
REGRIGERATOR.
With Filter
and
Water Cooler
Combined.

Is the only perfect provision preserver in the world, as it is the only one having a condensing surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture and impurities from the air.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE BULL TERRIER PUPS, OF the purest breed; also one black tan slut of small breed; a good ratter, and the greatest beauty in the City. Dogs of all breeds, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure, no charge. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37 cents per bottle. Cures fits, worms, fleas and distemper. Dogs boarded, trained, cropt and trimmed in the neatest manner. Address H. GARDNER, corner Broadway and 50th-st., New-York.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 349 Duane-st. New-York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLOSS, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are prepared to rifle cannon to any extent with the greatest dispatch.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 424 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 18 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by
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FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Haryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 91 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last. E. CAYLUS DE BUYTER & CO.
New-York, July, 1861.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have proved and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling compositions.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Call at No. 172 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting and the getting up of ladies' fine underclothes; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker. No objection to the country. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as cook, or to do washing and ironing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., (for two days.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 Water-st., corner of Maine, Brooklyn, in the clothing-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent laundress; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country; can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent American woman, a situation as housekeeper; excellent best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy, and will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 111 Adelphi-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamber work and sewing; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news depot, corner of East 14th-st. and 1st-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is highly recommended, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages $6 to $6; also a girl to wait on table, sew neatly, read and write, and attend to children; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 194 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good nurse, and is waiting and obliging; has six months' references; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, &c., is very obliging, will do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse. Best City reference. No objections to country. Can milk and make butter well. Wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS OUGHT to go to the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. German and other help daily for City and country.
OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A COACHMAN, GROOM OR PLAIN GARdener.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who will be found fully to understand each of the above; will go at wages to suit the times; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No 138 Times Office.

AN HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good driver; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A JUSPELL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUAtions wanted, by a man and wife, without incumbrance; he understands the care of horses and can milk; she can cook or do general housework; they will make themselves generally useful; they can come highly recommended. Address C. W., Box No 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board for three or four months, in the country, within two hours' ride of this City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; terms not to exceed $3 per week. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. D. R., Station F., New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

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COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open, at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., and peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DELIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 6 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SHORT distance from the city, for a young girl, orphan, aged 15 years. Address, stating price, &c., A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Very desirable double and single rooms, neatly furnished, supplied with water, gas and use of bath-room. House situated convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

WANTED, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR several months, nice and airy room, with good board, by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, especially in a private family where would be some person speaking French a little so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain partial board in a private family in Brooklyn, location convenient to both City Hall and Fulton Ferry. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., A. R. P., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. T. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Kendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $600,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive said exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send them Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNS, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

WM. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 25 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the fifth and last Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $300,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 5, WALKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermaster's Department at this depot must be presented at the office for settlement.

M. MORRIS,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Asst. Quartermaster-Gen'l

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF the first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Water town Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. Instruments all transfers of the stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

M. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1885, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SIXES PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION. By order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry; accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place. dwelling-house, Gothic style, 30x40, barn, stable and extra outbuildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy. two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, if at 6 per cent.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Vesey-st., the entire stock of the above store, consisting of chairs of every variety; hair, husk, sea-grass and straw mattresses; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, cottage do., washstands, bureaus, feathers, curled and short hair, feather-beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, ticking, hair-picking machine, &c. To be sold by order of

JOHN BOYD, Assignee

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MCEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity, as the department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspectors, inspectors to be appointed by the department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessels reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 150 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves in the contract the right to purchase coal with, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
E. F.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law1w*S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT W. HYDE.
JAMES G. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 178 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. G. HANCE, Registrar.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 22d day of November, 1854. WM. F. HILDRETH, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (36th edition, 600 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, opium, impostors, Quack Doctors, Quack Specifics, Anabolics, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for it, or RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., OSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Dr. Zeitung, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercuri Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by its invaluable remedy, viz.

Mr. David Rice, No. 60 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Andrew Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 21 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Dully, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT', MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give special attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 38 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 431 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, 25.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tons-full of "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the moth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price on Single Boxes. Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restless ness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
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4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
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6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Facache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Om Cicers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Sea-Sickness, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
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29	—Sore Mouth, Common Canker of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pleurodyne, Cramp or Spasms, Uterine Pains or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen by Nos. 1 to 15 and Book	2 00
Case of any Six by Numbers (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents in the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These are boxes, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6 30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7 15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7 55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8 30 A. M. Hunter's Point.
9 00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9 00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10 00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11 00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1 00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2 45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5 30 P.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

cruiser, when we could make ourselves known, and receive our liberty.

We were all taken by railroad to Charleston, and placed on board the *Davis* without delay. Owing, however, to the strictness of the blockade, we lay in the stream two weeks before we could escape. Finally, however, the opportunity offered, and availing himself of a very dark night, the captain put to sea, creeping out by the channel close to the beach. Our course was then set directly across the Gulf, and we came North.

I cannot remember dates well, but we had not been many days at sea before we took our first prize, the *John Welch* of Philadelphia. Our second seizure was the *Enchantress*, of Newburyport. Both these vessels were placed in possession of prize crews, and sent South. We next captured the schooner *S. J. Waring*, on Sunday night two weeks ago, at 4 o'clock P. M., about 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. She was commanded by Capt. FRANKLIN SMITH, and was bound for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, with an assorted cargo.

Three of this vessel's original crew were kept on board of her, and five men from the privateer were detailed as the prize crew, and I was selected as one of the number. The names of the others were MONTAGUE ARVELL, a Charleston pilot, in command; GEORGE STEPHENS, an Irishman, first mate and navigator; MALCOLM LIDDY, an Englishman, second mate; and JAMES MILNOR, a Charlestonian. We had orders to proceed direct to Charleston, or some other port. We started on our course, and had been ten days on our voyage, when on Tuesday night last, at 11½ o'clock, the vessel was retaken from the prize crew. This was accomplished by the murder of the captain and both mates, who were slaughtered with a broadaxe by WM. DILLMAN, the negro cook. DILLMAN seized the opportunity of dispatching his men while they were asleep—the captain and second mate occupying their berths, and the first mate lying on deck, by the companionway. Short work was made of the matter. DILLMAN spared my life and MILNOR's, on condition that we should assist in bringing the schooner to port, and I gladly assented to the proposition. I made myself as useful as I could, with my limited knowledge of navigation; and I think that the credit of bringing the vessel here mainly belongs to me.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG CUBA WITH THREE MORE PRIVATEERSMEN.

The brig *Cuba*, of Millbridge, Capt. J. D. STROUT, from Trinidad de Cuba, arrived yesterday morning, and is at anchor in Quarantine.

Capt. STROUT makes the following statement:

"Sailed from Trinidad de Cuba, for London, on 2d July, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, shipped by Messrs. G. SMITH & Co. On the morning of July 4, in lat. 21° 10', lon. 73° 15', on the south side of Cuba, was brought to by a shot from the privateer steamer *Sumter*, formerly the *Habana*, and on heaving to was boarded by a boat from her, and ordered to come on board the steamer and bring my ship's papers. The steamer at the time had the Stars and Stripes flying from her peak, which was afterwards taken down, and the Secession flag hoisted.

On arriving on board, I was ordered below in the cabin, and delivered my papers to the Captain, who, after examining them, destroyed them, saying I was a prisoner—that the brig should be taken into port and sold.

At this time, Capt. SHIPPY, of the brig *Machias*, of Machias, came on board, and, after presenting his ship's papers—which were also destroyed—we were told to go on board our vessels, and we would be towed into some port in Cuba. Hawsers were then got out and the two brigs were taken in tow. This was about two o'clock P. M., of the 4th July—and the brigs continued in tow until 4 A. M. of the 5th, when the hawser of the *Machias* parted. The *Cuba* was towed some ten miles further, when she was let go of, and search made for the *Machias*. On coming up again, they could not get near enough to our brig to get the hawser on, on account of the heavy sea, when she proceeded on with the *Machias*.

All sail was then made on the *Cuba*, and she was headed in for the land, having received a prize-crew of five men, consisting of one midshipman, two sailors and two marines, who threatened, in case I or my men refused to work the vessel, they would shoot us; continued working the vessel in towards the eastward until the 7th, when the officer concluded to keep her off for some Southern port, where he would run her in, or on shore.

The night of the 8th made Cape St. Antonio, when myself, my first officer and steward, had matured a plan to retake the brig, and succeeded, by the mate and steward seizing the arms of the sailors and marines forward, while I took care of the officer. They made a desperate resistance, but the plans were too well laid.

About two hours after, fell in with brig *Costa Rica*, Capt. PEEL, from Aspinwall for New-York, and placed the two sailors on board of her.

On the 14th July, the midshipman managed to get a pistol in his possession by breaking open a chest while all hands were engaged in working ship, and with it went up into the main-top, being there about half an hour. When I came on deck he told me he wanted to speak with me; but seeing the pistol in his hand, I turned to go below for arms, when the midshipman threatened to shoot me if I did. I, however, went below, procured a revolver, and ordered him down on deck. He refused to comply, and two shots were fired at him, one of which took effect in his shoulder, when he came down."

The brig is now at anchor in Quarrantine. The prisoners were taken in charge by officer VANDERZEE, and brought to the City.

The following are a list of the officers and men of the *Cuba*:—J. D. Strout, Captain; James Babbedge, First Officer; John Carrol, Second Officer; Thomas Oliver, Cook; John Carter, Charles Gasnier, John Perry, seamen.

Capt. STROUT was shown the statements of the men brought home in the *Costa Rica*, relative to their connivance to the rescue, and pronounces them entirely false. On the contrary, they rushed aft and attempted to overpower him and his men.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

By an arrival at this port from Minatitlan, we learn that the schooner *G. F. Kneeland*, of New-Orleans, was there on the 17th of June. She had been at Vera Cruz as a fore-and-aft schooner, and in Minatitlan had been altered with a fore-topsail and topgallant sail, and was being fitted out for a privateer for the C. S. A. When she came into Minatitlan, she had the British flag at the peak, the Stars and Stripes at the fore, the rebel flag at the main, and the Palmetto in her rigging.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The writer of the following account of the privateer *Sumter*, says the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, was a frequent visitor at the ship-yard opposite New-Orleans during the equipment of that steamer, and makes some suggestions that deserve consideration

"MR. EDITOR: Many have been the speculations respecting the size and armament of the so-called privateer *Sumter*, now upon the ocean in the character of a privateer, or, more properly speaking, pirate. In order that the authorities may know what kind of customer they have to contend with, I will endeavor to give a brief description of her size, appearance, number and size of her guns, as she was seen during the time of her equipment.

The *Sumter* was formerly a Spanish steamer, known as the *Marquis de la Habana*, plying between Havana and New-Orleans as a packet. She was always noted as being an extraordinary fast sailer, having made the trip from New-Orleans to Havana in less time than any other steamer known.

After the purchase from the Spanish owners, she was completely overhauled; her engines and boilers were taken out and replenished by new. The entire machinery being placed below water line. Her upper works, including her superb cabins on deck, were removed, so that she presented a clean deck fore and aft. She was pierced for four guns on each side; also armed with eight 32-pounder rifled guns, with one swivel rifled cannon amidship—82-pounder—the bulwarks being so built that her guns cannot be perceived by passing vessels. The swivel gun is covered with a house, having the appearance of a galley, but so arranged that it can be taken to pieces in less than two minutes, something like the wooden huts that have been on exhibition in the Park at New-York. She was thoroughly braced and strengthened in every part, and her guns were carefully selected. The entire equipment of the vessel was under the supervision of Lieut. FRY, late of the United States Navy and all that we can say further is, that whenever or wherever she may be met with, she will prove an ugly customer, and it will be well for our Government, in sending vessels after the *Sumter*, to send only such vessels as are able to meet and take her at once, and not to make the great mistake of sending our small sailing cutters to capture a fast-sailing steamer, known to be such, as is the *Sumter*, and known to carry such a heavy armament, backed by a well selected crew, and commanded by so skillful and experienced an officer as SUMNER."

A REBEL FLAPPER.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "A wealthy Mississippian, [illegible] Buffalo, [illegible] Wednesday night on the Western Metropolis, en route for home. He was [illegible] with recently returned from an European [illegible]

board the boat he openly announced to the passengers that he was a Secessionist, and that he intended to contribute his means to the cause of the Southern Confederacy on his arrival home. He said his brother-in-law, who also resides in Natchez, raised 550,000 bales of cotton last year, of which he contributed 100,000 bales to the Confederacy. This year he will raise 600,000 bales, and he intends to give it all to the cause, besides $50,000 in money. He was not molested."

THE FIRST FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

A Reconnoissance in Force---The Troops Engaged and How they Behaved---The Results---Turning the Enemy's Position---Undoubted Success of the Movement.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday evening, July 18, 1861.

This has been an eventful day for the Army of Advance, and the result will unquestionably be represented as a great victory on the part of the rebels. In a word, the affair was a reconnoissance in force of a wood at Bull's Run, whose contents were unknown. It proved to be a masked battery, behind which some 5,000 of the rebels had intrenched themselves, and our five regiments, which were sent against it, were repulsed with considerable loss—a loss, the extent of which I cannot state with any accuracy, but which probably amounted to not far from in 150 killed and wounded. On our side, SHERMAN'S battery, under Capt. AYRES, was the only one engaged. It behaved with great gallantry, but the extent of damage inflicted cannot be known, as it fired constantly into dense woods. Our forces were all withdrawn to the rear, the most of them as far back as Centreville, four miles from Bull's Run, which is itself about the same distance from Manassas Junction. The attack will unquestionably be renewed in the morning, not only upon this masked battery but upon the entire rebel force at Manassas—with what result I shall probably be able to tell you to-morrow.

So much for the general result,—now for the details of the affair, so far as they came under my personal observation.

I left Fairfax Court-house at a later hour than I intended, and reached Centreville at about 11 o'clock. The rebels here had thrown up intrenchments on a high hill, overlooking the road as it debouches from a fine wood, and a large open field, admirably fitted for defence. They had abandoned them, however,—and this confirmed the general impression that they did not mean to fight. The troops which had been brought forward,—comprising only a portion of Gen. TYLER'S brigade, were here halted for rest, and remained three or four hours. My carriage had become entangled in the baggage-train, and was some two miles in the rear. I began the tour of Centreville in search of food, as I had had no breakfast, and was nearly famished. While swallowing a cup of very poor coffee, which I persuaded the servants of a deserted mansion to sell me, I heard the sound of cannon in the direction of Manassas. I immediately pushed forward on foot, under a blazing sun, and after a brisk walk of three miles—during which the only refreshment I could procure was a little vinegar and water—I came to a wood through which the road leads over a high rise of ground, with an oatfield on the right, and on the left a meadow, in which is placed a small house, with an adjoining shed. In the oatfield, on the right, were stationed two of the Parrot guns, under Lieut. BENJAMIN. As you pass the crest of the hill, your eye falls upon a gentle slope of meadow on the left of the road—bordered on the lower side by a thick growth of low trees, and rising, after passing a ravine, to high ground on the other side. At the right of the wood was an open plain—with a house and barn some fifteen or twenty rods from the wood. As I approached the first hill, I saw SHERMAN'S battery drawn up on the left, behind the crest, and the First Massachusetts Regiment, in line of battle, some twenty paces behind, in a hollow, to be out of reach of the rebel batteries.

At about 1 o'clock, as the head of our column rose over the crest of the hill, it was saluted by a shot from the rebel battery quite across the ravine,—which fired eight or ten rounds from two guns, and was briskly answered by Capt. AYRES. After about ten minutes, their firing ceased, and it was supposed that the rebels had retreated. They had fired no rifled cannon, and it was believed they had none.

Skirmishers were at once thrown out from the whole brigade, which was commanded by Col. RICHARDSON, and consisted of five regiments, into the woods on the left,—while the First Massachusetts was drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of the woods, and the Twelfth New-York, Col. WALWORTH, just at their right. The Second and Third Michigan Regiments were sent to the extreme right, and marched in a right line from the road, towards the wood, and drew up in line of battle. The skirmishers pushed into the wood and were permitted to penetrate to some distance without being fired on. Soon a few scattering shots were fired at them,—and then the First Massachusetts Regiment and the Twelfth New-York were pushed in together. I had gone into the field bordering the wood, about one-third of the way to the wood, and watched them enter. They had been gone perhaps five or ten minutes when a full, round volley was fired directly in their faces from a breastwork in the ravine, behind which the whole rebel force had been drawn up. They could not see their assailants,—they scarcely fired a single shot at them, but were shattered by the deadly fire thus suddenly opened upon them. At intervals of perhaps a minute this volley was repeated five or six times—the rebels accompanying each fire with tremendous shouts. Two howitzers, belonging to SHERMAN'S battery, were sent past me through the field into the wood, and opened fire, which was returned by the same vollies. After a few minutes a rebel battery of cannon, planted upon a small cleared space in the wood, which I could see very distinctly with my glass, opened fire, first upon the howitzers in their vicinity. But after two or three shots they sent half-a-dozen balls into the field where I stood, and over my head into the group of officers and soldiers gathered about the house to watch the firing. One shot struck some 20 feet from me,—another went through the shanty adjoining the house, and a shell exploded in the field some 20 rods from where I stood, without doing any damage.

At 2½ o'clock a company of cavalry, Texas Rangers, belonging to the regular force, had crossed the field and taken possession, the men dismounting, armed with carbines, immediately in front of the wood. While stationed on the hill during the first firing, one of the rebel shots had fallen in their midst and severely wounded one of them who had been carried back into the wood. After the firing from cannon and musketry which I have mentioned had been continued some twenty minutes,—many of the musket shots reaching the point where I stood,—I saw the Twelfth New-York Regiment rush pell-mell out of the wood, followed by the Massachusetts men, marching in good order. Their appearance was the signal for a general retreat of the forces in that neighborhood. The regular cavalry wheeled and ran their horses up the hill at the top of their speed—putting those of us who were on the hill side in greater peril of life and limb than we had been before during the day. Two companies of the New-York Twelfth kept their ground well and came off in good order. The rest made good time in leaving a position which it could not be expected for a moment that they could hold. The Michigan regiments, on the right, kept their position for a time, but soon drew off with the rest.

It was clear that the rebels were intrenched in great force in the wood, and that they had a powerful battery there, some of the guns being clearly rifled cannon from the noise the balls made as they passed over our heads. Clouds of dust, coming towards the front from the hills in the rear, indicated that they were bringing up reinforcements. The withdrawal of our troops was in pursuance of a purpose to change the plan of attack. Orders were sent back for reinforcements. SHERMAN'S whole battery was ordered into the garden on the left of the road, just in front of the house; two guns were planted in the oatfield on the opposite side, and at 3½ o'clock, a shot from the rebels flying over my head, followed by two from the Parrott guns in the oatfield rushing in the opposite direction, satisfied me that the safest place during an engagement was not between two hostile batteries. We fell back, therefore, behind the crest of the hill. The firing on both sides grew very brisk, and the shot from the rebels nearly all passed overhead, crashing among the trees of the wood beyond, and wounding several of the great number of persons, troops and others, who had collected there for shelter. Just then the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment came up through the wood—the ears of its men being constantly saluted by these whistling balls—and was ordered to form in the field behind the house. It was soon followed by the Seventy-ninth, who did not, however, go out of the wood. The firing which had commenced at 3½ o'clock ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our entire force was ordered to withdraw on Centreville.

This is the whole of it,—and I have no time to add comments, as this hasty letter must be sent at once by a special messenger, who may reach Washington in time for the 4½ o'clock mail to-morrow morning. Gen. MCDOWELL, who had been to visit the other column, came up just as the engagement was over. I believe he says the existence of this battery was well known, and that the men ought not to have been sent against it. Gen. TYLER, formerly of the U. S. Army, is an officer of merit and experience. He displayed great coolness throughout the whole affair. I met a son of Gen. LEAVENWORTH coming off the field, a lad of 17, who had staid in the wood to bathe his feet, after the Twelfth, to which he belonged, was driven out, and who says he was surprised to find he was not half as much scared as he had expected to be. While on the side hill, being half famished with thirst, I asked a swallow from the canteen of a portly gentleman who was passing. He gave it to me, and I found it was Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois. There were half-a-dozen private gentlemen present as spectators.

The criticism which will be made on this mishap will be that men should not have been thus thrust upon a masked battery—that it is a repetition of the old Big Bethel and Vienna affairs. Gen. TYLER, however, says that it was only a reconnoissance in force—that the object he had in view was to determine what force and batteries the enemy had at that point—and that he now understands this perfectly. Undoubtedly, this is so; the only question is, whether the knowledge was not purchased at too dear a cost. Upon one thing you may rely. This misfortune will not delay the attack on Manassas. On the contrary, it will hasten it. But I think that, instead of leading troops directly against batteries, whether masked or not, Gen McDOWELL will *turn their entire position*. The movement of troops, to-night, indicates a purpose to throw the troops upon the north side of the intrenched camp, from this point, while other columns will approach it from other directions. The result will vindicate the movement.

H. J. R.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

The weekly recruiting reports of last week for the old Army Regiments show no improvement. Only twenty-two men were enlisted in this City; one detachment of about a dozen arrived from Buffalo, and one from Rochester. Although several other rendezvous—those in the Department of the West—have been ordered to send on the persons accepted to this place, none have come, as yet. In short, all the recruits obtained now for the regulars would be no more than enough to supply the current wants of the line in times of peace. The new seven regiments have not a full company apiece as yet. If some volunteer regiments are not turned over wholesale to the War Department, it is difficult to see where privates and non-commissioned officers for the late Army appointments will be found. In New-York City, Yorkville, Fort Hamilton, Pittsburgh, Penn., Wheeling, Va., Troy, N. Y., Boston, Cincinnati and Louisville, offices are open, "utterly regardless of expense,"—but candidates for military glory appear like angel visitants, few and far between.

The Navy is doing better. In this City alone 164 seamen and ordinary seamen were obtained last week. Some 5,000 have joined this branch of the service in New-York alone within a few months. Three thousand were mustered on board the *Ohio*, at Boston, since the 1st of April. Boston has New-Bedford to swell its list, while we have but a little office in Cherry-street and one more. The stalwart whalemen sent from New-Bedford are of the greatest value to the Navy, and are generally intelligent and susceptible of being perfectly disciplined. We have managed to find crews for half a dozen ships, of different rates, since Monday last. The total amount of Army necessaries shipped to Western Virginia from Cincinnati, up to Saturday, was 2,380 horses, 1,012 wagons, 257 sets of harness, besides large cargoes of provisions and stores.

There is no material change in the state of affairs at the Navy-Yard, since we noticed movements there in detail. The *North Carolina*, receiving ship, 54, *Brandywine*, sailing frigate, 50, in ordinary, *Potomac*, sailing frigate, 50, fitting out; storeship *Supply*, cutter *Harriet Lane*, and the purchased steamers *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, are the vessels in the bay. Over 2,000 hands are employed, and the monthly disbursements average $85,000.

The following are the National forces in this neighborhood to-day: Governor's Island, 647 men, Fort Hamilton, 575 men; receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 850 men; steam corvette *Richmond*, 320 men. Total, 2,392 men. Matters on Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are as last reported.

It is said that before the expiration of this month, the future permanent location of the Naval Academy will be made known. There is considerable competition going on in Washington, between those who favor Perth Amboy, Newport, and Annapolis. The general impression is, that the first-named place will get the school. The New-York Representatives in Congress support the Perth Amboy people.

We have late and important news from the African squadron. The capture of the slaver *Ardennes*, with 486 negroes on board, by the English cruiser *Wrangler*, is confirmed. The steam gun-boat *Mohican* went to Fernando Po, for the mail, on May 15. The *Sumter* went to cruse on the 6th, the corvette *Portsmouth* on the 9th, and the *Constellation* on the 10th. The *Mohican* got the orders recalling the fleet, but as they were at sea, could not communicate them. She would shortly leave for home herself. The Commodore had transferred his flag temporarily to the *Portsmouth* [illegible] Habana, in [illegible] new storehouse site, as he wished to stop patronizing the Portuguese at Loando, for confining Mr. BURNS, who is still in durance. The Commodore is taking rather too much responsibility, it seems to us, in removing the rendezvous from the very centre of the slave-traders' track to a remote region.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LYON'S COMMAND—INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH FROM BOONEVILLE—NOTES OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, July 14, 1861.

I closed my last letter to the TIMES on the 5th, at a point some 45 miles from Booneville, since which time we have reached the Mecca of our pilgrimage—Springfield.

We resumed our journey on the morning of the 6th, and after a march of some 20 miles, encamped on a stream at a point not far from Cole Camp—made famous, or rather infamous, as the place where some forty unoffending Union men were massacred in cold blood by an armed band of Secessionists. During the day I fell in with a very intelligent gentleman, who was present at the affair. He was named MILLER, is a lawyer by profession, and, on the day of the massacre, in company with his brother, was proceeding from Southwestern Missouri to his native place in Ohio. He stopped over night at Cole Camp, and in the absence of hotel accommodations took lodgings in a barn, in which were quartered the Home Guard under Capt. COOK. About 2 A. M., a body of 300 Secessionists marched upon the unsuspicious sleepers, opened both doors of the barn, and commenced a deadly fire upon the occupants.

The details of this infernal murder have doubtless been communicated to you through other sources, hence I need not repeat them. MILLER and his brother escaped in the darkness and confusion, in different directions. The former was taken prisoner the next morning. The latter was met by a squad of Secessionists, was shot through the head without a demonstration of hostility on his part to provoke the act, and his body left on the prairie, where it was torn into shreds by hogs. MILLER was taken before an officer, knocked down a couple of times, in order, probably, to make him stand better, and was, after a brief detention, liberated on taking an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri.

Judging from his "style"—the gleam of a savage, blood-shot eye, his fierce earnestness in the recital of his wrongs, and the butt of a revolver peering inquisitively from the breast of his shirt, as if on the lookout for Secessionists—he will not very sacredly respect his oath.

Near our encampment, that evening, was the store of a noted Secessionist, named RUNDLEE. He had left for Arkansas, probably to assist JACKSON, and his [illegible] were taken possession of by the troops. He [illegible] ascertained, ere this, that secession, in a pecuniary point of view, does not pay.

A [illegible] the march that day was of more than [illegible] length, and made under a sun of tropical [illegible] A [illegible] effort was needed to secure the [illegible] on Osage River, eighteen miles distant. This [illegible] was given to a company of the First Missouri [illegible], commanded by Capt. COLE, and by daylight the next morning the feat was accomplished [illegible]. The men were nearly cowed with fa[illegible] when ordered to move forward; yet they [illegible] a murmur and with all the alacrity [illegible] be imagined of men who do their duty as [illegible] and not as mercenaries. A march of thirty-[illegible] miles in twenty-four hours, by men carrying [illegible] pounds of cartridges, a heavy musket, canteen and [illegible], is not often made in the month of August. Yet this was not the most laborious feat of our [illegible] hitherwards.

The command reached Grand River in due season on the 8th, and the work of crossing was instantly commenced. This was a labor of immense difficulty, as the ferry-boat was a miserable affair, and the [illegible] swollen by recent rains till it ran with the [illegible] of an Alpine torrent. About 30 men [illegible] were taken across in a boat that sank the crazy scow [illegible] water. All night long, under the direction of Major CONANT and with an infinity of [illegible], cursings, shouting and pulling, the work was [illegible], and by 10 o'clock the next day the regulars [illegible] all other forces, including the artillery, were [illegible] over without accident. We were joined upon the evening of our arrival by the Kansas troops under [illegible] consisting in all of over 3,000 men, of whom about 600 were mounted and armed with [illegible] rifles, in addition to the usual arms of [illegible] cavalry. They are a splendid set of men, [illegible] universally admired throughout. Immediately [illegible] arriving 200 of the cavalry swam their horses [illegible] pushed forward through the night to take [illegible] possession of the ferry on the Osage, 22 miles distant. They arrived at day light, and were just in time, for [illegible] on the north bank a fellow had come [illegible] scuttling the boat on the opposite shore. The [illegible] of a half-dozen rifles disturbed his occupation, and the next instant he dropped his axe and sprang on the back of a horse, and along with a half-dozen other [illegible] at a breakneck pace, crashing through the woods. The cavalry swam across and took quiet possession of the boat, which proved, fortunately, to be not materially injured.

The Missouri troops and the regular force moved forward on the morning of the 9th, but before going, made one or two important arrests. One was the Postmaster at that point, named JOHNSON, and who, in addition to being a leading active Secessionist, was guilty of opening all letters directed to the United States, as was abundantly shown by the condition of several letters found in his office. We also [illegible] his father-in-law, an old gentleman named [illegible], who, instead of confining himself with that [illegible] reserve proper to old men, had employed himself in spreading treason, under the name of "Southern Rights." He was put in the ranks, marched three or four miles under the hot [illegible], then dismissed upon taking the usual [illegible] of allegiance to the General Government. JOHNSON, however, was considered a more important [illegible], and is still with us—subject to such pains [illegible] penalties as the future and Gen. LYON may prescribe. Another fellow, as we were passing, hurrahed for JEFF. DAVIS, for which he was pulled into the ranks, a heavy knapsack was strapped on his back, a musket put on his shoulder, and he compelled to march some half a dozen miles, at the end of which his treason was completely sweated out of his system. The thing was regarded as a capital joke, and no one more so than by the soldier whose load was transferred to the fellow's back. His appreciation of it lasted up to the moment when he was compelled to resume the heavy fixtures.

The Missouri force did not reach the Osage till the next day after leaving Grand River. The Iowa Regiment immediately went to work after the departure of the others, and by dark were all across the river. On the morning of the 9th we moved forward and marched the entire distance to the Osage (22 miles) by 2 P. M. In the morning, just before leaving, a private named HENRY, went in the river to bathe, and never came out alive. He was in poor health, and it is supposed that he was drowned.

Upon reaching the Osage we found the Missouri and regular force just fairly under weigh. The crossing was made at Hoffman's FERRY, twelve miles west from Osceola, and was accomplished, with about the same appliances as at Grand River. The entire command did not get over till about 1 A. M. of the 11th, when we first heard rumors of the fight at Carthage, with the addition that SIEGEL was retreating to Springfield, closely followed by JACKSON, and it unrelieved, could hold out only some forty-eight hours longer. In view of this Gen. LYON determined to make a forced march to SIEGEL'S relief. Accordingly we lay down a couple of hours after crossing the river, and at 4 o'clock moved forward.

About a mile from camp we passed a small grocery and Post-office, kept by a man named R. W. BOLLES. Some of the men ran in for something, and were horrified to find a soldier lying dead on the floor. A bullet-hole through his neck told the cause of his death. An excited crowd soon rushed in, and succeeded in waking an obese, ruffianly fellow, who lay in a drunken stupor on the counter. He proved to be the proprietor, and upon being interrogated, first denied all knowledge of the man's death, and then said he had been shot by a comrade in a row the night before. He was marched forward under a guard; the remains of the murdered man were committed to the keeping of a hastily-dug grave near the spot, a match was applied to the building, and soon after it was a smoking mass of embers. The deceased proved to be a private, named [illegible] in Gen. Garnie Company of regulars, an old soldier, and who originally enlisted in New-York City, where his relatives probably reside. Some three miles from the scene of the murder, we were overtaken by a woman on horseback, who stated to Gen. LYON that she saw BOLLES shoot SHIELDS the night previous. The fellow for some time denied it, but towards night, as he grew more sober, he owned up; said he did shoot him, but did it in self-defence. He shot him in front of the door, carried him in, washed up the blood, and then, reposing on the counter, slept calmly all night alone in the room with his victim. He is not yet hung, but probably will be as soon as Gen. LYON can give him a regular trial.

The command—consisting of two companies of cavalry, one of regulars, and the Iowa and Missouri regiments—pushed on with all possible speed, till 20 miles were passed over, when we halted for dinner and rest. The day was terribly hot and dusty, and the teams were nearly exhausted. Just before dark we started again, reached Stockton just before dusk, and soon after pushed forward into the woods and darkness, halting a few men long enough in the town to cut down a secession pole, and arrest the rabid secession Postmaster.

That night's march will not soon be forgotten by any who participated in it. The road was scarcely used—it now ran up a hill that seemed endless, then down into valleys through which went deep swift streams, or bottomless sloughs of mud and water—now it was hemmed in by high banks, again bordered by great ravines torn out by rains, and always through the dense woods whose foliage, locked over our heads, excluded all light save here and there the gleam of pale stars, or the majestic comet rushing northward with its angry portents. The artillery was in advance, and every few yards the huge wheels sank into some mud-hole or plunged into some gully worn out by torrents, requiring long and immense exertion to relieve them; now huge hills had to be climbed that required a halt at every dozen steps to rest the draught horses; wagons broke down, horses gave out, men dropped insensible from fatigue; and yet through all these obstacles the command moved ahead, and having slept only two hours the night previous, the men were illy-prepared for a night march: but there seemed a prospect of meeting JACKSON and they pushed on as cheerily as leaden, blistered feet and fatigue-racked bodies would allow. Towards daylight things grew rapidly worse—at each halt to drag the guns from some mud-hole, the men dropped instantly in their tracks, and were asleep before they reached the ground. Officers rode and slept till some sudden jolt threw them from their saddles, or recalled them to a momentary consciousness. One fellow among the infantry, that I noticed, would walk briskly on for a few yards, fall fast asleep, and stand perfectly still till pushed against by some horse behind him.

About daylight we reached a stream of water, and orders were given for a halt, and never was order so willingly obeyed. Those who had blankets with them wrapped themselves up and dropped anywhere. Those whose blankets were in the wagons did not wait for them, but moved a few feet from the road of the train, threw themselves on the ground and slept. I noticed Col. BATES, of the Iowa regiment, coming in on foot, a musket on his shoulder, and some poor, weary devil, bestride his horse.

This march I believe one of the biggest, under all circumstances, on record.

Since the morning previous we had marched *fifty-seven miles*—many of which were through a country as rough as ever was crossed by wagon-road. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that the men had just marched one hundred miles, that they had slept only two hours the night before, and I believe it will be conceded that the day's march stands alone in its magnitude.

The next morning Gen. LYON received information which satisfied him that Col. SIEGEL was not in urgent need of assistance, and accordingly we moved more slowly. That day (the 12th) we only marched about five miles, and encamped near a thriving, beautiful little village called Mailville—a place whose beauty and enterprise are owing largely to the fact that its citizens are all Union men and women.

Yesterday we marched more leisurely on for a distance of twenty miles, and at a point ten miles from Springfield encamped in the midst of a beautiful prairie and timber country. There the command yet remains, and will probably not move hither till to-morrow or next day.

You have probably ere this been put in possession of the details of the battle at Carthage, between Col. SIEGEL and Gov. JACKSON. The latest and most reliable intelligence places the loss of the rebels in killed at about 1,000; that of the National troops at 47 killed and wounded. JACKSON is Southwest from here, at a point about 80 miles distant. It is believed that he will not risk another fight, as even his victories are worse investments and more disastrous than his defeats. It is thought by many in Missouri that it is his intention to make his way to Mexico, where he can safely invest the treasure that he stole from the State.

The entire force in and about Springfield is nearly or quite 10,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery. This is composed of the commands under Maj. STURGIS, from Fort Leavenworth, Cols. SIEGEL and SALOMON, from St. Louis, and the force under Gen. LYON, that has just reached here from Booneville. No movement will take place within a few days. The men will be rested after their march of two hundred miles, and the forces here will be reorganized, and probably some of them sent home or transferred to other points.

GALWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, July 15, 1861.

The all-prominent event yet talked and thought of here, is the battle at Carthage, and numerous and varied are the reports that reach us daily of the losses of the enemy, his designs, force, &c., &c. Now we hear it asserted that JACKSON'S loss was nine killed and seven wounded; and again, it is asserted with equal confidence, that the total of his killed and wounded amounts to over twelve hundred. We hear that JACKSON is retreating, that he is fortifying himself, that he is marching upon Springfield, that Booneville has been retaken, and a hundred other rumors equally absurd or improbable form the subject of conversation in every street corner and grog-shop *colorie*.

The force under Gen. LYON, which marched across the country from Booneville, is still encamped eleven miles out, and has been joined by the Kansas forces that we left at the Osage River. As soon as a suitable camping ground can be found, the whole command will move in near the place. Just now there is a scarcity of provisions, and the men are living upon half rations. This will not last long, however, as supplies are moving hither from St. Louis, and will arrive here probably by Wednesday.

Col. SIEGEL is a small, young-looking man, of about 30 years of age, and bore a General's commission in the war between Prussia and the Dukedom of Baden. There are several officers under Gen. LYON, who were engaged in this war, some of whom were with, and others against SIEGEL. His reputation as an engineer and soldier is as high or higher than that of any man west of the Alleghanies. His management of the late battle is regarded deservedly as a very brilliant and masterly affair, both by Gen. LYON and other skilled military men who are attached to this expedition.

Last night (Sunday) a young man, a member of the Second Kansas Regiment of Volunteers, named DAVID WILCOX, was shot by order of a Drumhead Court Martial. While at the Osage, COX fell into a dispute with a companion named MICHAEL STEIN, concerning some trivial matter, and they finally agreed to settle it by a fist-fight, at the rear of the Camp. They proceeded thither, when STEIN became frightened and ran. COX followed and plunged his bowie-knife in his back, killing him instantly. Yesterday he was tried and sentenced to be shot. He received the sentence with the utmost coolness, walked with a firm step to the spot, and went through all the preparations without exhibiting the slightest trepidation. Six soldiers fired upon him, killing him instantly. He was only about 25 years of age, but was deemed a hardened case, and it is suspected that he was guilty of murdering two men before—one in Kansas, and the other in Pennsylvania. His coolness may be inferred when it is known that, during the progress of the Court-martial, he offered to take bets that he would be hung in place of being shot.

GALWAY.

UNION MEN IN TEXAS.

A Philadelphia firm has received from an old customer in Georgetown, Texas, a letter, showing that love for the Union is still strong in some parts of that State:

"You say you hope that we are UNION MEN. That is just what we are. We were forced out of the glorious old Union against our will, and in like manner have been involved in the Southern rebellion. Now they want to make us fight against our will, but that they can never do. About two-thirds of the men in this county are *Union* men. We will not suomit to a draft. We won't fight against the stars and stripes that our fathers fought for. If we fight at all it will be against those that try to make us do so. The Secessionists made an effort to raise a company of men in this place, and they got the whole number of 15. Ha! ha! ha!"

LETTER FROM GEN. ANDERSON.

The following letter has been received by His Honor Mayor WOOD from Gen. ANDERSON:

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Mr. MURRAY having responded for me, much more handsomely than I could have done, to your address on the presentation of the medal on behalf of the citizens of New-York, it is as unnecessary, as it would be out of order for me to write you as their organ on that occasion. But, as at the close of that address you say that your language is that of heartfelt sincerity, truthfully reflecting your own feelings, I feel that it will not be improper for me to express to you individually, as I now do, my acknowledgments of, and my thanks for, the beautiful and too highly complimentary manner in which you were then pleased to speak of my services.

You say truly that no power, save that of God alone, could have created the occasion referred to; to Him alone, also, is due the glory for all I then did which is worthy of praise.

A copy of your beautiful address shall always be kept with the medal, and you and my friend, to whose partiality I am indebted for this valuable testimonial of their approbation, may feel assured that my daily prayer shall be that I may, by God's blessing, be enabled to do something for the restoration and preservation of our beloved Union, more worthy the gratitude of my countrymen, than the act for which, in their kindness, they have so handsomely rewarded me.

Begging you again to accept my warmest thanks, I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES—ELM PARK.

Messrs. MELDOLA, LEVI and COLIERS, of the Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this Regiment yesterday, (Sunday,) using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church, after which they made religious and patriotic, addresses. The men all paid particular attention, all joining in the hymns. After which they were each presented with a testament by the Association.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Religious services were held at the Park Barracks yesterday by Capt. GREEN'S troop of Mounted Rifles. Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, read the service, and addressed the soldiers. Mr. RIDDLE also made a brief address, and Mr. BARLOW, of the House of Industry, was present with a party of children under his charge, who furnished excellent singing for the occasion.

HONVED GUARD.

The regiment which is in progress of organization by Hungarian officers, has decided to accept the name of Honved Guard, honoring thereby the memory of those brave Hungarian warriors who fought so faithfully for the support of the Constitution and the laws of their country. All Hungarians in the City and vicinity who have seen service and wish to join this regiment, are requested to present themselves at headquarters, No. 397 Broadway.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN is now in this City in order to settle up all outstanding accounts against this regiment. All those who have claims against this corps will send them in up to Wednesday next to the headquarters, No. 564 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR steady, at $4 50 for Fancy. WHEAT [illegible] and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1. Milwaukee club, on private terms. CORN firm and scarce; sales 12,100 bushels Illinois at 36c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, on Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7½c., to New-York. *Imports*—[illegible] bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,651 barrels Flour; 125 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3068. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DISASTER TO THE NATIONAL ARMY

Retreat of Gen. McDowell's Command from Manassas.

Full Details of the Engagement.

But 20,000 of the National Forces in Action.

90,000 REBELS IN THE FIELD.

The Retreat of Our Forces on the Eve of Victory.

A Panic Among the Teamsters and Civilians.

Exaggerated Statements of Our Losses.

Measures of the Government to Retrieve the Disaster.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Offensive Operations to be Resumed Immediately.

GEN. PATTERSON AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Latest Intelligence from Western Virginia and Missouri.

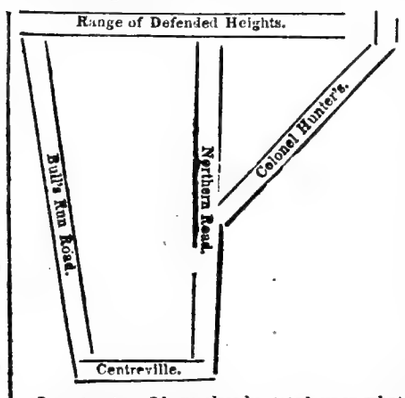
Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861.

I came in from Centreville last evening for the express purpose of sending you the latest intelligence of the great battle of yesterday. I left Centreville at half-past 5 and reached here at midnight. I sent a dispatch to the office, but, as it is to be subjected to the censorship of the Government, which gives no hint of what it refuses permission to pass, I have no means of knowing whether its contents reached you or not. I must therefore repeat its contents.

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this Continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold all the positions which they sought to carry, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat to Centreville, where they have made a stand and where Gen. McDOWELL believes that they are able to maintain themselves.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run, had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels,—that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried, no approach could be made to that place; and after they should be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defence of this point was done. Gen. McDOWELL was unwilling to make an attack directly in face of these batteries, as they would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavored to find some way of *turning* the position. His first intention was to do this on the Southern side,—to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable,—that they were narrow, crooked and stony, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Friday was devoted to an examination by the topographical engineers of the Northern side of the position. Maj. BARNARD and Capt. WOODRUFF reconnoitred the place for miles around, and reported that the position could be entered by a path coming from the north,—though it was extremely long and circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of attack.

On Saturday the troops were all brought closely up to Centreville,—and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore, the Army marched—by two roads—Col. RICHARDSON with his command taking the Southern, which leads to Bull's Run, and Gen. TYLER the Northern—running parallel to it at a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about 3 o'clock. I got up at a little before 4, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Colonel HUNTER with his command, and Gen. McDOWELL and staff, had gone, and pushed on directly for the front. After going out about two miles Colonel HUNTER turned to the right—marching obliquely towards the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up and then come down upon the intrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. MILES was left at Centerville and on the road, with reserves which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. Gen. TYLER went directly forward, to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Col. HUNTER whenever it should be seen that he was engaged. Perhaps the following very rough diagram may render the relative position of these several localities somewhat more intelligible:



I went out, as I have already stated, upon what is marked as the northern road. It is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles, you come to a point down which the road, leading through a forest, descends;—then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile,—when it crosses a stone bridge and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope, the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which has a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Capt. AYRES' battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The First Ohio and Second New-York Regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The Sixty-ninth, New-York, the First, SEORD and Third Connecticut regiments, were ranged behind them, and the Second Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right. At about half past six o'clock the 30-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learned afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the utmost havoc and confusion. After about half an hour Capt. AARES threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Col. RICHARDSON'S column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered, even by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time for paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Col. HUNTER'S axemen, clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights. Time wore along with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Col. RICHARDSON'S column, but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock, the First Ohio and Second New-York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so,—passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four-gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire. Capt. AYRES' Battery (formerly SHERMAN'S) was advanced a little, so as to command this Battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon it, silenced it completely.

At half-past 11 we heard HUNTER'S guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right. He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volleys of musketry, as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant. HUNTER had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed them up with the greatest vigor and rapidity. Meantime, for some three hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and, with the glass, we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady stream of reinforcements, which continued to pour in nearly the whole day. The Sixty-Ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second and Eighth, New-York—the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin, were brought forward in advance of the wood and marched across the field to the right, to go to Col. HUNTER'S support. They crossed the intervening stream and drew up in a small open field, separated from Col. HUNTER'S column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in clearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column, I could watch the progress of Col. HUNTER, marked by the constant roar of artillery and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At 1 o'clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central position of the rebels.

It was now 2½ o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to the town, for the purpose of sending you my dispatch. As I passed up the road the balls and shell from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came; but meeting Capt. AYRES, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under Gen. SCHENCK, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Capt. AYRES' guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centreville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return,—intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands. I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster STETSON, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his Regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the Army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so, to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington, to send my dispatch and write this letter. As I came past the hill on which the Secessionists had their intrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defence if they should be assailed.

Such is a very rapid and general history of yesterday's engagement. I am unable to be precise or profuse in matters of detail, and must leave these to a future letter.

I hear nothing, on every side, but the warmest and heartiest commendation of our troops. They fought like veterans. The rebels did not, in a single instance, stand before them in a charge, and were shaken by every volley of their musketry. I do not mean to praise any one at the expense of another. The Sixty-ninth fought with splendid and tenacious courage. They charged batteries two or three times, and would have taken and held them but for the reinforcements which were constantly and steadily poured in. *Indeed it was to this fact alone* that the comparative success of the rebels is due. We had not over 26,000 men in action, the rest being held behind as reserves at Centreville; while the enemy must have numbered at least 60,000.

The Fire Zouaves before they had fairly got into action, were terribly cut up by a battery and by musketry, which opened on their flank. They lost a great many of their officers and men.

Col. HUNTER, who led the main column of attack, received a severe wound in his throat; he was brought to this city, but I understand that he cannot recover, if indeed he is not already dead. I have heard the names of many others reported killed or wounded, but deem it best not to mention them now, as the rumors may prove to be unfounded.

About a mile this side of Centreville a stampede took place among the teamsters and others, which threw everything into the utmost confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries. Mr. EATON, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them,—the ball taking effect in his hand. Quite a number of Senators and members of the House were present at the battle.

I shall be able to ascertain to-morrow the cause of the retreat of Col. HUNTER'S column after the splendid success it achieved. I would gladly, though in the face of evidence unable, believe what is rumored here, that this column did indeed hold its ground, and that the retreat was confined to the other columns. I fear this will not prove to be the fact. H. J. R.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Stragglers from the Army create great but needless excitement, by stories that the rebels are coming to Washington. There is not the slightest cause for any such apprehension. The Army is falling back upon Arlington, and new regiments are constantly arriving from the North.

It is not easy to account for the panic which occasioned the first movement of retreat, but the most probable account is, that it was caused by a charge of cavalry, which was repulsed by the regiment upon which it was made, but which threw another, upon which in turn, it fell into confusion.

The Army, in its retreat from Centreville, was protected in rear by Col. MILES' Reserve.

Some fifty or one hundred of the Fire Zouaves have just arrived here. The rumor is circulated that this is all that is left of the regiment, but this is not so. These are only those who have come on singly in advance.

Exaggerated statements about the losses of individual regiments increase the excitement and cause heedless grief. The official list will be published as speedily as possible. All access to the Army across the Potomas is impossible.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7½ o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the Army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both side, and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. JOHNSTON, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDOWELL undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole Army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. McDOWELL intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court-house, but, our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court-house the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the intrenchments.

A large number of troops fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court house.

The road from Bull's Run was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDOWELL was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the Army, it is said, made their retreat in order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strausburgh, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves, they only have about 200 left from the slaughter, while the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

SHERMAN'S, CARLISLE'S, GRIFFIN'S, and the West Point Batteries, were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege and 32 rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbrous to remove. They were two miles the other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville Hospital were left there, after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon FRANK H. HAMILTON.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDOWELL was thus foiled in his well-arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore, to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here, to-day, that Gen. MANSFIELD will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said, by military engineers, to hold out against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia, (10:30,) reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupations of the fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. MARSTON'S New-Hampshire Regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. HEINTZELMAN was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. WILCOX, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed. Also Capt. McCOOK, a brother of Col. COOK, of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement Groups are everywhere gathered inquiring the latest news.

Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing. Both telegraph communication and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives additional interest from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. ALEXANDER was about erecting a pontoon across Bull's Run. The enemy was seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked, one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the Army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery necessary on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order:

Col. EINSTEIN'S Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns; the Garibaldi Guards and Col. BLENKER'S First Rifle Regiment, with its batteries, followed at several miles distance by the DeKalb Regiment.

When our courier left, at 4½ o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its lines broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside directly opposite the main battery of the enemy was doing good execution and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court-house, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our Army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

Col. HUNTER passed, at the same time, in a vehicle, wounded.

Ayres' Battery was also reported as lost.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road.

The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington.

DISASTERS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating Army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party.

The Seventy-first, New-York, lost about half their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight:

The First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments.

The First Regiment of Regulars, composed of the second, third and eighth companies.

Two hundred and fifty Marines.

The Eighth and Fourteenth New-York militia.

The First and Second Rhode Island.

The Seventy-first New-York.

The Second New-Hampshire.

The Fifth Massachusetts.

The First Minnesota.

The First Michigan.

The Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New-York.

The Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and the Second Vermont Regiments, besides the several batteries.

Add to killed, Lieut.-Colonel FOWLER, of New-York Fourteenth. Add to wounded, Col. LAWRENCE, of Fifth Massachusetts Regiment; Capt. ELLIS, of Seventy-first New-York, (badly)

Col. FARNHAM and Major LOZIER, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCOOK, the Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Zouaves; Capt. GORDON, Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts; Capt. FAY, Company H, Second Rhode Island; Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island; Col. SLOCUM, of the Twenty-second New-York; Col. WILCOX, of the First Michigan.

WOUNDED.—Col. TOMPKINS, of the New-York Second; Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves; Col. HUNTER, United States Army; Col. CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, and Col. CLARK, Eleventh Massachusetts.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the Artillery, and two New-York Regiments, have gone over to Virginia.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. PATTERSON'S division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle-ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDOWELL.

It is also reported that 4,000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax, from the other side of the river.

It was the remnant of the Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry and repulsed them, leaving but six to return. The gallant regiment now numbers but a couple of hundred.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably wandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of them publicly protested against being led by Gen. SCHENCK, and it was only through the importunities of Col. McCOOK, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the action, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle, yesterday, that Gen. JOHNSTON had formed a connection with BEAUREGARD on the night of the first action at Bull's Run.

Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but they were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

Gen. SCHENCK, as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers that turned the scale of battle.

The enemy before now might, perhaps, have more to boast of if they had followed up their advantage last night.

THE NATIONAL AND REBEL LOSSES AT BULL'S RUN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22,
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22.

I have spent eight hours in carefully questioning the returned soldiers in various parts of the city. Our losses are far less severe than was at first reported by scared civilians and running soldiers. There are probably not 300 killed, and perhaps not 200. For example, the Second Connecticut Regiment, returned, which was reported in the morning as badly cut up, lost but a dozen.

The New-Haven Grays have all returned unharmed, yet this regiment was exposed to frequent volleys of cannon and musketry.

Again, 200 of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves were reported to have been surrounded in the road and annihilated by the Black Horse Cavalry. On the contrary, they cut down and destroyed the Cavalry, and suffered little loss themselves.

In this encounter, the New-York Seventy-first, also reported as used up, suffered but little; and so of others. Few of the vast number of balls fired by the rebels took effect. On the contrary, all the instances detailed by our men, show that the enemy suffered severely.

Three New-York Fire Zouaves, who were scouting in the advance, hunted the rebels on the sly, like squirrels, among the bushes, and chalked down 26 as positively killed by them.

The New-York Seventy-first came upon a rifled gun. It lost eight men, but in return killed the whole of the 18 rebels secreted.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing. Six hundred Zouaves have returned.

Rest satisfied that we will furnish information as soon as possible regarding names, &c., but there is too much liability to mistake for haste.

It is now understood that Col. WILCOX, reported killed, is living, though badly wounded.

The Government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the Capital. Preparations not only for the defensive, but for the renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

Gen. McDOWELL has returned to his head-quarters at Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his Army will resume their position. Most of them have already done so.

GEN. McCLELLAN ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. ROSENCRANZ takes his place in command of the Army of Western Virginia.

The *Corps d'Armée* at Washington is to be instantly reorganized and increased. The orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large reinforcements from various districts are already on the way hither, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday, while the battle was in progress.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY CAMERON.

OUR REGIMENTS NOT SO BADLY CUT UP.

Mr. C. A. STETSON, of the Astor House, has received the following dispatch from Mr. Secretary CAMERON:

C. A. Stetson, Astor House:

In reply to your dispatch, I am happy to be able to say that our loss is much less than was at first represented, and the troops have reached the forts in much better condition than was expected. The Department is making vigorous exertions to concentrate at this point an overwhelming force, and the response from all quarters has been truly patriotic. A number of regiments have arrived since last evening. There is no danger of the Capital or the Republic.

SIMON CAMERON.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, July 21,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22.

A fight commenced near Manassas, at 4 o'clock this morning, and became general about 12. It continued till about 7, when the Nationalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. SHERMAN'S Battery and Light Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to-night.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 22.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union*, from Manassas, 18th, says that at the fight at Bull's Run Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, with seven guns, engaged SHERMAN'S fifteen guns, and, after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Maj. HARRISON and two privates were killed. Capts. DULANY, CHITTMAN and three privates were wounded. A National officer of high rank was killed, and $700 in gold taken from his body.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The news of our national disaster fell upon the public with overwhelming force. It came at a time when the full torrent of exultation at a supposed victory was spreading itself through the City, and cheering hearts that might be rendered desolate by the first details of the fight. No one was prepared for a check so abrupt. When the first dirty newsboy whirled through the streets, shrieking at the top of his ominous voice, "Defeat of the Union Army," no one felt the slightest disposition to buy an extra. It was regarded as a smart commercial fraud, which ought to be put a stop to by the police. But bad tidings travel apace, and in a short time it was known that a reverse had really been encountered. The newsboys—who, if they wrong as a rule, are sometimes wronged as an exception—were then in demand. Their stock of papers was rapidly exhausted, and the supply not being able to keep pace with the demand, the fortunate possessor of an extra became a sort of animated bulletin. Circles that constantly increased gathered around him, and heard with consternation the unhappy tidings. From 11 A. M. until midnight business, as an absorbing and distinct pursuit, was virtually suspended. Those who made a show of attending to it were so disheartened and preoccupied that they will probably regret having done so. In Wall-street, where the death of one's grandmother has a commercial value, the reverse was considered disadvantageous to our cause to the extent of 4 per cent. Securities declined to that extent.

No event of the present war, not even excepting the capture of Fort Sumter, has caused so intense an excitement, or stimulated our population to a greater expression of patriotism. The usual mid-day resorts were crowded. It is months since they have presented so animated an appearance. The various dispatches to the Press were compared with a closeness which, if practiced daily, would be fatal to penny-a-liners. The slightest discrepancies were commented upon, and a general complaint prevailed that there was a lack of details. When, later in the day, Mr. RAYMOND'S letter was received, and it became apparent that portions of his former dispatches had been eliminated in Washington, there was a strong and decided expression of disapprobation. If we were defeated, they said, why was the news suppressed until after Wall-street had had an opportunity of operating on the basis of a victory? We repeat simply what we heard.

The surprise and consternation excited by the intelligence had somewhat subsided when a different feeling took possession of the masses. The blow had been felt—how severely no one can describe—but when the stupor it had caused passed off the eye was clear, the muscle braced and the purpose strong. It could be avenged. Northern men, they said, are all the better for being beaten once or twice. We know our foe now, and woe to him. For each man that has fallen, a dozen will spring to fill his place. So genuine was the impulse of renewed patriotism, that the various recruiting offices in the City secured more men yesterday than they have done on any previous day of the past month. It is cold water that hardens steel, and disaster that proves the metal of a nation. A rumor prevailed during the day, that the Seventh

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Personal Observations of the Fighting at Bull's Run.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

I came upon the ground after the first engagement, and while there was a lull in the contest. On passing the brow of the hill, where our batteries were afterwards placed, and coming before the cleared ground, scouts were thrown out to the right and left, the main body keeping on, and the head of the column about abreast of the scouts. On striking the woods on the left, the scouts encountered the rebel pickets, with whom they exchanged shots, and then retired to the line. Immediately the Second Michigan and Twelfth New-York Volunteers were deployed to the left, to reconnoitre in force the woods in which the rebels were discovered—the First Massachusetts and Third Michigan in the meantime remaining in the road. It is known that the Second and Twelfth were repulsed, and that an attempt was then made to dislodge the rebels by the use of the battery commanded by Capt. AYRES. After a number of shots were exchanged, and the Second and Twelfth had retired to the woods in the rear of our batteries, I reached the scene of action. It was about 3 o'clock, and this period I designate as the commencement of the second engagement.

The first movement was to deploy the First Massachusetts and Third Michigan to the left from their position in the fields adjoining the road where they had first halted. With a double quick time they marched across the level ground and formed on the little rise of ground fronting, and within 200 yards of the woods. Here they stood for perhaps fifteen minutes, apparently waiting for orders. On the ridge near the road, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. STEDMAN and myself stood watching the movements of the two regiments, and of course conjecturing the events that were to follow. Mr. STEDMAN was mounted and Mr. RAYMOND and myself were standing one on each side of the horse. While thus grouped, I heard a whiz, and felt a concussion of the atmosphere. It was over in a breath, but it lasted long enough to give me assurance that one Minié ball had come quite as close to my head as was compatible with my personal comfort and convenience. Some sharp-shooter had undoubtedly mistaken my friend STEDMAN'S gauntlet gloves for those of a field-officer, and drawn a line on the group. To resume my narrative. After remaining in line of battle about fifteen minutes, the First and Third were ordered to retire up the hill and in the rear. They wheeled into column and so marched through the field, up the hill, passed over the brow, and took position at ease, in a slight hollow between the brow of the hill and the woods, which they occupied until the close of the engagement. After the regiments had retired, our group withdrew to the left, and joined Gen. TYLER and his Staff, in front of the house, on the brow of the hill, where had also gathered a half-dozen (Members of Congress and newspaper men) spectators, anxious to eye-witness what was going to be done. Evidently the rebels respect persons. They allowed the muzzles of Massachusetts and Michigan to form in line of battle, within musket-shot of their position. They permitted them to stand thus arrayed for a quarter of an hour, and then to march by column—*en masse*—over the hill and out of sight, and without firing a shot. But no sooner had Gen. TYLER and his Staff, the Press Brigade and the Congressional idlers gathered in front of the house, than they at once commenced to assail the position with their best quality of rifled projectiles. With opera glasses leveled, the entire party were endeavoring to penetrate the impenetrable woods, and to discover in their hidden depths the rebel forces that had already, for three hours, kept in check the advance brigade of Gen. TYLER's column, when there was a sound like the whirr of a thousand Minié balls rolled into one, an i and a concussion of the atmosphere. A 12-pound rifle shot had been plunged at the group, with a velocity of lightning, and I had my first experience of a cannon-ball traversing space, and that space not to exceed twenty feet from the spot I was then occupying. A inch is as good as a mile. That ball was thrown too high. It went overhead, and lodged in the woods to the east, far, far away from the gentlemen for whose especial benefit it had been projected. Standing in its range were Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY, of the House, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. C. L. BRACE, and myself, of the TIMES corps of "mendacious Our Own's," Mr. STEDMAN, of the *World*; Mr. VILLARD, of the *Herald*; Mr. HOUSE, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. MCCORMICK, of the *Post*. What would a victory have insured to the renown of our troops had that initial ball of the second fight been aimed a little lower? With all "Our Own's" made "demned horrible bodies," who would have filled that page of history which was destined for the record of the first engagement of the Grand Army? If they shuddered at all at the second when that ball took its flight, it must have been because they caught a glimpse of its blank page, and had a sense of duty unfulfilled. Was there any shuddering? If yes, it was internal, and not visible to the naked eye. Some, at least, of that group, I venture to say, quailed more at the baptismal first stopped—but I think one round was fired from our guns after the rebel batteries ceased. The silence of a lull came welcomely to thousands, for it seemed like a contest that had no purpose—our 8 guns only being engaged, and they firing at the supposed *locale* of the enemy. The artillery withdrew, covering the retrograde movement of the Massachusetts First and Michigan Second, until those regiments had fallen behind the line of the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth. While the order of retreat was being arranged, the wounded and the dead were brought in ambulances to the front, and at last the entire column of infantry, cavalry, artillery and spectators—combatants and non-combatants—the dead, the wounded and the dying—the straggliers and the compact regiments—commenced slowly the retrograde movement, falling back upon Centreville. Ere it had gone a mile from the scene of active combat it was met by Gen. MCDOWELL and his staff. Looking neither to the right nor the left, but evidently seeing all with an experienced eye, the commander of the forces passed along the retreating column, down to the field of its defeat, until he could see the positions occupied by the rebels and by the detachment of his own forces. The battle had been contrary to his orders, and the result seemed to mortify more than it surprised him. The retreat was of course the only thing to be done, and that was therefore continued. At Centreville the column halted—the First Massachusetts, the Second and Third Michigan, the Twelfth New-York Volunteers and Capt. AYRES' Battery encamping on the road, half-a-mile west of the hamlet, and the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth New-York Volunteers and Second Wisconsin passing a half-mile south, turning to the left, and encamping in the fields abreast of the four regiments which had been engaged.

In the action, we had sustained a loss of six killed, seven seriously, and twenty slightly wounded. Except the blankets and knapsacks discarded by the Twelfth New-York and Second Michigan, when they went into the woods, and a half a dozen muskets lost in the retreat, there was no loss of munitions nor equipage. All was retired with our troops. The enemy was left in position, without the nerve to pursue, with a victory without fruits, except the encouragement of temporary success.

It is always fashionable to give first impressions. Shall I give mine? I shall assume an affirmative without affording time for a rebuff. First, was dispelled a life-long illusion, that battles were the orderly moves of a game of chess. Campaigns may be likened as I have heard them, to the manipulations of that game: but battles are made up of a series of experiments, more or less protracted, according to the ingenuity of the commander, and the expertness of his officers and men. The results of a faro bank can be calculated with as much accuracy as the results of a battle-field. It is the veriest chance—the victory, as in all games, of course, inclining to those who are most cool, and therefore the most likely to perceive advantages. Second, I have overrated the dangers of battles. Here for five hours we were exchanging cannon balls, and Minié bullets, and bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes, and literally there is "nobody hurt"—the loss in killed and wounded, on our side, being but about one in two hundred of those engaged. These are my impressions. Are they not the counterpart of all first experiences on the battle-field? A friend asks me the feelings of a non-combatant, under fire. Were you ever caught in the open fields, when a heavy thunder-storm was raging? If you have, and had no special fear, you have nevertheless entertained an opinion that possibly lightning might strike where you was standing. For three-quarters of an hour, that I was under fire—and there was almost a continuous thunder of six-pounders—I could realize no special danger, but only an ill-defined thought that possibly some of those flying missiles might come where I stood in the way. On comparing views with others situated like myself—encountering the same opportunities, and with similar purposes—I find they had the same sensation, so that I may fairly assume that the mass of men under fire have little or no thought for personal consequences, and that cowardice is not a normal characteristic of the human race. If it is, a half-dozen editors and correspondents, to my certain knowledge, are exceptions.

Yours, &c., LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CENTREVILLE,
Seven miles from MANASSAS JUNCTION,
Thursday, July 18, 1861.

Your correspondent was busy in Washington on some matters connected with the Sanitary Commission, when he received an invitation from Mr. RAYMOND to accompany him and a friend to the camp, and there witness the battle which may prove to have important consequences. We started from Fairfax Court-house Thursday morning, designing to accompany the line of march towards Manassas, but not expecting any important stand from the enemy before that point. It is no joke to work a carriage along through a train extending four miles of huge baggage-wagons, ambulances, cannon and caissons, with long columns of marching regiments, but one of our party was a good pusher, and urged us along some way. At last we left the wagon and walked along by the soldiers—first passing Col. HUNTER's brigade, and then Gen. TYLER's division, the Connecticut and others, and finally reached the front of the line, where were the artillery and the regular cavalry. Everything passed quietly until we came to a high, bare hill near Centreville, with earthworks on top—a place wonderfully capable of defence. It was a beautiful sight as we came up, the long dark parallel lines of our men deploying on each side of the road, with the bayonets flashing in the sun. We could see the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth, and some Ohio Regiments, with several hundred regular cavalry, advancing steadily up the hill-side in diagonal lines—but it soon appeared that no enemy were there, and we civilians were quick following the cavalry to the top. Every one gave up the idea of a fight, and the regiments were all quietly resting in the fields, and our party under the trees, when suddenly the boom of a heavy gun started us all to our feet, and soon an orderly galloped by, calling out with excited tone "Capt. ——, bring up that first battery," (SHERMAN's.) We all then, who had come as spectators to see the engagement, hurried forward.

The regiments behind us were not ordered to move, and did not stir. We walked on with excited steps, in a dusty road under a burning sun, running through groves of oak and over considerable hills. At last we came to the head of a long hill, thickly covered with the oaks. The ammunition wagons were drove under the shade, and in the centre of a little group was the first evidence of the battle—a vigorous-looking fellow on an ambulance stretcher—one of the Texan "regulars," with a cannon-shot wound on his legs. He was writhing, but bore the pain well, and was evidently not severely wounded. Just beyond we came out on a cleared ground. The firing had ceased, and I went out on the stubble field, where our battery had apparently just silenced theirs. The road led down to the battery and what seemed a thick wooded stream. On both sides were cleared stubble fields, on the right extending down to the stream, but on the left broken by a knoll thickly covered with trees, beyond which the wood led down to the gully. The points, if I have made them understood, are important as bearing on the skirmish succeeding. On the left, at the top, was a deserted house, and in front of this some more of our artillery. About this place the staff and cavalry officers were gathered. The hills on the far side arose at a considerable height, though somewhat gradually, and were partly covered with groves, checkered by grain fields. We could see clouds of dust along different parts of the hill-side, as if the enemy were retreating, and occasionally figures in the fields. On one open space some dark object was to be seen, resembling a battery. All looked peaceful and calm, and I suppose Gen. TYLER thought they could have left but few troops in the battery, so that our regiments were ordered to throw out skirmishers, and then to deploy in the fields. The black forms of the skirmishers dotted the open fields, as they advanced steadily to the edge of the woods on the left. After them the Massachusetts Regiment marched by us with quick, elastic step, as if eager for the fight, and formed in line in the field, gradually moving off towards the right, as if to cover the flank. The Michigan Second were near them, and the New-York Twelfth were sent into the woods. Suddenly we heard dropping shots in the brush; every one stood eager feeling that the struggle was commencing; the scattered shots became quicker around that fatal knoll, and in the deep brush, and at length a continuous roll of musketry was heard, followed by the most excited yells and cries. A cry for "ambulances!" now sounded out, and couples of men could be seen coming out of the wood occasionally, supporting a third. Our excitement on the hill grew intense. We saw the lines on the right drawing nearer the little hill covered with wood, but they seemed almost as nothing, compared with the numbers that rolled out that incessant fire of musketry. "Oh Heavens for the Brigade at Centreville!" we exclaim—the gallant Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth, and the Ohio men—but they were three miles away. "Why the d—l don't our artillery give them a shot!" some one exclaims. Just then a Chaplain of a Northern regiment rushes out of the wood, and turns and *fires twice* with his rifle into the brush where are no volunteers, and runs towards us almost out of his mind. "Oh, the woods are full of the dead and wounded," he says. Now a howitzer is sent down the hill, and the regular cavalry, though the latter can do little against the concealed foe. The cannon is led into the bushes, and we hear it thundering away among the trees. The Minié bullets begin to fly over our heads; but the unwearied reporters make notes, an artist sketches the conflict coolly, when suddenly, with a long, whistling "*whirr!*" which no one who once hears will ever forget, a round shot, aimed at our group from the hill opposite, went crashing through the deserted house behind us. Pell mell rushed the whole party up the hill to get behind the trees. The regular cavalry broke and run, and nearly trampled Mr. RAYMOND to the earth, as he stood quietly taking notes, as cool as if he was at his own table; two of the men were unhorsed, and they all stopped in a little hollow just beyond, in the open ground. *Whirr-r-r!* whistled the cannon balls over our heads. "Oh, God d—n you, *don't* run—don't run; lie down, men!" shouted a mounted officer, to a company of pioneers, that were scattering rather fast.

I stood behind a projection of the house and watched the effect of the skirmish on the men. One officer was lying on his back, begging for brandy; many men looked very pale, and dodged very rapidly; some concealed themselves behind the house. The officers were as cool and brave as could possibly be desired.

Our regiments were now withdrawn, and the Massachusetts and Michigan men retreated in good order up the hill, looking intensely heated and worn under the burning sun and with the excitement. Every one was calling for water; some men were laying down under the fences for shelter, now and then one moving it and apparently almost sun-struck!

The ambulances were now bringing up the wounded; one fellow marched bravely along with a gun-shot wound, bleeding down from his breast. The Twelfth seemed pretty much cut up and dispersed, and their straggling members were along the road for a mile beyond. At this point, the firing from their batteries ceased, and all was quiet. Our men rested in the little hollow, and we civilians again went to the front and tried to see the enemy, but nothing was visible, though there was great fear that many of our wounded and dead lay in that gloomy brush-wood. Again another round shot whirred over us.

SHERMAN's Battery was now put on the open ground at the right, and began to fire with its quick, sharp reports—Capt. AYRES commanding it, as nappy as a king at this real work.

The enemy's battery replied, and we, as well as the soldiers, found it advisable to retreat over the hill, but the higher we mounted the more the shot flew among the trees. A rifled cannon was now playing on us; one of the long balls was picked up. Both soldiers and citizens threw themselves flat down as the thrilling whiz sounded among the leaves. One poor fellow, in front of us, had his whole face and front of his head carried off. Once, as I ducked, I could distinctly hear the tearful rush of the winged ball toward me, and the air seemed to fan my head as it passed over. (Whether this is a common sensation of the "first battle," the nearness of the ball, or is a fact I will not vouch.) Sometimes half-a-dozen of the soldiers would all crouch in a line behind the same tree.

Some of the men were hit in the lines by these shots, though they were entirely invisible to the batteries, which were at least then a mile and a half distant. As we retreated, the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth came marching gallantly up, casting their blankets on the road-side, taking the whizzing shot with sufficient coolness. They suffered but one casualty—the loss of an ear of one of the men.

The order was soon given to withdraw, and the regiments and artillery all turned, and slowly moved back three miles to Centreville.

So ended the skirmish, or "regular reconnoissance" of Bull's Run. I write just after it, and the Ohio men are marching by, with a cheerful song rolled out—

"For the Union, for the Union!
We are still for the Union!"

The fight suggests a number of reflections. The first is, that "old Texan regulars" and round-shot quite as disagreeable as civilians and raw troops. The second is, that the whole thing was a pretty well-planned ambuscade or trap. The enemy's battery was withdrawn, and four regiments were lured down into the valley to fall under the well-directed fire of a heavy body of riflemen, concealed behind woods, or possibly intrenchments. The battery was brought to another point, where it would sweep the top of the hill as we retreated. The enemy had a "crack" in front, and only engaged two out of the four regiments. They made no effort to follow—indeed, it would have been madness to do so in the face of our powerful artillery.

The mistake appears to have been in making the *reconnoissance en force* with so few regiments, when that dense wood (the ravels might have had 20,000 men, and the whole hill-side might have been lined with batteries. It was foolish to risk such a mere chance, when we had force sufficient. I think our loss will turn out to be small—perhaps 50 killed and wounded.

P. S. The Twelfth seems, after all, to have lost only half a dozen men. I have seen the wounded, and they are as comfortable as could be expected—lodged mostly in the church. C. L. B.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

EFFECT OF THE UNION VICTORIES AND THE UNANIMITY OF CONGRESS—DESPERATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS—DANGER FROM THE TENNESSEE BORDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The wonderfully prompt, united and patriotic action of Congress and of most of Kentucky's representatives, and the rebuking victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN, are making our friends more and more determined and forward.

But the Kentucky spokesmen of JEFF. DAVIS make a show of pluck yet, and, in view of the August election, throw out all sorts of threats. They know, if they leave it to outside again to define and enact Kentucky's position, their career will be finished, and the State will be almost as unconditionally Union as her three neighbors on the other side of the Ohio. They have crossed the Rubicon, and must conquer or die. They are well nigh done for. Possibly they may gain some thing by a "Napoleonic dash." So in a fit of dare-devil desperation, acting according to private receipts from their royal master at Richmond, they may, by or before the 5th proximo, by the virtue of bayonets and bullets, so strain matters as to fatally sinking point. Rebel Tennessee can provide them all the needed aid. If the Tennessee traitors are not kept busy at home by the boldness of East Tennesseeans and by the forward movements of Gens. FREMONT and PRENTISS, they will, by the permission or invitation of Kentucky, precipitate upon Kentucky soil thousands from their "camps of instruction" along the Tennessee line. They will trump up plenty of pretexts for invading Kentucky, and expect plenty of renegade Kentuckians to back them. The fact is, several regiments of the Kentucky State Guard, under Gens. WITHERS and TILGHMAN, are now at "Camp Boone," in Tennessee, near Clarksville, and not a mile distant from the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They boast they will shortly bring Kentucky Unionists to a terrible reckoning, and will "vindicate the honor of Kentucky from the foul blot cast upon it by ROUSSEAU and his mongrel crew." "In the name of Kentucky," they will seize the entire Louisville and Nashville Road, and pounce upon Louisville, "the Abolition hole, and cursed plague-spot of the South," and either secessionize it or lay it in ashes!

I regret to say that Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD is a prime mover in this joint conspiracy to make this whole State, in less than a month, a "Camp Boone," "the dark and bloody ground" again. MOREHEAD has disgraced himself, and he feels it. He knows he will hereafter be a mere nobody in Kentucky, unless she turns secession. He will lie lifeless and despised in the sewer of secession, unless he can drag Kentucky down to his dirty level. He spends much of his time in Tennessee conspiring with "King HARRIS." Gen. WITHERS, and other mushroom notables of the mushroom Confederacy, (and, I presume, also with his fit companion in misery, old JOHN BELL,) to crowd war upon Kentucky, and by force and din of arms to drown and stifle the voice of Kentucky's ballot-box. MOREHEAD is put up by his "Southern State Rights" friends to run for the Legislature, in this County of Jefferson, against Col. JOHN H. HARNEY, of the *Democrat*.

Unless a sweeping secession tornado occurs, which I deem an impossibility, Col. HARNEY will be elected almost by acclamation. MOREHEAD will hardly attempt the race without he has "Camp Boone" to back him. Col. HARNEY's platform is this: "*Whenever the help of Kentucky is needed to prevent the destruction of the General Government and a division of this Union, Kentucky should not and will not be neutral.*" This is the right talk. The Colonel will stand firm on this platform of unconditional Union. The powerful appeal of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT will arouse all other Kentucky Unionists to a sense and to the performance of their whole duty.

They must be thoroughly armed and drilled for any emergency. They will be. They cannot sleep, nor hobble, nor halt, these times. They must be vigilant and stirring, and prepared to meet whatever consequences. I predict that if the K. S. G. and K. G. C. don't lie low and keep quiet; if they don't let us alone; if they do dare to disturb the peace and loyalty of Kentucky, they can at the worst, make only momentary mischief, and that they will speedily suffer such a thrashing, and their leaders such a punishment, as will squelch and wipe out secession forever from the soil of this State. *Let the Government send us all the arms, munitions and equipments we call for, and also regular army officers to drill and organize us. A National Guard of 20,000 or 30,000 Kentuckians, drilled by accomplished graduates of West Point, would keep the State true to the nation, and to herself, beyond the remotest possibility of change.* It is high time to make the John C. Breckinridges, Henry Clay Burnetts, Charles S. Moreheads and Beriah Magoffins feel more sensibly than heretofore that it is utterly useless for them or their employers to conspire any longer against the liberty and the loyalty of the people of Kentucky. PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A highly interesting letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Beverly, July 14, gives not only the latest information of Gen. MCCLELLAN's movements, but also a very minute and detailed review of the late battle, &c. We have only room for the following extracts: According to the testimony of captive rebel officers, Gen. GARNETT recently visited Rich Mountain, when his advice respecting rear defences was asked. The engineer was consulted, and a council of war was held, when it was unanimously decided that the configuration of the mountain made it physically impossible for the National troops to turn the rebel flank and get into their rear. So it seems. That Gen. MCCLELLAN did not concur in this view was afterwards established. But I mention as a remarkable fact that on Sunday night preceding the battle, and while Gen. MCCLELLAN was encamped at Buckhannon, he wrote a letter to Gen. SCOTT, in which he said: "We shall probably have a fight at Roaring Run or Rich Mountain, one or the other. I shall there repeat your Cerro Gordo operation, turn the enemy's flank and assail his rear." This whole campaign was developed, in its main features, precisely according to the plan formed by Gen. MCCLELLAN before he left Cincinnati.

THE DETOUR BY LANDER AND ROSENCRANZ.

You will bear in mind that Gen. ROSENCRANZ' whole whole force, excepting the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, consisted of three months' volunteers. The Thirteenth are three years' troops—and they were fresh from the forests of Indiana. It was raining hard when the column started to get in the rear of PEGRAM, and their garments were thoroughly saturated. The ground was muddy, and the thickets seemed to be frightful with rain-water. But the column pushed on laboriously among unbroken masses of underbrush, through trackless forests, and over rugged mountains, sweeping around, during *eight hours*, until they had described the circuit and got directly into the rear of the enemy, upon vantage ground for the intended attack. Col. LANDER, who is familiar with mountain traveling, describes the march as one of unexampled severity, and says the lads pushed on heartily until the work was done.

Had ROSENCRANZ attacked where the rebels had expected him, he would have had bloody work, since the road was guarded by a six pounder, and was entirely flanked for two hundred yards by the corn-crib defences, and an almost inaccessibly steep ascent. But he very skillfully selected the gorge of their works, and came full into their rear, making some of their works available for the protection of his own column, and obliging the enemy to reverse their dispositions, so that they had to get on the side of their breastworks, opposite that which they expected to occupy. In other words, they proposed to stand on one side of the fence, and fight, but were compelled to climb over and fire from the opposite side. They were so confident of their ability to repel our troops that they neglected to secure retreat for their guns.

HOW THE SURPRISE WAS FRUSTRATED.

The assault in the rebel rear was intended to be a surprise, but was defeated in that respect by an accident. An orderly sent by Gen. MCCLELLAN to Gen. ROSENCRANZ with instructions how to proceed, allowed himself to be captured and his papers were secured by the enemy. Lieut. RANSOM, Assistant Adjutant-General to Col. PEGRAM, also says it was surprised on account of the unusual number of lights visible in our camp, while the expedition was forming to march. Gen. ROSECRANS bitterly denounced this part of the performance. The enemy, however, expected our forces at another point, until shortly previous to the attack by their pickets.

GALLANTRY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The bravery and intrepidity of the volunteers was unmistakable. They flinched not an instant, but were eternally for "pitching in." Col. LANDER says they were brave as lions, but too prone to disregard orders—the necessity of which they did not seem to realize. The General says, that with this exception, they acted splendidly. He was compelled to hunt up two of his officers by rapping them smartly with the flat of his sword. Northern pluck displayed itself on that readiest and fiery day, to fine advantage. Our rebel prisoners express their surprise at the cool men they said that, when Col. MASON on the hill-side ordered his men to "fire low," their own commander, Col. PEGRAM, ordered them instantly behind their breastworks. And here I remark a studious effort on the part of the rebel officers to conceal their numbers in that fight. According to the best accounts, they had engaged in it from first to last nine or ten hundred men. Their breast-works and commanding position fully equal in strength to the assailing party.

GEN. ROSENCRANZ THE SOUL OF THE ACTION.

All participants concur that Gen. ROSENCRANZ was the soul of the battle. He flamed over the field with a life in his face, exposing his person conspicuously during the whole action. When the column was first formed to engage, he *led* it on one side of the conflict, Col. LANDER on the other flank leading. While the men fought with unflinching intrepidity he was encouraging them. During the fight he lost his cap, and nothing daunted of the fact, he went charging across the field with his hair streaming in the wind. The rebel prisoners say they distinguished him repeatedly. His escape from injury is marvellous. He deserves great credit for his generalship and personal gallantry. Lieut. A. L. CAMP, Capt. JAMES ROBINSON, was also marked. Our loss was not heavy, considering the fact that the fight was at close quarters in the field. It is excitement to say that Capt. ROBINSON was always at his post.

GALLANTRY OF COL LANDER.

After Gen. ROSECRANZ, Col. F. W. LANDER was the most conspicuous figure on the field. He was there without command—yet he is a man that must command wherever there is battle. The admiration of the men for his splendid bearing justifies reminiscence to the pass he rose. He saw the disposition of the men to fight single-handed, and comprehending the necessity of concentration and the display of warlike pith, he left his aid to form the troops by apparent incantation and vehement impreccation. After his horse was shot, he leaped upon the top of a rock, presenting his broad martial form a conspicuous mark for the riflemen of the enemy; not to paid no more attention to hurtling bullets than if they had been rain. Many have said they confidently expected to see him fall. He wore his battle countenance that day, and it swept away that sad Hiawatha-like solemnity that invades his features habitually. But he displayed none of the trappings of the soldier, but stood upon "natural General," in rough overcoat, with slouched hat, and breeches stuffed into his boot tops—an excellent picture for HARRIE LOVEL. Col. BENTON, in his official report of the battle, says Col. LANDER *led the leaders into the fight.*"

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS IN SHARP SHOOTING.

There was so much getting behind rocks and trees that the combat, part of the time, resembled an Indian fight. One of the General's servants says he saw one of the Indiana boys shoot repeatedly from behind a tree at rebels who stuck their heads from behind a big rock to shoot at our men. A number of shots struck his tree, but as soon as a rebel poked his head from behind the rock the Hoosier would nail him. My informant said he had curiosity to see what the Hoosier had done, and after the battle he went to the rock and found four dead rebels behind it, three of whom were shot in the head. Most of the firing was at a distance of about three hundred yards.

The accuracy of the shooting by our lads was astonishing, when we consider how apt "raw materials" are to over-shoot and "shoot wild." It was observed by hundreds who reviewed the field of battle, that multitudes of the balls which struck the trees ranged at from three to twelve inches above the line of the rebel breastworks. So many dead rebels shot through the head was powerful testimony the accuracy of the firing.

JOSEPH FRANK, of Company A, Eighth Regiment, was shot in the ankle, and fell. He said to a comrade that he couldn't get out of the fight, but if he would lay behind a rock with him, where he had fallen, and load muskets, he would pick off somebody. The fellow, it is said, fired 15 shots after he was hurt. His wound is doing very well.

FRANK HALL, of the Tenth, was felled by a shot in the leg. He hailed a comrade, and told him to shoot while he loaded. FRANK heroically seated himself on a rock in the midst of the fire, and loaded muskets thirty-five times for his comrade to shoot. His comrade tells the story. FRANK modestly answers that it is a fact.

An eye-witness relates an instance of coolness in private CHAPMAN, of Peru, Ind. A rebel gunner was just touching off one of the guns, and in the very act CHAPMAN discovered him, but instead of looking out for grape he drew a quick "sight" on the gunner, and "fetched" him as the grape-shot hurtled over his head. The body of the gunner fell in the stable-door, and was picked up after the battle from the spot where CHAPMAN laid him.

NUMBER ENGAGED AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

Gen. ROSENCRANTS informs me that I greatly exaggerated his strength at the battle of Rich Mountain. He left Roaring Run with 1,800 men—not more than 1,200 of whom were in the action altogether, and only 800 at one time. It is impossible to estimate the force of the enemy. They differ widely in their own statements. Some say 300, other officers say 400 and 450. Col. PEGRAM informed me that he had "five companies" in action. Some of their wounded reported immediately after they were captured that they had 500 to 900. Our own officers say that they had between 900 and 1,000, but their breastworks and batteries equalized the forces. Several of their officers inform me that the most terrific fire they had that day was the two volleys by battalion, fired by the Nineteenth Ohio. One of them said, "we supposed your regulars were at work, and that it was no use to fight against them." This is good testimony for the Ohio boys. Gen. ROSECRANZ himself said they were the only regiment who staid where he ordered them to stay, and moved according to his orders.

But I digress. The prisoners will be quartered here for the present. A detachment, guided by a rebel lieutenant, is out in the mountains now, looking for one hundred and twenty-six more of PEGRAM's command, who are famishing in the mountains. They are ordered by their commander to surrender. We have now seven hundred prisoners, with one thousand stand of arms, chiefly United States muskets, changed from flint to percussion locks. The wounded of both parties are being removed from Rich Mountain to this place. Col. PEGRAM is quite ill, having been seriously hurt by being thrown from his horse in battle.

OUR AND THE ENEMY'S WOUNDED.

Our own and the rebel wounded lay strown together in blankets on the floors of HART's house. Every available space was covered with their convulsive and quivering bodies. Down under the porch there was another line of wounded. There was no difference in the treatment of the sufferers. The severely wounded of the enemy were attended to before the slightly wounded of our own Army. Most of them suffered in silence—a few slept soundly—but some moaned with intense agony. One poor fellow, an Indianaman, shot through the head, who could even yet stand on his feet, with assistance, suffered great agony. If he survives, it will be almost miraculous. Now and then, a rebel would stare sullenly at our people, but the majority appeared gratefully surprised at the kindness with which they were treated. Indeed, everything possible was done to mitigate their sufferings. I shall not attempt to depict the ghastly pictures of horrid wounds and shudd forms of poor victims, to whom it would have been merciful if they could have died, but who lay on the cold, cold ground, quivering with agony, with no chance to survive, and yet could not eke out a last suffering gasp.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN TEARS.

When Gen. MCCLELLAN rode up to the battle-field, he visited the hospital, and spoke cheerfully to the sufferers, making many kind inquiries. When he came out at the door, a rough soldier exclaimed to a comrade: "Why, the General is crying." It had never occurred to him that it was a scene to draw tears from a soldier. As brilliantly as Gen. ROSENCRANZ shone in the field, his lustre in the hospital had a brighter glow. He did all that a General and a generous-hearted man could do to mitigate the sufferings of his gallant troops.

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The dead presented a ghastly spectacle. I never conceived anything half so hideous. No power of expression is adequate to describe it. The faces of our own dead were as fearfully forbidding as those of their dead enemies. Some were lying prone on the land as they had fallen, with limbs sprawling, great thick plotches of coagulated blood near their bodies, their garments saturated with the exsanguined flow, and their gaping faces and stony eyes staring full at the broad, brazen sky. One who had been shot down in the woods above the breastworks, lay stark upon his face, one arm thrown with a convulsive struggle around the limb of a fallen tree. Clotted blood which had flown out of his side, was near him in thick lumps. But the most hideous scene was that of twenty-nine dead rebels packed horribly together in a trench—most of them with fearful orifices perforating their heads, through which the brains oozed in sickening clots; others with Minié holes full in their breasts; some with shattered limbs, and others with lacerated and mangled flesh, with here and there a splintered bone exhibiting itself. Oh horrible! most horrible! Our own precious dead, but few in number, had been more tenderly gathered, and kind comrades had decently composed their stiffening forms. I lifted the covering which concealed their inanimate features, but saw nothing to remove from my mind that indelible impression of unmitigated ugliness of dead faces of men *shot* in battle.

One poor fellow of the Thirteenth Indiana, was shot in the left eye by a grape-shot. It perforated the brain, and oil-logged and disordered the whole inner structure of the cranium from the skull downward, leaving a monstrous cavity of unimaginable horror. The ball left the eyelid perfect, entering directly under the nose where it joins the forehead, without disfiguring the nose in the least—a perfectly clean, but a very singular wound. Our own dead occupy separate graves on the battle-field they so gallantly won. The bodies of our brave, but misguided foemen were carefully laid in a common grave, and are now resting quietly where but yesterday they fought so well.

THE PRISONERS GIVE THEIR PAROLE.

I witnessed a most melancholy procession yesterday. Indeed it was touching. The rebel commander, Col. PEGRAM, after flying from his stronghold with his forces, found himself shut up in the mountains without food and with no refuge. A council of his officers advised surrender. His force, excepting six hundred, had scattered. He addressed a note, a copy of which I sent you, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, proposing to surrender, and the General's Aids, Lieut. Col. KEY and Capt. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., went out to receive the surrender. That afternoon they marched sadly into Beverly, and stacked their arms where some of them had but lately encamped. A feeling of sympathy for the brave but misguided fellows was irrepressible. I don't know that my emotional nature was much affected by Colonel PEGRAM's address, although he was sick. An officer who negotiates, and deserts the country which educated and fosters him, is like the son who abuses his mother. But there were many young officers and privates for whom I felt keenly. Many of them openly confess they have been deluded, and assert they will not encourage rebellion further. Many will take the oath of allegiance, but others, restrained by the influence of their officers, stubbornly insist that they are right in defending the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Among the most determined in his hostility, I mention Capt. ARKINSON, President of Hampden and Sydney College, of Prince Edward's. He commands a company of students, who are his fellow-prisoners. Need I tell you that our prisoners are as kindly provided as our own soldiers. The officers gave the following parole yesterday:

BEVERLY, Va., July 14, 1861.

The commanding officer, Major DENNISON, aid-de-camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, having proposed to relieve us from close confinement on our parole of honor, upon the following conditions: 1. That we will not leave the limits of the town of Beverly without permission from him. 2. that we will not give aid or information to the enemy. 3. That we will deliver ourselves into custody whenever required by the proper officer, we, the undersigned, do hereby give our parole of honor to observe such conditions.

Name.	Rank.	Regt.	Residence.
John Pegram,	Lt.-Col.	20th Va.	Richmond, Va.
J. M. Heck,	Lt. Col.	Cond'g	Morgantown, Va.
J. B. Moorman	Capt.	.....	Franklin, Va.
Houston Hall	Capt.	Heck's	Augusta, Va.
J. M. Atkinson	Capt.	24th Va.	Ft. Edwards, Va.
Jno. C. Coleman	Capt.	25th Va.	Halifax, Va.
Geo. G. Smith	Capt.	Heck's	Alexandria, Va.
C. H. Eveling	Capt.	Heck's	Luney's Creek, Va.
John Clark	1st Lt.	20th Va.	Halifax, Va.
P. Rice	1st Lt.	20th Va.	Halifax, Va.
R. W. Annable	1st Lt.	Heck's	Moorefield, Va.
George Dean	1st Lt.	.....	Hardy, Va.
Wm. S. Hopkins	1st Lt.	.....	Franklin, Va.
Jno. C. Calhoun	1st Lt.	.....	Pendleton, Va.
P. M. Terrill	1st Lt.	Heck's	Bath County, Va.
Miles Harrold	2d Lt.	Heck's,	Pendleton, Va.
C. S. Harness	2d Lt.	Heck's	Saxon field, Va.
Jos. W. McKee	2d Lt.	—	Franklin, Va.
Jno. P. Layne	2d Lt.	—	Bath County, Va.
J. S. Dorsett	2d Lt.	Heck's,	Powhatan Co., Va.
W. W. Page	2d Lt.	20th Va.	Fauquier Co., Va.
Wm. H. Miller	2d Lt.	20th Va.	Woodstock Co., Va.
J. M. McCorkle	2d Lt.	25th Va.	Lynchburgh, Va.
D. D. Turley	2d Lt.	Heck's.	Moorefield, Va.
W. H. Headspeth	2d Lt.	20th Va.	Halifax, Va.
Granville Dyer	2d Lt.	Heck's.	Pendleton, Va.
Jos. McGuffee	3d Lt.	Heck's	Bath County, Va.
Lt. Taylor, Surg.	Capt.	20th Va.	—
Dr. Hice	Capt.	20th Va.	—
A. B. H. Ransom	1st Lt. and Adjt.	20th Va.	Volunteers.

WHAT GEN. M'CLELLAN IS DOING.

Gen. ROSENCRANZ's brigade is at Beverly. The town is being converted into a great army storehouse. To-morrow a guard will be sent out with a wagon train to open communication with the North Western Virginia Railroad, *via* Philippa. That route will hereafter be the mode of army communication with civilization. Webster will be the railway depôt for stores. Telegraphic communication *via* Buckhannon will be opened to Clarksburgh and the rest of the world to-morrow.

Gen. MCCLELLAN occupied Huttonville on Saturday without any obstruction, and yesterday proceeded to Cheat Mountain Pass, where he is encamped, with the Third, Fourth and Ninth Ohio, LOOMIS' Battery, BARKER's Dragoons, STEEL's Chicago Rifle Company, and MACK's Company of Regulars. What is the next step on the programme I cannot tell. It is not yet mapped out. Of course, all the Mountain Passes will be stopped up, and Western Virginia will be at peace again. She is so now, inde

be a terrible reckoning required at the hands of these barbarians.'

I remained in this prison until the 6th of June, when, through the instrumentality of a true and noble woman, I was enabled to effect my escape. Money, of which there was a scarcity, triumphed on the fidelity of one of the *attachés* of the jail. My den was opened and I was free. That I lost no time in finding other quarters may readily be imagined, and I succeeded in securing a hiding place with an old Irish woman until I could leave the city. This I did on the 11th of June, with but five dollars in my pocket, which carried me to Jackson, and from that point I was compelled to make my way to Cairo, one hundred and twenty mile, without one cent, and through a section of country where I would have been hung in a moment if suspected of being from the North. I succeeded, however, after a journey of three days, without a mouthful to eat, in reaching the land of promise.

When I came in sight of the "Stars and Stripes" floating from the encampment at Bird's Point, all fatigue was forgotten, and with race-horse speed I ran until I was safe within the lines of our troops. No mortal man, unless under similar circumstances, can form an idea of the feeling which possessed me at that moment—the deep and profound gratitude to God for having guided me through so many perils and dangers, and brought me again to a land of freedom. With what a thrill of delight I gazed upon the old flag, endeared to me by so many pleasing associations. How I watched its broad folds, floating majestically from its lofty position, and renewed my covenant with *myself*, to live for, fight for, and, if necessary, *die* for the maintenance of its supremacy, from the Lakes of the North to the Everglades of the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

And this supremacy *will* be accorded it. In the South, as here, when the "sober second thought" has been indulged, and the real objects of this war are made manifest, the misguided and outraged masses will rise in their might, and drive from among them forever the base and selfish demagogues who have induced them, in a moment of madness, to perpetuate this great wrong. And from every hill-top and valley, from every city and hamlet, the noble ensign of the Republic will be unfurled, receiving no false homage, but recognized as the emblem everywhere of the rights and liberties of the people.

Free from those who have for years labored to prevent the two sections from understanding each other, and realizing that there is no conflict, but rather a common interest between them, we will see the blessings of peace enjoyed, and our country, whole and entire, go on upon that march to glory and greatness which our fathers predicted, and Providence so evidently designed.

July 18, 1861. JNO. McLEAN COLLINS.

MATTERS IN BALTIMORE.

The following official order from Maj.-Gen. BANKS was transmitted to Marshal KENLY previous to transferring his charge to his successor, Mr. DODGE. It will be seen that the course of Marshal KENLY met with the decided approval of the military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FORT McHENRY, July 10, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—I.—Col. JOHN R. KENLY, First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from the duties of Provost Marshal of the City of Baltimore, and will resume the command of his regiment with as little delay as practicable.

II.—The Major-General Commanding takes this occasion to express to Col. KENLY his sincere thanks for the patriotic, prompt and efficient discharge of his duties while acting in the above capacity.

III.—GEORGE R. DODGE, Esq., having been appointed Marshal of Police of the city, Col. KENLY will turn over to him all instructions pertaining to the duties which have been received at these head-quarters. By order of Major-Gen. BANKS.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMUGGLING IN A SMALL WAY.

A large lot of quinine—now a scarce article in the South—reached Tennessee recently concealed in a show wagon, the driver of which started for some point in Indiana, crossed the river under the character of being the *avant* courier of a show, and so contrived to travel through Kentucky until he reached a congenial climate, making, it is said, ten thousand dollars by the trip. It is said that needles sell in the South for five cents each, and that two or three weeks since an individual smuggled into Nashville, in his trunk and about his person, a sufficient number to clear upwards of two thousand dollars. He has since made a similar speculation upon spool-cotton, also a scarce article, and like needles very likely to escape detection.

COL. KELLEY.

The citizens of Philadelphia recently presented Col. B. F. KELLEY, who was wounded at Philippa, with a regimental suit of clothes, with sash, sword, saddle, bridle, &c. He acknowledged the gift in the following terms:

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

Messrs. Hugh Craig, Richard Price, Jr., and John Ballgore, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: By the same mail your two favors of the 25th May and 6th July were received some days since; but owing to the disability under which I am now suffering, and my consequent dependence upon the friendly offices of others, I have until to-day been unable to reply.

I received the regimental suit of clothes, with sash, sword, saddle, bridle, etc., whilst on the march from Wheeling to Grafton, and the dress-sword and pistols for bolster service, at the time of the receipt of your letters.

I am embarrassed for the want of language adequately to express my emotions of gratitude for the flattering and provident kindness and attention of yourselves and other friends in Philadelphia, whom you represent. I can only thank you, with the assurance that I am, by such acts as these, more than repaid for all that I have been able to accomplish. My earnest hope now is, that I may be speedily so far restored to health, as to be able to enter upon the active duties of the command of the First Brigade of Virginia Volunteers in the service of the United States, to which I have been recently promoted by my State, and I have further opportunities of proving my zealous devotion to the honor and interests of our beloved country.

The opportune presents with which you have honored us shall be most jealously guarded and preserved and I need hardly add will be worn in honor, so that you and my other friends may ever have the assurance that they have been worthily bestowed.

I am, gentlemen, you obedient servant and fellow-citizen, B. F. KELLEY.

MORALITY OF CAMP LIFE.

LEAVES FROM WASHINGTON'S DIARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract from the orderly book of WASHINGTON, issued in general orders by the Commander at Cumberland, will show that he held profanity in utter abhorrence, and that he enforced rigid rules for its prevention. I extract from *Sparks's Life*, Vol. 2, p. 167:

"Col. WASHINGTON has observed that the men of his regiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this opportunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such practices, and assures them that if they do not leave them off they shall be severely punished. The officers are desired, if they hear any man swear, or make use of an oath or execration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately, without a Court-martial. For the second offence he will be more severely punished."

Again from the orderly book, Aug. 3, 1776:

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

The following were his instructions to Brigadier-Generals, May 26, 1777:

"Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your Brigade; and, as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend Divine worship. Gambling of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the foundation of evil and the cause of many a brave and gallant officer's ruin."

AFFAIRS IN DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

Arrival of the New Territorial Officers—How to Reach the Territory—The Different Routes and their Desirability—Trouble with the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERMILLION, D. T., Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Gov. JAYNE and Secretary HUTCHINSON arrived here on the 27th of May, since which time they have traveled about and made the acquaintance of most of the settlers. The people seem highly pleased with the appearance of these gentlemen, and are already satisfied that the Administration has sent to this Territory men of ability, integrity, experience and affability. Gov. JAYNE is from Springfield, Ill. He is about 37 years of age, and is a fine-looking and gentlemanly appearing man. Secretary HUTCHINSON is about 30 years of age, and is from Minnesota. He was, during the difficulties in Kansas, one of the prominent Free State men, and is generally well known in the States as such.

These officers entered at once upon their duties. The census is now being taken, and the first Territorial election for a Delegate to Congress and for the Legislature, will probably be held about the 1st of September. There seems to be no party feeling in the Territory, but a universal determination to uphold that Government which has given them their Territorial existence. There can be no doubt that a Territory, organized during these times of war, will be truly loyal.

I would say to those who intend to come to this Territory, that there are four different points, on three of which there is public conveyance.

One route is *viâ* St. Joseph and the Missouri River. Owing to the small amount of business, there will not, this year, be more than eight or ten thousand arrivals at Sioux City, and but two or three above that place. The distance from St. Joseph to Sioux City is about five hundred miles, and the fare is $16. This is the easiest route to the Territory.

Another route is *viâ* Burlington, or Iowa City and Des Moines, to Council Bluffs or Omaha. The distance from Des Moines to Council Bluffs is one hundred and twenty, and from Council Bluffs to Sioux City one hundred and ten miles. On this route there is a daily stage to Council Bluffs, and from Council Bluffs to Sioux City a tri-weekly stage.

A third route from Chicago is *viâ* Dubuque and Fort Dodge to Sioux City, by railroad to Cedar Falls, thence by stage to Fort Dodge, and from Fort Dodge to Sioux City, there is only a semi-weekly mail, carried with one horse; but as emigration increases over this route, there will soon be good vehicles put on, and it must become the principal route for persons coming from Chicago to Dakotah.

Another route is *viâ* St. Paul and Mankato Mine, thence by land to Sioux Falls, D. T. The distance from Mankato to Sioux Falls is about one hundred and forty miles. Over this distance, there is at present no public conveyance. At Sioux City, travelers will find respectable hotels. The place contains about six hundred inhabitants; the society is good. There is an Episcopal, Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian church, a good high school, (public,) and many other evidences of a cultivated and prosperous community. This is the terminus of the Northern Iowa Railroad, which will probably be completed within a few years. It is but little more than a mile from Sioux City to the eastern boundary of the Territory.

On leaving Sioux City, persons will either go up the Big Sioux River, towards Sioux Falls, or up the Missouri. The Big Sioux River is navigable at some seasons of the year, with light draft boats, to Sioux Falls—a distance of a hundred miles. The navigation of the Missouri above Sioux City, is good whenever it is so below that place. For travelers wishing to go up the Missouri River, there is from Sioux City a good semi-weekly stage to Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. This is accomplished in good vehicles, and passengers can be made comfortable on this road. This route crosses the Big Sioux River three miles west by north from Sioux City, passes over a very fertile and level tract of country, until it reaches the Vermillion River, at the town of Vermillion, at the junction of the Vermillion and the Missouri; the distance from Sioux City to the Vermillion River is thirty-five miles. The region along this road is as rich, and in every particular as desirable, as in any portion of the country. There are many settlers on this road, and some farms under good cultivation and well fenced. Vermillion has a steamboat landing, contains two stores, two hotels, and several houses occupied by families. The country, for three miles around the town, is mostly taken and occupied by settlers, who are rapidly improving their farms. On the west side of the Vermillion there is a Norwegian settlement, containing over a hundred families, who have already done much in cultivating and improving their claims. These Norwegians make the best settlers in a new country. They are an industrious, hard-working people, inured to hardships and privations. The Vermillion is not navigable nor is there timber on this stream more than three miles above its mouth.

At Vermillion this road crosses the Vermillion River, and runs almost due West a distance of 14 miles, when it reaches the Dakotah River. This river is some 500 miles in length, and could be navigated by light-draft steamboats for more than a 100 miles. There is no timber, except a few scattering trees for 150 miles above its mouth, except the first five miles. The road crosses this river near its junction with the Missouri, and runs almost due west until it reaches a town called Yancton, situated on the Missouri. At present the Governor and Secretary make their head-quarters at this place. The Surveyor-General's office is also located here, and it will probably be the capital of the Territory. After leaving Yancton and running west about 50 miles, we come to the Indian Reservation, west of which is the Military Reservation, containing Fort Randall. At present the settlements are mostly along the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers. There are heavy bodies of timber on the former, and in places on the latter, but in the interior of the Territory there is but little timber.

Since I commenced writing, news has been received of Indian outrages, about four miles east from Sioux City. A man by the name of ROBERTS, together with a companion, while at work in a field, on Tuesday last, were killed and their horses were taken by the Indians. They were both scalped and badly cut in many places. About two weeks ago several horses were taken near Sioux City, and a portion of the Volunteer Company in that place, started after the Indians, and while a portion of them were in a house, they were fired upon and two of the whites were wounded. One of them was a brother of the ROBERTS recently killed. These Indians are supposed to be a lawless band who are not responsible to any tribe—the Lamos, those who committed the outrages on "Spirit Lake," a few years since. They understand well that the whites are at war among themselves, and believe that they will be unable to meet the Indians. It is very necessary that Government should send arms to the people in this territory, so that they can defend themselves. There are men enough, if they were armed, to defend themselves; but a large force of cavalry ought to go in pursuit of these bands and teach them a lesson. There is a great excitement at Sioux City about this affair. DAKOTAH.

JOHN C. CALHOUN A SECESSIONIST.

A Letter from a Grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, addressed to Edward Everett.

MARYLAND, July 13, 1861.

To the Hon. Edward Everett:

If I had not already been convinced that a proper understanding of the secession question was even yet a *desideratum*, in our own beloved land, a conclusive proof would have been afforded me by the recent letter of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of my State, which I find appended to your magnificent oration of the 4th instant.

In a short time I shall publish a book, in which the American public will find a faithful and impartial exposition of the question, and the men who have involved the necessity for our present recourse to arms. Hence my notice of Mr. JOHNSON'S singular letter is not now to vindicate the truth of history, but to correct the *present* detriment which may arise from the grave errors and *non sequiturs* which are given the public, over the sign manual of his distinguished name.

Mr. JOHNSON, in his letter to you of the 24th ult., writes thus of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN on the question of nullification:

"Time and time again have I heard him, and with ever increased surprise at his wonderful acuteness, defend it on constitutional grounds, and distinguish it *in that respect* from the doctrine of secession. This last he never, with me, placed on any other ground than that of revolution. This, he said, was to destroy the Government, and no Constitution, the work of sane men, ever provided *for its own destruction*. The other was to preserve it, was, practically, but to amend it, and in a constitutional mode.

If such a heresy, therefore, as secession could rest on any individual name; if any mere human authority could support such an absurd and destructive folly, it cannot be said to rest on that of Mr. CALHOUN."

Mr. JOHNSON is unquestionably a gentleman of profound legal ability; but it is in vain for him, or any individual, to attempt to prove that the Secessionists assent or appeal to any other principle now than that which CALHOUN enunciated thirty years ago, in disseminating which he spent the labor of his entire life, and ruined two generations of Southern men, who have been educated to believe it. It is impossible for even Mr. JOHNSON to shield the memory of his friend from the indignant scorn which must attach to the name of CALHOUN throughout the ages of posterity, for it is the treasonable doctrine he strove to propagate and diffuse which is drenching the nation to-day in fraternal blood!

CALHOUN derived his first treasonable ideas of nullification and secession from the Hartford Convention, though from the odium which attached to it he artfully concealed while he Jesuitically falsified the doctrines of Mr. JEFFERSON, and made friends and disciples by making JEFFERSON appear as its founder and leader.

He was always ostensibly a *patriot*, while using the powers of an opulent intellect to subvert the liberties of the people and Government, for which our revolutionary fathers fought and died.

The secession doctrine was first openly promulgated by CALHOUN in his Fort Hill address, July 26, 1831; and it is now the doctrine of all traitors, without improvement, modification or emendation. In that address CALHOUN said:

"That the Constitution of the United States is in fact a compact, to which each State is a party, and that the several States or parties have a right to judge of its infractions, and in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power not delegated, they have the right, in the last resort—to use the language of the Virginia resolutions—'to interpose for arresting the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.' This right of interposition thus solemnly asserted by the State of Virginia, be it called what it may—State right, veto, nullification, or by any other name—I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system. Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem to me, it is objected that if one of the parties has the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, so has the other, and that consequently in case of contested powers between a State and the General Government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as in the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course it would come to be a mere question of *force*. The error is in the assumption that the General Government is a party to the *Constitutional compact*. The States, as has been shown, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent communities. The General Government is but its *creature*—a Government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking, in its nature and object, of the character of a *joint commission*, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having beyond its proper sphere *no more power than if it did not exist*. For if each party (State) has a right to judge them, under our system of Government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the States and not in the General Government. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance as against the principals, much less to use *force* against them to maintain their construction of their powers. *How* the States are to exercise this high power of interposition which constitutes so essential a portion of their *reserved rights*, is a question that the States only are competent to determine."

This is the language of CALHOUN. To restate it in my own, his secession doctrine was that the General Government is the mere agent of the State, and that each State for itself has the right to arrest the acts of that agent within the territorial limits, and that the agent has no right to use force against the *principal* or State. This is the identical doctrine now used by the traitors, under the slogan, "*No coercion.*"

It is impossible for any mind to distinguish between secession and nullification, as each is the application to the same principle to the acts of the General Government. That is to say, *nullification* is the application to one or more of the acts of the agent within its territorial limits; *Secession* is to arrest *all* the acts, and dismiss the agent altogether! Here we clearly perceive that CALHOUN nor his followers to this day ever contended that this right is expressed in the Constitution, but simply claimed it only as a fundamental principle of our federative system.

In 1823, South Carolina in Convention ordained:

"That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void and no law, nor binding on the citizens of the State or its officers.

"That the people of South Carolina will maintain the said ordinance at every hazard, and that they will consider the passage of any act of the Federal Government to *coerce* the State, *as incompatible with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union*, and that the people of said State will henceforth hold themselves *absolved* from all further obligations to the other States, and will forthwith proceed to *organize a separate Government, and will do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.*"

This was termed "*nullification.*" In 1851, eleven States pass ordinances identical in principle, annulling *all* the National laws within their respective territorial limits. This is termed "*secession.*"

When South Carolina attempted to annul the tariff laws in 1832, she had no more grievance to settle than in 1861. The ordinance was purely a *non causa pro causa*. Gen. JACKSON'S election two weeks before its passage secured the repeal of the acts she had deemed objectionable; and the passage of that ordinance proved conclusively then, as now, the settled purpose of CALHOUN and his confederates to dismember our empire. CALHOUN was the first man who introduced Slavery as a political question in Congress. He organized a party for its propagation and spread, with the view of controlling the Government or destroying it. Until CALHOUN'S day the entire North, and almost the entire South, regarded Slavery as a social and political evil, inconsistent with American independence and our civil liberty. He persuaded Congress to violate the sacred right of petition, and to abridge the freedom of speech and of the Press. He brought slavery into our national diplomacy, and presented the American Government to other nations as its defender and upholder. CALHOUN was a man of the most inordinate ambition, and would ally himself with any party or faction which could have subserved his views. For example, a letter from Mr. CLAY to FRANCIS BROOKS, in 1842, proves from the facts that he was willing to support Mr. CLAY, at that day, for the Presidency, that he might control the party who supported him at the South, while a letter from Mr. WEBSTER, a short time previous, stated that as much as CALHOUN then hated JACKSON, he was half-reconciled to his candidacy for a second term, because he desired to be his successor four years later.

Mr. JOHNSON, no doubt, was very much impressed by the association with CALHOUN, as subsequent events disclosed. CALHOUN, in '44, was very desirous to be an independent candidate for the Presidency, and an effort was made to effect that result. But POLK was nominated by a convention of the Democrats, and CALHOUN dispatched a messenger to his home in Tennessee, promising him the electoral vote of South Carolina, and desiring to be Secretary of State in the event of his election, which he then foresaw with certainty. JACKSON, however, was then alive, and the appointment was not tendered.

Mr. BANCROFT asserted that the mission to Texas was related to the establishment of an organ at Washington, to supercede Mr. BLAIR'S *Globe*, but successive events gave it a deeper significance. CALHOUN opposed the Mexican war and the Administration of POLK, while constrained by the popularity of the war, with the people and the party, to vote for its prosecution.

In '48 CALHOUN was in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, upon the idea of his duties as Vice-President, and because, being a Slaveholder, he expected to control him. He spoke against *Popular Sovereignty* to defeat Gen. CASS, whom he knew to be unfriendly to it, and sent YANCEY to the Convention to disrupt the Democratic Party. The result was the election of Gen. TAYLOR, and Mr. JOHNSON went into his Cabinet at the dictation of CALHOUN and his co-federates, and against the wishes of many prominent Whigs. GOV. PICKENS, then Senator from Texas, an admirer of Mr. JOHNSON and a disciple of CALHOUN, was much exercised from the fear that Mr. JOHNSON might fail to attain the position desired by his friends.

When Gen. TAYLOR died, Mr. JOHNSON'S resignation of the Attorney-Generalship was accepted by Mr. FILLMORE. He subsequently abandoned the Whig Party, and the great principles of the compromises of 1850, and manifested extraordinary activity and zeal in planning and carrying the Dred Scott decision through the Supreme Court—a decision which has done more to destroy the confidence of the American people in the judiciary than all other decisions combined. It was emphatically the first triumph of the wicked and anarchical doctrine of CALHOUN, in the Supreme Court, and it will ever rank as the most prominent fact in the great drama of *secession*, and form the darkest page in American annals. But for that act the history of this war need never have been written.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

Where to go in Summer. How to go, and what to do when you get There—The Pulpit and the Stage Represented at the Sea-Shore—How to Bathe, and how to get Home Thereafter.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The great Summer problem, the one which agitates the minds of dwellers in the great City during July, to the exclusion of almost every other is "Where shall we go to escape the heat, the dust, the noise and the glare of our crowded streets?" This year an additional consideration presents itself. The places of refuge are many, but which is the cheapest? Where may the highest amount of rural happiness be attained at the least cost? Let me solve the problem, good friends; go to Long Branch. Despite its somewhat discouraging name, Long Branch is in reality a very short cut to the sea-shore.

It is possible to start from New-York at 6 in the early morning, and enjoy a trip on the beautiful Bay while the salt is yet fresh on the sea-breeze, unless the lady whom you intend to gratify with the excursion disappoints you, and comes deprecatingly dragging along an hour or two after the boat has left the wharf. Disappointed in this, however, you can start again at 10—better late than never.

Stepping, with your lovely charge, on board of the trim little steamer *Sea Shore*, to be found at the foot of Robinson-street at that hour in the morning, a pleasant sail of about two hours' duration brings you to "the place where the cars start from." The car-traveling isn't quite so joyous an affair as the boating, but the ride is brief. By the time you've done wondering that Jersey corn doesn't differ much from the New-England cereal, you are at Long Branch. (Surely the road leading thereto should be called the "Grand Trunk," instead of the "Delaware and Raritan." This is in parenthesis.) Of course, you cause yourself to be transported, with your luggage and lady, to the Mansion House—in which house many rooms are provided for you. The LAIRD of the "Mansion"—for his name is written SAMUEL S. LAIRD—will give you anything you call for, except a cold reception. This latter luxury awaits you at the beach. Making your way down to "where the billows do break," you soon discover the man who hath charge of the big bath-tub. For the sum of 25 cents—and a small deposit to make sure that you do not run away with the clothes—he gives you permission to wade in the water, and he costumes you in one respect somewhat as the lilies of the valley are robed, insomuch as Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like you in a bathing suit. Minerva Matilda has retired to a separate *boudoir* to make her toilet. Very soon she emerges thence, looking very much like the reduced daughter of an affluent fish-woman, compelled, by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, (and the reverses of fortune,) to cry shrimps in a market where her mother once kept a stand, and dealt largely in clams. But as she is probably an old friend, you do not feel justified in cutting her acquaintance—notwithstanding the figure *she* cuts—but giving her an arm, convoy her into the surf. A large swell comes rushing up to greet you, and dampens your desire to go any further. After skipping about awhile, like a lame duck, and getting your hair full of sand, you conclude it is time to go ashore, having had a surfeit of the surf. Minerva Matilda urges you to this proceeding. She feels awkward without hoops, and says she doesn't like to have her clothes clinging so tightly to her "form," while people are looking on. Moreover, the young lady's mouth is full of seaweed—she bears some resemblance to the dove bringing the olive-branch to Noah, (that is, if the dove's feathers were wet,) and, like the primitive mariner aforesaid, you decide it is time to land. Having dried, and dined, and drank, you look over the register, and find that nearly 300 guests are there sojourning. You notice several distinguished names—BRIGNOLI, Rev. Dr. TYNG, LESTER WALLACK, and many other celebrities. Perhaps, not feeling at home among such distinguished company, you determine to leave, and come again another time. So you pay your bill, and take the carriage, and then the cars, and then the boat—see a sunset on the Bay, and reach home at the respectable hour of 8 P. M.; deposit Minerva Matilda at the maternal mansion, and retire to your solitary couch—if it isn't solitary, what business have you to be manœuvering with Minerva Matilda?—satisfied that you've done the correct thing. And now you know what to do in Summer-time, and how to do it.

C. H. W.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

HENS' NESTS—SURE REMEDY FOR EATING EGGS.—Fowls of all kinds, when laying, like a secret place, where their fellows cannot see them. Therefore, they do not like to squat down in the henery, surrounded by a greedy flock, that are ready to pounce into the nest, as soon as an egg is layed, and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests in nail kegs—not those that are very small, nor the largest ones—but of those that will hold about one hundred pounds of nails. In years past, I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest; but, the past Winter, I have sawed all the kegs in two equal parts—knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the Winter, these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the hennery, about four feet from the floor. Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests, their fellows cannot scratch them, as they are completely secluded in their cosy little nests; and if they themselves are disposed to cut capers, they find that, if they attempt it while standing on the edge of the keg, they cannot reach them conveniently; and if they hop down into the nest, and attempt to pick the eggs, they will roll down against their feet, and thus soon learn that they are not able to pick [illegible] enough in such a position to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom, covered with a nest of straw. As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the hennery and nailed against the side of the fence, and a little roof made over them.

CONFINING POULTRY IN THEIR YARD.—Hens like a great range, and they always do infinitely best to run at large, most of the time, at least, that they will when confined even in a spacious poultry yard. I allow my poultry-yard gates to be open as much as possible; and when it is desirable to keep the poultry in their yard, we are sure to let them out for two or more hours before night. This enables them to obtain food that they cannot find in their inclosure, such as bugs, worms, fresh grass and such like; and by keeping them in their yard during most of the day, all their eggs are layed in their nests in the yard or in the hennery; and as their time is limited for ranging about, they seldom stop to scratch much, even in the garden or other places. If they are let out of their yard in the former part of the day, they will soon be making nests, when the eggs will be lost, or will be into some mischief, which it will be difficult to get them back again; whereas, at evening they will return themselves, when the gates can be closed.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

POACHED EGGS.—Poached eggs make several excellent dishes; but poaching them is rather a delicate operation, as in breaking the eggs into the water, particular care must be taken to keep the white round the yolk. The best way is to open the small end of the egg with a knife. When the egg is done—it must be very soft—it should be thrown into cold water, where it may be pared, and its appearance improved before it is dished up. Poached eggs are served up upon spinach or stewed endive, or alone, with rich gravy, or with stewed onions. They may also be fried in oil until they are brown, when they form a good dish with rich gravy.

FOR ROHEUMATISM.—One half-ounce of pulverized saltpetre, one half-ounce of camphor, mixed in one-half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected before a fire or hot stove.

HOW TO MAKE BEER.—*White Spruce Beer.*—Three pounds of loaf sugar, five gallons of water, with enough of essence of spruce to give it a little flavor, a cup of good yeast, a little lemon-peel, if you have it; and, when fermented, bottle it up close. It is a delightful beverage in warm weather.

Ginger Beer.—One cup of ginger, one cup of molasses, one pail and a half of water, and a cup of lively yeast. In warm weather it may be made cold, but in cold weather, scald the ginger with two quarts of hot water, the rest cold. The yeast put in when slightly warm. It should be put in jars or bottles and securely corked. It is pleasant and lively, and will keep several weeks.

Common Small Beer.—A handful of hops to a pailful of water, a pint of bran, and half a pint of molasses, a cup of yeast and a spoonful of ginger.

Root Beer.—Take a pint of bran, a handful of hops, some twigs of spruce, hemlock or cedar; a little sassafras, or not, as you have it; roots of various kinds, plantains, burdocks, dock, dandelions, &c. Boil and strain; add a spoonful of ginger, molasses to make it pleasant, and a cup of yeast. When you want it soon, let one bottle stand where it is warm, and the rest will work cold. This for a gallon.

Molasses Beer.—Six quarts of water; two quarts of molasses; half a pint of yeast; two spoonsful of cream tartar. Stir all together. Add the grated peel of a lemon, and the juice may be substituted for the cream tartar. Bottle, after standing ten or twelve hours, with a raisin in each.

Hardest Drink.—Mix with five gallons of good water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and two ounces of powdered ginger. This will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

To Restore Acid Beer.—Stir a small quantity of saleratus with a spoonful of sugar, and it is even richer and better than at first. To be prepared as you use it.

Lemonade.—Take good lemons, roll them; then cut and squeeze them into a pitcher. Add loaf sugar and cold water, till it makes a pleasant drink. It should be sweet; it is sometimes too acid to be agreeable. Send round in small glasses with handles, or tumblers, a little more than half full. The best drink for parties.

NOTE.—Most of these drinks are very wholesome, especially for laboring men, in warm weather.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is only fifteen cents.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high bearing on its summit a good-sized hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these when cooked form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. Wm. Melville, Dalmeny Park Gardens, near Edinburgh, and a very good name to distinguish it would be to call it Dalmeny Sprouts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 22, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	20 Hud. Riv. Railroad	37⅜
1,650 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	89⅛	100 do b10	37⅜
2,000 do	89⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	11⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con	81⅜	100 do	12
4,000 Treas. 11 p. c. Notes	101⅝	100 do	11⅞
2,000 Treas. 6 p. c. 2 Year	99¼	150 do	11⅞
2,000 Ill. Canal Bs. '60	80	300 Harlem R. Pref'd	27⅜
1,000 Illinois Reg. Bs.	80	200 Ill. Cen. R. scrip b5	61⅜
34,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45	100 do	61⅞
2,000 do	44⅞	100 Reading R.	29
5,000 do	44⅝	100 do b30	28⅝
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	49⅝	100 do	28⅝
5,000 do	48⅝	600 do	28⅝
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	85	100 do b60	28⅝
22,000 N. Car. State 6s	69	110 Mich. Cent. R.	43⅜
19,000 Missouri St. 6s	45	500 do	45
5,000 do	44⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15
5,000 do b10	45	15 do	15⅛
10,000 do	44⅞	100 M. So. & N. I. R. S.	13
4,000 Mo. 6s, Ia. to H. & St. J. R.	50	100 do	13
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s	57⅜	250 do	33
16,000 N. Y. Canal 6s, '64	102½	100 do b60	33
1,000 N. Car. R. 6s	98	150 do	32⅝
1,000 Ind. River R. 1st M.	106	100 do s60	32⅝
1,000 C. H. & Q. R. 2d Bs	91	100 do	65⅜
20 Hanover Bank	70	100 do	65⅜
35 Metropolitan Bank	90	200 do b5	65
20 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	53⅜	300 do	65
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	74⅝	100 do	64⅞
650 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	1000 do	64⅞
100 do s10	77⅞	100 do	64⅞
100 do s10	77⅞	320 Chic. & R. Isl. R	43⅝
85 Erie Railroad	27	150 do b60	43⅝
100 do	26⅜	100 do b30	43⅝
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62	150 do	43⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81, coup.	86	30 Mich. So. & N. I. R. S.	29
5,000 Missouri State 6s	49	50 do	29⅛
10,000 do	40⅜	250 do	29⅛
10,000 do	40⅜	300 do	28
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
100 Bank of America	103	100 do	64⅜
150 Mechanics' Bank	63	100 do	64⅜
150 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	70	300 do	64⅞
100 do	69	100 Galena and Chi. R.	61
200 do	68	100 do	60⅝
500 N. Y. Central R.	74⅜	300 do	60⅝
500 do	74⅜	200 Cleve. & Tole. R.	30
50 Erie Railroad	25¾	200 do	29⅞
50 Hudson River R.	31	100 do	29⅞
150 do	33⅜	400 do s3	29⅞
500 Reading Railroad	31	40 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	58
300 do	34⅜	100 do	58
50 Mich. Central R.	42	100 do	37½
200 do	41	200 do	29½
100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13⅜		

MONDAY, July 22—P. M.

The disaster to our Army in Virginia caused a fall of about *four* ℘ *cent.* on the Stock Exchange to-day. The adverse news was not received until the first call of the list at the early Board was nearly through with, and only then was Philadelphia; the dispatch, in this way, being questioned by a good many parties on the Street, until confirmed, about 1 o'clock, by the more direct advices from Washington. The most gloomy and depressing feeling, irrespective of the Stock Market, was indulged on the Street, and the excitement was profound as well as intense when the worst relation of the rout of the Army was made public. The effect upon Stocks is seen in the printed list of the Second Board sales, where Governments led off with a decline of 4 ℘ cent. from the morning prices, and 3 ℘ cent. from Saturday's sales; the State Stocks and Railway Shares following in about the same proportion. At the close of this Board the market was still feverish and prices very unsettled, some of the leading speculatives showing a slight tendency to rally from the lowest point.

Later in the afternoon the pressure to sell was less marked, and so heavy a fall as 4@5 ℘ cent. brought forward buyers at the close of the dealings, and prices were ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower than the lowest sales. The following are about the comparative final quotations with Saturday's market:

	Mon	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Governments, '81	85⅛	89	Ill. Central	64½	67⅜
Missouris	40¾	44⅜	Galena	61⅛	65⅞
Tennessees	40⅞	43⅛	Rock Island

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—MISCHIEVOUS AGNE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The partial success of the National arms, which we chronicled yesterday, was followed by a disaster which more than counterbalanced it, and Gen. MCDOWELL's command, instead of pushing, victorious, through the Rebel lines at Manassas Junction, has fallen back, and now re-occupies the intrenched position at Arlington Heights and Alexandria, having been terribly cut up, and having lost a great number of cannon and other appliances of war. From among the numerous and evidently exaggerated statements which have reached us, it is impossible to extract the exact truth relative to the cause and progress of this retrograde movement, and we must leave it for our correspondents, and the official dispatches shortly to be published, to place the matter clearly before the public. It is encouraging to know, however, that the latest telegrams which reach us are of a decidedly more cheerful character than the first ones. It appears that up to the date of our latest dispatches from the battle-field on Sunday evening, the greatest success was attending the movements of our Army. The Engineer Corps were about erecting a pontoon bridge across Bull's Run, the batteries were being unmasked one after the other, and the enemy were seemingly in retreat, when a terrible panic broke out among the teamsters, who had incausiously advanced too far, which was communicated to the numerous body of civilians present, and subsequently to some of the volunteers,—the result of which was finally a general retreat. Our losses, in killed and wounded, only a partial list of which we are able to give this morning, are frightful, though not so bad as at first represented. It is useless to give estimates, as they are wholly unreliable. The forces engaged on our side were greatly inferior to those of the enemy, which are believed to have numbered, after the addition of JOHNSTON's command, some *ninety thousand*, while those of the National actually in the battle did not exceed *twenty thousand*.

The Government is taking prompt measures to retrieve the great disaster. Gen. MCCLELLAN has been summoned from Western Virginia, where the command is to devolve upon Gen. ROSENCRANZ, and will immediately take command of the Army of the Potomac. The Army at Washington is to be at once reorganized and increased—large reinforcements being already ordered forward—and measures will be taken for the recommencement of offensive operations at the earliest possible moment.

The statement made yesterday, in some of the dispatches received from Washington, that Gen. PATTERSON's command had succeeded in forming a junction with that of Gen. MCDOWELL, proves to have been untrue. Gen. PATTERSON was on the 21st still near Harper's Ferry, awaiting the arrival of Gen. BANKS. A letter from a member of his command gives as a reason for the movement from Martinsburgh to Charlestown, that the road between the former place and Winchester was lined with masked batteries.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were extremely interesting and important, in view of the temporary disaster which has fallen upon the National arms, to which several passing allusions were made. In the Senate, the bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy was passed. The bill to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries, and the joint resolution providing for a Board to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, were passed. The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found in rebellion against the Government was passed, after being amended so as to include slaves. The amendment was opposed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who called for the yeas and nays upon it, when it was agreed to with only six dissenting votes. A resolution was offered by Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, and referred to the Military Committee, declaring it the policy of the Government to organize a standing Army of 150,000 men. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned. In the House, the Senate bill to refund duties on arms imported by loyal States was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the organization of a Home Guard, to be held at command of the Government. Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was at first objected to, but subsequently passed, declaring that the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union are paramount duties, and that no disasters shall discourage us from their performance. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, then again pressed his resolutions, offered a few days ago, declaring that the present civil war has been forced upon us; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, and that as soon as the law is vindicated the war ought to cease. They were passed with only two dissenting votes. Resolutions of thanks to the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April were passed. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence with Foreign Governments with reference to maritime rights. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution inquiring whether the so-called Southern Confederacy has in its employ any Indians, and to what tribes they belong. It was amended so as to include a similar inquiry relative to negroes, and passed. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, providing for refunding to the States the expenses incurred in equipping and forwarding troops.

A letter from on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, gives the particulars of the cruise of that vessel from Hampton to the entrance of Charleston harbor, where she is at present stationed on blockading service. She discovered a shore battery at Cape Hatteras, supported by a considerable party of rebels, and exchanged shots with it, with considerable effect, but on account of the shallowness of the water, she could not approach near enough to use her broadside guns. The same cause prevented an attack upon the rebel batteries at the mouth of Cape Fear River. A vessel was discovered, on the 18th, standing in towards the shore, and on being overhauled by the *Roanoke*, was found to have been deserted precipitately by her crew. She was probably a privateer. She was stripped by the *Roanoke*, and burnt. There are now blockading the harbor of Charleston, the *Wabash*, the *Vandalia*, the *Roanoke*, and the *Union*.

Another privateer is reported as cruising off Cape Hatteras in the shape of a pilot-boat looking schooner, of only sixty feet in length, with coppered bottom, painted a deep lead color, and having a crew of some thirty men, and a long gun amidships. This cruiser overhauled and brought to with her gun, the British schooner *Teriot*, of Nassau, N. P., July 19th, and after satisfying themselves as to her nationality, allowed her to proceed. The *Teriot* arrived at this port yesterday morning. The three privateersmen of the *Sumter*, who were overpowered and made prisoners by Capt. STROUT and crew of the brig *Cuba*, were yesterday brought to the Marshal's office and committed to the Tombs. The colored steward, TILLMAN, and his comrade STEDING, who killed the three pirates on board the schooner *S. J. Waring*, and brought the vessel into this port, were also at the United States Marshal's office, and were waited upon by a large number of persons who congratulated TILLMAN on his method of disposing of his captors. The pirates had devised a plan of selling him into slavery as soon as they reached Charleston. They waited on the underwriters by invitation, and related the particulars of their capture by the JEFF. DAVIS, and the subsequent events connected with the recapture.

The steamship *North American* passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday, with European advices four days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th inst. She brings $30,000 in specie, and announces the sailing of the *Glasgow*, on the 10th, with £190,000, and the *Bavaria* with £9,000. The proceedings of the British Parliament were uninteresting. Lord PALMERSTON, however, had received a deputation who called upon him in reference to the Slave trade, and had stated to them that the Spanish Government had recently sent to the coast of Africa several cruisers, and that the Government of the United States were now doing more than ever for the suppression of the traffic. Lord HERBERT, it was positively stated, had resigned his position as Secretary of War, and Sir N. C. LEWIS was spoken of as his successor. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had also been waited upon by a deputation of Mexican Bondholders, and had promised that energetic measures should be taken against Mexico. The Emperor of Russia had, it is stated, visited Moscow, and had been treated with great indignity there.

The fall in Stocks at the disaster to our Army in Virginia, yesterday, was about *four per cent.* the list round. Late in the afternoon, after the various newspaper dispatches were published, up to 4½ o'clock, the market recovered *four* per cent., closing unsettled: New-York Central, 74¾ against 78 on Saturday; Government Stock, 85¾ against 89 on Saturday.

The news of the retreat of the Union Army, under Gen. MCDOWELL, checked business transactions materially yesterday. Flour was quiet, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in fair demand and desirable lots were firm. Corn was actively sought after at full rates. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Provisions, Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Tallow. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were limited.

The Disaster in Virginia.

There is no occasion to belittle the calamity which has fallen upon the country. The gallant Army of the Union has been routed and put to flight by the Army of the rebels; and if, from the fragments enough material can be gathered to insure the immediate safety of the Capital, the nation will have a melancholy and imperfect reason for congratulation. The plot of this tragedy it is hardly worth while to analyze. We only know that recoiling from their exposed encounter with hostile batteries, on Thursday last, our troops had prepared themselves for an exhibition of greater strength and more desperate valor; and that up to a certain hour on Sunday afternoon, these preparations had borne fruit in a series of brilliant successes, in which three powerful batteries of the enemy had been captured. At this moment, the foe seemed to have redoubled his forces, and to have brought to the struggle with our exhausted, but courageous fellows, a renewed and irresistible power, against which they found themselves unable to make head. Upon our lines of exhausted and inexperienced soldiers, hostile cavalry in great numbers charged impetuously; a species of assault for which they had no preparation, and which only veterans know how successfully to repel. A panic retreat followed; artillery, baggage, arms are abandoned to an enemy which, strange to say, made no pursuit; and the defeated only paused within the lines of their distant intrenchments. To attempt any diminution of this victory of the rebels would be absurd self-delusion. The world will tell over the count of dead and wounded, the guns, nearly a hundred in number, captured by the victors, and the standard seized—alas, that the starry flag of our fathers should be that standard—and from these elements will determine the real magnitude of the National loss.

Nor is it now worth while to enter with a spirit of bitterness into the causes which have produced this hapless result. They will suggest themselves in various forms, and with more or less weight to the mind of every intelligent observer. This only may be said in general terms, that had our preparations been as thoroughly matured as was desired by Gen. SCOTT, there is no likelihood that the calamity would have happened. It is notorious, that the veteran General-in-Chief consented with the utmost reluctance to order the advance until another fortnight should elapse. That interval was required to bring MCCLELLAN and PATTERSON to the points designated by our leader's plan of the campaign; and to afford such additional strength to BUTLER as should enable him to make a simultaneous advance. No man knew better than Gen. SCOTT that the long delay we had indulged in concentrating our strength at Washington, had been employed if possible, with double zeal by the rebels in Virginia to strengthen their position; and to increase the number and efficiency of their forces. While, therefore, in the infancy of their plans, and before their immense preparations had been completed, it might have been sensible to exhort the Government to "march precipitately on Richmond," that advice has for weeks past been the sheerest madness, and it became the duty of every citizen to await patiently the moment when our consummate Commander should declare the movement safe, as well as expedient. Unhappily, this duty has not been fulfilled. Popular clamor, promoted by certain reckless journals, whose senseless and incessant cry of "Onward to Richmond," has had this disastrous echo. Acted upon by those who surrounded the General-in-Chief, and they magnifying the volume of the public demand, have persuaded, and even coerced their leader to a measure which his experienced judgment wholly disapproved. It is because this insane clamor has been indulged, and the advice of Gen. SCOTT has been overruled, that we stand in the midst of these ruins. We gave to the enemy, who had already in his favor the odds of position and defence, the odds also of numbers, and what other result could follow? The people have required precipitancy, and they have it with all its consequences.

But, although we have suffered a disastrous defeat, the course of events may make it something better than a national calamity. In one respect it will unquestionably prove a great national blessing. It does not weaken in an appreciable degree our strength either in men or munitions of war. It is only a mortifying experience, which will, we believe, secure us from its repetition. It is far better that it should happen at Manassas Gap than at Richmond. We can now reorganize and reconstruct an army which has been too suddenly improvised and led into the field, to have acquired the coolness and training of veterans, which were predicated by it. We do not distrust in the slightest degree, the courage and soldier-like qualities of those who fled, when properly disciplined and exercised. Our successes in Western Virginia and Missouri, show the materials of which our Armies are composed. The defeat at Manassas Gap is an accident which need not, should not be repeated. It should arouse us to a proper sense of the magnitude of the crisis, and of the steps to be taken for a vigorous, methodical and successful prosecution of the war. We have given way long enough to impetuosity and confidence, which are our National foibles, and which count success as achieved because it is desired. But a genuine earnestness underlies the excitable temperament of our people, and will now infuse itself into the conduct of affairs. Thus far the whole campaign has been a holiday parade. We hear accepted Generals and Colonels by scores simply because they presented themselves for commissions. For all such haste and improvidence, we have reaped only the legitimate fruits. But they have all come in good time to sober our people and lead them to final victory. The civil service equally needs similar reconstruction and reform. We are harboring, to-day, at Washington, and feeding from the public treasury, legions of spies, who, every evening, communicate to Richmond, and to the rebel Generals, the condition and movement of all our forces, and, we have no doubt Cabinet conferences, as well as the plans of our military officers. We have thus far only played, not enacted war. We have not yet got over those amicable weaknesses that lost us Fort Sumter and Harper's Ferry. We have something else to do instead of catching rebels one day and letting them go the next. We are engaged in a contest with a bitter and unrelenting enemy, who has been for years preparing for a contest which has only occupied our attention for three short months. Let us estimate properly the nature and magnitude of the work before us. We need not have the slightest doubt of its speedy and successful issue. Adversity is a beneficent teacher, but we learn what is our first, should be our last lesson.

The War Tax.

It is admitted on all hands, that the money to be raised on loan, by the Government during the present fiscal year, will fall short of its actual necessities, by at least eighty millions—and that taxation, either direct or indirect, or both, must be resorted to, without delay, to provide for the deficiency. The very interesting question then arises, and one which Congress must decide before adjourning—on whose shoulders, or, in other words on what species of property, shall this heavy burden be imposed? We see by the amended Tariff Act, just received from Washington, that Congress has acted in part on that branch of the subject embracing "indirect" taxation, by taxing tea *fifteen* cents, coffee *five* cents, and sugars of different kinds from *two and a half* to *six* cents a pound, with some increase of pre existing rates on some other articles of less importance. It is estimated that the additional revenues provided by this bill, necessarily fluctuating with the consumption of the articles taxed, will yield about thirty-five millions. That amount, we fear, will do little more than supply the deficiency of our pre existing revenues in paying the ordinary expenses of the Government. True it is, that not only those expenses, but all the expenses of the War, might be largely reduced, if anything like a rigid or prudent economy could find its way into Congress,—but we despair of that. We believe our faithful representative, Mr. CONKLING, and his associates on the Retrenchment Committee, to be gentlemen of pure character and patriotic aims, but we are admonished by all past experience not to indulge the romantic hope, that any Committee will be permitted to abridge, to any material extent, the salaries or perquisites or means of depredation of favored officeholders.

The main question then stands baldly and nakedly before the people: How is the interest to be paid on the Government loans? Congress has directed two hundred and fifty millions to be borrowed. Will they venture to go home and leave no provision for paying the interest? Will they, dare they countenance, either by action or inaction, the spendthrift policy of compounding the interest by further loans of principal, hurrying the Treasury headlong into bankruptcy? or, will they adopt the honest suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and come promptly and boldly to the point which, sooner or later, and in spite of any momentary delay for shallow party purposes, they must inevitably reach—*a direct tax to pay the interest, and in due time to redeem the principal of the debt?*

The assessed value of the real and personal property of the "United States,"—so well denominated by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, "*the name* given to our *Great Republic*, composed of States and Territories,"—according to the recent census, is $16,102,924,116, or, in round numbers, sixteen thousand millions. In the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the last golden decade of our National prosperity, it rose to that immense amount from $7,135,780,228, the valuation of 1850,—being a clear increase of $8,868,739,059,—figures, at any rate, of sufficient size to show that the "Great Republic" was and is worth fighting for. Of this unprecedentedly rapid accumulation of wealth, the eleven States now in rebellion had acquired $5,202,166,107; the eleven loyal Atlantic States, from Maine to Maryland inclusive, $6,014,969,549; the ten loyal Western States north of the Ohio, $3,456,390,318; Kentucky and Missouri, now struggling with treason, open and covert, $1,110,566,039; the two Pacific States, $236,705,240; and the District of Columbia and the four Territories $82,227,268.

The Government will hardly collect any tax for the coming year, and perhaps not for several succeeding years, from the eleven unhappy States, already nearly ruined by rebellion. If cordially paid, as probably it would be in all the other States, the value of their property, from which it would be contributed, would be $10,900,758,009, a tax on which of a quarter of one per cent., would yield $27,251,895, or about $25,000,000, after deducting the necessary cost of collection.

We state these valuations, as was done in part in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, only for the purpose of showing the pecuniary ability of the loyal States, and the probable amount of yearly tax they would bear as a body, without serious murmur or resistance. By the terms of the Constitution, taxation is not apportioned among the States by any valuation of property whatever, but solely and expressly in the ratio of population, to be determined by the National census, according to the stipulated "Federal ratio," by which slaves are counted at three-fifths. No direct tax, therefore, is ever laid by Congress in the form of a percentage on property, but always in a gross sum, which the very act imposing the tax apportions among the States in the federal ratio.

The tax of 1813, of $3,000,000 in gross, was thus apportioned by Congress, not only among the States, but also among the several counties of the respective States, according to federal population. The tax of 1815, for $6,000,000 in gross, was apportioned by Congress only among the States. It will be obvious that any other mode of apportionment, and especially any attempt to levy a general tax on property throughout the Union, according to State valuations, would lead to incessant wrangling among the States, each seeking to depress its own valuation at the expense of its neighbors. The unworthy contrivances of many of the assessors in the rural districts of our own State, shamelessly and avowedly undervaluing their own counties, and openly violating their official oaths, for the purpose of robbing the populous cities more truly valued, afford sufficient warning in this respect.

Congress must, therefore, impose the tax, whatever it may be, in a gross amount, and apportion it constitutionally among the States, according to federal population, and wholly without respect to their geographical or pecuniary condition. If thirty millions be the sum levied, Kansas, freshly born, and just emerging from the wilderness, must furnish $107,613; while ancient Rhode Island, with all its manufacturing wealth and luxurious civilization, will pay but $175,445. The remote prairies of youthful Iowa, with corn at ten cents a bushel, will contribute $678,133; while thrifty old Connecticut, snugly settled on the sea-board, with her two centuries of money-making "notions," will pay but $462,721. Such, however, is the compact of the Constitution, and it cannot lawfully be disregarded.

Of the thirty millions, the constitutional quotas of the eleven rebel States would be $7,730,974; no part of which could be relied on for meeting the interest of the public debt for the coming year. The residue, $22,270,026, if duly paid by the loyal States, would just about suffice, after deducting the cost of collection, to pay the interest at 7 per cent on $300,000,000 of the National debt. No direct tax is ever collected or paid without more or less difficulty; and in the present peculiar emergency, it may very probably become necessary, for the relief of the people of some of the States, as was done in 1813 and in 1815, for the Governments of those States themselves, if not restrained by their local Constitutions, to assume and anticipate their respective quotas—especially if tendered, as they then were, by a reduction of 15 per cent. for prompt payment.

To the weary tax-payers of this, our long-suffering, basely-plundered City, we can only say, that the time has come to look the matter full in the face, and gather up courage to permanently assume their portion, about one-half, of the yearly burden of at least $35,005,878—the State quota of thirty millions—in addition to the annual exactions they now endure from the State and City Governments.

A prolongation of the war, bringing with it a corresponding increase of expenditure and debt, may possibly double or treble this yearly imposition. For the first year, it will add about a quarter per cent. to our present grievous load of nearly two per cent. per annum. Perchance, in the providence of God, the weight of this last ounce may press the maddened and half-ruined masses to a united, vigorous and successful effort to expel forever the corrupt and scheming politicians who buy themselves into office—City, State and National—for the very purpose of plundering the public, under the forms of law. Should that be the result, the quarter per cent., righteously paid for fighting the open enemies of the Republic, will have very cheaply purchased our deliverance from an enemy within our very vitals, far more insidious, and quite as dangerous and destructive.

THE RETAKING OF THE WARING.—The manner of the retaking of this prize of the rebel privateer is one which, however humanity may shudder at its contemplation, yet is in accordance with the rules and among the hard necessities of war. The man who achieved it is entitled to the respect and commendation of his countrymen. That his skin is not white should make no difference in this respect. It was an act of heroism which nothing but patriotism could inspire, and the courage with which he executed it shows that he is possessed of the heart of a true man.

We see by a morning cotemporary that he was confined in the House of Detention in White-street as a witness. This ought not to have been. The imprisonment of witnesses is a measure of doubtful policy at best, and though necessary occasionally to secure the punishment of crime, yet it should never be permitted unless the necessity be apparent. The discretion vested in the magistrate to demand of a witness security for his appearance beyond his own recognizance, is one that should be wisely exercised. It should not be permitted to take away the liberty of a man without some evidence that he intends to disobey the process of the courts requiring his attendance on the examination or trial of criminals against whom his testimony is regarded as material. In this case we cannot but think that injustice, however unintentional, has been done to one whose bravery demands praise rather than imprisonment at the hands of the authorities.

The Feeling of the City.

We have never seen a more wide-spread manifestation of surprise, mingled with sorrow, than that exhibited by all classes, yesterday afternoon, on receiving the startling intelligence of the sudden retreat of the National forces from their late scene of glorious conflict. The event stood in such singular contrast with the indomitable courage exhibited on the preceding day by all our regiments, and especially those this City had sent to the field, that the desire was universal to find some explanation for a reverse so unexpected. Even yet the cause is not fully apparent, and we can but await further tidings.

But the feeling of surprise, sanctified by sorrow, for the gallant soldiers sadly sacrificed in this disastrous retreat, soon gave way to a stern and deep determination in every bosom, to spare no effort, either in men or money, at once to supply their places and avenge their death, and further to increase the efficiency of the Army of the Union, with all possible dispatch, to such a degree, both in numbers and discipline, as to effectually prevent the recurrence of any similar disaster. The great desire seemed to be, to find the speediest mode of action, through some organized body adequate to the purpose.

An informal meeting of some of our leading citizens was hastily assembled yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Union Defence Committee, and within an hour after the news had reached the City. The most spirited and unflinching resolution was exhibited to supply to the last extremity the cause of the country, and to invoke all the resources of the City, public or private, in aid of the Government.

Several of the members of the Defence Committee were present individually, assisting by their experience and counsel, but a quorum not being within reach at the moment, a formal meeting of their body was called for to-day at 1 o'clock. Their resolute and patriotic spirit, fully seconding the public feeling, and overlooking all minor causes of discontent with any of the public authorities, will insure their cordial and efficient coöperation in any action of our citizens at large, in sustaining the honor of the American arms, and furnishing the means of supplying, in fullest measure, any losses experienced in the disaster of yesterday.

Jefferson Davis Recognized at Last.

The Message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is by no means a cheerful paper. On the contrary, as far as we have received extracts or versions of it, it seems to be burthened with complaints of the United States and Mr. LINCOLN, the President. Indeed, a person who should read only Mr. DAVIS' side of the story, and should be so verdant as to put any faith in his truth and sincerity, would come to the conclusion that Mr. DAVIS is a badly-treated President, and the United States a Government entitled to little consideration on the score of honor and humanity.

Mr. DAVIS says that Mr. LINCOLN pretended not to design war on the seceding States, and at the same time went on preparing to suppress their action; that he pretended not to design reinforcing Fort Sumter, and at the same time made all his preparations and attempted it; that he ignored the existence of the Confederate States as a distinct and independent nation, and by his blockade, his embargo and his enormous preparations for war upon the Southern insurgents, he necessarily and logically concedes that they are alien and independent.

This last point Mr. DAVIS dwells upon as it he thought it a particularly strong one. The existence of the Union's dissolution is admitted, forsooth, because of the gigantic measures taken to prevent such a catastrophe! Mr. DAVIS has been begging the United States Government to "let him alone," and acknowledge his thieving dynasty, but his Commissioners at Washington have had no success at all. He has sent his roving envoys abroad in search of some nation to recognize him, but no enlightened country in Europe has been found willing to receive his overtures. It only remains that he apply to the Barbary States or to the King of Dahomey, and he will have exhausted his possibilities of recognition. Japhet in search of a father had not a more protracted and weary work before him than Mr. DAVIS appears to have; and without prospect of the success that crowned the former's efforts.

In the midst of his perplexities for foreign recognition, it is not surprising that Mr. DAVIS should catch eagerly at the semblance of recognition by so respectable a Government as that of the United States, even though that recognition should be with the vizor down, and in the language of war. Mr. DAVIS' argument is this:

"These enormous preparations—a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation—compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection—and driven to the acknowledgment that *the Union is dissolved, they recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection.*"

Who shall now say that Mr. DAVIS is not equal to the exigencies of his position? Who shall deny that his logic is quite as potent as his sword? Indeed, is it not more so? For his logic achieves what his sword has failed to win—an admission of the existence of two Governments in the place of the old Union.

We are reminded by Mr. DAVIS, in this part of his message, of a vain-glorious peasant, who once boasted that "his King had spoken to him." "What did he say to you?" inquired anxious and envious friends. "Get out of the way, d—n you, or I'll kick you." And so the United States have "recognized" and spoken to DAVIS and his rebels.

A NEW COMMANDER.—The call of Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume command of the forces upon the Potomac, is perhaps the most judicious change the Government could make in the leadership. Not that Gen. MCDOWELL has exhibited any deficiency of soldierly qualities, or courage, or talents as a commander. But the prejudice of a defeat cannot fail to impair the confidence of his men; for the soldier is apt to regard with almost superstitious distrust the ill-fortune that has attached itself even momentarily to their General. To be led by one who has never been beaten, is a victory half earned; and we have reason to believe the experience and skill of Gen. MCCLELLAN will earn the rest.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Resignation of the British Secretary of War.

Statements of Lord Palmerston Regarding the Slave-trade.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 22.

The *North American*, from Liverpool 1 P. M. of the 11th, and Londonderry 5 P. M. of the 12th, passed Father Point at 9 A. M.

She brings 174 passengers and $30,000 in specie.

The latest news via Londonderry has not come to hand.

(A serious interruption in the working of the lines between Montreal and Quebec prevented the receipt of the news till late last night.—ED.)

The *Jura* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 7th.

The *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, has nearly £190,000 sterling.

The *Bavaria* had about £9,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The resignation of Lord HOBART, as Secretary of War, which has been reported, has certainly taken place, although it is not officially announced. Sir N. C. LEWIS is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. CARDWELL takes the Home Secretaryship.

The Queen's Cup, representing the championship in rifle-shooting, was finally disposed of at Wimbledon, in favor of Mr. JOSSLIN, a member of the Middlesex Corps. The shooting was far in advance of that of last year.

Lord PALMERSTON had received the deputation relative to the Slave-trade. He stated that the rebuke he administered to the Spanish Government recently, had induced them to send off to the Coast of Africa a number of cruisers. The Government of the United States were now doing more than they ever did before, to suppress the Slave-trade.

The *Herald* gives us a rumor that Mr. GREGORY, Member of Parliament for the County of Galway, had accepted the Lordship of the Treasury, vacated by Mr. DARNELL, on account of the Government action on the Galway contract.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Minister at Turin will be M. VENNEDETTI, who is said to have the strongest sympathy with the Italian cause.

The Bourse was firm and animated; Rentes, 67f. 85c.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. STAMPFLED had been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, for 1862, and Dr. FORNER, Vice-President.

ITALY.

M. LAMORICIERE had declined to resume command of the Pope's Army.

M. MARZINI had published a manifesto, lamenting the present state of inaction, and asserting that Italy and Turin had lost during the past six months, rather than gained ground, and calls on the Government to give a new impulse to the Garibaldi movement.

AUSTRIA.

The following is the reply given by the Emperor to the President of the Hungarian Diet, on the presentation of the address:

I have observed with satisfaction the cutiful readiness with which the estates and representatives of Hungary have met the desire I lately expressed, and I am joining the hope that that the estates and representatives of the country will receive in the same spirit the reply which I am about to give to the address of the Diet, solely in the interest of the country and for the general good of my people, I will give this, my reply, as soon as possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, have issued a second report. They recommend that some one of skill and experience be forthwith sent to have temporarily the entire control of its affairs in Canada, and negotiate with the Canadian Government. Mr. WATKINS, a prominent official, has been selected.

Mr. TEN BROECK emphatically contradicts the statement in *Bell's Life* that he intends to sell his stud and retire from the turf. He has no such intention.

The Danish Concession, upon which the projected North Atlantic Telegraph was founded, is about to be transferred to new hands. A working Company is to be established to lay cables.

The official report of the loss of the *Canadian* exonerated the captain and officers, but suggests that steamers do not go through the Straits of Belle Isle before the 20th of June.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in response to a deputation of Mexico bondholders, promised energetic measures against Mexico.

It is asserted that Prince NAPOLEON will probably visit America.

NAPOLEON, in a letter to the Minister of Marine, suggests that France engage laborers in India for the French colonies, as the introduction of negroes into the colonies is prohibited after July, 1862.

The Mirés case has been concluded. Judgment is to be given on the 11th.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 67f. 75c.

The Republican outbreak in Spain has been totally suppressed. Nearly all of the leaders are in the hands of the troops.

There are rumors of a probable interview between NAPOLEON and the Queen of Spain.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet having agreed to Mr. DEAK's original address to the Emperor, the Presidents of the Diet were at Vienna to present the address reported.

The Emperor of Russia was treated with great indignity at Moscow.

The India and China mails have arrived. News unimportant. Copious rains had fallen in the east of India.

The mails from the West Coast of Africa have been received.

The bark *Flight*, of Boston, was seized by the British vessel *Odet*, with 500 slaves on board.

Commercial Intelligence by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 11.

The sales for the three days, including to-day, have been 37,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. The market closed firm at fully previous rates.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market had an upward tendency, and all kinds of goods were slightly higher, checking business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

The weather was favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, MARSH & Co. report FLOUR quiet at 25s.@28s. for American. WHEAT quiet, but steady; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White, 11s. @12s. 6d. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 31s.@32½s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm, and active for fine. PORK steady. BACON dull, at 40s.@41s. LARD steady, at 49s.@50s. TALLOW quiet; North American, 40c.@40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN firm, at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 48s.@49s. ASHES quiet, at 32s. 6d. for Pots, and 34s. for PEARLS. SUGAR firm. PHILADELPHIA BARK, 10s. 6d. COPPER quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for Money and 90⅛@90⅜ for the August account.

Funds on the 10th firm, and Consols advanced ⅛. In the discount market the demand was rather active at 5⅛@5⅜, but there were but few transactions below the highest figure. Applications at the Bank were moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE steady. TALLOW 50s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, buyers at 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 52s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 28¾@28 discount. Erie Shares at 21⅛@21¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 28 bbls. of Ashes, 12,870 bbls. Flour, 403 bbls. Corn Meal, 207,525 bushels Wheat, 94,667 bushels Corn, 5,993 bushels Rye, 4,033 bushels Oats, 7,322 bushels Malt, 1,048 pkgs. Provisions, and 513 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 150 bags Laguayra, on private terms; and 370 bags Rio, at 12½c. @14¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited to-day at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened firmly for State and Western Flour, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots, but closed heavily. The news of the retreat of the Union Army, under Gen. McDOWELL, received about noon, checked operations materially. Sales, 11,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at old figures. Sales 750 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is still less request, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 50@$3 90 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, early in the day, was in fair demand at about previous figures, but subsequent to the receipt of the news of the retreat of McDOWELL'S Army, very little disposition was manifested by buyers or sellers to transact any business, and the market closed dull. Sales, 150,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 96c.@98c.; White Western at $1 20@$1 27; Amber do., (Winter,) part at $1 16; Red Western at $1 12@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 a$1 02; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1; Racine Spring, at 95c.@95c.; Northwestern Club, at 93c.@95c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 78c.@98c., ₱ bushel. Corn was active and firm. Sales 110,000 bushels, at 42c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 46c.@ 47½c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c. for Northern, and for Western, 45c.@48c ₱ bushel. Sales 11,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, yet steady, at 60c.@75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c. @26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales: 142 hhds., including Porto Rico at 27c.@28c., and English Islands at 26c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in all kinds have been quite limited to-day. Prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, and prices have been depressed. Sales: 400 bbls., at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in limited request at uniform rates; sales, 200 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 270 bbls., at $10 25@ $11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@ $14 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at from 7c. @12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@ $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day have been confined to 630 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c.@6½c.; also, 640 boxes Havana at 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@ 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by a foreign vessel, at 9¾d. in bulk; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow —Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@3s., and by a foreign vessel at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d., ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@ 37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 45s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Charles G. Wicker* vs. *Isaac D. Harman.*—The motion to vacate is granted, with $10 costs of motion to the defendant, to abide the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Disbrow* vs. *Macdonald et al.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Bacon vs. *Greene et al.*—Judgment for the defendants on their several demurrers, with costs.

Ely vs. *Brinckerhoff.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied; costs of motion $10, to abide event. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*The People* vs. *Wirt.*—Motion to remit or reduce the amount of the judgment denied, but a stay of proceedings may be allowed for a time sufficiently reasonable to enable the defendant to make an effort to secure the person of the prisoner.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Bermuda	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 2 P. M and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 12½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, to H. M. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOLER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No 8 Orange-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Association and location unexceptionable. Address BROKER, box No. 143 Times Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "Will save health and money."—Dr HALL. BARTLETT & HUSSEY, Manufacturers, No. 428 Broadway.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last. E. CAYLUS DE BUYTER & CO.
New-York, July, 1861.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Call at No. 172 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting and the getting up of ladies' fine underclothes; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 451 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable young woman; is competent and trustworthy; recommended by a Brooklyn family, where she has lived six years; can sew on machine; will assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a steady girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress, or would mind an invalid lady; has no objection to the country; has 5 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or would do general housework; can be well recommended from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Good City reference can be given as to character and ability, if required; or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, if such could be obtained. Call for two days, at No. 89 Greenwich-av., between 12th and Bank sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz: meats, game, soups and jellies, is a good bread and biscuit baker. No objection to the country. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent person. She understands French and American cooking, and going to market; would assist in the washing if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. City references. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Inquire at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, game, gravies, soups, &c. Is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c. Has good reference. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first rate cook. Understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry. Also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. Can be seen two for days at No. 118, 1st-av. between 18th and 19th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, or to do washing and ironing; best of City reference, no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.; to be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and to do the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, also, a waitress and chambermaid; will take charge of the silver. Country preferred. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all about baking; has no objections to do general housework in a small private family, or in a gentleman's doing chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman; is a first rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 Water-st., corner of Maine, Brooklyn, in the clothing store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as good, plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 22d-st., top floor, front room, between 1d and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 82 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent laundress, can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; can make good butter; can also wash and iron in a superior manner; is quick at her work; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 West 16th-st., near the corner of 7th-av. The best of reference given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; understands milking; is willing to make herself generally useful; has fifteen months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will do chamberwork. Lived seven years in last place; can give best of references. Call at No. 249 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A DRESS MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy respectable English woman employment as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all family sewing; would work by the day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, smart, sober and honest, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; is also a good butter maker; has reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT. Wanted, a situation to do general housework, or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady and trustworthy, and will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do light housework in a small private family; has no objection to travel; has good City references. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork, or washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 257 West 33d-st., between 8th and 10th avs., second story, front room.

A HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for this day (Tuesday) at No. 54 Prince-st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A person fully competent to take charge of her house, and willing to assist in any light duties. The best of reference required as to character and capability. Address HOME, South Orange Post office, with name and residence, for the remainder of the week.

A LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the shirt-store No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., one door from 35th-st.

AN INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO has lost her baby, three months old, wishes a baby in her own house to nurse. Call at No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person, is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow wishes a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, three weeks old; can be well recommended. Can be seen all week at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can operate good on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel as nurse or lady's maid; is never sick; good City reference. Call or address, for one week, No. 85 West 39th-st, near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and children's maid, by one who is competent to cut and fit; the best of City reference given, by calling at No. 208 East 19th-st; can be seen until engaged.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 6 East 38th-st. Wages not so much an object as a home.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as general houseworker, or as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is very obliging; will do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse. Best City reference. No objections to country. Can milk and make butter well. Wages low. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 14th-st.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care. best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability. would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver, has no objection to the country, can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, as coachman, or to do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has very good recommendations from his last employer. Address C. O. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SItuation is wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener; he is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is also a good gardener; understands the care of a garden in all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who will be found fully to understand each of the above, will go wages to suit the times; can produce the very best of City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to go in the country to work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call or address No. 23 Gould-st., Brooklyn, for WILLIAM GLEMORE.

AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A man with six years' reference, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a judicious driver and good plain gardener. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS ASSISTANT-GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, lately from Ireland, a situation as assistant gardener, or farm hand. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 east 14th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as gardener; understands his business, understands the care and treatment of horses and cows, is a good milker, can be recommended as sober and steady, can keep a gentleman's place in order. Has good recommendations from his last employer. Address G., box No. 183 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its various branches—the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables has lived with his last employer eight years. Address G. A., box No. 211 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first class gardener, understands the care of fruit flowers, &c.; can give the best of references as to capacity, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good driver; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUAtions wanted, by a man and wife, without incumbrance; he understands the care of horses and can milk; she can cook or do general housework. They will make themselves generally useful; they can come highly recommended. Address W., Box No. 6 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER OR BODY-SERVANT.—A first-class combined waiter or body-servant, with good City references as to competency, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, to go a short distance in the country; must be a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire from 10 to 11 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at No. 427 4th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two Protestant servants, in a small family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. Both must be first-class servants with good references, and be willing to make themselves useful. Apply at 114 East 2d-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A RESPECTable, unassuming man, sober, truthful and industrious—a worker, not talker—possessed of a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and whose discharges will corroborate the foregoing necessary qualifications—may probably hear of immediate employment by addressing GOTHAM SEAT, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, giving name of last employer, so that the necessary inquiry can be made before answer is returned to applicant.

A GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—WANTED.—A smart, active young man, whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny in regard to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct, is wanted to take care of horses and cows, to assist the gardener, and make himself generally useful at a country seat a few miles from the City. A long residence with his employers will best attest his fitness for the situation now offered. Address "LONG ISLAND," Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE PHYSICIAN IN A PUBlic institution in this City. One acquainted with compounding medicines and putting up prescriptions preferred. Salary moderate. Testimonials as to character and ability required. Address Box No. 4,214, New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA.

Just published an entirely New County Map of the State of Virginia, (not a transfer,) showing the towns, railroads, rivers, mountains, common roads, &c., &c.; colored; size, two by two and a half feet. The only map of the kind out. Price 20 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Address G. Q. COLTON, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 652 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES on valuable improved property given for the purchase money, out of the City, for a stock of goods to the amount of from $12,000 to $20,000. Parties having stocks of goods to dispose of in this way can meet with a good opportunity. Address B., Box F, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European travelling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 14th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, family washing to do at her own residence, or would go out to do day work: is a first-rate laundress, and can give five years' references. Call, or address No. 93 Gold-st., Brooklyn, or No. 118 Mulberry-st., New-York.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

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They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING

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CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

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CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms adults, $5 per week, children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board in the country, within one hour's ride of this City, where are there are no other boarders; it must be convenient to a steamboat landing or a railroad station; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. TAYLOR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the city. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., box No. 7,561 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced an amendment to the bill to increase the, revenue, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy was taken up and amended so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Naval Academy, and passed.

The bill to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries was passed.

The joint resolution providing for a Board of Examiners to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, N. J., was passed.

The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the Government was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was glad the yeas and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to allow traitorous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky is in favor of it let him vote for it.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said the remarks of the Senator were uncalled for. He intended to do his duty according to his ideas of the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come when the Government should put a stop to traitors' employing bondmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defends traitors in doing such things.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator from Massachusetts was doing what he supposed his duty. The Senator from Kentucky should do the same thing. And when the Senator attempted to deter him from doing his duty, by intimating that public opinion here or elsewhere should blast him for doing what his conscience said was right, he talks to the winds. He would use no unparliamentary language, but the Senator knows it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. PEARCE thought it best to use all the liberality possible. The measure would not be of real value.

The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 32, Nays 6; Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing a National loan, and it was passed.

Mr. MCDONALD offered a resolution, that it is the policy of the Government to organize an army of 250,000 men on the basis of the regular Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President, was postponed till Wednesday.

After an Executive Session the bill to increase the military establishment, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up and the Senate refused to concur in the amendments of the House.

The resolution to pay the Widow of Senator Douglas, was returned from the House with an amendment to pay $1,030 mileage, in which the Senate refused to concur.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in addition to the act authorizing the employment of volunteers. Laid over.

A message was received from the President. Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to refund the duties on arms imported by the States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a volunteer Home Guard, to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting property in the several States where such may be deemed necessary, and arming the same. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution that the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow and punishment of the rebels now in arms.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, not believing such resolutions from either side would do any good or strengthen our hands, he objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, having propounded a question as to the bill for the increase of the regular Army,

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, responded by saying the Senate passed a bill adding new regiments, but the House amended it by substituting their own, providing for volunteers instead. The latter bill has gone to the Senate, where both now are.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, introduced resolutions declaring the present civil war has been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

The first resolution, that the deplorable civil war was forced on the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government in arms around the Capital, was

Adopted, Yeas, 121; Nays, 2—viz.. BURNETT and REID, of Missouri.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, 117 against 2,—namely, POTTER and RIDDLE.

On motion of Mr. THAIN, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the House to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, for their alacrity in responding to the call of the President, and their patriotism and bravery on the 19th of April, in fighting their way through the city of Baltimore, while marching to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was passed, that the thanks of Congress are tendered to the 520 Pennsylvanians who passed through the mob of Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April, in defence of the National Capital.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that the reverses of the Army on the 21st at Bull Run caused by the rebel Army has in no manner impaired our ultimate success; that we love the Union and Constitution, and that it is dear to 20,000,000 of people, and calling on all loyal citizens to respond by furnishing men and money. Laid on the table.

Mr. VANDEVER'S resolution above referred to, was again offered and passed.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, if compatible with the public interest, communicate to this House all, or such portions as he may deem advisable, of the correspondence on file in the Department of State, between this Government and all Foreign Powers from 1853 to the present time, with reference to maritime rights.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what is their number and tribe.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, objected—We have no knowledge of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois—Say "rebels."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, responding to a suggestion, modified his resolution by saying, "the so-called Southern Confederacy."

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana—I move to extend the inquiry to negroes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I have not been informed that they have negroes in service.

Mr. DUNN—I have; and they shot down our men, yesterday.

Mr. DUNN'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governor of any State, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by said State for arming, equipping, transporting, etc., its troops in aiding in suppressing the present insurrection against the United States, and it was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals, adapted to the secret service at military stations, etc., and it was passed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, from the same Committee, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy."

Adjourned.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Renewal of Feuds in Mexico—Necessity for a Reorganization and a Regeneration—The Question of Slavery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

The renewal of feuds in Mexico, and the rapid disintegration of the splendid fabric of liberal institutions so recently organized, leave little ground for hope that the elements of society at present occupying that beautiful country can ever be adjusted into an orderly Government. There must be an infusion of new blood—new elements must be introduced in order to make the parts cohere, and settle down into a solid consistency. English liberty and order have grown up out of ages of intestine struggle, but not until foreign invasion had again and again infused new life, intelligence and energy into the veins of the people. The ancient Britons were the original stock upon which was grafted first the Romans, with their civilization, and then the Anglos and Saxons, with their vigorous German life, and then the hardy Danes, and finally the proud Normans,—all bringing new elements into the composite mass out of which time has reared the grand column of British character. The careers of France, and of all the great countries of Europe, which have attained a high civilization, have been similar to that of England in this respect. The races have been mixed by invasion and conquest, and thus new ideas and characteristics have been blended into a harmonious whole. In this country, liberal institutions, by inviting immigration from all parts of the world, have accomplished that indispensable admixture of races which conquest alone could effect for mediæval Europe. We call ourselves Anglo-Saxons, but even that term stands for a compound of Celt and Saxon, Dane and Norman, and on this stock we have grafted all the races of Europe; and though we are unwilling to admit the fact, a large portion of those of Africa. We have carried the amalgamation of races so far that we would, by general consent, if we could retrace our steps, cast away this African element. We find no difficulty in assimilating and combining the other races, but the negro we turn from in disgust, as an inferior, and it is only through illicit channels that he is permitted to mix the impure stream of his blood with that of the whites. Still the process goes on. It is only a fancy, a taste, and not any natural obstacle which prevents the amalgamation of the white and black races; and nothing is more certain than that they will eventually become blended, unless they shall be separated. It is no matter whether Slavery continues or is abolished; the inevitable process will go forward until no purely black man be found in the Southern States, and, there is reason to fear, not many white ones.

But the point I intended to make is that Mexico seems doomed to remain in a condition of barbarism and intestine war until she shall be regenerated by a new infusion of life. She must either be overrun by successive hordes of filibusters, until she receives her complement of European and American energy and civilization, or she must submit to the inroads of peaceful invaders, who come as immigrants to settle upon and cultivate her soil and give stability to her institutions. There is reason to believe that her Government and people would prefer the latter process of inoculation; and if I am not mistaken, the present liberal Government has almost invited an American protectorate, with this idea of colonization in the foreground. The field, therefore, is white for the harvest, and I regard the present conjuncture of affairs in this country as eminently auspicious for the regeneration of Mexico, by a process which will at the same time give lasting peace, concord and homogenity to the United States. It seems to be a part of the plan of Providence that the misfortune of each country—the United States and Mexico—is the opportunity of the other. They have become the counterparts of each other, and the effort to truncate the Union at the line of Mason and Dixon is to be met by extending its sway to Yucatan or to Panama. Mexico wants American energy and industry—without them she must remain in a state of barbarism and civil war. America needs a modification, if not a radical change in her "peculiar institutions," and I would be greatly benefited by the exile of a large portion of her rebellious citizens and their peculiar property.

I will not now attempt to give the details of a plan, but the above hints will be sufficient to suggest the remedy for our present difficulties by means of a "compromise." But it will first be necessary to conquer the rebels before offering to treat with them. They should be thoroughly whipped, routed and dispersed before anything is said about a "compromise," and then the leaders might be offered the condition of retiring to Mexico with their slaves, on condition of holding them in a modified sort of bondage or apprenticeship for a few years, subject to the supervision of the United States Government.

It is highly desirable in every point of view to remove, not merely Slavery, but the negro race from all the border and middle Slave States; and Mexico and Central America are the countries for them to go to. Leading traitors and rebels might be compelled to go with their slaves, and loyal citizens might be induced to send away theirs, with compensation from the Government.

This war was made by disappointed propagandists of Slavery, because it was apparent they could carry Slavery no further North, and it will be poetical justice to compel them to submit to its removal further South, and to its final extinction. The Government has a right to exist, and to destroy whatever threatens its existence. Slavery in Virginia is a standing menace to the Capital, and to the Union itself. It should, therefore, be compelled to recede. The war-making power is ample authority for demanding these guarantees, or even the total abolition of Slavery, if that measure were necessary to the stability of the Union and Constitution.

With half a million of men, or even the half that number, the rebels, can be overthrown during the present year; when the opportunity for negotiating a treaty, guaranteeing mutual protection with Mexico, would be splendid. OBSERVER.

Lieber's Chart of Labrador.

The last number of PETERMANN'S *Communications*, the best geographical periodical now published, contains an article on Labrador, by OSCAR M. LIEBER, with a chart of the eastern coast of that country, from the Strait of Bellcisle to Cape Chudleigh. Mr. LIEBER (one of our townsmen, Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER, and well known by his geological reports on the State of South Carolina) was the geologist of the United States expedition sent by our Government in the month of July, 1860, to observe the eclipse at Cape Chudleigh. The article is of great geological, geographical and ethnographic interest; and the chart, which has been drawn from Mr. LIEBER'S drawing, with additions which were not at his disposal, but which Dr. PETERMANN possessed, is the most complete and accurate now existing of a country concerning which the English Admiralty charts, as well as any others published until now, are incomplete and often incorrect. Our chartographers will make prompt and good use of this valuable contribution to American geography. It will be found appended to No. 6 of the year 1861 of Dr. A. PETERMANN'S *Mittheilangen*, published at Gotha.

Dispatches for Europe via Cape Race.

The steamship *Arago*, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, will touch at Cape Race, on Wednesday evening, for dispatches for Europe. Dispatches left with GEORGE STOKER, telegraphic commercial agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to noon of Wednesday, will be forwarded for the *Arago*.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. CONSUL FOR TRINIDAD.—Col. RUSSELL, of Kentucky, lately appointed United States Consul for Trinidad, sailed on Thursday in the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*. Col. RUSSELL was accompanied by Mr. E. MASSU, late bookkeeper of the Metropolitan Hotel, and Mr. ANDREW SHERMAN. About sixty ladies and gentlemen, friends of the Colonel, accompanied them down the bay. When outside the Hook the steam tug *Putnam*, which had been chartered for the occasion, took the party off. After three hearty cheers were given for the Colonel and his companions, they steamed quietly back to this City.

THE PRIVATEERS IN NEW-YORK.

SCENES AT THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States Marshal's Office was the centre of quite an attraction during the forenoon of yesterday, on account of the presence there of the captured privateersmen of the *Sumter* and *Jeff. Davis*, and particularly of the colored man TILLMAN, and his associate STEDING, second mate of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, who succeeded in retaking their vessel from the pirates by killing the ringleaders and throwing them overboard when they were within less than one day's sail of Charleston. TILLMAN was the chief object of curiosity, and he related the particulars of their adventures with the pirates with great clearness, and without any apparent compunctions for the part he acted.

"I am glad to see you," said a bystander; "you deserve to have your liberty."

"Yes," said another, "if all the colored people were like you, we would not have all this trouble."

"I did the best I could," said TILLMAN; "I couldn't see any other way to get my liberty."

The District Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, was introduced, and shook TILLMAN heartily by the hand, saying, "I am glad to see you, sir, and shake you by the hand."

"He said you a good deal of trouble," said a bystander.

The District Attorney laughed, and informed TILLMAN that he would be detained as a witness, under pay, but could easily get bailed. He wanted him to be on hand.

"Oh," said TILLMAN, "you needn't be afraid, we won't go away."

"We'll have to run you for President," said Mr. SMITH, jocularly.

"I don't want to go quite so high as that," replied TILLMAN.

WM. STEDING, the white sailor, who assisted TILLMAN, was also present, and an object of like curiosity. He seemed to be modest and retiring.

Six days before the tragedy occurred, DAWSETT, the New-Jersey man, came to TILLMAN and asked him if he was willing to shed blood in order to recover the vessel. The wily steward, fearing that DAWSETT was endeavoring to draw him out in order to betray his feelings to the pirates, told him he would not do so on any account; and that he had made up his mind to take the worst. He had previously arranged the whole plan with STEDING, and only awaited the favorable moment to strike the blow. STEDING was in the first mate's watch, and had to proceed with great caution, so as not to excite suspicion.

On Tuesday night it was agreed that the attempt should be made. STEDING waited until the first mate lay down on the poop-deck to sleep, and having the wheel, he *coughed*, which was the signal for the steward. TILLMAN did not come out, and STEDING removed his boots, and went into the cabin and roused him. TILLMAN immediately rose, obtained his large hatchet from the storeroom aft, he returned to the state-room where ARVELL, the Captain, was sleeping, and gave him a heavy blow on the head. Turning quickly to the berth of MALCOLM LINDY, the second mate, he struck him a blow and then ran on deck and dispatched GEORGE STEVENS, the mate. All three were quickly thrown overboard by TILLMAN and STEDING, and the vessel was headed north. They then placed MILNER in irons, and DAWSETT came forward and expressed some regret that he had not been called to assist. He willingly aided in working the vessel, and MILNOR was afterwards released, on condition that he would also turn to, which he did with alacrity. They had heavy squalls from the Southwest, and the wind continued fair until they made the Chincoteague light. They reached this port without difficulty. The schooner was anchored off the Battery, and was the object of much curiosity. The bloody spots in the cabin, the secession flag that the pirates made out of the American ensign, which was stained with the blood of the chief of the pirate crew, and the bloody hatchet, were all inspected with great interest. They were taken to the Marshal's office. TILLMAN and STEDING went to the office of the Board of Underwriters in Wall-street, by invitation, where they related the particulars of the recapture of the vessel. The Underwriters have expressed the intention to reward these men handsomely, which they can well afford to do, as the value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at over $100,000. The offices interested are the Atlantic Mutual, Great Western, New-York, Commercial, Mercantile, Mutual, and Pacific Insurance Company. Her cargo consisted of flour, tea, furniture, machinery, &c.

The three prisoners of the brig *Cuba*, also just arrived, were brought up by the Marshal. Capt. SPROUT was also present. The Midshipman who had charge of the prize, is a young man, and appeared to have a realizing sense of his situation. They conversed but little, appeared moody and downcast, and were evidently glad to escape from the scrutiny of the crowd when the officers removed them to the Tombs. They will have no preliminary examination, as their case will soon be attended to by the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The British schooner *Tervot*, Capt BOOT, arrived yesterday, in eight days from Nassau, N. P., reports, July 19, Cape Hatteras, bearing East (distance unknown) in the morning," saw a schooner trying to under gib and mainsail, took her to be a pilot boat. At 6 o'clock she made for us. At 9 30, finding that she could not overhaul us, she fired a shot, which struck about 60 feet from us on our weather quarter. She was then about 1½ miles off, and had hoisted the secession flag, and in return we hoisted the British colors. We continued our course, but were closely followed, and 15 minutes afterwards another shot was fired, which did not reach us. We hove to, the craft came within forty yards of us, on the weather side, and after inquiring our port of sailing from, destination, name and nationality, finally allowed us to proceed. The schooner was about 60 feet long, pilot-boat build, painted deep lead color, copper-bottom; had a crew of about 30, and a long gun amidships. No number or name.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE ROANOKE

CRUISE FROM HAMPTON TO HATTERAS—A SHORE BATTERY SHELLED—CAPTURE OF A DESERTED PRIVATEER—CHARLESTON.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE, AT ANCHOR OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 15, 1861.

We have word that the gun-boat *Union* leaves for New-York to-morrow morning, and it is needless to apprise you we are scratching away at an awful rate that we may acquaint our friends at the North of our present position.

We left Hampton Roads last Monday, just one week ago to-day, and steamed easily down the coast without encountering any opposition from the shore-batteries of the rebels, until the 10th inst., when we made Cape Hatteras. Here we ran within 3 miles of the beach, and discovered a fort and a large encampment of Secessionists. Upon nearing the fort, it opened fire upon us without the least hesitation, which was duly returned by us from our pivots and rifled howitzers. None of the rebels' shot took effect, although they kept up a brisk firing, lasting nearly an hour. They were not quite so fortunate with our guns, as two of the shell from our howitzer fell into the fort, producing the greatest consternation and excitement. Our howitzer is destined to do excellent execution at some future time; it shoots splendidly, and its range is not less than four miles and a quarter.

Being unable to get within effective shooting distance for our broadside guns, because of the shallowness of the water, we gave up the "job" as a necessity, and stood along down the coast, coming to anchor off the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, during the afternoon of the 12th inst. Our intention in going there, was to destroy the batteries known to have been erected at this point; it was to have been attempted with armed boats, under cover of our guns from the ship, but we were again prevented from carrying our plans into effect by the great draft of water of our vessel.

Consequently, on the morning of the 16th we up anchor and got under weigh at daylight and stood directly out to sea. As it lightened up, our lookout made a sail standing in towards the shore, to which we immediately gave chase. When within range, we fired a shell across her bows to cause her to heave to, but no attention was paid to it, and she still kept on her course. If we had not been certain of our easily overtaking her, our Captain would have ordered her fired into and sunk; but as it was, we kept on until we were "close aboard," when we sent a boat to her, which almost immediately returned with the strange announcement that she had been deserted, and that, from her appearance, not more than a few minutes, as the breakfast was still on the cabin table. The supposition is, that when they observed our closing upon them, the crew left her and made for the shore, as the boat was gone and the boat's falls were hanging in the water. Under the circumstances, all that we could do was to strip her of her sails and all else of any value on board. This we did, and then set fire to her, leaving her as she burned to the water's edge.

This little matter being finished, we pointed our nose down the coast, and came to anchor here yesterday forenoon, finding the *Wabash*, *Vandalia* and *Union* also at anchor.

Fort Sumter looks well in the distance, and the garrison float a secession flag as large as our maintopsail.

One of our seamen died yesterday morning, and was buried to-day. It devolved upon me to take charge of the boat from which the burial took place. We took the body of the poor fellow some five miles out to sea, and dropped him overboard, with two large shot tied to his feet. Poor man—"No granitec column nor weeping willow marks his lonely ocean grave." His name I have not yet ascertained, nor of the whereabouts of his friends. However, this will be duly attended to by the Paymaster of our vessel.

We leave to-morrow or next day, but where to no one but the Captain knows. I will apprize you by the first opportunity of any matter of moment.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

I have no pen or ink. We are here now. But in an hour may be gone. I am writing on a drumhead in the rear of a tent to shelter me from the sun, amid braying of the mules, the clatter, clatter, gabble of the men, and the confusion of 30,000 troops, with the uncertainty of sending, I pen a letter to the TIMES from the camp of the Twelfth Regiment.

Gen. PATTERSON made a spendid movement on Monday and Tuesday. He was at Martinsburgh, Va. The enemy was intrenched at Winchester. All the preparations were made to give our column a hot reception. Masked batteries lined the way. Large trees were felled and bridges torn up or burnt. Gen. PATTERSON had about 30,000 men. He made all preparations to march on to the preparations made by the enemy. But he made a flank movement and came on to Charlestown. He thus escaped the ambuscade, and has placed the enemy between us and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command. Military men regard the movement as a splendid one.

We have an encampment of about 30,000 men in the hot-bed of secession, all under the command of Gen. PATTERSON. The sight is a splendid one; for miles on the high grounds of Charlestown the camp fires blaze and armed men are seen. The enemy is at Leesburgh, and all night we have been expecting an attack. We have one encampment on the hill, in sight of the spot where old JOHN BROWN was hung. The tree, within thirty feet of where the gallows stood, is in sight of where I am now writing. It is called "Beck Hunter's Corn Field." Thousands of the men visit the spot. Indeed a line of soldiers tramp out all day to the spot.

I came on from Martinsburgh with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. YORE. He is a soldier. But he is wholly unsupported. He has to do his own business personally. He left his column and rode two miles to bring back his advance guard, because he had no officer he could trust. The men of the Pennsylvania troops are fine men. But the officers are nearly worthless, and the men are shamefully dressed. They can be detected in any spot by the character of their uniform and their dirty and neglected appearance. It is anything but creditable to the State, and loud and fierce complaints are made against Gov. CURTIN.

One of the Twelfth New-York drum corps died on Tuesday; he broke down from fatigue on the march, and was left at Martinsburgh to be carried to the hospital. But he died in the wagon. His name was JAYNSON; he belonged to the City of New-York; he was about 18 years old.

Great changes have come over the Twelfth, Col. BUTTERFIELD is Acting Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. WARD is acting Colonel. Major BOSTWICK has resigned, and gone home; Quartermaster ARNOLD is Major; Surgeon WIER has gone into the Army, Capt. BURR has resigned, and gone home, Lieut. CHAMBERLIN has gone into the Army, Capt. BOGLE, of company G, is acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Secretary BANKS is Assistant-Quartermaster, and Commissary MARTIN is Brigadier-Commissary.

The Twelfth are much more anxious for a brush with the enemy than their New-York friends are to have them. Yesterday they came near an attack with a small company of cavalry. But for one of those little things that no one can control or arrest, this company would have fallen into the hands of the Twelfth. As it was, one company put a division to flight, by a smart fire on the enemy.

We have no news here, we are completely isolated. No mails come—no papers. We march daily. No one can tell from one hour to another what will be the next position. Paper is a luxury—ink a thing of other days, and not for a casual visitor in the camp. We could have no communication with the outside world.

On the removal of the troops from Martinsburgh the loyal citizens made a great outcry. They said the rebels would come in and ruin me them. They begged hard for a guard. The answer was, "You must take care of yourselves. Loyal Virginia must fight rebel Virginia. You are in a majority—arm and take care of yourself."

The line of our march was covered with evidences of the wantonness of the rebels—all along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the most wicked waste of property. Nearly 200 locomotives are in ruins—whole trains of cars burnt—2,000 of car-loads of coal are still burning—all the bridges are ruinned, and the rails are torn up. As this has done and could do no harm to us, and is only a harm to private property, and as the stock is owned mostly South, one can hardly see the cause of such waste.

The men most alarmed here seem to be the ministers. Many of them are from the North, and most of them are Union men. Rather than be compelled to join the rebels, most have gone. Dr. JUDKINS, President of the great Southern College, pulled down with his own hands the rebel flag, raised by the students, and he was compelled to leave. Indeed all the way from the Potomac to Charlestown the land is deserted. The men are in the war. The negroes have the run of the farms. They do as much work as they please. The corn is thin. The grass and weeds are mightier than the grain. None seem to be at home but women and old men. Virginia will pay dear for her part in the war.

The Twelfth have lost none of their proficiency under Col. WARD. He is an able commander. He is humane and gentlemanly, and has the regard of his staff, and the love of the men.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN STILL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Gen. PATTERSON'S presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry, with a portion of his command, awaiting the arrival of Gen. BANKS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for week ending July 21, numbered 532, being a decrease of 33 from the previous week, and an increase of 36 over the corresponding week of 1860. Of this number, 175 were adults, and 357 children; 291 were males, and 241 females. The leading causes of death were: Consumption, 59; cholera infantum, 58; infantile convulsions, 54; marasmus, 33; diarrhœa, 28; inflammation of lungs, 21; dropsy in the head, 18; dysentery, 14; scarlet fever, 18, small-pox, 14; congestion of brain, 10; inflammation of bowels, 11; apoplexy, 7; inflammation of brain, 12; measles, 7; cholera morbus, 8; disease of the heart, 6; teething, 9; casualties, 8; drowned, 12; lock-jaw, 2; old age, 3. 228 of the children were of foreign parents, and 24 of native parents. 80 deaths occurred in the various public institutions. There were deaths in every Ward of the City, the largest number (66) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1 each) in the Second and Third Wards.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF AN OLD WOMAN.—Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest, at No. 123 Mulberry-street, upon the body of Mrs. MARY BLAKEMAN, an Irishwoman, aged seventy years, who was accidentally shot, on Sunday afternoon, by the discharge of a revolver. The deceased, with several of her grandchildren, were sitting together, when a young man named JOHN DUNN came to visit them. He had with him a revolver, which he exhibited, remarking at the same time that there was no danger of its going off if it were properly handled. Scarcely had he spoken when the pistol, in some unaccountable way, was discharged, and the ball entered Mrs. BLAKEMAN'S chest. She only survived the wound half an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JONES' WOOD.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. JOHN MCKENNY, a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, was fatally injured, by falling out of a swing, at Jones' Wood. He had entered the swing with his wife, and, standing up, commenced to put the affair in motion. It had attained considerable momentum, when he relaxed his grasp of the rope and fell backwards to the ground. He never walked again, and, having been taken to his residence, in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, he soon expired. Coroner GAMBLE investigated the circumstances, and a verdict of death from concussion resulted.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.—SAMUEL COLLARD, a lad eight years of age, died on Saturday evening at his father's residence, No. 119 East Twenty-second street, in consequence of a fractured skull, received on Saturday afternoon by falling from the roof of a shed. He had gone on the roof to play, and his elder brother attempted to bring him down. Ere he reached him, however, the little fellow missed his footing, and fell head first on the brick pavement. He was rendered unconscious immediately, and never revived. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest in the case.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—JOHN O. KANE, a native of Ireland, 16 years of age, was drowned yesterday at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. He rode on to the pier, which was overflowed, and coming suddenly into deep water, his horse floundered about and threw him off. His body was recovered in half an hour, but life was quite extinct. An unknown infant was also found drowned at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, North River, by a Policeman. There were no marks of violence on the body. The inquests were held by Coroner JACKMAN, and the *post-mortem* examinations by Dr. W. BEACH, Jr.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OSTLER.—JAS. KERNAN, an Irishman 72 years old, who worked in the stables of the Dry Dock Stage Company, was fatally injured by falling on the knives of a hay-cutter, then in operation, and which he was oiling. His right arm was fearfully mangled and the bone broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital at the time—nearly two weeks ago—and in a few days erysipelas set in. He died last night. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict given of death from accidental injuries.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.—Coroner GAMBLE was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest at the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station upon the body of Mr. ALFRED WITHERILL, the overseer of the laborers employed in reducing the grade at Eighth-avenue and Eighty-second-street. Mr. WITHERILL was killed about noon yesterday, in consequence of the unexpected explosion of a blast, a fragment of stone having struck him on the head.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.—The Brooklyn ferry-boat *Roslyn* yesterday ran down a canal-boat, which was in tow of the steam-tug *Yankee Boy*. The canal-boat sank, and her deck-load of staves floated off. She was towed to the Brooklyn stave-yard.

A COUNTY MAP OF VIRGINIA.—G. Q. COLTON No. 145 Nassau-street, has issued a very clear County Map of the State of Virginia, showing many of the towns, railroads, rivers, mountains, common roads, &c., which will prove of service in tracing the movements of the armies.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN TEMPEST AND NEW-YORK.

Yesterday a match took place between b. g. *Tempest*, and r. g. *New-York*, over Fashion Course, for $500, mile heats. The result was as follows:

Tempest	1 1
New-York	2 2

Time, 2:51, 2:53.

The great double-team match between *Ethan Allen* and mate and *Flora Temple* will take place on Thursday at Fashion Course. Mr. MCMANN, the driver of *Flora Temple* offered to match *Brown Dick* and mate against *Ethan Allen* and mate, for $9,500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

FAST TROTTING.

Mr. BONNER drove his celebrated team, *Lantern* and *Flatbush*, a half mile in a road wagon, yesterday, in the extraordinary time of one minute and nine seconds. *Lantern* went on a run; the mare trotted the distance without a skip or break.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
For Family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, not staining the skin or injuring the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown, best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED

GLOVER—CAULFIELD.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. C. S. Gilbert, of Harlem, CHARLES S. GLOVER, Jr., to MARGARET CAULFIELD, both of Yorkville, N. Y.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH, son of the late Col. James Harrison, aged 30 years.

For further particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, BENJAMIN BELL, only child of John M. and Almira E. Graham, and grandson of the late Benjamin Bell, Esq., aged 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 393 Canal-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH M. MURRAY, daughter of Elnathan and Sarah Underhill, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 28 3d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, SAMUEL H. FOSTER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LILLIE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, suddenly, THOMAS LILLIE, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 22, JESSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of James and Helen Ackerman.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from 84th-st., corner of Avenue A., East River.

WITHERELL.—On Monday, July 22, ALFRED WITHERELL, aged 21 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. John Witherell, 84th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Yorkville, this day, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

Province of New-Brunswick papers please copy.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIAM H., Jr., infant son of William H. and Sarah Raynor, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at ½ o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 21, of dropsy, CAROLINE E. M. HARRIS, wife of William Jay Barker.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, David C. Harris, No. 41 7th-st., on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 P. M. Her friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHARLTON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, July 21, AMELIA, wife of John Charlton, and relict of the late Geo. Gibson, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, July 22, HERBERT, youngest child of James S. and Susan C. Baldwin, aged 6 months.

BECKER.—In Brooklyn, LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry and Amelia Becker, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to take place this day, (Tuesday,) July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HALLETT.—In Astoria, on Saturday, July 20, EDWIN D. infant son of Samuel J. and Emeline D. Hallett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOLIDGE.—In Penatsquit, L. I., on Saturday, July 20, LAURA SANDERSON, daughter of Elizabeth N. and Frederic W. Coolidge, of New-York City, in the 8th year of her age.

DUNCAN.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, July 21, after a long illness, of consumption, PETER H. DUNCAN, son of Michael and Mary Duncan, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of

FINANCIAL.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 29th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with 6 per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act on that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 25th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $500, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed.) M. MORGAN.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the opening of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons: also, fractional parts of Shares in the new Erie Railroad Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1880, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st

AUCTION SALES.

By FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by FEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry; accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 30x40; barn, stable and extra outbuildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy; two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Vesey-st., the entire stock of the above store, consisting of chairs of every variety; hair, husk, sea-grass and straw mattresses; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, cottage do., washstands, bureaus, feathers, curled and short hair, feather-beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, ticking, hair-picking machine, &c. To be sold by order of
JOHN BOYD, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thoroughbred mare, 4 years old, 15¾ hands high, very handsome, very stylish and a fast runner; was broken expressly for the saddle, and has been used only as a saddle-horse. For further particulars inquire as above.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor suites, in brocatel and hair-cloth; pier-glasses, book-cases, chamber suites, velvet and ingrain carpets, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual assortment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as dissolving tincture, extracts, ethers. Chloroform, &c.—also for perfumers' use.
ANTHONY, No. 601 Broadway, Sole Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 23

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, due which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The contractor's sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. of any payment that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time indicated by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thou-and tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy16 law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 3, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 34-st. cars and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Mattano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 678 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids.
with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness.
with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and color, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. MCMULLIN, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered free any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cure guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARKIN'S (of London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 240th edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, universities, their tricks and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment should consult Dr. LARKIN, No. 2 Carroll-place, Quack Nest, the Anglo-Saxon, Instinct, &c., should procure this invaluable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; N. Y. D. H. Johnson, No. 65 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARKIN and his work.—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present locality, during which time the Hospitals of this City, alone, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 631 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEN'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Read the following testimonials, which, we have been informed by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Bliss, No. 20 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEMM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all eyes; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade-sts., General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, every fifteen minutes, and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of stages as follows: At 8.45 and 9.45 A. M. and at 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars at 6.45 and 7.45 A. M. and at 2.15 and 3.30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8.45 A. M. and at 5.45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way or Middletown Mail for Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express for Newburgh, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornell's Office.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 7:25, 11:25 A. M. and 3:55	
3:30 and 5 P. M.	and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:45 P. M.	(Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport. 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 5:30, 6:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Regiment had determined to proceed once more to the seat of war. The wish was father to the thought. We were unable to discover that there was the slightest foundation in the statement. This silver lining to the dark cloud was denied to us. From several sources, however, it was ascertained that the Secretary of War had telegraphed for such regiments as were considered to be in a state of forwardness, and in the evening the gratifying intelligence came over the wires that the response from all quarters had been of the most prompt character. Mr. Secretary CAMERON also expressed his opinion that the Capital was in no danger, and thereby eased the minds of a great number of military men, who had been predicating all sorts of catastrophes. These gentleman, we may here add, will be actively employed during the coming week. They will now have no difficulty in supplying the Government with all the men it may want from this quarter.

The excitement culminated, as a matter of course, in and around the newspaper offices. The demand for papers was incessant, and the applications for information concerning certain regiments and the members thereof were frequently of the most touching character. It was generally supposed that a list of the casualties would be published in the second edition, and many a blanched cheek and trembling hand awaited its appearance. An old widow lady, who has two sons in the Union Army, and a third—her only remaining comfort—(a lad of sixteen) at home, procured one of the earliest copies, and silently perused its contents. "I thought," she said, "it contained a list of the killed and wounded," and sighing, she turned to the last of her flock and said, "You, too, must go now, my son." She saw nothing in the disaster but an occasion for a new sacrifice.

Among the various nationalities the greatest excitement prevailed. The fate of the gallant Sixty-ninth created an emotion in the breast of every Irish woman, and "fair Jessie" wept at the too probable fate of Donald in the Highland Seventy-ninth. It was sad not to have it in one's power to relieve the anxiety that existed; not to have a word for the young wife, the aged mother, the anxious relative. When the record comes, may it give them comfort. The Firemen of the City, although not given to the melting mood, were deeply concerned at the fate of their regiment. The oldest exempt member has not known so sad a day. The red-shirted fraternity have a little world of their own; they are bound together by a thousand ties. A single death breaks in upon them with peculiar significance, and we all know how readily when such an event occurs they turn out to show their love for the departed. How fearful then was the blow when it was stated that their regiment had been cut to pieces, and that of a thousand brave companions but sixty or seventy remained! Towards midnight their suspense was relieved by a telegraphic message, which stated that the greater portion of their friends, at least, were safe.

In referring to the details of the matters here but lightly touched upon, it is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that the lesson taught by the disaster, if stern, was full of strong, manly suggestiveness. There was, as far as we could observe, no disposition to underrate the advantage gained by the enemy. It was conceded that we had been driven back—that the work of weeks had crumbled into dust—and that the coveted opportunity of the South had indeed arrived. Conceding to the full all that a brave man can concede to his enemy, there was yet a quiet consciousness of reserved strength, a feeling that what had been done by us was as nothing to what could be done, a feeling which, whilst it mutely cheered each patriotic heart, proved how completely a single defeat is wasted on a people that will not for an instant believe that it ever has, ever can or ever will be beaten and rest content.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN.

The first report of the brilliant achievements of our troops at Bull's Run had scarcely been heralded in the city, and the news had hardly been discussed and digested, ere tidings of sudden disaster to the National arms has filled the patriotic Northern heart with profoundest melancholy and most poignant grief. In the first flush of excitement attending the information of the grand advance upon the intrenched hosts of the enemy, the capture of their batteries, and resistance to their cavalry charges, men's blood received fresh warmth from the flames of patriotic fire and coursed more swiftly through their veins. In their station, shared even by the many who wait in eager suspense tidings of them they hold most dear, the thought of a repulse was never harbored. Had not the course of the authorities been marked by a full consciousness of overwhelming power? The populace, self-sacrificing and earnest in waging the war on behalf of liberty had flocked in legions to the national defence. Thousands more, many of whom had already organized into regiments, awaiting but a word to take the field, but that word from the Government never came. On the contrary, they were rejected. A feeling of security, amounting almost to a sense of invincibility, had taken possession of the popular mind, but yesterday it was rudely broken. Men were stricken with dismay when the first brief dispatch announcing the retreat of the Union forces was bulletined by the City Press. The statement came with crushing force, and none were prepared to credit it. All doubted its truth, and awaited, with anxiety, further advices. Some considered the announcement a cruel ruse of the stock brokers, and bets were freely offered against its being true. Others believed that it might be *fact*, but if so, it was a feint of McDOWELL's to draw the enemy from behind his batteries and attack him in the field.

This suspense, though painful, was short, the news was not only confirmed, but the fresh reports only added to the horrors of the disaster. Crowds commenced to collect about the newspaper offices, and by the middle of the afternoon they were increased to many hundreds. And so they remained until midnight, eagerly securing the "extras," which were issued as frequently as the tardy telegraph furnished the details from Washington. Any one who had an extra was the object of attraction to those who had not, and everbody felt that he was intimately known to his neighbor, for all were united by a common grief.

Each item of intelligence was canvassed and commented on. The loss of the splendid light batteries was especially deplored. The noble conduct of the Firemen Zouaves, (many of whom were recruited here) in breasting like veterans the swooping and repeated charges of the enemy's cavalry, elicited strong expressions of commendation. The statement that the number of the gallant lads had been reduced to two hundred, having been read to one group, was responded to by an earnest fireman, who declared that 2,000 would fill their place in less than a week.

Unsparing denunciation was poured upon Gen. PATTERSON's head for failing to intercept the Secessionists under JOHNSTON, and feelings of rage and disappointment were shown on many countenances. But with the usual elasticity of the National character a determination was expressed that this should be the last battle lost on our side, and that Richmond must pay the penalty of the mishap.

But one feeling was prominent everywhere, and that was that enough men should be sent into Virginia at once to crush out the rebel force there. The feeling was manifested practically at several recruiting stations, where more men enlisted than for the week previous. A report gained currency that seventy-five of the Fourteenth Regiment, (of Brooklyn,) Col. WOOD, had been killed, including Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, created considerable excitement among the women who have relatives or friends in that regiment. They anxiously sought for all the particulars known, and seemed more resigned under the painful suspense than could have been expected of them. "Thank God," exclaimed one mother, "if my two sons are dead, they died in a glorious cause; and had I more I would offer them to-morrow for the benefit of my country." So long as mothers are inspired by such patriotic feelings, there need be no lack of troops to fight the battles of the Union.

There were thousands of sleepless eyes in the City last night, and hearts wrung with anxiety to learn the fate of those who fell in the battle of Bull's Run.

THE HERALD'S MASKED ATTACK ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In justice to the Seventh New-York Regiment, permit me, as a friend of our Volunteers, to express my own, and I doubt not, the feeling of our citizens generally, at the wanton and unjust attack made in yesterday's *Herald* from a "Masked Battery," and which being placed in the editorial columns, under "The Returning Regiments," is intended, no doubt, to cover some private pique of the writer, and deserves, as it will receive, public condemnation.

We all know the pressing necessity existing at the time the Seventh Regiment was called into the service of the Government, and how promptly, they and the Massachusetts Regiments responded to the call, and these, by their rapid preparation, and marching to Washington, no doubt so strengthened the the hands of the Government, and deterred the rebels, as to give confidence to the first, and caused the latter to delay, until the opportunity they certainly had to take Washington was lost to them.

Now, Sir, if no more than this was gained, through the movements of the regiment referred to, it was a success which the Government has been immensely benefited by, and for which these regiments should receive approbation, not censure and slurs, upon their patriotism or courage, as is evidently intended by the *Herald*, and which I certainly do not think has been well considered, if at all reviewed, by its proprietor. As a volunteer body, and for patriotism, promptness to duty, soldierly conduct and courage, the Seventh still stands, in the estimation of our citizens, as it did before, and have not "lost their once gallant name," nor are they disorganized or dispirited, and still remain the praise and favorites of our citizens, the *Herald* notwithstanding. And if the hard duty performed, and valuable service to the country, *admitted* by the *Herald*, besides paying all their expenses, and up to this hour receiving no pay, nor even clothing, nor arms, except those paid for by the members themselves—I say if these do not entitle the Seventh Regiment to the good feelings of our citizens, and entitle them to the gratitude of all who now benefit by their services, (and certainly the *Herald* did not lose by it,) there indeed is little inducement held out for the Seventh, then, *and now* ready to maintain the honor of their good name. While I leave Boston to defend, as she no doubt will, *her heroes* from such dishonest reflections and so undeserved remarks, Respectfully, yours,

A FRIEND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK.
JULY 22, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Latest Reports from Our Special Correspondents.

Exaggerated Character of the First Reports.

List of Casualties so Far as Known.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The disaster of Sunday is less overwhelming than was at first reported. The army was not routed, nor cut to pieces; nor were our losses, although heavy, such as cannot be repaired by a few weeks of vigorous preparation. The Government will give its exclusive attention to this matter, and will profit in many respects from the experience acquired.

Only a small portion of the camp equipage was captured. Our heaviest loss, aside from men, is that of artillery. No time must be lost in repairing it.

It is universally agreed that up to 2 o'clock our troops were steadily gaining upon the rebels. They had beaten them in every open encounter, had resisted every attempt to charge by cavalry, had silenced three of their batteries, and had pressed them back a mile from their advanced position; but they had been marching and fighting twelve hours, and were physically exhausted, so that, when they saw new batteries opening upon them and fresh reinforcements marching against them, it was impossible to continue the fight; but they proved their superiority in the open field beyond all question. In no instance did the rebels stand their ground against a charge or in the open field with musketry. They had a prodigious advantage in number, and a still greater in their intrenchments

The censure of the public will fall upon the authority which decided on a battle against such fearful odds. Whether that was Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. SCOTT, or the Cabinet, we shall probably know ere long. The *Evening Star* announces that Gen. MCDOWELL has been superseded by MCCLELLAN. It is not at all likely that any such precipitant judgment and execution will be passed upon him.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The disaster of yesterday is not so great as was at first supposed Our troops retired in order from Centreville last night, falling back to the intrenchments opposite this city—the brigade under Gen. BLENKER covering them, and bringing down the straggiers and destroying the bridges in the rear.

We shall not lose, in killed, wounded and missing, to exceed one thousand men. We have lost from eighteen to twenty-three pieces of artillery, including five of the Rhode Island Battery, and some of the Sherman, Carlisle and Griggin Batteries. About sixty to seventy baggage wagons will be lost. As near as can be ascertained the number of muskets thrown away on the retreat and lost on the field will reach four thousand. At least one-half of the blankets and haversacks were thrown away previous to the battle, and on the retreat. We have lost but little provisions, and no ammunition.

The rebels continued in pursuit of our retreating columns, pushing their cavalry as far as Centreville, at which place they were checked for a time, but of which they took possession when our troops retired.

Our men fought with determined vigor, and accomplished results worthy of veterans. The Seventy-first, the Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, and the Fourteenth Militia, are most frequently mentioned as among the New-York regiments that most resolutely contested the field.

The city is full of stragglers from the different regiments. They are mostly those men who first left the field They give the most exaggerated accounts of disasters to our regiment. One says his regiment is entirely decimated; another that his regiment is cut to pieces, and another that his regiment is totally lost. Of course out of all these rumors it is impossible to gather anything reliable

A number of the ladies of Washington promptly provided succor for the hungry and tired troops. Though it was raining hard, many went into the streets with baskets of provisions and wine, and distributed them among the soldiers.

The causes of our defeat are yet unexplained, at least officially, but that it was due to a stampede among our troops is generally admitted. The cause of that stampede will, I think, be traced to the failure of the supply of ammunition of one of the batteries engaged. When more ammunition was wanted, an order was given to the commandant of a caisson to go for ammunition to the wagon, about a half mile distant. The drivers at once started their horses on a full run, and then arose the cry that the column was being attacked by a mass of cavalry; that it had wavered, and that the artillery was already in retreat. This panic spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire army was *en route* for Centreville.

Gen MCDOWELL was so overcome by fatigue, that while writing a short dispatch in the telegraph office, at Fairfax, he fell asleep three times. He had been busy all the night preceding in making preliminary arrangements, and had been in the saddle from 2 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night A 9½ his dispatch was received here, announcing his retreat and his purpose to make a stand at Centreville At 1½ it was announced that he would fall back to Fairfax. It was left to his own judgment whether to retire to the Potomac line or not.

Gen. SCHENCK was in the saddle twenty-five hours. He was not wounded.

Gov. SPRAGUE was severely bruised by the fall of his horse.

Col. HUNTER's wound is not serious. A ball grazed his neck and face, but without breaking the jaw-bone.

It appears that the entire energies of the Government are being turned to retrieving our loss. The tenders of regiments on file in the Department have been overhauled, and all accepted, with directions to report at Washington at once.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The disaste. at Bull's Run is evidently not so great in material loss as was at first supposed. The list of killed and wounded is estimated as not exceeding 2,000, and probably below that number.

From the Ordnance Department, I hear that we have lost probably 20 to 25 field-pieces, including some heavy siege-guns that were sent up after the battle of Thursday

Our transportation and baggage-wagons were strewed all along the road, and it is not impossible that 100 of these nave fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The greatest loss is of muskets, haversacks and cartridge-boxes. Of the 28,000 taken on the field, at least one-third were thrown away.

We have so many rumors, that I dread to give any statement currency. Last night it was told by Quartermaster STETSON that Pony FARNHAM and JOHN CREGIER, of the Zouaves, were dead. FARNHAM has a slight wound on the ear, but CREGIER is not touched.

Col. CORCORAN is wounded in the arm. The Sixty-ninth charged and carried four batteries, and at one time lost its colors. They were recovered by the Zouaves, and restored to the Sixty-ninth.

The Zouaves charged and carried three batteries, and in concert with the Sixty-ninth carried a fourth. They were driven out of the latter by a heavy body of fresh troops.

The Zouaves captured and brought off the colors of the Tennessee Rifles.

Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Militia, has lost a leg.

Col. SLOCUM, of the Twenty-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, is wounded.

Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, is killed.

Col. SLOCUM, of the Rhode Island Second, is also killed.

It is reported that the Seventy-first loses three hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. It went into the fight with 750.

Of the Germans, all but about 300 are missing—probably most of them killed and wounded.

The Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth lose about three out of every four that went into the fight. They fought with undaunted courage, and were once flanked, although they were constantly charging batteries, and carrying them with the bayonet. They have covered themselves with immortal glory.

Probably other regiments performed equal deeds of valor, but they are not so frequently mentioned.

GOV. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was slightly wounded, and had his horse shot under him. When it became evident that the Rhode Island Battery must be abandoned, he spiked the guns with his own hands, and under a volley of musketry.

Col. BURNSIDE had a horse shot under him.

The rebels behaved with the greatest brutality. They bayoneted our wounded, kicked the dead officers, and pillaged all they found.

A Massachusetts man gave a drink of water to a wounded rebel that he found on the field. In a few moments after, when standing in line, he saw the same man raise a bayonet and stab one of our wounded men, who was near him and insensible. I have statements of other similar acts of cowardly brutality, but this I can vouch for.

It is evident from that the rebels were in greater number than we have ever estimated them to be. They have abandoned all other points, and gathered at Manassas for one desperate effort. They probably had upon the field three men to our one. Their superiority in cavalry gave them another great advantage. Whatever valor could do, our Volunteers accomplished. If any body flinched, it was the Regulars—the Cavalry and Infantry absolutely being the first to show cowardice, and some of the Artillery refusing to go into action. One battery was twice ordered to advance, and both times refused.

Now that a great mischief has been done, the Government has awakened to a true sense of its duty. I was authorized a month ago to tender the services of a splendid Irish Regiment for the War. They could not be received. Red tape was in the way. Then I asked to have them taken if new levies were called for. I could not even obtain that promise. This morning, I tendered them again, and in half an hour, had orders for them to be ready to march. I hope we are to have no new inefficiency. The loss of yesterday may be repaired if we have promptness and resolution.

I cannot see that the spirits of our men have been destroyed by their reverses. Not one that I have seen but wants to renew the fight as soon as possible. The Zouaves cry for revenge, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth and Seventy-first declare their determination to have two lives for every man of their regiments that are killed or wounded. I heard a Massachusetts man who was in the fight, and whose time was out, say that he was homesick enough until last night, but that now he would not go home until this war was ended, and that nine out of twelve of his regiment would reenlist for the war without going home.

Reinforcements are being sent over the river to sustain the retreat of our forces, until they are within their intrenchments. The Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers went over this morning. A large number of horses have also been sent over this morning to handle the artillery and the baggage-wagons.

The citizens of Washington are showing the greatest kindness to our exhausted and wounded troops. It is raining very hard, but ladies are out on the sidewalks giving tea, coffee, wine and victuals to the men.

Congress will largely increase the number of troops to be ordered out—probably to three-quarters of a million.

It is said that Congressman ELY, of Rochester, is taken prisoner. I have not time now to verify the statement. A large number of Senators and Representatives were on the field, and it is possible some have been lost.

Congressman MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, was in command of a regiment from that State. He had his arm shot away in the engagement. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1861.

To read of a battle, with its poetry of heroism, is a very fine thing. All men applaud the bold fellow, and all women throw laurels on the gallant soldier who is ready to throw down his life for his country's flag. If one sees it, the thing is far different. I was at the defeat of our forces yesterday near Centreville, and as I witnessed the hot shot and the terrible shell tearing through the air; as I saw the horrible grape and shrapnel doing its too certain work all around; as I saw my friend storming heroically masked batteries, which the terrible incompetence of their leaders did not allow them to silence, owing to insufficient reinforcements being sent in proper time; when I saw these heroes at 611 a month losing heads, legs and arms, in thick profusion around me; when I witnessed the horrible rout brought about by a masterly flank movement of their picked cavalry and sharp-shooters, and when I saw our artillerymen unlimber their guns, cut loose the traces their horses and flee, leaving the pieces behind; when I saw, too, our boasted cavalry flying in the same mad haste, with regiment after regiment pushing after them like so many sheep, throwing for three miles guns, bayonets, cartridge-boxes and provisions of every kind away—dragoons riding over infantry in their flight, and the ground absolutely covered for three miles with bodies, then I realized as only those can who see it, the actual horrors of war.

I asked myself, and an indignant country will ask with a thunder voice, why should the Union forces meet with a signal rebuff or repulse in the sacred cause of upholding the glorious majesty of our starry flag? Was it for this that our people moved by one mighty impulse, have poured out so lavishly their blood and treasure, sent their men from every station in life, to uphold the cause of our common country, only to to be slaughtered, as they were yesterday, simply because political services are superior to tried ability, and political expediency demands that a lot of epauletted numbskulls shall shall be placed in command of the largest army yet raised in the Republic, and men who who have been tried on the battle-field are thrown aside, who, if in command, would have vanquished with the utmost ease, the terrible army of the arch-traitor, JEFF. DAVIS.

It was perfectly evident to all who could see beyond a red tape line that Generals BEAUREGARD and LEE looked upon *Manassas* as the key of Virginia, and would expend their utmost energies in making it impregnable. Our would-be wise rulers assumed that there was no valor in the Southern forces; that they had no ammunition, but few rifled cannon, and their army was but an undisciplined rabble. Yesterday's facts showed that they were perfect in every detail, and that their entire force fought with pluck an intense vigor.

It is an absolute fact, that our guns exhausted their ammunition long before the day was decided, while the majority of our infantry exhausted their ammunition also, ere the rout took place. Their muskets, as I had oculor evidence on the battle-field, were four-fifths of them flint locks, altered, which either were useless after the sixth or seventh round, or became so hot that they could not be handled. In many cases, too, the sight became destroyed, owing to the iron being of an inferior quality, yet with all these disadvantages the men fought superbly during the early part of the day, and it was not until they all saw that they were being cut down, without any important points being gained, that they fled as only scared soldiers can flee. A case in point occurred early in the day, when a battery of six Confederate guns was just on the point of being taken, and then cheers rent the air air as the supposed column started to strengthen them, when, to their amazement, they observed that the Militia General in command could not see the point, and sent the body of men to another quarter.

I will mention here that the Fire Zouaves fought like tigers and were fearfully cut up. All the New-England Regiments fought remarkably well and with great coolness. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, of New-York City, especially distinguished themselves. Many other regiments fought extremely well.

The first gun was fired at 10 minutes of 7 A. M. The Disunionists did not return the fire with any activity until one hour and a half after, when HUNTER's Brigade, estimated at 10,000, attempted a rear movement on their columns.

I reached the reserve base of operations at Centreville at 11 A. M., where I found Capt. TIDBALL's battery of two 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, with the New-York Twenty-ninth, with two 6-pounders, supported by 1,000. Walking along the woods towards Bull's Run, I found the Eighteenth and Thirty-second of New-York, with the First and Second Michigan, bivouacked, while the New-York Twelfth (State) occupied the advance of this column, looking on the previous scene of operations at Bull's Run. Here there were four of PARROTT's rifled guns, 10-pounders.

With this large reserve, when the fortunes of the day seemed slightly to waver, why were not the reserve sent for ere it was too late? I saw what seemed to be a general officer riding about in high excitement, wearing "where reinforcements could be found, as they would soon be needed." A few resolute men, with rifled cannon, might have compactly scattered the bold flankers of the enemy; as it was, our troops, once disheartened, fled so precipitately that, had the enemy seen this advantage, they could have cut them to pieces or forced them to surrender ere they reached Fairfax Court-house.

I reached the Court-house about 10 P. M., and from that point until 3 A. M., a steady stream poured past in a perfect state of disorder, muskets and blankets thrown away, and the men completely broken down in spirits. A large portion, as is well known, are three months' volunteers, and with the experience gathered yesterday, of whole regiments cut up, because the officers were incompetent, I should like to know how many of these men will reenlist for the war, just at a time, too, when their services are especially needed.

I came on from Fairfax Court-house in an ambulance, which contained six men severely wounded. We fled the ghastly column of yesterday's horrors. I saw in one of them a Fire Zouave with his leg shot off. He had a handkerchief tied tight around it to keep the life blood from flowing. In a little while he dropped off, a grim smile on his lips. On the battle-field, the groans of the wounded were awful, many calling piteously for water or for the doctor, while others were begging some one to cut their throats to relieve their misery.

As at Bull's Run, the Secessionists murdered in the most horrid manner many of the prisoners in their hands. I saw with my glass a Southern Zouave deliberately go up to a prisoner and cut his throat, while others were bayonetted to death by slow torture. I do not think our men were guilty of any such acts, although they committed gross acts of vandalism all along the route from Alexandria, and apparently were not restrained as they should have been. Burning houses and ruthlessly destroying property are not as atrocious, however, as deliberate acts of murder.

The loss will unquestionably be very large on *both sides*. It was currently stated that ours would reach 5,000, but this is an absurd estimate. I doubt if our real loss can ever be known, from the fact that the men fell down on the road from sheer exhaustion, all the way from Centreville to the Long Bridge, and if the Confederates occupy to-day, Centreville, Vienna, and Fairfax Court-house, as is supposed, they will take a very large number of prisoners, whom they will at once set to work on their fortifications, and it will be very difficult to hear from them again. A large number will die on the battle-field from severe wounds, and it is very questionable if a flag of truce will be received at their lines, for the purpose of collecting our dead and wounded.

At Centreville I stopped an hour, and, fortunately, met with a very intelligent person, who saw, frequently, BEAUREGARD, BONHAM and LEE, when their forces were stationed there. She told me that she frequently heard them say that they intended to fall back from Fairfax and Centreville, so as to draw our troops on, disarm their suspicions, and make them believe that they would not fight; then they would get them into their numerous masked batteries, which spirt the thick woods all around Manassas and in the neighborhood of Gainesville, and "when once in the net they would give them a dose they never would forget."

I found, in conversation with this lady, and several others whom I stopped to see on my way from Vienna, that as late as last Wednesday, mere boys were impressed, and in many cases were tied hands and feet and thrown into wagons, to prevent their escaping. This is Southern chivalry. How monstrous must be the course that would dictate such vile acts.

A very important prisoner, who was brought in during the morning, told me that JEFF. DAVIS was commanding in person, with some 60,000 men, and that fresh troops were arriving constantly by every train on the Manassas and Strasburg Railroad. Our magnificent Army of 55,000 to 60,000 men, did not really, I believe, consist of thirty thousand, with officers who could not be found when wanted, bad muskets, a want of ammunition, a miserable supply of artillery, and entire ignorance of masked rifled cannon that cut into our men so terribly. The natural result was a disgraceful and ignominious retreat, that has inflicted a terrible stab on the Republic.

During the hot and galling fire that Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second New-York, stood with his men for twenty minutes from a Confederate battery of eight guns, Lieut. DEMPSEY, of Company G, was killed.

Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, the brother of the Secretary of War, was instantly killed while leading a gallant charge.

It was rumored that the acting Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New-York, and Col. VARNUM, of the Fire Zouaves, were also shot, but this, I believe, is untrue.

The gallant Col. BURNSIDE, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division, I think escaped unhurt, but his two regiments of Rhode Islanders suffered severely.

Gov. SPRAGUE had a horse shot under him.

Col. LAWRENCE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, (I think,) was said to have been seriously maimed by a fragment of shell.

I was w[illegible] Sen[illegible] for [illegible], of Massachusetts, several times during the day; his presence seemed to add new vigor to the Bay State boys.

Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the show. Neither Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I witnesse some terrific feats of running among them. Many lost their carriages, and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman $20 for a horse, but after he had the horse, he found it so hard to mount that he turned pale all over. He John Gilpined along, near my legs, until his horse threw him, when his agony was fearful. Three of us boosted him up, and he cut again as though the d—l was after him. That M. C. will never go to the wars again.

Thus ended America's noted Sunday battle. The Blue Ridge gleamed serenely beautiful in the distance. An exquisite Summer day, only brought in bolder relief the horrid scene of death and carnage.

JASPER.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

It is estimated that only 20,000, in all, of our troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any one time, including six or seven hundred of the Rhode Island First and Second Regiments.

All communication with Alexandria has been stopped, to prevent the soldiers from crossing over.

The returned soldiers are perfectly worn out. Many of them state that they went to the battle-field after breakfasting. They were all engaged at the same time, while the rebel strength was supplied with fresh forces. The whole battle, on the center column was within a radius of a mile.

It is believed that the rebels abandoned some of their batteries for the purpose of decoying the attacking force to an advance to a position where a double fire could be directed at them, and sweep their lines.

The following interesting statement is received from a gentleman who accompanied the Eighth New-York Regiment:

The men marched on the battle-field after a fatiguing march of nine hours, and immediately on the enemy. The enemy's batteries and infantry were all concealed, which made it exceedingly difficult for our men. As they were moving steadily forward they could not see the enemy, and consequently could not direct their fire with as telling result as they could had they been in the field. None of the field or staff officers were injured. Lieutenant M. H. WALL, of Company B, received a slight wound from an exploded shell. Capt. GRIFFIN, of Company E, is supposed to be taken prisoner. Surgeon SIMPTY, Assistant-Surgeon G. A. WINSTEAD and Assistant-Surgeon CHARLES S. DEGRAW, of the Eighth New-York nobly surrendered themselves sooner than leave their wounded comrades without aid.

In the grand retreat many of the Garibaldians acted like savages, firing in every direction. On their run to Fairfax country houses along the road were invaded, and innocent persons maltreated. They seem to have lost all presence of mind in their rage over their defeat.

An agent of the Associated Press, who left Centreville at 1 o'clock this morning, brings interesting information in relation to the condition of affairs at that time and subsequent to the retreat.

The following were left on the field and in the hospital close by, dead.

Col. Wood of the Fourteenth New-York.
Henry A. Sutter, of First Rhode Island.
Capt. Somers and George E. Goulding, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut. Prescott, First Rhode Island.
John B. Nicholson, Second Rhode Island.
Samuel Bast, Seventy-first New-York.
Sergeant Charles Baizely, Second Rhode Island.
Charles Brant, Seventy-first New-York.
Private Cienan, Eighth New-York.
C. L. Dampert, Eighth New-York.
Herman Thacher, First Rhode Island.
Lennon Green, Company H, Second Rhode Island.
—— Collins, Second Wisconsin.
W. T. Harrington, Second Regulars.
George W. Flag, First Rhode Island.
Reuben Bartlett, Second Rhode Island

WOUNDED.

W. H. Green, Seventy-first, New-York, dangerously.
Major Blue, Second Rhode Island, dangerously.
Lieut. Dickerson, regular infantry, slightly.
James Tagert, of Newburgh, Seventy-first, in thigh.
John W. R. Mould, do.
Capt. David H. Reart, Seventy-first, New-York.
Andrew J. Straw, Second New-Hampshire, leg taken off by cannon ball.
Edward Eddy, Twenty-seventh, New-York, cannon ball, hip.

SHERMAN's Battery, or the greater part of it, has returned to the City. The reason why the other batteries were taken is that the horses were shot down; consequently the cannon could not be removed.

VARIAN's Battery will probably be mustered out of service at New-York, where it will arrive to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Battery will be received in New-York by the Home Guard, under the command of Capt. PHILLIPS. The officers of the Battery are Lieut. O. H. CORNELL, Lieut. E. C. BURNS, Lieut. J. C. CARPENTER, Lieut. J. E. SMITH.

Soldiers stationed near Bull's cross-roads, report that 500 of the enemy's cavalry have since yesterday been seen within two miles of that place.

The stragglers in this city are being gathered up and restored to their respective companies. Some few got into the city after midnight.

The following wounded are in the Washington Infirmary:

Geo. Harrison, Company A, Seventy-first.
J. Cromer, First Zouaves.
Sergt. Nicklin, First Minnesota.
John Morrison, Second Ohio.
A. W. Spass, Second Wisconsin.
Judson Rankin, Second Maine.
Thos. Blancy, Fire Zouaves.
L. Leon, First Connecticut.
Wm. Hicks, Thirty-seventh New-York
S. Warner, Second Lieutenant, Company [illegible], First Michigan.
Jos. Lang, Captain, Seventy-ninth New-York.
F. Maloney, Fire Zouaves.
Thos. Delany, Fire Zouaves.
Daniel Morrow, Second New-York.
H. N Cook, First Ohio.
Charles Benyon, Eighth New-York.
Chas. Quinion, Fourteenth New-York.
H. W. Slocum, Colonel Twenty-seventh New-York.
E. N. Fuller, Second Rhode Island.
G. Collins, Sixty-ninth New-York.
G H. Chase, Second New-Jersey.
F. Nelson, Second Vermont.
D. W. Whitmore, Second New-Hampshire
George Arney, First New-Jersey.
J. McDuffy, Sixty-ninth New-York.
S. C. Stewart, Second Maine.
James Moran, Baker's Fifth Artillery.
Jas. Chapman, Second Ohio.
P. Catlie, Sixty-ninth New-York.
John O'Hara, John H. Summer, Fire Zouaves.
Andrew Hill, Second Vermont.
M. Conlan Fire Zouaves.
Capt. John Breslin, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Others are only slightly wounded.
Col. Slocum of the New-York Twenty-seventh, is wounded, not killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

An agent of the Associated Press furnishes the following

The retreat of the troops to Centreville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the regiments regaining the positions vacated in the morning, minus a large number that had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville had an opportunity of four hours to sleep. The reserve force under Col. WEBER, being posted beyond Centreville, at 1 o'clock in the morning, the retreat from that point commenced and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria. The Army, in its retreat, were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About 40 army wagons fell into the hands of the rebels.

As fast as the National troops retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels, until after Fairfax Court-house was passed, after which, the pursuit was not continued. In many instances, the teamsters unhitched the horses and abandoned the wagons, when there was not the slightest necessity. The rebel cavalry were the terror of our volunteers, who were compelled to keep in the woods to avoid being charged by them.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday July 22.

Immediately upon the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to reënlist for three years A messenger has gone to Washington to tender its services to the War Department. Col. LEWIS, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, will also reenlist.

Gen. DIX will assume command of this military department to-morrow. He is accompanied by his son, Col. TEMPLE DIX, in a confidential military capacity. The General's city head-quarters are at Glimor House. The rumor that the order was countermanded is untrue. Gen. BANKS leaves for PATTERSON's column to-morrow morning. The Secesonists are overjoyed. Hundreds of people are in the streets discussing the intelligence. Efforts are being made among leading Secessionists. To keep the more disorderly quiet large numbers of soldiers are on the streets. Considering the terribly excited state of public feeling it is worthy of remark that the troops in town are treated with so few demonstrations of hostility. A large extra force of police is on duty in central localities. The presence of a considerable military force may be required to keep the rebels in Baltimore quiet in their present delirium of joy. Likenesses of BEAUREGARD are sold on the streets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, ——, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.
Ships Sparkling Wave, Emery, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern State, Nickerson, Rotterdam, Brett, Son & Co.; Ceylon, Lamson, Batavia, Brewster & Williams; Swallow, Morton, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Regulus, Thompson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barka Utah, Hart, Buenes Ayres, C. Durand; Admiral Pedro Fordenskyvel, Sugg, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.
Brig Mary Staples, Newcomb, Cadiz, R. F. Small.
Schooners Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax; L. Mulford, Doyle, Philadelphia; G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Kate Brigham, Edgerton, London. Dunham & Dimon.
Sloop John Joy, Joy, Hartford, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Sparkle, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.
Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandervoer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Locust Point, French, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast.
Ship Arracan, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre 61 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Crocker, Wood & Co.
Ship R. L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Thos. Richardson & Co.
Ship Dorisani, (Br., of Liverpool.) Finlayson, South Shields 54 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo 8th inst., with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig Vermont, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Symmes, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. & F. A. R. Webster.
Brig Robin, Guptil, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Teviot, (Br.,) Bode, Nassau, via San Salvador, 8 ds., with pineapples to Durrell & Co. 13th inst., in the evening, saw a steamer running for the Hole in the Wall, next stry. for us, and again shaped her course for the Hole in the Wall.
Schr. Will o' the Wisp, (Br.,) Hunt, Jacmel July 3, with logwood and coffee to McColl & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—6th, A. M. Duckett and Athena; 7th, M. C. Day, Atlanta and Mauritius; 8th, C. Nesmith, Don as Prince, Rhine, Silas Greenman, 9th, Octavia; 10th, A. Stanley—all at Deal; 5th, J. S. Cotton, Stephen Cabot at Marseilles; Union at Havre; 6th, Rattler at do.; 7th, Southern Chief at do.; Sarah Park, Uncle Joe and Wrenville, at Bristol; 8th, Centurion at Antwerp; Maria Morton, Scheidt, Elise and Mathilda at Beachy Head; Resolution at Gloucester; Heindaih, Columbus and Scylla, at Queenstown; 11th, Micolina, at do.; 8th, Louisa and Regulabor, in the Clyde; 10th, G. Bradford and Heiris, at do; 11th, Sea Flower and May Pastle, at do.; Valante, at Dublin; 8th,

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Regiment had determined to proceed once more to the seat of war. The wish was father to the thought. We were glad to discover that there was the slightest foundation for the statement. This silver lining to the dark cloud was denied to us. From several sources, however, it was ascertained that the Secretary of War had too groomed for such regiments as were considered to be in a state of forwardness; and in the evening the gratifying intelligence came over the wires that [illegible] the most prompt character. Mr. Secretary CAMERON also expressed the opinion that the night was in no danger, and thereby one of the minds of a great number of military men, who had been prognosticating all sorts of catastrophes. These gentlemen, we may here add, will be actively employed during the coming week. They will have no difficulty in supplying the Government with all the men it may want from this quarter.

The excitement culminated, as a matter of course, in and around the newspaper offices. The demand for papers was increased, and the applications for information concerning certain regiments and their members thereof were frequently of the most touching character. It was generally suggested that a list of the casualties would be published in the second edition, and many a blanched cheek and trembling hand awaited its appearance. An old widow lady, who has two sons in the Union Army, and a third—her only remaining comfort—a lad of sixteen) at home, procured one of the earliest copies, and silently perused its contents. "I thought," she said, "it contained a list of the killed and wounded," and sighing, she turned to the last of her flock and said, "You, too, must go now, my son." She saw nothing in the disaster but an occasion for a new sacrifice.

Among the various nationalities the greatest excitement prevailed. The fate of the gallant Sixty-ninth created an emotion in the breast of every Irish woman, and "fair Jessie" wept at the too probable fate of Donald in the Highland Seventy-ninth. It was sad not to have it in one's power to relieve the anxiety that existed; not to have a word for the young wife, the aged mother, the anxious relative. When the record comes, may it give them comfort. The Firemen of the City, although not given to the melting mood, were deeply concerned at the fate of their regiment. The oldest exempt member has not known so sad a day. The red-shirted fraternity have a little world of their own; they are bound together by a thousand ties. A single death breaks in upon them with peculiar significance, and we all know how readily when such an event occurs they turn out to show their love for the departed. How fearful then was the blow when it was stated that their regiment had been cut to pieces, and that of a thousand brave companions but sixty or seventy remained! Towards midnight their suspense was relieved by a telegraphic message, which stated that the greater portion of their friends, at least, were safe.

In referring to the details of the matters here but lightly touched upon, it is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that the lesson taught by the disaster, if stern, was full of strong, manly suggestiveness. There was, as far as we could observe, no disposition to underrate the advantage gained by the enemy. It was conceded that we had been driven back—that the work of weeks had crumbled into dust—and that the coveted opportunity of the South had indeed arrived. Conceding to the full all that a brave man can concede to his enemy, there was yet a quiet consciousness of reserved strength; a feeling that what had been done by us was as nothing to what could be done; a feeling which, whilst it mutely cheered each patriotic heart, proved how completely a single defeat is wasted on a people that will not let themselves believe that it ever has, ever can or ever will be beaten and rest content.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN.

The first report of the brilliant achievements of our troops at Bull's Run had scarcely been heralded in the city, and the news had hardly been discussed and digested, ere tidings of sudden disaster to the National arms has filled the patriotic Northern heart with profoundest melancholy and most poignant grief. In the first flush of excitement attending the information of the grand advance upon the entrenched hosts of the enemy, the capture of their batteries, and resistance to their cavalry charges, men's blood received fresh warmth from the flames of patriotic fire and coursed more swiftly through their veins. In their stations, snared even by the many who wait in eager suspense feelings of them they hold most dear, the thought of a repulse was never harbored. Had not the course of the authorities been marked by a full consciousness of overwhelming power? The populace, self-sacrificing and earnest in waging the war on behalf of liberty that flocked in legions to the national defence. Thousands more, many of whom had already organized into regiments, awaiting but a word to take the field, but that word from the Government never came. On the contrary, they were rejected. A feeling of security, amounting almost to a sense of invincibility, had taken possession of the popular mind; but yesterday, [illegible] Men were stricken with dismay when the first telegraphic patch announcing the retreat of the Union forces was published by the City Press. The storm of rumor with crushing force, and none were prepared to meet it. All doubted its truth and awaited, with anxiety, further advices. Some considered the intelligence [illegible] a cruel ruse of the stock brokers, and bets were freely offered against its being true. Others believed that it might be *true*, but if so, it was a feint of McDowell's to draw the enemy from behind his batteries and attack him in the field.

This suspense, though painful, was sooth; the news was not only confirmed, but the fresh reports only added to the horrors of the disaster. Crowds commenced to collect about the newspaper offices, and by the middle of the afternoon they were increased to many hundreds. And so they remained until midnight, eagerly scanning the "extras" which were issued as frequently as the daily telegraph furnished the details from Washington. Any one who had an extra was the object of attraction to those who had not, and everybody felt that he was intimately known to his neighbor, for all were united by a common grief.

Each item of intelligence was canvassed and commented on. The loss of the gallant Sixty-ninth was especially deplored. The noble conduct of the Firemen Zouaves, many of whom were recruited here) in breasting like veterans the sweeping and repeated charges of the enemy's cavalry, elicited strong expressions of commendation. The statement that the number of the gallant lads had been reduced to two hundred, having been read in one group, was responded to by an earnest wish, to, who declared that 2,000 would fill their place in less than a week.

Unsparing denunciation was poured upon Gen. PATTERSON's head for failing to intercept the Secessionists under JOHNSTON, and feelings of rage and disappointment were shown on many countenances. But with the usual elasticity of the National character a determination was expressed that this should be the last battle lost on our side, and that Richmond must pay the penalty of the mishap.

But one feeling was prominent everywhere, and that was that enough men should be sent into Virginia at once to crush out the rebel force there. The feeling was manifested practically at several recruiting stations, where more men enlisted in one day the week previous. A report gained currency that seventy-five of the Fourteenth Regiment, (of Brooklyn,) Col. WOOD, had been killed, including Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, created considerable excitement among the women who have relatives or friends in that regiment. They anxiously sought for all the particulars known, and seemed more resigned under the painful suspense than could have been expected of them. "Thank God," exclaimed one mother, "if my two sons are dead, they died in a glorious cause; and had I more I would offer them to-morrow for the benefit of my country." So long as mothers are inspired by such patriotic feelings, there need be no lack of troops to fight the battles of the Union.

There were thousands of [illegible] eyes in the City last night, and hearts wrung with anxiety to learn the fate of those who fell in the battle of Bull's Run.

THE HERALD'S MASKED ATTACK ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to the Seventh New-York Regiment, permit me, as a friend of our Volunteers, to express my own, and I doubt not, the feeling of our citizens generally, at the wanton and unjust attack made in yesterday's *Herald* from a "Masked Battery," and which being placed in the editorial columns, under "The Returning Regiments" is intended, no doubt, to cover some private pique of the writer, and deserves, as it will receive, public condemnation.

We all know the pressing necessity existing at the time the Seventh Regiment was called into the service of the Government, and how promptly they and the Massachusetts Regiment responded to the call, and these, by their rapid preparation, and marching to Washington, no doubt so strengthened the hands of the Government, and deterred the rebels, as to give confidence to the first, and caused the latter to delay until the opportunity they certainly had to take Washington was lost to them.

Now, Sir, if no more than this was gained, through the movements of the regiment referred to, it was a success which the Government has been immunerated by and for which these regiments should receive approbation, not censure and slurs, upon their patriotism and courage, as is evidently intended by the *Herald*, and which I certainly do not think has been well considered, if at all reviewed, by its proprietor. As a volunteer body, and for patriotism, promptness to duty, soldierly conduct and courage, the Seventh stand as well, in the estimation of our citizens, as it did before, and have not "lost their once gallant name," nor are they disorganized or unspirited, and still remain the praise and favorites of our citizens, the *Herald* notwithstanding. And if the hard duty performed, and valuable service to the country, *admitted* by the *Herald*, besides paying all their own expenses, and up to this hour receiving no pay, nor even clothing, nor arms, except those paid for by the members themselves—I say if these do not entitle the Seventh Regiment to the good feelings of our citizens, and entitle them to the gratitude of all who now benefit by their services, (and certainly the *Herald* did not lose by it,) there indeed is little inducement held out for the Seventh, then, *and now* ready to maintain the honor of their good name. While I leave Boston to defend, as she no doubt will, *her heroes* from such dishonest reflections and so unreserved remarks, Respectfully, yours, [illegible]

A FRIEND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK.
JULY 22, 1861.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

Topography of the Region About Bull's Run—Why Gen. Tyler Made the Attack—How Raw Recruits Behave Under Fire—Scenes on the Battle-field and in Hospital — Miscellaneous Incidents.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Friday, July 19, 1861.

During the night, the several columns of our Army have united, and they are all now encamped in the immediate vicinity of this place. Three or four regiments are in advance, holding the two roads leading to Manassas; but the main body of the troops are about a mile in the rear towards Fairfax Court-house. They occupy a broad hill-side, and the extended plain that lies at its base. A stream of water crosses the ground, which is a very grateful feature of the place for an encampment, as water is not over-abundant in this section. Towards Manassas, I understand, this difficulty increases.

The affair at Bull's Run had no importance, as bearing upon the general movement or the final result. But it revealed the fact that the rebels are still determined to make a desperate resistance, notwithstanding their precipitate retreat from Fairfax Court-house and Centreville. It is known that they have fortified every strong point between here and Manassas, and there are a great many of them. The whole country renders movements of artillery very difficult, and on some sides of the place to be taken, the roads are so narrow and crooked and the ground so rough as to make the concentration of a large force a matter of very great difficulty. Nothing has been heard of Gen. PATTERSON's movements to-day, and there is reason to fear, that instead of pressing rapidly upon JOHNSTON, he has let him escape, and that he is now at Manassas with his entire force. If this is so, the attack may be delayed a day or two, until PATTERSON can come up with his command.

The affair at Bull's Run was to a certain extent the result of a misconception of orders. Gen. MCDOWELL, on Wednesday night, went over to HUNTZELMAN's column on the South, where very important movements were to be made. He left word that Gen. TYLER was to encamp at Centreville, sending out force sufficient to observe and hold the road to Bull's Run. Gen. TYLER pushed one of his regiments considerably in advance of the position designated, and thus fell into the ambuscade. In the action, our men as a general thing behaved very well. The regiments that were once thrown into the woods marched in boldly and with [illegible] discipline although there were many cases in the face of the [illegible] fire where men were [illegible] cases of real cowardice. A Captain of one of the regiments stood in the road some twenty rods in the rear of the woods and cried twice wholly at random, directly into the trees, and then rushed back up the hill, waving everybody and all going down, because they would certainly be killed. The woods were full of rebels, he said, and they were coming on in droves like mad. He then rushed back [illegible] up the hill, and [illegible] in that manner. The General interposed promptly, and gave the best he could the rebels in one of our regiments. Whether there was a rumor that he was killed, or not, or in a position to say that it is [illegible] he was.

I stopped in this village at the Episcopal church in Centreville, which has been converted into an hospital. There were eleven of the wounded there, some of them, however, having received only slight contusions. Of Company H, of the Massachusetts regiment, five are known to have been killed on the spot. THOMAS NEELHAM was the only one whose body was recovered. The names of the others killed are GEO. BACON, THOMAS HARDING and JAMES H. MURPHY. Their bodies were left in the woods. Corporal O. SAWYER, of Company I, was struck by a cannon ball on the leg, which was so shattered that it was necessary to amputate it; he died in hospital last night. GEORGE G. LEARNED received a ball through the right breast; he is doing very well. WM. GRANTMAN received a bad wound, but is getting along very well. WM. D. GLOVER was slightly wounded. NELSON S. HUSE was struck in the arm. [illegible] received and was struck in the arm by a grape shot, which glanced and passed through the breast, striking the spine. He has since died. GEORGE W. GRAY, of Company H, received a grape shot in the thigh, which will probably prove mortal. ORVILLE BIGELOW was struck in the breast by a spent ball. Two of the Michigan regiments are in this hospital. WM. HAWK was wounded slightly in the side, and Mr. WOOLLENWEBER was struck in the arm and side, and injured somewhat seriously. During the hottest of the firing, two or three of the two-wheeled ambulances crossed the field and brought wounded men from the woods. These vehicles were of very great service, though many of them stayed too far behind, so that the wounded men had to be carried a considerable distance before they could be reached. Several men were struck by cannon shot, while staying in the woods on this side the hill-crest. The rebels were obliged to elevate their guns very considerably, in order to reach the top of the hill, and most of their balls went clean over and struck far on the other side. This made the woods I have mentioned more unsafe than points nearer the battery. The balls, as they crashed through the trees, made a great deal of noise, and most of the men showed more fear of them there than they had done in the open field. Great numbers of our Twelfth Regiment had quit the ground and collected in these woods for shelter. I cannot say that they all evinced the spirit of heroes; I counted, eight standing in single file, close ranks, behind a tree scarcely large enough to shelter one. Nearly every available tree had its man. As they had left the field and gone where no fighting was to be done, they probably regarded self-preservation for another night as the first law of nature, if not of the military code. The woods for a mile back were filled with fugitives. I saw four or five men lifting a wounded soldier from the ground to put him into an ambulance, when one of them, hearing a shot coming through the trees, dropped his burden and fled to cover. The shot did not strike within a hundred feet of him. Such instances of extreme cowardice, however, were rare.

So far as I can judge, there is nothing especially terrifying in the whirr of a cannon ball, though the howl of a rifled shot is certainly not pleasant. But if you did not see others dodging and ducking, and making a great fuss about them, probably you would not think of being especially frightened. Fear, like all other emotions, is contagious, and the behavior of men in battle depends in a very great degree upon the conduct of those around them.

When our men were marched back from the wood after the repulse, they came up the hill in solid column, and at a leisurely pace. Why the rebels did not fire upon them I do not know,—but if they had done so, they could certainly have thinned their ranks very considerably. It was suggested that these columns could not be seen from the point occupied by the rebel battery;—but I can scarcely conceive of their not having provided some means of observing the whole field. It was certainly fortunate for our men, as their retreat might have been converted into a rout.

I do not think proper pains were taken to bring away our dead and wounded. During the action, the ambulance did duty bravely and briskly. But after it was over, our forces withdrew, leaving their dead and disabled in the hands of the foe. There must have been a good many of them. Young LEAVENWORTH, whose courage and coolness I mentioned yesterday, said that as he came out of the woods he passed a poor fellow whose face had been entirely shot away;—the tongue was protruded and continued to move. It is to be hoped that death speedily put an end to his sufferings.

The greatest cry of the troops was for water. On the field, and after the affair was over, everybody was parched with thirst. It was a very hot day, and there seemed to be neither spring, nor well, nor brook in the neighborhood.

Gen. DEDOWELL has been greatly incensed by the continued depredations of our troops. The burning of houses and other destruction of property at Germantown, Fairfax Court-house, and other points along the route, was in direct violation of the most explicit orders; and the General has now issued the following on the same subject:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHEAST VIRGINIA,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—It is with the deepest mortification the General commanding finds it necessary to reiterate his orders for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants of the district occupied by the troops under his command.

Hardly had we arrived at this place when, to the horror of every right-minded person, several houses were broken open, and others were in flames by the act of some of those who, it has been the boast of the loyal, come here to protect the oppressed and free the country from the domination of a hated party.

The property of this people is at the mercy of troops who we rightfully say are the most intelligent, best educated, and most law-abiding of any that were ever under arms. But do not, then fore, the acts of yesterday cast the deeper stain upon them?

It has been claimed by some that their particular corps were not engaged in these acts. This is of but little moment; since the individuals are not found out, we are all alike disgraced.

Commanders of regiments will select a commissioned officer as regimental Provost Marshal, and ten men as a permanent police force under him, whose special and sole duty it shall be to preserve the property from depredation, and arrest all wrong doers of whatever regiment or corps they may be. Any one found committing the slightest depredations, killing pigs or poultry, or in spressing on the property of the inhabitants, will be reported to head-quarters, and the least that will be done to them will be to send them to the Alexandria jail.

It is again ordered that no one shall arrest or attempt to arrest any citizen not in arms at this time, or search or attempt to enter any house, or even to enter the same, without permission.

The troops must behave themselves with as much forbearance and propriety as if they were at their own homes. They are here to fight the enemies of the country, not to judge and punish the unarmed and helpless, however guilty they may be; when necessary that will be done by the proper persons.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

When our troops passed through Fairfax they surprised quite a number of the secessionists, who came into our camps supposing it to be their own. These men, with some others, were brought into camp to-day, when they were immediately surrounded by members of the regiment to which they belonged and pounced upon in the most inquiring and curious manner. The General interposed protection, and gave the best he could the rebels in one of our regiments. Whether there was a rumor that he was killed, or not, or in a position to say that it is [illegible] he was.

Tomorrow we expect a movement in advance. What it will end in, we shall know ere long.

H. J. R.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 22.

Over $2,000 worth of medicines, but nothing to Mr. KELLY, of the firm of GAYLORD & KELLY, of this city, escaped by the South, were taken at Camp Jackson on the 10th inst. of the secessionists, by Col. MARSH, of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, and returned to the owners.

Five wagons laden with [illegible] were [illegible] Col. MCNEIL. These property were driven from their homes by the Secessionists.

A [illegible] Boys Company [illegible] to the country and will be placed under the command of Capt. [illegible] as [illegible] in the [illegible] effort in the State service.

COLUMBIA, Mon. Sunday, July 21.

By the train [illegible] we have a confirmation of the report that Col. REX SMITH, of Montgomery County, and Lieut. JONES, of the Nodaway [illegible] were wounded by the rebels and subsequently hung. Lieut. JARCER, who had been wounded in the arm at the two previous battles of the Secessionists, at Wentville, was being taken by Col. SMITH to the State's home in Boonville in a buggy, when they were fired upon by some parties concealed in the bushes by the roadside. Col. SMITH was severely wounded in the back. Their horse taking fright ran to Montgomery, where some officers and a party of mounted men, and in spite of their entreaties that their lives could be spared, were both taken out and hung.

Col. SMITH was Captain of the Montgomery Home Guards, and a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 21,
via BALTIMORE, July 22.

Parades were held at Newport's News and Camp Hamilton to-day, and the Sunday excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular.

The Vermont Regiment is to move on Thursday next. Their time will expire early in August.

Col. MAX WEBER's Regiment and the remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow.

Col. BAKER is at Old Point, and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment.

The Confederates are active at Sewall's Point. New intrenchments can be seen. It is understood that they were not driven from that position weeks ago.

A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations.

It is ascertained that the slaveholders in this vicinity have committed many atrocious acts of cruelty upon the contraband, who would not go with their masters into the interior or to the Carolinas.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 22.

The reported attack upon the battery at Hatteras by the United States steamer *Wabash*, is confirmed. It is also stated that an attack was made on Oregon Inlet and the rebels dispersed by shells.

Com. MERVINE transferred his pennant to the steamship *Colorado*, on the 16th.

The Knoxville *Whig* withdraws the name of Gen. TWIGGS and hoists that of POLK for Governor of Tennessee.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWELFTH.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

Orders have been received, hastening the departure of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WEBSTER, which will leave to-morrow night, *via* Fall River. The Thirteenth Regiment, Rifles, Col. LEONARD, and Major CODB's splendid battery of Artillery, will probably leave within a week.

THE UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. CHASSEURS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, PALACE GARDEN,
NEW-YORK, July 22.

Our Army has been driven back. It has retreated upon Washington. The Capital is in danger. The country should fly to arms. My regiment needs some few hundred additional recruits to enable it to take the field. Citizens, enroll yourselves for the rescue of your country. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel.

PRIZES TO THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross* arrived here, reports the brig *Costa Rica*, from Philadelphia for Havana, was dismasted on the 11th, and would put back to Philadelphia. The *Albatross* had in charge two prizes, one from Galveston, and one from Charleston.

DEATH OF COL. WM. D. KENNEDY OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Col. KENNEDY, of the Jacksen Guard, (Tammany Regiment,) died at Washington yesterday, of congestion of the brain.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Late advices received at the War Department record the recovery from a slight indisposition of the hero of Fort Sumter, Gen. ANDERSON. He will be on duty as Commandant of the Department of Kentucky about the 1st prox.

It is but just to say that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has, in the midst of war excitement, put down Capt. AYRES, of New-York, for "distinguished reward," when an opportunity offers. The SHERMAN (now the AYRES) Battery, which is so prominently mentioned in the war news, every day, is commanded by ROMEYN B. AYRES, of New-York, one of the bravest officers in the service. He is a young man, graduated with honors at West Point, and received a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, in July, 1847; was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, in 1852, and, practically, to a Captaincy since the war began.

The reports of the *Vincennes, Crawford, Iroquois*, and three other men-of-war, sent in search of privateers, give no successful news.

The drawings and specifications for the gunboats to be constructed at Cincinnati have been sent on from the Navy Department to that city. The boats are to be 150 feet long, 45 feet beam, and will be plated with sheets of iron, so as to be shot-proof. The boats at New-Albany are to be raised as flat-boats and lightened, so as to be taken over the shoal bars in the lower Ohio. Contractors to perform this undertaking have gone to New-Albany.

No pen can describe the gloom cast on Army and Navy people by the depressing news of yesterday. At the head-quarters of the Army up-town, at the Quartermaster's office in State-street, at the different officers' departments in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Governor's Island, and Fort Hamilton, crowds of gentlemen in undress uniform congregated all day, and discussed the news in a very doleful spirit. But it was more after the fashion of professionals than otherwise—no one for a moment harboring the idea that the battle was more or less than one of the defeats which nearly always characterize the assaults of a too-confident army. Dispatches from the War Department, officially communicating facts already known, were received in the City during the day, but contain nothing new. It is said that all the regulars here are under marching orders.

A recruiting office for the regular Army has been opened in the City of Lawrenceburgh, Ind. An officer from Washington had reported there, and advertised for men. They will probably be attached to the new regiment whose head-quarters are located in Indianapolis, Ind., where another office is opened. Capt. LEWIS WILSON, a gentleman promoted to a regimental rank in the Nineteenth Infantry, from a volunteer command, enlisteres at Lawrenceburgh.

The steamer *Fiery* arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for stores, provisions, &c. The steamer [illegible] *Richmond*, 14, is still in the Dry Dock. The purchased steamer *Rhode Island* has got nearly all her provisions on board; the *Connecticut* is receiving, and the *Supply* is filling up. The captured vessel *St. Imogene* is at the Yard, being converted into a store-ship.

Up to a late hour last evening, orders for the forwarding of troops were looked for by all the authorities here. The regular soldiers at the different posts, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. A party who took a contract to feed the troops, and were ready to do so, were informed that the Government would not require it, but would furnish rations.

Capt. Redman, —— Nottingham, Capt. W. B. Hazen, Lieut. J. B. Rowe, U. S. A., and R. E. Platt, U. S. Navy, in town. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., E. R. Archer, U. S. N., J. Rodman, U. S. N., Lieut. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., and G. B. Lamson, U. S. N., are at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Despatches received at the Navy-yard from Com. PAULDING, of the *Roanoke*, state that while cruising near Hatteras Inlet, on the 16th inst., a rebel battery opened fire on his vessel from the beach, but were not replied to. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 17th, the *Roanoke* anchored in the mouth of the Pasquotank River, and found a rebel flag flying over Caswell and the town of Smithville. There was activity at the south of the fort, which were also the case with other rebel batteries. Fort Caswell was mounted with nine columbiads guns and several field pieces. The *Roanoke* arrived off Charleston Bar on the 1st, where were the *Habicat*, the *Iroquois* and the *Unadilla*.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND—COMPLAINT OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

The ship's company of the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, which arrived here from the Mediterranean, on the 20 inst., and now lies at the Dry Dock, complain bitterly of the treatment they receive at the hands of the Government. They have received very little money since they left here in October last, are rarely allowed to go ashore, and when they do get a furlough are obliged to go off penniless. They all took the oath of allegiance on their arrival here, and stand ready to serve the Government whenever ordered off, but they claim that while they are in port they should be allowed occasionally to visit their friends and be supplied with a small portion at least of the money due them.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE NEW CITY LOAN.

The sum of three thousand dollars was subscribed yesterday to the new loan issued for the benefit of the families of volunteers. The whole subscription amounts to $110,000. Many persons have invested in this fund, who have not been previously recognized as takers of the City loans.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT ACCEPTED.

A dispatch was received yesterday from the Secretary of War, stating that the Department accepted the Third Irish Regiment for the war, and authorizing the men to elect their own officers. Lieut.-Col. P. D. KELLY is now acting Commander of the regiment, and F. MCKENZIE, acting Quartermaster. 800 men are already enrolled, and the remainder will be easily obtained, as soon as it is known that the regiment is accepted. Lieut.-Col. KELLY is a soldier who has seen service, and the men under his command will, no doubt, sustain the reputation achieved by the gallant Sixty-ninth in the terrific contest on Sunday last.

DEPARTURE OF A PORTION OF SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Late on Sunday evening, Acting Brig.-Gen. SICKLES received, direct from Gen. SCOTT, orders for his Brigade to depart at once for Washington. Pursuant to the above orders the First Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT, left last evening for the Capital. The regiment has the maximum number of 1,010 men, 700 of whom are armed and equipped, the remainder will be furnished with arms and equipments on their arrival in Washington. Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT did not allow his men to land in this City, but proceeded direct from Camp Scott to Elizabethport, where the cars were taken to Washington. Both officers and men appeared highly delighted at the prospect of soon meeting the enemy; by their stern looks, and the anxiety they display to be in active service, there is no doubt that before long they will give a good account of themselves. Two other regiments belonging to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade are ordered off; the Second will leave to-day, and the Third to-morrow. The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Daniel E. Sickles, Acting Colonel, William Dwight, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Egbert Farnham, Major; Aaron H. Hart, Adjutant; Lowell Purdy, Quartermaster; William H. Kingley, Surgeon, Harvey E. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon; Charles H. A. Bulkeley, Chaplain; William J. Ray, Sergeant-Major; John M. Dredge, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Henry Wilkes, Commissary-Sergeant; Benjamin Croft, Hospital-Steward; William H. Barkley, Drum-Major; Frederick L. Rainbow, Fife-Major.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Joel M. Johnson, First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bolley; Second Lieutenant, E. Weller Hoxey. Company B—Captain, Daniel Mahen; First Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Philip Miles. Company C—Captain, William H. Hugo; Second Lieutenant, James M. Longwell. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Price; First Lieutenant, Anthony Peterson; Second Lieutenant, James M. McCarnly. Company E—Captain, Jacob Brum; First Lieutenant, Joseph F. Demiston; Second Lieutenant, William T. Black. Company F—Captain, Thomas Holt; First Lieutenant, George W. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, Robert Blighton. Company G—Captain, Joseph Keller; First Lieutenant, Daniel W. Washburne; Second Lieutenant, George W. Hussey. Company H—Captian William H. Bugbee; First Lieutenant, Elliot E. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Henry Emlefson. Company I—Captain, Enoch J. Ayres; First Lieutenant, John H. Neill; Second Lieutenant, John C. Bogert. Company K—Captain F. T. R. Gruett; First Lieutenant, Henry V. Rockafellow; Second Lieutenant, George Robinson.

NEW COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY OFFERING.

Lieut. STEMPFEL, who took an active part in the German Revolution, and was a fellow-student in the Military School at Baden with Col. SIEGEL, has organized an artillery company of veterans who have seen active service, and intends applying immediately for their acceptance be the War Department. They consist of 150 men, and will have a battery of eight pieces. The Government are now in want of such efficient men as Lieut. STEMPFEL can bring into the field. They have the advantage of great experience which it would take novices a long time to acquire.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A notice was circulated yesterday to the effect that the members of the Seventh Regiment would meet at their Armory at Tompkins Market, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of tendering their services again to the Government, and if accepted, to march at once to the seat of war. Our reporter was at the Armory at the time it was supposed the meeting would take place, and learned from the officer there in charge, that upon the receipt of the first disastrous news from Virginia, it was proposed to call together the members of the regiment at once, but upon reflection, it was found impossible to give a sufficient notification of the meeting for 3 o'clock yesterday; it was therefore determined to defer it for a day or two, and in the meantime ascertain if possible whether the regiment would be accepted immediately if its services are tendered.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, numbering 800 men, is encamped at Riker's Island, having proceeded thither from Salter's Bay over a week ago. Up to a late hour last night, no orders had been issued for their departure to the scene of battle, and even if such orders had been promulgated, the condition of the men is so extremely wretched, that it is doubtful if they could have been enforced. The Regiment has been unable to obtain the requisite military supplies from any source, and is greatly deficient in clothing and shoes. The men are strongly adverse to moving forward to an engagement, unless fully prepared and well provided.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday the Union Defence Committee received $5,000 from the Comptroller, to be distributed among the families of volunteers. The number of applicants at the office on Fourth-avenue has greatly diminished since last week—there being but about six hundred tickets presented yesterday. The amount paid out was $5,000, again 1 $12,000 distributed on Saturday. The names of several deserters have been recently added to the black list, which of course precludes their families from drawing support from the Committee. In a few days, offices will be established in different sections of the City, thus enabling the needy families to obtain relief within their own districts.

LAWKINS' ZOUAVES, NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which is now stationed at Newport's News, on the James River, has received authority from the War Department to increase its force to 1,048 men—and Lieut.-Col. BATES has opened a Recruiting Depot at No. 345 Broadway, for the purpose of filling up to that number.

This regiment will be favorably remembered by the public as that to which Capt. HAMMITT belongs, who, with 25 such selected men of the enemy, killing [illegible] Col. DEMIN and two men, without injury to any of his own force.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Twenty two hundred and thirty cavalry will leave for Washington, viz., one hundred of the Third Regiment, under command of Capt. SAWER; thirty of Capt. OLIVER'S Garibaldi company; one hundred of the Governor's Second Regiment Regulars. They will go via New-York Central Railroad.

DONATIONS TO THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Dr. J. H. THOMSON has to acknowledge the receipt of three boxes containing shirts, sheets, drawers, dressing gowns, &c., on the part of the Mozart Regiment, being on gift of a few ladies in aid of the [illegible] Regiment. Dr. THOMSON desires to return his thanks for the same, and to state that he will be happy to receive further donations of the same description. The Regiment is now encamped at Fort Hamilton, and they are in need of many articles of clothing, &c. Donations will be thankfully received at the Hospital, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany; PRESTON KING, of Canandaigua; J. W. EDMONDS, of Boston; Gen. WM. HALL, of Rhinebeck; R. PARKER, of Westchester; A. M. FOSTER, and BOYD, of New-Hampshire; H. SAFFORD, of Rochester; T. B. CHANDLER, of Chicago, and H. C. MEYER, of Hamburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge HALLETT, of Cuba; Gen. DIX, of Albany; Prof. PIERCE and family, of Cambridge, Mass.; R. CARPENTER, of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. H. T. DEMAN, of Brooklyn, and Judge GIBSON, of Baltimore; C. P. WARCOTT, of Ohio; Col. LEIDIGH, of Penn.; Major MARTY, of the United States Army; Dr. ATWATER, Utica, of Connecticut; J. P. LEE, Esq., of Ohio, and R. SYMES, of London, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge ODONEY, of Kentucky; Franklin PIERCE, of Washington; E. W. FOX, of St. Louis; W. H. CLEMENT, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and A. A. WHEELER, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benjamin KILLIGEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Jas. DOUGLAS, of Ireland; Thos. BARRY, of Boston; R. H. IVES, of Rhode Island, and R. J. DILLON, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. VAN VLECT and family, of Troy; F. VAN VLECT, of Fort Leavenworth, and T. C. BOWIE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. ARMITAGE and D. C. HAIG, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

C. P. HEMENWAY, of Chili, and E. JEWETT and lady, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

William N. DEAN, of Havana, and Mrs. DEAN and lady, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Personal.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 22.

Ex President VAN BUREN and his son arrived here this afternoon from the West, and are guests of Judge PAIGE. They will stay here to attend the annual exercises of Union College, which takes place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Jail Breaking.

LOCKPORT, Monday, July 22.

Three Irishmen, named CORNELIUS COLLINS, THOMAS COLLINS and PATRICK RYAN, indicted for murder; PETER GRAVILLE, of French origin, indicted for manslaughter, and a Tuscorora Indian named GUY THOMPSON, arrested for murder, all broke jail at this place Saturday night and escaped. A reward of $500 is offered, or $100 for either of them, for their delivery to the Sheriff of Niagara County.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 22—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Holders firm; sales, 12,000 bushels Kenosha Club, at 89c. CORN dull. OATS firm; sales, 36,000 bushels, at 23c.@25c. for fair to choice. CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 502,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR firm and quiet; superfine $4@$4 25; family $4 50@$4 75, fancy $5 50. WHEAT advancing; sales 4,000 bushels; Red at $1 12@$1 14; White $1 15@$1 20. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels mixed at 56c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Stocks unsettled. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 40½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

WIND—This morning from S. W., cloudy.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—Mrs Robinson and daughter, E H Cappe.

MISIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 4 48 | Sun sets ... 7 24 | Moon rises. . 8 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 24 | Gov. Island 9 04 | Hell Gate ... 10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, ——, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen

Steamer Sarah, Jones

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3069. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Victory of Sunday, and How it was Lost.

Exaggerations of the First Reports Corrected.

THE NATIONAL ARMY NOT ROUTED.

A Body of Troops Still at Centreville.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded not Over Six Hundred.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Three Thousand.

THEIR TROOPS IN NO CONDITION TO PURSUE.

Shocking Barbarities Perpetrated by the Rebels.

They Make Targets of the Wounded Soldiers, Mutilate them with Knives, and Fire at the Hospital.

Brilliant and Dashing Bravery of the Fire Zouaves.

They Annihilate the Black Horse Cavalry.

Lists of Our Killed and Wounded.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The feeling is much better here to-day. The enormous exaggerations of the runaway soldiers have ceased to have the effect which attended them yesterday. Our loss in killed and wounded will not much exceed six hundred, though the missing may be three times that number.

It is understood that the Government has already taken the necessary steps to bring one hundred thousand men into the field here, and this renews the confidence and determination of the people.

Col. RAMSAY'S regiment has been accepted, and ordered to report at Washington within twenty days, and muster in by hundreds.

The losses of the New-York and other regiments have been greatly overstated. The Seventy-first has not lost over thirty in killed and wounded. The Fire Zouaves suffered more severely, as did also the Sixty-ninth. Capt. T. F. MEAGHER had a horse shot under him, but is untouched. All our losses were in advancing—none in falling back. There was no panic in front. This was confined mainly to the wagon drivers, straggling soldiers and fugitive officers, at the rear of the columns.

Our greatest deficiency was in cool and competent officers. The men fought nobly, and were ready for anything which experienced commanders would order them to do.

Gen. MCDOWELL behaved admirably. He was active, cool, and attended to everything in person, so far as possible; but he had not a sufficient staff, and was not properly supported by his subordinates. Major WADSWORTH, of New-York, one of his aids, showed the utmost gallantry and devotion. He exerted himself to rally the forces when they first fell back, and towards the close, after having his horse shot under him, seized the colors of the wavering New-York Fourteenth, and called on the boys to rally once more to the glorious old flag. Private TYLER took hold of the colors with him, and the regiment rallied to another charge, but without success. Major WADSWORTH, as the Army retreated, remained at Fairax Court-house, and devoted himself to purchasing everything needful for the wounded, of whom about a hundred and fifty were at that place.

Gov. SPRAGUE behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and insisted on making a stand for another fight at Centreville, but the men were too much demoralized by the panic which sprung up in the rear.

Col. BURNSIDE displayed great activity and courage at every stage of the fight, and is eager to renew it. Cols. HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN have sent word that, in spite of their wounds, they will take the field again in two days, if desired. When the Fourteenth New-York entered the field, they passed a wounded major of the rebel army, who begged for water. A private gave it to him, and he offered his gold watch in return. The private declined to take it, but the Major insisted, as he said some one else would get it if he did not. The testimony is universal to the barbarity and ferocity with which our wounded were treated by the rebels. Gen. SCOTT is in good spirits, and hard at work. RUSSELL got a report of the fight off in time for the Boston steamer.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

I have gathered the following lists of killed and wounded in the Fire Zouaves.

John Gleason, Company I, wounded.
James Hurley, Company I, killed by a pistol-shot in his own hands.
Michael Kane, Company F, wounded.
Barber, Company C, killed.
Murray, Company C, killed.
David Small, Company I, killed.
James McNamee, Company I, wounded and left.
James Norton, Company I, wounded.
John O'Brien, Company I, wounded.
Thos. Goodwin, Sergeant-Major, Company I, wounded in the foot.
Patrick Cook, Company I, wounded and left.
Chas. Lynch, Company I, wounded in the hand.
Jas. McGuire, Company I, killed.
Robert Brown, Sergeant, Company B, killed.
Gorman, Company B, killed.
James Williams, Company H, wounded.
Bragdon, Company H, wounded.
Coon, Company I, killed.
Wm. Heap, Company H, wounded.
Terrance Ryan, Company A, wounded.
Wm. Waters, Company K, wounded.
Hasler, Company K, killed.
Carroll, Company K, wounded.
David Fleming, Company K, wounded.
John Drout, Company K, wounded.
John Finn, Company K, wounded.
Capt. Coulter and Capt. Bryant, of the Seventy-ninth, are killed.

The following are wounded in the Seventy-first:
Capt. Dunham, Company G.
Capt. Hart, Company E.
Capt. Ellis, Company F.
John Morrissey, Company H, wounded.
John Cobb, Company H, wounded.
H. W. Linderbeck, Company H, wounded.
Lieut. Embley, Company H, wounded.

The Seventy-first are gathering at the Navy-yard in their former encampment. They estimate their loss in killed, wounded and missing, at eighty to one hundred. The survivors are in the best condition, and in good spirits.

The surgeon who was in charge of the one hospital at Centreville, states that when he left there yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the rebel pickets were within one hundred rods of the village. There were in the hospital 120 when he retired. Of course, they fell into the hands of the rebels. He estimated our wounded at not exceeding 400 to 500.

Col. CORCORAN is still missing at 9 o'clock this morning, but hopes are entertained that he is safe.

During the fight, the rebels carried American flags to deceive our men, when small squads that had got separated from their regiments, approached these flags, they were fired upon and slaughtered. The rebels also fired upon the wounded, standing them up for targets, and then firing at them. One of the Connecticut men saw this done.

A number of the Second New-York saw the rebel Sharp-shooters fire upon and kill two vivandieres who were giving wine and water to the wounded.

The rebels also shot at ambulances, bringing off the wounded. They also fired point blank at the buildings used as hospitals, and it is said by some that they fired the buildings.

Capt. HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth, was killed in a charge. When his body was found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and his ears and nose were cut off. Many of the wounded were found thus disfigured.

It is charged very positively that Capt. ALEXANDER, of the regular army, who was in command of a battery, showed cowardice, and was the first to run away.

ARNOLD HARRIS, a former officer in the Army, a former proprietor of the *Union* and *States* newspapers, and a strong Secessionist, has been sent to recover the body of Col. CAMERON.

When the colors of the Sixty-ninth were captured by the Virginians, two of them seized the flags and were going off with them, when Lieut. MATTHEWS, of Company K, Fire Zouaves, fired and killed both the Virginians, and recovered the flags.

Capt. WILDEY, of Company I, Zouaves, killed two out of four Mississippians who were dragging a gun. All our men agree in representing that the rebel infantry will not stand a fair fight, even with three to our one. They gave way whenever attacked, when not supported by artillery.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—2 P. M.

Capt. TODD, of Brattleboro, Vt., and the Major of the Second Vermont, are among the wounded.

The stragglers are gradually gathering together, but very slowly. Most of them are ambitious of telling their own stories, and as they have crowds of listeners, they do not like to go again into camp.

The Government has taken possession of the rolling stock and tracks between this city and Baltimore, and will hold all for the use of Government.

Two hundred volunteer surgeons came from Philadelphia this morning.

The body of Col. KENNEDY, of the Tammany Regiment, will be sent to New-York by the train this afternoon.

The first installment of Col. VAN. ALLEN'S regiment of cavalry, from New-York, reached Washington last night. It consisted of Capt. FITZSIMMONS' company from Rochester, eighty-five men and horses.

The remnants of the regiments composing Gen. MCDOWELL'S Army occupy the lines they left before their advance upon Manassas.

Many of the citizens of Washington are again leaving the city, fearful of an attack from the rebels under BEAUREGARD. The Secessionists of Washington make no concealment of their exultation. The prisoners taken from the rebels and in confinement in Washington are liberally supplied with cakes, pies, wines and clothing by women who commend them as the greatest patriots in the country.

Among the dispatches received at the Washington office to-day, was the following, addressed to a member of one of the regiments quartered at Arlington Heights, of course of the Sixty-ninth:

New-York, July 23, 1861.

Your wife wishes to know if you are dead, alive or wounded. If dead, please send the body on.

A spectator of the scene tells me that the Zouaves literally decimated the Black Horse Cavalry, the celebrated rebel troop. About the middle of the battle the Zouaves fired by platoons upon the rebel infantry stationed in the woods. After they had fired they discovered a troop of horse coming down on their rear. They carried the American flag, which deceived Col. HEINTZELMAN, and made him believe they were United States Cavalry, and he so told the Zouaves. As they came nearer, their true character was discovered, but too late for all the Zouaves to reload. The regiment faced and received the cavalry as they came down, with levelled bayonets, which threw them into confusion. Then away went muskets, and the Zouaves went in with their knives and pistols. They siezed horses and stabbed their riders. In this hand-to-hand conflict the Black Horse Troop were handled in their own professed way of fighting. The sequel showed the Zouaves to be the most expert handlers of the knife.

When the fight was over, there were not twenty of the four hundred cavalry left alive. Men and horses had been cut to pieces by the infuriated red-shirts. This troop of cavalry had boasted they would picket their horses in the grounds of the White House.

The telegraph office here is besieged by a crowd sending messages to friends. The capacity of the office is not equal to the extraordinary demand upon it, which will account for any delay in the receipt of answers to inquiries. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—6 P. M.

The following are the wounded in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., Col SLOCUM, as fully as they could be ascertained, at the Head-quarters of the regiment, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon:

Thomas Betts, Company B, thumb shot off.
Charles Miller, Company D, shot in the hand.
W. N. Bawker, Company C, flesh wound in left breast.
J. W. Butler, Company C, rib broken.
H. O. Wheeler, Company C, shot through the foot.
Martin Green, Company C, shot through the leg.
Sergeant G. Williamson, Company C, fractured ribs.
Wm. Gerret, Company C, Wound in the ankle
J. Williams, Company C, slightly wounded.
Daniel Meanish, Company A, wounded in the head and back.
Daniel Favington, Company A, wounded in the groin.
Wm. D. Giles, Second Corporal, Company A, wounded in the shoulder.
Levi Daniels, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Andrew Biesinger, Company A, wounded in the hand.
Nathaniel Wright, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Chas. H. Dick, Company A, wounded in right arm.
S. J. Steele, Company G, wounded in the abdomen.
W. J Runnell, Company D, bayonet wound in thigh
Thomas G. Wier, teamster, dislocation of elbow
Samuel Sedgwick, Company H, wounded in ankle joint.
Lieut. Phillips, Company G, contused wound.
Col. H W. Slocum, wounded in the thigh.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Chambers, contused wound in the leg.
Surgeon N. S. Barnes, contused wound in the knee:

The following are additional to the names heretofore sent of the Fire Zouaves:

Wm. B. Smith, Company K, shot through the leg.
W. Dwyer, Company D, wounded in the foot.
Henry Shields, Company B, wounded in the leg.
Thos. Thompson, Company A, wounded in the hand.
W. H. Underhill, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Robert Duffield, Company F, shot through the thigh.
Robert Dyer, Company F, finger shot off.
Michael Connell, Company F, shot through the arm.
Edward Sweeny, Company F, shot across the breast.

The following are additional to the list of the Seventy-first:

Wm. Broome, Company F, shot in the leg.
—— Merrill, Company F, shot in the throat.
Thos. Deavy, Company G, shot in the leg.
Abby, Company F, wounded in the breast.
Fred. Gilbert, Company G, shot in the leg.
Beverly Clark, Company F, shot in the arm.
John Eagleston, Company F, lost a finger.
Wm. Behan, Company F, shot in both legs.
C. Broome, Company F, shot in the arm.
F. Porter, Company H, Fourteenth Massachusetts, is wounded.
Lieut. G. Martin, Company G, Fifth Maine, wounded.
Lieut. Graham, Company D, Eleventh Massachusetts, is wounded in the hand.
Col. Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts, was struck by a spent ball, not seriously.
Daniel W. Whittemore, Company A, of the Second New-Hampshire, is wounded in the leg.
Isaac Derby, same Company, had his left arm shot off.
Arthur T. Pickett, Second Sergeant, Company I, Thirty-eighth, New-York, is wounded in the hands and legs by the bursting of a shell.
Lieut. BRADY, Company D, same Regiment, has his wrist bone broken by a ball.

The body of Col. KENNEDY, of the Tammany Regiment, was sent to New-York by the train to-day, in charge of his brother, JOHN A. KENNEDY. Superintendent of Police. Funeral ceremonies were had in the rooms of GEO. W. MCLEAN, at WILLARD'S, and the pall-bearers were officers of a corresponding rank to the deceased.

Ex-Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE visits the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax and at Centreville, and does not, in his interviews with them, conceal his sympathy with them and their cause.

HENRY WINN, of Mass., has been appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of BEN: PERLEY POORE, who is to be Colonel of a Rifle Regiment, now being raised in Massachusetts.

The removal of Gen. PATTERSON was in response to strong remonstrances from Philadelphia, from men who questioned his loyalty. It will be recollected that after the surrender of Sumter, the people of Philadelphia demanded that certain persons should display the American flag, and that the first house visited by the excited populace was that of Gen. PATTERSON. The unerring instincts of the mob pointed him out then, as a sympathiser with the rebels, and later events go far to prove they were correct.

The colors of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment were lost in the last fight, but rescued by one of the reporters, Mr. STEDMAN, of the *World*.

It is well authenticated that in several instances our men fired upon each other. Company I, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, suffered severely from such a mischance.

The Government is making extensive arrangements for the arrival and care of troops. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. WOODS, is engaged in fitting up barracks where arriving regiments can be properly cared for until prepared to go into camps. There is to be no more red-tapeism in that direction.

For the past twenty-four hours there is manifest for the first time real efficiency in several of the Departments, and a knowledge that the country expects now every man to do his duty.

Our loss of field pieces is not so great as I have heretofore estimated it. Every gun of Capt. AYRES' battery, formerly SHERMAN'S, was brought off safe—only some caissons being lost. The loss of baggage wagons will not exceed fifty. In small arms, our loss is at least three thousand.

The colonels of our regiments appear to have been in the thickest of the fight, if we may judge by the casualties. The returns show four killed and seven wounded. There were thirty-six in the engagement, which gives a ratio of one in three killed or wounded.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The weather is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of yesterday. This morning Pennsylvania-avenue and the streets present a lively appearance. The soldiers, in various garbs, are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous, or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battle and the subsequent stampede. Various groups are brightening up their muskets, or repairing the damages to their small arms and wardrobe.

The scene among the military in some quarters resemble those attending a dismissal after a grand holiday display. Whilst some of the soldiers are almost sinking under their pedestrian fatigue, those who were more fortunate in flying to Washington either on horses cut from the baggage-wagons or in vehicles, make a comparatively neat appearance.

Amid the hasty gathering of so many odds and ends of regiments, under such distressing circumstances, it is no wonder that the charities of our citizens are solicited. They are generously dispensed.

The morning is being occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side, within the original National lines. From the indications around us, the business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance damage is in lively progress. The boats are again running to Alexandria.

The Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the Twelfth Regiment to-day, when some accurate knowledge of their losses will be ascertained in killed and wounded.

The last seen of the gallant Col. WILCOX, of the First Michigan Regiment, was lying wounded on the battle field. He is either dead, or a prisoner.

In the First Michigan Regiment the following are known to be killed:

Capt. Withington, Company B.
Capt. Butterworth, Company C.
Lieut. Casey, Company G.
Lieut. Monck, Company F.
Orderly Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Company H.
Orderly Sergeant Hartmeyer, Company A.
Privates—Richard Jones, Company A; James Kelly, Company F, and both the color-bearers.
Privates Cunningham, of Company A, and John Stafford, of Company G, are among the wounded.

Major BIDWELL took the place of Col. WILCOX, and managed to bring the regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer-boy, who was taken prisoner but escaped, reports that the Secessionists have an immense number of prisoners in their hands. It is supposed they were principally picked up on the way.

Fifteen members only of the First Ohio Regiment are missing. The officers are all safe.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—6 P. M.

Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of a thousand. The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. EINSTEIN, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth Regiment, returned to the battle-field about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful Army.

Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery, have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the National Capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening.

The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—10 P. M.

The following letter was received, this morning, from Capt. TYLER, which seems to indicate that some of the troops must have stood ground at Centreville, and the rebels not have advanced immediately, if at all:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CENTREVILLE, Monday, July 22.

To Capt. Tyler, Assistant Commissary-General, Alexandria:

For God's sake, send me some forage. I have 325 horses and nothing for them to eat.

(Signed) CAPT. GIBSON, Of the Franklin Brigade.

The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than that before the march commenced. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be within four or five miles. So stringent is this regulation, that a lady in the perils of childbirth was refused a pass this afternoon, to go to her home in Fairfax County, where she had left her children.

The utmost excitement continues to prevail in Alexandria. The citizens generally seem to anticipate the advance of the rebels within 48 hours. It is known, however, that the Manassas Railroad is not obstructed as far as Springfield, and the Loudon road as far as Camp Upton.

But fifty men of Company E, Capt. LEVERIDGE, Fire Zouaves, have returned out of ninety-seven. They were immediately returned to their old post, the arduous duty of guarding the Government warehouses at Alexandria. This composed the extreme right of the Zouaves and formed three times under a hot fire. All four Sergeants were wounded. The following are among their casualties:

KILLED—Thomas W. Chambers, Sanderson.

Gilbert Brower and Sergeant Leary were both left on the field dangerously wounded. Sergeant Meeks lost an arm. Private Post Peter Delmotte, Private Innesi, shot both legs. Bates Franklin, Holliday, and Waterhouse.

The following wounded have been brought into the hospital at Georgetown:

James Canwell, Fourth Maine.
John McCreeran, Sergeant R. C. Kelley, John Hayes, John O'Keefe; Corporals Henry Rice, Mathew Dailey, John Kellahan, Pat. Riley, Richard A. Kelly, James Hyland, Wm. Chosey, Peter Gillery, Joseph Gallagher, Thomas Kernan, Corporal Thomas Egan, John Gallagher, Thomas Sheehan, David Thyau, all of the New-York Sixty-ninth.
A. S. Mainard, H. Ginley, C. A. Garvin, R. J. Simpson, Wm. Fuller, L. M. Preston, J. W. Marden, G. Maynard, J. D. Bahaw, W. S. Lynch, D. M. Bond, Harvey McDaniels, Cornelius Letrevin, of the Wisconsin Second; Joseph Dayton, Third Connecticut.
G. T. Newton, do.
James Card, Second Maine.
Christopher Cummings, New-York Sixty-ninth.
John Faiken, New-York Thirty-third,
Thomas J. Whiton, Connecticut Third.
Charles C. Mills, Connecticut First.
J. B. Gilmore, Minnesota First.
Charles McElroy, Connecticut First.
J. D. Wilson, Second New-York Volunteers.
Florence Dingman, Michigan Second.
C. Baker, New-York Thirteenth.
Fred'k Scherfenberg, Minnesota.
James A. Galt, New-York Thirteenth.
James Duffy, do.
Pat. Gusmigan and Thos. Welsh, New-York Seventy-ninth.
D. M. Mason, John Falrose and George Craig Third Maine.
J. Mitchell, New-York Seventy-ninth.
C. Flunsford, New-York Thirteenth.
J. Frazier, Corporal, New-York Seventy-ninth.
John Carpenter' Third United States Infantry.
George W. Kennedy, Corporal, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Henry R. McCullum, Second Wisconsin.
J. Flamery, Second Wisconsin.
A. Bugbee, Second Wisconsin.
O. D. Glading, Second Infantry.
W. Jenkins, Third Maine Volunteers.
G. W. Smith, Eleventh New-York.
Asher A. Walker, Eleventh New-York.
J. S. Reet, Second New-York.
E. B. Blockiston, Fourth Maine.
D. J. Riley, Second New-York.
Carl Erbach, Second United States Artillery.
Michael Maher, Eleventh New-York Volunteers.
W. H. Gordon, Fourth Maine.
J. B. St. Clare. Lieutenant New-York Seventy-ninth
Gudhelp Woonsor, Second Wisconsin.
Roderick Black, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Jacob Schaff, Third Connecticut.
M. Malcolm, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Burnam Dunbar, Vermont Second.
H. Ames, New-York Fourteenth.
C. C. Busbee, Wisconsin Second.
W. Rouse, do.
C. C. Dowe and Lieut. A. A. Meridan, do.
J. Sullivan, New-York Sixty-ninth.
A. McKean, New-York Thirteenth.
J. W. Burgess, Connecticut First.
Barney Mulligan, New-York Thirty-eighth.
W. Dutcher, Wisconsin Second.
C. A. Keyes, do.
Col. Maistow, New-Hampshire Second; musket ball, arm broken and wounded in the breast; doing well.
Capt. Hiram Rollins, New-Hampshire Second; shot in shoulder; severe wound; he will recover.
Capt. Todd, Brattleboro, Vermont Second, shot in throat; ball passed completely through, within one inch of jugular vein; will recover.
Major Gidmore, Vermont Second, of Montpelier; wrist shattered by Minié rifle ball, not dangerous.
Private Henning, Montpelier, Vermont Second; wounded in thigh by rifle ball.
Col. Lawrence, Massachusetts Fifth; shot in the shoulder, and also wounded in the abdomen by splinters of wood, in no danger.
Capt. Gordon, Massachusetts Eleventh, died from his wounds.
Andrew Hill and F. Nelson, privates in Vermont Second, wounded in legs with rifle balls; not very serious.
Lieut. Wall or Hall, New-York Eighth, wounded by fragment of shell, seriously.
Lieut. Lorraine, of Sherman's battery, painfully wounded in the foot by ball.
Priestly Oldham Craig, Second Regiment artillery, dead.
Dr. B. Buckstone, of Fifth Maine; Dr. A. Allen, of Third, and Dr. A. A. C. Williams, of First, (whose regiment was not in the action, but volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves,) were taken prisoners—the two first at the hospital and the latter on the battle-field, after being wounded.

The number killed, wounded and missing in the Vermont Second, is less than 50. This number will probably be lessened by detachments yet to report themselves. The regiment is in camp at their old quarters outside of Alexandria.

Capt. TODD, of Brattleboro, wounded in the throat, and Sergeant-Major GUMAN in the wrist. All doing well.

Lieut. COBART HITCHCOCK, of the Marine Corps, while gallantly engaged with a battery, was instantly killed by a shot from a rifled cannon.

The number of killed in the regiment is small. The wounded are doing well.

LATER.

No official returns of the dead and wounded have yet been made out.

It may be safely stated that no National troops, in a body, are either at or South of Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. MCDOWELL is at Arlington.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

LIEUT.-COL. FOWLER ALIVE.

Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN and A. J. BENSON, Esq., returned from Washington last evening, bringing with them the following list of killed and wounded of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD. These gentlemen also bring the gratifying intelligence that Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, of the Fourteenth, before reported dead, was at Arlington Heights, alive and well. The rumor of his being killed is supposed to have been founded upon the fact that when Col. WOOD was wounded, he took him from the field, and his disappearance led to the supposition that he had fallen. The safety of Col. FOWLER was at once communicated to his wife, who, for the twenty-four hours previous, had mourned him as dead.

The following list embraces all the killed as far known:

1. John Davenport.
2. Wade, formerly in the employ of David W. Wetmore.
3. Schell. 4. Fagan, Company F.
5. Brown.
6. Francis F. Head, formerly of Company D, and Ensign of the Regiment. A brother is Sergeant-Major of the Regiment. Deceased was single, 22 years of age, and has a father, Mr. Henry Head, residing at No. 89 Fulton-avenue.
7. Kelly. 8. Sullivan.
9. Minott. 10. Van Horn.
11. McManus.
12. J. Snyder, Company C, 35 years old, single. Resided at No. 72 Adelphi-street.
13. P. M. Dagnall, Company C, 21 years old, single. Resided at No. 186 Fulton-street.
14. Mansfield. 15. Dietz.
16. Smith. 17. Prescott.
18. Adams. 19. Scott.
20. Van Horn.
21. Baldwin. (There are three of this name in the regiment.
22. McCarty. 23. Morrill.
24. Clay.

It is supposed that this is not a full list of the killed. The following-named persons are reported to be seriously wounded:

1. Middleton. 2. Jones.
3. Spear.
4. Conrad A. Ten Eyck, of Company C, 21 years old, single, and resided at No. 82 Cranberry-street.
5. De Witt.

Several others are slightly wounded.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

I have just returned from Alexandria. I could not get out of the pickets in the vicinity.

Capt. TYLER received a letter this morning from Capt. GIBSON, of the Franklin Brigade, dated Centreville, asking for horse fodder, from which it appears that our troops are still there.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Correction of Exaggerations—The Enemy in No Condition for Pursuit—Another Solferino Stampede—Straggling Soldiers—Treatment of the Wounded by the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening.

Public feeling grows somewhat more settled and resolute in regard to the defeat of Sunday. The first reports brought by the stragglers and fugitives from the Army, and marked by all the exaggerations of men in a panic, created a feeling of consternation and intense alarm. Men were looking for the instant appearance of the rebel army against Washington,—for an immediate uprising of the Secessianists of Baltimore, and for the immediate overthrow of the Government. Reflection and more accurate intelligence has modified this feeling very essentially;—and the Washington public begin to realize that the American Government is not so near its end as they were inclined at first to suppose, and perhaps to hope. The earliest reports represented the defeat as an entire and disgraceful rout, which had completely broken up the Union Army.

It was asserted that the entire baggage train of the force, with all their horses, wagons and equipage of every kind collected at such an enormous cost, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that the rear of the Army was left without protection of any kind. It now appears that our Army retreated in very good order as far as Centreville, where it was protected from pursuit by the reserves, under Col. MILES; that no attempt was made to capture the baggage wagons which had nearly all been left between Centreville and Fairfax, and went back with the Army to the latter place, and that the only material which fell into the hands of the rebels was such as had been hastily, and not very creditably, abandoned on the road between Bull's Run and Centreville.

It is pretty evident that the enemy was in no condition for pursuit. A powerful force of cavalry might have done great execution upon the rear of our retreating columns; and they did make an attempt of this sort upon the Warrenton Road, but a volley from Col. BLENKER'S regiment, which was sent out from Centreville to cover the retreat, soon put them to flight. The pursuit extended but a short distance, and was attended by no important results.

It will delight the heart of my excellent old friend of the *Herald*, to learn that I became involved in another stampede, not quite so extensive or disastrous as that of Solferino, but one sufficiently disgraceful to answer his purpose. As soon as it was understood in the crowd of teamsters, fugitive soldiers and miscellaneous hangers-on of the army at Centreville, that our columns were retreating, they became very considerably excited,—and this feeling rose to panic when they heard the sound of cannon in the rear, as they supposed it to indicate that the enemy was pursuing in force. After I had driven something over a mile from the village on my way to Washington, the crowd in the rear became absolutely frenzied with fear, and an immense mass of wagons, horses, men on foot, and flying soldiers, came dashing down the hill at a rate which threatened destruction, instant and complete, to everything in their way. The panic spread as they proceeded, and gathering strength by its progress, the movement became absolutely terrific. The horses caught the frenzy of the moment, and became as wild as their masters. My driver attempting to check the speed of our carriage, found it suddenly crushed under the weight of an enormous Pennsylvania Army wagon which crushed it like an egg-shell. The opportune arrival of another carriage containing a couple of Congressmen, relieved me from the dilemma, and took me to Washington. Previous to my mishap I was overtaken and passed by a solitary horseman, who proved to be Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, who was profoundly disgusted with this movement, and was making all possible haste to get out of it.

The most discreditable feature of this stampede was the very large number of soldiers who had straggled away from their regiments during the battle, and who now threw away their muskets, blankets and knapsacks, and ran as if their lives depended on their speed. For a long time no attempt was made to stop them. But near Fairfax, a New-Jersey regiment had drawn up across the road, and compelled every soldier upon whom they could lay hands to go back to his regiment. They were dragged out of carriages and from the backs of horses, and turned backward with the greatest rigor. Many of them managed, however, to pass the guard, and the road all the way to Washington was crowded with these timid and fugacious warriors. How they were suffered to pass Long Bridge, having neither pass nor countersign, is among the mysteries which I have no thought of fathoming. But they made their appearance on the street corners and in the bar-rooms of the city with the early dawn,—and each speedily became the central point of a steadily swelling crowd, who learned the bloody history of this awful battle from the lips of these heroes, every one of whom had staid in the very thickest of the fight until his regiment was all cut to pieces, and he was left the sole survivor. It was these men who gave to the masses in Washington their knowledge of the terrible defeat the Union forces had sustained. Why Gen. MANSFIELD has suffered them thus to roam the streets all day, filling the public ear with their prodigious lies, and creating an intense and dangerous fever of the public mind, I cannot imagine. They ought either to be forced into the strict discipline of military

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH AND BATTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

It will be a consolation to thousands of friends, to know how rapid and easy the care of the wounded was made in the late battle. No wounded man in sight had to wait five minutes before he was taken up by the ambulances and driven back to the rear. The worst thing seemed to be that the ambulance machinery got out of order, and sometimes was broken, so that the head of the stretcher could not be elevated. These were the two-wheeled carts, and they moved quite easily and softly. Experience must yet show where our present ambulances are defective.

The wounded in the action of Bull's Run were taken mostly to the old stone Church at Centreville. Two high-backed seats were united, front to front, and straw put in, making, with a pillow of bags, a place as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. One ambulance-litter was kept there for a bed. The sick were all speedily attended to, and by the next morning seemed very well. It struck me unpleasantly, that one of the men, whose legs had been mashed by a cannon-shot, was left there the next morning, dead in his bloody sheet, his boots and clothes being still upon him. The worst feature was, that tea and conveniences for cooking were not at hand. Men from the hospital were hunting through the village the next day for kettles, and other things for the sick, and at six, some of them had not yet drank or eaten anything. They were mostly wounded in the arms, I think not severely. They were very vigorous-looking men, and bore up with great courage.

It occurred to me then, what a blessed comfort a Nurse's Department would be, following the Army. For some kind gentlewoman to come in there to bind up wounds, cheer sufferers, and especially to "fix up," would be invaluable. Then, if she had authority to draw for tea and little niceties on the Quartermaster, and could carry them in her own wagon—say an ambulance—making her bed in this at night, and having all her little stores ready, so that in the confusion after a battle, she could at once bring forth tea and comforts for the sick, the field hospital would have a very different aspect and comfort to the poor fellows. I was sorry to hear that the Massachusetts Regiments had not half enough ambulances.

The greatest want of an American Army are the sutlers. In this march over Fairfax County, and after the battle, nothing could be obtained for love or money. We should have been starved if we had not carried our provisions with us. The country people, after the march of two armies, are utterly cleaned out—no bread, sugar, tea or meat can be found. The men steal right and left, but the country is soon worsted. Now, if some sutler would follow with his cart, and sell anything—gingerbread, sausages, apples, lemonade, coffee, anything to quench thirst healthfully, or supply a sudden lunch—he not only could get ten times what the things are worth, but supply a great want to the Army. The inordinate thirst of soldiers after a battle is something tormenting. Lager-bier by the thousand barrels would have disappeared quickly on Wednesday last. I observe that all complaints of diet are passing away. Pork and hard biscuit, now that real work has commenced, are found not bad fare. Cattle were driven after the Army, and we noticed that the Fire Zouaves had plenty of steaks cooking at their camp fires as they lay in bivouac on Thursday. The health of the men is excellent—I believe generally better than when they left home. Diarrhœa is the only trouble now in the Virginia Army, and that not to any extent. Their great physical sin is the drinking excessively of water when they are heated, and this right against the advice of their noble General, McDOWELL, who talks to his officers continually on this. He, himself, is a model of temperance, never drinking anything but water, and little of that.

On this march, knapsacks were left behind, and I think the men are gradually losing their blankets; but they don't mind, and can sleep now soundly, uncovered, on the hard ground. The Havelocks are too loose, and become close about the necks, but otherwise are doing good service on the march. Only one case of sunstroke occurred on Wednesday's battle and rapid march under a tremendous heat. The men speak of the heat, generally, as less than in New-York. The worst feature about the march is the *plundering*. This would have been by no means so bad, if the inhabitants had not foolishly utterly deserted the houses and farms. The consequence is, that the soldiers coming, hungry and thirsty, to an abandoned farm, pronounce it "a —— Secessionist's," and proceed to strip, break and plunder.

Fairfax Court-house seemed a deserted village, Centreville was like a town of the dead. Negro women, and a few very hideous old white women, who could furnish no temptation to the propensities of our volunteers, were the only persons left. These were evidently devoutly grateful at not being burnt at the market-place at once.

We found a letter in Fairfax, in which the writer, a South Carolinian, says, that he "has just heard of the hellish Yankees burning Alexandria and ravishing the females." A Virginia farmer near Centreville said we were not at Fairfax an hour, when the news was flying over the country that we had burned the Court-house and two hotels! There were some droll performances in the *loot* way in Fairfax. As we sat in the hotel, we were aroused by the Bowery cry of "Hi! hi!" and looking out saw two very stout women with huge hoops walking up the street, esquired by attentive soldiers. Their boots below alone betrayed them. Soon after, a couple of men under an aged parasol: each one wearing black crape mits and a black collar, promenaded seriously up the street.

Gen. McDOWELL is a thorough gentleman and humane soldier, and is excessively indignant at this pilfering and plundering. He will soon make some terrible examples, if it is not stopped. There is, beside, in some of our men a low-bred, brutal quality, which utterly surprises me. On Thursday, a picket of the enemy had been captured, and the prisoners were in camp. The General told us, almost with tears of indignation in his eyes, how certain scoundrels in our ranks gathered around these men before the guard could prevent, and insulted and cuffed them. He said it was like kicking a woman, and if he had followed his inclination he would have charged on the rascals with a troop of cavalry. The secession sergeant—a powerful, brawny fellow from Alabama—said, if he had known he was to be so treated, he would have preferred death to surrender.

It is a great mistake in our Army, the little attention given to cultivating the *morale*—that is, to keeping up the enthusiasm of the men. One quality of a good officer should be this talent of stimulating and encouraging the soldier. Fear and courage are matters very often depending most on the imagination. There is not oratory, and music, and song, and moral stimulus enough in our Army. I was very much impressed in the battle of Bull's Run with the tremendous and excited cheers and yells of the rebels. On our side there was no noise. Mr. RUSSELL noticed the same want of external excitement with us. He says we "are not vindictive enough." It was very evident in this battle that a single officer—especially a mounted one—who had gone around among the Twelfth and laughed at them, and encouraged them, would have soon had them all in order again. They did not seem frightened, and did not run, but were utterly confused and disorganized by this unseen fire and hidden attack. All the Army officers on the field behaved perfectly, but the regimental officers did not appear to do their duty in this regiment. The fact is, masses of men in such new circumstances are much like children, and a single strong hand will hold them and break up a panic. After a few such skirmishes our volunteers will become used to round shot and ambuscade musketry, and learn that very few are killed, and the bravest generally escape.

There are some weighty and discouraging reflections that come to one's mind in the campaign in Virginia. There is no doubt very little appearance thus far of "cementing the Union"—both in Hampton and in Fairfax County the people have utterly fled. Empty houses and deserted fields welcome the armies of the Union.

Around Old Point Comfort the fields look as they do in Eastern Europe in the track of the Russian armies—utterly swept clean of fences, crops, and sometimes trees, as if a flock of desolating locusts had flown over. The track now of the Grand Army in Virginia is a trail of desolation—fences destroyed, houses abandoned, crops consumed. Scarcely a human being not connected with the Army appears. The tremendous words of the old Roman historian come up to mind: "*They make a solitude and call it peace!*". Not all of this, of course, is due to our troops. The Secessionists began by driving out and persecuting the Union men, and now these, in their turn, flee. The bitterest of all hatreds appears to be, that of the one Virginian to the other. Virginia has deliberately and with consideration sown, and now she reaps the whirlwind. The State which has lived on the basest traffic that ever disgraced humanity, now, for the sake of no interests of her own, must see her beautiful fields utterly burned and devastated by the storm of war. This fearful contest has only begun. It will grow more bloody and devastating. We believe every county in the richest portion of the State will be utterly trampled and wasted. We expect to hear of towns burned, and miles of rich harvests consumed—perhaps by the citizens themselves, in their desperation. Thousands of innocent families will be ruined.

Virginia—like districts in Asia—may be in future history principally known as a once fertile land, utterly ruined and made barren by the tempest of war—a war forced upon her by her own injustice and want of wisdom.

It is an awful lesson of the Providence of History.

C. L. B.

THE SHARP-SHOOTING ENTERPRISE

SHALL VOLUNTEER SHARP-SHOOTERS CHOOSE THEIR OWN WEAPONS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago, I noticed in your editorial columns some sensible reasons for organizing Sharp-shooters into companies and squads, rather than into regiments.

In this organization there are other important points to be considered, among which are, whether each volunteer accepted for immediate service shall be at liberty to choose his own weapon, or, whether a standard weapon shall be adopted for the companies by the War Department. There is considerable diversity of opinion on this part of the subject, both in the public mind and among those immediately interested in the organization of this arm of service.

The rifle has been peculiarly an American weapon; and no one but an old pioneer can truly appreciate the highly important part this weapon has played in the settlement of this country, and in the progress made by civilization, year by year, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific. The insatiable demands of American civilization created the paramount necessity for this weapon in the first instance, and called forth those improvements which have been made from time to time, and which have finally produced a variety of weapons unsurpassed for war and sporting purposes from the common close-shooting, muzzle-loading Western rifle, to the most improved long range, breech-loading arm.

The rifle, in the hands of the hardy and adventurous pioneer, has opened the way for civilization in this country, and no delineation of the real American pioneer can be more truthful than that of *Leather Stocking*, by COOPER. A large class of frontiersmen and woodsmen who depend entirely or partially on the rifle for protection and subsistence, are, to a certain extent, *Leather Stockings*.

The demands of American civilization have, therefore, created in the United States an element from which bodies of Sharp-shooters for war purposes can be organized. This element is *sui generis*, and is scarcely known in other countries. For the most part, it has disappeared from the oldest and most densely populated sections of the United States. It lingers on the Aroostook, the northern line of New-York and Michigan, in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and the Carolinas, while in the other Southern and Western States and Territories, and throughout the frontier regions, especially the latter, the Sharp-shooting element is more general.

From the fact that this sharp-shooting element does exist in the United States, and from the fact that it is of a character peculiar in itself, it appears as though this element should be taken as it is found, with its characteristic features; and the "Leather Stockings," of high and low degree, as they enroll themselves and are accepted for immediate service, should, in order to be made efficient, be allowed to use the weapon which suits their capacity and their fancy, and to which they have been trained.

Leather Stocking, or *La Longue Carbine*, accustomed as he was to the long heavy barrel, small bore, muzzle-loading rifle, with spherical ball, and patch, would have suffered in reputation as a Sharp-shooter in the Army with the English rifle, or one of the newly-invented breech-loading arms of the day. A great majority of our best marksmen throughout the country, adhere to the use of the muzzle-loading rifle, and which, in fact, does not differ much from the old-fashioned western rifle. There is a large class of Sharp-shooters in this country, however, of recent origin, who have adopted, and who are skilled in their use to a certain extent, the most approved long-range, breech-loading rifles of recent invention, and who will doubtless form a large portion of those offering to enlist as Sharp-shooters. While the latter, with their weapons of long range, and which are loaded with great celerity, will prove superior in some respects to the American riflemen of other days, they will not prove their equals in *accurate* shooting at any distance the old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle, with spherical ball and patch, will reach, say, from one to three hundred yards.

In the organization of sharp-shooting companies, two prominent classes will probably volunteer their services. The first-class will prove the best marksmen in the country at moderate distances. They will come principally from the borders and outlying States and Territories with their muzzle-loading rifles, representing in most respects, the American pioneer or frontiersman.

The second class will be the sharp-shooters of more recent origin, who use the newly invented breech-loading weapons, and though not as good marksmen as the first-class, their weapons will enable them to do execution at greater distances.

It requires no very extensive investigation of this subject to show that the volunteer Sharp-shooters for the Northern Army, coming as they do from every State in the North, but more especially the Northern and Western borders, must represent in their habitude and skill a great variety of sharp-shooting weapons. If we understand the matter aright, these Sharp-shooters are to be organized for *immediate* service. To place in the hands of these Sharp-shooters, a standard weapon which very few had probably never seen or handled, would certainly prove a serious drawback to their efficiency; whereas, if they are allowed to use the weapon to which they are accustomed and in which they feel confidence, the result would doubtless exhibit all the execution anticipated.

We are now speaking of the organization of bodies of Sharp-shooters for *immediate service*; and to this end, it appears absolutely necessary to make the most of the sharp-shooting element as we find it, allowing it to run as much as practicable in the channel of its inclination and education. Moreover, much of the fighting between the North and South, of which we have had experience, is of that skirmishing, guerilla character which makes great numbers of the belligerents on both sides what are known as independent fighters. This irregular mode of warfare, which has been followed thus far, renders uniformity of weapons among Sharp-shooters of less consequence than a more regular and scientific species of military tactics.

There are very serious objections to the plan of allowing Sharp-shooters to choose their own weapons. They will form bodies of promiscuously armed men, with no uniformity in arms, ammunition or drill. Some will fire slowly, while others will fire with great rapidity, some will do execution only at a distance of two or three hundred yards, while others will be efficient at five or six hundred yards.

When it comes to the regular service, with time and opportunity to perfect Sharp-shooters in the use of any particular arm, we certainly shall advocate the adoption of a standard weapon for the companies by the War Department, which will bring that uniformity in every respect so indispensable to thorough discipline and efficiency in what is understood to be modern warfare. In Europe they know no other mode of organizing Sharp-shooters, but it must be remembered that in Europe, excepting Switzerland and the mountains of the Tyrol, they have little or none of our peculiar sharp-shooting element out of which to organize this most important branch of the military service for immediate use, and it is only the pressing emergency of the case, the nature of the element at hand, and the peculiar warfare for which it is intended, that induces us to favor the idea of allowing our volunteer Sharp-shooters to arm themselves according to their own inclinations.

E. D

A REBEL VIEW OF GENERAL JOHNSTON'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The following special order of our Commander-in-Chief, read to the various commands at reville, yesterday, will explain why we have again fallen back upon Winchester, without having encountered the enemy.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENNANDOAH, DARKESVILLE, July 6, 1861.

Orders.

The General announces to his gallant command that for four days he has offered battle to a greatly superior force. It has been declined. To attack the enemy in his position would involve a sacrifice of life too heavy for the object to be attained. Our men are patriots and freemen, theirs hirelings and mercenaries. We will resume our former position, where the wealth and comfort of the command can be preserved, and where we can move with ease in case of striking an effective blow.

The General expects from his men the same cheerful obedience to his orders which they have ever shown, and of which the country which they have ever served is a pride.

By command of GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

E. K. SMITH, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. Gen. &c.

You can well imagine the pouting and shaking of head very generally on the part of our officers and men at the announcement of the order. After waiting patiently for some months and obtaining great credit for it, they had at last come within striking distance of the Yankees, and it seemed quite hard to sheathe the sword when the terrible southern crime of the Northern brood. But all yield to the necessity of the occasion, and if the command was not cheerfully acquiesced in, it was obeyed in a soldierly manner. It is not to be presumed, of course, that we can compel the funds that are now in the hands of Gen. Johnston to be converted into Yankee specie, but we can compel the Yankees to pay specie for it, which has precisely the same effect. It is not to be presumed that no one has suggested to the Confederate States' Government that the true policy is to carry the war into the enemy's country. The conduct of Gen. Johnston and his invincible army has met the approval of the whole country. After all their boasting and arrogance, they did not dare give battle, though possessing three to one of ours. Not much would the loss of the town of Martinsburgh, and there they attempted to shield themselves behind petticoats. Against the peaceful and civil part of war, PATTERSON declared he would allow the women and children to leave the place, hoping that their presence among his beastial soldiery would prove an insurmountable obstacle against an attack. He wishes to involve these innocent people in ruin and destruction, in case Gen. JOHNSTON chose to assail his position. Was ever so dastardly and miserable a line of policy pursued by the commander of men who pretend to be freemen? Yet the actions of his soldiery were in perfect keeping with the teachings of this Philadelphia chieftain. They pillaged private property, choosing first and necessarily the best houses, wreaking their vengeance on the aged and helpless, and concluded their infamous exploits by pursuing into the woods the fugitive daughters of Mr. TURNER, the Postmaster, and bringing them to their camps as prisoners of war. Oh for a HOMER to chronicle in sounding Alexandrine verse the gallant achievements of these Pennsylvania Dutch and Connecticut witch-burners!

Although in readiness for the march at an early hour, it was near mid-day before the line was formed, and we once more set our faces towards Winchester, Col. BARTOW's Brigade of Georgians and Kentuckians, with Col. STUART's Cavalry, formed the rear guard. It was thought not unlikely that the enemy, presuming too much upon our retrograde movement, might attempt to attack us in the rear. But in this expectation we were doomed to another disappointment. They allowed us to leave in the most civil manner imaginable, not deigning to approach within rifle-shot.

The Sunday march of 17 miles was as fatiguing as a battle could have been. It was July weather of the most scorching character, the mercury bubbled in the thermometer, the water boiled in our canteens; the dusty turnpike was a continuous line of living coals; not a breath of air stirred, hot steam was generated from the harvest fields, and beneath the occasional shade trees the bugs of all time appeared to have congregated, intent upon punishing all intruders.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Since our return we have been making active preparations for maintaining our position here at all hazards, and even against the great odds that PATTERSON has in the field. Intrenchments and earthworks are being thrown up about a mile from town, and batteries planted commanding the valley through which the turnpike from Martinsburgh and the railroad from Harper's Ferry approach. In this work the militia and prisoners of war have been employed since Sunday. The latter appear to be perfect adepts with the pick and shovel, and seem to be as well disposed to labor on one side as the other. Last evening I stood upon the platform where one of our big guns is mounted, and without the use of a glass could see the long reaches of territory over which an attacking force must necessarily advance. For more than two miles they will be subject to the terrible missives of these monster pieces of artillery, while our riflemen and musketry can pick them off with the greatest ease and precision.

The breastworks are composed of double rows of barrels, two in height, which are filled with tightly compressed earth. In front the dirt is thrown up from the trenches several feet in thickness, thus affording ample protection as well for small arms as our great guns. The range has been accurately ascertained, and all trees, houses, and other obstructions removed that might afford shelter for the enemy or interfere with our gunnery. In all the neighborhood where it is most likely the battle will be fought, the greatest consternation prevails. Families are fleeing with their household effects, gardens and orchards are running to waste, and a general air of desolation broods.

For several days past the militia have been pouring in to our assistance. One regiment is camped very near us, and we have full benefit of their cornstalk soldiering. I was accustomed to regard the old field musters in Kentucky as the most perfect specimen of what was verdant in military matters, but the manœuvres of these Virginians exceed in awkwardness anything ever known or contemplated. Yet, I doubt not but that when the day of battle comes, they will stand up bravely to their work, and deal deadly blows upon the hordes who have dared invade their soil. It does not look altogether right, however, that so many stout, hale and hearty men should have remained at home until the last moment, and then be drafted into the service. Some of the militia have made an excellent speculation out of the war, by acting as substitutes for citizens whose business or fear of danger keep them from the wars. One thousand dollars is the lowest price I have yet heard as having been paid, and in some instances fourfold that sum. Yet this dereliction of a few is no index to the sentiment of the great mass of the people.

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune* publishes the following letter:

CAMP NEAR CARTHAGE, ON THE SPRING RIVER, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

MR. R. H. MILLER: On the 4th of July our Army affected a junction with JACKSON and Gen. PARSONS' division at Rupe's Creek, which had fallen back from Booneville. Our forces being thus augmented, we took up the line of march southward on the morning of July 5. The day was bright—the march was upon a high prairie plain. We met the enemy at 11 o'clock A. M., advancing upon us. We immediately drew up our lines of battle. The cannonading commenced vigorously on both sides at the same time, at the distance of 300 yards or more. The enemy were 2,500 strong. We had in action perhaps about the same number. We were poorly armed compared to the National troops.

After one hour of severe cannonading, the enemy fell back about one mile to a better position, across a branch of the Spring River. Here the action was renewed, and a brisk fight ensued, in which the small arms took part. The National troops were dislodged also from this position, after a severe contest. The enemy then fell back in good order to another position on the next creek, two miles distant. Here another sharp conflict ensued, in which there was loss on both sides, the National troops retreating all the while, and the infantry on our part vigorously pursuing them in front, and the cavalry on covering to flank and annoy them in the rear. I cannot now give the particulars of these several engagements. The loss on both sides was considerable.

The National troops now retreated and crossed the Spring River over the handsomest stream I ever beheld, and took position in the town of Carthage. Here they made the strongest stand. We surrounded the town with our infantry, the cavalry still flanking to the right and left. After an obstinate resistance, the enemy were dislodged and driven out of town, and took his last position on a hill South of town one mile. Here the cannonading was spirited by renewed on both sides. About one hour he was forced from his last stronghold, and I pursued in the direction of Sarcoxie. The chase on our part and the retreat on the part of the enemy, became general, and a running fire, for several hours, was vigorously kept up, in which the National troops severely suffered.

Our infantry did the most of the fighting, as the cavalry was raw and rather poorly equipped. At dark the chase was abandoned, and I returned to Carthage and encamped. It is just to observe that at this point of time the cavalry had effected their passage through the heavy timbers, skirting the Spring River, and advancing in the attack; and after the infantry engaged so long, and men drew out from exhaustion, the cavalry answered the enemy for an hour, by gaining them in the rear and flanks, killing several and capturing a portion of their trains.

In all this running fight, of six or seven hours, our infantry advanced steadily upon the enemy, and stood the fire like veterans. The artillery, under Col. WEIGHTMAN, and the infantry in general, stood the brunt of the battle, and bore themselves gallantly. My own regiment, 850 strong, had the post of danger all the day. Our loss was more severe than that of any other part of the army. We had the front position in every attack made. We have lost some of our best men. In the several actions had in the "running battle of Carthage," we had 15 killed and some 40 wounded—and these our very best and most gallant men. Some 7 or 8 of the wounded must die.

We have lost some two or three Captains killed, and my Sergeant-Major Hyde I fear mortally wounded. He was one of the bravest and best officers in the Army. He is at Carthage, in charge of the physicians. Capt. STONE, of Linn, and Capt. MCKENZIE were both killed, gallantly fighting at the head of their companies. The loss of the enemy was 130 killed and some 300 wounded, and some 20 prisoners, and one piece of cannon, and several baggage-wagons and a lot of horses. A vigorous concerted effort of the Infantry and cavalry would have captured the entire army. They retreated to Springfield. My own regiment suffered more than any other in the engagement, and were among the last to quit the pursuit.

The extra battalion from Clay and Pratte, Major C. C. THORNTON, Capt. MCCARTY, THOMPSON and STEWART, rendered me effectual and valuable service, and fought most gallantly. Many others deserve special mention, and we have no doubt receive merited applause in Gen. STAND's official report to the General-in-Chief.

On my way, we were reinforced by Gen. STERLING PRICE and Gen. BEN. MCCULLOCH, and Gen. PEARCE, of Texas and Arkansas. They brought 5,000 troops, and 3,000 more in the rear. The State Government of Missouri must be reestablished and the liberties of the people restored. When we return, this is our motto: "We come to deliver you."

Very respectfully, J. T. HUGHES,
Col. Comd'g First Regim't M. S. Guard, 4th District."

In addition to the above, the Lafayette *Tribune* has the following:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from the camp, that the fight took place the Fri ay evening between the State forces under RAINS and JACKSON, and a force of 3,000 United States troops, under Col. SIGEL. The latter were routed, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, and a loss on the State side of 10 killed and 30 wounded—none seriously. Among the wounded was Mr. JAMES T. RILEY, of Capt. MCCARTY's company. The companies of Capts. MCCARTY and FICKLIN supported the artillery, and consequently were in the front of the battle. The State troops captured seven pieces of artillery, two mortars, and a lot of Minie muskets.

Mr. ALBERT WITHERS, (son of Col. ABIJAH WITHERS, of Clay,) was killed in the engagement, and Mr. ATCHINSON (son of Col. WM. ATCHINSON) was badly wounded in the shoulder. Messrs. UBY, GARRISON, RILEY, and TURNER—all of Capt. MCCARTY's company—were slightly wounded."

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following incident of the battle of Carthage:

"M. LEMDEY, of the Third Regiment, M. V., thus relates the death of GLOCK, who was sent out with LEMDEY on a reconnoitering expedition on the morning of the Carthage engagement: 'When we had to the depth of three miles ahead of our camp, we came upon a small party of the enemy, who dismounted as soon as we came within shooting range. They advanced to within 60 steps of us, surrounded us and asked us who we were. I took my revolver and shot their leader, leveling him to the ground, after which the rest took aim at us with their guns. We had time, however, to shoot two men each, and we then commenced to cut our way through by the use of our sabres. While in the act GLOCK received a shot in the heart and died immediately, without uttering a sound. His horse, also, was killed under him. I escaped to my command. GLOCK's body was afterwards found and buried by the Pioneers.'"

TEXAS.

Gov. CLARK, of Texas, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, There is now a condition of actual hostility between the Government of the "United States" and the "Confederate States of America;" and *whereas*, the Congress of the latter Government have recognized the existence of war with the United States, except the States of Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and the Territories thereof, except the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and the Indian Territories, situated between Kansas and the State of Texas; and *whereas*, the late intimate and commercial and political association of the people of the State of Texas, and their hitherto continuous and extensive intercourse with those with whom Texas, as a member of the Confederate States of America, is now at war, might cause some of the citizens of said State, ignorantly, and others possibly knowingly, to disregard the relations in which the war between said Governments has placed them; and *whereas*, I have received information that some of the citizens of Texas have already violated their duty in the premises, as good citizens:

Now, therefore, I, EDWARD CLARK, Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my proclamation to the people of said State, notifying them that all communication of whatsoever character between them and the citizens of the States and Territories now at war with the "Confederate States of America" must be discontinued; that all contracts heretofore made between them are suspended, and all that may be made during the continuance of said war, and until treaties of reciprocity are established, will be void. It will be regarded as treason against the Confederate States of America, and against the State of Texas, for any citizen of said State to donate, sell, or in any manner exchange any property or commodity whatsoever with any citizen or citizens of either of said States or Territories now at war with said Confederate States, without special permission from proper authority.

It will also be treasonable for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing by him to a citizen or citizens of either of said States or Territories, or to contract with them any new debts or obligation during the continuance of said war.

The statute of limitation will cease to run, and interest will not accrue during the continuance of war.

If there be citizens of the State of Texas owing such debts, the Executive would suggest that they deposit the amount of the same in the Treasury of the State, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor. The United States are largely indebted to the State of Texas, and it may be determined by the Legislature of said State, at some future time, that such deposits shall be retained until the United States has satisfied the claims now held by Texas against her.

The Executive deems it proper especially to warn all persons from endeavoring to procure title, in any manner, to property situated in Texas, and now claimed by persons who are citizens of either said States and Territories, now at war with said "Confederate States," or any of the States or Territories not included among those making war upon said Confederate States, and who have joined her enemies, as the Legislature may hereafter deem it proper to provide for the confiscation of such property.

—No act of treason or sedition, whether it shall consist in material aid to our enemies, or in language, written, printed, or spoken, which is intended to comfort or encourage them, will be knowingly permitted within our borders.

Citizens of either of the States or Territories, now at war with the Confederate States, will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, during the continuance of such war, without passports issued by authority of the Executive of the Confederate States, or of this State. And if any such persons are now within the limits of Texas, they are hereby warned to depart within twenty days of this date, or they will be arrested as spies; and all citizens of the State of Texas are warned from holding any friendly communication whatsoever with such persons.

The Executive has issued this proclamation, impelled by the belief that public safety required it, and he relies upon the people to sustain him, and to aid him in discovering and bringing to just and lawful punishment any one who may disregard his duty as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this the 8th day of June, A. D., 1861, and in the year of the independence of Texas the twenty-sixth, and of the Confederate States the first.

By the Governor, EDWARD CLARK.
BIRD HOLLAND, Secretary of State.

The Mesilla *Times* has the following:

"We take the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in El Paso, dated San Antonio, June 12:

'We have nothing special to communicate—no war news. Indeed, we have so few mails that we are kept in the dark. New-Orleans can ship no goods at present, on account of the blockade. Merchants hold the necessities of life at advanced prices, which they will obtain if the blockade continues for any length of time.'

The line of posts from San Antonio to El Paso is to be garrisoned by the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen, TEEL's company of artillery, MACALLISTER's company of infantry and a battery of artillery. The line will be commanded by Col. FORD.

Fort Bliss was to be garrisoned by two companies of mounted rifles, TEEL's artillery company and MACALLISTER's infantry company. Major WALLER is in command.

A fight occurred near Laredo, on the Rio Grande, between the Texans and a band of Mexicans, headed by CORTINAS. Fourteen of CORTINAS' men were killed, and the rest were scattered, except twelve, who, with CORTINAS, made good their escape to the other side of the river.

A REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of July 8, says:

"JOHN B. WHEELER has arrived here with dispatches from Gen. MCCULLOCH. We give below the report of Capt. MCINTOSH, Assistant-Adjutant-General, in regard to the capture of United States troops in Neosho. We are indebted to C. B. JOHNSON for it.

We learn from the express that Gen. MCCULLOCH left the infantry and WOODRUFF's battery near Cherokee, and CHURCHILL's and CARROLL's regiment of mounted men, and pushed on to the relief of Gov. JACKSON. The Missourians are ready to meet but have no arms. We are hourly expecting exciting news from the expedition.

HEAD-QUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S BRIGADE, CAMP AT BOGLIN'S MILLS, July 5, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience with your order, I started at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, with four companies of Col. CHURCHILL's Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and Capt. CARROLL's Company of Arkansas State troops, to make an attack on some National troops at Neosho, Mo., in conjunction with Col. CHURCHILL, commanding six companies of his regiment. We started on different roads which entered the town, one from the West, the other from the South, with an arrangement to make the march of 16 miles in four hours, and upon entering the town to make a simultaneous attack. I found that the distance was not so much as stated. It would, therefore, be necessary for me to have waited near the town an hour; and fearing that information would be carried into town, to the enemy, I dismounted the four companies of CHURCHILL's Regiment about a quarter of a mile of the town, and marched them by platoons at double quick time, within two hundred yards of the Court-house, where we found a company eighty strong. I sent Capt. CARROL, with his company, to make a detour, to take them in the rear. After halting my command, I sent Dr. ARMSTRONG (volunteer aid-de-camp) to demand a surrender of the forces. I allowed them ten minutes to decide; at the end of the time the captain in command made an unconditional surrender of the company, laying down their arms and nine arms. We took one hundred rifles, with sabre bayonets, a quantity of ammunition, and a train of seven wagons loaded with provisions."

ARMY ORDERS.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL PATTERSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.—I. Maj.-Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th inst., when his term of duty will expire. Brevet Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER, also of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged upon the receipt of this order, as his term of service expires to-day.

2. Maj.-Gen. DIX, of the United States forces, will relieve Maj.-Gen. BANKS, of the same service, in his present command, which will in future be called the Department of Maryland, headquarters at Baltimore. Upon being relieved by Maj.-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. BANKS will proceed to the Valley of Virginia, and assume command of the Army now under Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON, when that Department will be called the Department of the Shenandoah, head-quarters in the field.

3. The following named general officers will be honorably discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service, as set hereinafter opposite their respective names, viz.:

New-York State Militia—Maj.-Gen. Sandford, Aug. 18, 1861.

New-Jersey Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. Theodore Runyon, July 30, 1861.

Ohio Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, July 30, 1861; Brig.-Gen. N. Schlisen, July 30, 1861; Brig.-Gen. J. N. Bates, Aug. 27, 1861.

Indiana Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. T. A. Morris, July 27, 1861.

4. Surgeons of Brigades rank as surgeons only.

5. Officers mustering out volunteers will charge upon the rolls the indebtedness of the troops to the State by what they were furnished.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 45.—1. Brevet Second Lieutenant CLARENCE DERRICK, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Second Lieut. JAMES P. PARKER, Fourth Infantry, and Brevet Second Lieut. FRANK A. REYNOLDS, Second Dragoons, members of the class just graduated at West Point, having tendered their resignations in the face of the enemy, are dismissed from the service of the United States, to date from the 16th inst.

2. Military Storekeeper and Paymaster DENNIS MURPHY, Ordnance Department, is hereby dismissed from the Army.

3. Officers mustered in troops will be careful that men from one company or detachment are not borrowed for the occasion to swell the ranks of others about to be mustered. In future no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. Mustering officers will at all times hold themselves in readiness to muster out of service such regiments of volunteers as may be entitled to their discharge.

4. Officers of the volunteer service tendering their resignations will forward them through the intermediate commanders to the officer commanding the Department or *corps d'armée*, in which they may be serving, who is hereby authorized to grant them honorable discharges. This commander will immediately report his action to the Adjutant-General of the Army, who will communicate the same to the Governor of the State to which the officer belongs. Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers in volunteer regiments will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the rest were furnished. Information of such appointments will in all cases be furnished to the Adjutant-General of the Army. By order,

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE UNION SENTIMENT REVIVING.

The Chicago *Journal* of July 22 says:

"An intelligent gentleman direct from New-Orleans, where he is in business and a prominent citizen, who came up by railroad to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Cairo by the steamer *Cheney*, arriving here last night, brings important news from New-Orleans and Tennessee.

He assures us that secession, which was all the rage at New-Orleans a month ago, is rapidly dying out, and that it is as safe now to talk for the Union in that city as it is to preach disunion, and that in a fortnight hence he believes no man's life will be safe who dares persist in advocating the rebellion. The business men in New-Orleans, who have been almost ruined by the rebellion, have taken hold of the matter with the full resolve to shake off the nightmare which is weighing so disastrously upon the commerce of the city, and indeed of the whole South-west. He says by September the whole State of Louisiana will repudiate secession, beyond a doubt.

The same gentleman also informs us that, when he arrived at Union City, Tenn., where he stopped one day, he was surprised to find general disaffection among the men and companies in the rebel camp there located. The men were deserting by dozens, and whole companies were leaving in disgust. Indeed, a very strong Union feeling is gaining ground at Union City, among both citizens and soldiers. Some of the Kentucky troops there, becoming heartily disgusted with the Southern Confederacy, on Monday last indignantly packed up their accoutrements and marched out of camp, carrying a United States flag, deserting the rebels, and going home good Union men. They dared the rebels in the camp to attempt to coerce them to remain, but the rebels didn't dare.

According to the information of our informant, whose word we have every reason to believe, there is a very decided reaction against secession spreading up all along the Lower Mississippi and in the South-west—that the best way to insure the speedy extinction of treason in that region is to let it severely alone."

A SECESSION SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of July 22, says:

"On last Thursday evening a party of officers, under the direction of Deputy Marshals WILLIAMS and YOUNG, proceeded in the steam-tug *Reliance* and the sloop *Burns* to the Patuxent River, where they captured the schooner *Alverti*, of Baltimore, which a few weeks ago, it will be recollected, took on board a number of young men, residents of this city, and steered down the Bay, and landed them in St. Mary's County, from which place they proceeded across the country into Virginia, where they joined the Rebel Army. The officers arrived in the Patuxent River on Saturday morning, and after proceeding up the stream about six miles, they saw the *Alverti* in a small creek, on the south side of the river. Boats were immediately brought into use, and a party soon took possession of the schooner, but found that she had been run ashore so hard, that the steamtug would be unable to get her off. The gun-boat *Yankee*, which was cruising off the river, was brought into requisition, and was at work when the officers started on their return to Baltimore. The Captain of the *Alverti* was captured on board the schooner and brought to Fort McHenry. He states that he would have escaped had it not been for the carelessness of two men named JIM MULLEN and —— FIELDS, two well known characters of Baltimore, who, seeing the party come up the river, did not tell the Captain, who was in the cabin, but seized the only boat and made off for the shore, leaving no avenue of escape for him. The *Alverti* is a large schooner of 80 tons, and is owned by parties in this city. She will be brought up this afternoon. Several war vessels are cruising off the mouth of the river, and no vessel can pass without permission.

PATRIOTIC.

The Newark *Mercury* says:

"It is known to our readers that Maj. KEARNEY, of this city, has been prominently named in connection with the post of Brigadier-General of the New-Jersey troops. Maj. K. has been urged for this position by many of our most influential citizens, whose confidence in his courage and ability is justly great. We are authorized, however, to state that Maj. KEARNEY

drama has moved on to another act. Rev. Dr. Hoge has not scrupled to declare his abhorrence of the universal display of our national emblems; has utterly refused to take part in, or countenance by his presence, any of the literary festivals, male or female, religious or secular, with which our seminaries of learning, the pride of our Northern civilization, are wont to greet us at the culminating period of their year's attainments; refusing to participate in any *where the Star Spangled Banner waved over the building, or a patriotic song was a part of the programme.*

Hon. Rev. HILLIARD has sired his traitor's commission by treasonable service in Tennessee. Rebellion at the South has thrown off its mask, and treason stalks abroad in huge deformity.

The patriotic fires have burned up with more than youthful ardor in the breast of our venerable pastor, Dr. SPRING, and have not only kindled the dormant patriotism of his own people, but have made this "old man eloquent" conspicuous to our whole land, and loved by all its youth as the representative champion of the LIBERTIES of '76 and the UNION of '61.

Our whole country, untrammeled with the clogs of Slavery, has burst from a seeming lethargy of three generations, but *in reality* with the gathered energies, and the almost unconscious preparation of a whole age of accumulated civilization,—what other term will better designate it. Like a young giant singing and dancing in the exuberance of its strength, it has bounded forth to the rescue of its insulted flag; to maintain the integrity of its inherited and acquired domain, and, God granting it, to finish in the establishment of Freedom what the world was not prepared for in the days of our forefathers,—recutting, as it were, in the light of the present civilization, the diamond of our liberties, left to us by our Revolutionary sires with one of its sides *in the rough*,—and handing it down to other generations finished, in the advanced enlightenment, still the brightest jewel in the diadem of nations.

So momentous has been this movement. In four months the nation has matured a century in its ideas of conscious right and a true Government.

It would be an interesting psychological study to witness, at this day, a redelivery of Rev. Dr. HOGE'S thanksgiving sermon to the same audience, or the reintroduction, preparatory to a sermon, of the Alabama traitor, to a fashionable Methodist congregation in this city, as "my very particular friend, *Hon. Rev.* W. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama," and compare the reception of the sermon, and of the snobbish introduction at the two periods. The difference would indicate *the progress of the times.* T. H. P.

LAW REPORTS.

THE PRIVATEERS' TRIAL.

Their Arraignment before the United States Circuit Court—Trial Fixed for the October Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Thomas H. Baker, the Captain, and the crew of the *Savannah* were this morning arraigned to plead to the indictment. It was proposed not to have the indictment read to them, but the District Attorney seemed to think it had better be read, and the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Stilwell, accordingly read it to them, while they stood wearily before him. This being over, the prisoners were severally asked if they pleaded guilty or not guilty, and all answered not guilty.

The District-Attorney then moved the Court to fix an early day for their trial. He said the case was a simple one, and the evidence on both sides within a narrow range, and easily attainable. He had no doubt that the prisoners ought to be convicted, and, in view of what was every day transpiring on the seas, he urged a speedy disposal of the case, that an example might be made for the benefit of those who were thus endeavoring to destroy our merchant marine. He would afford counsel every facility for disposing of the case; the plea of authority had been anticipated by alleging it in the indictment, and a copy of the letter-of-marque had already been furnished to counsel. He moved, therefore, that the Court fix the 31st day of July for the trial.

Mr. Larocque, in behalf of some of the prisoners, said he did not know whether the District Attorney expected any answer, and without any answer his ends were already attained. There was a large body of spectators in the room, and a large company of reporters, who had taken down his words, and the public would therefore be doubtless informed of his desire to press the case on, and his belief of the prisoners' guilt. Doubtless the District-Attorney thought the prisoners had no defence except what he had set up for them in the indictment, but by what authority did he assume what evidence they would have. It might have occurred to him that the men had but just been arraigned, and that the law holds every man innocent till he be was proved to be guilty. It did not seem decorous in this case of all cases that the counsel for this Government should assume that these men were guilty of piracy and robbery until they were proved so. There were principles of National law involved, which the counsel for this Government ought to approach with that moderation which ought to characterize the Government itself in dealing with them. He could tell the counsel that when the case came to be fairly tried, he would see that it was not so simple a case. The defendants were not ready. They must have documents which they could only get at a distance, and witnesses also.. The Court had been informed that the Circuit Judge intended to assist at the trial of the cause.

Judge SHIPMAN interrupted by saying that the Court had no need to be informed respecting the purposes of the Judge. If Judge Nelson had any desire in the matter, it would be communicated to the Court instead of to counsel.

Mr. Larocque proceeded to say that they could not be ready to try the case till Fall. What had these prisoners to do with the state of matters on the sea? Were they to be hurried to trial for the purpose of striking terror? He had understood that the case was not to be tried till Fall, and he could not be ready to try it at the day set by the District-Attorney.

Some of the other counsel urged the same view of the case—the importance of getting documents from Charleston, and the delay that would be necessary for that in the present state of things. One gentleman said that for his client he should take issue on the allegation that he was a citizen of the United States, as he was a citizen of Hamburg, and he must have evidence to prove that.

The District Attorney, in his reply, contended that these men should have an early trial, but for the particular day he was not tenacious. If the day named was considered too early to suit his friends on the other side, he would give them another week, and with respect to the testimony from a distance or a foreign country, it might be possible to admit certain facts; only let the case be set down for an early day.

The Court said he had never known of any good to arise to either party by admitting facts in a criminal prosecution. I have had no doubt from the beginning of this case what disposition should be made of it, for Courts cannot have rules for different classes of cases, or for criminal and civil cases, or for different classes of these cases. Neither can the Court lay down one rule for a capital case and one for a lesser offence, where the law has made no distinction except in the penalty. The laws of the United States have awarded the punishment of death to certain heinous crimes, of which robbery on the high seas is one.

In all these cases counsel must be allowed a reasonable time to prepare their defence, and the Court must take into its consideration the peculiarities of each case. In disposing of this case the Court would proceed in the same way that it should with any other case in which the punishment is death, on the application of principles laid down for any other cases. There may be a wide difference of opinion as to the application of the question of law on both sides, and in view of that fact this Court has been authorized and it has been usual to have two judges on the bench in capital cases, as by the practice of this Court no writ of error or appeal could be had except by the judges differing. And the Court for the trial of these men should be so constituted as to give them the benefit of an appeal.

There should therefore be nothing in the preliminary proceedings to militate with the final determination which this trial may possibly have. Objections have been made to the trial of this case before a single Judge. The Court would dispose of this case the same as it would of any other, where parties are charged with piracy, and where it did not anticipate any very formidable question. It must be set down for a day when the Circuit Judge can be present, and Judge NELSON informs me that he has met with a serious accident, which will prevent his being here for several weeks. The Court will therefore fix the final day of the October Term, at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were then remanded unto the custody of the United States Marshal.

Common Pleas—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

ONE PARTNER MAY EXECUTE AN INSTRUMENT UNDER SEAL FOR THE FIRM.

Alphonzo P. Pettis vs. *Elisha Bloomer.*—The facts of this case are sufficiently stated in the following opinion:

By the Court—DALY, F. J.—The contract was between the firm of Pettis, Knowlton & Weatherby and the defendant. This appears from the instrument itself, and though under seal, it was competent for one of the partners to execute it on behalf of the firm, with the consent of the rest. It appeared from the evidence, that after it was signed by Knowlton the other partners read it and assented to it, which was sufficient to show that they authorized it, and that it was binding upon them. (Bell *vs.* Dunsterville, 4 T. R., 313; Skinner *vs.* Dayton, 19 Johns., 513; Gram *vs.* Seton, 1 Hall, 262.)

There was no want of mutuality in the contract. The obligations were reciprocal. The plaintiffs agreed to pay the defendant five hundred dollars if he would remove his building before the 1st day of July, and she agreed to pay them ten dollars a day for every day that should elapse after the 1st of July without a fulfillment of the contract. By the express words of the contract, the defendant agreed that the building should be fully removed by the 1st of July, and I am at loss to conceive upon what ground it is pretended that the contract is not binding. The consideration was expressed. The defendant was to do a certain act within a given time, for which the plaintiffs were to pay him a certain sum—in consideration of which mutual agreement the defendant further agreed to pay them, in the nature of stipulated damages, a certain sum for every day's delay on his part in the fulfillment of the contract beyond the given time, and there was in this all the elements of a valid and binding contract.

Upon the defendant's declaring that he could not take down the building within the time fixed, and upon his request for further time, the plaintiff refused to release him from his contract. He was, therefore, bound to go on, or incur a heavy responsibility in damages if he neglected to do so. The employment of Weston to take down the building was the act of the defendant. There was a conflict between his testimony and that of the plaintiffs as to the understanding upon which Weston was employed. He declared that Knowlton said, that if Weston was employed to take down the building the plaintiff would be satisfied, and that there would be no difficulty about the former contract. This Knowlton contradicted, and it appeared by the defendant's own witness that the plaintiff refused to give further time, or release the defendant from his contract. This was decisive, and it would have been against the weight of testimony if the Justice had found that the plaintiff had agreed to substitute Weston, and discharge the defendant from his contract. The only error I see in the case is in the amount of the damages. The ten dollars a day, which must be looked upon as stipulated damages, was all that the plaintiff could recover. But twenty-three days elapsed beyond the time fixed upon, which, at ten dollars a day, is $230. The Justice gave $250. The judgment should be reduced for the excess, and affirmed to the extent of $230.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*James B. Colgate* vs. *John W. Perego.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff with costs.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A NOTE FROM THE MAYOR—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TAXES TO BE RAISED FOR 1861—NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

The Board held a meeting yesterday, and received the following communication from the Mayor

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR. You will please call special meetings of the two Boards of the Common Council for to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, that suitable measures may be taken to pay proper respect to the memory of Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, commanding one of the regiments of New-York Volunteers. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

D. T. VALENTINE, Esq.

The following communication was received from the Finance Department, giving a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax in the County of New-York for State, County and City purposes, respectively, for the ensuing year:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 23, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

In compliance with the resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 9th of July inst., (see journal, vol. II., page 32,) the Comptroller, without undertaking to determine the legal questions embraced in the first of said resolutions, submits herewith a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax in the County of New-York for State, County and City purposes, respectively, for the current year.

TAX FOR STATE PURPOSES.

In examining to "ascertain what sum of money is by law imposed on the said County for the use of the State," reference is respectively made to the several acts of the State Legislature mentioned in the following circular from the State Comptroller, also to the correspondence with that functionary contained in the County Budget for 1861. (See Supervisors' Doc. No. 14 of 1860, p. 113 to 115.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 27, 1860.

Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York:

SIR: The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of Chap. 312 of the Laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your County at the sum of $550,078,778, upon which a State tax of $2,108,635 32 must be levied for the current year, being 3 5-6 mills on the dollar, for the following purposes:

For Schools, ¾ of a mill, per Chap. 180, Laws of 1856	$412,559 08
For Canals, ½ of a mill, per Chap. 271, Laws of 1859	183,359 60
For Canals, ½ of a mill, per Chap. 213, Laws of 1860	275,039 39
For Canals, 1¾ of a mill, per Chap. 494, Laws of 1860	618,838 62
For general purposes, 1¾ of a mill, per Chap. 425, Laws of 1860	618,838 63
Total	$2,108,635 32

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

It will be noticed that the taxes above mentioned are for the State fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1860. The fiscal year of this County, as well as of the Corporation, commence with the calendar year on the first of January, and the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in the County provide that the assessments shall be made, the taxes imposed and the rolls or tax-books placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection on or before the first day of September in each year.

TAX FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

"The moneys necessary to defray the County charges of each County shall be levied on the taxable property in the several towns in such County in the manner prescribed" by law. "And in order to enable the respective County Treasurers to pay such contingent expenses as may become payable from time to time the Board of Supervisors of the several Counties shall annually cause such sum to be raised in advance in their respective Counties as they shall deem necessary for that purpose." (5 Rev. Statutes, 1., 904, sec. 11.)

It has not been the practice in this County to raise moneys by tax in advance of the year during which the same were to be expended. Prior to the year 1859, the accounts and finances of the County were kept with those of the City as one and the same interest, and the power contained in the charter of the latter to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes enabled the Comptroller to respond to all claims duly verified and audited, as the same were presented to him for settlement. On the separation of the fiscal affairs of the County Government from those of the Corporation, said power ceased to be available for County purposes, and in order to provide for the payment of current expenses, authority has been given in the County Tax Laws for the last two years to borrow money in anticipation of the taxes imposed for State and County purposes as already stated.

Although the act of 1813 authorized the Board of Supervisors annually to examine and ascertain what sums are by law imposed on the City, for the public and necessary charges, and to cause the same to be raised and collected by tax, in the same manner as the contingent charges of the several counties of this State are levied and collected, it appears to have long been the practice, in applying to the Legislature for authority to raise money for objects, not provided for by former laws, to ask that the amounts required to be raised for other purposes, should be definitely stated. In respect to many items of expense, which are now commonly considered as "necessary public charges," in this City and County, no laws can be found expressly authorizing or "imposing" them, or making it the duty of the Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors to incur the same, and instead of making application for such authority, it has been customary to ask the Legislature to empower the Board of Supervisors to raise money for such purposes, and this being obtained, to take it for granted that the expenditure of the same was thereby acquiesced in, if not expressly authorized.

The following are the "county purposes" for which moneys are by law required to be raised by tax this year, and the amounts which the Board of Supervisors, in and by their several ordinances making appropriations for this year, have designated to be necessary for said purposes, respectively:

Years in which acts authorizing same were passed.	For what purpose.	Amounts appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.
1839	Institution for the Blind	$1,400
1842	New-York State Lunatic Asylum	800
1854	New-York Juvenile Asylum*	42,500
1855	Asylum for idiots	80
1857.	Care and maintenance of Cole's or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000
1858.	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	700
1859	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	700
1860	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	2,100
1860	Police Fund	1,329,150—$1,331,250
1861	Advertising	6,000
1861	County Jail (reconstruction)	25,000
1861.	County Contingencies	20,000
1861.	Court-house, (new) construction of	50,000
1861.	Deficiencies in Taxes	95,000
1861.	Election Expenses	60,000
1861.	Harlem River, survey of	1,100
1861.	Harlem Bridge, (new) construction of†	250,000
1861.	House for detention of Witnesses, construction of	6,267
1861.	Incumbrances in Harbor, removal of	7,500
1861.	Interest on Loans	90,000
1861.	Lighting, cleaning and Supplies	18,000
1861.	Officers' and Witnesses' Fees	40,000
1861.	Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	10,000
1861.	Police Fund	300,000
1861.	Police—Contingent and Law Expenses	25,000
1861.	Rents	10,000
1861.	Repairs to Books and Maps in Register's Office	5,000
1861.	Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400
1861.	Salaries—Executive Departm't	60,850
1861.	Salaries—Judiciary	223,370
1861.	Supplies for the Police	20,140
1861.	Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000
	Total	$1,333,627

*Also the act, chapter 309, of 1861.
†Also the act, chapter 714, of 1851. No appropriation has yet been made this year on this account.

Less amount of County Revenues applicable to the above purposes, as provided by Law	63,000—	$1,270,627
Revised Statutes—Coroners' Fees	20,000	
Revised Statutes—Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000—	25,000
Total		$2,675,057

The County Tax law (chap. 240) of 1861, contains the following provisions, viz:

SEC. 2. "To provide for the deficiency in the actual product of the taxes imposed and levied for the purpose authorized by law within the City and County of New-York, for and during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the said Board of Supervisors are authorized and required to impose and assess in the same manner that taxes for other purposes are levied, such sum in addition thereto as they shall deem necessary, not exceeding three per centum of the aggregate amount imposed and levied for the purposes aforesaid, the same to be collected as other taxes are by law collected."

TAX FOR CITY PURPOSES.

The following are the purposes for which monies are by law required to be raised by tax this year, for and on account of the Corporation, and the amounts which the Common Council in and by their several ordinances making appropriations for this year, or the Legislature by law have designated to be necessary for said purpose, respectively:

Years in which acts authorizing same were passed.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1851.	Public Building Stock No. 2, redemption of	$50,000 00
1851.	Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	15,000 00
1851.	Interest on New-York City Stocks for Docks and Slips	25,000 00—$90,000 00
1853.	Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	183,965 00
1853.	Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1858	36,465 00
1853.	Public Education Stock of 1873, redemption of	4,657 36
1853.	Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00—232,787 36
1856.	Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	17,000 00
1856.	Interest on Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	9,050 00—26,050 06
1857.	Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1857	125,000 00
1860.	Almshouse Department—$589,875 00 Less estimated receipts from excise license fees	25,000 00— 564,875 00
1860.	Almshouse Buildings and Repairs	79,500 00
1860.	Central Park, Maintenance and Government of	89,000 00
1860.	Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund, Stock of 1876	$280,000
1860.	Interest on Floating Debt Fund, Stock 1876	180,000
1860.	Laying out the City north of 155th-st.	20,000
1860	Salaries Unsafe Building Officers	13,400—$1,026,775 00
1861.	The City Tax Law (chap. 293) of this year empowers and requires the raising by tax of "a sum not exceeding three millions, seven hundred and nine thousand, three hundred and eighty six dollars and eighty-two cents, on account of the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the purposes enumerated in said Law	$3,709,386 82
	Revised Statutes—Common Schools for City appropriated	1,300,000
	Interest on amount received from the State on this account	212,768 99— 1,087,231 01
	Total	$6,297,230 19

The City Tax Law (Chap. 293) of 1861 contains the following:

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors to include in any and every ordinance or resolution passed by them imposing and levying taxes for any purpose or purposes authorized by law within the City and County of New-York, such sum in addition to the aggregate amount required for such purposes, as they shall deem necessary, not exceeding three per cent. of said aggregate amount, to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the amount imposed and levied therefor."

In relation to the amount to be raised for "Central Park—maintenance and government of," the Comptroller would remark that the act Chap. 85, of the Laws of 1860, provides as follows, viz.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Commissioners shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, transmit to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York an estimate, in writing, of the amount of money not exceeding in any one year the sum of $150,000, that will be required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park during the current year, and the said Board of Supervisors shall annually raise and collect, by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within said City and County, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes, a sum of money equal to that specified in such estimate. The said sum of money shall be deposited and drawn in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act, and shall be applied by the said Board to the payment of the expenses of the maintenance and government of the Central Park in said City.

The Comptroller has regarded this section as being intended to make adequate provision for the purpose specified, not only for the present, but when the Park shall be fully complete. Assuming that one-half of the Park is now in public use, it would seem equitable and proper that the same proportion of the maximum amount authorized for the whole Park, when complete, should be raised this year. The Common Council has, however, appropriated the sum of $89,000 for this purpose, and that amount is therefore included in the above statement.

The amount above stated as required to be raised for "Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street," is $20,000, which is the sum estimated by the Commissioners having charge of said work to be necessary, (see City Budget for 1861, page 146,) and also appropriated by the Common Council for that purpose.

The act, Chap. 201, passed April 7, 1860, provides as follows:

SEC. 4. * * The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall raise, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to raise, and cause to be raised annually, by tax on all lands in the City and County of New-York, to be collected, in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly such sum and sums of money as, in their judgment and in the judgment of a majority of said Commissioners, shall be necessary to defray the expenses necessary to carry on the work of the Commissioners contemplated by the act, during each year, until such work shall be completed.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the total amount required to be raised by tax for the use of the State, and for City and County purposes, in 1861.

For the use of the State.		
For Com. Schools	$412,559 08	
For Canals and general purposes	1,696,076 24—	$2,108,635 32
For County purposes. (including Police.) Amount as stated on page —...	2,675,057 00—	$4,783,692 32
For City purposes. Amount as stated on page —...	6,297,230 19	
Total		$11,080,922 51

Add such amount as shall be deemed necessary not exceeding 3 per cent., to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the amount imposed.

The preparation of a suitable ordinance to levy and impose the tax is necessarily deferred until the Board of Supervisors shall have acted upon the assessment rolls, and fixed the valuation of taxable property.

According to the return of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, (see Journal, vol. II., page 4,) the assessed valuation of property is as follows, viz.:

Real estate	$406,955 665
Personal estate	174,624,306
Total	$581,579,971

The Comptroller has been informed that several errors have been discovered in the footing of the rolls, and until the same have been corrected, and the exact valuation is fixed, the precise rate of the tax cannot be determined. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Mr. BLUNT, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the sudden death of Col. William D. Kennedy, at the City of Washington, on the morning of the 22d inst., while engaged in the service of the United States, to suppress the rebellion against the Government, and

Whereas, Many of the members of this Board were intimately connected with Col. Kennedy, and it is eminently proper that suitable expressions of respect and sympathy should be adopted; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board deeply deplore the loss of Col. Kennedy, who has thus finished his course of usefulness while defending his country's flag, and we tender to his widow and family the warmest sympathy in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

AN EXPEDITION ORGANIZING FOR THE RECAPTURE OF FORT BLISS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The St. Louis mail due last week failed to arrive—we presume in consequence of the troubles arising out of the refusal of Gen. LYON to accede to the proposition of Gov. JACKSON. Notwithstanding the disappointment, we are still hopeful that Thursday's stage will repair the omission, and that hereafter we will not be inconvenienced by its non-arrival.

But little is known here, outside of army officials, of future movements of our troops. Without presuming to know more than my neighbors, I will hazard the assertion that Fort Bliss will soon be the subject of their care. At that place are large quantities of army stores belonging to the United States, and I believe it is no part of the programme to provision Southern troops. Fort Bliss is the most northern post in Texas, and is accessible to our troops; and for that reason it is not unlikely that Col. CANBY will endeavor to regain possession of the Government property.

Great uneasiness is manifested lest communication with the Missouri River towns should be interrupted by Texans and other Southern troops. It may be that in view of the danger to be apprehended from that source, the General Government may, if it has not already done so, station, at points on the Santa Fé and Independence road, sufficient force for the protection of our commerce.

None of the volunteer companies ordered to be raised here are yet full. Many of them, however, are nearly so.

To-morrow, the Democracy hold a Convention here, for the nomination of a delegate to Congress. THOMAS CABAZA DE BACA and Judge WATTS, will, it is thought, be the only candidates before the people. Both are, doubtless, capable men, but BACA, being a native, will have the advantage in the race.

There has been a recent arrival here of miners from the San Juan mines, which, together with those who have gone to Pike's Peak, have almost depopulated the San Juan country. They give most deplorable accounts of the prospects there, and their woe-begone appearance more than confirmed the truth of their sad story.

The prospect of an abundant harvest is most flattering. We have already had a sufficiency of rain to insure a veavy yield. Last night we were again deluged with pluvian favors, greatly beyond our desires. Not a few recumbent hibods resting beneath adobe roofs were awoke from refreshing slumbers by aqueous visitants. The rains throughout the Territory have been general. We will, therefore, soon be relieved from the payment of famine prices for the necessaries of life.

A few evenings since, two Mexicans were waylaid, at a late hour of the night, on one of our principal thoroughfares, and wantonly shot. One of the victims was instantly killed, and the other slightly wounded. The shooting is supposed to be an act of retaliation on the part of some soldiers whose comrade was murdered a day or two previous by a Mexican. Such bloody acts are not calculated to engender the best of feeling between the native and the American citizens. I trust that vigorous measures will be adopted to prevent further assassinations.

Some few trains from the States have arrived this season; others are expected soon. SPECTATOR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87	
16,000	do	88	
3,000	U.S. 5s, '81, coup.	87¾	
5,000	do	87¾	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '71, coup.	80	
15,000	U. S. 5s, '71, coup.	80	
800	Ohio State 6s, '60.	92	
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	82	
16,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	41¾	
5,000	do	41¾	
2,000	do	41¾	
6,000	Va. State 6s	47⅜	
10,000	do	48	
5,000	do	48 4/8	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	
10,000	do	58 57⅛	
12,000	Mo. State 6s	42	
10,000	do	42	
3,000	do	42⅞	
10,000	do	42⅛	
5,000	do	42⅛	
10,000	do	42⅛	
9,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R. R.	45	
7,000	Ga. State 6s	65	
19,000	La. State 6s	55	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	65	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	
2,000	Mich. So 2d m. b	60	
1,000	L. Erie & W. 1M. bs	64	
50	Merchants' Bank	80	
40	Bank of Commerce	81½	
10	Bank of State of N. Y.	80	
5	Bank of New-York	85	
20	Mechanics' Bank	93	
10	Park bank	92	
150	Canton Company	9	
50	Pacific M. St. Co	30 71	
50	do	71⅜	
20	do	72	
125	do	71⅞	
550	N. Y. Cen. R	75½	
275	do	75⅝	
300	do	b30 75⅝	
100	do	b30 75⅝	
100	do	s3 75⅝	
85	Erie Railroad	24¾	
60	do	24¾	
250	do	b30 24⅝	
100	do	24⅝	
100	do	24⅝	
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Putting together the accounts which reach us from all quarters, we are brought still more forcibly to the conclusion that the retirement of the National Army from before Manassas on Sunday, was in the face of victory, and not defeat. As our dispatches continue to come in, they cut down the exaggerations of the first reports, and we now begin to have a more definite idea of what we have suffered. It is probable that our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred. Several of the cannon reported to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, are found to be saved. The number of baggage wagons lost is much less than at first reported—and so of other items. On the other hand, the losses of the rebels, in killed and wounded, must have been fearful. It is estimated at Memphis, Tenn., to reach *three thousand*, and the nature of the dispatches from the rebel camp to the Southern journals are of a tone indicating anything but the exhilaration of victory. Perhaps the most significant indication is the fact that they made no attempt to follow our retiring forces, but remained behind their intrenchments. Col. EBSTEIN, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, returned to the battle-field with a party of men about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought away six pieces of our artillery which had been left behind, without any attempt at molestation on the part of the enemy, who were at that time nowhere in sight. It appears, also, that a portion of our army still remains at Centreville, where no attempt has been made to molest them. Meantime the most vigorous measures have been inaugurated by the Government to correct the mistake which has been made. And at the end of a few days we may expect to see an army of a hundred thousand men at Washington, ready to make another essay in behalf of the Union.

The statement that Gen. JOHNSTON, with the rebel force lately stationed at Harper's Ferry, arrived at the scene of the late battle during its progress, is fully confirmed. He left Winchester on Thursday noon, with twenty thousand men, leaving his sick behind, to the number of eighteen hundred. At Winchester, according to the report of a gentleman who arrived in Baltimore yesterday, it is confidently asserted that Gen. JOHNSTON was killed in battle. Gen. PATTERSON is supposed to be still at Harper's Ferry, waiting to be superseded by Gen. BANKS.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., announces another fight in that State, between a party of Home Guards and a body of rebels. It took place on the 18th, three miles north of Harrisville. The Guards numbered but 170, while the rebels numbered 500. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels retired, with fourteen killed, and several wounded. The National force was commanded by Maj. VAN HORN.

The State Convention of Missouri is now in session at Jefferson City, and from the character of their proceeds thus far, bid fair to put the State speedily on a Union basis. Gov. JACKSON, who is last reported to be at Memphis, will no doubt be immediately superseded.

The session of Congress yesterday was short, and comparatively unimportant. In the Senate the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens of rebel States, and for the military organization of such citizens, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed. It appropriates two millions for the purposes specified. The bill to refund duties on arms, before noticed, was also passed. A bill to punish frauds in making contracts with the Government was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and laid over under the rule. The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned without doing any further public business. In the House, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, made two ineffectual attempts to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War whether there are armed negroes in the service of the Government. A bill was passed which changes the political Districts in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. STEVENS reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill providing for additional revenue by taxation. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

The first regiment from the Excelsior Brigade left their encampment at Camp Scott yesterday noon, escorted by the Second and Third Regiments to the Vanderbilt landing, where they embarked on the *Kill Von Kull* for Elizabethport, to take the Central New-Jersey Railroad for Washington. They went off in fine spirits. Four or five other regiments follow during the week.

Capt. VARIAN'S Artillery Corps, belonging to the Eighth Regiment, Washington Rifles, N. Y. S. M., arrived in this City yesterday evening from Washington. It consists of 125 men, all of whom have returned in perfect health, and in excellent spirits. The battery, six 6-pounders, has been delivered to the Ordnance Department, at Washington. On landing at pier No 1 North River, the men were received with the most deafening cheers.

The Union Defence Committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, SIMEON DRAPER presiding, and adopted a series of resolutions complimenting the National troops for their bravery in the late action, and sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war to put down rebellion.

A meeting was held at room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Monday evening, by the Committees of the several Wards, interested in aiding the families of volunteers, when a plan of distributing funds was submitted by the Comptroller and acquiesced in by those present. The first payments under the new arrangements will be made next Tuesday.

A special meeting of the Tammany Society was held at their chamber, last evening, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, referring to the death of their late Grand Sachem, Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and suitable addresses were made by several of the members present.

THOMAS H. BAKER, the captain, and the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, all whose names have heretofore been published, were yesterday arraigned in the United States Circuit Court for trial under the indictment charging them with piracy and robbery on the high seas, Judge SHIPMAN on the bench. To the indictment they all and severally pleaded not guilty. The District Attorney moved to fix the trial for the 31st of July, but their counsel objected to hurrying their trial, and wished for time to procure witnesses and documentary proof for his clients, one of whom, he set up, was a citizen of Hamburg, and not of the United States. Judge SHIPMAN stated that he should proceed in this case precisely as in any other capital case, where the penalty is death. He wished the prisoners to have the advantage of an appeal, which they could only have in this Court where there was a disagreement of the Bench. Judge NELSON had notified him that in consequence of a severe accident which had befallen him, he would not be able to attend for several weeks. He accordingly fixed the third day of the October Term for the trial. The prisoners were then remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *North American*. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, with continued dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Nothing of special importance had occurred in the British Parliament. In answer to an inquiry, the Duke of Newcastle had stated in the House of Lords that no information had been received respecting the operation of the Morrill Tariff in case of goods shipped to Portland and Canada. Lord ELGIN was spoken of as the successor of Lord HERBERT as Secretary of War. The new four million Indian Loan had all been taken at rates above the minimum fixed by the Government. About twenty-one millions were bid. The great Mires case, we learn from Paris, had at last been terminated by the sentence of MIRES and SOLAR to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. The letter of the French Emperor relative to the introduction of free laborers into the French colonies was much applauded by the Parisian Press. The *Siecle*, in its article in reference to it, took occasion to say that it clearly indicated on which side the sympathies of the French Government were in the American struggle. The Dutch Government, it is stated, has resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The commercial pressure continued in Russia, and accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a communication from the Mayor vetoing a resolution to pay $511 02 to A. R LAWRENCE, Jr., for legal advice to the Board, on the ground that he had not been legally appointed as Corporation Counsel. The Finance Department submitted a statement, showing the total amount requisite to be raised by tax for State, County and City purposes for the present year, in which it appears that $2,108,635 52 is required for the use of the State, $2,675,067 for the County and $6,297,230 19 for the City. Appropriate resolutions were passed referring to the death of Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

The Stock market, yesterday, recovered full two per cent on the lowest sales of Monday, and closed in the afternoon with a strong demand for nearly all the Railway shares and Border State and Government Stocks; Government's, 87¾@88; Missouri's, 42½@43; New-York Central, 76⅜ per cent.

The sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive, but at rather easier prices. Light transactions were reported in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Candles, Metals, Seeds and Whalebone. Olive Oil and Kentucky Tobacco were in brisk request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops and Tallow. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The cattle market was scantily supplied yesterday, being the first time for many weeks in which there has not been an overstock. Only about 2,700 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, including a few disposed of Monday. There will be some additions for to-morrow, as a few lots out on feed will be brought in. Trade was lively, and most of the cattle were sold at plump ic. advance from last week; with some droves the advance was ½c., and buyers were even disposed to call it 1c., as they had to pay it for all the weights the cattle would yield, and in many instances even more. Sales ranged from 7c. to 9½c., and 9¾c. for a few picked animals.

Who Won the Victory?

Exaggeration played its usual trick with the news of Sunday's battle. In the light of more detailed and authentic advices, it may fairly be considered doubtful whether either party has gained a victory; for while, panic-stricken, our exposed forces left the field, it is clear that the enemy never quitted their intrenchments to occupy it; in fact, they appear to have been so much intimidated by the encounter, as to pretermit the opportunity they undoubtedly possessed to cut to pieces our retiring troops. This omission may be explained in two ways. In the fighting throughout the day the National troops had exhibited every superiority of strength, tact, and courage, uniformly driving before them the enemy when he ventured beyond his defences, and even capturing three of his batteries in succession. Such exploits could not fail to fill the insurgent ranks with dread of the equal terms upon which they must stand were they to quit their lines; and, indeed, after the prodigies of valor our fellows had displayed, they had every reason to believe the backward movement was a feint to decoy them from their almost impregnable works, to ground where the conditions of the contest should be equalized.

There is much reason, also, to believe that the enemy suffered in killed and wounded far more severely than did the National forces. Testimony from a dozen independent sources is to this effect. They were thus probably in as bad a condition to pursue as our shattered columns were to fight; for by such arguments only can we account for the omission to follow the retreating Army into Washington itself; and for the ability of our people to retrace their steps, as they subsequently did, and recover guns and baggage, which had been abandoned in the flight, and which an enemy, assured of victory, would have hastened to gather up. From this review of the business we can only derive the impression that but for the reasonless panic which was communicated to our men, and the influence of which was favored by the broken and woody peculiarities of the country, which prevented any one regiment from knowing what had befallen its neighbor, the victory would have been ours, much more certainly than it can now be attributed to the enemy.

Later information illustrates another important point. In this conflict the rebels exerted and perhaps exhausted all the military energies at their command. Their Army, which was recruited by conscriptions and impressments, represents perhaps as large a force as they could, without the prestige of success, bring to the field; while it was directed by the only commanders upon whose skill they are willing to stake their fortunes. President DAVIS was in charge of the main body, while BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded the wings. Thus we have encountered all the strength and skill they can muster with a tithe of our strength, and without the employment of any of the military talent upon which our soldiers have learned to rely, because approved by military successes; and it is for this reason, in connection with the excessive numbers and better position of the enemy, that we have come out of the conflict with no better result. The reflection is at once encouraging and instructive.

The Press and the Government.

The TIMES, on Monday, in common with every other City journal, failed to publish the fact that the Union troops had been defeated in the battle in advance of Manassas Junction The whole community was thus misled in regard to one of the most important incidents of recent history. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we are not in the slightest degree responsible for what, if done deliberately by us, would be branded as a wanton and reckless trifling with the feelings of the public.

At half-past three o'clock the Editor of the TIMES sent from the field of battle a dispatch sketching the progress of the action up to that time, and adding what was perfectly true, that the Union forces were more than maintaining their ground. Half an hour later it was perfectly apparent that the tide had turned, and our columns were seen to be in full retreat. Mr. RAYMOND then left the field and rode twenty-six miles to Washington, for the express purpose of informing the readers of the TIMES of the exact facts of the case. He arrived at midnight,—prepared a brief dispatch, took it to the telegraph office, which was open, and handed it to the operator. It was passed over to the Government Censor, who, without a word of explanation, or even indicating his purpose, *suppressed it entirely*,—and allowed the false impression, that we had achieved a victory, to go to the great body of the American people. It was an agent of the Government,—and not the conductors of the TIMES,—who suppressed the facts of this most important case. Nor can he be allowed to plead ignorance; for we happen to know that at 10½ o'clock—an hour and a half before—the Government had received a message from Gen. McDOWELL, by telegraph, from Fairfax Court-house, announcing the fact of his retreat.

We acknowledge the perfect propriety of a Government suspension of telegraphic dispatches concerning Army movements, for the purpose of preventing the disclosure of information that might be useful to the enemy. Under certain circumstances it may be right for the Government also to prevent the diffusion of false statements concerning public affairs. But we cannot conceive of any state of things which can justify the Government in deliberately suppressing what it knows to be true, and thus promulgating what it knows to be false. We think the public, and the Press as its agent, has the right to demand that the Government shall exercise this delicate function of censorship with a strict regard to justice and the public good. We are willing to make every needful expenditure of time and money to procure reliable information for our readers:—and it seems to us unfair and unjust that, in spite of all these efforts, the Government should compel us, against our will, but without power of resistance or redress, to publish falsehoods instead of facts.

The Result—Is it a Prophecy?

There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight,—and that is the *negro*. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of quarrel. The South pretends to be fighting for independence—but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government. The North, or loyal States, claim to be fighting for the re-establishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until Slavery changes its relation to Government, and becomes its complete *subject*, instead of its arrogant master, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our Army had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond, and ended this war on a false basis; both parties ignoring to the last the cause of the war. The God that rules over all, and does exact justice in the end to bond and free, would not permit a compromise of this sort to forestall his providence. And he has awakened the nation, as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would anything short of our unexpected repulse at Manassas have quickened the consciences and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and haunts our Army, and frights it to panic and flight. Now shall we learn, anew and rightly, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the diabolism of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed Army and a reeling Nation answer.

QUADRILEMMA.—"The Confederate States," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "have had four instrumentalities to win them peace, and the acknowledgment of their independence: 1. Negotiation. 2. Fighting on the sea or privateering. 3. Fighting on land. 4. Cotton. Two of these instrumentalities have failed." Such is the "Quadrilateral" on which the rebel States relied for success in their treason, and such the confession of the failure of two of them The refusal of European nations to acknowledge them as a power, has deprived them of the prestige of nationality, and the closing of European ports against their piratical cruisers, has brought "privateering," (to use the language of the *Mercury* again,) "as a means of coercing a peace by sweeping the the shipping of the United States from the seas, to an end." Thus fighting by land, and cotton are what remain to secession. We can understand the power of the former, and can trace it to its remote sequence in the final overthrow of rebellion, whatever temporary success treason may, in the last two or three days, have achieved. How cotton is to prove a defence when the other three "instrumentalities" shall have failed, passes our comprehension. It cannot be eaten, and with the ports of the Cotton States sealed by blockade, and all egress by land cut off, the millions of bales will be as harmless as so many sandbags, and almost as valueless. But it is insisted by the *Mercury* that the necessity for this staple will force England and France to side with rebellion, and that through their aid the independence of the revolted States will be compelled. This, we think, may be safely regarded as among the senseless vagaries of the Southern brain. The necessities of these two great nations for cotton will not make them regardless of the law of nations, nor disloyal to the great principles of freedom and humanity. They will bear the evils of a short supply for a season, rather than violate their treaty obligations with a friendly power, struggling to put down a rebellion the wickedest that the sun ever shone upon, the avowed object of which is to initiate a new civilization, based upon the propagandism and perpetuation, through all time, of human slavery.

Senator Bayard and his Demand for Peace.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, is among the few Senators in Congress of the United States, who demand peace at the expense of the Union; who see in this war nothing but slaughter—no object to be attained—nothing worth fighting for. With him, and such as him, the Union is nothing, the Constitution nothing, the great American Republic nothing, when put into the scale against a war for their preservation. One rebel life—one ounce even of rebel blood—is of more value than them all. Hence he demands peace at any sacrifice, and if to attain it the Republic is to to be sponged out from the map of the world, and obliterated from the catalogue of nations, it should be done. His State, we believe, has never seriously wavered in its loyalty to the Union. It has called no Conventions, sent no emissaries to the seceded States, though some may have volunteered their services. It has gone along quietly and patriotically under the old flag, bearing its share of the burthens of sustaining the Government, entering into no conspiracies, sympathizing with no treasonable movements for its overthrow. We suppose that the people of Delaware are as faithful to their allegiance to the Constitution as are those of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, and are as fixed in their resolve that it shall be maintained. Senator BAYARD therefore represents simply his own opinion and views, and not the sentiments of his constituency.

There is among these gentlemen a vast amount of profession of regard for the Union. Senator BAYARD declares solemnly that he "loves the Union, and is as willing as any man to make any sacrifice, even of his life, to save it." These are high-sounding, patriotic words. If earnestly spoken, and come out warm and fresh from a true heart, they would entitle him to the gratitude and respect of all patriotic men. But when subjected to the crucial test of action, they turn out to be mere words, empty professions, full of the forms of patriotism, but utterly destitute of the substance.

If Senator BAYARD "loves the Union, and would lay down his life for it," is it not worth a struggle for its preservation? Is it not worth the fighting of at least one great battle in its defence? If he so loves it and would die for it, will he see it crumbled to pieces, shivered into fragments by the wickedest and most causeless treason that human depravity ever concocted, without one mighty effort for its salvation? We cannot comprehend the nature of that affection that would see the object around which it clings perish, without raising a hand or putting forth a single exertion to save it. We appreciate to their fullest the horrors of war. We can comprehend its desolations, all its concomitant sufferings, its countless sorrows—and we can appreciate, too, the value and the blessings of peace. But there are mightier evils even than war, and one of them is the disintegration and disruption of a great nation. This Republic cannot be destroyed without incurring vastly heavier responsibilities than those which cluster around the war we have embarked in to save it. Under its benign rule and the influence of its institutions we have made a greater advance in civilization, a more rapid and healthy progress in everything pertaining to national prosperity and individual happiness, than any other nation or people of whom history furnishes a record. To consent to its disintegration, to allow the bands that hold it together to be broken now, would be to throw away everything that has given strength, and vigor, and enterprise, as well as greatness and power to us as a people. It would open the way to countless evils in the future—to innumerable strifes and bloodshed between petty States, ending at last in the paralyzation of industry, in national retrogression and decay; in the establishment of military despotisms, under whose baleful influences prosperity, as well as all popular freedom, would at last perish.

If the advice of Senator BAYARD and such as him, were to be followed, we might perhaps secure a temporary repose. The Union might, by possibility, be peacefully dissolved, but the quiet of this generation would be at the expense of those of all the long future. The calm of the present would be only the lull of the storm, which would just as certainly be renewed, as that human passions and human nature itself shall remain unchanged. The peace of a decade, cowardly and criminal in its inception, would be followed by a century of wars, before which all popular freedom and all semblance of republican institutions would inevitably be swept away. To talk or think now of peace upon any terms short of the reëstablishment of the Union in its integrity and all its proportions,—of the vindication and maintainance of the Constitution, with all its sanctions,—is to meditate a great crime against civilization—against the spirit of enlightened progress, and against humanity itself. We all, (and Senator BAYARD among the rest,) owe a duty to posterity, which can only be discharged by handing down to it the Constitution and the Union intact, as they came to us. In the performance of this duty, this war has been forced upon us, has become a necessity and not a choice, and it should be carried forward with all the energy and vigor which the nation can command, until the treason which originated it shall be crushed, and the authority of the Government everywhere reëstablished.

GEN. SCHENCK, OF OHIO.—The error with which this officer began his military career seems to have been amply atoned for by zeal and gallantry in the late battle. For twenty hours the various accounts agree in telling us the General was in his saddle, busy in passing from point to point, and during the engagement, exposing himself recklessly to the hottest fire of the enemy. For the sake of this really meritorious display of activity and bravery, let the record of Vienna be expunged from the chronicle of the war.

Shot-Proof Ships for Harbor Defence.

If the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the subjects of the Stevens Battery and the construction of shot-proof vessels in general, have been referred, will only take time and pains to investigate the matter thoroughly, they will confer a favor upon the public, which few Committees have the opportunity to grant. After the developments of the last three months, not even a Peace Society can be found to oppose the better and immediate protection of our great harbors against rifle-armed and steel-clad invasion. The eighteen-inch globes of the new Rodman guns, and the yard-long bolts—we may as well say thunderbolts—of the steel cannon which we shall mount on our forts one of these days—"built-up" jobs to the contrary—may, indeed, scatter the ponderous scales of such sea-monsters as the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, but thinking people will hardly allow these fast-sailing leviathans the advantage of an undisputed channel and a flood tide, with only the gauntlet of a few broadsides from shore, to run, which passed, the city itself is at the mercy of the enemy's shells and red-hot shot. They want steel-hide to meet steel-hide in fair fight, disputing every inch of brine by hard blows in close quarters, so that the shore batteries may have *time* to drive the intruder back or to the bottom; for a coat of steel mail is not going to be knocked into a wreck during the few moments it will occupy in sailing under our forts at fifteen or sixteen miles an hour; and if the *Warrior should* get as far as Hoboken with so much left of her as half-a-dozen guns, men enough to serve them, and whole compartments enough to keep them out of water, she could make short work with the City of New-York. It is not probable that a wooden enemy could ever get further than Fort Hamilton; but it is extremely probable that out of a small fleet of mailed ships, with no opposition but stationary guns on shore, at least one could sail beyond shot-range, and so bombard the City at its leisure. Such ships must be met by others of a similar or better class, competent to engage and, in fact, monopolize their attentions—the forts will do the rest. To send wooden walls against a volcano of red-hot metal would be perfectly idle; a few hundred rifle-armed gun-boats, surrounding the *Warrior*, might sink her; but evidently the shortest, surest, and cheapest way to fight her, and to *delay* her—that is the great point—is to send another Warrior out to meet her. Hence the subject of iron-clad ships is most timely.

If mailed ships of war are decided upon at all, we believe that the Stevens battery must necessarily be indorsed, or at least the principle of the Stevens battery must be recommended, for reasons which we have before referred to, and which we intend to repeat so long as our leading cotemporaries persist in abusing the scheme by mere assertions which are quite contrary to the theories and probabilities in the case. One correspondent has "examined" the battery, (through a crack in the fence around it,) and finds the sides not even an inch thick, much less 4½ inches; and hence any cannon shot will penetrate them. Another insists that in shape and proportions, the vessel is simply a common iron ship, and no more a battery than the *Persia*. We have had some extremely profound statements and withering criticism, on these grounds, which is not singular, on the whole, since neither the *battery* part of the vessel, nor any part intended to go above water in action, have ever been built at all or even decided upon, in detail, up to the present time! But the grand reason why the Steven's battery should not be completed, we are told, is, because it has already cost a very large sum. Exactly this, is actually paraded, as the reason why the work should now be abandoned; but we believe the Committee will fail to trace the conclusion from the premises. It is fair to assume that a floating shot-proof battery wants a bottom; and that this bottom can be nothing more nor less than a hull just like the hull of any large, well-shaped screw-steamer, up to the water line; and that this hull must be propelled by engines and boilers of great capacity. Now, the Stevens battery, in its present state, is just this hull, and these boilers and engines all specially adapted to carrying a shot-proof fort above, and so far done and paid for; and this is what the Government is invited to *throw away* for the purpose of making another just like it, and running the risk of either a blunder or a job, besides losing at least a year's time, and the whole cost of the work. As to the fort, or shot-proof part, which is not completed, let us compare the plan proposed by probably the most successful marine steam-engineer this country has produced—ROBERT L. STEVENS—with the contrivances of our neighbors, which are neither first-rate ships nor first-rate batteries. To resist modern projectiles, the armor of a ship must be at least six to eight inches thick; in fact, the practicable calibre of the Rodman gun and of steel rifle-cannon is increasing so fast, that nine to ten-inch armor is likely to be required during the lifetime of vessels now building, in order to render them tenable after a day's close fighting. It is certain that 4½-inch mail, impenetrable as it is by all common projectiles, will not resist steel rifle-bolts for a long time, and is not therefore a sure and reliable protection for harbor defence. Then it follows, as a matter of course, that such an immense weight of armor is required, if the whole ship is covered, that nothing much smaller than the *Great Eastern* could carry it in heavy weather; and our batteries must be able to run from one harbor to another, and hence, to weather any North Atlantic gales. This fact excludes small vessels, at once, from the list of practicable mailed ships, although every gun-boat may and should have protection against shells. To allow even the use of vessels not larger than ordinary sea-steamers, only a portion of their sides can be plated. This is the case with the *Warrior* and other English mailed ships; their entire fore and after part, and even their stern-post and rudder-post are entirely unprotected.

Now, Mr. STEVENS proposes to leave this centre battery substantially as it is in the *Warrior*, but to submerge the exposed mass before and behind it, during action, and thus to perfectly protect it from any possible projectiles; for water, by reason of that most singular and important quality, perfect non-elasticity, will not yield at above a certain speed, come what may; and all missiles, great and small, must *ricochet* over its surface so long as they have a dangerous velocity. Instead of exposing this great mass of ship on either side of the battery to destruction, Mr. STEVENS simply proposes to put it temporarily beneath a surface which cannon shot cannot penetrate, leaving only the steel fortress—a sort of crater of a submerged volcano—exposed to the enemy's sight and range. Every function of a steaming, habitable and fighting ship may thus be as well provided, as if three-quarters of the mass were liable to be knocked into splinters after an hour's fighting. What is already built is just what any battery must be, up to the water line; what is proposed to be built is just what the British batteries are above the water line; and the particular feature provided for, which is not possessed by other batteries, is the protection of all vulnerable parts by a coat of mail better and infinitely cheaper than any amount of steel—the sea itself. And yet some of our leading cotemporaries insist that the Stevens battery shall be thrown away, and that the same work shall be done over again, with the simple exception of embodying a radical defect, which it is now proposed to omit. We would urge these considerations upon the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

New-York Soldiers in Battle.

It may be invidious to distinguish between the merits of the several bodies of troops engaged in the battle of July 21; but it is due to the regiments of foreign origin to remark the eminent courage and efficiency of their service. To the Sixty-ninth Regiment too much praise for unflinching and persistent gallantry can hardly be awarded. It is with sincere sorrow we have to record the loss of their brave commander, who, in a military career so brief, had extended to the whole country the sentiments of respect for his patriotism, energy and self-devotion, which he had long since secured in this City. The safety of Capt. MEAGHER, who was throughout in the heat of the fight, and had a horse shot under him, will be matter of sincere congratulation among his legion of friends. The Seventy-ninth seems to have emulated the Irish Regiment in its sturdy and manly fighting qualities. And when the retreat had been ordered, it was the masterly skill of the German Brigade, under Col. BLENKER, which covered the movement, and prevented any accumulated disasters. This tribute, so well earned, cannot detract from the credit of the native troops. The immense sacrifice of life sustained by the Fire Zouaves and the Seventy-first Regiments proves how dauntlessly both of them must have held the most dangerous positions, and urged their conflict with the enemy. But the fact must not prevent us from according that prominence in the dividend of honor, which clearly belongs to the Celt, the Gael, and the Teuton.

THE WANT OF CAVALRY.—In the commencement of this campaign we urged upon the authorities the necessity of organizing an efficient corps of cavalry for the Army. We were met by the assertion that cavalry had ceased to be regarded as essential to military operations, and that the same number of men would be more serviceable on foot than mounted. In fact, we were told that cavalry was obsolete in modern military science. The events of the last few days have demonstrated that we were right in our views, or that the authorities at Washington have changed theirs, for they are now full of energy in the organization of regiments of cavalry, which should, in common prudence, have been in the field long ago. A force of five or ten thousand men, good riders, accustomed to the use of horses from their youth, might easily have been raised in the State of New-York alone, and who, by this time, might have been so drilled and taught as to have been one of the most efficient branches of the military power of the country. It would almost seem that we are doomed to learn wisdom only from the lessons of disaster, and that we begin to study these only on the day after defeat. Still it is encouraging to know that we do progress; that routine does not prevent us from profiting by a painful experience, even though a common forecast would have avoided the misfortunes that make us wise.

REBEL SHARP-SHOOTERS.—It has been asserted, upon sufficient authority, that the commanders of the insurgents have availed themselves of the skill, so general in the South, in the use of the rifle, for the organization of Sharp-shooting companies attached to each regiment; and that these men are directed to select as their targets the officers of the National Army. Some evidence of the truth of the story may be found in the affair of Sunday. The number of officers killed and injured is out of all proportion to the number of the rank and file, showing that the enemy had not used their weapons indiscriminately. To the efficiency of these practiced marksmen may also be ascribed another circumstance, which has excited surprise, namely, the fact that nearly every horse of the artillery trains was shot; and that, for this reason, the guns had to be left behind. Clearly, there cannot be too much activity in bringing the same description of skill to the aid of our Army. Where is the regiment of Col. BERDAN?

FINANCES OF THE WAR.—We learn by telegraph, that the bill to levy a Direct Tax, was introduced into the House of Representatives to-day, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The amount is not stated, but we presume of course that it is sufficient, at least, to pay the interest on the debt now existing, and that to be incurred during the present fiscal year,—and further, that its proceeds will be specially pledged to that object. This was the case with the Direct Tax levied by the act of 1815, and is indeed indispensable to the due support of the public credit. We are engaged in an honest war, and mean honestly to pay for it, by an honest scheme of finance. The rebels may pay, if they can, by forced loans of cotton. We intend to pay in honest cash, and punctually at the day

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Morrill Tariff in the British Parliament.

The Paris Banker Mires Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

French Sympathy with the United States Government.

Cotton Steady---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Arabian*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 13th, and Queenstown evening of the 14th, arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. She brings £117,000 in specie, and fifty-six passengers for Boston.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 12th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Mr. KERR asked whether the pending result of the investigation into the Galway contract, it was correct to say that the subsidy would not, under any circumstances, be renewed.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Postmaster-General had already intimated that the contract was at an end. Is was impossible to say what the result of the inquiry by a committee might be.

Lord PALMERSTON also denied the rumor that the English Minister at Vienna had recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet, unless it recognized his sovereignty as the King of Hungary.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, the Duke of Newcastle said that no information had been received respecting the operations of the Morrill Tariff, recently enforced, in reference to goods shipped to Portland for Canada.

On motion of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, all correspondence relative to reforms in Turkey, &c., was ordered to be produced.

In the House of Commons, the Danish question was debated.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that Denmark was to make new propositions, which he hoped would have a satisfactory result.

The Parliamentary Committee continued its investigations relative to the Galway line.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that Lord ELGIN is spoken of as the successor to Lord HERBERT as Secretary of War. The resignation of the latter is confirmed by the *Post*.

The *Daily News* publishes an address by sundry Reform Unions, proposing a National Reform movement.

A foreign nobleman, named Baron DE VIDEL, well known in London society, had created considerable sensation by attempting to murder his son, by beating him on the head as they were passing along a quiet lane near London. The son is nearly of age, and report says on reaching 21 he is entitled to a large fortune, which the Baron is unable to pay. The Baron made his escape to Paris, but is said to have been arrested, although there were difficulties about delivering him to the English authorities.

The bids for the new £4,000,000 Indian Loan were opened on the 12th. The aggregate bids reached twenty-one million pounds sterling. The minimum was fixed at 98¾, and it was supposed that the whole loan would be placed at considerable over that sum. ROTHSCHILD did not bid for a large amount at 98¾, and would get nothing.

FRANCE.

Judgment was given on the 11th, in the affair of MIRES and SOLAR. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The other members of the council of *Caisse des Chemins de Fer* were acquitted, but Count SIMON was declared responsible for the losses of depositors.

Marquis de LAVALETTE is nominated to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

France is said to have sent another note to Switzerland, asserting the right of French sovereignty over the Valley of Dappen, but declining to enter into any further discussion of the subject.

The Paris journals generally applaud the Emperor's letter relative to the introdnction of free laborers into French colonies.

The *Siecle*, in the course of its remarks, says, by advocating the processes which lead to liberty against those which directly or indirectly favor slavery, it very clearly shows the sympathies of the French Government in the conflict which now rages in the American Union.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 30,000,000 francs; the increase in bills discounted is 45,000,000 francs. The Bourse is quiet but firm. Rentes 67f. 85c.

The *Journal la Gruade* of Bordeaux, had received first warning.

Advices from Lisbon say that Prince NAPOLEON and his wife, Princess CLOTILDE, would sail from there on the 8th inst., for New-York.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the Dutch Government had resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Cardinal VANNICILLI, Archbishop of Ferrara, was spoken of as likely to succeed to the Papal Chair in the event of the Pope's death.

DENMARK.

Steps have been taken for putting the Danish army, except the artillery, on a peace footing.

Rumors had been current that Denmark had issued a circular note, announcing that it had no intention to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark, but an official denial is published.

RUSSIA.

The commercial pressure continues. The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver and copper money to a large amount. Gold is not obtainable.

Accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had dismissed his seraglio, and retains only one wife.

He orders the late Sultan's jewels and ornaments to be sold to pay his liabilities. It is expected that this will cover all his liabilities.

HASSIB PASHA, Minister of the Civil List, had been dismissed.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 14.

It is reported that Gen. CIALDINI had been appointed Lieutenant of the King at Naples.

The Calcutta and China mails have reached Malta. Calcutta dates are to the 15th of June.

Accounts from the famine districts have improved. Copious rains had fallen.

Auckland advices of May 11 report that the natives are preparing for new hostilities, and a general native insurrection was anticipated.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 13.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, but business was checked in consequence of the firmness of holders.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report FLOUR dull; American, 25s.@28s. WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower for oaty; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White, 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN quiet and less firm; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 31s.@32s.

Weather unsettled and wet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF firm and fine qualities advanced 2s. 6d., while inferior is dull. PORK steady. BACON has been dull, but closed in improved demand at 1s.@2s. advance. LARD steady, with more doing at 48s. 6d.@50s. TALLOW is dull at 47s. 6d.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POTASHES dull and slightly lower. Sales at 32s. 6d.@30s. PEARLS dull at 32s.@32s. RESIN firm at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady; Carolina, 24s. PHILADELPHIA BARK, 10s. 6d. CLOVER SEED selling at 44s. for Red American. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL firm at 30s. 6d.@31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S *Circular* reports WHEAT steady and firm. FLOUR dull at 26s.@28s. 6d. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for both Rails and Bars; Pig steady at 49s. SUGAR firm and 6d. higher. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TEA unchanged; common Congou 11d.@11¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and active at 51s. 6d. TALLOW very dull at 49s. 6d. OILS—Fish flat; Linseed advanced slightly from scarcity; sales at 30; Sperm bought in at £92.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market is unchanged. BARING'S *Circular* quotes: Bar Silver nominal at 4s. 10½d.; Eagles, 77s.

CONSOLS closed Friday at the rates reported per *North America*.

Funds on the 12th were rather unfavorable, being affected by bank returns, showing a heavy loss of specie, but consols were only a shade lower.

In the discount market the demand was moderate, at previous rates. Money is abundant on Stock Exchange, at 3⅛@4 for short loans.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING'S Circular reports an improved demand for United States 5s, at 72¾, ex dividend; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, at 94@96; Maryland 5s, 58@60; Pennsylvania 5s, 69@71; Pennsylvania bonds of 1877, 71@73; Alabama 5s, bonds, 42; Erie Railroad shares, 22. Other railway securities without business.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 14.

COTTON—Sales Saturday 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, owing to wet weather. Corn firm at the extreme prices of Friday.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 90@90¾ for money and 90¾@90¾ for account.

The latest prices of Illinois Central shares is 38¾@38 discount; Erie shares, 21¾@22; New-York Central shares, 69@71.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending 11th.*]

Cotton quiet, but firm, with more buyers than sellers. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 115f.; *Bas*, 109f.; stocks, 297,000 bales.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the message in relation to the fisheries, which was postponed till the first Monday of next session.

Also, from the same Committee, a joint resolution, that the President take measures, as seem best, in relation to the World's Fair in London. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens in the rebel States and provide for the expense of organizing them into regiments, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of $2,000,000. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to refund duties on arms imported by States. Passed.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to punish fraud in making contracts with the Government. Laid over.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

On the reopening of the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the Army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes, the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments, and if so at what places and the number of slaves employed.

Various objections were made to the introduction of the resolution from the Republican side.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the bill to increase the present military establishment.

Mr. PORTER, of Kentucky, reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and abolishing the present District Court, and, as amended, on the motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, abolishing the two District Courts in Missouri, and creating one District Court in their stead.

In the course of the debate, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, saying that it was an abuse of the power of Congress, and an invasion of the Constitutional mode of removal of a judge to effect such an object by the abolition of the Court, as now proposed.

The bill passed by yeas 79, nays 50.

The bill respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes, was taken up, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT ineffectually again sought to introduce his resolution, to which at an early period of the day objections were made. He wished to know whether negroes were employed in the Army. He desired to be informed from an official source. He had seen them in uniform, with rifles, bayonets, revolvers and daggers at their side. Why not then request the Secretary of War to tell us how many of them are in the National Army?

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, asked whether the gentleman had seen any negroes except as servants? Had he seen them in squads or companies?

Mr. BURNETT replied that one of the best fighters he had ever known was a Kentucky negro, who went to the Valley of Mexico armed by the National Government. He did not belong to any company. Mr. BURNETT further said, in reply to Mr. CURTIS, that he had not seen negroes in armed squads.

Mr. CURTIS—Do you believe they accompanied the Army in any capacity except as servants?

Mr. BURNETT—I do not know. The question with me is, they were armed like others, and had no business there.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois—Did not negroes aid Gen. JACKSON in achieving the victory at New-Orleans?

Mr. BURNETT—I am aware of that.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I am for employing any muscle that can fight. [Laughter.] Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

ARREST OF AN EX-CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—Deputy Marshal LEE yesterday arrested JAS. B. KINSLOW, for several years past, until quite recently, a bonded clerk in the Custom-house, on a charge of stealing thirty "owner's oath bonds," of the denomination of $100 each. The robbery took place about the 10th inst., and was effected by cutting out several leaves from the bond book. KINSLOW was recently discharged from the Custom-house, but has been in the habit of visiting his former quarters frequently, and when the theft was discovered, suspicion rested upon him. He was committed to the Tombs by United States Commissioner OSBORNE.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—A horse attached to a light wagon took fright on Monday in Second-avenue and started at grert speed. At the corner of Sixteenth-street he ran against Miss LOUISA A. WORTH, a young lady residing at No. 123 Rivington-street, and knocked her down. Her skull was fractured by the blow, and there is small hopes of her recovery.

THE CITY LOAN.—About $7,000 worth of the half million relief loan was tkken yesterday, which is a small amount compared with that subscribed in each of the three preceding days. The aggregate amount now taken is about $120,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Judge Wright, of Albany; C. B. Caggershall, of the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*; L. M. Goldsborough, of the United States Marine Corps, and W. Musgrave, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. C. A. Waite, (late of Texas,) of the United States Army, from Washington; Maj. A. Montgomery, A. Tuer and G. Earling, of the United States Army, are at the Lafarge House.

Saml. Hurlbut, of Baltimore; A. Wilds, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Wilmer and J. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia; J. Lafitte, of Havana, and T. P. Bogert, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Reese, of the United States Army; Geo. Denison, of the United States Navy; J. G. Routh, of England; Daniel Dexter, of Rhode Island; R. H. Jenks and lady, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Wood, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. F. Rudge, of England; G. B. Chase, of Boston; E. W. Eddy, of San Francisco, and G. S. Bourdman, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y.; Col. Phelps, from Washington, and F. Van Schaick, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Samuel Downer, of Massachusetts; S. S. Davis, of Cincinnati, and G. Gray, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Sergeant, of the United States Army; A. H. Sibley, of Michigan, and G. Appleton, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

SCENES AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

The First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade took their departure from Staten Island yesterday afternoon. They received orders to march on Monday, and gave vent to their joy by exultant cheers. Everything was packed up on Monday evening, the tents being left behind for the use of the camp until the last regiments move. During the day the wives and daughters of the members came to bid adieu to their friends. The scene between many of these was deeply affecting. The partings were in nearly every case taken as if for the last time. The sorrowful news from the Army in Virginia evidently added much to the concern which possessed the mind at these last interviews. There was a meeting at the Head-quarters in the evening, when the men were fully informed of the reports from the Army. The effect upon the soldiers was most extraordinary. Vociferous cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth and its gallant Colonel, and clamorous expressions of impatience to be led into the field. There was no sign of hesitation or despondency. Two companies arrived on the ground about midnight with a band of music, when the entire camp was roused and came out, hoping to hear some encouraging news. They gave cheers for their newly-arrived recruits, and then retired again.

The regiment, having everything in readiness, marched about noon, escorted by the Second and Third Regiments as far as Vanderbilt's landing. It was after 4 o'clock before they were fully embarked on the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, when cheer after cheer was given and received as they left the pier. A large crowd of Staten Islanders witnessed their embarkation. They proceeded directly to Elizabethport, and thence to Washington *viâ* Harrisburgh and Baltimore. The Second and Third Regiments are also in readiness, and will leave about Thursday. The Fourth and Fifth will probably go on Saturday or Sunday. It is understood that they will proceed directly to join Gen. BANKS, late Gen. PATTERSON'S command. They all went off in fine spirits.

The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Colonel, Daniel E. Sickles; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Dwight; Major, J. Egbert Farnham; Adjutant, Orson H. Hart; Quartermaster, Lovell Purdy, Commissary, Lieut. Young: Surgeon, W. M. H. Tingley; Assistant Surgeon, Harvey E. Brown; Chaplain, Charles H. A. Bulkley; Sergeant Major, William J. Ray; Quartermaster's Sergeant, John M. Dredger; Hospital Steward, Benjamin Crofts, Drum Major, William H. Barkley; Fife Major, Frederick L. Rainbow.

LINE OFFICERS.—Company A—Captain, Joel N. Johnson; First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, B. Weller Hosey. Company B—Captain, Daniel Mahon; First Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Philip Mills. Company C—Captain, Wm. H. Hugo; First Lieutenant, James L. Longwell. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Price; First Lieutenant, Anbony Peterson; Second Lieutenant, James M. McCamdy. Company E—Captain, Jacob Brunn; First Lieutenant, Joseph F. Denniston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. Black. Company F—Captain, Thomas Holt; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, Robert Bighton. Company G—Captain, Joseph Keller; First Lieutenant, Daniel W. Washburne; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Hussey. Company H—Captain, Wm. H. Bugby; First Lieutenant, Elliot E. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Henry N. Lepsen. Company I—Captain, Enoch J. Eyers; First Lieutenant, John H. Neill. Company K—Captain, F. J. B. Gindl; First Lieutenant, Henry V. Rockefellow; Second Lieutenant, George Robinson.

THE SECOND GERMAN RIFLES.

The Second German Rifle Regiment, Col. BETEL, now forming in this City, received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from their commanding officer, (who will be here to-day,) stating that the regiment has been accepted and that it will be mustered into the service of the United States within ten days, by Capt. HOOKMAN, of the United States Army. This regiment, which promises to be one of the most effective, is to be officered entirely by graduates of European military academies, all of whom have seen active service abroad. The officers themselves, showing the enthusiasm with which they have entered the service, are individually engaged in recruiting, and we have no doubt that before the time for mustering shall have arrived, the regiment will be full. All recruits will be provided with quarters and rations from the day they join the regiment. As many of the men of experience who are laboring for the perfection of this organization are not wealthy, it is to be hoped that our patriotic citizens of means, and the authorities having money at their disposal for such purposes, will render all the material at required to the time for mustering the regiment into service. When the material of which this regiment is composed is considered we have no doubt that all that is required will be promptly furnished.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The Advance Guard (DURYEE'S Regiment) is nearly full. The last of the recruits leave on Saturday. The class of men lately recruited are equal to that of the original regiment. The men leave very well equipped in clothing and uniforms. The Head-quarters are at Lafayette Hall.

THE CLINTON RIFLES ACCEPTED.

Col. PAGE, commanding this corps, arrived here from Washington yesterday, bringing with him the order of the acceptance of his regiment, signed by the Secretary of War. The Government has placed the Quarantine buildings at the disposal of Col. PAGE, and the men will go into quarters there to-day. The Government has also issued an order for the arming and equipping of the Clinton Rifles, which has the honor of being the first regiment accepted into the service under the new levy.

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The telegraph office was early thronged by anxious persons, male and female, eagerly awaiting their turn to send off inquiring messages to Washington, touching the safety of friends. Women with tearful eyes, pressed towards the receiving desk, impatient to get their messages into his hands, while men who have sons and brothers in the Army, were busy at all the desks writing messages or waiting replies to those which had already been sent. Probably more personal messages went over the wires yesterday, and alas! more messages bearing tidings of death or of wounded men, than ever passed before in months or years. What with the regular business of the line, and the necessary Government dispatches, all the Southern lines were put to their utmost capacity.

THE STEWARD OF THE S. J. WARING.

TILLMAN, the colored steward who rescued the schooner *S. J. Waring* from JEFF. DAVIS' pirates by killing the Captain and his two mates, remains at the house for the detention of witnesses in White-street. He has been offered his liberty on bail, but prefers to remain where he is. It is said that he, together with STEDDING, the German, who assisted him in rescuing the schooner, will be entitled to salvage on the vessel and cargo, which will amount to thirty odd thousand dollars. Since the discovery of this fact the other seaman, DONALD MCLEOD, who refused to assist in the rescue, appears anxious to magnify the importance of his services on the occasion, and even the passenger, Mr. BRYCE MACKINNON, claims that he is entitled to an equal portion of the salvage, having assisted to put one of the privateersmen in irons, and afterwards helped to navigate the vessel into port. Some nice questions of law are likely to arise out of this question of salvage.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Mayor WOOD has issued a notice to the Common Council, to meet at 5 o'clock this evening, that suitable measures may be taken to pay proper respect to the memory of Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

THE METHOD OF EXTENDING AID TO NEEDY FAMILIES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of providing relief for the families of volunteers. Committees of the various Ward organizations were present. Comptroller HAWS occupied the Chair, and Councilman HALL acted as Secretary. The meeting was informed by Dr. GRISCOMB that 4,922 tickets had been redeemed at the office of the Union Defence Committee, in Fourth-avenue, within the last few days, and that the $25,000 received from the Comptroller was nearly exhausted. Several attempts had been made by deserters and others to obtain money fraudulently, and two arrests had been recently made.

The following plan to aid those who are engaged in distributing the funds was submitted by the Comptroller, and concurred in by those present:

1. To entitle a family to aid from the fund, it must have been dependent for support upon the soldier at the time of his enlistment, and must have been a resident in this city prior to May 1, 1861. Families having other resources, and families of commissioned officers, are not entitled to aid from the funds.

2. No certificate of aid should be given to an applicant by a Ward Committee without satisfactory proof, through personal visitation, injury, or otherwise, as to the number and circumstances of the family, the relationship of the applicant, and the enlistlisment and present service of the soldier, which latter should be substantiated by proper certificate of enlistment or certified regimental or company roll.

3. The maximum amount of relief to be given to any one family is fixed as follows (payable weekly:) To the head of a family, $2 per week; to the oldest child, $1 per week; to each additional child, 50 cents per week, not exceeding four in number. When the soldier has no wife living, the oldest child shall be considered the head of the family. Committees are urged to make discrimination, and in all cases where smaller sums will answer the desired object to make their certificates accordingly.

4. The Assistant Treasurer will pay on such certificates only as have the signatures of a majority of the members of some one of the Ward Committees in their respective Senatorial Districts.

5. The blanks of all certificates given by the Ward Committees must be filled out in ink and by writing, and not by figures, except as to dates and residences.

6. The Assistant Treasurers will retain in their possession, upon presentation, all certificates upon which they make payments; and after recording the same in a book prepared for the purpose, will number and file the same as vouchers. All payments made shall be entered in a cash-book at the time of making them, and likewise posted in the record book against the name of the party to whom paid.

7. Payment should be made directly to the party in whose favor the certificate is given; but if by reason of sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, the party cannot apply personally, the Assistant Treasurer should require some satisfactory authority for payment to another as representative.

8. A record shall be kept by each Ward Committee of all certificates issued by them. Books necessary for that purpose will be furnished by the Comptroller.

9. It will be the duty of the Committee to constantly supervise the condition of families to whom certificates may have been granted, and to report to the Ward Committees any changes in respect to their wants, and especially to be watchful lest improper or unworthy persons abuse the generosity of the Corporation.

10. The families of volunteers who desire assistance will first make application to the Committee of their respective Wards, and upon receiving a certificate, will present the same on the day set apart for the payment to the Assistant Treasurer of the Senatorial District in which they reside.

11. The days and places for payments by the Assistant Treasurers will be as follows, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth, Ninth, Twelfth and Nineteen: Wards will be paid on Mondays.

The Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Twentieth, on Tuesdays.

The Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first on Wednesdays.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second on Thursdays.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth will be paid at the Rotunda, City Hall Park. The places of the others are to be hereafter determined.

All those who are now entitled to aid will be furnished with tickets, payments of which are to be made from the 23d of July.

The first payments will be made next Tuesday. The old tickets of the Union Defense Committee will not be recognized.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA—WORKMEN FOR FORT JEFFERSON.

The steamship *Columbia* left yesterday afternoon for Havana with a large number of passengers. She is to call at Key West to land fifty men, who go out under Lieut. Q. A. GILMORE, United States Engineers, to work upon Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. They are forty laborers and ten masons. They will be conveyed to Tortugas by a United States transport.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The President's Life Gnard, Col. GOODRICH, numbering 800 good men, were yesterday accepted by the Secretary of War, and are to be mustered into service to-day. They require some 200 more to fill up. Their uniform is red, white and blue, that is, red cap, white flannel coat and blue pants.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY, BELONGING TO THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Three months ago, when Washington was in danger of invasion by the rebels, the Eighth Regiment, Washington Rifles, gallantly volunteered to march to defend it, accompanied by its artillery corps, under command of Capt. VARIAN. Their term of service expired on Saturday; yesterday evening, the artillery corps arrived in this City from Washingth, *viâ* the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Capt. VARIAN'S battery consisted of six 6-pounders, and was detailed to Gen. TYLER'S Brigade. Last Thursday, at Bull's Run, it had the honor of firing the first shot at the rebels, and it is reported on good authority that the first shell fired by this battery killed three and wounded ten of the enemy. One hundred and twenty-five men compose this corps, all of whom have returned in excellent health and spirits. The following are the officers—Captain, Joshua M. Varian; First Lieutenant, S. H. Cornell; Second Lieutenant, E. C. Burn; Third Lieutenant, John T. Carpenter, Fourth Lieutenant, James E. Smith. The men did not bring back their guns, but handed them over to the Ordinance Department at Washing.

The reserve artillery corps of the Eighth Regiment, numbering eighty men, acted as an escort, and met them on their arrival at pier No. 1 North River. On landing, the men were received with tremendous cheers, and during the march up Broadway to the Armory, located at Centre Market, the people that lined the streets sent up cheer upon cheer of welcome. Arriving at the Armory, the men were drawn up into line, and, after, a few words from Mr. BLAUVELT, late Adjutant of the regiment, were dismissed. A number of friends of the men had congreated at the armory to welcome and congratulate them on their safe return. Many a bright eye was dimmed with tears of joy at beholding the loved one once more among them. So numerous were the congratulations heaped upon Capt. VARIAN that it was with difficulty he could receive them all. The corps will be mustered out of the United States service in a day or two. By that time it is expected that the remainder of the regiment will have arrived in the City, the time for which it was mustered into the United States service having also expired.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—FUNERAL OF COL. KENNEDY.

A special meeting of this Society was held in the council chamber of the Great Wigwam last evening, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their late Grand Sachem, Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY. About two hundred members were present. Ex-Grand Sachem ELIJAH F. PURDY occupied the chair. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Daniel E. Delevan, George H. Purser, John Clancy, Thomas J. Barr, and John E. Develin, who submitted a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the Society at the sudden death of their Grand Sachem, and request ing the members of the Society to attend the funeral in a body, and recommending the adoption of suitable badges, and constituting the Council of Sachems a Committee to make necessary arrangements for the obsequies at a meeting to be held at the Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Brief and appropriate addresses were made by Col. DELAVAN, Hon. JOHN E. DAVELIN, ANDRE FROMENT, E. F. PURDY, and others.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

This regiment will, in all probability, be speedily organized. Nearly two companies have already enlisted, and four companies, that intended to join other regiments, not yet completed, have offered to unite themselves with the Honvéd. Recruiting offices will be now established in several Wards in the City, and it is now confidently expected that the regiment will soon be completed. By the aid of influential persons, the preparatory expenses have been procured. The effective organization, however, can only be attained through the liberality and generosity of our patriotic fellow-citizens. This corps is officered by gentlemen of high military abilities, all of them having served as commissioned officers in European armies. Head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE KALAMAZOO "BOYS."

Among the hardy fellows gathered in the Kalamazoo Regiment, from the breezy plains of Michigan, are waifs whose youthful wanderings were "looked after" by the Children's Aid Society of this City. As is customary with this band of good Samaritans, they have not lost sight of their protégés, and now hear cheerful news of their hearty enlistment in the cause of the Union. Their regiment, it appears, was all eagerness to start long before the necessary equipments were supplied, and when the word did come to move on, a jolly set they were, either on the tramp, or in convelance. They cheered from the southern side of the Ohio, along which their march lay, by Union banners flung to the breeze at their approach; and ahd the villagers upon the magnificent route of the Pennsylvania Central, made the dark aisles of the mountains ring with shouts of welcome. This wild Western regiment, accustomed as they were to the free breath of the prairies, did not "take to" the military restraint which called upon them to remain passive in the narrow precinct of the cars, while the sublimity of the Alleghanies arose on every side, and the train played hide and seek among the lesser hills at their base.

When at length the "blue Juniata" lent her clear mirror for the reflection of their craggy steeps, the enthusiasm arose to its height. The lovers of Nature could not be kept in, and one irrepressible individual, who, having confined his perambulations to his native State, and consequently had "never seen much of a hill," declared his intention to have a glorious view, for which purpose he bounded like a cat, to the proscribed locality—"on deck." Unfortunately for him, (but fortunately for the justification of a principle,) before he had time to make an elaborate observation, "a bridge came flying daft," and took effect upon the region of his inquiring propensities to such an extent he became a candidate for the hospital, where he now lies, reflecting upon the advantages of a stationary over a locomotive observatory, and above all, the propriety of adhering to the prime maxim of a good soldier—"Obey orders."

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment having been accepted, the First Division will proceed to the Quarantine Barracks, at Staten Island, this day, at 2 P. M. Members of the regiment who have passes or leave to be out of barracks, will report themselves at the (East) Park Barracks, at 12 o'clock to-day, and an officer will receive them.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

The above regiment was yesterday accepted. The regiment has been liberally assisted by contributions from patriotic citizens, to whom the officers return their sincerest thanks. The duties of the regiment, the most fascinating to brave men as well as the most honorable in the service, will consist in skirmishing, scouting and rifle-pit practice. The regiment is well officered, a large number being experienced members of the Seventh Regiment National Guards, of this City. The men enlisted have been selected with care, and we have no doubt that both officers and men will more than merit the encomiums which have been so lavishly bestowed upon them by the Press. A meeting of the officers will be held at head-quarters this morning at 9 o'clock, and a full attendance is desired.

MUSTERING OF CAVALRY.

Yesterday the cavalry company attached to the Third Regiment New-York State Militia, was mustered into the United States service by Capt. HAYMAN, at the Arsenal corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. This is a well drilled company, eager to go into action, with all their equipments in excellent order, and a fine lot of horses. It was expected that they would leave for Washington last night, but the appraisal of their equipments and mustering in, consumed so much time as to compel a postponement till to-day. They will go by steamer direct to Washington.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward, has a son, brother and brother-in-law in the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, and all three were in the fight at Bull's Run. A telegraph dispatch from one of them states that they escaped injury.

Lieut. MICHAEL H. WALL, of the Eighth New-York Regiment, and son of Congressman WALL, of the Fifth District, was slightly wounded, and last night was at the hotel in Washington, where his father is stopping.

A larger number of men were recruited in this city, yesterday, than on any day since during the excitement immediately following the attack upon Fort Sumter.

The people of this city were rejoiced yesterday afternoon to learn that the rumored death of Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was unfounded. He had his horse killed under him, and the ball that killed the animal fractured his (WOOD'S) leg. Col. WOOD is now in Washington, attended by his wife and a host of sympathizing friends.

It is rumored that Deputy Comptroller LAWRENCE HIXLY, of this city, a member of the Engineer Corps of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was wounded at Bull's Run, and subsequently taken prisoner. This, however, lacks confirmation.

Activity in the Slave-trade.

As thieves are known to take advantage of a conflagration to commit their depredations, while the attention of the public is occupied in extinguishing the flames, so the Slove-traders, it is believed, have seized upon the present distracted state of the country to push their nefarious traffic in slaves. Information of a reliable character has been received here that the following well-known slave-craft have recently taken in cargoes of negroes on and near the Congo River, and are now supposed to be on their way to Cuba with their human cargoes:

The *Fairie*, said to be of New-York.

The *Alexina*, said to be owned by CROCKER & Co., New-York.

The *Storm King*, (an old name in the trade.)

The brig *Martha Post*, of Saybrook, Ct., said to be owned by POST and others.

The *Storm King* is said to have succeede: in getting on board one of the most profitable cargoes of negroes ever shipped from the Congo river. She was neither boarded by a man-of-war, or overhauled in any way. The *Falmouth* was reported to be getting a pretty large load of negroes.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fever, Small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair, the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st

MARRIED.

LITTLE—CROCHERON—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, at the bride's residence, by Rev. James A. Little, Mr. JOHN M. LITTLE to Miss SARAH J. S. CROCHERON, all of New York

☞ Scotland and New-Jersey papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—PURCELL.—On Saturday, July 20, by Rev. Dr. Diller, RICHARD E. O'BRIEN to AMELIA A. PURCELL, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANCHESTER—BOYNTON.—At Elmira, on Tuesday, July 16, by Rev. A. Hull, GEORGE OTIS MANCHESTER, of New-York, to ELLA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. N. Boynton, of the former place.

ODELL—ROCKWELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, by Rev. Mr. Seward, WILLIAM ODELL to FANNIE E., daughter of Samuel D. Rockwell, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, SAMUEL H. FOSTER, in the 58th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 22, JESSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of James and Helen Ackerman.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from 84th st., corner of Avenue A., East River.

HANFIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, HARMAN HANFIELD, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 622 Grand

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estates; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the order thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney
No. 74 Broadway, New-York
je26-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John E. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 58 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh24-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1861.

JOHN M. CHESTER, }
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., }
CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE J. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861

ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-law6mW* Administratrix

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public

☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

A. TWOODY'S PURE ALCOROL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chlororform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE Wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PONEY FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PURE Andalusian pony, five years old; has been used by a young lady; perfectly broke to saddle, kind, gentle, and warranted sound. Can be seen at Disbrow's Riding School, 5th-av. and 39th-st.; will be sold cheap.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON Lodge, No. 191, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., at 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, 25th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late worthy brother, Joseph Harrison. By order of the W. M.

J. J. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—THE TWENty-eighth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the Beta Chapter, at Yale College, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861. An oration will be delivered on Wednesday P. M., by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves. &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. Auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons. Auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—DR. HALL. BARTLETT & SHELEY, Manufacturers, No. 441 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as thorough waitress; would take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or waitress in a hotel; has always lived in private families; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 10, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 451 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable young woman; is competent and trustworthy; recommended by a Brooklyn family, where she has lived six years; can sew on machine; will assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and floorist in the washing, or seamstress only; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses beautifully; good disposition and willing; no objection to country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a steady girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress, or would mind an invalid lady; has no objection to the country; has a year's reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or would do general housework; can be well recommended from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an English protestant girl, lately arrived, to take care of children, and to do nice sewing and chamberwork. Good reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 227 Sullivan-st., or address S. M. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as a first-class meat and pastry cook, or will cook and assist the laundress; is a first excellent baker, understands cooking in all its branches; good disposition and very obliging; best City references; no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, understands cooking in all its branches, viz., meats, game, soup and jelly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman, a situation as cook, in a small private family. Good City reference can be given as to character and ability, if required; or would be willing to washerwork and assist in the care of children, if such (the obstacle) Call for two days, at No. 89 Greenav., between 12th and Bank sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent person. She understands French and American cooking, and going to market; would assist in the house if required; no objection to go to the country in the summer. City references. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen in the country; has the best of City reference. To be seen for three days at No. 445 10th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN can take situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of dishes. can give good City reference from present lady she has lived with. Inquire at No. 124 West 4th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, game, gravies, soups, and good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c. Has good reference. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 24 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first rate cook. Understands soups, jellies, baking and pastry. Also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 119, 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH, meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, cakes and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 56 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, makes jellies and jams, no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel, no objection to city or country. Call at No. 11 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Inquire at No. 307 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; no objection to do washing. Call at No. 115 7th-av., to be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands plain and fancy baking, has no objection to do second work in a small private family, or as chamber-work; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 291 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, and a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 22d-st., (top floor, front room,) between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN OF good experience, a situation as cook and laundress or laundress alone; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style; no objection to the country; good reference. Inquire at No. 9 6th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference given at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION, AS GOOD, plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family, in the country or City. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 45 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker. can make good butter, can also wash and iron in a superior manner; is quick at her work; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., near the corner of 7th-av. The best of reference given

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having several years' reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, waiting, nursing, sewing, or anything. No charge now to employers, at No. 294 4th-av., where a large number of the best servants in this City are waiting for situations, at low wages, in City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A most excellent young woman, with best City reference, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker, makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a splendid laundress, is willing and obliging, wages very low, no objections to the country. Call at No. 320 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework, understands milking; is willing to make herself generally useful, has fifteen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, with the best City reference. Call at No. 86 West 44th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will do chamberwork; lived seven years in last place; can give best of references. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable English woman, employment as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all family sewing; would work by the day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, smart, sober and honest, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; is also a good butter maker; has reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A person fully competent to take charge of her house, and willing to assist in any light duties. The best of reference required as to character and capability. Address HOME, South Orange Post-office, with name and residence, for the remainder of the week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a highly respectable Scotch woman with some plain, unassuming elderly person, male or female, where she could do the work herself; best of City reference. Call on or address Mrs. MORRISON, No. 186 Henry-st., near Jefferson.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Agirl wishes a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork, or washing and ironing; can give good City references. Call for two days, at No. 207 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second story, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl wishes a situation in a respectable family to do housework. Good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near the corner of Avenue C.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for this day (Tuesday) at No. 54 Prince-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman who has lately landed from the old country, who is willing and able to do general housework, and has lived out with respectable families in the old country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not such an object as a home. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 68, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress, and would assist with the chamberwork if required; no objection to the country. has good City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the shirt-store No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children, is a neat sewer, has no objection to traveling. best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work and fine washing; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country, would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Chamber-place, 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young American Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in any kind of up-stairs work, can furnish good reference; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST excellent young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in first class style; good disposition, very neat and obliging; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call or send at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in either of the above; has been twenty months in her last situation; is a good general housework girl in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COLORED NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Kilkenny Protestant girl, a situation to take care of a child and assist in sewing. Apply at No. 141 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS a healthy, three months old, wishes a baby to nurse; has a situation to nurse in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 23 Sullivan-st., between 10th and 11th-sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children, is a neat sewer, has no objection to traveling. best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work and fine washing; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country, would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Chamber-place, 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young American Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in any kind of up-stairs work, can furnish good reference, wages not so much the object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST excellent young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in first class style; good disposition, very neat and obliging; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call or send at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in either of the above; has been twenty months in her last situation; is a good general housework girl in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

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AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS a healthy, three months old, wishes a baby to nurse; has a situation to nurse in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 23 Sullivan-st., between 10th and 11th-sts., for two days.

AS NURSE'S.—A WOMAN WHO has her baby, three months old, wishes a baby to nurse. Call at No. 2 Milligan-place, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as wet nurse; has lost her child three weeks old; can be well recommended. Can be seen all week at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to make herself generally useful, will assist at chamberwork; wages no object; goes to country; best City reference can be given, for two days, at No. 151 Mercer-st., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; can operate good on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would travel as nurse or lady's maid; is never sick; good City reference. Call or address, for one week, No. 20 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and children's nurse, by one who is competent to cut and fit, the best of City references given, by calling at No. 208 East 19th-st., can be seen until engaged.

A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, &C.—WANTED, A situation as family seamstress, invalid nurse, or to take charge of a house where there are no small children, by a respectable woman, in City or country; is fully competent in any of the above duties, and has the best of City reference from her last place. will be found willing. Apply, for three days, at No. 2 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Wishes to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 8 East 35th-st. Wages not so much an object as a home.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO very competent Protestant girls, situations, the one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress or seamstress, both understand their business perfectly, have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a girl who advertises from her present place for a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist in taking care of children; would not object to go into the country with a family for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

A WIDOW LADY—HAVING A DAUGHTER 13 years old, wishes a place for her in the country, where she will be treated as one of the family; is an American; board and clothing, with some schooling, required for her services. is smart and intelligent. Address Mrs. WILSON, Box No. 188 *Times* Office

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, to suit the times, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., excellent female servants, civil and willing, at the Large Institute, No. 134 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready. N. B.—Orders for servants by mail promptly attended to

ALL EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS OUGHT to go to the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. German and other help daily for City and country.

OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability, would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M.C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and can produce two years' first-class references from his last employer. Address M. H., at No. 151 Grand-st., in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, as coachman, or to do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has very good recommendations from his last employer. Address C. O. P., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener; he is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is also a good gardener; understands the care of a garden in all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to go in the country to work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call or address to No. 68 Gould-st., Brooklyn, for WILLIAM GLENMORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS superintendent of a farm, by a young man who understands landscape gardening, horticulture, and the raising of stock. Address H., Box No. 2,388, New-York Post-office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A man with six years' reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a judicious driver and good plain gardener. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as gardener, understands his business, understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; can be recommended as sober and steady; can keep a gentleman's place in order. Has good recommendations from his last employer. Address E. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its various branches—the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; has lived with his last employer eight years. Address C. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class gardener, understands the care of fruit, flowers, &c.; can give the best of references as to capacity, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MAN and wife wish situations, the man understands gardening, farming and the care of horses; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family. can give good reference. Address B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 114 Centre-st.

AS ASSISTANT-GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, lately from Ireland, a situation as assistant gardener, or farm hand. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 3d-av., one door from 27th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a first-rate waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to go to any part of the country, and can produce the best of City references. Any family requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 962 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., in the drug store, for W. L.

AS WAITER OR BOY-SERVANT.—A first-class colored waiter or boy-servant, with good City references as to competency, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Lafayette.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, to go to a hotel directly in the country, must be a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 87 4th-st.

A COOK.—COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, in a family in the country, a man to do the above work, and to drive a pair of horses; a single man preferred. Apply at 2 East 23d-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A RESPECTable unincumbered man, sober, truthful, and industrious, and a thorough practical gardener, to take charge of the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also to take charge of the cultivation of a farm. Address, with real name, and reference, to A. B., Box No. 1,795 New-York Post-office.

A HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, new, tasty, and well built, with one acre of land; price $3,500, worth $5,000. The location can scarcely be surpassed for beauty and for convenience of access. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or of P. FADO, near South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by CHAS. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE House with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars, giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION IS now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $3,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHEN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them, by order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1883, issued to retire the floating debt of the City, $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—By order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

JOHN F DAVIS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S Leverett & Co., No 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thoroughbred mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, very handsome, very stylish and a fast runner; was broken expressly for the saddle, and has been used only as a saddle-horse For further particulars inquire as above.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 141 Broadway, will be sold parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, bookcases, chamber suites, library suites, buffets, extension dining tables, and a general assortment, for cash.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual assortment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st, and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,168 02

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent, payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond; and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

An additional collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I [or we] of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent

jy13-law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A M and 12 M.

F PERKINS, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CASH capital, to join the advertiser in a profitable cash business well established, a steady young man from the country preferred, who has some knowledge of country business. For further particulars apply at No 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs, for four days.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACtice—first-class—for sale, and office to rent, reasonably for cash Address, with full name, PHYSICIAN, Station O Post-office, immediately.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
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MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
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HOW LONG STANDING.
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FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

life, or else sent home, where they will no longer be in the way of those who desire to do their duty.

The public must bear in mind this very large class of troops, when the list of killed, wounded and *missing* comes to be puolished. There must have been at least a thousand from the various regiments who thus ran away, and who will not be on hand to answer to their names when the muster roll of their regiments is called. Their number must be deducted from the aggreate, in order to determine the real number of casualties.

I am told that a regiment of Southern Cavalry, called the Black Guards, from their riding black horses, received the special attention of the Fire Zouaves, who emptied a great number of their saddles before they were themselves cut up.

Capt. GILES, of the Sixty-ninth, who lives at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, had as narrow an escape as a man could well have. One bullet grazed and left its mark upon his windpipe, and another grazed the top of his head. Both marked without breaking the skin.

The treatment of our wounded by the rebels is reported as having been brutal to the last degree. Several soldiers assert that they saw them repeatedly draw their knives and cut the throats of our men as they lay upon the ground. Others stabbed them with their bayonets and inflicted every conceivable indignity upon them. In charging up the hill on the Warrenton road they set fire to the house used as a hospital for our men, some of whom escaped the flames by getting through the windows. A Massachusetts man passing a wounded rebel stopped and gave him water, but had not gone five rods when he saw him trying to stab another wounded man lying by his side. Such brutality would disgrace savages.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been sent for to come to Washington immediately. It is conjectured that as he outranks MCDOWELL, he will be put in command of the Department of Northern Virginia.

R.

BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

INSTANCES OF COWARDICE AND HEROISM—THE BATTLE-GROUND BY MOONLIGHT—A SCENE OF ENCHANTMENT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE AFFRAY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday Night, 10 o'clock, July 20, 1860.

We are on the eve of a great battle. Orders have been issued by Gen. MCDOWELL for the columns to move at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning—each man leaving his blanket, haversack, &c., and taking three days' rations. The orders prescribing the several points at which the attack is to be made have been communicated to the Colonels and commanding officers. Each understands precisely what he is expected to do, and, so far as I am aware, all seem ready and determined to do it. A very serious difficulty has arisen from the fact that the time for which several of the regiments enlisted expired, or is held by them to have expired, to-day; and some of them insist upon retiring from the field. Among them, I regret to say, is the Eighth Regiment of New-York Militia, Col. LYON. They were mustered into the National service on the 25th of April, but as they were ready, and tendered themselves on the 20th, they insist that their term of three months must be dated from that day, Unless I am greatly mistaken, military usage is against them; but the point is one which ought to have been authoritatively settled long ago. Col. LYON this morning wrote to Gen. MCDOWELL, stating the fact, and claiming for his men the right to retire. Every possible appeal has been made to the regiment not to desert the Army on the very eve of an engagement, but I am sorry to say that it has not been properly seconded by the officers. Even those of them who profess a willingness to remain are exceedingly anxious that the men should be allowed to act upon their own opinions. I learn that, for two or three weeks past, there has been a good deal of disaffection in the regiment, and very many of both officers and men have shown a disinclination to go forward. They ought not to have postponed their decision until the very eve of the most important action of the whole war, thus far. They have a battery, with some 80 horses, which they are determined to take with them. This, I trust, the General will not in any case permit. I hope, indeed, that the regiment will decide not to inflict upon the Empire State, nor to incur for themselves, the disgrace and ignominy which will inevitably follow such a movement as they threaten to make.

Some of the Massachusetts regiments, among them the Fifth, Col. LAWRENCE, are similarly situated,—but I understand they claim the *right to remain*, if a battle is expected. Nothing can be more admirable than the spirit and conduct of the Massachusetts men thus far. One or two of their sick and wounded, in hospital here, learning that there was to be an action to-morrow, have begged to be permitted to rejoin their regiments, —declaring their ability to do duty, and their disgust and aversion at the thought of being left behind. One of them begs to be taken in a baggage-wagon, that he may, at least, be within reach of his comrades. While in the woods, in the action at Bull's Run, on Thursday, they stood their ground admirably. Their Colonel (WELLS) went in with them, and was just as much exposed as the men. He says that one of them had just raised his rifle to fire, when a shot struck and shattered his right arm. He handed his gun to his comrade, and asked him to fire it for him.

A great many incidents are told of the action in the woods, which may or may not be true. Two of our Fire Zouaves, who strayed away from their own camp, went into the woods with the Massachusetts Regiment, wholly on their own hook. They wandered about cooly, seeking some one to fire at. One of them, seeing a rebel behind a tree, deliberately walked up to him, followed him round the tree, and shot him. It is said that the other crossed the ravine, and bayonetted a man at the guns of the battery—but, as I did not see it done, I take the liberty to doubt. Everybody says, however, that they behaved well, and that the regiment deserves a good place in the action to-morrow. They will certainly do good service if they have a chance.

This is one of the most beautiful nights that the imagination can conceive. The sky is perfectly clear, the moon is full and bright, and the air as still as if it were not within a few hours to be disturbed by the roar of cannon and the shouts of contending men. I am quartered at the extreme end of the village, towards the north. An hour ago I rode back to Gen. MCDOWELL'S head-quarters, a mile and a half distant, at the foot of a sloping hill, along and beyond which the ten or fifteen regiments are encamped. As I rose over the crest of the hill, and caught a view of the scene in front, it seemed a picture of enchantment. The bright moon cast the woods which bound the field into deep shadows, through which the camp-fires shed a clear and brilliant glow. On the extreme right, in the neighborhood of the Fire Zouaves, a party were singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and from the left rose the sweet strains of a magnificent band, interminglng opera airs, like the beautiful serenade of "Don Pasquale," with the patriotic bursts of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." From far beyond the woods which bound the field came the hum of the hosts encamped in the extreme rear. The great mass of the Army is here, though four or five regiments are thrown far out on the roads in the other direction. Everything here is quiet, save the sounds of the music and the occasional shout of a soldier, or the lowing of the cattle, whose dark forms spot the broad meadow in the rear.

The rebels are in full force about four miles off, along the range of hills which bound the brook called Bull's Run. This is the real defence of Manassas Junction, and no pains have been spared to erect solid works which cover the entire front of their extended line. For a distance of six or eight miles they have fortified very strongly every defensible point. At the place where the action of Thursday occurred, the rebels have planted two or three new batteries, and, as can plainly be seen with glasses from an advanced position, they have collected very heavy reinforcements. On the road approaching Manassas, from a point further north, they have also planted batteries and mined a stone bridge, by which an intervening stream is crossed, so that it can be blown up as soon as our troops approach.

I do not intend to commit the possible indiscretion of revealing the means by which these obstacles will be overcome, if they are overcome at all; but everything is claimed to have been done which science and wise precaution can accomplish to open the way.

It is now 11 o'clock. I have been very kindly furnished with a saddle-horse by Major WADSWORTH, and shall join the General's staff at 3 o'clock. What will happen to-morrow I hope to be able to tell you in my next. H. J. R.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE EVENTS PRECEDING AND SUCCEEDING THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

Yesterday, when upon a single oral information I ventured to criticise the ill-conducted demonstration at Bull's Run, I was only lead to do it by the awkwardness of the movement, such as it appeared at the first glance. I was not then aware that this gross mistake proceeded from the fact, that a subordinate officer had taken upon himself to engage a battle with an invisible enemy, whom he knew to be concealed somewhere, without any knowledge as to its number and the strength of its intrenchments. This circumstance does not make this engagement look a bit better; for if it exonerates the Commander-in-Chief, it proves that subordination and military skill do not prevail among certain of our officers, precisely in the ranks of those where the public expects to find them.

According to the information I have been able to gather, it seems that when the division of Gen. TYLER came out from the route coming from Centreville, it entered into a wheat field, lined at its extremity with an undulating wood, girded all along by a small pine. Arrived at a certain distance, some rare shots came from that point, as if to show that the enemy concealed beneath its impenetrable recesses was not numerous. However, Gen. TYLER had been advised previously that a masked battery was placed in that direction, and prudence which is also a part of the tactics of war, ought to have made him cautious in his advance towards the wood. He at first sent a few horsemen on a neighboring hill, exposing them purposely to the enemy's fire, so as to ascertain the number and position of its batteries. Unfortunately, this move, good in itself, was followed by another one quite incomprehensible. As Gen. TYLER'S Division was advancing, this General ordered four or five regiments to be placed in front of the enemy's hidden retreat, thus exposing them to receive its entire fire. Then, at a given time, and after a few cannon shots had been exchanged, several companies, led by Col. RICHARDSON, rushed into the wood in order to dislodge the rebels, none of whom had yet made their appearance. This act of imprudent rashness was attended by the most serious consequences. Our battery ceased its fire, the infantry laid down their arms, and during a certain time we remained in a complete inactivity, till our men, decimated by a raising fire, came out and fell back upon the Second Michigan and Sixty-ninth Volunteers, which had been left outside. Such blunderings as these are hardly credible. There is no need to be a prophet to know that they will have for effect to lessen the confidence the public professes for our civilian officers, and worse, that of the soldiers. To give you an illustration of this,—after the Massachusetts men who had born the brunt of the battle, went out of the woods, they exclaimed in the presence of several persons, "Give us officers and we will take the batteries." These words speak volumes: they give you the key of the situation. Our army wants good officers!

But the most unfortunate occurrence of the day, if true, is undoubtedly the news we have just received of the junction of Gen. JOHNSTON with the Commander-in-chief of the rebels, Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Manassas. This movement is calculated to delay our success for the present, counteracts Gen. MCDOWELL'S plan, and places our Army in the ridiculous position of passing from the offensive to the defensive just as it begins to move. It seems that by means of false demonstrations upon Gen. PATTERSON'S line, Gen. JOHNSTON has caused him to believe that his Army was always facing his; and availing himself of this belief, he has, by an adroit manœuvering succeeded in escaping his sight, and reaching Manassas Junction. If this news is confirmed, you may look upon it as the most serious check we have yet experienced since the beginning of the campaign.

It is said that Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is leaving today for the West, to take command of his brigade. Secession seems to be on the increase in that quarter, hence his hurry.

Philanthropy, a virtue which is to be found in all classes and is practiced by the lowly as well as the great, has just found a new adept in the person of Mr. FAY, Mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts. That worthy citizen has just left the city whose Chief Magistrate he was, to come and take care of the sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him, I believe, some metallic beds, and other implements used in hospitals. I have no doubt that his presence here will be highly appreciated by all, especially with the brave Massachusetts boys, to whose service he has devoted himself.

SUNDAY EVENING—12 o'clock at night.

On Sunday evening, all the able-bodied inhabitants of Washington went out doors to look after the persons who had, in the morning, been on the other side of the Potomac, to get news from our Army. At an early hour in the afternoon, you could see, already, groups of persons standing at the corners of the streets leading to the ferry-boat, on the stoops of the hotels, in the neighborhood of the Departments—in a word, in every place where news was most accessible. Curiosity, it is said, is the mother of invention, and works upon the imagination as strongly as a romance. I had an evidence of this from the number of reports I heard in all directions. At 5 o'clock P. M., I was in possession of the long list of contradictory news hawked about by the newsmongers of this city, which would have put to shame the fertile genius of an Arabian tale-writer. According to this news, our Army was outflanked; Gen. LEE was threatening Washington, and MCDOWELL, surrounded by a circle of bayonets, had nothing else to do but to surrender at discretion. Another report said that we had taken Bull's Run Batteries, in the morning, but that they were retaken by the rebels in the afternoon; JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and LEE were concentrated, with 50,000 men, at Manassas; and, as God was on the side of the big battalions, we were likely to be whipped in the conflict. From the character of this rumor, it was easy to see that they had been begotten and spread by the Secessionists, who infect this city, and would rejoice, if they dared, over our defeat.

Later in the evening, however, we learned that the War Department had received dispatches announcing that three of the rebel batteries were taken, and that the New-York Firemen Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-ninth and Thirteenth Regiments had shown in the attacks of these batteries as much *entrain* as French soldiers. From that moment you could see hope and joy beam upon the faces of the inhabitants of this city, the Secessionists excepted. It was evident, from their countenances, that the heart of the nation was suspended by a mysterious and sympathetic thread over the battle-field of Manassas. The satisfaction caused by the storming of Bull's Run was partially alloyed by some further dispatches received by the War Department, later in the evening, announcing that HEINTZELMAN'S brigade had met with some reverses.

It is 12 at night. The doors of several private citizens are still opened. Afar off the faint rolling of the drums of the regiments, hastening towards Gen. MCDOWELL'S head-quarters is heard. The city is awake, but silent. Few persons, if any, will sleep this night. The rumbling on the pavements of wagons going to the camps, the trampling of the courier's horse galloping in the Avenue, and the conversations in the streets, is all that is heard. At 1 o'clock in the morning a regiment passes under my window. It is the Fifth, which I saw within this afternoon defiling on the other side of the Potomac. As it passes before Willard's Hotel, three cheers are exchanged between the civilians and the soldiers. The voice of the officers urge their men on. The regiment takes its run down Pennsylvania-avenue. I soon lose sight of it.

MONDAY MORNING, July 22, 1861.

If the telegraph is as much frightened as the newsmongers who are hawking about news in the streets of Washington, you must by this time believe that Gen. MCDOWELL has been routed, and that Washington is on the eve of being taken. Do not trust any of these rumors. True, two or three divisions of our Army—BURNSIDE'S, HEINTZELMAN'S and RICHARDSON'S—have experienced heavy losses—the consequence of which has been to urge them to retreat. But the *corps d'armée* is intact at Centreville. Consequently the panic caused by this encounter amounts to nothing else but a repulse by the rebels of a wing of our Army. It is not a defeat—still less a rout; it is a check.

The streets are full of soldiers belonging to the divisions alluded to. They are said to be fragments of the regiments who have been cut to pieces. As they are marching on towards the Department, it is difficult to address them questions. However, I take hold of a Fire Zouave, who tells me that they could have driven the enemy back had they been well supported by SHERMAN'S Battery, whose fire was not to be compared to that of the rebels. His opinion was that if the artillery had been well served we could have been victorious. He says that what our troops had to suffer most of were cavalry charges. The rebels have drilled their negroes, and made excellent horsemen of them. He and his companions had to contend against a squadron entirely composed of black people. His regiment had suffered a great deal. In his opinion, out of eleven hundred Fire Zouaves six hundred only are alive.

Col. BURNSIDE came in town this evening, and after an interview of a quarter of an hour with Gen. MANSFIELD returned to join his Brigade. His hat and coat were riddled by balls and his face grimed with dust. He did not say a word to the persons who obstructed his passage in the lobby of Willard's Hotel.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning republishes an article borrowed from a Louisiana paper, giving an account of the fortifications at Manassas Junction. If that account is true, it was a folly on the part of our Generals to attack, with an incomplete artillery and an unorganized army, a fortification which would baffle the efforts of the best European troops. I beg leave to call your attention to it.

***

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The following private dispatch has been placed at our disposal:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—12 M.

Col. CORCORAN is still missing up to this hour (12 M.,) and Lieut. BAGLEY, Col. SHERMAN'S Aid-de-Camp is also missing. Col. CORCORAN was wounded and is probably taken prisoner.

Lieut.-Col. NUGENT is not killed as reported. A great many of the Sixty-ninth are still missing.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23.

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that Gen. JOHNSON left Winchester on Thursday noon. He reached Manassas during the battle, 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick to the number of 1,800.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. JOHNSON and Col. HUNTER were both killed at Manassas. It was also rumored, but not certain, that Gen. JACKSON was also killed.

There had been great sickness and numerous deaths at Winchester. The slaughter of the Confederates at Manassas is represented as very great.

Messengers sent here from Manassas, represent the Army as in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down.

The suffering at Winchester was very great. Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was $1 a pound.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is currently reported that WATKINS, with 2,000 men, is encamped within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed.

CLAIB JACKSON and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

An attack on Bird's Point is threatened.

At Memphis the loss of the rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 22, } *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23. }

Mr. WHITNEY, Quartermaster's Sergeant, of the Vermont Regiment, was shot this morning by some rebels at Newport's News. With two others, he was in search of a strayed bullock not far from the camp. His body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An infernal machine, intended by the Confederates to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads, washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction. This is the second attempt of the kind, and one of the atrocious methods of warfare employed by the high-minded chivalry. It landed within a few rods of Floyd's House.

The *Roanoke* steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine, Florida. During her cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the name of which we have not been able to learn. The crew escaped to shore in small boats.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes.

A heavy gale from the southeast is prevailing.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it FLOYD'S gun will be moved to a position where it can be brought to bear upon Sewall's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted.

Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch dated last (Monday) evening, stating that Senator WADE has arrived at Washington. He left two Divisions of the Army at Centreville. The enemy remained within their intrenchments. Gen. TYLER had thrown up intrenchments at Centreville. There was no prospect of an attack. Gov. SPRAGUE spiked the battery of the Rhode Island Regiment on the field. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, of New-York, slept a Fairfax on Sunday night, and in the morning walked to Alexandria with 150 army wagons. The main body of the Army was then resting at Centreville.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The departure of the Twelfth Regiment, tonight, was an occasion to be remembered. It was quite dusk when the troops reached the wharf from Fort Warren, still the streets through which they passed on their way to the railway station were thronged with men, women and children. The cheering along the whole line was enthusiastic and prolonged, and the house fronts were whitened with waving handkerchiefs. There has been no such demonstration here since the reception of DANIEL WEBSTER in 1852. The personal salutations to Col. WEBSTER, the prayers for his success, the cries of "Good bye, Col. BRYAN," the cordial shouts of friends to the soldiers, as they marched past, showed a depth of feeling never before equalled.

The regiment left the dépôt at a little after 4 o'clock, *en route* for Washington, *viâ* New-York and Philadelphia.

A CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

A captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived here this morning, and received at the dépôt quite an ovation. The crowd took him on their shoulders, cheering to the utmost. His name could not be ascertained.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 23.

The Convention passed a resolution this morning, by a vote of 45 to 21, declaring the office of President of the Convention, held by Gen. STERLING PRICE at the last session, vacant.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, the former Vice-President, was unanimously elected President. He is a staunch Union man.

A motion was made to declare the office of doorkeeper vacant, as he was a Union man at the last session of the Convention, but has since edited a secession paper.

URIEL WRIGHT made a violent disunion speech, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary, despotic and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denouncing the Union leaders in St. Louis and the State.

The matter was referred to a Committee of Three.

A Committee of Seven—one from each Congressional District—was elected, whose duty it is to report to the Convention what action they deem advisable in the present distracted condition of the State. The following gentlemen were elected from the First to the Seventh Congressional District:

Messrs. Broadhead, Henderson, W. H. Hall, W. P. Hall, W. Douglass, Henriche and Boydy.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Gov. STEWART offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of the State has expatriated itself.

He spoke in favor of the Convention going to work to fill the vacancy. Referred to the Committee of seven appointed this A. M.

On motion the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, July 22.

By a special messenger, just arrived, we learn the following:

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, of the 18th, Maj. VAN HORN'S command, of U. S. Reserve, Home Guards, of this place, numbering 170 men, was attacked by 500 rebels, under Capt. DUNCAN, three miles north of Harrisville. The fight lasted four hours, during which time a continued fire was kept up on both sides. At 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, the rebels withdrew, leaving the U. S. troops victorious. The loss of the rebels was 14 killed, including two officers and several wounded, while that of the United States forces was only one killed.

At 12 o'clock the United States troops continued their march, crossing Grand River, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river in consequence of high water.

Major VAN HORN left this city on the 17th for the purpose of reinforcing Major DEAN, now holding West Point, Missouri, with a small force, he having routed 1,000 rebels at that place.

Major VAN HORN'S command was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flag-staff at 2 o'clock, never giving way an inch, nor removing the flag till after the rebels withdrew. The enemy endeavored to flank them on the left with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force under Capt. BUTLER.

RHODE ISLAND MOVING.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD SOLDIERS, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 23.

Lieutenant-Gov. ARNOLD has issued a proclamation, paying a tribute to our dead soldiers, and calling to the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning in Market Square to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble its exertions in support of the Government. Mayor KNIGHT presided and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. L. A. Jenckes, Rev. Dr. Sears, Hon. C. A. Updike, Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Caswell, Bishop McFarland, A. Payne, Gov. Hoppin, Hon. Thomas Davis, P. A. Sennatt, Dr. Wayland, Ex-Mayor Rodman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. M. Keyers and Gov. Arnold.

Following is the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in full:

All hearts are bowed in sorrow at the disastrous result of the battle of the 21st inst., at Bull's Run, Va. The National arms have sustained a temporary defeat. This reverse is the more sad to us that it is accompanied by the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, who held the honor of Rhode Island second only to their love of country.

Col. John S. Slocum, Major Sullivan Ballou, Capts. Levi Tower and Samuel J. Smith, and Lieut. Thos. Arcy, of the Second Regiment, and Lieut. Henry A. Prescott, of the First Regiment, have fallen. So far as yet known, this completes the list of fatal casualties among the officers; that of the privates is not yet received.

The State will embalm the memory of these noble men, as it preserves the fame of its heroes of Revolutionary days.

This reverse calls for renewed and vigorous effort on the part of all loyal citizens to maintain the Federal Government.

Therefore, I, SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, Lieutenant-Governor, do hereby call upon the good people of this State to come forward without delay, and volunteer their services in defence of the Constitution and the Laws.

Arrangements will at once be made for the commandants of the several military companies to enroll men to serve for three years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged. Let the response to this call be prompt, decided, and such as will show that the martial spirit of our State is alike indomitable in victory or defeat. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By his Honor's command.
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The call for troops from Massachusetts causes great activity at the Adjutant-General's office, and the regiments will be filled up and put in marching order as soon as possible.

The Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, having been mustered out of service, were to-day escorted to the Common, where they were reviewed and addressed by Gov. ANDREW. The regiment will be at once dismissed and return to their homes, but it is understood that the greater number will shortly reënlist for the war.

SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

NEWBURYPORT, Tuesday, July 23.

The schooner *Ed Lam*, from Morgaguez, arrived here this afternoon, reports that on Saturday, July 20, in lat. 37° 25' North, long. 70° 16' West, was chased three hours by a full-rigged privateer brig, which was undoubtedly the *Jeff. Davis*, as the vessel answers her description. The schooner being a fast sailer, and during a thunder storm got clear from her.

RETURN OF COL. DARE'S REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

Col. DARE'S Third Regiment returned home this afternoon. The regiment is to reorganize, recruit and return to serve for three years.

COL. WILCOX NOT DEAD.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 23.

A private dispatch from Manassas, *via* Richmond, says that Col. WILCOX, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, is there, a prisoner, and is but slightly wounded.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

The enthusiastic reception of the Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, together with the immense crowds gathered to cheer the Twelfth Regiment on its departure to-night, indicates the reverse of discouragement by the late battle. Our people were never more patriotic than now.

MEETING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT—THE VALOR OF THE TROOPS PRAISED.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman, the Union Defence Committee held a meeting at their rooms in Pine-street yesterday afternoon, to consider what action was proper under the temporary reverses which have occurred. Hon. SIMEON DRAPER presided, and called the meeting to order at 1½ o'clock P. M. The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, That the action of the citizens of New-York declaring their unalterable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union which in the month of April last gave so powerful an impulse to the loyal spirit of the country, must and will continue to exercise its influence in preserving public confidence and maintaining the power of the National Government.

Resolved, That the temporary repulse sustained by the National forces in Virginia is no sufficient cause for alarm or discouragement, but should rather stimulate every loyal citizen to renewed efforts and increased vigor in the cause of the country.

Resolved, That this Committee do not hesitate to express their conviction that the people, not only of New-York, but of every other loyal State, will continue to respond to every call made on them by the National Government for the men and means necessary to vindicate the National honor, preserve inviolate the Constitution and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That the intrepid conduct of the National troops in carrying intrenchments held by a greatly superior force, and in sustaining for hours the assaults of overwhelming reinforcements, fully justifies the confidence reposed in their valor, firmness and fidelity, and strengthens our reliance on the ultimate and triumphant success of our arms.

CHARLES H. MARSHAL expressed his regret that so many of the Committee were absent from the City. In view of the recent advices from Virginia, he regarded it as particularly unfortunate that the Government had not more promptly accepted the regiments which could have been furnished. The authorities had evidently suffered a sad reverse on account of the want of cavalry regiments, which they have been so slow to accept. The obstacles which had been thrown in their way would awaken new spirit throughout the country, and inspire fresh zeal for the prosecution of the war. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions, and their publication, as an expression of the sentiments of the Committee.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Mr. STEWART and others, heartily indorsed the resolutions.

MOSES H. GRINNEL strongly reflected on the conduct of the Secretary of War for his tardiness or refusal to accept additional forces, when he ought to have known they would be needed. There has been no difficulty in raising men, and there was yet none, but the delay and suspense occasioned by the refusal of the Secretary to cooperate promptly with the citizens, had been one of the chief embarrassments in the way. Mr. MARSHALL and others pitched into the Secretary of the Navy for the inefficiency of the blockade.

Mr. WETMORE referred at some length to the prompt action of the City of New-York on the 20th of April last, which saved the Capital, and rescued the country from the grasp of secession conspirators. The same spirit of patriotism still animated our citizens, and they were willing to do anything for the defence of our common country in its hour of peril. Of the splendid regiments furnished by the Union Defence Committee, the lives of many of them had been laid down for their country within the last forty-eight hours. Twenty more just such regiments could be furnished if the Government would only do its duty in accepting them. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while expressing our grateful appreciation of the gallant bearing of the National troops in the recent conflict, we cannot refrain from offering our sympathy and condolence with the suffering friends of the fallen in battle; their country will do justice to the memory of the dead—let the authorities do their duty by the living.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to forward copies of the same to the Governor of the State, the President and Gen. SCOTT.

The Chairman announced that he had, with two members of the Committee, asked to know if there was anything which they could do to-day. The Secretary of War made the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

Moses H. Grinnell, S. Draper and Alex. Hamilton:

In reply to telegram will say—Cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our fortune of yesterday. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible Army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left for the Capital, and our works on the north bank of the Potomac are being well manned with reinforcements. *The Capital is safe.*

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The meeting adjourned at 2½ o'clock P. M., to meet at 2 o'clock to-day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

From the latest news in the City we hear of casualties among the following officers of the regulars: Capt. B. H. TILLINGHAST, of the famous First Artillery—SUMNER'S and ANDERSON'S regiment—is severely wounded. This was one of the best commanders we had. He is a New-Yorker, a graduate of West Point, and entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, in 1851. Lieut. HANCOCK, a new appointment in the Marine Corps, and a Lieut. HARRINGTON are put down as killed.

It is worth remarking that the war excitement has been too much for the troops at Fort Hamilton. They are going over to volunteer regiments in ones and twos, and it is feared will break out *en masse* before long. They were paid off several days since, and have been tossing the "Star-Spangled Banner" until all the money is gone, and they want to earn more funds, which they wish to do at their own business—fighting. If their discharges were sent on, they would undoubtedly enlist altogether in one of the militia brigades.

Recruiting for the regulars is to be renewed with fresh vigor. Not only will all the present offices be kept open in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere, but a dispatch from Head-quarters—said to have been written by the Secretary of War himself—yesterday, mentions the probability of a bounty being given to every man joining the regular service, as an offset to the unaccountable disposition in favor of volunteers which prevails among military aspirants. Officers sent on to recruit for the Fourteenth (new) Infantry, have opened offices in Boston, New-Haven, Hartford, Burlington, Vt., Troy, Syracuse, Elmira and Lockport.

We understand that "division drills by trumpet" are about to be ordered, as a part of general exercise, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Up to this the trumpet has been so little used, and divisions have been so seldom and so uncouthly manœuvred together, that the *file* know nothing whatever about the instrumental calls for retreat, advance, or even marching and halting.

The garrison of Governor's Island was mustered yesterday, to listen to the condemnation of a mutineer. He is a member of the First United States Infantry, and was tried by an Army General Court-martial. His sentence orders his incarceration in the State Prison for a period of ten years.

A detachment of United States sailors, recruited for the Navy at Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here yesterday, and was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

The new steamsloops being constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing rapidly. The one in the western ship-house is the furthest advanced, and will soon look ship-shape. They will both be larger than the *Iroquois*, and be equally good, it is hoped.

Advices from the Brazil Squadron to June 4 have been received. The United States Flag-ship *Congress*, 50, was about to sail for the United States, and will be due at one of our ports in a few days. It takes a heavy sailing frigate some 55 days to come from Rio Janeiro to New-York. The *Congress* is a first-class frigate, 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Kittery, Me., in the year 1841. She relieved the *St. Laurence* in 1859, and on going out was reported to be lost, as indeed were all the vessels of the late Brazil squadron. When the *Congress* arrives here there will be only one small gunboat, the *Pulaski*, which was converted from CROMWELL'S old *Metacomet*, to look after American interests in the waters of South America. The *Pulaski*, temporarily bearing the flag of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, had returned from a voyage to Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.

A preliminary report of the officers ordered to select vessels for blockading and chasing privateers will be sent to the Navy Department this week. Several merchant-ship builders are now altering craft for the purpose, and it is thought fifty may soon be ready for sea.

The *Fairie*, *Alexina*, *Storm King* and *Martha Post* have taken cargos of slaves on board on the Coast of Africa.

The Navy Agent says that Mr. WELLES has opened offices to enlist landsmen in the Country. The Secretary stated to Congress the other day that too many landsmen were applying, and no landsmen are taken here. How can the matter be explained?

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Monday, July 22.

JOHN W. TOMPKINS, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, recently a violent Secessionist and recruiting officer of the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by HENRY GREEN, city watchman. TOMPKINS was halloing for JEFF. DAVIS, and was requested to desist by GREEN, when he drew a knife on GREEN, but was retreating when GREEN shot him. The Coronor's verdict just rendered, says that GREEN shot TOMPKINS without sufficient cause.

TOMPKINS had been endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the midnight disturbances at the dépôt of that road.

Outsiders, not examined before the Coroner, say that TOMPKINS fired a pistol at GREEN before the latter shot him.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Capt. CHRISTIE, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, has returned to New-York on a short leave of absence, and reports Dr. NORVAL, of that regiment, a prisoner in the hands of the Secessionists.

The loss of the regiment is very great, having been under a severe fire for four hours.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Mrs. Thoma, Terry, child and servant, A. de la C. Munoz and lady Miss L. Munoz, Miss D. Munoz, Juan B. Sena, Mr. Laferle, P. Carrere and lady, Miss J. Carrere, Miss A. Carrere, Y. C. Guival, Mrs. F. S. Canalejo and servant, R. De Castil, Wm. Parkin, D. Domingo Marin, Jose A. Coll, F. Del Costillo, Alex. Brellif, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Roanoke, from Buenos Ayres—L. M. Gouldsborough, F. Bostfeld, O. Meyer, Samuel Ring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises... 8 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 58 | Hell Gate....11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Bark Mary Edson, Nickerson, Marseilles, D. C. Murray.
Brigs Alice, Atwood, Point a Petre, Rogers & Rich; Peerless, Doe, Bermuda; Union, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Palmetto, Pisol, Baracoa; Ceres, Longabardi, Bristol; Olive, Bernier, St. John, J. S. Dealey; Tyro, (Br.,) Holmes, Harbor Grace, J. S. Dealey.
Schooners Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, St. Jago, D. R. De Wolff; Whirlwind, Marcy, St. Kitts, G. L. Hatch; C. M. Carver, Pendleton, Searsport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Oswego, Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.
Sloop Emily, Farnham, New-London, master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Monticello, Giles, Fort Monroe 36 hours, having in tow prize schr. Vedasco.
U. S. Revenue cutter Varina, Sands, from the Gulf, where she has been cruising for privaters, but saw none; returned for fuel and water. 15th inst., in the Gulf, spoke U. S. gunboat Albatross, cruising for privateers, but had not seen any.
Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to H. H. Rockwell.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.
Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & Briggs.
Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Minnesota, Graff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Confidence, Sears, Liverpool May 27, with coal to Wm. Nelson & Sons

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

life, or else sent home, where they will no longer be in the way of those who desire to do their duty.

The public must bear in mind this very large class of troops, when the list of killed, wounded and *missing* comes to be published. There must have been at least a thousand from the various regiments who thus ran away, and who will not be on hand to answer to their names when the muster roll of their regiments is called. Their number must be deducted from the aggregate, in order to determine the real number of casualties.

I am told that a regiment of Southern Cavalry, called the Black Guards, from their riding black horses, received the special attention of the Fire Zouaves, who emptied a great number of their saddles before they were themselves cut up.

Capt. GILES, of the Sixty-ninth, who lives at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, had as narrow an escape as a man could well have. One bullet grazed and left its mark upon his windpipe, and another grazed the top of his head. Both marked without breaking the skin.

The treatment of our wounded by the rebels is reported as having been brutal to the last degree. Several soldiers assert that they saw them repeatedly draw their knives and cut the throats of our men as they lay upon the ground. Others stabbed them with their bayonets and inflicted every conceivable indignity upon them. In charging up the hill on the Warrenton road they set fire to the house used as a hospital for our men, some of whom escaped the flames by getting through the windows. A Massachusetts man passing a wounded rebel stopped and gave him water, but had not gone five rods when he saw him trying to stab another wounded man lying by his side. Such brutality would disgrace savages.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been sent for to come to Washington immediately. It is conjectured that as he outranks McDOWELL, he will be put in command of the Department of Northern Virginia.

R.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

The Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Complete Lists of the Men in Hospital.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight

The following is a list of the wounded in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment:

Pat Lilly, Thomas Montgomery, Jeremiah Peters, Bernard Reynolds, Sergeant J. Kelleher, Corporal P. Cahill, W. Duncan, Thomas Eagan, Wm. Finnegan, Pat Flanegan, Richard C. Kelly, Richard A. Kelly, Joseph O'Hara.

The missing in the same company were: Thomas Brown, C. Crosby, O. J. Duffy, John Donne, John Gaffery, John Mulrooney, Maurice Murphy.

In Company B, Sixty-ninth, Richard Shuter is killed.

In the same Company, the wounded are: P. W. O'Donnell, John Cullen, John Gallagher Patrick Rielly, John Scott, Corporal J. Kiernan, Luke Doyle, Jas McGinnis, John McTague, Peter Murphy, Davis Shorter.

The missing in Company B are George Butler, Francis Donnelly, Wm. Joyce, John Kerr, John F. McNeil, Wm. M. Carpenter, John Nugent, M. T. Walsh, Terrence Maguire.

In Company C, Hugh Reynolds is killed. The wounded in the same Company are: Patrick Blake, Corporal Timothy Carr, Lieut. J. M. Whittney, Thos. McDonald, Maxwell Sullivan, Pat Fitzgerald, Edwd. Williams. Number of men missing, 16; number of muskets missing, 25.

In Company D, Patrick Caffrey was killed. The wounded are Sergeant Murphy, Corporal O'Brien, Hugh Fisher, Patrick Colahan, Wm. Casey, John Hayes, Jr., and Daniel O'Keefe. The missing are Corporal O'Niel, Corporal Jackson, John Sullivan, John Hayes, Thos. Shehan, Wm. Manning, Jeremiah Castigan, Theo. Theben, Michael Coleman, Joseph Collins, Wm. Maher, H. F. Olone, Patrick Brennan, and George McKeon.

In Company E the killed are Wm. Powers, Bernard Quinn. The missing are Wm. Dalton, John Dowling, Jas. Cunningham, Robt. Fitzpatrick, Edw. Fitzharris, Patrick McCabe, Thos. Martin, Henry Pulshe, James Purcell, James Delryan, Edward Shields. The wounded are John Fitzgerald, John Hackett, G. A. Botton, Michael Keating.

In Company F, the killed are James Kain, D. O. Mally, Patrick Brady, Owen Donoghue. The wounded are Wm. Kenny, Second, Edward Dalton, Joseph Hogan, John Kalighen, B. Nolan. The missing are, James Mallaney, Michal Murphy, James McNulty, Hugh Hawkins, Thos. Carr.

In Company G, the killed are Corporal McBrennan. Pat. Flinn, Henry Higgins, Thos. M'Nickle. Michael Walsh. The wounded are Sergeant John McCrean, Sergeant Jos. Gallagher, Sergeant Jos. Hanlin, Sergeant Thos. O'Brien. Missing and wounded, Nick Holland, Jas. Conly, Thos. Dunbar, Joseph Hoben, Pat. McGill, Pat. McAlhonney, Jas. M. Rarty, Richard Wallace.

In Company H the killed are Wm. Cogney, John Dillon, Thos. Herbert, James McGrath, John McCormick, J. Moran, John Owens. The wounded and missing are John Brennan, Peter Gilroy, the missing, Wm. Adams, Thos. A. Brown.

In Company I there are four killed, fifteen missing and six wounded, the names of whom I could not obtain. Capt. McIver is missing.

In Company K the killed are John J. Dunphy, Jas. Costello, Edw. Shaughassy. The wounded are John D. O'Keefe, Owen O'Reilly, Hubert H. Irwin. The missing are Sergt. W. O'Donnohue, Daniel Cassidy, Lieut. Connelly, Thos. Brickly, P. K. Hughes, (mortally wounded and prisoner,) John Sheehan, (missing.)

In the Engineer Corps, Thos. Mitchell is killed. The missing are John Bates, John Cotter, P. R. Dunn, Richard Flynn, James Gaynor, John Hussey, Thos. McGuire, Thos. McGinty, Edward Sweeny.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing in the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

In Company H, T. W. McCarthy was wounded in the face, J. F. Rhode, wounded in the leg; John Smith, wounded in the knee; Z. Hampton, wounded in the face; Robert Fung, wounded in the face. There are missing, W. H. Barnes, W. M. Summers, W. H. Grisom, John Jelley, Peter T. Linnane, Frank Richmond, George Bliss, Clinton Pettit.

In Company D, the color company, Capt. Baldwin is wounded in the foot by a bayonet; Lieut. J. Jones, wounded in the head; Sergeant Chas. Hulse, wounded in the breast; Edward Hicks, wounded in the arm; Peter Burgland, run over by a horse. There missing, Sergeant, Henry Holmes, Corporal John Harriday, Corporal Marcus E. Ostrander, G. W. Bennett, Wm. L. Mansfield, F. J. Beams, Wm. Revere, J. F. Warner, J. H. McClung, J. E. Plaws, John Dowd, John Winn, A. B. Tickmar, J. H. DeGraff, W. T. Williamson, W. H. VanHorn, J. H. McGarran.

Company C—Augustus J. Brown, killed, shell cut his head off; Wm. W. Delbitt, mortally wounded and missing. Those missing are Sergeant Henry V. Steward, Joseph Darrow, Anthony Cook, Joseph Mall, James Brice, Frank Howland, Jas. McHenry, John H. Wsice, George P. Berry, Joseph Candle, Alexander D. Grand, Alanom Pierson, Charles Plant, Charles Rineoff, Alfred Wattstencroft. Conrad Ten Eyck, wounded by a musket ball in the left side, lives in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn; Henry Ames, wounded; James McClear, shot through the left eye and nose by a shell; Isaac Snyder, shot in the arm; Philip M. Dangle, wounded; Geo. Mance, wounded.

In Company G the missing are Lieut. R. W. Goodenow, Corporal Wm. Stewart, Adams Cassler, Edw. Degan, E. I. Ennis, Francis Giessebaum, John Mungerford, Warnen B. Raser, Wm. Stapleton, Charles Simmons, Frank Lowry, —— McGunnigle. The killed are John Gillan, Thomas Graham, Sidney Burr, Thos. McCluskey.

In Company I, the killed are: Corporal John W. Lee, Lem Francis. The missing are: Simeon H. Richardson, Lieut. Clayton Schodes, R. D. Higginbottom, Henry Schmidt, A. B. Smith, Henry Winstanley, John Quaide, James McGhan, Henry Smith, Felix Cuscaddan, James Cleary.

In Company F the killed are: Chas. Kelly, John Fay, Henry Montanis, Earnest Seidel. The missing are: Corporal Aug. Theory, Chas. B. Prescott, Jacob Dieiz, Herman Bristol, T. O. Sullivan, Charles S. Thompson, Robert Adams, Theodore Passemiault, First Lieut. Theo. R. Salter.

In Company A, Capt. Robert B. Jordan was wounded by a musket-ball in the arm-pit.

Company K, Lieut. Benj. Phillips is missing, supposed to be at Alexandria. Color-Sergeant Francis F. Head was shot through the side above the hip, and while falling, waved the flag over his head, and handing it to a comrade, said, "Go on, boys! never mind me!" He was left in the hospital, but undoubtedly expired before morning. He lived in Fulton-avenue, and was brother to the Sergeant-Major of the regiment. His officers and comrades speak in the highest terms of his courage and gallantry while in the field.

The following is a list of the New-York Eighth Militia:

The killed are: Company A, John A. Wilson, Selden W. Seeber; Company C, John W. Layden; Company D, Mich. C. Kearney; Company G, Jas. Cayle, George Lampert; Company H, J. M. Jacobson, Edward Carroll.

The wounded are—Company A, P. Swift; Company B, C. B. Venables, probably taken prisoner, Company C, John Hart; Company D, George Tieachjon, probably a prisoner; Company G, John Clune Rylyon, Sergt. L. E. Phillips, J. K. Murphy, J. G. Brossner, E. Y. Brainard; Company H, James H. Denny, wounded and missing, Charles Bennison, Drum Major John A. May, wounded in the shoulder.

The missing are: Company A, J. W. Harrison; Company B, Corporal Pinto, John Kingston, J. E. Dameson, George Wallis, R. H. Shalfto, J. Kearnan, E. W. Bullinger: Company C, William Gilley; Company D, Sergeant J. McGolbreck, J. H. Clyde, R. L. Rowley; Company E, Capt. M. Griffin, G. W. Beamy, R. L. Martin; Company F, four men slightly wounded, names no given, and five men missing, but all seen since the engagement; Company H, H. L. Bulkley, Jr., (standard bearer,) G. L. Blount, Surgeons Foster and Swift, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Winston, and Assistant Surgeon C. S. Degraw remained at the Hospital, and surrendered themselves to the enemy, that they might take care of the wounded soldiers at Camp Runyon, Va.

At the Hospital under charge of Dr. WILCOX, of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, the patients are

H. A. Chapin, Corporal, Company A, Second Connecticut, Colchesville.

Chas. A. Palmer, Company I, run over by artillery.

Henry Wheeler, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Company C, Deposit, New-York, left foot.

Peter Dwyerer, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Company A, left foot, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Sergeant A. Howard, Second Regiment, Company B, New-York, foot.

Hiram Bonsell, First Michigan, Company H, Ypsilanti, left thigh.

James Cohen, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, left foot.

Thos. Thompson, New-York Zouaves, Company A, rigct hand and hip.

Lieut. W. Hopkins, Sixteenth Regiment, Company B, New-York Volunteers, right heel, Pottstown, N. Y.

Jack Snyder, Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut, left cheek shot off by a shell, New-Haven, Ct.

Lewis C. Strickland, Company F, Twenty-seventh New-York, Lyons, left side.

Benj. Middleton, Company E, Fourteenth New York, Brooklyn, right thigh.

Ralph Cummings, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts, South Boston, left hip.

Jos. Walevutan, Company G, First Michigan, left arm broken.

Harvey Wilson, Company I, First Artillery, New-York, left thigh.

L. N. Hill, Company D, Second Ohio Volunteers, Little Falls, N. Y., left leg.

Hugh O'Hara, First Ohio Regiment, Company A, back hurt, Buckhart, Ind.

Seneca Eggleston, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, West Kendall, left foot.

Robt. King, Company F, Third New-York Regiment, left arm.

Wm. McArdle, Company B, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, New-York City, typhoid fever.

At another hospital, under charge of Dr. JOSEPH A. PETERS, New-York Twenty-first:

L. D. Nayal, Company A, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, in the thigh; Peter Dunn, Company A, Seventh Massachusetts, in the foot.

C. E Gray, Fourth Maine, left spine.

A. M. Burdick, Company F, First Rhode Island, bullet in arm.

James Karn, Company F, Seventy-first New-York, contused foot.

W. H. Warner, Company A, Second Rhode Island, shot through the cheek, and lost the end of his nose.

John Breet, Company D, Third Connecticut.

Jos. S. Eustis, Company B, Fifth Massachusetts, hand.

John Shaw, Company H, Second New-Hampshire, leg.

A. M. Carner, Company C, Second New-Hampshire, head.

Charles Mackintosh, Company K, Second Connecticut, left hand.

W. H. Ellerd, Company J, First Rhode Island, fractured ankle—wagon run over it.

L. H. Tescott, Company D, First Rhode Island, shot in hand—ball around the thumb.

Carlos Plumb, Company G, First Rhode Island, right hand.

Pat. Kilroy, Company K, Second Rhode Island, ribs broken.

Sergeant John Stepper, Company G, First Michigan, leg.

G. G. Royce, Company D, Second Michigan, right hand.

Corporal H. A. Chaffe, Company K, Second Connecticut, thigh.

A. Riker, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, hand.

Jo. Wilkins, Company G, First Michigan arm.

Jas. Heany, Company C, First New-York Zouaves, arm.

N. H. Whitemore, Company E, Second Wisconsin, right breast.

Sergt. A. C. Stevens, Company C, Fifth Maine, six-pound ball struck his musket, and broke his rib.

H. Bantell, Company H, First Michigan.

W. Graham, Company K, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, dangerus wound in the abdomen.

Lieut. W. Thompkins, Company B, Sixteenth Volunteers, New-York, foot.

G. S. Chase, Second New-Hampshire, Company F, hand.

Corporal H. Dixon, Company F, Second Rhode Island, arm.

Justin Hand, Company F, Second Maine, side.

P. H. Lawrence, Company I, Third Wisconsin, shoulder.

N. Johnson, Company A, First Michigan, shoulder.

R. Sheldon, Company E, Second New-York, hand, bayonet.

George Keeler, Company F, First Minnesota, breast.

W. Brown, Company B, Second Wisconsin, ear.

James E. Wilcox, Rhode Island Battery, one arm.

S. M. Gordon, Company E, Secodd New-Haven, hands.

H. Dunter, Company I, First Artillery, leg.

Fred. Wiseenberg, Company A, Second Michigan, arm taken off by common ball.

The following wounded belong to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and are at the Georgetown Hospital. None are dangerous.

John Scott, Company I; James Abbott, Company A; John Miller, Company F; Dan McLaughlin, Company F; James Kelly, Company I; James Maltiff, Company I; John McGrain, Company I; Wm. Simpson, Company I; Thomas E. Slater, Company H; John Mitchell, Company D; Corporal John Frazer, Company E; Oorporal J. W. Kennedy, Company H; Lieut. J. B. St. Clare, Company E; Roderick Black, Company B.

The following wounded are also at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers:

C. Hunford, Company J; A. McVean, Company F; E. Baker, Company C; James A. Galt, Company A; James Dufly, Company F.

The following are at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Abram Dox, Company H; Lafayette Boxton and Thomas Cobland, Company C; Michael Maher, Company G; A. Oscar Wallar, Company F, and G. W. Smith, Company C, all of the Eleventh New-York Regiment Volunteers. There are also at this Hospital, B. F. Middleton and Lieut. W. Hopkins, Company B, Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, wounded.

At Georgetown Hospital are the following members of the Sixty-ninth—none dangerously wounded.

Hugh Fisher, Company D; Mike Maloney, Company D; John Sullivan, Company H; John Daly, Company H; John Scott, Company B; Wm. Dorklin, Company A; Patrick Bumply; Company I; Patrick Collamer, Company C; Joseph Canton, Company I.

The following more or less wounded, but none dangerously, are at the Georgetown Bospital:

John Sulivan, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Chris. Cummins, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Sergeant John McGeran, Company G. Sixty-ninth; Richard C. Keily, Company A, Sixty-ninth; John Hays, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Corporal John O'Keef, Company K, Sixty-ninth; Henry Rice, Company H, Sixty-ninth; Mathew Daly, Company I, Sixty-ninth; John Kelper, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Pat. Riley, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Richard A. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; James Hingsland, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Wm. Casey, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Peter Gillery, Company H, Sixty-ninth; James Gallagher, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Kiernan, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Eagan, Company A, Sixty-ninth; Joseph Gallagner, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Dan. Ryan, Company I, Sixty-ninth.

Miss POWELL, who has charge of the Georgetown Hospital, left Washington this afternoon for New-York, where she goes to obtain an additional number of nurses.

Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth, is yet missing. He was last seen near Centreville. His officers think he is lost.

Col. Alfred W. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, was wounded in the thigh, and placed in an ambulance to be taken from the field. The horse of the ambulance was killed, the ambulance was abandoned, and it is supposed Wood fell into the hands of the rebels.

The Government has ordered a hundred thousand men to rendezvous at Washington. Of these thirty thousand will reach here within the next ten days.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN is expected to reach Washington to-morrow night, and will at once assume command of the Army of the Potomac.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD visited the camps on the other side this afternoon. At Fort Corcoran the President made a speech to the surviving members of the Sixty-ninth, commending them for the valor they had displayed, and thanking them for their courage and devotion. The members threw up their caps, and shouted their willingness to enlist for the war.

At all the volunteers' camps, the President and Secretary found the regiments very much demoralized, and but slowly getting into order. At Alexandria there are many straggelers, but plenty of food, and they are fast being gathered together and reorganized. About one-half the Rhode Islanders are in their old quarters. They are not badly cut up, and but little demoralized. Gov. SPRAGUE has given orders to the officers to spare no expense in getting the regiments in condition, and to charge the cost to him.

The Sanitary Commission sent over a deputation of C. L. BRUCE and Dr. TOMES to inquire after the wounded; whether any flag of truce had been sent for them, and whether they could afford surgical aid or nurses, &c. It appears that Gen. MCDOWELL had already sent Major WADSWORTH with a flag of truce and an ambulance train, and that five surgeons had voluntarily and nobly remained, to take care of the wounded and the prisoners themselves.

Dr. MCGREGER, Assistant Surgeon on the staff, states that he saw about three hundred wounded in the temporary hospitals near the battle-field. He thinks that none, except one or two, were left in Centreville or Fairfax Court house.

Messrs. BRUCE and TOMES made an effort to reach the wounded in Virginia last evening, but could only go some nine miles, as our pickets ceased them, and the enemy might be beyond.

There were two riots near Willard's to-day. About 1 o'clock a squad of men were passing a hotel with three rebel prisoners taken at Bull Run. One of these was recognized by the Zouaves as a man who had been active in the fight of Sunday. They made a rush for the prisoners, but were kept off by the guard. One of the Zouaves threw a stone which hit the man they had recognized on the head, and knocked him down. Another of the prisoners was hit by a knife thrown by a Zouave. The Guard succeeded in getting their prisoners into the temporary buildings, and kept the crowd at bay until the cavalry could be sent for. When they arrived the crowd was soon dispersed.

A little after a prominent citizen was expressing secession sentiments. The Zouaves took after him, and again the cavalry was called to quell the riot and rescue the obnoxious man.

Quartermaster STETSON is authority for the statement that none of the officers of the Fire Zouaves are wounded, missing or killed, except Col. FARNHAM, who is slightly wounded.

The foreign ministers are in great quandary. It is their duty to keep their respective Governments advised of the condition of things. According to European rules, the defeat of Government forces within twenty miles of its capital, implies the overthrow of the Government. They find it difficult to overthrow this established rule of judging, and yet hesitate to report the opinion that the Government is incapable of sustaining itself.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Some of the batteries and single pieces of artillery which were supposed to have been lost in Sunday's engagement, are being brought in safely. Among the pieces thus far received are the 32-pounders rifled guns.

The entire loss of killed, wounded and missing of the Massachusetts Fifth is stated at 25, the New-York Fourteenth at 100, both the Ohio First and Second 40.

The following additional wounded were taken to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

Samuel Eudy, New-York Twenty-Seventh; Wm. Derritt, New-York Twenty-seventh; James Hogan, New-York Sixty-ninth, Henry Fall, Vermont Second; M. L. Phillips, Wisconsin Second, John Sullivan, New-Jersey Third, E B. Simond, Minnesota First, William Seigley, Michigan First; Lieut. J. S. Merrill, Maine Fifth, Henry Storms, Vermont Second; Corporal Lord, Maine Third, S. C. Meeks, Fire Zouaves, Robert Dyer, Fire Zouaves: M. Carter, Fire Zouaves, Thos. W. Coumins, Wisconsin Second: James Greeley, New-York First; Edward Sweeney, Fire Zouaves; James Hammond, New-York Twenty-fourth; August Van Allen, New-York Thirty-fifth; W. E. Reed, Maine Second; Geo. A. Farrell, Maine First: A. C. Strickland, Maine First; Gould Mathews, Maine Second; William Frankford, Fire Zouaves; Thomas Cratley, Missouri Second; Charles Holmes, New-Hampshire Second; Hugh McLaughlin, New-York Thirty-eighth.

Add to list of wounded in Georgetown Hospital:

James M. Goldrich, New-York Eighth; W. B. Smith, Fire Zouaves; Wm. Forder, New-York Fourteenth; G. K. Mason, New-York Twenty-seventh; J. B. Preston, Connecticut First.

The following are wounded, at the camp of the New-York Twenty-seventh, Camp Anderson, Franklin-square:

N. Wright, ball in thigh; C. Dick, flesh wound; J. W. Butler, fractured ribs; Sergeant G. Williamson, fractured ribs; James Williams, ball in thigh; Lieut. Phillips, slightly wounded; L. J. Steel, bayonet wound in abdomen; C. Miller, wrist wound; W. J. Rundall, wound in thigh; Thomas Betts, thumb shot off; Lieut. R. C. Jackson, wound in arm; Capt. Rogers, wound in shoulder; D. D. Carpenter, wound in thigh; Sergeant L. D. Burton, wound in thigh; Frank Spencer, wound in thigh; James Lester, rib fractured; Ensign Parks, killed. The above are all the casualties in the Twenty-seventh.

In the same camp are the following Fire Zouaves: W. Dwyer, wounded in the arm and leg and back with balls—he marched all the way back, A. Shields, wounded in the back by a splinter; Jerry Ryan, do. Others were brought in later, and some slightly wounded, who walked in. Capt. Wiley, of the Zouaves, wounded in both arms. Capt. Downey, of the Zouaves, was wounded on the field, and his body afterwards was found, literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

A Zouave, who was taken prisoner with 6 others, and who subsequently effected an escape, arrived here to-night, with a broken handcuff on one wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, many being pinioned to trees, and tormented with bayonets thrust at them.

The loss of the Seventy-first is not more than 50 killed and 100 wounded. This regiment was mustered out of the service to-day, their term having expired on Sunday.

On the battle-field, balls were found of the pattern used in the English Army, showing that the rebels use arms of English manufacture.

Col. A. SCHIMMELBERG, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and offered the services of his regiment, which numbers 1,040 men, a large part of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians, who distinguished themselves in service. The regiment has been accepted by the Government.

This afternoon Dr. BELT, of Prince Georges County, Md., was arrested in Washington on the charge of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by a mob, but for an active interference of Army and Cavalry officers, a squad of whom assisted in carrying him to jail.

Hon. BARROW and J. D. CATLIN, of Georgetown, were also arrested and jailed on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

Ten prisoners of war were brought in to-day by our cavalry, among whom is Lieut.-Col. BOSSE, Tory ex-Congressman, North Carolinians, South Carolinians, and Virginians.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is expected here to-morrow. His advent is awaited with much anxiety. The appointment is highly popular, both among the troops and the civil authorities here congregated.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight

Gen. TAYLOR is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about the National troops having upset their entrenchments at Centreville. He cannot explain Capt. GILLESS's letter.

All the hotels are crowded with guests.

Many soldiers from the battle-field cannot find their regiments, and are lying about the streets, on doorsteps, etc.

Two vessels (ex-ss *Pawnee* and *Perry* (*Pawhatan*?) are in the service of Assistant.

We have heard nothing here about the reported death of Gen. CURTENIUS.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED

LAFAYETTE, Wyoming County, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23

Three cars were forwarded to-day, by the Jay Hood Soldiers' Aid Society, and Union Express to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington, two boxes containing 100 pairs of drawers and 44 flannel shirts, made by the women of Keosauqua and Bedford, who are actively co-operating there.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that Gen. JOHNSON left Winchester on Thursday noon. He reached Manassas during the battle; 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick to the number of 1,800.

It was confidently asserted in Winchester that Gen. JOHNSON and Col. HUNTER were both killed at Manassas. It was also rumored but not certain, that Gen. JACKSON was also killed.

There had been great sickness and numerous deaths at Winchester. The slaughter of the Confederates at Manassas is represented as very great.

Messengers sent here from Manassas, to present the Army as in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down.

The suffering at Winchester was very great. Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was $1 a pound.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is currently reported that WATKINS, with 2,000 men, is encamped within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed.

CLAIB JACKSON and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

An attack on Bird's Point is threatened.

At Memphis the loss of the rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 22, } via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23. }

Mr. WHITNEY, Quartermaster's Sergeant, of the Vermont Regiment, was shot this morning by some rebels at Newport's News. With two others, he was in search of a strayed bullock not far from the camp. His body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An infernal machine, intended by the Confederates to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads, washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction. This is the second attempt of the kind, and one of the atrocious methods of warfare employed by the high-minded chivalry. It landed within a few rods of Floyd's House.

The *Roanoke* steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine, Florida. During her cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the name of which we have not been able to learn. The crew escaped to shore in small boats.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes.

A heavy gale from the southeast is prevailing.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it FLOYD's gun will be moved to a position where it can be brought to bear upon Sewall's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted.

Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch dated last (Monday) evening, stating that Senator WADE has arrived at Washington. He left two Divisions of the Army at Centreville. The enemy remained within their intrenchments. Gen. TYLER had thrown up intrenchments at Centreville. There was no prospect of an attack. Gov. SPRAGUE spiked the battery of the Rhode Island Regiment on the field. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, of New-York, slept a Fairfax on Sunday night, and in the morning walked to Alexandria with 150 army wagons. The main body of the Army was then resting at Centreville.

A CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

A captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived here this morning, and received at the depot quite an ovation. The crowd took him on their shoulders, cheering to the utmost. His name could not be ascertained.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

Advices from North Missouri are to the effect that, Sunday morning, a body of Col. SMITH'S Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men who were engaged in the hanging of Col. SHARP and Lieut. JAEGER. They took them to the outskirts of town and shot them. One of them, ROFT. TERRELL, was a lawyer, and formerly editor of the Danville *Herald*.

Two more men, charged with the same outrage, were shot at Mexico, Audrain County, by a company of cavalry, under Capt. SMITH. Four others escaped on horseback. One of those shot was Captain of a company of regulars at Mexico, named MOULTRIE.

Fully 7,000 troops are stationed at different points on the North Missouri Railroad. It is reported that a large body of rebel troops from Southeastern Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and that Col. BLAND, stationed at that point, had sent for reinforcements.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 23.

The Convention passed a resolution this morning, by a vote of 45 to 21, declaring the office of President of the Convention, held by Gen. STERLING PRICE at the last session, vacant.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, the former Vice-President, was unanimously elected President. He is a staunch Union man.

A motion was made to declare the office of doorkeeper vacant, as he was a Union man at the last session of the Convention, but has since edited a secession paper.

URIEL WRIGHT made a violent disunion speech, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary, despotic, and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denouncing the Union leaders in St. Louis and the State.

The matter was referred to a Committee of Three.

A Committee of Seven—one from each Congressional District—was elected, whose duty it is to report to the Convention what action they deem advisable in the present distracted condition of the State. The following gentlemen were elected from the First to the Seventh Congressional District:

Messrs. Broadhead, Henderson, W. H. Hall, W. P. Hall, W. Douglass, Henricks and Boyds.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Gov. STEWART offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of the State has expatriated itself.

He spoke in favor of the Convention going to work to fill the vacancy. Referred to the Committee of seven appointed this A. M.

On motion the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

RHODE ISLAND MOVING.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD SOLDIERS, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 23.

Lieutenant-Gov. ARNOLD has issued a proclamation, paying a tribute to our dead soldiers, and calling for the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning in Market Square to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble its exertions in support of the Government. Mayor KNIGHT presided and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. L. A. Jenckes, Rev. Dr. Sears, Hon. C. A Upsike, Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Caswell Bishop Mc Farland, A. Payne, Gov. Hoppin, Hon. Thomas Davis, P. A. Sennatt, Dr. Wayland, Ex Mayor Rodman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Keyers and Gov. Arnold.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The departure of the Twelfth Regiment, tonight, was an occasion to be remembered. It was quite dusk when the troops reached the wharf from Fort Warren, still the streets through which they passed on their way to the railway station were thronged with men, women and children. The cheering along the whole line was enthusiastic and prolonged, and the house fronts were whitened with waving handkerchiefs. There has been no such demonstration here since the reception of DANIEL WEBSTER in 1852. The personal salutations to Col. WEBSTER, the prayers for his success, the cries of "Good bye, Col. BRYAN," the cordial shouts of friends to the soldiers, as they marched past, showed a depth of feeling never to be fore equalled.

The regiment left the depôt at a little after 4 o'clock, *en route* for Washington, *viâ* New-York and Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The call for troops from Massachusetts causes great activity at the Adjutant-General's office, and the regiments will be filled up and put in marching order as soon as possible.

The Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, having been mustered out of service, were to-day escorted to the Common, where they were reviewed and addressed by Gov. ANDREW. The regiment will be at once dismissed and return to their homes, but it is understood that the greater number will shortly reënlist for the war.

SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

NEWBURYPORT, Tuesday, July 23.

The schooner *Ed Lam*, from Morgaguez, arrived here this afternoon, reports that on Saturday, July 20, in lat. 37° 25' North, long. 70° 10' West, was chased three hours by a full-rigged privateer brig, which was undoubtedly the *Jeff. Davis*, as the vessel answers her description. The schooner being a fast sailer, and during a thunder storm got clear from her.

RETURN OF COL. DARE'S REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

Col. DARE'S Third Regiment returned home this afternoon. The regiment is to reorganize, recruit and return to serve for three years.

COL. WILCOX NOT DEAD.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 23.

A private dispatch from Manassas, *via* Richmond, says that Col. WILCOX, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, is there, a prisoner, and is but slightly wounded.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

he enthusiastic reception of the Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, together with the immense crowds gathered to cheer the Twelfth Regiment on its departure to-night, indicates the reverse of discouragement by the late battle. Our people were never more patriotic than now

MEETING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT—THE VALOR OF THE TROOPS PRAISED.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman, the Union Defence Committee held a meeting at their rooms in Pine-street yesterday afternoon, to consider what action was proper under the temporary reverses which have occurred. Hon. SIMEON DRAPER presided, and called the meeting to order at 1½ o'clock P. M. The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, That the action of the citizens of New-York declaring their unalterable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union which in the month of April last gave so powerful an impulse to the loyal spirit of the country, must and will continue to exercise its influence in preserving public confidence and maintaining the power of the National Government.

Resolved, That the temporary repulse sustained by the National forces in Virginia is no sufficient cause for alarm or discouragement, but should rather stimulate every loyal citizen to renewed efforts and increased vigor in the cause of the country.

Resolved, That this Committee do not hesitate to express their conviction that the people, not only of New-York, but of every other loyal State, will continue to respond to every call made on them by the National Government for the men and means necessary to vindicate the National honor, preserve inviolate the Constitution and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That the intrepid conduct of the National troops in carrying intrenchments held by a greatly superior force, and in sustaining for hours the assaults of overwhelming reinforcements, fully justifies the confidence reposed in their valor, firmness and fidelity, and strengthens our reliance on the ultimate and triumphant success of our arms.

CHARLES H. MARSHAL expressed his regret that so many of the Committee were absent from the City. In view of the recent advices from Virginia, he regarded it as particularly unfortunate that the Government had not more promptly accepted the regiments which could have been furnished. The authorities had evidently suffered a sad reverse on account of the want of cavalry regiments, which they have been so slow to accept. The obstacles which had been thrown in their way would awaken new spirit throughout the country, and inspire fresh zeal for the prosecution of the war. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions, and their publication, as an expression of the sentiments of the Committee.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Mr. STEWART and others heartily indorsed the resolutions.

MOSES H. GRINNEL strongly reflected on the conduct of the Secretary of War for his tardiness or refusal to accept additional forces, when he ought to have known they would be needed. There has been no difficulty in raising men, and there was yet none, but the delay and suspense occasioned by the refusal of the Secretary to cooperate promptly with the citizens, had been one of the chief embarrassments in the way. Mr. MARSHALL and others pitched into the Secretary of the Navy for the inefficiency of the blockade.

Mr. WETMORE referred at some length to the prompt action of the City of New-York on the 20th of April last, which saved the Capital, and rescued the country from the grasp of secession conspirators. The same spirit of patriotism still animated our citizens, and they were willing to do anything for the defence of our common country in its hour of peril. Of the splendid regiments furnished by the Union

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3070. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Vigorous Measures Inaugurated by the Government.

WONDERFUL RESPONSES OF THE PEOPLE

Eighty Thousand Men Already Offered for the War.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND.

DREADFUL LOSS OF THE REBELS.

Our Flag of Truce Not Allowed to Enter the Rebel Lines.

The Confederate Pickets at Fall's Church.

AN EXCITING TIME IN CONGRESS.

Debate Between Messrs. Richardson and Burnett.

The 500,000 Volunteer Bill a Law.

FURTHER LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

A letter was received in Washington to-day from a lady in Richmond, in which she says:

"There is no rejoicing in Richmond. The number of killed and wounded brought into Richmond is fearful."

This corroborates statements made by others that the mortality among the rebels is much greater than our loss. The loss on our side is less even than I have heretofore figured it. It will not be above eight hundred.

COL. CORCORAN.

It is reliably stated that Father O'RILEY has information from Richmond that Col CORCORAN is dead, and that his body is in Richmond.

OUR BATTERRIES.

The West Point Battery is badly cut up. It loses all the caissons and equipments, five pieces, forty horses, and five men killed and seven wounded. All the guns were thoroughly disabled before they were abandoned.

The Ayres Battery, formerly SHERMAN'S, was brought off without any loss of consequence

The Seymour Battery was all saved except one 30-pound rifled gun that was thrown off the bridge, and so lost.

FLAG OF TRUCE TURNED BACK.

The flag of truce sent out by Major WADSWORTH for the purpose of obtaining the wounded and the bodies of the dead, was received, but Major WADSWORTH was turned back with an intimation that he had better keep away. It is certain that BEAUREGARD will refuse to permit a flag of truce to enter his lines for any purpose. The reason given is, that the flag of truce sent to President LINCOLN by Col. TAYLOR was sent back without an answer, and, therefore, not treated with such courtesy as the rules of war demand. The fact probably is, that BEAUREGARD does not wish any of the Government side to know the extent of his loss.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

The evidence is accumulating that the rebels treated our wounded with great barbarity while the battle was raging. Two officers of the Thirty-eighth assure me that they heard rebel officers on two occasions order their men to "Bayonet the d——d Abolitionists," and as they passed along over the wounded they executed the orders thus given.

FLYING VIRGINIAN UNIONISTS.

Crossing Long Bridge, to-day, I met numbers of families moving out of Virginia. They were Union men that had been ordered to leave by the rebels, and driven away from the country reoccupied by them, since the disaster on Sunday.

VOLUNTEERS RETURNING HOME.

All the three months' regiments, whose time have expired, will be sent home at once. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Eighth New-York are leaving; also the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey, go home. The First Rhode Island has also left.

COL. CAMERON'S BODY.

Nothing has yet been heard of the mission of ARNOLD HARRIS, the Secessionist, who went to recover the body of Col. CAMERON. It is presumed he has been detained as a prisoner.

REGIMENTS ARRIVING.

Regiments are commencing to arrive from Pennsylvania and New-York. By to-morrow night we shall have more regiments than have been discharged.

REORGANIZATION.

I have very reliable information that the regiments that were most demoralized by the Sunday fight will be disbanded, or reorganized so as to give them efficient officers. It is probable that the New-York Twelfth Volunteers will be among the regiments remodeled. I give you the list of the wounded in this regiment, by which it will be seen that it suffered as much in proportion to the number engaged (five hundred) as almost any other:

John A. Cheeney, Company A, killed.

Joseph Labeff, Company A, wounded in the shoulder by a pistol shot.

John Snyder, Company A, wounded in the head

Michael Murphy, Company I, killed.

William Lathrop, Company K, killed,

William Graham, Company K, wounded seriously.

Alauson Vercellius, Company K, wounded slightly in the shoulder.

James Hilts, Company K, missing.

Andrew Green, Company E, missing.

George H. Parsons, Company E, missing.

Richard Husted, Company E, shot in the arm.

George Sharer, Company E, shot in shoulder.

Josiah Robbins, Company E, hit by spent ball.

P K. Hall, Company E, shot in face.

James Odiael, Company E, wound in face.

Henry Clemens, Company H, wounded in leg, woich was amputated. He is doing well.

L. Lewis, Company H, wounded.

Leander Darling, Company B, killed.

John Melchior, Company B, killed.

Lieut. Strauss, Company B, wounded.

Ensign Spanier, Company B, wounded.

John Redman, Company B, wounded.

Herman C. Hamilton, Company B, wounded and missing.

Julius O. Westgate, Company F, killed.

James Dunnigan, Company F, missing and fupposed to be wounded.

Lemuel Ladd, Company S, killed.

William Hallam, Company S, wounded in arm.

John Markham, Company G, killed.

John W. Walter, Company D, killed.

B. F. James, Company D, badly wounded.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

There was a sharp passage in the House to-day, between Col RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and BURNETT, of Kentucky. Since Sunday the rebels are at little pains to conceal their exultation at the success of the rebel arms. The exhibition of his feelings by BURNETT probably incited RICHARDSON. It is supposed a duel must be the consequence.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

There is much feeling between the regular officers and the volunteers. The former are free in their expressions of disgust for any but regulars, and their want of confidence in volunteers, and the volunteers speak in round terms of the arrogance and assumptions of the regular officers. Unless checked, it is likely to produce much mischief.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY.

The confidence in the Army among civilians is rapidly increasing as the evidence accumulates that we fought in a ratio of one to three. The fact becomes apparent that our men are far superior to the Virginia troops—and this goes far, too, towards restoring the *morale* of the disorganized regiments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

Information reached here this morning that the Confederate pickets extend to where TYLER formerly encamped, in the neighborhood of Falls Church.

The most serious apprehension is still felt for Hon. ALFRED ELY, who went to the scene of war as a spectator, and to be of use to the wounded in the regiment from his (New-York) Congressional District. He is supposed to be either killed or taken prisoner.

Major BIDWELL, of the Michigan First Regiment, who assumed command after WILCOX fell, was yesterday and is to-day gathering up his men. He estimates that thirty or forty will cover the killed, and double that number the wounded in his regiment.

The business at the War Department to-day is remarkably heavy. The telegraphic dispatches hourly accumulate, the senders tendering troops in surprising numbers. For example, Illinois has offered seventeen and Indiana ten regiments. Some of them have already started, and others will be *en route* to-morrow. Ambulances containing wounded continue to arrive.

The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of our Army. Old systems will be changed to practical modes, for the better management of our forces, by providing reliable officers. To this end the Secretary of War has issued General Orders to-day that all officers of regiments will be subject to examination by a Board of Officers, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those found incompetent will be rejected, and their positions will be filled by competent officers, that may have passed an examination of the said Military Board.

Up to 12 o'clock to-day nearly 80,000 men have been accepted, and are at this moment being marshaled into service all over the North. Many are now in motion on their way to the National Capital. The energy and well directed efforts of the War Department, and of the General-in-Chief, has done much to restore confidence. The prompt appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is now on his way here to command the Grand Army, has given undoubted satisfaction, and created great enthusiasm among the soldiers. They are worthy of being led by so great a General as MCCLELLAN, who has recently given such decisive proofs of his great abilities.

The *Intelligencer*, this morning, says, we learn that two intelligent officers of the Ellsworth Zouaves arrived in the City, last night, one of whom left Centreville at 4 o'clock P. M., and the other Fairfax Court-house at 12 M., who both report that up to that time, at these respective points, no secession force had appeared. A fact which would seem sufficiently to indicate that it is no part of their purpose to undertake anything like an advance towards Washington.

Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving and appear to be of the desirable character. Baggage-wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plentiful as heretofore, and, altogether, there is a gathering up of Army fragments.

Early this morning the picket guard of the New-York Twenty-fourth, at Falls Church, 22 in number, with a Captain, were attacked by about 40 secession cavalry, and driven in. Half a dozen shots were exchanged. No one was injured on our side.

The secession pickets are within five miles of us on the Columbia road.

An order has been issued by Gen. MANSFIELD, dated noon to-day, as follows:

"All straggling soldiers will join their respective regiments without delay."

Here follows the designations of rendezvous for twenty of the regiments by name. Soldiers attached to regiments in camp, or quartered on the Virginia side, and not embraced in the foregoing list, will rendezvous at Jackson-square, opposite the President's House. All stragglers found in the streets six hours after the promulgation of this order, will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders, and will be taken care of. The wisdom of this order is universally commended.

Senator LATHAM, by earnest solicitation, has obtained to-day an order from the War Department, to raise a full regiment of infantry, and 500 cavalry, three years' volunteers, in California, to protect the overland mail, treasure and emigration from Carson Valley to Fort Kearney.

Col. CARLOS A. WAITE, of the Eighth Infantry, leaves on the 1st of August, by Panama, to take general command of this force, and give it efficiency.

Californians here are very much gratified at this important step.

In the present confused state of affairs it is impossible to procure full lists of the killed and the wounded. There cannot yet be any official report giving the information. The names of such, however, as can be reliably ascertained are transmitted as soon as received.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the New-York Seventy-first Regiment.

COMPANY A.

None killed.

Wounded and left in the hospital near the field—Wm. M. Smith; his wound is in the foot and is severe.

Alfred A. Hyde, severely wounded in the shoulder. He is with the Regiment.

Capt. David D. Hart, a flesh wound.

John M. Hyde, a flesh wound.

Joseph B. Merrill, a flesh wound.

Lewellyn A. Lounsbury, a flesh wound.

Missing and probably prisoners—Edwin P. Doherty and Edwin Cole.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Cornelius Flynn.

Wounded and left in the Hospital near the field—Sergeant Franklin. He is said to have been since near the Long Bridge.

Wounded and with the regiment—Robert Henshe.

Missing and supposed to be a prisoner—Edward Henderson.

COMPANY C.

Killed—George J. Bacon, shot through the head.

Wounded and left at the Hospital, near the field, Augustus M. Butler. One leg had been shot off by a cannon-ball, and it is supposed that he is dead.

Left in the field on the retreat, now missing and supposed to be a prisoner, R. D. Tompkins.

COMPANY D.

Killed—John S. Bolton and Charles Brandt.

Wounded and left at the Hospital, near the field, Bushrod Vaughan.

COMPANY E.

Wounded and left on the field—Charles A. Parle.

Wounded in the leg and with the regiment—John T. Lawrence.

Missing—John W. Dickens and J. Prescott Imlay.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Privates, J. W. Bowers, Nickerson, Rockafellar, G. H. Sayen, J. H. H. Sands, J. Stambler, Whittaker.

Wounded—Capt. Ellis, and privates Behan, Beverly, Clarke, Doyle, Eagleton, Holstein, W O. Roome and S. S. Roome.

Missing—G. Noble.

COMPANY G.

Benjamin E. Allen, killed—Musket shot through the body.

Joseph B. Butler, killed—Musket shot through the body.

Uselma Duncan, killed—Musket shot through the brain.

Enoch Tompkins, killed, cannon-shot in the jaw.

Rolen H. Wade, musket-ball through the groin.

Wounded and left behind—Thomas C. Deavy; a grape-shot wound in the abdomen. It is supposed that he is dead.

Wounded and with the regiment—Joshua G. Abbe and Wm. H. Cohen.

COMPANY H.

None killed.

Wounded and left behind—John J. Morrissey, a serious wound in the groin, George W. Green, serious wound in the shoulder, John G. Cobb, a wound in the face, he is at the Alexandria Hospital.

Wounded and with the regiment—A. Henry Embler and Robert Welch, Jr.

Missing—George W. Smith.

COMPANY I

Killed—Samuel S. Bond, of Newburgh, N. Y.

Wounded and left behind—John W. R. Mould, of Montgomery, N. Y.

Wounded and with the regiment—James Figert, of Newburgh, N. Y.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Missing—James Gillett

The following additional wounded were received at the Georgetown Hospital to-day.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK.

Wm. Durkin, Company A.

Patrick Dunphy, Company I.

Patrick Callahan, Company D.

Joseph Canton, Company I.

Hugh Fisher, Company D

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

Abraham Dox, Company H

Lafayette Haxton, Company C.

Thomas Copeland, Company E.

NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

James Abbott, Company A.

John L. Miller, Company F

Daniel McLachlan Company F.

James Kelly, Company I

James Maliff, Company I.

John McGraw, Company I.

John Scott, Company I.

Wm Simpson, Company I.

Thomas E Slater, Company H

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

C. Densig, Company K.

J. B. Whitney, Company K

G. S. Hyde, Company C.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

F. Render, Company K.

Michael Malloy, Company D.

John Sullivan, Company H.

John Daly, Company I.

John Scott, Company B

Joshua Parsons, Company H.

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Serg. Joseph Roberts Company E.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

F. R. McKeen, Company C.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Col. A. M. Wood, wounded and missing.

Surgeon Jos. M. Howiston, missing.

Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Swaim, missing.

Non-commissioned staff—Color-Sergeant F. P. Head, wounded and missing.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Martin Frank, J. Keeling, J. Murray, Robert Simmons.

COMPANY C.

Killed—C. C. Schell, R. Scott, W. P. Wade, P. McManus, J. Kerchofer, A. Cokley, G. H. Rogers.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Charles Kelley, John Fay, Henry Montaner, Earnest Seidel, Simon P. Richardson, Timothy O'Sullivan.

COMPANY F.

Killed—John Gillen, Edward Ennis, Thomas McCluskey.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Edward Deegan, Corporal John W. Lee.

COMPANY I.

Lewis Francis, killed.

COMPANY K.

Sidney Burr, killed.

The following is a list of the wounded in the same regiment:

COMPANY A.

Capt. R. B. Jordon.

Corporal G. H. Rice.

Privates—A. Fitzpatrick, F. Morrow, W. Lanson, H. Bogart.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant—J. J. Bradsaw.

Privates—Wm. Dixon, J. E. Baldwin, Thos. Abbott, Wm. M. Kane.

COMPANY C.

Jas. McLeer, Isaac Snyder, George Mamee.

COMPANY D.

Capt. C. F. Baldwin.

First Lieut. J. A. Jones.

Private E. M. Hicks.

COMPANY E.

Privates—R. H. Owen, J. Hannery, J. H. Perry, Jr.

COMPANY F.

Privates—John McGahery, S. Jones, Chas. Serfi, Alfred Leclere, Richard Morrow.

COMPANY G.

Privates—John Shanley, Stephen DeWolf, Wm. Keenan, Alfred Pesstin.

COMPANY H.

Privates John W. McCarty, John F. Rhehde, John Smith, Thadeus Hampton, George Hoey, John Glennen, Richard F. Cole.

COMPANY I.

James McGeehan, H. H. Winstantry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISASTER AT MANASSAS—NO ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL APPREHENDED—HOW THE COUNTRY MUST RECEIVE THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

The disaster to our arms yesterday hath this extent, no more: An unsuccessful attempt has been made to carry a strongly fortified camp with an inferior force; we have been repulsed, with considerable loss, and have retreated within the defensive lines occupied before the advance was made, without being followed by the enemy, and we are as secure as before the unsuccessful attack; we have lost prestige, and the enemy have gained it; but we are wiser, if sadder, while the enemy is vainer, if more jubilant. It remains for us to begin our preparations again, on a grander scale than before to call in reinforcements from North, East and West, and to assail the enemy in front and rear with redoubled forces.

The feeling here is one of profound sadness,—in some weak minds, or nervous constitutions bordering on a panic. But in truth there is no reason for alarm. Nothing is further from the purposes of the enemy than an attempt to improve his victory by an attack on the Capital; and if such an attack were made, the temerity would be fatal. But nothing of the kind is apprehended by Gen. SCOTT, although every preparation will be made to meet the foe should folly and presumption take the place of prudence.

Hundreds of fugitive soldiers who fled panic-stricken from the scene of action, have made their way to the city, and all day they have had groups of anxious inquirers huddled around them eager to learn the particulars of the battle. These frightened fugitives naturally enough supposed that the whole army had behaved as they did, and the effect of their tales was to produce a general impression all the morning that the army had been routed and dispersed, and that BEAUREGARD might at any moment commence firing bombs at the Capital from Arlington Heights. But later in the day it began to be known that the panic and dispersion was confined to three or four regiments, while the main body withdrew from the field in good order, and halted at Centreville, where it was drawn up in a strong position. It is understood, however, that Gen SCOTT has ordered the troops back within the lines of intrenchment near this city, Alexandria and Georgetown and that he feels perfectly secure against assault.

The two Houses of Congress met to-day, and transacted business as usual. The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at an early hour without transacting much business, with open doors. In the House no one could have inferred, from the deliberations of the body, that a powerful army of rebels had just beaten back the Government forces to the gates of the Capital, with the fell purpose of overthrowing the Constitution and laws. Their proceedings were unusually dull and prosy, and a Roman Senate could not have displayed greater stoicism in similar circumstances. All honor to the House of Representatives for this dull day's work, which will stand out in history as a sublime manifestation of the confidence of the people's representatives in the stability of their institutions. There is not another Government on earth under which such a thing could occur. There can be no mistaking the meaning of this *sang froid*. It demonstrates the unalterable determination of those intrusted with public affairs never to look back in the great work that lies before them. They know no such word as fail. Disaster may chequer the career of our Army, but their final triumph is not even to be brought into question; and the man who should now whisper the word compromise, as a consequence of the recent repulse, would be hissed out of the halls of legislation, as a traitor in disguise.

I predict that the people of the whole loyal portion of the country will, like their representatives, receive the events of yesterday as furnishing irresistible reasons for a vigorous prosecution of the war. They will take no step backward, and will regard it as treasonable to propose such a step. Whatever else may come, the Union must be preserved. The desperation of the rebels may make it necessary on the part of the Government to resort to the most radical cures. The Government has exhibited extraordinary lenity in dealing with this slaveholders' rebellion. It has held the shield of the Constitution with its own strong hand over the weakest and most exposed point of the enemy, and that the very point from which the rebellion springs. I call history to witness that no such example of forbearance can be found in all the annals of the past. There is a point of time beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and in this unholy attempt to overthrow the freest Constitution in the world by a conspiracy of Slavery propagandists, this period seems to be rapidly hastening. There are those, and their number is not small, who think it has already arrived, while there are still others—with the eloquent Abolitionist Phillips at their head—who have prayed for this very disaster—for the temporary triumph of the rebels—in order that the Government may be forced, as a last necessity, upon emancipation as a means of maintaining its existence.

The Government and the friends of Constitutional Union can have no sympathy with these prayers. Their earnest wish was to have no collision with the rebels; and when the collision came, they announced their purpose to protect Slavery as one of the institutions of the South, notwithstanding it was waging war upon the Government. It has stood by this voluntary guaranty, and only taken slavers into its service when they were likely to be used by the enemy. But how long can it shield the leprous spot of the enemy from the shafts out of its own quiver, and defend with one hand, while it assails with the other? There is something absurd and chimerical in such policy, as it will strike the minds of Europeans, who will never, it seems understand our complicative system of Government; and even to our American minds the punctilious regard shown for a mere constitutional right of rebels and traitors begins to look Quixotic. It cannot long be kept up. Constitutional guaranties are for loyal citizens, and the war-making power, as expounded by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, suggests a short cut to the solution of present troubles.

OBSERVER.

RETURNING NEW-YORK TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. GEORGE LYON, will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning, from the seat of war.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment also left for New-York this evening.

RETURN OF NEW-JERSEY THREE-MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 24.

Two Companies, (A, Capt. J. A. YARD, and B, Capt. D. PIERSON,) of the Third Regiment of the three-months volunteers, arrived here this afternoon, from Washington, and were met at the station by a large crowd of men and women. It is understood that all of the four regiments of the three-months men from this State are on the road to this city, where they will be mustered out of service and receive their pay. It is probable that these regiments will not be paid off and discharged before Monday or Tuesday next. It is expected that a large number of these men will reënlist for the war.

Gov. OLDEN has not yet received any requisition from the War Department for more troops from this State, although there are three full regiments ready to answer to the call of the Government, which can be dispatched, fully equipped, in two weeks.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF McCULLOCH AND JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 23.

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will reënlist for three years.

Gen. SWEENEY, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to-day for Forsyth, on the White River, in Taney County.

The balance of Gen. LYON'S command left Camp Siegel, 12 miles northwest from here, to-day. They will go to Camp Little York, 10 miles out on the Mount Vernon road.

Other offensive movements will be made next week.

BEN. MCCULLOCH is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5,000 well armed troops. Gov. JACKSON is some 12 or 15 miles this side, with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Forty-nine men from Carroll and Macon Counties, Arkansas, arrived here Thursday last, and enlisted for three years.

The Home Guards here have been relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting their crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 24.

In the Convention this morning, Mr. MASS introduced a resolution, to the effect that any changes in the Executive or Government of the State, by the present Convention, would not conduce to the welfare of Missouri. The resolution was strongly debated, and finally referred to the Committee of Seven chosen to report what action this Convention shall take. Had a vote been taken, it would have been lost.

After some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Convention is waiting the report of the Committee of Seven, which represents every Congressional District of the State. Before taking any action, it will report to-morrow. The Executive Department of the State Government will be reorganized, it is thought, and the present incumbents will be removed.

A motion was adopted instructing the State Treasurer to make a statement at the earliest moment, of what monies there were in the Treasury; also what amount had been expended since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and for what purposes.

Col. MCNEIL'S Regiment left here this evening per railroad for St. Louis.

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement last evening at 11 o'clock, owing to the pickets firing at an officer who galloped past them, not knowing they were there. He was not hit. The artillery summoned the troops in the city and and on the Fair Grounds to arms, and the report got out that Gov. JACKSON was approaching the city with a large force, which, of course, was entirely false.

THE PRIVATEERS.

UNSUCCESSFUL CRUISES AFTER THE PIRATES.

The United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, Capt. HYDE, arrived this morning from a cruise in the Gulf in search of Privateers. She has not seen any. On the 16th inst., when 40 miles south of Cape Henry, discovered a wreck on shore; saw from 100 to 150 men around it. Sent in a flag of truce, but they would not communicate. They were armed with muskets and guns, and the only reply they made was, "come ashore." After returning on board several shot and shell was thrown among them. Could not land any force on account of the high surf.

On the 19th, between Capes Henry and Hatteras, spoke the U. S. sloop *Savannah*.

The steam gun-boat *Iroquois* returned to port this morning from a cruise for privateers.

BOARDED.

Messrs. MCMANNUS and MORRIS, of the Revenue Service, stationed on board the cutter *Corwin*, at the Narrows, have boarded and examined the papers of 3,290 sail of vessels in the three months ending 23d inst., as follows: Steamers, 145; ships, 314, barks, 306; brigs. 310; schooners, 1,700; sloops, 525.

LOSSES OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, of this city, from Washington, reports that the Fifth Regiment, of this State, are now at Alexandria five hundred strong, and that they have lost forty killed and sixty wounded, and three hundred of them have been taken prisoners.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The following dispatch, received late last night, sets at rest the rumor that Capt. WILEY, of the Fire Zouaves, was killed at Bull's Run:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 23.

HENRY LEWIS, *Foreman Engine Co. No. 41*:

Your men are all safe, except COON. He is killed.

(Signed) Capt. WILEY.

A note to Mr. JOSEPH E. EBLING, of Harlem, informs him that his son, EUGENE N. EBLING, First Corporal of Company A, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

We have received authentic information in relation to the losses in two companies of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia:

COMPANY A.

A dispatch from Capt. Johnstone to Ex-Adjutant Blauvelt, in this city, says: "Company A has lost but two men killed—S. W. Seeber and John A. Wilson. O. H. Swift was slightly wounded.

COMPANY B.

A letter from George Young, of Company A, says that John Leyden, of Company B, was killed; and one or two of Company B wounded.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S COLORS.

Some misstatements having been made in reference to the person who so gallantly recaptured the colors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, we are requested to state that it was done by Capt. JOHN WILDEY, of Company I, Fire Zouaves. The colors had been seized by a Captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, who was making off with them, when he was shot by Capt. WILDEY. In addition to the colors, Capt. WILDEY also secured the rebel Captain's sabre, which has been sent to Mr. GERSHON COHEN, of this City.

COL. CORCORAN A PRISONER.

Capt. JAS. B. KIRKER, of the Sixty-ninth, has received the following telegram:

GEORGETOWN, July 24.

Col. CORCORAN is a prisoner at Manassas Junction—slightly wounded.

CAPT. MANSON A PRISONER OF WAR.

The following is telegraphed from Washington, July 24:

"Capt. MANSON, of the Seventy-ninth, Company A, is a prisoner of war and uninjured."

CAPT. ALEXANDER.

The reports that Capt. ALEXANDER, United tates Engineers, exhibited cowardice at Manassas, are quite surely unfounded. Capt. ALEXANDER is distinguished for his cool determination no less than for his professional ability; and we have the testimony of a gentleman who was at his side during the engagement that he bore himself with unflinching courage.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT INTERRUPTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 23.
VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 24.

An important military movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been defeated in consequence of the sad and unfortunate news from Washington.

Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

It is hoped that Col. MAGRUDER may be induced to attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News.

A feeling of gloom and despondency has pervaded the camps to-day. There is no despondency, however, as to the result of the war.

The gun-boat *Penguin*, stationed at Newport's News, yesterday allowed a heavily laden schooner from Norfolk to pass up the James River. She was probably loaded with cannon destined for Richmond. Only six shots were fired at her. The Confederates in the vicinity are allowed to do quite as they please.

LA MOUNTAIN, the earonaut, is at Old Point, and will make an ascension the day after to-morrow to reconnoitre the position of the enemy.

Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has arrived from Washington.

A large quantity of arms, clothing and ammunition, destined for the New-York State Regiments, arrived from New-York this morning.

RUMORED APPROACH OF THE YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN—DIVINE SERVICE ON THE MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, July 22, 1861.

No military or naval movement of any public importance has transpired since my last. Our ships of war, under the efficient command of Commodore STRINGHAM, are doing all it is in their power to do. Rely on it, that when the "fullness of time" for action arrives our gallant and intelligent men of the sea will not be found wanting. On Friday night last we had a slight bustle in the Roads. It was rumored that the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, having laid up in consequence of the sad and unfortunate news from Washington.

Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

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We had an unusually interesting scene at Divine service on board the *Minnesota*, yesterday morning. The number of the officers and crew is quite large. All were mustered and reviewed in fine style by Capt. VAN BRUNT. The marines, with their well-kept arms; the seamen, with their short-swords, hatchets and lanterns, standing among the guns of the upper and main decks, presented a formidable appearance, which, once seen, will never be forgotten. The parade over, the service commenced, under the direction of the respected Chaplain, Rev. Mr. JONES. A number of ladies, from the United States Volunteer Hospital, had come off, attended by gentlemen. Their presence added much interest to the occasion. A collection of the band toned the singing in beautiful style, which was participated in by the hundreds in the audience. Mr. JONES led the devotional part of the exercises in the Episcopal form, reading the sublime epistle of Paul on charity, and then introduced as the preacher, Rev. Mr. DENNISON, Chaplain of the Hospital. The reverend gentleman remarked that he felt a shade of sadness stealing over his spirit as he stood up to preach on the deck of this noble man-of-war, because it reminded him of the fact that the last time he had performed a similar duty, he was on board the *North Carolina*, at New-York, and his friend, Commander WARD, was sitting near him. At the close of the service he dined with Capt. WARD, and learned from him the determination he had just formed of resigning his charge of the *North Carolina*, and declining another post equally honorable, that he might go as a volunteer with the Union flotilla, to the waters of Hampton Roads and the adjacent coasts. The sentence expressed a wish to be ultimately able to join him, when Capt. WARD added, in his frank, sailor style, "If you come, be prepared for dancing, for something is going to be killed." How little did the three or four men then present at that dinner-table, expect that the brave WARD himself, was so soon to verify his own prediction!

Soon after the service was over, the *Minnesota* was visited by Major-Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Quartermaster-General BLAIR and other visitors, from Washington. The reception was in all respects appropriate. In fact, this frigate is a pattern-ship, and reflects the highest credit on her officers.

The ships of the squadron have been supplied by the United States Post-office Department, through the agency of Mr. DENNISON, with several large mail-bags of magazines, reviews and papers. They are most welcome, especially at sea. Large quantities of reading matter are thus distributed along the coast, whenever our ships-of-war fall in with vessels that are going to be supplied. Thousands of pages that would be wasted, are thus scattered widely abroad.

NEPTUNE.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition this morning, you name among the killed of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, DAVENPORT and —— DAVENPORT, of Company B. By dispatch this morning from Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Brooklyn, I learn that JOHN DAVENPORT was not in the battle, but is sick at Arlington. DAVENPORT, of Company E, is only wounded. Please make this correction for the sake of many friends whom it is impossible to reach except through the Press.

Very respectfully, H. BEDFORD

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, will leave to-morrow in the steamers *Cambridge* and *S. R. Spaulding*. Besides the field and staff of the regiment, twenty ambulances will be shipped for the Massachusetts regiments now in service.

Two hundred tons of powder and one million rifle cartridges were sent from the Watertown Arsenal yesterday for the seat of war.

THE GUN-BOAT MASSACHUSETTS IN ACTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 24.

A letter received from New-Bedford states that the gun-boat *Massachusetts* had a two hours' engagement on the 9th inst., with a rebel battery on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi. The range was too great for effectual service. The *Massachusetts* was slightly damaged in the rigging.

THE VIXEN.

The United States steamer *Vixen* sailed from this port yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, Thos. S. Phelps; G. H. Minor, Executive Officer; W. Dunne Du Barry, Second Officer; E. L. Taylor, Third Officer; West, Fourth Officer; E. L. Bracy, Chief Engineer; R. B. Swift, Assistant Engineer; A. J. Mauran, Surgeon; C. H. Junken, Captain's Clerk.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.

It is expected the Third Vermont Regiment will arrive here this afternoon. It was to have left Baxter yesterday morning for Baltimore, by way of Hartford, Conn. The regiment is fully equipped, has been furnished with Enfield rifles. No Colonel has yet been selected. The following is a list of staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Hyde; Major, W. W. Corcoran; Adjutant, [illegible] Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield [illegible] M. P. Parmelee; Surgeon, Henry [illegible] Mate, D. M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, [illegible] Quartermaster Sergeant, J. [illegible] Sergeant, H. C. Matthews. It is [illegible] raise another regiment immediately to serve as Zouaves.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The American Question in England.

Another Letter from the London Times Special Correspondent.

HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The French Emperor on Free Labor in the Colonies.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. WENKE, from Bremen on the 7th inst., calling at Southampton on the 10th, arrived here yesterday.

She encountered very severe gales and storms throughout the passage.

The *New-York* has on freight 10,000 in pounds sterling, 30,000 dollars, 86,860 thalers, and 753,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "The Government is striving to raise trade from its present depression, by concluding treaties of commerce and opening new markets for French produce. Negotiations have been for some time pending between France and Brazil. It appears certain that the draught of a treaty of commerce, approved in Paris on May 5, has been received from Rio Janeiro, signed by Don PEDRO and his Ministers; and, further, that the customs duties on French produce have been considerably reduced in the Brazils.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Letter from the Special Correspondent of the London Times—His Return to the North.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, June 20, 1861.

My last letter was dated from Natchez, but it will probably accompany this communication, as there are no mails now between the North and the South, or *vice versa*. Tolerably confident in my calculations that nothing of much importance could take place in the field till some time after I had reached my post, it appeared to me desirable to see as much of the South as I could and to form an estimate of the strength of the Confederation, although it could not be done at this time of the year without considerable inconvenience, arising from the heat, which renders it almost impossible to write in the day, and from the musquitoes, which come out when the sun goes down and raise a blister at every stroke of the pen. On several days lately the thermometer has risen to 98 deg., on one day to 105 deg., in the shade.

On Friday evening, June 14, I started from Natchez for Vicksburgh, on board the steamer *General Quitman*, up the Mississippi. These long yellow rivers are very fine for patriots to talk about, for poets to write about, for buffalo fish to live in, and for steamers to navigate when there are no snags, but I confess the Father of Waters is extremely tiresome. Even the good cheer and comfort of the *General Quitman* could not reconcile me to the eternal beating of steam drums, blowing of whistles, bumping at landings, and the general oppression of levées, clearings and plantations, which marked the course of the river, and I was not sorry next morning when Vicksburgh came in sight on the left bank of the giant stream—a city on a hill, not very large, bestecpled, becupolaed, large-hoteled. Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the West, and who has now established himself in a big caravanserai, which he rules in a curious fashion. M'MAKIN has, he tells us, been rendered famous by Sir CHARLES LYELL. The large dining-room—a stall *à manger*, as a friend of mine called it—is filled with small tables covered with parti-colored cloths. At the end is a long deal table, heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negresses and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the centre of the room stood my host, shouting out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chronicler tells us was the wont of the taverners in old London. Many little negroes ran about in attendance, driven hither and thither by the commands of their white Soulouque—white-teethed, pensive-eyed, but sad as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked uneasy and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I'se afeared to tell dat to massa." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "Berry good man, Sir, when he not angry wid me?" And the little fellow's eyes filled with tears at some recollection which pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburgh is secessionist. There were hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish had gone off to the wars, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'CONNELL were alive, he would surely be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question. After dinner I was invited to attend a meeting of some of the citizens at the railway station, where the time passed very agreeably till 4 o'clock, when the train started for Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and after a passage of two hours through a poor, clay country, seared with watercourses and gullies, with scanty crops of Indian corn and very backward cotton, we were deposited in that city. It must be called a city. It is the State capital, but otherwise there is no reason why, in strict nomenclature, it should be designated by any such title. It is in the usual style of the "cities" which spring up in the course of a few years amid the stumps of half-cleared fields in the wilderness,—wooden houses, stores kept by Germans, French, Irish, Italians; a large hotel swarming with people, with a noisy billiard-room and a noisier bar, the arena and the cause of "difficulties;" wooden houses, with portentous and pretentious white porticoes, and pillars of all the Grecian orders; a cupalo or two, and two or three steeples, too large for the feeble bodies beneath—hydrocephalic architecture; a State-house, looking well in the distance, ragged, dirty, and mean within; groups of idlers in front of "Exchange," where the business transacted consists in a barter between money or credit, and "drinks" of various stimulants; a secluded telegraph-office round a corner; a forward newspaper-office in the street, and a population of negroes shuffling through the thick dust which forms the streets. I called on Mr. PETTUS, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, according to invitation, and found him in the State-house, in a very poor room, with broken windows and ragged carpets and dilapidated furniture. He is a grim, silent man, tobacco-ruminant, abrupt-speeched, firmly believeing that the state of society in which he exists, wherein there are monthly foul murders perpetrated, at the very seat of Government, is the most free and civilized in the world. He is easy of access to all, and men sauntered in and out of his office just as they would walk into a public house. Once on a time, indeed, the Governor was a deerhunter in the forest, and lived far away from the haunts of men, and he is proud of the fact. He is a strenuous Seceder, and has done high-handed things in his way—simple apparently, honest probably, fierce certainly—and he lives, while he is Governor, on his salary of $4,000 a-year in the house provided for him by the State. There was not much to say on either side. I can answer for one. Next day being Sunday, I remained at rest in the house of a friend listening to local stories—not *couleur de rose*, but of a deeper tint—blood-red:—how such a man shot another, and was afterwards stabbed by a third; how this fellow and his friends hunted down in broad day and murdered one obnoxious to them,—tale after tale such as I have heard through the South and seen daily narratives of in the papers. Aceldama! No security for life! Property is quite safe. Its proprietor is in imminent danger, were it only from stray bullets when he turns a corner. The "bar," the "drink," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and poniard—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *vendetta*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as barbarous as jungles of wild beasts. In the evening I started by railroad for the City of Memphis, in Mississippi. There was a sleeping-car on the train, but the flying bug and the creature less volatile, more pungent and persistent, which bears its name, murdered sleep, and when Monday morning came I was glad to arise and get into one of the carriages, although it was full of noisy soldiers, bound to the camp at Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, who had been drinking whisky all night, and were now screaming for water and howling like demons. At Holly Springs, where a rude breakfast awaited us, the warriors got out on the top of the carriages and performed a war dance to the music of their band, which was highly creditable to the carriage-maker's workmanship. Along the road at all the settlements and clearings the white people cheered, and the women waved white things, and secession flags floated. There is no doubt of the state of feeling in this part of the country; and yet it does not look much worth fighting for—an arid soil, dry water-courses, clay ravines, light crops. Perhaps it will be better a month hence, and negroes may make it pay. There were many in the fields, and it struck me they looked better than those who work in gangs on the larger and richer plantations. Among our passengers were gentlemen from TEXAS going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. DAVIS. They declared the feeling in their State was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her national existence. They are at once savage and childish. If England does not recognize the Southern Confederacy pretty quick, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a Confederation based on the principles of the South, what guarantee is there that in her absolute dependence, if it exists, similar coercive steps may not be taken against her? "Oh! we shall be friends, you know;" and so on.

On the train before us there had just passed on a company armed with large bowie-knives and rifled pistols, who called themselves the "Toothpick Company." They carried a coffin along with them, on which was a plate with "ABE LINCOLN" inscribed on it, and they amused themselves with the childish conceit of telling the people as they went along that "they were bound" to bring his body back in it. At Grand Junction Station the troops got out and were mustered preparatory to their transfer to a train for Richmond, in Virginia. The first company, about 70 strong, consisted exclusively of Irish, who were armed with rifles without bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them. The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the South. They were not very orderly. "Fix bayonets," elicited a wonderful amount of controversy in the ranks. "Whar are yer dhrivin to?" "Sullivan, don't ye hear we're to fix beenits." "Ayse tho sthrap of my baynit, Sarjent, jewel!" "If ye prod me wid that agin, I'll let dayloite into ye," &c. Officer, reading muster—"No. 23, JAMES PHELAN." No reply. Voice from the ranks.—"Faith, PHELAN'S gone; Shure he wint at the last dipôt." Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full-grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as *vivandières*, minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. They looked sad, sorry, dirty, and foolish. There was great want of water along the line, and the dust and heat were very great and disagreeable. When they have to march many of the men will break down, owing to bad shoes and the weight of clothes and trash of various kinds they sling on their shoulders. They moved off amid much whooping, and our journey was continued through a country in which the railroad engineer had made the only opening for miles at a time. When a clearing was reached, however, there were signs that the soil was not without richness, and all the wheat was already cut and in sheaf. The passengers said it was fine and early, and that it averaged from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, (more than it looked.) Very little ground here is under cotton. It was past 1 o'clock on Monday when the train reached Memphis, in Tennessee, which is situated on a high bluff overhanging the Mississippi. Here is one of the strategic positions of the Confederates. It is now occupied by a force of the Tennesseeans, which is commanded by Major-Gen. PILLOW, whom I found quartered in Gayoso House, a large hotel, named after one of the old Spanish rulers here, and as he was just starting to inspect his batteries and the camp at Randolph, 60 odd miles higher up the river, I could not resist his pressing invitations, tired as I was, to accompany him and his Staff on board the *Ingomar* to see what they were really like. First we visited the bluff, on the edge of which is constructed a breastwork of cotton-bales, which no infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical and but little to horizontal fire. It is placed so close to the edge of the bluff at various places that shell and shot would knock away the bank from under it. The river runs below deep and strong, and across the roads or watercourses leading to it are feeble barricades of plank, which a howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the General informed me he intended to mount thirteen guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such steamers as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo. In the course of the day I was introduced to exactly seventeen Colonels and one Captain. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some 23 years of age, with tender feet, if I may judge from prunella slippers, dressed in a green cutaway, jean pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand-boy. This was "General" Maggles, (let us say,) of Arkansas. Freighted deeply with the brave, the *Ingomar* started for her voyage, and we came alongside the bank at Chickasaw Bluffs too late to visit the camp, as it was near midnight before we arrived. I forgot to say that a large number of steamers were lying at Memphis, which had been seized by Gen. PILLOW, and he has forbidden all traffic in boats to Columbus.

JUNE 18.—I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the intrenched camp at Randolph's Point, 60 miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi. The *Ingomar* is lying under the rugged bank, or bluff, about 150 feet high, which recedes in rugged tumuli and water-courses filled with brushwood from the margin of the river, some half-mile up and down the stream at this point, and Brig.-Gen. PILLOW is still riding round his well-beloved earthworks and his quaint battalions, while I, anxious to make the most of my time now that I am fairly on the run for my base of operations, have come on board, and am now writing in the cabin, a long-roofed room, with berths on each side, which runs from stem to stern of the American boats over the main deck. This saloon presents a curious scene. Over the bow, at one side, there is an office for the sale of tickets, now destitute of business, for the *Ingomar* belongs to the State of Tennessee; at the other side is a bar where thirsty souls, who have hastened on board from the camp for a julep, a smash, or a cocktail, learn with disgust that the only article to be had is fine Mississippi water with ice in it. Lying on the deck in all attitudes are numbers of men asleep, whose plumed felt hats are the only indications that they are soldiers, except in the rare case of those who have rude uniforms, and buttons, and stripes of colored cloth on the legs of their pantaloons. A sentry is sitting on a chair smoking a cigar. He is on guard over the after part of the deck, called the ladies' saloon, and sacred to the General and his Staff and attendants. He is a tall, good-looking young fellow in a gray flannel shirt, a black wide-awake, gray trousers, fastened on a belt, on which is a brass buckle inscribed "U. S." His rifle is an Enfield, and the bayonet sheath is fastened to the belt by a thong of leather. That youthful patriot is intent on the ups and downs of fortune as exemplified in the pleasing game of euchre, or euker, which is exercising the faculties of several of his comrades, who, in their shirt sleeves, are employing the finest faculties of their nature in that National institution, but he is not indifferent to his duties, and he forbids your correspondent's entrance until he has explained what he wants and who he is—and the second is more easy to do than the first. The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that "It's all right," and resumes his seat and his cigar, and the work goes bravely on. Indeed, it went on last night at the same table, which is within a few yards of the General's chair; and now that I have got a scrap of paper and a moment of quiet, let me say what I have to say of this position, and of what I saw—pleasant things they would be to the National General up at Cairo if he could hear them in time, unless he is as little prepared as his antagonist. On looking out of my cabin this morning, I saw the high and rugged bluff of which I have spoken, on the left bank of the river. A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of a martial character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 42-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing-place, with very rude carriages and bullock-poles to carry them to the batteries. A few men, ten or twelve in number, were digging at an encampment on the face of the slope. Others were lounging about the beach, and others, under the same infatuation as that which makes little boys disport in the Thames under the notion that they are washing themselves, were bathing in the Mississippi. A dusty track wound up to the brow of the bluff, and there disappeared. Some carts toiled up and down between the boat and the crest of the hill. We went on shore. There was no ostentation of any kind about the reception of the General and his Staff. A few horses were waiting impatiently in the sun, for flies will have their way, and heavy men are not so unbearable as small musquitoes. With a cloud of Colonels—one late United States-man, who was readily distinguishable by his air from the volunteers—the General proceeded to visit his batteries and his men. The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth, placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted *en barbette*, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platforms, and the wheels ran on a traversing semi-circle of planks, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics, without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the Nationalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The General ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some delay, a kind of hybrid ship's carronade was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However, the General thought and said otherwise. The word "Fire!" was given. Alas! the friction-tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort, which the Tennesseans are trying their 'prentice hand at. A second answered better. The gun went off, but where the ball went to no one could say, as the smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and, after another fuse had missed, the gun was again discharged at some 5 degrees elevation, and the shot fell in good line, 200 yards short of the target, and did not ricochet. Gun No. 2 was then discharged, and off went the ball, at no particular mark, down the river; but if it did go off, so did the gun also, for it gave a frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this wonderful, for it was an old-fashioned chambered carronade or howitzer, which had been loaded with a full charge, and solid shot enough to make it burst with indignation. Turning from this battery, we visited another nearer the water, with four guns (32-pounders,) which were well placed to sweep the channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up on the bank, towards a high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a very great command, but only fit for shell, as the fire must be plunging. All these batteries were very ill constructed, and in only one was the magazine under decent cover. In the first it was in rear of the battery, up the hill behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons. The last had a few sand-bags between the guns. Riding up a steep road, we came to the camps of the men on the wooded and undulating plateau over the river, which is broken by watercourses into ravines covered with brushwood and forest trees. For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. PILLOW, who is at the head of the forces of the State, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an intrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of mud beaver dams. In a word, they are so complicated that they would prove exceedingly troublesome to the troops engaged in their defence, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so as to give proper support to each other. The maze of breastworks, of flanking parapets, of parapets for field-pieces, is overdone. Several of them might prove useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so as to form a formidable natural abattis; but generally here, as in the batteries below, timber and brushwood were left uncut up to easy musket shot of the works, so as to screen an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending force to considerable annoyance. In small camps of 15 or 20 tents each the Tennessee troops were scattered, for health's sake, over the plateau, and on the level ground a few companies were engaged at drill. The men were dressed and looked like laboring people—small farmers, mechanics, with some small, undersized lads. The majority were in their shirt sleeves, and the awkwardness with which they handled their arms showed that, however good they might be as shots, they were by no means proficients in manual exercise. Indeed, they could not be, as they have been only five weeks in the service of the State, called out in anticipation of the secession vote, and since then they have been employed by Gen. PILLOW on his fortifications. They have complained more than once of their hard work, particularly when it was accompanied by hard fare, and one end of Gen. PILLOW'S visit was to inform them that they would soon be relieved from their labors by negroes and hired laborers. Their tents, small ridge-poles, are very bad, but suited, perhaps, to the transport. Each contains six men. I could get no accurate account of their rations even from the Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General there was none present; but I was told that they had "a sufficiency—from ¾ lb. to 1¼ lb. of meat, of bread, of sugar, coffee and rice daily." Neither spirits nor tobacco is served out to these terrible chewers and not unaccomplished drinkers. Their pay "will be" the same as in the United States Army or the Confederate States Army—probably paid in the circulating medium of the latter. Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. There were few of the soldiers in any kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in very bad taste, and consisted of gaudy facings and stripes on very strange garments. They were armed with old-pattern percussion muskets, and their ammunition pouches were of diverse sorts. Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinsel in much request. Every man had a tin water-flask and a blanket. The General addressed the men, who were in line two deep, (many of them unmistakable Irishmen,) and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for the past, encouragement for the future. "When the hour of danger comes, I will be with you." They did not seem to care much whether he was or not; and, indeed, Gen. PILLOW, in a round hat, dusty black frock-coat, and ordinary "unstriped" trousers, did not look like one who could give any great material accession to the physical means of resistance, although he is a very energetic man. The Major-General, in fact, is an attorney-at-law, or has been so, and was partner with Mr. POLK, who, probably from some of the reasons which determine the actions of partners to each other, sent Mr. PILLOW to the Mexican war, where he nearly lost him, owing to severe wounds received in action. The General has made his intrenchments as if he were framing an indictment. There is not a flaw for the enemy to get through, but he has bound up his own men in inexorable lines also. At one of the works a proof of the freedom of "citizen soldiery" was afforded in a little hilarity on the part of one of the privates. The men had lined the parapet, and had listened to the pleasant assurances of their commander that they would knock off the shovel and hoe very soon, and be replaced by the eternal gentlemen of color. "Three cheers for Gen. PILLOW" were called for, and were responded to by the whooping and screeching sounds that pass muster in this part of the world for cheers. As they ended a stentorian voice shouted out "Who cares for Gen. PILLOW?" and, as no one answered, it might be unfairly inferred that gallant officer was not the object of the favor or solicitude of his troops; probably a temporary unpopularity connected with hard work found expression in the daring question.

Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The edges of the plateau command the rear of the batteries below; the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the river face, unless the camp in their rear on the top of the plateau was carried. Great loss of life, and probable failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla might get past the guns without any serious loss in the present state of their service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which, with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of gun-boats, could carry the position. As the river falls the round-shot fire of the guns will be even less effective. The General is providing water for the camp, by means of large cisterns dug in the ground, which will be filled with water from the river by steam-power. The officers of the Army of Tennessee with whom I spoke were plain, farmerly planters, merchants, and lawyers, and the heads of the Department were in no respect better than their inferiors by reason of any military acquirements, but were shrewd, energetic, common sense men. The officer in command of the works, however, understood his business, apparently, and was well supported by the artillery officer. There were, I was told, eight pieces of field artillery disposable for the defence of the camp.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defence of a battery of four guns, or rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knee, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart. The force stationed here was composed principally of gentlemen. They were all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which, the General wished to see fired with round shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given, "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A third was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a stump, some 1,200 yards distant, in the river. It must be remembered that there are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The General explained that the friction tubes were the results of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers, who muttered in my ear, "The old linstock and portfire are a darned deal better." There were no shells, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers at all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the Governor of the State. In the two camps there were, I was informed, about 4,000 men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of some 1,900, but I did not visit all the outlying tents. On landing the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land;" on returning we had the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem of the Southern Confederation, and, by way of parenthesis, it may be added, if you do not already know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter, named "Dixie," who died at some period unknown, to the intense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company. Whether they were ill-treated after he died, and thus had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired Heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's Land is now generally taken to mean the seceded States, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at this present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African Association, for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sings in New-York, and it may be as well to add, that in all my tour in the South, I heard little n cbol, from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes singing in the fields.

Several sick men were put on board the steamer, and were laid on mattresses on deck. I spoke to them, and found they were nearly all suffering from diarrhœa, and that they had had no medical attendance in camp. All the doctors want to fight, and the medical service of the Tennessee troops is very defective. As I was going down the river I had some interesting conversation with Gen. CLARK, who commands about 5,000 troops of the Confederate States, at present quartered in two camps at Tennessee, on these points. He told me the commissariat and the medical service had given him the greatest annoyance, and confessed some desertions and courts-martial had occurred. Guard-mounting and list accessory duties were performed in a most slovenly manner, and the German troops from the Southern parts were particularly disorderly. It was late in the afternoon when I reached Memphis. I may mention, *obiter*, that the captain of the steamer, talking of arms, gave me a notion of the sense of security he felt on board his vessel. From under his pillow he pulled one of his two Derringer pistols, and out of his clothes press he produced a long, heavy rifle and a double gun, which was, he said, capital with ball and buckshot.

JUNE 19.—Up at 3 A. M., to get ready for the train at 5, which will take me out of Dixie's Land to Cairo. If the owners of the old hostelries in the Egyptian city were at all like their Tennessean fellow-craftsmen in the upstart institution which takes its name, I wonder how HERODOTUS managed to pay his way. My sable attendant quite entered into our feelings, and was rewarded accordingly. At 5 A. M., covered with dust, contracted in a drive through streets which seem "paved with waves of mud," to use the phrase of a Hibernian gentleman connected with the luggage department of the omnibus, "only the mud was all dust," to use my own, I started in the cars along with some Confederate officers and several bottles of whisky, which at that early hour was considered by my unknown companions as a highly efficient prophylactic against the morning dews, but it appeared that these dews are of such a deadly character that, in order to guard against their effects, one must become dead drunk. The same remedy, I am assured, is sovereign against rattlesnake bites. I can assure the friends of those gentlemen that they were amply fortified against any amount of dew or rattlesnake poison before they got to the end of their whisky, so great was the supply. By the Memphis papers, it seems as if that institution of blood prevailed there as in New-Orleans, for I read in my papers as I went along of two murders and one shooting as the incidents of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of social existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any State acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an individual *vade mecum* for Basinghall-street. At Humboldt there was what is called a change of cars—a process that all the philosophy of the Baron could not have enabled him to endure without some loss of temper, for there was a whole Kosmos of Southern patriotism assembled at the station, burning with the fires of liberty, and bent on going to the camp at Union City, forty-six miles away, where the Confederate forces of Tennessee, aided by Mississippi regiments, are out under the greenwood tree. Their force was irresistible, particularly as there were numbers of relentless citizenesses—what the American papers call "quite a crowd"—as the advanced guard of the invading army. While the original occupants were being compressed or expelled by crinoline—that all absording, defensive and aggressive article of feminine war reigns here in wide-spread, iron-bound circles—I took refuge on the platform, where I made in an involuntary way, a good many acquaintances in this sort: "Sir, my name is Jones—Judge Jones, of Pumpkin County. I am happy to know you, Sir." We shake hands effectionately. "Colonel," (Jones' *loquitur*) "allow me to introduce you to my friend Mr. Scribble! Colonel Maggs, Mr. Scribble." The Colonel shakes hands, and immediately darts off to a circle of his friends, whom he introduces, and they each introduce some one else to me, and, finally, I am introduced to the engine-driver, who is really an acquaintance of value, for he is good enough to give me a seat on his engine, and the bell tolls, the steam trumpet bellows, and we move from the station an hour behind time, and with twice the number of passengers the cars were meant to contain. Our engineer did his best to overcome his difficulties, and we rushed rapidly, if not steadily, through a wilderness of forest and tangled brakes, through which the rail, without the smallest justification, performed curves and twists, indicative of a desire on the part of the engineer to consume the greatest amount of rail on the shortest extent of line. My companion was a very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal shootings and stabbings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. "The rowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them." "Is the law powerless?" "Well, Sir, you see these men got hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down." "That is a reign of terror—of mob-ruffianism?" "It don't hurt respectable people much; but I agree with you it must be put down." "When,—how?" "Well, Sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American-born, and, by degrees, we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, Sir." I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in my mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands; but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the Southern Confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly I have heard it expressed too often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy they will stifle their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterwards—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!

The portion of Tennessee traversed by the Railroad is not very attractive, for it is nearly uncleared. In the sparse clearings were fields of Indian corn, growing amid blackened stumps of trees and rude log shanties, and the white population which looked out upon us was poorly housed at least, if not badly clad. At last we reached Corinth. It would have been scarcely recognizable by Mummius—even if he had ruined his old handiwork over again. This proudly-named spot consisted, apparently, of a grog-shop in wood, and three shanties of a similar material, with out-offices to match, and the Acro-Corinth was a grocery-store, of which the proprietors had no doubt gone to the wars, as it was shut up, and their names were suspiciously Milesian. But, if Corinth was not imposing, Troy, which we reached after a long run through a forest of virgin timber, was still simpler in architectnre and general design. It was too new for "*Troja fuit*," and the general "fixins" would scarcely authorize one to say to hope *Troja fuerit*.

The Dardanian Towers were represented by a timber house, and Helen the Second—whom we may take on this occasion to have been stimulated by an old lady smoking a pipe, whom I saw in the verandah—could have set them on fire much more readily than did her interesting prototype ignite the city of Priam. The rest of the place, and of the inhabitants, as I saw it and them, might be considered as an agglomerate of three or four sheds, a few log huts, a saw-mill, and some 20 negroes sitting on a log and looking at the train. From Troy the road led to a cypress swamp, over which the engines bustled, rattled, tumbled and hopped at a perilous rate along a high trestlework, and at last we came to "Union City," which seemed to be formed by great aggregate meetings of discontented shavings which had been whirled into heaps out of the forest hard-by. But here was the camp of the Confederates, which so many of our fellow-passengers were coming out into the wilderness to see. Their white tents and plank huts gleamed out through the green of oak and elm, and hundreds of men came out to the platform to greet their friends, and to inquire for baskets, boxes and hampers, which put me in mind of the Quartermaster's store at Balaklava. We have all heard of the unhappy medical officer who exhausted his resources to get up a large chest from that store to the camp, and who on opening it, in the hope of finding inside the articles he was most in need of, discovered that it contained an elegant assortment of wooden legs: but he could not have been so much disgusted as a youthful warrior here who was handed a wicker covered jar from the luggage van, which he "tapped" on the spot, expecting to find it full of Bourbon whisky, or something equally good. He raised the ponderous vessel aloft and took a long pull, to the envy of his comrades, and then spirting out the fluid with a hideous face exclaimed, "d———, &c. Why, if the old woman has not sent me syrup!" Evidently no joke, for the crowd around him never laughed and quietly dispersed. It was only two hours before the train got away from the camp, leaving a vast quantity of good things and many ladies, who had come on in the excursion, behind them. There were about 6,000 men there it is said,—rude, big, rough fellows, with sprinklings of old companions, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The soldiers, who are only entitled to the name in virtue of their carrying arms, their duty, and possible their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentries, some of whom carried their firelocks under their arms like umbrellas, others by the muzzle, with the butt over the shoulder; one, for ease, had stuck his, with the bayonet in the ground, upright before him: others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture. In front of one camp there were two brass field-pieces, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry were generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps were not regularly pitched, with one exception; the tents were too close together; the water is bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevailed. One man who came on the train was a specimen of many of the classes which fill the ranks—a tall, very muscular, handsome man, with a hunter's eye, about 35 years of age, brawny-shouldered, brown-faced, black-bearded, hairy-handed; he had once owned 110 negroes—equal, say, to £20,000—but he had been a patriot, a lover of freedom, a Filibuster. First he had gone off with LOPEZ to Cuba, where he was taken, put in prison, and included among the number who received grace; next he had gone off with WALKER to Nicaragua, but in his last expedition he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only restored to liberty by the British officer who was afterwards assaulted in New-Orleans for the part he took in the affair. These little adventures had reduced his stock to five negroes, and to defend them he took up arms, and he looked like one who could use them. When he came from Nicaragua he weighed only 110 pounds, now he was over 200 pounds—a splendid *bête fauve*; and, without wishing him harm, may I be permitted to congratulate American society on its chance of getting rid of a considerable number of those of whom he is a representative man. We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was distinguished by its attachment to the Union. By its last vote Tennessee proved that there are at least 40,000 voters in the State who are attached to the United States Government. At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and a half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of a Summer's eve, were floating the Stars and Stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a glimpse at it at Fort Pickens, for two months. Cairo is in Illinois, on the spur of land which is formed by the junction of the Ohio River with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in England who believed in the fortunes of a place so appropriately named and situated. Here is the camp of Illinois troops, under Gen. PRENTISS, which watches the shores of the Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter. I find there is a general expression of satisfaction at the sentiments expressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the animosity excited by what a portion of the American Press called the hostility of the Foreign Minister to the United States has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the Confederate States have *limited* belligerent rights.

THE COMMENT OF THE TIMES ON THE LETTER.

From the Times, July 9.

Our Special Correspondent has made good use of his time in the Confederate States. Without effort, and merely by giving the results of his quick observation, he has drawn for us a picture of the Secessionists in their military capacity, which is as interesting as anything that OLMSTED has depicted of their ordinary life. It is the tendency of the world to give a man credit for only one order of talents. If he is a man of taste, he cannot be a man of business; if he be persevering and methodical, he must be humdrum, without a spark of genius. But the most dangerous quality he can have is to be brilliant and entertaining, for then everybody will agree that he cannot be profound and far-sighted, a calm thinker, and so forth. The value of Lord MACAULAY'S History is secretly doubted by a great many worthy people, on no other grounds than that they actually found a pleasure in reading it. Let a traveler fill his pages with second-hand statistics, or discuss the future of textile manufactures at intolerable length, and he will at once obtain a sort of reputation. We all feel convinced that he has thought deeply, and that though we have skipped the last twenty pages, they must be of the utmost importance to humanity. This heavy respectability will never be attained by our letters from America. Every one reads them through, finds them interesting, and is glad when a fresh one appears. But they give, it seems to us, the strongest proof that real instruction need not be conveyed in the form of a blue-book. Our correspondent does not append returns of the acres sown with corn or cotton; he does not express decimally the proportion of men armed with the rifle or the smooth-bore musket; but the result of reading his letters is that we all now have a considerable knowledge of the Southern politicians and people as they show themselves under the excitement of revolution; that we perceive what the Southern levies are like—at least, in the remoter districts; that we can estimate the chances of a collision, or the chances of success in it; that, in fact, there is a flood of light throwu on the situation of affairs at every spot from which one of these letters is dated. It has been our task to read whole quires of correspondence, public and private, in writing or in print, from America, and we must say that almost the only letters which give us any real knowledge how things are going on are these.

There is a feature of the war very remarkable. It is one for which we might have been prepared, not only by a consideration of the nature of the country, but by the history of past contests. It is the damp which falls on military ardor, and the hampering which besets strategical plans, owing to the great extent of the country and the thinness of the population. This produces a remissness of discipline and a neglect of all known rules, which sometimes border on the ludicrous. The old European notions of a march from point to point are plainly quite unsuitable to America. The American generally is not a walking personage. The only exercise he takes is sometimes to go out shooting. If he has half a mile to go he will drive if he can possibly afford it. These habits seem to reign as usual among the recruits both of the Confederate States and of the Union. They take "the cars" on every possible occasion, and the other day a regiment of Northerners was actually brought under fire by special train. But even "railroad facilities," though plentiful enough in the States, do not exist at every spot. The levies of the two Republics have to perform part of the journeys on foot, and here the difficulties of carrying on war become apparent. Virginia, or at least that part of it which lies close on the Potomac, may be clear enough

but at present they are neither soldiers, nor, what is worse, have they soldiers to command them. Ludicrous stories are told of the incapacity of the National officers, numbers of whom are mere party politicians, who have received Colonelcies, and even Generalships, instead of being appointed Postmasters and Collectors. Even the men highest in command, like Gen. BANKS, have no special training; and though they may, like Roman patricians, be able to turn from their farms to give advice to their clients one day, and to command the legions the next, they have as yet given no proofs of such versatility, and their genius is distrusted exceedingly by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. SCOTT himself. This veteran officer, whose abilities are justly appreciated by his countrymen, is described as much annoyed and hampered by the subordinates who are forced upon him; and this, coupled with the rawness of his army, has induced him to insist on slow and well-considered movements. It is said that he has had more than one dispute with members of the President's Cabinet, who are desirous that he should practise a more dashing style of warfare. On one occasion the General met the Cabinet, and, being urged to march at once on Richmond, declared that he would rather resign his command than forfeit his reputation, and thus only did he succeed in silencing his critics.

The formidable preparations of the Southerners are believed also to have much to do with the cautious policy of their adversary. We notice that the New-York papers have given up asserting that the army of the Confederate States in Virginia consists of only a few starving bands, quarreling among themselves, and likely to melt away at the approach of an enemy. The tendency now is rather to speak of them as very strong in numbers, and the "sensation paragraphs" are again threatening Washington with an assault of the whole Confederate army. It is even thought necessary to argue that if President DAVIS should attack Gen. SCOTT he will certainly be defeated. Our own opinion is that the Southern Army is not only inferior in numbers, but in every kind of warlike material, with the exception of cannon, which report says it is amply supplied with. Delay, however, benefits the Confederates as much as their opponents, and, with able officers to command them, they are, no doubt, preparing for a struggle which, however young soldiers or civilians may make light of it, is looked upon seriously enough by an old campaigner like SCOTT.

Free Labor in the French Colonies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to the Minister of the Marine and the Colonies:

FONTAINEBLEAU, July 1, 1861.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Since the emancipation of the slaves our colonies have sought to procure laborers on the coasts of Africa by way of repurchase, and by means of contracts assuring to the negroes a salary for the work which they execute. These engagements are made for five or seven years, after which the laborers are sent back to their country gratuitously, unless they prefer to settle in the colony; and, in that case, are permitted to reside on the same terms as the other inhabitants. This mode of recruitment, it must be admitted, differs completely from the Slave-trade; in fact, while the latter had for its origin and object Slavery, the former, on the contrary leads to Liberty. The negro slave as soon as he is engaged as a laborer is free, and is not under any other obligations than those which result from his contract.

Nevertheless, doubts have been raised as to the consequences which these engagements may have on the African populations. It has been asked whether the price of repurchase did not constitute a premium on Slavery. As far back as 1859 I ordered the cessation of all recruiting on the eastern coast of Africa, where it had caused inconveniences; since then I have prescribed the restriction of operations of this sort on the western coast. Lastly, I have desired that the questions raised by African emigration should be most carefully examined. To-day I sign a treaty with the Queen of Great Britain, by which her Britannic Majesty consents to authorize in the provinces of India submitted to her Crown the engagement of laborers for our colonies on the same terms as those observed for the English colonies.

We ought then to find in India, in the French possessions in Africa, and in the countries in which Slavery is proscribed, all the free laborers we have need of. In such circumstances I desire that the African recruitment, by way of repurchase, be completely abandoned by French commerce from the day when the treaty concluded with Her Britannic Majesty shall begin to receive its execution, and through its whole duration. If that treaty should cease to exist, it could only be in virtue of an express authorization to this recruitment, and if it were recognized as indispensable and without inconveniences, could be resumed.

You will be good enough, then, to take the necessary measures for giving effect to this decision from July 1, 1862, and for prohibiting in our colonies the introduction of negroes recruited on the Coast of Africa subsequently to that epoch.

NAPOLEON.

LAW REPORTS.

Mandamus Against the Supervisors—What are County Charges?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel J. A. H. Hasbrouck vs. *The Supervisors of New-York.*—This was an application for a mandamus to the Board of Supervisors, directing them to audit and allow certain claims and accounts against the County of New-York, which he has presented to them and which they have rejected. These bills amount together to about $1,400, for various articles of stationery, for printing and binding done for different Departments of the Government, mainly connected with the Courts. Among there are bills for printing calendars for the Supreme Court, and for printing and stationery furnished the County Clerk; for printing indictments, subpœnas, and other necessary blanks, for the District Attorney's office; for binding docket of judgments and calendars, and printing declarations of intentions, and other papers, for the Court of Common Pleas; for stationery, &c., furnished to the Clerk of the Superior Court, and for printing blank convictions, and copies of sentences, and other matters, for the Court of Sessions. These accounts also contained a few charges for stationery, such as wafers, rubber bands and pens, amounting in all to a very small sum, and were furnished during the year 1859. In all cases the accounts are certified by the clerks of the courts for which the work was done—for the District Attorney's office is certified to by the Assistant District Attorney.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors of 1859, to whom these bills were submitted, neglected to make any report thereon. In 1860, copies of the accounts, duly certified, were again submitted to the Board of Supervisors for that year, and on the last day of that year the Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted by the Board, rejecting the accounts because they were not not a legal charge against the County.

The reason given by the Committee in their report for he adoption of their resolution was, that an examination of the relator's books would have shown him that these articles had been supplied to the clerks for their own private use, and not to the county.

By the Court.—INGRAHAM, J.—The first ground on which the respondents oppose this application is, that no requisition was made upon the Board of Supervisors before these articles were furnished, as required by an ordinance of the respondents, which contained a section as follows:

"No payment shall be made for bills incurred by any Court or County officer in the purchase of supplies, unless a requisition, duly specifying the several items, shall have been made to the Board of Supervisors previous to the purchase, &c."

It may well be doubted whether printing of calendars for Courts, or blank indictments for the Courts and District-Attorney, can be included under the term of "purchase of supplies," or whether the doing of work for such purposes can be called a purchase of articles as stated therein; and if not, then there was no necessity for such a requisition.

But the principal question in regard to this resolution or ordinance is, whether the Board of Supervisors can make such a regulation in regard to expenses which are by law made a county charge.

That in many instances, it would create trouble to the Courts and delay in the proceedings of the Courts is apparent, and such difficulties have in some instances heretofore been experienced. The calendars of the Courts are not ready for printing until three or four days before the sitting of the Court, and often the Board does not meet during that time; and on one or more occasions the calendars have not been prepared for some time after the commencement of the court.

The Revised Statutes (5th ed., 3d vol., p. 902) makes all expenses necessarily incurred by any County Officer in executing the duties of his office, in cases in which no specific compensation therefor is provided by law, a county charge (section 3;) and by section 10 all such accounts shall be audited by the Board. In such cases I doubt the authority of the Board, by any resolution or ordinance, to make anything a prerequisite to their performing the duty of auditing the accounts.

The statute creates the liability and imposes on the head of the office the duty of ascertaining the necessity of the expenditure, and in cases relating to the public business such necessity is not to be judged of by the Board, but by the officer or Court who directs the work to be done.

The resolution was no doubt passed with good motives, and will operate to prevent improper expenditures in cases where it can be made operative; but I do not think it can be used to avoid the payment of expenses necessarily incurred in the advisaries of the Courts, which by law are made a County charge. In such cases if properly ordered, it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to audit the same, whether a previous requisition has been made therefor or not.

I do not, in these remarks, refer to the purchase of articles which the Board of Supervisors have permitted officers to procure, at public expense, for the convenience of their business, or to any charges for articles so used, which are not by statute expressly made a County charge. In regard to such accounts, the ordinance is proper and legal, and may be enforced. Of these items there are so few in the bills which form the subject matter of this application that any further opinion on that question is unnecessary.

It is contended that the power to pass such an ordinance was conferred by the act of 1857, p. 285, vol. 2.

There is nothing contained in that act applicable to this matter except the 5th and 7th sections.

The first prohibits the payment of money, unless an appropriation had been previously made for the purpose, and the other provides that no payment beyond legal claims shall be allowed by the Board. Neither of these relieved the Board of Supervisors from the duty of auditing the account, or justify the passage of the ordinance referred to. After the account of the claimant is audited, these provisions may furnish good reason why a claim should not be paid, but are no excuse to relieve the Board from the other duty.

It is only after the account has been audited that the claimant can take measures to compel the payment, and it is then that the objection is to be made on the ground relied upon in either of these sections, if they are applicable. Whether any appropriation has been made or not, is not a material inquiry at the present time; nor was it necessary for the relator to show that such an appropriation had been made, in order to maintain this application.

I have already referred to the objection that the articles were furnished at the request of the clerks of the several offices, &c., who show no authority therefor.

The certificates of the County officers themselves, as to the necessity and the furnishing of the work, &c., must have been overlooked, for they are attached to all the accounts submitted to the Board.

The last objection is, that, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors have rejected the whole account, the relators are remediless.

It might be said that in this case the Board did not audit the account and reject items in it, but refused to audit it because a requisition had not previously been made upon the Board.

The refusal to audit an account for a cause which cannot be sustained does not allow the application of the rule as stated by the respondent's counsel. This view disposes of this part of the case, even if there were cases which went so far as to uphold the position assumed by the respondent's counsel. But none of these cases that I have examined hold that the Board of Supervisors may reject the whole of an account without auditing or examining it.

In Brady *vs.* Supervisors, (2 Sand., 471, affirmed in 6 Seld., 260,) the only point applicable to this case held by the Court was that accounts for county charges should be audited by the Board of Supervisors, and could not be sued for by action.

In People *vs.* Supervisors (9 Wend., 508) it was merely held that, in auditing an account, they might reject items not sufficiently proven.

The People *vs.* Supervisors (12 Barb., 446) holds that the Board must act when a duty is imposed upon them, and if they do not a *mandamus* will be issued, but only to compel them to act.

In People *vs.* Supervisors of Fulton (14 Barb., 52) it was held that the writ should issue where the Board refuses to act, but not to control them as to the amount they should allow.

In Supervisors *vs.* Briggs (2 Denio, 26,) it was held, that a mandamus would not lie where the Board had made an allowance.

And the people *vs.* Supervisors of Livingston (26 Barb., 118,) it was held that it was the duty of the Board to audit an account, but the Court would not interfere with their decision as to the number of days allowed in the account.

From this examination of these cases, it will be seen that none of them hold that the Board of Supervisors may refuse to audit and examine an account, but only that when they do audit an account and reject some charges in it, the Court will not control their action.

The law provides for the action of the Board in a judicial character, as deciding between the claimant and the County; and, when proof is presented of the propriety of the claim, it also contemplates a fair decision upon the accounts thus presented. When this is done, and items are honestly rejected, the Court does not interfere by issuing the writ of mandamus. But when the Board of Supervisors refuse to examine the accounts, for some cause other than errors in the account or want of proof as to the items, then the writ may be properly issued to compel the Board to proceed with an examination and auditing of the account.

Sufficient proof has been furnished in this case by the certificates of the County officers to call for the action of the Board of Supervisors; and, as the Board of Supervisors refused to act as to the bills when so presented, the writ must be issued.

The application was accordingly granted, and the writ of mandamus allowed.

The Croton Reservoir Contract—A County Officer may be Surety for a Contractor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Cowles, Sterrett and Ailcens, Referees.

John P. Cummings, et al, vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—The plaintiffs herein were contractors, and put in their bid for the contract for the grand reservoir in the Central Park, claiming that they were the lowest bidders. They further claimed that the bid of Walker, Fairchild & Co. was irregular, inasmuch as J. W. Allen, the Commissioner of Taxes, was one of the sureties, he being at the time a City officer, and, as claimed, ineligible to stand in relation of surety to a contractor. The cause was, in 1859, referred to the above-named referees to hear and determine. The plaintiffs claimed damages in the sum of $150,000. The following is the report of the referees:

First—That on the 25th day of June, 1857, and thereafter for ten days, the Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York, in the manner required by law, published an advertisement for sealed bids or proposals for the construction of the embankments of the new grand reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct; and that on the 14th day of August, 1857, and thereafter for ten days, the said Board published a new advertisement, in the manner required by law, for the same purpose, and said advertisements were in all respects regular and in conformity with laws and ordinances of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Second—That before the 26th day of August, 1857, and in due time, the plaintiffs presented to the said Croton Aqueduct Board a sealed proposal or bid for the construction of the work aforesaid, with a contract or agreement, statement, affidavits, bond and specifications annexed; which proposal or bid, and the accompanying papers were in proper form, and in all respects complied with the requirements of the advertisements and of law, and of the ordinances of the City, and the manner of presentation thereof was in all respects regular.

Third—That there were many other bills, but that of the plaintiffs was the lowest except two others, one the bid of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., and the other the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co.

Fourth—That the said Croton Aqueduct Board opened all these bids in due form on the 26th day of August, 1857. That they rejected fourteen of them for various informalities, and among these they properly rejected the bid of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., which was defective, but they did not reject the bid of the plaintiffs, nor that of Fairchild, Walker & Co.

Fifth—That one of the two sureties upon the bond offered by Fairchild, Walker & Co., was J. W. Allen, who was then a Tax Commissioner and a County officer of the County of New-York, appointed according to statute.

Sixth—That immediately before and immediately after the award of the contract, and at divers times since, the plaintiffs claimed and gave notice to the said Croton Aqueduct Board and the defendants that the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co. was fatally defective, because Mr. Allen was one of the sureties; and likewise so claimed and gave notice that they (the plaintiffs) were entitled to the award of the contract, and demanded from said Croton Board, and from the defendants, the award thereof to them, and tendered to the said Board and to the defendants their services, both personally and in writing, and offered to sign and execute all necessary papers, and to do everything necessary to complete, carry out and execute the contract, and awarded it to Fairchild, Walker & Co., who entered into the contract, and have since carried it out, and nearly completed the work.

Seventh—That the said Croton Aqueduct Board decided that the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co was the lowest bid, and that it was in due form, and as such awarded to them the contract under said advertisement, and the said contract was confirmed by the defendants, and actually entered into and performed by said Fairchild, Walker & Co. And we do further find and report, as conclusions of law:

First—That J. W. Allen was a County and not a City officer.

Second—That the statutory provisions contained in section 28 of the Charter of 1857, does not inhibit a City officer from becoming a surety for the principal proposing a contract of the character of the one in question.

Third—That in case the plaintiffs had been in fact the lowest bidders, and so entitled to have the proposals accepted by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and such Board had neglected to award to them the contracts, still the defendants would not have been legally liable in this suit for such neglect.

Fourth—That the complaint herein should be dismissed with costs.

Justification of Sureties on Appeal—Firm Liabilities.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Daly.

Nowry vs. *Samuel Lord.*—In 1859 the plaintiff obtained a judgment against the defendant, who is one of the firm of Lord & Taylor, from which judgment the defendant appealed to the General Term of this Court, where the judgment was affirmed. He now takes an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and offers his copartners as sureties, who execute the undertaking on appeal. The sureties only presented themselves for justification, when the plaintiff's counsel proposed to examine them as to the liabilities on the firm of Lord & Taylor, both as to its actual and contingent indebtedness. To this the counsel for the defendant objected. The Court, after a long discussion of the subject by counsel, decided that a party could not inquire into the liabilities of a firm doing business, nor could a member of the firm be compelled to disclose the amount of their firm indebtedness, either actual or contingent; that a justification to the effect that the sureties were worth individually double the amount of the judgment, over and above liabilities, was sufficient. The counsel for the plaintiff, however, suggested to the Court, that in the event of the insolvency of the firm, not only would the copartnership property be liable, but the individual estate of each member of the firm might be swept away, and prevent the payment of the judgment.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*English* vs. *Franke et al.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Ross vs. *Throckmorton.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Tyler vs. *Lyon.*—Motion for receiver granted. Referred to John T. Hoffman. Injunction granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Taylor vs. *Taylor.*—Evidence must be submitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 24, 1861.

$22,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg	88	20	Erie Railroad	25⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Coup	88	600	do	26
6,000	do	88⅜	100	do	26⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s,'74, Coup	80	50	do	b30 26⅜
8,500	Treas. 12 ₱ c. Nts	102	100	do	26⅜
1,000	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98⅜	100	do	26⅜
2,200	do	98⅜	50	Hud. Riv. R.	36
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	77	150	do	35⅞
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43⅜	50	Harlem Railroad	11¾
8,000	do	43¾	100	Harlem R. Pref	27
15,000	do	43	200	do	27⅛
10,000	Va. State 6s	49	200	do	27⅜
5,000	do	s7 48⅝	70	Del., L. & Wes. R	70
6,000	do	c 49⅞	100	Reading Railroad	87⅛
5,000	N. C. State 6s	59⅞	400	do	37
8,000	do	59⅞	100	do	bnw 37
2,000	Mo. State 6s	42¾	100	Mich. Central R.	s10 44
20,000	do	43	100	do	45
37,000	do	43¼	100	do	44⅜
3,000	do	b20 43¾	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14¾
5,000	do	b30 43⅜	300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
3,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	49¾	250	do	30⅞
1,000	do	49	50	do	31¾
16,000	Louisiana St. 6s	57	100	do	b10 33⅞
3,000	do	s15 56¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	77	350	do	66
2,000	Brook. C. W. L'n	99⅞	200	do	s10 65½
7,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	55	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9
2,000	E. R. Conv't. Bs. '71	55	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	63
6,000	E. R. Conv't. Bs. '62	55	50	do	s30 63
1,000	La. C. & M. L. Gr. Bs	12	100	do	s20 63¼
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. Bs	84	400	do	63⅜
15	Metropolitan Bank	90⅞	150	do	63⅜
33	do	90	175	Clev. & Tol. R	29⅝
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	86	1350	do	29¾
5	Pacific M. S. Co	72⅛	230	do	30
1225	do	73	100	do	s7 29¾
50	do	73⅛	150	do	b30 30
585	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76⅜	200	do	b30 30
50	do	b30 76⅜	250	Chic. & Rock I. R.	43
50	do	snwk 76⅜	395	do	42⅝
200	do	s60 76	80	do	42½
100	do	b30 76⅜	50	do	b10 42⅝
250	do	s10 76⅜	100	do	42⅞
100	do	76⅜	100	do	s60 42⅝
15	Panama Railroad	108½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg	88⅜	32	Hud. Riv. Railroad	35⅛
3,000	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98⅜	200	Harlem R. Pref	27⅜
1,000	Treas. 12 ₱ c. Nts	101⅞	230	do	27⅝
5,000	do	102	200	do	s30 27
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	100	Reading Railroad	36⅛
2,000	California St. 7s	76⅛	65	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	49	25	Mich. So. & N. I. G. St.	31
6,000	do	s14 49⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	250	Galena and Chi. R	63
12,000	do	43⅛	100	do	s60 62⅝
20,000	do	s60 42⅝	100	do	s30 62⅜
2,000	Del. L. & W. R. Is.	M 96	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	28
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90¾	200	do	29⅛
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	73⅜	600	do	28⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76½	100	do	s15 28⅝
100	do	s60 76	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	41⅝
100	do	76⅛	50	do	b10 41⅝
550	do	76⅜	100	do	41⅜
23	Erie Railroad	26	120	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	61
100	do	s30 25¾			

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

There was another firm and active market for State and Railway Stocks this forenoon, and generally at advancing prices. The whole recovery since Monday's breakdown is now equal to 3 ₱ cent., and in the absence of adverse news for the next day or two, the chances appear to be that the market will recover from the whole effect of the Army rumors of Monday by the close of the week. The Street has been remarkably free from sensation dispatches to-day, up to the hour of this report, (4 P. M.,) and although an effort appeared to be made at the Second Board to create the impression that bad news from Washington or some other quarter was impending, the market proved too strong to yield materially to vague and mysterious rumor, and on the Street the quotations for New-York Central and other Railway Shares were nearly or quite equal to the best sales of the day. The advance in most of the Western shares since yesterday is 1@1½ ₱ cent., and on New-York and Erie ¼@1 ₱ cent. On the State Stocks, the average sales of the day are 1@1½ ₱ cent better than yesterday, and Governments ½ ₱ cent. up. A large business was done in Tennessees, Missouris, and Virginias, at full rates. The last named continue scarce for cash delivery, while Missouris improve on the prospect of a new State Government to be ordained by the Convention of the people now in session at Jefferson City, in place of Gov. CLAIBORNE JACKSON and his confederates, who have fled the State. The Convention is understood to be strongly loyal to the National Union. New-York Central opened at 76¼ ₱ cent., sold up to 76⅝ @77, then fell off to 76½@⅝ between the Boards; sold at 76¾@⅞ at the Second Board, and closed 76⅞ ₱ cent. on the Street late in the afternoon. The other Stocks left off about as follows—the general market steady:

Governments, 1881	88½	Galena	63¼
Missouris	43⅜	Rock Island	42
Tennessees	42	Illinois Central	65
New-York Central	76⅞	Michigan Central	44½
Panama	110	Michigan Guaranteed	30⅜
Pacific	73¼	Michigan Southern	14⅜
Erie	26	Toledo	28⅝
Hudson	35½	Reading	36¾
Harlem Preferred	27½	Quincy	61

The bidding quotations of the Bank Stocks to-day were again advanced about 1 ₱ cent:

New-York	85	American Exchange	8
Merchants'	90	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	95	Metropolitan	90
Union	90	Market	90
America	100	Nassau	80
Phœnix	95	Shoe and Leather	85
National	84	Corn Exchange	75
State of New-York	75	Continental	70
Commerce	81	St. Nicholas	60
Mech Bank Association	80	Commonwealth	60
Broadway	120	Importers' & Traders'	82
Ocean	70	Park	93

In the Exchange market there is little or no movement since the Boston mail of yesterday. The rates on London, 107½@107¾ ₱ cent., are fairly supported, but more on account of the indifference of the leading Bankers to draw against their balances on the other side in the present dull condition of the Money market here, than from any important demand for this week's mail. A further sum of $540,000 in English Gold, is announced as on the way by the *Arabia*. It is probable that another week will about wind up the importation of Gold, unless another unfavorable turn in the English harvest weather, should induce further heavy orders for American Grain. The day the *Arabia* sailed Wheat was quoted firm in consequence of wet weather. In the Money market to-day some further sums were lent to the Government at 6 ₱ cent. on 60-day Treasury Notes. A regular authority has been voted by Congress in the Loan Bill, to employ $20,000,000 of short-date Notes at 6 ₱ cent., independent of the other and more general negotiations under the Loan Bill. The provision is a convenient one for supplying the temporary wants of the Treasury and quite convenient to the Bankers and other Money lenders who find it desirable to place their balances with the Government temporarily at 6 ₱ cent. The amount thus lent since Monday is about $3,500,000; the applications after that day being wholly voluntary, as the wants of the Department are not especially pressing.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for June was as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$215,161 20	$197,907 37
Received from merchandise	28,833 60	48,015 20
Received from travel, &c	26,066 47	32,346 99
Total	$270,051 27	$278,269 56
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renew'l fund, &c.	$138,825 46	$143,668 66
Net profit for the month	$139,225 81	$134,600 90
Previous six months	604,055 27	577,696 33
Profit for seven months	$740,281 08	$712,297 23

The accepted bids for the Connecticut State loan of $800,000 were as follows:

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
$5,000	103	$7,200	103.
10,000	102	5,000	101 65
25,000	101 52	20,000	101 26
20,000	101 19	20,000	101 11
20,000	101 04	35,000	101 02
9,000	101 01	20,700	101.
20,000	100 97	20,000	100 93
30,000	100 89	45,000	100 77
20,000	100 69	5,000	100 65
52,000	100 60	70,000	100 55
70,000	100 52	2,300	100 50
2,000	100 38	25,000	100 37
10,000	100 36	5,000	100 35
500	100 30	10,000	100 27
120,000	100 26	80,000	100 25
2,000	100 17	13,300	100 13

The whole bidding amounted to over $1,200,000. Of the amount awarded, $200,000 was to Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, of this City, at 100.11 to 100.93 ₱ cent.

The Home Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Newark City Bank a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The following is the business at the Sub-Treasury Office to-day:

Total Receipts	$592,868 09
Total Payments	333,484 70
Total Balance	7,626,840 49

The semi-annual dividend of the New-York State Bank, at Albany, payable Aug. 1, is 4 ₱ cent., not 3 ₱ cent., as heretofore mentioned.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Currency and Specie to-day thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¾	Georgia	25
New-York State	¾	Mobile	20
East New-Jersey	¾	New-Orleans	15
West New-Jersey	¾	Tennessee	25
Pennsylvania	1¼@1¾	Ohio & S. Bk. of Indiana	⅞@1
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	¾
Baltimore	¾	Illinois and Wis	60@70
Virginia	15@20	Missouri	15@20
North Carolina	15@20	Michigan	1
S. Carolina	25	Canada	1¾

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 65@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	86	Specie	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ₱ oz	1 19

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	.5 ₱c. prem.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 24—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN lower; sales 70,000 bushels since yesterday; No. 1 at 31c. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY nominal at 11c. @ 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower—10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR dull. No sales WHEAT. OATS dull; a small lot of stall sold at 32c., and 5,000 bush. do. damaged 28c. CORN in fair demand and steady; receipts large; sales 6,000 bush. at 40c. for damaged, 42c. for sound do. afloat. WHISKY—sales, 60 bbls. at 16c. *Received* by Central Railroad, for New-York, 3,282 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Wheat, 158 cases and 16 bbls. Tobacco, 373 bbls Highwines, 47 sacks Wool, for Boston and the East—150 bags Wheat, 671 bbls Flour, 130 sacks Wool. *Shipped*, by tows to New-York, July 22. 94,200 bush. Corn, 600 bush. Rye, 55,800 bush. Wheat, 2,900 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR steady at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT scarce and market firm, no sales. CORN steady; sales last night, 12,000 bush. Illinois at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Late Imports* 65,00 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports* 1,044 bbls. Flour; 15,100 bushels Wheat; 60,800 bushels Corn; 62,00 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR declined 5c. @ 10c. WHEAT 2c. lower; sales 678 bush. No. 1, 62¼, No. 3 in store. CORN declined 1c. sales at 23c. mixed in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*, 3,200 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bush. Wheat, 237,480 bush. Corn. *Shipments*, 8,300 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bush. Wheat, 112,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS advanced 2½c. on Corn and 5c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet; sales 1,500 bbls Extra Family, at $6 @ 6 25. WHEAT in demand; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $1 15, White, at $1 20, in store. WHISKY, 16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 66 bbls. of Ashes, 12,502 bbls. Flour, 419 bbls. Corn Meal, 112,297 bushels Wheat, 86,272 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 34,125 bushels Oats, 670 pkgs. Provisions, and 202 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 901 bbls. of all kinds.

BEESWAX—Small sales have been made of Western Yellow at 28c. @ 29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at previous prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 550 bags, chiefly at 14½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Continues inactive at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17¼

FISH—All descriptions have been in limited request, though prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active for State and Western Flour. The demand from shippers has been fair, but at rather easier prices; that from the home trade has been moderate. The supply is generally ample, though desirable lots of shipping brands of extra Ohio are not abundant. Sales, 13,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 95 @ $4 05, chiefly at $4; poor to choice extra State, at $4 15 @ $4 45, mainly at $4 20 @ $4 25; superfine Western at $3 90 @ $4; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 10 @ $5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 15 @ $5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65 @ $4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80 @ $5, chiefly at $4 85 @ $4 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 95@$4 05
Extra State	4 15@ 4 45
Superfine Western	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 10@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 50@ 4 65
Extra Genessee	4 70@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 6 75

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping figures. Sales 850 bbls. at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 12½@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 50 @ $3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at unchanged rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been good, chiefly for Raisins, at $2 25@$2 35 for Layer, and $1 35@$1 45 for Bunch, ₱ box; and for Currants, at 5¾c. @ 6c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at, however, irregular prices. The news by the *Arabia* was regarded as encouraging to holders, and these were not disposed to make any concessions to buyers; sales, 142,000 bushels, including White California, on private terms; Canada Club, part at 98c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most vigorous measures have been inaugurated by the Government to correct the mistake of Sunday last, and to put the Army in a condition to make it impossible that such another event can occur. A complete reorganization of the Army is to take place immediately, and such steps will be adopted as will insure us, as far as it is possible to do so, against incompetency among the officers. To this end general orders were issued yesterday from the War Department, that all officers of regiments will hereafter be subject to examination by a Board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General, in order that their fitness for the positions assigned them may be assured—their places, should they be be found incompetent, to be filled by officers who shall have passed an examination successfully. Business at the War Department yesterday was remarkably heavy. Tenders of troops are made in surprising numbers. Up to 12 o'clock, at noon our dispatches state, nearly eighty thousand new men had been accepted, and are now being mustered into the service. It is understood that Illinois alone has offered seventeen, and Indiana ten new regiments. some of which are already on the way. The response to the new call of the Government is wonderfully prompt, and indicative of a spirit and determination which will certainly carry us in the end over all intervening obstacles to success. Confidence is again fully restored in Washington, and the fears of a rebel attack upon the city, which were entertained on Monday, no longer prevail in any quarter.

It appears that the statement telegraphed from Cairo yesterday, that Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, had arrived at Memphis, was incorrect. He is reported to be in Arkansas, about twelve or fifteen miles above Camp Walker, with ten thousand poorly armed and undisciplined men, while BEN. MCCULLOCH, with five thousand men well armed, is at Camp Walker. The National troops in Missouri, under Cols. SEIGEL and SOLOMON, are being reorganized into three-years' regiments, and will number over eight thousand men. Important offensive movements against the rebels are expected to take place this week.

Our special correspondent at Fort Pickens, whose letter will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES, gives us highly important information relative to the views entertained by the British Admiral, MILNE, regarding the blockade. The subject of his dispatch to the British Admiralty is embodied in the letter. The Admiral is disposed to consider the blockade wholly inefficient, and enumerates instances in which our cruisers have allowed vessels to pass. He also gives the name of several small places where, at the date of his dispatch, June 20, no United States vessels were stationed, and trade was apparently uninterrupted. This shows an evident disposition to pick flaws wherever it is possible Nothing of special importance had occurred at the fort. The Wilson Zouaves were becoming accustomed to the climate, and were drilled two or three hours every day. A party of them had sent a petition to Col. BROWN, the Commandant, asking permission to reconnoitre the Warrenton Navy-yard. The rebels over opposite continued busily drilling every day. It was rumored that there had been an official visit of two officers direct from Richmond, and that a long discussion had taken place between them and Gen. BRAGG—the nature of which, however, was not known.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were highly important. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of administering the oath of allegiance to each military and naval officer in the service. The House bill, to define and punish conspiracy, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill regulating the pay of the revenue service was passed. Mr. WILSON'S bill, to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force, was taken up and discussed at considerable length. It provides that incompetent officers may be superseded by the President. The bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police in Baltimore was passed, after some opposition. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution similar to that passed the House a day or two ago, offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, declaring that the war has been forced upon the Government by Southern Disunionists, but that it ought to cease when the authority of the Government is reestablished. It was laid over. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, authorizing the appointment of Consuls at ports where it may be deemed necessary for the prevention of piracy. The Senate bill, providing for a Board to report on the matter of iron or steel-clad steamships and batteries was passed; also, the bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; also, the bill providing for an increase of the Naval Medical Corps; also, the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. A resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, inquiring of the President the reasons which induced the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. A bill, similar to that of the Senate, providing for the payment of the Government Police in Baltimore provoked considerable debate, but finally passed. The House then discussed the bill to provide for raising revenue by direct taxation, and it was finally committed to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to provide a method for the assessment of the tax.

News of the unfortunate termination of the expedition against Manassas reached Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, and is understood to have caused the postponement of an important military movement from that point, the nature of which is not indicated. LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, is expected to make a balloon ascention to-day, to reconnoiter the position of the enemy.

The various rumors which flew about the City yesterday, to the effect that Col. CORCORAN had died of the wound he received in battle, prove to have been untrue. A dispatch received by Capt. JAMES B. RIKER, of the Sixty-ninth, announces that he is a prisoner at Manassas Junction, and not dangerously wounded.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, which so distinguished itself in the battle of Bull's Run, left that City last night, and will reach home this morning The Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, will also arrive at the same time.

The arrival and reception of the Massachusetts Twelfth Regiment, yesterday, was quite a feature of the day. Besides the crowd of Sons of Massachusetts, our own citizens turned out *en masse*, and gave to Col. WEBSTER and his fine command a cordial greeting. The regiment proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh.

The remains of Col. KENNEDY arrived in this City at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and were escorted to his late residence by numerous relations and friends. The Tammany General Committee met last evening and passed appropriate resolutions alluding to the deceased. At noon, to-day, the Common Council Committee on National Affairs will meet to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Col. WM. D. KENNEDY were adopted, and the Heads of Departments were requested to close their offices on Friday next, the day of his funeral Resolutions of respect to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Army who fell in battle on Sunday last were adopted. At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, also, resolutions were passed referring to the death of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and arrangements were made to properly observe the funeral obsequies of our fellow-citizens who may have fallen in battle.

The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, and the revenue-cutter *Jackson*, which have been on a cruise after JEFF. DAVIS' pirates, returned to port yesterday, not having met with any of the illegal cruisers. The *Jackson* cruised in the Gulf Stream. She discovered a vessel ashore forty miles south of Cape Henry, on the 16th inst., and some hundred and fifty armed men at work around her. She attempted to land under a flag of truce, but the people on the beach refused to communicate, but said, menacingly, "Come ashore." The surf was too high, and the boat's crew returned on board, after which several shots and shells were fired among them, causing them to disperse. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah* was spoken on the 19th, between Capes Henry and Hatteras.

The steamship *Marion*, which reached this port last night, from Havana on the 18th, reports the arrival there of the Spanish steam-frigate *Isabella Catolica*, with intelligence that the difficulty between Spain and Hayti had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The *Marion* passed the steam-frigate *Niagara* on the 20th, going into Key West. Nothing had been heard of the privateer *Sumter* since her departure from Cienfuegos. The health of Havana is reported good for the season.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Monday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 13th inst. By it we are informed of the sailing of the steamer *Uncle Sam* for Panama with 190 passengers and over a million in treasure for this port, which will be conveyed from Aspinwall by the steam gun-boat *Keystone State*, recently sailed for that purpose. There is no new feature to notice in commercial affairs in San Francisco. On account of liberal receipts and the new crop, wheat and flour continued to decline. Coolies had arrived in the week preceding the departure of the Pony to the number of upwards of twelve hundred The new arrangement of the Overland Mail promised fair success—an average of three thousand letters per day having come eastward since its establishment. From Nevada Territory, we learn that Gen. NYE had entered upon his duties as Governor. He made a speech on the occasion, which was very well received

An interesting and important decision by Judge INGRAHAM, allowing a *mandamus* to the Board of Supervisors, requiring them to credit the account of J. A. H HASBROUCK for printing and stationery furnished to the various Courts, will be found in our legal column.

The Stock Market was generally firm and active through the early part of yesterday, closing steady in the afternoon. New-York Central, 76¾; Governments, 88½ ₰ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was somewhat restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers. Cotton was quiet, as were also Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hides, Leather, Spices, Seeds and Hemp. Naval Stores, Tallow and Whisky attracted more attention. The Freight market was firmer and moderately active, with 529 vessels of all classes in port

The Live Stock markets were scantily supplied with animals yesterday there being but 17,616, against 21,646 last week. Beeves numbered 3,326 for the week; were all sold at ½c.@¾c. advance, and the demand not fully met. Veals are also few in number, but not being largely sought for during hot weather, there was no real lack. Sheep and lambs hold their own, though the market was pretty well drained and an improved feeling manifest. Hogs show a great falling off in numbers, the receipts being the lightest of the season. Prices advanced 1c. ₰ lb.

Changes in the Cabinet.

That portion of the Press, which, by its intemperate urgency, brought about the casualty of Sunday, has turned its energies in a direction where it is likely to do even greater mischief. For the cry "Onward to Richmond," which has covered the fields of Virginia with our brave fellows, slaughtered while gallantly endeavoring to achieve the impossible, they have substituted a cry for a dismissal of the Cabinet; as if this moment of national agony and effort were timely for a revolution of the Government; and the displacement of the President's actual advisers by untried and entirely inexperienced men. It is possible, though it strikes us as being extremely improbable, that hostility to the cause of the Union would take a more malignant and dangerous form. The Cabinet has been guilty of no act that should lose it the confidence of the country, unless it consist in yielding too readily to the counsels of the very journals which now demand its overthrow. This is an error that is not likely to be repeated. Neither Government or people is in the temper to listen again to the advisers whose counsels have brought us to shame, and added a year to the war; and we may hereafter confide not only in the wisdom, but in the independence of the Administration, in conducting this great contest.

But while so much is true of the Cabinet as a unit, there is no question but that well-grounded distrust, tending strongly to diminish the patriotic impulse of the people, exists in regard to one or two of its members. The two Departments which have immediate charge of the prosecution of the war are not filled by men who command enough of the public confidence to perform their duties with vigor and success. The Secretary of War, through whose hands the larger portion of the thousand milllions the war is likely to cost must necessarily pass, is surrounded by influences utterly incompatible with the proper discharge of his functions. It is his dangerous partiality which has converted one-half the population of Pennsylvania into contractors—has given the Army of one Pennsylvania General, whose criminal inactivity has cost us a defeat, and the waste of a thousand lives; and of another, whose only service was to dishearten the Union sentiment of Baltimore, and encourage traitors like KANE, who, but for the loyalty and energy of Gen. BANKS, would have proceeded to declare insurrection. To him we are indebted for the muster into the National service of Pennsylvania regiments, whose clothing was rags, and whose destitution appealed painfully to the charitable; and who ended by presenting to mankind the unprecedented spectacle of soldiers deserting *en masse*, a battle-field where their fellows were waging a desperate conflict with the enemy. For other characteristics of Mr. CAMERON'S course, neither undue partiality or any other conceivable cause is sufficient to account. Why the numerous regiments, which he is now too eager to accept on any terms, were originally rejected; why he has uniformly declined to encourage the enrollment of cavalry, the want of which has crippled and almost destroyed the Army; why it required absolute compulsion on the part of the President and Gen. SCOTT, to overcome his opposition to the acceptance of a regiment of marksmen, who might have counterpoised the admirable use of that arm which the enemy made in the late action; why he consigned the manufacture of the entire amount of much-needed cannon to one Pennsylvania firm, instead of dividing the contract, if it had to go to that State, among a score of its foundries, which might have furnished the guns in a tenth of the time; why, neglecting the greater interests of his office, he devotes days to quarreling over the appointment of sutlers and messengers, and arranging minor matters of the least possible consequence to the public; why these, and a long catalogue of similar phenomena have marked the rule of Mr. CAMERON in the War Department, we have no theory to explain; but we are quite sure they present ample reason for that withdrawal of public confidence. Charged with the management of the only vitally important bureau of the Administration, Mr. CAMERON has failed to acquire any hold upon the public faith by efficiency, energy and honesty. It is evidently proper, therefore, that a change should at once be made in the office.

Fortunately for Secretary WELLES, the universal conviction of his inadequacy to fulfill the difficult duties of his position has not been accompanied by an impeachment of his integrity. But the same indisposition to enterprise, which characterizes the War Department, is observable in the Navy; the same insensibility to the advice and suggestions of practical men; the same reluctance to accept aid, plainly needed, when tendered by our patriotic citizens and owners of shipping. Thus to isolate himself from the counsels of a wise experience, would be inexcusable in a man who brought to his position all the knowledge of a long maritime career; but in the case of Mr. WELLES, who has no knowledge or experience whatever, and who should seek it at the best sources, it is simply unpardonable. And we are as little likely to forgive that indolence and indifference which renders the blockade merely formal where it might be thorough, and which neglects to cover the ocean with vessels in pursuit of the busy privateers. For the millions of money already lost by our merchants through this inefficiency, it would be well if we could hold the Secretary to a pecuniary responsibility.

The Government may be assured that to leave the two Departments we have designated in the charge of their present administrators, will tend powerfully to diminish that confidence the Nation gives unreservedly to its support. These changes, fortunately, will not effect the integrity of the Cabinet, or interrupt the movement of the wheels of Government. On the contrary, it will introduce more thorough harmony into the deliberations of the one, and redoubled velocity and efficacy into the other. They may, therefore, be made without the hazards of a more radical revolution, which would lose the country the services of statesmen it cannot afford to spare, and whose presence is a pledge that the popular will is to be fully and honestly put in execution.

Who is Responsible?

The great blunder of Sunday lay in fighting the battle which ended so disastrously. Under no circumstances is it ever justifiable, in a military sense, for an inferior force to attack a superior when the latter has his own choice of position, and is strongly intrenched. The chances are fifty to one against success. In this instance Gen. MCDOWELL was perfectly aware that the rebel forces either outnumbered his own, or could easily be made to do so by reinforcements which they had every facility for bringing forward. To use his own expression, the night before the battle, it was with them simply a question of rolling stock and provisions. He knew, too, that they had labored zealously for three months, under skillful engineers, in a country admirably adapted to defence, to fortify their position.

Gen. MCDOWELL is not at all likely to have fought this battle on his own responsibility. Gen. SCOTT is known to have been opposed to the whole scheme from the beginning, and his own declaration, repeated by Mr. RICHARDSON in Congress yesterday, proves that he was utterly hostile to attacking the rebels at that time, and that he was overruled in this matter by his only superior,—the President himself. No one who knows Mr. LINCOLN will believe for a moment that he put his own judgment against that of Gen. SCOTT in so important a matter as this. But there is not the slightest doubt that he yielded to the urgent and almost imperative representations of that portion of his Cabinet whose views have been reflected by the *Tribune*, and who have asserted from the beginning that 10,000 men could march from Washington to Richmond with the greatest ease. It is these men who have constrained the President for the moment to override the opinion and the wish of Gen. SCOTT, and to order the battle which has resulted in so much of shame to the National arms.

It is known, and need not be longer concealed, that there is in the Cabinet an element of intense hatred of Gen. SCOTT. Perhaps Mr. BLAIR embodies and represents it more thoroughly than any other member. He has made no secret of it, but has often, in spite of the gross breach of official propriety which such an act involved, denounced the General in public places as utterly unfit for his high position. It seems to us quite time that the President should make his choice between Gen. SCOTT and those members of his Cabinet who would substitute for his experience and military skill, their own resentments and ignorant pretence. His Cabinet has been distracted, and his own action weakened long enough by these presumptuous and disastrous counsels.

SUCCESS OF THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.—In the war excitement our people have quite overlooked one of the most substantial triumphs of peace which has marked our recent history. We refer to the entire success of the Daily Overland Mail, which went into operation on the 1st inst. The first coach of the new line, which left Placerville on the morning of the 1st of July, arrived at St. Joseph on the 18th inst., in *only seventeen days and one hour* from one terminus to the other. The schedule time during the summer season is twenty days. The agents write that their drivers had not the slightest difficulty in making their time; on the contrary, they came in ahead of time, without any effort to that end. Four passengers came with the first coach, and some two hundred additional passengers from California were booked for the coaches to come, as soon as they could be brought.

The public should not forget that the steamers no longer carry the mail. Notwithstanding this fact has been widely published, a large number of correspondents still accumulate their letters and newspapers at the principal Post-offices on the steamer days, and each day preceding the sailing of a California steamer. Let it be remembered that the California mail now leaves St. Joseph every day in the week, and letters may be mailed on each and every day, at any Post-office in the loyal States Postage, ten cents, always prepaid.

Barbarities of the War.

Most shocking stories begin to be reported of the barbarities practised by the rebels upon the wounded men and prisoners of the Union forces that fall into their hands. We are told of their slashing the throats of some from ear to ear; of their cutting off the heads of others, and kicking them about as footballs; and of their setting up the wounded against trees, and firing at them as targets, or torturing them with the plunges of bayonets at their bodies. To cap the climax of atrocities, it is stated that a hospital in which many wounded soldiers were suffering extreme agony, or quietly yielding up the battle of life, was fired upon and burned. An isolated story of inhuman treatment in the midst of a battle, or in the heat of pursuit, after one is fought, would not be entitled to grave consideration, as illustrating the general *animus* of an Army; for exceptional cases of cruelty will always, and among all people occur. But the iteration of these stories of rebel barbarity from so many sources, and in such various forms, compel us to the belief that there is a deeper foundation for them than the casual passion of individual natures, and that there is some general prevailing temper in the rebel Army that finds its natural outburst in these barbarities. We have only to look to the public teachings of the leaders of the rebellion to find, we think, the ready explanation of the sanguinary and demoniac deeds we hear related of their men. By their proclamations and messages, both BEAUREGARD and JEFFERSON DAVIS have branded the Union troops that they are now fighting as outlaws of civilized warfare. The former, when he assumed command at Manassas, and commenced to gather an Army around him, issued a manifesto to the people of the Southern States full of malice and of lies, as wicked as the devil himself could have coined them. He declared that the soldiers of the loyal States, then about to invade Virginia, were brutal robbers who had no honest sentiment to inspire them, but were animated by the promise of the "beauty and booty" of the South, with which to gratify their lust and their love of plunder. This base libel, spread broadcast among an ignorant and untraveled people such as compose so large a part of the population of the Southern States, was calculated to excite the deepest fears and the most fiendish resentment towards the soldiers of the Union. What mercy was due and what could be given to a horde of vandals so rapacious and so vile as the Union troops were represented to be.

BEAUREGARD knew the full effect that his proclamation would produce on Southern minds He designed it primarily, no doubt, to stimulate the ignorant and impressible citizens of the Slave States to active enlistment in his ranks, but he could not help foreseeing that one effect would be to prepare the hearts of his people for dire and exterminating slaughter, which would stop at none of the conventionalities of civilized war, or at dictates of humanity even The promulgation of such sentiments on the part of BEAUREGARD was the more infamous, because he well knew the composition of Northern society; he was educated here, and had enjoyed the hospitalities of a refined metropolitan life, and, blunted as his own sensibilities of patriotism have become he must have been able to appreciate, if he could not sympathize with, the holy enthusiasm for flag and nationality, that started a half million soldiers, of the best blood of the loyal States, to the battle-field. In his trampling upon the decencies of a past personal association, and defaming the spirit and purposes of the North, Gen. BEAUREGARD has not only covered himself with disgrace as a man, but defiled his escutcheon as a soldier in that he has brutalized his own Army, and prepared them for deeds at which humanity will revolt.

But as if BEAUREGARD had not done enough to teach the rebel Army that they owed neither magnanimity nor the amenities of civilized war to the Union forces, President DAVIS took occasion in his Message to the rebel Congress, circulated the day before his men went into battle, to brutalize them still further by repeating the infamy that BEAUREGARD had initiated, and stigmatizing the Government of the United States as wanton, cruel and unmanly. In speaking of Union soldiers, and of the embargo on trade with the seceded States, Mr. DAVIS said:

"Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our fellow-citizens, and will depict the horror with which they regard the deliberate malignity which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make a special war on the sick, women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure."

We have admitted, at the start, that in all armies exceptional cases of cruelty and outrage will occur; and perhaps some have occurred among the Union troops in Virginia, and women may have been victims. But if so, the cases have been so rare as to escape scrutiny, except in one instance, and over that, a reasonable doubt of the intent has been thrown. For JEFFERSON DAVIS, on such grounds, to implicate the loyal Union as countenancing deeds at which "humanity must shudder," is to lie as blackly and brazenly as BEAUREGARD himself. His complaint that the embargo on trade prevents the "sick women and children" from getting medicines from the North, is feeble and even childish. Whence came the obligation under the rules of war that one nation should take care of its enemy's sick women and children, unless cast by the fortune of war actually on their hands? Why should we not be required to send physicians and nurses to the "sick women and children" of the South as well as their medicine?

If the Southern States cannot exist in comfort and strength without the North, and are even dependent on the North for so small a thing as the very medicines of their sick-rooms, then is it only the more apparent that their rebellion is a crime against nature, against themselves, against their "sick women and children," as well as against the honor and existence of the Union.

But the ignorant and angered dupes of BEAUREGARD and DAVIS will not be able to see how false and foolish are the arts by which they are beguiled. They will still rage like tigers for blood, and when a battle-field is unfortunately left in their possession, they will roam over it to glut the savage tempers that have been engendered in them by BEAUREGARD and DAVIS in the murder of the maimed, and the most barbarous indignities to the bodies of the dead. It is on the heads of BEAUREGARD and DAVIS, who have taught their men the barbarism we witness, that the curse of God and man for such cruelties and crimes must fall.

Submission, not War, is Ruin.

Nothing could have spoken better for the honor and the welfare of the country than the feeling that was universally elicited by the monstrously exaggerated reports of the retreat from Bull's Run. When we all believed that we had lost nearly three thousand men in the battle, that our soldiers had fled because they dared not face the rebels, leaving all their artillery upon the field, flinging away their muskets and knapsacks to facilitate their escape from an exultant and pursuing foe; that the panic was so utter and so universal that no regiment left the field in order; that our rear was not protected, and that the disorderly fugitives could not be rallied at any point upon our line of communication,—in short, that the whole main body of the National Army had been put to utter and ignominious rout, that we had suffered disgrace and demoralization, as well as defeat, and that for the present all was lost, including honor, the temporary feeling was one of surprise, of sadness, almost of woe. Women who had no personal friends in the field wept and lamented as if they had been bereaved; and silent men wished for the moment that they were women, that they might thus relieve their overcharged bosoms. But amid all this there was not even a momentary flinching from the determination to put down the insurrection by the strong hand. The flood rose the higher because of the obstacle that it encountered, and in a moment broke it down, and bore it off, on a resistless current. Men were sorrowful, but not despondent; and went about with a compression of the lip and a sad determination in the eye that boded ill to those who had brought them to this sorrow. And now that we find that our volunteers more than made good our expectations of them, that even when fighting under every disadvantage, they proved, one to two, more than a match for their opponents, and that the flight began not among those who were in action, but with the teamsters and the reserve, and that our twenty thousand left their sixty thousand foes not in a condition to pursue, the spirit of the country has risen to a higher point than that at which it stood before this ill-starred movement on Manassas; and the only audible voice is that which calls for instant and vigorous preparation.

Spirit and wisdom do not always give the same counsel; but they do in this case. Mere worldly prudence, mere care for material prosperity, dictates the most vigorous and aggressive policy for the crushing of this rebellion. Every man who can see beyond the exigencies and circumstances of a day, must see that the stability of government, at the North as well as at the South, that the credit of the nation, and its ability to protect the interests of its citizens, is involved in a question which disappointed Southern politicians have compelled us to decide by force of arms. For it needs no argument to make any man of common sense see that a Government which can at any moment be broken up by the independent action (with or without reason) of any one or more of its integral parts, is to all intents and purposes no Government at all. It has no coherence, stability, or inherent force; but, on the contrary, contains within itself the elements of its own sudden and unpremonished destruction. It can obtain no credit, for it cannot pledge its faith as a unit for any specified time to its creditor. It can only have such an existence as it obtains by sufferance of Governments having the strength that it has not; its citizens can only enjoy such rights and possess such interests as it suits those who are stronger than they, in their own country or out of it, to accord to them. So that the man who has property, and who wishes to keep it, and transmit it safely to his children, or who, having no property, wishes those children to enjoy the advantages for acquiring property that his exertions have provided for them, and to preserve in their turn the fruits of their exertions, will, from mere prudence, heartily sustain the hands of the Government in the present crisis. It were better, in a mere business point of view, that one quarter of the entire wealth of the country should be stricken out of existence by the present struggle, than that it should become an established truth in our national polity, that any part of the Union may break up the Government when it is worsted in an election, or in a series of elections.

But there is no reason to believe that the war will have this ruinous effect, or one at all like it. Individuals are pinched sorely now, and many a fair private fortune has been swept into the vortex of national calamity within the last nine months. But we must remember that the pinch came and the fortunes began to topple before a gun had been fired, and before it was at all certain that one would be fired. It is not the money that we have spent upon this war, the loss of which we are now feeling; it is the two hundred millions which the South owes and will not pay us. That is gone. We must let it go, and bear its loss as best we may, and not whine about it. Individuals will be ruined by the deprivation, but the country can afford to do without it, and in a few years will be the richer for the events which brought about the loss. For war is in itself not ruinous to national prosperity. The notion that it is so has arisen mainly from the fact that, in olden times—the times we read about—the invasion of a victorious army carried devastation and at least temporary ruin into the country that it subjugated; but, according to the milder and humaner doctrines of the present age, even in war, the passage of an invading army produces evils which are but temporary. As to the effects of war itself upon national prosperity, let the history of Great Britain and France for the last century and a half instruct us. During that whole period there have hardly been ten years during which both these countries were not engaged in foreign or domestic wars, and sometimes in both at once; and yet their material prosperity has, during that time, been greater than that of any other country upon the face of the earth, with the single exception of our own; and our increase of wealth is attributable quite as much to our vast expanse of unoccupied territory as to the peace that we have so happily enjoyed.

War is deplorable, and even when successfully waged, in a certain degree calamitous. It costs men's lives and fortunes. It is to be avoided at the sacrifice of everything except national honor and self-respect. But war itself does not involve national ruin; at most, it but wears new channels of business and diverts the current of prosperity; while loss of honor and of self-respect brings with it material ruin as well as moral degradation to a whole nation.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.—It would seem that this body, now in session at Jefferson City, is about placing the State in its true position of allegiance to the Union. Gen. ROBERT WILSON, a staunch Union man, has been elected President, in the place of STIRLING PRICE, who presided at the last session, but who joined the fortunes of Gov. JACKSON in his crusade against the Government. A resolution, which, it is said, will pass by a large majority, is pending, which declares that the Executive has violated the trusts reposed in it by its revolt, and has expatriated itself. From present indications, Missouri will follow the example of Western Virginia, by placing in the various positions connected with the Executive Department men who are loyal to the Constitution and who are opposed to secession in all its forms. Gov. JACKSON will thus be deposed by the people of Missouri themselves, and a true man substituted in his place. The folly as well as guilt of his treason will be punished by exclusion from his office and banishment from his State and home, should he escape the severer punishment due to his crimes. His mad efforts to compel his State into rebellion have already made him an exile, and the temper of the people, as developed by the Convention, will probably make that exile perpetual.

The loyal citizens of Missouri have suffered innumerable outrages at the hands of Secessionists in that State. The politicians and executive officers determined to force them into revolt by a system of terrorism, to resist which required a degree of courage and fortitude rarely possessed by a defenceless people, but which, happily, they did not lack. They were insulted and derided everywhere. Their property was destroyed, their lives menaced, and in many instances sacrificed, and all redress from the Courts denied them. Irresponsible Committees assumed to drive them from their homes, compel them into banishment, and, when the Governor was appealed to for protection, their loyalty to the Union was rendered as an excuse for handing them over to their persecutors, and leaving them at the mercy of the merciless. From this unhappy condition, their own courage, aided by the General Government, has rescued them. They are now in a situation to protect and avenge themselves and hold the State in its position to the Union. Gov. JACKSON has already fled, and the power he so monstrously abused is about being transferred to others, who will wield it for the preservation of the Constitution, and the suppression and punishment of treason.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.—We are assured repeatedly, and from various quarters, that England and France are preparing to make a demand on the United States Government for the opening of at least one cotton port in the South, from which needed supplies for the manufactures of those two countries may be obtained. It is added that they will probably claim that the closing of its own ports by any nation by mode of blockade is an anomaly, and not clearly recognized in any settled principles of the laws of nations.

The Governments of England and France profess a determination to adhere to the course of strict neutrality in regard to the contest pending in the States of the Union, and to abide by the rules that honorable Governments always observe towards sovereign Powers. Perhaps it would not be amiss for Congress, in order to meet all the technicalities that foreign Governments are likely to raise, to put an export duty on cotton sufficient to compensate the United States Government for its shipment. Ten cents a pound, for instance, for our Government, would counterbalance the paltry one-eighth of a cent. per pound the Confederate Government would amerce; and if England and France can afford to buy and import at such rates, we might not find ourselves losers of their good will or of our good position, in the end, by allowing them to do so.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, Maj. Ladd of the United States Army, and lady, Dr. Armsby and lady of Massachusetts, T. Davidson of Montreal, and B. H. Chever of Rhode Island are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Thomas H. Nelson, our Minister to Chili, and John Woodruff of Connecticut, Col. Wm. Shaw of Kingston, J. T. Routh of Canada, J. Q. A. Thurber of California, D. S. Arthur of Ohio, and D. S. Dexter of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Horace Allen, and Col. Baxter, of Vermont; Capt. John Faunce, of the U. S. revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*; and Major W. S. Wallace, Capt. F. S. Larned and Lieut. L. S. Farr, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; John Arnot and lady, of Elmira, N. Y.; T. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; L. W. Coe and lady, of Connecticut; G. W. Dexter, of Boston; L. Haskell, of St. Louis; J. McMahon, of Queenstown, and T. Pomeroy and Wm. Pollock, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steamship *City of Washington*, and F. S. Greenleaf and J. B. Clark, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Admiral's Opinion of the Blockade.

HIS REPORT TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

He Considers the Blockade Totally Inefficient.

Affairs at the Fort---The Wilson Zouaves--- They Desire to Reconnoitre the Enemy's Position, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT PICKENS, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

Through a third party I have been endeavoring for some time to obtain something like the substance of a report of our blockade, made to the British Admiralty by Admiral MILNE, the Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces here. I had learned three things from undoubted authority: first, that Lord PAGET had instructed the Admiral to detail vessels to look after the cutting off of egress to the Southern ports; second, that the Admiral had obtained one or two copies of Commodore MERVIN'S official orders; third, that his Admiralship was reported in Havana to have laughed at the idea "of the United States being able to effectually cut off maritime communication with the harbors of revolted States." It seems to me, for several reasons, that the reply of the Commander-in-Chief to the First Lord of the Admiralty would be a document of great importance to you, and I left no means untried to procure it. Owing to the industry of a subordinate officer of one of our gunboats, and to the kindness of one of our most loyal citizens in the Cuban capital, I am enabled to give you "the body and soul" of Admiral MILNE'S letter. Leaving out the verbiage, here is its substance:

I regret that it is my duty to discuss, in a measure, the nature of this so-called blockade. Representatives of the United States meet me with two statements, the force of which it will be for your lordships to decide. I am told by some that there is no pretensions on the part of the United States of a blockade existing; that the Government is merely *closing its own ports*, to do which they claim to have a perfect right. In direct conflict with this are all the official notifications of United States officers. Capt. ADAMS, for instance, writing on board the *Sabine*, on May 19, says in a letter to Gen. BRAGG:

"This (Pensacola) port is now strictly *blockaded*," &c.

Commodore MERVIN'S announcements—I have not seen any of them—are said to be similarly worded, and I am told that the President of the United States "publicly promulgated the blockade of all the ports south of Baltimore," (which is in the State of Maryland.)

A prominent feature of this alleged blockade is the complete absence of uniformity, order and regularity which has characterized it. The distance of several rendezvous of the naval fleet from Washington, the difficulty with which communication is kept up, and the immense extent of the coast line to be guarded, are represented as the causes which necessitated the United States Government to leave the date of blockade, and the commencement of it, to the discretion of the commanders of men-of-war. No date was laid down on which the cessation of general commercial intercourse was to stop, and ports situated within a day's sail of each other have been for weeks blockaded, and not blockaded, at the same time.

The confusion arising from this state of things can be imagined by your lordships. On the 19th of May, as you will see by the inclosed circular, the blockade of Pensacola began; yet, up to the 30th of that month, vessels freely obtained admission, some had leave to do so, others were not even overhauled, and others, still, seemed to defy the cruisers. One bark, ordered off from the Pensacola entrance, through an unknown instrumentality, found out that Mobile was not guarded, and immediately sailed for and arrived at that place, where her cargo was disposed of. Five or six brigs, two barks and some fifteen or twenty schooners, also warned off by the fleet, moved to other harbors, and easily gained admission.

A grace of fifteen days was given to vessels under certain circumstances, which were so confusedly explained, that no one I have seen thus far could properly understand them. Three British ships, laden with cotton in the harbor of Mobile, were compelled to pack up and go away, to fulfill this requirement, while, under almost similar circumstances, four barks and brigs were permitted to commence loading at another point, on the twentieth day after the announcement of the blockade.

The frequency of vessels escaping the vigilance, or rather the lack of vigilance of the United States squadron, are too numerous to be even named. I sent Capt. VON DONOP, of the *Jason*, to look after the interests of our shipping, and to the efficiency of the blockading ships, in several ports. He mentions numerous cases of ships, barks, and brigs, escaping the cruisers. I learn that while a large American frigate—fully as formidable as the *St. George*, apparently—was under steam, off Charleston, a complete flotilla of small ocean traders and coasters continued to pass in to the city, and out again, either regardless of, or insensible to, the presence of war ships.

The numerous facts establishing the perfect inefficiency of the men-of-war, in regard to the stopping of commercial intercourse with ports before which they have appeared, could be elaborated to a great length. But even now, (the Admiral, permit your correspondent to say, is writing about the 2d of June,) St. Marks, an important port, is not at all cut off from maritime trade, as one of my fleet saw all sorts of vessels enter and depart from it, without being impeded. Apalachicola was thronged with craft until a few days since, and four other ports are stated to be open to-day.

A regular steamer communication is constantly kept up between Savannah, an important harbor in the State of Georgia, and some other port.

Above you have all the facts, which, I have reason to believe, are by this time before the English Government. The document from which I make this extract is said to be almost a perfect copy of the Admiral's official report, the nature of which is as fully understood in American and British circles in Havana, as we know the irrepressible tone of hostility towards our country which Britons give utterance to. It is right to say that, in order to make the Admiral's statement brief, I have not followed his exact and careful style.

There is some news here, but not much. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves are becoming acclimated to Florida, and have only had three desperate rows since they arrived. There was "nobody hurt," however. Two or three hours of each day find them drilling on the Island, which they have explored "from the centre all round to the sea." I am told, but cannot vouch for the story, that three or four of them, a few evenings since, sent a petition to Col. BROWN, asking leave to "reconnoitre in the Warrington Navy-yard." Suicidal as the proposition appears on its face, it is not unlikely to have emanated from the "Zoo Zoos," as they are fond of calling themselves. They have a gallows erected, and hang in effigy a few prominent Secessionists every evening. Poor BRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS are sent down the trap as regularly as the night falls. I believe there will be a Court Martial convened here for the trial of some unruly fellows, in a few days, but the rules of the service will not permit me to send you any particulars of such matters.

If soldiers sleep in some camps in day time, they do very little of such business in BRAXTON BRAGG'S; he is drilling his men continually—but not long at a time—and if they are not as stupid as mules, they must be well disciplined men. I hear that Col. RAMSEY, with his Georgia Regiment, was one of "the distinguished officers" that left Pensacola some time since for the seat of war in Virginia. There were only about 1,500 Georgians on shore altogether, so that Major LARY'S Battalion leaves that State not very numerously represented now. There is no denying the fact that the rebels are less dissatified at present than they were six weeks ago, which proves either that they have got some money, or that they are becoming used to camp life. The sand fortification, placed inside the light-house, has been operated on considerably during the past week, and the foundry in the Navy-yard is kept as busy as it can be.

There was a rumor here some days ago, that the commander of the steam corvette *Brooklyn* would be superseded, for allowing the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, but I have heard nothing about it since. The affair was most clumsily managed, to make the best of it. The *Sumter*, as you are doubtless aware, has been rendered a very good man-of-war by the New-Orleans people, four or five of our ex-commanders helping to fit her out.

I can announce, on "incontrovertible authority," that two officers direct from Richmond, and three diplomats, have been on an official visit to the rebel camp for several days. A long and animated discussion with them was carried on by Gen. BRAGG at his head-quarters, and they left for Montgomery—and not for Virginia—after reviewing a division of troops. There were all sorts of rumors afloat while the gentlemen remained,—many of the soldiers thinking that they came for men to volunteer for Virginia, which all hands would have done, as they are heartily sick of idleness.

Three rifled guns have gone on the train to Alabama, but they were replaced by Columbiads.

The note sent by BRAGG to Col. BROWN, asking him not to notice the firing of a gun or so, has been explained. The rebels have learned to rifle their heavy pieces, and try them with ball, to test their strength. This shows that they are not so green as we thought.

For the first time since our arrival here, there are no complaints heard. The garrison have pretty good food, the steamers have got plenty of coal, and fresh vegetables come occasionally. But the absence of hope, and the presence of inactive life unman us. We can never attack Pensacola and drive out the rebels with our present force; and they do not seem to entertain the idea of attacking us. And thus matters stand. I have too often "spread myself" on the subject to say more about it now.

The British fleet here is to be increased by the *Mersey, Ariadne, Challenger, Rinaldo* and *Driver*, and some thirteen gun-boats. There will then be over thirty-five vessels, manned by some 3,500 men, under the command of our friend, Admiral MILNE. TODD.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Arrivals of Coolies at San Francisco—The Governor of Nevada, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, July 23.

The Pony passed at 11 P. M., yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 13.

Arrived, 10th, *Harkaway*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, 10th, ship *White Swallow*, Hong Kong; 11th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama carrying 190 passengers and $1,116,000 for New York, $149,000 for England, total, $1,265,000.

The principal shippers of specie, are Messrs. Wells, & Fargo, $329,000; B. Davidson, $130,000; Parrott, $125,000; Delaplaine & Co., $75,000; Coleman, $75,000; Sacks & Co., $60,000; Sather & Church, $60,000; Straus & Bros., 60,000; Tallant & Wilde, $50,000; Rothgum, $50,000; W. J. Seligman, $30,000; Decato, Kerr & Co., $34,000; Alsop, $32,000; Brunswick, $20,000.

The shipment of treasure since January 1, compares with the report of the corresponding period last year exhibits a decrease of only $1,800,535.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

Col. Casey, U. S. A., and family, Capt. Adams, U. S. A., and family, Capt. S. T. McGonigle, U. S. A., M. S. Manning and child, J. B. Sykes, Mrs. Moore, D. Perrin and family, G. O. Wentworth and family, R. M. Collins and wife, H. W. Lark and wife, S. P. Gage, H. A. Eastman, M. Montague, Capt. Crosby, Capt. B. P. Drew and wife, J. P. Bull, Mr. J. H. Poole, Adolph Muller, Dr. Foster, Capt. Sackrider, Geo. H. Cascaph, Mr. Cruttenden, J. Sanders, Mrs. S. C. Coburn and child, Robert Powers, T. Blake and family, H. M. Tobin, Dr. Bates, U. S. A., Dr. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., E. C. Cross, Penfield, J. S. Hobart, H. Smithworth, Robert Powers, Alfred Fellows, Mr. Brock, J. C. Falk, G. H. Mitchell, Joseph Love, Mr. Coburn and child, S. Colgins, D. Ferguson, S. Brown and wife, J. B. Sisley, P. Sands, J. G. Wilson, Thos. M. Graghagen, J. D. Kyle, Mrs. Martha Dempsey and child, C. Partlo, Mr. Linderwinger.

No features of interest occur in the trade. Transactions are so small that reliable quotations are impossible. Wheat and flour are declining, on account of the liberal receipts, and the new crop.

Upwards of 1,200 Mongolians have arrived at this point from China during the week.

The number of letters forwarded eastward from this city by the Overland Mail since it went into operation, is over 30,000, or about an average of 3,000 per day.

Dr. W. A. SCOTT, pastor of Calvary Church, at San Francisco, has sent in his resignation. The Trustees have not accepted it, and probably the resignation will be withdrawn. The differences between Mr. SCOTT and his congregation on the war question, is the cause of the resignation, the Doctor being a peace man and opposed to coercion, though not an indorser of JEFF. DAVIS. His congregation will tolerate such private opinion, if it is kept out of the pulpit.

The value of Line Point, near the entrance of San Francisco harbor, which the Government needs for the site on which to build a fort, is $120,000. The Government agent sends news from Washington in to-day's Pony, recommending the purchase at the price stated.

HORACE SMITH, who killed the printer, NEWELL, in the street, in San Francisco, on the 1st of July, and had his trial removed to Placer County by special act of the Legislature, had his trial there this week. The jury acquitted him without leaving the box. The whole weight of the defence consisted in the fact that NEWELL used vile language concerning SMITH'S wife, throwing doubt on her character.

GOV. NYE entered on his official duties as Governor of Nevada Territory, at Carson City, yesterday. He made a speech and created a favorable impression.

Intelligence is received, by way of Los Angeles, to the 11th. From the new silver and tin mines in Southern California, it is represented that the state of society among the miners is bordering on savage lawlessness. A desperate fight occurred in Hallcomb Valley, in which eight or ten persons were wounded.

The party of Secessionists who left Los Angeles for the South overland, not long since, in company with Gen. JOHNSTON, has been heard from at the Colorado, which they crossed going east.

The names of 67 persons of little prominence have been published as belonging to this party, and it is presumed that not many more than that number left, although some accounts say that 80 or 90 men started together.

Burning of the Steamboat Eagle's Wing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 24.

The steamboat *Eagle's Wing*, Capt. CROWELL, of New-Bedford, bound here to go on an excursion, took fire in the Bay, opposite Pawtuxet, this afternoon, and burned to the water's edge. The passengers and crew were all taken off by the steamers *Perry* and *Bradford Durfee*. Loss, $30,000; no insurance. She was owned in New-Bedford.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, July 24.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—PAUL DILLINGHAM.

For Lieutenant-Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS.

For Treasurer—JAMES T. THURSTON.

There was a very spirited debate on the no-party issue, in which the Staightout Democrats were too much for the Unionists.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF COL. WM. D. KENNEDY, AND THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening. The following message was read from the Mayor and ordered on file:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

To Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have requested a special meeting of the Common Council, for the purpose of giving proper expression to our sentiments, in consequence of the untimely death of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and other patriotic men, who have just been deprived of life in the cause of their country.

The approach of death is always fearful. When in the walks of private life, it creeps into our domicil, and desolates the spots around which cling the dearest and most tender affections, it inflicts sorrows which time alone can assuage. But this private grief becomes a national sorrow when the object is of public importance, and is lost to us by the discharge of duties of general interest. Such are the present instances. Col. KENNEDY and the other brave spirits whose loss we now mourn, gave their lives to their country in the discharge of high and patriotic duty, at a time of imminent National peril. Let us pay a proper tribute to their memory.

I recommend the adoption of suitable resolutions, and that measures be taken for the proper public funeral ceremonies. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ald. FROMENT offered a series of resolutions respectful to the memory of WM. D. KENNEDY, late Colonel of the Tammany Regiment, and authorizing the Joint Committee on National Affairs to take suitable action for testifying in a public manner the sense of the loss sustained by the community in his death, and requesting the heads of Departments to close their offices on Friday next, the day of his funeral. Adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted eulogistic of the gallant soldiers of the Army from this City, who "fell in battle on the soil of the rebellious State of Virginia."

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, for the purpose of paying due respect to the memory of the late Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

A series of resolutions referring to the deceased, and extolling his merits as a citizen and a soldier, passed by the Board of Aldermen, were unanimously adopted. Brief and appropriate remarks were made by Councilmen PINCKNEY, KEECH, ORTON, LENT and BARNEY.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Heads of Departments to close their several places of business on Friday, 26th inst., the day set apart for the funeral obsequies of Col. KENNEDY, and drape the same with the customary emblems of mourning.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, and adopted:

Whereas, In the engagements that have recently taken place in Virginia, between the forces of the United States and those in rebellion against its Government, many of our fellow-citizens have fallen while gallantly fighting her battles, and whereas it is quite probable that their remains will reach this City, for interment, when a majority of the members of the Common Council are absent during recess, therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs, during the recess of the Common Council, be authorized to represent the Common Council in making any arrangements they may deem necessary in reference to public demonstrations or the funeral obsequies of such of our lamented fellow-citizens who may have fallen while in the service of their country.

The Board then adjourned.

THE REMAINS OF COL KENNEDY.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF SACHEMS AND THE GENERAL TAMMANY COMMITTEE

At 3¼ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the remains of Col. KENNEDY arrived in this City, *via* New-Jersey Railroad, under the charge of Quartermaster JOHN RICHARDSON, of the Tammany Regiment. Three soldiers of the regiment were also detailed to escort the body hither. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, brother of the deceased, the wife of deceased and her brother came to the City in the same train. Mr. WILSON SMALL and several members of the Tammany Society were in waiting at the ferry to receive the body, which was placed in a hearse and conveyed to No. 33 Hammond-street, the former residence of the deceased. The body was embalmed at Washington, and encased in a costly coffin, and was habited in uniform. The coffin was taken into the back parlor, where numerous relatives and friends of the deceased had assembled to view the body. Upon the lid lay his cap, sword and belt, surrounded with wreaths and flowers. At a meeting of the Council of Sachems at Tammany Hall, in the afternoon, it was decided to concur with the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council in whatever arrangements they may make to-day in regard to the funeral obsequies. At a meeting of the General Tammany Committee held in the evening, District Attorney WOOTERBURY offered a series of resolutions respecting the true and noble conduct of Col. KENNEDY, and deploring his sudden death. In offering the resolutions Mr. WOOTERBURY said that Col. KENNEDY was not only a member of Tammany Society, but was a Representative in the Democratic State Committee, and the Grand Sachem of the Society, also commander of the regiment which owed its existence to his labors. The speaker then alluded to other members of the Society who have passed away within a few years, and concluded by saying that we believe that this nation was determined to have one Union, one Constitution and one flag, unbroken and triumphant from the lakes to the Gulf.

It was resolved that the General Committee unite with the Tammany Society in attending the funeral.

The Committee then adjourned.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen last evening, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the funeral obsequies of Col. KENNEDY. On motion of Mr. ORTON, a Sub-Committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, Mr. FROMENT, to take charge of the matter, and make such preliminary arrangements as were deemed advisable. Messrs. CLINE, BRANDON, and ORTON were delegated to serve on that Committee, and on motion Messrs. FROMENT and RAMSEY were added to the list. The Tammany Society notified the Committee, that they were willing to occupy any position in the procession that may be assigned them by the latter. The Committee then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-day in room No. 8 City Hall, to receive the report of the sub-committee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE PIRATE SLAYERS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WM. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, and WM. STEDDING, who assisted him in throwing overboard the pirates, and resuming command of the vessel after she had been captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, visited Barnum's Museum yesterday. As soon as it became known that they were in the Museum, they were surrounded by a large crowd of the visitors present, and at once found themselves the lions of the occasion, and apparently the chief attraction of the place. So great was the anxiety of the crowd to hear the particulars of their encounter with the pirates, and so many times were they obliged to repeat the story, that they had no time to inspect the curiosities which they came to see, and requested of Mr. BARNUM to be allowed to come again to-day free of charge. They were told that they might come as often as they pleased, and subsequently Mr. BARNUM obtained permission from the District-Attorney for them to visit the Museum daily until otherwise ordered. The large numbers of people who have applied for permission to see them at the house for the detention of witnesses will, therefore, have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by visiting the Museum on any day during the coming week. The coat worn by the Captain of the pirate gang, the hatchet with which they were dispatched, and the secession flag which they manufactured out of the Union flag found on board of the schooner, will also be exhibited, and the particulars of the recapture of the schooner will be rehearsed to all who desire to hear them.

PIC-NIC OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The children of the Five Points, after having to forego their Anniversary festival in May, and dreading a like fate for their always longed-for Pic-nic, were yesterday most agreeably disappointed. Their teachers and themselves, numbering two hundred and eighty-six, (the infants being left at home,) embarked early for a sail across the Bay, and a day's enjoyment under the cooling shade of the noble old oaks, elms and drooping willows of Elm Park, near Port Richmond. There they made the welkin ring with hymns, songs, and patriotic glees, till noon, when a lunch was spread, under the auspices of Mr. BROWN, formerly a resident of the Mission House. After doing such justice as only hungry children can to a wholesome lunch, a grand game of foot-ball, followed by cricket, swinging, &c., &c., prepared the young masculines for a splendid swim, which was likewise entered into with characteristic zest. The girls meanwhile entertained themselves and their lady friends with innocent games on the grass—such as "Ring around a rosy," "When I was a tailor," &c., &c. The day passed without serious accident, although some of the children were of such tender age as to make the responsibility of bringing them a very serious one for the teachers. All credit is due Mr. Longking, the active Superintendent, for his indefatigable interest in the welfare of these little unfortunates.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Saturday evening, CHARLES GRAPP, a grocer at No. 49 Avenue C, complained at the Detective Police office that he had been victimized with a counterfeit $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank, New-Haven, Conn., and gave a description of the man who had passed it upon him to officers DUSENBERRY and SLOWEY. Believing the counterfeiter to be a notorious individual named HENRY FRY, the Police searched for him, and on Tuesday afternoon accomplished his arrest. Meanwhile several other persons apprised the detectives that the same counterfeit money had been passed in the stores of the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and it was apparent that a gang of counterfeiters had been engaged. The prisoner FRY, upon being questioned, stated that his wife had purchased the bills from OAKLEY BEAMER, a well-known manufacturer at No. 16 Forsyth-street, paying $20 in good money for $60 of the spurious. The officers then went to BEAMER'S house, arresting him, his wife, and the wife of FOX, who called upon BEAMER, probably to obtain more counterfeits, while the Policemen were in the house. The prisoners are detained at head-quarters, that opportunity may be afforded the victims of identifying them.... Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed MARY SPILLIARD to answer a charge of having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Catskill Bank at the store of PHILIP LIPPMAN, No. 35 Jane-street. The accused is said to have been fully aware of the worthlessness of the note.

DESTRUCTION OF STABLES—FIVE HORSES BURNED.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, in a row of stables in the rear of a feed store occupied by THOMAS KELLY, at Nos. 97 and 99 West Eighteenth-street. The flames quickly communicated to the store, and before the firemen could get at work, damage to the extent of $1,000 was done to the stock and building. The stock is insured for $600 in the Harmony Insurance Company. The stables were occupied by several peddlers, and five of their horses were burned to death. Two of the animals, valued at $600, were owned by Mr. KELLY, and two by PATRICK TENNEY, which are said to have been worth $375. The remaining one, valued at $100, belonged to Mr. MCEVERLY. None of the horses were insured. The building No. 101, adjoining the feed store, occupied by colored families as a dwelling, was slightly damaged. MICHAEL GARRETTY, keeper of a liquor store at No. 97, suffered to the extent of $100 upon his stock and fixtures; uninsured. Several of the tenants had their furniture injured to the extent of $100; uninsured. The fire was no doubt occasioned by an incendiary.

MATTERS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The imports of Army blankets and cloths, with general Winter supplies, constitute the chief business at the Custom-house, since the withdrawals of sugars have ceased. They generally go into warehouse, to be withdrawn as required for consumption. The withdrawal of liquors and brandies has considerably diminished since it is known that the new tariff is not to affect goods previously in store.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—The pirates of the privateer *Sumter* were yesterday brought up for examination before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, but counsel for the prisoners not being ready to proceed, the examination was postponed to Friday next. The remaining pirates of the *Jeff. Davis* will be examined before the Commissioners at 10 o'clock this morning.

AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.—WM. J. BOGGS, a young man who arrived lately from Europe, was arrested last evening by the Police, for having given expression to traitorous ideas. The prisoner soon became a good Union-man, and was subsequently released. Some papers found in his possession were detained for further examination.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address S. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wm. Tillman of Schooner S. J. Waring—4 by 4 and card photographs of Wm. Tillman. For sale at wholesale only, by FREDERICKS & CO., No. 136 Bowery, New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Critter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming. No. 1 Barclay st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown. Depot for use of No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Singer & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—ZABRISKIE.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. W. P. Jones, Rev. CHARLES BRADLEY, of New-York, to JANE V. ZABRISKIE, of Bergen Point, N. J.

EAGLE—HOWLAND.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride, by Friends' ceremony, JAMES ELTON EAGLE, of Baltimore, to ANNA, daughter of James C. Hayland, of Brooklyn.

BROWN—VAN ANTWERP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, by Rev. DR. Rockwell, LORENZO T. BROWN to LUCIE, daughter of Lewis Van Antwerp, Esq., all of that city.

OGDEN—ROCKWELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. John Seward, Mr. WILLIAM OGDEN to MISS FANNIE E., only daughter of S. D. Rockwell, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, AMELIA WILLETT, relict of the late Jabez Comstock and daughter of the late Rev. George Ogilvie, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 22d-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

DOWLING.—In this City, WILSON RUSSELL, only child of Dr. J. W. and the late Minerva R. Dowling, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its father, No. 186 West 11th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The friends of the father and its grandfather, Rev. Dr. Dowling, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 24, JANE LAWSON, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John D. and William, and her son-in-law, James Italia L., are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 43 West 24th-st.

HANFIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, HARMAN HANFIELD, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 622 Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH, son of the late Col. James Harrison, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, SARAH ESTHER, infant daughter of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Curtis, grand-daughter of O. H. Willston, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 48 Charles-st.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, after a protracted illness, THOMAS F. POWELL, aged 34 years.

His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, Samuel S. Powell, Esq., No. 228 Adams-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—At Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 23, JOHN D. JOHNSON, late of this City.

PERRINE.—On Wednesday, July 24, JULIA PERRINE, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

STOUT.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, July 23, of paralysis, RALPH STOUT.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in George-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 4 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 399.—JULY 24, 1861.
73, 15, 64, 42, 41, 9, 28, 67, 32, 65, 17, 39, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—JULY 24, 1861
53, 51, 41, 8, 50, 63, 58, 28, 29, 18, 33, 7, 42, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION
UPON
"THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY."
Delivered at the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JULY 4, 1861,
Published in the
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM,
Nos. 21 and 22, Double Number.

The copy has been prepared for the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM by Mr. Everett himself, and includes an appendix of illustrative matter.

The back numbers of the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM (20 in number) contain the choicest Addresses, Lectures, &c., by the ablest men of our time. Price per number, 10 cents, or subscriptions received at the rate of $1 for 12 numbers. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

A liberal discount to the trade.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 29, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES
ARE THE ONLY SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD SYSTEM.

"I *know* that the Hypophosites will not only prove AS SURE A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION as Quinine is *in Intermittent Fever*, but also AS EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE as Vaccination in Small-pox."—*Dr. Churchill's Letter.*

This new and remarkable Chemical Remedy—a preparation of oxydizable phosphorus—was discovered by the celebrated Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris. It has been used by *over ten thousand physicians*, during the last three years, with RESULTS UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE; creating an entire revolution in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and in all morbid conditions of the Nervous and Blood Systems. *Consumption is no longer an incurable malady*, for this Remedy has *restored hundreds in all stages of the disease*. The use of

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

Shows that these preparations have a *twofold* and *specific action*. On the one hand, *they increase the Principle*, whatever they may be, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE NERVOUS FORCE; and on the other, they are *most powerful blood-generating agents*, far superior to any hitherto known. * * * In all females in whom the disease is not too far advanced, *the catamenia becomes more abundant and highly colored*. Their effect upon the tubercular condition IS IMMEDIATE—*all the general symptoms disappearing with a rapidity which is really marvelous*. There is an *increase of nervous power*, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with *an unusual feeling of comfort and strength*. The nervous symptoms, if there have been any, disappear, as well as the functional derangements. The *appetite increases*, often in an extraordinary manner. The vacuations become *regular and more abundant*; the perspirations, if they have existed, *cease*; SLEEP BECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND.

"At the same time that the strength and appetite return, the patient gains flesh, and the features, especially after the first fortnight or three weeks, present a striking improvement. The influence of this treatment upon the cough and expectoration has been equally rapid, and *has often caused their disappearance*, or alleviation, within a very short space of time, frequently *in even two or three days*."

VOICES OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.
THE OLD TREATMENT

COD LIVER OIL.—"I have not seen a single case of Consumption cured by this article.—*Dr. Bell, in Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.*"—See Treatise, p. 198.

"Cod Liver Oil frequently produces an acrid burning sensation in the throat; it is extremely difficult of digestion by many stomachs; by others it cannot be borne at all without generating disagreeable and even serious gastric symptoms; and in general, nausea and purging are very frequently results of its use.—*Dr Lussay.*"

IRON.—"Iron, in any form, fixes the consumptive condition and hastens the development of tubercle. Its administration is criminal in the highest degree.—*M Trousseau to the Imperial Academy of Medicine.*"—(See Treatise, pages 79, 141.)

THE NEW TREATMENT.

"I have used 'Winchester's Hypophosphites' in Phthisis, Anemia and Chlorosis, with marked success, curing a case of consumption where tubercles, no doubt, existed in the second stage of development. I cured a case of Chlorosis at once, and several cases of Anemia, where great debility existed."—*Ira Barrows, M D., Pawtucket, R I.*

Mr Winchester is worthy of all confidence, and devoted himself enthusiastically to these preparations.—*Dr Meredith Reese, M D., LL D., American Medical Gazette.*

"I have per-onal knowledge of Mr Winchester's honesty and integrity, and can assure the Profession and the Public that his preparations of the Hypophosphites can be relied on."—*James R. Clinton, M D., Carmel.*

"I have prescribed Winchester's Hypophosphites in some fifty cases of Consumption, Chlorosis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, &c. with the happiest results. HAVING FOUND THEM SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."—*Samuel H. Tewksbury, M D., Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital, Portland, Me.*

REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES IN OVER THREE HUNDRED CASES.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I call the attention of the reader to the following communication from Dr Harrison. When it is known that Dr. H was, probably, the first physician in the United States who tested the Hypophosphites by the treatment of himself, *when in a hopeless stage of tubercular consumption*, and that he has since prescribed the remedy in many hundreds of cases, WITH ALMOST INVARIABLY FAVORABLE RESULTS, the value of the testimony will be conceded by all unprejudiced minds.]

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM H. R HARRISON, M. D., OF STATEN ISLAND.

PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1860

DEAR SIR: Having had an experience of several years in the use of the HYPOPHOSPHITES, both on myself and in my practice, I think it my duty to the community, to myself and to the profession, to make known the results.

In November, 1856, I obtained a few ounces of the HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda, through the kindness of a friend, who had just returned from Paris, before you commenced the manufacture of them in the United States. From the time you engaged in their manufacture, however, I have prescribed and recommended your preparations *to more than three hundred patients*. In the greater number of these cases I have been able to note, personally, the effect produced by the use of the remedy.

* * * * * * *

No medicine, that I have ever used in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, has produced *anything like the same favorable results* as the Hypophosphites. Formerly, my patients lingered from six to eight months, and then dropped off; but now, under the use of this Remedy, THEY GET WELL, or SO GREATLY IMPROVE as to *appear in perfect health*. After its use for a few days, there takes place a GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN ALL THE SYMPTOMS; the cough *grows easy*; the night sweats *cease*, the diarrhœa *is checked*, and the appetite *improves*; and there follows AN INCREASE OF FLESH AND STRENGTH, and a *healthful vivacity and cheerfulness of spirits*, which I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANY OTHER MEDICINE PRODUCE.

Out of all the cases which I have treated during a period of two years, numbering, as I have before said, more than THREE HUNDRED, or of which I have had personal knowledge, I can report *but six failures*. In these cases, the Hypophosphites did not appear to relieve the symptoms in any degree. * * * * * * *

The Remedy, of course, acts with much greater *certainty* and *promptness* in the incipient, than in the more advanced stages; but its efficacy IS UNDOUBTED IN EVERY STAGE, as is seen in the *decided amelioration of all the more aggravated symptoms

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday July 24, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is dull, though we have had but little difficulty in selling *good* lots of State or Western Butter at 10c.@12c., and we have sold but little at less than 10c. We refer, of course, to Butter that is good and sweet, suitable for home trade and table use. Other descriptions and inferior Butter sell at low rates. We have always found July and August the best months for selling all Western Butter, including Western Pennsylvania, and would advise shippers to let their Butter come forward as fast as taken in, and take present market rates. Orange County Pails advanced during the week in consequence of the limited supply; but increased receipts now make it rather difficult to sell at advanced rates, and the outside figures are seldom reached.

Orange County Pails	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	13
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	11
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@	12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice	10	@	11
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	6	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine qualities are in good demand. Other grades remain dull and inactive.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	7
Fair State Dairy	5	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9

EGGS.

The supply is equal to the wants of the trade, at 13c.@13½c., loss off.

BEANS

Are a little firmer for the best qualities.

Small Pea, Prime	—	@	1 65
Medium	1 45	@	1 50
Marrow	2 00	@	—
Kidney	—	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand at 4c.@4½c.

Dried Apples, State and Western	4	@	4
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₩ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₩ lb	11	@	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new	—	@	2 80
Buckeyes, new	2 00	@	2 25
Junes, new	—	@	2 00
Beets, new	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Long Island, New	—	@	2 25

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Leaves	For		
Glasgow ..... Liverpool	New-York		July 10
New-York ..... Southampton	New-York		July 10
Arabia ..... Liverpool	Boston		July 13
Borussia ..... Southampton	New-York		July 17
City of Baltimore ..... Liverpool	New-York		July 17
United Kingdom ..... Glasgow	Quebec		July 20
Africa ..... Liverpool	Boston		July 20
Fulton ..... Southampton	New-York		July 24
Kangaroo ..... Liverpool	New-York		July 24
Teutonia ..... Southampton	New-York		July 31
Malacca ..... Liverpool	New-Orleans		Aug. 7
Bavaria ..... Southampton	New-York		Aug 14
Rangoon ..... Liverpool	New-Orleans		Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Canada ..... Boston	Liverpool		July 24
Hibernian ..... Quebec	Liverpool		July 27
Saxonia ..... New-York	Southampton		July 27
City of Washington ..... New-York	Liverpool		July 27
Asia ..... New-York	Liverpool		July 31
Glasgow ..... New-York	Liverpool		Aug 3
New-York ..... New-York	Southampton		Aug 3
Great Eastern ..... Quebec	Liverpool		Aug 6
Arabia ..... Boston	Liverpool		Aug 7
Teutonia ..... New-York	Southampton		Aug 10
City of Baltimore ..... New-York	Liverpool		Aug 10
Africa ..... New-York	Liverpool		Aug 14
Fulton ..... New-York	Southampton		Aug 17
United Kingdom ..... Quebec	Glasgow		Aug 20
Europa ..... Boston	Liverpool		Aug 21
Persia ..... New-York	Liverpool		Aug 24
Arago ..... New-York	Southampton		Sept 11

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address. H E, Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST NUMBER OF THE LADIES' WREATH. NOW READY.

Terms, only 12 cents per Number, or $1 per year ₩ Will be issued on FRIDAY, the 26th. Contains a fine STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING; a Lithograph, beautifully done in colors of the 79th Regiment, comprising musicians, flag-bearer, and two privates.

Also, the commencement of an original serial tale, entitled LITTLE BROWN BESSIE. Poetry by his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, &c., &c.

A Fashion Group of Children—five figures—Illustrations of embroidery, guipure lace, sleeve pattern, &c; also accurate descriptions of all fashionable articles of dress, with PRICES ATTACHED. Positively ready on Friday the 26th. Agents and News Boys supplied on liberal terms. Call or send in your orders early at No 111 Fulton-st.

Single copies sent to any part of the Union, on receipt of four three cent stamps. These beautiful colored Lithographs of the different regiments will be continued throughout the war. Yearly subscription for the WREATH only $1 00. All orders and communications should be addressed to

Mrs. L. D. SHEARS,
Box No. 2,458 New-York Post-office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.
Philadelphia

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern
For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 33c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WAMSUTTA MUSLINS,
In all the different widths and qualities, at the lowest market prices.

Parties wishing these goods regularly, during the coming season, can be supplied by
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Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 42 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOPE & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 59 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as thorough waitress; would take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or waitress in a hotel; has always lived in private families, best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 10, second floor

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 81 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH CANADIAN COLORed woman wishes a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies; and is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c.; and has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as a first-class meat and pastry cook, or will cook and assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker, understands cooking in all its branches; good disposition and very obliging; best City references; no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 890 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker, no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH, meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 86 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country City reference. Call at 11 6th-st., second floor, front room

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, also, a good baker, no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No 270 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN OF good experience, a situation as cook and laundress or laundress alone, can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style; no objection to the country; good reference. Inquire at No 9 6th-st., for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference given at No 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was her and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No 132 Mulberry-st in the rear

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION, AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family, in the country or City. Can be seen at her present employers, No 45 5th-av

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST obliging and capable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework; makes excellent bread, pies, cake, and is a beautiful laundress; best of reference, No objection to go a short distance in the country. Wages $6 per month. Call or send to No 820 6th-av, between 12th-st., for two days

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and chamberwork and ironing; makes nice bread, biscuit and pies, &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at No 278 6th-av. Wages moderate

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as first rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, can be seen for two days at her present employer's, with the best City reference. Call at No 86 West 44th st

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands flutting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts

A NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travelling. Apply at No 149 West 35th st., between 6th and 7th avs

A NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travelling; best of City reference. Apply at No 149 West 26th-st., near 6th av

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country; would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No 128 Clinton place, 8th st., first floor, back room

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young American Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in any kind of up-stairs work; can furnish good reference; wages not so much the object as a good home. Can be for two days at No 146 West 16th-st

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST excellent young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as nurse and first-class seamstress, cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in first class style; good disposition, very neat and obliging; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call or send at No 820 Broadway; hall door, near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation in either of the above capacities, has been twenty months in her last place, or will do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS lost her baby, three month old, wishes a baby to nurse in her own house; can give the best of reference from the family she got married out of. Call at No 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; understands little Stout hairdressing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 96 West 20th-st., front room, third door.

A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, &C.—WANTED, A situation as family seamstress, invalid nurse, or would take charge of a house where there are no small children, by a respectable woman, in City or country; is fully competent in any of the above duties, and has 18 months' City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress; is capable of any kind of housework. City reference given Call at No 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GENERAL SERVANT—IN CITY OR country; distance no object, a situation wanted for a very smart, capable German girl, who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, washing and ironing, is not afraid to work at moderate wages, and is highly recommended. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. 3 doors from Fulton-st.

A GENERAL SERVANTS, COOKS, &c.—A To private families, hotel proprietors and others, in city or country, your especial attention is solicited. Free of charge, at all times, can be had well-recommended, capable and obliging domestics, at moderate wages Also, very nice girls lately arrived, at low prices To those who will favor us with their patronage, we would assure them that the business is done on the most honorable principle, and to the best of our ability to give utmost satisfaction Pleasant reception room for employers Please leave your orders, or call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and, and 25th sts, near the New-Haven and Harlem depôts

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a girl who advertises from her present place for a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist in taking care of children, would not object to go into the country with a family for the Summer Call, for two days, at No 5 Bedford-av, Williamsburgh

A COMPETENT WAITRESS.—CAN TAKE a man's place or chambermaid; fine washer and ironer, or nurse, or good plain sewer; situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches, and has the very best of City reference; will go to the country Apply at No. 88 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS, &c.—COOK.—WANTED BY a first-class waitress, a situation in the City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and parlors; wages $7; or do fine washing and ironing in style, also, a cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $9. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to do chamberwork and washing; understands her business thoroughly, no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 68, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl wishes a situation in a respectable family to do housework. Good City reference. Call for five days, at No. 343 8th-st., near the corner of Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman who has lately landed from the old country, who is willing and able to do general housework, and has lived out with respectable families in the old country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not such an object as a home. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, to suit the times, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., excellent female servants, civil and willing, at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 8th-av. Good places always ready. N. B.—Orders for servants by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required, can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M.C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country, can give the best of reference. Address W K, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and can produce two years' first-class references from his last employer. Address M H., at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN, OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself in any way useful Address M M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS superintendent of a farm, by a young man who understands landscape gardening, horticulture, and the raising of stock Address H., Box No. 2,388, New-York Post-office

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MAN and wife wish situations, the man understands gardening, farming and the care of horses; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; can give good reference. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 114 Centre-st.

AS HANDY-MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years reference, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place, he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly, is a first-rate driver, and knows how to keep his carriage in good order, can work in a garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs

AS PORTER OR NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—Wanted by a young man of sober and steady habits a situation as porter or night-watchman in a hotel or store; is a good and faithful man, and can furnish the very best of references to any one that requires his services, has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for two days, H. C. M., No 424 Broadway, first-floor, back room

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a first-rate waiter; one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to go to any part of the country, and can produce the best of City references. Any family requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply for three days at No 862 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., in the drug store, for W. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS private waiter, by a Protestant; is accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No 29 East 20th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART TIDY, ACTIVE boy in a meat market, one used to horses preferred None need apply unless well recommended Address C L., No 662 6th-av

FRENCH NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A French woman as nurse, she must understand her business thoroughly and have good references Apply, to-day, at No 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, 2 CONductors, 4 girls to travel Apply at 7 Chatham-sq.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H M Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute Address C B. H., Box No 184 *Times* Office

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4!
Each pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice Satisfaction given or no charge
GEO. C. DOBSON, No 317 Bleecker-st

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSTANTED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns
Warerooms, No 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentleman, of good abilities, desires to find board and lodging in a respectable private family, where instruction on the piano-forte would be received in full or partial payment. For particulars apply to Messrs SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No 769 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st

INSTRUCTION.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50 Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev JOSEPH E KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $80, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos 82 and 84 Liberty-st., New-York

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No 106 Washington-st., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 30th-st.
W P ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school or salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one, either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AA ACTIVE, UNMARried gentleman in the English department of a Boys' Boarding School. One who has had some experience preferred. Address, stating age, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher or private tutor, by a thoroughly educated gentleman, who has been teaching twelve years, and several years principal of a first-class academy. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PONEY FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PURE Andalusian pony, five years old; has been used by a young lady; perfectly broke to saddle, kind, gentle, and warranted sound. Can be seen at Disbrow's Riding School, 8th-av. and 39th-st.; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LIGHT ROCKAway, with jump seat; a new light barouche for one or two horses; a light coach in perfect order. Apply at No. 141 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address CHARLES JAMES, Box No. [illegible] Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE
HOTEL KNOWN AS THE GENERAL'S,
No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway,
On THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock,
Comprising, in part,
CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, bar fixtures, large lot of feather beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rich gilt frame pier and mantel Mirrors, oil-paintings, fine line engravings, mahogany sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, cottage chamber suites, China, glassware, cutlery, kitchen and cooking utensils, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., Sheriff's sale, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made and delivered by J. Edward Ireland and Sarah E. Ireland, his wife, to Edgar Reed, filed in the Register's Office of King's County, on the 8th day of March, 1861, household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpet, rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth; oak marble-top cottage suite, centre tables, hair mattresses, spring bed, toilet set, vases, lamps, &c. Also, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, rosewood suites, in brocatel, mahogany bedroom furniture, large bar counter, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, &c.
JOHN B. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., New-York, the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale Terms cash.
GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON
Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at sale-room No 141 Broadway, will be sold parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, and hair-cloth, rosewood etageres, book-cases, chamber suites, library suites, buffets, extension dining tables, and a general assortment of first-class furniture, for cash By order of assignee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, feather beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, wardrobes, washstands, kitchenware, &c Also, iceboxes, sewing machines Dealers invited to attend

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS attention on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at store of J S Leverett & Co., No 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.
The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also peaches, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes
There is also a good country store on the premises Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus
Will be sold cheap Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No 161 Front-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, one hour from New-York A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage Possession immediately Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N, Box No 1,798 New-York Post-office

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsomely located on the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing on the Palisades, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City Buildings all new and commodious The grounds comprise about four acres, half of which is nicely laid out, in a variety of forest and fruit trees. The location commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country Apply to the owner after 2 P. M.
A. W. PAGE, No 45 St Mark's-place, N. Y.

A HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, new, tasty, and well built, with one acre of land, price $3,500, worth $5,000. The location can scarcely be surpassed for beauty and for convenience of access Apply at No 303 Bowery, corner of 4th st., or of P FALKNOR, near South Orange

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY HANDsome, new, small two story and attic frame and brick house, beautifully situated near the railroad depôt at Flushing, location perfectly healthy, built to rent or sell but in the best manner, and is adapted for heater, gas, bath, &c Price low Apply at No 75 Liberty-st

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A M., No 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A well situated and well arranged house, in perfect order It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use The rent will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $260 Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO W DITCHETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham

NO. 55 EAST 12TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Whitney House, between Broadway and 4th-av., furnished rooms to let in single or in suites, privilege of kitchen if required; terms moderate, pleasant location; references exchanged. French taught on the premises by an experienced teacher

CHEAP RENTS IN BROOKLYN.—FOUR new cottages in Sands-st., between Hudson-av. and Gold-st. Also several houses and tenements in various parts of Brooklyn. Rents from $100 to $300. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, Nos. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO STIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DeGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or maturing June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, by mail.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $300,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $3,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Ten Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $300,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current here, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,186 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 lb. pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Direct) (Signed) A B

(Date)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid or —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted

Witness: (Signed) C D

(Place) E F.

(Date)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F PERKINS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:

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In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
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Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
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BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
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And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

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URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
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MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
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HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present commodious suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
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STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

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And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
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N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip	7 15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip	8 30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9 00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	9 00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
10 00 A. M. to Fulton-slip	11 00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1 00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	1 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
2 45 P. M. to Fulton-slip	4 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip	5 30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6 00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	6 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
7 00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	7 30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 35th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

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For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table

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LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

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The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight.

The following is a list of the wounded in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment:

Pat Lilly, Thomas Montgomery, Jeremiah Peters, Bernard Reynolds, Sergeant J. Kelleher, Corporal P. Cahill, W. Duncan, Thomas Eagan, Wm. Finnegan, Pat Flanegan, Richard C. Kelly, Richard A. Kelly, Joseph O'Hara.

The missing in the same company were: Thomas Brown, C. Crosby, O. J. Duffy, John Dunne, John Gaffery, John Mulrooney, Maurice Murphy.

In Company B, Sixty-ninth, Richard Shuter is killed.

In the same Company, the wounded are: F. W. O'Donnell, John Cullen, John Gallagher Patrick Duffy, John Scott, Corporal J. Kiernan, Luke Doyle, Jas. McGinnis, John McTague, Peter Murphy, Davis [illegible].

The missing in Company B are George Butler, Francis Donnelly, Wm. Joyce, John Kerr, John T. McNeil, Wm. M. Carpenter, John Nugent, M. T. Walsh, Terrence Maguire.

In Company C, Hugh Reynolds is killed. The wounded in the same Company are: Patrick Blake, Corporal Timothy Carr, Lieut. J. M. Whittaey, Thos. McDonald, Maxwell Sullivan, Pat. Fitzgerald, Edw. Williams. Number of men missing, 16; number of muskets missing, 25.

In Company D, Patrick Caffrey was killed. The wounded are Sergeant Murphy, Corporal O'Brien, Hugh Fisher, Patrick Colanan, Wm. Casey, John Hayes, Jr., and Daniel O'Keefe. The missing are Corporal O'Niel, Corporal Jackson, John Sullivan, John Hayes, Thos. Shehan, Wm. Manning, Jeremiah Castigan, Theo. Theben, Michael Coleman, Joseph Collins, Wm. Maher, H. F. Olone, Patrick Brennan, deGeorge McKeon.

In Company E the killed are Wm. Powers, Bernard Quinn. The missing are Wm. Dalton, John Dowling, Jas. Cunningham, Robt. Fitzpeter, Edw. Fitzharris, Patrick McCabe, Thos. Martin, Henry Pulshe, James Purcell, James Delryan, Edward Shields. The wounded are John Fitzgerald, John Hackett, G. A. Botton, Michael Keating.

In Company F, the killed are James Kain, D. O. Mally, Patrick Brady, Owen Donoghue. The wounded are Wm. Kenny, Second, Edward Dalton, Joseph Hogan, John Kalighan, B. Nolan. The missing are, James Mallaney, Michal Murphy, James McNulty, Hugh Hawkins, Thos. Carr.

In Company G, the killed are Corporal McBrennan, Pat. Flinn, Henry Higgins, Thos. M'Nickle, Michael Walsh. The wounded are Sergeant John McCrean, Sergeant Jos. Gallagher, Sergeant Jos. Hanlin, Sergeant Thos. O'Brien. Missing and wounded, Nick. Holland, Jas. Conly, Thos. Dunbar, Joseph Hoben, Pat. McGill, Pat. McAlhonney, Jas. M. Rarty, Richard Wallace.

In Company H the killed are Wm. Cogney, John Dillon, Thos. Herbert, James McGrath, John McCormick, J. Moran, John Owens. The wounded and missing are John Brennan, Peter Gilroy; the missing, Wm. Adams, Thos. A. Brown.

In Company I there are four killed, fifteen missing and six wounded, the names of whom I could not obtain. Capt. McIver is missing.

In Company K the killed are John J. Dunphy, Jas. Costello, Edw. Shaughassy. The wounded are John D. O'Keefe, Owen O'Reilly, Hubert H. Irwin. The missing are Sergt. W. O'Donnohue, Daniel Cassidy, Lieut. Connelly, Thos. Brickly, P. K. Hughes, (mortally wounded and prisoner,) John Sheehan, (missing.)

In the Engineer Corps, Thos. Mitchell is killed. The missing are John Bates, John Cotter. P. R. Dunn, Richard Flynn, James Gaynor, John Hussey, Thos. McGuire, Thos. McGinty, Edward Sweeny.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing in the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

In Company H, T. W. McCarthy was wounded in the face; J. F. Rhode, wounded in the leg; John Smith, wounded in the knee; Z. Hampton, wounded in the face; Robert Fung, wounded in the face. There are missing, W. H. Barnes, W. M. Summers, W. H. Grisom, John Jelley, Peter T. Linnane, Frank Richmond, George Bliss, Clinton Pettit.

In Company D, the color company, Capt. Baldwin is wounded in the foot by a bayonet; Lieut. J. Jones, wounded in the head; Sergeant Chas. Hulse, wounded in the breast; Edward Hicks, wounded in the arm; Peter Burgland, run over by a horse. There missing, Sergeant, Henry Holmes, Corporal John Harriday, Corporal Marcus E. Ostrander, G. W. Bennett, Wm. L. Mansfield, F. J. Beams, Wm. Revere, J. F. Warner, J. H. McClung, J. E. Plows, John Dowd, John Winn, A. B. Tickmar, J. H. DeGraff, W. T. Williamson, W. H. VanHorn, J. H. McGarran.

Company C—Augustus J. Brown, killed, shell cut his head off; Wm. W. Delbitt, mortally wounded and missing. Those missing are Sergeant Henry V. Steward, Joseph Darrow, Anthony Cook, Joseph Hall, James Brice, Frank Howland, Jas. McHenry, John H. Weice, George P. Berry, Joseph Candle, Alexander D. Grand, Alanom Pierson, Charles Plant, Charles Rineoff, Alfred Wallstencroft. Conrad Ten Eyck, wounded by a musket ball in the left side, lives in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn; Henry Ames, wounded; James McClear, shot through the left eye and nose by a shell; Isaac Snyder, shot in the arm; Philip M. Dangle, wounded; Geo. Manee, wounded.

In Company G the missing are Lieut. R. W. Goodenow, Corporal Wm. Stewart, Adams Eassler, Edw. Degan, Ed. Ennis, Francis Giessebaum, John Mungerford, Warner B. Raser, Wm. Stapleton, Charles Simmons, Frank Lowry, —— McGunnigle. The killed are John Gillan, Thomas Graham, Sidney Burr, Thos. McCluskey.

In Company I, the killed are: Corporal John W. Lee, Lem Francis. The missing are: Simeon H. Richardson, Lieut. Clayton Scholles, R. D. Higginbotham, Henry Schmidt, A. B. Smith, Henry Winstanley, John Quiside, James McGhan, Henry Smith, Felix Cascaddan, James Cleary.

In Company F, the killed are: Chas. Kelly, John Fay, Henry Montanis, Earnest Seidel. The missing are: Corporal Aug. Theory, Chas. B. Prescott, Jacob Diels, Herman Bristol, T. O'Sullivan, Charles S. Thompson, Robert Adams, Theodore Passemiault, First Lieut. Theo. R. Salter.

In Company A, Capt. Robert B. Jordan was wounded by a musket-ball in the arm-pit.

Company K, Lieut. Benj. Phillips is missing, supposed to be at Alexandria. Color-Sergeant Francis F. Head was shot through the side above the hip, and while falling, waved the flag over his head, and handing it to a comrade, said, "Go on, boys! never mind me!" He was left in the hospital, but undoubtedly expired before morning. He lived in Fulton-avenue, and was brother to the Sergeant-Major of the regiment. His officers and comrades speak in the highest terms of his courage and gallantry while in the field.

The following is a list of the New-York Eighth Militia:

The killed are: Company A, John A. Wilson. Selden W. Seeber; Company C, John W. Layden. Company D, Mich. C. Kearney; Company G, Jas. Cayle, George Lampert; Company H, J. M. Jacobson, Edward Carroll.

The wounded are—Company A, P. Swift; Company B, C. B. Venables, probably taken prisoner; Company C, John Hart; Company D, George Tieachjur, probably a prisoner; Company G, John Clune Ryiyon, Sergt. L. E. Phillips, J. K. Murphy, J. G. Brosmer, E. Y. Brainard; Company H, James H. Denny, wounded and missing, Charles Bennison, Drum-Major John A. May, wounded in the shoulder.

The missing are: Company A, J. W. Harrison; Company B, Corporal Pinto, John Kingston, J. E. Dameson, George Wallis, R. H. Shaifto, J. Kearnan, E. W. Bullinger: Company C, William Ohley; Company D, Sergeant J. McGoldreck, J. H. Clyde, R. L. Rowley; Company E, Capt. M. Griffin, G. W. Beamy, R. L. Martin; Company F, four men slightly wounded, names not given, and five men missing, but all seen since the engagement; Company H, H. L. Bulkley, Jr., (standard bearer,) G. L. Blount, Surgeons Foster and Swift, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Winston, and Assistant Surgeon C. S. Degraw remained at the Hospital, and surrendered themselves to the enemy, that they might take care of the wounded soldiers at Camp Blenyon, Va.

At the Hospital under charge of Dr. Wurtz, of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, the patients are:

H. A. Chapin, Corporal, Company A, Second Connecticut, Collinsville.

Chas. A. Palmer, Company I, run over by artillery.

Henry Wheeler, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Company C, Deposit, New-York, left foot.

Peter Dwyerer, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Company A, left foot, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Sergeant A. Howard, Second Regiment, Company B. New-York, foot.

Hiram Bontell, First Michigan, Company H, Ypsilanti, left thigh.

James Cohen, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, left foot.

Thos. Thompson, New-York Zouaves, Company A, right hand and hip.

Lieut. W. Hopkins, Sixteenth Regiment, Company B, New-York Volunteers, right heel, Pottstown, N. Y.

Jack Snyder, Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut, left cheek shot off by a shell, New-Haven, Ct.

Lewis C. Strickland, Company F, Twenty-seventh New-York, Lyons, left side.

Benj. Middleton, Company E, Fourteenth New-York, Brooklyn, right thigh.

Ralph Cummings, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts, South Boston, left hip.

Jos. Walevutan, Company G, First Michigan, left arm broken.

Harvey Wilson, Company I, First Artillery, New-York, left thigh.

L. N. Hill, Company D, Second Ohio Volunteers, Little Falls, N. Y., left leg.

Hugh O'Hara, First Ohio Regiment, Company A, Rock Island, Buckhart, Ind.

Seneca Eggleston, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, West Kendall, left foot.

Robt. King, Company F, Third New-York Regiment left arm.

Wm. McArdle, Company B, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, New-York City, typhoid fever.

At another hospital, under charge of Dr. Joseph A. Rogers, New-York Twenty-first:

L. D. Nayal, Company A, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, in the thigh; Peter Dunn, Company A, Seventh Massachusetts, in the foot.

C. E Gray, Fourth Maine, left spine.

A. M. Burdick, Company F, First Rhode Island, ball in arm.

James Karn, Company F, Seventy-first New-York, contused foot.

W. H. Warner, Company A, Second Rhode Island, shot through the cheek, and lost the end of his nose.

John Bated, Company D, Third Connecticut.

Jos. S. Eustis, Company B, Fifth Massachusetts, head.

John Shaw, Company H, Second New-Hampshire, leg.

A. M. Carner, Company C, Second New-Hampshire, head.

Charles Mackintosh, Company K, Second Connecticut, left hand.

C. H. Ellerd, Company J, First Rhode Island, fractured ankle—wagon run over it.

H. H. Tescott, Company D, First Rhode Island, shot in hand—ball around the thumb.

Carlos Plumb, Company G, First Rhode Island, in hand.

Cat. Kilroy, Company K, Second Rhode Island, arm broken.

Sergeant John Stepper, Company G, First Michigan, leg.

C. G. Royce, Company D, Second Michigan, right hand.

Corporal H. A. Chaffe, Company K, Second Connecticut, thigh.

—. Riker, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, hand.

Jo. Wilkins, Company G, First Michigan, arm.

—as. Heany, Company C, First New-York Zouaves, —.

—. H. Whitemore, Company E, Second Wisconsin, breast.

Sergt. A. C. Stevens, Company C, Fifth Maine, ball struck his musket, and broke his rib.

—. Bantell, Company H, First Michigan.

W. Graham, Company K, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, dangerous wound in the abdomen.

Lieut. W. Thompkins, Company B, Sixteenth Volunteers, New-York, foot.

—. S. Chase, Second New-Hampshire, Company F, head.

Corporal H. Dixon, Company F, Second Rhode Island, arm.

Justin Hand, Company F, Second Maine, side.

F. H. Lawrence, Company I, Third Wisconsin, shoulder.

—. Johnson, Company A, First Michigan, shoulder.

E. Sheldon, Company E, Second New-York, hand, bayonet.

George Keeler, Company F, First Minnesota, breast.

W. Brown, Company B, Second Wisconsin, ear.

James E. Wilcox, Rhode Island Battery, one arm.

S. M. Gordon, Company E, Second New-Haven, hands.

B. Dunter, Company I, First Artillery, leg.

Fred. Wishenberg, Company A, Second Michigan, arm taken off by cannon ball.

The following wounded belong to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and are at the Georgetown Hospital. None are dangerous:

John Scott, Company I; James Abbott, Company A; John Miller, Company F; Dan McLaughlin, Company F; James Kelly, Company I; James Maltiff, Company I; John McGrain, Company I; Wm. Simpson, Company I; Thomas E. Slater, Company H, John Mitchell, Company D; Corporal John Frazer, Company E; Corporal J. W. Kennedy, Company H; Lieut. J. B. St. Clare, Company E. Roderick Black, Company B.

The following wounded are also at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers:

C. Hunford, Company J; A. McVean, Company F; E. Baker, Company C; James A. Galt, Company A; James Duffy, Company F.

The following are at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Abram Dox, Company H; Lafayette Hoxton and Thomas Cobland, Company C; Michael Maher, Company G; A. Oscar Waller, Company F, and G. W. Smith, Company C, all of the Eleventh New-York Regiment Volunteers. There are also at this Hospital, B. F. Middleton and Lieut. W. Hopkins, Company B, Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, wounded.

At Georgetown Hospital are the following members of the Sixty-ninth—none dangerously wounded.

Hugh Fisher, Company D; Mike Maloney, Company D; John Sullivan, Company H; John Daly, Company H; John Scott, Company B; Wm. Dorkin, Company A; Patrick Bumply; Company I; Patrick Collamer, Company C; Joseph Canton, Company I.

The following, more or less wounded, but none dangerously, are at the Georgetown Hospital:

John Sullivan, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Chris. Cummins, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Sergeant John McGeran, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Richard C. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; John Hays, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Corporal John O'Keef, Company K, Sixty-ninth; Henry Rice, Company H, Sixty-ninth; Mathew Daly, Company I, Sixty-ninth; John Kelper, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Pat. Riley, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Richard A. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; James Higsland, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Wm. Casey, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Peter Gillery, Company H, Sixty-ninth; James Gallagher, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Kiernan, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Eagan, Company A, Sixty-ninth; Joseph Gallagher, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Dan. Ryan, Company I, Sixty-ninth.

FROM HAVANA.

Reported Settlement of the Difficulty Between Spain and Hayti.

The steamship *Marion*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port last night. She left at Havana the British screw frigate *Jason* and *Spiteful*. Sailed on the 15th, British screw sloop *Racer*. Sailed on the 12th, French brig-of-war *Mercure*, 18 guns, on a cruise Northward. Arrived on 16th, Spanish steam frigate *Isabel la Catilica*, direct from Port-au-Prince, having the Admiral on board; brought information of a complete settlement of the Haytian and Spanish difficulties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The *Niagara* and *Crusader* were in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*.

On the 20th inst., 7 A. M., passed the *Niagara* going into Key West. She hailed the *Marion*, but gave no information.

The health of Havana is considered very fair for the season. The fever has not assumed the type of an epidemic, and exists principally among the troops newly arrived from Spain. The cases in the city are less in number, and more mild in character. The rainy season had not yet fairly set in.

At Key West everything was quiet. No United States vessel there but the *Wanderer*, in command of Lieut. Berrs, which was enforcing the blockade. The Union feeling was predominant, although it is thought about one-third of the people are secretly Secessionists. They are kept in order by the presence of the military at the Fort.

Major Funch, who is in command of Fort Taylor, has everything in an excellent state of order, and the men under thorough discipline. The other officers at the Fort are Capt. Hunt, Engineer Corps; Capt. Brannan, and Lieuts. Webber and Gilham, First Artillery—all well.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, presented a report and memorial from the Common Council of New-London, Conn., establishing a naval school in New-London. He urged the claims of the State and place in a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to each military and naval officer and employe of the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, presented a memorial from the citizens of Alton, Ill., in favor of establishing an armory there. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he wished to make a minority report against the bill.

Mr. Trumbull objected to its being received as the report from the Committee. When the majority make no report it was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senator stating his views.

Discussion followed at some length, and a motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President, was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House, with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of any officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government was taken up, and subsequently postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill regulating the pay for the revenue service was taken up.

Mr Hale moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He contended that this was no time to raise the salary of the whole corps, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. King moved to strike out all that relates to the portion on leave, and the regulation of the number of officers.

After discussion, Mr. King's motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, was taken up for the second time.

The bill allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or violate their official duty.

Mr. Wilson said that this was a most important measure. Many regiments are utterly demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. The riot the other day shows the effect of their conduct when the officers ran several miles before they stopped. He thought the time had come when attention should be called to these things.

Mr. Sherman thought it was no time to complain of any one. There never was a braver army than the one repulsed the other day. We have a duty to perform for the future and should do that. He thought the repulse of the Army would do good to rouse up the spirit all over the country.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Rice said he had formerly been for peace, but the country had been plunged into war, and now our constituents expect us to act and not talk. Democratic as he was, he would give his support to the Administration, and leave details to the Administration. Let us go to work like men and do our duty here, and leave the rest for the Administration.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore.

Mr. Pearce said there had been no regular meeting of the Committee. He would not object to the present consideration of the bill, but he wished it understood that he dissented entirely from the principle of the bill. He thought the Government had no authority to establish a Military Police.

Mr Kennedy said he never believed that there was any necessity for superseding the Baltimore Police.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country by disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. That is a emergency Congress, banishing all passion and resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

The resolution was laid over, when subsequently the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three skillful officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel-clad steamship or battery, and if the report is favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million dollars and a half is appropriated to carry this act into effect. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks for the same Department. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest, the grounds, reasons and evidence upon which the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $160,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky—As this bill makes an appropriation, he (Burnett) desired that it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This, he said, was one of those extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the City of Baltimore have been superseded and a military police established there instead, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by another high-handed act. Private citizens, as well as the Police Commissioners, without justification, had been incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. My God, where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in the States within the jurisdiction of this Government. Besides all this, a resolution has been introduced indorsing all the illegal acts of the President, instead of the Representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the bar of the country, and administering to him a rebuke. He would tell gentlemen that there is a sleeping sentiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself. He would tell them that these are the saddest events ever written on the page of our country's history.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are, more than any other man, responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the mischief at Charleston and Baltimore which has brought this sad calamity upon us. You have stood by the Republicans and aided them under the pretext that you wanted to break up their party. I do not know whether this bill is right or wrong. I have not listened even to the reading of its provisions, but I desire to say to those gentlemen who are plotting the ruin of the country, they are the last men to stand up claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they, themselves, are trampling on the laws.

Mr. Burnett, rising, and asking earnestly—The gentleman certainly does not intentionally intend to do me injustice?

Mr. Richardson—Of course not.

Mr. Burnett—When the gentleman states that I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to break up the Democratic Party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it whatever. So far from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, after the Convention separated, went after those who had withdrawn, and appealed to them to come back.

Mr. Richardson (resuming and speaking emphatically)—I was not mistaken in the position I assumed. I found the gentleman on every point, his sanction in the breaking up of the Democratic Party, and I again repeat his declaration.

Mr. Burnett (with equal earnestness)—So far as the responsibility is concerned, I have never refused to take it.

Mr Richardson—So be it; on God, I am responsible everywhere. (Applause, which was promptly checked.)

Mr. Burnett—And I am responsible everywhere else. (Sensation.)

Mr. Richardson—I stand here to declare what I myself saw.

Mr. Burnett—I desire to say to the gentleman that I will not enter into controversy with any one on the floor but if the gentleman desires a personal controversy with me, so that we can make a personal issue, he can have it at once.

Mr. Richardson—I desire no personal controversy with anybody, but if the gentleman desires, he can have it, (cheers and applause.)

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—After the late disaster and the cowardly retreat we have among the Capitol, such personal indecencies does not become the House. I rebuke hissing from the Republican side.

Mr. Richardson—I am not ambitious of personal encounters. I am not desperate, but shall not shrink from them. If the gentleman who walks out of Congress with I have said the gentleman from Kentucky was engaged in plotting with the Democratic Party, I cannot be held.

Mr. Burnett—Gentlemen, I do not wish to kill the gentleman out of—

The Speaker—Will the gentleman yield the floor.

Mr. Richardson—I only ask to be heard a few moments. The Democratic Party was organized for the purpose of carrying the Government. That was its purpose and object. What do we see? Butler of Massachusetts, Dix of New-York, Patterson and Cadwallader of Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to break up the Democratic Party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas Party have furnished one-half of the entire army and given them General-in-command? And why is this? Have you no politicians sympathizing with this Black Republican Party? Are you still lending your aid that the army feed on a traitor? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, who is this? I have spoken with some freedom. You have put the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have seen your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. At whose fault was it? It was yours, and unless you can fix around him the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency, I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him, under similar circumstances, to-morrow. But when you look on him as a military man, he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. I, on that, not forced him to be included in this category. You would have had a victory without a fighting line.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa—I ask the gentleman who on the 21st have sought to impeach the character of Gen. Scott and who are now willing to march on let his banner? We do not hope for success without Gen. Scott, who never lost a battle.

Mr. Richardson—Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the Generals, should be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and sent to Richmond to accept it. He would soon get it. (Laughter.) This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Curtis) on the plains of Mexico, he is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. Scott. I should be amazed if I should hear him question what Gen. Scott has done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have to end a battle, and unless you end so, it is lost. I declare before God as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government, and I further declare that if Gen. Scott cannot fight the battles now, I will close. As to the bill before the House, there is a erroneous idea relative to the dignity and importance of the States. The call on the States for troops is mere courtesy. In my judgment, the President has a right to call for troops anywhere—on counties. There is no such thing as State sovereignty against the General Government. Upon that the Government be preserved, unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal Government for general protective purposes is supreme. It could defend the Capital and the soil everywhere.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—I desire to say a few words. Gens. Butler, Patterson and Cadwallader were from the Breckinridge Party. What two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration, I believe to be correct, but Gen. Butler came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor on him, and he was made a Major-General for putting down a mob, and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that Gen. Patterson was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of Gen. Scott.

Mr. Richardson—I said four Generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas Party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. Blair—Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentleman is the first and best.

Mr. Richardson (bowing)—I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. Blair—The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing had been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Lieut.-General fit to command, if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the outcry of outsiders. Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson—I take it all back. (Laughter.)

Mr. Richardson—I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and W. Shburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

Mr. Stevens, who had given way to Mr. Richardson, now resumed the floor.

Mr. Burnett wanted to reply to Mr. Richardson, but Mr. Stevens said if he yielded to him he would have to yield to others.

Mr. Burnett—I will say nothing to render it necessary.

Mr. Stevens declined to yield the floor. This bill, he said, needed no explanation. What had occurred here to-day should serve as a warning in the future against the decorum of this House.

Mr. May, of Maryland—Here let me say—

Mr. Stevens responded "No," before Mr. May had completed the sentence.

Mr. May, however, amid cries of order, protested against the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Stevens, referring to the Baltimore police arrested and incarcerated by the military authorities, said that Marshal Kane, the Chief, was a traitor, and had been presented by the Grand Jury. The Legislature of Maryland were traitors, and thoroughly imbued with the principles which created this war, and traitors and rebels ought to be punished.

The bill to pay the new Baltimore police passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government and defending the public credit by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to strike out January in section 6th, and insert April in lieu thereof.

Mr. Stevens, opposing the amendment, explained the motives which induced the Committee to fix on the month of January as the time for assessing the property enumerated.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved as an amendment to section 2, giving the President power, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Assessors, &c., that the tax levied by the bill be collected under the superintendence of Governors of States.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed that the tax be levied equitably on all real and personal property in all the States, in the same manner and proportion as a State tax.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, proposed a similar amendment, which was supported by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, but not adopted.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved the Committee rise, when the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. R. Conkling moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend it so as to provide that the tax on real and personal estate provided therein be levied, assessed, and collected in the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the same manner as State and Territorial taxes are by local law collected therein.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved to amend Mr. Conkling's instructions by striking out that part of the bill relative to the thirty millions of direct taxes apportioned among the States, and to provide in its stead taxes on stocks, bonds and mortgages, money at interest and incomes. He said that his motion left untouched the recommendations of the Committee as to taxes on whiskey-stills, watches, carriages, notes and bank bills, and that thus amended the bill might raise $20,000,000. This was all he thought necessary now, but it, when we meet again four months hence, direct taxes on land are necessary it will be time enough then to levy them. If the rebellion continues he was willing that every dollar he or needs should go to the Government, and it was so with a majority of his constituents, but he was for pushing these taxes only as far as they are necessary, and to have the burdens fall in the first instance on those most able to pay them.

In the course of the debate Mr. Stevens said some of his friends thought the rebels would succumb in two months, but such was not his opinion. The rebels were too numerous, and in the operations against them many thousands of valuable lives are to be sacrificed many millions of dollars expended.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said, unless they pass the bill the meeting of Congress will amount to nothing.

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the next meeting of Congress. Negatived by 44 against 89.

Mr. Colfax's proposition was voted down, and Mr. Conkling's was adopted by 70 against 61.

Adjourned.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT

ARRIVAL OF COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

A grand ovation was accorded by our citizens, yesterday, to the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for the war, under command of Col. Fletcher Webster, the son of the sage of Marshfield. The Twelfth is the pet of the Bostonians. It was mustered into the service about five weeks since, and has in the interim been thoroughly equipped and drilled. The physical appearance of the men is not the least credit to the old Bay State. While they are brawny and muscular, and healthy, they are at the same time orderly, and adapted to discipline. The personal popularity of Col. Webster has helped, in a great degree, to elevate the character of his corps, not only through the reputation of his father, but as Secretary of Legation to China under Mr. Cushing, as the incumbent of important positions at Washington, and as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Col. Webster has attached to himself hosts of friends, who have come all in their power to make his command as effective as any that has ever taken up arms in defence of the Union. The recent news from the seat of war has infused a new spirit into the men, and they are now as fine a body as has passed through this City.

Having ascertained that, in spite of repeated delays, the regiment would certainly arrive yesterday morning, the sons of Massachusetts temporarily in New-York, made arrangements to receive their friends with becoming honors. The excursionists on the steamer *City of New York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, made up a purse of $75, for the purpose of engaging Gilmore's Seventh Regiment Band. A banner was hastily extemporized, not as the facetious reporter of an evening journal stated, "a large banner of silk," but a liberal allowance of cotton on a painted stick, with the inscription:

"CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND, HONORABLY IN NEW-YORK."

Patiently they bore the hour's delay waiting for the arrival of the *Bay State* at the foot of Eleventh-street, and as the boat was moored they rent the air with shouts of cordial welcome. Seldom has any regiment been received on landing with such a cordial greeting. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Frank E. Howe and the members of the New-York Committee of New-Englanders, accompanied by the Boston visiters, headed by David T. McGilvay, Otis Kimball and Col. W. A. Thompson, proceeded on board the steamer and welcomed the officers formally. After some delay, the line was formed on the Pier, and the regiment proceeded, *via* Fourteenth-street, to the corner of First-avenue, where they formed in regimental line, flanking the escort on each side. The veteran Nathan Jackson bore the Massachusetts State flag conspicuously in the ranks. When all was arranged, Mr. Howe introduced Dr. Adams, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. Adams said that it was his privilege to welcome them to the City on their way to the war. The present was no time for orations or harangues. It was a time for solemn thought, noble purpose and heroic action. It was deemed proper for him, as a minister of the Gospel, to address them before they arrived on the battle-field. They were going forth to war—a war not of one section against another, or of hostile parties. Slavery was not the issue before them. The struggle in which they were called to act was in defence of constitutional Government. It was not a war against Slavery. They did not provoke the conflict; but they would do their duty to preserve the National integrity. [Applause.] It was right he (Col. Webster,) in such an issue, should take part in the struggle. He was the son of the sire who had, by his great eloquence and statesmanship, earned the proud title of a Defender of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] Oh, how long they had missed his vacant seat in the Senate, when the perils of the country called in vain for his presence.

Oh! where was Roderick then?

One blast from his trumpet was worth one thousand men."

(Applause.) The Rev. speaker cited extracts from the speeches of Daniel Webster in favor of the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union—whatever other interests might be involved. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the Twelfth would defend the glorious flag which they carried, so that not one of its stars should be obliterated.

RESPONSE OF COL. WEBSTER.

Col. Webster, in reply, said that it was his privilege to thank them for their kind reception. They had not welcomed the regiment for its heroic deeds, for no opportunity had then been

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FURTHER CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The following are the casualties in the Second Michigan Regiment: Killed—None. Wounded—HENRY ROETTIGER, Company H, in side; MAT. WOLLENWEBER, Company C, dangerously in side; WM. MARKS, Company A, and a skirmisher, shot in the leg.

The First Massachusetts was not in the second fight, except a few companies as skirmishers and to cover the artillery in the second division. Lieut. GILL, of Company J, was killed.

The Seventy-first Regiment now estimate their killed, wounded and missing, at 40. They go home to-morrow, but the greater portion will probably come back under Col. MARSTON.

Of the Maine force engaged in the battle of Bull's Run bridge only 30 are missing. More will be likely to turn up yet.

The loss of the Fire Zouaves is now estimated at 200, all told. The remainder are as full of fight as ever.

The following United States Marines of the detachment were killed on Sunday: Lieut. Hitchcock, Vermont; privates Clegg, Harris, Hughes, Lane, Moore, Perkins, Riley and Ward; wounded and missing, supposed killed or prisoners, Corporal Steiner, privates Stewart, Powers, Stebbins and Bradford; wounded and at the hospital, Major Zeilung, Lieut. Hale, and ten others slightly. Of the whole of this force there were only nineteen men more than three months in the service. They fought like veterans.

The following are the casualties in Col. KEYES' Brigade:

THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Sixty killed, wounded and missing, over half of whom are killed.

SECOND CONNECTICUT.

One killed, ten wounded.

FOURTH CONNECTICUT.

Four wounded, four or five missing.

The loss of the Second Maine and Third Connecticut was chiefly caused in their charge on the battery which they took. This brigade was conducted into the field of battle by Col. KEYES. In the order of Col. KEYES, withdrawing them as if only to change his position, the men were not aware of their retreat till they arrived on the mainroad.

Capt. SULLINGHASH, one of Col. KEYE'S Aids was killed, and Lieut. UPTON was wounded.

The Rhode Island First sustained a loss of 13 killed, 33 wounded, and 33 missing.

Col. MCOOK, of the Ohio First brought his men up in good order, and covered the retreat of Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade.

In the New-York Fourteenth, among the missing of whom there are a number of privates, are the following officers: Lieuts. J. Cully, Theo. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough, C. Scholes.

Many of the privates may yet turn up, and the publication of their names now might create unnecessary distress among their friends.

It is stated that the flag of truce to the Confederates proposing that one of ourselves should go and see to the wounded left upon the field of battle on Sunday, was, that while they would not permit our surgeons and ambulences to come within their lines, they would take as good care of our wounded as if they were their own.

The Ordinance Department of the Navy-yard is turning out rifled cannon, with extra force. One is nearly finished, which will throw a projectile weighing 64 pounds four miles and a half. The gun weighs 10,000 pounds. There is great activity in the Ordinance Department, night and day.

Col. LATHAM'S Regiment of Horse Artillery has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service immediately.

Nineteen secession prisoners were brought to the city this evening. This evening, a party of Fire Zouaves and Garibaldians surrounded and assaulted them, but they were saved from more serious violence by interference of the officers who had them in custody.

Col. TERRILL, of Kentucky, serving on General SCHENCK'S staff, was not killed as reported. His horse was shot under him, and the Colonel suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

The proceedings in the House to-day, in which Representatives RICHARDSON and BURNETT were particularly concered, have led to a conference between the friends of the respective parties, with a view of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening. One of those on board represent that the steamer *Resolute* was dispatched on Friday to Eastern Shore, Maryland, to look after a schooner supposed to be loaded with goods for the South. She was expected to return within two days, but no tidings have yet been heard from her.

The *Pocahontas* was off Aquia Oreek, where, it is reported, a large body of rebels were erecting a battery.

The ice boat *Philadelphia* is cruising in the lower Potomac.

The *Gipsey* is at Port Tobaco Oreek, preventing goods from being conveyed to the Virginia shore.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 24.

A young man named JOHN BRADLEY, studying for the ministry, son of a wealthy citizen, and COLUMBUS BRADLEY, were arrested to-night by the Provost Marshal as spies, taking information to Manassas. The evidence against them is almost positive. Information was given by a deserter.

The volunteers are nearly all gone to their encampments.

This afternoon an altercation between WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and Corporal QUINLAN, of Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, occurred; QUINLAN shot DOUGHERTY through the nose. QUINLAN is under arrest.

The following are the deaths not yet reported: Lieut. Wm. Clark, Company F, Fourth Maine, and Lieut. Bird, Company F, Fourth Maine; Chaplain John W. Mines, of Bath, Second Maine. Dr. Allen, same regiment, and Dr. BAXTON, of the Fifth Maine, were taken prisoners.

The following are wounded in the general hospital belonging to the Second Vermont; Noah Blood, Company C; Wm. Jones, Company G; John Pachen, Company K; John McCarty, Company H; Jno. McKean, Company B; John Sheetes, Company B; McGlines, Company E; D. B. Pember, Company E; B. A. Marsh, Company I; John Appeader, Company K.

The wounded in the Third Brigade hospital are as follows:

Samuel Wahlafoky, Company E, Maine Third; George Chamberlain, Company E, Maine Third; E. Baldwin, Vermont Second; G. M. Aspel, Maine Fifth; James Naughton, Maine Fourth; Samuel Lazy, Company D, Vermont Second—all doing well.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Private Chas. P. Foster, Company B, Fifth Maine, is very attentive to the wounded in the general hospital.

There were secession troops at Springfield station to-day.

The alarm last night created great excitement. It was occasioned by the pickets firing. The long roll was beat. The women and children rushed through the streets frantic and crying.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Argus*, from Richmond, dated the 22d, says Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded the Southern troops on the right at Manassas Junction, and Gen. JOHNSTON on the left. SHERMAN'S battery is captured. Gen. BEAUREGARD'S horse was shot from under him.

Gens. BARTOW, of Georgia, and BEE, of South Carolina, are killed.

The Lynchburgh regiments are cut to pieces.

The *Argus* editorially says that Gov. JACKSON recently addressed a number of Missourians now fromping into a regiment near that city, and who are equipping rapidly to return to Missouri.

GEN. McCLELLAN EN ROUTE EASTWARD.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived here to-night amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the depôt. He was escorted by the military, firemen and citizens to the Monongahala Hotel. He was introduced to the populace by Judge SHANNON, when he made a felicitous acknowledement, which was received with enthusiastic applaudits. He leaves in the 12 o'clock train Eastward.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester was 42,000 men, before his march to Manassas, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, as follows: 800 Virginia cavalry, under Col. STUART, and 300 from the Southern States; 40 regiments, and 3,500 artillery. They left Winchester at 1 P. M. Thursday, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and took the road to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, 13½ miles, over the Blue Ridge, to Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 15 miles, making 28½ miles, requiring two days' march. Freight and passenger cars had been hauled over the road the last week, and on them Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces expected to be transported, on the Manassas Railroad, from Piedmont to Manassas Junction, 38 or 40 miles.

There remained at Winchester 7,000 troops until Saturday afternoon, when they left for Strausburgh, one-third of the way to Manassas, except about 2,500 of the militia of the neighboring counties, disbanded and sent home. A large quantity of arms in boxes were sent over to Strasburgh.

The Virginia Cavalry under Col. STUART, went to Barryville to observe the movements of Gen. PATTERSON'S column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. JOHNSTON.

They had at Winchester 62 pieces of artillery in position in fortifications, about ten 42-pounders; some they thought were Columbiads, were left, the remainder were taken with Gen. JOHNSTON.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery, from New-Orleans, had eight heavy guns, of which four were 32-pounders. These were hauled by twenty-eight horses. Each of the rest of the smaller guns, by six or four horses each. Part, if not all of them, were brass rifled guns.

The fortifications surrounding Minnesota, except to the southward upon the high ground, are very heavy. The earthworks are made with logs and barrels filled with earth, &c. In front of the breastworks, deep trenches were dug, communicating below with the inside of the works. The guns were all masked by artificial thickts of evergreens, which extended in some cases to be used an ambuscade for riflemen and sharpshooters.

Among the regiments was one of Kentucky Riflemen armed with heavy bowie-knives. They refused to take more than one round of cartridge, and they proposed to place themselves in the bushes for assault along all the fences in front of Winchester. The fortifications extended two and a half miles, and the trees has been felled between Bunker Hill and Winchester to impede our advance. Fifteen hundred sick troops are at Winchester, confined with the measles, dysentery and typhoid fever.

The prisoners taken from our column were sent to Richmond.

Gen. WISE has been recalled, it was said, with his troops, from Western Virginia. Gen. BEAUREGARD has done it in opposition to Gen. LEE'S advice.

The report in Northern and Eastern newspapers that eighteen regiments of this line refused to march under Gen. PATTERSON, is wholly untrue. Eighteen regiments of three months men unanimously declared that if they went over their time, they would only go under Gen. PATTERSON.

A successful expedition, consisting of parts of the Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments, returned from Charlestown yesterday, bringing with them the remainder of the baggage, which they were unable to remove last Tuesday, and taking prisoner Capt. HENRY WELLMORE, of BRADLEY JOHNSTON'S regiment. WELLMORE estimates the number of Col. J.'s men at 40,000. Last Thursday, eleven heavy guns and six 32 pounders, and the remainder 24-pounders, were left by Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces at Winchester.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented a report and memorial from the Common Council of New London, Conn., establishing a naval school in New-London. He urged the claims of the State and place in a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committtee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to each military and naval officer and employe of the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a memorial from the citizens of Alton, Ill., in favor of establishing an armory there. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said he wished to make a minority report against the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to its being received as the report from the Committee. When the majority make no report it was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senator stating his views.

Discussion followed at some length, and a motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President, was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House, with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of any officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government was taken up, and subsequently postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill regulating the pay for the revenue service was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He contended that this was no time to raise the salary of the whole corps, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. KING moved to strike out all that relates to the portion on leave, and the regulation of the number of officers.

After discussion, Mr. KING'S motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, was taken up for the second time.

The bill allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or violate their official duty.

Mr. WILSON said that this was a most important measure. Many regiments are utterly demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. The rout the other day shows the effect of their conduct when the officers ran several miles before they stopped. He thought the time had come when attention should be called to these things.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it was no time to complain of any one. There never was a braver army than the one repulsed the other day. We have a duty to perform for the future and should do that. He thought the repulse of the Army would do good to rouse up the spirit all over the country.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. RICE said he had formerly been for peace, but the country had been plunged into war, and now our constituents expect us to act and not talk. Democrat, as he was, he would give his support to the Administration, and leave details to the Administration. Let us go to work like men and do our duty here, and leave the rest for the Administration.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore.

Mr. PEARCE said there had been no regular meeting of the Committee. He would not object to the present consideration of the bill, but he wished it understood that he dissented entirely from the principle of the bill, He thought the Government had no authority to establish a Military Police.

Mr. KENNEDY said he never believed that there was any necessity for superseding the Baltimore Police.

The bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country by disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. In t is emergency Congress, banishing all passion and resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

The resolution was laid over, when subsequently the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesay, July 24.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may decm it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three skillful officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel-clad steamship or battery, and if the report is favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million dollars and a half is appropriated to carry this act into effect. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks for the same Department. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest, the grounds, reasons and evidence upon which the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky—As this bill makes an appropriation, he (BURNETT) desired that it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This, he said, was one of those extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the City of Baltimore have been superseded and a military police established there instead, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by another high-handed act. Private citizens, as well as the Police Commissioners, without justification, had been incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. My God, where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in the States within the jurisdiction of this Government. Besides all this, a resolution has been introduced indorsing all the illegal acts of the President, instead of the Representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the bar of the country, and administering to him a rebuke. He would tell gentlemen that there is a sleeping sentiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself. He would tell them that these are the saddest events ever written on the page of our country's history.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are, more than any other man, responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the mischief at Charleston and Baltimore which has brought this sad calamity upon us. You have stood by the Republicans and aided them under the pretext that you wanted to break up their party. I do not know whether this bill is right or wrong. I have not listened even to the reading of its provisions, but I desire to say to those gentlemen who are plotting the ruin of the country, they are the last men to stand up claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they, themselves, are trampling on the laws.

Mr. BURNETT, rising, and asking earnestly—The gentleman certainly does not intentionally intend to do me injustice?

Mr. RICHARDSON—Of course not.

Mr. BURNETT—When the gentleman states that I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to break up the Democratic Party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it whatever. So far from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, after the Convention separated, went after those who had withdrawn, and appealed to them to come back.

Mr. RICHARDSON (resuming and speaking emphatically)—I was not mistaken in the position I assume. I found the gentleman there lending his sanction to the breaking up of the Democratic Party, and I am responsible for this statement.

Mr. BURNETT, (with equal earnestness)—So far as the responsibility is concerned, I have never refused to take it.

Mr. RICHARDSON—So help me God, I am responsible everywhere. [Applause, which was speedily checked.]

Mr. BURNETT—And I am responsible everywhere else. [Sensation.]

Mr. RICHARDSON—I stand here to declare what I myself saw.

Mr. BURNETT—I desire to say to the gentleman that I will have no personal controversy with any one on this floor; but if the gentleman desires a personal controversy with me, so that he can make a personal assault, he can have it elsewhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I desire no personal controversy with anybody, but if the gentleman desires, he can have it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—After the late disaster and the enemy almost within cannon shot of the Capital, such personal indecorum does not become the House. [Slight hissing from the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON—I am not ambitious of personal difficulties. I do not desire, but shall not shrink from them. I fear no man who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have said the gentleman from Kentucky was engaged in breaking up the Democratic Party. I know the fact.

Mr. BURNETT, excitedly—Let me tell the gentleman once for all ——

The SPEAKER—Will the gentleman yield the floor.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will yield to no such men. The Breckinridge Party was organized for the purpose of destroying the Government. That was its purpose and object. What do we now see? BUTLER of Massachusetts, DIX of New-York, PATTERSON and CADWALADER of Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to break up the Democratic Party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas Party have furnished one-half of the entire army, and where is their General in command? And why is this? Have you Republicans sympathized with this Breckinridge Party? Are you still lending your aid that they may lead our armies? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken with some freedom. You have at the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have after your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. Whose fault was it? It was yours, and unless you rally around him, the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency, I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him, under similar circumstances, to-morrow. But when you look on him as a military man, he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. If you had not forced him to participate in this calamity, you would have had a victory without a fighting battle.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa—I ask the gentleman who on this side have sought to impeach the character of Gen. SCOTT, and who are unwilling to march under his banner? We do not hope to succeed without Gen. SCOTT, who never lost a battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Gen. GREELEY, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the Generals, should be appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and sent to Richmond to take it. He would soon get it. [Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (CURTIS) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. SCOTT. I should be amazed if I should hear him question what Gen. SCOTT has done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have forced a battle, and because you did so, it is lost. I declare before God as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government, and I further declare that if Gen. SCOTT cannot fight the battles nobody else can. As to the bill before the House, there is an erroneous idea relative to the dignity and importance of the State. The call on the States for troops is mere courtesy. In my judgment, the President has a right to call for troops anywhere—on counties. There is no such thing as State sovereignty against the General Government. How can the Government be preserved, unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal Government for general protective purposes is supreme. It could defend the Capital and the soil everywhere.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri—I desire to say a few words. Gens. BUTLER, PATTERSON and CADWALLADER were from the Breckinridge Party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration, I believe to be correct, but Gen. BUTLER came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor on him, and he was made a Major-General for putting down a mob, and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that Gen. PATTERSON was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I said four Generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas Party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. BLAIR—Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentleman is the first and best.

Mr. RICHARDSON (bowing)—I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. BLAIR—The gentleman said that Gen. SCOTT had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing had been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Lieut.-General fit to command, if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the outcry of outsiders. Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. SCOTT. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I take it all back. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON—I repeat that Gen. SCOTT has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues [LOGAN and W. SHBURNE] and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT. In the course of our conversation, Gen. SCOTT remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. SCOTT, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. SCOTT. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—As my colleague has referred to Gen. SCOTT'S remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. SCOTT, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. SCOTT replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. SCOTT did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. SCOTT thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

Mr. STEVENS, who had given way to Mr. RICHARDSON, now resumed the floor.

Mr. BURNETT wanted to reply to Mr. RICHARDSON, but Mr. STEVENS said if he yielded to him he would have to yield to others.

Mr. BURNETT—I will say nothing to render it necessary.

Mr. STEVENS declined to yield the floor. This bill, he said, needed no explanation. What had occurred here to-day should serve as a warning in the future against the decorum of this House.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland—Here let me say—

Mr. STEVENS responded "No," before Mr. MAY had completed the sentence.

Mr. MAY, however, amid cries of order, protested against the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. STEVENS, referring to the Baltimore police arrested and incarcerated by the military authorities, said that Marshal KANE, the Chief, was a traitor, and had been presented by the Grand Jury. The Legislature of Maryland were traitors, and thoroughly imbued with the principles which created this war, and traitors and rebels ought to be punished.

The bill to pay the new Baltimore police passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government and defending the public credit by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to strike out January in section 6th, and insert April in lieu thereof.

Mr. STEVENS, opposing the amendment, explained the motives which induced the Committee to fix on the month of January as the time for assessing the property enumerated.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New-York, moved as an amendment to section 2, giving the President power, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Assessors, &c., that the tax levied by the bill be collected under the superintendence of Governors of States.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, proposed that the tax be levied equitably on all real and personal property in all the States, in the same manner and proportion as a State tax.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, proposed a similar amendment, which was supported by Mr. MCCLEERNAND, of Illinois, but not adopted.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New-York, moved the Committee rise, when the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. R. CONKLING moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend it so as to provide that the tax on real and personal estate provided therein be levied, assessed, and collected in the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the same manner as State and Territorial taxes are by local law collected therein.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved to amend Mr. CONKLING'S instructions by striking out that part of the bill relative to the thirty millions of direct taxes apportioned among the States, and to provide in its stead taxes on stocks, bonds and mortgages, money at interest and incomes. He said that his motion left untouched the recommendations of the Committee as to taxes on whisky tills, watches, carriages, notes and bank bills, and that thus amended the bill might raise $20,000,000. This was all he thought need say now, but if, when we meet again four months hence, direct taxes on land are necessary it will be time enough then to levy them. If the rebellion continues he was willing that every dollar he owned should go to the Government, and it was so with a majority of his constituents, but he was for pushing these taxes only as fast as they are necessary, and to have the burdens fall in the first instance on those most able to pay them.

In the course of the debate Mr. STEVENS said some of his friends thought the rebels would succumb in two months, but such was not his opinion. The rebels were too numerous, and in the operations against them many thousands of valuable lives are to be lost and many millions of dollars expended.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said, unless they pass this bill the meeting of Congress will amount to nothing.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the next meeting of Congress. Negatived by 44 against 89.

Mr. COLFAX'S proposition was voted down, and Mr. CONKLING'S was adopted by 70 against 61.

Adjourned.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

A grand ovation was accorded by our citizens, yesterday, to the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for the war, under command of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, the son of the sage of Marshfield. The Twelfth is the pet of the Bostonians. It was mustered into the service about five weeks since, and has in the interim been thoroughly equipped and drilled. The physical appearance of the men is not the least credit to the old Bay State. While they are brawny, and muscular, and healthy, they are at the same time orderly, and adapted to discipline. The personal popularity of Col. WEBSTER has helped, in a great degree, to elevate the character of his corps. Not only through the reputation of his father, but as Secretary of Legation to China under Mr. CUSHING, as the incumbent of important positions at Washington, and as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Col. WEBSTER has attached to himself hosts of friends, who have done all in their power to make his command as effective as anything has yet taken uparms in defence of the Union. The recent news from the seat of war has infused a new spirit into the men, and they are now as fine a body as has passed through this City.

Having ascertained that, in spite of repeated delays, the regiment would certainly arrive yesterday morning, the sons of Massachusetts temporarily in New-York, made arrangements to receive their friends with becoming honors. The excursionists on the, steamer *City of New York*, o the Norwich and Worcester line, made up a purse of $75, for the purpose of engaging GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band. A banner was hastily extemporized, not as the facetious reporter of an evening journal stated, "a large banner of silk," but a liberal allowance of cotton on a painted stick, with the inscription:

"CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND TEMPORARILY IN NEW-YORK."

Patiently they bore the hour's delay waiting for the arrival of the *Bay State* at the foot of Eleventh-street, and as the boat was moored they rent the air with shouts of cordial welcome. Seldom has any regiment been received on landing with such a cordial greeting. The Committee, consisting of Mr. FRANK E. HOWE and the members of the New-York Committee of New-Englanders, accompanied by the Boston visiters, headed by DAVID T. MCGILVAY, OTIS KIMBALL and Col. W. A. THOMPSON, proceeded on board the steamer and welcomed the officers formally. After some delay, the line was formed on the Pier, and the regiment proceeded, *via* Fourteenth-street, to the corner of First-avenue, where they formed in regimental line, flanking the escort on each side. The veteran NATHAN JACKSON bore the Massachusetts State flag conspicuously in the ranks. When all was arranged, Mr. HOWE introduced Dr. ADAMS, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. ADAMS said that it was his privilege to welcome them to the City on their way to the war. The present was no time for orations or harangues. It was a time for solemn thought, noble purpose and heroic action. It was deemed proper for him, as a minister of the Gospel, to address them before they arrived on the battle-field. They were going forth to war—a war not of one section against another, or of hostile parties. Slavery was not the issue before them. The struggle in which they were called to act was in defence of constitutional Government. It was not a war against Slavery. They did not provoke the conflict; but they would do their duty to preserve the National integrity. [Applause.] It was right he (Col. WEBSTER,) in such an issue, should take part in the struggle. He was the son of the sire who had, by his great eloquence and statesmanship, earned the proud title of a Defender of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] Oh, how long they had missed his vacant seat in the Senate, when the perils of the country called in vain for his presence.

"Oh! where was Roderick then?
One blast from his trumpet was worth one thousand men."

(Applause.) The Rev. speaker cited extracts from the speeches of DANIEL WEBSTER in favor of the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union—whatever other interests might be involved. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the Twelfth would defend the glorious flag which they carried, so that not one of its stars should be obliterated.

RESPONSE OF COL. WEBSTER.

Col. WEBSTER, in reply, said that it was his privilege to thank them for their kind reception. They had not welcomed the regiment for its heroic deeds, for no opportunity had then been given them to perform heroic deeds, but for the motive which impelled them. War was not the profession of his men. They had left their mechanical pursuits to be soldiers, and to decide by their arms whether they had or had not a constitutional Government. [Applause.] They would do their duty in the struggle to defend the Constitution, and would not be over-hasty in sheathing the sword. [Applause.] The Colonel concluded by again thanking the escort for their kind reception.

The line of march was then resumed, and the regiment, preceded by their escort, marched *via* Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the Park Barracks, where arms were stacked, knapsacks unslung, stomachs and haversacks filled, and a rest enjoyed. The scene along the route was highly complimentary to the regiment. The sidewalks and street and windows were crowded with spectators, who waived cordial welcomes and cheered vociferously. And when, after dinner in the Park, the men were allowed a brief stroll in the vicinity, they were everywhere congratulated and treated with civility. It was the best evidence of Col. WEBSTER'S confidence in his men that he could allow them thus to go at large in a crowded city and feel confidence that they would return when wanted. The list of officers is as follows:

FIELD.—Colonel, Fletcher Webster; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. M. Bryan, Jr.; Major, Elisha Burbank.

STAFF.—Adjutant, Thomas P. Haviland; Quartermaster, David Wood; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarke; Surgeon, Jedediah Baxter; Assistant Surgeon, Hayward; Sergeant Major, Russell; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Loring W. Muzzey; Commissary Sergeant, Charles W. Thompson.

Company A—Captain, R. H. Kimball; First Lieutenant, Wm. G. White; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Orne. Company B—Captain, George W. Murch; First Lieutenant, F. R. Shattuck; Second Lieutenant, C. T. Packard. Company C—Captain, D. G. Handy; First Lieutenant, A. T. Pearce; Second Lieutenant, H. P. Bennett. Company D—Captain, N. B. Shurtilliffe, Jr.; First Lieutenant, J. O. Williams; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Drake. Company E—Captain, E. C. Saltmarsh; First Lieutenant, George H. Davis; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Appleton. Company F—Captain, Alexander Hickborn; First Lieutenant, A. K. Harman; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Copeland. Company G—Captain, Ira Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Edward P. Reed; Second Lieutenant, L. F. Cushing. Company H—Captain, James L. Bates; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Hastings; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Pratt. Company I—Captain, John Ripley; First Lieutenant, Chester W. Clarke; Second Lieutenant, Warren Thompson. Company K—Captain, David Allen, Jr.; First Lieutenant, M. Cook; Second Lieutenant, Gilman Saunders.

The regiment is armed with the Enfield rifles, and fully equipped in every way, to take the field immediately. They have 30 wagons and ambulances, and a fine enlisted band of 17 pieces.

The officers were entertained at the Astor House by the Citizens' Committee, and speeches were made by Dr. ADAMS, Mr. EMERSON, OTIS KIMBALL, of Boston, Col. WEBSTER and others. The regiment proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh, at 6½ o'clock.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF TWO MORE REGIMENTS OF GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Camp Scott now begins to wear a deserted aspect. Two more regiments have struck their tents, and nothing now marks the place where they have been encamped but the charred grass upon which the camp-fires have been lighted. The Second Regiment, upon receiving orders to march, immediately commenced packing, and intended leaving on Tuesday, but owing to some unexplained cause did not leave Staten Island till nearly 3 o'clock yesterday. The steamboat *Atlas* was chartered to convey it to South Amboy, where the cars were taken for Washington. A number of friends of the men were upon the dock waiting to bid them good bye, and utter "God be with you." On the appearance of the men the women began to cry, and wring their hands in anguish; some beat their bosoms, and gave way to the greatest grief. Altogether it was a scene not easily to be forgotten. The men were soon embarked, and as the vessel steamed away the men were saluted with hearty cheers, which they returned with a right good will. The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, George B. Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry L. Potter, Major, Peter McDermott; Adjutant, James W. Powell, Jr.; Quartermaster, James W. Powell, Surgeon, J. J. McGowan; Assistant Surgeon, James Ash; Chaplain, Joseph H. Twitchell; Sergeant-Major, John O'Connell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Michael C. Cowell; Hospital Steward, Heman Stecher.

LINE.—Company A—Captain, John Poler; First Lieutenant, Patrick Nolan; Second Lieutenant, C. Ward. Company B—Captain, T. B. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, Thos. J. Leigh. Company C—Captain, John G. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. W. Thompson; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Mercer. Company D—Captain, W. H. Greene; First Lieutenant, Matthew Hall; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Lowentrout. Company E—Captain, Owen Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Michael Redmond. Company F—Captain, W. A. Donelson; First Lieutenant, H. F. Frost; Second Lieutenant, Alex. M. McCune. Company G—Captain, E. W. Powers; First Lieutenant, Thomas Graham; Second Lieutenant, Geo. F. Young. Company H—Captain, Thos. Rafferty; First Lieutenant, B. Franklin; Second Lieutenant, F. A. McAvoy. Company I—Captain, O. C. Howard; First Lieutenant, — Elwood. Company K—Captain, T. H. Glover; First Lieutenant, — Best; Second Lieutenant, — Laurier.

The Third Regiment ought also to have left yesterday, as orders had been received to that effect. A transport had been provided, but after waiting some time at Staten Island, and the regiment not making its appearance, it returned to this City. The reason the regiment did not depart was owing to some misunderstanding about one of the companies; it is expected, however, that the difficulty will be soon arranged, and the regiment will leave early to-day. The regiment is in excellent condition, and both men and officers are anxious to be off. The officers are:

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, Nelson Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Moses; Major, W. O. Stevens; Adjutant, S. M. Doyle; Quartermaster, T. W. G. Fry; Surgeon, C. K. Irwin; Sergeant-Major, Samuel Bailey; Commissary, —— Brooks; Chaplain, C. L. Norton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, —— Grant; Hospital Steward, —

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Reported Fight at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Patterson's Reasons for Not Attacking Johnston.

RUMORS ABOUT BEAUREGARD.

The Rebels Again Said to be Marching on Washington.

A Call for 25,000 More Men from New-York.

Arrival of Gen. McClellan at the Capital.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Troops Pouring in from all Quarters.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

REPORTED BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25.

Reports having become current that a fight had occurred at Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the Agent of the Associated Press there, making inquiry into the matter.

The following was received in answer, but contained no signature, and is therefore not entirely credible:

"Yes, we have had a severe fight, but we routed the rebels completely."

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25—10 P. M.

We have been unable to obtain anything more about the fight. It is thought it was a mere skirmish with secession cavalry.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PATTERSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service having expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes command of this Department, on the expiration of their term of service.

The Commanding General regrets to leave you, but it is with satisfaction that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy in greatly superior numbers and artillery and offered battle, which they refused, until protected by their strong intrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or was demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifice, and if the fruits of your campaign have been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the Department and Staff, he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty.

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

STATEMENT OF GEN. PATTERSON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. PATTERSON, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst., says:

"Gen. JOHNSTON retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive intrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position, and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—a total force of over thirty-five thousand Confederate troops, and five thousand Virginia Militia. My force is less than twenty thousand. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay one hour over their time but four, viz.: two Indiana regiments, FRANK JARRETT'S, (the Eleventh Pennsylvania,) and OWEN'S, (the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania.) Five regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back, and occupied this place."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

A reliable gentleman of this city furnishes us with an interesting statement received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing a few miles from Manassas Junction. He is a man of Northern birth and Union leanings, though he was forced to go with the Southern current, as his property and family are in that region. He witnessed the battle Sunday at Manassas, and describes the conduct of the National troops as daring and brave in every respect. They fought as tenaciously as bull-dogs. During Sunday night, after the excitement of the battle was subsiding, he escaped from his residence near Manassas, got through the rebel lines, and entered Washington City in company with some stragglers. He had business at the North, and took this chance to escape. He states that the rebel loss is at between 3,000 and 4,000. The Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginians, was most terribly cut up—only two hundred out of the regiment being seen after the battle. Our informant says that it was a most fortunate thing for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas while the battle lasted, for within two miles of the rear of the Junction, the ground for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed there. It was the intention of BEAUREGARD, if driven back, to wait until the National army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired and the Union troops blown to atoms.

Our informant thinks that the Government is not at all aware of the extent of these rebel preparations to destroy our troops. Upwards of twelve thousand negroes were employed to work on the intrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number were employed to work on the intrenchments at Richmond.

Our informant is the owner of a large number of slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the rebels every day.

Gen. LEE was not at Manassas when the battle occurred, but is now at Richmond commanding an active force there, which our informant estimates at ten thousand.

The City of Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find that the Union men are going to take it the city will be blown up.

Had the National forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday in safety, BEAUREGARD admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The rebel troops have good arms, but in other respects are badly equipped.

Not over a thousand rebel civilians were allowed to witness the great battle of Sunday, all others being kept back by the picket guards. Those who did see the fight were the personal friends of the more prominent rebel officers.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money, and cannot get any. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will be the means of making us bankrupt, and that in less than a year the North will cave in.

There are two regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond.

Our informant heard of no rumors of slave insurrections, except in North Carolina and Alabama.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as of the most terrible description.

Our informant thought the National prisoners would suffer bad treatment at the hands of the rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

Gen McCLELLAN reached Washington this evening. Col. LANDER, who will be one of his Aids, also arrived this morning. The new commander will at once commence the organization of the forces composing the new *Corps d'Armée*.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Major PHILIP KEARNEY, of New-York, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General, and ordered to report to Gen. McCLELLAN. Major KEARNEY distinguished himself in the Mexican War, losing his right arm in one of the battles of that campaign.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The rebels this morning returned an answer to the flag of truce sent up by Major WADSWORTH. The letter borne by Major WADSWORTH was addressed to "The Commander of the forces at Manassas Junction." This letter is returned unopened, with an indorsement signed by Gen. JOHNSTON, stating that as the communication was not addressed properly, it was returned unopened. This was brought to our lines by three rebel officers under a flag of truce.

THE ARMY BILL A LAW.

The Senate and House to-day agreed upon the amendments to the Army bill. It provides that the regular Army shall be increased ten regiments, of twenty-five hundred men each. At the end of three years the regular Army is to be reduced to twenty-five thousand men. All regular officers that may hold commissions in regiments that may be disbanded at the end of three years, will be retained in the service with their rank and position.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The New-York Twenty-fifth, State Militia, returns to Albany to-morrow.

READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

GRIFFIN'S Battery has been refitted, and under its gallant commander, is again ready for action.

COMMANDED BY REBEL OFFICERS.

Several of our soldiers concur in the statement that some of our men were ordered to move by rebel officers, who, seeing the men without officers, ordered them where they would front the rebel forces. A Sergeant of the Thirty-eighth assures me that he was the victim of one such instance.

TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Capt. HAROLD, of the Thirty-eighth, is to be Court-martialed for cowardice on the field of battle. He has tendered his resignation.

LOSSES OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth seems to have suffered in its company officers. Seven of the ten captains are killed, wounded or missing. Three lieutenants are wounded, and two are missing.

DEMANDS AN INQUIRY.

Col. WALRATH, of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, has demanded a Court of Inquiry.

OFFICE SEEKERS TABOOED.

Office seekers are again to be tabooed until after we have had another dash at the enemy. Notice is given, that any person asking for office after this will be considered as aiding and abetting the enemy.

THE RESERVED CANNON.

Much has been said about Col. EINSTEIN'S returning to the battle-field at 11 o'clock on the night of the battle, and bringing off a battery. As the story is told, it implies that the rebels were not within reach of the field, and that we were unpursued. I don't know about the latter, but EINSTEIN did no such thing as is told. His brigade was detailed to cover the retreat. The battery of the Eighth Regiment was left at Centerville, at the camp, and in the retreat this was not looked after. When EINSTEIN brought up the rear, with German frugality he picked up the Eighth battery, and brought it in to Alexandria.

THE REBEL FORCE.

It is well settled that the rebels had a very large force at Manassas. Col. GORMAN, in passing through the woods, encountered a wounded rebel, who asked him for some water. The Colonel gave him the water, and after the wounded man had drank, he begged Col. GORMAN to leave the ground as soon as he could that the rebel forces numbered one hundred thousand men.

TOOK THE OATH.

One of the prisoners captured has been before a prisoner, and was discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

THE REBEL PICKETS.

The rebels have pushed their pickets up close to our lines,—indeed, they are nearer Washington than they have been for the past four weeks.

TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived to-day.

THE WOUNDED DOING WELL.

All the wounded men in Washington are doing well. Col. HEINTZELMAN and Col. HUNTER are both rapidly recovering.

REGIMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The following regiments are on the Virginia side:

Twenty-fourth, Col. SULLIVAN, on the outpost towards Fairfax.

Twenty-sixth, Col. CHRISTIAN, near Fort Ellsworth.

Sexenteenth, Col. LANSING, occupying Fort Ellsworth.

Thirty-eighth, Col. WARD, near Fort Ellsworth.

Thirty-fifth, Col. BROWN, near Fort Ellsworth.

Twenty-third, Col. HOFFMAN, in Fort Runyon.

Twenty-first, Col. ROGERS, in Fort Runyon.

Thirteenth, Col. RUINBY, Fort Corcoran.

Fifteenth, Col. MURPHY, Fairfax Court-house.

Col. MATTESON, Thirty-first, Col. PRATT, and Sixteenth, Col. DAVIES near Fort Ellsworth.

Twelfth Volunteers, Col. WALRATH, near Fort Albany.

Fourteenth, Militia, Arlington House.

Twenty-eighth, Militia, Fort Corcoran.

Eleventh, Zouaves, Alexandria.

FEEDING THE STRAGGLERS.

On Monday morning, after the disaster at Bull's Run, the officers and men of the Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, fed more than eight thousand stragglers, and secured twenty-one straggling horses.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBELS.

Rumors are rife of a projected attack upon Washington by a portion of the rebel forces under JOHNSTON, who are to cross the Potomac sixteen miles above Washington, and come down on the Maryland side. It is not probable that the rebels are in a condition to make such a movement.

GROWING BOLDER.

The Secessionists of Washington are growing bolder day by day, especially the wives and female relations of the hundreds from Washington who are serving in the rebel ranks. On the day after the battle, they began to be quite opon-mouthed, and now they are jubilant. Many of these persons are in the employ of Government, and the wife of more than one rebel soldier earns a living by copying documents in the Interior Department.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

The two branches of Congress have compromised their disagreeing amendment to the bill for the increase of the military establishment. The Senate had provided for an augmentation to an extent of eleven regiments of 23,000 men, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive.

This the House altered to a volunteer force, but, through the Joint Committee of Conference, receded from the amendment, and agreed to the Senate bill, with a proviso that the Army which is thus made to consist of 40,000 shall be reduced to 25,000 men at the end of the war, without further legislation. All the officers of the regular Army who may be assigned to duty in the new regiments are, on the latter being disbanded, to return to their former regiments, with the pay and promotion to which they shall be entitled.

Both Houses have concurred in the report of the Conference Committee.

From what can be ascertained it is by no means certain that the Senate will consent to all the appointments for these new regiments.

The following is a list of the wounded in the Georgetown Hospital:

Lieut. Mason, Second Cavalry.
Lieut. Hopkin, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment of New-York.
Private Fred. Wisenburg, Second Michigan Regiment.
Private Jacob Snyder, Third Connecticut Regiment.
Private Philip Lawrence, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private Joshua Wilferton, First Michigan Regiment.
Private Thomas Gentner, Second Maine Regiment.
Corporal L. W. Derby, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. S. Bottell, First Michigan Regiment.
Private W. S. Cornelius, First Michigan Regiment.
Private W. K. Austen, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private Owen Mayo, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. Wilson, First Cavalry.
Private B. F. Middleton, Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment.
Private H. N. Chapin, Second Connecticut Regiment.
Private J. O'Brien, Second Artillery.
Private John Hurd, Second Maine Regiment.
Private G. Donaphin, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private T. Murphy, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private C. Billinger, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private W. Kaney, New York Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Private John Straiton, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Wm. Collins, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Charles Hall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private —— Walter, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Geo. W. McIntosh, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Henry Marshall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private John Rutledge, New-York Seventh-ninth Regiment.
Private W. Rutherford, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private —— Stacks, New-York Seventh-ninth Regiment.
Private John B. Groves, New-York Thirteenth Regiment.
Private Thos. Thompson, New-York Eleventh Regiment.
Private Alial G. Howan, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private P. Vanderwerken, First Michigan Regiment.
Private Edward Carver, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. Nooks, New-York First Regiment.
Private James Burns, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Joseph Connelly, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private N. F. Eldridge, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private John Gahegan, Second Maine Regiment.
Private Charles Hall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private A. G. Howard, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private William Corrins, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private M. S. Nichols, Second Michigan Regiment.
Private —, McConnell, New-York Jackson Guard.
Private Hugh Fisher, New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The following are the wounded brought to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

C. E. Hiss, Minnesota First.
Davidson, Minnesota 1st: Anthony, Minnesota 1st.
E. S. Frank, Connecticut Second.
David Blanchard, Maine Fourth.
Wm. Bray, Massachusetts Fifth.
Wm. Morrison, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Emil Kleinschmidt, De Kalb.
G. W. Cooker, Minnesota First.
S. A. Farguson, Minnesota First.
Francis Gibson, Minnesota First.
G. Hugh McLaughlin, New-York Thirty-eighth.
Wm. Frankford Fire Zouaves.
Thomas Crosby, Wisconsin Second.
Sergt. Holmes, New-Hampshire Second.
Lieut. Zehaus, New-York.
G. Thompson, Ohio First.
J. Nathaniel Wright, New-York Twenty-seventh.
Wm. Daveock, Maine Third.
David Fleming, Zouaves.
Albert Charles, New-York Eleventh.
Madison McClelland, New-York Sixteenth.
J. M. Zoak, Wisconsin Second.
Timothy Curran, Massachusetts Eleventh.
James Lausaroo, New-York Thirty-fifth.
Charles Simmons, New-York Fourteenth.
John McDonald, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Jeremiah McCarty, Zouaves.
A. K Knox, New-Jersey Third.
James McCown, Fire Zouaves.
Joseph Fry, Minnesota First.
Hiram Harding, Minnesota First.
C. W. Winkler, New-Jersey First.
James Mahoney, Peter Randall, John Jatoke
Stephen Johnson, Minnesota First.
John Anozo, Minnesota First.
Capt Whitehouse, Maine Fourth.
Lieut Bingar, Maine Fourth
John Hermergin, Zouaves.
John Conkling, New-York Twenty-fifth.
John O'Connor, New-York Twenty-fifth.
Martin Wooden, Michigan First.
Sergeant-Major Goodwin, Zouaves.
Corporal Williams, Zouaves.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 25.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated the 23d Inst., says that the rebels captured 63 cannon, 25,000 stand of arms, 1,200 horses, and all the stores and provisions of the National force, valued at a million of dollars.

The dispatch also states that a buggy and epaulettes, marked Gen. SCOTT, were also captured.

The rebel loss is reported at 250 killed and a 1,000 wounded.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did WADE'S Hampton Legion.

Another dispatch says that the loss of the Confederates is 2,000; that the loss of the National forces is 15,000 killed, and that the number of wounded and prisoners taken is not known.

Two members of Congress are among the prisoners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to add, "the Armory at Harper's Ferry," which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, offered a joint resolution, that we, as the representatives of the people and States, hereby declare a strict determination to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the integrity of the Union of these United States. To this end we pledge the entire resources of the Government and people until the rebels submit to one and cease their efforts to destroy the other. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill granting lands to the people of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to Foreign Ministers in reference to the rebellion. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the States in expenses incurred to defend the Government. Passed.

Mr. SIMMONS, from Rhode Island, from the Committe on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. SIMMONS proceeded to explain the merits of the amendment, and urged its passage. He said the Government must now prepare for all emergencies, and provide for the men who fought so bravely the other day. He said the bravery displayed by the National troops was worthy of the palmiest days of Rome. He paid a special tribute to the gallantry of the Rhode Island soldiers. The people expect us to do our duty, adjourn and go home.

Mr. HALE said that he wanted it understood that if the newspapers hurried on the late battle, that Congress is not going to obey the newspapers now as to the time of adjournment. He referred to the gallantry of Col. MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, in the late battle.

Mr. FESSENDEN said we cannot hurry the adjournment. We are here at our own expense, and, therefore, will be no trouble to the people. We must perform our duty carefully, as the importance of the crisis demands.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers, with a view to include in the examination the vessels already in process of construction.

The discussion was considered for some time on the merits of STEVENS' Battery.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday. Agreed to.

Mr. POLK moved to amend the resolution so as to read "that the present civil war has been forced on the country by the Disunionists in the Northern and Southern States," and to strike out what is said about being in arms against the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER—Does the Senator know of any Disunionists in the Northern States in revolt?

Mr. POLK believed there were Disunionists in the North. He had read their speeches, and how they made rejoicings over the present state of things.

The amendment was disagreed to, by yeas, 4; nays, 33.

Messrs. JOHNSON, (of Missouri,) KENNEDY, POLK and SAULSBURY voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RICE asked to be excused from voting on any questions which were not purely legislative.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to some portion of the phraseology of the resolutions. He said it was proper to subjugate persons in rebellion and war, and for that purpose he moved to strike out the words "in revolt against the Capital and the Constitution."

Mr. COLLAMER said that no country was more deluded than ours with the words and quotations made from the old speeches of men who framed this Government. That the States could not be subjugated, applied entirely under the old Confederation. As to arguing for abandoning the old form of Government and adopting a new, it had no application to the present form of Government. He was for subjugation in the proper sense of the word. The Constitution is the highest law in the land, and the Legislatures of the States or the people will not be anything if it is overthrown by disorganization.

Mr. HARRIS said he was in favor of the resolution, as the war was not carried on for the purposes of subjugation; but if, in the course of the war, Slavery should be abolished, he should not shed tears. But that was not the purpose.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had some objection to the words, "around the Capital." As to the word subjugation, he had no objections. We do not carry on the war for the purposes of subjugation or oppression; but we have a purpose which we mean to carry out, to maintain the Government, and it is for them to say whether, in carrying out the purpose, it would become necessary to subjugate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested the words "near the Capital," which would be the fact. It was necessary to prosecute the war for the maintenance of the Union, and if necessary, to subjugation, capture and hanging; but the purpose of the war was simply the maintenance of the laws and the Constitution, and it devolved especially on the Republican party to defend the Constitution.

Mr. NILLEY said, after the explanations of Senators, he saw no objection to the word subjugation; but there was a great sensitiveness among many of our States, and there was a prejudice that this was a war to reduce the Old Dominion to a province. His constituents thought the war involves the very question of constitutional liberty now and forever, and he, with this view, was ready to vote everything without stint, let or hindrance, to put down the war and reestablish the Union on a basis never to be overthrown. Pass the resolution as it is, and it would give strength and muscle to every arm now striving for the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he could not vote for the resolution as it was worded.

Mr. HALE said he would vote for the resolution exactly as it was. He contended that it had never been claimed that the Government had any right to interfere with Slavery in the States. He had always declared so, and did now. He thought it due to friends, like those in Virginia, if these are our sentiments, to say so.

Mr. KENNEDY objected to the resolution, because it does not state fully the causes of the war. He thought it was not entirely due to the Southern Disunionists. If offers of peace and conciliation had been accepted last session, we would not have been in war. He would vote for the resolution, with this explanation of what were the actual causes of the war.

Mr. CLARK said he would vote for the resolution as presented by the Senator from Tennessee. The Senators from Tennessee and from Virginia contended with difficulties we knew nothing of, and he was willing to let them have it, and bid them God speed in their efforts to preserve the Union.

The motion to amend was disagreed to.

Mr. POLK asked that the resolution be divided. He could not vote for the first part but would for the last portion.

The Senate refused to divide.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he could not vote for the resolution, as he thought it did not state the facts in regard to the war being forced on the country by the Southern Disunionists. His opinion was that the present condition of things was due to the refusal of the majority, last Winter, to make any conciliation. He did not think the attack on Fort Sumter was any cause for general war, and the President is responsible for the general war. He did not think that Congress had done its duty to the whole country. He believed the war was prosecuted for the purpose of subjugation and not for the maintenance of the Constitution, for the Constitution is trampled on every day. He believed if the war was carried on twelve months it would be the grave of constitutional liberty; that was his humble judgment. Peace is what we need for the restoration of the Government and the preservation of constitutional liberty.

Mr. SHERMAN thanked God that the speech of the Senator from Kentucky did not represent the voice of Kentucky. The President has not brought about the war, but it was forced on the country by those who fired on the flag, and committed acts of war. The truth is, the people have foreborne too long with Southern treason. They demanded a new Constitution with new provisions, and because we would not do this, they tried to break up the Government. He thought all this clap-trap about subjugation should be dismissed from the Senate. He thought the resolution literally true, but the Senator justifies those who forced the country into the war, and charges the majority of the Senate and President with an attempt to subvert the Constitution. He (SHERMAN) was for war to save the country, and he was willing to give all he had, even his life, for the purpose of protecting the Government.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied, contending that his arguments were not answered. He proposed to stand on the Constitution as much as any Senator, and thought he did represent the State of Kentucky, but if Kentucky was determined on going into a horrible fratricidal war, he would acquiesce, but he would be no Senator on this floor. The Senator from Ohio closed by saying that he was for war. He would close as a Senator from Kentucky, as a friend to the Constitution and a philanthropist, by saying he was against the war.

Mr. DOOLITTLE defended the majority of the Senate and the Administration from being the cause of the war, and said that no terms of compromise would be received last session; but the rebels in arms demanded what they knew could not be granted, for the very purpose of having States go out. He charged the friends of the Senator from Kentucky with a design to break up the Union, when he broke up the Charleston Convention.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denied such intention. He claimed for himself that he never uttered a word or cherished a thought that was false to the Constitution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued. He contended that the Disunionists only wanted a pretext to try to break up the Government. The President has done nothing more than a private individual had a right to do in case of actual treason. The Senator from Virginia (HUNTER) last year talked of reconstruction. The true method of reconstruction was that practiced in the Virginia Government, which will rise higher than ever before. The people of the country are sworn to maintain the Government, and they will sustain it at whatever cost of blood or treasure.

Mr. BROWNING intended to vote for the resolution, but could not permit the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky to go unreplied to. The Senator had been allowed the largest liberty, and he has taken every opportunity to assail the President, but he had not heard a single word of denunciation against those who seize the property and assaulted the flag. He desired to know whether he approved the acts of South Carolina in attempting to withdraw from the Union, and the acts of those States who followed her in treason. He desired to ask the Senator from Kentucky what the President should have done when the flag was fired on, and when loyal men were fired on, and their lives assailed? He had not informed us, nor none of those who assailed the President has informed us. Should the Government humble itself before treason? If not, what else should it do? Those are deluding themselves fatally who think that any compromise with treason will close this war. Chivalric Southern treason boast that the slaves are arming in their behalf, but if suggested that the North put arms in the hands of its black citizens, there goes up a dismal howl. Let them beware lest they teach us a lesson. If they force us to assume that, he would advise the President to proclaim universal emancipation. The Senator from Kentucky says we need peace, but how was peace to come? He contended that all propositions for peace were fiercely denounced by Senators from Virginia and others.

The resolution was then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Williamson, Willey, Wilson—30

NAYS—Messrs Breckinridge, Johnson, of Missouri, Polk, Powell, Trumbull

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he voted against it on account of objective phraseology.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation, said the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If, in the heat of debate, he had wounded the feelings of any gentleman, he regretted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House, he made his humble acknowledgment. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion he had been led into a personal controversy, and he assured his friends that he went further than he intended.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, was not in his seat during this explanation.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution appropriating $2,000, in order that the President may adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure a representation of the United States at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill supplementary to the late loan act, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury Notes below $50, which he may exchange for a loan bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum if this amount is necessary in order to negotiate a loan, the aggregate amount of Treasury notes not to exceed $250,000,000. The duties on imports, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors and all such excise and other internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the debt incurred. Adopted by one majority. The bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the direct tax and National duties bill was yesterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which will be constitutional, and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House.

The Senate's amendments to the bill for the payment of the Baltimore Police; making appropriations for facilitating the coinage of gold dollars, and for the manufacture and purchase of flag-signals, were considered and adopted.

The direct tax and internal duties bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS moved to include slaves in the objects of the direct taxation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, expressed his surprise at the amendment, as the Federal Government has never recognized human bondage as property.

Mr. STEVENS explained that the proposed tax was a capitation tax and not as on property.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know why then a capitation tax was not laid on all other persons.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, advocated the amendment on the ground that the Constitution warranted the tax, according to representation.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, moved, in order to obviate the difficulty, to make the sentence read as follows: "Direct taxes on all property in the States, properly subject to exaction." In the course of his remarks he said that Rhode Island would contribute still further of her men and give her last dollar for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. She would say, "Take what we have, but give us a Government." His amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, objected to the passage of a bill of this magnitude with almost telegraphic speed, instead of devoting not less than two weeks to its consideration. He was amazed that the question was raised as to whether slaves should be taxed as property, when in every instance of direct taxation the tax has been so imposed. The amendment of the tariff, which in many instances is prohibited, would yield more money than this bill. A direct tax was the most odious, oppressive and least profitable, and accompanied by more fraud and defalcation than at the Custom-house.

Mr. BURNETT said if there was to be a direct taxation, let it come now. They could not maintain the credit of the Government unless they provide the means of paying the interest on the public debt. He was against this bill. Those who evinced so much spirit in voting men and money to carry on the war should not retreat from the means for footing the bill.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, advocated a tax on bonds and mortgages, State and railroad stocks, and opposed the bill.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, wanted the tax imposed on real and personal property of all descriptions. He came to vote everything necessary to carry on the war. A direct tax was not so odious as the revolution which must be suppressed.

Messrs. HARRISON, of Ohio, and KELLY, of Pennsylvania, severally advocated the amendments, with a view to produce, as far as practicable, equality of taxation.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment taxing slaves received a vote of 69, against 25.

Messrs. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, and DUNN, of Maryland, severally condemned hasty legislation. Additional time was necessary to act intelligently on a measure of such importance. The latter wished its consideration postponed till the next session of Congress.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, advocated the taxing of annual incomes ten per centum.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in reply to Mr. WICKLIFFE, argued that the Tariff could not be amended to produce the necessary revenue and hence it must be direct taxation.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Committee rose, when he moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a revenue-tariff bill, and, if necessary, for direct taxes and excise, in order that the taxes may bear equally on the wealth of the country, and that the Committee report next session.

Objection was made, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK TO THE RESCUE.

A CALL FOR 25,000 MORE VOLUNTEERS.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

The President of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the Constitution and laws, I do hereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendezvous will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira—the head-quarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 24.
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25.

Two important reconnoissances are taking place to-day. A flag of truce was sent from Newport News to Yorktown, to-day, with two ladies and a gentleman who wished, under peculiar circumstances, to return to their homes in Virginia.

Several rifled 42-pounders have recently arrived from New-York. Some of them will be mounted on the Rip Raps,

A number of artillery officers, recently from Fortress Monroe, are among the missing in the defeat at Manassas.

There was an alarm last night, and it is expected that Col. MAGRUDER will make a demonstration in this direction.

Col. MAX WEBER is now in command at Hampton. The regiments have been drawn inside of intrenchments which nearly surround the village.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

The *Journal* says that the Kentuckians who escaped from Pensacola have arrived here. They say there are only about six thousand Confederate troops at Fort Pickens, and that they are miserably fed and clothed, and have received no pay since March. Large numbers had died of typhoid fever. There have been many deserters, and almost the entire force are disgusted, and would return home if they could get away.

The camp of the State Guard at Muldrough's Hill was abandoned yesterday, and the arms returned to this city. The camp of the State Guard at Cynthia has also been abandoned.

Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is at Memphis. He made a speech there, saying that one hundred thousand troops could be readily raised to do battle for the South, if they could get arms. He had left twenty-five to thirty thousand men, under BEN MCCULLOCH and Gen. PRICE, well armed, who were to march on Springfield on the day of his (JACKSON'S) departure, with the view of attacking SIEGEL'S forces. By this time the attack had doubtless been made. The Governor was quite sanguine of redeeming the State from LINCOLN'S despotism, but he desired the cooperation of Tennessee and other Southern States, by the way of expediting the matter.

Kentucky deserters from Camp Boone, in Tennessee, say they were required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy and serve for three years, and invade Kentucky at any time the presiding officer should see proper.

A large Government building, with the Navy-yard inclosure, at Memphis, has been burned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived here at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. He was escorted through the streets in a barouche drawn by grey horses. The reserve regiments paraded, at an hour's notice, in his honor. The carriage in which he rode was loaded down with bouquets. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July, 25.

It is reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

LATEST MISSOURI NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 25.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT arrived here, this morning, and took up his quarters at the residence of the late Col. BRANT.

Accounts from Keokuk, Iowa, say that several hundred Secessionists had taken possession of Memphis, Scotland County, Mo., on Saturday last, and were intrenching themselves, on the apprehension of an attack from about 1,000 Union men, under Col. MOORE, encamped near by.

One thousand stand of arms have been distributed along the Southern border of Iowa, by Gov. KIRKWOOD. Much excitement existed on the border of both States.

The Secessionists are disarming the Union men in southeast Missouri.

SICKLES' BRIGADE EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

The regiment of Col. SICKLES' Brigade passed through here last night.

ARCHIBALD MCNEIL, of Company G, SICKLES' Regiment, was shot in the upper jaw while the train was passing to the depot, it is supposed accidentally, while saluting the troops. He was taken to the hospital. The wound is severe.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 25.

The Ohio Fourteenth Regiment returned to-day from Western Virginia, their term of enlistment having expired. They were enthusiastically welcomed. The majority are ready to reenlist for the war, after a few weeks' furlough.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, embarked on board the steamers *Ben. Deford* and *S. R. Spaulding*, this afternoon, for Washington direct.

A PRISONER WITH THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that Mr. CLARK, a member of the choir of Trinity Church, New-York, was taken a prisoner by the rebels at Fairfax-Court-house.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 25.

New-Hampshire responds to the call for Sharp-shooters, furnishing one company for BERDAN'S Regiment, to be armed and equipped by the State.

A Government agent left last evening for Montpelier, to confer with the Governor of Vermont.

*[For other Rebellion

NOTES OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

How the Affair was Regarded in Washington and Elsewhere—Facts and Incidents—Causes of the Disaster—The Conduct of the Troops—Rebel Accounts, &c.

THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON—SCENES IN PUBLIC PLACES—THE STRAGGLERS IN TOWN—THE WOUNDED HERE—GEN. MANSFIELD AND HIS VISITORS—SCENE AT HIS OFFICE—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES—ONE OF THEIR YARNS—LIEUT. KNOX'S STATEMENT—TERRIFIC CHARGE—BRUTALITIES OF THE ENEMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861—Midnight.

There can be no possible use in bemoaning the present state of things in this city, at the seat of war or elsewhere. One can best forget himself and his feelings by plunging at once in *medias res* as they are, and that I propose to do. On Sunday, our earlier dispatches gave most cheering accounts of the gallantry of our soldiers, of the rout of the rebels, and of the undoubted success of the United States troops, and well aware of the eager anxiety of all the citizens of the great metropolis concerning the events of the day, we promptly and regularly forwarded the news as obtained at headquarters. The scenes which took place at every public resort, at the corners of the streets and throughout the entire city indicated the hearty gratification and great enthusiasm of the people. So soon as a dispatch was received at the War Department or by some fortunate newspaper man, it was copied, put upon the bulletins, and read to the assembled hundreds, who joyfully greeted each and every word with rousing, sympathetic cheers,, and as accessions were made to the surging crowd, the word of glad tidings was read and reread until the reader became hoarse, though the hearers called for more. The President in his Cabinet received the same news that so electrified New-York; Gen. SCOTT, in his little back office, heard with satisfaction the same bulletins that so excited the noisy crowds; and no one dreamed for a moment that while these spontaneous tributes of thankfulness to God, and of honor to our brave men, were bursting forth from eye, from lip, from heart, those very men were being mowed down upon the field of battle like grass upon the meadow.

Towards 10 o'clock at night there were rumors of trouble, stories of repulse, and narratives indicating disaster, but they were not credited. Gen. MANSFIELD stated distinctly at the hotel that the guns and equipments of the enemy were in the hands of our troops, and an official courier from Gen. McDOWELL to the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed that a "great battle had been fought, and victory won," and that he was on his way to this city with details. That for the time being settled the matter, and it was not until Mr. RAYMOND, sun-burned, dusty, and hardly recognizable, entered the telegraph office at midnight, that the news of our rout was even credibly suggested. It was then too late to countermand the dispatches already sent, and the telegraphic censor, undoubtedly thinking Mr. RAYMOND'S dispatch contained too much truth, struck it from the "all right" file, and the TIMES was compelled, as were its cotemporaries, to go forth to its readers, with an incorrect statement of the day's result.

This morning, at first slowly and by twos and threes, came the stragglers into town with melancholy faces, dirt-begrimed and weary, with corroborative accounts of the disaster. Many of them were wild with excitement. Men who, on ordinary occasions, are calm, cool, and sensible, seemed beside themselves, and gave utterance to the wildest, most incoherent and senseless statements concerning the fight, the subsequent stampede, and the latest situation of affairs. It was apparently impossible to obtain anything approximating a truthful *résume*, or one which it would be safe to transmit to the thousands of loving ones at home, who wait on the telegraphic word as they would on the report from head-quarters. After a little, others, more composed, arrived, and we then hoped to get at something worthy of belief, but, after patient hearing and careful comparison, it was evident that if a thousand men having seen the battle, should publish each an account, there would be exactly one thousand conflicting stories.

The rain poured down in torrents. Like the thick, heavy drops of an August thunder-shower, has been the fall of rain all day long. From early morning until now, the cumbersome baggage-wagons have jolted over the stones of our roughly-cobbled streets, bringing the wounded and the dying to the hospitals and the infirmaries. So, too, have the easier riding ambulances, all of which were filled with our disabled and suffering soldiers. Very many of the soldiers, having received discharges from their companies, sought the way to Gen. MANSFIELD'S head-quarters, that they might receive the necessary signature of some official therewith connected. I had occasion to go at an early hour to the office, and truly the scene there was a sorrowful one.

Gen. MANSFIELD occupies a house on the corner fronting the War Department. In the second story are his offices. Passing the sentry at the foot of the stairs, I entered the front room, which is his private office. It is uncarpeted. In the centre of the room was a large table covered with papers; at the further corner was a little box desk, at which sat the pale-faced, grief-stricken General, and at the opposite corner was another desk, on which leaned, fast asleep, the worn-out Secretary, Capt. DRAKE DEKAY. In the connecting room, waiting in turn to speak with Maj. TALBOT or Gen. MANSFIELD, was a group of men whose appearance I can never forget. One poor fellow, apparently about twenty-five years old, seemed to be in the last stage of consumption. He was, oh! how thin and pale, and when the sharp, curt voice of the peremptory official called his name, it was with the greatest difficulty he could tremblingly stagger to the desk. His head was covered with a handkerchief; his eyes fairly stood out from their bony sockets; his beard was half-grown, and his moustache but just starting; his pale lips were parted; his neck seemed unnaturally long, and his scanty uniform hung upon him like a sack. Unfortunately an informality in his papers made it necessary for him to go back to Alexandria, that an additional signature might be obtained; and when, after some ineffectual argument, he found it was useless to urge his illness as an excuse, he turned away with a look so full of weariness and so pitiful in expression, that I could not refrain from inwardly cursing the infernal system of routine and tape which so annoys and perplexes our entire military action. I handed the man a glass of water, at which he seemed surprised, but thanking me, gulphed it down, and then asked permission to sit upon a bench in the hall until he could be somewhat restored. I left him asleep.

The others are in various stages of disability. Some had no shoes, others no hat; some fell asleep standing in their turn, others sat upon the floor and snored with exhaustion. All, however, were unprovided with decent clothing, and each man seemed an object of pity and of charity. But while I was waiting with them, a loud cheering was heard in the vicinity of the White House, and going thither, I met a company of Fire Zouaves, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, under command of First Lieut. EDWARD B. KNOX, who was formerly of the Chicago Zouaves, and is one of the ten first lieutenants selected from that corps by ELLSWORTH for the Fire Brigade. The company had halted near the White House, and instantly the men were surrounded by hundreds of people, each and all eager to talk with them concerning the events of the day. I tell you they were a sight to behold. All of them wore the red skull cap, the red shirt and regulation pants, and each carried his gun. Their heads are shaven *close*, so close that an attempt to part the hair would be absurd, and so close that to rumple it would be impossible. Their eyes were keen and clear, their faces almost black from exposure to the sun, their hands like marble, and their arms and limbs like iron. They were proud, boastful, full of excited and colored narrative, jolly, good-natured, and ready for more work. But they were only kept up by that nature which has so often kept them up after hours of self-sacrificing labor at a fire, and by the exciting cheers and huzzahs given them by the admiring crowd which thronged about them. Presently they took up their march for MANSFIELD'S Head-quarters, before which they halted, while Lieut. KNOX went in to report. I went in with him, and was present at the meeting between the veteran and the younger officer.

Gen. MANSFIELD—Well, Sir. Who and what are you? Who are these men?

Lieut. KNOX—I am Lieut. KNOX, of the Fire Zouaves. These men, with a few others, are what is left of our regiment, and I want quarters for them.

Gen. MANSFIELD—Why you are only about a hundred. Is it possible (and here the tears came to his eyes, for he doubtless remembered the time when he thanked the *twelve hundred* for their courage at the fire) that you have sustained such a loss?

Lieut. KNOX—Yes, Sir. We had pretty lively work. There are about 400 of us left, out of the regiment. We have marched all the way from Fairfax, to-day, and we would like to get into quarters.

After this and some other conversation, the General, with great feeling, promised to find them a place at once, and sent DE KAY out for that purpose. While he was gone, I went out, that I might hear what the fire boys said.

One little short fellow, with a bright black eye, having his red skull-cap pushed on the back of his head, his arms akimbo, and his cheek dilated with the weed, was holding forth to a knot of admiring men and boys, somewhat in this fashion: "Fight! Oh, no. *We* didn't fight—*perhaps* we didn't. Just see here. After we'd been a standing three hours, by ——, in the grass, up come a long-legged cuss, and says he, follow me. We went, we did—first short, and then double-quick. All of a sudden pop, bang, bang, bang went the bloody guns on our left, that God only knew was there, for we didn't, and the boys fell down like sheep. And then the way we took them batteries. Well, you ought to have seen it—that's all. We saw our men drove away from their guns, and we made up our minds to get 'em, and we charged, yelling like bloody h——l, drove the secesh back a deuced sight quicker than they come, and popped 'em down at every shot. But when we'd got the guns the fellers didn't come to hold 'em, and of course we couldn't work em, and we left. But the charge of those d—d Black Horse "Calvary" was the best thing. I say, Bill, *those* fellers wern't no darned persimmons—no, Sir-ee—they did well, they did; but they don't brag much where they are now. Well, Sir, they came a riding down on to us like the very devil, and we just come the three-rank arrangement on 'em—one rank was down there, the second just above their shoulders, and the third fellers stood up straight. On they came—sword and pistol in hand, and the horses galloping like d—n—n. Don't fire till they get way up, says Pony—and we didn't. The cusses didn't know what to make of it, but we soon informed 'em. Pop went the first rank, and the poor devils fell out of their saddles like dead sheep. Bang went number two, and down come another batch, and I'll be d—d if I believe there was a third of 'em left when they turned tail and scud away, as if all h—ll was after 'em." The boys were very tired and hungry and thirsty, and the timely present of a lunch of bread and butter, sent by a lady in the vicinity, was cheerfully and gratefully received. For about half an hour they remained there, telling wonderful stories of personal adventure and regimental prowess, winding up invariably with a good round cursing of the General in command, and an earnest desire to have another chance at the "bloody seceshers."

Knowing that anything connected with the New-York Fire Brigade would prove interesting to the mass of the readers of the TIMES, I procured the following statement of Lieut. KNOX, of Company A, in that regiment:

The regiment was encamped on Saturday night at a place about a mile this side of Centreville. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the men were aroused, and remained under arms until 7 o'clock, at which time they started forward. There were 950 men, all told, with "Pony" FARNHAM at their head. With cheers they moved briskly forward through the woods, singing and laughing and eager for the fight. They had marched about 14 miles, and were within three miles of the battle-field, when they heard the guns and saw the smoke from an eminence. This excited the men wonderfully, and at double-quick step they pressed on, with the intention of joining Col. WILCOX, who, with the Michigan regiment was a short way ahead. Halting at a pool of dirty water, they refreshed themselves, and went on until they came to a church three-quarters of a mile this side of the battle-field, where they left their overcoats and haversacks, and having formed by companies, again went on at double-quick step. As they passed a bit of woods they were fired at by some cavalry who were concealed there, but stopping only to return the fire, they moved on until they reached a fair halting ground. While there, the enemy succeeded in taking from the United States regulars a battery which was stationed in the woods at the right of the Zouaves, who were at once impressed with the idea that they had a mission, and that mission was to retake those guns. Whereupon with a wild, wild yell, three cheers and a loud, fierce cry of "Remember ELLSWORTH," they dashed across the intervening space, rushed in the face of a murderous discharge from the cannon on the hill, and with loud whoops and hurrahs drove some away, killed the rest, occupied the position, and attempted to use the guns. The regulars did not return to receive at their hands the recaptured battery, and it was useless in their hands. While in possession of this battery a body of infantry who were in the woods in their right rear, fired with considerable effect several vollies into their midst, and the Colonel gave the order to leave the battery and dislodge the enemy. This they did effectually, and compelled the rebels to flee from the wrath behind. Unfortunately the Zouaves were not aware of the state of affairs on the other side of the woods, and with hot haste, and in considerable disorder, they rushed out only to find themselves the target for another body of infantry beyond, while the Black Horse Cavalry were seen charging full upon them. Things looked badly, when, fortunately, the infantry were engaged by another regiment, thus giving the Zouaves time to prepare for the charge from the horsemen. They formed hastily in line, kneeling, semi-kneeling and standing, that, ELLSWORTH fashion, they might receive their enemies with successive volleys. On came the Horse—a full regiment of brave men, splendidly mounted, and as ready for mischief as those on whom they hoped to fall. To an early discharge from the cavalry the Zouaves made no response, although several of the men were killed, but waited patiently until the enemy was almost upon them, when, in quick succession, the three ranks fired, each man doing his best for the good cause. The shock to the rebels was great, but they rallied, behaving splendidly, and attempted a renewal of the charge, for which, however, the excited firemen were prepared, and for which the Black Horse Cavalry paid most dearly. They were completely shattered, broken up and swept away. Not more than a hundred of them rode off, and as they went, their rebellious ears were saluted with "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, tigah, Zouave," and such a "tiger repeat" as one can only appreciate when he has heard it. What happened after that, it is hard to detail. Grape and cannister were poured in upon them thick and fast. Down on their faces till the shot passed on fell every man, and then "up and at 'em" till the next volley, was the cry of them all. This continued for a long time, during which squad after squad was used up, man after man fell dead, or receiving a shot while on the ground, failed to rise at the next command. Then came the order to retreat, which slowly and gradually was obeyed. The regiment broke ranks—some of the men walked slowly off; others went into the woods and fought from behind the trees on their own hook; others falling in with different regiments, joined forces against the common enemy, and others climbed the trees to see "what was up." While in the woods the slaughter amongst the men was very great, and the cross fire to which they were there exposed did them more damage than all else beside. The retreat with them was as with all the regiments—not particularly an orderly one, but rather a free and easy retrograde movement, which, if not a stampede or a rout, was at least a very unmilitary operation.

From the above outline of Mr. KNOX'S very interesting statement, it will be seen that the firemen did then, as ever, their duty. They receive from all sides the most flattering commendation, and it is gratifying to know that immediate steps will be taken to recruit men enough to fill up the sadly broken ranks. New-York may well be proud of her representatives in this regiment, and it is only to be regretted that all did not do as well. They had a good breakfast at Willard's, have been lions all day long, and are now quartered in the old homestead of the New-York Twelfth.

But I find that I am forgetting my note-book. In that I have noted many incidents which ought to be told, but it is now nearly 12 o'clock, at which hour the mail closes. I regret to say that the enemy to-day have proved themselves most brutal. I have the authority of one of the first artists of the country, who has just left my room, and also of a well-known army officer, for stating that the rebels shelled the Hospital Church, in which were our wounded men; that they fired repeated volleys at our ambulances, which were crowded with sick and dying soldiers; that they cut off the heads of men on the field, and absolutely kicked them from one to another; that they have bayoneted many of our men who lay wounded on the field of battle; that the wish knaves were on the ground early this morning, pilfering and pillaging, and that scenes of horror such as no imagination can suggest, or imagery convey, have been of frequent occurrence since the disastrous termination of the engagement.

I have not time to quote opinions or suggest criticisms, but will say that the most thorough and immediate investigation of the affair is to be had, and no stone will be left unturned that the censure of the nation may be cast heavily upon the proper person. The enemy at noon to-day were not aware of the extent of our rout; by this time they are, and I violate no confidence when I state that, in high military quarters great fear is entertained concerning the possible developments of the next forty-eight hours.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

AN EXPEDITION TO RELIEVE THE WOUNDED—NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS UNDER GEN. TYLER—CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Our people have to learn a new lesson—the lesson of defeat. We must now show what our real metal is. We have been a boastful, confident race, always used to success; now we must make manifest the highest quality of a nation—the power of patiently and slowly gathering up resources after disaster. Let us call things by the right names. The battle of Bull's Run on Sunday has had a most unfortunate effect upon the Army. Some of the regiments engaged are utterly disorganized, and will never go into the fight again.

Monday, as you may suppose, was the gloomiest day Washington ever saw, and the darkest probably in all the history of the South and West since the Revolution.

The sight of the lame, wearied, bespattered soldiers, sometimes without arms, sometimes without shoes, straggling in despondent and spirit-broken; the squads of regiments trailing along without music or order, hanging their heads for faintness and weariness; the wagons of wounded or dying; the stray horses and teamsters who had left the wagons behind the train of stragglers and fugitives. This continuing all day produced in Washington itself a panic and demoralization, which was itself another defeat. The authorities seemed to have lost their heads. We all knew of the defeat Sunday evening, (despite the lying telegrams;) on that very night a fresh regiment, with fixed bayonets and cannon, should have been put at the far end of the Long Bridge, the returning soldiers should have been re-formed and put into the deserted camps, supplied with provisions and warmed at good fires, and not a sound man have been allowed to enter Washington except in well-ordered ranks. Now, for 36 hours they have been straggling about Washington, many fed by private charity, and losing all organization or pride of corps. Panics, it must be remembered, are fearfully contagious; and our remaining troops may catch the disease before we know of it. The men that seem to be "jolly under the most difficult circumstances," are the red-shirted Fire Zouaves. As some of them marched in last night after a walk of twenty-five miles and the reaction of a battle, they were cracking their slang-jokes at one another, and seemed not the least disheartened—yet they are said to have lost more than any other regiment.

Monday evening a party of us started out from the Sanitary Commission, to see if we could do anything for the wounded, supposing, as was believed at Gen. SCOTT'S Head-quarters, that Fairfax Court-house was still held in our lines. As our carriage came to the Long Bridge, we found three regiments who had not been in action at all, the DeKalb, the Garibaldi Guard and another German regiment, marching over in a loose marching-order to Washington. They formed the Reserve of the Grand Army, and were evidently not in the least disorganized, and in very good condition. The men had all their tin-ware and camping equipments, and walked with firm step. Major WARING—the handsome cavalier—was directing the Garibaldians. It seemed a sad pity that at least those three regiments were not marched up, in good order and with music, through the city to their barracks. The officers either did not think of it, or considered the men too tired to attempt it. As we observed before, the officers do not make enough of the *moral* influence which can be exerted on the spirits of the men.

Beyond on the Long Bridge, there became a perfect snarl and tangle. The Government were sending over 50 or 100 horses to the other side, to draw off the artillery and deserted wagons, as well as some provision-wagons, while on each side of the main road was a dense mass of some 3,000 or 4,000 men, the remains of broken regiments, returning from the battle. And after them came a train or two of three hundred army wagons, which had been sent out yesterday, and were returning, and about a hundred head of cattle driven back. The roads beyond, for miles, were full of straggling fugitives, way-worn and bedraggled enough. Wherever they could get hold of a private carriage, or a stray horse, they appropriated them. The worst sight of all, was the ambulances, coming back empty, or with only tired soldiers in them. As the rain poured and the darkness drew on, our thoughts would go out to the hundreds of gallant fellows who were lying wounded and uncared for in the bushes, under the rocks and the forest trees, along the ravine of Bull's Run. If the enemy were merciful, (but who could hope that?) their own surgeons would look for these poor creatures, and treat them there on the field. But rumor—we hope a false one—said that they had already bayoneted the wounded and dying, and we know that they must have had a fearful number themselves, to care for. The rain was the only hopeful circumstance, as all said that was the best possible thing for their fevered wounds.

The further we advanced, the less possibility there seemed to be that we could reach the wounded. Centreville, where the most were, had been abandoned; Fairfax Court-house, where a few had been brought, was now outside of our lines, so rapid had been the retreat: and we passed the last picket at about nine miles from Washington.

Finding it so uncertain ahead, we struck across to Falls Church to get more information there. Within a half-mile of it, we found Gen. TYLER with the Connecticut regiments, holding a position temporarily. They were in the advance in the attack, their colors were the last to leave the field, and now, seven or eight miles behind even the reserve, they were defending the rear in perfectly good order. Col TERRY said that their regiments left the field of battle in as good order as if at drill—and the fact of finding them here, at this hour of night, in orderly shape, gave strong confirmation of these statements, which should make the little State proud of her men. Dr. BACON, Surgeon of the Second, said that they had had but few wounded. He treated Col. GARDINER, (a prisoner,) during the action, and the Colonel seemed very much surprised at such humanity, and said he had been assured that we bayoneted all the wounded.

Gen. TYLER, at this time of disaster, was doing his best to retrieve his blunder of Thursday. Without attendants, and disregarding rain and wind, he was riding all over the country, to find comfortable camping quarters for his men. From all the information we could gather here, the country beyond was either already or would be the next day in the possession of the enemy, and we turned reluctantly back. Nothing now but a flag of truce can reach the most of the wounded.

With reference to the causes of this terrible disaster, you have had probably by this time unlimited denunciations of different persons and actions and endless theories. To any one who has seen the place of action, there can be but one combined cause of the defeat. We do not believe, to any great degree, in the accusations against the militia officers, nor in the representations of a causeless panic. A general disaster of this kind has causes adequate. These were evidently *the superiority of position, with superiority of numbers*, of the enemy. Our line was an arc of a circle, curved towards the enemy, of some four miles in length, where the communications must be external, that is in the face of the enemy. Such a line could only be safely held by a very heavy force. Gen. McDOWELL'S force—I know from himself before the battle—was only 35,000 men. The enemy's position was a strongly intrenched circle, with communications internal, probably not three-quarters of a mile in extent, whence at pleasure they could break any portion of our line. They held it with an immense force, probably 60,000 or 70,000 men, and with constantly fresh reinforcements from JOHNSTON. These are conditions sufficient for victory, under a good General like BEAUREGARD. When an intelligible account is worked out of the mass of conflicting statements, it will be found that the panic was caused by our line being broken in some part of its wide extent, and the enemy apparently attacking the rear. If the reader will fancy the hills behind Peekskill, fortified with concealed batteries from the river to the utmost top, the upper commanding the lower, and if he will suppose that the front of the lower is covered with a swampy creek, and that the hillsides are cut with transverse ravines running towards the river, and then that the flank attack must be made by painfully working along the side-hill, exposed at every spot of open ground to some new battery, he will get an idea of the difficulty of flanking the batteries at Bull's Run. If it be asked why the attempt was ever made by McDOWELL, it must be remembered that the whole movement was designed to be in combination with PATTERSON'S, and that the latter, if he had pursued the enemy, would have prevented JOHNSTON'S fresh reinforcements from turning the day, near Manassas. BEAUREGARD had raw troops in the best possible position for volunteers—behind intrenchments. McDOWELL had his in the worst—attacking concealed batteries, with no place of immediate retreat.

C. L. B.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED SOLDIER OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

JOHN STACOM, residing at No. 72 Elm-street, says he was in the late engagement. He returned Tuesday morning, leaving Washington at 4 o'clock. He left the scene of action at 6 o'clock P. M., Sunday. The Sixty-ninth left Fort Corcoran on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., and encamped that night at Fairfax Court-house. Wednesday night reached Germantown. On Thursday morning, the Division under Col. SHERMAN took up the line of march, led by the Twelfth New-York Volunteers. After marching a short distance, a masked battery opened on them. Our regiment were ordered by Gen. TYLER to advance. After a short time we received orders through Gen. McDOWELL to fall back, when we halted for the night. About 2 o'clock in the morning we passed to the right of the battery without any danger. Marched about three miles and formed into line of battle, with our battery firing a gun at intervals to get the enemy out, which at length we did, they having returned a few shots. Shortly after the action became general. We succeeded in forcing our way down into the Run, (like a ravine,) between two mountains, in doing which we had to march through mud and water knee-deep. We marched double-quick about a mile to a hill, where there was a small house, uninhabited, where we afterwards left our wounded. Here we engaged a large number of the enemy's infantry, which we succeeded in driving back, the masked batteries playing on us. The other divisions of our Army engaged the enemy. The fight continued without intermission till 4 o'clock P. M., when we succeeded in silencing three or four batteries. The firing then ceased. We felt quite elated, seeing Gen. McDOWELL complimenting Col. CORCORAN on the success of our victory. Suddenly a large reinforcement came up, and opened on us with terrific effect. We suffered terribly, but firmly kept our ground. Once, our regimental flag was captured; but Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, clutching the green flag, and shouting to the men, rushed after to capture it, which we eventually did. Capt. WILDEY, of the Fire Zouaves, shot the rebel who held the flag. We ran up to the edge of the woods and fired at them. They were behind natural rocks with earthen works, with four guns or more in each battery. We captured four. We found them nearly all spiked. Each battery was at distances averaging about two hundred yards; they looked like bee hives. The country round was full of brushwood and trees, which gave them an advantage. The width of the road was only about 12 feet, a slight descent to the fields at each side. The ravine on an average was about one-half mile wide, with masked batteries at each side. It was utterly impossible we could hold out. We lost several of our officers, including Capt. HAGGERTY, Company A, Acting-Lieut.-Col. DALTON, Capt. CAVANAH, and a few others. It was melancholy to see the poor fellows lying all around dead. I contrasted it with the joy they felt only a few minutes before, and felt sad. However, one has no thought in battle; the noise and confusion is really awful; it completely crushes out all feeling. Among those who distinguished themselves, (that I saw,) was the Colonel, who was very cool and collected. Capt. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, who acted as aid to Col. CORCORAN. He rode a splendid white horse. He lost his cap, and was remarkable in his bare head, urging the men forward. Lieut. COWAN, of Company J, and private MAXWELL SULLIVAN Company C, were remarkable in their attempt to rescue the regimental colors. We got orders to retreat, which we did in good order, forming a hollow square. We marched off the field on the road.

He thinks the stampede first occurred amongst the Western regiments. He got slightly wounded in the hand. He congratulates himself on being so fortunate as to find a rebel horse on the road, which he seized and rode to Alexandria. The roads presented a curious appearance. Numbers of sick and wounded, artists sketching, newspaper writers taking notes, wagons, &c. He was terribly fatigued, and says it was with great difficulty he reached his destination. He brings with him a very costly coat, belonging to a rebel Major—a present from Lieut. WILSEY, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, to Sergeant JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police. Private STACOM intends returning to Washington to-morrow, and would be happy to give all information and assistance in his power to the friends of the Sixty-ninth.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier*, as bitter and unscrupulous a secession sheet as can be found, has the following series of dispatches regarding the engagement at Bull's Run. The following relates to the first fight:

A dispatch was received in New-Orleans, Saturday, by Mrs. BEAUREGARD, from her husband, to the following effect:

MANASSAS, July 18, 1861.—The enemy has been repulsed. I am well. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A friend has just handed us the following private dispatch, which he received direct from Richmond:

RICHMOND, Saturday Night, July 20.

Our loss at Bull's Run was 143 killed, wounded and missing. The Federals lost 1,000. Private dispatches report the Federal loss as at least 1,200 to 1,500.

The following dispatches relating to the first fight we find in the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

MANASSAS, Friday, July 19.

The great fight yesterday lasted five hours.

The enemy was repulsed three times, and finally retreated, fearfully discomfitted, with an estimated loss of 500 men.

We took a large quantity of arms.

Our whole Army behaved brilliantly, and encamped on the battle-field.

The Washington Artillery did splendid service in the battle. They silenced SHERMAN'S battery. They had seven pieces of cannon, while SHERMAN'S battery had thirteen; but our boys proved their superiority by firing two shots to the enemy's one.

The Washington Artillery had one man (GEORGE MUSE, steamboat agent,) killed, and three wounded.

MANASSAS, July 19.—I have just returned from the battle-field, which is strown with the dead, muskets, soldiers' caps and baggage. Five hundred loaded muskets were taken and two pieces of cannon. The enemy were engaged all day to-day burying their dead. Many still are lying on the ground. Enemy's loss now estimated at one thousand. The carnage was fearful. The enemy twice asked permission to-day to take their dead off the field.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. HAY'S Seventh Louisiana Regiment, two Regiments of Virgians, two of Mississippians, and two of Alabamians. All behaved most gallantly. The enemy are not visible to-night. The Confederate army is in possession of, and encamped on the battle-field.

Gen. BEAUREGARD says the Washington Artillery is not surpassed by veterans!

The following give the rebel version of the second day's engagement:

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22—2 P. M.

We have just received the following dispatches from Knoxville:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 21.

A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas, eighty thousand being engaged on each side.

The famous Sherman battery has been taken. Great loss on both sides. The enemy were driven to Alexandria at 9 o'clock P. M.

The battle is raging fiercely.

A dispatch received by Gen. N. K. STEVENSON, Quartermaster-General, states the battle raged fiercely until 12 o'clock on Sunday, at which time President JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived on the field, when the tide of battle turned in favor of the Southerners, and the Hessians were driven back to Alexandria.

The capture of Sherman's Battery is also confirmed.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22.

A battle has been fought at Manassas, commencing at daylight on Sunday.

At noon President DAVIS arrived and took command of the Confederate Army.

SCOTT commanded the Nationals in person.

The slaughter of the National troops was terrific.

The enemy were driven back to Alexandria.

The Confederates are in pursuit. H.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22.

The Confederates loss in the battle at Manassas is less than 2,000. The enemy lost 10,000 killed and wounded. DAVIS took command of the Confederates at noon. The only command he gave was, "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The fortune of the day was decided. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

MILT. MOORE.

THE REBEL FORCE AT MANASSAS.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the camp at Manassas, after stating that the force at Washington numbered 60,000, says:

"All along our lines I find the best possible spirits, and the men generally in excellent health. The measles have well nigh run their course throughout all the camps, and other diseases are now passing away. The last four days we have been favored with refreshing showers each evening, which have very much ameliorated the extreme heats. The dust has also been low, the fields more fresh, till now all nature was never more charming. If our men were only out on a pic-nic party, they could not enjoy themselves more. They only complain of inactivity, but as they justly believe their time will come sooner or later to do battle in the justest of of all causes, they are patriotically patient.

In the meantime, our encampment, throughout its whole extent, is as quiet as a farmhouse an a Sabbath Summer day. Troops are moving daily in all directions, and works are constantly going on, but all with so much system and order that you would scarcely believe the *largest army ever collected in America was encamped* here in front of an inevitable battle-field. It is, perhaps, the silence before the battle, for no one knows how soon it may begin. This we only know, that we are ready. All our baggage, not strictly necessary for camp life, has been sent back South, and when the battle does begin, it will not stop till the enemy are driven beyond the Potomac. The impetuosity of our troops can now scarcely be restrained. SCOTT knows that well, and he knows the character of our men, and he is doubtless waiting till reinforced by overwhelming numbers, but he will find his numbers, ever in the way. His men will tramp epch other under foot."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE CIVILIANS.

Mr. TRACY, of the Rochester *Express*, was one of the spectators of the disaster at Bull's Run. The Albany *Evening Journal* says that, before Mr. TRACY left Washington, he, with others, called on Gen. SCOTT to see whether something could not be done to reach and rescue the missing men. The General replied angrily, that they had no business on the field, and they must take their chances with others.

JUST WHAT THEY WANTED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, commenting on the result of the first encounter at Bull's Run, says:

"Now, from what we have learned from the very minute description given us of these localities, by a gentleman who visited them only a few days ago, and who is now in our city, this same Bull's Run is the very spot that was most desired by our side for the fight that it was anticipated would shortly take place thereabout. BEAUREGARD had it very finely defended, and was just as ready to try the fortunes of a meeting there as at any other point that could possibly have been selected by the enemy. The result showed that his sagacity was not at fault. The battle appears, from the brief and desultory accounts that have been telegraphed us, to have been a well contested one, the enemy having suffered two repulses before retreating in confusion and with loss."

THE CONNECTICUT SECOND.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REG'T CONNECTICUT VOL'S, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

SIR: I notice in your paper of last evening a statement that the Second Connecticut Regiment broke and ran at the engagement last Sunday, and thus caused the panic which proved so disastrous to our forces. This statement is utterly false, unintentionally so I have no doubt, but none the less injurious to my regiment. The regiment, with the other regiments of Col. KYTES' Brigade, went into action in parade order, remained on the field until fighting had entirely ceased, and only retreated when orders to that effect were received from the Commander of our division. It then moved off in perfect order, and its formation was only broken by a stream of fugitives from other regiments passing through its rands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Colonel Second Regiment C. V.

A WORTHY TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks, thanks for the just and manly tribute to Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio. If he erred for want of military knowledge at Vienna, truly, as you say, "his gallantry in the late battle amply atoned for it." There is no truer, braver man than Gen. SCHENCK. Give him experience, and he is just the man to lead his heroic countrymen to the "maddening charge" or to the "deadly breach." He is as gallant and brave as "Harry of Navarre," and in every battle that may come, be assured that where the conflict rages most terribly, there will be seen the compact form, and there will be heard the trumpet voice of Gen. SCHENCK, crying "ONWARD, FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY."

A BUCKEYE.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE RESERVE REGIMENTS—EFFECT OF THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS—THOUSANDS READY TO VOLUNTEER FOR THE WAR—FORCE AT CAMP CURTIN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 25.

Within the last few days the movement of troops here has been wonderfully expedited by the stirring news from the seat of war. The fifteen reserve regiments organized by the Governor, under the authority given him by an act passed at the special session of the Legislature, will all be in the field within a week. The Sixth, Fourth, Tenth, First, Seventh and Eighth have already gone on, and the others are getting armed and equipped to follow as fast as circumstances will admit. These regiments are composed of the solid yeomanry of the Keystone, and so far have been splendidly uniformed. If opportunity offers, they will reflect credit upon the State.

On Sunday the Fifth Regiment, lately guarding Alexandria, and the Second Regiment, from Gen. PATTERSON'S line of operations, arrived in this city. These regiments had volunteered for three months, and their time has expired. Considerable feeling was manifested, and openly expressed, at the Second coming home and disbanding at such a critical time, more especially as it is understood that Gen. PATTERSON begged the men to remain with him ten days longer. Many were in favor of complying, but the majority were anxious to get home, and they give as a reason for it that they did not like their officers! The same excuse has been made by the men of the Fifth, and also by members of the disbanded companies of the Twenty-fifth. A majority of them talk of reëntering the service. I notice that the recruiting officers of Col. SHERMAN'S Artillery Regiment have already picked up a number of them, and many others will fill up companies now forming.

The news of the repulse at Manassas had a crushing effect upon the people here. It fairly paralyzed us. On Sunday Gov. CURTIN received the dispatches announcing the victories at Bull's Run, and as soon as they were made public, an intense feeling sprang up, which culminated about 11 o'clock at night. At that hour the Governor received a dispatch confirming those previously received, when all the bells in the city were rung, and a *feu de joie* was fired at Camp Curtin. Men walked the streets all night waiting anxiously for further particulars, while others besieged the newspaper and telegraph offices. Capt. CAMPBELL brought his splendid park of Artillery in front of the Arsenal on Capitol Hill, and fired a salvo, the echoes of which had scarcely died away in the Cumberland Valley, before the lightning flashed us the dreadful news of the battle of Manassas Junction. It flew from ear to ear with speed second only to the telegraph itself.

When the whole thing was realized in its full force people were awe-stricken, but the reaction has already taken place. All parties declare that Government must be sustained, and the Union must and shall be preserved. In obedience to this, the War Department will have offered to it, from Pennsylvania alone, within the next ten days, fifty regiments. Alleghany County, in addition to what it has already done, will alone offer ten regiments. In several counties from which there is not a single company now in service, entire regiments will be offered. This will be the case in Indiana, Erie, Crawford and Green Counties. The uprising of the people of Pennsylvania to avenge Manassas will be one of the most majestic ever heard of in the annals of warfare.

At the time I write this there are seven unattached companies of infantry and five of artillery at Camp Curtin. The artillery are well supplied with everything, and were several times ready to march, but were detained in hopes of raising a regiment. It is now probable that they will march as a batallion at once. In addition to the thirty brass field-pieces in their possession, there are the same number in front of the Arsenal. It was the intention of the Government to have them rifled, but it is now too late. Immediate and prompt action is the word here, and I look for stirring times for the next ten days.

X.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

WHY THERE WAS NO FORWARD MOVEMENT—DISCOURAGEMENTS TO WHICH THE MEN HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

This Army, under Gen. PATTERSON, has been rivaling the celebrated King of the French. With twenty thousand men he marched to Bunker Hill and then—marched back again. What it all means heaven only knows. I think it would puzzle the spirits of CÆSAR, SAXE, NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, and all the departed heroes to make it out. The reason currently assigned is that the enemy had been largely reinforced, and had strongly intrenched himself at Winchester, expecting the attack. The old story. It is said he had over 20,000 men and 22 cannon. I don't believe it, for the simple reason that like all the other reports of the same kind which have invariably turned out to be false, it rests entirely upon public rumor. Our scouts and pickets were never sent sufficiently near to ascertain the truth.

But another significant fact about which there is no doubt, is that the enemy had felled trees and placed fences across the road in such a way as to delay and embarrass the march of our army, which showed no desire to meet us.

Another cause to which I hear attributed the failure to march upon Winchester is that the terms of most of the Pennsylvania Regiments will expire in about a week, and it was feared they would refuse to advance further after their term had expired. This I believe to be a libel up

visions taking the Winchester turnpike and the first division a road parallel to the turnpike and about a mile to the left. Each regiment carried its own provisions, (and wagons, of course,) and had a supply for five days only. Occasionally we could see the enemy's pickets galloping off, and three were captured and one killed. When near Bunker Hill we passed their encampment, and on arriving learned that about 500 rebel cavalry had passed through, some hours before our arrival, towards Winchester. No other force was between Martinsburgh and Winchester, and there had been none there for a week. The report and prevailing belief the day we arrived and until late the next day, was that the enemy were preparing to leave Winchester. In the evening, however, it leaked out that information had been brought to head-quarters that JOHNSTON had been largely reinforced from Strasburgh, and was intrenching himself as though determined to make a stand at Winchester. Then came the order to be ready to march at daybreak, and the men and many of the officers thought, of course, it was to be upon Winchester. But those doubted who knew that no sufficient supplies had been brought for an advance far into the interior, and who had observed that all day Sunday the large trains that had been for a week hauling the supplies to Martinsburgh were hauling them back to Williamsport.

It was amusing to hear the remarks of the men as they were marching out the Charlestown road. They seemed soon to know that they were not marching the direct route to Winchester. Some said the enemy had put up intrenchments on the road, and this direction was taken to get in his rear. Others thought that only a position were taking this route, and that other divisions of the Army were marching on the direct road. Even after arriving at Charlestown there were many who thought they were on the way to Winchester.

The Army marched in one column from Bunker Hill to this place, Gen. CADWALADER'S Division in front, Col. THOMAS' Brigade the advance guard, and Gen. KEIM'S Division bringing up the rear, flanking companies and cavalry being thrown out on both sides to prevent surprise. We met not a single enemy, not even a *solitary horseman*, and the march was performed without the occurrence of a single incident worth noting. We arrived here about noon, and I do not think were very warmly received by the inhabitants. This part of the country is strongly tinctured with secessionism. The men say little, but the women (God bless them!) can't keep their tongues quiet, and will let the cat out the bag.

This town contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and is the pleasantest place we have been in since leaving Hagerstown. It contains many fine private residences, but most (indeed all,) of the principal inhabitants being Secessionists, have left. Their mansions are used by the chiefs of departments. Gen. PATTERSON has his head-quarters at the residence of — HUNTER, Esq., State's Attorney, (and, I believe, a nephew of the Senator) Col. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has his at the residence of an officer in the Secession Army, whose name I cannot just now think of.

To-day the Second Massachusetts Regiment marched for Harper's Ferry, and this whole column, it is expected, will soon be moved there.

Just Once—A Card from Mr. Horace Greeley.

From the Tribune.

JUST ONCE.—An individual's griefs or wrongs may be of little account to others, but when the gravest public interests are imperiled, through personal attacks and the coarsest imputations of base motives, the assailed, however humble, owes duties to others which cannot be disregarded. I propose here to refute months of persistent and envenomed defamation by the statement of a few facts.

I am charged with having opposed the selection of Gov. SEWARD for a place in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. That is utterly, absolutely false, the President himself being my witness. I might call many others, but one such is sufficient.

I am charged with what is called "opposing the Administration" because of that selection, and various paragraphs which have from time to time appeared in the *Tribune* are quoted to sustain that inculpation. The simple fact that *not one of these paragraphs was either written or in any wise suggested or prompted by me*, suffices for that charge. It is true—I have no desire to conceal or belittle it—that my ideas as to the general conduct of the war for the Union are those repeatedly expressed by myself and others through the *Tribune*, and of course are not those on which the conduct of that war have been based. It is true that I hold, and have urged, that this war cannot, must not be a long one—that it must be prosecuted with the utmost energy, promptness and vigor, or it will prove a failure—that every week's fixing of the secession flag within a day's walk of Washington renders the suppression of the revolt more difficult, if not doubtful. It is true that I think a Government that begins the work of putting down a rebellion by forming "camps of instruction," or any thing of that sort, is likely to make a very long job of it. It is true that I think our obvious policy, under the circumstances, would have been to be courteous and long-suffering toward foreign Powers, but resolute and ready in our dealings with armed rebels, and it seems to me that the opposite course has been taken. But the watchword "Forward to Richmond!" is not mine, nor anything of like import. I wish to evade no responsibility, but to repel a personal aspersion. So with regard to the late article urging a change in the Cabinet. While I know that some of the best material in the country enters into the composition of that Cabinet, I yet feel that changes might be made therein with advantage to the public service. Yet I did not write, and I did not intend to have published, the article calling for a change of Cabinet, which only appeared through a misapprehension. I shrunk from printing it in part because any good effect it might have was likely to be neutralized by the very course which has been taken—that of assailing me as its supposed author.

I have no desire in the premises but that what is best for the country shall be done. If the public judge that this great end—an energetic and successful prosecution of the war—will be most surely subserved by retaining the Cabinet as it is, I acquiesce in that decision. The end being secured, the means are to me utterly indifferent.

I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union Grand Army into Virginia, though the precise phrase "Forward to Richmond" is not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that that Army, one hundred thousand strong, might have been in the rebel Capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with the *Tribune*, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the launching of barely thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand Union Volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against ninety thousand rebels enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it! Individuals must die that the nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal.

Henceforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on Army movements, past or future, unless somebody should undertake to prove that Gen. PATTERSON is a wise and brave commander. He seems to have none to speak his praises; so if there is anything to be said in his behalf, I will make an exception in his favor. Other than this, the subject is closed and sealed. Correspondents and reporters may state facts, but must forbear comments. I know that there is truth that yet needs to be uttered on this subject, but this paper has done its full share—all that it ought, and perhaps more than it could afford to do—and henceforth stands back for others. Only I beg it to be understood—once for all—that if less than half the Union Armies directly at hand are hurled against *all* the rebel forces that could be concentrated—more than double their number—on ground specially chosen and strongly fortified by the traitors, the *Tribune* does not approve and should not be held responsible for such madness. Say what you will of the past, but remember this for the future, though we keep silence.

Henceforth, it shall be the *Tribune's* sole vocation to rouse and animate the American people for the terrible ordeal which has befallen them. The Great Republic imminently needs the utmost exertions of every loyal heart and hand. We have tried to serve her by exposing breakers ahead and around her; henceforth, be it ours to strengthen, in all possible ways, the hands of those whose unenviable duty it is to pilot her through them. If more good is thus to be done, let us not repine that some truth must be withheld for a calmer moment and for less troubled ears.

The journal which is made the conduit of the most violent of these personal assaults on me, attributes the course of the *Tribune* to resentment "against those who have committed the inexpiable offence of thwarting Mr. GREELEY'S raging and unsatiated thirst for office."

I think this justifies me in saying that there is no office in the gift of the Government or of the People which I either hope, wish, or expect ever to hold. I certainly shall not parade myself as declining places that are not offered for my acceptance; but I am sure the President has always known that I desired no office at his hands; and this not through any violation of my rule above stated, but through the report of mutual and influential friends, who at various times volunteered to ask me if I would take any place whatever under the Government, and were uniformly and conclusively assured that I would not.

Now let the wolves howl on! I do not believe they can goad me into another personal notice of their ravings. HORACE GREELEY.

JULY 24, 1861.

The Great Comet.

Extras are fashionable in the newspaper world now-a-days, and why should not scientific journals indulge themselves in the luxury, especially when the movements of such a distinguished stranger as the great comet are to be noted. The *American Journal of Science and Arts* has just issued an extra giving some particulars of the wonderful body which has just paid us a passing visit. Observations made by Lieut. GILLIS and Professor ROBINSON, U. S. N., at Washington, as well as by Professor HUBBARD and Mr. FERGUSON, demonstrate conclusively, according to the *Journal*, that this comet is not only not the comet of 1556, called Charles VIth's, but that this is its first appearance—its *début*. In this conclusion the distinguished astronomer, Mr. E. P. BOND, of Harvard, concurs. He estimates the breadth of the head of the comet at the nucleus, at 156,000 miles, the height of the inner envelope at 11,500 miles, and the length of the tail at 15,000,000 miles. The credit of the discovery of the comet Dr. BOND awards to Dr. BRUNNOW, of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Observatory. He detected its presence in the heavens, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, June 30. Some claim to have seen it on the Friday preceding, but this, Mr. BOND asserts, was impossible, as it could not have been visible at that time.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises—The Baccalaureate—The Alumni Meeting—The Liberality of Mr. Jos. E. Sheffield.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Yale is holding her annual reception, and amid the intense excitements of the past week, a goodly number of her sons, some with tottering steps and some with the firm tread of youth, have been making their yearly pilgrimage to her ancient shrine. A goodly number I say—but we are not all here. Some are at the South; many are detained by pecuniary considerations; some are bearing musket or sword on the battle-field, and one bright name is already written high on the rolls of the martyrs of the Constitution. The class of 1858, whose first meeting after graduation should have occurred this year, have postponed it until next. Indeed, their silver-cup boy himself is supposed to be sucking his thumbs and raising his youthful voice among the rebels.

The exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday afternoon, in the chapel, by Rev. Prof. FISHER LIVINGSTON, Professor of Divinity. His text was in First Corinthians, 16th and 13th: "Quit you like men—be strong." The subject which he derived from it was: "*Manliness in educated Men.*"

He enumerated the various points in which such manliness chiefly consists, viz: independence, energy, magnanimity and public spirit, and enlarged on each in his own chaste and elegant style. These qualities the educated man needed to cultivate peculiarly. And it was his duty, especially at such a time as the present, to come forward and exercise them by taking his appropriate part in public affairs. The references which were made to the questions of the day, were able and suggestive. The old chapel was filled, a large proportion of the audience being ladies—the mothers, sisters and friends of the graduating class, who occupied, in a solid body, the centre of the house. They sat for the last time in those familiar seats, listening to the last counsels of him who had so long been their spiritual instructor; and as he urged them to go forth into the world's battle with that true manliness of which he spoke, it was not the fault of the place with its clustering memeories, nor the occasion, if his words are not long remembered.

But Wednesday is the great day of the feast. Not to the under-graduates, whose senior members deliver their final utterances on Thursday; not to the fair ladies, who besiege the doors, and sit patiently in the galleries for hours before the time on Commencement Day; but to the Alumni—to the men who come from their scenes of toil and strife to be refreshed by the grasp of a brother's hand and the sound of a brother's voice, to the old men who come to renew their youth in recalling the friends and scenes of other years, Wednesday is *the* day. The business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was held at 8 o'clock. President FELTON, of Harvard, was elected orator for next year, and CHAS. TERRY, Esq., of New-York, substitute. Rev. CHAS. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, was elected poet.

At 9½ o'clock we proceeded to the Alumni Hotel, in front of which a tent is erected for the benefit of the crowd, which gathers beneath. And many are the surprised recognitions and joyful reunions which there take place. The hall is handsomely decorated. Pictures of the venerable worthies of former days hang on the walls, while curtains of red, white and blue fall gracefully over the windows. High up the coats of arms of *all* the States are hung, with a pair of crossed flags under each, with Union down for the rebel States—Virginia having one flag upright, the other reversed. Mr. J. A. DAVENPORT, of New-Haven, class of 1802, was called to the Chair, and J. M. CARTER, Esq., of Norwalk, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The following summary of the necrology of the past year was presented after the organization of the meeting of the Necrology of Yale College for the year ending August, 1861:

SUMMARY.

Class.	Name and Age.	Place and	Time of Death.
1790.	Sol. Stoddard, 89,	Northampton, Mass.	Oct. 16, 1860
1793	Perlee Brush, 90,	Warren, O.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1793	Jos. Russell, 85,	Ellington, Conn.	Jan 8, 1861
1799	Henry Meigs, 78,	New-York City.	May 20, 1861.
1800	G. C. Kellogg, 79,	Hadley, Mass.	June 19, 1861.
1802	Ralph I. Bush, 80,	New-York City.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1802	Levi Collins, 82,	Belvidere, Ill.	Dec 11, 1859.
1802	Gen. Lewis, 76,	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Nov 4, 1860.
1802	Chas. H. Pond, 80,	Milford, Conn.	April 28, 1861.
1803	Wm. Belden, 79,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar 20, 1861.
1804	Joab Brace, 80,	Pittsfield, Mass.	April 20, 1861.
1804	Ger. Clark, 74,	New-Rochelle, N. Y.	Aug 25, 1860
1804	Ezra S. Ely, 75,	Philadelphia, Penn.	June 17, 1861.
1804	J. M. Felder, 76,	South Carolina,	[illegible]
1804	Abel McEwen, 80,	New-London, Conn.	Sept. 7, 1860
1805	D. Humphrey, 82,	Pittsfield, Mass.	April 3, 1861.
1805	Allen McLean, 79,	Simsbury, Conn.	Mh 19, 1861.
1806	Royal Robbins, 72,	Berlin, Conn.	Mh 26, 1861
1808	Wm. Hanford, 73,	Tallmadge, Ohio,	May 31, 1861.
1809	J. W. Gibbs, 70,	New-Haven, Conn.	Mh 25, 1861.
1813	Jas. D. Johnson, 72,	Morristown, N. J.	Aug. 3, 1860
1814	Wm. L. Storrs, 66,	Hartford, Conn.	June 25, 1861
1815	Thos. Gray, 66,	Norwich, Conn.	Aug 29, 1860.
1815	Wolfe Strong, 66,	Boston, Mass.	Mh. 31, 1861
1816	F'n Parsons, 66,	Hartford, Conn.	Mh. 9, 1861.
1816	S'l S. Stebbins, 66,	Sherburne, N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1860.
1817	C'y Bulkley, 62,	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 23, 1860.
1818	Orl. Canfield, 66,	Columbus, Miss.	July 14, 1861.
1820	D'l VanMatre, 60,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Dec. 19, 1860
1821	Alfred Terry, 58,	New-Haven, Conn.	Dec. 15, 1860.
1822	J. A. Rockwell, 57,	Washing'n City, D. C.	Feb. 10, 1861.
1823	T. S. Kingsland, 56,	Staten island, N. Y.	1859.
1825	Chas. Burge, 54,	Hudson, Ohio.	May 2, 1861.
1825	Jos Ellsworth, 56,	East Windsor, Conn.	Aug. 25, 1860.
1826	Eliezer Crane, 53,	Cornwall, N. Y.	June 3, 1860.
1827	Geo E. Delavan, 56,	Wyoming, Iowa.	Mh. 18, 1861.
1827	Jno. Dickinson, 53,	New-London, Conn	May 24, 1860.
1827	Jos H. Gallup, 52,	Norwich, Conn	May 22, 1861
1827	C. V'nRens'l'r, 52,	Burlington, N. J.	July 25, 1860.
1828	Orson Cowles, 60,	North Haven, Conn	Dec 23, 1860
1829	C. C. Rodgers, 52,	Savannah, Ga.	May 9, 1861.
1830	Wm. B. Weed, 46,	Norwalk, Conn.	Dec 13, 1860.
1833	Saml C. Kerr, 48,	Princeton, N. J	June 4, 1861
1834	John Murdoch, 47,	Rodney, Miss.	Jan. 11, 1861.
1834	W. H. Washg n, 46,	North Carolina,	Aug 12, 1860.
1835	Hugh Walsh, 43,	New-York City,	Dec 1, 1860.
1842	F. D. Beeman, 39,	Litchfield, Conn.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1843	W. Burroughs, 38,	Germantown, Penn.	Mh 24, 1861.
1843	L. F. Robinson, 37,	Hartford, Conn.	Mh 11, 1861.
1847	W. H. Gilman, 34,	Exeter, N. H.	June 3, 1860.
1847	N. G. Wing, 34,	Santa Fé, N. M.	July 5, 1860.
1848	T. Winthrop, 32,	Great Bethel, Va.,	June 10, 1861
1849	Nathan S Starr, 31,	Union, N. J.	May 24, 1861
1849	Silas Wodell, 35,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1861
1851	Wm. J. Maltby, 29,	Madrid, Spain,	Dec. 31, 1860.
1857	H. P. McCoy, 30,	Franklin, N. Y.	July 25, 1860
1859	E. C. Sheffield, 22,	Philadelphia, Penn.	Mh. 18, 1861.

Total number 57

Average age ..... 60½ years.

Among the deceased were Lawyers, 19; clergymen, 15, physicians, 3, professors and teachers, 7, variously employed, 13.

The four oldest surviving graduates are now Class of 1787, Joshua Dewey, aged 94, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Class of 1788, Daniel Waldo, aged 98, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Class of 1792, William Botsford, aged 88, of Westmoreland County, New-Brunswick; Class of 1793, David Sherman Boardman, aged 93, of New-Milford, Conn.

Of the graduates *ad eundem* and *honorary*, the oldest survivor is JOSIAH QUINCY, who graduated at Harvard in 1790, and is the oldest living graduate of that University.

Of those who graduated before 1801 there now survive 32—viz.: Of the class of 1787, 1; 1788, 1; 1792, 1; 1793, 1; 1794, 4; 1795, 4; 1796, 7; 1797, 6; 1798, 1; 1799, 2; 1800, 4.

The number of the regular graduates (A. B.) of the College to the year 1860 inclusive, is 6,920, of whom 3,600 are dead.

The average annual number of deaths among the academical graduates for the five years ending with 1859 was probably about 60.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. ATWATER, of Princeton, Prof. PORTER alluded to the death of Prof. GIBBS during the past year, and called on Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, his successor in the chair of sacred literature, for some remarks. Prof. DWIGHT spoke of the present and past condition of the seminary, and hopefully of its future, and then paid a high tribute to the character and services of Prof. GIBBS, in whom the cause of truth and sacred learning has lost one of its most devoted champions.

Major THEODORE WINTHROP, a graduate of the class of 1848, who was shot at Great Bethel, was then referred to in a few words by Prof. PORTER, and Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, was called upon. He responded in an earnest and effective speech, and the expression of feeling which he called out showed what has appeared in many ways, that the heart of old Yale beats as firmly to-day for the cause of constitutional liberty as it did when she sent forth her sons in arms to battle with the British invader.

The princely donations which Mr. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, of New-Haven, has lately made to the College, excited the admiration and gratitude of every Alumnus. At the cost of $50,000, he has erected a building for the Scientific School, and has donated $50,000, in addition, as a permanent fund. It were well for our country if men of such large hearts and large purse were more numerous. Dr. KNIGHT gave a brief history of the Scientific School, and PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the assembled graduates of Yale have heard with great satisfaction and hearty approval the action of the Corporation, by which the name of the Scientific School is changed to the "Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College."

Prof. EMERSON, of Andover, then spoke for the class of 1811, and Hon. D. L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, N. Y., for the class of 1826. The Alumni then adjourned to the North Church, and listened to a vigorous and able discussion of the state of the times, by Pres. STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, followed by a Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa, by CHAMPION BISSEL, Esq., of New York. The Alumni then adjourned, to discuss the mighty truths which they had heard, and—their dinners.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Celebration of the Fourth—A Procession, with Orations and Decorations—An Accident—A Speech by Brigham Young.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The business of war was doubtless one of the principal features in the celebration of the glorious "Fourth" in the "States." Here, the arts of peace held undisputed sway. And perhaps never, since the white man's foot pressed the sod of the Salt Lake Valley, did a more spontaneous and ostentatious celebration occur here than the effort of last Thursday. Mormon "Pioneers" and "Nauvoo" Legion" Militia, all trades and professions, municipal and ecclesiastical officers, the army and navy, the rising generation and the red Indian—all were represented by representatives and representations, banners, devices, mottoes, regalia and paraphernalia without stint, in a grand procession from Union-square to the Bowery.

Many of the Mechanics, &c., had vehicles on which they were busily at work—a weaver plied the shuttle at his loom, two carpenters operated at a morticing and a boring machine, several blacksmiths made nails, horseshoes, &c., some masons cut and laid stonework, while the cabinet-makers sat in a locomotive saloon, completely "furnished," and apparently only lacking the pipe or cigar and glass to complete a perfect representation of an orthodox holiday. The procession might have been a mile and a half long, nearly one-half of which consisted of school-children from the various Wards in the city. Flags and banners were numerous, and with varied inscriptions and devices, all intensely Mormon and strongly conservative of the "Constitution" and the "spirit of '76."

There was a neat eight feet model of a lattice bridge, and also a smaller one of a "fore-and-aft" schooner, the latter innocent of the notions of GEORGE STEERS, being fashioned after the the tub-ships which ruled the waves in the good old days "when GEORGE III. was King." At the Bowery, JOHN TAYLOR, J. V. LONG, and G. N. SMITH assumed the oratorical part of the proceedings. The orations—those delivered by the two first named written, and by the last named extempore—magnified the "Declaration of Independence," previously read, and the "Constitution;" but deprecated the internecine conflict now waging in the States. From the tenor of the orations it is difficult to judge whether the "North" or the "South" has the preponderance in the scale of Mormon sympathy. Wind and stringed instruments discoursed musically through the day, while the cannon thundered no end of salutes.

By a premature explosion of one of the cannon, a "swab" was shivered to splinters, said splinters lodging, many of them, in the arm of the man who was working the instrument.

As was anticipated, our new Postmaster has decided, or been instructed, to raise the rate of letter postage hence to the States from three to ten cents. As no public notice has been given of the change, many letters will, doubtless, be prepaid only as heretofore, and will, consequently, perhaps not be forwarded to their destination. Postmasters in other parts of the Territory are still forwarding letters East at the old rates, because "they have received no instructions to the contrary."

Yesterday, BRIGHAM gave all sinners, "Saints" or "Gentiles," a thorough overhauling, of course the "Gentiles" came in for the lion's share. With particular unction has he recently denounced the practice of "selling grain to the merchants." BRIGHAM evidently wishes to render Utah plethoric of grain. I believe he reckons himself a descendant of Joseph, who was "sold into Egypt." And so it happened that quite a sprinkling of National officers, civil and military, honored the Bowery with their presence on that especial day. Doubtless they were satisfied that there was meted out to them their "portion of meat in due season."

Last week the Deseret *News* materially curtailed its issue, and the *Mountaineer* sent forth but a half sheet. The stock of paper is low, and BRIGHAM'S new paper mill is hardly in successful operation yet. Hereafter, it is stated, the Mormon newspapers are to consist of "Valley Tan" paper—that is home-made. All this, providing the rags come in fast enough, which they do not at present.

Messrs. LITTLE & DECKER, of this city, are supplying telegraph poles hence to Ruby Valley, west, and it is anticipated that the wires will meet in this city next Fall. It is stated that they are advancing from the west at the rate of five miles per day. So, casualities excepted, next Winter we shall learn New-York and Washington news earlier in the day than the events themselves occur. This is certainly going ahead of time.

Harvesting of rye and barley has commenced. Early wheat about ready. Good crops. There is an extra amount of water, this year, running down from the mountains for irrigation.

The weather, of late, has been hot, the thermometer exceeding 100° Fahrenheit in the shade at midday. The great comet, which made its appearance several days ago, and shines nightly, is commonly reckoned the cause of the extra heat.

Col. Berdan's Sharp-Shooting Organization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am receiving every day so many inquiries by letter and otherwise, as to the correctness of some of the statements contained in your article on "Sharp-Shooting Regiments, (16th inst.,) that I must beg the use of your columns to correct some important points in which you have been misinformed.

I have not the most distant idea of attempting any combination of Rifle-shooting and Bayonet-practice, or of distant and close fighting in the same regiment or companies. On the contrary, all my communications to the public through the press, and to the military authorities by letter, and personally, have contemplated the formation of squads or detachments to be used on the flanks of regiments, and to be devoted to *sharp-shooting and nothing else*. As it is obvious, however, for self-defence, these Sharp-shooters will sometimes require other weapons besides the rifle, it is proposed to provide them with sword-bayonets.

What I am endeavoring to do, and I am happy to say with a success exceeding my anticipations, is to place at the service of the General Government from 750 to 1,000 Sharp-shooters, each of whom shall be an adept in the use of his weapon, at any distance within the range of the best target rifle—to be used as the military authorities shall deem best. I did not originally propose to form them into a regiment, but am now doing so, on the suggestion of the authorities at Washington, for the purpose of discipline and preliminary practice, uniformity of signals, and other matters of training and organization—but without the most distant idea that they will ever perform active service as a regiment, but will always act in independent companies or detachments, and in combination with the regiments of the line.

To effect this has cost so much hard labor that I am sure it could not have been done in much less time. Indeed, but for the favorable consideration the project has received from first to last from the President and Gen. SCOTT, I could never have succeeded thus far in surmounting the legal, technical, and imaginary obstacles which were presented to this new arm at the War Department and by the State authorities.

You should also bear in mind, before complaining of the delay, that the skill of each applicant has to be tested; but for which the list could be very readily filled up by those who call themselves Sharp-shooters.

But they would be of little or no value as such, for not more than one in twenty of the applicants came up to the requirements, so great has been the falling off of the skill with the rifle in this country with the disappearing of the large game; and if some steps are not taken by our General or State Government to encourage rifle practice by adopting a standard weapon suited to this arm of the service, and encourage practice with the same by giving annual prizes, skill with this formidable weapon, which was of so much value in the revolutionary war, will entirely disappear.

In my judgment, Congress should at once take up this subject, and appropriate, say $100,000 for first-class target Rifles with uniform calibre, in every respect suited to this arm of the service, and provide for extra pay, say $8 per month for all that come up to the requirements—for it is too much to expect that great numbers of these first-class men will furnish their own arms, and enlist for an indefinite period for $12 per month.

Should Congress show a proper appreciation of the skill and services of these first-class Rifle shots—five thousand of them could be put in the field in 60 days—and I am fully of the opinion that they would be of more real value, considering the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy, than five, or even ten times the number of common troops with the common weapon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861. } H. BERDAN.

Some Suggestions in regard to Direct Taxation—An Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of direct taxation is the one which must come up for consideration before the next Congress, second only in importance to the one paramount above all others, whether the war to sustain the Union and our National existence shall be vigorously prosecuted to a successful termination, or ended by an ignominious compromise and extinction of the National name of American citizens?

Taking it for granted that it is the earnest wish and firm intention of the Union-loving men of both North and South, (and I believe there are more such at the South than there are traitors at the North) to prosecute this war until this untimely rebellion shall be effectually put down, the question as to the ways of raising the necessary means to meet the great expense of accomplishing this object has to be met. I propose, therefore, to make a few suggestions on the subject, not so much with the expectation that the views I advance will be received with favor, or that I shall state them in as forcible a light as other pens shall be found to do it, but with the view of eliciting discussion that may lead to a clearer understanding of the whole subject matter than I may present.

The first point in the question of direct taxation which presents itself to my mind, is one based on the problem of legislating for the "greatest good for the greatest number," the object of all real democratic institutions—and how this can be best accomplished so as to bear with perfect equality on all classes of the social system. The nearest approximation which I can arrive at is the levying of a *property* and *income* tax, and in connecting the two descriptions of subjects of taxation. I wish the distinction understood that there should be two distinct taxes. The handicraftsman, the artisan, the merchant and the professional man, should pay a certain tax on the amount of their income derived from their manual or mental labors, and the owner of property, whether real or personal, should, in addition to the income derived from such property, pay an additional tax of a certain rate on the value of such property; for if his property has value, that value only exists in consequence of the protection afforded to it by the Government, and he should in equity bear his proper share of the burthen of supporting the Government.

I will not detail as to the proper rate; that canonly be ascertained by statistics of the wants of the Government, and the value of property and amounts of income, the first of which can be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the second by the State governments from present data, and the last by future assessments; but I would suggest that all *incomes* below a certain amount, say $500 per annum, should be exempt from taxation.

The next most important point, as it is generally argued, is the *unpopularity* of this mode of raising revenue. Why is it so? Who are those that most cry out against it? Certainly it is not the poor man, for he would, by the $500 minimum be exempt, and no one having that income in this country can be called a poor man; then why should the millionaire object to it; is he not now compelled to pay the State, City, and County on the same basis of the value of property; why then should he not pay the General Government in the same way? Is it not the very existence of that United Government which gives the present value to his property; and he and the middling class, whose incomes exceed $500, do not they and their incomes receive protection and derive their incomes from that very protection? Why should they not contribute their just quotas to the support of that Union Government. We will be told by the capitalist (and the argument is a specious one) that if this system of taxation is carried out, it must all eventually fall upon the poor, in the shape of increased rents. It may be so, but I do not believe it: on the contrary, I can see that the marble and freestone palaces, whether occupied for business purposes or dwellings, must pay their due proportion of the tax so levied. At all events, I have no great faith in the philanthropy of these rich men, who object to paying any taxes, because they must, forsooth, be compelled to grind them out of their poor tenants. If such are their sentiments, then they are in spirit no better than the traditional bugaboo of a tax-gatherer, with all his alleged hardness of heart, and the Government making that the motive for collecting the tax, will give them the occupation most suited to their inclinations. Let it be tried. The present emergency demands it, and if it fail, and the mass of the poor and the middling classes do not show by their votes, their willingness to sustain the measure, then I say, revert to the old system of tariffs and sales of public lands to support the General Government. Give it, in the meantime, a fair trial, while we require increased means to carry on the war.

I can well remember when the property and income tax was proposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, in time of peace, as a temporary measure, with what a popular howl it was encountered as being only justifiable in case of war; and I have lived to see it now, so well understood there that it may be considered as firmly engrafted on the British revenue system, and excepting some immaterial changes, likely to continue so while tariffs and excise duties are yearly undergoing modifications beneficial to the poorer classes. C.

Reform Needed in the Organization of Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned was formerly an officer of the United States Army, and served with the Army of Gen. SCOTT all through the Mexican War. He would gladly give the Government the benefit of his services in any military capacity they may desire, and this has already been intimated to the Secretary of War, of which no notice whatever was taken.

It has been proposed by some of the friends of the undersigned, that he should at once proceed to organize a regiment in this City, which he might or might not be able to accomplish, unaided as he would be by either the Federal or State Governments.

The reply made to the proposition was, that organizing troops was the most important duty of the War Department, and that unless the Government would coöperate and aid, it was useless to undertake it. An officer who is willing to give to the Government his services and experience, should not be expected, in addition, to advance his private means, or to go about the streets to beg the amount required to fully organize and place in the field a regiment of one thousand men, which would possibly cost at least $50,000. If the War Department cannot take direct and absolute charge of the details of the recruiting, no private individuals should do it for them. We have had quite enough of this style of organizing regiments.

A law should at once be passed, authorizing the War Department to detail Army officers to take charge of organizing volunteer regiments, and to make all the necessary disbursements therefor. The Department should also provide a place to send the men to as soon as they sign an agreement to serve the Government for the war, and they should at once be uniformed with the regular Army dress, (and none other should be allowed.) The Government should also provide for these men at once, just as the recruits for the old regiments of the Army are provided for. Why not? These men are expected to go into the field, and the honor and the existence of the Government itself rests upon their conduct as soldiers. Why, therefore, should not the same care and provision be made to make soldiers of them as is done for the old regiments of the Army?

There is no reason why the general recruiting officer at Governor's Island, or some other Army officer of experience, should not be directed to superintend this entire matter. The men thus sent to the Island in squads, from day to day, as they came forward, would soon become tolerable soldiers.

The Colonels of the proposed regiments thus being organized, and all the subordinate officers, would thus be able to devote their entire time to drilling the men and giving them the necessary instruction, as well as receiving instruction themselves, from regular Army officers who were detailed for the purpose.

This is the only proper way to organize regiments, and the quicker such a law as the above is passed, the better will it be for the character of the volunteer forces upon whom the solemn and important duty devolves of maintaining this Government against the attempts that are making to destroy it.

The law to be passed should be absolute, and the War Department and the Army should be made to understand that all their past rules and regulations must be changed; and they must also be made to understand that the entire of all the Staff of this Army should aid in equipping and instructing these new troops; if this service is too irksome for them, as it has been heretofore considered, let them resign.

An entire change must be made in this business of organizing troops. It would be equally as great an error to place this business under the direction of the Governors of the States. We have had quite enough of State organization and management, at least in New-York and Pennsylvania; the New-England Governors have done better.

The only proper way is, place it entirely under the War Department, and the General Government should at once take charge of it in all its details.

Unless some such change as the above is made, it will be impossible to expect military men to identify themselves with the Army.

Politicians may be found to organize regiments, as in the past, and the Government will have the same inefficiency and peculation as has been witnessed in the past.

Do let us have the aid of your powerful pen, Mr. Editor, in ventilating this most important matter.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 25, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 75½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98⅜	50	do	75⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	98½	640	do	75⅝
2,000	do	98⅜	780	do	75¾
2,000	do	98⅜	50	do	s30 75
20,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	100	do	s30 75¼
1,150	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98⅛	100	do	snwk 75¼
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43	200	Erie R.	25
5,000	do	42⅜	225	do	24⅞
18,000	do	42⅜	150	do	24⅞
5,000	do	42⅛	382	Hud. Riv. R.	34
5,000	do	42	50	do	b10 34
2,000	Va. State 6s	48	50	do	33¾
1,000	do	48⅜	150	Harlem Railroad.	11
5,000	do	s30 47	25	Harlem R. Pref	26½
6,000	N. C. State 6s	59	300	do	26
4,000	do	58⅝	550	Reading Railroad	35⅛
5,000	Mis. State 6s	42	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30 14
11,000	do	41⅞	150	do	14
5,000	do	41⅞	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	29⅛
5,000	do	41⅞	50	do	b30 29⅛
1,000	Mis. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	47	10	do	29¾
3,000	do	46¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅛
1,000	La. State 6s	56⅜	950	do	64
2,000	do	56⅜	300	do	s10 64
1,000	do	56	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 62⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s	76	100	do	b10 62⅜
1,000	N. Y. S. 7s 1870	106¾	100	do	b10 62⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	72⅜	200	do	s10 62⅛
1,000	Erie R. c. b. '71	54	158	do	62⅜
11,000	Hud. Riv. 3d m. b.	90	300	do	62⅜
1,000	M. C. 8 ₱c. 1st m. Sink. Fund c. b.	95	100	do	s20 62⅜
			150	do	62⅜
800	Ill. Cen. R. b.	90⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38	350	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 656 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor MORGAN, it will be seen by his Proclamation, published in another column, has concluded, under the requisition of the President for more troops, to call for *twenty-five thousand* additional Volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war. A general order, prescribing the mode of organization will be issued immediately. The rendezvous will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira, with the head-quarters at Albany.

Various reports relative to the movements of the rebels are current, doubtless originating in the fears of the timid, rendered more active by the temporary reverse suffered by the National forces. In Washington, yesterday, it was rumored that an attack was to be made upon the city by a body of rebels under Gen. JOHNSTON, who would cross the Potomac sixteen miles above, and come down on the Maryland side. It is hardly probable that the rebels are in a condition to undertake any such enterprise at present, notwithstanding their numbers, though they have again extended their pickets to within a few miles of the Capital, and those who sympatize with secession there are now very bold and evidently expect some such movement. Another report was current yesterday in Baltimore, that a fight had taken place at Harper's Ferry, and a dispatch sent there inquiring into the matter elicited the answer that the report was true—that a severe fight had occurred, in which the rebels were routed. This answer, however, had no signature, and probably came from some one disposed to hoax the Press.

It is expected at Fortress Monroe that MAGRUDER, the rebel commander at Yorktown, emboldened by the success at Manassas Junction, will make a demonstration in the direction of Hampton or Newport's News. All our regiments there are now inside their intrenchments, and ready for him whenever he chooses to show himself. Two important reconnoissances were made on Wednesday by parties of our men.

Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is apparently emulating the reputation of BEAUREGARD for ubiquity. Yesterday he was reported to be in Arkansas, near the Missouri line, and to-day he is said to be at Memphis again, where he has made a speech, in which he declared that one hundred thousand troops could be readily raised to do battle for the South, if they could get arms. He also assured his hearers that he had left from twenty-five to thirty thousand men under BEN MCCULLOCH and Gen. PRICE, and that he was going back to Springfield to attack Col SIEGEL. Perhaps he will, unless Col. SIEGEL saves him the trouble by making an attack himself.

Gen. PATTERSON, in extenuation of his failure to prevent JOHNSTON from making a junction with BEAUREGARD previous to the battle, has written a private letter to a person in Philadelphia, which of course has found its way into print. He states that JOHNSTON was strongly intrenched at Winchester, where his force was increased to over thirty five thousand Confederate troops and five thousand Virginia militia, while his own force was less than twenty thousand, and of these, fifteen regiments, whose time would be up in about a week, refused to stay an hour after their time expired. He could have turned JOHNSTON'S position, but under the circumstances did not feel warranted in doing so. Gen PATTERSON has issued a proclamation to his men, dated yesterday, in which he announces his retirement from their command, and compliments them for their good conduct in the campaign.

The debates in Congress yesterday were very interesting, and the business done was important. In the Senate, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and the Armory at Harper's Ferry. A joint resolution, pledging support to the Government to carry the present war to a successful termination, was introduced by Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, and laid over under the rule. The President was requested by resolution to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to our foreign ministers in reference to the rebellion. The bill to indemnify States for the expense incurred in defending the Government was reported from the Finance Committee and passed. The bill to increase the revenue was debated, but not definitely acted upon. The resolution introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, on Wednesday, similar to that introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the House, setting forth the objects of the war, and placing the responsibility for it with the Southern Disunionists, was then taken up and debated at considerable length by Messrs. POLK of Missouri, TRUMBULL of Illinois, COLLAMER of Vermont, FESSENDEN of Maine, HALE of New-Hampshire, KENNEDY of Maryland, BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, SHERMAN of Ohio, DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, and others. It was passed, 30 to 5. In the House, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a personal explanation, and apologized for the part he took in the debate yesterday, in reference to Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky. The Senate bill supplementary to the Loan act, with an amendment authorizing the issue of Treasury notes of a denomination less than fifty dollars, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed. The Direct Tax and Internal Duties bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. Its provisions were debated with considerable spirit, and an amendment was adopted providing that slaves shall be taxed. The bill was not finally disposed of.

All accounts indicate that the rebel losses at the battle of Sunday were much more severe than ours. Their lowest estimate places the number of killed and wounded at two thousand, while more reliable authority says that they lost from *three to four thousand*. A gentleman who has for years resided in Virginia, and who was inside the rebel lines during and after the battle, and who has since arrived in Philadelphia, gives this estimate from actual observation. He states also that we have had no adequate idea of the number of the rebel Army assembled at Manassas, or of the extent of their preparations in the way of intrenchments. The ground beyond Manassas, he states, is mined in the most thorough manner for a distance of two miles, and had our Army succeeded in driving the rebels out of their intrenchments, these mines would have destroyed our men by thousands. Richmond is also strongly intrenched and mined—the work having been accomplished by great numbers of negroes furnished by the planters.

The four New-York regiments which were announced, yesterday, as on their way from Washington—their three months' term of enlistment having expired—were delayed in their departure, and also at Havre de Grace, and did not arrive. Thousands of citizens turned out to give the brave men a fitting reception, and were greatly disappointed that they did not come. Broadway and Cortlandt-street were thronged as late as 10 o'clock P. M. The latest advices were that the regiments would not reach this City until an early hour this morning.

At a meeting of various Societies of Irishmen held last evening, it was decided that a procession should be formed to escort the Sixty-ninth Regiment through the City on their arrival at Cortlandt-street this morning.

The Third Vermont Regiment, Col. SMITH, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning *en route* to Baltimore. They are a fine, hardy set of men, all young, and having the appearance of being able to do the State some service. Their baggage train consists of seventeen wagons, a band wagon and ambulances, with four horses to each.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City last evening from Boston. There is no news of importance to add to the dispatch from Halifax, published on Wednesday morning, but we give an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, and another of the series of Mr. RUSSELL from this country, dated at Natchez, Miss., in which he gives his views of some of the manners and customs of the South.

There was a decline of ¼ ₩ cent. on Government Stock, and 1 ₩ cent. on other descriptions yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, compared with the sales of the previous day; New-York Central, 75¼ ₩ cent.; Government Stock, 88 ₩ cent. In Money affairs, some further sums were placed on temporary loan to the Government at 6 ₩ cent.—making about $4,000,000 since Monday in this City, and $2,500,000 in Boston and Philadelphia.

The market was more active for Breadstuffs yesterday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat favored sellers. The rise in rates on freight, however, tended to check business toward the close. Cotton was in fair demand, at uniform quotations. Coffee and Sugars were decidedly brisker. Whisky was in moderate request, as were also Hops, Tallow and Naval Stores. Pork was dull and heavy. Beef was actively sought after, and was firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Gen. Scott and the Cabinet—The Duty of the President.

The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*:

"Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL does Secretary CAMERON great injustice when he places upon him the responsibility of refusing regiments of mounted men. We have pretty good reason for knowing that Secretary CAMERON has accepted regiments that have been refused by Gen. SCOTT, who, with his peculiar iteration of manner replied, 'I don't want any cavalry, Sir; I don't want any cavalry, Sir. My plan of campaign doesn't require cavalry, Sir.' It is but justice to the President and Cabinet that the country should know that *Gen. Scott has had full control of all the war movements and also organized the columns, appointed the officers, and selected the time and points of attack at Bull's Run.*"

So far as the preparation of the Army for the special service assigned it is concerned, it is undoubtedly true that Gen. SCOTT did have full control. He probably did "organize the columns, and appoint the officers;" and he may have "selected the *time* and *points* of attack at Bull's Run,"—after that attack had been peremptorily ordered by his superiors,—though we are inclined to believe that these details were confided to Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, who was on the spot, and who could form, from a personal examination of the approaches, a much better opinion as to the points of attack than Gen. SCOTT. The fact that both the time and point of attack were changed by Gen. MCDOWELL proves, indeed, that in this respect, he was left to the exercise of his own judgment. The original purpose was to attack the enemy's position on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, by turning it on the south side;—and Gen. MCDOWELL went personally with Col. HEINTZELMAN'S column to superintend the attack. But he found the roads on that side impracticable for heavy artillery,—and on that account abandoned the plan. Friday was devoted to a survey on the other flank, and there he found the roads in such a condition as to justify the attempt to turn the enemy's position on that side. The fact that Gen. MCDOWELL thus changed the *time* of attack from Friday to Sunday, and the *point* of attack from the Southern to the Northern flank, shows that the control of these details was confided wholly to him by Gen. SCOTT, and we presume every one will concede that this discretion was wisely exercised, and the change judicious.

But all this leaves the main point untouched. The question is, *Who decided that the attack should be made?* Who determined that the road to Richmond should be by Manassas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a battle at this point, selected by the rebels themselves, admirably adapted for defence, fortified through three long months of incessant labor, accessible to their reinforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such a position as they might wish to make it, became a matter of necessity? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility upon Gen. SCOTT. We have not the slightest desire to involve the President and Cabinet in any responsibility that does not belong to them; but, on the other hand, we do not intend that Gen. SCOTT shall be loaded with blame for acts which were done by others. We *know* that Gen. SCOTT was opposed to this plan of the campaign from the beginning; he deemed it unwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided against him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficult route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended, and which must be held by a strong force after it had once been taken. This we know to be true—and in spite of the delicacy of such disclosures, we shall not hesitate to state the authority for it. It is that of Gen. SCOTT himself.

On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. SCOTT, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes,—and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction;—and with the first frosts of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi,—and taken every important point on that river, New-Orleans included. *It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an Army to Richmond.* At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he, "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.* There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President,—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interest of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience,—and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.* I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.* If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country,—how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond;—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. *But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible.* These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw *their* responsibility on my shoulders."

This is the substance and very nearly the language of a portion of Gen. SCOTT'S conversation on the occasion referred to. It proves conclusively that he was opposed to the advance upon Richmond by way of Manasses at that time, and also that the Administration was almost certain to overrule his objections and command a battle. Taken in connection with what was said in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, it leaves no doubt on the subject:

Mr. RICHARDSON—I repeat that *Gen. Scott had been forced to fight this battle.* I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (LOGAN and WASHBURNE) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT. In the course of our conversation, Gen. SCOTT remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. SCOTT; "I will prove it. *I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it.* As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. SCOTT. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand to the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. WASHBURNE—As my colleague has referred to Gen. SCOTT'S remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. SCOTT, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. SCOTT replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." *But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle.* Gen. SCOTT thus paid a compliment to the President personally.

We repeat what we said yesterday, that President LINCOLN is not likely, of his own motion, to have overruled Gen. SCOTT and to have forced him to fight a battle against his will. But President LINCOLN is, to a very great extent, in such a matter as this, in the hands of his Cabinet. A portion of that Cabinet is known to have full and entire confidence in the military ability of Gen. SCOTT;—while another portion is equally well known to be governed by sentiments of personal dislike which amount almost to hatred. It is not necessary to specify individuals. It is a mattery of notoriety that some members of the Cabinet have done little else during the last few weeks, than to denounce Gen. SCOTT, ridicule his plans of the campaign, and declaim on the necessity of overruling or superseding him. They have succeeded in overruling him,—with what results the country knows too well.

Now, we have not the slightest wish to see anything like a break-up of this Administration. Such an event, in the present condition of the country, could only be fruitful in disaster. But it is indispensably necessary for the President to *decide, peremptorily and finally, between Gen. Scott and those who would overrule him.* The great interest of the country now lies in its Army. Its military department is the department of overwhelming interest and importance. Its finances and its foreign relations are in good hands; and there should be not a moment's hesitation in placing at the head of the War Department some man of larger views, of more experience, and of more commanding personal reputation, than the present incumbent. And, above all, the country should know at once whether it may still lean upon the great military genius and experience of the Lieutenant-General of our Armies, or whether we are to be thrown back upon the new crop of Generals and statesmen who are striving to grasp the power that rests in his hands. Let the President make up his own mind on this point, and then *make his Cabinet a unit* upon it. If the BLAIRS and the GREELEYS, and the radical contemners of experience and science in military matters, are to bear sway, let it be undisputed. Let them have full possession of the Government, and take all the responsibility of its ruin. If not, let them retire and give place to men of cooler temper and of wiser heads. The worst thing the President can do in this crisis is to hesitate, and allow things to *drift* at random, as they are now doing.

What Next?

The best sign of the times is that nobody seems discouraged by the defeat of Sunday. Considering the unbounded confidence of success which seemed to be cherished, and the importance of this first general action between the main bodies of the opposing forces, it would not have been at all surprising if many persons had been inclined to surrender all faith in our ability to suppress this great rebellion.

Fortunately, the opposite effect has been produced. The defeat has shaken nobody's confidence, nor has it led either the Government or people to abate one jot of heart or hope. On Monday, it is true, the panic-stricken population of Washington were overwhelmed with apprehensions of an immediate advance of the rebels on that city; but even they have regained something of composure, from learning that the straggling runaways, who came in from the Army on Monday morning, did not constitute its whole force, and that the safety and honor of the country do not rest in their hands.

The universal cry now is for prompt but effective preparation for the new contest, and for leaving the entire control of military affairs in the hands of the military men to whom it belongs. Let civilians, whether Members of Congress or of the Cabinet, be content to attend to their own affairs, and leave war-making to those who understand it. The disaster which has befallen our arms from a neglect of this wise precaution, will abate much of that public impatience on which these men have relied for support, and will reconcile the people to a less rapid and headlong prosecution of the war. It is pretty evident now that we have underrated the strength, the resources and the temper of the enemy. And we have been blind, moreover, to the extraordinary nature of the country over which the contest is to be waged,—and to its wonderful facilities for defence. At almost every mile the long line upon which our troops have been required to operate, there are positions capable of formidable defence;—and the fact that at every turn our men have fallen upon masked batteries, proves how thoroughly the enemy has availed himself of these natural resources.

What is done now must be done wisely, as well as promptly. The Army must not only be collected, but organized, officered and disciplined. It is not enough that men with epaulettes are at the head of regiments. Half the disaster of Sunday is due to the fact that Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants were utterly unfit for their places,—that in many cases they evinced the most shameful cowardice, and in others the most entire ignorance of their duties. It is indispensable that the Army should have officers capable of doing their duty, and in whom the men confide. Without this,—without that habit of disciplined obedience which instruction alone can give, the Army will continue to be little better than a mob,—organized at the outset, but converted into a flying mass upon the first reverse. Officers must be appointed hereafter for their military qualifications exclusively,—not for their local popularity nor their political services.

The spirit of the people is now thoroughly aroused, and, what is equally important, it has been chastened and moderated by the stern lessons of experience. Men will be offered by hundreds of thousands for our Army; let the Government take good care that they are properly used, not wasted or left to incompetent and fatal leaders.

THE WRONGS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—There has undoubtedly been just cause of complaint on the part of the three months' volunteers in regard to their general treatment since enlistment. The insufficiency and poor quality of food, the poverty of clothing, the lack of promptitude in payment, the imperfect attention to the wants of families left behind, the incompetence, drunkenness and insolent demeanor of some of the officers, and a general neglect both of the wants and the complaints of the men,—these things have justly caused great and wide-spread dissatisfaction. Some of them might, doubtless, have been avoided or remedied, while others were, under the circumstances, literally unavoidable. But all legitimate grounds of complaint—so far as the Army now in the field and being raised, is concerned—already are, or very soon will be, entirely removed. The food of the Army is now of the most wholesome, nourishing and varied kind—far better and more bountiful than that of any other Army in the world. A bill has also already passed the Senate providing, in addition to the other rations, a regular supply of fresh beef, potatoes, Indian meal and various kinds of vegetables. The wretched, *sheddy* and half-hemmed rags that have been palmed off on the men, as clothing, by swindling contractors, will disgrace American soldiers no longer, as every article is now most rigidly inspected, and the slightest defect condemns it. Prompt and regular payment, and means for that purpose, have been abundantly provided for by Congress; and now that the confusion incident to the hasty gathering of such an immense body of men is nearly rectified, and things are getting in regular working order, it is believed that all difficulties on that point will be obviated. The disbandment of the eighty regiments of three months volunteers will give opportunity for the displacement of incompetent officers—from whom the Government and the troops have already suffered quite enough. The most vigorous measures in this direction have now been adopted. The Secretary of War issued an order on Wednesday last, that all officers of regiments should be subjected to an examination as to their fitness, by a Board of Officers, when those found incompetent will be rejected, and their places filled by skillful and efficient men. An army of half a million men, thus provided for and officered, animated by the spirit that inspires the soldiers of the Republic, fighting under the flag of Union and Freedom, and blessed with the favor of Heaven, assuredly will triumph.

Honor and Welcome to the Brave!

It is unfortunate for the rebels that the time of the regiments which enlisted for three months expired so soon after the ill-starred movement upon Manassas. Just upon its rebound from the terrible blow inflicted by the news of Sunday's battle, the public mind receives new stimulus by the return of thousands of men who passed through that sharp and bitter ordeal, and who came out with *their* honor untarnished, their bravery and spirit beyond suspicion. Our admiration of them and our sympathy with them, are but increased by our knowledge that, by the blunder of those who are responsible for that battle, they were sent upon an expedition from which they could have returned victors only by a combination of circumstances little less than miraculous. Our determination to stamp out this wicked and most unnatural rebellion, is but deepened and strengthened at the sight of our camp-worn, battle-stained friends and kinsmen, who have vainly suffered privation and encountered peril in what is but the opening of this just, this holy war. We feel at the sight of those thinned ranks and tattered ensigns as PAUL JONES did when, with his ship apparently dismantled in action, he replied to the question whether he would surrender, that he had not yet begun to fight.

The City of New-York distinguished herself by the promptness, the spirit and the magnitude of her preparations to support the Government; and here it is that the brave volunteers first receive their welcome home; here that the public heart first knows that generous and elevating glow which fills every patriotic breast, at the sight of men who have offered their lives for their country's safety and honor. Our streets were early thronged yesterday by the crowds gathered to greet the Eighth New-York Regiment, which was to leave Washington on Wednesday, and remained so until a late hour of the evening; when it was found that the arrival would not occur before to-day. The manner in which the regiment will be received must be some recompense for the hardships it has undergone, and the dangers it has so honorably passed through. It distinguished itself in the battle of Sunday, and shares justly the approbation which the New-York regiments, as a whole, elicited by their bearing on that disastrous day. It will return to us in a condition that tells unmistakably of the perils and hardships of a soldier's life. It brings back none of the pomp and pageantry of war; all these are stripped away by service in the field, and we see only the sad and stern reality. The full numbers with which it went out three months ago are much diminished; and of those who are missing many are lying on beds of pain, and some are sleeping in soldiers' graves before the intrenchments at Manassas. But wherever they are, beneath the sod, in the hospital, or once more happily surrounded by family and friends, the country honors, and will ever gratefully remember them.

To-day we also look for the Sixty-ninth, which has served the adopted country of its members so gallantly and laboriously. It, too, will show the severity of its toil and its suffering; only thus claiming the admiration due to its bravery and its fortitude. From the time that it left us we have heard nothing of it that was not to its honor; not the least of its virtues being the cheerful alacrity with which it performed every duty assigned to it. It has left its Colonel, its Lieutenant-Colonel, some of its other officers, and scores of its rank and file upon the field, mute witnesses of the dashing bravery which it displayed until the order to retreat was given. We have spoken in honor of this regiment before, and of the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) and the Eighth Volunteers (German)—not invidiously, or with the least disposition to elevate their bravery and patriotism above those of our native regiments—how could we, with the deeds of the Zouaves, of the Fourteenth, and the Massachusetts Second upon our lips? But courtesy, no less than justice, requires the fullest recognition of the devotion which our adopted fellow-citizens have shown to the flag of what we heard one of them the other day simply and strangely call "the new fatherland."

The return of these regiments will have one good effect that will inure to the benefit of those that are so ready to succeed them. They will tell the story of their camp life, and of the needless privations which they were called upon to suffer. There will be scattered among the people at large a knowledge of the hardships which are inflicted upon the patriotic volunteer by the greedy political favorites who are enabled, by a corrupt system of contracts, to put one hand into the nation's treasury and the other into the officer's kit and the knapsack of the soldier. Such knowledge as this, scattered widely from thousands of lips among hundreds of thousands of eager ears, cannot but beget such a stern and intelligent public opinion as even the most unscrupulous politician will not dare to face. The nation will hereafter insist that its brave defenders shall be made as comfortable as the severe exigencies of war will possibly admit. The regiments which now return to us come from a field on which, although they were not victorious, they fought, according to all testimony, with far more spirit and efficiency than the regular troops that accompanied them. They have borne the brunt of the contest and paid the dear price of our much-needed experience. Let us honor and welcome them accordingly.

MR. GREELEY'S APOLOGY.—We copy in another column a card from Mr. GREELEY, in which he disavows all responsibility for the recent course of the *Tribune* in urging an immediate advance to Richmond. He says that these articles, as well as all the others that have appeared, censuring the Government for its course, have been written by others and published without his sanction. He declares that for the future the *Tribune* will indulge in no criticism whatever on the conduct of the Army. We infer from this that Mr. GREELEY intends to resume the editorship of the *Tribune*, if possible.

Patterson's Defence.

Gen. PATTERSON is said to have written a private letter exculpating, or trying to exculpate, himself from blame in permitting Gen. JOHNSTON to retire from his front and reach Manassas, whereby the fortunes of the day in the recent battle were turned against the United States. The points of defence of this Pennsylvania General are as follows: Gen. JOHNSTON was strongly intrenched at Winchester; he had recently been reinforced by troops from Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere, running up the numbers of his Army to 35,000 men, besides 5,000 Virginia militia, making a total of 40,000 men. On the other hand, Gen. PATTERSON says he had less than 20,000 men, and of these, nineteen regiments were within a few days of the expiration of their enlistment, and all but four of these had positively declined to stay one hour beyond their time. Under these circumstances, Gen. PATTERSON felt unable to assume an offensive attitude, and took up a position where he could easily take care of the remnant of his dissolving Army.

We give Gen. PATTERSON the full benefit of his statement. We hope, on a thorough investigation into the facts, there may be found reason to relieve a Union officer so high in command, and intrusted with so important a department, from the general belief in his cowardice or incompetency that now prevails. But we must say that the excuses he is said to have offered do not carry conviction to our minds. If Gen. JOHNSTON was "strongly intrenched at Winchester," when did he become so? *After* Gen. PATTERSON had crossed the Potomac and occupied Martinsburgh. If he had then followed up JOHNSTON, with the prestige of success (a success which he was prompt to blazon to the country by telegraph, and which Gen. SCOTT was so elated at receiving, that he waked the President up to tell him,) he would have prevented Gen. JOHNSTON from throwing up strong defensive works either at Bunker Hill, where he first stopped, or subsequently at Winchester.

Secondly, we are wholly incredulous about the enormous reinforcements said to have been received by Gen. JOHNSTON, giving him an Army of 40,000 men. Gen. J. could have subsisted no such Army at his camp—there was no military reason for sending such an Army to JOHNSTON—and the withdrawal of JOHNSTON to Manassas is evidence that the mass of the Army of the Confederates was needed elsewhere.

We are forced to believe that Gen. PATTERSON knew little of the whereabouts or numbers of Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army—we have had no account of his pickets running any risks in following up the rebels and reconnoitering their position after they left Martinsburgh. And finally, if Gen. PATTERSON'S Army, at the date of JOHNSTON'S march to Manassas, was so near the expiration of its term of enlistment, whose fault was it? Why had they not sooner made effective demonstrations on JOHNSTON'S retreating Army? They wasted weeks of valuable time, doing nothing whatever, while Gen. JOHNSTON was intrenching himself at Winchester, and (according to PATTERSON) receiving there enormous reinforcements.

That his regiments would not agree to stay a few days longer at the critical time of the campaign was owing to one of two things: either the lack of confidence of the troops in their officers, and the consequent loss of all spirit and enthusiasm, or the total lack of patriotism, amounting to scandalous poltroonery in all the declining regiments. We are not prepared to believe the latter. We do not think the regiments would, under similar circumstances, have left a Gen. LYON or a Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Regulars and Volunteers.

It is stated in certain quarters that one result of the defeat at Bull's Run has been to intensify the dislike of regular officers to volunteer troops. We believe this to be grossly unjust. There were comparatively few regulars in the action of Sunday;—but so far as we can learn, from personal observation or the information of others, they were not at all superior to the volunteers in their readiness to go into action, nor behind them in their eagerness to go out. In the affair of Thursday the cavalry, composed of regulars, quit their positions twice with anything but military order and steadiness,—once when a cannon ball struck one of their number, and again when the Twelfth New-York Regiment broke and ran from the woods. After the retreat of Sunday night, moreover, about a dozen of these regulars were the first to reach the picket-guard nearest Arlington,—and if they had not been very properly stopped by the guard as deserters, they would have been among the first arrivals in Washington.

This is not a proper time for casting reproach on volunteers. No one expects them to be equal to old troops, in many of the essential requisites of good soldier's life. But there never was an army on the face of the earth composed of better material than ours.—nor have men ever shown better conduct in action, more steadiness and energy in fight, than many of the volunteer regiments engaged in the action of Sunday. What they need is instruction—and it is the fault of the officers, and especially of the regular military force, if they do not get it. What new recruits are especially liable to is, sudden stampedes, upon the occurrence of a reverse or a check. While everything goes on well, they fight admirably. But they need to be taught to stand firm against danger—to pay no attention to menacing appearances, but hold their ground whatever may happen. This they must learn mainly from experience—but something of it may be taught them by their officers.

Important Arrest.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 25.

GEORGE HOTCHKISS, a clerk in the New-Haven Post-office, was to-day detected in committing depredations upon the mails, by Special Agent HOLLISTER. A considerable sum of money was recovered.

THANKS.—Adams' Express, it appears, still keeps open its "lines of communication" with the South. Through the courtesy of Mr. JOHN HOGE we receive Charleston papers from July 6 to July 18 and New-Orleans papers as late as July 20.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

Why Troops Were Sent to Canada.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES FROM PARIS.

The London Times Special Correspondent in Mississippi.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., were received in this city last evening.

We are thus furnished with interesting correspondence, and extracts from our foreign files.

Accounts from Rome of the 9th says: "Everything is tranquil, but it is nevertheless said that the ultra members of the National Committee wish to act and bring about a movement, but they are opposed by the moderate party. After a quarrel and a fight which had taken place between some French and Pontifical soldiers, Gen. DE GOYON demanded that a Roman soldier, who had wounded a French one, should be delivered up to him as being amenable to a French Court-martial. Mgr. DE MERODE refused to admit the validity of the Convention pointed out by Gen. DE GOYON, to deliver up the Pontifical soldier. The King of Naples is said to have purchased a villa in Switzerland. A French journalist, who is in correspondence with some foreign journals, has been exiled from Rome by the Police."

According to a letter from Naples of the 9th, M. SAN MARTINO was, to the great regret of the moderate party, to leave that capital in the evening of that day. Armed conflicts continue, and in some parts of the provinces bands formed by several Committees of the Provisional Government prevented the collection of the taxes. Gen. HILDEBRANDT has caused several executions. Gen. CIALDINI is expected to organize a general plan of pursuit of the bands.

The following are the words made use of by the Emperor of Austria on receiving the Hungarian Address:

"I have remarked with satisfaction the ergeno with which the States and the representatives of the country have responded to the wishes expressed by me. In the hope that they will receive with the same feelings the reply which I shall make to the Address, and as I have only in view the interests of the Empire and the general welfare of my people, I shall not delay making it known to them."

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

The Recall of Mr. Burlingame—Movements of our Foreign Agents—When the Confederate Commissioners propose to commence their Grand Tour—The Price of Firearms, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I announced to you two weeks ago that Mr. BURLINGAME had left Paris to go to Pekin at Vienna, and that he expected to be received by the Emperor of Austria. A week later I was surprised to see in the American papers a statement that Mr. BURLINGAME had been recalled from Vienna and transferred to China, because the Emperor of Austria would not receive him. The report was not at first believed here, because it would have been an evident *faux pas* in the Secretary of State to send a recall which might arrive immediately after the reception of Mr BURLINGAME; but thus place him under the necessity of bidding adieu almost as soon as received. But Mr. BURLINGAME has just returned to Paris, and we have now an explanation of the whole matter. The Government at Washington, desirous of maintaining agreeable relations with all the European Powers, saw no necessity of asking the Austrian Government to accept any man who was not entirely agreeable to them, and they therefore, wrote to Mr. BURLINGAME, telling him that if the latter should reach him in time not to present himself at Vienna, but to return to Paris for further instructions. Fortunately this letter of Mr. SEWARD did catch Mr BURLINGAME in Switzerland on his way to Vienna, and he was accordingly returned here.

No news has been received at Paris of the movements of Mr. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal. The discussions in relation to this gentleman must have reached Lisbon in advance of him, but whether he has assumed the duties of his office or not we have not learned.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, who has personal communications with the agents of the Southern Confederacy, and who seems disposed to make the most of these relations, says, in the last number of that paper: "Messrs. MANN and YANCEY, agents of the secession States of America to England, and who are to visit from London the other States of Europe, will not commence the tour until the Confederate States shall have been officially recognized by England and France." What a wonderful piece of intelligence, indeed!

Muskets, which were offered at the standard price of 45 francs—nine dollars—when the American agents first arrived in France and Belgium, have now augmented to 75 francs—fifteen dollars. This is partly due to the fact that Mr. BUTLER KING bids against the agents of the Northern States, and that the agents of these States even bid against each other. The latter think Mr KING bids high only because he does not expect to buy, and hopes thereby to embarrass them.

I was surprised to see the clerks at ROTHSCHILDS' a few days ago paying drafts exclusively in silver and bank notes, and still more surprised to hear them say that it was because all the gold in their vaults had been withdrawn to go to New York. Upon inquiring further I find that the same is true of all the banking-houses in Paris—even the Bank of France commenced yesterday refusing gold. The fact will appear more singular when it is recollected that only a few months ago, and running back through years, silver was so scarce that on several occasions the financial people were thrown into quite a panic about it. Nothing but the discovery of the Washoe Mines prevented the French Mint from adulterating its silver coin to a degree which would have rendered its exportation for industrial purposes useless. But all this gold is not drained from Paris to go direct to New-York; the most of it is exchanged in London, and is appropriated to the payment of English debts; and since the French are in no particular way benefitted by the operation they complain most bitterly.

Mr. SPENCER, the American Consul at Paris, complains at his abrupt suspension from office, supposing that the removal was based upon reports against his fidelity to the Union. This must be a misapprehension, since every one who knows Mr. SPENCER intimately knows that he is as good a Union man as lives. We suspect that Mr. SPENCER was removed because he was an appointee of Mr. BUCHANAN, and because he held a good and desirable place, which was sought after by many influential and competent men who had rendered services to the present Administration, which is reason enough, in all conscience, as things are done now-a-days.

But Mr. SPENCER'S removal was dated two days after a certain publication in the *Tribune*, imputing to him unpatriotic sentiments, because he refused to allow his office to be used as a place for holding a Union meeting. Mr. SPENCER refused the use of his office for this purpose, because the instructions to all Consuls contain a peremptory prohibition to that effect, and because to disobey this prohibition at Paris, particularly, would have brought him and his Government in conflict with the Police. He admits, therefore, this much, but thinks it unkind that his political and social position should be compromised upon grounds such as these. We do not imagine, however, that it is any suspicion of a want of patriotism which has induced Mr. S.'s removal.

This morning *Charivari* contains an engraving on the American war from the pencil of Cham, which conveys a deeper meaning than most of those on the same subject. In the background the two American armies are pitching into each other with the fury of demons, while Mars is seen urging them on, and dancing with joy at the row he has kicked up. In the foreground stands two French soldiers—a Zouave and a Chasseur of the Guard, who look at Mars with an expression of rage and indignation, and shaking their fists at him exclaim: "You scoundrel Mars! After bringing the water into our mouths, you go off to America!"

Mr. T BUTLER KING, we understand, is threatening the French community with a *brochure*, in reply to that reprinted here from your columns, entitled "Facts on Secession."

Mrs. BONAPARTE PATTERSON, whose case, you will have learned, has been decided against her a second time, with a certain degree of brutality in the terms of the judgment, has decided not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as she is convinced that she cannot obtain justice and is unwilling longer to bear the attacks against her character, which each pleading brings out. She has taken her passage home in the *Fulton* on the 23d.

Do not be led into error by the slashing leader of the London *Times*, on the Emperor's decree about Cookies. From that article the English reader at least will be led to believe that the Emperor is a recent convert to the necessity of putting down the Slave-trade, that England converted him; and that France all this time has been engaged in a system of negro emigration scarcely one remove from the veritable Slave trade. All these propositions of the *Times* are to be unfounded. The Emperor is neither a new convert to the necessity of putting a stop to the Slave-trade, nor has he been engaged, since the affair of the *Charles and George*, two years ago, in anything assimilating the Slave-trade. He has not even been engaged in anything as vile as the English Coolie-trade in China.

Mr. JAMES, the famous English lawyer, late a member of Parliament, and M. BOYER in London to have absconded to America, was married here yesterday at Lord COWLEY'S office, to Mrs. HILLIARD, a rich English widow residing at Paris.

Messrs. MIRES and SOLAR, after a lengthy and most dramatic trial, have been condemned each to five years' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine. The four journals owned by these gentlemen—the *Constitutionnel*, the *Presse*, the *Pays*, and the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, have been placed under the direction of gentlemen named by the Tribunal. M. SOLAR retains a share in the *Pays*, where he will probably be at work, as he has not since been heard of. M. MIRES will appeal, and will make a more obstinate defence in the upper than in the lower Court. It is generally thought the Ministry avoid the judgment which has been pronounced.

MALAKOFF

Why Troops were Sent to Canada.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

I see by the last mail that you have received the news of the departure of the English troops for Canada, the cause, the precise reasons of which I did not know till lately. The fact is, it is generally understood here that this was a purely Palmerstonian stroke, for which the Congress are not responsible. It seems that the Government of Canada wrote over here that they were in danger of a conspiracy hatching among the New-York roughs to cross the frontier and destroy the locks of the canal at some town or other, whose name persons who know more about the matter than I are no doubt capable of giving me. At all events, the declared object of these expeditions was to prevent the departure of two steamers said to have been purchased by the Southerners for privateers. The Governor of Canada, it would seem, was easily scared; but it so happened that other authorities, though precisely what they were or about they came from, is what I do not pretend to say, did happen to give so strong and alarming a construction of his views, that the Home Government, as a measure of precaution, hurried off these troops, and there the matter, I believe, rests. I give you this explanation, such as it is, for what it is worth. All I can say is, that such is the current version of the affair here, though to my mind, the real gist of the story lies hidden somewhere in those "other advices," which would seem to imply something very extraordinary to call for such a remedy. In plain language, did this Government have any reason to believe that our Government, or any branch of our Government, National, State, or Municipal, was engaged in or countenanced any such design? There are two ways of viewing such an attempt: one is as an act of patriotism, the other is as a disguised means of forcing us into a quarrel with Great Britain with a view to aiding the South; and this last scheme seems to have been familiar to the minds of a certain class of people in New-York City and elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Letters of the London Times' Special Correspondent—Further Experiences on the Mississippi.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 14.

On the morning of the 3d of June, I left New-Orleans in one of the steamers proceeding up the Mississippi, along that fertile but uninteresting region of reclaimed swamp lands called "the Coast," which extends along both banks for one hundred and twenty miles above the city. It is so called from the name given to it, "La Côte," by the early French settlers. Here is the favored land—alas! it is a fever-land too—of sugar-cane and Indian corn. To those who have very magnificent conceptions of the Mississippi, founded on mere arithmetical computations of leagues, or vague geographical data, it may be astonishing, but it is nevertheless true, the Mississippi is artificial for many hundreds of miles. Nature has, of course, poured out the waters, but man has made the banks. By a vast system of raised embankments, called levees, the river is constrained to abstain from overflowing the swamps, now drained and green with wealth-producing crops. At the present moment the surface of the river is several feet higher than the land at each side, and the steamer moves on a level with the upper stories, or even the roofs of the houses, reminding one of such scenery as could be witnessed in the old days of treckschuyt in Holland. The river is not broader than the Thames at Gravesend, and is quite as richly colored. But then it is 180 feet deep, and for hundreds of miles it has not less than 100 feet of water. Thus deeply has it scooped into the rich clay and marl in its course, but as it flows out to join the sea it throws down the vast precipitates which render the bars so shifting and difficult, and bring the mighty river to such a poor exit. A few miles above the wharfs and large levees of the city the country really appears to be a sea of light green, with shores of forest in the distance, about two miles away from the bank. This forest is the uncleared land, extending for a considerable way back, which each planter hopes to take into culture one day or other, and which he now uses to provide timber for his farm. Near the banks are houses of wood, with portcoes, pillars, verandahs, and sun-shades, generally painted white and green. There is a great uniformity of style, but the idea aimed at seems to be that of the old French chateau, with the addition of a colonnade round the ground story. These dwellings are generally in the midst of small gardens, rich in semi-tropical vegetation, with glorious magnolias, now in full bloom, rising in their midst, and groves of live-oak interspersed. The levee is as hard and dry as the bank of a canal. Here and there it is propped up by wooden revetments. Between it and the uniform line of palings which guards the river face of the plantations there is a carriage-road. In the inclosure near each residence there is a row of small wooden huts, whitewashed, in which live the negroes attached to the service of the family. Outside the negroes who labor in the fields are quartered in similar constructions, which are like the small single huts, called, "Marseillese," which were plentiful in the Crimea. These are rarely furnished with windows, a wooden slide or a grated space admits such light and air as they want. One of the most striking features of the landscape is its utter want of life. There were a few horsemen exercising in a field, some gigs and buggies along the levee roads, and little groups at the numerous landing-places, generally containing a few children in tom-fool costumes, as Zouaves, Chasseurs, or some sort of infantry, but the slaves who were there had come down to look after luggage or their masters. There were no merry, laughing, chattering gatherings of black faces and white teeth such as we hear about. Indeed, the negroes are not allowed holydays to stir out of their respective plantations or to go along the road without passes from their owners. The steamer J. L. Cotten, which was not the less popular, perhaps, because she had the words "Low pressure" conspicuous on her paddle-boxes, carried a fair load of passengers, most of whom were members of Creole families living on the coast. The proper meaning of the word "Creole" is very different from that which we attach to it. It signifies a person of Spanish or French descent born in Louisiana or in the Southern and tropical countries. The great majority of the planters here are French Creoles, and it is said they are kinder and better masters than Americans or Scotch, the latter being considered the most severe. Intelligent on most subjects, they are sensible in the belief that England must take their cotton or perish. Even the keenest of their financiers, Mr. Forstall, an Irish Creole, who is representative of the house of BARING, seems inclined to this faith, though he is prepared with many ingenious propositions, which would rejoice Mr. GLADSTONE'S inmost heart, to raise money for the Southern Confederacy and make them rich exceedingly. One thing has rather puzzled him. M. BARDENE, who is in New-Orleans, either as a looker-on or as an accredited *employé* of his father or of the French Government, suggested to him that it would not be possible for the disposable mercantile marine of England and France together to carry the cotton crop, which hitherto gave employment to a great number of American vessels, now laboored by the South, and the calculations seem to bear out the truth of the remark. Be that as it may, Mr. FORSTALL is quite prepared to show that the South can receive prodigious revenue by a small direct taxation, to which the machinery already exists in every part of the State, and that the North must be proportionally damaged in the struggle, if not ruined outright. One great source of strength in the South is its calmness—at least, its processed placidity—to yield anything that it is asked. There is unlimited confidence in Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Wherever I go, the same question is asked: "Well, Sir, what do you think of our President? Does he not strike you as being a very able man?" In balance he is trusted as a veteran to war. When he sent orders to the New Orleans Banks, some time ago, to suspend specie payment, he exercised a power which could not be justified by any reading of the Southern Constitution. All men applauded. The President of the United States is far from receiving any such support or confidence, and it need not be said any act of his of the same character as that of Mr. DAVIS would be the signal for an outcry against him. But the South has all the unanimity of a conspiracy, and its unanimity is greater than its confidence. One is rather tired of endless questions, "Who can conquer such a land?" But the question should be, "Can the North conquer it?" On the 4th of July, when all the world is holiday, and there is a great deal too much, but they really believe that the fate which Poland could not avert, to which France as well as the nations elsewhere bowed the head, can never rest upon them. With their faithful negroes to raise their corn, sugar and cotton while they are at the wars, and English and France to take the latter and pay them for it, they believe they can meet the Anglo-man with all the advantageous future opens before them. Every plantation is filled by multitudinous negroes open on their backs and prostrate at the base of the immense bales of cotton from which they rule the destinies of the earth, the empires of Europe and Asia, with all their gold, their manufactures, and their industry, crying out, "Pray give us more cotton! All we ask is more!" But to return to the boat stopping opposite Mr. ROMAN'S Estate—Mr. ROMAN was formerly Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Ex-Commissioner from the Confederate Government at Montgomery to the Government of the United States at Washington. Not very long ago he could boast of a very handsome property, the French Creoles love gardens. Their creed does not much affect them with the Mosaic curse was how one fine day, fever in fields of Eden the work into the maw of the river, and the country ruined. That is Arab is call it the "Curse of Adam," with a secret broken through the [illegible] has taken off. The Government [illegible] explain what [illegible] Roman was [illegible] Mr. Roman [illegible] Mr. Roman [illegible] Mr. Roman

LAW REPORTS.

Execution against the Person—Question of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Samuel N. Pettengill vs. *Robert F. Maiher* —In this action judgment was recovered in favor of the plaintiff some months since. A motion was made yesterday for leave to issue an execution against the person. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant had collected considerable sums of money while in his employment, and failed to pay them over. The defendant denied this charge, and claimed that he had settled the demand by a bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn, and that even if the original claim were of the character asserted by plaintiff his right of action was merged in the bond which was for $1,900. On the motion, it appeared from the report of Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Referee, that the bond and mortgage were received merely as collateral, and not as a substitute for the original demand.

Judge Leonard decided that the motion must be granted, but, as the question was not free from doubt, directed that proceedings be stayed on defendant's giving security until an appeal could be taken.

J. Francis Walton and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for motion; Cornelius Fiske, opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the matter of Purcell McQuillan.—The writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in the case of this prisoner, to test the legality of his imprisonment, was this morning returned. Col. Smith, the commanding officer at Governor's Island, to whom the writ was directed, returned that McQuillan was not in his custody or control, but had been transferred to some other post.

The applicant's counsel objected that the return did not state that McQuillan had not been in his custody since the writ was served, and on application the hearing was adjourned over till to-morrow, to enable an amended return to be made.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Fern* vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Motion granted so far as to elect which count of his complaint he will adopt as the correct statement of his action, and that the other be stricken out as redundant or irrelevant. The nature of the motion is in other respects too indefinite for an action, nor do I think any is required. Ten dollars costs to the prevailing party may abide the event of the action.

Sloan et al. vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—The motion for leave to issue execution is denied without costs, with leave to renew in case the verdict shall be for the plaintiff at the trial.

Bissell vs. *Studley.*—Judgment for the plaintiff as to the demurrer, and the third and fourth answers, on account of the frivolousness thereof. And the first and second answers are stricken out as false. $10 costs of motion and costs of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Gashire* vs. *Apple.*—Attachment granted.

De Peyster vs. *Van Ness.*—Order to show cause granted.

Unger vs. *Loder.*—Motion granted. See memorandum with clerk at Special Term.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

		Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York		July 13
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York		July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec		July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec		July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston		July 21
Fulton	Southampton	New-York		July 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York		July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec		July 27
Europa	Liverpool	Boston		July 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York		July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec		Aug 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York		Aug 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans		Aug 3
Canada	Liverpool	New-York		Aug 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York		Aug 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York		Aug 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans		Sept

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 27
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 17
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept 14

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 3 P. M
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 1 P. M
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M and 3 P. M
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6 P. M
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, H. M. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

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LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST.—IN EXCHANGE-PLACE, A SOLID GOLD finger ring, with a black and white Scotch pebble in the centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Middleton & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

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TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat, active girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and nurse and plain sewing or light housework; can do nice plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer. Is clean and tidy about her person; best of City reference; will go a few part of the country; wages $3 a month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in any kind of work. Good reference can be given. Call at No 130 39th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH CANADIAN COLORed woman wishes a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies, and is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c.; and has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; would go a short distance in the country, capable to take charge of a dairy; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No 33 West 13th-st., third floor, front room, for two days

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROtestant woman as Cook; understands her business, in all its branches; can cook meats, pastry and jellies of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to city or country; has good city reference of three years standing. Apply at No 257 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No 202 East 21st-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams. no objection to a first-class boarding house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. City reference. Call at 11 48th-st, second floor, front room

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as cook; can speak French, and can do washing in all its branches; has good reference. No objection to go in the country. Call at No 2 East 20th-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST rate cook wants a situation; she is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call at the Metropolitan Institute, No 222 6th-av., between 47th and Ninety 8th

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and laundress; is a good washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No 24 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was formerly longer, understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No 174 Mulberry-st., in the rear

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WILLing and obliging Irish girl, a young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework in a private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and understands her business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

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L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. C. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by HARRY BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park row

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,

REGULATION KNAPSACKS,

OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, by

RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,

Manufacturers,

No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS' Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: Sheriff's sale, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made and delivered by J. Edward Ireland and Sarah E. Ireland, his wife, to Edgar Reed, filed in the Register's Office of King's County, on the 8th day of March, 1861, household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpet, rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth; oak marble-top cottage suite, centre tables, hair mattresses, spring bed, toilet set, vases, lamps, &c. Also, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany bedroom furniture, large bar counter, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, &c.

JOHN R. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c.; &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 197 Water-st., New-York: the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON

Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want, about October 1, a suite of second story front rooms, in a first-class house; location near 5th-av., between 18th and 24th sts. Reference given and required. Address P., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FACTORY, WITH A KETtle, if possible, for making grease; to state in answer the situation and rent. Address A. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No 48 East 34th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can find good rooms, at reasonable terms, by applying at No 26 Hicks-st., near Joralemon. The house has every modern convenience, and is within four minutes walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDERS BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ADJOINING TO LET—Separate or together, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, permanent or transient; also, an elegantly furnished back parlor; reference given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No 101 *Times* Office

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family by applying at No. 13 Pierpont-st. Location good, and near Fulton ferry.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large, airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This delightful family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Good stabling. Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railway to Chester, 45 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTON, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River, across the Island to the mountains. Location is attractive, the fresh air and table unsurpassed. Will accept boarder cheap. Apply here or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW LADIES or single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished in a house convenient to post-office and railroad depot; table unexceptionable; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, corner Hall-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; a city preferred; terms not to exceed $7 per week, to which can be added some lessons in the French language, if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No 1,757 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND Quiet "Mountain of Ill" affords the facilities for a quiet home in the country, and the absence of fashionable life. $7 per week. Particulars of R. M. TITSWORTH, No — Dey-st., second floor, or address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms. Address as above. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or No 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT GLENWOOD, on the Hudson, can accommodate a small family or two gentlemen and the children, with handsomely furnished rooms and board, if desirable if required. Apply at No 129 Prince-st

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, or more, together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No 45, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen want country board, plain, but good, within half an hour to an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating price, &c., A. S. R., Box No. 1,793 New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, a good country board at a first house, within a convenient distance of New-York. Address, stating price, with full particulars, H. L. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time established by railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No 156 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 15, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

R. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy Prom tickets.

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A well situated and arranged house, in perfect order. It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience. The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use. The whole will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $250. Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO. W. DITURETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham.

NO. 55 EAST 12TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE New Jersey House, between Broadway and 4th-av., furnished rooms to let in single or in suites, privilege in kitchen if required, terms moderate, pleasant location, references exchanged. French taught on the premises by an experienced teacher

TO LET.—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTtage house, containing thirteen rooms, gas, &c., with plot of ground, pleasantly situated, near Myrtle-av, cars; combines advantages of country and City; at a moderate rent. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st, near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN, near Clinton and Fulton avs., house with ten lots, good garden, shade trees, &c.; would exchange for small farm near the City, on or near the Hudson River. Preferred on high ground, from 11 to 20 acres, not to exceed $10,000. Address Box No. 850 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BASEMENT AND four-story house in 36th-st., No. 88, between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the improvements. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 122 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*. *For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting (public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling concerns.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a nice grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-building necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with it from each way, daily, by stage lines.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address ISAACS & CO., No. 107 Front-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewelyn Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,795 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY HANDsome, new, small two story and attic frame and brick house, beautifully situated near the railroad depôt at Flushing; location perfectly healthy, built to rent or sell, but in the best manner, and is adapted for heater, gas, bath, &c. Price low. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nassau Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND }
OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 5th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of Stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of the loan proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Deposits of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward, and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1866, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Columbus, Ohio or to No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

E. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip for stock will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrender ring them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver such Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send the Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN, }
A. MITCHILL, } Commissioners of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Incident law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION) No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the 14th and 15th Articles of said Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the trustees of Six Per Cent on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any portion so interested who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1867, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, July 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COATES & CO., Milwaukee, in that city, on demand, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $25, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the opening of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMpany—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 2 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City: $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
AND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPERior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861. }

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price it delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractors and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the acts or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given.

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that if the offer (or proposal or bid or tender) of ——, with whom the day of —— after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; but in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between it and the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above-named guarantors —— are —— good and sufficient sureties.

(Signature and official designation.) G. H.

To be signed by the Chief of the United States District Court, United States District Attorney, Collector of the Customs, or Navy Agent.

jy16-lawtws3.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, Officers of the 4th Ward, at the office of the Chief of the Police, corner of Grand and Centre streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the supply of Furniture for Primary School No. 2, in said 4th Ward. The plans and specifications of the furniture required, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Three sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals received for the public interest's benefit.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, }
OWEN KINNEY, } Committee on Building and
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the 4th Ward.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF SCHOOLS OF 4TH WARD, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 24, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of August, for the erection of a brick school house to furnish a primary school for No. 1, North Ward. The plans and specifications of which can be seen at this Office. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,060,135 98
Liabilities	10,135 98

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS.

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participation in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued therefor to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 58 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—MOUNT HEBRON ENCAMPMENT, No. 1.—The members of this Encampment are requested to meet in their room, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the deceased Patriarch W. D. Kennedy.

SAMUEL MCDONALD, Scribe. JAMES J COLE, C. P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Getty's Lodge, No 11, I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge room, corner of Grand and Centre, on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, W. D. Kennedy.

L. C. FRANKE, N. G.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Krieson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages.	At little expense.
Little or no change of diet:	No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.	

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but unmediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, in Albany, on the —— day of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no alcoholic, mercurial, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 21st day of November, 1851.
WM. F. BIGGARD, Alderman

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, prime, unit of, hot store or express office
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others—all gratuitously.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist
Depot for the sale of Medicines, Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers who deceive customers out of them and sell articles on their reputation procured by Helmbold's genuine buchu.

Advice gratis. Charges moderate.

AFFLICTED & BESTORLD! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

Thirty-fifth IMPORTANT TO YOUTH SENT, sealed, in plain envelope to any address, for 25 cents. DR. LAMONT'S Great Work on Medical Science and Marriage, containing 300 pages, 130 Anatomical and other Engravings on Manhood and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposit, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, with the most successful Home Treatment. Also, the Diseases of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether contracted in this country or in any part of the world, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing, or how much they have baffled the skill of other physicians. Over fifty pages are devoted to Diseases of Females, and the Causes of Sterility, with the most successful Treatment. Every Lady should have a copy. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation fee $5. Medicines sent to all parts of the world. Boxing and packing free from observation. Address DR. LAMONT, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Beware of quacks and counterfeits. Dr. L. is the only physician who makes this disease a specialty. Dr. L. is consulted daily by more patients than any physician in the city. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. L. is the author of the following valuable works: "Diseases of the Blood and Skin," "Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," "Diseases of the Sexual Organs," "Manhood: How Lost, How Restored," "Diseases of Females," "Consumption, Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Diseases of the Nervous System," "Diseases of the Heart," "Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Digestive Organs," "Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Muscles," "Rheumatism and Gout," "Hereditary Diseases," "Mercury and its Effects," "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," "Hydrocele, Varicocele and Fistula," "Piles, Fissure and Prolapsus," "Tape Worm," "Epilepsy or Fits," "Tumors," "Ulcers," "Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption," "Catarrh, Throat Diseases and Deafness," "Skin Diseases," "Mercurial Rheumatism and Gout," "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," "Hernia or Rupture," "Club Foot and Spinal Diseases," "Paralysis or Palsy," "Tic Douloureux or Neuralgia," "Diseases of the Stomach," "Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia," "Secret Habits," "Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Hypochondria, Lowness of Spirits, Gloomy Forebodings, Evil Dreams, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Confusion of Ideas, Sense of Impending Danger, Hesitation, Indecision, Lassitude, Universal Prostration, Irritability, Incapacity, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dullness of the Head, Haggard and Wasted Appearance, Blotches on the Face, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Wakefulness at Night, Horrible Dreams, Confusion of Ideas, Dread of Impending Danger or Death, Self-Distrust, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Want of Confidence, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs, &c. Dr. L. is the only physician who makes this disease a specialty. Dr. L. is consulted daily by more patients than any physician in the city. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. L. is the author of the following valuable works: "Diseases of the Blood and Skin," "Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," "Diseases of the Sexual Organs," "Manhood: How Lost, How Restored," "Diseases of Females," "Consumption, Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Diseases of the Nervous System," "Diseases of the Heart," "Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Digestive Organs," "Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Muscles," "Rheumatism and Gout," "Hereditary Diseases," "Mercury and its Effects," "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," "Hydrocele, Varicocele and Fistula," "Piles, Fissure and Prolapsus," "Tape Worm," "Epilepsy or Fits," "Tumors," "Ulcers," "Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption," "Catarrh, Throat Diseases and Deafness," "Skin Diseases," "Mercurial Rheumatism and Gout," "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," "Hernia or Rupture," "Club Foot and Spinal Diseases," "Paralysis or Palsy," "Tic Douloureux or Neuralgia," "Diseases of the Stomach," "Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia," "Secret Habits," "Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Hypochondria, Lowness of Spirits, Gloomy Forebodings, Evil Dreams, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Confusion of Ideas, Sense of Impending Danger, Hesitation, Indecision, Lassitude, Universal Prostration, Irritability, Incapacity, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dullness of the Head, Haggard and Wasted Appearance, Blotches on the Face, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Wakefulness at Night, Horrible Dreams, Confusion of Ideas, Dread of Impending Danger or Death, Self-Distrust, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Want of Confidence, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs, &c.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Dunne-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 631 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 9 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, the result of a secret habit, effectually cured. The afflicted, of misplaced confidence, who have been imposed upon by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Claight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEMS'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a wonderfully healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 119 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies are the un

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

FURTHER CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The following are the casualties in the Second Michigan Regiment: Killed—None. Wounded—HENRY ROETTIGER, Company H, in side; MAT. WOLSENWEBER, Company C, dangerously in side; WM. MARKS, Company A, and a skirmisher, shot in the leg.

The First Massachusetts was not in the second fight, except a few companies as skirmishers and to cover the artillery in the second division. Lieut. GILL, of Company J, was killed.

The Seventy-first Regiment now estimate their killed, wounded and missing at 40. They go home to-morrow, but the greater portion will probably come back under Col. MARSTON.

Of the Maine force engaged in the battle of Bull's Run bridge only 30 are missing. More will be likely to turn up yet.

The loss of the Fire Zouaves is now estimated at 200, all told. The remainder are as full of fight as ever.

The following United States Marines of the detachment were killed on Sunday: Lieut. Hitchcock, Vermont; privates Clegg, Harris, Hughes, Lane, Moore, Perkins, Riley and Ward; wounded and missing, supposed killed or prisoners, Corporal Steiner, privates Stewart, Powers, Stebbins and Bradford; wounded and at the hospital, Major Zeilung, Lieut. Hale, and ten others slightly. Of the whole of this force there were only nineteen men more than three months in the service. They fought like veterans.

The following are the casualties in Col. KEYES' Brigade:

THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Sixty killed, wounded and missing, over half of whom are killed.

SECOND CONNECTICUT.

One killed, ten wounded.

FOURTH CONNECTICUT.

Four wounded, four or five missing.

The loss of the Second Maine and Third Connecticut was chiefly caused in their charge on the battery which they took. This brigade was conducted into the field of battle by Col. KEYES. In the order of Col. KEYES, withdrawing them as if only to change his position, the men were not aware of their retreat till they arrived on the main road.

Capt. SULLINGHASH, one of Col. KEYES' Aids was killed, and Lieut. UPTON was wounded.

The Rhode Island First sustained a loss of 13 killed, 33 wounded, and 33 missing.

Col. MCCOOK, of the Ohio First, brought his men up in good order, and covered the retreat of Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade.

In the New-York Fourteenth, among the missing of whom there are a number of privates, are the following officers: Lieuts. J. Cully, Theo. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough, C. Scholes.

Many of the privates may yet turn up, and the protection of their names now might create unnecessary distress among their friends.

It is stated that the flag of truce to the Confederates proposing that one of ourselves should go and see to the wounded left upon the field of battle on Sunday, received for answer, that while they would not permit our surgeons and ambulances to come within their lines, they would take as good care of our wounded as if they were their own.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy-yard is turning out rifled cannon, with extra force. One is nearly finished, which will throw a projectile weighing 64 pounds four miles and a half. The gun weighs 10,000 pounds. There is great activity in the Ordnance Department, night and day.

Col. LATHAM'S Regiment of Horse Artillery has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service immediately.

Nineteen secession prisoners were brought to the city this evening. This evening, a party of Fire Zouaves and Garibaldians surrounded and assaulted them, but they were saved from more serious violence by interference of the officers who had them in custody.

Col. TERRILL, of Kentucky, serving on General SCHENCK'S staff, was not killed, as reported. His horse was shot under him, and the Colonel suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

The proceedings in the House to-day, in which Representatives RICHARDSON and BURNETT were particularly concerned, have led to a conference between the friends of the respective parties, with a view of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening. One of those on board represent that the steamer *Resolute* was dispatched on Friday to Eastern Shore, Maryland, to look after a schooner supposed to be loaded with goods for the South. She was expected to return within two days, but no tidings have yet been heard from her.

The *Pocahontas* was off Aquia Creek, where, it is reported, a large body of rebels were erecting a battery.

The ice boat *Philadelphia* is cruising in the lower Potomac.

The *Gipsey* is at Port Tobacco Creek, preventing goods from being conveyed to the Virginia shore.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, July 24.

A young man named JOHN BRADLEY, studying for the Ministry, son of a wealthy citizen, and COLUMBUS BRADLEY, were arrested to-night by the Provost Marshal as spies, taking information to Manassas. The evidence against them is almost positive. Incarceration was given by a deserter.

The volunteers are nearly all gone to their encampments.

This afternoon an altercation between WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and Corporal QUINLAN, of Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, occurred; QUINLAN shot DOUGHERTY through the nose. QUINLAN is under arrest.

The following are the deaths not yet reported: Lieut. Wm. Clark, Company F, Fourth Maine, and Lieut. Bird, Company F, Fourth Maine; Chaplain John W. Mines, of Bath, Second Maine. Dr. Allen, same regiment, and Dr. Baxton, of the Fifth Maine, were taken prisoners.

The following are wounded in the general hospital belonging to the Second Vermont: Noah Blood, Company C; Wm. Jones, Company G; John Pothen, Company K; John McCarty, Company H; Jno. McKean, Company B. John Sheetes, Company B; McGlines, Company E; D. B. Pember, Company E. O. A. Marsh, Company I; John Appeader, Company K.

The wounded in the Third Brigade hospital are as follows:

Samuel Wahlafoky, Company E, Maine Third; George Chamberlain, Company E, Maine Third; E. Baldwin, Vermont Second; G. M. Aspel, Maine Fifth; James Naughton, Maine Fourth; Samuel Lazy, Company D, Vermont Second—all doing well.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Private Chas. P. Foster, Company B, Fifth Maine, is very attentive to the wounded in the general hospital.

There were secession troops at Springfield station to-day.

The alarm last night created great excitement. It was occasioned by the pickets firing. The long roll was beat. The women and children rushed through the streets frantic and crying.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Argus*, from Richmond, dated the 22d, says Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded the Southern troops on the right at Manassas Junction, and Gen. JOHNSTON on the left. SHERMAN'S Battery is captured. Gen. BEAUREGARD'S horse was shot from under him.

Gens. BARTOW, of Georgia, and BEE, of South Carolina, are killed.

The Lynchburgh regiments are cut to pieces.

The *Argus* editorially says that Gov. JACKSON recently addressed a number of Missourians now forming into a regiment near that city, and who are equipping rapidly to return to Missouri.

GEN. MCCLELLAN EN ROUTE EASTWARD.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived here to-night amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the depot. He was escorted by the military, firemen and citizens to the Monongahela Hotel. He was introduced to the populace by Judge SHANNON, when he made a few [illegible] which was received with enthusiastic plaudits. He leaves in the 12 o'clock train Eastward.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester was 42,000 men, before his march to Manassas, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, as follows: 800 Virginia cavalry, under Col. STUART, and 300 from the Southern States; 40 regiments, and 3,500 artillery. They left Winchester at 1 P. M. Thursday, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and took the road to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, 13½ miles, over the Blue Ridge, to Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 15 miles, making 28½ miles, requiring two days' march. Freight and passenger cars had been hauled over the road the last week, and on them Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces expected to be transported, on the Manassas Railroad, from Piedmont to Manassas Junction, 38 or 40 miles.

There remained at Winchester 7,000 troops until Saturday afternoon, when they left for Strasburgh, one-third of the way to Manassas, except about 2,500 of the militia of the neighboring counties, disbanded and sent home. A large quantity of arms in boxes were sent over to Strasburgh.

The Virginia Cavalry under Col. STUART, went to Barryville to observe the movements of Gen. PATTERSON'S column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. JOHNSTON.

They had at Winchester 62 pieces of artillery in position in fortifications, about ten 42-pounders; some they thought were Columbiads, were left, the remainder were taken with Gen. JOHNSTON.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery, from New-Orleans, had eight heavy guns, of which four were 32-pounders. These were hauled by twenty-eight horses. Each of the rest of the smaller guns, by six or four horses each. Part, if not all of them, were brass rifled guns.

The fortifications surrounding Winchester, except to the southward upon the high ground, are very heavy. The earthworks are made with logs and barrels filled with earth, &c. In front of the breastworks, deep trenches were dug, communicating below with the inside of the works. The guns were all masked by artificial thickets of evergreens, to be used as ambuscades for riflemen and sharpshooters.

Among the regiments was one of Kentucky Riflemen armed with heavy bowie-knives. They refused to take more than one round of cartridge, and they proposed to place themselves in the bushes for assault along all the fences in front of Winchester. The fortifications extended two and a half miles, and the trees has been felled between Bunker Hill and Winchester to impede our advance. Fifteen hundred sick troops are at Winchester, confined with the measles, dysentery and typhoid fever.

The prisoners taken from our column were sent to Richmond.

Gen. WISE has been recalled, it was said, with his troops, from Western Virginia. Gen. BEAUREGARD has done it in opposition to Gen. LEE'S advice.

The report in Northern and Eastern newspapers that eighteen regiments of this line refused to march under Gen. PATTERSON, is wholly untrue. Eighteen regiments of three months men unanimously declared that if they went over their time, they would only go under Gen. PATTERSON.

A successful expedition, consisting of parts of the Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments, returned from Charlestown yesterday, bringing with them the remainder of the baggage, which they were unable to remove last Tuesday, and taking possession of Capt. HENRY WETMORE'S, of Bradley Johnston's company, which [illegible] estimates the number of Col. E's force at 40,000. Last Thursday, eleven heavy guns and six 32-pounders, and the remainder 24 pounders, were left by Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces at Winchester.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

Why his Duties were Transferred to Civilians in the Confidence of the Secretary at War, and Why he is Not in Service.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TROY, N. Y., July 24, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: S. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman. I have written you with a statement of the doings of your committee, and the part I performed in connection therewith, to which I refer you, as it is unnecessary to repeat that you were informed [illegible] the causes may be found in the [illegible] history of the events of the day, and in the correspondence of important and responsible duties assigned to me as a part of a most wise and great plan for the defence of the country, and when the Federal Capital was threatened and supposed being taken possession of by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

You will recollect the excitement upon the arrival of the Massachusetts regiment passing through Baltimore, which resulted in the destruction of several long bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of divers railroad tracks, and of the telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North, preventing, for several days, any communication with, or information from the Northern States. It was at these exciting times that I visited Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, in a state of alarm for the safety of the Capital, which he was very anxious would be taken possession of by the secessionists. While with him he received a telegraphic despatch to hurry troops with all possible haste to Washington. He also received another which in rendering the services of Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of this city, with a request to accept Mr. WEBB, much to my surprise, at my earnest request, consented, when, [illegible] OTHERS to Col. TOMPKINS, Collector of the Customs of New-York, to furnish transportation [illegible] Maj. EATON, Commissary of Subsistence of the Regular Army, to each soldier, for as many regiments as he might be ordered by the Governor to Washington. I ordered that number of rations, because the troops could only reach Washington by either the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay.

Gov. MORGAN left the same evening, Saturday, April 20, for New York. I informed him I would follow on Monday. On the next day the Governor transmitted by telegraph the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—I am glad to learn that you will proceed to New York to-morrow to superintend the forwarding of troops from this and other States, mustered into the service of the General Government. It is eminently proper that a high officer of the army of the United States should discharge this important duty.

E. D. MORGAN.

On the same day I received the following letter by telegraph from THURLOW WEED:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—I understanding you are to be here, I deem it advisable from instructions I have from the Secretary of War, General CAMERON, that you should be at the Astor House with me.

THURLOW WEED.

By Mr. WEED'S letter you will perceive that I was expected to be with him at the Astor House, which I could not assent to from the circumstance that I had already engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to which place I had directed all letters, despatches, &c., intended for me to be sent.

On Monday, 22d April, I proceeded to New-York and took quarters at the St. Nicholas. Soon after my arrival Mr. WEED called on me and urged me to take quarters at the Astor House, previous to which I had been earnestly requested to do so by Mr. STETSON, to which I declined, and from the fact that it would produce confusion, as telegraph dispatches were constantly being received from the Governors of States and other persons.

On the 23d, the Union Defence Committee called on me, among whom were Gen. Dix, Chairman; Mr. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman; Ex-Gov. Fish, Messrs. EVARTS, WETMORE, DEMON, GRINNELL, BLATCHFORD, MARSHALL, STONE and others. They desired to know what I was prepared to do in this hour of great peril to the country—the Capital being in imminent danger of being taken by the rebels? I replied, anything that would save the Capital, for the preservation of the Union depended on its safety. A programme was soon arranged, which I approved of in behalf of the United States, and immediately set about carrying it into effect. In this place it may be proper to say I reminded the Committee that I had assumed a fearful responsibility, and that probably I would be the only victim, but under the circumstances I was prepared to make the sacrifice, if by it the Capital could be saved.

It must not be forgotten that at this time the citizens of the whole North, East and West were in the highest state of excitement, from apprehension that the Capital of the Union would fall into possession of the rebels of the South; and in the City of New-York they were ready to denounce the Administration, and even threatened to overturn the Government and elect a Dictator, because of the loss of Norfolk, with the navy depôt—which had cost many millions—and Harper's Ferry, where we had an armory for the manufacture of arms, and the National Capital in danger of a similar fate; and all, as was asserted, from the gross neglect of the Administration to provide the necessary means for their protection.

I was under such circumstances, with all communications closed between Washington and the North, that I entered, in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, upon the important duties which the emergency seemed to demand. No time was to be lost, as it appeared to every one with whom I held conversation, in forwarding troops for the defence and protection of the Capital. The whole country was organizing and arming with a determination to march to Washington.

On my arrival at New-York I found requisitions from the Governors of nine States for arms and ammunition, all of whom, by my orders, were furnished with a portion or less number of [illegible] as many rounds of ammunition as could be spared. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by myself, as well as the Committee, to secure the capital. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, *via* the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported be off Cape Henry. All vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination—in all which we were supported and greatly aided by Commodore BREESE. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Col. DIMICK, commanding Fortress Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fortress, and also to look out for privateers and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Col. DIMMICK, I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition and implements to Fortress Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Maj. EATON, until otherwise directed, to send by Perrysville to Annapolis thirty thousand rations daily. All which was promptly, efficiently, successfully and, without any accident whatever, executed; and as was reported, saved the Metropolis from the ravages of war and capture by the rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

In regard to ordering arms to the Governor of Illinois, as applied for, I requested him to take possession of the Arsenal at St. Louis. I also telegraphed Ex-Gov. BANKS to assist the Governor in taking the Arsenal; and for the same purpose I sent a special messenger to Hon. F. P. BLAIR with the request that he would assist in securing the Arsenal. With the return of the messenger I received the thanks of Mr. BLAIR for the interest I had manifested in the people of the West; and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed me that he had received from the Arsenal twenty-one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, two six-pounder guns, and ammunition for the same. I also, upon the application of the Governor, ordered thirty-two pounder cannon, carriages, &c., to be prepared at the Alleghany Arsenal for Cairo.

I authorized the Governor of New-Hampshire to place the Navy depôt and harbor of Portsmouth in a state of defence without incurring any unnecessary expenses.

I also gave Gov. ANDREW permission to occupy the forts in Boston harbor for the purpose of drilling and disciplining volunteers intended for Washington.

I gave authority to the Mayor and Common Council of New-Bedford to erect defences on Clark's Point, for the protection and defence of the city and harbor at the cost of the city, but to be surrendered up to the United States whenever required by proper authority. I approved of placing into Fort Adams volunteers for the protection of the harbor and town of Newport by Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island.

In order to ascertain if my services in connection with the Union Defence Committee met the approbation of the General-in-Chief, as well as the Secretary of War, I reported to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, on the 23d and 25th of April, what I had done and was doing. On the 25th I also wrote to the Secretary of War when I informed him that I had transmitted to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT several dispatches of what I was doing, without receiving any reply, and I concluded my letter by saying: "I am exceedingly anxious to know the views of the Administration and what it desires. I am running without rudder or compass." By this expression, I intended to be understood that I was executing high and important functions without orders, but which the emergency required—the capital of the Union being in imminent peril of being captured by Southern rebels.

Receiving no acknowledgments, and anxious to know how my conduct was viewed by the authorities at Washington, I sent a special messenger, Col. SCHUYLER, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, to call upon Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, the Secretary of War and the President, and inform each and all of the part I was performing, and to obtain their orders. He was unsuccessful and returned, after much trouble and delay on the road, on the morning of the 1st of May, and reported to me that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission.

To all which it may not be inappropriate to state that whilst receiving, by request, a parade review of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment of Zouaves, on its march to embark for Washington, Major-Gen. SANDFORD who was on his Staff, handed me and read several communications he was in receipt of from Gov. MORGAN, forbidding the embarkation of the regiment. It reduced to the minute prescribed by the Secretary of War the company, field and staff officers for the regiment to embark, as no part of the regiment would go unless the whole were included. Everything was ready by six thousand men. The order of the Governor produced intense excitement. I replied to the General that I would not be the first to check the noble and patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of New-York. The regiment, as it was, should be armed. This announcement caused the most intense cheering of the regiment at the reading, and the thousands of spectators, which continued long after the impressive spectacle had passed in review.

I have thus detailed the most important part of the services which I performed in connection with the Union Defence Committee, from the 21st of April to the 1st of May, when everything was in complete order, and the next day, the 2d of May, I left for Troy, where I arrived in the evening of the latter day. I reported myself to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Adjutant-General E. D. TOWNSEND, and to the Secretary of War, CAMERON, by letter, and received the following letter from the Secretary of War, which I presume you have seen. [illegible] may not, or desire to see it, but the [illegible] country [illegible] and when [illegible] exercised [illegible] ever since. No one [illegible] forgotten the [illegible] of the people of the United States, [illegible] General Scott, consisting of [illegible] Secretary of War [illegible] and Maryland.

The loss of the Capital would have been the crowning permanent evil of the Union, and was considered and with a strong force of the Southern Confederacy by every European Power. It was the cause of an excitement that could not be restrained. The people rose in the most resolute determination, no matter what might be the sacrifice, to save the Capital with it the Union. So strong was that conviction, that the Capital was in danger, and was being [illegible] communicate with the authorities at Washington. I assumed the responsibility of acting, not only the views and wishes of the Union Defence Committee, but those of the loyal people of the North, which were concentrated upon the National Capital, the whole Union.

On the 7th of May, after I had left New-York for my head-quarters, as I was informed by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I received from the Secretary of War the following letter—not, however, in reply to any of my communications:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

To Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: Appreciating, as I do, your long, able and faithful services and loyalty to the cause of the Country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear Sir, not consider this as any reflection on anything you may have heretofore done, but merely to avoid any conflict of orders, or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous orders.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard and the strongest appreciation of your valor, and patriotism,

I have the honor to be very truly yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This letter I acknowledged in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Troy, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 6th inst. It is especially gratifying that my conduct hitherto in relation to the affairs of the Union meets your high approbation.

Although I am aware that with the press of business you have little time to read letters, yet, as my conduct in connection with the Union Defence Committee of the city of New-York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.

To which I added a history of my action with the Union Defence Committee, as represented in this communication, with the omission of ordering Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment to embark and a few others of no importance, and concluded my letter as follows, viz.:

It is reported in New-York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that the reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contracts of any kind whatever for the Committee, or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the Committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships. I understood the Committee paid the expenses out of the City funds.

To this letter I received from the Secretary of War the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 7, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult., and I beg you to believe that nothing but the desire to give it that careful consideration, which I found myself unable to do at an earlier moment, has delayed my acknowledgment of its receipt.

You state that it is reported in New-York that you were engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds, to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington, and you explain the extent of your participation in the proceedings of that Committee in regard to the contracts. This I beg to assure you, was unnecessary on your part. No such rumors or reports have reached this Department, and if they had, they would have received no consideration unfavorable to your character. Your own high personal character, as well as your patriotic devotion to the country and long tried service in its defence, afford a sufficient shield to protect you against all reports and vague rumors.

After giving a condensed history of the part you performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, and which, as you state, were performed without orders from any quarter, you say you reported what you had done, and were doing, to Gen. SCOTT, without obtaining any reply, and that you remained ignorant of the wishes of the authorities until you received a communication from the General-in-Chief directing you to repair to Head-quarters at Troy. You express an anxiety to learn whether the part you performed met the approbation of the General-in-Chief of the War Department; and though you do not expressly say that the letter of the General-in-Chief leaves you in doubt on the subject, your letter justifies this interpretation, and I therefore deem it but due to you to say that this Department has no disposition to find fault with or make complaint of your conduct in the emergency to which your letter refers. On the contrary, it believes that you were prompted by patriotic motives, and that you did nothing but what you, at the times were fully persuaded was necessary and under circumstances proper. The order of the General-in-Chief would, therefore, not have been intended to reflect upon your conduct while acting in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee in the City of New-York, though a self-constituted but patriotic body.

In answering you thus frankly, in order to put your mind at rest as to the views of this Department, it is due to it, as well as to you, that I should add, in the same spirit, that you were ordered to return to your head-quarters at Troy, because the issuing of orders by you on the application of the various Governors, for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation, a detailed account of which you gave in your letter, seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of this Department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. This alone was sufficient to order your return to head-quarters, although the War Department had no disposition to find fault with you, your motives, unauthorized as were your acts, feeling assured that it was the result of patriotic motives. It was itself, in its ordinary course of official business, attending to the same matters through its properly authorized officers, and you, General, so experienced an officer as you are, must admit, on reflection, that it could not permit a continuance of operations so conflicting, with its own, however pure and patriotic might be the motives which induced them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The concluding paragraph of this letter, I must confess, surprises me. Indeed, I find myself unable to reconcile what is there said with the letter of the 6th of May. In that letter Secretary CAMERON declares he appreciates my zeal, long, able, faithful and loyal services to the country, with the assurance that in saying what he did he intended no reflection on anything that I had heretofore done. In the letter of the 7th of June the Secretary says that I was ordered to return to my head-quarters at Troy because the issuing of orders by me, on the application of the various Governors for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation—a detailed account of which I gave him in my letter—seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of his department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. "This alone was sufficient to order your return to head-quarters." He, however, believes I was prompted by patriotic motives, and that I did nothing but what I, at the time, was fully persuaded was necessary, and, under the circumstances, proper. The Secretary, whilst penning the causes which sent me to head-quarters, must have overlooked the fact that, at the time I was issuing orders to supply the various Governors with arms and ammunition, no communication could be had with the authorities at Washington, and therefore he could not be consulted. Nevertheless, I made efforts to consult him, by reporting what I was doing to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, at the same time writing to him, anxious to know the wishes and desires of the Administration. I sent a special messenger to Washington, who returned without obtaining any information on the subject. But the Secretary says I seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of its operations, and that it was itself, in its ordinary course of business, attending to the same matters, through its properly authorized officers. How could this be, when all communications between Washington and the Northern States were prevented by the rebels in Baltimore? If, however, arrangements were made in relation to the movement of troops, or of arming the militia, with reference to future operations in the field, or the protection of Washington, as indicated by the Secretary, I, as commander of the Eastern Department, next in rank to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, ought to have been notified of the fact. This would have been no less in accordance with the usual practice than it was due to the high character so frankly awarded to me in several communications of the Secretary. Again, my experience in organizing and equipping volunteers for the field would of itself have been sufficient to have designated me for the services to which the present state of the capital seemed to demand. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, in his letter to me, could not but feel, from [illegible] to Washington was not out to me, but, as it would appear, to the Union Defence Committee of New-York, and the Governor of State, Thurlow Weed, and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed prompt action. It was called for by the Free States of the North, from apprehension that not only the National Capital, but the Union, was in imminent [illegible] solution. The services which I performed were in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people of the States North of the Potomac, so expressed, approved and urged by Vice-President HAMLIN, Gov. MORGAN, Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan; Senator [illegible] of Virginia, Senator BAKER, of Oregon; to whom I referred on the subject of the services which I performed [illegible] Governors were in correspondence with me, and [illegible] I had no authority to perform what [illegible] would, however, say, in justice to myself, that [illegible] I would have never consented to [illegible] Secretary of War, [illegible] to assume [illegible] responsibility [illegible] to the Secretary of War [illegible] to the country.

I have no instructions from the Secretary of War, and I [illegible] except to the dispatch of Thurlow Weed, dated the 21st of April, and what will be found in the letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

Major-Gen. Wool, Troy, N. Y.

This department is in receipt of this moment an intelligence, [illegible] that the [illegible] in which it is to assist in [illegible] forwarding troops, munitions and supplies. You are acquainted with the [illegible] and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which for the present the troops will [illegible] and will be glad to be aware that your [illegible] demand [illegible] Harrisburgh [illegible] you to add [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary of War

The above letter was [illegible] as follows:

ALEXANDER CUMMING will confer with Col. TOMPKINS and Major EATON, who will render such assistance as will enable him to carry out the [illegible] of the Secretary of War. He will also confer with Thurlow Weed, Esq., whose judgment and [illegible] he may employ him in the capacity and in the discharge of the duties [illegible] in the instructions of the Secretary of War.

By examination of Secretary CAMERON'S letter to ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., it will be perceived that a civilian was charged with the execution of duties that ought to be under [illegible] staff officers stationed in the City of New-York, viz., Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Maj. or EATON, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major TOMPKINSON, Ordnance, in expeditious and prompt in the discharge of every [illegible] of them, and under my orders performed the duties assigned to Mr. CUMMINGS. The [illegible] to Washington could not be used in the [illegible] of troops or supplies, owing to the [illegible] of bridges, &c., by rebels from Baltimore. Hence they were sent by the way of the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. I ordered Col. TOMPKINS to send two vessels to ply between Perrysville and Annapolis for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the latter place as soon as it could be done with safety. Arrangements accordingly were made with the railroad companies, and Gen. PATTERSON sent troops to Perrysville to guard that place. Therefore, as it appears to me, I [illegible] interfered with any arrangements made by Secretary CAMERON with Mr. CUMMINGS. On the contrary, I think that all he expected of the latter gentleman was more than he anticipated by the measures adopted under my orders. Why should Mr. CUMMINGS be employed when we had staff officers to perform the duties required of him?

In thus presenting my views in regard to my conduct whilst in connection with the Union Defence Committee, and in relation to the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON, I would not be understood to complain of being sent to my head-quarters at Troy, or of not being ordered into the field to battle against the traitors of the Union. The President having the power, has, of course, the right, to judge of the fitness of officers for command, whether on the field or any other military position. But I think I have just cause to complain of being placed in the position I find myself, and for no other reason than I made efforts and furnished means to save the National Capital. In ordering arms and ammunition to be issued to various Governors I did no more, and for the same reasons, than the President has done. It was a necessity demanded by the whole people of the North, arising from the perilous state of the country—all communication with Washington being closed.

Therefore, is it just that I should be confined at my head-quarters, when the Union Defence Committee, with whom I was associated, and who approbated my conduct in the most exalted terms, received more than the thanks of the Administration, without any allusion to myself, for the forces that arrived so opportunely at the Capital; that civilians should be appointed to take rank over me in the Army, and that I should be refused a command, although named for one, as I am informed, by Lieutenant-General SCOTT?

To say the least of it, it is singular treatment to him who was one of the first to sound the tocsin of alarm and arouse the people North of the Border States to the dangers which menaced them from the South, and attested in hundreds of responses to my published letters with the declaration that the people were ready, and would furnish any number of men and any amount of money to preserve the Union. When the President elect was threatened by Virginians that he should not be inaugurated at Washington, the preservation of the Union being a paramount object with me, I tendered my services, to the extent of my power and ability, to assist in placing him, legally and constitutionally, in the Presidential chair; and I was at Washington for that purpose on the 4th of March.

In conclusion, permit me to ask, is such loyalty and devotion to country to be spurned by this Administration? I feel assured that the people of the North will not sanction such conduct, nor will they ever abandon their best and devoted friend.

Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

LOAN FROM THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The circular from Secretary CHASE, asking a loan of $5,000,000 from the Boston Banks for sixty days, at six per cent. interest, is being readily responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed from $100,000 to $250,000 each, while the others concur, but have to refer the matter to their Boards of Directors.

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCCIATION OF RELIEF.

ROOM No. 26, FREE HALL, COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

All articles for the use of our sick and wounded if sent to the above address, will be forwarded directly to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, and distributed through them.

Hospital clothing, which is not supplied by the Government, is wanted *immediately*,

The shirts should be made of two breadths of unbleached muslin, 1¾ yards long, one yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeve, three-quarters of a yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard—a piece four inches wide lapping under—fastened with four tapes.

Short bed-gowns, made like long, only one yard long and open in front.

Loose cotton drawers, 1¾ yards long, with breadth of one yard wide [illegible] muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing string around the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 12 inches, and in the front, 11 inches, with three buttons and button-holes.

Fine groceries, wine and spirits are much needed, also sheets and pillow-cases.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
H. W. BELLOWS, Pres. Sanitary Com.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,
Miss COLLINS,
Members Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

MORE YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHERS GOING SOUTH.

This regiment, which has been encamped at St. Johnsbury, Vt., during the last six weeks, arrived in Jersey City, *en route* for the seat of war, yesterday morning. The members are from different parts of the State, but more particularly the northern part, east of the Green Mountains. The regiment numbers some nine hundred men, including a brass band of twenty-four pieces, which is under the direction of D. H. ADAMS, of Burlington. All the members of the regiment are young men, averaging not over 24 years of age: they are an athletic, brawny looking set of fellows, consisting of farmers, lumbermen, machinists, mechanics, professional men, and about 200 school-teachers. The baggage train consists of 17 wagons, a band-wagon and ambulances; each of which is drawn by four horses. The horses and wagons did not come on with the regiment. Yesterday the horses left St. Johnsbury by railroad; at Concord, N. H., it was the intention to stop and take on board the wagons and further on to Baltimore, where they will be delivered to the regiment. The regiment left St. Johnsbury on the 24th, and came *via* Springfield and Hartford, to New-Haven, where the steamer *Elm City* was chartered to convey them to Jersey City, where they took a special train for Baltimore. Along the whole *route* the residents of the various towns where the train stopped at, came to the stations and cheered them, in fact the whole journey was a complete ovation: the citizens sent into the cars all sorts of refreshments to regale the men. Just before the train started the band would strike up some national air as a parting salute. The whole of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle, and the regiment is well furnished with all necessary equipments for the camp. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Wm. F. Smith; Lieut.-Colonel, Breed N. Hyde; Major, N. W. Cochran; Adjutant, Asa P. Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield Proctor; Surgeon, Henry Janes; Assistant Surgeon, David M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, Leo Rude; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Ramsay; Commissary-Sergeant, H. H. Matthews; Hospital Steward, Wm. L. Jackson; Drum-Major, Seymour O. Cook; Musical Leader, Henry N. Crossman; Chaplain, Moses P. Parnelle. Company A, Springfield—Captain, W. G. Veazy; First Lieutenant, Frederick Crane; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Floyd. Company B, Coventry—Captain, A. E. Wood; First Lieutenant, Enoch H. Barlow; Second Lieutenant, John H. Corura. Company C, Wells River—Captain, D. T. Corbin; First Lieutenant, D. C. Haviland; Second Lieutenant, Edwin W. Noyes. Company D, Charleston—Captain, T. G. Hovington; First Lieutenant, D. G. Hodgdon; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bolton. Company E, Johnson—Captain, A. J. Ellis; First Lieutenant, Burr J. Austin; Second Lieutenant, Samuel E. Pingree. Company F, Brattleboro—Captain, Thomas O. Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Chandler. Company G, St. Johnsbury—Captain, Lorenzo Allen; First Lieutenant, John H. Hutchinson; Second Lieutenant, Moses F. Brown. Company H, St. Albans—Captain, Thomas E. House; First Lieutenant, Waterman F. Corey; Second Lieutenant, Roscoe B. Stuart. Company I, Guilford—Captain, Thomas Nelson; First Lieutenant, James Powers; Second Lieutenant, Alexander M. Beattie. Company K, Calais—Captain, Elias O. Hammond; First Lieutenant, Amasa T. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo L. Pierce.

Amusements.

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, a gentleman who is well known as one of our best lecturers, and to a large circle of our readers as a writer of rich humor, will be perceived, at the ability of a [illeg

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was complimented with a serenade to-night by one of the regimental bands from that State, and in reply, addressed the large enthusiastic crowd that assembled. Although, he said, our forces were checked, not defeated, at the late battle, they will soon be prepared for a renewal of the fight in defence of all that is dear to American freemen—the preservation of Constitutional Liberty. We have now here a young soldier of the West, (Gen. McCLELLAN,) under whose lead our Army cannot fail of victory. [This allusion elicited vociferous cheers.] Till now it was supposed that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, but facts show a more extended effort is necessary for the restoration of peace. The slogan is sounding throughout the North and West, and stout hearts are burning to enter into the service of the country. The war must be vigorously prosecuted, and the end cannot fail to give us victory. We had to-day obtained from the Government authority to send five additional regiments into the field, and they would be here within four weeks. He retired, amid cheers from the delighted multitude.

Senator CHANDLER and Representative KELLOGG, of Michigan, and Representative VAN WYCK, of New-York, also delivered brief and patriotic addresses.

A personal visit to Arlington House to-day failed to obtain an additional list of killed and wounded. Only a few regiments have made out their reports, some of the Adjutants probably feeling still disposed to await the coming of stragglers, before killing or wounding them.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, July 25.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. GORMAN, attached to Col. HEINTZELMAN'S division, sufferred as follows: killed, 69; wounded, 97, missing, 57. Company I had 22 killed.

JAMES GODFREY was accidentally killed at Fort Ellsworth this morning by private MILLER. Both belonged to Company A, New-York Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

REBEL LOSSES AT THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 25.

Private information to gentlemen in this city, from Nashville, say that JEFF. DAVIS admits, in his report to the Congress of the Confederate States, the loss in killed and wounded to be 3,000.

The same dispatch states that Col. WADE HAMPTON'S South Carolina Legion was entirely cut up.

REPORTS FROM THE VIRGINIA PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

Richmond dates are received of the 22d, and Nashville of the 24th. The former give no particulars of the battle of the 21st, and the latter only meagre dispatches, most of which has been telegraphed.

Of the retreat of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court-house and Centreville to Bull's Run, and the fight of the 18th, the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, says: "The retreat from these places were in accordance with orders, Bull's Run being selected as the battle-ground. Our troops, after firing several hundred rounds, withdrew in order, before advancing on the foe, and fell back on Bull's Run. Here retiring, the forces were met by the Eleventh, Seventeenth and First Virginia Regiments and waited, expecting to fight at daybreak. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the foe advanced to within half a mile of Bull's Run and made several attempts to advance, each time being repulsed with great slaughter. The retreat had every appearance of signal route, they leaving their dead and wounded behind and losing 6 pieces of artillery. Two Virginia regiments pursued some distance, capturing a number of prisoners.

The enemy, in their several advances, behaved at first with great spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their routed columns, but finally broke and gave way under the murderous execution of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon, dispatches were sent to Gen. C. JOHNSTON, to repair, with a portion of his command, to reinforce Gen. BEAUREGARD. The enemy, as they advanced, displayed accustomed Vandalism, by burning and destroying villages. Fairfax Court-house, Germantown and Centreville were reduced to ashes, men and women fleeing in every direction.

The battle extended along Bull's Run to a distance of a mile, and within that space there were left 986 dead and wounded, our loss being 137 in killed, wounded and missing; the missing since returned reduce this to 60. The number of the enemy engaged is variously estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000, while our force little exceeded 3,500."

The Richmond *Whig* calls the fight a skirmish of first rate proportions. We hear that the Provost Marshal reports having buried 983 of the enemy. Our infantry made a bayonet charge on the enemy, which swept all before it.

Among the unreported officers killed are GEORGE MUSE, of the New-Orleans Artilery; Majors HARRISON, KIRBY, SMITH, of Florida, and Col. JOHNSTON, of South Carolina.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

The latest Pensacola dates report the capture of a small sloop by the fleet, and the arrival on the 19th of the *Macedonian*.

The schooner *Vigilance*, charged with furnishing the blockading squadron with provisions, was seized at Bay St. Louis on the 20th, and a guard put aboard.

The blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi was reinforced on the 20th, by the arrival of five war vessels. The force now consists of the *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, *Colorado*, and four smaller vessels.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, July 25.

In the Convention, this morning, Mr. BROADHEAD, from the Committee of Seven, presented the report of the Committee. The report alludes at length to the present unparalleled condition of things, the reckless course of the recent Government, and flight of the Governor and other State officers from the Capital. It declares the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacant, and provides that their vacancies shall be filled by the Convention, the officers so appointed to hold their positions till August, 1862, at which time it provides for a special election by the people. It repeals the ninth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and provides that the Supreme Court of the State shall consist of seven members; and that four members, in addition to the three now comprising the Court, shall be appointed by the Governor chosen by this Convention to hold office till 1862, when the people will decide whether the change shall be permanent. It abolishes the State Legislature, and ordains that in case before the 1st of August, 1862, the Governor chosen by this Convention shall consider that the public exigencies demand, he shall order a special election for members of the State Legislature. It recommends the passage of an ordinance repealing the following bills, passed by the Legislature, in secret session, in May last: The military fund bill, the bill to suspend the distribution of the school fund, and the bill for cultivating friendly relations with the Indian tribes. It repeals the bill authorizing the appointment of one major of the Missouri Militia, and revives the militia law of 1859.

A resolution was passed that a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to prepare an address to the people of the State of Missouri.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST, SIXTY-NINTH AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment left Washington at 1 o'clock. They passed the Eighth and Seventy-first at Havre de Grace about 5 o'clock. The Eighth and Seventy-first will arrive at New-York at about noon to-morrow. The Sixty-ninth will arrive at New-York about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Great delay is occasioned by a number of troops passing to and from Washington. The Twenty-eighth Regiment left at 2:30 from Washington. All the troops are in special trains, and no definite time can be named for their arrival at New-York. Lieut.-Col. MEAGHER, of the Sixty-ninth is now here, having preceded his regiment. The regiment is under command of Capt. JAMES KELLY.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

Why his Duties were Transferred to Civilians in the Confidence of the Secretary at War, and Why he is Not in Service.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TROY, N. Y., July 24, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

Hon. S. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman: I herewith present you with a statement of the doings of your Committee, and the part I performed in connection, which led to my being placed in my present position. I hope that you will give it an attentive perusal.

The causes may be found in the following condensed history of the services I rendered in the execution of important and responsible duties, assumed on my part at a moment of great peril to the country, and when the Federal capital was in imminent danger of being taken possession of by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

You will recollect the attack upon a Massachusetts regiment passing through Baltimore, which resulted in destroying several long bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of divers railroad tracks, and cutting the telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North, prevented, for six days, any communication with the latter city and the Northern States. It was under these circumstances I visited Gov. MORGAN. I found him in a state of alarm for the safety of the capital, which he was apprehensive would be taken possession of by the Secessionists. While with him he received a telegraphic dispatch to hurry troops with all possible haste to Washington. He also received a dispatch tendering the services of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment, with a request to accept of it, which he complied with at my earnest recommendation, when I gave orders to Col. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster at New-York, to furnish transportation, and Maj. EATON, Commissary of Subsistence, thirty days' rations to each soldier, for as many regiments as might be ordered by the Governor to Washington. I ordered that number of rations, because the troops could only reach Washington by either the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay.

Gov. MORGAN left the same evening, Saturday, April 20, for New York. I informed him I would follow on Monday. On the next day the Governor transmitted by telegraph the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—I am glad to learn that you will proceed to New York to-morrow to superintend the forwarding of troops from this and other States, mustered into the service of the General Government. It is eminently proper that a high officer of the army of the United States should discharge this important duty.

E. D. MORGAN.

On the same day I received the following letter by telegraph from THURLOW WEED:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—Understanding you are to be here, I deem it advisable from instructions I have from the Secretary of War, General CAMERON, that you should be at the Astor House with me.

THURLOW WEED.

By Mr. WEED'S letter you will perceive that I was expected to be with him at the Astor House, which I could not assent to from the circumstance that I had already engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to which place I had directed all letters, dispatches, &c., intended for me to be sent.

On Monday, 22d April, I proceeded to New-York and took quarters at the St. Nicholas. Soon after my arrival Mr. WEED called on me and urged me to take quarters at the Astor House, previous to which I had been earnestly requested to do so by Mr. STETSON, to which I declined, and from the fact that it would produce confusion, as telegraph dispatches were constantly being received from the Governors of States and other persons.

On the 23d, the Union Defence Committee called on me, among whom were Gen. DIX, Chairman; Mr. Draper, Vice-Chairman; Ex-Gov. Fish, Messrs. Evarts, Wetmore, Dehon, Grinnell, Blatchford, Marshall, Sloan and others. They desired to know what I was prepared to do in this hour of great peril to the country—the Capital being in imminent danger of being taken by the rebels? I replied, anything that would save the Capital, for the preservation of the Union depended on its safety. A programme was soon arranged, which I approved of in behalf of the United States, and immediately set about carrying it into effect. In this place it may be proper to say I reminded the Committee that I had assumed a fearful responsibility, and that probably I would be the only victim, but under the circumstances I was prepared to make the sacrifice, if by it the Capital could be saved.

It must not be forgotten that at this time the citizens of the whole North, East and West were in the highest state of excitement, from apprehension that the Capital of the Union would fall into possession of the rebels of the South; and in the City of New-York they were ready to denounce the Administration, and even threatened to overturn the Government and elect a Dictator, because of the loss of Norfolk, with the navy depôt—which had cost many millions—and Harper's Ferry, where we had an armory for the manufacture of arms, and the National Capital in danger of a similar fate; and all, as was asserted, from the gross neglect of the Administration to provide the necessary means for their protection.

It was under such circumstances, with all communications closed between Washington and the North, that I entered, in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, upon the important duties which the emergency seemed to demand. No time was to be lost, as it appeared to every one with whom I held conversation, in forwarding troops for the defence and protection of the Capital. The whole country was organizing and arming with a determination to march to Washington.

On my arrival at New-York I found requisitions from the Governors of nine States for arms and ammunition, all of whom, by my orders, were furnished with a greater or less number of arms, and as many pounds of ammunition as could be spared. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by myself, as well as the Committee, to secure the capital. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, *via* the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported be off Cape Henry. All vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination—in all which we were supported and greatly aided by Commodore BERESS. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Col. DIMICK, commanding Fortress Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fortress, and also to look out for privateers and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Col. DIMMICK, I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition and implements to Fortress Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Maj. EATON, until otherwise directed, to send by Perrysville to Annapolis thirty thousand rations daily. All which was promptly, efficiently, successfully and, without any accident whatever, executed; and as was reported, saved the Metropolis from the ravages of war and capture by the rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

Instead of ordering arms to the Governor of Illinois, as applied for, I requested him to take possession of the Arsenal at St. Louis. I also telegraphed Ex-Gov. BANKS to assist the Governor in taking the Arsenal; and for the same purpose I sent a special messenger to Hon. F. P. BLAIR with the request that he would assist in securing the Arsenal. With the return of the messenger I received the thanks of Mr. BLAIR for the interest I had manifested in the people of the West; and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed me that he had received from the Arsenal twenty-one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, two six-pounder guns, and ammunition for the same. I also, upon the application of the Governor, ordered thirty-two pounder cannon, carriages, &c., to be prepared at the Alleghany Arsenal for Cairo.

I authorized the Governor of New-Hampshire to place the Navy depôt and harbor of Portsmouth in a state of defence without incurring any unnecessary expenses.

I also gave Gov. ANDREW permission to occupy the forts in Boston harbor for the purpose of drilling and disciplining volunteers intended for Washington.

I gave authority to the Mayor and Common Council of New-Bedford to erect defences on Clark's Point, for the protection and defence of the city and harbor at the cost of the city, but to be surrendered up to the United States whenever required by proper authority. I approved of placing into Fort Adams volunteers for the protection of the harbor and town of Newport by Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island.

In order to ascertain if my services in connection with the Union Defence Committee met the approbation of the General-in-Chief, as well as the Secretary of War, I reported to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, on the 23d and 25th of April, what I had done and was doing. On the 25th, I also wrote to the Secretary of War when I informed him that I had transmitted to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT several dispatches of what I was doing, without receiving any reply, and I concluded my letter by saying: "I am exceedingly anxious to know the views of the Administration and what it desires; I am running without rudder or compass." By this expression, I intended to be understood that I was executing high and important functions without orders, but which the emergency required—the capital of the Union being in imminent peril of being captured by Southern rebels.

Receiving no acknowledgments, and anxious to know how my conduct was viewed by the authorities at Washington, I sent a special messenger, Col. SCHUYLER, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, to call upon Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, the Secretary of War and the President, and to inform each and all of the part I was performing, and to obtain their replies. He was unsuccessful and returned, after much trouble and delay on the road, on the morning of the 1st of May, and reported to me that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission.

To all which it may not be inappropriate to add that whilst receiving, by request, a passing review of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment of Zouaves, on its route to embark for Washington, Major-Gen. SANDFORD, with one of his Staff, in a hurried and excited manner, presented me with an order from Gov. MORGAN, forbidding the embarkation of the regiment, unless reduced to the number prescribed,—seventy-seven to the company,—and urged me to order the whole to embark, as no part of the regiment would go unless the whole were included. The regiment was escorted by five thousand firemen. The order of the Governor produced intense excitement. I replied to the General that I would not be the first to check the noble and patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of New-York. The regiment, as it was, should embark. This announcement caused the most enthusiastic cheering of the regiment, the firemen, and the TELS of thousands of spectators, which continued long after the imposing spectacle had passed in review.

I have thus detailed the most important part of the services which I performed in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, from the 23d of April to the 1st of May, inclusive, when, late in the evening of the latter day, I received a communication from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, through his Assistant-Adjutant-General, E. D. TOWNSEND, in which he recommended that I should "return to Troy, to conduct the ordinary routine duties of my Department, and for the recovery of my health, known to be feeble," when at the same time my health was perfect, as it has been ever since. No sick or feeble person could have performed the services demanded by the universal uprising of the people of the Free States, north of the border States, in consequence of the threatened danger of the National Capital, by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

The loss of the Capital would have led to the breaking up permanently of the Union, and to the immediate and willing recognition of the Southern Confederacy by every European Power. It was this that caused an excitement that could not be restrained. The people rose in their majesty, determined, no matter what might be the sacrifice, to save the Capital, and with it the Union. Believing, what every person believed, that the Capital was in danger, and without being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington, I assumed the responsibility of carrying out, not only the views and wishes of the Union Defence Committee, but those of the whole people of the North, which embraced no less the National Capital than the whole Union.

On the 7th of May, after I had left New-York for my head-quarters, as required by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I received from the Secretary of War the following letter—not, however, in reply to any letter from myself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1861.

To Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Appreciating, as I do, your long, able and faithful services and loyalty to the cause of the country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear Sir, not consider this as any reflection on anything you may have heretofore done, but merely to avoid any conflict of orders, or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out, and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous orders.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard and the strongest appreciation of your valor and patriotism,

I have the honor to be very truly yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This letter I acknowledged in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, TROY, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 6th inst. It is especially gratifying that my conduct hitherto in relation to the affairs of the Union meets your high approbation.

Although I am aware that with the press of business you have little time to read letters, yet, as my conduct in connection with the Union Defence Committee of the citizens of New-York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.

To which I added a history of my action with the Union Defence Committee, as represented in this communication, with the omission of ordering Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment to embark and a few others of no importance, and concluded my letter as follows, viz.:

It is reported in New-York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that the reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contracts of any kind whatever for the Committee, or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the Committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships. I understood the Committee paid the expenses out of the City funds

To this letter I received from the Secretary of War the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 7, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult., and I beg you to believe that nothing but the desire to give it that careful consideration, which I found myself unable to do at an earlier moment, has delayed my acknowledgment of its receipt.

You state that it is reported in New-York that you were engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds, to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington, and you explain the extent of your participation in the proceedings of that Committee in regard to the contracts. This, I beg to assure you, was unnecessary on your part. No such rumors or reports have reached this Department, and if they had, they would have received no consideration unfavorable to your character. Your own high personal character, as well as your patriotic devotion to the country and long tried service in its defence, afford a sufficient shield to protect you against all reports and vague rumors.

After giving a condensed history of the part you performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, and which, as you state, were performed without orders from any quarter, you say you then wished you had done, and were doing, to Gen. SCOTT, without obtaining any reply, and that you remained ignorant of the wishes of the authorities until you received a communication from the General-in-Chief directing you to repair to Head-quarters at Troy. You express an anxiety to learn whether the part you performed met the approbation of the General-in-Chief of the War Department; and though you do not expressly say that the letter of the General-in-Chief leaves you in doubt on the subject, your letter justifies this inference, and I therefore deem it but due to you to say that this Department has no disposition to find fault with or make complaint of your conduct in the emergency to which your letter refers. On the contrary, it believes that you were prompted by patriotic motives, and that you did nothing but what you, at the time, were fully persuaded was necessary and under circumstances proper. The order of the General-in-Chief could, therefore, not have been intended to reflect upon your conduct while acting in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee in the City of New-York, though a self-constituted but patriotic body.

In answering you thus frankly, in order to put your mind at rest as to the views of this Department, it is due to it, as well as to you to add, in the same spirit, that you were ordered to return to your head-quarters at Troy, because the issuing of orders by you, on the application of the various Governors, for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation, a detailed account of which you gave in your letter, seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of this Department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. "This alone was sufficient to order your return to head-quarters." He, however, believes I was prompted by patriotic motives, and that I did nothing but what I, at the time, was fully persuaded was necessary, and, under the circumstances, proper. The Secretary, whilst penning the causes which sent me to Head-quarters, must have overlooked the fact that, at the time I was issuing orders to supply the various Governors with arms and ammunition, no communication could be had with the authorities at Washington, and therefore he could not be consulted. Nevertheless, I made efforts to consult him, by reporting what I was doing to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, at the same time writing to him, anxious to know the wishes and desires of the Administration. I sent a special messenger to Washington, who returned without obtaining any information on the subject. But the Secretary says I seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of its operations, and that it was itself, in its ordinary course of business, attending to the same matters, through its properly authorized officers. How could this be, when all communications between Washington and the Northern States were prevented by the rebels in Baltimore? If, however, arrangements were made in relation to the movement of troops, or of arming the militia, with reference to future operations in the field, or the protection of Washington, as indicated by the Secretary, I, as commander of the Eastern Department, next in rank to Lieutenant General Scott, ought to have been notified of the fact. This would have been no less in accordance with the usual practice than it was due to the high character so frankly awarded to me in several communications of the Secretary. Again, my experience in organizing and preparing volunteers for the field would of itself have been sufficient to have designed me for the services which the perilous state of the capital seemed to demand. I, however, received no orders in the case. "To hurry troops to Washington" was not sent to me, but, as it would appear, to the Union Defence Committee of New York, and the Governors of States. The emergency demanded prompt action. It was called for by the Free States of the North, from apprehension that not only the National Capital, but the Union, was in danger of a total dissolution. The services which I performed were in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people of the States North of the Border States, and approved and urged by Vice-President HAMLIN, Gov. MORGAN, Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio; Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan; Senator FOOT, of Vermont; Senator BAKER, of Oregon; to which I might add all the Governors of the Northern Free States. The requisitions on me of the various Governors were in consequence of not being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington. If I had failed or hesitated to perform what the whole country required, I would have been denounced by

wanting in zeal and firmness, if not as an enemy to the country.

I received no instructions from the Secretary of War, and I heard of none, except in the dispatch of THURLOW WEED, dated the 21st of April, and what will be found in this letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

Alexander Cummings, Esq.:

This Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man, in whom it can rely, to assist in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies. You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which for the present they will have to come; and while I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time, I am sure your patriotism will induce you to aid me even at loss to yourself.

With this view, I will thank you, in consultation with the officers of the Army and Navy, to assist in getting vessels, arranging with the railroad companies for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they are ready to march to their destination, and also to assist them in making purchases or other arrangements, and to communicate, at the earliest moment, any information of service to this Department. Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The above letter was indorsed by me as follows:

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS will confer with Col. TOMPKINS and Major EATON, who will give such instructions as will enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War. He will also confer with the Union Defence Committee, who will employ him in the capacity and in the discharge of the duties indicated in the instructions of the Secretary of War.

By examination of Secretary CAMERON'S letter to ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., it will be perceived that a civilian was charged with the execution of duties that properly belonged to the staff officers stationed in the City of New-York, viz.: Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major EATON, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major THORNTON, of Ordnance; all capable, efficient and prompt in the discharge of every duty required of them, and under my orders performed the duties assigned to Mr. CUMMINGS. The railroads to Washington could not be used for the transportation of troops or supplies, owing to the destruction of bridges, &c., by rebels from Baltimore. Hence they were sent by the way of the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. I ordered Col. TOMPKINS to send two vessels to ply between Perrysville and Annapolis for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the latter place as soon as it could be done with safety. Arrangements accordingly were made with the railroad companies, and Gen. PATTERSON sent troops to Perrysville to guard that place. Therefore, as it appears to me, I in no wise interfered with any arrangements made by Secretary CAMERON with Mr. CUMMINGS. On the contrary, I think that all he expected of the latter gentlemae was more than he anticipated by the measures adopted under my orders. Why should Mr. CUMMINGS be employed when we had staff officers to perform the duties required of him?

In thus presenting my views in regard to my conduct whilst in connection with the Union Defence Committee, and in relation to the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON, I would not be understood to complain of being sent to my head-quarters at Troy, or of not being ordered into the field to battle against the traitors of the Union. The President having the power, has, of course, the right, to judge of the fitness of officers for command, whether for the field or any other military position. But I think I have just cause to complain of being placed in the position I find myself, and for no other reason than I made efforts and furnished means to save the National Capital. In ordering arms and ammunition to be issued to various Governors I did no more, and for the same reasons, than the President has done. It was a necessity demanded by the whole people of the North, arising from the perilous state of the country—all communication with Washington being closed.

Therefore, is it just that I should be confined at my head-quarters, when the Union Defence Committee, with whom I was associated, and who approbated my conduct in the most exalted terms, received more than the thanks of the Administration, without any allusion to myself, for the forces that arrived so opportunly at the Capital; that civilians should be appointed to take rank over me in the Army, and that I should be refused a command, although named for one, as I am informed, by Lieutenant-General SCOTT?

To say the least of it, it is singular treatment to him who was one of the first to sound the tocsin of alarm and arouse the people North of the Border States to the dangers which menaced them from the South, and attested in hundreds of responses to my published letters with the declaration that the people were ready, and would furnish any number of men and any amount of money to preserve the Union. When the President elect was threatened by Virginians that he should not be inaugurated at Washington, the preservation of the Union being a paramount object with me, I tendered my services, to the extent of my power and ability, to assist in placing him, legally and constitutionally, in the Presidential chair; and I was at Washington for that purpose on the 4th of March.

In conclusion, permit me to ask, is such loyalty and devotion to country to be spurned by this Administration? I feel assured that the people of the North will not sanction such conduct, nor will they ever abandon their best and devoted friend,

Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

LOAN FROM THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The circular from Secretary CHASE, asking a loan of $5,000,000 from the Boston Banks for sixty days, at six per cent. interest, is being readily responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed from $100,000 to $250,000 each, while the others concur, but have to refer the matter to their Boards of Directors.

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCCIATION OF RELIEF.

ROOM No. 25, FIRST HALL, COOPER UNION. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

All articles for the use of our sick and wounded if sent to the above address, will be forwarded directly to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, and distributed through them.

Hospital clothing, which is not supplied by the Government, is wanted *immediately*.

The shirts should be made of two breadths of unbleached muslin, 1¾ yards long, one yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeve, three-quarters of a yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard—a piece four inches wide lapping under—fastened with four tapes.

Short bed-gowns, made like long, only one yard long and open in front.

Loose cotton drawers, 1¾ yards long, with breadth of one yard wide unbleached muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing-string around the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 12 inches, and in the front, 11 inches, with three buttons and button-holes.

Fine groceries, wine and spirits are much needed, also sheets and pillow-cases.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
H. W. BELLOWS, Pres. Sanitary Com.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER.
Miss COLLINS,
Members Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

MORE YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHERS GOING SOUTH.

This regiment, which has been encamped at St. Johnsbury, Vt., during the last six weeks, arrived in Jersey City, *en route* for the seat of war, yesterday morning. The members are from different parts of the State, but more particularly the northern part, east of the Green Mountains. The regiment numbers some nine hundred men, including a brass band of twenty-four pieces, which is under the direction of D. H. ADAMS, of Burlington. All the members of the regiment are young men, averaging not over 24 years of age; they are an athletic, brawny looking set of fellows, consisting of farmers, lumbermen, machinists, mechanics, professional men, and about 200 school-teachers. The baggage train consists of 17 wagons, a band-wagon and ambulances; each of which is drawn by four horses. The horses and wagons did not come on with the regiment. Yesterday the horses left St. Johnsbury by railroad; at Concord, N.H., it was the intention to stop and take on board the wagons and further them to Baltimore, where they will be delivered to the regiment. The regiment left St. Johnsbury on the 24th, and came *via* Springfield and Hartford, to New-Haven, where the steamer *Elm City* was chartered to convey them to Jersey City, where they took a special train for Baltimore. Along the whole *route* the residents of the various towns where the train stopped at, came to the stations and cheered them, in fact the whole journey was a complete ovation; the citizens sent into the cars all sorts of refreshments to regale the men. Just before the train started the band would strike up some national air as a parting salute. The whole of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle, and the regiment is well furnished with all necessary equipments for the camp. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Wm. F. Smith; Lieut.-Colonel, Breed N. Hyde; Major, N. W. Cochran; Adjutant, Asa P. Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield Proctor; Surgeon, Henry James; Assistant Surgeon, David M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, Leo Hyde; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Ramsay; Commissary-Sergeant, H. H. Matthews; Hospital Steward, Wm. L. Jackson; Drum-Major, Seymour O. Cook; Musical Leader, Henry N. Crossman; Chaplain, Moses P. Parnelle. Company A. Springfield—Captain, W. G. Veasey; First Lieutenant, Frederick Crane; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Floyd. Company B, Coventry—Captain, A. E. West; First Lieutenant, Enoch H. Bartlett; Second Lieutenant, John H. Coburn. Company C, Wells River—Captain, D. T. Corbin; First Lieutenant, D. C. Haviland; Second Lieutenant, Edwin W. Noyes. Company D, Charleston—Captain, F. G. Harrington; First Lieutenant, D. G. Henneson; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bishop. Company E, Johnson—Captain, A. J. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Robert D. Whittemore; Second Lieutenant, Burr J. Austin. Company F, Hartford—Captain, Thomas O. Leaven; First Lieutenant, Samuel E. Pingrey; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Chandler. Company G, St. Johnsbury—Captain, Lorenzo Allen; First Lieutenant, John M. Hutchinson; Second Lieutenant, Moses F. Brown. Company H, St. Alban's—Captain, Thomas F. House; First Lieutenant, Waterman P. Corey; Second Lieutenant, Romee H. Start. Company I, Guildhall—Captain, Thomas Nelson; First Lieutenant, James Powers; Second Lieutenant, Alexander M. Beattie. Company K, Calais—Captain, Elon O. Hammond; First Lieutenant, Amasa T. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo E. Pierce.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

GREAT TURN-OUT OF THE PEOPLE.

The announcement that the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Twenty-eighth and Eighth Regiments would arrive from Washington yesterday forenoon, drew thousands of the citizens out to witness and to take part in their reception. As early as 9 o'clock, Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, was thronged, and from thence to the Jersey City Ferry the entire street and sidewalks were blocked with people. From all the windows and housetops, flags were flying, and stretched across the streets were banners containing inscriptions of welcome. On one of these were the words: "Welcome, New-York's gallant sons," and upon another, "Defenders of our Flag, welcome. God bless you!"

These sentiments, which were displayed by the patriotic occupants of two or three stores in the street, were evidently shared by the vast multitude who had gathered to unite in the expected ovation. Four hundred ex-members of the Eighth Regiment formed at the lower part of the street to act as an escort of honor. Each person wore a white silk badge, inscribed "Washington Greys Association, Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. T." One hundred policemen from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, were present under Capt. MOUNT, of the Fourth, to preserve order and keep open the line of march. The Eighth Regiment old troop, with 80 men and six pieces, were on the adjoining pier, under Capt. PHILLIPS, to fire a salute, and at 11 o'clock Infantry Company A, in command of Ex-Adjutant BLAUVELT, arrived with a band to lead the escort. They were accompanied by Capt. VARIAN'S troop, which recently arrived from Washington.

The Anderson Zouave Cadets, a juvenile company, belonging to the North-Moore-street Public School, seventy-five in number, under Col. DUPIGNAC, accompanied by Prof. MORKHOUSE, came down and solicited the privilege of marching with the escort. Young Miss ROBINSON, beautifully dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, acted as *vivandiere*, and attracted much attention.

The announcement that the regiments had not arrived at Philadelphia as late as 11 o'clock, greatly disappointed the thousands who had assembled, and they reluctantly departed to return again in the afternoon. Meantime, the telegraph brought word that they would probably arrive by the late evening train, at 9½ o'clock P. M.; but by the time the evening papers and bulletins had announced this, it was ascertained that neither of the regiments had arrived at Philadelphia. Later in the evening, when Broadway was again filled with anxious crowds, news came that the Eighth and Seventy-first were at Havre de Grace, and the train delayed by some accident.

It now became apparent that they would not reach New-York until 4 or 5 o'clock this Friday morning, and that there was great uncertainty about the whole matter. It was also stated that the presence of many wounded soldiers on the train required a slow and careful movement. As this became known in the street the crowds began gradually to retire to their homes, but it was 11 o'clock before all had left. The Eighth and Seventy-first will come by the Amboy route, landing at Pier No. 1, North River, and the Sixty-ninth by the New-Jersey Railroad, crossing at Cortlandt-street. A deputation of the friends of the Seventy-first met at the Astor House at 7 o'clock this morning to join in the reception.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT BY THE UNITED SONS OF ERIN.

A meeting of the various Societies of Irishmen was held at Hibernia Hall last evening, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on their arrival in this City from the scene of battle to-day. Thirteen Societies were represented, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Exile Club, St. James, Patrick Guard, Emerald Guard, 'Longshoremen, and others. The different Societies will assemble on the Battery at 7 o'clock this morning, form in line, and proceed to Cortlandt-street Ferry, and there await the arrival of the regiment. The proposed line of march is up Cortlandt-street and Broadway to Union-square, round the Washington Statue and down Fourth-avenue and the Bowery to head-quarters. A member from each Society will proceed to Jersey City and act as escort. OWEN KENNAN was chosen Grand Marshal for the day.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of this city, Col. BENNET, was mustered out of the service yesterday, and will arrive here this morning. The regiment will meet with a good reception.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. ABEL SMITH, will reach home on Thursday next—at least this is what several of the members of that regiment say who reached home last night. A large majority of both of these regiments, it is said, will reënlist for the war.

Letters received in this city, yesterday, from members of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, state that the first fire they were under at Bull's Run was poured into them by the Seventy-first Regiment, killing and wounding, the writers assert, 40 men.

Ensign HEAD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, was killed while holding the colors far in advance of the corps. He passed the colors to a companion and sank to the ground, and as he did so, sung out "Go ahead boys, don't mind me."

Capt. G

The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3072. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

ANOTHER CRY OF DANGER TO THE CAPITAL

Plans and Intentions of the Rebel Leaders.

A Corps d'Armee to Cross the Potomac and Make an Attack in the Rear.

Simultaneous Movements to be Made Against McClellan, Butler, Banks and Rosencranz.

Troops Still Pouring into Washington.

An Important Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

Capture of Ten Rebel Schooners and Sloops.

RETURN OF WAR-WORN HEROES.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Eighth and Seventy-first.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26,

The Postmaster-General and the Mexican Minister have concluded an arrangement for a mail between some point in the United States and Vera Cruz. The terms of a contract for transportation have also been arranged, and the whole matter virtually concluded.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The following is an official list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Col. WARD. By the way, this Regiment and the Twenty-seventh, Col. SLOCUM, were quite as much in the fight as any other two regiments, the Zouaves, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth not excepted:

KILLED.

Wm. E. Straight, Orderly Sergeant, Company I.
Samuel Ashworth, Third Sergeant, Company B.
John McBride, Fourth Corporal, Company I.
Wm. Wier, James H. Hart, Chas. Paulson, Geo. Robinson and Louis Williams, privates of Company B.
John Osman, of Company H.
James Flynn, of Company F.

WOUNDED.

Capts. Hugh McQuade, Company F, severely and a prisoner; Robt. F. Allason, Company C, slightly.
John Brady, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company D, badly wounded in the wrist.
Thomas S. Hamblin, First Lieutenant Company B, severely, and a prisoner.
Arthur T. Pickett, Second Sergeant Company I, and N. Schermerhorn, Second Sergeant Company H, slightly.
Q. B. Stevens, First Corporal Company H, slightly.
Marvin P. Lord, private Company B, slightly; Walter Kniffin, slightly; A. Klaila, Company C, dangerously; J. Maier, Company C, dangerously; A. Scharf, Company C, mortally; J. Schimelfening, Company C, mortally; William Chambers, Company D, slightly; Martin Donahoe, D, ditto; John O'Brine, Company E, ditto; Anthony Weldon, Company E, ditto. Privates Company F—John McIntyre, slightly; Patrick McCann, twice slightly, Martin O'Neill, ditto; Thomas Murphy, do.; Wm. Fielding, ditto; Edward Sweeney, G, ditto; Benj. Taylor, Company G, ditto; Hugh F. Dunnigan, Company H, severely; Barney Mulligan, Company H, ditto; Hugh McLaughlin, Company H, ditto; Sylvanus Greer, Company I, slightly; Edwin Close, Company I, ditto; Theo. B. Hamilton, Company I, ditto, Orlando B. Hurley, Company I, ditto.

MISSING.

Charles J. Murphy, Quartermaster.
Stephen Griswold, a prisoner.
Major James D. Potter.
Company A—Privates Michael Ahern, Gevert Jersen, Alexander Kar, John McNamaara, John McMason No. 1, Jacob Schindler.
Company B—Privates John Green, Edward H. Kellogg, Louis Lesnard, Michael McGrain, Ferdinand Kelly, Laurence Dill, Thomas Fay, Corporal Alfred C Bowers.
Company C—Privates R. Gabitch, T. Hoefer, J. Wirt, A. Hirt, A. Keller, S. Shaublein, A. Ahr.
Company D—Privates Jas. B. Clority, Geo. Cisco, Mathew Dollard, Lewis Walsrode, John Gallagher, Calvin T. C. Gould. Geo. A. Kennaston, Philo E. Lewis, Jonathan Coward, Edw. Donnelly, George Hart, Geo. Hanna, and Corporal Chas. Stothoff.
Company E—Sergeant Watson Mallory; Privates Henry Brown. Philip Donahue, Thos. Holihan, John Hendry, Saml. Hart, John Kelsey, David Lyon, Edw. Marsh, John McEolmon, Jas. Shine, Jas. Wilds.
Company F—Sergeants Moss and Donahue; Corporal Maloney; Privates Jas. Nelson, Timothy Sullivan, Mich'l. Dowling, Mich'l. Kennedy, Jas. Shepherd, Wm. Fielding, Pat. Coyle, Mich'l. Reims, Henry Hilliard, Laurence Mooney, John Holland, Wm. Mackay.
Company G—Privates Thos. H. Karr, Pat. McGinn, Wm. H. Millett, Chas. J. Ridiker, Geo. Wright.
Company H—Privates Wm. Lane, John Lanphier, Wm. Ross, Luther L. Mills, James Unverhill.
Company I—Privates Wm. Breese, Chas. Sear, Irving C. Smith, John Jackson, Isaac Canan, Wm. Phelan, Byron Swazee, Edward Chevalier, John Gumbleton.
Company K—Privates James McCormick, James A. Coburn, Wm. Todd, Wesley Sumner, Jos. Trombloe, Corporal Boutwell.

AN ALABAMA MUSTER ROLL.

I saw to-day the muster roll of Company B, Sixth Alabama, dated July 8, which was picked up at Fairfax Station. At that date there were fifty-six reported for duty, and thirty-seven sick. One death and one desertion are reported.

ASSEMBLAGE AT A FIRE.

There was a fire in H-street to-day, which brought out in one strong picture the different classes of men now in Washington. The controlling spirits were the Zouaves, but on the brakes of one engine I noticed members of regiments from eight different States.

TROOPS AND INTRENCHMENTS.

The War Department has accepted the regiment tendered by Col. NORTHEDGE, of New-York, and ordered it to rendezvous at Bedloe's Island. The regiment is one thousand strong.

An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being mounted with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Seamen have been brought from the naval station at Annapolis to teach the soldiers how to work the guns.

The immense dépôt for the reception of troops, which Mr. WOODS is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodation for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, &c. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven. These things should have been done in the beginning. The indifference heretofore manifested by the authorities for the care and comfort of troops arriving in Washington, begat much dissatisfaction, and was the cause of demoralization which has never been entirely cured.

The troops continue to arrive in great numbers the arrivals averaging three to four thousand a day.

IN FOR THE WAR.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. CHRISTIAN, whose term of service has expired, have enlisted for the war, and been accepted by the President. The regiment is now the extreme outpost of the Army on the Potomac. The State of New-York owes them a suit of clothes, and they need them badly. At parade some appear minus coats and some minus pants. The State should do its duty.

The War Department has also accepted the Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Militia, Col. DE TROBIAND, which has enlisted for the war.

The Nineteenth Regiment New-York Militia, Col. WOOD, from Orange County, has also been accepted for the war, with permission to be mustered in by companies.

EXTENDING THE OUTPOSTS.

Our outposts are gradually being extended again in the direction of the victorious rebels.

LONG CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, being held together for more than four hours. Of course, Washington is filled with rumors as to the character of the business which required so long a sitting. I presume the extraordinary condition of the Government, and the means of extricating it from the embarrassment resulting from the battle of Bull's Run, was all that occupied the Heads of Departments.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is not probable now that Congress will adjourn earlier than the last of next week. The direct tax bill drags, but it will pass. The details appear to be crude, and the opponents of the bill are industrious in proposing amendments calculated more to damage than perfect the measure. One thing is certain, that Congress will do all in its power to give efficiency to the Army and Navy, and to give value and security to the public debt.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Cols. DUMONT, MILROY and WALLACE, of Indiana, who have distinguished themselves in Western Virginia, have been, or will be, appointed Brigadier-Generals, in addition to J. J. REYNOLDS, of that State, Brig.-Gen. MORRIS will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of New York, Brig.-Gen. RENYON, of New Jersey, and Brig.-Gen.'s COX, SCHLEICH, and BATES, of Ohio, will also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named, August 15th, the last named, 27th, and the others on the 30th inst.

According to general orders No. 45, in the future no volunteer will be mustered into the service, who is unable to speak the English language.

Capt. VAN VLIET has been appointed Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and has entered upon his duties.

G. S TALLIAFERRO, late a clerk in the Treasury Department who was arrested a week or two since at Port Tobacco, on a charge of carrying correspondence between the Secessionists of this city and Virginia, was released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance.

Col. FRED. W. LANDER, one of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S aids, who so greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Western Virginia, is in Washington. He receives to-night the compliment of a serenade from his friends.

Gen. MCCLELLAN himself arrived here to-night, and privately proceeded to his hotel.

Among the incidents worthy of special note, connected with the battle Sunday, was the visit of the Secretary of War, accompanied by a few friends, for the purpose of witnessing the engagement. After spending several hours at Gen. MCDOWELL'S Head-quarters, on Saturday, and hearing the evidence in relation to the position of Gen. JOHNSTON having joined forces with Gen. BEAUREGARD, he ordered his team and started for Washington to forward reinforcements. On his arrival at Washington, he drove directly to the President's and Gen. SCOTT'S Head-quarters to inform them of his views. Four regiments which were under marching orders for Harper's Ferry to join Gen. PATTERSON'S column, were stopped South, and five others ordered to be ready Sunday morning. Three of the regiments thus ordered, had reached Fairfax before the retreat commenced.

Judge MCKEON, Gen. BULLARD and Prof. MCCAY all of New-York, had an interview with the President to-day, to request the calling into the field of Maj.-Gen. WOOL. The deputation were kindly received. They responded that New-York, which has furnished 50,000 volunteers, has confidence in that veteran, and wondered why he was retained in Troy. The President stated that there was no decision to keep him out of active service, and that their representations would be duly considered.

Ten thousand volunteers have arrived at Washington within the last 48 hours.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Second Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

Surgeon ALFRED POWELL.
Lieut. J. W. DEMISEY.
Lieut. SAMUEL IRWIN.
Sergeant A. DONETT.

Privates.

— Stroud, Thomas J. Lanagan,
Patrick Bush, John Cregan,
John McFarland, — Carlier,
Wm. Maxwell, Michael McCarty,
Wm. B. Aird, Andrew Morrow,
Robert Tape, Patrick McCormick,
James Murphy.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Morrison, slightly; Patrick Larkin,
James McNamara, John H. Morris,
Geo. Taylor, Color Serg't; Sergeant J. D. Wilson,
Corporal W. A. Tucker, slightly; J. McTiernan, badly;
P. Mollen,
A. Fitzpatrick, John Bush,
P. H. Dennin, dangerously; Adolph Wabucks,
I. G. Fernson, slightly; Daniel Morrow.

TAKEN PRISONERS.

Assistant-Surgeon J. S. FERGUSON, Assistant-Surgeon W. A. CONNOLLY, Hospital Teamster HOWARD, Surgeon's Boy, JOSEPH.

MISSING.

Second Lieut. Henry Simpson, Company B.
Sergeant-Major Wm. J. Thomas, Company B.
And one hundred and forty others.

DESERTER.

Second Lieut. Frank R. Mott, Company I.

Major BIDWELL, acting commander of the Michigan First, in his official report of the engagement on Sunday, says his loss, which was heavy, occurred mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large, proportionately to men. No troops could have maintained their formation any length of time under such a fire. They were hurried into action after a march of 12 miles over an exceedingly dusty road, with little or no time for rest or refreshments. But the fatigue the men evinced, and their courage, coolness, and endurance, entitle them to the highest praise. Col. RICHARDSON, in his report, gives great credit to the Michigan Second and Third for covering his retreat.

The following is the loss of the Michigan First: Went into the field with 475 men and 25 officers; lost 9 officers and 108 men, as follows:

Col. WILCOX, wounded and prisoner.

KILLED—David Jones, Charles Kauffman, George Rhodes, Wm. Maetzke, (color bearer,) Nathan Steinbregh and James Kelly.

Captains WHITTINGTON and BUTTERWORTH are supposed to be killed.

The following are missing from the Regiment, and probably many were killed, as they went into the woods when the Regiment charged and did not come out:

J. N. Barker, Albert W. Russell, Jacob N. Trask, John Archer, John Stritz, Wm. E. Thornton, Edward A. Cross, S. Clinton, Charles H. Palmer. Additional missing: Lewis Hartmeyer, Hubbard Smith, Franklin Balls, Wm. A. Cunningham, Hubert Eagan, Nelson M. Farrar, Henry Hutchinson, Joseph Ingersoll, Charles Ingles, John Arndt, Charles Chipman, Frank De Pease, J. Bailey, Daniel J. Briggs, George Rhodes, Charles B. Whitcomb, George D. Drury, D. Marcy Holmes, Charles C. Harvey, John D. Swails, Charles V. Brinkherhoff, Raison Walker, Henry A. Brower, Asaria Dubois, John Gregg, Michael Hoag, William Johnson, Melancthon Martin, Noah Porter, Walker Watt, Wm. Cornelius, John B. Newell, John Rauser, John Lang, Barnard Manch, (probably dead,) J. J. Bame, Peter Buier, Henry Brink, Henry Brunner, Charles Ewers, Gustavus Goldsmith, Joseph Hubbell, Smith Sheppard, James Kelley, J. M. Cozey, (dead or prisoner,) Andrew Craig, Lieut. M. A. Parks, Murray Baker, George Phillip, Charles B. Moore, Frederick Lanman, Wm. Smith, Wm. V. Marks, Clement Longsworry, Charles Kent, Albert M. Edwards, Horace Blanchard, Christian Bloom, P. E. Pomeroy, George Barker, John Reich, Wm. C. Moore.

The following are wounded:

Captains Charles M. Lum and Wm. A. Graves, Privates N. Johnson, W. Kidd, Thomas Martlamery, J. Witherspoon, J. H. Starkweather, Charles Derwan, Curtis Fowler, J. P. Vandermaaer, John A. Sheeter, Wm. Sugie, Jacob Zeet, Emil Schub, Gottlieb Maude, Fred. Salter, Wm. Wolfe, O. J. Person, John Sheffer, Josiah Flomerfelt, Joshua Frolverton, Henry Field, Hiram S. Brownell, Thos. O'Neill, Hiram Lane, Wm. A. Graves, Darius C. Bradish, James H. Fowler, Wm. H. Fleming and Richard A. Watt.

The following wounded were brought to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

Capt. A. D. Bean, Maine 4th, Winfield Fuller, Jas. Hunter and George Miller, Fire Zouaves; N. C. Mathews, Maine 4th, A. Ackerman, New-York 12th Volunteers.

Private M. WORDEN, Michigan 1st, brought to this Infirmary yesterday, died this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, July 26.

The conduct of the soldiers in Alexandria, today, has been very excessive, drunkenness being predominant, and the guard houses, slave-pens and jail are nearly all full.

The Provost Marshal's Guard visited three drinking-houses, to-day, which had been selling liquor after having been notified, and destroyed all remaining on hand.

Gen. RENYON has issued an order to arrest, after to-day, all soldiers found in the streets after 5 o'clock, excepting those having passes.

JOHN HUGHES, of Company A of Mozart Regiment of New-York, broke and ran from the guards about dusk this evening, while they were endeavoring to handcuff him, and being called on to halt he refused, when he was shot down dead by a member of his own company.

—— CHAMBERLAIN, of Company A Second Maine Regiment, died at the hospital to-day.

It is stated on military authority that the secession pickets extend to within three miles of Fort Corcoran, in the vicinity of the former Camp Upton.

Union men were seized early this morning near the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, by secession scouts.

It is ascertained as a fact that the rebels were kept well informed of all our movements. Their gradual withdrawal from Fairfax Court-house and advanced posts, was a portion of their plan in drawing our troops into the ambuscades which led to ruin and death. Hence the imperfect condition of their earthworks at Fairfax and other points, which excited ridicule among military men.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated July 23, says: As soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, President DAVIS hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle. He immediately assumed command of the centree. Gen. BEAUREGARD was commander of the right wing, and Gen. JOHNSTON of the left. It was against Gen. JOHNSTON'S command the enemy concentrated their best troops, who fought most obstinately. At one time the left was pressed so severely that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that Col. BARTON'S Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up that a large body of our troops from the centre was sent out at a critical moment to the left's assistance and turned the tide of the battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the Southerners, and the battle soon became a route.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A dispatch from Richmond, July 22d, says:

Soon after prayer in the Confederate Congress, the following dispatch was read to that body:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday Night.

Night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks and baggage.

The ground was strewed for miles with those killed, and the farm houses skirting ground around were filled with wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes to and Lersburgh and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries, stands of arms and Union and State flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000, and that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another dispatch says the entire Confederate force was about 40,000, and the entire forces of the United States near 80,000.

No particulars are received of the dead and wounded.

L. M. Baush has been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with Federal passes on his body.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 26.

On Sunday night last, Gov. CURTIN was urgently requested to push on troops to the Capital, and within the ensuing four days ten infantry regiments, nearly 11,000 picked men, thoroughly uniformed and equiped, and most of them regularly drilled in camps of instruction for two months, were thrown forward, and an additional regiment will be sent on before the close of the week. Great pains had been bestowed by the State authorities upon this Army, which was organized under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. GEO A. MCCALL, long an officer in the regular Army, through all grades of which he has passed with distinction.

The State has also an artillery regiment, and a regiment of 1,200 cavalry nearly ready for service, which has been accepted by the Secretary of war.

To the foresight and energy of Gov. CURTIN is chiefly owing the ability of the State to contribute so promptly and efficiently to the National safety in the present emergency.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Project of the Rebels for Capturing Washington—Lee to Arouse Baltimore—Beauregard to Engage McClellan and Henningsen to Dislodge Rosencranz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

In these exciting times, when so many rumors, having only an imaginary foundation, are gaining currency, it is bad policy to add to their number, but I will be pardoned for communicating a project which a military officer of high rank has just assured me is now entertained by the rebels for gaining possession of the Capital. The recent success of the Confederate forces at Manassas has determined their leaders to adopt another plan of campaign,—to give up the offensive and take up the defensive. They think it is useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy this city and Baltimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have begun to put it into practice.

According to my authority, Gen. LEE, who has now, as you know, set his *corps d'armée* in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Washington. Once there, he will be joined by the Secessionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then attack Washington on its untortified and defenceless side. At the same time, BEAUREGARD will make a movement against MCCLELLAN, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the defence of the city. JOHNSTON will be left to watch and counteract PATTERSON'S movements; a strong column will be sent against BUTLER from Richmond, and PEYOR, the chevalier of the bowie-knife, and HENNINGSEN, the companion of WALKER, the filibuster, will dislodge ROSENCRANZ from the position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the rebels have adopted.

I know the Administration expressed the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day; and that they are expecting momentarily to hear of the approach of Gen. LEE. I know also that a great many persons, mainly the politicians, will lull the people into mistaken confidence. What will be the consequence? The nation suddenly aroused by the catastrophe at Bull's Run, will, under these soothing assertions, go to sleep again, until awakened by a new disaster. Shall we suffer this to take place, or shall we prepare ourselves against all contingencies of the kind? Shall we maintain our Army on the same footing, allowing lack of discipline to rule supreme, soldiers to leave their camps for the indulgences of cities, regiments to remain disorganized, the city unfortified, soldiers commanded by lawyers and merchants, officers in peace, civilians in war? Shall we continue to have no camps in which our soldiers may be inured to the fatigue of a long march, no schools to instruct them in the tactics of war, and in the evolutions indispensable to the success of a campaign? to evolutions by battalions, regiments and divisions?

If the state of things in which we have lived hitherto, is going to last, permit a man who knows what armies are, and what they must be, what the defences of a country must consist of, what are the requirements and eventualities of war, to tell you that there is no use for you to send any more men to Washington. The best thing we can do is to make peace with the South, and as honorable a peace as we can. You know well, from what I have already said in the TIMES, that I have some right to advise, and you may testify to the truth of that on which I have repeatedly insisted, that our army was not properly organized, and, consequently, not ready to march, that our fortifications were insufficient; that our soldiers ought not to be sent under fire before being prepared, by three months, at least, of severe and thorough drilling; and that it was useless to undertake a campaign unless there was homogeneity, compactness and unity, between the different branches of the Army. Though I have the greatest repugnance against reminding you of these facts, the fear I have of seeing a renewal of the same mistakes urge me to speak as I do. I cannot sit quietly, and contemplate with a cold indifference, the destruction of our Army, the ruin of our country, and the dishonor of our flag. I accuse nobody of responsibility for what has happened, because I believe it is everybody's fault; but I think it is the duty of every good citizen to oppose with all his might the repetition of the errors, mistakes and follies, which have been committed since the opening of this campaign, and that is why I sincerely and openly express my doubts, anxieties and fears.

A bearer of dispatches has arrived at Washington from Gen. LYON'S Camp in Missouri. He states that JACKSON is now in the extreme Southwestern part of the State, where he has been joined by MCCULLOCH, and that both intend to make an inroad in Kansas. The Cherokee Indians have joined the rebels, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition made by JOHN ROSS, their President.

***

POLITICS IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Friday, July 26.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Columbus yesterday. All parts of the State were represented.

Resolutions were passed, declaring it not now expedient to call a Convention of the Republican Party for the nomination of officers to be chosen at the coming State election.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested to unite with this Committee in a call for a joint convention, for the purpose of nominating a suitable State ticket.

The call is to be addressed to all who are in favor of an unconditional preservation and a union of the States, the maintenance of the integrity of the National Government, and a vigorous and continuous prosecution of the war.

In case of a refusal by the Democratic Central Committee to accept these propositions for a union by the 9th of August, the Executive Committee are directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for a Convention.

Delegates to the nominating Convention are to be chosen without reference to party, on the simple basis of the maintenance of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion against it.

ANOTHER REBEL REVERSE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 26.

Gen. COX occupied Charleston on the Kanawha yesterday, the rebels retreating and burning the bridges. A rebel steamer was abandoned and burnt. It is supposed the rebels will be met by Col. ROSENCRANZ'S column, sent out some days ago to intercept their retreat.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COLUMN—GEN. PATTERSON'S EXCUSES—SIZE OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S FORCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

I wrote you on the 19th from Charlestown. Since then, on Sunday last, as you are aware, we came to this place, and JOHNSTON, being relieved from all anxiety as to this force, hastened to join the Confederate army at Manassas, where, according to the reports received here, he rendered efficient service. Gen. PATTERSON left Bunker Hill on Wednesday, the 17th, and on the following day JOHNSTON started with the main body of his forces for Manassas. On Saturday the rear-guard, left to watch our movements, proceeded to join him, leaving no troops behind but a few of local militia.

Since our arrival the General has turned his attention to finding out excuses for his extraordinary conduct. He never intended to attack or follow up JOHNSTON. Although JOHNSTON was plainly sent or left in the vicinity of Winchester, to watch this column and prevent its operating on the right of the enemy in the attack on Manasses, and although the business of Gen. PATTERSON was as plainly to rout JOHNSTON'S force or to keep them where they were, or to follow them, yet the egotism of Gen. P. seemed to have induced him to imagine that JOHNSTON had some special spite against him, and was bent upon following and attacking him. Hence a host of exaggerated reports constantly sent on to Washington in regard to the movements and designs of the enemy. JOHNSTON plainly did not care what became of this column, so long as it did not go where it could aid our troops in the main attack on the Manassas line, and hence the moment he found, by our march to and delay at Charlestown, that we had no design of taking part in that movement, he made all speed to arrive there with his forces in time to take part in the action, in which, I regret to say, he appears to have been successful. The Washington Battery of New-Orleans, with 8 heavy guns, which is said to have done such execution on our troops on Sunday, was reported to have been with JOHNSTON at Winchester.

The reported strength of the enemy while we were at Bunker Hill did not go beyond 25,000. They were said to be strongly intrenched, and to have felled trees and fences and barricaded the road. The reasons first assigned for not attacking him (although I repeat, it was never intended to attack him when we left Martinsburgh,) was, first, the unwillingness of our troops to advance further on the eve of the expiration of their term of service; and, second, the superior strength and position of the enemy.

The slander upon our troops I have already disposed of in my letter of the 19th. In regard to the second reason, it is to be observed that, although, if true, a sufficient reason for not attacking the enemy in their lines, it was no reason whatever for moving away from him and leaving him free to join the forces at Manassas. An army of 26,000 men might well detain, or at least delay, for a long time, the movements of a force even of 40,000 men, particularly if they were embarrassed by a train of heavy guns. The reason given is inconsistent with itself. The fact that JOHNSTON remained in the neighborhood of Winchester as long as this force was in that vicinity, and intrenched himself there, proves that he was not so strong as has been subsequently reported, and also proves that he would not have ventured to move with this army hanging upon his rear, and certainly could not have moved with such rapidity with his heavy guns as to have arrived in time for the action at Manassas.

Since arriving here this force has been rapidly dwindling away, no serious effort has been made to retain them. Ten regiments of Pennsylvania three months' men have already been sent on their way home, and some even that volunteer to stay longer if needed.

Gen. SCOTT is justly incensed at the impotent conclusion to which this column has been brought, and has by no means been satisfied with the excuses that have been showered upon him. He, doubtless, sees through them.

The last report hailed here with joy is, the enemy's forces at Winchester were over 40,000, including 1,000 cavalry and sixty guns—many very heavy, some even Columbiads. This absurd report is seized upon here as though it was true, and if true an excuse, forgetting that if true it was the more important to keep it here. But it is plainly untrue. How is it that if true it never reached us until we left the neighborhood of Winchester? Is it likely that after the experience of the rebels of the great caution—I might say timidity—of Gen. PATTERSON, they would, on the eve of the decisive struggle at Manassas, have detailed so large a force to keep in check 22,000 men? I think clearly not. I saw this morning a man from the neighborhood of Winchester, who says that the force under JOHNSTON did not exceed 20,000, that even with the citizens of the place and a considerable portion of unarmed militia, who express willingness to fight, and which it is the habit of Virginia to estimate as soldiers, it would be impossible to make up 40,000.

But I leave this painful subject—the case is too plain for argument. In any other country, Gen. PATTERSON would be shot. Adjutant RYNO was shot for not doing enough, although he gained a victory. He ought, certainly, to be court-martialed. At all events, he is a disgraced man, and, as a soldier and public character, entirely ruined. He never was eminent for bravery, or for anything else, that I know of. He is a man of wealth, and has managed to keep himself at the head of the military organization in Philadelphia. But in the Mexican war his courage was impugned. He was always either sick or buying sugar when any fighting was to be done. Moreover, his heart is not with the North in this contest. He has, from the first, done nothing but create and magnify difficulties. I have always thought and have said that his design, from the first, was to dally and putter away the time until the terms of the three months' men expired. I am surprised that Gen. SCOTT tolerated him so long.

The instincts of the people in these cases are seldom at fault. They never had confidence in Gen. PATTERSON, and, during the first excitement upon the news from Sumter, the mob threatened his house and compelled him to show his colors.

THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

CAMP MCDOWELL, HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the late unfortunate battle which took place at Bull's Run, the statement is made that the Twelfth New-York Regiment fled before the enemy, and otherwise conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner. Too many, I fear, do not understand the distinction between the Twelfth New-York S. M., and the volunteers. The former, Col. BUTTERFIELD'S regiment, was not in MCDOWELL'S column, but in that of Gen. PATTERSON. Should we be called into action, you may rely upon our regiment proving itself an honor to the City and State.

By giving this communication a place in your paper, you will greatly oblige myself as well as the regiment generally. Yours, very truly,

CHAS. A. CARLETON,
Engineer Corps N. Y. S. M.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO BACK RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Gen. BUTLER has again given proof of his determination to perform his duty to the Union in the direction of movements against the enemy, when properly supported, by sending an expedition, with artillery, to attack a battery on Back River. This battery is supposed to be one that the Disunionists planted soon after their retreat from Bethel, in anticipation of another attack from the Union troops. The expedition left quietly, this afternoon, as if for occasional practice, and consists of both land and sea forces. Portions of the California regiment under Col. BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon; of the Tenth New-York, under acting Col. ELDER; of the Naval Brigade, under Major WHITTEMORE, with others not here named, constitute the command. The infantry marched from their encampments over the tongue of land that separates the battery of the enemy from the Fortress, while the Naval Brigade and their compatriots were towed by steam tugs in boats around by water. The attack will probably be made simultaneously from both quarters at the appointed time. Suitable guides are provided and everything is arranged in the best possible manner, considering the comparatively limited period that has been allowed Gen. BUTLER for the training of his artillery horses. One of the pieces is Sawyer's rifled cannon.

But little, if anything, is known of the expedition outside of the fortress. Surgeons SMITH and DOOLITTLE accompany it in their professional capacity, thoroughly provided for action. I am much mistaken in the genius of the man who designed, and in the mettle of those personally engaged, if this does not prove as gallant an affair as any of MCCLELLAN'S, or either one of BUTLER'S at Annapolis, Baltimore or the Relay.

Our ships-of-war continue every moment on the alert. The *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* are both wide awake. Steam is kept up every moment. Should the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* come to *this* town they will find us all *in* town. NEPTUNE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 25.

Lieut. CROSBY, yesterday, took charge of an expedition to Back River, consisting of 300 men and seven field pieces, upon the propeller *Fanny* and six launches, belonging to the ships of war in the harbor and to the Naval Brigade. Back River is properly an arm of the sea, about midway between Old Point and York River.

The expedition was entirely successful. Lieut. CROSBY surprised and burned nine sloops and schooners belonging to Confederates, and brought off one valuable prize, a schooner laden with bacon, corn and furniture; the last article belonging to parties about to take refuge up the York or Rappahannock River.

LA MOUNTAIN will, this evening, make an ascent from Hamp on to reconnoitre the position of the Confederates in the vicinity.

Mr. DUNNING, of the Sanitary Commission, leaves for Washington to-night. He reports a gratifying improvement in sanitary affairs about the fortress and the camps during the past few days.

JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES.

EXAMINATION OF THE SUMTER PRIVATEERSMEN.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Four of the crew of the privateer *Sumter*, who were placed in charge of the bark *Cuba*, Capt. SPROUL, after her capture, and who were subsequently recaptured by the crew of the *Cuba*, and arrived at this port on Sunday last, was brought up for preliminary examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner OSBORN. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Esq., who has been retained by JEFF. DAVIS' oligarchy, appeared for the prisoners; and G. P. ANDREWS, Esq., conducted the examination for the Government. The pirates names are HIGGINS, a Virginian, who acted as Captain; SPENCE, an Englishman, DAVIDSON, a Scotchman; O'BRIEN, an Irishman and DONNELLY, an American.

Capt. J. D. SPROUL, of the *Cuba*, was the only witness examined, and his story did not differ from the account already published. He said they were brought to by a shot from the *Sumter*, while off the southern coast of Cuba, on the 4th of July, the *Sumter* at the time displaying the American flag. They were boarded by a party from the *Sumter*, who said she was a United States vessel. Capt. SPROUL and officers were taken on board the *Sumter*, when they were informed that their vessel was a prize to the C. S. A. They were afterwards transferred to their own vessel, and taken in tow by the *Sumter*, which also had another prize, the brig *Machias*, in tow. The *Machias* broke loose from the *Sumter* on the 5th, and the privateer went in chase of her, and failing to connect again with the *Cuba*, the latter vessel was left to make her way into port. On the 12th of July, the crew of the *Cuba* retook their vessel from the pirates, and sailed for New-York. The pirates did not willingly surrender the vessel, as some of them stated on their arrival here, but offered all the resistance in their power.

The cross-examination of Capt. SPROUT failed to elicit anything of importance for the defence of the pirates, and on his testimony the Commissioner ordered them committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 26.

The following officers are officially announced as composing the Staff of Gen. FREMONT:

Capt. J. C. KELTIN, Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Commissary, Brevet-Major JOHN MCKINSTRY, Assistant Quartermaster; Surgeon S. G. J. DECAMPT, Medical Director, Lieut.-Col. T. P. ANDREWS, Assistant Paymaster.

COL. CORCORAN AND CONGRESSMAN ELY PRISONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington which states, on the authority of a letter from Leesburgh, Va., that Col. CORCORAN and Congressman ELY are prisoners at Manassas.

The dispatch also states that Col. WADE HAMPTON was killed, and that the rebels are taking care of our wounded and burying our dead.

The scouting parties of the rebels came within three miles of Washington last night.

COL. PINCKNEY'S REGIMENT COMING HOME.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, have been honorably relieved from duty, their term of service having expired on the 19th of July, and the regiment will leave for New-York on Saturday noon, and probably arrive on Sunday.

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 26.

The United States steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALLEN, was off Galveston on the 7th of July. She had captured eleven vessels since establishing the blockade, on the 3d inst. One of the prizes had arrived at Pensacola, under command of Capt. RODNEY BAXTER, with dispatches for Commodore MERWINE.

RESPONSE OF VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Friday, July 26.

Vermont will furnish one company of Sharpshooters in response to the call in loyal States.

[For other Rebellion News see Second, Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE REVERSE.

Red Tape and the Wounded Soldiers—Gen. Scott Unmanned—Incidents of the Fight—Instances of Incompetency among the Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

A monstrous instance of red-tapeism occurred in connection with the ambulance train which reached Jackson City at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. I would not have believed it if I had not been on one of the wagons and heard the order given by an officer on horseback. We had over one hundred poor sufferers on these wagons. We had made them as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and were cheering them with the prospect of a speedy admission to the hospital here. As we approached the city of three houses, the official rode up and ordered the train to stop, telling the drivers that "the horses were probably hungry, and there was some good grass for them." I told him that we were hastening to relieve our wounded, that many of them were suffering intensely, etc., but his only reply was a brutal oath, and the remark that "Gen. SCOTT himself could not pass the Long Bridge at present." I hastened to the gate, showed my special pass from Gen. SCOTT, and came over without difficulty. The order applied to all the routed soldiers, but the stupid and brutal officer could not make any discrimination, and probably hastened the death of several who had poured out their blood so freely on that fatal Sunday.

Gen. SCOTT is almost unmanned by this defeat, and told the President Monday that this fatal and only military error of his long and well-spent life, was brought about by rabid civilians, who goaded on the Cabinet and the Cabinet him before his plans were fully matured. It seems hardly credible, but it is a fact, that the old hero wished to send over to Gen. McDOWELL *nine* additional regiments on Sunday morning, but the Commander of Arlington telegraphed "that he did not want them, they were equal to any emergency," &c.

In walking the streets one finds soldiers sleeping still on the sidewalks, in alleys and on stoops. Their varied stories of the fight would fill a volume. All of the Twenty-seventh of New-York agree in saying that in their first charge an American flag was waved by some troops whom they mistook for some Massachusetts men, and thus lured on to join their friends, as they supposed, a masked battery opened on them with terrific effect. This regiment is badly cut up. The Fire Zouaves tell me the same story. Their exploits with the "Black Horse" remind Washingtonians of their gymnastic performances at WILLARD'S, during the fire there in April. Charged by a battery in front, and by this cavalry troop in the rear, they turned on the Virginia horse, mounted the horses by the tails, pitched the riders out of the saddle, and knifed the men with a fearful *nonchalance*. These fire boys swore so strongly about the cruelties practiced on their wounded by the Confederates, that I fear in the next battle they will bring in no prisoners alive. The death of ELLSWORTH, and the cowardly waving of the American flag by the enemy, have so exasperated them that when next they meet "no quarters" will be the word. Although Col. CAMERON was killed, and his body still remains on the field, his sword was recovered by a wounded Captain of the same regiment, who although horribly shot in the neck, managed to escape, and is now at the infirmary near my hotel. I met a New-York lieutenant at Willard's yesterday, who had a truly miraculous escape. He was advised to take off his showy kepi and put on a plain felt. At that moment a Minié flew by and tore through the visor just as he was lifting it. An instant after a Black Horse trooper came thundering up, and presented his heavy horse pistol at his head. It snapped, and before the Virginian could recover his aim the trusty "Colt" of my friend had sent the enemy to his last long account. A corporal of the Twelfth New-York State (the Salt Boilers Regiment,) told me, during the retreat from Fairfax that the reflections cast on their regiment by a large proportion of the Press were unjust in the extreme. At that unauthorized reconnoissance at Bull's Run, the terrible responsibility of which rests upon Gen. TYLER, the Twelfth were thrown into a masked battery not more than ten yards in front. The fatal mistake was made, too, of mistaking a large force of the enemy for Michigan troops, they being costumed alike. They cheered them, too, as they advanced, and then opened fire, supported by these batteries. The Twelfth were not supported, as he assured me, on either flank; they retired under a horrid fire, after having fired nine rounds. In justice to the regiment it seems proper that these facts should be known. It was very remarkable to see how the colors were riddled by bullets, shot and shell. One flag that I bore on the retreat from Bull's Run had over fifty holes in it. The superb collar of the California flag, presented to the Maine Second, had every silver star covered with blood, while the delicate embroidery on the leather, done by fair hands in El Dorado, was covered with deep blood stains. While the men were worthy of their flag, the officers were in many cases fearfully incompetent. A Massachusetts Regiment reached here Monday evening; the men had been without food since the previous morning at 2 o'clock. They had walked in that time nearly forty miles, besides fighting all day under a hot sun. Their Colonel went to a hotel, and when he was urged to go out and do something for his men, he replied that "his feet were quite sore, and to-morrow would answer quite as well." Many of the sons of the Bay State, that night—particularly the men of his regiment—slept in the streets, with the rain pouring on them. What does Massachusetts think of this? Did men leave comfortable homes, with a joyous God-speed from earnest patriots, and with fervent prayers from loving women, to be treated thus? Will the actual supporters of the nation in this glorious conflict—will the men of money in New-York and Boston, unloose their purse-strings and respond liberally to calls for Governmental loans, unless they feel assured that no such stain on our nation is to be inflicted again by incompetent partisans, whose sole care is to line their pockets, even if the nation bleeds at every pore? A leading Senator from New-England told me of the recreant Colonel of his own State, who is here simply because party services demanded he should come, although known to be notoriously incompetent. Similar men in too many regiments helped to bring about the disgraceful rout on Sunday.

JASPER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE WANT OF GOOD REGIMENTAL OFFICERS—POOR FOOD ONE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Every one's mind still works over the great disaster, and as new facts are brought to light, our opinions of the causes are modified. It is becoming more and more evident that our weak point was *the want of good regimental officers*, and of more general officers. The statements of the men are to be taken with a good deal of allowance, but they all unite in saying that in many regiments, when the time of trial came, the officers were not to be found. It is true, many of them were killed or taken, yet we hear in some regiments, whose officers have all returned, of the Quartermaster leading an assault because the Colonel, Major and Captains had disappeared. I know of a case of a Colonel who fled to an attic in Alexandria, on his arrival, and hid himself there. On a visit by an inspecting officer, sent by his State, he said deprecatingly, that his regiment was "all cut to pieces," and was quite surprised to learn from the gentleman that only some dozen were killed.

A Surgeon in the same regiment, in crossing in the boat from Alexandria, thought he heard the cannon of BEAUREGARD in the distance, and openly said he "should cut and run,"—which he has disgracefully done. I saw another Surgeon, so unmanned that he was like a child. The conduct of many of the officers has been disgraceful in the extreme, since their flight. With the enemy threatening the Capital, they have abandoned their posts and frequented the hotels, leaving their corps to get food and quarters where they could. Their companies have in consequence become utterly disorganized. These men either chose themselves as officers, or were elected for some social or civil reason. They failed in battle, and they fall worse in every day duty to their men. The soldiers have lost confidence in them, and they can never regain it.

Beside these regimental officers, there was an especial want of general officers to communicate orders, and aid in the management of large bodies of the troops.

Another defect in our preparation, which the Sanitary Commission are about investigating, was in *the food of the men*. All say that they were exhausted for want of food and water. Some rose and began their march at 3 o'clock; they had nothing to eat—as they represent—till 10 o'clock, and then only a hard biscuit. After that, they had nothing all day, and water was procured with the greatest difficulty. Everybody knows the intensity of thirst in a battle, and the heart-sinking exhaustion after every exciting labor on an empty stomach. Perhaps this alone was one occasion, if not cause, of the panic. The regimental officers ought to have seen that every man had a good breakfast in his haversack, and his canteen filled with cold coffee when he started. Then with one good meal, and the canteen filled again with water before the battle, they would have had nourishment enough to supply the waste for some hours. We have no doubt that Col. BURNSIDE did something of this sort with the Rhode Island Regiment. An old Army officer seldom neglects it.

Besides all this, the Army was not a homogeneous whole. The various Brigades had never acted together; the officers were not accustomed to combined movements of large corps; the most of the men did not know their Commander-in-Chief. Why this combined exercise of the whole body was not attempted before the campaign is inexplicable. The discipline of many of the regiments is wretched. The men do not obey, and the officers cannot command. When the panic came, no officer had moral control enough to arrest it. Remember, it is not numbers we want most now in Washington—but *organization*. It is not certain but that fifty thousand more men here would only make matters worse. You will agree, Mr. Editor, that your present correspondent is not an alarmist, but I do not hesitate to say that *Washington is now in the greatest danger*. I believe BEAUREGARD can capture it before next Tuesday if he is disposed to do so. There is not a force capable of resisting him here, this day. The Army of the Potomac is gone. And this is all owing to the stupid incompetency of the military authorities, both in the City and General Government. Here those precious days have been allowed to pass, in which the remains of the flying regiments have been left in Washington, without pay or food or shelter, to receive support from charity and liquor from bars. No officers have apparently been near them. They have not been able even to learn where their quarters were. They cannot get their pay which is due. And the consequence is, they are either mutinous or disorganized. At length, on Wednesday evening, an order appears which ought to have been issued early Monday morning, appointing a rendezvous and quarters for each regiment, and threatening with arrest any man found straggling in the streets six hours after the time of the order.

There does not seem to be the least "talent of organization" in Washington military authorities. Any man with brains would have provided for the effects of such a fearful disaster the moment he knew of it. But it is too late. The evil is done. Some of the regiments have preserved their *esprit* and *morale*. Very many could not withstand BEAUREGARD'S victorious columns an hour. If he had not been equally or more cut up, we should have heard before of his sixty or seventy thousand men falling on PATTERSON'S column, driving it back or destroying it, and his crossing the Potomac to join with the Baltimore insurgents and isolate Washington. There is a grand lesson in all this. An army has to be slowly and carefully built up; discipline, organization are what our men want. Bravery, heroism we have; and to them the public must insist that the most thorough discipline be added. Let us have no more "gigantic picnics" in camps, or "armed mobs"—but an ARMY, a drilled, complete, well-furnished engine of destruction. I went to-day, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, to visit the prisoners here. We found them to need anything but sanitary improvement. A more healthy, vigorous, powerful set of men I have not seen for some time. They represented Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. I talked with a very gentlemanly young South Carolinian, who was taken in the battle by the Minnesotians. He stated that he was treated with the greatest kindness by his captors, and by the "regulars" who afterwards guarded him. When the brutal assault here was spoken of on unarmed prisoners, he merely shrugged his shoulders, and said "there must be *scum* in every army." Of our regiments, he thought the Fire Zouaves made the most fiery charges. He admitted that his men were driven back some mile and a quarter, and that their losses were tremendous. His regiment had been stationed on the extreme left, (where our surprise was intended,) for some weeks.

[There is no doubt that the whole of those hill-sides were thoroughly topographed by BEAUREGARD long before, so that the artillerymen on each point had their elevation all calculated for every spot of open ground on which the troops could cross.]

They all indignantly denied that any barbarities were inflicted on the wounded; and said that their regiments had the most thorough supply of lint, bandages, medicines and surgeons, and that our wounded would surely be kindly attended to. All were in excellent spirits.

C. L. B.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.

AN ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following letter, which was written by an officer of the regular army:

"The march from our bivouac, near Centreville, was taken up at 2½ A. M. on Sunday. Among officers and men the impression prevailed that the action would occur at Bull's Run, the scene of Gen. TYLER'S repulse a day or two previously. In this they were disappointed. TYLER'S Brigade posted themselves at the bridge over Bull's Run, where they were ordered to feign an attack as soon as Col. HUNTER'S Division were known to be in position. This order was partially obeyed. HUNTER'S Division, composed of BURNSIDE'S Brigade and PORTER'S Brigade, after proceeding a mile beyond Centreville, made a detour to the right, and proceeded over a wood road, well covered from observation, to the left flank of the enemy, at Manassas, a distance of about eight miles. At 6 o'clock firing was heard on the heights at Bull's Run, from a battery in TYLER'S Brigade, which was promptly answered by the enemy's batteries. Their position thus revealed, the advance division (HUNTER'S) ascended a hill at double quick, and almost immediately the Rhode Island Battery and GRIFFIN'S West Point Battery were in brisk action. The former was supported by the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, who maintained their ground nobly for a half hour. At this moment, PORTER'S Brigade, composed of the Fourteenth, Seventh and Twenty-seventh New-York, with a battalion of United States Marines, under Maj. REYNOLDS, and a battalion of United States Third, Second and Eighth Infantry, under Maj. SYKES, took their position in line of battle upon a hill, within range of the enemy's fire. BURNSIDE'S Battery being sorely pressed, the enemy having charged closely upon it, the gallant Colonel galloped to Maj. SYKES and implored him to come to his assistance. Maj. SYKES brought up his men at a run, and, with a deafening shout, they charged upon the enemy's skirmishers, who fled before them several hundred yards. Forming in column of distance, until they drew upon themselves an intensely hot fire of musketry and artillery. This was a trying moment. The volunteers expected much of the regulars, and gazed upon them as they stood in unbroken line, receiving the fire, and returning it with fatal precision. Impressions and resolutions are formed on the battle-field in an instant. The impression at this moment was a happy one, and HEINTZELMAN'S Brigade coming up into line, our forces steadily advanced upon the retreating rebels. The batteries, which had been meanwhile recruited with men and horses, renewed their fire with increased effect, and our supremacy upon the field was apparent. The enemy's fire was now terrific. Shell, round-shot and grape from their batteries covered the field with clouds of dust, and many a gallant fellow fell in that brief time. At this juncture the volunteers, who hitherto had behaved nobly, seeing their ranks thinned out, many losing their field and company officers, lost confidence, and in a panic fell back. Three fresh regiments coming on the field at this time would have formed a nucleus upon which a generally rally could have been effected, but while the enemy had reinforcements pouring in upon them momentarily, our entire force was in the field and badly cut up. Thus was our action maintained for hours. The panic was momentarily increasing. Regiments were observed to march up in good order, discharge one volley, and then fall back in confusion. But there was no lack of gallantry, generally speaking, and not a great many manifestations of cowardice. Our artillery, which made sad havoc upon the rebels, had spent their ammunition or been otherwise disabled by this time, and in the absence of reinforcements, a retreat was inevitable. The time for the last attack had now come. Nearly all of the rebel batteries were in place, though silent. There was a calm—an indescribable calm. Every man on the field felt it. I doubt if any one could describe it. Gen. McDOWELL was near the front of our lines, mounted on his gray charger. And here let me say, emphatically, that, whatever may be the criticisms upon his conduct by the military or the abominable stay-at-home newspaper scribblers and politicians, no braver man trod that turf at Manassas than Gen. McDOWELL. Major SYKES' Battalion of eight companies, five of Third Infantry, two of the Second, and one of the Eighth, were marched several hundred yards to the right, and formed the right flank of the line. Several volunteer regiments were deployed as skirmishers on the centre and left. Thus they advanced to the crest of the hill. The enemy met them with batteries and musketry in front, and two batteries and a thousand cavalry on the right. The fire was terrific. We maintained our position for a half hour. Then it was discovered that the rebel cavalry were attempting to outflank our right. We had no force to resist them, and the bugle of the regulars sounded the march in retreat. This, so far as we were concerned, was conducted in good order. On Major SYKES was imposed the responsible duty of covering the retreat of the Army. In this he was assisted on part of the route by the United States cavalry, under Major PALMER. The enemy followed us with their artillery and cavalry, shelling us constantly, until we reached Centreville. Here we bivouacked for an hour, and then again took up the line of march. But of the retreat let me say a word, and pardon, my dear fellow, this incoherent letter, written in an excited Centreville bivouack, on my sound knee, the other severely scratched. As I said, Major SYKES, with his Third, Second and Eighth Infantry, in all but eight companies, and they decimated, conducted the retreat. Three of his officers had been wounded, and one killed or captured. Several of them were detected endeavoring to rally the volunteers in front, and have them march off in order, so as to protect themselves against the enemy's cavalry, known to be in rapid pursuit. On this duty I recognized his special aid, Lieut. McCOOL, of our State, I believe, and another infantry officer, who was also mounted. The road by which the retreat was conducted, the same as that by which we advanced, had been, I think, discovered by the rebels a day or two since. The engineers, in reconnoitering the enemy's position, had been accompanied by a body of troops, who caused such a dust to rise from the road as to make their march easily observable from the heights at Manassas. Retreating by this route, no difficulty occurred in ranging their guns directly upon our line. Major SYKES quickly discovering this, and the cavalry advancing to reconnoitre the pass near Centreville, and charge it if necessary, obliqued the column, getting them upon the turf perfectly protected from the enemy's shell, which were continued to be fired upon the line of dust which was raised in the wake of the galloping cavalry. It was an admirable piece of strategy, reflecting great credit upon the gallant Major, whose conduct in the entire action, to my knowledge, drew forth the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration from both volunteer and regular officers. Were the Infantry my arm, I could ask no braver or more capable commander than he. But we are about to renew our march towards Washington, and intrusting this note to the driver of an ambulance in front of our line, in the expectation that it will reach you early, let me say that if we halt near Alexandria or Arlington and my horse can stand the pressure, I will not be long in grasping your hand. Till then, my dear fellow, believe me, your disgusted and worn-out friend, ***

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following dispatch:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Friday, July 19, 1861.

Everything is quiet here to-day. A flag of truce was sent in by the enemy asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted, and they have been busily engaged at the work.

The enemy's loss is probably 500 killed and wounded. Our loss is less than 20 killed.

Gen. BEAUREGARD issued an order this afternoon to have the women and children removed from Manassas Junction. An attack is hourly expected.

GEORGE W. MEEKE, a private in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, died to-day; also, Major HARRISON, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment.

Two cannon and five hundred stand of arms were taken from the enemy.

Fifty prisoners, principally Pennsylvanians, arrived here to-day from Winchester.

It was THOMAS and not WILLIAM SANGSTER, of the Alexandria Rifemen, who was killed.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 19.

A great battle was fought near Manassas, sixty miles from here, yesterday. Gen. BEAUREGARD repulsed the enemy three times, with great slaughter to the enemy. *No danger of the enemy getting here.*

BILLY.

The Louisville *Courier* says:

"There is no longer a doubt that the Kentucky boys were in the grand fight at Manassas, although we have no particulars from them. The following dispatch from Col. DUNCAN was received by his wife yesterday:

MANASSAS, July 23.

Yankees well whipped. I am unhurt. THOS. DUNCAN, of Bloomfield, slightly wounded in the arm."

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the following dispatch:

"RICHMOND, July 20.—Col. STARKE, Aid to Gen. GARNETT, says there was no battle, but merely skirmish fighting the day Gen. GARNETT was killed."

The enemy occupied the hill and RAMSEY'S Georgia Regiment was ordered to dislodge them. The Georgians marched up gallantly, but the enemy appeared in such overwhelming force that RAMSEY gave the order to retreat. It is believed that four of the companies did not hear the order, but marched on, and were probably surrounded. It is hoped, however, that the four companies may yet reach their camp.

Gen. GARNETT'S command only lost twenty killed, unless some of the four companies were killed.

No official details have been received. All the balance of Gen. GARNETT'S command is safe.

Passengers from Manassas report that 140 Confederates are killed, wounded and missing, and that 986 Federals were left dead on the field.

About thirty wounded were brought here in the cars to-night, also one dead body.

The Federals sent a flag of truce this morning, and an armistice to bury the dead was granted.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left Staunton this morning, says that all the missing companies of RAMSEY'S Georgia Regiment are at Monterey safe. They were prisoners paroled.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of June 29 says, regarding the first engagement at Bull's Run:

We have rarely witnessed a more electrical effect upon our citizens than the news this morning of the glorious victory of our arms at Bull's Run. It was quite equal to the universal joy of our people when the news arrived of the success of our arms in the taking of Monterey by Gen. TAYLOR, who was supposed to have been entirely cut off. It was a real pleasure to look at the faces of the crowded masses on the streets, reluming all over with the smiles of triumphant victory, and with hope and confidence in the righteousness of our cause, that would boldly uphold, as in opposing the world in arms. Men, women and children alike gloried in the thrilling news, which has aroused us from the long lethargy which seemed to hang over us.

We had not seen the streets so crowded of a morning for a long time, the ladies in particular having turned out as if it was a gala day, as in fact it is for New-Orleans, inspiring all alike with the noblest and the proudest hopes for the future of our Confederacy.

The *True Delta* of the same date speculates as follows:

The news from Manassas is encouraging if not decisive. The National forces sent forward to try the weak places in the prudent and sagacious BEAUREGARD'S lines, retired with fleas in their ears, and the result of their reconnoissance has added little to their knowledge if it has not increased their respect for the valor of our gallant soldiers. The accounts are in exact accordance with our expectations; we regard the position taken by Gen. BEAUREGARD as impregnable to any direct assailant; the judgment, skill and perfect knowledge of his profession which characterizes the great Creole soldier, satisfied us that the lines he would fortify would be a Torres Vedras to any National assailing force, however numerous or well appointed, there might be thrown upon them; and the advance of McDOWELL seems to us to have been more with the intention of feeling their strength than of any well-indulged hope of being able to dislodge him. The direct attack failing or seeming to be impracticable, the movement of McCLELLAN, intended to turn BEAUREGARD'S position, will probably follow, when a general battle may ensue.

We regard the state of affairs thus: The enemy has the advantage in number of men, arms and ammunition; we in position, country, familiarity with arms, and a substantial cause which enlists all our hearts, souls and determination. Every hill, stream and clump of trees will be fortresses to our soldiers; every fresh advance will bring weakness and loss to the enemy. We fight upon our own soil, and in defence of everything dear to men; they, for an idea they dimly comprehend, and under the leadership of politicians the greater number of them heartily despise. Between such men as SCOTT and McCLELLAN and the PATTERSONS and BUTLERS of the National chiefs, it is, also, no more possible there can be good feeling and agreement, as to the work upon which they are engaged, than there could be between the architect of the magnificent temple and a hod-carrier who might fancy that he should divide the honors accruing from the elegance of the superstructure, with its author. The first two are great soldiers; the others are of the political rubbish of a rank soil which curses every portion of the land. BUTLER was the tool of the men against whom he is in arms at the head of an abolition rabble, twelve months ago; so was SICKLES, COCHRANE, PATTERSON and the rest of them, and were, doubtless, then as now, equally sincere; and in any battle in which our gallant soldiers are opposed to such fellows, the result need give no one here concern.

The war in Virginia, all things considered, will, we think, be conducted very signally to our advantage and against the invader; and so far it is gratifying to know that every corps from Louisiana which has encountered the enemy has nobly acquitted itself. There appears to be no difference in their performances, and we hope that neither the telegraph nor correspondence will be invoked to elevate one regiment or corps over another or to forestall the good opinion of this city for one regiment or brigade rather than another, where all do well and are equally deserving. Dinners, and wines, and douceurs have a wonderful influence over mercenary pens which follow in the wake or hang about the head or regimental quarters of an army, but we trust no such appliances will be in requisition nor any other reports given than such as are strictly just and impartial to every true soldier in the war.

Under the head of "Why they were defeated," the *Courier* remarks:

"The Nationals are accounting for their defeat at Manassas by alleging that the Confederates had an overwhelmingly superior force.

Gen. SCOTT had an army of 250,000 men in the field from which to draw the attacking force; he took his own time to make preparations for the advance; he began the battle at the time selected by himself.

These facts will satisfy every reflecting mind that the Federals did not fight at a disadvantage—certainly not at what they thought was a disadvantage; but that, having as many men as they wanted, and moving at the hour selected by themselves, and beginning the attack only when they were ready, they were confident of success, and felt assured of the result, and were defeated, not by overwhelming numbers, but by the good generalship of the Confederate commanders and the obstinate and unconquerable valor of soldiers fighting for homes and liberty.

The Nationals boasted of having full information of the strength of the Confederate forces, and of every movement made by them. They had spies in all the country round about Manassas. They had balloons hovering over the Southern camps, from which maps were prepared and laid on the table of the Commander-in-Chief. They had the ablest Generals in their service at their head. They had the resources of the country at their back.

They were defeated, cut up terribly, driven back with tremendous slaughter—that is the simple truth; not because of superior numbers, for they could have ordered from Western Virginia, Baltimore, Washington City, Martinsburgh, &c., more soldiers if they had believed they were needed, but *because men fighting, not for gain, or conquest, or subjugation, but for liberty, cannot be whipped.*

That is the truth. It had as well be recognized at once. It must sooner or later be confessed.

The grand army of more than sixty thousand men, with long trains, and seige guns, and magnificent batteries, and all the equipments known to the best appointed army, was driven back from the land they had *invaded*—driven back from the homes they would have desecrated—driven back by those they would have enslaved.

That's the secret of the success of the Southern army.

Invaders cannot fight with the same spirit and determination as if they were fighting in defence of their property, their homes, their household gods."

DR. RUSSELL'S COMMENTS UPON THE BATTLE.

The Boston *Traveller*, of July 25, has this interesting statement:

Capt. DOLLIVER, of this city, who was near the contending hosts from an early hour on the morning of the late battle until its close, says that a person unacquainted with military movements could only make out vast columns of smoke, and hear incessant peals of heavy artillery, and the whistling of bullets. During several hours of the fight he was in company with Dr. RUSSELL, who was mounted on a fine horse, and who explained to him some of the movements as they progressed.

The Union troops, he said, were too impetuous; they rushed forward with reckless valor, instead of steadily gaining ground, and holding every inch as they gained it. Dr. RUSSELL rode up to the flanks of the various divisions engaged, and saw the distance they were apart, and the effect of the firing, which was decidedly in favor of the Union troops. Dr. RUSSELL seems to have anticipated some disaster in the rear, from a casual remark to the effect that the battle was won, "if no mishap overtakes the rear of the National forces." As he explained to Capt. DOLLIVER some of the movements, he loaned him his glass to see for himself. He said that our troops held their own like veterans, when opposed by superior numbers, but they lacked steadiness in falling back.

Dr. RUSSELL saw the cavalry as they emerged from the woods, and remarked to Capt. DOLLIVER that they numbered about a thousand, and Capt. D. himself thinks that Dr. RUSSELL was about right in his estimate. A very small force of even infantry, properly posted, could have driven them off the field; but that force was not at hand. They charged among the teamsters and created a panic, which was more destructive than their swords.

Capt. DOLLIVER remarked to Dr. RUSSELL that he thought the troops from the front as they came up, would stop the retreat at a certain point; but the Doctor said, "No, they are all more or less infected; it is painful—very painful, so we must look out to make good our own retreat."

Capt. DOLLIVER and Dr. RUSSELL retreated in company until all danger from the victorious rebels was past.

Capt. DOLLIVER says that the men suffered much from want of water, and that they had been inspired with the hope of Gen. BUTLER bearing down upon one flank and Gen. PATTERSON upon the other, while they drove in the centre. They fought confidently that victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it.

A STRANGE STORY.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs:

I apprehend there is too much truth in the statement that the consternation that pervaded the ranks of our Army on Sunday afternoon last was produced by the teamsters. It is now believed that the teamsters who produced the excitement, and caused the retreat, were rebels—not of the condition in life from which such employes are usually selected, but men of means and position in the South, who, under a disguise, had decided the Government into employing them. In fact, it was but a repetition of the *St. Nicholas* affair.

Several of the teamsters were in Washington some time before they left for Centreville; and it is now remembered that a little child, residing in the house in which they boarded, was several times the recipient of rebel badges, and on one occasion of a handkerchief bearing upon it several rebel emblems and devices.

At the time the presents were bestowed, nothing was thought of it, the teamsters being in the Government employ, but now the facts are remembered.

I receive my information from good authority, and give it, not only to show the origin of the panic, but also to show what risks the traitors to their country will incur to further their fiendish projects.

COL O B WILCOX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports say: "The last seen of the gallant Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, he was lying on the battle-field wounded. He is either dead or a prisoner."

Col. O. B. WILCOX was a graduate of West Point. A few years ago he resigned his position in the Army, and commenced at Detroit the study of the law; but upon the call of the President in April, he hastened to offer his services to the Government, and secured a commission as Colonel. He was, or is, still a young man. The calamity that has befallen him will fill a large circle of friends with grief. Accomplished, heroic, "gallant," as all the reports concur in describing him, with the attributes that command admiration, and the gifts that win affection, if lost his loss will be one which those who knew him best can best appreciate. His tastes were literary as well as military. A few years ago he published a delightful volume entitled *Shotpac Recollections*, a most exquisite picture of life in Detroit, more than fifty years ago, when it was a little picturesque, quaint, French town. A more charming picture of simple, colonial manners has never been drawn. He was also author of a volume called *Faca, an Army Memoir*, and of a romance published in one of our monthlies entitled "West Point," in which the hero graduates at that institution, and we are afforded a sharp, graphic picture of a life little known. In the battle of Bull's Run, he "fleshed his maiden sword;" let us hope he lives to wave it in many a "well-won field," and to achieve that distinction and honor which his royal gifts of nature so splendidly fit him for.

O. B. B.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *News*, writing under date of July 14, says:

"The *Advertiser and Register* was telegraphed, last night, the fact that a detachment of the Montgomery Mounted Rifles had fired upon a boat filled with National sailors. The Rifles, under Capt. CLANTON, have for some time been performing the laborious and dangerous duty of guarding the coast in the neighborhood of the East Pass of Santa Rosa Island, but without incident, until Friday morning. About 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, a detachment of the company, under Capt. CLANTON, discovered approaching the island shore a small boat or launch from the blockading steamer lying a mile or two distant.

The men immediately concealed themselves behind a mound of sand, and awaited their approach to within a very short distance of the ambuscade, when they were discovered by the crew. The launch immediately stopped, and attempted to pull round, when Capt. CLANTON demanded their approach to the shore. For a moment it seemed the intention of the launch to obey his summons, when the officer in charge of the boat drew his sword, and ordered a return to the ship. Capt. CLANTON a second time ordered their approach to the shore, accompanied with a threat to fire on them if disobeyed, which was disregarded. The rifles then opened fire at a short distance, when the officer in command—supposed to be a midshipman—reeled, and fell across the guards of the boat.

He is supposed to be killed or desperately wounded. Several others in the launch were thought to be hurt or killed, as the boat (an eight oared one) got out of the scrape with the assistance of only two oars. Nineteen shots were fired at not over a hundred yards. Some of them, it is thought, must have been killed. The gun of one of the men missed fire the first volley; he claimed the privilege of a fire, however, which was granted, and it was thought with success. These are all the particulars of the affair I have been able to gather.

These fellows it seems, have been in the habit of running about in their boats for some time, near the shore, for the purpose of supplying themselves with water, as well as dropping the lead, and Capt. CLANTON determined to put a stop to their audacity, and set the trap into which they came very near marching. Molten lead must have been a very poor substitute for the cool spring water with which the rascals have been in the habit of slaking their thirst. The result of this, some think, may be a serious matter, and that their small boats may retaliate on our coast guard. Let them try it, if they want Capt. LOVELL'S little fleet to make 'em,' scratch gravel.'

The lady of Gen. BRAGG arrived this morning from Mobile.

There has been no addition to the squadron for the last day or two at the anchorage. Like old PATTERSON, the fleet is inactive.

P. S.—Capt. CLANTON, with nearly all his command has returned to this side. They are confident of having killed five or six. They fired at about one hundred yards. The flags of the steamer were at half-mast when they left their retreat for camp. Three guns were discharged from her, which they suppose were summons to other launches to return or 'look-out.' Hurrah for the Mounted Rifles! Capt. COX'S turn next."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Character of the Country—Supposed Intentions of Gen. McClellan—Adventures of a Captive Soldier—Cowardice of the Georgians—Incidents of the Late Fight, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GRAFTON, Va., Saturday, July 20, 1861.

Certainly, if freedom dwells among the mountains, Western Virginia should be its everlasting home. From the time that we left Wheeling yesterday, the scenery was a succession of high hills, gulches, crags and water-courses. The railroad clung to the Ohio till we passed Bellair and effected a junction with the Ohio Central road, and then, as though it had finally made up its mind to grapple with a gigantic task, it turned resolutely eastward and plunged into the mountain passes, through which, miraculously, it finds a road to the Atlantic coast. If the folds of Gen. SCOTT'S *boa constrictor* are anything like as sinuous as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I am sure he can envelope half a dozen Southern Confederacies, and they never find a shadow of avenue for escape, except over the monster's body; and if his work is done with the skill and scientific accuracy that marks the construction of this great thoroughfare, you may be sure the coil will be as fatal as it has been slow in its windings.

After threading ravines, shooting over mountain streams, and plunging through tunnels black as night, for about five hours, we reached Grafton, the junction of the two great western branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the one leading to Wheeling and the other to Parkersburgh. This is the present centre of Gen. HILL'S command, though he is now absent, and the post is commanded by Lt.-Col. FULLER.

The head-quarters of Gen. McCLELLAN are at Beverly, about forty-four miles to the south of Grafton. What he is doing there at the present time, no one seems to know. I scarcely think he is preparing to join the advance against Richmond, and consider it much more likely that he is making ready for a sudden movement South, to get possession of the Tennessee Railroad, aid our friends in East Tennessee, and cut off the retreat of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD when driven from Richmond—*incidentally* preventing Gen. WISE'S escape from the forces of Gen. Cox, which are following him up the Kanawha from the Ohio. I think this the most likely programme, because the victories of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill have rendered it feasible, and the result, if successful, would be brilliant beyond any yet attained. The capture of the WISES would become inevitable, if not that of the whole nest of traitors in Richmond.

In this immediate vicinity, rebellion is pretty thoroughly squelched. Occasional captures of traitors are still made, some the remnants of GARNETT'S and PEGRAM'S forces, and some of home rebels, but they are few. One of our soldiers, captured by the enemy before the battles, came in last night, having made his escape after the rout. He is one of the Indiana Volunteers and named MOORE. He was sent out with seven others on a scouting party, before the attack on Laurel Hill, and getting too far into the enemy's lines was captured. He reports that he was very well used till after the flight from that point, when threats of shooting and hanging him began freely to be made. He was forced to accompany the flying rebels, two of them keeping close behind him, and favoring him with occasional pricks with their bayonets, by way of incentive and reminder. The swearing of these flying heroes, who were mainly Georgians, must have exceeded that of "our army in Flanders." The death of Gen. GARNETT seemed to inspire in them no more humane emotion than contempt; and to offset and excuse their own notorious cowardice, they visited on him the most brutal reproaches for lack of courage and capacity, and charging to him the disaster which it is well known he strove to avert, with a persistency and daring that cost him his life.

The flight of these Georgians was attended by contrived panic. They abandoned their baggage, and had no provisions excepting what they plundered on the road. While MOORE was with them, they shot seven head of cattle—about their only subsistence. They were striking for Staunton. After the death of Gen. GARNETT, they seemed destitute of any commanding officer, and made scarcely a show of discipline. They gave MOORE no portion of their provisions, and he fasted during a march of over eighty miles. Finally, while near a piece of woods, and seeing himself unobserved, he broke for the cover—never once looking around or endeavoring to see whether his flight was discovered. No pursuit was probably made. His arrival here was a source of great gratification to his comrades, who had supposed him dead. He is small and young, unlike our usual idea of a Hoosier; but active and muscular, and evidently possessed of great power of endurance.

I hear a great many incidents of the late battles, some of which are noteworthy as illustrating the character of our troops and operations. Great stress is laid on the admirable strategy of Gen. McCLELLAN; he is considered to have achieved a clear title to military skill. Great admiration is expressed, too, for the courage of Col. LANDER, who seemed to be the Marshal Ney of the expedition. The chivalric character of the man who was POTTER'S second, and offered to fight in his place with any weapons, developed a daring on the field of battle which amounted to rashness. He had no regular command, (some think him ill used by his superiors,) but was temporarily in charge of a detachment which did not manœuvre to suit him under fire; and the manner in which he exposed himself as a mark for the enemy's guns, while reforming the line, is described as indicating utter seeming disregard of his own safety.

It seems that Col. ROSENCRANZ'S attack on PEGRAM would have been a complete surprise, after turning his flank by these wonderful forced marches over the mountain, but for the accident of a scout being shot and disabled, whom he had sent back with a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN. This dispatch gave the enemy an inkling of the movement, and time for preparation. As it was, the engagement was fought without cannon on our side, it being impossible to get them over the mountain. The mortality was caused by the terrible effect of the Minié balls, nearly always fatal where they hit any part of the bone.

Gen. HILL is pretty generally censured for not cutting off the retreat of GARNETT'S force. It is believed that a little more activity—some say courage—would have resulted in the capture of the entire body. But it is only fair to say that his friends charge these censures to ungenerous malignity on the part of rivals, and claim that there was no time when it was not a physical impossibility for him to intercept the flying Georgians. What is the exact truth in the case, I have not yet been able to learn. Some charge, too, that Gen. MORRIS was also too slow, that greater energy would have resulted in a more complete success. The sharp issues of the battle-field are made up with wonderful promptness; and the commander who accepts responsibility, consents, in doing so, to become a target for the most relentless criticism in case of failure.

Grafton is a little mountain village, surrounded in all directions by hills, and lying on both sides of the Valley River, here formed by two principal branches.

J. M. W.

**CHANGE IN GEN. McCLELLAN'S PLANS—HE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON—GEN. ROSENCRANZ IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TH

chair which she threw at him across the room! In general, they were greatly surprised at the correct and respectful behavior of our soldiers, whom they had been taught to believe incarnate fiends. One exceedingly rabid, but intelligent, woman in Beverly, finally was brought to acknowledge that as she had been deceived in the character of the Northerners, she might also be mistaken in the nature of the war; "but," said she, "don't call us rebels."

The discipline in regard to plunder has been very strict. Soldiers were compelled to deliver up all their prizes, as far as possible. Articles of clothing, however, I think must be an exception, as I have seen numbers of the boys attired in the drab military overcoats abandoned by the emulous Georgians in their flight, and sporting hats of such miraculous configuration and texture, as could have originated nowhere north of Mason's and Dixon's Line. Some, too, have managed to retain knives of astonishing size, and of such workmanship as I am sure no Yankee cutler would own.

Before I had been here twenty-four hours I found myself in a Virginia jail, but as I had the company of the Quartermaster, I felt more confidence in my escape than John Brown could reasonably have entertained under similar circumstances. The building, in fact, is used as a storehouse for *secesh.* arms and ammunition taken at Rich Mountain. The guns are mainly common muskets, with percussion locks, and provided with bayonets, though some United States stolen guns appear, with occasionally an old flint-lock. The ammunition includes Minié rifle-bullets and rifled cannon balls. The guns taken at Rich Mountain and from Pegram's men, are about a thousand stand, the wagons some thirty-five, and nearly a hundred mules and horses. The wagons are as antique as possible in appearance, enormous in size, the bodies built in panels and the ends half as high again as the middle. I saw at Laurel Hill the tents captured, all still standing, and doubt whether the card of the makers—Marshall & Brothers, sailmakers, Savannah, Ga.—very prettily printed on the side, will prove a judicious advertisement.

Amongst the spoils were found, too, a great number of Virginia Bank notes, unsigned. It is supposed that these were to be issued to pay expenses. Whether stolen, or fairly obtained, is a question.

J. M. W.

THE ROUT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following items:

"It is said that the remnants of Garnett's Army are attempting to reorganize at Romney. I confess I scarcely see how they can be equipped again. Their losses along the road, at Cheat River and beyond, are almost incalculable. It is a fact which our Northern officials may note, that the Army at Laurel Hill was in every respect far better equipped than ours. They had the best of Sibley tents; blankets, one of which is worth more than two of ours; abundance of cooking utensils; a profusion of camp chests, camp tables, camp stools, and all manner of camp equipage; fine camp cots, far better in design and manufacture than the best of ours; hundreds of litters for the wounded, where we had not a single one; chests full of lint, bandages, and complete collections of surgeons' stores, while our wounded on the battle-field had to be bandaged with old shirts picked up along the line of the retreat. All this magnificent outfit for an Army, and the huge old four-horse Virginia wagons, in which they transported it, are gone. If the rebels at Romney had an overflowing treasury, I hardly see how they could scrape together in Virginia another equipment like that for an Army of six thousand. Without money, with even their private baggage all gone, and absolutely nothing left, it is difficult to see how they can be more than an organized mob. What they lost on the retreat from Laurel Hill they could hardly replace in a couple of months; with none, replacing would seem to be out of the question.

It was hoped that a prize had been taken at Cheat River in their heavy iron army chest. Greatly to Gen. Morris' disgust, on forcing it open, it was found to contain one old silver watch, some thousands of newly printed sheets of Virginia shinplaster, and one of our bomb-shells! Such was the treasury for the whole ten thousand rebel troops in Northwestern Virginia!

The shinplaster was all on the "Fairmont Bank"—an institution supposed to be located at a little village some twenty miles from here, but of which the inhabitants have no particular knowledge. It was adorned with a portrait of the drunken phiz of Ex-Gov. Letcher, trying to look as solemnly sober as possible.

The story the prisoners tell about the bombshell so carefully preserved in the Army chest is curious. They say that it was one of those thrown from the rifled guns of the Cleveland Artillery, a day or two before the evacuation, which fell inside the camp. This one buried itself in the earth not more than twenty feet from Gen. Garnett's marquee, but, for some remarkable reason, failed to explode. Gen. Garnett considered the escape so narrow that he took the bomb up, extracted the fuse, and preserved it in the Army chest as a memento, little dreaming, doubtless, of the complete overthrow by which that shell would again come into the possession of the National Army.

And this reminds me of a circumstance connected with Garnett's death, which I believe I have not mentioned before. When the rebel General was shot, he was on foot, waving his men back to the conflict. *He had waded the Cheat River on foot, as he was,* and when he fell his pantaloons were all dripping with water."

THE KANAWHA CAMPAIGN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT SCARYTOWN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"Up the Kanawha," 18 miles from Charleston, Friday, July 19, 1861.

By a courier who left yesterday for Gallipolis, I sent you a telegram, announcing the result of an engagement with the enemy, the day previous. We have no means of communicating with our friends except by river or courier; and as a steamer will leave for the Ohio in the morning, I embrace the opportunity to send you the particulars of this ill-starred, not to say disastrous affair.

About nine o'clock Wednesday morning, information having been received at head-quarters that the rebels had taken position at the village of Scarytown, at the mouth of Scary Creek, a short distance above this point, Gen. Cox ordered the Twelfth Ohio Regiment, Col. Lowe, two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, Col. Norton, the Cleveland Light Artillery, with two rifled 6-pounders, and a fragment of a cavalry company from Ironton, Ohio—in all about one thousand men, with forty rounds of ammunition—to proceed up the river, on a reconnoitering expedition. The General's instruction to Col. Lowe, the Commander, were, to dislodge the enemy from their hold, if he could do so easily; if not, to take a position, and await the arrival of reinforcements.

It is, perhaps, ten miles by river from our camp to Scarytown, but not more than half that distance by land. The expedition embarked on one of three steamers lying in front of our encampment—our advance thus far having been mainly made by boats—and was landed at a point a few hundred yards lower down, on the opposite, or Western bank of the river, where there is a dirt-road leading to Scarytown. They advanced cautiously, a party of skirmishers thoroughly scouring the country on both sides of the road as they progressed.

Scarytown is a miserable little village of a dozen or twenty log huts, scattered along the right bank of the creek from which it takes its name, and near its mouth. Both banks are precipitous for two or three hundred yards above the Kanawha, where they gradually slope off. The country on the right bank is densely wooded, while that on the left, immediately above the town, is comparatively clear. Directly opposite the village, where the hill runs a bold spur to the Kanawha, there is still considerable timber. This description of the topography of the country is necessary to a proper understanding of the battle.

When the expedition reached the immediate vicinity of of the town, the company of cavalry, which had somehow fallen to the rear, was ordered to advance. They had no sooner reached the brow of the hill than two six-pound cannon balls came whistling through their ranks, instantly killing one man, and causing the company to beat a hasty retreat. The disorderly flight of the mounted men had a bad effect on the Twelfth, who were now about to "smell Southern powder" for the first time. Capt. Cotton, of the Cleveland Light Artillery, immediately advanced to the brow of the hill, and took a position under a clump of trees, overlooking the town. Before his pieces were unlimbered, two more balls from the enemy's guns whistled high above him, cutting the twigs from the topmost branches of the trees. The rebel intrenchment, a carefully prepared breastwork of earth, about midway of the opposite hill, and not more than four or five hundred yards distant, could be distinctly seen. The Captain's "brass missionaries" now began to preach, while he took a position to the right to watch the effect of his shots. The first few, like those of the rebels, were too high, but the proper elevation was soon attained, when he cried, "Now let them have it, boys!" *In fifteen minutes the enemy's guns ceased to respond.*

The whole column was then ordered to advance. Quick volleys of musketry followed from both sides, but with little effect. It was now discovered that all the houses of the village were filled with riflemen, the cracks, from which the chinking had been removed, serving as loop-holes. From these livid sheets of flame would issue every few moments, while the woods above seemed all ablaze. Capt. Cotton, observing to what use the houses had been put, turned his artillery upon them, hitting one at almost every shot, and knocking it into ruins. As his percussion shells would strike and explode, logs, guns and the mangled bodies of men would be seen flying in all directions.

The main portion of our troops was now getting low, and a charge was ordered to be made upon the enemy. The left, composed of the fragment of the Twenty-first, and one or two companies of the Twelfth, under Lieut.-Col. Ware, promptly obeyed, and, dashing down the hill, forded the stream, and in a few minutes were upon the enemy's ground. The right, however, who were exposed to a galling fire from the woods on the opposite hillside, after proceeding a short distance, faltered, and then fell back in great confusion. Had they been as vigorous as the left, the day would have soon been won. But they were badly officered and disciplined, and could not stand the sight of their falling comrades. The left, though they had fought like veterans, could not hold their position alone, and were reluctantly compelled to fall back.

About this time, the fight having lasted nearly two hours, the rebels were reinforced by a regiment, armed with Minié rifles, and accompanied by one piece of artillery, which immediately opened upon our battery. Capt. Cotton, who had but seven rounds of ammunition left, returned the fire to that extent, and then drew off his command. Previous to this, a messenger had been sent to the General for assistance, who at once ordered out the Twenty-first Ohio, but before they had proceeded two miles, they met the expedition in full retreat, bearing with them about thirty of their wounded comrades. The dead and the rest of the wounded could not be gathered under the enemy's fire. Among those left upon the field was Col. Norton, a gallant officer, who sustained a severe flesh wound. He would not allow his men to carry him off when they could have done so with comparative safety, but told them to go on with the fight. He was found by the enemy later in the day and we learn is being properly cared for.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Cleveland Light Artillery. Every man fought like a tiger. A gloom has been cast over them, however, by the loss of private John Haven, an intelligent, handsome young fellow, whose right hip was carried away by a cannon ball. When he fell, his Captain, who loved him as a son, picked him up and conveyed him to a place of safety. "*Never mind me, Captain,*" said the dying man, "*but don't let that flag go down!*"

To complete the day's misfortunes, Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, a daring officer of large experience, Col. Woodruff, the gallant leader of the Second Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Neff, and Captains Austin and Hurd, all of the same regiment, disappointed at not being permitted to share in the fight, rode up the bank of the river, opposite the field, to see that which they could not otherwise enjoy. Just as they reached the scene, they heard loud shouting, and not doubting that our boys had won the day, crossed the river in a skiff, and—can you credit it?—*deliberately walked into the enemy's lines.* Their chagrin can be more readily imagined than described. Thus we have not only lost an important battle, but all the experienced officers attached to the brigade. The loss of the battle was trifling, compared with that of our three best Colonels. The Second Kentucky Regiment, especially, is disconsolate at the loss of their leader, and to be with him again would do all that men dare.

An official list of the killed, wounded and missing of the battle, places our loss at 56, as follows: Known to be killed, 9; wounded, 38, missing, 9. The wounds are generally slight, but three or four of them being necessarily fatal. The rebel loss was undoubtedly equal to our own.

The Army, about 4,000 strong, is encamped at the mouth of Pocatallico Creek, and will probably remain inactive till the arrival of Gen. McClellan, who will command in person. OCCIDENT.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following dispatch is from Mr. Lynch, late Post-office clerk at Cleveland, (O.,) to the *Plaindealer*:

New Creek, Va., Sunday, July 21.

Eight hundred rebels under McDonald, mostly cavalry, were strongly intrenched at Romney, and the road guarded by cannon, and the rocks lining the road loaded with powder and a train attached ready to fire, but the whole force suddenly evacuated and ran towards Winchester, but finding they were not able to pass the mountains in that direction, they struck off towards Stansburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Louisville *Journal*, of July 22, says:

"A citizen of Western Virginia, *en route* for Indiana with his family, assures the Harrisburgh *Press* of Saturday, that he passed through Cumberland Gap a few days since, and found 1,500 troops of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, with a battery of six field-pieces, intrenched two miles this side of the line, while 400 troops are encamped on the Tennessee side. He says that he was informed at the Gap that these troops would soon take up a line of march for Somerset and Crab Orchard, and are only waiting to capture Andy Johnson before they move. Great excitement exists in that portion of the State in consequence of the report."

THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The New-Haven *Journal* has seen a letter from Col. Terry, of the Second Connecticut Regiment. He says: "The cause of the retreat was the double numbers of the enemy, their superiority in cannon, and the sufferings of our men from hunger and thirst, after their long and fatiguing march." He retreated in good order. His loss in killed and wounded is quite small, though there are a good many stragglers, and doubtless some of them are prisoners. The First and Third Connecticut Volunteers suffered more than the Second. All were under very heavy fire and bore it bravely, but the artillery of the enemy was poorly served, which accounts for the small loss. His letter is, of course, brief and hasty, no time for returns having elapsed, but he says he knows positively of only one man in the Regiment who is killed, though probably there are several others.

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Message of "President" Jeff. Davis.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

My Message addressed to you at the commencement of the last session contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and the matters connected with the public defence.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consummated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing, by proclamation, in conformity with law, that these States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia, also, by a majority previously unknown in our history, have ratified the action of her Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours. The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee, at the election to be held early in next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several executive departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the seat of Government. Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt, energetic action. The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and protection be so effectively decided as from her own capital. The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks, has fully sufficed to lift the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been previously concealed. Their odious feature now stand fully revealed. The message of the President, and the action of their Congress during the present month, confesses their intention of the subjugation of these States, by a war, by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, while its dire calamity, not to be averted by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the secession of seven States, which first organized this Government, presiding in April in idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus*; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished avowed by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad, not defense of its own liberties, but subversion of those of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created, the art with which they were devised, and the perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be of any avowed, and their success made the subject of a boast and self-laudation in an executive message. Fortunately for truth and history, however, the President of the United States details, with minuteness, the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, in violation of an armistice of which he confessed to have been informed, but only by rumor, too vague and uncertain to fix the attention of the hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina, of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his Inaugural Address the assurance that "there could be no conflict unless these States were the aggressors," he proceeds to declare his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of a promise, so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it; and in defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only a few in the fort. He is, indeed, fully justified in saying that the case is so far from the power of ingenious sophistry that the world will not be able to misunderstand it. Under cover of this unfounded pretence, that the Confederate States are the assailants, this high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of the National Union probable, abandons all further disguise, and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars. The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the efficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of men.

These enormous preparations in men and money, for the conduct of the war, on a scale more grand than any which the new world ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal, in the eyes of civilized man, that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at last compelled to abandon the pretense of being engaged in dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of these Confederate States, by an interdictive embargo and blockade of all commerce between them and the United States; not only by sea, but by land, not only in ships, but in cars, not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States. Finally they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with savage ferocity, unknown in modern civilization.

In this war, rapine is the rule, private houses, in beautiful rural retreats, are bombarded and burnt, grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use, or ornament, remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of brute soldiery. In 1781 Great Britain, when invading the revolted Colonies, took possession of every district and county near Fortress Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that Virginians are their fellow-citizens. Mankind will shudder at the tales of the outrages committed on defenceless families by soldiers of the United States, now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and the madness of intoxication. But who shall depict the horror they entertain for the cool and deliberate malignancy which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, (said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people,) makes special war on the sick, including women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure. The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle, by careful diversion of attack from hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged by the universal reprehension of mankind. In all cases where the actual perpetrators of the wrongs escape capture, they admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of urging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of an enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States, which do admit of repression by retaliation, and I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing the repression. The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner *Savannah*, sailing under our commission, were, as I am credibly advised, treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made application for the exchange of these prisoners of the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New-York when application was made. I therefore deemed it my duty to renew the proposal to the exchange to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end, I dispatched an officer to him under a flag of truce, and in making the proposal, I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity of retaliation on prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice. This communication was received and read by an officer in command of the United States forces, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly hope this promised reply (which has not yet been received) will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated, in this unhappy contest, with that regard for humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As measures of precaution, however, and until this promised reply is received, I still retain in close custody some officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to set at large on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of prisoners held by the enemy. I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver my communication. There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have called your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed Border Slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments toward the inhabitants of these States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorizing hostilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of these States regard us as brethren, that it understrained by the actual presence of hostile armies, subversion of civil authority, and declaration of martial law, some of them, at least, would joyfully unite with us, that they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring events fully warrant the assertion that the President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of reclaiming from attack upon us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution. Now, one of them, having ever been a State of the Union, this view of the constitutional relations between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the Message, that the Executive possesses power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of delegating that power to military commanders at their discretion. And both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of opinion in the same paper, in order to execute the laws, treat some single law made in such tenderness of citizens' liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Government that thus trample on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded. The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which heretofore has been secretly entertained, and is now avowed and acted on by us. The forces hitherto raised provide amply for the defence of seven States which originally organized in the Confederacy, as is evidently the fact, that, with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defence is efficiently aided by a preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of these stations; and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by the half million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessarily the recommendations for the raising of an efficient equipment. This additional force will be contained in the communication of the Secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of the abundant crops with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally, have since been harvested, and the yield has proven to be the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption of our population. Cotton, sugar, tobacco, forming a surplus of the production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interchange, present the most cheering promises ever known. Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil, in all parts of our Confederacy.

It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this, because, in need of large and increased expenditure, in support of our Army, elevated and purified by a noble cause, they manifest that our fellow-citizens, of every condition of life, exhibit most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride of upholding their independence, unaided by any resources, other than their own and the immense wealth which a fertilized and genial climate have accumulated. This Confederacy of agriculturalists could not be more strongly displayed than in the large revenues which, with cheerfulness, they have contributed at the call of their country. In the single article of cotton, the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government, can not fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of our Army is provided otherwise than by subscription to the produce loan, so happily devised by your wisdom. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report submitted to you, will give you the amplest details connected with that branch of the public service; but it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evidence how worthy are those liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws, they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy. Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country, the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the invasion, in whatever proportions it may assume, the assurances that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unfailing purpose until they have made good to the utmost their rights to self-government; the generous and almost unequivocal confidence which they display in their Government during the pending struggle, all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely, if ever, seen. To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak in a language incomprehensible to them, to resist attack on their rights or their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem which they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last till the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders; till their political rights, their altars and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and steady arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Henry Burns.*—An indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. *Henry Conner, John Morris and John Williams.*—An indictment for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Butterly vs. *Spear.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Graham vs. *Kyle et al.*—The plaintiff has given a satisfaction of her mortgage. There is no existing cause of action herein. In my opinion there cannot be any reviver in such a case. Motion denied without costs.

The Hartford Carpet Company vs. *Smith et al.*—The injunction is modified so as to permit the Sheriff to sell the property seized, which he must deposit to the credit of this action, after deducting his fees. In all other respects the injunction is continued, on the plaintiff executing a bond for costs. $10 costs of motion to the party finally prevailing in the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 26, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	88	20 Bk. of N. America	80
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	80½	5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	86
3,600 Treas. 6% Ct. 2 Year	96¾	5 Pacific Mail St. Co.	71
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	99	310 New-York Cen. R.	75
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	79	750 do	74⅞
1,000 Michigan 6s	80	450 do	74¼
1,000 Mich. St. 6s '78	80	250 do	74
46,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	41¾	400 do	74⅝
1,000 do	41⅝	200 Erie Railroad	23½
2,500 Virginia St. 6s	49⅜	5 do	23
13,000 do	49	13 Erie R. Pref	42
2,000 do	49	250 Hudson River R.	33⅝
11,000 do	50	25 do	33¾
1,000 Vir. 6s Large bds.	46¾	260 Harlem R. Pref	25
2,000 Georgia State 6s	66	100 do	25⅛
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	53	100 do	25
7,000 do	60	50 Mich Cen. R.	41⅜
2,000 do	59¾	5 M. S. & N. Ind. R	13¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	41⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅝
55,000 do	41⅞	50 Ill C. R. Scrip	63¾
1000 Mo. 6's less. to H. & St. J. R.	46⅝	50 do	63
4,000 do	46⅜	50 do	62¾
2,000 La. State 6s	57⅜	50 do	62⅝
4,000 Cal. State 7s	76⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
2,000 City 6s 1887	98	450 Gal & Chic R.	61
1,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B's	85⅜	650 Clev. & Tol R.	26⅜
3,000 E. R R Con. B '71	50	100 do	26⅝
5 Bank of New-York	95	800 do	26⅝
43 do	94	100 do	26⅜
25 Bk. of Commerce	80	150 Chic. & R. I R.	39⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Treas. 12% Ct. Nts	102⅜	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅛
2,000 Georgia State 6s	66	40 do	74⅜
5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	41	50 do	74⅝
4,000 Va. State 6s	50	200 do	74⅞
14,000 do	49	100 do	74⅞
3,000 Mo. State 6s	41⅞	100 Mich So & N I G. Stk	27
3,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	75	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¼
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	37	150 do	62
1,000 M. C. & P. c. 1st m. Sink. Fund c. b.	95	300 do	63
6 St. Nicholas Bank	70	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	26
150 Erie Railroad	23⅛	200 do	26⅛
200 Harlem Railroad	10⅜	600 do	26¼
30 Mich. C. R.	41	100 Chi. & Rock Isl R.	39

FRIDAY, July 26—P. M.

The prevailing disposition on the Stock Exchange to-day, until near the close of the dealings, was to Bear the market. The speculators in this direction availed themselves of the unpleasant discussion in the Press on the causes of the late defeat, and the want of harmony in high quarters at Washington, and it was abundantly evident that the feeling of depression was from this source rather than the news or rumors of the day. So far as the renewed support of the Government with men and money from New-England, New-York, and the Great West are involved, there is nothing to raise a doubt in regard to the popular confidence in the future of the War; but these signs are, for the moment, qualified by the discussions referred to. The sellers for the decline followed New-York Central, as the barometer of the general market, down to 74½ ₩ cent, and the State and Western Railway Stocks in proportion, but at and after the Second Board the orders to buy at the reduced prices were in advance of the supply of Stock from sellers, and a recovery of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. followed, placing the quotations for New-York Central, and more of the other Stocks, at a fraction above the closing figures of yesterday, as follows:

Governments, 1881	88	Galena	61⅝
Missouris	41⅜	Rock Island	39¾
Tennessees	41⅜	Illinois Central	62⅛
New-York Central	75⅜	Michigan Central	42¾
Panama	108⅞	Michigan Guaranteed	27¾
Pacific	72	Michigan Southern	19⅝
Erie	24	Toledo	27
Hudson	33½	Reading	25½
Harlem Preferred	25	Quincy	60¼

The City Bank shares do not participate in the general decline of the market to-day. The following are the bids, which are about equal to yesterday's quotations:

New-York	4	Merchants'	90
Mechanics'	95	Union	90
City	110	Phœnix	95
Chemical	600	Butchers' and Drovers'	100
National	85	Seventh Ward	100
State of New-York	77	Commerce	80
Ocean	75	American Exchange	80½
Bank of North America	80	Hanover	90
Metropolitan	89	Nassau	80
Corn Exchange	79	Continental	71½
Importers and Traders	82½	Park	90¾
Manuf and Mechanics'	77		

There is not much doing at the Stock Exchange Board in Railway mortgages, but most of them are held off the Street with much firmness. New-York Centrals rule at 92 for the 6 ₩ cents, and 98½@par for the 7 ₩ cents. Erie Firsts are 102, and Seconds, 97; Hudson Thirds, 80; Harlem Seconds, 93, and Illinois Centrals, 90½. After this week the Erie Fourths and Fifths will be sold with the past due coupons off, and the Erie unsecured bonds of 1862, '71 and '75, cease to be called at the Board, as they must pass into the Preference Stock of the new Corporation on or before 27th inst.

In the Money Market some further loans have been made at 6 ₩ cent. per annum to the Government at 60 days, and in this way the Sub-Treasury balance at New-York is increased this week over current disbursements about three millions of dollars, while the Bank average is at the same time maintained. By reason of the entries of English and French Gold, the deliveries yesterday and to-day direct and *vid* Boston are over a million and a half. Aside from the Government wants, the employment of Money continues moderate, and the street rates are, if anything, lower than at Bank, say 5 to 6 ₩ cent. The lenders to the Government at 60 days are notified to-day that they may exchange this temporary 6 ₩ cent. obligation into 3 year 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, at any time within or at the close of the 60 days, or they will be reimbursed at maturity of the loan in gold. The 7.30 ₩ cent. Bills are also offered to public subscription, through the Sub-Treasury.

The Foreign Exchanges to-day are 107½@107⅞ ₩ cent. for Bankers', and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills on England, with a good demand for the latter from the Bankers, but only a moderate trade inquiry for first-class bills from the Importers. On Paris the rates are f.5.27½@f.5.25. The limited business in Exchange with the Importers continues to excite remark, though if we look to the very reduced scale of the Dry Goods and other Foreign Merchandise entries, compared with last July, the fact should not call for surprise. The Dry Goods entries are reduced to a few hundred thousand dollars, in place of the millions per week ordinarily reported through the month of July.

The books of the New-York Central Railroad will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st inst., and reopen on the morning of Aug. 23.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, the third week of July, were:

Third week, 1861	$24,795
Third week, 1860	17,250
Increase	$7,545

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad

earned, the second week of July:

Second week, 1861	$19,079 10
Second week, 1860	9,542 68
Increase	$9,536 42

We remind the holders of Erie shares and Convertible and Sinking Fund Bonds, that to-morrow, Saturday, July 27, is the last day for assenting to the terms of the reorganization of the Company, and that all shares and bonds not assented by the closing of the transfers at 2 o'clock will, by the terms of the act of the Legislature of New-York, be debarred from participation in the foreclosure and sale of property of the old Corporation six months ago. Buyers of the old Stock on contracts yet to mature at the Stock Exchange Board, ought to notify the sellers that they will require the stock to be assented and the assessment of 2½ ₩ cent. paid, as otherwise the old certificates may be delivered without recourse upon the new Corporation for participation.

The transactions to-day at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	$877,117
Payments on all accounts	557,342
Balance in all funds	8,579,658
For Customs	17,000
Treasury Notes	630,500

The European mails by the *Arabia* were delivered at our Post-office late last evening. The telegraphic advices to Queenstown are later than the London and Liverpool letters by one day, and represent the weather as less seasonable for the English Grain crop. The advices from France also represent bad weather, and a firmer market for Foreign Grain and Flour. The English Cotton market is firm. Financial affairs in London quiet, and the Funds steady at 90@90⅛. A letter from London says that "the Bank of England bullion is now as low as it was in February, just before the rate of discount was raised to 8 ₩ cent., but a total equal to $3,000,000 is overdue from Australia, and the continental exchanges are well supported. There is consequently no expectation of any advance by the Bank on their present rate of 6 ₩ cent. Indeed, the chances are more the other way." The following are the latest figures for American Stocks in London:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	71	@ 73	72½
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	41	@ 44	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	22	@ 23	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	41	@ 43	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾	@ 2¾	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	78	@ 80	
Do 7 ₩ cent., 1875	82	@ 84	82½ 3
Do. $100 shares, $40 paid	3½	@ 3⅝	3d
Do. do. all paid	60	@ 62	60¼
Mich. Cen. Con., 1868, 8 ₩ cent.	80	@ 81	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., 1862	84	@ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1865	60	@ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83	@ 85	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	88	@ 90	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	92	@ 94	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. $100 shares	69	@ 71	
New-York & Erie 7 ₩ ct., 1867	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	90	@ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883, assented	76	@ 78	
Do. Bds. 7 ₩ cent., 62, 71, 75, ass'd	50	@ 55	
Do. Shares, assented	21	@ 22	21¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	96	@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the TIMES are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

Newspaper Train.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The TIMES, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from news-agents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ten thousand fresh troops have arrived in Washington within the last forty-eight hours. In fact, ever since the disaster of Sunday they have been pouring in in almost a continuous stream. On Sunday night, after the result of the battle had become known in Washington, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was telegraphed to for more troops, and in four days afterwards he had sent on ten regiments—about fourteen thousand men—composed of men who have had the advantage of two months' experience of camp life. And apparently, this promptitude in assembling a heavy force at the Capital is needed, and the great care should be that its energies are not expended in the wrong direction. An immense amount of labor, our correspondent informs us, is being done upon the fortifications upon the Virginia side of the Potomac; but if all the reports which reach us are to be relied upon, it is not on that side that we are to look for an attack from the rebels, if they intend to make one,—and that they entertain such an intention now, seems to be admitted. Their plan, according to the best information attainable, is to cross the Potomac about forty miles above Washington, and make the attack from the Maryland side,—Gen. LEE taking command of the enterprise, while Gen. BEAUREGARD will move forward to engage the attention of Gen McCLELLAN on the line of defences at Arlington and Alexandria. JOHNSTON will operate against Gen. BANKS, and columns will be sent against Gen BUTLER and Gen. ROSENCRANTZ. This is a stupendous programme, but the size of the rebel Army seems to warrant the leaders in undertaking to carry it out.

The report relative to a fight at Harper's Ferry yesterday, proves, as we expected, to have been a hoax. Gen. PATTERSON has taken charge of the troops there, and Gen. BANKS has assumed command.

An expedition left Fortress Monroe quietly on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to Back River, an arm of the sea between Old Point and York River. It consisted of about 300 men, with seven pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut CROSBY. Gen. BUTLER had received information that the rebels had erected a battery there, but the expedition does not appear to have encountered any, though fully prepared for such an event. Lieut. CROSBY surprised and burned nine sloops and schooners belonging to the rebels, and brought off one valuable prize—a schooner, loaded with bacon, corn and furniture. On Thursday evening Mr. LA MOUNTAIN was expected to make an ascension in his balloon from Hampton, for the purpose of reconnoitering the rebel positions.

Several important measures were passed through the Senate yesterday, with a unanimity which sufficiently shows the determined spirit by which our legislators are animated. Among the bills passed was one providing for the building of a railroad bridge over the Potomac at Washington, one ordering a Board of Commissioners to examine the compensation of all the officers of the Government, one to punish fraud in Government contracts, one to define and punish conspiracy, and one to provide for the suppression of rebellion; beside a joint resolution declaring that the supremacy and integrity of the Union must be maintained. Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, complaining of the Government interference with the police force there. The resolution for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union was passed with only one dissenting vote—that of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The bill to provide revenue was discussed, but was not finally disposed of when the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, after a discussion of some length in reference to the day of final adjournment, which led to no definite conclusion, the Direct Tax bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were proposed and discussed, but the Committee finally rose without voting, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

The Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. LYON, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, their three months' term of enlistment having expired. Their reception was very enthusiastic, nearly fifty thousand people turning out to give them a welcome. Gov. MORGAN made a brief and complimentary address to them from the steps of the Astor House, thanking them in behalf of the State for their services in the cause of the Union. The reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, on their return from the war last evening, was also most hearty. They were met at the pier of the Amboy line by a host of personal friends and relatives, while a rousing welcome was extended all along the line of march to their armory. They bring back about 725 men out of 800.

It appears to be definitely settled that Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth, is a prisoner with the rebels at Manassas. This is stated on the authority of a letter from Leesburgh Va., which also announces that Congressman ELY, of this State, is a prisoner.

Before the United States Commissioner yesterday, five of the privateersmen of the *Sumter*, who were placed in charge of the captured bark *Cuba*, which was subsequently recaptured by the crew and brought into this port, were brought up for examination. The only testimony taken was that of Capt. J. D. SPROUT, of the *Cuba*, which does not differ from the accounts already published. The Commissioner ordered the committal of the pirates to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship *Ellwood Walter*, CHADWICK commander, saw on July 10, lat. 44° 31', long. 49° 40', a full-rigged brig, supposed to be the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, in full pursuit. It was foggy at the time. When the fog cleared away the brig was not in sight.

By the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race on Thursday night, we have advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th inst. She brings £42,000 in specie, and announces the sailing of the *Borussia*, with £75,000 more. The Liverpool cotton market, under the influence of President LINCOLN'S recent message to Congress, was buoyant, and there had been an advance of one-eighth penny on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions are both reported steady. The news from America was construed unfavorably for the English Money market, and there had been a consequent decline in Consols. The proceedings of Parliament had been unimportant, and political news generally was uninteresting. The most notable item is an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia, made at Baden on the 14th inst., by a young student from Liepsic, who fired a pistol at him, the ball from which grazed his neck. A petition had been presented in the House of Commons, charging Mr. LEVER with fraudulent practices in the Galway Contract, but it was subsequently withdrawn. It is announced that the *Great Eastern* is to run regularly between Liverpool and New-York. Mr. HARVEY, the American Minister to Madrid, was received by the Queen on the 15th inst.

At noon, yesterday, business was suspended at the various City Departments, and the entrances draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Col. KENNEDY. Emblems of mourning were also placed above the portico in front of the City Hall, and the flags were lowered at half-mast. At 1½ o'clock the members and clerks of the Common Council proceeded in carriages from the Hall to Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, where the funeral ceremonies were solemnized. Each member wore crape on his left arm.

The brig *Creole* was abandoned at sea July 18. On the 11th she encountered a hurricane which blew away her sails and foremast. Capt. ROBINSON, the commander, reports that during the same gale a schooner was dismasted, and that an unknown ship bound for Liverpool took off the crew.

The Stock Market was lower through the early part of yesterday, a good many of the speculators being inclined to bear prices down on the newspaper discussions of the late defeat of our Army. In the afternoon, there was a recovery of ¼@½ ₱ cent. New-York Central closed 76⅜ against 75¾ on Thursday. Exchange, 107½@107¾. In Money affairs, a further sum of $650,000 was placed on temporary loan to the Government, at 6 ₱ cent., for 60 days.

The receipts of flour were less extensive yesterday, and prices of low grades advanced a shade with a good inquiry. An active business was reported in Wheat at firmer rates. Corn was more freely offered, and was cheaper. The principal business in Provisions was in beef, of which the sales were unusually heavy, chiefly for Government use, at higher prices. Rio Coffee was in good demand, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Spices common Rosin and Kentucky Tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

New Armies—The True Place to Strike.

We are as willing to be cheered as any body can be, by the animated dispatches that the War Department at Washington is sending out to the country. "A fresh Army of 80,000 men, from the different States, has been accepted." It reads well, but Mr. Secretary CAMERON might as well have stated it a little differently. It might have been said that eighty tenders of regiments have been made and accepted. This would have left a safe margin for the reasonable discount that must follow, when the eighty would-be-Colonels of the regiments, who have telegraphed to the Secretary of War, come to muster in their enlistments and go into camp. We know well enough that regiments are not kept organized in all parts of the country, and ready to march at a day's or a week's notice to any seat of war. Some weeks ago, a vast number of regiments were in such a forward state of organization that they could have been easily filled up and in a short time in camp at Washington. But the disinclination to receive more men discouraged the military spirit of the country, and most of the incipiate regiments have disbanded. In times like these, when men are so pressed to provide themselves and families with the necessaries of living, it is not easy to keep a single company completely organized. When it comes to combining ten such under one head, and in reliable complement and unity,—it is simply impossible.

No doubt eighty new regiments of volunteers will be obtained by the National Government. But they will not come by telegraph; nor in one week; nor in two weeks; nor in a month. And most likely they will not go to Washington under one in ten of the self-appointed Colonels who have telegraphed to the Secretary of War tendering their services. And even when they reach Washington they will be merely raw recruits, and will require months of drilling and camp and field discipline before they will be fitted to march into a hostile State, and protect themselves in front and flank and rear, and as well from panics as from powerfully intrenched opposing armies.

We may conclude, therefore, that the campaign, as contemplating a general advance into Virginia, is necessarily suspended until the Fall; and there is time now to review our position, contrast our strength and our weakness with that of the enemy, and so prepare to make our next blow decisive and annihilating. The first suggestion we wish to make in regard to future movements, is to repeat what we so earnestly insisted on in the TIMES, three months ago, to wit: That every consideration of military science requires that we should use the Navy more effectively against the rebellion. The Southern seacoast and Gulf coast is the vulnerable part of the Confederate States. We have undisputed possession of the waters, and can make our attacks on exposed points without forewarning to the enemy, and so keep him in continual doubt and terror; not only demoralizing his forces by preventing their concentration at any one point where we could be effectively assailed, but so disturbing the agricultural pursuits of the rebels as to dishearten them utterly and withdraw them from camp to their endangered plantations.

Instead of this obviously wise policy, the United States have afforded to the rebels exactly the theatre and the mode of war that they desired. They have been allowed to remove hostilities from their unhealthy Gulf Coast and densely negro-populated plantations, to the healthful and bracing Piedmont regions of Virginia. Hither swarmed their idle and excitement loving men, all ready made soldiers, with negroes at home working for them and their families, in peace. They are permitted to meet us on equal terms, or rather with a vast advantage over us, in their fortified camps and their knowledge of the ground; when it has been from the start entirely feasible for us to have overwhelmed them with dismay and ruin, by attacking them by sea and at their points of extreme weakness. We are sure, if one-half of the money that has been spent in organizing land forces to fight Louisianians, Georgians and South Carolinians in Virginia, in the midst of the terrible batteries of Manassas, had been employed in fitting out fleets of steam vessels for effective operations in Southern waters, the Gulf States, which are the real seat of the diabolical treason that harasses the land, would long since have been crushed, and crying to the Union armies for safety. And in addition to the immense advantage over the enemy of thus outflanking him and turning his position, we should further have been spared the perplexing and perhaps dangerous controversies that are growing up between the United States and the Government of England, in reference to the efficiency of our blockade. The letter we have just published from our correspondent at Fort Pickens, develops, in complete and rather startling proportions, the grounds of difficulty that already exist; and the presence in the Gulf of English armed ships, with fully 3,500 men on board, shows that that Government is fully prepared to assert and maintain its views of an inefficient blockade.

The pretence that no offensive operations against the Southern and Gulf coast could be safely conducted in the Summer season, is refuted by the hygienic experience of the times. Any number of men may be maintained in health on shipboard in Southern waters, and may safely make raids into the interior, if not too lazily and sluggishly conducted. On the other hand, the forces that would be required to oppose our Naval aggressions would all the time be employed in the swamps, and inevitably subjected to the deadly miasms and destructive fevers that they occasion.

By the time Fall comes, we shall perhaps be prepared for formidable demonstrations against the Gulf States; but then their men will be in less fear of the fevers in the swamps of the coast, and will of course go more readily from Virginia, where they now are, to oppose our attacks by water.

Still, this coast is the really weak and vulnerable point of the rebel States, and their distraction and harassing apprehensions, from never knowing against what part of their very extensive coast a hostile and powerfully-manned fleet may drop anchor, will so scatter and demoralize their forces, that we cannot fail to wear out and subdue their impatient jumpers.

Gen. Wool.

One of the most remarkable features of the times is the banishment, "Austrian fashion," of this gallant officer to "his estates," at the great crisis in the country's existence, and at the very moment that the services of a General of his acknowledged ability and experience would be supposed to be most needed. The reasons to the ardent friends of Gen. WOOL and to the public, are inexplicable, but quite explicable to those familiar with the operations of the War Department. The greatest indignation prevails, at the slights, not to say the insults, heaped upon this old soldier, next to Gen. SCOTT in age, rank, service and reputation. Could he be not as safely trusted as our newly-fledged Generals, who never dreamed of service three months ago? Is he not as competent as that civilian from Pennsylvania by whom he was superceded here, a thing authority to dispatch troops to the seat of war, purchase munitions, charter ships, and superintend generally the direction of military affairs. One would suppose that the service of such an officer would be invaluable, both on the head, and in the organization of the Army. No one doubts his patriotism, capacity, integrity, or his entire devotion to the cause of the Government; but every one knows that he cannot be made any man's tool, or prostitute an official position for his own personal advantage, or that of his friends. It is well known that Gen. SCOTT desires that he should be in active service. That he is not, is imputed to the Secretary of War—an imputation under which the Secretary must rest till Gen. WOOL'S letter is satisfactorily answered. Till then, creditable motives will not be ascribed to the head of the Military Department. It is the duty of organizing and forwarding troops to the seat of the war had been confided to Gen. WOOL, is there a doubt that a vast amount of discouragement, disappointment and loss, both in contracts for military stores, and the *morale* of the Army, might have been saved. This business has been intrusted to inexperienced parties, and blundering, to make no graver charge, from the beginning to the end, has been the natural result. The spirit of the nation is not to be kept up by such proceedings. Unless they are speedily stayed, the public voice will reach Washington in no very pleasant tones. Again we ask, why is not General WOOL assigned to some active, honorable and responsible service, either in the organization or command of the National forces.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.—Whenever a bill is before Congress providing for the maintenance of the National laws, and the suppression of the rebellion, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, instantly take alarm lest some clauses of the bill should interfere with the "Constitutional rights of the South." These rights are supposed to be so sacred that they should survive all the collisions and calamities of the war, and be shielded by the ægis of the Constitution, though the Constitution itself should perish in the struggle that is going on.

Our Senators and Representatives of the loyal States have often and fully enough refuted the sophistry of these aiders and abbettors of treason; and it is time the latter had a shorter and very different reply. They should be told, and the seceded States should be told, that "traitors" have but one right known to the Constitution, and that is the right to be hung. If the rebels now in arms against the Government get their "Constitutional rights," as BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT & Co. demand, they will assuredly be placed in such a predicament as will render the discussion of the rights of property a matter of secondary consideration.

A man who reveres the Constitution and obeys the laws is entitled to the protection of both, in his person and property. But he who defies Constitution and laws and seeks by arms to overturn the Government, has no Constitutional or legal rights whatever, and is liable to be shot down wherever the armed conservators of the National existence shall find him in hostile array. It is not only absurd, but intensely treasonable in spirit to find men in Congress, and some in our midst, talking about the "Constitutional rights" of those whose lives are forfeit to the Constitution and laws.

Condition of Our Wounded.

We are inexpressibly pained to learn from Washington, that very inadequate provision has been made by the regular authorities, for the proper care of the wounded in the late battle. It seems incredible in a Christian, civilized community, but we are credibly informed, that some of our gallant soldiers, for sheer want of hospital garments, even yet lie sweltering in ther bloody uniforms, festering with fever and maddened with thirst.

The ancient and fossilized arrangements of the Medical Department, planned only for a petty military force of less than fifteen thousand men—and few of them ever assembled in a body a thousand strong—prove, as every dictate of common sense should have shown, utterly inadequate to the immense Army suddenly assembled. Our military costumemongers would fain stretch the coat of Tom Thumb to cover the limbs of the giant.

Meanwhile red tape reigns supreme. The melting bit of ice for the parched throat of the wounded, fevered soldier, must go through all the forms—submitting in its passage to al, the sublime formalities of requisition, receipt check and countercheck—ere one agonized pang can be lawfully assuaged. Depôts of hospital garments, even if provided, are inaccessible without heart-rending delays, while the very contributions from the benevolent women eager to comfort their suffering brothers and sons and fellow-countrymen, and to supply the defects of the regular hospitals, are allowed either to be stolen or lost by the way, or to be buried in the obscurity of some official bureau.

We rejoice to know that the Sanitary Commission are exerting their utmost efforts with their comparatively little pecuniary means to make that little available. Supplies of ice, which any proper degree of forecast by the regular Department would have foreseen to be necessary after a battle, and which should have been seasonably provided in full measure, are just beginning to move from this City. One noble-hearted individual, under the pleading advertisement of the Commission, yesterday, dispatched fifty tons, by a swift propeller—but who cannot count the long, anguished hours that must elapse ere this heaven-directed gift can reach the wretched sufferers?

It was not the original aim of the Sanitary Commission to attempt to furnish any considerable portion of the ordinary medical supplies of our immense army. The effort would have at once exhausted any amount of means they could draw from the liberality of their fellow-citizens. The severity of the present exigency seems, however, to demand that they lose no time in providing all the appliances needed for the brave men just brought in from battle. They cannot, must not, leave our noble defenders now to perish from stony formality or official imbecility.

The hospital buildings at and near Washington are also said to be wholly inadequate to the present occasion,—so much so, that Mr. OLMSTED, the energetic local agent of the Commission, has already instituted active measures for providing other buildings more commodious—a step which must necessarily encroach upon its pecuniary means, now but little exceeding twelve thousand dollars. Congress, meanwhile, sit idly by, content with clothing these self-devoting men with official authority to expend the money of their fellow-citizens in the public service, but without lifting a finger or giving a dollar in their aid. There is no remedy for the evil, but for our noble-spirited citizens to come forward at once, and assume the duty the Government thus meanly shuffles off,—and to provide in full measure the means of assuaging the sufferings of the wounded of the National Army. We will not renew the appeals already so earnestly made, but content ourselves with briefly extracting the following touching line from the published list of contributions for the week just closed:

"From a little girl who wishes to save the lives of three men, $10."

Will not the simple eloquence of these few words touch the heart-strings of every man and every woman who reads them? May they not infuse a soul even into some of our soulless corporations, enthroned in stolid indifference on the very money-bags which these poor, wounded soldiers went forth to defend? Can a God of justice smile on a community, if they neglect a cause like this?

GRATITUDE OF THE REBELS—THE IRISH.—Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter describing his trip from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Cairo, Illinois, in which he visited all the important camps of the rebels in his route, dwells with some surprise on the fact that so many Irishmen are found enrolled in the Confederate Army. Their unmistakeable countenances and their conclusive brogue everywhere marked their presence. Sometimes entire companies were found, composed of Irishmen.

Mr. RUSSELL attributes their enrollment in the Confederate Army primarily to the suspension of all work on the levees and railroads in the Mississippi Valley, and the necessity of their doing something for bread. But he cannot help remarking, that it is a curious fact to find so many of the countrymen of DANIEL O'CONNELL fighting under the banner of Slavery.

But what chiefly excited Mr. RUSSELL'S surprise was to find that every intelligent Southern leader that he talked with did not hesitate to declare that it was the fixed purpose of the Confederates, as soon as they had established their independent Government, to curtail the right of suffrage and deprive all foreign-born persons of any participation in public affairs—even of the right of voting. It struck him as amazing that the rebel leaders could so coolly appropriate the services of so large a number of Irishmen, and rely on their prowess in arms to preserve their Government and give them freedom, while at the same time they were deliberately planning and intending to deprive those very Irishmen of all part or lot in the social and political freedom their valor was expected to win. The willingness of the Irish to bear arms in the Confederate cause, under the circumstances of such injustice to them, could be explained on the grounds of ignorance of the base designs of the leaders. But those designs would be uncovered at last; and then, as it seemed to Mr. RUSSELL, it might be found that the Irish with arms in their hands, who had achieved the independence of the Confederates, would not be so ready to become serfs as the leaders are supposing.

This revelation is in entire accordance with the vitiated moral standard that prevails in every State where secession prevails. It proves that either Slavery, or the unsound political sentiments that have possessed the Southern mind, have thoroughly demoralized the intellect, and debauched the hearts of those who hold sway in the South. They trample upon right, justice, gratitude, and honor—everything that is pure and good, ennobling to man, and acceptable to God, in order to enthrone Slavery, and establish themselves as its guard of honor.

Washington in Danger.

Intelligence that the danger of an immediate movement of the rebels upon Washington is imminent, reaches us from trustworthy sources. Their plans are represented as well-digested and apparently entirely feasible. Leaving Gen. JOHNSTON to look after PATTERSON'S division, Gen. LEE, whose column, according to reliable information, had already left the lines at Manassas, is to proceed along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, until he reaches and crosses the Potomac. Then with the aid of a general, preconcerted insurrection of the Maryland Secessionists, his force will be greatly strengthened, enabling him to cut off all communications, and by a rapid advance to approach the undefended side of the Capital. Simultaneous with his arrival at this point, the main body under BEAUREGARD will march with corresponding expedition upon Arlington Heights, attacking our Army there so fiercely as to prevent it from assisting in the repulse of Gen. LEE. The result of this strategy is regarded as certain. Washington and its archives must fall into the hands of the insurgents. The President, Congress, and the officers of the Government, only saving themselves, if they escape at all, by embarcation on a man-of-war and a flight down the Potomac.

Independently of the proofs we have that this plan has been adopted by the rebel leaders, there is an intrinsic probability, *à priori*, which impels us to receive it with some degree of credence. The rebels have proved their superiority in generalship, in numbers, and have doubtless satisfied themselves of their superior prowess. Although so strongly in force, as events have shown them to have been, it was not they who left their intrenchments and sought a conflict with an enemy, of whose strength and positions they were entirely ignorant. The invaluable prestige of success is theirs; and having inured their men to the battle-field, they may reasonably assume the offensive, while our forces are still disorganized, and before reinforcements in any important number can be received. Indeed, there has been no moment for several weeks past, when the military authorities at Washington have not been apprehensive of a movement like this. It was the fear that JOHNSTON'S retreat toward Manassas Gap might be a feint to draw PATTERSON so far forward from Martinsburgh as to enable the rebels to leave him in the lurch, by taking the railroad back to Harper's Ferry, and marching directly upon the Capital along the west bank of the Potomac, that caused the alteration of plans, which moved our troops laterally to Charlestown, rather than directly forward to Winchester. And should telegraphic communication with the Capital be suddenly suspended, we shall be authorized to indulge the profoundest fears as to its safety.

In view of this peril, it is to be hoped no energy will be spared by Government and people to provide every possible defence. Not only should we, with or without the reluctant orders of the War Department, accumulate men in Washington, but the great utility, at such a moment of our Navy, should not be forgotten. If the Potomac opposite and below the capital were garnished with a strong flotilla with heavy guns, Washington would be untenable to an enemy, and any pursuit of our forces now on Arlington Heights, if they again meet with a misadventure, might be prevented. No practical suggestion, at this crisis, should be disregarded. Powerful as we hourly congratulate ourselves upon being, we are not strong enough, in the public opinion of the world, to permit the loss of the Capital to follow closely upon the heels of a disaster so shameful as that of Sunday last.

Pennsylvania and New-York.

Some of the Philadelphians and their oracles seem to be greatly exercised about the strictures made in New-York in regard to certain Pennsylvania Generals and other officers who in one or two recent exigencies, have not figured quite as creditably as they might have done. They seem to consider such criticism as an impeachment of the courage and patriotism of all Pennsylvania soldiers, and consequently retort upon New-York in genuine provincial schoolboy style, "You're another." One journal says that "Pennsylvania can boast of one thing—that is, that none of *her* sons were engaged in the ill-timed assault of Sunday last"—which, considering the circumstances, is certainly not much to boast of;—and complacently adds, "Pennsylvania never has lost a battle in which *she* was engaged"—of which fact all New-Yorkers are duly proud. Another caustically asks, "Was it the fault of our Pennsylvania troops that the New-Yorkers ingloriously broke and fled?"—a query which, considering the splendid fighting it is now proved "these New-Yorkers" did before they were broken, and the inglorious inaction of GROUCHY PATTERSON, does not seem to be either annoying or perplexing. The same writer adds: "We'll warrant that if the much-berated Pennsylvanians had been there, we should have seen no flight,"—which is very probable. Others are still more ungenerous, and indulge in petty wranglings with their supposed defamers in New-York, which would be more becoming in boys than in full-grown men. They seem utterly to forget the broad impulses of nationality in the jealousies of local conceit.

Now, these Philadelphia journalists entirely misapprehend the spirit and purport of the New-York strictures, at which they growl so fiercely. Surely, in criticising the action or inaction of an imbecile or cowardly commander, who happens to hail from Pennsylvania, one cannot justly be held to have said or insinuated that the men of that State are less valorous or patriotic than the men of any other State or section of the American Union. No such thing. We all, of course believe that, give them a field and a foe, and the Pennsylvanians will prove themselves to be both heroes and patriots—and this, too, notwithstanding the shabby things these writers say—for a purpose we know—about other States. New-Yorkers have criticised the crimes and faults of some of their own State military chiefs, quite as freely and warmly as they have the crimes of those from any other State—and yet none of our regiments complain of want of honorable appreciation. New-Yorkers have lauded the glorious victories, and rejoiced at the elevation of McCLELLAN, who is a Philadelphian, with an enthusiasm of which his phlegmatic fellow-townsmen are incapable. In fact, it is only as a matter of curiosity that any one here ever thinks of inquiring where a popular favorite or hero was born, or where he hails from. LYON, BANKS and BUTLER the Yankees; SIEGEL the German; PRENTISS the Virginian; FREMONT the Georgian; CORCORAN the Irishman; DIX the New-Yorker; McCLELLAN the Pennsylvanian—all to us are Americans, fighting beneath the one Star Spangled Banner, and willing to die for the one holy cause. And while all are battling together with such a noble rivalry for our common country, it is surely as ill-advised as it is unpatriotic, for the rectangular sectionalists of Philadelphia to attempt at this crisis to sow dissension between States and nationalities—even though selfish and local purposes may thereby be temporarily subserved.

The New Call for Volunteers.

In response to the requisition from Washington, Gov. MORGAN has issued his proclamation calling for 25,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. The teachings of the past will furnish some instructive lessons in regard to the future organization and management of the volunteer forces in this State, at least. Scenes that have been witnessed at the military depôts during the progress of former enlistments, should not be permitted to recur. Recruits without uniforms or arms, unprovided with regular pay or rations, without tents, camp equipage or other accommodations for living or comfort, wandering through the streets or lounging in the grogshops, were the common exhibitions presented not at the State depôts alone, but in the villages where recruiting was going on. The volunteers were thus, for weeks, subsisting on their own private means, the voluntary contributions of citizens, or supported at the expense of their officers, until their companies were full, and even then were not mustered into the service of the Government until their regiments had their full quota of men. These again were not accepted until other long weeks had elapsed, during which the process of demoralization, in a military sense at least, was continually progressing. The officers, like the men, in most instances, were wholly unacquainted with military science, without any considerable knowledge of military drill or discipline, and without the presence of United States officers, whose experience could instruct them in the duties and necessities of the service upon which they were entering. These vexatious delays in furnishing equipage and arms, and in being mustered into the service, disheartened the men and discouraged their officers, until the spirit in which they enlisted was permitted to die away under the idleness and inertia of their position. This should not be permitted in the future. Experienced officers belonging to the regular service should be appointed to inspect and receive all who offer and are qualified, the necessary equipage and arms should be furnished, and the volunteers sent at once into camps of instruction and drill, where they could be learning the business of the soldier, free from the temptations which the idleness of waiting throws around them. There should be a camp, or camps, of instruction established without delay, irrespective of the depôts at New-York, Albany and Elmira, to which the volunteers should be sent as fast as organized into companies, where they could be under competent officers to superintend their drill and discipline. The military post on Governor's Island, in the Bay of New-York, is admirably adapted to such a purpose. The healthfulness and security of its position, its spacious grounds for drill, and accommodations for a large force, render it one of the very best locations for such a camp that can possibly be selected. It might easily be made the general rendezvous for instruction of all the volunteers raised under the present call. They might there be placed under the immediate command of experienced officers, who could, in a short time, so far perfect them in discipline and a knowledge of their duties as to make them efficient and reliable soldiers.

Under the present call the responsibility will rest with Gov. MORGAN alone. The duties of the Military Board expired with the enlistment of the thirty thousand volunteers under the law of last Winter. The delays and vexations, the inefficiency and wrong complained of connected with that enlistment, have been charged mainly to the account of that Board, and the Governor will now have an opportunity of showing whether justly or not. He has done well to issue his call in response to the demand of the Government, without waiting to summon the Legislature to obtain its sanction, and it is to be hoped that he will go on energetically to the end, looking to the people for his justification through their representatives at the regular session.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONFINED QUARTERS.—Mr. THOMAS J. MUNDAY, formerly a respected and well-known citizen, but whose name recently appeared in a painful manner before the public, was on Thursday held for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH, in default of $500, to answer a charge of having assaulted JASPER W. SMITH, of No. 146 East Twenty-sixth-street, with a cart-rung. The accused and several of his boon companions were passing through Wooster, near Spring-street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and MUNDAY'S hat fell from his head. Mr. SMITH was driving past, and his cart-y heel went close to the hat, without damaging it. MUNDAY thereat was offended, displaying his spleen by drawing one of the cart-rungs, and striking SMITH a severe blow with it on the left arm. Sergeant TAFT, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the transaction, and arrested the aggressor.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

£117,000 IN SPECIE ON THE WAY.

Attempt Upon the Life of the King of Prussia.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 26.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th *via* Queenstown on the 18th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock last (Thursday) night, *en route* to New-York.

The weather was foggy, and she had previously thrown overboard the cannister containing the dispatches for the Associated Press. The telegrams *via* Queenstown were, however, obtained, as also some Queenstown papers of the 18th, from which the annexed dispatch is made up.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, had arrived at Cowes.

The *Borussia* left Cowes on the 17th for New-York, with about £75,000 in specie.

The *City of Baltimore* has £42,000 in specie.

The political news is unimportant.

The London *Times* thinks the heavy taxation recommended by President LINCOLN may lead the North to reconsider their rejection of peace, and compromise.

The City Article of the *Times* of the 18th says the consol market was heavy yesterday, at a decline of an eighth. The news from America was unfavorable. There was increased ease in the discount market yesterday, the rate for the best paper being 5½ per cent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. JOHNS, Friday, July 26.

The missing canister has been forwarded, and the following are its contents:

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived out 17th.

The King of Prussia was fired at at Baden, on the 14th, by a young student from Leipsic, named BENDER, who was arrested. The ball slightly grazed the king's neck.

The proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant.

A petition was presented in the House of Commons from Mr. IRVINE, charging Mr. LEVER with fraudulent practices in the Galway contract, and praying for his prosecution. After a debate the petition was withdrawn.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to be created a Peer.

The *Great Eastern* is to be employed regularly between Liverpool and New-York, leaving Liverpool about the 10th of September.

The Irish census shows a decrease of 12 per cent. in population in ten years.

J. R. CROSBY had addressed the Liverpool merchants on the advantage of no telegraph route.

The French duties on sugar are slightly reduced. The tariff on coffee is slightly modified.

The Emperor's health is improving. He is at Vichy.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 67f. 75c.

Count SAN MARTINO has resigned the King's Lieutenancy at Naples, and Gen. CIALDINI has been appointed his successor.

The Italian Loan was voted in the Senate, the vote standing, 67 against 3. It is expected to be brought out at 70 to 72.

The Americans in Genoa celebrated the 4th of July with a banquet.

The Queen of Spain received the American Ambassador on the 15th.

It is expected that Count DERBERISTOR, F. G., will succeed Baron SCHLEINITZ, as Prussian Foreign Minister.

The China, India and Australia mails have arrived in England. CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 15.

There have been abundant rains in Bengal. Accounts from the famine region are more favorable. Imports are improving. There is more inquiry for produce. Freights lower, downward tendency continued. HONG KONG, Sunday, May 29.

Trade dull, but a brisk business is springing up on the Yangtzkiang. There is active business in cotton goods at Tien-Tsin.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, [illegible] 25.

Trade steadier. The shipment of gold since the last mails is 61,000 ounces.

The New-Zealanders are preparing to renew hostilities. RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 25.

Coffee, good firsts, 5$300@5$400.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 17.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday, 22,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and exporters. Market buoyant at full prices.

LATER—Wednesday, P. M.—JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market slightly higher on President LINCOLN's message—say ⅛d.—with a large speculative inquiry.

Advice from Manchester are favorable. The market has an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady. Weather unsettled. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour dull, but steady, at 26s.@28s. Wheat steady for fine, and a decline of 2d.@2d. for inferior, Red, 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d., White, 10s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn steady: Yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s., White, 32s. Cargoes off the coast are in demand, at 6d.@1s. advance.

PROVISIONS—Steady. The above-named authorities quote Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon heavy, and more inquiry at low prices. Lard steady, at 48s.@50s. Tallow quiet, at 47s.@49s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin steady, at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d., with some sales at 6s. 8d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 46s.@48s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Ashes dull at 30s. for Pots, Pearls dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR buoyant at slightly higher prices. TEA firm. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW 49s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 51s.

Money Market unchanged. Consols closed 16th at 89⅞@90 for money, and 90@90⅛ for account. Illinois Central shares 38¼ discount: Erie's 22¼; New-York Centrals, 69@71.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day amount to 40,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at an advance of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Thursday, July 18.

Consols close at 89⅞@90 for money and account.

The latest quotations of American Stocks are: Illinois Central Shares, 38½ discount; Eries, 22¼@23, New-York Centrals, 70.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17.

The CORN market is unchanged, the demand being confined to the few fresh samples offering. The crop accounts are favorable.

The Major of the Sixty-ninth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MAJOR BAGLEY, now the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who has gone to Washington to bring these brave fellows home in triumph, and share the hard-won laurels of the gallant CORCORAN and the brave HAGGERTY, whose place he should have filled whilst living, has until now been quietly and calmly pursuing his profitable business as Alderman of the Seventh Ward, and member of the "ring" in this city, unmindful of message after message from Col. CORCORAN either to resign or to come on and do his duty.

Now that all responsibility is passed, and the regiment has covered itself with glory, the Lieutenant-Colonel, NUGENT, disabled, Major BAGLEY finds that his presence is necessary, and rushes on to join his regiment, to urge them to return. that he may have the glory of marching them through Broadway, and receive, as their actual commander, the shouts and plaudits with which they will be greeted by the New-York people, although he has never fired a shot, nor even thrown so much as a shovelfull of earth to strengthen his country's defences.

We hope that, everywhere, this libel upon the Irish name and character, and the only one of his regiment who has failed to do his duty, may be distinguished from the brave fellows, both officers and privates, who have been engaged in the war.

AN IRISHWOMAN.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest Thursday at Pier No. 36 East River, upon the body of a man, apparently 45 years of age, which had been found floating in the dock. The remains were not identified.

RETURN OF THREE-MONTHS MEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE WELCOMING OVATION—ADDRESS OF GOV. MORGAN—ONE OF THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY'S HORSES BROUGHT HOME AS A TROPHY.

After repeated delays, and misunderstandings as to the time they would arrive, and the route by which they would come, the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., reached the City by the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday, about 2½ o'clock, P. M. The ovation with which they were greeted in Philadelphia, and the extraordinary demand for cars for transporting the many regiments just now going and returning from the seat of war, is given as the cause of detention. Taken in connection with the arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, the immense outpouring of the people to witness their return, and to do honor to the brave men who have been battling in their country's cause, made the occasion one of the most memorable which New-York has ever seen. The disappointments which occurred on Thursday, only seemed to increase the public interest in the expected ovation, and raise enthusiasm to a higher pitch. Every available spot on Cortlandt street and Broadway for seeing the regiments, was early taken possession of, and many of the fortunate possessors held their position for hours, in order to have a good view of the pageant. The masses which thronged the streets and crowded balconies, windows and house-tops, seemed more like the reception of the Prince of Wales, or the Japanese Ambassadors than like any of the previous military displays which have occurred since the beginning of the war. Standing at the junction of Broadway with Cortlandt-street and looking towards the ferry, the scene was extremely animating and beautiful. From every window of every hotel, store and dwelling the Stars and Stripes fluttered gaily in the breeze, and banners were hung across the street at several places with inscriptions of welcome. The piers adjoining the ferry, the freight sheds, the vessels' decks and rigging were all alive with people. All movement of vehicles was interrupted on West-street near the ferry, and the stages were turned out of their accustomed routes by the surging masses which blocked up the street. The Washington Grays, Home Guard, under Captain PHILLIPS, which had been on the *qui vive* since Thursday morning, were stationed on the adjoining pier (No. 14) with their six howitzer battery, to welcome the regiment by a salute. Capt. VARIAN with his troop of bronzed and hardy-looking artillerists were also on the pier with their two guide colors, torn almost to shreds by the enemy's balls during the late engagement. In their eagerness to do the honors in the promptest manner possible, the order to fire was given one boat too soon, and before the mistake was discovered all the ammunition was expended before the boat containing the regiment was near enough for them to hear the report of the guns. The passengers from Jersey City no doubt enjoyed the honor thus accidentally accorded to them. The troop, however, made up the deficiency by drawing up in line and giving them a round of hearty cheers. The regiment responded by waving their caps and by a roll of the drums.

The crowd sent up vociferous cheers as they came into the slip. After a short detention the procession was formed in the following order. Four hundred ex-members and friends of the regiment, the Ander son and the Ellsworth Zouaves, beautifully uniformed juvenile corps; Washington Grey Home Guards; Capt. VARIAN's Artillery Corps, which was in the fight; a company of Second Regiment Fire Zouaves under Adjutant LA FORT; the drum corps came next, leading the regiment. Their appearance was greeted everywhere with enthusiastic cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs from fair hands upon the balconies and from the windows. The column halted several times along the route, and when the toil-worn soldiers came opposite the Astor House they stopped and faced to the front. Here they were greeted with prolonged and hearty outbursts of applause. When it had subsided, Gov. MORGAN came forward upon the steps and made to them a welcoming address

SPEECH OF GOV. MORGAN.

He said: "Officers and Soldiers of the Eighth Regiment, of New-York. I welcome you home. Sent hence at very short notice, you have nobly performed your duty and covered yourselves with glory. I mourn with you the loss of several of your brave comrades, but they have fallen gloriously in a good cause, and they shall always be fresh in our memories. I had hoped that while here I should also have welcomed the gallant Sixty-ninth [terms of service] and the gallant Seventy-first, (renewed and prolonged cheering,) but military duties call me to Albany, and I regret I cannot say to them what I say to you,—that the City and State of New-York are grateful, deeply grateful, to you for your very efficient services in defence of our glorious Union and its flag. [Cheers.]"

The head of the column turned into Grand-street, opening to the right and left opposite the Armory of the Washington Grays. After waiting here in the midst of a surging crowd for more than an hour, it was discovered that the tired heroes of the day had been marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street. The crowd, however, lingered about the armory, giving a world of labor to the policemen to keep the railroad track open and preserve order. The regiment passed through Fourteenth-street, and, returning down Fourth-avenue, turned into Lafayette-place, where they were drawn up, and, after a very brief exercise in the manual, were dismissed. The officers were each cheered in turn, and the friends of the members who had followed them rushed forward and grasped the hands of the soldiers, giving them the most affectionate greetings. Very few were allowed to carry their muskets or knapsacks, their friends volunteering to relieve them of the burden, a service which was gladly accepted by the overtasked members. One of the celebrated "Black Horse Cavalry" horses, which had been captured by Quartermaster CORNELL, and ridden by a man many shades blacker than the horse, attracted much attention. The animal is of medium size, rather poor in flesh, and seeming in his subdued manner to be fully conscious that he was a prisoner, marching in the train of his captors.

There has been no regimental roll-call since the battle, and there is, consequently, no official list of the killed, wounded and missing. They are, however, estimated at from sixty to seventy-five. A considerable number were heard to declare their intention to reënlist for the war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE—HOW THE SOLDIERS LOOKED, ETC.

The disappointed thousands who returned despondingly home after the arrival of the Eighth Regiment, would have been overjoyed could they have known that the expected Seventy-first would shortly arrive *via* the Camden and Amboy route. Other thousands and tens of thousands, however, did know the welcome news, and flocked to Pier No. 1, led by one of those mysterious instincts that seem to guide New-Yorkers under difficulties. The company received telegraphic information at 4½ o'clock that the regiment had embarked and posted the same at the head of the pier for the information of the army of inquirers. Nothing daunted at the two hours' delay, those who had already borne the scorching sun for half a day in anxious expectation of a momentary arrival, quietly sat themselves down for a patient wait. The crowd augmented in numbers, until Battery-place and even the Battery itself were black with the mass of moving humanity. The friends of the Sixty-ninth were likewise among the number, with their music and regalia, and flags, and children in arms, and tearful eyes and joyful hearts. They, however, were to be disappointed, for the gallant sons of the Emerald Isle were detained behind.

The friends of the Seventy-first, who, it may be said without disparagement to any one, were the better dressed portion of the multitude that thronged the streets throughout the day, were many of them admitted to the pier, while outsiders were excluded for their benefit. Several hundred young men appeared in column, having each a badge printed on blood red paper

"FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST."

The Young America Hook and Ladder Company were also there, as were thousands of fathers, brothers and relatives of the coming heroes. Nor were the fair sex unrepresented, for ladies comely and pleasant to look upon, in full fashion of gored dresses and capes, as well as in humbler attire, condescended to brave the fearful human tide, to obtain the first eager glance of husbands, brothers and fathers, and even those of prospective reinstatement. There were a few of the members of the regiment who had preceded the rest by special train, and they too were there, to meet their comrades. They were the centres of inquisitive crowds, impatient to learn this or that particular, the fate of some friend, the feeling of the soldier on the field of battle, or the story of that dreadful retreat. When the steamer *John Potter* hove in sight, the enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch, and as the fleet of all sorts of craft dipped their colors or blew their whistles, the cheering ran along the shore and was caught up and re-echoed from the pier, ringing out again and again huzzas for the noble Seventy-first, the "American Guard." As the steamer neared the dock, and the strange new uniforms, the tattered flags, the wounded soldiers, and the bronzed features of all came in full view, the enthusiasm was renewed, and broke forth in plaudits which only subsided with the hoarseness of ten thousand throats. As soon as they got within hailing distance, one of the Surgeon's Mates hailed from the upper deck:

"Is there a livery stable near here?"

"No, but there are plenty of carriages to be had."

"All right then. I want to make arrangements to send our wounded home."

Close by the Doctor stood a fine-looking young man of Company A, with his foot bound up, and having two crutches under his arms.

As the boat was made fast the cheering was renewed, and a man at the elbow of a vociferous cheerer said, "Oh, stand fast; wait till they get ashore."

"I can't stand fast," was the reply, "I have got three brothers there."

At length the hawsers are secured, the gang-plank is thrown out, and what a rush takes place. The man who couldn't stand fast finds one of his brothers with not a scrap of his original uniform, another has his arm in a sling, and the third alone seems recognizable.

Most affecting meetings are everywhere seen. Says one:

"How is GEORGE SMITH?"

"I don't know! He may be killed, or he may be taken prisoner."

Another says: "Well, we have got one consolation; we have brought home our colors and whipped our side any way; we must have whipped about 9,000 of the rebels."

One of the bearers of the guide colors said: "I was chased five miles, and so was the other color bearer there, by some of the Black Horse Cavalry, and we only escaped by throwing away our knapsacks and haversacks and muskatoons."

We glean from the hurried conversation that the regiment has been worked hard during the entire three months of their absence. Their occupation of the Navy-yard; the skirmishes of the detachments on the Potomac; the death of Col. VOSBURGH; the experience on "the sacred soil;" the sixteen-mile march on the memorable morning of the 21st; the battle of Bull's Run; the rout of the rebel infantry, the noble conduct of the regiment in going into an engagement after their time was out, all were canvassed thoroughly in less time than it takes to write about it. The total killed, wounded and missing out of the 800 men, as set forth in our correct list of yesterday, was only about 70, of which 16 only were killed, and eight of these were from Company F.

The debarkation was effected with wonderful facility, the baggage packed in the express wagons, the wounded stowed in carriages, and in an incredibly short space of time the column was formed with doubled files, and, amid a storm of applause, started up Broadway. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the police could clear sufficient space through the dense mass. Anxious friends pressed forward at every step to greet some loved one; and, not unfrequently, ladies, attired in fashion's latest robes, sprang from the crowded curb to salute with kisses brawny men who bore their heavy burdens with a lighter step thereafter. The ranks were repeatedly broken, as animated friends or relatives rushed forward to grasp the hand or imprint a kiss upon the lips of some dear one returned again to home and happiness.

"Hallow, Jim!" shouted one, as he grasped a tall sergeant.

"Look out for his wounded arm," said a more cautious friend, and so they marched, amid a continuous roar of cheering and gratulation, such as never greeted soldiers since our brave men returned from Mexico.

The regiment marched in eighteen sections, twenty files front, and certainly never trod the pavement of their native City with firmer or more accurate step, or carried arms with equal precision. The men were buoyant in spirits, active, lithe and muscular—such men as from whose loins will arise a generation of which New-York may well be proud.

Opposite Barnum's Museum the left of the line halted, and Barnum's Band, with well-timed compliment, played "The Bold Soldier Boy," while the well-filled windows sent forth another welcome cheer. It was intended to have the line formed in front of the Astor, and to have Gov. MORGAN make a speech, as he did to the Eighth Regiment. The Governor, however, was *non est*, and after the Colonel had been presented with a wreath from the ladies of the Astor, the column moved on just as Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER moved to tears by the spectacle, or the passing chance for making a speech, commenced a patriotic and congratulatory address. The point of his remarks was, however, lost in the rolling drums, the pealing bugle, and the busy tramp of ten thousand feet, together with the spasmodic cheers for the "gallant Seventy-first." Every time a halt was made, however temporary, the men were surrounded by eager inquirers after particular friends.

"How is JOHNNY MORRISSEY?" said one

"Killed on the field."

"What, the man that used to keep round in Dutch-street?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was a d——d good fellow."

Obituaries, less profane perhaps, but just as earnest and complimentary, were pronounced on others of the deceased, and all concurred that the regiment had done splendidly. Although the evening was somewhat advanced, and the people were somewhat taken by surprise, the route, all along the line of march was a perfect ovation. The scene at the armory was a repetition of the rest, and when the men were dismissed and scattered to their homes, the city was kept alive with tales of war, the rejoicings of the returned soldiers and their friends, and moral gallantry until the crowing of the cock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DR. HOGE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.—A meeting of the congregation of the Brick Church (Dr. SPRING'S) was held Thursday morning, under a call of the Session, for the consideration of the resignation of Dr. HOGE, the Associate Pastor. Dr. KNOX was called to preside, and Mr. SAMUEL MARSH was Secretary. Dr. SPRING commenced the business of the meeting by reading the minutes of the Session including the letter of Dr. HOGE, assigning as a reason for his resignation that there existed "a radical difference of opinion on the great questions of the day," between himself and his people, that "the discussion of political questions, however disarming," had been purposely avoided by him in the pulpit, that he was "induced to believe that a majority of the congregation were disposed to place the Gospel above the National question," but that since it "had become manifest that a difference of political views could not be tolerated in the church, he had concluded to resign. Dr. SPRING stated that the Session had accepted the resignation. Upon motion of Mr. SHANNON, the resignation was accepted by the congregation, and a Commission of three, consisting of NORMAN WHITE, JOHN A. BEVAN and GARDINER SPRING, Jr., was constituted for the purpose of presenting the action of the congregation to the Presbytery, and requesting that body to unite with them in dissolving the pastoral relation. The meeting then adjourned. There is little doubt that the Presbytery will complete the separation. Some surprise was evinced that Dr. HOGE's friends did not oppose the acceptance of his resignation, but it is understood that their action was in compliance with Dr. HOGE's request.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. KENNEDY.—The obsequies of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, late of the Tammany Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon. Religious services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Hammond-street, in which the relatives and intimate friends of the departed engaged. The remains were then removed to the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the pastor, Rev. Mr. COOK, assisted by Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church. The coffin was then opened and removed to the vestibule—the friends and associates of the late Colonel slowly defiling on either side of it, and gazing for the last time upon the remains of him who many of them saw but a week since in the full flush of health and strength. The funeral was well attended. The side seats and galleries of the church were filled with ladies, while the central part of the edifice was appropriated to the Mayor, Common Council, Board of Supervisors, and other City and County dignitaries, who carried their staves of office with them. The Tammany Society, Democratic Republican General Committee, and Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies, of all of which the deceased was a member, paid tribute to his memory by their presence. The Eleventh Regiment, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall, and the Field and Staff of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, formed the military escort. After the religious ceremonies were finished, a procession formed and followed the remains to Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island, crossing at the Grand-street Ferry.

EXCENTRIC VOLUNTEERS.—Two stalwart Germans, deserters from one of the regiments of the Sixties Brigade, were Thursday imprisoned by Justice BOSWORTH for trial. It was stated by JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., one of the witnesses in the case, who is Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Volunteer families, that the accused had been guilty of systematic imposition for the purpose of living without work. Their names are JOHN PROBST and JOHN BESSERL, and they first enlisted with the De Kalb Regiment. A few days before that regiment left the City these fellows deserted, and soon afterwards joined the Excelsior Brigade at Camp Scott, Staten Island. Meanwhile, supposing them to have enlisted in good faith, their families have been relieved by the Committee—$24 having been disbursed to Mrs. PROBST and $30 to Mrs. BESSERL. As soon, however, as the regiment by which the men belonged received orders to march, they deserted, doubtless intending to join some other regiment and continue their imposition. The case will be heard to-day at the Court of Special Sessions.

SUNDAY BLASTING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, Thursday, by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of JOHN FITZSIMMONS, an Irishman, aged fifty years, who was fatally injured on the 15th inst., by a stone projected from a blast. The deceased was a passenger in a Third-avenue car, which was passing near Ninety-third-street, when a blast was fired and one of the stones fell through the roof of the vehicle, striking him on the leg, which was shockingly fractured. He was taken home, where he languished until yesterday. In their verdict the jury took occasion to censure the foreman of the blasting operations for culpable carelessness, and Coroner JACKMAN held him to answer before the Grand Jury.

THE STEWARD OF THE S. J. WARING.—By advice of the United States Marshal, WM. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the *S. J. Waring*, who slew the pirates in charge and rescued the vessel from their hands, has selected WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and MOSES H. GRINNELL, as his counsel, and empowered them with full authority to sue for or compromise his claim for salvage on the vessel, and to protect all his rights in the premises, and to invest for him whatever money he may obtain for his services.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board held a special meeting at noon Thursday, and approved the bills incurred in the construction of Harlem Bridge, as rendered by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners. The following items were submitted: For contract work, $20,515 65; for day work, $835 42; for blacksmith's work, $498 72; for contingencies, $34 25; wages of engineer and assistant (four months), $5,693 86—making a total of $27,577 90. The Board then adjourned till the first Monday in August, at 12 o'clock.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Late on Wednesday night a man named PETER MCGIVERY was run over by a down train of the New-Haven Railroad, in Fourth-avenue near Sixty-sixth-street, and was killed. The engineer observed the man stretched out upon the track, and blew the whistle, to which warning he paid no attention. The engine was then reversed, and the brakes applied, but it was too late, and in a second the deceased was crushed out of human semblance. An inquest will be held by Coroner GAMBLE, to-day.

A BOY KILLED BY A CAVALRY HORSE.—On the 23d inst., a lad about 12 years of age, named LEWIS GRIMM, residing at No. 48 First-avenue, was fatally injured by a horse belonging to a German trooper, which had been hitched to an awning post. He was looking at the animal, which became restive and kicked him in the breast. His death resulted in a few hours afterwards.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH'S APPOINTMENT UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED.—The United States Senate, in Executive session, on Tuesday last unanimously confirmed the appointment of E. DELAFIELD SMITH as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

Large Fire in Forty-second Street.

THE HOFFMAN BLOCK BURNED DOWN—LOSS, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A destructive fire, involving an aggregate loss of nearly $10,000, occurred yesterday afternoon at 2¾ o'clock, in the range of frame buildings known as the "Hoffman Block," located immediately north of Reservoir-square, the former site of the Crystal Palace. The flames first appeared on the second floor of No. 722 Sixth-avenue, a three-story structure occupied by GEO. T. EGNER as a dwelling and eating-house, and, spreading with rapidity, destroyed the two upper stories of the buildings fronting on Forty-second-street, for a space of 250 feet in length from No. 63 to No. 45 (inclusive, as well as the house next to EGNER's, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. This last-mentioned building was occupied by SMITH HETHERINGTON as a bar-room, and his loss on stock and fixtures is covered by an insurance of $600. The lower floors of the various buildings were tenanted by small shopkeepers, and the upper portions of the premises were occupied by families. As nearly as the losses could be estimated it is probable that the storekeepers will be reimbursed by the Insurance Companies, but the families as a general thing were not so fortunate. Mr. GEORGE F. EGNER, who occupied the building in which the fire broke out, places his loss at $700, and is insured to that amount. The upper floors of Nos. 61 and 63 Forty-second-street, were used by Mr. T. O'BRIEN as a laundry. His appurtenances are insured for $750 in the Pacific, and that sum more than covers the loss. The stores beneath were occupied by PETER DIVINE, as a grocery and liquor establishment, insured on stock for $500 in the Manhattan. WM. J. BAXTER, tinsmith, had a shop on part of the first floor of No. 59, his loss is covered by $500 insurance in the Hamilton. The lower floor of the same building was occupied by WILLIAM BORM, shoemaker, who lost everything; insured. JAMES MURRAY dwelt in the upper part; his furniture was insured in the Citizens' Company. The whole of No. 57 was occupied by GEO. HAND as a laundry, loss covered by insurance of $500 in the Manhattan. Three families, named MCGUINN, JACOBUS and LEISNER, resided in the upper stories. Neither was insured. The ground floor of No. 53 was a liquor-store, kept by FERGUSON BUTNAN; loss $360, uninsured. The families of JAMES and LAWRENCE MCCOY, occupying the upper floors, were burned out, losing almost everything, uninsured. WM. KRONKE, manufacturer of cider and vinegar, occupied the first floor of No. 51; his loss is fully covered by insurance of $1,000 in the Manhattan Company. The second floor was a dwelling for EPHRAIM REESE and family; furniture insured in the Manhattan for $400. The third floor was occupied by FREDERICK EUDRES, whose loss is covered by a policy for $200, in the same company. HERMAN ENGERSOLL, also a tenant in the building, suffered to some extent, and was not insured. The confectionary store of THOS. S. MANSO, first floor of No. 49, was burned out; stock uninsured. JAMES B. PAUP and family lived up stairs; his furniture was insured for $500 in the North River Insurance Company. A liquor store, kept by EDWIN SKIDMORE, occupied the lower floor of No. 47, and was insured for $300 on the stock in the Hamilton. MRS. SARAH MITCHELL tenanted the second floor. Her furniture was insured in the Hamilton for $500. The tenants of the third floor, ESSRS. WHITE & MADDEN were not insured.

These buildings were all owned by Mr. SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, of Fifth-avenue. They were erected at the time of the Crystal Palace exhibition on a ten years' lease, and consequently would have passed out of his hands next year unless the agreement should have been renewed. The damage to them probably reaches $3,000, but it is not probable they will be rebuilt.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Fire Marshal BAKER and Police Captain BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, entered upon a partial investigation, and learned enough to warrant the arrest of three persons on suspicion, who will be further examined to-day.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must see to it themselves; do not trust to the Army Surgeons, but supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25c. per box or pot.

The Tribune's War Maps.
LIST
OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED
AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
Now ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price, five cents. $3 per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or linen; no ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wm. Tillman of Schooner S. J. Waring—4 by 4 and card photographs of Wm. Tillman. For sale at wholesale only, by FREDERICKS & CO., No. 136 Bowery New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Bathing Shoes for the Sea-side, all Sizes; also oil-silk caps, hats, &c. J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 605 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TYRRS—TUTTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, R. R. TYRRS, of Shanghai, China, and SARAH LOUISA, daughter of the late James N. Tuttle, of this City.

JACK—ANDRUSS.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Latham, THOMAS JACK to Miss JULIA A. ANDRUSS, of this City.

TUTHILL—ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. J. Eason Rockwell, CHARLES EDWARD TUTHILL to MAGGIE N. ELLIOTT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, suddenly, JOHN MILLS, (late of the firm of John Mills & Co., No. 15 Broadway,) son of Geo. Mills, aged 37 years and 7 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Great Jones-st.

HARTNETT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, after a long illness, SARAH, wife of Francis S. Hartnett, aged 35 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Stanton-st., without further notice, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 27th inst.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

PECK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, CHARLES A., Jr., son of Charles A. and Mary H. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John B., Thomas B., James W. and Jared V. Peck, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 178 Lexington-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, JOHN SUTHERLAND, aged 42 years 1 month and 9 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 27, at 2½ P. M., from No. 359 6th-av.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, suddenly, of disease of the brain, Dr. ROBERT DOUGLASS, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Bleecker-st.

FROST.—In this City, on Friday, July 26, WILLIAM JAUNCEY, youngest son of George W. and Rosalie Hitchcock Frost, aged 13 months.

Funeral from the residence, corner 1st-av. and 58th-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 26, WILLIAM, son of Thomas and Caroline Scott, aged 5 months and 14 days.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 26, SARAH C. FROTHINGHAM, daughter of James and Ann B. Frothingham, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Third Presbyterian Church, Jay-st., near High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Charlestown, Mass., papers please copy.

SNOW.—In Haverstraw, on Thursday, July 25, SAMUEL SNOW.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Haverstraw, N. Y.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MCNEIL.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, July 9, of consumption, HARLY MCNEIL, of New-York City, aged 43 years.

MORTON.—In Mobile, on Monday, July 15, JOHN C. MORTON, formerly of New-York City.

CLEWS.—On Sunday, July 7, at his residence, the Ox Leasows Hall, Hilderstone, Staffordshire, England, JAMES CLEWS, aged 72 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 403.—JULY 26, 1861.
74, 57, 52, 48, 34, 59, 42, 71, 29, 4, 56, 3, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 404.—JULY 26, 1861.
11, 15, 75, 19, 64, 50, 18, 23, 54, 63, 3, 46, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion, and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES

DEAR SIR.—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to *test the remedy*; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children: she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic,

PERSONAL.

GEORGE, WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER? We leave next Tuesday. O. C. P.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE RAREST AND BEST NOVEL OF THE SEASON.

THE SILENT WOMAN.

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THREE ENGLISH VOLUMES IN ONE.

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A book which will be warmly welcomed by many. The raciness and piquancy of its style is an admirable contrast to the wishy-washy insipidity of many works of fiction, while the characters, from the heroine downward, are drawn with a skill rarely excelled, and charm us by their naturalness. The plot never flags, but sustains its interest from the commencement to the close, altogether, it is a most charming book, and one for which we predict a large sale.

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This novel has taken a high rank among the current literature of the day, and has earned a well-deserved popularity; the characters are skillfully drawn, and well sustained; the style is lively and spirited; wit and humor abound, and a quiet, goodnatured satire pervades the whole book, and though to many the peculiar charm of the volume will be its delicate humor, it is by no means deficient in pathos—many a scene will draw a tear from the eye, while the purity of its sentiment commends it to all.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

The characters are drawn with the hand of a master, the descriptions in many instances being a keen and telling satire upon life, society and people we meet at the present day every where. As a work of fiction, it is one which can be read with both profit and pleasure.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

Comprising technical definitions; information on raising and keeping troops; actual service, including makeshifts and improved material; and law, government, regulation and administration relating to land forces. By Col. H. L. SCOTT, Inspector General U. S. A.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—13TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free, and a pure Gospel. Preaching at 10½, 3, and 7½, by JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject: *The Unhappy condition of those who expect to be saved by their own Good Works.* Evening: *The emotions of the Inmates of Heaven, concerning those on their way thither.* Baptism after the evening sermon.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGULAR Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELBRIDGE MIX. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible Class at 3 P. M.

OUR PRESENT DEFEAT NECESSARY TO ULTIMATE VICTORY.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SERVICE.—THE HOURS OF Divine service in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., are 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The text TO-MORROW EVENING, should the pastor, Rev. WM. FRASER, D. D., occupy the pulpit, will be "*In the day of adversity, consider.*"

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, July 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Last Sunday's Defeat and its Lessons*, will be discussed in the evening.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, OF TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, formerly of this City, will preach in the Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Thompson's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, July 28. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ARMAGEDDON ACELDAMA!—IT IS "THE day of the great slaughter." (See Isa. 30 25.) The Prophet preached this on Sunday last, and on Monday a response came from Washington. He preaches at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery.

REV. NEWELL A. PRINCE, OF ORANGE, Mass., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE FUTURE OF UNIVERSALISM.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6¾ P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN Laight-st. Church (corner Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon *The Victory of Defeat*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon *The Conflict of Life*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

PROF. MATTISON, (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.,) preaches regularly in the New Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY, late pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in his own church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees

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TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address GERMAN AGENT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

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BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE business wanted, or to take the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,760, Post-office.

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WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE vicinity of New-York, with from one to three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built, with modern improvements, for which cash will be paid. Address No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, active girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and nurse and plain sewing or light housework; can do nice plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; is clean and tidy about her person; best of City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $3 a month. Call at No. 250 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in any kind of work. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 130 39th-st, corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; would go a short distance in the country; capable to take charge of a dairy; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman as Cook; understands her business, in all its branches; can cook meats, pastry and jellies of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to city or country; has good City reference of three years standing. Apply at No. 257 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. City reference. Call at 11 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as cook; can speak French, and can do cooking in all its branches; has good reference. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-rate cook wants a situation; she is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call at the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was her and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROTestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework; another, eight years in last place, as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; also, a large number of other excellent girls of every station, with the best of City references, many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, biscuit and pies, &c., &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 376 6th av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; understands meats, poultry, baking, game and fancy dishes; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 164 East 21st st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Welsh girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands dusting, or would do chamber work and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling; best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take general housework in City or country. good reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress; is capable of any kind of housework. City reference given. Call at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT—IN CITY OR country, distance no object, a situation wanted for a very smart, capable German girl, who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, washing and ironing; is not afraid to work at moderate wages, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 164 Lilbary st., Brooklyn, 3 doors from Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging; wages $5 to 56; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 141 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do general housework; a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, and is a first rate washer and ironer, understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to any distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes to procure a situation as general housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread, and an excellent washer and ironer, can at a milk and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Can enter her place immediately.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WOULD like to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family, understands cooking thoroughly, is a good laundress, and excellent baker of bread, pie, &c.; is also a good dairy maid; can enter her place to-day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or as children's nurse; fully understands either; good references given. Call at No. 115 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institution, No. 124 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—COOKS, CHAMbermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls, for general housework, with good references, will be satisfied with moderate wages, in City or country. A M SEE, No. 15 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN OF GOOD EDUcation, correct at accounts, of undoubted integrity, and who has had an experience of six years as book-keeper in the City, desires a position in the counting-room of a wholesale or retail business. Good City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with two years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and understands the care of flowers, hot-beds, and every thing connected with a garden; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above, can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself in any way useful. Address M. M., Box No. 12 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A PORTER OR NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—Wanted by a young man of sober and steady habits a situation as porter or night-watchman in a hotel or store; is a good and faithful man, and can furnish the very best City references to any one that requires his services; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for two days, H. C. M., No. 424 Broadway, first-floor, back room.

AS HANDY-MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years reference, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and knows how to keep his carriage in good order; can work in a garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fulminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H. Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant Scotchman and his wife wish situations; both are honest and sober people, and willing to make themselves useful; the man is a good farmer, and understands the care of farm stock, &c.; the wife is a good plain cook, good baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address M. D., for two days, at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COOK.—A MAN AND wife wish to get situations; the man understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is willing and obliging; his wife as cook, washer and ironer; wages not so much an object; the very best of references can be produced. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS private waiter, by a Protestant; is accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Wages $1 per week. Apply with handwriting at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. II., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

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What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A PIANO, FOR PRACtice, three evenings in a week. Address, with terms, N. V., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, (Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,) Will reopen at 5th-av., corner 34th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best-situated Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, or New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Situated in the American Switzerland. Terms, $250, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German, and vocal music. $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, pianofortes, violin and organ, drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. References in New-York, Lucius Tuttle, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st.; Col. Sherman Evarts, City Building; and Rev. C. B. Frothingham, No. 114 West 34th-st. W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks and writes), wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a lady experienced in teaching; she is capable of taking charge of all the English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. For first-class references and particulars, apply, from 1 to 4 P. M., at Barlow's Writing Academy, No. 221 Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, QUI sait enseigner l'Anglais, l'Italien et la musique désire entrer, dans un pensionnat ou dans une famille. Adresse: INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S MILITARY PASTE, FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 10 Bible-house
E. B. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS, All Sizes and Weights. REGULATION KNAPSACKS, OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c., At Wholesale and Retail, by RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A well situated and well arranged house, in perfect order. It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience. The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use. The whole will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $300. Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO. W. DITCHETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham.

HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY.—The three-story brown-stone English basement house No. 191 West 27-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with the modern improvements; pier mirror in front parlor; rent low to a responsible party. Possession immediately. Apply to a WM. E. WALL, No. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTtage house, containing thirteen rooms, gas, &c., with plot of ground, pleasantly situated, near Myrtle-av cars; combines advantages of country and City; at a moderate rent. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 71 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., seventeen apartments; rent only $600 yearly; well adapted for boarders. Inquire at store No. 77 same street.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,186, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—A SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, MARKED L. E. T., New-York, either at Croton Falls Depôt, or between that and New-York, on Monday, July 22, in the 6¼ A. M. train; also, a card marked Miss Irwin Taylor, Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said trunk to No. 12 West 20th-st.

LOST—IN EXCHANGE-PLACE, A SOLID GOLD finger ring, with a black and white Scotch pebble in the centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Middleton & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediate. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A NEW COTTAGE on Buena Vista-av., within two minutes of the depôt, containing 12 rooms; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ADAM & ABBOTT, Yonkers, or to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF Rooms, hand-somely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let on desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

TO LET WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 33 East 14th-st., a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN only, and good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in Bethel, between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address B. BENTON, Station D, New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spring-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY.—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large, and is well supplied with all that can make one's stay in the country desirable. The scenery is fine, and the climate is very healthful. Communication direct to New-York. Apply for or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE, LARGE AND cool rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson river. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music; one also will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW FAMILIES or single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished, in a house convenient to depôt; good table and attendance; dinner at 5; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, 57 Nodine-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $2 per week, to which can be added eight lessons in the French language, if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT GLENVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or No. 220 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in Orange. Rooms nice and airy, and house pleasantly situated, within four minutes' walk of depôt. Address A. B., Box No. 111 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD. PERSONS WISHING board in the country can be accommodated at a fine house, plenty of shade, good view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house, which is only one mile from Sing Sing. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Two or three families can be accommodated with good board, from $8 to $4 per week. Also, a few single gentlemen. Good fishing and bathing. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., or address Mrs. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suits of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see this old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT half its value, lot 25x112, in 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 26th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 26th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment Law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COATES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $25, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 2D-AV. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension and Bonds of 1851, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the opening of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class, improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. The amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANDRES & LE ROY, No. 56 Pine-st.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,795 36
Liabilities	16,158 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CURTIS PECK, Asst Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & RESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 436 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when one vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is here with given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent at Philadelphia.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Vth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are or will and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose name must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 Southst., New-York, July 19, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the rip-rap, black mud, &c., from south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and time of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, CRIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the said estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPErior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. F. HILBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
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Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAWRENCE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advice and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 500 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Nocturnal Seminal Discharges, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their impositions exposed; the author's unequaled Parisian Infirmary treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, copaiba, Bougies, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, or $10 HARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER, No. 5 Spruce-st., and No. 5 Tremont-st., Boston, 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 431 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, Cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loads of "counterfeits," or "remedies," have come out, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that at once always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List of prices of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Intermittent	25
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6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthma, Cough	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia and Pain in the Head	25
9	—Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back,

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, complaining of the usurpations of the military forces in that city, and demanding, as a matter of right, that the liberty the of citizens shall be preserved and all their rights of property protected. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide a Metropolitan police for Washington. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill to establish a National Armory at Trenton, New-Jersey. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the bill to provide for a new bridge across the Potomac River.

The bill provides for the construction of a new iron bridge, near the present bridge, and also for the repair of the present bridge.

The bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to provide a Board of Commissioners to examine the compensation of all officers of the Government.

The bill provides to examine, regulate, equalize, the compensation of all the employes of the Government.

Bill passed.

Mr. CLARK moved to take up the resolution offered yesterday in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy and integrity of the Union.

Bill taken up and passed by yeas, 34; nays, 1—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that he agreed with the first part of the resolution, but he would not vote to pledge the resources of the country to a war which he (BRECKINRIDGE) believed was not to sustain the integrity of the Union.

The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government was taken up and passed.

The joint resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up, and postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to define and punish conspiracy was taken up, and passed.

Mr. POWELL presented a protest from the minority of the Senate against the passage of the bill, signed by Senators Bayard, Sunlsbury, Pearce, Kennedy, Bright, Breckinridge, Powell, Polk and Johnson, and contending that treason is a political offence, not to be punished as the bill provides.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill did not punish treason, but conspiracy. When a conspirator could not be indicted, it was treason. He instanced a case in Missouri, where persons conspired, and by threats prevented the Postmaster from doing his duty.

Mr. POWELL moved that the protest be entered on the journal and printed.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the suppression of rebellion was taken up and passed.

The bill to provide revenue was taken up, the question being on the amendments offered by Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Finance.

Several amendments were adopted, when the bill was postponed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive session.

On the opening of the doors again, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. SAXBE is entitled to a seat as a member from Oregon, instead of Mr. THAYER, who now occupies it.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President to appoint commandants of Navy-yards from Commanders as well as from Captains.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, moved an adjournment.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, inquired of Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was probable the House would be able to adjourn *sine die*?

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied that that depended some on the Senate. He intended to move to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the Tax bill. The House, by its action on that measure, would be able to determine as to whether Congress shall stay here longer.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the House should continue in session to-day, until the reports of the Committees of Conference be disposed of.

Instead of adjourning now till Monday.

Mr. STEVENS was not aware of any business pending, in which the Committee of Ways and Means were immediately concerned. He inquired of Mr. WASHBURNE, whether the Committee no Commerce intended to report back the bill repealing all laws which creates ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the Committee were considering that measure, and has been in consultation with members of the Cabinet, concerning it. The subject is full of embarrassment. He was unable to say whether the Committee would or would not make a report.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn Tuesday next, at noon.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked for an amendment—Monday—which Mr. Cox accepted.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, hoped Mr. Cox would withdraw the resolution, as Congress, before an adjournment, should make some provision for additional revenue, else the Government credit would fail.

Mr. WRIGHT—It has failed already.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—No, Sir. I move to lay the resolution on the table. This was carried.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House negatived that for an adjournment till Monday.

The House went into Committee on the Direct-Tax bills—Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, said Congress had done everything to enable the Government to suppress the rebellion, except the passage of this one measure. They could not adjourn without doing their duty in all respects. He was not afraid the people would refuse to stand by Congress. They could raise all the money necessary. He appealed to the gentlemen not to evade the responsibility.

Mr. DEVIN, of New-York, said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House for the object in view, namely: to sustain the credit of the Government, which should be placed on a sure foundation.

Mr. ENGLISH of Ohio, argued that the times did not demand the passage of this bill, nor necessity require it. It was unequal and unjust: now farmers could pay the tax, while stock and money-brokers go free. It would be better for the Government to experience a temporary bankruptcy, than pass so odious a measure, for discontent and clamor would be raised against the war by the farmers' interest, who would oppose it to a man, they would not, however, object to a taxation of equal operation.

Various amendments were discussed, but without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked leave to report the Senate bill providing for the transportation and delivery of arms to the loyal citizens in the rebellious States, &c.

Mr. BURNETT objected. Adjourned.

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers in the service of the United States can claim as their right under the Army Regulations, suitable clothing and equipment. The Quartermaster's Department is now able to supply nearly all proper demands upon it, and will soon be prepared to do so still more fully and certainly. Before the end of the month the Department will have engaged, for instance, 3,000,000 yards of flannel, 800,000 pairs of hooteer, 850,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 200,000 felt hats, 200,000 haversacks, with blankets, &c., in proportion—these quantities being in addition to what had been previously secured. These supplies are of much superior quality to those furnished by the State Governments, or those generally furnished by Patriotic Societies and Individuals for the Volunteers. A large proportion of the articles furnished soldiers gratuitously or which they purchase for their own use, are soon found incumbrances, and are thrown away or left behind, where they will be useless at the first important march of a campaign.

The same is true of regimental hospital supplies. It is not intended that men seriously ill or wounded shall remain with their regiments, but that they shall be taken to "general hospitals." No provision is therefore made for the supply or the conveyance of regimental hospitals. On an important advance of the troops the Surgeon's stores, including his tents and personal effects, and those of his assistants and stewards, must generally be restricted to almost half a wagon load, and when an action is anticipated a knapsack full is often all that is allowed to be carried. The wounded and sick are expected to be removed, (as soon as their most immediate and urgent necessities have been attended to as far as practicable in the open field,) by means of ambulances, to general troop hospitals, in the rear. Regimental hospital supplies are thus of little use.

It must be admitted that the provision for general hospitals, however, is not all that the country demands it should be for its dear volunteers. After great battles, or in case epidemics should rage in the Army, large quantities of bed-clothing would be much wanted, for, under the present regulations, only straw-beds and blankets, without sheets or pillow-cases, can be at once provided, and the wounded lie in their field clothing. Precisely when and where these articles will be wanted cannot be known beforehand. The Government Sanitary Commission has, by advice of the Surgeon-General, arranged to receive and hold in readiness all such suitable articles as may be furnished by voluntary contributions, and will supply them where they will be most needed, guarding against the waste which must attend unsystematized liberality.

It is best that all societies and individuals disposed to aid the Army, for the present, concentrate their labor on the class of articles indicated. The Sanitary Commission will establish depôts and forwarding agencies at different points, a list of which will soon be published. For the present there is immediate need of all that can be sent at Washington. Donations of materials and of money may be addressed to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary, office of the Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, five of the chief officers appointed to the Fifteenth (new) Regiment, U. S. A., reported for duty in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday last, to begin the organization of that regiment. They were first directed to proceed to Cleveland, but for some unexplained reason, the order was countermanded. The head-quarters of the Fifteenth is at Wheeling, Va. Col. FITZJOHN PORTER was named in General Orders No. 33 as its commandant.

The ordnance authorities of the Army have ordered the work on Fort Adams, R. I., to be hastened. A sergeant has been for some time on duty at the fort, mounting guns, and preparing a place for more. Congress recently devoted the sum of $5,000 for the completion of this work, and extra hands will be immediately employed for that purpose.

It will be remembered that, before the departure of the ill-fated expedition to Charleston, Capt. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding officer at Fort Pickens, Florida, was President of a Board of Officers which convened here for the purpose of reporting on the condition of the harbor defences of New-York. We understand that competent officers are now comparing this report, by order of the War Department, with that transmitted by our Chamber of Commerce, with a view to draw therefrom suggestions as to the best method of carrying out the object in view.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, which returned recently from the blockade fleet to Portsmouth, N. H., has been surveyed by order of the Navy Department. It is found that she will require only a few comparatively trifling repairs, and these can be effected in a very short time. Orders have been received to do everything required by her as soon as possible. Sailors and ordinary seamen, to replace those of her crew whose times are up, are now being enlisted, and her armament being overhauled. The *Sabine* will carry 50 guns and 500 men, exclusive of a full guard of marines.

An order from Washington was received at the Head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, directing the immediate sending on of three companies of United States regular troops in compliance with which 165 men from Governor's Island were put under arms, and left for the National Capital. They are recruits, and had not been mustered into regimental service.

A survey was held at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday on the United States steam gun-boat *Monticello*, by Capt. FOOTE, Naval Contractor DELANO, and one of the Engineer officers of the station. It was found that the vessel needed some repairs, which will be immediately effected. If she requires docking at once she must be brought up to this City.

Col. DULANEY, who was recently appointed to command the concentrated marine force of the different ships attached to the Home Squadron, arrived in town the evening before last, and has been at the barracks. There is a rumor that his destination has been changed; that he will report for duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and relieve Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, who will return to assume the functions of Executive officer under Major BRENTOORT.

A dispatch received at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks says that 100 United States marines, who went to the battle of Bull Run, were missing at muster roll in the garrison at Washington. There was no movement among the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, except the *Monticello's* survey; some guns—among them a rifled one—arrived for the *Harriet Lane*. The *Henrietta*, Lieut. BENNETT, was ordered away, and left on Thursday. The revenue cutters *Varina* and *Jackson* have a 24-pound howitzer added to their armament.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, will sail from the Navy-yard on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will communicate with the United States blockading squadron, south of Cape Hatteras, and also with the Gulf blockading squadron, touching at Key West, Fort Pickens, &c., which affords an opportunity to send letters and packages.

CALIFORNIA NAVAL AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD, Sunday, July 1, 1861.

This Navy-yard is twenty-seven miles from San Francisco. A steamer *en route* to Nappa stops here three days in the week. The Sacramento boat also drops people here, on its way to the United States Army head-quarters at Benicia.

The Naval depôt here must in time be one of the best in the United States. There is a sectional dock in the yard, but a dry dock is badly wanted, too. Commodore MCDOUGAL, who lately commanded here, has been ordered to the United States steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, whose Captain (MITCHELL) resigned, and who has been stricken from the rolls.

Capt. GARDNER, a native of Maryland, who received his appointment from Virginia in 1814, has assumed command of this station. He is an officer of great experience, and loyal to the National cause. T. P. GREEN is Executive officer, CHARLES MURRAY, the popular ex-Purser of Brooklyn, N. Y., Paymaster, W. SHERMAN, Surgeon, Commander LANMAN and Captain of Ordnance, Lieut. STANLEY, has charge of the old razee *Independence*, on board of which there are twenty-five men, all rated petty officers on the old pay.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is here, undergoing repairs to her hull. She carries 18 guns, is 958 tons burden, and has a crew of over 320 persons, all told. Her sails are to be renewed, and new gun-carriages put on board. She cannot be finished in less than six or eight weeks from this time, although continued applications are received for her services in the Pacific. The steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Squadron, is expected here from the Sandwich Islands every day. I should have said that the *Wyoming* sailed for Panama a month since.

There are about 250 mechanics and laborers employed in the Mare Island Yard. All the bosses have been changed of late. The masters or heads of departments get the following pay: Painter $1,878 per annum, mason $2,504, joiner $2,504, blacksmith $2,500, laborer $1,878, dock-master $2,000. Working carpenters are paid daily $4 50, painters $4 50, coopers $5, masons $5, machinists $4 50 and $5, laborers $2 50 to $3, sailmakers $4 and $3, watchmen $1,200 a year. The late Navy Agent, who acted as paymaster, swindled the mechanics and laborers out of pay since March last. It is said that the present paymaster, the Mr. MURRAY mentioned above, will provide for the workingmen's pay.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The steamer *New-York*, which arrived at this port on Thursday from Bremen and Southampton, brought among her passengers Capt. WILCOX, formerly of the United States Navy, who returns to offer his services to the Government. A number of German officers (cavalry and infantry) were also on board, and intend to seek employment under the Stars and Stripes.

A day or two before the departure of the *New-York*, the Senate of Bremen issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of that place to engage in privateering, or to encourage it in any manner, and announcing that privateers would not be allowed to enter that port, except in cases of distress.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, July 26.

In the Convention this morning, on motion, the regular order being the report of the Committe of seven, was passed over to allow Mr. BROADHEAD to introduce a resolution to limit each member in debate to 30 minutes.

Mr. WRIGHT objected in remarks of some length, protesting against it as an effort to apply the gag-law.

He was ably answered by Mr. BROADHEAD.

An amendment was proposed limiting the members to an hour on any subject, and another to 45 minutes, the former of which was adopted.

The debate on the report of the Committee will be able, fierce and protracted; but its main features will undoubtedly be adopted.

STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 12, North River, is now loading Government stores for Washington. The steamer *Potomska*, Capt. NYE, which arrived yesterday from Portland, has on freight twenty ambulance wagons for Government.

Eight new regiments from Ohio have recently been accepted.

Capt. HARRIS, of Cincinnati, for his bravery in the recent action, is authorized to raise a regiment. Col. MCCOOK had previously obtained similar authority.

New regiments are being constantly tendered and accepted.

A CORRECTION.

CAMP PORTER, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

JOE HOMISTON and FRANK SWALM are prisoners in the hands of the Secesihers. They are neither of them injured; men who escaped after the rout was complete saw them, and they were not touched.

Yours, &c., J. L. DARLEY.

(The paragraph in yesterday's TIMES, in reference to the above gentlemen, contained an error. It should have read that Dr. HOMISTON, Surgeon, and Dr. FARLEY, Assistant Surgeon, were prisoners. Dr. FRANK SWALM is the Second Assistant.]

MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 25.

Col. STOCKTON, of this State, has authority from the War Department to raise an Independent Regiment for the war. Three regiments are partly organized, the officers of which are now in the camp of instruction. It is expected that they will be put on a war footing at once. The First Michigan Regiment, composed of three months volunteers, will return home to be reorganized for three years.

COLORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTH.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The report that the Massachusetts Fifth threw away its colors at the battle on Sunday, is incorrect. W. H. LAWRENCE, of Medford, who carried the colors, was killed, but the colors were neither lost nor thrown away.

COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26

Col. WEBSTER'S splendid regiment arrived *via* the Northern Central Railroad this P. M.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

WM. H. HURLBURT, arrested at Atlanta, Georgia, and sent on to Richmond, as a spy, was, on Thursday the 4th, as we learn from the Charleston *Courier*, brought before Judge JNO. A. MERRITT, and the examination of his case, on a writ of *habeas corpus* resumed.

WM. A. JUDSON CRANE, the appointee of ABE LINCOLN in the place of Mr. AITKIT, District Attorney at Richmond, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. After some bluster, the *Courier* says, and a good deal of bullying before the Court, he finally came to the points of the case. We will briefly state them.

The right of the Governor to arrest upon his suspicion of an individual was questioned.

Judge MERRITT ruled that the Governor of the State had such power, and said:

"If the prisoner claims not to be a citizen of a foreign State or Power, this Court can review the action of the Governor to ascertain whether he had jurisdiction. The ordinance gives this extraordinary power to the Executive only in case the suspected party is a citizen of a foreign State or Power. And though this Court cannot review the judgment of the Executive, it can examine, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had competent jurisdiction."

The question of citizenship coming up, Mr. CRANE read an affidavit of CHARLES HENRY HART, of Charleston, S. C., to the effect that WILLIAM H. HURLBURT was a native of that city. A letter from J. P. BENJAMIN was also introduced to prove that HURLBURT'S conduct for a year past has been such as became a citizen of the South. Letters from PORCHER MILES and from WM. N. BROWN, introducing HURLBURT to MILES, were objected to and excluded. A letter from WM. L. ORR, substantiating his nativity, was admitted.

Mr. TAZEWELL said he would admit that HURLBURT was a native of South Carolina, if his counsel would admit that he had since been a citizen of New-York.

Mr. CRANE declined the admission.

The Judge said, "the burden of proof is on the prisoner that he is a citizen of a Southern State."

A written statement of Mr. WM. F. BROWN was introduced and objected to, on the ground that the living witness, BROWN, was in the city. The Judge pronounced the objection valid, and Mr. BROWN was sent for and appeared in Court. Being sworn, he testified substantially as follows: In reply to interrogatories: "I have understood HURLBURT to have been a resident of New-York for five or six years. He did business there. He was engaged editing a newspaper. New-York was his chief place of business. Whether he exercised the rights of citizenship and voted, I don't know. I considered him as a resident of New-York. I understood him to have been born in Charleston. I myself edited a newspaper in New-York, and only became a citizen of Georgia since her secession. I did not consider that my editing a paper in New-York described my citizenship in Georgia. I considered HURLBURT a resident of Charleston. He always expressed sympathy for South Carolina and anxiety for her success. Long before South Carolina seceded, he discontinued his connection with the New-York Press. *Since the secession of the Southern States, he wrote me a letter containing very useful information.*" To Mr. TAZEWELL: "I have always believed him to be a single man. He came from the North within the past six weeks. To Mr CRANE: "When he came South, he put himself in communication with the Government. He left a letter and his card for me, but I did not receive them in time to see him." Here Mr. BROWN was shown some of HURLBURT'S writing, which he identified. To Mr. CRANE: "*Since he has been in the South, he has written me a letter containing valuable information.*" The evidence having been gotten through with, Mr. TAZEWELL made a few remarks in conclusion.

He said: "Your Honor having decided, in accordance with my motion, to exclude all evidence on the question whether the prisoner is a suspicious person, on the ground that it is incompetent for you to review the decision of the Governor, on one point I shall address myself only, and that briefly, to the question of citizenship. It is to be presumed that the prisoner is a citizen of a State at war with the Confederate States until he proves the contrary; because, having been committed by a competent officer *as such*, it is to be presumed that that officer acted legally, and upon sufficient evidence, until the contrary appears. In other words, the burden of proof is on the prisoner, to show that he is not a citizen of a State at war with the Confederate States.

To show this, he has attempted to prove that he is a native of South Carolina, which, if he had succeeded in proving, so far from rebutting the presumption arising upon the warrant, is perfectly compatible with the fact of his being a citizen of New-York, or any other State at war with the Confederate States. There is evidence tending to prove that he was born in South Carolina; but, on the other hand, there is positive evidence that he has been for five or six years a resident of New-York—an editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES; that he has transacted his business and carried on his profession there; that he is an unmarried man, and had no other domicil. These attending incidents decided citizenship under the laws of the United States, and the prisoner thus became a citizen of New-York; and when a person has acquired a new citizenship other than that of the place of his nativity, he cannot resume his native citizenship except by abandoning his acquired domicil with the *specific intention* of resuming his native domicil. The mere intention *non revertendi* is not sufficient. (Story Conf. Laws, sec. 47.)

In this last case he retains his citizenship—under the United States laws—until he acquires a new domicil. These principles will be found fully elaborated by the author already quoted.

There is not the slightest evidence that the prisoner, when he left New-York, intended to resume his alleged native domicil; but, on the contrary, there is positive proof that he was a mere "bird of passage," and that when he got to South Carolina, he remained there but a very few days. The prisoner, therefore, has utterly failed to rebut the presumption arising on the warrant.

The Attorney for the State having concluded, Judge MEREDITH took all the papers in the case for examination, and reserved his opinion.

From the decision, given on the subsequent day, we make the annexed extract:

"In this case it has been clearly proved that the prisoner was a resident of the State of New-York for several years; and it is further proved that prior to the 6th of June last he left the State of New-York, and on that day entered the State of Virginia, by a permit from Gen. JOHNSTON. He remained a few days in the State, and went on to the State of South Carolina, where, after spending a short time, he proceeded on to Georgia, in which State he was arrested, and brought back to this city, and on the 24th of June committed, by order of the Executive. This is all the proof in the case bearing on this point. It will be seen that it does not prove that he left the City of New-York with the intention of abandoning his residence there; still less does it prove an intention of returning to his native domicil. In fact, the testimony of the case tends strongly to show that his sojourn was temporary; for, during the twelve days he was in the South, he passed through four States; and, whilst in South Carolina, did no act which looked to a permanent residence in that State. He passed through it as rapidly as he did through the other States.

The prisoner, in his petition, under oath, avers that he is without citizenship, unless his nativity in South Carolina confers it. He does not aver an intention to return to the domicil of his nativity.

Upon an examination of the whole case, I am led to the conclusion that the prisoner is a citizen of the State of New-York, a State foreign to the Southern Confederacy and at war with it; and, therefore, the executive had jurisdiction of the case, and his judgment cannot be rescinded.

The prisoner is remanded to the custody of the Sergeant

THE SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD

THEIR CONDUCT IN THE FIGHT—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—MAJOR POTTER MISSING.

JACOB LEONARD, Assistant Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., writes to Mr. THOMAS PICTON, Paymaster, among other things, as follows:

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH had been confined to his tent for several days, and was taken to the battle-field in an ambulance. He remained in the hottest of the fight throughout the day on his feet. The Major, JAMES DECATUR POTTER, is missing. He was struck twice by a spent ball, and on the retreat he could go no further than three or four miles from Bull's Run; that was the last seen of him. Capt. MCQUADE had his leg shot off. Lieut. THOMAS S. HAMLIN was shot in the knee—both the latter were taken prisoners. Lieut. BRADY was shot through the the wrist. Dr. GRISWOLD, Assistant Surgeon, refusing to leave the sick and wounded, was likewise taken a prisoner. Our loss amounts to about 200 men, killed, wounded and missing. Col. WARD compliments the men highly on their courageous behavior.

The Fire Zouaver accord to the Thirty-eighth, in their support alternately of the West Point and Griffin Batteries, more credit than they take to themselves. We have fourteen men wounded in the hospital in this camp, some of them mortally. The regiment did not arrive here until 5 o'clock in the morning, being the last to leave the field. Quartermaster NEWTON preceded them but a few minutes, and fell from his horse in a state of exhaustion.

Capt. HARROLD has been disgraced for cowardice, but was permitted to resign. Capt. GEORGE F BUTTON and EUGENE MCGRATH distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery. Both were seriously ill in the hospital, but are now rapidly recovering. It is reported that Col. WARD will be appointed Brigadier in place of WILCOX, said to be killed.

Every effort has been made to discover the whereabouts of the Major, who is a universal favorite with the regiment and the whole Army.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S REGIMENT, FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

One of the best if not the best military man in New-York, Lieut.-Col. SHALER, is actively engaged in perfecting this thoroughly and effecively officered regiment, in company and battalion drill. Over 600 hardy men are upon its muster rolls under pay, uniformed and fully equipped. Their quarters, (Palace Gardens,) have been a favorite summer resort of our citizens, and here, the soldiers are carefully provided with rations and clothing, and in all respects made comfortable. Those who, of the returning three month regiments, are desirous of reenlisting, can have no better opportunity. They will be immediately mustered into the service, and be thence under pay, with their $35 to $50 United States bounty, in addition, and will be permitted, also, as long a furlough, before the regiment leaves, as they please, in which to visit their families. These are advantages which no other regiment offers.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The Washington correspondent of a morning paper says: "The vessels at the command of the Secretary of the Treasury are for the most part inefficient and inadequate even for the protection of the revenue. The *Harriet Lane* is the only exception, and she has been made over to the Navy Department." The *Harriet Lane* is without question the most efficient vessel in the Navy, for being built in the most thorough manner she has run throughout the whole season without any repairs till some attention was required to injuries to her bottom requiring but a few days upon the Dry Dock only to effect. The *William H. Webb*, formerly a tug-boat, and now the finest armed steamer in the Government service, is of the same character and efficiency. Is it not, in view of these facts, somewhat strange that their distinguished builder, the creator of the *General Admiral*, the finest war steamer afloat, did not get a single one of the many gun-boats now in building? We have heard it distinctly stated that the reason was that he would not descend to bribery.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

During the battle at Bull's Run on Sunday last, a most heroic achievement was performed by EDWARD SCHWARTZ, nephew of THOMAS BORDE, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education, and son of LOUIS SCHWARTZ, of this City. Young SCHWARTZ is a member of the Eighth Regiment, Company B, and is only 18 years of age. In the hottest of the battle, when the rebel cavalry was charging on our forces, young SCHWARTZ very coolly shot the Captain of the advancing foe, and captured his sword and sash, which he now holds as trophies. All honor to the young soldier!

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Maj. EDWARD W. SERRELL, who for many years has been the Brigade Engineer attached to Gen. HALL'S Staff, has been appointed to command the Engineer regiment to be raised by Gov. MORGAN, agreeably to the last requisition of the President. This regiment is to be composed of machinists, carpenters, boiler-makers, bridge-builders, steam-engineers, civil-engineers, railroad men, miners, teamsters, masons, blacksmiths and similar artisans. The officers are to be educated civil and military engineers. The material of which this *corps* is to be composed will enable it to lay out and construct, or destroy, any part of a railroad, with its bridges and machinery, to collect topographical information, to manage a bridge train, to make surveys of the country, and generally to do the mechanical work of an army corps. Col. SERRELL was the chief engineer of the Niagara Suspension Bridge at Lewiston, the great St. John Suspension Bridge, the Hoosac Tunnel, and several railroads in New-York, Massachusetts, Iowa and North Carolina. He helped to build the New-Jersey Central, Panama and other Railroads. He also commanded the explorations of the western part of Iowa and the upper waters of the Mississippi. He is now Chief Engineer of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. The temporary head-quarters of the corps are at No. 543 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

The New-York Union Home School, for the children of volunteers and soldiers from this City, has recently been established by a number of ladies and gentlemen of this City. On and after Monday, July 28, the lady managers will be ready to receive all children left helpless, or without means of support, by the brave defenders of the Union. The Society have rented the building corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and will endeavor to alleviate the suffering of the children now left, some without father or mother, and some not knowing where to look for their next meal. Will the generous public turn immediate attention to the subject of their relief. Any donations of clothing will be thankfully received at the Union Home School, or by any of the lady managers. Money will be received by any of the following Advisory Committee: Hiram Barney, Custom-house; George Dennison, Custom-house; Charles P. Kirkland, No. 9 Nassau-street; Cyrus W. Field, No. 57 Beekman-street; Rev. John Cotton Smith, No. 60 West Tenth-street; Prosper M. Wetmore, No. 57 Merchant's Exchange; Rev. A. D. Gillotte, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; G. P. B. Hoyt, corner Jefferson and Cherry-streets; William T. Coleman, No. 88 Wall-street.

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

A company, under command of Capt. W. F. HART, which intends to attach itself to this regiment, arrived yesterday from Burlington Vermont. Capt. HART has served with distinction in the Crimea, and has received three clasps for his gallant conduct, viz.: one for Balaklava, one for Inkermann and one for Sebastopol. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DUZEL, is now quartered at Elm Park.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment, which is encamped at East New-York, has now nearly its full complement of men. Capt. HAYMAN has commenced mustering the men into the service of the United States. Recruits, as soon as enlisted, are furnished with quarters and rations. Head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway.

LIEUT. GILLMORE NOT GONE TO FORT JEFFERSON.

On Wednesday last it was stated that Lieut. GILLMORE had sailed for Fort Jefferson. Lieut. GILLMORE has received no orders changing his station or duties, and is still to be found at United States Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine*, of the Fall River line, lay at the railroad dock, Jersey City, waiting to convey home the First Rhode Island Regiment, on their arrival here, which is expected to take place at an early hour this morning.

AID FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The flour merchants were subscribing freely to an agreement at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, to contribute to a supply of Flour for the families of Volunteers. Each subscriber put down his address and the number of barrels he was disposed to give. The flour is to be placed in the hands of the Union Defence Committee, who are to be empowered to distribute it discretionally.

THE SEVENTH AS AN ESCORT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, after escorting the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, voted unanimously to receive the Sixty-ninth, on their return at 6 A. M.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

It has been represented to us that this body of men, now at Fort Schuyler, are in a most destitute condition, particularly in reference to clothing, and that immediate means should be taken for their relief. Can some one give us the facts of the case?

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

Seven companies of this efficient corps have been formed in this City, five of which are mustered into the United States service. Three companies in Michigan have tendered their services, but only one can be received. One company from Ohio is expected to join them soon. On their arrival at Washington they will be joined by three companies from Philadelphia, making a force of twelve companies. Uniforms are being made in Philadelphia, which, when completed and delivered, will prepare the Cavalry for immediate departure. One hundred sabres were presented to them by the Union Defence Committee yesterday, who also intimated that $2,000 would be appropriated for their use in a few days. A good brass-band, of nineteen pieces, is wanted by the regiment.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Three hundred recruits have been added to this regiment, within the last two days. On Saturday, it is expected, five hundred of the men will be mustered into the service. The regiment is now in quarters on Staten Island. Their camp has been named Camp Seward, in honor of the Secretary of State. Yesterday, Mr. R. B. LOCKE was appointed Quartermaster, Mr. SANCHES DE AGREDA, Commissary, and Mr J. P. RAYMOND, Adjutant of the regiment. These gentlemen are all very efficient officers; the last-named, Mr. RAYMOND, has been, for the past eight years, an active member of the Seventh Regiment.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

A member of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State militia, who was wounded at Bull's Run, reached this city last evening. He says that he saw a member of one of the Michigan regiments, who had been wounded, tied by the hands to the limb of a tree. He saw the rebels pierce a wounded soldier with their bayonets and toss him into the air. The man who makes this statement is a member of Engine Company No. 17, and will, if necessary, make an affidavit of these facts.

The Twenty eighth Regiment will reach this city to-morrow afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock. The Thirteenth Regiment will arrive on Thursday morning next.

The Continental Guard, Col. PERRY, has been accepted, and will go into quarters at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday next.

Railroad Communication Between Nashville and Louisville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 26.

Railroad connection is now made at the State line, and no detention to passengers between Nashville and Louisville.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; Gen. W. B. T. Moore, of Maine, Major D. Taylor, of the U. S. A.; Capt. Douglas, of the U. S. A., Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, and Jas Royce, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Cumming and lady, of Utah; Capt. Hager, of the U. S. A., Dr. Carpenter, of San Francisco; T. F. Eldridge, of England; Gordon McKay and John P. Putnam, of Boston; H. C. Meyer, of Hamburgh, S. Pease and family, of Ohio, and Chas. Kelley, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. O. A. Burton, of Vermont, A. S. Shepard, of the U. S. A., Dudley Baldwin, of Ohio; S. M. Mansfield, of West Point, Capt. J. T. Wright, of California, E. D. Semple, of Kentucky; and F. R. Curtiss and R. S. Townsend, of the Seventy-first Regiment, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Ramsey, of New-York, J. P. Baird and Chas. Cruft, of Terra Haute, Horace Hawes, of California, and G. Hunter, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, and P. Hoemelle, his Secretary, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, and R. Clark and lady, of Windsor, Vermont, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. N., and Thos. Foote, of Chicago, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Dr. S. P. Tuckerman and Miss Tuckerman, of Boston, and R. T. Miller, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; parties apart and no sales. CORN steady, demand fair; sales 57,000 bushels at 31½c.@32c., mostly at the inside figure. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 14½c. *Canal Freights* higher, 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 117,000 bush. Corn, *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 137,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Superfine $4@$4 50; Family $5@$5 50. Fancy, $6 50. WHEAT less active. Red, $1 13@$1 15. White, $1 18@$1 22. CORN, Prime Yellow in demand at 53c. WHISKY, dull at 16c. @16½c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon rises... 9 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 02 | Gov Island 11 51 | Hell Gate.... 1 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .. FRIDAY, July 26.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyster.

Steamer Mars, Nickols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Middlesex, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwich, Sunderland 44 ds., with coal to J. B. Sardy. Has had light winds and calms nearly the whole passage. July 6, lat. 47 55, lon. 44 36, saw three icebergs. July 10, lat. 44 31, lon 49 40, spoke fishing schrs. Almira M. Cloutman, of Beverly, and Helen and Matilda, of Plymouth, the latter in with 13,000 fish; same day, saw a full-rigged brig, foggy at the time; after it cleared away, she was in full chase of a

The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3072. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Military Movements at Washington.

Gen. McClelland Preparing to take Command.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle at Bull's Run.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson in Favor of Sustaining the Government.

Debate on the Direct Tax Bill in the House.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Measures Taken by Gen Pope to Protect the Railroads.

Rumored Intention of the Rebels to Attack Cairo.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE KANAWHA.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

There have been no military movements of importance to-day. Our army is being reorganized, and the morale of the defeated regiments is rapidly improving.

A careful estimate of the killed, wounded and missing, reduces the aggregate from the three causes to below eight hundred.

The commissioned officers of the Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers have requested their Colonel to resign. He exhibited marked cowardice in the battle of Sunday last, skulking in the most shameful manner.

P. SINCLAIR, of the Seventy-ninth, who was reported missing, has been in the Alexandria Hospital, slightly wounded.

Com. O. DE FOREST has procured the acceptance of a regiment of Cavalry from the State of New-York. The Government finds horses and equipments, and the troop is to be mustered in by companies. The regiment is to be called the Harris Guards.

Notwithstanding the statements to that effect, there is not entertained by the Administration any fears of an immediate attack on Washington. There are now around Washington thirty-five thousand men who were not in the late battle, and the artillery force is much greater than before our defeat at Bull's Run.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has not yet formally assumed command of the army of the Potomac. He is organizing his staff and preparing for active operations.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

A report has reached here that two cavalry men while accompanying a Union lady to her home outside of Alexandria, were seized by a body of Secessionists near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a-half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to return.

During the present session the House called upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence with foreign Powers relative to maritime rights, and also copies of all correspondence respecting the existing insurrection. The President respectfully declines to furnish the information from motives of public policy.

The Secretary of War has no information as to the employment of Indians and negroes in a military capacity by the so-called Southern Confederacy, and has so advised the House in response to their resolution upon that subject.

MRS. HINDALE, whose husband is a member of the Second Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned here from Manassas Junction.

MRS. HINDALE was at Centreville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband, but failed to see him. She supposed him to be a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured her and conveyed her thither. They employed her as a hospital nurse. On Thursday, she procured a pass from Gen. BEAUREGARD and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning. Her husband she discovered was not a prisoner, but safe in camp with his regiment.

MRS. HINDALE reports as being in the Hospital a large number of our wounded troops. The enemy say they have as prisoners over a thousand of our men. She brings verbal messages from several of them to their friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for.

The offer of liberty has been tendered to all, provided they will take the oath not again to take up arms against the Confederates. The Captain of a Maine Regiment and several privates accepted of the condition. The others refused.

Among the prisoners in the hospital, are Henry L. Perrin, and Lieut. Underhill, of New-York, employed as Hospital stewards; **E. F. Taylor, of New-Jersey, Surgeon; Quarter-Master C. J. Murphy; Dr. Swift, Julian Bogley, and —— Viedenburgh, of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment. The last-named is also a hospital steward.**

There are also here Surgeon BRIXTON, of the Fifth Maine Regiment, and the Surgeons of the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, the First Minnesota Regiment, and the Third Regiment of Federal Infantry. All the foregoing were taken prisoners at our hospital. They are prisoners in a barn.

D. C. SPRAGUE, of New-Haven, and —— WIGGINS, of Brooklyn, who was wounded, are also prisoners.

Mrs. HINDALE says, the Confederates burned their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy represent of this number there are only fifty, but that their wounded exceed fifteen hundred. She saw many of our dead unburied, as she passed over the battle-ground, and distinguished some of them by their uniforms.

She says that the force of the enemy at Manassas is very large, and that the officers are very busy drilling and disciplining their troops, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD is constantly on the move, going from one part of the camp to the other, and arranging, as they said, for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax, with heavy guns.

The freight tug-boat *C. C. Alger*, of Philadelphia, came up to the Yard this afternoon, took on board a quantity of ammunition, and immediately left, bound down the Potomac.

Gen. CADWALLADER has been tendered the position now held by Gen. MANSFIELD.

Gen. RENTON'S term of service expired to-day, when he retired.

Col. FRANKLIN will assume control until the recovery of Col. HEINTZELMAN from the effects of his wound.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

MURDER OF A WOMAN—DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, July 27.

A most wanton murder was committed here to-day, about 10 o'clock, by WILLIAM MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment. The victim was an unfortunate girl named MARY BUTLER, living in the lower part of the city. MURRAY, who was drunk, accosted her in the street, and, after exchanging a few words with her, deliberately shot her with his musket. The ball passed entirely through her body, and caused her death in a few moments. MURRAY will be tried by a Court-martial on Monday.

The last of the troops stationed in the city went into camp to-day, much to the relief of the citizens. Up to the present time the Provost Marshal has destroyed upwards of fifty barrels of liquors, notwithstanding which, the drunkenness among the troops is still fearful.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

A communication was received from the War Department in relation to the number of sick and wounded at the late battle, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for a Metropolitan Police Department for the District of Columbia was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented a petition from citizens of Washington, asking for the passage of the gross sales. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The joint resolution, approved February 6, 1861, for the relief of Mrs. Tasker, was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He said he was unwilling to let the Senate adjourn without saying something of the present state of affairs. On one side turn here we find a people in the midst of events which seem to be progressing rapidly without much hope of a speedy termination. It seemed to him that the Government and the Constitution of the United States, which had governments never before known through the world, was in danger. First, they have to pass through the fiery ordeal of a civil war. This Government possessed that power in the war of the Revolution. Nevertheless, it maintained its existence and took its position among nations. Next, they must pass through a struggle for foreign Powers and loans. This Government passed the ordeal in 1812. There is another ordeal, which the Government has to contend against—internal foes. We are now in the midst of this third ordeal. The struggle now is whether the Government is capable of maintaining its existence against traitors to the Constitution of the country. The is the proudest hopes of the people of the earth. He trusted that he had perfect confidence that the Government would successfully pass this ordeal, but the time had arrived when the energies of the people must be put forth, and there must be union and concert of action. It has been argued that if we propose there will be a great danger of a dictatorship, and that the character and genius of the Government will be wholly changed. It is argued that this is an attempt to change the institutions and institutions of the Government. He referred to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech. We agree that is an effort to change the Government, but differ as to the parties trying to make the change. It is a struggle now whether the People shall rule, and have a government based on the intelligence, integrity and purity of the people. There is an effort being made, and it is the result of a long contemplated plan, to overthrow the institutions of this Government. He referred again to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, where he said WASHINGTON carried the country through the Revolution without a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, but the President could not carry on the war three months without it, and cited cases during the war of the Revolution, when twenty citizens were taken and imprisoned for eight months, and the soldiers refused to deliver them up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania indemnified the officers for the suspension of the writ. He referred to the case of Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans as a precedent for establishing martial law in case of emergency. Had JACKSON refused to put the city under martial law, and thus lost the government, he ought to have lost his head. The President was obliged to act as he did to save the Government, and this was a very unpropitious time to assail the Government, when armed traitors are actually in the field trying to overthrow it. The increase of the Army and Navy was also justified by the great plea of necessity. But how does the case stand now, when you are called on to support the Government? Will you increase the Army and Navy? Or will you find fault with the President for doing just what Congress ought to do? Why not come forward and support the Government? No, the fact is too apparent that we had enemies of the Government here last Winter, and in my opinion we have got enemies of the Government here now. And we have got Senators here who make long and pathetic speeches in favor of compromise. But the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM) showed conclusively that the thing the traitors most feared last year was compromise, and their great effort was to get out of Congress before a compromise could be made. The argument has been made that the Free States would get the power, and then amend the Constitution so as to destroy the institution of Slavery, and hence the South must not wait till the fatal day came. Then eight States will unite, and we reach the point when the Free States had a majority and the power to amend the Constitution so as to overthrow the institution of Slavery. Now what was done then? Why, they passed an amendment to the Constitution that no amendment should be made to the Constitution that would give any power to legislate on the subject of Slavery. Talk about concessions! Pass can you get a guarantee more binding than that? This was done when Free States have the power, and it places slavery completely beyond the control of Congress. What more can you ask? Why don't the States who talk compromise come forward and accept this offer? But no, instead of that they pass ordinances to violate the Constitution and take the States out. What else did Congress do when Free States had the power? They came forward, passed three Territorial bills, and none of them had any Slavery prohibition, and declare that no law shall be passed by Territories impairing the rights of private property. Can there be anything more conclusive? Now right here take the amendment to the Constitution and the Territorial bills, and what else is left of the Slavery question? Yet the Union must be broken up. Some are sincere in compromise, but others come here simply to make it a pretext in the hope that it will be refused, and then on refusal the States are declared out of the Union. A Senator from Georgia once said when traitors become numerous enough treason will be respectable. Perhaps it is so now, but God being willing, let there be as many as they please, he commenced the war against traitors and treason against the Government framed by the fathers and intended to continue it to the end. [Applause in the galleries.] We are now in the midst of a civil war. Blood has been shed and life sacrificed. Who commenced it? Yet we are now told we must come forward and separate the Union and make peace with traitors and rebels. Let them ground their arms, obey the laws, and acknowledge the Constitution, then perhaps we will talk about compromise. The best compromise is the Constitution of the United States; and here Mr. JOHNSON referred to Mr BRECKINRIDGE'S speech. Is there a desire to change the Government? He quoted from Alabama papers that a monarchy was desirable, and also from Mr. RUSSELL'S letter to the London *Times*. He also quoted from Richmond papers, which said rather than submit to the United States they would go under the rule of the amiable Queen of Great Britain. He quoted from a Memphis paper, which said, "If necessary, let HARRIS be King, and the Mayor of Memphis Dictator of that State." Things are under the law of terror now reigning. ISHAM G. HARRIS King over the State of Tennessee, where lie the bones of the immortal JACKSON? ISHAM G. HARRIS, King? I know the component parts that compose ISHAM G. HARRIS, and he be my King? My master? Sir, he shall be my slave first. [Applause in the galleries, which the Chairman suppressed, saying that if there was any repetition of it the galleries would be cleared.] Mr. JOHNSON continued, referring to the political rights of the South. He said in South Carolina a man must have five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, to be eligible to a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature. That would be a poor place for him to get his rights. He was free to say, if he (JOHNSON) was there, he would not be eligible, and he doubted if even the Senator from Kentucky would be eligible. He quoted from various Southern documents, and contended that it was plain there was a design to change the character and nature of the Government, and erect a great Slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in favor of a free government must stand by the Constitution. The Senator from Kentucky was exceedingly sensitive in regard to violations of the Constitution. It seems that the violation of the Constitution for the preservation of the Government is more horrible than the violation of it for its destruction. In all his (BRECKINRIDGE'S) argument for violation of the Constitution, but one word was said against those who trampled the Constitution and law under foot. The Senator enumerates various violations of the Constitution, and asks, Why all this? The answer is apparent to all. South Carolina seceded and attacked the forts, and fired on Sumter. This was a practical act of war, and it was the constitutional duty of the President to resist it. Yet the Senator from Missouri (POLK) contends that the President made the war. Who struck the first blow? After Sumter surrendered a serenade was given to DAVIS at Montgomery, and his Secretary of State said no one can tell when the war this day commenced will end. When the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy issued a proclamation for a hundred thousand men, current complaint was made here about the President of the United States issuing a proclamation for seventy-five thousand, and there was great talk about violation of the Constitution. Then this same JEFFERSON DAVIS issued letters-of-marque in violation even of the *pseudo* Government over which he presides. He gave a premium to freebooters every where. Then the President of the United States was perfectly justified in issuing a proclamation of blockade to protect the citizens of the United States. This same DAVIS, who owed education and everything to the Government of the United States, who won all the honor he had under the Government, with unsheathed sword is in arms against it. If the Capital should be seized by him, he thought that he (JOHNSON) could sleep quiet, and that what few rights he had remaining would be better protected if he located in some distant position. But there were others who he (JOHNSON) believed would be more exemplary. In the last Presidential contest he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought he was a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God he was as good a Union man to-day as he (JOHNSON) thought he was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the outrages committed on Union men in East Tennessee, when the State was dragged out of the Confederacy in defiance of the people of the State. The Constitution and the laws were violated at every step secession takes. He demanded that the Government should protect loyal men in East Tennessee, and give them arms. The rebels had even stopped the passes in the mountains, that he (JOHNSON) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the state. He wanted to carry deliverance to this brave people, who were down-trodden and oppressed. It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample us under foot and change our mountains to sepulchres, but they can never drive us from the Union. No, never. The people of the villages and towns love the Government, but have no arms. All they ask is that the Government give them means, and then they will defend themselves; and if finally conquered, they intend to take the flag of Freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain to mark the spot where the Goddess of Liberty lingered and wept for the last time before she took leave of a people one happy, free and prosperous. But the cause of freedom must triumph. Can the American people give up the graves of WASHINGTON and JACKSON and let the flag of disunion float over those patriots? No, the people will rise in their might and grandeur and prosecute the war, not for the subjugation of any of the institutions of the South, but to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. The Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day, if necessary to purify it, it will be bathed in a nation's blood. The nation must be redeemed and the cause must triumph on which rests the hope and freedom of the civilized world. He closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin, from the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

The resolution was then postponed till Monday.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill in addition to the act relative to duties on imports (force bill.)

Executive session. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, and the organizing of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate the letter of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT to the President on the 18th of February, in response of a resolution of the House requesting the reasons for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill.

After various amendments had been debated, the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, was stricken out. Ayes 58, against 59

The Committee rose, when the fact was reported to the House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, desired to recommit the bill, with instructions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—Why, the bill is dead.

THE SPEAKER—If the House should concur in the action of the Committee, the bill would be dead, but not otherwise. If the House should disagree to the report, then the bill would go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report on or before the 10th day of the next session a bill remodeling the present tariff, with a view to an increase of revenue. If this would not produce a sufficient sum equal to the demand of the Government, then so modify the bill under consideration as to impose taxes equally on the property of the country, embracing money, stocks and mortgages.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said 100,000 men were within forty miles of where he stood, in conspiracy to pull down the pillars of this Temple of Liberty, to blot out forever this experiment of free representative Government. Men from New-England, the Empire State, and the Great West, are here to defend the Capital, the Constitution and the Union. They must be paid, fed and clothed. The means for these purposes cannot be postponed till the next session. If they are not provided now, there must be another extraordinary session of Congress. Fail to pass these measures to sustain the credit of the Government and owing to the circumstances around us our bonds and notes will fall to sixty cents on the dollar; and the difference would go into the pockets of the Shylocks, who would realize an hundred millions out of the two hundred and fifty million loan. If the Government shall not be sustained, then of course the war could not be prosecuted, nor the Capital defended, nor the men be fed and clothed. He invoked that wise provision of the Constitution for direct taxation, in order to operate against the rebels, and to vindicate the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. LOVEJOY, in response to a remark of Mr. BINGHAM'S, said it was proposed to confiscate rebel property.

Mr. BINGHAM—We have no such bill. That is a thing which is to be; we want present relief to the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY—How can you collect direct taxes in the disloyal States?

Mr. BINGHAM—We propose to collect them in the way designated in the bill. If the gentleman can point out a better mode, let him do so, and not find fault with this bill. In conclusion, Mr. BINGHAM said, sooner than give up the old ship to the traitors and conspirators, not only against the liberties of America, but against the human race, I would say, before giving up the old ship, and rather than surrender her:

Nail to the mast her holy flag;
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning, and the gale.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, suggested an amendment to Mr. WICKLIFFE'S instructions, namely, that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce one-half the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal property. To this he believed the House would consent. In order to sustain the credit of the Government, it was necessary that some provision to pay the interest on the loan should be made. Without some such provision, the army may have to be disbanded. While the soldiers have showed courage in the field, why do members of Congress shrink from providing the means for carrying on the war?

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, suggested a modification, which Mr. MCCLERNAND accepted, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income or wealth of the country.

Mr. STEVENS spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad, that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed, one thing one day and another the next. Hence, the first part of the instructions proposed by Mr. WICKLIFFE was very objectionable. As to the bill under consideration, it was framed after GALLATIN'S pattern. But Daniels have come to judgment. Let them show that their bill is just, wise and discreet, and put to shame this old fogy. [Laughter.] He would vote for the bill, not doubting that his constituents would sustain him.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, was ready to meet the issue to-day, and now, and not put it off. He would not, however, vote for the bill as it now stands, for while it exempted millions of property in the form of stocks, it made the farmer pay the tax. He was for vigorously sustaining the Government, but wanted an equitable and judicious tax, and argued that we have a right to levy a tax on all property in order to put down rebellion and insurrection.

The question was taken on Mr. MCCLERNAND'S motion as modified by Mr. MORRILL and determined in the affirmative, 78 against 33. This superseded Mr. WICKLIFFE'S proposition.

Adjourned.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE KANAWHA CAMPAIGN—ANXIETY OF THE SOLDIERS FOR A BRUSH—A REBEL GASCON—EVACUATION OF SCARYTOWN BY THE REBELS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP POCATALLICO, KANAWHA RIVER,
Monday Night, July 22, 1861.

Since the little fight at Scarytown last Wednesday, we have had but few occurrences of sufficient moment to ripple the monotony of camp life. The inertia, however, that now characterizes this division of the grand army of the Union is not the result of that skirmish, but the ominous silence that precedes a coming storm. Perhaps the most pestiferous nest of rebels in the country (Memphis always excepted) is now within a few miles of Gen. Cox's brigade; and it cannot be many days before a decisive fight must occur, provided, always, the fleet-footed Virginians can be induced to make a stand. Their little success at Scarytown has no doubt emboldened them, and a lively brush is therefore anticipated. Our boys are anxious for an advance, and like high-mettled chargers, are restive under the curb that restrains them. If there is anything that a soldier abhors, it is inactivity, and after spending a few days in camp, I can readily understand why it is that our hardy volunteers are so anxious to march still further into the "bowels of the land."

Everybody says a forward movement is soon to be made; but then, "everybody" knows nothing about it, and only says so because he hopes it will be so. I have just had the ear of the General, and were I so disposed, could tell our soldiers something that would give zest to their morning meal, badly cooked though it be. While I cannot repeat here what I have heard, I see no impropriety in informing you and your ten of thousand readers.

Gen. MCCLELLAN having throughly dispersed the rebels at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and having become satisfied that this expedition is a more important one than he at first supposed it would be, is now marching southward with a portion of his command, and will probably enter the valley of the Kanawha at some point above Gauley Bridge, whence he will move down and attack Gen WISE in the rear. Gen. Cox's brigade meantime closing in upon him from below. Thus, you see, the wordy Ex-Governor will be completely hemmed in by this flank movement, his retreat cut off, and his whole army bagged, unless they throw down their arms and scatter among the hills. I must confess that I see but one way for his Ex-Excellency to escape this Damoclean sword, and that is to write our Generals each a letter: for in that event he might reach Richmond before they could peruse them, and recover from their stupefying effects. This outline of the campaign foreshadows a speedy termination.

Since the fight at Scarytown we have been visited by several flags of truce. So numerous have they become that the General has given orders to admit no more within our lines. A day or two ago, while one was at head-quarters, an officer of our picket-guard indulged in some conversation with a rebel captain who accompanied the flag to our outposts. The rebel, among other things, said that our captured Colonels (who, you will remember, allowed their zeal to get the better of their discretion, and were taken prisoners,) were about to start for Richmond, Gov. WISE having consented to let them advance more rapidly through Virginia than they would have done had they remained with the Federal Army; that they fought the battle of Scarytown with only three hundred men; that WISE'S army was twenty thousand strong, embracing eight regiments from Kentucky, three from Mississippi, two from Georgia, one from South Carolina, and so on; that a great many events were transpiring in Kentucky every day of which the North knew nothing; that the State was virtually out of the Union now, &c. He added that the rebels were willing at any time to engage our forces in a pitched battle, allowing us three men to their one. This so fired the Unionist that he proposed to the traitorous Gascon that they two proceed at once to decide for themselves the question of Southern superiority; but of course the rebel had too much talk in him to have any room for courage, and so he declined the proffered combat. This interview was witnessed by three or four from each side.

Last Saturday a Sergeant of our picket guard, while going his rounds, discovered smoke issuing from a clump of woods at some distance. A nearer approach to it revealed a house, which had previously escaped the observation of our men, and which the Sergeant now entered. Here he found two men, three or four women, and a number of children. They all seemed badly frightened at his approach, the men saying they had sought shelter in the house, because it was secluded, to escape impressment into the rebel ranks, and also to avoid molestation from the Union troops, of whom they had heard the most terrible stories. The Secessionists they said had told them that the National troops were all cut-throats and marauders, and would pillage their country and dishonor their women wherever they went. How industriously the rebel leaders have circulated this story! The Sergeant assured them that they had nothing to fear from the Northern troops, who came to protect and not to destroy. At this they seemed greatly relieved, and offered him anything in the premises; but he thanked them kindly, telling them that our men were well taken care of by the Government, and wanted for nothing.

Another little incident I cannot help relating. A day or two ago, a farmer drove a fine bullock into our lines, offering it for ten dollars, although it was well worth four times that sum. He was anxious to sell it for whatever he could get, for he said the rebels might make a descent upon him at any time, and then he would get nothing for it. A Kentucky captain bought it for his men, in return for which the farmer conducted him to the house of a notorious rebel in the vicinity, but when they arrived the bird had flown. While the Kentuckian was conversing with the rebel's wife, who stated that her husband was now in WISE'S army, and had left her in a destitute condition, his men seized upon half a dozen of the woman's chickens, seeing which she burst into tears, and begged the "boss" not to allow them to rob her. "How much could you sell the chickens for?" he asked. "Oh," said she, "they're worth all of a dollar!" "Well, my good woman," said he "here's a dollar," if that will satisfy you." "Oh, thank you," she replied, and then added with some surprise "*Why you Union men are better than the Secshers!*"

Col. NORTON, who fell wounded at the battle of Scarytown, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, has since been released on parole. He reports that the enemy have evacuated their position at the mouth of Scary Creek and fallen back in the direction of Charleston. Our scouts to-day bring the intelligence that they have retreated beyond Coal Creek, two miles above Scary, of course not without burning the bridges over both streams.

The Army is still encamped at the mouth of Pocatallico Creek, where the hills, which lower down extend close to the river-banks, here bear away to the right and left, disclosing one of the finest valleys in the world. The view from an eminence back of the camp—on the left ascending bank—is one of the most delightful I ever beheld. Below, the white tents of the Army extend up and down the river for nearly a mile; above and beyond, stretches a magnificent valley, through which the Kanawha winds like a huge serpent—while, high over all, rise majestic heights, covered with seemingly impenetrable walls of emerald verdure:

"Where the dark foliage interweaves,
In one unbroken mass of leaves."

It is a haunt for Pan, and a home for the recluse, inviting to meditation with cathedral solemnity. Alas! that "war's desolation" should ever visit so peaceful a scene. OCCIDENT.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 27.

Gen. POPE has publicly notified the people along the North Missouri Railroad that they will be held personally accountable for the destruction of the bridges, culverts, and portions of the track within five miles of each side of them, and that if any outrages to railroad property are committed within the distance specified without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be made and collected. Divisions and sub-divisions of the road will be made, and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents appointed, without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the railroad track within their districts. Gen. POPE will withdraw his forces from the line of the road as soon as possible, and concentrate them in one camp in the vicinity of Mexico, Adrain County, where the strictest discipline will be imposed. Active measures are being taken to perfect their drill. Gen. POPE will carry out the same plan on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

CAIRO, Friday, July 26.

The trains coming North on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were stopped on the 23d, by order of Gen. POLK.

The rebels are gathering in large numbers in Southern Missouri, and their camp at Point Pleasant is reputed 2,000 strong.

Gen. WATKINS, the rebel commander-in-chief of Cape Girardeau County, is at West Prairie and at Swamp Road, with an aggregate of 5,000, and reinforcements daily arriving.

Old ABE HUNTER, another big gun of South Missouri, with about 1,500 Missouri and Kansas rebel troops, is encamped on the bank of the river, opposite Island No. 8.

KITCHELL WATKINS, an Adjutant, is within a few miles of Bloomfield, on Caster Run, in command of some 3,000 troops.

In the Union Camp, at Hamburgh, under the command of Maj. ABBEY, there about 600 loyal Missourians, who are mustering into service.

EXPECTED MOVEMENT AGAINST CAIRO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

Governor MAGOFFIN has appointed a messenger to receive the State arms recently taken from Mayfield by Kentucky and Tennessee Secessionists.

The New Albany (Iowa) *Ledger* says that a gentleman from Northern Kentucky, reports that there are rumors afloat in secession circles, that the secession troops are about to move towards Cairo, intending to land in Missouri and attack Cairo from the rear.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 27.

The State Democratic Convention of Iowa met at Desmoines on the 20th. They nominated CHARLES MASON for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" as the cause of the war, and censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances, and opposing secession as political heresy. Also, censuring the President for assuming and exercising arbitrary powers, but pledging the support of the Democrats of Iowa to support the Government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner. Also, favoring a National Convention to settle the pending difficulties.

NOT A PRIVATEER.

BANGOR, Saturday, July 27.

The down-easters were badly frightened last week by the appearance of a rakish looking schooner, curiously painted, which appeared off Cape Sable and attempted to board or speak several vessels, which made all sail to escape, supposing her to be a privateer, as she carried a large number of men. The Portuguese schooner *Jacinto* arrived to-day, and reports that off Cape Sable she attempted to speak several vessels to ascertain her whereabouts, but that they were frightened and she did not succeed. This is undoubtedly the key to the mystery, as the *Jacinto* answers the description in every particular.

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

This afternoon an explosion occurred in the laboratory of the Navy-yard, by which two men, named FERGUSON and BROWN, were so badly burnt, that they soon afterwards died, and two more, named RAY and MARTIN, were very seriously injured. FERGUSON and BROWN had nearly all the flesh blown off their arms and faces and the upper portions of their bodies. The sight was horrible. Both died in great agony.

REGIMENTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and immediately crossed to the Camden and Amboy Station, on their way homeward.

A Rhode Island Regiment also left here for the North by the same route, this morning.

The First and Second New-Jersey regiments also left here for Trenton at an early hour this morning.

All the regiments were bountifully supplied with refreshments by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee. Not less than 6,500 Volunteers partook of similar hospitalities from the same Committee yesterday.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIDGE PURCHASED.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 27.

The Government has purchased the steamer *Cambridge*, which will be immediately fitted out with a heavy armament at the Navy-yard.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to an article in your paper of the 27th, calling for information in reference to the Brooklyn Phalanx, I would state that, having been mustered into the service of the United States, the Government is now supplying us with all necessaries. Clothing and equipments are arriving daily; but, for the two months during which the regiment was supported by a few individuals of limited means, obligations were incurred for actual necessaries, which it is now our wish to liquidate, and not leave for the war indebted to the butcher and baker who furnished the daily food of the men for weeks, whilst we were struggling against adverse circumstances.

An appeal has been made to the public of Brooklyn for this object. Hon. CONKLIN ERDSL, President of the Mechanics' Bank, in that City, will receive and disburse the funds.

In behalf of the regiment,
J. W. ADAMS, Col. Com'g.

OUR WAR-WORN HEROES.

RETURN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT

The gallant Irishmen of the Sixty-ninth returned to the City yesterday. They had been expected with impatience for three days, and during that period there was not an Irish heart in the community but bumped with excitement at the least thump of the drum or the slightest toot of the trumpet. Bitterly disappointed were the thousands who bivouacked in Broadway on Thursday and Friday. The Sixty-ninth, for which they pined, was away in Georgetown, in Philadelphia, everywhere except Broadway. Considering the uncertainty that has attended the arrival of this regiment, and the many false alarms on the subject, the aspect presented by our streets yesterday was eminently flattering to our mobocracy. From an early hour in the morning they were packed with a dense throng of expectants. Biddy, having had two holidays in succession on the strength of Patrick's devotion to the flag of his country, was not able to turn out in full force and magnificence yesterday. The Fates or the Furies who reserve house cleaning and marketing for Saturday, objected to her neglecting these points of domestic economy. Hence we missed many of those good-tempered, kindly and beaming faces which were so plentifully scattered around on the previous day's gatherings. But as the regiment marched on its way up town, it was what is called a "caution" to observe how rapidly these same faces appeared on the scene again. It is much to be feared that the household gods were sacrificed ruthlessly upon this occasion. Certainly it seemed as if every Biddy in the land had suddenly and mysteriously burst into sight for the express gratification of the gallant Sixty-ninth. Some of them, to be sure, presented a rather dishevelled appearance, but there was an eager gladness in their eyes which compensated for defects of toilet.

It was only the strong in faith who really believed that the regiment would arrive early in the morning. The majority refused to be taken in by the marshalling of the friendly Irish societies, and were not for a moment deceived by the business-like air with which the Seventh Regiment marched down town. All these things had been done before on a very large scale, and doubt and distrust were excited by their repetition. Even the Phœnix Guard, commanded by Col. SMITH, and drawn up on the Battery, failed to elicit that large share of enthusiasm which their green coats generally manage to inspire. It was not until 7½ o'clock, when the steamer *John Potter* was fairly in sight, and the watchers on shore could see that she had brought the regiment, that the scrapers were routed. Their confusion then was complete. In a few moments the intelligence of the Sixty-ninth being in sight was conveyed to the teeming population of the lower part of the City, and men, women and children poured into the streets and were borne in an irresistible current to the point where the braves were first to touch ground. Not only were the streets roaring and surging with human life, but windows that could command a view, and the roofs of houses, were densely packed with spectators. If it had been the return of a victorious army there could hardly have been more excitement. A full hour elapsed before the troops were landed, and some necessary delay occurred on the pier, where the roll was called and the regiment formed into line. A detachment of the Sixth Ward Police was in attendance, under the experienced *bâton* of Capt. DOWLING. Several influential citizens were also in waiting, to give a word of welcome to our returning warriors. When the usual preliminaries had been perfected, the men stepped forth into the well-known streets, and were instantly greeted with a vehement burst of applause. The following list shows the strength of the regiment yesterday, and also when it left for the war:

Company A.—Lieut. Theodore Kelly, acting Captain. Capt. Haggerty having been killed; Acting First Lieutenant, Daniel Sheehan; Second Lieutenant, D. L. Dillon. Number of men in the company on leaving the City—128, on returning, 88.

Company B.—Lieut. Wm. Giles, (acting Captain); First Lieutenant, Thomas Leddy; Second Lieutenant, Lawrence Cahill. Number of men on leaving the City—125, on returning, 106.

Company C.—Capt. James Cavannah; First Lieutenant, James J. Smith; Second Lieutenant, W. O'Keefe; Third Lieutenant, Joseph M. Whitley. Number of men on leaving the City—125, on returning, 107.

Company D.—Capt. Thos. Clark; First Lieutenant, Thos. Fay; Second Lieutenant, Richard Dalton; Third Lieutenant, Michael O'Boyle. Number of men on leaving the City—120, on returning, 108.

Company E.—Capt. P. Kelly; First Lieutenant, John Bagley, (missing); Second, Wm. G. Hart; Third, Wm. S. McManus. Number of men on leaving the City—130, returning, 120.

Company F—Lieut. Polk Duffey, commanding, the Captain, John Breslin, being wounded; Second Lieutenant, Michael Breslin. Number of men in the Company on leaving the City, 151; on returning, 95.

Company G—Lieut. Wm. Butler, commanding; First Lieutenant, J. McMahon; Second Lieutenant, Matthew Murphy. Number of men on leaving the City, 127; on returning, 104.

Company H—Capt. James Kelly; First Lieutenant, James Lowry; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lowry. Number of men on leaving the City, 127; on returning, 109.

Company I—Capt. Conway; First Lieutenant, Thomas Conway; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Fogerty. Number of men on leaving the City, 118; on returning, 95.

Company K—(Zouave Corps)—Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher; First Lieutenant, Edward K. Butler; Second Lieutenant, Maurice W. Waff. Number of men on leaving the City, 125; returning, 102.

It will be seen that the regiment has been thinned very materially, although not to the fearful extent that was at one time apprehended. From the above return, it appears that the total number, including officers, who went to Washington was 1,276, and of this number 1,034 have returned, leaving in killed, wounded and missing, a deficit of 242 persons, or rather less than twenty per cent. on the full strength of the regiment.

The men bear all the appearance of having seen service in a rough field, as indeed they have. In military matters, as in everything else, there is a spirit of rivalry and sometimes of detraction. It is hard to get a soldier to acknowledge the efficiency of any other regiment, save his own. But so conspicuous has been the service performed by the Sixty-ninth, so unquestionable its valor, so complete and heroic its willing self-devotion, that the first word of qualified praise has not yet reached our ear. Those who were nearest to the gallant fellows, and saw them toiling and fighting as if to toil and to fight were put pleasant pastimes, are loudest in their praise; and certainly those for whom they went through so much, gave no baited utterance to their appreciation yesterday. The boys are browned with the fervid rays of a Southern sun, and look wirey and firm-limbed, with nothing of the easy nature of fat about them, but evidently a good deal of muscular power to bestow upon the obdurate. Their parade dress upon this occasion was of the most extraordinary character. We have all heard that at the battle of Bull's Run they stripped off their upper vestments for the comfort of "sailing in with perfect looseness." It is now apparent that after the fight some of the men got into the wrong coats, and others finding no coats at all to get into, contented themselves with a toilette in which that garment was

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE LATE DISASTER.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A STAFF OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

I have just arrived, feeling right sorrowful. We're whipped in the first big fight. Men are brave, but our commanders have certainly blundered. I understand McCLELLAN takes the place of McDOWELL, and that MILES is under arrest for being drunk on the field of battle.

We left our camp on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, and marched in silence. The Army took position on the heights overlooking Bull's Run, the Sixteenth New-York State Volunteers on the extreme left. The fight commenced on the right with artillery; we were about four or five miles off; I stood it till noon; all we did was to support a battery, which was shelling the enemy, who was passing in the Manasses road some three miles from us. At noon I heard from an Aid that the Seventy-first were in the fight, and badly cut up. I jumped on my horse and rode down for four miles to save WILLIE in the fight. Such a scene as met my gaze I never shall forget; shot and shell flying; wounded horses plunging and screaming; men wounded and dying, cursing, groaning and praying; soldiers and cavalry charging over the wounded and dying. I fought over the field looking for WILLIE; a boy cried out to me; said he knew me, and was of the Seventy-first; said his leg was so badly crushed that he couldn't walk, and begged me to save him. I cut a team horse loose (whose mate was dead, and who had been abandoned,) put the boy on and told him to ride; he succeeded in getting off the field; I afterwards brought him to our camp.

Soon a retreat was ordered, which changed to a rout—a terrible, disgraceful rout. The men seemed panic-stricken, and as the artillery thundered shot and shell, they threw down their muskets and fled. I left the field among the last. As I rode up, I met a gray-haired General, (who afterwards proved to be Gen. TYLER who had command.) He was calling for his aids. I offered my services to help him, and asked what he wished me to do. He told me that the Southern Cavalry were about charging on the flank, and wished me to rally the men, who were flying, and get them to fire. I looked on the field, and there I saw a large body of horsemen charging down on our flank. I yelled to the boys to turn and fire. As I did so, a man dressed in citizen's clothes hallooed to them not to fire, as they were United States troops. I rode up, put my pistol to his head, and told him if he uttered another word, I'd shoot him, and then wheeled and fired at the advancing troops; the men seeing me fire, fired also. As I rode in front of the men, two horsemen darted towards me, one with a sabre—one with a pistol. The sabre man, I shot at a distance of two horses' lengths; the pistol man rode on to me, reigned up short, and clapped his pistol to my head. I pressed my muzzle against his ribs, and we both fired. His bullet went through my cap, the top grazing my head; mine blew his heart out. I have as trophies, the bridle of one, and the horse of the other. I also had his pocket-book, his spurs, saddle, and a piece of his bloody shirt, to show how it cut him, but a few moments after we were pressed so hard, that I had to ride for life, and threw the saddle away with the holsters into which I had put the shirt and money. As we were flying up the hill—men throwing away their muskets and everything else—the road strewed with upset wagons, teams struggling in the tangled harness, dead and dying men, muskets, broken cannon, carriages and caissons, Gen. TYLER asked me to gather a few men and ride to the rear, where the Southern infantry and cavalry were chasing our men and shooting them down like sheep; for a long time I tried in vain. I told the men one volley would make them fall back—they only looked in my face, panic stricken, and pressed on—at last I got eight or ten men of the Maine Second Regiment to stand—they waited till their column passed, and then poured in a volley—the enemy paused and then fell back a little. Gen. TYLER then pointed out a hill, and said if we could get a few men to stand there and show themselves it would check the enemy and give our men time to breathe. I took the same men and stood them on the brow of the hill, and then rode in the road, and appealed to the Maine men to go back, and help their comrades—about sixty followed me on the field, and said they must have their Colonel and I rode out in the road and found him some distance up, told him he must come back and hold his men in position. He came instantly and marched by his men till the end of that horrible march. As we stood on the hill, AYRES' Battery came up on the run. Gen. TYLER took two guns and placed them on the hill. He then ordered me to order the inside men No. 1 to march by the right flank, which took them further in the field, and he himself ordered No. 2 to march by the left flank, which took them out of the field. No. 1 thought No. 2 were deserting them, and started to run and leave the cannon, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were restrained by me. I told them I would see the General, ask his reason and come back. One of them touched his rifle, said, "He's now in my range; if I see you going with him instead of coming back, two bullets would follow us." I told him to stand fast and keep the boys there by the guns, and he'd see whether I intended to desert them. I rode to the General. He told me he marched out his part of the men to place them before the cannon, and he asked me to bring up the cannon and march the balance of the men as a rear guard, and hold them behind the cannon till we got to Centreville, which order I carried out; but it was the toughest job I ever undertook. The moment I took to gallop forward to tell the General, when I got back, the men were running in front of the guns and leaving them to the enemy, who were following in a full run close behind. Capt. AYRES (Captain of the battery, and as brave a fellow as ever commanded a battery, yelled to me to keep the guard in the rear of the cannon, or or they would sabre the cannoniers on the guns. I rode up, and partly by threats and entreaties and appeals to their courage, got them to turn and hold the enemy at bay. Thus we went for three long miles, the infantry firing on us and the cavalry charging. At last, when near Centreville, we met Col. BLENKER'S regiment advancing to cover us. "Thank God," said Gen. TYLER, "here's some of the reserve." They checked the enemy. I then rode up to Gen. McDOWELL with Gen. TYLER. Gen. TYLER spoke to him of my behavior. Gen. McDOWELL ordered me to find the men that I had rallied to the support of the guns, and station them near the guns, which were placed in position during the night. The Colonel of the Maine Second, who I introduced to Gen. McDOWELL, said it was a wonder to him how I got any men to stop in that wild race for life.

Hardly had the poor tired soldiers thrown themselves on the ground to sleep, when down came an order for a forced march to Fairfax, seven miles—it seemed twenty, for two nights I had been in the saddle without sleep, and here was a third. At Capt. AYRES' request, I rode by his battery to steady the volunteers near him, in case the enemy (who was reported chasing us) should attack us, Twice during the night he caught me fast asleep, and nearly falling off my horse. I did the same for him next morning, when he was overcome with fatigue. We reached Fairfax in the night, and had all prepared to bivouack, when McDOWELL rode along the line, and ordered us with all speed to Washington. I pitied the poor soldiers as they turned out; some wounded and bleeding, some with blistered and bleeding feet, many not having eaten since the night before—over twenty-four hours. And on we toiled. All along the road were the marks of hurried flight; abandoned teams, dead horses, muskets, coats, blankets, provisions, and even men, dying from loss of blood or fatigue. The men got so desperate that they cut the horses from the wagons, and three or four got on and rode. We reached our camp at 12 next day. I laid down on a blanket on the ground, and slept till daylight this morning. I never in all my life suffered so much for sleep.

Such is the tale of our defeat, and Oh, you cannot realize how deeply we feel the disgrace of our repulse. God help the Virginians and others when next we get at them with general officers fit to command. The men are willing to die, but they want at least to kill before they do. If you could have seen the compressed lip, suppressed breath and flashing eye, as I taunted them on the march with the direction in which they were going, "from, and not to Dixie," you could realize how deep is the feeling of revenge.

I ascertained before I left the battle-field, that brother W. was safe, and his regiment, (the Seventy-first,) had been ordered back and left, so I stayed and fought on my own hook. I've got two horses, one the cavalry-horse captured, and the other the team-horse recaptured, and in the next fight I'll get a pair, and so have four-in-hand. My sorrel makes a splendid fighting-horse; he's quick as a flash, runs like a deer, stands fire, and has great endurance.

Much obliged to you for the pistol. It's hard at work, and before you see my face again, I hope many on the other side will have taken their ticket of leave from its mouth.

I've just seen W.; he had a shot through his coat, body uninjured; he's full of fight. I had a shot through the top of my cap. T.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. PUTNAM—NARRATIVE OF DR. CURTIS, OF BOSTON—NUMBER OF ARMS MISSING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

I observe in the *Tribune*, of Wednesday, under the head "Authentic Particulars—Report of an Eye Witness," a statement from the well-known G. P. PUTNAM, which, indorsed by such a name, would lead many to believe that we had no panic among our troops. According to Mr. PUTNAM'S own account, he was not present at the time of the panic, when the sharp-shooters and light cavalry of the enemy made the daring flank movement. I was in the very thick of it, and saw every detail from the very first. The panic pervaded horse and foot, artillerists and teamsters, musicians and drummer boys, members of Congress and civilians generally. Near Centreville he observes that he saw "army wagons and private vehicles in hot haste," "*a few* soldiers on horseback." I staid at Centreville until 7½ P. M., at a farm-house overlooking the main road to Fairfax Court-house. The ground was densely packed with panic-struck fugitives. Mr. PUTNAM closes by making the extraordinary statement that "on the whole road from Centreville to Alexandria I am confident that there were not 500 soldiers in all between 6 P. M. and daylight." I went to sleep in the tavern, as he tells us, at 11 P. M., which is directly opposite the Court-house, and nodded there until 3 A. M. I sat on an ambulance wagon from 10 to 3 A M right around the corner from the hotel, and watched the whole thing with my eyes wide open, and saw the road densely packed with soldiers going on the double quick, and asking with staring eyes "Where is the road to Alexandria; are you sure this is right?" etc. The "Authentic Particulars" of your neighbor are incorrect and false in every respect.

I have been conversing this evening with Dr. CURTIS, of Boston, one of the medical heroes of that terrible Sunday fight. He went to the battle-field as an amateur surgeon, and his narrative, apart from the modesty of his story, is interesting as showing that the accounts of firing into hospitals with shells have been very much exaggerated. He was with Col. HUNTER'S column, and of course was near the thickest of the fight. A stone church was selected for a hospital, and over one hundred and fifty patients were left there. When the panic became general, Dr. MAGRUDER, a surgeon of the regular Army, came to Dr. CURTIS and told him that a pursuing foe often were too crazed with success to discriminate, and that the position was a very dangerous one. The shell then were being thrown all around them, but were directed at the Army then in retreat. Dr. MAGRUDER left him in charge, saying that he himself was a Virginian, and thought that they all had better leave, but Dr. CURTIS, to his credit, remained until an officer told him that the enemy were close behind, and that he would certainly be taken prisoner. A private who left there fifteen minutes later, told the Doctor in Washington that a shell struck the church just after he went out of the little gate, and killed some of the wounded, hence the story of that hospital being fired into. I was in one of the hospitals on the centre column when the fleeing soldiers sought refuge there, and a volley from the cavalry of the enemy killed a man by my side, and also killed one of the wounded, to whom I had just given a little whisky. Yet these shots were directed specifically at men who could have fired back. Again, an officer of the regulars told me last night that on their retreat they were ordered to throw shell into the enemy's advance, and one of them went into one of our own hospitals and killed several there, as he saw by his glass, the men in their haste not having regarded the flag that floated there. I dwell on these facts, because *facts* are wanted, and not sensation stories, like those told me by many soldiers, that the C. S. A. "scoundrels after cutting our boys' heads off, danced them about on their bayonets." It should be ever borne in mind that we are not waging a war of extermination; that these men are our countrymen, and if we are to believe these stories of monstrous barbarities as the *rule*, why we do not want them in the Union, or to have anything to do with them out of it.

It is reported that at the Ordnance Department there were 17,000 stand of arms missing. The Seventy-first, I am assured, lost their two Dahlgren howitzers, presented to the Regiment by Com. Dahlgren. The boys, however, covered themselves with glory, and deserve a superb ovation when they return.

I went down to Alexandria to-day—the boats having started again. The hospital there is filled with wounded. One of our amateur nurses, Miss HARRIETTE FANNING READ, is rendering efficient service to the poor fellows, and is almost worshipped by the sufferers. The New-Jersey pickets were fired on last night, only six miles from Alexandria. It is generally understood that Gen. BEAUREGARD has reoccupied Fairfax Court-house. I took supper, Sunday night, there with a very intelligent colored man, who was quite jubilant over the spoils the South Carolinians had left in *their* precipitate flight. He said that he and the rest of the darkies in town had collected enough sugar, coffee, flour, etc., to last them for months, and he added, with an expressive "chuckle," that he "reckoned us darkies don't care much when our masters come back!" I told the honest fellow that I wanted to sleep half an hour in a chair, and then be awakened. Punctual to the moment he roused me. Their sympathies and their hopes were evidently with the Union troops. Poor colored fellows, how disappointed they are now.

I have met to-day with a splendid fellow who acted as guide to Col. BURNSIDE in mapping out the country around Centreville. He came from New-York State ten years ago and settled in Virginia. He was driven from there last Spring, on account of his Republican sentiments, and sought refuge in Washington, where, during the anxious week in April, he became one of the President's Mounted Guard. He was in the thickest of the fight, aiding more especially the wounded and the dying. He said he could see legs and arms and heads flying off all around him with comparative composure, but when "that ignominious retreat, that hurried rout commenced, I could not stand it, and burst into tears." Tears were holy water coming from the eyes of that brave man who never flinched during the heat of the battle.

The soldiers still lie around the streets, no head being found to direct them. There is still a panic about the C. S. A., and the *Daily News* is being offered for sale. A significant straw. JASPER.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

In justice to this regiment, (known as the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.,) a few facts should be stated in reference to its conduct in the engagement at Bull's Run on Sunday, 21st inst. This notice is more especially called for, as it did service for which another regiment has been credited by the Washington Press.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment was formed in line of battle, and marched in admirable order one half of a mile, under a heavy fire from a battery of the enemy, situated directly in front. This march was a strong test of the confidence the men placed in Col. WARD, and it is doubtful if 800 recruits, who never saw an action before, could be led through the same fire by a commander who had not the skill and courage which Col. J. H. HUBART WARD possesses.

The regiment was ordered to a hill, exposed to the rifle shots of concealed foes, who, protected by breast-works, shrubbery and thick woods, poured in a very destructive fire. Luckily for the command, this order was countermanded, and another one issued directing it by a right flank movement to support the left of ARNOLD'S artillery. Nobly did it stand up to the work, and sustain its reputation; but why expose men to certain death, when the cover of their foes prevented retaliation? Cannon balls, grape-shot and rifle bullets, with an occasional shell, flew like rain-drops, in number, among the gallant fellows, and not until the battery was silenced and withdrawn did they recede to the cover of a hill, three rods in the rear; but then, it was with the order of veteran troops. At this moment, from thickets but a few paces distant came a stream of the rebels, exultant in success and confident of victory. Poor fellows! It was the first time they left their barricades, and a few moments sufficed to drive them back. At the sight of their advance, our troops rallied, and exhibited the valor of Northern soldiers, in a manner many traitors will never tell of.

The officers of the regiment, with cool heads and determined hearts, set examples which stimulated the men to daring deeds. Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH left a bed of sickness, was carried to the battle-field, and regardless of consequences, assumed his position and maintained it throughout the day, despite his physical disabilities.

Of the loss sustained, nothing definite is known. Gen. McDOWELL ordered each regiment to fall back upon its former encampment, and many of the men in consequence of the darkness, assembled with other commands, and many are yet on the road; consequently the number of missing cannot be ascertained.

Capt. HUGH MCQUADE, of Company F, and Lieut. THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, of Company G, both noble men and valorous officers, were wounded and left in the hospital near the battle-field. It is not improbable that they are prisoners now.

Lieut. JOHN H. BEADY, Jr., of Company D, was severely wounded by a ball on the hand and wrist. He is in camp and doing well.

BLENKER'S BRIGADE—THE RESERVE

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

At the late battle in the valley along Bull's Run, I was present, and in all the accounts given of the part taken by different divisions, brigades and regiments, I have not yet seen in print any detailed statement in reference to the important duty assigned to, and so well performed by, the brigade under command of Gen. LOUIS BLENKER, late Colonel of the New-York German Rifles.

Gen. BLENKER'S command was appointed as the reserve, and consisted of four regiments, the German Rifles, Garibaldians, and two other German Regiments, in all, something less than four thousand men. They were selected for this post of honor on account of the large experience of both officers and men in the battle-fields of Europe, it being well-known that the leading officers, and very many of the private soldiers, had already been in five, ten or twenty battles upon the Continent, and the most experienced and trustworthy of all our Army could only be placed in the all-important position of the reserve force, in case of emergency—or, if needed, to cover a retreat.

All day long this Brigade were left upon the hill this side of Bull's Run, ready and anxious to enter the field, and panting for the opportunity to serve their adopted country in a way that they felt themselves able to do; but, all day long they were only required to rest upon their arms, and had the opportunity only to *look on*, while the battle was so fiercely raging beyond them, in which they so ardently desired to participate.

No order came from head-quarters for their services until after 5 o'clock P. M., when the battle really had been lost. At 5½ o'clock, however, an order came for them to go on to the field, and they sprang to arms as if but one man, and at double-quick pressed down the Centerville and Warrenton roads, with the sternest alacrity and satisfaction. The error of the day seemed to be in not calling upon the reserve at least two hours earlier.

This command is composed of fighting men. They are *soldiers*, who understand their profession. They have been educated to the soldier's life, and are as hardy as they are brave and experienced. It was a singular mistake that they were not sooner called upon, for thus the day might easily have been saved to us.

They marched upon the field at last, and pressed forward some two miles or more from their original position. What was their consternation and disappointment, as they entered, to find the army *retreating*, and in the wildest disorder, too. The Brigade was drawn up into line, and right gallantly they covered the retreat of our forces, remaining upon the field until 11 o'clock P. M., five hours after the stampede commenced, and during the evening meeting and repulsing a considerable body of cavalry which came down in the rear of our retreating army.

In vain were the attempts of BLENKER'S men, himself, or his officers, to check the tide that set so determinately toward the Capital at that unlucky moment. And when the day was announced to have been lost, none of all that five-and-twenty thousand Union-loving soldiers felt more keenly the disappointment and chagrin of the hour, than did Gen. BLENKER, his officers and his men. B.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM MANASSAS—HOW THE TROOPS REGARD GEN. PATTERSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The army under Gen. PATTERSON came to camp in this place on Sunday, A. M. The men are now impatient, and well nigh demoralized. The news of the battle near Washington came to camp last night, and the effect was most disheartening. The result of that disaster is attributed to our division of the Army. At Charlestown we were within four miles of JOHNSTON, as he passed. News of his movement to join BEAUREGARD at the Junction was carried to Gen. PATTERSON, but he took no notice of it, and allowed the transferment. All sorts of things are said of him.

He passed along the lines yesterday, and heard the opinion of the troops. They assaulted him with all sorts of epithets. "Go home, you old coward," "Duck him," "Hang him," "Throw him into the river," "He's an old Secessionist," "Shoot him"—these and other shouts fell on his ear. He stopped in front of the Rhode Island troops, faced them, and rose in his stirrups as if to defy them. But if the thought was to intimidate them, it was in vain. The men called out the louder, and he passed on.

A private scout of about 300 men was sent on an expedition last night. The enemy was on the alert, and the expedition failed. I heard it asserted, on good authority, to-day, that notice of the expedition was sent on by high authority. It is now well known that the news of our arrival at Charlestown was known six hours in advance; and it was while here that JOHNSTON passed us.

Our troops have been marched to death, from Hagerstown to Martinsburgh, from thence to Charlestown, and from thence to Harper's Ferry, with no aim and no good result. While it was known that we were to check JOHNSTON, all was borne without a murmur; but now that it is known that we had all this for nothing—have worn out our shoes and clothing—have lost our discipline, and have a worn, ragged, dirty and mean appearance—we are well-nigh disheartened.

Many of the men think their time is out, and stay with great reluctance; and as many of the troops are going home, from day to day, the bringing of these men into battle now, with such feelings, would be most perilous.

The men have little confidence in many of their officers, and feel that for them to take them into battle would result only in another massacre.

While in Washington the New-York Twelfth State Troops were in the highest state of discipline. No regiment more so. But the regiment has been dragged from pillow to post. Water and rations hard to get; much fatigue, clothes worn, and no action, till the men are not easy. One of the sentinels threw down his arms at midnight, and refused to do duty, as his time was out, he said. Many of the men will cheerfully enlist for the war at the time agreed for, if allowed to go home. The whole regimental officers have been changed. Col. BUTTERFIELD is now the acting Brigadier-General of the Eighth Brigade. Col. WARD is in command; Capt. BOYLE is acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. BARR has resigned and gone home. Capt. RYDER is sick and gone to Washington. The Paymaster and Commissary have been connected with the Brigade. The Major has gone home sick, and any number of the officers changed. The time of the regiment will be out on the 23d of August, and Col. BUTTERFIELD will take it home.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

The following private letter is handed in for publication

DEAR SIR: Your good spirits are gone, I fear, at the defeat of the "Grand Army." History alone will do justice to the best Army and best fight the world has seen. For nine hours our men were in the fight—less than 15,000 against 60,000 at least, intrenched in the invention of the devil's masked batteries. We, I am certain, had the fight for two hours before the fatal order to retreat was given. When given, the wildest panic seized the whole force, led, it is said, by Maine and Ohio troops, with regulars. Our Fourteenth covered themselves with renown; they fought like tigers. This is not their story, but of high military authority. They were led up four times to the charge—the first three in solid columns, not a man flinching; the fourth was irregular from exhaustion—not fear. They were started from their camp at 2 o'clock at night, and marched twenty miles—the last one ordered double quick, and then, without time to breathe or even to get a drink, were placed to fight in the right of the line. Col. WOOD was as cool and collected during the fight as we are wont to know him. When shot from his horse he was helped upon his feet and cheered his men on until exhausted with loss of blood. He was carried to a church used as a hospital, then taken in ambulance and started for Washington. He was attended by INSKIP, BUTT, BURTIS and others. At a bridge beyond Centreville there was a terrible stampede, a jam of baggage wagons, soldiers, cavalry, &c., and then to add to the terror, a masked battery was opened upon the bridge with great slaughter. INSKIP and BUTT jumped into the river and forded it. I cannot trace him further positively, but a rumor says Col. WOOD is a prisoner. Col. PORTER says his wound was only a flesh one, and he is safe as prisoner. A Wisconsin soldier to-day says he saw him wounded in Centreville. This last is a probable statement, for when last seen at the bridge he was only two miles from Centreville, where he would naturally stop to have his wound dressed. FOWLER is well—not hurt nor dead; so with all the officers. DIS. HOMISTON and SWALM are both prisoners. All told, the loss is less than 100; I hope not 50. The wounded men, about 20, are doing well; no bad wounds. Major JOURDON is extolled to the highest, and is counted the bravest of the brave.

I have ordered the wounded men to be cared for, to spare no expense for their comfort. I went at once to their camp; it was a rainy night. At that time less than 400 men were in camp, and they believed their loss to be as many, but to-day they are in good spirits, the men having come in, unaccounted for, but 117. If the Colonel is found, which I confidently believe he will be, the regiment will be in good cheer. They have honored our city. To day I sent a letter home from almost every man. It was only a word to say they were alive, and ere this reaches you thousands will be relieved from anxiety. I intend to see that the wounded men are cared for, as brave fellows as they are should be. I regret we cannot recover the bodies of the men that fell. I suppose the enemy will come on to Fairfax to-day, hence it is impossible to get our dead. This is a sad feature. None of the Colonels killed, six in all, have been recovered. If WOOD is alive at Centreville he will be taken care of, as Major WADSWORTH is there to attend to that matter for all the wounded, and there is no better man for the work. The total loss is not over 800.

Yours, in haste, M. F. ODELL.

VIEWS OF A SOLDIER ENGAGED.

The following extracts of a letter from a member of the Thirty-first Regiment, to his mother in this City, will be read with interest:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP PRATT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. COMPANY K.,
TUESDAY, July 23, 1861.

The conflict lasted from 5 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and, then worn out with over fatigue, and half famished through the rascality of the Quartermaster, we had to fly back thirty miles. So much for the wisdom and humane consideration of Government. Poor soldiers are left to take their chance and perish. For four days we had nothing but crackers and water, and heaven alone to cover our parched bodies.

The infernal Secessionists even refused to respect our flag of truce, that we might bury our dead. There were 100,000 rebels crouching in the woods, and only 20,000 on our side exposed to fire and steal from all quarters. Added to which, our officers proved ignorant of field practice and *cowardly*, hiding behind trees while we were left to the mercy of Southern murderers. Those who are in power are little better than stupid old women, of the order of BUCHANAN, who actually show more consideration for traitors than patriotic volunteers. Secessionists could not have used us worse. We have been poorly clad, poorly fed, and worked hard—for what?

Let not New-Yorkers be humbugged by the *Herald* and *Tribune*. We have *been faulty to ten, and the Capital is in danger*. McCLELLAN, under God's Providence, can alone save us. Our generals, I firmly believe, are in league with the enemy. The battle at Manassas Gap proves it. We doubt everyone. We have been cheated by accursed swindlers—Quartermasters. They should be hanged.

THE McCHESNEY ZOUAVES

HEAD-QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
FORTRESS MONROE, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of your paper it is stated that "a sorry account is given of McChesney's Zouaves, although they occupy a position immediately under the eye of Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe. The incompetency and subsequent resignation of their Colonel (McCHESNEY) had the effect of demoralizing them. Their camp shows great lack of proper police, while the men look squalid and dirty. It is natural their condition should suggest to Gen. BUTLER the necessity for an immediate improvement, &c., &c." I take the responsibility of denying this statement *in toto*. I am conscious that many rumors not favorable to the reputation of my regiment have been spread abroad by evil-disposed persons, but I am surprised that you should, without inquiry, have published a statement so unjust, and one which would necessarily do us injury.

The facts in the case are as follows: A detail of two men from each company is made daily for police duty, and this duty consists entirely in cleaning the streets and removing the rubbish from the neighborhood of the camp early every morning.

In reference to their appearing "dirty and squalid," I would merely remark that the men, in obedience to an order that they dare not violate, bathe every day, and in addition are daily inspected by their officers, when any man appearing with his clothes not brushed, or his boots not blacked, is sure to meet the punishment he deserves.

Gen. BUTLER takes great interest in the regiment, and from time to time suggests such improvements as he deems necessary, and he has more than once publicly stated that he deems the regiment equal to any in the service.

As regards the demoralization of the men since the resignation of the "incompetent" McCHESNEY, I have only to say that this is an entire mistake, and that the men have attained a comparatively high state of efficiency under their present energetic acting Colonel, and that their officers would not be afraid to exhibit them on the parade ground or the field, when they would feel assured of being able to give the lie to many calumnies that have been sown broadcast against us.

Our Surgeons visit the tents and barracks of the men daily, and report as to their condition with regard to health and cleanliness.

A member of the Sanitary Committee, now on here, states that in his opinion we have been better cared for by the State than any regiment from New-York. And I can scarcely help thinking that this care has not been thrown away.

Trusting that you will do us the justice to publish our side of the story, and hoping that you will inquire further into the matter,

I remain yours, respectfully,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Major Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MISSOURI—UNNECESSARY MOVEMENTS—ANNOYANCES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—THE RETREAT OF JACKSON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

A more unfortunate state of affairs than at present exists in Northern Missouri cannot be well imagined. In the absence of Gen. LYON, our military leaders here seem to have lost all presence of mind, and overflood our part of the State with such a number of troops from other States, as if we were threatened with an invasion by the whole force of the Southern Confederacy, instead of having to deal with a small band of scarcely 1,500 insurgents, badly armed and still worse drilled. But what is worse, this large Army of over 10,000 men has done nothing as yet to check the insurrection; and the burning of bridges and tearing up of railroad tracks has gone on during the past two weeks, along the lines of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, as if we had not a single soldier in that part of the State to stop these outrages, while three whole regiments were stationed there by Gen. LYON, and Home Guards enlisted in various places for this very purpose. Col. SMITH'S troops are throwing up intrenchments around and fortifying their camp at Monroe Station, "to guard against future guerrilla attacks," as if, good heavens! they expected to remain months in their present position, and were acting altogether on the defensive; and, I presume, the other troops are similarly engaged.

To put the stupidity of such a mode of warfare in its true light, it is necessary to remember the following: The rebellion in Northern Missouri is concentrated in and draws its life from the body of rebels under Gen. HARRIS—a force amounting, at the utmost, to 1,500 men, and existing by plunder and theft. With the extinction of this corps, the death-blow would have been struck at the spirit of insurrection throughout that whole part of the State, and our troops could return again to the stations along the lines of the railroads as before. Until Gen. HARRIS' troops set the example by burning the Station-house and railroad cars and bridges at Monroe Station, no disturbance occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; and the people along the line of the Northern Missouri Railroad have always expressed their willingness to guarantee and protect the property of that road, provided our troops were sent there. It is but just to them to say that they have faithfully kept their pledge. The first blunder was made by Col. SMITH, when he started on an expedition to capture Gen. HARRIS' forces, then encamped near Florida, Monroe County, without anything like a sufficiency of cartridges. Owing to this neglect, he was forced to change the attack into a defence, and afterwards to intrench himself for twenty-four hours in the Seminary building at Monroe Station. When at last the arrival of 300 cavalry from Illinois drove the besieging army away, no pursuit could be or at least was undertaken. This occurred on the 10th. The enemy then advanced upon Callaway County, probably with a view to attack Jefferson City, previous to the meeting of the State Convention; and is still hiding in the many thick woods of that County, in small squads of 100 to 200 men. Of course the news that Gen. HARRIS was advancing upon Jefferson City was considered by the rebels as a glorious triumph, and so inflamed their courage that uprisings took place at different points; and the Secessionists, along the lines of the Northern railroads, thought no other mode of expressing their rejoicings would be so appropriate than to make bonfires of the bridges, which they accordingly did. When Gen. HARRIS left Monroe Station, our forces then amounted to 500 men under Col. SMITH, and a company of 300 Illinois cavalry; while at Hannibal two regiments of Illinois Volunteers had arrived, to assist him. Instead of moving at least part of these forces in pursuit of HARRIS, Col. SMITH came down to St. Louis, and on Sunday last left with five companies of the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers and two companies of the Eighth Regiment American Zouaves, on the steamer *City of Louisiana*, for St. Charles. The troops stationed along the line of the upper railroad have not since been heard from, nor have they as yet protected a single bridge from destruction by the rebels, and it is therefore generally supposed that they have been put into a deep sleep by some powerful enchanter, engaged in the service of CLAIB. JACKSON, at a ruinous salary, payable in scrip. Col. SMITH left St. Charles on Tuesday last, on a special train, a little in advance of the regular passenger train for Mexico, Audrain County, from thence to march down upon Callaway County, and in conjunction with our other forces, surround Gen. HARRIS and cut his troops to pieces. When approaching Millville station, the train, containing the troops, was suddenly fired upon from ambuscades along the line of the road. The train was immediately stopped, but before the soldiers could get out, the rebels had dispersed. Pursuit was, however, immediately ordered, and seven of the rebels were shot, besides a number taken prisoners. One of these, Dr. PALMER, was arrested with a gun in his hand; and a rope had already been prepared of sufficient length to hoist him from this life into the other world, when, in attempting to escape, he was shot by one of the soldiers. The rebels were evidently farmers from the adjoining country, for many of them were found working on their fields, as if nothing in the world had happened. When our troops returned, the passenger train was just arriving on the scene of the action, but after a short halt, proceeded on to the next station. And here this train was also fired upon for several moments, causing indescribable consternation among the passengers inside; and when at last the insurgents stopped firing, on learning that no troops were in this train, an apology was offered to the passengers for the mistake. Luckily none of the passengers were killed. Our loss was one killed, and seven wounded. Col. SMITH then proceeded on his way to Mexico, but did not reach that place without more disturbances. Three additional times the train, containing his troops, was fired into by rebels, concealed along the road; but fortunately little damage was done beyond the shattering of the windows in the cars. At present he is still in Mexico, and has been reinforced by HECKER'S Illinois Regiment, which left St. Charles on the 17th.

On the same day that Col. SMITH left our city per steamer for St. Charles, Col. MCNEIL left for Jefferson City with five companies of his Home Guard Regiment, and Col. HAMMER, with a force of 800 men, for Hannibal. From Harman Col. HAMMER proceeded to Mexico, with an additional force of two companies from Col. SMITH'S command, returned southward to Callaway County, in search of Gen. HARRIS.

Col. MCNEIL left Jefferson City and crossed the river into Callaway County at 5 P. M., on the 15th. Gen. HARRIS was reported to have concentrated his forces at Fulton, and Col. MCNEIL accordingly advanced in that direction. About ten miles south of Fulton he met pickets of the enemy, but no attack took place until our troops were within about two miles from Fulton, when, on emerging from a wood, they were suddenly fired upon by an ambuscaded enemy. Col. MCNEIL immediately formed his troops into columns, and after a short engagement the enemy fled, leaving the road open to Fulton. The number of the enemy is not known, but estimated as 600, consisting of some companies of Callaway County troops, under Capt. ADAMS. Several of our soldiers were wounded, but none are known to be killed. On entering Fulton the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the court-house, amid the loud cheers of our troops. Col. MCNEIL will probably be joined by Col. HAMMER, when both will try to hunt up the concealed forces of Gen. HARRIS. Two companies were sent over into Callaway County from Jefferson City, to keep the road open to Fulton, in case reinforcements should be wanted. All along the road the houses and farms are deserted, the people having fled in groundless terror at the approach of our forces.

The chief command in Northern Missouri has now been given to Brig.-Gen. POPE, of Illinois, whose head-quarters are established at St. Charles. This little town presents quite a military appearance at present, no less than four regiments being encamped there—the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments, and the Jaeger Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Besides these, there are four companies of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, from Illinois—enough, in all conscience, for the miserable rabble of 1,500 under Gen. HARRIS. Another company, the Chicago Light Artillery, of ninety men, with four field-pieces, left St. Louis Friday, on the North Missouri Railroad, for the same place. What all these troops are to do there, Providence and Gen. POPE only know. Their presence, so unnecessary, of course inflames the people, who have never complained at the presence of a moderate portion of our own troops. The great trouble is, we have no law at present; and martial-law is exercised without having been proclaimed. If martial-law had been duly declared, every citizen would know what tribunal to appeal to; while now each citizen is completely at the mercy of every single individual who happens to hold a commission, or wears epaulettes without one. It is sincerely to be hoped that Gen. FREMONT will at once adopt decisive measures, and put a stop to this state of uncertainty and lawlessness. Hannibal is also blessed with a superabundance of troops, having been reinforced by three additional regiments from Chicago; the Chicago Zouaves, another Chicago regiment, and one regiment from Wisconsin. There are thus at present nine Illinois, one Wisconsin and two Iowa regiments in our State, north of the Missouri River.

I mentioned several uprisings, that had occurred in different parts of the State. In the extreme Northwest of our State, in Nodaway County, the Secessionists have, for some time past, been very unruly, and annoyed their Union neighbors in a very unpleasant manner. This grew at last to be so intolerable that the Union men of Nodaway County resolved to stop nodding away at these outrages, and rather make the Secessionists nod a little from the gallows. Accordingly, the Secessionists, who had just been indulging in getting up a private reign of terror in the town of Maryville, with the usual accompaniment of plundering, burning and stealing, were one day quietly surrounded, and the whole gang, about seventy of them, taken prisoners. Twenty of them took the oath of allegiance to "ABRAHAM," and the rest were trotted out to be hung, as they did not wish to forswear Lucifer JACKSON, for all the enjoyments of the lap of ABRAHAM or any other man. But, luckily for these sinners, a strong force of Union men from Iowa happened to arrive at this juncture, who, being of a very humane disposition, interceded with the incensed Union men of Nodaway County, not to spoil their nice ropes in hanging such unchristian scoundrels. After having thus eloquently exhausted their lungs, the Union men from Iowa had the satisfaction of seeing the Union men of Nodaway County relax and set their prisoners free.

A more serious disturbance occurred in Pettis County. The Union men of that county have lately enlisted as Home Guards, under Capt. MONTGOMERY, and been very active since in hunting for powder and ammunition, which had been hidden in the neighborhood for the use of the rebels. A short time ago Capt. MONTGOMERY went on an expedition to Cole Camp with part of his forces, to break up a secession camp there, and during his absence Capt. MCGOFFIN, one of JACKSON'S officers, who resides in that county, arrived from the battle-field of Carthage, and immediately proceeded to organize the Secessionists into companies, for the purpose of attacking MONTGOMERY on his return from Cole Camp. The Union men immediately sent word to Capt. MONTGOMERY to hasten back, before the enemy had the power to attack him. He immediately followed this advice, and, with his company of 350 men, proceeded homeward, thinking to surprise the enemy by his sudden appearance. But it seems that MCGOFFIN was well posted in regard to all the movements of MONTGOMERY, and kept his troops concealed in a wood lining the road, along which MONTGOMERY had to travel. The Union men were taken completely by surprise, when a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon them, but they soon rallied, and effectively returned the fire. The skirmishing was kept up all Tuesday night, when MONT

BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. Reprint from London edition of Parker & Son. Vol. II, 8vo. 1861.

The relation which the second volume of the *History of Civilization* holds to the first is somewhat peculiar. It is a relation, not of continuity, but of Method. Having, in the first volume arrived, by *induction*, at certain generalizations regarding the laws of historical progress, he devotes the second volume to testing, by *deduction*, the truth of those generalizations. The inductive defence comprised a collection of historical and scientific facts which suggested and authorized certain conclusions as to the laws of civilization; the deductive defence consists of a verification of those conclusions by showing how they explain the history of different countries and their various fortunes. This second volume, accordingly, may be viewed as a series of *pièces justificatives* of the principles of the first installment. These principles, which Mr. BUCKLE regards as the basis of the history of civilization, are: *First*, that the progress of mankind depends on the success with which the laws of phenomena are investigated and on the extent to which a knowledge of these laws is diffused. *Second*, that before such investigation can begin a spirit of scepticism must arise, which, at first aiding the investigation, is afterwards aided by it. *Third*, That the discoveries thus made increase the influence of intellectual truths, and diminish, relatively, not absolutely, the influence of moral truths. *Fourth*, that the great enemy of this movement, and consequently of civilization, is the Protective spirit; that is, the notion that society cannot prosper unless the affairs of life are watched over and protected at nearly every turn by the State and the Church—the State teaching men what they are to do, and the Church teaching them what they are to believe.

It is in the history of Spain and of Scotland that he now seeks illustrations of these cardinal propositions. Spain and Scotland exemplify more palpably than any other modern peoples the baleful action of the protective spirit of Church and State; and the use to which he turns the history of those two countries is analogous to the value which the anatomist finds in morbid manifestations for the illustration of natural conditions. Spain is the country where the fundamental conditions of national improvement have been most flagrantly violated, and hence the country where the penalty paid for the violation has been most heavy, and where, therefore, it is most instructive to ascertain how far the prevalence of certain opinions causes the decay of the people among whom they predominate. If Spain illustrates the evil results of loyalty and superstition combined, Scotland exemplifies the evil results of superstition, but at the same time manifests how those evil results may be in part neutralized by the absence of the spirit of loyalty. It is to the elucidation of these considerations that Mr. BUCKLE has devoted the present volume, of which we shall, as a preliminary, try to give a running analysis:

Of all countries in Europe, Spain might be looked upon as destined by the bounty of nature for signal and paramount prosperity. And yet, while possessing every natural advantage, Spain has, with the exception of a few brief interludes of temporary aggrandizement or success, continued to be as she now is, at the lowest point of the European scale of civilization and enlightenment—disorganized as regards her social and political order, bankrupt in finance—ignorance, idleness and superstition the most glaring characteristics of her people. What fatal obstacle is it that forever bars to Spain the way to that progress and amelioration for which, to do her justice, she has always sighed? With the poor, half-awakened Spaniard, the answer is ever at hand. It is bad government, he reflects with a sigh, to which the ruin and degradation of his beloved land is solely due. But Mr. BUCKLE, by the keener and more exhaustive process of philosophical analysis lays bare the hidden malady of which the evil Government of the Spanish race is but an external symptom. Too much efficacy, he reminds us, is popularly attributed to the power of a ruling body or individual. The greatest men exert but a transient and superficial influence upon countries and events, and no advance is real and permanent unless effected by the nation at large, and resting upon the general convictions and habits of the people. It is consequently in the condition of the community, in its combined physical and mental aspects, that we are to seek the causes that have retarded its growth and its well-being. Foremost among physical influences are those of climate and the external aspects of nature. In climate the Spanish peninsula is semi-tropical. Nature by the grandeur of her operations fills his mind with a sense of dependence, littleness, timidity and superstitious awe. The occurrence of earthquakes also, which have been so numerous and disastrous in the Peninsula, had an effect which the priests knew well how to use. Famines and epidemics, enhancing the uncertainty of life, lend their aid to the spread of superstition. The prevalence of a pastoral over the more settled habits of an agricultural life, tends to foster a changeful, wandering temper; and these nomad instincts were not a little strengthened during the long and arduous wars of the Spaniards with the Mohammedan invaders, by the constant surprises and forays of the enemy, which led them to prefer a subsistence that could be rapidly shifted from place to place. Thus nothing was settled, nothing practical. Thought and inquiry became impossible. Knowledge could not be accumulated, and the way was prepared for that deep-rooted and tenacious belief, and those superstitious habits, which have always formed a conspicuous feature in the history of the Spanish people.

With these predisposing causes was combined the growing ascendency of the priestly element. The long religious contest between the Arian Visigoths and the orthodox Franks, threw into the hands of the spiritual classes a greater influence than ever existed elsewhere in Europe. Ecclesiastical tribunals claimed the right of overruling the decisions of the temporal courts, and even in civil matters the bishop held sway over the magistrate. Jews and heretics were persecuted with unrelenting vigor. Another momentous event added to the supremacy of the church. In 711 the Mohammedans invaded Spain from Africa, and rapidly overran the whole Peninsula. There now began a struggle between the Christians and the usurping infidels, and during the entire struggle, which lasted for nearly eight centuries, the spirit of the nation was absorbed as in a religious crusade. Jealousy for the creed and worship of the Church was the one supreme and ruling impulse. Miracles and portents seemed, to their fervid imagination, to betoken the direct intervention of Heaven, and the clerical order emerged from the long and trying ordeal supreme in the affections and belief of a pauperized and blindly adoring people. The result is summed up thus: The Mohammedan invasion made the Christians poor; poverty caused ignorance; ignorance caused credulity; and credulity, depriving men both of the power and of the desire to investigate for themselves, encouraged a reverential spirit, and confirmed those submissive habits and that blind obedience to the Church, which form the leading and most unfortunate peculiarity of Spanish History. Loyalty and superstition are thus the two-fold key to the mind and spirit of Spain. As the effect of the union of these qualities, during the sixteenth century, great foreign conquests were made and a great military spirit was developed. But this sort of progress, depending too much on individuals, is necessarily unstable, and hence the grandeur of the country which was raised up by the able princes of the sixteenth century, was as quickly pulled down by the weak princes of the seventeenth. Meanwhile, the power of the clergy was constantly increasing, and with it came the decline of manufactures and of population, and the increase of poverty. Spain, numbed into a death-like torpor, spell-bound and entranced by the accursed superstition which preyed on her strength, presented to Europe the solitary instance of constant decay. All the improvements which enlightened monarchs attempted to introduce were of no avail; their efforts were fruitless—all these ameliorations being opposed to the habits of the national character. In our own century, political reformers have again endeavored to improve Spain, but have always failed, as these efforts have never reached the real root of the evil. Whether, in that unhappy country, the right path will ever be taken, is impossible for any one to say. But if it is not taken, no amelioration which can possibly be effected will penetrate below the surface. The sole mode is to weaken the superstition of the people; and this can only be done by that march of physical science which, familiarizing men with conceptions of order and regularity, gradually encroaches on the old notions of prodigy and of miracle, and by this means accustoms the mind to explain the vicissitudes of affairs by natural considerations, instead of by those which are purely supernatural.

While Spanish history furnishes a memorable warning of the consequences which must ensue, when a people, giving themselves up to the passions of superstition and loyalty, degrade themselves into passive instruments to serve the will of the Church and the throne; from the history of Scotland we may gather a lesson of a different, and yet of a similar kind. The curses of the Spaniards have been loyalty and superstition. With the first of these vices the Scotch have never been burdened, having always been a rebellious and recalcitrant race. While, however, in regard to loyalty, the opposition between Scotland and Spain is complete, there is, strange to say, the most striking similarity between these two countries in regard to superstition. Both nations have allowed their clergy to exercise immense sway, and both have submitted their actions as well as their consciences to the authority of the Church. As a natural consequence intolerance has been, and still is, a crying evil; and in matters of religion, a bigotry is habitually displayed, discreditable indeed to Spain, but far more discreditable to Scotland, which has produced many philosophers of the highest eminence, who would willingly have taught the people better things, but who have vainly endeavored to remove from the National mind that serious blemish which mars its beauty, and tends to neutralize its many other admirable qualities. Herein lies the apparent paradox, and the real difficulty of Scotch history. That knowledge should not have produced the effects which have elsewhere followed it; that a bold and inquisitive literature should be found in a grossly superstitious country, without diminishing its superstition; that the people should constantly withstand their kings, and as constantly succumb to their clergy; that while they are liberal in politics, they should be illiberal in religion; and that as a natural consequence, men who, in the visible and external department of facts and of practical life, display a shrewdness and a boldness rarely equaled, should nevertheless, in matters of theory, tremble like sheep before their pastors, and yield assent to every absurdity they hear, provided their Church has sanctioned it—that these discrepancies should coexist seems a strange contradiction, and it is to indicate the causes of this anomaly and tracing the results to which it has led, that Mr. BUCKLE consecrates the major section of the present volume.

Here, as in the case of Spain, the author begins with a survey of Scottish history down to the beginning of the 17th century, exhibiting the process by which the Scotch character was gradually formed into its alleged type out of the aboriginal stuff. A barren soil, hostile invasions, constant wars, rendered the first steps of progress slow, checked the rise of industrial classes and the growth of towns, and favored the power of the nobles. By these, the crown was completely overshadowed by the close of the 14th century, and, in the absence of any middle class, had to throw itself into the arms of the Church. The clergy and the aristocracy became thus more and more estranged, and the latter, after a short triumph over the throne, hard-pressed by its reviving ascendency, revenged themselves in the 16th century by becoming Reformers. By the time KNOX returned to Scotland in 1559, the Queen Regent was deposed, the nobles supreme in power, and in the following year the Church was destroyed. Over the spoil of the establishment a quarrel speedily arose between the nobility and the new Protestant preachers, who, thrown back upon the people, embraced ultra democratic principles, and began in 1574 that great struggle which had no rest till it produced the rebellion against Charles I., spread into England and subverted the Episcopal and monarchical fabric of that country. After the Reformation, great efforts were made by the House of Stuart to curb the free spirit of the people and their Presbyterian ministers; but the reaction was now too powerful, and after the faint ineffectual struggles of the Highland chieftains, the mastery remained with the democratic middle class and their accepted leaders of the National Kirk. An extensive growth of the mercantile and manufacturing interest ensued, which was greatly aided by the union with England in 1707, and has continued with increasing intensity till the present time.

A twofold paradox is hereby to be elucidated. First, that the same people should be liberal in politics and illiberal in religion. Second, that the free and skeptical literature which marked the eighteenth century should have been unable to lessen their religious illiberality. The solution of the first is to be found in the immense power wielded by the clerical body. The tyranny of the Kirk Session became something frightful. Social life was controlled by them; the right of parents, husbands and wives set at naught; the most harmless joys and indulgences curtailed. Tenets concerning the unseen world, the being and arts of evil spirits, were promulgated, which read like the superstitions of the most barbarous and benighted tribes of Africa. Did space allow we might startle our readers with many an extract from the sermons and other effusions of the age, half ludicrous, half horrifying, which the author's vast and multifarious reading has accumulated in illustration of the savage terrorism of the Kirk. The solution of the second point depends upon the fact that the philosophic literature of Scotland during the last century, brilliant and able as it was, rested exclusively on a deductive or ideal, not at all on an inductive or experimental basis. From HUTCHESON, its founder, through ADAM SMITH, STEWART, BROWN and REID, to Sir W. HAMILTON, no change of method has been manifest in Scotch metaphysics or logic. Even in physical philosophy the same deductive process has been equally prevalent. The theories of LESLIE, HUTTON, CULLEN and HUNTER, are examples of this national tendency. But abstract reasonings of a deductive kind are little suited to impress the mind of the people at large, who yet readily grasp the facts on which inductive investigations are made to rest. The consequence was that this splendid literature left the popular mind unimproved, a prey to its crude pristine notions and low traditional superstitions.

There has been a great deal of very superficial criticism on Mr. BUCKLE'S book,—(it has been the fate of the *History of Civilization* to meet with criticism whose enmity is only equaled by its ignorance,)—arising from an utter misapprehension of the scientific method of investigating history, which he has done so much to advance. It frequently happens that, in order the better to appreciate certain historic phenomena, one is obliged to proceed by the method of *exclusion*, separating hypothetically facts which are in reality inseparable. This is not only a perfectly valid artifice, but is one to which scientific men are constantly obliged to resort whenever any subject becomes unmanageable by the inductive method, whether from the impossibility of experimenting upon it, or from its extreme natural complexity, or from the presence of immense and bewildering details collected around it. In his treatment of Spain and Scotland, Mr. BUCKLE does not set out to make an exhaustive analysis of all the manifestations of the life of those nations; but he finds that their history illustrates in a very powerful degree certain influences which act on society, and the better to measure the nature and action of those influences, he subjects them to a crucial experiment by applying them deductively to the explanation of the civilization of those two countries. If he means his chapter on Spain as a complete statement of Spanish character and history, it must be regarded as not only meagre and inadequate, but extremely unjust—many of the highest qualities of the life, art, literature and science of that noble people being entirely ignored. But as an illustration of the manner in which a spirit of servility to temporal and spiritual authority neutralizes the richest national forces, moral and material, it has a very high utility and power. The same criticism may be made on the chapters in which, with tremendous force, he portrays the poor, uneducated, fanatical Scotch Covenanting clergy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. That the *system* of which he gives so grim and revolting a dissection, was all that he affirms, there is no room to doubt; for every one of the hideous traits is fortified by irrefragible authority. But the *men* themselves, there is no doubt, were better than their system, and had other uses and relations to their times than he states. The Scotch clergy fostered a great amount of genuine, fervent and noble religious feeling, and gained the hearts of their flocks by their simple piety, by the earnestness of their moral indignation, and by the completeness with which their life was hid in Heaven. So with respect of the ancient Roman Catholic Church of Scotland. It would not be difficult to show that at a period when the great mass of the community were immersed in gross ignorance, the Scottish clergy had obtained a high reputation, not only in scholastic theology and philosophy, but in the study of the civil and canon laws, and even in mathematics and astronomy—that they were almost the sole proficients in the useful and ornamental arts—that they were the principal agricultural improvers, and by far the best landlords—that they were the physicians, teachers, architects, mechanics, poets and historians of the age—that they were the founders of colleges and schools, and the protectors of the poor and oppressed. But while it is true that the Scottish clergy performed services to civilization that are of a very high character, it is also equally true that through their teachings they developed a gloomy, superstitious and intolerant spirit, which long fettered the national intellect, and was a serious barrier to national progress. It is this side of the Scotch civilization alone which Mr. BUCKLE sets out to investigate. There is no ground to suppose, with the criticasters, that so eminent a thinker was ignorant of the other side, but simply that his purposes required a treatment of history in its dynamical rather than in its vital relations.

It is one of the dangers to which the deductive method of treating history, used by Mr. BUCKLE in this volume, is exposed, that, as we set out with general principles with which to explain the phenomena of a nation's life, there is a liability to put interpretations on facts which the more cautious analysis of the inductive method would not allow. There is nothing so pliant as historical facts; and in dealing with a set of phenomena so subtle, so complex and so obscure as those of the movements of society, it is easy both to misunderstand and to misinterpret. There are analyses of superlative power in his treatment of Spanish and Scotch history—passages of an irrefragible logic, in which the connection between mental changes and external events are coordinated with masterly power, analyses which let us into the inner life of society, and give us examples of an entirely new method of writing history. But there are also places where we feel that we are treading on ground that is not at all secure. There are many instances where a clever person, with sufficient historical equipment, might give a quite contrary hypothesis in explanation of events. Thus he endeavors to prove that the absence of the spirit of subjection to temporal authority has been the chief advance, and the presence of the spirit of subjection to spiritual authority, the chief retarder of civilization in Scotland. But it would not be difficult, from his own evidence, to bring up remarkable proofs that precisely the reverse is the true statement of the matter: that the long-lived barbarism of Scotland was in great measure due to the *absence* of loyalty in the Scotch character, and that the civilization which at length spread over that country was due mainly to the taming influence of the stern dogmatic CALVIN theology, which seemed best calculated to master and rule the rugged Caledonian genius. The national virtue of the Scotch was a vivid personal attachment to family and clan leaders, but not loyalty or attachment to the representatives of law in any sense. They had not yet been schooled and drilled into any deep reverence for this centre of civil order and authority. This Mr. BUCKLE fully admits, but fails to see that this obstinate predominance of tribe or clan policy over that deeper and more spiritual sentiment of national order and unity was the great retarding force of civilization in Scotland. He narrates the dismal series of predatory acts and murders which constitute Scottish history in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, without the dimmest perception that in this want of reverence for moral order was a deep-rooted deficiency and the primary cause of their long-continued barbarism, and that precisely the thing they most needed was a righteous Government that should subdue their licentious and rebellious wills. And what did eventually subdue this deep-seated Scotch barbarism? That stern and gloomy Calvinistic dogmatism which at length effected what all the power of the Kings had been unable to effect—which drove the iron through the soul of that untamable people, and brought them at length under the yoke of certain austere principles of social order. This, doubtless, was precisely the nurture they wanted, and neither BACON, Induction, Deduction, nor the "investigation of the laws of phenomena" would have been of any avail at *that* stage of their growth.

Not that we set anything by this special historical hypothesis, we have only in mind to show that in many cases an interpretation of historical phenomena directly opposed to that of the author, and at the same time not without plausibility, may readily be gotten up. Indeed, if we were to enter a serious protest against Mr. BUCKLE'S mode of reasoning on this section of Scotch history, it would be that the quality of disloyalty—the tendency to revolt against their rulers—for which he praises the Scotch so much, and which he regards as having been all along their salvation, never was a quality of that race. What a patient people the Scotch always have been in politics, how deferential they always have been to anything calling itself authority, might be proved by a multitude of evidence drawn both from the past and the present. True, indeed, they have fought their kings—but always or mainly it has been foreign tyranny or ecclesiastical tyranny that they have opposed: it is for the right to be ridden by *their own* tyrants that they have contended. If this interpretation be just, it will destroy Mr. BUCKLE'S assumption of an inherent quality of revolt in the Scotch temper (which, on his own principles, is an unscientific assumption,) and explain this peculiarity of Scotch character by reference to special producing causes. There are certain links in his chain of reasoning on this subject that show how far he was from having reached scientific clearness and unity. Thus he adduces in proof of the alleged Scotch characteristic of revolt against temporal authority, that they have put to death many of their kings, but at some distance further on, we find that it was the nobles who, from certain motives of their own class, and in which the people had no share whatever, killed the kings. Is it not obvious that this fact cannot be at once the result of a special set of circumstances, and a proof of a general characteristic common to the whole nation? There are throughout the volume many the like hazarded assertions, too absolute judgments, even inexactitudes; and frequently one finds himself entering a silent protest against his reasoning, even when one has not in memory facts to bear out the surmise. There are also deficiencies in Mr. BUCKLE'S culture that at times vitiate his reasonings. For example, his total lack of training in historical criticism leads him to accept authorities that have no real weight. Thus, on Moorish and Spanish affairs, he quotes CONDE throughout, just as if that author had not long ago been repudiated by all critical scholars. In like manner, he speaks of the motive and nature of the GOWRIE Conspiracy as if JAMES' account of that obscure and mysterious affair were substantiated by the strongest internal and external evidence, instead of being full of improbabilities and contradictions, presenting one of the most knotty problems in the field of history.

As we are speaking of Mr. BUCKLE'S deficiencies, we may mention another whose effects are very palpable throughout the present volume. This is his lack of archæological studies, which becomes so apparent in his treatment of the prehistoric events of Spain and Scotland. The old uncritical and unscientific fiction of Picts and Scots, Erse immigrations, Hengist and Horsa, are credulously taken for granted, just as if modern criticism had not shown them to be pure Monkish fables devised during the Middle Ages, and just as if the great modern auxiliaries to History—Comparative Philology, Archæology and Ethnology—had not collected a vast mass of facts regarding the early and prehistoric history of Spain and Scotland, which are awaiting scientific induction and use. Nothing could be more feeble, colorless and inadequate than his treatment of early Spanish and Scotch History, while his mode of accounting for the growth of the mental characteristics and social institutions of those peoples is ludicrously insufficient. According to the requirements of historical science, it is incumbent upon the historian to show how the forces of nature have shaped the inner and outer life of a nation. This is a new and splendid branch of history, no doubt, but as yet it is more an aspiration than a possession, both our methods and our materials being, so far, quite insufficiently developed. It is enough to take away one's breath, though, when Mr. BUCKLE tells us that the superstition of the Spanish race is due to the occurrence of earthquakes in their country, or traces the superstition of the Scotch to their storms, mists and mountain torrents! The influence of the physical features and forces of a country on the mind of its inhabitants have long been admitted; but modern science has shown that their power has been greatly overrated, that it is circumscribed within certain very definite limits, and that it is constantly diminishing. When the method of analyzing the formation of the mind of a race is developed, (and that will be a science which will end metaphysics and begin history,) we shall have a quite otherwise wide range of induction than the meagre superficialities which are the best Mr. BUCKLE has to offer. Of one thing we may be sure—that the civilization of a nation will be seen to be the result of the combined action of internal impulses and external forces and events.

Internal impulses and external forces. For it is one of Mr. BUCKLE'S perversities that he will not see anything in that doctrine which views humanity as separated into groups, each distinguished by its own physical and metaphysical characteristics. He assumes not only the ethnologic but the mental unity of the human races, a doctrine which never has been proved, which cannot be proved, and which can be disproved. Ethnology is a range of investigation (for one can hardly call it a science) which has fallen so almost exclusively into the hands of sciolists and quacks that it is not to be wondered at that Mr. BUCKLE'S mind rejected it altogether. This is wrong, and the result is an immense *lacuna* in his treatment of the growth of civilization. One entire series of influences, and that the most powerful, being wholly ignored. Even in the unadvanced condition at which Ethnology now is, it has given us certain generalizations which form the foundation of a new method of History. The science has recently received an immense accession in the doctrine of Natural Selection which Mr. DARWIN has imported into Natural History, and which shows how small differences in any particular direction may be accumulated till the sum total amounts to a manifest variation in organism. And there are around us—in the sciences of Comparative Anatomy, Philology and Archæology—the elements of a true doctrine of Ethnology, which will furnish a mental anatomy of the races, and work up one important side of the Science of History.

It these criticisms have obscured the fact that, notwithstanding these imperfections, we still regard the *History of Civilization* as perhaps the most important contribution to modern historical science—they have misrepresented our well-grounded judgment. The imperfections are inevitable, considering that, from the backward condition of history, he is obliged to collect the facts as well as to conduct the generalization. It is easy for one to make a great many very superficial objections to Mr. BUCKLE'S mode of treating history—to say that he neglects the moral side, neglects ethnology, &c.—but the more one comes up with the grandeur of his method, the less disposition there will be to make such objections. He is not, indeed, exhaustive, and we can conceive of a method of history which instead of, with BUCKLE, subjecting civilization to the categories of abstract thought, will give us a vital treatment of the infinitely free, rich and varied manifestations of the human mind. But enough for one master. There is a passage of touching pathos in the present volume, in which he announces that he is compelled to renounce his grand scheme. "Once, when I first caught sight of the whole field of knowledge, and seemed, however dimly, to discern its various parts, and the relation they bore to each other, I was so entranced with its surpassing beauty, that the judgment was beguiled, and I deemed myself able not only to cover the surface, but also to master the details. Little did I know how the horizon enlarges as well as recedes. Of all that I had hoped to do, I now find but too surely how small a part I shall accomplish." We have read Mr. BUCKLE'S volumes with the deepest interest. We owe him a profound debt of gratitude. His influence on the thought of the present age cannot but be enormous; and if he gives us no more than we already have in the two volumes of the *magnum opus*, he will still be classed among the fathers and founders of the Science of History.

Hereditary Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following paragraph "going the rounds" of the papers:

"A grandson of Gen. JAMES MILLER, of Salem, Mass., writes to his parents from California, that he is engaged in raising a regiment in that State, and will be ready to join the first detachment that sails from the Pacific."

Gen. MILLER was the brave Colonel who, when asked by Gen. BROWN, during the hottest of the fight at Lundy's Lane, whether he could take the British battery on an eminence, replied, "I'll try, Sir!" He took the battery.

I write more particularly to say that *three* grandsons of Gen. MILLER are in the Army. They are sons of Mr. ROPES, (HERRICK, WEST & ROPES, formerly publishers of the *Sunday Atlas*,) of Elizabeth, N. J. One, as above stated, is in California, another went as a private in the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, and another is a Captain of a regiment from New-Jersey, I believe. They are the sons of the eldest daughter of Gen. MILLER.

The Mountain House, enlarged and beautified, so as to accommodate and please at least four hundred guests, has now a large number of sojourners. There is no spot on the face of the earth, all things considered, more delightful as a residence during the heats of Summer. L.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 22, 1861.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of LIEBRETTE, KANE & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to July 12, 1861: E. A. Perkins, W. H. Smith and lady, G. W. Egleston, E. Collamore and lady, G. Hester, G. S. Partidge and family, W. K. Strong and family, John St. Wray, E. Dubia, F. Bianchi, G. H. Mumford and family, New-York. A. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Aurora; J. Deutscher, Hoboken; Hamilton E. Towle, Boston; John S. Baker, Cincinnati.

YALE COLLEGE.

The 161st Anniversary—New Professors—E. P. Whipple on "Grit"—Anniversaries of the Literary Societies—Class Meetings—Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The 161st anniversary day of old Yale. The skies are smiling and the old elms waving a gentle welcome to the toil-worn wanderers returning to their quiet shades. The city externally is clothed in perfect loveliness, which fully compensates for the fact that socially it is not quite as gay as usual.

The corporation yesterday appointed several new Professors. The Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, formerly of Salem, Mass., was elected Professor of the Pastoral Charge; Mr. HENRY H. HADLEY, of New-York, Professor of Hebrew; Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, formerly Assistant Professor, was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature; and Rev. G. P. FISHER, having resigned the Livingston Professorship of Divinity, was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

In the afternoon, E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, delivered an address before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His subject was "Grit." This he developed in a keen, racy style, his vigorous, comprehensive treatment causing it to expand and grow until it assumed the character of a grand principle, underlying all effective human action. It is well to have such subjects presented to young men by one who is so well able to rouse the mind to their importance.

At 4 o'clock, the old members of two large societies, the Linonia and Brothers in Unity, assembled in their respective halls for one of their pleasant, jovial reunions, which have been held year after year, and are looked forward to and remembered with so much pleasure. In the Brothers, Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR was chosen President, and, on being conducted to the Chair, made a brief speech of thanks for the honor, and of welcome to the old members before him. An hour or two passed off very pleasantly, while former members indulged in reminiscences of their life and experience in the Society. President STURTEVANT, WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., Dr. ROGERS, of Albany, Dr. COE, of New-York, and many others, spoke in this way.

We noticed standing on the desk of the Society a beautiful bronze statuette model of the Pilgrim's Monument, to be erected at Plymouth. The Society contributed $100 to the fund, and received this fine ornament as an acknowledgment. The statue of Faith, by which it is surrounded, standing with arm uplifted, and pointing its finger heavenward, seemed a noble representative of the faith and lives of the men whose memory is thus honored, and an example to us in this hour of our country's peril.

The exercises of the Linonian Society were of a similar character, and carried through with hearty enthusiasm.

The old system of electioneering has been adopted this year, and the struggle for securing Freshmen is carried on with all possible vigor. About ninety were admitted to college at the late examination, and of these the two societies have each secured about the same number. The class coming in appears well, and promises to be fully up to the standard of years past in numbers.

Last night was mostly given up to class meetings. A remarkable fact may be stated respecting the class of 1811. Of the forty-nine members who graduated, twenty-four, after a lapse of fifty years, are now living. Of these, seventeen are present this year to hold their semi-centennial. Among its most distinguished members are Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN, of New Haven; MILO L. BENNETT, LL. D.; Prof. EMERSON, of Andover; Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, formerly Postmaster General; Hon. SELAH B. STRONG, and Dr. JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

Classes of more recent date were back in very good force, and last night was the witness of much pleasant chat and joviality. The members of the class of '60 who were here, presented to one of their number, Mr. HENRY L. JOHNSON, of Jewett City, a fine set of horse-trappings. Mr. JOHNSON, who is Commissary of the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, goes on with his regiment to the seat of war on Monday. He carries with him the most cordial good wishes of all his classmates.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, the chapel-bell rang, summoning the students and alumni to meet in front of the Lyceum. Here they formed by classes into procession, and marched to the Center Church, where for so many years the Commencement exercises have been held. The church was soon filled, the ladies, as usual, occupying the galleries. This separation of social elements may be more convenient, and place the ladies higher up, where they belong, but it suggested a reasonable fear, lest "a house so divided against itself should not stand." Among those on the stage, we noticed many of our most distinguished graduates, whose fame and services have given them a place in our country's history.

The order of exercises, which was diversified by music, was as follows:

FORENOON.

Prayer.

Salutatory Oration in Latin, by SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN, New-Haven.

Oration, "Our Future," by WILLIAM HENRY HIGBEE, Trenton, N. J.

Dissertation, "Ancient Greece as related to Modern Civilization," by WILLIAM BARDWELL CLARK, Granby, Mass.

Oration, "The Friendship of Fox and Burke," by HENRY REES DURFEE, Palmyra, N. Y.

Oration, "The Character of Shelley as shown in his Poetry," by JOHN BARNARD PEARSE, Philadelphia, Penn.

Oration, "Civilization incompatible with Immorality," by GILBERT MILES STOCKING, Waterbury.

Dissertation, "Virtue in humble life as a source of interest in Fiction," by PAUL WEBSTER PARK, Norwich.

Dissertation, "The position of Wordsworth among English Poets," by WINTHROP DUDLEY SHELDON, New-Haven.

Oration, "The Huguenots as Representatives of the Protestant Faith," by GEORGE CLAPP PERKINS, Hartford.

Dissertation, "The Acropolis of Athens," by THEODORE STEPHEN WYNKOOP, Wilmington, Del.

Oration, "John Milton in Italy," by JOSEPH LUCIEN SHIPLEY, Londonderry, N. H.

Oration, "Conversation," by WILLIAM COOK, New-York City.

Oration, "The Fallibility of Unguided Speculation," by DAVID JUDSON OGDEN, New-Haven.

Oration, "The Colleges of the Revolution," by FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, Fairhaven, Mass.

Oration, "Intolerance," by NATHANIEL SCHUYLER MOORE, New-Haven.

Dissertation, "The Unknown," by Peter COLLIER, Chittenango, N. Y.

Dissertation, "An Analysis of Coleridge's 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner,'" by CLARENCE EDDY, of Waterford, N. Y.

Philosophical Oration, "The Republican Citizen," by WALTER HANFORD, New-York City.

AFTERNOON.

Philosophical Oration, "The Revolutionary Character of Ideas," by JAMES GARDNER CLARK, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Dissertation, "The Mythology of the North," by HUBERT SANFORD BROWN, New-Hartford.

Oration, "Bacon as a Public Man," by EDWARD PHILIPS PAYSON, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Dissertation, "The Death of the Earl of Chatham," by GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE, Washington, D. C.

Oration, "John Hampden," by JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Cincinnati, O.

Oration, "The Scholar as a Patriot," by HARVEY SHELDON KITCHEL, Detroit, Mich.

Dissertation, "The Founders of the Federal Constitution," by ALFRED HEWENWAY, Hopkinton, Mass.

Dissertation, "The Birth of a Soul," by JOHN ALFRED DAVENPORT, Annapolis, Md.

Oration, "Italy," by GEORGE BUCKINGHAM BEECHER, Zanesville, Ohio.

Oration, "The Subordination of the Individual to Law," by ANTHONY HIGGINS, St. George's, Del.

Oration, "Mabel," by FRANCIS EDWARD KERNOCHAN, New-York City.

Oration, "Oliver Cromwell," by WM. EDWARDS PARK, Andover, Mass.

Philosophical Oration, "Allegiance," by JAMES LANMAN HARMAR, Philadelphia, Penn.

Oration, "The Claims of the English Language," with the Valedictory Address, by TRACY PECK, Jr., Bristol.

Degrees conferred.

Prayer by the President.

The Salutatory this year was admirably adapted to the understanding of graduates whose remitted efforts in the study of Latin Classics have left them with power to comprehend only good sensible Latin. It was quite flattering to one rusty in his classical learning to find out that Latin could be written grammatically, and yet be forcible and mean something. The usual volley of *salvetis* and *salutos* did not greet one, but we suspect this year, at least, the audience welcomed the speaker, and were willing for once to forego the delight of being "hailed" and "saluted," *ore rotundo*, in a dead language.

The exercises of the forenoon were creditable, and the audience once or twice manifested their approbation by hearty applause, notwithstanding such demonstrations are to be abstained from by request of the President. The performances of Mr. COOK, of New-York, on "Conversation," and of Mr. DEXTER on "The Colleges of the Revolution," were especially worthy of mention.

After the exercises of the morning were concluded, the graduates and invited guests repaired to the College grounds and spent the time until dinner was announced in visiting the buildings or chatting together under the tent erected in front of Alumni Hall. Dinner was soon ready, and at the call of their numbers the classes marched in and were seated at the tables. A blessing was invoked by President WOOLSEY, and then came the usual lively scene which a gathering of College Alumni usually witnesses. President DAY, who is still remarkably vigorous, was present and enjoyed meeting many of his old friends and pupils who venerate and love him. At the close of the repast he was called on to say grace, and the company then dispersed to spend in social enjoyment the short intervening before the afternoon performance in the church.

The exercises in the afternoon were listened to with attention and pleasure by the audience. The oration of Mr. HIGGINS, of Delaware, on "The Subordination of the Individual to Law," was calculated by its manly truthful utterances to give the audience proof that there would some time be in Delaware a man not after the style of some of its compromising public men now. Mr. KENOCHAN'S oration on "Maud" was pleasantly written, and showed careful study of a poem which is growing to be liked more and more as the years go by. The oration of Mr. PARK, who was the successful competitor for the DeForrest Prize this year, gave a striking and judicious analysis of the character of CROMWELL, and was heartily appreciated by those present. The oration and valedictory address of Mr. PECK were very good in matter and manner. After the conclusion of these exercises, the degrees were voted to the new candidates. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, numbering ninety-six.

That of Master of Arts was conferred on twenty-three members of the class of 1858, and on one of the class of 1798, 1811, 1831 and 1851, respectively.

Six young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, four that of Bachelor of Laws, and one graduated as Civil Engineer.

The degree of A. M. was conferred *ad eundem* on HENRY ALLEN GRANT, of Hamilton College; WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, of Wabash College; WILLIAM P. HAISLEY, of McKendree College. Honorary A. M. was conferred on WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, formerly of class of 1858; OLIVER W. TREADWELL, of New-Haven.

The degree of Ph. D. was this year conferred by Yale College for the first time. It is designed to secure a careful attention to study in advanced courses, and not to be like the A. M., merely a matter of form. Quite a number are now studying as candidates for the degree at the close of another year. The conditions on which it is conferred we subjoin:

"It is required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, that they shall faithfully devote at least two years to a course of study selected from branches pursued in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts. The selection may be made from the studies of either or both sections, but must belong to at least two distinct departments of learning."

All persons who have not previously received a degree furnishing evidence of acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, will be required before presenting themselves for the final examination for the Doctor's degree, to pass a satisfactory examination in these languages, or in other studies (not included in their advanced course) which shall be accepted as an equivalent by the Faculty.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on all members of the Department who, having complied with the conditions above stated, shall pass a satisfactory final examination, and present a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches they have pursued."

The degree was this year conferred on JAMES MORRIS WHITSON, class of 1853; EUGENE SCHUYLER, class of 1859; ARTHUR WILLIAMS WRIGHT, class of 1859.

No honorary degrees were conferred this year. Columbia had taken up President LINCOLN with academic courtesies and abbreviations, and Harvard had given an LL. D. to Gen. SCOTT.

The reception held in the evening at Alumni Hall was a most successful and brilliant affair. A profusion of evergreens and flowers completed the beautiful effect of the tri-color decorations. New-Haven seldom witnesses such a large assembly of noble men and beautiful women. The company broke up at an early hour and left all with regret that so pleasant an occasion should be so soon past.

The Commencement Exercises at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 25.

At the commencement exercises at Union College to-day, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 73 members of the graduating class; the degree of graduate in Civil Engineering upon nine. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on 14 gentlemen graduates of the Institution. Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John A. Lansing, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Cattskill, N. Y.; Rev. Robt. Brown, Belfast, Ireland; Rev. Samuel Parker, Episcopal Church, Stockbridge, Mass. Honorary degree Master of Arts upon Rev. Samuel H. Roe, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rev. Charles D. Seeley, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Blatchford medals were awarded—first prize, Ira J. Chiper, Amsterdam; second prize, Byron W. Langdon, Columbus,

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

There have been no military movements of importance at Washington within the last twenty-four hours. Gen. MCCLELLAN has not yet taken command of the Army of the Potomac, but is engaged in organizing his Staff, and preparing for active operations. We may expect to hear something from him before long. The Administration, our correspondent states, does not apprehend any attempt on the part of the rebels to capture Washington. It is perhaps not best to be too sure. There are, however, now around the city about thirty-five thousand men who were not in the recent battle, and the artillery force there is much greater than it has been before.

As the smoke of the recent battle gradually clears away, we are astonished more and more at the exaggerations which characterized the first reports of the losses sustained by the National forces engaged. Missing soldiers, supposed to have been killed, have joined their respective regiments; the wounded do not number, by hundreds, so many as at first reported, and property, supposed to have been lost, has been ascertained to have been gathered up by the reserve force, and brought safely within our lines. In fact, our Army, in numbers, is scarcely impaired, and the efficiency lost by temporary demoralization will be no doubt speedily regained. The Washington *Star* publishes a paragraph, in which it states, on the authority of "the officer whose duty it is to know," that our total loss in *killed*, on Sunday, does not number more than *one hundred and fifty*.

It is again rumored among the Secessionists in Kentucky, that a movement of rebel troops is to be made against Cairo immediately. They intend, it is stated, to effect a landing in Missouri, and make an attack from the rear. They will now hardly have so much success as they would have had two months ago.

We shall soon probably hear from the Kanawha Valley of the discomfiture of the wordy Ex-Gov. WISE and the rebels under his command, provided the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN be carried out by Gen. ROSENCRANZ,—and there seems to be no reason why it should not be. The expedition of WISE proves to be a more important one than at first supposed, and the Union Army, under ROSENCRANZ having dispersed the rebels former v under the command of GARNETT, is expected now to proceed Southward, and enter the Kanawha Valley, at some point above Gauley Bridge, and attack WISE in the rear, Gen. COX's brigade, meantime, closing in upon him upon below. WISE will thus be hemmed in, and his retreat cut off.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were marked by a speech from Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Senator from Tennessee, which was a most telling argument in favor of supporting the Government, and will prove one of the most difficult of all the fences which the Secessionists will have to climb over, or break down before they can attain their ends. The joint resolutions approving the acts of the President, was under consideration. Mr. JOHNSON took up the shallow arguments of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and the other sympathizers with the rebels, who are still tolerated at the seat of Government, and refuted them completely. In the course of his speech, a very full report of which we give this morning, he remarked that the Government that the Unionists of East Tennessee were without arms, and that it was necessary they should be armed for protection. In the House, the Senate bill appropriating two millions to pay for the transportation of arms to the Union men in the rebel States, and for the military organization of such men, was passed. The direct tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after debate the enacting clause was stricken out, the principal point of objection being that it proposed to tax the people unequally. When the Committee rose, the matter, on motion of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report forthwith a tax to be on the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income and wealth of the country. This tax, it will be recollected, is for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be incurred in the war. No other business was done.

Brig.-Gen. PERY, commanding a portion of the National forces in Missouri, has adopted a plan which will probably prove effectual in preventing the destruction of any portion of the North Missouri Railroad by the Secessionists. He has notified the people along the road that they will be held personally responsible for the destruction of bridges, culverts, and portions of the track within five miles each side of them; and that they will not be responsible for any outrages upon railroad property, unless it is conclusively proved that they resisted such outrages. The same plan will be adopted along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

The reports are apparently becoming more favorable in the Western and Northwest, especially on the line of the Mississippi River. On the 25th inst. by order of Brig.-General Major-General POPE, the trains were to run both on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The usual stupid rumors to the telegraphic purpose, however, has prevented him from making use of the native whites induced the movement on the part of the Union Bishops, leaders of rebels are said to be gathering in Missouri, some two thousand being at Point Pleasant, and a thousand at Weston.

The Steamer Northerner, of this City, arrived home yesterday, and were we counted most cordially by our citizens as we passed out on the Bay. The First Regiment, Col. Jersey City, and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, were on board, but were not landed, but was given out awaiting their pay, which was obliged to go without them.

Mr. JAY, our Minister to Portugal, published in the Philadelphia *North American* his resignation to the people of the charges of insubordination against him on the strength of the dispatches made in the examination of telegraphic dispatches seized by order of the Government. We give the letter elsewhere this morning.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 11th inst. There is no news of special importance. The markets were quiet. The prices as last advices. The President's Message was published in San Francisco on the day the Pony left, and produced a good impression. The annual vessel immigration had set in, in various routes, and trains were entering the State daily. Two more had arrived at Sacramento.

The demand for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, especially Wheat and Corn, yesterday, was animated; prices favored sellers. Cotton and Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Whisky, Hops, Tallow and Teas. Coffee, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Candles and Foreign Liquors were inactive. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Common Rosin, which was scarce. Sugars and Tobacco were in fair request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 538 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Defeat to Inaugurate a Plan for the War.

The reverse at Bull's Run is undoubtedly the first step of our Government toward the adoption of a complete plan of military operations if not of a well defined policy as to the war; the absence of such policy is the only explanation for our defeat. Unless a person has some definite object, he wastes his strength in extravagant, futile, and often contradictory efforts, in precisely the same manner that our own has been wasted in the campaign in the Eastern States. In Missouri, Gen. LYON was instructed to clear the State of rebels, which he did in a most summary manner. There were really no difficulties in the way of a skillful commander, because he had a definite object and abundant means for its execution. Common sense was the only other element wanting to insure success; and this Gen. LYON appears to possess in an eminent degree. There was no sufficient motive to thwart him while he was too far from Washington to have his plan of operations interfered with. To Gen. MCCLELLAN was confided the task of driving the enemy out of Northwestern Virginia—a duty which he promptly accomplished, because a straightforward one, to which he could direct his undivided energies and skill. In a short month his campaign was brought to a glorious termination, allowing him to be called to duty elsewhere.

The campaigns in Missouri and Western Virginia have shed lustre upon our arms; but when we come to the Eastern States, this agreeable picture is wholly reversed. We call out vast bodies of troops, keep them in positions and cantonments where they are almost entirely unemployed till the period of the enlistment expires; the monotony of their camp life being broken only by a few ill-considered and ineffectual attacks upon the positions of the enemy, in which our soldiers make a partial display of personal daring to be stung to the quick by defeats. Our movements seem to be the result of a momentary impulse, not of any definite or great plan. Why was the enemy allowed to collect 50,000 men at Manassas Junction, to receive the attack of some 20,000 of our own troops, while nearly twice that number, charged with the duty of preventing a junction of the forces under JOHNSTON with those under BEAUREGARD, were idling their time away in camp at Harper's Ferry? It does not help the matter to say that the period of enlistment of one-half of PATTERSON's command had nearly expired, paralyzing his movements to such a degree that he could not act offensively. If PATTERSON could not move safely against JOHNSTON, then the attack on Manassas Junction was sheer madness. Let the force directed against this position was in the same condition that PATTERSON alleges his to have been. The time of a number of regiments in McDOWELL's command was to expire within four days from the first real battle of the campaign. Suppose we had lost the advance gained only by the united exertions of the whole Army, what was to become of those left behind, when deserted by one-half of their comrades? Who ever heard of a campaign being inaugurated with an Army so composed? A regiment has no sufficient motive to fight on a day whose time is out to-morrow. It recognizes all the dangers without regarding any advantage to be secured.

To cry that the fault lies with the men composing it seems to private life. Nothing can be more demoralizing to the service than to see, eclipse or one regiment after another having gone home to be mustered out. It is no wonder that our men were repulsed, but that they fought as well as they did!

We know that Gen. SCOTT is not responsible for such follies. But who is? The President does not claim to be a military man, or to direct the movements of our forces. Where does this power, so potent for mischief, and never for good, reside? Is it not the same influence to which are to be referred the blunders and mismanagement in the organization of the Army, and the entire indifference and neglect shown to meritorious officers seeking to have accepted their services and those of their men, and dancing attendance in Washington week after week, often with the strongest recommendations from the President and Gen. SCOTT, to come home at last utterly wearied and disgusted with the treatment received? To get anything like satisfactory answers to proffers of service has frequently been impossible, unless made through particular channels through which alone the official ear could only be reached and influenced.

Upon this power, busied with its own schemes, the disaster at Bull's Run has fallen like a clap of thunder. Since the battle sixty thousand men have, without shuffling or equivocation, been accredited for the war. Henceforward the necessities of the crisis, not schemes of petty personal ambition, are to guide and direct affairs. A definite plan of the campaign must now be entered upon. The real magnitude of the contest has just burst upon us. We shall be compensated for our defeat by the lesson it has taught. Its causes will be so thoroughly sifted, that their recurrence will be effectually guarded against. The machinery of the War Department will be thoroughly overhauled and ventilated. Hereafter troops will be collected in large bodies with some definite object; and more than all, capable officers will take the place of those incapable. The reverse, for the first time, will set us in the Eastern States, methodically at work. The instant a right beginning is made a successful issue of the contest is not far distant.

BURNETT ON THE NEGROES.—Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, following the example of POWELL (of Kentucky) in the Senate, is chiseling steadily at the negro question. Perhaps he will open it so far as that we may see through it. His last essay we quote as follows:

"Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the Army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes, the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments, and if so at what places and the number of slaves employed."

Well, what of it? Suppose it is all true, as Mr. BURNETT's inquiry implies. What will he do about it? Are not negroes employed notoriously, by thousands, in the rebel army—to wage war upon the Union? What shall be done with those slaves, or the rebel masters who use them so offensively against the Government? Did it never occur to Mr. BURNETT, or to his wits (or want) to work to find out a punishment for their crimes.

But are those slaves and negroes *are* in our camp and at work for the Union—what should be done with them? Would Mr. BURNETT have them remanded to their rebel owners in order that they might work on the other side? We would like to see Mr. BURNETT draw out—we would like to see him at full length on his question.

Treason Still in Office.

Let us turn for a moment from the war before us to the treason around us. No fact can be plainer to those who are familiar with the National Capital, than the continued existence of a formidable secession element there, which it is supposed by many is still to some extent domiciled within the several Bureaux and Departments of the Government. There are certainly pretended loyal men in office, who hold such intimate communication with known sympathizers with the rebels, that they are looked upon by observing persons in the District with a suspicion amounting to distrust; while there are others not in office, whose connection with treason is so close that frequently their vague intimations are deemed to be a knowledge of coming events.

It was stated in the editorial correspondence of this paper a few days since, that a copy of the current map which Gen. MCDOWELL had caused to be prepared from the surveys of the ground occupied by his command, was found in the camp which had been hastily abandoned by the enemy on the advance of our troops to Fairfax Court-house. That map is known to have been but recently finished, and to have been sent from Washington to the rebel headquarters, must have very promptly followed its completion. When was that map prepared, and through whose hands ought the copies to have passed, from the time they were taken from the place until they were delivered over to the Commanding General? It is well known that while JEFFERSON DAVIS filled the post of Secretary of War, he surrounded himself with certain confidential agents and possessed half score like—a part of them military and some of them political. Are any of these favorites of the former Secretary still in office, and, if so, had any one of them an opportunity to make or to get possession of extra copies of these maps? This matter is worthy of inquiry, and a thorough investigation may possibly lead to valuable results.

There are many official positions in Washington which would afford the occupants great facilities for communicating telegraphically with the enemy. The dome, and the numerous windows of the Capitol—the National Observatory—the Coast Survey Office—all furnish either the elevated positions, or the instruments and other facilities for carrying on a direct telegraphic or telescopic correspondence with the enemy. The positions of the two Armies are so near that signals, letters, or even words and sentences, could be read by ordinary telescopes—if the enemy has, as we are confident is the fact his own agents at the Capital, to get the information and transmit it to him. We know that the friends and most prominent officers of all the institutions at the seat of Government are now believed to be loyal, and we do not doubt that they are so, but have all the subordinate agents and ministers of treason been rooted out? If not, it is full time that every suspected post from should be probed to the bottom. No kindly associations, in times that have passed away, between the head of a bureau and his subordinates—no sense of misplaced delicacy to desire to excuse the natural feeling of comrade towards the friends of his youth in a rebel State who are now in arms against their country—should restrain the rigid scrutiny and prompt excision of all disloyal members.

We do not wish to cast undeserved suspicion on any institution or individual. We simply point out the danger, and demand that those who have the needful authority over the subject shall investigate the facts and apply the proper remedies. The nesting places of treason about the Capital are so numerous, and have been so long in the occupation of the enemy, that it will be a good while still before they are all explored and purified. In the meantime, we call on all loyal citizens to be vigilant and ferret out the traitors around home.

Is Baltimore to be Trusted?

Baltimore, whose loyalty from the beginning has been of a doubtful character, is just now deeply plotting treason. The insurrectionary spirit, encouraged by the late repulse in Virginia, is assuming boldness not to be disregarded. It is [illegible] a part of the rebel plans, that loyal forces were defeated at Manassas Junction of triumph from rebel throughout Maryland should be echoed back by the [illegible] insurrection in Baltimore. In view of the [illegible] language used by Congressman [illegible] in the House of Representatives [illegible] has a deep significance. The [illegible] of whom he spoke, as ready to [illegible] arms against the Government, [illegible] into the daylight. His [illegible] Confederate leaders at Richmond [illegible] purpose, and the conspiring Baltimore, halting between treason and loyalty, a smouldering volcano that may burst into fury at any moment, may explain his previous journey to Washington [illegible] as a Union member of Congress, [illegible] with respect, and regarded [illegible] device, enabled him to apprise himself [illegible] the designs of the Government. [illegible] possession of information in regard to the position and numbers of the loyal troops and the probable military movements that were to follow, the communication of which to the rebel leaders it may well be supposed enabled them to prepare so thoroughly to attack upon them at Bull's Run. [illegible] it is said is guarded by a probably [illegible] armed by a respectable military force, would be powerless against a well-organized conspiracy, that from all appearances has been ripening for months. Overlooking the city is Fort McHenry, whose guns command the town, and Gen. DIX should notify the people of Baltimore, that if insurrection shall break out in its streets, those guns will not be idle. There has been forbearance enough, tenderness enough exercised towards treason in the chief city of Maryland. So long as it shall remain true to its allegience it should be respected, but if its people shall raise the standard of revolt, or permit it to be raised, swift retribution should be visited upon them. There has been great blood enough shed in the city of Baltimore and thought its cry for vengeance may have been hushed under the influence of the policy, yet a renewal of the scenes of the 19th of April should be answered by the shot and shell from the guns of McHenry, and if the advocates of rebellion there, the conspirators of that city, should be warned in Gen. DIX's manner so earnest that they would lay it to heart, and choose between the desolation and ruin that would follow, and their duty as loyal citizens.

The Hard-hearted Confederates.

Some months ago the plan of the Confederates for quieting the revolution they were about inaugurating in this country was, to frame a new Constitution for the seceding States, and then let into their league such of the Middle and Western States as, on due contrition for past hostility to Pro-Slavery rule, and good promise of dutiful behavior in the future, should be found worthy of Southern association. But New-England it was thought best to exclude entirely, as sinners too hardened for salvation in the Black Republic.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS modified the plan slightly in his message to the Montgomery Congress, wherein he prayed to be "let alone," and expressed the extreme pleasure with which he would drop the sword, and make friendly and favorable treaties with the free-soil, semi-barbarians of the United States. But the hardness of the Union heart to these tenders of the rebel olive-branch, has quite disgusted the organs of Mr. DAVIS, and they now are taking new and higher ground. Wherever the United States are fairly whipped, ruined and starved (as they unquestionably will be, by rebel accounts, in a few weeks) and shall ask Mr. DAVIS to call off his war-dogs, and grant them a peace, the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* suggests a clause to be put into the treaty, the nature of which will be gathered from the following extract from its columns:

"There is a greater danger to be apprehended from a hasty and incautious peace than any we have as yet suggested, and which we have, therefore, reserved for separate consideration. It is bad enough to deal with Northerners—to have them visit us, and to be forced to visit them—but it would be ruinous to have them come down upon us in shoals as numerous as the mackerel and cod about their coasts, to seize the ballot-box and control the helm of State. Unless the terms of peace exclude them this they will certainly do. The Yankees are not farmers, and few will remove to the Northwest. We have been their customers—have bought most of their manufactures—and, if we refuse to go to them, they will certainly (unless prevented) come to us. Lowell and Salem, Boston and Hartford, and every other town and village in New-England, will empty their scoundrel bosses, their filthy factory hands and starving laborers upon us. They will change the whole tone and character of our society, and soon, uniting with the Submissionists, abolitionize one-half of the South.

No treaty of peace will be worth a fig that does not effectually exclude Yankee notions and Yankee people. Our tariff should discriminate against their goods, and our naturalization laws against themselves."

That is, indeed, the unkindest cut of all. Dixie's land has proved to be so good a place for "permanent investments" of Northern capital; so delightful a place for Northern born men to sojourn in; so difficult a country for them to "tear themselves away from," when the heat of war made emigration to the Northward politic, that it will be a heart-breaking matter to find that not only are they expelled from the comforts of Southern hospitality, but that the door is to be irrevocably closed, bolted and barred against them. How will they survive it?

The Regimental Officers.

Our columns are read by large numbers of the officers at present in service in the volunteer regiments of the United States. We desire, on the part of the public, to address them some sober words under the present crisis. In every great disaster the popular mind always seeks some scapegoat on which to lay the blame. The people are fast tending to the point of fastening it on the officers of our regiments, since the late defeat. The facts thus far are certainly supporting—though not fully proving—this judgment. The men, in large numbers of regiments, testify that they knew and saw nothing of their officers during the battle; they fought, as they expressed it, "on their own hook"—in one instance a Quartermaster leading the regiment. The Army officers—who, it is true, are not so disinterested witnesses—all agree that the majority of the volunteer officers were utterly incompetent to their place. But the great and damning fact is, that twenty thousand men, in the moment of victory, were seized with an unaccountable panic, and that no officer had moral control enough over them to hold them back. A single word from some brave officer, in whom they had learned to have confidence, might have turned the whole rout, and saved this nation the greatest disgrace which has ever fallen on its arms. But in the majority of the regiments, the regimental officers either were panic-stricken themselves, or found, in the moment of extreme trial, that they had not the slightest influence over their men.

Our American pride droops in the dust, to think that there was no gallant corps of officers to throw themselves before the frightened mass, and say, "Fly! but over our dead bodies!" or that but two brigades were all that were left to defend our rear and collect the ruins of the flight, when no enemy pursued! The conduct of the officers since, during the disorganization of the regiments in Washington, bears out the accusations of the men. We hear of frightened Colonels in attics, and of officers deserting their men for days, while frequenting the hotels and barrooms. Of course, to all this, there are noble exceptions. The heroic dead in the ravines near Manassas need no commendation. They were officers who preferred death to dishonor, and who understood their high responsibilities. Many, too, who survived, in various regiments which need not be particularized, did their duty bravely, though a hard long day's battle, and the shameful retreat. Their regiments honor them, and future battle-fields will show the confidence they have in them. We mean a roll of a class of men—men who know more of book-keeping than battles; whose sole qualifications for their place as officers, are, having been the principal clerk or young politician of their village; who have no military experience or moral power. These men have taken the lives and happiness of tens of thousands of people on their shoulders, without ever thinking of or caring for the responsibility. We are rejoiced to hear that Congress recommends an "Examining-Board" for our volunteer officers, so that we may at least be sure of some [illegible] education.

But this is not the most vital defect. Many of our volunteer officers have military education enough for their positions. West Point does not necessarily make a good leader. The want is deeper and more radical. It can be corrected by every civilian who is now in command, if he will only set himself to the work. Let him remember that WASHINGTON, in his first campaign, was a militia officer, while BRADDOCK was a regular. The first thing to be considered is, that the men under command are like children, and must be carefully cared for, and their confidence be acquired. It is a mistake to suppose that this can be done best by affected joviality or familiar manners. A leader should always withhold himself from too great familiarity. Men whose lives are to be in the hands of their commander, do not care that he should be a joker or "a good fellow." They merely want to prove perfect confidence in his head and his nerve. He must first establish their respect by the most undoubted, even reckless, valor. Then in the long marches, the camp, the bivouac and the barracks, it must be seen that their colonel, or major, or captain, is always working first after the comfort of his men, and then after his own. Here our officers are shamefully deficient. A little care of the men in peace, would give them a vast control in war. A leading officer should feel, that for the campaign, power over his soldiers is what he is to aim at—not comfort, or "having a good time." With power, comes both care for honor, success, and, perhaps, the salvation of his country. His glory should be that he has his regiment or company in thorough control. His discipline should be the severest, while his kindness should know no bounds.

Let him be in the habit of requiring unyielding obedience. Men in danger will always yield to the strong will and unshaken courage. His soldiers are his children, and he must command. All observers of our Army agree that the officers do not exercise enough *moral* control over their men. A good leader ought to be constantly using his tact to stir up the spirits of the troops. If a band will not play at the end of a long march, they should be whipped into it. The soldiers should be personally encouraged. A good speech will inspirit men before a battle, and a good joke can break up a panic.

There is as yet little of the *esprit du corps* among our soldiers, which keeps men firm in danger, and exposes them fearlessly to the greatest perils. The commanders should cultivate it. The place of Colonel, or Major, or Captain, must now be considered a high one, and the nation should demand that the best and bravest men fill it. Reorganize our officers, and we shall easily beat the enemy. Continue the present system, and we might as well give up to the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. T. Butler King in France.

This gentleman, the representative of the State of Georgia to the European Courts, has addressed a communication to the Minister of Commerce of France, which he earnestly requests should be communicated to the Emperor, upon commercial affairs in America, in reply to articles in the TIMES, which have been republished, and have had a wide circulation both in France and England. We give elsewhere the substance of Mr. KING's argument. It is chiefly made up of those platitudes in which Southern gentlemen are so fond of indulging—the enormous volume of Southern commerce—its *past* value to the Northern States, and its future value to France, if she will only accept of the proffered boon.

There are two or three points in Mr. KING's pamphlet deserving notice. His great argument is the Tariff, against the oppressions of which the Southern States were fairly goaded into rebellion. Now Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederates, told us a few months ago that the Tariff in force when the Southern States seceded was their own work, passed by their own votes! So much for this great oppression. Mr. KING says the North grew rich under it. So might the South, had it chosen to do so. The South does not suffer for high duties, because its people do not consume duty-paying goods. In no event would they ever consume any considerable amount of foreign merchandise.

Mr. KING thus states the extent of the commerce, previous to the war between the Northern and Southern States:

Raw Material	$252,681,344
Diverse Products	15,000,000
Expenditures of Travelers	5,000,000
Total	$302,681,344

One-half the above amount is quite up to the fact. "Diverse products" exist only in Mr. KING's imagination. It is necessary to swell the productions of a [illegible] and the value of its trade, by adding [illegible] expenses of travelers."

But it is hardly worth while to [illegible] KING's pamphlet. If public [illegible] States, the well known character [illegible] then an will destroy any [illegible] attached to his statements. [illegible] time been utterly without [illegible] and is now only brought [illegible] accident of the rebellion. [illegible] in seeking to overthrow [illegible] which he is a defaulter [illegible]. He has quite recently been [illegible] swindling the people of [illegible] out of immense sums, belong[illegible] with the Southern Pacific [illegible] terly ruined that enterprise [illegible] long enough abroad, we may [illegible] refutation of his arguments [illegible] his character.

A SOUTHERN EMPIRE.—A [illegible] has long been the fond dream of [illegible] prominent conspirators, and the present attempts to subvert the Government under the plea of State Rights [illegible] end in a monarchy. They have already advanced far enough in this direction [illegible] the monarchical passport system and disregard State Rights, greatly to the [illegible] Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, who [illegible] a lesson on that subject last Winter.

Mr. W. W. MILLER, of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, says that at a meeting of naval officers, held at Genoa, in January, Capt. INGRAHAM and others stated that it was their determination to join the Secessionists, and as an inducement for him to go with them, they told him "that the [illegible] from the [illegible] when Officer [illegible] had him into custody and [illegible] committed the prisoner for trial.

Swindling and its Punishment in France.

In this country, whether it be to our credit or our shame, defalcation in respect to pecuniary trusts is seldom punished by the law, and is not always visited with that amount of public odium which its wickedness deserves. A bank officer gambles in stocks or launches out into reckless speculations. His ventures prove disastrous, and to redeem himself, he lays his hand upon the funds intrusted to his care. Stocks go down, or his speculations wane, and he wades in deeper and deeper, until the dread of exposure drives him to the falsification of the books under his charge, to hide his defalcations. The crisis at last comes. The bank explodes, and stockholders and depositors find themselves involved in the ruin his dishonesty has occasioned. He retires from the institution he has swamped, not into prison nor into the criminal Courts to answer for his delinquencies, but to live quietly, perhaps under the ban of popular opinion and the loss of his social position, subsisting from the spoil he has secretly saved, in view of the wreck which he alone was permitted to see in the perspective. He is seldom troubled by indictments, and if he is, the chances are, that through the law's delay and its tenderness towards respectable criminals, he will escape all punishment at last. We have in an interior city, instances illustrative of our meaning, where men who have plundered and intrusted to their keeping, amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, whose dishonesty has carried desolation and ruin to the homes of many families, and who are calmly walking the streets unmolested by the pursuit of justice, serene and placid in all outward seeming as if they had been guilty of no wrong but were entitled to the sympathy of the world to [illegible] for their own fortunes in the wide-spread [illegible] that scattered ruin all around them.

They do these things differently [illegible]. The squandering of trust [illegible] liability upon moneys held to [illegible] the wife'ring that carries [illegible] Paris on a credit secured [illegible] by means, are [illegible] such they are put [illegible] social position [illegible] not stay the [illegible] MIRES [illegible]

[illegible] by ill[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolution—Confiscation of Belligerent Contrabands—Vagrant Soldiers in the Streets.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

The resolution offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and adopted by the House with almost entire unanimity, goes to the very core of the questions at issue between the Government and the rebels. The whole blame of the war is, without qualification, placed at the door of those who have taken up arms against the laws and Government of their country; and the object of the war is justly stated to be the suppression of the rebellion, and not the overthrow of the institutions of any State. This is strictly true, and will be accepted as a just definition of the case by those who believe, or even by those who hope that the abolition of Slavery will be the consequence of the measures necessary to subdue the revolt. I confess I have been agreeably disappointed in the course Mr. CRITTENDEN has thought proper to pursue; and it is due to him to say, that the proposal of this resolution leaves no longer a doubt of his loyalty. He can have no sympathy with the views of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT, of his State, or of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who, whatever be their professions, cannot disguise their cordial sympathy with the rebels. They cannot be said to oppose, because they have not taken up arms against the country; but they are giving aid and comfort to rebellion by refusing, as legislators, to vote the supplies necessary to put down the rebellion.

The adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution by the vote of every member of the House who is not a sympathizer with the rebels; will have a fine effect upon the population in the Border States, and will tend greatly to mould the sentiment of the masses to loyalty and thorough attachment to the Union. It will inspire confidence in the integrity and devotion of the Government, by showing that its views as to the objects of the war, it has no views inconsistent with the restoration of the Union as it was before the outbreak, as defined by the Conservative CRITTENDEN.

The amendment offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, and accepted by the Senate, to the bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes, is not at all inconsistent with the Crittenden resolution, above referred to. The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL is to the effect "that any slaves employed in arms, in the rebellion against the Government, when captured, shall be forfeited." This amendment created debate, in which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE exhibited his uns eeing interest in the cause of rebellion, but it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 6. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, voted with the majority, and only BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, of Kentucky, JOHNSON and POLK, of Missouri, KENNEDY and PEARCE, of Maryland, voted in the negative. The Virginia Senators did not vote, and it so happened that BRIGHT and LATHAM were absent.

I need not say that the Maryland Senators are no fit representatives of the majority of the people in that State. They claim to be Union men but they always vote in a way to please the Secessionists. I cannot understand how any man who is not at heart a Secessionist could vote against a proposition to confiscate property employed in waging war upon the Government. If the property were powder and ball, or other ordinary munitions of war, there could be no hesitation. And who will pretend to say that stalwart slaves, employed to make fortifications, to man them, to take up arms in the ranks, or to drive baggage-wagons, or to act as servants to the officers, are not rendering as efficient aid to the enemy as if their value were turned into ball and cartridge? This was doubtless the view taken of the matter by ANDREW JOHNSON, and as a fearless, patriotic friend of the Union, he voted the confiscation of negroes employed in the rebel service as contraband of war.

The streets of Washington to-day are literally filled with vagrant soldiers armed and unarmed. They straggle over the city, crowd themselves into the hotels, the stores, the grog-shops, and wherever they can find entrance; and not a few are to be seen lying in the gutters and on the pavements in a state of beastly intoxication. I frequent the streets a good deal, day and night, and yet I have never seen a soldier arrested for drunkenness or disorder. Such cases have occurred, no doubt, but while the drunkenness and disorder are to be witnessed every day, and at all hours, I have never seen an arrest. The effect of this utter indifference on the part of the authorities to the conduct of the soldiers cannot be otherwise than demoralizing in a military as well as social point of view. It is impossible that raw volunteers can become fit for the severe ordeal of the battle field under such training. If they are not taught the necessity of obedience, discipline, and sobriety, in camp, they will not be likely to yield a ready obedience and faithful execution of orders when called into action. The free and easy life they are permitted to lead here in Washington, must inevitably impress them with the notion that they are at liberty to consult their own tastes and inclinations, and they will be taught to resent as an affront an order circumscribing the range of their pleasures. I know not who is to blame for this disorder—but presume that it attaches to the whole body of officers, from the highest to the lowest. The higher powers should know that it is not sufficient to issue general orders, and leave their execution to the officers elected by the volunteers, or appointed from among them. These officers all expect to return home, and to become candidates for Congress. They are consequently chary of enforcing the rigid and arbitrary discipline of the Army upon their future constituents. Nothing short of the constant and exacting supervision of the higher officers of the regular service will cause the volunteer officers to conform to military laws, or to enforce them upon their men. OBSERVER.

The Injustice to Gen. Wool—The Craig and Ripley Quarrel—The Rebel Congressman, Burnett.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

I called attention a month ago to the injustice which has been done to Gen. WOOL, one of the ablest and most experienced officers the country has produced. He has been consigned to a life of inactivity at Watervliet Arsenal, while important divisions of the army have been intrusted to the command of politicians, who are unacquainted with the rudiments of the art of war. The pretense on which Gen. WOOL was laid on the shelf was that his health was infirm; but I have been assured that this is untrue, and that the real cause of his being put aside was the fact that by his energy and sagacity he had defeated, or was likely to defeat, some splendid contracts for supplies, by which certain parties were to make fortunes. These disinterested patriots had sufficient influence with the War Department to have Gen. WOOL quietly disposed of, on the false pretense that his infirm health disqualified him for active service. I understand that Gen. SCOTT was no party to this transaction, and that he was anxious to assign Gen. WOOL to the command at Old Point. There is no reason to suppose that the jobbers aforesaid had any reason to regard Gen. BUTLER as a more pernicious friend than Gen. WOOL, and I am far from intimating anything of the kind. My information was that they managed to have him removed from the City of New-York, where he was playing the mischief with their business. I am gratified to see that the Press has taken this matter up for investigation. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the *Times* of the same city have within a few days drawn attention to the neglect of Gen. WOOL by the War Department, and their comments are anything but complimentary to the powers that be.

I stated some ten days ago, that Col. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department, had preferred charges of a grave character against Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY and Capt. MANARDIER, the acting chief and his assistant, in that branch of the military service. It is natural to suppose that they would have insisted upon an immediate investigation of the charges; and failing to press the matter themselves, from a sense of wounded honor, that they would have been brought to trial by the Secretary of War. I know nothing as to the justice of these charges, and will not assume them to be true. But I do know that they have been made to the War Department; that they impugn the honor of these officers, and that so far as I am aware, it is a matter of course for the accused parties to demand an investigation. Yet I am assured that Capt. MANARDIER has publicly boasted that neither Lieut. Col. RIPLEY nor himself will be brought to trial. Honor is as dear, and as necessary to a true soldier, as chastity to a woman. Without it, he cannot hold up his head among his comrades and never before were officers charged with dishonorable conduct known to shrink from investigation, or to fail to demand it when no formal charge is made.

The history of the case is briefly as follows: Col. CRAIG preferred the charges in writing and officially six weeks ago, and demanded that the parties be brought to trial. He asked that the Judge Advocate should be instructed to draw up charges and specifications from the records in the Department, and that the facts be thoroughly investigated by a Court Martial. The Secretary of War sent the charges to the accused parties, and asked their report upon them. They responded that they were innocent, when both the charges and the denials were sent to the Judge Advocate for his examination and report. He replied that the allegations were very serious, and that further investigation would be necessary to enable him to draw up the charges in due form. This report and papers were handed to Adjutant-General THOMAS. He was called upon by Col. CRAIG for information as to what had been done in the premises, and in reply stated that he was of opinion the answers exonerated both the parties accused, and that no further investigation was needed. He stated that he had not sent in the papers to the Secretary of War, and intimated that he would be very slow to do so.

The disposition made of these cases furnishes at least one instance of the extreme mildness of a Star Chamber trial; and if that species of court, in the dark age and under monarchical government, acquired a reputation for cruelty by its summary convictions, we see that it is destined, under our Republican forms, to redeem itself by the lenity of its decisions.

I suppose the charges must now be regarded as disposed of. I am too little acquainted with the laws and rules governing the military service, to suggest any mode of bringing officers to trial, after their superiors have declined that the charges are frivolous, or that a simple declaration of innocence on the part of the accused is a sufficient vindication. If the officers whose honor has been brought into question by a superior in rank of unimpeachable character, be anxious rather to escape the ordeal of a trial, than to wipe out the stain by a thorough investigation, I suppose it must be so, but they must contment themselves to rest under the cloud of suspicion which has been produced by the unrefuted charges.

In this connection, I will again advert to the charge heretofore made against Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY—that of his princely munificence in the construction of a military palace at Springfield, Mass., at the expense of the Government, for himself and family to reside in. I am assured that I understated the cost of that establishment, when I placed it at $25,000, and that I might have cited Gen. B. F. BUTLER, as well as Gen. N. P. BANKS, to the witness-box against him. It is said that Gen. BUTLER denounced RIPLEY on the stump in Massachusetts, and that if called upon officially, he could give an interesting statement on the subject.

Turning for a moment to the current discussions in Congress, I may say that Mr. BURNETT, who is often on the floor, never fails to exhibit his ardent sympathy with the rebels. He yesterday expressed his profound horror at the thought of arming negroes to fight his Southern friends. He had himself seen negroes armed and uniformed about the city, and could not be appeased by the assurance that they were merely the servants of the officers, and that they were not enrolled as soldiers. Mr. LOVEJOY inquired of him if he was not aware that Gen. JACKSON employed negroes to fight at New-Orleans. Mr. B. admitted the fact, but still thought it a great outrage. He should know that Gen. JACKSON raised or accepted the services of a considerable body of negroes, and that, worst of all, he thanked them in an official order (see *Niles' Register*) for their patriotic and efficient services in battle. I believe that he issued a similar general order, thanking negro soldiers for their services to the country, in Florida. When our armies went to Mexico, they were followed by many negroes in the capacity of servants; and I was informed some years ago by a Southerner, who lately resigned a lieutenantcy in the Army to join the rebels, that the best fighting man he saw in Mexico was a negro, the servant of a distinguished South Carolina officer. According to my informant, the negro, who was of course not in the service, and under no obligation to fight, had a perfect passion for the sport, and in right of his prowess, had no hesitation in sweeping at the cowardly whites as often as he saw them skulking from duty. OBSERVER.

FROM IOWA.

Financial History of the State—The Call for Volunteers—Regiments on Duty—Expense of their Equipment—Political News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OTTUMWA, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

A word now and then from a Western correspondent ought not to be out of place in the columns of the TIMES. Although Iowa may not appear on the reports issued from the Department of the Interior at Washington, as being in any way distinguished from the several States that constitute the great Western Valley, yet she has a history peculiarly her own, and her place in the Confederacy would by no means be supplied by an equal number of square miles of prairie, and a population of similar magnitude. Her financial history of itself, entitles her to honorable mention. It is good to remember that with a population of 700,000 souls, with several hundred miles of railways connecting most of her important towns, with educational and charitable institutions creditable in size and endowment, she had, at the beginning of the year, an indebtedness not exceeding $350,000—$200,000 of which is funded debt. When, in addition to this, it is understood that her banks have a specie basis, and that their bills will buy exchange on New-York at one per cent., while Illinois and Wisconsin money cannot be used for any business purpose, adequate reason is known to authorize a few words on her separate account, independent of the common talk about the great Northwest.

The call of the President for volunteers found Iowa without a shadow of a military organization. A half dozen companies were known to be in existence, but their whereabouts was probably a matter of conjecture to the Governor. Moreover, there was a want of men skilled in military science. It is true we had innumerable men with titles, who had borne themselves gallantly in the war of land speculations, in the political arena, and at the bar; but unfortunately these exercises had not been conducted according to the military code. However, there was an abundance of stout hearted and hard-fisted men, who could handle a rifle, and with whom science was of small account. Ignorant of their deficiency, they with one voice clamored for a chance to fight, and the authorities, after an embarrassing delay, were at length forced into activity. After much blundering and no little ill-feeling, the organization of six regiments has been perfected. Three of these regiments—thoroughly equipped—are on duty in Missouri; one regiment is quartered at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, and the remaining two are in camp at Burlington.

Considerable expense has necessarily been incurred in the support and equipment of so many men. Thus far the money has been supplied by the ordinary income of the State, and by liberal advances from the banks. A loan was thought expedient by the Legislature, and at its late special session the borrowing of $800,000, to be secured by the State bonds, was authorized. The negotiation of these bonds is under the control of a Commission, who, by virtue of the discretion given them, have concluded to offer at present but $400,000. They have further resolved that if the bonds cannot be sold at a rate not less than 10 per cent. discount they shall not be put out. Certainly, if the bonds are worth anything at all, they should bring 90 cents on the dollar.

It has been affirmed in certain quarters that the proposed loan is in conflict with the State Constitution. The New-York *Herald* published an article to that effect. At home, this idea is confined to those who have small sympathy with the Government in its peril, and who would gladly embarrass the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is probably circulated abroad to aid speculation. By the Constitution, the power of the Legislature to create a debt is limited to a certain sum, "except in case of war, invasion or insurrection." Is the contest now going on such a war as is contemplated? It is proposed to obtain from the Supreme Court, at an early day, their decision on an argued case, involving the entire matter in controversy.

The usual notices for the holding of party Conventions for the nomination of State officers are before the people. A portion of the Democracy repudiate the call made in the name of their party, as unauthorized by a majority of the regular Committee, and as committing them by its language to a policy which it is by no means clear it will be safe to adhere to. In order that you may appreciate the delicacy shown by these men, let me give you an extract from the call. After saying that certain States were in rebellion, it continues: "While the integrity of the Union is thus menaced at the South, the National Constitution is being nullified, the National Government subverted, and the personal liberties of the people endangered by the assumption and exercise of arbitrary power by Executive functionaries, unwarranted by law," &c. It will be hard in these times to rally the people to the support of any such sentiments, and I doubt very much whether any respectable number of Democratic politicians will be found guilty of indorsing such views.

At a meeting held at the Capital on July 4, by gentlemen from various parts of the State, it was resolved to hold a People's Convention on the 25th of this month, at which should be represented all conservative men who are in favor of the Union, and believe its welfare paramount to the interest of party. Without knowing much of the men engaged in the movement, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that something good will come of it. Certainly, now is the time to break over old party prejudices, and unite in giving hearty support to the Government.

WAPELLO.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Loitering and Waiting—Discipline and Drill—Affairs in Camp Hamilton—A Scarcity of Officers—Picket Duty.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The severest trials of the soldier are not those which he undergoes on the field of battle. Marching to meet the foe with drums beating, and trumpets sounding, and colors flying, and a high purpose nerving—that fills up the frame of the little picture which the new-fledged flamingo, in full Zouave feather, has hung up in his mind's eye before starting for the wars. He has not thought of the drowsy days of laboring and waiting, and wakeful nights of mosquito combatting and sentry standing which must precede and follow the short moments of actual combat. It is in these long and tedious hours of preparation and expectancy that his patriotism is put to the most rigid test. The digging and delving, the policing of quarters, the drilling, the submitting to unaccustomed restraints, the cold comforts of rations which wholesome and plentiful though they may be, are cheerless and unpalatable compared with the delicacies of home—these are serious matters to him; but far worse than all is the reflection that he is standing still, apparently achieving nothing, while he hears that his comrades in another scene of action are striking blows that tell in behalf of the cause he loves, or for its sake are exposing themselves to belching batteries and naked blades.

The last two days of suspense and flying rumors of victory and disaster have been a lifetime of uneasiness to our troops assembled in and near Fortress Monroe. Why do we sit here idle, with arms in our hands, the men have gone into one another, while our brothers in arms are bathed in blood before the batteries, overpowered perhaps by numbers and with exhaustion, needing our right hands to support them or our bodies to shield them from the foe? The feeling in camp has been intense, and as I write all is still uncertainty and doubt. If the order to move onward should come now how highly the men would respond; how speedily would they fill their cartridge boxes, canteens and haversacks and sling them for the march; with how little reluctance they would leave this pleasant Old Point, the grey old Fort and green fields deserted tents, now become home-like with associations which with each of us will ever after cling around them! But here we are, and here, as far as we can perceive, we are always to remain, harmless and unarmed.

But what, of how much advantage all this delay may be to us? The unanimated opinions of life in camps rapidly converging the assemblages of mere men in uniform into the steady battalions that turn the fate of great battles. A few brigade drills under Col. DURYEE, who commands the troops encamped between Hamilton Bridge and the Fort, have greatly improved the tone of the entire command. The regiments are drilled together, vie with each other, and an *esprit du corps* is brought forth and nourished, which gives increased force and vigor to the separate military organizations. The several battalions evince gratifying progress in the performance of evolutions of the line. Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, who now commands the Fifth Zouaves, is an old graduate of West Point, and he has taken hold of the regiment as if he intended to bring it fully up to the standard of that school. Capt. SMITH has been laboring with Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment like one who is determined not to be left far behind; and Col. CALE'S and Col BAKER'S commands are being placed upon a footing of great efficiency.

Col. WEBER'S fine regiment of German Turners is in Hampton, and its appearance and performances are exceedingly creditable; while inside the fort the Zouaves, formerly known as McCHESNEY'S, are reaping a great deal of profit from their association with the regulars. The regiments at Newport's News, too, are getting into good serviceable condition. The Naval Brigade wins its share of encomiums. A force of cavalry has just arrived here, of which I have not seen enough to speak wittingly. Here we all are, prepared to do service when the time comes; and the question often recurs: When *will* the time come? The most difficult lesson which new soldiers have to learn is that which bids them bide their time without murmuring or impatience. Nothing noteworthy has occurred since I last wrote you that could not be transmitted in sum and in substance by telegraph, without waiting for the mail. The bridge over Hampton Creek, burnt by the rebels in their flight, is rebuilt; batteries are planted protecting the exposed points of our position; the enemy occupies the line of Back River, on the banks of which batteries are said to have been erected; our scouting parties are occasionally molested, and, as in the case of young TOM RAWLINGS, rash stragglers are cut off and slain. The prevailing opinion here is, that most of the troops at Yorktown have been sent to reinforce BEAUREGARD.

It has happened most of the time that the have been in camp that a portion of the officers of the Fifth Zouaves have been absent from various causes from their commands. The officers who have remained at their posts from the start have had doubly irksome duties to perform in consequence.

There are for duty present with the regiment to-day, for inspection, only the following:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Commanding; Adjutant, Joseph E. Hamblin; Surgeon, Rufus H. Gilbert; Surgeon's Mate, B. Ellis Martin; Quartermaster, J. Howard Wells.

The Colonel is in command of the brigade; the Major and Chaplain are in New-York.

LINE OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.—Capt. Harmon D. Hull, Lieut. Wm. T. Partridge, (Ensign, resigned.)

COMPANY B.—Lieut. Gouverneur Carr, (Capt. and Ensign in New-York.)

COMPANY C.—Capt. Henry E. Davies, Lieut. J. F. Evans, (Ensign, resigned.)

COMPANY D.—Lieut. Wilbur F. Lewis, (Capt. and Ensign sick.)

COMPANY E.—Capt. Hiram Duryea, Ensign H. H. Burnett, (Lieutenant sick.)

COMPANY F.—Capt. Henry F. Swartwout, Lieut. O. Wetmore, Jr., Ensign Carlile Boyd.

COMPANY G.—Lieut. Jacob Duryee, Ensign Joseph H. Bradley, (Captain sick.)

COMPANY H.—Lieut. Churchill J. Camp'orelling, (Captain in New-York, Ensign on detached service.)

COMPANY I.—Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, Lieut. Joseph S. York, Ensign John Henry Whitney.

COMPANY K.—Capt. Cleveland Winslow, Lieut. Wm. F. Hoyt, Ensign Wm. Ferguson.

Four of the officers above named have just recovered from sickness.

JOHN E. DUNHAM, Orderly Sergeant of Company B, who was so severely shot through the head in this affair, seems a miracle, has just returned to New-York on a visit, on furlough. He confidently believes that he will return to duty speedily. FRANK S. HASTINGS, of the same company, who has nursed him with unremitting care during his long illness, has gone home with him.

The monotony of life in camp is relieved every three days by picket duty, while the several regiment take turns in performing. The picket guard is mustered every morning at 8 o'clock. The men go forth in heavy marching order, armed at all points and eager to meet the foe at the advanced posts, and return usually after twenty-four hours duty covered with wounds inflicted, not by the Secessionists, but by their fellow-citizens, the mosquitoes, who swarm in the woods and whom no charge can drive to cover. Well, I have seen many poisonous insects, but never have I encountered such a disagreeable entymological specimens as here present themselves. G. C.

The National Hymn.

Nearly four weeks have elapsed since the day appointed for the opening of the manuscripts sent in to the Committee upon a National Hymn, and impatience is manifesting itself in many quarters for the announcement of the expected award. Aside from any interest which the public at large may take in the subject, the great number of the competitors—only a few short of twelve hundred—renders it inevitable that there are thousands of casual expectants waiting upon the anxious solicitations in this regard. For it can hardly be that each competitor has less than a dozen friends who are sanguine for his success. We have therefore thought it worth while to make some curious as far as possible upon the subject, and we learn that the committee are upon the verge of the conclusion of their labors. They have not yet, however, decided upon making an award, on which we remind our readers, that in their advertisement for competition, they expressly stipulated that they were not to give the prize to the best hymn in point of literary merit, but to that which they should reject as worthless, if they found none exactly suited to the purpose.

Their mode of proceeding, we understand, has been this: The manuscripts containing words alone were first opened, the music being laid aside for separate consideration. The verses were then read by the member who opened the envelope containing them. If they were condemned at once by a nearly unanimous voice, they were cast into a waste-basket ready at hand; if not, they were reserved for future consideration. But, by a wasted-basket, must not be understood any of those wicker concavities, known to ordinary mortals by that name. A vast washing-basket—a "buck-basket," big enough to hold Falstaff himself—was made the temporary tomb of these extinguished hopes; and this receptacle was filled, it is said, five times with rejected manuscripts, which were seized upon for incendiary purposes by the cooks of the gentlemen at whose houses the meetings of the Committee took place. Alas, for the hapless writers! Were even the priceless manuscript plays of the Shakespearian age that Warton's cook purloined and used to put under pies so lamented as those remorselessly incremated hymns will be? The mass of these manuscripts, we are informed, were either the merest common-place, or absolutely neither rhyme nor reason. From the whole collection only about thirty were reserved as worthy of a second reading, and these, on a second and third examination, were reduced about one-half. Several were also preserved on account of their absurdity or grotesqueness. They were so bad as to be good.

The hymns sent in with music were about three hundred in number. To enable them fairly to judge the merits of these, the Committee called in competent musical aid, and after a winnowing of the heap over the piano-forte, the residuum, found worthy of a more particular hearing, were sung. This second examination left less than twenty compositions in the hands of the Committee. We hear that among the rejected musical manuscripts were very many that were evidently sent in by persons who were ignorant of the very first principles of harmony, and who to their ignorance added utter lack of native musical capacity. It has been stated that the Committee called in two eminent musicians to pass judgment, as experts, upon the compositions sent in to them. But we are informed that this report is not correct, and that judgment upon the merits of contributions has, in all cases, remained entirely with the Committee, among whom are gentlemen of well-known musical taste and cultivation.

But even with their stock thus reduced the Committee hesitated about their decision; and, finally, determined to call the public to their aid. It is to the public heart and to the general ear that the words and music of the hoped-for hymn are to be addressed; and, therefore, it appears to us that this determination is a wise one. It is to be carried into effect by the performance of the songs, now in the hands of the Committee, at concerts in New-York and Brooklyn, in which soloists, a chorus, and an orchestra, will test in the most satisfactory manner the fitness of these hymns for national purposes. The names of the authors and composers will be withheld; and, indeed, they are yet entirely unknown to the members of the Committee themselves. It is not, we believe, intended that the question shall be decided by the amount of applause elicited by this or that hymn; but that the manner in which the performance affects the public shall enter largely into the considerations by which the final judgment of the Committee is affected. The plan is at least an ingenious one; and the concerts, which are to be given at a low price of admission, though in the most creditable style, will doubtless excite a very general interest.

THE RUSSELL DAVIS IMBROGLIO.—Mr. SAMUEL WARD states, in a communication to the *Times*, that the letter signed by him, which was published in *Harper's Weekly* of July 20, was "*an extract from a private letter addressed by him, etc.*" This is not true. The letter was published ENTIRE, and was not private, but a business communication, addressed by name to the Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, on the business of that journal. Neither Mr. SAMUEL WARD himself, nor the other statements contained in his letter seem to require any notice at our hands.—*Harper's Weekly.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.—WELLS, FARGO & Co. show how long it takes them to get packages through from California, by laying on our table papers issued in San Francisco on July 4. Thus the Overland Mail has superseded the ocean steamers.

(Advertisement.)

INVETERATE COSTIVENESS

Is now prevailing to some considerable extent, combined sometimes with bilious cry colic; death often ensues the strife before the patient is well aware of his danger. Now,

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

in a few hours give relief, and if persevered in according to the directions, are the safest and most speedy remedy known in these cases, because they evacuate the impurity of the blood, and thus mitigate the heat of the liver and of the whole body. And is not a large majority of all inflammations and fevers caused by corrupted blood not being evacuated, and which regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members? And remember, also, that these pills have been prepared in one family for over a century, who have acquired great skill in their preparation, whose value is beyond estimate; for where a patient is so weak that he could never rally from any other purgative, yet he rises with renewed strength from BRANDRETH'S Pills.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at

No. 294 CANAL-STREET

and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Now ready for gratuitous distribution at the above offices, a pamphlet entitled

"THE GUIDE TO PREVENT PREMATURE DEATH."

Shall such men as DOUGLAS and CAVOUR die in their prime?

Fine Stuff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good Scenes. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post office.

Buckingham's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural Black or Brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair. The ill effects of bad dyes removed. The hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING AND CURLING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder Brace

AND A BRONCHIAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.

A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,

For Family and Manufacturing use.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BURDEN—WILD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. W. Everett, THOMAS F. BARDEN to Miss MARY E. WILD, daughter of Horatio N. Wild, Esq., all of this City.

TYLER—TUTTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, R. R. TYLER, of Shanghai, China, to SARAH LOUISA, daughter of the late James N. Tuttle, of this City.

JACKSON—ANDRUSS.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Latham, THOMAS JACKSON to Miss JULIA A. ANDRUSS, of this City.

TUTHILL—ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. J. Eason Rockwell, CHARLES EDWARD TUTHILL to MAGGIE N. ELLIOTT, all of Brooklyn.

HARRIES—SMITH.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Wednesday, July 24, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Charles S. Williams, DAVID HARRIES, of Cincinnati, to Miss SOPHIE E., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Richard Smith, of the former place.

DIED.

FICK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, CHARLES A., son of Charles J. and Mary H. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, John L., Thomas R., James W. and Jared V. Peck, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 154 Lexington-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, of disease of the brain, Dr. ROBERT DOUGLAS, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 Bleecker-st.

DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, of disease of the brain, Dr. ROBERT DOUGLAS, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Faculty of Medicine and Medical Faculty in general, also the members of the Scottish Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Bleecker-st, this day (Sunday), at 2 P. M.

COURTNEY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 27, FRANCIS EUGENE, son of Eugene K. and Elizabeth K. Courtney, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Grand-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

USSHER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, after a short illness, RANSOM USSHER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Charles and Bleecker sts., to-morrow afternoon, Monday, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible].—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, WILLIAM [illegible], in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and his sons Stephen and Charles, and his son-in-law, Alfred E. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, this Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13 Cherry-st.

COWAN.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, July 27, CHARLES [illegible], only child of Stafford H. and Margaret Ann Cowan, aged 2 months and 4 days.

[illegible].—At 6 o'clock, P. M., this day, Sunday. His remains will be removed by Trinity Cemetery.

[illegible].—In Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 24, Capt. WILLIAM BENSON, aged 63 years.

MESHURUL.—In Chicago, Ill., July 23, after a lingering illness, MARY L., wife of George S. Meshurul.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 405.—JULY 27, 1861.
41, 33, 51, 67, 50, 37, 3, 4, 11, 59, 75, 46.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—JULY 27, 1861.
C, 39, 24, 5, 1, 64, 62, 46, 40, 72, 18, 26, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Wounded and dying soldiers. A meeting will be held, to-morrow evening, at Rev. Dr. Hague's Church, Madison-avenue, corner of 31st-st., at 8 o'clock, to consider what can be done to advance the spiritual interests of the wounded and dying soldiers at Washington.

Rev. Dr. Spring will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. Tyng, Hague, Abel Stevens, Wm. Adams, Lathrop, and others.

Interesting reports will be read from the delegation of the Army Committee, now engaged in this work at Washington.

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
P. HARWOOD VERNON,
} Army Committee.

MILITARY.

HEAD-QUARTERS RAMSEY'S 3RD MOUNT GUARD INFANTRY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—THIS REGIMENT having been accepted by the War Department, officers now recruiting in the various States will send their recruits in squads of twenty or more, under the charge of a Sergeant, to the Regimental Depot, Jackson Hall, corner of 14th-st. and Greenwich-av., New-York City.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—Officers having 100 or more recruits, will report that fact at once at head-quarters, whereupon a mustering officer of the U. S. Army will be dispatched to muster them in at the place of recruiting.

Officers may report by telegraph.

By Order of
Col. ALBERT C. RAMSEY.
J. W. CURTIS, Acting Adjutant.

A CHAPLAIN WAITING.—A CLERGYMAN of the M. E. Church, of good report—a man of piety, talent and usefulness—a pastor for 20 years, and now the pastor of a large church, with vouchers in any quantity, wishes a Chaplain's post in the Army, that he may serve his country and his countrymen in this our day of trial—this is his only motive, as he is no ecclesiastical adventurer, nor a drug in the clerical market. Parties interested may address G. C. BARTLETT, Beverly, N. J.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LIEUTENANT-COLONEL and MAJOR, who have some means, for a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War, quartered, armed and ordered to be mustered in. The Colonel is a military man, and is well known as one of our most respectable business men. Address Box 1,971 P. O.

RECRUITS FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., will be received by Capt. ROLD, Lieut. DIMOCK and Lieut. CAMPBELL, at the Regimental Armory, for a few days, to fill places of those missing in the late action.

WANTED FOR THE HAWKINS [illegible] Cavalry, (an accepted regiment, to be mustered in by companies,) experienced dragoons, as sergeants, and two educated cavalry officers. Apply at No. 624 Broadway.

WANTED—TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SUTLER'S tent at CAMP TENPS. Apply at the Head-Quarters of the Continental Guard, Room No. 2, Montague Hall (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—FORTY RECRUITS TO JOIN COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in the service of the Government, for the war. Apply to Company D, Drill rooms corner 35th-st. and University-place.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

THERE is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

TENS of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. S. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

EVERY mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind

Who is Responsible?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning, headed "Gen. Scott and the Cabinet," is one of the most remarkable pieces of documentary evidence yet produced.

It touches upon, without sufficiently pointing out, the source of our greatest weakness. Our national judgment is warped, our whole moral sense perverted. I quote Gen. Scott's words, as given by you:

"*I am only a subordinate.* It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. * * * There are men among his (the President's) advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.*"

Thank Heaven, that Gen. Scott has spoken at last. "*I am a subordinate.*" It is news to the nation. And subordinate to whom, I ask?

Here is a glorious nation writhing in the death-like agonies of dissolution. The physician standing by its bedside speaks. The nurse has ordered bleeding. I have bled the patient. He will die. But I must not be held responsible. I am but a subordinate."

In the name of all that is good and great, in the name of our country, one and indivisible, in the name of the wounded, dying by the roadside of thirst and shame, in the name of our mothers and wives and sisters, who pine in feverish sorrow or in anguish mute, in the name of all you yourself hold dear, I ask you, *you*, Mr. Raymond, where, I ask, was your sense of right and truth and moral justice, when you coolly penned those lines? Did you not feel the pang of wrath and shame and despair, and wild, deep, never-to-be-forgotten anger, that those words were to send thrilling through a nation's heart.

Our Commander-in-Chief a subordinate!

Are we blind, besotted, idiotic, that we read it, and our blood not stand still? Is there blood in our veins that does not curdle at the sight of our own ingratitude? Our Commander-in-Chief, in this day of trial, should stand next to our God, to none but Him subordinate. If not worthy, American mothers have given painful birth to worthier ones. To *them* command be given. But if you have one spark of love for this, our common country, do not let the words stand written without indignant protest, that an old man, crowned with laurels, has stood before a nation, saying: "In my hands, next to God's, your fate is resting; but hold me not responsible, I am subordinate."

Subordinate to whom? I ask again.

For God's sake, rest not till this thing be righted. Ask the nation whether I speak true. "God first, our Commander next, to none but Him subordinate."

Go forth, and earn a nation's blessing. J. B. H.

[Our correspondent falls into a common error, which any degree of familiarity with the Constitution would have amended. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The rank of Gen. Scott, as General-in-Chief, is subordinate. Much of the popular disappointment is due, not to ignorance of this fact, but to the natural assumption that the President and Cabinet, utterly inexperienced in military matters, would be only too happy to intrust the entire conduct of the campaign to an officer of Gen. Scott's consummate skill, an assumption which has proved quite unfounded.—Ed. Times.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange [illegible]

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	97	100	Pacific M. S. Co	31
5,000	do	96⅞	200	N. Y. Cen. R	94⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Coupons	100	100	do	94⅝
1,000	Treas. 12 p.c. N.Y.	102	100	do	94⅝
1,000	Treas. 6 p.c. 2 yrs	96	925	do	94⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds	79	50	do	94⅝
2,000	do	80	200	do	94⅝
10000	Tenn. State 6's	90	41	do	94⅝
7,000	do	41	55	Hudson River R	34⅛
6000	do	41	200	do	34⅛
2000	Virginia State 6's	49	52	Erie Railroad	23
1000	do	49	50	do	23⅛
1,000	Georgia State 6s	66½	50	do	23⅛
4,000	N. C. State 6s	54	220	do	23⅛
1,000	do	60½	50	do	23⅛
2,000	do	55	100	Harlem R.	13
5,000	do	81 52	100	Harlem R. Pref	28
2,000	do	80	100	do	28
20,000	Missouri State 6s	41	40	Mich Cen R	41
7,000	do	40½	20	Mich S. & N. I. G. s	25
3,000	do	40½	100	do	25
20,000	do	40½	100	do	25
6,000	do	40½	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	58
10,000	M. & I. to H. & St. J.	48½	100	do	58
1,000	M. C. 8 per c. sinking fund convt'ble's	95	100	do	58
5,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bds	69	200	Ga. & Coline R	41
5,000	D. L. & W. R. R. 1st m.	95	100	do	41
5,000	N. J. Cent. 1st m.	95	100	Clev. & Toledo R	71
20	Mechanics' Bank	95	200	do	71
1,000	Louis. St. 6s	57½	200	do	71
3,000	do	58	200	do	71
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	98½	200	do	71
6	Metropolitan Bank	98	100	Ill. & Rock Isl. R	71
25	Park Bank	93½	50	do	71
5	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co	85½	100	do	71
11		85¼			

SATURDAY, July 27, P. M.

As usual, on Saturday, there was only one Session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The Bearish feeling of yesterday was again manifest among the speculators, but the actual supply and demand of Stocks scarcely responded to the views of the market. The business done was not very large, and although the adjournment prices on the Street were generally steady, and within ¼@½ ₰ cent. of the last prices of Friday, New-York Central, although opening at 71¾ ₰ cent., sold at 75@75⅛ ₰ cent.; and other descriptions closed about as follows, compared with yesterday:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Governments	88	87	Galena	61	61
Missouris	41⅜	40¾	Rock Island	79¼	78⅝
Tennessees	61½	61	Illinois Central	82	82
N. Y. Central	75⅛	73⅝	Mich. Central	42⅝	42
Panama	107½	108	Mich. Guaranteed	27⅝	27
Pacific	72	71	Mich. Southern	43⅛	43⅝
Erie	24	23⅝	Toledo	27	26¾
Hudson	33⅝	32½	Reading	35½	35¾
Harlem Pref.	25	24½	Quincy	60¾	60

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	$524,195
Payments on all accounts	1,670,992
Balance in all funds	7,432,991
Treasury notes	336,600
For Customs	10,000

Mr. James A. Polhamus, with Messrs. Talmadge & Manley, has been admitted a member of the Board of Brokers. The Board holds no second session, to-day.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. of Ashes, 17,525 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 133,995 bushels Wheat, 28,216 bushels Corn, 12,059 bushels Rye, 5,558 bushels Oats, 2,174 bushels Malt, 148 pkgs. Provisions, and 421 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 57 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 905 bbls., including 644 bbls. Pots and 261 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is well-supplied, but the demand is spiritless, and the current movements are quite limited, though quotations exhibit no important alteration. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "There is no activity to notice in the Boot and Shoe market as yet, although the season has now become quite advanced. Last year at this time trade was quite active with all sections of the country South and West, but with the exception of a few Western buyers, who have purchased scarcely any goods as yet, none have made their appearance. Goods suited to Army purposes are the most wanted, and the manufacturers who turn out this class of work are about the only ones employed. As we remarked in a previous report, this state of things cannot last much longer, and buyers from the West must soon make their appearance to replenish the very short stock now held there. For California there continues to be a moderate demand. No exports from this port the past week to that market. From New-York the shipments have been 313 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	183	1,949
Since Jan. 1	61,264	93,206
Total	61,477	98,155

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Rio, at 14c. @ 14¾c.; and 150 bags Savanilla, on private terms, ₰ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry is moderate to-day and prices are well sustained. Sales 700 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	13¾	13½	13⅞	13⅝
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16⅛
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¼	17	17⅛

FISH—The principal demand has been for St. George's Bank Dry Cod at $3 37½@$3 50 ₰ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $4 62½@$5; No. 3 do. at $3 50@$3 62½ ₰ bbl.; also Smoked Herring at 25c.@2sc. for scaled, and 15c.@16c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of desirable lots of State and Western Flour has been rather limited, to-day; the demand has been fair, chiefly for low grades, which shippers want. Prices have favored sellers. The reported sales reach 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 22½@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; superfine Western, at $3 95@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 22½@4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 20@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 9 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 15
Fancy Genesee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genesee	4 05@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at steady prices. Sales 2,350 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $3 85@$3 95, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₰ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very limited demand, and prices have been quite nominal, generally.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, mainly for export, at rising prices. Sales 185,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 16@$1 16½; Red Western at $1 14@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 02@$1 03, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1; Racine Spring at 96c.@99c.; Northwestern Club at 93c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 73c.@93c. ₰ bushel. Corn is less plenty and in active demand at an advance of 1c. ₰ bushel. Sales 143,000 bushels at 42c.@46½c. for poor to prime mixed Western 37c.@41c. for damaged do.; 48c. for Western Yellow; 48c.@50c. for do. Western White, ₰ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 62c.@63c. for Northern; 50c.@55c. for Canada, and 45c.@47½c. for Western, ₰ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 26c.@9c.; Western, at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c., ₰ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive here. Sales in Boston, 125 bales Bags, averaging 435 lbs., at 10¾c.; 50 bales do., same weight, at 10¾c. each, both 6 months' credit; 209 bales Standard Bagging, at 9¾c., cash ₰ yard.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 35c.@50c. for new crop ₰ lb.

HEMP—Business has been very dull here. In Boston, 2,200 bales Manilla have been sold to New-York buyers, at about 13c. ₰ lb., 8 months' cre lit.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are steady, including last year's crop, at 10c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12c. ₰ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 85c. for lump, per bbl.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week have been restricted. Messrs. H. D. Hunt & Co. remark: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet throughout the week, the attention of both buyers and sellers seeming absorbed in the exciting war news of the week. In Oak Sole rather more business is being done, operations being based on the prospective increased demand for Army Shoes, contracts for 500,000 pairs of which are to be awarded on the 29th inst. Prices are firm, and with light receipts the stock is becoming low. Oak Sole for the rough continues in fair request at steady rates, but Hemlock is neglected. Finished Harness Leather, suitable for military purposes, is in brisk demand, and prices have an upward tendency." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good heavy, 23c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, good, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped good, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Caldorna, good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. damage all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. poor all weights, 9c.@10c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@28c. ₰ lb. on 6 months' credit.

OILS—Have been in limited request, for whale Linseed at 52c.@54c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25, and Crude Whale at 40c.@43c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet; sales having been confined to 500 bbls. at $15 12½@$15 25 for Mess and $10@$10 25 for Prime. Beef, Cut Meats are inactive, at 5½c.@6c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders; 5½c. for Lards in salt; also, sales 500 tcs. and hds. at 8c.@9c., with very choice at 9½c. ₰ lb. Butter has been active for shipping lots, sales since our last 1,500 bbls. at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess, $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 a $ 50. Butter continues in request at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is quiet at 3c.@7c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots were made at $5 25@$6 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amounted to 1,800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6¼c. ₰ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₰ bushel. Pork, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₰ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₰ bush. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₰ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₰ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₰ ton; Hops, 5d. ₰ lb. For Cork, for orders, with Wheat, in ship's bags, for orders, at 11½d.; and another with corn in bulk and bags, at 11½d. ₰ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been A ship from St. John, N. B. to Glasgow, Deals, at 82s. 6d.; a brig, 190 tons, to Trieste and back, $2,750; a schooner, 155 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $1,900; a brig, 323 tons, and a schooner, 305 tons, to Cette, Heavy Pipe Staves, $57 50; a brig, 300 tons, from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro, dry Lumber, $18; a British brig, 132 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,550; a brig, 300 tons, from Rondout to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig, 297 tons, from a Salt Island to New-York, Salt, 6c., a Brig, 677 tons, to Callao, a schooner, 472 tons, to Bordeaux, a Br. schooner, 157 tons, to Manatitlan and back, and a brig, 130 tons, to Tabasco and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE, WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER? We leave next Tuesday. O. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BEAM STEAM-engine, of eight-horse power; takes up but little room. Inquire at No. 341 6th-st., near Avenue D.

ISAAC DURYEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROPestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework; another, eight years in last place, as chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; also, a large number of other excellent girls of every station, with the best of City references, many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No. 294 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging; wages, $5 to $6; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes to procure a situation as general housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread, and an excellent washer and ironer, can also milk and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Can enter her place immediately.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman would take a baby to wet nurse in her own house, as she lost her own baby, 3 months old; no other children in the house. Call at No. 100 East 11th-st., from 9 to 4, on Monday, room No. 18, in the rear.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—COOKS, CHAMbermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls, for general housework, with good references, will be satisfied with moderate wages, in City or country. A. M. SEE, No. 14 6th-av.

MALES.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fulminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H. Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COOK.—A MAN AND wife wish to get situations; the man understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is willing and obliging; his wife as cook, washer and ironer; wages not so much an object, the very best of references can be produced. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Wages $1 per week. Apply with handwriting at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TENT-MAKERS.—WANTED, TENT-MAKERS. Men accustomed to work on tents, and that are willing to make good neat work, may apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 441 Water-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—SIX MEN FOR STEAMER; CLERK for a shipping office, a stewardess. Call No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4 15, 5 15 6 15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9 15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3 15 4 15, 5, 6 15, 7 15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, Atlantic Highlands and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Healden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	88
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Fort Monmouth and return	44

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing, for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. Hascox, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., 8; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address GERMAN AGENT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE business wanted, or to take the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750, Post-office.

TEA STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED seven years: doing a large tea, coffee and sugar trade. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,315 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—A SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, MARKED L. F. T., New-York, either at Croton Falls, Depot, or between that and New-York, on Monday, July 22, in the 6½ A. M. train; also, a card marked Miss Irwin Taylor, Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said trunk to No. 13 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Fancy Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Laces and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs, Job styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WAMSUTTA MUSLINS,

In all the different widths and qualities, at the lowest market prices.

Parties wishing these goods regularly, during the coming season, can be supplied by

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn PROPERTY.—A farm in this State, near the Harlem Railroad, under cultivation, comprising about two hundred acres, unencumbered, will be exchanged for a property in Brooklyn, if in a desirable location. Address W. D., Box No. 2,902 Post-office.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, a small farm of 20 to 50 acres, within 40 miles of the City, or a small house in a respectable neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE vicinity of New-York, with from one to three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built, with modern improvements, for which cash will be paid. Address No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. Spencer L. Finney, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 139 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting room and bedroom, also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th-st., a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

NO. 34 SIXTH-ST.—A FEW ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock. One door east of 2d-av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address T. BENTON, Station D, New-York Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY C—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine, and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at "Hill on Ulster Co" House large, with fine view of the Hud on River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music; one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW FAMILIES for single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished, in a house convenient to depôt; good table and attendance; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, Grimshell-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room, private family preferred, terms not to exceed $3 per week, for which sum he added some lessons in the French language if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville Conn., or No. 239 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in Orange. Rooms

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 31st day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1886, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1886, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1886, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them by order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST. } NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861. }

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW- YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the opening of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. } NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861. }

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $800,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.—FIFTY NEW STYLES just issued, the finest yet published. One of each style will be sent to any address for 25 cents; double-sized packages 50 cents. Stationers supplied with Union goods etc. LOCKWOOD & HOWARD, Publishers, Williamsburgh, New-York, Box No. 130.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, } EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861. }

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness (Signed) C. D
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

33 13-law1wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'BOURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale, and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee,
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of the Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.
S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPErior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854 WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, label, store or express office.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

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Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

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is the effectual remedy for EXHAUSTION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by DR. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it: no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CON- TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. Hie Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CER- TAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLEMM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPE- CIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
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23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
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PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book $8 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

way by 9 o'clock, when the regiment was in motion. It was only by liberal promises, and a by no means stinted allowance of socks, that it was effected. The scene cannot be adequately described; but those who know the warm-hearted and impulsive character of the Irish, will understand that the enthusiasm was of a kind not often witnessed. At every step the crowd pressed closer to the troops, as if it longed to hug them. And, in good truth, a portion of the said crowd, acting independently towards a favored portion of the said troops, actually did perform this pleasing ceremony. Everyone in that dense throng seemed to know some one in the regiment, and when the party made his appearance, there was a shriek of welcome to attract his attention and a flood of kindly greeting to pour into his ear. Even the Firemen, who for some inscrutable reason, had brought their engines into the track, and had prevented people using them as platforms, by a copious use of objurgatory brevities, had something soft and grateful to say to the men who had fought side by side with their own gallant regiment. Every now and then a woman would break frantically through the crowd, plunge recklessly into the thickest of the bayonets, and there bury herself in an immense amount of flannel and whiskers. In that green and lovely island, where the women are all virtuous, and the men are all brave, they don't stand on ceremony, and we have Irish hearts here as true and impulsive as any that beat in Erin.

The officers of the Regiment came in for their just share of applause, Capt. MEAGHER, in particular, being an object of special attention. One of the surgeons of the Regiment, Dr. BARROW, carried aloft a trophy, in the shape of a Sharpe's rifle, taken from the enemy. Another of the same cloth had the satisfaction of riding a charger recently the property of a secessionist auxiliary. Major BAGLEY and Lieut.-Col. NUGENT (his arm in a sling) were also on horseback.

The line of march was from the Battery up to Union-square; from the latter down Fourth-avenue and Bowery to Grand-street, and thence to Essex Market, where the armory is situated. What we have said generally of the appearance of the streets applies to every yard of the route traversed. It was a perfect ovation. An immense number of flags were flying from the public buildings and stores, and many mottoes were exhibited to give speech to generous sentiments.

During the absence of the regiment the armory has been greatly improved. Two fine rooms have been fitted up, and these when the men arrived were crowded with friends.

There was but one casualty on the way from Baltimore to this City. That unfortunately terminated fatally. THOMAS FLEMING, a printer, attached to Company F, was accidentally killed while standing on the roof of the cars which conveyed the regiment from Baltimore. He was viewing the surrounding country, when his head struck against one of the bridges, injuring him so severely that he died before the train reached Jersey City. His body was taken to the Armory of the Regiment, where an inquest will be held to-day.

The following is the order of march of the regiment and civic and military escort:

Four Companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, preceded by Manahan's Band,
Playing Patrick's Day.
Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent, arm-in-arm
with Father O'Reilly, the Acting
Chaplain of the 69th.
John Hennessy, Patrick J. Meehan, of *Irish American*, and other citizens on foot.
Capt. Bresnin (wounded,) with Rev. Father Farrell, in an open barouche.
Remaining Companies of the 69th.
Private Sweeney, in a carriage, (severely wounded,) with his friends.
Band.

Company F, Fourth Regiment Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Richard O'Grady, with Second Lieut. James Dannerell (First Lieut. E. L. Carey being away with his Society, the Father Matthew Total Abstinence,) 2 guns, 46 men.

A section of Company D, Fourth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Patrick Casey, special, by invited 1 gun, 16 men.

Hibernian Truck Company, under command of Alderman Monahan, and other Irish Fire Companies, 250 men.

7th Ward Educational Cadets, Capt. Kimball.

20 Engine Co.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, 600 men, wearing silk sashes, preceded by a brass band, and carrying the Banner of their organization. On one side of the banner was a representation of Father MATHEW administering the "pledge," and on the other, the Maid of Erin weeping over an Irish harp, with the legend—

The Harp that once through Tara's Halls
The soul of music shed

Hibernian Benevolent Society, President EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, 160 men, preceded by Wallace's Band, and carrying American and Irish flags side by side, with a banner bearing figures of WASHINGTON and O'CONNELL.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1,600 men, in twenty-four divisions, preceded by a brass band and the beautiful banners of their Order, the members wearing green silk scarfs.

Band.

St. James Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 150 men; President, Mr. JOHN MCGRATH. The whole in full regalia, green scarf, with silver fringe, and a large silver cross and harp in the centre.

Band.

Barry Benevolent Society, 130 men; President JOHN MCMAHON, with other officers and Marshals, banner, flags, &c. The banner represented Commodore BARRY and LAFAYETTE in harmony.

Band.

8. Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, one hundred men; President, JOHN GARLAND, with an American flag, and a banner representing on one side a widow with orphan children in her arms, and two others clinging to her. A member is seen in the act of handing her money; behind him is a horn of plenty, the whole bearing the legend, "Charity softens the pillow of death," organized 1853. On the reverse is the genius of Ireland resting on a harp; at her feet is an orphan boy in the attitude of prayer; opposite her is a figure of WASHINGTON, to whom she points with her finger, and in the distance is seen a vessel in full sail, with Commodore BARRY on her deck, looking through a telescope.

New-York Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a band, instituted Nov. 1, 1846. In front of the banner, and to the left, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH carried a splendid green silk flag, with the golden harp of Ireland in the centre.

Hibernia Union Benevolent Society, preceded by a band.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Thousands of citizens, both of New-York and Brooklyn, were disappointed, yesterday, at the non-arrival of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, known to be *en route* for home. During the afternoon and evening, the streets of Brooklyn were filled with an anxious and impatient crowd, while at both the New-Jersey Railroad and Camden Depôts escorts were in readiness. Among those waiting to do escort duty were portions of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Ringgold Horse Guards, Citizens' Horse Guards, Brooklyn Sharp-shooters, Capt. HARTUNG; Brooklyn Home Guard, under Maj. WM. EVERDELL, and an Engineer Corps of Juvenile Zouaves, together with about seventy-five policemen of Brooklyn, under Deputy-Superintendent POLK. They attracted quite a crowd in Cortlandt-street, and no little excitement was occasioned by the vibration of couriers between the Amboy and Cortlandt-street Depôts. The reports were for a time as contradictory as the histories of Bull's Run. The most reliable dispatch, however, was, that the Twenty-Eighth were in waiting at Camden, and would arrive about midnight, or perhaps several hours later. The escort then took up the line of march for home, attracting quite as much attention, perhaps, as the veritable heroes would, had they arrived in time.

RETURN OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamer *Transcript*, of the Camden and Amboy line, left Amboy at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, having on board the First Regiment, Rhode Island, and arrived at Pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine*, which had been laying at the railroad pier, Jersey City, two days, anticipating the arrival of the Regiment by the New-Jersey Railroad, steamed over to Pier No. 3 about two hours before the troops arrived. The *Transcript* was secured fast to the two steamers and the soldiers were transferred, with baggage and equipments, to the decks of the latter, and when all was ready the lines were let go and off went the troops to Providence. The Regiment numbered about 950 men altogether, 33 of whom were sick and wounded, and who received the special care and attention of their well comrades during the journey hither. Many of the soldiers expressed a determination to reenlist after a few weeks' respite with their families.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS.

Miss DIX has called on Dr. LIEBER to send books to Washington for the Germans in the military hospitals. He has requested us to state, that German books, delivered at Messrs. B. WESTERMAN & Co's., German booksellers, Broadway, opposite to Messrs. APPLETON & Co., "for the soldiers," will be transmitted by him to the proper place, Messrs. ADAMS & Co. kindly carrying them free of any charge. The first parcel will be sent in a day or two, and contributors will do well to send their volumes or illustrated papers at once.

The hours of a convalescent soldier wear wearily along, and Germans, well educated as most of them are, love to read and to read good books. We humbly ask pardon of the mitred Major-Gen. LEONIDAS, for expressing an opinion of the Germans slightly differing from the dignified theologico military fling he had at the Teutons in the superb proclamation which we published the day before yesterday.

Speaking of the Right Reverend LEONIDAS, with sword and sash, whose ecclesiatic knowledge does not seem to extend to the principle of the Church, *Ecclesia non sitit sanguinem*, and of his anathema of the New-Englanders and Germans, we would ask our readers whether they remember how meekly and devoutly, some years ago, the same LEONIDAS LOUISIANA REECHES, Dr. LIVINGSTONE for having spoken decently of the poor Africans, who had treated the latter most kindly and with good faith. The anointed Major-General, from his city, where the reopening of the Slave-trade was generally wished for, declared that reechen' man a father of truth and fact. We wonder what he thinks of Gen. POLK is sufficiently stiff to stand up straight among the curses and loathsome calls which overwhelm a traveler from nourishing portions of the globe, and which have now become the ferments of filthy waters in the Southern camps.

HONVED REGIMENT.

The staff of the Honved Regiment had an interview yesterday with Gov. MORGAN, and have the most favorable prospect for a speedy acceptance. In the present condition of our country, this regiment is not inclined to protract its organization for lack of means, but is desirous that its fate may soon be decided by the proper constitutional authorities. In the meantime, having many inevitable preliminary expenses and wants, voluntary contributions of the patriotic citizens of New-York will be thankfully received at the Head-quarters No. 397 Broadway, or by Mr. GEO. L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, composed of some of the best men of this State, has at length been accepted by the War Department. A better chance never offered for men who desire to enlist in a first-class mounted regiment, under able and experienced officers. Col. T. B. VAN BUREN has accepted the command; which in itself, is sufficient to convince every one that the corps will be properly organized and cared for. Good horsemen and artillerists are wanted immediately at Elm Park, where the regiment is now quartered.

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

We are glad to learn from Col. MONTGOMERY, that this reg ment has been accepted for the war.

The officers have generally seen active service, in the Crimea and elsewhere, and have received medals and the highest testimonials for gallant conduct, from the military authorities in Canada and abroad.

Additional means are wanted to complete the regiment, so as to enable them to take the field without delay.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions for this purpose:

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway; J. K. & E. B. Place, No. 30 Broad-street; H. N. Titus & Co., corner Front-street and Maiden-lane; Edward Lamontayne, No. 1 William-street; John C. Montgomery, Esq., No. 58 East Twenty-third-street; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., No. 94 Maiden-lane; James Speyers, Esq., No. 274 Grand-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment is daily augmenting in numbers at Camp Seward, on Staten Island. The Quarantine grounds, on which it is located, are admirably adapted to the health and comfort of the men. Visitors have already appeared, among others Messrs. JEWETT & SON, of Front-street, were in the barracks on Friday last, and testified their sympathy for the cause in a substantial manner, by a handsome donation which they made to Capt. C. MCKAY's Company.

This company will be mustered in immediately; the men composing it will therefore report at once at the stations, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, or 62 William-street.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Forty recruits are wanted for Company D, Ninth Regiment, now at Camp Cameron, Washington. Applications will be received at head-quarters, corner Thirteenth-street and University-place.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. CLARKE & SUMNER have contracted to supply this regiment with quarters and provisions until it is mustered into the United States service. The large and commodious barracks, at Yonkers, have been obtained. All the officers of the regiment have served in the British Army, and are men of experience. Any donations will be thankfully received by Mr. C. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Pine-street.

COL RAMSEY'S REGIMENT.

Capt. HASARD's company of Col. RAMSEY'S Regiment has been mustered into service by an Army officer from West Point, and left last night for New-York. The regimental depot for recruits and country companies arriving in the City for the present is at Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich-avenue and Thirteenth-street. The regiment goes into camp on Tuesday in Westchester County.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

Col. JAMES H. PERRY is organizing a regiment under the above name, which promises to be one of the best yet sent from this State. All the officers are well qualified for command, and the Colonel himself has been under fire in many a well-contested field in the war for Texan Independence. Recruiting offices have been opened at No. 102 William-street, this City, and at Newark, N. J., from whence enlisted men are taken immediately into quarters and rationed. It is expected this regiment will be mustered into service on Wednesday next.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th inst. says that the battle of Bull's Run opened by throwing out heavy artillery and small field-pieces at 8 o'clock in the morning. The force of the enemy can never be ascertained. Our force was twenty thousand. Men never fought more desperately than ours. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery and taken some three or four hundred prisoners.

The number of our killed and wounded cannot as yet be ascertained. It is estimated at 300 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is not less than several thousand. The Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Georgia were cut to pieces, and BAILOR's fine regiment of Georgians was nearly annihilated.

By the cars last evening President DAVIS returned from the battle-field. In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had gathered to greet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twenty years had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury, as though they thought they were skilligaxing the South; They had five or six hundred Army wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over fifty thousand men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away.

The train has brought in 100 prisoners, and there are 1,200 more coming, including 65 officers. The probability is that the enemy lost 10,000 men. Our casualties will not exceed 1,200. Among the National officers captured is Col. CARRINGTON. Among the Confederate officers killed, unreported, are Lieut.-Col. JOHNSTON, of the Hampton Legion, Col. THOMAS, of Gen. JOHNSTON's staff, and Col. FISHER, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. The wounded unreported, are Col. STEVENS, of Gen. BEE's staff; Col. GARTNELL, of Georgia; Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY GARDNER, of the First Georgia Regiment; Col. NELSON, of the Second Virginia Regiment; Col. JONES, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment; Col. HAMPTON, of the Legion. Col. PRESTAR, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, took Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, one captain, and three privates, prisoners with own hands.

From the Baltimore Exchange, July 25.

We receive the following from an eye-witness, who arrived in this city last evening. He was detained at Manassas by Gen. BEAUREGARD, who would not permit him to pass through on Saturday last. President DAVIS was present. He made a speech to his men before he let them on, and told them he did not intend to lead them into unnecessary danger, and that he would always be with them, but that they were to fight for their homes and their firesides, and that he hoped no man would flinch. He was answered with great enthusiasm.

Not more than 13,000 Confederates were engaged during the whole fight. They were moved in diversions of about 7,000 men. There was a very large reserve at Manassas. The battle took place sooner than BEAUREGARD intended. His desire was to get the enemy further on and nearer to his main body; but the impetuosity of his men was so great that it could not possibly be restrained. The Washington Artillery was stationed at a small bridge across the road, by which the Federal forces were expected to march, and did not fire a shot. They were supported by the Maryland men, of whom it is believed that not more than three were killed during the whole engagement.

The heaviest lost was sustained by Gen. WADE HAMILTON's Regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. HAMILTON's Regiment was decoyed by a Confederate flag which the Nationals had planted in some intrenchments which they had made under a flag of truce which BEAUREGARD had recognized, for the purpose of letting them bury their dead. When the South Carolinians found they had been entrapped, they rushed on the intrenchments and carried them at the bayonet's point, although they were badly cut up.

The total loss of the Confederates is estimated in killed, wounded and missing at 2,000 at the outside. An official return was to be made yesterday to enable BEAUREGARD to make a detailed report to head-quarters.

It was estimated that the National loss killed alone was 6,000. The National dead were being buried, and every attention was shown to the wounded that was paid to their own men. They had 1,100 prisoners, one of whom was Mr. ELY, of New-York. The prisoners were well treated and well fed.

There were 15,000 stand of arms taken in addition to two wagon-loads of sabres, revolvers and accoutrements. Also 150 wagon-loads of provisions and ammunition of every kind. Also 42 pieces of artillery, including the whole of SHERMAN's battery.

There was also taken a very handsome carriage and pair of horses. In the carriage was a field-glass, with Gen. SCOTT's name on it. The carriage and horses were presented to Mrs. DAVIS.

A considerable portion of Gen. JOHNSTON's command was in the field, under Gen. JOHNSTON himself.

The accounts of the battle, as were received in the Northern papers, were pronounced utterly false. There was very little fighting behind intrenchments. Gen. MCDOWELL attempted to outflank BEAUREGARD's position, and LEADBETTER marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Southern troops charged with the customary yells. Gallantly. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were free and fully engaged in it.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following dispatches:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

The "Rebels" have taken over a million of dollars worth of property.

The National loss is still greater than was reported.

Two Black Republican members of Congress were taken prisoners.

Gen McDOWELL is mortally wounded.

The particulars are too lengthy for a dispatch; but they are of intense interest. Suffice it to say, that it is worse than a Waterloo defeat. Our loss is less than was reported. MILT. MOORE.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Tuesday, July 23.

There has been no fighting since Sunday.

We captured sixty-three cannons, twenty-five thousand stand of small arms, twelve hundred horses, all their stores, provisions, &c.

The property taken is worth millions of dollars.

The rout of the enemy is complete. The whole force left has gone to Alexandria.

A buggy and epaulettes, marked "Gen. SCOTT," were captured.

Our loss is reported at 250 killed and 1,000 wounded. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 8,000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did Wade Hampton's Legion.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

The Confederate loss is 2,000 killed and wounded.

The Federal loss is about 15,000 killed, and the number of their wounded and the prisoners we have captured is not yet known, but is very large.

Among the prisoners we have taken are two members of the Lincoln Congress.

THE SOUTHERN PROJECT IN PARIS.

AN APPEAL FROM THEIR COMMISSIONER.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I have obtained a copy of the "Letter to the Minister of Commerce," by the Hon. T. BUTLER KING, Commissioner of the State of Georgia, to which brief allusion was made in my letter of Tuesday last. I learn, moreover, that this important pamphlet has been in print nearly a month, and though its circulation seems to have been confined to the high functionaries of the French Government, members of the Corps Diplomatique, and those favorable to the Confederate cause, it is at least probable that some knowledge of its contents has hitherto reached the United States. Of the latter fact, however, I am by no means certain, and, pursuing the course which appears to me proper under the circumstances, I forward a short resume of the letter which, in French, covers twenty-six pages of foolscap, and is loaded with statistics of commerce and necessity of establishing as early as possible, a settled line of transatlantic communication between France and the Confederate States of America, the whole terminating with an appeal to the Government to repeal the law by which Georgia, and the other Cotton States, have declared themselves out of the law by which the connection between them and the National Union was created, and to enter into official communication with Mr. KING as Commissioner from Great Britain, France and Belgium, and the Confederate States, under instructions from Gov. BROWN.

In his letter to the Minister of Commerce, Mr. KING begins by offering some apology for addressing the Minister of the Department of Commerce, instead of the mode of action, which, he says, would seem to be more consonant with Latin customs and precedents, as to place in the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the question now presented by the States of the South.

"The States created the Federal Government, not to make it their master, but only the agent through which they could act in certain limited matters, and especially to discharge certain duties and functions. There the delegation ceased.

"When the thirteen English colonies of North America declared their independence of Great Britain, they recognized them as 'free, sovereign, and independent States.' During the war of independence they were governed by the Articles of Confederation. In the year of 1783 to 1787 little respect was paid to these articles of things. In 1787, the State appointed delegates to meet in an assembly charged with the duty of framing a Constitution for the purpose of forming a more perfect union." In this assembly, in which each State had one voice, the Constitution of 1787 was framed, and afterwards ratified, successively, by the different States. It contains only certain limited and enumerated powers, leaving and admitting to each State all the powers not specified in the text of the Constitution itself.

* * * * * * *

"Some of the States waited three years before entering the Union. Georgia herself allowed a certain period to elapse before accepting the latter Government." When Georgia finally did ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788, Mr. KING maintains that the people did not abrogate the right which it then possessed and has never lost, "to leave the Union" if that entered it, by a vote of the people, legally expressed in the exercise of its sovereignty."

"Such is the law. How has it been interpreted? The Northern States have persistently refused to give to the Constitution an illegal extension, and to the executive power the character, in some cases of an unlimited power. In thus acting, for the sake of their commerce and manufactures, they do not hesitate to wittingly exaggerate the meaning of the Constitution, to the detriment of the Southern States, a producing and agricultural country, which they sacrificed to their selfish policy.

"This struggle has been going on for thirty years, during which other questions of a still more vital importance have arisen, which the Northern States have craftily employed to insure the triumph of their projects, and impose a customs legislation based upon tariffs always protective and often prohibitory."

Turning to the commercial aspect of the question, Mr. KING says:

"European nations, long accustomed to consider the City of New-York as the great commercial mart of the United States, still believe that the wealth and prosperity of the American Union depend exclusively upon the wealth and commercial prosperity of the Northern States. Nothing is more false, and yet these political circumstances require from us, not only in the interest of the South, but still more in that of the great commercial and manufacturing powers of Europe, to clearly point out the causes which have produced this accumulation of riches, and to destroy the establish the origin of the marvellous prosperity of the Northern States. These causes, plainly indicated, will prove to European nations how easy it would be for them to assume towards the agricultural States of the South the commercial and financial position which the North has been in possession, up to the present time.

"A soil infertile in its nature, an unfavorable climate, limiting the agricultural production to the necessities of local consumption, threatened the Northern States to seek fortune in commerce and industry. They started, in the very beginning, by asking the protection of the Government. Foreign shipping completely excluded from the coasting trade, was saddled with tonnage duties. The development of the marine of the Northern States constantly demanded more sailors, and high premiums were given to those engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries, under the pretext that it was necessary to create a reserve, for the coast defence."

Mr. KING then gives an account of the rise of manufactures in New-England, with the first tariff passed by successive Congresses, down to 1828, the fiscal year of which year "so outrageously violated the principles of taxation fixed by the Constitution, and which produced the Southern States, that the latter opposed a resistance whose vigor threatened the existence of the Government itself. The resistance gave birth to the tariff of 1833, so well known under the name of the 'Compromise tariff,' which the States of the North were obliged to concede to the South, to calm the irritation. The compromise of 1833 did indeed satisfy the South, but it excited in the Northern States a resentment which has never been extinguished. They have always conspired to be revenged, and have sought a return to the system of high protective duties. This question I consider as at the bottom of every agitation. It was never ceased to occupy a first position, and has, at last, ended in that separation which it was on the point of causing thirty years ago. If proofs were needed to establish that the financial question dominates all others, it would suffice to point out the precipitation with which the Morrill Tariff was passed the moment the Cotton States had left the Union.

The compromise of 1833 provided that the existing duties should annually decrease, until 1842, when they were to be reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. But, in 1842, the protective system was again established, the duties cumulated to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be reduced to 24 per cent. in 1857.

From that time forward, the protectionists sought to ally themselves with all the factions of the country. To obtain possession of the Government, they offered farms to the German and Irish emigrants, as proposed to give to everybody.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN finally demonstrated to the South that an understanding existed among the Northern States to carry on against the Southern will of opinion, even to be followed by oppressive legislation, to be executed, if necessary, by force. Under these circumstances, seeing the uselessness of the struggle, the Southern States withdrew from the Union."

Mr. KING then endeavors to show, from the census reports and other sources, the contributions of the South to Northern industry:

"The manufacture of cotton, under the protective system, from $14,48,519, in 1820, reached $52,101,853, in 1850, or an increase of 1,300 per cent.

The States of New-York and Massachusetts have published their statistical reports for 1855; compared with those of 1850 they testify to a marvelous development of the industry of those States. The manufactured products of Massachusetts represented, in 1850, a value of $150,137,145; in 1855 it was $295,820,682, or nearly 200 per cent. increase in five years. In 1850, the production of the State of New-York was $99,804,408; in 1855, it had reached $317,328,831, showing in five years an extraordinary increase of more than 300 per cent.

From the official statistics of 1850, it appears that these two States manufactured more than half the products manufactured in the North. If the same proportion still exists, the manufactures of the North amount now to $1,230,000,000, of which about $300,000,000 are exported to the South.

This wonderful development of the manufacturing industry of the North dates from the peace of 1815. It has been produced by the protective system, which, imposing heavy duties upon foreign manufactures, thus offered premiums to home production. It gave to the Northern States a monopoly of the Southern market, giving to them, also, an average profit of 25 per cent. on goods of Northern manufacture.

The New-England States, though essentially devoted to manufactures, produce, with the exception of a small quantity of wool, none of the raw material necessary to their industry. Nor do they produce either coal, iron, or grain. The census of 1850 shows that they produce only $15 worth of agricultural products *per capita*, which is insufficient for their own consumption. An able publicist of Boston has established that, in 1858, one-third of the flour and five-sixths of all the wheat sold at Boston came from Southern ports. The South not only sends the Northern States cotton, tobacco and sugar, but it also furnishes the enormous quantities of corn, rice, potatoes, flax, flour, grain, cattle, and other articles.

According to the census of 1850, the number of heads of cattle in the South and North respectively, was:

	Heads.
South	49,828,727
North	36,109,134
Difference in favor of the South	4,414,593

The commercial action of commerce in the City of New-York, and the extraordinary development of the manufacturing industry of the Northern States, oblige the people of the South every year, in the Summer, to visit these manufacturing and commercial emporiums. It is also during the Summer that the planters and their families travel for pleasure in the North. Statistics, which are believed to be reliable and accurate, fix at 100,000 the number of Southerners who thus visit the North, and set down their average expenditure at $500 each."

The writer then cites authorities to show that the annual trade between the Southern and Northern States exceeds $400,000,000, divided thus:

Raw materials, &c	$262,562,891
Divers products	150,000,000
Expenditures of travelers	50,000,000
Total	$462,562,891
Trade of the North with the South.	
Home manufactures	$293,562,891
Imported manufactures	116,000,000
Interest, brokerage and profits on sales	
by the South	53,200,000
Total	$462,562,891

The writer then argues, generally, the non-commercial character of which takes place between the States of the South and those of the North. An attentive examination of the different official census returns proves that the Northern States owe their commercial and financial prosperity to the agriculture of the South.

In 1790 the total exportation of the United States was only annually to $19,666,161. In 1859 they were $278,392,000 of which cotton, tobacco and rice figured for $255,710,109.

The secession of the Southern States compelled the Government of Washington to [illegible] with the other commercial nations of the world. The Government of the North, [illegible] to protect its own industry, will be compelled to [illegible] the Southern States, which will be [illegible] to the Northern States, which will be [illegible] to their protective system.

The interests of the Southern States will [illegible] to compel the Government of Washington to [illegible] the Southern States will [illegible] to their own commercial system.

Mr. KING says that the planters of the Cotton States will be compelled to [illegible] which are [illegible] to the Northern States, and develop the culture of cotton in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. If the attempts of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association should be crowned with success, the result would be that the production would increase the quantity of manufactured goods equal to the value of the cotton grown and exported.

After further details relative to the prosperity of the South, the writer says:

"This immense commercial movement, which changes to the prohibitory system and the fiscal operations of the National Government, has hitherto been monopolized by the North, is now offered to the commercial and manufacturing countries of Europe. Will the latter accept the offer, or will they permit Mr. LINCOLN's patrons to prevent all intercourse?"

"The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN is making every effort to prove that the Southern Confederacy cannot resist the power and the attack of the North. The census of 1860 establishes that the Southern Confederacy, including Kentucky, and counting Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, contains 1,600,000 men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, capable of bearing arms. These numbers suffice to prove to European powers that the Confederacy of the South is able to maintain its independence, against all the armies which the North can send to invade it."

Mr. KING's letter concludes with a request to the Ministry to submit it to the Emperor.

I am told that the document is soon to appear in London, in the original language. The portions above given, I have translated from the French pamphlet.

OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

A Card from Mr. J. E. Harvey.

The following card, addressed to "the public," appears in the Philadelphia *North American*:

It is with the deepest sense of mortification and pain, that I feel called upon to notice certain atrocious calumnies which, by some mysterious process of concoction, have been [illegible], and circulated through the public Press, intended to reflect my good name, and to provoke prejudice at a time when the public mind is most easily excited and misled by plausible pretences, and partial or false information. Separated by so long a distance from the scene of these slanders, and with only limited and accidental means of obtaining correct data, I am unable to encounter them specifically, or to understand precisely the real state of facts. I assume, therefore, that the libelous accusations published in the New-York *Herald* of the 23d of June, and with which the public is doubtless familiar, are a type of those in other papers.

These charges profess to be predicated upon the revelations of telegraphic dispatches seized by the Government, which are not themselves produced, but the version of which is given according to the temper, malice or errors of those making the statements. If I am rightly informed, no particle of official evidence has been furnished, but only such *ex parte* representations as suited the malicious object which evidently inspired this criminal assault on my absence. When the seizure of the telegrams in the large cities was ordered, a public purpose was contemplated, which every good citizen could appreciate. The Government was properly entitled to all such information. A Board of Commissioners was appointed, to examine the contents of each, involving many of the most delicate private interests and relations, and the country was thus satisfied that, while the original design would be served, the most scrupulous protection would be extended to everything else. The most unwarrantable of the privilege has attempted to strike down, and blast the reputation of an absent citizen. I state the fact thus emphatically because, if the alleged evidence in any way implicated me, the true course was to have presented it to the Administration who confided. I am, in order that prompt and decisive steps might be taken. The ends of public justice, if they were really sought, could only be promoted in that way. This course only did not, however, suit the plans of those who were in pursuit of personal vengeance, and who were wholly indifferent to public considerations. Hence the concerted publicity given to the charges in question, and which might easily have compromised a single individual or many. Upon mere confidence by the surrounding circumstances from communication upon this perversion of a public trust to objects of personal malice, but the time may not be distant when such a restraint will be relinquished, and those who have been guilty of the grossest wrong will be held up to the scorn and indignation which they deserve.

To those who know me personally, who have observed my unremitting efforts for a period of many years, and who are well familiar with my private life and character, it is unnecessary to give any explanation concerning these charges. They will assume and be confident that I acted under the best promptings of conscience and duty. If not, then I have striven to live uprightly in vain, and there is no moral incentive to earn the confidence and respect of our friends.

To those who do not know me in such relations, something more is due, and I may say that the charges, as I have seen them published, are compounded of falsehood, fraud, and forgery. While holding an official position I am precluded from making declarations which would at once give a satisfactory answer to these slanders. In order to free myself in this respect, and to confront the enemies who have thus pursued and persecuted me, I have taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington. Besides, I do not choose to utter a word at this time which would in any manner impair the action of the Government, or subject others to harsh and unjust comment, when I know that their motives, like my own, were the purest and best. It is proper, however, for me to state right here that the pretended discovery of any information embarrassing to me is a deliberate deception contrived to give force to the slanders. The fact is the Government was in possession of every tittle of the evidences which had accumulated in Washington long before the public seizure was ordered, several weeks before I left there, and before I had received or accepted my commission. If there was anything to know it was known fully and entirely, as will be shown whenever necessary. I assert the fact distinctly, without condition or reservation.

It is perfectly true, as was well understood by my friends, that I labored zealously, constantly and honestly, down to the last hour, to avert the collision at Fort Sumter. I had good reason to hope that it might be prevented, and adopted the best means to attain the end. All the intelligence at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack by the so-called Confederate Army, the sacrifice of ANDERSON and his gallant garrison, and the inauguration of that civil war which the reckless conspirators at Montgomery afterwards precipitated on the country, and for which they, and they only, are responsible before God and man. The state of facts existing then at Washington justified my efforts, such as they were, and which were not only known to those high in authority, but were commended as useful and worthy. I submitted to their inspection every line received by telegraph, and never held any other correspondence but that, direct or indirect. My whole action was voluntary, and, if I know myself, was inspired by the highest impulses of patriotism. I can appeal to God, truly and fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions as for their purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of eternal justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding faith that the one act of my life which will plead most successfully, or mercy, and for the forgiveness of many errors and infirmities, will be that which has so unjustly provoked this cruel calumny.

For more than twenty years I have earnestly and sincerely advocated the principles and policy which culminated successfully in the last Presidential election, never desponding under defeat, and never exulting overmuch in the day of success. My career has been humble but consistent, and I believe the public men of all parties who have observed it, have allowed me that good name, which I have always esteemed as far above fortune or office, and against which no suspicion has heretofore been uttered. That is my reliance now in an hour of mortifying affliction, when even political associates are betrayed into the crime of condemning an innocent man unheard. No one detests the heresy of secession more, or loves the Union and Constitution better than I do, or is more resolutely determined to sustain the Government in executing the laws that I am and have ever been. This is my political creed, and has never changed. I have been proscribed and denounced in the home of my childhood, forbidden to visit the graves of my kindred, excluded from affectionate contact with those who are living, and ostracized shamefully for opposing and resisting that band of ambitious conspirators who have impudently affected superiority and claimed a prescriptive right, first to rule the destinies of the Union, or, failing in that, a determination to destroy it. I have seen them step by step encroach upon the rights of the majority, audaciously set up new standards of constitutional construction, seize upon one department after another of the Government, and finally present the alternatives of absolute domination or disunion.

No merit is claimed for having sternly combated ideas pernicious to our whole theory of government. Educated in the school of HENRY CLAY, and instructed by much of his personal persuasion, I could do nothing else with my convictions. I have always endeavored to be moderate and just in recognizing the constitutional rights of the South to their full extent, and preserving a conservative policy, by which the true and loyal men of that section would not only be more intimately attached to the Union, but better able to defeat the machinations of fanaticism by which, by terrorism and the seizure of military power, now silences the voice of and consumes the action of tens of thousands whose hearts still beat devotedly for the Union. I confess my sympathy with them to-day, and I trust before long that, while the protection of the Stars and Stripes shall again wave over them, the presence of that old flag, so dear to us especially who are in foreign lands, will serve as a warning to spell the conspirators who have plotted for the downfall of the Government and the extinction of the National standard.

Entertaining and being by such sentiments as these, and ready to vindicate them at the peril of life, it is, indeed, hard to be arraigned before the bar of public opinion with suspicion, which ever clings to every one of official honor and integrity, and the bare mention of which carries with it almost a sense of personal degradation. When, however, I see the wise and patriotic policy of the first soldier of the age, the last and perhaps the best efforts of whose life are now devoted to the salvation of the country he has served so long and well, held up to censure, and even his fidelity questioned; when I have seen ANDERSON, after all his sacrifices and devotion, branded as a traitor, and others nearly as conspicuous impeached, one so humble as I am, even without the shelter of previous distinction, may well submit to the passion of the hour, and to depend upon justice, tardy though it be, for his future and complete vindication.

I have a right to claim the publication of this card in the newspapers which have assailed my reputation, and I appeal to the candor and generosity of others of a hearing, which, under the circumstances, will no doubt reach many thousands whose minds have been poisoned with the foulest of calumnies.

Lisbon, July 7, 1861. JAMES E. HARVEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.—Proposals for regulating and paving sheets were opened yesterday, and the work given out as follows: For regulating and paving with cobble-stones Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, nine bids were received. The job was awarded to PATRICK LYNCH, at $11,937, time 75 days; sureties, JAMES MOORE and ANDREW LEARY. The same work on Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues—six bids—awarded to PATRICK LYNCH, at $654 25; time, 10 days; same sureties. Eight bids were received for doing the same work on Corlears and Water streets, at or near the Junction, awarded to PATRICK LYNCH, at $693 75; time, 10 days, same sureties. Ten bids were received for paving with trap-block pavement Washington-street, between Liberty and Spring streets. Awarded to JARDINE and JOHNSON, at $31,355 25; time, 45 days; sureties, N. A. CHILDS and S. W. WHITE.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—An interesting meeting will be held this evening at Rev. Dr. HAGUE's Church, Madison-avenue, corner Thirty-first-street, to consider what can be done to advance the spiritual interests of the wounded and dying soldiers. Rev. Drs. SPRING, TYNG, ABEL STE

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3073. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Condition of Affairs at the National Capital.

Visits of Gen. McClellan to Arlington and Alexandria.

First Official Account of the Battle of Bull Run.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. SCHENCK.

Dreadful Slaughter of the Rebel Troops.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Duryee's Zouaves, Col. Baker's Regiment, and the Third and Fourth New-Yorkers Gone to Washington.

Attack Expected on Hampton and Newport's News.

GREAT INFLUx OF COLORED CONTRABAND.

News from Harper's Ferry, Western Virginia and Missouri.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28.

Information was received this evening relative to MESSRS. ARNOLD, HARRIS and MCGRAW, who, several days ago went in quest of the body of Col. CAMERON. The former was sent by the Confederates to Richmond, and the latter to Manassas Junction. They did not accomplish the object of their mission.

Mr. BUCH who took them to Bull's Run has returned, and reports that all the dead are not yet buried, and that the slaughter on the side of the enemy is greater by far than they themselves represented.

It is believed that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been assigned to the command of the troops on both sides of the Potomac. He, in company with Secretary CAMERON, visited Arlington Saturday afternoon.

Unofficial information has been received here that the Confederates contemplated at an early day the planting of batteries on the Potomac, at points to command the channel, as a part of their general programme.

At Aquia Creek they have five guns upon one battery, and three upon another, and while an excursion party from Washington were in that vicinity, on Saturday, a train of cars full of troops, it is said, came up to the station there, and by way of amusement or experiment, a few ineffectual shots were fired at a distance of three miles from the steamboat containing the pleasure party, which comprised several members and ex-members of Congress.

Some of our citizens were considerably alarmed, last night, by the successive reports of heavy cannon, which subsequently proved to be from the same steamboat on its return, and not from the enemy, as was at first apprehended.

The business of the Senate in Executive Session has so far been confined principally to action on the appointments made by the President during the recess. Those for the Army under the new bill for its increase, will, some of the Senators say, be thoroughly sifted, in order that efficiency in that branch of the public service may be secured, and incompetency excluded.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, July 28.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCDOWELL, under an escort of a company of cavalry, visited Alexandria this afternoon for the purpose of viewing Fort Ellsworth and the different regiments.

Col. KEYES has been appointed to the command of the Seventh Brigade of the Fourth Division, constituting the Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New-York, Second and Third New-Jersey, Eleventh Massachusetts, and Mozart Regiments.

Gen. MCDOWELL highly complimented to-day Gen. RUNYON on his industry, zeal and efficiency in commanding the reserve during the advance on Manassas, and the promptness with which troops and supplies were forwarded.

The Government railroad employes are also entitled to much credit for the energy they exhibited in carrying out the orders.

In order to keep the Fire Zouaves within their encampment, Gen. RUNYON was compelled last night to detail a guard from the Mozart Regiment. A party of them who were straggling in Washington arrived here last night under an escort of cavalry.

Company E, of the Fire Zouaves, Capt. LEVERIDGE, is winning golden opinions in guarding the Government storehouses.

Gen. RUNYON retires to-morrow and Maj. Gen. MCCALL assumes command of the Department of Alexandria.

MASSACHUSETTS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 28.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. LEONARD, will leave to-morrow afternoon by the Norwich route, *viâ* New-York, for the seat of war. This is one of the best regiments yet enlisted, and is armed with the most improved rifle and sword-bayonet. Col. LEONARD and Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER are both excellent officers, the former having, during several years, commanded the Fifth Brigade M. V. M. The past members of the old Boston City Guard, from which the present regiment originated, together with the Second Battalion of Infantry, will escort them through the city to the dépôt.

The Boston Coast Guard, having been accepted by the Government, will be immediately organized in a light-foot battery of 200 men, with six brass guns.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 28.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this evening, by the Hudson River Railroad. Cars were furnished by the Road of sufficient number to bring the whole regiment up comfortably, and were ran without accident, and with good speed. A procession of military, Fire Departments and civic associations met the regiment at the dépôt, and escorted them to their armory.

The streets were densely thronged with thousands of the friends of the returning soldiers, and the welcome was most warm. As they marched through the streets, the friends and relatives of the soldiers could not be restrained, but, breaking through the ranks, rushed into their arms and entirely interrupting the the regularly planned order of march.

The men looked tough and well, but much dilapidated, as to clothing.

THE BATLE OF BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SCHENCK.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA, July 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Tyler, Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit this report of the movements and service of my brigade in the battle at Bull's Run, on the Gainesville road, on the 21st inst.

Leaving my camp, one mile south of Centreville, at 2½ o'clock A. M. of that day, I marched at the head of your division, as ordered, with my command in column, in the following order: the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Col. MCCOOK; the Second Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MASON; the Second New-York State Militia, Col. TOMPKINS; and Capt. CARLISLE'S Battery of Light Artillery, six (6) brass guns. To Capt. CARLISLE'S command was also attached the large Parrott gun, 30-pounder, under direction of Lieut. HAINES, of the artillery corps.

Proceeding slowly and carefully, preceded by five (5) companies of skirmishers of the First and Second Ohio, which I threw out on either side of the road, we approached the bridge over Bull's Run, beyond which the rebels were understood to be posted and intrenched, and to within a distance of perhaps three-fourths of a mile of their batteries, on the other side of the stream.

In obedience to your command, on first discovery of the presence of the enemy's infantry forming into line on the hill side beyond the Run, I deployed my three regiments of infantry to the left of the road and formed them in line of battle in front of his right. Thus my command was constituted the left wing of our dvision, Col. SHERMAN'S Brigade coming up and taking position to the right of the road.

After the fire had been opened by discharge of the large Parrott gun from the centre in the direction of the enemy's work, I moved my extended line gradually forward at intervals, taking advantage of the ground, until I had my force sheltered partly in a hollow covered by a ridge and wood in front, and partly by the edge of the timber lying between us and the run. Here we lay, in pursuance of your orders, for perhaps two and a half or three hours, with no evidence of our nearness to the enemy except the occasional firing of musketry by our skirmishers in the wood in front, answered by the muskets or rifles of the enemy, to whom our presence and position were thus indicated, with a view to distract his attention from the approach of Col. HUNTER'S force from above and in his rear. At this time I received your notice and order, announcing that HUNTER was heard from—that he had crossed, and was coming down about two miles above us, and directing that if I saw any [signs of a stampede of the enemy in front, I should make a dash with the two Ohio Regiments keeping the New-York Regiment in reserve. For this movement I immediately formed and prepared. Soon after, and when, by the firing of artillery and musketry in front at the right, it appeared that the rebels were actively engaged in their position by our forces on the other side of the stream, I received your order to extend my line still further to the left, sending forward Col. MCCOOK'S Regiment to feel the battery of the enemy, which was ascertained to be on the hill covering the ford, half a mile below the bridge, and supporting him with my two other regiments. This was immediately done. Col. MCCOOK advanced in that direction along the road, which we found to be a narrow track through a pine wood, thick and close with undergrowth, and flanked on either side by ambuscades of brush-work, which were now, however, abandoned. Reaching the head of this narrow road where it opened upon the stream, Col. MCCOOK found the battery to be a strong earth-work immediately opposite, mounted with at least four heavy guns, and commanding the outlet from the wood. An open space of low ground lay between, with a cornfield to the left, the direct distance across to the enemy's battery being about 300 yards. Behind the battery, and supporting it, were discovered some four regiments of the rebel troops, while rifle-pits were seen directly in front of it. The First Regiment was there deployed to the left in the edge of the woods and into the cornfield; one company, Capt. KELLY'S, being thrown forward towards the Run, up to within, perhaps, twenty yards of the battery. While this was done, I advanced the Second Ohio, followed by the Second New-York, towards the head of the road, in supporting distance from the First Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MASON'S regiment filing also to the left. Receiving Col. MCCOOK'S report of the battery, and that it would be impossible to turn it with any force we had, I immediately dispatched a message to the centre to bring up some pieces of artillery to engage the enemy from the head of the road. In the meantime the enemy, discovering our presence and position in the woods, and evidently having the exact range of the road we were occupying, opened on us with a heavy fire of shells and round and grape shot. To avoid the effect of this as much as possible, I ordered the men to fall back into the woods on each side of the road, and was presently reinforced by two guns of AYRES' battery, under Lieut. RANSOM, which passed to the head of the road. A brisk cannonading was then opened, but a very unequal one on account of the superior force and metal of the enemy. While this continued, I left my horse and passed through the wood, and remained some time by our guns to be satisfied whether we were making any impression on the enemy's work. I soon found that it was not thus to be carried, and such also was the opinion of the officer in charge of the guns. Reuning, I found that the most of my two regiments in the rear had fallen back out of range of the hot and constant fire of the enemy's cannon, against which they had nothing to oppose. The suffering from this fire was principally with the Second New-York, as they were in the line where most of the shell and shot fell that passed over the heads of the Second Ohio. Taking with me two companies of the Second Ohio, which were yet in the woods maintaining their position, I returned to over and bring way RANSOM'S guns. It was just at this place and point of time that you visited yourself the position we were serving. I must not omit to speak with commendation of the admirable manner in which these guns of ours were handled and served by the officers and men having them in charge. And I may notice the fact, also, that as we were withdrawing from this point we saw another heavy train of the enemy's guns arrive, and move up the stream on the other side of their battery with which we had been engaged, along what I supposed to be the road from Manassas, towards where the battle was raging with our troops on the right.

My three regiments being all called in, then retired and rested in good order, at the centre of the front, near the turnpike Here I was informed by Col. MCCOOK that you had crossed the Run above with other portions of our division, and left with him an order for me to remain with my infantry in that position supporting CARLISLE'S Battery, which was posted close to the road on the right. This was 1 P. M. Capt. CARLISLE, while we thus rested, was playing with much apparent effect upon the enemy's works across the Run, with his two rifled pieces, as was also Lieut. HAINES with the large Parrott gun. Soon after, having successive and enemy's reports, confirmed by what we could discover of the movements of our Army on the other side of the Run, I discovered that bodies of the enemy were in motion, probably retreating, to their right. We sooner were and hasten their flight, I ordered into the road, following the bridge, the two rifled guns, and had several rounds fired with manifest severe effect. This, however, drew from the enemy's batteries again a warm and quick fire of shell, and with rifled cannon, on our position on the road, which continued afterwards and with little intermission, with loss of some lives again in my New-York regiment, until the close of the fight. While this was going on, Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps, brought up the company of pioneers, or ax-men, which, with its officers and sixty men, had been entirely detailed from the regiments of my brigade, to open a communication over the bridge, and through the heavy abattis which obstructed the passage of troops on our front beyond the Run. To support him while thus engaged I brought up, and placed in the road towards the bridge, MCCOOK'S and TOMPKINS' Regiments, detailing also, and sending forward to the bridge a company of the Second New-Yorkers to cover the men while cutting through the enemy's abattis. A second company from Lieut.-Col. MASON'S command was also brought forward with axes, afterwards, to aid in clearing the obstructions, and thus in a short time Capt. ALEXANDER succeeded in opening a passage. Capt. CARLISLE'S battery was now posted on the hillside, in the open field, to the left of the road towards the bridge.

Very soon after some reverse of fortune appearing to have taken place with our troops on the other side, who were falling back up the Run, it was discovered and reported to me that a large body of the enemy had passed over the stream below the bridge, and were advancing through a wood in the low ground at our left with an evident purpose to flank us. To intercept this movement, I ordered forward into the road, still lower down, two of CARLISLE'S brass howitzers, a few rounds from which, quickly served, drove the rebels from the woods and back to the other side of the stream. It was not long after this that the unpleasant intelligence came of our Army being in retreat from the front across the ford above, and the order was received to fall back on Centreville. The retreat of my Brigade, being now in the rear of our Division, was conducted in the reverse order of our march in the morning, the Second New-York moving first, and being followed by the Second Ohio and First Ohio, the two latter Regiments preserving their lines in good degree, rallying together and arriving at Centreville with closed ranks, and sharing comparatively little in the panic which characterized so painfully that retreat, and which seemed to be occasioned more by the fear of frightened teamsters, and of hurrying and excited civilians, (who ought never to have been there,) than even by the reckless disorder and want of discipline of straggling soldiers. Near the house which was occupied as a hospital for the wounded, about a mile from the battle-ground, a dashing charge was made upon the retreating column by a body of the rebel cavalry, which was gallantly repelled and principally by two companies of the Second Ohio, with loss on both sides. Here, also, in this attack, occurred some of the casualties to the Second New-York Regiment. From this point to Centreville a portion of the First Ohio was detailed, under command of Lieut.-Col. PARROTT, and acted efficiently as a rear guard, covering the retreat. Arrived at Centreville, I united the two Ohio regiments on the hill, and proceeded to call on Gen. MCDOWELL, whom I found engaged in forming the reserve of the Army and other troops in line of battle to meet an expected attack that night of the enemy at that point. I offered him our services, and asked for orders, premising, however, that unfed and weary troops who had been 17 hours on the march and battle-field might not be very effective, unless it were to be posted as a reserve in case of later emergency. Gen. MCDOWELL directed me to take them to the foot of the hill, there to stop and encamp. This I did, establishing the two regiments together in the wood to the west of the turnpike. After resting here about two hours, I was notified that your division, with the rest of the forces under the General Commanding, were leaving Centreville and received your order to fall back on Washington. I took the route by Fairfax Court-house, and thence across to Vienna, arriving at the latter place at 3½ A. M. on the morning of the 22d, and there resting the troops for two hours in an open field. During the march we did what was possible to cover the rear of the column then scattered on the road. Two miles or less this side of Vienna, Col. COOL with the main body of his regiment, turned upon the road leading to the Chain Bridge over the Potomac, thinking it might be a better way, and at the same time afford, by the presence of a large and organized body, protection to any stragglers that might have taken that route. Lieut.-Col. MASON, with the Second Ohio, marched in by the way of Falls Church and Camp Upton.

The return of the Ohio regiments to Washington was made necessary by the fact that, their term of service having expired, they are at once to be sent home to be mustered out of service.

Not having been able to obtain yet complete or satisfactory returns of all the casualties in the battle, in the different corps of my brigade, I shall reserve the list of them for a separate report, which I will furnish as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SCHENCK, Brigadier-General.

THE PANIC AND THE RETREAT.

CARD FROM G. P. PUTNAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be permitted to say a word by way of comment on the very gentlemanly (?) and courteous allusion of your correspondent "Jasper," in reference to my hurried statement of what I saw of the "retreat"?

First, may I repeat that I was *not* on the battle-field—but that my motives in trying to be near it, in the hope of being useful, were not those of mere curiosity. Yet I was most unexpectedly placed where a few civilians, properly provided, might have rendered very essential service. Unprepared as we were for such a scene, the little that we could do, and the testimony we could give, seemed enough to justify the feeling that there was some purpose in our being there.

"Jasper's" complimentary and touching remark leads me to look over carefully what I said.

It is needless to stop to analyze the difference between ocular demonstration or positive personal testimony, and that of mere hearsay or of *inference*; this should be obvious at a glance. I intended in that brief statement to confine myself to so much only of what I actually saw and did, as had a direct bearing on the question, whether or not our whole army rushed back, at once, in tumultuous disorder to Washington, as appeared to be believed generally here on Tuesday.

I now find that after relating what *I saw*, I said that "on the whole road between Centreville and Alexandria I am confident that there were not 500 soldiers in all between 6 P. M. and daylight." By this I simply meant that, having narrated exactly how my friend and myself passed through that road between those hours, how we waited near Centreville for two hours *after* the panic had been *stopped*, and perfect order reigned on the road, and then walked back to Fairfax Court-house: how we supped and went to bed there, and then, at 3 A. M., resumed our tramp with the wagons and stragglers on to Alexandria, reaching there at 7 A. M. What I meant to say, and still do say is this: That in all this time, we being in different parts of the road, at different hours, and walking fast and slow alternately, we did not see 500 soldiers. *I repeat this.* I did *not* mean to say that the whole Army was not *behind* us, for that we couldn't tell; nor that *some* might not have passed by our open window on the road, while we were sleeping (not very soundly) at Fairfax. I did not say there was no panic, for I saw it, in part; nor that the Army did not retreat, for we all know that too well; but I said the panic in the road was quickly stopped, and the main Army came back in good order.

But that all the circumstances I related are essentially and simply accurate, I can only refer those who don't know me, "Jasper" included, to my companion Mr. H. N. TILLEY, of Bristol, R. I., clerk in the Navy Department.

Mr. TILLEY thinks we left Fairfax a little before 3 o'clock, but unfortunately forgot his watch there, leaving it under his pillow, a prize to the rebels, I fear. The time of our halt, near Centreville *after* the panic, can be verified by the driver of the wagon of Company H, Third Regiment of Maine, which remained there *in line* the whole time, "waiting," as the teamster told us, "for orders to move on."

At Fairfax, also, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., we were talking with a group, one of whom was Senator WADE, of Ohio, who, I heard had done good service in stopping the confusion at Centreville, and who proposed to return there next day, napping meanwhile in their wagon by the roadside.

Among the first of those we met from the field were Hon. CALEB LYON and Senator WILSON, and Mr. SHAW, of the *Herald*, who was on horseback—but these all told us at 4 P. M. that "the day was *ours*." A friend from the field at this hour actually appointed to meet me next day *on* the field. Five minutes after came the news of reverse, and ten minutes more, the head of the stampede.

Finally, I reaffirm, with the above explanation, the precise accuracy of the particulars which Mr. "Jasper" so coolly pronounces "incorrect and false in every respect." The —— of this assertion is in keeping with the "masked battery" behind which he makes it. But let all intemperate personalities and bickerings be thrown to the winds. In such a crisis as this, it is no time to stand on trifles or punctilios. Shall not every true-hearted man do his utmost, much or little as that may be, to dispel illusions, especially those which are demoralizing and disgraceful to our volunteers and our whole people? and shall we not work hand to hand in cheering on fresh columns to honorable success and *certain* victory?

Why, Sirs, was not the atmosphere in Philadelphia and here, last Monday night, so thick with gloom that thousands were inclined to despair of the Republic?

Away with such faint-hearted depression. We have had a bad disaster; disguising it were wicked, as well as useless; but we can learn a vast deal by it which is essential to our ultimate and more effectual success, and to the more thorough and permanent crushing out of this desperate rebellion. The evidence increases that its leaders did their utmost, and staked their whole cause on this battle, and that up to 4 P. M. they considered it lost. If we are true to ourselves, if our regiments are pruned of incompetent officers, and are properly prepared for the next struggle, the result cannot be doubtful. G. P. P.

DEBRIS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

One picks up continually various bits of interesting information about the battle. But the most trustworthy and valuable fact that has come to light was contained in the testimony given to-day in the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, by a very intelligent gentleman, the surgeon of the Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, Dr. BARNES.

He states that he accompanied his Regiment to the field, and that after certain movements which he particularizes, there was a hot fire, and a considerable number of men fell on our side. These wounded were, to the number of at least thirty, brought up to the shade of a large elm tree. Here he took off his coat and vest and hung them on a branch, and, with his assistants, operated on a number, amputating some and performing other minor operations, the wounds being nearly all from bullets in the legs or feet. He remembers one case particularly, of a fine young fellow, whose leg he cut off, on which he placed a tourniquet, and as the man seemed in good condition he showed him how, in case the wound bled, he could turn it himself, at the same time leaving him a little brandy in a cup. He placed him with his back against a tree. A turn in the battle, and the necessity of helping other wounded, took him away from this point; but soon after he returned to the tree to get his coat and see after these cases, when he discovered, to his horror, that *they had all been bayoneted!* The young man against the tree had a large bayonet wound in his breast. He states, too, that while he and his assistants were helping another company of wounded—though they waved their scarfs and called out that these were wounded men—a body of musketeers poured in their fire upon them *twice!* As he passed up from the place where was the hospital with the wounded he heard cannon-shots and shell in that direction, and has little doubt, as has often been stated, that this refuge of the wounded was shelled by the enemy.

Dr. BARNES will state the most important of these facts, as an affidavit, subsequently.

Somewhat correct returns of the whole number of wounded here seem to be obtained, as follows. In Washington and vicinity, 320; left on the field and in buildings (about) 180, total, 500. Supposing the usual percentage of deaths to wounded—that is, 1 to 4—there would be killed 125; total killed and wounded, 625. In Thursday's battle 31 is the number killed and wounded, as near as can be ascertained, making less than 700 in the two battles for killed and wounded.

The missing and prisoners must amount to a much larger number. The killed, wounded and missing among the privates of the Seventy-ninth alone amounted yesterday (Thursday) to 161.

One event about the preparations for battle had always been a mystery to me—why Gen. MCDOWELL had not thrown up temporary earthworks in Centreville, in case of a repulse, so that he might easily hold it, and check a panic, to which all our troops are liable. It appears that this order was given to Col. MILES to be executed by BLENKER'S Regiment. The redoubtable Colonel who commanded the reserve—eight regiments—*was drunk nearly all day*, and never gave the order; and so nothing was done to stay the flight.

He was superseded by Col. DAVIES, of the Sixteenth, even on the field of battle. He ought at once to be court-martialed.

This reserve alone—probably 7,000 strong—might have saved the day, and were all ready to do it, if they had had the orders. C. L. B.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The recruiting for the Army last week, as noticed in the reports to be handed in this morning, exhibits a little improvement. The old Army, whose offices are at Chatham, Cedar and Hudson streets, continues to enlist for "general service;" but the Army, the raising of which Congress recently authorized, enlists for itself alone, to that we are now raising what will soon be known as "a new and an old Regular Army." The former has recruiting rendezvous now in almost every loyal State in the Union. The heretofore unprecedented sight of a recruiting office for the United States Regulars in country towns, villages, and often on the road-side, is losing its novelty every day, and the farmer and village blacksmith are learning to be more civil to their "help" while so tempting an employer as Uncle Sam is near at hand. From Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Harrisburgh and other towns in Pennsylvania, Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., and fifty other places, United States soldiers will soon be coming on to join the "eleven new double-battalion regiments for service" in the States and Territories. In this City, Yorkville and Fort Hamilton, recruits for the Twelfth Regiment of Foot are accumulating slowly. The old regiments got 28 men last week in town, and a few detachments from the country. One from Philadelphia arrived Saturday, and was immediately sent over to Governor's Island.

Recruiting for the Navy is brisk, but does not keep pace with current requirements. In ordinary times, New-York enlisted fifty blue-jackets a week, which was considered good, as it answered all purposes; but, although, since Monday last, 163 men have been obtained here, we want twice as many. Offices are open in this City, in Boston, in Portsmouth, N. H., in New-Bedford, Mass., in Baltimore, Md., in Cincinnati, Ohio, in Erie and in Philadelphia, Pa., in Buffalo, N. Y., and an occasional batch of men is sent from each, and still the demand is greater than the supply. Receiving-ships, for the tuition of sailors, are stationed as follows: New-York, *North Carolina*, 84; Boston, *Ohio*, 84; Philadelphia, *Princeton*, 6. A vessel in place of the *Pennsylvania*, at Norfolk, will, probably, soon get a permanent receiving commission at Portsmouth, N. H. Notwithstanding the many inconveniences of having in the service a disproportionate number of landsmen, offices in country villages, and county towns, will soon be open for the enlistment of such men, leaving to luck the risk of making some of them sailors, and ordinary sailors. It is worth remarking that landsmen could be obtained in almost any number in New-York, at times, too, when the soldiers' recruiting party is most slimly patronized; why inducements are offered in the provinces and not here we know not. In the list of permanent guardships, it may not be amiss to mention the steamer *Alleghany*, formerly receiving-ship at Baltimore, Md., and now substituted for *Old Ironsides*, in the Roads of Annapolis, opposite the old Naval Academy. She has a "treble marine guard," which consists of 100 men.

Every day the United States forces in this vicinity have fluctuated since the war began. Since April we have sometimes had on one Monday 3,500 sailors and soldiers here, and not 100 on the next. To-day they are as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	522
Fort Hamilton	575
North Carolina (sailors and ordinary sailors)	968
Steam-sloop Richmond	320
Steam-gunboat Iroquois	110
Marines	160
Total	2,655

The crew of the *Richmond* unanimously complain of hard treatment. They have got only 24 hours' liberty and $6 each since their arrival from the Mediterranean. They want more money and more liberty, which they should receive; but no man whose time has not expired has any right to expect his discharge from the service when the nation is engaged in war.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

TROOPS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 26,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 28.

To-day all has been activity at Fortress Monroe. During last night an order arrived from Washington for four regiments to be immediately transported to Washington *viâ* Baltimore, and a steamer arrived from Baltimore for that purpose.

Colonels BAKER'S and DURYEE'S regiments have sailed, and the Third and Fourth New-York Regiments will follow in a few hours. They go to Washington for active service in Virginia, and their place at Old Point will be filled by a large number of recruits. The California and New-York Regiments will form a brigade under the command of Col. BAKER. In consequence of this movement of troops, the contemplated advance to FOX Hill has been abandoned.

Hampton City is still held by a strong force.

Newport's News will, it is believed, withstand any force that Col. MAGRUDER can bring against it. However, it is generally believed that the Confederate will attack Newport's News within a few days.

During the last few hours they have extended their pickets one mile and a half nearer Hampton.

This afternoon some twenty horsemen attacked one of our pickets, who dispersed the party and killed one of their number.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made an ascension last evening at Hampton, but on account of the wind, could not attain a great elevation.

Col. ALLEN'S court-martial is again in progress. The Colonel has for some time been confined to close quarters at Carroll Hall, having, I believe, twice broken his parole.

Several contraband slaves, it is supposed, followed the California Regiment, disguised with uniforms.

MR. RICHARDSON, of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff, is just in from Hampton. He reports that MAX WEBER fully expects to be attacked to-night, the Confederates being already some distance this side of the New Market Bridge, with a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

Col. E. F. SHEPARD is actively superintending the distribution of the arms and clothing sent on by the State of New-York for her regiments.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 28.

The Old Point boat brings the following:

The three remaining companies of the Fourth Regiment have been ordered to Washington. They leave Old Point by the Baltimore boat. Thirty of them are sick, and go with the companies in charge of Dr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Scott Life Guard.

It became apparent early last evening that the rebels meditated an attack on Hampton. Gen. BUTLER determined to abandon the town in case of a formidable advance, and at 7 o'clock the order was given for the families and goods to be removed.

Within one hour orders were also issued to burn the town, rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy. The General well understands that the possession of Hampton by the rebels will be of no particular importance.

A stampede of the colored population took place all night, and to-day the road has been lined with refugees to the fortress, and Army wagons and carts bringing in goods from Hampton.

The road has presented a most remarkable appearance; nearly 1,000 contraband men, women and children must have come in during the last twenty-four hours. For the present, those not encamped in the fortress will be quartered in and around the Seminary Building, lately the head-quarters of Col. DUREA. About 9 o'clock, Friday night, the Naval Brigade and the Massachusetts Company came in and encamped near the fortress.

MAX WEBER'S Regiment came in this (Saturday) morning, and will occupy Camp Hamilton.

An alarm occurred this morning, and several buildings in Hamilton were fired by our troops. The rebels will doubtless occupy the place to-morrow unless it should be burned.

A flag of truce came in from the rebels professing to exchange Lieut. SHUTLIFF and Capt. JENKINS.

RETURN OF THE THREE MONTHS' SOLDIERS.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

All day yesterday and during the evening the armory of the Sixth Regiment over Centre Market, was crowded with the relatives and friends of the regiment. Col. JOS. C. PINCKNEY, momentarily expected to arrive home. But, as in the case of the other regiments, there was no reliability to any of the reports as to the probable hour of arrival. The same scene of disappointment was likewise reenacted along Broadway and among the vast crowd congregated on the Battery and in the vicinity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad dépôt. The escort was promptly on the ground, and attracted no little attention. First came the Union Fire Company, in open order. Next, the Fifty-fifth Regiment Band, bearing a detachment of the Eleventh Regiment. Then came a German Benevolent Society, with a banner—

"WELCOME SIXTH"

Then came a huge lager-bier dray, neatly covered and decorated, having 34 young ladies dressed in white muslin, with garlands about their heads, and shields or escutcheons in their hands, symbolical of the States which they severally represented. A German Turner Association, and a large delegation of citizens generally brought up the rear. The late hour at which the regiment arrived prevented such a general turnout of our citizens as would have greeted them had they arrived during the day. The Sixth, although not engaged in Washington or on the "sacred soil," have nevertheless done important duty in Maryland, in keeping the route to the capital open at the critical period of the Baltimore riots, and subsequently in keeping the Secessionists in check.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

All Saturday afternoon Brooklyn was in a fever of excitement over the anticipated return of Col. BENNETT and his regiment. Fulton-street, from the ferry to the City Hall, was thronged, and its principal buildings gaily decorated with banners and other insignia suitable to the occasion. Near the City Hall the words "Welcome Home," in large letters, were placed over the street through which they were to pass. The Seventieth Regiment mustered; also the reserve corps of the Thirteenth, the Brooklyn Cadets, the Home Guard, and various German associations and citizens, preparatory to escorting the returning regiment to the arsenal, in Portland-avenue.

It was not until between 2 and 3 o'clock, however, on Sunday morning, that the regiment made its appearance at Fulton ferry. It was there met by such of the citizens and escort as had not retired, and marched quietly to its place of rendezvous. The men were apparently in excellent health and spirits, having suffered little in any respect in their loyal venture for the Union, though returning to welcome homes with loyal hearts and untarnished honors.

The Twenty-eighth is mostly composed of Germans, numbering about 800 men. They left Brooklyn on the 30th day of April, thus having been absent just eighty-nine days.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE BRIGADE OF GEN. JIM LANE—FOREIGN OFFICERS WHO PROPOSE TO JOIN IT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The reorganization of our military forces in this division is progressing finely. The commanding officers will be changed where changes are necessary, and with Gen. MCCLELLAN at the head, we take it for granted that the Army of the Potomac will very soon be marching to the popular quickstep, "*Onward to Richmond.*" The panic is over—confidence is again established—the discipline of the Army is being better observed, and the reinforcements are rushing in at a surprising rate.

But it is not alone to this division that the eye of the Commander-in-Chief is directed. The whole circuit of our border is being lined with armies, and the ablest military men in the nation will instinctively emit their own light, until we will have "the right men in the right places." Gen. J. H. LANE is now Brigadier of the Kansas Brigade, composed of some of the best fighting men in the country. The General is using great sagacity in the selection of his Staff and the organization of his different military corps. He has recently sent forward from this city an engineer corps that may well claim the notice of the public. They are eleven in number, and seven of them are Italians, late from their native land. They have all held high military positions in GARIBALDI'S Army, and were much respected for their military skill and bravery by that distinguished General. They bear high recommendations from VICTOR EMANUEL and other royal names. One of them has been seventeen years in military service and has seven scars—another has nine scars and has seen thirteen years of active service. Besides, SACCHI has the medal of Sebastopol, given by VICTOR EMANUEL, and another one was one of 1,000 men, who defeated 12,000 under the King of Bomba.

Being possessed of the military spirit when they heard of the approaching rebellion in the United States, they set out, with motives of patriots and philanthropists, to witness the struggle between freedom and despotism. About one month ago they reached England, where they were approached by an agent of the Confederate Army, who offered them a position in BEAUREGARD'S staff if they would go into the South and aid their cause.

Their Italian blood could not keep quiet before such an offer, and it was rejected with contempt. When they reached New-York they were met again by Southern emissaries, who offered them many inducements to join the cause of the South, but, true to their faith in liberty and law, they replied that they could never take up arms except to advance the principles of freedom and equal rights. They then came on to Washington a few days since to decide for themselves, where they could best act in accordance with their own ideas of justifiable warfare. They are all young men, accustomed to bold and daring exploits, being educated in the school of the greatest European General of modern times. After looking over the whole field carefully, they have decided to join the Western Army under Gen. LANE. So when the Kansas Army is once in the harness under the leadership of LANE and his advisers, Ben. MCCULLOCH had better look out for dashing work.

The following list of their names, ages, &c., shows that they are men in the prime of life. They are also large, athletic, well-formed, possessing every physical, as well as mental requisite for the display of the popular soldier:

Captain, Louis Navone, (formerly Major); age, 33 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

First Lieutenant of Artillery, Archille de Veechy, (formerly Captain); age, 26 years; height, 6 feet, 5 inches.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, Joseph Lacquaviti, (formerly Captain); age, 33 years; height, 6 feet.

First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Ajace Secchi, (formerly Captain); age, 22 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Antonio Cattaneo, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 27 years; height, 6 feet.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Domenico Odone, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 22 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Louis G. Marini, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 6 inches.

Also, Ebenezer White and W. G. White, Second Lieutenants, late of Arkansas; and Lowell W. Emery, Second Lieutenant, and James M. Pomeroy, First Lieutenant, both of New-York.

A squad from one of the Connecticut regiments lately arrived in the city with some half-a-dozen secession prisoners, and among them is a Mr. CLEMENTS, who ought to be in better company. He has formerly worked in a machine-shop on Thirty-first-street, in New-York City, and afterwards went to Georgia, where he was running an engine, as engineer, when the war broke out. He states that he, with many other Union men, were pressed into the service, and he has seen no way of escape since until the fight at Bull's Run, when he was captured without resistance. This is his own statement, and if correct he will doubtless soon be at liberty.

A member of the Vermont Regiment reached this city to-day, who has been counted as lost. He has been wandering about since Sunday in Virginia, and crossed the Potomac twenty miles above here. He was kept in the house of a widow lady the first day, and received such directions from her as enabled him to make his escape. RANDOLPH.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* GREEN, for killing TOMPKINS, after two days examination of witnesses, was submitted without argument. Judge JOHNSON said he did not consider it necessary to analyze the testimony. He had carefully examined the notes. His opinion was that the killing was excusable, and that the prisoner must be discharged.

A gentleman from Huntsville informs the *Journal* that he heard Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, say to the mail agent that after Monday next all matter crossing the Kentucky line going South would be examined. We learn that Union men are being driven from Paducah in large numbers. Prominent among the persons expelling the Unionists is WHITE FOWLER, United States mail contractor, and one of the Vigilance Committee of the City.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, is dangerously ill in this city.

GEN. DIX AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 27.

Gen. DIX addressed the members of the National Guard this morning, appealing to them for the sake of the country's interests, which demand every sacrifice at this time, to remain a few days longer at their camp, until his arrangements had been perfected. If any of the men had urgent business or domestic calls, which would require immediate personal attention, he would freely grant them passes to Philadelphia, but he would request the Regiment to remain until Wednesday next, when they would certainly be allowed to return home.

After the General had closed his appeal, Col. LYLE put the question: Those in the negative to order arms, those in the affirmative to present them. Every arm was presented, and, at the instance of the General, three rousing cheers were given for the Guard.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Had the author of *Philip Thaxter* possessed as much judgment as invention, as well developed powers of analyzation as of description, he would have produced a very good novel. As it is, he has not achieved a success, though the book, from its abounding incident and rapid march of events, will undoubtedly find an audience. The major defect of the book is that it seems to have been written with no purpose; it developes no truth, fastens no lasting impression upon the reader's mind. Without at all approaching to anything resembling a sermon, without infringing on the Tract Society's domain, a novel may be instructive. Fiction and truth are by no means so widely separated as the arbitrary signification of the words would imply. The plot of the story, also, is open to the charge of incoherence. The writer seems to have had a variety of dramatic property on hand that he determined to work off—somewhat as stage managers feel themselves necessitated to use effective scenery, even when it fits loosely and glides heavily in the grooves. Originally it was manifestly his intention to punish faulty folk in this world, and accordingly we find them pinned down by a forked fatality that nothing human could escape. In the further progress of the volume, however, we find this design abandoned, and several wrong doers slip through the fingers of rough retribution. The best part of the book is the scenes and sketches of life in California during the first outbreak of the auriferous fever. They are highly colored indeed, but the first to knock at the Golden Gate will recognize an unmistakeable likeness. The book is published by RUDD & CARLETON.

—A new candidate for the poet's lays, Mrs. VIRGINIA QUARLES, stands indebted to the same firm for a very prepossessing presentation to the public. While big bells are chiming and striking all over the land, it is, of course, rather difficult for little silver tinklings to make themselves heard. But they fall pleasantly on our ears for all that. Most feminine hearts possess a well of poetry, and it is only necessary that the surface be tapped to cause the stream to flow. In some rare cases the waters take their way through a life, causing it to blossom with deeds of gentleness and affection. More commonly they find a channel in type. Many would object to publishing poems at such an unfavorable moment as the present, but there is one thing to be said in favor of the wisdom of such a proceeding—if they escape praise, they are also quite certain to escape censure.

—When the author of *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby* puts pen to paper, great expectations are certain to be excited. And *Great Expectations* is the title of DICKENS' last novel—a work now running through several popular serials, and of which an early reprint is issued by PETERSON, of Philadelphia. For the privilege of advance sheets and an early chance at the MS., it is said that this Philadelphia firm pay the author the very snug sum of one thousand pounds sterling, or $5,000 federal currency. When "Boz" gave the first installments of the *Pickwick Papers* to the English public, it is questionable whether any American publisher would have given him ten cents for the advance sheets of that, or even for the exclusive copyright of anything he might subsequently produce. But Time brings its revenges. After the novelist's genius has reached a point whence it gradually tapers, or rather, after the flame whose brilliancy dazzled two continents has settled down into the staid light of a commonplace candle, hundreds bid for it and vie with each other as to who can bid highest. *Oliver Twist* would have been offered, in vain, to our publishers, even the exclusive copyright, at one-half the price which the advance sheets of a much inferior work now commands. For instance, take *Bleak House*, and the work at present before us. Good they undoubtedly are, viewed by the same rules that would guide one in deciding on the architecture of a building, and they are undoubtedly superior to many of his previous works. The plots are definitely marked, artistically worked out, and the language is classically correct; yet those who would cut the leaves of one of the author's former works with the blade of a shovel, and sit up to read it by the light of a single tallow candle, would drop into a profound slumber over the later productions, which, so far as a *money* appreciation is concerned, have proved a double success. Nature, in her luxuriant moods, laughs at restraint and purchase money, but trimmed down and laid out according to the dictates of Art, she can be measured and bought. An author's first reward is popular appreciation and sympathy—his second, and perhaps his greatest guerdon, is money.

—It seems somewhat sad that when once a writer has filled the measure of his fame, he cannot permit himself to retire and leave the decanting to posterity. But it appears to be a mania with authors, not only to lay a solid superstructure, but also to push their work to a Babel-like completion, laying the walls to the skies, and patiently working the whole with square, plummet and chisel, and trimming angles, chipping blocks, and filling interstices—until their material gives out and they are forced to eke out the tower with whatever material comes readiest to hand,—unless a confusion of brain, paraphrasing the old confusion of tongues, falls on the builders and puts a period to their pages and their labors. COOPER, our favorite novelist, sought to stretch his spires after the strength had departed from his hand—it is a great pity, but the error is too common to excite remark. Of course in a complete edition of his works, not even in kindness to the author can one be omitted, and accordingly TOWNSEND & Co. print, and DARLEY illustrates, the *Ways of the Hour*, with the same elegance and spirit that they brought to the adornment of the pages wherein the doings of Leather-stocking were chronicled. The library that is without this series of the great American novelist's works—not the American library alone, but the English book-room as well—may very fairly be set down as incomplete.

—And thus speaking of COOPER brings a mention of IRVING—though IRVING perhaps should stand first. PUTNAM, to his National edition of the author whom all delight to honor, adds this month the first volume of *Mahomet and His Successors*. If the author's own account of the origin of this work may be credited—and surely none would dare question the truth of him who wrote the history of Mannahata—it was written to beguile the tediousness of a lingering indisposition. And here a wonder is apparent. Pages that are written while the hand that holds the pen is robust with health are yellow with bile, traces of indisposition are visible in the jaundiced features of every type, and briny rheum distills as semi-stops and full-stops to mark the sections of every sentence; yet here, in a volume written while the fever-fiend was exhausting his ingenuity of torment, now with the double-quick of his advances, and again with the deliberate dullness of a deceptive retreat, we have pages that would seem to have been written in the first flush of Spring time, by some joyous lover, turned a while from his mistress' arms, to sport on fragrant banks, and interpret to his fellows what the birds and running rills said. It is necessary to read other works than those written by theologists, to arrive at a rightful appreciation of him who was called "The Faithful," by believing Bedouins, long before the boy came to manhood to be styled "The Prophet." Greater impostors lead the world at the present day, than any that ever fled to or from Mecca.

Soldiers' hymn-books, military manuals, and all manner of such camp conveniences are vomited from the many mouths of multiplying presses. Undoubtedly, they are "good things to have" in the ranks. CROMWELL knew perfectly well what he was about when he led off before a battle with a psalm tune, and his soldiers knew what they were doing when they hit the metre short and charged like lugubrious lightning on the ranks of the Cavaliers. But something more than either singing or drilling is needed to insure a victory. NAPOLEON had a saving sense of this when he proclaimed the result of his observations, and declared that Providence ever favored the side that had the heaviest artillery. It is all very well to employ hymn-books and prayer-books before a fight, but when the bolt bursts the soldier must drop such things and rely mainly on his musket. There is one thing, too, that soldiers would do well to remember; directions for charging are given in all military manuals, but when an officer cries "charge home," they are not expected to charge home——to Washington.

—Do our friends across the water get up an *Eclectic* magazine? We expect not. Probably it wouldn't pay. But Mr. BIDWELL stops not to inquire whether his compliment is reciprocated or not. Month by month he wades through the foreign periodicals and appropriates the best papers he can find. With such a field to select from the wonder would be that he failed to get up a presentable collection—not that he does. This month he shows a keen appreciation of the exigencies of the day by giving articles on such timely themes as rifled cannon and other appliances of war. "The Gorilla and his country," is an appreciative review, or rather *résumé*, of DU CHAILLU'S work—recently published by the HARPERS—from COLBOURN'S *New Monthly*. The author evidently inclines to the opinion that DU CHAILLU has done something for science, notwithstanding the contrary opinion entertained by Mr. MALONE and other lonely questioners.

A NEW MAP.—The march of our armies proves a complicated puzzle. One day here, and another day there, now retreating and again advancing, it seems very difficult indeed to fix their exact location. New points of interest arise daily. Scarcely is one map drawn before some little point heretofore deemed of no importance, suddenly appears as the centre of interest. Mr. RUMPF, who some time since published a very good bird's-eye view of the Seat of War, now brings out another, decidedly an improvement on the first. Distances are given, and the different shades of grass in the different countries are specified. The artist even arrested his pencil to give the smoke of the battle at Bull's Run,—or, rather, the cow-ardly run. For presenting a good understanding of the position of places, this map of Mr. RUMPF'S is much to be commended.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Great Earthquake and Subsequent Conflagration at Mendoza—Horrors of the Occasion—Political Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Though not a professed newspaper correspondent, nor intending to become such, during my short sojourn in South America, I yet feel inclined to send to your journal a concise account of a terrible catastrophe, of which you will probably have heard some account, ere this reaches you, that occurred last month in the Province of Mendoza, one of the States of this, the Argentine, Confederation. The details of this catastrophe have filled the papers of this and the other provinces for several weeks past, while the event has awakened the sympathy and commiseration of the entire nation. I refer to the recent utter destruction, by an earthquake, of the City of Mendoza, the capital of the above-mentioned Argentine province of the same name.

The City of Mendoza was one of the old cities of South America. I say *was*, for it no longer exists, except as an uninhabited and uninhabitable mass of ruins. Its site, as may be seen on any map of South America, is at or near the base of the Andes chain of mountains, on the eastern side, and is about six hundred miles, more or less, from this city, on the road hence over the mountains to Chili. Besides being the capital, it was the centre of the trade of the province, and a place, according to all accounts that I have seen or heard respecting it, of considerable wealth and refinement among its citizens. That it was a place of some enterprise and modern advancement may safely be judged from the fact that the city, or at least a portion of it, was lighted with gas—which fact enhanced the calamity, as will be seen by the sequel. Its population, before its recent destruction, is variously estimated as having been, according to some accounts from ten to twelve, or according to others, as many as twenty thousand souls. This great diversity of estimates is readily accounted for when it is recollected that seldom is there anything like a regular census taken in these South American countries, of the population of either cities or States. But by comparing all the reliable data as yet furnished to the public respecting the catastrophe—the reported number of its victims and of the survivors—its late population may safely be set down, I think, as from thirteen to fourteen thousand.

On the evening of the 20th of March last, at about half-past eight o'clock, without any other warning of the impending catastrophe than a loud peal of thunder, or what was supposed to be such, there instantaneously occurred an earthquake, so violent in its character, and so rapid and terrible in its vibrations, that in this first shock, and in a very few moments of time, the *entire city of Mendoza was laid in ruins*; and as all accounts agree in stating, *not a building of any kind was left standing*. A better idea of the extensive violence of the shock, will be formed, if it is borne in mind that the structures of Spanish American cities are not built as are those of our cities, with their high brick walls, but, on the contrary, are generally of but one story, sometimes of two, and rarely of three stories in height, the walls being, moreover, in all cases, thick and massive, varying from two or two and a half to three and three and a half feet in thickness. In fact, as the accounts state, the earth opened in many places about the city; deep chasms were found, and pools of water issued from the ground and stood in places where none existed before.

The inhabitants of the city, thus unforewarned, and therefore prevented from seeking the partial security usually resorted to in such cases, by flying from their tumbling houses into the streets and squares of the city, mostly met the horrible fate which, under the circumstances, was inevitable. Of the entire population of the city, nearly every account, from the beginning, agrees in stating, not less than *two-thirds* perished in a moment, or lingered and died a more protracted and horrible death beneath the mass of overwhelming ruins. No account or report that I have seen or heard, makes the number of those who thus perished less than 6,000 or 7,000, while other accounts, apparently equally authentic, including one of the latest published, estimates the number of victims at ten thousand—probably a medium number between the two extremes would be not very far from correct. The survivors, according to the same account, numbered only three to four thousand; and of these, very many were seriously wounded or contused, and a considerable number of those so injured are known to have since died; while others of the survivors, so the accounts state, have become hopelessly insane.

At the time of the catastrophe the weather was hot, (the season of the year corresponding, of course, to our own September, and the climate being something like that of Virginia or North Carolina,) and the stench arising from so many unburied human bodies, besides those of the large number of dogs, horses, &c., that likewise perished, was so great as to render the atmosphere of the ruined city, after two or three days, quite intolerable. Those of the survivors who were uninjured betook themselves to the surrounding country; and the injured, who had at first been mostly collected, and, as best could be done cared for, in the public plaza of the city, were also removed as soon as sufficient assistance reached the place, into the surrounding country also, and placed under such temporary shelter as could be found or erected at the moment. The sufferings of these wretched survivors from heat, exposure and hunger, especially before aid reached them, can better be imagined than described.

To add to the calamity of the earthquake itself, almost immediately after the city was laid in ruins by it, a general conflagration broke out, caused in the business portion of the city, so the accounts state, by the gas which had just been lighted there, and in other portions by the chimney fires, consuming whatever of combustible there was with which the fire came in contact.

"The howling of the dogs," says the diary of an eye-witness of the events of that and the several succeeding days, and written near the scene, "the shrill cry of the birds and fowls, and the distressed neighing of the horses, mingled with the shrieks, lamentations and groans of an entire people, were appalling." The same diary, under date of the 21st of March, says: "Through whatever street one passes, nothing is heard but the shrieks and wailings of the victims, who lie buried alive beneath the surrounding ruins, very many having thus perished for want of organized assistance. The conflagration increases, and all is disorder and confusion. There is no order or authority in the streets or plazas."

Nor were these—the earthquake and the fire—the whole of the calamity. To the disgrace of human nature, it must be added, that speedily following the destruction of the city, and while the fire was consuming the combustible matter which the earthquake could not destroy, marauders from the surrounding country flocked in, and commenced an indiscriminate pillage and sacking of whatever of valuable was to be found in the doomed city, and some accounts add, but I will not vouch for their correctness, though they are generally credited here, cut the throats of many of the survivors with whom they came in contact, and who possessed anything valuable which the villains coveted. I have said that reports here lay the charge of this barbarity to robbers from the country, but how much of it is properly chargable to them, and how much to miscreants living within the city, and who unfortunately survived the catastrophe, will probably never be known. The evil was remedied as soon as organized aid and force could be brought to the spot; and it is some relief to the indignant feelings aroused by the account of the above-mentioned barbarity, to read that "They have shot," I translate this from the same daily, of the date of March 26, "four of the marauders, upon the ruins of the city, and two more in the suburb of San Vicente, without any formality or indictment, as the exigency of the case required." This was probably done in accordance with a decree of the day before, making it a capital offence to be found pillaging.

Many incidents connected with the catastrophe have been recorded in the journals, but I have not time nor space to mention many of them. The Governor of the Province and his wife escaped, but all their children (the accounts I have seen do not say how many they were) perished. Of upwards of twenty nuns in the Jesuit Convent, but eight escaped; and one, whether of this or some other convent I cannot make sure, finally escaped by working her way out from under the ruins, where she had remained buried *four or five days*, with the aid of no other instrument than her scissors, which she had in use at the moment of the catastrophe. On the 30th of March a woman was rescued alive from beneath the ruins, where she had remained buried since the 20th, and was taken to the hospital. It is recorded as, and it certainly is a singular circumstance, that a distinguished naturalist, whose name I have seen recorded, but have it not now by me, and cannot recall, had some time since published the prediction that the city of Mendoza would one day be destroyed, in the very way it has now been, basing his prediction on the theory suggested by geological and meteorological phenomena observed by him, that the city had been built between two extinct or slumbering volcanoes; and, what is more singular, this same philosopher happened to be in the city at the time of the catastrophe, and was one of its victims. Some accounts state that several, I think three, North Americans were also among the victims. Of course, it could hardly be otherwise than that some of our ubiquitous countrymen should be present in even that far, out-of-the-way inland city.

Though the shock of the 20th utterly destroyed the city, it was followed by many others, on several immediately succeeding days: and it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of them, condensed from the same diary before referred to. On the 21st there were nineteen shocks, of which seven were quite severe; on the 22d there were fourteen, four of which were quite severe; on the 23d, there were thirteen shocks, three of them quite severe and prolonged; on the 24th there were nine "tremblings" and three severe shocks in the morning; on the 25th there were nine "tremblings" but only one hard shock; on the 26th there were seven "tremblings"; on the 27th there was one "trembling"; on the 28th there were seven shocks, three of them very severe; and on the 29th there were seven shocks, three of which were violent.

As soon as that catastrophe became known, all the provincial Governments, as well as the Federal Government, took the most prompt measures to relieve, as far as possible, the sufferings and distress of the survivors, by organizing and sending to the spot physicians, medicines, food and clothing; and the charitable contributions raised in this city, by all the various modes and methods—secular and religious—usually resorted to among our own people to arouse to activity the sympathy and active charity of the public, have been resorted to here with the most successful results.

Later accounts inform us that the line or course of the earthquake extended westward from Mendoza, across a portion at least of the great chain of the Andes Mountains. A correspondent of *El Nacional*, a daily journal of this city, writing under date of the 25th of March from San Juan, (to the northward from Mendoza,) says that the earthquake which destroyed Mendoza, shook also two villages which are named by him) at the foot of the central ranges of the Andes; that it was Heaven's mercy only that spared them; that the scene there presented was terrific; that the mountains were rent with deep fissures, their summits being cleft asunder, and remaining so; that the road was completely obstructed, for long continuous distances, by huge masses of rock that were hurled down from the summits, and by the *débris* of fallen masses; that large pieces of rock were thrown from one mountain to another, with the reverberation of artillery; and that several travelers were killed on the road by being crushed beneath the falling masses of rock.

Here, the only appreciable effect of the earthquake was to derange the regularity of movement of time-pieces.

You will probably already, before the receipt of this, have received some accounts of the recent political excitement and trouble here, caused by the fact of the Federal Congress of the Confederation, recently assembled in session at the capital, (Parana,) having refused, by formal vote, to allow any of the Buenos Ayrean delegation (city or provincial,) to take seats in the Congress, this being the first session since the recent reunion of Buenos Ayres with the rest of the Confederated Provinces, from which she had long been separated, and with which she had been at war. The reason assigned for this act, was alleged irregularity of their election, under the requisition of the revised Federal Constitution. The rejected deputies, who soon after returned home, in their published statement made before leaving, deny that there was any legal quorum of the Congress sitting at the time the vote of rejection was taken, &c. The Congress, however, ordered a new election to be held in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and then adjourned its session over until May, to allow time for the election to be held, and the new members who should be elected at it in the place of the rejected ones, to take their seats at the opening of the adjourned session. But the Governor of this Province, in an official document addressed to the Federal Secretary of the Interior, of the date of the 15th instant, and since published, has refused to order the election to be held, setting forth his reasons, and concludes by saying, substantially, that he shall refer the whole matter to the Provincial Assembly, by which the law was posted under which the election of the rejected deputies was held.

Thus the difficulty stands at present. At first it was thought that a conflict of arms, so recently laid aside, would be the result, and the excitement in the city was consequently quite great for a time. But this has measurably died away.

Being a stranger here, and purposing neither to intermeddle with, nor to discuss, party politics, but simply to state general facts, I intentionally refrain from making any comments on the above or on any other purely political events, and limit myself to the expression of the sincere desire I feel for the permanent peace and prosperity of the entire Argentine Confederation, which, as it has all the material elements and natural resources for becoming, will, I doubt not, at no very distant day, become a great, wealthy and powerful nation.

S. A. K.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Commercial News—Overland Emigration—Fires—The President's Message, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, July 26.

The Pony Express passed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 17—6 P. M.

Arrived 14th, *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed July 13th, brig *Curlew*, for Sydney.

The brig *Kaffir Chief*, 160 days from London, bound to Victoria, put into Monterey on the 13th inst., the captain and second mate having died on the passage, and the first mate being very sick, and the vessel being short of provisions.

The markets are about the same as at last advices. Butter is drooping.

There is feverish anxiety to learn from Washington all the news in regard to the new tariff, and particularly is this so by the holders of coffees, teas and sugars.

The Overland Telegraph has been extended fifty miles eastward from the Carson Valley Station, and news is now telegraphed to California from the terminus, which is called Sand Spring Station. The company are not progressing as fast as they expected to, but are confident that they will have the line completed to Salt Lake by the time specified, December 1. The first daily Overland Mail, westward, passed Sand Spring Station on the evening of the 15th inst., and will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow night, the 18th inst.

The annual emigration overland has commenced by various routes. Trains are entering the State daily. The stock looks well, and emigrants arrive in fine spirits. They have experienced no unusual danger or hardships on the way. The company which have come through from Nebraska City since the 26th of April have brought 175 head of horses and mules, out of which only six died on the journey.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD, who has for a number of years driven among the Shatherne Indians, arrived at Carson City on Tuesday of last week with SHAKUM, a celebrated Shoshone chief. The object of SHAKUM'S visit is to understand what the Overland Mail and Telegraph Company intends doing with his people and country, as a number of the managers of the lines have them in charge. It is to be presumed that the Indians will be made satisfied that no aggressions are intended.

The distance between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is 536 miles. On this portion of the overland route the Mail Company have established twenty-two stations for the exchange of horses, etc. But it is their intention to have stations every twelve miles of the route. For the first few months it will be a rough one, but by next Spring comfortable hotels will be erected at the stations, and the immediate places will be settled. The overland journey will then be quite an agreeable task, and parties who do not desire to travel in the stage can take a private conveyance, and find a comfortable stopping-place every night.

A fire occurred on Second-street in Sacramento, on Saturday morning, in which several buildings were destroyed, and three Chinamen were burned to death. The losses in all were about $550,000.

On Saturday evening, another fire occurred at the northeast corner of Fourth and J streets, destroying several buildings, with a loss of about $75,000.

The Pony Express dates from Washington to the 8th inst. were received here, by telegraph, on the 15th inst. The President's Message is published in the evening papers of San Francisco for the first time today. The document, which has been foreshadowed by liberal summaries, receives general commendation. Public sentiment here is daily becoming more nearly unanimous in favor of prosecuting the war to any extent necessary for the preservation of the Union.

Governor NYE was received with pomp and ceremony, according to a dispatch, on his arrival at Virginia City, on the 15th inst. The people turned out *en masse*, and the enthusiasm was intense.

Good reports of the gold and silver leads at Fetosi, and other points in the Colorado county, continue to be received, some of the claims averaging from $250 to $850 per ton. Ore will be delivered at San Francisco from these mines, at three cents and a half per pound, by Capt. JOHNSON, of the Colorado Steam Company, who runs a steamer up the Colorado, as far as Black Cannon.

Watch the Traitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The energies of BEN. WOOD are devoted to the triple business of misrepresenting this City in Congress, managing the Southern lotteries, and publishing the pestilent organ of traitors, the *Daily News*, which derives its chief support from the moneys voted it by the Common Council. Day by day, since the Slaveholders took up arms to destroy this nation, the *Daily News* has given them aid and comfort, lauding their treason while misrepresenting, denouncing, villifying the patriots engaged in the holy work of maintaining Liberty and Union, by fighting against the establishment of a military despotism to extend and perpetuate Slavery. It seems that the proprietor of the *Daily News*, in doing all this, commits no offence of which the law, as administered, takes any cognizance, but it is evident that such a person may be considered as suspicious, and as entitled to pretty careful watching to prevent his committing the overt acts which constitute treason. It is currently reported that to facilitate communication between his lottery-offices in Kentucky and this City, this sympathizer with rebels has command of a line of telegraph wire extending directly from one office to the other. If this be true, might it not be worth while for the legal authorities to ascertain whether any other kind of information than that relating to 3 11 44 is ever transmitted over these wires?

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

COLONEL BUTTERFIELD BRIGADIER-GENERAL—THE MARCH TO CHARLESTOWN—HOW THE REBEL ARMY IS RECRUITED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF PENSYLVNANIA, CHARLESTOWN, Va., July 20.

I wrote you from Martinsburgh on our arrival there, after a fatiguing march of twelve hours, during which I learned how to sleep standing or marching how to drop at a halt, in the road, ditch or mud, and instantly become oblivious to thought or feeling, how at a word to spring up, and with every sense acute and vigilant, resume the silent tramp, which is a necessity of the advance guard to a column; experiencing all this, you can imagine how grateful to our tired senses was the rest and quiet of Martinsburgh, though the men were too tired to put up their tents until noon. (We arrived at 4 A. M.) At this place we remained during the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and during this interval we lost our Colonel by his promotion to the Brigadier-Generalship of the Eighth Brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. DONNELLY; Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Lieut.-Col. WARD; Fifth Regiment New York State Militia, Lieut.-Col. BURGHE, and Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. SEWARD. Gratifying as this promotion undoubtedly was to to the rest of the Brigade, (all feeling confidence in Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S ability and bravery,) to us of the Twelfth it was a great disappointment, for we had hoped to see *our Colonel* at the head of that regiment in action, whose efficiency his indomitable energy has done so much to promote. The General made the following selections to compose his staff: Brigade Surgeon, Dr. THURSTON; Quartermaster, Lieut. ARNOLD; Commissary, Lieut. MARTIN; Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjt. LOCK; Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. HOYT, Company E; Volunteer Aid, Capt. PALMER.

Prepared to leave at any hour, our hopes were realized on the morning of the 15th, when we resumed our march, having become part of Gen. PATTERSON'S regular army, and reached Bunker Hill at night, when we again went into camp, posted pickets, and made every preparation which our proximity to the enemy made necessary. The scrimmage at the head of our column on entering Bunker Hill was a small affair, and scarce worth mention. During the 16th we remained at the same camp, and perfected our arrangements for a rapid and sudden march. At 3 A. M. on the 17th we were roused by the sharp clatter of Aid-de-Camp HOYT'S horse, as he carried orders to each regiment to strike tents and march in thirty minutes; by that time we were again *en route*, and at noon we reached Smithfield, small parties of rebel cavalry being seen by our flank pickets, not near enough, however, for a shot. Immediate disposition was made by Gen. BUTTERFIELD to repel an attack, his brigade having the head of the column, joined by a company of United States cavalry, Capt. WHITING, and a section of artillery, under Capt. HUDSON. We were drawn up in line of battle at different commanding points, and here we waited for four hours, while the main body of Gen. PATTERSON'S army filed past—fully prepared in every way, and spoiling for a fight, from the General down; all looking longingly for the enemy, and turning away at last disgusted with a CHIVALRY that never fights unless they have treble numbers, or are behind stone walls. Resuming our march, at 6 P. M. we reached this miserable town, and encamped on the field where that terror to the F. F. V.'s, JOHN BROWN, was hung. A portion of the rebels left here the morning of our arrival, leaving some arms, flags, &c. Capt. FOWLER MCCORMACK and others of the Twelfth, captured these and hold them as trophies. As a specimen of the manner in which the rebel army is recruited, I give you an extract (by permission of Gen. BUTTERFIELD,) from a book found yesterday, in the house of a secessionist. "Rec'd order from Gen. CARSON, June 13, 1861, to call out militia and report at Winchester. Sent orders to Capts. J. T. Hess, Shephard, R. R. Lucas, J. H. Engle, Millburn and others; same date, took 101 in all to Winchester, and returned on 17th; they were disbanded 19th. Received similar order from Gen. CARSON on 3d July, 1861, and issued orders to above Capts. to report with their companies at Charlestown, on the 6th inst., *none came save one*. Telegraphed Gen. CARSON to know whether I should *force* the militia out according to law; rec'd July 8 the following telegram, dated July 6

Col. J. T. GIBSON—The law must be enforced, the men must be brought out. JAS. H. CARSON, Brig.-General.

Whereupon I ordered all the captains (save SHEPHERD, who is absent) to *force their men out*, (if they would not come voluntarily,) and report to me at Charlestown, Saturday, July 13, and for that purpose to detail a sufficient squad from their respective companies." This closes the extract. The book contains a roster of the officers of the militia. We hear continually of individual cases where sons and husbands have been forced to join the rebel forces or be shot, where horses, wagons, cattle, anything and everything has been taken by the chivalry, and for payment the owners receive a blow or curse. I can give names of the sufferers to prove this statement—it is not a Southern romance.

Charlestown is in the hands of a Provost-Marshal: consequently it is quiet. The inhabitants do not hesitate to avow their hatred of us, and refuse to give or sell (in many cases) any article of food. This spirit is more prevalent among what is generally known as the gentler sex, though I can hardly realize an angelic creature wishing, with flashing eyes, that *she, herself*, could kill every Northern soldier on Southern soil—bold, that, ain't it?

Where are we going? Faith! I know not. One day Dame Rumor trots us out for Harper's Ferry and Washington. That brings thoughts of home, and the eye grows moist, and the heart beats faster; but then again it is Winchester, and the eye flashes and the heart beats quick and hard, for that means battle, perchance, and the long-sought and hoped-for opportunity, when we of the Twelfth may try in reality that charge which even in mimic form has stricken terror to the beholder.

But I must close, as our messenger leaves soon. Rest assured, we are ready and if our wishes were Gen. PATTERSON'S advisers, we would meet the enemy to-morrow. TOM.

A DEFENCE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

The Philadelphia *North American* has the following:

"Whilst the public mind is seeeking for some single victim upon whom to lay the blame of our recent disaster at Manassas, let us beware of being hurried into irreparable injustice towards our absent fellow citizen, Gen. PATTERSON. We give below the substance of private letters received from the army under his command, which were not written for publication, but which are from a source entirely reliable and unquestionable:

The attack by McDOWELL was to have been made on Tuesday, the 16th of July, and on that day Gen. PATTERSON was to have attacked JOHNSTON at Winchester, if sufficiently strong, or to hold him there by demonstrations of an attack. On the appointed day PATTERSON found the enemy entrenched at Winchester with from 35,000 to 42,000 men, and a very large force of artillery, his own army consisting of 18,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, of which 14 were 6-pounders, with a line of communication of 22 miles in his rear to be guarded. An attack, under these circumstances, being out of the question, he succeeded in keeping JOHNSTON with this force for three days at Winchester, and then by a flank movement occupied Charlestown, a much better base of operations.

From this point Gen. PATTERSON designed to advance, and had given orders for two days' cooked provisions, but was overruled by the unanimous opinion of all the regular officers with him. In addition to other reasons, it was stated that the term of service of our force was expiring, and that they would no longer remain. Not believing this, the General addressed each regiment, making the most earnest appeals to them to remain one week longer. Four agreed to stay, the remainder refused. Of these the most of them were without shoes and unable to make any forward movement. The force began to melt away, and Gen. PATTERSON moved to Harper's Ferry, where reinforcements could replace the returning troops. The result of the foolish enlistment for three months is now apparent—we are perfectly helpless when most needed. Our Pennsylvania troops have been in a state of discontent ever since they have been in the service, which has been much increased since they have discovered the inefficiency of their officers. It was therefore absurd to suppose they would extend their term of enlistment for a day.

At one time Gen. PATTERSON had a fine force with him, and instantly advanced into Virginia. This was on the 16th of June. But he was peremptorily ordered back by Gen. SCOTT, and his artillery and best troops detached. No criticism is here intended in regard to the plan of the campaign, but this order from headquarters has always been ignored by those disposed to find fault with Gen. PATTERSON. Finally, when allowed to cross the Potomac and to get a crack at the enemy, *if it could be done without risk*, he advanced with nine thousand men against fifteen, and forced JOHNSTON back to Winchester. The public certainly cannot be aware that Gen. PATTERSON entered Martinsburg with nine thousand men, whilst the newspapers were given him twenty-five and thirty.

It ought to be remembered that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were connected by a railroad, and could throw their troops either to Winchester or Manassas as should be deemed best, whilst our three columns could be of little avail to each other. If Gen. PATTERSON had made an attack on the 16th, whilst McDOWELL was not yet threatening Manassas, he would, probably, have fallen into a far worse defeat even than the one we have now experienced.

The contemptible insinuations which have here and there appeared in the newspapers, in regard to Gen. PATTERSON'S personal courage, are beneath contempt. With the *real* soldiers who are about him (not the paper warriors) his fault as a General is rather to have seemed to be a too great anxiety to settle the campaign by a battle and a needless exposure of his own person.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.

CHEERING INDICATIONS FROM KENTUCKY—THE STATES' RIGHTS PARTIES IN THE MINORITY—THE FEELING IN GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

It is very questionable whether, in over half the counties of Kentucky, the "Southern State Rights" Party will run any candidates for the Legislature. Good Union men, like JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, JOHN B. HUSTON, JOHN H. HARNEY, NATHANIEL WOLFE, WALTER C. WHITTAKER, and JAMES SPEED, will very probably control both Houses by a large and steady majority. And the Union candidate for State Treasurer, JAS. H. GARRARD, will, I believe, get 70,000 or 80,000 majority. He may carry the State almost by acclaim. In fact, his secession opponent, GORHAM TERRY, of Todd County, on the 17th, formally declines the further canvass, for the avowed reason that "*Kentucky is fast becoming too Northern in her political feelings for him.*" He is packing up to leave for the "sunny South," and many others are going, or have gone. May they go away to stay away. Their room is better than their company, while they are infected by the secession malady. Prominent Secessionists are avowedly deploring that a public sentiment prevails which is at such variance with "Southern Rights" ideas of the interest and honor of Kentucky, that hundreds and thousands of her best men are led to seriously contemplate a voluntary exile to other regions. "The very life-blood of the State is fast dripping away to the Confederate States!" Among those who may soon leave in disgust "subjugated and enslaved Kentucky," is EX-GOV. MOREHEAD. "Engagements of a character which he does not feel at liberty to disregard, render it absolutely impossible" for him to be the "Southern State Rights" candidate against Col. HARNEY. The EX-Governor knows Jefferson County would vote against him, ten to one. He and his friends are not appreciated. They feel very uncomfortable. Public opinion condemns and taboos them. Where shall they go? What can they do if they stay here? are the questions uppermost in their distempered and distracted minds.

A friend from Missouri tells me Col. SIGEL'S most masterly manœuvre has confirmed the confidence of many timid Unionists, carried Missouri triumphantly beyond her crisis, and secured her to the Union beyond peradventure. He conversed last Monday with one of the Colonel's ordnance officers in his brilliant engagement. The officer told him their loss was but 50 killed, while the enemy's was fully 500.

"Le De Kay," the Louisville *Courier's* rebel Army correspondent, in his letter of the 11th, lets out this significant fact: "*Some of our Virginia militia have made an excellent speculation out of the war, by acting as substitutes for citizens whose business or fear of danger keep them from the wars. One thousand dollars is the lowest price I have yet heard as having been paid, and in some instances fourfold that sum.*" Something rotten in Denmark! F. F. V.'s heavily bribing F. F. V.'s to fight in their stead the Abolitionists! Straws show which way the wind blows. I shall not be surprised to see a controlling majority of Eastern Virginia manifestly for the Union before the 1st of September.

In North Carolina, I think I begin to see some favorable indications of an early popular reassertion of their independence of speech and action. It certainly seems evident that the Supreme Court of North Carolina has some little independence left. Her secession Legislature may not have all the indisputable power they arrogate. North Carolina's Supreme Court, you know, has lately dared to decide that her Legislature's stay-law is "null and void, because opposed to that provision of the Constitution alike of the United States and of the Confederate States, which says that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts."

In Georgia, popular sentiment is manifestly dividing into two parties: the one "clinging to the idea of a pure slaveocracy;" the other "favoring the idea of ultimate reorganization," "reconstruction," or reunion with the people of the Free States. I believe the latter party is growing stronger and more outspoken every day, and that Georgia will again be one of the United States by the voluntary action of a decided majority of her people.

In Louisiana, (my native State,) the Press is beginning to resume its freedom. The New-Orleans *True Delta* is doing so. You see how the *True Delta* of the 10th, speaks out and condemns the secession powers that be,—condemns them as impudent and shameless incompetents, who have "*absolutely established by their own acts, their utter unfitness for the places they have succeeded somehow in getting*," and who have "*managed to get the country in'o the war.*" These bold expressions of the *True Delta* betoken an approaching whirlwind of popular indignation, which may, before next January, sweep secession from the soil of Louisiana, and reopen New-Orleans to the commerce of the world under the protecting flag of the United States.

I cannot entertain a doubt of the early cooperation of the Southern people, in almost every Southern State, with the General Government for the overthrow of the Catilines and the reëstablishment of the Union. Within six months I expect to hear throughout the South the people's exultant shout of deliverance. God speed the day of their deliverance from those Neroes who would dance and gloat and glory over their ruin. PONTIAC.

THE SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.

The following paragraph from the Louisville *Courier* shows that the reverse of the National forces has intensified the sympathy with the Government:

"On Monday, after the receipt of the news of the great victory at Manassas, a respectable lady in the upper part of the city, whose husband is in the Confederate Army at Norfolk, raised on her premises a small Confederate flag,

About dark a crowd of people began to assemble in the vicinity, and soon hostile demonstrations were made against the house by the miscreants, and then stones were thrown in great numbers at it, and threats to burn it or tear it down were made.

The lady was entirely alone with her small children; but the helplessness of woman, and the innocence of childhood, were alike disregarded by the wretches in human form, who were probably encouraged by the knowledge that they run no risk of harm to continue their cowardly and disgraceful proceedings.

And even after the flag was taken down they did not cease their demonstrations nor refrain from their menaces.

We are informed that the crowd of men and boys did not disperse until nearly 10 o'clock; but we heard of no action by the Mayor or police to break up the mob."

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"Many Kentucky Disunionists seem to believe that one of the effects of the battle of Manassas will be to carry a majority of the people of Kentucky in favor of disunion. It will soon be seen whether or not the Union men of Kentucky are made of such poor stuff that they will join the standard of the enem

alry of Tennessee and on the Southern arms. We are informed that a band of choice spirits, as brave and fearless as ever faced a foe, will follow the daring and chivalrous PILLOW into the thickest of the fight."

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE LATE BATTLE.

From the Toronto Leader.

It now appears manifest that the estimated loss suffered by the Union Army at the battle and in the retreat from Bull's Run was greatly exaggerated in the first accounts received. And the direct mischief done is far less than might have been anticipated. Had Gen. BEAUREGARD possessed even a small number of well-drilled troops with which to follow up the enemy, there is small room to doubt that the Union Army would have been well nigh destroyed. But as it is the Federal forces have received no injury of vital importance. The regiments got mixed up with one another in direst confusion; but having arrived in a place of safety the men was at once able to range themselves under their proper flags. No estimate, whatever, has yet been given from Northern sources of the number of rifles thrown away in the retreat. That, coming from a secession authority in Kentucky, which boasts of the capture of 25,000 stand of arms, as mentioned by the telegraph this morning, we must believe greatly exaggerated. Accepting the figures, however, the National Government will find little difficulty in replacing even so large a quantity of rifles before another movement in advance is made. The cannon lost have already been replaced. Eighty thousand additional troops are said to be ready to reinforce those now in Virginia, and every hour brings from the loyal States some additional tender of men and means for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion.

The effect, then, of the defeat has been limited within the smallest possible compass. The National Army is within a few men as strong as ever it was; the enemy have not gained one yard of ground. They have repulsed an attempt to drive them from the position they occupy—but nothing more. Of course the success will give the rebels more confidence, increase their ardor, bring additional troops to their standard, confirm waverers, and induce greater sacrifices on the part of the people to sustain the cause in which they are engaged. The influence of Generals BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will be increased; no unimportant consideration, when it is remembered that one of the first requisites to success in military matters is, that the soldiers should have confidence in their leaders. Hitherto, necessarily untried men have been employed on both sides. The result of the first serious encounter indicates—we cannot say it proves—that the best Generals are those on the side of the South. A great moral gain is therefore with the Confederates. They are stronger now than they have ever been since the contest commenced.

They have, however, done good service to the National cause. The people of the North have been too confident. They imagined that their enemies were to be swept off the face of the earth with the greatest possible ease. Foreigners have never seen any reason to believe that American citizens of the South were to any great degree inferior in courage to those of the North. Yet the Unionists have, by repeatedly reiterating the accusation, convinced themselves that all the traitors were arrant cowards. That they were greatly mistaken in these and many other matters unnecessary to mention, they are now convinced. We apprehend, however, that the North retains sufficient of the old British leaven to see in the increased difficulties, in the way of suppressing rebellion, reason only for greater exertion. The hearts of the people of the loyal States is set upon preserving the integrity of the Republic. They will endure many hardships, make great sacrifices, submit to heavy taxes, and lavish their blood for this purpose. The check received at Bull's Run has convinced them that the work must be done deliberately—and they will wait in patience until their most experienced military officers themselves pronounce an advance desirable. We shall have no more "Congressional movements," as Gen. SCOTT is said to have pronounced the one which resulted so disastrously on Sunday. The volunteers, too, will submit with patience to the needful military training; and public opinion will enable the General to officer his troops as he may think fit.

A CANADIAN M. P. ON OUR TROUBLES.

On July 17, at a reunion in Chateauguay, C. W., Hon. T. DARCY MCGEE made an address. In the course of it he said:

It may be what is called an error on the right side, but I confess to you, ladies and gentlemen, I would look for the preservation of peace between ourselves and the American people far more to the cultivation of a just and generous style of dealing with the national troubles of that people, than I would to the presence here of a few thousand regulars more or less. [Cheers.] We have everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by adopting any other tone or any other tactics, and I repeat here, at this earliest opportunity I have had, what I said in my place in the last Parliament, that all this wretched small-talk about the failure of the Republican experiment in the United States ought to be frowned down wherever it appears by the Canadian public. I am not a Republican in politics; long before these recent troubles came to a head in the American Union, I had ceased to dogmatize upon any abstract scheme of Government, but I have no hesitation in declaring my own belief—a belief founded on evidence accumulated through several years of observation—that the American system, so far from having proved a failure, as tyrants and toad-eaters all over the world would wish it to be—that that system will emerge from this, its first great domestic trial—purified, consolidated, disciplined for greater usefulness and greater achievements than ever before. [Cheers.] It is, then, it seems to me, the duty of Canadian statesmen to look through the temporary to the lasting relations we are to sustain to our next neighbors; to suppress and discountenance all ungenerous exultation at the trials and tribulations which they are now undergoing; to show them, on the contrary, in this the day of their adversity, that while preferring on rational grounds the system of Constitutional monarchy for ourselves and our children—while preferring to lodge within the precincts of the Constitution elaborated through ages by the highest wisdom of the British Islands, we can at the same time be just, nay, generous, to the merits of the kindred system, founded by their fathers, in the defensive and justifiable wars of their Revolution. If we are freemen so are they, and the public calamities which befall one free people, can never be matter of exultation to another, so long as the world is half darkened by despotism as it is. If the American experiment were indeed to fail, the hope kindled on the altars of the East—the old Greek fire of freedom—would at last be quenched, and forever, in the far West. If the American experiment were to fail, not their fathers alone, but all the illustrious company of freedom's martyrs, would have lived and bled in vain. In vain had Roman virtue resisted Roman ambition; in vain had Christian chivalry fended off the crescent and the superstition of the Mussulman; in vain had the great charter been drawn, and Bannockburn been fought, and Switzerland been freed—

"What time the hardy peasants sate,
On Uri's rock in close divan,
And wing'd the arrow sure as fate,
That ascertained the rights of man."

[Loud cheers.] American liberty is the product of the highest political intelligence of modern times, working in the freest field, cast adrift from all European ties, by the madness of an arbitrary Minister, blind to all circumstances of time and place: if that fabric should be destined to fall,—as fall I firmly believe it will not in our day, nor at any early day,—the whole world must feel the shock, and all the civilized parts of the earth might well be clothed in mourning, if they only understood the value of what they had lost. [Cheers.] I am told there are several American citizens here present. I was not before aware of the fact; but if there are, I beg them to take from me, as one of the public men of this Province, that so far as I am aware, with few and uninfluential exceptions, the Press and people of Canada are anxiously and sincerely desirous that they may be able soon to settle their domestic troubles, and that the future course of their Confederation may be as free from anarchical dangers, as it has been hitherto, since the days of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.]

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL POLK.

The annexed proclamation appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 18th inst.:

We have protested, and do protest, that all we desire is to be let alone, to repose in quietness under our own vine and our own fig tree. We have sought, and only sought, the undisturbed employment of the inherent and indefeasible right of self-government—a right which freemen can never relinquish, and which none but tyrants could ever seek to wrest from us. Those with whom we have been lately associated in the bonds of a pretended fraternal regard have wished and endeavored to deprive us of this, our great birthright as American freemen. Nor is this all; they have sought to deprive us of this inestimable right by a merciless war, which can attain no other possible end than the ruin of fortunes and the destruction of lives, for the subjugation of Christian freemen is out of the question.

A war which has thus no motive except lust or hate, and no object except ruin and devastation, under the shallow pretence of the restoration of the Union, is surely a war against Heaven as well as a war against earth. Of all the absurdities ever enacted, of all the hypocricies ever practiced, an attempt to restore a union of minds, and hearts, and wills, like that which once existed in North America, by the ravaghs of fire and sword, are assuredly among the most prodigious. As sure as there is a righteous Ruler of the universe, such a war must end in disaster to those by whom it was inaugurated, and by whom it is now prosecuted, with circumstances of barbarity which it was fondly believed would never more disgrace the annals of a civilized people. Numbers may be against us, but the battle is not always to the strong. Justice will triumph, and an earnest of this triumph is already beheld in the mighty uprising of the whole Southern heart. Almost as one man this great section comes to the rescue, resolved to perish rather than yield to the oppressor, who, in the name of freedom, yet under the prime inspiration of an infidel horde, seeks to reduce eight millions of freemen to abject bondage and subjection. All ages and conditions are united in the one grand and holy purpose of rolling back the desolating tides of invasion and of restoring to the people of the South that peace, independence and right of self-government, to which they are by Nature and Nature's God as justly entitled as those who seek thus ruthlessly to enslave them.

The General in command having the strongest confidence in the intelligence and firmness of purpose of those belonging to his department, enjoins upon them the maintenance of a calm, patient, persistent and undaunted determination to resist the invasion at all hazards and to the last extremity. It comes bringing with it a contempt for constitutional liberty, and the withering influence of the infidelity of New-England and Germany combined. Its success would deprive us of a future. The best men among our invaders opposed the course they are pursuing at first, but they have been overborne or swept into the wake of the prevailing current, and now, under the promptings of their fears, or the delusions of some idolatrous reverence due to a favorite symbol, are as active as any in instigating this unnatural, unchristian and cruel war.

Our protests, which we here solemnly repeat in the face of the civilized world, have been hitherto unheeded, and we are left alone, under God, to the resources of our own minds and our hearts—to the resources of our manhood. Upon them, knowing as he does those whom he addresses as well as those with whom you are cooperating throughout the South, the General in command feels we may rely with unwavering confidence. Let every man, then, throughout the land, arm himself in the most effective manner, and hold himself in readiness to support the combined resistance. A cause which has for its object nothing less than the security of civil liberty and the preservation of the purity of religious truth, is the cause of Heaven, and may well challenge the homage and service of the patriot and the Christian. In God is our trust.

LEONIDAS POLK.
Major-Gen. P. A. C. S. Commanding.

RICHMOND IN A PANIC.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of July 27, says:

"An intelligent Irishman, who arrived in the city on Thursday, from Richmond, gives us some interesting intelligence in regard to affairs at the Capital of the Confederacy. Like all others hailing from the North, our informant was looked upon as a Black Republican, and he was actually before the Mayor of Richmond upon that charge. The warrant for his arrest was issued on the oath of a fellow-countryman, but a number of the Irishmen in the city hearing of the arrest, so threatened the informer, that he considered it safer not to appear at the hearing, and the culprit was discharged. Our informant has been in Richmond for three months past, and during that time has had an opportunity of observing the gathering of the Confederate forces. The belief at Richmond was that the number of troops concentrated at Manassas, when it became apparent that an attack was to be made, was at least 120,000. So far as seen, the troops passing through Richmond, as well as those stationed in the neighborhood, until ordered forward, were well fed, but poorly clothed. They were unclean in their habits, and consequently suffered greatly from disease. The Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, are the crack corps of the army. The Louisiana Zouaves are made up of the scum of New-Orleans, and the only Frenchman in the regiment left at Richmond and joined an artillery company. On Thursday, the day of the attack upon Bull's Run, the news came to Richmond that the National forces outflanked the Confederates, that the secession army was routed and in retreat upon Richmond, closely followed by the United States army. This intelligence created a panic in the city. For weeks past the merchants have been sending their goods out of the city into the country, and when the news of the defeat began to circulate, the Union feeling made itself known, and the citizens very generally clamored for a surrender of the city, in order to avoid its bombardment and consequent destruction by the Federal troops. The pressure of public sentiment was so great, that JEFF. DAVIS ordered the public records, &c., packed up and sent on to Raleigh, North Carolina, and it was generally understood that the rebel President and his Cabinet were preparing to remove their head-quarters to that city. Our informant succeeded in getting a pass, both for himself and wife, from the Secretary of War, through the intervention of the British Consul, and he had left the city when the fight occurred at Manassas, on Sunday following. At the time of the battle he was so near the scene of action as to hear the cannonading. He took the cars from Richmond to Petersburgh, and from thence traveled North on horseback and in wagons, driven for the most part by negroes. His expenses for the journey, for himself and wife, are $150. Passing through Maryland, he found secession rampant, and he gives it as his opinion, that there are more Union men in Richmond alone than in the whole of Maryland."

GEN. MCCLELLAN IN WHEELING.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 25.

"Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and staff reached the city from Grafton early on yesterday morning.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was serenaded in front of the McLure House, and hundreds of people collected to see him. He was introduced by Gov. PEIRPOINT amid enthusiastic cheers of applause. Gen. MCCLELLAN said he only appeared to thank the people for the kind welcome which they had manifested for himself and his gallant soldiers in the execution of the duty assigned them. He said they had dispersed the enemy, and although he was called to another and more responsible field of action, gallant leaders and brave soldiers were left behind to protect the people from those who would crush them. This protection would be afforded until the people could organize, arm and protect themselves, which he knew they were abundantly able and willing to do.

These cheers were given for Gen. MCCLELLAN, Major OAKES, being a bolder-on, was, very much to his astonishment we thought, called upon for a speech; and the call being decisive and general, he had nothing to do but to respond, which he did in a few appropriate words, urging a speedy and thorough military organization.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, having retired into the parlor, was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. He left yesterday for Washington, by way of Pittsburgh and Baltimore. The following correspondence took place between the General and Mayor SWEENEY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WHEELING, July 24, 1861.

Major-Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, U. S. A.

SIR: I have been very generally called upon by our citizens, to arrange upon their behalf some demonstration indicative of the high respect and honor in which they hold you.

Heartily concurring in their wish, I desire to consult your pleasure, whether you will accept a private escort from your hotel to the depot of the C. and P. R. R. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SWEENEY, Mayor.

WHEELING, Va., July 24, 1861.

Hon. A. J. Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling:

MY DEAR SIR: My movements are so uncertain, depending upon information I am expecting by telegraph, that I feel compelled to decline the compliment offered me.

I beg you to thank, in my name, the citizens of Wheeling for the proffered honor, an honor unsought, I am sure, as much for the gallant troops lately under my command, as for myself.

I will carry with me into the new field of duty whither I have been summoned, the kindest feelings and highest respect for the loyal citizens of Western Virginia, among whom it has been my fortune to act.

With my warmest wishes for the prosperity of your city and of Western Virginia,

I am, Sir, with high regard, very truly yours,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SEVENTH

The *Alta California*, of July 3, has this interesting paragraph:

"The Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers were first mustered into service in that State after the first requisition of President LINCOLN. About four weeks ago, the time for which they had enlisted having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service; but every man, albeit at immense sacrifice of his pecuniary interests, swore that he would stay on the soil of Virginia if his services were required. Their gallantry is fully appreciated by the Department of War, and the highest encomiums paid to their fidelity and patriotism. Col. LEFFERTS commanding, and many of the corps still remain on the field, and not a member of the regiment but would again rush to arms in the event of the Government needing their services.

The ladies of San Francisco, formerly resident of New-York, have, with their own hands, worke 'a magnificent flag for this regiment. Its dimensions are six feet by six feet six inches. The material is of the richest French satin, alternate stripes of red and white. In the centre, worked in silver bullion, are the words 'Seventh Regiment.' There are thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars on either side, embroidered beautifully in silver. In fact, the entire flag has been worked in the most careful manner by hand. There are to be two elegant streamers at the head of the spear, on one of which is the inscription 'California,' and on the other 'New-York.'

The staff is manufactured of California maple, is nine feet ten inches in length, with a massive spear head of Washoe silver. The bolt socket, also of silver, is elaborately ornamented, and bears the inscription 'California to New-York, Greeting.'"

On the heavy silver band encircling the body of the staff is elegantly engraved the inscription: '*Amor Patriæ*—Presented to the New-York Seventh Regiment by the ladies from that State now resident in San Francisco, California, July 4, 1861.' As beautiful and appropriate appendages to the flag are to be seen pendant from the peak, cords and heavy tassels of blue and white intermixed. The entire cost of this superb gift, delivered to the regiment, will not be less than four hundred dollars. Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL has, as our readers are already aware, signified his desire and intention to present this flag, on behalf of the ladies of his adopted State, to the noble and patriotic Seventh."

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 11, 1861.

Hon. O. M. Dantzler, St. Matthew's Parish, S. C.:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. makes an inquiry which I find repeated from several other quarters, to which I think it best to make a public reply. The inquiry is, whether, in case no sales be made before the day named, in the cotton subscriptions, without a sacrifice of the property, the sales are still to be insisted on. I answer, certainly not. The day named is upon the presumption that the blockade will be broken, and that sales of produce can be then made. I propose to refund [illegible] for the contingency of a continuance of the blockade, which will allow an indefinite retention of the crop. But it constitutes no part of either plan to force the produce on the market at a sacrifice.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec. of the Treasury.

FORM FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola *Observer*, of Tuesday, 16th, gathers some information regarding the movements of the fleet at Fort Pickens, from a deserter, who gives his name as MARK BOOTHBY, a sailor from the steamer *Niagara*, who swam from the island to the main land, and after wandering twelve miles in the interior, was picked up by a detachment of Capt. CLANTON'S Mounted Rifles, who were on a scout in the neighborhood. Says the *Observer*:

"Our city, especially the part in the vicinity of our office, was thrown into no little excitement on yesterday evening by the arrival of a federal deserter in charge of a detachment of Capt. CLANTON'S Montgomery Mounted Rifles. He has a fine open face and talks pretty freely, and is not at all backward in giving a full account of the enemy and their fortifications. He sailed as a sailor on board the *Niagara* from Boston, where he had just arrived from a long cruise, and where he first heard of our political troubles, but was ordered to sea again almost immediately after his arrival. He has been a United States sailor for eight years, and was born in Maine. From him we glean that he was landed on Santa Rosa Island from the Niagara when she was here last, and has been standing coast guard on the island up to the time of his escape. He effected his escape on Saturday night last by walking 14 miles up the island and then swimming two miles across the sound to the vicinity of Capt. CLANTON'S camp, where he gave himself up to their hands. He reports but three sand batteries on the island with heavy guns and rifled cannon, and a deep intrenchment on the gulf side. He says there are twelve hundred men on the island attended with a great amount of sickness. The *Mississippi*, the largest vessel out there when he left, carries three hundred and fifty men and eleven large guns. The other steamers were smaller and used as supply ships. The *Niagara* carries five hundred men, and twelve 11-inch Dahlgren guns. He states further that immediately after the arrival of the steamer from New-Orleans, announcing the departure of the *Sumter*, the *Niagara* sailed in pursuit. He adds that they are looking daily for DAN. SICKLES' brigade, to reinforce them—not having had advices of the brigade being disbanded. He says there are others who are anxious to desert, but with these exceptions all are eager to fight. The reasons for his desertion are bad treatment generally and an innate dislike to land service, he having been left by the *Niagara*. He has an intelligent cast of countenance, speaks well and uses fair language. His story is plausible, and we give more than usual credence to his statements."

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 18th, has the following report of the presentation of a flag to Col. WADE HAMPTON'S Legion of South Carolinians, by JEFF. DAVIS, in that city. This was the legion that suffered so badly at the last battle at Manassas. The *Dispatch* says:

The legion was formed into three sides of a square to receive President DAVIS, who appeared on a gray horse, accompanied by Col HAMPTON and staff. Many of us had never seen the hero of Buena Vista before, and his appearance differs somewhat from what we had fancied. His keen, calm eye alone indicated the warrior, while the serene expression of countenance, and plain, simple manner of his bearing denoted more the student and statesman. Advancing a few paces in the hollow of the square, he took the beautiful banner with evident emotion, and addressed his "friends and fellow-soldiers of South Carolina." In tones and words that stirred their bosoms with feelings of pride and devotion to their native State, and that moistened the eyes of the many with the memories of her past achievements in the old Revolution, and on the gory fields of Mexico, he told the legion that the flag was the work of the fair fingers of the descendants of DALEY and WILLIAM, and CAMPBELL, the heroes of King's Mountain, and Cowpens, and Eutaw.

MOULTRIE had first unfurled the flag of the Union on the walls of Fort Moultrie, and JASPER rescued it on the glorious day of victory. He knew Carolinians on the bloody plains of Mexico, when they bore their banner, dipped in blood, from victory to victory. Here was another intrusted to their keeping, and before him stood the men to preserve it from defeat; and like the heroes of Churubusco, they would hand it from one to another until the last man falls, or plants it triumphant on a conquered field. He was sorry, he said, that he could not but there hope the smiles of peace would banish from our loved country the dark clouds of war, for he felt that we had hardships to endure, privations to bear—great deeds to do. For his part, he had not come to the office he occupied for its honor, but to share its perils; and when Carolina levies on her sons for the last charge, he hoped to be with them. He intended to be where men like I and die. This superadded confidence and pleasure, he committed the beautiful flag in the hands of Col. HAMPTON, as the son of a noble gentlemen, and the grandson of a gallant commander of '76.

Three distinct cheers were enthusiastically given for JEFF. DAVIS, and after the band had played a dirge, Col. HAMPTON replied that "coming as it did from the hands of one revered and honored throughout the length and breadth of the whole Southern country, this flag, in itself demanding the highest feelings of pride and reverence, with which est memories of classic chistering around it, was doubly valued. He would ask its followers to defend it!" He asked them to "look up on its Palmetto tree and silver crescent," then, turning to Sergeant DARBY, he said: "To you I commit this sacred trust. I know you well; you must remember that you are the grandson of a patriot and hero."

HOW BEAUREGARD TREATS UNION MEN

The following original letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD, says the Detroit *Tribune*, was found by Gen. Col. DUFFIELD, of the Michigan Fourth Regiment in the enemy's camp at Fairfax Court-house, together with several others:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 9, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. Bonham, Commanding forces at Fairfax Court-house:

SIR: The following named persons in Fairfax County, residing near Accotink District, have been reported to me as inimical to us and dangerous to our cause, viz: Alfred Recker, Ebin Masin, John Mason, R. P. Roberts, Jonathan Roberts and Joe Deming.

Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, (Deputy Sheriff,) of Capt. DUANE'S Company, will inform you where they are to be found.

You will please obtain, secretly, reliable written testimony, proving the above charges against said individuals, and if, in your judgment, such testimony shall be deemed sufficient, you will have them arrested forthwith, and sent under escort or guard to Gov. WM. SMITH, at Warrentown, who has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for their safe keeping.

But should the testimony only amount to strong suspicions of their dangerous character, they will be allowed twenty-four hours' notice to leave the county, not to return therein until after the war, unless penalty of being arrested and kept in close confinement during said period, should that order be violated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE DEFENCES OF NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, writing on the 12th, says:

"The approaches to the city are guarded by numerous heavy batteries. Craney Island, at the mouth of the harbor, bristles with cannon. The United States officers left behind them, at the Navy-yard, the most extensive collection of heavy ordnance in America. Much of it has been used in fortifying the river. Two regiments are now stationed in the immediate vicinity of Sewell's Point. The rear of the city is surrounded by an admirably constructed intrenched camp. In case the enemy should land at Lynhaven Bay, or at the inlet on the Atlantic shore, he will be obliged to traverse a country cut up by innumerable small creeks, ditches and swamps, under the cover of which our riflemen can play terrible havoc among his ranks. It will be useless for him to attempt to advance without field artillery, and the felling of lofty trees across the roads will retard his progress so much that ere he could reach the intrenched camp, he would stand a fair chance of decimation from our infantry. Batteries are also erected around the Navy-yard, and enough of our brave troops are stationed there to protect it successively against a hundred thousand of the assailants.

Commodore FRENCH FORREST is in command of the Navy-yard. Work is going on in the machine-shops. I was gratified to observe the northern wall of the yard lined with several hundred pieces of heavy ordnance. In addition to these, the Navy-yard has contributed its rich treasures to all parts of the States and Confederacy. It was only a few days ago that BEAUREGARD got a number of long pieces from this locality, and I have met here a gentleman from East Tennessee, who comes as an agent from the States Rights' men, with the same object in view.

AN INCIDENT.

The following touching incident is given in a letter from a young officer in the Second Rhode Island regiment:

"After the battle was fought, I went into a grove where the Secessionists had been concealed. I found the ground covered with the dead and dying. The sight was one that I pray never to see again. One poor fellow with his leg blown off called me to him and asked me to shake hands with him. He then asked me if I had any ill feeling toward him. I replied, 'No; but I am sorry that brothers should be obliged to slaughter each other in this manner.' The poor fellow burst into tears and said he came from Georgia, and that they would have shot him in his own house if he had not come. I saw many heart-rending scenes, too numerous to mention."

MEXICO FRIENDLY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of July 22, says:

"We are enabled to state, on the authority of a private letter from Gov. CORWIN, dated at Mexico, 20th June, and just received here, that the troubles in the United States are now well understood by the people of Mexico, and that all the leading minds are favorable to the National Government. The Mexican Congress has exhibited this in a substantial manner, by a decree granting our Government the right to march troops over Mexican territory, if necessary, in operations in the Southwest. We are not at liberty to state the places named in the decree. It was passed in secret session by an unanimous vote. A copy has been transmitted by Gov. CORWIN to the State Department at Washington. The efforts which the Confederates made to forestall the favor of Mexico, to furnish ports for their privateers and prizes, have entirely failed, and in spite of their treacherous advance, Mexico has made a closer alliance with the National Government."

SECESSION JOURNAL ON EAST TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in the course of a lofty editorial, says:

"We can clearly see from this outcropping of the bud of treason which was engrafted upon the ignorance of the East Tennessee masses by the parricidal hand of ANDREW JOHNSON, that a formidable movement is on foot, to oppose the constitutional authorities of the State, and thus to seek to protect another 'Pan Handle' Monarchy, similar to that in Western Virginia, self-styled a State. To effect this end—falsely, yet dangerously denominated 'a struggle for independence,'—the Lincoln Government is to be called to the rescue, and its pestiferous congregation of poltroons, with sword and bayonet in hand, be invited to come within the jurisdiction of Tennessee, bringing with them desolation, vandalism, bloodshed, and slaughter.

It is useless, in consideration of these facts, therefore, to parley longer with that clique of political charlatans who conceived the Greenville Convention, and who are soon to continue the session of their traitorous council at Kingston. We have tried a policy of conciliation toward them, and it has signally failed—the hemp policy must be the one for the future. The people, we believe, are not parties to this disreputable movement, but if left alone, and undisturbed by the seditious harangues of these turbulent brawlers, will discard the mere difference of party, and rally to the support of the Southern flag with quite as much unanimity as has characterized the conduct of the Union men of the Gulf States."

MONTGOMERY'S MOVEMENTS.

The following private letter from Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, received in Boston, besides furnishing information of his movements, contains a good lesson for the times:

MOUND CITY, Monday, July 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am getting along finely in the work of organizing a regiment. I think I will be ready to take the field in five or six days. I don't remember what I wrote you last. Our trip into Missouri, which I think I mentioned, turned out better than I dared to hope. It has constantly happened to us that our disappointments have been better than successes, and our blunders have been our best moves. We have been constantly reminded that the Almighty rules in the affairs of men, that he directs alike the battle and the storm. We have been into Missouri since I wrote you. We offered the enemy battle in his fortified camp, but he "evacuated," and we burned his works.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—We have had some skirmishes with the enemy on the border, in which several of them have been killed.

The excitement here is high. Capt. ALLEN, of Jefferson, Ohio, tendered a company. I fear they will not be able to reach us in time to get into my regiment. But there will be no trouble in getting a place for them in some other regiment. J. M.

THE PRIVATEER AGAIN.

The Boston *Journal*, of July 23, says: "Capt. HUTCHINSON, of brig *Lincoln*, at this port from Martinique, states that on the 6th inst., at 6 A. M., saw a fore and aft schooner to the northward. Supposed she was bound South, but soon found that she was bearing away for the *Lincoln*, and not liking her appearance, Capt. HUTCHINSON made all sail to keep clear of her. After setting all his light sails, he soon outsailed the supposed pirate. It being heavy, squally weather, she could not carry sail enough to overtake the *Lincoln*. At A. M., she gave up the chase and hauled to the southward.

Capt. FREEMAN, of the ship *Gentoo*, which arrived here this morning from Talcahuana, reports on the 17th inst., when in lat. 30° 30' N., lon. 65°, saw a suspicious full-rigged brig painted black. She hove to on the wind ahead of the *Gentoo*, but the ship being to windward and sailing faster than the brig, she was enabled to escape. From the description given of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, Capt. FREEMAN is of the opinion that the craft he fell in with was her."

The War Loans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on this most interesting subject, in the TIMES of the 22d inst., receives, from its enlarged and statesmanlike views, the highest commendation. It carries us back to the early days of the Republic.

The recommendation of M. CHASE that certain specific revenues from taxation should be specially pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and the eventual extinguishment of the principal of his loans, (which is from the bill by the Senate,) rests not only upon the highest financial authority in this country, but is justified by experience here and in Great Britain, as well as by a course of reasoning so conclusive, as to induce the belief that the action of the Senate must have resulted from haste or inadvertence.

You have wisely predicted "that the whole fiscal power and political authority of the Union, without such a provision or pledge, cannot keep its securities so long as the war endures, equal in market value to those of the State of New-York." Indeed, it is greatly to be feared that without such a pledge even the pronounced per cent. loan will not be made at a rate approaching to par, and consequently, as that stock is forbidden to be made under par, that it will not be made at all. If we mistake not, the wise scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury in its various parts depends upon the success of that loan; most certainly all that part of it which so judiciously proposes to issue as currency notes of a less denomination than $20, payable on demand, cannot be adopted until the State loan is made, for the very sufficient reason that until that is effected there will not be cash in the Sub-Treasury to meet these notes. The National or People's Loan of Treasury Notes of $20 and upwards, from its vast details, cannot be presented to the public for several months, and when it is, its success is very problematical, unless the interest shall be higher than 7 3-10 per cent.

The authority to which we have referred, as fully justifying Mr. CHASE'S suggestion, is that of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in his first Report to Congress, as Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 9, 1790. He uses this emphatic language:

"Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt" (the debt of the Revolution) "will render a national blessing; yet, he is so far from acceding to the position in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that 'public debts are public benefits,' a position inviting to profligacy, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment. This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal. And he presumes that it is difficult to conceive a situation in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim."

This wise maxim was adopted by Congress, and carried into effect by an act passed in 1791. The immediate consequence was, that the securities of the United States which, heretofore, and even after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, sold at 2s. 6d. for the one pound, or at 31c. for $2 50, immediately rose up to 24s., or $3.

It is believed that, during the early period of the Government, this system was so generally adopted as a standing maxim as that not less than thirty acts of Congress were passed to give it effect, and as a *necessary* consequence of the system, if carried out with fidelity, that this nation has, on two occasions, done what was never done by any other nation before or since—fully and fairly paid off its national debt.

After this system was proposed, as above stated, "the Parliament of Great Britain formally adopted, as a *standing rule*, the principle of incorporating with the creation of debt the means of extinguishment."

So anxious was the first Secretary of the Treasury to establish this system, that in his last report upon Public Credit, submitted to the Senate of the United States on the 20th January, 1795, he urges it upon the country in these memorable words: "There can be no more sacred obligation, then, on the public agents of a nation, than to guard with Providence, foresight and inflexible perseverence, against so mischievous a result," (as a public debt of enormous magnitude without provision for its extinguishment.) "True patriotism and genuine policy cannot, it is respectfully presumed, be better demonstrated by these of the United States at the present junction than by improving efficaciously the very favorable situation in which they stand for extinguishing with reasonable celerity the actual debt of the country, and for laying the foundation of a system which may shield posterity from the consequences of the usual improvidence and selfishness of its ancestors, and which, if possible, may give *immortality to Public Credit.*"

It is urged against the proposed pledge of specific revenues for the payment of every public debt at the time it is created, that such a pledge, in advance, is an impeachment of the ability or willingness of the nation to pay its debts; and it is said, as an analogous case, that no merchant in good credit proffers security for the payment of his paper. In the first place, the mercantile exertion of credit is exactly this: The merchant in good credit almost invariably proffers the security of an indorser; or, holding the note of another, he becomes the indorser, and thus adds to his own the credit of the maker of the note, and in very many cases he gives collaterals. But this is a contracted view of the subject; the analogy, when critically examined, will not hold good. Should a merchant attempt to effect a loan, payable after twenty years, he would certainly be required to give most ample security by mortgage. But a great, and perhaps the greatest advantage of the proposed pledge, is not to obtain loans on the best terms, but to prevent the improvident or profligate accumulation of debts, by calling upon the people, through taxation, to realize that such debts are created, and that they are burdensome; and thus to expose those public agents who may create these burdens to a rigid accountability. "A tendency to the progressive accumulation of debt is the natural disease of all Governments, which almost necessarily lead to great and convulsive revolutions of empire."

WASHINGTON, in his speech to Congress on the 19th November, 1794, "invited their attention to the adoption of a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt, and to the consummation of whatever may remain unfinished of our system of public credit, in order *to place that credit, as far as may be practicable, on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt which must ultimately endanger all government.*"

We find that Congress adopted this wise system of pledging specifically the revenues arising from certain taxes and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the debt of the Revolution, and it accomplished that noble work in the course of a few years.

That in 1812, in February and August, 1813, in 1814, in February and March, 1815, in 1820, in 1822, in 1824, in 1825, loans were made, to all of which, with their various modifications, the system of payment and redemption through the action of a sinking fund, was adopted, and with complete success.

The same course was adopted in regard to loans made to carry on the war with Mexico, and with like effect.

We thus find that the wisest statesmen of the nation, during successive years, have given their sanction to this most beneficial system of financial policy. We have the examples of the United States and Great Britain—the nations of all the world—who have most sacredly guarded their public credit, establishing this as the fundamental maxim in their respective systems of finance.

It is conceived that a proper respect for public opinion, for the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the action of the House of Representatives in sustaining the Secretary, might have induced the Senate or its Finance Committee to have given its reasons for repudiating this long-established system, under the grave responsibilities of the country and the Administration, when the public credit is to be pushed to an extent that it never has been, and probably never will be again.

The following consideration might justly have some weight to induce the adoption of this system at this time. The Secretary has asked for loans to the extent of two hundred and fifty millions. The President has suggested that the public exigencies may require loans to the extent of five hundred millions.

One effect of the ancient and well-settled system is, that when applied to a particular loan, it makes that *a preferred loan*, so far as the pledged revenues are concerned, and consequently, capitalists, if satisfied that the funds pledged are adequate to the payment of the interest and principal of *that* loan, will be indifferent as to the extent of future loans; whereas, without a pledge of specific and adequate security for the first loan, they will be deterred from taking it by the fear of the effect of future loans. Whereas, let Congress at this time readopt this system, which is "the true secret for rendering public credit immortal," and apply it to this and every successive loan, and such confidence will be inspired as will enable the Secretary to place his loans upon the very best terms, without delay or difficulty. J. A. H.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... JULY 27, 1861.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81	Coup.	7	50	Pacific M. S. Co	71
5,000	do	85⅝	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, '71	Coup.	80	200	do.	85⅛ 74⅝
1,000	Treas. 6 p.c. Notes	102	100	do.	sswk 74⅜
1,000	Treas. 6 p.c. 2 yrs.	97½	925	do.	74⅜
3,000	Ill. Cent. Bonds	79	79	50	do.	860 74⅜
2,000	do	78½	100	do.	850 74⅜
10,000	Tenn. State 6s	90	41	50⅝	do	75
5,000	do	41	50⅝	Hudson River R.	23⅜
4,000	do	41	200	do	23⅜
2,000	Virginia State 6s	49	2	Erie Railroad	23⅜
4000	do	45⅝	50	do	b10 23⅞
1,000	Georgia State 6s	68½	50	do	b10 24
4,000	N. Carolina 6s	80	124	do	23⅞
1,000	do	60⅜	50	do	23⅞
7,000	do	60	100	Harlem Railroad	10⅛
5,000	do	811

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the TIMES are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is believed, is to have command of the National troops on both sides of the Potomac. He has already entered upon his duties as Commander of the Department in Virginia, and on Saturday visited Arlington in company with Secretary CAMERON, and yesterday went to Alexandria with Gen. MCDOWELL, under an escort of cavalry, to inspect the troops and intrenchments. It is believed that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S attention will soon be directed to the batteries which the rebels have already erected and are about to erect on the Potomac. Unofficial, though doubtless reliable, information has been received in Washington that, as a part of the general plan of operations, they intend to erect batteries at various points to command the channel. Their operations will no doubt be checked before the work is so far advanced as to give trouble.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are of the highest importance, as indicating the renewed energy to be infused into Army movements in the vicinity of Washington, under the immediate active leadership of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Late on Thursday night an order reached the Fortress from Washington for four regiments to be immediately transferred to the latter place for active service in Virginia, and Duryea's Zouaves, Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, and the Third and Fourth New-Yorkers left for the appointed duty on Friday. These four regiments will form a brigade under command of Col. BAKER, and their places at Old Point will be filled by a large number of recruits. An attack of the rebel forces upon Newport's News or Hampton is expected daily. The former place, it is believed, will withstand the attack of any force which MAGRUDER can bring against it. The rebel pickets are now extended a mile and a half near Hampton, and they have a strong force of infantry and cavalry in the immediate vicinity. Col. MAX WEBER, in command at Hampton, fully expected an attack on Friday night last.

☞ A very clear narrative of the events of the Battle of Bull Run will be found in the official report of Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, which we publish this morning.

Each succeeding day's reports show a decrease in the reported number of our killed and wounded in the battle, while, on the contrary, the losses of the enemy are proved to be more severe than at first conjectured, and much greater than they have admitted. All the dead have not yet been buried, notwithstanding their proximity to the battle-field.

No doubt is entertained at Cairo that the rebels below intend to make an attack on Bird's Point, and attempt to get in the rear of the position of the National forces. A dispatch from there dated the 26th, states that a fleet of steamboats came up from Memphis on Wednesday and Thursday, and were busy in transporting rebel troops from Union City to New-Madrid, Mo., where a considerable body of them was already collected. They make no secret of their object, but when they undertake to carry it out, they will, doubtless, find some serious obstacles in the way. They will, probably, learn the difference between attacking intrenchments and defending them.

Another Massachusetts Regiment—the Thirteenth—will leave Boston this afternoon by the Norwich route, and will reach this City to-morrow morning, *en route* for the seat of war. It is commanded by Col. LEONARD and Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER, both experienced officers, and is considered one of the best regiments yet enlisted in the State.

We occasionally receive intelligence of importance from the rebel camp, in the vicinity of Fort Pickens, through the medium of Northern men, who have been in service there in the rebel Army, having been forced to enlist against their wish, and having subsequently escaped to the North. Through such a medium we have a reliable account of matters there, on the 20th inst. There had been a great deal of sickness from typhoid fever, and there was much dissatisfaction with the rations, in consequence of which desertions were not unfrequent. At the Warrington Navy-yard were about eight hundred Louisianians, and five hundred Confederate regulars, with one mortar and two gun batteries—the former containing three mortars, and the latter six 8-inch columbiads. There are four batteries, about three hundred yards apart, between the Navy-yard and Barrancas, three of them having three 8-inch columbiads each, and the other six pieces of a like calibre. At Fort Barrancas are mounted thirty-two guns, nine of them being 12-pounders, mounted *en barbette*; two 10-inch columbiads, and the rest 24 and 32-pounders. The fort itself is strongly protected by sand-bags and cow-hides, flanked by redoubts, and occupied by Alabamians, Georgians, and Floridians. Two companies of flying artillery are also stationed near by. In the woods near the light-house, to the right of Barrancas, are two masked batteries, mounted with 8-inch columbiads. In Fort McRae are 22 guns mounted, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders and columbiads, with a pivot gun on the left of the fort and two pivot guns on the right. About a mile and a half from the light-house is another mortar battery, with two ten-inch columbiads mounted on pivots in front of it. These latter batteries are in charge of a Mississippi Regiment. This, it must be confessed, is a terrible array of artillery; and yet, formidable as it is, the rebels hesitate to commence the attack.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, we learn from the Louisville *Journal*, intends on and after to-day to stop and examine at the Kentucky line all mail matter going South.

A large congregation assembled at Rev. Dr. HAGUE'S Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and addresses upon the duty of the people in giving spiritual aid to the soldiers. Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. E. PIERCE, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, were present and addressed the meeting.

Stocks opened lower on Saturday than the closing prices of Friday, and speculators were at first disposed to operate with some freedom for the further decline. Later in the day the market was steadier; New-York Central, 75; Government stock of 1881, 87 ₱ cent. No change in Money or Foreign Bills.

Our Military Position.

The reverse of the Union arms before Manassas, at a time when the National heart beat so high for a speedy victory, has occasioned a much greater degree of dejection than the result justifies. Looked at without reference to the unhappy surroundings of a disorderly retreat and the disorganization of a few regiments, the repulse at Bull's Run proves nothing to the discouragement of the Union cause; while its good effects must be of inestimable value in fixing two rules in regard to the prosecution of the war. One is, that the plan of all campaigns must be left wholly to the judgment of our military men, than whom the world has none more competent. The other is, the absolute necessity of having not only divisions and brigades, but even regiments, battalions and companies constituting an army, under the direction, in every case where it is possible, of men possessing adequate military knowledge.

These two necessary rules for the safe and successful conduct of war, are so thoroughly enforced by the lesson of Bull's Run, that they are not likely soon to be forgotten. And yet, we now know too well that they were fearfully neglected in the organization and precipitation of MCDOWELL'S late Army upon the enemy's lines at Manassas. No doubt, DAVIS and BEAUREGARD feel that their stand at Bull's Run was the greatest mistake of their lives; for if they had retreated slowly towards Richmond, and led on the loosely governed mob that had been habitating at Arlington and Alexandria to the banks of James River, and then made their charge upon its flank with their formidable cavalry, in the meantime directing Gen. JOHNSTON only to leave Winchester to get into their rear, scarcely a thousand of our numerous host would have reached the Potomac alive. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD fought our Army too soon for their own complete and overwhelming victory.

The Union forces have been repulsed; and yet the Union Army has lost absolutely no material strategic position. We still hold Washington, Harper's Ferry, and Fortress Monroe. And we hold nearly one-third of the State of Virginia, of the Confederate States, from which, by the skill and courage of the Union volunteers, rebellion has been expelled. While we have lost no ground—for the march through Fairfax Court-house and Centreville was not an "occupation" in any sense that should render the abandonment of them mortifying—we have, at the same time, lost no such number of men in killed and wounded as to produce the slightest impression on our swarming regiments of soldiers.

In all material points, the nation stands just where it stood ten days ago, except in the loss of a little time in the forward movement of the campaign. We have lost a great battle without losing an Army or the tenth part of an Army; and without losing a single position that we had previously held, and which, as a military point, it was ever intended to hold. Of so unquestioned and immense a repulse, with such light disaster to the losing side, the annals of warfare can hardly furnish another instance. If the lesson is happily improved, it may save us the Union itself in the end.

While the rebels will gain no advance from their late victory, the Union stands as it stood before, with armies vastly more numerous than those of the rebels; with soldiers of valor that has never been surpassed, who have never failed to beat the Secessionists in a fair encounter, and even against reasonable odds; with armaments and munitions every way superior to those of the enemy. With such facts, clear and incontestible, and with the national enthusiasm burning as intensely as ever, why should there be another moment of heart-sickness for the past? Let us, rather, seizing the splendid opportunities that Providence has given us, be thankful for the valuable lesson that was so timely taught, and rally again, as men that are fighting for the holiest cause of liberty, justice and God. Is not the ark of republicanism yet safe in the hands of the loyal millions of the Free States? Will JEFF. DAVIS thus soon bend the neck of the Free North to his yoke? Will African Slavery, and its accursed spirit of riot, rapine and revolution, be established in tyranny over Northern society, when only a thousand of our gathering millions of soldiers have fallen manfully in opposing it? No, surely. Our great people are reserved for no such ignoble fate.

THE BASE APPEAL.—The frequent argument of secession sympathisers at the North is, that the war is ruining all business, and bringing everybody to bankruptcy. "We shall inevitably lose all our money, if we do not bring the war to a close." The height of calamity with these men is to lose their money. All else seems as nothing in their sight—the overthrow of their Government, the robbery of its treasures, the disgrace of its flag, and its humiliation before the nations of the world. Only spare their dollars, and independence, Union, liberty and renown may all go. And yet it is by the protection of this great free Government that they have founded their business, extended their commerce, and gathered the wealth which they now hug to their bosoms, and for which they are willing to barter their country.

It is worth while that ungrateful men should be scourged into a recognition of what they owe to a good Government. While men are freely offering their lives in the country's service, abandoning home, business, friends, everything that the rest of us are left to enjoy, it is a shocking evidence of the selfishness of part of the community that they have no cheer for their brave defenders, no wishes for their nation's triumph, but only base cries and lamentations over money they are no longer making. What is money worth, if we are to have a country and a Government no longer? What is peace worth if it is the peace of abject slaves? Money in one's hands in the midst of a falling Government, is only of value to take one's recreant soul away from the ruin that he had not the courage to avert.

Treasonable Printing.

A great deal of indignant nonsense is still being vented in the Missouri State Convention and elsewhere about the military suppression of the St. Louis *State Journal*, the chief Western organ of the Southern conspirators and advocate of their plots and plans; and which, previous to its stoppage, had given itself up to stimulating the mob of St. Louis to sedition and bloodshed, and inaugurating the reign of anarchy in the city and State. In the course of a heated discussion on Wednesday last, Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, of St. Louis, declared that the act was without a precedent, and said that "England in her most revolutionary period would never dare to suppress any Press for the free expression of opinions"—assertions which show his utter ignorance of the recent history of England, as well as of the principles of civil and military law. In the Senate, also, the other day, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denounced the act as a "suppression of the freedom of the Press;" and gave it as one of his proofs that we were "rushing with rapid strides into despotism;" while it has so disturbed the soul of that jealous friend of freedom and his country, VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, that he has given notice of introducing into the House a bill "to secure the freedom of speech and of the Press." The organs of treason in Baltimore and elsewhere also are enraged about it, and vehemently reiterate the stock platitudes about the liberty of the Press—as though these had any sort of application to this imperative *measure of military police*.

It seems to be utterly ignored by all these declaimers, that *the United States is now* AT WAR *with Secessionism*, and with the secession traitors,—that the nation has solemnly drawn the sword for their destruction, and is resolutely determined to strike down the treason as a public enemy wherever and however it rears its front. Whatever ministers to it must be destroyed; whatever stands in the pathway of our triumph must be overthrown.

It needs no argument to make it evident that the same principle that justifies the primary action of *war* covers in its operation every special measure needed to bring about the results aimed at by it. This state of war, of course, practically suspends for the foe-in-arms the ordinary safeguards of his life and liberty of action, and gives supremacy to a code prompter and more imperative in its operation, though it may be administered with equal justice and humanity.

That the measure in question was demanded on these grounds admits of no doubt. The sheet alluded to was daily trying to incite the St. Louis Secessionists to overt acts of treason by ferocious appeals to their heated passion; it provoked them to violence against the loyal troops then maintaining a precarious ascendency in the city and State, by the most atrocious calumnies in regard to their designs; it did not scruple to stir up this secession mob to their massacre, and even to special deeds of violence. Immediately after the last unfortunate affair in the streets of St. Louis, while the city was under a temporary frenzy from its fatal results, it adroitly seized the opportunity and attempted to precipitate a bloody revolution by issuing hasty bulletins to the effect that the "Hessians" were then making preparation for a general onslaught upon the people, when men, women and children should be indiscriminately put to the sword; and appealed madly to the mob to get ready for the hour of vengeance. The effect of such a falsehood, absurd though it may appear, uttered under such circumstances, can hardly be imagined; and it was only by the utmost vigilance that revolutionary collisions were prevented. So again for weeks prior to its suppression, it cunningly and at critical moments promulged incendiary bulletins, such as that BEN MCCULLOCH was hastening to Missouri with ten, twenty or thirty thousand Confederates, to aid the local traitors in revolution, proclaiming that the only thing needed to insure success was a simultaneous rising in different parts of the State. Of course it was futile to attempt to maintain the authority of the Government in a State situated as Missouri is, politically and socially, while a traitorous engine was permitted thus to lend itself to the enemy, and to concoct, promulge and defend such plots and plans as might be necessary to achieve his ends. (And it may be remarked, *en passant*, that it seems equally futile to attempt to maintain the peace and loyalty of Baltimore by seizing the muskets and pikes of the traitor KANE, or by locking up the Police Commissioners, while half-a-dozen journals in the interest of the enemy are permitted daily to incite the powerful mob of that city to revolution and bloodshed.)

The extremest statement of the liberty of the Press under the Constitution, in times of peace, does not imply the liberty of furnishing aid, information and incitement to the armed enemies of the nation in time of war. And the minions of JEFF. DAVIS and the upholders of his atrocious conspiracy, can no more be permitted to issue in our camps publications aiming at revolution and the overthrow of the Government by violence, than could a foreign enemy (which, by the way, the bogus Confederacy claims to be) be permitted, in case of war, to publish in our camp a sheet in his interest, aiming at the subversion of the Government and aiding in the triumph of the foe. In this respect, the freest Government and the most tyrannical stand on precisely the same basis.

In regard to the constitutional provision guaranteeing the liberty of the Press, "it is plain," as Chief-Justice STORY forcibly remarks, "that the language imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property or reputation, and *so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace, or attempt to subvert the Government.*" But the constitutional liberty of the Press, as everybody knows, is in no sort of danger of being interfered with, in any way, in any one of these States. Freedom of speech and of printing is an elemental principle in a free democracy like ours; and this democracy, being itself the primary source of all law and all power, can permanently suffer no restraints inconsistent with its own free existence.

The public sense has already furnished the true judgment on the whole case. Piercing through the sophistries in which the abettors of treason seek to envelop the question, it apprehends all the painful necessities of our position, and is perfectly satisfied that a prompt act of special military police should intervene at the needed occasion—thoroughly conscious, at the same time, that in our free democracy the sacred right of freedom of the Press is hedged about with such muniments as to make its invasion forever impossible.

Where Will They Strike Next!

We have shown elsewhere that the value of the recent victory of the rebels depends entirely upon the use they make of it. They will unquestionably seek to turn it to account in driving back our columns which have been advancing towards Richmond from the Northwestern portion of the State. These columns have already cleared nearly one-half of the State of the enemy. Gen. COX'S command is now moving up the Kanawha, and unless speedily driven back, a large additional and very important position will be lost to the rebels. Gen. ROSENCRANZ is moving forward his victorious column, and having driven the enemy from the Northwestern Virginia, will, unopposed, soon form a junction with Gen. COX, when the two commands would be entirely adequate to the subjugation of Southwestern Virginia, and for the relief and protection of East Tennessee. The reinforcements going forward to Gen. BANKS' command will soon swell it to a formidable force, and enable him to act offensively. At present he is weak, and the enemy will naturally suppose, inexperienced. To-morrow he may be overwhelmed by a force whose attack a fortnight hence he might defy.

To attack and defeat one or all of these three columns, now that they are weakened by the retirement of the three months' volunteers, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, unfitted for action by change of the commanders of two of them, is a matter of vital importance to the rebels; their very existence depends upon such attacks and their consequent success. Otherwise their late advantage is turned into defeat, and our defeat into a substantial victory. If the rebels cannot fight after what they consider a great success, it is a concession of weakness which must be fatal to their cause. But we may rest assured they are already following up their advantage. Where will they strike the next blow? Against Washington? The capture of this city would be a crowning achievement; but in a few days it will be defended by a force that will defy attack. Neither do we expect an irruption into Maryland. It is vastly more important to them to clear their own soil of foes, to break through the meshes of the net which is enveloping them, and to present again, if possible, an undivided Virginia. We may expect, therefore, to hear within a very few days of concerted attacks upon our columns operating in the Northern and Western portion of the State. For such attacks the rebels possess a great advantage in occupying with their whole force the centre of the circle, from which they can launch one half their army against our widely-separated and unsupported columns. Such an event is surely to happen, unless they are too weak for any forward movement, or unless they are entirely wanting in military qualities and enterprise. We have no right to infer such things; on the contrary, we must assume that they are strong in numbers and ably commanded. In some quarter we shall soon hear of an attack, and perhaps of another disaster.

The proper precaution will undoubtedly suggest itself to our military commanders, but whether in season to save us from another reverse, remains to be seen. The silence at Manassas Junction is ominous of some great movement. It is stated that both LEE and JOHNSTON, who are regarded as among the ablest generals in the rebel ranks, have been dispatched West, to retrieve the defeats sustained by PEGRAM and GARNETT. They are undoubtedly backed by what they consider competent forces. The rebels at Manassas Junction are undoubtedly greatly weakened by these, and similar detachments sent in other directions. Is there no military expedient by which we might speedily secure the recall of those detachments. Why does Gen. BUTLER'S command remain unemployed? If no movement is to be made upon Fort Monroe, why not transfer all his force not needed for the defence of this fort, to Washington? In making out such suggestions, we do not pretend to be wiser than our military leaders, but we do venture to predict an attack in a very few days, on some of our unsupported columns in Northwestern Virginia, not to be followed, we hope, by another Bull's Run affair. It would not be strange, however, if we lost much of the ground we have gained in that quarter.

HOW ARE WE TO GET BACK OUR PRISONERS? The rebels captured, and still hold, probably 500 men as prisoners at the Bull's Run affair. How are they to be released? In no way at present but by exchange. But, although we have captured great numbers of the rebels since the commencement of hostilities, we have let them all go again with the exception of a few officers and spies. We hardly hold a man of the rank and file. We administer the oath of allegiance, and turn them loose to swell again the ranks of the enemy. It is no offence whatever to be found in arms against the United States. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command captured nearly 1,000 men, who were permitted to go on taking the everlasting oath. Had they been detained they would have been the means of releasing every soldier captured in the late fight. They would have been so much capital on hand, to be offset against a reverse of our own. Now, before we can get back our lost men, we must make a new haul.

We cannot understand this mode of proceeding. If we are not to inflict upon traitors the penalty due to treason, why not, for a time at least, place them on their probation, and put them in a position in which they can do no harm? To administer an oath to a man found in arms, and who may have the moment previous taken the life of a loyal citizen or soldier, is one of the greatest farces ever enacted. What do such villains care for an oath? As they have already committed moral perjury, we only deceive ourselves by supposing that they will respect any public declaration of their loyalty. Perhaps our defeats may gradually cure us of many delusions which have rendered this war an anomaly and an exception in the history of military operations.

A Few Hints to the New Regiments.

It becomes more and more evident that the turning event in the great battle, after the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, was an attack of cavalry on our centre. It was not a very heavy attack, but our troops were thoroughly exhausted with ten hours of fighting and the want of food, and the noise and clamor of this onset was the opening cause of the panic which followed. The Fire Zouaves—who have no nerves—received one charge on their bayonets, and, with knife and sword bayonet, nearly annihilated the corps. Spectators report that the cat-like fellows absolutely sprang on the horses' necks and stabbed the riders. But other regiments did not take it so bravely. The clatter and tramp of a few hundred horse alarmed them, and they were disordered, and eventually the fright was communicated to others. One soldier states that an escaped team horse, clattering down the road afterwards, caused the cry, "The cavalry are coming!" and scattered a whole regiment! This fear of cavalry among raw infantry is not an uncommon occurrence. It was so strong in the Revolution that WASHINGTON was obliged to issue a general order to encourage the infantry to stand against the British dragoons.

It is well understood now that a charge of cavalry against rifled muskets and bayonets is nothing. A well-directed fire will empty half the saddles. Indeed, this fact is so palpable that heavy dragoons are going out of use in the Continental service, and the light cavalry are used, principally to charge a broken line, and for pursuit. All our regiments ought to be thoroughly drilled in hollow square and other practice for resisting a cavalry charge. The Fire Zouaves are said to have presented very skillfully two or three lines of bayonets on the charge just mentioned. Regiments should be taught, too, the little real danger from cavalry, especially such cavalry as those of Secessionist gentlemen and farmers.

Another suggestion, on a matter which may prove practical hereafter. The enemy are very reluctant to meet on the open field; they do not seem to like cold steel, and fight like Indians, under cover, while using all the destructive weapons of civilization. Why should not our men use the Indian practice, and *smoke them out*. If, for instance, a concealed battery is believed to be in a thick wood, or dense bushes, on the outskirts of which are our men—as frequently happened at Bull's Run—let a few soldiers first set fire to the woods. At this dry season, the Virginia pine woods would burn like tinder, and soon disclose the hidden batteries and ambuscades. Try the Indian-like Southerner with his own weapons, and force him out of his ambushes. On a fair field, Southern guile will soon give way to Northern sturdy valor.

There are some very simple practical matters, the knowledge of which would be of immense use to our men in entering a battle. The greatest exhaustion which Northern troops undergo in violent exertion under a Southern sun arises from thirst, and the water of the canteens is soon exhausted, beside being not very refreshing. Let every man at his mess in the morning fill his canteen with tea or coffee, and keep it for the battle, satisfying his thirst on the march with cups of water, or better still, with rinsing the mouth. A battle, like a prize-fight, is something which demands the utmost possible concentration of bodily strength within a given time, and in ring struggles it is well known the "trainers" never allow drinking of water—only moistening the mouth. If officers would look after these apparently trivial matters, they would find their men far more vigorous in the time of trial.

Improvised Army Bridges.

How to make passable, at short notice, the ordinary bridges of which the rebels have destroyed the superstructure and left the piers, and how to rapidly transport guns, stores and horses over chasms which cannot be speedily bridged, are matters of the highest importance, in following up the Vandals. A regiment or a column, reaching such a position, has one inherent element of success, possessed by no smaller expedition, viz: a plenty of *power*; but without proper apparatus to make it available, they are in some cases perfectly helpless, with all their power. If a battery must be transported, within say three hours, to the opposite and precipitate bank of a wide stream which cannot be forded at a practicable point, and near which the materials for rafts are not abundant, the strength of ten thousand men will no more help the matter than that of so many infants. It requires time to make rafts, and to let artillery and horses safely down banks and haul them up precipices, and when expedition is an element of success in the proposed movement, no amount of mere human force can greatly facilitate matters. Any one can imagine a multitude of cases in which important surprises could be effected by crossing streams at points known to be impracticable by the usual means; and others in which the rapid rebuilding of bridges, or the transhipment of guns and stores by machinery that could be got to work before rafts could be constructed and navigated by any amount of men, would effect important movements which otherwise would have to be abandoned for want of the means of immediate execution. While a thousand men have power enough in the aggregate to perform any such work, this *aggregate* cannot be applied by any improvised means. While the united strength of five hundred men may be necessary to lift a certain weight or transport a certain load in the allowable time, five hundred men cannot get hold of one gun or one stick of timber, nor stand on one pier or one raft, nor exert their united strength in the particular direction and during the particular time required for rapid movements, with hands, shoulders and levers, alone. And on the other hand, the carrying round of derricks, falls, windlasses and machinery, weighing as much as a battery of heavy artillery, would not pay; and again, the setting up and getting into operation of any complex engineering fixture would be likely to take more time than the whole work of transportation by the old-fashioned rough-and-tumble make-shifts usually employed.

Such are the difficulties in the case; they can evidently be surmounted only by transporting some comparatively light apparatus which can be quickly set up, and which shall simply enable a large number of small scattered and divided forces to be concentrated into one united force, in the proper *direction*, and thus utilize effort, avoid the loss of power, and as a grand conclusion, save time. A recent apparatus, which has been employed to some extent in carrying and depositing the materials of bridges, and in raising ore and coal from vessels, and dumping it some hundreds of feet off—an apparatus indorsed by competent engineering authorities, seems to possess the features required in military purposes. It consists of a wire cable, of say two inches diameter, suspended from derricks on either shore, and carrying a car, or a fall (system of pulleys) to which horses, cannon, etc., may be suspended, and so arranged that a number of men on one bank may send over and carefully deposit in any place on the other side, or at any intermediate point, the *matériel* of war or the timbers of bridges. The single wire cable is a bridge of the necessary strength; the more striking feature, is the simple apparatus for sending heavy bodies over it witout going upon it, *à la* BLONDIN. The apparatus necessary to transport 5 tons at a time, over a chasm of 500 feet span, will weigh about 10 tons, and may be transported in light detached parcels; while fixtures large enough for carrying ordinary field artillery, could be drawn by a dozen horses over any military roads. The derricks would consist of thin wrought-iron pipe, plugged so as to be floated across streams and very quickly put together by sections. The cable would be reeled on a large hose-cart. It is fair to suppose that out of a regiment, a dozen or twenty men could be found, who would get over almost any stream at short notice somehow, with a line, by which they could haul over the end of the cable and the parts of the derrick. While they were setting up the latter, and anchoring it with screw piles, the body on the other side would be unlimbering guns and preparing *matériel* for transportation. They would then set up their derrick, and haul the cable taut over it, for any number of men can pull together on a rope. The suspended carriage, with grooved wheels, is now hung upon the cable; men enough lay hold of the fall attached to it to lift any given weight, and the transit immediately commences at the rate of 30 to 60 tons an hour. Two hours would be time enough, under any tolerable circumstances, to build the bridge, and two more to transport the *materiel* of an army. The power which sends the load over the cable is gravity, the import end being lower than the export end. Only one system of pulleys and one rope are employed, and these are suspended from the carriage, which is fastened at any point by a catch on the cable. When the weight is made fast, this rope raises it nearly to the carriage, where it is caught and held by a device attached to the pulley-block. The carriage is then loosened, and runs down the cable as fast as the rope will let it go. By raising the weight a few inches further, when it has reached the desired point, it becomes loosened from the block, and is then and there lowered to the ground by the same rope. There is evidently the principle in this simple device for greatly aiding military operations by speedily repairing damaged bridges, improvising bridges, etc., and it is obvious that something of this sort will be specially useful in this campaign.

Who the New Recruits Will Be.

It is said by those whose experience has taught them, that the excitement of the chase increases and absorbs the soul in its fascinations, exactly in proportion to the size and character of the game hunted. To hunt a tiger is one thing; to hunt an elephant or a lion is a very different and far more exciting thing. But the greatest excitement of all is to hunt man in war. The chase after their own kind grows on men, becomes more intense than all other excitements, and finally becomes, if indulged in, the fierce and ruling passion of the soul.

We think we shall soon see the truth of this, in the regiments just returning from the war—particularly those that have been in action. They have had a taste of war—they have felt the fierce devil that kindles the heart on the battle-field. It is a new sensation. For the moment it may have staggered the man heretofore peaceful and bloodless in his life. But the fire once lit in his heart, and his conscience approving his deeds, he will yearn again for the excitement, and with the less fear next time, from having once left the chase in safety.

When the men shall have got over the temporary excitement attending their return, and find that of telling stories of the "tented field" there is no end, City life will begin to be tame and spiritless to them, and in two weeks time, we have no doubt, the majority of the new recruits for the war will be members of the regiments now returned and disbanding.

THE HERALD'S LABORS IN THE CAUSE OF REBELLION—The suspension of telegraphic and postal intercourse with the South might be of serious inconvenience to the rebels, but for labors of their various organs, acknowledged or disguised, in this City. The *News*, the *Day-Book* and *Journal of Commerce* fulfill their several parts by misrepresenting Northern sentiments and purposes, and stimulating by every artifice the disposition of the South to resist, with a steady and creditable perseverance, which must win golden opinions from their slaveholding masters. But the merit of these mercenaries consists mainly in their facility and hardihood in falsehood; while curiously enough, the *Herald*, their abler colaborer, is even more serviceable by occasionally furnishing the truth in the shape of reliable information at the right moment to the rebel leaders. The *Herald* is, in fact, a dangerous masked battery, directed incessantly at the cause of the Union, and doing incalculable damage. Whenever it has the opportunity to pre-announce any advance of our Army, it immediately prints detailed enumerations of the forces to be used in the movement; with the distribution and disposition of the several detachments; or it exhibits its enterprise in publishing minute diagrams of our positions, intrenchments, and assailable points. The latest evidence of this assiduity in the service of treason was afforded yesterday. After announcing that an attack upon the

Army at Newport's News is contemplated by the rebels at Yorktown, it gives a minute and carefully prepared diagram of the position to be attacked, with the distribution of the Union troops, and a useful delineation of all the available approaches. The practical value to the enemy of this information is not to be overrated; and that it finds its way to them there is no reason to doubt. In their abandoned camps in Western Virginia and at Fairfax Court-house copies of the *Herald* were found, showing that a print of such vital ability to their cause could not be dispensed with by the enemy, and that there are secret traitors enough in New-York and Washington to supply them. It will be a nice little bill the Palinurus of Plum Gut will have to present one of these days to Secretary MEMMINGER. Let us hope it will not all be paid in Confederate Bonds.

Bread for the Army.

We have begun to realize the fearful results of going into battle with empty stomachs; but since this has been the occasional mistake of every campaign during the last six thousand years or so, we have not the courage to hope for a reform at this late day. But there is one reform, of almost equal practical importance, which modern science enables us to institute—the rapid and economical preparation of wholesome and uniform food in large quantities. This is a matter of primary importance—it ranks in advance of rifled-cannon and gun-boats. The gallant Zouave, after all, like other locomotive machines, cannot develop power advantageously under low steam. Not only the character and quality of food, but its timely preparation and distribution demand the most thorough attention of the proper authorities. We are glad to see that the admirable system of SOYER is appreciated by them, and that attempts are making to confer its benefits upon our Army. But still greater and more fundamental and comprehensive reforms and improvements are practicable. We have already referred to a traveling kitchen often suggested by high military authorities, and mentioned more in detail in Col. SCOTT's military dictionary—a traveling oven, range, etc., which afford a table for the manipulations of the cooks, and at the same time bakes and boils while moving with the regiment, so that no time is lost in long halts, called to prepare food. Had a complement of these kitchens followed up the column, and dispensed a hasty dish of soup, or a fresh loaf, to each fainting soldier, as he temporarily fell back, during a certain conflict within the memory of men still living, some great suffering, some valuable lives, and perhaps something still better would have been saved. Cases will undoubtedly occur during this war, in which some provision of this sort for dispensing a few wholesome and nutritious mouthfuls to soldiers during a day's action, will carry our colors further into the enemy's country than they could be driven by the most improved projectiles; a blood and tissue-making charge, put into the stomach of a brave man, at the right time, is worth a dozen ball-cartridges in the chamber of a hungry man's musket.

The grand improvement of the time, however, in this department—one to which we most earnestly invite the attention of the proper officers—is the process of making the most wholesome bread, and that which can be longest preserved fresh, in the shortest time, and at a considerable reduction of cost, over present plans, when it is produced in large quantities. We refer to the process of forcing pure carbonic acid gas into an unadulterated mixture of flour, water and salt, thus making the bread very light and porous without the use of yeast or any other decaying substance, to generate this gas *in* the bread, and without the destruction of any of the nutritious principles of the flour. To make light and easily digestible bread, the particles of flour must be forced apart, by some means, till the whole structure presents the cellular appearance of a fine sponge; otherwise the digesting acids of the stomach cannot get surface enough to act on. Since the flour itself, or a still more conveniently applied ingredient, yeast, affords the means of procuring this result in the bread itself, no other means has generally been deemed necessary. The sugar in the flour is converted, by the slow but natural process of fermentation, into carbonic acid and alcohol. The gas, being generated uniformly throughout the mass of dough, distends it into a honeycomb of little cells or bubbles, whose number depends on the resisting pressure of the gluten in the flour, to the escape of the gas. The alcohol and gas are dissipated during the operation of baking. Of course, this process not only destroys some of the nutritious portion of the flour, but it leaves in the bread some remnants of the decaying yeast or the other chemicals which made the gas, and the bread is to that extent impure and unhealthy. The new process is to make the carbonic acid gas in a separate place, and to force it mechanically into intimate and immediate mixture with all parts of the flour and water; in which case pure gas, in uniform quantity, performs its important work in pure flour, water and salt, without leaving any of its gas-making materials in the bread, or extracting any of them from it. A glance at the machinery will better explain the process. For an apparatus capable of preparing two barrels of flour at an operation, the carbonic acid gas is produced by the agitation of marble dust with vitriol in a generator; it is then filtered and washed, and flows into a gasometer some ten feet in diameter, whence it is forced by a pump, together with the proper amount of water, at a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, into the kneader, in which the bolted flour has already been placed, and from which the air has been exhausted by an air-pump. The kneader is a sort of rotary churn, some four feet in diameter, in which the water and gas are forced, under pressure, into the minutest mixture with the flour. After this operation has continued some fifteen minutes, the dough is let out into pans, and immediately "rises," and is ready for baking, which, with the best ovens, is performed in thirty to forty-five minutes. The whole operation of making two barrels of flour into bread occupies about an hour; while 150 barrels can be made into dough, by a single machine, per day. The power is furnished by a ten-horse steam engine and boiler, the whole being compactly arranged, at a cost of about $4,000. The Jersey City Locomotive Works are turning out a number of the machines for private bakeries, and the aerated bread is already in extensive use in the city and in the camps at Staten Island and Fort Schuyler. The decided advantages of the process, especially for Army purposes, may be briefly summed up: The compound is entirely free from the gas-making chemicals which all leavened bread contains; the process is cleanly, as no hand (or foot) touches it until the bread is baked; it retains all the nutritious principles of the flour; it retains its moisture and sweetness longer than fermented bread; it must be nearly uniform in quality, as nothing but the flour can form a variable element; the time of preparation is greatly reduced, as no time is required for "raising" it; and the cost, when large quantities are required, is considerably lessened.

There are plenty of old women (of both sexes) who will shrink from the idea of eating bread that contains the gas of marble dust and vitriol!—just as the horror-stricken Londoners refused to eat bread from which alcohol was *collected*, although it was distilled from every ounce they did eat. These fastidious persons rather relish soda water, however, which is impregnated with the same gas, generated in the same way. Carbonic acid gas, deadly as it is in the lungs, is positively healthy in the stomach; indeed, distilled, and hence *pure* water, is not wholesome, because it has no such gas. But the gas is nearly or quite dissipated in the baking of bread, and if it were not, it could hardly be more hurtful than the remains of the innumerable minute distilleries and gas works which we now consume. The medical testimony is unanimous in favor of this bread, and since its cost and the facility of its preparation are equally favorable, we hope the machinery for making it will be at once set up in all our more permanent encampments and fortresses.

The Connection of Slavery with the War—Its Doom.

It has been said that the war has nothing to do with Slavery, but no one will pretend that Slavery has nothing to do with the war. The war is not made upon Slavery. The slaves have not been proclaimed free, and called into the service of the Government; although any foreign nation at war with a slaveholding country would avail itself of so conspicuous an element of weakness. Slavery still exists, with all its constitutional guaranties, in the Border States, and the citizens of these States who are not in open rebellion have repeatedly had their runaway slaves returned to them. It is only in those cases where slaves have run away from rebel masters, who freely lend them to the rebel Government for the construction of fortifications, or for soldiers in the field, that the commanders of our Armies have refused to deliver them up. It is therefore literally true that the war has nothing to do with Slavery, while Slavery has everything to do with the war. But for Slavery the Southern States would be on as good terms with those of the North as Illinois with Massachusetts, and the idea of dissolving the Union, or of a war between the North and the South, would be as preposterous as that of a war between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the Slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure for the political malady is the abolition of Slavery. The Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual. If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand. The utmost care should be taken to prevent and to punish violent outbreaks among the slaves, as well as every tendency to rapacity, violence and lawlessness, whether the enemies or friends of the Union be the victims. In the Border States, where the body of the people are for the Union, reasonable compensation should be made to slaveholders, except where they have taken an active part in behalf of the rebellion.

It is not probable that this thorough treatment of the case will be adopted at present, if at all. To put it into successful practice would require a vast deal of moral courage and political sagacity; and regarding the matter from the stand point of constitutional right, nothing short of a great public necessity could justify it. That such a necessity would warrant it, no intelligent thinker upon the affairs of mankind will question, and that such a necessity seems to be rapidly pressing upon us, is an opinion not confined to the school of Abolitionists.

It is to be remembered that the general abolition of Slavery in the Southern States would not be attended with the much and justly dreaded evil of a large free negro population in juxtaposition with the whites, except for a very brief period. It would be the natural order of things for the negroes to go to the extreme South to supply the demand for labor, while their places in the Border and Middle States would be taken by white men from the North and from Europe. The laws which govern the demand and supply of labor, taken in connection with the climatic adaptations of race, would be almost sufficient of themselves to adjust the populations to their appropriate latitudes; but to these influences legal persuasives might be added, and the result would be, in the course of a few years, the concentration of the great body of the negroes in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with a free outlet to Mexico, the West Indies, and other tropical regions.

Slavery is a doomed institution. Its upholders and propagandists have waged unholy war upon the General Government, for no other reason than that they have been turned out of power by the result of a fair election, and now they must take the consequences of their crimes. Providence seems to be using their ungovernable ambition to bring about the overthrow of the wicked and barbarous system they would diffuse over the world; and now that their necks, as well as their fortunes, are staked upon the issue of the war they have waged, it is not at all improbable that their necessities will forestall the action of the General Government, by compelling them to become its destroyers. Already we hear of black regiments before the first campaign is over, and when the fatigues of campaigning, the chances of battle, and the ravages of disease, shall have destroyed the flower of their youth, we shall hear of whole armies of blacks, who will receive liberty on the condition of defending the lives of their late masters.

The Resources of the Nation.

The American people have hitherto escaped any onerous amount of direct taxation. The General Government has sustained itself and paid off its debts from duties on imports, a method of collecting revenue that falls so gently and equably on all, as scarcely to be felt by any, and from the sale of the public lands. The highest State tax, we believe, ever levied in the State of New-York was three and five-seventh mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of its taxable property. This, with the local taxes, outside of the large cities, would probably carry the amount to about four and a half mills on the dollar. We have not the statistics at hand showing the assessed valuation in all the loyal States, but this we know, that a one mill tax in the State of New-York alone produces the sum of about $1,500,000. Assuming the assessed valuation of New-York to be one quarter of that of the loyal States, a mill tax would produce in them alone, an aggregate of $6,000,000 annually, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on a war loan of $100,000,000;—or, a mill and a quarter tax would be sufficient to pay the interest on a seven per cent. loan of the same amount, leaving a surplus of $480,000 to provide for contingencies, or make up any deficiency in collections. If the whole $500,000,000 provided by Congress were raised, and the payment of interest made dependent upon a direct tax, it would even then amount to less than five and one-eighth mills, or about one-half of one per cent. on the taxable property of those States. It will thus be seen that with the full debt of $500,000,000 contracted, and the interest required to be paid by direct taxation, the burden would still be trifling compared with that which rests upon the people of almost every other nation in the world, and even that would be temporary. The receipts from the Customs under the present tariff, with such judicious amendment as experience shall indicate, together with those from the public lands, would wipe out the principal long before the expiration of the term fixed for its payment.

These present sacrifices, which may by possibility be required of us of the loyal States, are by no means commensurate with the good to be achieved by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The vindication of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the perpetuation of the Republic in all its vigor and proportions, are considerations vastly beyond the payment for a few years of so trifling an amount of taxation. The safety of the present and security of the future are worth infinitely more to the people of these States, than the comparatively small amount of money necessary to the achievement of these objects. The depreciation of property alone, occasioned by a dissolution of the Union, to say nothing of those stupendous social and political evils which such a catastrophe would inflict upon the present and all future generations, would exceed by a thousand fold in amount the millions required for its preservation. Not a farm in the country, not one piece of village or city property, but would be more than twice decimated by the disruption of these States, while every description of business and all employments would suffer in a corresponding degree. Our pecuniary interests, therefore, and those of our children, as well as the higher and holier duties which, as patriots, we owe to our country, require of us that we should meet with cheerfulness and alacrity the sacrifices demanded by the exigencies of the hour.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Political Aspect—The Progressive Policy of Austria—How it is Regarded by the Smaller Powers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BREMEN, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

There is so much that interests one in the sudden turn which German politics are taking, that I cannot forbear to sketch the *tableau* as it now appears.

The Southern and Middle States, so long accustomed to lean upon Austria as the embodiment of all that is conservative, are beside themselves with astonishment, to find the Court of Vienna actually heading the Party of Reform. Not even the Liberal Ministry of Prussia has taken so decided a stand as Count SCHMERLING. He recently announced that the Government acknowledges the principle of ministerial responsibility, and is preparing a bill on the subject. Then this Imperial rescript to the Hungarian House—so mild and calm—one cannot recognize the old Hapsburg tone in it.

The Saxon Minister, Baron VON BEUST, is so astonished at the course of the ally he has tendied so long, that he suggests to the Saxon House that it will not continue long thus, and the Imperial Government will doubtless retract some of the privileges it has so rashly granted. The Austrian official papers deny emphatically any such possibility, and the non-official, more free to rebuke the impertinent prophecy, give the Herr Baron a castigation he will not soon forget. The unkindest cut of all is their expression of pity for benighted Saxony! These Austrian papers will be preaching progress to Berlin ere long. Worse than this internal reform is the new policy of Austria towards the rest of Germany. Did you ever? Austria proposing a German Parliament—Austria supporting the cause of the Hessian people—Austria for a United Germany! The forsaken smaller States have

"In their despair,
One fearful refuge left."

"Rather be an ally of France," said the King of Wurtemberg, "than a vassal of Prussia." And Austria, without a Concordat and with a Liberal Government, is worse than another Prussia. The old King gave as a reason for his preference that, should NAPOLEON ever conquer Southern Germany, it could not be for long, since the people would finally free themselves; but should Prussian influence once rule there, the people *would not desire* to be freed, and the sovereignties of the South would be swallowed up!

Simultaneously comes the *Moniteur* with a new song, praising the present state of things over the Rhine, and warning the German people against that fanatical *National-Verein*. It's as good as a play!

The *National Verein* is placed, no less than its opponents, in a new and perplexing position. It has always been a cardinal principle in their creed that the heterogenous mixture of people under the rule of Austria cannot form part of the millenial Germany toward which they are striving. What shall the sages of Heidelberg and Eisenach do now, disappointed as they are by the so-called Liberal Government of Prussia, and outwitted by the acuteness of SCHMERLING, who has stolen from them their very thunder? Their position is logically as strong as ever. Austria, no matter how much reformed and renovated, would still be no proper element of a consolidated nation; but there is a wide gulf between logic and success; and there can be no doubt that the recent course of Austria has greatly increased her hold on the sympathies of the mass of the German people, and imperiled anew the rising hopes of the Prussian Party.

In a word, to adopt the phrase of a modern writer, "everybody is standing on his head." Such a pretty little family quarrel has seldom been seen. Amid the general confusion, the Duke of Coburg (who is, by the way, the most able prince upon a German throne) has taken a very wise and timely step in signing a military treaty with Prussia, by virtue of which the officers of Coburg are admitted to advancement in the Prussian service, and the troops of the Duchy are in fact swallowed up in those of the kingdom, the Duke reserving merely a nominal control. Prussia provides for the whole contingent, receiving a certain indemnification in money. Thus all the evils of a small and proportionably expensive standing Army, with its half-educated officers and insufficient organization—such as we see in the minor German States—are done away. The Army is let out on contract, at reasonable terms:—a piece of real Yankee good sense. It is said that Baden will also enter into the arrangement.

I passed through Magdeburg the other day, just as Gen. MANNTENFFEL, who had been sentenced to three months' arrest for his recent duel, arrived to undergo his easy punishment. Even this, it is rumored, will be remitted by the King.

R. W. R.

An Opportunity Not to be Lost.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great mistake of the Northern public consists in the idea, that the forcible emancipation of the Southern slaves by our Armies would be an unparalleled outrage against the interests of the Southern people. Let us see about that. There are about 350,000 Slaveholders. To secure their interests 4,000,000 of blacks and mulattoes are kept in a state of ignorance, barbarism and brutality, as low, or lower, than African Hottentots; 6,000,000 of non-slaveholding whites, men, women and children, are deprived of public schools, and almost every means of education. The Liberty of speech is entirely suppressed. Liberty of the Press is unknown. Riots and murders are of daily occurrence in every neighborhood. Society is utterly disorganized. The administration of law is in the hands of the mob. In the jails, and under the eye of all the legal authority there is in the country, are outrages and atrocities daily perpetrated that the outside world shudders at. These 6,000,000 of non-slaveholders have been so debauched by the hope of being Slaveholders themselves, that they have entered into a war with the North, for an independence that will allow them to open the African slave-trade, and so cheapen negroes, that each may own a slave and so still further barbarize their land, already more degraded in the social scale than Turkey. The great body of our people have affected to disbelieve in the Southern barbarism. Northern men tarred and feathered, tortured with the whip, mutilated and hung, have not sufficed to convince the general public. A few battles like that at Bull's Run, in the possession of the enemy will help its skepticism. Will any one contend that these people, having the same origin as ourselves—English, Irish, Scotch, French, Germans, &c.—are made barbarians by anything but Slavery? What is there in Mason and Dixon's line, to prevent the people south of it, like the people north of it, from having free speech, free Press, free schools, free labor, free men, security of life and property, arts, literature, manufactures, machinery and all the accompaniments of the highest civilization on earth? Must the vital interests of 10,000,000 of people in this civilization be utterly ignored and sacrificed that 350,000 petty tyrants may continue to reign? In short, can a nuisance be abolished, even though called an interest?

L.

Gen. Cass and His Contributions to the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our citizens have been a good deal astounded at certain articles in New-York journals laudatory of Gen. LEWIS CASS, for patriotism and liberality in furnishing and equipping our Michigan regiments for the defence of the Union. One article compliments him for equipping an entire regiment and daily reviewing our troops, and another states that large contributions in money have been made by him for the support of our volunteers, when the fact is notorious that no contribution whatever, either in money or equipments, have been made by him for any regiment or detached company of volunteers organized in this State. He has taken $2,000 in stock in our State Loan, to aid in prosecuting the war, for which he will be entitled to seven per cent. interest. A pamphlet this day mailed to your address, entitled "The Cass Parks," will enlighten you as to the characteristic liberality of the "distinguished citizen."

DETROIT, Detroit, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment has been accepted by the Government, is being rapidly filled up and sworn into the service of the United States. It will consist of a thousand men under the command of Col. R. D. GOODWIN. Col. FISHER, late of the United States Army, has accepted the post of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the post of Major will be filled by Col. WHITNEY, late of New-Hampshire. The position of Adjutant is still open for an experienced officer. Several of the line officers are qualified for their posts by previous experience in the United States Army, or by instruction received at West Point. Two flank companies are now being recruited, one as light infantry and engineers, and the other as artillery. They have the beautiful grounds of Camp Washington on Staten Island for quarters, drills, and parades, where the strictest discipline is observed, and the soldiers are carefully provided with rations and clothing, and in all respects made comfortable. Those of the returning three months' regiments who are desirous of reënlisting can have no better chance. They will be immediately mustered into the United States service and be under pay. Any encouragement which our patriotic citizens may feel disposed to bestow upon this regiment in the way of donations of clothing, haversacks, or other articles necessary to the soldier, will be thankfully received at the officers' head-quarters, No. 596 Broadway. The donations of the citizens of New-York of $101, through Acting-Surgeon LINQUIST and Lieut. GIROUX is thankfully acknowledged. Further donations will be gratefully received at head-quarters. Two hundred recruits of good moral character and physical ability are wanted immediately to complete the organization.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS.

The fourth and last squad of recruits for this regiment intend leaving their head-quarters at Lafayette Hall for Fort Monroe, this afternoon, if possible. The squad numbers about one hundred and ten men, all of whom are of the best class, and, indeed, it could not be otherwise, inasmuch as this is almost the only recruiting station in the City that has done anything like a brisk business of late—a result altogether attributable to the high reputation borne by the Fifth Regiment. This splendid regiment is now fully recruited up to the regulation standard, having in addition a corps of mounted rifles, a howitzer and an ambulance corps, altogether forming one of the finest and most complete organizations now extant, and one which New-York may well be proud of.

CAMP SCOTT.

The Second Fire Zouaves, Col. FAIRMAN, are now quartered on the East Section of this Camp, and are rapidly mustering under the inspiring energy of their excellent commander. The Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, occupies the Northwest Section, and is in a promising condition. Yesterday Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, and a delegation of the Young Men's Christian Association, performed religious service in the Chapel Tent, furnishing also a supply of soldiers' hymn-books.

RECEPTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by Company G, Reserve Guard, will be held this (Monday) evening at No. 594 Broadway, to complete arrangements for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment, (Col. BUTTERFIELD,) on their return home. Officers and members of the Reserve Guard, and all others desirous of participating in the reception, are invited to attend. L. F. HARRISON, Chairman.

W. H. BARBOUR, Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ARMY.

The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the three weeks ending July 27, 1861: From Miss F. Sanchez and friend, $2 50; Mrs. A. C. Stuyvesant, $25; Mrs. J. T. Johnston, $25; Mrs. C. H. Russell, $20; Mrs. L. M. Howland, $50; Mrs. Willett, $—; Mrs. J. Wadsworth, $50; Mrs. J. B. Murray, $15; Mrs. F. J. Kinney, $10; Mrs. G. T. Strong, $10; Mrs. W. Ward, $20; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, $100; Mrs. W. S. Miller, $25; Mrs. Wagstaff, $25.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

The Clinton Rifle Regiment is quartered in the Quarantine Buildings. Yesterday, Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD and a delegation from the Young Men's Association held religious service there. The service was appreciated and deserved to be repeated.

DEPARTURE OF MOUNTED RIFLES.

Capt. KILPATRICK'S corps of Mounted Rifles will leave this City to-day for Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LIQUOR-DEALER MISSING.—The friends of THOMAS MULLIGAN, a liquor-dealer, having a store at No. 735 Third-avenue, are greatly alarmed for his personal safety. Two weeks since he closed his place of business, and nothing has since been heard of him. On Saturday the Police were requested to break open the store, in hopes that some clue to his disappearance might be obtained, but everything within presented an ordinary look. Mr. MULLIGAN was a strict business man, and his singular absence leads to the belief that he has met with foul play.

BELLIGERENT BOYS.—Three hundred small boys congregated, on Saturday afternoon, in Eleventh-avenue, near Twelfth-street, and dividing into two parties, called themselves Northerners and Southerners, after which they engaged in a fight. Each party hid itself behind a pile of lumber, which was termed a masked battery, and then advancing hurled a shower of stones upon its opponent. The sport was fast becoming dangerous, when the Police interfered, taking twenty-two prisoners. The magistrate, however, dismissed the young rascals, after exacting from them a promise of future good behavior.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Stanley Titus, a young man living at No. 153 Perry-street, while bathing at the foot of Hammond-street on Saturday afternoon, was drowned. His remains have been recovered, and to-day an inquest will be held in the case. JOSEPH OGLES, a private in Company B, New-York Mounted Riflemen, quartered at Elm Park, was also drowned yesterday morning while bathing. Efforts are making for the recovery of the body.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.—The amount of subscriptions received yesterday, was $20,000, and the day before $8,000, making the total amount of the loan taken about $205,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—This church, yesterday, was filled to overflowing, both morning and evening. Mr. BEECHER'S discourse, in the morning, had reference to the killed in the recent battle, his text being taken from Corinthians 1, Chap. 15, v. 49. He announced his intention to be absent from Brooklyn until September.

DEATHS BY EATING MATCHES.—Two children have died in this city during the last week in consequence of eating the prepared ends of matches. The last victim was a child three years old, by the name of CATHERINE DWYOO, whose parents reside in Myrtle-avenue.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending July 27, there were 132 deaths, of which 29 were adults and 103 children. Principal diseases—cholera infantum, 27; consumption, 9; convulsions infantile, 14; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 5; small pox, 1.

In the Surrogate's Court, the wills of OTTO DILL, JOHN FLEETMAN and THOMAS M. STRONG, were admitted to probate during the last week.

New-Jersey.

RETURNING REGIMENTS—ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND NEW-JERSEY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK, AND FIRST CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.—The Second Regiment of Hudson County arrived quite unexpectedly in Jersey City yesterday morning. They reached Trenton on Saturday evening, and it was expected they would remain there until Tuesday, at which time arrangements were made to give them a fitting and well deserved reception. It was, however, found inconvenient to quarter them at Trenton, and they were temporarily dismissed. Still, though they reached Jersey City almost unexpectedly and unannounced, their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. As soon as their approach to the city was known, the fire-bells were rung, bringing out the Fire Department in full force. The citizens also assembled in thousands to give a welcome to the returning heroes. The company all came back in good health and excellent spirits, and a large majority express an intention of at once re-enlisting for the war. On Tuesday next they return to Trenton, where they will be mustered out of service, after which they will have a formal reception by the authorities and citizens of Jersey City. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Mayor's office for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. A sufficient sum was promptly subscribed to defray the expense, and a large number of military and civic societies reported themselves ready to participate in the reception; and, from the interest manifested in the matter, there can be no doubt the arrangements will be worthy the occasion.

The First Connecticut Regiment arrived at Jersey City about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and embarking on board the steamer *Commonwealth*, proceeded directly homeward.

The Twenty-fifth New-York (Albany) Regiment also passed through Jersey City.

Both regiments were loudly cheered by a large concourse of people, but, for obvious reasons, no formal reception was tendered.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight scares in the *World* newspaper Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIGGS—WURZBACK.—On Thursday morning, July 25, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., MARCUS C. RIGGS, Esq., of New-York, with MAGGIE A. WURZBACK, late of Memphis, Tenn.

CORWIN—KIPP.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, assisted by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, MARY F., daughter of N. S. Kipp, Esq., of Geneva, to Rev. E. T. CORWIN, of Paramus, N. J.

DIED.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, after a short illness, RANSOM UNDERHILL, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Charles and Bleecker sts., to-morrow afternoon, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 28, of marasmus, MARIA VALENTINE, infant daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Leroy-st.

CARTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 28, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, aged 11 weeks.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 30 Boorman-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT.—Drowned, on Saturday, July 20, SAMUEL RIPLEY BRYANT, aged 42 years.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 27, ROBERT ARTHUR, son of T. M. and Margaretta Bell, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from their residence, No. 67 Johnston-st.

OWENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, suddenly, ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Ann Elizabeth and the late Daniel S. Owens, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 162 Washington-st., second door from Nassau-st., Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 30. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown by the 11 o'clock train, for interment.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 27, MAGGIE A., only child of Peter R. and Zenora J. Kissam, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Zeno Secor, No. 237 Court-st., South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Rev. Samuel Kissam, are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 27, suddenly, JACOB BLACKWELL, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 187 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery.

BERRY.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, July 27, DELHEID LINA, daughter of Rev. Philip and Magdalene Berry, aged 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at corner of Hudson and 5th sts., Hoboken, N. J.

BIGGER.—At Tubby Hook, on Saturday, July 27, JOHN BIGGER, a native of Thornhill, Scotland, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

CONWAY.—At Mount Pleasant, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, after a long and severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of James Conway, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 429 East Houston-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 405.—JULY 27, 1861.
41, 33, 51, 67, 50, 37, 9, 4, 11, 59, 75, 46.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—JULY 27, 1861.
6, 39, 24, 5, 1, 64, 62, 46, 40, 72, 18, 26, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to buy it and use it."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE DONATIONS WANTED OF ICE BY THE CARGO, WINE AND PURE SPIRITS, SHEETS AND SHEETING, FLANNEL AND TOWELING, MOSQUITO NETTING.

SEND TO THE CARE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Vice-President.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.
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ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. Army.
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CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEWBERY, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 22, August 14, and August 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

MILITARY.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS AND BULL'S RUN. RUDD & CARLETON WILL PUBLISH, TO-MORROW THE C

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Bernasia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON BRACE GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York

NEW MUSIC.—THE MOST POPULAR MUSIC just issued is "*Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country*," Wm. Sung's Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, "*Three Cheers for our Banner*," and "*Madmoiselle from that Flag*." 25 cents each. A Pianist in attendance will try new music for customers. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent., No. 481 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
"Formerly at "The Spingler Institute,"
Union-square.)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 20th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks
Fare from New-York, $2.75. Rest sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick building. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $55, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. RAUCH, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers to New-York to Luchius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 165 Washington-st.; F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 418 West 34th-st.
W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English French, which she speaks and writes correctly, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address LADY TEACHER, Box No 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB EBONY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY ALEXIS POTTIER, OF BROADWAY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, a large assortment of superb ebony and gilt rosewood and walnut cabinet furniture, bronze clock, unfinished work, patterns, &c., by order of Wm. W. Field, attorney for mortgagee. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., New-York, the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash. GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON,
Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at 56th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—being the property of a family removing from the City, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, lace and brocatel window curtains, buff and linen window shades, etageres, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, Voltaire and arm chairs, rosewood furniture, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen ware.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MONDAY, JULY 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire stock of goods in the store, comprising a large assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, shirts, collars, bosoms, undershirts, hosiery, hats, caps, umbrellas, trunks, perfumery, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, two sewing-machines, counters, shelving, fixtures, &c

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale. The above is a large stock of first-class work, consisting of a good variety of parlor, chamber and library furniture. See catalogue on morning of sale, for particulars.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE—TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 203 Pearl-st., a large assortment of tobacco in cases, 75,000 (or thereabout) cigars, liquors, office furniture, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FOUR BULL TERRIER PUPS.—Newfoundland pups, Scotch terrier pups, 1 Newfoundland dog, the largest and handsomest in the City, jet black, 32 inches high, 140 lbs. weight; 1 English pointer dogs, superior in every respect, large liver-and-white color, well-broken back, point, fetch, drop shot, and a better nose no dog ever had. A fair trial can be had of him. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds: Gardner's mange cure, 50 cents per bottle; cure for fleas, for worms; distempered dogs boarded, trained, cropped, trimmed in the neatest manner. All sold very cheap. Address,
D. GARDNER corner Broadway and 50th-st.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
WOOKHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED —free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 166 Duane-st. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a German girl as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 468 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would go a short distance; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 11 East 13th-st., or No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies, and understands creams, jellies, and is a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes excellent bread, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, game, &c.; good disposition and very obliging; wages moderate: best City reference; no objections to country. Call at 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook and laundress, or general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, and is a beautiful laundress; is willing and obliging; neat about her person and kitchen; best City reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing for a small private family; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer. Understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days: at No. 82 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation, as cook, and will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No 223 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS good cook, and to help at the washing and ironing, and as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist as laundress; no objection to City or country, by two very competent girls with good City reference. Call at No. 39 East 15th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROtestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework, another eight years in last place as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; also, a three number of other excellent girls of every station, who are the best of City reference; many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No 284 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; is up to work in style, understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $6. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No 96 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD NO woman, Aisle to prepare breakfast and do the house-maid's general work; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; can also make and make Butter. Apply at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. Ref.—Can enter on the 30th ultimo.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman lately from Vermont, with three years' recommendations, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, and a splendid baker of bread and biscuit; can do up washing and ironing as well; understands milking and churning; has no objection to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE WOULD LIKE A SITuation; has had many years experience in the entire care of infants and young children; is also a good seamstress; would go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Can be seen at the address. Apply at No 72 Bleecker-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman would take a baby to nurse either at her own house or at the house of the parents; has the best City reference; can be seen at No. 24 Cherry-st., from 12 to 4, on Monday; room No. 1, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress, cutter and fitter for City work; best City reference. Has been employed in the country. Call for two days at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; has had many years experience; is willing to do all sewing; best City reference; can be seen at No. 39 East 13th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to obtain a situation as above; is willing to do all sewing; best City reference; can be seen at No. 39 East 13th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 29, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1886, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1886, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward: and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1886, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 85 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 15th and 16th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the first day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company will be paid by ROBBINS & CHARLES & CO., Milwaukee, and by Messrs. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at 35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 47th-ST. AND 4th-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1853, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1861, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows. The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale: and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me, and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of the Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.
S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen'

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 19, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is hereunto given:

Form of Offer

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of ——-anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

If I (or we) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at —— and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, he will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) R. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) C. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy15-law15w5

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 128 ——, July ——, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on —— day, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from a well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform in near as possible in quality to the standard established for navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good the guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Chrystie-st. Two responsible and approved parties, whose names must accompany the bid, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 12th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, 1st black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.—FIFTY NEW STYLES just issued, the finest yet published. One of each style will be sent to any address for 25 cents; double-sized packages 50 cents. Stationers supplied with Union goods etc. LOCKWOOD & HOWARD, Publishers, Williamsburgh, New-York, Box No. 130.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 416 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from indiscretion, and all Diseases of the
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages,	At little expense
Little or no change of diet;	No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE	

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
BY YOUNG AND OLD.

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854 WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist

Depot Letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their worthless and other articles on the reputation obtained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications
Advice gratis Cures guaranteed

TRISEMAR.

Pesth, let by Royal Letters Patent of Emperor and Second by the Seal of the Imperial Privileges of Paris, and the Imperial Council of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No. 1

is the officinal remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION of the SYSTEM.

TRISEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have apparently been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, by which all the saparilla in the form of decoction remains. TRISEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the only cure of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may be on the tiniest table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at 1 each, or four cases in one for $9, and in 52 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau in Gallstones, Rousseau &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Same instantly on receipt of remittance. Dr BARROW will forward Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Trisemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 276 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor, No. 70 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 26 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 631 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

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AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—MISPLACED HUMANITY—WAR AMONG THE ST. LOUIS NEWSBOYS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The State Convention met on Monday, and yesterday entered upon its duties, by declaring the office of President of the Convention, heretofore occupied by the hero of Booneville, STERLING PRICE, to be vacant. The vote upon this resolution stood: 45 ayes and 21 noes. The Vice-President, Gen. ROBERT WILSON, was nominated as President and unanimously elected. A resolution was then brought in, declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, the present incumbent being a violent Secessionist, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, consuming the whole time of the forenoon session. Major UBRIL WRIGHT, of St. Louis, made himself particularly conspicuous by indulging in a violent denunciation of the Administration, FRANK BLAIR, the St. Louis Home Guards, and everything else loyal and patriotic. Messrs. HENDERSON, GANTT and Ex-Gov. STEWART promptly replied, and the matter was afterwards settled by referring the resolution to a Committee of of seven. In the afternoon Mr. BROADHEAD offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven, to report what action the Convention should take in the present condition of public affairs in Missouri. This resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Mr. Broadhead, J. B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, W. P. Hall, Wm. Douglass, Mr. Hendricks, L. Bogy. Ex-Gov. ROBERT STEWART thereupon offered the following resolution: "*Be it resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of this State has expatriated itself," which was referred to the above Committee.

The Convention will scarcely dare to hesitate at thus "expatriating" the present Executive, nor is it very doubtful that provision will be made for a new election, not only for officers to fill the Executive Department, but also for a new Legislature. The present Legislature adjourned in May last, for a special session in September, and the Convention will undoubtedly take this date in consideration when ordering a new election. But whether the Convention will resolve itself into a Provisional Government, pending the time necessary to elapse before the organization of a new Government, fresh from the people, can be effected, or whether it will merely confine its functions to amending the Constitution of the State, by inserting provisions for those new elections—as advocated by the *Republican*—is a matter of serious doubt. The elements, constituting the Convention, are weak and vacillating—a few bold spirits, of course, excepted. The members were elected at a time when the cry of the day was "no coercion," "compromise;" and many, who could then pretend to be Union men, like Major WRIGHT, mentioned above, are now hot-headed Secessionists. If good should come from the Convention, it will be a so much greater blessing, as it came unexpected. You men in the East have no idea of the anarchy, lawlessness and confusion, now reigning supreme in our State, because we have no Government of any kind whatever. A *strong* Government is our greatest necessity. And this, I fear, the Convention will not give us. But into what depth of horrors we must certainly sink, if the Convention contents itself with ordering a new election for a Government, which certainly cannot organize before another month has elapsed, it is terrifying to contemplate. The neglect of Gen. LYON or the Administration, as the case may be, to declare Missouri under martial law, is producing consequences the end of which the mind shudders to foreseer; consequences which must result in spreading all the horrors of Mexican anarchy over our once happy State. I will relate one of the many instances of murder and cruelty daily practiced in the interior.

On Monday last week, Col. HAMMER left Hermann, on the Missouri River, with 800 men of the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, for Montgomery City, to join Col. SMITH's corps at Mexico in an expedition against Col. HARRIS' State troops. Thirty-five men, cavalry, accompanied the regiment. Arriving at Montgomery City, the Fourth Regiment took the train on the North Missouri Railroad early Thursday morning for Mexico. The cavalry were instructed by Col. HAMMER to follow. The little corps of brave fellows consequently elected a leader, and started at 3 o'clock A. M., on their perilous journey through a country swarming with spies of the enemy. At about noon they came to a sign-board on a cross-road informing them that it was still fifteen miles to Mexico. As none of the party were acquainted with the roads in that country, they followed the road pointed out by the sign-board, though much doubting the statement about the distance. A Union man, whom they fortunately met shortly after, informed them that they had been led astray, and were just on the point of hurrying into the midst of an ambuscaded enemy, numbering some 500 men, encamped at a short distance. Of course the little corps could do nothing but retreat to Montgomery City. They had not proceeded far on their retreat, when shots came flying from various directions, wounding one of the corps, Lieut. JAEGER, the owner of a brewery in St. Louis. Col. BEN SHARP, of the Danville Home Guards, who had accompanied the expedition in a buggy, took JAEGER into his little carriage, and both proceeded in advance of the corps. The firing soon ceased, but was shortly afterwards renewed, and in the confusion of this second skirmish the buggy was lost sight of by the troops. The buggy had just entered a little wood, when several shots came whistling around the heads of the two persons seated within it, one shot mortally wounding Col. SHARP, and another shot passing through the arm of Lieut. JAEGER. Scared at the reports of the rifles, the horse ran away, JAEGER being unable to hold it with his one arm; and after some moments of frightful suspense, JAEGER found himself with the dead body of Col. SHARP and the broken remnants of the buggy, on the ground in front of a farm-house. He was carefully taken in by the poor people of the farm, and his wounds washed and dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The cold body of his friend was also taken in the house and placed upon a bench. But before an hour had elapsed, a body of Secessionists entered the house, and by force took the wounded body of JAEGER, and the cold corpse of SHARP, with them to the woods. There, in spite of the piteous prayers of JAEGER to spare him the horrors of such a death, these bloodthirsty wretches actually *hung* their wounded prisoner, and *the cold corpse of his friend was suspended in the same manner by a rope at his side.*

You may imagine how the news of this inhuman cruelty incensed the comrades of poor JAEGER. Col. HAMMER immediately ordered an expedition to visit the scene of this barbarous outrage, and shoot every man, suspected as having been a partner to the crime, like a dog. Over seven of the murderers have thus already received their punishment. The cavalry reached Montgomery City in safety, but were shortly after surrounded, and only saved by the timely arrival of two companies of Zouaves, dispatched to their assistance by Lieut. SCHAEFFER.

This is not an isolated instance, although it is accompanied by circumstances of unusual cruelty. Similar outrages on Union men happen every day in different parts of the State, and the blood of these slaughtered men cries for vengeance, which must be dealt out, or that blood will rest upon the heads of those who encourage the repetition of such crimes by adopting no measures for suppressing them. What are our armies for if they kill not the enemy in battle, and let their prisoners run as soon as they are taken? There is no use for our Generals to try and evade the responsibility of shedding the blood of the traitors; it is the business of their armies to kill, or make harmless. We either must kill them in battle, or expatriate them to a foreign country. To one or the other of these measures the Administration must arrive. One or the other we must make up our minds to: Death for traitors, or life-long banishment. Talk about humanity! To capture the rebels and let them run again, is just as human as to open the gates of all the prisons in the country. These rebels are not only criminals in their treason—they commit every crime in the decalogue against loyal Union men, and will go on committing them, again and again, just as often as they are let loose. The question is not: Shall we be humane towards the rebels? but: Shall we be humane towards the loyal citizens of the United States? And it is impossible to be both together. I sincerely hope that Gen. FREMONT will, immediately upon his arrival here, proclaim martial law over the whole State, and inaugurate a reign of peace by inaugurating a reign of terror for traitors.

This same spirit of humanity, to which I have just referred, has had another practical application in our State. You know that the rebels, under Gen. HARRIS, were concealed, some sixteen hundred strong, in the woods of Callaway County, and that an extraordinary military force of nearly fifteen thousand troops had been ordered to our State, for the purpose of quenching this Northern branch of JACKSON's rebellion. Col. MCNEIL, Col. HAMMER and Col. SMITH left here ten days ago on this very errand, and, of course, everybody supposed that they would speedily surround the enemy and annihilate his forces. Heaven knows what milk of human kindness our warriors have suddenly indulged in; but it seems as if neither MCNEIL, nor SMITH, nor HAMMER took any pains to find the enemy, but left him, on the contrary, in undisturbed possession of his hiding places. Gen. HARNEY, no doubt, thought this very kind of them, and accordingly improved the opportunity in sending part of his men safely home, where they are beyond the reach of our military, and can hereafter privately burn bridges, steal, rob and murder, as before, while, with the other part of his forces, he is said to have crossed the Missouri River, somewhere between Glasgow and Brunswick, on the way to join JACKSON and MCCULLOCH in Arkansas, or Gen. WATKINS, in the Southeastern part of our State. Cols. MCNEIL, SMITH and HAMMER have consequently all returned, and the insurrection in Northern Missouri is now considered effectually suppressed by our city papers, although not a single fight has occurred since the attack on Col. SMITH, at Monroe Station, with the exception of the small skirmish Col. MCNEIL's troops had near Fulton, scarcely worthy the name of a fight; and although no punishment has been inflicted upon the rebels, besides the effectual punishment ordered by Col. HAMMER, referred to above. If the military persist in such a course, we shall soon have individual conflicts substituted for battles; one man will be pitched against the other; Union man against Secessionist; and this will make the conflict only more bitter and of longer duration.

Some learned German Professor informs the world in a calf-skin and profound quarto edition of his "collected works," that History, like Nature, forms much better parodies on her own transactions, than the whole rabble of witty poets or poetical wits can possibly lay claim to. There is evidently a great deal of truth in the fanciful Professor's learned remark; a significant instance of which has just been furnished by the "Newsboy's rebellion" in our city, which, for the present, has thrown JACKSON's rebellion entirely in the shade. You must know that we have a Newsboy's Association here, the members of which glory in the same ragged, barefooted, and unpleasantly dirty appearance which distinguishes their *confrères* in New-York; and, to judge by the strength of their lungs, capable of becoming some day the brightest ornaments of the "stump," or the halls of Congress. One of their original characteristics deserves especial mention. I allude to their firm regard for the Sabbath. Too strict in their religious views to break the Sabbath, yet at the same time very desirous to make "a bit" by selling the ungodly sheets of the *Republican* and *Herald* on that day, they have made a compromise with conscience, and are thus permitted to cry out these papers on the Lord's day, provided they sing their cries to some sacred orthodox tune of the hymn-book. I must confess that it has a very moral and elevating effect, to be awakened at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by the touching words, "Here's the *Republican* and *Herald*, two for five cents" sung to the beautiful tune of Old Hundred by shrill treble, profound bass-os, and all the intermediate voices, with a vocalization original in the extreme. Of course, these pious boys all belong to the chivalry, are true-born Southerners,—and consequently very indignant at the suppression of the *State Journal*, which used to furnish them such excellent material for sacrilegious outcries. This indignation rose to such a high pitch, that a serious meeting had to be called to quiet it down. The matter was a very nasty one, as a right lively row ensued, and was at last only brought to a close by both parties getting well ventilated trowsers, and sufficient city shirts. A resolution was unanimously proposed, and after some arguments adopted, declaring it to be the duty of every newsboy in St. Louis to stop selling the Black Republican papers of the city, viz. the *Democrat* and the *News*, and to call them, moreover, opprobrious names; any member of the Newsboys' Association who should catch any other newsboy in the act of having one of the papers aforesaid, shall be bound, on his honor to seize such offender, tear up his book of papers, and pommel his head, pull his hair, cuss and kick him in the gutter, or in any other convenient and agreeable manner, and such a punishment upon the body of an offender aforesaid, as may be considered by the party so offended a salutary effect on the said offender's moral condition, and at the same time to be a healthy and beneficial exercise to the party inflicting the punishment.

The adoption of this resolution caused a great deal of consternation among the poor fellows who earned their daily bread by selling the *Democrat* and *News*; but what was to be done? Some of the larger boys at first attempted to disregard the resolution, but a few sound cuffings soon awoke them to a consciousness of the uselessness of their resistance. And although the police tried to interfere, it was all in vain. The Black Republican spirit of the city is still too full blaze, and the *Democrat* and *News* can only be purchased at the stationery shops.

AID FOR THE DISABLED AND SUFFERING VOLUNTEERS.

ACTIVE EFFORTS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last evening, Dr. HAGUE'S church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was occupied by the largest congregation ever before assembled within its walls, in consequence of the announcement that the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association would present a report of its proceedings at Washington, and that several prominent clergymen would address the meeting upon the importance of ministering to the spiritual wants of the New-York soldiers who were wounded and suffering.

It was expected that Rev. Dr. SPRING would preside over the meeting, but that gentleman being absent from some cause, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAGUE.

After singing and prayer, Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON, of the Army Committee, made a statement of its operations in providing for the religious wants of our men in the field of battle, by which it seems that 35,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book have been issued. Every regiment of troops passing through the City during the last six weeks has been visited, and a supply of books furnished. The various camps and barracks have all been systematically visited and cared for.

In response to letters from Chaplains, the Committee has made preparations for forwarding supplies of secular papers to the seat of war. More than one hundred week-day prayer meetings, and numerous Sabbath services have been maintained by the Association, in connection with Mr. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

Numerous devotional meetings have been held with the soldiers, at their encampments and regimental quarters. A single member of the Committee has conducted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains, located at various points, from most of whom replies have been received, all giving an intense interest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the soldier.

Previous to making the above statement, Mr. VERNON read a telegram received at an early hour yesterday morning, from a member of the Committee in Washington. The following is the substance: "It is impossible to leave. There is work enough for ten men. We have visited hospitals constantly. They contain nearly a thousand men. Send small-sized books. Blankets and woolens are needed. No time to write a regular report."

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and commenced his remarks by stating that he was left after all to represent the many that were advertised to be present to address the meeting. He had the honor last Sunday evening, of presiding over a similar meeting held in this City. It was then suggested that it was quite possible in that very hour of meeting that the young men who claimed their sympathy were engaged in the thickest of the contest, and perhaps many were giving up their lives as a sacrifice to their country and their God. It proved to be a sad reality. In alluding to the two young men who were in Washington, on the part of the Association, he said he was perfectly familiar with the character of both, and they were doing immense good among the poor fellows who had been wounded in battle. The duties of Chaplains were then canvassed, and the influence which they might exert over the camp. He censured severely the authorities who inaugurated the Bull's Run battle on the Sabbath. It was a matter upon which this community and this nation must speak. Never can there be, ought there be, will there be, success to that side of an army who commence their warfare on the Sabbath. The difficulties with which we are now contending were nothing compared to the hardships brought upon the people by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The Rev. Dr. closed his address with an earnest appeal to the audience to sustain the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association to extend aid and spiritual comfort to the wounded and dying soldiers.

Rev. Drs. STEPHENS and ADAMS, who were expected to be present, were prevented by previous engagements. A hymn was then sung, in which the congregation joined, after which Rev. E. PIERCE, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, related his experience among the soldiers, and briefly described the march to Bull's Run. He thought the battle should have been delayed over the Sabbath, and did not fail to denounce the politicians, editors and others, who had urged Gen. SCOTT to make the attack before he was ready. He intimated that those parties would not influence the future design of Gen. SCOTT. The audience seemed gratified at this suggestion, and several of the number stamped the floor; but the Chaplain reminded them that it was the Sabbath, and the demonstration was not repeated. The Chaplain said he had recorded in his note-book these lines:

"On Sunday, July 21, 1861, the politicians' battle was fought at Bull's Run—and we were defeated."

At the conclusion of the Chaplain's address, a collection was taken, after which a hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

EFFECT OF THE UNION REVERSE AT BULL'S RUN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The reverse at Manassas emboldens both parties in Kentucky, and makes them more antagonistic and belligerent. The real Union men show more determination, and are ready to fight, if fight they must. The Union City Guards and Home Guards are increasing daily in numbers and spirit, and they cannot increase too fast. Companies called the National Guards, and composed of first-rate Unionists, are rapidly forming. Gen. ROUSSEAU's Government recruits at Camp Joe Holt number at least 1,200, and will, it is thought, reach 2,000 in a fortnight or so. The State Military Board is controlled by genuine Unionists, and will continue firm. If Gov. MAGOFFIN would coöperate with the Board's Union majority, they would be very efficient for good. Anyhow, the Kentucky State Guard, to all appearances, is fast being demoralized and disbanded, and Gen. BUCKNER, besides other high officers of the Guard, has thrown up his commission. I now hope to see Gen. BUCKNER serve his country. If he joins the Tennessee or Virginia rebels he'll rue it. The apparent drawback at Manassas is, indeed, having quite a happy effect. We are more aroused to a sense of our duty. The Union vote will not be lessened. Col. GARRARD, our candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by 50,000 to 60,000 majority, or more. As TERRY has withdrawn, and the secession cause is so hopeless, GARRARD may have no opponent at all. I reckon GARRARD's vote will be 80,000 to 100,000. Our victory on the 5th of August will be won not by overweening confidence, nor blind enthusiasm, nor by underrating the strength of the enemy, but by a cool determination which cannot be panic-struck, by wise precaution, careful and the rough discipline and preparation, accurate estimate of the enemy's strength, and by an overwhelming combination and onset of all our forces and powers.

Of course, the enemy is rampant. They chuckle and swagger, and bluster a good deal. They appear unusually self-conceited and impudent. Every one fancies himself an invincible BEAUREGARD. They, for a moment, cut a big swath; they have something to blow about, and catch the wavering and "neutral" with. They won't crow long,—but they must be watched and foiled at every point. All along the Tennessee line, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, they are at work day and night. The Purchase is in a terrible plight. All the State arms in the Mayfield Armory are at the "Secesh's" disposal. The State Guard there and elsewhere has disbanded only to turn out to "coöperate with the Southern forces," to "protect their property," to "retake Columbus," to "assist in driving the Abolitionists out of Kentucky," or to "march to Washington to capture Jeff. Davis," or upon general principles carry their State out of the Union by a storm of fire and blood. They will not succeed, but they must be watched at every point. Especially in the Purchase and along the Tennessee line, such bands of marauders, under leaders are said to be organizing for the purpose of [illegible] Union men and their property.

The time is near at hand when the Northerner will be ordered home to vote for the ticket of Kentucky. The day is near at hand when LINCOLN's troops will march again into the peaceful Kentucky mountains to fall upon them as a foreign foe, and to trample on the sovereignty of the people. Kentucky is "down the Abolition throat" [illegible] Point. Kentucky must be taken out of the Union by force, if she be unwilling to take the [illegible] Kentucky has no other alternative but to [illegible] part to the Confederate States. Gov. MAGOFFIN is now on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, somewhere in the bottom of the bayonet. So soon as Kentucky takes position with the North, the Confederate forces will invade Kentucky. Within twenty days Kentucky will be involved in the strife. The people of Kentucky, willing or unwilling, will have to go with the South. We will, before long, make even old Black Republican squat or leave this country. In less than four years, Kentucky will be *fixed* to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is yet time for a sudden revolution in the public sentiment of Kentucky, such as has been produced in Tennessee and Virginia," &c.

While we attach no more importance to [illegible] we know too well the character and condition of the secession leaders not to be on our guard. We must guard against them at every point, watch them every moment, and concentrate and bring to bear against them all our forces, wherever and whenever needed. Fireless United States Army officers are indispensable to drill and direct us. We have material and experience to battle with. They will be crushed, or we will be crushed. We feel that we must help the Government to coerce and subjugate them, or else they will, if they can, coerce and subjugate the Government and ourselves. Somebody has to be thrashed and subdued before the war is ended, that's evident. The question which strikes us more and more forcibly is this—*shall the rebel's thrash and saddle the Government and subjugate Kentucky, and impose upon and subject forever the Southern people; or shall Kentucky, as a loyal member of the Government, do her part to punish and put down the rebels, to shoot or hang the arch traitors and vile impostors, and thus trade over the Southern people from the reign of terror and delusion?* The vast majority of my fellow-Kentuckians will answer this question as they ought. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ARMY—THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The division under Gen. BANKS are to hold this post. Since the defeat of Sunday this place becomes one of great importance. As long as this post is held, Maryland is safe. Under Gen. BANKS it is hoped that this Department will do something more than keep out of the way of the enemy. Our men are tired of doing nothing, and the men whose time is nearly out are not able to keep up the discipline.

We have several officers here who have come back from Washington. The conduct of Gen. PATTERSON is most severely condemned. We were sent on to hold in check Gen. JOHNSTON. He was within four miles of us. He was allowed to move on the railroad without let or hindrance. And while 23,000 men were kept on the move from one place to another we have done absolutely nothing.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York troops were indignant that they could have no share in active duty. This fine corps left New-York at a moment's warning. One of the Union Defence Committee told me that the Twelfth troops have had the worst treatment and made less fuss about it than any other. In the Capital they put themselves under the most intense drill—and when they were moved out from Washington to join Gen. PATTERSON, they were in splendid order and battle trim. While passing from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, the regiment was drawn up in battle array. An attack was expected each moment, and the regiment were kept in line of battle from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. It was a hot day—no water could be had, and the men suffered greatly. But no man was moved. All kept their post, and would have met the enemy; and when these troops are marched up Broadway, when their time is out, though they may have no real action, they will be entitled to great credit for their willingness to fight. When the news came that our Army was cut off, our boys said, "No matter if our Army has been cut off, we don't care if they will only give us a chance at them." The feeling of indignation is strong.

To-day, Gen. PATTERSON made a visit to the camp of the Fifth New-York troops, and they received him with groans.

The Twelfth troops feel insulted that the Twelfth New-York Volunteers should be taken for them, and as this running regiment are thick in Washington, with the Army cap and twelve on it, our men are quite ashamed.

One of the officers of the United States Army says that he saw Col. TOMKINS, of the New-York Second Regiment, start and run, while his regiment was firm, and he threw away his sword and out-run all.

No pains is taken to keep the enemy off this place. If an aid from Gen. JOHNSTON wanted to come into this Division, it would be easy to do so. A stage runs daily from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Men get a pass from JOHNSTON, come on to our lines, pass our guards, and stay as long as they please. So that all we have and all we do is as well known as to us.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, July 27.

In the Convention, this morning, Mr. BROADHEAD, Chairman of the Committe of seven, moved that its report be recommitted to the Committee. The reason assigned for it, was that since it had been made, Hon. H. R. GAMBLE had by a vote of the Convention, been added to that Committee, and in deference to his ability [and patriotism, the Committee would wish to have his views on the report. After some unimportant debate, Mr. BROADHEAD's motion was adopted.

Some slight modifications will be made in the report, but that will not materially change its original features, and the report will be carried by a very large majority. The Committee of seven, now eight, are in session, but on motion the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH—A CORRECTION.

The officers who came home with Company J, of the Sixty-ninth, are, First-Lieutenant, JOHN COONAN, and Second-Lieutenant, THOMAS CANTON. Their names were both incorrectly printed CONWAY.

CARD FROM LIEUT. MOTT—CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been published in several of the daily papers as a deserter, will you be kind enough, as an act of simple justice to me, to insert in your columns the accompanying copy of Surgeon RADINSKY's certificate, and of the pass granted me by Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD.

The original, together with the certificate of other surgeons in Washington, are in my possession.

Very respectfully, FRANK R. MOTT,
Second Lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

This is to certify that Lieut. FRANK R. MOTT, of Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., is suffering from a severe rheumatic affection; therefore he requests, and I recommend that a furlough of one month be granted to him to remain under the care of his father, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York City.

Certified to by L. D. RADINSKY, M. D., attending Surgeon Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Countersigned and approved by
MANSFIELD, Brigadier-General, D. C.

Let the above-named officer have a free ticket for New-York. Signed. MANSFIELD.
Mr. EYRE, Pass-Agent.

"DRAKE DE KAY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't make a practice of asking questions through the public prints, but certain facts which have recently come to my knowledge induce me to propound the question—Who is DRAKE DE KAY, of autographic notoriety? The people are gradually becoming alive to the fact that none but true and tried men should now be placed in positions of influence, and I simply wish to ask if it can be possible that one who was known to many here six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents, is to-day a Captain in the U. S. Army, and the confidential aid of an officer to whom the [illegible] of Washington is specially intrusted? Information upon this point would greatly

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a statement in the papers, on authority of Lieut. FRENCH, that Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth, was in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, during the battle of Bull's Run. This I know to be false, as I have a letter from an officer of the regiment, stating that the Lieutenant-Colonel and his three sons were in active service on the field during the fight. The Lieutenant-Colonel had his horse's breast-bone, as I am informed, [illegible] and in the sudden fall crushing the rider upon his rider, who was severely injured internally; however, as to his further [illegible] being actively employed in rescuing the regiment, which was completely broken up, about half the men being killed or missing.

Please do justice to a gallant officer by inserting the above. C. C. SNOW.

Corner Fulton and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn, July 27, 1861.

NOT KILLED AS REPORTED.

JAMES A. BARKER, of Company C, Fire Zouaves, has called upon us to assure us that he was not killed at the battle of Bull's Run, as the *Herald* persistently asserts. He received a ball through his leg, and was badly bruised by a horse falling upon him, but expects to be all right again soon.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The following letter, from an officer of this regiment—the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers—contains an interesting account of their participation in the battle at Bull's Run. This regiment was one of the first in the field, and last out of it. They suffered as much as any engaged, yet they were scarcely credited or mentioned in connection with the affair:

CAMP SCOTT, near Alexandria,
Thursday, July 25, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER: I suppose you are desirous to hear from me in regard to our glorious attack and ingloious retreat. We moved on Bull's Run at 6 A. M. on Sunday morning, and arrived at [illegible] A. M., after two miles "double-quick," when, without one moment's rest, we were ordered to cross to the left of ARNOLD's Battery and support him. This was after we had moved up the side-hill and given the enemy one round. In the meantime the New-York Zouaves moved over to the right of ARNOLD, and lay under cover of a fence, whilst our regiment passed on to the left. ARNOLD's Battery was no more than planted when the enemy opened their heavy artillery on him, and after one shot got his range completely, knocking two of his guns off their carriages, and killing or wounding almost every man in his command. Those who survived the volley ran away. Upon their running, a party of horsemen, some 90 or 100 strong, dashed up for the purpose, I suppose, of capturing the guns, but the Zouaves rose up from behind the fence and completely emptied their saddles. I do not believe there were ten left out of the company, said to be commanded by BEN MCCULLOCH, who is himself killed. After their destruction the Zouaves fell back for the purpose of reloading, when a regiment of infantry dashed out at a charge bayonets from the muskets, for the purpose of following the Firemen, thinking, I suppose, they had run; we then rose and gave them a volley; the Zouaves then dashed back from the road to our relief, and passing us moved right down into the hollow, where Col. WARD immediately ordered us to follow. This was the bloodiest part of the battle; here we were exposed to both infantry, riflemen and occasional charges of cavalry, besides the continual and rapid fire of their whole artillery. Here we were for three hours, some of us now charging with parties of Zouaves, and now with some of our own men; five times I came within sight of their masked batteries, and in this hot place were the Zouaves and our regiment kept, without one company of any other regiment coming to our support. Once and once only the gallant Fourteenth of Brooklyn endeavored to come to our assistance, but they could not get through the terrible fire between us, and were obliged to fall back. For all this, with our Major wounded and missing, Capt. MCQUADE killed, young TOM HAMBLIN, First Lieutenant, wounded and prisoner, Lieut. BRADY wounded, Capt. MCGRATH wounded, and no less than 250 men killed or wounded, the New-York papers never gave one word about the Scott Life Guard.

The retreat was the most awful sight the eye of man ever looked upon. The troops had had no sleep for forty-eight hours, and traveled twelve miles out to Bull's Run. The retreat was made from that place to Washington, a distance of thirty-six miles. Next day I read of the death of my dear brother JAMES, which added keenly to the gloom of our defeat.

Yours, GEO. W. COONEY.

A SON OF THE REGIMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 27, says:

"At the time the National forces, under Gen. PATTERSON, entered Charlestown, Va., the regiment of Col. PATTERSON was the first to enter that place after the cavalry and artillery. The regiment had not proceeded far before they discovered a boy, about 13 years of age, running towards them, and on approaching, he was spoken to by one of the officers. The boy informed the officer that his name was WM. RYAN, and that his father had been driven from Charlestown by the Secessionists, and that he had gone to New-York and joined a regiment to fight for the Union. The boy then informed Capt. THOMPSON, of Company E, that he would show him where a cannon, powder, &c., were concealed, if he would allow him afterwards to remain with the regiment. His request was quickly granted, and Capt. THOMPSON's company was taken to an engine house in the town, where a six pound iron cannon, six kegs of artillery powder, several kegs and canisters of pistol powder, three uniform coats, and one musket were found. The cannon was mounted upon a carriage, but one of the wheels had been removed; subsequently, however, the missing wheel was found in some bushes near by. Young RYAN at once became a favorite with Capt. THOMPSON's men, and they were lavish in their attentions to his wants. Soon after this occurrence, the father of young RYAN was found in the ranks of the New-York Ninth Regiment, then at Harper's Ferry, and informed of the safety of his son. Capt. THOMPSON proposed bringing the boy to Philadelphia and providing for him, which proposition was agreed to by the father, whose position in the Ninth Regiment prevented him from seeing after his son as he would like to do. Mr. RYAN stated that when the secession fever broke out, his Union sentiments became known, and he was informed that he would be compelled to fight against the Union men. Not relishing this proposition, he managed to make his escape, but was unable to take his son with him. Young RYAN has been faithfully cared for, and he seems delighted with his change of residence. On his arrival here with the regiment, on Thursday, his clothes were much the worse for wear, but, yesterday, he appeared at the armory of Company E in a new suit, much to the delight of himself and his late companions. He has certainly fallen in good hands, Capt. THOMPSON being spoken of by his men in the highest terms.

KENTUCKIAN REBELS SEIZING ARMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 22 says:

"On Wednesday night last a large number of Kentuckians who had joined the troops at Union City, succeeded in passing the lines, the sentinels composing which were Kentuckians, and started at double quick time for Mayfield, Ky., where it was known were some 1,200 stand of arms and 6 field-pieces. These, it was stated, were the objects which attracted them to that section, and had they been permitted to proceed, no doubt they would have returned in triumph. But Gen. CHEATHAM, having by some means obtained information of the movement, and discerning at once the delicate position it would place Tennessee in, immediately dispatched an aid and a small party in pursuit of the expeditionists. They were overtaken a short distance from the line and peremptorily ordered back. A council of war was held by the men, and, after a great deal of discussion, the men reluctantly returned, cursing the fate that led them to enter the service before attaining their object.

The case was not so bad, however. A number of Kentuckians, amounting to about 150 or 200, encamped without arms just over the Tennessee line and in Kentucky, were informed of the presence of the arms in Mayfield, and, on Thursday night, started for the spot, with a determination to possess themselves of the arms or die in the attempt. No allegiance to the Confederate States prevented their taking possession of what they justly considered their own, and when the enterprise was divulged at Union City, next morning, the wish was universal among 'the boys' that they might succeed.

They were expected to return on Saturday morning, but, up to 4 o'clock, the hour at which we left, had not done so. We were informed, last night, however, that they had returned, the expedition having been entirely successful. Of course, the Kentuckians do not desire to possess these arms for the sake of having them. They intend to use them (and no one knows better how,) before LINCOLN shall subjugate their State. We wish them God-speed."

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"As the crop of cotton will be slow in getting to market the coming season—if it goes there at all—it behooves our planters to cast about for every means at their command for supplying themselves with the ready cash necessary for their lesser daily transactions. Due attention should be given to provisions of all kinds, as the surplus will hardly fail to command a remunerating price. There is one article, however, of which large quantities are produced annually, but on account of the difficulty of transportation in its unprepared state, is never sent into market, except in small quantities. We allude to fodder. The entire absence of Northern hay from the Southern markets will create a great demand for this article as a substitute, and our planters would do well to look into the expediency of making it an article of trade the coming season. It may be readily compressed in a dry season in bales of three hundred pounds, secured with boards and hickory withes, which are always on hand—and if thus sent to market, it will pay handsomely, after deducting all expenses.

As the fodder-pulling season is near at hand, we commend to use hints to our planters, especially those living on the line of Southern railroads. To give some idea of the probable demand, it is only necessary for us to say that Savannah alone is accustomed to dispose of between forty and fifty thousand bales of Northern hay annually."

AN ARIZONIAN FOR THE WARS.

The *Alta California* of July 3 says: EDWARD CROSS, Esq., who has recently arrived from Arizona, is *en route* to Washington, where he will report himself for duty to the National Government, he having been proclaimed a commission in the National Army. As early as 1857 Mr. CROSS transported over the country to Tubac, the lithographic and printing paraphernalia ever sent into Arizona. For some time subsequently, Mr. CROSS edited the *Arizonian*, which paper he sold to Lieut MOWRY. He says the Territory is in a terribly unfortunate condition at present. The Apaches have completely overrun it, and since his departure have massacred many whites in cold blood. Business is completely prostrated, and hundreds are preparing to leave the country. Mr. CROSS is enthusiastically in favor of the proposition to raise a cavalry regiment in California, for the wars. He is confident that no State in the Union possesses such capital material, and he himself would prefer being connected with such a corps, than in any other department of the service. Mounted regiments are needed, and if commanded by skillful officers, the Pacific cavalry would equal MURAT'S.

FOUR REGIMENTS FROM MARYLAND.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to Ex-Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, authorizing him to raise four regiments of troops in Maryland for the service of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS: You are hereby authorized to provide for the organization of four regiments of the loyal citizens resident on both sides of the Potomac River, from the Monocacy to the west boundary of Maryland, for the protection of the canal and property and persons of loyal citizens of the neighborhood, and to be stationed in the vicinity whilst in the service. The men will be permitted to elect their own company officers; their field officers appointed by the President. Arms will be furnished as soon as practicable. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.

A communication in a Baltimore paper contains some statements respecting the returning volunteer forces, which, though interesting, are not generally understood. It says:

"The following facts, derived from the War Department, were communicated to the writer by a Government officer a few days since.

Within eight weeks from the time that the first enlisted term of three months' volunteers expired, the number discharged will have reached 83,000. Of the fourteen regiments furnished by Massachusetts, but one can be retained, viz.: Col. WARDROP's; and this only by special permission obtained by him to fill up his regiment with 200 of BARTLEY's celebrated "naval brigade."

In answer to an inquiry of the writer as to the necessity of this large number going home in the face of the reported reënlistment for the war of a considerable portion of them, this officer stated that their return could not be avoided for the following reasons: 1st. The present regulations of the service required each regiment to consist of 1,056 men and officers before it can be accepted, whereas, but few of these contained but 740. 2d. The desire to reënlist was by no means unanimous in any of the regiments. 3d. That new regiments could not be made up of parts of two or more; because, 4th, This embarrassed the Government with double sets of officers, and the conflicted claims of the various parties led to such confusion that there was no alternative but to muster them out of the service, so they could go home and reorganize, if they desired to do so."

SAILING OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of July 27, says:

"The United States steamship *Seminole*, Capt. THOMPSON, sailed from the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and stopped at the Fort to take in powder. Previous to her leaving, Commander LARDNER visited the ship for the purpose of administering the oath of allegiance. One lieutenant, two master's mates, and seven of the seamen refused to take the oath; they were immediately removed to the receiving ship.

Orders have been received to have the steamship *Louisiana* ready for sea, as soon as possible. Lieut. MURRAY has been ordered to her.

The *Susquehanna* will be ready for sea as soon as her shaft is repaired. Her small stores were being put on board yesterday."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The first report of the late disaster at Bull's Run, was handed round at the Methodist Camp Meeting, near this city, and Rev. Mr. COX—who was preaching at the time the intelligence was received—remarked, on closing his sermon—'Brethren, we had better adjourn this camp meeting and go home and drill.'

This suggestion was approved, and the Rev. gentleman, good as his word, is drilling with the carnal weapons of war, ready to serve his country in the field, if necessary; but at the same time he does not neglect his spiritual charge."

THE C

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28.

Gen McCLELLAN occupied a large portion of to-day in an extended examination of the intrenchments and camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac. He was accompanied by Gen. McDOWELL.

The statement that there has been any change in the departments of Gen. McDOWELL and Gen. MANSFIELD is not true. Both departments remain as they were, but Gen. McCLELLAN, as a superior officer, takes command of both, and becomes an intermediate between Gen. SCOTT and Gens. McDOWELL and MANSFIELD.

The Provost Marshals of the two Divisions are under instructions to be very strict in arresting straggaways, and in keeping both officers and men in their respective camps. There have been fewer men in the streets to-day than on any day since Washington was occupied by the troops. Hereafter the officers are to keep out of hotels, and with their men, perfecting themselves in military knowledge and disciplining and looking after the wants of their men.

GEN PATTERSON'S DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Reliable information received in Washington leaves no donbt that PATTERSON willfully refrained from holding JOHNSTON in check. He was heard to say that he would take care of himself, and the Army of the Potomac must do the same,—that he was not going to do all the work, and let McDOWELL's column reap all the glory.

COL. CAMERON'S BODY NOT RECOVERED.

BURCH, one of the rebels who was sent to the rebel camp with HARRIS and McGRAW, to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, returned to Washington to-day. HARRY McGRAW and ARNOLD HARRIS remained with the rebels. BURCH has nothing to say about what he saw or did. It is not probable that HARRIS intended to return, as he is a resident of Arkansas. Probably during the last three months he has been furnishing the rebels with information of the movements of the National troops. HARRY McGRAW, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him he will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man although a political opponent of the Administration. If there is anything known of Col. CAMERON's body, Mr. BURCH does not tell it. A servant who accompanied the party says, however, that the rebels buried the dead in trenches, making no distinction between officers and privates.

TROOPS UP THE POTOMAC.

A strong column of troops has been sent up the Maryland side of the Potomac, above Chain Bridge, to watch the movements of the rebels, and to guard against an approach to Washington.

GENERALS BANKS AND DIX REINFORCED

The Tenth, Massachusetts, reached Washington to-day. Gen. BANKS it is been reinforced so that his Division now numbers more than it did previous to the discharge of the three months' volunteers. Gen. DIX has reinforcements to the extent of 7,000 men, so that he must now have around Baltimore a column as strong as that at Harper's Ferry, and of course within reach of Gen. BANKS or the capital.

OFFICIAL INEFFICIENCY.

As an evidence of the inefficiency of our officers, I state the fact that up to this evening only one regimental report has been made to head-quarters, and that from a regiment which took but an unimportant part in the battle of last Sunday

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—MISPLACED HUMANITY—WAR AMONG THE ST LOUIS NEWSBOYS

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The State Convention met on Monday, and yesterday entered upon its duties, by declaring the office of President of the Convention, heretofore occupied by the hero of Booneville, STERLING PRICE, to be vacant. The vote upon this resolution stood: 45 ayes and 21 noes. The Vice-President, Gen. ROBERT WILSON, was nominated as President and unanimously elected. A resolution was then brought in, declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, the present incumbent being a violent Secessionist, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, consuming the whole time of the forenoon session. Major UBRIL WRIGHT, of St. Louis, made himself particularly conspicuous by indulging in a violent denunciation of the Administration. FRANK BLAIR, the St. Louis Home Guards, and everything else loyal and patriotic. Messrs. HENDERSON, GANTT and EX-Gov. STEWART promptly replied, and the matter was afterwards settled by referring the resolution to a Committee of seven. In the afternoon Mr. BROADHEAD offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven, to report what action the Convention should take in the present condition of public affairs in Missouri. This resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Mr. Broadhead, J. B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, W. P. Hall, Wm. Douglass, Mr. Hendricks, L. Bogy, Ex-Gov. ROBERT STEWART thereupon offered the following resolution

"*Be it resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of this State has expatriated itself," which was referred to the above Committee.

The Convention will scarcely dare to hesitate at thus "expatriating" the present Executive, nor is it very doubtful that provision will be made for a new election, not only for officers to fill the Executive Department, but also for a new Legislature. The present Legislature adjourned in May last, for a special session in September, and the Convention will undoubtedly take this date in consideration when ordering a new election. But whether the Convention will resolve itself into a Provisional Government, reducing the time necessary to elapse before the organization of a new Government, fresh from the people can be effected, or whether it will merely confine its functions to amending the Constitution of the State by inserting provisions for these new elections—as a board by the *Republican* is a matter of serious doubt. The elements constituting the Convention are weak and vacillating—a few bold spirits, of course excepted. The members were elected at a time when the cry of the day was "no coercion," "compromise," and many who could then pretend to be Union men, like Major WRIGHT, mentioned above, are now but half-hearted Secessionists. If good should come from the Convention, it will be so much greater blessing, as it came unexpected. You must, in the East have no idea of the anarchy, lawlessness and confusion, now reigning supreme in our State because we have no Government of any kind whatever. A *strong* Government is our greatest necessity. And this, I fear, the Convention will not give us. But into what depth of horrors we must certainly sink, if the Convention contents itself with ordering a new election for a Government, which certainly cannot organize before another month has elapsed, it is terrifying to contemplate. The neglect of Gen. LYON or the Administration, as the case may be, to declare Missouri under martial law, is producing consequences the end of which the mind shudders to foresee; consequences which must result in spreading all the horrors of Mexican anarchy over our once happy State. I will relate one of the many instances of murder and cruelty daily practiced in the interior.

On Monday last week, Col. HAMMER left Herrman, on the Missouri River, with 800 men of the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, for Montgomery City, to join Col. SMITH's corps at Mexico in an expedition against Col. HARRIS' State troops. Thirty-five men cavalry, accompanied the regiment. Arriving at Montgomery City, the Fourth Regiment took the train on the North Missouri Railroad early Thursday morning for Mexico. The cavalry were instructed by Col. HAMMER to follow. The little corps of brave fellows consequently elected a leader, and started at 3 o'clock A. M., on their perilous journey through a country swarming with spies of the enemy. At about noon they came to a sign-board on a cross-road informing them that it was still fifteen miles to Mexico. As none of the party were acquainted with the roads in that country, they followed the road pointed out by the sign-board, though much doubting the statement about the distance. A Union man, whom they fortunately met shortly after, informed them that they had been led astray, and were just on the point of hurrying into the midst of an ambuscaded enemy, numbering some 500 men, encamped at a short distance. Of course the little corps could do nothing but retreat to Montgomery City. They had not proceeded far on their retreat, when shots came flying from various directions wounding one of the corps, Lieut. JAEGER, the owner of a brewery in St. Louis. Col. BEN SHARP, of the Danville Home Guards, who had accompanied the expedition in a buggy, took JAEGER into his little carriage, and both proceeded in advance of the corps. The firing soon ceased, but was shortly afterwards renewed, and in the confusion of this second skirmish the buggy was lost sight of by the troops. The buggy had just entered a little wood, when several shots came whistling around the heads of the two persons seated within it, one shot mortally wounding Col SHARP, and another shot passing through the arm of Lieut JAEGER. Scared at the reports of the rifles, the horse ran away, JAEGER being unable to hold it with his one arm; and after some moments of frightful suspense, JAEGER found himself with the dead body of Col. SHARP and the broken remnants of the buggy, on the ground in front of a farm-house. He was carefully taken in by the poor people of the farm, and his wounds washed and dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The cold body of his friend was also taken in the house and placed upon a bench. But before an hour had elapsed, a body of Secessionists entered the house, and by force took the wounded body of JAEGER, and the cold corpse of SHARP, with them to the woods. There, in spite of the piteous prayers of JAEGER to spare him the horrors of such a death these bloodthirsty wretches *actually hung* their wounded prisoner, and *the cold corpse of his friend was suspended in the same manner by a rope at his side.*

You may imagine how the news of this inhuman cruelty incensed the comrades of poor JAEGER. Col. HAMMER immediately ordered an expedition to visit the scene of this barbarous outrage, and shoot every man, suspected as having been a partner to the crime, like a dog. Over seven of the murderers have thus already received their punishment. The cavalry reached Montgomery City in safety, but were shortly after surrounded, and only saved by the timely arrival of two companies of Zouaves dispatched to their assistance by Lieut. SCHAEFFER.

This is not an isolated instance, although it is accompanied by circumstances of unusual cruelty. Similar outrages on Union men happen every day in different parts of the State, and the blood of these slaughtered men cries for vengeance, which must be dealt out, or that blood will rest upon the heads of those who encourage the repetition of such crimes by adopting no measures for suppressing them. What are our armies for if they kill not the enemy in battle, and let their prisoners run as soon as they are taken? There is no use for our Generals to try and evade the responsibility of shedding the blood of the traitors, it is the business of their armies to kill, or make harmless. We either must kill them in battle, or exterminate them to a foreign country. To one or the other of these measures the Administration must arrive. One or the other we must make up our minds to. Death for traitors, or life long banishment. Talk about humanity! To capture the rebels and let them run again, is just as human as to open the gates of all the prisons in the country. These rebels are not only criminals in their treason, they commit every outrage in the decalogue against loyal Union men, and will go on committing them, again and again, just as often as they are let loose. The question is not: Shall we be humane towards the rebels? but: Shall we be humane towards the loyal citizens of the United States? And it is impossible to be both together. I sincerely hope that Gen. FREMONT will immediately upon his arrival here, proclaim martial law over the Gulf States, and inaugurate a reign of peace by massacring a dozen rebels or so for starters.

This same spirit of humanity, to which I have just referred, has had another practical application in our State. You know that the rebels, under Gen. HARRIS, were concealed, some sixteen hundred strong, in the woods of Callaway County, and that an equal number military force of nearly fifteen thousand troops had been ordered to our State, for the purpose of quelching this Northern branch of JACKSON's rebellion. Col. McNEIL, Col. HAMMER and Col. SMITH left here ten days ago on this very errand, and, of course, everybody supposed that they would speedily surround the enemy and annihilate his forces. Heaven knows what milk of human kindness our warriors have suddenly indulged in; but it seems as if neither McNEIL, nor SMITH, nor HAMMER took any pains to find the enemy, but left him, on the contrary, in undisturbed possession of his hiding places. Gen. HARRIS, no doubt, thought this very kind of them, and accordingly improved the opportunity in sending part of his men safely home, where they are beyond the reach of our military, and can hereafter privately burn bridges, steal, rob and murder, as before, while, with the other part of his forces, he is said to have crossed the Missouri River, somewhere between Glasgow and Brunswick, on the way to join JACKSON and McCULLOCH in Arkansas, or Gen. WATKINS, in the Southeastern part of our State. Cols. McNEIL, SMITH and HAMMER have consequently all returned, and the insurrection in Northern Missouri is now considered effectually suppressed by our city papers, although not a single fight has occurred since the attack on Col. SMITH, at Monroe Station, with the exception of the small skirmish Col McNEIL's troops had near Fulton, scarcely worthy the name of a fight; and although no punishment has been inflicted upon the rebels, besides the effectual punishment ordered by Col. HAMMER, referred to above. If the military persist in such a course, we shall soon have individual conflicts substituted for battles; one man will be pitched against the other; Union man against Secessionist; and this will make the conflict only more bitter and of longer duration.

Some learned German Professor informs the world in a calf-skin and profound quarto edition of his "collected works," that History, like Nature, forms much better parodies on her own transactions, than the whole rabble of witty poets or poetical wits can possibly lay claim to. There is evidently a great deal of truth in the fanciful Professor's learned remark; a significant instance of which has just been furnished by the "Newsboy's rebellion" in our city, which, for the present, has thrown JACKSON's rebellion entirely in the shade. You must know that we have a Newsboy's Association here, the members of which glory in the same ragged, barefooted, and unwashed dirty appearance which distinguishes their *confreres* in New-York, and to judge by the strength of their lungs, capable of becoming some day the brightest ornaments of the "stump" or the halls of Congress. One of their original characteristics deserves especial mention. Liable to their fine regard for the Sabbath. Too strict in their religious views to break the Sabbath, yet at the same time very desirous to make "a raise" by selling the ungodly sheets of the *Republican* and *Herald* on that day, they have made a compromise with conscience, and are thus permitted to cry out these papers on the Lord's day provided by singing their cries to some sacred old-fox tune of the hymn-book. I must confess that it has a very moral and edifying effect, to be awakened at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by the touching words, "Here's the *Republican* and *Herald*, two for five cents!" sung to the beautiful tune of Old Hundred by shrill treble, profound bassos, and all the intermediate voices, with a vocalization original in the extreme. Of course these pious boys all belong to the chivalry, are true born Southerners,—and consequently very indignant at the suppression of the *State Journal*, which used to furnish them such excellent material for startling outcries. This indignation rose to such a high pitch, that a mass meeting had to be called, to give it relief. The meeting was a very noisy one, as might have been expected, and was addressed by several orators in well-ventilated trowsers, and sufficiently dirty shirts. A resolution was immediately proposed, and after some arguments adopted, declaring it to be the duty of every newsboy in St. Louis to stop selling the Black Republican papers of the city, viz.: the *Democrat* and the *News*; and, furthermore, providing that any member of the Newsboys' Association who shall catch any other newsboy in the act of crying out and selling the papers aforesaid, shall be bound on his honor to seize such offender, tear up his stock of papers, and pommel his head, pull his hair, nose or ears, kick him in the gutter, or in any other convenient and agreeable manner inflict such a punishment upon the body of the offender aforesaid, as may be calculated to have a salutary effect on the said offender's moral condition, and at the same time to be a healthy and beneficial exercise to the party inflicting the punishment.

The adoption of this resolution created a good deal of consternation among the poor fellows who earned their daily bread by selling the *Democrat* and *News*; but what was to be done? Some of the larger boys at first attempted to disregard the resolution, but a few sound cudgellings soon awoke them to a consciousness of the uselessness of their resistance; and, although the police tried to interfere, it was all in vain. Thus this parody on the great rebellion is still in full blaze, and the *Democrat* and *News* can only be purchased at the stationery shops.

AID FOR THE DISABLED AND SUFFERING VOLUNTEERS.

ACTIVE EFFORTS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Last evening, Dr HAGUE'S church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was occupied by the largest congregation ever before assembled within its walls, in consequence of the announcement that the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association would present a report of its proceedings at Washington, and that several prominent clergymen would address the meeting upon the importance of ministering to the spiritual wants of the New-York soldiers who were wounded and suffering.

It was expected that Rev. Dr. SPRING would preside over the meeting, but that gentleman being absent from some cause, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAGUE.

After singing and prayer, Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON, of the Army Committee, made a statement of its operations in providing for the religious wants of our men in the field of battle, by which it seems that 35,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book have been issued. Every regiment of troops passing through the City during the last six weeks has been visited, and a supply of books furnished. The various camps and barracks have all been systematically visited and cared for.

In response to letters from Chaplains, the Committee has made preparations for forwarding supplies of secular papers to the seat of war. More than one hundred week-day prayer meetings, and numerous Sabbath services have been maintained by the Association, in connection with Mr. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

Numerous devotional meetings have been held with the soldiers, at their encampments and regimental quarters. A single member of the Committee has conducted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains, located at various points, from most of whom replies have been received, all giving an intense interest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the soldier.

Previous to making the above statement, Mr. VERNON read a telegram received at seven o'clock yesterday morning, from a member of the Committee in Washington. The following is the substance: "It is impossible to leave. There is work enough for ten men. We have visited hospitals constantly. They contain nearly a thousand men. Send small-sized books. Blankets and woolens are needed. No time to write a regular report."

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and commenced his remarks by stating that he was left after all to represent the many that were advertised to be present to address the meeting. He had the honor last Sunday evening, of presiding over a similar meeting held in this City. It was then suggested that it was quite possible in that very hour of meeting that the young men who claimed their sympathy were engaged in the thickest of the contest, and perhaps many were giving up their lives as a sacrifice to their country and their God. It proved to be a sad reality. In alluding to the two young men who were in Washington, on the part of the Association, he said he was perfectly familiar with the character of both, and they were doing immense good among the poor fellows who had been wounded in battle. The duties of Chaplains were then canvassed, and the influence which they might exert over the camps. He canvassed severely the atrocities who inaugurated the Bull's Run battle on the Sabbath. It was a matter upon which this community and this nation must speak. Never at these times, ought there be a word of address to that side of sin in any who commence their warfare on the Sabbath. The similarities with which we are now contending were not, in comparison to the hardships brought upon the people by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The Rev. Dr. closed his address with an earnest appeal to the audience to sustain the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association to extend aid and spiritual comfort to the wounded and dying soldiers.

Rev. Drs. STERRETT and ADAMS, who were expected to be present, were prevented by previous engagements. A hymn was then sung, in which the congregation joined, after which Rev. E. PERCE, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, related his experience among the soldiers, and briefly described the march to Bull's Run. He thought the battle should have been delayed over the Sabbath, and did not fail to denounce the pontiffs, echoes and others, who had urged Gen. SCOTT to "look the rebels right in the eye" when he was ready. He intimated that those parties would not influence the future decision of Gen. SCOTT. The audience seemed affected at this sentiment, and several of the number stamped on the floor, but the Chaplain remarked that that was the Southern, and that the demonstration was not rebuked. The Chaplain of the had recorded in his note book these lines:

"On Sunday, July 21, I felt the good cause for which we was fought at Bull's Run, and we were defeated."

At the conclusion of the Chaplain's address, a collection was taken, after which a hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY

EFFECT OF THE UNION REVERSE AT BULL'S RUN

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24, 1861

The reverse at Manassas is emboldening both parties in Kentucky, and makes them more and agonistic and belligerent. The real Union men show more determination, and are ready to fight, if fight they must. The Union City Guards and Home Guards are increasing daily in numbers and spirit, and they cannot increase too fast. Companies called the National Guards, and composed of first-class Unionists, are rapidly forming. Gen. ROBERT'S Government recruits at Camp Joe Holt number at least 1,500, and will, it is thought, reach 2,000 in a fortnight or so. The State Military Board is controlled by genuine Unionists, and will continue firm. If Gov. MAGOFFIN would cooperate with the Board's Union majority, they would be very efficient for good. Anyhow, the Kentucky State Guard, to all appearances, is fast being demoralized and disbanded, and Gen. BUCKNER, besides other high officers of the Guard, has thrown up his commission. I now hope to see Gen BUCKNER serve his country. If he joins the Tennessee or Virginia rebels he'll rue it. The apparent drawback at Manassas is, indeed, having quite a happy effect. We are more aroused to a sense of our duty. The Union vote will not be less now. Col. GARRARD, our candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by 5,000 to 10,000 majority, or more. As TOM TRIPLETT has withdrawn and the secession cause is so hopeless, GARRARD may have no opponent at all. I reckon GARRARD's vote will be 80,000 to 100,000. Our victory on the 5th of August will be won not by overwhelming confidence, nor blind enthusiasm, nor by underrating the strength of the enemy, but by a good determination which cannot be panic-struck by wise precaution, accurate and thorough discipline and preparation, accurate estimate of the enemy's strength, and by an overwhelming combination and onset of all our forces and powers.

Of course, the enemy is rampant. They chuckle and swagger, and bluster a good deal. They appear unusually self-conceited and independent. Every one fancies himself an invincible BEAUREGARD. They for a moment, cut a big swath: they have something to blow about, and catch the wavering and "neutrals" with. They won't cross long,—but they must be watched and foiled at every point. All along the Tennessee line, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad they never work day and night. The Purchase is in a terrible plight. All the State arms in the Mayfield Armory are at the "Secesh ers" disposal. The State Guard there and elsewhere has disbanded only to rub off to Tennessee with the State arms, to muster into rebel service, and to return with rebels on or before election day, in order to control our polls get up a general fight, and carry their State out of the Union by a storm of fire and blood. They will not succeed,—but we must be vigilant and active. Especially in the Purchase and along the disaffected line, such threats and outgivings as these are mouthed by renegade Kentuckians and "accredited" Tennesseans.

"The time is near at hand when no foreigner, and no Northerner will be suffered longer to defile the soil of Kentucky. The [illegible] LINCOLN's conspirators against the peace of Kentucky will call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the vengeance of the people. Kentucky must leave the Abolition Union; the Purchase, at least, will leave it. Kentucky must help to wipe out the Abolition rabble at Cairo and Bird's Point. Kentucky must be taken out of the Union by force, if force be necessary to take her out. Kentucky has no other alternative than to give quick support to the Confederate States. Gov. MAGOFFIN must open the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, even at the point of the bayonet. So soon as Kentucky takes position with the North, the Confederate forces will invade Kentucky. Within twenty days Kentucky will be involved in the strife. The people of Kentucky, willing or unwilling, will have to go with the South. We will, before long, make every d—d Black Republican squat or leave this country. In less than four weeks, Kentucky will be *fixed* to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is yet time for a sudden revolution in the public sentiment of Kentucky, such as has been produced in Tennessee and Virginia," &c.

While we attach no undue importance to such talk, we know too well the character and condition of the secession leaders not to be on our guard. We must guard against them at every point, watch them every moment, and concentrate and bring to bear against them all our forces wherever and whenever needed. First-class United States Army officers are indispensable to drill and direct us. We have internal and external foes to battle with. They will be crushed, or we will be crushed. We feel that we must help the Government to coerce and subjugate them, or else they will, if they can, coerce and subjugate the Government and ourselves. Somebody has to be thrashed and subdued before the war is ended, that's evident. The question which strikes us more and more forcibly is this—*shall the rebels thrash and subdue the Government and subjugate Kentucky, and impose upon and subject forever the Southern people; or shall Kentucky, as a loyal member of the Government, do her part to punish and put down the rebels, to shoot or hang the tyrant traitors and vile impostors, and thus to deliver the Southern people from the reign of terror and delusion?* The vast majority of my fellow-Kentuckians will answer this question as they ought. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ARMY—THE TWELFTH NEW YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The division under Gen BANKS are to hold this post. Since the defeat of Sunday this place becomes one of great importance. As long as this post is held, Maryland is safe. Under Gen. BANKS it is hoped that this Department will do something more than keep out of the way of the enemy. Our men are tired of doing nothing, and the men whose time is nearly out are not able to keep up the discipline.

We have several officers here who have come back from Washington. The conduct of Gen PATTERSON is most severely condemned. We were sent on to hold in check Gen JOHNSTON. He was within four miles of us. He was allowed to move on the railroad without let or hindrance. And while 23,000 men were kept on the move from one place to another we have done absolutely nothing.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York troops were indignant that they could have no share in active duty. This fine corps left New-York at a moment's warning. One of the Union Defence Committee told me that the Twelfth troops have had the worst treatment and made less fuss about it than any others. In the Capital they put themselves under the most intense drill—and when they were moved out from Washington to join Gen. PATTERSON, they were in splendid order and battle trim. While passing from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, the regiment was drawn up in battle array. An attack was expected each moment, and the regiment were kept in line of battle from 9 A. M till 4 P. M. It was a hot day—no water could be had, and the men suffered greatly. But no man was moved. All kept their post, and I would have met the enemy, and when these troops are marched up Broadway, when their time is out, though they may have no real action, they will be entitled to great credit for their willingness to fight. When the news came that our Army was cut off, our boys said, "No matter if our Army has been cut off, we don't care if they will only give us a chance at them." The feeling of indignation is strong.

To-day, Gen PATTERSON made a visit to the camp of the Fifth New-York troops and they received him with groans.

The Twelfth troops feel insulted that the Twelfth New York Volunteers should be taken for them, and as this running regiment are thick in Washington, with the Army cap and twelve on it, our men are quite ashamed.

One of the officers of the United States Army says that he saw Col TOMKINS, of the New-York Second Regiment, start and run, while his regiment was firm, and he threw away his sword and out-ran all.

No pains is taken to keep the enemy off this place. If an aid from Gen. JOHNSTON wanted to come into this Division it would be easy to do so. A stage runs daily from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Men get a pass from JOHNSTON, come on to our lines, pass our guards and stay as long as they please. So that all we have and can do is as well known as to us.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, July 27

In the Convention this morning, Mr BROADHEAD Chairman of the Committe of seven, moved that its report be recommitted to the Committee. The reason assigned for it, was that since it had been made, Hon. H. R. GAMBLE had by a vote of the Convention, been added to that Committee, and in deference to his ability and patriotism, the Committee would wish to have his views on the report. After some unimportant debate, Mr. BROADHEAD'S motion was adopted.

Some slight modifications will be made in the report, but the whole not materially change its original features, and the report will be carried by a very large majority. The Committee of seven, now eight, are in session, but on motion the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning

THE SIXTY-NINTH—A CORRECTION

The officers who come home with Company J, of the Sixty-ninth are, First-Lieutenant, JOHN COONAN, and Second-Lieutenant, THOMAS CANTON. Their names were both incorrectly printed CONWAY.

CARD FROM LIEUT. MOTT—CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been published in several of the daily papers as a deserter will you be kind enough, as an act of simple justice to me, to insert in your columns the accompanying copy of Surgeon RADINSKY'S certificate, and of the pass granted me by Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD.

The original, together with the certificate of other surgeons in Washington, are in my possession.

Very respectfully, FRANK R. MOTT,
Second Lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

NEW YORK, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

This is to certify that Lieut. FRANK R. MOTT, of Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., is suffering from a severe rheumatic affection; that before he requested, and I recommend that a furlough of one month be granted to him to remain under the care of his father, B. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York City.

Certified to by L. D. RADINSKY, M. D., attending Surgeon, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Countersigned and approved by
MANSFIELD, Brigadier-General, D. C.

Let the above-named officer have a free ticket for New York. Signed, MANSFIELD.
Mr BYRD, Pass-Agent.

"DRAKE DE KAY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't make a practice of asking questions through the public prints, but certain facts which have recently come to my knowledge induce me to propound the question—Who is DRAKE DE KAY, of autographic notoriety? The people are gradually becoming alive to the fact that none but true and tried men should now be placed in positions of influence, and I simply wish to ask it it can be possible that one who was known to many here six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents, is to-day a Captain in the U. S. Army, and the confidential aid of an officer to whom the defence of Washington is specially intrusted? Information upon this point would gratify

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a statement in the papers, on authority of Lieut. FERGUSON, that Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth, was in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, during the battle of Bull's Run. This I know to be false, as I have a letter from an officer of the regiment, stating that the Lieutenant-Colonel and his [illegible] the fight. The Lieutenant-Colonel had his horse's breast shot away by a cannon ball, and in the sudden fall ensuing, the horse fell upon his rider, who was severely bruised—not so much, however, as to hinder him from being now actively employed in reorganizing the regiment, which was completely broken up, about half the rank and file being killed or missing.

Please do justice to a gallant officer by inserting the above. C. C. SNOW,
Corner Fulton and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn.

July 27, 1861.

NOT KILLED AS REPORTED.

JAMES A. BARKER, of Company C, Fire Zouaves, has called upon us to assure us that he was not killed at the battle of Bull's Run, as the *Herald* persistently asserts. He received a ball through his leg, and was badly bruised by a horse falling upon him, but expects to be all right again soon.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The following letter, from an officer of this regiment—the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers—contains an interesting account of their participation in the battle at Bull's Run. This regiment was one of the first in the field, and last out of it. They suffered as much as any engaged, yet they were scarcely credited or mentioned in connection with the affair:

CAMP SCOTT, near Alexandria,
Thursday, July 25, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER: I suppose you are desirous to hear from me in regard to our glorious attack and inglorious retreat. We moved on Bull's Run at 6 A. M. on Sunday morning, and arrived at 11½ A. M., after two miles "double-quick," when, without one moment's rest, we were ordered to cross to the left of ARNOLD'S Battery and support him. This was after we had moved up the side-hill and given the enemy one round. In the meantime the New-York Zouaves moved over to the right of ARNOLD, and lay under cover of a fence, whilst our regiment passed on to the left. ARNOLD'S Battery was no more than planted when the enemy opened their heavy artillery on him, and after one shot got his range completely, knocking two of his guns off their carriages, and killing or wounding almost every man in his command. Those who survived the volley ran away. Upon their running, a party of horsemen, some 90 or 100 strong, dashed up for the purpose, I suppose, of capturing the guns, but the Zouaves rose up from behind the fence and completely emptied their saddles. I do not believe there were ten left out of the company, said to be commanded by BEN MCCULLOCH, who is himself killed. After this destruction the Zouaves fell back for the purpose of reloading, when a regiment of infantry dashed out at a charge bayonets from the bushes, for the purpose of following the Firemen, thinking, I suppose, they had run; we then rose and gave them a volley; the Zouaves then dashed back from the road to our relief, and passing us moved right down into the hollow, where Col. WARD immediately ordered us to follow. This was the bloodiest part of the battle, here we were exposed to both infantry, riflemen and occasional charges of cavalry, besides the continual and rapid fire of their whole artillery. Here we were for three hours, some of us now charging with parties of Zouaves, and now with some of our own men, five times I came within sight of their masked batteries, and in this hot place were the Zouaves and our regiment kept, without one company of any other regiment coming to our support. Once and once only the gallant Fourteenth of Brooklyn endeavored to come to our assistance, but they could not get through the terrible fire between us, and were obliged to fall back. For all this, with our Major wounded and missing, Capt. MCGUADE killed, young TOM HAMBLIN, First Lieutenant, wounded and prisoner, Lieut. BRADY wounded, Capt. MCGRATH wounded, and no less than 250 men killed or wounded, the New-York papers never gave one word about the Scott Life Guard.

The retreat was the most awful sight the eye of man ever looked upon. The troops had had no sleep for forty eight hours, and traveled twelve miles out to Bull's Run. The retreat was made from that place to Washington, a distance of thirty-six miles. Next day I read of the death of my dear brother JAMES, which added keenly to the gloom of our defeat.

Yours, GEO. W. COONEY.

A SON OF THE REGIMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 27, says:

"At the time the National forces, under Gen PATTERSON, entered Charlestown, Va., the regiment of Col PATTERSON was the first to enter that place after the cavalry and artillery. The regiment had not proceeded far before they discovered a boy, about 13 years of age, running towards them, and on approaching, he was spoken to by one of the officers. The boy informed the officer that his name was WM. RYAN, and that his father had been driven from Charlestown by the Secessionists, and that he had gone to New York and joined a regiment to fight for the Union. The boy then informed Capt. THOMPSON, of Company E, that he would show him where a cannon, powder, &c., were concealed, if he would allow him afterwards to remain with the regiment. His request was quickly granted, and Capt THOMPSON'S company was taken to an engine house in the town, where a six pound iron cannon, six kegs of artillery powder, several kegs and canisters of pistol powder, three uniform coats and one musket were found. The cannon was mounted upon a carriage, but one of the wheels had been removed, subsequently, however, the missing wheel was found in some bushes near by. Young RYAN at once became a favorite with Capt. THOMPSON'S men, and they were lavish in their attentions to his wants. Soon after this occurrence, the father of young RYAN was found in the ranks of the New-York Ninth Regiment, then at Harper's Ferry, and informed of the safety of his son. Capt. THOMPSON proposed bringing the boy to Philadelphia and providing for him, which proposition was agreed to by the father, whose position in the Ninth Regiment prevented him from seeing after his son as he would like to do. Mr RYAN said that when the secession fever broke out, his Union sentiments became known, and he was informed that he would be compelled to fight against the Union men. Not relishing this proposition, he managed to make his escape, but was unable to take his son with him. Young RYAN has been faithfully cared for, and he seems delighted with his change of residence. On his arrival here with the regiment, on Thursday, his clothes were much the worse for wear, but, yesterday, he appeared at the armory of Company E in a new suit, much to the delight of himself and his late companions. He has certainly fallen in good hands, Capt. THOMPSON being spoken of by his men in the highest terms.

AN ARIZONIAN FOR THE WARS.

The *Alla California* of July 3 says: EDWARD CROSS, Esq., who has recently arrived from Arizona, is *en route* to Washington, where he will report himself for duty to the National Government, he having been proffered a commission in the National Army. As early as 1857 Mr. CROSS transported over the country to Tubac, the first press and printing paraphernalia ever sent into Arizona. For some time, subsequently, Mr CROSS edited the *Arizonian*, which paper he sold to Lieut MOWRY. He says the Territory is in a terribly unfortunate condition at present. The Apaches have completely overrun it, and since his departure have massacred many whites in cold blood. Business is completely prostrated, and hundreds are preparing to leave the country. Mr. CROSS is enthusiastically in favor of the proposition to raise a cavalry regiment in California, for the wars. He is confident that no State in the Union possesses such capital material, and he himself would prefer being connected with such a corps, than in any other departmental service. Mounted regiments are needed, and if commanded by skillful officers, the Pacific cavalry would equal MURAT'S.

KENTUCKIAN REBELS SEIZING ARMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 22 says:

"On Wednesday night last a large number of Kentuckians who had joined the troops at Union City, succeeded in passing the lines, the sentinels composing which were Kentuckians, and started at double quick time for Mayfield, Ky., where it was known were some 1,200 stand of arms and 6 field-pieces. These, it was stated, were the objects which attracted them to that section, and had they been permitted to proceed, no doubt they would have returned in triumph. But Gen. CHEATHAM, having by some means obtained information of the movement, and discerning at once the delicate position it would place Tennessee in, immediately dispatched an aid and a small party in pursuit of the expeditionists. They were overtaken a short distance from the line and peremptorily ordered back. A "council of war" was held by the men, and, after a great deal of discussion, the men reluctantly returned, crossing the line that led them to enter the service before attaining their object.

The case was not so bad, however. A number of Kentuckians, amounting to about 150 or 200, encamped without arms just over the Tennessee line and in Kentucky, were informed of the presence of the arms in Mayfield, and, on Thursday night, started for the spot, with a determination to possess themselves of the arms or die in the attempt. No allegiance to the Confederate States prevented their taking possession of what they justly considered their own, and when the enterprise was divulged at Union City, next morning, the wish was universal among "the boys" that they might succeed.

They were expected to return on Saturday morning, but, up to 4 o'clock, the hour at which we left, had not done so. We were informed, last night however, that they had returned, the expedition having been entirely successful. Of course the Kentuckians do not desire to possess these arms for the sake of having them. They intend to use them (and no one knows better how,) before LINCOLN shall subjugate their State. We wish them God-speed."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of July 25, says:

"Brig.-Gen ROSENCRANZ now commands the Department of the Ohio. He was at Grafton, on Tuesday, *en route* for Parkersburgh, to take command of the Kanawha expedition. Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, will command a column moving across the country, to cooperate with Gens. ROSENCRANZ and COX.

Cheat Mountain Pass—beyond Huttonville, and the route—at "Red House"—by which the remainder of GARNETT'S division escaped Gen. HILL, will be strongly fortified and occupied, a strong detachment will be left at Cheat River Pass, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the two railroads will be strongly guarded, when the remainder of the available force in Western Virginia will be concentrated at the Kanawha region. The Fifth Ohio, under Col. DUNNING is already at Parkersburgh, and four more regiments, now in camp in this State, will be forwarded immediately to Western Virginia. We will, therefore, have stirring times in the West very soon. It was rumored last night that the rebels having got wind of movements intended for them, were falling back. The fact that they are occupying the country about Gauley Bridge, indicates a retrograde movement."

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describing the rout in Virginia, and the appearance of the Georgia camp, says:

"Some rich treasures of

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3074. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Vigorous Measures Inaugurated by Gen. McClellan.

Reported Advance of Forty Thousand Rebels.

Gen. Banks' Command Withdrawn to Maryland.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Order the National Forces to Leave Newport's News.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Skirmishing in Missouri and Defeat of the Rebels.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Bill for Direct Taxation Passed in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Some one, evidently for the purpose of puffing the Sanitary Committee at the expense of the Medical Bureau of the Government, has so far worked upon your humane feelings as to arouse your needless indignation, in an article on Saturday last, against an innocent party. The officers of the Medical Bureau don't furnish ice for the hospitals, and have no power to do so. Ice is furnished from what is called a hospital fund, and every military hospital has such a fund. At every hospital under Government, ice has been given to the patients for the last two months and more. At the hospital at Georgetown, over one hundred and sixty pounds are purchased daily. As to the statement that the wounded soldiers were suffered to lay sweltering in their bloody garments, there is not a word of truth in it. The Government officials were particularly attentive to the suffering men, and every man whom I saw—and I saw two hospitals full on Tuesday last—had his clothes removed, clean linen on, and his wounds dressed. I know that you like to give those who have worked hard and faithfully their just due.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The organization of the Army of the Potomac is going on with vigor and success. In point of efficiency, the troops will in the course of this week be in as good condition as previous to the battle of Sunday.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is showing signs of unusual activity. Vessels are being purchased and fitted up, giving hopes of a more effectual blockade of the rebel ports than heretofore.

MOUNTING BIG GUNS.

The fortifications on the Virginia side are being mounted with a large number of the heaviest guns used in the service. Expert artillerymen are being detailed, to instruct the soldiers, and perfect them in the service of the guns.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The new gun-boats being constructed by the Government, are to be armed with heavy steel guns, the Navy Department having given an order for a number to be manufactured after the pattern of those made for the SICKLES Brigade, and which gave such satisfaction at the tests lately made at the Navy-yard, under the direction of Capt. DAHLGREN.

WHAT GEN. MCCLELLAN WANTS.

It is said that Gen. MCCLELLAN is anxious to have such a revision of the military laws as will enable him to form a staff composed of officers of sufficient rank to entitle them to lead the regiments on the field of battle. It is hardly probable, however, that any such change will be made in the laws, the legislative branch being slow to respond to demands for radical changes made by young commanders entering upon their first campaign.

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.

The Congressional delegations from the various States have been at the trouble of caucusing the claims and qualifications of various gentlemen for positions as Brigadier-Generals. The names of those recommended you will have elsewhere. It is not probable that in all cases the President and Cabinet will feel called upon to accept the men thus recommended. I think I am not mistaken in saying that the President would much prefer to make his Brigadiers from those who may win laurels and right to rank on the field, in the fire of the enemy.

MORE TROOPS.

Several additional regiments have arrived at Washington within the past twenty-four hours.

THE TAX BILL.

The Direct Tax bill passed the House to-day. It has been essentially modified and perfected, but will be further overhauled and better defined in the Senate. The tax is so adjusted now as to make the capital of the country bear its due proportion of the burdens of taxation.

GONE NORTH.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, left Washington this morning on a brief visit to the North.

POLITICIANS GOING.

The hotels are again almost cleared of politicians—the most striking indication I have seen of danger to the Capital.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Gen. CARLOS A. WAITE being unable, on account of ill-health, to proceed to California to take command of the force recently called out for the protection of the Central Daily Overland Mail route, orders have been telegraphed to Major CARLETON, of the Dragoons, now at Los Angeles, Cal., to assume the duties of that position. The exact force ordered is one full regiment of infantry, consisting of a thousand and forty men, to garrison the required military posts, and five hundred mounted men to patrol the road in the Indian country, and repress and punish Indian depredations.

A NEW ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA TREASURE.

I learn that the Overland Mail Company propose to bring treasure over their route as soon as the protection thus afforded by Government is on the ground. They say that they can do it cheaper, all things considered, than it is done *via* the steamers, and with more safety, as they can transport $3,000,000 per month by carrying only $100,000 in any one stage. Senator LATHAM, to whose energy we are indebted for the recent ordering of troops to the route, intends remaining here this Summer to avail himself, if necessary, of the promise of the military authorities that, if the 1,500 men already ordered out prove insufficient, any additional number required to insure perfect protection to the passengers, mails and treasure, shall be furnished. Within a few months, therefore, we may expect to see a steady and daily flow of specie Eastward by the Overland Route. A simple calculation will show that one per cent. will afford a liberal remuneration for its transportation by coach, and the risk will be even less than by sea.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

To-day's *Intelligencer* says that some of the newspaper writers are designating points in the neighborhood of Washington, which they think need special and stronger defences. All we can say is to repeat the remark of one in authority, viz: that the military men in charge have an eye to all these things, and the arrival of regiment after regiment gives us assurance that no proper safeguard is omitted.

The Post-office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any other point to which they have been ordered, without further charge to them for forwarding.

J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The entrance of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon his duties as commander of this Military Department, has inspired the troops in and around Washington with renewed military enthusiasm. He has already visited the various intrenchments on the Virginia side, and thoroughly examined into their condition and strength, and instituted the strictest discipline among the soldiers, and in all departments of the service within his jurisdiction.

Regimental and Line officers are made to understand that lounging and tippling around the camps are not to be permitted. The much-abused passport system has been greatly restricted, and the facilities heretofore enjoyed so freely of communication between Washington and the rebellious States have been, so far as practicable, curtailed. The effect of this rigorous measure generally is everywhere felt, and the Army has begun to realize the presence of a military power which may be safely trusted.

Reports have been circulated to-day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority, that the Confederates have commenced moving, or have made arrangements for the immediate passage of 40,000 of their troops across the Potomac from the direction of Leesburgh into Maryland. This correspondence, however, has no means of verifying the statement.

THE SAFETY OF THE CAPITAL.

Effect of the News of the Plans of the Rebels Upon the Washingtonians—What Policy Ought to be Adopted—Opinion of a Foreign Diplomat.

From our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

The news contained in the number of the TIMES, of yesterday, concerning the plan of invasion of Washington by the rebels, and the probability of its execution, was, and is still, the theme of all conversations. It has taken hold of public attention, and is now discussed in all the circles of the Capital. I am told that late in the afternoon, Gen. MCCLELLAN went to visit the camps on this side of the river, and ascended the Potomac to a certain height, to verify which part of it affords more facility to the passage of an army. In the evening, Senators and Members of the House went to the various Departments inquiring about the truth of the news contained in the TIMES, and though several of them received the assurance that the Capital was not in imminent danger, it was clear from their looks and countenances, that this soothing answer did not entirely quiet their anxieties and fears.

As I have no other means for the present of ascertaining the projects of the rebels than those I have already mentioned, I will not attempt to intimidate any further the persons whose policy is an incurable optimism. I do not think, however, that it needs a profound statesman or a great General to know that if it is true that the enemy has given up the idea of keeping within their intrenchments, and have exchanged the defensive policy which they have hitherto strictly adhered to, for an aggressive one, this change supposes an object, and that this object must be Washington. Moreover is not Washington, at the present moment, the easiest prey to pounce upon and carry away, and the most advantageous in every sense? Do you fancy the rebels such imbeciles as to ignore the fact that the possession of such a prize would secure to them the acknowledgment by foreign powers of their independence, and that the proclamation of the autonomy of the Confederate States would be the consequence? How, then, can we doubt, especially when we think of the recklessness which is peculiar to them, that they will hazard something in view of such immense results?

I go further: I believe that according to the rules of strategy, (the laws of war being as inflexible as any other law,) they cannot help marching upon Washington. The only means which could deter them from doing it are the immediate establishment of some field works around the points most likely to be the object of a surprise; or a diversion in their rear—an attack in South Virginia or in the Carolinas by land and by sea. This opinion you will find entertained by all persons having the least conception of military policy. A few hours ago, I was speaking with a foreign diplomat, who told me confidentially that he did not expect to spend another Winter in Washington, for the simple reason that he thought the seat of Government would be by that time situated elsewhere. This belief exists in a greater or lesser degree among all the members of the diplomatic corps.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is the energy which the country and its representatives will display in the present crisis which can alone prevent the capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. The War Department ought immediately to set engineers at work to survey the lines along and across the Potomac, and employ a portion of our Army in building fortifications capable of saving it from surprise. Five hundred soldiers behind intrenchments are worth two thousand in the open field; and the points to which I allude could be kept, without sensibly affecting the strength and the efficiency of our *corps d'armée*.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendment authorizes the issuing of five dollar treasury notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. Referred to the Military Committee.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army was taken up.

A discussion ensued on the amendment adopted in Committee of Conference in relation to the Army rations, which rejects an increase of rations as provided in the bill.

The Senate refused to concur in the report.

On motion of Mr. WILSON another Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. HALE reported for the Committee of Conference, on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of Navy. The report was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Also the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the Navy. The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that no person shall sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers of the United States under penalty of a fine of $25 for each offence. The bill passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all persons employed by the Government, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Monetary Affairs, reported back the bill to purchase arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. The bill makes an appropriation of $10,000,000. Passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether any arms have been sent to the State of Delaware, since the first of July; if so, how many and what for? Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorials of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, confined at Fort McHenry.

Also, memorials from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, with a resolution that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. BAYARD offered, as an amendment, "that these Police Commissioners ought to be surrendered to the civil authorities on some charge, or be discharged, and permitted to resume their duties; that Marshal KANE ought to be delivered to the civil authorities on some charge, or be discharged."

Mr. TRUMBULL thought such a motion as the Senator's from Delaware was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but modified so as to postpone it till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Tariff bill was then taken up.

The question being an amendment providing for a tax of 5 per cent. on an income of over $1,000, except the income be derived from Government securities, which are to be taxed 2½ per cent., which was agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the tax of four cents on coffee. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out that portion increasing duties at present. A tariff of 10 per cent., he contended, would make a prohibitory duty, and, in fact, produce less revenue.

After some further discussion Mr. SUMNER'S motion was disagreed to—Yeas, 7; Nays, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the Committee were finally adopted.

A message was received from the House, that it had passed the bill for the purchase of arms, &c. By common consent the bill was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment that on and after the 6th of October, 1861, all laws giving bounties to fishing vessels be repealed.

No quorum voting, Mr. POLK moved to adjourn. Lost.

On Senators appearing, the absentees voted on Mr. POWELL'S motion, which was disagreed to.

On the question on the passage of the bill there was no quorum.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had no complaint to make of the opposition, but the fault was on our side, whose men had gone away, and left the Senate unable to do business, and he wanted the country to know who was to blame.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said his colleague was sick.

The following were the absentees:

Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bright, Cowen, Howe, Johnson, (Tennessee,) Johnson, (Missouri,) Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Polk, Sherman, Thomson and Wilmot.

The Senate lacked one of a quorum, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the direct tax bill, in accordance with the instructions of the House. He explained the modifications which they had made, namely: The sum to be derived from direct taxation is reduced from thirty millions, as originally designed, to twenty millions. This is to be apportioned among the States, according to their population. The States are authorized to collect the money, and each State is to be allowed fifteen per centum on its quota for so doing. If a State declines to undertake the collection of the tax, then the Federal Government is to put into operation the machinery for the purpose.

The Committee also add a tax on carriages from one to fifty dollars; on gold watches one dollar, and on silver watches fifty cents.

The excise on spirituous liquors is to be five cents a gallon, and on fermented liquors, sixty cents a barrel, or two cents a gallon.

On all incomes over $800 per annum, three per cent. is to be charged, including all moneys at interest, etc.

The scope of internal duties has also been enlarged, and the tax on landed estate reduced.

Every interest in the country is taxed in fair proportion, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation, and the salaries, even, of members of Congress.

The House, by a vote of 65 against 67, refused to order the question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GOLPAX, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to provide for the return of the surplus revenue heretofore distributed among the States, which would, he said, obviate the necessity for direct taxation, and be much less objectionable. Second, to modify the present tariff so as to impose duties on the free list, and increase those on such other schedules as will augment the revenue. Third, the reduction of duties which now amount to a prohibition, so that additional revenue may thus be derivable. Fourth, the retention of the internal duties, as provided for in the bill, and the addition thereto of stocks.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, approved the proposition.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, showed the inequality of the bill, contrasting the New-England and Western States for this purpose as an instance. He said while the real estate in Illinois is valued at $280,000,000 and the taxes at nearly $1,737,000, the real estate of Massachusetts is valued at $475,000,000 and she is taxed only $1,236,000. He was in favor of the proposition of Mr. CURTIS. Any bill to commend itself to public approbation must be equal in its operation.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, said that the hope of Free Government depended on a vigorous prosecution of this war. It was true that the Western States pay more than their proportion of the expenses of the Government. The tariff made them tributary to the East, and this would continue until the lion of the West shall rise and shake off the incubus. He was satisfied that this bill, although not exactly just and equitable, was the best we could get at present. He would vote for it, believing that the proposition of Mr. COLFAX was of questionable expediency, and had an uncertain basis.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, opposed the pending proposition. He saw no hope of getting anything better than this bill during the short time which remained of this session, and though it was defective, he would give to it his support.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, noticing an allusion to himself by Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, said that he did not, on Saturday, charge any gentleman with conspiring for the defeat of this bill, nor did he give any advice as charged by that gentleman, (CONKLING,) who set himself up as a model of Parliamentary decorum.

Mr. CONKLING said that he, at that time, understood the gentleman (BINGHAM) in the course of his very eloquent remarks, while turning in the direction to where he (CONKLING) sat, as alluding to the defeat which the bill had suffered by the striking out of its enacting clause, and as speaking to gentlemen, who were accused of remaining here and in a niggardly way weighing out the poor pittance they were willing to give for the sake of the country. If the gentleman (BINGHAM) did not say that he (CONKLING) misunderstood him.

Mr. BINGHAM replied, that the gentleman ought to remember that the bill was not at that time read through, and that he was showing the disastrous effect of not passing some such bill.

Mr. CONKLING read Mr. BINGHAM'S printed remarks, as follows: "Gentlemen stand here holding the nice scale in the hand, and measuring out the poor pittance they are willing to give to the Constitution and the Union."

Mr. BINGHAM explained that the remark was general, and he presumed that he (BINGHAM) could make it without being personally offensive to the gentleman.

Mr. CONKLING did not suppose that the gentleman would do him the injustice of saying that he (CONKLING) appropriated the remark as personal. On the contrary, he (CONKLING) said that the gentleman, (BINGHAM,) while making his remarks, turned in the direction of the majority, who had stricken out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that if what he said was a personality in debate then the gentleman could not debate at all. The gentleman must have had some grievance of which he sought to unburden himself in conclusion he quoted a remark from "Hamlet" as applicable to the gentleman (ROSCOE CONKLING) in an ironical sense.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, resisted what he characterized as an attempt to crowd this bill down the throats of the House, without affording time for examination. Without, however, adopting some measure having the same object in view, the country would be involved in financial embarrassment, if not ruin.

Mr. MORRILL, from Vermont, opposed the proposition of Mr. COLFAX. When was the surplus revenue to be distributed? Nobody understood that the money would ever be recalled from the States. As to imposing duties on the free-list, enough revenue would not be derived by it to supply the women of the country with needles and pins.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, briefly argued in favor of levying only half the amount now proposed, and postponing the remainder till next session.

The proposition of Mr. COLFAX was rejected, the House refusing to take the question by yeas and nays or by tellers.

The substitute for the bill, as reported by Mr. HORTON to-day, and noticed in the first part of this report, was then agreed to, and the bill, as thus amended, passed by yeas 77, nays 60.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating ten millions of dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President for the purchase of arms for the use of the volunteers and regular troops of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of a Board to scale, equalize and reduce the compensation of all officers of the Government, and to report a bill for that purpose at the next session.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the House took up and passed the Senate bill (in addition to the recent act) further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, it is the part of rational beings to terminate their difficulties by rational means, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceded States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostility and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the national Union and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it

Resolved, That, while we make increased efforts by our Army and Navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the international code, ought to be observed by both parties; and a stronger reason exists for such observance between two nations, inasmuch as the incensed parties have a common ancestry, history, prosperity, glory, Government and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in lacerating their common country.

Second—That there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremity, and there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and the Union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and the Union on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a Committee of one member from each State, who shall report to this House at its next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the National Union. And that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett of Massachusetts, Millard Fillmore of New-York, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Martin Van Buren of New-York, Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Franklin Pierce of New-Hampshire, and James Guthrie of Kentucky, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar Commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject in the city of Louisville on the first Monday of September next, and that the Committee appointed from this House notify said Commissioners of their appointment and function, and advise and confer with them and report their action to the next session, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. WASHBURNE objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. COX moved a suspension of the rules.

The question was determined in the negative—45 against 85. Adjourned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 29.

On Saturday night, the buildings known as Roche's Mills, four miles out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, were burned. Ten members of the New-York Twenty-ninth Regiment are under arrest, charged with being the incendiaries.

A scouting party of the New-York Thirty-second Regiment, on Saturday night, encountered five secession cavalry, eight miles out on the Fairfax road. A man, supposed to be the captain, was killed, as also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the Twenty-ninth was killed yesterday by one of his regiment, while robbing a potato-patch, in violation of orders.

The tampering with the soldiers by the secession residents here has become so bold within the last few days, that Gen. RUNYON issued an order to-day for the arrest of all parties suspected.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, July 29.

Gov. MORGAN will probably issue an order setting forth the plan to be pursued in enlisting and organizing regiments under the new call for volunteers. It is now supposed that the order first issued by the Military Board, providing that when thirty-two persons shall have formed themselves into a company, they shall be authorized to elect their company officers and be accepted, shall be reenacted, and that the present force shall take its groundwork from this basis. The companies will then be filled up by recruiting or by consolidation, if necessary.

The Governor will do all in his power to facilitate the reorganization of the new forces, but will act with the understanding that the State will not have to bear the expense, but that all will be paid by the General Government.

Any regiment already organized, willing to volunteer for three years or during the war, will be accepted. Regiments in process of formation, should report at once; companies organized or to be organized, which will be accepted as soon as offered, and assigned their rendezvous.

The Governor has already assumed the responsibility of ordering 10,000 uniforms for the new levy. The General Government assumes the entire expense of this new levy, and will furnish the Governor with the necessary funds to meet accruing outlays. This will render an extra session of the Legislature unnecessary. The late State Military Board is thus thrown entirely overboard.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

EXPECTED BATTLE AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 28.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, jail and four other buildings in Hampton, were yesterday burned by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the Secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last night.

MAX WEBER now occupies Col. DUNTER'S former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek.

The place is not yet occupied by the rebels.

Capt. BRYAN, of the Georgia Hussars, and four others came in yesterday, with a flag of truce, relative to the baggage of Capt. JENKINS and artist SHURTLIFF, who were wounded and made prisoners by them some time ago. It turns out that they were met by a party of amateur soldiers on the other side. The flag was received by Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. WEGEL, outside the intrenchments.

A proposal to exchange them for two Confederate soldiers was rejected, but arrangements were made to forward the baggage of the wounded men.

The flag of truce was, doubtless, a feint for reconnoitering Hampton and the vicinity.

A flag of truce came into Newport's News, this morning, with a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave. In case the place is not evacuated, they will force us out.

The gun-boat *Dall*, twenty guns, at once went up from Old Point. The *Albatross* and *Penguin* are also stationed there, while the *Minnesota* and seven gunboats at Old Point are all ready to assist should Newport's News be attacked. Col. PHELPS says he can hold the place against twice the force he has, which now consists of four effective regiments. The intrenchments are of a formidable character, and the rebels will meet with a warm reception.

Both flags of truce, of course, represent that there is a very large Confederate force between Yorktown and Old Point.

The rebels have to-day been practicing with a battery at Willoughby's Point, some five miles below Sewell's Point, and just below the Rip Raps.

Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

REBELS DISPERSED AT FORSYTHE.

FORSYTHE, Mo., Sunday, July 28.

Gen. SWEENEY'S command, which left Springfield on Saturday last, arrived here to-day and dispersed a band of one hundred and fifty rebels stationed here, and took possession of the town. Five of the rebels were killed and several wounded. Three of our men were slightly wounded, but none killed. The first and second stories of the Court-house here were filled with blankets, provisions, camp equipage, etc., which, together with two tons of lead found in a well and other articles secreted in different parts of the town, in all valued between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars, fell into our hands. Mr. WILKEY, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was slightly wounded.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT LANE'S PRAIRIE.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, July 28.

A fight occurred the day before yesterday, at Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from here, between a party of sixty-five rebels, and fifteen Home Guards from Rolla. The Guards were surrounded, but they made a determined stand, and after a few volleys dispersed the rebels, killing their First Lieutenant and mortally wounding three others. One lieutenant and two privates on our side were slightly wounded.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT HARRISONVILLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, July 27.

Col. WEIR, commanding the United States troops, arrived here this evening. From him we have accounts of a skirmish with 300 mounted rebels at Harrisonville, Mo., on the night of the 25th inst. The rebels were discovered posted on the hills surrounding the town, and were attacked by Capt. WILLIAMS, with 90 men, killing six of the rebels, and losing two of his own force. After the third round the enemy fled precipitately, some of them throwing away their guns.

The following morning the National troops, under command of Major VAN HORN, took possession of the town and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Court-house. Having received orders to withdraw they returned to this place, where a portion of them will be detailed as an escort to the Government trains for the Southwest.

Several stores were said to have been ransacked by the United States forces, but Col. WEIR pronounces the statements without foundation.

It is stated that the enemy in the country around Harrisonville numbers from 600 to 1,000.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ATTACKED.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July 29.

The steamer *White Cloud*, conveying a party of United States troops to some point up the river, was fired into at Blue Mills Landing, on Monday, and some of the troops killed and wounded. It is reported that these troops had destroyed all the ferry-boats on their way up the river, and committed some depredations in the towns, which so incensed the people that they congregated in one or two places, as stated. The citizens of this and Clay Counties knew nothing of the attack until they heard the cannonading, and saw the light of burning buildings, which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Va., Sunday, July 28.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday, after transacting a good deal of business, looking to the complete working establishment of a new State Government.

A stay-law was enacted, a patrol bill was passed authorizing the Governor to organize a patrol in such counties as may need them, and about $300,000 were appropriated for carrying on the Government. A similar sum was also appropriated for military purposes.

On the last day of the session resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the Legislature, in their individual capacity, to use all their efforts in effecting a thorough military organization in West Virginia.

The last week of the session was occupied chiefly in discussing a bill reported from a special committee on the division of the State. The bill proposed to give the assent of the Legislature to the division, and recommended the Convention shortly to reassemble to take immediate action on the subject.

A long discussion followed, and developed a pretty strong element opposed to any division of the State.

A good many favored immediate action, on the ground that when the State should be fully represented assent to the division could not be obtained, and they wanted to make use of the advantage that circumstances had thrown in their way. They were for division, first and last and all the time.

Another, the majority class, favored a division, but thought it impolitic, as it would interfere with the plans of the Government, which would not at this time countenance such a move.

The result was that no action at all was taken on the bill, and the Legislature left the subject just where they found it.

The Convention will reassemble on the 4th proximo.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

GEN. BANKS ON THE MARYLAND SIDE.

We learn from the Baltimore *American* that Gen. BANKS, immediately on taking command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, commenced the removal of the Army stores and provisions to the Maryland side, at a point in Frederick County, about three miles from Sandy's Hook. The construction of the bridge was also stopped, and preparations made for evacuating the place, which is by no means defensible from attack either from the Virginia or the Maryland side.

By the cars from the Ferry yesterday, we learn that Gen. BANKS, on Saturday and yesterday, withdrew his troops to the Maryland side, and formed his camp in a strong position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. He is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a large army under his command. It is said that several of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments were yesterday ordered to that point, and an Indiana and Pennsylvania regiment passed through this city on Saturday for the same destination. It is rumored that Gen. JOHNSTON has returned with his command to Winchester, and will probably commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line.

THE FORT MCHENRY PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Police Commissioners of this city, Marshal KANE and other State prisoners, now at Fort McHenry, will be sent this afternoon to Fortress Monroe by order of the Government.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Police Commissioners and Marshal KANE have not yet left for Fortress Monroe, though the orders for their removal has been issued.

Advices from Harper's Ferry state that none of Gen. JOHNSTON'S troops had returned to Winchester or Charlestown up to yesterday. One regiment of Loudon County volunteers have returned to Leesburgh, and it is reported that two more are on their way thither from Manassas Junction. At last accounts, Gen. JOHNSTON was still at Manassas.

Gen. LEE has been assigned the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of Gen. WISE, and is to unite his force and that formerly under Gen. GARNETT for a movement against Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Second Rhode Island Battery has arrived to take the place of the First, whose time expires on the 2d of August.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments have also arrived.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29—9 P. M.

It now appears that shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamer *James Whitney* left here and called at Fort McHenry, taking thence all the State prisoners confined there, against whom indictments have not been found, for the purpose of conveying them to Fort Hamilton, New-York. Their names are John W. Davies, W. H. Gatchell, and Charles Howard, Police Commissioners; R. H. Alvey, John F. Kusick, Drs. C. M. Hanslin, S. H. Lyn, and J. E. Murphy, all charged with treasonable acts against the Government.

A guard of two companies of Col. PRATT'S Twentieth New-York Regiment accompany the steamer.

THE REBELS TO ATTACK BIRD'S POINT.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 29.

An Englisman, a deserter from the rebel camp at Union City, arrived here on Saturday night. He reports that the rebels there, and at Fort Randolph and Memphis, have received marching orders, and that their destination is Bird's Point. They are to rendezvous at New-Madrid. It is also reported that the steamer *Prince of Wales* arrived at New-Madrid on Saturday with a load of horses.

CAIRO, Monday, July 29.

The rebels have not approached nearer to Bird's Point than New-Madrid. It is rumored that two steamers arrived there from Memphis, yesterday, loaded with horses and hoofs.

JEFF. THOMPSON, with 700 Arkansas troops, arrived at St. Luke, Mo., on Friday evening. He has been appointed a General, and succeeds Gen. WATKINS, in command of the forces at that place.

Gen. POLK has refused passes to any persons wishing to leave Memphis for any Northern State.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Sunday, July 28.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment returned home last evening. This regiment did the hardest of the fighting at Rich Mountain. It will be reorganized and go for the war. The Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments will leave for Washington this week. Ten new regiments will be ready for the field in a few days.

MORE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29.

The Thirteenth Regiment left for the seat of war about 5 P. M., to-day. On their arrival from Fort Independence, they partook of a substantial collation provided in Faneuil Hall, and afterwards were escorted to the depôt. The regiment was largely recruited from among the best families in Boston, and the prayers and good wishes of our entire community follow them.

RETURN OF THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, Col. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, which was engaged in the action of Bull Run, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock en route for Massachusetts. The men arrived by the Camden and Amboy line, and landed at Pier No. 1, North River. They were there received by the Sons of Massachusetts, resident in this City. After marching to the Park Barracks, where the men had rations served them, the officers proceeded to the Astor House, and partook of dinner. When the cloth was removed, speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, and the soldiers were welcome was spoken by Mr. CHARLES G. HALPINE. At 6½ o'clock the regiment got again under arms, and marched out, preceded by the Sons of Massachusetts to the foot of Cortlandt-street, where it embarked on board the steamship *Commodore* for Boston. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the whole line of march, and the regiment was cheered again and again. The wheel of the staff was shattered in Col. LAWRENCE, although wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, rode at the head of his regiment.

MILITARY MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, July 29.

Gov. OLDEN has not as yet received any requisition from the War Department for more troops from this State. It is alleged, however, that five more regiments will be called for, which can, if a brief time, be obtained.

To-morrow Paymasters ALLIBONE and MCVEIGH will begin to pay off the returned three-months' militia.

The Governor is having erected more machines

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

Energy of the Preparations—Distribution of Commands—How the Defeat at Manassas is taken—Evils that need Reform in the Management at Washington—Condition of this Department—Gen. Rosecrans' Policy—General Behavior of the Troops—Examination and Release of Prisoners—General Orders No. 1.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, GRAFTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The energy of military operations in this Department is nowise diminished since the departure of Gen. McCLELLAN. His successor is making ready for a campaign in the Kanawha Valley, leaving Gen. HILL, of the Second Brigade, in command at Grafton; Gen. RITCHIE, of the First Brigade, at Beverly; and Col. McCOOK, with the Third Brigade, at Oakland. The means for maintaining order in North-Western Virginia are ample, as, I presume, under a practical leader like Gen. ROSECRANS, they are sufficient for driving WISE from the Southwest.

The feeling produced here by the disastrous result at Manassas, is one of increased resolution rather than discouragement. No one for a moment doubts the great result of all our efforts, and many think the blow will prove a positive advantage. There is no question that the war thus far has been greatly mismanaged. The Administration has failed to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, nor have our leaders divorced their action from the malign influences of party politics. The whole thing has assumed the character of a holiday pageant, and the choice places in the procession have been assigned in accordance with the canons, not of military law, but of political strategy. The business of war has not been prosecuted in earnest; else the Departments had not till now swarmed with traitors, fattening on Government treasure, and giving continual aid and comfort to the enemy in arms; our lines about Washington had not been so loosely guarded that spies at any time could pass in and out, carrying to Richmond the most specific details of our fortifications and strength; Presses like the New-York *News* and Baltimore *Sun* would not be allowed daily to sow infection in the community, and supply the Southern Press with a staple for their argument, that the North contains a large element opposed to the war, and ready upon any slight occasion to produce a reaction. This latter evil, particularly, is a source of great astonishment to our friends in the Border Slave States. The *News* may be harmless in its own community (though the Baltimore *Sun* is not,) but it exerts a powerful influence for mischief in the South. The articles are written with ability, and largely copied by such papers as the St. Louis *Republican* and the Louisville *Courier*, and those of the seceded States; and the very boldness and audacity of their tone, carries conviction to the minds of traitors and the irresolute in the South, that there is a power behind, which protects utterances so distasteful to the sentiment of the majority. "Depend upon it," said a leading editor of Virginia to me the other day—and I have heard the same thing in Missouri—"that the New-York *News* does more harm in the Border Slave States than all their secession journals together. It ought to be suppressed or destroyed."

Let us hope that this blow at Manassas will produce a revolution in Washington. Let us hope that the Cabinet will at last see that they have but one duty at present to do, and that a duty which will strain their utmost strength, namely—to prosecute the war. Let them cease appointing civilians to high military positions, and commence, at once, the prime duty of lopping off the incapables already appointed. PATTERSON, of course, will go under; but he should not be made a scapegoat for the short-comings of scores of others. What intelligent civilian cannot see that our troops are not half-disciplined, or our strategy half-executed? Had Gen. WOOL been placed in McDOWELL's position, (and I have no wish to speak unkindly of the latter, who has done his best,) does anyone for a moment suppose that every brigade and regiment would not have been able on the field to be handled exactly in accordance with his orders? When *discipline* is the thing of all others we lack most, why is *the best disciplinarian in the Army* kept in exile at Troy? Is it because somebody fears that any addition to his fame may make him a formidable New-York candidate for the Presidency in 1864? We have boasted, and truly, of the capacity of our troops for steady drill; and yet the result shows that the Army at Manassas is far in advance of that at Washington in this vital particular. Foreigners have told us so, and we only laughed. Let the Administration see to it that the defect does not prove fatal.

Of matters in this Department there is but little to complain. I have visited the hospitals and find them generally in good condition, only deficient in nurses, who will multiply as the demand increases. I hear no complaints of the commissariat, and am disposed to believe it well managed. I saw something of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department at Beverly, and was surprised that it had so soon been brought into condition so efficient. The greatest evil I have seen is one for which the local officers are not responsible, namely, the short enlistments. Through this folly we have lost in this Department, thousands of our best troops, just as they were in condition to prove of most service.

So far as any comparison of the quality of soldiers can be based on the operations here, it is in favor of the North. I am told by the officers that our men are more muscular and enduring than the Southerners, and by the surgeons that they shoot with more accuracy of aim. Among the wounded prisoners in the hospital at Beverly, a large proportion were shot in the head and body. In energy, too, nothing can surpass the action of our men, particularly those from Indiana, who are smarting under the aspersions of the Southerners.

The policy of Gen. ROSECRANS in managing the war here strikes me as extremely judicious. While wonderfully energetic and prompt in the field, he does not lose sight of the necessity of making friends in the community amongst whom his operations lie. He has inaugurated a strict system against pillage and outrage of every kind, and will restrain with a strong hand the tendency towards licence which inheres in all armies. His strictness has already drawn down undeserved censure upon him. A party of eight men, including a lieutenant belonging to Company C, of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment went deliberately, with our army wagon, to the house of a citizen, and took, without authority, a quantity of property, while the man accused of secessionism had gone to the camp voluntarily to take the oath. Amongst the articles alleged to have been taken were a gold watch, and a hundred and seventy dollars in money. They *admitted* to have taken all the property alleged, except these valuables; and the watch was found on the road they had traveled, enveloped in a shirt belonging to the person robbed. *Upon their admissions*, they were disarmed, and sent home in disgrace by Gen. ROSECRANS, which sentence was fully approved by Gen. McCLELLAN. Yet the citizens of Warren, Ohio, where many of them resided, have raised an outcry about the severity and injustice of the sentence. And some of the Ohio papers charge Gen. ROSECRANS with unjust prejudice against their locality. Such inconsiderate railing is the very way to injure the discipline of the army and protract the war. For my part, I rejoice that Gen. ROSECRANS has the nerve to repress disorder, and trust that the fashion may extend into Eastern Virginia. Already bands of horse thieves and depredators are organizing and following our army, sometimes in soldiers' clothes, for purposes of plunder, and some cannot be too strict in keeping the troops themselves free from any such habits. At the same time I am glad to be able to say that I think very few irregularities have been practiced in Western Virginia by our troops, and those generally of a kind to result from thoughtlessness and a love of frolic rather than malice or appetite for plunder. After one of the battles, there came near being a serious collision between the Ohio Fourteenth and an Indiana Regiment, in regard to the spoils, the Buckeyes charging the Hoosiers with a desire to appropriate the fruits of fighting in which they had not shared.

Gen. ROSECRANS to-day had all the prisoners held here brought before himself and Gen. HILL, for examination. I was present a part of the time, and am sure that some that I saw are dangerous men. None of them had committed any overt act, but all had been arrested on suspicion. They all professed to consider the National Government paramount, and willingly accepted a parole which prohibits them from giving any aid whatever to the traitors. Some of them, at least, I think, will be found truly loyal. Gen. ROSECRANS has great faith in the policy of kindness in winning these misguided and ill-informed people from their errors. Wherever property has been taken, not for Government use, he pledges his best efforts for its restoration. The people among these mountains are in the main exceedingly simple-minded and well-disposed; and I believe a judicious policy will win nearly the whole to our cause.

Gen. ROSECRANS to-day issues the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. By authority of the War Department, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN has been relieved from the command of this Department, and ordered to Washington. The command of the Department of the Ohio and Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, devolves upon Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, United States Army, who assumes the command.

2. The first Brigade of the Army of Occupation will, until further orders, consist of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Indiana and Third Ohio Regiments, and BURBRIDGE's Cavalry and LOOMIS' Battery, to which will also be attached the Dépôt of Beverly, consisting of the Sixth Ohio, detachments of First and Second Virginia Regiments, and BRACKEN'S Cavalry.

3. The Second Brigade will consist of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth Ohio, MAGE'S Battery and Chicago Cavalry.

4. The Third Brigade will consist of the Ninth and Fourth Ohio, and HOWE'S Battery, and continue under command of Col. ROBERT L. McCOOK, until further orders.

5. The Fourth, consisting of the First and Second Kentucky, Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Regiments, United States Volunteer Infantry, the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and portions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Militia, the Ironton Cavalry, Capt. GROSAN, and such others as may hereafter be attached, will be called the "Brigade of the Kanawha," and will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. COX, United States Volunteer Infantry.

6. The Brigadier-General Commanding desires all officers and soldiers under his command to be animated by the true spirit of the soldier. Let us remember that only by patient training, watchfulness, and care, may we expect to roll back the tide which has, for the moment, checked our onward movement for the restoration of Law and Order, and with them, Peace and all its blessings. By order,

Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Wagon-Master of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade was killed last night, between Grafton and Webster, in a collision caused by a special train running into the rear of another train backing upon the track. He was named JOHN B. SHAFER, and was formerly an employe of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. J. M. W.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN—THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Many of the three months' men in this division, whose time is out, are anxious to return. Most of the New-York men are willing to enlist for the war. But they will go home first. The story is circulated among us that if New-York men come home now, they will be stoned on Broadway. Those gentlemen of leisure who make such threats had better come out and take a taste of soldier's life, before they talk of compelling men, now in the field, to remain longer than their terms. We have men who have been away from their families—their business and duties—who have borne all sorts of fatigue—who have spent hundreds of dollars for their personal and other expenses—who made a sudden arrangement to meet an exigency, and who now, having kept their part of the compact, are anxious that the Government should do theirs. Now, such men are entitled to go home in peace.

But little care is taken of the three months' men. Their clothes are worn out. Numbers have laid aside their ragged pants and drilled in their drawers. This is true of the men from New-York and Pennsylvania. The Massachusetts men are better clothed, but complain of bad food and the neglect of the officers, who pay little attention to their comfort.

No one thing is more marked than the contrast between the officers of the Regular Army and those of the Volunteer or State Militia. The officers of the United States Army are marked and known by their gentlemanly deportment, the kindness with which they treat their inferiors in rank, the quiet tone in which they give their orders, and their general regard for dress and attention to the etiquette of life. On assuming the command of a brigade, or a regiment of volunteers, the order and discipline that follows is immediate and palpable. Meet one anywhere and you know him as an officer of the United States. He is educated to obey and hence he can command.

But among the volunteer officers the shameful want of the elements of good soldiers and gentlemen are painfully apparent. Cast up from low life, many of them owe their position to some politician, or cousin, uncle or aunt. Overborne with a new sense of dignity, their importance can only be known, in their estimation, by assuming the tyrant. Insolent and tyrannical to their men, they are overbearing to those whom they call around them. Noble exceptions there are; but it would be well for our regiments if those who put on the cap of the Regular Army and receive the pay, put on at the same time the manners. The almost universal habit of profane swearing and filthy conversation of men in authority is communicated to the men and the boys in the camp, and if the Army in Flanders swore worse than our Army, Sodom must have been a pure spot to it, though that was so bad that Lot could not remain in it.

Gen. BANKS took command of this Division on Thursday afternoon. Much is hoped of him, and it is trusted that this arm of the service will remain idle no more. He will not be a traitor, we all know. We are anticipating an attack daily. Rebel scouts and pickets are within six miles of us, and if JOHNSTON can he will fall back and give us a brush. All movements tend to a preparation to welcome him. The Rhode Island Battery is intrenched on a hill commanding all the roads. DOUBLEDAY'S Battery has an elevated position; the New-York Twelfth have moved their encampment nearer the ford. Rifle-pits are about to be dug; immense pickets from the whole Division are sent out six or eight miles; the guard and sentinels are put under strict orders, and the men sleep on arms.

At 3 P. M. on Friday, Gen. BANKS' first order was sent out. It was to at once strike tents and move across the Potomac. The order was at once obeyed. It may mean a retreat; it may mean a movement to Washington; but go we shall. At 6 P. M., seven hundred wagons of the Shenandoah Division took up the line of March across the ford and encamped on the Maryland side, about two miles from the Potomac. This was done, I am told, on the rumor of an expected attack from JOHNSON's column. The rebels want to enter Maryland and create a general rising of men. But the night passed without alarm. A column of men, 200 strong, went up in the fortified mountain to spike the enemy's cannon; and they did the work well. All is uncertain as to the next movement of our troops. This arm of the defence has been reduced to 6,000 men.

The statement made by Gen. PATTERSON that he could not attack the position of JOHNSTON because his troops would go home, is not true. The men were anxious to go into action—demanded to be led on—and wanted to go home because he would not allow them to go into the conflict.

DISSATISFACTION WITH GEN. PATTERSON—AN EXPEDITION TO CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

We left Charlestown, that village of JOHN BROWN notoriety, secessionism and poor provender, on Sunday, 21st inst., and had it not been known our march was a *shameful retreat*, there would have been but one sentiment, satisfaction, (no one liked the miserable place.) As it was, when it was whispered through our ranks that we were on our way to Harper's Ferry, twenty thousand strong, instead of going towards Winchester, to hold the rebels under JOHNSTON in check, a blush of shame swept every cheek. We felt we had risked home, life, health, all to support this holy cause, and now, when after months of inactivity, we had a chance to show of what stuff we are made, when but a few miles separated us from a retreating foe, whom all yearned to sweep from the "sacred soil" they pollute; ignorance, timidity or (God grant it be not so) something worse, nipped all our hopes in the bud; and while JOHNSTON (to hold whom in check Gen. PATTERSON was sent to this Department) was in full retreat from Winchester to Manassas, where his forces turned the fortunes of the day, we were flying from our duty, our instructions (as given to Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. SCOTT,) and our inclination. The result is seen: a disorganized body of some ten thousand out of twenty disciplined, eager men, now in sullen forbearance occupy this place. The balance of our force, three months' men, have gone home, though willing to stay had we gone forward.

I hope and trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated, and, meanwhile, that no one, the Press, the public or our friends, will blame the brave men who yearned to be led forward, who even now, though their time is up, are willing to remain if they can in part wipe out by their own blood the shame their leaders' course has entailed upon all this department.

We are pleasantly camped on Bolivar Heights, and enjoy this magnificent scenery much. To our right DOUBLEDAY's pets frown defiance to anything within six miles, (twice that distance lies spread before us,) and along the mountain ridge is spread the brigade of Gen. BUTTERFIELD, as usual, the advance guard. We miss him much in the regiment, but feel consoled by the evident popularity and confidence he has earned from all with whom he comes in contact.

Our life is dull, for we are discontented, and feel we have no mission here; yet we must stay and read of the glory earned by our comrades in which we cannot share. As a relief to this monotony we get permission of Gen. BUTTERFIELD to pay our Charlestown friends a visit of surprise, to recover some property left by the Twenty-eighth Regiment; so at 12 A. M. we started, two hundred strong, the men in wagons, headed by a cavalcade of twelve horsemen, composed of the officers of the several regiments of the brigade.

Col. DONNELLY, of the Twenty-eighth, was in command, assisted by his staff, while Messrs. FRESE and FEARING, of the Fifth, Capts. PALMER, ARNOLD, MARTIN and HOVE, of the Twelfth, with others, (all mounted,) led the advance. At daylight we had the town surrounded, shutting off every avenue to escape, then charging through the main street, we quickly aroused the occupants of the hotels, prison, court-house and other suspected buildings; but, alas, without good result. Charlestown is so subdued that we could not find even a secession flag. As our pickets came in, however, a private of the Twenty-eighth discovered a man stealing along some buildings. Upon ascertaining whom, we found it to be a Captain of a rebel cavalry company, in full uniform; so our expedition had some good results. We recovered all the property of the Twenty-eighth, and returned at noon with our prisoner to head-quarters; but, alas, we had no fight, and that it was we went for.

A week from to-day our time is up, and we shall go home, willing to stay a month longer or return in a week if we can fight, but determined to a man not to remain or return unless we can serve under some commander who, understanding the material he commands, will let us consummate the object for which we enlisted.

We hope yet to see a brush under Gen. BANKS, who supercedes PATTERSON. To do *that* we will remain cheerfully, otherwise the 5th of August will see us once more in New-Jersey. TOM.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Leesburg (Va.) *Democratic Mirror*, of a late date, has the following account of the last battle at Bull Run:

"On that morning we left home for the purpose of visiting Manassas Junction. When we were within about two miles and a-half of Sudley Mills, in Prince William County, we heard the firing of cannon, and were met in the road by a party of gentlemen, who informed us that further progress was impossible, as a large body of National troops was then passing between us and the Mills. We afterwards, however, proceeded to within half a mile of Sudley.

The body of troops that we saw approaching Sudley had been marched by a circuitous route from Centreville, with the evident design of flanking BEAUREGARD at Manassas. Col. STEWART, however, with about 800 cavalry, was apprised of their approach by a couple of gentlemen who preceded them in their march. The Colonel was reinforced by a body of infantry, and the fight became general almost along the entire road from Sudley to within a few miles of the Junction, a distance of five or six miles. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening the enemy's rank gave way, and they retreated in the utmost confusion, the cavalry leading in the chase, and our cavalry pursuing them for some distance.

We entered Sudley about 7½ o'clock on Monday morning. The church at that place, and the grove surrounding it, had been used on Sunday as a hospital by the enemy, for storing away the killed and wounded, numbers of whom, in their precipitate retreat, they left behind. On Monday our troops took possession of the ground, and when we left had a number of our wounded and some few of our dead also there. Quite a number of the enemy who had been taken prisoners were held by our troops; and on our return we passed fifteen Nationals, who were being marched back to Col. STEWART, prisoners.

The scene around that little church was a sad one. In piles of three and four lay the dead bodies of National soldiers who had left their Northern homes to carry misery and death to the land they invaded—while their mangled bodies and shattered limbs covered the earth around. The involuntary prompting of humanity made us almost shudder at the sight; but when we remembered that on that same field had fallen—not so many—but braver, nobler, worthier defenders of our rights, our liberties, our *homes*—we sorrowed that every green leaf that then shaded their fevered brow had not been a legion of soldiers, ten times armed, to breathe death and destruction upon their heads.

The prisoners with whom we conversed told the same lame story about having been forced, against their wills, to invade the soil of Virginia, and invoked loud and deep curses upon the heads of their officers, who they said threatened them with death if they refused to come. Others can believe as much of this as they please.

We learned that on Sunday, during the progress of the fight, several of the Northern soldiers marched into the yard surrounding Sudley House, and threw down their arms, saying that they had been deceived, and would fight no longer; that "fourteen millions of men could never subdue a people who fought as the Southerners had fought that day." These are the men, probably, that ABRAHAM thinks capable of forming a Cabinet. We would advise him to take them to his bosom.

From gentlemen just from the Junction, we learn that the fight, as we expected, was most sanguinary and fatal in its consequences. They report that from Sudley, on out as far as the fight extended, the ground was literally covered with dead and wounded. The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, and the Eighth Virginia Regiment, under Col. HUNTON—both recently stationed at this place—were in the hottest of the fight, a little beyond Stone Bridge, and we regret to say that the former suffered severely. HUNTON'S Regiment fought manfully. Messrs. CHARLES BROWN and EDGAR CANTWELL, members of Capt. HEATON'S company, who were wounded in the engagement, were brought to Leesburg Monday evening. BROWN has a flesh wound in the thigh, and CANTWELL a shot through the shoulder. —— HOPE, same company, was wounded, and died on Sunday night.

ROGERS' Artillery held a prominent place in the fight, and one of the wounded men noticed above thinks they must have done great execution. All the companies of the Eighth Regiment participated in the fight, and each man demeaned himself, as we all knew they would, most gallantly.

It is with feelings of no ordinary sadness, that we record the death of CHARLES ROBERT NORRIS, son of Mr. JOHN NORRIS, of this town. He was a student of the V. M. I., at Lexington, and at the time of the fight was a lieutenant of a company. He fell ten feet in advance of his men, while leading them to a charge, the ball taking an oblique course across the breast, and killing him, it is supposed, instantly, though his body was not found until next morning. He was a manly, noble youth, but 17 years of age, and died the death of a hero in a just cause.

LATEST.—Gentlemen just returned from Manassas, who left there on Monday evening, inform us that our loss is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing, while the National loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. We completely routed the enemy, and captured 5,000 blankets, 53 cannon, among them SHERMAN'S celebrated battery; 7,000 muskets, 200 horses, 150 wagons and 1,000 prisoners, including 70 officers. MEAD'S cavalry charged on Sherman's battery twice, and the second time bore it off, without injury to a single man.

The five large rifled cannon recently presented to LINCOLN was on the ground, drawn by sixteen horses, and is now in the possession of our troops at Manassas; it will probably be knocking at ABRAHAM'S door before long. The greatest quantities of provisions was likewise taken by our men. The defeat is said to have been overwhelming.

At headquarters I learned that we had lost Gen BEE, Gen. BARTOW, Gen. SMITH and Col. JACKSON, all from the South.

CHARLES POWELL, of Winchester, is said to have lost his son LLOYD.

HOLMES CONRAD, of Martinsburgh, lost two sons.

The impression was that we had lost, in killed and wounded and missing, from 1,000 to 1,500, while the loss of the enemy was probably much greater. Large numbers of prisoners, perhaps 900, were sent to Richmond. A Member of Congress, Col. CONGDAN, of New-York, and other distinguished characters, were among the prisoners. The battle raged fearfully; every house in the neighborhood was riddled. In one of these, a lady, aged and blind, was shot dead in her bed, with three balls.

MORE MODERATE.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes the following letter:

LEESBURGH, Va., July 20, 1861.

Everything here is torn to pieces. All the soldiers are gone to the seat of war this morning, and the place looks desolate. A regiment from South Carolina has been here for three weeks until a week ago, when they left and went to Frying-pan Meeting-house. They are a set of good fellows.

Our own regiment left yesterday for Manassas Junction, where they have been fighting. I am told our loss has been 12 or 18 killed and about 30 wounded.

There is very little doing here. There is a great want of farm hands, as all the wheat crop is in the field yet.

That militia has been called out, and they are now in the Court-house yard, organizing and getting ready to march to the Junction.

JULY 24, 1861.—Since I commenced this letter the great fight at Sudley Mills, on Bull Run, five miles above Centreville, came off. I saw the baltimore *Sun* last night, which gives a very glowing account of the fight. It says the National troops took batteries and everything else, and routed the Confederates, and the whole thing was a perfect victory. The fact is, the thing was entirely the reverse; for they were whipped and run out of the neighborhood. They have at the Junction now a great many prisoners, 150 first-rate horses and their harness, of the finest material. They have 5,500 stand of muskets, and 1,500 first-rate rifles.

They have 40 cannon, with all of SHERMAN'S Battery; all of this they have taken, besides a great quantity of wagons and baggage of every description. A number of our citizens were down there all Sunday, and came home on Monday, who told us all about it. These gentlemen say that their wounded and dead were lying on the field for five miles around, on Monday, when they left. The poor creatures were groaning, crying and begging our people to give them water. Some begged to be killed, saying that their friends had gone and left them to die. Hundreds and thousands of them were lying on the ground—these gentlemen say 6,000 or 8,000. Our doctors are busily engaged in supplying the wants of the wounded and taking care of the enemy, also, as well as they are able. The fact is, they have been badly whipped. It was the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of our country. We had about 30,000 men, and they had about 40,000 to 50,000. The last we heard from them they were going, in double-quick time, below Centreville. I guess they will not come to Bull Run any more.

FROM RICHMOND.

The following dispatches appear in the Richmond papers:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 21, 11½ P. M.—Amid the bustle and excitement here, it is exceedingly difficult to get the correct particulars of the great battle of to-day. I have, however, obtained a few additional facts, which will be interesting to your readers. The enemy opened their batteries of heavy artillery, and small field pieces, at McLEAN'S Ford, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The engagement above the Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, began about 10 o'clock. The enemy's force, as near as can be ascertained, was at least 50,000. Our own force was but 20,000.

Gen. N. G. EVANS, of South Carolina, led the brigade first into action. Among the Southern forces prominently engaged were Col. SLOAN'S Fourth Regiment, Col. KERSHAW'S Second Regiment, and Col. WADE HAMPTON'S Legion, all of South Carolina Volunteers. Only three men were wounded in Col. KERSHAW'S Regiment. In Col. SLOAN'S Regiment and HAMPTON'S Legion, the loss of life was greater.

Adjt. THEODORE G. BAKER and Capt. JAMES CONNOR, of the Washington Light Infantry, HAMPTON'S Legion, were slightly wounded. Lieut.-Col. B. J. JOHNSON, of the Legion, was killed. Capts. EARLE and ECHOLS were slightly wounded.

Men never fought more desperately than did ours to-day. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery, also from 300 to 400 prisoners. Our loss is estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded, while the loss of the enemy could not have been less than several thousand. These figures, however, may be wide of the mark, for the line of battle was extended, and it was almost dark when the enemy gave way.

The Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, was again in the foremost place, and did most effective service. Their fire fell upon the ranks of the foe with murderous effect.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Savannah, were cut to pieces. Col. BARTOW'S fine regiment of Georgians were nearly annihilated.

Col. WADE HAMPTON was slightly wounded.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 21—10 P. M.

At Bull Creek they have been fighting all day long since 4 o'clock this morning. We have won the victory. Gens. BARTOW and BEE, and Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Hampton Legion, were killed.

THE EXULTATION.

The following resolutions were offered in the rebel Congress by Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, upon the receipt of the news of the battle at Bull Run:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in our army at Manassas; and that the people of the Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That, deeply deploring the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifices made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond to make provision for the wounded; and that a Committee of one member from each State, be appointed to coöperate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides, and movements making, but all are utterly unreliable.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* has this paragraph:

THE NEWS, THE NEWS—THRICE GLORIOUS NEWS.—We have met the enemy in force, and they are ours. We have staked all upon Manassas, and won! Remember lion-hearted BARTOW'S words: "I go to ILLUSTRATE Georgia." And nobly has he *illustrated* the Empire State—her valor, her chivalry, her desperate daring. Though dead he yet liveth. He fills a soldier's grave—but his memory is the inheritance of a whole people. On to avenge him! BARTOW'S, GARTRELL'S, GOULDING'S and ANDERSON'S Regiments were, we suppose, the representatives of Georgia in the *great fight!* Heaven smiles on us, on our arms, and on our cause! Then onward! Follow the President, gallant JEFF. DAVIS, who leads the centre. Now FOR WASHINGTON!

We find the following advertisement in the Memphis *Avalanche*, of July 23:

MASS MEETING IN HONOR OF OUR VICTORY.—The citizens of Memphis will assemble to-night, at 8 o'clock, before the Telegraph office, to celebrate, with appropriate expressions of their feelings, the grand victory of our army on the immortal field of Manassas. All will, of course, attend. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

Our heart is too big for utterance just now. Our readers must have patience with us until we sufficiently recover from the joyous shock of the most transcendantly glorious news that ever fell on mortal ear, when we will endeavor to inform them fully whether there is "anybody hurt."

BEAUREGARD BEFORE THE FIRST BATTLE.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following, which shows that BEAUREGARD was well informed of the movements of the National Army:

Gen. BEAUREGARD, on Wednesday, having received information as to the contemplated movements of the enemy, dispatched a messenger to Gen. BONHAM, commander at Fairfax Court-house, with intelligence that the enemy would reach that place at 10 o'clock next day, (Thursday,) and with orders to Gen. BONHAM that, upon their appearing, he must fall back towards Manassas without making a fight.

Everything was then got in readiness for the strict observance of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S orders, and, sure enough, next morning, within twenty minutes of the time, as stated by Gen. B., the enemy appeared in sight. Gen. BONHAM then commenced to fall back, but, contrary to orders, one gun of the Alexandria Artillery, under command of Capt. KEMPER, was opened upon the advancing enemy. Four shots were fired, every one of which, it is said, mowed down the enemy; but the horses attached to the guns becoming unmanageable, and the enemy by this time being very close upon him, Capt. K. was obliged to leave his position and abandoned his gun, not, however, before spiking it, and taking his horses, which he detached from it.

Our troops continued to fall back until they reached Bull Run, where they made a stand.

The Governor was quite sanguine of redeeming his State from the thraldom of the Lincoln despotism, but desired the coöperation of Tennessee and the other Southern States, by way of expediting the matter.

DAVIS' DISPATCH.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of July 20 contains the following dispatch to the brother of JEFF. DAVIS' wife:

MANASSAS, July 21.

We have won a glorious, though dearly bought victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight, and closely pursued. JEFF. DAVIS.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF THE RETREAT.

From a letter of one of Gen. McDOWELL'S Aids, to his wife, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we have been permitted to make some extracts, which are very creditable to the two Ohio Regiments. The letter reveals something which we have not seen stated elsewhere. When the reserve advanced to support the advance, which at that time had driven the enemy some distance, it fired on our own men and threw them into disorder. The writer says:

The Army was to move at 2 P. M. in two columns—one approaching the enemy direct and the other on its flank. We all moved off in time, and the two columns reached their destined positions, as had been planned, and the engagement commenced in two places. The column in direct advance attacked them a long distance off, while the other column came round and commenced the attack on the side of the enemy. This flanking column drove the enemy from its place across the country for two miles, when our two columns made a junction. Then we made a general attack, and drove the enemy off into the corner of open flat surrounded by woods. At this time our reserve came up, and opened their fire on our own men, which threw them into disorder; and just when we had completely whipped them from every position they had taken, our men were thrown into a panic by our troops firing on them, taking them for the enemy, for there was no way of telling friends from foes in the general engagement. And then came a sight—may I be spared from seeing such another! Two thousand men started panic-stricken, running through some five thousand who were on the way to assist them. The panic spread through the five thousand, and it was not in the power of human exertion to restrain them to form them into any kind of shape. Appeals of all kinds and threats were alike unheeded, and the only men unmoved were our regulars. They moved on in compact form, and fought the advancing enemy on one side, holding them in check, and on the other were our two Ohio Regiments, supporting Capt. AYRES' battery, which kept the panic-stricken men from being cut to pieces while trying to reorganize them into some shape on a plain opposite to where we had been so hotly engaged.

I looked also on that plain and there was one small band of regulars and the Ohio Brigade under SCHENCK, with AYRES' Battery, holding the enemy in check, and giving us time to draw off our disorganized mass of men, and then commenced a retreat. * * *

Our General is now subject to all the blame and disgrace a defeated General is made liable to. He is conscious of having done all that was in his power, and that too of the best officers in the Army to assist him. In no one point did he allow any changes when he could by any means prevent. Two things he could not provide for: one was Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army reinforcing BEAUREGARD; and the other the undisciplined troops that were so easily demoralized and thrown into a panic. There is a vast difference between disciplined and undisciplined troops in a battle-field. Our regulars and some of the volunteers, such as BURNSIDE'S Brigade, of Providence, SCHENCK'S Ohio Brigade, the Connecticut Brigade, some of the Boston and New-York City Volunteer Regiments, did well, and all of these men were in the first of the engagement, except the Ohio and Connecticut troops. The great mass of the troops were green men that had just come into the service; for the very morning we had our engagement, some of the three months' men marched from the field for home. This had a bad effect on our men.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 29.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who left Savannah, Georgia, on Monday, the 22d inst., from whom we learned some interesting facts in relation to the state of affairs in the South. At that time only the first reports of the battle of Bull Run had been received there, and there was no great disposition to rejoice over the result. The general feeling was that it was virtually a drawn battle, and as Georgia had lost one of her Generals, in the person of Gen. FRANCIS BARTOW, of Savannah; Florida another, in the person of Gen. JOHNSTON, (not the Gen. JOHNSTON who commanded at Harper's Ferry,) and as Gen. BEE, Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and Col. JACKSON, besides a large number of the rank and file of the Southern Army, were killed and many wounded; there was but little exultation over their victory. When he arrived at Atlanta, news of the rapid retreat of our Army had been received, and caused much rejoicing, and in Tennessee the same gleeful spirit was evinced. In Kentucky the Union men bore up bravely against the news of our disaster, and they proudly boasted that the United States Government was strong enough to stand a dozen such defeats, without being destroyed or sensibly weakened.

He states that the news of Gen. McCLELLAN'S victories in Western Virginia had caused much depression among the insurgents of Georgia, and that they particularly regretted the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the destruction of his army, as a considerable body of the crack troops of that State, who had been considered by their friends unconquerable, had been under his command.

He considers that the greatest error of the North has been in underrating the strength of the Southern forces in Virginia. He has seen reliable statements showing that previous to the late battle they had 185,000 men under arms in that State, and since then further reinforcements have been sent forward. They consider Virginia the battle-ground, and HOWELL COBB expressed the general conviction when he declared recently, in Atlanta, that if the insurgents could not retain possession of Virginia, their whole cause was lost. There are great efforts now being made to recruit more soldiers, but they meet with comparatively little success. Nearly all the good available fighting material of the South has already been sent forward, and those whom they are now trying to force into the service have but little sympathy with their cause, and would prefer either not to fight at all, or to sustain the Union. There is also great difficulty in supplying with arms, munitions and equipments their new troops.

There will be a great falling off in the cotton crop of the South this year—at least one-fourth. The planters are undecided as to the best plan of disposing of it. Some advise them to prepare it as usual, and deposit large quantities of it at New-Orleans. Others are opposed to this scheme, because, as they allege, the accumulation of such a stock of that precious article would prove an irresistible temptation to Northern cupidity, and that the Union Army would probably capture it. They therefore say that for the present it should not be ginned, but simply deposited in its raw state on the plantations. The effort to secure cotton subscriptions to the Confederate loan meets with moderate success. The large planters of Georgia appear to be willing to subscribe freely, as they are animated by such an intense hatred of the North, that they are ready to sacrifice everything they possess to promote the success of the insurgent army. They say they would much rather be subjects of Great Britain than citizens of the United States. But the small planters have little or no faith in the Confederate bonds, and many of them refuse to subscribe a single bale to the proposed loan.

It is said that in the northern part of the State there is still a strong Union sentiment. At Atlanta a soldier, who had been visiting that section on a furlough, declared when he heard a man hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS, that he had lately seen a good many Georgians who were ready to hurrah for LINCOLN.

In traveling upon the cars the passengers are all very reserved and silent. Each man appears distrustful of his companion, and fearful that he may in some way expose or betray himself.

The negroes generally are sullen and reserved. Great pains have been taken to disarm them, and there is but little fear expressed of an insurrection, although among some persons such apprehensions exist. Our informant illustrated the cautious concealment of their real feelings by a remark of a slave of whom he asked, "What do you negroes think of all these military preparations?" alluding to the formation of companies and the march of troops which he had observed. The answer was, "Can't say, massa; if we do know anything, or the white people will cut off our heads."

Previous to the attack on Fort Sumter the conviction was almost universal in Georgia that the Union would be reconstructed. The Montgomery Government was regarded as simply a temporary affair, which was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining from the North such concessions as the ultra Southern politicians demanded, and it was this view of it, more than anything else, which led many men to favor the secession movement, as only an adroit political manœuvre, that would result, not in a final separation of the Union, but merely in new guarantees to the South. Since the war has fairly commenced, however, many who for a long period defended the Union have become the most bitter and proscriptive Secessionists, the change being caused, in some instances, by a desire to secure their personal safety, and in others, perhaps, by a sincere change of views.

GOV. LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

"GOV. LETCHER'S proclamation, calling out the militia of this part of the State, has created a disagreeable sensation among the thousands of non-combatants and secret Union submissionists. There are, undoubtedly, a great many men of business in Rich

THE TWO FURROWS.

BY C. H. WEBB.

The Spring-time came, but not with mirth—
The banner of our trust,
And with it the best hopes of earth
Were trailing in the dust.

The Farmer saw the shame from far,
And stopped his plow afield;
"Not the blade of peace but the brand of war
This arm of mine must wield.

When traitor hands that flag would stain,
Their homes let women keep;
Until its stars burn bright again,
Let others sow and reap."

The Farmer sighed—"a lifetime long
The plow has been my trust;
In truth it were an arrant wrong
To leave it now to rust."

With ready strength the Farmer tore
The iron from the wood,
And to the village smith he bore
That plow-share stout and good.

The blacksmith's arms were bare and brown,
His bellows wheezed and roared:
The Farmer flung his plow-share down—
"Now forge me out a sword!"

And then a merry, merry chime
The sounding anvil rung;
Good sooth, it was a nobler rhyme
Than ever poet sung.

The blacksmith wrought with skill that day,
The blade was keen and bright,
And now where thickest is the fray
The Farmer leads the fight.

Not as of old that blade he sways
To break the meadow's sleep,
But through the rebel ranks he lays
A furrow broad and deep.

The Farmer's face is burned and brown,
But light is on his brow,
Right well he wots what blessings crown
The furrow of the Plow.

"But better is to-day's success—"
Thus ran the Farmer's word—
"For nations yet unborn shall bless
This furrow of the Sword."

Harper's Weekly.

THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

A Visit Thither—The Departure from Leghorn—Porto Ferrajo—Its Appearance and Attractions—The Museum and its Contents—The Iron Mines of Elba.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Having recently made an excursion to the Island of Elba, it occurs to me that perhaps a rough account of my trip to a spot so interesting from its historical associations, and yet apparently so rarely visited by Americans, may amuse some of your readers.

We left Leghorn at 8 o'clock, on a bright morning, in the Government steamer *Ichnusa*, (the ancient name, by the way, of Sardinia,) having some forty passengers on board, all bound for Elba, since the steamer does not touch at any port on the way. The *Ichnusa* is employed in the postal service, and carries two brass guns; she is a comfortable vessel, but slow. Her engineer, I found, was an Englishman. She makes a weekly trip between Leghorn and Porto Ferrajo. Passing the small islands of Gorgona and Capraja on the right, with the shore of Tuscany in view on the left, and getting distant glimpses of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, about 2 o'clock we approached the harbor of Porto Ferrajo, the largest town and Capital of the Island of Elba, and situated near its northeastern extremity. The view on entering this port is very fine. One sees nothing of the town until the harbor is completely entered. Lofty hills, clothed with verdure and frowning battlements, are all that meet the eye. Presently a strong fortification—Fort Stella—is passed, with a light-house; above this still one sees Fort Falcone, mounting 174 guns, with quarters for 2,000 men. Entering into a deep and land-locked bay, a sharp turn is made, and there is the small town of Porto Ferrajo, so called from the quantity of iron ore in the vicinity.

The appearance of Porto Ferrajo cannot fail to call to remembrance Quebec in Canada: high hills and strong fortifications crowning the town being the characteristic of each place. But here one does not see the countless ships which enliven the harbor of Quebec during the season of commercial activity, nor is the population at all equal to that of the latter city—Porto Ferrajo only claiming some 5,000 souls. The commerce is not extensive, the exports being principally iron, salt, fish, and wines—the latter being excellent in quality. Beyond the fortifications, which are exceedingly strong, and well repay the labor of a visit, there is not much of interest in the town itself. It boasts of a cathedral, a theatre—rarely open, however—a public library, a club, and one or two squares or piazzas, where, of an evening, one meets almost the whole population of the town, taking the air; there is also a pleasant promenade outside of the walls on the seashore, and the scenery around is full of beauty. The principal attraction is the Palace, or Campagna of San Martino, the residence of the Emperor NAPOLEON during his ten months' sojourn in Elba, when exiled from France in 1814. This establishment, now the property of the Prince DEMIDOFF, of Russia, the husband of the Princess MATHILDE, so well known in the aristocratic saloons of Paris, is about three miles and a half from the town, and is situated in a charming valley, commanded in rear and on two sides by verdant heights, and possessing in front a delightful view of the town, the fortifications, the harbor, the approach from sea, &c., &c.

At the period of NAPOLEON's arrival, a country store occupied the ground. Struck with the beauty of its position, he purchased the property, and made the alterations necessary to render it a simple but comfortable mansion, consisting of a saloon, dining-room, five bedrooms and an ante-chamber, all on one flat; while below are a bath-room, kitchen and other necessary apartments. In the dining-room, also called the Egyptian room, from the peculiar character of its ornamentation, one sees the following inscription:

"Ubicumque FELIX NAPOLEON."

In the bath-room:

"Quodit veritatem odit lucem."

Both of these were placed there by the illustrious exile. These remain precisely as they were when occupied by their Imperial tenant, with the same furniture, &c., &c. One sees his bedroom with the identical bed in which he slept during his stay; the bath-room which he caused to be constructed; his place at the dining-table is pointed out by the attendant, as well as his favorite promenade, and the tree under whose shade he so often sat to admire the fine prospect which the terrace commands.

This, of itself, would be sufficient attraction to a visitor, and would invest the spot with an interest which, perhaps, no other locality in the world possesses; but the present owner of the property, with a taste and sentiment which do him the highest honor, determined to increase that interest by all the means at his command. With this view he commenced, in the year 1851, the erection of a museum, intended to unite in the spot, which his sojourn had consecrated, all the relics and memorials of NAPOLEON which were the property of himself or could be obtained by the contributions of members of the Imperial family and friends. Unforeseen circumstances deferred the consummation of this generous enterprise much longer than was expected, and it was only in the month of April, 1859, that the work was completed and the museum opened to the public. The inscription contained in a cedar box, which was deposited in a cavity of the corner stone, conveys so well the object of the princely proprietor, that I subjoin the following translation from the original French:

"The XXX October, MDCCCLI, under the reign of LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the presence of the Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF, the founder, there commenced the work of this edifice, destined to preserve, near the temporary residence of the Emperor NAPOLEON, in MDCCCXIV, the historical souvenirs belonging to his person and his epoch, while religiously respecting the primitive habitation of San Martino. Architect, NICCOLO MATTAS, de Florence."

The edifice, which connects by a stairway at each end with the residence, is constructed of the yellow granite of the Island, and consists of a longitudinal and two transverse galleries of the following dimensions: Length from wing to wing, 64 metres; height, 10.50 metres; length of long gallery inside, 23.50 metres; width of galleries, 7.35 metres; height, 6.10 metres. The pavement is in compartments of marble, and the ceiling is formed in caissons of granite on an azure base, on which are detached "rosaces" of bronze, all the materials being appropriately taken from different localities on the Island. A portion of the left gallery is consecrated as a chapel, while in the remaining portion are united the principal works treating of the Emperor and the history of his time. The long gallery contains statues, busts and portraits of the BONAPARTE family, while that of the right is ornamented with pictures and portions and watch-towers crowning the neighboring heights, some of which are supposed to have been erected during the period of the Roman domination.

The day following my arrival I was fortunately enabled to accompany the Governor on a short official exploration. Leaving Porteferrago in the steamer *Ichnusa*, and taking a westerly course, we skirted the Island to its extremity; then bearing south, made for the islet of Pianosa, where is a Government institution for the detention and reform of youthful offenders. Many antiquities and Roman remains are found here, and about twenty miles distant one sees the heights of Monte Christo, which the well-known romance of A. DUMAS has rendered famous. Leaving Pianosa, we shaped our course northward, passing closely the Cape Calamita, whose magnetic influence is so strong as sensibly to affect the compasses of vessels passing near, and which perhaps may be the fatal mountain referred to by Sinbad, the sailor, in the *Arabian Nights!* Fortunately, no such disaster attended our approach, and rounding the projecting headland we soon entered the harbor of Porto Longone, defended by forts on each side, one of which formerly mounted more than 200 guns, but is now almost dismantled. This is the town next in importance to the Capital, and here there is a penal establishment for adults, where some 120 are occupied in different trades. They seem well-cared for, and are dressed in a suit of strong yellow cloth, giving them the appearance of canary birds.

In the ancient chapel I saw a slab with a Latin inscription to the memory of "DAVIDI ARKSKINO SCOLO, EX BARONIBUS DE CARBODEN, ANGUSIA," Lieutenant-General in the service of FERDINAND IV., King of Sicily and Governor of Longone.

Leaving Longone we continued northward, and passing the port of Rio, soon reached our starting place, having thus made the circuit of the whole Island, about 70 miles.

During a stay of some eight days, I amused myself, in addition, with pedestrian excursions among and across the hills, which were a source of great enjoyment. The roads are good, the population uniformly civil and kind, never failing to exchange a "*buon giorno*" or "*felice sera*" with the passing stranger, whom they recognize at a glance. The air on those verdant slopes is clear and bracing; and one sees spread out before him, as in a panorama, from the summit, for example, of Monte Veterajo, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and which is traversed while going from Porto Serrajo to Rio, the whole Island of Elba, the opposite shore of Tuscany, the islands of Sardinia, Corsica, Pianosa, Formica, Monte Christo, Cerboli and Capraja; while all around at his feet lies the blue Mediterranean, on whose waters are continually passing sailing vessels of all sizes and nations, and the different English, French, Italian and other steamers which make that sea their highway for purposes of commerce, or in the service of their respective governments.

My quarters were at the Locando Franco-Italiana, kept by G. GASPERI, in the Principal piazza, and close to the Port. The accommodation was very fair, and reasonable as to price. My room, of good size and comfortably furnished, cost two paulis a day, about twenty cents; and my daily expenses for lodging and living, including a bottle of very fair wine at dinner, did not exceed three francs. Lest it should be said that my account is all *couleur de rose*, I must in justice add that the musquitoes and fleas were troublesome at night, and made sleep a matter of difficulty, except at the cost of a good deal of blood-letting. This, however, is a matter of only too common occurrence in most Italian towns; and as it was really the only annoyance experienced during my stay, it detracts but little from the pleasurable sensations which will always attend the recollection of my sojourn in THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

Drink for the Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have pointed out the value of "Bread for the Soldier." Allow me to say a word upon a like subject. But after all is said, will "Red Tape" allow any improvement in either case, or will the old Army rations continue to be served as heretofore? The thirst of the marching soldier is one of his most grievous afflictions. If he chance to be passing through a rolling or hilly country, he may allay it at the running brooks, and refill his canteen at the same time, and with good water. But this has its drawbacks, because the large quantity imbibed is oftentimes a cause of serious illness, especially if the water be *limestone, or hard water*. But no caution—nothing short of force—will prevent the soldier or officer quenching his burning thirst to his fill if the opportunity offers. When you add to this the additional deprivation of a long march through a flat or prairie country, where there are few or no running or living streams, and where all the water for man or beast is "surface-water," that is, the springs or drainage of the low lands into gullies and sloughs, (sleus,) and, of necessity, largely impregnated with half-decayed animal and vegetable matter, the difficulty is greatly increased and the danger terribly augmented. If you find wells, they may be deep enough to reach good water, but more will be found simply "surface cisterns," subject to the same objection. To avoid the evils arising from the use of such water is a matter of no inconsiderable moment to the Army, or that branch of it detailed on such a march.

One means is to filter the water, and for this purpose you see all sorts of implements offered the Army. How much time can a marching soldier afford to spend in the process of filtering his drink? There is a process simple, effectual and rapid—one known to all the pioneer hunters of the West and South, and within the reach of any set of troops, but which I have been surprised to find is unknown even to many who seem to be assuming the direction of affairs in this particular, and which I therefore mention. Its value is chiefly with "surface water," and consists simply in mixing a pint or a quart of coarse ground Indian meal in every two or four gallons of water, and, after stirring it thoroughly, letting it stand until it settles, when you will have drinkable and wholesome water. This process will purify the dirtiest water sufficiently to make it palatable to a *thirsty man*, and the meal is always to be had, even on the march, from the baggage-wagon. Water taken out from beneath a green scum ever so forbidding in appearance, can really be rendered endurable; but the meal must be coarse-ground; and here let me say, such meal is by far the best *for cooking*. The *fine, impalpable meal* generally sold here at the North is poor stuff compared with it for corn-bread, or anything made out of meal, especially if you can sift the coarse meal.

A great many travelers, and pioneers, and soldiers, resort to whisky, brandy, rum and other liquors as an antidote to bad water. The antidote is worse by far than the evil, and should never be allowed; first, because they get a vile compound under some fancy name, and don't get whisky or brandy—and next, because each succeding drink but adds to the thirst and increases the trouble.

I saw the other day a concentrated coffee with sugar and milk; one gallon of which makes, I think, some thirty gallons of regulation coffee, which it struck me would be invaluable to the soldier, as he would need nothing but hot water to enable him to have a cup of good coffee. This weakened or diluted say one-half, would be of great value on the march, as it would allay thirst better than water, and have a strong tendency to correct the incipient bowel troubles so common to the soldier.

I am not prepared to say more about this article, for I have only seen it once, but I have no doubt the parties preparing it will introduce it to the proper Departments and exhibit its claims, which I trust may be fully considered. The recent efforts to furnish *provisions and drink* in a concentrated form should all be made available in our army, and will be if, as I said at first, "red tape" don't tie the hands of those who have the welfare of our brave volunteers in hand.

M. D.

The Services of Secretary Welles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much regret your denunciation of the Secretary of the Navy in yesterday's TIMES. It is unjust and unfair, and I am sure it cannot be the deliberate conviction of the Editor, but rather an ill-natured fault-finding, conveyed by interested parties who had in view their disappointments in the sale of worthless ships, or in overreaching the integrity of our honest chief of the Navy Department. When Mr. WELLES came into office, less than four months ago, there were few ships and no men, and the stampede of the Southern officers and clerks sadly crippled the Navy Department. Since then seven thousand seamen have been sent upon the blockade of the rebellious ports, and our ships recalled from abroad. A part of the system of villainy practiced by the conspirators holding the reigns of Government was to keep our ships away from home, and our rendezvous closed. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, was appealed to in vain, and as a consequence, all our available force was abroad.

The Editor of the TIMES knows that a Navy cannot be created in a day, nor can it be created at all without ships and men. In the absence of our men-of-war we had to obtain and arm such ships as we could get by charter or purchase, and from the beginning of our troubles nothing has been left undone to secure the best interests of the Government, our mechanics at the Navy-yards often working night and day. The Secretary of the Navy, I know, has been most zealous to accomplish whatever could be done to provide a sufficient Naval force for our wants. These wants were very great for the blockade of so extensive a coast as ours, and we are still going on buying and arming all the ships that are in any manner suitable for war purposes, and this will probably be continued until the ships under construction are ready to take the place of the miserable shells of vessels that were hurriedly, many of them, purchased and chartered by patriotic citizens for the use of the Government, at an exorbitant price. It is true that many vessels have been offered that were refused, and many men professing to have no other than the public interest in view, were not employed, and that men who had been employed were found to be expensive and their services declined; but all that could be done for the good of the country with an honest purpose I am satisfied has been done by the Secretary of the Navy and all around him, with a zeal, decision, energy and honesty that defies all criticism and assault from any and all quarters.

I regret the necessity that has prompted me to address you, but at such a time as this every true and zealous man should be justified, that the assaults of the wicked may be turned to foolishness, and that we may go forward in our great mission of humanity without turning to the right or left, and you, I am sure, Mr. Editor, will not raise your voice to embarrass a faithful public officer with such assurance as I have given.

With no ambition to subscribe my name and appear before the public, you may call me an old officer of

H. PAULDING.

Hereditary Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust you will allow me to correct a mistake in the communication with the above caption which appeared in your issue of yesterday morning. The father of the three grandsons of Gen. JAMES MILLER, now in the Army, is Hon. JONATHAN M. ROPES, of Elizabethport, N. J. and not the person named by your correspondent. Mr. ROPES was formerly a resident of Salem, Mass., where he married MARY MILLER, the eldest daughter of the gallant hero of Lundy's Lane. She is still living, and makes the offering of her sons in the holy cause, with a spirit of Christian resignation and fortitude most delightful to witness.

Nor is this devotion to the cause confined to the mother and her sons, the father, though white with the storms of more than sixty years, offers to the Government the advantage of his many years' experience in the merchant service, by promptly applying for a position as sailing-master in the Navy, just after the Fort Sumter affair, while an invalid daughter as promptly offered her services as a nurse. This is all done, not with any feelings of mere family pride, but from the deepest religious principle, and so strongly is this developed in the old gentleman, that he cannot listen to the comparatively tame prayers to the President and a general success of our arms, but every Sunday he marches off two miles in a broiling sun to hear the earnest and fearless denunciations of treason and rebellion by the venerable Dr. MAGIE at his church in town. With every fault in the family making the greatest personal sacrifice, and actuated by the noblest motives which are shared alike by the youngest as well as the oldest, this family has claims to be called one of the remarkable families of this Second Revolution, as much from its own intrinsic worth as from its inherited valor.

Speaking of military matters, perhaps I ought to mention that a recent article of the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, intimating that the young ladies of Elizabethport were in the habit of *kissing* the brave volunteers as they pass through, caused quite a fluttering among the fair sex. The truth is simply this: Some of the young ladies had cousins in the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, (WEBSTER'S,) and of course cheered them on their way with a few loving kisses. This I am assured is the whole source of this little matter of gossip, and I am inclined to believe it to be so, since your correspondent is fortunate enough to have cousins resident there, and consequently knows *how sweet* the said kisses must have been, and knows, too, that an intimate acquaintance, not a cousin, was allowed to depart without these delicate attentions received through the medium of ruby lips.

C. W. F.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

Let the Blockade be Made Complete.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a strong feeling in the public mind against the Secretary of the Navy on account of the insufficiency of the blockade. As we are deficient in Government vessels to make the blockade complete, why does not the Secretary apply to Congress for appropriations and authority to charter and purchase all the vessels that may be requisite for this purpose? Hundreds of vessels of all sizes—steamers and sailing vessels—could be procured and armed at short notice, and this all-important matter of the blockade be set right. No time should be lost. Congress should act in this matter forthwith. What say you, Mr. Secretary WELLES?

W.

SCARCITY OF LABOR UP THE MISSISSIPPI.—Correspondents from Minnesota and Wisconsin represent a great scarcity of farm laborers. The harvest of grain is still going on in those States, and good men can readily get from $1 50 to $2 per day. This scarcity of labor to secure the crops is partly owing to the breadth of land put into grain, and partly to the number of active men who have gone into the Army. There will also be a scarcity of hands for the Fall work, and those who might be induced to go to those regions for employment, would be pretty certain to find work for months, at least. Female domestics are also scarce, and obtain employment readily at good prices, in almost all the river towns. Those out of employment here should embrace this opportunity to better their condition.—*Missouri Democrat*, 26.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Relative to the Richmond County Bonds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County.*—The facts of this case are sufficiently stated in the following opinion:

This application is made by the Commissioners of Emigration to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to deliver to the Commissioners bonds for the construction of the public property at Quarantine, in pursuance of the Act of April 16, 1860.

The Act of 1847, ch. 483, vested in the Commissioners of Emigration the hospital on the east shore of Staten Island, and the land adjoining, belonging to the State, known as the Marine Hospital, and all the Marine Hospital, and all the buildings and improvements thereon, to be held by them in trust for the people.

This Act was amended by Act of 1849, ch. 350, and vested in the Commissioners the Marine Hospital, and all lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings thereafter to be purchased or designated for a hospital, or lands and buildings used for quarantine purposes in trust for the people.

The Act of 1860, ch. 465, provided for ascertaining the damages caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine buildings. Under this Act, Commissioners were appointed, whose duty it was to ascertain the value of the buildings and other property held by the Commissioners of Emigration in trust for the people, and the damage sustained by their destruction; and also upon request of any person who had any property injured or destroyed at that time, to ascertain the value of such property and what damages had been sustained.

The Commissioners were to certify the value of the hospitals and other buildings, and of other property held by the Commissioners, and the damage sustained by them as Trustees or otherwise, and the damages sustained by the people of the State, and the damages sustained by other people.

The same act made it the duty of the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds for the amounts certified to be due to the Commissioners of Emigration, and the people of the State, to be paid in ten equal installments. And it was then provided as follows: "Which bonds, when so issued, the Treasurer of the State is authorized to receive to the amount so certified in favor of the people of the State by the said Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Emigration shall receive the said bonds to the extent of the amount so certified in their favor."

It appears from the affidavits that the Commissioners awarded that the value of the Marine Hospital, and other buildings and property within the Quarantine inclosure, and held by the Commissioners of Emigration in trust for the people, was $101,552 50, and that the damage to the same was, with interest, $107,251 79, and the award was to the Commissioners of Emigration as Trustees for the people of the State of New-York.

This amount, or the bonds therefor, were demanded by the Commissioners of Emigration from the Supervisors, which demand was not complied with.

The Board of Supervisors show, for cause against this application, that they issued the bonds for the amount, in pursuance of the award, payable to the people of the State of New-York, and such bonds have been delivered to and accepted by the Treasurer of the State, as the proper person to receive the same, and therefore they cannot comply with the requirements of the relators.

The single question, therefore, arises in this case, whether the Treasurer of the State or the Commissioners of Emigration should receive and hold these bonds.

The statute, before referred to, provides for the delivery of some bonds to the Treasurer and some to the Commissioners. The bonds to be received by the Treasurer are for the amount awarded to the people of the State, and the bonds to be received by the Commissioners are for the amount certified in their favor.

It does not appear that any award was made or contemplated to the people, except what might be awarded for buildings upon the public property, and the award, as made, although nominally to the Commissioners of Emigration, is stated to be to them as trustees for the people of the State.

I cannot avoid the conclusion that the intent of the statute was to direct the Commissioners to award to the people the damage for buildings, &c., and to the Commissioners for Emigration any claim for damages which they might sustain for the loss of furniture or other property, placed by them upon and in the premises under their charge. The statute has been substantially complied with, by delivering the bonds to the Treasurer of the State. If the intent was to place these bonds with the Commissioners of Emigration, and in their charge, the Legislature will be able, at their next session, so to direct.

There would be serious difficulty arising from a new issue of bonds, if those now in the hands of the Treasurer are legally issued.

Such bonds would of course be invalid, as the Board of Supervisors have not authority to issue, except for the amount awarded, and the bonds so issued could not be obtained from the Treasurer without authority of the Legislature.

The granting of this writ is a matter of discretion, and it should not be ordered in a case of doubt, or where the issuing of it would give rise to greater difficulties than would arise from its refusal.

There can no doubt that the bonds are perfectly safe in the custody of the Treasurer of the State. The interest is the same, whether the bonds are placed in his custody or that of the Commissioners of Emigration. In either case they must be held for the use of the people, and under such circumstances I think it better to refuse the application, leaving to the Legislature to make such disposition of them as in their judgment shall be deemed best, rather than by yielding to a technical objection, to place the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County in the serious dilemma of having issued double the amount of bonds authorized by law.

Motion for a *mandamus* is denied, without costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF HARDEE'S TACTICS—INJUNCTION DENIED.

George F. Watson vs. *Anthony Dowding.*—The complainant in this case filed a bill setting forth that he was the author of a certain book, to wit—*Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, for the Exercise and Manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen.* By BVT. LIEUT.-COL. HARDEE. An Abstract for the Recruit, Second of the Soldier and Company. New-York, 1861." That he copyrighted the book on May 10, 1861, and that the defendant was infringing the copyright.

A motion was therefore made in his behalf for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing the copyright.

The defendant showed by affidavit that the book he was publishing was a reprint of the first volume of LIPPINCOTT'S edition of HARDEE'S *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*, prepared for the Government in 1855, with only the omission of certain unessential diagrams.

The motion for an injunction was, therefore, denied.

For complainant Mr. Bell: for defendant Mr. Miller.

United States District Court

Before Judge Betts.

In the matter of Purcell McQuillan.—A second writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued in this matter, directed to the commanding officer at Fort Lafayette, was returnable this morning.

The return made to the writ was as follows:

I decline at present to obey this writ.

MARTIN BURKE,
Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. Commandant.

The return was not considered satisfactory by the counsel for the applicant, who intimated that it was disrespectful to the Court. Judge BETTS said he did not think any disrespect was intended, and thought that the judicial and military arms of the Government should support each other instead of seeking occasion of conflict. He accordingly adjourned the matter for two days, that the return might be amended by stating under what authority the prisoner was held.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Frank Donk.*—The prisoner must be remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... July 29, 1861

$12,000 U.S. 6s, '81, coup.	87	100	N. Y. Cen. R.		[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	90	800	do		[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	93¾	200	do		[illegible]
1,000 Treas. 12 m. Cl. Nts.	102	50	do		[illegible]
1,000 Treas. C.U. 2 Year	97	100	Harlem Railroad		[illegible]
12,000 do	96⅝	100	Reading Railroad		[illegible]
2,000 Michigan 7s	91	100	Harlem R. Pref.		[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. bds. 1879	79	100	do		[illegible]
3,000 Cal. State 7s	75¾	100	do		[illegible]
8,000 La. State 6s	56½	50	do		[illegible]
11,000 N. C. State 6s	61½	130	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		[illegible]
9,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	41¾	50	do		[illegible]
1,000 do	41¾	50	do	b30	[illegible]
3,000 do	42	100	do	b30	[illegible]
10,000 do	42¾	100	do	b7	[illegible]
12,000 Vir. State 6s	49¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	c	[illegible]
3,000 do	49¾	200	do	s60	[illegible]
25,000 Missouri State 6s	41¾	200	do		[illegible]
5,000 do	41¾	50	do		[illegible]
5,000 do	s5 41¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.		[illegible]
2,000 Georgia State 6s.	67	100	do		[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92½	300	Clev. & Toledo R.		[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	80	200	do		[illegible]
6,500 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60	100	do	s60	[illegible]
3,000 Han. & St. J. R.	31	50	Chi. & R'k Island R.	c	[illegible]
10 Bank of America	100	50	do		[illegible]
10 Park Bank	83	50	do		[illegible]
25 Hud. Riv. R.	b3 34				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87	50	Hudson Riv. R.	s30	[illegible]
1,000 Treas. 12 m. Cl. Nts.	102½	100	do		[illegible]
3,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	57	100	Reading Railroad.		[illegible]
11,000 Georgia State 6s.	66	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	[illegible]
8,000 Virginia State 6s.	49¾	50	do		[illegible]
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.	41½	50	do		[illegible]
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	71¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30	[illegible]
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 75	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30	[illegible]
250 do	75¾	50	do	s30	[illegible]
50 do	s2 75¾	250	do		[illegible]
100 do	s2 75¾	100	do		[illegible]
100 do	s3 75¾	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.		[illegible]
100 do	75¾	50	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		[illegible]
50 Harlem R. pref.	25				

MONDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 27, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 20:

Increase in Loans	$227,724
Increase in Specie	298,326
Decrease in Circulation	29,824
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	389,738

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 28, 1860.	July 27, 1861.	July 20, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,074,298	112,311,832	112,086,108
Specie	23,099,726	46,940,721	46,602,295
Circulation	8,760,252	8,324,368	8,354,192
Gross Deposits	105,524,057	108,015,444	109,382,665
Exchanged	21,239,407	14,327,511	16,094,470
Undrawn	84,284,650	93,687,933	93,298,195
In Sub-Treasury	5,112,943	7,432,991	5,735,887

The Loan and Discount average on the present Bank return, is kept steadier than anticipated in our weekly review this morning, by reason of the advances made to the Government on 60 day Treasury paper. The Specie item, as expected, shows a moderate increase, and is now higher than ever before known in the New-York Banks, closely approaching *forty-seven millions*. The other departments of the return call for no particular remark. The week opens dull for both Money and Exchange. There is less doing in demand loans than last week, and the terms keep down to 5@6 ₱ cent. Occasional investments are made in the 2 year 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes, which the Government is paying out to the larger class of contractors at par. The market rates, in the absence of demand for Customs, are 96½@97 ₱ cent. About $400,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on 60 day loan to the Government. We notice that one of our neighbors has assumed that the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury paper will not be made convertible into a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. This statement is at least premature. The supplemental Loan bill which finally passed through both Houses of Congress to-day, was originally moved by Mr. FESSENDEN expressly to give this authority. It was amended in the House so as to authorize Treasury paper of the denomination of $5 and upward, and also to authorize the Secretary to pay 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on this paper when required to facilitate the negotiations of the Government. Exchange opens for Wednesday's steamer—the *Asia* direct from this port—at 107¼@107¾ for Bankers' and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills. The market is not active, nor the supply of Merchant bills at all free, while the Bankers are indifferent about drawing except at full rates.

The Bank of Louisiana has declared its seventieth semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent. payable to resident stockholders on and after the first Monday in August. Northern stockholders, or those residing in the old United States, cannot receive their quota, in person or through attorneys. Stockholders living in Europe will be paid at the counter. In like manner the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Company give notice that they are ready to pay their 1st July interest on their Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, on presentation of the coupons accompanied by the certificate of the Comptroller of the State that the payment may be lawfully made, the Legislature having constituted him sole judge of the question as to whom such payment shall be made.

The Stock Exchange improved ¾@1 ₱ cent., to-day, on the political and Army news in the morning papers. The rumors of Saturday in regard to the peril of the Capital appear to have passed away, and the general military position of affairs was more favorably regarded than at the close of last week. The Federal and State Stocks participated in the advance in prices, and, while only a moderate business was done on either department of the list, and speculation was dull at the close, there was less inclination to bear the market. On the bad news of last week, and its probable effect upon public confidence, New-York Central, which left off on Saturday at 75 ₱ cent., reopened at 75¾, and sold up to 76¼ ₱ cent., for cash, to-day, but subsequently fell back, after the deliveries of the day were completed, to 75¼@75¾ ₱ cent. The Western Shares moved in about the same proportion; Illinois Central at one time sold at 64¾ ₱ cent., closing 62¼ ₱ cent. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents, after opening at 41¾, went to 42¾ ₱ cent., and Missouris left off 41¾ ₱ cent. The following quotations were made after the Second Board:

Central	75¾	Galena	61¾
Hudson	34	Rock Island	4
Reading	58⅛	Panama	107
Harlem	10¾	Mich. Central	44¾
Harlem preferred	25¼	Pacific	73½
Mich Guaranteed	28¾	Missouris	41¾
Illinois Central	62¾	Tennessees	42¾

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday furnishes a summary of the statement of the Banks of this State for the quarter ending June 22, 1861, compared with the statement at the corresponding period of last year:

	June 22, 1861.	Jun 30, 1860.
Discounts	$168,477,371	$196,908,663
Overdrafts	373,279	447,603
Due by banks	13,324,077	15,253,736
Real estate	8,038,312	8,746,885
Specie	41,824,079	24,582,219
Cash items	15,636,864	19,429,515
Stocks, &c	34,292,755	28,569,724
Bonds and mtgs	7,234,741	7,731,553
Bank notes	1,850,025	2,120,127
Suspended do	216,316	1,268
Expense, &c	1,221,482	1,318,456
Fo. cents	968	949
Total	$291,390,271	$305,106,468
Capital	$109,912,280	$111,494,393
Circulation	25,617,151	28,839,194
Profits	14,597,241	14,449,193
Due Banks	36,013,723	32,925,133
Due others	1,945,866	2,192,189
Due State	2,171,120	2,608,368
Deposits	103,315,092	110,485,943
Other items	1,718,569	2,132,364
Total	$291,390,271	$305,106,468

The following rates of Foreign Exchange are as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for steamer *Asia*, sailing Wednesday, July 31. Mails close in New-York 10 A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 25c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 21½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40⅜c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	41c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix-dollar	77¾c.

The following is the Coal tonnage through the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week.	Total.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	27,918	326,462
Pennsylvania Coal Company	20,553	293,356
Total tons	48,471	619,718

Against same week, 1860:

	Week.	Total
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	17,964	224,701
Pennsylvania Coal Company	29,640	298,161
Total tons	47,604	522,862

The following is the Specie List per steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool:

Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	£1,200	Order of N. M. Hoyt & Co.	200
Rotlewell & Winterhoff	10,000	James Monroe	1,200
Alanson, Swain & Co.	803	L. Marx & Co.	4,700
Brown, Bro & Co.	850	Geo. Opdyke & Co.	10,100
John G. Dale	240	Snow & Burgess	1,070
Wm. Fellows	1,017	W. Utley	600
Joshua Gonursall	100	Ward, Campbell & Co.	8,500
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,500

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. July 27.	Loans. July 20.	Specie. July 27.	Specie. July 20.
Bk. of New-York	3,341,332	3,328,188	2,160,148	2,220,063
Manhattan Co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year, two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Troops continue to pour into Washington, and under the vigorous measures inaugurated by Gen. McCLELLAN the city will, doubtless without delay, be placed in a situation to defy any attempts which the rebel leaders, in the flush of recent victory, may be disposed to make upon it. Gen. McCLELLAN has visited the various intrenchments on the Virginia side, in the short time during which he has had command, and taken such steps as he has considered necessary to make them impregnable. A report was current in Washington, yesterday, that a rebel force of forty thousand men was *en route* for the Potomac by way of Leesburgh, but our correspondents could not trace it to any reliable source.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe this morning leave no doubt that a battle will soon be fought at Newsport's News, if one has not already taken place. The rebels on Sunday morning sent in a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave—the alternative being an attack. As Gen. BUTLER has no idea of abandoning the position, measures were at once taken to give the gentlemen a warm reception. Col. PHELPS, in command of the place, expressed his confidence in being able to hold the position against a double number of the rebels, but to make assurance doubly sure, several gunboats were sent up, and the *Minnesota* and other vessels were held in readiness to render assistance at a moment's warning. Up to Sunday no attempt had been made by the rebels to take possession of Hampton, though they were hourly expected to do so. The place is to be destroyed immediately upon their appearance in the vicinity.

Major-Gen. BANKS, on taking command at Harper's Ferry, finding that place indefensible with the remnant of the Army under his command, immediately ordered a removal to the Maryland side, and took up a position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, with his pickets extending to a point overlooking the Ferry. There he is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a more numerous Army than Gen. PATTERSON had at any time under his command. Gen. JOHNSTON, it is rumored, has returned to Winchester, and is expected to commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line. We shall soon, probably, ascertain the difference between Gen. BANKS and Gen. PATTERSON.

Two encounters of minor importance have taken place in Missouri, with the usual result of encounters in that Military Department—the defeat of the rebels. The first took place on Friday at Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from Rolla, where sixty-five rebels were dispersed by fifteen of the Rolla Home Guards, and the second took place at Forsythe on the next day, when Gen. SWEENEY dispersed a band of one hundred and fifty rebels and took possession of the town. Several of the rebels were killed in these encounters. Gen. SWEENEY captured at Forsythe property contraband of war valued at from $18,000 to $20,000.

An attack upon Bird's Point will doubtless be soon reported. Information received at Cairo, from a deserter from the rebels below, renders the matter almost a certainty. He confirms fully the intelligence previously received, that the rebels are assembling in force at New Madrid, with artillery and other appliances necessary for the attack. They will meet with a warm reception.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were important—several measures, financial and otherwise necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, being acted upon, some of them definitely. In the Senate, the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan was reported from the Committee on Finance and passed, with an amendment authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, appropriating ten millions for the purchase of arms. It was subsequently reported from the Committee and passed. Mr. HALE announced an agreement of the Conference Committees on the bill to appoint an Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and also on the bill increasing the Navy Medical corps. A bill for the suppression of the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia was passed. It prohibits the sale of liquors to soldiers, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence. The Tariff bill was then taken up and debated until the adjournment rendered necessary by the lack of a quorum. In the House, Mr. HORTON, in accordance with instructions, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the modified Direct Tax bill. It is on the basis of twenty millions, to be apportioned among the States according to population. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The House refused to order an immediate vote on the passage of the bill, and its provisions were discussed at considerable length. It finally passed as it came from the Committee, 77 to 60. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means which appropriates ten millions for the purchase of arms. The Senate bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, was passed. Mr. COX, of Ohio, sought to introduce a series of resolutions looking to the appointment of a Commissioner to meet a similar Commissioner from the rebel States, to attempt the task of adjusting the National difficulties. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it, 85 to 45, and adjourned.

The Virginia Legislature, which has been for some time in session at Wheeling, adjourned on Friday last, after perfecting the machinery of the new government so that it will work properly. Among other measures perfected were a stay law and a postal bill, with appropriations to carry out the latter. The last week of the session was principally occupied in discussing the proposition to divide the State, but no final action was taken upon it. The State Convention is expected to reassemble on the 6th of August, when the the subject will probably be definitely disposed of.

The privateers are still at work. The bark *Casco*, Capt. GARDINER, from Havana on the 22d inst., to the southward of Hatteras, was boarded by the U. S. steamer *Albatross*, who reported that on the day previous, she was in chase of a steamer having a schooner in tow, and exchanged shots with her, but on the *Albatross* throwing shells at her, she kept off and ran into New Inlet, N. C., where the *A.* could not follow.

The steamship *Africa* passed Cape Race on Sunday evening, and her news, which is four days later, has been telegraphed to us. She left Liverpool on the 20th. The *City of Baltimore* also arrived at this port last evening, with advices to the 18th. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported higher, an advance of about an eighth penny having taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs were dull and drooping, and provisions were quiet. The political news is unimportant. The Message of President LINCOLN had been laid before the British public, and had been variously commented upon by the Press. The tone of comment, however, was generally favorable, though the London *Times*, of course, can see nothing but the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as the issue of the present conflict. We give with the news another of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the *Times*.

The yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, which brought to this port the Prince NAPOLEON, and his bride, the Princess CLOTHILDE, and their *suite*, yesterday, remained at anchor off the Battery with a portion of the distinguished party on board. The vessel, which is a fine screw steamer of 1,200 tons, attracted considerable attention.

The Stock Market improved ¼@1 per cent. yesterday on the last prices of Saturday. The Bank return shows an addition of $225,000 to the Loans and Discounts, and a gain of $298,000 to the Specie line. Exchange, 107½@107¾ per cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite extensive, especially in grain. Flour and Wheat advanced slightly, while Corn, having been very freely offered, declined 1c. per bushel. Cotton was firmer, but not active. Sugars and Whisky were in demand. Provisions were less sought after; Pork was dearer. Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hides and Leather, were very quiet. Naval Stores were less active. Freights were somewhat brisker, and rates favored ship-owners.

The Real Strength of the Rebels.

There is no doubt that, from the most obvious necessity, the active force which the rebels can bring into the field is now concentrated in Virginia. It is the battle-ground of their own selection, and upon which they have staked their all. We have it from the best authority that within that State they have now at least 175,000 men, most of them well armed, and led by skillful and desperate officers, who see in defeat their own destruction and disgrace. Their Army is composed of the very *élite* of the South. Once destroyed, it can never be replaced, either in men or material. Only a small portion of it has been drafted from the class of *poor whites*, who are too listless and degraded to be of any reliance if brought into the field. To fit out this immense host, the finances of the rebels have been completely exhausted. Seizures of arms from our Government, forced loans, and a feeling of hatred to the North, have supplied the means for sending into the field an army which can neither be paid, nor fed, nor clothed, so as to maintain its efficiency, for any length of time, unless a decided success be achieved. This Army never was, nor will it ever be, so fit for action as at the present moment. Its leaders thoroughly understand their position—that inaction is ruin, and that immediate success is an imperative necessity. That they are acting upon this conviction and necessity there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, our dispatches from all quarters confirm this. Gen. BANKS' command have retreated into Maryland before Gen. JOHNSTON, who has again appeared in great force upon his old ground. Newport's News is threatened with an immediate attack. We have not had time to learn the movement of the rebels westward, to attack Gens. ROSECRANS and COX, but we are confident such movements have been made. In other words, the 175,000 rebels, released from all fear of an immediate attack on their main position, are hurling this vast force against our isolated and unsupported columns, and it will be good fortune or good generalship if we do not sustain another disaster.

Our recent reverse, and the information which it has supplied, show the magnitude of the task before us, which is first successfully to receive its attack, and then drive this vast body of 175,000 desperate and well equipped men out of Virginia. Are our immediate preparations at all adequate to such a task? Does not the enemy at present overmaster us in numbers, and perhaps in appointment, in addition to occupying positions which are themselves fortresses? Congress, we know, has voted 500,000 men for the war, with ample provision for their equipment and commissariat, but the greater portion of these are yet to be called out, and when they are, must go through months of training and experience of camp life to fit them for their duties. Not a moment should be lost by Government in availing itself of the means placed in its hands. We ought to be strongest when the enemy is strongest, which is at the present instant. If we are not now his match on his own battle-ground, not a moment is to be lost in making up our deficiency.

But if we can, for the present, hold our own in Virginia, we can elsewhere present ourselves in overwhelming force where the enemy is weakest. To sustain the fight in that State, the Southern States have completely denuded themselves of available men, as well as of arms. Travelers recently from the South report the collections of soldiers on their route as mere scarecrows, of the most miserable material; some of them unarmed and the remainder having nothing better than old flint-lock muskets. A person of some military experience, who has just come from Georgia, by way of Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, reports that on the entire route he saw but two companies with percussion muskets. It is also well known that there is not a Southern city, not even Charleston, that might not be captured by a small naval and military force. In fact, New-Orleans, Mobile and Savannah lie almost entirely at our mercy. We might readily fit out expeditions directed against these cities that would instantly call southward no inconsiderable portion of the hostile forces now in Virginia, even if we went no further than to threaten attacks. Up to this time our most important arm, the Navy, has been lying almost entirely idle. The policy we have steadily pursued has relieved the rebels from all fear of molestation or attack except upon the very spot where they are relatively the stronger and we the weaker. Let our Government lose no time in coming to the support of our arms in Virginia by attacks upon the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports. Such attacks would carry an influence equal to 100,000 men in the field. While this course is taken, let no time be lost in bringing a force in the field in Virginia which shall not only relieve us from apprehension of attack, but enable us to drive the rebels from the State, and by so doing to end the war.

THE TRIBUNE IN ITS NEW VOCATION.—In his paper of yesterday, the Editor of the *Tribune*, in a four-column editorial, most emphatically acknowledged the corn. To-morrow, we understand, he will lay himself out on the Law ton Blackberry, in which he will be supported by his whole Editorial Staff. Such episodes from the responsibilities of high command are both dignified and graceful. It is like Cincinnatus at the plow. We hope the retirement of Gen. GREELEY will not bring his country into the peril which forced Rome to recall its old veteran from his rural avocations. If so, we are confident his promptness and patriotism will find a worthy rival.

Retrenchment of Government Expenditures.

The patriotic and well-intentioned effort of our Representative in Congress, Mr. F. A. CONKLING, to reduce, without delay, the enormous and lavish expenditures of the Government, has already resulted much as we predicted some days ago. He will not be permitted to accomplish his honest purpose. As a young member of the House, he was indulged by the knowing-ones in the passage of his resolution for a Committee of Inquiry, which, indeed, it would not have been politic to openly vote down. The Committee was directed to report "in what manner and to what extent the expenditures of the Government may be reduced, and what offices may be dispensed with." The cardinal object was, not the mere abolition of offices or the reduction of salaries, but to ascertain the *manner of expending the money of the Government*.

The favored contractors of our Executive Departments were not prepared or disposed to tolerate such freedom of inquiry, interfering so seriously with the handling of the hundreds of millions just about to be borrowed. The glittering prize now feeding their gloating eyes must not be thus rudely snatched away. The case was emphatically one for Parliamentary tactics, for the skillful application of a nostrum that would not kill the measure outright, but simply rob it of all its vigor. A bill was accordingly hurried through the Senate, providing not for any searching examination of the abuses which have so offended the country; not for any regulation of the "manner of expending" the public money; not for any preventive check on the maladministration of the Departments; but emasculated and dwarfed to a mere proposition to establish a Board to "scale and equalize the salaries of the officers of the Government," and report at the next session of Congress.

This flimsy expedient, virtually permitting the full flood of corruption to roll on unchecked for the residue of the year, was this day brought into the House by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. Do the political jugglers think to stifle public opinion, and avoid the coming tempest of popular indignation, by such a contrivance as this?

In respect to Mr. CONKLING'S Committee, we need only add, that on Wednesday last, the technical objection was raised that the House already had a regular Committee on Public Expenditures, whose duty it was "to report, from time to time, whether any and what retrenchments might be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service," and that this Committee was the proper body to make the investigation desired, especially if prosecuted during the recess of the House. A resolution, therefore, which had been offered by Mr. CONKLING'S Committee, for leave to sit in the recess, was rejected, and the country substantially thus denied any investigation, except such as Mr. CONKLING'S Committee may find time to prosecute in the few remaining days of the session.

Regimental Drills—Protection against Stampedes.

In reviewing the causes of the recent disaster at Bull Run, it may be set down that we suffered most from two extremes of action—the great cowardice and the great courage of regimental officers. All information concurs in the general statement that the field was full of brave men, but that they lost their officers, or lost sight of them, and became utterly disorganized, and so fled, as any great body of men will do in the presence of danger, when they lose the confidence of mutual support. The primary cause of confusion was the break of a regiment or two before a charge of cavalry. If these regiments had been well officered and thoroughly drilled, they, or the remnants of them, might have been re-formed on the field of battle. But there was no rallying point and no recuperative power in these regiments, and when once broken they scattered wildly and spread the contagion in every direction. First one, then another was involved in the tumult, till an entire division of the Army became a flying mob. In the mixed and miscellaneous herd, so many broken regiments and companies conspiring to swell the retreating column, no officer was generally enough known to effect a rally, and so the flight continued. Nevertheless, it is sufficiently in proof that individuals, not by virtue of their command as officers at all, did here and there induce small bodies of men to make a stand and pour steady and effective volleys into the pursuing enemy. These few exceptions were men evidently formed by nature for leaders, and their achievements show that we had true men enough in the fight, but that they were literally driven from the field from the lack of good leadership, and courageous and skillful handling.

The regiments in the critical shock of battle lost their commanding officers. The cowards ran away, and the brave ones rushed too recklessly into the fight, and fell. And thus the men were deprived of their known leaders, and were thenceforward as sheep without a shepherd, and ravening wolves, about as liable to run into danger as out of it. The battle became a riot—an organized band on one side and a disorganized mob on the other; and, as usual in such cases, the mob fled, the cry being "the devil take the hindmost."

Now, it seems to us, that thorough and skillful drilling of the regiments would have saved them from the utter decapitation of their commands which they experienced in battle. A regiment should be put through its exercises, not only by its Colonel, but by its Lieut.-Colonel and Major, and by all of the Captains of companies in turn, until the entire regiment is perfectly familiar with each. And no Captain should be permitted to remain at the head of a company unless he is fit to fill the place of the regimental officers in emergency. By giving to each regiment a familiarity with successive commands from its own ranks, there would be diminished possibility of its coming to confusion by the flight or death of its Colonel, or other chief officer. But under decimation of its ranks, or any disastrous reverse, there would always be a known and practiced officer to continue at its head. It is painful to read as we do, of brave soldiers retiring reluctantly from the battle-field at Bull Run, some cloudy and wrathful, some biting their lips and cursing, and others absolutely shedding floods of tears, because of their having no officers of courage and competency to lead their broken but still brave ranks back against the enemy.

The Destruction at Gosport Navy-yard.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of July 16, Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the United States vessels and other property at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are sorry to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property, by the TIMES, at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our Navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the Government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCAULEY, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire republication, but the leading points in the history of the loss of the vessels and property at the Navy-yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the 12th day of April last, Mr. Secretary WELLES wrote to Commodore C. S. McCAULEY, commandant Navy-yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the *Merrimack* (a splendid steam man-of-war of 50 guns) should be got ready immediately and sent out of the harbor, advising especial attention to shipping and stores in the Yard, and suggesting that "it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations." Mr. WELLES, in his letter of the 12th, orders the *Merrimack* to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and informs Commodore MACAULEY that he has sent Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, Engineer-in-Chief, to Norfolk, to expedite her sailing, and directing the Commodore to have Mr. ISHERWOOD'S suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 16th of April Commodore McCAULEY informs Mr. Secretary WELLES that the *Merrimack* may "*now* be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April Mr. ISHERWOOD writes to Mr. Secretary WELLES that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 13th of April,—reported to Commodore McCAULEY on Sunday, 14th,—was directed by Commodore McCAULEY to proceed with his duty in preparing the *Merrimack* to sail. He began on Monday morning (15th) putting every available man in the Yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th,) when he called in company with Chief-Engineer DARBY on Commodore McCAULEY, and "reported the machinery ready for steam;" that "forty-four firemen and coal-heavers were engaged and ready to go on board," and asking him if he should fire up at once. The Commodore replied, "Not that afternoon," but added that "if I had steam on next morning (18th) it would be time enough." Mr. ISHERWOOD accordingly kept a regular engine-room watch, and "had the fires started at daybreak." At 9 A. M. he called on Commodore McCAULEY, and reported the vessel "ready for leaving;" "all the engineers, firemen and coal-heavers were aboard and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was his order to cast loose and go." Commodore McCAULEY replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know "in the course of a few hours." Mr. I. called the Commodore's attention to the fact that the orders for the vessel to go were "peremptory," adding that if she waited much longer she "could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel." The Commodore replied as before, that "he would determine in the course of the day." About 2 P. M., Mr. I. again called on the Commodore, when he was informed by him that he had "determined to retain the vessel," and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fires." Mr. I. once more urged on Commodore McCAULEY'S attention that the orders of the Department were "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel could be taken out with perfect safety, "earnestly volunteering his advice that the attempt should be made, with the *Germantown*, (a sloop-of-war of forty guns, completely equipped for sea,) in tow." Commodore McCAULEY replied, reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore PAULDING here takes up the story. He had been ordered on the 18th of April to Norfolk "to take command of all the Naval forces then afloat, and do all in his power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States." He embarked on the steamer *Pawnee*, at Washington, on the 19th, on the the evening of the 20th reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Col. WALDRUF'S Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and at 8 P. M., same day, was at Gosport Navy-yard. He found there afloat the steam-frigate *Merrimack*, 50 guns; sloop-of-war *Germantown*, 40 guns; sloop *Plymouth*, 30 guns; brig *Dolphin*, 20 guns. He also found there "three thousand pieces of ordnance of all calibres," about 300 being latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and "there was no effectual mode of rendering these guns unserviceable." Commodore PAULDING says:

"In carrying out the orders of the Department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstruction, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fortress Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore PAULDING thereupon took measures to burn and destroy what property he could, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man-of-war *Cumberland*, which was easily passed over the obstructions placed below by the rebels. Commodore PAULDING says that soon after he reached the Navy-yard, a flag of truce came from Gen. TALIAFERRO, a Virginia General thereabouts, proposing to permit him (Commodore PAULDING) to take out the *Cumberland*, if he would "stop the destruction of public property," which message was defied.

Capt. WILKES, of the steamer *Pawnee*, makes an official report to Commodore PAULDING of his part in the transaction, which is much the same in substance as Commodore PAULDING'S report to the Navy Department. But it develops a little of Commodore McCAULEY'S conduct about these times. After it was found that the vessels were sinking, and that the property at the Yard would have to be destroyed, all efforts were turned to this end. Mines were fixed and trains laid. At 1½ o'clock in the morning all was ready, and every soul but the few that were to fire the trains were ordered to leave the Yard and come on board. "The troops and marines were rapidly embarked," says Capt. WILKES, "when it was reported to you by the youngest son of Commodore McCAULEY, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, [in the Yard,] and declined all inducement to do so. Commander ALDEN was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention speedily to fire the buildings, *and his life must be lost.* This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the *Cumberland*."

This ends the story of the loss as told by ISHERWOOD, PAULDING and WILKES. On the 25th of April, Commodore McCAULEY, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day *after* he had refused to let the *Merrimack* sail) he (McCAULEY) *heard* that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that Virginia State troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburgh and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the *Merrimack*, *Germantown* and *Plymouth* to a place of safety," [all false, for the *Merrimack* was ready to sail, Wednesday, 17th, as proved by Mr. ISHERWOOD.] "I determined on destroying them," [that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again.] Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the Yard," Commodore McCAULEY "sent word to Gen. TALIAFERRO that, if they continued such a menace, he would fire upon them." Gen. TALIAFERRO promptly replied, disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries." As no one else ever saw them, it is presumed that they never existed to menace the Navy-yard. After having scuttled the ships and destroying what other property he could, Commodore McCAULEY says, and when it was quite dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the *Cumberland*, and in the morning act as circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore PAULDING had in getting him out of the Navy-yard and on to the *Cumberland*, at the hour of 1½ o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The *naive* remark of Commodore McCAULEY in chronicling his embarkment on the *Cumberland*, (which he never made in the manner as he states,) will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation deep and irreversible on it is terrible shame and crime: "With the *Cumberland*," says Commodore McCAULEY, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had batteries opened upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

With this record before them, will it not astonish the country to know that Commodore McCAULEY has never received either punishment, or, so far as we know, censure from the Government. If it is not clear from this showing that he failed in his duty in every particular, saved nothing that he might have saved, destroyed millions of dollars worth of property that he had ample means of defending, and, to the last hour of his stay at the Navy-yard, exhibited vacillation and imbecility of the most disgraceful character, then we confess that proof has failed to serve its usual purposes in human affairs of making sure the events of history. What has Mr. WELLES, what has the Administration to say?

ITALIAN PATRIOTISM FOR CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM.—Some of the brave men whose arms established constitutional freedom in Italy, now that their services are no longer needed at home, have come to this country with a view of tendering their aid to the Government in its struggles to maintain the Constitution and the Union. Among these are Col. FRANCESCO ORNESI and Capt. FONTANA and DELLA COSTA, now in this City on their way to Washington. These gentlemen have served with distinction under GARIBALDI, the evidences of which are furnished by their commissions and the honorable badges their gallantry has won. They go to offer their swords and the benefit of their practical experience to the Government. Very recent experience demonstrates the want of such men, and their services should not be rejected. That they are not now familiar with our language, is an objection met by the fact, that GARIBALDI himself laid the foundations of his military renown in South America, where neither he nor his brave followers knew, at the beginning, scarcely a word of the language of the people in whose armies they served. A very short time will so perfect them in this particular as to make their services available. Their patriotism, their loyalty to constitutional government, and faithfulness to free institutions, entitle them to the favorable consideration of those who have the management of the military affairs of the nation. Neither red tape nor official jealousy should be permitted to stand in the way of their patriotic purposes. It is no reproach to our countrymen that they are not proficients in the science of war. More than three-quarters of a century of peace, with the exception only of some four or five years, with a standing army averaging less than sixteen thousand men, have not been productive of general military skill. We have plenty of courage, plenty of energy and power of endurance of the very best material for an army. What we lack is experience. Those brave Italian patriots who have served for years under one of the most distinguished Generals of the age, are greatly needed now, to instruct and perfect our regiments of volunteers in the exercises and duties pertaining to an effective soldiery.

Non-Arrival of the Norwegian.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 29—10 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the *Norwegian*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst.

The steamship *Hibernia*, for Liverpool, passed down at 11:45 on Saturday night.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

A LONG WAR PREDICTED.

Another Letter from the London Times Correspondent.

The Attempt Upon the Life of the King of Prussia.

Cotton Higher—Breadstuffs Dull and Declining—Provisions Quiet.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 17th July, and Queenstown on the 18th, arrived here yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5½ o'clock last Sunday evening.

The *Africa's* dates are four days later than those already to hand. She has 48 passengers, and £30,000 in specie.

The political news by the *Africa* is unimportant.

The London *Observer* says that Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS goes to the War-office. Lord PALMERSTON will act for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

The English journals criticise President LINCOLN'S Message.

The *Times* says it altogether confirms the impression produced by the first message, and fears he has outweighed all chances of internecine war, and forsees, as a bystander, that the recognition of Southern independence is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

The London *Pilot* says at this date it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights. It is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate and sanguinary struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of Slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

The *Daily News* eulogizes the message and says: "It sets at rest the question of compromise, and the Government is now in a position to secure by its energetic action the sympathy of foreign Powers."

The *Telegraph* and *Star* quarrel with the Message and call it very unsatisfactory.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the rumor of the possible cession of the Island of Sardinia to France, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said such a scheme could not be permitted, and would terminate the alliance of England and France. He did not believe the Italian Government contemplated such an act.

The London Fire Insurance Companies had adopted a new scale of rates. In many cases, particularly on the docks and shipping, the charges are considerably advanced. Floating policies are also advanced from 10s. 6d. to 35s. per cent.

The political news from the Continent is meagre.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes 67f. 75c.

In Paris there was a general report of a treaty between Austria, Prussia and Russia, offensive and defensive, in the event of an insurrection in Hungary or Poland.

The *Moniteur* contains an imperial decree modifying the import duties on foreign sugar, either refined or unrefined. The duties on sugar imported in French bottoms are reduced to 30f. per 100 kilogrammes; when imported from countries out of Europe, or elsewhere, to 32f.; if imported by foreign vessels, or if coming from other ports, to 32f. per 100 kilogrammes. The same decree also modifies the duties on the importation of coffee, as follows: The duty on coffee coming from the French colonies, from French establishments on the West Coast of Africa, and in French vessels, is now 36f. per 100 kilogrammes; if from other countries, out of Europe 50f. 40c.; if in foreign vessels, 55f. 40c. per 100 kilogrammes. Modifications are also made in the duties on Swedish iron. The same decree orders that foreign sugars when unrefined and imported from countries out of Europe by foreign vessels, are to be admitted to France with the benefit of drawback if re-exported. The premiums on the exportation of soaps are suppressed.

The French Government papers say that the negotiations for the commercial treaty between France and Prussia is as good as terminated.

Orders had been received at Toulon directing the first division of the squadron under the command of Admiral LACAPELLE to be in readiness for departure. *La Gloire* will accompany this squadron, the destination of which is unknown.

A Vienna telegram confirms the resignation of Baron VAY and Count ERDSSIN, and its acceptance. Count FORDACH has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary, in place of Baron VAY.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Letters from the Southern States of America.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Friday, June 14, 1861.

As we jog along in an easy rolling carriage drawn by a pair of stout horses, a number of white people meet us coming from the Catholic chapel of the parish, where they had been attending a service for the repose of the soul of a lady much beloved in the neighborhood. The black people are supposed to have very nappy souls, or to be as utterly lost as Mr. Shandy's homuncule was under certain circumstances, for I have failed to find that any such services are ever considered necessary in their case, although they may have been very good—or where it would be most desirable—very bad Catholics. My good young friend, clever, amiable, accomplished, who had a dark cloud of sorrow weighing down his young life that softened him to almost feminine tenderness, saw none of these things. He talked of foreign travel in days gone by—of Paris and poetry, of England and London hotels, of the great *Carême*, and of ALEXIS SOYER, of pictures, of politics—*de omne scibili*. The storm gathered overhead, and the rain fell in torrents—the Mississippi flowed lifelessly by—not a boat on its broad surface. The road passed by plantations smaller and poorer than I have yet seen belonging to small planters, with only some ten or twelve slaves all told. The houses were poor and ragged. At last we reached Gov. MANNING'S place, and drove to the overseer's—a large heavy-eyed old man, who asked us into his house from out of the rain till the boat was ready—and the river did not look inviting—full of drift trees, swirls and mighty eddies. In the plain room in which we sat there was a volume of *Spurgeon's Sermons* and of BAXTER'S works. "This rain will do good to the corn," said the overseer. "The niggers has had sceerce nothin' to do lecty, as they 'eve cleaned out the fields pretty well." We drove down to a poor shed on the levee called the Ferry-house, attended by one stout young slave who was to row me over. Two flat-bottomed skiffs lay on the bank. The negro groped under the shed and pulled out a piece of wood like a large spatula, some four feet long, and a small round pole a little longer. "What are those?" quoth I, "Dem's oars, Massa," was my sable ferryman's brisk reply. "I'm very sure they are not; if they were spliced they might make an oar between them." "Golly, and dat's the truce, Massa." "There, go and get oars, will you?" While he was hunting about we entered the shed for shelter from the rain. We found "a solitary woman sitting" smoking a pipe by the ashes on the hearth, bleareyed, low-browed, and morose—young as she was. She never said a word nor moved as we came in, sat and smoked, and looked through her gummy eyes at chickens about the size of sparrows, and at a cat not larger than a rat, which ran about on the dirty floor. A little girl some four years of age, not overdressed—indeed, half-naked, "not to put too fine a point upon it"—crawled out from under the bed, where she had hid on our approach. As she seemed incapable of appreciating the use of a small piece of silver presented to her—having no precise ideas on coinage or toffy—her parent took the obolous in charge with unmistakeable decision; but, still, she would not stir a step to aid our Charon, who now insisted on the "key ov de oar-house." The little thing sidled out and hunted it out from the top of the bedstead, and I was not sorry to quit the company of the silent woman in black. Charon pushed his skiff into the water—there was a good deal of rain in it—in short, a muddish sort of fluid [illegible]

and a foot deep. I got in and the conscious waters immediately began vigorously spurting through the cotton wadding wherewith the craft was caulked. Had we gone out into the stream we should have had a swim for it, and they do say that the Mississippi is the most dangerous river for that healthful exercise in the known world. "Why! deuce take you." (I said, at least that, in my wrath,) "don't you see the boat is leaky?" "See it now for true, Massa. Nobody able to tell dat till Massa get in, tho'" Another skiff proved to be staunch. I bade good bye to my friend, and sat down in my boat, which was soon forced up along the stream close to the bank, in order to get a good start across to the other side. The view, from my lonely position, was curious, but not at all picturesque. The landscape had disappeared at once. The world was bounded on both sides by a high bank, and was constituted by a broad river—just as if one were sailing down an open sewer of enormous length and breadth. Above the bank rose, however, the tops of tall trees and the chimneys of sugar-houses. A row of a quarter of an hour brought us to the levee on the other side. I ascended the bank, and directly in front of me, across the road, appeared a carriage gateway and wickets of wood, painted white in a line of park palings of the same material, which extended up and down the road far as the eye could follow, and guarded wide spread fields of maize and sugar-cane. An avenue of trees, with branches close set, drooping and overarching a walk paved with red brick, led to the house, the porch of which was just visible at the extremity of the lawn, with clustering flowers, rose, jessamine and creepers clinging to the pillars supporting the verandah. The proprietor, who had espied my approach, issued forth with a section of sable attendants in his rear, and gave me a hearty welcome. The house was larger and better than the residences even of the richest planters, though it was in need of some little repair, and had been built perhaps fifty years ago, in the old Irish fashion, and who built well, ate well, drank well, and, finally, paid very well. The view from the Belvedere was one of the most striking of its kind in the world. If an English agriculturist could see 6,000 acres of the finest land in one field, unbroken by hedge or boundary, and covered with the most magnificent crops of tasselling Indian corn and sprouting sugar-cane, as level as a billiard-table, he would surely doubt his senses. But here is literally such a sight. Six thousand acres, better tilled than the finest patch in all the Lothians, green as Meath pastures, which can be cultivated for a hundred years to come without requiring manure, of depth practically unlimited, and yielding an average profit on what is sold off it of at least £20 an acre at the old prices and usual yield of sugar. Rising up in the midst of the verdure are the white lines of the negro cottages and the plantation offices and sugar-houses, which look like large public edifices in the distance. And who is the lord of all this fair domain? The proprietor of Houmas and Orange-grove's a man, a self-made one, who has attained his apogee on the bright side of half a century, after 25 years of successful business.

When my eyes "uncurtained the early morning," I might have imagined myself in the magic garden of Cherry and Fair Star, so incessant and multifarious were the carols of the birds, which were the only happy colored people I saw in my Southern tour, notwithstanding the assurances of the many ingenious and candid gentlemen who attempted to prove to me that the pain of terrestrial felicity must be awarded to their negroes. As I stepped through my window upon the verandah a sharp chirp called my attention to a mocking-bird perched upon a rose-bush beneath, whom my presence seemed to annoy to such a degree that I retired behind my curtain, whence I observed her flight to a neat cunningly hid in a creeping rose trailed around a neighboring column of the house, where she imparted a breakfast of spiders and grasshoppers to her gaping and clamorous offspring. While I was admiring the motherly grace of this melodious fly-catcher a servant brought coffee, and announced that the horses were ready, and that I might have a three hours' ride before breakfast. At Houmas *les jours se suivent et se ressemblent*, and an epitome of the first will serve as a type for all, with the exception of such variations in the kitchen and produce as the ingenuity and exhaustless hospitality of my host were never tired of framing.

If I regretted the absence of our English agriculturist when I beheld the 6,000 acres of cane and 1,600 of maize unfolded from the Belvedere the day previous, I longed for his presence still more when I saw those evidences of luxuriant fertility attained without the aid of phosphates or guano. The rich Mississippi bottoms need no manure—a rotation of maize with cane affords them the necessary recuperative action. The cane of last year's plant is left in stubble, and renews its growth this Spring under the title of *ratoons*. When the maize is in tassel cow-peas are dropped between the rows, and when the lordly stalk, of which I measured many 12 and even 15 feet in height—bearing three and sometimes four ears—is topped to admit the ripening sun, the pea-vine twines itself around the trunk, with a profusion of leaf and tendril that supplies the planter with the most desirable fodder for his mules in "rolling time," which is their season of trial. Besides this, the corn blades are coiled and cured. These are the best meals of the Southern race-horse, and constitute nutritious hay without dust. The cow-pea is said to strengthen the system of the earth for the digestion of a new crop of sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of the cane of last season is reserved from the mill and laid in pits, where the ends of the stalk are carefully closed with earth until Spring. After the ground has been plowed into ridges, these canes are laid in the endless tumuli, and not long after their interment, a fresh sprout springs at each joint of these interminable flutes.

As we ride through the wagon roads, of which there are not less than 30 miles in this confederation of four plantations, held together by the purse and the life of our host, the unwavering exactitude of the rows of cane, which run without deviation at right angles with the river down to the cane-brake, two miles off, proves that the negro would be a formidable rival in a plowing match. The cane has been "laid by"—that is, it requires no more labor—and will soon "lap," or close up, though the rows are seven feet apart. It feathers like a palm top; a stalk which was cut measured six feet, although from the ridges it was but waist high. On dissecting it near the root we find five nascent joints not a quarter of an inch apart. In a few weeks more these will shoot up like a spy-glass pulled out to its focus.

There are four lordly sugar-houses, as the grinding mills and boiling and crystalizing buildings are called, and near each is to be found the negro village, or "quarter," of that section of the plantation. A wide avenue, generally lined with trees, runs through these hamlets, which consist of 20 or 30 white cottages, single storied, and divided into four rooms. They are whitewashed, and at no great distance might be mistaken for New-England villages, with a town-hall which often serves in the latter for a "meeting-house," with occasionally, a row of stores on the ground floor.

The people, or "hands," are in the field, and the only inhabitants of the settlements are scores of "picaninnies," who seem a jolly congregation, under the care of crones, who here, as in an Indian village, act as nurses of the rising generation destined from their births to the limits of a social Procrustean bed. The increase of property on the estate is about five per cent. per annum by the birth of children.

We ride an hour before coming upon any "hands" at work in the fields. There is an air of fertile desolation that prevails in no other cultivated land. The regularity of the cane, its gardenlike freedom from grass or weeds, and the *ad unguem* finish and evenness of the furrows, would seem the work of nocturnal fairies, did we not realize the system of "gang labor" exemplified in a field we at length reach, where some thirty men and women were giving with the hoe the last polish to the earth around the cane, which would not be molested again until gathered for the autumnal banquet of the rolling-mills.

Small drains and larger ditches occur at almost every step. All these flow into a canal, some 15 feet wide, which runs between the plantation and the uncleared forest, and carries off the water to a "bayou" still more remote. There are 20 miles of deep ditching before the plantation, exclusive of the canal, and as this is the contract work of "Irish navvies," the sigh with which our host alluded to this heavy item in plantation expenses was expressive. The work is too severe for African thews, and experience has shown it a bad economy to overtask the slave. The sugar-planter lives in apprehension of four enemies. These are the river when rising, drought, too much or unseasonable rain, and frost. The last calls into play all his energies, and tasks his utmost composure. In Louisiana the cane never ripens as it does in Cuba, and they begin to grind as early in October as the amount of juices will permit. The question of a crop is one of early or late frost. With two months' exemption they rely, in a fair season, upon a hogshead of 1,200 pounds to the acre, and if they can run their mills until January the increase is more than proportionate, each of its latter days in the earth adding saccharine virtue to the cane.

At an average of a hogshead to the acre, each working hand is good for seven hogsheads a year, which, at last year's prices, 8c. per pound for ordinary qualities, would be a yield of £140 per annum for each full geld hand.

Two hogsheads to the acre are not unfrequently, and even three have been, produced upon rich lands in a good season. Estimating the sugar at 70 per cent., and the refuse, *bagasse*, at 30 per cent., the latter figure would give us two tons and a quarter to the acre, which open one's eyes to the tireless activity of nature in this semi-tropical region.

From the recorus of Houmas, I find that in 1857, the year of its purchase at about £300,000, it yielded a gross of $304,000, say £63,000, upon the investment.

In the rear of this great plantation there are 18,000 additional acres of cane-brake which are being slowly reclaimed, like the fields now rejoicing in crops, as fast as the furnace of the sugar-house calls for fuel. Were it desirable to accelerate the preparation of this reserve for planting, it might be put in tolerable order in three years at a cost of £15 per acre. We extended our ride into this jungle, on the borders of which, in the unfinished clearing, I saw plantations of "negro corn," the sable cultivators of which seem to have disregarded the symmetry practiced in the fields of their master, who allows them from Saturday noon until Monday's cockcrow for the care of their private interests, and, in addition to this, whatever hours in the week they can economize by the brisk fulfillment of their allotted tasks. Some of these patches are sown broadcast, and the corn has sprung up like Zouave *tirailleurs* in their most fantantastic vagaries, rather than like the steady regimental drill of the cane and maize we have been traversing.

Corn, chickens and eggs are from time immemorial the perquisites of the negro, who has the monopoly of the two last-named articles in all well-ordered Louisiana plantations. Indeed, the white man cannot compete with them in raising poultry, and our host was evidently delighted when one of his negroes, who had brought a dozen Muscovy ducks to the mansion, refused to sell them to him except for cash. "But Louis, won't you trust me? Am I not good for $3?" "Good enough, massa; but dis nigger want de money to buy flour and coffee for him young family. Folks at Donaldsonville will trust massa—won't trust nigger." The money was paid, and, as the negro left us, his master observed, with a sly, humorous twinkle, "That fellow sold $4 worth of corn last year, and all of them feed their chickens with my corn, and sell their own."

There are three overseers at Houmas, one of whom superintends the whole plantation, and likewise looks after another estate of 8,000 acres, some twelve miles down the river, which our host added to his possession two years since, at a cost of £150,000. In any part of the world, and in any calling, Mr. S—— (I do not know if he would like to see his name in print) would be considered an able man. Mr. S. attends to most of the practice requiring immediate attention. We visited one of these hospitals, and found half-a-dozen patients ill of fever, rheumatism and indigestion, and apparently well cared for by a couple of stout nurses. The truckle bedsteads were garnished with mosquito bars, and I was told that the hospital is a favorite resort, which its inmates leave with reluctance. The pharmaceutical department was largely supplied with a variety of medicines, quinine and preparations of sulphites of iron. "Poor drugs," said Mr. S., "are a poor economy."

I have mentioned engineering as one of the requisites of a competent overseer. To explain this I must observe that Houmas is esteemed very high land, and that in its cultivated breadth there is only a fall of eight feet to carry off its surplus matter. In the plantation of Gov. MANNING, which adjoins it, an expensive steam draining-machine is employed to relieve his fields of this incumbrance, which is effected by the revolutions of a fan-wheel some twenty feet in diameter, which laps up the water from a narrow trough into which all the drainage flows and tosses it into an adjoining bayou.

On Gov. MANNING's plantation we saw the process of clearing the primitive forest, of which 150 acres were sown in corn and cotton beneath the half girdled trees that awaited the axe, while an equal breadth on the other side of a broad and deep canal was reluctantly yielding its tough and fibrous soil, from which the jungle had just been removed, to the ploughs of some fifty negroes, drawn by two mules each. Another season of lustration by maize or cotton, and the rank soil will be ready for the cane.

The cultivation of sugar differs from that of cotton in requiring a much larger outlay of capital. There is little required for the latter besides negroes and land, which may be bought on credit, and a year's clothing and provisions. There is a gambling spice in the chances of a season which may bring wealth or ruin—a bale to the acre which may produce 7d. or only 5d. per lb. In a fair year the cotton planter reckons upon 10 or 12 bales to the hand, in which case the annual yield of a negro varies from £90 to £120. His enemies are drought, excessive rains, the ball worm, and the army worm,—his best friend "a long picking season."

There is more steadiness in the price of sugar, and a greater certainty of an average crop. But the cost of a sugar-house, with its mill, boilers, vacuum pans, centrifugal and drying apparatus, cannot be less than £10,000, and the consumption of fuel, thousands of cords of which are cut up by the "hands," is enormous. There were cases of large fortunes earned by planting sugar with small beginnings, but these had chiefly occurred among early settlers, who had obtained their lands for a song. A Creole, who recently died at the age of 55, in the neighborhood, and who began with only a few thousand dollars, had amassed more than $1,000,000 in twenty-five years, and two of his sons—skilful planters—were likely to die each richer than his father.

This year the prospects of sugar are dreary enough, at least while the civil war lasts, and my host, with a certainty of 6,500 hogsheads upon his various plantations, has none of a market. In this respect cotton has the advantage of keeping longer than sugar. At last year's prices, and with the United States protective tariff of 20 per cent. to shield him from foreign competition, his crop would have yielded him over £100,000. But all the sweet teeth of the Confederate States Army can hardly "make a hole" in the 450,000 hogsheads which this year is expected to yield in Louisiana and Texas. Under the new tariff of the Seceding States, the loss of protection to Louisiana alone may be stated, within bounds, at $8,000,000 per annum—which is making the planters pay pretty dear for their secession whistle

When I arrived at Houmas there was the greatest anxiety for rain, and over the vast, level plateau every cloud was scanned with avidity. Now, a shower seemed bearing right down upon us, when it would break, like a flying soap-bubble, and scatter its treasures short of the parched fields in which we felt interested. The wind shifted, and hopes were raised that the next thunder-cloud would prove less illusory. But, no! "Kenner" has got it all. On the fifth day, however, the hearts of all the planters and their parched fields were gladdened by half a day of general and generous rain, beneath which our host's cane fairly reeled and revelled. It was now safe for the season, and so was the corn. But "one man's meat is another's poison," and we heard more than one "Jeremiad" from those whose fields had not been placed in the condition which enabled those of our friend to carry the action of 12 hours of tropical rain with the ease of an alderman or a lord chancellor made happier or wiser by his three bottles of port.

What is termed *hacienda* in Cuba, *rancho* in Mexico, and "plantation" elsewhere, is styled "habitation" by the Creoles of Louisiana, whose ancestors began more than a century ago to reclaim its jungles.

At last "*venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus*." I had seen as much as might be of the best phase of the great institution,—less than I could desire of a most exemplary, kind-hearted, clear-headed, honest man. In the calm of a glorious Summer evening, arrayed in all the splendor of scenery that belongs to dreams in Cloudland, where mountains of snow, peopled by "gorgons and hydras and chimæras dire," rise from seas of fire that bear black barks freighted with thunder before the breeze of battle, we crossed the Father of Waters, waving an adieu to the good friend who stood on the shore, and turning ever back to the home we had left behind us. It was dark when the boat reached Donaldsonville on the opposite "coast." I should not be surprised to hear that the founder of this remarkable city, which once contained the archives of the State, now transferred to Baton Rouge, was a North Briton. There is a simplicity and economy in the plan of the place not unfavorable to that view, but the motives which induced DONALDSON to found his Rome on the west of Bayou La Fourche from Mississippi must be a secret to all time. Much must the worthy Scot have been perplexed by his neighbors, a long-reaching colony of Spanish Creoles, who toll not and spin nothing but fishing-nets, and who live better than Solomon, and are probably as well dressed, *minus* the barbaric pearl and gold of the Hebrew potentate. Take the odd, little, retiring, modest houses which grow in the hollows of Scarborough, add to them the least imposing mansions in the natural town of Folkestone, cast them broadsown over the surface of the Essex marshes, plant a few trees in front of them, then open a few "Café billards" of the camp sort along the main street, and you have done a very good Donaldsonville. A policeman welcomes us on landing and does the honors of the market, which has a beggarly account of empty benches, a Texan bull done into beef, and a coffee-shop. The policeman is a tall, lean, west countryman; his story is simple, and he has it to tell. He was one of DAN RICE's company—a traveling Astley. He came to Donaldsonville, saw, and was conquered by one of the Spanish beauties, married her, became tavern-keeper, failed, learned French, and was now constable of the parish. There was, however, a weight on his mind. He had studied the matter profoundly, but he was not near the bottom. How did the friends, relatives, and tribe of his wife live? No one could say. They reared chickens, and they caught fish; when there was a pressure on the planters, they turned out to work for 6s. 6d. a-day, but those were rare occasions. The policeman had become quite gray with excogitating the matter, and he had "nary notion of how they did it." Donaldsonville has done one fine thing. It has furnished two companies of soldiers—all Irishmen—to the wars, and a third is in the course of formation. Not much hedging, ditching or hard work these times for Paddy! The blacksmith, a huge tower of muscle, claims exemption on the ground that "the divil a bit of him comes from Oireland; he nivir hird av it, barrin' from the buks he rid," and is doing his best to remain behind, but popular opinion is against him. As the steamer would not be up till towards dawn, or later, it was a relief to saunter through Donaldsonville to see society, which consisted of several gentlemen and various Jews playing games unknown to *Hoyle*, in oaken bar-rooms flanked by billiard tables. My good friend the doctor whom I had met at Houmas, who had crossed the river to see patients suffering from an attack of Eucre, took us round to a little club, where I was introduced to a number of gentlemen, who expressed great pleasure at seeing me, shook hands violently, and walked away; and finally we melted off into a cloud of mosquitoes by the river bank, in a box prepared for them, which was called a bedroom. These rooms were built in wood on the stage close to the river. "Why can't I have one of those rooms?" asked I, pointing to a larger mosquito box. "Its engaged by ladies." "How do you know?"—"*Parceque elles ont envoyé leurs butin.*" It was delicious to meet the French "plunder" for baggage—an old phrase so nicely rendered in the mouth of the Mississippi boatman. Having passed a night of extreme discomfiture with the winged demons of the box, I was aroused towards dawn by the booming of the steam drum of the boat, dipped my head in water among drowned mosquitoes, and went forth upon the landing. The policeman had just arrived. His eagle eye lighted upon a large flat, on the stern of which was inscribed,—"Pork, corn, butter, beef," &c. Several spry citizens were also on the platform. After salutations and compliments, policeman speaks,—"When did *she* come in?" (meaning flat.) First Citizen—"In the night, I guess." Second Citizen—"There's a lot of whisky aboard, too." Policeman (with pleased surprise)—"You never mean it?" First Citizen—"Yes, Sir; one hundred and twenty gallons!" Policeman (inspired by a bright aspiration of patriotism)—"It's a West country boat; why *don't* the citizens seize it? And whisky rising from 1fc. to 35c. a gallon!" Citizens murmur approval, and I feel the whisky part of the cargo is not safe. "Yes, Sir, says Citizen Three, "they seize all our property at Cairey (Cairo,) and I'm for making an example of this cargo." Further reasons for the seizure of the articles were adduced, and it is probable they were as strong as the whisky, which has, no doubt, been drunk long ago on the very purest principles. In course of conversation with the Committee of Taste which had assembled, it was revealed to me that there was a strict watch kept over those boats which are freighted with whisky forbidden to the slaves, and with principles, when they come from the West country, equally objectionable. "Did you hear, Sir, of the chap over at DUNCAN KENNER'S as was caught the other day?" "No, Sir; what was it? "Well, Sir, he was a man that came here and went over among the niggers at KENNER'S to buy their chickens from them. He was took up, and they found he'd a lot of money about him." "Well, of course, he had money to buy the chickens." "Yes, Sir. but it looked suspicious. He was a West country fellow, tew, and he might have meant tamperin' with 'em. Lucky for him he was not taken in the arternoon." "Why so?" "Because if the citizens had been drunk they'd have hung him on the spot." The *Acadia* was now alongside, and in the early morning Donaldsonville receded rapidly into trees and clouds. To bed, and make amends for mosquito visits. On awaking, find that I am in the same place I started from; at least, the river looks just the same. It is difficult to believe that we have been going eleven miles an hour against the turbid river, which is of the same appearance as it was below—the same banks, bends, drift-wood and trees.

Beyond the levees there were occasionally large clearings and plantations of corn and cane, of which the former predominated. The houses of the planters were not so large or so good as those on the lower banks. Large timber rafts, navigated by a couple of men, who stood in the shade of a few upright boards, were encountered at long intervals. The river was otherwise dead. White egrets and blue herons rose from the marshes where the banks had been bored through by crayfish, or crevasses had been formed by the waters. The fields were not much more lively, but at every landing the whites who came down were in some sort of uniform, and a few negroes were in attendance to take in or deliver goods. There were two blacks on board in irons—captured runaways—and very miserable they looked at the thought of being restored to the bosom of the patriarchal family from which they had, no doubt, so prodigally eloped. I fear the fatted calf-skin would not be applied to their backs. The river is about half a mile wide here and is upwards of 1,000 feet deep. The planters' houses in groves of pecan and magnolias, with verandah and belvedere, became more frequent as the steamer approached Baton Rouge, already visible in the distance over a high bank or bluff on the right hand side.

Before noon the steamer hauled alongside a stationary hulk, which once "walked the waters" by the aid of machinery, but which was now used as a floating hotel, depôt and storehouse—315 feet long, and fully 30 feet on the upper deck above the level of the river. Here were my quarters till the boat for Natchez should arrive. The proprietor was somewhat excited on my arrival, because one of his servants was away. "Where have you been, you ——?" "Away to buy de newspaper, Massa." "For who, you ——?" "Me buy 'em for no one, Massa; me sell 'um agin, Massa." "See, now, you ——, if ever you goes aboard to meddle with newspapers, I'm —— but I'll kill you, mind that!" Baton Rouge is the capital of the State of Louisiana, and the State House is a quaint and very new example of bad taste. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum near it is in a much better style. It was my intention to visit the State Prison and Penitentiary, but the day was too hot and the distance too great, and so I dined at the oddest little Creole restaurant, with the funniest old hostess and the strangest company in the world. On returning to the boat hotel, Mr. CONRAD, one of the citizens of the place, and Mr. W. AVERY, a judge of the Court, were good enough to call to invite me to visit them, but I was obliged to decline. The old gentlemen were both members of the Home Guard, and drilled assiduously every evening. Of the 1,300 voters at Baton Rouge, more than 750 are already off to the wars, and another company is being formed to follow them. Mr. CONRAD has three sons in the field already. The waiter who served out drinks in the bar wore a uniform, and his musket lay in the corner among the brandy bottles. At night a patriotic meeting of citizen soldiery took place in the bow, which song and whisky had much to do, so that sleep was difficult, but at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the *Mary T.* came alongside, and soon afterwards bore me on to Natchez, through scenery which became wilder and less cultivated as she got upwards. Of the 1,500 steamers on the river not a tithe are now in employment, and the owners are in a bad way. It was late at night when the steamer arrived at Natchez, and next morning early I took shelter in another engineless steamer, which was thought to be a hotel by its owners. Old negress on board, however, said, "There was nothing for breakfast, go to Curry's on shore." Walk up hill to Curry's—a bar-room, a waiter and flies. "Can I have any breakfast?" "No, Sir-ree; it's over half an hour ago." "Nothing to eat at all?" "No, Sir." Can I get some anywhere else?" "I guess not." It had been my belief that a man with money in his pocket could not starve in any country *soi-disant* civilized. Exceptions prove rules, but they are disagreeable things. I chewed the cud of fancy *fausts de mieux*, and became the centre of attraction to citizens, from whose conversation I learned that this was "JEFF. DAVIS' fast-day." Observed one, "It quite puts me in mind of Sunday, all the stores closed." Said another, "We'd soon have Sunday every day, then, for I 'spect it won't be worth while for most shops to keep open any longer." Natchez, a place of much trade and cotton export in the season, is now as dull—let us say as Harwich without a regatta. But it is ultra-Secessionist, *nil obstante*. My hunger was assuaged by a friend who drove me up to his comfortable mansion through a country not unlike the wooded parts of Surrey, abounding in fine trees, and in the only lawns and park-like fields I have yet seen in America. In the evening after dinner my host drove me over to visit a small encampment under a wealthy planter, who has raised, equipped and armed his company at his own expense.

We were obliged to get out at a narrow lane and walk towards the encampment on foot, a sentry stopped us, and we observed that there was a semblance of military method in the camp. The Captain was walking up and down in the verandah of the poor, deserted hut, for which he had abandoned his splendid home. A book of tactics (Hardee's—which is, in part, a translation of the French Manual—lay on the table. Our friend was full of spirit, and said he would give all he had in the world to the cause. But the day before, and a party of horse, composed of sixty gentlemen in the district, worth from £20,000 to £50,000 each, had started for the war in Virginia. Everything to be seen or heard testifies to the great zeal and resolution with which the South have entered upon the quarrel. But they hold the power of the United States and the loyalty of the North to the Union at far too cheap a rate. Next day was passed in a delightful drive through cotton fields, Indian corn, and undulating woodlands, amid which were some charming residences. I crossed the river at Natchez, and saw one fine plantation, in which the corn, however, was by no means so fine as I have often seen. The cotton looks well, and some had already burst into flower—bloom, as it is called—which had turned to a flagrant pink, and seemed saucily conscious that its boll would play an important part in the world. In this part of Mississippi the secessionist feeling was not so overpowering at first as it has been since the majority declared itself, but the expression of feeling is now all one way. The rage of Southern sentiment is to me inexplicable, making every allowance for Southern exaggeration. It is sudden, hot, and apparently as causeless as Summer lightning. From every place I touched at along the Mississippi, a large portion of the population has gone forth to fight, or is preparing to do so. The whispers which rise through the storm are few and feeble. Some there are who sigh for the peace and happiness they have seen in England. But they cannot seek those things; they must look after their property. Each man maddens his neighbor by desperate resolves, and threats and vows. Their faith is in JEFFERSON DAVIS' strength, and in the necessities and weaknesses of France and England. The inhabitants of the tracts which lie on the banks of the Mississippi, and on the inland regions hereabout, ought to be, in the natural order of things, a people almost nomadic, living by the chase and by a sparse agriculture, in the freedom which tempted their ancestors to leave Europe. But the Old World has been working for them. All its trials have been theirs; the fruits of its experience, its labors, its research, its discoveries, are theirs. Steam has enabled them to turn their rivers into highways, to open primeval forests to the light of day and to man. All these, however, would have availed them little had not the demands of manufacture abroad, and the increasing luxury and population of the North and West at home, enabled them to find in these swamps and uplands sources of wealth richer and more certain than all the gold mines of the world. But there must be gnomes to work those mines. Slavery was an institution ready to their hands. In its development there lay every material means for securing the prosperity which Manchester opened to them, and in supplying their own countrymen with sugar. The small, struggling, deeply-mortgaged proprietors of swamp and forest set their negroes to work to raise levees, to cut down trees, to plant and sow. As the negro became valuable by his produce, the Irish emigrant took his place in the severer labors of the plantation, and ditched and dug, and cut into the waste land. Cotton at 10 cents a pound gave a nugget in every boll. Land could be had for a few dollars an acre. Negroes were cheap in proportion. Men who made a few thousand dollars invested them in more negroes and more land, and borrowed as much again for the same purpose. They waxed fat and rich,—there seemed no bounds to their fortune. But threatening voices came from the North—the echoes of the sentiments of the civilized world repenting of its evil pierced their ears, and they found their feet were of clay, and that they were nodding to their fall in the midst of their power. Ruin inevitable awaited them if they did not shut out these sounds and stop the fatal utterances. The issue is to them one of life and death. Whoever raises it hereafter, if it be not decided now, must expect to meet the deadly animosity which is displayed towards the North. The success of the South—if it can succeed—must lead to complications and results in other parts of the world for which neither it nor Europe is now prepared. Of one thing there can be no doubt—a Slave State cannot long exist without a slave trade. The poor whites who have won the fight will demand their share of the spoils. The land is abundant, and all that is wanted to give them fortunes is a supply of slaves. They will have that in spite of their masters, unless a stronger power prevents the accomplishment of their wishes.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th inst., Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he wished to know from the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs whether he had received any fresh complaints of the treatment of British subjects in the secession States, and whether he would make any statement to the House on the subject. He considered he had been rather unfortunately treated by the honorable member for Liskeard and the honorable member for Galway, the other evening when he introduced this subject, who treated his statements as old women's tales. The noble lord, however, partly bore out what he stated. But to get at the facts he wrote to the United States for information, and in reply he received an act passed in the end of May by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the parliament of the Confederate States, which completely confirmed what he said. He had stated that $20 had been offered for every person dead or alive. It appeared, however, that $25 was the sum offered, and that was the only mistake he made. He was right therefore in calling these people of the South and this Mr. J. DAVIS a set of brutes. [Laughter.] He also complained that a British Consul in the Confederate States neglected to do his duty by British subjects, and he wished to know whether the noble lord had received any communication upon that matter. He had himself received a communication at the last moment, stating that four or five Englishmen who had arrived in New-York, and were on their way to this country, complained that they had not obtained from British Consuls in the Southern States that protection to which they were entitled. They said they had experienced the inutility of a protection of those Consuls. With regard to the case of the tarring and feathering of the Captain of a British vessel, to which he alluded on a former occasion, he was informed that the British Consul at Savannah was present during that occurrence, and wore the secession colors. Surely, that was inconsistent with the neutrality which the English Government had declared they would observe. [Hear, hear.] When a reward was offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties, the ringleader gave himself up and claimed the reward, and and after being subjected to two or three days' imprisonment was liberated. He (Mr. DUNCOMBE) understood, moreover, that the British Consul at Savannah was a large slave-owner in right of his wife, and, therefore, had a direct interest in the question which agitated the country. It was utterly impossible that justice could be done to British subjects if such a person held the office of Consul. He wished to know whether the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had received any complaint on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had not received any complaint with regard to the British Consul at Savannah. A complaint was made respecting the outrage of tarring and feathering the Captain of a merchant vessel, and there was some correspondence on the subject. The affair took place before the secession of the Southern States, and had nothing to do with it. (Mr. T. DUNCOMBE—In May last.) It was a case in which a Captain of a British vessel was rumored to have been ill-treated and beaten badly. A great mob collected, and he was tarred and feathered; but it appeared that the British Consul had done his duty as regarded the transaction. It did not transpire that he was guilty of the impropriety of wearing secession colors, but inquiries would be made into the matter.

The subject then dropped.

The Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia.

A letter from Baden, dated July 14, appears in the *Journal des Débats*. The writer says: "This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the moment when the King of Prussia, after his customary walk in the Lichtenthal Avenue, was seated near the stone fountain, a student of Leipsic approached him, and, levelling a pistol at his breast, pulled the trigger. The force of the charge happily caused the bullet to rise, and the ball only tore the dress, and slightly grazed the King's shoulder. Arrested on the spot by the promenaders who heard the report, the assassin was taken before the chief magistrate of the city, and was examined in the presence of his August Highness the Grand Duke of Baden. It is stated that the student confined himself to the reply, while avowing his crime, that his only object was to free Germany from a prince who was not sufficiently active in the cause of German unity. The population of Baden, where His Majesty is regarded with respect and veneration, heard of the event with a horror which will be shared by all the world. The report runs that the Leipsic student is the son of a Russian Consul in a city on the Black Sea. Others say that he is of Lithuanian orgin."

Commercial Intelligence by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 113,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators and 23,000 to exporters. The market became active, and prices advanced under the advices from America, (the President's Message,) and holders offered their stocks freely, without, however, pressing sales. The inferior qualities of American have advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d. per lb., while the fair and middling descriptions are barely ⅛d. higher. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans fair.....8¾d. Mobile middling.....8d.
Orleans middling.....8d. Upland fair.....8¼d.
Mobile fair.....8¾d. Upland middling.....8d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,053,000 bales, of which 708,800 bales are American.

Private circulars report Friday's sales 15,000 to 20,000 bales, at the full spot prices of the week.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market tends upwards. Holders demand an advance which in some cases is obtained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull with a declining tendency.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour declined 6d. @ 1s., sales at 26s. @ 28s. Wheat very dull for inferior qualities, and all qualities offered at a considerable decline; sales of red at 9s. 3d. @ 11s. 6d. white at 10s. 6d. @ 12s. 9d. Corn steady, sales of yellow at 28s. 6d. @ 28s., and of white at 31s. 6d. @ 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet. Beef steady. Pork quiet and quotations barely maintained. Bacon dull and a partial decline on all qualities. Lard steady at 49s. 6d. @ 51s. Tallow steady at 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POT ASHES dull and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 29s. 6d. @ 30s. PEARL ASHES dull at 32s. RESIN firm with an improvement on the lower qualities; sales at 6s. 6d. @ 8s. 9d., and at 7s. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 48s. @ 49s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady; sales of Carolina at 23s. 3d. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL firmer at 30s. 9d. @ 31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report a declining tendency in foreign BREADSTUFFS. IRON dull, for both Rails and BAR. COFFEE firm. SUGAR steady. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 51s. TALLOW, all qualities slightly declined; sales at 48s. TEA quiet but steady, at 16½d. @ 11d. for common Congou. LINSEED OIL, 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 89¾ @ 89¾ for money, and 89⅞ @ 90 for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is generally unchanged.
Erie Railroad 22@23.
Illinois Central Railroad 39@38¾ discount.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning.

Sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) were 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS closed, yesterday, very dull, with quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS closed quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols 89¼ @ 89⅝ for money, and 89⅛ @ 89¾ for account.
Erie Railroad Stock, 22½ @ 23.
Illinois Central Railroad, 34½ @ 38¼ discount.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 18.

The sales of COTTON for the week sum up 13,500 bales. The market opened quiet, but closed active. *Tres ordinaire*, f.116; do. *bas*, f.111. All qualities have slightly advanced, caused by intelligence from America. The stock in port is 290,000 bales.

Arrival of a Slaver.

The prize brig *Falcon*, Lieut. GEORGE W. YOUNG, from Congo River in 43 days, arrived here yesterday.

The *Falcon* was boarded and captured by the U. S. ship *Sumter*, off Red Point, June 14, when Lieut. YOUNG was placed on board with a prize crew of ten men. When captured she had all the appurtenances for a slave voyage, and the Captain (KIMBALL) quietly gave up the vessel, acknowledging that was the object of the voyage. Capt. KIMBALL and five of the brig's crew are on board, two having died on the passage to this port. Their names are JOSEPH BASAIN, a landsman, died 4th July, LEWIS F. BURNETT, boy, died 22d.

All the African squadron were at Loando June 10 except the *Saratoga*, she being on a cruise. The *Sumter* was bound to Fernando Po. The health of the squadron continued good.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the vessels on that station:

FLAG-SHIP CONSTELLATION.

Flag Officer, WM. INMAN; Captain, J. H. Nicholas; Lieutenants, Rhinde, Johnson, Loyal; Fleet Surgeon, T. L. Smith; Paymaster, J. N. Hambleton; Assistant Surgeon, —— Brown; Flag Officer's Secretary, Vanden Heard; First Lieutenant of Marines, J. F. Tatnall; Midshipmen, J. F. Kane, W. R. Butt; Boatswain, A. Hingerty; Gunner, J. Hutchinson; Carpenter, H. M. Lowry; Sailmaker, J. D. Blachford.

STEAMER SAN JACINTO.

Captain, S. A. DARWIN; Lieutenants, D. McN. Fairfax, K. R. Breeze, J. A. Greer, A. P. Cooke; Surgeon, J. S. Messersmith; Paymaster, L. I. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Hasty; Chief Engineer, John FARON; First Assistants, W. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg; Second Assistant, J. B. Houston; Third Assistants, G. W. Hall, John Rupp, Benj. Kavanagh; Boatswain, H. Grace; Gunner, J. D. Boorom; Carpenter, Wm. M. Leighton; Sailmaker, George C. Boorum.

SLOOP SARATOGA.

Commander, JOHN CALHOUN; Lieuts. Biell, Stevens and Bradford; Paymaster, J. A. Bates; Surgeon, C. D. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, D. Kindleberger; Midshipman, R. Prentiss; Boatswain Walton; Carpenter, Foy; Gunner, Hamilton; Sailmaker, Tatem.

DROWNED.—WM. RANDOLPH, aged 8 years, son of Mr. WM. RANDOLPH, residing at No. 2 Ferry-street, South Brooklyn, about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, accidentally fell overboard from the new bridge now building at Hamilton-avenue Ferry, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. His body was recovered after having been in the water about one hour by a young man named SWERN, who, after diving several times succeeded in bringing it up.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT FIRE AT SAGINAW.

HERRING'S SAFE
PRESERVES THE VALUABLES!

EAST S

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

More Negroes Landed on the Island—The Prizes Taken by the Sumter—Mercantile Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

I very much fear that we in Havana do not hear of one-third of the Africans landed on and near this Island. I have intelligence of a cargo having been landed in a Key near Trinidad, and left in a starving condition; and a friend residing near Remedios tells me that a week has scarcely passed the last three months in which there has not been one or more cargoes of Africans landed in that jurisdiction. Several fishing-boats were brought into this harbor a few days ago, prizes to the *Guarda Costa* steamer, Com. DE VENADITO, they having been captured attempting to land a cargo of Africans in a Key near Cardenas. The fishing-boats were the property of Don F. MURTY Y TUREN.

We have had recent visits from the French brig-of-war *Mercure*, the British corvette *Rover*, steamer *Jason*, and day before yesterday the British war-steamer *Spiteful*, with Commodore DUNLAP on board, arrived here. The United States steamship *Niagara* is reported to have been off this port, and to have gone to look after the privateer *Sumter*. By the way, it was the *Louisa Kilham* and not *Kilman* that was captured by the *Sumter*. One of her prizes having been taken in Spanish waters was declared not to be a legal prize, and sailed from Cienfuegos accordingly. The other vessels captured by the *Sumter* and taken into Cienfuegos remain there, waiting the decision of the Spanish Government regarding them.

I am sorry to report the *failure* of another large house, that of GABRIEL LOPEZ, MARTINEZ & Co. There were 775 cases of yellow fever in this city last month, against 669 cases in same month last year. The *rains* are very irregular.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar market is rather active, at 7½ to 8 reals per arrobe, basis D. S., No. 12. Molasses continues without attention. Freights declining; last engagement of American vessels, of small capacity, to load sugars at Lagunayra for New-York, at $4 50 per hhd.

Exchanges tend upward. I quote sterling 13¾ to 14 per cent. premium. New-York, 60 day bills, 4¾ to 5¼ per cent. premium. New-Orleans—Nothing doing.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE. Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 13
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 20
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	July
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	July
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept
	FROM AMERICA.		
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	July
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	July
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	July
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	July
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Asia, will close at the New-York post office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 9 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
South Mails close at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad 9 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Sandwich Islands close daily at the Post-office at 12 M. and 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Jan Supplement at 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARIA MARTIN, A FRIEND OF yours is very anxious to see you at Thirteenth-st. and Lorimer-st. in Greenpoint. Will you call?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATLIN'S BREATH OF LIFE.
THE BREATH OF LIFE; OR, MAL-RESPIRATION AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE UNDEVELOPMENTS and LIFE OF MAN.
By GEO. CATLIN.
1 Vol. 8vo. 25 Illustrations. Price, 75 cents.
For Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.
MILITARY, ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL and ARCHITECTURAL, &c., &c. A large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

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JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Pigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bleecker-st.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Fray & Son, Boston.
John L. Mooney, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers.
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLANT Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 Isth-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon from one to ten inch, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for Two Shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.
Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.
The finder will be rewarded on delivering to HAYES & TOMPKINS, No. 50 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT A. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in lace goods, lace mantillas, &c., auction lots of embroideries, auction lots in ribbons, auction lots in hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs, Best styles French corsets, jobs in Fancy Notions, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, &c.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentee,
WIGGINS & WALTEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable American girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework. Can be seen for two days. Address E. F. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, tidy young woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a beautiful washer and ironer up of linen and muslin; also an excellent waitress; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 322 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up-stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would go a short distance; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 11 East 13th-st., or No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 14th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl would like a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing, ironing, &c.; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 10th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for three days, at No. 38 Elizabeth-st., room No. 9. Good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a German girl as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 468 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies, and understands creams, jellies, and is a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls; one as first-class cook; understands all sorts of meats and pastry cooking; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best City references from their last places. Call at No. 12 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes excellent bread, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, game, &c.; good disposition and very obliging; wages moderate; best City reference; no objections to country. Call at 320 Broadway, hall door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or as first class cook alone. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 62 East 13th-st., near University—in the tailor's—for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 302 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and Scotch dishes; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 Murray, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook; can be highly recommended as to her capabilities; is desirous to get in a private family; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., corner store.

AS COOK.—A woman who understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 30 Cherry, between Jackson and Pearl sts., from the corner of Roosevelt-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as cook; has two years' good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 30 Cherry, between Jackson and Pearl sts., from the corner of Roosevelt-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 Murray, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—A woman who understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Murray, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12o clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Sixty-per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, CORLIES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-st. } NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1851, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861. }

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. MO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY No. 28 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur.) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited: and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee,
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of the Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.

S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST. } NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861. }

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 2, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is here with given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 2th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 2th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law1wS

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 48 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef.
2,000 barrels of pork

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be corned from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as may be in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties for information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of those ably declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. } NEW-YORK, July 25, 1861. }

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 26 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES.—ONE 12-HORSE POWER, new and complete; one 5-horse power, portable, nearly new; three cylinder boilers, 5-horse power each. For sale by PETTEE & WILSON, No. 228 South-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, 'ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no mercurie, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, box, hotel, or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist
Depot of Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rice, No. 52 4th st., Williamsburgh; Mr Azaor Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 51 1st-st, Williamsburgh; Mr Henry McCummisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st, New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 38 South 7th-st., near 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Will. Daily, paints-store, No. 37 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Lispenard-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Read sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 33 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages: contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:39 A. M. Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10.00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2 45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 25th-st. station

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad—Summer Arrangement.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid night.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE Rockaway Accommodation—THE Rockaway Accommodation—THE Rockaway Accommodation

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

for the altering and rifling of the muskets belonging to the State to render them as efficient as any in the service.

If additional troops are required from the State authorities, it is expected they will be clad and equipped here, and as completely as the three months' volunteers were.

Lieut. HENRY ZEHNER, of Company D, Third New-Jersey Militia, died yesterday in Washington.

Two privates of the same Regiment are reported in the hospital at Washington.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH EN ROUTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment left Baltimore at 11 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 29—9 P. M.

The Thirteenth Brooklyn, N. Y., Regiment has arrived here, and is now passing down to Washington-street, where they will partake of refreshments at the Volunteer Saloon, preparatory to transportation to Camden.

THE SIXTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 29.

The Sixth Wisconsin Regiment passed through this city last night, *en route* for Harrisburgh, where they are to receive their arms.

THE PRIVATEERS.

Two vessels arrived here on Friday which report having been chased by JEFF. DAVIS' privateers. Yesterday the ship *Charlotte A. Stawler*, from Leghorn, reports that she was pursued by a suspicious brig on the 20th inst., in lat. 34° 50', long. 71° 20'. Being a fast sailer she escaped.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29.

A letter from Capt. WHITE, of the bark *Louisa Kilham*, dated July 19, says that the bark *Louisa Kilham* was to sail next day for Falmouth, under convoy of the United States steamer *Crusader*, who would keep her company until passing Cape Antonio. All the vessels before reported taken by the *Sumter* were liberated by order of the Captain-General, and were ready to leave on the 19th inst., under the same convoy. The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* touched here a few days since, and has gone in pursuit of the *Sumter*, which vessel, no doubt, will try to intercept one of the California steamers. Capt. WHITE states that the commander of the *Sumter* took all his papers, including register, roll, and sea articles, and he was obliged to sail with a sea letter from the United States Consul.

THE FOURTEENTH AT BULL RUN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter was recently received from a member of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment. As many of the writer's friends take your valuable paper, and as one of his name is reported missing, would request its insertion in your columns. S.

CAMP PORTER, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861.

We marched Sunday morning from our camp beyond Fairfax Court-house, in Brigade, about 4 o'clock, arrived at Sutter's Creek about 12, having made one or two little rests, and marching slowly through five or six miles of woods, throwing out skirmishers, and stopping once ten minutes to fill canteens and eat a cracker. The regiment was put in action at once, and fought with the rest till after 4 o'clock. The enemy were reinforced, outnumbered us, and were intrenched. They were 80,000 strong, and under BEAUREGARD in person. The battle was fought obstinately, and with great loss on both sides; we finally retreated through the enemy's woods 6 or 7 miles to a bridge, which was so blocked I could not cross it, nor could one out of ten. I waded the stream and marched all night and next morning; starting with NEWMAN, SCOFIELD, MCLEER, HULL and others, to Camp Porter, on Arlington Heights, making, with the morning march, 60 miles continuous marching, except the time of the fight, from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Our Colonel is wounded and probably a prisoner, two Captains wounded, three or four Lieutenants wounded, and 200 or 300 men killed and wounded. How many prisoners we cannot tell. When I waded the Bull Run, six miles at least by our circuit from the battle-ground, the bridge was shattered to pieces by shots from secession batteries, fired at our retreating men. It was an awful battle and an exhausting retreat—forty miles marching on retreat; I came through straight to Camp Porter, and am used up, foot-sore, blistered, limb-weary and exhausted. Thank God, I am alive and unhurt. As the Colonel is wounded, and probably a prisoner, what we shall do next I cannot tell now.

P. W. OSTRANDER,
Engineer Corps 14th Reg't. N. Y. S. M.

COL. TOMPKINS.

We are assured that the statement regarding Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second New-York Regiment, to the effect that in the battle of Bull Run he threw away his sword and ran while his regiment stood firm, is entirely incorrect. He remained with his men until the retreat was ordered, keeping them steadily to their work, and taking them from the field in good order as far as Centreville. Our authority for this statement is Lieut. J. T. WILSON, commanding Company G, of the Second, who fought with Col. TOMPKINS until taken prisoner by the Black Horse Cavalry in their last charge, but who subsequently escaped.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., please allow space in your columns for the following extract from a letter written by an officer of that regiment:

"At the time we were retiring from the wood where the battery was, about half of my company got a little in advance of me, while I stayed to see about getting the wounded out. When I came up with them, some one said in reply to a question from the Colonel, "We have no officer." "I will be your officer," said he; "get into line." I said, "Colonel, it will not be necessary for you to command the company; I stayed behind, to get out the wounded."

This evidence should be sufficient to exonerate Col. TOMPKINS from the charge that was made against him of deserting his regiment previous to their engagement with the enemy. JUSTICE.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Regarding the battle at Bull Run, the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* says:

The returns are yet very imperfect. A number of three-months regiments, whose time has expired, had returned home before correct returns were made out, while others are yet incomplete. The number killed is about 317; wounded, 532; missing, 775; prisoners, 23; together with 4 civilians known to be prisoners. The number of officers killed and wounded is comparatively large. The following details are as nearly correct as they can be made from the reports received:

REGIMENT.	COLONEL.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
79th N. Y. Highlanders	Cameron	1	26	43	108
5th Massachusetts	Lawrence	....	25	26	6
28th Scott Life Guard	Ward	....	13	31	84
2d Ohio	Wilson	4	17	15	142
1st Michigan	Wilcox	1	8	32	64
1st Minnesota	Gorman	....	48	95	200
2d New-York	Tompkins	4	17	15	148
11th New-York, F. Z.	Farnham	....	20	57	5
14th New-York	Wood	....	38	26	....
69th New-York	Corcoran	....	32	54	1
71st New-York	Martin	....	3	23	....
1st Rhode Island	Burnside	....	15	27	18
2d Rhode Island	Slocum	....	8	2	....
2d Rhode Island Battery	Slocum	....	7	1	....
1st Maine	Jackson	....	....	1	....
2d Maine	Jamison	....	....	6	....
4th Maine	Howard	....	....	7	....
1st Massachusetts	Berry	....	....	3	....
2d New-Hampshire	Cowdin	....	....	7	....
2d Wisconsin	Marston	....	5	3	....
2d Vermont	Whiting	....	23	1	....
United States Marines		....	....	8	....
11th Massachusetts		....	1	5	....
1st Ohio	Clark	....	1	3	....
2d Ohio	McCook	....	1	....	....
1st New-Jersey	Wilson	....	1	2	....
2d New-Jersey	Johnson	....	1	....	....
3d New-Jersey	Baker	....	1	....	....
1st Connecticut	Napton	....	1	....	....
2d Connecticut	Burnham	....	....	6	....
27th New-York	Terry	....	....	5	....
13th New-York	Slocum	....	1	22	....
8th New-York	Quimby	....	....	4	....
	Lyons	13	4	3	....

Among the officers killed are Colonels CAMERON of the Seventy-ninth New-York, and SLOCUM, Second Rhode Island; Colonels CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth New-York, and WILCOX, First Michigan, are wounded and prisoners.

MORE CAVALRY.

Gen. HARLAN, of Philadelphia, has been authorized to raise a new regiment of cavalry. His long experience and distinguished gallantry in the East Indian service, peculiarly fit him for this position. The regiment has been accepted in advance, and will be mustered into service immediately. Gen. HARLAN will receive at least four companies from New-York, on the recommendation of J. L. JENNIGAN, Esq., No. 54 William-street, in this City.

The following instructions have been issued by order of the Secretary of War:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1861.

COL. JOSIAH HARLAN—*Sir*: I am directed to say that the Secretary of War has accepted a regiment of cavalry, to be raised by you in different portions of the country. You are authorized to call upon the mustering officer in different sections to muster in these companies when ready, and they are hereby instructed to do so upon being shown this letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assist. Adj't. Gen.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Secretary of War has sent fresh orders to Cincinnati, directing the United States Quartermaster there to send at once to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces 500 wagons, 2,000 horses and 2,600 sets of harness. They have probably arrived in Virginia by this time.

Company B, First Dragoons, United States Regular Army, arrived at Los Angelos on the 20th of June. The company is commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, and is in good health.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is said, is about issuing a general order, rendering it incumbent on all Brigadier-Generals in Virginia to have "a division drill by trumpet" at least once a week, until further orders. The first drill is to commence on or about the 10th of next month. At present the men do not know a single call on the brazen instrument, as we have taken occasion to remark more than once.

The following promotions in the Army of the Pacific are published for the information of those whom they may concern: Brevet-Major W. W. MACKALL, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major E. B. BABBITT, Assistant-Quartermaster, (stationed at Vancouver, W. T.,) to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major; Brevet-Major ROBERT ALLEN, Assistant-Quartermaster, (stationed at Benicia, formerly,) to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major; ROBERT E. CLARY, Jr., to be Second-Lieutenant, Second Dragoons. These orders have been sent to the Department of the Pacific.

Efforts are being made to reorganize the "officer lists" of the old regiments of the regular Army. The numerous resignations, and other exigencies of the war, have resulted in an amount of confusion and annoyance in the Army, which no outsider can understand. In many regiments, more than half the officers who resigned, were left to the care of those who remained, assisted by trustworthy non-commissioned officers and privates. Experienced military men wonder why regular soldiers can fight at all, officered (or unofficered, rather) as they are in many instances.

The United States steam gun-boat *Rhode Island*, 6, was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Capt. FOOTE, of this station, turning her over to Lieut.-Commanding TRENCHARD. The *Rhode Island* is destined for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, and will sail direct for Fort Pickens to-morrow or the day after, taking such mails and parcels as may be sent with her. Her crew consists of 60 men, but she takes out 60 sailors and 67 United States marines, to fill up vacancies in the different vessels of the squadron. The officers of the *Rhode Island* are: Lieut.-Commanding, Stephen D. Trenchard; Lieut. (and Executive officer) A. A. Semmes; Masters, (Acting,) William A. Griswold, John S. Dillingham, Henry Churchill; Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Wheeler; Paymaster, H. H. Pangborn; Engineers, W. P. Dessenno, H. W. Scott, Geo. P. Hunt, Oscar D. Lewis, Edward Welles.

The United States storeship *Supply* also was put in commission. She takes, besides her own ship's company, 100 men, and is, it is thought, destined for the Florida division. Her commander is GEO. M. COLVOCONESSES.

A detachment of United States marines arrived at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital. They were sent here to fill up vacancies at the station caused by the departure of men for the blockading men-of-war.

The late United States steam gun-boat *Monticello*, having been surveyed as already reported, was turned over to her owners last evening, and ceases to belong to the United States. Her guns and crew were taken off at the Navy-yard—the crew being sent over to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

Naval Constructor POOR, a Commodore, and another United States officer, are in this City, looking up vessels to assist in the blockade. They have thus far got the steamship *James Adger*, towboat *Satellite*, propeller *Stars and Stripes*, propeller *Valley City* and bark *Brazilian*—all reported chartered long ago.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PARADE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, which arrived late on Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, from the seat of war, had a grand parade yesterday. They left the armory, over Centre Market, at about 3 o'clock, and proceeded in companies to the Park, where, in front of the City Hall, the regiment was formed. After going through various evolutions, the regiment marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street; from there down the Fourth-avenue and Bowery, to Broome-street, then to Broadway, and from thence to the Armory, where it was dismissed. In the procession was a wagon, drawn by four horses, and carrying thirty-four little girls, each one dressed in red, white and blue, and bearing the arms of the various States of the Union. As the line passed by Quartermaster LINDENMULLER'S place on the Bowery a salute was fired, which the regiment acknowledged with cheers. In a day or two it is presumed that the regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

THE EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was raised at considerable expense, and obtained its full complement of men at the commencement of the war, was not accepted—so it was disorganized. Now that there has been a fresh call for troops, several of our most influential citizens have solicited that this regiment should be reorganized, and there is a prospect of its being so. Six companies of this regiment, with their several captains, joined other corps, and are now at the seat of war. The officers in raising the regiment expended some $9,000, which came principally out of their own pockets. It is hoped that as there are many men anxious and willing to join this regiment, it will have a speedy acceptance when reorganized.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Committee having this fund in charge was held at Capt. KIRKER'S, No. 599 Broadway, last evening—Hon. CHAS. P. DALY in the Chair. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no further payments be made to the families of soldiers who have returned uninjured, and that the remainder of the fund be applied to the relief of the families of the wounded, dead or missing of the regiment.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to apply to the Captains of the different companies for a list of the wounded, the dead, and the missing.

Resolved, That the future meetings of the Committee for the administration of relief, will be held only on Fridays, at 5 o clock P. M., at No. 599 Broadway.

THE CAMERON LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment, having been accepted by the War Department, immediate steps will be taken to form an encampment for the reception of recruits. A meeting of the Board of Officers will be held to-day at 10 (ten) A. M. precisely, at head-quarters, No. 491 Broadway.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

This regiment, under command of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and is rapidly filling up. Great inducements are offered to join this regiment, from the fact that the colonel commanding is an officer of thorough military education, experience and ability. The men are provided with quarters and rations immediately upon their enlisting, and clothing and equipments are furnished directly by the United States Government, without the intervention of the State authorities. Great care is being exercised in recruiting the rank and file, and those who have heretofore hesitated to connect themselves with other organizations, on account of the unpleasant associations which have seemed inevitable, will find this all that can be desired, with respect to the character and social position both of officers and men, it being the fixed determination of Col. PERRY to spare no pains to make his command as nearly unexceptionable as possible, and in point of discipline second to none. Head-quarters, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

HAOKINS' ZOUAVES.

Lieut. WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, of the New-York Zouaves, and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, arrived in the City from Newport News. He comes on recruiting service, as aid to Lieut.-Col. BETTS. The recruiting is at No. 545 Broadway. As soon as the number of men requisite to increase the regiment to 1,040 men, Lieut. ANDREWS will rejoin his regiment at Washington.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVE RECRUITS.

The detachment of recruits did not leave yesterday as anticipated. Col. DURYEE was himself in town, and changed their destination to Washington, where they will join the regiment. The news of the gallant Colonel's presence at Lafayette Hall attracted quite a crowd, and it was with great difficulty only that locomotion was possible in or around the room. Capt. KILPATRICK'S corps of mounted rifles was also detained.

RECEPTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the exempt members and friends of this regiment, held last evening at the armory, No. 544 Broadway, arrangements were made for the reception of the regiment on its arrival here. Mr. L. F. HARRISON was in the chair. At the close of the meeting, nearly four hundred dollars was subscribed to give Col. BUTTERFIELD'S command a suitable reception.

THE GERMAN RANGERS.

This regiment, the Head-quarters of which are at No. 113 Bowery, and numbering already several hundred men, has been accepted by the Government, through the untiring efforts of Col. SCHOENING and Lieut. Col. KAZINSKI, who have just returned from Washington. The Secretary of War has granted to the commanders the privilege of mustering in their men by companies.

THE FREMONT RIFLES.

Col. MERRITT has just returned from Washington with a full acceptance, and an order for mustering into service by companies. The men will be got together immediately and sent into camp forthwith, where they will be furnished with uniforms, equipments and rations. Pay commences from date of enlistment.

LINCOLN CAVALRY—CONRAD PARK.

Messrs. MELDOLA LEVI and MILLER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church. After which they delivered religious and patriotic addresses. The men paid particular attention, all joining in the responses and hymns. After which they were presented each with an Episcopal Prayer Book by Mr. MELDOLA LEVI.

THE CAMERON LEGION.

The Cameron Legion, Col. CHARLES A. DUNHAM, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of mustering in by companies. The regiment will immediately go into quarters at Camp Albertson, at Saltersville, N. J. There are now 600 men enrolled. Parties having companies may apply at Col. DUNHAM'S office, No. 341 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, or at No. 50 Greenwich-street, in this City, where the Quartermaster, Mr. W. H. ALBERTSON, may be found. Col. DUNHAM and Lieut.-Col. BISHOP have received a thorough military education, and Major DOCKSTADER is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly a Captain in the United States Army. Several of the line officers also belong to the military profession.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

The Cameron Rifles, the Second German Regiment, Col. R. J. BETZ, has now recruited six hundred men, and is continually adding to its numbers. It will be inspected on Aug. 8. The officers are all thoroughly educated military men, the majority of whom have seen active service in the Prussian, Austrian and Italian armies. They are very active in recruiting, and there is every prospect that the Regiment will be filled before the day named above. Meantime funds are needed to defray the various expenses which are continually incurred. Those who are willing to contribute may send to Col. BETZ, at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street, the present head-quarters.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. BENNETT, will reach here at an early hour to-day, probably about 10 o'clock A. M. The regiment will be received by the City authorities, and all military organizations and civil societies have been invited to participate in the proceedings. The Thirteenth has been in the service a little more than three months, and during that time has been stationed at Annapolis and Baltimore, rendering important service. The Common Council last night made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the reception.

Capt. KEIBL, of the Twenty-eight Regiment, which returned from the seat of war on last Sunday morning, last evening resumed his seat in the Common Council Chamber as Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. His presence was announced by Alderman STRONG, and the returned Alderman was most cordially received.

Ex-Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, returned last evening from Washington, after a fruitless search for his own son, Lieut. CLAYTON SCHOLES, of the Fourteenth Regiment. The last tidings of him is, that he was wounded and near Col. WOOD.

There are no definite tidings of Col. WOOD. It is generally supposed, however, that he is a prisoner.

Young WIGGINS, of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, was wounded in the late battle, and is a prisoner at Manassas. His father, residing in Oxford-street, received intelligence to this effect yesterday.

Ensign FRANK HEAD, Fourteenth Regiment, before reported dead, is wounded and a prisoner at the same place.

The President of the Long Island College Hospital, JOHN HASLETT, has given notice that the sick and the wounded of the Brooklyn regiments will be provided for in that Hospital free of charge.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Captain in the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, and Assessor of the Seventeenth Ward, obtained leave of absence last night from the Common Council, to go with his regiment to the seat of war. The Common Council also made an appropriation of $300 for the benefit of Capt. GOFF, who is organizing a regiment for the war in the Eastern District.

The Imperial Yacht.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE CITY.

So quietly has the Imperial party, with whom the yacht *Jerome Napoleon* entered our Bay last Saturday, come among us, and so overshadowing the importance of our own contemporary History, that New-Yorkers are but now beginning to learn that Prince NAPOLEON and his consort Princess CLOTILDE have really been three days among us, visiting our camps, our churches and our streets. Prince NAPOLEON, first cousin of the Emperor of the French and the Princess CLOTILDE, daughter of the *Galant'nome* VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy—those are such arrivals as it does not fall to our lot to chronicle every day; and though the event has no "political significance"—being mainly for the benefit of the Princess' health—it is yet one that in ordinary times would have made a great sensat on in the City.

Prince NAPOLEON, ("Plon" "Plon,") as everybody knows, is a son of JEROME NAPOLEON by his second wife, and stands, next after the Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of the NAPOLEONS. He is about forty years of age—stoutish, about five feet eight, not particularly Napoleonic in physiognomy, and as we saw him yesterday afternoon on Broadway in a Summer suit of linen and straw hat, looked like any ordinary *bourgeois gentilhomme*.

His Princess CLOTILDE (MARIE THERESE LOUISE CLOTILDE, to write the name in full,) is a daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL, and it will be remembered that the union, a couple of years ago, was looked upon as a "political marriage." The alliance was determined upon by an intimate understanding between the two Sovereigns, and the reciprocal interests of France and Piedmont, and the negotiations to bring it about were delayed more than a year. She was born in 1843, and is consequently at present in her nineteenth year, and is *petite*, of Italian complexion and features, and very prepossessing and unassuming in manners. With the Princess, as her first maid of honor, is the Duchess D'ABRANTES, also quite young and very pretty.

Among the suite of the Prince are two Colonels of the Empire, M. RAGON and M. FERRI PISANI, both of them Aids-de-Camp, the former Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, now a Commander in the French Navy, M. BONFILS, and M. MAURICE SAND, son of Madame GEORGE SAND, the illustrious novelist, and himself an author of mark.—The commander of the vessel is M. GEORGETTE DE BAISON, and the officers are Lieut. BRECQUE: M. BRUNET, Ensign and Artillery Officer of the ship; Ensign ARAGO, nephew of the great astronomer; Ensign DE LA GUERONNIERE, son of the French Senator, newly elevated from the Parisian editorial ranks; M. ORANGE, Purser; Surgeon BERANGER, and Chief-Engineer MONNIER.

The Imperial yacht in which Prince JEROME NAPOLEON and suite arrived, remains at anchor opposite Pier No. 1, North River, where she is an object of much attention. The vessel is about 1,200 tons measurement, and is propelled by a screw, with an engine of 300 horse power. She is handsomely modeled, and is rigged as a bark, in polocca style. In place of the usual white streak, there is a wide gilt band around the ship. Her crew consists of 150 persons. The seamen are dressed in the blue of the French Navy, and wear neat tarpaulin hats. The servants wear the imperial livery. The interior arrangements and decorations of the ship are rich, without attempt at meretricious display. The officers' rooms are models of comfort and neatness in their arrangement and decorations. The grand saloon is finished somewhat in the style of the grand saloon of the *Great Eastern*. She carries two 12-pound brass cannonades for firing signals or salutes.

The President has been informed of the arrival, and the Prince, it is understood, will take an early opportunity to pay his respects to him and Gen. SCOTT.

From Port-au-Prince.

Capt. LARRAWAY, of the brig *King Brothers*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to July 14.

On the 6th of July a Spanish fleet of six steam-frigates came to anchor off the town. The demands of Spain being pretty well known, there was great excitement on shore, and a complete suspension of all business. The Spanish Consul landed with his dispatches, which were rejected by the President—the demand of Spain being $200,000 as indemnity, and a salute of twenty-one guns, the Spanish Admiral not to return it.

On the 9th all the foreign residents were notified to leave within 48 hours. When half of the time had expired, a compromise was effected, mainly through the British Consul, who exerted himself to the utmost. The money part of the question is to be settled by Commissioners, and the salute was a mutual exchange, which took place on the 10th.

Had the President complied with the demands of Spain, the Haytians would have revolted, and he had not force sufficient to have driven off the fleet. An appeal was made to the generosity of Spain, which is a vulnerable point with her.

On the 14th, the Spanish Admiral, with two frigates, sailed, and on the 15th two others left, leaving but one at this date. The Spanish Consul had also taken up his residence at Port-au-Prince.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A FURNISHING GOODS STORE.—A fire broke out, about 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, in the ladies furnishing goods store, No. 740 Broadway, owned by Mr. CHARLES H. BAKER. The flames spread rapidly, and the fire was not subdued until after the entire stock had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $3,000, and is met by insurance of $5,300 on the stock and fixtures, and $600 on the household furniture, in the following named Companies: Relief, $1,700; Merchants', $1,700, and East River, $2,500. Mr. JOSEPH MERRELL, proprietor of the adjoining gentlemen's furnishing goods store, suffered to the extent of $200 by the wetting of his stock; insured for $1,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. The damage to the building is about $300, and it is covered by an insurance of $4,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not at present known, but the Fire Marshal expects to find it out.

RECEPTION OF A RETURND SCHOOL-TEACHER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—The scholars of Public School No. 8, in the Eighth Ward, assembled at their school-building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to extend a welcome to Mr. CORNELIUS COOPER, Principal of the School, who has just returned from the seat of war with the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he was a member. As Mr. COOPER entered the school-room he was greeted with nine hearty cheers from his pupils, after which he addressed them, giving many interesting incidents of the battle at Bull Run. Mr. FVY, one of the trustees, also a member of the Seventy-first, was present, and received the congratulations of the school. Speeches were made by Mr. WESTERVELT, President of the Local Board, Mr. GEORGE COOPER, Secretary of the Board of Education, who was also in the battle, and others, and the interview closed with cheers for the Stars and Stripes and its brave defenders.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Proposals were opened yesterday, and contracts awarded as follows: For building a house on lot No. 74 East Thirteenth-street, for the use of Hose Company No. 7; seven bids were received; awarded to MACEY & HICKMAN, at $3,790; time, five months. For altering and making additions to house No. 63 Greene-street, to be occupied by Hose Company No. 19; seven bids were received; awarded to EDWARD LINMAN at $2,623; time, three months. For doing the same work to the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12, four bids were received; awarded to MARTIN & HAWS at $1,237; time, three months. For doing the same work to the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 13, five bids were received; awarded to LEWIS CARPENTER at $812; time, sixty days.

A VIXENISH WIFE.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday imprisoned Mrs. ELLEN CLEARY, an Irish woman, living at No. 251 East Eighteenth-street, to answer for committing a brutal assault upon her husband, JOHN CLEARY, on Sunday evening. They had been quarreling incessantly during the afternoon, and finally, the prisoner, losing command of herself, seized an axe with which she struck her husband a terrible blow on the head and neck, placing his life in jeopardy. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Officer TIERNAY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested the bad-tempered woman.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—MICHAEL MORAN, barkeeper at a liquor-store in Ninth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charging a young man, named RICHMOND WEEKS, with having passed a counterfeit one-dollar bill on the Bank of Brighton, Mass., at his store on Saturday evening, in payment for a glass of ale. Knowing the bill to be bad, he detained WEEKS until a policeman came, when it transpired that the prisoner had passed another bill of the same description at the porter-house No. 337 Ninth-avenue. He was fully committed for trial.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 1, North River, upon the body of a man which had been found floating near Governor's Island. Deceased was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore a white muslin shirt, red flannel under-shirt, ribbed drawers, black cloth pants and black silk vest. He had no coat. The shirt was marked with the initials D. T. A verdict of death from supposed drowning was rendered. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where opportunity will be afforded for identifying it.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A special meeting of the Board will be held at noon to-day, to consider the ordinance dividing the Nineteenth Ward into more convenient election districts.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince Napoleon and his bride, the Princess Clothilde and suite, are occupying apartments at the New-York Hotel.

Senator Nesmith, of Oregon; Col. Frank Bush, of Boston; Majors G. P. Cooke and T. G. Babbitt, of the United States Army; Col. Ralph A. Harrison, of California; C. Kennon, of Kentucky; G. W. Young, of the United States Navy; C. L. Brackinridge, of Fort Wayne, and C. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, are at the Washington Hotel.

Judge Morton, of Maryland; H. Sarsfield, of Bridgeport; T. Appleton, of Boston; C. E. Wetherell, of Baltimore; J. H. Heald, of Baltimore; and Capt. L. O. Morris, of the U. S. A., are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Ralph Senider, of England; Hon. Chas. Morgan, of Auburn; C. A. Train and lady, of Massachusetts; and G. M. Reed, of Philadelphia; G. O. Barnes, of the U. S. N.; O. Kellogg, of Baltimore, and Hull Fanton, of Havana, are at the Astor House.

J. W. Bigelow, of Boston; Charles Conrad, of Philadelphia; J. A. Frazer and lady, of Cincinnati; Prof. Kendrick and Prof. Church, of West Point; G. L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, and M. McConnell, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. R. Ricardo, of Melbourne, Australia, and W. Leski, of Washington, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Sitgraves and family, W. W. Corcoran, E. Riggs, and F. W. Seward, of Washington, and J. Hasill, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

The New-Mexico Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July, 29.

The Santa Fé Mail and Canon Valley Express arrived this A. M. at 3 o'clock, three days ahead of time, with dates from the former place to the 15th, and from the latter to the 19th.

Business matters in New-Mexico have not changed for the better, although the seasonable rains which have fallen during the past three weeks give promise of an abundant harvest, and possibly a revival of trade.

Hon. CABEAU DE BACA has declined being a candidate to Congress, thus leaving the field free to Judge WATTS, who has already gone to Washington desiring to be recognized as agent for New-Mexico in the extra session now being held.

The Navago captive question is about to assume importance, as the tribe are determined on all possible occasions to seek revenge and recover them. It seems in Rinos an attempt to recover his stocks stolen from him by these Indians, some of the best men of Les Lapich were surrounded and killed.

Two companies of volunteers were recently mustered into service to supply the place of the troops recently retired from Fort Stanton.

The Placer mines are yielding very abundantly, and promise to be the richest of the Territory. Two pans of dirt yielded $1 87 in the washing.

From Carson City the mining news is very encouraging.

The California Gulch is yielding abundantly. Great numbers of miners are at work, being well repaid for their labor.

The Express brought in $7,000 in gold dust, to go forward to Eastern cities.

The Mail Company, as now managed, is a decided success, and we look for more shipments of treasure by this route in the Fall, and a greater number of passengers each week.

From St. Louis.

ESCAPE OF THIRTY PRISONERS FROM JAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 28.

Thirty prisoners escaped from the County Jail last evening, only two of whom have yet been captured. Two or three of those who have escaped were confined on the charge of murder.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closed a shade easier; sales 30,000 bushels. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels, at 31c. CANAL FREIGHTS better—10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 245,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—28,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; $1 17@$1 20 for White, and $1 12@$1 13 for Red. CORN firm at 52c.@53c. WHISKY steady at 16½c.@17c.

Lieutenant Drake De Kay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very charitable and patriotic gentleman was *induced*—I have seen the verb "impel" used by heart-broken writers, suffering as your correspondent of this morning does—to ask a question about Lieut. DRAKE DE KAY. The cruel wag. Why did he not spare this young officer who, with prompt pluck and ready energy went to Washington, when to do so was dangerous, and with his motives patriotic, that crushing adjective "autographic?"

Anyone of Lieut. DEKAY'S friends could tell you, as I do, upon my honor, that he was not "known to many six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents." But where he is accused of writing a bold hand, and of having a characteristic signature, his friends, as I do fully, must admit the truth of the humiliating charge. It is, in the language of Sam Weller's afflicted mother-in-law, "true—too true."

Seriously, Mr. Editor, I believe your correspondent had no idea, hope or care for the public, interest inducing him to ask his question, or to state in a sneakway, what all who know Lieut. DEKAY know to be untrue, as unmanlike. If Gen. MANSFIELD retains him on his staff, I, for one, shall feel satisfied that he does so solely because from a three months experience of his courage, conduct and tact, the General knows the Lieutenant deserves the honor and the place.

It is a very good thing to be "A Friend of the Union," but you will let me assure the stern patriot who addresses you this morning over that signature, that it is not a very bad thing to be, as I have suffered in these few lines, A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 29—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Dwyer, Miss Croker, Miss Dwyer, Mrs. Bleecker, Mrs. Ann Truell, Miss Jane B. Truell, Miss T. Barklie, A. Wilson, John R. Planten, W. Thompson, Wm. Lennett, Jas. O'Brien, W. H. Burroughs and lady, Mr. Parmington, H. E. Broderick, Alex. Armstrong and wife, W. Gregory, C. A. Washburn, Mr. Going, wife and child, A. Eagle, wife, child, infant and servant, S. Anderson, E. R. Graves, Mrs. E. Liebenwood, 3 children and infant, P. H. Muller and wife, Frank Burke and wife, J. T. McCullough, Mrs. E. Ball and son, Dr. Walker, wife and 2 infants, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 29—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Andrew Binny, P. Seymour Kenway, D. Costelle, D. Boas, William Russell, T. B. Pitman, wife and child, John Maynard and lady, Miss M. E. Maynard, Miss S. A. Maynard, Miss Fanny Craig, S. B. May, Thomas Maynard, Miss Rosevere, Miss Drew, Dr. Aunin, wife and daughter, Mr. Midgeley, Mrs. Mowbray, Mr. Sherwood, S. Milliken, Mr. Campbell and wife, Mr. Albrey, T. W. Yates, Capt. A. Alexander, Mr. Giraude, Mr. Downing, E. D. Cook, B. Persons, E. Roddes, lady, sister and child, R. Senior and wife, Miss Nelson, Miss Williams, Miss Thompson, Mr. Greenberry, Mr. Pinney and wife, Thomas Baney and son, Mr. Adams, Mr. Patterson and lady, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Clark and lady, Mr. Kenningen, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Jonas, E. P. Simpkins, Dr. Fell, Mr. Price, 59 in all, and 160 steerage. Total 219.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises...11 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 19 | Gov. Island. 2 08 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; Novelty Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Plus Ultra, Buhigar, Barcelona

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3075. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels in Force at Fairfax Court-House.

Probability of their Attempting to Cross the Potomac.

The Government in Earnest at Last.

Measures to Prevent Communications with the Enemy.

ARREST OF A NUMBER OF TRAITORS

News from the Wounded at Centreville.

Col. Wood, of the Fourteenth, a Prisoner There.

NEWPORT'S NEWS NOT YET ATTACKED.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

I am afraid the good people of New-York are doing quite as much to demoralize our troops, as did the battle of Bull Run. Idolising runaways, and making heroes of cowards, is not the way to grow true patriots and real heroes. The ovation to some of the returning troops looks at this distance like a mockery of valor. For instance, I read in Saturday's TIMES the following, relating to the reception of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, on their arrival at New-York:

"Capt. VARIAN, with his troop of bronzed and hardy-looking artillerists, were also on the pier, with their two guide colors, torn almost to shreds by the enemy's balls during the late engagement."

And, again, I read of

"Capt. VARIAN'S artillery corps, which was in the fight."

Now look at the facts. On the Saturday preceding the battle of Bull Run, Capt. VARIAN and his artillerists demanded their discharge—their time having expired. Gen. McDOWELL said all that a commander on the eve of a battle could say, to induce them to remain, but without producing any effect. That day Secretary CAMERON visited the camp and the subject being referred to him, partly by coaxing, and partly by truly representing the inglorious action which they contemplated, the artillerists, were induced to notify Gen. McDOWELL that "with the exception of seventeen, the company would stay with the division, until the time of the regiment expired, on the 25th." After Secretary CAMERON returned to Washington, however, the company took a sober second thought, and late Saturday evening again demanded their discharge from Gen. McDOWELL. Of course, it had to be granted; and in addition to his other duties, the commander had to provide for mustering them out of the service and sending them to the rear. They wanted to take their battery with them, but this Gen. McDOWELL refused—fearing the effect to be produced upon the moving columns, at seeing a park of artillery withdrawing to the rear as the infantry marched to the front. This artillery lay idle all day at Centreville, and was brought off by the rear guard on Monday morning—brought off by stronger hands from another State, and without even having fired one projectile. If the two guide-colors are "torn almost to shreds," their artillerists must have halted on their march to the war and made their own colors a target, popping them with the pistols they had never yet fired at a foe. This statement of facts comes from an authentic source and is literally true.

Of the action of the Eighth Regiment and the Seventy-first Regiment on the field of battle, I have no censure. It is conceded, indeed, that the latter did its entire duty. But it is a fact that will not probably be disputed, that a Lieutenant commanded the Seventy-first on the field of battle, and that neither Col. MARTIN nor the Major of that regiment, nor Col. LYON, of the Eighth, could satisfy the majority of their regiments of their personal valor, nor obtain from their commander a certificate that they did not skulk from danger on the field of battle.

I saw, some days ago, a statement that a Captain or Lieutenant ALEXANDER displayed cowardice on the field. I have seen since a statement from his friends that "Captain or Lieutenant ALEXANDER was incapable of cowardice." I did not see ALEXANDER run, and he may be incapable of cowardice, but if he will go to the head-quarters of the Army of the United States he will hear persons who hold equal or higher rank than himself, very bitterly lamenting that an Army officer, and a graduate of West Point, should have so entirely failed to do his duty on the field, and should have set an example of running which a raw recruit would be ashamed to follow.

There have been other acts of cowardice on the field of Bull Run—at least there are well-defined rumors of gross dereliction of duty. I cannot, however, yet get them so well authenticated as to justify my giving them publicity. It is not among the volunteers alone that such instances occur. The regulars themselves produce their full quota of instances; and men educated at West Point were as prominent in cowardice as men fresh from the workshops. It is not a pleasant thing to make these statements. It is much easier to commend for bravery than to brand for cowardice; but if the cowards are not branded, how shall the brave be honored? It is duty to condemn, where condemnation is merited, as much as it is duty to bestow praise, where praise is due. Heroes in New-York should have been heroes on the wooded hill-sides of Bull Run. The men who feared to face the hidden dangers of those thickets, should equally fear to receive the praise of Executives, the smiles of women, and the plaudits of their fellow men.

THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

The statements of the neglect of the Government to provide properly for the wounded and exhausted men that came to Washington after the battle, are greatly exaggerated. Immediately it was known that a large number of stragglers were to be in the city, Gen. MANSFIELD ordered the dépôts of provisions and the temporary hospitals to be opened. Into these the men had free access, and there they might readily obtain food and treatment. But in the majority of instances, they would not avail themselves of these facilities. Every house door was crowded with people, anxious to learn details of the fight, and the soldiers infinitely preferred to be thus the centres of households than the occupants of barracks or hospital cots. One wounded man that I met asking for assistance, frankly said that "he wanted to be petted, and see how slippers and a dressing-gown felt." He was a German, about as inviting a pet as a Russian wolf, probably never knew the touch of dressing-gown and slippers, and was not going to be deprived of this first opportunity to enjoy these luxuries in the best room of a Washington house. I could name so many such instances as to make it certain that, as a general thing, the stragglers were unwilling to be assisted by Government, and that their wandering around the streets, asking for food and inviting sympathy, was choice, not necessity. Persons unused to such scenes, would believe there was much more suffering than there really is, and hence I presume the representations of neglect and privation that have no real foundation.

WHY STRAGGLING WAS PERMITTED.

Many civilians have been very much surprised that the military authorities should have permitted the stragglers of the demoralized regiments to go around Washington and Alexandria, without any apparent effort to sift them apart, and gather them up by companies and regiments. Gen. SCOTT explains that by letting volunteers run loose as it were after such a disaster, they much more rapidly recover their spirits and get over the fatigues of the fight and the retreat—that being habituated to reading and hearing news, they would become discontented and morose if they were at once returned to rigid discipline and the seclusion of a camp. By letting them mix together, and talk it over, they soon hear all there is to be said—to realize the extent of the disaster—to revive their hopes and inflame their desires for revenging the deaths of friends, and reversing the tide of battle. For these reasons, no more notice was taken of the members of the disorganized regiments than to guard against any acts of violence. After three or four days of idleness, the men went almost of their own accord back to camp, and resumed with apparent relish camp duty and camp fare.

THE VICISSITUDES OF WAR.

Sergeant NELSON COLE, of Company C, Second Vermont Regiment, from Brattleboro, came in last evening, and gives a very interesting account of his experience in the vicissitudes of war. A companion had been shot in the ankle, shattering the bone, and Sergeant COLE was assisting him to the hospital when the retreat took place. Finding the enemy upon them, his companion begged him to leave him and take care of himself. He helped his comrade into a sheltered place, and took to the woods for safety. Emerging from his shelter, after a long run, he found himself in the midst of the enemy, who fired upon him; leaping the fences he ran a couple hundred yards through the open ground under a shower of balls, and again succeeded in reaching the woods, but was subsequently discovered and captured. While on their way to the *Secesh* camp, they passed the Hospital, when COLE begged to be allowed to get his coat. This was granted, and COLE sent to get it. Finding the rear unguarded he passed through the back window and again took to the woods. He succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and after a weary travel found himself nearly famished in the vicinity of a mill. An elderly lady was the only person about, her son being an officer in the rebel army. She gave him food, and a hat and pair of pants belonging to her son. In this disguise he passed for a Virginian, and although three times stopped, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Leesburgh, where he sought shelter for the night. The people (females) professed themselves Union people, and he told them his story. After retiring, he heard a conversation going on, and, listening, discovered a plan maturing to send for some neighbors, and seize the "abolitionist." He waited till all was quiet, when he leaped from the second-story window, and made his way to the Potomac, where he found a negro to row him across, and came to this city on the Maryland side.

EXTENDING THE PICKETS.

We are gradually again extending our pickets. They now include Fall's Church. Col. NEC-BURNE'S Regiment is the most extreme on the line towards Fairfax Court-house. I learn from the Colonel that we are getting intensely in earnest, and that hereafter no communication will be allowed with the rebels, Gen. SCOTT having given orders that no pass out of the lines should be regarded, even though signed by himself.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

The statement of the *Herald*, that no rebel troops are at Fairfax Court-house, is untrue. They are in full possession of their intrenchments this side of the Court-house, and in about the same force as before the battle.

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Surgeon STEINBERG, of the Third Infantry, Regulars, reached Washington to-day. He was a prisoner at Centreville, in the Hospital, and made his escape on Sunday night. He had the good fortune to avoid the pickets, and striking the Potomac fifteen miles above Washington and following the river, reached our outposts in safety. He reports that Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, is a prisoner in the Hospital at Centreville; that he is doing well, and under the medical treatment of Dr. HAMESTON, also of the Fourteenth, who is also a prisoner. Col. W. was four days in the woods before he was found and taken to the hospital. Private JOHN GONEGAL, also of the Fourteenth, is likewise a prisoner in the Centreville Hospital. His leg has been amputated, and he is in a dangerous condition.

FERETTING OUT TRAITORS.

Some time ago the House appointed a Committee to ferret out traitors in the different Departments. It is needless to say they found plenty. Yesterday they presented unmistakable evidence that nine men employed in the arsenal were traitors, and to-day, by order of Gen. SCOTT, the nine were arrested and placed in the jail.

HON. RUFUS KING.

In the event that RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, is appointed a Brigadier-General, he will resign the mission to Rome.

CONSUL AT HALIFAX.

WM. M. JACKSON has been nominated for Consul to Halifax, in place of JOHN E. VINTON, the present Consul, who was appointed by President LINCOLN, but his name not sent to the Senate, because of the remonstrances of the Wisconsin Senators.

COLS. HUNTER AND HEINTZELMAN.

I am reliably informed that both Col. HUNTER and Col. HEINTZELMAN, wounded in the late battle, are so rapidly recovering that they will be able to report for duty on Monday next. The country cannot afford long to be deprived of their services.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

The evidences of the barbarity of the rebels on the field of battle are conclusive. A Surgeon gathered some wounded and placed them together, and then went for assistance. When he returned all but one of the wounded had been bayoneted by the rebels.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill has been cut to pieces in the Senate, and is now in the hands of a Committee of Conference. The essential modification made by the Senate was in the tax on incomes over one thousand dollars.

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The postal treaty between this country and Mexico provides for the running of a steamship between New-York and Vera Cruz, touching at Havana.

PURPOSE OF THE REBELS.

It is probable that the real purpose of the rebels is to put a force in Maryland, under the belief that the citizens of the State are waiting only for the presence of a force to declare in favor of the rebellion.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress cannot probably adjourn this week, though there is a strong desire to effect an adjournment before the close of the week. None of the appointments to the new regiments have yet been sent in to the Senate, and they must be acted on before the adjournment, or they fall with the adjournment.

NEW-YORK OFFICERS.

I have omitted to notice heretofore the confirmation of ROBERT MURRAY as Marshal of the Southern District of New-York. His confirmation passed two weeks ago, and by a unanimous vote. HIRAM BARNEY is among the arrivals in Washington by the train to-night.

PROVOST MARSHAL OF WASHINGTON.

Col. PORTER, U. S. A., has been appointed Provost Marshal of Washington. Col. FRED. W. LANDER, first appointed to this post, was, to-day, appointed by the President Brigadier-General, upon the recommendation of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gov. SPRAGUE and Mr. CARLILE, Senator from Virginia. Gen. LANDER'S Brigade will consist of the two Rhode Island regiments and two Massachusetts regiments, and he will be stationed here, instead of being assigned, as was originally contemplated, to Western Virginia.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The New-York delegation in Congress have not yet been able to agree upon a list of names to be presented to the President for appointments as Brigadier Generals. They met to-day, but concluded nothing. They meet again in the morning, with the expectation that they will then be able to complete the list.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned, but the President declines to furnish the information asked for, deeming that to do so would be incompatible with the public interests.

Capt. MORRIS, of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the new steamer *Pensacola*, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington Navy-yard, and will probably be ready for her trial trip during the next two weeks.

Capt. FOX, the highly-efficient and popular Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under the recent law creating that office.

The Douglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that though their party have largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the selection of Col. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, a member of the House of Representatives, as a Brigadier-General.

The rumors current here, during several days past, of an intention on the part of Gen. BEAUREGARD to effect a crossing into Maryland, at or near Edwards' Ferry, or any other point above the District of Columbia, are now generally discredited. The simple fact that the Confederates have not crossed over and made a descent on the National Capital before this, in the apparently indefensible condition of that wing of our line, is considered as proof positive that they well understand that in doing so they would place themselves at the mercy of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who doubtless would not be displeased should they try such an experiment.

As to the Rebels moving on Washington by way of our intrenchments across the river, either at Arlington Heights or Alexandria, the idea is preposterous, as they would in such a case be more effectually routed from our defences than were our own forces before theirs in the late battle of Bull Run. No one believes that Gens. BEAUREGARD, LEE, or any others of the rebel commanders, would commit so grave a blunder. The present condition of our lines across the river indicates that a forward rather than a retrograde movement is contemplated by the commanders of our Army of the Potomac.

The bill which has passed both Houses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers is in accordance with the reforms instituted by Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, and is a measure highly commended by all friends of civil order and military discipline.

That Commander has issued an order restricting the absence of both officers and privates from their cams, and has appointed Col. POTTER as Provost Marshal of this city.

In accordance with the request of President LINCOLN, several of the Congressional delegations have furnished him with lists of suitable persons in their States to be appointed to the higher military grades. The President merely asks this to assist him in making the selections, and it is not considered conclusive, as officers of volunteer regiments will, according to recent order, be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT as to their fitness for the positions assigned them, and the officers found to be incompetent are to be rejected. Besides, the Government, it is understood, has assured Gen. McCLELLAN of its readiness to accord to him the very best material in men and munitions, and of its cordial codperation in everything that will render his forces efficient.

FRED. W. LANDER was this A. M. appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He will have command of the Rhode Island and part of the Massachusetts regiments.

This appointment, which will be approved by the people, was made by the earnest recommendations of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gov. SPRAGUE of Rhode Island, and Senator CARLISLE of Virginia.

Gen. LANDER was previously offered the command of the Rhode Island troops by Gov. SPRAGUE.

Ex-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, has accepted the appointment of Colonel of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment of Highlanders.

This appointment will be gratifying to the friends of the Union. From the day of the President's election he has been an uncompromising opposer of secession.

About six Government Clerks have resigned, to-day, owing to the passage of the Virginia Ordinance, providing that any citizen of that Commonwealth holding any office under the Government of the United States after to-morrow shall be forever banished from that State, and is declared an alien and enemy; and further, any citizen, who may hereafter undertake to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties above presented, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property confiscated to the use of the State.

Other resignations will probably take place to-morrow, owing to this ordinance.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and it was very important to the State of Maryland, both from her geographical position and interest, even if there were no patriotism there, and that feeling in the State to-day. Yet he thought that State had been subjected to a position of oppression. He was not willing to sanction acts, violative of principles of civil liberty. He referred to, and spoke at some length of the sanctity and right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in his State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base and unprincipled scoundrels to gratify private malignity on loyal and respectable individuals. The provision of *habeas corpus* was put in the Constitution as a special safeguard against tyranny. He contended that the President had no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That power was confined to Congress. If the plea of necessity is made in this case, the same plea will be made in other cases of violation of the Constitution. There is no possibility of another *emeute* at Baltimore. No man regretted more than himself the acts of the 19th of April. The Government might as well attempt to suppress the State Government of Maryland as suppress the Police, which was a State institution. The State of Maryland has always been a loyal State.

The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson Wilmot, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Carlisle, Grimes, Harlow, Harris, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powers, Rice, Saulsbury and Trumbull—18.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to suppress insurrection was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said: The object of this bill is to confer certain powers on the military authorities, in cases of insurrection and rebellion, and to regulate, as far as practicable, by law, the exercise of such powers; to provide for putting down this rebellion in a constitutional and legal manner. The rebellion having arisen during the recess of Congress, imposed on the President, who is sworn to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, the necessity of exerting his whole constitutional power to preserve the Constitution from overthrow and the Government from destruction. It may be that, in the exercise of this high duty, the President has assumed authority and done acts which no positive law directly authorized, but whatever he has done, which was necessary to preserve the Constitution and the Government from destruction till Congress could be convened and act, was not only not forbidden, but proper and right. On the great principle of self-defence and self-preservation, I am prepared to justify the Administration for all it has done to save the Republic from the blow which wicked rebels were aiming at its very life, and which, unless warded off, might have been fatal to its existence. In such a case I care not whether I can find in strict law the precise warrant for what has been done. The great law of self-preservation overrides all others, and at such a time it is enough for me that the Administration has acted in good faith for the safety of the State, without unnecessary encroachments on the rights of the citizen. When Congress meets it becomes its bounden duty to clothe the Executive with all the powers necessary to save the Government from overthrow. There is no longer a necessity for the President to assume authority not granted, when Congress is in session, with power to grant all needed authority. The Constitution makes ample provision for its own maintenance, and this rebellion can be put down in pursuance of the Constitution. Among other things, that instrument declares that Congress shall have power to declare war, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, and make rules for their government; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection, and to make all laws necessary for carrying into execution these powers. The Constitution also authorizes a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or invasion, whenever the public safety requires it. When war is declared, or the militia called forth to execute the laws of the Union, or to suppress an insurrection, whatever is necessary to accomplish the just ends of the war, or of calling forth the militia, may be lawfully done. With the declaration of war, or the calling forth the militia to execute the laws or to suppress insurrection, all the incidents to war and hostilities necessarily and lawfully follow. How far it is necessary to destroy the persons of enemies or rebels, or to ravage and lay waste their country, must depend upon the necessities of the case, to be judged of by the political and not the judicial powers of the Government. The Government is to decide when that which amounts to a rebellion exists, and interfere to suppress it with all the incidents to such interference. The Supreme Court of the United States expressly says, in the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN 7, HOWARD 45, "Unquestionably, a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by the civil authority. The power is essential to the existence of every Government, and essential to the preservation of order and free institutions."

Mr. CARLISLE moved to strike out the eighth section which provides that the Military Commander cause suspected persons to be brought before him and administer the oath of allegiance, and on his refusal to take the oath he may detain him as a prisoner. He said giving great power to the Military Commander might do great injury. Men disposed to aid this effort to overthrow the Government pay no attention to the oath. He was free to say if he should be so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner by the enemies of his country, and could only preserve his life by taking the oath; and if he believed it his duty to his country and family to preserve his life, then he should not regard the oath as a binding obligation, morally or legally. He contended that the President is justified in what he has done in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was rebellion to overthrow Republican institutions to preserve any peculiar institution. In regard to arrests, he said there were to-day many of the best citizens of Western Virginia imprisoned in jails and held by Secessionists. It was important that the Government should do something to remedy this great evil.

A message from the House, announcing the passage of the Tax bill, and the resolution to adjourn Friday, was received.

The Tax bill was taken up, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. McDOUGALL spoke at some length. He contended that the President was perfectly justified in all he had done. In time of war necessity compels us to do many things which are right and proper, and we must make the war cover the case, and so have the war settled once for all.

Mr. COWAN thought it was not necessary to make a new law for the military commander. The enemies of the country have no rights under the law of the country, as they have cut themselves off from all right. The military commander has but to carry out the laws of the country as they are. Rebels have no right to claim the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if it was postponed at all, he hoped it would be indefinitely.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he thought that the best plan. He thought it contained the most atrocious provisions which have been resisted by a free people. He thought the introduction of such a bill to the American Senate was a most gloomy commentary on the degenerate state of the country.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the motion to postpone so as to make it the special order.

After further discussion the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order for 1 o'clock.

A message was received from the House that they had disagreed to the amendment to the Tariff bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

A Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. HALE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers. A long discussion ensued on agreeing to the report in regard to the amendment to include ships not yet completed, having reference to the Stevens Battery.

On the question there was found to be no quorum. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, from the Military Committee, reported a bill adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of Senators and Representatives, to be selected from the States on the recommendation of Members of Congress, as prescribed by the former law. When the Districts neglect to send Representatives to Congress the President shall fill the vacancies corresponding with the representation of such Districts. All cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy, shall swear to support the Constitution, bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of superior officers. Any cadet refusing to take this oath is to be dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said that the proposed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free citizen. It required him to renounce the allegiance he bears by birth or adoption to his State. He was surprised at the proposition. Besides, the bill increased the power of the President and authorized him to select cadets, not from the Congressional Districts but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to its passage without debate.

Mr. OLIN claimed the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, as he (VALLANDIGHAM) was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be equality of rights.

Mr. OLIN, resuming, said that he did not suppose that this bill would require discussion. The remarks of the gentleman of Ohio were in keeping with his remarks here. The bill did not require any man to renounce allegiance to his State, and interferes with it in no way; but it did provide what the Constitution demands, namely, that he shall bear true allegiance to the United States. The delusion of "State Sovereignty" and "State allegiance" was the argument of rebels and traitors who set up defiance to the National Government. If the oath grated heavy on the gentleman's conscience he should have no uneasiness to see it applied to him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to respond to the remarks of Mr. OLIN, but was met with cries of "Order," "Order," "Order," from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then called on the Speaker to suppress such personalities, especially as he was denied the right to reply.

Mr. OLIN said that the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost.

The bill was subsequently passed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of N. Y., offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Senate concurring, both Houses close the present session on Friday next at noon.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Conn., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the temporary increase of the number of acting Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the effect would be to add one hundred and eighty-four new pupils, there being a hundred and twenty vacancies from the disloyal States.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, opposed the bill.

The bill passed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers of light draft and great swiftness, and appropriating $1,200,000 for this purpose.

Mr. RICE said that the Naval force was not adequate to maintain an effective blockade and suppress privateering. The Department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels are suitable for these purposes. The steamers proposed of light draft can penetrate into bayous and inlets, and will each carry one or two guns.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to know whether they are to be commanded by officers of the Navy?

Mr. RICE—Of course they are.

Mr. BURNETT opposed the bill. He did not believe it necessary, as Congress but lately authorized the Department to charter or buy such vessels as may be necessary. He objected to bills being passed through with such railroad speed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, replying, said that if there was any outrage on humanity which he condemned more than another it was piracy, and he would unite with those who go furthest in protecting private property from such rapacity. It was a savage mode of warfare, and ought to be put down.

Mr. BURNETT replied that he was as much opposed to piracy as his colleague.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to take up the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks to the soldiers or volunteers in the District of Columbia, those offending to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25 or thirty days' imprisonment. Those, he said, who had witnessed the drunkenness in Washington, would agree to the passage of the bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend, so as to include in its provisions members of Congress or any other employes of the Government. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE was willing to include one member, but not all.

The bill passed.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to define and punish unlawful communications with the enemies of the United States. Referred.

The House then passed the Senate bill to prevent and punish fraud in the making of contracts with the United States.

Mr. DAWE, of Massachusetts, called up the Oregon contested election case.

Mr. THAYER, the sitting member, and Mr. SHIELD, the contestant, severally addressed the House, when the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring the former not, and the latter entitled to the seat, was adopted.

Mr. SHIELD was then sworn in.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee who were appointed to ascertain the number of persons now employed in the several Departments who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance, made a report to-day, in part stating that they had given attention to the subject, but had scarcely advanced beyond the threshold of inquiry. They have no hesitation in remarking that the action of the House in the appointment of the Committee has been fully justified by the facts. Well authenticated cases of disloyalty have been brought to their notice. That such persons should be retained when the facts have been brought to the knowledge of those who have the power of removal, must be a source of profound regret, and their retention can be justified by no assumed necessity or inconvenience of the public service, and must excite the indignation of the country. Having found it impossible to complete their investigations, the Committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress, with power to take testimony. This was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring that the retention of such disloyal persons in office should receive the reprobation of the House.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution. The House adjourned.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

Affairs at Grafton—Jealousies Among the Generals—Situation of Phillippa—Rebel Defences at Laurel Hill—Preparing to Attack Gen. Wise on the Kanawha.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, BEVERLY, Va., Sunday, July 21, 1861.

"*Beverly valley shall flow with blood!*" is the threat which the citizens of Beverly believe to have been uttered by JEFFERSON DAVIS. Why this doom is pronounced especially upon the lovely valley of Beverly I am unable to state; I only know that he is popularly credited with the sentiment and the wish.

My transportation from Grafton to this point was so illustrative of the peculiar circumstances now existing here, and of the incidents and accidents to which special correspondents are subject in their pursuit of knowledge, that I shall briefly sketch its history, as being the best description I can give of things as I find them.

At Grafton, the strongest impression made on my mind was that the different Brigadiers in Gen. McCLELLAN'S Division were shivering lances in a bloody tournament for the ever new and fascinating guerdon of personal glory. The military operations in Northwestern Virginia had been brought to a sharp and sudden crisis, in the programme of which each commander had been assigned a place out of which his genius or fortune should achieve what success was his destiny. The action had been prompt and decisive, and a great glory had enveloped the National cause. Inside that comprehensive halo, the light illustrated some characters more clearly than others; in fact, some rested uneasily in eclipse. Gen. ROSECRANS had achieved absolute fame at Rich Mountain; Gen. MORRIS had won approbation at Laurel Hill and Carrick Ford; Gen. HILL had received censure for failing to cut off the retreat of the flying rebels at the Red House. And while these incidents were still in all minds and on all tongues, the friends of each were laboring to prove the justice or injustice of these awards: that Gen. HILL was or was not a coward or an imbecile; that Gen. MORRIS was or was not an old fogy, altogether too slow for the times; that Gen. McCLELLAN was or was not the greatest commander of the age, or a mere blunderer, whose strategy was the offspring of other minds, and whose luck was that proverbially attendant upon fools. Out of this whirlpool, very little *information* was attainable; nobody was disposed to know anything not incorporated in his special plea. How to get expeditiously to Beverly was a problem that all minds seemed to decline. Help came to me through a fellow Bohemian, who gave me in ten minutes the information I have been unsuccessfully seeking for as many hours; and at 3½ o'clock, P. M., through the kind offices of Cols. FULLER and SPOONER, I found myself *en route*, in the character of a bearer of dispatches to Gen. McCLELLAN, and armed with a requisition which would give me the best aid of Uncle Sam in my enterprise.

Webster is a point four miles southwest from Grafton, on the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the intersection of the great turnpike from Fairmount south through Phillippa, Bealington (near Laurel Hill) and Beverly; hence, Webster has been selected as the dépôt for Government stores going South. Here I gave to Capt. RANSOM my requisition for a horse to take me to Beverly. Luck was now in my favor; an ambulance had just arrived from Beverly with a Paymaster, and could return at once; I might take it. This was ever so much better than a horseback ride, and enabled me to take along my baggage. In a few moments the driver reported himself ready, and we started.

Webster, here let me say, is a very small town for so mighty a name. It has a railroad station, a *sort* of hotel, and a mill; beyond that, its attractions are small. Like all Virginia villages, lying, nobody knows how many feet above the level of the sea, it is still situated in a valley; and the road winds in and out in a fashion peculiar to this region. But certainly the road was admirable, the hills about me very green and beautiful, the weather delicious, and my own temper wrought up to the point of absolute enjoyment of these pleasing accessories. "Certainly," I soliloquized, as I oscillated to the easy motion of the ambulance, and admired the landscape which fled past at the rate of about four miles an hour, "certainly I am lucky. I shall reach Phillippa in time for a seasonable supper and early bed; shall climb the summit of Laurel Hill by 10 o'clock to-morrow, and dine comfortably in Beverly." The pleasing anticipation was rudely dispelled by an order shouted from behind us to stop, and in a moment a courier dashed up on a foaming steed and delivered a brief direction for us to return immediately to Webster? Why, he did not know; that was the order.

I did not swear, even mentally. I am confident that I was very calm. I did not even expostulate or attempt an argument with the peremptory messenger on the evident unreasonableness of his command. I felt the full responsibility of my position. Was I not a bearer of dispatches to the great Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN? and was I not, for the time being, a military character and the associate of heroes? I had heard that the chief quality of a soldier was subordination, his first lesson to learn obedience; besides, Uncle Sam punishes for all offences *under* treason; and so, choking down a throatful of vexation, and strangling an anathema in embryo, I resigned myself, an apparently cheerful victim, on the cruel altar of "military necessity."

We returned about three miles, troubled in spirit. What could it mean? Had I violated some article in that terrible book recently published under the patronage of Hon. SIMON CAMERON? or had the President telegraphed me announcing my appointment as a BrigadierGeneral? I could think of but one argument in favor of the latter conjecture, namely, that I knew nothing at all of military affairs. As I reflected upon my own utter ignorance in this direction, I confess the idea became quite plausible.

When at length I again stood face to face with Capt. RANSOM, he told me, in the quietest and most unsensational manner in the world, that Col. FULLER had telegraphed him to detain me till he could send a locomotive from Grafton. And sure enough, in a few minutes, a locomotive came thundering along, and the Captain soon after placed in my hands another big package for Gen. McCLELLAN, and bid me God speed! I returned the benediction—inaudibly.

Meantime, no supper. We rode on, through the pleasant valleys, along the wooded hill-sides, past the rude cabins, looking a dozen years behind the times, but half hid often by climbing roses in full blossom. The moon met us early, and we resolved to make Phillippa. We did make it, and had to make a row, too, to get the landlord up. And then his beds were full. We got some cold supper, very good; and he showed me a room where two soldiers occupied each a bed alone. The picture satisfied me, and I took a bed-quilt and my shawl, and lay down in the bottom of the ambulance, on a bed of new hay, by the side of my driver, an honest lad of the Indiana Thirteenth, and had as fine a sleep as I ever had on a Spring mattress, between linen sheets.

Phillippa is fourteen miles south of Webster, on the Saggart Valley River (usually called Valley River,) and is surrounded by very high hills, rising close neighbors, on all sides. It was here that Col. KELLY opened the ball by making a descent on the rebels holding the town; and I appreciated, for the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

SUNDAY FIGHTING CONDEMNED BY THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE—GEN. ZACH. TAYLOR VS. GEN. MCDOWELL—THE GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY ALARMED—INTERESTING STORIES OF THE MEN IN THE FIGHT—WONDERFUL ESCAPES—A TRUE HERO—THE LAST COLONEL ON THE BLOODY FIELD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

A week to-day the Army of the Union marched on Manassas with the joyous battle-cry of "On to Richmond," and a week to-night this same Army marched back with the wild cry of "Retreat on Washington." The venerable Mr. STOCKTON, the Chaplain of the House, took occasion this morning to administer a rebuke to the Government, and he did it manfully and unhesitatingly. Gen. MCDOWELL should have heard him speak of the day that Nature as well as God intended as a day of rest, a day which would have fully prepared our men for the battle that "ought to have been postponed any how, but which should never have been fought on Sunday." Then he spoke of the men hurried from their beds of leaves and straw, and the hard ground at 2 A. M., and sent off with only a cup of water and a hard biscuit, and in many cases without even that. He might have brought out in bold relief the conduct of Gen. ZACH TAYLOR, who, previous to the fight at Buena Vista, did not think it beneath his dignity to order the Colonels of the Regiments to see that every man had a good breakfast before he commenced the march, and, furthermore, to see that every man carried abundance of provender in his haversack, and not content with these orders, rode along the lines to see that his commands were carried out to the letter.

The scattered remnants of the 35,000, who have been lounging around the city from Monday until Friday, have at last been gathered and sent to their different encampments. It was not until Friday, however, that detachments of horse, accompanied by large Army wagons, scoured the city and collected the stragglers. The picking up of the Fire Zouaves gave a touch of humor to what would otherwise have been a most melancholy spectacle—heroes of Sunday sunk to the level of brutes by bad rum. A Zouave may drink, but somehow he is never drunk. He gets "high," and while in that elevated state he was taken up by the troopers of the regulars, and pitched into the wagons, pretty much as butchers throw in calves and sheep. Apart from the steady rumble of baggage wagons, and the night patrols of horse, the city is now quiet. The Government having become serious alarmed, sent to Fortress Monroe for troops; the first installment for Col. BAKER'S Californians, arrived this morning at 1 A. M., and were immediately quartered in the Capitol grounds, and breakfasted there. On Friday night a large force of regular Infantry were sent on the Harper's Ferry road as scouters, that being the point now looked upon as weak. At Arlington Heights, the noble oaks that once sheltered Washington have all been cut down, and all the woods in the vicinity will be leveled. No more chance will be given to erect masked batteries. It seems very unfortunate that all the disciplined men should have left right after the battle. We have soldiers pouring in constantly, but a large proportion of them are perfectly raw troops. Gen. MCCLELLAN was in consultation with Gen. MCDOWELL, at Arlington this morning, and to-morrow we will be greeted with the evidences of his brilliant Generalship. Gen. HARNEY, it is understood, will be summoned here, and it is believed by intelligent New-Yorkers, that Gen. WOOL will be ordered to Fortress Monroe, where Gen. SCOTT wished him to go two months ago. There will be a desperate move made to cut up Col. SIEGEL in Missouri, and I was informed by a high military officer, this morning, that Gen. LYON had telegraphed to the War Department for reinforcements to be sent him at once. Gen. MCCLELLAN has attached to him a splendid lot of fellows, who call themselves his "Body Guard." One of them informed me this morning that the loss of the rebels in that affair in which ROSECRANS distinguished himself was much greater than the papers stated. He says that they buried *three hundred and sixteen* of the enemy, all of whom were shot through the head with the Enfield rifle. He ascribes their success to that splendid weapon.

The stories of the still-coming in soldiers are interesting in the extreme. While in the quarters of the Michigan Fourth this morning, I met with a very intelligent corporal, who became separated from his regiment during the retreat, and was obliged to seek shelter among the bushes. When night came he wandered along and lost his way in the woods. Being slightly wounded in the leg, his progress was somewhat slow. By Wednesday night he had only reached the environs of Fairfax. Exhausted and completely dispirited, he espied a Confederate picket, and deliberately walked up and told the sentry who he was. To his utter surprise, the soldier poured out some whisky, gave him food, told him where he could find a stack of arms, and where he could sleep during the night in perfect safety in a negro hut. He added: "I am a Union man, but preferred to volunteer to fight rather than to be impressed. I thus save my property, and will trust to luck. If we meet again in battle, I will not try very hard to shoot you, and mind you don't me." Truly a good Samaritan and a wise man. At the quarters of the Maine Third, I saw the only man who was shot in Company I, I think. A piece of shell struck him in the mouth, and tore away a portion of his jaw. Being a Penobscot lumberman, he had some rough knowledge of surgery. He laid on the field, suffering acutely. His musket had become worthless, and had been thrown away. Luckily he had obtained a revolver from the body of a dead "secesh," and after the pouring rain of Monday last his fever left him, and he started to crawl back. He fell in with a darky who offered to guide him, and who gave him food. They met with a Virginian, a soldier, and our lumberman determined to bring him in prisoner, which, aided by the darky, he effected. A very wonderful escape, which I would not have believed had I not the most ample evidence of the truth of the story. At the camp of the Michigan Third I saw two brothers who remained together through the fight, and escaped without a scratch. They were both excellent riflemen, and picked off a good many, they told me. They were charged upon by a body of Alabama Grays, who waved the American flag as they approached, and, when supported by a battery in their rear, they poured into them a most deadly fire. These two brothers were surrounded later in the day by seven Alabamians, and ordered to surrender. They even had their arms pinioned, when the elder one suddenly released himself, "brained" one of his captors with the butt end of his musket, and killed another with the only remaining charge he had left. In the confusion they managed to flee, and, although fired at, escaped all harm. I asked the elder one how he felt at shooting men who spoke the same language as he did. "Gosh durn it," he replied, "I went into it rather skeery at first; but after a little while I forgot all about it, and I'll be darned if I didn't think it was a heap better than *shooting squirrels!*"

A great deal is said about Col. EBNSTEIN and his regiment bringing off the lost guns. To Col. VON STEINWEYER, of the New-York Twenty-ninth, belongs this credit. The Colonel was in Mexico. He is brave and modest. His eye is as mild, and his voice is as soft as a woman's; but last Sunday he wore his battle face, and his voice had the true battle cry, JASPER.

THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS.

MR. THURLOW WEED TELLS WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISASTER.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The public mind, painfully but reasonably excited, is entitled to be informed of what so deeply and vitally concerns the general welfare. When rebellion broke out into open war, upon Fort Sumter, the people rose with a unanimity unexampled in the world's history, offering themselves and their possessions to the Government, asking only, in return, that a war thus wantonly and wickedly provoked, should be vigorously prosecuted.

Passing over an interval of three months, we come to the disastrous battle of Manassas. Who is responsible for this great National disaster? Officials cannot answer—individuals may speak—*their* answers passing for what they are worth, according to the estimate which the public put upon their judgment and means of information.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, in the discharge of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, conceived and perfected a plan of programme, by means of which he confidently, as the results of a Summer and Fall campaign, anticipated the overthrow of the Confederate Army, and thus virtually to end the rebellion.

This plan, primarily, contemplated camps of instruction, where raw levies might, during the months of June, July and August, be subjected to discipline and inured to service, sending the regiments, as they became fit for duty, into the field, making room, as they departed, for green organizations.

With his disposeable force (after the safety of the Capital was assured) Gen. SCOTT commenced operations at Fortress Monroe, near Harper's Ferry, and in Western Virginia, the latter point being most favorable, profiting as no other section did, by the cooperation and sympathies of loyal inhabitants. With Washington for his base of operations, the Western wings of his Army were to feel and fight their way southward, until, at the appointed time, having reached their designated positions, all his columns were to move simultaneously, Richmond falling, as Mexico fell, before an irresistible Army.

But this plan did not accord with the popular idea. Prominent individuals, whose councils and clamors precipitated the outbreak, demanded precipitate action. These demands were more and more clamorous. Exciting appeals to popular feeling were soon followed by open aspersions and denunciations of Gen. SCOTT. And finally, with a presumption and insolence unheard of, a leading journal, assuming command of the Army, issued and reiterated the order—"On to Richmond!"

While widely-spread newspapers were thus weakening the Administration by assaults upon the Commanding General, his embarrassments were aggravated by the persistent hostility and every-day aspersions of the Postmaster-General, whose brother, a prominent member of Congress, assailed him from the stump.

Meanwhile Congress assembled. Senators and Representatives, with more zeal than knowledge, caught up and reiterated the cry, "On to Richmond." The *impatient* Congressmen were leading and influential. They waited upon the President to complain of the inactivity of the Army; and upon Gen. SCOTT, urging him "On, to Richmond." Army bills, prepared with deliberation by Senator WILSON, (in accordance with the views of the Government,) were circumscribed by the Home Military Committee, of which Mr. BLAIR is Chairman. The President and his Cabinet has reason to apprehend—if not the censures of Congress—the failure of measures essential to the prosecution of the war, unless the *Tribune* order of "On, to Richmond," was obeyed.

And now the sensation journals began to disparage the strength and courage of the Rebel Army. "*The Rebels will not fight!*" "*The cowards will run!*" &c., &c., appeared in flaming capitals over flash paragraphs. The whole popular mind was swayed by these frenzied appeals. A movement upon Manassas was universally and blindly demanded. Passions and animosities kindred to those which once deluged France in blood, were being excited. The tyranny of the Press, the denunciations of a Cabinet Minister, and the impetuosity of a dozen members of Congress, exciting the masses, "moved" Gen. SCOTT "from his proprieties." For once in his life his purposes were thwarted—for once "his mind became the mind of other men." The result has shown that it was a fatal weakness. And yet who knows what would have been the effect of an adherence to his plan? The New-York *Tribune* was educating millions to distrust the wisdom of the Administration and the fidelity of the Commanding Generals. Every day, emboldened its audacity—every rail and wire disseminated its treason—and every hour augmented the popular discontent. Congress, though its session opened auspiciously, began to falter. The BLAIRS—one in the Cabinet and the other in Congress—were organizing an "On, to Richmond," faction. To have resisted these demands *would* have overthrown the Administration—and *might* have destroyed the Government. "Madness ruled the hour," and a battle at Manassas, right or wrong, became, not a military, but a *political* "necessity."

It is not true, however, as has been asserted, that Gen. SCOTT was constrained to hazard this battle by the President. Between the President, and, with one exception, the Cabinet, and Gen. SCOTT, there has been mutual regard and confidence.

I will not now stop to consider details or criticise acts. The major blunder includes all the minor ones. These should have been no general engagement until we were in the field with an Army strong enough to overwhelm and crush out rebellion. There were other points at which we could have been advantageously and successfully occupied.

But even at it were excusable to assault an Army equal in numbers to our own, thus chosen position, and behind its new intrenchments, the purpose should have been abandoned when the Army of Manassas was reinforced by that from Winchester. Then, surely, the conflict was too unequal. With all the conditions and circumstances so changed, Gen. MCDOWELL should have taken the responsibility of disobeying his orders. The reason would have justified him in the judgment of the Government and people.

But the order of "On to Richmond" was obeyed; and where does it leave us? Where we were three months ago, with a harder conflict on our hands, and a dismal, if not doubtful future! The "On to Richmond" dictators have added another year to the war, an hundred millions of dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers.

And what have we gained? Alas, too little for such a fearful expenditure of time, treasure, blood and reputation! We have learned, what few doubted, that our Army is all that is expected of it; that our men fought with the courage of veterans; that we may always and under all circumstances, rely on them. We have learned what was also too well known, that the Army was, in many instances, indifferently officered. We have learned, too, the importance and necessity of discipline. Effective troops, however excellent the material, cannot be found in workshops, the corn-fields or the cities. They must have military training, without which every "On to Richmond" movement will prove a failure.

Though we have encountered a great and disastrous check—though we are galled and humiliated—we possess the means and the energy to retrieve all, if these means henceforth are wisely employed. I may in a future letter indicate how, in my judgment, these means should be employed. T. W.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

ARLINGTON DEPARTMENT, N. E. Virginia, July 26, 1861.

SIR: Being Chief of the Medical Staff serving with the Army in the Department of N. E. Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report of so much of the results of the action of the 21st, at Bull Run, as came within my charge. As the officers of the Medical Staff were attached to the different regiments and on duty with them, I deemed it proper to remain with, and accompany the General and Staff, from the beginning to the termination of the battle, in order that I might be enabled to visit in this way every part of the field where the killed and wounded might be found.

After the action had fairly commenced, and the wounded and the dead were seen lying on the field in every direction, I dispatched Assistant-Surgeon D. L. MAGRUDER to the rear, with directions to prepare a church, which I had observed as we passed before arriving at the scene of action, for the reception of our wounded, and also to send the ambulances forward as rapidly as possible to pick up the wounded and the dead.

In a very few moments the ambulances made their appearance, and continued throughout the day to visit every part of the ground which was accessible, in order to be within reach of those parts of the field where the fighting was going on, and wounded were to be found.

It is due to the ambulance drivers to say that they performed their duties efficiently, and the results of their operations also show how absolutely necessary these means of conveyance are to the comfort and relief of the wounded, in giving them shelter and water when ready to perish with heat and thirst.

By means of the ambulance, also, the men who go to the relief of their wounded comrades are separated but a short time from their companies, as, having deposited them in the ambulances, they can then return to their proper positions.

As the General Commanding visited almost every part of the ground during the conflict, with a view to encourage or direct the movements of the troops, my position as a member of his staff gave me every opportunity of seeing the result of the action.

I therefore embraced the opportunity thus afforded to give directions, when needed, to the drivers of the ambulances where to find the dead and wounded, and also to those carrying off the wounded where they could find the needed conveyance.

The stretchers were found very useful and comfortable to the wounded, and were in constant requisition in conveying them to the nearest ambulance.

So far as I am informed, the medical staff belonging to the different volunteer regiments discharged their duties satisfactorily. I observed Acting-Surgeon MILES busily engaged in dressing wounded men under the shade of a tree in a part of the field where the fire from the enemy was very hot. He addressed me in a brief inquiry, as I passed, relative to the safety of his father, and then resumed his occupation.

Surgeon C. C. KERNEY, of Col. HUNTER'S Division, and Assistant Surgeon D. L. MAGRUDER, attached to the Commanding General's staff, did good service in the hospital church I have mentioned, and also in two houses near the church, where the wounded were placed after the church had been filled. These officers remained busily engaged in their duties until the [illegible] cavalry made its appearance, and but narrowly escaped capture, when they left. Drs. SWIFT and WILSTON, attached to the New-York Eighth, remained with their sick, sacrificing selfish considerations for their own safety in order that their wounded might not be neglected, and are now prisoners.

I am informed that Assistant Surgeons GREY and STEWARTSON, of the Regular Army, and Drs. HOUSTON and SWAN, of the New-York Fourteenth, also preferred to remain rather than abandon their charge. The conduct of these officers is worthy of all commendation.

It would be premature in me in the absence of sufficient data, the reports of the regimental surgeons not yet being received, to express a positive opinion as to the number killed and wounded in the action on the 21st. There were, no doubt, many concealed from observation, under cover of the woods and bushes, but judging from the number that I saw in various parts of the field, and allowing a wide margin for those unobserved, I should think that the killed and wounded on our side did not exceed from 800 to 1,000.

The impossibility of making a careful survey of the field after the battle had ceased, must be my apology for the briefness and want of detail in this report. I may mention, before concluding, that I met on the field Col. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., with a Minie ball in his arm. I extracted the ball as he sat on his horse, and applied the necessary dressings. I attended to a number of cases on the field where from hemorrhage and other circumstances immediate attention seemed to be necessary. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, W. S. KING,
Surgeon and Medical Director, U. S. A.

Capt. J. B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

AN ESCAPED NEGRO PRISONER.

The Washington *Republican* has this story: A likely young colored man, named IGNATIUS SMALLWOOD, who was a servant in the New-York Seventy-first, and was taken prisoner on Sunday last, escaped from his captors, on Tuesday last, and returned to this city the latter part of the week. He is a young man, apparently not more than twenty-five years of age, and, withal, is very intelligent.

He says that after the troops had commenced to retreat, that he, among some seventy-four others—members of Maine, Massachusetts and New-York regiments—was headed off by the rebel cavalry, and carried back to the batteries. A Major of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment took possession of him and carried him to BEAUREGARD, who, after hearing the statement of his capture, and asking him the particulars as to who were on the field on our side, &c., told the Major to take him, and remarked that he had made a good day's work, as the d——d Yankee nigger was worth $1,500. The Major then took him to his tent, and ordered his man (a slave) to give him something to eat and to take care of him.

On Monday morning, the Major called him and told him that he would keep him as his body servant, and as long as he conducted himself right, he would be treated well, but that he need not think of getting free again, as he was his slave for life. On Monday, the Major kept him near his quarters all day, and his servant was made to instruct him in his new duties.

Early on Tuesday morning BEAUREGARD sent for him, and he went to the head-quarters. He was told that it was first thought that he could stay with his captor, but that they had found that he must be sent with the others as prisoners of war to JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond. In the cars, which were then getting ready to take them down. He told the officer that he would like to send to his family in Washington, and let them know what had become of him. The officer replied: "Boy, we are going to Fairfax to-day, and to-morrow (Wednesday) we will take Washington, and hang old ABE LINCOLN," coupling the remark with an oath. They then questioned him as to how many men were in the field, and whether old Scott was not there. They thought that the Government had a hundred thousand troops in the neighborhood. He told them that Scott was not there, and they said he was; at the same time they pointed to a pair of damaged epaulettes, which they said were shot from his shoulders. They had an old sword, which they said the old General dropped in his retreat. The officers in BEAUREGARD'S quarters conversed about their loss, and some of them stated that in killed and wounded they had lost from five to six thousand.

The rebels then commenced to advance toward Fairfax, and he concluded that he would try to escape, and started after them. Three regiments were started out as an advance guard, the first of which was the regiment of the Major who captured him. When he reached the sentries they dropped him, but let him pass on his saying that he belonged to a Louisiana regiment. When they came within about two miles of the Court-house they halted, and went out before them. He then took to the thicket, and, after a severe walk, he reached our lines, and was soon after with his family.

FROM THE EX-CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 30.

We yesterday had an interview with Mr. SAMUEL W. RANDALL, a Philadelphian, who has for the past two years resided at Montgomery, Alabama.

Although engaged in business there, and exercising great discretion as to the manner in which he expressed himself relative to the affairs of the country, he for some months past has been an object of suspicion, merely because he was a Northern man. Several times he has been threatened with hanging; on one occasion the rope had been prepared, and on the day he left the former capital of the rebels, he did so at the request of a friend, who, driving to his house with a carriage, informed him that he must leave forthwith, as the crowd was then collecting at the Council Chamber preparatory to putting him out of the way by means of a noose. He left Montgomery in the train for Nashville on the 10th inst., leaving his baggage and furniture, and managed to escape the notice of friends and sympathizers until he arrived at Louisville.

The cars run upon the railroad to the Kentucky State line, and then, switching off, are backed to a town in Kentucky, a few miles from the line, called Hayden ville. As soon as the passengers alight the train immediately returns South, as it is not considered safe for it to remain too near Kentucky. An amicable arrangement has been made between the two States relative to the unmolested running of the cars, but the Company are afraid the Union men of Kentucky may some time forget the agreement, and, in their desire to prevent smuggling, seize their property. Haydenville is extensively used by the smugglers as a depot. Wagons laden with contraband articles are sent thither from Louisville and other points, and as there is no United States officer there to examine the trunks, boxes and bales, there is of course no interference with the trade.

Traveling upon the railroads has almost entirely stopped. Formerly three trains of five cars each ran daily from Montgomery to West Point, Ga. Now two only run, and each with but one car attached, and that not filled.

Business at Montgomery, and, indeed, in every city and town in Alabama, is at a stand-still. The rebel government having procured all the cotton they could by false representations, are now swindling the citizens out of their produce, and consequently the Southern cities and towns are flooded with "Confederate bonds." These bonds have been issued to represent different amounts, some as low as one dollar, and as they have been made a legal tender, the banks take them upon deposit, and, while they invariably pay them out again, in the place of gold and silver, they at the same time receive their own notes, but do not pay them out again.

Gold is worth in Montgomery 20 per cent., and in Nashville 15 per cent., but even at these rates it is difficult to get.

The persecution of Northerners still continues, and in some cases persons who have resided in the South for twenty and thirty years, have been compelled to change their residence, and leave their property in the hands of the traitors, by whom it is subsequently confiscated. Some of the residents of Northern birth, from long residence south of Mason and Dixon's line, have become so infatuated with Southern life and Southern institutions, that they have forgotten their allegiance and followed the rebel army to Richmond. Among them are two or three Philadelphians.

The camp at the Fair Ground, near Montgomery, still contains about two thousand soldiers. As fast as the recruits become well drilled, and have been equipped, they are sent to Richmond, and their places supplied with fresh volunteers. The Quartermaster of the rebel army still remains at Montgomery, where he has all of his stores, enough to last, it is believed, until October next.

The troops stationed at several of the camps have been removed to Clarksville, near the Kentucky line. Some of the troops have been ordered there from as far South as Marietta, Ga. Mr. RANDALL understood that from 40,000 to 50,000 have been concentrated there, with the intention of aiding the traitors in Kentucky in their design to take that State out of the Union. The various camps are well organized, and, although under very strict discipline, the men respect their officers.

The troops now being organized into regiments are not equipped, and many of the companies are not armed. Our informant has witnessed no cases of impressment, but knows that many of the men thought it advisable to join from fear of consequences. The soldiers generally, if paid at all, are paid in bonds.

The Fifth Alabama Regiment, now in Virginia, is composed mainly of boys, some of them only fifteen years of age.

The Louisiana Zouaves, so highly praised by the Southern press, Mr. RANDALL states, are the most infamous specimens of villainy he ever saw. Soon after they were organized, they marched from New-Orleans to Montgomery, and the day after their arrival, which was on Sunday, June 2, they revolted, having had nothing to eat since the previous Thursday night, but a few crackers, threw down their arms and came into the capital, where they committed some of the most aggravated and indecent outrages. They were subsequently induced to return to camp, and soon afterwards were ordered to Richmond. Many of the members joined the regiment as the best of two evils—to go to war or to the chain gang. Sixty of them deserted at Montgomery, and only two of the deserters were captured. They are eight hundred strong, and are armed with the United States musket.

The day that Mr. RANDALL arrived at Nashville, (June 14,) one regiment left that city for the State line, and two arrived, the immediate destination of whom was unknown. The latter were but ill supplied with arms, and had no uniforms or equipments. Instead of blankets, the men carried upon their shoulders bed-quilts of every imaginable hue and description.

About forty thousand of the troops in Virginia came from the camp at Corinth, Mississippi.

Mr. RANDALL brought with him, from Alabama, letters from British subjects to the British Minister, Lord LYONS, who requested protection for themselves and property, the latter being in danger of confiscation.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment writes a letter to his mother detailing his experience in the battle of Bull Run. After describing a fruitless charge on a masked battery, he says:

"The Colonel then saw that there was no other way, ordered a retreat, when we started. I started with the rest, and as I got up to run a rifle ball struck me on the sole of my foot, bruising it pretty bad, causing me exquisite pain and tumbling me down into a little ditch. As soon as I fell I sprang up again, intending to leave, when a shell came into the ditch with a horrid roar. It struck the ground and bounded up, striking me on the thigh, and sending me up in the air about three feet. I fell on my back, stunned. I supposed that my hip was all torn to pieces, and when I recovered enough to think of myself, I put my hand to my hip and found no blood. I then began to think of escape. They had a company of riflemen whose sole business it was to pick off officers, and I saw that there was no chance for my life. Where I was I had to fairly burrow into the earth to get clear of the balls. I lay there some fifteen minutes, all the Northern forces being three-fourths of a mile away from me at the time, except four of my men, who would not leave till they saw the last of me. There were five or six boys laying dead by the side of me, and one alive. He started after a while to run, when a shot passed through his head, killing him. I stuck my head out above the grass and saw the rebels advancing, and I saw that I must run for it. I had to take off my belt and scabbard and pistol case. I took a gun from one of my men who had been shot, and with my sword in my teeth, and my pistol in my hand, I commenced drawing myself along on my stomach down the ditch. I went that way about six rods, till I came to the end of it, when I cautiously raised my head enough to see them coming. The man in advance was about ten rods from me, and had just caught sight of me. I raised the gun as gently as I could, and took deliberate aim for his heart, and drew the trigger. He dropped his gun, sprang up in the air and fell like a log.

"As soon as I had fired, I sprang up and started on my race for life. Being an officer, as they could see by my shoulder-strap, drew upon me a tremendous fire. I heard the bullets zip past my ears, close enough to almost take away my breath.

"I ran in a zigzag course, and by doing so, saved my life. I had to run nearly half a mile, at a pace that would have shamed *Vera Tempe*. Our regiment was on the right of our brigade, and we consequently were in front. To show you what we did, I refer you to the inclosed paragraph, cut from the Washington *Star*. We were at least twenty rods ahead of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, and we retreated in good order, and was the only regiment that rallied to cover the retreat.

"Our loss is not as large as we supposed at first. The loss in my company is the largest in our regiment, being five killed, three wounded (not including myself) and three missing. Our retreat was dreadful. Dead men and horses, wagons, artillery and ambulances stopped the way. Masked batteries opened on us at every turn. As I said before, that Sunday morning at 2½ o'clock we started for the fight. I fought all day and marched all night, and was so lame that I could hardly step. Next day (Monday) it rained as hard as it could, and I was wet through to the skin. I had to pass the night in a cold, wet tent, without any blanket. I drank water out of mud-puddles in the road where the men and horses were rushing through—and I drank once in a pool that was as thick as batter, and a dead man lay with one-half of his body in it, his whole head being shot off. It makes me shudder to think of it. The cause of our defeat was bad General ship. The boys are so badly jammed up and are so weary that we can do no service for two weeks at least. We are not allowed to cross the river into Washington under any pretence whatever, and are by that deprived of any of the comforts of life."

MORE NARROW ESCAPES.

The Hartford Cornet Band, says the *Courant*, lost all their instruments. The bass drum was completely riddled with balls. Mr. —, the drummer, strapped the drum to his back, and ran with the multitude. In the retreat from Bull's Run, and three or four Confederates fired at him repeatedly, riddling the drum, but fortunately missing the drummer. Mr. KING, the leader, received a bullet on the tip of his right elbow. He was standing behind a big tree for protection, and in resting against it, one elbow slightly projected—just far enough to permit a Confederate bullet to graze it, without hitting the bone. He was also hit by a bullet on the pocket, but his metalic mouth-pieces for the instruments, being in that pocket, took the whole force of the ball and saved his life. They were battered, and he was bruised by the force of the ball. He brings home a Confederate snare-drum as a trophy. His son was hurt by being run over, in the retreat, by a gun-carriage.

The flag-staff of the Regimental State color was shot off as the troops retreated from the field.

How Government Contracts are Made.

THE CONTRACT FOR ENGRAVING THE TREASURY BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would naturally be supposed that the Government, desiring any commodity incident to a national crisis like this, would seek to procure it in the most expeditious manner and at the most reasonable price. Directly opposite incentives seem, however, to have actuated the Treasury Department in procuring the engraving and printing for the new issue of Treasury notes.

The vast amount of these notes required necessarily requires the lapse of months before any of them can be available. There can be no doubt that all of the engraving talent in the country should be employed to have them completed at the earliest possible moment.

The low state of the Government finances would also seem to indicate the propriety of a judicious economy in the engraving—so expensive under all circumstances.

In spite of these facts the Secretary of the Treasury has not allowed the loyal engravers of the North to compete for the work.

He has made a subrosa arrangement through Mr CISCO, of New-York, by which one engraving monopoly secures the bulk of the contract.

He has, with apparent design, excluded engravers who could, under any bonds that might be desired, execute at least a portion of the work cheaper and quicker than the parties favored with the contract.

It seems to me to be highly reprehensible in any public officer to thus forget his duty to the citizens, while at the same time the operations of the Government are obstructed and rendered more expensive, for the benefit of the enemies of the country. Indignantly yours, LOYALTY.

CONTRACTS FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY, ETC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The general charges made against the various high Government officials of defrauding the people in the numerous contracts which are now daily being made, have, many of them, in various ways, been authenticated, but we will now add to the list of the Cataline the Pennsylvania cannon contract, the carrying of troops *via* the CAMERON Harrisburgh line to Washington, and the like, by some others, which have recently been brought to our knowledge.

A contract for a certain number of cannon was made. (It possibly was the one above alluded to; if so the following fact will help make the fraud clearer to be seen.) These cannon with their carriages were to be furnished at $2,400 each. This contract went through several hands, until, finally, a prominent *physician* of this City *paid a bonus* for the contract for the rifled cannon without the carriage, which he agreed to furnish for $400 each. Possibly, the carriage might cost as much more. Now, who gets this immense difference?

Some months or so ago, a gentleman, furnished with high testimonials, went to Philadelphia, desirous of obtaining a contract for furnishing ambulances. Col. THOMAS then said that the specifications, etc., would be duly advertised—that he was the chief man in that Department; that the gentleman going to Washington found that Major SIBLEY was the Acting Quartermaster, who had the entire control of the matter. He was soon superseded by Capt. MEIGS. The statement was, however, explicit, that nothing could then be done, and that due advertisement should be made prior to any award. It was but a day or two after that a contract was entered into with a house in Newark to furnish twenty-four ambulances; and some week or so after an advertisement in the New-York TIMES invited proposals, on a Friday—in no other paper was it found—to furnish ambulances of two patterns, similar to patterns to be seen, one in Newark and another in New-Haven. These proposals were all to be handed in the *following Saturday*, and the contract would be awarded to the party who would furnish the largest number in the shortest time. Thus one day only was given to go to Newark and New-Haven to make an estimate, get vouchers and bondsmen, and forward the proposal to the required place. Was this not evidently a plan to put the contract into particular hands, and at a not very particular price.

The funds that are being suspended are too gross to be ignored, and the consequents are beginning to be resolve, seeing their business stopped, the taxes threatening, and the immense per centages which are stolen by the Government officials, from the Secretary down. The laborers are actually starving upon the pittance they can make. While the Government pays fair, if not very unfair and exorbitant prices for everything, the workman starves to enrich "middle men." Think of the poor getting fifty cents for making overcoats for the army, think of the miserable coats which the soldier has to wear when but a third of a fair price is given to the workman, that the bribe to the giver of the contract may be paid. The people cry aloud for the immediate removal of these venal officers, and if this is not speedily done, the people will know why. G.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The Letters of the London Times' Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Illinois.

In my last letter I gave an account of what I saw on my way to the City of Memphis, and of my visit to the Secessionists' Camp, and brought up the narrative of the journey to my arrival at this place, which is the head-quarters of the Brigade of Illinois troops employed in behalf of the Union to keep a watch and ward over the important point which commands the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Major-Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, blockades the current of the united rivers at Memphis; Brig.-Gen. PRENTISS blockades both streams before they join at Cairo, higher up. The former is in the midst of friends; the latter is surrounded by enemies—across the rivers, in his rear, below, behind, and above him—in his very camp there are Secessionist feelings, sentiments and wishes, sometimes represented by actual force. There are in the larger States, about this vast region, conditions of opinion on the subject of Union or Secession, which are like the electrical phenomena of a conductor, charged by induction. As the States approach or recede from the great slave agriculturists, they become Secessionist, or divided, and finally Unionist. Western Virginia is rather Federalist than otherwise; Southern Illinois is in several Counties all but Secessionist; East and West Tennessee differ in sentiment on the great question. Missouri is also distracted by Federalist and Disunionist.

It may be that this schism will not only break up the Union, but even split up the States, for the sovereignty of which one part of the Republic is arrayed in arms against the other. The Secessionists, however, stop short with their universal remedy at the borders of each State, and do not admit the right of separation to any portion of a State unless it be in their own favor. A Union man is very glad to observe discussion in a State when it is brought about by the friends of the Government at Washington. A Northern man will endure anything but the idea of the Union being broken up; he becomes intemperate and angry if it be hinted at. But, in whatever way the end may be worked out, it is clear the means used in doing so are the old-fashioned machines in vogue in the Old World in the hands of despots, kings and rulers; and that the majority in States which was formerly the ruling power must be destroyed by the process. The argument of a self-governing people for the whole of the United States is now convenient enough; but we heard very different language when England demanded redress for the imprisonment of her subjects at Charleston, and when a British subject was seizen in New-York because he had destroyed a vessel in the service of the enemy. In fact, the whole of the philosophical abstractions on which the founders of the Republic based their Constitution have given away before the pressure of events, and every step that is taken by the Federal Government in vindication of its rights or prerogatives is embarrassed by difficulties which in the end must be cut by the sword. The authorities can scarcely deal even with a rebel privateer; and in the case of the schooner taken by the United States brig *Perry* in all but flagrant piracy, with proofs abundant of her guilt, there is no court to condemn her unless one be specially devised, inasmuch as she ought by law to be condemned in the United States Court, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, where the United States processes at this moment are not of much effect. It is obvious that such an emergency as the present cannot be met by any constitutional devices. Republics in a crisis have always had recourse to dictators. If word-splitiess, doctrine-mongers, and dodging politicians, at the forthcoming Congress of Washington, attempt to control the action of the Executive by "Constitutional" devices, motions, or resolutions, they will do more harm to the cause of the Union than all the militia Captains of the enemy's host.

A few hours took me out of the Southern camps to the Federalist position; but the secession sentiments traveled on board the steamer. An English steward, who left his country so long ago that he forgets all the feelings of his countrymen, expressed his opinion that the South would hold its own on the Slavery basis, and professed astonishment at the notion that Slavery was not in itself a good thing, which he found prevalent in Great Britain. The passengers were rather Secessionist than Unionist, and I must say, from what I have seen, there is far more leniency and forbearance shown by the United States authorities to the rebels than the latter exhibit towards those who are in favor of Federal principles, which are generally described down South as "Abolitionist." On landing at the levee of Cairo, the passengers went where they listed, and a very strong Secessionist from New-Orleans, who had traveled with me in the train going north on "business"—I suspect *tam Marte quam Mercurio*—was let go his way by Gen. PRENTISS, after a brief detention. Regarded from the river, Cairo consists of a bank of mud running out in the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, in the shape of a horizontal <. The tops of certain unimpressive wooden stores appear above the bank, and one tall hotel rises aloft near the sharp end, before which the United States' flag floats with all its 34 stars. At the angle there is an earthwork, which is not yet complete, but which will soon be finished, in very good order. It is a redan, or rather a flèche, following the line of the banks, with a good profile and command—a regular ditch, scarp and counter-scarp, and it owes its excellence probably to the skill of Col. WAGNER, a Hungarian artillery officer, who is in charge of it. The hotel was crowded with men in uniform, and it was suggested by the landlord that one bed was large enough for two stout gentlemen,—my friend and myself—the thermometer being at one hundred degrees or so, in the shade, but there was a difference of opinion on that point, and finally we were quartered in a secluded little chamber, two-bedded, one-windowed, with a fine view into the back yard. The delta is strongly occupied by Illinois volunteer forces, with two field-batteries and several guns of position. On the opposite shore of the Mississippi, at a place called Bird's Point, in the State of Missouri, is a detached post, with field intrenchments, held by a regiment composed of Germans, Poles, and Hungarians, under Col. SCHUTTNER, about 1,000 strong, and several pieces of light artillery. Posts are also established higher up on the banks of each river, but on the bank of the Ohio, opposite to Cairo, the soil is tabooed. There is the "sacred soil" of Kentucky, and BERIAH MAGOFFIN has warned the United States and Confederate States off his premises. It is my belief, however, that Columbus will not be long unoccupied. The Kentuckians opposite Cairo are very strong Secessionists.

At the rear of the hotel, in the hollow between the levees of the rivers, is Camp Defiance, which must be the base of operations of any force proceeding down the Mississippi. On the morning after my arrival (June 20) I was introduced to Gen. PRENTISS, whom I found in a large room on the ground floor of the hotel, which is the head-quarters of the brigade. He is a man in the prime of life, about 40 years of age, with a clear, liquid blue eye, and very agreeable manner; smooth-faced, except as to the chin, which is adorned by the *barbe d'Afrique*, or goatee, so much affected in America; over the middle height, slight and active figure, and speaking with what is called a slight Western accent. Although he was aware I had just come from Memphis, the General had the good taste not to ask any questions respecting the position, which is more than I can say of all I met on either side. By his elbow was his acting Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary, an Englishman named BINMORE, who was formerly engaged as Government stenographer at Washington, and has now sharpened his pencil into a sword. A number of officers were in the room, one of whom was a Hungarian, MILOTSKY; another a German, a third a Scotchman, a fourth an Englishman. In conversing on various matters, Gen PRENTISS showed me, with a smile, the copy of a newspaper, published in Kentucky, which contained an "article" on himself that cannot readily meet with a parallel even in the journalism of this part of the world. For the benefit of your readers, I send it that they may judge what sort of a people it must be which tolerates the use of such language:

"There is a man now vegetating at Cairo, by name PRENTISS, who is in command of the forces at that point. His qualifications for the

not come disturbing him by their outcries at night. Their conduct was demoralizing to themselves, and to their comrades. Having rated the "gentlemen" soundly, he ordered them back to their quarters. They gave their cheers for the General, and retired in regular line of march with their officers. The fact was that the men on returning from a hot and thirsty drill found the water barrels which ought to have been filled by the contractor empty, and not for the first time, and so they took the quart master's business into their own hands. Their officers did not wish to be very severe, and why? The term of the men's voluntary service is nearly over, they have not yet been enrolled for the service of the State, their pay, if they were aggrieved they might be disposed to disband and not renew their engagements, and so the officers would be left without any resources to offer to the State. But they went off in an orderly manner, and Gen. PRENTISS, though much annoyed by the occurrence, understands officers's feelings better than we do. There is no doubt but that the Quartermaster's Department is in a bad condition in both Armies. Mr. FORSTALL has proposed to the Southern authorities to hang any contractor who may be detected cheating. There would probably be few contractors left in the Confederate States to carry into effect in the North. The Secretary of War is better in the Northern than in the Southern armies. But even here there is not an ambulance, a caisson, or a mule litter. When Gen. SCOTT made his first requisition for troops and money, or rather when he gave in his estimate of the probable requirements to carry on the war, I hear the Ministers laughed at his demands. They would be very glad now to condone for the original figures. Little do they, North or South, know what war must cost in money, in life, in misery. Already they are suffering, but it is but a tithe of a tithe of what is to come, to the life and the misery have not been expended and felt. In the Memphis papers two days ago, I saw a notification that drafts would be issued by the magistrates to families left in distress by the departure of their heads and supports to the seat of war. In the Cairo papers to-day I observe an appeal to the authorities to do something to aid the citizens reduced to pauperism by the utter stagnation of trade.

SATURDAY, June 22.—The information which Brigadier-Gen. PRENTISS received of movements on the part of Missouri Secessionists induced him, in pursuance, I presume, of instructions from the head-quarters of his district, or, possibly, on his own responsibility, to send out an expedition secretly, this afternoon, to break up their camp, and disperse or make them prisoners. It is in that sort of guerilla enterprise that much of the time and strength of the Federalists will be consumed. A good map of the States may fail to show the little village of Corinth, on the Mississippi, but it is about sixteen miles east of the town of Benton, and is about two hours' steaming from Cairo. Here the Confederates, or "rebels," as they are called in my present latitude, have collected in two or three separate camps in numbers to which report adds and deducts ciphers at pleasure. But Gen. PRENTISS does not think they can be over a few hundred men, judging from the force he sent against them. It is composed these men are the *débris* of Gov. JACKSON's followers, who have been encouraged by promises of support from Memphis to assemble in lodging centres for the Secessionists of Missouri, who would, no doubt, collect in considerable numbers if they were permitted, and would come under their defeated Governor, now in exile in Arkansas, to their head. But the position they occupy is very important in a strategical sense as it commands the Mississippi above Cairo; and if they succeed in getting a few guns they could cut off the navigation of the river and batter some of the houses on the right flank and rear of the Nationalists posted on the junction of that river with the Ohio, as well as neutralizing the very efficacious Provost, despite of their great storing of speech, of the secessionists, and other powers in most parts of the world, where [illegible] force *quâ* force is going on in Missouri may be met by the statesmen of it if it can be any where. Any way, the results must show the Government at Washington that if the wrong men elected on the 4th of March, or people else where they would now be in a very different position. The outcry which would have been raised against [illegible] would be much stronger than it is at present. Why, even itself was a centre of disaffection and secession, till the Union Volunteers occupied it militarily with artillery and a strong force of infantry. For days they were [illegible] ened with an attack, and were subjected to abuse and insults. All this [illegible] outwardly, at least, Cairo is loyal, and with Southern Illinois is by no means of the same mind and Gen. PRENTISS finds it necessary to send out troops to the [illegible] any plausible excuse for searching their houses for arms, letting them on fire, [illegible] expeditions started. Two consisted of [illegible] and one 6-pounder Schultz [illegible] of Col. MORGAN, an officer who saw service during the Mexican war, and who has the confidence [illegible] —I should think with [illegible] ful, brave, and prudent officer. I saw the companies paraded for inspection this morning, and most creditable to the officers and the men themselves. Making allowance for diversity of dress and uniform, company by company, they were well set up, stout, powerful, active, [illegible] and full of confidence, and among them were many old soldiers, particularly Germans and Hungarians. The field piece was very well and properly provided with a tumbril, upon which was a full complement of well equipped gunners. As they marched on board the big river steamer to the Potion of light artillery on an [illegible] and boxes—the men cheered in the old English style, and gave three thundering "hurrahs" as the steamer backed out and set off against the current. But now comes what seems to me a little of the recklessness and want of foresight, or at least of precaution, which is [illegible] evident in more than one of the Federalist operations, with the usual consequences of disorganized loss. These men and horses and the gun were put on board this big timber-box, all made of wood. One small boat, capable of carrying a dozen men at most, hung at the stern. Now, if an explosion, or her engines are high pressure, a shot from a rusted gun into her bodies, or her boilers are exposed, even heavy musketry are opened suddenly from the wooded bank of the Beehive-like dock, where the sanitary [illegible] would scarcely be worked, and the men could not be landed, and see what a catastrophe might ensue. To use a homely simile, there were "too many eggs in one basket." And there was no necessity for doing this, inasmuch as many steamers were at the disposal of the authorities and the [illegible] could easily have towed up flats or boats for the gun and men. A handful of horsemen would have been admirable to move in advance, feel the covers, and make prisoners for political or other purposes in case of flight; but the Americans persist in ignoring the use of horsemen, or, at least, in depreciating it, though they will at last find that they have shed much blood and lost much time on the road to gain a great victory without the aid of artillery and charges after the retreating enemy. From the want of cavalry, I suppose it is, the guerrilla practice of "scouting," as it is called here, has arisen. It was all very well in the days of Indian wars, for footmen to creep about in the bushes and shoot or be shot by sentries and pickets, but in no civilized war, if there be such a thing at all in civil conflicts, recognizes such means of annoyance as firing upon sentinels, unless in case of an actual advance or feigned attack on the line. No camp can be safe without cavalry videttes and pickets, for the enemy can pounce unexpectedly after the alarm has been given, as fast as the outlying footmen can run in. In feeling the way for a column cavalry are invaluable, and there can be little chance of ambuscades or surprises where they are judiciously employed; but "scouting" on foot or adventurous private expeditions on horseback to have a look at the enemy can do, and will do, nothing but harm. Every day the papers contain accounts of "scouts" being killed and sentries picked off. The latter is a very barbarous and savage practice, and the Russian in his most angry moments abstained from it. If any officer wishes to obtain information as to his enemy, he has two ways of doing it. He can employ spies, who carry their lives in their hands, or he can beat up their quarters by a proper reconnoissance on his own responsibility, in which, however, it would be advisable not to trust his force to a railway train. In talking to Gen PRENTISS, this evening, I was informed that the enemies' spies visit Cairo every day. Strict precautions are used to prevent access to the camps—a close chain of sentries is posted all around, and in the day a pass is necessary for admittance, unless one belongs to the force, and at night no one is admitted without the countersign. An Irish gentleman who had been evincing his satisfaction at the receipt of his wages *more Hibernico* just now attempted to get past us—"Who goes there?" "A friend—shure you know I'm a friend!" "Advance three paces and give the countersign." The gentleman approached, but was brought up by the bayonet. "Send for the Captain, and he'll give you the word bedad." This intercession was necessary, for two policemen came up in plain suit, and the General, who was sitting by, ordered the guard to deliver their prisoner to the civil power. For some extraordinary reason this act moved the prisoner to the greatest gratitude, and taking off his cap he exclaimed "Thank you, General; long life to you. Indeed, General, I'm greatly obliged to you on this account." Another sentry who challenged an officer in the usual way was asked by him, "Do you know the countersign yourself?" "Indeed, I don't, Sir; it's not my office, and they haven't given it out yet." A very touching story told poorly outside the room in the evening, and I was pleased to see the quiet manner in which the high officers of all ranks sat down in the chairs as they were vacant, close to the window, without any rush or any sense of importance arising from precedence in rank.

JUNE 22.—The expedition had not returned at 4 o'clock this evening, when I started in the train for Chicago. I owe Gen. PRENTISS and the officers of his staff good-by, and I doubt not, in the brigade is enrolled in the United States Army, it will do good service. At the present moment these officers are without pay, and they make a joke of their empty pockets; but it is one of those jokes which spoil by iteration. I saw more of Cairo from the windows of the cars, than it was my lot to behold during my stay in the place. The rail is laid on the levee, and I looked down on a flat land, which would become a swamp if Ohio and Mississippi were not kept out assiduously, dotted with wooden houses, a church or two, and some poor shanties, in wonder that people could live at it on any food but quinine. The lower story of the houses built along the levee must be below water level, and proper drainage cannot be effected. A short way outside the city [illegible] there is, indeed, a veritable swamp, out of which a forest of dead trees wave their ghastly grey arms. But Cairo is to be a great place when all the land between the two rivers is filled up and raised above inundation. Mound City, the first station, is occupied by an outpost or small camp. It consists of several log huts, some tumbling rotten wood houses, and a fine growth of trees,—white oaks, &c. Land here is to be had at $10 to $15 an acre. Both sides of the line are [illegible] through fields of cleared ground, with [illegible] stumps, which are very [illegible] to Jonesborough, a large village of houses and stores, with an "exciting and drinking saloon," and next came to Cobden, named after one who is [illegible] known than the JOHNS, who founded a [illegible] settlement. The name of the great [illegible] anti-slavery and reform chief has not worked a spell upon the place, for it has more drinking [illegible] than its [illegible] and the houses are [illegible] and all, would not be thought much of even by a Dorchester peasant. The inhabitants of Cobden are to be counted by the dozen rather than by the hundred. It may be a [illegible] creature. Cobden, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the TIMES are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government, for the first time since the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, now seems to be really in earnest in its efforts to put it down. Everything at Washington and across the Potomac is being put under the most strict military rule. Our pickets, which are again being gradually extended, have received the most rigid instructions, with a view to preventing communication with the enemy—no person being allowed to pass, not even with a permit signed by Gen. SCOTT himself, or purporting to be so signed. With regard to the movements and intentions of the rebels, reports are conflicting. They are already again at Fairfax Court-house in about their original force. Whether they intend to make an attempt to cross the Potomac into Maryland is doubted in some quarters, while in others it is believed. Those who doubt, think the time for such a movement has passed. We shall soon probably understand the matter more definitely.

The statement which reached us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the rebels had given the National forces warning to leave Newport's News, proves to have been incorrect. They have adopted no such unusual mode of proceeding. When they do conclude to attack the position, it will probably be done without any preliminary warning. A large body of the rebels, however, is reported to be in the vicinity of Newmarket Bridge, and they no doubt intend to make a hostile demonstration of some kind.

In view of the reported intention of the rebels to make an attack upon Bird's Point, the National troops stationed there are doubly vigilant. In numbers and appointments they are considered equal to any emergency likely to arise, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The National scouts report that large bodies of mounted rebels are daily passing through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and concentrating in the vicinity of WATKINS' camp, forty miles from Cairo. Arrangements are perfected for concentrating a large additional body of National troops at the threatened points, should it appear necessary.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting and important. In the Senate, the joint resolution approving the acts of the President, was discussed at considerable length by Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, but the subject was finally postponed until to-day. The Tariff bill was passed—22 to 18. The bill providing for the suppression of insurrection was then taken up, and was discussed by Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, CARLILE, of Virginia, McDOUGALL, of California, and others. A motion to lay the bill on the table was voted down, and it was made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. A debate then took place on the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the construction of iron-clad steamers, and on the question of agreement, the Senate was found without a quorum. In the House, a bill was reported from the Military Committee, by Mr. OLIN, of New-York, and passed, which provides for an addition to the number of West Point Cadets, and that all cadets shall be required to take an oath of allegiance to the National Government—the penalty of refusal being dismissal. Another day—Friday next—was fixed for the final adjournment. A bill was passed providing for a temporary increase of the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Another bill was passed which provides for the construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught and great speed, to be used in the blockading service and against privateers. The bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the District of Columbia was also passed, as well as the Senate bill to prevent and punish frauds in making contracts with the Government. The Oregon contested election case was disposed of, the Committee finding in favor of Mr. SHIEL as against Mr. THAYER, and the House sustaining the finding. A report was then made by Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee, appointed to ascertain and report as to the number of persons in the employ of the Government known to entertain sentiments of hostility towards it, and who have refused to take the oath of allegiance. The Committee finding it impossible to complete their investigations, asked leave to sit during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers—which request was granted. They state that they have already ascertained sufficient to justify the House in the appointment of the Committee, and express their astonishment that certain persons are retained in the Government employ.

New-Jersey is to furnish five more regiments for the war, and Gov. OLDEN has already, in response to the requisition of the War Department, taken measures for their organization. The services of some three or four regiments have already been tendered.

What is the matter of the "Confederate" ship of State? Something is evidently going wrong. We receive the announcement by way of Louisville that TOOMBS, of Georgia, has resigned the position of Secretary of State, and that he is succeeded by HUNTER of Virginia. Is this movement due to the reported inquietude of Georgia under the Rebel rule?

The Memphis *Appeal* has a lugubrious article, urging the planters to keep their cotton at home rather than send it to Memphis for storage, as 400,000 bales of the coveted article would be a strong inducement to the National Government to send an Army there capable of capturing it. Quite probable.

The Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia returned home yesterday, the three months for which they were called out having expired. They have been stationed during their absence at Annapolis and Baltimore, where they have performed valuable service in protecting the railroads and public property, as well as the liberties of loyal citizens from the designs of the enemies of the Government. The regiment was enthusiastically received by the residents of Brooklyn, whence it hails, and were escorted to their armory by several military and fire companies, and by a large concourse of citizens. The greater portion of the regiment declare their intention to immediately reënlist for the war.

The Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this City yesterday *en route* to the seat of war. They number, rank and file, 974 men, and have with them an excellent band of twenty pieces. They came by the Norwich and Worcester route, and after partaking of an excellent meal, provided at less than an hour's notice by Mr. BARKER of the Park Barracks, they left at 5 P. M., by the Camden and Amboy steamer for Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon yesterday, when an ordinance was passed redividing the Nineteenth Ward into election districts. The hospitalities of the City, and the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, were tendered to Prince NAPOLEON and his consort Princess CLOTILDE and suite.

The Stock market was dull, yesterday, on the Railway shares, while fairly supported on State Stocks. New-York Central, 75¾; Missouris, 41¼; Exchange steady, 107⅝@107¾.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Flour and Wheat, yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Corn was quite brisk, and desirable lots of shipping were a shade higher. Cotton was moderately sought after, at advancing rates. A limited business was reported in Provisions, including Pork, which was quoted dearer. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, as did also Cuba Sugars. A fair inquiry prevailed for Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Spices and Tallow. Fish, Salt, Teas and Raisins were in moderate request. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

The Cattle Market has lost nearly all it gained last week. The short supply of the previous week induced forwarders to rush in all the stock at command, a big lot here and a small bunch there, each one going to be first in a streak of good luck, until near 4,000 cattle were booked at Forty-fourth-street alone, while some 400 were sold at the Bergen Hill Yards. The real numbers did not transpire until a brisk morning business had been done at prices only ½c. below the rates of last week, but before noon it leaked out that the supply was more than the demand would warrant, and the market "squashed out," as the dealers expressed it, prices falling to near the level of two weeks ago. A good proportion of the stock was sold, a fair share at the morning rates of 8¼c.@ 8¾c. for the choice cattle, while late sales in the afternoon were made at 8c.@8¼c. for nearly as good animals, and the prospect for those left over is far from flattering. An unusually large number were sold on Monday, mainly to sell again, in which transaction the buyers got bitten.

The Movements of the Rebels.

From intelligence received from apparently reliable sources, it appears that the rebels are moving from Manassas Junction, apparently with a view to an attack on Washington, although such demonstration may be a feint to draw attention from movements directed elsewhere—either against Gen. BANKS at Harper's Ferry, or against Gen ROSECRANS or Cox in Western Virginia. A decided offensive demonstration or movement, we have already shown to be a necessity imposed by their late victory; they must prove this to be something more than a mere repulse of the National forces. They must treat it as a great success in its results, as well as upon the field of battle. To leave it unimproved would be to throw away all its moral effects. The appropriate trophy would be the possession of Washington. In the conviction of the rebels it would secure the triumph of their cause. With such an inducement, and with the belief that we are yet demoralized by our defeat, what is there more probable than an attack upon our capital, so concerted as to cut us off from all communication through Baltimore, and to excite the disloyal sentiment in Maryland to open rebellion, which for the moment would greatly aid their operations, and probably add very materially to their military strength? Although Maryland is nominally loyal, a pretext or occasion may only be wanting to set the whole State in flames. We should count upon no different event. With the Confederates, in force, upon its soil, they may feel assured of such co-operation, whether they receive it or not. With the forces at their command, with the confidence inspired by their late victory, and with the strength of motive they have for the capture of Washington, an attack on that city is not improbable, whatever may be the result. We can hardly believe it could be successful; but the rebels, reasoning from entirely different premises, and possessing great superiority of numbers, may count its capture an easy affair.

Whatever may be the point assailed, we are confident that not many days will elapse before we hear that a blow has been struck. The next few days possess an interest hardly equaled in intensity by any that have preceded them. They will either bring another disaster or add greatly to our confidence and strength. If we continue within, by the neglect or in spite of the enemy, the positions we now occupy, our reverse is turned into a substantial victory. We are confident in our ability to do so: still, we must take the fortunes of war, and in our present unprepared condition, accept another reverse quite as probable as an immediate success, doubting nothing as to the final result.

Vote on the Tax Bill.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the final passage of the Tax bill providing revenues, either pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt or intended for that purpose, presents in favor of the measure 72 Republicans and 5 Democrats; in all, 77; opposed to it, 16 Republicans and 44 Democrats or Border State Union men; in all, 60. The members who voted against this vitally important measure, arranged by States, are as follows:

DEMOCRATS, OR BORDER STATE UNION.

Connecticut—Messrs. English and Woodruff.
New-York—Messrs. Smith, Odell, Wood, Ward, Haight and Vibbard.
New-Jersey—Messrs. Sleete and Perry.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. Lehman, Ancona, Wright and Johnson.
Maryland—Messrs. Crisfield, Webster, Leary and May.
Kentucky—Messrs. Grider, Harding, Wickliffe, Dunlap, Mallory, Crittenden, Wadsworth, Menzies, Jackson and Burnett.
Ohio—Messrs. Pendleton, Vallandigham, Allen, White, Noble, Cox and Morris.
Indiana—Messrs. Law, Cravens and Holman.
Illinois—Messrs. Robinson, Fouke and Logan.
Missouri—Messrs. Norton and Reid.

REPUBLICANS.

Maine—Walton.
Massachusetts—Buffington.
Pennsylvania—Hale.
Ohio—Edgerton.
Indiana—Messrs. Colfax, Shanks, Porter.
Illinois—Messrs. Lovejoy and Arnold.
Michigan—Messrs. Kellogg and Beaman.
Wisconsin—Hanchett.
Minnesota—Messrs. Aldrich and Windom.
Iowa—Vandever.
Missouri—Blair.

We trust that some of the gentlemen above named may be inclined, in due time, to explain to their constituents and to the public the motives which induced them to oppose this cardinal measure, and to state distinctly whether they preferred to let the interest on the National loans go unpaid and the Government to be dishonored, rather than surrender their opinions in respect to some supposed inequality of the tax, or their personal preference of some other and what mode of raising revenue. We perceive by the report of the debate that Mr. ARNOLD, (Rep.,) of Illinois, placed his opposition on the ground that the valuation of the real estate of Massachusetts was higher than that of Illinois, while Massachusetts was taxed less. He surely must have recollected that by the express terms of the Constitution taxation is apportioned solely in the ratio of population. We think that some of the gentlemen, on reflection, may hereafter regret not to have lent their support to the Government on this vital measure and at a crisis like the present.

British Self-Justification.

We abandon all hope, we had almost said all desire, of effecting any material change in the tone of the organs of British opinion toward the Government and the loyal people of this country. If what has been done and what has been said on both sides of this most deplorable, but most inevitable contest, has not convinced those who profess to speak for the British public that it is on the side of the insurrectionists, the attempt of disappointed politicians to destroy what one of them has confessed to be "the most beneficial Government the world ever saw" in the interest of the propagation of Slavery, and on the side of loyal Americans a patriotic defence of that Government in the interests of constitutional liberty, and the restriction of the area of Slavery; if the British Press and people cannot now see that the spirit which animates the Northern States and the Union men of the Border States is not "a revengeful desire of military conquests," but one of devotion to the common country and to the right, its immediate purpose being to resist the attempt to cut the nation into bits like a worm, in the expectation that each wounded fragment will crawl off by itself, slowly and miserably repairing an independent but low and insignificant vitality—if they do not or will not see this now, they never can or never will. And so long as the British Government maintains its present attitude, other demonstrations are of little material consequence. It would be pleasant, indeed, and what we much desire, to meet in the mother country with candid consideration, unassuming frank good feeling, and a moral support for the principles of eternal truth and justice; this would be a luxury, but it is not a necessity. We can do well without it. We can rely solely upon our own consciousness of right for moral support, and work out our own national salvation in our own way, although Great Britain, instead of giving us the cheers that we had looked for, breaks her sullen silence only with a sneer.

But just as we had well made up our minds to this, the London Press begins to show a consciousness that the attitude and tone which it has hitherto assumed needs justification. Not that it is either fair or courteous, nor that it treats American affairs with the same respectful consideration and impartiality of feeling that it shows with regard to other countries. On the contrary, while in one column the grave political disturbances in Hungary, or the reactionary anarchy of Naples is treated with an impartiality which, if cold is candid and respectful, in the next the American struggle for national existence is canvassed with less indifference, indeed, but with a supercilious sness which would be more offensive were it not somewhat laughable as the result of mingled ignorance, conceit and affectation. Facts are still ingeniously distorted, and always in a manner derogatory to the national cause and character. Thus in one influential quarter it is stated that "the angry civilians who have undertaken to subdue the South"—a pleasant circumlocution for the government of the United States—already "show a characteristic disregard for the customary laws of courtesies of war"—*the disregard*, be it noticed, is "characteristic" of the American Government; and the evidence of this is that "within a short distance of Washington country houses are destroyed on the pretext that the owners are disloyal, and the Government is censured for treating captured rebels merely as prisoners of war."

Serious charges, but, unfortunately for the bringers, essentially untrue. Country houses have been burned down, but only because rebels have fired upon our troops from their windows; and Government has been censured, not for treating captured rebels as prisoners of war, but for not treating them as prisoners at all, and discharging them upon their merely taking the oath of allegiance; thus, in effect, returning them to the rebel ranks, besides depriving itself of the equivalent for an exchange of prisoners in case of a reverse.

But although sneering and perversion are not at an end—and, we fear, will never be—there is now an unmistakable recognition of the superiority of the social and political system in support of which the North has taken up arms, and a respectful mention of the decision and unanimity with which the people of the loyal States have thrown themselves into the struggle. This is a step forward. Whether there will be a retrograde movement on the arrival of the news of the recent disaster to the National forces, we cannot divine; but the manner in which that news is received will test unerringly the honesty of British professions of good will toward the American Union, and show us whether or no the recent modification of tone is due to the anticipation that, contrary to previous belief, our Government would sustain itself. It will test the spirit of such assurances as the following, which comes in a letter that we have been shown from an English literary man of distinction, an LL. D. of Cambridge:

"Despite appearances, despite Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Press, you may depend upon it that *our sympathies are, everywhere, with the North.* Do not allow yourselves to think otherwise. Trade presses on one hand and certain merely political considerations on the other—so we are compelled to a *dry* neutrality. You should consider our and your antecedents. The Revolutions of 1640 and 1688 were revolts *from constitutional authority*, though provoked by unconstitutional acts of CHARLES I. and JAMES II. The Southerners have their grievances. We fully recognize that. So that while we know that their acts are unconstitutional, and in many cases ruffianly, yet we hesitate to bandy about such phrases as we see, in your papers, applied to them. Yet for all this we wish, and heartily wish, success to the North, and rejoice greatly in the spirit you have shown in your grand efforts to restore constitutional order in the South. To judge us from our papers is to do what those foolish French Colonels did after the attempted assassination of NAPOLEON III. by ORSINI. The Press is not a reflex of public opinion, but of the opinion of an influential class."

Here is more candor, kindness, and common sense than we have been able to winnow out of the English papers since the outbreak of this insurrection. We are utterly unable to see any resemblance between the revolt of the Slavery-propagandists and that of the English people against CHARLES I. and JAMES II., which we should call rather a movement toward "constitutional authority," which those two monarchs trampled under foot, than a revolt from it; nor can we even discover what are the grievances of the Southerners, their sole ground of complaint being that they are neither allowed to rule the Government in the interest of Slavery, nor to ruin it with impunity. But we heartily welcome assurance from such a source, of sympathy with our efforts to restore constitutional order at the South, and to restrain Slavery from further advances, and we willingly believe that, in regard to this question at least, the leading London papers do not represent public opinion, but the opinion of an influential class. There is one influential class, however, which has not yet made itself felt on the other side of the water, as it can, and as for its interests it must. We mean that large moneyed class which is interested in American Securities. It is true that to stay ruin on one side Manchester mills must have cotton; but it is no less true that to arrest it on the other, some means must be taken to prevent American bonds, Treasury notes, and certificates of stock, from turning into waste paper. Thus intimately, almost vitally, as our customer, our creditor, and our manufacturer, is Great Britain interested in our national prosperity; so that the *Economist* may well say, "There is nothing now but America to put in the papers. No one cares for anything else." She could have done much, she could yet do much, to secure herself, if preserving her actual neutrality, she had made it a little less "dry," and showed us sympathy which we are privately assured she feels. But she has chosen her devious and ungracious path. Let her follow it, while we march directly at our object, determined to attain it.

Local Police of Washington.

The condition of Washington concerns the nation. Whatever disorder and want of discipline there are within its limits reaches the hearthstone of every family in the land. If soldiers are allowed to frequent liquor shops, and officers hotels, if there is no obedience of the one to the other, but all agree in their determination to "have a good time" in the Capital; and if insubordination, habits of drinking and gambling, general idleness and dissipation begin there, what can the end be but individual ruin and general defeat and disaster?

We believe that the want of control by the regimental officers, which was one cause of our late disaster, began much earlier in the purlieus of Washington. We speak but the universal opinion when we say that there never has been in the City of Washington, since the war began, a proper military police. Since the Monday after the defeat, these evils of insubordination and general drunkenness and dissipation have reached their climax in the Capital. For three days, without an effort to prevent, the public saw the remains of some twenty regiments scattered about the city, the men sleeping on door-steps, in barns, cellars, restaurants and hotel basements, often begging charily and fed by private citizens; without order, discipline, or restraint—the officers lounging and smoking in bar-rooms, indifferent to their own responsibilities and the public dishonor. Crimes of every kind disgraced the Capital. A day did not pass without murder, or rape, or quarrels, or drunkenness. Even as late as Friday last a lady was shot by an intoxicated soldier. No effort was made to collect the men, or get them into camps, or feed or house them. Some absolutely suffered from hunger. No one knew where the head quarters of his regiment was, or what had become of his officers. The army was a mob. Wherever the stranger went, over Georgetown, Arlington, Alexandria and Washington, he met there wandering soldiers in search of a regiment. At length, after three days, an order came from Gen. MANSFIELD, giving a rendezvous for each regiment, and threatening arrest if the soldier was found straggling after the expiration of six hours from the date of the order. Then to cap the climax of stupid mismanagement, no officers or men were detailed at many of these different rendezvous, to give information as to the various camps, and some poor fellows, after spending twelve hours at these places, went away again hungry and disconsolate in search of their regiments.

These three days were another defeat of our forces—as bad as the causeless rout of Manassas. Of some of the regiments, it is doubted if they can ever be collected and reorganized, so thoroughly disorganized have they become. The crimes which have been committed in Washington and its neighborhood, the last week, would disgrace New-Orleans.

Many and many a family will trace the ruin of son and brother to the habits contracted in this week of license, and a defeat has been suffered which thousands of new levies can never retrieve. We suppose that Gen. MANSFIELD is in fault for this disgraceful period of crime and insubordination. If so, he should at once be summoned before a court-martial, and tried for such gross neglect or incompetency. Why, in Heaven's name, when he heard the first news of the defeat, did he not provide for the incoming flight and disorder; have the men billetted, fed, housed and cared for out of the streets and hotels, somewhere in the neighborhood of the city? If he was confused or frightened by the disaster he is unfit for his place. The truth is, not a single regiment ought to be quartered in the city. It has become a den of liquor-shops and gambling-hells for soldiers; it is unhealthy as the season advances, and is no suitable place for our troops.

Let every regiment be camped on the hills around Washington, and not a man be allowed to enter the city without permission and good reason, and the officers be forbidden the hotels, as a place of constant resort. Then, the Provost-Marshal should be an officer of high rank, furnished with a mounted guard, so that he can order an idle Colonel (if necessary) or any officer, to return to his regiment, and arrest the vagrant soldiers. The punishment for crimes should be by Court-martial, sharp and quick; and murder, rape, homicide, and the like should be offences with short grace and quick retribution.

If Gen. MCCLELLAN does not look after this Police of the Capital, he will find his Army defeated before a battle.

The New Levy—It Should be Promptly Effected.

Since the disastrous affair at Bull Run, we are again on the defensive. Our Army is back to its old position on the Potomac, strengthening itself against apprehended attack from the enemy, as it was three months ago. Twenty millions of people, abounding in wealth, in enterprise, full of energy, having the best material in the world for an army, with an exuberance of the means of supply, are beleaguered by five millions, without credit and without money, lacking, save in the prosecution of the present war, that energy and enterprise in all that pertains to physical progress which characterizes the North. Who is responsible for this strange anomaly we do not now propose to inquire. We speak only of a fact which is painfully evident to all—one which never should have been, and ought not to be permitted one day longer than imperious necessity may require. The position of things should be changed at the earliest possible moment. The might of the loyal States should be at once aroused to the vindication of the Government, and to the wiping out of the perpetual insult that a rebel army in sight of the Capital is continually inflicting. If we have underrated the number and courage of the enemy—if we have reposed in security under the delusion that an army, weak in proportion to our actual strength, could crush the gigantic treason of the South by the suppression of the present revolt, let us neither deceive nor permit ourselves to be longer deceived. We must now, whether we will it or not, view this rebellion in all its vast proportions, and realize the fact that we must exert what energy and strength we have to overcome it; or we must be content to see the Union fall to pieces, and the great American Republic topple into ruins before its exulting march.

We have men enough, money enough, arms enough, and patriotism enough to accomplish all the purposes of the war in which we are engaged. The first should be rallied at the earliest possible moment, and forwarded to the positions where their services will be required. There should be no vexatious delays, no impediments of routine holding them back in the future as have occurred in the past. There should be no standing "upon the order of their going," but they should be permitted to "go at once." No waiting for full companies before being supplied with uniforms, arms, rations and pay. There should be no waiting for full regiments before being mustered into the service, and, above all, the future volunteers should not be left to the mercy of contractors, whose chief business has heretofore been to fill their own purses at the expense of the comfort of the soldier. The call upon the State of New-York for 25,000 men should be answered by compliance in a month. With proper energy in the Departments it may be done even in less time than that. There is no Military Board, no ponderous machinery to clog or delay Executive action. The experience of former enlistments may be turned to good account if properly studied. It will furnish abundant suggestions for expediting the enrollments, as well as for avoiding the abuses, of which so much complaint—whether just or unjust—has been made. There should be no hesitancy about taking whatever of responsibility may be demanded by the exigencies of the hour. The country is in peril, and these are no times for studying statute books or balancing powers under nice construction of constitutions. We want an army to save the Constitution, to defend the Union, to preserve these from wreck and ruin, and boldness and energy, a courage equal to the crisis is demanded—a courage that will do all that shall be necessary to preserve the integrity, the honor, the life itself of the Government—leaving to future legislation and the people, if needs be, to approve and justify whatever policy may be compelled by the stern requirements of the present.

The State of New-York made a great mistake in the beginning of this struggle. She responded nobly to the demands of the Government at Washington. She supplied double the number of volunteers asked for, but she should have had an army of reserve of 20,000 men in the pay of the State, drilling in camps of instruction to meet just such a contingency as is now present. She would, in the end, have suffered nothing. The expenses would have been ultimately paid by the General Government, and she could have met the present reverse by pouring into Washington a gallant Army of well-drilled soldiers on a day's notice. We can see all this now, when it is too late. Some of the States were wise enough to calculate the chances of repulse, and prepared for it. Indiana is one of them. In addition to the quota demanded, she raised ten regiments, enrolled when the tide of enlistment was at the flood, and has held them in reserve ever since. These ten regiments were on the march the very day after the new call, and are now on duty under the Government. New-York is the greatest, wealthiest, most powerful State of the Union, best able to bear her proportion of the burdens of war, and she should atone for mistakes of the past by being foremost in meeting whatever may be required of her by the emergencies of the present.

A SAFEGUARD FOR WEST POINT.—The law just passed by Congress in relation to the National Military School at West Point, provides that all cadets now in, or who may hereafter enter that institution, shall take the usual oath to support the Constitution, and in addition shall swear that they will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiances, sovereignty, fealty or country whatever. This oath of allegiance is so framed as to meet the pestilent doctrine of superior allegiance to a State, and leaves no quibble through which treason can justify itself under that dangerous pretext. Hereafter, the graduate of our military school, who shall have been educated at the expense of the Government, if he desert the National flag, will be without excuse. To the dishonor of his treason will be superadded the guilt of perjury. How far this would have prevented those officers who have taken service in the ranks of secession, from an abandonment of their duty as officers and honorable men, had the same regulation previously existed, we cannot of course now determine; but it is a partial safeguard at least, against the like dereliction in future. The candidate for military education must now make up his mind in advance whether his obligations to his State are secondary to those which he owes to the General Government. If he places his State first, he cannot enter this National institution without being foresworn, and he cannot desert the National flag, no matter by whom assailed, without branding himself as a perjurer.

Abuses that Must be Reformed.

Eighty thousand men, with some military drill, discipline and experience, will have left the ranks of the army before the close of next week. How many of this number, and discipline and experience, will return to the service is a question of the utmost moment. The temptations to the enterprising and daring, held out by the bustling and adventurous life of the soldier, will doubtless secure the reënlistment of very many. But there are other considerations which will act forcibly in diminishing the number. Of these three are palpable.

1. The soldiers have lost confidence in their officers, and reasonably object to the needless hazards to which incompetent leaders expose them.

2. Their food has been insufficient, and often so intolerably vile that nothing but absolute hunger could impel them to eat it.

3. Their families, to whom our community gave solemn pledges of support and protection, have generally been left without either.

These things must be remedied before the material of new armies can be drawn from any but inexperienced recruits. With more trustworthy commanders, an important difficulty will be removed. And the City has just given freely to the maintenance of the deserted families of the volunteers. But the great difficulty, which nothing, we fear, short of an entire purgation of the War Department will eradicate, is the fraudulent administration of the Commissariat; a subject into which we regret to find Congress indisposed to look. The inquiry should be immediate, unsparing and thorough. The responsibility should be placed precisely where it belongs. If, as it would appear, it attaches to Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, late of Philadelphia, and whose appointment here was due to his "intimate knowledge of the Pennsylvania Railroad system"—a knowledge since approved by his selection of a tedious and round-about route for the forwarding of troops, the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary at War is largely interested in the line—it would be well to know whether Mr. CUMMINGS has carried the same pure, judicious discernment into the purchase of food for the Army. Or, if that gentleman can be acquitted, then let us know precisely at what point in the transmission of provisions from the producer to the camp these infamous abuses, by which large fortunes are rapidly realized, occur. We must have the knowledge; and, having it, we must act upon it vigorously and rigorously. Not otherwise can we hope to raise and retain great armies.

A CANADIAN OPINION OF UNCLE SAM.—The Toronto *Leader* thinks "the United States are the laughing-stock and scorn of the world." Eighty-six years ago, when the men of the Revolution suffered a Bull Run repulse at Bunker Hill, the British came to a similar conclusion relative to the Colonies, yet Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown are historical facts over which they have never cared to laugh. It is rare that a war is carried on in which the party having the right does not meet with some reverses, and yet, in the end, if there be anything like fair play, the right prevails. In the present war, a minority of the States of the Confederacy having, in the course of political events, lost control of the Government, it is seeking to overthrow it that they may expand a system of despotism over a large portion of the continent, with the ultimate purpose of once more legalizing the African Slave-trade, now under the ban of civilization, and accompanying their rebellion with high-handed acts of theft, robbery, murder and piracy. The United States Government, on the other hand, is struggling for the maintenance of constitutional liberty and public order, and its course since hostilities commenced has been marked with scarce any violation of the rules of honorable warfare, though it is fighting rebellious States. This attitude of our Government may be a fit subject for laughter in the eyes of the *Leader*, but its mirth will not be shared by Canadians generally.

NORTHERN APOLOGISTS FOR SOUTHERN CRUELTY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which embraces every opportunity to renew its misrepresentations of our history in alluding to well-authenticated accounts of the cruel butchery of our wounded, and the disfigurement of our dead soldiers by the rebels, at the battle of Bull Run, says that "the Kansas corps of incendiary forgeries and fabricators have been removed to the banks of the Potomac, and are manufacturing horrors in the old style." The grammatical construction of the sentence is a matter of taste or accident, we care not which, but as that journal never failed in its apologies for the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and over and over again denied the truth of the crimes and outrages committed in Kansas, which are now admitted historical facts, it is quite in keeping with its antecedents for it now to deal generously with the traitors who are repeating on a grander scale, the horrors of the border upon the defenders of this Government.

A REGIMENT OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—In Illinois, it is announced that a regiment is being formed to be composed entirely of schoolmasters. Nothing could be more to the purpose. The want of competent teachers in the rebel States is painfully apparent. They are suffering in every department of human education. When the new regiment shall have faithfully and successfully inculcated in the minds of their Southern pupils the duty of obedience to the laws, and brought them to a recognition of the sin of stealing and piracy, its members may then safely substitute the birch for the bayonet, and use their exertions to bring them up to a proper standard in morals and spelling.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, commanded by Col. HINKS, arrived at Jersey City early this morning. They will come to this City at 8 o'clock, under escort of the Seventh. The Sons of Massachusetts will be present.

RETURN OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. ABEL SMITH, arrived here yesterday morning, from Baltimore, where they have been stationed the greater portion of the time since they left. They came by the Camden and Amboy line, and were landed at Pier No. 1 at 9 o'clock, where they were received by the reserve corps of the regiment and a company of juvenile Zouaves, and escorted up Broadway to the Park Barracks. After taking breakfast at the Barracks, the regiment was escorted to their home in Brooklyn by the reserve corps and Zouaves above-mentioned, and by Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 13, of Brooklyn. At the Fulton Ferry they were met by the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, just returned from the seat of war, and by two or three hundred base-ball players, from the various Brooklyn clubs, and escorted to their Armory through several of the principal streets, which were lined with people, and appropriately decked with flags, banners and mottoes. The regiment returned under command of Lieut.-Col. R. B. CLARK, Col. SMITH being under arrest on certain charges connected with the Commissary Department, not necessary to be specified here. It is proper to state, however, that the privates with whom we conversed, spoke as a general thing in the highest terms of Col. SMITH, whom they characterized as being every inch a soldier, whatever his other faults may be.

The Thirteenth, although it has been in no engagement with the enemy, has done very important service during its absence, at Annapolis and Baltimore. For the first six weeks it was stationed at the former place to guard the Naval Academy, which was threatened by the Secessionists of Baltimore. Since that time the regiment has been encamped on the outskirts of Baltimore, and has done valuable service in protecting the railroad, and in discovering and seizing hidden arms belonging to the Secessionists in various parts of the city. The regiment has lost three or four men from sickness during its absence, two of whom are believed to have been poisoned by the food and drink obtained from Secessionists. They return with 1,056 men, rank and file, a large portion of whom it is asserted will immediately reenlist for the war. One soldier declared in our hearing that he would not stay at home over a week on any account—"No, not for $50 a month."

WELCOME HOME OF THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The reception of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived in this city about 1 o'clock, today, was a demonstration long to be remembered.

Delegations of military, firemen and civic authorities from adjoining towns, which had furnished companies to the gallant Fifth, were waiting during the forenoon for their arrival, and Boston poured out its thousands to greet and welcome them home.

The Regiment marched from the depôt through several of the principal streets to the "Common," where a bountiful collation was spread.

After partaking of a bountiful collation on the Common, prepared by the city Government, the Fifth Regiment was mustered out of service, and the companies soon after started under an escort of their towns' people for their homes.

Three contrabands came with the regiment, two men and a woman.

At the late battle the regiment lost 25 killed, 26 wounded, and five missing. The national flag borne by this regiment bears marks of hard usage. The eagle is missing from the staff, and there are three holes in the flag, two made by bullets and one by a fragment of a shell. This flag, at the beginning of the fight, was borne by the color-bearer, LAWRENCE, who was shot dead, receiving two musket balls in his breast. The bearer of the Massachusetts flag, G. W. WALLACE, of the Haverhill Company was at his side, and, seizing the national flag as it fell from LAWRENCE'S hand, he for a time bore both, but at length the last named was taken by the Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and was retained by him. The story that it was left on the field at any time is false.

A general order from the Governor, highly compliments the gallantry of the Fifth.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. FERRY's regiment, the Fifth, of Connecticut, left Hartford on Monday at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to New-Haven. In the City of Elms the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the march through the city was a continued ovation. Leaving New-Haven at about 7 o'clock, Monday evening, in the steamer *Elm City*, the regiment proceeded to Elizabethport, N. J., where it arrived a little after noon yesterday. Col. FERRY's orders are to report himself to Gen. BANKS. The men are a fine, hardy, stalwart set of fellows, all of whom are well armed and equipped, and present a fine martial appearance. In Fairfield County a few friends of Col. FERRY presented him with a very valuable and handsome horse. A band, numbering twenty-four pieces, accompanies the regiment. Gov. BUCKINGHAM presented them with the instruments, at an outlay of $900. The horses, which number seventy-two, and the baggage wagons, were brought down on the steamer *Champion*. Annexed is a list of the commissioned officers:

Colonel—Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk; Lieutenant-Colonel—Thos. H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin; Major—George D. Chapman, of Hartford; Adjutant—Brayton Ives, of New-Haven; Quartermaster—Edward V. Preston, of Hartford; Commissary—Henry L. Johnson, Jr., of Jewett City; Chaplain—Rev. Geo. W. Lasher, of Norwalk; Surgeon—John B. Lewis, of Vernon. Company A, Danbury—Henry B. Stone, Captain; James A. Betts, First Lieutenant; William A. Daniels, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company B, Hartford—Justin H. Chapman, Captain; Geo. Bill, First Lieutenant; Madison P. Whitney, Second Lieutenant. Company C, New-Haven—George W. Corliss, Captain; Robert R. Miller, First Lieutenant; Henry M. Dutton, Second Lieutenant. Company D, Waterbury—David F. Lane, Captain; David B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant; Edward J. Rice, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Litchfield, Woodbury and Norwalk—Wilson Wyant, Captain; Alfred A. Chinery, First Lieutenant; DeGrasse Fowler, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company F, Rockville—Edward P. Allen, Captain; Edwin S. Marvin, First Lieutenant; Henry Owen, Second Lieutenant. Company G, Mystic River—Warren W. Packer, Captain; Henry W. Daboll, First Lieutenant; Heber S. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Company H, Putnam—Albert S. Granger, Captain; Julius N. Keder, First Lieutenant; Putnam Day, Second Lieutenant. Company I, Hartford—Griffin Stedman, Jr., Captain; W. S. Cogswell, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Webster, Second Lieutenant. Company K, New-London—James T. Sutton, Captain; Wm. Hamilton, First Lieutenant; George W. Meeker, Second Lieutenant.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS EN ROUTE.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. LEONARD, arrived in this City from Boston at 10:45 A. M. yesterday. They left Boston, where and in the immediate vicinity they were recruited, at 5 o'clock P. M., and came by the Norwich and Worcester route, arriving at Norwich about midnight. Here they were transferred to the steamer *Connecticut*, which brought them to New-York; 20 baggage wagons, six one-horse and one two-horse ambulances, with some eighty horses, all gray, were sent ahead on board of the steamer *City of Boston*. The regiment was landed at the foot of Vestry-street, without their breakfasts, and, of course, were very hungry. They formed and marched to the Park, where they arrived quite unexpectedly, but Mr. BAKER, the prompt contractor at the Barracks, with only ten minutes' notice, had everything under way for satisfying their wants. In one hour the one thousand men were provided with a substantial meal, consisting of boiled ham, bread and butter, fresh vegetables and stewed prunes. The nucleus of the Thirteenth is the Fourth Battalion of Rifles of Boston, all of whom are enrolled in the regiment They have the United States regulation uniform, including a fatigue uniform, in which they are marching. In the completeness of their equipment, the Thirteenth fully equals the Rhode Island First, the New-Hampshire Second and other New-England regiments, and in the character and *physique* of the men are nothing behind them. Their appearance, as they marched through Broadway to the Park was very fine. They number, including field and staff officers, 974 men. The regiment marched at 5 o'clock P. M., and proceed *via* the Camden and Amboy route. A deputation of New-England men escorted the regiment to Pier No. 1. Along the route they were everywhere greeted with hearty cheers. The promptness with which every man went on board, and the cheerful spirit which animated them was very generally remarked by the spectators. The band played the refrain, which has become so popular in Massachusetts, "Canaan's Happy Shore," in which the whole regiment joined. A very large company of friends accompanied them to the pier and cheered them as they left the dock. The Captain of one company (K) is a Methodist preacher. They go, it is understood, to reinforce Maj.-Gen. BANKS, near Harper's Ferry. The following is a list of officers:

Colonel, Samuel H. Leonard, of Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel, N. Walter Batchelder, of Boston; Major, Jacob Parker Gould, of Stoneham; Adjutant, David H. Bradlee, of Boston; Quartermaster, George E. Craig, of Boston; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. T. Little, of Boston; Surgeon, Alston W. Whitney, of Boston; Assistant Surgeon, J. Theodore Heard, of Boston; Chaplain, Noah M. Gaylord, of Boston. Company A—Captain, James A. Fox, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Samuel A. Neat; Second Lieutenant, George Bush. Company B—Captain, Joseph S. Carey, of Boston; First Lieutenant, John G. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Augustine N. Sampson. Company C—Captain, John Kurtz, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Jackson; Second Lieutenant, Walter H. Judson. Company D—Captain, Augustine Harlow, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Carey. Company E—Captain, Charles R. M. Pratt, of Roxbury; First Lieutenant, Joseph Colburn; Second Lieutenant, Edwin R. Frost. Company F—Captain, Henry Whitcomb, of Marlborough; First Lieutenant, Abel H. Pope; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Morse. Company G—Captain, Eben W. Fiske, of Stoneham; First Lieutenant, Loring S. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, John Foley. Company H (of Natick)—Captain, Wm. L. Clark, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Perry D. Chamberlain; Second Lieutenant, Francis Jenks. Company I—Captain, Chas. H. R. Screiber, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Moses P. Palmer. Second Lieutenant, David Brown. Company K—Captain, Wm. P. Blackmer, of Westborough; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Bacon; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Fox.

RETURN OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

About one hundred men belonging to this Battery, under command of Capt. TOMPKINS, arrived in this City yesterday evening, by the Camden and Amboy line, from Philadelphia. The Battery, before the corps left Washington, was made over to the Second Regiment of Cavalry. Immediately on landing in this City the men were marched up to the New-Haven Depot, Twenty-seventh-street, where they took the cars for home.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT

A few recruits of good character will be received by Company D, of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, now in service of the Government for the war. Application must be made at their drill rooms, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

The First Regiment of New-York Washington Grays, Col. HENRY MOORE, having been accepted by the War Department, will be ready to leave for Washington as soon as they can be provided with the necessary equipments and arms. The regiment, in its organization, has incurred necessarily many obligations. The undersigned, to enable the regiment to take the field unembarrassed, have consented to act as a Committee to solicit and receive funds for the benefit of the regiment: Abram Wakeman, No. 59 Fulton-street; Robert T. Haws, Comptroller's Office; Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Whitehall and Bridge streets; Col. C. K. Green, Army Express, No. 12 Barclay-street; B. F. Manierre, No. 23½ Wall-street; A. V. Stout, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Broadway and Chambers-street; John T. Wilson, No. 73 Fulton-street.

FIRST REGIMENT IRISH ARTILLERY.

On yesterday afternoon, Col. JAMES WADSWORTH, of the Irish Artillery, accompanied by his officers and some professional friends, proceeded to Camp Arthur, at Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, and formally took possession of the quarters assigned to this regiment. After the ceremony, Col. WADSWORTH and *suite* were hospitably entertained to an elegant luncheon by the gentlemen resident on the grounds; during which BERNARD HUGHES, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, proposed, in handsome terms, the health of Col. WADSWORTH, and the success of the new Irish regiment. The gallant Colonel replied on behalf of his command, in an eloquent and characteristic manner. Some remarks *apropos* to the occasion, were also made by Capt. JAMES E. MCGEE, and other gentlemen present. The regiment, we learn, will occupy the grounds in force the week, recruiting having been going on steadily and quietly for some time past.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Applications daily arrive from the Canadas for commissions in this Regiment, the applicants being gentlemen who have served in the British Army with distinguished valor.

The following is a list of the subscriptions received by the Regiment since its acceptance by the Secretary of War:

Benkard & Hilton	$50	Robert Donald	$5
W. C. Langley & Co.	25	G. T. Bradford	5
George A. Clarke	25	C. T. Longstreet	5
Haggerty & Co.	25	W. W. Hurlbut	5
Schieffelin Bros.	25	Cash	10
Ashton, Smith & Co.	25	Cash	100
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	25	P. Van Valkenburgh	5
George Opdyke & Co.	25	Cash	10
H. Paton & Co.	20	C. H. Armstrong	5
Wilmerding & Mount	20	Wm. Watt	10
Buckley, Sheldon & Co.	10	Cash	10
Edward T. Snelling	10	A. Bminger & Co.	10
Cash	10		

A subscription list is in the hands of Mr. PETER RICE, of Stone-street, who intends to canvass the members of the Corn Exchange for subscriptions in aid of the Regiment. As each company has to be provided with quarters and rations out of the regimental funds, until mustered into the United States service, the officers hope that the wealthy citizens of New-York will appreciate the movement by subscribing liberally.

The head-quarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

THE LESLEY GUARDS.

The Lesley Guards, named in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department, Col. JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of mustering in by companies, so that, as soon as a company is full, it is mustered in at once, and the men will be fully armed and equipped and draw pay from that date, without waiting for other companies to be mustered in. This regiment will immediately go into quarters at Bedloe's Island. There are now over 600 men enrolled. Parties having companies may apply at the present head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

THE CONSTITUTION GREYS, N. Y. S. M.

Among the many military organizations now existing, are the Constitution Greys, a new regiment organizing under the State Militia law. Their uniform consists of a gray cap, jacket and pants trimmed with a dark blue stripe and red cord. The companies are all well officered, and present a fine appearance when on parade; they are nearly all full, and are composed of active and enterprising young men. It is the object of Col. EGGERT and his fellow officers to make this one of the best regiments in the State. The officers will meet at the Jefferson Market Armory on Friday evening, Aug. 2, when applications for companies wishing to join the regiment will be received.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of Lieut. DEMPSEY, of the New-York Second. Among the "personal" advertisements will be found one asking for information regarding Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the New-York Second, who has been reported killed or wounded in the battle of Bull Run. His wife is awaiting positive knowledge regarding him, most anxiously.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Gen. ARTHUR, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, gives notice in another column, that no bills will be paid for articles furnished any officer, regiment, or company, unless the claim is based on a written order from his office.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, which formerly occupied the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment for their head-quarters, have, since the return of that regiment, removed to No. 564 Broadway. Able-bodied men wishing to join will now apply there immediately, as they leave for the seat of war in a few days. Squads are sent daily to Camp Decker. Their uniform, which is the same as that worn by the Chasseur de Vincennes of France, has already become quite popular.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE MILITIA.

During yesterday, the men composing this regiment assembled at stated hours at the Armory in Centre-street, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements to such officers of the staff as were designated by the Colonel, after which they were dismissed for the day. In the morning, a mustering officer called upon Col. PINCKNEY and stated that he was ready at any time to muster the regiment out of the United States service, and it was agreed that the ceremony should take place to-day. The following order was promulgated in regard to the matter:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The officers and soldiers of this regiment are directed to assemble at Centre Market, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States.

Uniform, gray jacket, pants, and hat.

By order of COL. PINCKNEY.

JOEL W. MASON, Adjutant.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The new half million loan, to be raised for the benefit of the families of Volunteers, has been taken to the amount of $210,400.

RETURN OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The subjoined order has been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.—This regiment will assemble at Head-quarters on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, in full fatigue, white trousers, (without knapsacks,) for the purpose of escorting the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers on their way home.

Field and Staff dismounted.

Drum-Major GRAHAM, with band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 6¾ o'clock on the day of parade.

Should it be necessary to change the hour herein named to one late in the day, it will be announced upon the bulletin board at Head-quarters.

The Colonel directs the members to deliver to Ordnance-Sergeant DRAPER all the ammunition in their cartridge boxes, or otherwise in their keeping.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. HENRY LIEBMAN, Adjutant.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

Yesterday was the first day that the new arrangement suggested by the Comptroller for paying money to the needy families of volunteers was carried into effect. The narrow lane opposite the Rotunda, in which building the families of the first four Wards present their tickets, was crowded to excess at an early hour of the morning, and the number of applicants continued to increase until a considerable portion of the space surrounding the Rotunda and Superior Court building was occupied. At about 9½ o'clock the door, which is entered from the lane, was thrown open, and a scene of confusion immediately followed. Order being restored, the tellers commenced the paying-out process, which kept them actively engaged until nearly 2 o'clock, by which time the crowd had been reduced to about a dozen persons. The amount paid out yesterday was $1,250. In every instance the applicant's ticket was carefully examined to ascertain its genuineness, before the money was advanced. Other Wards will have their tickets redeemed to-day.

MUSTERING THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OUT OF THE U. S. SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was mustered out of the United States service. Shortly after 3 o'clock regimental line was formed on Bond-street, the right resting on the Bowery. Col. MARTIN there handed to Major SHERIDAN, of the U. S. Army, the muster roll of the different companies, who called off the names of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The Captains of companies then called over, in alphabetical order, the names of their men, and the ceremony of mustering out of the United States service was completed. The Regiment then paraded up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to Bond-street, where it was dismissed. Along the whole line of march the cheering was loud and enthusiastic.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

SAFETY OF COL. WOOD.

A dispatch was received from Congressman ODELL, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, announcing the gratifying intelligence that Col. A. M. WOOD, of the New-York Fourteenth State Militia, was alive and in good spirits. He had been very generally given up as dead. It seems that he was in the woods four days, with two of his men, before he was taken prisoner, and they were then taken to Centreville, where they are now in the hospital. Drs. HAMILTON and SWALM are also both safe. All the above information comes from Dr. STEINBERG, U. S. A., in person, to Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, at Arlington

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HIGHWAYMEN IN WESTCHESTER.—Mr. RICHARD HAMILTON, residing at West Farms, Westchester County, while riding in a carriage toward Fordham at an early hour Sunday morning, encountered two highwaymen, who sprang from behind a clump of trees at the roadside. One of the villains seized the horse by the reins and kept him steady, while his confederate presented a pistol at Mr. HAMILTON's face and demanded his money. As Mr. H. had no funds with him he could not comply with the imperative order, but the robber would not be put off without booty, and obliged his victim to deliver his gold watch and chain ere he released him. During their colloquy Mr. H. had been noting well the appearance of the highwayman, whose face was partially masked and as quickly as possible he returned to his horse, where he loaded a gun, and, accompanied by his father, started in search of the rogues. Driving across Harlem Bridge, he met two of the Twelfth Precinct Policemen, to whom he narrated what had happened, and described the general appearance of the men. The officers at once joined in the search, and soon found two fellows in one of the Third-avenue cars, whom they arrested on suspicion. At the Station-house the prisoners were searched, and one of them had Mr. HAMILTON's watch and chain in his possession. They also had two loaded pistols, a file ground to a sharp point, and a counterfeit $50 bank note. Both are young men, and they give the names of CHARLES CARROLL and ABRAHAM SEGOE. They were delivered into the custody of a Westchester County Magistrate, who committed them for trial.

FIRE IN A DRUG STORE.—A fire was occasioned at 11½ o'clock, yesterday forenoon, in the drug store of RUDOLPH BRUENNHAUSEN, No. 30 Fourth-avenue, which was not extinguished until after the entire stock, valued at $2,000, had been destroyed. The property was insured for $1,200 in the Bowery and $500 in the Germania Insurance Company. Dr. FREDERICK ROESLER occupied the upper part of the house as a dwelling. His furniture was damaged to the extent of $100—insured for $1,200 in the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The basement was used as a wine and liquor store, by LEONARD MONZERT, whose stock was damaged slightly; covered by insurance of $400 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of alcohol, which ignited from a match in the hands of Mr. PETER MONZERT. The barrel had been leaking, and Mr. BRUENNHAUSEN asked Mr. MONZERT to stop the crevice with melted sealing-wax. The evaporation of the alcohol coming in contact with the wax set fire to the contents. Mr. MONZERT was quite badly burned about the hands, arms and face.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—It having been known that the Prince NAPOLEON had taken rooms at the New-York Hotel, a number of our wealthy and prominent citizens repaired thither yesterday, hoping to obtain an introduction to the Imperial Prince. Mayor WOOD also visited the Prince, being introduced by Count MONTHOLON, the French Consul-General, and extended to his Highness the hospitalities of the City, and expressed his willingness to make arrangements for a public reception. This, however, was declined by the Prince, who preferred to remain *incognito*. Yesterday the Prince visited High Bridge and Central Park, and intimated his intention to call upon Mayor WOOD at his private residence in Bloomingdale. During the day the Prince, accompanied by his aids and Mons. EBELMANATT, visited the Astor Library and the Historical Library.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—JOHN BANVILLE, a workman employed in the steam saw-mill, No. 87 Eldridge-street, lost a thumb and had his hand shockingly lacerated on Monday, by coming in contact with a circular saw. He was taken to his home, No. 184 Forsyth-street. An unknown man was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. He was placed in the New-York Hospital.... TERENCE DOLAN, a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, here on furlough, while gratifying his taste for running to fires, yesterday morning, fell beneath the wheels of No. 38 Engine, and received a very bad fracture of one leg. The engine at the time was racing No. 30 Hose carriage in Greenwich-street, near Hammond.

FIRE IN A LIQUOR-STORE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the liquor-store No. 205 West Houston-street, owned by JAMES GALLAGHER. It was extinguished after damage to the stock and furniture amounting to $400 had resulted. The loss, however, is covered by insurance of $650 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Several families occupying the upper part of the premises suffered only by fright, there being no fire-escape by which they could have made good an exit had the occasion demanded it. The building is owned by Mr. JAMES CLEARY, and $200 will suffice to repair it. The origin of the fire is not known, but it was probably an accident.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER IN DISTRESS.—Late on Monday evening, Officer LANETREE, of the Fifth Precinct, found a young man named JAMES HANLON lying upon the sidewalk of Broadway, exhausted and almost fainting, in consequence of a gun-shot wound in the hip. The sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received his injury in the battle of Bull Run, while fighting in the ranks of the brave Sixty-ninth. He will not lack attention at the hands of the Hospital physicians.

Board of Councilmen.

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—RECEPTION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS CONSORT.—A special meeting of the Board was held at noon, yesterday, for the purpose of acting upon an ordinance, passed by the Board of Aldermen, re-dividing the Nineteenth Ward into election districts. Under the new division, the First District includes that portion of the City bounded by Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. The Second District is bounded by Forty-sixth-street, East River, Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. The Third District is bounded by Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street, and Sixth-avenue. The Fourth District is bounded by Fifty-fifth-street, East River, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The Fifth District is bounded by Seventy-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, Central Park and Sixth-avenue. The Sixth District is bounded by Seventy-ninth-street, East River, Fifty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue. This District also includes Blackwell's Island. The Seventh District is bounded by Eighty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and Central Park. The Eighth District is bounded by Eighty-sixth-street, East River, Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue. By this division of the Ward three new election districts are created. The Board passed the ordinance without debate.

Mr. BARNEY said it might not be in strict accordance with the call of the Board to make the suggestion which he contemplated making, but thought the circumstances would induce the President to deviate somewhat from the usual routine of business. It was well known that during the intermission of the Common Council, a distinguished visitor had arrived in our City, in consideration of which event, he would submit the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York have learned, with pleasure, the arrival in this Metropolis of Prince NAPOLEON and his consort, with their suite; and,

Whereas, It is the pleasure as well as the duty of the City authorities to extend the hospitalities of this City to their illustrious visitor, Prince NAPOLEON, son of JEROME NAPOLEON, and cousin of the Emperor of the French; therefore,

Resolved, (the Board of Aldermen concurring,) That the Committee on National Affairs, together with His Honor the Mayor, be requested to tender the hospitalities of the City to our distinguished visitors.

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, is hereby tendered to the Prince for the reception of those of our citizens that he may be pleased to receive.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions, properly certified, be sent to the Imperial party.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned till the first Monday in August.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon E. B. Morgan and family, of Auburn; J. Lent, of Muscatine, Iowa; A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia; E. S. Upham, of Portland; G. Lovis, of New-Haven, and R. H. Wells, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Hon. John P. Putnam, of Boston; N. Randall and lady, of Syracuse; W. W. Thomas and lady, of Maine, A. Robinson, of Buffalo; R. O. Hubbard, of Hartford; C. C. Munroe, of Michigan, and J. C. Claghorn, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Alex. Munroe, of Syracuse; E. D. Cooke, of Kentucky; T. P. de la Britesch, of Paris; E. S. Kearsey, of Oregon; G. M. Livingston, of Utah; O. L. Sheppard, of the U. S. A., and Ira Davenport, of Bath, Me., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Ladd and Major Haynes, of the U. S. A.; Carl Bornas, of Pennsylvania; Capt. Sam Kennedy, of Massachusetts; S. Shaw and family, of Boston, and M. H. Levin, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. N. O. Abbott, M. D. McAllister, and Lieut. Snyder, of the U. S. A., R. G. Breckinridge and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, are at the Brevoort House.

Mme. de San Roman, of Madrid, Spain, and Major Alex. A. H. Sibley, of the U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

Aquatic.

REGATTA AT HARLEM.

On Thursday, 1st August, there will be a sailing and a rowing regatta at Harlem, the boats to start from the Club-house, foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River. The first race is for cat-rigged sail-boats, to sail a course of ten miles, making four turns over the course, thus keeping the contestants in constant view during the entire race. This race will start at 1 o'clock P. M. The second race will be for single-scull row-boats, and will be for a distance of five miles, on the course of the Empire City Regatta Club. Both races will attract a large assemblage of the lovers of aquatic sport.

SCULLING MATCH FOR $200—CULROSS *vs.* M'CREADY.

A single scull match in shell boats, between JOHN MCCREADY and JAS. CULROSS, for $200, will come off on the North River, on Thursday afternoon, 1st August, at 2 o'clock. The boats will start from the foot of West Forty-second-street and row to the buoy off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, then to Amos-street, and back to the starting point at Forty-second-street, making a six mile race. From the well known abilities of these oarsmen a good exhibition of rowing will be displayed. The winner will row any man in America, with the exception of WARD, of Newburgh.

New-Jersey.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Second Regiment, from Hudson County, is to be mustered out of the United States service at 11 o'clock to-day, in Jersey City. Two months' wages are due to the men, which they will probably receive on Friday. The Hudson County Artillery, Major HEXAMER, with 150 men and six field-pieces, have received orders to proceed to the seat of war, and will take their departure as soon as possible.

WOMAN MISSING.—A young woman named ROSE BLACK left her home in Hoboken on the 22d of July to go to Rockaway, since which time her friends can get no trace of her. She is about five feet two inches in height, with black hair and dark eyes. Had on when she left a lilac muslin dress, light cloak and dark flat hat with brown veil.

Arrival of a French War Steamer.

The French war steamer *Catinet*, Commander FAURE, arrived at this port yesterday. She sailed from Brest on the 17th of June, and called at Halifax July 27. The *Catinet* is a side-wheel vessel of 400 tons, carrying 172 men, and 8 guns. She is here as a convoy of the Prince NAPOLEON yacht, and will remain until she takes leave of the port on her return cruise.

Earthquake at Antigua.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES RUMORED LOST.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Capt. HUNTER, of the steamer *De Soto*, arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda, at Halifax, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached there that "Antigua" was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that two thousand lives were lost.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 30.

The Duquesne dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company accidentally took fire about 3½ o'clock this afternoon, which was entirely consumed with all the contents. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement, where about 3,000 bbls. of Petroleum Oil was deposited. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to arrest the fire or save anything in the building. In fifteen minutes the entire structure was in a sheet of flames. It is presumed all the oil was consumed, with ten freight cars and goods, supposed not to exceed in value $5,000.

The dépôt was valued at $120,000, and was built in 1854. The amount of insurance is large, but is not yet ascertained.

All the houses in the rear alley, mostly occupied by poor families, and numbering, perhaps, 20, and some dwellings on Penn and Liberty streets, were consumed, besides several badly injured.

All goods to and from the West are transferred about two miles from Duquesne dépôt, and none but goods for Pittsburgh were destroyed.

The Railroad Company have taken prompt measures to erect a temporary building to accommodate their trade until the dépôt can be rebuilt.

No inconvenience will result to the business of the Company from the disaster.

Serious Accident in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 30.

A locomotive exploded to-day in the round-house of the Central Railroad, tearing the house badly and injuring two men, one seriously.

Loss of the Ship Alfred Hill.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The ship *Alfred Hill*, from Boston for Hong Kong, is a total loss. She went ashore on Paracel, North Shoal, May 15. Crew saved.

The State Teachers' Association.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, July 30.

The Annual Convention of State Teachers met here this morning. There was a large attendance of teachers from all sections. Among others present were Secretary WOOLFORTH, of Albany; Dr. FISHER, of Hamilton College; Prof. COCHRANE, of the Normal School, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY. The opening address was delivered by E. A. SHELDON, of Oswego.

The Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 30.

The Republican State Central Committee is called to meet at the Delevan House, Albany, on Tuesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.

[Advertisement.]

MEAGHER'S NARRATIVE OF THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN, and the

LAST DAYS IN VIRGINIA

of the

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

is published in the

IRISH AMERICAN.

For sale by all News Dealers.

Price, 3 cents per copy.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore, let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per Pot.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At No. 104 Chambers-street.—Importer's stock of Neck-Ties retailing off at what they will bring, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Long lines of elegant Ties at 5 to 25 cents each. There never will be another slaughter like this.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 29, of paralysis, Major THOMAS D. SMITH, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 88 East 22d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DERICKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 30, JESSE, son of Samuel and Susan H. T. Derickson, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 184 West 11th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 30, Mrs. SARAH ANN HUBBELL, widow of the late Thaddeus Hubbell, of Bridgeport, aged 82 years and 6 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, W. J. Lane and Francis P. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of the former, No. 211 West 14th-st., at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

CHASE.—In this City, on Sunday night, July 28, Mrs. MARY WEEKS, wife of Jacob Chase, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. M. C. Smith, at No. 131 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAMSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 29, Mr. FRANCIS RAMSEY, a native of Cavan, Ireland, aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 6th-av.

LONNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, of consumption, ANDREW LONNER, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late resid

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman who lived four years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable American girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework. Can be seen for two days. Address E. F. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with the washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 49th-st., corner 11th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl would like a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing, ironing, &c.; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 10th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for three days, at No. 38 Elizabeth-st., room No. 9. Good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her last place, where she has lived for three years. Apply at No. 48 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 25 Delancy-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a few months from the old country, a situation as cook; she fully understands her business in its various branches, as her testimonials will certify; to any family requiring good plain English cooking, she would be an acquisition. She can be seen at No 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor front room for a few days, or address J. T., as above.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family, is competent in making bread and pastry, would assist in the washing if required, no objection to a private boarding-house or to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, or three days, at No. 19 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; she understands all kinds of cooking and herring, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c.; she understands the care of milk, butter, cheese, &c., if required. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls; one as first-class cook, understands all sorts of meats and pastry cooking, the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best City references from their last places. Call at No. 12, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or, as first-class cook alone. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 East 14th-st., near University—in the tailor's—for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a hotel or large boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, and is an experienced baker and obliging. Can produce the best City reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 87 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, CLEANLY German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook an excellent washer and roner; thoroughly competent of her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 16th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family, by one who understands her business; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given; nine years in her last place. Call at No 120 Hudson-place, 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK—FOR A HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE or private family in the City or country—a woman that understands cooking in all its branches, either meats or pastry, wants a situation as above. Inquire at No 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate plain cook and laundress; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her late places, and of four years standing in one family. Address or call on M. D., No. 173 West 22d-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork, washing and ironing; is willing to go for low wages to a good home; good reference given. Apply at No. 5 6th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; can give good City reference required. Call, for two or three days, at No. 65 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 4th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork; the best of reference. Call at No. 57 Stanton-st., front basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 14 Clark-pl-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 10th-st., a few doors of 8th-av., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER AND family sewer in general wants to go out by the day, week or month; is very competent, and can furnish all the newest patterns; is a good, quick sewer, and has no objection to Brooklyn or any of the neighboring cities; can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., 2d floor, back room, or ring the door bell.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference if required. Call for three days at No. 320 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework or washing and ironing. No objection to go a little way in the country. Call at No. 240 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY neat young woman wants a situation as general housework or chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing, or nurse and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no objections to country; wages $4 or $5 per month. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARDworking young woman, with a year and nine months' reference from her last place, wishes a situation in City or country; is a splendid baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; can enter her place right away. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat and tidy young woman, to do general housework—she is an excellent washer and ironer—or to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 213 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; is kind to children, and a good sewer, not afraid of work; no objection to going to the country. Has good City reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation to do housework in a small family of two or three persons; has no objection to the country; has good reference if required, and thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general housework or in a small private family, and to do plain cooking; best of City reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 500 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general house servant; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country at moderate wages; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter. Can be seen at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A GOOD GIRL, NOT long in this country, wishes a situation in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a splendid washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork; is fond of children; is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linens in magnificent style; is a good baker; wages, $8. Also, thorough waitress and parlor maid; wages, $6. City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 3d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of an invalid person. No objection to the country. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 111 West 4th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GOOD Welsh girl wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid; is willing to go to the country, if wanted. Good City references. Call at No. 118 east 16th-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted in city or country by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothing or any kind of family sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; or travel with some family going to Europe. City and country reference. Call or address No. 9 Union court, University-place, for two days. Wages no object for a good home.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby, or would like to travel with a family; is willing and obliging in all her habits; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing; no objection to the country; has several years' City reference; would be willing to travel with a family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 246 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTS A situation as child's nurse or waitress in a private family, by a respectable young girl. Address, for two days, at No. 124 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wants a situation by a Protestant girl, or will do the chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go into the country. Call for two days, at No. 94 East 12th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young married woman; her baby is four months old. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; over the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON, LATE of England, wishes employment by the week or month in a gentleman's family, as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can make ladies' and children's dresses; has worked for some of the first families in the City, by whom she can be highly recommended; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly; has one of her own if required; no objection to the country. Call or address all this week at No. 169 East 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very smart, tidy young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do the fine washing and chamberwork, or as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 88 West 22d-st., where she has lived for the last two years.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork or assist in washing or ironing; no objections to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Apply No. 228 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., Room No. 10.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No 32 4th-av., between 11th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, Irish, &c., help for City and country, at the lowest wages. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention given to orders by mail; circulars sent on application. O. V. RHEIN, Proprietor.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A DAUGHTER 23 years old, wishes a place for her in a good family of aged people; she is smart and intelligent; is an American; country preferred. Address No. 19 Columbia-st., corner of Vine, near the Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS CHORES BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man; is willing to make himself useful; can drive, wait on table, work in the garden, &c.; and will make himself useful otherwise; is smart, active and honest. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits desires a situation as coachman; he understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best reference. Can be seen, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, three doors from the corner of Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with 10 years' references from his last employers, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class driver and an excellent groom; salary no so much an object as a home. Call at or address GEORGE, No. 278 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man; understands vegetable gardening; has the best reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 840 Broadway, for M. W.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation with a gentleman to drive his carriage or as footman, for his board until the times get better; knows how to take care of horses, or can work in a dining-room; a good home wanted; will be found smart and willing to learn and live in such a place; does not like to be idle; best City reference; City or country. Address P. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for three days. Be quick.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR FOOTMAN.—Situation wanted, by a young man 22 years of age, trustworthy and excellent; willing and able to work; knows the care of horses; will go for low wages; has no home in the City; will not separate for wages; best reference to any amount. Address P. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a steady sober youngman, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman or groom; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, lately landed, a situation as coachman and groom; would wait on a small family, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at No. 163 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden-work, if required. Good reference given. Address B. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations: the man is a good farmer, understands the care of horses and harness, good driver, also the care and management of stock, the wife is a good baker of bread and pies, is also a first-rate washer and ironer; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A man and his wife, with good reference, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman and good plain gardener; the wife is clean and tidy and an excellent cook, washer and ironer, as well as butter maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class English gardener, who understands the business in all its branches, fruit, flowers, &c. Can give the best of testimonials as regards respectability and capacity. Apply at No 149 Grand-st.

AS HOSTLER AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a respectable Frenchman, who speaks good English; wages not so much an object as a permanent home; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant young man, at some indoor employment, where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address W. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; he perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 54 University-place, for P. G., will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter (Protestant) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

$20.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE by a steady man; has been acting as porter in a dry goods store; can produce good City reference; is willing to be useful; would give $20 to a person finding him work. Address X. Y., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 159 14th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 39 Henry-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer or a shorter period, the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 8 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in retired, but central 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor, if large enough, a companionable two friends; terms moderate. References exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 61 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms $4 and $5 a week. Want old, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music; one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address I. A. OLDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Two or three families can be accommodated with good board, for the Summer season, at $5 per week. Also, a few single gentlemen. Good fishing and bathing. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., or address Mrs. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HALF WAY HOUSE, KISKATOM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—This favorite and delightfully situated hotel, about half way between the village of Catskill and the Mountain House, having been enlarged and entirely refitted, makes it as comfortable and desirable a place of summer resort as any in the State, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June. Board $5 a week. Conveyances to any part of the country at fair prices. Persons desiring the comforts of a home combined with the conveniences as to fare of a first-class hotel, will address D. BLOOM, Proprietor, Kiskatom, N. Y.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season. Will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—P. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

TO LET.

$250—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order; immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 168 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-sts. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NEAT COTTAGES AT low rent, also several new brick houses with modern improvements, for sale or to let at low rents, and immediate possession. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 125th-st.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHer or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DeGraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADison-av., near 22d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished; for two or more years, at $8,000. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 24TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family; 12 rooms neatly furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THREE-story, high-stoop, No. 35 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $50 a month, or rent taken in board.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,632 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A farm in this State, near the Harlem Railroad, under cultivation, comprising about two hundred acres, unencumbered, will be exchanged for a property in Brooklyn, if in a desirable location. Address W. D., Box No. 2,832 Post-office.

FARM OF 50 ACRES, NEAR PRINCETON, New-Jersey. Fine house, peach and pear orchard; thirty acres of corn; all kinds of outbuildings and fruit; price $12,000, to exchange for a City house or smaller place near New-York. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G., (the owner,) Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, or to exchange for first-class City property, a small place in Westchester County, within three miles of Harlem Bridge. An old place with from three to five acres preferred. Rent not to exceed $250. Address, stating particulars, E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of GOLD WATCH, with hair chain and solid gold seal, soldier with carbine and green stone attached, Cooper, maker; S. W. Benedict name on it; number either 32 or 38; gold open face, three-quarter plate. Left either in Room No. 125 or in the water-closet of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at Tyler, Stone & Co.'s, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 32 Equitable Building.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of clothing, lace goods, furnishing goods, &c; also all the store fixtures, iron safe, desks, counters, &c, at No. 238 Bowery, near Houston-st, on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, comprising, in part, cloth, cassimere, linen and fancy coats, pants, vests, overcoats, Summer goods, shirts, drawers, collars, gloves and neck-ties, piece goods, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, silks, satins, velvets, fancy vestings, linings, trimmings, &c, &c. Also, all the store fixtures, counters, shelving, glass cases, gas fixtures, cutting tables, mirrors, desks, patent iron safe, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, at stable, No 278 Madison-st., two bay mares, one close carriage, one top buggy, wagon, and single harness. (This stock is worthy of attention.)

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st, the entire stock of the abovementioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plowcastings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn-shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, lathing mills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash. GEORGE J S. THOMPSON, Assignee, &c. of JOHN M. NALLY

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY, Aug 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 179 Union-st, between Clinton and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suite in hair-cloth, two rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror front and back, centre-tables, Turkish arm-chairs, three handsome oak and enameled chamber sets, marble-top hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oak extension-table, chairs, white French China dinner sets, two China tea sets, cut glassware, cutlery, Wilship's refrigerator, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior horse, six years old, about 15 hands high, is warranted sound and kind in harness, and is a superior saddle horse; has been in the present owner's use for two years. Also, a light wagon, with harness, saddle and bridle, sheets and roller.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No 59 Second-place, 3 doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, Turkish chairs, centre tables, etageres, brocatel and lace window curtains, bedroom furniture, paintings and engravings, rosewood piano, &c

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 11 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
8.30 A. M to Fulton-slip.	7.15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7.55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8.30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9.00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9 00 A M, *Mattano* at Fulton slip.
10.00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11.00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2.45 P. M to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4.55 P. M to Fulton-slip.	5.30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
7.00 P. M Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7.30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 9th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour). Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid night.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION.—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., *Express*; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2¾ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

STAT

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward, and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

K. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 55 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukie, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORtgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums—$2,000 and upward. To suit borrowers Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock of this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent, payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 2nd inst. to 1st prox inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO NEW-YORK, July 25, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $70,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. E. E. LOWRY, Cashier

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jun. Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES, STRANAHAN & LEWIS, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Stock Exchange

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES A. WHITEHEAD,
EUBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY MOLDING MILLS, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., July 23, 1861.—The firm of LOOMIS & HORTON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN S. LOOMIS is authorized to settle the business and receive all moneys due the firm.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. MORTON.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the supervision of JOHN S. LOOMIS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH, MR SAMUEL BATES withdraws from our firm this date. New-York, July 26, 1861. STONE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean, of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing, when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice on the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, will be required to accompany, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER BOWNE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, not easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 209 Times Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe, a pair of bay carriage horses' 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 215 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—FOUR BULL TERRIER PUPS—Newfoundland pups, Scotch terrier pups, 1 Newfoundland dog, the largest and handsomest in the city, 30 inches high, 140 lbs. new rats, 1 English pointer dog, superior in every respect, large liver-and-white color, well-broken back, point, fetch, drop shot, and a better nose no dog ever had. A fair trial can be had of him. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. Gardner's pauper cure, 50 cents per bottle, cure for fleas, fat worms, distempered dogs boarded, trained, cropped, trimmed in the neatest manner. All sold very cheap. Address,

H. GARDNER corner Broadway and 50th-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 136 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; 500 lots in Yankee Notions; La-

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, or excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparations contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1858.

WM. P. HILLEGAS, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store, or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is a compound by reliable and responsible certificates from professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist
Depot, No. 104

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 7th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits, and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Observe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cure guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Elno, No. 10 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, grocer, South 3d and 2d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor, No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 21 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the hospitals of the City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature, the practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impediency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, which finds to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GOODYEARS, No. 491 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 15 Ann-st.

CLEMS'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, Cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. ROWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
Is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

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NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

first time, the capital mistake made by the eager Indianians in firing too soon, thus alarming the enemy and giving them time to escape. Could the road on the other side have been reached before the alarm was given not a man could have escaped.

I should judge that four-fifths of the houses in Phillippa are deserted. First, the rebels drove off the Union families, and then, when the National troops came, they ran in turn. Not half the loyalists have yet returned. Our landlord had only been back with his family a few days. The Court-house stood with open doors, and the glass broken out of the windows. Our troops have done some irregular acts, but the rebels made them appear absolute Puritans by contrast.

We left Phillippa about 7 o'clock in the morning. The road all day was full of soldiers—mostly Ohio and Indiana regiments *going home*. They were the three-months men, whose terms of service are just expiring. They say they will go home, and reenlist for the war. Many will do so, but I think the majority are tired of soldiering. The evils of the short enlistments stared me in the face all day. The mistake will cost us fifty extra millions—perhaps a hundred. The Indiana men are very bitter on Gen. MORRIS, for some cause; but I could learn nothing adequate to produce this feeling, except a neglect on his part to practice the little arts conducive of popularity.

We passed over Laurel Hill about noon. Its summit is about fifteen miles south of Phillippa—the same grand turnpike running over it. The rebel defences were just being demolished. They all looked to an attack from the north, and were admirable in design and construction. The approaching road runs southeast, along the west edge of a steep hill, wooded on the upper side, turning in a hollow and running southwest. For half a mile before that turn, it was completely commanded by a battery placed on a summit in range with this southeast course. West of this battery, across the road, and on a higher summit, another battery commanded everything in sight. Long lines of breastworks ran at right angles with the approach, giving every aid to the defence. Still south of all this, and higher up the hill, where the road again changes its course and runs southeast, along its lower side, for half a mile, was a line of redoubt, and an opportunity for a second defence, if driven from the lower position. It was the fear of Gen. MCCLELLAN's approach, down the mountain road from the south, after the victory of Rich Mountain, (about nine miles west of Laurel Hill,) that caused GARNETT's hasty retreat towards Staunton, resulting in his stand at Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, and the rout of his forces by Gen. MORRIS, accompanied by his own death. The evidences of panic were visible for miles, and again near Beverly, (to which place PEGRAM retreated and surrendered,) in the trees which had been felled across the road to impede pursuit.

We reached Beverly, thirteen miles south of Laurel Hill, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to find everywhere visible the stir and preparation for a movement South. The conqueror of PEGRAM and GARNETT goes to meet the conqueror of COX, on the Kanawha. God speed the right! S. M. W.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

WITHDRAWAL FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Matters begin to wear an aspect quite cheerful. For some time the troops have been at the mercy of three foes: Placed in a hollow—encompassed on all sides by high hills—and these hills full of cannon, it would have been in the power of a small force to have completely annihilated us. This condition of things was well known to the late Commander-in-Chief of this Division. He was entreated and expostulated with to give us relief. But he paid no attention to the matter. The last order that Gen. PATTERSON gave was to knock the truncheons off the large guns left by the rebels. The guns were in fine order, and can do great service. The order has been countermanded, and an order sent on to Washington to obtain carriages for the guns. Military men of the highest repute say that proofs of treachery are abundant, and will come out, so as to put the treason of ARNOLD into the shade. I have no doubt of it.

SUNDAY, A. M.—All night we have been in expectation of an attack. All our wagons and tents have been sent over the Potomac. Now the Twelfth, Fifth, and Nineteenth, of New-York, with DOUBLEDAY's Battery, are moving across. Harper's Ferry is nearly abandoned. The high hills over against it are full of cannon and men. It commands the town.

The Rebels, 1,600 strong, are said to be within ten miles of us, and moving on this way. We can't hold the town, but we can the opposite side. Hence the move. The Rhode Island Battery is here.

Gen. BANKS, Gen. SANFORD and Staff, moved over the ford at 12 o'clock. It was an immense work to get DOUBLEDAY's battery over the ford. But it was done in fine style. I do not understand the movement. It seems greatly like a retreat. We have done little else this side of the capital. We knew the enemy was at Winchester. We moved out of his way to Charlestown, and allowed him a clear course to Manassas Junction, where he gave a good account of himself on Sunday, the 21st. We heard the enemy was twelve miles above us, and 11,000 men were at once put in motion. Now we are near Weaversville, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. I asked one high in authority the occasion of this sudden evacuation. His answer was: "We are where the enemy can do us no harm." Regiment after regiment continue to arrive here. We shall have a formidable army here soon.

Regiments whose time expires will go home this week. The New-York Twelfth, State troops, will come on. They have stayed ten days over their time. They have borne all sorts of hardship—and only wanted to be led into the face of that enemy around whom they have been traveling for more than three months.

I presume this regiment will come home next Sunday. I judge so only from the fact that most of its movements have been on Sunday. It left New-York on Sunday—went into Virginia on Sunday—came back on Sunday—moved to Hagerstown on Sunday—moved to Bunker Hill on Sunday—moved to Charlestown on Sunday—moved out of Harper's Ferry on Sunday—and as it can have no Sunday in the legitimate time, I presume next Sunday will be borrowed to end the campaign on Sunday. Not in one single instance has there seemed to be any public danger or necessity to call for such a habitual and continuous disregard of the Sabbath day.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, July 30.

The whole army, save three companies of the Massachusetts Second, are lying on the other side of the Potomac. Gen. BANKS has his headquarters at a farm-house about two miles below the Ferry.

His disposition of troops and the management of the Army has so far given great satisfaction to officers and men.

A man of intelligence, from near Winchester, came in last night, who says that not less than 40 dead and 100 wounded were carried from Strausburgh, the northern terminus of the Manassas Junction Railroad, toward Winchester, after the battle of a week ago. Most of these were found in the neighborhood of Charlestown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Capt. GRENVILLE, were so totally cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The captain ran at the first charge, saying he could stand bullets but not bayonets.

The Second Virginia, under Col. ALLEN, is most seriously cut up. The men are dissatisfied with their officers and are unwilling to go further. They cannot recruit in the valley of Virginia. There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia. These escape and return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, no discipline prevailing. None of the enemy but guerilla scouts are seen anywhere in this region. Reinforcements by Hagerstown and Baltimore are coming in so rapidly that scarcely will the three month's regiments be missed.

FIVE REGIMENTS TO BE REQUIRED FROM NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 30.

Gov. OLDEN, to-day, received a call from the General Government for five regiments of volunteers for three years, or the war. He will immediately proceed to receive and equip the three or four regiments whose services have been tendered him. Maj. HEXAMER's Artillery Battery, of Hudson County, has been accepted by the General Government, and the State authorities are not required to make provisions for the battery. It is hoped that they will be able to move speedily, according to orders.

The remains of Lieut. H. ZEHNDER, of the Third Regiment N. J. S. M., were received and interred here with military honors, to-day, by the regiment.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—TAKING HOLD OF WORK IN THE RIGHT MANNER—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—GEN. FREMONT, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 26, 1861.

It seems as if the State Convention is really disposed to adopt the most energetic policy in regard to the unhappy condition of Missouri. The report by the Committee of Seven, on the proper action to be taken by the Convention, leaves at least nothing to desire, and if adopted, will immediately settle the question about the civil government of the State. The report was brought in on Thursday by Mr. BROADHEAD, Chairman of the Committee, and is a remarkably short but able document, stating in clear terms the points at issue, and the remedies proposed for our unfortunate condition. The report argues that no larger powers could have been vested in the Convention than are delegated to it by the fifth section of the act of the Legislature of Missouri, providing for the calling of this Convention, which states expressly that the Convention shall be authorized to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the people and Government of the different States, and the Government and people of the State of Missouri, *and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded.* The report then proceeds to state, that the first part of this duty, concerning the relation between the State of Missouri and the United States, was considered by the Convention at its first session in the Spring, and the result arrived at "that a present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union." The Convention then adjourned to meet again in December, but in view of possible exigencies, a Committee had been elected, and authorized to call the Convention together whenever it might be necessary in the opinion of this Committee. That necessity had now arrived, and in pursuance of the call of the Committee, the Convention had now met for the second time.

The report then proceeds to criticise, in a few sharp sentences, the rebellion which has sprung up against the United States Government, and more particularly the disturbances produced in our own State by those "who have long been plotting the overthrow of the Constitution, and the disruption of the Union." The flight of Gov. JACKSON and other high officers, their well-known conspiracy to take Missouri out of the Union against the wishes of her people, the military despotism established by the late Legislature, at the bidding of the Governor; JACKSON's rebellious proclamation, and his late invasion of Missouri with Arkansas troops and Indians, are all dwelt upon in so many words, and followed by these propositions:

First—That the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and members of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby declared vacant.

Second—A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State shall be appointed by this Convention, to continue in office until the first Monday in August, 1862.

Third—On the first Monday in August, 1862, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State.

Fourth—Provides for a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, changing the number of Judges to seven, four of whom shall be a quorum; *and the said Judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.*

Fifth—The four Judges, to be appointed in addition to the three now officiating, shall be appointed by the Governor, to be chosen by the Convention.

These propositions, to be put in the shape of amendments to the Constitution. The report closes with recommending an ordinance repealing the military bill; the bill to provide money for arming the State; also, the joint resolution of the late Assembly, to suspend the school fund for the present year; and an act, entitled an act to perpetuate friendly relations with the Indian tribes; all of which bills and acts were passed at the notorious night session of the Legislature on the 11th of May last.

This report is certainly all that could be hoped for. With its adoption, and the appointment of the new officers, the State Convention will have done its duty. All the measures proposed are judicious; and no exception need certainly be taken to the postponement of an election until August, 1862, considering the present terrible and excited state of the people in the interior. We have, God knows, excitements and alarms enough in our unhappy country, without adding to them by a new election. The report has been printed and is now the order of the day. A great effort is being made by the Secessionists to gain time by putting their windy speakers forward, to bore the Convention with long disquisitions on everything in general and nothing in particular, but the half-hour rule will in all probability be adopted to-day, and gag these miserable traitors. The time for speaking has passed; action, action is the order of the day.

One interesting speech has however been delivered. The occasion was on a resolution, introduced by Mr. MOSS, on Wednesday, deprecating any action being taken by Missouri under the present circumstances. The speaker was Mr. MOSS himself. He took the original ground that if JACKSON was fighting against Missouri's interest, the United States Government was doing the same thing, between the two fires, poor Missouri could do nothing but suffer the flames to pass over her head and await who came out of the fight victorious. He wished the State to keep inactive until the conflict between LYON and JACKSON had been decided, and then to bow to the victor. His resolution was referred to the Committee of Seven.

Military affairs in the Southwestern part of our State are very nearly in *statu quo*. Gen. LYON still remains at Springfield, and is buying up all the wheat in the neighborhood at $1 per bushel, for the use of the Government troops. The steam-mill in Springfield is kept busy day and night, converting all this grain into flour.

Capt. SWEENEY is occupying Forsyth, on the Arkansas frontier, with 1,200 men, Kansas and Iowa Volunteers and some Regulars, and four field-pieces. Of Col. SIEGEL's Regiment, 600 have reënlisted for three years, and several companies have left this city to join his regiment, thus making it nearly complete.

BEN MCCULLOUGH is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas. He has threatened the Indians to press every serviceable man of them into service, if they do not furnish him ten thousand warriors. His friend JACKSON has left Arkansas and gone to Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of stirring up the Confederates to an attack on Bird's Point. Rumors from Memphis say that he has been successful; and it is not at all unlikely that he has succeeded in obtaining several regiments for the prosecution of any plan he may have in view, touching the reconquest of Missouri. His Brigadier-General in the southeastern part of Missouri (Gen. WATKINS) has been unusually active of late in fomenting disturbances, and forcing citizens into the ranks of his army under the provisions of the military bill.

Col. BLAND, who guards Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, with the whole of his Sixth Regiment, sent up to the Arsenal a few days ago for reinforcements; but none could be spared here. He is afraid of an attack by a superior force under Gen. WATKINS, whom he reports to be encamped in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant. Six companies of volunteers were sent from Jefferson City to Mount Pleasant, to hunt up Gen. WATKINS, and put an end to the robberies committed by the troops under his charge.

Major-Gen. FREMONT arrived here yesterday morning, accompanied by Gen. ASBOTH, Capt. CHAS. FANSONGI, and Messrs. CASSELLMAN, JAS. W. SAVAGE, S. C. WOOD, and E. M. DAVIS. The General took up his quarters at the residence of Col. BRANT. A meeting of the Army Officers of this Department was called together at noon, to discuss the military and political necessities of the present moment.

Since Gen. LYON left for Springfield, the want of a directing mind has been severely felt here; and many unhappy blunders have been committed in consequence. From Gen. FREMONT we await a course of action which will at once show the rebels that we are terribly in earnest, and determined to conquer a peace speedily. Heretofore, we have invariably confined ourselves to the defence, leaving it to the rebels to choose time and place of fight at their own convenience. And when they did fight, and were caught, we let them run again. This must be stopped at once, and the hunting must be shared from their infectious influence. The arrival of Gen. FREMONT had been looked for for some time; and with especial anxiety by our German citizens, with whom he is more popular than any other public man in the country. He was serenaded a few nights since by the Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. HAMMER.

Gen. FREMONT has made the following appointments for his staff: Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. J. C. KELTON; Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major J. MCKINSTRY; Deputy Paymaster General, Lieut.-Col. T. B. ANDREWS.

The news of the terrible defeat in Virginia has shed a deep gloom over our city. But as the rebels have been kindly allowed to fortify their positions by all possible means, and drill their forces for the past four or five months, the public mind has been prepared for such a blow, the proper reward for our generosity. It is only hoped that the next advance will not be delayed long, and rush forward with such impetuosity as to sweep the rebels from their strongholds, before the echoes of their triumphal shouts have died out in the mountains of Virginia.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. SWEENEY'S DISPERSION OF THE REBELS AT FORSYTHE—ANOTHER FOOT-RACE—PROPERTY FOUND IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Last Saturday, 1,200 men were detailed under Gen. SWEENEY, to break up a secession camp, located at Forsythe—a point about fifty miles south of this, and situated at or near the foot of the Ozark Mountains. Monday at starting, we were thirty miles from Forsythe, having only made twenty miles in the two days previous, owing to heavy rains and the consequent almost impassable character of the mountain roads. However, the day was cool, and the men pushed forward with a vigor that brought them to their destination at 2 P. M. of the same day.

Our command was composed of Companies C and D, Dragoons, under Capt. STANLEY, a section of Capt. TOTTEN's Battery, under charge of Lieut. SOKALSKI, five hundred of the First Iowa Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, and a balance made up of mounted Kansas Volunteers, under Capt. WOOD, and Second Kansas Infantry, under Col. MITCHELL.

Forsythe has been noted for some time as being the rendezvous of some four hundred Secessionists, who drilled there, and made it the basis of a series of predatory operations upon the property of Union men living in the vicinity. They were said to be fortified in the Court-house, and, by the character of the town, to an extent that would enable them to resist a much superior force. This fact or report, together with the one that they had plenty of arms, provisions, &c., determined Gen. LYON to break them up.

About three miles this side, ten men went forward to make a reconnoissance. A mile or so ahead they ran against one of the enemy's pickets—one of whom they captured, but the other two escaped, and probably gave the alarm in the town. Companies C and D, under Capt. STANLEY, and the Kansas Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. WOOD, were ordered to charge immediately on the town, while the rest were directed to follow up in double-quick.

The town is situated at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River, which protect it on its northwest and southwest sides, while to the east it is guarded by an almost inaccessible bluff, heavily timbered. The approach of the troops was from the north side—the Dragoons were to attack indirectly in front, the Kansas men to proceed to their right, and while some mounted Home Guards were detailed to the right of these, the Artillery was to take position a half mile or so from the town on an eminence, supported on either side by the infantry. These dispositions made, the order "Forward" was given, and for the three miles the cavalry proceeded on a tremendous gallop, forded Swan Creek, and then taking intervals, dashed straight on the town. We were a little too late, but just in time to see about 150 Secessionists break from all parts of the town, ford White River and gain the woods beyond, or rush up the steep bluffs, where they disappeared in the timber. The party that forded White River took position among the trees and opened a sharp fire on the United States troops, but a hundred shots or so from the Sharpe's rifles of the Dragoons sent them flying towards the Arkansas border. Scarcely had they left, when the party which sought the shelter of the bluffs opened fire upon us, but Capt. STANLEY and Lieut. M. J. KELLEY, of Company C, dashed off with some fifty Dragoons, when they fled and were seen no more.

About this time the artillery came up and opened on the Court-house, which at the time was occupied by several of our own men, including the reporter of the Dubuque *Times*. Three shells were fired into it before the mistake was discovered. Fortunately, no one but the reporter was injured, and he only slightly by being struck by a splinter in the back of the head. The artillery then turned its attention to the bluffs, and sent three charges of grape into a party of Secessionists, who were evidently taking French leave of the section. They scattered all but three or four, who remained—and probably will remain there till removed by their friends.

In the Court-house were found blankets, rifles, provisions and clothing in large quantities. A large quantity of lead was recovered from a well into which it had been thrown, and, in addition, several horses and one or two prisoners were captured.

Our loss was slight. Privates WILTBORNE and MARTIN, Company D, Dragoons, were wounded slightly, and another man had a ball sent through his shoulder, and Capt. STANLEY's horse was shot under him, and two other horses were slightly wounded. The Secessionists lost five killed and ten wounded—among them was said to be Capt. JACKSON.

The command camped in the town Monday night, and Tuesday at noon commenced their march homewards, and will probably reach here by noon to-morrow.

At Yellville, on the Arkansas border, there is said to be 1,000 Secessionists, and at Camp Walken, in the northwestern part of the State, 10,000, whose design is to retake Springfield, and from here march on St. Louis. GALWAY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 30.

It is stated on reliable authority, that Gen. WATKINS, who has been in command of the rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urged all his troops to disband, and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Gen. WATKINS is a man of large property, and the reason assigned for this sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the Confiscation bill by Congress.

The payment of the three months' Volunteers of Missouri commenced to-day, $300,000 having been received for that purpose.

Gen. FREMONT's head-quarters were, to-day, connected by telegraph with all lines East and North.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday July 29.

The report of the State Treasurer, in accordance with the instructions of the Convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the Treasury on the 24th of July was a little over $57,000. The disbursements since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature have been over $600,000.

Mr. BIRCH offered a resolution that there was no excuse either in the present or future condition of the State for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is preëminently her duty to pay it.

After a lively discussion several substitutes were offered, when the matter was referred to a Committee of Five.

The report of the Committee of Eight was submitted, and by resolution taken up, clause by clause. The first clause, declaring the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and members of the State Legislature vacant, was debated all the afternoon, but without coming to any vote upon it. It will be carried to-morrow morning by a decisive majority.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 30.

Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court, has returned to Nashville.

The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after advising the Confederate Government to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States, and Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, succeeds him.

The Government gun-boats here crossed Portland Bar to New-Albany yesterday, where they will be equipped.

The Memphis Appeal in Virginia plaintes to keep [illegible] feeding them agreeable and pleasant on their cotton at home, says: "Should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say 400,000 bales, and be stored in our warehouses this Fall, the temptation for the enemy to essay its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the North next Winter. It should be tantamount, indeed, to offering $20,000,000 for invasion of the Mississippi Valley and for a successful invasion against Memphis."

A dispatch from Richmond to the Charleston *Courier*, of the 25th, says: "Col. WADE HAMPTON and Gen. E. H. SMITH, who were wounded, are doing well."

The same dispatch says: "The Federal loss at Manassas Junction was about 800 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss is about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded."

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS NEAR NEWMARKET BRIDGE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 30.

It proves to be untrue that the Confederates gave the National troops at Newport's News notice to quit. The Confederate flag of truce was sent in for another purpose. A Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport's News. He reports that there is a large body of Secessionists near Newmarket Bridge. The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the fortress, and the regiment of mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Major WHITTEMORE has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Capt. HALLIDAY.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Col. DURYEE's Regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the Police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says that there are rumors of the rebels approaching, and an intended assault on Cairo. They are keeping the town and camp in a foment of excitement, but are never traced to a reliable source. Our scouts report that large bodies of mounted rebels are daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins' Camp, forty miles from here. They threaten our position at Bird's Point. Our troops encamped there are doubly vigilant, and in numbers and war munitions thoroughly prepared for its defence.

The following is also a special dispatch to the *Tribune*:

QUINCY, Ill., Tuesday, July 30.

The Second Iowa Regiment has been withdrawn from the west end of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; also Col. COCKER's and Col. ROSS' Regiments from the North Missouri road. This leaves two regiments of, infantry and one of cavalry guarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of these troops, no doubt, has a close connection with the recent reports from Cairo and Bird's Point.

BERDAN'S REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Mr. BERDAN's idea of raising a regiment of Sharpshooters will be successfully carried out.

W. S. ROWLAND, now in Boston, has visited the Governors of fourteen loyal States, each of which promise a full company, armed and equipped throughout, without any expense to the General Government. A dispatch from Gov. WASHBURNE says that Maine will furnish a full company up to the mark. Orders have been issued for organizing a company in Massachusetts.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, July 30.

The Maryland Legislature assembled here today, but owing to the lack of a quorum both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army has ordered all the available batteries of United States Artillery now at Harrisburgh, Penn., and elsewhere in that State to the line of the Potomac. Several batteries left yesterday and the day before for that destination. Capt. CAMPBELL, now at Harrisburgh, has been deputed to get ambulance for the conveyance of ordnance and men.

An immense quantity of army ammunition arrived at Washington on Monday. It consisted of over 30,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 of eight columbiad shells, besides several wagon-loads of artillery harness. Notwithstanding this large draft on the Pittsburgh Arsenal, there is still a great supply of all sorts of balls on hand.

A recruiting office for the new regiments United States Army has been opened in Troy, the Headquarters of the Department of the East. It is not the same the opening of which we announced some days ago.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, in consequence of representations made to him relative to political matters in California, has ordered a camp to form in the city of Los Angeles. In compliance with this order, four companies of United States regulars were recalled from neighboring stations, and now occupy tents fronting the city named. The camp is composed of the following troops:

	Men.
Company I, Sixth Infantry	70
Company F, Sixth Infantry	68
Company K, First Dragoons	69
Company B, First Dragoons	72
Total	279

The camp is called "Camp Fitzgerald," in memory of the gallant Major of that name, whose remains are interred near it. Mail forwarders will please bear in mind the location of these men.

Lieut. OWEN was ordered to Buffalo on Tuesday, to muster into the United States service a company of Sappers and Miners belonging to Capt. RAMSAY'S corps.

The Navy Department has not decided what it will do with the sailors and officers who refused to take the oath of allegiance on board the steam gun-boat *Seminole* at Philadelphia on Monday, when that vessel was sailing to join the blockade. These persons are now on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

We learn from an official report that the number of muskets and rifles likely to be issued from United States Arsenals during the year 1861—supposing the present business to be kept up—will be over a million. Since Inauguration day, 323,668 pieces have been given out to regulars and volunteers.

The clipper bark *Gemshock*, of Boston, has been purchased by the Government for blockading purposes.

The War Department has sent officers to Boston to put the forts in the harbor of that city in a proper defensive condition. Fort Warren is to be made very formidable.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney* arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, with political prisoners from Fort McHenry, Baltimore. They were landed at Fort Lafayette, a few yards from Fort Hamilton, and occupy quarters with QUITTMAN and other prisoners, charged with offences like their own.

A detachment of United States troops, consisting of recruits enlisted in Boston, arrived here yesterday, and was immediately transferred to Governor's Island. Col. STEWART, Paymaster United States Army, reached this City from Washington on Monday, and last evening proceeded to Fort Columbus to pay off the soldiers there.

At the Navy-yard the *Richmond* has been floated out of the dry dock and taken the berth of the *Potomac*, 50-gun sailing frigate, which has been removed higher up the stream. The tow-boat *Saturn*, having on board Commodore MCCAULEY, Naval Constructor PARK, and the other members of the Board for examining merchant ships, came up the bay in the afternoon.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AT BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday.

This regiment is still encamped at Federal Hill, and were the objects of general attraction yesterday, their fame having preceded them to this city. It is well known that this regiment was in the action of Great Bethel, and though the result of that engagement was unfavorable to our forces, the bravery displayed by the Zouave Regiment has never been questioned. The men are mostly hardy, and seemingly capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and free of a sprightly and elastic temperament rendering them agreeable and pleasant on all occasions. The men are under the most thorough discipline, have officers whom they respect and admire, and understand the relative position of officer and private. As an evidence of the severity of the discipline observed in reference to this regiment, it may be mentioned that while they were at Old Point a private was arrested for stealing an article of clothing from a companion. He was immediately tried, found guilty, and ordered to forfeit his pay, have his head shaved, and be drummed out of the regiment, with a large placard on his breast with the word "thief" printed in conspicuous letters. It is expected that the regiment will remain in this city, though when they left Old Point they anticipated an active campaign in Washington. The Colonel is not with them, and the command devolves upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer of acknowledged ability. They will doubtless do credit to themselves while they remain in our midst.

A STATEMENT FROM COL. WALRATH.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, CAMP OF THE ONONDAGAS, ARLINGTON, July 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

After my arrival from Bull Run with my Regiment, I perused the daily papers published in Washington giving accounts of the recent battle, and was astonished to find such an account of the affair published in your paper from a "special correspondent," reflecting in severe terms upon the courage of my Regiment, both officers and men, on that occasion. The whole matter as reported to your paper is untrue, and it would be doing justice to all concerned that you give publicity to the following statement of facts as they transpired. More could be said of the affair that ought to be made known to the public, but it would implicate certain officers of high positions in the service, and would be contrary to rules governing the *inferior* towards his *superior*. However, a court of inquiry will bring the facts before you. At about noon of the 18th inst., our Brigade was posted in rear of Sears' battery on a hill overlooking a thick wood, in which the enemy were hidden from view and waiting our attack.

After considerable cannonading from our battery, which was replied to by the rebels, driving the skirmishers from the woods in double-quick time, two companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment were ordered to attack them in the woods on their left. They marched gallantly to the attack, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Two field-pieces, under command of Capt. BRACKETT, were then sent in, and met with such a deadly reception that the pieces were in danger of being lost. One of their men being shot, one of the men of my regiment immediately advanced and took his place at the gun. My command was then ordered to form near the woods in line of battle, on the left of a body of cavalry which was drawn up under cover of another piece of woods near the scene of action. A person in citizen's dress, with shoulder straps, then rode up from the woods in great haste, and urged us forward to sustain his battery and prevent its loss. I had no Lieutenant-Colonel present, and was near the right of my regiment. The Adjutant, who was near the centre, asked him who he was, and he replied that he was Capt. BRACKETT, commanding the battery. At that moment I saw Col. RICHARDSON, commanding the Brigade, approaching, and I replied to Capt. BRACKETT that if it was Col. RICHARDSON'S orders to advance, I would do so. Col. RICHARDSON addressed us, saying: "Move forward, New-Yorkers, and sweep the woods." I immediately gave the order to "Forward," when the battery came rushing out of the woods, and broke through our line, followed by grape and canister from the enemy.

My command moved steadily forward into the woods and low thick pines and brush, which veiled everything in front beyond a few paces, and had proceeded some 20 or 30 rods when a murderous fire of musketry, grape and canister was opened on us. We returned the fire, and I ordered my command to fall, and load and fire lying. They did so, returning several volleys. The enemy continued to pour in their fire from a force which must have been qnadruple our number, to say nothing of their battery. Yet my men returned the fire, till one of the line officers gave the command to retreat, when the centre and left rapidly fell back. As soon as I discovered the mistake I tried to rally the men on the colors, but the murderous fire being kept up, they would not obey, and actually ran over me. I followed, and entreated the men to rally on the colors, and partially succeeded several times, but was unable to make a permanent stand. Gen. TYLER at this time rode forward and denounced us all as cowards. He did not inquire the cause of the retreat, but at once censured us in severe terms. Several companies on the right—A, I, and part of E—remained until the firing ceased on the part of the rebels, when they, by order, formed a retreat in good order into the field in front of the woods.

At this time I had the regiment nearly formed on the hill near the woods, by the road, and left it in charge of the Major until I went back to see about the wounded, and when I returned, the word had been given for the brigade to retire to Centreville. I see, by the articles referred to, that "I mounted my horse and did not stop running until I was safely behind a pile of rocks." Now, Sir, this is false in every particular. Our former Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, (now Quartermaster of the regiment,) was mounted on a gray horse that resembles mine very much, who did ride to the rear in quick time. I doubt not but he was taken for myself when retiring from the battle-ground. I feel that I have been wronged and ask of you to publish this statement, and by so doing you will do justice to myself, my regiment, and my friends. I am so confident that I done my duty on that occasion, that I would repeat it if I should be placed before the enemy under similar circumstances.

E. L. WALRATH,
Colonel of the Twelfth N. Y. Volunteers.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 29.

The Pony passed at 7 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 20.

Arrived, 20th, American bark *Benefactor*, 36 days from Hong Kong.

Sailed, 17th, ship *Don Quixotte*, Hong Kong, carrying $135,000 in treasure in gold bars and Mexican dollars; 20th, steamer *Golden Age*, with 150 passengers and $1,249,000 in treasure, of which $941,000 goes to New-York, $287,000 to England, and $20,000 to Panama.

The heaviest shippers were Wells, Fargo & Co., $200,000; B. Davidson, $156,000; Donahoe, Ralston & Co., $143,000; Abel Guy, $110,000; Parrom & Co., $89,000; Satter & Church, $86,000; J. Seligman & Co., $69,000; M. Heller & Bro., $48,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., $43,000; Fallant & Wilde, $43,000; Ely & Lazard, $28,000; Levi Strauss, $37,000; J. B. Newton, $36,000; Mark Brummagen & Co., $30,000; D. O. Miles & Co., $30,000.

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Age*:

S. J. Block, Jr., and family; Capt. Simpson, U. S. A., and wife; Judge Munson, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, F. Paison, Mrs. Hastings, S. C. Drake, D. H. Gixon, J. M. Johnson and family, D. Hubbard and family, Thomas Maguire, B. Nordheimer, S. A. Wood, J. M. Pyle, A. Rose, A. C. Warden, James McLeod, William Carson, E. F. Whitney, J. H. Hammond, Jean Sabus and wife, Miss O. F. Campbell, Mrs. Leath, Lucy and child, H. H. Moore and wife, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Capt. Nelson, and child, Mrs. J. Dollanor, E. H. Johnson, J. F. Frey, Wm. Nucent Spilman, Chenowith, J. C. Williams, L. W. Folsom, J. H. M. Folsom, Mrs. M. J. Gilles, Bigelow and son, James Doren, John L. Ball, E. Gaven and wife, Geo. Tupple, Mrs. Hannah McRae.

There is considerable activity in the market for Coffee, Sugars and Teas, in anticipation of tariff changes. Candles, although active, are lower. Butter has declined and is selling at 22½c. Country trade is reviving. Notwithstanding the continued large treasure shipments, money is a drug. Exchange on New-York remains now at 5 per cent., but nearly all treasure is shipped at owners' risks.

There is scarcely an item of news worth mentioning.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Convention meets again at Sacramento on the 23d, when it is expected a full State ticket will be nominated, with a view of defeating the Douglas Democrats at the ensuing election. The Republicans have now strong hopes of carrying the State.

The bark *Benefactor* arrived, this morning, from Hong Kong, 36 days out, being the quickest time on record. She brings papers from that point to the 12th of June.

Politically speaking, matters were on a satisfactory footing, but do not make the progress which the present state of affairs would lead to the hope that they would have done.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of the Emperor's return, but his brother, Prince KUNG, who is in charge of the Government at Pekin, continues to maintain the most friendly footing with the British and French legations residing in that city.

The Northern rebels still continue enveloped in mystery. It is stated that they are being driven south, and that Tien-Tsin being relieved of their presence, trade has materially improved.

The United States squadron has returned from the expedition up the Zanghoese, having succeeded as usual in adopting the course previously followed by the British.

The news from Japan continues satisfactory.

The trade of Canton is utterly prostrated.

The Hong Kong *Reporter* of the 6th of June, says: From Canton we are informed that a rumor is prevalent there amongst the Chinese that there are 10,000 rebels in the city ready to take it whenever the foreign troops leave.

The American ship *Alfred Hall*, from Boston, bound to Hong Kong, struck on the Pratas on the 23d of May and became a total wreck. Her crew arrived at Hong Kong on the 29th. They had been taken by pirates, stripped of everything, and handed over to fishermen, who took them to Hong Kong for $100.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 30.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Small parcel White Michigan WHEAT sold at $1 25. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels at 60c. OATS lower; sales are all Chicago, 1,300 bushels at 29½c.@30c. CORN dull and unchanged, 41½c. for Western Mixed, afloat and in car loads; sales 4,200 bushels. WHISKY no sales. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—26,500 bbls. Flour; 98 bales Wool; 20 hhds. Tobacco; 450 bbls. Highwines; 15 bales Hops. For Boston and the East—2,207 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tows to New-York, 29th—119,800 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Rye; 48,600 bushels Wheat; 8,800 bushels Oats; 14,000 bushels Feed, and 4,000 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 30.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels Red Winter, at 97c. CORN in f